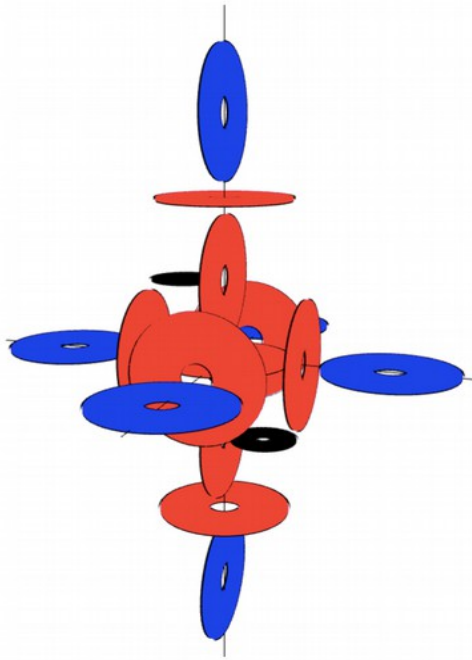


The Atomic Nucleus



by Miles Mathis

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[My nuclear diagramming cards are now available!](#) Sales have been brisk, much greater than expected, so that's good. Soon to come: a periodic table of my elements, in many sizes up to wall poster.

I wrote [an overview of my Sun Cycle and Sunspot theory](#) and prediction last February for readers of my history site, so I am back now to do a similar thing for [my big paper on diagramming the atomic nucleus](#) from 2013. A lot of my readers on the history/art site don't even know I am the first person in history to successfully diagram the atomic nucleus, *and they should*. I think this will be useful even for my science readers, and anyone coming from mainstream science, since although my original paper is long and detailed, I didn't spend much time putting it all into perspective. I dove right in, as is my way on both sites. But now that we are fifteen years on, even I have a better understanding of how I fit into the history of this problem.

Given the incredible promotion of all the standard models in physics and chemistry, most people had no idea there were problems this big yet to be solved in the field. Everyone inside and outside of physics seems to assume all the big problems have been solved and that the mainstream is just filling in a few final corners. No surprise there, since Sean Carroll and hundreds of others are bragging that from the rooftops, and have been for decades. But that is the opposite of the truth, as I have reminded everyone since 2000. Physicists actually know very little about how the world works, and almost nothing about the nucleus. They certainly didn't have any working diagrams in 2013, and still don't—except mine.

What the mainstream had when I came along was the nucleus diagrammed as a bag of marbles, with protons and neutrons crammed in any old way and “all existing at the same spot”. Which is why they had to come up with [a strong force](#) or nuclear force to keep them tightly together: protons should exclude one another very strongly, all being positively charged. So theorists proposed that in the nucleus that reversed: particles defined as positive suddenly stopped being positive in the nucleus, for reasons never really explained. The repulsion didn't just turn off, it reversed completely, becoming a super strong attraction, to explain why protons were so hard to remove from a nucleus. Even stranger, that reversal didn't affect the electrons that were allegedly in orbitals around the nucleus. We were taught the electrons were kept there by protons attracting them, in the normal proton way. But this new strong force between protons magically had no affect on electrons, though it should have.

None of this was ever explained mechanically, it was just proposed and then sold worldwide as the new dogma. You believed it not because it made any sense but because your grade depended on it, basically. Same as the old covalent and ionic bonds from a century earlier, where atoms bonded due to sharing electrons, or borrowing electrons, or donating electrons, or whatever. Don't ask them to explain how that works, either, [because they still can't tell you](#). It happens because Lewis said it did. He won a prize or sat in a chair, so there. And don't look too closely at the explanations, unless you like fudge or farce. Prepare yourself for field definitions flipping every other paragraph, just like we saw with the proton force.

I think anyone with any native intelligence can see the absurdity of these standing “theories”, they being accepted because no one could come up with anything better. If you are a physicist moving up the ranks, especially someone hoping to do theory, you don't start trashing standing theory unless you have something better to replace it—and probably not even then. It is a good way to lose your funding, piss off the peers, and earn an immediate pink slip. The people at the top of the field aren't there to be questioned, they are there to be saluted.

However, I was *not* a physicist moving up the ranks, I was an outsider and therefore free to state the obvious. Even so, I didn't start stating the obvious until I DID have a much better theory. I thought that might make a difference, but as we have seen it didn't. I couldn't be fired or defunded, but I certainly pissed off the peers, not least by being an artist as well as a scientist. Mainstream physics had been making fun of artists since the time of Bohr, so it wouldn't do to be beaten by one at last, would it? You know the gods and muses must have written it this way on purpose. It couldn't be more cinematic.

So anyway, that's what got me in. I saw that the strong force didn't make any sense, and I wanted to come up with a more mechanical and logical way of explaining how the nucleus glued itself together, despite this known exclusionary force of protons. I knew it couldn't be huge massless gluons. What helped immensely was that I had already been working on the charge field for several years, showing that it couldn't be an intrinsic field of magical attractions and repulsions. It had to be a real field of real particles and forces, just like any field at the macrolevel. [I had already shown the basic equivalence of charge and mass in the old equations](#), going all the way [back to Maxwell to do it](#), so the natural thing to do was to try to explain the charge field as a wind of real photons moving between larger particles like electrons, protons, and even neutrons.

What helped even more is that I had re-defined all spin as real, after the mainstream treating it as mathematical only for more than a century. I gave my photon not only a real mass and a real radius, I gave it a real spin, treating it very much like a tiny poolball. The one thing the mainstream had been

warning us off since Bohr. It was OK for them to create huge massless pretend particles like gluons (as long as you were an anointed guru like Zweig or Gell-Mann) but don't think of using real particles like photons or giving them real characteristics. Since the Copenhagen Interpretation of 1926, you weren't supposed to look at the quantum world mechanically anymore or ask the old 19th century questions. Bohr and his students hadn't been able to make that work, and even Maxwell before them hit big walls he wasn't able to get over. So they all decided to go another way, closing off that old road for good. Which, amazingly, they did . . . until I came along.

Failing at the sensible, they enshrined nonsense.

Shows you the power of top-down control in a field, as well as the basic lack of curiosity and courage of the human animal. An entire field shut down for a century based on a single dictat. Not one physics student in a century had the gumption to tell those old guys to stuff their orders or their horrible theories. Not one physics student in a century ever thought to start a new school or even worked on it in his spare time. Why? I suppose because, if he had, he would have immediately been outside the new centralized academic system, with no mentors, sponsors, peers, or publishers. You would think one of the rich kids from Harvard or Oxford or someplace could strike out on his own, paying for his own publications and even starting his own schools, as had happened in the past, but it didn't happen in the 20th century. By 1926 or before, the universities had achieved a monopoly on science and science education, and there was simply no existing outside the program. Which is of course why physics and chemistry soon crashed and burned.

You will say it is comments like that which guarantee the mainstream will never accept me. But you still aren't getting it. The mainstream never had any power over me and still doesn't. It never will. And why should it? It is not up to those who can't solve problems to judge those who can, so their acceptance was always meaningless. In the introduction to [my first book](#), NASA astrophysicist Tahir Yaqoob quotes Michael Faraday: "If you would cause your view to be acknowledged by scientific men, you would do a great service to science. If you would even get them to say yes or no to your conclusions, it would help to clear the future progress." It took me years, but I finally saw that both he and Faraday were wrong. The worst thing that could happen is if I gave these "scientific men" any power over me. It is not for them to say yes or no to me, **it is up to me to say yes or no to them**, and I have already said a resounding no to them and all their pathetic theories, rules, dictats, warnings, shamings, and censorship. I have driven around them with contempt and they are now far in the distance behind me, a yes now just as futile as a no. The future won't care what they thought of me, just like we now don't care what the inquisitors thought of Galileo.

You may think that is a lot of big talk, but I encourage you to go to that Wikipedia page I have linked above for the strong force, which, tellingly, they keep renaming, as the top line of dodging criticism. First it was the strong force, one of the four main forces of nature, drummed into the heads of us all for decades. Then it became the strong interaction or the nuclear force, and finally the nuclear interaction. They had to downplay or get rid of the word "force" you know, since that implied a real mechanics. "Force" has an actual definition in physics, which is inconvenient for these fake theorists. "Interaction" is fluffier, being anything anyone can come up with off the top of his head on a bender. Here is a taste of that interaction:

The force carrier particle of the strong interaction is the gluon, a massless gauge boson. Gluons are thought to interact with quarks and other gluons by way of a type of charge called color charge. Color charge is analogous to electromagnetic charge, but it comes in three types ($\pm$ red, $\pm$ green, and $\pm$ blue) rather than one, which results in different rules of behavior.

These rules are described by [quantum chromodynamics](#) (QCD), the theory of quark–gluon interactions. Unlike the [photon](#) in electromagnetism, which is neutral, the gluon carries a color charge. Quarks and gluons are the only fundamental particles that carry non-vanishing color charge, and hence they participate in strong interactions only with each other. The strong force is the expression of the gluon interaction with other quark and gluon particles.

Embarrassing flapdoodle from first to last. We have zero evidence of any of that, and actually no possible evidence of it, pro or con, since no one has ever seen a gluon or large meson like that in the strong interaction. But they have an explanation for that, too. “Color confinement”, which is the theory that you can't see these particles or interactions, since they are confined to that local space and time, which we can never see. Why? Because that's what they needed. If they need something in these new theories, they just conjure it up and expect you to accept it, no matter how ugly or illogical it is. All requirements of sense or consistency were jettisoned decades ago.

One of the things these new theorists love the most is **massless particles**, telling us who we are dealing with. A massless particle is sort of like water that isn't wet: a contradiction. All particles should have extension and mass by the age-old definitions, otherwise particle has no meaning. It is an empty word. But they love massless particles with zero extension (point particles), since those particles conveniently disappear when you are finished with them. They are there one second and gone the next, so you don't really have to keep track of them in your equations. These quasiparticles (ghost particles or pretend particles like gluons, phonons, excitons, etc) are therefore infinitely fudgable. You can even have them go back in time, giving you negative time, which is so nice to have in equations that won't resolve. You can even have particle holes—negative particles—which are convenient for the same reasons. You begin to see how it is in Modern physics. All shame is gone and no cheat is too gruesome to propose. These things exist right out in the open in mainstream magazines and journals, and not just in strong force theory or QCD. This is now state of the art across all “scientific” fields. Here is another easy example from that Wiki page:

The strong force is described by [quantum chromodynamics](#) (QCD), a part of the [Standard Model](#) of particle physics. Mathematically, QCD is a non-abelian [gauge theory](#) based on a local (gauge) [symmetry group](#) called [SU\(3\)](#). Unlike all other forces (electromagnetic, weak, and gravitational), the strong force does not diminish in strength with increasing distance between pairs of quarks. After a limiting distance (about the size of a [hadron](#)) has been reached, it remains at a strength of about 10000 N, no matter how much farther the distance between the quarks.^{[7]:164} As the separation between the quarks grows, the energy added to the pair creates new pairs of matching quarks between the original two; hence it is impossible to isolate quarks. The explanation is that the amount of work done against a force of 10000 N is enough to create particle–antiparticle pairs within a very short distance. The energy added to the system by pulling two quarks apart would create a pair of new quarks that will pair up with the original ones. In QCD, this phenomenon is called [color confinement](#); as a result, only hadrons, not individual free quarks, can be observed. The failure of all experiments that have searched for [free quarks](#) is considered to be evidence of this phenomenon.

The failure of experiments is evidence. You have to laugh. Did anyone ever consider the possibility that the failure of all experiments to find quarks was indication they don't exist and that this entire theory is smelly garbage? No, that has never occurred to anyone in 60 years. Wouldn't be prudent to keep that question open, since it threatens everyone's prizes. And notice they all but admit what I said before: the strong force isn't called a force anymore because it doesn't work like force, which should diminish with greater distances. And why does this interaction not diminish over greater distances? Just doesn't. Shut up and calculate. Take your course on non-Abelian gauge theory and parrot your

masters. These daffy operators were created to misdirect you, so be misdirected already or change your major to psychology.

That Wiki page ends with this:

The so-called **Grand Unified Theories** (GUT) aim to describe the strong interaction and the electroweak interaction as aspects of a single force, similarly to how the electromagnetic and weak interactions were unified by the Glashow–Weinberg–Salam model into **electroweak interaction**. The strong interaction has a property called **asymptotic freedom**, wherein the strength of the strong force diminishes at higher energies (or temperatures).^{[10]:98} The theorized energy where its strength becomes equal to the electroweak interaction is the **grand unification energy**. However, no Grand Unified Theory has yet been successfully formulated to describe this process, and Grand Unification remains an **unsolved problem in physics**.

You can now see why this kind of unification has failed, right? It would naturally be impossible to unify two theories like strong and weak when each one is dreamed-up moonshine with no connection to reality or any real particles. You can't marry two bags of nonsense. But they need your eyes on this fake unification problem to keep your eyes off the real unification problem, **that of unifying gravity and EM**. Why do they need your eyes off that now? Because I solved it, and they can't have you realizing that. The unification of gravity and EM is what Einstein was working on most of his life, and for decades it was called the biggest problem in physics. But once I solved it twenty years ago, all that changed. That is what my first book was about, the one the NASA physicist was introducing. Once that came out, suddenly the mainstream wasn't interested in unification anymore. It wasn't only taken out of the top spot, it was taken off the list entirely. And not because they admitted I had solved it. They just claimed to have moved on to more important things, like this unification of strong and weak interactions. Unification of gravity and EM was old hat, not cool to talk about anymore.

But let's return to the matter at hand. Another thing I had going in that no one else did is that, due to my understanding of charge recycling and spins, I came to see that the proton might work differently on its poles than on its equator. In my important paper showing quark theory was wrong, I proved that the difference between proton and neutron could be explained as a variant stacking of spins, with charge coming in the poles and being released on the equator, just like on the Earth. In short, if you put two protons side by side with their equators aligned, they would exclude one another with charge releasing there. This is how protons align outside the nucleus, since they are in external charge streams. But if you align them pole to pole, they no longer exclude, because charge is going IN at the poles. Very simple, as you see, but it takes the right visualization to see that, a visualization that was forbidden for decades.

So I started tinkering with ways to align protons and neutrons in the nucleus, taking that into account. I could quickly see that it was going to work, though it would take a lot of foresight to explain all the things we knew about the elements. What made that somewhat easier is that, while working on element #2, Helium, I found it was the basic building block of the nucleus by this method, not Hydrogen or the proton. The mainstream already knew that, and had back to the 1940s, but they had never figured out why. They had never tried to build the nucleus as a channeler and recycler of charge streams, so even when they used Helium as their block, they weren't able to do anything.

To get to the right nuclear architecture, a lot of things have to come together at once. You have to know the nucleus is channeling charge and that charge is real, with real spin. You have to know this channeling is causing the nucleus to hold together, so you have to know the strong force is false. And

you have to know that the proton is also channeling charge in the same way, and exactly how it is doing that. This means the quark is also false, so you don't have that to work with—which turns out to be a blessing—you can bypass all that fake theory and math as well. Once you know those things, a couple of other things drop into your lap, namely that the nucleus is channeling from both poles, giving you anticharge to work with as well. You can flip the photon over, giving you an antiphoton and allowing you another important degree of freedom. This gives you an immediate [expansion of the wavefunction, both the mechanics and the mathematics of it](#). And once you have all that, you quickly come to see charge can recycle not only from the north or south, but that it can recycle pole to equator or [pole to pole](#). This gives you the foundation of the electric and magnetic fields.

What makes that all even more uncanny is that we can then transpose everything we learn about the nucleus to the Earth, treating it as a charge recycler on the same basic architecture, [rewriting core theory](#). Yes, the diagram of the Earth is just a scale-up of the diagram of the atom, and the diagram of the galaxy is another scale-up. The heat of the Earth doesn't come from residual heat, an iron dynamo, or radioactivity, it comes from recycling charge coming in from the Sun and big planets, on this pole to equator route. In that paper I show you can calculate the heat of the Earth by scaling up directly from the fundamental charge, in just a few lines of math.

OK, given all that, what is going on in that pretty diagram under title? Well, that is Tin, element number 50. Each element has its own special diagram. 50 is a lot of protons, so to simplify I have to compress the diagram. I do that by drawing everything as discs like that, and each one spins like a record, charge releasing on the equator. Think of it like a lawn sprinkler with charge as the water. A black disk is a single proton. A blue disk is an alpha, which is the same as Helium, or two protons stacked. So each blue disk counts as two protons. A red disk is two alphas stacked, or four protons. There are other colors for larger elements, going up to six protons. Since we are following charge streams through these disks, the charge has to go in through the pole or hole and out on the equator. The hole represents the pole, since the disk is like a squashed sphere. If you spin a sphere really fast it starts to act like a disk. So to explain why these disks attract instead of repel, you have to plug them in pole to equator, like male to female plugs. The protons are no longer equator to equator, so they don't repel. The charge running through acts to bind them.

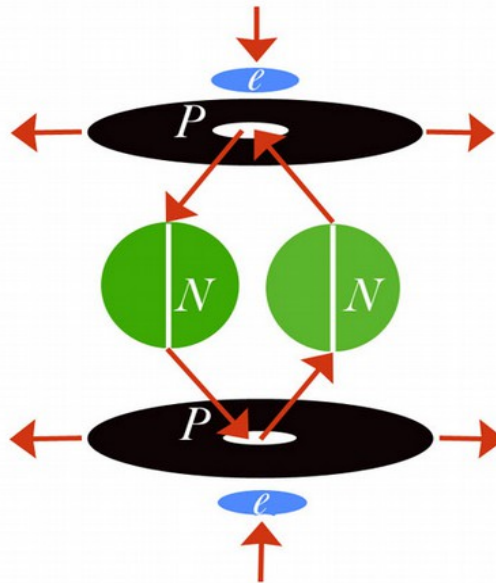
You will say, “How's that? You are treating charge as a photon wind, and wind doesn't normally act like glue.” Well, this isn't a normal wind, because each photon is spinning, remember. You don't have that to work with when you have normal wind made of molecules. Actually, molecules *are* spinning, but the spin of air molecules tends to be more random, so it doesn't act much like a glue (though it can). Photon wind being channeled is spin-matched because it has to have the right spin to enter the hole. It is following spin potentials or vortices on the poles, which act to polarize it. Photons spinning wrong are ejected. Why? Because when they collide with other photons or with the protons, they rebound in the opposite direction. So they get bounced out.

You will say that still doesn't explain any glue effect, which is partially true. It does explain some of the glue effect, since we have friction even here. These are real particles, so when they collide they create friction, like little gears catching. But it is true this amount of friction isn't enough to explain the strong force. To explain that we have to look at the opposite stream from the south pole. Tin will be recycling charge in BOTH directions. Photons will come in the south pole and travel up, while antiphotons will come in the north pole and travel down. Some will go out the equator in the main channels, but some will travel pole to pole in both directions. The nuclear pole is a very tight channel, and even the tiny photons will interact strongly, meaning they will suffer a lot of edge hits. Not only will they spin each other up, creating the electrical field, in doing so they create a lot of friction, which

creates heat, but it also causes a glue effect, as these same photons suffer edge hits with the proton they are moving through. Again, like gears catching. But the photons cannot spin up the inside of the proton, since the proton is too big for that. Instead the main effect is like friction, or a pull. In the same way that Velcro acts like a glue. In this way, the nucleus is held together by charge, making the strong force unnecessary.

Basically, as you now see, it is because all the disks are at right angles to each other.

“But wait”, you will say if you are especially keen, “didn't you say that in the alpha two protons were stacked? They aren't at right angles there, so what gives?” What gives is that there they are stacked pole to pole, not equator to equator.



There I have drawn all the charge vectors of Helium for you. So again, they don't repel in that configuration. The protons are releasing charge out to the side, as you see, so they don't repel one another. And the neutrons are sandwiched in there, so we DO have all particles at right angles. Neutrons channel pole to pole, indicated by the vertical line. And the protons' channels are parallel, so there is no exclusion of proton and proton. You will say, then why not glue everything together with neutrons, as there? [Because although neutrons do channel](#), they don't channel as well as protons. You can see that there, where we need two neutrons to hold Helium together in most nuclei. Helium3 is stable on its own, and it has only one neutron in the middle. But in most nuclei we have Helium4, since they need the two neutrons to handle the powerful proton streams. Why are neutrons weaker? Another big question, and I send you back to that paper on the quark, linked above. It has to do with the stacked spins that make up these bigger particles. Charge moves very differently through a neutron than it does through a proton. And we have antiprotons and antineutrons, too, remember. But we don't need to get into that here. One of those neutrons above is an antineutron, since it is channeling anticharge. Charge is going both up and down there, as you see. [It is the motion of charge that makes something “anti”](#). The mainstream never figured that out, so this is one of the central discoveries of my diagrams.

And I hope you notice the electrons are right on the proton poles. [That is where they actually are, not](#)

[orbiting the nucleus](#). They are *captured* at those known “orbital” distances, but they then move down to these positions, where they are held by the charge vortices coming in. The lower electron is actually a positron. But we don't usually see them because free electrons are normally blown out of the north pole by the more powerful southern stream moving up. That is the most common cause of ionization.

You may ask why you should care. I solved this problem. So what? Life goes on no matter what the nucleus looks like, right? Is it likely to change the way you do business or raise your kids or anything else? Not in the short term, no. But in the lives of your children and grandchildren it will be huge, much bigger even than AI. Knowing how the nucleus is composed will allow us to manipulate it in ways you and I can't even imagine. This is already happening in fields like [NMR, nuclear magnetic resonance, where my diagrams](#) are already being used to increase its power. [See this](#), for example, which shows how those in that industry are coming to me for help. And it isn't happening just in NMR. Scientists and engineers in many subfields are using my diagrams without credit to solve problems. This stealing will accelerate in coming decades, and we can expect it will lead to the creation of new isotopes and allotropes and even new elements, giving us substances that are heavier, harder, and more magnetic and electric. New molecules will also be built, since my diagrams explain not only nuclear architecture, but molecular bonds. My set of elemental trading cards are coming out next week, but I have already diagrammed many common molecules as well, like Ammonia, Ethane, Methane, Salt, and so on. These diagrams are already revolutionizing chemistry, and everything is chemistry. Everything, including you and your food, is built from elements and molecules, so the importance of this cannot be overstated.

The fact I have to be the one telling you this, promoting myself in the year 2026, is a tragedy beyond all words, and maybe now you have some idea why, beneath the excitement, I am so angry. The mainstream isn't just ignoring all this, they have programmed AI to libel me in the most disgusting ways possible, claiming that I am not a real person, claiming they aren't aware of my websites ([despite the fact they have been superviral for years](#)), and giving upside-down reports of my theories, linking you to nameless screaming trolls at Reddit and Flat Earth pages.