















$$In[*]:= R_{B1} = \frac{\hbar}{m_B * v_C} * \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{2 * \tau_B}} * Aspin_B$$

Out[\*]=

$$4.95528695101455967686980174525125154948388020833125823066138624446031 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$In[*]:= a_B = \frac{k * e^2}{\delta_B * m_B * R_{B1}^2}$$

Out[\*]=

$$-1.68518678626059026019193623813689656991759873937822056815080080444671 \times 10^{30}$$

## Positon C

$$In[*]:= R_{C1} = \frac{\hbar}{m_C * v_C} * \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{2 * \tau_C}} * Aspin_C$$

Out[\*]=

$$4.95528695101455967984179007921557548169725467385611471239598243223249 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$In[*]:= a_C = \frac{k * e^2}{\delta_C * m_C * R_{C1}^2}$$

Out[\*]=

$$1.68518678626059025817051728951601808898388446773138259038215272828053 \times 10^{30}$$


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**Neutron (abcd), tons a, b, c, d,**

## Positon a

$$In[*]:= R_{a1} = \frac{\hbar}{m_a * v_C} * \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{2 * \tau_a}} * Aspin_a$$

Out[\*]=

$$4.94846588933555334664096037707593976994813823070169192404506691483881 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$In[*]:= a_a = \frac{k * e^2}{\delta_a * m_a * R_{a1}^2}$$

Out[\*]=

$$1.68750968052050671641207085254971804284202978175759578876578118518159 \times 10^{30}$$

## Negaton b

$$In[*]:= R_{b1} = \frac{\hbar}{m_b * v_C} * \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{2 * \tau_b}} * Aspin_b$$

Out[\*]=

$$9.89693177867110668882393825320539364124153851490796373327804815205413 \times 10^{-16}$$







































## 8.2 - Verification of the force of gravity between two neutrons for distances $r$ .

$$In[*]:= \Sigma FijGnn[r_] := \frac{f_{aa}}{r^2 - R_{a1}^2} + \frac{f_{ab}}{r^2 - R_{b1}^2} + \frac{f_{ac}}{r^2 - R_{c1}^2} + \frac{f_{ad}}{r^2 - R_{d1}^2} + \frac{f_{ba}}{r^2 - R_{a1}^2} + \frac{f_{bb}}{r^2 - R_{b1}^2} + \frac{f_{bc}}{r^2 - R_{c1}^2} + \frac{f_{bd}}{r^2 - R_{d1}^2} + \frac{f_{ca}}{r^2 - R_{a1}^2} + \frac{f_{cb}}{r^2 - R_{b1}^2} + \frac{f_{cc}}{r^2 - R_{c1}^2} + \frac{f_{cd}}{r^2 - R_{d1}^2} + \frac{f_{da}}{r^2 - R_{a1}^2} + \frac{f_{db}}{r^2 - R_{b1}^2} + \frac{f_{dc}}{r^2 - R_{c1}^2} + \frac{f_{dd}}{r^2 - R_{d1}^2}$$

$$In[*]:= FGnn[r_] := -G * \frac{mn^2}{r^2}$$

$In[*]:= \Sigma FijGnn[i15]$   
 $Out[*]:= -1.971930376398398788229708161204349709820924178723 \times 10^{-14}$

$In[*]:= FGnn[i15]$   
 $Out[*]:= -1.87239619645333804720351725549044616481142717567000000000000000000000 \times 10^{-34}$

$In[*]:= \frac{\Sigma FijGnn[i15]}{FGnn[i15]}$   
 $Out[*]:= 1.053158717227473940011382024176159063587901774298 \times 10^{20}$

$In[*]:= \Sigma FijGnn[i14]$   
 $Out[*]:= -3.0914484665764239049285766120765418524399288225 \times 10^{-20}$

$In[*]:= FGnn[i14]$   
 $Out[*]:= -1.87239619645333804720351725549044616481142717567000000000000000000000 \times 10^{-36}$

$In[*]:= \frac{\Sigma FijGnn[i14]}{FGnn[i14]}$   
 $Out[*]:= 1.65106534206392564522808362075062809385610796134 \times 10^{16}$

As we can observe, the sum of all the self-propulsion forces between the tons of two neutrons  $\Sigma FijGnn(r)$  leads us to an **attractive nuclear force**  $10^{20}$  sometimes greater than the force of gravity **FGnn(r)** for distances  $r$  of 1 fermi (i15).

$$In[*] := \Sigma FijGnn [i13]$$

$$Out[*] = -3.05404589932501723624431362546810187817055482 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$In[*] := FGnn [i13]$$

$$Out[*] = -1.87239619645333804720351725549044616481142717567000000000000000000000 \times 10^{-38}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma FijGnn [i13]}{FGnn [i13]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.631089565931580368159890436898461733126785344 \times 10^{14}$$

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$$In[*] := \Sigma FijGnn [i12]$$

$$Out[*] = -3.053675718552637993405657891799828593253916 \times 10^{-28}$$

$$In[*] := FGnn [i12]$$

$$Out[*] = -1.87239619645333804720351725549044616481142717567000000000000000000000 \times 10^{-40}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma FijGnn [i12]}{FGnn [i12]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.6308918616352992535409970819323724837094152 \times 10^{12}$$

---

$$In[*] := \Sigma FijGnn [i11]$$

$$Out[*] = -3.0536720173109421750503988724416682974075 \times 10^{-32}$$

$$In[*] := FGnn [i11]$$

$$Out[*] = -1.87239619645333804720351725549044616481142717567000000000000000000000 \times 10^{-42}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma FijGnn [i11]}{FGnn [i11]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.63088988489463783306484282295927826292396 \times 10^{10}$$

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$$In[*] := \Sigma FijGnn [i2]$$

$$Out[*] = -1.872396226990057844559405815040 \times 10^{-60}$$







$$In[*] := \Sigma F_{ijnp} [i15]$$

$$Out[*] = 2.754855053866759572309294067039655612961542006162 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$In[*] := F_{Yannoe} [i15]$$

$$Out[*] = 2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijnp} [i15]}{F_{Yannoe} [i15]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.3254665790298295055062983920558938139564193044146$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijnp} [i15]}{F_{Epp} [i15]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.1940886220189325241092032218133273928736806893304 \times 10^{-18}$$

$$In[*] := \Sigma F_{ijnp} [i14]$$

$$Out[*] = 2.0835200668530744711586579692245904853608670817784 \times 10^{-18}$$

$$In[*] := F_{Yannoe} [i14]$$

$$Out[*] = 2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-18}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijnp} [i14]}{F_{Yannoe} [i14]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.0024615311340858267083851593776091570208843704874$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijnp} [i14]}{F_{Epp} [i14]}$$

$$Out[*] = 9.030992763431651672858050601437879271789297537254 \times 10^{-19}$$

As we can observe, the sum of all the self-propulsion forces between the tons of a **neutron** and a **proton**  $\Sigma F_{ijnp}(\mathbf{r})$  are repulsive forces and lead us to obtain the repulsive Yannoe force  $F_{Yannoe}(\mathbf{r})$  for all distances  $\mathbf{r}$  and, they are  $10^{18}$  times smaller than the electrical forces  $F_{Epp}(\mathbf{r})$ .

$$In[*] := \Sigma Fijnp [i13]$$

Out[\*]=

$$2.0784550468625110813284762313672552260859208180201 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$In[*] := FYannoe [i13]$$

Out[\*]=

$$2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma Fijnp [i13]}{FYannoe [i13]}$$

Out[\*]=

$$1.0000245554717232800209914827335035614670491462839$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma Fijnp [i13]}{FEpp [i13]}$$

Out[\*]=

$$9.009038494975527286173971643819641909000767504927 \times 10^{-19}$$

---

$$In[*] := \Sigma Fijnp [i12]$$

Out[\*]=

$$2.0784045210211000633629851527561948165269787734615 \times 10^{-22}$$

$$In[*] := FYannoe [i12]$$

Out[\*]=

$$2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-22}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma Fijnp [i12]}{FYannoe [i12]}$$

Out[\*]=

$$1.0000002455487479622999648650503425792986016358911$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma Fijnp [i12]}{FEpp [i12]}$$

Out[\*]=

$$9.008819491321370795754872805411969357911576520800 \times 10^{-19}$$

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$$In[*] := \Sigma Fijnp [i2]$$

Out[\*]=

$$2.0784040106715974814157024569431279990522874125488 \times 10^{-42}$$

$$In[*] := FYannoe [i2]$$

Out[\*]=

$$2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-42}$$



## 8.5 - Verification of the attractive force that a proton has on a neutron for distances r.

$$In[*]:= \Sigma F_{ijpn}[r_-] := \frac{f_{Aa}}{r^2 - R_{a1}^2} + \frac{f_{Ab}}{r^2 - R_{b1}^2} + \frac{f_{Ac}}{r^2 - R_{c1}^2} + \frac{f_{Ad}}{r^2 - R_{d1}^2} + \frac{f_{Ba}}{r^2 - R_{a1}^2} +$$

$$\frac{f_{Bb}}{r^2 - R_{b1}^2} + \frac{f_{Bc}}{r^2 - R_{c1}^2} + \frac{f_{Bd}}{r^2 - R_{d1}^2} + \frac{f_{Ca}}{r^2 - R_{a1}^2} + \frac{f_{Cb}}{r^2 - R_{b1}^2} + \frac{f_{Cc}}{r^2 - R_{c1}^2} + \frac{f_{Cd}}{r^2 - R_{d1}^2}$$

$$In[*]:= \Sigma F_{ijpn}[i15]$$

$$Out[*]= -21888.89301759336664720896186555770218670594457197852411391266140422$$

$$In[*]:= -FYannoe[i15]$$

$$Out[*]= -2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$In[*]:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn}[i15]}{-FYannoe[i15]}$$

$$Out[*]= 1.053158717227473940879783177248212170325817082479658105221708371112 \times 10^{20}$$

$$In[*]:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn}[i15]}{FEpp[i15]}$$

$$Out[*]= -94.8771444951747507146590692420188271277683030260747734826743324297$$

$$In[*]:= \Sigma F_{ijpn}[i14]$$

$$Out[*]= -0.0343158082882653606842591870532000102561701205898258642727491506590$$

$$In[*]:= -FYannoe[i14]$$

$$Out[*]= -2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-18}$$

$$In[*]:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn}[i14]}{-FYannoe[i14]}$$

$$Out[*]= 1.65106534206392564658949954352832483241604465705126729270263243986 \times 10^{16}$$

$$In[*]:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn}[i14]}{FEpp[i14]}$$

$$Out[*]= -0.0148741459827027566546569096668128875720830654258928621417987446744$$

As we can observe, the sum of all the self-propulsive forces between the tons of a **proton** and a **neutron**  $\Sigma F_{ijpn}(\mathbf{r})$  are attractive forces and lead us to the Yanno force **-FYanno**  $\mathbf{r}$  for large distances  $\mathbf{r}$  except for small distances. For a distance  $\mathbf{r}$  of 1 fermi (i15), we obtain an **attractive nuclear force** 94,87 times greater than the electric force **FEpp**  $\mathbf{r}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= \Sigma F_{ijpn} [i13] \\ Out[*] &= -3.390063095596791672854549556351876647829996577758727733984420908 \times 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= -FYanno [i13] \\ Out[*] &= -2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-20} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i13]}{-FYanno [i13]} \\ Out[*] &= 1.631089565931580369504834970565402980355137808538528231190734180 \times 10^{14} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i13]}{FEpp [i13]} \\ Out[*] &= -0.0001469418786551590265672816871705997659851144306818102716920733540 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= \Sigma F_{ijpn} [i12] \\ Out[*] &= -3.3896521861944739984352468795959974556061308991345206382267469 \times 10^{-10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= -FYanno [i12] \\ Out[*] &= -2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-22} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i12]}{-FYanno [i12]} \\ Out[*] &= 1.6308918616352992548857785949301122284238705951046496397457662 \times 10^{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} In[*] &:= \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i12]}{FEpp [i12]} \\ Out[*] &= -1.4692406783635389801924058826844975734332879836234386087702933 \times 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

$$In[*] := \Sigma F_{ijpn} [i2]$$

$$Out[*] = -2.0784040445680778450355280007117423509430836936372 \times 10^{-42}$$

$$In[*] := -FYannoe [i2]$$

$$Out[*] = -2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-42}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i2]}{-FYannoe [i2]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.0000000163088986490903779954071535891732142641791$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i2]}{FEpp [i2]}$$

$$Out[*] = -9.008817426141455217680977137985390404542574598487 \times 10^{-19}$$

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$$In[*] := \Sigma F_{ijpn} [i1]$$

$$Out[*] = -2.0784040110105622884451965625373928708657561045970 \times 10^{-44}$$

$$In[*] := -FYannoe [i1]$$

$$Out[*] = -2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-44}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i1]}{-FYannoe [i1]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.0000000001630889873072262653289331119694740687292$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i1]}{FEpp [i1]}$$

$$Out[*] = -9.008817280686806149650974268021032340426783773708 \times 10^{-19}$$

---

$$In[*] := \Sigma F_{ijpn} [i0]$$

$$Out[*] = -2.0784040106749871328792932481556493801732391748462 \times 10^{-46}$$

$$In[*] := -FYannoe [i0]$$

$$Out[*] = -2.07840401067159748312948823729874410893097057683810407823209272534584 \times 10^{-46}$$

$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn} [i0]}{-FYannoe [i0]}$$

$$Out[*] = 1.0000000000016308906893947480281509091740765909885$$

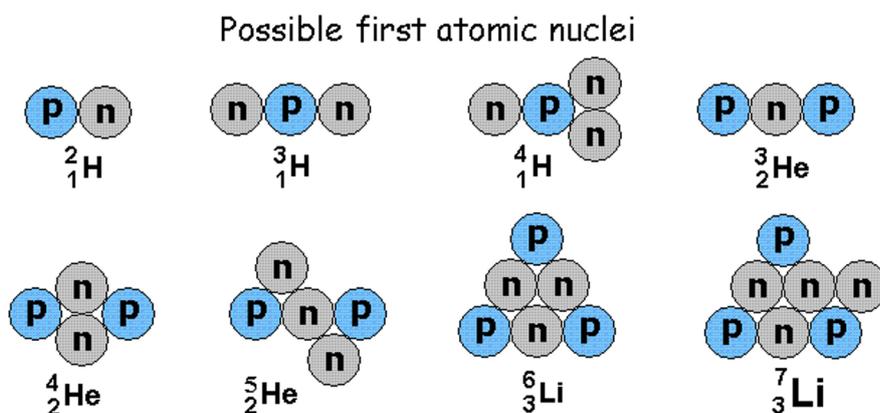
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$$In[*] := \frac{\Sigma F_{ijpn}[i0]}{FEpp[i0]}$$

$$Out[*] = -9.008817279232259658970674239321388777592813769509 \times 10^{-19}$$

### 8.6 - Summary of results and the possible first atomic nuclei

For distances  $r$  of 1 fermi (i15), the proton always attracts the neutron with a **nuclear force 94.87 times greater than the electric force**, and neutrons attract each other with a **nuclear force  $10^{20}$  times greater than the force of gravity**. Furthermore, protons repel each other for all distances  $r$ . Therefore, we must consider the atomic nuclei as a cluster of protons and neutrons. The neutrons will be bound to each other by the strong attractive nuclear force, and these, in turn, will be bound to the protons, which strongly attract the neutrons with a nuclear force equivalent to 94.87 times the electric force.



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