

## Teleronci, Red Shift and Genetic Element: The Building Blocks of Unanimated and Animated Nature

By

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**Abstract-** The fundamental mass  $m_0$  is divided into electron mass  $m_e$  and teleronki mass  $m_t$ . These two masses can be fitted, as will be shown, into the periodic table, which is not possible for artificially created elementary particles. A mechanism to generate bioelectricity is developed. Therefore, the building blocks of animated and unanimated nature are found.

**Keywords:** Teleronki, Red Shift, Genetic Element

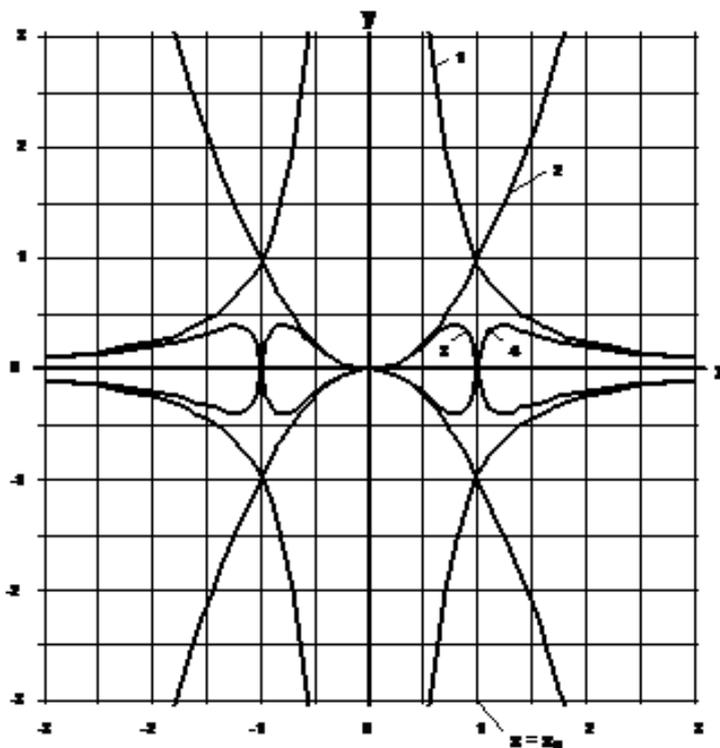
### 1 Introduction

There is no literature on the teleronki model. Starting with the relativistic laws of force [1] (FIG 1) their integers in point  $x=x_0$  are analysed and the mass of a new particle, the teleronki, is

calculated. This mass fits neatly into the periodic table of the elements.

The proton contains the teleronki mass exactly 1444 times and the neutron 1446 times. This provides the basis for developing a shell model of proton and neutron. The shell model is generally different from the standard model and allows, in respect to the elements contained in the periodic table, for stability in protons and neutrons. According to the standard model, protons and neutrons would have to decay as rapidly as other elementary particles because they too are supposed to consist of nothing but quarks.

**FIG 1.** Functions of free fall and rotation [1] at  $x = x_0$ .



Function 1:

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{x^2}$$

Function 2:

$$y = \pm x^2$$

Function 3:

$$y = \pm x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

Function 4:

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

The mass defect in the elements' nuclei, which is their individual property, shall also be calculated with sufficient exactness. Mass can therefore be calculated from only two universal natural constants,  $c$  and  $e$ , and one number. It is important to note that artificially created particles are not needed for the periodic table of the elements, as shall be shown.

### 2 Integration of the Equations of Force

Integration of equations (3.1.10) and (3.1.11) in [1] gives us the energy. Since the integral contains a constant the teleronci mass can be calculated:  $m_t = 1.15819171 \cdot 10^{-30}$  kg. It is slightly bigger than the electron mass. The word "teleronci" is inferred from the word "electron" by moving the  $t$  and  $k$  to the outskirts of the word and then affixing an  $i$ . Likewise, the word "positron" becomes *iposronti*. Since mass  $m_t$  is in close proximity to the maximum of force, teleronci and iposronti form very strongly bound dipoles called teleronci-dipoles. The binding energy of these dipoles is approximately two electron masses. The quanta of this interaction can also be called a kind of gluon. Mass  $m_0$  is *asymmetrically* divided by masses  $m_t$  and  $m_e$ .

### 3 The Shell Model of Proton and Neutron

The elementary particles masses known hitherto are *not*, as integers, contained in the masses of neutron and proton. The test with the newly calculated fundamental mass  $m_t$  results in:

$$\frac{m_n}{m_t} = \frac{1674.9286 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}}{1.1580788 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}} = 1446.1571$$

(Equation: 3.1)

$$\frac{m_p}{m_t} = \frac{1672.6231 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}}{1.1580788 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}} = 1444.1664$$

(Equation: 3.2)

(3.1) and (3.2) have a difference of  $\Delta = 1.99068 \approx 2$ . The natural numbers 1446 and 1444 follow from the equation. An analysis of

these numbers reveals that  $1444 = 2^2 \cdot 39^2$  is a square number. Due to the difference of 2 we can now assume that proton and neutron are made up of *teleronci*-dipoles. The proton therefore consists of 722 and the neutron of 723 dipoles. For 722, we can write the following summation formula

$$S_n = \sum_{n=1}^{n=19} [n^2(n-1)^2] = 722$$

(Equation: 3.3)

However, the periodic table of elements is built according to the formula

$$S_n = \sum_{n=1}^{n=19} 2n^2$$

(Equation: 3.4)

There is, as can be seen, a certain similarity between those two formulae. If we now suppose such a shell structure in reference to the proton then the 19<sup>th</sup> shell has  $2 \cdot (19^2 - 18^2) = 74$  teleronci-dipoles. For the neutron, there is an additional dipole on the 20<sup>th</sup> shell. Since the teleronci-dipole on the neutron's 20<sup>th</sup> shell can move relatively freely the neutron also has, as a particle without charge, magnetic properties. Now, we want to state the relations of neutron and proton to the electron. We get

$$\frac{m_n}{m_e} = \frac{m_n}{m_t} \cdot \frac{m_t}{m_e} = 1446 \cdot \frac{\frac{8\pi}{16} \frac{15}{512}}{1 - \frac{8\pi}{16} + \frac{15}{512}} = 1838.5105$$

(Equation: 3.5)

The experimental value is: 1838.6836. It is also that

$$\frac{m_p}{m_e} = \frac{m_p}{m_t} \cdot \frac{m_t}{m_e} = 1444 \cdot \frac{\frac{8\pi}{16} \frac{15}{512}}{1 - \frac{8\pi}{16} + \frac{15}{512}} = 1835.9676$$

(Equation: 3.6)

The experimental value is: 1836.1526. We can also calculate the specific charge of the electron and get:

$$\frac{e}{m_e} = \frac{e \sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0}}{m_0 \left(1 - \frac{8\pi}{16} + \frac{15}{512}\right)} = \sqrt{G_e} \frac{\sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0}}{1 - \frac{8\pi}{16} + \frac{15}{512}} = 1.75884554 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Ckg}^{-1}$$

(Equation: 3.7)

The experimental value is  $e/m_e(\text{exp}) = 1.75882017 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Ckg}^{-1}$ . We see here that the coupling constant  $\sqrt{G_e}$  has the physical meaning of a specific charge.

### 4 The Mass Defect in the Atomic Nucleus

After we have clarified the inner relations of the elementary particles of the periodic table we can now go on to discuss the inner relations of the atomic nucleus. The most important occurrence in the atomic nucleus is the mass defect. It can be explained from the shell model of proton and neutron if we consider the teleronci's excess rest mass in relation to the electron.

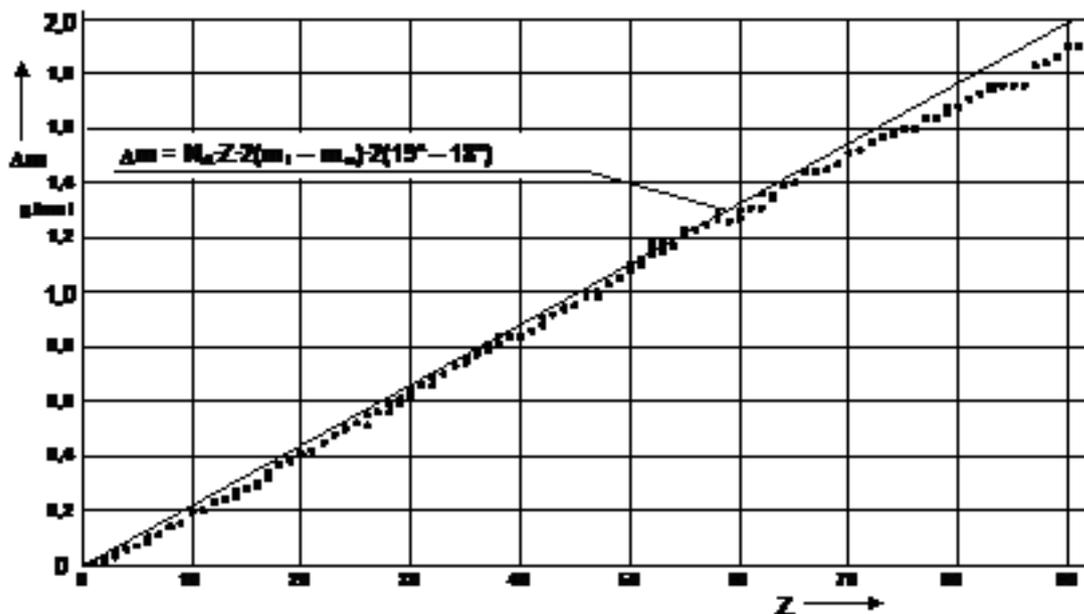
FIG 2 shows the mass defect of the elements of the periodic table in dependence on the atomic number. The experimental data (points) have been calculated according to the atomic chart for selected isotopes [3]. We can see that the mass defect orients on the limit

$$\Delta m = N_A \cdot Z \cdot 2(m_t - m_e) \cdot 2(19^2 - 18^2) = 2.20383022 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

(Equation: 4.1)

$Z$  – atomic number;  $m_t$  and  $m_e$  – mass of the teleronci and the electron and  $19^2 - 18^2$  difference between the proton's last and second to last shell ( $\Delta m$ : mass defect;  $N_A = 6.0221367 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ : Avogadro constant)

FIG 2. Dependence of the mass defect ( $\Delta m$ ) on the atomic number ( $Z$ ) ( $m_T = m_t$ )



If we assume the shell model of proton and neutron, there are 74 teleronci-dipoles on the 19<sup>th</sup> shell of proton and neutron whose negative charge points outwards. The proton's charge is above this shell, i.e. it is not in the centre. Owing to this charge, the neutrons can now react attracted and are brought so close to the proton (approximately  $10^{-15} \text{ m}$ ), that the outer teleronci can get into contact with one another and thus can exchange pions. Now the repulsive effect of the dipoles makes itself felt by causing an acceleration of the rotational movement  $10^{31} \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ . At this acceleration, the teleronci pairs lose their excess mass in relation to the electron. By overlapping, proton and neutron are bound to one another. The released energy appears as kinetic energy of the entire system.

This obviously is the main component of the mass defect. If we spread the mass defect onto all nucleons, we get a curved line instead of a straight one. The proportionality to the atomic number indicates however that the mass defect occurs essentially between one proton and one neutron. If  $Z = 1$ , equation (4.1) states the mass defect of the linkage of proton and neutron in the middle of an infinitely long proton-neutron chain. Due to their excess teleronci-dipole, neutrons too can react with one another with a mass defect under a creation of a teleronci-quadrupole. Outside of the nucleus, the neutron is unstable. This obviously stems from the teleronki-dipole of the 20<sup>th</sup> shell pointing with its positive side to the centre. At decay, the electron is hurled outwards whereas the positron moves inwards and is annihilated by rotation on the 20<sup>th</sup> shell. The teleronki-dipole is rotated by approximately  $90^\circ$

by the electrostatic field of the protons in the nucleus, which stabilises the neutron. At a rotation of  $180^\circ$ , positrons are released. In case of other angles, the electron or the positron carries only part of the energy. The other energy part is released as neutrino. The teleronki can obviously be fitted into the structure model expressed by the periodic table of chemical elements, thus making this system complete since it now consists of two elementary particles, electron and teleronci.

## 5 The Red Shift

As mentioned before, light and gravitational field can interact. During this interaction a kind of friction between gravity and light is being created which results in light losing energy (red shift). The further away an object is from the observer the bigger the red shift is. The heat that is created during this process appears as 2.7K - cosmic radiation. The red shift is not necessarily to be attributed to the Doppler Effect and can no longer be held responsible for the expansion of the universe. Therefore, the Big Bang hypothesis that has been brought to the world by the catholic priest LEMAITRE in the magazine "nature" is disproven. Under these circumstances we have to assume an eternal cosmos without beginning and end. For ca. 10000 years there are records of religion. The majority of living humans on earth is pious. Most humans believe in a higher force beyond cosmos. Therefore, there has to be truth in that. Solving the problem with the Cold war failed. If one assumes a higher force beyond the universe the universe has a beginning and an end and therefore God himself

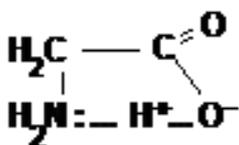
becomes the universe which doesn't make sense because you could ask the question about the "before" and the "after" infinitely. It is hard to follow that stream of thoughts. However, if you put God inside the universe by defining:

*God is identical with the natural law.*

You get a universe that is infinite in space and time – a universe without beginning and end.

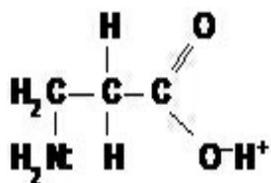
## 6 Mechanism for Generating Bioelectricity (Genetic Element)

The amino acids found in living substances consist to 99% of  $\alpha$ -amino acids. The simplest of these is alanine which can be represented as follows:



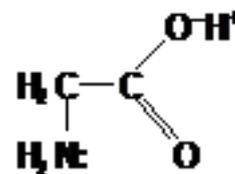
simplest  $\alpha$ -amino acid (alanine)

The dots represent an intramolecular hydrogen bond. This compound is also called a zwitterion. Experiments have shown that the hydrogen bond is approximately ten times weaker than the covalent N-C-C-O-bond. The influence of the thermic movement of the medium (water, for instance) is therefore stronger on the hydrogen bond than it is on the covalent bond. Due to the hydrogen bond the proton does not fully partake in the medium's chaotic thermic movement but will be more prone to sway between nitrogen and oxygen. This movement means that the *covalent* N-C-C-O bond polarises to both sides, i.e. there is movement in the electron shells of the N-C-C-O bond. Since every moving charge creates a magnetic field the thermic movement of the medium also creates a magnetic field. This process obviously contradicts the second law of thermodynamics if earth is seen as a closed system. This process does evidently not work for  $\beta$ -amino acids such as, for instance



simplest  $\beta$ -amino acid

The mechanism described above does not work smoothly for  $\alpha$ -amino acids of the following type



optically levorotatory  $\alpha$ -amino acid

## 7 Summary

On the basis of the relativistic laws of force the paper calculates a particle whose mass is contained as integer in the proton and neutron mass. This particle is called Teleronki. According to this, atoms consist of two particles. The red shift is explained in terms of the interaction between light and gravitation. The greater the distance between observer and object, the greater is the red shift. A mechanism to generate bioelectricity is developed.

## 8 Conclusions

1. The periodic system of the elements consists of 2 particles, the electron and the teleronki.
2. Artificially created elementary particles are not required to explain nature.
3. Based on 2 it can be said that the standard model of elementary particles is obsolete.
4. A mechanism is developed to explain how thermal energy can generate electricity. This mechanism is called genetic element.

## 9 Reference

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