

## The New Measurement of the Proton Radius, and the Impending Physics Revolution

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### Introduction

This article is about that magic moment when a physicist uses torque calculations to develop a new solution to Einstein's field equations. A new solution that now describes the origin of spin for particles, while at the same time, accounting for galactic observations without the need to invent dark energy or dark matter.

This is also about how that physicist went on to use his new solution to definitively redefine the measurement of all protons in the universe by an eye-opening 4%.

Quite frankly, this is about an impending physics revolution and how it may all begin with the new measurement of the proton radius.

When we hear the word revolution we often think of people fighting in the streets like we are seeing all around the world today. I personally would like to join in the calls for a revolution, but not in the streets. Rather, I want to call for a revolution in the world of physics which has the potential to create lasting change both technologically as well as for society as a whole.

You may have heard already, but it is important to note: recent particle accelerator experiments have proven conclusively that the radius of the proton is now 4% smaller than was previously predicted using the Standard Models approach.

In other words, it is being realized that the standard model has been developed around a 4% discrepancy in the measurement of the proton. With such a variance in size and energy density it is easy to see how this 4% could lead some calculations astray and cause some unreliable result.

One example of a possible unreliable result could be with the strong nuclear force. As we know, the strong force is thought to be the force that holds together all protons within the nucleus of all atoms in the universe.

The strong force is a core component of the standard model and it is now dependent on the proton being 4% larger than the proton actually is. With that, it is reasonable to think that the strong force could merely be an invention created to make the calculations work amongst this 4% mis measurement of the proton.

With the birth of a new proton radius, we now have the opportunity to reassess the standard model and to rethink the mysterious strong force in general. Which then begs the question, if not the strong nuclear force, what then is the force holding together proton within atoms?

Such a question requires a new solution, and a new solution to Einstein's field equations that describes "the origin of spin" and accurately predicts the new measurement of the proton might very well also shine light upon an impending physics revolution. A revolution that could inevitably overturn the standard model and the strong force in light of a new, more accurate understanding of the mechanics of the universe.

This possible physics revolution could be an incredible opportunity

for academics all around the world, as well as an opportunity to create lasting change both intellectually and technologically. Keep in mind that the physicist who accurately predicted this 4% correction in the size of the proton did so by using "torque" calculations to solve Einstein's field equations. With that, it is plausible to conceive of our ability to engineer devices capable of harnessing the torque that resides inherently within the fabric of space-time.

In other words, based on this discovery, the same torque that spins our particles and even our galaxy could likely be harnessed to power our homes, our cars and even our travel to the stars.

Currently we set gasoline on fire using combustion technology to create torque and to drive our vehicles. Similarly, we set coal on fire within power-plants to create torque within generators to illuminate our homes. Even the most advanced rockets on the planet today are merely an advanced form of combustion technology.

With a new solution to Einstein's field equations including torque calculations, it is reasonable to think we could sidestep the entire combustion process and begin to engineer devices to drive our vehicles, illuminate our homes and to travel the cosmos simply by harnessing the torque inherent within the fabric of space-time.

Such advancement in our technological capabilities could offer new solutions to issues beyond that of just physics calculations. A new technology based on harnessing universal torque could resolve the global energy crisis, stop pollution and destructive technologies such as fracking, as well as, end the wars fought over energy resources and even open up the door to a new means of space travel beyond that of rocketry.

This then begs another question, are there any engineers today designing generators to harness this universal torque? My research has convinced me that yes, there are multiple teams of engineers all around the world working to develop a number of different generators that are now showing positive results in their ability to harness the torque inherent within the fabric of space-time.

But before I digress into the emergent technologies please keep in mind, the fact remains: we now know that the proton is 4% smaller than was previously thought to be, and the physicist who predicted this truth did so by using the Hamein-Rauscher Solution which is a new

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solution to Einstein's field equations that includes torque to describe the origin of spin.

Isaac Newton once said "If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants." A few hundred years after Isaac Newton, there stood Albert Einstein who revolutionized physics once more via his Theory of Relativity and by stating "gravity is curved space-time." Present day and with the calculations describing torque within the fabric of Space-time, it is likely that we as a generation now stand upon the precipice of yet another scientific revolution on this planet. A revolution that could have the potential to change the world in far-reaching and unimaginable ways!

As a disclaimer, I (Josh) am not a physicist. Rather I am a veteran of

the United States Marine Corps and something of a Good Will Hunting with a passion for physics and breakthrough energy technology. With that, this article is simply a rally call to all physicists, astrophysicists and academics alike to look seriously at the new measurement of the proton radius.

If you heed this layman's words, remember, this is only the beginning. The new proton measurement might very well be ushering in a new realm of scientific discovery and technological innovation beyond anything we have ever seen. As well, this new discovery may open the door to a new world of scientific opportunity for all those with the wherewithal to stand confidently upon the shoulders of giants and peer that much further into the mysteries of the universe.