

## Addendum #2 to “Divine Revelations - The Essence of All Things”

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to integrate several of the concepts presented in my 2016 Book titled, “*Divine Revelations - The Essence of All Things*” with other concepts presented in my 2026 paper that was published last month in the Physics & Optics Sciences Journal, titled “*Addendum to Divine Revelations - The Essence of All Things*”, and then along with new concepts recently developed in the last few months. These new concepts are developed by integrating the method for calculating the Proton Mass Ratio and Neutron Mass Ratio presented in my 2016 book, with the method for calculating the Classic Electron Radius presented in the above referenced 2026 paper. Both concepts are based on developing a geometric and numerical progression for determining various particle parameters. The integration of these two concepts is accomplished by reversing the mass calculations presented in my 2016 book, by starting at Planck’s Length and then calculating upward toward the size of visible light, instead of starting at visible light and calculating downward toward Planck’s Length. Also, the 2026 addendum paper is expanded beyond the Classic Electron Radius, and further upward to the size of visible light. The two combined charts then produce a more complete understanding of waves and particles, including photons, X-rays, gamma rays, cosmic rays, proton mass ratio and neutron mass ratio, and resolves the various arguments for electrons and point electron radii. Furthermore, both Proton Mass Radius and Neutron Mass Radius sizes are also defined, and therefore can be structurally calculated.

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My 2016 book is available at Amazon.com and my 2026 paper was published in the Physics & Optics Sciences Journal. (Vol. 8 No.1 (2026): Volume 8 Issue 1)

### Addendum #2 to my 2016 book

#### “Divine Revelations - The Essence of All Things”

The purpose of this second addendum is to integrate a recent 2026 concept developed for Photons, Planck’s Length, and the Classic Electron Radius, with a previous concept presented in my 2016 book concerning calculating Proton and Neutron Mass Ratios. First, an extended and condensed version of the 2026 Electron Radius Concept is presented in the figure on the next page. Please note that there are 13 groups in the first column starting with Planck’s Length at Level 0 at the bottom of the chart, along with 7 sublevels in each group for a total of 91 levels (3rd column). The original chart in my 2026 first addendum only went to 63 levels. The 4th column lists the size of the particle radius for the top level in each group, by multiplying each previous top level within a group by the number 180.605122, which is derived by the formula  $(2^{(7)} \times \sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{2}-1)$  as defined in detail

in my first addendum. It is strongly recommended that you read my first addendum at the *Physics & Optics Sciences Journal* for additional insights and specifications. I am proposing that the electron is an octahedron, and that when you spin an octahedron, the particles that form in the spinning octahedral shell would look just like an electron cloud. Furthermore, the size calculated for the “average” radius of the octahedral electron cloud located in level 63 of Group 9 is within a few hundredths of a percent of the accepted Classic Electron Radius. With further research, an exact theoretical number could be determined. The final insight developed by the above chart, is that within each Group is a band of sub-levels dedicated to certain types of photons as listed in the fifth and sixth, or the last two columns. Accordingly, visible light photons exist within Group 13, x-ray photons exist within Group 12, gamma ray photons exist within Groups 11 and maybe 10, and cosmic particles exist within Groups 7 thru 5. For a quick review, I propose that waves are circular field distortions within aetheral particles, photons are squares of aetheral particles formed from those same field distortions and with a single spin axis, and particles are 6-particle octahedral structures that contain 3 squares plus connecting particles on a 3d spin axes.

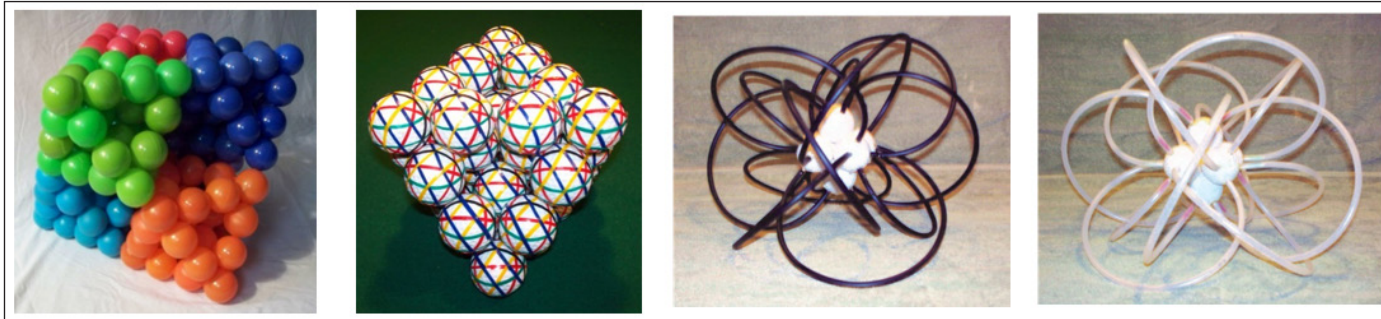
Extended Electron Radius Concept (2026 Paper)					
Groups/Bands	Sub Levels	Top Level	Each level multiplied by 180.605122	Sub Level	Photons
Group 13	w/ 7 sub levels	91	3.5156E-06	87-88	Visible Light
Group 12	w/ 7 sub levels	84	1.9466E-08	79-82	X-rays
Group 11	w/ 7 sub levels	77	1.0778E-10	72-75	Gamma Rays
Group 10	w/ 7 sub levels	70	5.9677E-13	65-68	Gamma Rays
Group 9	w/ 7 sub levels	63	3.3043E-15	63	Maximum Classic Electron Radius
(avg. octahedral electron cloud)			2.8179E-15	63	Average Classic Electron Radius
Group 8	w/ 7 sub levels	56	1.8296E-17		
Group 7	w/ 7 sub levels	49	1.0130E-19		Cosmic Ray Particles
Group 6	w/ 7 sub levels	42	5.6091E-22		Cosmic Ray Particles
Group 5	w/ 7 sub levels	35	3.1057E-24		Cosmic Ray Particles
Group 4	w/ 7 sub levels	28	1.7196E-26		
Group 3	w/ 7 sub levels	21	9.5214E-29		
Group 2	w/ 7 sub levels	14	5.2719E-31		
Group 1	w/ 7 sub levels	7	2.9190E-33		
Level 0	Planck's Length	0	1.6163E-35		

The chart below is then an abbreviated summary of the Inverted 6-Particle Mass Concept that was presented in my 2016 book on page 172. Please note that it is very similar to the preceding 91 level chart; however, the level starts at the number 3 and continues up to the number 94, again for 91 levels. In contrast and in my 2016 book, the numerical calculations started at the size of visible light and worked downward only 31 levels toward Planck's Length, whereas in both the above chart and the chart below the calculations start at Planck's Length and are calculated upward 91 levels toward the size of visible light. (There was a missed typing error on page 172 in my 2016 book for the Neutron Codata Mass Ratio of 1838.6837).

Inverted 6-Particle Mass Concept (2016 Book)						
Octahedral Particles	Level	Surface Cell Count	Mass Ratio	cw & ccw deleted cells	Mass Calculations	CODATA Values
	94	5.65572E+45				
	87	2.58606E+42	2187.0000	351.0000	1836.0000	
Bohr Electron	80	1.18247E+39	2187.0000	351.0000	1836.0000	
Compton Electron	73	5.40682E+35	2187.0000	351.0000	1836.0000	
Classic Electron Radius	66	2.47225E+32	2187.0000	351.0000	1836.0000	
G8 Point Electron	59	1.13043E+29	2187.0000	351.0000	1836.0000	
G7 Point Electron	52	5.16887E+25	2187.0000	351.0000	1836.0000	
G6 Point Electron	45	2.36345E+22	2187.0006	351.0001	1836.0005	
G5 Point Electron	38	1.08068E+19	2187.0107	351.0015	1836.0092	
G4 Point Electron	31	4.94136E+15	2187.1836	351.0264	1836.1572	Proton 1836.1527
G3 Pnt Electron (Proton)	24	2.25923E+12	2190.1395	351.4498	1838.6897	Neutron 1838.6837
G2 Pnt Electron (Neutron)	17	1.03155E+09	2241.9605	358.8739	1883.0866	
G1 Point Electron	10	4.60110E+05	3651.6667	559.1905	3092.4762	
Planck's Length	3	1.26000E+02				

The 6-particle structure used in these calculations are shown in the figures on the next page. The left picture has 216 cells, with each different colored corner containing  $216 \div 6$  or 36 cells, then each corner of these 36 cells contains  $36 \div 6$  or 6 cells. Likewise, each layer is simply a six-times enlarged octahedral structure of 6 particles from the previous level. A more detailed explanation is included in my 2016 book. The second picture is the same identical structure, but with quark balls illustrating how all of the lines of force combine perfectly to hold the structure together. The next two pictures are then proposed images for the Proton and Electron

respectively, with an identical 6-particle octahedral mass structures at their centers, but instead with clockwise and counter clockwise wound and twisted fields illustrated by black and white lines, respectively. Again, a more detailed explanation is included in my 2016 book. Also, please note that 6-particle structures form every 7 levels; and therefore, it is proposed that 6-particle structures are created at each level, that are then sequentially used to permanently create the next seventh level group of a 6-particle structure. The total number of 6-particle cells in each major group structure is not included in the previous chart simply to save space; instead, the total number of surface cells is included, since only surface cells relate to the mass ratio for the next major 6-particle structure.



Accordingly, on the surface of each 6-particle structure are eight faces or octants of a 3-power Sierpinski Triangle fractal. If it wasn't for the edges of the octahedron, the total surface cells would simply be 8 times the number of cells on each face or octant of the Sierpinski Triangle. However, the edges are duplicated in the calculations, and therefore must be subtracted from the total number of cells. Accordingly, the number of surface cells are calculated by taking  $8 \times (3 \text{ to the power of the level})$ , and then subtracting the duplicated edges of the fractal structure. This effect is more pronounced at lower levels, and almost completely disappears at the higher levels. Please note that at higher levels, the numbers approach 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729, and 2187, which are all multiple powers of the whole number 3. Accordingly, the Neutron Mass Ratio and the Proton Mass Ratio match only on the 24th and 31st levels respectively. Finally, please note that at the top of each 7th layer group of the chart, a point electron is created. This must occur or the next major layer cannot be created.

A more detailed chart listing all of the mathematical calculations, is shown in the chart below. The listings in red are numbers referring to the Neutron, the listings in blue refer to the Proton, and the listings in orange have a very low probability of ever forming since they include levels from two different groups.

	Cell Count by Face	Multiplication Ratios - Octahedral Fractals									
Level	Total Surface Cells	Number of Sub-Layers								Calculated Values	Std. Codata Values
	Qty	Ratios	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
31	4.941E+15	3.000008	2187.1835	729.0395	243.0084	81.0017	27.0003	9.0001	3.0000	1836.1572	Proton 1836.1527
30	1.647E+15	3.000012	2187.2752	729.0593	243.0125	81.0026	27.0005	9.0001	3.0000	1836.2358	
29	5.490E+14	3.000018	2187.4129	729.0889	243.0188	81.0039	27.0008	9.0001	3.0000	1836.3537	
28	1.830E+14	3.000026	2187.6194	729.1333	243.0282	81.0058	27.0011	9.0002	3.0000	1836.5306	
27	6.100E+13	3.000040	2187.9292	729.2000	243.0423	81.0087	27.0017	9.0003	3.0000	1836.7961	
26	2.033E+13	3.000059	2188.3941	729.3001	243.0635	81.0130	27.0025	9.0004	3.0001	1837.1944	
25	6.778E+12	3.000089	2189.0919	729.4503	243.0952	81.0196	27.0038	9.0007	3.0001	1837.7922	
24	2.259E+12	3.000134	2190.1395	729.6756	243.1429	81.0293	27.0057	9.0007	3.0001	1838.6897	Neutron 1838.6837
23	7.530E+11	3.000201	2191.7128	730.0140	243.2144	81.0440	27.0086	9.0015	3.0002	1840.0376	
22	2.510E+11	3.000301	2194.0772	730.5221	243.3217	81.0660	27.0129	9.0023	3.0003	1842.0632	
21	8.366E+10	3.000451	2197.6339	731.2857	243.4830	81.0991	27.0193	9.0034	3.0005	1845.1104	
20	2.788E+10	3.000677	2202.9916	732.4345	243.7252	81.1488	27.0290	9.0051	3.0007	1876.8480	
19	9.292E+09	3.001016	2211.0794	734.1648	244.0897	81.2234	27.0435	9.0076	3.0010	1965.6118	
18	3.096E+09	3.001525	2223.3268	736.7769	244.6388	81.3357	27.0653	9.0114	3.0015	2223.3268	
17	1.032E+09	3.002289	2241.9605	740.7324	245.4676	81.5048	27.0981	9.0172	3.0023	2241.9605	
16	3.436E+08	3.003437									
15	1.144E+08	3.005164									

The previous chart is an excerpt of my master chart and includes each of the seven sub-layer calculations for both the Neutron and Proton Groups. Please note again in all sub-level columns 1 thru 7, that the gradual shift toward the whole numbers 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729, and 2187 is again more readily pronounced. The Proton Mass Ratio is then calculated by starting with the Mass Ratio Number in sublayer 7 of level 31 (2187.1835), and then subtracting levels 29, 28, 27 in sublayers 5, 4, 3 respectively, all shown in blue. The result is then the number 1836.1572, which is within a few parts per million of the codata value of 1836.1527.

Another way to grasp this process is to realize that 243 is 1/9 of 2187 or 11.11111%, 81 is 1/27 of 2187 or 3.70370%, and 27 is 1/81 of 2187 or 1.23456% for a total of 16.04938% leaving 83.95061% of 2187 for the final particle mass. Then .8395061 times 2187 = 1836, which is the base whole number value that the entire chart approaches. In other words, 2187 - 243 - 81 - 27 = 1836. So the only way to get a number slightly larger than 1836 is to create the particle at the lower end of the chart. This process of subtracting cells from the major mass ratio number for the point electron octahedral structure (ddd) is mandatory, since the proton is a (uud) structure where both clockwise and counterclockwise wound and twisted structures are involved in the construction process; and accordingly, clockwise cells dissolve some of the counterclockwise cells. This process is then replicated for the Neutron (udd), calculating a Mass Ratio number of 1838.6897, which again is within a few parts per million of the Codata number of 1838.6837.

Extended Electron Radius Concept (2026 Paper)						Inverted 6-Particle Mass Concept (2016 Book)				
Group	Sub Levels	radius (m)	times 180.605122	Sub Level	Photons	Octahedral Particles	Level	Surface Cell Count	Calculated Mass Ratio	Codata Values
13	7	91	3.5156E-06	87-88	Visible Light		94	5.65572E+45		
12	7	84	1.9466E-08	79-82	X-rays		87	2.58606E+42	1836.0000	
11	7	77	1.0778E-10	72-75	Gamma Rays	Bohr Electron	80	1.18247E+39	1836.0000	
10	7	70	5.9677E-13	65-68	Gamma Rays	Compton Electron	73	5.40682E+35	1836.0000	
9	7	63	3.3043E-15	63	Max Electron Radius	Max. Electron Radius	66	2.47225E+32	1836.0000	
			2.8179E-15	63	Avg. Classic Electron Rad.	Classic Electron Radius				
8	7	56	1.8296E-17			G8 Point Electron	59	1.13043E+29	1836.0000	
7	7	49	1.0130E-19		Cosmic Rays	G7 Point Electron	52	5.16887E+25	1836.0000	
6	7	42	5.6091E-22		Cosmic Rays	G6 Point Electron	45	2.36345E+22	1836.0005	
5	7	35	3.1057E-24		Cosmic Rays	G5 Point Electron	38	1.08068E+19	1836.0092	
4	7	28	1.7196E-26			G4 Point Electron	31	4.94136E+15	1836.1572	Proton 1836.1527
3	7	21	9.5214E-29			G3 Pnt Electron (proton)	24	2.25923E+12	1838.6897	Neutron 1838.6837
2	7	14	5.2719E-31			G2 Pnt Electron (neutron)	17	1.03155E+09	1883.0866	
1	7	7	2.9190E-33			G1 Point Electron	10	4.60110E+05	3092.4762	
0	PL	0	1.6163E-35			Planck's Length	3	1.26000E+02		

Both the Proton and Neutron Theoretical Mass Ratio Numbers are slightly larger than the Codata value, so it is very likely that they share a common calculation discrepancy in either the measured or the theoretical values.

The previous chart then represents a brief summary of both the Electron Radius Chart (left) and the Proton/Neutron Mass Chart (right) connected together side by side. The first thing noticed is that the levels in the electron radius chart start with level 0, whereas the levels in the Proton/Neutron Chart begin with level 3. This indicates that there must be at least 3 levels that exist below Planck's Length, which seems very reasonable since both particles and fields are required for the first particle to form at Planck's Length.

Finally, you should be able to travel back and forth between the two sides of the chart to calculate respective mass and radii values. Although, it must be done with a more detailed and expanded master chart, and with all numbers of all sub-layers listed. My master chart includes each of the mathematical steps calculated individually, and all of the sub-layers for all 13 groups of the combined concepts in a 38 by 99 spreadsheet matrix for a total of almost 3800 entries; and therefore, is too large to be included in this paper, if anyone contacts me, I will be happy to forward the entire chart for your review.

However, what is included in this paper, is an absolute proposed structure for both aethereal and sub-atomic particles; extremely close geometric and numerical calculations for the Proton Mass Ratio, the Neutron Mass Ratio, and the Classic Electron Radius; a method for resolving the controversy of Point Electrons; a method for calculating the mass and size of different particles; definitions for why high-frequency photons exist in bands within various groups of waves; and finally, an understanding of where electromagnetic waves end and where quantum mechanics begin.

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