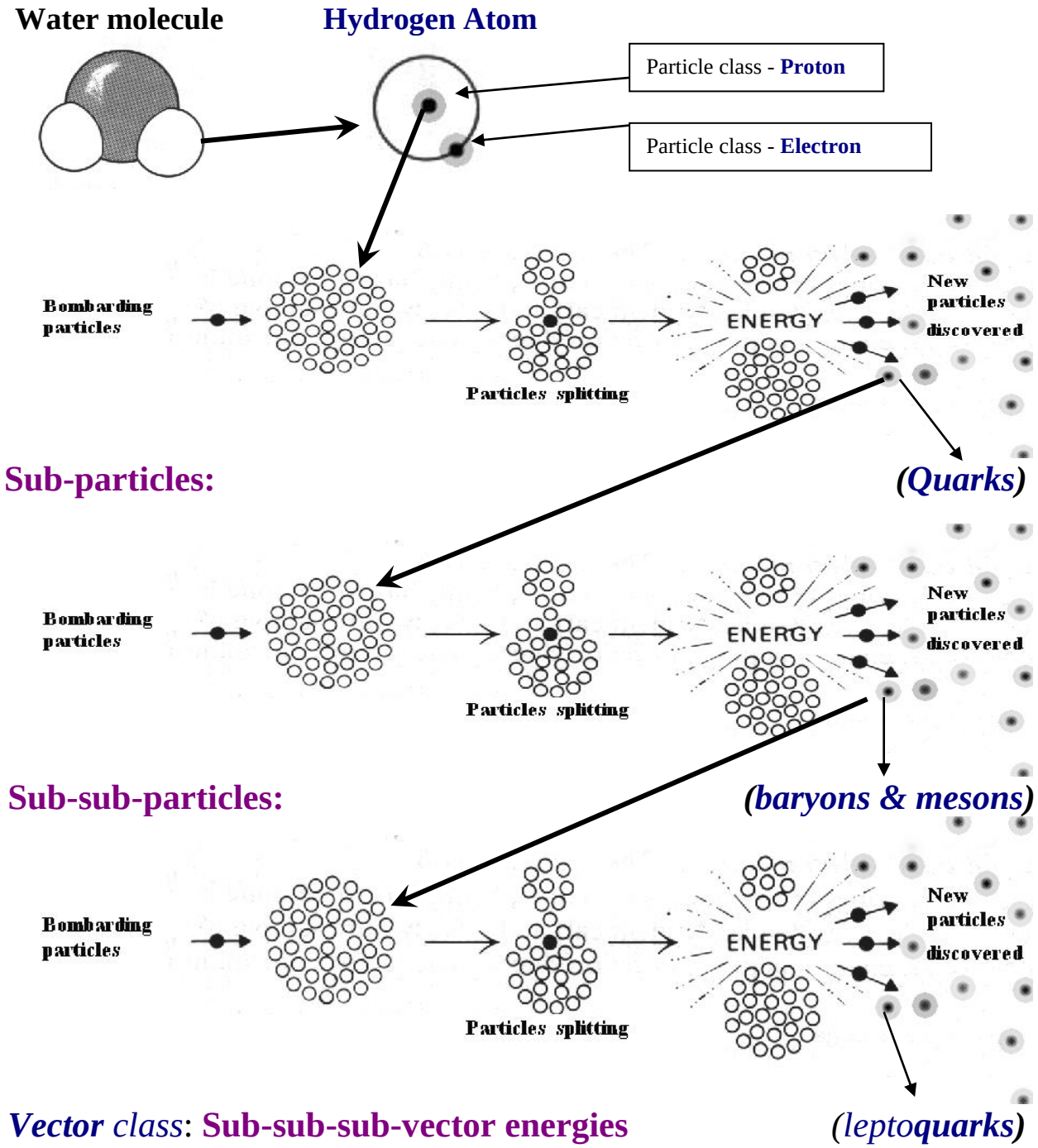
Cambridge Math from 2002, perhaps a little outdated now?

The energy exists (further explanation, assisted classroom lecture notes by John Lawrence King)



In Summary : if sub-sub-particles are again sub-divided, the measurements will be of pure energy.

Vector energies are involved with other by-products to form extra energy
Zero-Point-Energy

THIS IS THE ENERGY YOU ARE CALLING-IN

The mechanics of how energy-light is divided into colours

Where does the additional energy come from?

From universal energy

The universe is made of energy (*shown in slide 1*)

Thus, all tangible & non-tangible matter is made of universal energy

***In mathematics*:** **(+2) plus (-2) = 0**

Energy can not be used, it can only be transformed

The Sun affects the molecular heat (*particles* - *kinetics*) Solar weather

Energy is generated from explosions (***mostly hydrogen***)

In physics: (+ particle) **plus** (– particle) = energy changes to a different form.

Einstein proved conversion of mass to energy $E=mc^2$

In Metaphysics: **Weak Force** Lepto**quark Decays**

VECTOR ENERGIES (±) DECAY

(X(Lq x *Lq*)(vLq x *vLq*)*W*+ _____ (baryon) + *vLq* + energy)

(+ vector *lepto**quark***) **plus** (– **anti**vector ***anti**lepto**quark***) ***pairs decays***

Vector energies carry colour

PRODUCTS

(via a neutrino-anti**neutrino complex**
are formed by the W+ vector energies)

FORMING

Matter Baryons & **anti**lepto**quark neutrino**

(neutrino-anti**neutrino &** particle-**anti**particles)

complex are formed

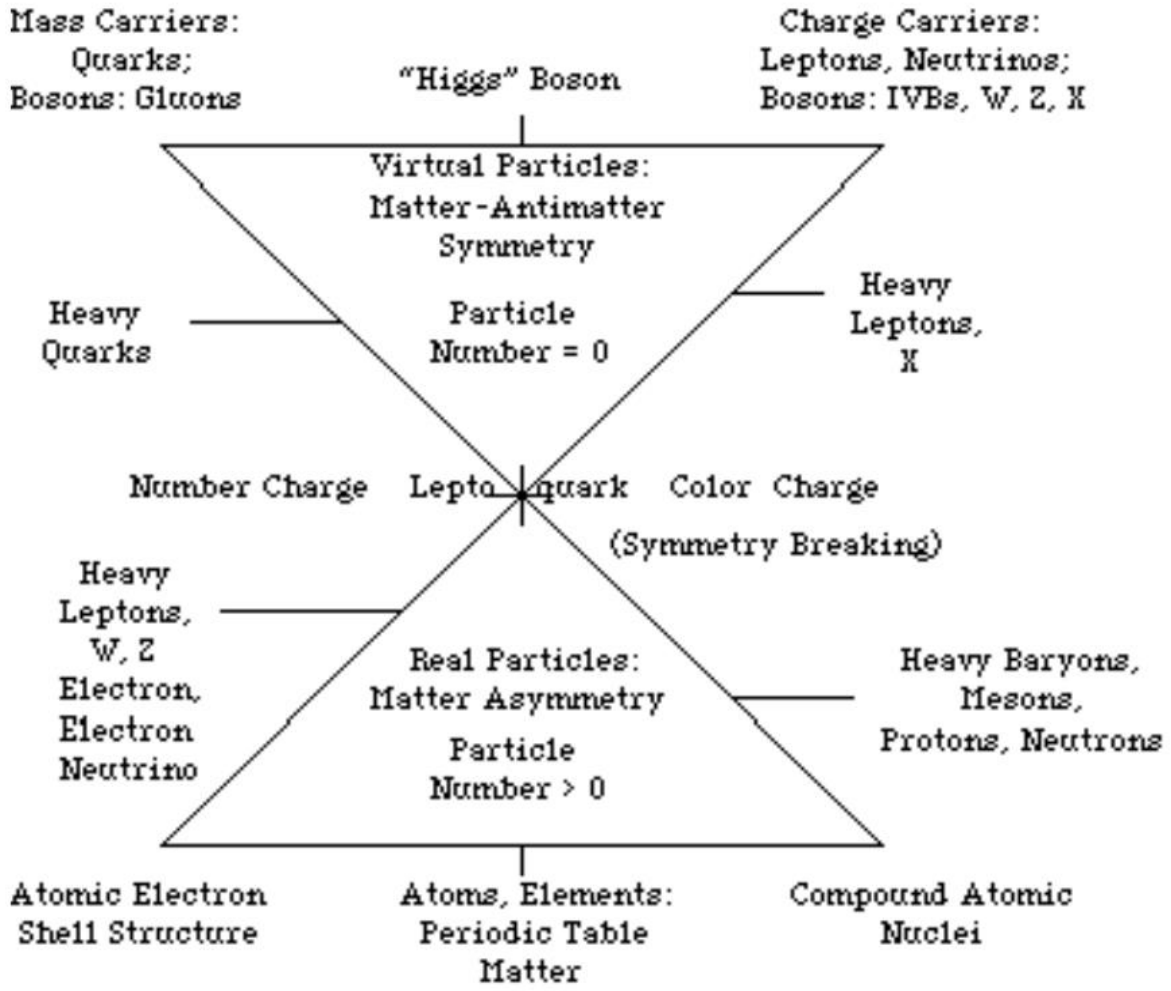
PRODUCTS

*The lepto**quarks** are then*
compressed to colour
neutrality by the "X" IVB vector energies

ENTROPY (*not random*) **- ZERO-POINT-ENERGY**

Matter baryons,
Antilepto**quark neutrinos**
and
*particle & **anti**particle pairs*
Collide together

The Particle Spectrum and *Weak Force* Intermediate Vector Bosons



The "Higgs" boson may be thought of as a "sticky" property of the metric which enhances the probability of its entanglement and interaction with electromagnetic waves, forming immobile massive structural "knots", or particles.

Quarks	Quark Designations:	Leptons	Lepton Designations:
X+, X-, X, H	IVBs, "Higgs"	W-, W+, Z, H	IVBs, "Higgs"
Lq	Leptoquark	Lq, *v*Lq	Leptoquark, *v*Lq Neutrino
t, b	Top, Bottom	*t-*, *vt*	Tau, Tau Neutrino (*pairs*)
c, s	Charm, Strange	*u-*, *vu*	Muon, Muon Neutrino
u, d	Up, Down	e-, *ve*	Electron, Electron Neutrino
Composite Particles	Baryons, Mesons	***Elementary*** Particles	Electrons, Neutrinos
Primary Mass Carriers	Hadrons	*Alternative* Charge Carriers	Leptons
Primary Field, Mass	Colour	*Secondary* Field, Charge	*Electric*, Identity Charge

Gross. D, Wilczek. F, (1973) Ultraviolet Behaviour of Non-Abelian Gauge Theories. Phys. Rev. Lett. 30: 1343.
Cronin, J. W (1981) CP Symmetry Violation - the Search for its Origin. Science 212: 1221

Examples of *Weak Force Decays*: Leptons

t-(u+ x u-)W- _____ vt + vu + u-

A tau decays (via a muon-antimuon particle pair complex formed by the W-) to a tau neutrino, a muon antineutrino, and a muon (antiparticles shown in italics).

u-(e+ x e-)W- _____ vu + ve + e-

A muon decays (via an electron-positron particle pair complex formed by the W-) to a muon neutrino, a positron neutrino, and an electron.

(e- + v e)Z _____ v e + e-

An electron and electron neutrino interact (via a complex formed by the Z) and swap identities.

Examples of *Weak Force Decays*: Baryons and Mesons

(neutron)(e+ x e-)W- _____ (proton)+ + ve + e-

A neutron (udd) decays (via an electron-positron particle *paired complex are formed* by the W-) to a proton (uud)+, a positron neutrino, and an electron.

(proton)+(e- x e+)W+ _____ (neutron) + ve + e+

A proton (uud)+ decays (via a *W+ complex involving an electron-antielectron particle pair*) to a neutron (udd), an electron neutrino, and a positron. This reaction requires an energy input.

(ud)-(e+ x e-)W- _____ (energy) + ve + e-

A negative pion (ud)- decays (via an electron-positron particle pair complex formed by the W-) to a particle-antiparticle pair (energy), a positron neutrino, and an electron.

Hypothetical *Weak Force Decays*: Leptoquark

X(Lq x Lq)(vLq x vLq)W+ _____ (baryon) + vLq + energy

A neutral lepto**quark**-antilepto**quark** pair decays
(via a neutrino-anti**neutrino complex formed** by the W+)
to a matter baryon, an antileptoquark neutrino, and a particle-antiparticle pair
of which, annihilate each other (energy).

Whereby the *lepto**quarks** are compressed to **colour neutrality***
by the *"X" IVB (Higg's **Boson/vectors**).*

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Literature cited:

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Gross. D, Wilczek. F, (1973) Ultraviolet Behaviour of Non-Abelian Gauge Theories. Phys. Rev. Lett. 30: 1343.