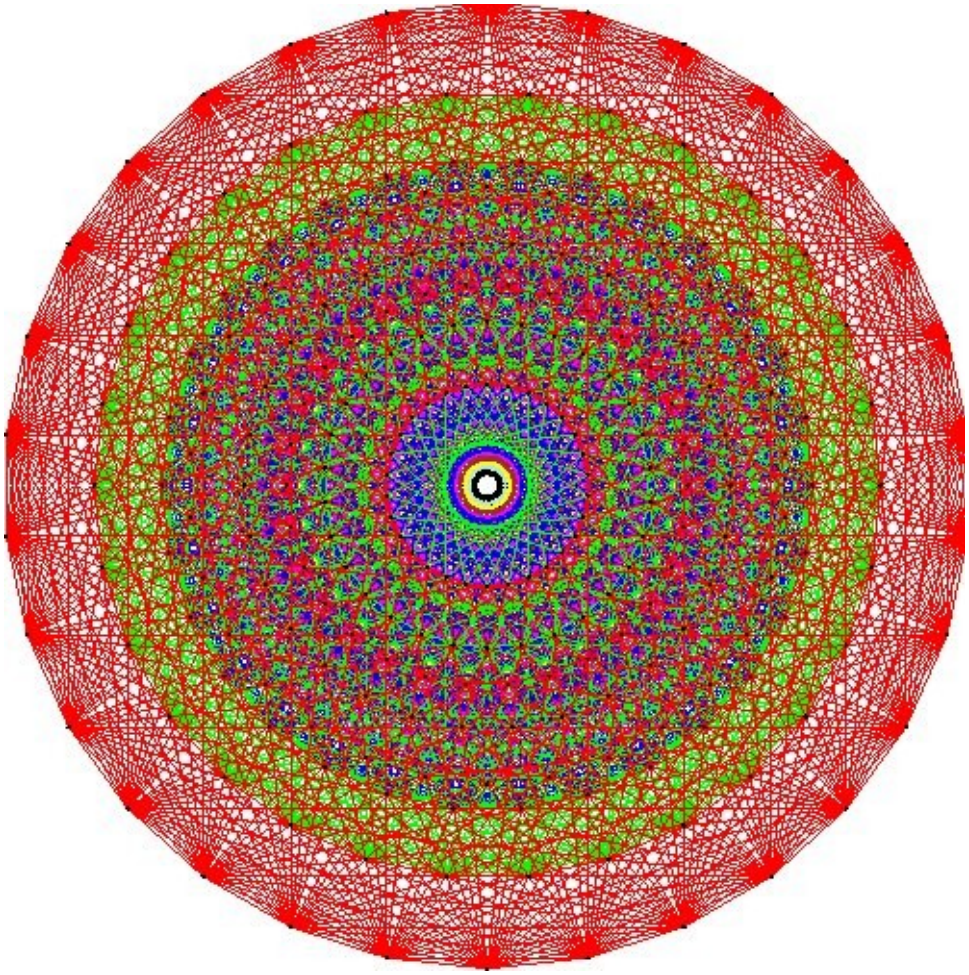
Sixteen Elements of the Electron in Vedic Particle Physics

By John Frederick Sweeney



Abstract

The electron is composed of sixteen parts, in Vedic Particle Physics, which is a notion contrary to western physics. The sixteen parts of the electron indicate that the electron pertains to the Sedenions.

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Introduction

The author of this paper has been reading and re – reading Vedic Particle Physics by K.C. Sharma off and on for the past three years. Unfamiliar Sanskrit and Vedic literature, Sharma's book appeared exotic when it eventually arrived by express delivery from India, albeit delayed for 30 days by a tempermental Chinese delivery driver. Then, the beautiful drawings of subatomic particles and structures with Vedic names seemed quite unlike the nuclear structures I had learned about from western sources. I wondered how Sharma could know the precise details of subatomic structures, which the west has never discovered, with all its expensive machinery?

The reason is that Vedic literature contains nuclear code, embedded in the world's oldest books by members of a civilization superior to our present civilization.

Wikipedia describes electrons as having no substructure, which cannot be true of electrons in fact are composed of sixteen components. This point stands as a measurement of the maturity (or comparative immaturity) of western science in 2015: if the Vedas are at least 13,500 years old, then how is it that our modern, advanced civilization does not understand the electron, after a century or more of research by our greatest minds and with the most expensive atom smashers that money can buy? A sobering point to ponder.

Western math and physics moves in circles: a start, a stop, then a long period of waiting, then starting again, only to make a step or two of progress. John Bales describes how he discovered Twisted Octonions in 1972, but since they led to Zero Divisor, he dropped the project for eleven years, and only truly developed serious interest after reading about Octonions from the seminal paper by John Baez.

Baez, for his part, recently wrote that mathematicians have apparently lost interest in Sedenions over the past few years, four years after having written about them in his N – Cafe blog. One step forward, two steps back – the story of the Octonions and Cayley-Dickson algebras, and Clifford Algebras. Academic disciplines work by paradigms, and if some beautiful mathematical concept fails to fit the currently fashionable paradigm, then the concept gets relegated to obscurity, the crazy old uncle in the attic, as Baez wrote.

Never mind the Sedenions! If the Octonions have suffered endless abuse since their discovery, then the Sedenions reside in Avici Hell, the lowest of the lows, ranking at Number 15, (according to Buddhist theory, but not accurate, since Hell is merely the realm of Dark Matter).

In any event, after multiple re – readings of Sharma's work, the startling fact glared out at me from the page – electrons have sixteen parts. Certainly this was not part of western science, yet another startling and unbelievable, but true, fact from Vedic Particle Physics.

Wikipedia

Classification[edit]

Standard Model of elementary particles. The electron (symbol e) is on the left.

In the Standard Model of particle physics, electrons belong to the group of subatomic particles called leptons, which are believed to be fundamental or elementary particles. Electrons have the lowest mass of any charged lepton (or electrically charged particle of any type) and belong to the first-generation of fundamental particles.[65] The second and third generation contain charged leptons, the muon and the tau, which are identical to the electron in charge, spin and interactions, but are more massive. Leptons differ from the other basic constituent of matter, the quarks, by their lack of strong interaction. All members of the lepton group are fermions, because they all have half-odd integer spin; the electron has spin $\frac{1}{2}$.[66]

Fundamental properties[edit]

The invariant mass of an electron is approximately 9.109×10^{-31} kilograms,[67] or 5.489×10^{-4} atomic mass units. On the basis of Einstein's principle of mass–energy equivalence, this mass corresponds to a rest energy of 0.511 MeV. The ratio between the mass of a proton and that of an electron is about 1836.[9][68] Astronomical measurements show that the proton-to-electron mass ratio has held the same value for at least half the age of the universe, as is predicted by the Standard Model.[69]

Electrons have an electric charge of -1.602×10^{-19} coulomb,[67] which is used as a standard unit of charge for subatomic particles, and is also called the elementary charge. This elementary charge has a relative standard uncertainty of 2.2×10^{-8}.[67] Within the limits of experimental accuracy, the electron charge is identical to the charge of a proton, but with the opposite sign.[70] As the symbol *e* is used for the elementary charge, the electron is commonly symbolized by e^-, where the minus sign indicates the negative charge. The positron is symbolized by e^+ because it has the same properties as the electron but with a positive rather than negative charge.[66][67]

The electron has an intrinsic angular momentum or spin of $\frac{1}{2}$.[67] This property is usually stated by referring to the electron as a spin-1/2 particle.[66] For

such particles the spin magnitude is $\sqrt{3}/2\ \hbar$.[note 3] while the result of the measurement of a projection of the spin on any axis can only be $\pm\hbar/2$. In addition to spin, the electron has an intrinsic magnetic moment along its spin axis.[67] It is approximately equal to one Bohr magneton,[71][note 4] which is a physical constant equal to $9.27400915(23)\times10^{-24}$ joules per tesla.[67] The orientation of the spin with respect to the momentum of the electron defines the property of elementary particles known as helicity.[72]

The electron has no known substructure.[1][73] and it is assumed to be a point particle with a point charge and no spatial extent.[8] In classical physics, the angular momentum and magnetic moment of an object depend upon its physical dimensions. Hence, the concept of a dimensionless electron possessing these properties might seem paradoxical and inconsistent to experimental observations in Penning traps which point to finite non-zero radius of the electron. A possible explanation of this paradoxical situation is given below in the "Virtual particles" subsection by taking into consideration the Foldy-Wouthuysen transformation. The issue of the radius of the electron is a challenging problem of the modern theoretical physics. The admission of the hypothesis of a finite radius of the electron is incompatible to the premises of the theory of relativity. On the other hand, a point-like electron (zero radius) generates serious mathematical difficulties due to the self-energy of the electron tending to infinity.[74] These aspects have been analyzed in detail by Dmitri Ivanenko and Arseny Sokolov.

Observation of a single electron in a Penning trap shows the upper limit of the particle's radius is 10^{-22} meters.[75] There *is* a physical constant called the "classical electron radius", with the much larger value of 2.8179×10^{-15} m, greater than the radius of the proton. However, the terminology comes from a simplistic calculation that ignores the effects of quantum mechanics; in reality, the so-called classical electron radius has little to do with the true fundamental structure of the electron.[76][note 5]

There are elementary particles that spontaneously decay into less massive particles. An example is the muon, which decays into an electron, a neutrino and an antineutrino, with a mean lifetime of 2.2×10^{-6} seconds. However, the electron is thought to be stable on theoretical grounds: the electron is the least massive particle with non-zero electric charge, so its decay would violate charge conservation.[77] The experimental lower bound for the electron's mean lifetime is 4.6×10^{26} years, at a 90% confidence level.[78][79]

Vedic Particle Physics on the Electron

Sharma writes:

The m+ Vartmas arrange themselves in the form of Seven Hyper Circle H7, of the seven Hyper Circles, of their own m+ Vartmas, to develop the structure of the regular bodies of the proton particles. The m- particle as the lighter one and having more frequency of its vibrations of palpitation, due to the breathing function, with the negative electro-magnetic charge goes to the negative space of the Patala Lokas, without stopping in Bhuha Loka.

In the Patala Loka, the m- Vartmas arrange themselves in the form of H8, which disintegrates after maturation, and immediately scattering its eight m- Vartma particles, which creates a force of push. The regular body of the Electron is developed with two terminals: the first in the form of H7, which absorbs the units of Vartmas which have m+ charge. In this way, one terminal is positive, the other negative.

When the positive terminal comes into contact with the regular body, it gives the properties of a positron, while the negative terminal gives the properties of negatively – charged electrons. Thus, the regular body is positron on one end and electron on the other end.

The regular body of this Patala Loka particle has sixteen components of its structure of m- Vartmas. The seven m- Vartma particles make the head of this particle in the form of H7, while the eight particles of these m- Vartmas make the tail of this particle in the form of H8, with one particle linking the pair. Hence:

7 + 8 + 1 = 16

particles constitute the structure of this Patala Loka particle. This particle is named as electron according to modern science.

The charge of one unit of the electron is found as

-e = 1.6 x 10 19 Coulomb in S.I. Units, which is the sub – multiple of the number sixteen. This is due to the sixteen components of the structure of the regular body of the electron particle, in the form of m- Vartmas.

Conclusion

This paper has shown the Wikipedia version of the electron, which states that the electron contains no substructure. This is taken as the current stand of western science on the subject.

Then, this paper gives the Vedic Particle Physics explanation by K.C. Sharma, which states that the electron contains sixteen parts, in the form of the H7 and H8 Hyper Circles, plus one particle.

For more on Vartmas, please refer to the author's 18 Types of Quarks in Vedic Physics, on the Vixra server.

Given that the electron contains sixteen parts, then the electron corresponds to the Sedenions. “The Sedenions” is a misnomer of sorts, since there are many different types of Sedenions. A future version of this paper will attempt to discern precisely which form of Sedenion the electron corresponds to, which include Conic Sedenions, possibly Twisted Octonions or other forms. It may prove possible to determine to which fields and sub – fields of the Sedenion multiplication table the electrons pertain.

Bibliography

K.C. Sharma, Vedic Particle Physics, pp. 329 – 330.

Total counts 10e+50	10e+28 Entropy	Interactive Flux	10e+22 radiation	
Coherence (Thaamasic)		3 - axes synchronised		Singularity
Andhatamisra		28-8 =10e+20		Black hole
Prakriti mahat	22 +3 =10e+25	2 axes Synchronised	Coherent Limit	Planck mass
Moha	10e+10 Coherent	20-10=10e+10		Heavy Quark
Mahamoha	10e+10 Resonant	10 - 3 (axis) = 10e +7		Quark
Interactive balance		Spherical Flux 3 axes		Strong
Prakriti Sapta	22 +3=10e+25	22+3=10e +25	Resonant Limit	Hadronic
(Rajasic)	Interlocked mode	Area Flux 2 axes		Bosonic
Abhiman		8+3=10e+11		Phase potential
Ahankar		8-3=10e+5		Phase velocity
Linga		9-3=10e+6		Magnetic
Bhava		9-3x2=10e+3		Electric
(Satwic)		Radial flux on 1 axis	Radiant Limit	5.133e+26 GEV
Vikriti Mahat/Sapta	25-3 =10e+ 22	20+5=25 25-3=22	10e+5	1.236e+19 GEV
Tusti internal	10e+20	16+4=10e+ 20	10e+4	0.93927 GEV
Vikaro	10e+16	3+13=10e+ 16	10e+3	0.511 MEV
Tusti external	10e+13	16-3=10e+13	10e+5	53.45 EV x 7
Siddhi	10e+8	13-5=10e+8	10e+8	53.45 EV
Moolaprakriti	1	1	1	7.543 e-16 EV

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Dedication

Some men look at things as they are, and ask, “Why?”

I see things that never have been, and ask, “Why not?”

So let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so long ago:

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

Robert Francis Kennedy