



Question: The 'constant' of gluons (?)

The Helium nucleus is being used as an example:

The constant is unfortunately unable to detect varieties between the neutron and the proton.

From physics we know that spins create extraction and surface-related matter morphialities.

- The number reflects when the spin comes to a point where gluons are affected by gravity

The spin of an atom will always be there. It depends on rpm when it comes to elementary particles.

The spin is functioning circle-wise and spherically in 4d. (r, θ, ϕ) , even with three poles.

SOC - Spherical coordinate system

F - Electromagnetic force formula

$$((SOC = r, \theta_{inc}, \phi_{az, right}) \times \text{Planck constant} \times (F = q \cdot v \times B)) / \text{atomic number} = \text{RPM}$$

RPM => ORD (as a set base for further understanding) - as a first conversion.

Every number used can be converted into a different physical behavior, considering movement and how to calculate.

Answers might be converted to Hz/Lambda and then used to find a resonation which creates the gluon constant.

The gluon constant might be set to $7.37R(onna)$. Above: equals extraction, less: equals contraction.

The answer might be electromagnetism itself. And electrons will be affected in behavior as a result of push/pull.

