

Our Multi-Tiered Universe:
Showing That Atoms And Galaxies Are Relative Versions
Of The Same Thing

by Joseph Patrick Anthony

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Part I.: INTRODUCTION

The following pages extend somewhat outside the conventional physics box. This is unavoidable given the scope of their content. So an appeal is made to the reader, whether physicist or lay person, to set aside preconceptions about what is and what is not real in physical terms in order to first understand the cosmology presented herein.

To begin straightaway, one of the preconceptions upon which the standard physics model is based, are the little packets of energy understood as protons, neutrons, electrons, and the host of subatomic particles well studied and quantified in physics. It is with some trepidation that I call into question the existence of these particles; not their forces, but the way in which the forces are understood. Rather than a nucleus with electrons whizzing around, the model laid out here treats atoms as little tiny galaxies, with a little tiny black hole at the center and a little tiny halo of stars, planets, and interstellar dust clumped around it. The forces that create galaxies are the same forces that create atoms, only in miniature.

How such a model differs from the standard model is spelled out here through an exploration of the forces and their interactions. The reliability of the model is supported by explaining and

integrating many enigmatic and apparently diverse phenomena, from particle physics to astrophysics, and seeks to predict the following:

- The rare earth elements are actually compounds, formed briefly in the helium flash event in stellar dynamics, and again at supernova when they combine with lanthanum and actinium to form the rare earths.
- The solar magnetic cycle is a function of galactic polarity reversal, initiated by the rotation of the Milky Way's supermassive black hole at the galactic center.
- The forces that create galaxies are the same forces that create atoms, only in miniature. Further, other echelons of galaxies exist, in a size ratio as our atoms are to our galaxies. This relationship continues, both smaller and larger, into infinity.
- The expansion of the observable universe is a function of our place within such a second echelon galaxy.
- The hydrogen nucleus is composed of two tiny black holes, whereas the remaining elements contain only one, at densities which increase with each successive element.
- The final element in the periodic table is the black hole itself, a spacetime threshold between echelons.
- Dark matter is a configuration of magnetic energy as diagrammed in the paper.

- Dark energy is a function of galactic halo energy resonating with the rotating supermassive black hole at the galactic center, in this case repulsively.

Figure 'A': "The Fundamental Galaxy" pg 1 of 1
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Front View At Perinucleon

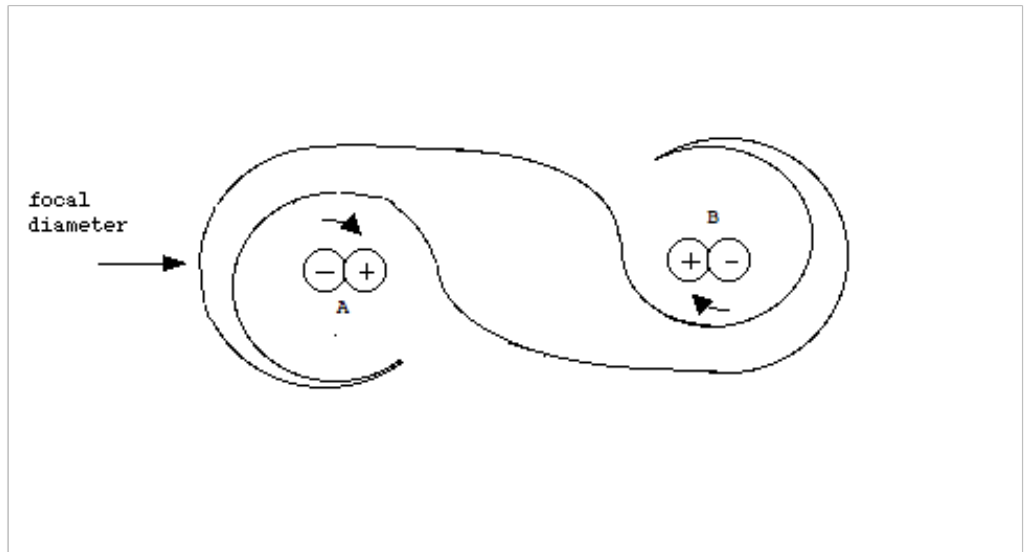
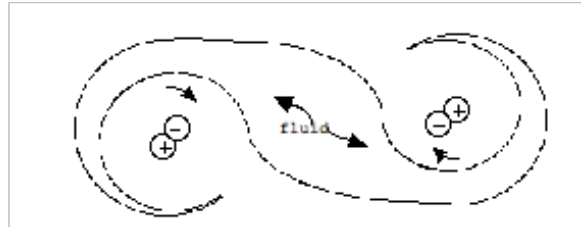
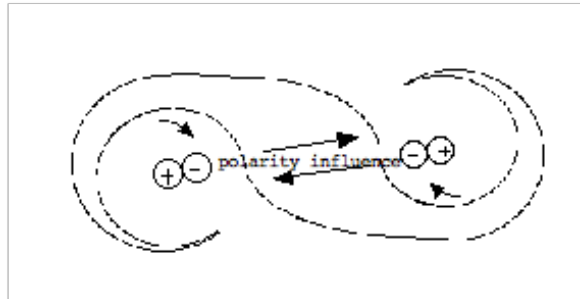


Figure 'B': "Transverse Fluid Polarity Resonance Phases
 In The Binary Nucleus" pg 1 of 1
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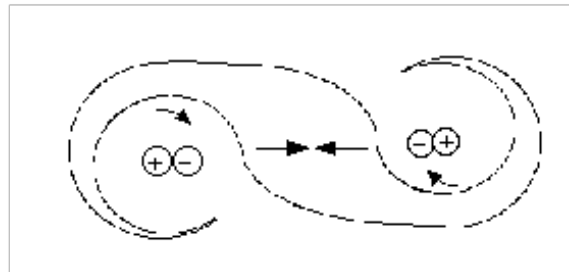
1. Perinucleonic Approach:
 Perinucleonic poles accelerate toward denser energy at the halo focus, polarizing the fluid halo as they rotate and drawing it away from the focal center.



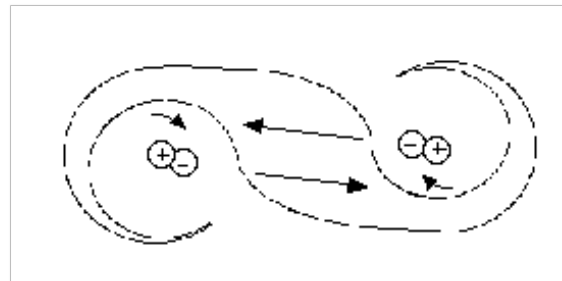
2. Squeeze:
 Similar approaching nuclear poles send competing fluid polarity cascades through the halo focus, repulsion increasing as the angular differential narrows.



3. Perinucleon:
 Maximum possible focal attraction given halo density and simultaneous perinucleonic events across the focal diameter. Remaining poles and fluid polarity delay enhance nuclear momentum.



4. Recoil:
 Radial repulsion of opposing nuclei overpowers perinucleonic attraction, sealing off attractive climax. Fluid energy returns to focal center temporarily independent of nuclear influence. Opposite nuclear poles approach with all system polarities reversed.



Section 1.: The Fundamental Galaxy Configuration (ref. fig. B):

The initial premise of this treatise, that atomic forces and galactic forces are essentially the same but differ in magnitude, allows for atoms and galaxies to be described in similar terms. So the fundamental galaxy behaves similarly to the fundamental atom, hydrogen, both systems harboring a binary nucleus. (The galaxy/atom relationship is detailed in section M and graphed in fig. J, Quantum Frequency Hierarchy). The difference in perceived weight between hydrogen and helium of essentially 1 to 4 bears this out, as will be explained presently.

A second premise of this treatise is that the foundational force of nature is bipolar magnetism.

In nature, according to gravitational theory, independent galaxies should have a roughly spherical or at least elliptical shape. But every galaxy in the known universe has a slightly different shape, often planar, for a galaxy is arranged not according to gravity but according to bipolar magnetic forces in a state of dynamic equilibrium whose frequency variables are infinite. And the preponderance of galaxies in the known universe gives an indication of the magnetic stability of their

systems. Once a binary nucleus falls into a state of dynamic equilibrium it can only be disrupted by a greater external force.

What I propose creates the signature galactic configuration is that during protogalactic formation an isolated black hole increases in magnitude by attracting all cosmic energy, including smaller black holes, that enters its growing magnetic field. But eventually, this black hole, with one positive pole and one negative pole divided by a polar equator, begins to encounter the influence of another black hole of approximately equal magnitude. The combined attractive influence of the two accelerates the attraction of cosmic energy to the region between them.

This interaction creates a certain tension, the two fields fighting over the same energy. But it's not randomly configured energy; it is *bipolar* energy, and in a very short time the black holes begin to rotate not simply according to the principle of angular momentum conservation but according to the polarity of that energy which is being affected by both of them, and they thus begin to affect one another, *through* the cosmic energy between them. Interestingly, this transverse effect causes the black holes, now two nuclei of a common system, to enter a relationship in which their mutual attraction to the same energy

focus is a repulsive interaction relative to one another. Indeed, as occasionally happens and will be shown, if this repulsive relationship is not established another situation develops causing the nuclei to form a solitary nucleus, a system with its own fluid resonance dynamics to be expounded presently. But 90% of the time this specific polarity *resonance* ensues from the mutual interaction of two similar black holes, causing a specific energy density and specific revolutionary period frequency as a result. The perpetual nature of the relationship, once initiated, explains its prevalence; rotating black holes almost inevitably interact this way. This assertion is proven in the relative prevalence of hydrogen as an element, for hydrogen is configured with a binary nucleus as is the fundamental galaxy.

Now the focal center between the black holes has been caught between their two rotating magnetic fields, and its polarity fluctuates according to the phases illustrated in figure B. *For even though magnetic velocity is instantaneous, its influence takes time to have an effect relative to the fields with which it comes into contact,* in this case, cosmic energy that becomes increasingly concentrated into celestial bodies and interstellar gas. What is more, binary resonance ensues at a magnetic density and period frequency ratio consistent throughout our bipolar universe, an assertion that

will be supported throughout this treatise. If one or the other nuclei could stop moving for a moment, the halo would collapse into it or in upon itself, their system of mutual resonance would break down, and the nuclei would merge as they desire to do magnetically. But they can't stop, and their ability to speed up in order to break the mutual bond is also finite.

So cosmic energy is no longer able to simply fall into the black holes due to semi-revolutionary polarity reversal, and they, as well as their shared halo of cosmic energy, stops growing. Instead, each nuclear body rotates within a halo of protogalactic energy, polarizing that energy as it rotates, the extrorse (outward facing) nuclear forces interacting with the halo's reciprocal forces. The specific density of this system is governed by the magnetic density of its components, apportioning the specific magnitude of what I will call the "repulsive constant" in turn, that magnitude of systemic repulsive energy. The maximum repulsive magnitude at the focal diameter is redistributed to the halo focus' perimeter even as the nuclear poles cross the diameter itself, sealing off perinucleonic climax and preventing systemic collapse. "Perinucleon" is of course the moment at which the nuclear pole draws closest to the halo focus, the moment it crosses the focal diameter.

The magnetic interactions that each nuclear pole experiences through its rotation involve, firstly, an attraction towards the halo within which it rotates. Due to the fluid nature of the halo, the pole naturally accelerates towards perinucleon.

But as the angular differential between this pole and its twin across the focal diameter narrows, it encounters resistance from both the focus which has greater internal integrity at the center, and its twin, which is attracting the selfsame energy and polarizing it inversely (relative to the first). Also because of the fluid nature of the halo focus, which again is primarily stars and interstellar gas (or the atomic equivalent in terms of size in the case of hydrogen), this polarization naturally allows the nuclei to continue perinucleonic approach despite the increasing repulsion of the opposite nucleus.

The repulsive magnitude is fairly constant throughout system rotation and is shared by the halo and the four poles, with the loci of its location consistently fluctuant until climaxing at the focal diameter. The reason repulsion doesn't blast the galaxy apart is because the magnitude of repulsion available is dependent on the magnitude of attraction; attraction and repulsion balance one another and create a specific revolutionary period frequency due precisely to

magnetic energy density. Repulsion between the two nuclei is carried out across the fluid focus, while maintaining net attraction on their transit to perinucleon.

The point at which this relationship breaks down is at the focal diameter. Momentum carries the nuclei through it even as repulsion engages the perinucleonic pole. Then the angular differential between the two nuclei no longer decreases, but increases and the threshold beyond which transverse repulsions can be overpowered has been crossed. This phenomenon creates the focal diameter itself. The nuclei mutually initiate a magnetic density equalization reaction and are encouraged to approach by the transverse influence of one another; this provides a lesser but direct repulsive influence with respect to the proximal nuclear poles and physically pushes them away from the perinucleonic coordinates. This recoil is further encouraged by the oppositely polarized, distal poles which draw the nuclei away from the focal center, then continue their own perinucleonic approach with all system polarities reversed.

What has happened in the process is that the system has entered a higher energy state due to the increase in polarly aligned magnetic energy at the focal diameter. The recoil reaction then returns the system to a lower energy state in such a manner as to prevent it from stopping or going backwards. The

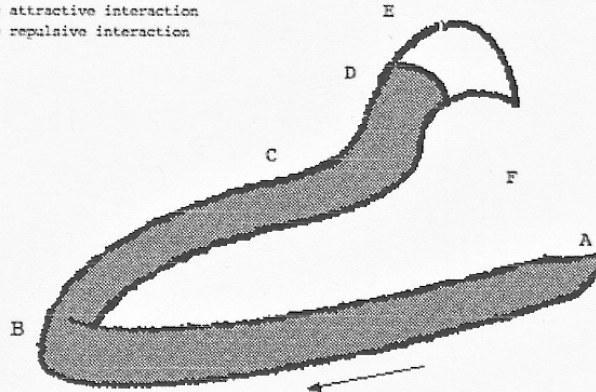
effect on the nuclei of developing this higher energy state is not only rotational but also to elongate them, pulling at least slightly the positive and negative poles away from their common equator, allowing them to contract again at a nucleon.

The systemic interaction may be understood as two simultaneous reactions between the extrorse forces of one nucleus and the extrorse forces of the other. This mutual reaction force may be expressed as a differential between the extrorse forces of the one nucleus working to change the polarity of the halo on the one hand; and the forces of the opposite nucleus simultaneously undoing that work, on the other. The differential is equalized at the focal diameter, and the tension between the forces is released to the focal perimeter at that time. This allows both nuclei to accelerate past the focal diameter and continue rotating, and sets a limit on the systemic magnitudes of both attraction and repulsion (ref. Fig. C).

Figure C:
 "Causal Energy Motion In The Fluid Polarity Resonance Vortex Of The
 Binary Nucleus"
 by Joseph Patrick Anthony

Energy Motion Of One Nucleus

black= attractive interaction
 white= repulsive interaction

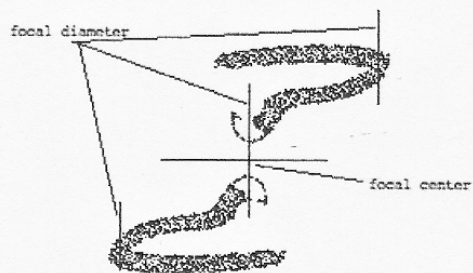


The force dynamics are compound at any point in the journey, shared between two poles of one nucleus in the binary system: transit from A to B by the retreating pole is contemporaneous with transit from B to A by the approaching pole.

- A: Aponeuron of retreating pole. Rotational direction is away from focal energy.
- B: Force supremacy is transferred to retreating pole, allowing it to continue rotational direction toward focal energy.
- C: Approaching pole crosses the perpendicular threshold of initial approach and begins to ascend.
- D: Focal recoil reverses polarity at the focal diameter.
- E: Repulsion between approach pole and fluid focus requires both to descend away from their mutual center. Repulsion, not attraction, is at apex, allowed by nuclear momentum.
- F: Free fall. Force supremacy is transferred to retreating pole.

Energy Motion Of
 Twin Nuclei

Contrariwise energy motion relative to the focal center cancels combined magnetic density. Relative to the focal diameter, rotational motion is perpendicular, elevational motion is aligned.



In summary, binary nuclear resonance is set up through the influence not only of the nuclei toward the halo, but of the halo toward the nuclei, and, equally important, within the energy comprising the halo focus itself, the fluid halo changing polarity in synchronous resonance with the approaching nuclear magnetic poles.

So, early in galactic development, nuclear centrifugal force in combination with the sequence of perinucleonic events often creates the necessary environment to form distinct spiral arms; though the halo's primary focal *polarity* motion is not rotational but *oscillating* at the focal diameter.

The rotational period frequency that helps shape the halo is a relative function of the magnitude, density, and field strengths of all galactic components and therefore yields a unique frequency within each galaxy; though again, the fundamental resonance encountered within the binary nuclear configuration ensues at a consistent magnetic density and period frequency ratio. The variables in density and frequency in the binary system are proportionally equivalent to the relative variables between atomic ions of hydrogen, allowing less stable galactic configurations to form, the force ratios responsible for bipolar resonance being asynchronous enough to enable energy to converge somewhat more asymmetrically. Additionally, this

initial resonant frequency can be and is influenced by greater external forces to be described later.

And again, the reason galaxies dominate the cosmic landscape is simple. It isn't that energy doesn't exist outside of binary resonance systems. It's just that once energy does become imprisoned in a binary resonance system it stays there for a very long time. Also, the 'emptiness' of space between systems is not empty, because it is filled with the energy of magnetism that exists mutually between all systems.

The way the binary resonance system feeds itself is through the repetitive process of aligning magnetic energy at the focal diameter, followed by a reintroduction of oppositely polarized magnetic energy. It is therefore a self-motive system, requiring no further introduction of energy of any kind in order to self-perpetuate, a phenomenon which points to a causal *magnetic* influence at the most fundamental levels of physical reality.

Evidence of galactic polarity reversal should be not only conceptually possible, but should manifest cyclically within the human experience, because we live inside a spiral galaxy. Indeed, one familiar magnetic phenomenon affected by this perpetual polarity reversal is the solar magnetic cycle.

Section 2.: The Stellar Magnetic Cycle:

A. Human Reality Within A Bipolar Resonance System:

To reiterate the galactic system another way, bodies comprising the galactic nucleus are able to maintain polar integrity throughout their rotation while fluid energy comprising the halo is subject to change according to nuclear polarity. According to this assertion, galactic polarity would therefore change according to semi-revolutionary perinucleonic magnetic pole interactions in the galactic system, as indicated. Though the huge distances between celestial bodies has generally precluded magnetism as a primary force in galactic physiology, the preponderance of recent evidence, including Hubbell radio images of galactic magnetism, indicates otherwise. An instrument helpful in testing any macrocosmic theory of magnetism would of course be a remote polarity indicator.

The fact that energy density in the galactic system remains relatively consistent with distance from the nucleus does not negate the force interactions described above, but rather supports them, an assertion which will be addressed in Section 3.

B. The Sun As A Remote Polarity Indicator:

Evidence of the possibility that fluid polarity resonance causes galaxies to form may indeed be found close to home, in sunspot activity and the solar magnetic cycle of polarity reversal every 22 years, because the sun is a fluid magnet. Inconsistencies in the cycle may be attributable simply to distance from the galactic nucleus, since any number of variables with a fractional variance would cause a measurable difference. For in the case of the Milky Way, with a 50,000 light year radius, divided by 22 years, magnetic polarity influence must travel approximately 2,272.72 light years annually (radial velocity), or 6.22 light years every day, and inconsistencies within this context may easily be attributable to force and coordinate variables within the various galactic components; or indeed, extra-galactic influences. These velocities seem impossible, but it is well to remember that magnetic velocity is instantaneous, though its effect is not; every field in the bipolar universe is connected and coexistent within the quantum moment described in the next section. The magnitude of field influence is determined not by simple time and space but by relative time and space.

Also concerning velocity, galactic rotation is calculated for the Milky Way at 250 million years; but since nuclear magnetic forces are causal and halo forces are transverse, they maintain an extremely high velocity relative to the observed motion of the halo's rotational energy which would appear stationary by comparison. In any case, bodies with denser elements such as the earth maintain greater polar integrity, and as distant as we are from the galactic nucleus are less subject to polar shift; nevertheless, the phenomenon is documented.

The slow velocity of the spirals must also be understood in relative terms, for the centrifugal force of what amounts to the fluid halo's tide surge trying to catch up to the nucleus is certainly too fast to comprehend in human experiential terms.

The life cycles of stars are also explicable in the language of a universe governed by magnetism. In all the phases of stellar existence the fundamental force of magnetism shows to be the constant. From nebula, to main sequence, to red giant, to white dwarf, neutron star, or black hole, the behavior of magnetic energy remains constant and in constant configurational flux. But to properly place this and other macrocosmic phenomena within the context of the microcosmic forces of which they are comprised, it is necessary to begin at the beginning, to revisit our understanding of the universe and its forces.

For the binary nucleus within the hydrogen atom and the
fundamental galaxy, though fundamental in the plus/minus game of
physical reality, is only a starting point.

Section 3.: The Bipolar Universe ¹

A. The Antecedent Dimensions And Forces:

Physics has long proposed that alternate dimensions of reality coexist with our own, as many as an infinite number of inaccessible dimensions. In actuality, as will be shown, the bipolar universe in which we exist is comprised of energy from only one separate dimension. This dimension exists independently of the bipolar dimension.

It is a dimension of unipolar energy understandable as positively charged energy. Time flows, relative to the mathematical concept of zero, in a positive direction. So if units of time are measurable there they proceed as +1, +2, +3, etc. Space also flows in a positive direction relative to zero, giving the energy of the positive dimension a force characteristic which may be understood to be expanding to positive infinity.

A separate form of unipolar energy understandable as negatively charged energy does exist, but not in a dimension as such as will be shown shortly. With this form of energy, time flows, relative to the mathematical concept of zero, in a

negative direction. So if units of time would be measurable within it they would proceed as -1, -2, -3, etc. Space also flows in a negative direction relative to zero, giving the energy of the negative force a force characteristic which may be understood to be contracting to negative infinity.

Matter as such exists neither in the unipolar dimension nor in the bipolar dimension; rather, the only reality is these two invisible forms of energy which are experienced by us as the above described temporal and spatial qualities.

We experience bipolar magnetism as this negative energy attracting to it an equal magnitude of positive energy, and it seems explicitly the negative which is responsible for the joining. So in the spiral galaxy model, for example, the positive pole of the nucleus is attracted by the halo while the negative pole is attracted to the halo, though it is experimentally not yet possible to distinguish the difference.

Magnetic energy is self-existent. Yet it can be perceived in infinite ways depending on one's perspective. One can imagine a shadow which is cast upon different shapes, and it seems the shadow or the shapes upon which it falls are the source itself. If one moves relative to the source, the shapes and shadows themselves seem to move. In the case of our

universe, magnetism is the source. It manifests perfectly straight like a beam, though it is perceived by us to be bent because we don't see the beam but only its effect, its 'shadow'. Further, a beam of bipolar magnetism is not a beam as such, but rather an energy phenomenon with only two characteristics: the point where it comes 'in' and the point where it goes 'out'. These two points are the only reality. The one is a timeless, spaceless threshold into the positive dimension; the other is a timeless, spaceless point of contact with negative energy. The space and time between these infinite/infinitesimal points is our bipolar reality. And the effect, the shadows cast that shape our experience of 'the universe', are shaped by our consciousness as we move within it.

Importantly, a dimension of purely negative energy does not exist. For the unipolar and bipolar dimensions do not exist in different places or on parallel timelines, nor is the one superimposed on the other.

The positive dimension is as a single, infinite field, or omnipresent force. The bipolar dimension is as an idea within that force. And the negative, contracting energy which causes this dimension to manifest at all, contracts relative to positive energy, not relative to itself. For any manifestation

of negative energy not associated with positive energy, contracts to negative infinity and out of existence entirely. Its existence is therefore dependent on association with positive energy.

Positive energy is pure existence, negative energy is nonexistence. Our bipolar universe is a construct of both.

Concerning the phenomenon of magnetic repulsion, *why* do positive fields repel one another, and negative fields repel one another?

Firstly, the positive fields, being comprised of the expanding force, have a built-in tendency to *expand*. For them to merge would be contrary to their nature. In fact the closer they are brought together, the more forcefully they tend to repel, in a ratio the inverse square of their mutual distance. Again, in the expanding dimension it may be that individual fields don't even exist, but that all force may be as a single, infinite field or omnipresent force.

Negative fields, for their part, have a built-in tendency to contract. But this force contracts relative to its bipolar opposite, the expanding force. It doesn't contract relative to itself. In fact for negative fields to merge would require that

they relinquish some part of their inherent force in order to do so; instead, the closer they are brought together, the more forcefully they tend to repel, also in a ratio the inverse square of their mutual distance, allowing them to concentrate fully on the task at hand of negating positive energy.

Repulsion does not simply negate attraction in the cases of celestial bodies lacking detectable poles, however. Rather, the negative force may be understood in this context to create an environment in which all bodies are drawn to a common center. In some configurations such bodies are thwarted by the fluid polarity resonance described in Section 1.

B. The Ultimate Bipolar Field

How positive and negative energies manifest as atoms, stars, and galaxies is quite simple to understand in the context of fluid polarity resonance detailed above. The process is cyclical, and is best explained by beginning with the simplest form of bipolar energy, a single unit of positive energy which has been negated by a single unit of negative energy. These individual units are therefore the ultimate unipolar fields which I will call *pax fields*, positive and negative respectively. The two bound together thus comprise the ultimate

bipolar field which I will call a *paxling*. The negative can only bind an equal amount of positive, not more, but only an equal magnitude (with one notable exception which will be addressed farther on).

Therefore, a paxling is a unit of bipolar energy with a spatial magnitude whose expansion and contraction forces net zero; and a temporal magnitude whose forward and backward forces net zero. Neither space nor time exist for a paxling.

But clearly we experience time and space, so something else must happen to break the stalemate of nonexistence. That something is *velocity*.

C. Photons¹:

As simple bipolar fields attract one another they move. But they have to move somewhere and somewhen, so *this movement itself creates what we experience as time and space*.

Light is a phenomenon that resonates at a fundamental frequency within the universe and indicates a magnetic baseline of our conscious experience. In physical terms, a photon is, to us, the fastest field configuration there is, and is composed of

two paxlings in a state of dynamic equilibrium; which would explain why in certain experiments a wave is perceived and others a particle; it also explains why as a particle it seems to travel in a spiral pattern with a spin of one. Frequency of revolutions, a function of field magnitude which affects temporal flux, indicates color; and the specific colors of our experience emerge from the specific stable photonic frequencies, while relative velocity remains constant.² It is widely understood that the photon carries an electric charge which generates a magnetic field, but according to the present physical model, which I will call Pax Physics, the reverse is true: revolving magnetic fields produce a perceived electric charge understood together as an electromagnetic field.

The force interaction which keeps two paxlings from actually joining together as would seem most natural for them is also their self-imposed velocity. Yet their perpetual resonance is not just the repulsive force of similar polarities alternately interacting. In order to merge, they have to be in approximately the same place at the same time. But they have invented 'time' and 'space' for themselves at a polarity resonance threshold in which they simply keep missing each other, back and forth, phasing in and out of temporal and spatial synchrony. Relative to one another, they exist in slightly different spatial and temporal realities; they are

attracted enough to stay in close proximity and *try* to merge, enough so to remain rather impartial magnetically to other photonic pairs. As time passes and they move through the universe, their wavelengths flatten out from visible light into the radio frequencies. This is because they are gradually getting closer to temporal synchronicity. The specific velocity in which paxlings form this special temporal bond is $\sim 3 \times 10^8$ m/s. Also, they don't interact in complete isolation, but rather create for themselves a bipolar ocean of sympathetic vibration at the photonic resonant frequency. Those paxlings interacting at different velocities don't fall into the quantum flux resonance we experience as photons.

Relative to us, light is understood to exist at an energy state in which time has almost stopped. Based on the preceding paragraphs, this phenomenon is easily understood. Paxlings resonate with one another in the photonic system as close to zero, positive and negative, as possible, because of their singular magnitudes. Any other system in the bipolar universe will have greater oscillations of frequency above and below zero because they must be comprised of greater positive and negative magnitudes of energy.

Importantly, based on this model, time in our universe flows simultaneously in the positive and negative directions for

a constant net zero of time passage. Similarly, space expands and contracts equally with time for a constant net zero of space occupied. This spatial and temporal canceling is both simultaneous and cyclical, as will be made clear in the section on echelon reality.

The particular frequency variation beyond zero creates different spacetime matrices which will be referred to herein as *quantum frequencies*; this term is interchangeable with the phenomenon of fluid polarity resonance frequency but emphasizes the temporal as well as the spatial aspect. Systems with fluctuating quantum frequencies exist in quantum flux. These states and the laws governing their interactions are well documented in quantum mechanics but not attributed to bipolarity or fluid polarity resonance as such.

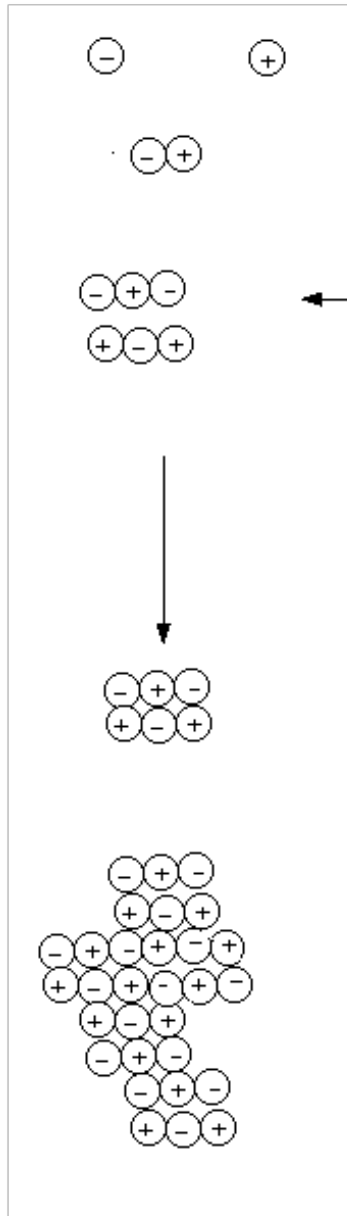
These states must be understood in relative terms to one another as well, so for instance even though we perceive photons as extremely fast and near to zero time, from the perspective of the photons themselves, they aren't going fast, and time isn't going slowly. This basic law of physical reality will become clearer through an exploration of the divers phenomena it creates.

D. Neutrinos: Conjoined Twin Couplets

Before proceeding with an analysis of ordinary physical energy, however, it is necessary to address the presence in the bipolar universe of 'dark matter', units of energy which interact only occasionally with physical energy, so remain largely undetected and undetectable. Ethereality notwithstanding, these units comprise most of all energy in the universe. To understand them and isolate their properties, it is necessary to probe into what may best be described as a zone, or 'universal navel' at the first perceivable temporal magnitude of our experience of the quantum moment. One manifestation of the universal navel is the supernova. In viewing that zone, where units of oppositely polarized energy merge to become inseparably united, the units of dark matter seem to be revealed as neutrinos. (Ref. fig. D.)

The Two Pathways Of Unipolar Field Evolution:

1. Dark Matter



Unipolar fields emerge from the positive & negative dimensions

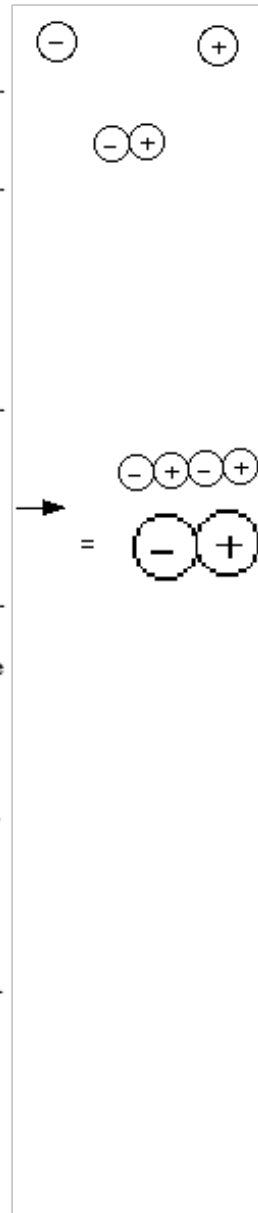
The fields combine into simple bipolar fields

Most of the bipolar fields attract a single stray unipolar field to become a neutrino, the sum proportioned equally according to dominant charge.

Some of the bipolar fields attract two stray unipolar fields to begin the manifold bipolar universe of our experience.

Neutrinos, largely unable to interact with simple bipolar energy systems due to repulsion and an incompatible quantum frequency, interact instead with one another. They increase in magnitude, now 'Weakly Interacting Massive Particles' (WIMPS), but due to random polarity configurations do not experience a proportional increase in density. WIMP complexity, though increasingly great throughout their existence, is finite. All energy is eventually recycled through the process of echelon negation.

2. Ordinary Matter



From the diagram, it is clear that only two types of energy combinations are possible in the first micro-moment of a bipolar universe: bipolar fields, and conjoined fields. Unipolar forces are impossible because they attract one another to become bipolar. Bipolar forces attract one another to become not conglomerates of oddly arranged bipolar forces, but simple bipolar fields of greater magnitude; or, in the case of photons, bipolar fields in quantum flux.

Some conjoined forces remain conjoined at the initial magnitude of their union, unattracted to bipolar fields because of their equally repulsive nature, and because the quantum frequency their motion creates intersects our own on a very limited basis. This motion is due to oppositely charged conjoined fields attracting one another, but again, because they are in motion - relatively fast motion considering their magnitudes - their attractive properties to one another are ever thwarted, for they are in quantum flux resonance as are photons. Thus, conjoined fields often travel with oppositely charged conjoined fields in an eternally coupled dance, trapped in-between the unipolar dimension and the bipolar dimension as primarily unipolar forces, unable to interact with anything except a lone oppositely charged twin nearby. Occasionally they do interact with ordinary matter, and this is due simply to

chance, when magnetic attraction, temporal relativity, and trajectory, place them in exactly the right place at the right time within atomic bipolar systems where they are absorbed.

A more likely union allows them to join with one another, though not as simple bipolar fields which increase in density upon joining. Conjoined fields instead increase in dimensions and polar complexity, their increase in density blocked precisely because of polar complexity, as illustrated. These increasingly complex 'weakly interacting massive particles' or WIMPS as they are known, become less and less able to interact with anything the larger and more complex they get. There is a limit to this complexity, for they, like every other energy configuration in the universe, don't last forever, as will be shown presently.

With this understanding, it is possible to quantify the relative magnitudes of all units of energy. Since neutrinos emerged into the interbetween dimension they have remained intact; therefore, each unit of the neutrino represents the basic magnitude of energy (relative to the atomic echelon of the quantum moment wherein they can occasionally be perceived). So the fundamental unit of energy emerging from both the expanding dimension and the contracting dimension at the universal navel, is 1/6th the magnitude of a neutrino couplet.

Also, it is possible to understand why only a fraction of all energy in the universe is composed of simple bipolar field configurations: for the probability that a bipolar field emerging from the navel will attract a stray unipolar field and then continue its journey beyond the zone in which unipolar fields exist is many times greater than the probability that it will also attract another unipolar field of opposite charge to become a second stage magnitude bipolar field.

Simply put, neutrinos and WIMPs may be dark matter, with physical properties as diagrammed.

In terms of galactic forces, then, for the same reason the neutrino and WIMP are unable to merge with bipolar field configurations, they are repulsed from the nucleus of the spiral galaxy configuration, the polarity of which alternates, in the case of the Milky Way, every 22 earth years. Mass density in the halo is otherwise inexplicably constant because of the presence of neutrinos and WIMPs, which have a different comfort zone magnetically than simple bipolar fields. Gravity doesn't exist as such or this would not happen.

Why neutrinos are perceived in the first seconds after a supernova is because, firstly, they simply exist on the fringes

of bipolar systems such as stars and galaxies, so when a star blows up we detect them first; and secondly, because the severity of the supernova event disestablishes much of the bipolar stellar energy so infernally that simple pax fields result; however, these singular fields aren't created in the stellar core, nor do they cause the supernova. Further, stars don't really blow up. Rather, I propose they enter differing regions of quantum reality which causes differing phenomena depending on subatomic system velocity.

So let us explore subatomic systems.

E. Atoms

1. The Fundamental Atom:

Current cosmological understanding of 'the first micro-moments of the big bang' proposes massive 'particle/antiparticle annihilations' which would have resulted in a universe far different from the one we experience but for an asymmetrical bias for 'matter' over 'antimatter', in the proportion of 101 million to 100 million. In terms of quantum chromodynamics, quantum electrodynamics, and chemical affinity, these annihilations may never be fully understood.

In terms of pax physics, these annihilations amount to minute bipolar magnetic fields attracting one another until they reach certain magnitudes: photons, for example. But photons and neutrinos are obviously not the only systems created by magnetic attraction. Depending on the quantum frequency created by the velocity of interacting paxlings, bipolar field energies are indeed able to intersect at synchronous spacetime coordinates. Thus they increase in magnitude. Then, when bipolar attraction has produced fields of a certain magnitude or density, something besides simple bipolar attraction happens: hydrogen.

Hydrogen atoms represent the first nucleated magnetic configuration in the microcosmic echelon of the bipolar universe; but atoms in pax physics function differently than in standard quantum mechanics. Again, the hydrogen system actually functions as the fundamental spiral galaxy system, falling into perpetual binary resonance and staying there until acted on by a greater external magnetic force. And as with spiral galaxies, atomic binary resonance ensues at a consistent magnetic density and period frequency ratio, giving it the reassuring atomic number of "1" with the accompanying universal consistency we experience as the fundamental ordinary element.

Most of the physical energy in the observable universe is hydrogen for this reason. It has no proton, no neutron and no electron; elementary particles are a convenient way of understanding and quantifying many subatomic force interactions, but they can never fully explain reality. Instead, bipolarity, or rather magnetic attraction creates the binary resonance described in detail in Section I, and we experience this microcosmic interaction as hydrogen due to its particular resonant frequency; like the unique identity of a particular musical note. Further increase in magnitude is suspended (for the time being) because of the inherent stability of the system which keeps other bipolar fields and systems at a distance precisely because of bipolarity and its inherent periodic repulsions. Additionally, the velocity of binary resonance creates not only a spatial reality but a temporal reality. The hydrogen frequency oscillates above and below spacetime zero creating a unique spatial and temporal energy phenomenon; the magnitude of this quantum frequency oscillation is much wider, and therefore slower, than that of photons.

[A certain amount of helium, as well as lithium, is formed near the paxling zone, skipping the hydrogen resonant frequency when nuclear attraction velocity overpowers the reaction forces of the fluid focus, causing the nuclei to form a solitary

nucleus, a system with its own fluid resonance dynamics to be expounded shortly.]

Hydrogen molecules (H_2) are systems in harmonic resonance with one another. The H_2 bond supersedes H_1 due to a *sympathetic vibration* set up between the extrorse forces of the spiral halos of the two systems. Ions are perhaps most easily understood as intonation anomalies, similar magnitudes at slightly different, less stable resonant frequencies, as irregular galaxies in the heavens.

This suggests that as many types of galaxies may exist as do chemical elements, and that to observe what an atom looks like requires not an electron microscope but a deep space telescope, as suggested from the start. Astrophysicists document a tendency for energy to cluster into planets, planets to cluster around stars, stars to cluster around galaxies, and for galaxies themselves to cluster; and this is *no different* in terms of force fields than particle physicists who document a tendency for subatomic particles to cluster into atoms and molecules, the only distinction being temporal and spatial relativity. The accuracy of this universal phenomenon will be further supported in the section on quantum frequency echelons,

but to understand it fully first requires an understanding of fluid polarity resonance in the solitary nucleus.

Figure 'E': "Phased Diagram Of Extrorse/Introrse Fluid Polarity Resonance In The Solitary Nucleus" pg 1 of 1
 by Joseph Patrick Anthony

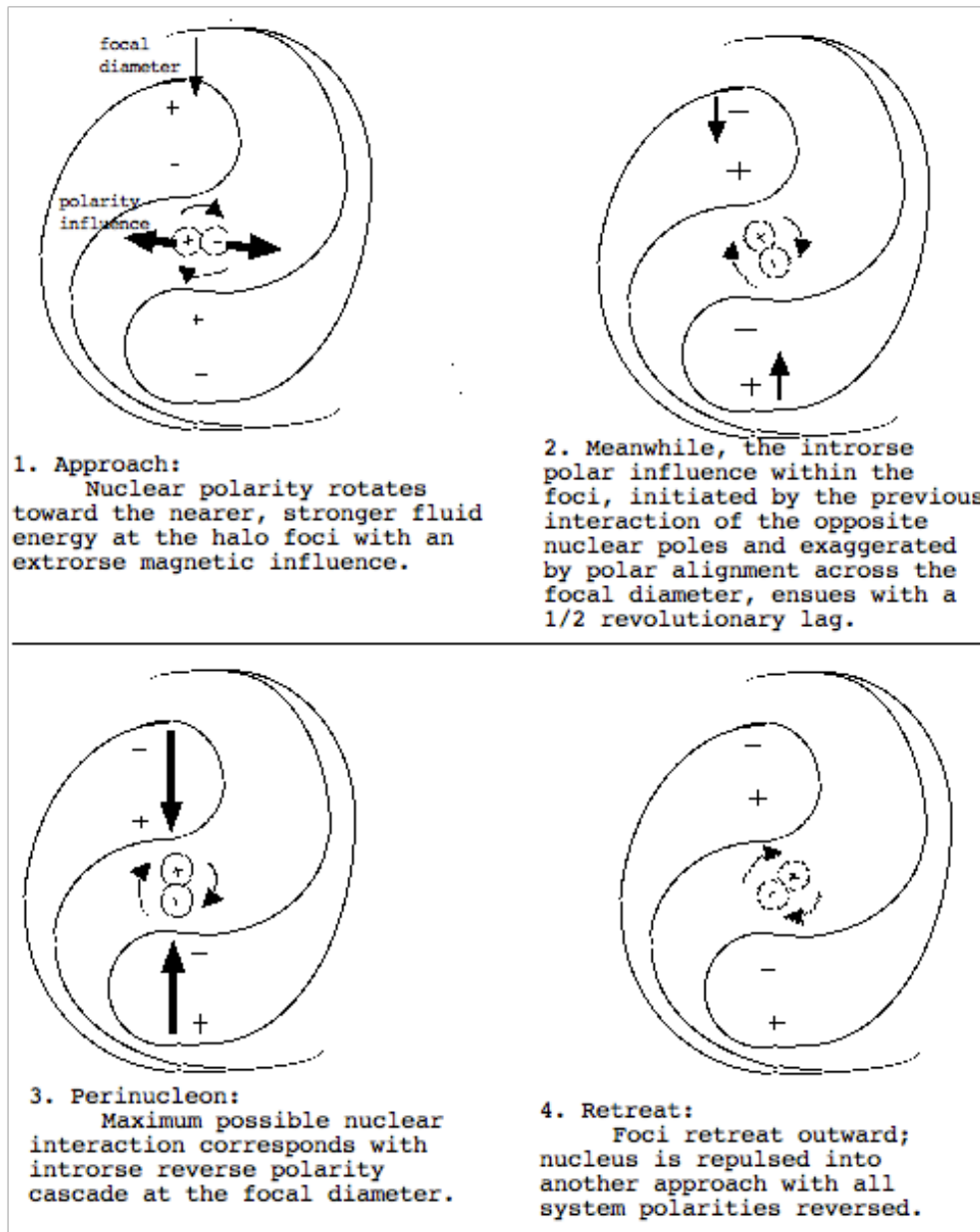
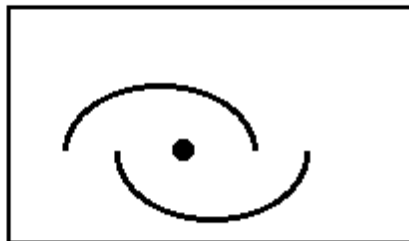
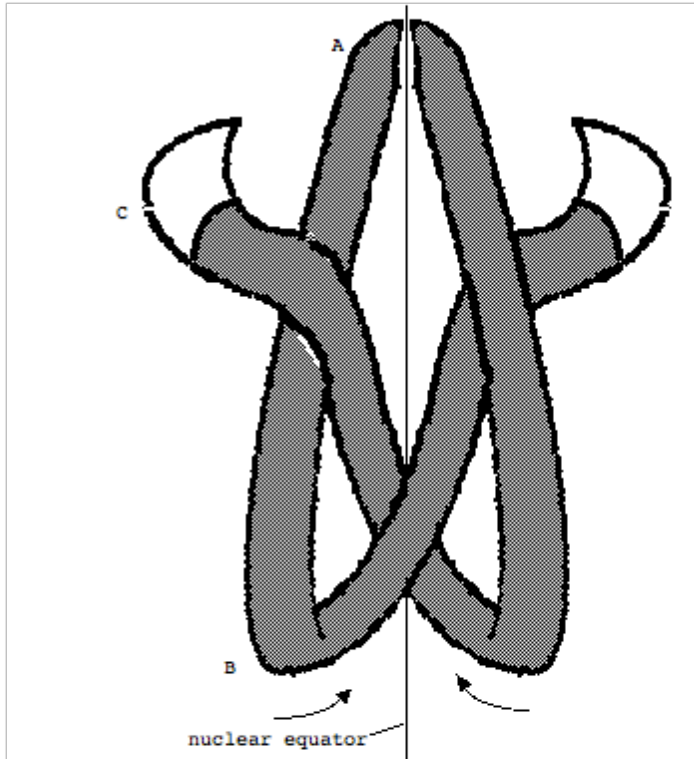


Figure F: pg 1 of 1
 "Causal Energy Motion In The Solitarily Nucleated System"
 by Joseph Patrick Anthony

black = attractive interaction
 white = repulsive interaction

A to B: retreat (90°)
 B to C: approach(90°)

A: Aponucleon
 B: Initial approach
 C: Perinucleon



Cross-section with stationary
 nuclear center

Individual force interactions are similar to those in the binary nucleus; but in the solitary system the force motion is duplicated contemporaneously at both poles.

2. Beyond Hydrogen: The Solitary Nucleus (Ref. Figs. E and F):

What I propose creates the solitarily nucleated energy configuration is a confluence of forces similar to the binary nucleated system. It is a three-body system as well. Here, a single nuclear body of a certain magnetic density begins to rotate within a contracting mass of energy precisely because of its specific density, polarizing the fluid energy as it rotates. This is the extrorse nuclear forces interacting with the halo's introrse forces. Meanwhile, the nuclear body's opposite pole is setting up its own attractive force with the energy which is diametrically opposed, energy drawn by the natural properties of magnetic attraction. The two poles of the same nucleus now begin to compete for the same fluid energy as the twin nuclei in the binary system, and though a slightly different set of force interactions play out in the fluid halo, they are nevertheless strikingly similar in effect.

The semi-revolutionary process is very much like the force interactions inherent in the binary nucleated system: in the binary nucleus polar tension is traded through the focus between the two perinucleonic poles of the twin nuclei; in the solitary nucleus polar tension is traded through two foci between the two perinucleonic poles of the single nucleus. Another fundamental

similarity with respect to galactic physiology is that lateral influences within the halo, as compared to introrse and extrorse radial influences, are relatively insignificant. In other words, halo energy doesn't rotate so much as oscillate at the focal diameter.

A nuclear force rotating within a fluid polarity vortex appears to be the cause of galactic pinwheels. And whether in the binary or solitarily nucleated system, the force required to initiate a strong enough repulsive constant for fluid polarity resonance is met only within the context of two simultaneous polar interactions with two diametrically opposed fluid halo spirals.

Here again, even though magnetic velocity is instantaneous, its influence takes time to have an effect relative to the fields with which it comes into contact, in this case the fluid energy of the stars and interstellar gas of the halo. This natural law is critical. For as the nucleus reaches perinucleon with what has become the focus of a spiral arm within the halo, something else has been simultaneously going on as a result of the nuclear rotation: the halo focuses' introrse forces have set up their own interaction with one another.

The nucleus has a force advantage over the halo foci in that its polarity cannot be altered internally but only through a change in coordinates through space and time. But the focal energy, being fluid, has the advantage over the nucleus of being naturally able to establish the disproportionately powerful configuration of polar alignment across the focal diameter, even though the nucleus is in-between. Ironically, it is precisely the nucleus's advantage that becomes its Achilles heel in the presence of the twin foci, for as it is changing its polar coordinates, the foci are able in the interim to begin to establish interdependent polar alignment. And since, as mentioned, magnetism takes time to have an effect on the fields with which it comes into contact, the influence of the extrorse force of the nucleus on the foci lags behind nuclear polar rotation. The exact lag time is almost exactly 1/2 the nuclear rotational period in the solitarily nucleated system. Doubly ironic, this ensures the polarity configuration which the foci succeed in creating just as the nucleus reaches perinucleonic climax, is repulsive relative to the nucleus itself.

The culmination of the focuses' interaction may best be described as an 'introrse reverse polarity cascade'. The magnitude of its repulsion is a function of the magnitude, density, and quantum frequency of the system and system components and corresponds in effect to the phenomenon of the

repulsive constant of the binary system. Again, the nucleus experiences repulsion directly though with lesser magnitude relative to perinucleonic attraction at perinucleonic bypass. It is at this time that the system experiences recoil expansion, though in this case the nuclear equator maintains its centralized coordinate while both foci recoil, and, having been dilated apart by the foci, the poles themselves contract to center as illustrated in fig. E.

In addition, preceding and following perinucleon the focal density retreats into itself with respect to polar orientation as well as coordinates, dropping away from the nucleus. This retreating force is temporarily independent of nuclear influence and provides enough of a polar reversal to help prevent systemic collapse. The system's higher energy state returns to a lower energy state with the repulsive constant synchronized between.

Thus during the approach phase the nuclear poles are continuously working to change the polarity of the energy in the halo spirals, the polarity of which has been reversed by the previous action of the opposite nuclear pole. Again, it is always the nucleus which reverses halo polarity and not the other way around, because the nucleus, unlike the halo, is not fluid, and external polarity interactions do not alter its

polarity internally but instead alter its relative pole coordinates through space and time, as mentioned.

The force interaction responsible for perinucleonic release is critical to understand, because it alone enables the simpler attractive interactions preceding it to repeat *ad infinitum*. It is as the halo's exhalation, blowing the nucleus away following the inhalation of attraction through most of the rotational period. This interaction is actually two simultaneous fluid polarity differential equalization reactions between the extrorse forces of the nucleus, and the introrse forces of the halo. Again, this reaction force may be expressed as a differential between the extrorse forces of the nucleus working to change the polarity of the halo on the one hand; and the ancillary effect of that work, namely the delayed introrse reverse polarity forces of the halo simultaneously undoing it, on the other. The differential is equalized at *concordance* (when the magnetic density of the competing forces is in concord), and the tension between the forces is released at that time. This allows the nucleus to accelerate through the repulsive focal diameter and continue rotating, as the recoil reactions allow in the binary nucleus. The closer the nuclear poles get to perinucleon, the greater the reaction forces' inherent energy; for they are a reverse polarity reflection of the geometrically increasing attraction between the nuclear

forces and the primary spirals of the halo, and are repulsive relative to the nuclear polarity influences simply because they are delayed relative to the nuclear rotational period by $1/2$. As in the binary nucleus, a repulsive constant is maintained in the solitary nucleus, a specific repulsive magnetic magnitude determined by nuclear and halo density and resulting quantum frequency.

Again, density equalization occurs in the foci of the solitary system as in the focus of the binary system. It shares responsibility for polarity resonance with the polarity differential equalization reactions, occurring within each of the two foci once the nuclear poles have crossed the focal diameter. The forces which require this phenomenon to transpire are the repulsive constant and the magnetic integrity of the foci themselves. And every individual quantum frequency results in part because the density of the introrse forces of the halo exceeds that of the extrorse nuclear forces at the focal diameter, due to a simple increase in magnetic density within the spiraling halo itself as it draws nearer to the axial center. This is why the foci in every system allow the nucleus to pass through the perinucleonic window; the halo density and corresponding repulsive constant overpower nuclear influence at the focal diameter, a density which actually creates the focal

diameter. It is at this magnetic density threshold that the introrse reverse polarity cascade can and must occur.

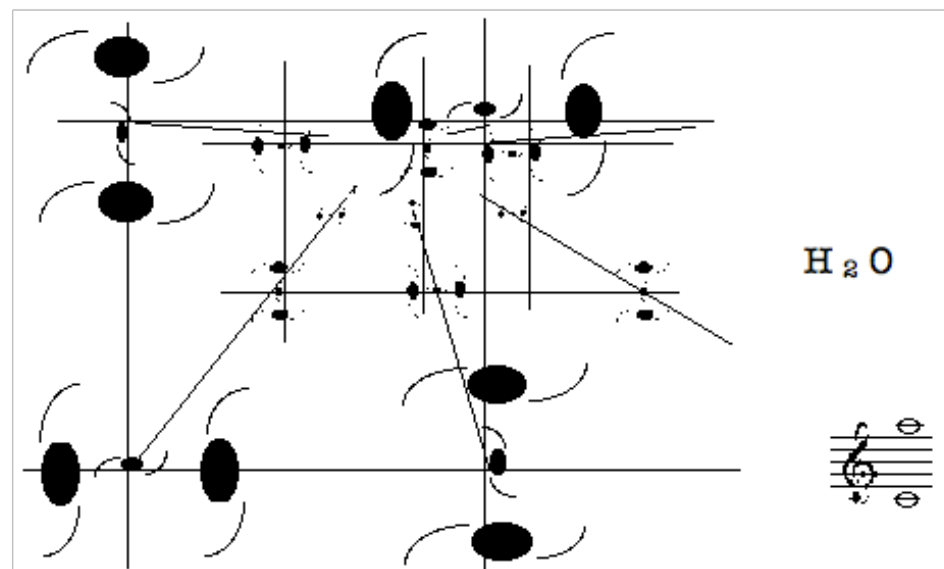
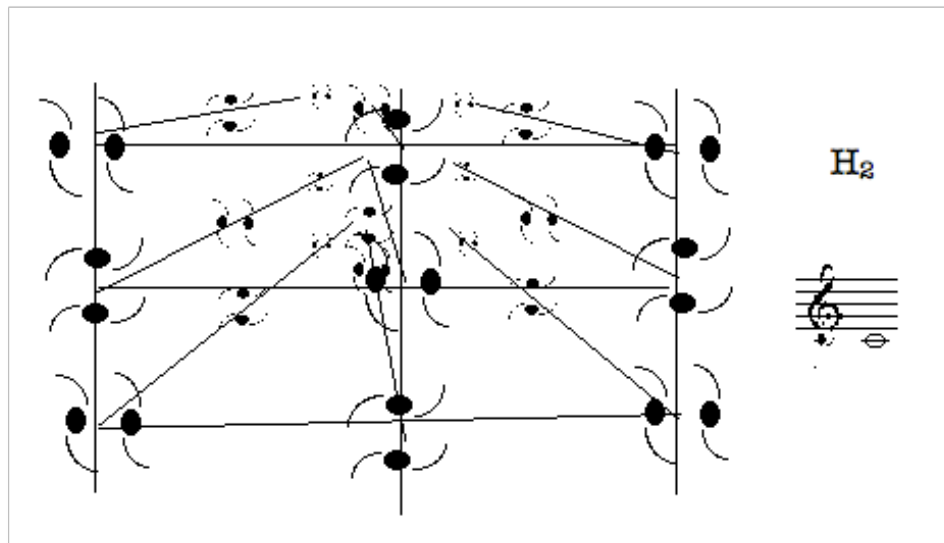
Likewise, the foci are only temporarily repulsive. The critical moment of halo supremacy passes. Another reverse polarity fluid reaction has already been initiated by the nucleus. The polarity of even the focal diameter succumbs to extrorse nuclear influence, setting the stage for the next oppositely polarized, introrse reverse polarity cascade. Since in the solitary system magnetic force supremacy is not transferred to an opposite pole as in the binary system, the force dynamics responsible for successful perinucleonic retreat are: the increased velocity of the nucleus; the ability of the foci to recoil; and the physical contraction of the nuclear poles.

To summarize the solitary system, the polarity of the energy of the twin foci at the focal diameter shifts due to the previous influence of the opposite nuclear polarity, even as the nuclear poles arrive at perinucleon. Thereafter an extrorse/introrse polarity reversal resonance is set up through the influence not only of the nucleus toward the halo foci, but of the foci toward the nucleus, and, equally important, within the matter comprising the foci themselves, the fluid halo changing polarities in synchronous resonance with the approaching nuclear

magnetic poles. Indeed, the theoretical phenomenon of "magnetorotational instability" seems in the context of bipolarity to be, if anything, ancillary to the causal forces of bipolar alignment.

This interaction sequence outlines the molecular landscape within which Brownian motion can and must occur. The periodic polarity reversal of atomic systems causes them to experience bipolar force fluctuations internally; and, due to the halo's resultant extrorse polarity reversal, they experience the polarity fluctuation relative to one another as well. But Brownian motion is only one phenomenon associated with the halo's extrorse forces. The unique quantum frequencies at which bipolar energy pauses as dynamically equilibrated systems are responsible for much, much more. Intersystem extrorse resonances cause every possible 'chemical' reaction in the universe.

Figure 'G': "Harmonic Resonance Structure In The Molecular Lattice"
pg 1 of 1 by Joseph Patrick Anthony



F. 1. A Ratio To Build A Universe (ref. fig. G):

The manifold interrelationships of fluid polarity resonances may best be understood in terms of musical theory, for vibratory ratios have been an integral aspect of science for centuries, as music; so for each bipolar resonant frequency there are harmonic resonances that follow naturally. String theory approaches the actual dynamics of these phenomena in terms of oscillations within the molecular lattice. In particle physics, by contrast, within each element's quantum spacetime frequency, a harmonically resonant system sets up a resonant structure compatible with that frequency. So again in the case of hydrogen, its harmonic resonance within a certain quantum spacetime frequency causes the hydrogen atoms to fall into a resonance with one another that supersedes the resonance the atoms produce independently. We experience this stronger resonance as H_2 . This may be likened to a vibrating piano string, say C natural, which because of its vibration causes the string of a nearby piano, also C natural, to vibrate sympathetically. Orientation of spiral systems one to another proceeds from their frequency relationship and is calculated based on relative orientations of their focal diameters which may be parallel, perpendicular, oblique, a combination of these, or even rotating in compound motions as celestial bodies do;

some of these are diagrammed in fig. H. The patterns inherent in the periodic table correspond to vibratory resonance patterns in any case, with a notable exception to be discussed shortly. The specific 'atomic weights' are attributable to the magnetic densities and resultant quantum frequencies at which polarity resonance is possible, intermediate densities manifesting only during atomic fusion or fission. In this sense, all magnetic densities exist, but the only ones that exist for any length of time are the ones caught in the vortex of fluid polarity resonance; and this is precisely why they have specific 'atomic weights'. Importantly, as with white dwarf stars which have greater density but less 'mass', elements with higher quantum frequencies have greater density (weight) but less mass, which is a simple property of magnetism.

Of course any frequency carries within it an entire overtone series, so that within the influence of another fluid polarity resonance, not so much as a note but a chord shapes the structure of the magnetic force interactions and will be expounded presently. So in the presence of certain other resonant spiral systems and under certain conditions, the hydrogen molecular structure finds another resonance which supersedes that of the H_2 sympathetic resonance, for example as water: H_2O . In this case, O_1 , oxygen, which is bipolar magnetism

at a higher magnetic attraction density than hydrogen and thus a higher fluid polarity resonance frequency, finds its natural harmonically resonant zone within the hydrogen lattice structure, perhaps as a major sixth. The properties of the hydrogen harmonic structure are subsumed into the stronger, more intricate harmonic structure of water.

The strength of the molecular bond is likely an indication of harmonic structure as well, the stronger harmonies being, in order: octaves, perfect fifths, perfect fourths, major thirds, minor thirds, major seconds and minor seconds. Then molecular frequency relationships greater than an octave would fall into the tonal structure just as in music, as compound intervals of the fundamental harmonies: the ninth duplicating the major second and so on; the least stable frequencies being inversions, augmentations, and diminutions. That is to say, the mathematical ratios between elemental harmonics and music theory resemble one another, and the strongest molecular bonds will likely to be found to exist in whole number ratios of 2.0, as octaves. The next strongest bonds would be in ratios of the perfect fifth, or 1.5, etc.

All properties of energy may thus be understood in terms of spacetime vibratory flux relationships, and the patterns inherent in the periodic table of the elements indicate a

starting point in the analysis of these harmonic ratios. The periods may more easily be understood as whole steps, steps in the scale of quantum energy. And as will be demonstrated in the section on echelon reality, the entire periodic table is again itself but a single octave in a series of pitch relationships which repeat both lower and higher into infinity. The way these relationships manifest is of course a function of magnetic interactions and can be expressed as a simple equation:

$$E = \frac{2 (AH Nu Rc)}{T 20}$$

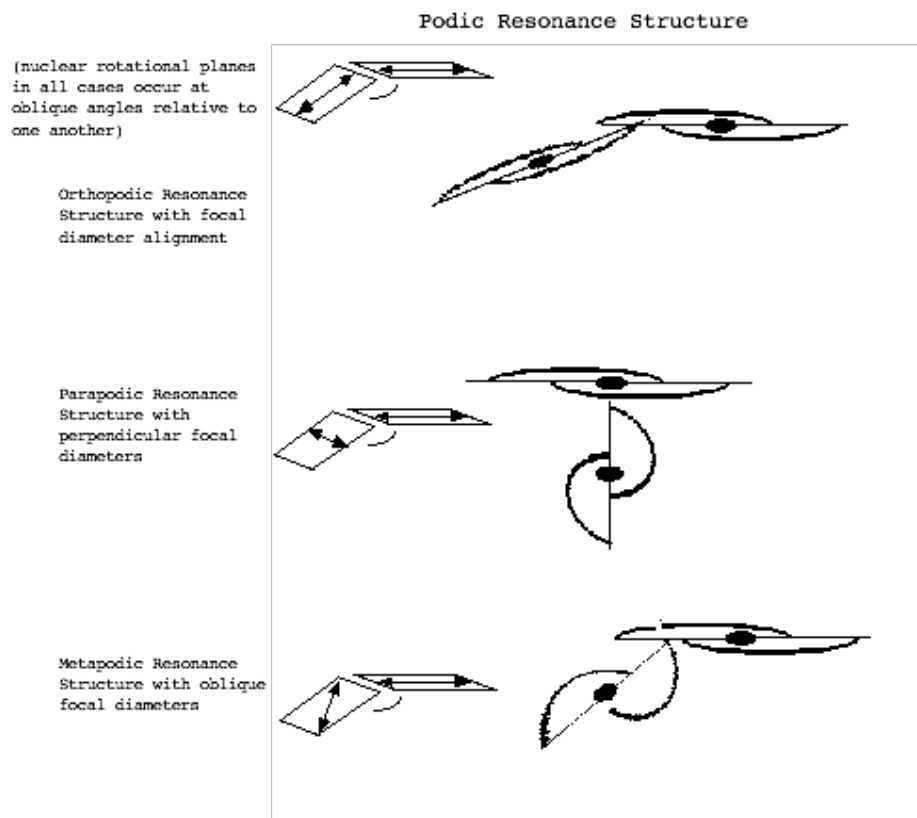
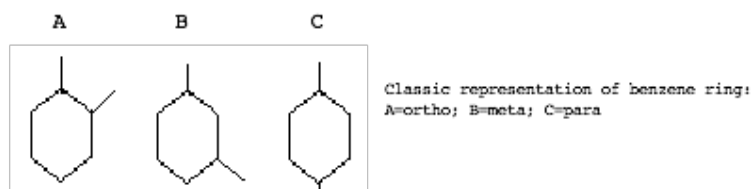
Where E is energy; (AH Nu Rc) is the net interaction magnitude between the approach halo, the nucleus, and the repulsive constant in terms of attraction and repulsion magnitudes; and T20 is the time required for one nuclear pole to traverse the 180 degrees of perinucleonic approach and retreat multiplied by a factor of 20, 20 being the relative frequency increment between quantum steps. So the faster a system's frequency, the more inherent energy, the denominator decreasing with each quantum step. Importantly, this operation must be

understood as a relationship between half of any resonant spiral system's components (AH Nu Rc), the total energy for the total system then being doubled, with the approach halo magnitude governed by the opposing nucleus. It is necessary to quantify the force interactions as an independent sum this way while understanding them as an interdependent phenomenon, dependent namely on the other half of the system, in order for the equation to make any physical sense. For this reason the binary nucleated system - hydrogen - represents the greatest potential energy configuration and an anomaly in the quantum step energy table due to the presence of an entire additional nuclear pole per operation, four poles systemically. The difference in perceived 'weight' between hydrogen and helium of essentially 1 to 4 bears this out, for the density of the binary nucleated system is a function not only of its components but their contrariwise magnetic force interactions, interactions which mutually cancel contraction.

This equation repeats in all echelons. The relationship between echelons may be calculated based on a comparison of atomic systems and galactic systems, both in terms of force and time.

Phenomena such as the expansion of water near the freezing point will also lend clues to harmonic molecular resonance

structure, the fluid polarity resonant systems shifting revolutionary planes relative to one another at given frequencies and manifesting as crystalline lattices.



Apparent deviations from the classical representation are due to the nature of the representations themselves. The classical model is a graphic representation; the podic model is a physical one.

2. Podic Molecular Resonance (ref. fig. H)

One specific series of resonant relationships involves a dominant extrorse/introrse reverse polarity resonant system that has a more stable inherent resonance relative to its neighboring system. The subordinate system will be labeled "podic", as it resides at the foot of the dominant system. These resonances are currently understood as the ortho, meta, and para acid series molecules and experienced as such. Let us explore how they might be explained with pax physics.

These systems establish mutual resonance based on their frequency relationships, relationships which may be calculated from the relative orientation of their focal diameters as mentioned in the previous section. Therefore in the case of orthopodic systems the focal diameters are in alignment; in the case of parapodic systems they are perpendicular; and in the case of metapodic systems they are somewhere between, most stably at 45°.

In all three cases the planes of nuclear rotation are oblique relative to one another.

This series represents only one instance of system relationships we experience as chemical compounds.

The quantum frequency of any system sets up a certain available attractive environment based on its period. The extrorse polarity of all systems, as any magnetic system, seek to attract anything it can. So the resonance of a system really is responsible for its bonding characteristics in the chemical analysis of whatever element is at the specific quantum frequency.

Arguably, the most dramatic chemical relationship has heretofore disguised an entire series of elements, which may be in truth *compounds*, those we experience as the rare earths.

Figure 'T': "The Table Of Quantum Harmonics" pg 1 of 1
 by Joseph Patrick Anthony

(echelon threshold)								paxium
								photon
(quantum frequency regions)								neutron star
								white dwarf
								super-elements
VIIA	F		Cl	Br	I	At	(117)	
VIA	O		S	Se	Te	Po	(116)	
VA	N		P	As	Sb	Bi	(115)	
IVA	C		Si	Ge	Sn	Pb	(114)	
IIIA	B		Al	Ga	In	Tl	(113)	
IIIB	Dy		Cf	Zn	Cd	Hg	Uub	
IB	Tb		Bk	Cu	Ag	Au	Uuu	
VIIIIB3	Gd		Cm	Ni	Pd	Pt	Uun	
VIIIIB2	Eu		Am	Co	Rh	Ir	Mt	
VIIIIB1	Sm		Pu	Fe	Ru	Os	Hs	
VIIIB	Pm	Lu	Np	Lr	Mn	Tc	Re	Bh
VIB	Nd	Yb	U	No	Cr	Mo	W	Sg
VB	Pr	Tm	Pa	Md	V	Nb	Ta	Db
IVB	Ce	Er	Th	Fm	Tl	Zl	Hf	Rf
IIIB	La	Ho	Ac	Es	Sc	Y	(La-Lu)	(Ac-Lr)
IIA	Be		Mg	Ca	Sr	Ba	Ra	
IA	Li		Na	K	Rb	Cs	Fr	
zero	H	He	Ne	Ar	Kr	Xe	Rn	
(group)								ordinary elements
								sub-elements
								paxium

2. Epistatic Relationships In The Periodic Table: (ref. fig. I):

I propose that the reason the standard model of the periodic table of the elements does not seem to follow a simpler pattern is due to a quantum harmonic relationship between certain quantum frequencies. These frequencies are the so-called rare earth elements. A new model, the "Table Of Quantum Harmonics," can be drawn based on relationships between extrorse/introrse reverse polarity resonant systems that simplifies the table to a more basic form and may help to explain several elusive enigmas. In this system, the element 117 is the final ordinary element in any given echelon. The overall vertical orientation indicates fundamental frequencies below and higher frequencies above. Rows are similar relative overtones, columns are overtone series based on different fundamentals.

Again, our bipolar universe and the quantum frequencies of the energy systems of which it is comprised may perhaps be best understood in terms of vibratory relationships borrowed from music theory, remembering of course that music arises from these relationships.

We are able to establish the fundamental frequency of our echelon of bipolar reality by beginning with hydrogen. Let's think of it as the fundamental vibration of C natural. As pictured, hydrogen stands alone due to its binary nucleus, an intrinsic attribute that precludes its frequency from establishing an overtone series based on C, because all other frequencies arise from a solitarily nucleated system. There is no physical structure upon which to build a hydrogen scale, so the scale doesn't exist.

The noble gasses of the zero or VIII A group comprise the remaining fundamentals in the bipolar universe's system of quantum harmonics. Each of these gasses establishes a separate overtone series based on its frequency, a series corresponding to the classical 'periods' in the periodic table. With a major scale as a starting point, helium may be understood as D natural, the supertonic relative to hydrogen; neon as E; argon as F; krypton as G; xenon as A; and radon as B. The next fundamental C establishes a new echelon of spacetime reality to be discussed in the section on echelon reality.

For now let us concentrate on the interrelationships of the single fundamental scale built by the noble gasses and the resultant overtone series of each, the sum of which constitutes the quantum region of ordinary elements. The helium series,

with helium as the tonic in group VIII A, itself contains a supertonic or group I, mediant or group II, subdominant or group III, dominant or group IV, submediant or group V, subtonic or group VI, leading tone or group VII, and higher octaves of its own tonic frequency as group VIII B. When paired with frequencies in the neon series, for example, one begins to see in terms of ratios how many combinant options are available, and that certain ratios establish stronger resonances and thus stronger molecular bonds than others. A vibrating universe ensues.

So to focus for a moment on the obvious difference between the new table of quantum harmonics and the standard periodic table, the lanthanide and actinide series beg explanation. The atomic weights require them to remain as in the standard table until one considers a possible attribute of extrorse/introrse reverse polarity resonance: epistatic relationships. The term is borrowed from molecular biology, and refers to the phenomenon of a gene that is present in a chromosome but its expression is suppressed by the influence of another gene, a so-called epistatic gene. The hypostatic, or suppressed gene, remains undetected. The same phenomenon may occur in physics. At certain quantum frequencies, namely the rare earth frequencies, *epistasization* suppresses the expression of the frequencies missing in the helium and neon series. The missing, hypostatic,

frequencies are not missing at all. They exist as surely as any element exists. But their specific resonant frequencies resonate with nearby lanthanum and actinium frequency systems in such a way as to render them undetectable as independent atomic systems. The resultant systems are molecules. This is perhaps the reason the rare earths have remained classified with one another in group III for so long. Lanthanum and actinium actually combine with the helium and neon series elements of every hypostatic group, created during what we experience as the stellar 'helium flash' event.

The mechanism of epistatization requires the extrorse negative force of the hypostatic system (hypostat) to be attracted to the extrorse positive force of the epistatic system with atomic weight skewed accordingly. The resonance is established so quickly that the entire spectrum of independent frequencies has heretofore remained undiscovered. The relative speed at which the resonances are established is due to the relative strength of the resonances themselves. They may be the strongest resonances possible outside of atomic resonance, stronger than any other molecular configuration.

Lanthanum establishes epistatic resonance with what I will call the He-IIIIB element, one system of lanthanum and one system of He-IIIIB (not He₃). He-IIIIB aligns itself on one side or the

other of the lanthanum focal diameter. If there is another system of He-IIIIB in the right place at the right time that has not already fallen into epistatic resonance with its own lanthanum system, it is drawn irrevocably to a similar coordinate on the other side of the same lanthanum system's focal diameter to form holmium, a sister He-IIIIB element with a proportionally greater 'atomic weight'.

Cerium is a lanthanum system in epistatic resonance with a single He-IVB system. Erbium is a lanthanum system in epistatic resonance with two He-IVB systems. This progression continues through the entire B group. Actinides, of course, resonate epistatically with the respective neon hypostats with appropriately similar designations, Ne-IIIIB forming actinium and einsteinium, for example, and so on.

At the octaves, or group VIIIB, dual resonance is no longer possible because the helium and neon series quantum frequencies have exceeded the dual resonance potential of lanthanum and actinium; so the lanthanum and actinium systems only resonate epistatically with single He and Ne systems beyond the VIIIB threshold. Samarium is a lanthanide resonating epistatically with He-VIII. Europium is a lanthanide resonating epistatically with He-VIII₂. Gadolinium is a lanthanide resonating epistatically with He-VIII₃. Terbium is a lanthanide resonating

epistatically with He-IB. Dysprosium is a lanthanide resonating epistatically with He-IIB. Beyond the B group frequencies are the higher octave A group elements, and even the single epistatic resonance becomes unstable due to quantum frequencies of the helium and neon series exceeding the resonance potential of lanthanum and actinium. So the Ne-IIIA quantum frequency does not manifest to our perception as a lanthanide, but rather boron.

The question of why the lanthanum and actinium resonances interact so strongly with the He and Ne hypostats remains unanswered here. But where in nature the hypostats can be found as independent systems will be discussed next, in the context from which they emerge.

G. Stars:

As microcosmic forces in similar quantum frequencies which have emerged from the paxling zone attract one another magnetically they gradually form nodes of magnetism and thus macrocosmic systems of their own: stars. Concerning stellar evolution, as magnetic density increases, hydrogen resonant frequency increases, a phenomenon we experience as *heat*, because the spiral halo is jettisoning discreet magnitudes of bipolar energy as it speeds up. But when the molecular frequency

reaches a certain threshold, the hydrogen binary resonance itself breaks down. It has been influenced enough by a greater force - the star - to disrupt its perpetual state of dynamic equilibrium.

Quite suddenly, the stable binary system which has maintained its integrity as a self-sustaining magnetic phenomenon, becomes vulnerable to the same forces which created it, namely simple bipolar attraction. So as hydrogen molecules in the stellar core approach the threshold of systemic dissolution, they reconverge into denser fields, some of the fluid halo energy being absorbed by the nuclei, and the nuclei themselves merging into one bipolar field. Hydrogen represents the greatest potential energy source in the universe for this reason. But again, bipolar attraction does not proceed linearly. It is interrupted by another fluid polarity resonance, a higher frequency resonance due to greater magnetic density, a solitarily nucleated energy system with a quantum frequency we experience as helium, and some fluid energy is then thrown off by the jump in nuclear velocity. The 'atomic weight' of hydrogen and its isotopes being basically one, and that of helium being four, is due to the geometric progression of the magnitude of magnetic density. Beyond helium, however, within the range of the solitarily nucleated systems, the progression becomes more graduated because of the resonances themselves.

What is important to remember in all these interactions is that bipolar magnetism is a force which only wants negative energy to draw positive energy to it. That is all. Space-time flux and fluid polarity resonance are simply interruptions to simple magnetic attraction.

The quantum frequency differential between hydrogen and helium is an *incremental* variance, or quantum step, distinguishable from a *regional* variance, or quantum leap, by the relative temporal and magnetic density similarities between the two systems. By contrast, paxlings exist in a quantum region of their own, interacting at a fundamentally different quantum frequency than the next magnetic system of photons. Photons exist in their own region for the same reason. All the ordinary elements of the periodic table comprise a separate region.

So at the moment of hydrogen resonance dissolution, the bipolar energy of the atomic spiral system enters a faster quantum frequency, with positive and negative temporal and spatial energies canceling one another at a magnitude closer to zero than hydrogen. The spacetime energy phenomenon of helium, as any bipolar system, creates its own quantum frequency, again due to field velocity. Fields in the subatomic hydrogen halo

which do not belong in the helium state are thrown off in a burst of bipolar energy, as phonons, photons and the spectrum of radiant energy well documented in stellar physiology. So even though we experience helium as a *heavier* element, it actually has a smaller relative radius with magnetism at a higher density and quantum frequency; again, like white dwarf stars in the macrocosm. Importantly, no energy is 'lost' in atomic fusion. It simply is reconfigured or leaves the systems.

This process of incremental vibrational intensity continues as quantum steps through the entire periodic table, which is not unlike a chord progression in the song of the universe as suggested previously.

To sum up the main sequence of stellar dynamics, individual systems of binary hydrogen atoms are reconfigured into helium according to the solitarily nucleated resonance model. Some of the bipolar magnetic energy leaves the microcosmic halos and the macrocosmic stellar halo as the radiant energy of smaller systems such as photons. Heat is also magnetic reconfiguration, as atomic system velocity, the degree governing a change in physical state or change in chemistry.

As well, stellar hydrostatic equilibrium may be understood as a balance between stellar magnetism and the magnetic energy

of its component parts, so that upon completion of the main phase when core hydrogen has all but been reconfigured into helium, the stellar field naturally *contracts*, for enough of the core now resonates at the same quantum frequency, with no systemic quantum flux interference. The contraction increases the subatomic system velocity yet again, enabling the stellar envelope itself to ignite the hydrogen systems in the stellar halo, and the core to eventually ignite the helium, a frequency naturally requiring a denser field within which to continue atomic reconfiguration. For the energy in the stellar core is reconfigured into elements with denser fields which require ever higher 'core temperatures' (quantum frequencies) to overcome the increasingly strong magnetic integrity of their nuclei. So the red giant is a single balanced system, atomic reconfiguration creating the phenomenon experienced as hydrostatic pressure and hydrogen fusion shell expansion which is equilibrated by the core contraction of carbon, oxygen and the other elements. The reason that stars are arranged in layers with distinct differences in density between different zones, according to pax physics, is because of the different quantum frequencies of the elements.

Where we find the hypostatic helium series frequencies is immediately following the moment of the helium flash. These frequencies are extremely unstable independently, and transmute

through the helium series extremely quickly as a result. The next relatively stable frequency is carbon, so the helium series hypostats are very short lived. As the star approaches systemic collapse, the neon series hypostats are created and destroyed even faster, due to higher magnetic density in the core. But the stellar system is always finding its magnetic equilibrium.

Even in what manifests as a violent event during a supernova the magnetic energy of the star is in an overall state of dynamic equilibrium at all times, the individual dynamic systems of atoms continuously finding their place in the larger system. For during stellar collapse, it isn't simply that the heavier elements are formed 'due to an increase in gravity'; rather, magnetic contraction draws bipolar systems together, increasing field density and creating an environment within which atomic reconfiguration must naturally continue, reconfiguring those fields into what we then experience as denser, heavier elements with higher resonant frequencies. It is conceivable in this context that the relationship of iron to magnetism and iron to stellar collapse can be correlated, iron being the final atomic reconfiguration that releases energy as well as the material found in dense magnetic fields. In other words, iron represents a special threshold in quantum frequency dynamics. Upto and including iron, magnetic energy is *thrown off* as the atomic system accelerates. Following iron, fluid

polarity resonance frequency and nuclear density allows bipolar attraction to *assimilate* magnetic energy prior to fluid polarity resonance. Thus, we experience the phenomenon of accelerating core collapse.

Concerning the standard physics understanding of 'electron degeneracy', each atomic fluid polarity resonance system creates its own quantum frequency. The individual systems can't simply be mashed together, but this is because of bipolarity itself and the cohesion of quantum spacetime their frequencies create.

The rare earths are formed only during a supernova. A certain amount of hypostats are formed in the reconfiguration, and a certain amount of epistats, lanthanum and actinium. This is the only time they exist as independent systems. The unstable hypostats which are not absorbed into other frequencies completely, take refuge in the friendly resonance of lanthanum and actinium as described in the previous section, where they remain. The primary delimiting factor in the relative abundance of these epistatic relationships is proximity during the supernova event. Both the hypostats and epistats either find their mutual resonance very quickly, or not at all.

H. White Dwarfs:

Below the Chandrasekhar Limit of 8 solar masses (parent star), atomic bipolar energy systems are unable to escape the quantum frequencies which define the region of ordinary elements. It requires a certain magnetic density to overcome this region as documented in stellar dynamics. Thus the fluid polarity resonance of the elements reconfiguring within the white dwarf core remains intact; though just what those elements are is not known. This is because they don't exist anywhere else. They may be the final few undiscovered elements of the radioactive radon series, undiscovered because even a supernova in stars exceeding the Chandrasekhar Limit does not disperse the white dwarf elements for reasons discussed next.

I. Supernovae And Neutron Stars:

If enough magnetic energy exists in a single parent star, namely between 8 and 20 solar masses, the collapsing core provides an environment sufficient to disrupt the very fast fluid polarity resonance of the final, unknown, white dwarf element. When it does, the quantum frequency of that element does not simply take another quantum step in velocity, but a quantum leap. Quite suddenly, the core jumps out of the spacetime environment friendly to ordinary quantum frequencies.

Simply through a jump in atomic system resonant velocity, a new region of quantum frequencies is attained.

This has an immediate effect of repelling all atomic systems within the ordinary frequency region. We experience this effect as a supernova, which seeds the universe with all the ordinary elements, except of course the final ordinary element which has become a neutron star. Whether this happens as a result of a type I or type II supernova is not critical here. The result is the same.

To understand neutron star behavior, it is necessary to view it in relative terms as a distinct quantum frequency region. To us, who remain in the ordinary region, it functions as a superfluid. Electrical and magnetic properties appear to be unified, synchronized, and unimaginably fast. The entire system appears to have entered a single fluid polarity resonance, and in a sense it has done so. Similarities between Bose-Einstein condensate and neutron star dynamics are in fact a function of relativity, and are unavoidable because we must observe alternate quantum echelons and regions from within our own.

It may be that pulsars are simply neutron stars whose plane of nuclear rotation is in alignment with our telescopes. The

fact that spirals of energy don't form around these systems is because they don't form a fluid polarity nucleus. But that doesn't mean they don't interact with the universe anymore; the negative magnetic energy of their component elements is still trying to draw positive energy to it. It just takes a denser field to overcome the neutron star quantum frequency. And there is a denser field: the black hole.

J. Black Holes:

From the preceding paragraphs and sections, the first clear picture of what a black hole actually is can be drawn. At a certain fluid polarity resonance frequency, when magnetic attraction density has increased enough -- in collapsing stars over 20 solar masses -- another special threshold in quantum frequency dynamics is reached. This can be as a result of fallback or, over the 45 solar mass limit, silent implosion. At last the attractive force of bipolarity has no more obstacles in its way, namely, the obstacles of fluid polarity resonance frequencies. The force of bipolar union which is the natural governing force of all energy anyway, overcomes what amount to interruptions in its contraction and it becomes the final *element*. It is an element demonstrating the pure force of which it is composed: bipolar magnetism. It is at peace. Thus, in

honor of world peace, this element should be called *paxium*. The elemental bipolar paxling fields of which it is made have no more barriers to perpetual union.

It can, however, and does, continue to attract bipolar energy. Though it does not lose its integrity, it almost inevitably becomes the twin nucleus of another fluid polarity resonance system: namely, a hydrogen galaxy.

K. Phonons And The Superconductive State

A similar quantum leap may be found in the other direction, in the microcosm, with the concept of absolute zero degrees Kelvin. As various ordinary molecules approach that quantifiable quantum frequency threshold, individual subatomic systems merge to become a single system, Bose-Einstein condensate. So with the relationship between space and time understood in the context of quantum frequencies, achieving absolute zero degrees alters one's relative experience of physical reality from the region of ordinary elements to what I will call "subordinary" elements, where the lattice of molecules we now experience as individual systems becomes a single system, a (perceived) fluid polarity resonance system.

As certain ordinary elements are cooled to appropriate temperatures, effectively removing bipolar energy from them, some of the individual fluid polarity resonance systems within the experimental mass are understood to fall into resonant couplets known as Cooper pairs. According to BCS theory the superconductive state is characterized by two components within the same mass: the condensate which is a superfluid, and a normal fluid. The superfluid is composed of electrons with opposite spin and momentum which, due to the presence of ions, are able to maintain a net attraction if their energy differential is less than a characteristic phonon energy. The coherence length is a thousand times greater than in normal state fluid ².

But since according to pax physics the perceived presence of electrons is actually magnetic repulsion in fluid polarity resonance systems, something else would be responsible for superfluidity; something which could explain how, even with a huge intervening mass of normal state fluid, two resonant systems could remain in harmonic resonance with one another. That something is *time*. The systems of the superfluid condensate have crossed a temporal threshold into a new region. They resonate at fluid polarity resonance frequencies atypical within the ordinary region from whence they came. They are coexistent with the ordinary systems, yet instead of interacting

with those systems, their peculiar temporal relationship, or quantum resonance, with one another allows, indeed demands, that they largely ignore those normal state systems and identify only with the other individual systems of the superfluid. They have formed a quantum frequency lattice of their own.

In this context, conductivity is one measurable property of energy that supports the quantum frequency model. A current induced into a superfluid which exists in a dramatically slower temporal matrix would appear to us in our temporal matrix to last much longer. If we as observers resonated at that same temporal frequency, however, we would see that the properties of the induced current hadn't changed at all.

Importantly, there is more than one method of artificially inducing quantum region transitions. One is through energy reductions, i.e. cooling, as demonstrated above. This brings experimental masses into a slower, larger region. Theoretically, however, energy could just as well be induced into faster, smaller regions through energy boosting. High energy particle accelerators seem to accomplish this.

L. Satellites:

Regarding planets, with our own earth system as an example, the periodic recurrence of a galactic polar shift seems necessary in any orbital/rotational theory, lunar and extraplanetary forces notwithstanding. The other planets of our system have their own primary magnetic force interactions with the sun, orbital/rotational resonances and secondary extraplanetary interactions, as do their satellites, all interacting as a dynamically balanced whole *magnetically*.

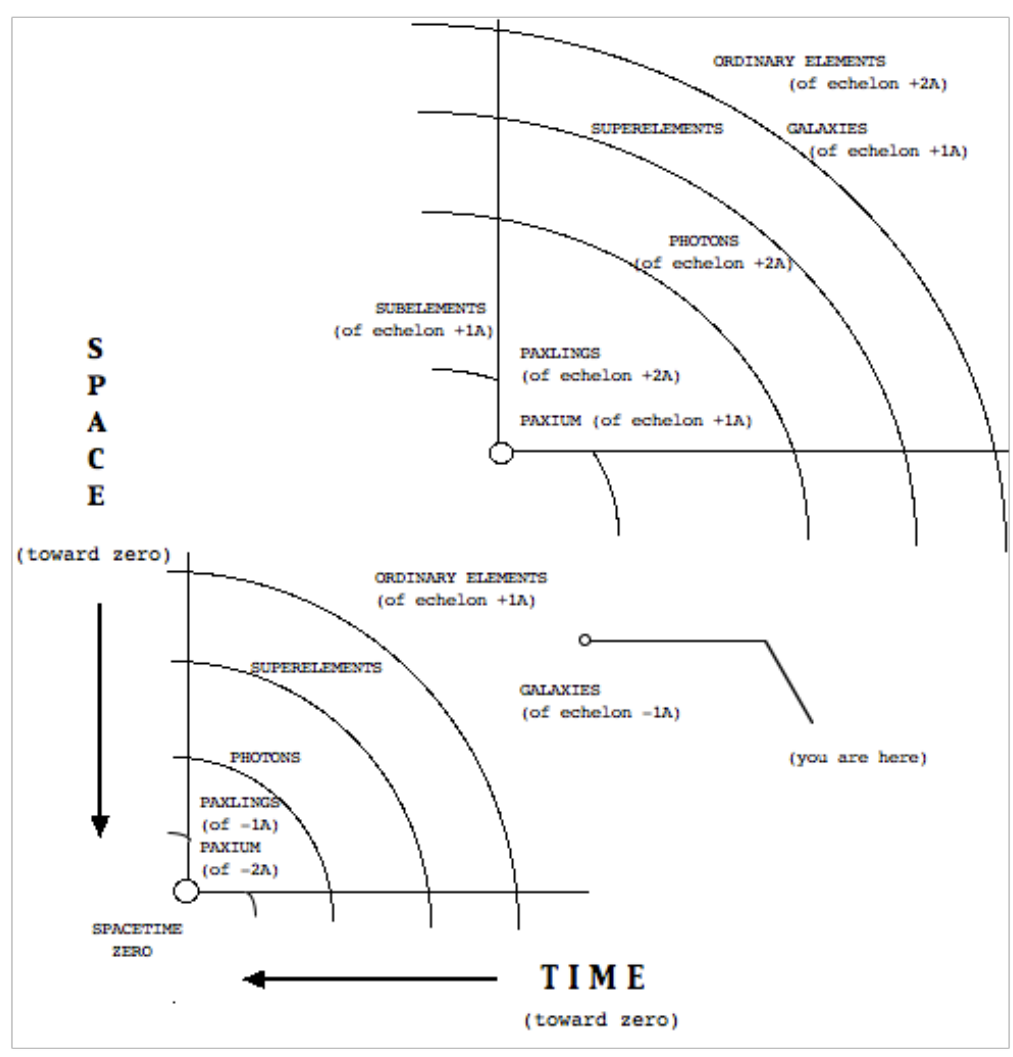
Celestial bodies with fluid cores have detectable magnetic poles. This is due to simple bipolar magnetic principles which demand it. Thus, most such bodies, being gaseous, reflect galactic polarity. But as in the case of the earth which is more dense, its magnetic cycle does not follow galactic frequency patterns directly. All bodies have magnetic fields, however, understood as gravitational fields, which owe their properties to a largely solid structure and therefore do not produce the molecular alignment necessary for polar formation. Again, repulsion does not negate attraction to other bodies in these cases, *for the negative magnetic force characteristically creates an environment in which bodies are drawn to a common center.*

Of equal importance to the planets within our system are the planets that aren't. Each existing planet represents a

ratio between density, velocity, orbital path and magnetic field strength that is possible to perpetuate given the motion, magnitude, and field strength of the other planets, the sun, galactic rotational velocity, and nuclear resonance frequency. All other bodies did not satisfy the requirements of that ratio and either exited the system or were absorbed into one or the other of the bodies that remain. Such a magnetic cosmic ratio may represent the nearest approximation of a unified field equation possible, and is discussed briefly later.

Figure 'J': "Quantum Frequency Hierarchy" pg 1 of 1
 by Joseph Patrick Anthony

Arcs delimit quantum frequency regions.
 Graphs delimit quantum frequency echelons.
 Echelons are both microcosm and macrocosm, and all coexist
 with spacetime zero boundaries between.



M. Quantum Frequency Echelons (ref. fig. J):

Galaxy maps increasingly point to a flat model of the observable universe. Also, fairly recent findings in physics point to a form of energy coined 'quintessence' which accounts for half or over half of all known energy including both dark energy and ordinary energy; is not subject to 'gravitational force' and in fact repels energy, thus is considered causal in driving the acceleration of the observable universe ³.

Bipolar fields create their own quantum frequencies with unique spatial and temporal characteristics, as discussed. Our situation within the fluid polarity resonance system of the Milky Way galaxy is no different. Yet our system does not start and stop with the Milky Way. Our galaxy is a particle within a much larger galaxy. And since time is a function of field velocity, if one presupposes that the quantum frequency of this larger galaxy itself is accelerating (oscillating closer to spacetime zero), the energy of the universe would seem, to us, to be undergoing an accelerating expansion.

According to pax physics, the energy of quintessence is simply the repulsive constant within the fluid polarity resonant frequency of our own, larger, system which has perhaps entered

perinucleonic approach and an associated systemic acceleration. Systemic acceleration would also warp our temporal perception of the observable universe proportionally. Recent evidence that the observable universe has experienced a systemic contraction in our distant past makes total sense in this context.

For we are accelerating for the same reason any bipolar system accelerates: changing bipolar field density. And galaxies are indeed, as implied previously, atoms of another bipolar echelon, the *atoms of something* which is speeding up.

N. Echelon Relationships And The Divine Proportion:

So to help organize an understanding of physical reality within this broader context, the moons, planets and stars at the relative magnitude of our daily experience should be labeled *echelon zero*. These energy systems comprise the subatomic energy of the fluid polarity resonance systems at the relative magnitude of observable galaxies ('the universe'), and would then comprise *echelon +1A*. These systems are simultaneously the atoms which comprise the moons, planets and stars of echelon *+1B*. Above that are echelons 2A & 2B, 3A & 3B, and etcetera to infinity. For the primary force characteristic of positively charged energy is that it expands to positive infinity, so an

infinity of coexistent echelon manifestations simply reflects that.

In the opposite direction, our familiar echelon zero is comprised of fluid polarity resonance systems at the relative magnitude of atoms and should be labeled *echelon -1A*. These energy systems are comprised of moons, planets, and stars at the relative magnitude of subatomic energy which should be labeled *echelon -1B*. Subatomic energy is itself comprised of fluid polarity resonance systems at the relative magnitude of subatoms and should be labeled *echelon -2A*. Below that are echelons -2B, -3A & 3B, and etcetera to infinity. For the primary force characteristic of negatively charged energy is that it negates the positive force proportionally.

The echelons are *spatially coexistent*. Within each echelon, therefore, space appears as it does to us, as two echelons: atoms comprising the microcosm; and a universe of galaxies comprising the macrocosm. Each echelon's microcosm can be influenced from within its respective macrocosm, thus the macrocosm of immediately smaller echelons is influenced by immediately larger ones, but no macrocosm can be influenced from below. The reason echelon relationships are arranged this way is a necessary requirement of relativity. They are dependent on one another, each comprising the building blocks of the next.

The building blocks can be altered only by systems of greater energy, those within the relatively immediate macrocosm. So we can turn water to ice in our refrigerators, slowing the galaxies of echelon -1A; but we can't heat or cool the water molecules of echelon +1A which are galaxies to us. It's one-way energy permeability.

In terms of larger systems, again, our +1B system's current state of acceleration suggests that it is expanding through warmth and that eventually all observable galaxies will be blue-shifted, as evidence indicates has happened in our distant past and as perhaps will happen again as cooling ensues, far, far into our future. Perhaps ours is a hydrogen atom within a stellar core of echelon +1B, reconfiguring into helium; the 'big bang' in this context would simply be the moment of nuclear fusion when that atom's fluid polarity resonance broke down, causing the atom to collapse and fall into a higher quantum frequency. The variety of our molecular macrocosm, however, indicates a more complex structure. So perhaps we are in an atom of a termite's intestinal bacteria. In any case, the milky way's place in our +1B system, and the macro-molecular environment, will one day be discovered through an analysis of relative galactic frequencies. But the fact that infinitesimally small, speedy echelons of reality coexist within infinitely large, slow echelons must now be briefly addressed.

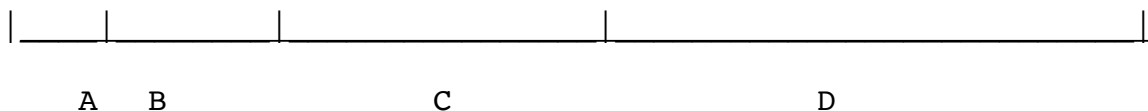
Spatially, bipolar energy gradually moves outward through the echelons. The Milky Way galaxy, for example, is a fluid polarity resonance system which will behave as any other. It will transmute through the periodic table to eventually become paxium (a black hole). At that instant, time and space stop, fulfilling the basic requirement of bipolarity, that the negative negates the positive. Of course, then, the simple bipolar field appears equally as paxium and a paxling, depending on one's perspective. When our echelon +1A system (the Milky Way) ultimately falls into the collapsing core of a 20 solar mass magnitude star within echelon +1B, it will itself become a paxling. It will be at the echelon of other echelon +2A paxlings to form hydrogen, and begin the cycle of creation again. The proportion of hydrogen in echelon-1A is equal to the proportion of binary galaxies in echelon +1A.

In this context, the energy of the universe would have to be infinite in order to sustain its cycle of expansion into higher, larger echelons. But the universe *is* infinite, for the positive force expands to infinity. It's just that the negative force simultaneously requires spacetime energy to continue starting over from echelon zero, negating actual expansion and converting it instead to relative expansion. In other words, it seems that the energy of the universe is expanding infinitely to

an observer inside it, but it's not. (Expansion in this context is 'paxling emergence' rather than red-shift.)

Considering time, we experience time within echelon zero as a function of our velocity, and that is how time is experienced within any other echelon, as a function of quantum frequency. However, time between echelons must be considered in terms of relative time, for bipolar echelons are *temporally concentric*. For example, our galaxy resonates at a 22 year frequency. But at echelon -1A we already experience atomic velocity where time, according to our clocks, has almost stopped.

We can quantify the magnitude and velocity of echelon +1A in terms relative to our experience with echelon -1A as well, for the echelons maintain a constant temporal and spatial ratio: quantum frequency echelon ratios may follow from the aptly named Divine Proportion of 1.618, the ratio of a single line divided such that the shorter segment is to the longer segment as the longer segment is to the whole.



So in the above line segments representing quantum frequency echelon thresholds, $A/B=B/AB$; $B/C=C/BC$; etc. Because

quantum frequency echelons are built of one another. The extremely minute atoms as compared to the extremely immense galaxies don't seem to belong in this ratio until one expands the parameters of one's perspective to include the next larger and smaller echelons. Then they fit.

To say this another way, echelon relationships indicate an unbreakable bond between space and time which is governed by the quantum frequency of bipolar field velocity. Here in echelon zero, for example, as field velocity reaches light speed, time stops almost completely. Within the context of pax physics, then, light speed indicates not a temporal cessation but the threshold between echelons themselves. In order to experience physical reality in echelon -1A, for example, one would have to speed up to a certain, quantifiable velocity within echelon zero in order to permeate the atoms we experience here as echelon -1A. But at those velocities, they wouldn't be atoms anymore. They would be galaxies, and we would be *in* echelon -1A. Relatively to echelon zero, the quantum frequencies in echelon -1A resonate much closer above and below spacetime zero and that is the reason we perceive time and space there to be so tiny. The inverse holds for echelon +1A.

This is illustrative of how we ourselves experience reality. As beings inhabiting echelon zero, we are bound to the

earth's geomagnetic center, largely ignoring the echelon -1A systems of which the earth is comprised as well as the echelon +1A systems we named 'the universe'. Magnetically, then, the relative strength of the strong and weak atomic nuclear forces when compared to gravity, is a function of this quantum frequency relationship. The same can be said of our echelon +1B environment, the magnetic forces of which, though gigantic and omnipresent, are much weaker than the earth's geomagnetism as far as our measuring instruments here are concerned. Thus, for example, the jets of energy exiting many galactic nuclei may be understood as a phenomenon associated with establishing or maintaining fluid polarity resonance, the +1A system jettisoning energy in the most efficient way it can to remain as inherently stable as an atom which maintains its resonant stability indefinitely.

The echelons that coexist simultaneously seems indeed an infinite number, even though the infinitesimal echelons seem successively negated due to the phenomenon of paxling emergence. This phenomenon may currently be experienced as 'gamma ray bursts' which mark the progression of subatomic magnetic energy from echelon -1 into subatomic echelon +1 (relative to us), and are the third most powerful creative force experienced in echelon zero. Second are galactic quantum steps, which transform our echelon +1 galaxies through the periodic table;

while the most powerful force experienced in our echelon is the galactic quantum leap, or 'echelon negation' which turns an echelon +1 galaxy into pure paxium, elevating it into the galactic nucleus of an echelon +2A system (the proto-atomic nucleus of an echelon +3A system) and would indeed appear to an inhabitant as "The Big Bang". This is how energy cycles upwards through echelons, negating each relatively as it does so. The exact cycle of echelon negations will likely be found to be a function of the prevalence of paxling emergence in any given echelon.

O. The Natural Process Of Expansion:

The term 'quantum moment' may at first seem inappropriate to describe the temporal reality we experience in our infinite universe, where time as we know it will never end. The term must be understood relativistically, however; for the passage of time as we experience it in echelon zero is both infinitely fast compared to greater echelons and infinitely slow compared to smaller echelons, though each echelon in and of itself is a concurrent temporal reality.

So, all echelons simultaneously comprise the quantum moment, the operative word being *simultaneous*, which conveys this eternal, collective *present*.

The best way of thinking about the quantum moment reflects more completely the truth about bipolar reality, which is an infinite *series of frequencies*, the quantum frequencies of the resonant spirals within each respective echelon. Each individual frequency may be thought of as a musical note, as suggested in the section on molecular harmonics. Ordinary human consciousness is able to perceive certain frequencies, those within echelon zero specifically: water, trees, rocks, and all the objects of our experience. This does not preclude the possibility that we could also perceive other frequencies should our consciousness become so attuned. We can now perceive the galaxies of echelon +1, for example, and those of echelon -1, with technological assistance. Of course, in order to become conscious of several or all frequency echelons, one would have to be unattached to a specific echelon, hearing, as it were, more of the notes of physical creation. To perceive the entirety of the symphony would be to experience all possible times and places simultaneously. That, in a word, is a moment. The experience of that phenomenon may be described as a state of cosmic consciousness which is not itself confined to particular frequencies.

Again, the reason echelons are infinite in number is because positive energy is by nature infinite. It therefore must be negated in kind in order to manifest as a bipolar phenomenon at all.

Concerning our experience of reality, our thoughts, our *consciousness*, takes up residence in the bipolar dimension at echelon zero. We see a rock here and reduce our experience of it into its simplest conceptual form, that of a physical object, a neurophysiological synthesis which has begun to be studied as 'the temporal binding problem'. The fact that the rock represents an infinitely receding series of energy echelons which manifests as a seemingly solid object in echelon zero must be understood relativistically: it appears solid *to us*, because we also represent an infinitely receding series of energy echelons which manifest as seemingly solid objects in echelon zero. Of course there is nothing solid about an echelon -1 fluid polarity resonance spiral system (an atom), which is simply energy. Science recognized that a long time ago. Solidification is a relativistic phenomenon.

P. Relative Consciousness

An understanding of quantum frequency echelons may be critical to a comprehensive view of physical reality and the key that consciousness plays in our experience of it. Again, physical creation itself may be understood as a single, infinite moment. But the only perspective wherefrom all the echelons in terms of relative time and space may be understood at once is from a perspective of consciousness unattached to the bipolar dimension. The existence of such a realm is implied in the phenomenon of bipolarity itself, the dimension of purely expanding, unipolar energy.

Contemporary cosmological theories incorporating parallel universes are not entirely at odds with the idea of quantum frequency echelons⁴, though according to the ideas of quantum spacetime the universes aren't so much parallel as coexistent, smaller echelons being the building blocks of larger ones.

Q. Revisiting Questions Of Physics Answered By The Spiral Galaxy

Model:

1. The model suggests that the unexplained energy pulses within all galactic nuclei are fundamentally magnetic.

2. It suggests the reason spiral galaxies don't fly apart as they would according to gravitational theory.
3. It suggests that the nature of 'dark matter' is neutrino couplets as diagramed in figure 'D'; that 'dark energy' is the repulsive constant in fluid polarity resonant systems; and that the repulsive constant is itself the phenomenon addressed by Einstein's cosmological constant.
4. It suggests that black holes may be understood as simple bipolar magnetic fields. The event horizon may be understood as the polar equator.
5. It suggests a causal magnetic influence in barred galaxies. Indeed, the focal diameter in many systems may be visible as the bars of energy themselves.
6. It suggests the Pauli Exclusion Principle may be understood in terms of quantum frequency.
7. It suggests that superconductivity is a function of temporal relativity.
8. It suggests the tiny energy bursts experienced in the deep dark caves of the earth thought to be neutrinos may be

echelon -1B supernovae. And by extension, that temporal and spatial infinity does indeed exist within a speck of dust.

9. It suggests protons, neutrons, electrons, and all other subatomic particles don't exist as such, but are instead the perceived force interactions of fluid polarity resonance systems; for example the photoelectric effect has a photon impacting not an electron, but the appropriate magnitude of bipolar energy from an echelon -1A fluid halo. Photonic energy is allowed to build up in the halo and thus imbalance the system only on a limited basis before the resonance of the system itself restabilizes, allowing neighboring systems to absorb it in turn; though at that point the energy is no longer photonic but a magnetic force imbalance equalizing itself through the positive force transfer we experience as electricity, as discussed in the next section. The direction of the force is thereafter dependent on the focal diameter orientation and quantum frequency of the impacted systems rather than the photonic source.

R. Other Implications Of Pax Physics:

1. Electricity:

Let us look briefly at an electric generator. A simple generator has bipolar magnetism interacting with a conductor, usually a coil of copper. Such a model approximates the solitarily nucleated fluid polarity resonant system closely enough to induce energy into the copper, the magnet duplicating the effect of the nucleus on the halo. But since in the language of pax physics all energy is nothing more than bipolar magnetism, what is the nature of this energy? It certainly is not a current of 'electrons', which I propose don't exist. It can only be bipolar magnetism. In fact, for the motor to produce more energy, there must either be higher magnetic density, or magnetism at a higher velocity, conditions which in the section on atomic fluid polarity resonant systems have been shown to exist in nature as the different quantum frequencies of the elements.

Therefore, bipolar magnetism produces what we experience in the motor's coil as a 'charge', and the nature of this form of bipolar energy can be inferred from the preceding sections. Electric current is a density fluctuation in the force of bipolar magnetism and a natural property of certain magnetic configurations, in which magnetism can be transferred through the lattice of the system with relatively little inducement by

magnetic polarity alterations. This happens without destroying the quantum stability of the systems themselves precisely because of the inherent stability of the polarity resonance of those systems; the force is passed from one to the next like a hot potato. Some atomic fluid polarity resonance frequencies allow this transfer of force while maintaining their integrity and we experience them as electric conductors. Other frequencies do not allow this transfer and we experience them as nonconductive elements. This perspective may help to elucidate a more proper relationship between electricity and magnetism: the relationship is experienced as an electromagnetic field but seems quite simply bipolar magnetism in flux; for magnetism is the cause of the force experienced as electricity according to pax physics and not the other way around.

And although the charge itself is understood in standard physics to be the negative charge of electrons, according to pax physics the force is positive. Negative energy is responsible for the charge, because the force of bipolar union is caused by negative energy drawing positive energy to it, but it is the positive energy which is drawn. The negative force has no existential independence. It exists only in relation to the positive force.

When an imbalance of polarity or resonant instability occurs, the positive force flows between systems in order to equalize the difference, not as individual fields but as a continuous stream of force. Without enough imbalance or a near enough neighboring system the force transfer doesn't occur. With enough imbalance and a near enough neighboring system, the stream jumps, the magnitude determined by the polar density imbalance and the distance between systems; velocity is nearly instantaneous, governed only by the extrorse polarity relative coordinate orientation between systems. Thus, positive energy flows in a matrix of its own. It does not flow into negative energy, but to positive energy at other coordinates; though it does flow because of negative energy's influence. And again, the reason it doesn't always disrupt resonant systems is because of resonant stability. Enough of a polarity differential does disrupt resonance, however, as when lightning turns a tree into so much carbon.

Of course, the interactions of all elements in the bipolar universe involve some kind of exchange of energy, interactions we perceive as electromagnetic in nature.

The class of 'fermion particles' to which 'electrons' belong, seem in the context of pax physics to be rather phenomena associated with the repulsive constant. For in fluid

polarity resonance systems, each repulsive climax occurs semi-revolutionarily for reasons illustrated in figure C, giving 'electrons' their characteristic $1/2$ integer spin.

Likewise, 'protons', forming the nuclei of fluid polarity resonance systems, would be perceived to possess whole integer spin ratios as other 'boson particles'.

'Neutrons' seem to have been invented to account for the alternately concordant and divergent fluid reactions within the halo focus or foci.

The phenomenon of 'spin' itself seems to be associated with the relative orientation of the focal diameter in fluid polarity resonant systems, which can be influenced with external magnetic fields as it is in spintronic memory chip technology. Thus parahydrogen and orthohydrogen are molecular anomalies resulting not from spin but from alternative synchronizations of the binary nuclear interactions.

2. Radioactivity:

Radioactive quantum frequencies only exist at the upper end of the ordinary element region. This may be because their higher magnetic densities and faster quantum frequencies are

approaching the echelon threshold and their energies are increasingly volatile.

The molecular lattice of radioactive energy is composed of systems which interact with one another more strongly than lower frequency systems. The nuclear density/halo density ratio allows, indeed demands it. Every molecular lattice requires individual fluid polarity resonant systems to interact and create the lattice in the first place. But at radioactive frequencies the interactions involve not simply polarity cohesions but a transfer of magnetic energy because of the nature of the relationship. Enough density, velocity, and asynchronous resonance exists to jettison substantial magnitudes of magnetic energy from the intervening fluid halo. This energy is experienced as alpha, beta, or gamma radioactivity depending on the magnitude of allowable transfer. So much energy is transferred in alpha relationships to create an entire helium nucleus. And the remaining radioactive systems are changed in the process, not with an addition or subtraction of protons, neutrons, electrons or positrons, but rather by an alteration of magnetic density and quantum frequency, and always toward a more stable frequency. Interestingly, this quantum frequency stabilization brings the resonant systems farther away from the echelon threshold rather than toward it, unlike reactions in the stellar core.

Why specific isotopes have specific decay periods is due to the specific quantum frequency asynchrony within the lattice. And the halo of these frequencies is rare enough for *nuclear* influence to occur between systems as a resonance disruption. So the solitary uranium nuclei, for example, interact with one another in such a way as to initiate what may be understood as a third inter-systemic perinucleonic approach, causing systemic and lattice instability.

3. Asteroid synchronicity:

The findings that all asteroids seem to rotate in synchronicity (Bindle, Richard P.; *Nature*; Seep. 2003) can easily be incorporated into the framework of pax physics. The best contemporary explanation is that photonic energy is causal; but in terms of pax physics, galactic magnetic polarity is causal.

4. The Unification Of Physics:

In the language of contemporary physics there are four fundamental forces of nature:

- the strong nuclear force
- the weak nuclear force
- electromagnetism
- gravity

Any idea claiming to comprehensively explain the physical universe must therefore describe the relationship between these forces or in some way define how they are functions of the same force.

To satisfy these accepted criteria a direct correlation in terms of pax physics may perhaps be drawn thusly:

- The strong nuclear force is the magnetic attraction of the nuclei in the binary and solitarily nucleated resonant systems. We perceive this force to be relatively strong because it is not a fluid force, but coherent fields of paxium.
- The weak nuclear force is magnetic attraction within the halo focus or foci of a fluid polarity resonance system. We perceive this force to be relatively weak because it is fluid, and subject to the polar influence of the nucleus.
- Electromagnetism is the natural effect of magnetic polar density flux within the lattice of fluid polarity resonant systems. Positive energy is transferred between systems in a matrix of its own according to the demands of negative energy imbalance as described previously.

• Gravity is magnetic attraction in our macrocosmic echelon zero. It is a function of the negative magnetic force the properties of which create an environment where all bodies are drawn to a common center. Its weakness relative to the nuclear forces is a function of field velocity, creating a separate spacetime echelon within which macrocosmic fields interact.

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