

I hypothesize the existence of a complicated Hamiltonian of Great Unification, whose eigenstates are the elementary particles with different masses.

I hypothesize that the Hamiltonian has solutions with infinite number of energy levels (like the infinite number of hydrogen energy levels), that are the masses of the particles: so that I think that the quark types are infinite and the lepton types are infinite.

I think there is an infinite number of generations in the standard model of elementary particles, with some highly unstable generations and high energy eigenvalues.

The eigenstates are different elementary particles, and I think the transition between two different eigenstates (different particles) is obtained using different interaction gauge bosons, when the transition is allowed.