

The Digit Count of a Particle's Mass Identifies the Cyclic Universe in Which the Particle Arose

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Abstract: If the digit count of a particle's mass is four or less the count indicates in which of the 4 cyclic universes the particle first appeared.

I have noticed that the digit count of particle's mass determines the cyclic universe in which it arose. The proton quarks ($d_p = 4.8$ and $u_p = 2.3$ MeV) are both of 2 digits and therefore appeared during the 2nd cyclic universe. The **95** MeV 2-digit strange quark also appeared during the 2nd cyclic universe. One new quark (**3.55** MeV) came in the third cyclic universe and another ($2.3 + 0.00071 - 0.00511 = 2.2956$ MeV) came in the 4th cycle. and hadronized ($2 \times 3.55 + 2.2956 = 9.3956$ MeV) $\times 100 \times 1.0000055 = 939.56516$ MeV to form neutrons (939.56541 MeV). The fact that we need 5 digits for this quark to obtain the observed neutron mass accuracy tells us that the last neutron quark did not appear until the 4th cyclic universe whereas the proton's quarks had both appeared by the end of the 2nd cyclic universe.

The 1st cyclic universe had only the archaic electron (0.5 MeV). The 2nd had the electron neutrino (2.2×10^{-6} MeV), the mu neutrino (0.17 MeV), the s quark of 95 MeV, the u_p quark of 4.8 MeV, and the d_p quark of 2.3 MeV. The 3rd had the electron of 0.511 MeV, the tau neutrino of 15.5 MeV, and the new quark of 3.55 MeV. The 4th had the new neutrino of 4430 MeV, the t quark of 17.17 GeV, the b quark of 4.180 GeV, the c quark of 1275 MeV, the Higgs of 125.0 GeV, the Z of **91.191876** MeV, the W of **80.385** MeV, the tau lepton of **1776.86** MeV, the mu lepton of **105.66** MeV and the new quark of **2.2956** MeV.