

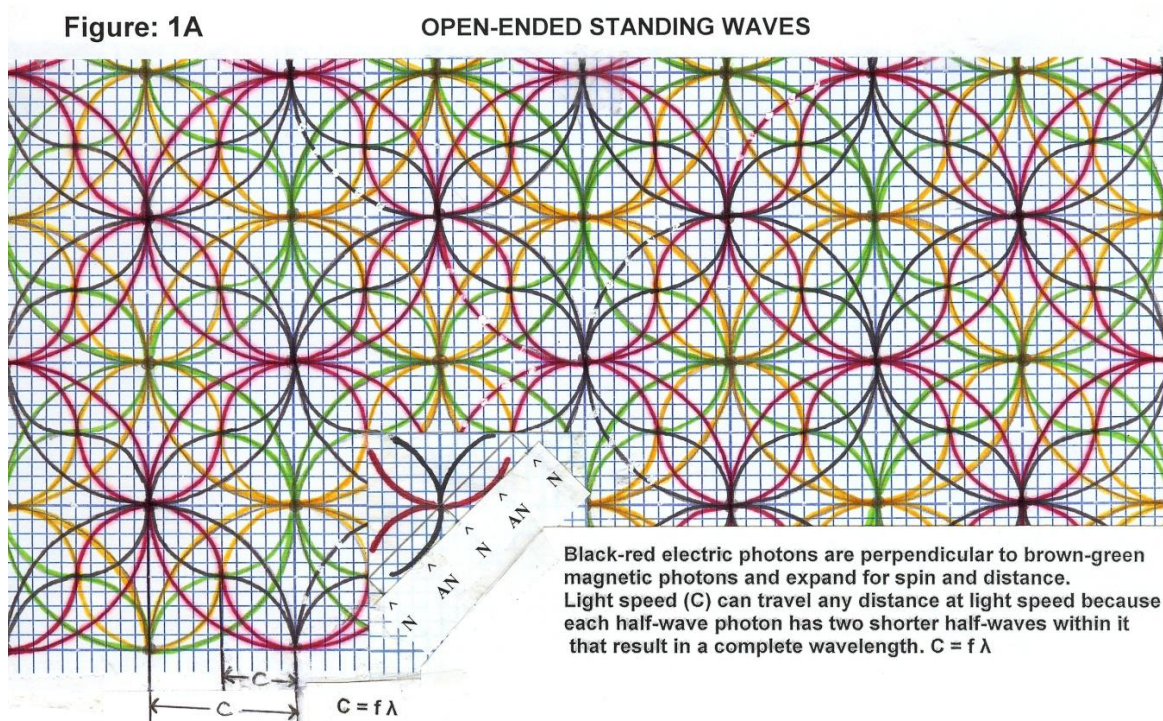
Origin of Mass and Time

John Linus O'Sullivan
Independent Research
Connecticut, USA. E-Mail: massandtime@gmail.com

Abstract: Space is from two kinds of energy in standing waves; (1) energy with mass which is finite energy and (2) energy without mass which is infinite energy. Given light speed is equal to frequency times wavelength $C = f \lambda$ then photon half waves are twice light speed on contraction before reversal expansion at light speed. Light speed is a constant relative to mass in Special Relativity but photon half waves are twice light speed on contraction from the fundamental frequency. Infinity is half wave photon energy on contraction at twice light speed without mass-time. Standing half wave photons are oscillating as standing medium (ether) at twice light speed where the energy is infinite without mass; consequently, the amplitude of the standing waves in full wavelengths are expanding at light speed with the energy of created mass and time.

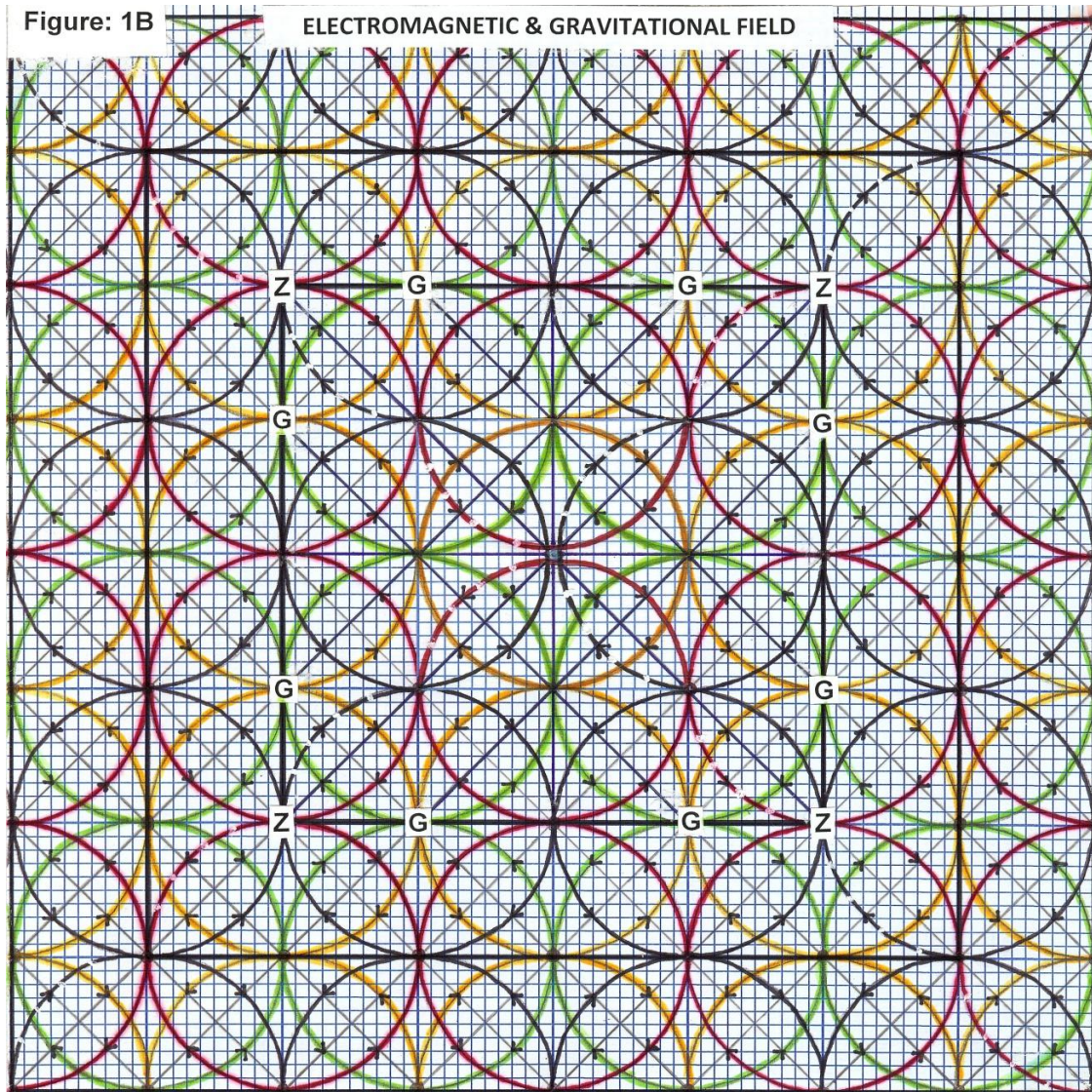
1. Introduction

Light speed is a constant on complete wavelengths; therefore photons are twice light speed on half waves. Photon half waves have twice the energy on contracting harmonic oscillations and energy at half harmonics on reversal expansion where each photon is comprised of two shorter half waves within for a complete wavelength. In Figure 1A, half waves are open-ended where anti-nodes are in the middle and nodes at the ends such that each half wave is multiplying into full waves. Black-red electric are transverse waves perpendicular to brown-green magnetic waves. The wavelengths are getting shorter at twice light speed on contraction and longer on reversal expansion with the force of two shorter waves within each half wave at light speed. Photon half waves are twice Planck's constant on contraction having very high energy levels creating mass on reversal expansion. Photon half wave energy on reversal creates mass in the apex of a quantum cone in the electric field.



2. Report

The EM wave is comprised of photon energy. Figure 1B below depicts standing waves on reversal expansion where mass is created from photon energy at twice light speed. Moving two half waves from center in direction Z and squaring, there are four complete green magnetic circles in the square. Moving three half waves from center and squaring, there are nine complete brown magnetic circles in the outer square and so on at the inverse-square distance from center. The square of the distance is from mass center with the four corners Z. Atom mass at center in the electric field square Z coupled with momentum G in the magnetic field is distance and time after breakout in an expanding field cone. Black-red electric photons and brown-green magnetic photons are perpendicular to each other with the black-red propagating in direction Z and brown-green magnetic photons propagating in direction G. If the black-red electric photons are on the Y axis propagating in direction Z, then the brown-green magnetic photons on the X axis are propagating as circles of momentum in direction G with the electric photons in direction Z. The magnetic field photons in axis X rotates in direction G inside the electric field photons in axis Y moving in direction Z. Photon waves in the magnetic field interact with photons in the electric field at the inverse square distance from mass center.



In Figure 1B above, it's the magnetic field photons in G rotation coupled with the electric photons in Z direction that needs clarity. Start with the upper left corner of the Z square to see how the G photons move from all four sides of the square that form a circle inside Z direction photons. Similar to Faraday's Law of induction, the magnetic field photons moving in a circle in direction G will cause a current inside the electric field photons that move in direction Z when there is a change in the EM field. For an increase/decrease in amplitude of electric photons expanding in direction Z, the magnetic photons will be out of phase as antinodes with an attraction force at the nodes of the black electric positive and red electric negative. Magnetic waves in direction G rotating inside the electric waves perpendicular in direction Z are the inverse square distance from mass center in the electric field.

From direction of arrows in Figure 1B, the black electric and brown magnetic are circular and sine waves while the red electric and green magnetic are only sine waves. Quarks deep in the apex of a right circular cone include the black electric circular waves, the black electric sine waves and green magnetic sine waves as the proton while brown magnetic circular waves, brown magnetic sine waves and red electric sine waves are the neutron. Gluons are the amplitude of half waves and much stronger in the cone apex holding protons and neutrons together. Beta decay is interaction of black-red half waves between protons and neutrons. Electrons continue outwardly from a quantum cone base where amplitude of red-brown electrons and black-green positrons interact with the brown-green photons. [The e coupling constant as the inverse of its square: about 137.03597 is the amplitude for a real electron to emit or absorb a real photon.][1].

Mass as finite energy is receding due to expansion in the field evidenced by the redshift and distance. Matter can neither be created nor destroyed because the mass-energy equivalence is finite at light speed but the universe is infinite at twice light speed where finite energy is created as mass and time. Mass-energy equivalence is an equal function where mass is not the same as energy but equal to it when finite. The link between infinite and finite energy is twice light speed and a universe without a beginning is a universe without mass-time. Standing half wave photons are ether at twice light speed on total contraction that permeates everything as medium. It follows from the wave nature of energy at twice light speed that nothing finite exists on contraction but for mass-time created from it on reversal expansion.

Mass in the electric field already includes part of the magnetic field as subatomic gravity forces; the remaining magnetic field spectrum is light and gravity on mass, the remaining electric field spectrum not subject to light and gravity is dark energy. [A star is formed when a large amount of gas (mostly hydrogen) starts to collapse in on itself due to its gravitational attraction.][2]. Mass-time is a consolidation of expanding energy while distance is a derivative of wavelength and speed a derivative of rotating frequency G in the magnetic field.

Photon waves and mass is finite energy and the orbital path of mass is gravity in general relativity. [Space-time in general relativity is not flat but curved by the distribution of mass and energy in it.][3]. Photon energy in the magnetic field are graviton attraction where mass in the electric field curves the field spectrum at inverse square distance in general relativity. Standing half waves in quadrant form are photons of ether energy at twice light speed on contraction and on reversal expansion each photon half wave is comprised of two shorter half waves within for a complete wavelength at light speed. A metaphor to motion-picture theater: the screen is the universe, the pictures are the stars and galaxies and the projector is energy at twice light speed. We come from finite energy and see the pictures in mass-time.

3. Conclusion

Extended Equation: $E = ZG^2$ where ZG^2 is half wave photon energy on contraction before photon reversal in the EM field. This is twice Planck's constant: $E = 2(hf)$ at twice light speed on contraction. Photon energy by itself can expand any distance at light speed in Special Relativity and is timeless without mass. In Einstein's $E = MC^2$ if we take mass out of the equation then E is equal to C in full wavelengths but in the original half wave contraction mode E is equal to 2C as infinite energy without mass and time. Time is not another dimension but rather mass itself in the electric field driven by momentum of gravity in the magnetic field. Everything in the expansion mode is finite energy having mass in the electric field coupled with momentum of gravity in the magnetic field. Circular momentum G in the magnetic field is gravity force attraction on mass in the electric field at the inverse square distance with respect to the two fields on reversal expansion

Gravity is equivalent to the accelerating circles G which are out of phase with mass. Gravity forces are very weak because photon anti-node forces in the magnetic field are out of phase with mass anti-nodes in the electric field. When mass energy don't exist (0 at the nodes in the electric field at light speed), then gravity exist in the magnetic field with the full force equal to mass energy but when mass energy do exist (1 at the anti-nodes in the electric field at light speed), then gravity force in the magnetic field is very weak when out of phase with mass in the electric field. This brings to mind Heisenberg's uncertainty principle where standing position of the electron in the electric field cannot be measured simultaneously with momentum in the magnetic field. The reason is because the two fields are reciprocal of each other at light speed. Mass as a reciprocal of gravity is outlined as follows:

$E = M C^2$ (From photon reversal expansion in the EM field).

$1 = M C$ (Electric Field "C" times Magnetic Field "C" = $C^2 = 1$).

$C = \frac{1}{2}m$

$G = \frac{1}{2}m$

In summary, standing half wave photons on contraction at twice light speed with same amplitude out of phase will reach a point of reversal expansion due to the square of the distance getting shorter and shorter. Half wave standing photons are space medium at twice light speed while full wave photons have two shorter half waves within after reversal expansion. The switch between magnetic wave antinodes and electric wave nodes is out of phase at light speed with the magnetic waves rotating inside the electric waves perpendicular in direction Z. Coulomb's fixed charge (static) in the electric field and Newton's moving charge (current) in the magnetic field are inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. Mass in the electric field curves the magnetic field in general relativity and mass expanding in the magnetic field is mass-time. Photon waves can expand to any distance at light speed because of frequency and wavelength but when mass is created then momentum is born along with distance and time. Time has a beginning as mass-time in finite energy at light speed but time and mass do not exist in the medium before reversal expansion.

References

[1] Feynman, R.P. (1988). *QED The Strange Theory of Light and Matter*, Princeton University Press, p129.

[2] Hawking, S. (1996). *The Illustrated A Brief History of Time*, Bantam Books, p105.

[3] Ibid, pp 40-42. General Relativity background field in Figure 2.16 p41 is similar to diamond-squares (rhombus) background in Figure 1B above.