

EN_5: Theoretical Framework of the Electron and Cooper Pairs

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1. Electron as a surface

The electron is not a point particle.

It is an **extended surface** that defines its own orbital.

Within the atom, the electron **is the orbital**: its position is not defined; the particle and the envelope coincide.

2. Minimum contour closure

The electron has a **minimum geometric closure**:

$$n = 137$$

- Associated with the **first atomic orbital**
 - Defines the **geometric core of stability** of the electron
 - Mass = confined wave in this contour
 - If confinement is broken, the wave is released → free energy
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3. Cooper Pairs

A **Cooper pair** is the **exact geometric binding** of two electron-surfaces:

- Bound to a **hole in the conductive lattice**
 - Preserve the contour $k n \lambda_e$ as long as the structure exists
 - $k = 2 \rightarrow$ minimum contour for two electrons $\rightarrow$ most stable pair
 - Irreducible contour $\rightarrow$ maximum stability
 - If the geometry is broken $\rightarrow$ the pair is extinguished and the waves are released as radiation
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4. Hierarchy of pairs

When an electron comes from a **higher orbital** ($n > 137$):

- Pair contour:

$$L_{\text{Cooper}} = 2 \cdot n_{\text{orbital}} \cdot \lambda_e$$

- Longer pairs $\rightarrow$ more energetic $\rightarrow$ less stable
 - **Energy and stability depend only on the geometry of the contour**
 - A **natural hierarchy of pairs** is formed according to the orbital of origin
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5. Geometric irreducibility and primacy of primes

- Stability requires that the contour be **irreducible**
 - Prime values of $k \rightarrow$ non-factorizable contours $\rightarrow$ maximum stability
 - Composite values $\rightarrow$ internal subcontours $\rightarrow$ lower stability
 - $k \geq 2 \rightarrow$ necessary condition
 - $k = 2 \rightarrow$ minimum for a stable Cooper pair
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6. Conclusion

- The electron is completely described as a **confined surface**
- Stability of Cooper pairs depends **exclusively on geometry**
- The most stable pairs come from the **first orbital** ($n = 137, k = 2$)
- Higher orbitals produce more energetic, less stable pairs
- The whole theory is **deterministic and geometric**, without probabilities or quantum mechanics

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