

Mass Model of Elementary Particles (viXra:2010.0252v3)

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Dedicated to Prof. Albert Sun-Chi Chan on the occasion of his 70th birthday

Abstract

In light of Chen's formulas of the fine-structure constant^{2,3}, we construct similar formulas to calculate proton and neutron to electron mass ratios, H, He and Li atoms to electron mass ratios and elementary particles to electron mass ratios. It was found that the formulas of elementary particles to electron mass ratios had two types, accordingly elementary particles were supposed to have two genders, i.e., Yang (convex) or Yin (concave), and the Yang/Yin ratio of all quarks and leptons is 1/2. Consequently, a hypothetical model called Mass Model of Elementary Particle was established. In the model, a formula of an elementary particle to electron mass ratio is consist of a Time Factor (TF) times a Space Factor (SF). A Time Factor is a single integer, a Space Factor has an integer plus or minus at least one modified sub-factor (called Sub-space Factor (SSF)), which decides the particle's gender is Yang or Yin. Based on the model, all elementary particles (including neutrinos and the particle of dark matter) to electron mass ratios were calculated, the mystery why quarks and leptons have three generations could be explained, and the mystery of matter and antimatter imbalance in the universe could be explained.

Keywords: elementary particles; mass, model; neutrino; matter and antimatter

1. Introduction

In physics, a dimensionless physical constant, sometimes called a fundamental physical constant, is a physical constant that is dimensionless¹. It has no units attached and has a numerical value that is independent on the system of units used, cannot be

derived from any more fundamental theory and are determined only from measurements. Standard Model of Physics requires 25 fundamental physical constants including the fine-structure constant α , 15 elementary particles to electron mass ratios and the others. The desire for a theory that would allow the calculation of particle mass is a core motivation to the search for "physics beyond Standard Model".

In our previous papers^{2,3}, we reported two series of formulas of the fine-structure constant giving two values of it. With them, we accurately calculated the ratio of Bohr radius to electron classic radius and hypothetically predicted the ratio of Bohr radius to proton charge radius as follows.

$$\frac{a_0}{r_e} = \frac{1}{\alpha_c^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} = 112 \times \left(168 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12 \cdot 47} - \frac{1}{14 \cdot 112 \cdot (2 \cdot 173 + 1)} \right)$$

$$= 18788.865042381$$

$$\frac{a_0}{r_p} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{p/c}^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{p/1} \alpha_{p/2}} = 225 \cdot \left(282 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{12 \cdot 47} + \frac{1}{14 \cdot 112 \cdot (2 \cdot 173 + 1)} \right)$$

$$= 63524.60147736$$

We here report the similar calculation of proton and neutron to electron mass ratios, H, He and Li atoms to electron mass ratios and elementary particles to electron mass ratios and establishing of a mass model of elementary particles.

2. Proton and Neutron to Electron Mass Ratio $\beta_{p/e}$ and $\beta_{n/e}$

$$\text{CODATA}^4: \beta_{p/e} = m_p / m_e = 1836.15267343(11)$$

$$\beta_{p/e-1} = m_p / m_e = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{p/e}{}^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{p/e,\theta} \alpha'_{p/e,\varphi}} = \frac{1}{(\alpha_{p/e,1} \alpha_{p/e,2})^2}$$

$$= \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{29} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 53 \cdot 113 - \frac{19}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}} \right) \right] \right\}^2 = 1836.15267343002$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} {}^{31}_{15}\text{P} & {}^{53}_{24}\text{Cr}_{29} & {}^{63,65}_{29}\text{Cu}_{34,36} & {}^{79,81}_{35}\text{Br}_{44,46} & {}^{95}_{42}\text{Mo}_{53} & {}^{106,112,113,116}_{48}\text{Cd}_{58,64,65,68} & {}^{113,115}_{49}\text{In}_{64,66} & {}^{127}_{53}\text{I}_{74} \\ {}^{138,139}_{57}\text{La}_{81,82} & {}^{223}_{87}\text{Fr}_{136}^* & {}^{226}_{88}\text{Ra}_{138}^* & {}^{268}_{105}\text{Db}_{163}^* & {}^{6-53,320}_{127}\text{Ch}_{191,193}^{ie} & {}^{12-29}_{138}\text{Fy}_{210}^{ie} & {}^{252}_{140}\text{Ch}_{4-53}^{ie} & {}^{374}_{148}\text{Ch}_{226}^{ie} \end{array}$$

$$\beta_{p/e-2} = m_p / m_e = \left[6 \cdot \left(7 + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 49} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 19 \cdot (6 \cdot (4 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 - 1) + 1) + \frac{1}{250}} \right) \right]^2$$

$$= 1836.15267343002$$

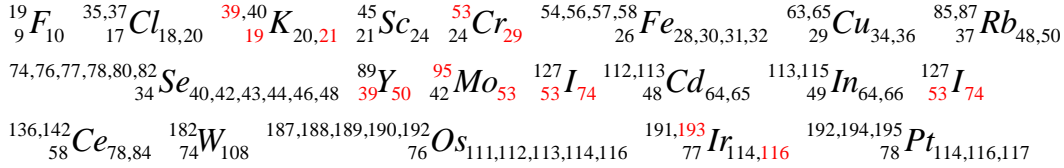
$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} {}^{12,13}_6\text{C}_{6,7} & {}^{14,15}_7\text{N}_{7,8} & {}^{19}_9\text{F}_{10} & {}^{28,29,30}_{14}\text{Si}_{14,15,16} & {}^{36,38,40}_{18}\text{Ar}_{18,20,22} & {}^{53}_{24}\text{Cr}_{29} & {}^{63,65}_{29}\text{Cu}_{34,36} & {}^{76}_{32}\text{Se}_{42} & {}^{87,88}_{38}\text{Sr}_{49,50} \\ {}^{95,98,100}_{42}\text{Mo}_{53,56,58} & {}^{113,115}_{49}\text{In}_{64,66} & {}^{114,116,120}_{50}\text{Sn}_{64,66,70} & {}^{188,189,190,192}_{76}\text{Os}_{112,113,114,116} \end{array}$$

CODATA⁴: $\beta_{n/e} = m_n / m_e = 1838.68366173(89)$

$$\beta_{n/e-1} = m_n / m_e = \frac{1}{(\alpha'_{n/e})^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{n/e,\theta} \alpha'_{n/e,\varphi}}$$

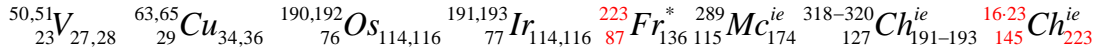
$$= 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{29} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 53 \cdot 113 - \frac{19}{105}} \right) \right] \cdot 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{21} - \frac{1}{25 \cdot 19} + \frac{1}{74 \cdot (34 \cdot 193 + 1) + \frac{39}{58}} \right) \right]$$

$$= 1838.68366167489$$



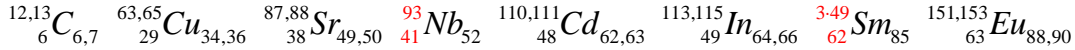
$$\beta_{n/e-2} = m_n / m_e = \frac{1}{(\alpha'_{n/e})^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{n/e,\theta} \alpha'_{n/e,\varphi}} = \frac{1}{(\alpha_{n/e,1} \alpha_{n/e,2})^2}$$

$$= \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{191 \cdot 223 + \frac{23}{29 - \frac{2}{25^2}}} \right) \right] \right\}^2 = 1838.68366167489$$



$$\beta_{n/e-3} = m_n / m_e = \frac{1}{(\alpha'_{n/e})^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{n/e,\theta} \alpha'_{n/e,\varphi}}$$

$$= \left[6 \cdot \left(7 + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{49} + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 41 - \frac{2 \cdot 31}{9 \cdot 7}} \right) \right]^2 = 1838.68366167489$$

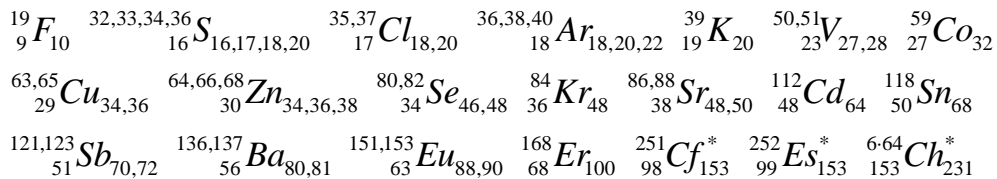


3. H Atom to Electron Mass Ratio $\beta_{1,2,3H/e}$

$$\beta_{1_{H/e-1}} = m_{1_H} / m_e = \frac{1.007825032241(94)u}{5.48579909070(16) \times 10^{-4}u} = 1837.15264737(23)$$

$$\beta_{1_{H/e-1}} = m_{1_H} / m_e = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{1_{H/e}}{}^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{1_{H/e},\theta} \alpha'_{1_{H/e},\varphi}} = \frac{1}{(\alpha_{1_{H/e},1} \alpha_{1_{H/e},2})^2}$$

$$= \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{27} - \frac{1}{16 \cdot 9 \cdot 17 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{19}{2 \cdot 10^7}} \right) \right] \right\}^2 = 1837.15264734937$$



$$\beta_{1_{H/e-2}} = m_{1_H} / m_e = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{1_{H/e}}{}^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha'_{1_{H/e},\theta} \alpha'_{1_{H/e},\varphi}} = \frac{1}{(\alpha_{1_{H/e},1} \alpha_{1_{H/e},2})^2}$$

$$= [6 \cdot (7 + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{43} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot (4 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 23 - 1) + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 17}})]^2 = 1837.15264734937$$

^{42,43,46,48}₂₀Ca_{22,23,26,28} ^{50,51}₂₃V_{27,28} ^{76,77,80}₃₄Se_{42,43,46} ^{84,86}₃₆Kr_{48,50} ^{92,98}₄₂Mo_{52,56} ⁹⁹₄₃Tc*₅₆ ⁷⁻¹⁷₅₀Sn₆₉
^{136,137,138}₅₆Ba_{80,81,82} ^{144,146}₆₀Nd_{84,86} ¹⁶⁸₆₈Er₁₀₀ ²⁰⁹₈₄Po*₁₂₆ ²²²₈₆Rn*₁₃₆ ¹⁴⁻¹⁷₉₂U*₁₄₆ ^{8-43,346}_{136,137}Fy_{208,209}^{ie}

$$\beta_{2_{H/e}} = m_{2_H} / m_e = \frac{2.01410177811(12)u}{5.48579909070(16) \times 10^{-4} u} = 3671.48294134(32)$$

$$\beta_{2_{H/e-1}} = m_{2_H} / m_e = 2 \cdot \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{29} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 59} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 13^2 \cdot (32 \cdot 9 \cdot 29 + 1) + \frac{10}{19}} \right) \right] \right\}^2$$

$$= 3671.48294132606$$

$$\beta_{2_{H/e-2}} = m_{2_H} / m_e = 2 \cdot \left\{ 6 \cdot \left[7 + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11 \cdot 47} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 25 \cdot 83 \cdot 89} \right] \right\}^2 = 3671.48294132606$$

$$\beta_{3_{H/e}} = m_{3_H} / m_e = \frac{3.01604928199(23)u}{5.48579909070(16) \times 10^{-4} u} = 5497.92150993(58)$$

$$\beta_{3_{H/e-1}} = m_{3_H} / m_e = 3 \cdot \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{37} - \frac{1}{44 \cdot 83} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 17 \cdot 29 \cdot (4 \cdot 3 \cdot 13 \cdot 151 + 1)} \right) \right] \right\}^2$$

$$= 5497.92151010346$$

$$\beta_{3_{H/e-2}} = m_{3_H} / m_e = 3 \cdot \left\{ 6 \cdot \left[7 + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{125} + \frac{1}{21 \cdot 25 \cdot 55 - \frac{30}{53}} \right] \right\}^2 = 5497.92151010346$$

4. He Atom to Electron Mass Ratio $\beta_{He/e}$

$$\beta_{3_{He/e}} = m_{3_{He}} / m_e = \frac{3.0160293191(26)u}{5.48579909070(16) \times 10^{-4} u} = 5497.8851198(49)$$

$$\beta_{3_{He/e-1}} = m_{3_{He}} / m_e = 3 \cdot \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{37} - \frac{1}{90 \cdot 37 - \frac{5 \cdot 17}{173}} \right) \right] \right\}^2$$

$$= 5497.88511864697$$

$$\beta_{3_{He/e-2}} = m_{3_{He}} / m_e = 3 \cdot \left\{ 6 \cdot \left[7 + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{125} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 125 \cdot 121 - \frac{7}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 23}} \right] \right\}^2$$

$$= 5497.88511864697$$

$$\beta_{4_{\text{He}/e}} = m_{4_{\text{He}}} / m_e = \frac{4.00260325415(16)u}{5.48579909070(16) \times 10^{-4}u} = 7296.29938678(33)$$

$$\beta_{4_{\text{He}/e-1}} = m_{4_{\text{He}}} / m_e = 4 \cdot \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{125} - \frac{1}{56 \cdot (15 \cdot 44 + 1) + \frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] \right\}^2$$

$$= 4 \cdot \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{125} - \frac{1}{81 \cdot (8 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 + 1) - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] \right\}^2 = 7296.29938674497$$

$$\beta_{4_{\text{He}/e-2}} = m_{4_{\text{He}}} / m_e = 4 \cdot \left[6 \cdot \left(7 + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 49} + \frac{1}{27^2 \cdot 25 \cdot 59 - \frac{23}{32}} \right) \right]^2$$

$$= 7296.29938674497$$

5. Li Atom to Electron Mass Ratio $\beta_{\text{Li}/e}$

$$\beta_{6_{\text{Li}/e}} = m_{6_{\text{Li}}} / m_e = \frac{6.015122795(16)u}{5.48579909070(16) \times 10^{-4}u} = 10964.898086(29)$$

$$\beta_{6_{\text{Li}/e-1}} = 6 \cdot \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{64} - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 3 \cdot (14 \cdot 17 + 1) + \frac{23}{4 \cdot 7}} \right) \right] \right\}^2 = 10964.8980860356$$

$$\beta_{6_{\text{Li}/e-2}} = 6 \cdot \left[6 \cdot \left(7 + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{27 \cdot (14 \cdot 17 + 1) + \frac{9 \cdot 23}{32 \cdot 7}} \right) \right]^2 = 10964.8980860356$$

16,17,18 8	<i>O</i>	27 13	<i>Al</i>	28,29,30 14	<i>Si</i>	32,33,34,36 16	<i>S</i>	35,37 17	<i>Cl</i>	50,51 23	<i>V</i>	59 27	<i>Co</i>	32							
54,56,58 26	<i>Fe</i>	28,30,32		60,62,64 28	<i>Ni</i>	32,34,36 29	63,64 34,36	<i>Cu</i>	72,74 32	40,42		79,81 35	<i>Br</i>	44,46	76,80,82 34	<i>Se</i>	42,46,48				
82,83,84 36	<i>Kr</i>	46,47,48		91,92 40	<i>Zr</i>	51,52	92,94,98 42	<i>Mo</i>	50,54,56	108,110 46	62,64	112 48	<i>Cd</i>	118,119,122 50	<i>Sn</i>	68,69,72					
121,123 51	<i>Sb</i>	70,72		136,137,138 56	<i>Ba</i>	80,81,82	151,153 63	<i>Eu</i>	88,90	168,170 68	100,102	169 69	<i>Tm</i>	100	186,187 75	<i>Re</i>	110,112				
207,208 82	<i>Pb</i>	125,126		209 83	<i>Bi</i> *	126	209 84	<i>Po</i> *	125	210 85	238 92	<i>U</i> *	146	285 112	112	285 112	<i>Cn</i> *	173	344,2,173,348 136,137,138	<i>Fy</i> ^{ie}	208,209,210

$$\beta_{7_{\text{Li}/e}} = m_{7_{\text{Li}}} / m_e = \frac{7.0160034366(45)u}{5.48579909070(16) \times 10^{-5}u} = 12789.3918837(86)$$

$$\beta_{7_{\text{Li}/e-1}} = 7 \cdot \left\{ 8 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(8 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 17} - \frac{1}{32 \cdot 163 - \frac{2 \cdot 17}{53}} \right) \right] \right\}^2 = 12789.3918837112$$

$$\beta_{7_{\text{Li}/e-2}} = 7 \cdot \left\{ 6 \cdot \left[7 + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 11 \cdot 23} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot 11 \cdot (2 \cdot 79 \cdot 101 + 1) - \frac{5}{19}} \right] \right\}^2$$

$$= 12789.3918837112$$

6. Formulas and Values of Elementary Particles to Electron Mass Ratios

Table 1. Formulas and Values of Elementary Particles to Electron Mass Ratios

Particles	Measured Mass(MeV/c ²)	Measured m/m _e	Formulas	Calculated m/m _e
τ	1776.82	3477.15	$\beta_{\tau/e} = \{8[8-1+1/2-1/7+1/(72+14/39)]\}^2$	3477.19
μ	105.6583746	206.7682828	$\beta_{\mu/e} = \{4[4-1/2+1/10-1/(5 \times 39+14/31)]\}^2$	206.7682821
e	0.5109989461	1	$\beta_e = 1 + (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2$	$1 + 2.8357 \times 10^{-9}$
t	$172.44(13) \times 10^3$	3.3746×10^5	$\beta_{t/e} = [24(24+1/4-1/(22+3/25/11))]^2$	337456
b	$4.18(3) \times 10^3$	8.18×10^3	$\beta_{b/e} = [10(10-1+1/(22+3/11))]^2$	8181
c	$1.29(+5, -11) \times 10^3$	2.52×10^3	$\beta_{c/e} = [7(7+1/5-1/(44-9/22))]^2$	2524
s	95(5)	186	$\beta_{s/e} = [4(4-1+1/2-1/11)]^2$	186
u	2.01(14)	3.93	$\beta_{u/e} = 2(2-1/32)$	3.94
d	4.79(16)	9.37	$\beta_{d/e} = 3(3+1/8)$	9.38
ν_1			$\beta_{\nu_1/e} = 1/\{55[55-1/2/(1-1/56)]\}^2$	1.11334×10^{-7}
ν_2	$\sum \leq 1.20 \times 10^{-7}$	$\sum \leq 2.35 \times 10^{-7}$	$\beta_{\nu_2/e} = 1/[66(66-1/6)]^2$	5.2969×10^{-8}
ν_3	$\sum \geq 0.60 \times 10^{-7}$	$\sum \geq 1.17 \times 10^{-7}$	$\beta_{\nu_3/e} = 1/\{66[68-1/3/(1-1/12)]\}^2$	5.0182×10^{-8}
ν_e	$m_1^2 - m_2^2 = 2.51 \pm 0.50 \times 10^{-3}$ (eV/c ²)		$\beta_{\nu_e/e} = 1/[55(64-1/2+1/8-1/3/34+1/136/137)]^2$	8.1687×10^{-8}
ν_μ	$m_2^2 - m_3^2 = 7.53 \pm 0.18 \times 10^{-5}$ (eV/c ²)		$\beta_{\nu_\mu/e} = 1/[66(57-1/6+1/2/29-1/29/181)]^2$	7.1031×10^{-8}
ν_τ			$\beta_{\nu_\tau/e} = 1/[66[61-1/28+1/3/61/71]]^2$	6.1768×10^{-8}
H	$125.09(21) \times 10^3$	2.4479×10^5	$\beta_{H/e} = [22(22+1/2-1/(94+33/49))]^2$	244795
Z	$91.1876(21) \times 10^3$	1.78450×10^5	$\beta_{Z/e} = [20(22-1+1/8-1/2/9/17)]^2$	178451
W	$80.385(15) \times 10^3$	1.5731×10^5	$\beta_{W/e} = [20(20-1/5+1/(33+1/40))]^2$	157296
D			$\beta_{D/e} = \{33[34+1/2-1/(26+5/21)]\}^2$	1293320

Notes: 1. $1/c_{\text{au}}^4 = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2 = [(1/137.035999037435)(1/137.035999111818)]^2 = 2.836 \times 10^{-9}$, c_{au} is the speed of light in atomic unites^{2,3}; 2. In Measured Mass column, values for u and d are Lattice QCD calculated values; 3. D stands for the particle of dark matter.

7. General Formulas of Elementary Particles to Electron Mass Ratios

$$\beta_{ep/e} = m_{ep} / m_e = [TF(SF + \sum 1/SSF)]^{1,2,-2}$$

TF : Time Factor (Wheel Factor)

SF : Space Factor (Gear Factor)

SSF : Sub-space Factor (Cog Factor)

Table 2. Factors of Formulas of Elementary Particles to Electron Mass Ratios

Particles	TF	SF	1/SSF-1st	1/SSF-2nd	1/SSF-3rd	1/SSF-4th
t	24=3×7+3	24	4	22+3/25/11		
c	7=2×3+1	7	5	44-9/22		
d	3=2×1+1	3	32			
e	1	1	1/($\alpha_1\alpha_2$) ²			
b	10=2×4+2	10	1	22+3/11		
τ	8=2×4	8	1	2	7	8×9
s	4=2×2	4	1	2	11	
μ	4=2×2	4	2	2×5	2×97	
u	2	2	8			
v_1	55	55	2(1-1/56)			
v_2	66	66	6			
v_3	66	68	3(1-1/12)			
v_e	55	64	2	8	3×34	136×137
v_μ	66	57	6	2×29	29×181	
v_τ	66	61	28	3×61×71		
D	33	34	2	26+5/21		
H	22=2×10+2	22	2	94+33/49		
Z	20=2×10	22	1	8	2×9×17	
W	20=2×10	20	5	33+1/40		

Notes: Azure indicates Yang particle and positive SSF;

Orange indicates Yin particle and negative SSF.

8. Mass Model of Elementary Particle

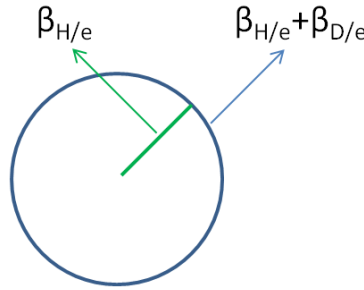
- (1) A Formula of an elementary particle to electron mass ratio is basically consist of a Time Factor (TF) times a Space Factor (SF), and the later is modified by some Sub-space Factors (SSF). For example, the formula of Higgs Boson to electron mass ratio is: $\beta_{H/e} = \{22[22+1/2-1/(94+33/49)]\}^2 = 2244795$, in which TF=SF=22, SSF-1st=+1/2 and SSF-2nd=-1/(94+33/49). Time Factor is like a wheel, Space Factor is like a gear, Sub-space Factors (especially SSF-1st) are like cogs (convex and concave) in the gear.
- (2) According to the positive or negative features of SSF-1st, elementary particles with mass can be classified into two types: Yang (+, Convex, azure), Yin (-, Concave, orange). And elementary particles without mass are Neutral (0, Smooth, white).
- (3). As shown in **Table 2**, **Fig. 3** and **Fig. 4**, for elementary particles, fermion's Yang to Yin ratio is 1/2, and boson's Yang to Yin to Neutral ratio is 1/1/1. This can explain why quarks and leptons have three generations, because these 12 fermions (6 quarks plus 6 leptons) maintain Yang to Yin ratio to be 1/2 (4 Yang to 8 Yin) and also maintain ratio of positive to negative total amount of electric charges to be 1/2 (2 positive charges to 4 negative charges for quarks and leptons totally).
- (4) If elementary particle switch to their anti-particles, the Yang gender of electron changes to Yin gender of positron, the Yin gender of neutrinos change to Yang gender of anti-neutrinos, and those of other particles do not change.
- (5) A proton is consist of a u quark and two d quarks, the ratio of Yang to Yin in a proton is 1/2, the same as that for quarks and leptons, so proton is stable. A neutron is consist of two d quarks and a u quark, the ratio of Yang to Yin in a proton is 2/1, the opposite to that for quarks and leptons, so neutron is not stable.
- (6) The particle of dark matter should exist to maintain ratio of bosons to fermions in elementary particles to be 6/12 or 1/2. This looks more reasonable (**Fig. 3** and **Fig. 4**).
- (7) There should be a relationship between Higgs boson to electron mass ratio and the particle of dark matter to electron mass ratio as follows (**Fig. 1**). And hence, the particle of dark matter to electron mass ratio could be calculated out. In the following calculation, there are some integer factors which are assumed to relate to nuclides.

$$\frac{\beta_{H/e} + \beta_{D/e}}{\beta_{H/e}} = \frac{1293320 + 244795}{244795} = \frac{4 \times 5 \times 7 \times 31 \times 149 + 5 \times 173 \times (6 \times 47 + 1)}{5 \times 173 \times (6 \times 47 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1538115}{244795} = \frac{3 \times 5 \times 41^2 \times 61}{5 \times 173 \times (6 \times 47 + 1)} \approx 6.2832778447 \approx (2\pi)_{11315}$$

$$(2\pi)_{11315} = e^2 \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^7} \dots \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{11316}{11315}\right)^{22631}} = e^2 \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^7} \dots \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 \cdot 41}{5 \cdot 31 \cdot 73}\right)^{7 \cdot 53 \cdot 61}}$$

^{50,51}₂₃V_{27,28} ⁶¹₂₈Ni₃₃ ^{3,23,71}₃₁Ga_{38,40} ⁷³₃₂Ge₄₁ ^{82,83}₃₆Kr_{46,47} ⁸⁹₃₉Y₅₀ ^{90,92,94}₄₀Zr_{50,52,54} ^{3,31}₄₁Nb₅₂ ^{92,94,95,98}₄₂Mo_{50,52,53,56}
¹⁰⁰₄₄Ru₅₆ ^{107,109}₄₇Ag_{60,62} ^{112,115,119,120,122,124}₅₀Sn_{62,65,69,70,72,74} ^{125,126}₅₂Te_{73,74} ¹²⁷₅₃I₇₄ ^{136,137,138}₅₆Ba_{80,81,82} ^{3,47}₅₉Pr_{2,41}
^{2,73}₆₁Pm₈₅ ¹⁴⁹₆₂Sm₈₇ ^{155,156,157,158}₆₄Gd_{91,92,93,94} ¹⁶⁹₆₉Tm₁₀₀ ¹⁷³₇₀Yb₁₀₃ ^{180,181}₇₃Ta_{107,108} ^{185,187}₇₅Re_{110,112} ^{4,47}₇₆Os₁₁₂
^{204,206,9,23,208}₈₂Pb_{122,124,125,126} ²⁰⁹₈₃Bi₁₂₆ ²²⁷₈₉Ac₁₃₈ ^{5,47,14,17}₉₂U_{143,2,73} ^{4,61}₉₄Pu₁₅₀ ²⁵⁷₁₀₀Fm₁₅₇ ²⁶²₁₀₃Lr_{3,53} ²⁸⁵₁₁₂Cn₁₇₃
³¹²₁₂₅Ch₁₈₇^{ie} ³¹⁴₁₂₆Ch_{4,47}^{ie} ^{344,2,173,348}_{136,137,138}Fy_{208,209,210}^{ie} ^{4,89}₁₄₁Ch₂₁₅^{ie} ³⁷⁰₁₄₆Ch₂₂₄^{ie} ^{4,47}₁₄₉Ch₂₂₇^{ie} ⁴⁰⁰₁₅₇Ch₂₄₃^{ie} ^{14,31,435}₁₇₃Ch_{261,262}^{ie}



$\beta_{H/e}$: Higgs Boson to electron mass ratio
 $\beta_{D/e}$: the particle of dark matter to electron mass ratio
 $(\beta_{H/e} + \beta_{D/e}) / \beta_{H/e} \approx 2\pi$

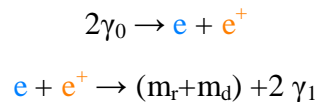
Mass Relationship of Higgs Boson and the Particle of Dark Matter

Gang Chen, Tianman Chen, Tianyi Chen
2020/10/28

Fig. 1

(8) Elementary particles except neutrinos to electron mass ratios should relate to Higgs boson to electron mass ratio, and neutrinos to electron mass ratios should relate to the particle of dark matter (D) to electron mass ratio as shown in **Table 2**.

(9) The mass of an electron could be defined as $1 + (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2$ unit, and the mass of positron could be defined as $1 - (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2$ unit. So electron is Yang particle and positron is Yin particle. The reactions at the Big Bang of the universe and the subsequent annihilation could be express as follows.



In the above second equation, m_r corresponds to the mass of regular matter in the

universe, and m_d corresponds to the mass of dark matter in the universe.

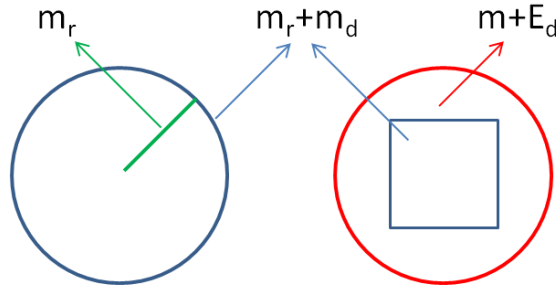
$$m_r+m_d=2(\alpha_1\alpha_2)^2\approx 5.6714\times 10^{-9}\approx(0.9026+4.7688)\times 10^{-9}$$

So in the universe after the Big Bang and subsequent annihilation of electron and positron, 0.90×10^{-9} of regular matter and 4.77×10^{-9} of dark matter survived.

$$(m_r+m_d)/m_r\approx (2\pi)_{11315}=6.2832778447$$

$$m_r/m_d\approx 0.9026/4.7688\approx 5.0659/26.7646$$

This can explain the mystery of matter and antimatter imbalance in the universe, and explain the composition of regular matter and dark matter in the universe (**Fig. 2**). And our results are consistent with the latest accurate measurements⁵⁻¹⁰.



m_r : regular matter m_d : dark matter
 $m=m_r+m_d$ E_d : dark energy
 $(m_r+m_d)/m_r\approx 2\pi$ $(m+E_d)/m\approx \pi$
 $m_r/m_d/E_d\approx 5.0659/26.7646/68.1695$

Composition of the Universe

Gang Chen, Tianman Chen, Tianyi Chen
 2018/10-12, 2020/10/28-30

Fig. 2

(10) Calculation of neutrinos to electron mass ratios:

$$\beta_{\nu_1/e} = \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{m_e} = \frac{1}{\frac{[55(55 - \frac{1}{56})]^2}{2(1 - \frac{1}{56})}} = \frac{1}{(81.37)^2} = 1.11334 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$m_{\nu_1} = 1.11334 \times 10^{-7} m_e = 5.6891 \times 10^{-2} eV / c^2$$

$$\beta_{\nu_2/e} = \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{m_e} = \frac{1}{[66(66 - \frac{1}{6})]^2} = \frac{1}{(55.79)^2} = 5.2969 \times 10^{-8}$$

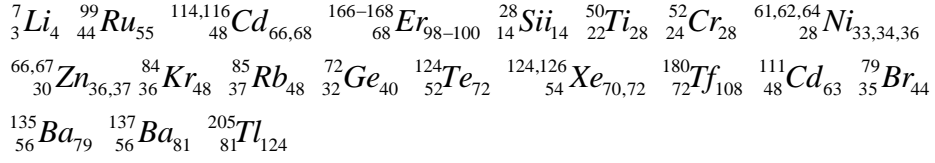
$$m_{\nu_2} = 5.2969 \times 10^{-8} m_e = 2.7067 \times 10^{-2} eV / c^2$$

$$\beta_{\nu_3/e} = \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{m_e} = \frac{1}{\frac{[66(68 - \frac{1}{12})]^2}{3(1 - \frac{1}{12})}} = \frac{1}{(36.124)^2} = 5.0182 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$m_{\nu_3} = 5.0182 \times 10^{-8} m_e = 2.5643 \times 10^{-2} eV / c^2$$

$$m_{\nu_1} + m_{\nu_2} + m_{\nu_3} = 0.10960 eV / c^2$$

$$m_{\nu_1}^2 - m_{\nu_2}^2 = 2.5040 \times 10^{-3} eV^2 / c^4 \quad m_{\nu_2}^2 - m_{\nu_3}^2 = 7.5052 \times 10^{-5} eV^2 / c^4$$

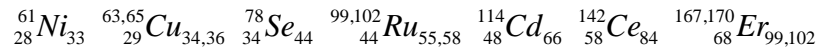


$$\left| m_{\nu_e} \quad m_{\nu_\mu} \quad m_{\nu_\tau} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{2} & \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{3} & \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{6} \\ \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{3} & \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{6} & \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{2} \\ \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{6} & \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{2} & \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\nu_e} &= \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{2} + \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{3} + \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{6} = \frac{m_e}{2(81 \cdot 37)^2} + \frac{m_e}{3(55 \cdot 79)^2} + \frac{m_e}{6(36 \cdot 124)^2} \\ &= \frac{m_e}{[55(64 - 1/2 + 1/8 - 1/3/34 + 1/136/137)]^2} = 8.1687 \times 10^{-8} m_e \end{aligned}$$

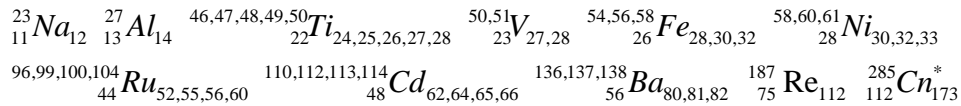
$$\begin{aligned} m_{\nu_\mu} &= \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{3} + \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{6} + \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{2} = \frac{m_e}{3(81 \cdot 37)^2} + \frac{m_e}{6(55 \cdot 79)^2} + \frac{m_e}{2(36 \cdot 124)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{[66(57 - 1/6 + 1/2/29 - 1/29/181)]^2} = 7.1031 \times 10^{-8} m_e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\nu_\tau} &= \frac{m_{\nu_1}}{6} + \frac{m_{\nu_2}}{2} + \frac{m_{\nu_3}}{3} = \frac{m_e}{6(81 \cdot 37)^2} + \frac{m_e}{2(55 \cdot 79)^2} + \frac{m_e}{3(36 \cdot 124)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{[66(61 - 1/28 + 1/3/61/71)]^2} = 6.1768 \times 10^{-8} m_e \end{aligned}$$

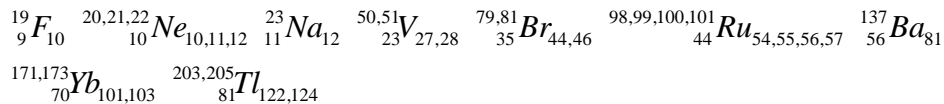


(10) There should be relationships between factors of some elementary particles to electron mass ratios and nuclides.

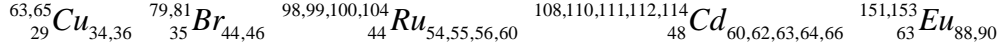
$$\beta_{t/e} = \left[24 \left(24 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{22 + \frac{3}{25 \cdot 11}} \right) \right]^2 = 337456 = 16 \cdot 7 \cdot 23 \cdot 13$$



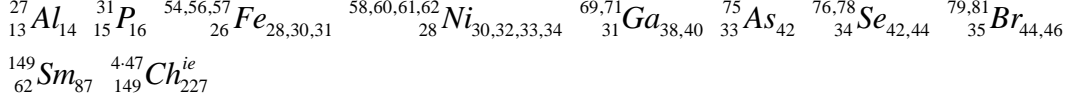
$$\beta_{b/e} = \left[10 \left(10 - 1 + \frac{1}{22 + \frac{3}{11}} \right) \right]^2 = 8181 = 81 \cdot 101$$



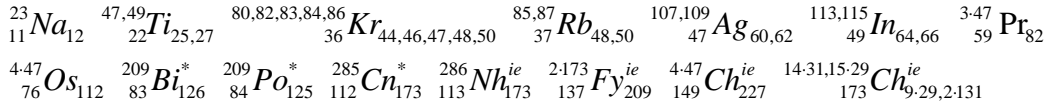
$$\beta_{c/e} = [7(7 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{44 - \frac{9}{22}})]^2 = 2524 = 8 \cdot (2 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 + 1)$$



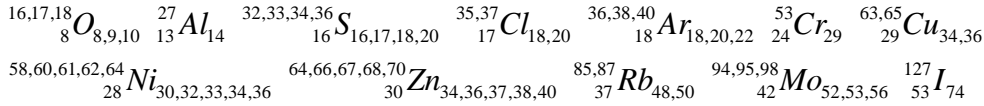
$$\beta_{D/e} = [33(34 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{26 - \frac{5}{21}})]^2 = 1293320 = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 31 \cdot 149$$



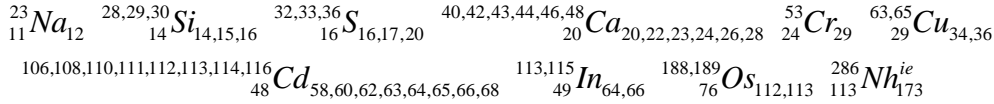
$$\beta_{H/e} = [22(22 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 47 + \frac{33}{49}})]^2 = 244795 = 5 \cdot 173 \cdot (6 \cdot 47 + 1)$$



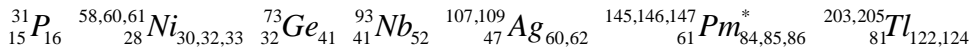
$$\beta_{Z/e} = [20(22 - 1 + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 17})]^2 = 178451 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 53$$



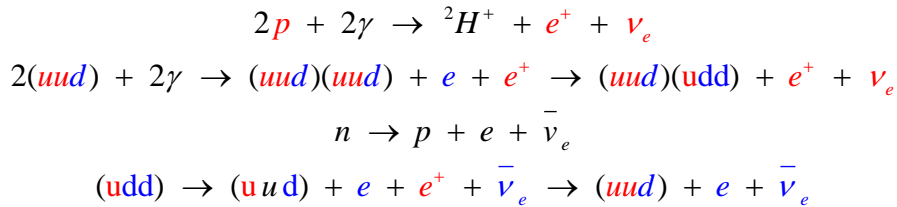
$$\beta_{W/e} = [20(20 - 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{33})]^2 = 157296 = 16 \cdot 3 \cdot 29 \cdot 113$$



$$\beta_{H/e} + \beta_{D/e} = 1293320 + 244795 = 1538115 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 41^2 \cdot 61$$



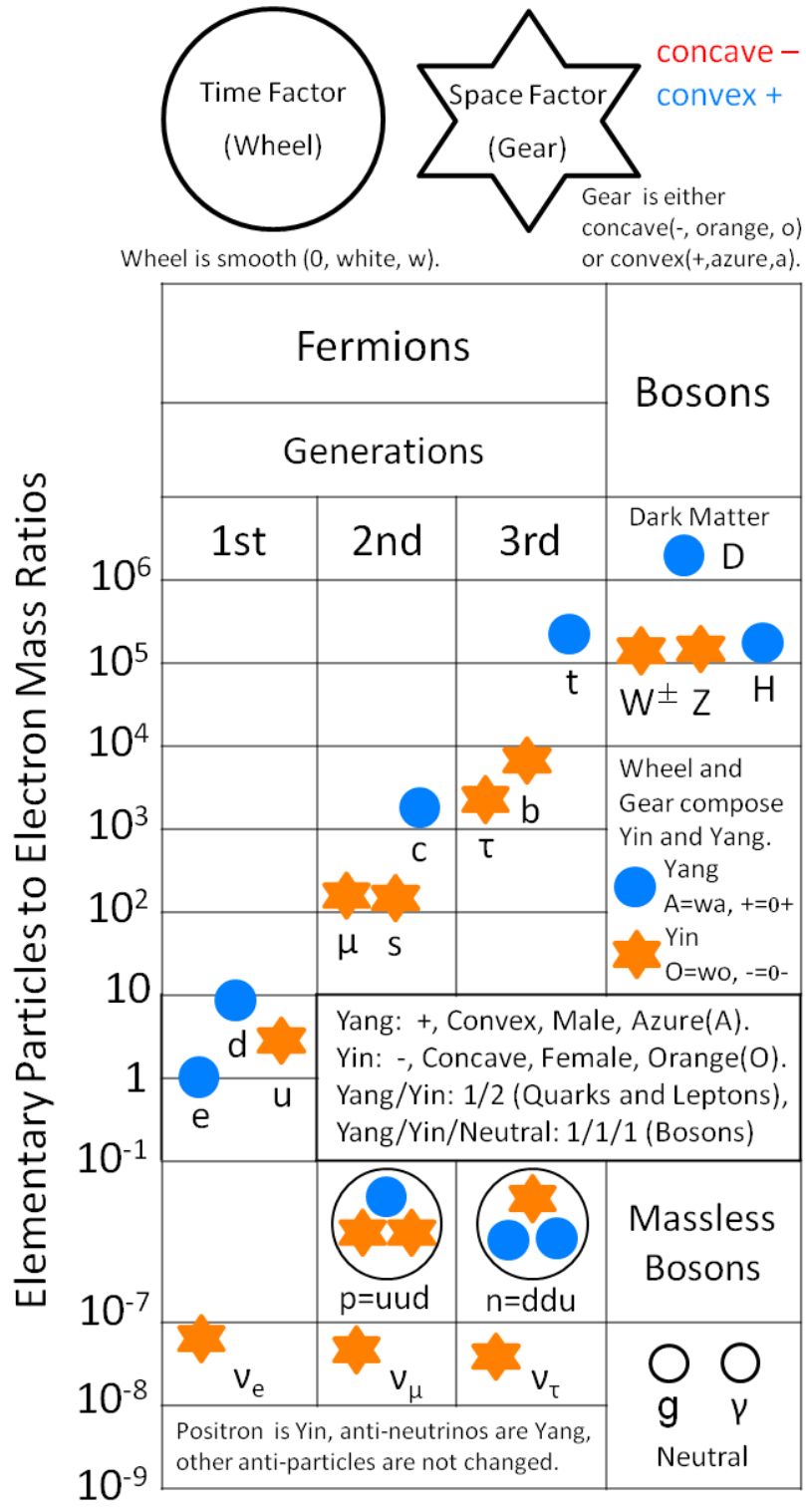
(11) It seems there is a conservation law for numbers of Yin and Yang of elementary particles in some particle reactions, for examples:



In the above reaction, it is supposed that 1 Yang and 1 Yin should neutralize each other or 1 Yang and 1 Yin should be created in pair simultaneously. So the net numbers of Yang and Yin before and after a particle reaction are conserved. But this kind of conservation is not always obeyed. There should be some extra-restrictions.



9. Figure of Mass Model of Elementary Particles



Mass Model of Elementary Particles

Gang Chen, Tianman Chen, Tianyi Chen
2018/12/22-28, 2019/1/15-20, 2020/10/29

Fig. 3

10. Table of Elementary Particles

e	μ	τ
$1+(\alpha_1\alpha_2)^2$	206.77	3477.19
u	c	t
3.94	2524	337456
d	s	b
8.38	186	8181
ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
8.17×10^{-8}	7.10×10^{-8}	6.18×10^{-8}
	D	
	1293320	
	H	
	244795	
γ	Z	g
	178451	
	W	
	157296	

Table of Elementary Particles

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Fig. 4

Table 3. Coupling of Electric Charges and Yang-Yin Ratios of Quarks and Leptons and the reason why quarks and leptons have three generations.

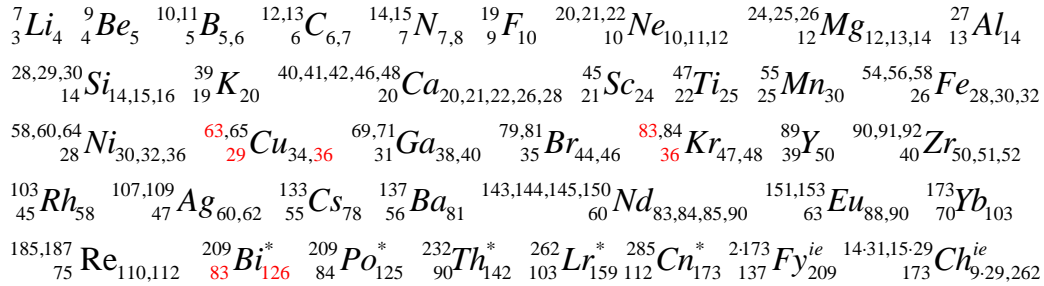
Quarks and Leptons	Electric Charges	Yang-Yin Ratios
ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ	0	0/3
d, s, b quarks	-1/3	1/2
u, c, t quarks	+2/3	2/1
e, μ , τ	-1	1/2
Total	+2/-4=+1/-2	4/8=1/2

11. Supplements

(1) Neutron to proton mass ratio:

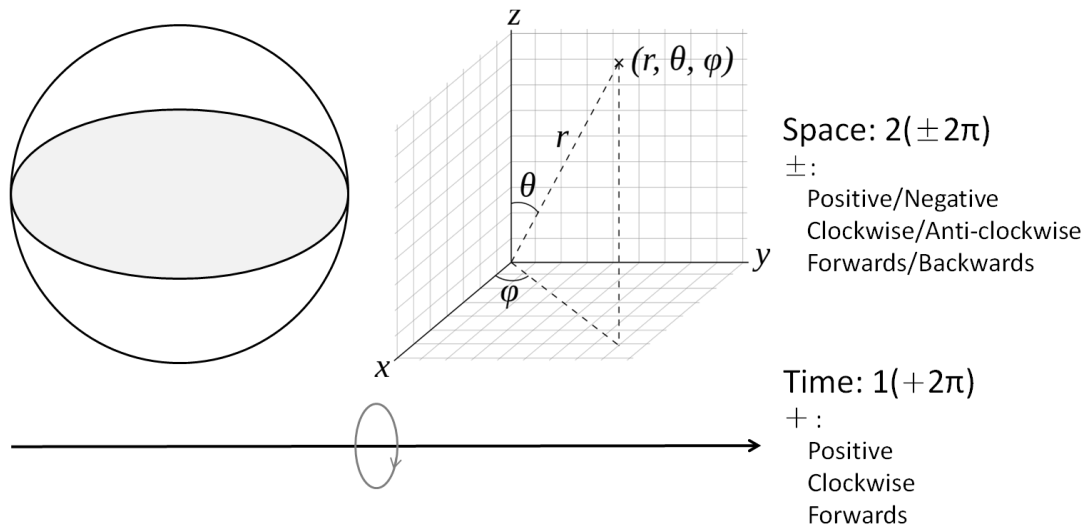
$$m_n / m_p = \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{p/e}} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{1836.15267343002} = 1.00137841927934$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{25 \cdot 29} + \frac{1}{13 \cdot 173 \cdot (6 \cdot 83 + 1) + \frac{5 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 9}}$$



(2) Why are the ratios of positive-negative electric charges and Yang-Yin particles in quarks and leptons 1/2, and why is the ratio of bosons to fermions also 1/2?

The reason should be that elementary particles are “living” in time and space, time is of one dimension with only one piece of 2π in it, and space is of three dimensions with two pieces of 2π in it. The ratio of the pieces of 2π in time and space is 1/2, this should lead the above stated ratios to be 1/2 (**Fig. 5**). In **Fig. 5**, $\pm 2\pi$ means one can get forwards and backwards in space, and $+2\pi$ means one can only get forwards in time.



2π in Time and Space

Gang Chen, Tianman Chen, Tianyi Chen
 2018/10/3-7, 2019/1/9, 2020/11/5-6

Fig. 5

(3) Why is the general formula of proton, neutron, H/He/Li atoms and elementary particles to electron mass ratios as follows.

$$\beta = \frac{m}{m_e} = \frac{1}{(\alpha'_\theta \alpha'_\phi)^{1/2,1,-1}} = \frac{1}{(\alpha')^{1,2,-2}} = \frac{1}{(\alpha'_1 \alpha'_2)^{1,2,-2}}$$

$$= [TF(SF + \sum 1/SSF)]^{1,2,-2}$$

As stated in our previous papers^{2,3}, the ratio of Bohr radius of hydrogen atom to electron classic radius is as follows.

$$\frac{a_0}{r_e} = \frac{1}{\alpha_c^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} = 112 \times \left(168 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12 \cdot 47} - \frac{1}{14 \cdot 112 \cdot (2 \cdot 173 + 1)} \right)$$

$$= 18788.865042381$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{36}{7 \cdot (2\pi)_{112}} \frac{1}{112 + \frac{1}{75^2}} = 1/137.035999037435$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{13 \cdot (2\pi)_{278}}{100} \frac{1}{112 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 29 \cdot 64}} = 1/137.035999111818$$

$$(2\pi)_k = e^2 \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^3} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5} \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^7} \dots \frac{e^2}{\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^{2k+1}}$$

These formulas should be supposed to correspond to a piece of 2π in space as there is a 2π factor in each of α_1 and α_2 and they balance each other in the first equation.

As the shape of proton, neutron, H/He/Li atoms and elementary particles should be spherical, so it is supposed that their mass should be proportional to their sphere volume in which there should be two pieces of 2π (**Fig. 5**), and hence the general formula of them to electron mass ratios is assumed to be similar to that of Bohr radius to electron classic radius but usually squared or even minus squared. This is just a reasonable illustration rather than a proof.

(4) ^1H to proton and neutron to ^1H mass ratios:

$$m_{^1\text{H}} / m_p = \frac{\beta_{^1\text{H}/e}}{\beta_{p/e}} = \frac{1837.15264734937}{1836.15267343002} = 1.00054460281752$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 27 \cdot 17} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 13 \cdot 37 \cdot 101 \cdot 173}$$

$^{27}_{13}\text{Al}_{14}$ $^{35,37}_{17}\text{Cl}_{18,20}$ $^{54}_{26}\text{Fe}_{28}$ $^{85,87}_{37}\text{Rb}_{48,50}$ $^{101}_{44}\text{Ru}_{57}$ $^{126}_{52}\text{Te}_{74}$ $^{168,170}_{68}\text{Er}_{100,102}$ $^{171,173}_{70}\text{Yb}_{101,103}$

$$m_n / m_{1H} = \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{1H/e}} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{1837.15264734937} = 1.000083336261018$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 109} - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 11 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 101 + \frac{31}{50}}$$

²³₁₁Na₁₂ ^{24,25,26}₁₂Mn_{12,13,14} ²⁷₁₃Al₁₄ ³¹₁₅P₁₆ ^{47,48,50}₂₂Ti_{25,26,28} ^{56,57}₂₆Fe_{30,31} ⁶²₂₈Ni₃₄ ^{68,71}₃₁Ga_{38,40}
⁸⁸₃₈Sr₅₀ ^{100,101}₄₄Ru_{56,57} ^{107,109}₄₇Ag_{60,62} ^{112,115,116,117,118,120,124}₅₀Sn_{62,65,66,67,68,69,70,74} ¹⁵⁰₆₂Sm₈₈
¹⁶⁸₆₈Er₁₀₀ ¹⁶⁹₆₉Tm₁₀₀ ^{171,173}₇₀Yb_{101,103} ¹⁸³₇₄W₁₀₉ ²²⁶₈₈Ra*₁₃₈ ²⁵⁷₁₀₀Fm*₁₅₇ ²⁵⁸₁₀₁Md*₁₅₇ ²⁷⁸₁₀₉Mt*₁₆₉ ⁴²⁶₁₆₉Ch₂₅₇^e

(5) ²H/2 to Neutron and Neutron to ²H/2 mass ratios:

$$(m_{2H} / 2) / m_n = \frac{\beta_{2H/e} / 2}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{3671.48294132606 / 2}{1838.68366167489} = 0.998399838388089$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 6 \cdot 13} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot (16 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 - 1) + \frac{2 \cdot 11}{31}}$$

²³₁₁Na₁₂ ^{24,25,26}₁₂Mg_{12,13,14} ²⁵₁₃Al₁₄ ³¹₁₅P₁₆ ^{48,50}₂₂Ti_{26,28} ^{54,56,57,58}₂₆Fe_{28,30,31,32} ⁶²₂₈Ni₃₄ ^{68,71}₃₁Ga_{38,40}
^{99,100}₄₄Ru_{55,56} ^{110,112,113,114}₄₈Cd_{62,64,65,66} ¹⁵⁰₆₂Sm₈₈ ²³⁵₉₂U*₁₄₃ ²⁸⁶₁₁₃Nh*₁₇₃
¹⁹₉F₁₀ ^{28,29,30}₁₄Si_{14,15,16} ^{35,37}₁₇Cl_{18,20} ³⁹₁₉K₂₀ ^{52,53}₂₄Cr_{28,29} ^{58,60}₂₈Ni_{30,32} ^{63,65}₂₉Cu_{34,36} ^{85,87}₃₇Rb_{48,50}
⁸⁹₃₉Y₅₀ ^{151,153}₆₃Eu_{88,90}

$$m_n / (m_{2H} / 2) = \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{2H/e} / 2} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{3671.48294132606 / 2} = 1.00160272623290$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 89} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 19 \cdot 29 \cdot (4 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 - 1) - \frac{37}{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}}$$

(6) ³H/3 to Neutron and Neutron to ³H/3 mass ratios

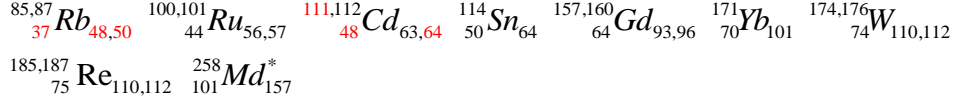
$$(m_{3H} / 3) / m_n = \frac{\beta_{3H/e} / 3}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{5497.92151010346 / 3}{1838.68366167489} = 0.996713323540622$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{16 \cdot 19} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot (128 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 19 - 1) + \frac{9}{49} \text{ or } \frac{16}{3 \cdot 29} \text{ or } \frac{25}{8 \cdot 23}}$$

¹⁹₉F₁₀ ^{39,40,41}₁₉K_{20,21,22} ⁴⁵₂₁Sc₂₄ ^{63,65}₂₉Cu_{34,36} ^{84,86,87,88}₃₈Sr_{46,48,49,50} ¹¹²₄₈Cd₆₄ ^{113,115}₄₉In_{64,66} ¹³⁶₅₆Ba₈₀

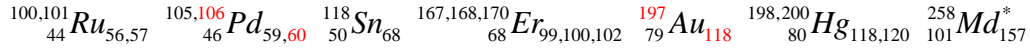
$$m_n / (m_{3H} / 3) = \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{3H/e} / 3} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{5497.92151010346 / 3} = 1.00329751432207$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 101} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 25 \cdot (64 \cdot 3 \cdot 37 - 1) + \frac{3}{32}}$$

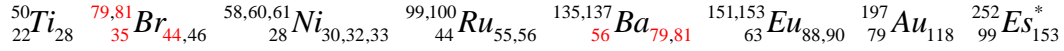


(7) $^3\text{He}/3$ to Neutron and Neutron to $^3\text{He}/3$ mass ratios

$$\begin{aligned}
(m_{^3\text{He}}/3)/m_n &= \frac{\beta_{^3\text{He}/e}/3}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{5497.88511864697/3}{1838.68366167489} = 0.996706726165690 \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 101} + \frac{1}{120 \cdot (6 \cdot 197 - 1) - \frac{2 \cdot 53}{167}} \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 101} + \frac{1}{120 \cdot (20 \cdot 59 + 1) - \frac{2 \cdot 53}{167}} = 0.996706726165690
\end{aligned}$$

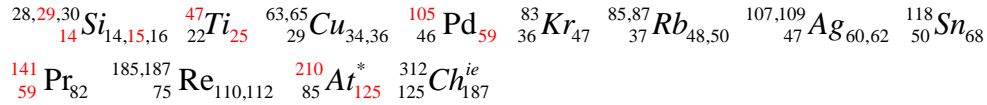


$$\begin{aligned}
m_n/(m_{^3\text{He}}/3) &= \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{^3\text{He}/e}/3} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{5497.88511864697/3} = 1.00330415532258 \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 151} - \frac{1}{9 \cdot (2 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 79 + 1) - \frac{3 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 7}} = 1.00330415532258
\end{aligned}$$

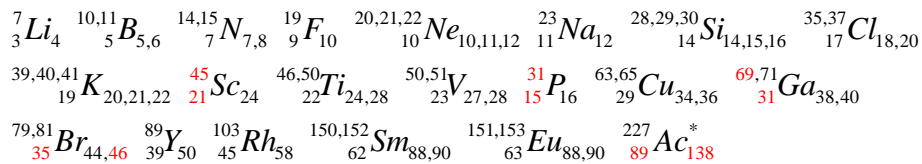


(8) $^4\text{He}/4$ to Neutron and Neutron to $^4\text{He}/4$ mass ratios

$$\begin{aligned}
(m_{^4\text{He}}/4)/m_n &= \frac{\beta_{^4\text{He}/e}/4}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{7296.29938674497/4}{1838.68366167489} = 0.992054742589413 \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{125} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 29 - 1) + \frac{3 \cdot 59}{2 \cdot (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 47 + 1)}} = 0.992054742589413
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
m_n/(m_{^4\text{He}}/4) &= \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{^4\text{He}/e}/4} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{7296.29938674497/4} = 1.00800889010404 \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 31} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 89 \cdot 101 - \frac{11 \cdot 23}{9 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}} = 1.00800889010403
\end{aligned}$$

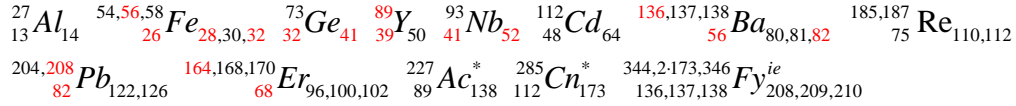


(9) ${}^6\text{Li}/6$ to Neutron and Neutron to ${}^6\text{Li}/6$ mass ratios

$$(m_{{}^6\text{Li}} / 6) / m_n = \frac{\beta_{{}^6\text{Li}/e} / 6}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{10964.8980860356 / 6}{1838.68366167489} = 0.993908333679639$$

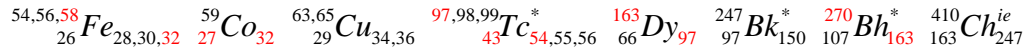
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 41} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 37 \cdot 131 + \frac{23}{112}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 41} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot (16 \cdot 17 - 1)(8 \cdot 3 \cdot 13 + 1) - \frac{89}{112}} = 0.993908333679638$$



$$m_n / (m_{{}^6\text{Li}} / 6) = \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{{}^6\text{Li}/e} / 6} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{10964.8980860356 / 6} = 1.00612900215637$$

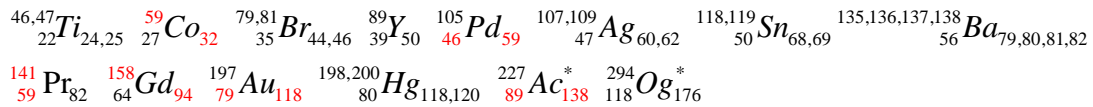
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{163} - \frac{1}{32 \cdot (2 \cdot 27 \cdot 97 - 1) - \frac{29}{2 \cdot 43}} = 1.00612900215638$$



(10) ${}^7\text{Li}/7$ to Neutron and Neutron to ${}^7\text{Li}/7$ mass ratios

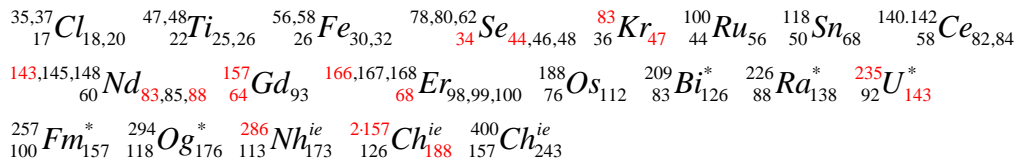
$$(m_{{}^7\text{Li}} / 7) / m_n = \frac{\beta_{{}^7\text{Li}/e} / 7}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{12789.3918837112 / 7}{1838.68366167489} = 0.993676085489886$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 79} + \frac{1}{89 \cdot (2 \cdot 23 \cdot 47 - 1) + \frac{59}{32 \cdot 5}}$$



$$m_n / (m_{{}^7\text{Li}} / 7) = \frac{\beta_{n/e}}{\beta_{{}^7\text{Li}/e} / 7} = \frac{1838.68366167489}{12789.3918837112 / 7} = 1.00636416091970$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{157} - \frac{1}{16 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 83 - \frac{4 \cdot 17}{3 \cdot 47}} = 1.00636416091970$$



(11) The two formulas of ${}^6\text{Li}$ to electron mass ratio $\beta_{{}^6\text{Li}/e-1}$ and $\beta_{{}^6\text{Li}/e-1}$ are special with almost the same factors (refer to page 5). They imply that ${}^6\text{Li}$ (produced by Big Bang nucleosynthesis) should correspond to ${}^{238}\text{U}^*$ (produced by stellar nucleosynthesis),

and hence indicate the calculation methodology in this paper should be reasonable. This is because the two stages of graphic shape of abundance in the universe and nuclide stability of Big Bang nucleosynthesized elements (H, He and Li) and stellar nucleosynthesized elements (heavier elements) are similar (**Fig. 6** and **Fig. 7**), so we suppose that H should correspond to C/N/O, He should correspond to Fe/Ni and Li should correspond to some terminal elements such as ${}_{79}\text{Au}/{}_{82}\text{Pb}/{}_{83}\text{Bi}^*$, ${}_{86}\text{Rn}^* - {}_{89}\text{Ac}^*$, ${}_{92}\text{U}^*$, ${}_{100}\text{Fm}^*/{}_{101}\text{Md}^*$, ${}_{106}\text{Sg}^*/{}_{107}\text{Bh}^*$, ${}_{112}\text{Cn}^*/{}_{118}\text{Og}^*$ and some ideal extended elements.

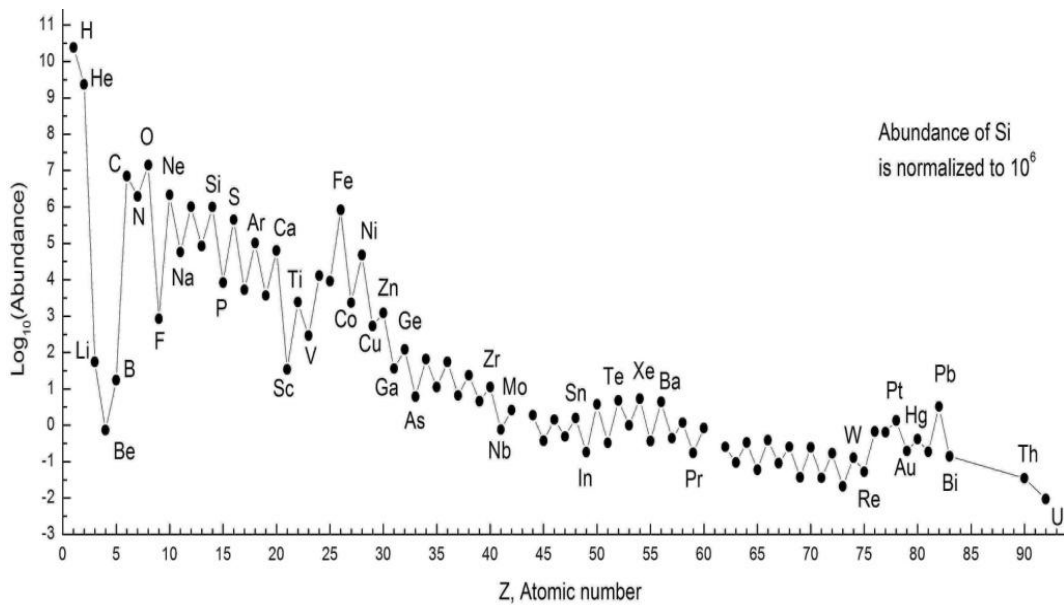


Fig. 6. Abundance of Elements in the Universe

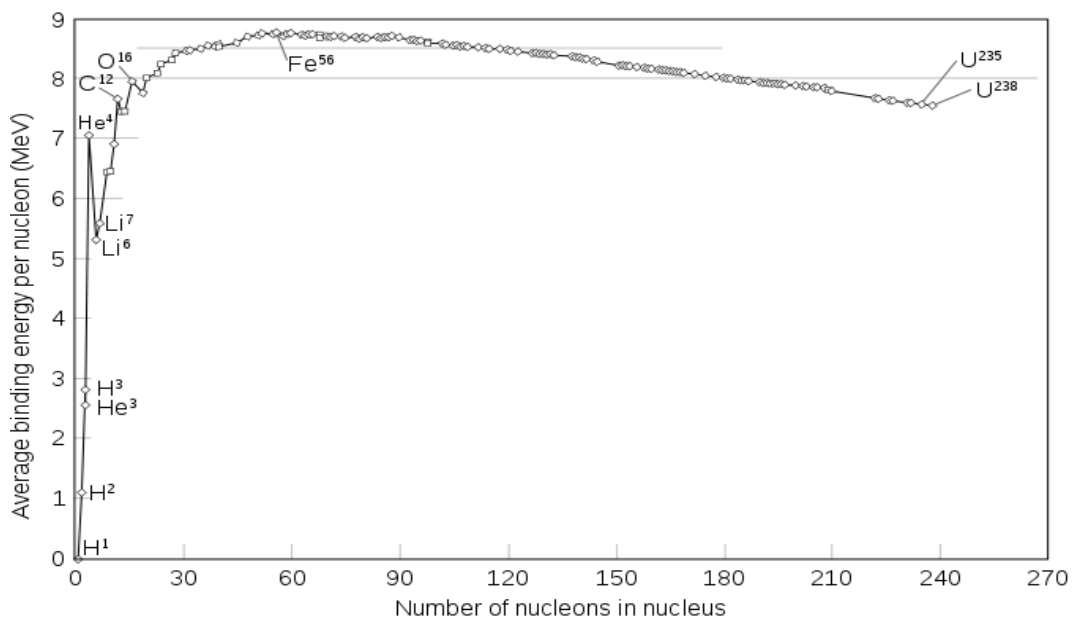
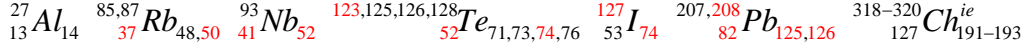


Fig. 7. Stability of Nuclides

(12)¹H to ²H/2, ³H/3, ³He/3, ⁴He/4, ⁶Li/6 and ⁷Li/7 mass ratios and their reciprocals

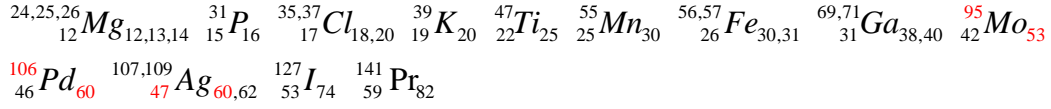
$$m_{1H} / (m_{2H} / 2) = \frac{\beta_{1H/e}}{\beta_{2H/e} / 2} = \frac{1837.15264734837}{3671.48294132606 / 2} = 1.00076872299771$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 25 \cdot 13} - \frac{1}{9 \cdot 127 \cdot (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 41 + 1) + \frac{25}{37}} = 1.00076872299771$$



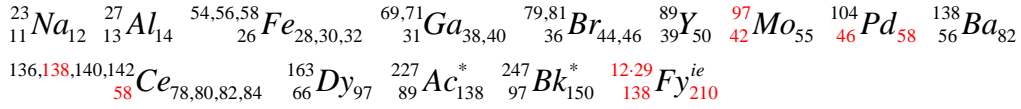
$$(m_{2H} / 2) / m_{1H} = \frac{\beta_{2H/e} / 2}{\beta_{1H/e}} = \frac{3671.48294132606 / 2}{1837.15264734837} = 0.99923186748343$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 25 \cdot 13} + \frac{1}{17 \cdot 19 \cdot (4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 47 - 1) + \frac{31}{2 \cdot 53}} = 0.99923186748343$$



$$m_{1H} / (m_{3H} / 3) = \frac{\beta_{1H/e}}{\beta_{3H/e} / 3} = \frac{1837.15264734837}{5497.92151010346 / 3} = 1.00246209988989$$

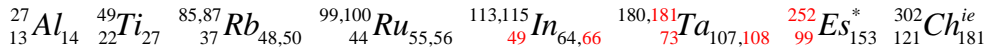
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 29} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 13 \cdot 97 \cdot (4 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 + 1) + \frac{7}{3 \cdot 5}} = 1.00246209988989$$



$$(m_{3H} / 3) / m_{1H} = \frac{\beta_{3H/e} / 3}{\beta_{1H/e}} = \frac{5497.92151010346 / 3}{1837.15264734837} = 0.99754394715754$$

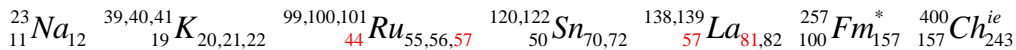
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{11 \cdot 37} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 181 \cdot (30 \cdot 97 - 1) + \frac{2 \cdot 31}{73}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{11 \cdot 37} + \frac{1}{49 \cdot (4 \cdot 27 \cdot (2 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 + 1) - 1) - \frac{11}{73}} = 0.99754394715754$$



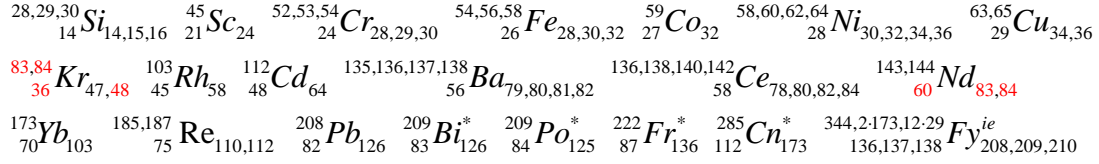
$$m_{1H} / (m_{3He} / 3) = \frac{\beta_{1H/e}}{\beta_{3He/e} / 3} = \frac{1837.15264734837}{5497.88511864697 / 3} = 1.00246873536064$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{81 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 157 \cdot (2 \cdot 11^2 - 1) + \frac{2 \cdot 11}{3 \cdot 19}} = 1.00246873536064$$



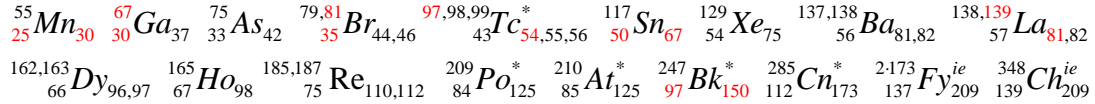
$$(m_{3\text{He}} / 3) / m_{1\text{H}} = \frac{\beta_{3\text{He}/e} / 3}{\beta_{1\text{H}/e}} = \frac{5497.88511864697 / 3}{1837.15264734837} = 0.99753734428461$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 29} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 83 \cdot (8 \cdot 27 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 - 1) - \frac{3}{4 \cdot 7}} = 0.99753734428461$$



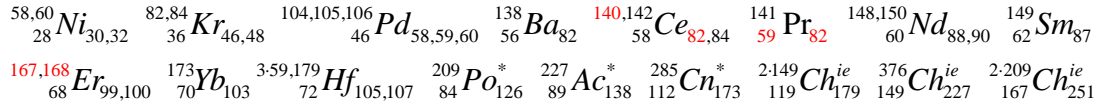
$$m_{1\text{H}} / (m_{4\text{He}} / 4) = \frac{\beta_{1\text{H}/e}}{\beta_{4\text{He}/e} / 4} = \frac{1837.15264734837}{7296.29938674497 / 4} = 1.00716955265673$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{139} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 125 \cdot 81 - \frac{7 \cdot 67}{5 \cdot 97}} = 1.00716955265673$$



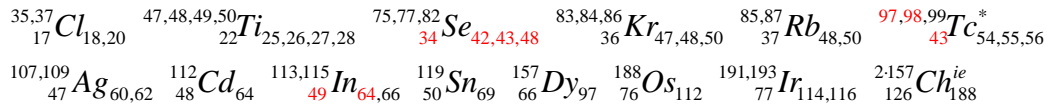
$$(m_{4\text{He}} / 4) / m_{1\text{H}} = \frac{\beta_{4\text{He}/e} / 4}{\beta_{1\text{H}/e}} = \frac{7296.29938674497 / 4}{1837.15264734837} = 0.99288148391915$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 41 \cdot 167 + \frac{149}{3 \cdot 59}} = 0.99288148391915$$



$$m_{1\text{H}} / (m_{6\text{Li}} / 6) = \frac{\beta_{1\text{H}/e}}{\beta_{6\text{Li}/e} / 6} = \frac{1837.15264734837}{10964.8980860356 / 6} = 1.00529123003291$$

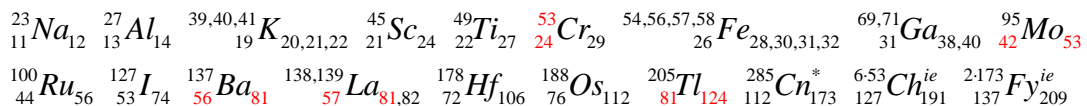
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 47} - \frac{1}{49 \cdot 17 \cdot 43 - \frac{4 \cdot 47}{193}} = 1.00529123003292 \quad (193 = 2 \cdot 97 - 1 = 3 \cdot 64 + 1)$$



$$(m_{6\text{Li}} / 6) / m_{1\text{H}} = \frac{\beta_{6\text{Li}/e} / 6}{\beta_{1\text{H}/e}} = \frac{10964.8980860356 / 6}{1837.15264734837} = 0.99473661972289$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{27 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{53 \cdot (4 \cdot 9 \cdot 19 - 1) + \frac{8 \cdot 7}{9 \cdot 81}} = 1 - \frac{1}{27 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{53 \cdot (2 \cdot 11 \cdot 31 + 1) + \frac{8 \cdot 7}{9 \cdot 81}}$$

$$= 0.99473661972289$$



$$m_{1H} / (m_{7Li} / 7) = \frac{\beta_{1H/e}}{\beta_{7Li/e} / 7} = \frac{1837.15264734837}{12789.3918837112 / 7} = 1.00552619298689$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9} - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 43 + \frac{5 \cdot 17}{8 \cdot 11}} = 1.00552619298689$$

$$^{23}_{11}\text{Na}_{12} \quad ^{35,37}_{17}\text{Cl}_{18,20} \quad ^{77,78}_{34}\text{Se}_{43,44} \quad ^{85,87}_{37}\text{Rb}_{48,50} \quad ^{86,88}_{38}\text{Sr}_{48,50} \quad ^{98,99}_{43}\text{Tc}_{55,56}^* \quad ^{99}_{44}\text{Ru}_{55} \quad ^{145,146,148}_{60}\text{Nd}_{85,86,88}$$

$$(\beta_{7Li/e} / 7) / m_{1H} = \frac{\beta_{7Li/e} / 7}{\beta_{1H/e}} = \frac{12789.3918837112 / 7}{1837.15264734837} = 0.99450417798618$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 11 \cdot (8 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 + 1) - \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 - 1}{128 \cdot 3}} = 0.99450417798618$$

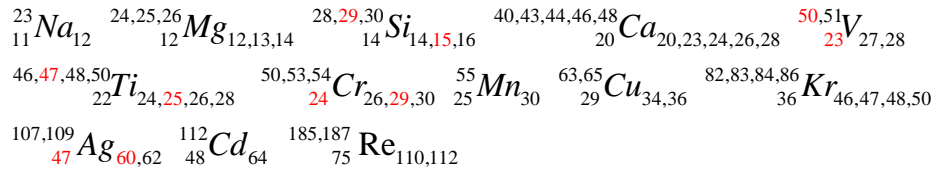
$$^{19}_9\text{F}_{10} \quad ^{23}_{11}\text{Na}_{12} \quad ^{39,40,41}_{19}\text{K}_{20,21,22} \quad ^{40,42,44,48}_{20}\text{Ca}_{20,22,24,28} \quad ^{48,50}_{22}\text{Ti}_{26,28} \quad ^{83,84}_{36}\text{Kr}_{47,48} \quad ^{86,88}_{38}\text{Sr}_{48,50} \quad ^{112}_{48}\text{Cd}_{64}$$

$$^{158,160}_{64}\text{Gd}_{94,96} \quad ^{161}_{66}\text{Dy}_{95} \quad ^{180,181}_{73}\text{Ta}_{107,108} \quad ^{188}_{76}\text{Os}_{112} \quad ^{209}_{83}\text{Bi}_{126}^* \quad ^{209}_{84}\text{Po}_{125}^* \quad ^{243}_{95}\text{Am}_{148}^* \quad ^{285}_{112}\text{Cn}_{173}^* \quad ^{2-173}_{137}\text{Fy}_{209}^{ie}$$

(13) ^1H to neutron, proton to neutron and proton to ^1H mass ratios

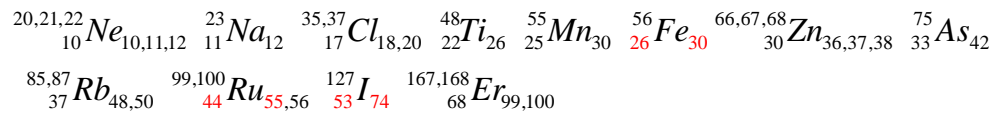
$$m_{1H} / m_n = \frac{\beta_{1H/e}}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{1837.15264734937}{1838.68366167489} = 0.99916733130467$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{16 \cdot 3 \cdot 25} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 29 \cdot (8 \cdot 23 \cdot 47 - 1) + \frac{16}{3 \cdot 25}}$$



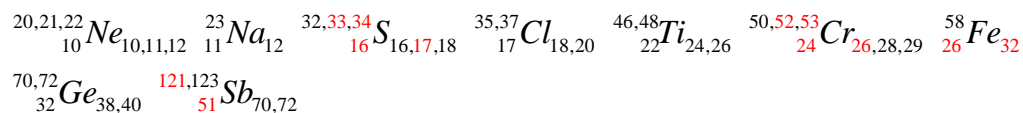
$$m_p / m_{1H} = \frac{\beta_{p/e}}{\beta_{1H/e}} = \frac{1836.15267343002}{1837.15264734937} = 0.99945569361327$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{11 \cdot 167} + \frac{1}{37 \cdot 53 \cdot (4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 + 1)}$$



$$m_p / m_n = \frac{\beta_{p/e}}{\beta_{n/e}} = \frac{1836.15267343002}{1838.68366167489} = 0.99862347814492$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11^2} + \frac{1}{17 \cdot 53 \cdot (32 \cdot 3 \cdot 13 + 1) - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 13}}$$



12. Discussion and Conclusion

According to Time Factors and Space Factors in **Table 2**, Higgs boson (H) should relate to elementary particles with mass except neutrinos, and the particle of dark matter (D) should relate to neutrinos. Or it seems that neutrinos would be the bridge between other regular elementary particles and the particle of dark matter.

The Sub-space Factors of u and d quarks (8 and 32) seem to relate to the Space Factor of ν_e (64), this would imply that u and d quarks contain ν_e in their “cogs”. Neutrinos seem to be the gender factors of other elementary particles with mass. Electron would contain neutrino but they should be integral and inseparable.

In the formulas of the relative mass of electron and positron, $\beta_e = 1 + (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2$ and $\beta_{e^+} = 1 - (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2$, there is $(\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2$ term and $1/c_{au}^4 = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2$, c_{au} is the speed of light in atomic unites^{2,3}. It is noticed that there is also c^4 factor in Einstein’s field equation of general relativity. So we suppose that there would be some subtle relationships between the mass of electron and general relativity.

$$\beta_e = 1 + (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{c_{au}^4} \quad \beta_{e^+} = 1 - (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{c_{au}^4}$$

c_{au} : the speed of light in atomic unites

Einstein's Field Equation of General Relativity:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}\Lambda = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

For atomic nuclei, there should be similar time-space model, for example, the four stable nuclides of Fe can be expressed as 26(30/-2,0,1,2). For atoms, the situation is analogous, Na^+ can be express as 11(11-1) and Cl^- can be expressed as 17(17+1). This similarity in different areas indicates our Mass Model of Elementary Particles should be reasonable and has principle meanings.

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Appendix I: Research History

Items	Page	Discover/Create	Revise/Supplement
$\beta_{p/e-1}$	2	2018/10/11-14	2019/1/22,27, 2020/11/3-4
$\beta_{p/e-2}$	2	2019/1/8	2019/1/22,27, 2020/11/3-4,13
$\beta_{n/e-1}$	3	2018/11/19-20	2019/1/22, 2020/11/3-4,13
$\beta_{n/e-2}$	3	2019/1/17,22	2020/11/3-4,13
$\beta_{n/e-3}$	3	2019/1/8,22	2020/11/3-4, 2020/11/13
$\beta^1_{H/e-1}$	3	2018/12/14	2020/11/12
$\beta^1_{H/e-2}$	3	2019/1/8,22	2019/8/29
$\beta^2_{H/e-1}$	4	2018/12/14	2019/1/22, 2020/11/14
$\beta^2_{H/e-2}$	4	2019/1/9,17,22	2020/11/14
$\beta^3_{H/e-1}$	4	2018/12/15	2020/11/15-17
$\beta^3_{H/e-2}$	4	2019/1/9	2020/11/17
$\beta^3_{He/e-1}$	4	2018/12/19	2019/1/20
$\beta^3_{He/e-2}$	4	2019/1/9	
$\beta^4_{He/e-1}$	5	2018/12/19	2019/1/23, 2020/11/16
$\beta^4_{He/e-2}$	5	2019/1/8	2019/1/23, 2020/11/16
$\beta^6_{Li/e-1}$	5	2018/12/19	
$\beta^6_{Li/e-2}$	5	2019/1/9	2019/1/21
$\beta^7_{Li/e-1}$	5	2018/12/19	2020/11/16
$\beta^7_{Li/e-2}$	5	2019/1/9-10	2019/1/21, 2020/11/16
Table 1	6	2018/12/21-26	2019/1/5, 2020/10/15,24-25
$\beta_{\mu/e}$	6	2018/12/17-20,22	
$\beta_{\tau/e}$	6	2018/12/17-20,22	
β_e	6	2018/12/27	2019/1/2, 2020/10/15
$\beta_{t/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	2020/10/24-25
$\beta_{b/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	2020/10/24-25
$\beta_{c/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	
$\beta_{s/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	
$\beta_{u/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	
$\beta_{d/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	
$\beta_{v_1/e}$	6	2018/12/29-30	2019/1/2
$\beta_{v_2/e}$	6	2018/12/29-30	2019/1/2
$\beta_{v_3/e}$	6	2018/12/29-30	2019/1/2
$\beta_{v_e/e}$	6	2019/1/15-19	

$\beta_{\nu_{\mu}/e}$	6	2019/1/15-19	
$\beta_{\nu_{\tau}/e}$	6	2019/1/15-19	
$\beta_{H/e}$	6	2018/12/30	2019/1/24-25, 2020/10/24-25
$\beta_{Z/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	2020/10/24-25
$\beta_{W/e}$	6	2018/12/21-22	
$\beta_{D/e}$	6	2019/1/19,23-24	2019/4/17,5/7-11,5/22-24 2019/9/29, 2020/10/24-25
Table 2	7	2018/12/22-26	2020/10/24-25
Mass Model of Elementary Particles	8-12	2018/12/22-28	2019/1/15-20,4/20 2020/10/15,24-25
explain three generations with Yang/Yin	8	2019/1/2-3	
explain three generations with +/- electric charge	8	2019/1/4-5	
Relationships between $(\beta_{H/e}+\beta_{D/e})/\beta_{H/e}$ and nuclides	8-9	2020/10/28	
Fig. 1	9	2020/10/28	
Fig. 2	10	2018/10-12	2020/10/28
Relationships between β and nuclides	11-12	2020/10/24-25,28	
Figure of Mass Model of elementary particle	13	2018/12/22-28	2019/1/15-20, 2020/10/29
Table 2	14	2019/1/5,20-25	2020/10/29
Table 3	14	2020/11/2-3	
Supplements (1): $\beta_{n/p}$	15	2020/11/4	
Supplements (2)	15	2020/11/4-6	
Fig. 5	15	2018/10/3-7	2019/1/9, 2020/11/5-6
Supplements (3)	15-16	2018/10/3-7	2019/1/9, 2020/11/5
Supplements (4): β_{1H}/β_p	16	2020/11/12	
Supplements (4): β_n/β_{1H}	17	2020/11/13	
Supplements (5): $(\beta_{2H}/2)/\beta_n$	17	2020/11/14	
Supplements (5): $\beta_n/(\beta_{2H}/2)$	17	2020/11/15	
Supplements (6): $(\beta_{3H}/3)/\beta_n$	17	2020/11/16	
Supplements (6): $\beta_n/(\beta_{3H}/3)$	17-18	2020/11/15	
Supplements (7): $(\beta_{3He}/3)/\beta_n$	18	2020/11/17	
Supplements (7): $\beta_n/(\beta_{3He}/3)$	18	2020/11/17	
Supplements (8): $(\beta_{4H}/4)/\beta_n$	18	2020/11/16	
Supplements (8): $\beta_n/(\beta_{4He}/4)$	18	2020/11/16	
Supplements (9): $(\beta_{6Li}/6)/\beta_n$	19	2020/11/17	
Supplements (9): $\beta_n/(\beta_{6Li}/6)$	19	2020/11/17	

Supplements (10): $(\beta_{7Li}/7)/\beta_n$	19	2020/11/18
Supplements (10): $\beta_n/(\beta_{7Li}/7)$	19	2020/11/18
Supplements (11)	19-20	2020/11/18
Supplements (12)	21-23	2020/11/18-20
Supplements (12)	23	2020/11/20
Preparing of this paper	1-28	2018/10/11-2020/11/20

Notes: 1. Dates were recorded according to Beijing Time;

2. Ch^{ie} means ideal extended elements.