Gravitational theory of construction of the physical world of particles of protons, electrons and neutrons

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Abstract: Aim hired to show, that the real ways and methods of research and construction of elementary particles of protons, electrons and neutrons, creation of their mathematical, structural and physical models are. The put aim is arrived at by a construction, by means of primary fundamental particles of mathematical, structural and physical models of protons, electrons and neutrons and realization of what be going on in them physical processes.

Keywords: primary fundamental particles; particles of matter; gauge particles of matter; protons; electrons; neutrons, fundamental co-operations; structural models; physical models

Introduction

In fundamental physics the all material must be presented as particles. Our world is arranged much simpler, than we present, exists and form discrete particles and discrete laws of forming of particles. All universes consist of great number of primary fundamental particles and great number of primary fundamental anti-particles.

The fundamentally new gravitational theory of construction of the physical world of particles of protons, electrons and neutrons, being based on existence of primary fundamental particles, is offered, on education by the primary fundamental particles of particles of matter, on education by the particles of matter of gauge particles of matter, on the construction of models of protons, electrons and neutrons by means of gauge particles of matter.

1. Primary fundamental particles and anti-particles

There are primary fundamental particles and primary fundamental anti-particles that in the initial state do not possess mass and charge. All particles of Universe appear from primary fundamental particles and primary fundamental anti-particles. Modern models of кварков, leptons and elementary particles erroneous, it is therefore impossible to apply primary fundamental particles to the existent models of кварков and leptons. The new models of construction of particles are needed

The theory of construction of the physical world of particles includes fundamental cooperation's, mathematical, structural and physical presentations of particles. Further development of fundamental physics is possible only by the construction of mathematical and physical structures of elementary particles being based on existence primary fundamental particles. The gravitational theory of construction of the physical world of particles draws on the set of equalizations, laws and rules, based on the real structures and physical principles. All universes consist of electric the neutral primary

fundamental particles and primary fundamental anti-particles that possess certain properties and structure charged on the whole, that is able at certain terms to change a structure and configuration.

Primary fundamental particles create the different types of particles of matter. The particles of matter create the different types of gauge particles of matter. The gauge particles of matter create кварки and elementary particles. The particles of matter are created by the different types of gauge particles of matter. Primary fundamental particles participate in the strong co-operating with each other; create gravitation and electromagnetic fields, able to create an Eigen frequency and charge. Primary fundamental particles, particles of matter, gauge particles, photons, elementary particles have own configurations. All elementary particles consist only of primary fundamental particles.

3. Matter of physical particles

Theoretical physics a long ago is in an ideological crisis. It does not have a theory that logically, but not as proofs, would explain the obvious fact of existence of surrounding us reality. There are only interesting fantastic labors of separate authors, in that they dissert upon some large explosion allegedly forming Universe. They paint the stakes of seconds, when in Universe there were unknown from what electrons, neutrons, protons, after by minutes when kernels of hydrogen were, helium. By millenniums and milliards of years - when atoms, bodies, stars, galaxies, were, planets et cetera, not explaining, on the basis of what they give such conclusions. Not to mention about questions, why and as all of it could happen, can not explain the elementary process of formation of atom of helium.

To explain the natural phenomena it is necessary to examine the world as really existing and objective. The existent theories of construction of the physical world of particles are not able to explain nature and structure of particles. Physical books are full difficult mathematical formulas. But beginning of every physical theory is ideas and ideas, but not formulas. In obedience to the theory of construction of the physical world of particles, energy of universe is formed by primary fundamental particles, and dark energy is formed by primary fundamental anti-particles. The origin of primary fundamental particles and anti-particles explains nature of energy and proves possibility of formation of mass by means of energy. In spite of active researches, the theory of quantum gravitation while is not built. In this connection only way of development of physics of elementary particles this opening of laws of formation of particles and to expose physical nature of formation of particles and gravitation.

Existent pictures of matter it is a general term, determining a matter as great number of all content in spaces and time and influencing on his properties. Exposes a structure and physical nature of this great number and gives certain physical formulation to the matter gravitational theory of construction of the physical world of particles. The gravitational theory of construction of the physical world of particles eliminates existence of fermions and bosons and determines a matter as particle, possessing a structure, configuration and physical properties. The particles of matter or particle of anti-matter have the algorithm of forming of the logically completed particle from primary fundamental particles or from

primary fundamental anti-particles. A structure and configuration of particles of matter do not change in the process of further transformations. Primary fundamental particles form the different types of particles of matter: neutral particles matters - general for the landmarks of types of formations of matter, different types of particles positive and negative matters and other types of particles of matter.

4. Gauge particles of matter

The neutral, positive and negative particles of matter form the gauge particles of matter. The gauge particles of matter and photons have the different appearances of configurations, and every type of configurations has a great number of powers. Configuration of particle appears by means of algorithm of association of particles of matter in groups. Gauge particles of matter with identical configuration, but with the different amount of primary particles differentiate on power.

For formation of elementary particle the gauge particles of neutral matter are needed and one of types of gauge particles with a positive and subzero matter, thus the gauge particles of matter must have identical configurations with the certain amount of powers. Gauge particles of pair matter, double pair matter, it is consisted the triple pair matter of 2/3 parts of positive matter and 1/3 part of negative matter or from 1/3 part of positive matter and 2/3 parts of negative matter. There are other types of gauge particles of matters. All gauge particles have a spin equal S=1. Gauge particles of neutral matter and gauge particles pair positive and negative matters a proton, antiproton, form elementary particles. The gauge particles of neutral matter and gauge particles of double pair positive and subzero matter are formed by the

elementary new Z anti-particles and new Z particles. The gauge particles of neutral matter and gauge particles of triple pair positive and negative matter form elementary particles positron and electron.

New Z is an anti-particle it is an elementary particle that uniting, with a proton forms a neutron. New Z is a particle it is an elementary particle that uniting, with an antiproton forms an antineutron. There are other elementary particles, matters determined by gauge particles. The mathematical, structural and physical models of gauge particles of matter and elementary particles are developed. Transformations above primary fundamental particles, particles of matter, gauge particles of matter, photons at their cooperation it is been absent. The gauges particles of matter by means of primary fundamental particles participate in the strong co-operating with each other and capable create the running around electromagnetic fields. The gauge particles of matter form elementary particles.

5. Configurations and powers

For formation of elementary particle the determined amount of gauge particles of matter of different configurations and powers, law of forming of elementary particle and condition, is required for connection of these particles. Configuration of particle appears by means of well-organized set of gauge particles of matter and physical realization of processes what be going on in them. Elementary particles consist of two types of gauge particles of matter with a few types of configurations and different powers.

At formation of elementary particles in the beginning there is connection by certain rule of the least on power neutral gauge particle of matter with the least on power the positive and negative gauge particles of matter. Then there is successive connection of neutral gauge particles of matter with the positive and negative gauge particles of matter as far as growth of their powers. For a construction by the elementary particles of models of nucleons and atoms it is enough to know configurations elementary particles and mechanism of co-operation between primary particles. The gauge particles of matter unite in groups at the coincidence of their configurations, indexes positive and negative matters and accordance of correlation to the positive and negative matter.

6. Resonators are in elementary particles

Basic property of elementary particles is their ability to participate in different connections that is managed fundamental cooperation's. There are three types of fundamental cooperation's is strong cooperation between primary fundamental particles, gravitational cooperation created by gauge particles (by resonators) and electromagnetic cooperation is created by charges. Gravitational cooperation by virtue of his small intensity at the level of elementary particles does not show up practically, in too time mass of particle is only complete description of separate elementary particle. There are particles with a zero mass (mass less particles). Such particle is a photon. A mass less particle must move at a speed of equal velocity of light. Thus it possesses the fully defined values of energy.

Particles with a whole spin are photons and gauge particles of matter. Particles with a semi whole spin are elementary particles. An own anti-particle corresponds every elementary particle, photon or gauge particle of matter. The masses and backs of particle and corresponding anti-particle are equal. Mass of elementary particle can be changed by joining of additional gauge particles of matter and passing of elementary particle to the unstable state.

Resonators appear in elementary particles as a result of connection - neutral gauge particles of matter with the pair positive and negative gauge particles of matter, neutral gauge particles of matter with the double pair positive and negative gauge particles of matter, neutral gauge particles of matter with the triple pair positive and negative gauge particles of matter. The gauge particles of matter in an elementary particle must have identical powers and different configurations. A matter can be two kinds positive and negative; therefore elementary particles create two types of the gravitational fields of attraction of particles. Resonators set descriptions to the elementary particle - energy, electromagnetic field, gravitation, charge.

In a proton and antiproton is for 5, 8957372239*10^24 resonators, and in an electron and positron for 3, 21102648876*10^21 resonators. In the new Z anti-particle and new Z is a particle for 8, 1081274556*10^21 resonators. Not all primary fundamental particles in an elementary particle create the external quantum field - only resonators.

7. Spin of the particles

A spin of particle is internal, exceptionally quantum description that can not be explained within the framework of relativistic mechanics. Permission of crisis of spin of proton matters not only for understanding of spin but also for a study that, as protons and many other particles acquire the mass.

With in the frame work of theory of construction of the physical world of particles of backs of particle arises up in resonators and determined by a relation: pair gauge particles of matter to the neutral gauge particles of matter, double pair gauge particles of matter to the neutral gauge particles of matter and triple pair gauge particles of matter to the neutral gauge particles of matter.

8. Sizes and frequency of resonators

Primary fundamental particles are formed in elementary particles by resonators (whirlwinds), where primary fundamental particles hesitate with certain frequency, periodically change the sizes and create the pulsating electromagnetic field. The sizes of resonators of elementary particles change with certain frequency. At affecting of the external fields elementary particle there is an additional change of sizes and frequency of resonator and at the strong affecting primary fundamental particles there is a change of their configurations and sizes.

9. Gravitation is in elementary particles

Gravitation possesses the row of features sharply distinguishing it from other fundamental cooperation's. The most surprising feature of gravitation is her small intensity. Therefore in description of cooperation's of elementary particles in modern physics gravitation is not taken into account. Gravitation created a universe and all elementary particles. Force of gravitation, operating between particles, always is attractive power: it aims to draw together particles. In physics of elementary particles a standard model eliminates gravitation, while gravitation is only complete description of elementary particle.

Nature of formation of gravitation differs from nature of formation of strong cooperation between primary fundamental particles and electromagnetic cooperation. Gravitation is created by resonators in elementary particles at cooperation of primary fundamental particles and change of their own rate of movement. Gravitation arises up in elementary particles as a result of cooperation of gauge particles of matter and by formation of resonators. A graviton does not exist, transmission of gravitation from one particle it is impossible to other - there is only addition of the gravitational fields created by resonators.

All primary fundamental particles in elementary particles participate in creation of gravitation. Gravitation created by elementary particles, it is possible to be examined as independent structural and physical models. Motion of primary fundamental particles and their associations at a speed of light this natural state. A gravitation created a universe by the change of own rate of movement of primary fundamental particles in resonators at cooperation of gauge particles of matter. A universe exists as the virtual world of gravitation.

10. Space and distances are in elementary particles

Space in elementary particles appears in a number of the united inter se parallel planes consisting of gauge particles of matter. Space is created primary fundamental particles, particles of matter, by the gauge particles of matter in elementary particles homogeneously and isotropic. Primary fundamental particles can change a structure and configuration; as a result distance changes between the groups of primary particles, other parameters of gauge particles of matter of elementary particles change.

Distance between the groups of primary fundamental particles in the gauge particles of matter in elementary particles constantly and can change at certain terms discretely. Therefore in space of particles there is not a necessity to enter the base concept of mathematics is distance between two points of space, to apply difficult metrical spaces for description of particles. Structure and configuration of constituents Universe of particles, and their transformation to another structures and configurations it is necessary to examine in the process of origin of Universe, foremost, from the point of view of existence of primary fundamental particles and primary fundamental anti-particles that is able to explain the origin of Universe. Therefore exactly from the construction of theory of origin of different types of physical particles makes sense to talk about an origin and formation of Universe and all that exists in it.

There will always be reason originative that or another phenomenon. It is therefore necessary to examine our world not from the point of view of his origin, and from the point of view of existence of primary structures and configurations of particles of Universe and transformation of primary structures

and configurations of particles of Universe to another various types of structures and configurations of particles. It is thus necessary to examine those processes and particles that are in our Met galaxy exceptionally, arose up, together with it, id est. all that exists really, is within the limits of our world.

Task by education our world this is a task on determination, as a great number of various structures and configurations of different physical particles arose out of primary homogeneous structures and configurations of physical particles. Formation of Universe is examined therefore, as a process of transformation of her primary structures and configurations, consisting of great number of homogeneous physical particles, being in equilibrium, homogeneous integrity, with by a great number structures and configurations of various physical particles.

11. Time is in elementary particles

For processes what be going on in the separate taken plane of space of elementary particles, time does not exist. Time, as well as mass, in elementary particles, resonators, that appear as a result of connection of parallel planes consisting of gauge particles of matter, determine, in space. Frequency of resonator in an elementary particle sets time. A pulsating resonator is the chronometer of time for an elementary particle.

If frequency of vibrations is discrete, time means discretely and homogeneously. Time changes at the change of frequency of resonator. Primary fundamental particles, particles of matter, gauge particles of

matter and photons, do not contain resonators, consequently, time does not exist for them, and they always move at a speed of light.

12. Stability of elementary particles

The amount of powers and configurations of quarks determine stability of elementary particles and them X is a measure position in space. Steady elementary particles, for example proton, antiproton and positron, electron are in a 13-measure space. Unsteady elementary particles, for example Z are anti-particles and Z particles are in an 8-measure space. Mass of elementary particle, determined resonators, influences on its stability. Her descriptions change with the increase of mass of elementary particle.

Weak cooperation is not fundamental, and there is investigation of the unstable state of particles. Disintegration of particles of neutron and antineutron is an example of the unstable state of these particles. At disintegration of Z anti-particles appear electron with energy 0, 51 МэВ, electronic neutrino with energy 0,012 МэВ and energy of radiation. There are a great number of other laws of forming of steady and unsteady particles as a result; new elementary particles being in other X- a measure space appear.

13. Comparative analysis of two models

For the construction of physical model of proton the method of mathematical induction was used for particles, and at the construction of standard model method of mathematical deduction for the fields created by particles. These fundamental differences result in the different models of elementary particles. Physicists assert that a standard model is built on the basis of experimental data about particles, and then both models must have general physical views about particles.

A standard model eliminates any physical view, but comparing two models, maybe, to present to the package as a resonator that is the source of gravitation. A standard model does not describe gravitation.

Further, basic function of standard model, maybe, to present as a gauge neutral matter of physical model of proton, a standard model eliminates a matter from the presentation. Et cetera, every element of standard model is possible to present the physical element of physical model, for example proton.

A standard model presents strong nuclear cooperation's as a result of exchange virtual particles. The theory of construction of the physical world of particles assumes only an association and disintegration of particles at strong cooperation between primary fundamental particles; transformations above particles or exchange are eliminated particles. At formation of component particles by means of elementary particles there is cooperation only between primary fundamental particles being on the perimeter of elementary particle, other primary particles do not participate in cooperation's. These connections of elementary particles are analogical to cooperation's between primary fundamental particles into a particle.

There is not a necessity for every type of particles to enter the own mechanism of cooperation, sufficiently to know configuration of particle. Particles can not grow into each other or interchange primary fundamental particles, they can only unite inter se or disintegrate, if are in the unstable state. Models of quarks the elementary particles offered by a standard model, helpless theory. There is not explanation of existence of mass of кварков in a standard model; the base of standard model is built on the mathematical unitary groups based on an exchange (that does not exist) by fundamental bosons at cooperation of particles.

To Paula Xiggs exists, because there is gravitation, but the model of origin of this field is not faithful, boson of Xiggs can not exist in principle. Electroweak cooperation can not create gravitation. Gravitation is created in elementary particles by resonators. By means of theory of construction of the physical world of particles, maybe, to build the real quantum theory of the field, but her practical application is not expedient.

Standard model used by modern theoretical physics of elementary particles for description of strong cooperation small effective, a gravitation a standard model does not describe, weak cooperation does not exist. A limit application of standard model is electromagnetic cooperation's.

For description of strong cooperation between primary fundamental particles introduction of the quantum fields is not required. At consideration of dynamic cooperation of the incorporated primary particles it is not required to enter the quantum field, mathematical vehicle of quantum theory of the field - it is enough to consider configuration of particles and mechanism cooperation of two groups of

primary fundamental particles. Any elementary particle consists of primary fundamental particles and not determined by the quantum field at strong cooperation.

By mistake to present an elementary particle as a quantum of the excited field. Most physicists of theorists by means of the universal field try to describe all processes what be going on in elementary particles that is practically impossible. Construction of standard model of physics of elementary particles, not leaning against knowledge of their configurations and physical models of elementary particles, little perspective direction.

The model of construction of the world of particles can exist, if with her help, maybe, to create the simplest element of universe - proton. By the offered theory of construction of the physical world of particles it is possible to create an artificial proton. Proton is not the only simplest element of universe, exist and another simplest elements of universe are similar to the proton. Perhaps there is other particles elementary form the simplest elements similar to the proton. If it creates an artificial proton or proton like the simplest element, it is possible to create other artificial chemical elements with the help of primary elementary particles appear.

14. Quarks is in elementary particles

Appearing by means of gauge particles matters are elementary particles, maybe, conditionally to break up on quarks. Quarks exist conditionally because the methods of forming of elementary particles

eliminate possibility of their independent existence. Quarks appear in elementary particles as a result of connection of gauge particles of matter. Quark this association of gauge particles of matter with two types of configurations and different powers, not knowing configuration of quark building an elementary particle is impossible.

Quarks it is impossible to extract from elementary particles or build an elementary particle from quarks. In elementary particles for the observance of terms of symmetry two pairs of quarks appear is quark and anti-quark that differ from each other correlation positive and negative gauge. For every elementary particle there is the law of forming of quarks. Laws on those quarks of elementary particles are formed, and connections between them are worked out.

15. Charges are in elementary particles

In elementary particles depending on configurations of gauge particles of matter in quarks two types of charges appear positive or negative. Into an elementary particle the charges of quarks can compensate each other. A charge of кварка on the whole can be equal to the zero. In a proton or antiproton only 260 from 5, 8957372239*10^24 resonators create a charge, other charges compensate each other.

16. Elementary particles are a proton and antiproton

A proton and antiproton possess an underlying structure and configuration. The hypothesis of construction of quarks, offered by a standard model, did not result in establishment of underlying structure and configuration of proton and is erroneous direction in the study of particles. The model of quarks of elementary particles of standard model offered for explanation of variety of andiron, but it explains nothing internal structure of some from these particles and has no physical sense.

Realization is absent until now, what laws the mechanism of forming of structure and configuration of proton and anti-proton is built on. From it nature does not find explanation the masses of proton and anti-proton, that is determined experimentally. The theory of formation of mass of proton and anti-proton is presently absent. From all heavy particles a proton is an only steady particle. A proton is basis of all difficult material formations of Universe.

The world the existence is under an obligation to the proton and primary fundamental particles that form it. The theory of underlying structure and configuration of proton and anti-proton will open access to the new methods of receipt of energy. Mastering of energy of proton and anti-proton can become a major factor in the decision of power problem. To expose internal a structure and configuration of proton and anti-proton and the theory of construction of the physical world of particles allows creating the theory of his underlying structure.

A proton and anti-proton, in obedience to a physical model, consist of 5, 8957372239*10^25 identical well-organized primary fundamental particles. All primary fundamental particles of proton and anti-proton participate in creation of gravitation and charges. Primary fundamental particles in a proton and

anti-proton form the neutral particles of matter, positive particles of matter and negative particle of matter. Neutral gauge particles are matters, consisting of neutral particles matters, a pair gauges particle matters consisting of positive particles of matter and negative particles of matter, in a proton and anti-proton form 5 types of quarks of A1, A2, A3, A4, and A5. Quarks of A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 differ in inter se the different types of configurations and have a different amount of powers.

In a proton A5 is anti- quark in relation to quark of A1, and A4 is anti- quarks in relation to quarks of A2. In an anti-proton A1 is anti- quarks in relation to quarks of A5, and A2 is anti- quarks in relation to quarks of A4. Every quark consists of gauge particles of matter of two configurations. Quarks of A1, A2, A3 in a proton consist of neutral particles of matter, 2/3 parts of positive particles of mother and 1/3 parts of negative particles of mother, and quarks A4, A5 consists of neutral particles of matter, 1/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 2/3 parts of negative particles of matter.

Quarks of A1, A2, A3 in an anti-proton consist of neutral particles of matter, 1/3 parts of positive particles of mother and 2/3 parts of negative particles of mother, and quarks of A2, A4 consists of neutral particles of matter, 2/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 1/3 parts of negative particles of matter. The masses of quarks of A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 are in correlation 28: 10: 1: 10: 28. Methods of forming of quarks of A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 are expounded in-process [1].

Every quark of A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 consists of 13 groups of different powers of two gauge particles of matter with two types of configurations. A proton and anti-proton are formed as follows: in the beginning the first groups of quarks of A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, unite with the least powers, after the second

groups of quark with the least powers of A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 et cetera as far as growth of their powers. All quarks of A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 create is the gravitational field. Charges of quarks of A1, A5, A2, A4 on the whole equal to the zero, and the charge of quark of A3 is equal to the charge of proton or anti-proton.

Primary particles are formed in a proton and anti-proton by resonators (whirlwinds), where primary particles of resonators hesitate with certain frequency, periodically modifying the sizes. A proton and anti-proton have own variable (pulsating) space and time that changes under the action of external influences. All resonators of proton and anti-proton hesitate with one frequency.

If to unite primary fundamental particles on a certain law in groups (or, that to unite the same quark of A1 with quark of A5 and to unite quark of A2 with quark of A4), then a proton and anti-proton can be presented as three quarks. Then, the groups of primary fundamental particles form in a proton and anti-proton, incorporated neutral particles of matter, incorporated positive particles of matter and incorporated negative particles of matter. The incorporated neutral gauge particles are matters consisting of the incorporated neutral particles of matter, incorporated pair gauge particles matters consisting of the incorporated positive particles of matter and incorporated negative particles of matter, in a proton and anti-proton form 3 types of quarks of F1=A1+A5, F2=A3, F3=A2+A4.

Quarks of F1, F2, and F3 differ inter se on configuration and power. Every quark consists of the incorporated gauge particles of matter of two configurations with different powers. The masses of

кварков of F1, F2 and F3 are in correlation 56: 1: 20. Methods of forming of quarks of F1, F2, and F3 are expounded in-process [1].

Every quark of F1, F2, and F3 consists of 13 groups identical on configuration, but different on power connections of two gauge particles. A proton is formed as follows: in the beginning the first three groups of quarks unite with the least powers of F1, F2, F3, after the second three groups of quarks with the least powers of F3, F2, F1 et cetera as far as growth of their powers. All quarks of F1, F2, F3 create is the gravitational field.

Charges of quarks of F1, F3 on the whole equal to the zero, and the charge of quark of F2 is equal to the charge of proton. The Eigen frequency of proton is set by quark of F2. Maybe, quarks of F1 and F3 it is associations of the neutral being in the constrained state in the proton of pi-mesons. An antiproton differs from a proton correlation of positive and negative pair gauge matter.

18. Elementary particles are an electron and positron

An electron and positron, in obedience to a physical model, consist of 3, 21102648876*10^22 identical well-organized primary fundamental particles, thus every primary fundamental particle participate in creation of gravitation, charge. Primary fundamental particles in an electron and positron form the neutral particles of matter, positive particles by a matter and negative particles of matter.

Neutral gauge particles are matters consisting of neutral particles of matter, triple pair gauge particles matters consisting of positive particles of matter and negative particles of matter, in an electron and positron form 9 types of quarks of A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14.

Quarks of A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14 differ in inter se the different types of configurations and have an equal amount of powers. Every quark consists of gauge particles of matter of two configurations. Quarks of A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11 in an electron consist of neutral particles of matter, 1/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 2/3 parts of negative particles of matter. Quarks of A12, A13, A14 in an electron consist of neutral particles of matter, 2/3 parts of positive particles of mother and 1/3 parts of negative particles of mother.

Quarks of A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11 in a positron consist of neutral particles of matter, 2/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 1/3 parts of negative particles of matter. Quarks of A12, A13, A14 in a positron consist of neutral particles of matter, 1/3 parts of positive particles of mother and 2/3 parts of negative particles of matter. The masses of quarks of F12 A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, and A14 are in correlation 3: 80: 2188: 1: 28: 728: 3: 80: 2188. The methods of forming of quarks of A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14 is analogical to the methods of forming of quarks in protons, differ in only correlation of particles of matter and configurations.

Every quark of A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, and A14 consists of 13 groups of different powers of two gauge particles of matter with two types of configurations. An electron and positron are formed like a proton. All quarks of A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, and A14 create - gravitation.

Charges of quarks of A6, A7, A8, A12, A13, and A14 on the whole equal to the zero, and charges of quarks of A9, A10, and A11 is equal to the charge of electron or positron.

Primary fundamental particles are formed in a positron and electron by resonators (whirlwinds), where primary particles of resonators hesitate with certain frequency, periodically modifying the sizes. Electron and positron have own variable (pulsating) space that changes under the action of the external fields. All resonators of electron and positron hesitate with one frequency. Quarks in an electron and positron has more complicated configuration, than in a proton.

If to unite primary fundamental particles on a certain law in groups, then an electron or positron can be presented as three quarks. Then, the groups of primary fundamental particles in an electron or positron form the incorporated neutral particles of matter, incorporated positive particles of matter and incorporated negative particles of matter. The incorporated neutral gauge particles are matters consisting of the incorporated neutral particles of matter, incorporated triple pair gauge particles matters consisting of the incorporated negative particles of matter and incorporated positive particles of matter, in elementary particles electron or positron form 3 types of quarks of F4=A6+A7+A8, F5=A9+A10+A11, F6=A12+A13+A14.

Every quark consists of the incorporated gauge particles of two configurations with different powers.

Quarks of F4, F5, and F6 differ inter se on configuration and power. The masses of quarks of F4, F5, and F6 are in correlation 3: 1: 3.Methods of forming of quarks of F4, F5, and F6 are expounded in-process [1]. Every quark of F4, F5, and F6 consists of 13 groups identical on configuration, but different on power connections of two gauge particles.

An electron or positron is formed as follows: in the beginning the first three groups of quarks unite with the least powers of F4, F5, F6, after the second three groups of quarks with the least powers of F4, F5, F6 et cetera as far as growth of their powers. All quarks of F4, F5, F6 create is the gravitational field.

Charges of quarks of F4, F6 on the whole equal to the zero, and the charge of quark of F5 is equal to the charge of proton. The Eigen frequency of electron or positron is set by quark of F5. A positron differs from an electron correlation of positive and negative triple pair gauge matter.

17. Component particles are a neutron and antineutron

One of main problems of the guided thermonuclear synthesis is structural and physical process of formation of atom of helium. A neutron and antineutron are component particles. A neutron consists of proton and new Z is anti-particles, and an antineutron consists of antiproton and new Z particle. New Z is anti-particles and Z particles, maybe in another kind, make part of universe together with hydrogen.

New Z is anti-particles and Z particles, in obedience to a physical model, consist of 8, 1081274556*10^22 identical well-organized primary fundamental particles. The masses of new Z are

anti-particles and Z particles make for 2, 300277109*10^-30 kg. Elementary Z an anti-particle, uniting with a proton, forms a neutron. Elementary Z a particle, uniting with a proton, forms an anti-neutron.

Primary fundamental particles are in new Z anti-particles and Z particles form the neutral particles of matter, positive and negative particles of matter. All primary fundamental particles are in new Z anti-particles and Z particles participate in creation of gravitation and charges. Neutral gauge particles are matters consisting of neutral particles of matter, double pair gauge particles matters consisting of positive particles of matter and negative particles of matter, in new Z anti-particles and Z particles form 6 types of quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20.

Quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 differ in inter se the different types of configurations and have a different amount of powers. In Z anti-particles of A20 is anti-quark in relation to quark of A15, and A19 is anti-quark in relation to quark of A16. In Z particles of A15 is anti-quark in relation to quark of A20, and A16 is anti-quark in relation to quark of A19. Every quark consists of gauge particles of matter of two configurations. Quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18 is in Z anti-particles consist of neutral particles of matter, 1/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 2/3 parts of negative particles of mother.

Quarks of A19, A20 in Z - anti-particles consist of neutral particles of matter, 2/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 1/3 parts of negative particles of matter. Quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 is in Z - particles consist of neutral particles of matter, 2/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 1/3 parts of negative particles of mother. Quarks of A19 and A20 is in Z - particles consist of neutral particles of matter, 1/3 parts of positive particles of matter and 2/3 parts of negative particles of matter.

Массы кварков A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 находятся в соотношении 28:10:1:1:10:28. Методы формирования кварков A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 изложены в работе [1]. The masses of quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 are in correlation 28: 10: 1: 1: 10: 28. Methods of forming of quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 are expounded in-process [1].

Every quark of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 consists of 8 groups of different powers of two gauge particles of matter with two types of configurations. New Z is anti-particles and Z is particles formed as follows: in the beginning the first groups of quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20, unite with the least powers, after the second groups of quarks with the least powers of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 et cetera as far as growth of their powers. All quarks of A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20 create is the gravitational field. Charges of quarks of A15, A20, A16, and A19 on the whole equal to the zero, charges of quarks of A17, A18 in new Z - the anti-particle equal to the charge of electron, charges of quarks of A17, A18 in new Z - the particle equal to the charge of positron.

Primary fundamental particles are formed in Z anti-particle and Z particle resonators (whirlwinds), where primary particles of resonators hesitates with certain frequency, periodically modifying the sizes.

New Z is anti-particles and Z particles have own variable (pulsating) space and time that changes under the action of external influences. All resonators are in new Z anti-particles and Z particles hesitate with one frequency. New Z is an anti-particle and differs from new Z are particles by correlation of positive and negative double pair gauge matter. The laws of forming of the new Z anti-particles and Z of particles are analogical the laws of forming of particles of protons and antiprotons.

If to unite primary fundamental particles on a certain law in groups (or to unite quark of A15 with anti-quark of A20, to unite quarks of A16 with anti-quark of A19 and unite quarks of A17, A18), then elementary Z anti-particle and Z a particle can be presented as three quarks. Then, groups of primary fundamental particles in new Z anti-particles and Z particles form, incorporated neutral particles of matter and incorporated positive particles of matter and incorporated negative particles of matter.

The incorporated neutral gauge particles are matters consisting of the incorporated neutral particles of matter, incorporated double pair gauge particles matters consisting of the incorporated negative particles of matter and incorporated positive particles of matter, in elementary Z anti-particles and Z particles form 3 types of quarks of F7=A15+A20, F8=A17+A18, F9=A16+A19. Quarks of F7, F8, and F9 differ inter se on configuration and power.

Every quark consists of the incorporated gauge particles of matter of two configurations with different powers. The masses of quarks of F7, F8, and F9 are in correlation 28: 1: 10. Methods of forming of quarks of F7, F8, and F9 are expounded in-process [1]. Every quark of F7, F8, and F9 consists of 8 groups identical on configuration, but different on power connections of two gauge particles. Elementary Z is anti-particles and Z are particles formed as follows: in the beginning the first three groups of quarks unite with the least powers of F7, F8, F9, after the second three groups of quarks with the least powers of F7, F8, F9 et cetera as far as growth of their powers.

All quarks of F7, F8, F9 create is the gravitational field. The charges of quarks of F7 and F9 on the whole are equal to the zero, and a charge of quarks of F8 is in Z the anti-particle equal to the charge of

electron, and a charge of quark of F8 is in Z - the particle equal to the charge of positron. Eigen frequency of Z is anti-particles and Z particles are set by quark of F8. Maybe, quarks of F7 and F9 it is associations of the neutral being in the constrained state in Z anti-particles and Z particles pi-mesons, quark of F8 in Z anti-particle it association of the negative being in the constrained state pi-masons and quarks of F8 in Z particles it is associations of the positive being in the constrained state of pi-masons. New Z is anti-particles and Z particles differ in correlation of positive and negative double pair gauge matter.

Conclusion

Conclusions, got as a result of consideration of gravitational theory of construction of the physical world of particles, being based on: existence of primary fundamental particles and primary fundamental anti-particles, education by the primary fundamental particles of particles of matter and primary fundamental anti-particles of particles of antimatter, on education by the particles of matter of gauge particles of matter and photons, constructions of elementary particles by means of gauge particles of matter:

—it is all universe consist of primary fundamental particles and primary fundamental anti-particles

—primary fundamental particles form the different types of particles of matter

—primary fundamental anti-particles form the particles of anti-matter

—the particles of matter form the gauge particles of matter and photons

—exist a great number of types of gauge particles of matter is gauge particles of neutral matter, different combinations of variants of positive and negative gauge particles of matter and another

—the gauge particles of matter have different configurations and powers

—the gauge particles of matter are able to create the running around electromagnetic fields

—elementary particles arise up as a result of connection of gauge particles of matter

—all elementary particles consist of eventual number of primary fundamental particles

—resonators in elementary particles appear as a result of connection of gauge particles of matter

—resonators determine energy, gravitation and charge of particle

—quarks exist only in elementary particles

—quarks depending on configuration of gauge particles can have positive or negative charges or not to have a charge

—a proton and anti-proton are elementary particles and consist of five different on configuration and powers quarks

—elementary new Z is anti-particles and new Z particles consist of six different on configuration and powers quarks

—elementary new Z is anti-particles, Z particles and particle of electronic neutrino have identical laws of forming

—a positron and electron are elementary particles and consist of nine different on configuration and powers quarks

- A neutron consists of two elementary particles - proton and new Z anti-particle
- An anti-neutron consists of two elementary particles - proton and new Z particle
- Energy of electronic neutrino is equal to 0,012 МэВ
- In protons and electrons a charge creates one quark
- In new Z anti-particles and new Z particles a charge is created by two quarks
- In the gauge particles of matter and elementary particles distance between primary particles constantly
- In elementary particles time changes discretely
- Stability of elementary particles is determined by the amount of powers and configuration of quarks

-spin particles determined by the relation of gauge particles of matter

- there are only three types of fundamental cooperation's is strong cooperation between primary fundamental particles, gravitational cooperation created by gauge particles (by resonators) and electromagnetic cooperation is created by charges

- coming from, from properties of physical models of elementary particles the use of accelerating of elementary particles (for example, LHC) for their research having no prospects, a proton consists only of primary fundamental particles, quarks separately from an elementary particle not

- The standard model used by modern theoretical physics of elementary particles can be used only for partial description of electromagnetic cooperation

- the physical models of elementary particles and mechanism of cooperation of two groups of primary fundamental particles suffice for consideration of dynamic cooperation's of particles

The offered models of construction of the physical world of particles show that their mathematical, structural and physical models, promising the rapid opening, substantial scientific and economic breach, are. Possibility appears: creations and opening of new elementary particles, for example, of the simplest elements similar to the proton, new Z anti-particles and Z particles, to present the physical models of disintegration and formation of new Z anti-particles and Z particles, construction of physical models a neutrino, to present fundamentally new mathematical, structural and physical to the model of the periodic system of chemical elements. The receipt of new chemical elements and materials is possible with the set properties, opening of new energy sources.

List of literature:

1. Svirschyk V.V. Proton methods of transformation of information// are the Electronic scientific magazine of "PHYS-MAT". - 2014. It is Producing on April-Junes, 2 (16). C. 11-13. [Electronic resource].