

Theory of Information (Quarks)

There are 6-informational quarks that mean: Mass (M), Magnetic field (M_g), Electric charge (E), Gravity (G), Light (L) & Time (T). A particle is always consisting of three informational quarks. Two particles may interact if bought and have the same quark regardless of its value of it, but nonzero. The informational quarks correspond with the known quarks as follows:

Light = Up Quark; Magnetic field = Down Quark

Gravity = Charm Quark; Electric charge = Strange Quark

Time = Top Quark; Mass = Bottom Quark; As you can see Gravity and Electric charge have a similar potential equation (Charm & Strange) also Light and Magnetic field (Up & Down); Time and Mass thus (Top & Bottom) have τ and μ neutrino as the interaction fundamental particle and the same onduscular equation with a similar solution.

Particle:	Property: Quark:	Mass Bottom	Mag.Field Down	ElectCharge Strange	Gravity Charm	Light Up	Time Top
Electron		1	1838	-1	0	0	0
Anti-electron (positron)		1	-1838	1	0	0	0
*Neutron		1838	-1.913	0	-1	0	0
Proton		1836	2.793	1	0	0	0
Magnetron		0	1.913	1	1	0	0
Graviton = ν Electronic Neutrino		0	-1838	0	1	1	0
Particle M_x		0	1	0	1	0	-1
Particle E		0	0	1	1	0	-1
Photon (Light)		0	1	0	0	1	1
μ Neutrino bound with Higgs Boson		0	0	0	-1	1	1
Tau τ Neutrino (Time)		0	0	0	1	1	1
Activate (Entanglement)		0	0	0	-1	1	-1
Particle γ (Gama-ray)		0	0	0	1	1	-1
Particle S (Synchron)		0	0	0	1	-1	-1
Phonon		0	0	0	-1	-1	1
*Particle M (Mass resonance)		1	0	1	0	1	0
*Optoelectron		1	0	-1	0	1	0
*Anti-Neutron		1838	-1.913	0	-1	0	0
*Thermal Particle		1	2.793	0	0	1	0
*Particle p (Physical response)		1	0	0	1	1	0

* Mass resonance 5 particles; not yet produced or detected. Particle M_x ; Particle E ; Particle p

The meaning of a negative magnetic field is that the magnetic field is opposite to the spin.

The mass is always positive in the local universe.

The meaning of positive time is that the propagation speed is the light speed ($3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s) and the negative time means that the transfer is almost instant. The communications with γ -ray are suitable for long-distance between planets $V_p \sim 10^{41}$ m/s. For details see: Time, Mass & Space quantum.

The meaning of positive gravity is attraction and negative gravity is rejection.

The meaning of positive light is its emission and negative light is its absorption.

Here are the interactions between micro-particle with the specifications that the value must be at list 5 or 6 digits exactly and the stability the same as laser:

Graviton – Photon	30.8A	380.4nm
Graviton – Phonon	365.9Hz	45.198KHz
Graviton – Magnetron	164.67MHz	20.326GHz
Phonon – Photon	~70A	203.8nm
Phonon – Particle γ	5.5A	No
Phonon – Particle T_{time}	372.5Hz	45.9KHz
Particle γ – Particle T_{time}	4.5A	No
Photon – Particle T_{time}	~28A	354nm
Thermal Particle – Photon	~60A	390nm
Thermal Particle – Magnetron	178MHz	~20.799Ghz
Thermal Particle – Phonon	384Hz	46.6KHz

Particle Time the NonCreated Light		
Phonon the Audio Sound Particle (Audion)		

Laser CO₂ HI Voltage =15.000V; Laser γ HI Voltage = 460.000V

Laser τ Neutrino (photon-thermic) Activate-Entanglement (γ-thermic)

The coherence of neutron ray and thermal particles with Bose-Einstein condensation

A stable microparticle have 3 informational Quark and the correspondence with known qarcks as the above table with the force-mediating of all interaction.

Frequency Velocity 343.4m/s Phonon sound wavelength m in air at 20 degree

C (Do)	261.63Hz	1.312540611
D (Re)	293.66Hz	1.169379555
E (Mi)	329.63Hz	1.041774111
F (Fa)	349.23Hz	0.9833061305
G (Sol)	392Hz	0.8760204082
A (La)	440Hz	0.7804545455
B (Si)	493.88Hz	0.6953106017
C (Do)	523.25Hz (Rezonance365.9Hz)	0.6562828476 (0.938412422)

The gravity is according to Newton formula: $F = -\gamma \cdot M_1 \cdot M_2 / r^2$

Where γ is the gravity constant: $6.673 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{Kg}^2$

And the wave function of the graviton for the stationary state is:

$$\psi(r) = \left(\frac{1}{R} + C1 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot R \cdot \pi \cdot \text{AiryAi} \left(2R \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \right) \cdot \text{AiryBi} \left(\left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \cdot r \right)}{\Gamma(2/3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \left(3^{2/3} \cdot \text{AiryAi} \left(2R \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \right) + 3^{1/6} \cdot \text{AiryBi} \left(2R \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \right) \right)} \right) - \left(\frac{2 \cdot R \cdot \pi \cdot \text{AiryBi} \left(2R \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \right) \cdot \text{AiryAi} \left(\left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \cdot r \right)}{\Gamma(2/3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \left(3^{2/3} \cdot \text{AiryAi} \left(2R \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \right) + 3^{1/6} \cdot \text{AiryBi} \left(2R \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^{1/3} \right) \right)} \right)$$

Where $C1$ is the normed constant R space constant ($3.567 \cdot 10^{22}$ meter) and in spherical coordinates for $C1=1$; $R=49$ we have the following plot for $r=0$ to $2R$, for stationary state $t_0=0$. As you can see the Newtonian force decreases parabolically. This is the Newton law explicit, annulated in $2R$ with sign-changing. It goes to infinity when $r \rightarrow -\infty$ (repulsion see the plot below) and is extremely high but not ∞ in origin because of the granularity of spate time.

Thus, the force between two nucleons that change ν neutrino equation (21):

$$F_{g1} \sim \frac{3R^2}{14 \cdot \pi} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{R}{4 \cdot \pi} \cdot \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{14 \cdot \pi}$$

As in the equation into FluxG.mw calculus.

The quantic gravitational attraction force between nucleons that change electronic neutrino at 2.4fm is $F_{gq} \sim 1.749 \cdot 10^{-48}$ Newton at r_0 in m according to grav.mw.

Thus, the quantic gravitational forces in Newtons between 2 nucleons at distance r that change ν neutrino (gravitons) are:

$$F_{g1} = \frac{1.00762 \cdot 10^{-77}}{r^2} - 3.29565 \cdot \frac{10^{-100}}{r} + 2.6398 \cdot 10^{-123} \sim \frac{1.0076 \cdot 10^{-77}}{r^2}$$

Thus, the quantic gravitational attraction force in Newton between 2 nucleons at radius r (in meters) may be approximate: $F_{gq} \sim 1.007 \cdot 10^{-77} / r^2$ (Newton). According to the flux conservation equation.

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