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Elementary Particles and Astrotheology

Cusack PTE*

1641 Sandy Point Rd, Saint John, NB, E2K 5E8, Canada

Abstract

In this paper, we consider the elementary particles in the light of Astro-Theology. We see that these two branches of physics can be united using well known chemistry equations. A Pressure and a Temperature equation are derived, as well as spin and charge equations.

Keywords: Ideal Gas Law; Charles Law; Temperature Equation; Pressure Equation; Elementary particles

Introduction

Uniting Cosmology and quantum mechanics has been a goal of physicists for a century. F we consider the works in Astro-theology, Cusack's Universe, and the elementary particles, we can see that these two systems can be combined mathematically [1,2]. Here we examine Mass in terms of micro and macro physics. We use the standard Chemistry equations to see that the micro and macro can be combined into one model of the universe. We begin with the macro and move to the micro.

e^{-π}=0.4321

Ln π=1.1447

 $1/[e^{-\pi}-Ln \pi]=1/2=0.500$

Now, from Chemistry, the Ideal Gas Law and Charles's law (Figure 1)

PV=nRT

 $P_1V_1/T_1 = P_2V_2/T_2$

PV=nR=(6.023)(8.31)=5.005=1/1998=Y (Dampened Cosine)

 $Y=e^{-t}cos(2\pi t)$

Let t=1

 $Y = e^{-1} \cos(2\pi)$

=0.3657=1/273.47=1/K (Kelvin=Temperature)

Therefore

Y=1/K

E=1/K and K=1/E=t

PV=nRT

=(6.023)(8.31)(273.47)

=0.13468

=1-0.8631

=1 -[1/115.86].

Cusack's Pressure Equation

PV=1-[1/M] P=F/A

Area=πR²

Volume=4/3 π R³ Area=Volume R=3/4=0.75=1/s When cos t=0, t= $\pi/2$; $3\pi/2$ $2\pi t=3\pi/2$ t=0.75=R=1/s 273.47=n (0.75) n=364.62 364.62-273.47=91.15°C ~c² 364.62/ π =116.02=Mass (Periodic Table).

Cusack's Temperature Equation

K=Mt $E=Mc^2$ =(116)(91.15)=105.79 105.79/(0.4233)3 =1394.76 =86.05=1/M. For a **Bottom Quark** which has E=4.18 GV/c², explained in Figure 2 This is Mass 4.233 J/kg /0.418 kg=1.0127 J=E 101.27 J /91.15 C=1/9.00069=(1/3)²=Charge² [=] J²/kg 1/c=Charge [=] J/kg Charge=1/c=time/distance=1/(4/3)=0.75=1/s=K=t 1/ Charge /spin=1/(-1/3)/(1/2)=-6 *Corresponding author: Cusack PTE, Independent Researcher, 1641 Sandy Point Rd, Saint John, NB, E2K 5E8, Canada, Tel: 506-214-3313; E-mail: St-Michael@hotmail.com Received August 03, 2017; Accepted October 02, 2017; Published October 05, Citation: Cusack PTE (2017) Elementary Particles and Astrotheology. J Phys Math 8: 246. doi: 10.4172/2090-0902.1000246

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Spin [=] 1/[charge x strain]=1/charge	$Y=e^{z}+Ln \pi$
Spin=Charge [60 /360°]	= e^{14} +Ln π =1/0.8315=1/R (The Gas Constant [=] J/mol. K)
Spin=1/c (1/6)	Now consider the equation of the universe (Figure 3)
Spin=1/ 6c)=0.555=1/18	t ³ -6t+3=E
Spin=1/18=0.1313=1-sin 60°=Moment	E=1
Charge=1/spin=6c=18	$\delta = \Delta L/L = 6$
Spin=1/Charge=6c=Moment	Charge=Ch.=3
For a Muon Lepton Mass=105.67 MeV/c ²	$Et^{3}-\delta t+Ch.=E$
This is energy=Mc ²	$E(1/E)^{3}-\Delta L(t/L)+Ch.=E$
For a Z Boson Mass 91.19GeV/c ²	$1/E^2-\Delta L/v+Ch.=E$
This is Temperature above 0° Celsius [3,4].	$1/(1)^2 - 1/(1/\sqrt{2}) + 3 = E$
Higgs Scalar Bosons and Golden mean parabola:	1-√2+3=2.5858
$(125.09)^2 - (1.2509) - 1 = -0.686$	=1/0.3867
$(1.2509)^2 - (1.2509) - 1 = 1 + \pi$	=e ^{-0.95}
=4.139	=e(-1/1.0597)
4.139-4.18=0.041	=e ^{-t}
41 is the 14 th Prime Number	Aside:
Riemann Hypothesis rationalizing Prime Numbers [5]	-0.95=-1/ 1.0597

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 $-1.0597 = -E = Mc^2 = -(116)(91.15) = -MK = -1/t = -(t^{-1})$

Therefore, the equation is: $Et^3-\delta t+Ch.=e^{-t}$.

Conclusion

So the Energy is stored in the Muon; the Temperature is stored in the Z Boson; and the mass is stored in the Bottom Quark. The Spin is the inverse of the charge, the charge is 1/c. The Temperature is the equal to the time and inverse of space. The spin causes the charge by the conservation of angular momentum. Astro-theology and Quantum mechanics are united.

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