Explanatory Theory of Physics: The Grand Unification Scheme

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Abstract

Why did unification work better with the Super-Yang Mills Gauge Analog than any other unification attempts?

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Explanatory Theory of Physics

The Super-Yang Mills Gauge Analog is said to be a variant [of stringy] [1]. This variant [of stringy] can be alternatively worded as a unification scheme. A variant [of stringy] is unlike what standard unification procedures expected. Grand Unification, at the time, sought to find a theory of everything Instead a grand unified theory has been developed. That is there are variants [of stringy] of perfect number that exist in metaspace and in which share similar variational parameters of holographic counterterms. These variants are unlike other unification schemes, in that, they are obligated to C2R or else they'll breakdown. These variants [of stringy] can be interrelated using the definition of grand unification scheme [2]. Other unification attempts did not yield discovery since they persisted on a fundamental theory of physics rather than an explanatory theory of physics. This explanatory theory of physics gave way to the discovery of the Super-Yang Mills Gauge Analog which led to the universal law of nature. But the universal law of nature is a crude method. It was realized that this variant [of stringy] yielded more variant [of stringy]'s so imposing the grand unification scheme, by renormalizing the Super-Yang Mills Gauge Analog, yielded a finite amount of variants of perfect number that can be related to each other through their charge monopoles.

References

[1] Sanchez-Rey, Miguel A. The Physicalist Program. Createspace: 2015.

[2] Sanchez-Rey, Miguel A. Physics in the Grand Unification Scheme. Vixra.org: 2016.