

Information State and the General Model of Matter Structure

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Abstract—The analysis of the theories referring to the structures that make out the matter, shows that until now, the material reality, both to micro an macro level, has only been characterized from a point of view of the characteristics of substances, energies and forces contained or generated by these. We have seen through that by introducing a new dimension - the informational dimension, the matter, virtual reality and the physical reality can be analyzed into more profound levels [15],[16]. This informational approach enables us the generalized knowledge of the organization of matter's structure and fields, on more subtle levels. The subatomic particles can be known and characterized until the ethereal level, ethereal field and beyond them. On a macro level, matter can be known and analyzed up to an universonic level and beyond it. The informational dimension shows us the predisposition or affinity of some substances towards other substances, the entropy [16], the structural relations with the more coarse or subtle levels, the internal reconversion of matter etc., enabling the analysis to levels unreached before.

Keywords: informational dimension, ether, etheric field, torsion field, informational affinity field, spatial cube, three-dimensional grid, informational future, affinity sequences, attractors, universal synergies, logical dimension.

I. INTRODUCTION

Starting from that concept, in order to detain the three-dimensional physical reality, characterized by a perfect balance, any object needs to have a minimal vehicle in the shape of a tetrahedron (Fig. 1, [16]).

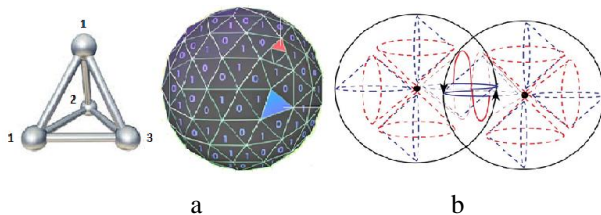


Fig. 1

A simple and stable form that fulfills all the object's conditions and which can occupy this vehicle (tetrahedron) can be a sphere. Such a complex object is, for example, the living cell. Humans, on a physical level, are made out of atoms and molecules. Thus, when it comes to the Field Theory, any object that is created out of atoms, represents a complex configuration of atomic torsion fields.[14]

Taking into account that a tetrahedron has four corners, the association by summing two tetrahedrons will result in eight corners form, meaning, similar to a cube. With this understanding, the corners can elastically change their forming angles, being able to create any structural figure. As a fundamental condition, in order to form any structural figure, these new figures must have elastic properties.[16]

Here we need to introduce two structural notions: the “imaginary sphere” and the “spatial cube”, thus:

- The generating and the distributing of the elements will take place in an imaginary sphere with the specification that the structure of the model after which the elements are being generated has to be balanced and equidistant from the surrounding ones. Within the 3D space, the sphere can be defined as a surface constituted from the geometrical place of the points from space, equally distant from a given point, called centre.
- A spatial cube can be defined as a model with symmetrical properties, being capable of division by two, while achieving a perfect symmetrical state. A spatial cube can be calculated through the formula $n \times n \times n = n^3$, where $n >= 1$. When $n=1$, meaning that one side of the cube is equal to the unit: $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$, we have a “unit cube”.

Space is part of the category of models built out of force lines, concentrated within accumulation or concentration points, similar to a three-dimensional measurable grid. Such a spatial model, in its balanced state, maintained by its component forces, has a cubical aspect.

Regarding to the physical aspect, this cube is real and the model is built on a structure created out of several components, associated in a perfect balance.

In order to form a cube of space it is necessary to start from this new figure, resulted from the union of two tetrahedrons, this perfect balance needed for building out the model, has to be kept at every step.

II. LET'S DEMONSTRATE THE ABOVE STATEMENT

A part of the Infinitesimal Physics does not explain or has no viable models for some of matter's manifestations. Here we refer to the particles into the quantic and sub-quantic fields from the subtle levels, starting with the inter-atomic and sub-atomic fields, the ether fields, the inter-etheric fields, etc.

Today's Quantum Physics is trying to find answers regarding the particles that compose these fields, resulting in some Particle and Sparticle families, generated in high power accelerators. In determining these particle families, science and mainly Physics has had a more experimental approach. This approach has adopted basic structural models, based upon the five basic variables (categories): the electric field, strong currents, weak currents, the magnetic field and the gravitational field forces.

Within an acceptance of a new general model based on the electric, magnetic and informational dimension, we can extend the analyses for determining the composing structural elements up to more subtle levels.

If the electric and magnetic dimensions are covered by the Physics laws, the informational dimension is described by a variable length word of state, specific for each structural matter level as follows:

1. For a structure that is part of an assemble, such as for example, organs, is sufficient to use a stable five bits length word of state, whose spatial representation fits within a spatial $3 \times 3 \times 3$ cube or an imaginary sphere writable into it, within these $2^5 = 32$ elements [13].
2. For a structure that is part of the category: molecular, cellular etc., is sufficient to use a stable six bits length word of state, whose spatial representation fits within a spatial $4 \times 4 \times 4$ cube or an imaginary sphere writable into it, within these $2^6 = 64$ elements [15],[16]
3. For a structure that is part of the category: atoms, atomic particles etc., is sufficient to use a stable seven bits length word of state, whose spatial representation fits within a spatial $5 \times 5 \times 5$ cube or an imaginary sphere writable into it, within these $2^7 = 128$ elements.
4. For a structure that is part of the category: subatomic, subatomic particles etc., is sufficient to use a stable eight bits length word of state, whose spatial representation fits within a spatial $6 \times 6 \times 6$ cube or an imaginary sphere writable into it, within these $2^8 = 256$ elements.
5. For a structure that is part of the category: ether, ether fields particles etc., is sufficient to use a nine bits length word of state, whose spatial representation fits within a spatial $7 \times 7 \times 7$ cube or an imaginary sphere writable into it, within these $2^9 = 512$ elements.
6. And so on.

The demonstrations for the A and B points are already done [13],[15],[16]. We want to demonstrate the C point for the

division model of the atomic particles by generating a $5 \times 5 \times 5$ spatial cube or an imaginary sphere writable into it. By means of this $5 \times 5 \times 5$ cube we are able to demonstrate, step-by-step the informational division model of the 128 elements, characteristic to the informational evolution of a seven bits length word of state.

A. Specifications

If we return to an association by summing two tetrahedrons, we can imagine geometrical spatial forms that are being created by associating two-by-two four tetrahedrons, two-by-two eight tetrahedrons and so forth. In this context, by the association of 20 tetrahedrons, two-by-two an icosahedron is created. This figure is similar to a sphere. Two icosahedrons can form together a cube. Thus, a cube can be divided by 40 tetrahedrons. If these figures have opposite properties, any tetrahedron can only combine with an opposing tetrahedron, forming 20 new figures, meaning two such icosahedrons form two similar forms such as spheres. We will call these spheres primary particles with opposing properties that determine them to be active. The composing forces maintain these properties through a cubic model.

As a fundamental condition, for two tetrahedrons being able to form a cube, they need to have elastic properties (Fig. 2a).

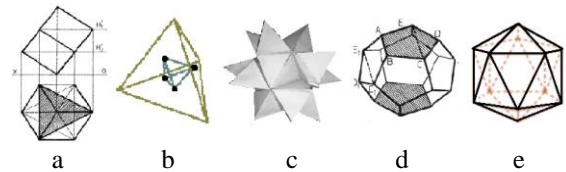


Fig. 2

It is important to remember that the corners of the geometrical figures that compose the spatial structure are not divisible and their number is always constant.

These geometrical figures actually don't exist, but they exist within their hypothetical corners accumulation points (concentration points) that contain the information and that create a force junction with their diametrical opposite points [16].

This three-dimensional spatial entanglement structure, associates with the source and the essence of creation itself (Fig. 2c), that was, is and ever will be.

If any spatial cube is built through the formula $n \times n \times n = n^3$ where $n > 1$ and when $n=1$, meaning that the side of the cube is equal to the unit: $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$, we have a "unitary cube" and therefore can make the following statements:

- If the side of a "spatial cube" is compiled from two cubes whose sides are equal to the unit: $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$, we need an $2^3 = 8$ unit cubes construction, each cube equal to the unit; (Fig. 3a);
- If the side of a "spatial cube" is compiled from three cubes whose sides are equal to the unit: $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$,

we need an $3^3=27$ unit cubes construction, each cube equal to the unit; (Fig. 3b);

- If the side of a “spatial cube” is compiled from four cubes whose sides are equal to the unit: $4 \times 4 \times 4=64$, we need an $4^3=64$ unit cubes construction, each cube equal to the unit, etc.; (Fig. 3c);

Thus, if the side of a “spatial cube” is build out of five cubes whose sides are equal to the unit: $5 \times 5 \times 5=125$, we need an $5^3=125$ unit cubes construction, each cube equal to the unit. (Fig. 3d);

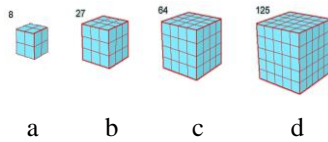


Fig. 3

If we return to the 20 unitary cubes created through the union of the 40 tetrahedrons, they are not sufficient to create a larger spatial cube.

Considering this, the closest value to the number 20 that could form a larger cube is 27, this larger cube has a side compiled from three smaller unitary cubes, it means $3 \times 3 \times 3=27$ unitary cubes. The structural difference between the 27 and the 20 cubes is 7 unitary cubes (Fig. 4). This must be the key to building a “spatial cube”.

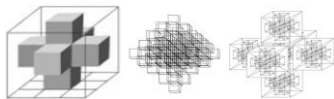


Fig. 4

Thus, starting from the two elementary particles, we want to prove the 128 information elements generated model is typical for the evolution on seven bits length word of state, whose “spatial cube” representation fits within a spatial $5 \times 5 \times 5=125$ unitary cubes.

In order to explain this model, we propose to use the ancient IChing knowledge system [20]

This system enables a digital map of the dynamics link between all living systems and the environment, offering profound knowledge from different areas such as: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Philosophy, etc.

We propose the following mathematical model combined with the IChing knowledge. We assign to the corresponding IChing elements a prototype algorithm with binary values such as: ($|\rightarrow 1$, $|\rightarrow 0$); where, for example: ($||| ||| \rightarrow 1010110$) [14]. Thus we switch from the IChing matrix, built onto a word of state of six bits [15], to a superior knowledge system where we need a word of state built out of seven bits. This system is capable of generating the 128 elements through the proposed division mechanism.

Within the IChing, we start from a six bits word of state, we use a four basic permutations informational generating mechanism and we build the $4 \times 16=64$ elements. If we place

face to face, all $2 \times 32=64$ elements, 32 elements have a “mirroring partner” [16].

To demonstrate the concept, we will build the $4 \times 32=128$ information elements using the four basic permutations onto a seven bits word of state, typical for this information generating mechanism. The modeling and information generating mechanism of the 128 elements is reduced to 32 steps. Each step is modeled through an algorithm of passing and transformation of information onto six sequences. The first sequence is the entry sequence and the last one is the exit sequence. These sequences can be viewed as informational affinity bonds. Through this concept, the information division algorithm is capable of recognizing at any given moment, the present and the future information.

The informational affinity field of all entry sequences from where division starts, needs to contain by construction at least the model in which the number “1” is present both on the first bit and on the last of the seven bits required for a word of state building (e.g. “1000001”). In other words, the values of all entry sequences of the informational affinity field, transposed onto the decimal system is odd and $\in [65,67,69, \dots, 127]$. If the values of all entry sequences of the informational affinity field is odd, then the values of all exit sequences of informational affinity field is even and $\in [0,2,4, \dots, 64]$.

From a formal point of view, both the first and the last affinity elements can be translated onto an informational transcript algorithm that looks as follows:

$$\text{word of state: AE1} \rightarrow (\text{EC1} \rightarrow \text{EC2} \rightarrow \text{EC3} \rightarrow \text{EC4}) \rightarrow \text{AE2} \quad (1)$$

where: AE \rightarrow Affinity Element, EC \rightarrow Calculation Element

Example 1:

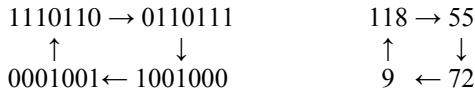
Starting from a given word of state: “1110111” we can write the informational transcription and transmission model in six steps as follows:

$$1110111 \rightarrow 1110110 \rightarrow 0110111 \rightarrow 1001000 \rightarrow 0001001 \rightarrow 0001000$$

The passing of the information from a word of state (considered also an “affinity element 1”), onto the next level or to the “calculation element 1” is done through modifying the information of the last bit: $1 \rightarrow 0$ or, in other words, the value is diminished by 1. The same principle is applicable for establishing the information of the second affinity element, in other words, the “calculation element 4” will pass to the “affinity element 2” by modifying the information of the last bit: $1 \rightarrow 0$, or, in other words, the value is diminished by 1.

Thus, the division of information on every six-step sequence can be reduced to four steps. Within these four steps, any information transformation used by the generating mechanism from the “calculation element 1” onto the “calculation element 4” can be done through a complete 360° rotation. This information rotation mechanism, expressed within the I Ching or through the binary system, uses the “mirror view” property”.

Example 2:



We can observe that through a complete rotation, regardless of the information state from where generation starts, it always returns to the same information state from where it started.

B. Demonstrations

The IChing deep knowledge acts as a mechanism through which the passing of an information fluid bearer, changes information by using archaic systems of profound understanding. For a better understanding of the demonstration we will use both the binary and the decimal system [13].

The order of sequence generation will start with no. 1 from where the algorithm of the generating mechanism has as a primordial information the sequence “||||||| / |||||”, respectively the sequence with the binary form: “1111111/0000000” or the decimal values: “127/0”.

The sequences generating order will end with the sequence no. 32; meaning that when the division sequences obtained through the rotation mechanism using the “mirror view” property will be repeated.

Within the 32 steps generating mechanism, each entry sequence is shaped through a transmission and transcription algorithm of the information in six steps (1).

The sequences and the calculations order, using a division mechanism algorithm, its representations is done both in the decimal and also in the binary system (fig. 5) as follows:

1	127	126	63	64	1	0	111111	111110	011111	1000000	0000001	0000000
2	125	124	31	96	3	2	111101	111100	001111	1100000	0000011	0000010
3	123	122	47	80	5	4	111011	111010	010111	1010000	0000101	0000100
4	121	120	15	112	7	6	111001	111000	000111	1110000	0000111	0000110
5	119	118	55	72	9	8	110111	110110	010111	1001000	0001001	0001000
6	117	116	23	104	11	10	110101	110100	001011	1010000	0001011	0001010
7	115	114	39	88	13	12	110101	110100	010011	1011000	0001011	0001100
8	113	112	7	120	15	14	110001	110000	000011	1111000	0001111	0001110
9	111	110	59	68	17	16	110111	110110	011101	1000100	0010001	0010000
10	109	108	27	100	19	18	110101	110100	001011	1100100	0001011	0001010
11	107	106	43	84	21	20	110101	110100	010101	1010100	0001011	0001010
12	105	104	11	116	23	22	110101	110100	010011	1011000	0001011	0001100
13	103	102	51	76	25	24	110001	110000	000011	1111000	0001111	0001110
14	101	100	19	108	27	26	110011	110010	010011	1001100	0010001	0010000
15	99	98	35	92	29	28	110001	110000	010001	1011100	0001101	0001100
16	97	96	3	124	31	30	101111	101110	011101	1000010	0010001	0010000
17	95	94	61	66	33	32	101101	101100	011101	1000010	0100001	0100000
18	93	92	29	98	35	34	101101	101100	010101	1000010	0100011	0100010
19	91	90	45	82	37	36	101011	101010	010101	1000010	0100011	0100010
20	89	88	13	114	39	38	101011	101010	010011	1000010	0100011	0100010
21	87	86	53	74	41	40	101011	101010	010101	1000010	0100011	0100010
22	85	84	21	106	43	42	101010	101010	010101	1101010	0101011	0101010
23	83	82	37	90	45	44	101001	101000	010011	1100100	0100011	0100010
24	81	80	5	122	47	46	101001	101000	000011	1110100	0101111	0101110
25	79	78	57	70	49	48	100111	100110	011101	1000010	0110001	0110000
26	77	76	25	102	51	50	100101	100100	001101	1100100	0101001	0101000
27	75	74	41	86	53	52	100101	100100	010101	1100100	0101001	0101000
28	73	72	9	118	55	54	100101	100100	000101	1101010	0101011	0101010
29	71	70	49	78	57	56	100011	100010	011001	1000110	0110011	0110010
30	69	68	17	110	59	58	100011	100010	001001	1101100	0101011	0101010
31	67	66	33	94	61	60	100001	100000	010001	1011100	0110111	0110110
32	65	64	1	126	63	62	100001	100000	000001	1111100	0111101	0111100

Fig. 5

In order to observe the informational affinity bonds between the elements, we associate two by two sequences in such a way that the division sequences obtained through the rotation mechanism, using the property of “mirror sight” to the corresponding information Fig. 6:

1	1	127	126	63	64	1	0	111111	111110	011111	1000000	0000001	0000000
2	2	125	124	31	96	3	2	111101	111100	001111	1100000	0000011	0000010
3	3	123	122	47	80	5	4	111011	111010	010111	1010000	0000101	0000100
4	4	121	120	15	112	7	6	111001	111000	000111	1110000	0000111	0000110
5	5	119	118	55	72	9	8	110111	110110	010111	1001000	0001001	0001000
6	6	117	116	23	104	11	10	110101	110100	001011	1010000	0001011	0001010
7	7	115	114	39	88	13	12	110101	110100	010011	1011000	0001011	0001100
8	8	113	112	7	120	15	14	110001	110000	000011	1110000	0001111	0001110
9	9	111	110	59	68	17	16	110111	110110	011101	1000100	0010001	0010000
10	10	109	108	27	100	19	18	110101	110100	001011	1100100	0001011	0001010
11	11	107	106	43	84	21	20	110101	110100	010101	1010100	0001011	0001010
12	12	105	104	11	116	23	22	110101	110100	010011	1011000	0001011	0001100
13	13	103	102	51	76	25	24	110011	110010	010011	1001100	0001011	0001010
14	14	101	100	19	108	27	26	110011	110010	001011	1100100	0001011	0001010
15	15	99	98	35	92	29	28	110001	110000	010001	1011100	0001011	0001010
16	16	97	96	3	124	31	30	101111	101110	011101	1000010	0010001	0010000
17	17	95	94	61	66	33	32	101101	101100	011101	1000010	0100001	0100000
18	18	93	92	29	98	35	34	101101	101100	010101	1000010	0100011	0100010
19	19	91	90	45	82	37	36	101011	101010	010101	1000010	0100011	0100010
20	20	89	88	13	114	39	38	101011	101010	010011	1000010	0100011	0100010
21	21	87	86	53	74	41	40	101011	101010	010101	1000010	0100011	0100010
22	22	85	84	21	106	43	42	101010	101010	010101	1101010	0101011	0101010
23	23	83	82	37	90	45	44	101001	101000	010011	1100100	0100011	0100010
24	24	81	80	5	122	47	46	101001	101000	000011	1110100	0101111	0101110
25	25	79	78	57	70	49	48	100111	100110	011101	1000010	0110001	0110000
26	26	77	76	25	102	51	50	100101	100100	001101	1100100	0101001	0101000
27	27	75	74	41	86	53	52	100101	100100	010101	1100100	0101001	0101000
28	28	73	72	9	118	55	54	100101	100100	000101	1101010	0101011	0101010
29	29	71	70	49	78	57	56	100011	100010	011001	1000110	0110011	0110010
30	30	69	68	17	110	59	58	100011	100010	001001	1101100	0101011	0101010
31	31	67	66	33	94	61	60	100001	100000	010001	1011100	0110111	0110110
32	32	65	64	1	126	63	62	100001	100000	000001	1111100	0111101	0111100

Fig. 6

Thus: every of two association o sequences has twelve informational derivations from which four can be found in each of the two sequences generated by the algorithm (Fig.6).

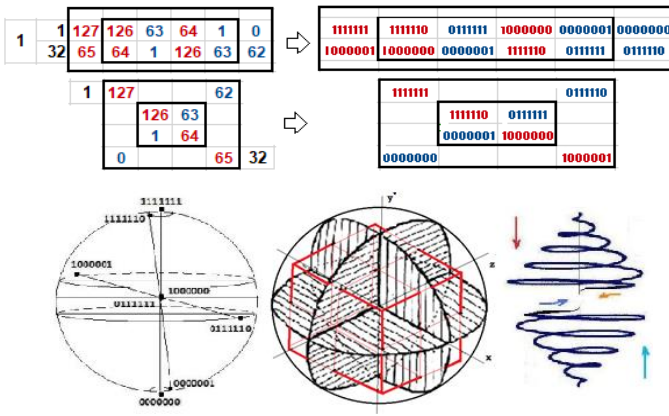


Fig. 7

Example 3:

From (Fig.7) it is observed that all four sequences in the nr.1 information generation are also found in the nr. 32 information generation. From this association we can further deduce that each association of two sequences is represented by 8 derivatives sequences that can be associated with eight “growth buds”.

Under these conditions, the generator, by the algorithm of information derivation, is sufficient to know one of the eight derivative sequences associated with those for building the other seven information sequences.

Example 4:

It is assumed that one of the affinity information links characteristic of the association of derivatives nr. 19 and nr.23 grouped in the group nr. 19 is known. We remind that in order to know the information links of affinity with the 7 other elements, as well as the number of the derivation sequence, it is necessary to know only one information. We propose that this information, to be exemplified, to be 82, characterized by the sequence of the binary information system “1010010” (Fig.8).

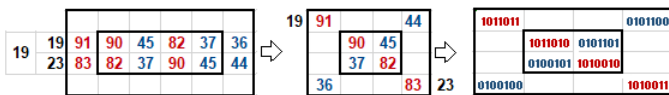


Fig. 8

It is important to be understood that the sum of the information values of those 2*4=8 “growth buds”, in the summits that compose imaginary two geometric figures, two squares or two concentric circles is, in such a model, in perfect equilibrium:

$$(91,36,83,44; 90,37,82,45) \rightarrow$$

$$(45+46,18+18,41+42,22+22; 45+45,18+19,41+41,22+23)$$

they are equal and, therefore, in perfect equilibrium:

$$(91+36+83+44; 90+37+82+45) \rightarrow (127+127; 127+127) \rightarrow (254;254).$$

If the known information submitted for examination is 82, then substituting X in the model in the Fig. 9a where:

$X=127-82=45$, $m1=((127-2*X)+1)/2=38/2=19$, $m2=(X+1)/2=46/2=23$, we can find the other 7 information sequences in Fig. 9(b),(c).

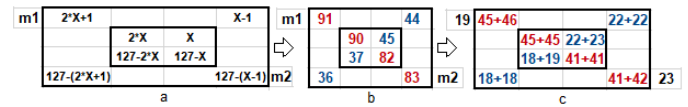


Fig. 9

Thus, from the above demonstration, if the generator, by the algorithm of informational derivation, is sufficient to know one of the 8 derivative sequences associated with the 8 “growth buds”, for the generation of 128 of information elements are sufficient to know 128/8=16 information derivations (an informational derivation = 8 derived sequences).

We recall that the demonstration of the informational generation model of all 128 developmental features on 7 bits, requires the construction of a cube of space made up of 5*5*5=125 unitary information cubes. Therefore, we demonstrate that: 1*5*5=25 information elements are sufficient to generate all the 128 elements.

C. Demonstrations

Seeking that four informational sequences should be found in two distinct derivations, by associating two by two information derivations, we have 32 results in pairs (Fig. 6), out of which:

- 9 pairs: (2,3,4,6,7,10,11,15,19), will be repeated until the 25th derivation pair.
- 7 pairs (1,5,9,13,17,21,25), will be repeated from the 26th to 32nd derivation pairs

In conclusion, by adding the repeatable pairs with non-repeatable pairs until the 25th pair, results i.e.: 9*2+7=25 elements, minimum number of information elements that we need to know to build a space cube connected to a matrix 1*5*5.

But, for analysis, there remain 9+7=16 derivation pairs. These pairs are not repeated derivation pairs and they are sufficient to generate 16*8=128 information items. Recalling that, in order to find the 8 elements characteristic to a pair of sequences, it is necessary to know only one of them, so that for the generation of the 128 elements to be complete, is enough to know only 16 information elements.

From the above we can say that 9 derivative pairs contain elementary information elements and the other 7 derivation pairs contain special information elements. From this 7 derivation pairs, the first derivation is the most important, that is the one associated with the derivation numbers: 1 and 32, respectively (127,126,63,64,1,0) and (65,64,1,126,63,62) as information elements that compose them.

If we associate the 8 information elements of the first and the last derivation to the ones 7th unitary information cubes that form the basis of the creation of this model (fig.8), we distinguish the following:

- 2 information sequences are contained in a unitary space cube, characterizing the primordial elements as verification, information and return to the algorithm of the mechanism, generating the twisting motion Mobius type: “1000000/0111111” respective (64/63). This elementary unitary cube the 7th (the centre) is the only one that contains two elements of information at the same time.
- 6 information blue or link information, consisting of three pairs, two by two, each group consisting of 2 information sequences defining one of the three axes (X,Y,Z). The information elements characteristic of the three axes (X,Y,Z) are: “1000001/0111110” respectively (65/62) on X, “1111111/0000000” respectively (127/0) on Y, “1111110/0000001” respectively (126/1) on Z.

The following can be derived:

If each information element is associated with a cube of unitary space, the following can be written down:

- 9 derivations of 8 growth buds: 9*8, representing 72 elementary information elements or 72 space cubes,
- 7 derivations of 8 growth buds: 7*8 representing 56 special information elements, of which:
 - 1(one), represented by (Fig. 3): 1+6=7;
 - 6(six) linkage derivations or affinities: 6*8=48.

Therefore, 72+7+48=127 informational elements from which the two primary elements, “1111111/0000000” respectively (127/0), representing A and Ω respectively, the beginning and the end.

In this concept 127-2=125 meaning: 5*5*5=125 unitary cubes.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \cdot 8 \quad 72 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \quad 48 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \quad 7 \\ \hline 127 \end{array}$$

Fig. 10

The function of these information points is to create an environment that is characteristic of a model in which all the conditions for generating and maintaining life are created. These informational points generate an impulse that maintains but does not change the nature of the movement.

In the process of this informational generation mechanism there are more 7+7=14 special informational points symmetrically arranged, as follows: (7ε[1:63] and 7ε[64:126]). These informational points, read from the right to the left and from the left to the right, have the same meaning. This 7+7=14 informational points are capable of rectifying the whole informational mechanism, (Fig.11) (Why seven?, because the beginning and the end (0/127) are exception, there are boot information).

If the information balance is altered, the 7+7=14 points of information have the ability to restore the informational system to the state and the initial value. Therefore 7+7=14 points play additionally, the special role of equilibrium and control elements of the matrix information, allowing for the recalculation and restoration of the altered values of the system.

symmetrical elements

1	127	126	63	64	1	0	127	111111	000000	0
32	65	64	1	126	63	62	65	1000001	0111110	62
5	119	118	55	72	9	8	119	110111	0010100	8
28	73	72	9	118	55	54	73	1001001	0110110	54
11	107	106	43	84	21	20	11	1101011	0010100	20
22	85	84	21	106	43	42	22	1010101	0101010	42
15	99	98	35	92	29	28	15	1100011	0011000	28
18	93	92	29	98	35	34	18	1011011	0100100	34

Fig. 11

The demonstration of the informational generation model of the 128 elements characteristic to the seven bit evolution imposes the construction of a spatial cube formed out of 5*5*5=125 unitary informational cubes. Thus: 1*5*5=25 (Fig. 12c) informational elements suffice in order to generate all other elements (Fig. 12). All information elements are arranged in a symmetrical and perfect balanced order inside the magical cube model.

127

124	107	120	103	116	99	92	95	78	91	74	56	70	52	66	48	31	44	27	40	23	6	19	2	15
111	119	102	115	123	86	94	77	90	98	60	69	51	65	73	35	43	26	39	47	10	18	1	14	22
118	106	114	122	110	93	81	89	97	85	68	55	63	72	59	42	30	38	46	34	17	5	13	21	9
105	113	126	109	117	80	88	101	84	92	54	62	76	58	67	29	37	50	33	41	4	12	25	8	16
112	125	108	121	104	87	100	83	96	79	61	75	57	71	53	36	46	32	45	28	11	24	7	20	3

a b c d e 0

Fig. 12

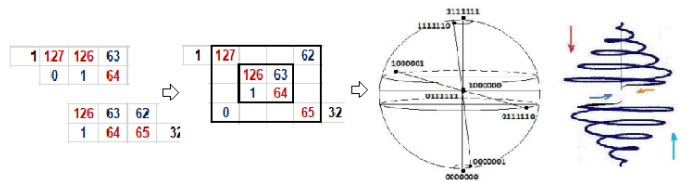


Fig. 13

Fig. 13 shows the association between the primordial information “127/0” and the algorithm turning association “64/63” (type Mobius).

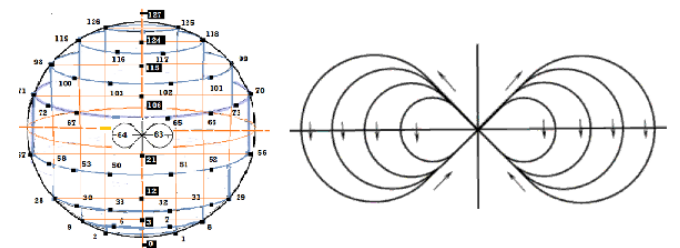


Fig. 14

Starting from the spatial cube built out of 5*5*5=125 informational elements, we present the positioning of the 1*5*5=25 informational elements together with their affinity bonds placed within the other 4*5*5=100 informational elements.

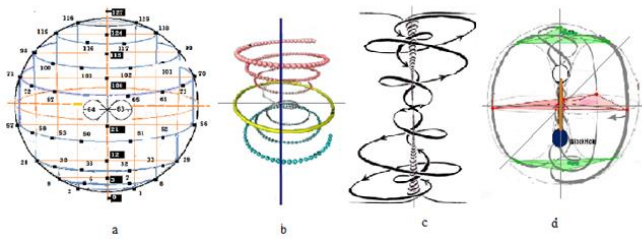


Fig. 15

We can therefore easily see that the informational elements have a certain relationship among them, both with the previous elements (the origin), as well as with the ones generated subsequently.

These lineage relations are kept also on the level of the groups that these elements establish: within the entanglement relationship, the lineage relationships and the attraction of these different matter structuring forms (Fig. 15a). Through this detailed informational mechanism, all the dimensions of the Quantum Physics can be easily identified: the vicinity or affinity relations, the attractors, the space and particle groups, the sub particle definitions until the level of the ether, the ether field, the structure of the ether field, fluidic ether, etc.

Also, it is easily observable that through the torsion mechanism, given by the division of information, matter positions itself on opposite sides in balanced rhythmic positions, thus creating stability and balance within the field (fig. 15b,c). Through the central (63/64) torsion mechanism, the field created torsions within itself following a Mobius-ring trajectory, establishing a true reconversion in matter field, similar to a black hole (fig. 15d).

CONCLUSIONS

Through the analysis model of generalized structure and organization of reality proposed above, we observed that reality, both on a subtle and on a macro level, responds to the analysis with the help of a unique and essential dimension, the informational dimension. That happens just modifying and according the length of the word of state to a specific matter structure and following the derivation laws in the information field.

The informational dimension establishes the dimensions of reality, the multidimensional relations and the correlated field highlighting, the universal synergies as a natural mechanism included within the state of the matter.

The informational dimension contained within the structure of the matter, also shows a fourth dimension of matter inside the 3D space: the logical component.

This generalization of the informational dimension analysis, on multiple dimensions and levels, enables the analysis both on the level of the physical reality, and also on the border level of virtual reality. It establishes the connection between the different levels of structure, on the micro and macro level, while respecting ad integrum all the laws, the

Mathematical laws, the laws of Quantum Physics, all the universal and hermeneutical laws.

Informational dimension analysis can therefore describe reality, both the visible and energetic, accomplished model of organization of matter at the micro or macro level and connects with the Primordial Trinity Info - Energy making subtle relationships between the Source - Creator and Creation.[15]

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