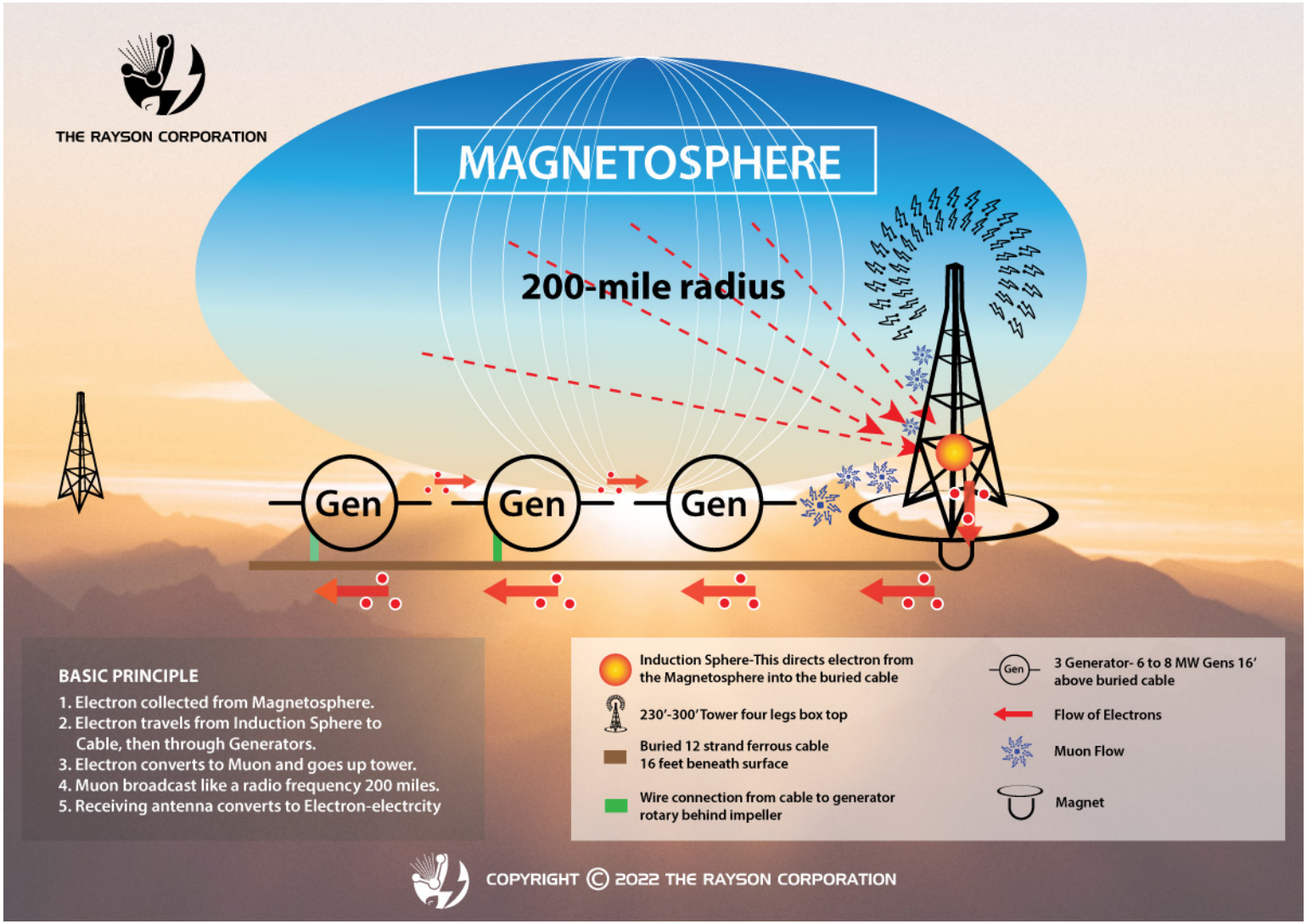
Wireless Transmission of Electricity

Patent# 11,601,013 B1 — 3/7/23 — Inventor: Ronald L. Besser



Magisterial Foundation / Rayson Electric

FREE ELECTRICITY ?

-FYI-
Patent # 11601013
&
Here Is What It Can Do!

Electricity is sent out in a 200-mile radius from the Tower

The Tower is an FM Radio station using an FM Carrier Wave of 86.4 Mhz

It generates a constant 20 Megawatts to your home or car 24/7 w/o fail

Huge scientific breakthrough that takes electrons out of the sky's Magnetosphere, changes them into tingly daisy chains of bonded Muons

Room Temp Fusion and Fission Technology @ Work!

Patent # 11601013

Your electric box is connected to the antenna we give you and connects with wire plugs through the old utility connections

The receiving antenna converts the highly charged Muons back into electrons to the box in your home

Our electricity is alternating current at 60 Amperes, 110 to 130 Volts and inexpensive, estimated cost per year $165 average

Cesium Oxide and Selenium Hydrochlorus Dioxide are molecular formations on the Tower only and arrive at home as electrons only

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FREE ELECTRICITY

RAYSON ELECTRIC

A Subsidiary of the Magisterial Foundation in York, Pennsylvania, USA

The Free Electricity Patent Has Arrived and It Works!

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Background Statement from Patent

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to generators and transmission of electricity and, more particularly, to a system for wireless transmission of electricity that utilizes a magnetosphere to produce electrons which may be collected and converted to almost weightless muons that are transmittable with a low frequency radio signal.

Transmission of electricity through the air was attempted in the past by famed scientist Nikola Tesla. In fact, Tesla conducted multiple experiments between 1890 and about 1906 testing is early 30s into wireless transmission of electricity. Despite his many patents and invention of the method of alternating current, he was unsuccessful regarding fireless transmission of electricity. Failure of prior attempts is largely because the magnetosphere or charged atmosphere has been largely misunderstood. Past attempts proved that transmission of electrons out of the magnetosphere is a useless exercise and electrons are far too weak and far too heavy to use.

Therefore, it would be desirable to have a system for wireless transmission of electricity through the air that utilizes Earth's natural magnetosphere or an induced magnetosphere to produce electrons which may be systematically converted to almost weightless preparticles that are transmittable from a tower with a low frequency radio signal.

Summary Statement from Patent

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

First, the present invention uses terminology that is, in some ways, outside the safe perimeter of traditional physics and electricity. However, it will be understood that the present invention expands, corrects, and explains components of physics and electrical transmission that were commonly referred to by the famous scientist Nicholas Tesla and others. Therefore, the subject matter of the present invention is, in fact, a manufacturable device and is patentable subject matter pursuant to 35 USC 101.

A system and method for the wireless transmission of electricity is disclosed. The key to this invention is to not allow electrons to be transmitted but force the modification of the free electrons coming out of the magnetosphere **100** and converted to a preparticle that can be transmitted. Specifically, each electron is passed through a transducer that changes the electron's polarity by reducing amperage in the electron, thereby fluxing the electron into its counterpart and what is referred to as a muon. When transmitted muons arrive at a car antenna or house antenna the resistance on the antenna is already strong enough to convert the new preparticle back to a flow of electrons and the normal service can be used as electricity of the normal style.

With further specificity, an electron contains pre-matter sparks called ultimatons and the body of an electron is made up of 100 of them. When one of those sparks is forced out of the electron body it changes itself into a muon. A muon almost flies into the air by itself and is easily transmitted as a low frequency radio broadcast off a specifically configured tower. There is a minimum height of a tower and a maximum tower height that had to be computed using the arc of the earth's curvature which the magnetosphere covers precisely. The wiring includes an underground cable beneath three dynamo generators which feed off the cable and magnify the magnetosphere output by adding their generating capacity to the cable and to the top of the tower.

An overall summary of the invention is that the output of the cable and the generators consistently generates an electrical conduit for the endless supply of electricity out of the magnetosphere.

A critical aspect of the present invention is that the magnetosphere produces unusable electrons which must never be used on the tower. These so-called satellite electrons are even heavier than normal electrons are and are too heavy to transmit through the air. Tesla tried to transmit satellite electrons and they are rocks compared to the feather light muon which has no voltage whatsoever. The tower in this invention carries 20 megawatts of electricity to the top of the tower and if a person were to touch the tower, that person would get a slight tingle in his arm. That is a muon effect and they are harmless and cannot electrocute a person.

The present invention includes these primary components:

The Induction Sphere. This is a sphere hung within twenty feet of the top of the tower like a plumb bob on a survey transit. It hangs down the center of the tower and its job is to solidify the magnetosphere transmission of electrons into the fact that the tower is made into an electromagnet and the sphere forces electrons onto the magnet for transmission first to the underground cable and then generators.

The Cable. It must be designed very specifically and buried at a precise depth to be the consistent receptor of the magnetosphere broadcast of standard electrons through the transducers. In many respects other than forcing electrons to become another style preparticle, it is the precision of installation and use of the cable that makes endless production of electricity inexpensively and totally feasible. The magnetosphere produces one megawatt of electricity every second, not more or less. That output is captured first by the cable and then magnified by generators above it.

Transducers. Each transducer uses a one-inch metal plate and places holes in it to take bolts four inches long, and press the bolts through the holes and solder the back securely, then the generators may be wired through this device such that the output of the generators is converted from electrons to muons. There are five transducers that must be wired into the apparatus.

Therefore, a general object of this invention is to provide a system for wireless transmission of electricity that utilizes a magnetosphere to produce electrons which may be converted to almost weightless muons that are transmittable with a low frequency radio signal.

Another object of this invention is to provide a system for wireless transmission of electricity, as aforesaid, that utilizes a tower, induction sphere, a buried cable, and a plurality of transducers together in a wired connection.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein is set forth by way of illustration and example, embodiments of this invention.

Besser Questions

Pre-{Partical versus Pre-Matter

Parsing the patent — Paucity of Language

"First, The present invention uses terminology that is, in some ways, outside the safe perimeter of traditional physics and electricity."

Abstract and Summary

"transmissable from a tower with a Low frequency radio signal.

Earth's natural magnetosphere or an induced "magnetosphere."

"the magnetosphere or charged atmosphere has been largely misunderstood."

Muons - "Almost weightless pre-particles.”

Carrier wave included at no extra charge

380’ versus 200’

$15 million versus 35 (from YouTube video)

Rick Bate's Questions

From inventor of patent for WTP

Questions are all answered below for your information.

- - - - - -

> 1. The magnetosphere power is given in the patent as 1 MW. The magnetosphere shields earth from cosmic and solar radiation and protects the atmosphere from erosion. The energy in the magnetosphere fluctuates and when it is much reduced, such as happened 42,000 years ago, life die-offs occur.

How much and from where is the supplemental energy for the generators drawn from?

Ron Besser, the inventor of this configuration of material energy through the magnetosphere, answers as follows:

1. We considered that a mutual question our selves. To kick off the generators we assume that the magnetosphere is sufficient to provide enough current to start the first two generators. Then the third generator is started once the first two generators are running efficiently.

2. We do not have a clean way to start all the generators at once, but rely on the first two buried flux cables to start the first two generators, and a third flux cable to start the third generator moments later. It is very important to keep the third generator off line until the first two generators are operating at capacity.

b.) How many MW can be safely drawn from the magnetosphere?

1. The magnetosphere for this project has been assumed to be a consistent one (1) megawatt per channel. This has been measured before and we do not take issue with it.

c.) What is the efficiency of the transfer (received energy/(magnetosphere energy + supplemental generator energy))

1. I am not sure. We are using a buried cable one inch in diameter made of 12 wires of consistent voltage of about 3 amps per second. We have to tune the wires though to make them consistent with our requirements that we have a consistent thee (3) megawatts per channel to work with. There is good reason to believe this will fluctuate more than we like and we have yet to address what to do about it, although it must be taken care of at once.

d.) By the time of operation it will have been seen . Muons are 207 times as massive as an electron. They are unstable and only last about 2 microseconds. Is a weightless (mass-less) muon even possible? Muons can be split into an electron and two neutrinos. How can the generators make an electron into a weightless muon?

1. Yes, that is true, but we ignore this fact. We use the muon because it carries the voltage without the amperage of the electron.

For that reason the amperage of the muon is sufficient to carry the voltage of the electron without disparaging the use of voltage when we convert the muon back to the original electron.

The original electron carries about 0.004315 amperes. The muon carries about 0.00431375 amperes, and that save us the amperes without having to convert anything else in the line of preparticles to the top of the tower.

Further, the patent contains three transducers. They are our invention and they convert an electron to a muon by knocking out one Ultimaton from the electron. This is done by reducing the amperage of

the electron by one quark. For that reason, the quark which usually surrounds the proton in the electron's formation, is not available after the transducer knocks out one ultimaton out of the 100 ultimatons in the electron. The entire patent is new because it recognizes that ultimatons play a key part in removing to transfer the electron to a muon easily. We consider the process to be fission.

2. Fission in our sun converts 1 helium atom to 6 hydrogen atoms by a hot fission process. We do it using room temperature fission by removing a tiny particle in the electron called an Ultimaton, and by moving the Ultimaton we release the electron from its original design to its muon design. The Lepton Family all use the same type of Ultimaton and are therefore grouped in the same family. The electron has 100 Ultimatons in its build; the muon uses 99 Ultimatons in its build, and the tachyon uses 98 ultimatons. The electron would be a horrendous electrical charge with 100 Ultimatons if it were not the electron's use of nine more quarks than the tachyon does.

3. Muons are not necessarily less electrical charge than a tachyon but the Muon carries ten less quarks then a tachyon does and is a lot less powerful. The generator does not turn electrons into muons, it is the transducer that makes the change. We run a wiring mechanism trough the line to cause electrons to lose an Ultimaton and 100 becomes 99 and that is a Muon. The Muon is quite sustainable if it is left alone in its transmission and acts stable over great distances if you transmit Muons over a low frequency, and we do at 86.4 Mhz.

e. In converting the weightless muons back to electrons at the receiving antenna where does the mass (energy) come from?

1. We do not take mass energy into account, because the energy in the Muon is sufficient to see to the mass recompilation without further concern.

f. If the muons are chargeless or neutral how are they transmitted?

2. 1. The muon forms not one to one electron to muon. Rather the electron, when one Ultimaton is removed by preemption of the transducer, becomes six (6(muons. The formation is much like a daisy picture. Here is a rough drawing of what it looks like:

The daisy result is connected to an identical picture ahead of it and behind it once the third generator is running. Each daisy forms an attachment to the forward daisy wheel and the back daisy wheel. It is fission in a simple sort of way. The daisy formation leaves the top of the transmitting tower in line with other and same formations and hits the home antenna without electrical mishap.

g. If a receiving antenna converts muons back to electrons how come a person touching the transmitter doesn't convert the muons back to electrons?

1 - The flow of Muons goes up the tower leg over 75 feet about the heads of anyone touching the tower leg. And only one tower leg produces energy to transmit the muons to the top. That leg connection is over 75 feet up the tower and insulation to the south tower leg is in place to prevent leakage of muon broadcast to the top of the tower.

h. If the magnetosphere power used is a small fraction of 1 MW (total magnetosphere power available = 1 MW), why is it even needed? Why not just use the supplemental power of the generators?

1 - We could. You are correct. But we have chosen to use a separate connector to the outside world with a transducer at the top of the tower to lessen the frivolous attachment of tachyons to the tower leg. If you remember, the tachyon is a dangerous addition with only 98 Ultimatons, and it rumbles with lightning high above our heads everytime it is present, so we discourage its appearance by insisting that the leg of the tower is narrow and attracts as few tachyons as possible.

2 - Besides tachyons, there is a problem with transmission of the muons for they are naturally at 86.4 mhz and the tower tone frequency is slightly above that frequency of 86.4 mhz and we have a conflict

of material frequency at best. At worst the frequencies could be so close together we may not get a transmission at all. LllllI

3 - 1 megawatt = 3.612 mhz in simplest terms and we cannot afford to go higher to avoid the trap of duplicate frequencies at the top of the tower and boost the fr eqency of the muons out of the tower range to avoid consuming the tower in sparks and other light shows caused by shorts at the top of the tower.

I. If the total magnetosphere power available = 1 MW, where does the limitless free electricity come from?

1 - The conversion form electrons to muons increases the megawattage of the Daisy Chain of Muon clusters. It then becomes available as an energy of transport and does not bother the daisy chair we have experienced in formation trialing it.

Thank you, Ronald and Dominick, for replying so quickly. I do have some further comments and questions as I do not fully understand your answers. I am still trying to get a basic understanding of your process, I do not expect an immediate response, when you have some spare time would be fine.

The way I understand it now there is an initial draw of power in the form of electrons from the magnetosphere by the tower which then is functioning like an electromagnet and the induction sphere to start the first two generators but then they and the third generator are presumably powered from the muon generating process which evidently produces power from the removal of an ultimaton from an electron. Producing daisy chained muons by removing an ultimaton from the electrons the generators, induction sphere and transducers produce excess power used to split more electrons to make more muons, all connected to each other by their daisy chains. The actual transmission of the daisy chained

muons appears to require little energy, just guidance from the transducers and antenna. At the receiving antenna the daisy chained muons are converted back to electrons, supplying power.

Additional Questions from Bates:

1. Page 10 of the patent, paragraph 4 states that the magnetosphere fully generates one MW consistently. From your previous answers you state that each channel of the magnetosphere can supply 1 MW. How many magnetosphere channels are there? Should not the patent wording be changed to reflect this?

2. The patent states the muons are transmissible with a low frequency radio signal. A radio signal is made from movements of electrons up and down an antenna. I assume that what is meant here is that the muons move outward from the antenna with a low frequency radio-like signal.

3. How is power supplied to the muons at the receiving antenna to convert them back to the electrons which then power the household?

4. Page 11 of the patent directs that the trench have no more than 12% humidity and that bacteria and nematodes be eradicated in the fill and prevented from entering the trench. As the surrounding dirt often has both water and organisms which can migrate into the trench, would not encapsulating the trench with some impermeable barrier such as plastic be necessary?

5. Your previous answers state that quarks are units of amperage but they are defined in physics as elementary particles. Ultimatons I think of as elementary particles. The way your answer reads is that an ultimaton has one quark of amperage. Is that correct?

6. In your previous answers you state that the fission in the sun creates hydrogen from splitting helium . Yet we are taught that the sun fuses hydrogen to make helium and an excess of energy and that fission does not occur in the sun.

7. From your previous answers you mention the following subatomic particles containing the following quantities of ultimatons:
   electron - 100
   muon - 99
   tachyon - 98

Tachyons are elsewhere commonly defined as hypothetical particles traveling faster than light, some physicists don't think they exist. What is your definition of a tachyon?

8. Your previous answers state that an electron has 9 more quarks than a tachyon and that a muon has 10 less quarks than a tachyon. So an electron has 19 more quarks than a muon. You also state that you convert an electron to 1 muon by reducing the electron's amperage by one quark. So, if each electron is converted to 6 muons, the conversion must take 6 quarks. So in making 6 muons from one electron it seems (6 x19) + 6 or 120 quarks are lost. Is this right?

9. Your previous answers also seem to equate 1 MW to 3.612 mHz. How do you equate a quantity of power to a frequency?

10. From the specificity of the construction directions in the patent it seems there must be a prototype or working model of the device. Is there one?

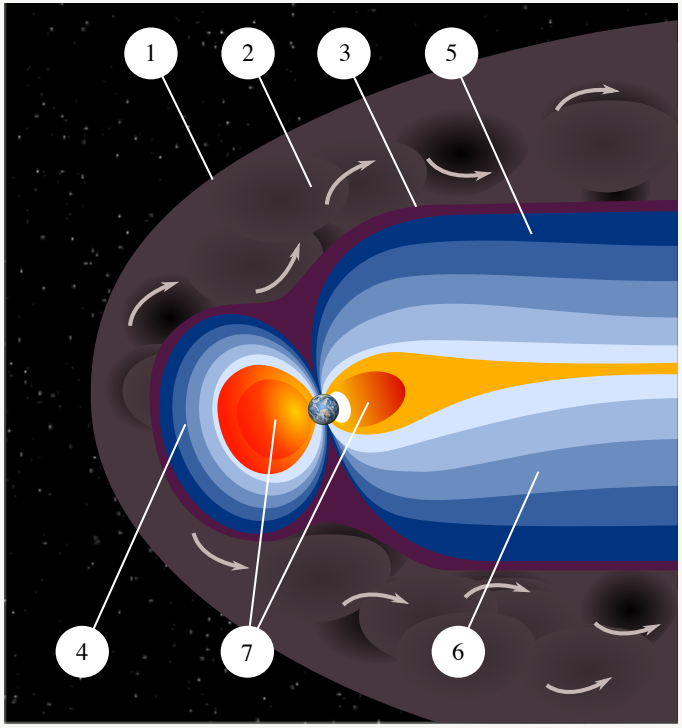
Contemporary Conceptual Frameworks

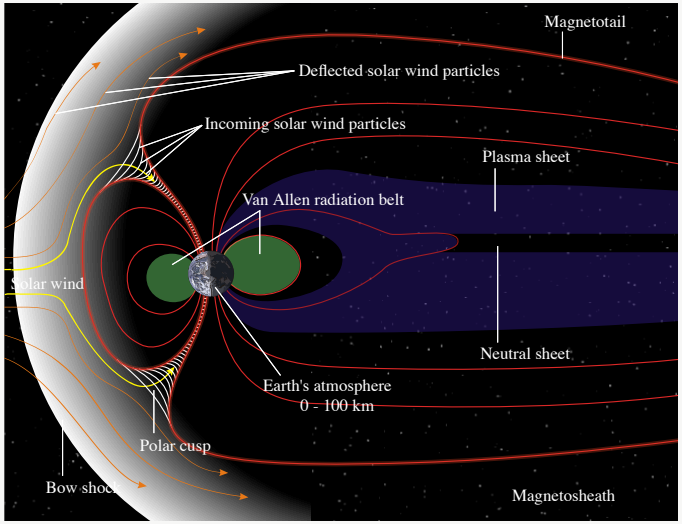
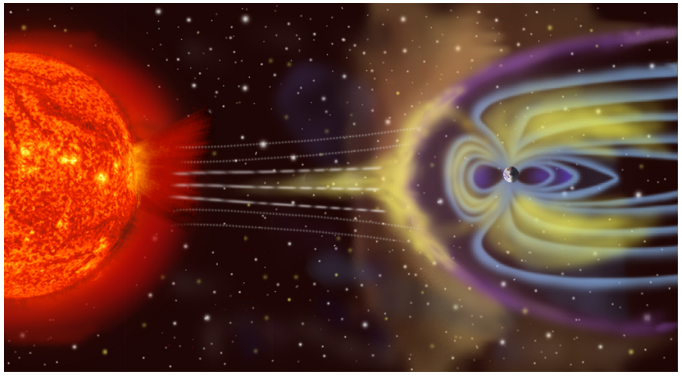
Study of Earth's magnetosphere began in 1600, when William Gilbert discovered that the magnetic field on the surface of Earth resembled that of a terrella, a small, magnetized sphere. In the 1940s, Walter M. Elsasser proposed the model of dynamo theory, which attributes Earth's magnetic field to the motion of Earth's iron outer core. Through the use of magnetometers, scientists were able to study the variations in Earth's magnetic field as functions of both time and latitude and longitude.

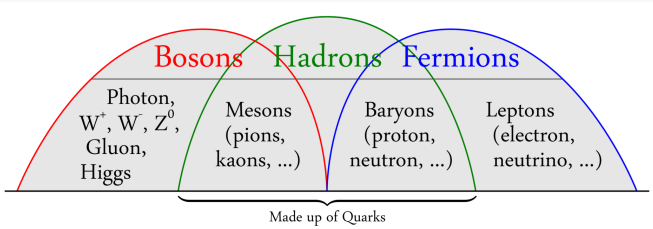
Beginning in the late 1940s, rockets were used to study cosmic rays. In 1958, Explorer 1, the first of the Explorer series of space missions, was launched to study the intensity of cosmic rays above the atmosphere and measure the fluctuations in this activity. This mission observed the existence of the Van Allen radiation belt (located in the inner region of Earth's magnetosphere), with the follow-up Explorer 3 later that year definitively proving its existence. Also during 1958, Eugene Parker proposed the idea of the solar wind, with the term 'magnetosphere' being proposed by Thomas Gold in 1959 to explain how the solar wind interacted with the Earth's magnetic field. The later mission of Explorer 12 in 1961 led by the Cahill and Amazeen observation in 1963 of a sudden decrease in magnetic field strength near the noon-time meridian, later was named the magnetopause. By 1983, the International Cometary Explorer observed the magnetotail, or the distant magnetic field.

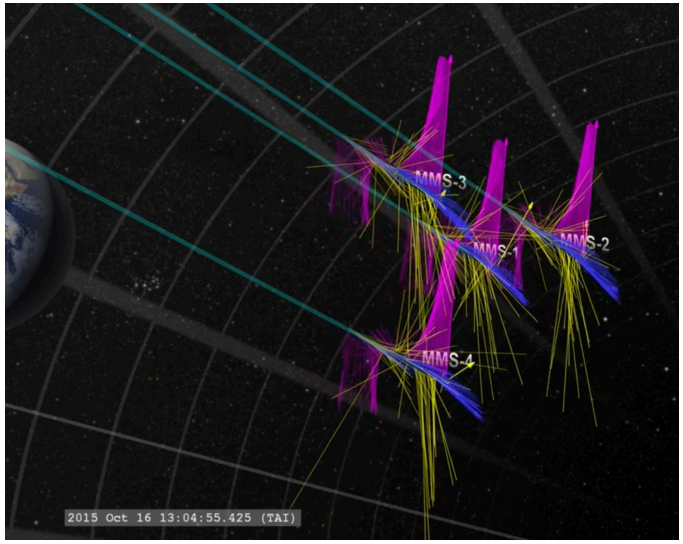
Over Earth's equator, the magnetic field lines become almost horizontal, then return to reconnect at high latitudes. However, at high altitudes, the magnetic field is significantly distorted by the solar wind and its solar magnetic field. On the dayside of Earth, the magnetic field is significantly compressed by the solar wind to a distance of approximately 65,000 kilometers (40,000 mi). Earth's bow shock is about 17 kilometers (11 mi) thick and located about 90,000 kilometers (56,000 mi) from Earth. The magnetopause exists at a distance of several hundred kilometers above Earth's surface. Earth's magnetopause has been compared to a sieve because it allows solar wind particles to enter. Kelvin–Helmholtz instabilities occur when large swirls of plasma travel along the edge of the magnetosphere at a different velocity from the magnetosphere, causing the plasma to slip past. This results in magnetic reconnection, and as the magnetic field lines break and reconnect, solar wind particles are able to enter the magnetosphere. On Earth's nightside, the magnetic field extends in the magnetotail, which lengthwise exceeds 6,300,000 kilometers (3,900,000 mi). Earth's magnetotail is the primary source of the polar aurora. Also, NASA scientists have suggested that Earth's magnetotail might cause "dust storms" on the Moon by creating a potential difference between the day side and the night side.

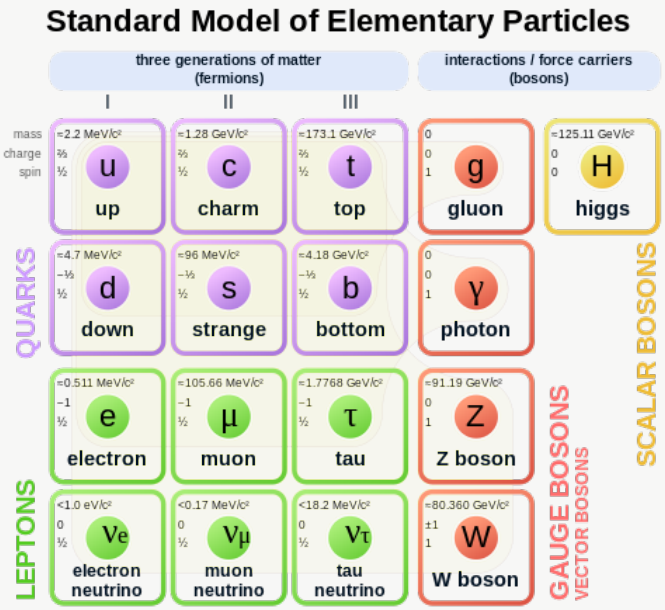
Title	Text	Text
Bow Shock	The bow shock forms the outermost layer of the magnetosphere; the boundary between the magnetosphere and the ambient medium. For stars, this is usually the boundary between the stellar wind and interstellar medium; for planets, the speed of the solar wind there decreases as it approaches the magnetopause.[6] Due to interactions with the bow shock, the stellar wind plasma gains a substantial anisotropy, leading to various plasma instabilities upstream and downstream of the bow shock. Collisionless shocks are abundant in space, manifesting as bow shocks in front of planets, comets and asteroids. Among them, the Earth's bow shock has received the most extensive investigation given its proximity to our planet and the ability to measure it through in-situ measurements. Recent studies have shed light on a crucial characteristic of the bow shock: the occurrence of jets in its downstream region (see, e.g.1,2,3,4,5). Jets are transient enhancements in plasma dynamic pressure which typically surpass the dynamic pressure of the upstream solar wind6. Consequently, jets can have strong impacts on their relevant environments. In the Earth's context, they have been suggested to indent the magnetopause over a large spatial scale and thus driving a sunward flow7, exciting eigenmode waves8 or triggering magnetic reconnection on the magnetopause9, accelerating electrons in the magnetosheath10, or driving ultra-low frequency magnetic waves on the ground11.	 LL Orionis bow shock in Orion nebula. The star's wind collides with the nebula flow. Hubble, 1995

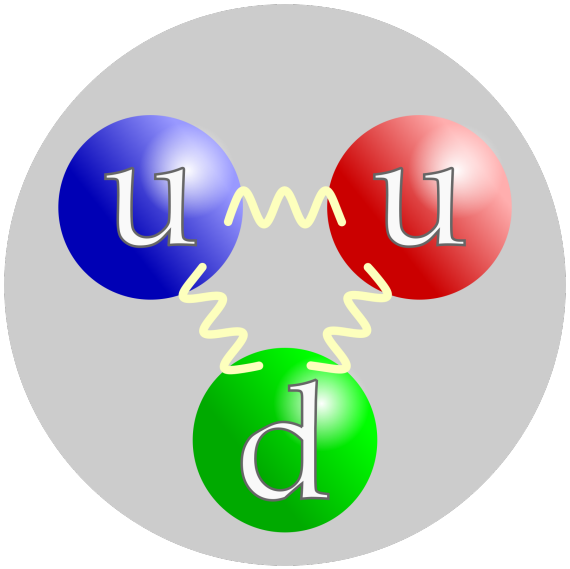
Title	Text	Text
Magnetopause	The magnetopause is the area of the magnetosphere wherein the pressure from the planetary magnetic field is balanced with the pressure from the solar wind. It is the convergence of the shocked solar wind from the magnetosheath with the magnetic field of the object and plasma from the magnetosphere. Because both sides of this convergence contain magnetized plasma, the interactions between them are complex. The structure of the magnetopause depends upon the Mach number and beta of the plasma, as well as the magnetic field. The magnetopause changes size and shape as the pressure from the solar wind fluctuates. Artist's concept of the Earth's magnetosphere. The rounded, bullet-like shape represents the bow shock as the magnetosphere confronts solar winds. The area represented in gray, between the magnetosphere and the bow shock, is called the magnetosheath, while the magnetopause is the boundary between the magnetosphere and the magnetosheath. The Earth's magnetosphere extends about 10 Earth radii toward the Sun and perhaps similar distances outward on the flanks. The magnetotail is thought to extend as far as 1,000 Earth radii away from the Sun.	 1 : Bow shock 2 : Magnetosheath 3 : Magnetopause 4 : Magnetosphere 5 : Northern tail lobe 6 : Southern tail lobe 7 : Plasmasphere

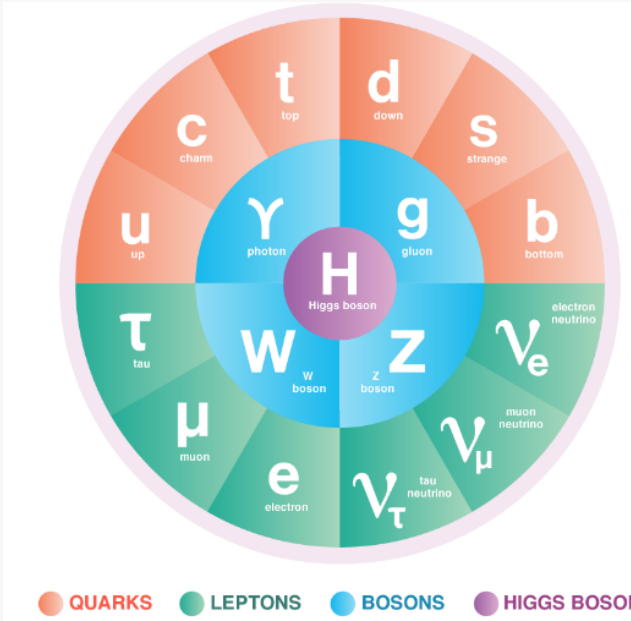
Title	Text	Text
Magnetosheath	The magnetosheath is the region of space between the magnetopause and the bow shock of a planet's magnetosphere. The regularly organized magnetic field generated by the planet becomes weak and irregular in the magnetosheath due to interaction with the incoming solar wind, and is incapable of fully deflecting the highly charged particles. The density of the particles in this region is considerably lower than what is found beyond the bow shock, but greater than within the magnetopause, and can be considered a transitory state.	 An artist's rendering of the structure of a magnetosphere: 1) Bow shock. 2) Magnetosheath. 3) Magnetopause. 4) Magnetosphere. 5) Northern tail lobe. 6) Southern tail lobe. 7) Plasmasphere.
Magnetosphere	In astronomy and planetary science, a magnetosphere is a region of space surrounding an astronomical object in which charged particles are affected by that object's magnetic field. It is created by a celestial body with an active interior dynamo. In the space environment close to a planetary body, the magnetic field resembles a magnetic dipole. Farther out, field lines can be significantly distorted by the flow of electrically conducting plasma, as emitted from the Sun (i.e., the solar wind) or a nearby star.	

Title	Text	Text
Hadrons Bosons & Fermions Aaij, R.; et al. (LHCb collaboration) (2014). "Observation of the Resonant Character of the Z(4430)– State". Physical Review Letters. 112 (22): 222002. arXiv:1404.1903. Bibcode:2014PhRvL.112v2002A. doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.112.222002. PMID 24949760. S2CID 904429.	In particle physics, a hadron (/ˈhædrɒn/; Ancient Greek: ἁδρός, romanized: hadrós; "stout, thick") is a composite subatomic particle made of two or more quarks held together by the strong interaction. They are analogous to molecules that are held together by the electric force. Most of the mass of ordinary matter comes from two hadrons: the proton and the neutron, while most of the mass of the protons and neutrons is in turn due to the binding energy of their constituent quarks, due to the strong force. Hadrons are categorized into two broad families: baryons, made of an odd number of quarks (usually three quarks) and mesons, made of an even number of quarks (usually two quarks: one quark and one antiquark). Protons and neutrons (which make the majority of the mass of an atom) are examples of baryons; pions are an example of a meson. "Exotic" hadrons, containing more than three valence quarks, have been discovered in recent years. A tetraquark state (an exotic meson), named the Z(4430)–, was discovered in 2007 by the Belle Collaboration and confirmed as a resonance in 2014 by the LHCb collaboration. Two pentaquark states (exotic baryons), named P+c(4380) and P+c(4450), were discovered in 2015 by the LHCb collaboration. There are several more exotic hadron candidates and other colour-singlet quark combinations that may also exist.	 A hadron is a composite subatomic particle. Every hadron must fall into one of the two fundamental classes of particle, bosons and fermions.

Title	Text	Text
The Magnetospheric Multiscale Mission	Project Description: MMS investigates how the Sun's and Earth's magnetic fields connect and disconnect, explosively transferring energy from one to the other in a process that is important at the Sun, other planets, and everywhere in the universe, known as magnetic reconnection. Reconnection limits the performance of fusion reactors and is the final governor of geospace weather that affects modern technological systems such as telecommunications networks, GPS navigation, and electrical power grids. Four identically instrumented spacecraft measure plasmas, fields, and particles in a near-equatorial orbit that will frequently encounter reconnection in action. Science Goals: MMS reveals, for the first time, the small-scale three-dimensional structure and dynamics of the elusively thin and fast-moving electron diffusion region. It does this in both of the key reconnection regions near Earth, where the most energetic events originate.	 https://youtu.be/0vY4nDPrEKg?si=aGFkv_F0a9r0BaG3

Title	Text	Text
The Standard Model	The Standard Model of particle physics is the theory describing three of the four known fundamental forces (electromagnetic, weak and strong interactions – excluding gravity) in the universe and classifying all known elementary particles. It was developed in stages throughout the latter half of the 20th century, through the work of many scientists worldwide,[1] with the current formulation being finalized in the mid-1970s upon experimental confirmation of the existence of quarks. Since then, proof of the top quark (1995), the tau neutrino (2000), and the Higgs boson (2012) have added further credence to the Standard Model. In addition, the Standard Model has predicted various properties of weak neutral currents and the W and Z bosons with great accuracy. Although the Standard Model is believed to be theoretically self-consistent[note 1] and has demonstrated some success in providing experimental predictions, it leaves some physical phenomena unexplained and so falls short of being a complete theory of fundamental interactions.[3] For example, it does not fully explain baryon asymmetry, incorporate the full theory of gravitation[4] as described by general relativity, or account for the universe's accelerating expansion as possibly described by dark energy. The model does not contain any viable dark matter particle that possesses all of the required properties deduced from observational cosmology. It also does not incorporate neutrino oscillations and their non-zero masses.	 *Despite being perhaps the most familiar fundamental interaction, gravity is not described by the Standard Model, due to contradictions that arise when combining general relativity, the modern theory of gravity, and quantum mechanics. However, gravity is so weak at microscopic scales, that it is essentially unmeasurable. The graviton is postulated as the mediating particle but has not yet been proved to exist.*

Title	Text	Text
Muon	A muon (/ˈm(j)uːɑːn/ M(Y)OO-on; from the Greek letter mu (μ) used to represent it) is an elementary particle similar to the electron, with an electric charge of −1 e and a spin of 1/2, but with a much greater mass. It is classified as a lepton. As with other leptons, the muon is not thought to be composed of any simpler particles; that is, it is a fundamental particle. The muon is an unstable subatomic particle with a mean lifetime of 2.2 μs, much longer than many other subatomic particles. As with the decay of the non-elementary neutron (with a lifetime around 15 minutes), muon decay is slow (by subatomic standards) because the decay is mediated only by the weak interaction (rather than the more powerful strong interaction or electromagnetic interaction), and because the mass difference between the muon and the set of its decay products is small, providing few kinetic degrees of freedom for decay. Muon decay almost always produces at least three particles, which must include an electron of the same charge as the muon and two types of neutrinos. Like all elementary particles, the muon has a corresponding antiparticle of opposite charge (+1 e) but equal mass and spin: the antimuon (also called a positive muon). Muons are denoted by μ− and antimuons by μ+.	

Title	Text	Text
Ultimaton	41:9.1 The great energy losses in the early days of a sun, subsequent to its attainment of maximum temperature—upwards of 35,000,000 degrees—are not so much due to light escape as to ultimatonic leakage. These ultimaton energies escape out into space, to engage in the adventure of electronic association and energy materialization, as a veritable energy blast during adolescent solar times. 41:9.2 Ultimatonic energy does not obey the linear or direct gravity attraction of near-by or remote material masses, but it does ever swing true to the circuit of the great ellipse of the far-flung creation. 42:5.4 These short and powerful rays represent the initial activity of the ultimatons as they are slowed down to that point where they veer towards the electronic organization of matter. As the ultimatons aggregate into electrons, condensation occurs with a consequent storage of energy. 42:6.4 Ultimatons have three varieties of motion: mutual resistance to cosmic force, individual revolutions of antigravity potential, and the intraelectronic positions of the one hundred mutually interassociated ultimatons. 42:6.5 Mutual attraction holds one hundred ultimatons together in the constitution of the electron; and there are never more nor less than one hundred ultimatons in a typical electron. The loss of one or more ultimatons destroys typical electronic identity, thus bringing into existence one of the ten modified forms of the electron.	 https://ia904500.us.archive.org/22/items/TheRegalus/forScientificSymposiumIV-2017.pdf