

Very large ethereal sphere in space, density roughly 10^{-20} kgm/cu. meter, and roughly 10^{-10} meter diameter, and spinning with speed roughly $5 \times 10^{+26}$ meter/sec. The pressure of the aether in space is roughly 10^{+33} newton/sq. meter. (The very large sphere is not drawn to scale relative to proton, etc. Also, other similar ethereal spheres nearby not drawn to avoid clutter)

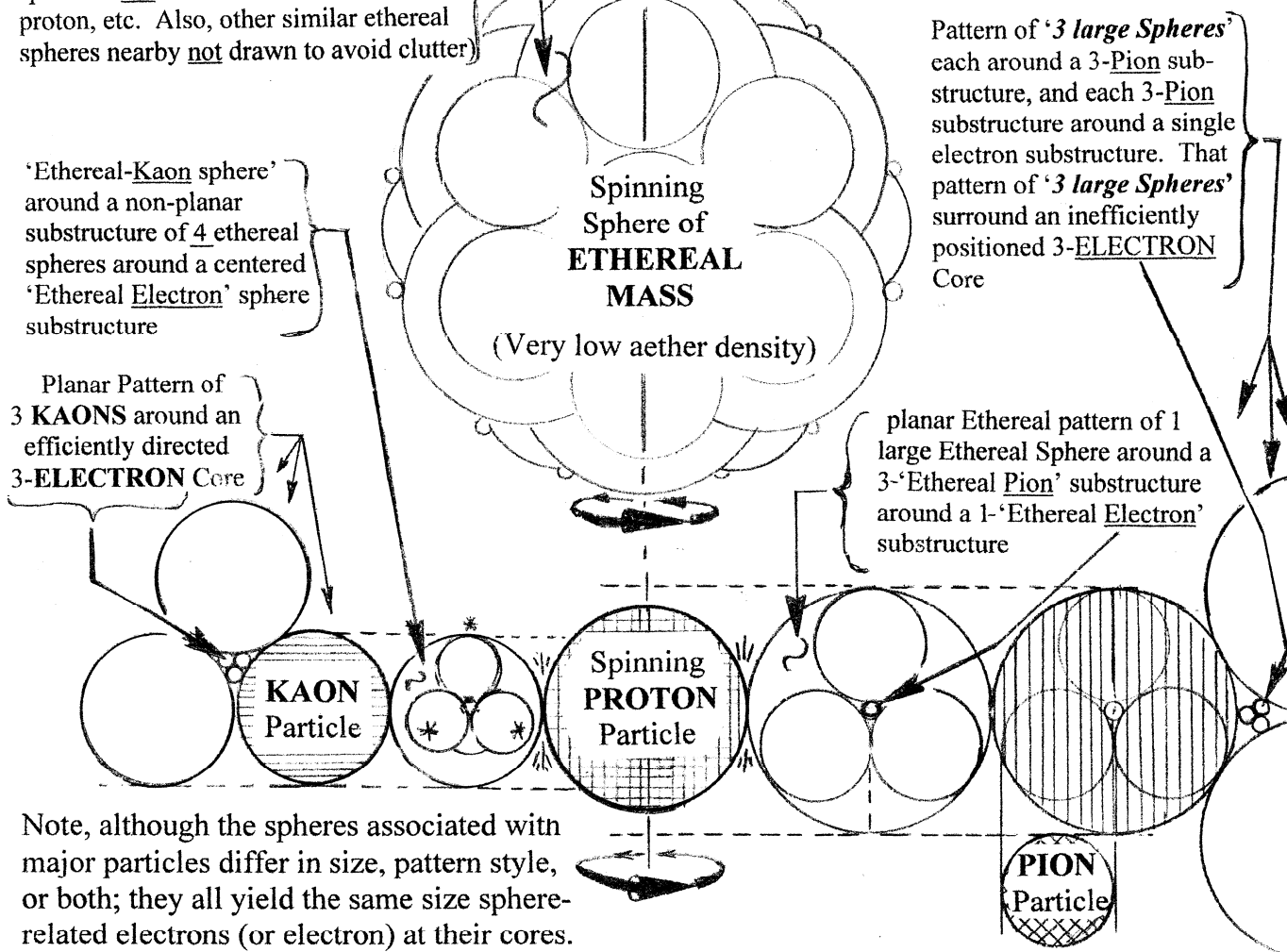


ILLUSTRATION: The high-density PROTON particle begins spinning with the same angular momentum as the average large ethereal sphere’s angular momentum in space (see large sphere above proton). The Proton also interacts with ethereal spheres to its left and right: one of which is a little smaller, and one a little larger; but their average ethereal energy is equal to the energy of the proton. The energy of the smaller and larger ethereal spheres is proportional to their volumes, respectively.

Important: The volumes of the important ethereal spheres fit extremely well into patterns formed by ‘close-packed’ ethereal spheres in ethereal space! Therefore their energies are relatively stable, and they determine the mass and energy of the major particles in physics: the Electron, Pion, Kaon, (and by feedback) even the Proton. The ultra high pressure of the aether is roughly equal to the fast spinning proton’s, and keeps it from ‘flying apart’.

(Alternate theories might also be conjectured that start from the low mass electron and use a ‘bottoms-up’ approach, instead of ‘top-down’ from the higher mass proton.)