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Shedding Light on Energy Quanta by Dan Fitzpatrick

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A quantum of energy is really similar to a short duration sigma bonding, where the electrons bind together with their sides rather than like pi bonding where the bonding is a repetitious polar bonding. An electron being a tiny magnet can either bind with another "locked in place" electron using either its sides or poles.

I have no idea how the quark inertial binding works because the quark does not seem to precess (wobble) like the electron does because the electron, like the earth, is an oblate spheroid.

But, in order to deliver a quantum of energy, a spin up electron in a high energy level spot can only drop to a lower energy level providing it locates a perfectly matched spin down electron.

This is not easy because **FOUR** things must match perfectly: mass, orientation, precession or wobble frequency and orbital positioning.

- They must both "see" themselves spinning in the same planes with their closest sides going in the same direction.
- They must "see" their mass exactly the same.
- Also they must "see" their precession rates (wobble) the same.
- They must also "see" themselves positioned perfectly 180 degrees from each other on their respective orbitals and this is a very difficult thing to achieve.

Energy transfer is not easy. It is difficult but because there are so many electrons, these holes to transfer through can be found.

And there is one **FIFTH** important thing: the electron receiving the energy must be in a lower energy or less massive area and this is where the general relativity view comes in.

What is transferred is the precession energy or wobble.energy hf .

Let's look at light from a star coming to your eye

This transfer is going to take place over a certain very brief duration of time in which both electrons will continue to "see" each other as the same mass/time h and the oscillation or wobble at the same frequency f .

You must now use general relativity to see that if the above is to happen then the speed of the electron in your eye must be on a path at that particular instant, at a high enough speed, --- relative to the star --- so that its intrinsic mass is increased so that it exactly matches the higher real mass of the electron on the star.

By delivering a quantum of energy this way nature will always deliver energy from a high energy area to a lower energy area.

You can view this as an instant binding attraction (at this instant space-time is removed between the two via the "A" Laws) and the electron on the star is pulled down an orbital and the electron in your eye is pulled up an orbital.

You will have radiation because the electron is wobbling as the orbital is changing and each light wave is produced by the electron wobbling in and out of the collapsing orbital.

The reason h is a constant is because the real mass of the electron never changes but what changes is its intrinsic mass seen by us as it drops closer to the tri quark nucleus. In the microcosm --- as is pointed out in my Theory Of Everything book --- you get a blue shift when approaching a higher mass, not a red shift as in the macrocosm.

Also in my Theory Of Everything book is the fact that you cannot take the deBroglie wavelength formula out of the microcosm and apply it to items in the macrocosm where exactly the reverse is true

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