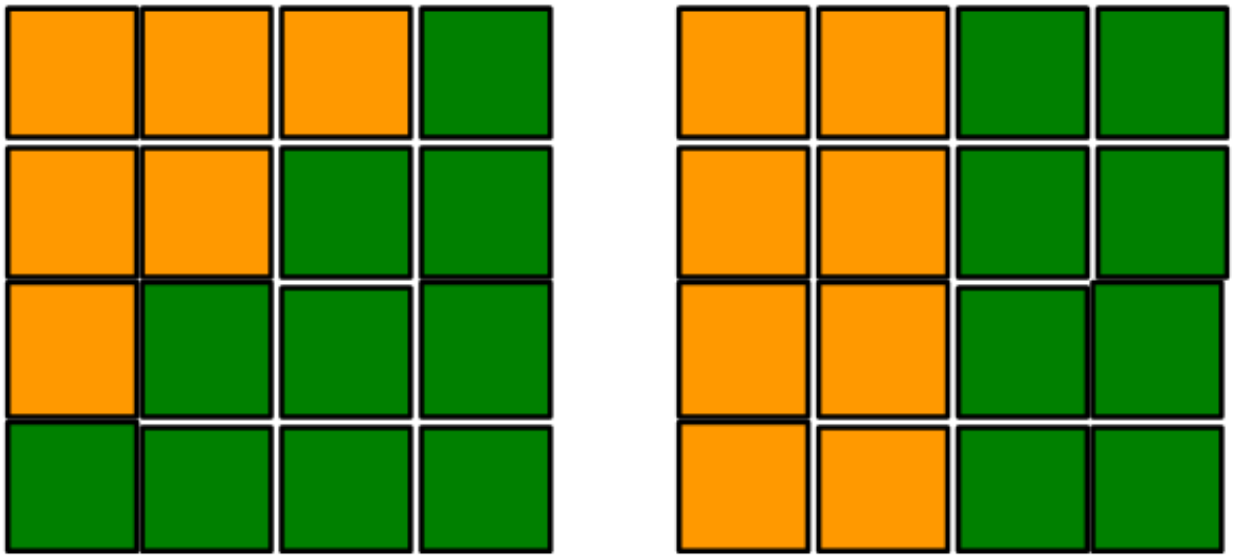
Quarks of 18 Types in Vedic Physics



Aggregation of Spatial Components

By John Frederick Sweeney

Abstract

Western nuclear physics contains six types of Quarks, while Vedic Nuclear Physics accounts for 18 types of Quarks and 18 types of anti – Quarks. The process of Quark formation is given here, as well as that of Gluons. Moreover, none of the 89 particles discovered by western physics, including the Higgs Boson, is a fundamental particle in the sense of the ten fundamental particles of Vedic Particle Physics. The so – called “God Particle” is a farce of western physics, Vishnu resides in every particle.

Table of Contents

Introduction

As a youth, I would spend my late afternoons drinking coffee, reading the Boston Globe and conversing with my eldest brother, Michael, who had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic. In reality, Michael had been abused by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, an episode which destroyed his promise as an Eagle Scout and class valedictorian, as well as class president. During the 1960's, few suspected the evil harboring behind priests' skirts.

The Catholic Church could not destroy Michael's genius, and he had transcended the Church in search of spiritual truth, which he ultimately found in India, the mother of all spiritual truth on Earth.

Michael and I often conversed alone. Despite his chaotic sleep and waking patterns, he always managed to surface from somewhere within our suburban mansion when I came home and we would discuss things for hours, or until others arrived home to disturb our discussions. I was an AP student in Quincy, Massachusetts, and Michael retained his brilliance, despite the efforts of the mental health system to destroy his sanity.

At times, Michael would describe the yogis of India and claim that they were capable of seeing the interior of atoms, without benefit of microscopes or other equipment – never mind hadron colliders. In the same way, the yogis of India could see to the edges of the Universe, again, without benefit of telescope or viewing equipment.

At times like these I did question my brother's sanity. Our father had been Jesuit – trained as an honors student at Boston College, and he had provided much of my own education. As an AP student I was taking science classes with Ray Whitehouse, Bill McQueeny, and other esteemed teachers who taught me all about the rigors of western science.

Yet the *Dao of Physics* had been published in 1973, the Beatles and the Stones had met with the Maharishi and my afternoon reading material began to include a subscription to Rolling Stone magazine when it still resembled a weekly newspaper under the editorial direction of Jann Wenner. Locally, I read

the Boston Phoenix, and so my reading habits included enough of the non – official media to lead me to suspect that Michael's claims about Indian yogis might in some way hold truth.

As a five year old, I had rejected the Catholic Church, and by age seven, was permitted to forgo Catechism and Sunday Mass. As a teen, I skipped high school chemistry and physics, out of inability, but also perhaps the knowledge that, whatever they were teaching, it was wrong. Time has proved me correct in both cases, given the pedophile priests of Boston and the failure of Einstein's paradigm, which grows more evident each day.

Instead, Michael became my physics teacher, and the afternoons spent chatting, drinking coffee and smoking with him were better spent than time spent in a high school physics class. When I learned Chinese, I was told that it is more difficult to unlearn something wrongly learned, than it is to simply learn, which I have found to be true. Perhaps that is why few western physicists are able to drop their erroneous knowledge and adopt the correct form.

Not until 2010 or so did I begin to find evidence to support Michael's claims, some thirty years after his death. At that time I began to study Vedic astrology as taught by Narasimha Rao, an immigrant to the Boston area who gave weekly classes and who had written his own astrological software, which he gave away for free. The more I studied Vedic Astrology and the Vedas, the more I became convinced that Michael had been correct in his assertions.

Eventually I was able to purchase a small library of books on Vedic Physics directly from India and have it shipped safely to me in China, despite the inadequacies and corruption of the Indian and Chinese postal services. This small library includes the best available books about physics in India, and I have been studying them since.

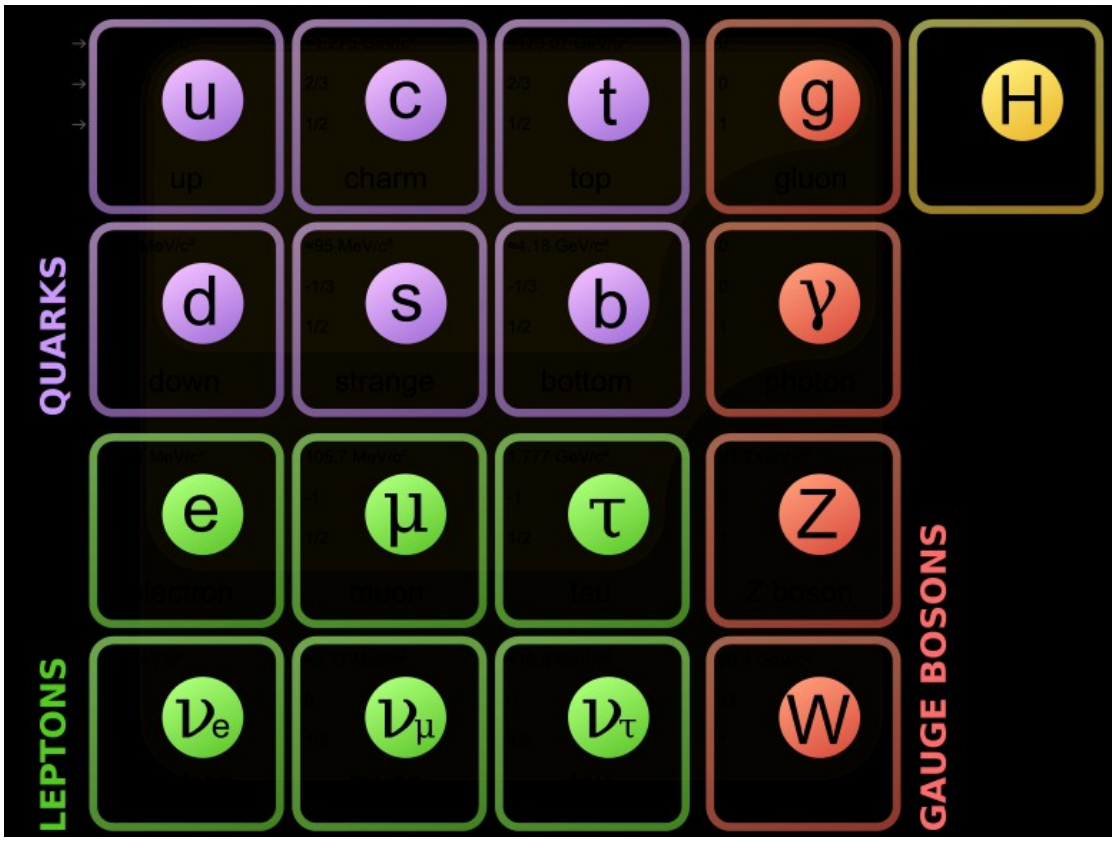
My study of Vedic Physics began after I had completely mastered the advanced metaphysical Chinese systems, including the I Ching, Qi Men Dun Jia and Da Liu Ren, as well as a firm foundation in Chinese medicine, including herbal, acupuncture and massage. The Chinese could never offer any theoretical reason for why these systems worked, and this failure led me to India to find the source science which would support these wonderful predictive models.

So it is to Michael and to the authors of these Indian books that credit must be given to any help or advances found in this series of paper on Vixra. In some way, Michael's assertions have guided my actions over the years and so it is to he to whom I give deep, heartfelt thanks.

This paper first gives the Wikipedia entry for Quarks, then moves on to give the Vedic explanation for 18 types of Quarks, which the author has previously mentioned in a paper published on Vixra. This view is given by presenting the work of two Indian scientists, Khem Chand Sharma and G. Srinivasan, each of whom depicts Quarks and the process of Quark – making in distinct ways, from different perspectives.

Taken together with the author's most recent Vixra paper about a typology of bosons, these heuristic constructs may help guide western nuclear physicists in the proper direction towards building a correct model of Quarks. This paper represents the extent of knowledge about Quarks in Vedic Particle Physics that the author has found to date.

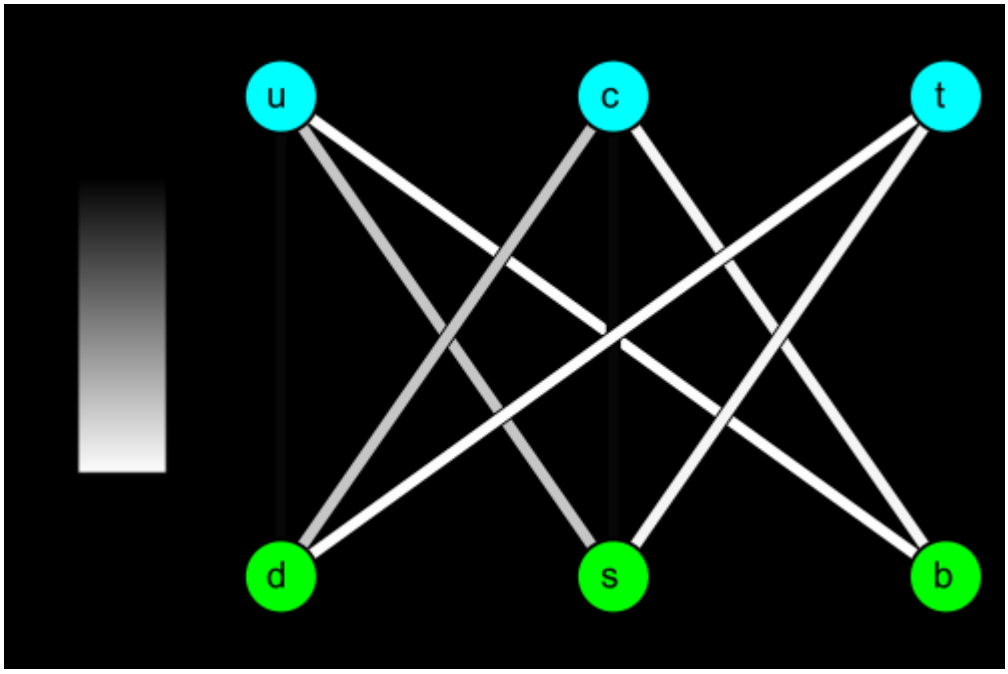
Wikipedia on Quarks



The strengths of the weak interactions between the six quarks. The "intensities" of the lines are determined by the elements of the CKM matrix.

A **quark** (/ˈkwɔrk/ or /ˈkwɑrk/) is an elementary particle and a fundamental constituent of matter. Quarks combine to form composite particles called hadrons, the most stable of which are protons and neutrons, the components of atomic nuclei.[1] Due to a phenomenon known as *color confinement*, quarks are never directly observed or found in isolation; they can be found only within hadrons, such as baryons (of which protons and neutrons are examples), and mesons.[2][3] For this reason, much of what is known about quarks has been drawn from observations of the hadrons themselves.

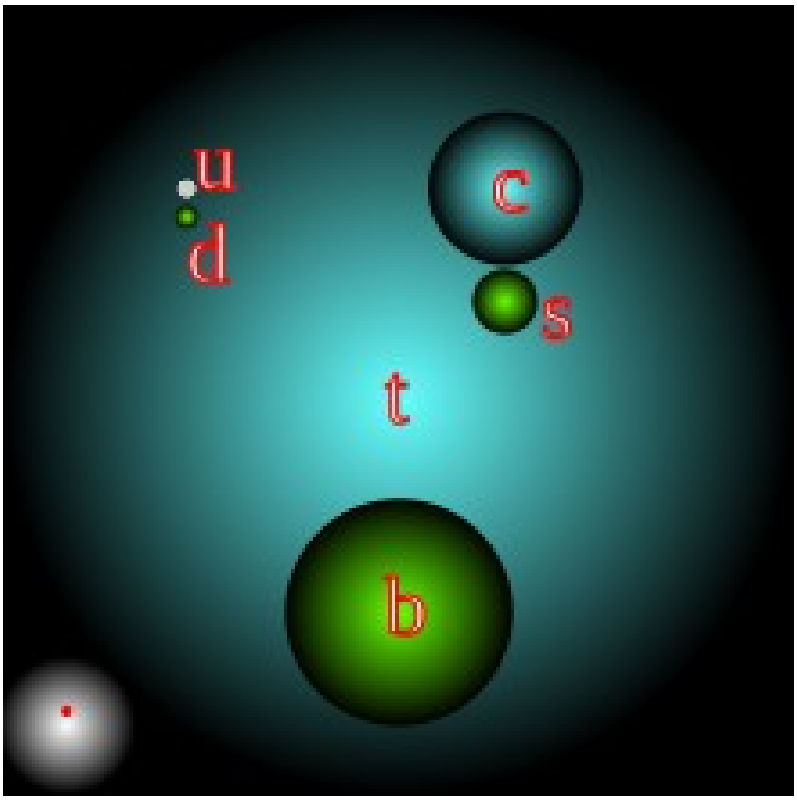
There are six types of quarks, known as *flavors*: up, down, strange, charm, bottom, and top.[4] Up and down quarks have the lowest masses of all quarks. The heavier quarks rapidly change into up and down quarks through a process of particle decay: the transformation from a higher mass state to a lower mass state. Because of this, up and down quarks are generally stable and the most common in the universe, whereas strange, charm, top, and bottom quarks can only be produced in high energy collisions (such as those involving cosmic rays and in particle accelerators).



Quarks have various intrinsic properties, including electric charge, mass, color charge and spin. Quarks are the only elementary particles in the Standard Model of particle physics to experience all four fundamental interactions, also known as *fundamental forces* (electromagnetism, gravitation, strong interaction, and weak interaction), as well as the only known particles whose electric charges are not integer multiples of the elementary charge.

For every quark flavor there is a corresponding type of antiparticle, known as an *antiquark*, that differs from the quark only in that some of its properties have equal magnitude but opposite sign.

The quark model was independently proposed by physicists Murray Gell-Mann and George Zweig in 1964.[5] Quarks were introduced as parts of an ordering scheme for hadrons, and there was little evidence for their physical existence until deep inelastic scattering experiments at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in 1968.[6][7] Accelerator experiments have provided evidence for all six flavors. The top quark was the last to be discovered at Fermilab in 1995.[5]



Current quark masses for all six flavors in comparison, as balls of proportional volumes. Proton and electron (red) are shown in bottom left corner for scale

Hadrons

In particle physics, a **hadron** /ˈhædrɒn/ (Greek: ἁδρός, *hadrós*, "stout, thick") is a composite particle made of quarks held together by the strong force (in a similar way as molecules are held together by the electromagnetic force).

Hadrons are categorized into two families: baryons (such as protons and neutrons, made of three quarks) and mesons (such as pions, made of one quark and one antiquark). A tetraquark state (an exotic meson), named the Z(4430)⁻ was discovered in 2014 by the LHCb collaboration.[1] Other types of exotic hadrons may exist, such as pentaquarks (exotic baryons), but no current evidence conclusively suggests their existence.[2][3]

Of the hadrons, protons are stable, and neutrons bound within atomic nuclei are stable, whereas other hadrons are unstable under ordinary conditions; free neutrons decay with a half life of about 880 seconds. Experimentally, hadron physics is studied by colliding

protons or nuclei of heavy elements such as lead, and detecting the debris in the produced particle showers.

Wikipedia on the Planck Mass

In physics, the **Planck mass**, denoted by m_P, is the unit of mass in the system of natural units known as Planck units. It is defined so that

$$m_{\mathrm{P}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} \approx 1.2209\times10^{19}\ \mathrm{GeV/c^2} = 2.17651(13)\times10^{-8}\ \mathrm{kg},\ (\text{or } 21.7651\ \mu\mathrm{g}),[1]$$

where c is the speed of light in a vacuum, G is the gravitational constant, and $\hbar$ is the reduced Planck constant.

Particle physicists and cosmologists often use the **reduced Planck mass**, which is

$$\sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{8\pi G}} \approx 4.341\times10^{-9}\ \mathrm{kg} = 2.435\times10^{18}\ \mathrm{GeV/c^2}.$$

The factor of $1/\sqrt{8\pi}$ simplifies a number of equations in general relativity.

The Planck mass is nature's maximum allowed mass for point-masses (quanta). If two quanta of the Planck mass or greater met, they could spontaneously form a black hole whose Schwarzschild radius equals their Compton wavelength. Once such a hole formed, other particles would fall in, and the black hole would experience runaway, explosive growth (assuming it did not evaporate via Hawking radiation). Nature's stable point-mass particles, such as electrons and quarks, are many, many orders of magnitude smaller than the Planck mass and cannot form black holes in this manner. On the other hand, extended objects (as opposed to point-masses) can have any mass.

Unlike all other Planck base units and most Planck derived units, the Planck mass has a scale more or less conceivable to humans. It is traditionally said to be about the mass of a flea, but more accurately it is about the mass of a flea egg.

Vedic Physics on Quarks I

In 2013 the author published a paper on the Vixra server which states that there exist eighteen types of Quarks, rather than the six posited by standard physics. The purpose of this section is to describe in more detail the eighteen types of Quarks in Vedic Physics, which will ultimately serve as an important component of the Vedic Atom to be described in a series of forthcoming papers on Vedic Nuclear Physics. The thrust of this chapter is based on the work of Khem Chand Sharma.

Quarks are formed from sets of six sub – atomic particles named Vrndarakas, the formation of which will be discussed in a later paper. The Vrndarakas come in three types, based on charge. Charge is determined mostly by angle of inclination of the Vrndarakas, either ninety degrees, acute or obtuse from the central point.

	Name	**Charge**	
1	Sato Guni Vartma	Neutral	8 x 8 Satva – the I Ching and DNA amino acids
2	Rago Juni Vartmas	Positive	9 x 9 Tai Xuan Jing, Dao De Jing and Celestial Pivot
3	Tamo Guni	Negative	Invisible decaying particles

The Vartmas gain, lose or maintain charge as they interact with Asvinou Particles and cross different shell layers called Lokas. Recall that the names of the Vartmas reflect those of Bosons or Tri vartmas, relating to the type of matter which they form: dynamic Raja, stable Satva or Thaamic of the Substratum.

These Vartmas develop in the 2 - dimensional atomic space or ring labeled the “Bhuvaha – Loka.” The cycles of Hyper – Circle 6 form their two – dimensional structures at this level before maturing. Once the maturation process has concluded, the Vartmas form into Hyper – Circle 7.

All three types of Vartma have spin as 1,2,3 in the free state, but in the structure of Hyper – Circle 7, as a joint set, then:

These have plus/minus 1/2 spin with plus / minus 2/3 charge.

The six Vartma units permute at the six places at the cycle periphery of RTA of Hyper – Circle 7 of Vartmas. Three Vartma units produce a charge of plus / minus 1/2 spin. If one negative charged Vartma linked with two neutral charged Vartmas and together they form a plus / minus 1/2 spin, then that Hyper – Circle 7 will show a charge of negative 1/3.

Giant Quarks

All of the so - called fundamental particles are the different types of variations of the three Vartma types, inside the structure of H7, made by these three types of charged Vartmas by this given data. Some of these fundamental particles, which are in the form of Giant Quarks, are the seven hyper - circles of the seven hyper - circles of these three Vartma types, with a particular type of permutation of those in the structure of these bigger particles.

Gluons

When these H7 hyper - circles of the three Vartma types absorb the content of the Vartmas to achieve the maximum state of their occupied area, then release that content to reach the normal state, this functioning appears like breathing, inhaling and exhaling that Vartma content by itself. The maxima of H7 is:

33.1323046 units

The difference between the maxima and the area normally covered by H7 is:

5.89426 x 10 ^ -2

which indicates the amount of Vartma content absorbed while inhaling and exhaling in the Prana process of breathing. Therefore this content of

5.89426 x 10 ^ -2

units revolves around H7 with each exhalation. Western science refers to these as Gluons, which function in the same way to perform the function of bonding of the different H7 of the Tri Vartmas, to develop the bigger particles of different types of Quarks, including Giant Quarks, which are bigger than the neutron and proton, just as the chemical bonding of two atoms by the functions of electrons. (p. 329)

Thus, with this breathing process, the gravitational force and the radiating force operate side by side inside the atomic nucleus. The Strong Force operates by Gluon function while the Electro - Magnetic Force operates by Vartmas function (like Baryons) inside the same nucleus. In this way, all four types of forces work in integrated form to provide the fully - functional state, to that with the force of centre of RCA.

When the H7's of these Tri Vartmas convert into H8's, to make the structures of anti - Quarks, then all the Vartmas of that H8 disintegrate and jump into the upper space of Bhuhu - Loka, from their own space of Bhuvaha Loka, into an independent, separate form.

IN the space of Bhuhu - Loka, the Vartmas of positive spin arrange themselves in the form of H7, to develop the structure of neutron particles.

When the 3 types of Vartmas form the structure of H7, as a joint set of all three types of Vartmas then these have the following charges:

Type		**Guna**	**Color**	**Spin**	**Charge**	**Charge**
Positive	M+	Raja	red	+/- 1/2	+/- 1/3	+/- 2/3
Neutral	M0	Satva	Blue	+/- 1/2	+/- 1/3	+/- 2/3
Negative	m-	Thaama	green	+/- 1/2	+/- 1/3	+/- 2/3

The six Vartma units are permuted at the six places situated in the periphery of the RTA cycle of the H7 Vartmas. The three units of these Vartmas become effective for producing the charge in +/- 1/2 spin. Therefore, if one negative Vartma with two neutrals are placed on these three places of +/- 1/2 spin, then that H7 cycle will show a - 1/3 charge. Positive 2/3 charge. Thus, with other types of permutations of these three types of Vartmas on these three places, a neutral, +/- 1/3 or +/- 2/3 charge can be shown by the H7 structural particle.

The three Vartma types may be placed by 3! = 3 x 2 x 1 ways.

For this reason, the particles made by H7 from the three Vartma types show six varieties of the properties of the different types of six particles, which have different types of forces and charges. The different or opposite Quark colors are new thoughts to create an attractive force or bond between the particle. The color force becomes the Strong Force of Quark particles to keep them confined.

Contemporary western nuclear physics recognizes or has discovered by 2014, the Quarks which equal one structure of the H7 form, of all three types of Vartmas - a particular structure of a particular Quark particle.

The H7 of the seven hyper - circles of these Tri Vartmas make the structures of the Giant Quark particles. Giant Quarks emerge from this process when the seven hyper - circles of these bigger Quarks are developed. Thus, by the bonding process of the seven hyper - circles of these Tri Vartmas, Quarks of different mass develop.

When the H7 of Tri Vartmas of a Quark particle converts into an H8, then it starts to disintegrate into an anti - Quark particle, so every Quark has its anti - Quark.

There are six Quark flavours of every color; up, down, charm, strange, top, bottom. With three color forces, their number becomes 18. With an anti - quark for each quark, there thus exist 36 Quarks and anti - Quark particles.

The free Vartma particle becomes the Gluon, which makes the bonding of Quark particles to develop the bigger Giant Quarks or other bigger particles.

Western nuclear physics has discovered only the Quarks on the exterior of the atomic nucleus, but none in the nucleus interior, as long known in Vedic Particle Physics. Western nuclear physics has discovered some 89 particles, of which many are non - existant, and are in fact extreme and divisive remedies for the thousands of unsolved problems in Western nuclear physics.

None of those 89 particles, including the Higgs Boson, is a fundamental particle in the sense of the ten fundamental particles of Vedic Particle Physics.

The following table provides all of the information about Quarks known to Vedic Particle Physics.

	Flavor	Symbol	Mass, where electron mass is unity	Charge	Strangeness	Baryon Number	Spin
1	Up	U	10	+ 2/3	0	+ 1/3	1/2
2	Down	D	20	- 1/3	0	+ 1/3	1/2
3	Strange	S	200	- 1/3	-1	+ 1/3	1/2
4	Charm	C	3000	+ 2/3	0	+ 1/3	1/2
5	Bottom	B	9000	- 1/3	0	+ 1/3	1/2
6	Top	t	60,000	- 1/3	0	+ 1/3	1/2

Fermions in Vedic Particle Physics

Lepton Spin = 1/2 Matter Constituents: Spin 1/2, 3/2, 5/2

	Flavor	Mass GE	Charge	Flavor	Mass GE v/C^2	Charge
1	?e electron neutrino	>7 x 10^-9	0	UP	0.005	+ 2/3
2	Electron	0.0005111	-1	Down	0.01	- 1/3
3	?u muon neutrino	<0.0003	0	Charm	1.5	+ 2/3
4	U muon	0.106	-1	Strange	0.2	- 1/3
5	?t tau neutrino	<0.03	0	Top	170	+ 2/3
6	T tau	1.7771	-1	Bottom	4.7	- 1/3

Top = initial evidence.

Vedic Physics on Quarks II

G. Srinivasan has written a few passages with regard to the 18 levels of quarks, but mostly writes about them in a tangential manner, while passing on to other subjects, as asides or commentary. This section will attempt to string together such comments and elucidate them into a meaningful whole.

In the section above, three types of matter are described. The interactions between these states of matter create some five distinct states of interactions, in combinatorial fashion. The 18 levels of Quarks primarily occur within Dark Matter, or the Thaamic state of matter. Now, this Thaamic state of matter divides between functioning and non – functioning Dark Matter. The former remains completely undetectable and invisible to humans, while the latter probably makes up the aspect of Dark Matter which forms Quarks.

Even so, this paper shows in the tables above that the distinction between three types of matter still holds at Quark level.

In Srinivasan's view, three states of matter rotate about three distinct axes. When these reach certain levels, they increase in terms of sub – atomic particles (see chart below). At various stages, these three distinct levels synchronize with one another.

The 18 Quark levels are divided into two types, Moha and Mahamoha (Moha and Great Moha, the latter which probably refers to the Giant Quarks). Srinivasan fails to state clearly but one surmises that the Moha level consists of 9 Quark levels, as would the Mahamoha level. Alternatively, Srinivasan may show 3 x 3 x 2 types of Quarks.

As a pointer there are 18 incrementally - graded quark levels, but theoretical premises based on empiricism in particle physics extends it only to 6 levels; exactly a third but the levels are logarithmic.

The nucleus is identified as a conglomerate structure and nested into various sub - nuclear energy levels comprising the baryon spectrum of mesons, quarks, bosons etc, all of which are not normally detectable unless inter - acted with in high - energy accelerators.

The Mahad Prakrithi changes to Saptha Prakrithi state as transmigratory stress change process in the same location. It can be visulalized as twisting and untwisting type of oscillatory interactions, in a stable state. Identifying it in physics, the Mahad is the Planck Mass state and the Prakrithi Saptha the Neutron in the hadronic spectrum. Quark levels change through seven levels of interconnected states identified as asymptotic freedom.

All these interactions are axiomatic, because the motivation comes from hindering the synchronization process of absorbing counts. It is the perfect yo-yo effect that is sustained only because there is no physical movement but transfer of stresses at resonance through transmigration.

Therefore the Galactic centre, the Sun, the planets, the hadronic nuclear states like the neutron, proton electron and all such forms that have a coherent internalised count state must seem to attract non - coherent ensembles. The precise axiomatic mathematical reason for such transmigrating conditions are spelt out in Suthras 24 and 52 for the changes in state at the Thaama Raja (Quark Hadron) and the Raja-Sathwa (Hadron-Lepton-Neutrino) interface respectively. The bracketed terms are only a broad indicator of the types of particulate forms, in a very complex spectrum of phenomena.

In physics, this coherent state is encountered in the form of ferromagnetism, superconductivity, asymptotic freedom in quark behavior, the hidden, coherent, sequential, Quark black hole structure that physics is currently searching for in vain.

Moha	10e+10 Coherent	20-10=10e+10		Heavy Quark
Maham oha	10e+10 Resonant	10 - 3 (axis)=10e +7		Quark

Prakrit i Mahat	Moha state	Max Mass in coherent state	Hadron-quark domain

The Thaama state represents the quark domain in particle physics. It is the Strong Force domain in asymptotic freedom. The Raja domain is the weak force region. The EP3 ratio is the equivalent coupling constant that varies with potential change, enabling transitions in the strong-hadronic / weak - interface.

The Sathwa domain is the electromagnetic region. The EP2 ratio is the equivalent of the coupling constant enabling transitions from radiant-photon-electromagnetic/weak-leptonic interface.

Unlike in physics, the Sankhya spectrum is a continuous state of transitions that are coupled by the EP3 and EP2 ratios that demarcate a phase change of two axes and three - axis synchrony, when energy - to - mass transition takes place.

The above is a brief outline of the parallel interface between Thaama and Raja or the Strong / Weak force interactive domain, which is the cause of the Planck Mass to neutron (quark to hadron) transition in time - varying cycle that does not radiate any energy. Thus, it is not detectable till a violation of the coherent state occurs, resulting in many types interactive transitions.

The equivalent axiomatic Mahad Prakriti mass in Sankhya has already been derived above as. Mps counts/cycle.

In a holographic, combinatorial Universe, Quarks are a human construction:

Therefore, at the very fundamental level, there are no such discrete things as conventional particles. However, the observer finds it convenient to describe phenomena that exist in stable coherent oscillatory states, as if they consisted of protons, electrons, photons, and quarks.

Srinivasan locates Quarks at:

the Linga Mahamoha Thaama or quark region at L5 of his typology, as well as at:

the Thaama / Linga region is an extensive spectrum of particulate states identified as quark / heavy quark

a coherent Purusha (Kx) black hole mass of quarks and nucleonic hadrons with 10^18 modes of compressive Thaamasic interactions.

Px= Coherent to synchronous interface = 20.9479861 Cps, which represents the Linga to Bhava interface transfer ratio. The coherent Linga state equals the Synchronous Bhava phase at this value, which represents the number

counts absorbed or radiated in the changeover. It forms the coupling constant at the Thaama to Raja states at the Linga / Bhava interface.

In physics, it forms the Strong to Weak force coupling or Quark / Baryon/ Hadron / Meson / Lepton regions.

Next, in order to envision this combinatorial universe, create a three - dimensional grid divisible by two, and raised to the nth power (2n).

$$Px = \left(\frac{10 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot \pi}\right)^3 = 20.9479861$$

At the same time, it proves impossible to achieve the coherent state naturally, for the very last or elemental cubic grid cannot be divided, but can only be shared. Therefore, the last or innermost cubic grid keeps each component in a perpetual dynamic state.

The ratio of sharing the elemental cubic grid is axiomatically derived by several principles and can be quantified as 2.718 (the value of the natural logarithm e).

The black hole or Andhatamishra (the darkest division of hell in Sanskrit), oscillates simultaneously in modes greater than 18 orders of magnitude, as (10^18).

In the ultimate coherent state, with simultaneous interactions along all three axes, the black hole state with 18 orders interactive modes provides the gigantic potential to make these locations into the powerhouse of the universe.

One might surmise here that the 18 Quark levels contain unlimited free energy, if only the nuclear potential is properly tapped.

Einstein’s Errors

In this section Srinivasan describes several primary mistakes made by western physicists which made it impossible for them to perceive the true nature of the combinatorial universe:

Einstein’s) stolen use of the concept of energy to define phenomena in space was incorrect. The frozen mass quanta or Moolaprakriti mass vibrating in the same location of space as a coherent hologram had not been taken into account. It provided the missing dark matter-mass value (that cosmologists are still searching for) as Planckian fluctuations.

Another serious error occurred in Physics. Interactions always act in a straight line and that is an axiom. Hence, there can be no curvature inherent in any fundamental interaction. So Einstein’s concept of curved space is wrong as well.

Only the loci of a sequence of interactions looked curved, but Reimann & Gauss geometry made curvature a fundamental characteristic of space. Einstein used it as the basis for General Relativity, which introduced the erroneous axiomatic constant 8 Pi. Because of the foregoing anomaly, Einstein desisted from defining a singularity, for his problem came in defining the boundary of a point.

Opening out 8 Pi through self-similar mathematics of the Sankhyan Andhatamisra domain displays the hidden entropy spectrum.

Gravity

The Abhiman / Ahankar factor indicates that distant gravitational potential changes can be detected, only as a local phase change, at an approximate phase related velocity between the 4^{th} and 6^{th} power of light velocity, identified as Moha Thaama to Andha Thaama states, covering 10^18 modes of stress-phase- changes, not as a wave in the classical sense.

This mode of action is dealt with in physics as entropy, but statistical methods are needed to analyse in detail. In contrast, self - similar Guna roles maps this region precisely.

Two distant space-like events are related by a signal transmitted by the twist of a “rigid rod,” and the rigidity factor conditioned by the stress generated by the density of phenomena (matter) in a locality and the maximum stress, is in “flat” or Euclidean space.

In effect it improves the confirmatory process by the power and is therefore highly efficient in exposing deviations, as a value magnified by the power. There are similar parallel processes in nature that improve performance many times over by creating a condition called negative resistance, which produces an effective avalanche, which then leads to resonant coherent states like the phenomenon of superconductivity, identified as the Moha, the Mahamoha-Andha and the Thaama Thaamasic.

Combinatorial Cycles

A cycle in Sankhya is defined through logic as 10 counts. There are three phases of an interaction and two interfaces where the change of phase occurs, totaling five in one direction. Another 5 similar phases in the opposite reaction totals a sequence of ten interactive events in a cycle.

The product of such an interaction is 10 x 10 = 100 and the sequence to equalize it is 50 + 50 = 100 as a resonant sequential interactive reaction, for any balanced oscillation must cover equal distance in equal times in both directions.

This means that 50 /100 = 2 forms a stable oscillatory cycle. Any deviation cannot be less than one count or the ratio of a one - count deviation in the total cycle will be as shown ; 50 /(50 -1) = 50 / 49.

In order to ensure that an oscillatory state

continues, L^6 must reduce to L within one count or a cycle ratio 50 / 49 or

$$1+(2/100)^1+(2/100)^2+(2/100)^3+((2/100)^{\text{infinity}} = 1.020408163$$

Then L to L^6 must all equalise in $50 / (50 - 1) = 50 / 49$ cycles to maintain the resonant state. The astronomical rate of power radiation needed to sustain the ratio $L^6 / (1.020408 - 1)$ equals the value derived in physics is 3.3e+52. Further it will be shown

that there are still higher rates at smaller cyclic intervals, which are new to physics. If producing the conditions to suit the above is enough of a challenge, it is still inadequate to produce a holographic or dynamically self - starting condition.

This leads eventually to a stationary or a permanently invisible dynamic condition.

The series above is exactly equal to 50/49 of a cycle in infinite interactions. The unit 1 is likewise integer - factorized to produce a complex simultaneous series to represent the six Ls.

With these predetermined and internally derived proving tools, the Substratum, described as “Aikaantha-Aathyantha-Atho-Abhavat” in Sanskrit, is proved to exist permanently beyond a doubt. The critical constants in the Special and General Theory of Relativity are confirmed through Sankhya axioms and highlight the error that has led to conceptualizing space in unreal terms.

Each of the 6 vertices is identified with a precise valued constant, such as:

L1	Moolaprakriti at centre	the constant rate of change L
L2	Satwic Bhava	charge at L2
L3	Rajasic Linga/Bhava	electro-magnetic / lepton / boson / hadron region L3
L4	Bhava Moha Thaama	baryon region at L4
L5	Linga Mahamoha Thaama	quark region at L5
L6	Andha Thaama	Higgs or Planck mass region at L6
L7	Purusha / Abhiman core	Black hole region at L7 10^25 GEV
L7 - L1	Ahankar tunnel region	from L7 to L

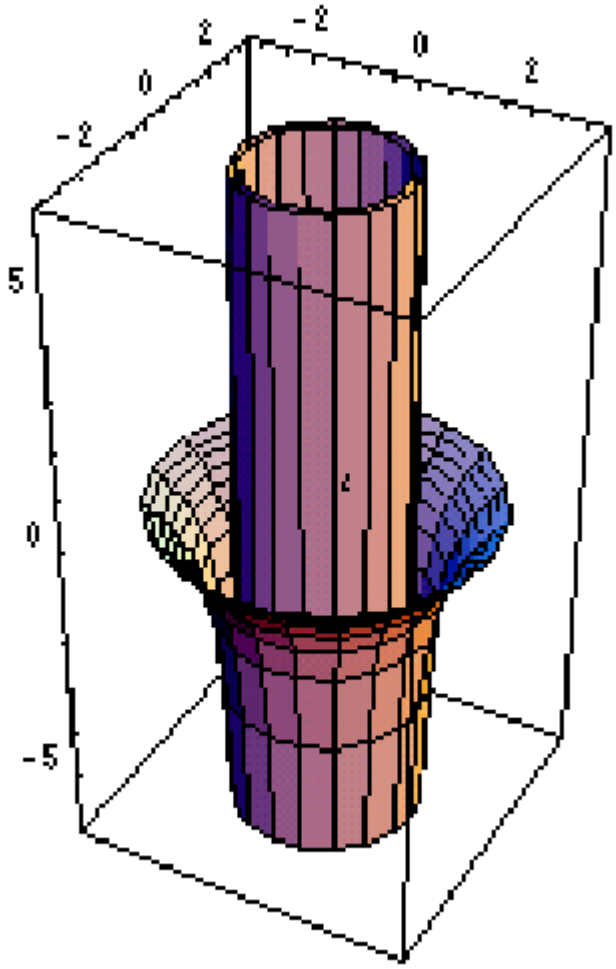
L6 -L1, new to physics, is the vertical potential drop that is balanced by a single Moolaprakriti, with an uncertainty of 50/49 of the cycle in infinite time sequence, as shown by the series above.

Each spoke has the corresponding power index, signifying the level or rate of transmigration or transmission of vibratory stress within the Substratum. The maximum differential or relative rate is L6

and

the entire simultaneous region of six L units, forms the coherent, synchronized, resonant, super-symmetric, superconductive, superposed, super dense, simultaneously active, balanced, dynamic, but undetectable state, because the interactions balance internally.

The proof hinges on the sequential factor 50/49, supported by an even more exotic and complex time constant series, which defines the simultaneous L - tunneling states by a single self-similar numerical value, raised to any power index level.



The Purusha Kx oscillatory state depicts momentum confined as internally transmigrating stresses. That equivalence is confirmed by the Planck Mass momentum of Mps into C, the velocity of light. This interface in the figure above, called Andhathamisrah-Moha, changes from a coherent potential state of interactive stresses, held as ‘confined momentum,’ to a dynamic momentum of the Mps Mahad mass.

Here is an extraordinary proof that the largest momentum Mps C equals the resonantly oscillating stresses in every Purusha black hole as:

Kx 7 Rs

This equivalence of static momentum (dormant potential) to dynamic momentum is the equivalent of entropy in Physics, which enumerates the modes of change possible in such a state. This equivalence provides the mechanism for absorbing interactive counts from the C state to the 7 RS coherent state. By implication, radiation is absorbed in space, and so photons must decay at 10 ^18 interactive displacement of 1/10 of cycle or 0.6283.

Further, the Mps value is derived in 5 different ways and gives identical numerical values, which removes any doubt about the statistical significance of the Mps value.

The Mps at the Andhathamisra-Moha (black hole-boundary) interface interacts in the Raja Linga mode at C counts per cycle. Though cubic space counts are C3 / cycle, the potential is reduced to C, because 2 axes are synchronized at this interface, and the synchronization hides the C2 counts.

Conclusion

This paper has successfully merged the research perspectives on Vedic Particle Physics, of two Indian scientists from different parts of India, who apparently do not know of each other's work. Moreover, the two scientists have consulted different works from Vedic Literature, neither shows a single common source. This speaks to the a priori integrity and cohesiveness of Vedic Particle Theory.

Each write describes Quarks from different points of view, yet the points of view do not clash or reveal contradictions. Instead, the two viewpoints complement each other, providing different views of Quarks, from different angles. Srinivasan works from the perspective of a combinatorial Universe, with roots in Sankhya, while Sharma describes the nucleus directly, based on the Rig Veda and some Upanishads, as well as other sources.

Taken together, these two views reveal that Quarks:

Form in the functional part of Dark Matter; of which exist 18 levels, with 36 types of Quarks and anti – Quarks, which form at the level of

L5	Linga Mahamoha Thaama	quark region at L5

From the H7 Hyper Circle. Giant Quarks exist. The difference between the six Quark types known to western science and the 18 types in Vedic Particle Physics is primarily logarithmic.

The Thaama state represents the quark domain in particle physics. It is the Strong Force domain in asymptotic freedom. Quark levels change through seven levels of interconnected states identified as asymptotic freedom.

The western construct of 89 particles is full of errors and non – existant particles, and western physics has yet to discover a single of the fundamental particles, the Higgs Boson or God's particle nonsense notwithstanding.

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Contact

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Some men see things as they are and say *why?* I dream things that never were and say *why not?*

Let's dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago:

to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world.

Robert Francis Kennedy