

# MODELING REACTIONS AND MATERIALS BY APPLYING THE LAW OF INTERDEPENDENCE INSIDE OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

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# EXISTING PROBLEMS

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## Energy

High energy costs  
- the high cost of  
products and  
services

## TIME for production



Existing  
manufacturing  
technologies  
consume a lot of  
time

## Materials

Existing materials  
inhibit the  
development of  
society

# THE LAW OF INTERDEPENDENCE INSIDE OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES ALLOWS

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Receiving industrial  
products faster



Reduced time to  
obtain industrial  
products

Get cheaper energy



Companies and  
people will reduce  
energy costs

Get cheaper and  
more efficient  
materials



New materials will  
make life more  
comfortable and  
safer

# MY JOURNEY

PRIMARY  
DOCUMENTATION



PRESENTATION

## IT REALLY WORKS

The properties of particles according to the model coincide to experimental data obtained by various groups of scientists



APPLIED MODEL

A new physical law is obtained



## FIRST RESULTS

The quark mathematical matrices of proton, neutron, pseudo proton, pseudo neutron and electron matrix are simulated



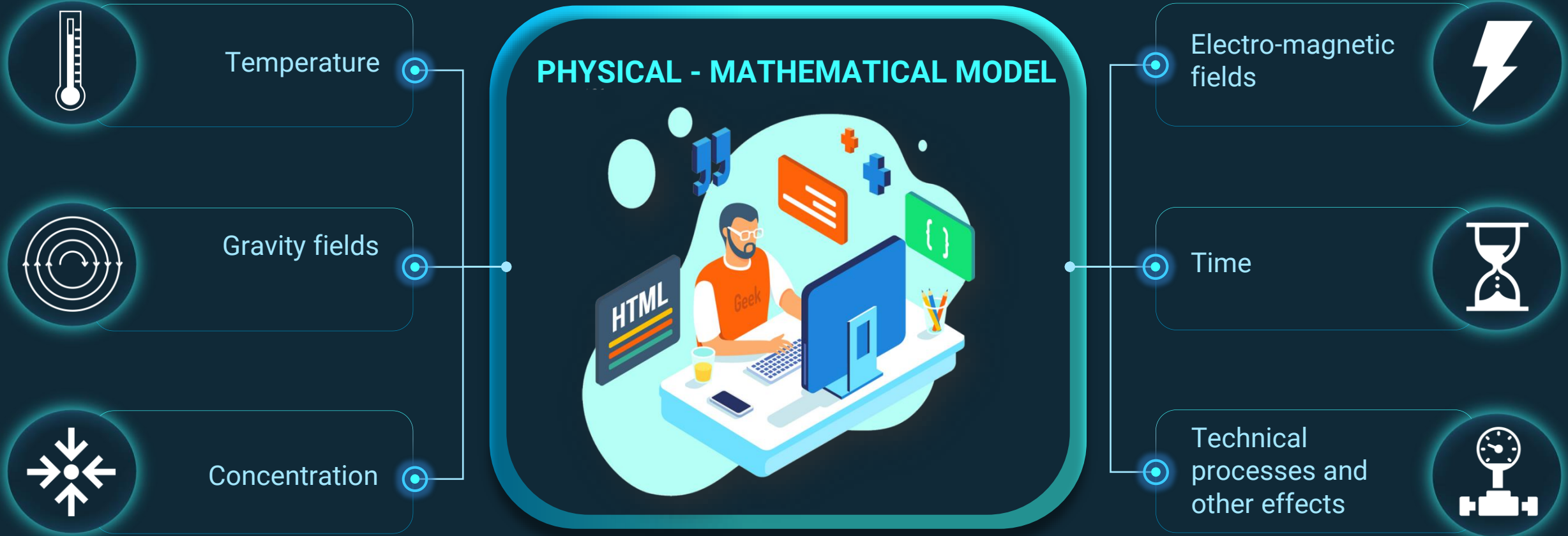
## QUESTION

Why haven't I created it yet?

## KHOW-HOW

Physics -  
Mathematics Model

# ABOUT THE MODEL



<https://github.com/Naborshchikov/ivan.github.io.git>

# TO CONFIRM THE WORK OF THE MODEL

## TASK:

check the physical - mathematical model based on the available CERN experimental data on the example of calculating the charges of quarks  $u$  and  $d$  according to the obtained system of equations

## DECISION:

One of the many systems of equations in the framework of the concept of a physical- mathematical model

$$\begin{cases} q_u + q_{u2} + q_d + q_{u3} = +0.35q_e \\ q_{d3} + q_{u2} = +0.5q_e \\ q_{u3} + q_{d2} + q_u = +0.15q_e \\ q_d + q_{d2} + q_u + q_{d3} = +0.35q_e \\ q_{u3} + q_{d2} = -0.5q_e \\ q_{d3} + q_{u2} + q_d = +0.15q_e \end{cases}$$

RESULT

The amount of charge in units of electron charge:  
based on a physical -  
mathematical model

$$\begin{aligned} &+0.06(6)q_e \\ &+0.5q_e \\ &+0.15q_e \\ &-0.06(6)q_e \\ &-0.5q_e \\ &+0.15q_e \end{aligned}$$

according to CERN [2]	type	Decryption
$+2/3q_e$	$q_u$	Quark core charge $u$
	$q_{u2}$	Inner shell charge
	$q_{u3}$	Outer shell charge
$-1/3q_e$	$q_d$	Quark core charge $d$
	$q_{d2}$	Inner shell charge
	$q_{d3}$	Outer shell charge

The initial data on the charges of the nucleus and shells of the proton and neutron are taken from the work of Robert Hofstadter [1]

RESULT: SOLVING A SYSTEM WITH DATA FROM [1] GIVES A CORRELATION WITH DATA FROM [2], WHICH CONFIRMS THE CONCEPT

1 Robert Hofstadter Mesons and the structure of nucleons UFN-1963-T. 81 ([reference to the source](#))

2 CERN – European Organization for Nuclear Research ([creference to the source](#))

# LAW OF INTERDEPENDENCE OF MASS, CHARGE, VOLUME INSIDE ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

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The dependence of the mass and the corresponding charge, the occupied volume inside an elementary particle is determined by the equations of several segments of straight-line in space unless the value of the mass goes beyond the confidence interval of a segment of straight-line

# FORMULA

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$$(m - m_n)/(m_{n+1} - m_n) = (q - q_n)/(q_{n+1} - q_n) = (v - v_n)/(v_{n+1} - v_n)$$
$$m \in [m_n, m_{n+1}] \quad q \in [q_n, q_{n+1}] \quad v \in [v_n, v_{n+1}]$$

$m$  – mass between  $m_n$  and  $m_{n+1}$

$q$  – charge between  $q_n$  and  $q_{n+1}$

$v$  – volume between  $v_n$  и  $v_{n+1}$





# CHARACTERISTICS OF METAL HYDROGEN (EMH)

obtained on the basis of a physical - mathematical model



EMH Density –  $287.5 \text{ kg/m}^3$



The number of atoms/ions in the lattice - **3/1**



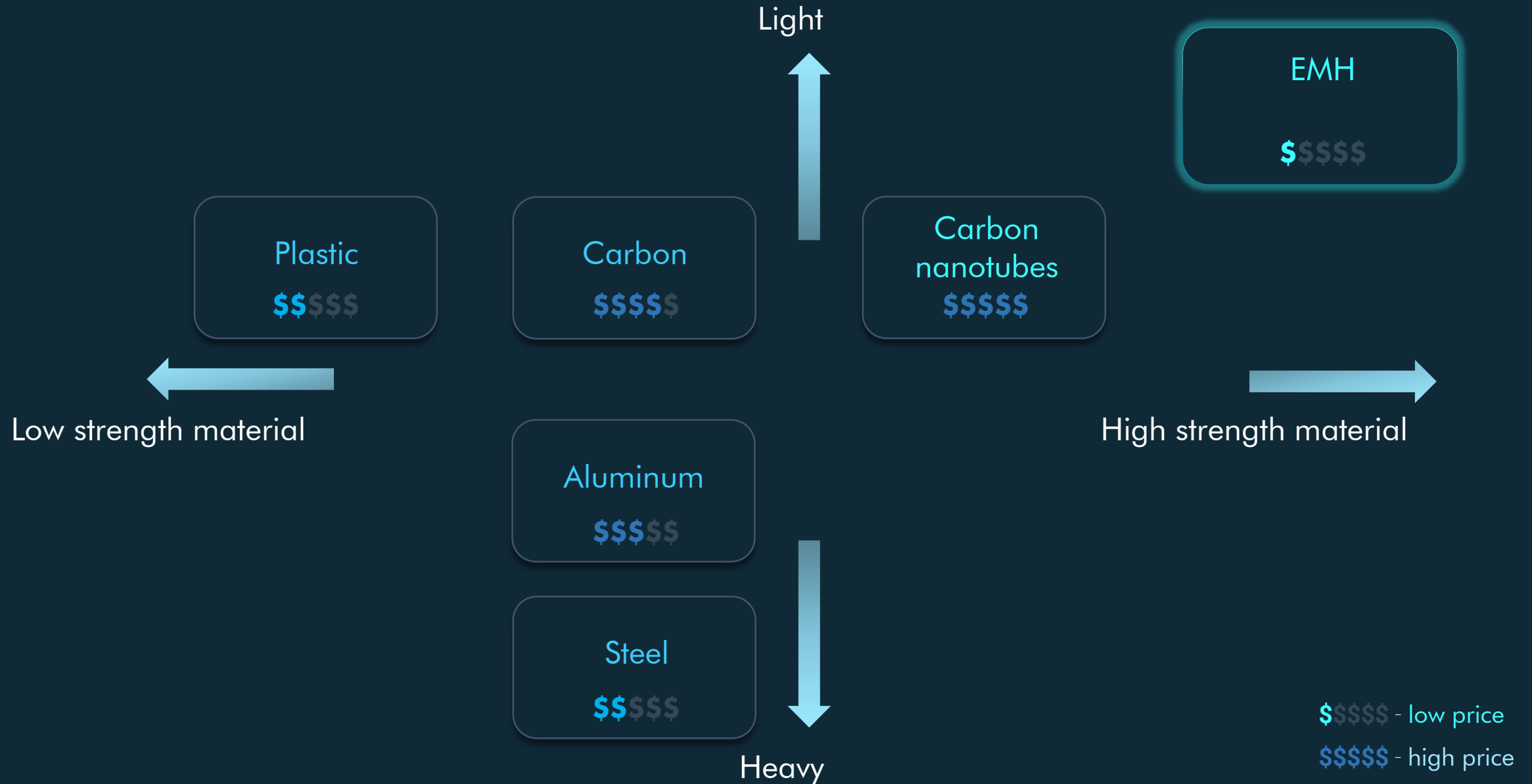
Lattice structure – *Metallic*



Heat resistance –  $2.3 \times 10^{25} \text{ J/kg}$



# COMPARISON WITH EXISTING MATERIALS



# PRINCIPLE OF MOVING OBJECTS

## USUAL MOVEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

The usual movement in the matrix representation - the row of the object is interchanged with adjacent rows of the matrix sequentially

When the car is driving, it “floats” through the air

## INSTANT MOVEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5

The model will allow you to calculate the necessary parameters for moving objects between two specially equipped stations

## DESCRIPTION

Teleportation in matrix representation - the row of the object is interchanged with any row of the matrix

## EXAMPLE

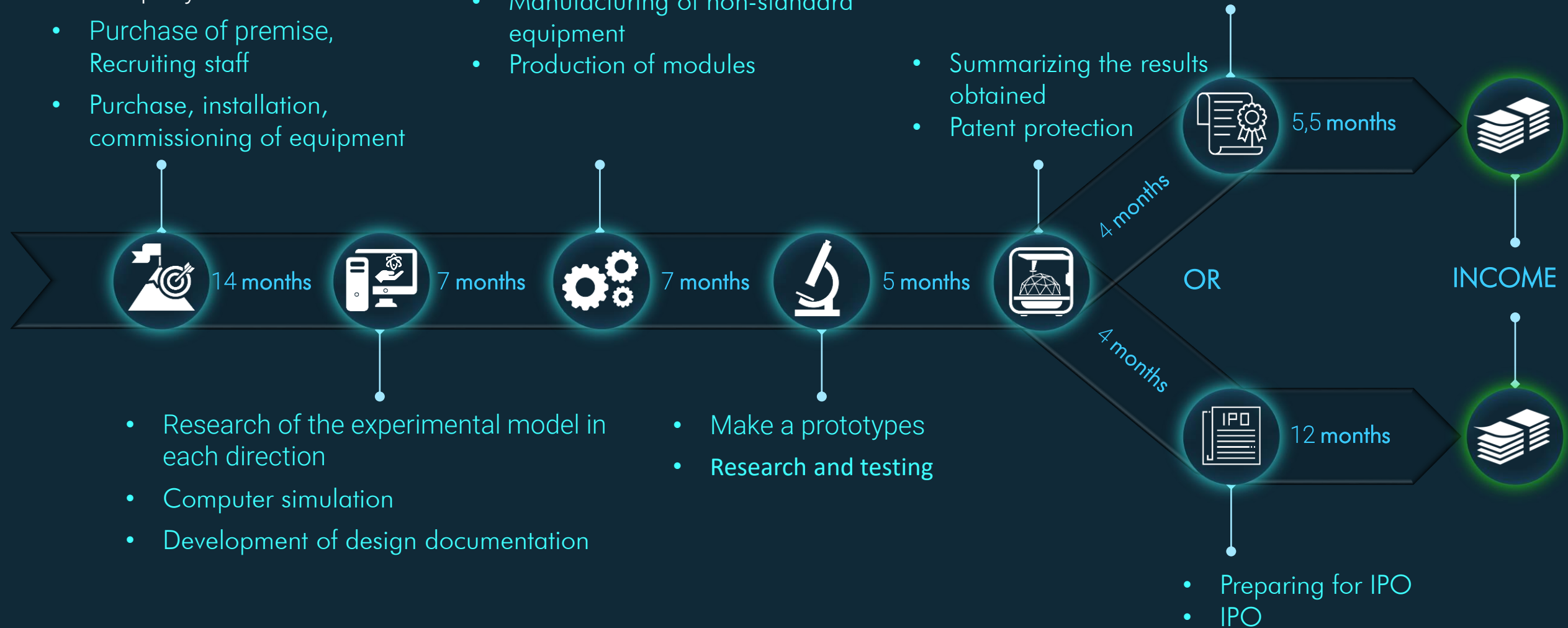
A car in the city "A" will change places with air in the city "B"

# MILESTONES

- Establishment of a joint company \*
- Purchase of premise, Recruiting staff
- Purchase, installation, commissioning of equipment

- Manufacturing of non-standard equipment
- Production of modules

- Demonstration of equipment for each direction
- Signing license agreements
- Summarizing the results obtained
- Patent protection



\* Prior to the establishment of a joint company, a grant may be allocated for the development of the Project

# AUTHOR



Inventor **Ivan Naborshchikov**

- Ambitious, visionary
- Has its own introduced inventions
- Charismatic leader with people management experience
- Finds simple solutions to complex technical problems

**1982-1983**

Technical College №15,  
Perm,  
Computer repair and  
maintenance mechanic;  
Honors degree

**1992**

PATENT OF THE RUSSIA  
№ 1771425  
More than 10 licenses sold  
to oil and gas companies

**2002**

PATENT OF THE RUSSIA  
№ 2177824  
Production and sales under  
license agreements

**2020**

**THE NEW  
PHYSICAL LAW  
obtained**

Moscow Institute of Oil and Gas  
by Named Gubkin I.M  
Honors degree, author's certificate  
№ 1440089, internship,  
postgraduate school

**1983 – 1991**

Russian Foreign Trade  
Academy  
Course "Technology and  
external contract support"

**1993**

PHYSICAL –  
MATHEMATICAL  
MODEL  
development of a physical-  
mathematical model

**2004-2020**



## EVENTS RELATED PATENT 1771425

1996 by order of the Government of Russia No. 279-r, the company ROSDI was opened, sold the shares in connection with the transfer to the UN and at their request

1998 – 2001 on the recommendation of the Government of Russia, a joint Project of the Government of Russia and the UN Development Program No. RUS / 98/025 “Reducing costs and economic losses in the extraction, transportation and refining of oil” was implemented

2000 – 2002 diplomat at the International Labor Organization(ILO)

\* Istanbul; on the photo (from right to left): Ivan Naborshchikov, inventor and national project director;  
The official representative of Russia in Turkey; Farid Karakhanov, UNDP; official representative of the Turkish side



# DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS RELATIONS

A photograph of four men in business attire standing in an office. From right to left: a man in a white shirt and red tie, a man in a dark suit and blue tie, a man in a dark suit and blue tie, and a man in a light blue shirt and dark tie. The background shows office furniture and framed certificates on the wall.

2014 – 2019

- ❑ Participation in the development of financial and economic cooperation between Russian business and the Algerian side
- ❑ Promotion in establishing interbank contacts
- ❑ Participation in the development of scientific, technical and business cooperation in promoting Russian companies in foreign markets

\* Algeria; on the photo (from right to left): Alexey Shatilov, Trade Representative of the Russian Federation in Algeria; Vladimir Kuzmin member of the Russian delegation; Alexander Zolotov, Ambassador of the Russian Federation in Algeria; Ivan Naborshchikov, head of the Russian delegation

# BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTATION

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## KEY FEATURES

- ❑ Reducing energy costs by companies and people
- ❑ Significant revenue growth at the expense of income from the high demand for new industrial technology
- ❑ Dominant position in logistics and transportation
- ❑ Significant revenue growth at new materials, exotic materials





**QUESTIONS?  
LET'S TALK!**

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