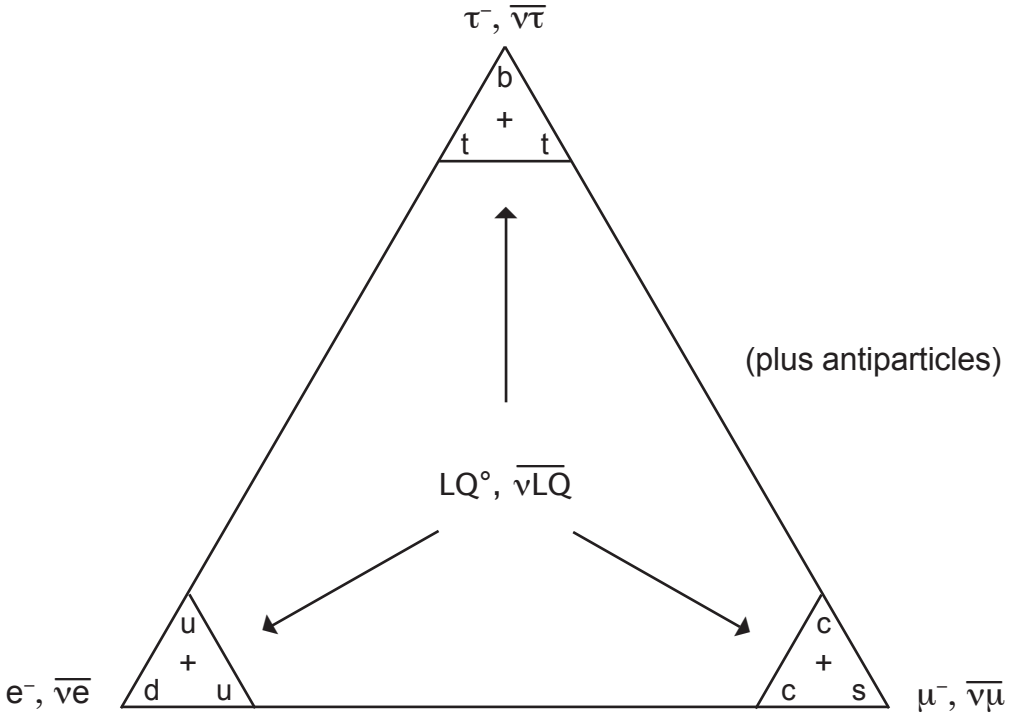
Fig. 4 (www.johnagowan.org/tetrapart.pdf)

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF TWO NESTED GROUPS OF LEPTONS AND QUARKS



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This figure is purely heuristic, a schematic diagram of two nested “groups”, or harmonic resonances of bound electromagnetic energy forms, representing the elementary leptonic particle spectrum (large triangle), and the corresponding sub-elementary quark spectrum (small internal triangles). “Interior” or “sub-harmonic” nodes evidently exist within the larger spectrum of the elementary leptons, giving rise to the sub-elementary quark series, a set of particles forever confined to a hidden or virtual existence within the interior of baryons, due to their incomplete status individually (they carry fractional rather than whole quantum-unit charges). Quarks are derived from primordial leptoquarks (LQ), which are the heaviest members of the leptonic spectrum, split into three parts (the nascent quarks). This establishes the fundamental relation between leptons and quarks: quarks are subdivisions of primordial leptons, a sub-harmonic of the elementary leptonic particle spectrum or “group”. Leptons can transform into other leptons, and quarks into other quarks, but leptons cannot transform into quarks (at least not at the electroweak energy level—not within the electroweak domain).

See also: www.johnagowan.org/partable.html ; www.johnagowan.org/weakforce.html
www.johnagowan.org/higgstable.html ; www.johnagowan.org/origin.html