

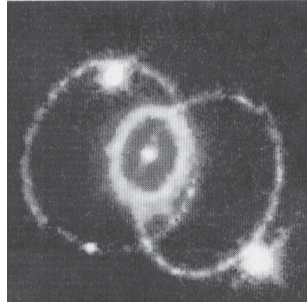
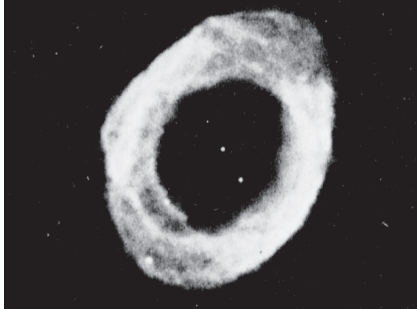
Introduction to the Principle of Circlon Synchronicity

By James Carter

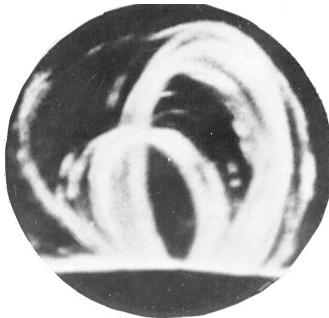
Circlon Synchronicity is a mechanical principle that describes physical atomic phenomena without the use of aethers, fields, spacetime dimensions or a multidimensional continuum. It is simply a dynamic mechanical shape for matter and photons that can exist on all imaginable levels of scale.

Circlon Shapes in Nature

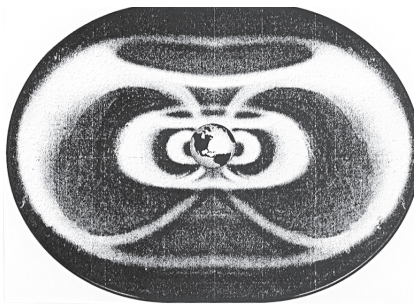
NATURE OFFERS MANY EXAMPLES OF CIRCLON SHAPED PHENOMENA AT ALL LEVELS OF SCALE



Ring shaped remnants from supernova explosions



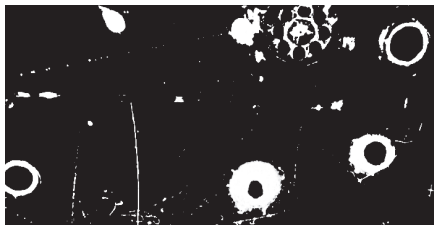
Giant loop prominences on the surface of the sun



The Van Allen radiation belts surrounding the earth



Both divers and dolphins like to blow circular bubbles



Microscopic circular bubbles in a bubble chamber

The Principle of Circlon Synchronicity is not about any new theories of physics and cosmology. Instead of new theories, what I present here are the old established principles for the physical measurement process that describe inertial interactions without adopting the metaphysical assumptions of any theories. Assumptions describe effects that cannot be experimentally detected and this book is only about the effects and relationships of mass, space, time, and gravity that we can measure. Each of us sees, feels and experiences these effects with our senses and interprets them with our consciousness.

Unlike other theoretical descriptions of physics, chemistry, and cosmology, Circlon Synchronicity is not a theory but a principle. It is an easy to understand structure for the reality of our existence based on simple mathematics for circlon shaped atoms and photons and a new understanding of gravity. The motions and physical interactions of gravity, photons, atoms, stars, galaxies and the Big Bang creation are described without any of the common metaphysical assumptions used to explain proposed parameters that cannot be measured, such as aether, expanding spacetime, massless photon energy, gravitational fields and potentials, and point-like particles of matter that exist as a mixture of shapeless fields located at an uncertain point in spacetime.

The Living Universe rejects Big Bang assumptions that freely allow for the creation of protons and electrons from “pure” energy without the production of any antiparticles. The evolution of the Living Universe explains the growth of matter in the cosmos completely in terms of established principles of atomic physics. Experimental principles of mass, space, time, and gravity are used to illustrate the scientific method for the inertial measurement of force, momentum, energy and gravitational motion.

This book contains many charts, illustrations, diagrams, and equations that provide new ways to interpret the results of many scientific experiments and measurements. These include the speed of light, the speed of gravitational force and motion, Doppler shifts, Compton effects, Hubble red shifts, Pound-Rebka experiments, GPS clock measurements and, the dipole anisotropy of the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation.

Fractal models of circlon-shaped particles are used to precisely arrange protons, electrons, and photons into the structure of atoms to illustrate the emission and absorption of photons. These same circlon-shaped models of protons, neutrons and mesons are used to assemble nuclear structures for each of the elements.

Principles of measurement are the opposite of theories of measurement. They are the measured causes of events for which theories describe their effects. These principles of measurement are common to all theories of physics and cosmology but they are not an integral part of any theory. Physical principles are the foundations of reality upon which each theoretical physicist builds his own metaphysical structure for the existence

and dynamics of mass, space, time, and gravity.

Principles of experimental measurement have no inherent conflicts with the mathematical values the Standard Model Theories of Physics and Cosmology such as Special Relativity, General Relativity, Quantum Mechanics and Big Bang creation theory. Each theory's predicted results generally match the measured values of physical principles. The principle of Circlon Synchronicity is not meant to disprove the standard model physics theories because they all use the same measured values. However, it soon becomes clear that the metaphysical assumptions of these theories are generally not needed to explain the values of experimental measurement.

Each of the standard model theories of physics is based on a central unmeasured metaphysical assumption. For Special Relativity, it is the assumption that atomic mass can be converted into the pure energy of massless photons. The physical measurement process comes out the same whether or not the theorist believes the photon to be a massless particle. Photons with mass can travel through space on the inertia of their momentum $p = mc$ and do not need a medium to propagate through like an aether, field, or spacetime continuum.

General Relativity's upside-down metaphysical assumption is that the measured upward force and motion of gravity, that we all feel, is just an illusion and that the "real" direction for the force and motion of gravity points down. This assumption changes the measured one-dimensional upward push of gravitational force into the unmeasured two-dimensional pull of a gravitational field.

All of the so-called "proofs" and validations of General Relativity are based on the failure to measure any values for the hidden parameters of force and motion that the theory claims are real but can't be measured. Such things as curved spacetime or potentials within gravitational fields are purely metaphysical assumptions and have no measurable parameters.

The central metaphysical assumption of Quantum Mechanics is that photons and particles of matter are point particles that have the uncertain locations of $h/2\pi$. Quantum theorists generally believe that the true structure and shape of photons and atoms can never be known because they are perfectly hidden behind the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle.

The Big Bang's basic central metaphysical assumption is for a spacetime continuum from which all of a sudden vast numbers of electrons and protons began exiting from a single tiny hole in its fabric. Once the universe was filled with approximately 2^{256} of these particles, the hole in the spacetime closed up never to open again. There is no experimental verification for this and many other Big Bang assumptions such as the creation of matter without antimatter, expanding spacetime singularities, and violations of the mass, momentum and energy conservation laws.