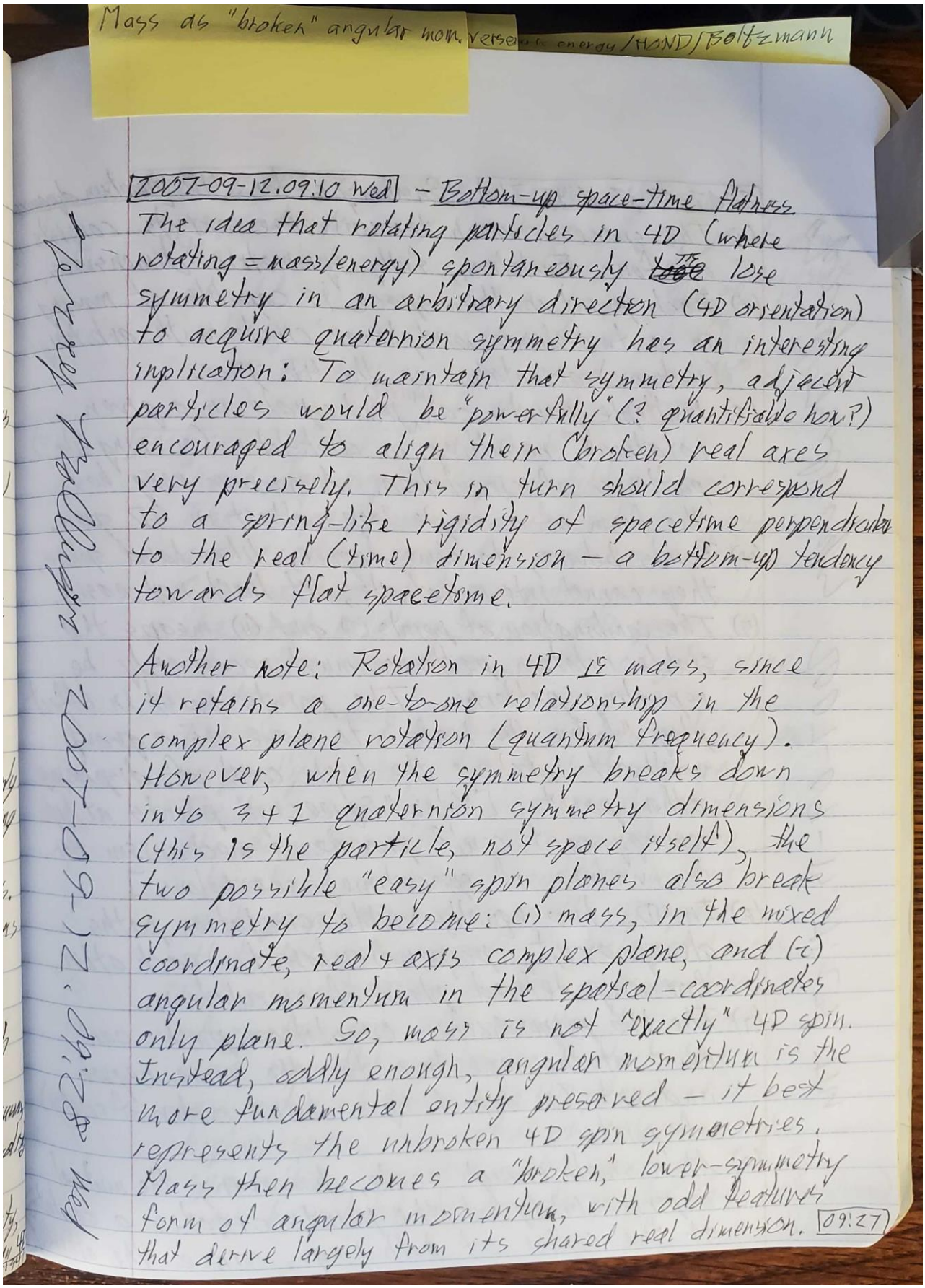

Mass as "broken" angular mom. verse energy/HOND/Boltzmann

Terry Bollinger 2007-09-12 09:28 Wed

2007-09-12.09:10 Wed – Bottom-up space-time flatness

The idea that rotating particles in 4D (where rotating = mass/energy) spontaneously ~~lose~~ TIE lose symmetry in an arbitrary direction (4D orientation) to acquire quaternion symmetry has an interesting implication: To maintain that symmetry, adjacent particles would be "powerfully" (? quantifiable how?) encouraged to align their (broken) real axes very precisely. This in turn should correspond to a spring-like rigidity of spacetime perpendicular to the real (time) dimension – a bottom-up tendency towards flat spacetime.

Another note: Rotation in 4D IS mass, since it retains a one-to-one relationship in the complex plane rotation (quantum frequency). However, when the symmetry breaks down into 3+1 quaternion symmetry dimensions (this is the particle, not space itself), the two possible "easy" spin planes also break symmetry to become: (1) mass, in the mixed coordinate, real + axis complex plane, and (2) angular momentum in the spatial-coordinates only plane. So, mass is not "exactly" 4D spin. Instead, oddly enough, angular momentum is the more fundamental entity preserved – it best represents the unbroken 4D spin symmetries. Mass then becomes a "broken," lower-symmetry form of angular momentum, with odd features that derive largely from its shared real dimension. 09:27

[2007-09-12.09:10 Wed] - Bottom-up space-time flatness
The idea that rotating particles in 4D (where
rotating = mass/energy) spontaneously lose
symmetry in an arbitrary direction (4D orientation)
to acquire quaternion symmetry has an interesting
implication: To maintain that symmetry, adjacent
particles would be "powerfully" (? quantifiable how?)
encouraged to align their (broken) real axes
to a spring-like rigidity of spacetime perpendicular
to the real (time) dimension – a bottom-up tendency
towards flat spacetime.

Another note: Rotation inf 4D is mass, since
it retains a one-to-one relationship in the
complex plane rotation (quantum frequency).
However, when the symmetry dimensions
(this is the particle, not space itself), the
two possible "easy" spin planes also break
symmetry to become: (1) mass, in the mixed
coordinate, real + axis complex plane, and (2)
angular momentum in the spatial-coordinates
only plane. So, mass is not "exactly" 4D spin.
Instead, oddly enough, angular momentum is the
more fundamental entity preserved – it best
represents the unbroken 4D spin symmetries.
Mass then becomes a "broken," lower-symmetry
form of angular momentum, with odd features
that derive largely from its shared real dimension. [09:27]

Terry Bollinger 2007-09-12.09:28 Wed