Proving EXPER

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A Methodology to reconcile EXPER with QFT

Introduction

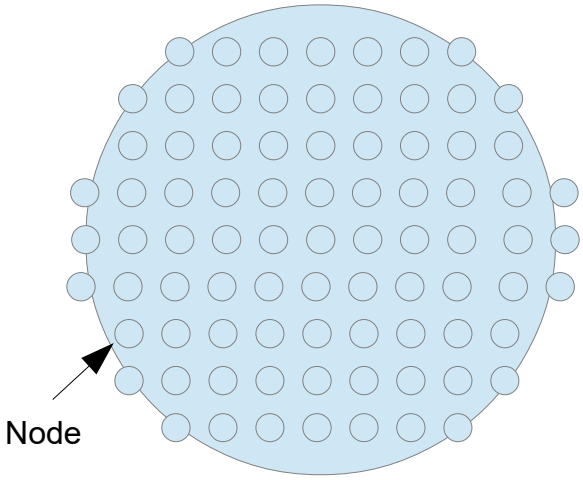
We thought of ways to prove that EXPER models are realistic models of real subatomic particles. Here is a methodology that should work.

Since both EXPER and QFT both are describing the same thing, sub atomic particles, they should have identical predictions. So expressing an EXPER model in terms of QFT should realize as an alternative solution to QM equations.

Proof Methodology

What we are suggesting (and I don't know QFT quite well enough to easily do this myself) is to just say that a fundamental particle, like a quark, has subcomponents. Does it? Current physics says that it doesn't, that its basically a homogeneous area of mass and color force. It doesn't really say; its looked at as fundamental.

So we just give it subcomponents. How do we do this? We basically split a quark into a bunch of "nodes". It should follow a logical, linear approach with the mass, spin, parity, flavor, etc. etc. initially being distributed evenly over the nodes.



For example, the sum of the masses of all the nodes should equal the mass of the original particle. How spin and such attributes be distributed in its final version would need to be figured out. Since EXPER is all about mass waves, its the distribution of mass that EXPER hypothesizes that we think is the key.

Predictions

If you just split up the mass especially of the particle and split it homogeneously over the nodes, I think

what you will find first is that it doesn't work (we call this the “pool ball” model). The equations just blow up on you. Its possible this approach has been tried before and dismissed as a nonproductive approach.

However I would predict that if you spread the masses over this subcomponent model according to the EXPER particle models that all of a sudden the equations light up and you get something that doesn't blow up, even providing a solution to the equations.

Implementation

Basically you start off with an approach to a complicated QFT model where you enter the various eigenvalues into a matrix, with the attributes of the particle in question being inserted as multi-dimensional vectors (spin, parity, mass, position). I would start just splitting up the values such as spin and mass homogeneously and applying them to the node.

For example, let's say the particle in question has a mass of 3.0 Mev/C^2 and you are splitting it over 300 nodes. Then the mass of each node is initially set to 3.0 Mev / 300 = 10 Kev. Add all the mass together and you arrive back at the initial value.

Position is easily figured out and just requires a spacial vector from the particle center to the center of each node. With 300 nodes, you probably need a computer to perform (as you'd hate to do something like this on paper), but you could crunch it.

For an up quark, there is a massive amount of “negative mass” in it, but we expect that it will solve. If it solves, then you've basically proven EXPER by the logic above.