The unification of the forces.

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Abstract

Background In previous papers it was set out that matter could be considered to be formed by gravitational pulsations in a six dimensional space with anisotropic curvature, since solutions to Einstein's field equations presented all of the characteristics of a particle then.

Results Four solutions to the gravitational wave equation have been found. These solutions can be assimilated to four neutrinos and complement to the previous solution identified with the electron. Since this set of solutions does not allow the existence of hadrons is postulated the existence of a central hole in the plane of the compacted dimensions. By assuming this postulate we can obtain complementary solutions formed by a surface wave plus any of the other five solutions. These solutions are called partons. Linear combinations of these solutions can explain the huge variety of known particles, allowing not only to identify their different charges, but also justify the existence of a multilinear system for hadron masses as advocated by Palazzi. The proposed system also predict the size and magnetic moment of mesons and baryons, and the internal distribution of charges. Regarding interactions, they occur via three non-linear mechanisms: by changing the refractive index, deforming and dragging on propagation medium (space-time). No other interaction is possible. The first two are the source of the gravitational interaction, the residual nuclear force and the London interaction, while the latest is the origin of interactions similar to the electromagnetic interaction. These interactions have been called electrostrong, electromagnetic and electroweak interaction. We can obtain mathematically these interactions from the probability density of the wavefunction or from the wavefunction gradient.

keywords: Quantum Mechanics , Force Unification
1. Background.

In previous papers [1,2] it was set out that matter could be considered to be formed by gravitational pulsations in a massless six dimensional space with anisotropic curvature, since solutions to Einstein's field equations presented all of the characteristics of a particle then.

Specifically a space formed by three extended spatial dimensions, two compacted spatial dimensions (which would form an ellipse of about $3 \times 10^{-6}$ m with a relationship between major and minor semi-axes equal to 1.10576 / 0.8883) and one temporal dimension was explored. These dimensions can be described using an elliptic cylindrical coordinates system: the extended dimensions are described by Cartesian coordinates $x, y, z$ and the plane of compacted dimensions is described by elliptical coordinates:

![Elliptic Cylindrical Coordinates](image)

The curves with $\xi = \text{constant}$ representing confocal ellipses, while the curves with $\eta = \text{constant}$ are hyperbolas perpendicular to the ellipses. The dimension $\xi$ is related to the inverse of the mass of elementary particles by the equation $\xi_0 = \frac{\hbar}{2m_0c}$ and the dimension $\eta$ is identified with the imaginary coordinate of the Minkowski's spacetime. It’s remarkable that due to the above statement the concept of time, while still maintaining its dimensional nature, lose its geometric interpretation.

2. Gravitational wave equation.

Because of the difficulty to solve the Einstein field equations in these conditions the weak field approximation known as gravitomagnetism was used. The gravitomagnetic field is almost analogous to the electromagnetic field, except for two details, the first is that the gravitational field can not be negative and the second is that two parallel streams of mass repel each other rather than be attracted. In these conditions it is possible to obtain this wave equation:

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E}_g + k^2 \vec{E}_g = 0$$

The first difference causes that if we observe two waves with the same frequency, the electromagnetic wave has a wavelength twice longer than the gravitomagnetic wave, therefore the wave number $k$ should be defined as $k = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$. Due to the spacetime topology gravitational waves cannot move freely, but must conform to very strict boundary conditions. The most similar physical phenomenon is found in the transmission of electromagnetic waves through an elliptical wave guide, although in this case the confinement is due to the curvature of space and not to a metallic wall.

The six dimensional wave equation would be $\left( \nabla^{2D}_{\xi, \eta} + k^2 \right) H = 0$. The Laplacian in elliptic-cylindrical coordinates is separable and is equal to $H(\xi, \eta, x, y, z) = D(\xi, \eta) \cdot F(x, y, z)$ and as is usual in the waveguide calculations we can decompose the wave number on 2: $k^2 = \beta^2 + k^C_2$ where $\beta$ is the “propagation constant” and $k_c$ is the “cutoff wavenumber” and it represents the wavenumber at which a mode ceases to propagate through the guide.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\nabla_{\xi, \eta}^2 D(\xi, \eta)}{D(\xi, \eta)} + k^2_\text{c} = & 0 \\
\frac{\nabla_{x, y}^2 F(x, y, z)}{F(x, y, z)} + \beta^2 = & 0
\end{align*}
\]
The first equation represents the problem in the compacted dimensions, while the second represent the problem in the extended dimensions. In [1] a solution to the first equation was developed and identified with the electron.

3. Solutions to the wave equation in the compacted dimensions.

In order to solve the equation \( \nabla^2 D(\xi, \eta) + k_c^2 = 0 \) is postulated that \( k_c \) is imaginary and equal to \( k_c = \frac{m_c e}{\hbar} i \).

The solution for the plane of the compacted dimensions is a stationary wave which is expressed through \( \tfrac{1}{2} \) order Mathieu functions and parameter \( q = k_c^2 f^2 / 4 \) where \( f \) is the focus of the ellipse formed by the compacted dimensions.

Since the wavenumber is imaginary the parameter \( q \) is negative.

If we decompose \( D(\xi, \eta) = G(\xi) \cdot N(\eta) \) then solutions are known:

The angular solution \( N \) is expressed as the absolute value of the odd angular \( \tfrac{1}{2} \) order Mathieu function (also known as elliptical sine). The periodicity of this function is \( 4\pi \), but how we choose the absolute value its periodicity is reduced to \( 2\pi \).

\[ N(\eta) = \left| se_{1/2}(\eta, -q) \right| \]

Since \( q \) is negative radial solutions must be composed of linear combinations of radial evanescent Mathieu functions. These functions can be odd or even, and of first or second type.

The computation of the Mathieu functions has been made numerically by a number of products of Bessel functions (McLachlan. Theory and applications of Mathieu functions). The algorithms have been implemented in Javascript and because of the high value of \( q \) a logarithmic number system is used in order to handle larger numbers than the 32-bit floating point system allows. Computer routines are available on request in the email of the first page.

On the next page are presented graphically the possible forms of these solutions.
SOLUTIONS TYPE I

Odd function first type order 1/2 \( I_{o1/2}(2k_c\xi, -q) \)
Even function first type order 1/2 \( I_{e1/2}(2k_c\xi, -q) \)

Notice that \( I_e(0, -q) \) is nonzero.

SOLUTIONS TYPE II

Odd function second type order 1/2 \( K_{o1/2}(2k_c\xi, -q) \)
Even function second type order 1/2 \( K_{e1/2}(2k_c\xi, -q) \)
Apart from the above solutions it is possible to combine both in the coordinate \( \xi_0 = \frac{h}{2m_c} \) in order to obtain the solutions type III

\[
G(\xi) = I_{\alpha \frac{1}{2}}(2k_c\xi, -q) = I_{\alpha \frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\xi}{\xi_0}, -q \right)
\]

order \( \frac{1}{2} \) first type radial evanescent Mathieu function

If \( \xi > \xi_0 \)
\[
G(\xi) = K_{\alpha \frac{1}{2}}(2k_c\xi, -q) = K_{\alpha \frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\xi}{\xi_0}, -q \right)
\]

order \( \frac{1}{2} \) second type radial evanescent Mathieu function

ODD SOLUTION

Since there are no walls but confinement of the wave is produced by the curvature of compacted dimensions the boundary condition is that the center of gravity of the square wave function must be in the coordinate \( \xi_0 = \frac{h}{2m_c} \) in order to meet one of the fundamental postulates of the hypothesis. This implies that the product \( 2k_c\xi_0 \) would be equal to unity. The values that satisfy this condition are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tipo</th>
<th>( q )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Io</td>
<td>-0,0586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ie</td>
<td>-0,0785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IoKo</td>
<td>-252,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IoKo</td>
<td>-435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IoKo</td>
<td>-4,35 \times 10^9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Illustration 1**: Example of solution type IoKo for the compacted dimensions.

The tentative value for \( q \) in the electron case can be achieved using a tentative universe radius of
\[
r_u = \left( \frac{G}{2\pi} \right) = 3.25 \times 10^{-6} \quad [1],
\]
a semiaxes ratio of \( 1.10576/0.8883 \) and a wavenumber equal to
\[
k_c = \frac{mc}{\hbar} = 2.5896 \times 10^{12} \quad :
\]
\[
q = \frac{k_c^2}{4} = \frac{(2.5892 \times 10^{12}i)^2}{4} = -5.8335 \times 10^{12}.
\]
If we assign the largest solution to the electron we can determine the masses of the remaining particles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>( q )</th>
<th>( m/me )</th>
<th>estimated m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_e )</td>
<td>le</td>
<td>-0.0586</td>
<td>3.67 \times 10^{-6}</td>
<td>18.75 eV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_\mu )</td>
<td>le</td>
<td>-0.0785</td>
<td>4.24 \times 10^{-6}</td>
<td>21.66 eV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_\tau )</td>
<td>IoKo</td>
<td>-252.5</td>
<td>2.41 \times 10^{-4}</td>
<td>1231.50 eV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_x? )</td>
<td>IoKo</td>
<td>-435</td>
<td>3.18 \times 10^{-4}</td>
<td>1624.97 eV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e^+ )</td>
<td>IoKo</td>
<td>-4.35 \times 10^{-9}</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5109989 MeV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can easily verify that these solutions justify the existence of the three known neutrinos, one more failing to confirm and electrons, however the existence of hadrons can not be justified. Therefore lacks a particle.

In order to allow the existence of hadrons is postulated that the universe has a central hole, so that the solutions of type II can exist as surface waves on the inner limit of the universe.

Appearance of the compacted dimensions. Note that this orbits are not real, but the ray approximation.

By themselves, type II solutions can not satisfy the boundary condition (the center of gravity of the square of the wave
function must be in the coordinate $\xi_0 = \frac{\hbar}{2m_0c}$ and so they must appear in linear combination with some of the stable solutions.

SOLUTIONS TYPE IV. GLUTINOS $\mathbf{X}$

We have assigned Iberian alphabet letter $\Xi$ to surface waves type II, pronounced as ko, and the name parton. Since the mass of a linear combination should be placed between the mass of the constituent waves and due to the large mass difference between electrons and neutrinos it seems evident that partons can be classified in heavy partons $\Xi_a$ and light partons ($\Xi_{b,...}$). Therefore, all particles should be obtained by linear combination of any of these solutions.
The wave coupling phenomenon helps explain the oscillation between neutrinos and even between different types of partons.

5. Interactions.

In a previous paper (Mechanisms of Interaction Between Gravitational Waves.) it was showed that standing waves that form the particles modify the propagation medium (spacetime) through three non-linear mechanisms: by changing the refractive index, deforming and dragging on propagation medium. No other interaction is possible. The first two mechanisms occur in the extended dimensions and would produce the force of gravity, while the latter mechanism occur in the compacted dimensions and would produce force between parallel streams of mass and therefore electrostrong, electromagnetic and electroweak forces.

Due to the shape of the radial wave functions it is easy to see that electronic and muon neutrinos interact weakly with the other pulsations, while partons, the other neutrinos and electrons interact only with themselves or with any linear combination containing them. The relative intensity of these interactions can also be clearly observed.

It is important to stress that as partons can not exist separately, their different combinations will have one or more of the possible interactions. For example $X_e$ parton will be affected by gravity (changes the refractive index and deforms propagation medium) and by electromagnetic and electrostrong forces. This parton will interact weakly with electronic and muon neutrinos, since it drags the propagation medium not in the whole area of the compacted dimensions, but only in part of these. For the same reason this parton will not interact with the other two remaining neutrinos, except by gravity.

Analogously $X_\mu$, parton will be affected by gravity (changes the refractive index and deforms propagation medium) and by electroweaks and electrostrong forces, but not by electromagnetic forces. This parton will interact weakly with electronic, muon and tau neutrinos.

In [1] it was determined that the ratio between the charge and the square of mass is constant and therefore we can determine the relative strength of interactions.

\[
\frac{q_{gluino}}{m_{gluino}^2} = \frac{q_e}{m_e^2} = \frac{q_\nu}{m_\nu^2} = \frac{q_\tau}{m_\tau^2} = \frac{q_\mu}{m_\mu^2} = \frac{q_\nu}{m_\nu^2}
\]

We should speak of electroweak coulombs, electric coulombs or electrostrong coulombs.
Because of considerations that will be developed below in this paper is assigned a mass of 11.87 MeV/c^2 for light partons and 12.91 MeV/c^2 for heavy partons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle-pulsation</th>
<th>mass</th>
<th>Type of de interaction</th>
<th>Charge (In equivalent coulombs)</th>
<th>Equivalent fine-structure constant ( \alpha' )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_e )</td>
<td>18.75 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
<td>2.157 \times 10^{-28}</td>
<td>1.322 \times 10^{-20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_\mu )</td>
<td>21.66 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
<td>2.878 \times 10^{-28}</td>
<td>2.354 \times 10^{-20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_\tau )</td>
<td>1231.50 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
<td>9.304 \times 10^{-25}</td>
<td>2.46 \times 10^{-13}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \nu_x )</td>
<td>1624.97 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
<td>1.62 \times 10^{-24}</td>
<td>7.459 \times 10^{-13}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e^+\nu^*</td>
<td>0.511MeV</td>
<td>ELECTROMAGNETIC</td>
<td>1.602 \times 10^{-39}</td>
<td>1/137 = 0.00729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Xi^0_{\text{light}} )</td>
<td>11.87 MeV</td>
<td>ELECTROSTRONG</td>
<td>8.644 \times 10^{-17}</td>
<td>2123.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Xi^{+,\nu^*}_{\text{heavy}} )</td>
<td>12.91 MeV</td>
<td>ELECTROSTRONG</td>
<td>1.022 \times 10^{-16}</td>
<td>2971.909</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Since partons have very large electrostrong charges they may be able to form structures similar to the atoms, but united by electrostrong charges instead of electrical charges. The relativistic gravitational wave equation for a potential that decreases with the inverse of the radius gave us the following energy levels:[1]

\[
E = -mc^2 \left[ 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2 + \alpha'^2}} \right]
\]

with \( \alpha' = \frac{q_1 q_2}{\hbar c 4 \pi \varepsilon_0} \), \( m \rightarrow \text{reduced mass} \), \( n' = n - \delta(l) \), \( \delta(l) = l - l' \), and \( l \) a positive integer, and \( l' \) the solution to the following equation

\[
l'^2 + l' - \alpha'^2 - l(l + 1) = 0
\]

If \( l=0 \) (spheric orbitals) then

\[
l' = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \alpha'^2}
\]

As for partons \( \alpha' \gg 1 \) we can make the following approximation:

\[
l' \approx -1 \pm 2 \alpha'^2 \approx \alpha'^2
\]

which gives us the following possible values for energy:

\[
E = -mc^2 \left[ 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha'^2}{\alpha'^2 + \alpha'^2}} \right] = -mc^2 \left[ 1 \pm 1 \right]
\]

, thus being:
\[ E_{\text{BINDING}} = -0.2928 \, mc^2 \quad \text{or} \quad E_{\text{BINDING}} = -1.7072 \, mc^2 \]

The first solution corresponded to the electronic orbitals, but if we observe the neutron decay the first solution would provide us a mass increment equal to \[ \Delta M = m(e)(1 + 0.2928) = 0.66 \, MeV \] and the second solution would provide us a mass increment equal to \[ \Delta M = m(e)(1 + 1.7072) = 1.38 \, MeV \] as experimental mass increment is 1.2933 MeV the second solution is chosen.

The above formula justifies a **linear masses system**. Already in 1952 Nambu had proposed that the masses of hadrons were quantized with a quantum of about 70 MeV, actually 35 MeV corresponding the even multiples with the baryons, while mesons are odd multiples.

**POSITRONIUM type (MESONS)** 2 equal waves Spin 0 (Notice that + and – are related to electrostrong charges.)

\[
\begin{align*}
E_{\text{BINDING}} &= 1.7072 \, m' = 1.7072 \frac{m}{2} = 0.8536 \, m \\
\text{The total mass will be then} \quad M &= 2m + 0.8536 \, m = 2.8536 \, m.
\end{align*}
\]

From which we can approximate the mass of parton \[ m_{\text{glutino}} \approx \frac{35}{2.8536} = 12.27 \, MeV / c^2 \]

**HELIUM Type. (BARYONS)** 3 waves spin \( \frac{1}{2} \)

\[ A.1 \text{ Number of partons divisible by 4.} \]
The reduced mass is equal to \( m' = \frac{2m \cdot m}{2m + m} = \frac{2}{3} m \) and therefore the attraction energy will be 

\[ E_{\text{Attraction}} = 1.7073 \frac{2}{3} m. \]

However the binding energy is reduced due to the repulsion between partons having the same electrostrong charge. This repulsion can be estimated as the equivalent mass of the two lightest partons multiplied by 1.7072, but considering that they are also fixed to the highest mass parton. That is, we will take as a basis the already reduced masses.

\[ \text{REPULSION} = 1.7073 \left( \frac{2/3 \cdot 2/3 m}{(2/3 \cdot 2/3 m + 2/3 m)} \right) = 1.7073 m/3 \]

Therefore the binding energy will be: 

\[ E_{\text{binding}} = 2 \cdot \text{ATTRACTION} - \text{REPULSION} = 1.7073 \left( \frac{4}{3} m - \frac{1}{3} m \right) = 1.7073 m \]

That is, as in the positron type. Since the positron type is more symmetrical and simple (two waves against three) helio type should be heavily penalized. This explains why the odd multiples of 35 MeV are preferably mesons.

A.2 Number of partons not divisible by 4, but odds.

By following the same method of calculation:

\[ m'_{1} = \frac{3m \cdot 2m}{3m + 2m} = \frac{6}{5} m \quad ; \quad m'_{2} = \frac{3m \cdot m}{3m + m} = \frac{3}{4} m \quad ; \quad \text{Repulsión} m'_{3} = \frac{6/5 \cdot 3/4 m}{6/5 + 3/4 m} = 0.46153 m \]

Therefore the total mass would be: 

\[ M = 3m + 2m + m + 1.7072 \left[ \frac{6/5 + 3/4 m - 0.46453 m}{m} \right] = 8.5411 m \]
If a meson $M = 3m + 3m + 1.7072m/2 = 8.5608m$

The baryonic solutions is now lighest and thus prevails. **This explains why the even multiples of 35 MeV are preferably baryons.**

The lightest baryon would have a mass equal to $m_{\mu} = 8.5411 \cdot 12.27 = 104.79$ MeV

This estimation is a 0.82% lightest than muon experimental mass $m_{\mu} = 105.65$ MeV

Previously we had postulated the existence of heavy and light partons, but there weren't any reference to the existence of a multilinear mass system for subatomic particles.

Due to the great job of Dr Palazzi it has been possible to overcome this difficulty. His articles have not received the deserved attention, but are fortunately available on his website [www.particlez.org](http://www.particlez.org). Palazzi by applying appropriate statistical techniques is able to systematize the masses of virtually all mesons and baryons by a linear system based on two particles, an uncharged light particle ($33.88$ MeV/c$^2$) that we can identify with light partons and another slightly heavier electrically charged ($36.84$ MeV/c$^2$) that we can assimilate to the heavy parton.

Now we can know partons masses

$m_{\text{light glutine}} \approx \frac{33.88}{2.8536} = 11.87$ MeV/c$^2$  
$m_{\text{heavy glutine}} \approx \frac{36.84}{2.8536} = 12.91$ MeV/c$^2$

We try to apply the above-mentioned to some of the simplest particles. In baryons the lowest electrostrong repulsion energy is achieved when distance between them is maximized, therefore the two smaller waves have to be as most unequal as possible. Electric charge will accumulate in the 2 inner waves because of electromagnetic charges of different signs tend to be as close as possible.

**PROPOSAL FOR MUÓN**

\[
m'_{1} = \frac{37.69 \cdot 24.78}{37.69 + 24.78} = 14.95 \text{ MeV} \\
m'_{2} = \frac{37.69 \cdot 11.87}{37.69 + 11.87} = 9.027 \text{ MeV} \\
m'_{\text{rep}} = \frac{-14.95 \cdot 9.027}{14.95 + 9.027} = -5.6285 \text{ MeV}
\]
Therefore:

\[ m_\mu = 37.69 + 24.78 + 11.87 + 1.7072 \cdot (14.95 + 9.027 - 5.6285) = 105.641 \text{ MeV} \]

As the experimental mass of the muon is \( m_\mu = 105.6583 \text{ MeV} \) the error decreases to 0.006%.

**PROPOSAL FOR \( \pi^0 \)**

\[ m'_1 = \frac{47.48 \cdot 47.48}{47.48 + 47.48} = 23.74 \text{ MeV} \quad m_x = 47.48 + 47.48 + 1.7078 \cdot 23.74 = 135.49 \text{ MeV} \]

As the experimental mass is: \( m_x = 135.0 \text{ MeV} \) the error is equal to 0.35%.

**PROPOSAL FOR \( \pi^- \)**

\[ m'_1 = \frac{49.56 \cdot 48.52}{49.56 + 48.52} = 24.5172 \text{ MeV} \quad m_x = 49.56 + 48.52 + 1.7078 \cdot 24.5172 = 139.93 \text{ MeV} \]

As the experimental mass is \( m_x = 139.57 \text{ MeV} \) the error is equal to 0.26%.
PROPOSAL FOR PROTON

\[ m'_{1} = \frac{329.85 \cdot 319.02}{329.85 + 319.02} = 162.17 \text{ MeV} \]
\[ m'_{2} = \frac{329.85 \cdot 11.87}{329.85 + 11.87} = 11.46 \text{ MeV} \]
\[ m'_{\text{rep}} = \frac{-162.17 \cdot 11.46}{162.17 + 11.46} = -10.70 \text{ MeV} \]

Therefore:

\[ m_{\text{PROTON}} = 329.85 + 319.02 + 11.87 - 1.7072 \cdot (162.17 + 11.46 - 10.70) = 938.88 \text{ MeV} \]

As the experimental mass of the proton is: \( m_{\text{PROTON}} = 938.272 \text{ MeV} \) the error is equal to 0.07%.

PROPOSAL FOR NEUTRON

\[ m'_{1} = \frac{330.89 \cdot 319.02}{330.89 + 319.02} = 162.42 \text{ MeV} \]
\[ m'_{2} = \frac{330.89 \cdot 11.87}{330.89 + 11.87} = 11.46 \text{ MeV} \]
\[ m'_{\text{rep}} = \frac{-162.42 \cdot 11.46}{162.42 + 11.46} = -10.70 \text{ MeV} \]

Therefore: \[ m_{\text{NEUTRÓN}} = 330.89 + 319.02 + 11.87 + 1.7072 \cdot (162.42 + 11.46 - 10.70) = 940.35 \text{ MeV} \]

As the experimental mass of the neutron is: \[ m_{\text{NEUTRÓN}} = 939.56 \text{ MeV} \] the error is equal to 0.08%.

Of course there are another possibilities for proton, for example \((27, +10; 26, -9; 1, 0)\) instead of \((27, -9; 26, +10; 1, 0)\) with a mass of 938.84 MeV and for neutron, for example \((27, +10; 26, -10; 1, 0)\) instead of \((27, -10; 26, +10; 1, 0)\) with equal mass. In fact, as the two parton masses are of about 11-12 MeV we always can find a combination that agrees with the experimental mass of any particle, especially in great masses case. And in baryons case we have used a classical approximation to obtain repulsion energy, so it is inexact. Therefore we need another particle property in order to obtain the parton's structure of mesons and baryons. This property is the intrinsic magnetic moment.

### 7. Magnetic moment.

It is possible to approximate the magnetic moment of a hadron by just sum the magnetics moment of every wave that conforms the hadrons. First we are going to try meson's case because it's simpler than baryon case.

#### 7.1 \(\pi^0\) CASE

Both waves are equal, so magnetic moment is equal to zero.

\(\pi^-\) CASE

\[ m_1' = \frac{49.56 \cdot 48.52}{49.56 + 48.52} = 24.5172 \text{ MeV} \quad \rightarrow \quad m_{\pi} = 49.56 + 48.52 + 11.7072 \cdot 24.5172 = 139.93 \text{ MeV} \]

We can assign the binding energy in a proportional way, so we have two waves with this properties:

**Wave 1:** Mass 70.7172 MeV Charge 2e+

**Wave 2:** Mass 69.2127 MeV Charge e-

The magnetic moment will be:

\[ \mu_1 = \frac{2e \cdot \hbar}{2m_1} = \frac{2 \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 1.054 \cdot 10^{-34}}{2 \cdot 70.7172 \cdot 1.781 \cdot 10^{-30}} = 1.4743 \cdot 10^{-25} \]

\[ \mu_2 = \frac{e \cdot \hbar}{2m_2} = \frac{1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 1.054 \cdot 10^{-34}}{2 \cdot 69.2127 \cdot 1.781 \cdot 10^{-30}} = -7.5296 \cdot 10^{-26} \]

\[ \mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2 = 1.4743 \cdot 10^{-25} - 7.5296 \cdot 10^{-26} = 7.21 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ in SI units.} \]
Since in the standard model a 0 spin particle can not have an intrinsic magnetic moment this could be a good test for “Matter as gravitational waves”. However, a more complex model with 4 unequal waves allow a zero magnetic moment.

### 7.2 ρ⁺ CASE

According with Palazzi’s multilinear system rho mesons are composed of an equal number of charged partons and uncharged partons, so it should be:

\[
m_{\rho} = \frac{11 \cdot 11.87 + 12.91}{272.58 + 271.54} = 136.03 \text{ MeV} \quad \rightarrow \quad m_{\rho} = 272.58 + 271.54 + 1.7078 \cdot 136.03 = 776.34 \text{ MeV}
\]

We can assign the binding energy in a proportional way, so we have two waves with this properties:

**Wave 1**: Mass 389.18 MeV Charge 11e-

**Wave 2**: Mass 387.16 MeV Charge 10e+

The magnetic moment will be:

\[
\mu_{\rho} = \mu_1 + \mu_2 = 1.3453 \cdot 10^{-25} - 1.474 \cdot 10^{-25} = -1.28 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ in SI units.}
\]

In [9] Garcia Gudiño and Toledo Sanchez obtain an experimental value of -1.29 $10^{-26}$ in SI units.

At least in vectors meson “MASGW” obtain acceptable values.

Now, let’s try baryons case.
7.3 PROTON CASE

\[
m_1' = \frac{329.85 \cdot 319.02}{329.85 + 319.02} = 162.17 \text{ MeV} \quad m_2' = \frac{329.85 \cdot 11.87}{329.85 + 11.87} = 11.46 \text{ MeV} \\
m_{\text{rep}}' = \frac{-162.17 \cdot 11.46}{162.17 + 11.46} = -10.70 \text{ MeV}
\]

Therefore:

\[
m_{\text{proton}} = 329.85 + 319.02 + 11.87 - 10.7072 \cdot (162.17 + 11.46 - 10.70) = 938.88 \text{ MeV}
\]

We can assign the binding energy in a proportional way, so we have three waves with this properties:

**Wave 1**: Mass 427.57 MeV Charge 9e-

**Wave 2**: Mass 413.53 MeV Charge 10e+

**Wave 3**: Mass 15.39 MeV Charge 0 e.

The magnetic moment will be:

\[
\mu_1 = \frac{9e \cdot \hbar}{2m_1} = \frac{9 \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 1.054 \cdot 10^{-34}}{2 \cdot 427.57 \cdot 1.78 \cdot 10^{-30}} = -9.989 \cdot 10^{-26}
\]

\[
\mu_2 = \frac{10e \cdot \hbar}{2m_2} = \frac{10 \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 1.054 \cdot 10^{-34}}{2 \cdot 413.53 \cdot 1.78 \cdot 10^{-30}} = 1.147 \cdot 10^{-25}
\]

\[
\mu_{\rho} = \mu_1 + \mu_2 = -9.989 \cdot 10^{-26} + 1.147 \cdot 10^{-25} = 1.49 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ in SI units. The experimental value is } 1.41 \cdot 10^{-26}
\]

7.4 NEUTRON CASE.

If we use the combination proposed in 6 for the neutron then we obtain a positive magnetic moment. This is not a problem, because in “matter as gravitational waves” spin is not a direction of rotation but is a phase difference. In fact and because of particles can have only two possible values of the magnetic moment (positive and negative) the sign
does not matter. But in this case the total value is about a half of the experimental value.

However it is possible to find a combination that agrees with experimental mass and magnetic moment.

\[
m'_{1} = \frac{331.93 \cdot 308.19}{331.93 + 308.19} = 159.81 \text{ MeV}
\]
\[
m'_{2} = \frac{331.93 \cdot 23.74}{331.93 + 23.74} = 22.16 \text{ MeV}
\]
\[
m'_{\text{rep}} = -\frac{159.81 \cdot 22.16}{159.81 + 22.16} = -19.46 \text{ MeV}
\]

Therefore:
\[
m_{\text{neutron}} = 331.93 + 308.19 + 22.16 + 1.7072 \cdot (159.81 + 22.16 - 19.46) = 941.28 \text{ MeV}
\]

We can assign the binding energy in a proportional way, so we have three waves with this properties:

**Wave 1**: Mass 429.76 MeV Charge 11e+

**Wave 2**: Mass 399.02 MeV Charge 11e-

**Wave 3**: Mass 30.74 MeV Charge 0 e.

The magnetic moment will be:
This kind of calculations could be done for every particle in order to obtain the parton's composition, since usually there are just one combination that agree both with mass and magnetic moment experimental values.


As it was shown in [1] the form of s orbital remains unchanged in the relativistic case, since the angular equation remains unaltered. Therefore hadrons will be composed of spherical shells. (at least in the bound state). For the non-relativistic case the radius $a_0$ (Bohr radius) is calculated by the following formula:

$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{mc\alpha}$$

operating $a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{mc\alpha} = \frac{\hbar}{mc\alpha} \frac{c}{\alpha} \frac{\alpha}{2}$ and considering that the energy of the orbital is $E_0 = \frac{mc^2 \alpha^2}{2}$

we can write $a_0 = \frac{\hbar c}{2E_0} = \frac{\hbar c}{2 E_0 / \alpha}$

If we extrapolate this relationship to the relativistic case we can write:

$$\frac{E_0}{\alpha} = -mc^2 \left[ 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{n' + \alpha'^2}} \right] = -mc^2 \left[ 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{n'^2 + 1}} \right]$$

As in the case of electrostrong forces $\alpha' >> 1$ and $n' \rightarrow \alpha'$ we have:

$$\frac{E_0}{\alpha} = -mc^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and therefore:

$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar c}{2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} mc^2}} = \frac{\hbar c}{\sqrt{2} mc^2}$$

However we have to consider two conditions:

- Must be used reduced mass.
- The particle mass has increased by the binding energy $m = m_0 + 1,7072 m_0 = 2,7072 m_0$

Thus:

$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar c}{3,8285 (m^{*} c^2 MeV) \cdot 1,602 10^{-19} J / MeV}$$

For the case of the proton it would be:
\[
a_0 = \frac{\hbar c}{3.8285 (162.17 + 11.46 - 10.70) \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 3.152 \times 10^{-16} \approx 0.31522 \text{ fm}
\]

\[
a_1 = \frac{\hbar c}{3.8285 (162.17 - 10.7/2) \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 3.275 \times 10^{-16} \approx 0.3275 \text{ fm}
\]

\[
a_2 = \frac{\hbar c}{3.8285 (11.46 - 10.7/2) \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 8.4099 \times 10^{-15} \approx 8.4099 \text{ fm}
\]

Now we have the wavefunction \( \Psi_{1s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-r/a_0} \), so we can plot probability density

\[
4 \pi r^2 \Psi_{1s}^2 = 4 \pi r^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{1}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-2r/a_0}
\]

We can normalize to a total area of 1, so we should plot

\[
4 r^2 \frac{1}{a_0} e^{-2r/a_0}
\]

Now, we can plot the proton's three waves sum weighted according to their parton's masses.
Notice that the total area would be equal to 27 + 26 + 1 = 54. According to the hypothesis "matter as gravitational waves" this probability density is a true density (mass, charge, etc.), therefore we are able to study the internal structure of any hadron

\[
\rho(r)_{\text{mass}} = 4 \left[ 27 r^2 \frac{1}{0.31522} e^{-2r/0.31522} + 26 r^2 \frac{1}{0.3275} e^{-2r/0.3275} + r^2 \frac{1}{8.4099} e^{-2r/8.4099} \right]
\]

\[
\rho(r)_{\text{charge}} = 4 \left[ -9 r^2 \frac{1}{0.31522} e^{-2r/0.31522} + 10 r^2 \frac{1}{0.3275} e^{-2r/0.3275} \right]
\]

If we sum the 3 waves weighted according to their charges we can obtain the radial charge density of the proton.

Radial mass distribution

Qualitative mass distribution (hollow sphere)
We can plot and superimpose it to the positive charge distribution graph obtained in [4].

If we notice that we are using a semiclassical approximation to obtain the binding energies the fit is very good.

For neutron case it would be:

\[
\begin{align*}
a_0 &= \frac{\hbar c}{3.8285(159.81 + 22.16 - 10.69) \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 3.1604 \cdot 10^{-16} = 0.31604 \text{ fm} \\
a_1 &= \frac{\hbar c}{3.8285(159.81 - 22.16/2) \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 3.33 \cdot 10^{-16} = 0.342 \text{ fm} \\
a_2 &= \frac{\hbar c}{3.8285(22.16 - 19.46/2) \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-13}} = 4.13 \cdot 10^{-16} = 4.133 \text{ fm}
\end{align*}
\]

If we sum the 3 waves weighted according to their charges we can obtain the radial charge density of the neutron.

\[
\rho(r)_{\text{charge}} = 4 \left[ -11 r^2 \frac{1}{0.31604} e^{-2r/0.31604} + 11 r^2 \frac{1}{0.3422} e^{-2r/0.3422} \right]
\]

or normalized to a total area of 1 in order to compare with other papers.

\[
\rho(r)_{\text{charge}} = 4 \left[ -1 r^2 \frac{1}{0.31604} e^{-2r/0.31604} + 1 r^2 \frac{1}{0.3422} e^{-2r/0.3422} \right]
\]
We can plot and superimpose it to the charge distribution graph obtained in [5].

Van der Walls forces.

According to the hypothesis in [2] standing waves that conform the particles modified spacetime slowing the light that passes through them. Therefore, a probability density gradient should produce a refraction index gradient. As all particles keep closed trajectories in the plane of the compacted dimensions is deduced that apparent forces must occur in the direction of refraction index gradient and hence in the direction of mass gradient.
The acceleration caused by these gradients is given in [2] by the following relationship: 
\[ \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = c^2 \frac{\nabla n}{n} \]
where \( n \) is the apparent refraction index.

In the case of gravitational attraction and due to gravitational time dilation it was shown [2] that apparent refractive index was equal to 
\[ n(r) = \left(1 - \frac{Gm}{c^2 r}\right)^{-1/2} \]
which easily allowed to obtain Newton's equation in the weak field approximation.

As distances are smaller than Universe radius in the compacted dimensions we should use \( \frac{m}{G/\pi} \) instead \( G \cdot m \) [1] and as \( 1/r \) represented a linear density it can be replaced by \( r^2 \cdot \Psi^2 \) hence we can write:

\[ n(r) = \left|1 - K \cdot r^2 \Psi^2\right|^{-1/2} \quad \text{where} \quad K = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{m}{G/\pi} \]

If we plot probability density function of an s orbital it is easy to see that it should cause a slight apparent refractive index gradient (electrons are very lightweight), which will cause a repulsive force from the center of the atom to the Bohr radius of the orbital and another attractive force from this distance that will decay rapidly.

These forces may be responsible for the London forces between neutral helium atoms and that in the present theory are attributed to the emergence of instantaneous dipoles, but that in "matter gravitational as waves" are caused by refractive index gradients due to probability density function gradients.

The acceleration is given by the equation 
\[ \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = c^2 \frac{\nabla n}{n} \quad [2] \]
We can write then:

\[ \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\nabla n}{n} - \frac{1}{c^2} \nabla \left|1 - K \cdot r^2 \Psi^2\right|^{-1/2} \cdot \left|1 - K \cdot r^2 \Psi^2\right|^{-1/2} \]
and due to the spherical symmetry of the problem it becomes

\[ \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left|1 - K \cdot r^2 \Psi^2\right|^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left|1 - K \cdot r^2 \Psi^2 e^{-2r/a_0}\right|^{-1/2} = -\frac{K r (r - 2a_0)}{a_0 (a_0 e^{2r/a_0} - K r^2)} \]
and as \( K \ll 1 \) then we can write

\[ \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = -\frac{K r (r - 2a_0)}{a_0 e^{2r/a_0}} \]
The \( a_0 \) parameter of the Helium atom can be achieved from:

\[ a_0 = \frac{\hbar c \alpha'}{2 E_0} \]
and considering that experimental binding energy of Helium is approximately 79 eV then:

\[ a_0 = \frac{\hbar c \alpha'}{2 E_0} \approx \frac{\hbar c \cdot 2 e^2 \cdot e}{\hbar c 4 \pi \epsilon_0} = 3,63 \times 10^{-11} m = 0,36 \text{Å} \]
London interaction is usually modelled by Lennard-Jonnes potential: 
\[ \phi = 4 \varepsilon_0 \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{6} \right]. \]

He-He interaction parameter are \( \sigma = 2.551 \) Angstroms and \( \varepsilon_0 = 10.22 \) K. As Lennard-Jonnes potential use the distance between two atoms we have to modify it in order to use the distance from one atom, therefore:

\[ \phi = 4 \varepsilon_0 \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{2r} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{2r} \right)^{6} \right] \]

and the force by mass unit is given by

\[ F = \frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{48 \varepsilon_0}{\sigma} \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{2r} \right)^{13} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{2r} \right)^{7} \right] \]

We have to use this units (Angstroms and Kelvin) due to numerical problems with the plotting software. Now we can plot London interaction force versus distance.

In Helium case \( K = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2m_e}{G/\pi} \), and \( a_0 = 0.36 \) Å so we can write

\[ \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{-2m_e}{G/\pi} \frac{r(r-2\cdot0.36)}{0.36^6 e^{2\pi/0.36}} \frac{-2.911 \times 10^{-31}}{6.67 \times 10^{-11}} \frac{r(r-2\cdot0.36)}{0.36^6 e^{2\pi/0.36}} \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23}}{0.36^6 e^{2\pi/0.36}} = -6211 \frac{r(r-2\cdot0.36)}{0.36^6 e^{2\pi/0.36}} \]

Notice the use of Boltzman's constant in order to obtain corrects units. (Kelvin)

Now we can plot our tentative versus Lennard-Jonnes force.

But total interaction also depends on electromagnetic repulsion, we can obtain this repulsion from the quadratic wave-
First, one could think that the best way to model electromagnetic repulsion is through probability density of the wave-function,

\[ q_e \propto r^2 \Psi^2 \rightarrow q_e = K^2 \frac{1}{0.36^3} e^{-2r/0.36} \]

because it gives us the charge density, but this is a three-dimensional interaction between two hollow spheres and if we notice that the intersection volume of two spheres of the same radius \( r_0 \) is given by the relationship:

\[ V = \frac{2 \pi h^2}{3} (3r_0 - h) \]

where \( h \) is the distance between centres, at least in a first approximation we should consider that electromagnetic repulsion is proportional to the quadratic wave-function.

Then force by mass unit should be:

\[ F_e = \frac{d}{dr} [q_e r^2 \Psi^2] = K \frac{2}{0.36^3} e^{-2r/0.36} \]

by plotting with \( K = 3250 \) we can observe a high degree of coincidence.

The need of \( K \) is due to the influence of nucleus positive charge in the electronic negative cloud.

We can get the potential from the differential equation

\[ \psi = \frac{-2 m_e r (r - 2 \cdot 0.36)}{G/\pi} \frac{1}{0.36^3} e^{2r/0.36} + 3250 \frac{1}{0.36^3} e^{-2r/0.36} \]

This equation was solved numerically with plotdf function from wxmaxima: (boundary condition \( \psi(6) = 0 \)) and it was plotted versus Lennard-Jones potential (green).
10 Residual nuclear force.

The residual strong interaction can be estimated by just use the result of adding the 3 waves that form the proton or neutron instead electronics orbitals. The mass is 634.9 greater than the mass of two electrons Helium orbital and the sum of the three waves

$$\Psi = 27 \left(3.152 \times 10^{-6}\right)^3 e^{-2r/3.152 \times 10^{-6}} + 26 \left(3.275 \times 10^{-6}\right)^3 e^{-2r/3.275 \times 10^{-6}} + 1 \left(8.4 \times 10^{-6}\right)^3 e^{-2r/8.4 \times 10^{-6}}$$

is approximated by

$$\Psi = 53/54 \left(3.21 \times 10^{-6}\right)^3 e^{-2r/3.21 \times 10^{-6}}$$

(r in Angstroms).

so we can get the potential from

$$\Phi = \frac{53}{54} \times 634.9 \times 6211 \frac{r(r-2.31 \times 10^{-6})}{(3.21 \times 10^{-6})^4 e^{2r/3.21}}$$

and boundary condition

$$\Phi (6 \times 10^{-6}) = 0$$
The minimum potential is about $-2 \times 10^{-10} \text{K} = -1.722 \text{MeV}$ at $r = 8 \times 10^{-6} \text{Angstroms}$. So we need another effect to explain the nucleon interactions. Again we can use electric-like forces, but due to the distances involves we should use electrostrong forces.

If we plot electrostrong density charges of two nucleons we can see that we have three cases according distance:

Weak Repulsion

Attraction

Strong Repulsion

In the proton-neutron case the force is predominant attractive, while in proton-proton and neutron-neutron is predominant repulsive.

Again we can model this interaction from the quadratic wave-function.

$$
\phi' = \frac{53}{54} 634.9 \times 6211 \left( r - 3.2 \times 10^{-6} \right)^4 e^{-2r/3.2 \times 10^{-6}} + K \left[ -27 (3.1522 \times 10^{-6})^4 e^{-2r/3.1522 \times 10^{-6}} + 26 (3.275 \times 10^{-6})^4 e^{-2r/3.275 \times 10^{-6}} + 1 (8.4 \times 10^{-6})^4 e^{-2r/8.4 \times 10^{-6}} \right]
$$

We can use $K = 0.0119$ in order to obtain a minimum energy of about $-98 \text{MeV} (97.84 \text{MeV})$. The minimum is then about 0.8 fm (Notice that x-axis is in Angstroms)
We can superimpose it with the Reid soft core potential

So it is proposed that residual strong forces are surface forces between nucleons and that this energy is related to the number of contact surfaces between nucleons. **This fact justify liquid drop model of nucleus.**
We can compare our proton-neutron potential curve with a quadratic function. This plot justify shell model of nucleus.
11. Summary and Conclusions.

Four solutions to gravitational wave equation have been found besides the already known and that was identified with the electron, these solutions have much lower mass than electron and can be identified with the three known neutrinos plus one supplementary. As it has not been found any greater mass solution that could explain hadrons it is forced to postulate the existence of a central hole in compacted dimensions. This postulate allow new solutions in the form of surfaces waves combined with any of the other five already found, never alone. These combinations have been called provisionally partons and the Iberian letter $\Xi$ was chosen as its symbol.

It is therefore possible to postulate a new particle system consists of the following components and their linear combinations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle-pulsation</th>
<th>mass</th>
<th>Principal interaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\nu_e$</td>
<td>18.75 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\nu_\mu$</td>
<td>21.66 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\nu_\tau$</td>
<td>1231.50 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\nu_\chi$</td>
<td>1624.97 eV</td>
<td>ELECTROWEAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e^{+/-}$</td>
<td>0.511 MeV</td>
<td>ELECTROMAGNETIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi^0_{\text{light}}$</td>
<td>11.87 MeV</td>
<td>ELECTROSTRONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi^\pm_{\text{heavy}}$</td>
<td>12.91 MeV</td>
<td>ELECTROSTRONG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For "matter as gravitational waves " there are only three types of interactions:

1° By dragging space-time:

It produces forces between parallel mass flows and is the origin of electromagnetic like forces, but differing in the order of magnitude. These are electrostrong, electromagnetic and electroweak interactions. These interactions are independent of each other because the dragging occurs at different levels of the compacted coordinate. Only solutions $\nu_e$ and $\nu_\mu$ and can interact with all the others because its waves completely occupying the compacted dimensions.
By changing the refractive index and deforming propagation medium:

They produce gravity forces, residual nuclear forces and one kind of Van der Walls forces.

By the fact of having electrostrong charge partons can form structures similar to atoms, but with much more binding energy. It is postulated that mesons are formed by two waves solutions (integer spin), while baryons should be formed by three wave solutions (half-integer spin). By solving gravitational wave equation in these conditions we can justify a multi-linear system for particle masses as it was postulated by Palazzi in [6]. Specifically solutions for pions, muon, proton and neutron are proposed. In all cases it is possible to estimate their masses with a maximum error of 0.3%. The hypothesis is also able to determine the intrinsic magnetic moment, the size of the hadrons and the internal distribution of charges. These properties are compared successfully with existing experimental data on the proton and the neutron.

Finally it is established an hypothesis about the residual nuclear force. This force may be caused by refractive index gradients caused by mass distribution in hadrons (like a hollow sphere) and relating it to Van der Walls forces, specifically London interactions. This hypothesis support both shell model and liquid model of nucleus.

Hypothesis is supported in General Relativity, but in its expansion to quantum mechanics we used linear and semiclassical approximations. Because of this fact it is anything but mathematically elegant. However there are not infinities under any conditions and it has a great physical simplicity. In fact, it is physically elegant: Everything can be explained by a single substrate (space-time) with anisotropic curvature. The vibrations of spacetime generate matter and energy, while all interactions are reduced to three types of interactions with mechanical equivalents.

However the cost to be paid is tremendous: the concept of particle and by extension the concept of matter, the quarks, the primacy of matter versus space, the probabilistic interpretation of quantum mechanics, the force fields interpretation..., therefore it is not strange that a lot of smart people can not find an unified system. We must abandon a lot of erroneous concepts. We can begin with the particle concept,. we have to write “particle approximation” in the same way we write “ray approximation” in Optic, so , we can abandon the horrible probabilistic interpretation of quantum mechanics, which is only based in the necessity of save the particle concept, but that has not any sense.

In the year of our Lord 2015.

References
[5] “Charge Density of the Neutron” Miller