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PROTOTYPE INTRODUCTION TO CHRONOGAMNETICS

Magnetism arises from electric interactions, electric interactions arise from magnetism.

An excitation of the chronogamnetic field would be the chronogamnetic equivalent of a photon; a gamton. A photon exists purely as an excitation of the electromagnetic field; existing from electrons and photons interacting on a quantum level.

An electron emits a virtual photon which is converted into a pair of virtual electron and positron, that inhalate together into a virtual photon, which finally ends up absorbed by the second electron. By exchanging part of their momentum carried by virtual particles, the two electrons will in some scenarios get closer and in others get further apart.

Chronogamnetics fix this incongruency:

Mass-Energy:

Chromo-Nuclear

Electro-Magnetic

Space-Time:

Spatial-Gamnetic

Chromodynamics ->

Chromodynamics

Quarks (STATES: U C T

D S B)

u + d quarks form Protons and Neutrons.

C + S quarks form Mass

T + B quarks are the heaviest; more massive by a factor of over 70,000.

One element of quarks is their electric charge.

STATES: U C T +2/3

D S B -1/3

While quarks always only have a fraction of an electric charge, they also always gather together to create such an electric charge.

Aside from quarks electric charge/mas, there is also their color charge(RGB) [This is entirely different than the RGB of light photons]

RGB have been chosen arbitrarily, antiquarks contain antired, antigreen, and antiblue.

If we group a quark of 1 = R charge 1 = G charge and 1 = B charge, the whole has a total white charge.

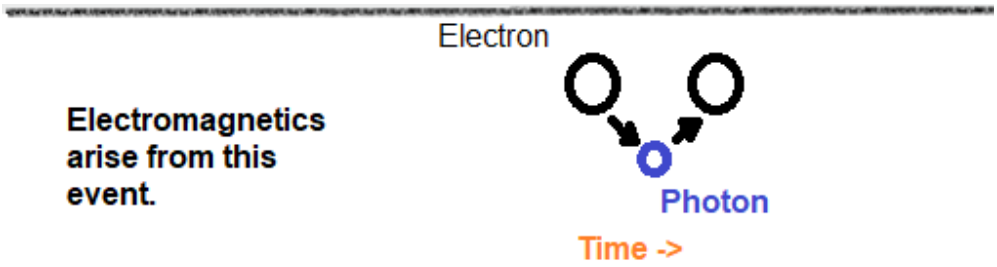
R and AntiR would also form white.

Quarks can change color due to quantum phenomena, for instance: turning blue. In turning blue, the quark forms another particle in the process of losing its red charge. This red charge escapes into a Gluon. The gluon from this event carries with it a Red charge and an AntiB charge in direct compensation for the blue charge appearing in the Quark.

Generally gluons always carry a Red charge, Green charge, or Blue charge as well as an anti-charge: carrying an antiRed, antiGreen, or an antiBlue charge as well. If there is a blue quark which absorbs the R and antiB charged gluon, this quark will change to a Red charge.

In universe these gluon exchanges are frequent; this constant interaction at a distance is what holds quarks together. If you were to pull on one quark, the force attracting them would become stronger, like a rubber band. **This is known as 'The Strong Interaction', one of the four fundamental aspects of the universe.**

Due to this factor of rubber banding, it is near impossible to observe a quark alone. It is still possible to break a quark out of this proton, once this happens; all other factors which were tied break apart.



<u>The above information's relevance to Spatialgamnetics:</u>

Either Space-Time is much like electromagnetism, interlinking in a tighter sense than Mass and Energy. Perhaps formed out of a rebounding link of two or more particles.

Or

Space is formed like Chromo-Nuclear-dynamics
Time is formed like Electromagnetics

The fundamental nuclear force binds only at short range, the inverse: only at astronomical distances. This is why Space would be more similar to chromonuclear-dynamics than electromagnetics, and why time does not fit the inverse description of nuclear force.

A more complex system more similar to Mass and Energy

Quantum Chromonuclearelectrospatialchronoteleneclearmaggamnetism = the new Mass Energy Space Time inductor.

The combined fields of: chromodynamics, nucleardynamics, electromagnetics, telenecleardynamics, spatialdynamics, and chronogamnetics.

Both magnetism and electricity are intertwined and arise from the same fundamental force, electromagnetism.

Both gamnetism and chronotricity are intertwined and arise from the same fundamental force, chronogamnetism.

We can infer that spatism has a corresponding polar field in the same way as chromonuclear dynamics or electromagnetics; the same can be said for gamnetism.

With this inference: multiple interlinked particles, giving rise to such fields from quantum interactions. [Similar to the relationship of electrons/photons to electromagnetics, or quarks/gluons to CND.]

Expansion on Space-Time particles and their counterparts:

Spatic / Spattron

Teleneclear / Teleton

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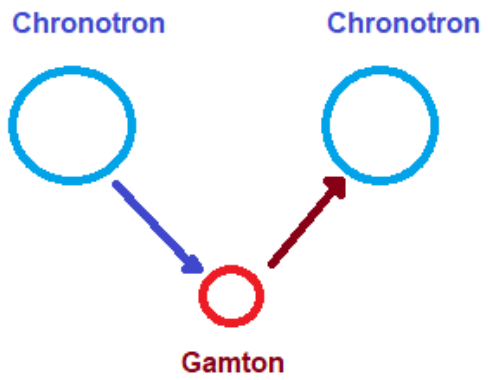
Gamnetic / Gamton

Chronotricity / Chronotron

NOTE: The Strong Teleneclear Force is a framework of Space. Where the strong nuclear force only binds at short distances, the teleneclear force does the inverse. This is how it is such a core framework of space when looking into space-time. This force most likely plays part within both spattrons and teletons. The fundamental teleneclear force binds the fabric of space.



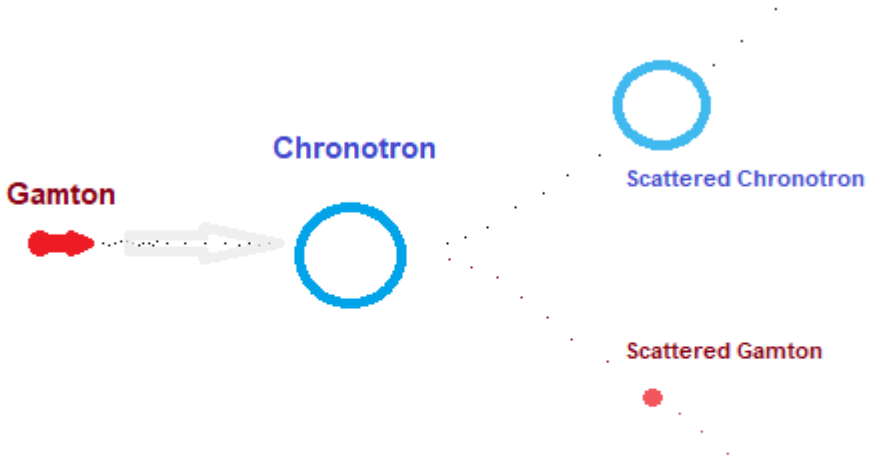
Quantum Chronogamnetism

This motion gives rise to chronotricity & gamnetism.

NOTE: A similar relationship to electrons and photons.

Telespatics will follow a similar relationship as neutron and proton interactions. Time has been more akin to the initial measurements of electricity compared to the more elusive chromonuclear dynamics.

Scattered Gamton & Chronotron Mechanics ->



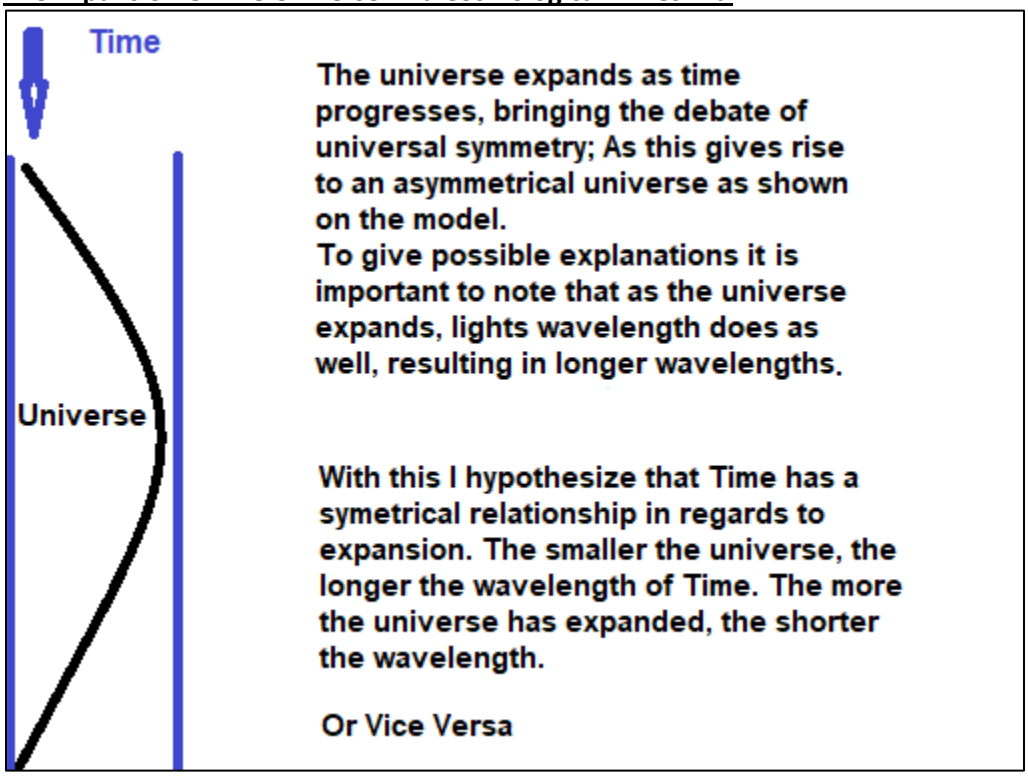
Scattered Gamton & Chronotron Mechanics

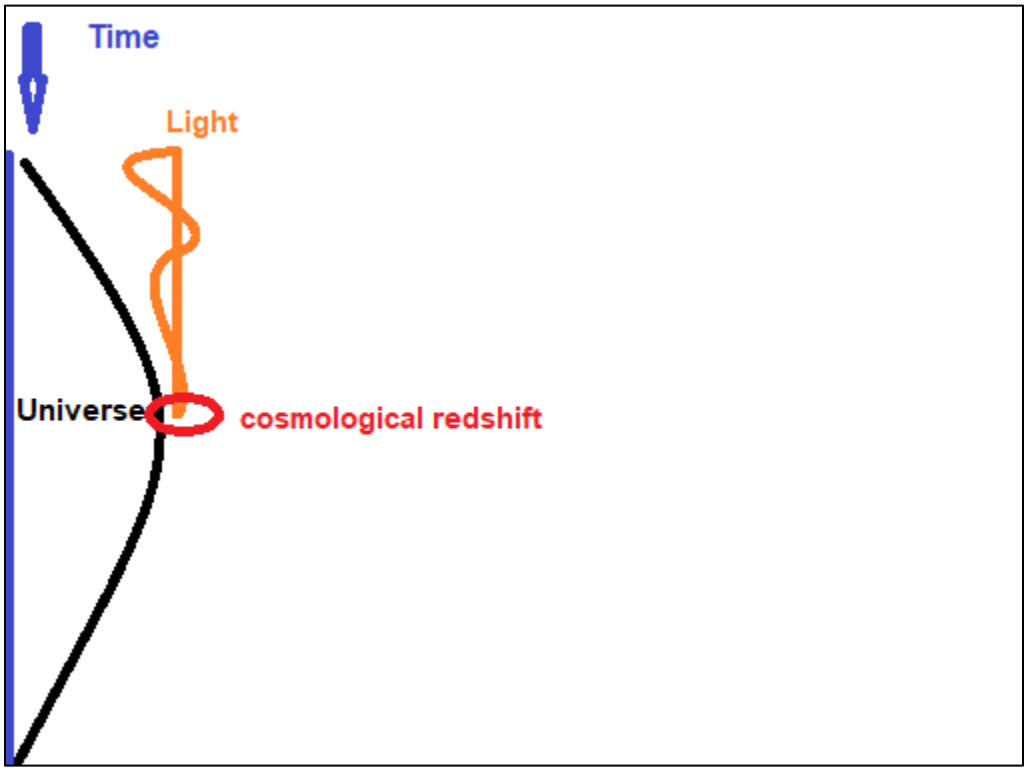
We can infer that there are events in which chronotrons and gamtons collide in a way which could scatter frequencies of the gamton/chronotron. This is the above representation. The atypical-state gamton collides with a chronotron, the atypical-state is scattered between the two particles.

The next pages will demonstrate how the universe doesn't break its rules of symmetry when expanding, as this has been an ongoing question in the scientific community. There is symmetry to be found within the wavelengths of space-time. If neither, the symmetry would most likely still be present, yet outside of our range of observation currently.

Cosmological Timeshift ->

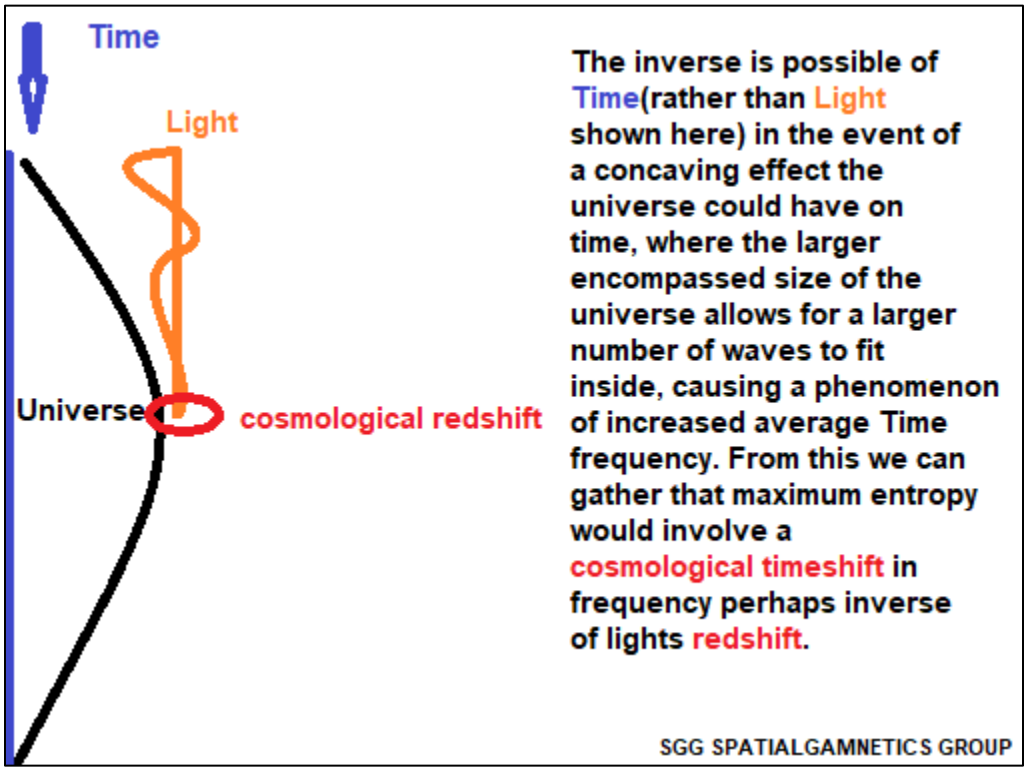
The Expansion Of The Universe And Cosmological Timeshift:





Space ->

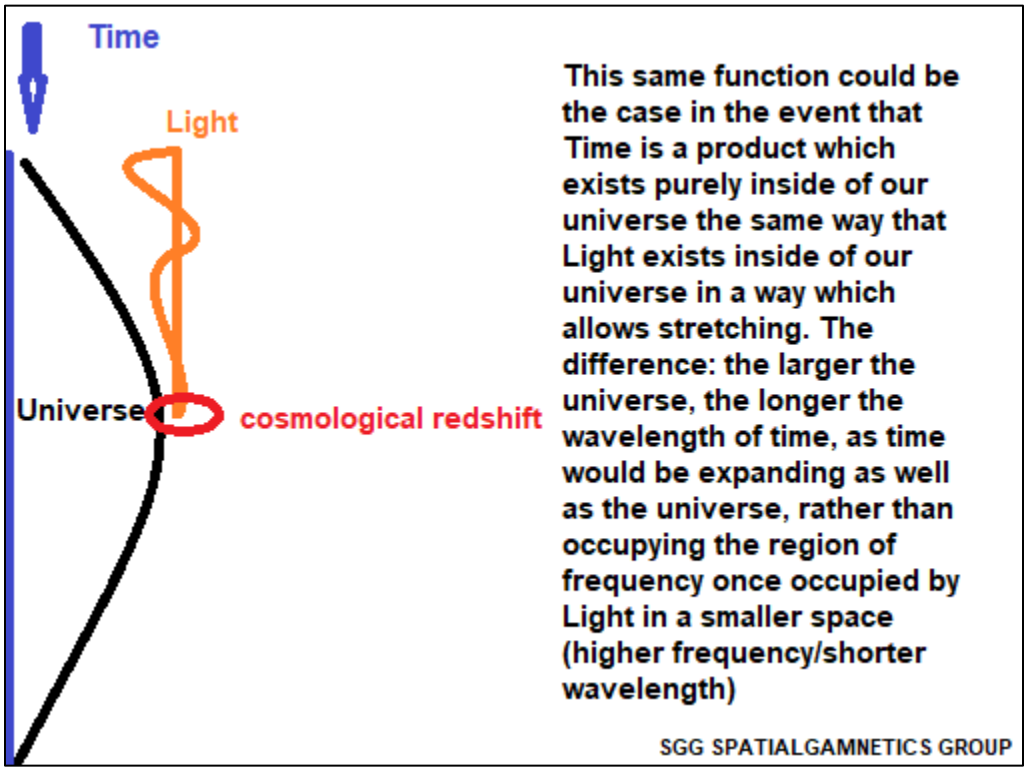
Scenario 1A:



Space ->

2A ->

Scenario 2A:



Space ->

SGG