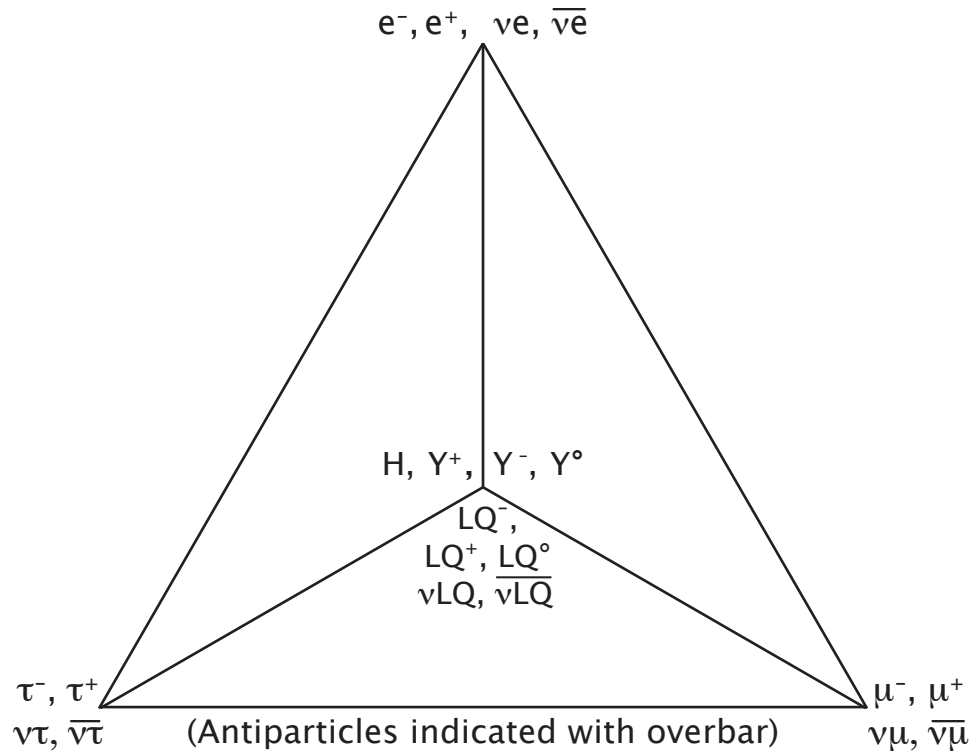


Fig. 1

THE SYMMETRY GROUPS OF LIGHT: THE LEPTONIC SPECTRUM

Creation of mass during the T.O.E. or Plank Era of the “Big Bang”



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February–April, 2013

The leptoquark is the heaviest member of the leptonic spectrum—so heavy that it splits into three quarks bearing partial charges (as a more stable solution to the self-repulsion of its own electric charge). The leptoquark is therefore the physical upper mass limit to the leptonic series of elementary particles. As an elementary particle, the leptoquark has its own neutrino (νLQ), which is a natural candidate for the “dark matter” WIMP. Leptoquarks originally form as matter–antimatter charged pairs, but (only) the “Y” IVBs can produce a decay to an electrically neutral quark configuration (see below). These electrically neutral leptoquarks go on to decay asymmetrically via the “X” IVB of the next lower (G.U.T.) energy level, producing an excess of matter baryons, which decay in turn (via the “W” IVBs) to produce the particles of the electroweak domain. Every lepton can transform into every other given sufficient energy and the mediation of the appropriate IVBs and neutrino “identity” charges. Connecting lines indicate 2-way transformation pathways.



See: “The Origin of Matter and Information”:
<http://www.johnagowan.org/origin.html>