Magnetic Momenta of free Nucleons and coupled Nucleons

		External Mass		
Free Proton:	μ_p =	2.79285 μ_{Bohr}	m_p =	1.6726E-27 kg
Free Neutron:	μ_n=	1.91304 μ_{Bohr}	m_n =	1.6750E-27 kg
			Relation n:p	1.00143489

Unified Field Theory of Heinz-Joachim Ackermann (Arcus)

Proton			Neutron		Extended by Relation n:p
1s	2R	0.95652 μ_{Bohr}	1s	2R	0.95789 μ_{Bohr}
	2L	0.95652 μ_{Bohr}		2L	0.95789 μ_{Bohr}
	1R		$\bar{\nu}_{e-R}$	1R	Gravitomagnetic deviation
2s	1L	0.87981 μ_{Bohr}	2s	1L	0.88107 μ_{Bohr}
			PK_e^-	2R	-0.88382 μ_{Bohr}
	Sum:	2.79285 μ_B		Sum:	1.91304 μ_B
Gravitomagnetic Spin:		-1/2 ħ		Spin:	-1/2 ħ

The electron protocosm PK_e^- meets the orbital 2s on 2R. So it had to rotate at the same orbital plane as the other charged PK.
But the antimatter of its antipart from the antineutrino-body repels this area.
It shifts the rotation area into an angle on 1s at 1R next to each other.
Really, the magnetic moment decreases relatively by tipping over that angle of the plane of 1s to 2s.
Theoretically, it has to equal -1 μ_{Bohr} . But it does not reach it because of the overturned plane.
This way, it determines all the magnetic momenta of all the nuclides of matter including neutrons. Proton remains unchangeable.

For example the Deuteron

Proton, unchangeable stable.			Neutron		Shortened by new relation n:p	
	2R	0.95652 μ_{Bohr}	1s	2R	-0.95560 μ_{Bohr}	
1s	2L	0.95652 μ_{Bohr}		2L	-0.95560 μ_{Bohr}	
	1L	0.87981 μ_{Bohr}	2s	1L	-0.87897 μ_{Bohr}	Difference:
2s	Ejecting more internal mass:		PK_e^-	2R	0.85477 μ_{Bohr}	-0.02905 μ_{Bohr}
	Sum:	2.79285 μ_B		Sum:	-1.93541 μ_B	

Gravitomagn. Spin: -1/2 ħ to Spin: +1/2 ħ --> Zero!

Experimentally measured: **Common magnet moment: 0.85744 μ_B by magnetic circle**

(Info by Wikipedia 2023)

Excellerated PK of free neutron now have the chance for more opening of internal mass. External mass decreases by mass defect.

There an electromagnetic "spin" remains, although die gravitomagnetic "spin" of the particles is equalized. Don't forget, in my theory, it is a difference between g.m. and e.m. "spins". A particle doesn't rotate around itself. So it has no real spin. Inside subcosms rotate on orbitals causing g.m. and e.m. momenta (spins).

External Mass			In MeV/c²:
m_p =	1.6726E-27	kg	938.27 MeV/c²
m_n =	1.6750E-27	kg	939.57 MeV/c²
Relation n:p	1.00143489	free particles calculated.	
m_D =	3.3436E-27	kg from Wikipedia	1875.61 MeV/c²
m add. both	3.3476E-27	kg	
Difference	4.0162E-30	kg mass defect calculated here.	
Relation n:p	0.9990434	Nucleon-neutron got lighter.	
m_n in D =	1.6710E-27	kg from mass defect.	937.345 MeV/c²

Mass defect equals 2.225 MeV/c² as binding energy.

The orbit of electron-PK was more shifted by more internal mass ΔM by result of external mass defect Δm.

So, the change of magnetic moment of a nuclid is dependend on the change of the internal mass by external mass defect. We have to find a cohesion between binding energy of neutron-nucleons and decreasing magnetic moments. Additionally, the orbital velocity decreases because the electron-PK ejects more internal mass while it stops flying on this section of its stroll pass.

$\mu_{n\text{-}N} = \mu_{nfree} + \mu_{PKe} * - \Delta m/m_o * f$

$\mu_{n\text{-}N} = 1.91304 + 0.88342 * -2.225/939.57 * f$

$\mu_{n\text{-}N} =$ -1.93541001 μ_{Bohr}

Deuteron-Neutron

- Δm	f
Mass defect	Correction factor f
2.225	10.6926
MeV/c²	

Helium-3-Neutron

Mass defect	Correction factor f
7.72	10.6926

$\mu_{n\text{-}N} = \mu_{nfree} + \mu_{PKe} * - \Delta m/m_o * f$

$\mu_{n\text{-}N} = 1.91304 + 0.88342 * -7.72/939.57 * f$

$\mu_{n\text{-}N}$ = -1.99065639 μ_{Bohr}		MeV/c²
		Helium-4-Neutron
$\mu_{n\text{-}N} = \mu_{nfree} + \mu_{PKe} * - \Delta m/m_o * f$	Mass defect	Correction factor f
$\mu_{n\text{-}N}$ = 1.91304 + 0.88342 * -14.15/939.57 * f	14.15	10.6926
$\mu_{n\text{-}N}$ = -2.05530321 μ_{Bohr}		MeV/c²

For each special binding of a nucleon-neutron, you have to calculate its special binding energy (mass defect) against the proton magnetons according to my special constructions of atom nuclei.
The higher the e.m. moment of a nucleon-neutron, the smaller the e.m. moment of the nuclid.