

3 – The Form of Quantum Mechanics

Nick B. Rindal

Removed from College

Walla Walla, WA

nickrindal@nbrdesign.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose is to develop a conceptual, diagrammatic, mechanism for quantum gravity and a unified physics utilizing abstract building blocks. Additional dimensions of spatial information(non-physical) are added on top of the accepted aspects of quantum mechanics in order to provide a mechanism for the production of spacetime(non-physical) out of nothing, which is infinite in quantity. Spacetime, measurement with a scale relative to the atom it formed from, is considered to be a compressible, fluid like, field of space as opposed to strictly a rigid mathematical lattice that curves. Doing this allows for the continuity of energy from prerequisite imaginary information into quantum mechanics through a singularity at center of mass where nothing is defined and then out into observable space as a 4d spatial fluid which results in the curvature of spacetime as General Relativity describes. Doing this suggests a conceptual solution to quantum gravity and the foundation for the theory of everything from a laymen's level of technical ability.

DISCUSSION – 3

In the first discussion we established the process of forming a single H atom, and in the second paper we established the process of forming a galaxies fundamental form. Now we will dive in to greater detail which will allow us to begin to bridge the gap between the basic ideas and those of quantum mechanics. What I will present here is not a replacement of quantum mechanics per se, it actually requires that one understands it in order to be able to imagine what is happening on the material side of the equation. But also, I believe that too much knowledge can be detrimental to ones understanding of the concepts described in this series of papers.

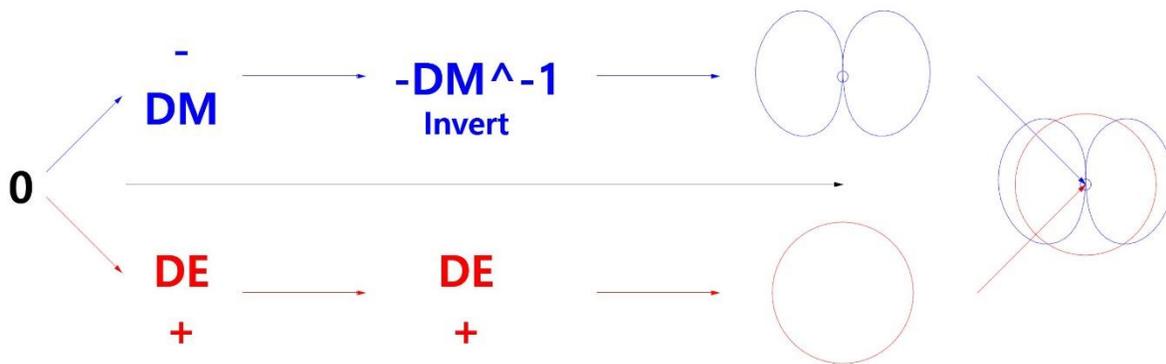


Figure 3.1- This diagram represents the process of transformation that DM takes as it leaves the singularity before it is able to integrate in the quantum interaction.

As previously discussed 0 generates dark matter(dm) and dark energy(de) from nothing. Then the dm transforms inside out to make a fundamental torus form. Once the dm flips inside out the dm and de can touch and integrate to make matter.

Because matter is dual in nature, but also unified there is uncertainty that arises when it comes to the measurement and prediction of its future location, it cannot be known for sure.

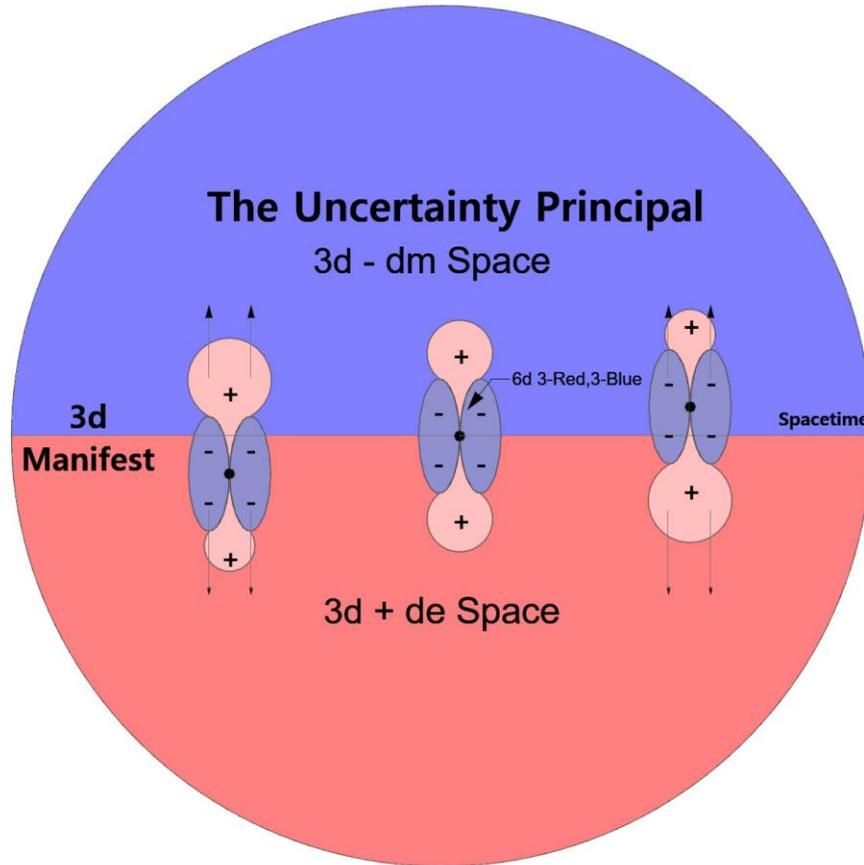


Figure 3.2 – The Uncertainty Principal can be imagined by understanding the dynamic at play in this diagram. In essence the + masculine and - feminine energies are in a state of sexual union with the dominant masculine energy inside of the feminine.

The masculine de can move independently of the feminine dm energy while the 1d dm point contains the whole. In Figure 3.2 the 1d point is shown at the center, but the point is in a state of superposition until the wavefunction collapses due to measurement. So really, where the 1d point is is arbitrary at my current level of understanding. What is important to understand is the synergy between the dm and de spaces. Because the de can move independently of the dm, but only to the degree that the 1d dm point allows it to, the particle can move up and down relative to the particles trajectory along its fabric of space. The fabric of space is the membrane between the ∞ background fields of the galactic dm and de. So if you were to experimentally measure the position of the particle you could understand the dm side of the equation, alternatively if you were to measure the momentum of the particle you could measure the de side of the equation.

Since dm defines the position and shape of the particle with its $1d$ point or electron, and the de defines the energy of motion that is occurring, in other words its momentum. Conceptually the greater the relative velocity of the particle to the observer the greater the amount of energy is taken from the de side and turned into motion. When $v=c$ all of the de energy is converted into detail in a future discussion after we have established greater understanding.

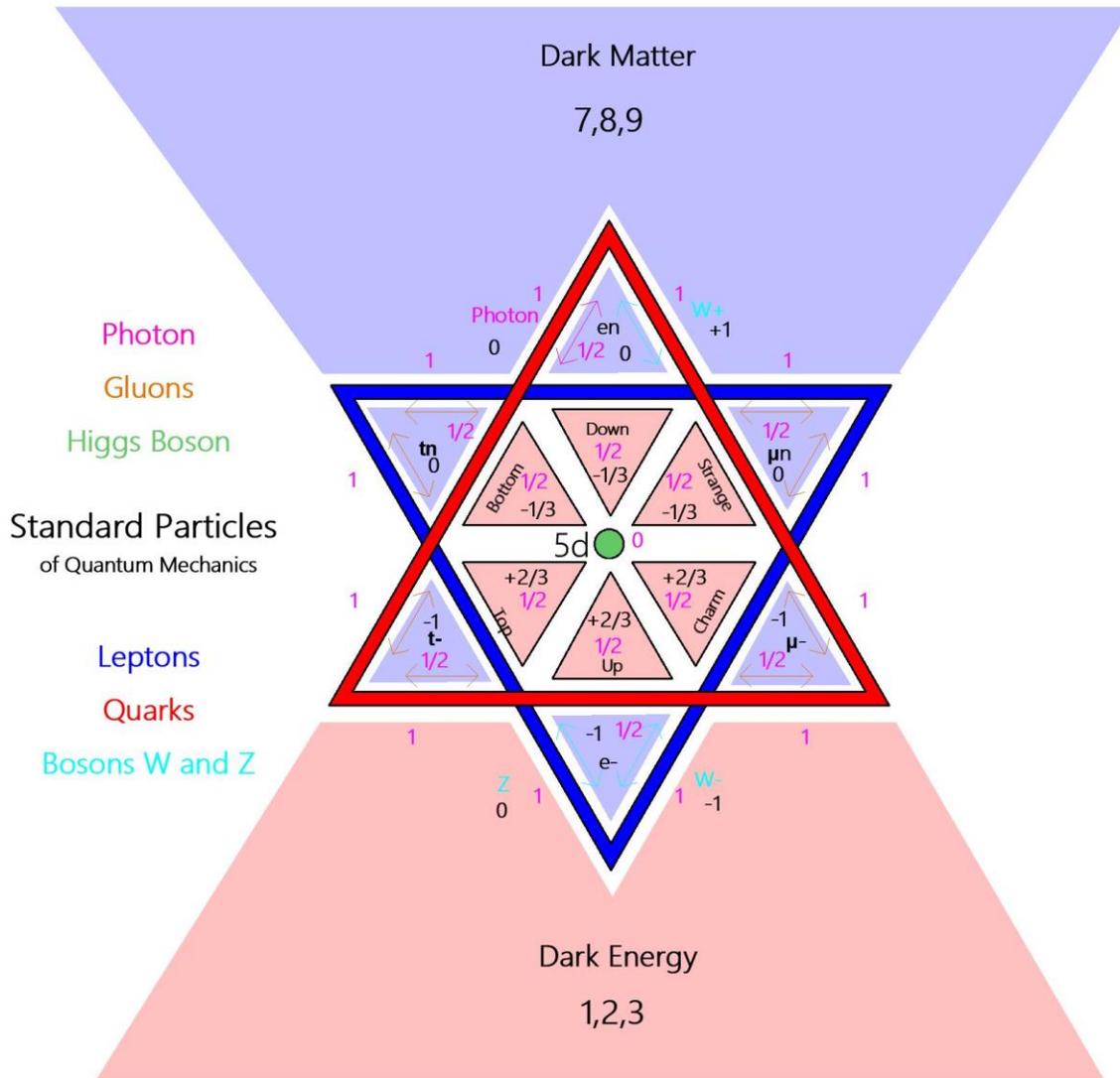


Figure 3.3 – The Standard Model of Quantum Mechanics elementary particles are laid out in this diagram. While the layout does not describe their functional relationships, it does suggest that the standard model is fundamental. Meaning that no smaller particles are required to exist in order to manifest a reality such as the one scientifically observed.

I will say that the layout of this standard model model is based upon my intuition and is in no way an absolute definite form. The important thing to see here is that all of the elementary particles fit on the hexagram which is constructed by the 2 sets of 3d spaces. Dm and de combine to intersect in ways that allow for the existence of all of the elementary particles.

At the center, what is referred to as the higgs boson is found. But I think of it as the excitation of nothing in material space from which particles can be generated from nothing in equal and opposite amounts so as to not create or destroy energy.

Moving out from the center, the quarks are located around what could be thought of as the nucleus. There are 6 quarks, 2 for each set of 3d space which form at different energy levels.. Predominantly up and down quarks are found in a natural situation here on earth. But at higher energy levels such as what is created by a particle accelerator the higher generation quarks are found. I am not an expert when it comes to the technical details of the different subtleties, but I do believe that they work and exist ans material objects.

Outside the quarks, the leptons are found. These are the particles that are predominantly dm with the main one being the electron. The tau and muon also exist at higher energy levels just like the other quarks and once again this discussion will not dive into great detail. But one can see that I have located the e- at the bottom with the t- and μ - near by. It all depends on how you look at it. But in this location it shows the most extreme most powerful location for its to exist in. It also doesn't really matter that its moved into the de side because the de flows from the center outward, where as the dm flows from the outside inward.

Neutrinos I believe are the remaining shells of spent electrons. I don't fully have this conceptualized, but somehow they are the shadow of an electron that underwent some interaction.

Then it is interesting to see that there are 8 locations for gluons on this arrangement, just like how science has found there to be as opposed to a more logical 9. I once again cannot elaborate on the reason behind this, but I think it is so. It is the gluons that are the force carriers for the strong force which binds the quarks together. Later in this discussion we will see how the interaction of the dm and de spaces cause the gluons to be formed, and why there are only 8.

The photon, W_{+, -} and Z bosons are the force carriers for the electromagnentic and weak nuclear force. These are located along the vertical axis and exchange energy between the dm and de spaces. Dm and de volumes are the fundamental causes of the electromagnetic charges. In the

case of the photon, dm and de combine in such a way that the full momentum of de is transferred into forward momentum which allows it to travel at $v=c$ and simultaneously have 0 mass. Mass will be discussed in greater detail in another discussion.

If matter is the flow of dm and de out of 0 and then transformed via quantum spin in order to unify the two aspects in a direction that flows with time in an expanding fashion. Then antimatter would be the opposite. With matter dm inverts in order to become an electron or other lepton primarily. Where as with antimatter, de inverts to make a positron. So you could think of a positron as being the $3/3$ full quark I predict flipped inside out so that it can contain dm space in the $-$ volume spatial dimension. In a basic sense a positron or other antimatter particle is just the role reversal of the ordinary reaction of dm de , where dm and de are doing their unnatural opposite role.

Time also plays a role in the proliferation of matter vs antimatter. Generally speaking the reason that matter dominates the material cosmos is because the state of dm is determined by its inverting transformation. It became submissive in a sense relative to the dominant masculine energy that opposed it near the point of its creation. It also is the result of 0 being able to crack an infinite number of times. There is always more nothing to create more dm de . There is no limitation. So, space is being generated all the time. Then dm flips, de stays $+$, the two sides then unify to make flat spacetime. Where as if you were to make antimatter fundamentally it requires enough energy to change the direction of the fundamental flow between dm and de . I will try to clarify this in a future discussion.

I should also mention that in this treatise a quanta represents the amount of dimensional volume that is required to make a single photon. It means the same thing as in traditional science, were just approaching it from the volume of dm and de that was required to make the photon occur. This same quantization occurs in electron orbits, but once again there are other people who have much more expertise in this area than myself.

Also the spin of a quantum particle is explained in spatial terms as well. Spin $1/2$ means that it requires 720° of rotation to make a complete rotation for the particle. This is because it takes 360° for dm and 360° for de . In other words in order to fully spin a particle you must spin both spaces the dm and the de which are the fundamental constituents of the quantum particle..

Hopefully we can see now how it is highly probably if not logically deduced that space is fundamental to quantum mechanics. And the standard particles are fundamental for the building blocks of matter.