Conclusion. Table 12.

#	Result	Comments	#
0	The algorithm declared in "Significant comments" in Table 1 in items 6 to 10 inclusive has been successfully implemented in the presented program code.	Tests are presented	
1	Neutron test This allows me to assert that there is no "anomalous magnetic moment" effect for the neutron Therefore, the Dirac equation is valid for the neutron 100% coincidence of the data obtained by the program according to the algorithm with publicly available experimental data.	The neutron charge = 0	
2	Proton test 100% coincidence of the data obtained by the program according to the algorithm with publicly available experimental data.	1.602176634e-19	
3	The excess of the value of the new proton charge on the charge of a proton, %	13.043478260869549	
4	The magnitude of the charge of the new neutron modulo The new neutron has a magnetic moment. Dirac's equation is true again.	2.403264951e-20	
5	The "u" and "d" quarks have "twin" quarks, a new "u" quark and a new "d" quark.	new quarks - Table # 2, quarks - Table # 7	
6	Electric charges on the inner shells of quarks "u" and "d" are opposite, on the outer shell they have the same sign.	Graph # 1, Values for mass, electric charge, volume are given in the tables: "u" - Table # 8 "d" - Table # 9	
7	The charges of the new quarks have the same sign in the inner and outer shells	Graph # 2, Values for mass, electric charge, volume are given in the tables:	

			new "u" - Table # 3
			new "d" - Table # 4
8	The middle shell of the "u" and "d" quarks has a negative mass.		Graph # 3
9	The shell of new quarks only has positive mass.		Graph # 4
10	It was modeled and calculated that a proton, a neutron, a new proton, a new neutron each have 9 inner shells.		proton - Table # 10 neutron - Table # 11 new proton - Table # 5 new neutron - Table # 6
11	The deltas for the shells between the masses of the neutron - proton and new neutron - new proton are calculated		Graph # 5
12	The values of the masses of the proton, neutron, new proton, neutron by shells for the first phase of the cycle are calculated.The data demonstrate that a proton, a neutron have negative masses on some shells, and a new proton, a new neutron have positive masses for all shells. Consequently, a proton, a neutron have a long lifetime. The new proton, the new neutron, have a short lifetime.		proton - Graph # 6 neutron - Graph # 12 new proton - Graph # 18 newneutron - Graph # 20
13	New particles that carry electric charge are presented.		I named them microplus and microminus.
14	The magnitude of the electric charge microplus and microminus (C):		2.6702944e-21
15	Microplus and microminus mass (Kg):		1.518230622602297e-32
16	Volume microplus and microminus (cbm):		8.726646292652101e-66
17	Several histograms are presented showing the delta between particle masses for different phases		The movement of charged particles is taken into account, only. Graph ## 7-10, 13-15

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|    |               of the shell cycle.               |                 19, 21, 22                 |
|    |                                                 |                                            |
| 18 |         Several histograms showing the particle |            Graph ## 11; 17; 23             |
|    |          volume for the first phase of the shell cycle |                                      |
|    |          will allow everyone to better understand the |                                       |
|    |                structure of the particles.      |                                            |
|    |                                                 |                                            |
| 19 |         Changes in the magnitude of the electric |            Graph ## 24, 25                 |
|    |          charge over the shells for the first phase for |                                       |
|    |          a proton and a neutron, a new proton and a new |                                       |
|    |          neutron clearly demonstrate the differences in |                                      |
|    |            the distribution of the electric charge. |                                        |
|    |                                                 |                                            |
| 20 |         Changes in the magnitude of the electric |         Graph ## 26, 28, 30, 32            |
|    |          charge over the shells for each phase of the | The new proton has 5 phases in a cycle, the rest of |
|    |         particle cycle shows changes in the distribution |        the particles have 4 phases.        |
|    |                of the electric charge.          |                                            |
|    |                                                 |                                            |
| 21 |          3D models of the distribution of electric |         Graph ## 27, 29, 31, 33           |
|    |           charges of particles have an identical shape | There is a difference in dimension between the new |
|    |                                                 | proton, the new neutron and the proton, the neutron. |
|    |                                                 |                                            |
| 22 |         Regardless of the type of particle, combination |            Graph ## 34-45              |
|    |            of particle characteristics, combination of | The result obtained suggests that the relationship |
|    |           fundamental interactions for them in 3D form, |   of the fundamental forces of nature, including |
|    |             I got one or more connected triangles. |        field Higgs, mass, charge, size, can be |
|    |                                                 |        represented as a spatial pyramid 8 order. |
|    |                                                 |                                            |
| 23 |           For visualization, it is proposed to present | Placing 5 fundamental forces, mass, charge, volume in |
|    |         a three-dimensional pyramid with a rectangular base, |   accordance with the edges of the pyramid creates a |
|    |         in which each edge corresponds to one of 5 fundamental |    vision of the possibility of combinations. |
|    |               forces or mass, charge, volume.   |                                            |
|    |                                                 |                                            |
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