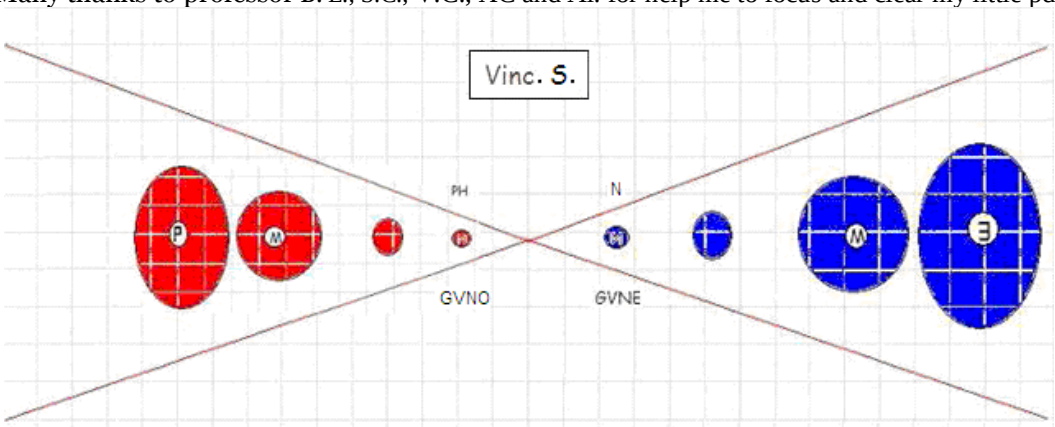
La prova! A last (T.o.E.)

Many thanks to professor B. L., S.C., V.C., XC and Al. for help me to focus and clear my little pdf



Premise

My theory states that our space-time (energy) is 6-dimensional; three spatial and three time, but only if the energy and thus the mass is considered as the effect of curvature.

Space-time energy is a 9-dimensional; 3 spatial, 3 temporal, 3 energy.

Each point is unique in that there is only one energy, one space, one time!

These dimensions are generated by gravitational waves (relativistic waves); energy emitted by a black hole (Big Bang).

These waves are comparable to the radiation of S. Hawking, so it is electromagnetic radiation.

The initial energy along the line of expansion is condensed in time and space. Therefore, at each time the energy condenses, increasing time and space, and then the matter.

Time, space and energy are then equivalent (only one reality), just as the magnetic field, the electric field and the gravitational field.

In my theory, I borrowed the words of MS; Supersymmetry, relativity, etc. .., (gravitino-graviton etc ...)

For me, the Boson is only one at speed = c.

For me there is only one fermion at speed near 0. This is a dipole; all other particles are dipoles tending to fermion or tending to boson.

Einstein, with classic relativistic coefficients, describes well only the masses.

Mine is only a theory to be proven, and is not ontological truth.

In my theory there are no monopolies as an entity in itself, but only as part of a dipole.

Imagine a balloon of chewing gum and two lumps (dipole) if I move the monopole the entire balloon is affected; in a wire is the electromagnetic wave that moves, not the electrons.

In a CRT the cathode ray moves away from the atom, moving under the electric field, but in reality is the asymmetry of the wave that allows this at the dipole.

When two identical electro-magnetic dipoles are in contact matter is created; couple of (neutrino photon).

Matter (condensed waves) has two types of energy linked to it: rotational motion and revolutionary motion.

When a neutrino and a photon come into contact there is the issue of energy (electromagnetic wave) or is created a singularity (black-hole), a space-time in another dimension and immediately after the appearance in that dimension of energy (imagine a bubble inside another larger one).

The three-dimensional time

One October day in 2009 I found on Youtube a curious physics lecture. It was interesting. I still remember the phrase that struck me: teleportation is possible.

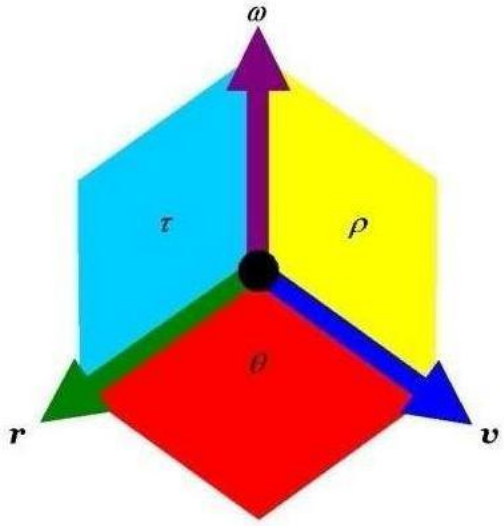
Intrigued, I tried to find the lecturer's writings and finally located them at:

http://xoomer.alice.it/enzobonacci/index.html

I found considerable scientific validity and reliability in this work of the genius E. Bonacci was apparent.

In May 2010 I finally managed to contact him via email. He told me that owing to health problems he no longer did physics. Alas, after several futile attempts to stimulate his interest in physics, I decided to try to look for evidence of his allegations; then I tried to understand the three-dimensional time he propounded. From his paper: FISICA Dalle origini alla relatività.pdf I reproduce below the cover image and 3 drawings of the three components of three-dimensional time. Bonacci, in angular time, showed a limit in which the coefficient was that of classical relativity (direction of motion at 90 degrees to the light source: * Y $=1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$).

RIFERIMENTO VETTORIALE ISTANTANEO:

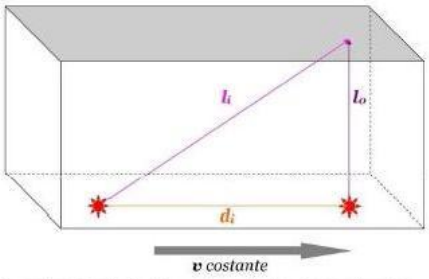


I tre vettori istantanei $\boldsymbol{v},\omega,\boldsymbol{r}$ ed i loro relativi piani perpendicolari τ,θ,ρ costituiscono un riferimento cartesiano istantaneo $v\omega r\rho\theta\tau$ sulle cui orientazioni sono misurati i seguenti tempi:
$\Delta\tau$=*tempo tangenziale*, misurato sull'orientazione perpendicolare a $\boldsymbol{v}$.
$\Delta\theta$=*tempo angolare*, misurato sull'orientazione perpendicolare a ω.
$\Delta\rho$=*tempo radiale*, misurato sull'orientazione perpendicolare a $\boldsymbol{r}$.

Tempo inerziale e tangenziale

Tempo inerziale

Composizione delle traiettorie nel Moto Rettilineo Uniforme:



$l_i = c\Delta t_i$ traiettoria inerziale del raggio laser, i.e. rispetto ad un riferimento DF in MRU a velocità v.
$l_o = c\Delta t_o$ traiettoria del raggio laser a riposo, i.e. rispetto ad un riferimento DF in quiete.
$d_i = v\Delta t_i$ traiettoria inerziale del diodo, i.e. in MRU a velocità v.

Lo spazio-tempo localmente quasi-euclideo permette il teorema di Pitagora:

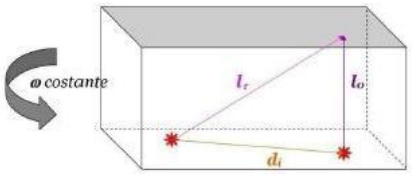
$l_i^2 = l_o^2 + d_i^2$
$(c\Delta t_i)^2 = (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta t_i)^2$
$\Delta t_i^2 (c^2 - v^2) = c^2 \Delta t_o^2$
$\Delta t_i^2 (1 - \beta^2) = \Delta t_o^2$
$\Delta t_i^2 = \Delta t_o^2 / (1 - \beta^2)$
$\boldsymbol{\Delta t_i = \gamma \Delta t_o}$

γ è il coefficiente relativistico.

Il raggio laser è emesso in qualsiasi direzione perpendicolare al moto.

Tempo tangenziale

Composizione delle traiettorie in direzione tangenziale alla rotazione:



$l_\tau = c\Delta\tau$ traiettoria tangenziale del raggio laser, i.e. rispetto ad un DF in MCU a velocità $v = \omega r$.
$l_o = c\Delta t_o$ traiettoria del raggio laser a riposo, i.e. rispetto ad un DF in quiete.
$d_i = v\Delta t_i$ traiettoria inerziale del diodo in MCU, i.e. rettificata in direzione tangenziale.

Lo spazio-tempo localmente quasi-euclideo permette il teorema di Pitagora:

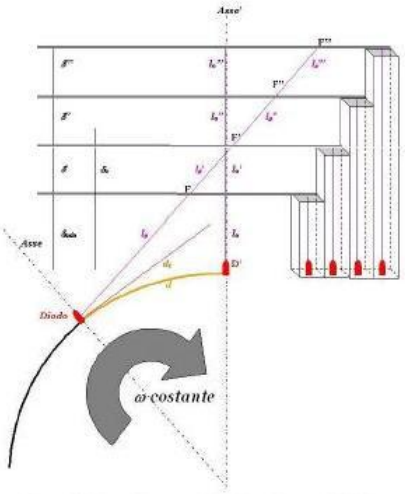
$l_\tau^2 = l_o^2 + d_i^2$
$(c\Delta\tau)^2 = (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta\tau)^2$
$\Delta\tau^2 (c^2 - v^2) = c^2 \Delta t_o^2$
$\Delta\tau^2 (1 - \beta^2) = \Delta t_o^2$
$\Delta\tau^2 = \Delta t_o^2 / (1 - \beta^2)$
$\Delta\tau = \gamma \Delta t_o$
$\boldsymbol{\Delta\tau = \Delta t_i}$

Nel MCU il tempo tangenziale coincide con quello inerziale.

Il raggio laser è emesso in direzione del vettore velocità angolare ω.

Tempo angolare

Composizione delle traiettorie in direzione tangenziale alla rotazione, a varie distanze Diodo-Fotodiodo δ:

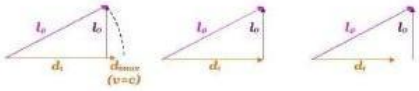


Il raggio laser è emesso in direzione *radiale*.

δ_0 indica la distanza diodo-fotodiodo tale che: $\Delta\theta = \Delta t_i$.

Relazione tra il tempo angolare in MCU $\Delta\theta$ e quello in quiete Δt_0.

Quando $\delta < \delta_0$: Quando $\delta = \delta_0$: Quando $\delta > \delta_0$:



$l_\theta = c\Delta\theta$ traiettoria angolare del raggio laser, i.e. rispetto ad un riferimento DF in MCU a velocità $v = \omega r$.
$l_o = c\Delta t_o$ traiettoria del raggio laser a riposo, i.e. rispetto ad un riferimento DF in quiete.
$d_i = v\Delta\theta$ traiettoria inerziale del diodo in MCU, i.e. rettificata in direzione tangenziale.

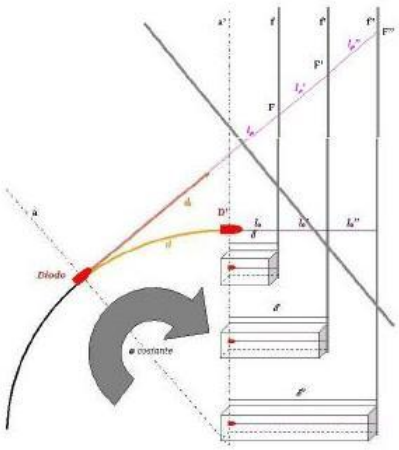
Lo spazio-tempo localmente quasi-euclideo permette il teorema di Pitagora:

$l_\theta^2 < l_o^2 + d_i^2$	$l_\theta^2 = l_o^2 + d_i^2$	$l_\theta^2 = l_o^2 + d_i^2$
$(c\Delta\theta)^2 < (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta\theta)^2$	$(c\Delta\theta)^2 = (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta\theta)^2$	$(c\Delta\theta)^2 > (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta\theta)^2$
$\Delta\theta^2 (c^2 - v^2) < c^2 \Delta t_o^2$	$\Delta\theta^2 (c^2 - v^2) = c^2 \Delta t_o^2$	$\Delta\theta^2 (c^2 - v^2) > c^2 \Delta t_o^2$
$\Delta\theta^2 (1 - \beta^2) < \Delta t_o^2$	$\Delta\theta^2 (1 - \beta^2) = \Delta t_o^2$	$\Delta\theta^2 (1 - \beta^2) > \Delta t_o^2$
$\Delta\theta^2 < \Delta t_o^2 / (1 - \beta^2)$	$\Delta\theta^2 = \Delta t_o^2 / (1 - \beta^2)$	$\Delta\theta^2 > \Delta t_o^2 / (1 - \beta^2)$
$\Delta\theta < \gamma \Delta t_o$	$\Delta\theta = \gamma \Delta t_o$	$\Delta\theta > \gamma \Delta t_o$
$\boldsymbol{\Delta\theta < \Delta t_i}$	$\boldsymbol{\Delta\theta = \Delta t_i}$	$\boldsymbol{\Delta\theta > \Delta t_i}$

Nel MCU il tempo angolare è:
$\boldsymbol{\Delta\theta < \Delta t_i}$ da vicino;
$\boldsymbol{\Delta\theta > \Delta t_i}$ da lontano, crescente con la distanza.

Tempo radiale

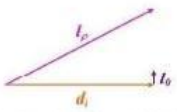
Composizione delle traiettorie in direzione radiale alla rotazione, a varie distanze Diodo-Fotodiodo δ:



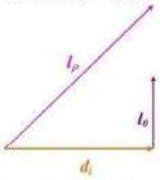
Il raggio laser è emesso in direzione *tangenziale*.

Relazione tra il tempo radiale in MCU $\Delta\rho$ e quello in quiete Δt_O.

Da *vicino* (δ corta):



Da *lontano* (δ lunga):



l_ρ=$c\Delta\rho$ traiettoria radiale del raggio laser, i.e. rispetto ad un riferimento DF in MCU a velocità $\omega_{MCU}r$.
$l_{\omega=0}$=$c\Delta t_i$ traiettoria del raggio laser a riposo, i.e. rispetto ad un riferimento DF in quiete.
d_i=$v\Delta t_i$ traiettoria inerziale del diodo in MCU, i.e. rettificata in direzione tangenziale.

Lo spazio-tempo localmente quasi euclideo permette il teorema di Pitagora:

$l_\rho^2 >> l_O^2 + d_i^2$
$(c\Delta\rho)^2 >> (c\Delta t_O)^2 + (v\Delta\rho)^2$
$\Delta\rho^2 (c^2 - v^2) >> c^2 \Delta t_O^2$
$\Delta\rho^2 (1-\beta^2) >> \Delta t_O^2$
$\Delta\rho^2 >> \Delta t_O^2/(1-\beta^2)$
$\Delta\rho >> \gamma\Delta t_O$
$\boldsymbol{\Delta\rho >> \Delta t_i}$

$l_\rho^2 > l_O^2 + d_i^2$
$(c\Delta\rho)^2 > (c\Delta t_O)^2 + (v\Delta\rho)^2$
$\Delta\rho^2 (c^2 - v^2) > c^2 \Delta t_O^2$
$\Delta\rho^2 (1-\beta^2) > \Delta t_O^2$
$\Delta\rho^2 > \Delta t_O^2/(1-\beta^2)$
$\Delta\rho > \gamma\Delta t_O$
$\boldsymbol{\Delta\rho > \Delta t_i}$

Nel MCU il tempo radiale è: $\Delta\rho > \Delta t_i$, asintoticamente decrescente a Δt_i con la distanza.

In the Lorentz transformation there is proportionality between time and mass: $m/m_0=\Delta t/\Delta t_0$. Therefore, the flux lines provide time, under quasi-Euclidean conditions, a qualitative indication of the intensity of interactions:

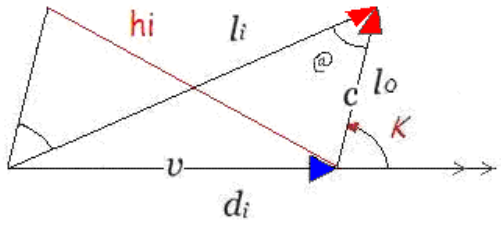
$\Delta t=\Delta t_i$ normal interactions (relativistic);

$\Delta t>\Delta t_i$ e l'iper interaction;

$\Delta t<\Delta t_i$ e la sub interaction. E. BONACCI

In trying to find mathematical proof, in the summer of 2010, I obtained the formulae, but after several attempts I still had doubts. Then I tried to overcome the obstacle of obtaining the generic formula of a triangle, and to my satisfaction, not only that but also a good focusing of time radial. I also found proof of the theory of Bonacci.

This formula led me to draw angular time thus:



Vinc. S.

$l_i > hi$

$$l_i^2 = l_o^2 + d_i^2 + 2 * d_i * l_o * \cos(K)$$

$$(c\Delta t_i)^2 = (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta t_i)^2 + 2 * (v\Delta t_i) * (c\Delta t_o) * \cos(K)$$

$$\Delta t_i = \gamma \Delta t_o$$

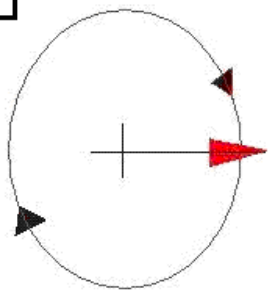
$$\gamma = \frac{\beta * \cos(K) + \sqrt{\beta^2 * \cos^2(K) + 1 - \beta^2}}{1 - \beta^2}$$

$$@ = \text{k-atan}\left[\frac{\sin(k)}{B}\right]$$

$$\beta = \frac{v}{C}$$

TRIDIMENSIONAL TIME EVIDENCE

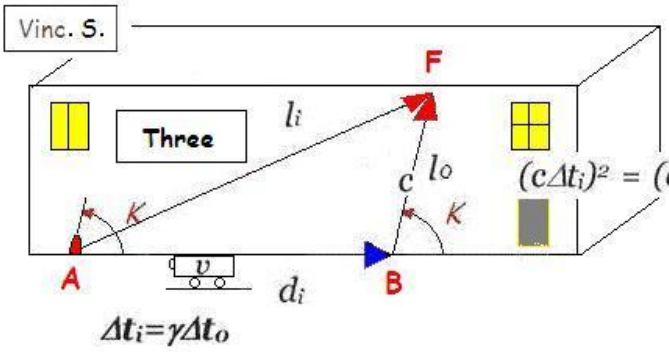
$\beta(x,y), K(x,y)$
$\beta(x,z), k(x,z)$
$\beta(y,z), K(y,z)$



Tempo generale

The relativistic cooefficient changes, depending on the angle K between the directions of c,v, and of course the function β = v/c. N.B. In the formula for Y sign is not considered (Y symmetrical left).

Vinc. S.



$\Delta t_i = \gamma \Delta t_o$

Vinc. S.

$$l_i^2 = l_o^2 + d_i^2 + 2 * d_i * l_o * \cos(K)$$

$$(c\Delta t_i)^2 = (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta t_i)^2 + 2 * (v\Delta t_i) * (c\Delta t_o) * \cos(K)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\beta * \cos(K) + \sqrt{\beta^2 * \cos^2(K) + 1 - \beta^2}}{1 - \beta^2}$$

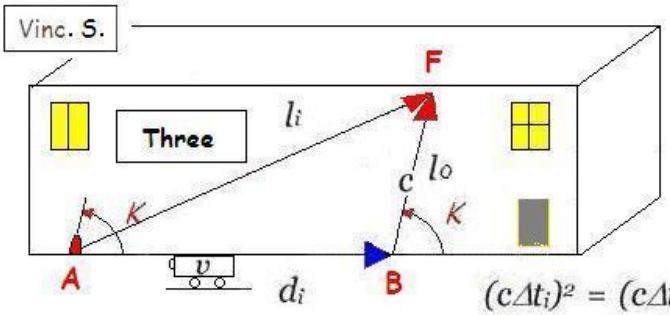
A Roulottes mouves carried by train at velocity v, A red led is emitted A photon at velocity C with k Angle, the photon direction is li line and lo line When the led is at B location the photon is at F end of li line.
li > lo C = light velocity and are constant, C=li/ti, but C=lo/to then ti > to but ti are time also di infact v=di/ti
li=C*ti lo=C*to di=v*ti Y= ti/to By Substitution the only variable is Y solving we obteining My formula were the difference of the time isn't constant but depending by angle K and by Beta = v/C In Uniform circular motion we have in x,y,z, not 1 like Einstein but Three Y time: radial at k Angle 0;180 degree, tangential at k Angle 90 degree, Angular at k Angle from 0 to 360 degree Like E.Bonacci was predict by logical deduction.

Vinc. S.

Vinc. S.

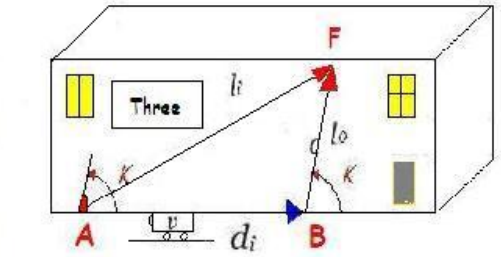
Vinc. S.

Vinc. S.



$$l_i^2 = l_o^2 + d_i^2 + 2 * d_i * l_o * \cos(K)$$

$$(c\Delta t_i)^2 = (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta t_i)^2 + 2 * (v\Delta t_i) * (c\Delta t_o) * \cos(K)$$

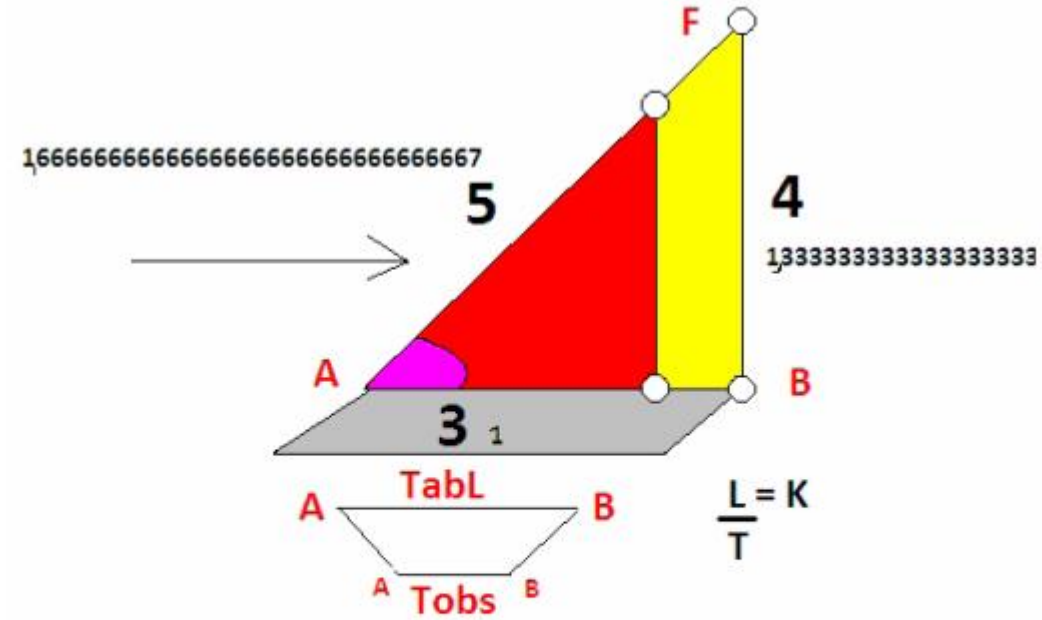


$$\gamma = \frac{\beta * \cos(K) + \sqrt{\beta^2 * \cos^2(K) + 1 - \beta^2}}{1 - \beta^2}$$

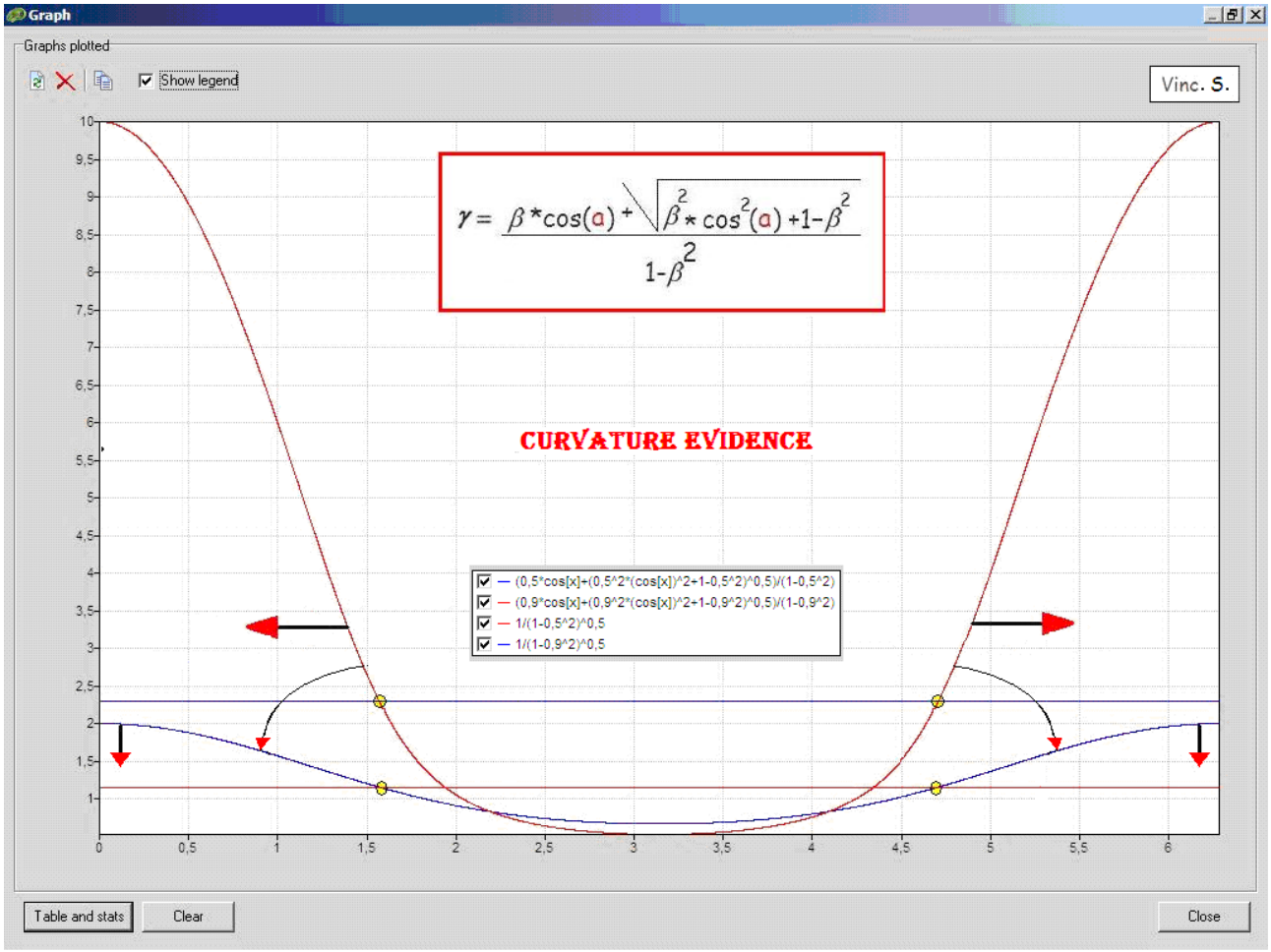
The observer on the train sees that the train reach B at the same time the phonton reach F, the observer on the ground sees the same scene, but with a different geometry depending by angle eyes's direction and the roulottes's surface, if on face v angle are 90 degree and the two components C angle are 90 degree too, the image began near simmetrically shortly.

Vinc. S.

Vinc. S.



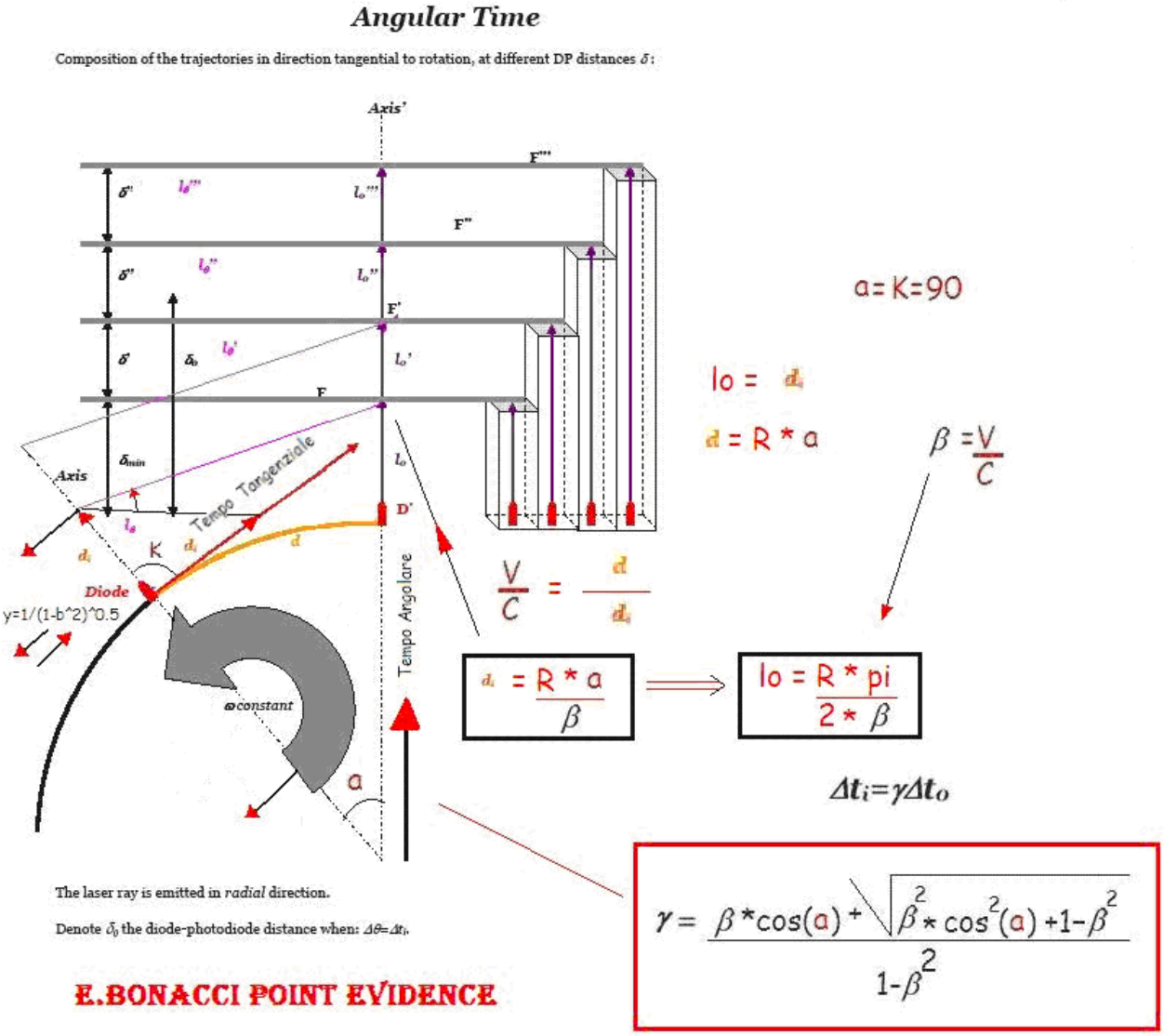
The observer have the time of ab line only if it is in motion on platform! now the observer is out, in ground, is time is a proection of ab line, then he after to have calculate his tangenzial time, have a reduction symmetrical vision! In this example of time's calculation the triangle are pitagoric!



The curve of the relativistic coefficient is the vertical increase of β, and then flattens out as it falls. This not only proves that our universe is six-dimensional because time is three-dimensional, as suggested by Bonacci, but also that the curvature of space-time acts on the masses and vice versa. So is proven the theory of Bonacci on rotating bodies, devoid of structure (Podkletnov effect) sub-gravity and hyper-gravity, and his examples of stellar bodies verified. A new effect is predictable: if circular motion generates a limit point, what generates elliptical motion? The quanta!

Radial time to my surprise has a different relativistic coefficient than for inertia: it is Y = 1 / (1-β) as the source is always tied to the angular motion with an angle K = 0, but it becomes Y = 1 / (1+ β) as the source is always bound to the angular motion with an angle K= 180^{o}; however, this surprise was resolved when I realized that this took account of the measurements of Michelson and Morley (c= K). In this way was all made clear.

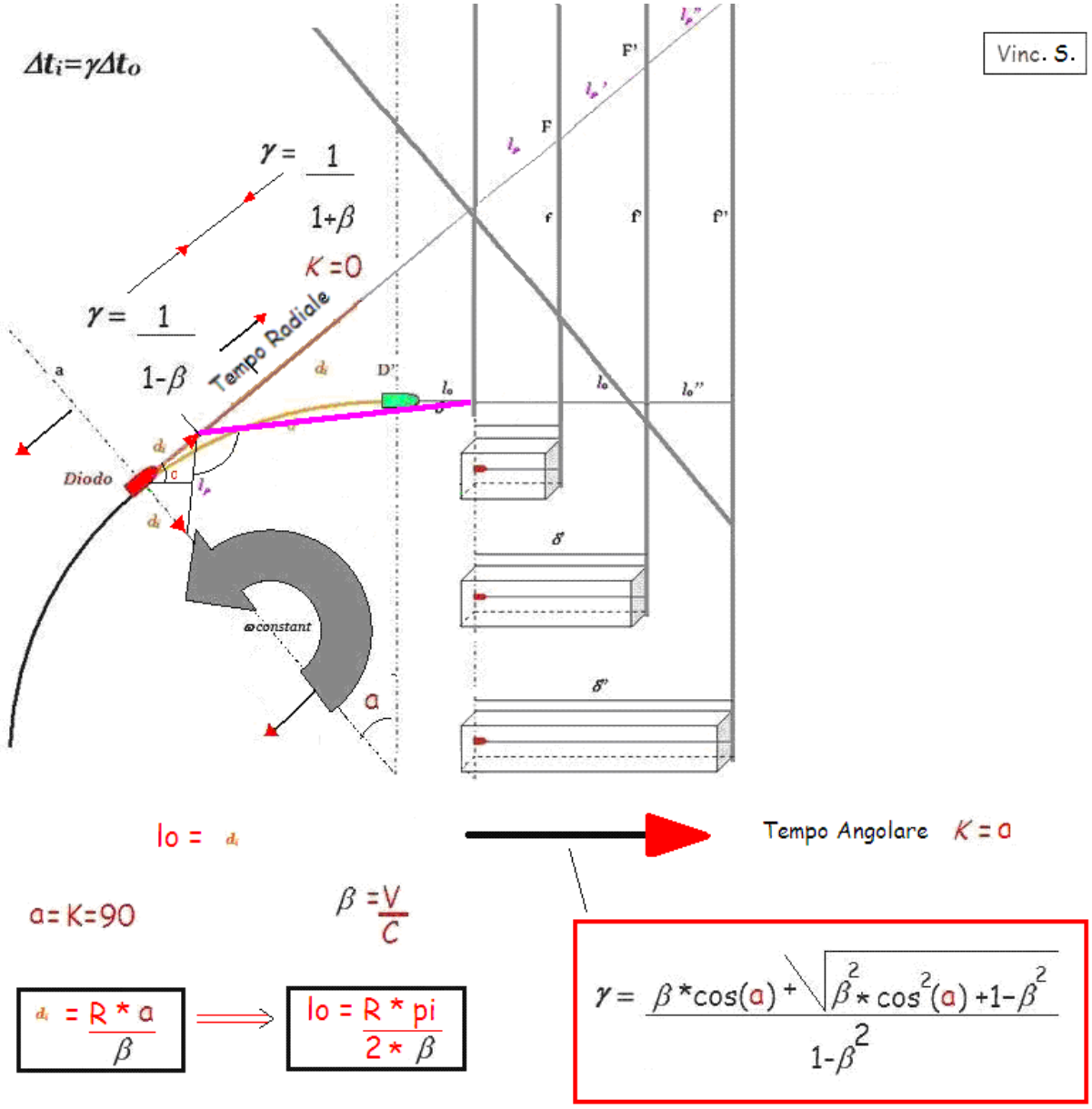
Vinc. S.



As seen, the solution was very simple.

The tangential time is given by the Y formula at a = 90 degrees and is equal to the classic relativistic coefficient.

The Bonacci point: we travel at speed v = c in uniform circular motion, a laser in motion with us emits a photon when we traverse a 90 degree angle to the space route $R\pi/2$. At that time $Y = 1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$ and the photon has travelled a distance equal to the Bonacci point. Now if our v is slightly less than c, our space will be slightly greater than $R\pi/2$. In fact the formula is: $R\pi/2\beta$, $\beta = v/c$.



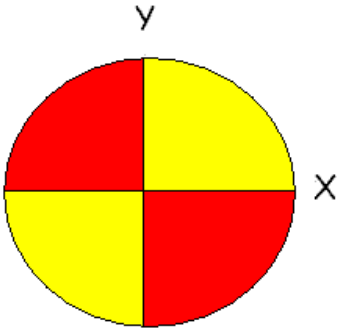
The radial time is given by the Y formula with a = 0 degrees and 180 degrees.

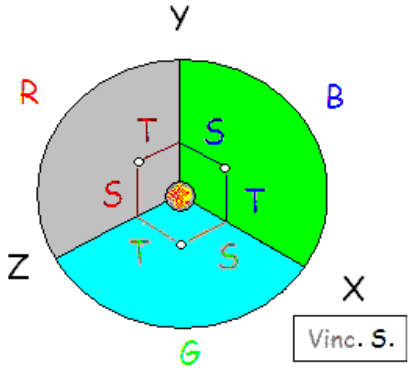
By the analysis of this relativistic coefficient, time is composed of these three components, it is not static, but flexible, and since the motion along the radial time is composed of two non-symmetric, the arrow of time is linked to the fact that our universe is expanding and we dragged from the waves of the relativistic Big Bang agrees and follows the direction toward the primordial c. The non-symmetry can also explain the principle of reciprocity of Bonacci (my hypothesis below). The three time components then give rise to a unique three-dimensional elastic time, the 3 spatial components give rise to a unique three-dimensional elastic space, the dimensions of space-time are therefore 6.

Assumption: Space, Time, Energy (single reality)

The interference of the image space cannot be seen as space is perceived then as time and energy, the time as space and energy, the energy as space and time. A. Einstein's $E = mc^2$ (is a volume), O. Bartini's Constant Universal Formula $K = \delta E^{\alpha} B^{\beta}$.

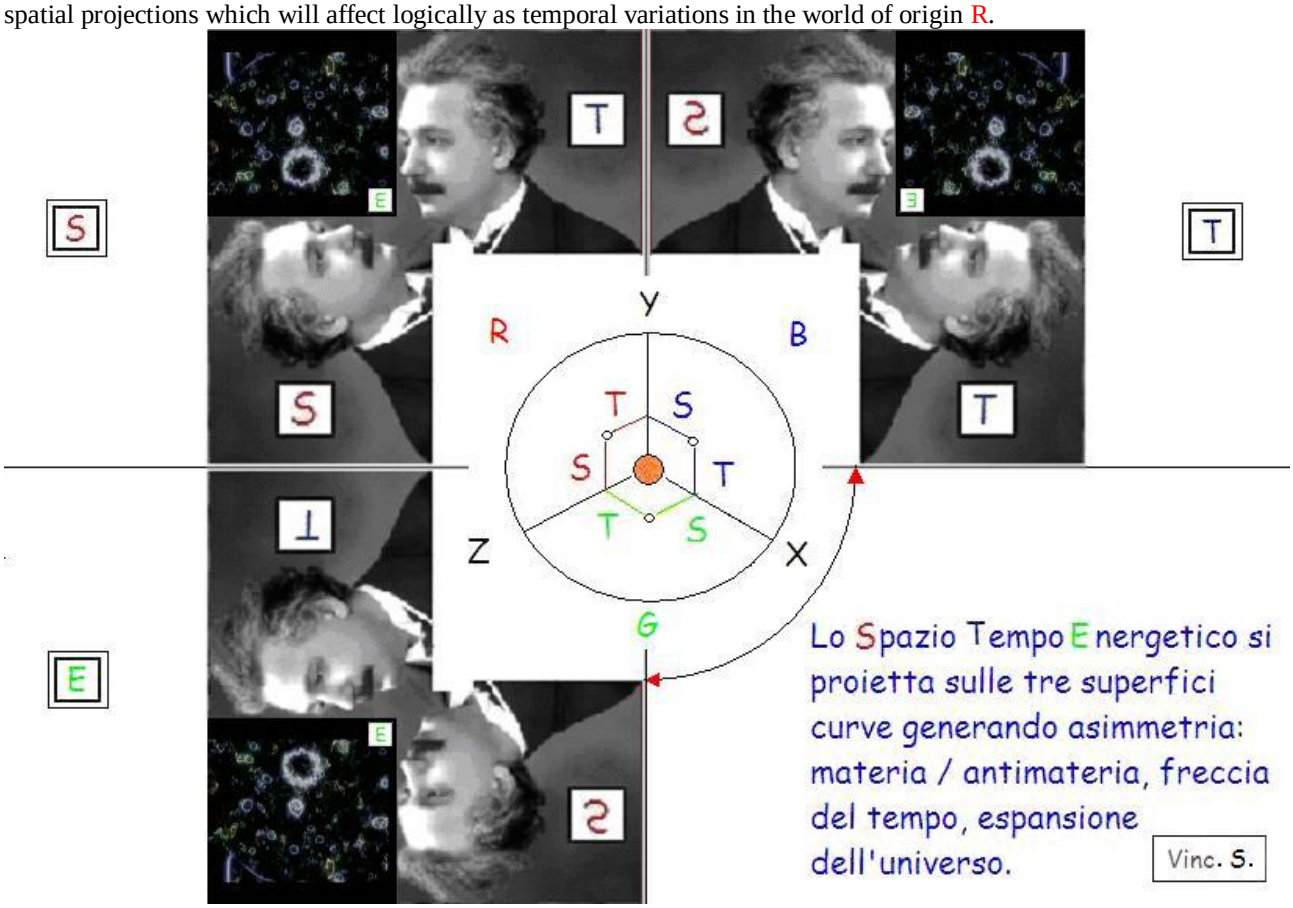
Il tempo sembra avere le stesse caratteristiche dello spazio, ho immaginato quindi il sistema in figura: l'oggetto (fotone) è fermo in un ambiente tridimensionale fatto di specchi, la sua immagine apparirà sul mondo R che lo descrive ad esempio come S, immaginiamo ora che il mondo B e il mondo G non vedano l'oggetto ma vedano il riflesso su R, allora il mondo B vedrà e descriverà S(R) come T, il mondo G vedrà sia S(R) sia T(B) ora T(B) sara visto su R come Sx. In questo modo iterando il processo XY descrive 3 dimensioni spaziali e 3 temporali, ma la realtò è che lo spazio e il tempo in quanto proiezioni non esistono! C è costante in quanto S (z)/T(z) = S(z)/S(x,y) = Sz/(Sx^2+Sy^2)^0.5 descrive un oggetto asimmetrico.





(The speed of the Big Bang of 4.239713 x 10^8 Km/sec? c = $1/\sqrt{2}$

If the centre of the object is the reference point, a linear movement on the world R (Z axis) for example, tends to rotate the object, and then the world is seen as rotary to the world G and linear to the world B therefore they see different spatial projections which will affect logically as temporal variations in the world of origin R.



Substituting R,G,B, with S,T,E, the space-time of M.S. becomes Space-time and Energy, a single event of structure, mother of the universe. Such a correlation explains the collapse of the quantum state, quantum entanglement, the quantum tunnels (energy intake from dark changes), the holographic paradigm, corroborating the principle of reciprocity of Bonacci, and if my hypothesis is correct, their interaction generates the force fields, so gravity is small because in our universe the T action prevails, the reflections appear as dark energy, antimatter, arrow of time.

The symmetry of the universe

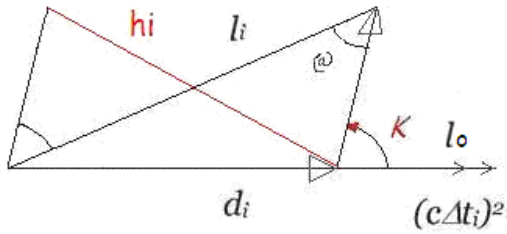
Looking at the strings in the figure shows an error of symmetry that the photos did not. This suggests the symmetry of the universe, makes reasonable the electromagnetic wave at 90 degrees, confirms the mirror hypothesis of interactions between the magnetic field and electric field, and the mutual interactions between mirrors.

My hypothesis of 6-D supports the theory of Bonacci, the probabilistic theory of O. Di Bartini (single mirror), and also resembles that of G. Sparling.

Taking into account each component the dimension ranges from 9 to 18. If, in addition to the STE, we include strength (wrongly, it as generated by the rotation of space-time), the dimensions become 12, more than the 11 dimensions of M theory by E. Witten.

Now that I proved the theory of Bonacci I was curious to see the evolution of the relativistic coefficient generated by the rotating disk along the l_0 (time line angle) not only on the point of Bonacci, but also before and after that point, replacing in the equation Y the angle $a = l_0\beta/R$ where β = v/c, R = radius of rotating disc.

The equation becomes (Please note that in the formula the sign of Y is not considered - symmetric wave to the left of the disc).



Vinc. S.

$l_i > hi$

$$(c\Delta t_i)^2 = (c\Delta t_o)^2 + (v\Delta t_i)^2 + 2 * (v\Delta t_i)\ (c\Delta t_o) * \cos(K)$$

$$@ = k\text{-}atan\left[\frac{\sin(k)}{B}\right]$$

$$\Delta t_i = \gamma \Delta t_o$$

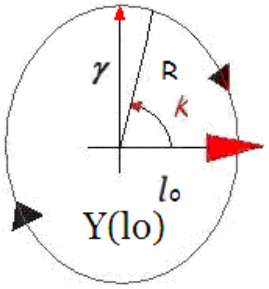
$$\beta = \frac{v}{C}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\beta * \cos\left(\frac{lo * \beta}{R}\right) + \sqrt{\beta^2 * \cos^2\left(\frac{lo * \beta}{R}\right) + 1 - \beta^2}}{1 - \beta^2}$$

γ in funzione di lo

Nuova Equazione d'onda

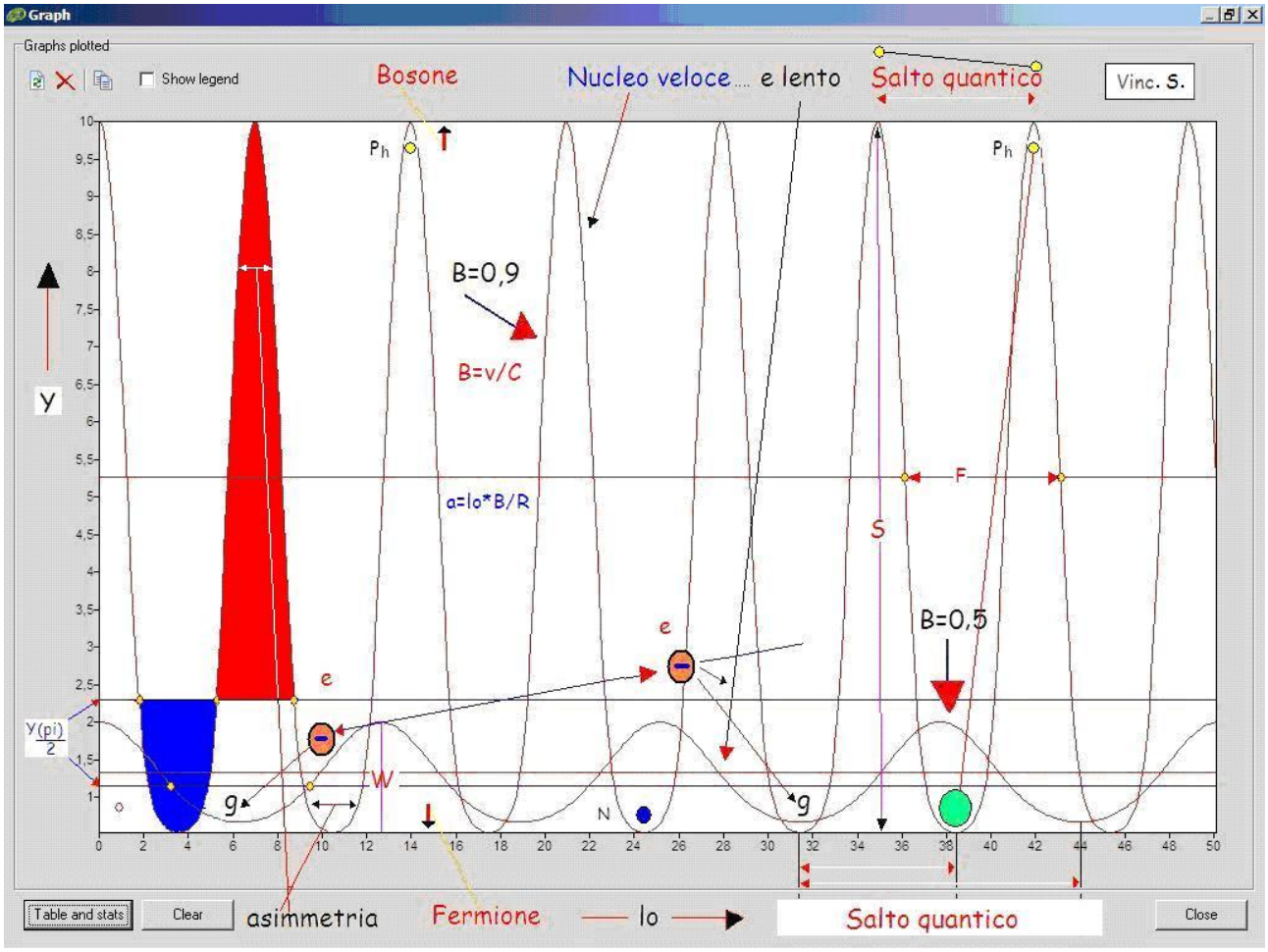
Maxwell substitute



$\beta(x,y), K(x,y)$
$\beta(x,z), k(x,z)$
$\beta(y,z), K(y,z)$

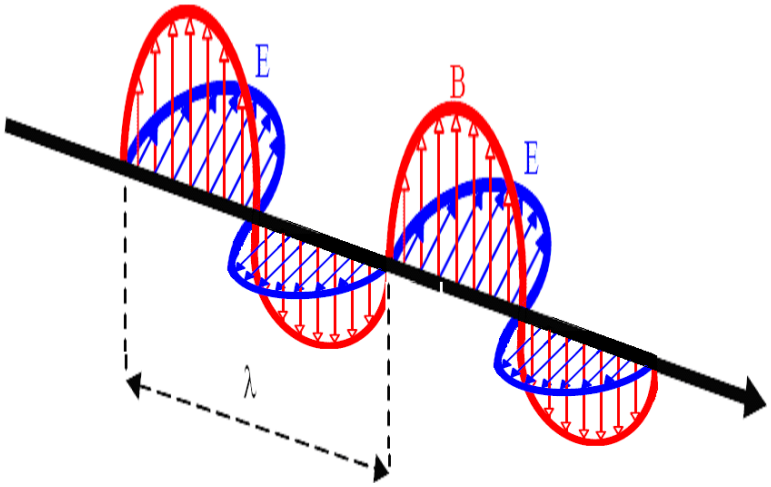
γ FROM ANGULAR TIME DISTRIBUTED ON LO LINE IS A NEW WAVE EQUATION EVIDENCE

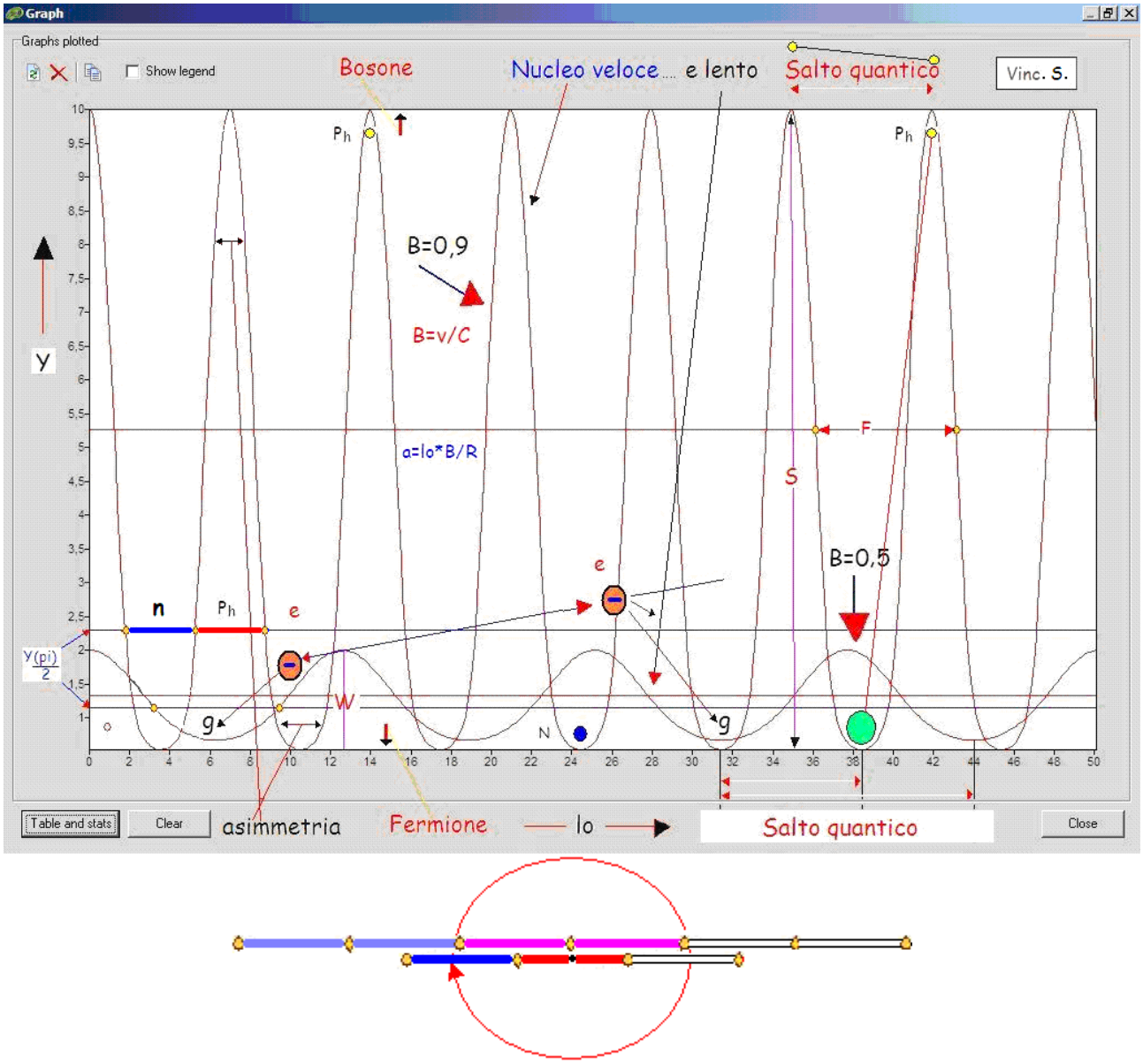
Tempo generale



The graph in the figure is the tendency along l_0, showing a lot of stable cyclical points.

Uniformly accelerated motion has distributed a relativistic coefficient along l_0 whose shape is not a symmetrical wave. In practice, $Y = F(l_0)$ is a wave equation (deviates from the classic wave of J.C. Maxwell).





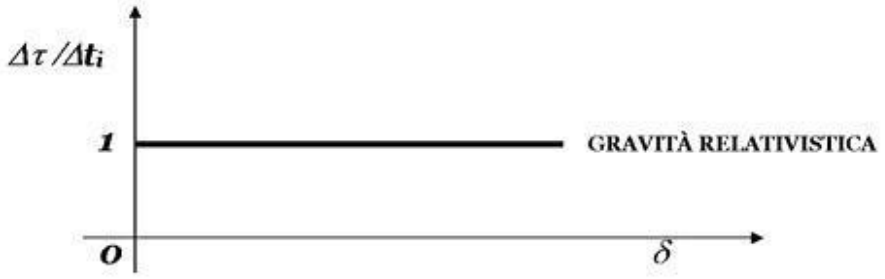
The waves (particles) in fermionic tendency revolve around the waves (particles) in bosonic tendency, because of Y, the TdB is slower.

The Y is not a spatial dimension but an indication of the expansion of space-time. The point of Bonacci is but one infinite, the dipole in its 3 points at the ends and at its centre has a point of Bonacci, another dipole can stand in these three points and so on to generate a stable lattice structure of matter (atoms and molecules).

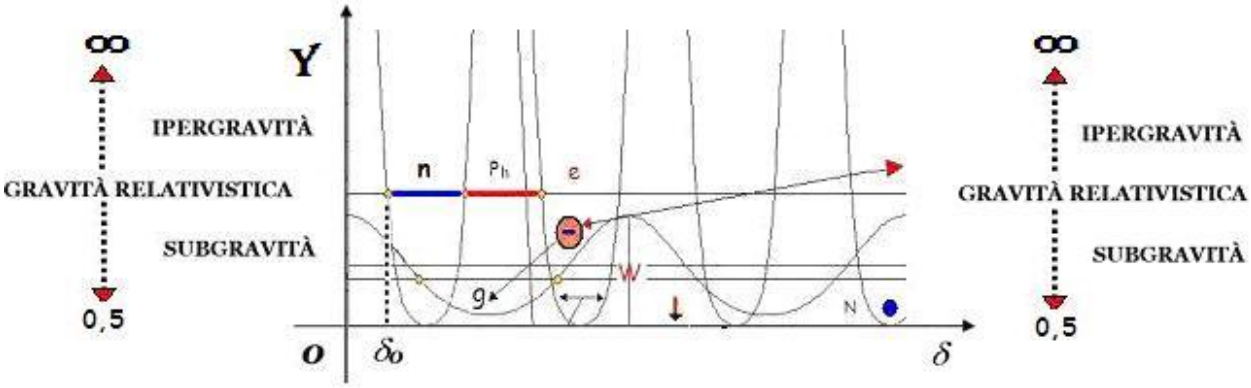
The values of the extremes of the scale of Y (v/c = β = 1), ranging from a minimum of 0.5 when the direction of motion and in opposition to the maximum of infinity. The infinite Y is index of v = c, Y = 1 indicates a v = 0, Y = 0.5 is indicative of motion in the opposite direction.

We can then define a wave's tendency as bosonic or fermionic from its midpoint $(\Delta Y) / 2$, but the real point average is given by Y (π/2).

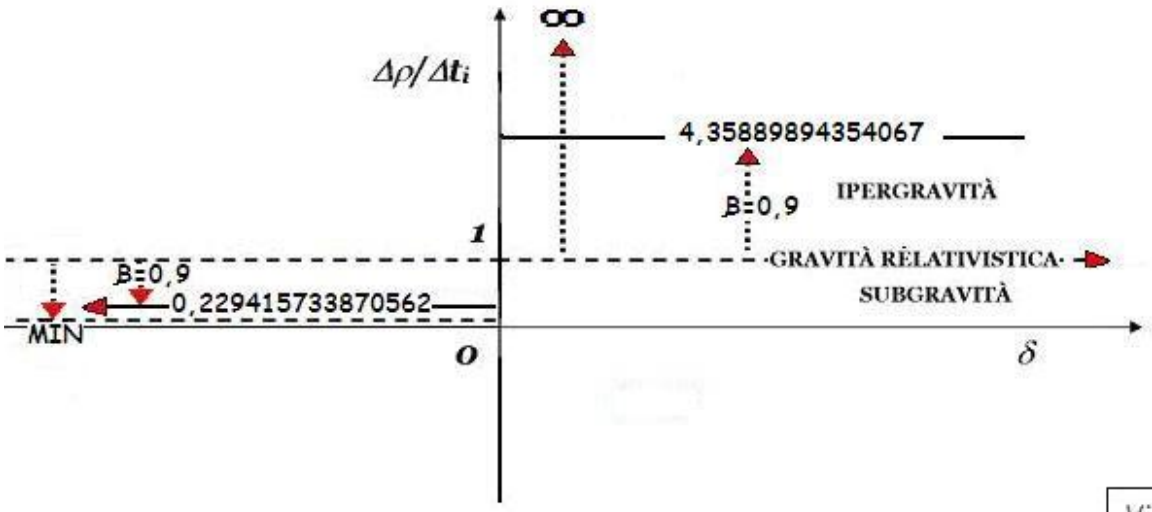
L'andamento qualitativo del **tempo tangenziale** (normalizzato rispetto a quello inerziale) $\Delta\tau/\Delta t_i$, in funzione della distanza diodo-fotodiodo δ, è:



L'andamento qualitativo del **tempo angolare** (non normalizzato) **Y** , in funzione della distanza diodo-fotodiodo δ. è:



L'andamento qualitativo del **tempo radiale** (normalizzato rispetto a quello inerziale) $\Delta\rho/\Delta t_i$, in funzione della distanza diodo-fotodiodo δ. è:



Vinc. S.

An alternative hypothesis

When we calculate the relativistic coefficient, always think of a light source c and our motion v, for example, a rotating body (the earth), and the light of a star that radiates.

From this idea the body rotates, the light from the star is stationary (standing wave) and we travel to the star with v = c. In our new reference this has not changed, but we are now describing a similar motion to the rotation and revolution. So the big bang was a body rotating around a larger body. To generate the relativistic effects the rotation speed was comparable to that of revolution, the two bodies were given the same face. I am not surprised to discover that our universe (energy of the big bang) was born from radiation similar to that of S. Hawking. Two stellar bodies in general are given the same face after a very long time!

What and how much energy (different ωR) were generated before our universe?

The Particles

It is logical and spontaneous to associate with the wave at bosonic tendency (TDB) particles with positive tendency and the wave of fermionic tendency (TDF) to negative particles.

Assume now, detached from the wave train, a single wave and let it free. Because of different speed (ΔY) the part to fermionic tendency turn around the part in bosonic tendency (from our point of view is stopped), their common point (balance) remain stopped.

This means the motion will be elliptical to circular, from high ΔY to low ΔY. This may explain the tendency to uniform circular motion of the universe, and the spiral motion of the CERN particle tracks.

From physics, we know that electromagnetic waves with decreasing wavelength, increase in energy and vice versa.

Looking at the two curves in the figure we see that there is an inverse proportionality between the wavelengths and the ΔY or between the wavelength and the $\beta = (v/c)$.

Supposing the curves are electromagnetic waves observed as the ΔY is directly proportional to the energy of the wave.

The wave energy is then associated, other than amplitude, to the wave frequency. Imagining we are right, the wave equation in scalar field being described from time to time along Y and L_o , a zero energy, gravitational, electrical, magnetic, electromagnetic, nuclear, or primordial background wave at very high frequency, so relativistic waves of space-time do not have any limit, extends to infinity.

The antennae

From the graph, the limit point of Bonacci is manifested mathematically in ¼ of the wavelength and ¾ of the wavelength, the distance between two points is equal to ½ wavelength.

These values suggest that if the wave was symmetric the median wavelength would be precisely the classical relativistic coefficient $1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$.

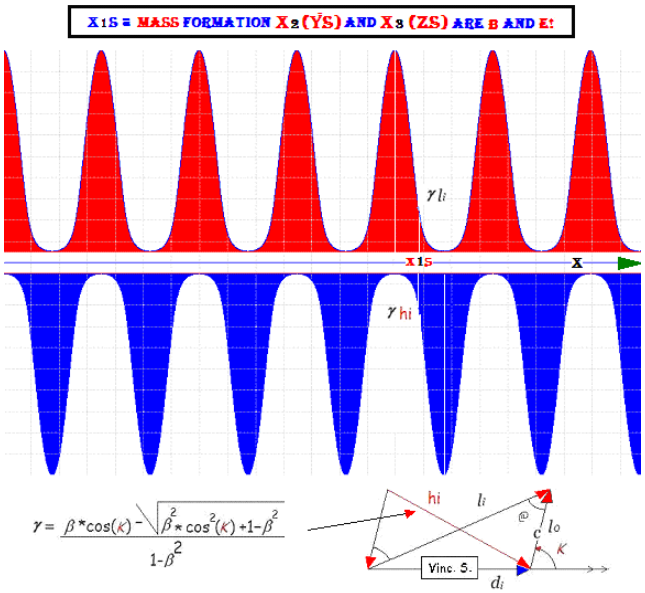
These mathematical values are well known in physics, experimentally, since the time of G. Marconi and applied in the construction of antennae.

The value 1/2 is used in dipole antennae and yagi, the value ¼ in the loaded antennae. This value optimizes the energy transfer (propagation) and avoids standing waves (tuned antenna). This coincidence may be a simple case, but in fact the new wave equation describes the properties of the EM-wave better than the wave equation of Maxwell.

The comparison chart with electromagnetic waves is justified. A possible special property of the angle of 90 degrees of the classical relativistic coefficient can be assumed as a maximum transfer of energy between space and time.

Maximum Energy Transfer

Imagine that a force lengthens the wave in the graph along the Y and another force that shortens the wave on l_0. Force being a vector we apply the theorem of Pythagoras (the angle is 90 degrees) which obviously gives us the resulting vector (maximum), the work L=FS is energy, and here we also found the mathematical proof.



On the drawing can be seen the opposite action of the two rotating vectors (l_o). They generate in one direction contraction and in another the expansion of space-time-energy: while l_i is stretching them h_i shortens, but only one point has an equal action x_1s (λ/ 4). In this stable point is concentrated matter (G), in x_2=F(Zs) the magnetic field **B,** in x_3=F(Ys) the electric field **E**, but it is an energy mirror of the other dimensions. An electromagnetic wave in space-time of the MS, with its 90 degree angle between the electric wave and magnetic wave, then explains the frenetic exchange of energy between space and time without energy loss (ping pong). The frenetic exchange in the MS recalls a gluon responsible for the strength, and gives reason for my assumption about the fact that the force has its origin in space-time, from space-time (ΔY, and wavelength).

The number of particles possible

It seems that there is no limit to the size and therefore the number of particles possible, giving the right energy ωR can generate any couple **Td Boson/Td Fermion.**

Source strength

The force that binds particles (strong, weak, gravitational) is proportional to the frequency and amplitude of the wave, each particle has a definite frequency (wavelength) associated with it.

The neutrino is massive

It can go from zero to electron muon to tau (see event of the Gran Sasso) in both directions! But this mass, being negligible in size, is difficult to detect, and is the famous dark matter of the universe; also because the photon occurs at the centre of rotation of a neutrino.

We should break a photon, to see a free neutrino. Laser beams fighting laser beams.

For each Td Boson is associated with Td Fermion

It is a characteristic of wave **E**nergy-**S**pace-**T**ime!

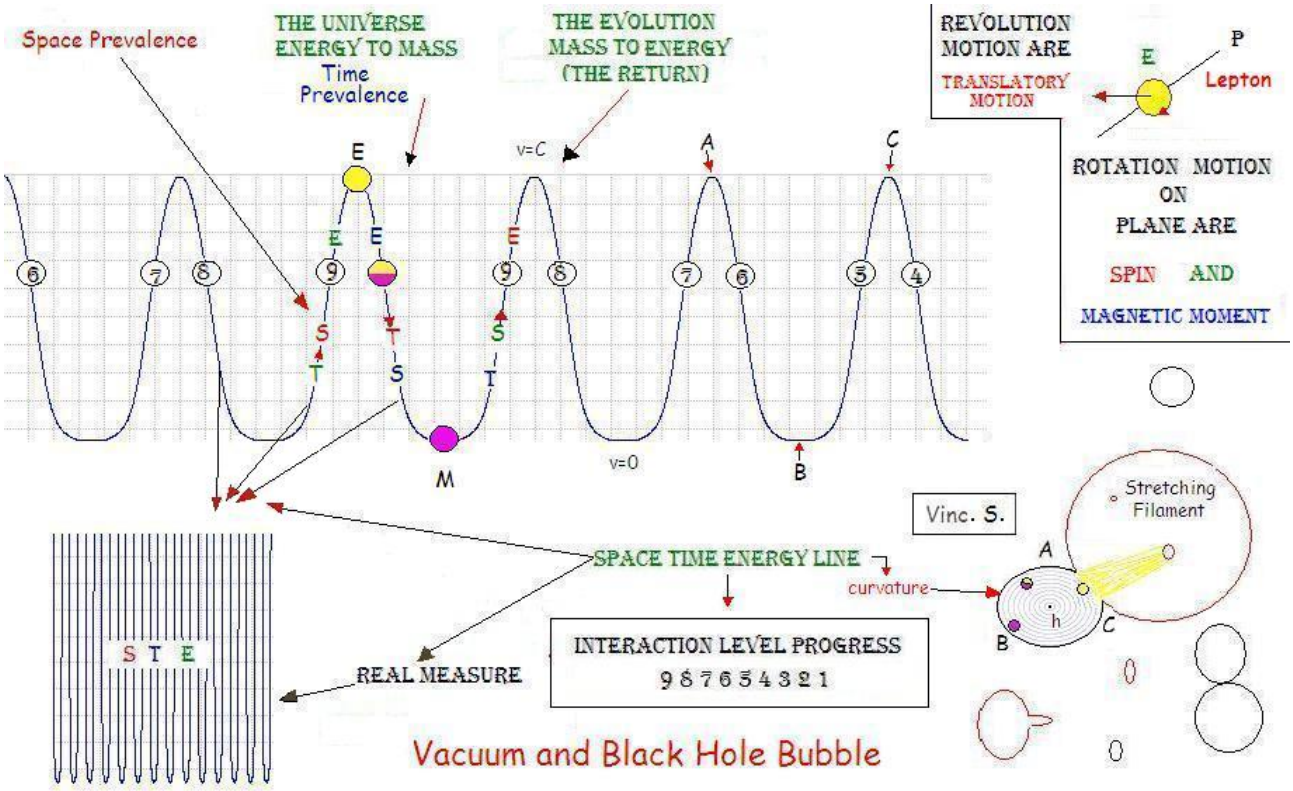
The Ex dark energy

(Ex dark energy with the expansion of the universe is transformed by mass)

At any instant the energy of the universe remains constant: the ex dark energy, mass, potential energy calculated from the centre of the event (primordial wave). Starting from the primordial energy supply, a loss of energy (lower ΔY) increases the wavelength and thus a natural tendency to the prevalence at end of mass then energy.

The formation of matter

In reality this is due to the expansion of the universe, the primordial wave in fact expanding along l_0 is shortened along Y (and being linked to each particle of the universe is dragging with it), this will increase mass if H finally generates bodies and star clusters from the first elementary mass H, a proton and an electron.



The Eternal Space-time-energy

In the end of what we have obtained is a prevalence of the gravitational force by which energy is no longer dark. This will slow expansion to a stop; from now on there will be a race to the starting point, but in doing so mass is slowly transforming into energy and at end it disappears altogether, at which point the universe will return to expansion, practice on its way to the mass of the universe going through the cycles of the new universal wave equation.

The cause of mirrors and a causal phenomena

If when the universe expands the arrow of time goes forward, in the race to the starting point time flows backwards, and because the wavelength of the primordial wave is near to zero, the three space-time energy interfere establishing a causal phenomena (the chart shows that: our universe expanding from the bosonic world to fermionic world is close to the sides of two parallel universes in which time and space flow in the opposite direction, creating the phenomenon of mirrors and its asymmetry Always shown in the graph a universe in the race to the starting point, from the fermionic world to the bosonic world, is close to the sides of two parallel universes expanding, in which time and space run in opposite directions), thus manifesting from time to time, the prevalence of the **T, S, E** action.

Exceeded the limit of c

If we imagine that the disc that caused the wave of space-time is really part of one of the planes parallel to the equator of a spherical massive body, then we cannot assume that it is precisely our c maximum. Accepting this hypothesis we make the following hypothesis.

Space travel, in time, between twin parallel universes and parallel universes at not equal universal constants

If (as desirable) at CERN, by checking the Bonacci curve of the hypothetical tachyon will be valid (appearance of photons from vacuum), space travel, back and forth in time between parallel universes twin c = c, and universes parallel divergent c > < c will become a reality. Then the probability of encounters with advanced civilizations will increase substantially. This suggests the simultaneous presence in any **STE** of civilization to distant technology.

A business card?

The first time I saw this picture I thought of binary logic and in fact I found this logic, but in another drawing. Today, looking at the image I know that the oval design was drawn on the ground at an angle of 45 degrees,

(The speed of the big bang of 424,000 miles per second? $c \geq 1/\sqrt{2}$). Positioning it correctly is the angle to 90 degrees (maximum transfer of energy, superposition of three components of **STE**), the symmetry between the feathers right and the feathers left (mirror), but better known as the wave curves at left become triangular to right and then rounded periphery (**TdB, TdF**?). The feathers start at a distance that looks like ¼ (Bonacci point of the graviton?); are visible layers with dense particles in the periphery, (which in my theory is obtained by placing the first particle at the point of Bonacci, turning it in order to find each other all the time) delineate the size of the atom? The inner circle shows three particles (the boson with no light, the fermion-neutrino minimum and the singularity?). Inside the circle the structure changes (the universal constants of singularity?). Outside of the feathers is another half-moon (the universe is more a singularity?).

Particle properties

Since the new universal wave equation is asymmetric, we can assume that at medium relativistic energy, the diversification manifests itself as charge (positive or negative), at low-energy as anti-matter and matter. The antimatter prevalence is no longer a mystery. (The energy level is not distributed, it is asymmetric, the wave is not symmetric, our current description of a wave (the wave symmetric by J.C. Maxwell is erroneous as an approximation of the true).

Changes in energy of the atomic nucleus (interaction of waves of relativistic space-time to enhance at multiple or sub-multiple frequency, the famous harmonic), the superposition or joints, (electric or magnetic induction, etc.), changing the angular velocity generated, loosening or strengthening of the barrier of the nucleus and therefore the effect of tunnels, (radioactivity, beta, gamma and alpha emissions), the waves of space-time are therefore sought from the fine structure of quantum physics and string theory.

The wave is a string

In fact, the single wave moves along both the ΔY and along the L_o and it is fixed at the (as then discovered and described by L. Susskind concerning the motion of the quarks) background of the primordial wave's extremes.

The hadronic confinement

Looking at the drawing, the hadronic confinement must overcome a barrier (ΔY) that may be insurmountable.

The wave particle duality

The dipole is composed of particles (the **TdB** and the **TdF**) because we perceive the forces, but in reality they are waves (to be exact strings of energy).

Einstein's photoelectric effect

The dipole neutrino-photon interacts with the equivalent of the atom dipole which ultimately loosens the quantum grip.

Critical mass

The barrier already at the limit of an atom (radioactive), is reduced at all, because by increasing the mass without increasing the space, ωR decreases.

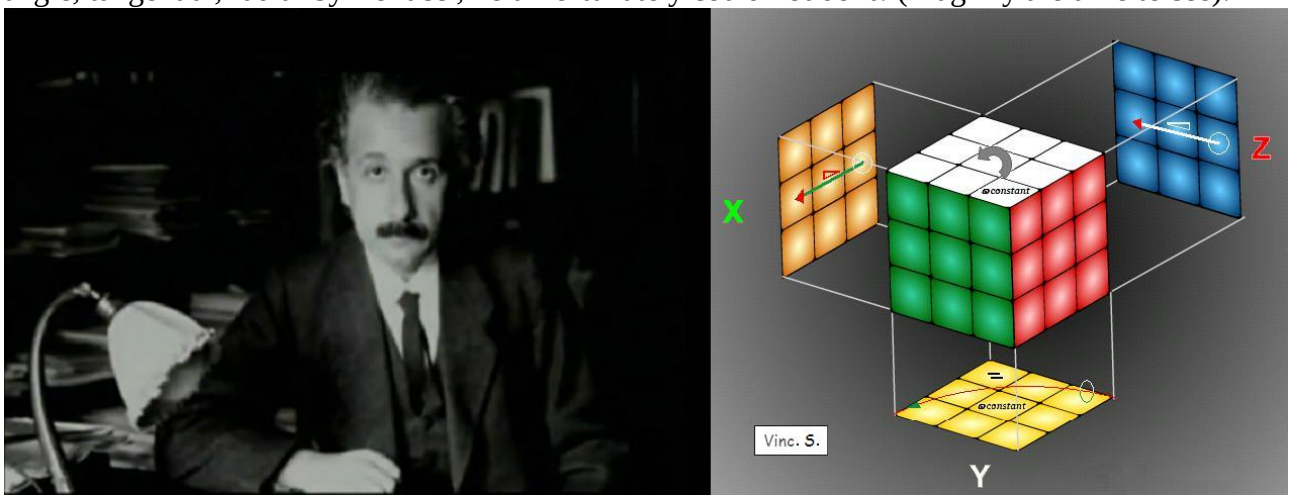
Nuclear reactions

The energy released is $E = mc^2$, by stopping or just slowing the nucleus, the static waves become dynamic manifesting itself by a wave of gigantic pressure, in fact, the barrier breaks down suddenly, like an earthquake and releases electromagnetic energy and the motion's quantity first stored in the particles, which appears as energy. (Heavy water and neutron bombardment at low energy; in the case of high-energy we obtain the opposite effect).

We can try in research to apply in atomic physics the new wave function any other unknown parameter.

Einstein was right

Einstein was right o persist with gravity and space-time, but not knowing the general time (the time angle, tangential, radial by Bonacci, he unfortunately could not do it! (Magnify the time to see).

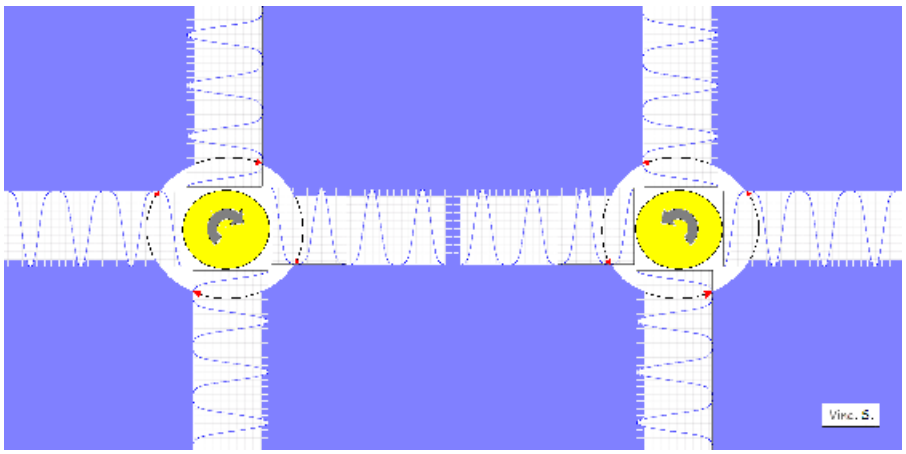


And the solution was so simple: the particles do not exist except as proposed by Bonacci, (closed wave), or by me (skein wave), trapped by self-induction in the quantum orbits determined by the primordial wave.

The wave function F (Y) positive and F (-Y) negative

There is a wave function, but it is asymmetrical; it is not the classic symmetrical wave of J.C. Maxwell.

In this hypothesis there is a lot of theoretical physics, explained simply by gravity (the relativistic coefficient) and the overall time (new equation: positive and negative equation).



The graph

The graph of space-time, full of interactions, is obviously a hypothesis to be confirmed without ontological overtones.

Each wave / particle is composed of two components in a tendency bosonic **TdB** (the positive) and a tendency to **fermionic TdF** (the negative).

==========

Knowing the relationship between the energies, wavelengths can be properly groped to place their order on the chart and other mathematically derived parameters.

Assuming it is possible to attempt to construct a hypothetical atomic nucleus of neutral H:
(It is funny to think of the fear of possible blacks holes at CERN, all the matter in every atom in the centre has a microscopic black hole (couple boson minimum, neutrino minimum, the minimum neutrino is coincident to the minimum of the curve of a tachyon by Bonacci). If it was not, we would not exist. Fortunately it is not interested in mass, but if so it would be the end. In fact, if it would gather, it would reduce its angular velocity, so the force decreases, and becomes a black hole almost free, partially bound primordial wave.

Primordial - The stellar black hole is therefore one dipole; the largest dipole

At the centre (zeropoint) the B**oson** (not lumen) is linked to the primordial wave and closed by the **Fermion (Neutrino zero)** in elliptic orbits, many stretching (Iper S Force a, v = c). This force is large, tending to infinite. This is the wire to **arianna** (teseo and minotaurus) that we linked to the primordial wave. **Please note** that henceforth they are denoted by **TdB** and **TdF** respectively.

……Particles of various kinds ……..

A greater distance, the Gravitino (Photon of visible light) surrounded by a Graviton (massive neutrinos bounced at ¼ λ (punto di Bonacci**)** in elliptical orbit F Force).

……Particles of various kinds ……..

A greater distance, a couple of AntiQuark-Quark (in an elliptical orbit S Force) v = f(S).

……Particles of various kinds ……..

A greater distance, a couple **M**agnetin-**M**agneton (magnetic charge force v = f (W).

……Particles of various kinds ……..

A greater distance a couple Positron-**E**lectron (elliptical orbit), electric charge W = Force, v = f (W).

The wave of visible light of a single photon being in the middle is absorbed or hidden from foreign particles.

In this model then, the nucleus is composed of several levels, each with different angular velocity (Revolution Motion), angular momentum and spin (Rotary Motion).

Now imagine the massive nucleus with individual components in the vicinity of another nucleus: the dipole photon-neutrino (gravitino-graviton) firmly bonded to the nucleus of the fermions is the smallest and the innermost centre of the nucleus, and therefore more distant from the periphery, and because the force between the dipoles depends also on the square of the distance, we can understand the reason for the low value of G.

Now imagine the electron-positron couple in the nucleus: by interacting with another couple it to create matter or anti-matter, but because of the asymmetry of the wave equation, the matter ends up prevailing over anti-matter.

The energy of the dipole

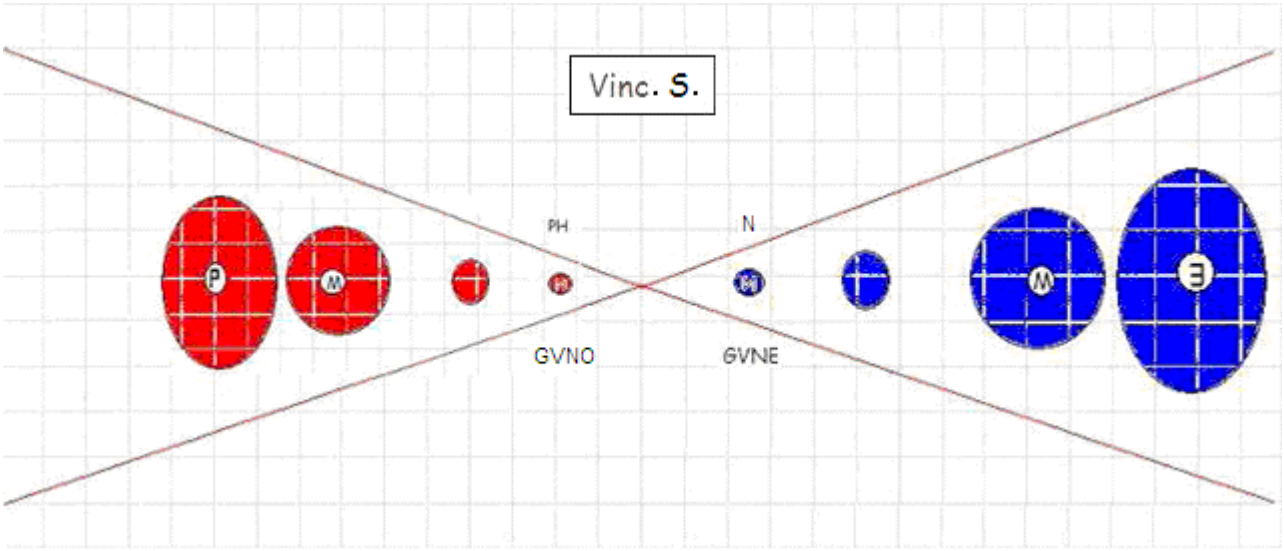
We are therefore assuming that the energy of space-time gives the dipole, is given to TdB from the time component and to TdF by the space component. This gives a reason of the fact that at v = c relativity gives the mass of infinite value and time is stationary. The Boson has infinite strength and energy, rotation speed equal c and speed of revolution equal to zero. The photon does not have an infinite energy because its v is almost equal to c but not c. The photon is not the boson but a TdB is precisely the gravitino, its rotation speed is almost zero, its speed of revolution (linear motion) is almost c. The fermion has zero mass and strength and speed of revolution equal to c.

The Td**F** at minimum mass is the graviton. In practice, the graviton at v near c becomes a gravitino (photon), and vice-versa the gravitino at v near 0 becomes a graviton (neutrinos).

Looking at the dipole we can understand now how the planetary orbits are elliptical due to attraction and repulsion, such as imagining the equivalent dipoles of the Sun and Earth. The strong force of the dipole is then given by the energy of **B**osonic type, as this energy decreases the **F**ermionic energy increases, the force becomes gravitational, then weak (magnetic, electrical) the particles move away from the nucleus (the kinetic energy is being transformed into potential energy) their properties become indistinguishable, and appear as charges (magnetic, electrical), but it is the force of gravity to appear first.

Of course, when the mass of the universe becomes infinite, every star will be off, the bosonic force will be zero and the universe will evolve as I suggest.

The positive attraction



The gravitational and magnetic dipoles make the attraction always positive; the bodies' self-orientation, shown at the end one, face each other. In the case of gravity it is impossible to see the effects on the Earth due to the low value of G.

Quantum entanglement

The behaviour of the dipoles (each couple **TdB TdF** is a dipole) explains the entanglement of quantum particles at any distance (due to the quantization of relativistic waves).

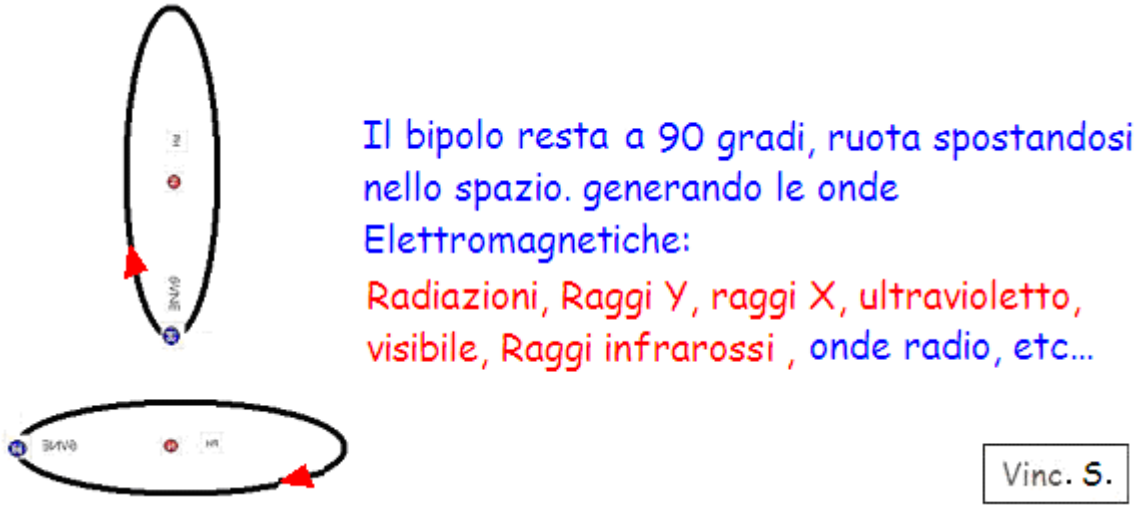
(If I rotate a dipole, the space-time wave connecting them is alter-transmitting to a distance at a dipole which is synchronous (phenomenon of resonance; they have the same wavelength).

Two waves colliding can theoretically create a closed particles loop as suggested by Bonacci (imagine the nucleus at rotation).

Electromagnetism

The electrical charge creates electrical waves, the magnetic charge in contemporaneous magnetic waves.

Because of a lower energy jump between **B** and **E**, they have known interactions, so the hypothesis is that the motion of two particles is offset by 90 degrees, so if the particle is radiating along the axis (X, Y), the magnetic particle is radiating along the axis (X, Z), generating electromagnetic waves perfectly linked to a primordial wave.



Gravitational waves are also emitted, as well as waves at other energy.

Now imagine an acceleration.

The centrifugal force

The waves increase their energy moving along the Y axis by changing their characteristics, their frequency increases, so their space decreases, the nucleus tends to shrink as a function of ωR, but in that way attempts to stretch the primordial waves whose elastic force is enormous and prevalent; the reaction is perceived as centrifugal force.

In a nuclear reaction that force is responsible for the transformation of mass into energy.

The force of inertia

The maximum speed at which the mass can return energy to the other mass is equal to that of the bond of the primordial space-time wave; it is equal to c. Also the greater the energy and the higher is ΔY (need more time to return) and the greater is the compression along l_o (need more space to return). The elastic exchange may not be instantaneous, and manifests like an elastic force.

Emission of rotating stellar bodies

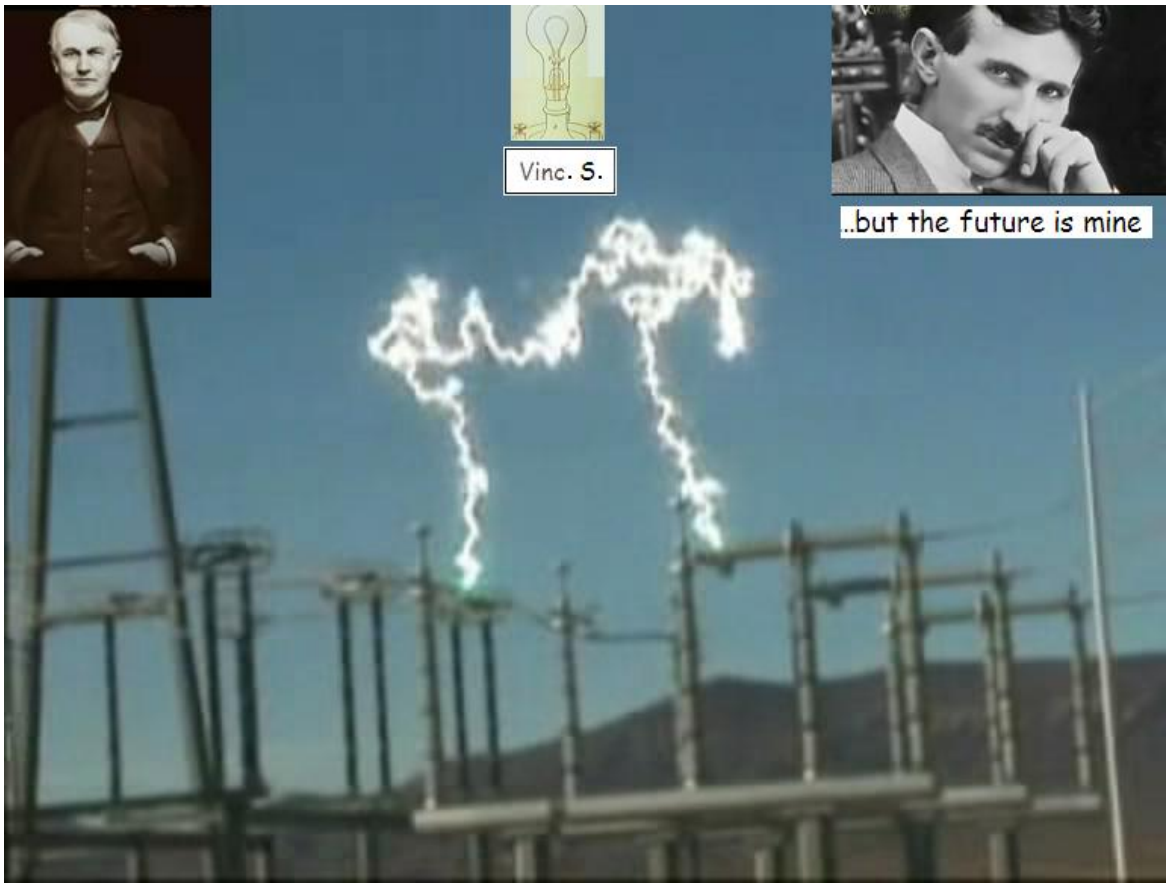
Due to the centrifugal force it is easy to understand how the initial waves of gravity can become radio waves, the photon-neutrino/graviton-gravitino buying energy as they goaway occupying energy levels previously occupied by other dipoles (neutron stars) and vice-versa (matter from ex dark energy in expanding - redshift) by accelerating or softening the motion.

The Hutchison Effect

A possible explanation of the effect of anti-gravity in the Hutchison Effect (AmericanAntigravity.com) is the fact that the electrical pulses force the dipoles (electric, magnetic, gravitational) to orient, highlighting the phenomenon of repulsion.

The faith of Nicola Tesla

Tesla suspected that sooner or later the theory of quantum mechanics and relativity would enter into crisis and for that Tesla used to say, the present is to them, but the future is mine.



But the crisis was due to failure of A. Einstein's to identify the three-dimensionality of Space Time Energy.

On this image you can see an elastic string. In this string the wave (electron-positron couple) on a electrically accelerated system change energy and topology for migration to an electromagnetic wave state; radio wave, infrared light, visible light, ultraviolect light, etc.

The inverse laboratory test, according to my theory on universal expansion, is now very simple: finding a reverse state in this reaction - ultraviolet light, visible light, infrared light, etc.

Find an H atom at the end of this reaction is impossible! $E = mc^2$

But you can turn off and see a filament lamp (incandescent): white light, red light, infrared light (for more time, infrared is privileged in this system), etc. (I am sure now, to be right! V. S.)

Furthermore, since the frequency is given by $F = v/2\pi R$, where v is the tangential velocity of the rotating body, and R is the radius of the circle in which is the wheel.

From the formula the same frequency can be generated both by charges peripheral at speed *v*, or by charged more internal (e.g. nucleus) to lower velocity *v*, as *v* / *R* remains constant.

The elastic space-time

Every body in rotation transmit a relativistic wave (elastic) of space-time that ends up permeating the universe in mutual interactions (inductions). An example of such emissions is the radio emission of the quasars, pulsars, neutron stars, of giant planets, and any other accelerated body.

The Expansion Accelerated

The universe is theoretically expanding spherically, but only appears so **when viewed along the radial direction.** Any other direction or a possible asymmetric shape, will falsely give the accelerated expansion the measure of which is possible however, grouped to detect the direction of universe expansion.

The Dark energy

The expansion of the universe is suggested by the distribution of the relativistic coefficient along the l_o (wave equation). Ex dark energy is in reality the energy of the primordial wave. In fact, the wave started by the rotating body and goes to infinity in opposite directions (the big bang was rotating).

The arrow of time

The same distribution suggests the arrow of time since for the ex dark energy waves of space-time the time is forced to follow the space.

The Gravitational Anomalies

Because of gravitational waves at each quantum or wavelength, a space shuttle can detect unexpected phenomena of an increase or decrease in speed due to apparent changes in G (maximum and minimum of the wave). The nature of gravitational waves in fact normally appears static until ωR varies, and you can make attempts to take over the position from mathematical calculations and then check the validity of the forecasts with the help of space shuttles. Only in the case of unexpected phenomena, does their nature become dynamic.

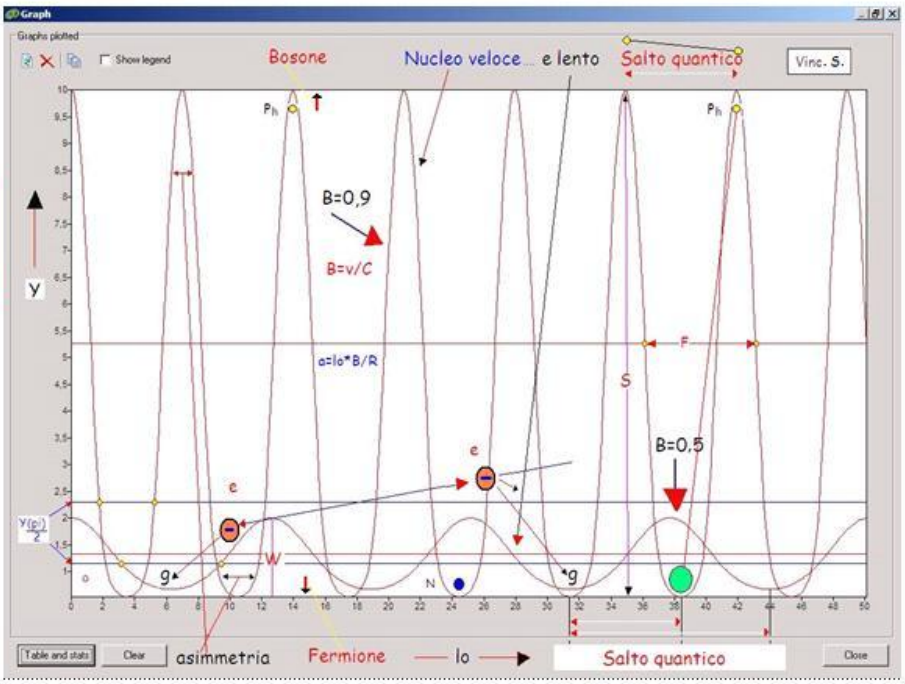
In those circumstances it is easy to explain the radio source of electromagnetic waves of rotating stellar bodies, from where it originated and why. It is easy to explain the quantum orbits of the electrons and the energy quanta. It is easy to understand why you cannot exceed c (we are glued to the primordial wave and so any attempt generates an elastic deformation of space-time's primordial wave).

Vinc. S.

$$\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-\beta} - \frac{1}{1+\beta}$$

Ex Gluone
responsabile
della Forza

$$EG = \sqrt{(\Delta Y)^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}}$$



$$YM = \frac{\frac{1}{1-\beta} + \frac{1}{1+\beta}}{2}$$

Mediana d'onda

v=C MAX $Y = \infty$

v=0 $Y = 1$

V= opposit direction Min $Y = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\lambda = \frac{2 * PI * R}{\beta}$$

lunghezza d'onda
Salto quantico

$$E = \int_0^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\beta * \cos\left(\frac{lo * \beta}{R}\right) + \sqrt{\beta^2 * \cos^2\left(\frac{lo * \beta}{R}\right) + 1 - \beta^2}}{1-\beta^2} \right]$$

Energia

Apart from the other formulas, the hypothesis on formula of calculation of gluon is a bit risky and so proven! I hope I have not speculated on too many obvious amenities. I ask the indulgence of physics

The property of the electromagnetic wave is assumed to understand why the formula for EG (Tension along the ΔY and compression along the l_o).

In fact, the true wave equation is in space (x, y, z), the formula for EG then becomes:

$$EG_{sp} = \sqrt{(\Delta Y(l_o))^2 + (\Delta Y(y))^2 + (\Delta Y(z))^2 + (1/\lambda(l_o))^2 + (1/\lambda(y))^2 + (1/\lambda(z))^2}$$

symmetrical EG = $EG_{sps} = \sqrt{3\left((\Delta y)^2 + 1/\lambda^2\right)}$

It is easy now to understand what ΔY is - ΔY asymmetric as event on plane of rotation (x,y) of primordial wave length interfering interpreted as a reaction of space-time to the motion.

If the motion of our rotating disk has generated an elastic wave along l_o, Cartesian x-axis, and along the Cartesian z-axis, ΔY is a manifestation in our universe of the ex-dark energy: it is the primordial wave!

Wave asymmetry as Interference

The asymmetry is due to the superposition effect by the primordial wave and the wave generated by the rotating body.

The Magneton-Magnetin, Electron-positron as Evidence of theory of mirrors

In an electromagnetic wave, the electrical part of the wave and the magnetic part are orthogonal and, as is well-known, self interfering in mutual interaction.

The suspicion that the magnetic charge is the mirror of the electric charge and vice-versa support such a hypothesis.

The wave dynamic as generating of all Physical law

The atomic elliptical motion by the **Td F**ermion around **Td B**oson is due to the distribution in the space of the relativistic coefficient, and is always valid for stellar bodies

The couple TdB, TdF may be a manifestation of a single particle that is transformed as a necessary condition to move from the Bosonic world to Fermionic world.

In the end the Higgs boson is deteremined - it is a photon! The scalar field responsible for the force that he suggested, is in realìty the **STE (3,3,3) generated by the Singularity**. (Space three-dimensional, time three-dimensional, energy three-dimensional, in general: width along the z-axis, ΔY, and the wavelength, for the EM waves: magnetic amplitude, electric amplitude, wave length), that appears as shown in the earlier figure, in a primordial wave interference with wave length less or comparable to Planck's constant.

The (32+32) singularity symmetrical of STE (3,3,3)!

S	T	E	Caratteristiche della singolarità				
0	0	0	Vacuum			Black Hole	stage 00
0	0	1	Energy x			Black Hole	stage 01
0	0	2	Energy x y			Black Hole	stage 02
0	0	3	Energy			Black Hole	stage 03
0	1	0	Time x			Black Hole	stage 04
0	1	1	Time x	Energy x		Black Hole	stage 05
0	1	2	Time x	Energy x y		Black Hole	stage 06
0	1	3	Time x	Energy		Black Hole	stage 07
0	2	0	Time x y			Black Hole	stage 08
0	2	1	Time x y	Energy x		Black Hole	stage 09
0	2	2	Time x y	Energy x y		Black Hole	stage 10
0	2	3	Time x y	Energy		Black Hole	stage 11
0	3	0	Time			Black Hole	stage 12
0	3	1	Time	Energy x		Black Hole	stage 13
0	3	2	Time	Energy x y		Black Hole	stage 14
0	3	3	Time	Energy		Black Hole	stage 15
1	0	0	Space x			Black Hole	stage 16
1	0	1	Space x	Energy x		Black Hole	stage 17
1	0	2	Space x	Energy x y		Black Hole	stage 18
1	0	3	Space x	Energy		Black Hole	stage 19
1	1	0	Space x	Time x		Black Hole	stage 20
1	1	1	Space x	Time x	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 21
1	1	2	Space x	Time x	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 22
1	1	3	Space x	Time x	Energy	Black Hole	stage 23
1	2	0	Space x	Time x y		Black Hole	stage 24
1	2	1	Space x	Time x y	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 25
1	2	2	Space x	Time x y	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 26
1	2	3	Space x	Time x y	Energy	Black Hole	stage 27
1	3	0	Space x	Time		Black Hole	stage 28
1	3	1	Space x	Time	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 29
1	3	2	Space x	Time	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 30
1	3	3	Space x	Time	Energy	Black Hole	stage 31
2	0	0	Space x y			Black Hole	stage 32
2	0	1	Space x y	Energy x		Black Hole	stage 33
2	0	2	Space x y	Energy x y		Black Hole	stage 34
2	0	3	Space x y	Energy		Black Hole	stage 35
2	1	0	Space x y	Time x		Black Hole	stage 36
2	1	1	Space x y	Time x	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 37
2	1	2	Space x y	Time x	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 38
2	1	3	Space x y	Time x	Energy	Black Hole	stage 39
2	2	0	Space x y	Time x y		Black Hole	stage 40
2	2	1	Space x y	Time x y	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 41
2	2	2	Space x y	Time x y	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 42
2	2	3	Space x y	Time x y	Energy	Black Hole	stage 43
2	3	0	Space x y	Time		Black Hole	stage 44
2	3	1	Space x y	Time	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 45
2	3	2	Space x y	Time	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 46
2	3	3	Space x y	Time	Energy	Black Hole	stage 47
3	0	0	Space			Black Hole	stage 48
3	0	1	Space	Energy x		Black Hole	stage 49
3	0	2	Space	Energy x y		Black Hole	stage 50
3	0	3	Space	Energy		Black Hole	stage 51
3	1	0	Space	Time x		Black Hole	stage 52
3	1	1	Space	Time x	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 53
3	1	2	Space	Time x	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 54
3	1	3	Space	Time x	Energy	Black Hole	stage 55
3	2	0	Space	Time x y		Black Hole	stage 56
3	2	1	Space	Time x y	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 57
3	2	2	Space	Time x y	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 58
3	2	3	Space	Time x y	Energy	Black Hole	stage 59
3	3	0	Space	Time		Black Hole	stage 60
3	3	1	Space	Time	Energy x	Black Hole	stage 61
3	3	2	Space	Time	Energy x y	Black Hole	stage 62
3	3	3	Space	Time	Energy	Black Hole	stage 63

Let me introduce myself: my name is Vincent Sicari, I was born in Palermo (IT) on 03/08/1957, I have frequented part of the Nuclear Engineering Faculty of Palermo University (IT), I like Physics and Mathematics. I work as a technician in a large international company in the electrical branch. I thank the patience of God, I dedicate this **ToE** hypothesis to my friend Enzo Bonacci.

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