THE TRICK OF NATURE

In a previous blog 'The magnificent tale etc.' the trick of nature was discovered for the proof of how triplets and doublets of the pseudo e-neutrinos could exchange between electron or proton individually or together.

The trick of nature determines the distinction of clusters or the groups of triplets from the sea of individual paired pseudo vector neutrinos, actual in virtual sense, at zero energy because it is guessed that only the triplet configuration for the clusters are sufficiently long lasting. Keep in mind that these zero energy states are in fact never stable which is the consequence of the pseudo vector definition. The numeric definition of the trick is:

By applying $N_{clus} = (m/m_o - 1)\, N_e$ for the number of random pseudo cells involved.

Where m/m_o is the relativistic energy with respect to the zero state and also the cluster velocity is known for this formula. At zero energy N_e is the number of pseudo neutrinos at 1.34002 eV for ½c effective which is really a virtual definition because the fields of pseudo energy groups cannot easy reach this effective end velocity existing around macroscopic masses. As was worked out the individual states as doublets are short lasting but latched to particles, atoms and electrons then these convert into longer lasting triplets.

Keeping the trick of nature in mind one can calculate the amount of energy expressed in the number of electron mass per atom for a macroscopic mass, planet or star etc. . Knowing the surface radius then the amount pseudo e-neutrinos at the escape velocity can be calculated. Actually at any radius pseudo e-neutrinos. Further take attention to the substitution angle derived in Bk1 chap 4 because there exists a quantum mechanical coupling (entanglement) between the radial and tangential velocity for the clusters with respect to the gravity generating source. This angle seems to be constant. So independent radially from the source.

At zero velocities the pseudo neutrino density at the surface radius can be calculated. In conclusion the trick of nature gives us insight how to progress to macroscopic situations. An example: The Earth mass is $M_{earth} = 5.9\ 10^{24}$ kg then the mass of the medium of weak dark matter is $(M_{earth}/1825.7)$ kg where the ratio of 1825.7 is the guessed generalized atom, as the mean of the atom species in the macroscopic situation.

This guess is based on mean cluster velocity of $m/m_o = (1824.7 + 1)/1728 = 1.056540$. However by considering the balance of angular momentum between the generalized proton and the electron this ratio is reduced by introduction of the mediating mass for this generalized H atom. The mediating mass also is the balance of opposing internal acceleration between this proton and electron and derived in Bk1 chap 4 par 2.

The mediating mass for the generalized H atom of 1825.7 is $250.093m_e$.
This value has to be compared with the mean of conserved c-cavity: $½ \sqrt{1728 \times 144} = 249.4153m_e$.
So energy storage within the generalized atom reduces the triplet cluster velocity of $m/m_o = 250.093/249.4153 = 1.002717$ or $\beta = 7.3568\ 10^{-2}$. It could mean that the boundary condition of mass for the dark matter medium of Earth is $M_{earth}/250.093$ kg which is wrongly guessed.

The reason is what does the zero energy storage of pseudo vector e-neutrinos mean? The reasoning is that roughly half the external pseudo vector energy comes from the protons and half from the electrons where N_e complies to the above definition of opposing paired pseudo vector cells of one electron mass. Now consider the cluster velocities determined by 1.056540 or 1.002717. It means a

reduction process in stages to which the dedicated velocities reduces asymptotically to zero. In other words the amount of zero stored energy available for gravity generation is $(1 - 0.002717)\ N_{e.}$.
So M_{earth} /1827.5 is nearly the correct amount of dark matter mass energy around our planet.