# String Theory Strings *vs.* Yin/Yang Particle Strings

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Modern English language is powerful, but sometimes confusing. Philosophy and science like to be very precise when single words are used. Clarity is not easy when very basic words describe very different things. Adjectival modifiers are typically used to more precisely define differences. Clarification and beyond is the purpose of this essay.

Before the 20th century strings were hardly more than fiber strands in clothing. In the mid 20th century strings also became the basis for String Theory, a quixotic mathematical attempt to unify classical and Relativity theories, employing multiple dimensions. More recently, in the 21st century this author has developed the new model of yin/yang particle strings (along with an improved theory of gravity). There are a few superficial similarities, but the many dissimilarities are profound. Let us do a comparison:

## STRING THEORY

*Wikipedia* describes String Theory this way:[1] "In physics, string theory is a theoretical framework in which the point-like particles of particle physics are replaced by one-dimensional objects called strings. It describes how these strings propagate through space and interact with each other. On distance scales larger than the string scale, a string looks just like an ordinary particle, with its mass, charge, and other properties determined by the vibrational state of the string. In string theory, one of the many vibrational states of the string corresponds to the graviton, a quantum mechanical particle that carries gravitational force. Thus string theory is a theory of quantum gravity."

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/String_theory

(1) String Theory begins with a fundamental, categorical error: It describes individual strings as one-dimensional. This error goes all the way back to Euclid's plane geometry.[2] Two dimensions are likewise nonexistent except as Platonic math ideas. An infinite number of adjacent zero-dimensional points do not a string, or brane make.[3] However, solid geometry with three coordinate dimensions has utility.

(2) String Theory's ideas – such as gravitons, supersymmetry, or M-theory dimensions – have never been verified by the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) or any other experimental apparatus. Efforts to prove String Theory strings and dimensions have resulted in outcomes that reduce the probability that such strings and their multi-dimensional universes physically exist.[4]

(3) String Theory appropriates what it likes about quantum mechanical and field theory, and avoids the rest.

(4) String Theory attempts to develop a unified view of the physical universe that includes multiplying the branes in General Relativity, which is a brain error.[5] Combining two wrongs does not make a right.

(5) Gravitons as a word are otherwise in Yin/Yang theory. Here is another case where the same word has profoundly different meanings. String Theory uses hypothetical, massless graviton strings as absurd carriers of a tractor-beam gravity force among and between branes.[6]

(6) String Theory strings (which cannot exist) can never "look like particles" from any distance perspective. This claim is a weak attempt to join with the Standard Model of Particle Physics.

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[2] http://astronomy-links.net/2Dis3D.pdf

[3] http://astronomy-links.net/ethers.html

[4] http://astronomy-links.net/supersymmetry.htm

[5] http://astronomy-links.net/GGvsGR.html

[6] http://astronomy-links.net/Gravities,BlackHoles,BigBangs.pdf

# YIN/YANG PARTICLE STRING THEORY

Yin/yang three-dimensional particles – and String Theory's one-dimensional, or two-dimensional, "strings" – would be at or within the sub-Planck dimension ($10^{-35}$ m). By comparison, the nucleus of an atom is at the $10^{-15}$ meters dimension. Since these exponents are negative logarithmic powers of ten, the dimensional difference is huge. It is understood that nobody could clearly see rapidly vibrating short strings, either as points or quantum field clouds. However, there may be ways to deduce three-dimensional particle-string activity from observable phenomena.[7,8]

(1) Yin/yang particles are individually spherical, but somewhat elastic before separation from each other. They are about $10^{-37}$ m, and possibly each as small as $10^{-38}$ meters in size.

(2) Yin/yang strings are yin/yang particles cohering to each other, and possibly also to rings or composite spheres of equally cohered yin/yang particles, which I call gravitons within push/shadow theory.

(3) Each tiny particle can simultaneously express either "matter" Yin, or "energy" Yang. Actually, matter and energy are two aspects of the unity of energy and matter, as expressed through the law of conservation of energy and matter. An ancient, poetic word for this unity is "renge," which means the simultaneity of cause and effect.

(4) Yin/yang particles primarily cohere. They are all the same, so they do not adhere to each other. At the Planck level particulate attraction is electromagnetic (EM), and follows Coulomb's law – which is somewhat similar to Newton's law of universal gravitation – where attractive EM force becomes potentially immense as cohering spheres become much smaller.

(5) There are only three fundamental forces:[9] gravity, primary electromagnetism, and secondary electromagnetism. Gravity appears to be correlated by General Relativity, but gravity itself is not thereby

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[7] http://astronomy-links.net/Universe.universes.pdf

[8] http://astronomy-links.net/AstrophysicsCloudCastles.pdf

[9] http://astronomy-links.net/SeeingUnseeable.html

explained.[10] My 21st century model of gravity accurately explains gravity in all dimensions far above the Planck.[11] Primary EM does not express +/- polarity. Familiar secondary electromagnetism does. Strong and weak forces are mostly expressions of primary EM.

(6) Imaginary String Theory strings move among many imaginary dimensions. Real particle strings move at EM frequencies determined by their length within three physical dimensions, and relative time. Stationary strings of y/y particles are often attached to y/y particles within graviton rings and composite spheres that function as ports or docks for multiple strings. There are also y/y strings floating free, and they express upon detection as electromagnetic frequencies. Those that are not vibrating, or vibrating at humanly detectable frequencies constitute much of Dark Matter.

(7) The vacuum speed of light is singular.[12] It is mathematically expressed as "c," and is the one-pop acceleration product of y/y particles separating from each other. Typically, a string of these ordinarily spherical units are excited by introduced frequency energy to where some or all of the string breaks off to form a new string with its own electromagnetic frequency. Stretching, terminal separation, and sequentially snapping-back–to–spheres yields what we call the vector speed of light. The launch of a new photon is not at zero time, but very close. Terminal accelerated speed ("c") is constant in a vacuum, because all y/y particles are equal in elasticity and EM, and because all increasingly vibrating cohering particles in a string equally stretch and sequentially return to sphericity at the same rate upon the new string's creation. Therefore, the length of an EM particle string does not determine its "c" value.

(8) The seemingly quantum particle/wave duality of photons is explained by the classical rotating nature of visible y/y photon strings. Depending on how and when individual "rotating batons" go through a measuring double slit determines whether we detect them as points or waves.[13]

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[10] http://astronomy-links.net/correlation.and.causation.pdf

[11] http://astronomy-links.net/DipoleRepellerExplained.pdf

[12] http://astronomy-links.net/LightSpeed.pdf

[13] http://astronomy-links.net/LightSpeed.pdf