

## **The Strong and weak forces- explained via McMahon field theory**

**Abstract:** Here, I use the basic principles of the McMahon field theory to explain the strong force and the weak force, as described for atoms.

### **Theory:**

Special relativity applies to particles or masses moving close to the speed of light, which is the case for electrons moving as electrical current in a wire, as shown in the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2015)** “*Electron velocity through a conductor*”. Thus, special relativity applies to such particles, which allows us to observe special relativity in the real world as the magnetic field. Thus, through the magnetic field, McMahon field theory explains that particles moving near the speed of light appear as energy fields.

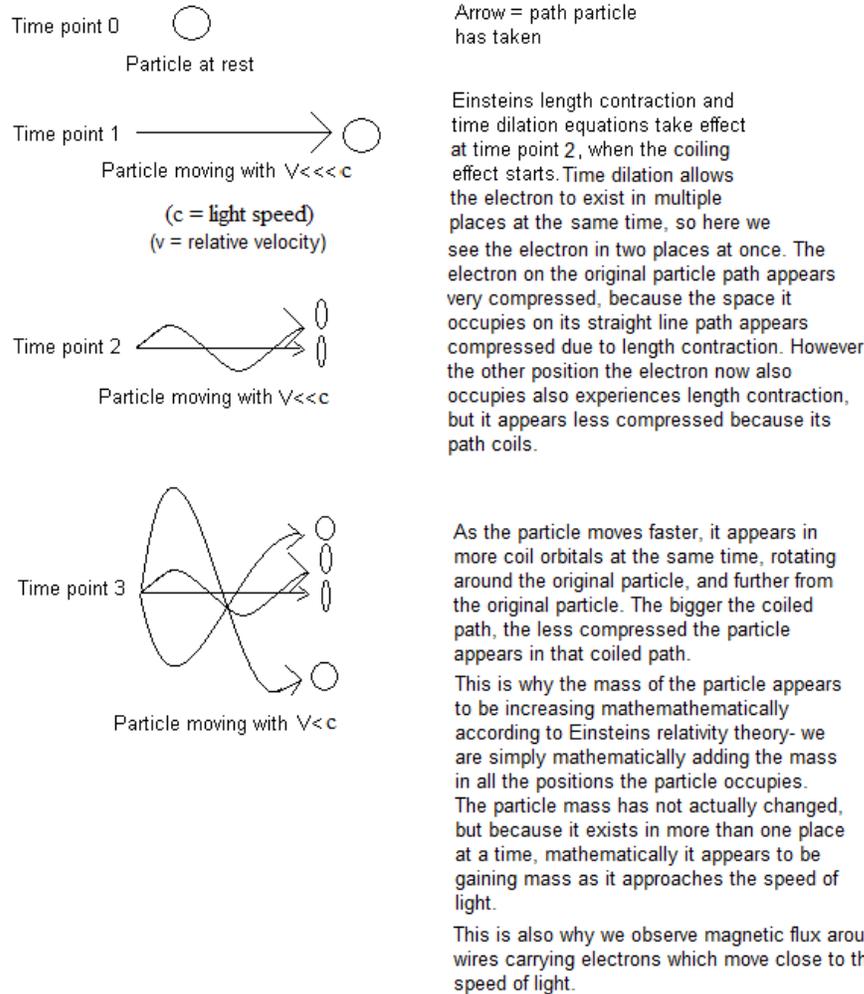
First, allow me to present a new understanding of energy, as already presented in McMahon field theory: Theoretical unification of relativity and quantum physics, thus methods to generate gravity and time. (2010).

This theory begins explaining the nature of light using an example of electrons moving through an electrical wire. Since the velocity of these electrons can be considered as at or near the speed of light, we can assume that they are affected by both time dilation and length contraction, effects predicted by Albert Einstein’s famous theory of relativity.

Let’s perform a thought experiment: Let’s imagine a stretched out spring. Let the straight stretched out spring represent the path of electrons moving in an electrical wire. Now, since length contraction occurs because of relativity, the electron path is affected. As a result, the straight line path of the electron is compressed. This is the same as allowing a spring to begin to recoil. As a result, the straight line path of the electron begins to become coiled. I call this primary coiling. This is the effect length contraction has on mass as it approaches the speed of light and is dilated by length contraction. When a particle such as an electron reaches the speed of light, it becomes fully coiled or fully compressed, and Einstein’s length contraction and time dilation equations become equal to zero and “undefined”. This particle, now moves as a circle at the speed of light in the same direction it was before. If this particle tries to move faster still, it experiences secondary coiling. I.e: the coil coils upon itself, becoming a secondary coil. This is why energy is observed on an Oscilloscope as waves: we are simply looking at a side on view of what are actually 3-dimensional coiled coils or secondary coils. Waves are not simply 2 dimensional; rather, they are 3 dimensional secondary coils. It was easy for scientists of the past to assume waves were 2 dimensional in nature, as the dimensional calculations and drawings for relativity were carried out on flat pieces of paper which are also 2-dimensional. The human imagination, however, is able to perform calculations in multiple dimensions. Now, let’s consider the effect of time dilation.

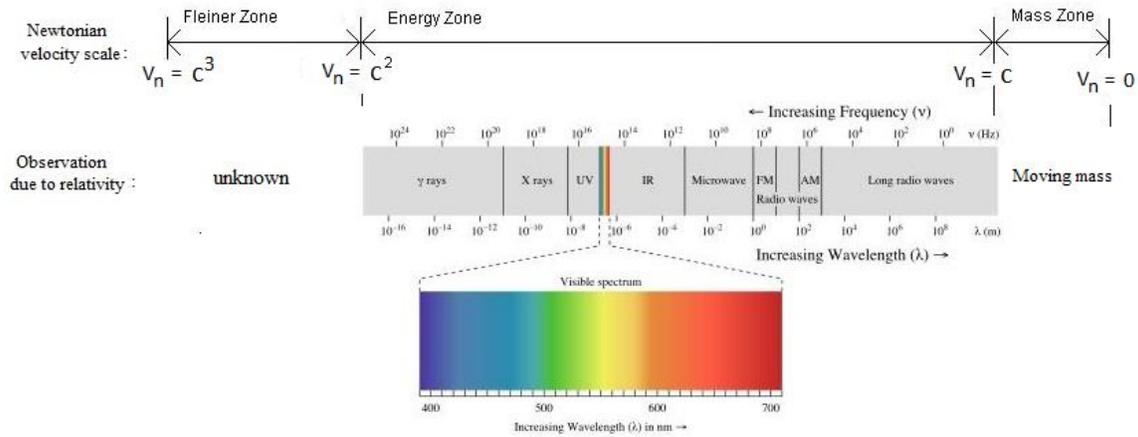
When an electron approaches the speed of light, according to relativity, it undergoes time dilation. What does this actually mean? I believe this is the effect: time dilation allows a body, particle or mass- in combination with the effects of length contraction, to exist in multiple places at the same time. This is why we observe magnetic flux. Electricity is composed of high speed electrons, so these electrons would be affected by time dilation and length contraction. As a result, the electron is both inside the electrical wire, and

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 orbiting around the wire as magnetic flux (because of full primary coiling at the speed of light). Magnetic flux is the combined effect of length contraction and time dilation on the electron. The coiling effect is why electrical wires carrying electricity exhibit magnetic fields- the electron path is compressed into coils, and time dilation permits the electron to occupy multiple positions at the same time, which is why magnetic flux is detected as coils at different distances from the electrical wire. Please refer to figure 1 on the following page.



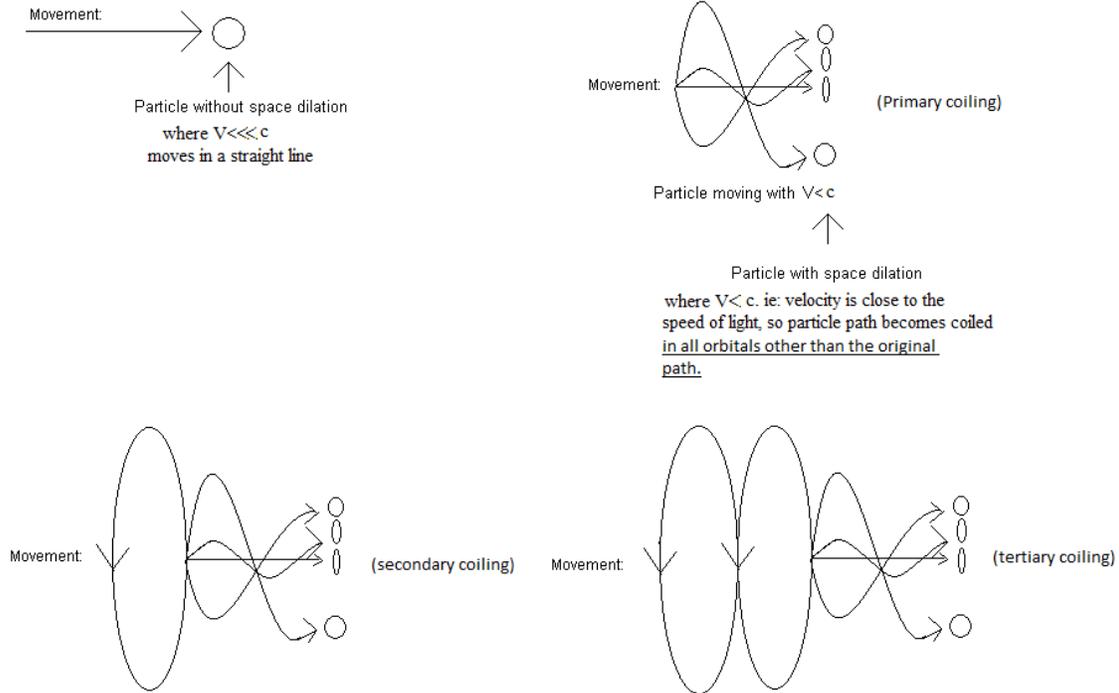
**Figure 1: particle relativity- Taken from the McMahon field theory (2010):** What we observe as relative stationary observers of a particle as it travels faster.

However- the McMahon field theory goes on to explain much more, including the electromagnetic spectrum- hence light, which I will briefly cover now. Refer to figure 2 below:



**Figure 2: How an electron is observed at different Newtonian speeds: modified from the McMahon field theory (2010):** Here, we see that as an electron moves with increasing speed according to Newtonian physics (although the speed we observe is dilated back to that of light because of relativity as in figure 4) and becomes a coil because of relativity, as the electron speed is increasingly dilated back to light it is observed as different types of energy. This is because the electron becomes more coiled (more velocity dilation) as it tries to move faster, so we say that the frequency increases and wavelength decreases. In this diagram, let the value of true, un-dilated Newtonian velocity due to relativity be  $V_n$  as in figure 4, and let the velocity of light be equal to  $c$ . I believe that electrons are on the boarder of mass and energy, so in the diagram above electricity would be at the point where  $V_n=c$ . If the electrons in electricity tried to move faster, they would be compressed further into a secondary coil to become long radio waves, then AM radio waves, then FM radio waves, then microwaves, then Infra-red (IR), then X-rays, then y-rays. Hence, the electromagnetic spectrum is nothing more than an electron dilated by different magnitudes of relativity. Other particles, such as protons and neutrons, will also have their own spectrums, which may be different or similar to that of the electron.

From Figure 2, we see that if electricity or electrons in an electrical wire tried to move faster, the electrons path would be compressed further, making it coil upon itself again creating secondary coiling or a coiled coil path. Hence it would be further affected by length contraction. As a result, the electron will be observed as different forms of energy. In the figure above, we see that an electron is considered as mass when it has an undilated velocity or Newtonian velocity between 0 and  $c$ . If an electron tries to travel faster than this, it enters the energy zone, where the electron path becomes fully compressed and moves as a full primary coil or circle which undergoes secondary coiling or coils upon itself. A particle moving as energy or a secondary coil has an un-dilated velocity or Newtonian velocity range between  $c$  and  $c^2$ . In this range, the particle now experiences secondary coiling, so the coil now coils upon itself. Figure 3, taken from the McMahon field theory (2010), also explains what happens if an electron tries to move faster than  $C^2$ : The secondary coiled or coiled coil path becomes overly dilated, and the length contraction effect becomes so great that the particle now undergoes tertiary coiling- ie it becomes a coiled coil coil. As a result, because of excess coiling the particle becomes undetectable or unidentifiable. These undetectable states are what are known as dark matter and/or dark energy. See figure 3.

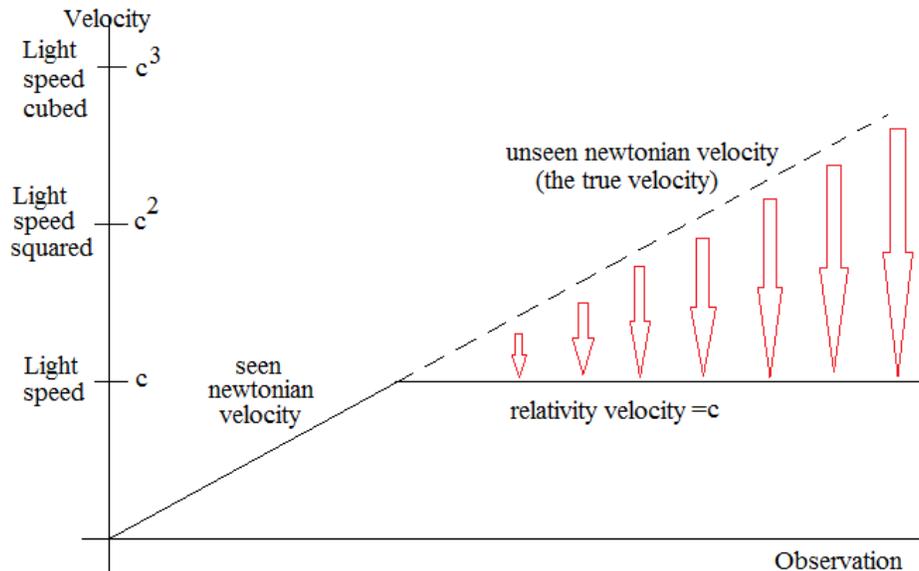


From the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2013)** "Fine structure constant solved and new relativity equations—Based on McMahon field theory", we are told that Einsteins time dilation and length contraction effects stop occurring and reach their maximum effect at a velocity of 299,792,457.894 m/s. Thus once a particle reaches the speed of light, the mass of the particle system mathematically is the same as at the 299,792,457.894 m/s velocity. Also, if the particle tries to move faster than light, the entire system then coils upon itself, something I call secondary coiling. This prevents us from ever seeing velocities greater than light. This is what energy is- particles moving as coiled coils. When secondary coiling is complete- and tertiary coiling begins- this is the state of Fleiner.

**Figure 3:** The actual affect Einsteins relativity theory has on the movement of a particle, causing it to first appear as mass during primary coiling, then energy during secondary coiling, and Fleiner during tertiary coiling, during which it becomes dark matter or dark energy. Einstein was unaware of this.

Now, we must consider conventional science of the current day. Conventional oscilloscopes are used for energy only. Therefore, the "waves" we see on oscilloscopes are in fact, the side views of secondary coils and higher degrees of coiling. Once full primary coiling is achieved, the fully compressed primary coil remains as it is, but with more momentum it begins to coil upon itself, which is secondary coiling. Thus, "wavelength" and "frequency" according to the science of this day are measurements from the reference point where a full primary coil forms.

Lets consider McMahon field theory (2010). From the McMahon field theory, we realize that magnetic flux arises due to the length contraction and time dilation of the electron. We observe this flux differently depending on the Newtonian velocity of the electron (ie: the electromagnetic spectrum in figure 2). Keep in mind that relativity prevents observers from measuring the true velocity (Newtonian velocity) of the electron- relativity dilates velocities greater than light back down to the speed of light. Refer to figure 4 below.

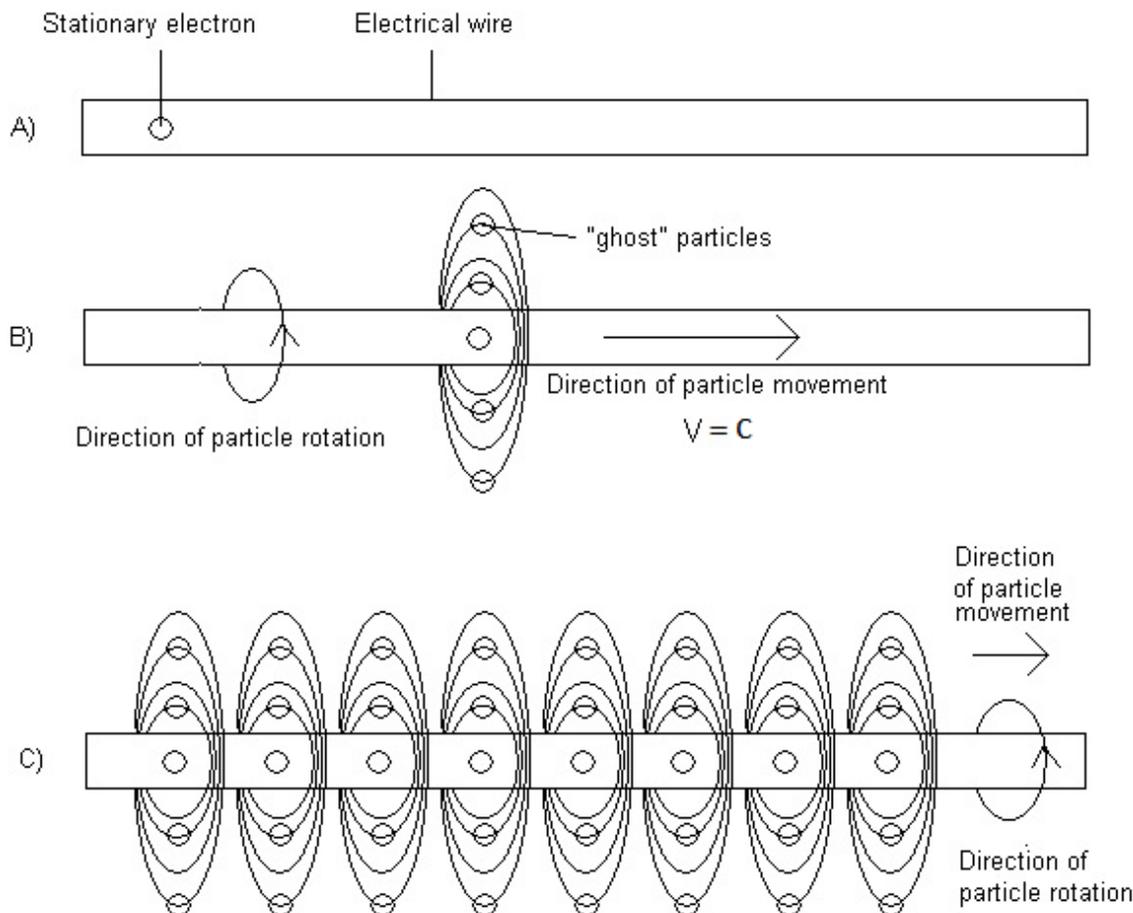


**Figure 4:** The dilation of the true velocity or Newtonian velocity by relativity. Here, we see that the dotted line represents the true velocity of particles travelling faster than the speed of light, but relativity dilates this velocity down to the speed of light which coils the path of the particle, so observers don't ever see particles travelling faster than light. The degree of velocity dilation is represented by the red arrows. Hence, the solid lines represent that which is seen, but the dotted line, which is the true velocity above light, is unseen due to dilation by relativity.

Now, figures 1 and 3 depict the length contraction effect on the electron, but the length contraction effect occurs simultaneously with the time dilation effect, which causes the electron to exist in multiple places along-side itself at the same time. As a result, as a particle approaches the speed of light, the original electron remains in its original linear position, but it also exists tangentially to itself, which rotates around its original self.

From figure 5 in A), we see a stationary electron in a wire. If this electron moves to the other end of the wire at speeds much less than  $N$ , or  $C$  for us on Earth, the particle obeys the laws of Newtonian Physics. In B), we see our electron now moves through the wire with a speed of  $c$ , so as discussed earlier it undergoes full primary coiling, which results in the appearance of a magnetic field (the magnetic field is the primary coiling) so it obeys the laws of relativity. From Einstein, when the electron moves at a speed where  $V=c$ ,  $t' = \text{undefined}$  (time dilation = undefined) and  $s' = 0$  (length compressed to zero). This means that to us, the particle no longer experiences time as in Newtonian physics, and now moves as a full primary coil or circle which propagates along with a speed equal to  $c$ . Because  $t' = \text{undefined}$ , the electron is able to be in more than one place at a time. Because  $s' = 0$ , the particle is seen to move as a full primary coil or circle, which moves along the wire, always with a relative speed equal to  $c$ . this means that the electron is both inside the wire, and orbiting around the wire in multiple orbits multiple distances from the wire at the same time.

These "ghost or flux particles" which are all one particle that exist in different places at the same time, are responsible for the strange observations and theories made in quantum physics. These theories arise from the fact that ghost particles appear in their experiments



**Figure 5:** In A), we see a stationary electron in a wire. If this electron moves through the wire at speeds far below  $c$ , then the particle simply moves in a straight line through the wire, and no magnetic field is observed. In B), our electron is now moving at  $c$ , so space dilation is occurring, causing the electron to now move as a circle (full primary coil) rather than in a straight line. As a result, the entire primary coil is always seen to move at a relative speed of  $c$ . However, the particle is experiencing maximum time dilation,  $t' = \text{undefined}$ . As a result, relative to us as stationary observers, the electron is in more than one place at the same time. In fact, the electron is both inside the wire, and orbiting around it in multiple orbital positions at the same time. As a result, we observe a magnetic field around the wire, which is just the electron orbiting around the outside of the wire. This is explained in section II table 1 of the McMahon field theory. When a particle is seen in more than one place at the same time, I call this a ghost or flux particle. In C), the situation described in B) is exactly what is observed when electricity moves through an electrical wire. Note that conventional current moves in the opposite direction to electron flow.

From figure 5, we see that the original moving electrons we observe as electricity still exist inside the wire, but the length contraction and time dilation effects allow these electrons to simultaneously exist tangentially to their direction of movement outside the wire.

I shall now discuss the strong and weak forces:

### **The strong force:**

The strong force is the force that holds the nucleus in an atom together. Since protons are positively charged, protons should repel each other. Thus, it has been theorized that a force must exist that keeps the nucleus together.

Now, from McMahon field theory, most specifically section 11, it is theorized that atoms are made of atoms, and so on. Thus, if you could shrink yourself down to the point where an electron is about the size of the planet Earth relative to yourself, you would see that atoms are tiny solar systems, that nuclei are suns or stars, and that planets are electrons. Thus, all of reality as we know it is infinite. Atoms are made of atoms and so on, to infinity. I mention this because I'm focusing on the nucleus of an atom, which is actually a sun or star. Thus also, if you could increase your size to the point where relative to you as an observer, our solar system became the size of an atom, you would agree that our sun is indeed a nucleus.

Anyhow, if our sun is actually a nucleus, that explains a great deal. For one thing, that would mean that what we perceive as protons within atomic nuclei, are nothing more than volumes of hydrogen in a sun or star. Note that both protons and hydrogen can be considered as being positively charged- because they are the same thing seen from different viewpoints. If you look at the hydrogen gas in our sun, you would describe it as hydrogen- but if you were to increase your size relative to the sun to the point where our sun was the size of an atomic nucleus relative to you as an observer, you would now say that you see protons in place of the hydrogen.

The same thing goes for neutrons and helium. Our sun also contains helium, which would be observed as neutrons if you could increase your size to the point where relative to you as an observer, the sun was the size of an atomic nucleus. Note that both neutrons and helium can be considered as having no charge, because they are the same thing.

**Here is the big realization-** if the above is true, in that volumes of helium gas are observed as neutrons, and volumes of hydrogen gas are observed as protons, then we must realize that hydrogen and helium gas can mix. This explains why protons and neutrons appear to be so highly bonded together in atoms- they are volumes of quantum hydrogen and quantum helium gases that intermix. Thus, in realizing this, and realizing that the sun's gravity is what keeps the sun together, the strong force is nothing more than quantum gravity, and quantum gravity is just quantum proton flux.

Figure 1 explains how magnetic fields arise if the particle in figure 1 is an electron, but according to McMahon field theory, if the particle in figure 1 is a proton, we will observe proton flux which is predicted to be gravitational. Thus, quantum gravity = quantum proton flux = the strong force.

### **The weak force:**

To carry on from the discussion of the strong force, I will describe what is known as the weak force. The weak force is a force that has the ability to convert protons into neutrons, or neutrons into protons. Enrico Fermi was the one who came up with the weak force. He did this to explain the beta radiation that can be emitted from atomic nuclei. Beta radiation confused physicists in Fermi's time, because beta radiation is the process whereby an electron or positron is emitted from a nucleus, and nuclei are supposed to be

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made up of protons and neutrons, so they could not understand where the electrons or positrons were coming from.

If we use the model I presented in the strong force explanation, in that atomic nuclei are actually suns or stars, whereby protons are quantum hydrogen, and neutrons are quantum helium, we realize that what we perceive as protons are just volumes of hydrogen, and what we perceive as neutrons are volumes of helium. We also know that hydrogen can be converted into helium in our sun. That is all the weak force is: hydrogen being converted into helium, and vice versa. If sufficient hydrogen is converted into helium, we say that from the point of view of atoms, a proton has been transformed into a neutron. If sufficient helium is converted into hydrogen, we say from the point of view of atoms that a neutron has been converted into a proton. That is all the weak force really is, and that is why it appears that protons can convert into neutrons and vice versa. In studying suns or stars, we are actually studying atomic nuclei from a different viewpoint.

Thus the weak force = the physics of conversion of quantum hydrogen to quantum helium, and vice versa.

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