

## MAJORANA PARTICLES

### \* SUMMARY:

- **Document F1b 2013** [www.uiterwijkwinkel.eu](http://www.uiterwijkwinkel.eu) describes the two (anti-) proton and the two higgs (anti-) electron higgs. The two pairs of higgs are super symmetrical with respect to each other, and therefore 100% for each other's anti-particles with the most basic physical characteristics: 1) volume, 2) mass, 3) electric charge, 4) magnetic spin and 5) kinetic energy.
- *These higgs particle and its anti-higgs particle cannot annihilate with each other!*
- Those two higgs mirror particles of the proton and two higgs mirror particles of the electron form the Standard Model higgs Albert (Berry) Uiterwijk Winkel for the steady state of kinetic energy (= standard energetic state of all higgs particles in universe)
- During measurements mass and anti-mass cancel together as well kinetic energy and anti-kinetic energy and as it occurs in the positive and negative charge and with the parallel and antiparallel spins! So in universe there is much more mass, energy, electric charge and spin than we can actually measure!
- A number of structures have been built up with higgs particles and the same number of anti higgs particles. These are *majorana particles*. These include the group of frankinos (neutrinos) as well as the photons.
- On the outside such majoranas have not any measurable net volume, mass, charge, spin and kinetic energy while those quantities inside the particle are indeed fully present!
- A minimum of twelve majoranas has been derived: four frankinos, four double-frankinos and four photons. Probably the group of majoranas is even greater.

**Ir. A.P.B. Uiterwijk Winkel \*) \*\*) \*\*\*)**

\*) With special thanks to Franklin Roos for the remarks and translation,

\*\*) With special thanks to Adarshi Yadava for the figures.

\*\*\*) Copyright

## \* 1. INTRODUCTION:

### -) **Standard model with four higgs particles and with supersymmetry:**

In **document F1a 2014** Uiterwijk Winkel derived the four elementary higgs; two of the proton and two of the electron. The higgs are *two to two super symmetrical* to each other and thus 100% each antiparticles; see **Figures 1c and 7**.

Those elementary higgs particles cannot annihilate with their antiparticles. They have a quantitatively equal but opposite 1) mass, 2) electric charge, 3) magnetic spin, 4) kinetic energy, and 5) three-dimensional shape!

Larger structures are only possible with either the two elementary proton-higgs particles or with the two electron particles!

Between elementary proton-higgs particles and that of the electron stable bonds are not possible.

### -) **Majorana particles:**

In this paper the author discusses specifically majorana particles. These particles have been composed of the same number of ordinary higgs particles as equivalent anti-higgs particles. Such constructions of higgs behave as electrical dipoles and as magnetic quadrupoles. The cancels of mass, charge and kinetic energy does not apply to the spatial structure, and the volume is equal to the number of higgs particles from which they are constructed. Due to the lack of measurable characteristics these particles are hardly or not at all detectable.

On the outside of majorana particles only their frequency of vibration and associated motion energy is observable, measurable, and sometimes sensible, such as photons. Thereby majorana particles or majoranas appear very deceptively to be pure energy and so this is not the case!

In the universe 100% pure energy of any form or 100% pure mass does not exist in any form. Mass and kinetic energy always move together. Mass is the consequence of kinetic energy and rotational movements associated on higgs particles. Majoranas are always present as real spatial and physical particles. They are not visible. Here majorana particles will be elaborated: their forms are (anti) frankinos and all kinds of (anti) photons.

Due to the aforementioned internal mass, charge and spin all majoranas in the universe are deflected extremely low by electric and magnetic fields of stars and galaxies. Such deflection take care that all the photons and frankinos/neutrino's remain within the universe-sphere-shell. So the relative thin universe-sphere-shell acts as a completely closed system. All galaxies are on complete different locations then we observe!

## \* 2) PROBLEMS:

- 1) Because majorana particles do not show any measurable mass, charge, spin and have visually perceptible forms, particles like photons and frankinos are: a) difficult to observe and b) they extract huge amounts of mass, charge, spin and kinetic energy to our observations and measurements which directly results in incomplete mass and energy balances for the universe.

The latter is partly because a factor  $\cos \alpha$  lacks in the gravity formulas of Newton and Einstein; see **documents E3 and E3-1**. With that factor  $\cos \alpha$  the universe contains much more mass and energy. Majorana particles and applying  $\cos \alpha$  result in a universe with better balances of mass and energy.

- 2) Through the formation of majoranas during annihilation all pre-existing mass, charge and spin maintain for 100% intact. Inside the formed photon all (anti) mass, positive and negative charge and parallel and anti-parallel spin is still fully complete, but these quantities are no longer measurable!
- 3) In fact the introduction of the defined majoranas removes the foundation of the theorie of relativity and the Big Bang theory. These concepts slide over their expiry date.

## \*3) THE AIM OF THIS DOCUMENT:

In this **document F1b** the spatial structures are derived of the known majorana particles:

- a) the structures of four types of frankinos/neutrino's and the four double-frankinos,
- b) the structures of at least four types of photons,

Now together at least twelve kinds of majoranas can be indicated. Presumably there are more majoranas!

**\*4) PRINCIPLES:**

**1) The four elementary higgs with fixed combinations of mass, charge and spin:**

All matter in the universe is made of nothing but four elementary Higgs mass spirals:

- one mass and one anti spiral mass of the proton and
- one mass spiral and one anti spiral mass of the electron (1,850 times smaller).

In all respects those mass and anti-mass spirals are in pairs each spatial and physical mirror;

**see figure 1c and document F1a 2014.** There are no separate independent higgs particles of the neutron; one neutron = one proton + one electron.

These two mirror-like (anti) mass and (anti) kinetic energy results purely thanks to the opposite rapid rotations clockwise or anticlockwise around the longitudinal axis. This results in either elemental mass which is distributed over the entire higgs particle in combination with a positive electric charge in the middle of the higgs or in elemental anti mass having a negative charge in the middle of the higgs particle.

The two, much slower, but equal rotations round both width axes generate the spin of the higgs. Because of the approximately one thousand times slower rotations the magnetic spin is about a thousand times weaker than the electric charge; see **figure 1c, 6a, 6b, and 7.**

**2) The Standard Higgs Model according to Uiterwijk Winkel:**

The four elementary higgs are shown in **Figure 1c**, with the most basic features:

a) volume, b) kinetic energy, c) (anti-)mass, d) + or - charge, e) spin ↓ or spin ↑ and f) gravitation being absolutely absent!

**Table 4 - 1: Physical characteristics of elementary higgs:**

<b>Two elementary proton-higgs:</b>		<b>form of energy</b>	<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
Normal proton-higgs		normal kinetic energy	+1 $m_p$	+1 €	1 \$ ↑	0
Anti proton-higgs		anti kinetic energy	- 1 $m_p$	-1 €	1 \$ ↓	0
<b>Two elementary electron-higgs:</b>		<b>form of energy</b>	<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
Normal electron -higgs		anti kinetic energy	- 1 $m_e$	-1 €	1 \$ ↑	0
Anti electron -higgs		normal kinetic energy	+ 1 $m_e$	+1 €	1 \$ ↓	0

**Explanation Table 4 - 1:**

- 1) The two higgs of the proton are 100% each other's anti-particle. Both are super symmetric higgs particles. All higgs only have the basic characteristics of: a) volume, b) (anti) mass, c) electrical charge, d) magnetic spin, e) (anti) kinetic energy, f) and they do not generate gravity. The same applies to the two electron-higgs particles.
- 2) As well basic higgs particles do not possess the characteristic of matter or anti-matter. See **Figure 4a and 4b.**
- 3) Always in the steady state of relative rest all these characteristic quantities of the higgs particles have absolutely constant values universewide!
- 4) The two proton-higgs attract each other without 'danger' of annihilation. Elementary mass cannot be transformed into energy according to Einsteins  $E = mc^2$ !
- 5) The ordinary proton-higgs and the anti proton-higgs particle cannot annihilate together! As a result, larger buildings to build only with these two proton higgs particles! The same applies to the both electron higgs particles.
- 6) Between proton-higgs and electron-ones stable structures are not possible!

**3) Kinetic energy, mass, charge and spin are not interchangeable:**

On the higgs particles: a) mass and anti-mass, b) higgs electric charge and 3) magnetic spin are strictly separated. Electric charge is amid the spiral while magnetic spin located at both ends of the higgs particles (north - south). They belong together as a coherent integral unit and but they remain two separate, completely separated from each other, physical quantities as fixed physical three trinity!

Except in particle accelerators and during fusion reactions, at higgs level the kinetic energy present in higgs is constant and not interchangeable.

#### 4) On higgs level a constant energy level applies:

When a higgs lacks some kinetic energy then the shortage will be supplemented from a higher level.

When a higgs has too much kinetic energy then the surplus will be disposed to higher levels.

(Anti) kinetic energy can be interchanged only before all higgs reached the same dynamic energy equilibrium corresponding to the constant steady state of relative rest universe widely.

#### 5) Universe wide all higgs have identical volume, mass, charge and spin:

The convergence between the positions of the axes of rotation and the angular velocities (anti-)clockwise of proton-higgs and electron-ones results in both the charge and the magnetic spin of the two to be equal quantitatively. See **Figure 5**.

The elementary proton-higgs have the fixed combinations only charge and spin being (+€, \$↑) and (-€, \$↓) while the elementary electron higgs possess fixed combinations of (-€, \$↑) and (+€, \$↓). All (anti-)proton-higgs particles are exactly the same and so are all the (anti-)electron-higgs.

#### 6) Bonds between elementary proton-higgs and electron-ones are impossible; the elementary proton-higgs and electron-ones consist of 100% of their own higgs:

The signs of charge and spin are only stable bonds between both proton-higgs particles and between both electron-higgs particles! Between *the proton-higgs and the electron-ones stable bonds are not possible!*

Eventually to form constructions of (anti) proton-higgs are made up of 100% of both types of proton-higgs, while constructions of (anti-)electron-higgs for 100% consist of the two types of electron-higgs!

The structure of the (anti-)proton and (anti-)electron is described in **document F1c** and the structure of the electron shells and the atomic nucleus in **document F1d** together with the structure of anti-atoms, and black hole atoms in **document F1e**.

#### 7) Basic proton and electron based on combinations of binding and repulsion through charge and magnetic spin:

The underlying structure inside protons and electrons and of nuclei is primarily based on mutual attraction of electric charges (= 'strong nuclear force') and secondary on attraction of magnetic spin (= 'weak nuclear force') between elementary higgs and between protons and electrons inside the atomic nucleus. Inside the proton and the electron are subatomic not otherwise active physical forces than only the elementary electric charge force and the magnetic spin force! The strong nuclear forces and weak ones are redefined now in the Standard Higgs Model of Uiterwijk Winkel with only four higgs and only two basic forces being extremely simple and efficient.

#### 8) During measurements mass cancels anti mass while kinetic energy cancels anti kinetic energy.

The fixed coupling of ordinary mass to ordinary energy and the fixed coupling of anti mass to anti-energy cause that mass and anti-mass cancel out like kinetic energy and anti kinetic energy each other in case of measurement. The same happens to equal opposite charges and to antiparallel spins.

In science the mutual cancellation in charge and spin is completely normal. This phenomenon also occurs in full if there is: a) mass and anti-mass and b) kinetic energy and anti kinetic energy! In all cases much more mass and energy are available on earth and in the universe than you measure!

So you have to be very aware of what you measure and how mass and kinetic energy are measured at higgs level. That caution is always necessary in particle accelerators and for measurements on the scale of the universe!

#### 9) Majorana particles / majoranas:

Majoranas as frankinos, double-frankinos and photons are composed of the same number of: a) mass and anti-mass, b) opposite + and - charges and c) parallel and antiparallel spins and d) anti-kinetic and kinetic energy. Externally seen majoranas have net measured mass, charge and spin zero. They are 'mass-dipoles', electrical dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles.

#### 10) Majorana particles are not pure energy:

The majorana particles like the frankinos/neutrino's and photons show themselves as pure energy while these particles have been made up of as many ordinary higgs particles as anti-ones. However this is very deceptive. The only observable from photons is their speed of propagation, frequency of vibration and energy ( $c = v\lambda$  and  $E = hv$ ).

All frankinos/neutrinos and photons are real particles; very deceptive they seem to be pure energy. Via photons energy seems to appear as an independent phenomenon. Energy itself seems to be completely independent of (anti-)mass. Because of the majorana structure of photons this is not the case! In the universe 100% pure energy does not exist. The same applies to 100% pure mass! It is always a mix of both!!

For the time being this document appointed twelve majoranas; their spatial structures have been derived. See **figures 10 – 12**. Majoranas have a minimum volume; they cannot transform in a black hole nor in a singularity!

After formation these majoranas as ‘mass-dipoles’ accelerate immediately extremely to their maximum speed of light.

**11) The spatial structure of majoranas:**

The spatial structure of majoranas as frankinos and photons will have great impact on physics. Gravity is the only radiation that has absolutely no (anti-)mass nor energy. Thus, gravity radiation is not bound by the speed of light and nothing that exists can deflect gravity radiation.

**12) Majoranas put science on the wrong track:**

Until now (2015) majoranas (as frankinos/neutrino’s and photons) have put science on the wrong track. During annihilation of two equal but opposite particles nothing of their (anti-)mass, (anti-)charges, (anti-)spin and (anti-) internal energy disappears. Only the energy of the photons being  $E = mc^2$  is observable and measurable.

**13) During annihilation mass is not converted into energy:**

Thanks to the formation of majoranas conversion of mass, electric charge and magnetic spin energy does not happen at all. However these quantities are no longer measurable. During annihilation only frankinos and photons together with their rotational energy being  $E = mc^2$  for  $m =$  matter and equivalent antimatter. The elementary mass has not been converted into energy!! That interpretation is only a puppetry as you can understand now.

**14) Due to majoranas Einstein went wrong:**

Einstein originally derived formula  $E = mc^2$  from the theory of relativity does not apply to  $m =$  mass, and have for  $m =$  matter and antimatter annihilation. Note that during annihilation all (anti-)mass remains stays unchanged and fully maintained. Through the formation of frankinos and photons only comes free  $E = mc^2$  to rotational energy. These new findings require a fundamental revision of the core of the theory of relativity.

**15) No mention of annihilation at higgs level:**

Annihilation can take place only at the level of matter with an equivalent amount of matter and antimatter. Matter and antimatter are constructions of photons clockwise or anticlockwise with equatorial speed of light rotate around their axis. Because of this rotation with the speed of light  $c$  the characteristic of matter or antimatter is added to the elementary relevant mass or anti mass. The transition from mass to matter and antimatter are covered in **document F1c**.

**\* 5) MAJORANA BUILDING UP OF THE FRANKINOS/NEUTRINOS AND PHOTONS:**

**5.1 THE STRUCTURE OF LIGHT-FRANKINO AND INFRARED-ONE:**

Both super symmetric proton-higgs attract each other through both charge and magnetic spin and initially they react to one frankino and one anti-frankino: **Figure 8a-1** and **8a-2**.

In the same way both electron-higgs react to two electron-frankinos: **figure 8b-1** and **8b-2**.

Frankinos have no measurable net mass, charge and spin anymore and are thus they are majorana particles/ majoranas. These particles move with the speed of light and have a frequency of vibration and associated kinetic energy.

Depending on the final direction of rotation around the longitudinal axis, there is one ordinary frankino or one anti-frankino of the proton, or that of the electron. Frankinos are the smallest possible structures of higgs. These frankinos are not directly observable. Very occasionally they betray themselves during collisions.

**Table 5 – 1: Only four single frankinos/ neutrino’s are possible.**

<b>Two elementary proton-frankinos:</b>	<b>form of energy</b>	<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
infrared frankino/neutrino of the proton	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_p$	+0 €	0 \$ ↑	0
anti-infrared frankino of the proton	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_p$	-0 €	0 \$ ↓	0

<b>Two elementary electron-frankinos:</b>	<b>form of energy</b>	<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
light frankino/neutrino of the electron	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_e$	-0 €	0 \$ ↑	0
anti-light frankino of the electron	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_e$	+0 €	0 \$ ↓	0

All the kinetic energy, mass, charge and spin of these frankinos/neutrino’s is equal zero.

**Remarks about table 5 – 1 about the single frankinos:**

- 1) Inside single frankinos (anti-)kinetic energy, (anti-)mass, opposite charges and antiparallel spins eliminate themselves fully. Both (anti-)frankinos of the proton and of the electron have no measurable mass, charge, spin but not exact zero. Gravity is exact zero.
- 2) Frankino have a linear velocity (speed of light) as well as three angular velocities around their three axes. The four movements are reflected in a frequency and an external energy which are to determine nearly impossible at frankinos.
- 3) Within the frankino both higgs keep their initial rotations and direction. As surplus the frankino gets three own rotations around the three axis.
- 4) The entanglement as shown in **figures 8a** and **8b** are impossible. The higgs have to be displayed as separate spheres: see **figures 8a-1, 8a-2** and **8b1, 8b-2**. There the possible positions of the three axes of the frankinos are shown as a whole.
- 5) The **figures 8a-1** and **8b-1** are impossible. Only the **figures 8a-2** and **8b-2** have a sense of reality, and from these frankinos/neutrino’s are to form larger structures, such as double-frankinos and photons.
- 6) Because of the recorded but no measurable mass, all frankinos are kept to a maximum speed being the velocity of light.
- 7) The proton frankino and his anti one possess opposite rotations of the particle as a whole. That goes for both frankinos of the electron.
- 8) In frankinos seem all physical parameters to be zero. They behave as electric dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles. Hence they exert forces on each other and on other particles.
- 9) Thanks to those forces frankinos can build larger structures as double frankinos, photons and anti-photons, all majorana constructions.
- 10) Due to the same forces majoranas are deflected very weakly. Thanks to that effect they always 100% continue to move within the universe spherical shell from where they cannot escape.
- 11) Frankinos/neutrino’s cannot absorb on protons and electrons.

## 5.2 THE STRUCTURE OF LIGHT-DOUBLE-FRANKINOS AND INFRARED-ONES:

Both *frankinos* of the proton attract each other mutually in universe via electric dipole and magnetic quadrupole and join to the formation of double-frankinos. Such double-frankinos are also majoranas also with net no measurable mass, charge and spin. Depending on the final direction of rotation around the longitudinal axis, there is one ordinary proton-double-frankino or one proton-anti double-frankino.

The same applies to the electron-ones. See **Figure 8c-1, 8c-2 and 8c-3** which should be noted that **figure 8c-1** is equivalent to **Figure 8c-2**. Presumably there are four proton-double-frankinos and four electron-ones; **Figure 8d-1 and 8d-3**.

On the outside all double-frankinos have only an observable velocity and also an associated kinetic energy and frequency. This double-frankinos are hardly and quite incidental noticeable. Double-frankinos are also in the *relative Annemie state* and kept on the speed of light.

**Table 5 – 2: Only four single double frankinos/ neutrino’s are possible:**

<b>Two elementary double proton-frankinos: form of energy</b>		<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
infrared double frankino of the proton	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_p$	+0 €	0 \$ ↑	0
anti-infrared double frankino of the proton	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_p$	-0 €	0 \$ ↓	0

<b>Two elementary double electron-frankinos: form of energy</b>		<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
light double frankino of the electron	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_e$	-0 €	0 \$ ↑	0
anti-light double frankino of the electron	intern = 0; extern ≠ 0	0 $m_e$	+0 €	0 \$ ↓	0

All the kinetic energy, mass, charge and spin of these double frankinos/neutrino’s is equal zero.

### **Explanation Table 5 - 2 double-frankinos:**

- 1) Inside double-frankinos (anti-) kinetic energy, (anti-)mass, opposite charges and antiparallel spins eliminate themselves fully. The double (anti-)frankinos of the proton have no measurable mass, charge, spin or gravity on the outside. That includes both double frankinos of the electron.
- 2) Double-frankinos have a linear velocity (speed of light) as well as three angular velocities around their three axes. The four movements are reflected in a frequency and an external energy which are to determine nearly impossible at double-frankinos.
- 3) Within the double-frankinos the higgs keep their initial rotations and direction. As surplus the double-frankino gets three own rotations around the three axis. **Figures 8c-1 and 8c-3** and **Figures 8d-1 and 8d-3** have a sense of reality. From this double-frankinos are even larger structures, such as to form photons.
- 4) Double frankinos are kept to a maximum speed of movement, the speed of light.
- 5) All physical parameters of double-frankinos equal zero. They behave as electric dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles. Hence they exert forces on each other and on other particles. From double-frankinos can be made larger structures in the form of photons and anti photons.
- 6) Due to the same forces these majoranas are deflected very weakly. Thanks to that effect they always 100% continue to move within the universe spherical shell from where they cannot escape. Sooner or later they will be transformed into normal photons and anti-photons from both the proton and that of the electron; see **figure 10a, 10b, 11a and 11b**.

### 5.3 PHOTON'S STRUCTURE

Proton-photons can be formed quickly direct from two half-photons (**figure 9**) or very slowly they can be built from multiple frankinos and double frankinos. As their building blocks these infra-red photons are majoranas without any form of measurable mass, charge, spin.

The same applies for the electron-photons, also named light-photons.

Depending on the final overall direction of rotation (anti-)clockwise, there is a photon or an anti-photon. See **Figure 10a, 10b, 11a and 11b** with rotations around the three axes.

**Table 5 - 3: Only four photons are possible:**

<b>Two elementary proton-photons:</b>	<b>form of energy</b>	<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
infrared photon of the proton	intern = 0; extern $\neq 0$	$0 m_p$	+0 €	0 \$ $\uparrow$	0
anti-infrared photon of the proton	intern = 0; extern $\neq 0$	$0 m_p$	-0 €	0 \$ $\downarrow$	0
<b>Two elementary electron-photons:</b>	<b>form of energy</b>	<b>mass</b>	<b>charge</b>	<b>spin</b>	<b>gravity</b>
light photon of the electron	intern = 0; extern $\neq 0$	$0 m_e$	-0 €	0 \$ $\uparrow$	0
anti-light photon of the electron	intern = 0; extern $\neq 0$	$0 m_e$	+0 €	0 \$ $\downarrow$	0

All the kinetic energy, mass, charge and spin of these photons is equal zero.

#### **Explanation of table 5 - 3 with infrared photons (proton) and light photons (electron):**

- 1) If rotation happens around the longitudinal axis, only the configurations shown in **Figure 10a** and **10b** are possible.
- 2) As with frankinos within all photons: a) (anti) kinetic energy, b) anti (mass), c) opposite charge and d) anti-parallel spins cancel each other fully. On the outside photons have no measurable mass, charge and spin remains. All photons are majorana particles.
- 3) All the parameters listed above appear to be zero on the outside. They behave as electric dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles. Hence they exert forces on each other and on other particles. From higgs, single frankino's and double-frankinos can be made larger structures in the form to a maximum of photons and anti photons.
- 4) This enables photons to stick against protons, electrons, atoms and molecules like real particles with their energy. From there radiation can be made again available by emission.
- 5) All photons move with the speed of light, because they have recorded but not measurable mass.
- 6) Infrared photons and light ones have a typical measurable frequency, and in addition, a rotating speed being polarization clockwise or anti-clockwise. The infrared photon (of the proton) and the anti-one rotate in opposite directions. This also applies to the two photons of light of the electron. Overall therefore only four photons are possible; two infrared and two light ones.
- 7) Due to electric dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles all photons are deflected in very small extent in the universe, such that all the photons remain within the universe-spherical-shell for 100%.
- 8) Within the universe cycle described by the author all frankinos become photons and they react to become protons or electrons; see **document F1c**.
- 9) Infrared (proton) photons absorb perfectly only on the protons in de atom-nuclei. Light (electron) photons absorb perfectly on the shell electrons and on the neclei electons. (In atom-nuclei the auther replaces all neutrons by one proton and one electron; see **document F1d**.)



## 9) SUMMARY:

### 1) Majoranas in general:

In *all* cases of electromagnetic radiation it seems that there is pure energy as a single quantity. Always however these photons exist as majoranas. In this document at least twelve majoranas are distinguished: four frankinos/neutrinos, four double-frankinos and at least four types of photons. Even more constructions are possible with an equal number of higgs and anti higgs.

2) So all they are perfect electric dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles with their force effects,

### 3) The 12 discussed majoranas;

#### Four frankinos:

	kinetic energy	mass	charge	spin
(anti)infrared frankino/neutrino of the proton	+	$0 m_p$	0 €	0 \$
(anti)light frankino/neutrino of the electron	+	$0 m_p$	0 €	0 \$

See figures, 8a-1, 8a-2 en 8b-1, 8b-2.

#### Four double frankinos:

	kinetic energy	mass	charge	spin
(anti)infrared double frankino/neutrino of the proton	+	$0 m_p$	0 €	0 \$
(anti)light double frankino/neutrino of the electron	+	$0 m_p$	0 €	0 \$

See figures, 8c-1, 8c-3 en 8d-1, 8d-3.

#### Four photons:

	kinetic energy	mass	charge	spin
(anti)infrared photons of the proton	+	$0 m_p$	0 €	0 \$
(anti)light photons of the electron	+	$0 m_p$	0 €	0 \$

See figures, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 12a and 12b.

All have mass, charge, spin and kinetic energy with value zero.

None of the majoranas induce gravity.

### 4) Only photons can be absorbed:

Because of their size and physical structure being electric dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles photons can be absorbed by protons, electrons and nuclei. The (anti-)proton can absorb and emit only proton-(anti-)photons. The (anti-)electron can absorb and emit only electron-(anti-)photons.

This applies to shell electrons and nuclear ones. Between the nucleus and shell-electrons an energetic balance dominates.

### 5) When atoms collapse, they repel absorbed photons

When ordinary atoms transfer to black hole atoms: a) the speed of the shell-electrons increase to the speed of light, and b) the space between the electron shells and the nucleus disappears almost completely. Thereby c) all absorbed photons are released or squeezed away from the electron-shells. See figures 18a – 18n document F1d and F1e.

So atoms in black hole condition can be considered as an almost bare nucleus virtually without photons. Black hole atoms are at about 2.7 kelvin and thus almost to absolute zero. During this emission process, a huge amount of energy is emitted in the form of radiation.

### 6) Because of mass all majoranas are bound by the speed of light:

All majoranas cannot exceed the speed of light due to their (hidden) mass.

### 7) Electric dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles cause slight deflection:

Due to electric dipole behavior of photons and magnetic quadrupole one they ensure that all majoranas are deflected extremely low thanks to the electric fields and magnetic ones around stars and galaxies. Estimated by the author that deflection in the universe has an average of only 1 degree every 10 to 50 thousand light-years! That is extremely small but sufficient to ensure that all frankinos and photons always keep moving within the universe sphere shell, so they cannot escape. During the entire cycle of the universe, the universe-spherical shell remains a completely closed system for anything. Only gravity (no mass, no energy) escapes!!

### 8) Only gravity radiation (and time) is really 100% without mass, charge and spins:

Gravity radiation is the only form of radiation without any mass, charge, spin and kinetic energy. In gravity and time (the universe clock-time) refers to radiation without any form of particles. Thanks to a lack of mass gravity radiation and time are not bound by the speed of light. Thus gravity radiation and time travels with (much)

greater speeds through the universe than the speed of light and probably with an infinite speed. Therefore they don't conform to the usual forms speed of electromagnetic radiation.

Unlike all other (electromagnetic) radiation allows gravity radiation (and time) is not deflected in the universe. If some form of gravity radiation is not within the universe sphere shell and leave the universe sphere shell directly both inwards and outwards. As only kind of radiation gravity radiation and time speeds infinitely straight and with infinite speed.

**9) Majoranas represent a lot of mass and energy in the universe:**

In the universe the frankinos, double frankinos and photons came from fission and fusion processes in stars and stabilization of unstable atoms. Majoranas represent a lot of mass, charge and kinetic energy. That amount withdraws completely from observations and measurements in the universe.

Partly that explains why the year 2015 about 3/4th of the mass or matter and about 9/10th of the energy in the universe cannot be explained.

**10) The combination of mass and anti-mass forms doom images for science:**

Not measurable, although existing mass and energy is unimaginable and completely contrary to "Measuring = Knowing".

Science will have to get used to the concepts of mass anti next mass and kinetic energy in addition to anti kinetic energy completely cancel each other in measurement. A true doom image for science because 2/3rd of the present mass and 2/3rd of the available kinetic energy are present but are not measurable!

In majoranas even 100% of the available mass, charge and spin are undetectable while mass and energy inside these particles are still present for the full 100%. Majoranas ensure that the mass and energy balances of the universe are far from right.

**11) Decrease of mass of stars:**

During nuclear fusion in stars shell-electrons of hydrogen are bound to nuclei. With nuclei fused shell-electrons, now being nuclei-electrons, cannot generate gravity any more. So a star loses net gravity by nuclear fusion and also loses emitted photons. Apparently and not the case, it seems mass and matter disappears due to the loss of gravitay and the formation of photons of light and infrared.

**\*11) CONCLUSIONS:**

- 1) Majoranas are real, invisible and quite elusive electrical dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles.
- 2) Majoranas do not generate any form of gravity.
- 3) Due to dipole and quadrupole behavior all majoranas in the universe exhibit a very small deviation of an average of one degree per 10 to 40 thousand light-years, indicating their paths are almost straight lines.
- 4) The deflection is sufficient to hold all the majoranas for 100% within the universe-spherical-shell. That is why the universe acts as a completely closed system from which no mass or energy can escape.
- 5) The deflection also ensures that a completely distorted picture of the universe on earth is observed.
- 6) Due to their structure and local forces frankinos/neutrino's (the smallest majoranas) can grow simply to double-frankinos which eventually grow on to photons of light (electron) and infrared (proton).
- 7) Due to electric and magnetic fields of stars and star systems constructions of photons go rotate around their axis ever faster until finally up the speed of light. Then these constructions of (anti-) photons turn into (anti-) matter. (See **document F1c**)
- 8) Majoranas withdraw lots of mass, charge, spin and kinetic energy from view in the balance sheets of the universe. This results in 'dark mass or dark matter' and 'dark energy'.
- 9) All majoranas move with the speed of light.

Ir. A.P.B. Uiterwijk Winkel \*)  
20 March 2014

\*) Copyrights

## **APPENDIX 1: THE UNIVERSE SPHERICAL SHELL IS A CLOSED SYSTEM:**

The expansion of the universe was started some 40 – 45 billion years ago from a single point, the center C of the universe, and from one gigantic black hole with a radius of about 25 - 50 million km. That super cold (2,7 kelvin) Little Bang black hole became unstable because all speed dropped and thus all gravity of this immense black hole. In that Little Bang black hole all existing black hole atoms became simultaneously unstable and fell apart into an equal number of protons and electrons. They arranged themselves in layers of one proton and one electron thick that expand by about 1/3rd – 1/2rd of the speed of light.

The expansion of the universe started from all sides uniformly C. Until the formation of the hydrogen atom, 5 – 10 billion years after the Little Bang, gravity is missing in the universe and the univers can expand completely unhindered. With the return of the hydrogen atom also gravity and gravity energy versus C is back in the universe. This with gravity addit gravity-energy versus C is the 'dark energy'.

According to the author that universe is thus obliged to be in the form of a fairly thin spherical shell. Because of the currently existing gravity that universe-sphere-shell expands more slowly but still all sides evenly to C. In the current phase of the universe cycle (step 23 of 29 steps; see **documents G7 and G8**) this universe-sphere-shell is occupied by 4 - 5 billion galaxies. On earth we observe every galaxy about 10 – 20 times on total different places.

- **Distorted view of the universe arises because photons are deflected in very small degree:**

However the universe that we observe as a spherical shell ever-expanding slower and slower but just the reverse we think to see: an accelerated expanding universe with the earth in the center of the universe as it were! All photons are majoranas and that deformation is caused by it. In the universe photons and other majorana radiation are subject to an insignificant deflection from their straight path of about 1 degree per 10 to 40 thousand light-years.

This has major consequences. By that tiny deviation the universe we do not perceive it as a universe-sphere-shell but completely different just as a uniform universe and apparently even more quickly expanding. In addition, it seems as if the earth is at the center of the universe! In reality, this cannot be the case!

Like all other galaxies the Milky Way must be in a thin almost exactly circular universe, currently still expanding spherical shell. All galaxies that spherical shell located equidistant from the origin; the center C of the universe.

- **The deflection of (anti-)photons creates a completely distorted picture of the universe:**

Massless photons appear, without charge and spin. Furthermore, they seem to move endlessly straight through the universe. Photons are deflected anyway when passing through gases, liquids and solids. In addition, photons and frankinos are electrical dipoles and magnetic quadrupoles.

Electric and magnetic fields cause of stars and galaxies at all majoranas (and all other cosmic particle) minute, not actual measurable abnormalities in their orbit in the universe. This aberration is very little but just enough to ensure that the universe sphere shell is a completely closed system for all (anti-)mass and all (anti-)kinetic energy!

Our universe actually is of one large, more slowly expanding, thin universe-spherical-shell filled with billions of galaxies. After 150 to 200 billion years after now that expansion comes to a halt and after that the universe spherical shell will shrink again. The complete universe cycle consists of 29 steps which are described in **document G7 (text) and G8 (figures)**.

- **Gravity inhibits expansion of the universe continues to decrease:**

Gravity in the universe-sphere-shell inhibits the expansion velocity of it continues to decrease so that the universe is expanding more slowly instead apparently accelerating. As further will be looked back in time the universe- sphere-shell expands more quickly. That former accelerating expansion of the universe sphere shell where we actually take over the redshift.

However, we are not in an accelerating expanding universe but just in a more slowly expanding universe. For that reason, we can also observe that redshift. That extremely slight deviation of photons during passages through stars and galaxies and their electric and magnetic fields makes for a completely distorted picture of reality and the past of the present universe.

- When photons remaining on the outside only a little measurable (vibrational) energy; the rest of the mass and kinetic energy cannot be measured. During annihilation two particles appear to be converted completely into energy. That mass is nothing but disappeared; the (anti-)mass is in photons now. That is no longer measurable in these majorana particles.

In case of annihilation matter and antimatter disappear and transferred into photons but no mass or anti mass is converted into energy! In these mass containing photons mass, charge and spin are not measured.

• **Declaration of the structure of majoranas means exit for the theory of relativity:**

In science, the year 2015 the conversion of (anti) mass into energy and vice versa converting energy into mass is fully accepted and there it is daily practice; entirely wrongly! The views of the author have significant consequences for the fundament of science.

March, 2015