

# The Complete Graphic

New Model

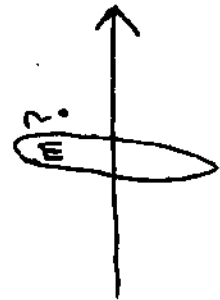
$$n + \bar{p} \doteq p + \bar{n} + 2e$$

or

Physics

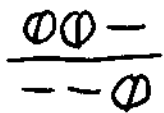


By Robert  
Johan  
Richter

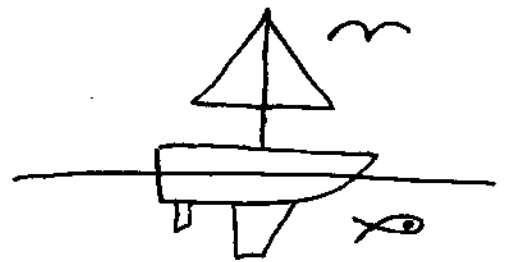


Being a Comical History of Human

Stupidity



e →  
p



# The Complete Graphic New Model of Physics

by

Robert Johan Richter 94A4183  
Clinton Correctional Facility  
Dannemora NY 12929

RJR  
March 6, 2015

This is a poorly illustrated story of the first physicist on Earth, how he rose above all difficulties and solved all of the biggest problems in physics, then rotted in prison for four more years.

Please Publish as  
a "Comic Book".

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Written and drawn expressly for the Prisons Foundation.  
Thanks, guys!

Forget everything you think you know.

Real physics starts now.

Now?

now?

now?

now?

now?

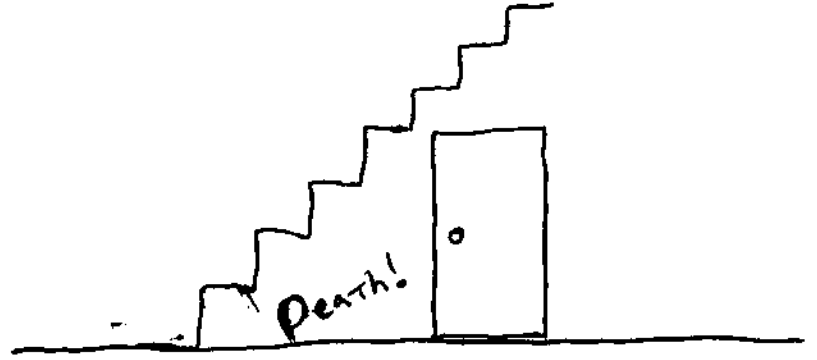
OKAY! HOW ABOUT  
NOW!

I grew up in Newtown,  
Connecticut.



You don't want to  
know.

There was a closet full  
of guns  
under the stairs.



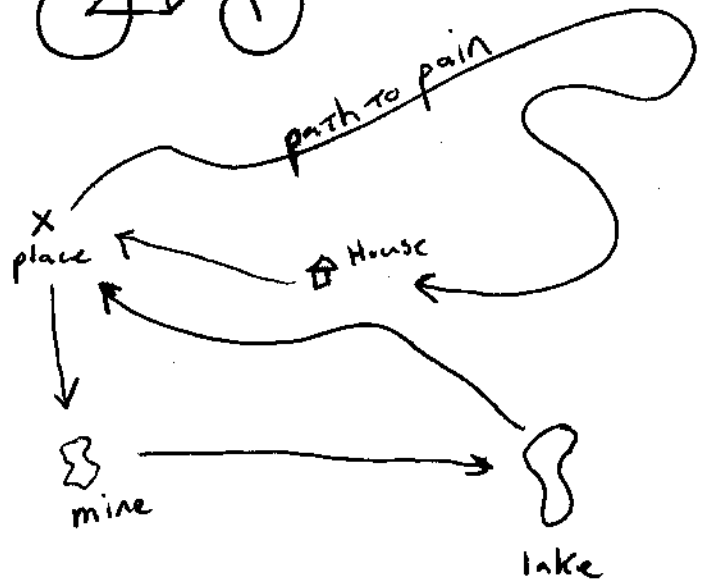
I chose a different  
path.

I collected minerals,

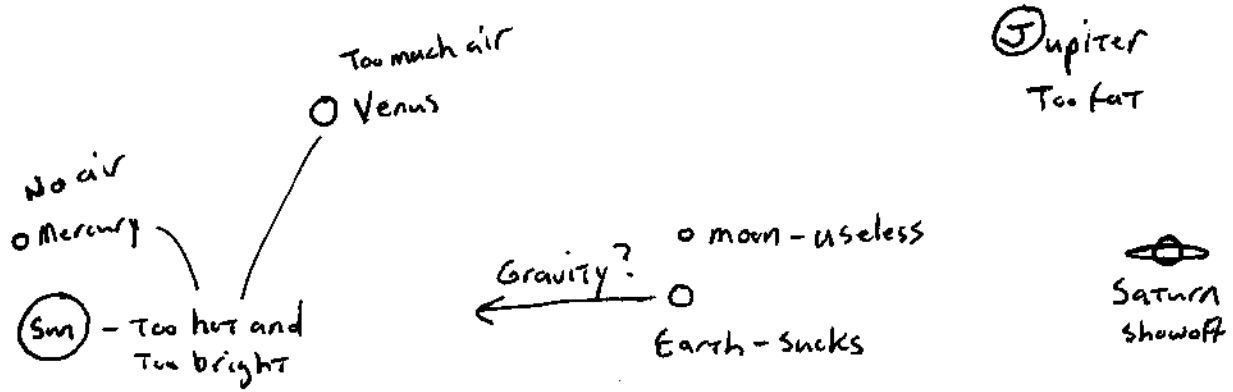


Went fishing,

Rode my bike all over.

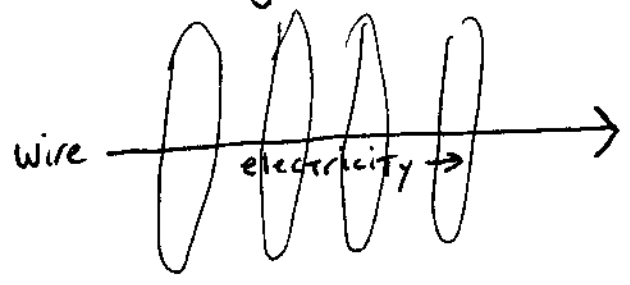


Mainly, I thought about physics, how the Universe works.

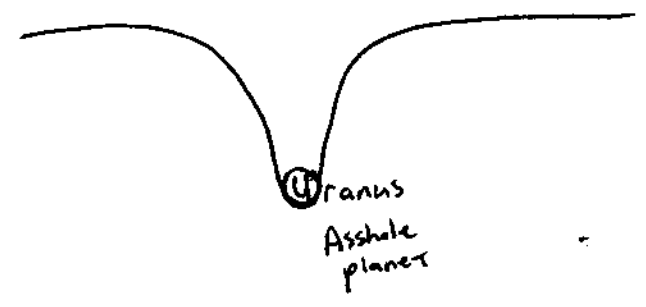


$$E = mc^2 ?$$

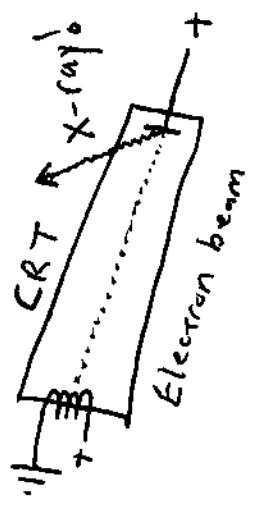
Magnetic field?



Curved spacetime?



COSMOS  
Carl Sagan



CRC

Pluto - rejected!

Neptune Is  
Too Damn Far!

Actually, physics didn't work.

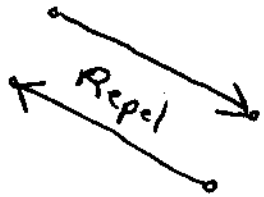
The problem wasn't what I knew or didn't know,



Head full of crap

I thought that I knew certain things.

It all made PERFECT sense!



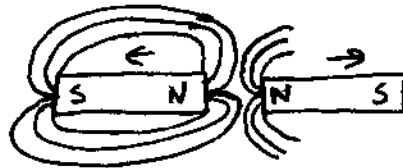
There must be a single reversing magnetic force!



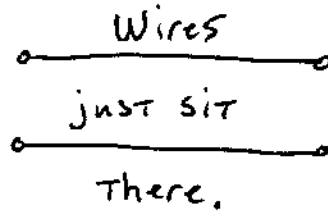
I thought that I knew how magnetism worked.



Attract



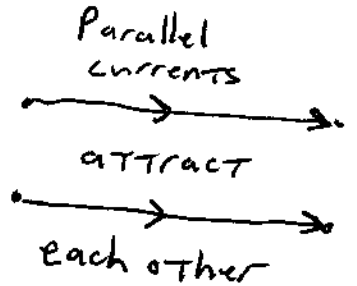
Repel



Wires

just sit

there.



Parallel currents

attract

each other

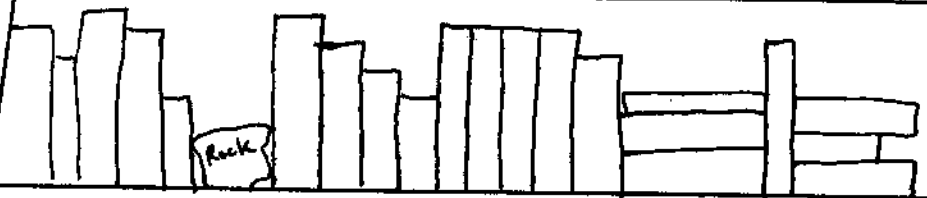


← This is me, being stupid!



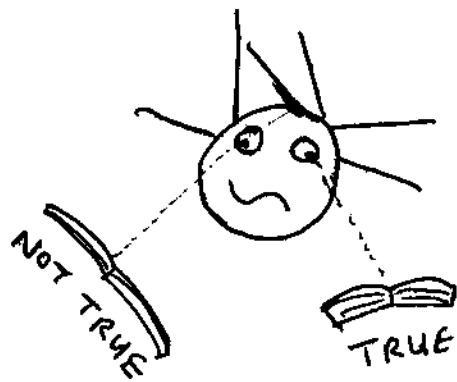
← This is me, being smart.

What's the difference?  
Nothing!



I had lots of books.

All these books had my brain all mixed up.



They said things that can't be True.

$$A=B \quad A=3 \quad 3=2!$$

$$B=C \quad C=2$$

$$R = 3 - 2 \div 0$$

$$F = \infty \quad \text{Infinite force?}$$

But, at the same time, they said that the whole Universe, everything in it, was in a tiny space.

I read about BLACK HOLES.



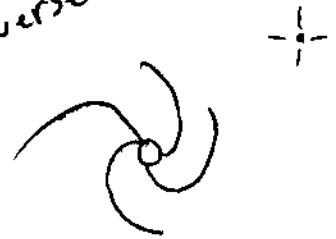
When massive stars collapse, they turn into Black Holes.

Nothing gets out.

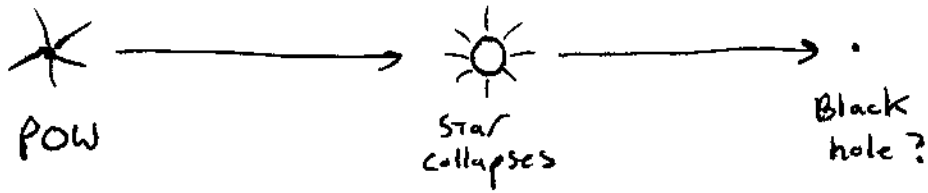
Which then exploded.

\* POW!

And expanded into the Universe we see?



Both ideas can't be true! How could it be true?



Somebody was LYING To me.

30 wasted years went by, wasted on nonsense.

Then, one day in October 2010, I was reading Hawking's latest book. I KNEW it was all bullshit.



I decided to start over, recreate Einstein's work from scratch,

How?  
My bullshit detector was going off,

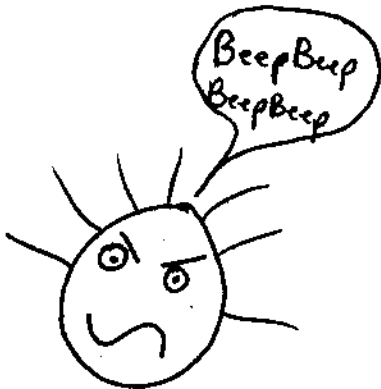
$$E=mc^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{v}{v^2-c^2}}$$

but I made a Big Mistake!

faster: TIK TIK!

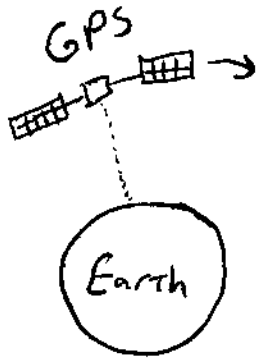
slower: TIK TIK!  
Clocks



Finally!

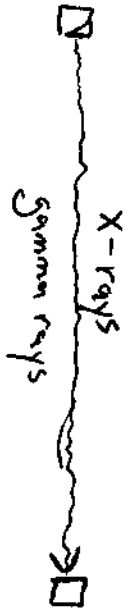
He predicted that clocks run slower in lower places.

We know it's true, GPS has to compensate for it.



The effect has been measured with great precision.

People take this to mean that Einstein was right.



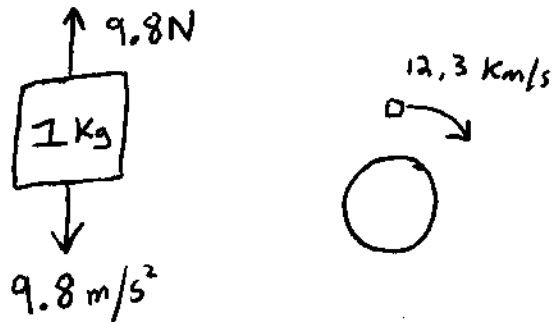
But I made one of those **WONDERFUL** mistakes that change history!



Instead of predicting, I presumed. After all, I knew that it was true.

And just like that!

I suddenly knew the truth about **GRAVITY.**



And it wasn't what I expected.

**START OVER!**

I ruined **EVERYTHING!**  
I was **INSANE!**



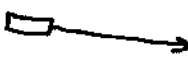


I'm in a high place, you are in

a

much lower place

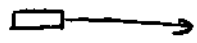


$E = mc^2$  660 nm   
 $c = 3E8 \text{ m/s}$

We both see the same things locally.  $E = mc^2$ , laser pointers emit 660 nm red light, light travels at 3000000000 meters per second.

The laws of physics seem to be the same in both places. It's easy to confuse what we see for what IS!



$E = mc^2$  660 nm   
 $c = 3E8 \text{ m/s}$

I flash the laser once each second.



You see more than one flash per second. Why?

Ouch!

Important Safety Tip!

Never look into a laser beam or shine it at

someone's face!

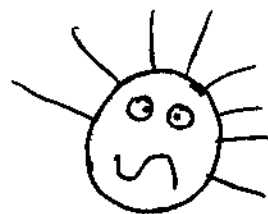


He didn't listen. Now He's BLIND!

You reflect part of each flash back to me. Since nobody is adding or subtracting flashes, each flash is sent, seen, reflected, and seen ONCE.



I realised that



TIME Did Not Change!

Each flash is sent, seen, reflected, and seen back at the source at the same rate.

⊙ ← fast

The observers change.

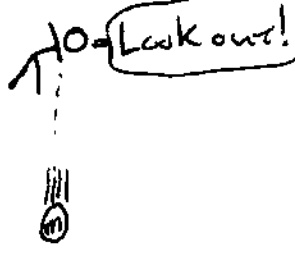
⊙ ← slow

I turn matter into energy. I see  $E=mc^2$  where  $\frac{I}{am}$ .

You see the same thing.

$E=mc^2$  BUT!

Look out!



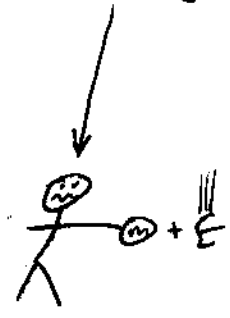
I drop a mass to you. I send "m".

You get what looks like the same mass, PLUS Kinetic energy.



Where did the energy come from?

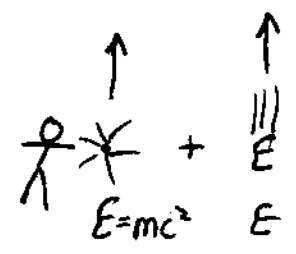
You, wondering.



You turn the mass into energy.

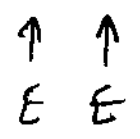
$$E=mc^2$$

You then send me the  $E=mc^2$  and the Kinetic energy.



??  $E/R + E/R$

What? I get less energy than you sent. Where did it go?



Wait! Maybe we don't see...

We don't see what's really going on! Gravity doesn't distort space, Einstein, being **WRONG!**



It changes us. In lower places, we observe more slowly, so we think that photons have higher frequencies.

Where's my favorite station?

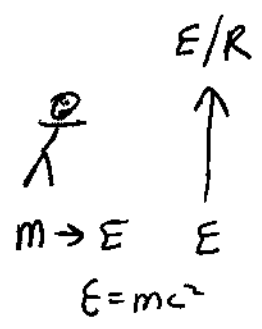
Radio not working.

When photons fall, they slow down. Their wavelength shrinks. If you shrank, the photons would look normal.



You, NOT shrinking.

$E=mc^2/R$   
When we go to a lower place, the relationship between Matter and Energy changes.  $E=mc^2/I$  is a local observation.



NEXT:



My head was  
SPINNING!



There's a place I know  
If you're lookin'

SHOUTOUT to Keshha! Who would have guessed that she would turn out to be a key person in the history of physics? She's a GENIUS! Thanks!

It was the corny  
Snake-charmer song!



I HATE this  
song! Play it  
one more  
time...

Little known  
fact: Cobras  
Hate Keshha. Don't  
ask me why.

Written on a napkin  
in Chicago in 1893!

Who could take a corny  
century old tune and turn  
it into a pop hit?

Only you, Keshha!

Thanks!

Page 12

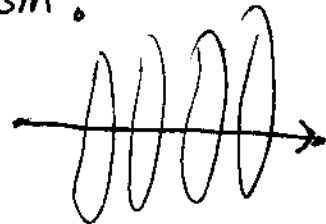
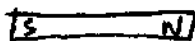
This got me thinking: What  
other old ideas were right?  
Which ones were wrong?



My giant brain expanded to  
a new level of giant  
expansion.

I decided to think about

Magnetism.



Robert J. Richter

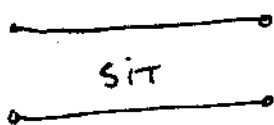
Nobody ever thinks about magnetism. Everybody takes it for granted that it was all figured out Long Ago. Maxwell published the four basic equations back in 1864.



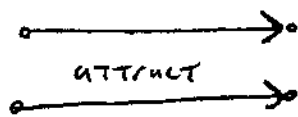
Think about magnetism? Puh-lease, that's since 1800's!

Isn't it a done deal? Nope!           

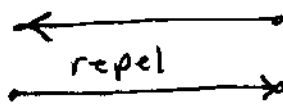
Here's what Maxwell saw:



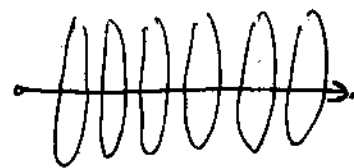
Two wires just sit there.



In those same two wires, parallel electric currents attract each other.

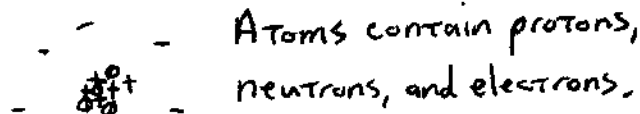
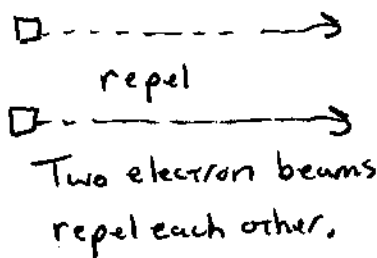
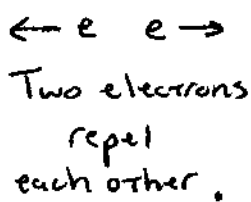


But opposite currents repel.



A current in a wire creates a stationary magnetic field.

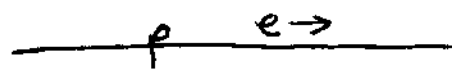
Here's what Maxwell didn't see:



Atoms contain protons, neutrons, and electrons.

The electron wasn't discovered until 1897. The proton wasn't discovered until 1919. Maxwell died in 1879.

He didn't know what he was looking at!



When electric current flows, the electrons move, the protons don't.

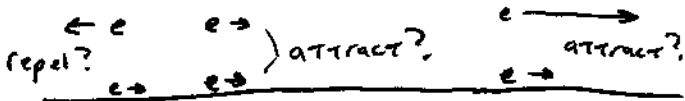
MY GIANT BRAIN  
 COULD BARELY CONTAIN  
 THE AMAZING BREAKTHROUGH  
 THAT I, SUPERGENIUS, WAS  
 ABOUT TO...

No. Actually, I felt Really  
 STUPID!

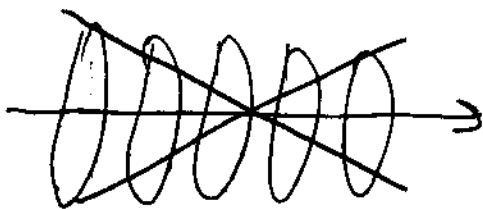


HOW could I have missed  
 something so simple for so long?

When I thought about the way  
 electrons move, I made a great  
 UNDISCOVERY.

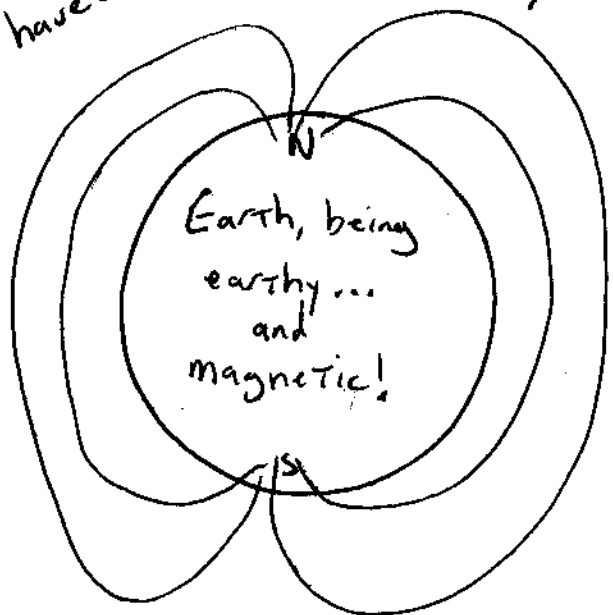


I discovered that there is no  
 such thing as a magnetic field!



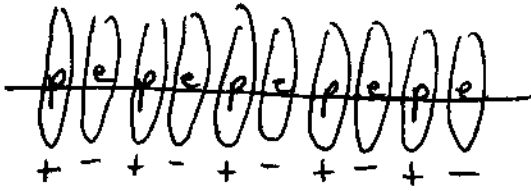
What?! EVERYBODY believes in  
 magnetic fields! Doesn't the Earth  
 have a magnetic field?

- Field lines.



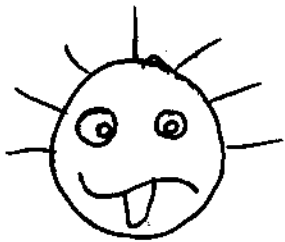
How could this possibly be  
 WRONG?

When I used my brain to think,  
I realised that a wire creates two  
electric fields,



The protons in the wire create  
a positive field, the electrons  
create a negative field.  
The two fields overlap and  
cancel out.

I felt so stupid! It was  
sooo obvious!



Me, feeling sooo  
stupid! Duh!

The whole "science" of  
electromagnetism was based on the first row, wires versus wires and  
currents. Nobody knew what happened with currents but no wires.

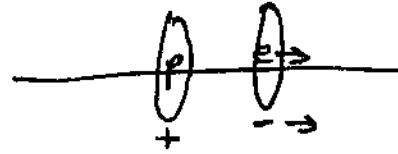
Nobody Ever Asked:

What do the wires do?



Me,  
Finally  
Asking!

When electricity flows in a  
wire, the electrons move, the  
protons don't.



The two fields still overlap, but now  
one moves relative to the other.

Nobody knew about protons or electrons,  
but they believed in magnetic fields.



It's not that there's nothing there,  
it's that what they thought was a thing  
is actually an overlap of two things.

	No currents	Currents
Wires	<p>sit</p>	<p>attract</p>
No Wires	Nothing	<p>repel</p>

Higgs' ideas: All worse than useless. The reality is that

what we call "a magnetic field" isn't a thing at all, it is an overlap of positive and negative fields moving relative to each other. In wires, the electrons move so slowly

that the naive assumption of a "stationary" field works in practice, since the overlap typically "moves" at 1 m/s or so.

Correcting the simple things corrects everything else. Electric charge has three independent dimensions in our xyz

universe, and energy is an imbalance between them. Neutrinos are not neutral, they are charged particles in the parallel

abc universe (mass? flavor?, you-see-verse, particles?) which has no light or chemistry. Quarks are split between

universes, with charge in one of two dimensions in each universe (00- and -0; +0, 00+, etc.). Mass and

energy derive from the overall pattern of charge.

I need a single, reliable contact who can publish this online, and bring it to the attention of the right people. It

doesn't do any good to post it in some obscure corner where nobody will ever see it. www.edge.org is the right place,

John Brockman is the right person. If you go to edge.org and tell people "Some guy in prison solved the unified field

theory. The answer was that there is a subtle mistake in the idea of magnetic fields", someone will catch on immediately.

The facts are not in dispute; the problem is that people draw the wrong conclusions before they had all of the facts.

I took me 30 years to look in the right place. I could do this myself in a few minutes if I had a computer. I only need a

little help, a few mouse clicks, and it's done.

RS/HR



A down quark is  $\ominus$ , negative in only one visible dimension. It has a hidden complementary partner in a parallel Universe, the abc Universe. When a down quark emits an electron, losing a negative charge in each dimension, it changes from  $\ominus\ominus - \ominus$  to  $\ominus + \ominus$ . Its partner changes from  $\ominus\ominus$  to  $\ominus + \ominus$  by emitting or absorbing a neutrino. Neutrinos are not neutral, they are charged particles in another set of dimensions, where the rules are different.

A neutron's partner is an antiproton. The slight difference in energy between protons and neutrons depends on which side is in which Universe, they have the same pattern of charge. Three down quarks can't stick together in our xyz Universe because their partners are three antiups, giving two negative charges in each Universe dimension.

### The Inverse (YOU-see-verse, Jussi Hietari)

is half of Reality. Physicists have speculated about extra dimensions for decades, but their "work" has been crippled by a belief in magnetism. We can never make sense of things like how the weak force acts in our Universe because our assumptions. Both the strong and weak "force" involve simple interactions in two Universes, with one overall rule: Conservation of imbalance.

As with Quantum Gravity, there are no forces of gauge bosons. Particles follow constant-energy paths, with the total

of the imbalance of their charge (due to motion) and the imbalance of the Universe(s) remaining (due to their separation) remaining constant.

Fix electromagnetism first, or nothing makes sense.

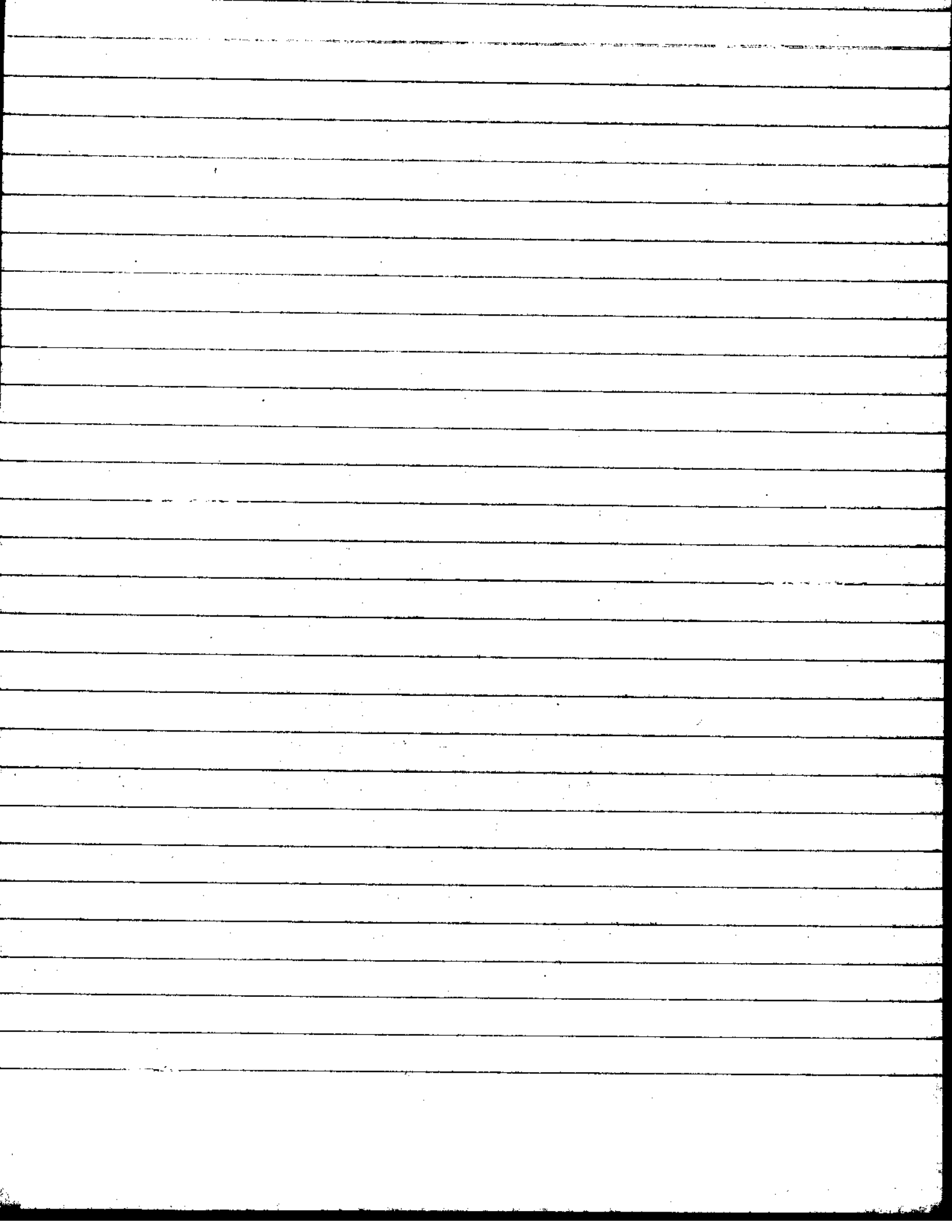
us the error, and its solution.

Parallel beams of electrons, in a vacuum, repel each other, as do two electrons generally. Magnetic attraction between parallel currents only happens when these currents are in wires. All of the early experiments used wires, and they were wrongly assumed to be neutral conductors. All of the "magnetic" effects were attributed to the currents alone.

"Moving" electric fields somehow generated "stationary" magnetic fields, and vice versa, but something was missing. Wires contain protons, electron beams don't. The positive and negative fields from the protons and electrons in a wire cancel out, but when current flows, they no longer cancel out perfectly in one direction/dimension. What we call "a magnetic field" isn't a thing at all, it is an overlap of positive and negative fields moving relative to each other.

What do the wires do? That is the key question that was never asked. Electrons move so slowly in wires that the "naive idea of a stationary magnetic field", created by the "moving electric field", works in practice. An electron drift velocity of .1 mps gives us an overlap with an effective velocity one half as fast. Nobody is looking for this, a "magnetic field" that takes over eight minutes to move one inch.

Any charged particle which is moving through an overlap has one velocity relative to the positive field and a different velocity relative to the negative field. It is very convenient, especially when coils are involved, to add all of the effects together and think of a single "magnetic" effect, but this obscures the true dual nature of the supposed magnetic field. The resulting magnetic equations



In October 2010, after 30 years of work, I solved all of the big problems in physics. It turned out that all of the "advanced" physics I thought I knew was wrong.

I need help getting my work published. Physics publishing is all on the Web, and I have no access. I have tried writing to people, but my mail carries the prison return address. Nobody pays attention.

What I need is simple: A few pages typed up, scanned, or even photographed with a cellphone. Then, I need someone to actually get them read. It's not enough to just post them online somewhere. I know exactly who needs to see my work, and how to reach them:


John Brockman is at [www.edge.org](http://www.edge.org), as are many physicists and interested people. I need someone to post my work there, then tell people "Some guy in prison solved the unified field theory, here's where you can find it.", and keep telling them until it goes viral.

Shabir Arshad, 856-256-4859, is a professor at Rowan University. He would instantly understand my work, and why it is so important, if I could just get it in front of him. Again, once my work is posted, I need someone to call him and tell him where it is.

This is the biggest science story on the planet, but without internet access it's like I don't exist. Working physicists are all too busy working on "advanced" things like "Higgs bosons" to listen to me, or look at something simple.

Robert J. Richter 94A4183  
Clinton CF

Sincerely,



# Magnetism: A Big Mistake

The solution to the big problems lies in something simple, something so simple that nobody ever thinks about it. It took me 30 years to even begin thinking about magnetism.

Until then, I assumed that it had been figured out back in the 1800's, that it was good, solid science. After finding the error in Einstein's work, in October 2010, I was listening to a Keshha song, "Take It Off", when I realised that the tune had been written in 1893. This started a chain of thought that led to a remarkable conclusion: There is no such thing as a magnetic field. Thanks, Keshha!

Back in the 1800's, nobody knew about electrons (1897) or protons (1919), as they hadn't been discovered yet. A simple experiment, coupled with an incorrect assumption, led to the wrong conclusion. The idea of electromagnetism is obviously wrong, in hindsight.

Place a magnetic compass near a straight wire. By running electricity through the wire, one can make the compass turn. It seems that the electric current creates a magnetic field around the wire. Similarly, two parallel wires attract each other when they carry currents in the same direction. Turn off one or both currents and the "magnetic" attraction disappears. Again, the electricity seems to cause the effect.

These observations and conclusions are at the very foundation of modern physics, but they were made by men who did not know what electricity was. There was a subtle error in their thinking. One additional experiment shows

(3)

were derived from observations that neglected the role of the protons, but work<sup>ed</sup> so well in practice that they remained unquestioned until 2010.

Fixing magnetism fixes everything else, leading to a simple connection between charge and energy, but one more logical trap awaits. With wires, it is easy to imagine that relative motion makes electrostatic forces stronger. Parallel currents would attract because the electrons are "all" (that is, on average) moving in the same direction, while the protons are sitting still. Opposite currents would repel because the relative motion between the electrons of the two currents is greater than the electron-proton motion. Unfortunately, this is incorrect, and paralyzed me for a while.

The correct answer lies in wires crossed at  $90^\circ$ . We need to ignore the "twisting force" and look at the energy. Moving the wires closer together or further apart doesn't change the energy, so long as they remain at right angles. This allowed me to define energy as the amount of charge present, and how it is moving, in each direction: The electrical imbalance between dimensions.

With crossed wires, the part of the electrons' and protons' charges that don't cancel out are in different dimensions in each wire. Changing the distance has no effect on the amount of imbalance in any dimension. What we call "force" isn't a thing any more than a magnetic field is. We cannot unify things that don't exist. Gauge bosons are a convenient idea, not entities.

An electron is not  $-1$ , it is  $-3/3$  or  $---$ , almost equally negative in the three dimensions of our xyz Universe.

In October 2010, after more than 30 years of work, I solved all of the big problems, the tough problems, in physics. I can prove that there is no Higgs boson, dark energy, or dark matter. A series of simple mistakes led to the creation of a specious physics, full of incorrect ideas.

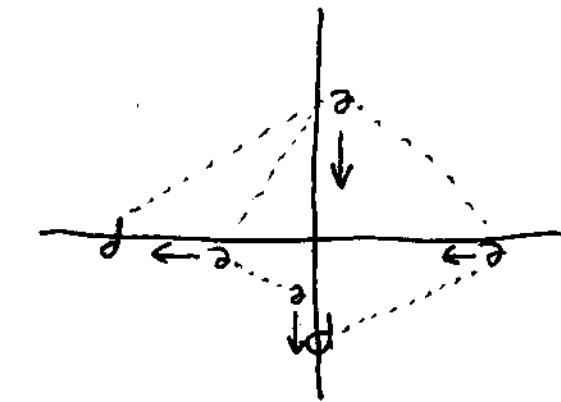
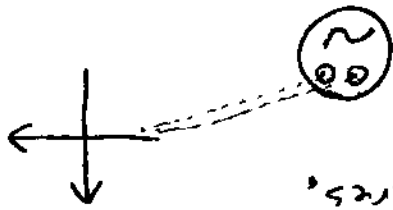
One of the simplest errors, to make and to correct, is "The Mistake of Magnetism". Back in the 1800's, nobody knew what electricity was. Electrons (1897) and protons (1919) hadn't been discovered yet. The early experimenters wrongly assumed that wires were neutral conductors, that they didn't matter, and thus attributed all of the "magnetic" effects they saw to the electric currents alone. One simple experiment reveals the error.

Parallel wires attract each other when they carry electric currents in the same direction. Turning off the electricity makes the attraction disappear, so the simple comparison of "currents versus no currents" leads to the idea that the currents are responsible. After all, the wires themselves don't change, so this appears to be a perfect example of a controlled scientific experiment.

Today, however, we can make a different comparison, "wires versus no wires". We can take the currents, the electrons, out of the wires and shoot them through a vacuum in the form of electron beams, which repel each other. Without the wires, the "magnetic attraction" disappears. The idea that a "moving" electric current somehow creates a "stationary" magnetic field is clearly wrong!

Electromagnetism, and everything based on it, are completely wrong. QED, QCD, the Standard Model,

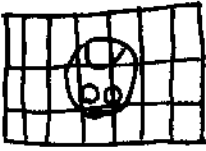
The final step in figuring out magnetism was to look at crossed wires.



I tried to figure out why there is a twisting force

by looking at how the particles move relative to each other, but this approach led nowhere.

Me, going NOWHERE.



Figuring out magnetism led to the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF ALL TIME!

Me, in super discovery mode.



A WHOLE UNIVERSE!

"Really?" I hear you thinking, "This guy's crazy. Who ever discovered a universe?"

People thinking  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$

Note that you don't see a picture of me hearing thoughts. I'm not crazy, you know?

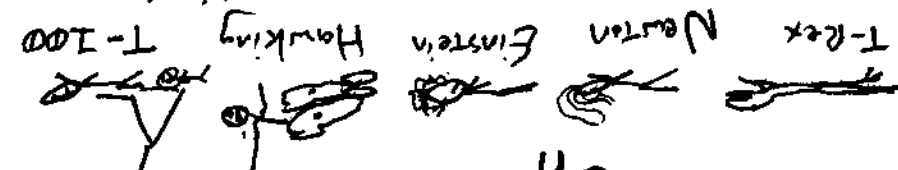
If you can't figure out how the "forces" work, maybe there aren't any forces! What? No forces? Somebody stop this guy!

CRUSHED

Opposition!



Me, in NOT STOPPING Model! I crush all opposition! With a ruthless crushing! CRUSH! CRUSH!



Higgs



Being smart and FINALLY figuring out simple things doesn't make me infallible. I'm the first to admit it.

So sorry, but I did want to point out that being completely, totally, absolutely clueless for 30 DAMN YEARS is a great lesson in humility.

Me, Tooting.  
Tootable horn, my own.

Toot!  
Wrong for 30 years!

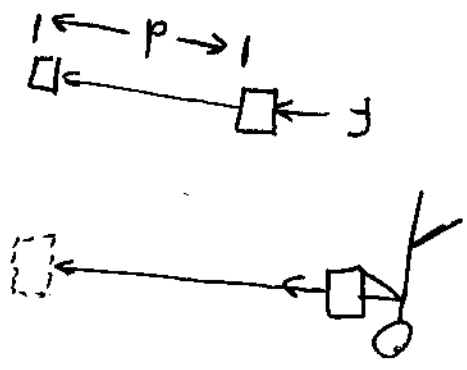
The first TO

I FIGURED OUT ALL THIS AMAZING STUFF, and it only took a few weeks, ohyeah, after 30 years of Nothing, no progress, no results, no good ideas... So, any time you think I'm bragging or boasting, know that I'm the first

OHI  
I AM SO FREAKIN' SMART!

falling into place.  
Gravity. Everything was

What we call force is actually just a measurement of how the energy is changing. This tied into my work on Quantum



What really mattered was the energy.  $E = Fd$

$E = mc^2/R + E_k$  Seen as  $E = mc^2 + R E_k$

Falling objects aren't moved by a "force of gravity". They follow constant energy paths. They lose  $E = mc^2$  energy, gain kinetic energy, and the total is constant. Of course, the lower observer sees  $R$  times more energy.

imbalance, so we perceive a "twisting" force.

The wires. Changing the angle between them does change the

no "force" of attraction or repulsion between

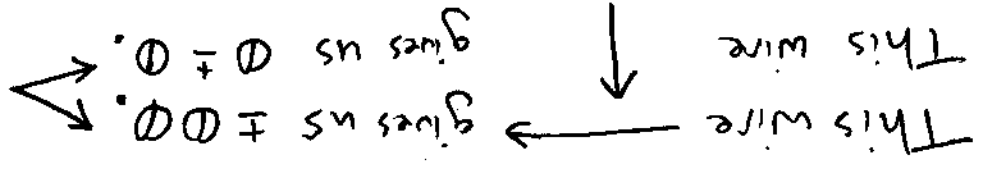
or cancels out in each dimension, so there is

wires doesn't change how much charge adds up

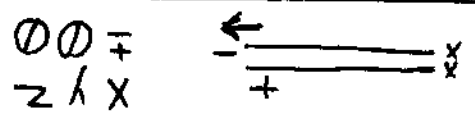
dimensions, changing the distance between the

Because the imbalances are in different

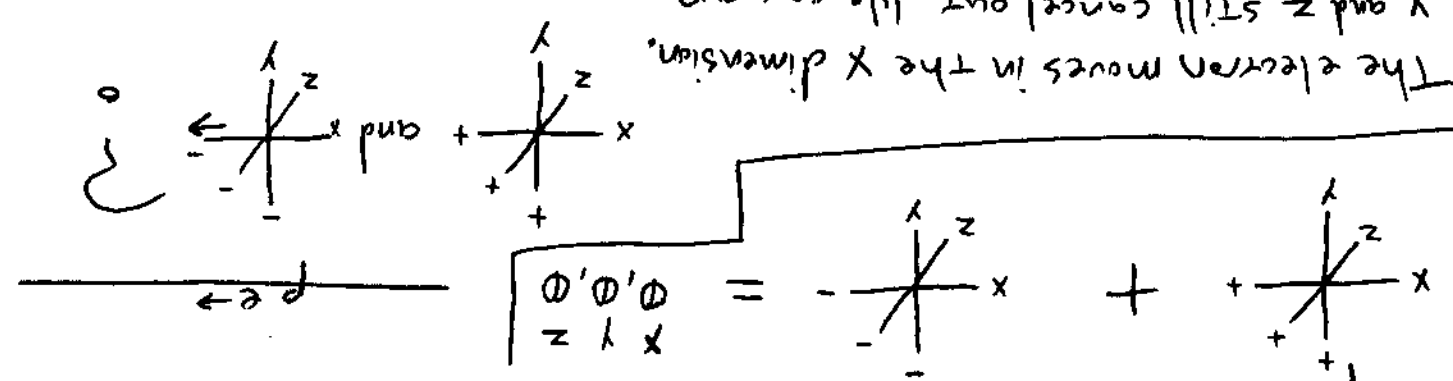
The parts of  
The electric fields  
That don't cancel  
out are in  
different  
dimensions.



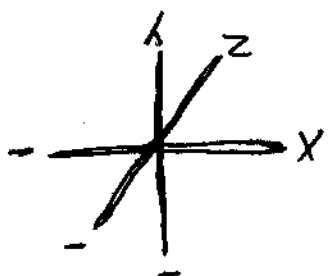
Now we can go back to crossed wires.



The electron moves in the x dimension.  
y and z still cancel out. We get an  
overlap in one dimension only:



A proton and an electron cancel out. What about a current:  
we need to think of it as a toy jack, three sticks, not a ball.



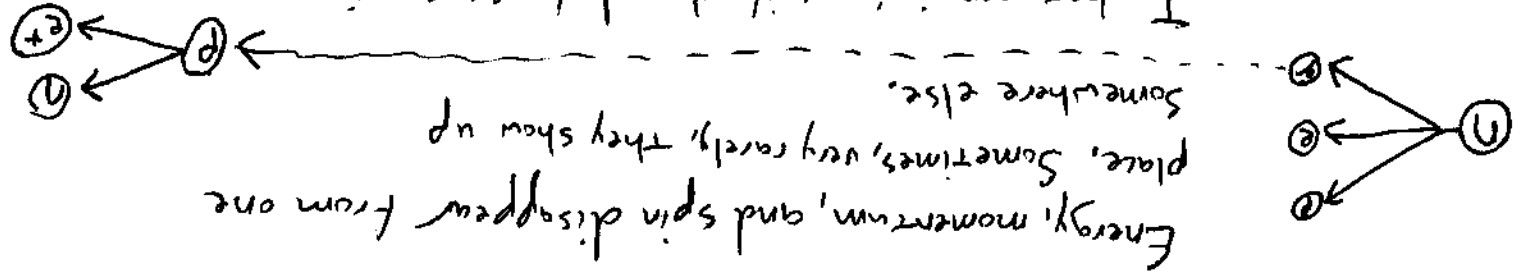
has three dimensions xyz, and an electron is  
negative in all of them. It is -3/3 or ---,  
as a little negative ball. The truth is that it

An electron ⊙ is negative. We call it -I, ⊖, often think of it

I had to come up with a whole new way of doing physics. The result  
was the New Model of physics. It goes like this:

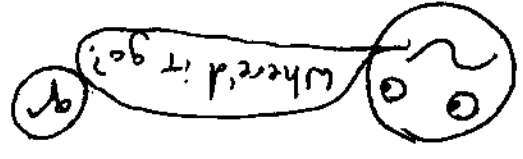
In between, it's as if they don't even exist. Somewhere else.

Energy, momentum, and spin disappear from one place. Sometimes, very rarely, they show up somewhere else.



# AT ALL!

Actually, nobody has ever seen a neutrino



If neutrinos have energy, they must have charge, whether we can see it or not.

"Hahaha!" mocks  
 "The ignorant crowd!"  
 "We've got you now!"  
 Do you?  
 Ignorant crowd!  
 Me, above all  
 Ignorant criticism!  
 Far beneath me!  
 Yay yay yay yay



Neutrino, being neutral?

Wait a minute! If energy is unbalanced charge, what about the neutrino? It has energy, but it is neutral, which is why we call it the neutrino, the little neutral one!

Use only know that they exist because something disappears from one place and sometimes appears somewhere else.

Beta decay:  
 $n \rightarrow p + e + \text{energy}$

The energy, momentum, and spin don't add up.

This led to the prediction that there was another particle involved.

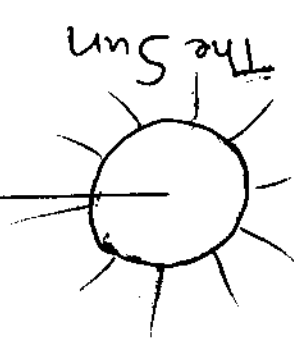
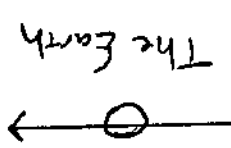
A diagram showing a neutron (n) in a circle decaying into three particles: a proton (p) in a circle, an electron (e-) in a circle, and a "mystery particle" in a circle.

Later, the mystery particle was "detected".

A diagram showing a neutron (n) in a circle decaying into three particles: a proton (p) in a circle, an electron (e-) in a circle, and a "mystery particle" in a circle.

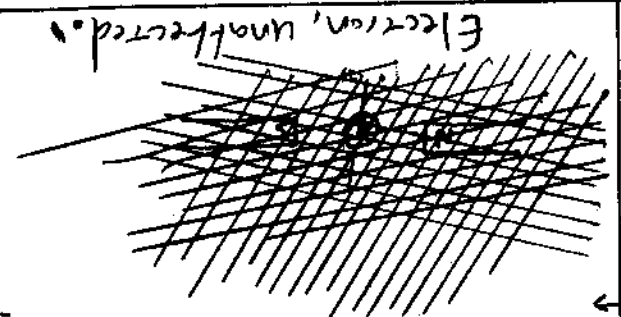
Something was there.

Solar neutrinos go through the whole Earth like it wasn't even there. Once in a rare while we detect one in giant detectors.



The Sun

These experiments are utterly unaffected by the millions of neutrinos that zip right through everything, all of the TIME.



We can do experiments that detect, measure, and manipulate the spin of a single electron.



Electron spinning.

An electron has charge we can

See,  $\frac{\text{we see} \rightarrow \text{hidden} \rightarrow \text{nothing}}{\text{---}}$

WYSIWYG.

A neutrino has charge we can't

See,  $\frac{\text{we see}}{\text{---}} \frac{\text{hidden}}{\text{---}} \frac{\text{nothing}}{\text{---}}$

It's not that we "see" a neutral particle,  $\text{---}$ , we see nothing at all.

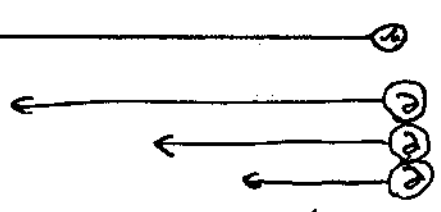
There's another problem!

Robert J. Riebur

Wait a minute! Neutrinos have spin, which is a "magnetic" property in every other particle. Spin is magnetic. Magnetic is charge. Energy is charge. We can't see the energy or the spin. Maybe we can't see the charge!

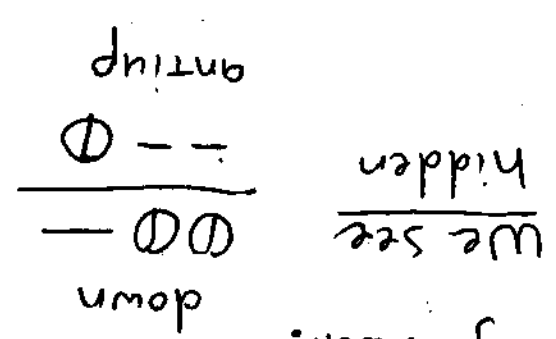


Neutrinos don't act like electrons. Not only do they go right through everything, and remain completely invisible, they also travel at RADIANT speed, as fast as light itself! \*



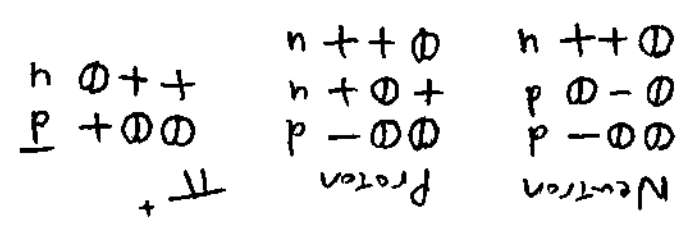
\* There is an interesting point to be made here: Since neutrinos so rarely interact with anything, perhaps we can only detect the ones with this velocity. We can't measure the speeds of most of the neutrinos at all.

Since neutrinos interact with quarks, maybe quarks have hidden charge as well.



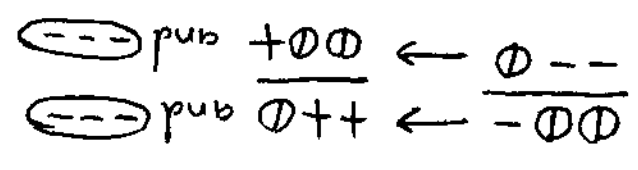
Suddenly, particle physics makes perfect sense! A down quark has visible charge of  $-\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $0$ ,  $0$ . It is negative in only one dimension of our xyz Universe!

Infinite imbalance is infinite energy. In fact, we never find a solo quark. They always join up in pairs or trios.



The charges balance out, giving us  $++$ ,  $00$ , or  $---$ , almost equal in each dimension.

When a down quark emits an electron, it loses a negative charge in each dimension. Its unseen "partner particle", an antiup quark, emits an electron as well.

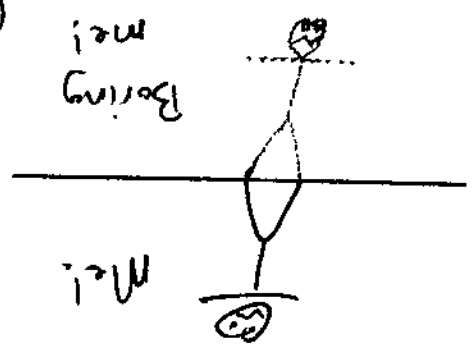


Everything balances out.

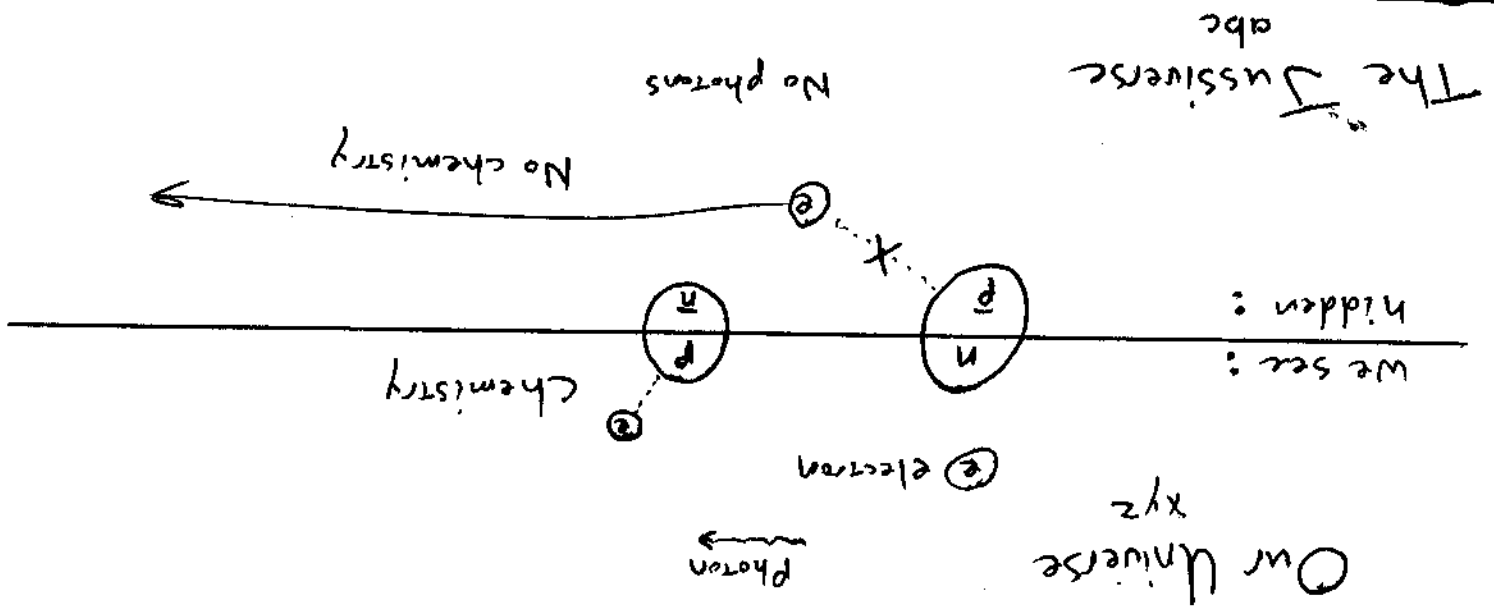
\* Don't say "universe or people will laugh at you!"  
 Isn't you-see-verse poetic??!

The Universe (YOU-see-verse, Jussi Huotari), is half of Reality. Every proton and neutron in our bodies is partly in the dimensions xyz, partly in abc. On the Universe side, there is no light or chemistry, so we don't experience anything "over there". We've been there all along!

Our Universe half is just antiprotons and antineutrons. Electrons don't have partners.

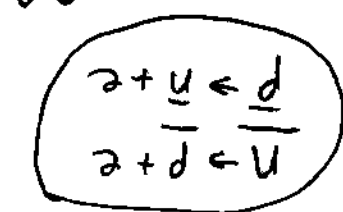
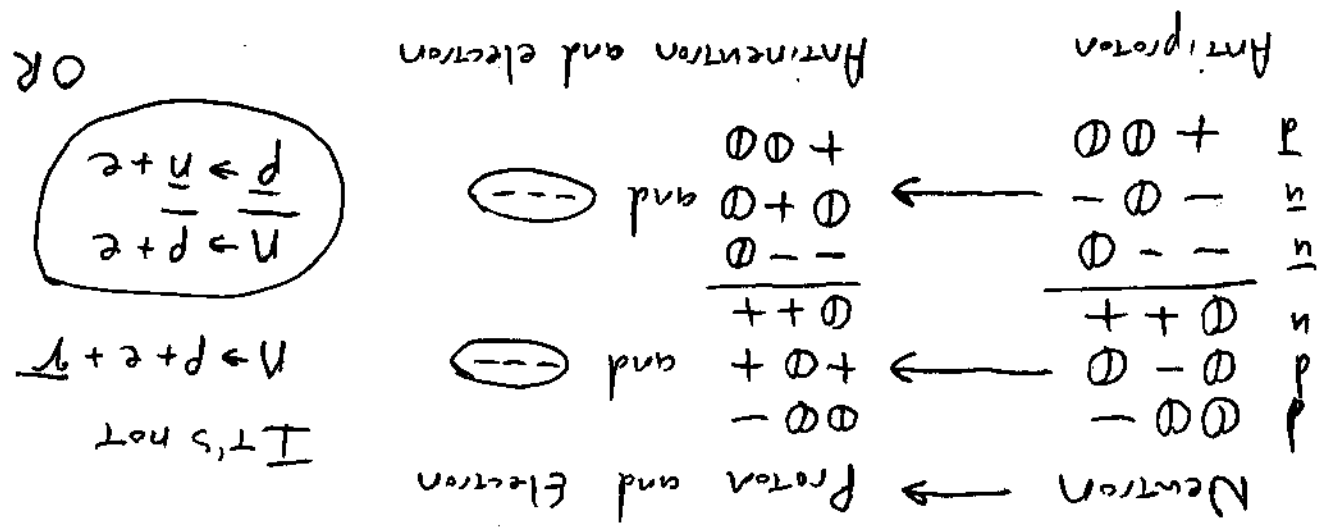


Ready? Are you ready? Where are all of these hidden charges, these partner particles? They are in another Universe!



This explains everything. A proton and a neutron look quite different in our Universe, but are two sides of the same kind of particle, with the same pattern of charge. The small difference in energy depends on which side is in which Universe.

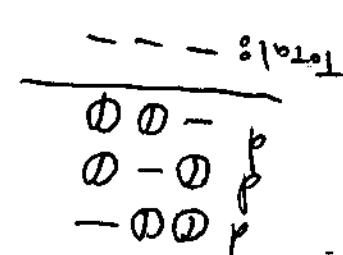
Beta decay:



IT'S NOT  $n \rightarrow p + e + \gamma$

Three dimensions gives us three rotations gives us three quark "colors":  $\oplus\oplus-$ ,  $\oplus-\oplus$ ,  $-\oplus\oplus$

Why can't we put three down quarks together?

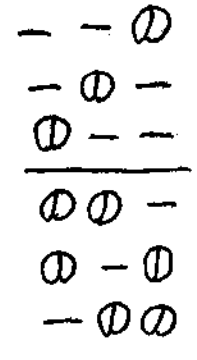


IT looks OK in our Universe.

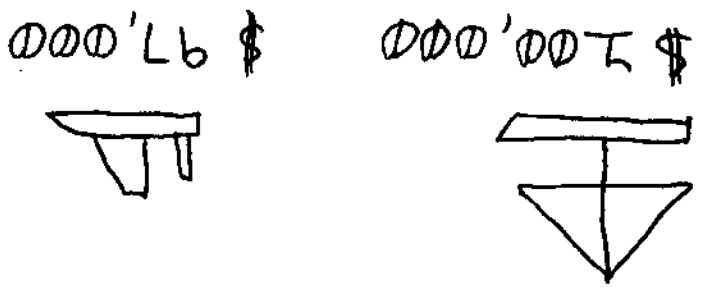
The SUSSURSE partners are three antiings.

With two negative charges in each SUSSURSE

dimension, the quarks can't stay together.

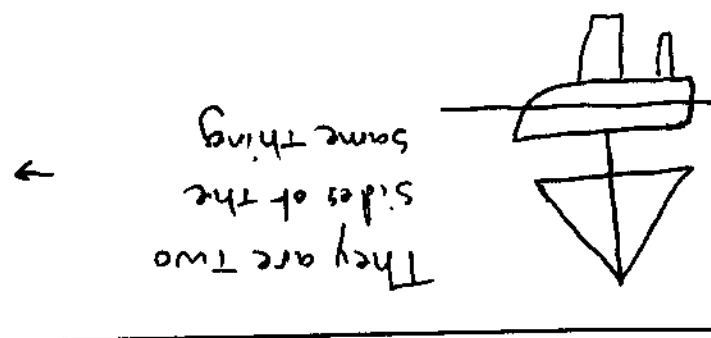


We can never make sense of Reality by looking at only one Universe. Suppose I showed you two things:



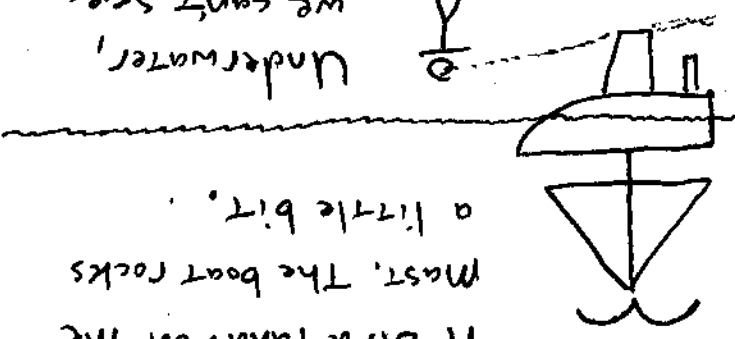
They look very different, but they cost almost the same amount. Why?

Two Universes, one simple law in each: Conservation of Energy. Quarks allow energy to pass from one Universe to the other.



They are two sides of the same thing

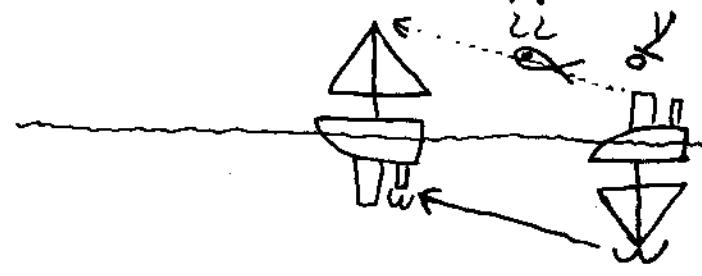
A bird lands on the mast. The boat rocks a little bit.



From now on, it's the "Hox boson".

I mean, COME ON! The guy believed in magnetic fields! How crazy is that?

A bird flies from one place to another. We conclude that an invisible fish moved impossibly fast!





# More Gravity, Quantum Gravity



A massive star runs out of fuel and collapses.

Does it turn into a black hole? No! R goes up...

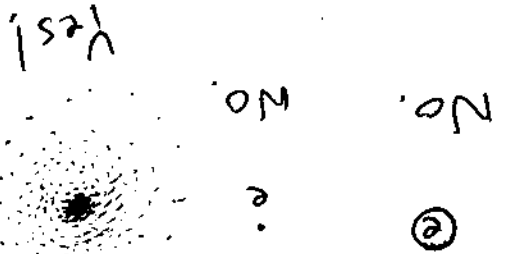
R=10 20 30 50 100 1K 2K 3K

... but can never reach infinity, which would take forever!

WHAT IS R?

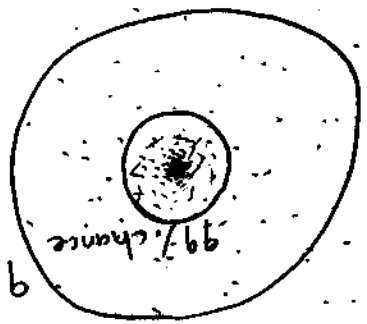
R?

Particles don't have exact locations. We can think of an electron as a ball or a dot, but that is not the reality. When we look at a particle very closely, its "position" disappears.



Michelison-Morley experiment  
 prove that the Aether doesn't exist?  
**OVERRULED!** The M-M experiment failed to find one sign of it. We see a different sign of it everywhere, and another sign, and another... IT'S REAL!

There isn't one exact location, there is a "cloud" of possible locations. This cloud does NOT have an edge. There is no place we can draw a line and say "It's absolutely on that side." Uncertain means uncertain!

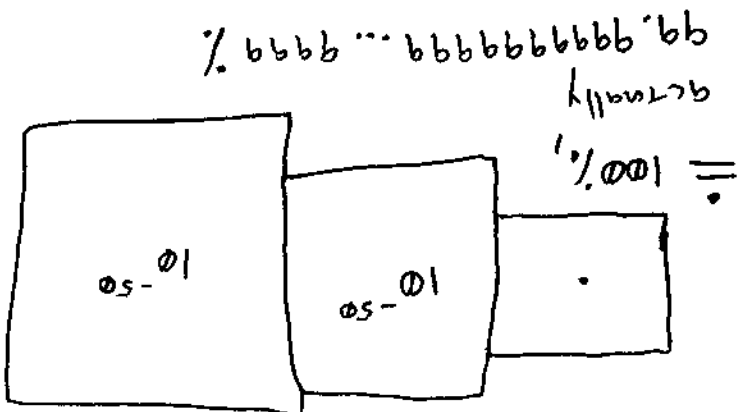


99.9% chance

99.999%

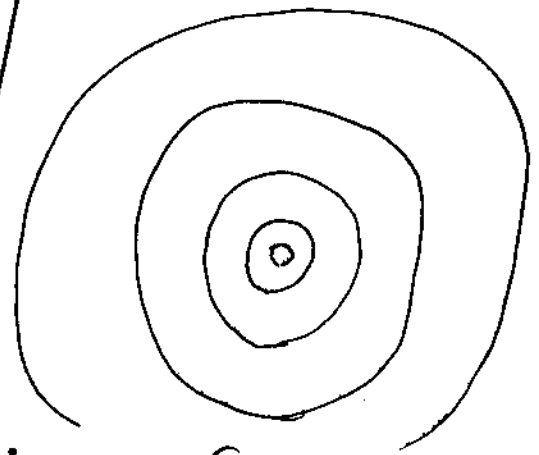
No matter how big of a circle we draw, we can never say that there is a 100% chance it's inside.

So, let's draw some boxes, the first one is ten million kilometers across.



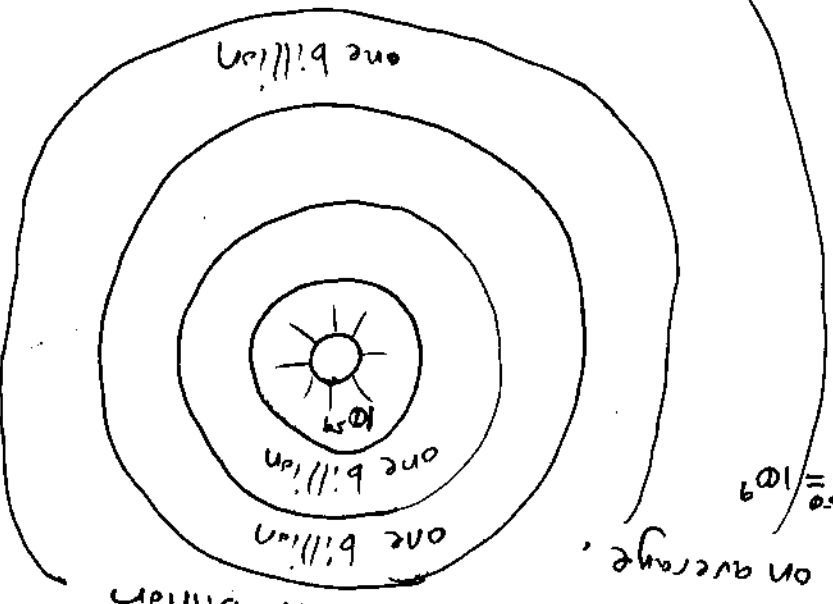
If we put a particle in it, we can say, with almost absolute certainty, that it is in the box. However, we can imagine a nearby box, one big enough to have a  $10^{-50}$  chance of containing the particle. We can add another box a little bit farther away.

In fact, we can add any number of boxes or shells (like an onion), each with the same tiny chance. The farther away a box is, the bigger it has to be in order to have the same chance. The chance of finding a particle falls off with increasing distance.



Each box or shell is, for all intents and purposes, completely empty. There is basically no chance of ever finding the particle there.  $10^{-50}$  is very close to zero, but it is NOT zero.

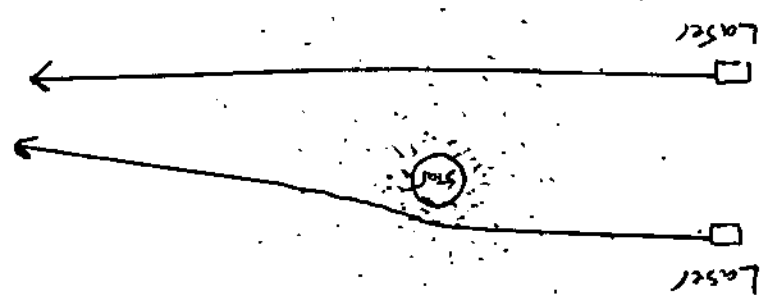
Replace the single particle with a star. If the star contains  $10^{59}$  particles, each "empty" shell or box now contains one billion particles, on average.



$$10^{59} \cdot 10^{-50} = 10^9$$

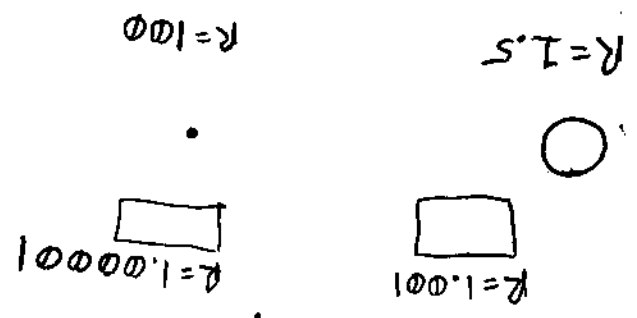
Two things are important here: There is no last box or shell, and each has a density. Smaller shells or boxes have the same number of particles in a smaller space, so they have a higher index of refraction than larger boxes. This is R.

This is a complete explanation for what we call "gravitational lensing". Light slows down in objects and near them.  $c \rightarrow c/R$ . Once we know about quantum uncertainty, we can forget about Einstein's bogus relativity.



There is another important effect. Each and every particle in the whole Universe might, just might, be anywhere at all. There is no such thing as "empty space". The vacuum is full of the possibility of matter.

So what happens in a collapsing star? R goes up, so particles that might be anywhere are more likely to be in the collapse and less likely to be anywhere else.



As R goes up in collapses, empty space everywhere else gets emptier. Photons from ancient quasars speed up and appear redshifted.

Then ~~No Big Bang!~~ Now  
 Their wavelength is longer. Their energy looks lower,  $E = mc^2/R$ . Their frequency appears slower because we are observing faster as R falls. Tired light was right after all!

Where is "dark matter"? It is in collapses. Because gravity isn't a force, but depends on the chance of finding particles, anything that changes the chance changes the perceived force. Ancient, massive collapses in galactic cores act as if their high-R matter is much farther away.  $F = \frac{m}{(d+extra)^2}$



R has yet another important effect. A particle's mass isn't m, it is  $Rm$ . Particles are more likely to be in slower places, and harder to move there.

Danvers NY  
March 7, 2015

RSR

But wait!  
There's more!

Robert S. Richter

Forget what you think you know!

The Beginning  
of REAL physics

The End -  
Well, that's it!

WRONG!  
No wonder physics was so complicated: It was all  
EVERYTHING!  
Big Bang, pretty much  
curved spacetime,  $E=mc^2$ , the  
inflation, dark energy, dark matter,  
forces, black holes, gluons, cosmic  
The Higgs boson, gauge bosons, fields,  
What I Undiscovered:

Put it all together:  
 $E = Rm(c/R)^2 = mc^2/R$   
Einstein was wrong! When  
 $R=1, E=mc^2/1 = mc^2$   
So that's what we see  
locally.  $E=mc^2$  is a universal  
observation, not a universal  
fact, truth, or equivalence.

# An Open Apology

March 7, 2015

Dear Keshav,

I recently read that you wanted to have sex with a dinosaur, a T-Rex, of course. As you can see, on page 26, I crushed the last remaining T-Rex on Earth. I'm sorry! I didn't know! I crushed him so thoroughly that he's totally unsexable.

If only I had known, I would have postponed my ruthless crushing of him until you were done with him. Then crushed him with a ruthless crushing.

Please accept my deepest, sincerest apology for unintentionally crushing one of your dreams. Again, I am soooooo sorry!

Sorry!

RSPKW

P.S. Please, please forgive me!

P.P.S. If you send me a list of your remaining "Targets", I will make every effort to avoid crushing them.

The actual last and final page.

As you may have noticed, I am not only the world's first and only real physicist, I am also an out-of-control comedian. And why not? Physics is funny! Grown men at CERN searching through the results of a trillion trillion collisions until they find something sort of close to what they were looking for, then claiming success?!

That's Not Science!

Rule: All experimental results must be replicated,

one result proves nothing.

Peter Higgs, hang your head in shame. I wrote to you, told you about the fundamental flaw in your "work", but you did not retract it. Shame on you!

Why would CERN act so scientifically CRAZY?

They spent \$10 billion and more on the LHC, the most expensive physics project ever. If they didn't claim success, the money stops!

HELP ME put an end to the insanity, to the fraud, to the blind ignorance!

Finally,

~~RSR~~