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GEOMETRIC MEDIATOR STRUCTURES AND FORCE CONSTANTS

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Summary
The work is a Riemannian-geometric approach to describing “energy-transition mediator”
structures. We have produced a description of the “mediator” as a geometric-mimic, a “distorted
geometry” structure, formulated from a solution of Riemann’s geometric equations. Clifford’s¹
“Curved empty space as the building material of the physical world” supposition is the
conceptual basis for this “distorted-geometry” modeling. The resulting geometric description of
matter (mass-energy) mimics the classical-physics electromagnetic and gravitational-field
models at large radii but departs significantly at small radii to produce a magnetic-field (spin)
mimic as well as a weak-field mimic (beta decay and the Fermi constant) and a strong-field
mimic without an infinity at the origin (no singularity)². The structure is constituted by a core-
region within which the propagation-velocity, by virtue of the distorted metrics, is greater than c
and exhibits a “partial light trapping phenomenon”, a “black hole”. Warping or distorting our
spatial-manifold requires energy but with limits as to the degree of distortion thereby predicting

1

2
and describing fundamental-electromagnetic-particle structures as well as gravitational (dark-matter, black-hole) structures.

**Abstract**

It is shown in the present work that the distorted-space model of matter can describe conventional force-constants and transition-mediator structures. The distorted-geometry structures exhibit non-Newtonian features wherein the hole or core-region fields of the structures are energetically-repulsive (negative pressure), do not behave functionally in an \( r^{-4} \) manner and terminate at zero at the radial origin (no singularity). Near the core of the distortion the magnetic fields dominate the energy-densities of the structures thereby departing from classical particle-structure descriptions. Black-body radiation-emission and structural modeling leads to a description of transition dynamics and photonic entities.

**Introduction**

Physical transition processes are presently mathematically represented in “quantum-terms” as a manifestation of a “strength-of-interaction coupling-constant” operating on an “initial-state” wave-function particle-descriptor to produce a “final-state” different wave-function particle-descriptor; one particle transforms to another particle (a different energy-state) via the forces present at the transformation site. The actual physical description of the structural-changing dynamics is not part of this quantum-mechanical operational-mathematical rendering although an “intermediate” mediator-structure is envisioned.

The intermediate mediator-structure in the beta-decay transition process, the conversion of a neutron into a proton, electron and neutrinos, is a WBOSON PARTICLE and the “strength-of-
interaction” has been labelled “the Fermi-constant GF” after the physicist who successfully modelled this physical process.

We have also successfully and precisely modelled and mimicked this transition process in the “distorted-geometry” model of matter\(^2\) as a product of boson mass-energy and boson physical-volume, a geometric maximum-curvature condition and a magnetic-field based \((r^6)\) distortion-energy, with structural details which are not forthcoming in present-day quantum mechanics, force-carrier-fields\(^3\) notwithstanding.

The theoretical and mathematical foundation for this undertaking is presented in the Supplementary Information section.

For the “distorted-geometry” model, precise to the mass-characterization of the W-boson,

\[
\text{Fd}_{\text{mag}}^2 r^6 \pi^4 = \frac{1}{8\pi\kappa} 2 \text{ Rs } R_0^3 \pi^4 = \frac{\pi^3}{2} m_w c^2 R_0 w^3 = \equiv \text{GF(distorted geometry)} = \\
= \text{GF(Fermi)} = 1.435851 \times 10^{-62} \text{ Joule meters}^3. \quad (1)
\]

The energy-density for the \( \text{Fd}_{\text{mag}}^2 \) component evaluated @ \( r = R_0 w \), is

\[
\frac{1}{2\pi} m_w c^2 R_0 w^3 R_0 w^{-6} = 2.87 \times 10^{46} \text{ Joule meter}^{-3}. \quad (2)
\]

The “distorted-geometry” mathematical symbols are

\[
\kappa \equiv \kappa_{EM} = W_{boson \ coupling \ constant} = \alpha \frac{hc}{2} (m_w c^2)^{-2} = 6.93 \times 10^{-13} \frac{\text{meters}}{\text{Joule}},
\]

\( \alpha = \text{fine structure constant} \),

\( h = \text{Planck's constant} \), \( c = \text{velocity of light} \) and \( m_w = \text{boson mass} \).

The distorted-geometry radial descriptor \( R_0 w = \left( \alpha \frac{2}{3} \right)^{1/3} \frac{hc}{(m_w c^2)^{-1}} \) and \( R_{sW} = 2 \kappa m_w c^2 \).

The energy-density structural nature of the ‘distorted geometry” solution\(^2\) gives rise uniquely and comprehensively to the fundamental forces heretofore characterized as independent entities;
a weak-magnetic-force, an electric-force and a strong-force at the nuclear core. These force characterizations are here manifested as $r^{-6}$, $r^{-4}$ and complex repulsive-core $r^n$ components of the “one geometric structure”. The structure is a balanced internal/external high-energy-density configuration, the difference in internal-pressure vs external-pressure manifested as particle mass-energy. The magnitude of the structural energy-density descriptor function is determined by the mass-energy or geometric-curvature with a geometry-to-energy coupling constant (meters/Joule) also dependent on these physical characteristics; a constant coupling-constant component describes gravitational structures. The “distorted-geometry-solution ($\equiv DG$)”, is generated from Riemann’s geometric description of a 4-dimensional spacetime manifold applied at localized warped- or distorted-space energy centers.

With the geometric success of mimicking the Fermi-constant as a particle-structure descriptor (the W-boson), which is a “mass-energy\*$R_0^3$”product and which is a magnetic energy-density weak-force maximum and a geometric-curvature maximum (inverse dependence)$^2$, we posit gravitational, electromagnetic and strong (core)-force “strength-of-interaction-DG” constants as energy-density coefficients of the various $r$-dependent components of a DG W-boson structure.

However since such tensor-force ( $(F_{d_{14}})^2$, $(F_{d_{mag}})^2$ and $(F_{d_{core}})^2$) entities are geometrically coupled entities, the classical “independently separable” model (weak plus EM plus strong) is not applicable. We instead use the energy-density maxima in the core region and in the extra-core region to establish the physical strengths of the classical-differentiated force functions. We use the “BLACK-HOLE DISTORTIONAL EXTRENUM (a minimum hole mass)$^4$ mass-energy” for calculating the “gravitational-interaction-strength” constant GG. Note that the “gravitational coupling-constant $G*c^{-4}$ is $\sim$45 orders of magnitude smaller than the “EM (electromagnetic) coupling-constant”.
The positive-pressure (positive energy-density) quantity, \((\mathbf{F}_{d_{14}})^2(Q \neq 0)\), evaluated at the core-radius functional-extremum, for the W boson, is

\[
\mathbf{F}_{d_{14}}^2(r^{-4} \text{ component}) = \frac{R_s^2}{2} \frac{1}{8\pi \kappa} \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{\hbar c}{8\pi} \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{1}{R_0^4} = \\
= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{m_w e^2}{8\pi (\hbar c)^3}\right)^4 \text{ (Joule/meter}^3). (3)
\]

The actual DG functional value at the energy-density maximum is \(7.64 \times 10^{47}\) Joules/meter\(^3\) @ \(r = 2.37 \times 10^{-19}\) meters while the classical \(r^4\) value is

\[
\mathbf{F}_{d_{14}}^2(r^{-4} \text{ component}) = \frac{R_s^2}{2} \frac{1}{8\pi \kappa} \frac{1}{r^4} = 2.89 \times 10^{45} \text{ Joules/meter}^3 @ r = 2.37 \times 10^{-19}\) meters,
\]

illustrating the magnitude of the contribution to \(\mathbf{F}_{d_{14}}^2\) from the \(r^{-6}\) and other \(r^{-n}\) components.

Similarly, the negative-pressure (negative energy-density) core-maximum (for a W-boson structure) is

\[
(\mathbf{F}_{d_{boson \, core}}^2)_{\text{max} @ r = 1.46 \times 10^{-19}\text{meter}} = -2.51 \times 10^{48} \text{ Joule/meter}^3 \equiv (4)
\]

\[
\equiv \text{strong force energy density maximum} = 869 \times \mathbf{F}_{d_{14}}^2(r^{-4} \text{ component}) = \\
= 87.5 \mathbf{F}_{d_{mag}}^2(r^{-6} \text{ component}).
\]

These field quantities are displayed in Fig.1.
From the “energy-emission dynamics” model in\(^5\), and using the “corrected form” of equations 11-15 [ref.5 corrected in ref.6], we can model and calculate the “lifetime” of this boson-mediator structure as

\[
t(\text{lifetime}) = \frac{1}{c} \left( \frac{3 U_0}{4\pi\rho} \right)^{1/3} = \frac{R_{\text{boson}}}{c} = \frac{1}{c} R_0 W = 1.39 \times 10^{-27} \text{ seconds}, \tag{5}
\]

where \(U_0\) is the mass-energy of the “energy-emitting” body with a constant density \(\rho\).

Environmental fields\(^7,8\) not included in the structural modeling would influence this “lifetime” as, for example, the stability behavior of a neutron in or out of the presence of nuclear fields. This “energy emission” model is elaborated in the following for the “electromagnetic-radiation-emission mediator”.
In reference\(^5\), we modelled “energy emitting structures” via a “black body construct” realized at the mass-level of a “fundamental particle” with a mass-energy = Universe-mass-energy. Here we posit such a “radiation-energy emitting” structure to describe photon emission. The Planckian (Stefan-Boltzmann emitting body) power and energy distribution function is integrated over the infinite energy spectrum and modelled as a spherical entity with radius \( R \);

\[ P(\text{Planckian thermodynamics}) = \frac{dU}{dt} = -(\sigma T^4) A(r) \quad \text{and} \quad A(r) = 4\pi R^2. \tag{6} \]

With

\[ U = \text{the distortional mass energy @ constant density} = \rho, \]

\[ \rho_{geo\_boson} \equiv \rho GF(DG) = \frac{u0B^3}{GF} \left( MW \frac{\pi v}{2} \right)^2 = 1.687(10)^{47} \frac{J}{m^3} \]

and

\[ Temp_{geo\_boson} = \left( \rho GF \frac{c}{\sigma} \right)^{1/4} = 5.46 (10)^{15} K, \]

leading to

\[ \frac{dU}{dt} = -c(4\pi\rho)^{1/3}(3U)^{2/3} \quad \text{and} \]

\[ U(t) = -\frac{4}{3} \pi\rho (c t)^3 + U0. \tag{7} \]

A final extinction time, wherein all of the structural energy has been depleted and converted to photon-energy, is reached at

\[ t_f = \frac{1}{c} \left( \frac{3 U0}{4\pi\rho} \right)^{1/3} = \frac{R}{c}, \tag{8} \]
thereby producing a propagating directional photon (multi-particle production allowed) with a
time-width $t_f$ and inherited blackbody and DG features; we assume a photon with velocity $= c$
and exhibiting the “thermodynamic” body descriptors; “thermodynamic radiation” being
understood as “EM radiation” at velocity $c$. The use of an “explosive” adjective to describe this
dynamic feature is better appreciated when examining the enormous energy-densities ($10^{48}$
Joules meter$^3$) or pressures (Pascals) within these “DG particle structures” (compare to a “stick
of dynamite” at $\sim 10^9$ Pascals).

The extinction-time result can be interpreted as a “photonic-structural-descriptor” where

$$t_f \equiv 1/\nu \quad \text{and} \quad R \equiv \lambda;$$

$$\lambda \nu = c; \quad (9)$$

the thermodynamic variable $c$ has an electromagnetic “velocity of propagation” meaning.

Electric charge features are not inherent to this development since “black bodies” have been
modelled from thermodynamics and statistical mechanics theory. This time-dependent feature of
the proposed photon-mediator structure is only dependent on the DG geometric-radius feature $R$
and not on the physical mass-energy features $\rho$ and $U$ (a simple conceptual model wherein
“explosion-transition information” propagates physically throughout the exploding entity). The
maximum-curvature DG-concept, from weak-force beta-decay modelling, produces a maximum
energy limit at $R_{\text{min}} = R_0 W$, a charge-induced, magnetic-field-$(T d_1^1 + T d_2^2)$, $r^6$, induced limit
and therefore probably not the same limit as for $(T d_1^1)$, $r^4$, forces. In fact, the ratio of $r^6$
azimuthally-directed energy-densities to $r^4$ radially-directed energy-densities is

$$\frac{F_{d_{\text{mag}}}}{F_{d_{14}}} = \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{\hbar c S Q}{3 M} \right)^2 \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{\hbar c}{1 \text{mW}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{r^2} = 372 \quad \text{@} \quad r = 0.5 R_0 W. \quad (10)$$
The “material properties” of the distorted-space are sufficiently significant in the azimuthal directions as to be responsible for the phenomenon of beta-decay.

We consider therefore, the muon-structure as the mediator-structure for “classical-radiation-emission”. Then

\[ U_{\text{max, photon}} = \frac{hc}{R_{\text{min}}} = \frac{hc}{R_{0_{\text{muon}}}} = 1.59 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Joules or } 1.23 \times 10^{-2} \times W_{\text{boson}} \text{ mass energy.} \]

The DG muon-“photon producing”-mediator fields are displayed in Fig.2;

![Fig.2](image)

**Fig.2.** Distorted-Geometry Energy-Density (field) functions (\(E_{\mu_e}\) for \(Fd_{14}^2\) and \(E_{\mu_{mag}}\) for \(Fd_{mag}^2\)), for the MUONIC-mediator structure, illustrating the ‘Strong-repulsive-force, Weak-force and Electric-force” components. The ordinate in Joules/meter\(^3\) is displayed in logarithmic form and the abscissa in meters in logarithmic values. Note the energy-density reduction and the increase in radial extent compared to the \(W\) BOSON-character.

Although these distortional structures have been characterized at the outset as stable distortions, we have subsequently exploited the distortional form as the mediating entities in distortional transition processes, suggesting that the structural stability can be of a transient
nature and sensitive to environmental “fields”. As a supplementary visualizing addition to the geometric modeling we include as a Supplementary Video an animated video (simulating the muon to electron beta-decay, a higher-energy nuclear process).

A black-body emitted, propagating, DG photonic structure is simulated and mathematically detailed, as an example, for the Lyman-alpha line @ $\lambda = 121.567$ nanometers (labelled R0$\nu$), in Fig.3; the simulation is also displayed in Fig.4 to better communicate the structure of the time-varying “energy-density fields”.

![Graph](image)

**Fig.3.** Distorted-Geometry-Photon Energy-Density (field) functions for the LYMAN-ALPHA_PHOTON ($\lambda = 121.567 \times 10^{-9}$ meters = R0$\nu$), illustrating the “Strong-repulsive-force, Weak-force and Electric-force” components. The ordinate in Joules/meter$^3$ is displayed in logarithmic form and the abscissa in meters in logarithmic values.
Fig. 4. Distorted-Geometry-Photon Energy-Density (field) functions for the LYMAN-ALPHA PHOTON illustrating the 'Strong-repulsive-force, Weak-force and Electric-force' components. The ordinate in Joules/meter$^3$ is displayed in logarithmic form and the abscissa in seconds in linear values. To emphasize the propagating energy, we have displayed the structural field character on a time scale. The actual time-extent of the photonic sphere (diameter at 2R) is double that shown in the core direction. Note the two physical-geometric facets of the Photon where $E_{\nu_e} = 0$ while $E_{\nu_{mag}} = E_{\nu_{mag}} (max)$ and where $E_{\nu_e} = E_{\nu_e} (max)$ while $E_{\nu_{mag}} = 0$, mimicking the behavior of an EM photon. The photon-frequency $\nu_o^{-1}$ condition occurs at the "extra-core" $E_{\nu_{mag}}$-maximum condition.

The positive-pressure (positive energy-density) quantity, $(F_{d14})^2$, evaluated at the radius$(r_{max})$ of $(F_{d14})^2 (max)$, for the "hole_min"$^{-4}$, GRavitational STRUCTURE, due to a maximum curvature, is

$$F_{d14}^2 (r^{-4 \text{ component}}) = \frac{R_s^2}{2} \frac{1}{8\pi \kappa G} \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{(\kappa G M_g)^2}{4\pi \kappa G} \frac{1}{r^4} = \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{(\kappa G M_g)^2}{4\pi \kappa G} \frac{1}{(3.69 \times 10^{-3})^4} = 1.15 \times 10^{47} \text{ (Joule/meter}^3) \quad @ \ r \equiv r_{min} = 3.69 \times 10^{-3} \text{ meters}$$

and where $\kappa G = G c^{-4}$ and $M_g =$ mass of "hole min" = $1.80 \times 10^{41}$ Joules.
The actual DG functional value at the energy-density maximum is

\[ 1.182 \times 10^{48} \text{ Joules/meter}^3 \] @ \( r = r_{\text{min}} = 3.69 \times 10^{-3} \) meters, again illustrating the magnitude of the contribution to \( Fd_{14}^2 \) from the \( r^6 \) and other \( r^n \) components (see Fig.5).

**Fig.5.** Distorted Geometry Gravitational Energy-Density (field) functions \( G_e \equiv Fd_{14}^2 \) and \( G_{\text{mag}} \equiv Fd_{\text{mag}}^2 \), (for the “HOLE-MIN” structure \( \equiv \) GRAVITATIONAL-mediator structure), illustrating a gravitationally-simulated ‘Strong-grav.-force, Weak-grav.-force and grav. \( r^4 \)-force” components. The ordinate in Joules/meter\(^3\) is displayed in logarithmic form and the abscissa in meters in logarithmic values.

The positive-pressure (positive energy-density) quantity, \( (Fd_{14})^2 \), evaluated at the radius of \( (Fd_{14})^2(\text{max}) \) , for the “Milky Way Black-hole” \( \equiv \) GRAVITATIONAL STRUCTURE is

\[
Fd_{14}^2(r^{-4} \text{ component}) = \frac{R_s^2}{2} \frac{1}{8\pi \kappa G} \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{(\kappa G M_g)^2}{4\pi \kappa G} \frac{1}{r^4} = \\
= \frac{(\kappa G M_g)^2}{4\pi \kappa G} \left( \frac{1}{1.34 \times 10^{10}} \right)^4 = 8.70 \times 10^{21} \text{ (Joule/meter}^3\) @ \( r = 1.34 \times 10^{10} \) meters
and where $\kappa G = G c^{-4}$ and $M_g = \text{mass of Black Hole Sagittarius A*} = 4.154 \times 10^6 \text{ solar masses.}$

The actual DG functional value at the $F_{d_{14}} \gamma$ energy-density maximum is

$$8.95 \times 10^{22} \text{ Joules/meter}^3 \text{ @ } r = 1.34 \times 10^{10} \text{ meters}$$

again illustrating the magnitude of the contribution to $F_{d_{14}} \gamma$ from the $r^{-6}$ and other $r^{-n}$ components (see Fig.6).

Fig.6. Distorted Geometry Gravitational Energy-Density (field) functions $G_{e} \equiv F_{d_{14}} \gamma$ and $G_{mag} \equiv F_{d_{mag}} \gamma$, for the MILKY WAY Black-Hole, illustrating a gravitationally-simulated ‘Strong-grav.-force, Weak-grav.-force and grav. $r^{-4}$-force’ components. The ordinate in Joules/meter$^3$ is displayed in logarithmic form and the abscissa in meters in logarithmic values. $r_{\text{MAX}}$ is the value of the radius at the Black-Hole maximum of $G_{e} \equiv F_{d_{14}} \gamma$.

Similarly, the negative-pressure (negative energy-density) core-maximum (for this black-hole gravitational structure) is

$$\left(F_{d_{grav	ext{-}core}}\right)^2 (\text{max @ } r = 9.08 \times 10^9 \text{ meter}) = -1.92 \times 10^{23} \text{ Joule/meter}^3.$$  \hspace{1cm} (13)
Finally, a “gravitational representation" of the Fermi-constant, a maximum-curvature minimum-radius structure, can be calculated according to the Fermi definition as

\[
\text{Gravitational interaction strength constant } \equiv GG \equiv \frac{\pi}{2} m_G c^2 R_0^3 = \\
\frac{\pi}{2} m_G c^2 (\gamma 2 G c^{-4} m_G)^3 \text{ with } \gamma = \frac{3.275}{2} \text{ and }
\]

\[
m_G = \text{Black hole mass minimum [SI] (as a mediator structure)}, \text{ where }
\]

\[
G c^{-4} = \text{gravitational coupling constant} = 8.26 \times 10^{-45} \frac{\text{meters}}{\text{Joule}};
\]

\[
GG = 3.22 \times 10^{35} \text{ Joule meter}^3.
\]

References


3. Force carriers, Force carriers

4. Koehler, D., SI Supplementary parent “DISTORTIONAL EXTREMA AND HOLES IN THE GEOMETRIC MANIFOLD, https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-767026/v3


14

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- SUPPLEMENTARYINFORMATIONMediators.pdf