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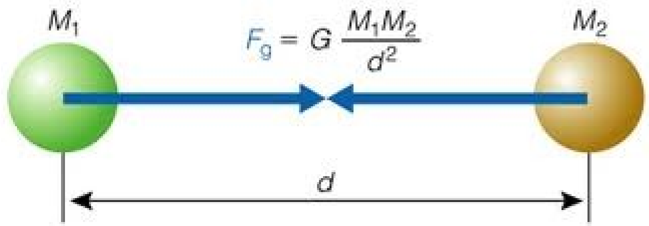
Further Developments on G



by Miles Mathis

Seven or eight years ago I first unlocked G to show that Newton's gravity equation contained charge, and was therefore unified. I took this to mean that the photon existed at a mass and/or radius G times smaller than the proton, nucleon, or hydrogen nucleus. Soon thereafter, I showed that the electron/nucleon[u] mass differential 1821 (which I call the Dalton*) could also be used to calculate the size of the charge photon. I claimed then that the charge photon should be three levels below the proton or two levels below the electron. My quantum spin equations then confirmed this number. Problem is, G doesn't equal $1/1821^3$. We are off by about 2.5. Despite some help from my readers in trying to resolve that number, I have left the discrepancy unresolved so far. Although we tried many solutions, none were satisfying to me. But I think I have found the answer at last.

$1/G \approx (2.5)1821^3$

It finally occurred to me that I had seen the number 2.5 somewhere else, in my own papers. In my paper on chromodynamics, where I disprove the quark, I also work on the problem of beta decay. In doing so, I trip across the number 2.5 in the mass differential of the proton and neutron. The difference is 2.5 electrons. The neutron weighs about 2.5 electrons more than the proton. Since the number 1821 is also written in terms of electrons (the nucleon is equal to 1821 electrons), I could see a possible solution immediately. All I needed to do was some simple math to solve the whole thing. I will do that math now.

Since the mass differential between proton and neutron is 2.5 electrons, it must mean that this is the mass equivalence of the charge field being emitted by the nucleon. The proton is emitting it and the neutron is swallowing it. Or, the neutron is emitting it in a different way (perhaps more slowly), giving the neutron more mass equivalence over the same dt. We don't have to get into what the proton and neutron are actually doing with the charge here: we can pursue that in another place. The important thing is the number, which we already know from longstanding measurements. According to mainstream equations, that number *is* about 2.5, so all we have to do is assign that to the charge field.

Hopefully you can already see that this simply means that G is not scaling from the mass or radius of either the neutron or proton. It is not scaling from the mass of the proton, it is scaling from the mass equivalence of the charge *recycled through* the proton. G is not a mass or radius transform between the photonic level and the baryonic level, as I had previously thought. It is a *mass equivalence* transform between the two levels, and so it includes both the charge and the baryonic mass present at both levels. To include the charge at the baryonic level, all we have to do is multiply our transform that already includes 1821 by 2.5, as in the equation above.

This clears up a lot of my previous equations and papers, since until now I myself have been confused when calculating mass and radius for my charge photons. Should I use G or $1/1821^3$? I should use the latter, because the current number for mass of the proton doesn't include its charge field (and the same applies to the electron). We only need G when we are doing unified field calculations, where both the gravity and charge fields are included in the numbers.

So let us sum up what this means for G. Like the fine structure constant α, G turns out to be another mass to charge transform. But while α is a single particle transform—turning a quantum level mass into an equivalent charge—G is instead a field transform. As I have said before, G transforms between the gravity field and the charge field, allowing us to put both simultaneously in the same equation. Specifically, if you multiply a mass by G, it reduces that mass down to the size level of the charge field, allowing you to express all forces at the level of charge, where they actually arise. In doing that, your mass becomes a unified field entity. But you can't achieve that by size reduction alone. Because your masses are defined as multiples of baryon masses, they don't include the charge field that is always cycling through the baryons. A proper transform must include that local charge field within each baryon, and the number 2.5 allows the transform to do that.

I will rewrite the above equation to make this clearer. Again, the constant G is a transform between photon and baryon, taking "normal matter" down to photonic matter, so that we can include both in the same equation. We start with the number 1820.56, which is the mass differential between electron and baryon (and which I will round up to 1821 in most cases). That takes us *up* from electron to baryon. But each baryon is recycling 2.531 electrons worth of charge at all times, so we have to multiply each baryon by that to find the total charge present. Then we include the transform from photon to electron, which is 1821^2. That gives us

$$1/G \approx [1821^2][(2.5)1821]$$

The first part takes us from photon to electron, the second part takes us from electron to baryon (including its charge).

You will say, "If we want the baryon and its charge, shouldn't we just add? Shouldn't we get 1821 + 2.5 = 1823.5? That would then more nearly match the current conversion between m_e and u of 1822.89*." Well, yes and no. If we are converting straight from m_e to u, as a matter of individual particles, then yes, that is what we would do. But that isn't what is happening with G. G is not a conversion between particles, it is a conversion between fields. A field is billions of particles, which we are summing and integrating to find a solution. And, as I said, *each* baryon in the field is recycling 2.5 electrons worth of charge *all the time*. So we don't add 2.5, we integrate it into the field. To integrate, you multiply, you don't add.

Think of it this way. When we are transforming from individual photon to electron to baryon, using the number 1821, we are transforming individual particles, in a way. We are just doing a straight mass transform. But when we integrate the charge field of the baryon into the transform, we are back to a field. The charge of the baryon is field of photons, not an individual photon that weighs 2.5 electrons.

For this reason, we have to look at how charge is emitted. Notice that the number 2.5 doesn't come with a time. Is that 2.5 electron masses every second? Without further study, we don't know. Since mass is not normally measured in kg/s, emitted charge is just a raw mass equivalence as well, with no time period given. But we don't really need to concern ourselves with that here. I have addressed it elsewhere. For now it is enough for me to remind you that mass can be written as L^3/T^2, which looks like a 3D acceleration. Like gravity itself, mass can be written as an acceleration. But although charge can be transformed into mass or mass equivalence, charge is never an acceleration. This is because charge is just real photons, and the photons are going c, which is not an acceleration. It is a simple velocity.

Now, what we are doing when we use the number 2.5 in the G equation is integrating the charge field into the mass field, so that we can include both fields in the same equation. But, as you can now see, that requires us to integrate a velocity into an acceleration. Any time we unify charge with gravity—or unify photons with other matter—we have to integrate a velocity into an acceleration. To understand this better, I refer you to my paper on muons, where I showed how to integrate particles traveling at c into a gravity field. This analysis then allowed me to correct the old field equation $v_f = v_0 + at$, which I proved was naïve. I showed that you cannot simply add an initial velocity to a velocity caused by an acceleration field. You have to integrate the initial velocity into every differential of motion. In a field equation, you aren't accelerating a particle, you are accelerating the initial velocity. That analysis is useful here, because the situation turns out to be the same. You will say that the number 2.5 is not a velocity, it is a mass equivalence; but the idea is the same. In my field equations, any mass equivalence is also an acceleration equivalence, which gives us a velocity over any dt. In the unified field equations, all mass resolves to motion, so there is no fundamental difference in the equations between mass and velocity.

That was rather long and perhaps difficult way to justify multiplying by 2.5 rather than adding, but I thought it was necessary. A reader just glancing at my papers would not understand my math because he or she would not understand my mechanics. I hope I have at least suggested to that reader that there is further reading to do that may clarify my simple math here.

*Although my Dalton is 1820.56, the current conversion between m_e and u is 1822.89.