PION

{basic triangularly struc-
tured Sphere Pattern

KAON

{basic tetrahedrally struc-
tured Sphere Pattern

* 2 of many tangent points

Volumes of all spheres shown
proportional to their masses

Electron Sphere (ref.)

Proton – ave.
of triangular &
tetrahedral Sphere
patterns above it

Proton-to-electron mass
ratio when generated as
shown: 1836.00 / 1

__Case BB-CC__, Alternate Method for Constructing large spheres of 'case B&C', Table I

The sketches above show an alternate way of constructing each large sphere in the previously viewed 'case B&C' in Table I. However, this time the large sphere shown in the middle sketch and the top sketch are constructed using the same-size electron inside of each large sphere, instead of electrons outside the large spheres! And the middle sketch involves 1 large sphere around 4 equal medium-size spheres, and those 4 around 1 small 'core electron' sphere) – i.e., a non-planar pattern, tetrahedrally arrayed, instead. (The top-most sketch involves a triangular arrayed pattern -- one large sphere around 3 equal medium-size spheres, and those 3 around the 'electron sphere'.)

The volume of the large sphere in the top-most sketch (i.e., with 3 Pions inside it) is equal to 2702 'core electrons' (same as case 'C' in Table I). And the volume of the large sphere in the middle sketch is equal to 970.00 'core electrons' (same as case 'B' in Table I, the 'Kaon case'). By averaging those '2702' and '970.00' volumes together; we get 1836.00 – i.e., that is our 1836.00/1 proton-to-electron volume ratio estimate that almost exactly equals the real (empirical) proton-to-electron 1836.15/1 mass ratio that we find in Nature. ((And I think we used the most beautiful and simple sphere patterns in Nature (with planar and non-planar structure) to achieve that!))

return to topic in