Abstract Submitted
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An n-tiered model of fundamental structure ARAN DAVID STUBBS, Inframatter Research Center — Here, the elementary particles consist of 2 gravitons as tachyons in 1s orbits and proto-matter in higher s orbits. Each electron consists of 3 proto-photons, a proto-lepton, and 2 gravitons. This proto-lepton has 6 infra-matter bits: 3 tachyons and 3 luxons in s orbits. The tachyons have v about 10^{24}c, with significant L we interpret as charge. The nucleus consists of monoquarks, diquarks, and a photon-like shell. Each has 2 gravitons plus proto-matter: 1 proto-quark per monoquark, 2 proto-quarks per diquark, and a proto-pion each. Some also have proto-photons, as does the shell. The proto-pion has trivial color and the proto-photon has trivial charge. The proto-quark has charge bits in s orbits and color bits in p orbits. The p-orbits each have net L on the x/y plain where charge is L on the z-axis. As the p orbits are eccentric, only solutions with vectors with the 3 tachyons either 60° or 120° apart produce constant angular momentum. The 60° solution produces net color. Eccentricity is $e = l\sqrt{2}/2n$ for luxon Energy $E_{n,l} = E_{1s}n^3/(n^2 - l^2/2)$and tachyon $E_{n,l} = E_{1s}n^5/(n^2 - l^2/2)^2$ so 4.017KeV 1s energy for the charge bits and 2.981MeV 1s energy for the color bits.

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