

An Electrino and Positrino Based Narrative and Model of Nature

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1. INTRODUCTION

The electrino ε^- and positrino ε^+ are the two fundamental particles that lead to a powerful new narrative and model of emergent nature. This is an overview of that narrative.

2. MODEL FOUNDATION AND HYPOTHESIS

2.1. Electrininos and Positrininos

The model is based on two oppositely charged fundamental electromagnetic particles, the **electrino** ε^- and **positrino** ε^+ , each with equal and opposite fractional charges. These Planck scale indestructible particles carry energy and compose both standard model particles and a universe permeating superfluid gas of axion like particles (ALPs).

2.2. Emission of Electrininos and Positrininos from Black Holes

In a black hole of sufficient energy and conditions, such as an active galactic center SMBH, ε^- and ε^+ particles are the decomposition products of high energy transmutation of matter-energy. At very high energy, ε^- and ε^+ form a Planck core in the SMBH. Under sufficient conditions the Planck core can breach the event horizon at the poles and emit Planck plasma jets from SMBH.

2.3. Cosmos Permeating Superfluid ALPs Gas

The Planck plasma jets react as they cool producing standard matter as well as a universe permeating ALPs superfluid gas. ALPs are constructs of equal numbers of electrinos ε^- and positrininos ε^+ orbiting in a 3D spherical shell. This superfluid gas aether implements the spacetime characteristics of general relativity in 3D Euclidean space. The superfluid aether also composes the quantum vacuum underlying quantum mechanics and is a carrier of electromagnetic and gravitational waves.

2.4. Planck Plasma Decays to Standard Model Particles

As Planck plasma matter-energy decays via conservative transactions, ε^- and ε^+ particles combine in various composite structures to become standard model matter-energy particles. Using a charge of \pm one-sixth for the positrino and electrino and a shell plus payload structure it is possible to decode standard matter particle formulas.

2.5. Gravitational Wave Energy Heats the Spacetime Gas

The wave equation of the constituent electrinos and positrininos in each particle interact electromagnetically with local spacetime gas to exchange gravitational waves, which spread spherically through the spacetime gas at the speed of light. The “mass” energy of the continuously refreshed gravitational wave heats the superfluid gas. The local temperature (energy) gradient of spacetime gas causes a

convective force on standard matter-energy, aka the force of gravity.

2.6. Physics Parameters Run with Spacetime Temperature

Elevated spacetime gas temperature (energy) increases the gas permittivity ε and permeability μ , reducing local speed of light, and causing refraction commonly attributed to curved spacetime “lensing” around dense matter. Increasing ε and μ change particle electromagnetics, resulting in matter compaction and time dilation as described by general relativity. Physical “constants,” also including the fine structure value, can be understood as the low temperature asymptote of these variables.

2.7. Quantum Mechanics

Quantum mechanics describes interactions of standard matter, without describing ε^- and ε^+ and their role in the makeup of standard model particles, nor their role in axion like particles of spacetime superfluid gas.

2.8. Galaxy Rotation Curves and Dark Matter

This narrative provides new possibilities that may explain galaxy rotation curves and dark matter. Spacetime gas is the transmission medium for gravitational wave energy and the radius of axion like particles decreases as spacetime gas temperature increases around concentrated matter-energy. Furthermore, matter-energy inside Planck cores does not transmit gravitational waves (i.e., mass disappearance) and that mass may reappear in decaying Planck plasma jets.

2.9. Cosmic Recycling

There is a cycle of matter-energy being reduced to electrino ε^- and positrino ε^+ Planck plasma and Planck cores in supermassive black holes, emission/jetting of Planck plasma which inflates, Planck plasma decay into standard matter-energy and spacetime superfluid ALPs gas, spacetime ALPs gas outflow, and a journey of matter-energy back to a galactic black hole to be recycled again. This cycle does not require a big bang nor an ever-expanding universe. As a result, science must, at least for the time being, view the age of the universe as unknown.

3. CONCLUSION

The electrino ε^- and positrino ε^+ are the basis of all matter, the carriers of all energy, and form Planck cores, Planck plasma and an ALPs superfluid gas which permeates space and implements spacetime. A new narrative emerges that is compatible with experimental results and is expected to reproduce the mathematics of general relativity and quantum mechanics. This new narrative also requires recasting and reframing of experimental results and theory from physics, cosmology, and astronomy.
