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Konke, Gravity, Particle Relationships

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Abstract

The stars and the particle colliders prove that all things are made up of the same thing. This same thing has been called Konke. This was discussed in the paper "The Algorithm of Information and the Origin of Basic Particles." This paper will show that this konke must get into relationships to become basic mass, particles. It will show how we categorize particles by mass and the behavior of that mass in the same class of particles. Because we know everything is in a relationship and all relationships take energy to maintain, resulting in a loss of freedom giving that relationship structure, there must be another variable that provides the energy for konke to get into a variable. This other variable is called V_2 , or variable 2. This V_2 would be considered the original force as it allows konke to get into relationships; it thus gives other forces the ability to exist. Theoretically, this V_2 behaves in many ways to what has been termed gravity. A collider is proof enough for konke given the first law of thermodynamics; energy can neither be created nor destroyed.

Keywords: Gravity, Konke, Particles, Pre-Big-Bang, Mass.

Introduction

In the paper "the Algorithm of Information and the Origin of Basic Particles," it was established that everything is made up of the same stuff. This stuff that everything is made of was termed konke. All particles are made up of this konke, the entire ²standard model.

There is evidence that can never be denied, from the inside working of stars as well as experiments here on this planet. Our first proof comes from the stars and the above-mentioned papers discussed this in enough detail. To quote the paper, "...we know neutrinos can come from the properties of other particles as they enter relationship. Relationships between 2 protons in certain circumstances results in neutrinos being created. Relationships between protons and electrons also, in certain circumstances results in a neutrino being created."

The paper continues, "...neutrinos, protons, and electrons must be made of the same stuff. There is no magical transformation when a neutrino is a result of some of these relationships, it is just a rearrangement of the same stuff. All particles must be made of the same stuff. That protons, electrons can be involved in relationships that create neutrinos is more than enough to accept the reality that everything is in a relationship, and these relationships lead to a loss of freedom."

We also see that everything is made up of the same stuff in particle colliders. When ever particles are smashed into each other a variety of exotic particles come out that must all be made of the same stuff. To quote from the paper again, "From experiments in colliders, just nobody was interested in the implications, we know everything is made up of the same stuff."

Information packages now start from konke, it is no longer relevant to say, "Information comes in packages, the smallest package being an elementary particle and the largest information package being a galaxy." One must say, Information comes in packages, the smallest package being konke and the largest being the largest galaxy.

Aims

The aims of this paper are to continue with the implications of what was proved in the paper the Algorithm of Information and the Origin of Basic Particles. The collider is the deepest we have gone so far, that everything is made up of this konke there is no doubt. However, how does this konke eventually end up as a particle, how does something massless attain mass.

There are however insights that we know that will be very useful in this hypothesis, "¹since everything is made up of the same stuff, it would have to be built around the smallest particle possible, and it would be unstable,



less mass than light, but, it still has mass and thus can't go faster than light... All known mass can be divided by it, this smallest particle without a remainder."

The hypothesis will be solidified by the behaviour of the photon and from the behaviour of the photon it can then be generalized to every particle. To look at the behaviour of the photon does not need special equipment, every human can literally look at the proof around them.

Significance

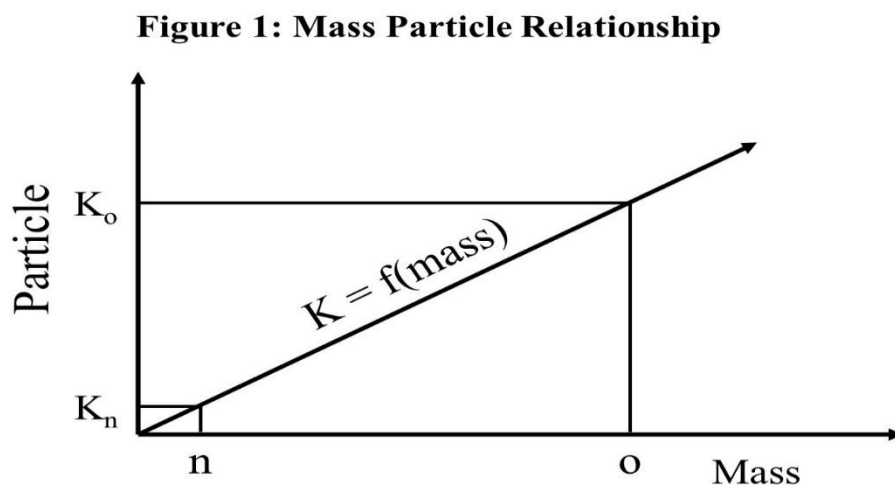
This section may be divided into subsections or may be combined. The significance of the paper is that it will hypothesise from known facts established how particles are differentiated. Knowing with certainty that all particles are made up of the same stuff, how does this same stuff become mass, and are terms like anti matter outdated, because what has been termed matter and what has been termed anti matter is meaningless because there is still matter, matter itself can never be annihilated, mass yes, but matter never. Konke is matter.

A major significance is to see where gravity comes from, what it is, seemingly not weak, this is why sometimes it is bad to reference things from ones feelings, feeling electricity is stronger then somehow it must be stronger than gravity. But somehow gravity gives all these strong "forces" the ability to be, it does not need them, but they need it.

1.0 Particle Spectrum

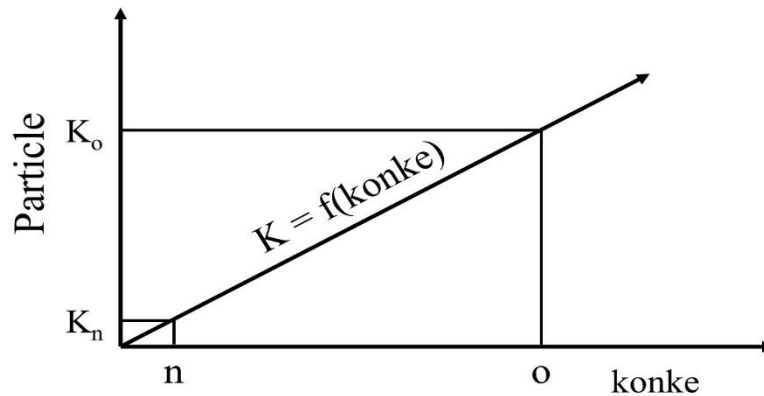
1.1 What has been Discussed

This section may be divided into subsections or may be combined. "Being made of the same stuff, the only phenomenon that physically differentiates basic particles is their mass." As all particles are made up of the same stuff, the only thing that differentiates them is mass. In the paper the mentioned above, figure 1 was given to show what was being explained.



This diagram can be a little bit confusing. As particles are all made up of the same stuff, this stuff, we have called konke. Thus, a particle is the representation of this konke as mass, due to a relationship. All relationships take energy to maintain, that is what gives them structure. A particle is konke having a relationship that takes energy to maintain, something activates this massless thing to have mass. We will attempt this later, but the implications are profound.

Given that particles come from konke, a more appropriate starting point would be figure 2.

Figure 2: Konke Particle Relationship

Particle size depends on the amount of konke it has. Figure 2 is coming from figure 1. There must be a minimum size because konke has to be in a relationship giving it structure and that structure we have categorized and named as a basic particle that makes up all mass in the universe. A particle is a particle by any other name, but it has been named a particle.

We know from a collider that there is a variety of these basic particles and some of them have further relationships if they need to so that we have this existence around us that we call solid. One would love to say 3-dimensional existence around us. Though we have the mathematics to deal with ²dimensions, there is no physical evidence for them. In many theories, the point before the big bang was 2 dimensional, unfortunately there is a reality before the big bang that is based on evidence from the stars, evidence from human experiments in colliders that all particles are made up of the same stuff, this stuff we have termed konke. To be fair, it is anybody's guess what dimension this konke is influenced by, but not to be complicated, because it happens in front of us in colliders the most likely guess is it is 3 dimensional.

Before moving any further, it must be understood that it can be proved in any location that everything is made up of the same stuff. Does this question the idea of the big bang being everywhere? Is not the idea of the big bang being everywhere merely from a reference point of our existence? That is a lot of attachment from emotions thus missing the big picture. Obviously under any circumstance's humans will have a relationship with the big bang, what here is being questioned is the position of reference. Being a direct creation of the big bang, that is the center and it is everywhere for us. Meaning we ourselves are the center because the center is everywhere.

But the proof for konke can be anywhere, a star's position is not fixed. A collider can be built anywhere. A collider on a planet around the a star in the galaxy of Andromeda if neutrons or protons smash into each other given similar relationships on earth, they will return to konke because all particles are made of this stuff. This means particles can return to this konke at any location and need not be evenly spread, suggesting it is everywhere and that this mass likely represents a fraction. It will all make sense.

One can say that is why everything is the center, but more likely the reason is that we know the big bang was a random event, because we know when it happened. Conditions where just right such that 13.8 billion years later there would be life on a planet around a star in a galaxy that has been named the milky way. Being a random events, given different circumstances the big bang could have happened at different times, meaning different relationships, given the myriad of particles coming out of a collider, given different circumstances particles we ignore, could have been the building blocks of the universe.

Given that big bang is a random event, the location has to be specific as to differentiate that location from other possible events. Thus, the big bang can never have been everywhere. The human has not the possibility of being at every moment the center of the universe when their location is constantly changing.

That protons and neutrons can be smashed in colliders shows that at the beginning there was a certain amount of mass and things were balanced. But this balance was not necessary for the universe, we are destroying protons and neutrons, the universe is losing mass. If we understand the opposite, we can potentially create mass.

1.2 The konke particle relationship

We can observe particles disintegrating into what they are all built of in colliders. We have called it konke. This konke must enter a relationship/s for it to become a particle. We can only hypothesize here; this is beyond the depths of our measurement. But, the friend of one who delves in quantum mechanics, the photon, what one can call an old friend, you can not call yourself anything to do with quantum mechanics if you have not mastered the photon, the basics. The photon, will stand with the hypothesis with the cheapest experiment in history, just being alive.

When we smash composite particles like protons or neutrons together in a collider a myriad of particles are released of all different sizes and they are all unstable and disappear. We know they are made up of the same thing, because of relationships that create neutrinos. This same thing has no mass that is why people thought there was nothing before the big bang, there had to be something, the material that created the big bang.

As we see the different variety of sizes in the particles, it is obvious that this konke gets into relationships in different amounts giving us the basic particles. Let us first just envision konke getting into relationships on its own as illustrated in figure 3.

Figure 3: Konke in Relationships

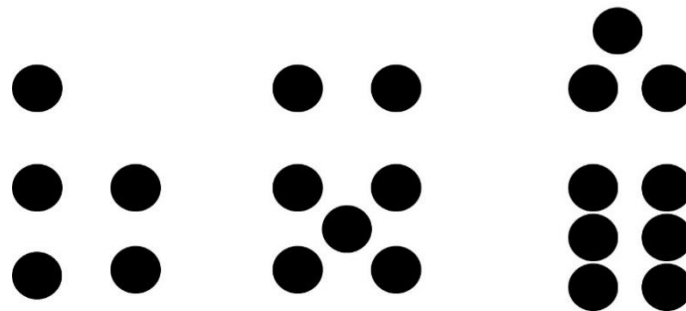


Figure 3 shows bundles of konke, similar as those shown on a dice, this is just to make our understanding easier. 6 illustrated relationships, 1, 2, 3, ...6. Each relationship represents a different kind of particle differentiated by the amount of konke and thus the resultant mass. The particle represented by 6 will have more mass than the particle represented by 4.

Understanding figure 3, understanding the existence, we know that this konke is everywhere, the big bang was a random event so conditions have to be right in a quantum sense to get a relationship that will lead konke to become a particle to acquire mass. There must be another agent in the right conditions they become mass, resulting in a big bang. There must be another agent because we see smashed particles becoming something we cannot measure for the moment in colliders and this konke does not revert to particles.

Figure 4 adds this extra variable that is needed. Figure 3 can never be possible because konke is all around as we know that one can create a collider anywhere and the experiments can be continuously verified.

Figure 4: Konke in Relationships V_2

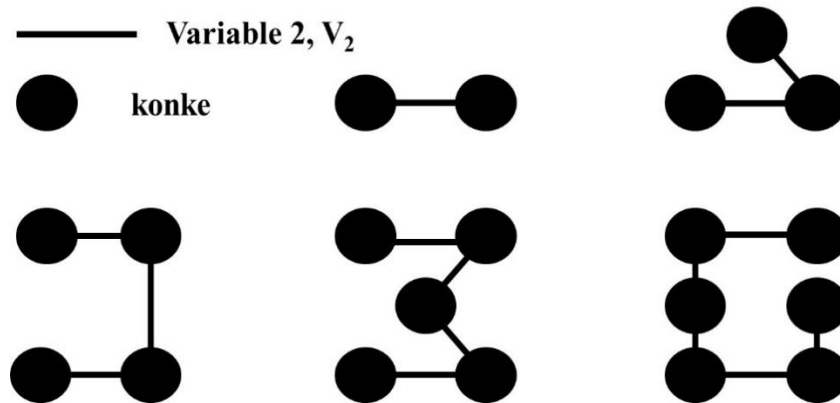
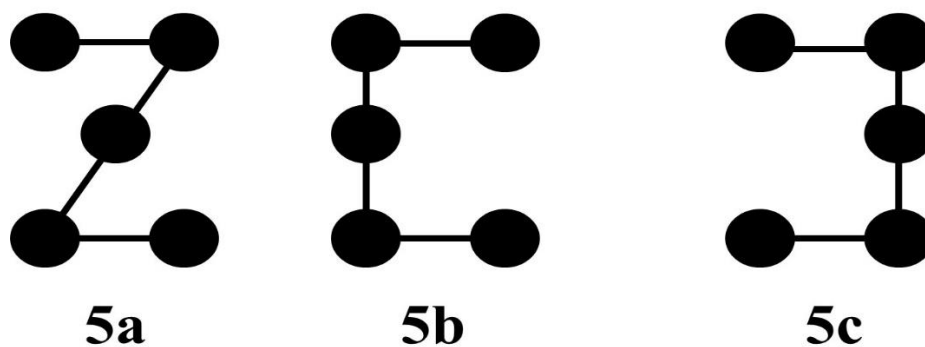


Figure 4 shows Konke in a relationship with a second variable, V_2 . V_2 can be considered an original force. But it is more important to think of V_2 as the original energy needed to maintain a relationship that would lead to the big bang. This original relationship is between konke and this V_2 allows konke to be in a relationship with itself and we get what we have termed mass.

Mass is from the human point of reference. This mass comes from massless matter in a relationship. It is the relationship that creates mass, but that thing is still itself. Mass is the description of a type of relationship. This mass comes about because V_2 allows Konke, k to have a relationship. This is completely in line with the first law of everything, every relationship leads to a loss of freedom because of the energy needed to maintain them. This gives the relationship structure; a particle is the new structure from this relationship. V_2 ensures there is a loss of freedom to allow for this structure.

Mass comes from the relationships in amount of konke, variety comes from the location of konke within that new relationship that has been termed having mass. Figure 5 illustrates what is being said. Particle 5a, 5b, 5c all have the same mass but clearly different characteristics.

Figure 5: Variations in Same Particle



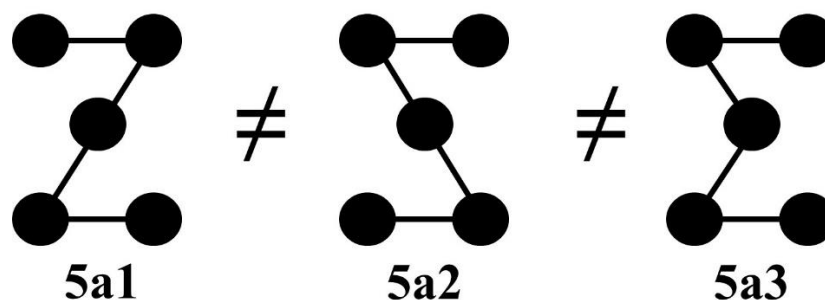
All three relationships illustrated in figure 5 are particles with the same mass and thus can be classified the same in terms of mass and the general characteristics that come with having that said amount of mass. But clearly the position of konke will result in differences particular to that class of relationship. 5a is in the same class as 5b, and 5c in terms of general characteristics, 5a has characteristics unique to itself besides mass due to the positions of konke in the relationships.

The explanation of figure 5 can be verified by every human being and is verified by every human being by the photon constantly, the variation in color within the photon, an easy verification.

Just to make sure we understand we need to accept things about a relationship. As energy is needed to maintain a relationship giving it structure, thus a location from some reference point, location must change the classification of that relationship, this is illustrated in figure 6.

Figure 6 is taking 5a from figure 5 and showing it too because of position of information in a relationship can itself be further subclassified. In figure 5 all the particles have the same mass because of the same amount of konke, 5 units. But the particles though categorized as the same due to the mass, they all have different characteristics. We call this a sub classification or sub categorization. In figure 6 we show that it need not be the way konke itself is placed but how V_2 is made part of the relationship. Take particle 5a in figure 5, it can be further sub classified according to figure 6, though konke is in the same position, V_2 is not. Given that relationships are about location, though all the particles in figure 5 and 6 will be categorized as the same type of particle because of the same amount of information that makes up their mass, because of different relationships all the particles will have different properties though generally the same. That is why we can say this is a microwave particle though another particle with the same mass we call a gamma particle, but all are classified as photons because of the amount of mass. The difference must be in the arrangement of the relationships of what gives them mass. In the case of figure 6 it is in the difference in arrangement of the second variable that allows konke to be in a relationship, the energy needed, V_2 .

Figure 6: Variations in Same Particle 2



As mentioned above, in figure 6 and 5 all the particles have the same mass and can thus be categorized as the same particle. The position of the information that creates mass differentiates the particles that we can have sub-categories of the same particle. Figure 6 is there to understand that it too represents difference in location of the information that allows the relationship that konke attains a state we have termed having mass.

It is when we look at the photon that we see this phenomenon in action.

2.0 The Photon and Konke

2.1 Color

The photon has enormous variation, and it is a basic particle that human beings are constantly in interaction with. We sense most of our surroundings by being in a constant relationship with this most basic of particles, most basic because it has the least amount of the thing that makes mass, konke.

Humans and many other creatures use light as a sensor, we have eyes. We can see the great variety of photons by seeing colors. Red, orange, green, yellow, pink, green, all these photons have the same amount of mass. They have an equal amount of the stuff that makes particles. What differentiates them is the position of this stuff that gives structure to a particle, it is impossible for a photon to be nothing, it has a structure, it is made of something. This konke and V_2 can be in so many relationships in a photon that we can see a variety of color a variety of

combinations of konke and V_2 . Not forgetting that V_2 is the agent that allows konke to have a relationship, allowing konke to be attracted to itself and have a structure.

What we see is considered visible light, all the colors we see is due to these photons. What we see can be sub categorized as visible light. It all has the same amount of matter, konke, but the konke is organized such that we see blue, red, yellow, pink, orange, brown, any color. That difference in color is due to the organizing of konke in its relationships with V_2 .

That photons have so many different colors, $^{3}10\ 000\ 000$ is the variety, meaning that with light konke and V_2 can have $10\ 000\ 000$ different types of combination just to do with different colors.

Color has to do with the frequency of a photon, meaning that the position of k and V_2 determines the frequency of a photon as the amount of matter they have is the same. The variety of color just by looking at the world, by understanding what happens in a collider that all things are made up of the same stuff allows us to appreciate this reality of konke and how it basically behaves in relationships, you can not get more basic than a photon.

2.2 Electromagnetic Spectrum

Understanding that colors represent different frequencies different organization of what is inside the photon. The same applies to the entire spectrum of the electromagnetic spectrum. It is the internal relationships that will determine the frequency of the particle be it visible light, gamma rays or radio waves. It is just that with color we can see it with our eyes.

3.0 Photons, Gravity, Konke and Variable 2

What we do know is that a massive amount of gravity will affect light, making it bend, experiments have been done, we can not argue about this, the question that remains is why?

After reading this paper the reason is very simple, everything is made of konke, but konke needs an agent to get into a relationship otherwise it would be impossible to destroy a particle in a collider, or if the particle is destroyed it would immediately become another particle, but that doesn't happen, it seemingly disappears into nothing, but we know energy can not be destroyed or created, the first law of thermodynamics.

There must be an agent that allows this matter to come together, to be attracted and get a structure and become a particle in the right circumstances. This same agent is still there in a particle as the particle is made up of this agent and konke. The properties of a particle are due to these relationships that create what we consider mass.

The path of light is affected by sufficiently large 5 mass, there is an attraction. We have called the agent of this attraction gravity. Gravity allows mass to be attracted to mass, allows mass to have a relationship. V_2 allows konke to be attracted to konke such that we get the state of mass but we still have the same amount of matter, it is just in a state of what we have categorized as mass. V_2 can only be gravity and it has no mass.

4.0 The Implications of LIGO

The 6 Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory, LIGO, is an amazing piece of technology and on February 11, 2016 they had a 7 press release announcing that for the first-time human beings had detected gravity waves. This means that LIGO detected something that was there before the big bang, something that is not the result of the big bang, but one of the agents that caused the big bang, before our concept of time, before our reference to when time began.

On that fateful day for science, February 11, 2016 humans using a structure a massive structure in the age of miniaturization, a structure 4 kilometers wide to detect something whose influence is at a level many many times smaller than a photon. This gives hopes to the future of science that are incredible.

In time the pioneering work will need perhaps a 50 meter structure, that will mean with a gravitational photo, if one can still call it a photo because we will no longer be using photons to detect to picture, but something smaller that itself can take a photo of a single photon is how fine this detector will be.

Detecting gravity "waves" means in time we can actually see the structure of an atom, see the individual protons and neutrons, LIGO represents the beginnings in leaps and bounds in the possibilities of the calibration of

instruments, meaning we will be able to take photo's of the smallest relationships of konke, the smallest of particles, instruments are now, right now potentially able to do this, calibration many times smaller than a photon.

At a 50 meter structure, the technology would be so refined to what it is today, we would take pictures of blackholes with pin point accuracy using gravity, many times more accurate than the only way possible today, using temperature, mapping those minute differences in temperature of a black hole.

LIGO represents what one calls a ⁸critical point of knowledge. The potential of calibration at this level begins with this 4-kilometer structure of LIGO. This potential did not exist before February 11, 2016.

Conclusions

This is a theoretical paper on how konke can get into relationships and we get particles. The existence of konke is of no doubt, all particles are made up of the same stuff. This same stuff must get into a relationship, this can only be done with another agent we have called V_2 , which very well could be gravity. Meaning gravity is independent of the big bang and is one of 2 basic forms of matter the other being konke. This would mean anything with mass has gravity as its basic constituent.

Acknowledgements

Everything is built step by step. One would like to thank a man like Olinto De Pretto for having given us the current view of energy $E = mc^2$ that was verified by other scientists like Albert Einstein using their own methodologies. Often one knows where to put the maths because they have been shown how it works, those who show must also be acknowledged, man like Olinto De Pretto. Now that we understand where mass comes from, will our views of energy change? It must be expressed in terms of where mass comes from eventually, in terms of what constituents all particles. From understanding everything is in a relationship and all relationships need energy to maintain.

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