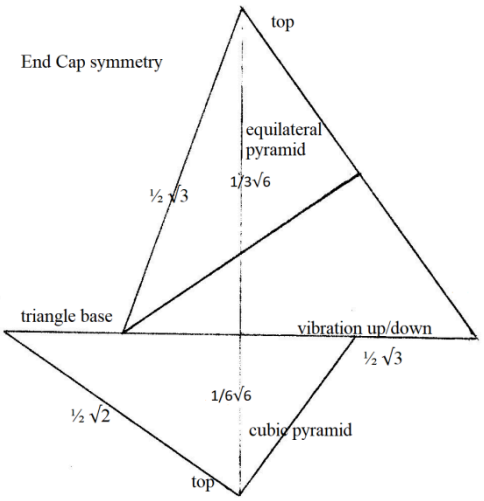
DARK MATTER MODEL OF QUARKS AND GROUP SYMMETRIC CONSIDERATIONS
See below update review 2024

General description

End cap symmetry:

90° opposite top of pyramids
Shown midplane sections. Base planes 60° angle between these.



Pseudo vector definition is Cartesian or cubic symmetry. Principally this is the lepton symmetry. It is always unstable and therefore there is only one stable resonance state in the surrounding ultra light dark matter medium consisting of the four independent pseudo e-neutrino cells. The state of resonance is the exchange between photon formation and the three μ-pseudo cells of the same spin.
The linearization transformation of the μ- cells generates triplets. The up is normal cells and the down the conjugated cells with opposite acceleration vector components determining the polarisation for electric charge as conjugated charge induction due to ½ c condition.

In case the down is not occupied with three conjugated μ-cells but replaced by the conjugated mirror image of the fast medium, electric charge is obtained determined by the photon time distances top/up and conjugated top/down. In case the end cap state is occupied with a conjugated down triplet together with a normal up triplet, no electric charge can be generated.

This is typical for the neutron having a quark cell configuration of 1728 m_e rest mass then embraced by end cap symmetry. The end cap consists of a normal μ-triplet up in the pyramid base plane and the conjugated μ-triplet down is in counter rotation to the proton dual end cap ghost rings. Only for the proton the τ-triplet up and pseudo e-neutrinos down are for charge generation. The counter rotation is due to down acceleration of components at the same spin of all triplets overall.

The proton is a quark cell configuration in 60° top to top exchange of triplets in 16 triplet, 8 up and 8 down exchange between τ-pseudo cells up and down surrounded by a dual end cap half occupied by a τ-triplet up generating the electric charge. weak and strong force

The state of electric charge for the end cap is the continuous exchange between magnetic toroidal doughnut configuration of photon induction delayed due to the guessed condition of the squishing of pseudo matter cells through the doughnut inner hole. As a guess these can only be of the kind of pseudo e-neutrinos, the ultra light dark matter medium complying with the end cap symmetry which is non stable.

overview

Electrons are uniquely stable. Fermi condition: spin up/down direction. Unit electric charge cavity
3 pseudo μ-normalised at c give 3 triplets up/down μ_n and μ_c normal/ conjugated
Conjugated up then positive charge. Normal up then negative
Photon cavity: $2\lambda_e$ at ½ c or 720°

16 triplets in two inversion giving 144 combinations

Up $3\mu_n + \mu_n$ (::) $4e_{nx}$ (::) $3\mu_n$ Straight swap different location
Down $3\mu_c + \mu_c$ (::) $4e_{cx}$ (::) $3\mu_c$
Up $3\mu_n + \mu_c$ (::) $4e_{cx}$ (::) $3\mu_n$ Crossover swap up down
Down $3\mu_c + \mu_n$ (::) $4e_{nx}$ (::) $3\mu_c$

8 times-straight and 8 times-cross over for e-pseudo neutrinos

Also seen as: forward phase exchange of up/down (straight) or backward phase exchange (cross over).

photon to electric charge Inversion of line density for electric charge

$m_e/\lambda_e = m_{prot}/\lambda_{prot} = 3.754028\ 10^{-19}$ kg/m $m_e/\lambda_e = Q\ A$ $m_e\ \lambda_e = h/c$

A: not dimensionless $Q = 1.60121183\ 10^{-19}$ Coulomb $A = h/(c\ \lambda_e^2\ Q) = 2.343071$

$2.343071 = 2 \times 1.54700 \times 1.012213$ $\sqrt{1.050818}/1.012213^2 = 1.000506$

Inversion of 1.000506 gives 1973 = 1728 + 245 (mediating mass)

Lepton decay rule:

The μ-neutrino at c: rest mass $0.3327m_e$ .Proton or electron prevent decay in μ or any neutrino

Max velocity ½c , so $m/m_o = \sqrt{4/3}$ $1.154700 - 1 = 0.154$

Twice that 0.3094 < 0.3327 due to ½c. Is valid in general for all lepton neutrino decays.

Quark cell 1728m_e Cannot exist without dual symmetric end 'lepton' cap.

τ- pseudo = $34.259m_e$

Up $3\tau_n + \tau_n$ (::) $4\tau_{nx}$ (::) $3\tau_n$ Straight swap at different location

Down $3\tau_c + \tau_c$ (::) $4\tau_{cx}$ (::) $3\tau_c$

8 times straight and 8 times cross

Up $3\tau_n + \tau_c$ (::) $4\tau_{cx}$ (::) $3\tau_n$ Crossover swap up and down

Down $3\tau_c + \tau_n$ (::) $4\tau_{nx}$ (::) $3\tau_c$

Also seen as: forward phase exchange of up/down (straight) or backward phase exchange (cross over).

The dual 17th end cap symmetry of the proton 1728 me-quark cell encapsulated by end cap. Fermi condition: spin up/down direction. Unit electric charge pyramid cavity has always three pseudo τ's of $34.259m_e$ .One triplet, up, in τ_n and τ_c Triplet image, down, in e-pseudos in four kinds. Eight locations in forward phase and eight in backward phase including ½ c condition making the eight exchanges as shown also in electrons in exchange to e-pseudo neutrinos externally.

The dual end cap symmetry for the neutron As a rule: Half filled end cap up/down give electric charge and in exchange to the four independent e-pseudo neutrinos. Here it is completely filled with μ-down and τ-up reaching neutrality but the electron triplet of μ-pseudos is of the conjugated kind to give neutrality and causing counter rotation in μ- exchange to the base plane in which the μ-pseudos reside. Consequently generating the opposite polarity in an anomalous magnetic moment somewhat less in magnitude to the one of the proton. In this configuration the exchange to external e_n and e_c pseudos is minimised. Energy gap $1.531m_e$ excluding the electron rest mass. ghost rings

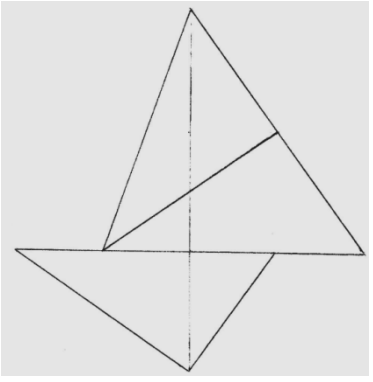
1.531 – 1.1547 = 0.3763 > 0.3327 (paired μ, at c) $0.3327m_e$ rest mass μ –neutrino at c.

0.3763: (¾ + ¼)-rule preventing μ-decay

Asymmetric pyramid geometry causes inversions:

Inversion of τ_n or τ_c pseudo triplet into anti-τ's and /or μ's.

The 90° top or cubic pyramid is not stable and therefore generates The anti spin states for antimatter. Shown the mid planes of the pyramids 60° shift in base plane.



The mesons most simple configuration

Symmetric dual end cap.

$\mu^{\pm}$ leptons and $\pi^{\pm}$ and π^{o} mesons (± electric charge)

Muon or μ-lepton filled with 6 τ-pseudos up/down.

electron end cap (3 μ-pseudos) to give charge

$(206.768 - 205.554)m_e$ (206.768 observed)

and 6 x 39.259 = 205.554 (τ-pseudos)

1.214 m_e is μ-(intern) to e- pseudos extern.

$\pi^{\pm}$ meson filled with 6 τ-pseudos (60° pyramid symmetry)
Symmetric end cap up/down with one anti-τ, alternating and e-pseudos for electric charge
205.554 + 68.518 less than (274 m_e)
π^o meson with 2 (τ_n or τ_c) triplets in dual end cap symmetry. Two τ's together with (6 +1) anti μ-dual end cap completely filled making 264m_e . Anti μ-pseudos cause reduction in rest mass. Obviously the π^o meson can also exist in anti τ-pseudos and μ- pseudos.

Sequential time strings The binary exchange of τ- or μ- pseudos in up to down configurations
Causes time sequencing defining strings in time then curled up or packaged in rest mass as extraction codes for that specific particle or sub particle configuration.
Definition:
St(n) or St(c) is the minimal work energy to time determining the rest mass.
Equivalent to St(c) or St(n) is the alternation of electrons in el(c) and el(n) because the electron is the unit of rest mass. St(n) =St(c) = 1728 me minimal work of e-pseudos is 16 x (9.82 – 8.95) $10^{-3}m_e$
(n) normal (c) conjugated

One e-pseudo quanta of work in m_e .One e-pseudo quantum (144 – 137.036) = 6.964
$(6.964 - \sqrt{3})/4 = \underline{8.9492\ 10^{-3}}$ $\tau^*/\tau = 35.6735/34.259 = \sqrt{2}$
Threshold:144 $/\sqrt{2} = \underline{9.8203\ 10^{-3}}$ *−excitation:142.6940 $/\sqrt{2} = 9.911\ 10^{-3}$ Higgs
Ratio: $\underline{1.097408} = 1.031468^3$ $1.031468^2 = 1.063927$
Neutron: 1.063927 x 1728 = 1838.467 (error) Observed: 1838.684
Guess: 0.684 – 0.467 = 0.117 e-pseudo work

Higgs and Z^o and $W^{\pm}$ bosons St(n/c) = $\underline{\tau}$ x St = τ x $\underline{St}$ = 34.256 x 1728 m_e
$W^{\pm}$: String triplet: 2St + $\underline{St}^*$ = 2$\underline{St}$ + St^* 103.295 x1728m_e
103.295 – 102.777 = 0.418 e-pseudos
τ-neutrino at c: 30.33m_e Z^o boson: not *-string: 91.0503 x 1728 m_e
Higgs: (St)* x $\underline{St}^*$ + $(\underline{St})^*$ x St* = 4 τ* x 1728 me 142.6940 x 1728
(St)* total string inversion
Higgs is a quark cell of 1728 m_e encapsulated by repetitive end cap symmetry maximum 144 times reduced by anti-μ states and e-pseudos externally. Similarly bosons.

Inversion electron parameters to proton
a: inversion $(6.964 - \sqrt{3})/4 = 8.9492\ 10^{-3}$ b:threshold:144 $/\sqrt{2} = 9.8203\ 10^{-3}$
1 /137.036 = $7.29735\ 10^{-3}$ Subtraction (a,b): $8.711\ 10^{-4}$ = 1 / 1147.97
1728 /1147.97 = 1.5026 Compare to $12^{1/6}$ = 1.513085
or $\sqrt{1728} - \sqrt{1604.175} = 1.517065$

Rules of St- strings St(n) + St(c) = $\underline{St}$(n) + $\underline{St}$(c) = 2 x 1728 m_e
Work to time is always zero displacement in 3D. Absolute or maximum St Anti-τ = $\underline{\tau}$
Triplet $\underline{\tau}$ and τ: 2$\underline{\tau}$ + τ = 2τ + $\underline{\tau}$ = 21m_e 21 el(n/c) triplets + one for charge.
τ-lepton: (34.259 + 21) :: 0 + 0.189(e-pseudos) or 21 x 8.95 10^{-3} = 0.187
St(n/c) = $\underline{\tau}$ x St = τ x $\underline{St}$ = 34.259 x 1728
For tauon or τ-lepton is 2 x 1728 + 21.189 = 3477.189m_e observed

Planck substitution calculation (m_e): end cap configuration time sequences.
DM limit Planck: $(m_{pl}/m_e)^{1/4}$ = 286.2874 x 1728 Higgs: 126 GeV = 142.6940 x 1728
286.2874/2 = 143.1437 with $1604.175 = (137.036)^{3/2}$
Substitution and multiply by 2:
1 /137.036 – 1 /(2 x 1604.175) = 1 /143.1437 Error 1.00022 due to 1604.175
Substitution Higgs: τ^* = 35.67.35 excited state of τ
$1/137.036 - 1/(2 \times 1728) = 1/142.6940$ $4(35.6735 - 34.259) = \sqrt{2} \times 1.000202$

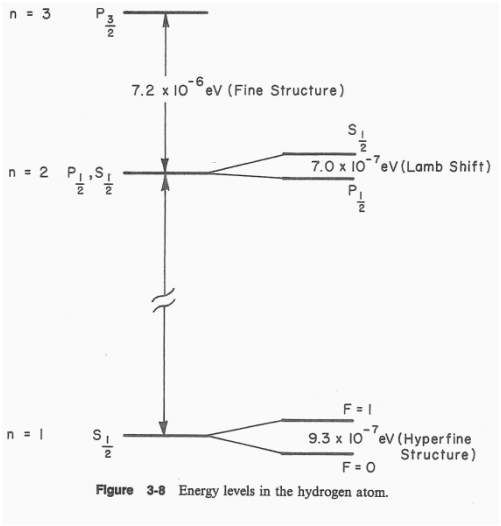


Figure 3-8 Energy levels in the hydrogen atom.

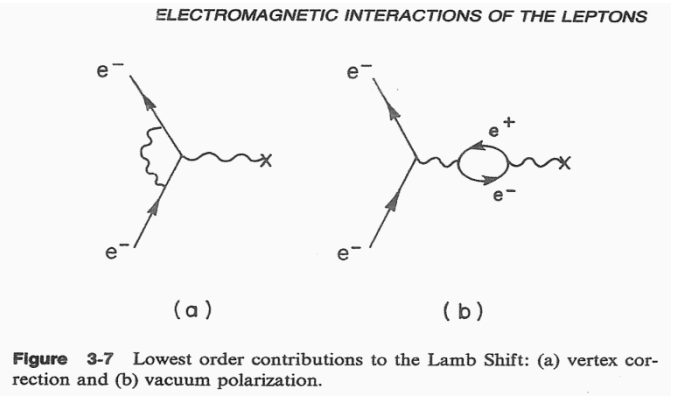


Figure 3-7 Lowest order contributions to the Lamb Shift: (a) vertex correction and (b) vacuum polarization.

LAMB SHIFT

Lamb shift according to QED
copy
Elementary particles D.C. Cheng & G.K. O'Neill isbn 0-201-05463-9

SUMMARY OF THE BASIC INTERNAL GROUP SYMMETRIC OPERATIONS FOR ELECTRON PROTON AND NEUTRON

Par 1 Definitions

Let us firstly point out the three kinds of pseudo vector cells as per definition residing in the above mentioned absolute stable particles:

- The electron consists of three paired μ-pseudo cells
- The proton consists of solely 1836 paired τ-pseudo cells
- While the neutron is a combination of both. 1838 τ- pseudos and three μ-paired.

All the non stable subatomic particles are compositions of both paired τ- and μ- pseudos.
For the internal dynamic arrangement of the stable particles meaning the geometry with respect to time displacements, one can imagine an triangular pyramid arrangement in which the quarks, τ-pseudos of μ-pseudo, lepton resides in a pyramid base plane not disregarding the anti matter options.

The asymmetric pyramid model, the end cap configuration
The asymmetric pyramid model is asymmetric and composed with apexes in opposition of an 60° apex, equilateral, and a 90° apex, cubic geometry for the ultra fast and light mediating medium consisting of e-pseudo neutrinos. The last of those cells consist of the four independent states of the pseudo vector definition while the τ- and μ- paired internal states consist of only two independent pseudos, namely having the same spin and opposing acceleration components. The anti matter states protons and electrons are anti-spin and opposing acceleration components. The spin and precession vector components are interchangeable in that situation. The supposition is that the dynamic electric

charge induction, the e-pseudo cells pass through the triplets of μ- or τ- pseudos. The cubic pyramid for the mediating medium is conform the definition of the pseudo vector cells easy to decompose or to rebuild the vector components of the pyramid geometry in exchange to the other e-pseudo cells.

The pyramid has a spin plane as base for the triplet locations while the dynamics of electric charge contraction resides at the apexes of cubic and equilateral configuration. The acceleration components are following the direction of the height and therefore one can define that the electric charge induction is a consequence of the acceleration components. So the spin direction determines the polarity of the electric charge. The dynamics of the electric charge induction is synchronized to the spin or inertia state of the particle. Note that the axial symmetry for the acceleration components possibly explains the existence of the weak and strong force for these particles nullifying these opposing forces.

For the electron is valid an integer sequential time cycle of $144 = 12^2$ where 12 is the combination of the three pseudo vector components and the four independent pseudo cells. Every 144 time displacements correspond to one location change in the base plane. So electric charge induction is integer driven while the reciprocal of the fine structure of 137.036 represents a delay due to the passage of the e-pseudo cells by the triplet configuration. It is obvious that the time string comes from group symmetric consideration due to the pseudo cell definition of the three pseudo vector components as acceleration, spin and cross vector product the precession. Implicitly the quadrate of twelve involves symmetries only possible to understand in the next paragraph.

The symmetric equilateral pyramid model
The paired μ- state but also the paired τ- pseudo as internal structure invites to consider the two opposing equal equilateral pyramid configurations as complete symmetries. One base plane is occupied by the triplets of μ- or τ- pseudos of the top and the other but 60° shifted belongs to the bottom apex. In this situation a μ-pseudo triangle stays 60° shifted if the electric charge induction is alternating between top and bottom explaining the dynamics of the conjugated charges in the apexes. The alternation determines 90° phase forward with respect to the 60° change in the base plane. So considering a phase cycle of 720° of a Fermi particle the 720/90 = 8 times slower than 720 /60 = 12 times that of spin. But the charge goes with the speed of light while the spin due to the passing of e-pseudos only reaches ½ c maximum making 12/2 = 6 slower than the charge exchange.

In first consideration the symmetric approach does not allow the exchange through the triplet base plane as there is no need to introduce the pseudo e-cells. The asymmetric model of paired states of μ- or τ- or τ- and μ- for the neutron determines the absolute length of the time strings respectively 144, 1836 or 1838 time steps for electron proton and neutron. It is doubling up combinations. The above symmetric reasoning gives 72, 918 or 919 steps as ½ c strings. Only due to the alternation of electric charge the integers 144, 1836 and 1838 can be explained.

The asymmetric approach of paired pseudos gives for the electron triplet:
$(144 - 137.036)\ m_e = 6.964\ m_e \quad 6.964 = 4(\sqrt{3} + 8.9492\ 10^{-3})$
The proton triplet
$(108 - 102.777) = 5.223\ m_e \qquad 5.223 = 3(\sqrt{} + 8.9492\ 10^{-3})$
137.036 /102.777 = 4/3. While the quark cell is 16 x 108 = 1728 $= 12^3\ m_e$ the end cap is asymmetric as the cubic state for the 17th triplet of 108 m_e for the electric charge induction by the e-pseudos. The end cap of the electron is the asymmetric unit. The electron has a paired rest mass for the μ-pseudo of 1/3 m_e while the observed μ-neutrino at c-velocity is 0.3327 m_e . The paired τ- pseudo is 34.259m_e having the observed τ-neutrino at c velocity of 30.33m_e .
Note, the end cap symmetry is either with apex of 60° and bottom 90° or both have 90° apexes. Most likely is that symmetric 90° is valid in non stable configurations.
Par 2 The internal scaling between proton and electron

The overall delay of the time string for the electron is 144 time displacements, steps for the electric charge and 137.036 steps for the pseudo e- medium as given in rel 2.1 and to be expressed in reciprocals in triplet configuration:

$144 - 137.036 = 6.964 = 4(\sqrt{3} + 8.9492\ 10^{-3})$ (2.1)

Similar but somewhat easier to understand is the time string of the proton, also expressed in triplets:

$17 \times 108 = 1836$ and $108 = 3 \times 36$ given the rel 2.2

$108 - 102.77 = 5.223 = 3(\sqrt{3} + 8.9492\ 10^{-3})$ (2.2)

It is supposed that the factor $8.9492\ 10^{-3}$ is the corresponding gap of forward photon energy between electric charge and the spin state or the medium. What is guessed as revealing is that

$17 \times 8.9492\ 10^{-3} = 0.15214\ m_e$ reasonable in agreement to the non-integer part of 1836 of the proton mass to the electron as observed of 0.1527 or $0.153\ m_e$ truncated.

The $\sqrt{3}$ is guessed from the pyramid geometry due to group symmetric considerations also making for the quark exchange the internal relativistic end velocity $½\sqrt{3}$ c with $m/m_o = 2$ which guess is also valid for the electron.

Play out the numbers as substitutions between integers and the mediating medium by minimizing the substitution fractions:

Electron $1/144^2 + 1/137.036^2 - 2/(144 \times 137.036)$
$(4.82253 + 5.325135)\ 10^{-5} = 1.014766\ 10^{-4}$

While $2/(144 \times 137.036) = 1.013521\ 10^{-4}$ Subtraction of both:
$1.245\ 10^{-7}$ multiply by 6.964: $8.668905\ 10^{-7}$

Proton $1/108 + 1/102.777 - 2/(108 \times 102.777)$
$(8.573388 + 9.466907)\ 10^{-5} = 1.804029\ 10^{-4}$

While $2/(108 \times 102.777) = 1.801815\ 10^{-4}$ subtraction of both:
$2.214\ 10^{-7}$ multiply by 5.223: $1.156372\ 10^{-6}$

Apply the cross over trick for the reciprocal inversion exchange of both electron to proton:

Divide by 108 $8.673662\ 10^{-7}/108 = 8.026676\ 10^{-9}$

Divide by 144 $1.156424\ 10^{-6}/144 = 8.030362\ 10^{-9}$ (small enough deviation)

Giving the mean $8.028635\ 10^{-9}$

This exchanging constant should be the same for proton and electron and belongs to the zero energy state of the H atom. In ionized state this constant is guessed also to apply to 144 times of the electron triplet for μ-pseudo neutrinos and 108 times per τ-triplet of the proton.

The conclusion is that the rest mass expressed in eV of the electron of $5.11\ 10^5$ eV and accurate around one to a million, similarly for the number 137.036:

$0.1527 \times 5.11\ 10^5 = 7.802970\ 10^4$ eV while

$108 \times 17 \times 8.028653\ 10^{-9} = 1.474060\ 10^{-5}$ eV, the product 1.150205

So for a complete internal energy inversion of the exchange parameters:

$1.474060\ 10^{-5}/1.150205 \times 7.80297\ 10^4 = 1.0$

Note $1.050818^3 = 1.160335/1.150205 = 1.008519$ $1.008807 - 1 = 8.80701\ 10^{-3}$

Compare to: $8.9492\ 10^{-3}$ above giving ratio 1.016 with $144/137.036 = 1.050818$

The ratio between the two time strings of the electron.

The calculation deviation does not get this accuracy if instead of $0.1527\ m_e$ now 0.153 is used.

Neutron scaling assessments

Show that the integer of 1838 is internally the tracking integer for the time sequence string. But firstly the difference in rest mass of the neutron and proton expressed in electron units:

$1838.684 - 1836.153 = 2.531\ m_e$

The supposition is that the conjugated electron having the same spin but opposite acceleration components to the ones of the proton, requires two rest masses, one for the decay and the other based on the group symmetric consideration of $\beta = ½\sqrt{3}$ end velocity due to quark exchange internally. In the sense of physics the acceleration to spin exchange of the μ- pseudo neutrinos enhances the rest mass energy determining the diamagnetic anomalous magnetic polarity of the neutron.

So the rest energy of $0.531 m_e$ should be the angular energy of e-pseudo medium neutrinos driving through the quark τ-triplets. Conform to above:

$17 \times 108 \times 8.028653\ 10^{-9} = 1.474481\ 10^{-5}$ eV

While $0.531 \times 5.11\ 10^{5} = 2.71341\ 10^{5}$ eV The product of both gives the overall inversion exchange between the spin and electromagnetic induction due to the medium acceleration vector components. The product: $2.71341\ 10^{5} \times 1.474060\ 10^{-5} = 3.99973$

This number is too close to an integer and it could mean that the due to the μ-triplet internally the medium is driving four times faster through the seventeen τ-triplets.

Note

$0.531 / 4 = 0.13275$ with $1 + 0.13275 = 1.13275$ and $250.8082 / 220.6808 = 1.136752$

This ratio is associated to the black hole generation of the two proton degenerated matter states of normal to conjugated. The adding of the one integer is guessed as the consequence of the two needed electron rest mass units.

More interesting is that the factor of 4 for the internal μ-pseudos can possibly be explained as follows:

The difference between ½ c- momentum of the medium and electric charge induction zero charge determines a factor two.

The other factor two comes from the dual alternation electric charge between top and bottom of the symmetric equilateral configuration as is mentioned in par 1.

Why the anomalous magnetic moment of the neutron has opposite polarity to the one of the proton can be explained by the existence of the medium. The μ-triplet within the neutron increases the τ-spin of the proton considerably apparently. So the medium goes into brake mode of anti matter spin of the for the mediating medium always carries the four independent pseudo vector cells as e-pseudo neutrinos.

Now calculate the amount of antimatter spin energy within the neutron. The stored energy in the medium is $1.531m_e$ .The minimum rest mass ratio for the integer strings as the required condition is $1838/1837 = 1.000544$ while the overall ratio is $1838.684 / 1837.53 = 1.000833$.

So $1.531/\sqrt{4}/3 = 1.325884\ m_e$ is stored in the medium of normal spin matter.

The difference of $(1.531 - 1.325883) = 0.172\ m_e$ makes the neutron non stable but multiplication $(1.325884 \times 1.000544)$ by 1.000544 or 1.000833 gives $0.206m_e$ of energy required as antimatter spin in the medium to maintain the neutron meta stability. This value is what one is expecting because $0.153m_e$ is the needed energy of the medium, the absolute stable proton. The calculation is not accurate enough to distinguish between the ratio 1.000544 and 1.000833.

For the other atoms with many protons and neutrons as nucleons it is clear that the rule of integers as time string for the electric charge induction is only valid for the nucleons internally therefore the atomic number represents is the summation of the numbers of 1836 and 1838 as time strings in the atoms which apparently are subjected to a complex process of substitution inversions.

Par 3 Overview of the group symmetries

Par 1 is summarized more for didactic reasons because it was a long struggle to understand and extract the group symmetries within the atomic particles. The group symmetric operations are listed as follows:

1. The conjugated induction for electric charge has two alternating symmetries. Due to the supposition that the charge is linked to the particle spin meaning the opposite acceleration (bottom) gives the same polarity for the electric charge as to the top in the symmetric pyramid model as discussed above.
2. The maximum limit of momentum of ½ c velocity for the mediating medium gives a factor two to the light velocity.
3. Both points 1 and 2 give the factor four acting on the triplets. So twelve symmetries.
4. The other twelve symmetries come from the mediating medium because four independent pseudo vector cells of three unit pseudo components, acceleration, spin and the cross product of precession. Point 3 and 4 explain the 144 symmetry combinations for the electron.

5. The quark cell of 1728 symmetries is independent because the symmetries of the twelve independent cells mentioned in point 3 have to comply with a Cartesian coordinate system due to the cubic geometry of the pseudo vector unit cell. The quark block symmetry has to be dominant in the Higgs, 144 x 1728 and the super massive bosons, 103 x 1728. Anti spin to the normal spin of the block or vice versa. The boson Z^o follows the internal anti state of a triplet of τ-neutrinos at nearly c-velocity.
6. The end cap symmetry of proton and electron results in point 3 acting on the triplets.
7. Point1 and 2 are confirmed by the factor of four discovered in the scaling of the neutron due to the internal three μ-pseudos as triplet. However instead of ½c max, the ½√3c momentum is the maximum exchange ratio to the photon electric charge induction to make this symmetry operation explicit. Making m/m_o relativistic as a factor 2.

Improved ideas about neutrinos at c velocity and more

The physics of the neutrinos at c is as follows:
The paired state of pseudo neutrinos in general contracting to c-velocity is the nullification of the acceleration vector component in paired pseudo cell. In fact giving a matter / antimatter pair internally which cannot be stable resulting in about half the rest mass of the paired state.
Think of the e-pseudo of 0.8 eV to 1.34 eV for the pair then corrected for the cantle point of 1.1457 to give the 0.8 value. The μ-neutrino is 0.3328 m_e coming from a virtual paired state of μ- and e- pseudos and only internally possible in the electron/positron state of the one for the neutron/ anti-neutron.

As well the τ- and anti τ-lepton as the massive bosons $W^{\pm}$ and Z_o (also in anti-state) have similar decay contractions and the τ-lepton (30.33) shows above statement about contracted pairing for alternation internally.
All scaling in m_e :
$W^{\pm}$ rest mass: $103.27 \times 1728 = 1.004968 \times 16 \times 102.777^2$
Z_o = $91.05 \times 1728 = 1.00066 \times 16 \times 3^2 \times 30.33^2$
The τ-triplet: $3 \times 34.259 = 102.777$ τ-rest mass at c: 30.33. There are 16 triplets in the quark cell of 1728 as integer sequential of 3×36: $108 - 102.777 = 5.223 = 3(\sqrt{3} - 8.9492\ 10^{-3})$
Further is $103.27 / 102.777 = 1.004968$ then 1.00066 is obvious for Z_o .

It seems obvious 102.777 is a τ-triplet in $W^{\pm}$ consisting of matter and antimatter while the Fermi state is zeroed dynamically, opposing spin, seen as 180° phase shift. Something similar for Z^o only here are the μ-triplets in matter and antimatter and zero- Fermi. The quadrate means the inversion of the paired state to matter/anti-matter within the neutrino at c.

The τ-lepton converts into a μ-string of nine triplets ($\sqrt{4/3} = 1.154700$)
$34.259 - 30.33 = 3.929 / 4 = 0.98225$ reciprocal 1.018071 $34.259 / 30.33 = 1.12954$
$\sqrt{4/3} / 1.12954 = 1.022275$ $1.12957 / 1.050818^2 = 1.022932$
Also $3.929 / 3 = 1.30967 / 1.154700 = 1.134208$ divide by 1.12957 gives 1.004131
The first, the triplet rotates 4/3 faster while the second the division by 3, that conversion also is possible. Close to the geometric mean meaning instability conversion into μ-triplets.
Based on the integer 27 = 9 triplets times 3 turns completion:
$27 \times 1.050818^2 = 29.81398$ $30.33 / 29.81398 = 1.017310$ compared to 1.018071.
Again the quadrate of 1.050818 is a cantilever to anti-matter state.
Note $144/137.036 = 108 / 102.777 = 36 / 34.259 = 1.050818$. In the neutrino state the Fermi spin is parallel dynamically and seen more as a phase shift to the antimatter /matter state.

Finally the muon or μ-lepton can be understood: rest mass 206.768
$206.768 - 205.554 = 1.214$
$(4/3)^{3/4} = 1.154700^{3/4} = (\sqrt{1.154700})^{3/4} = 1.074570^3 = 1.24081$
Here one τ- triplet (102.777) and one μ- (1/3) are paired to an equal antimatter state of τ and μ .

The μ-pseudo rotates 4/3 faster around the triplet consequently coming in a cantilever exchange to the anti-state which should at least explain the longer decay time for the muon. Again the Fermi spin is secondary to the antimatter/matter state.
Note, the previous earlier scaling's are also correct but lack the internally layout μ- and τ-pseudos.

Decompose Higgs with rest mass of (142.6940 x 1728) into matter/anti-matter states. It follows the decomposition of the muon. 144 /142.6940 = 1.00915245 √ = 1.004566 √ = 1.0022803
Giving the 4th power expression: $3\{3(1.0074570 \times 12 / 1.0022803)^4\}$
They are paired pseudo vector cells of matter/antimatter operating as a triplet in three positions or turns. Compare to substitution resonance of Higgs: 1 /137.036 – 1 /(2 x 1728) = 1 /142.6940
If the delay in time of (1 /1002280) was zero then Higgs' could not explode into particle debris, a continuous exchange vibration. The ratio of 1.002280 deviates a factor of 1.000170 from the genuine Monster deviation of 1.002453.
The muon- as Higgs- scaling shows the half c velocity momentum for the dark matter pseudo vectors in all its qualities. It is in competition with the photon induction process at absolute light velocity.

The general conclusion after more than twenty years, even for Higgs, has to be that all atomic and subatomic particles have a alternation resonance internally in which the pseudo e-neutrino sequence string has to pass through the toroidal quantum flux of $\phi = h /2e$. The triplet geometry for the pseudo vector configuration is in co-junction to the enclosed quantum flux dynamics.