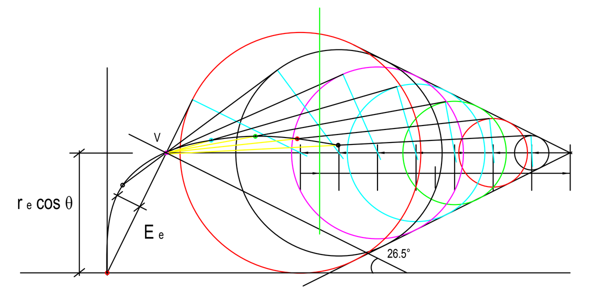
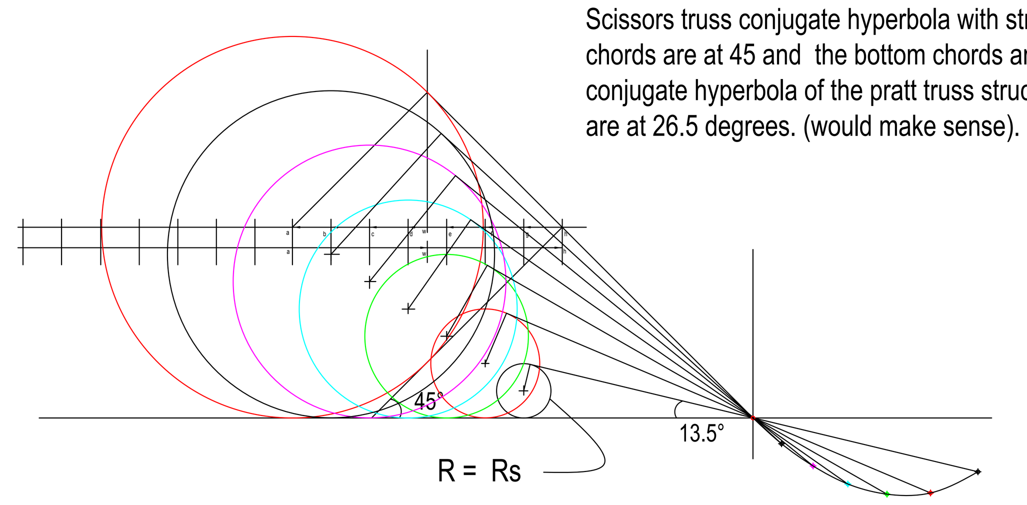
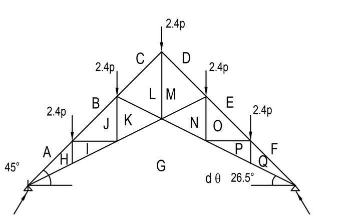


Inverse velocity pole curve for the pratt truss at 26°. Obtain the edge length which will fit within the sphere enclosing the stationary limit surface. The size of this sphere is equal to the size of the rings for the scissors truss with reversed chords and increased height , ie; when the cones have become flat



Velocity pole curve for the pratt truss at 45°

Recall:
Scissors truss conjugate hyperbola with structure aligned such that the top chords are at 45 and the bottom chords are at 26.5 degree matches the conjugate hyperbola of the pratt truss structure at 63.5 where the force lines are at 26.5 degrees. (would make sense).



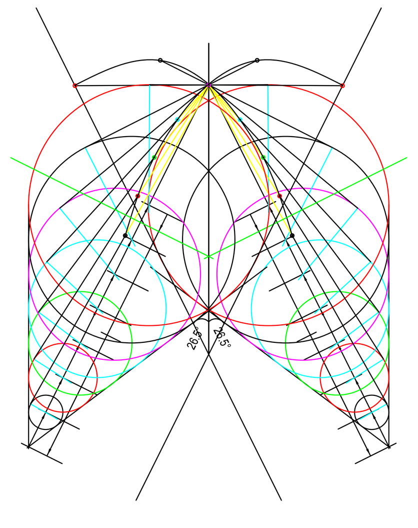
Increase height of the trussso the top and bottom chords of the truss are at 4 and 8 degrees from the vertical respectively.

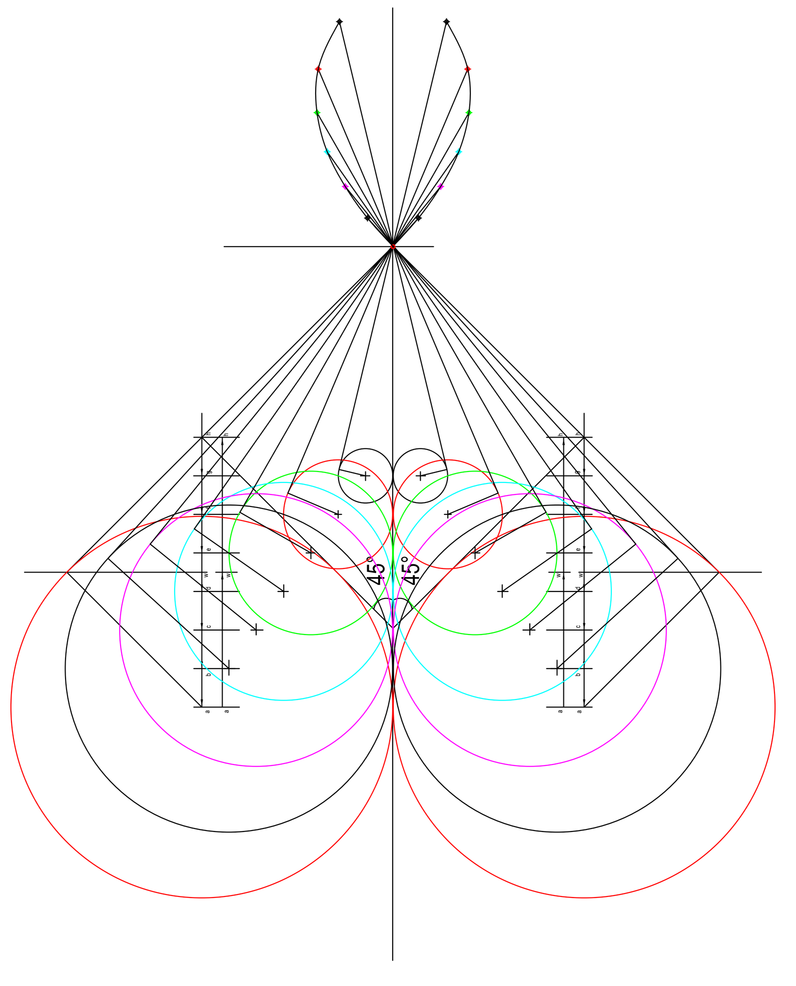
The size of the space - the actual structure - is equal to the size of the unified energy ring of the scissors truss at 42° degrees, however the size of the energy ring is equal to the sphere obtained by running the inverse velocity pole curve. Call it , Si

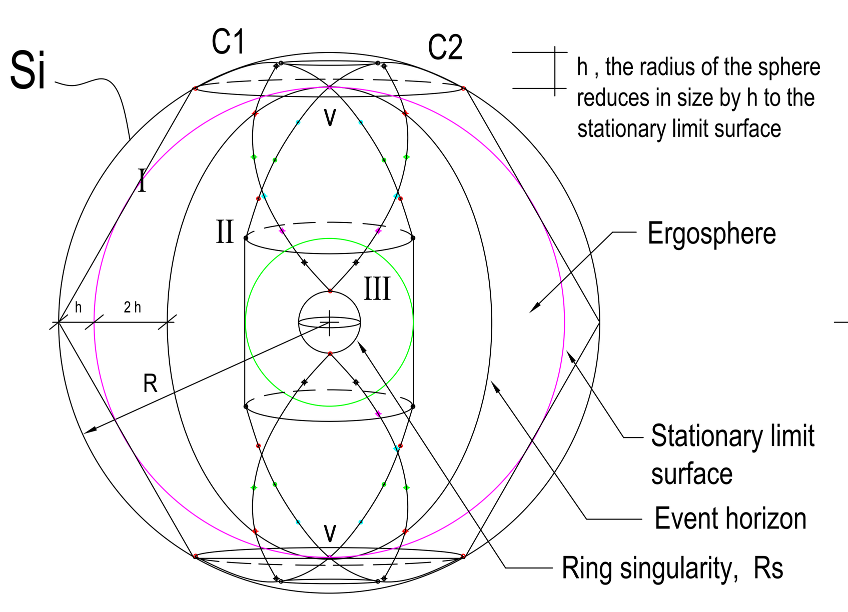
What happens as we keep decreasing the size of this space by lowering the chords to where the bottom chord is at 45° degrees and top chord at 63.5°. Energy and space and space and energy are interchangeable if you will and this is where we encounter our first particle. Space has shrunk creating energy. The size of this particle is 1 /5 the size of the singularity ring. This energy will keep increasing in size once the chords are reversed to the size of the unified ring of the scissors truss at 42°. From this point forward the bottom chord is lowered to the point where the velocity pole curve of the scissors truss matches that of the pratt truss. This is the point where the star will implode.

Note that we can scale things up comfortably for Si to equal the unified ring of the scissors truss at 42° degrees.

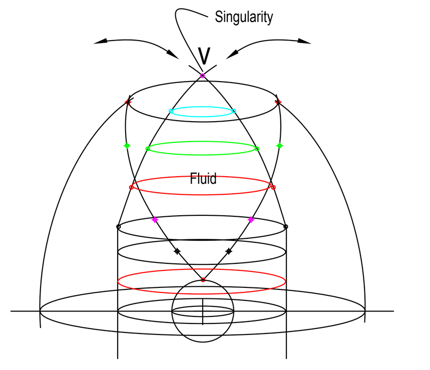
passed the 42° mark, the top and bottom chords have reversed. Our space is equal to Si

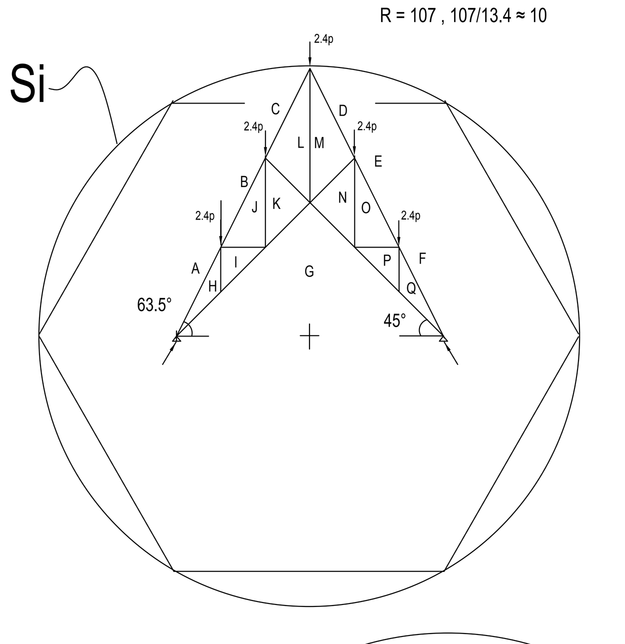


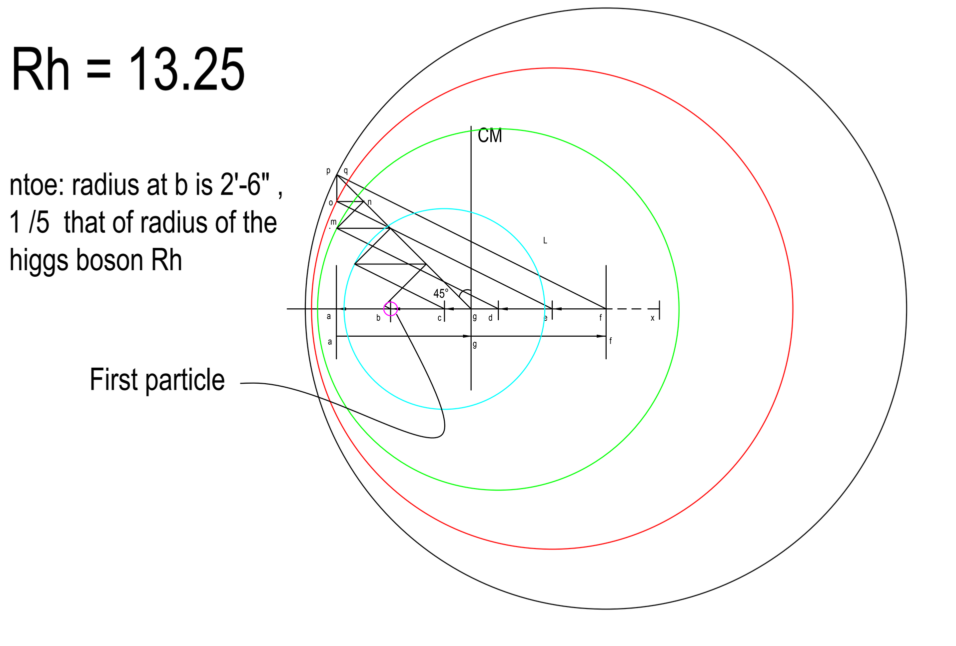


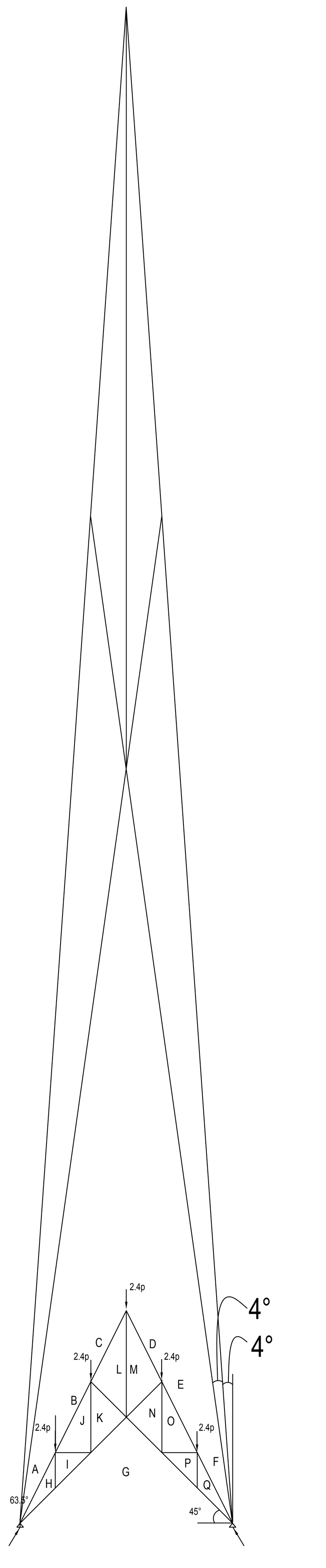


Kerr solution and Collapse of a spherical star obtained from velocity pole curves
Fig. 166 pg. 166 Fig. 55 pg. 302 Large scale structure of space time



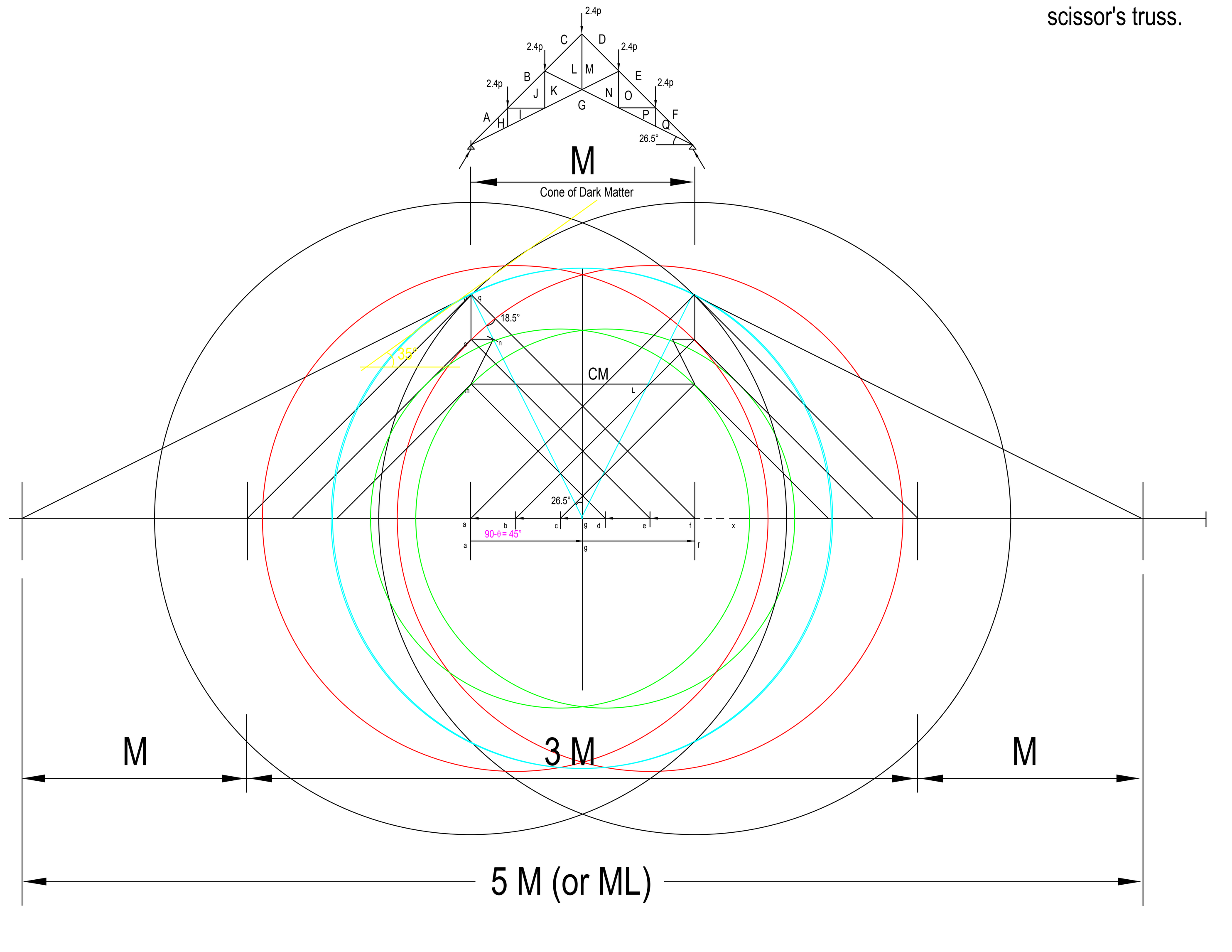


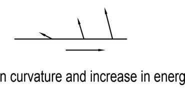




The ergosphere lies between the stationary surface and the horizon. Particles can escape to infinity from region I outside the even horizon but not from region II and region III which contains the ring singularity

We can get inside the ring singularity if we reverse the chords of the scissor's truss.





We can show the change in curvature and increase in energy along a straight line by arrows.

It would be wrong to say the length of this string is infinite. And we cut it and it gives us energy.

Instead we should ask how many of these "strings" do we start with?

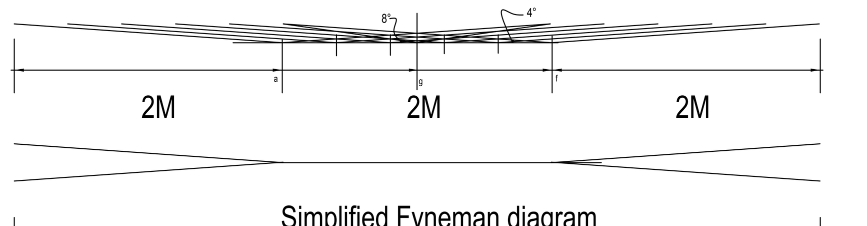
We know the following:

1. When space becomes curved, at approximately 4 degrees, these strings start to form.

2. When the space closes into a sphere we have created the right conditions for the big bang, with this space full of tiny strings of energy.

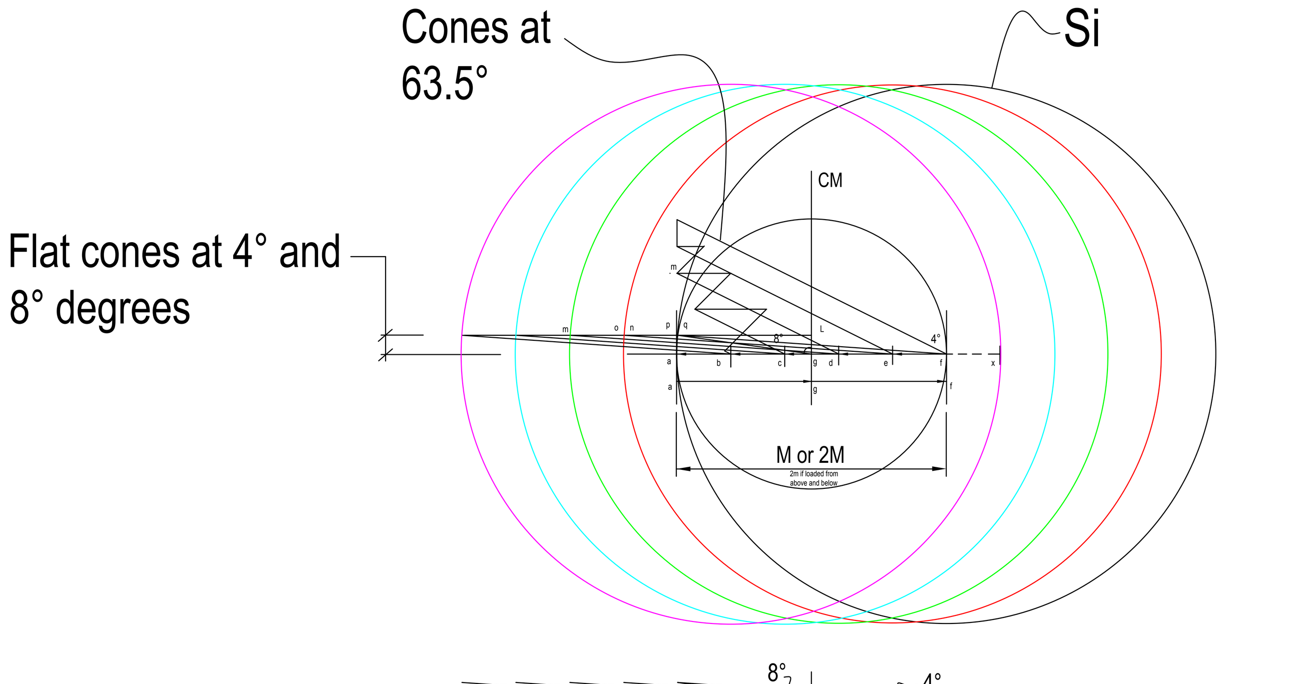
But what is the size of the sphere?

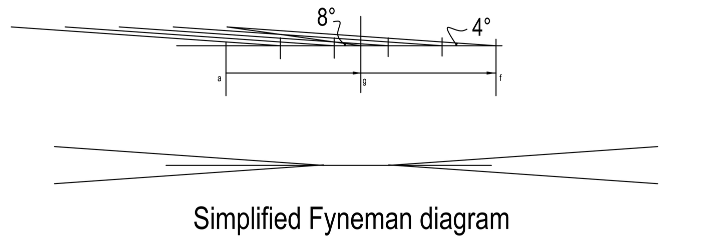
Next we take the platonic solids and their edges to represent these strings of energy and go on to calculate the size of the space per unit mass.



Simplified Fyneman diagram

6 M
A quantum is 3 units long





Simplified Fyneman diagram