ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE FORCES

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PAPER 3 OF 4

MEASUREMENTS APPLIED TO DIPOLE COMPOSITE STRUCTURES WHICH CORRESPOND TO KNOWN RATIOS BETWEEN STABLE PARTICLES

ABSTRACT

This third part of a 4-part paper details the sizes of composite dipoles, which are compared to the size measurements of stable particles that are identified within the standard model. These include photons,* electrons, protons and neutrons*. The interactions of dipoles with each other are restricted to boundary constraints, which, in turn, delimit spatial dimensions.

SUMMARY OF THE SALIENT ARGUMENTS IN PAPER 2

It was argued that stable particles comprise dipolar composites. Essentially the bedrock of this argument depends on the potential existence of an elemental 2-dimensional magnetic field structure that determines the location, behaviour and movement of 3- and 9- or 12-dipolar composites with the single charge of electrons and protons correspondingly. Also argued is the correspondence of 2-dipolar composites with neutral charge of photons, based on an analysis of their movement through toroidal magnetic fields, which are proposed to structure all universal space.

These arguments therefore rely on the existence of an etheric material of invisible magnetic strings that structure both the elements and space into exquisitely coherent, invisible fields as a skeletal framework. An all-encompassing 3-dimensional toroidal magnetic field structure was then argued to hold all smaller, sundry and varied 1-, 2-, and 3- dimensional magnetic fields as well as all particularized material, within this toroidal, universal and finite boundary. Due to variety of singularities it was proposed that the strings of this universal torus could unravel thereby decoupling the dipoles from that erstwhile, coherent string structure.

A 1-dipolar particle is argued to be inherently unstable and is here termed a nuance. Nuances manifest in a potentially infinite variety of sizes, which, in turn, correspond to variations in their velocities through space. But the nuance has the potential to attach to other dipoles, which is argued to then profoundly re-organise them into dipolar composites, three types of which would be infinitely stable. These include a 2-dipole composite, identified as a photon, a 3-dipole composite identified as an electron, and either a 9- or a 12-dipole composite, identified as a proton.

Within the context of this thesis, the biggest and slowest of these dipoles is termed a boson. The next smallest is termed a truant. The next smallest is termed a zipon, which is proposed to have the distinction of being the only dipole that can structure a field. The next smallest and correspondingly also the

fastest particle is here termed a quark. The velocities and sizes of each dipolar particle type are inversely proportional to each other.

It argued that a boundary constraint relies on a coincidence in velocity and size between one or more of these dipoles to enable an interaction. All interactions are compelled by an immutable imperative and, in turn, result in sundry energy transfers. But the boundary constraint ensures that one or more bosons can only interact with other bosons. One or more truants can only interact with other truants. One or more zipons can only interact with other zipons. And one or more quarks can only interact with other quarks. In dipolar composites any combination of those bosons, truants, zipons and quarks first need to transmute to and thereby correspond with the size and velocity of the attached bosons truants, zipons or quarks of that composite. This transmutation then results in an elementary orbit of the dipolar composites with each other.

For simplicity of concept, it was argued that the formation of the proton is from the transmutation of conjoined truants sourced from the nebula. However, in the conclusion, an alternate argument was proposed that better conforms to a required symmetry compelled by the immutable imperative. This states that, at a critical size, a 2-dimensional magnetic field may actually be responsible for generating its own protons, electrons and neutrons that define the different elements. These additional particles may be sourced from the dipoles forming those strings and would then result in the strings' systematic degradation. The strings themselves would therefore contribute the required dipolar material from its own decaying structure. If so, then this would certainly result in a reduction in the size of an element as it increased in complexity, which is consistent with the fact.

THE ARGUMENT

As stated, outside of a critical distance, or a boundary, one dipole cannot directly interact with another but can only broadly interact to the charge presented by a localized field or by another dipole, which is then either attracted or repelled. To correspond with standard measurements, the extreme and critical difference in their dipolar sizes were assessed and found to be precisely four. Therefore a truant must be four times greater to transmute into a boson. A zipon must be four times greater to transmute into a truant. And a quark must be four times greater to transmute into a zipon.

The velocity of a photon is C. If the photon's velocity is C, then its size must be 1 because E=MC^2. It was argued that a photon comprises two dipoles, which resolve as zipons at their interactive moment with the magnetic field. Therefore at the transmutation of each of those two dipoles into a zipon, at a discrete moment during their orbits, each dipole would be half the size of the photon, being 0.5. The velocity and size of dipoles are proposed to be inversely proportional. Therefore, if the photon's velocity is C and each dipole is half the size of a photon, then the velocity of each of those two dipoles would be 2C. The magnetic field is argued to comprise zipons. Therefore the velocity of the field would correspond with the velocity of the localized spin of that magnetic field at 2C.

Both dipoles that form the photon would have a limited orbital interaction with each other. But this could be from an infinite number of their potential transmutations including but not limited to bosons, truants, zipons and quarks. The rate of their interaction with the field would then correspond to the magnetic moment as they alternately transmuted to zipons to interact with the field and as each dipole developed a rudimentary orbit with the other. The variety of their sizes, in turn, would afford each photon an infinite number of potential frequencies, but with a velocity through space that is limited to C.

Again, zipons in the magnetic field were determined to have a velocity of 2C, and a size of 0.5. Velocity and size are inversely proportional. The electron was determined to comprise a quark, a zipon and a truant, all of which develop an elementary orbital relationship as they swapped lattices with each other. But the required coincidence in velocity and size of the magnetic field's zipons and the single zipon at the centre of a 3-dipole composite of the electron would restrict the potential for a variation to the overall size of the electron.

The electron's 3-dipole composites each orbit or swap lattices with each other. The velocity of the electron's quark would be indeterminate but at something greater than 2C with a relatively smaller size. The velocity of the electron's truant would correspond to alternate magnetic moments before it transmuted into the zipon of that 3-dipole composite, to interact with the field. Its size would therefore be 2 magnetic moments of 0.5 each = 1, being the sum of its size and frequency and velocity. The electron's zipon would continually interact against the justification or charge of the field transmuting into a zipon from both the quark and the truant at each alternate magnetic moment. Its velocity would therefore resolve at 2C, which corresponds with the velocity of the field. And its size at the moment of that interaction would also correspond to the zipons in the field at 0.5. Therefore the velocity and size of both the quark and the zipon would be greater than C, respectively and they would therefore both be invisible and beyond the scope of finite measurement. Only the truant would be measurable and then only at alternate magnetic moments before it transmuted into a zipon, which would give the electron an apparent size of 1 or C, (Fig. 13).

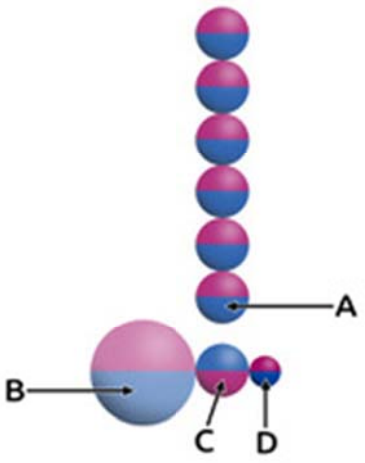

FIGURE 13
ELECTRON SIZE AND ALIGNMENT TO THE STRING

- ***a) Zipon string from the field***
- ***b) Truant = 2 x 0.5 =1***
- ***c) Zipon > C***
- ***d) Quark > C***

Again, zipons in the magnetic field were determined to have a velocity of 2C and a size of 0.5. Velocity and size are inversely proportional. The proton was determined to comprise 3 quarks, 3 zipons and 3 truants in three open strings. It was argued that the 3 quarks of the three conjoined strings formed an electron, which broke from that composite and repositioned itself in a continual orbit against the justification of one of the strings of the element's 2-dimensional magnetic field. Then, after release of the electron formed from those 3 quarks, the dipole composite at the centre of the 2-dimensional magnetic field would comprise 3 zipons and 3 truants.

The erstwhile zipons of that now 6-dipole composite would oppose the justification of the zipons in the field. They would then transmute into truants which would put them outside the boundary constraints of the zipons from the field. The size of each of the three truants is proposed to be four times that of the zipons to put it outside the boundary constraints of the zipons in the magnetic field. Therefore each of the three truants would have a size of 1.5 x 4 = 6. The erstwhile truants of that 9-dipole composite structure would then transmute into bosons. The size of each of the three truants is 6. The size of each of the three bosons is proposed to be four times that of the truants, which would put it outside the boundary constraints of the truants. Therefore each of the three bosons would have a size of 6 x 4 = 24.

The three truants would have an equivalent size of 6 each, ^2 (as they occupy a single dimension of space), x 3 truants = 108. The three bosons would have an equivalent size of 24 each, ^2 (as they occupy a single dimension of space), x 3 bosons = 1728. The 3 zipons at the base of that composite are immeasurable because their velocity exceeds C as would the 3 quarks – if indeed they transmuted from the 3 remaining zipons in that central string. Therefore, where the size of the electron is 1, the size of the proton is 108 + 1728 = 1836, which is precisely the measured difference between the size of the proton and the electron, according to the standard consensus, (Fig. 14).

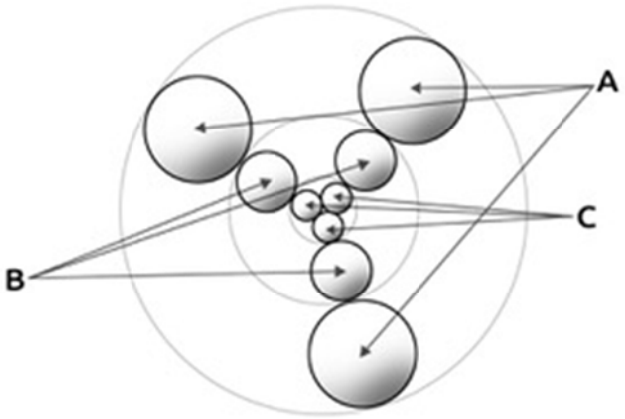

FIGURE 14
A 9-DIPOLE COMPOSITE PROTON LINKED BY 3 ZIPONS FROM THE CENTRAL STRING

a)	***Boson = 24^2 x 3***	***= 1728***
b)	***Truants = 6^2 x 3***	***= 108***
c)	***Zipon is immeasurable***	
	total	***= 1836***

A composite comprising these dipoles may form a proton because their listed properties would include an opposite charge to the electron, an alignment at the centre of the element and a measured size difference that is consistent with the measured size difference between a proton and an electron, which features are consistent with the known properties of a proton. This model would then also account for the emergence of an electron with the creation of each proton, both of which particles are considered to be numerically related and interconnected.

The neutron is proposed to have exactly the same structure as a proton but with its zipon, truant and boson at reversed positions on each of the 3 strings of that 3-dipole composite. This would allow a balanced interaction with all the dipoles of the proton to conform to the immutable imperative. Because the zipon of that 9-dipole composite neutron is restricted to an orbit of itself rather than of a field, its three dipoles would possibly be able to alternatively transmute into a quark, zipon and truant. Therefore theoretically its truant could interact with light to become measurable. The size of the neutron would therefore be exactly the same as the proton but with the addition of the three measureable zipons being 1836 + 1.5 = 1837.5, (Fig. 15).

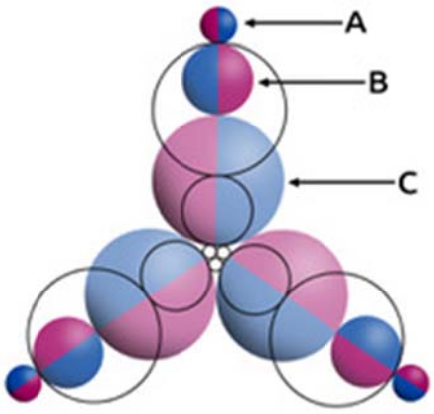

FIGURE 15
NEUTRON
- ***a) 3 x zipons***
- ***b) 3 x truants***
- ***c) 3 x bosons***

CONCLUSION

It was argued that stable particles, here identified as photons, electrons and protons, interact directly with the magnetic fields that structure space and the elements correspondingly. This interaction is measurable in our manifest universal dimensions, all of which operate at speeds that are slower than C. Anything faster than C would place that material outside the range of measurement.

So it is that our measurable dimensions include length, breadth and depth of all universal material that has a velocity that is equal to or slower than C. This is proposed to be the primary reality, comprising 3 dimensions of space and 1 of time. The secondary reality comprises the magnetic fields which structure space and which move at a velocity of 2C. This also comprises 3 dimensions of space but those spatial dimensions share the same dimensions as the primary reality. The distinction is that this secondary reality operates at a velocity that is greater than C, which puts it in an alternate preceding time frame. The tertiary reality comprises the quarks, which have a velocity that is greater even than 2C. This particle is proposed to forfeit its size to velocity, thereby giving it only one dimension of space and its own dimension of time, which time dimension precedes even that of the magnetic field. So, 4 dimensions to the first reality, 4 to the second and 2 to the third reality makes a total of 10 dimensions, including 7 shared spatial dimensions and 3 separate time dimensions.

All illustrations done by Daniel Wright