The Experiment on Atomic Ring Theory on the Basis on Particle, Dark Matter and Particle-Wave Effect

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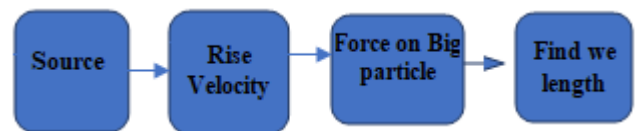[2]Co Scientist, The University of Burdwan, Purba Burdwan, West Bangal, India 23.25'N,87.85'E

Abstract: *Some years ago, Atomic ring theory was discovered to show the properties on dark matter and dark energy. This theory shows some interesting feature on particle-wave and say's that particle made by both negative -positive charge ring which is separated by a screen. A big particle can be broken into some small particle and can produce new particle with web-length. Some days ago, we had done an experiment on the basis this interesting theory and got some interesting feature on particle wave function.*

Keywords: Atomic Ring theory, ring transformation, Dark matter, changing particle, particle-wave effect
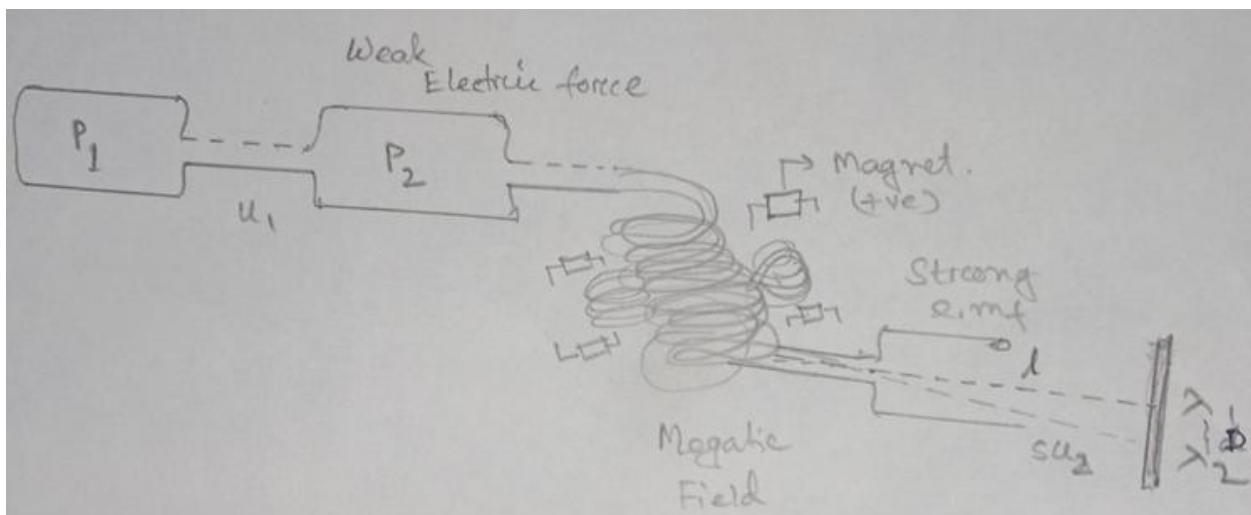
1. Introduction

Bohr model was discovered in 1913. It is developed by Niels Bohr and Ernest Rutherford in which the hydrogen atom (Bohr Atom) is assumed to consist of a proton as a nucleus with a single electron moving in distinct circular orbits. But this atomic model cannot prove the particle-wave properties. Some years ago, Author discussed about a theory about "Atomic Ring Theory". According to this theory, he shows that a electron or a single proton make the ring of negative or positive ring. Proton has the big positive ring and electron has big ring though ring is made by liquid charge. On the basis this theory he discuss many principal on physics and chemistry on his book "The Real Theory of Atom part -1" like electron-electron attraction, proton-electron transformation, energy of particle-wave transformation, changing velocity of wave-particle, hypothesis on dark matter by liquid charge etc.

In this theory, a particle (like proton or photon) make like cell of the human body. It can also divided like the cell division of Amiba. On the basis principal on this theory we do this dis experiment how a big particle can give birth some small particle and the properties of small particle can also different from the big particle.

Here, suppose the electric field voltage, the deflection electric field voltage is, length of deflection is, distance between positive and negative poles of the tube is d, the wave-length of big particle is in distance between them is D.

The particle deflection by another electric force field,
$E = U_2/d$
The force is given to the election equals to..
$F = e \times d = eU_2/d$
The acceleration
$a = eU_2/md$

Now the deflection distance S
$S = \frac{1}{2} at^2$
$= \frac{1}{2}(eU_2/md)(l/V)^2$
$= (eU_2/2md)*l^2/(2eu_1/m)$
$$= U_2 l^2/4dU_1 \ldots\ldots (1)$$

We know that =h/mv
Here m= n number of particle ring= nm_a

So =h/nm_aV
Now the particle velocity
V^2=u+ 2as
=2as. (as internal velocity is Zero
=$2*(eU_2/md)*(U_2l^2/4dU_1)$
= $eU_2^2l^2/2md^2U_1$

From 3 we get
λ   = h/nm_aV^2
=hV/nmV
=$hv/(nm_aeU_2^2l^2/2md^2U_1)$
=$hV*(2md^2U_1/nm_aeU_2^2l^2)$
λ=$2hvmd_2U_1/nm_aeU_2^2l^2$
Here is the first deflection and the wave length of small particle.

2) New rays is made by small particle.
Assume that
The number of particle on primary raya= n_a
And Quantity of Ring =U_a
The number of particle of secondary rays= n_b
Quantity of ring =u_b
Q=$n_au_a+n_bu_b$
U=(total number of ring particle)/(total number of particle)
= $Q/(n_a+n_b)$
=$(n_au_a+n_bu_b)/n_a+n_b$
=$(n_au_a+ n_bu_a -n_bu_a +n_bu_b)/(n_a+n_b)$
=$[(n_a+u_a)u_a -n_b(u_a-u_b)](n_a+n_b)$
=$u_a -n_b(u_a-u_b)/(n_a+u_b)$
$U_a> U_b$ and($u_a -u_b$) is point quantity
So that, diffication of small particle is smaller than the mother rays of separation. This type of separation make the different wave.

It has been said earliest that every energy ring can mix up with like energy ring. That is rate of ring in like particle is greater than that of Unlike particle

How the Web-length can be changed by the ring theory??
Change of rings is the result of attraction. To represent it differently, attraction is the cause of change of rings. Therefore, according to the Newton's law this force of attraction or change of rings is directly proportional to the product of the masses of the particles and inversely proportional to the square of distance. As at the time of attraction or change of rings of two articles, the larger particle attracts the smaller one as earth attracts any particle, likewise, large particle enhanced it's energy. In this case, the positive part of the larger particle takes the positive part of the smaller one and the negative part of the smaller particle takes the negative part of the larger one. Through theory of particles we came to know that change of rings occur in every particle. We further know that large particles increase it's charge and enhance it's energy through change of rings by attracting small particles. For particles having equal energy transaction of rings continue in an indefinite period, as it occurs in case of three stable particles. But this has

some exception. However, change of rings is root of everything of an atom. Due to existence of nucleus or centre of an atom change of rings act along with connecting straight line. In every particle also due to formation of such type of centre change of rings occur along with connecting straight line. Due to strong force of attraction or repulsion in the atoms and the particles being circular (Law of particles in Physics) it suffers vibration like pendulum and for which the particles keep on swinging; that is at the time of change of rings the particles move on swinging. It has been said earlier that when any other particle enters into the atom, due to attraction or due to the will force of change of ring the smaller particle gives away it's ring to the larger particle. Of course, it is not applicable for all particles. Almost ninety percent particles including specially heat particles, electricity particles are able to give rings. After giving rings of these particles to the larger particles it's density increases. But by continuous addition of rings, atoms become immensely powerful. At one time sudden explosion like Big Bang occurs and the equilibrium of atoms is disturbed when particles of changing rings and innumerable small particles from both the particles come out. The current of these small particles coming out is generally termed as wave.

If a glass is being filled with water, after sometimes when it is completely filled some water splashes out and it is again filled. In this way, water continues to flow in turn. Likewise, after an explosion, a particle has to take some rest to enhance it's density and energy for the next explosion. If energy is restore explosion takes place again and waves or energies are free. Hence radiation of energy or waves does not occur incessantly. Energy is freed in groups or packages. And since, explosion has a certain limit hence absorption of radiation of energy always occurs as an integral multiple of a definite small quantity of energy. And this definite and small quantity of energy is according to Planck, termed as quantum. Energy is formed from exit of waves and quantum and change of rings, and energy is formed from both particles and hence quantity of energy is not fixed in every quantum. The number of ring changes or exploded particles pass through a point per second is called frequency. Hence, the quantity of energy confined in each quantum is proportional to the frequency of the wave; that is, E

That is, Ring Theory obeys Einstein and Planck's quantum theory. We have learnt from wave theory that wave is current of very small particles which moves in a straight line swinging like a pendulum. Since that particle is formed with rings, it breaks up due to continuous swinging. That is new small particles emerge from those big particles. Those very small particles due to properties of attraction or repulsion again combine with the fixed wave or with any other particles of the nature. In fact, ninety nine percent of the particles combine again with the main particles of that wave. Because, in case a new particle emerges from any particle due to change of rings, that particle's power of attraction enhances. Hence due to that power of attraction the particle again combines with other particles of the wave.

2. Conclusion

In this paper, Author introduces the an ancient contradiction in the historical physics. He points out the contradiction on

Atomic Ring theory and Bohr theory on the basis particle can broken and make new particle with the new wave length. By changing this equation we may get many principal that small particle contribute their ring and also make big particle. In future, we can make object by changing of particle. In this theory we may found the conclusion how dark matter turn into particle or make new wave-length.

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