## **TTOE: Total Theories Of Everything**

A trend in the early years of the twentyfirst century is an attempt to unify TOE contenders. Nassim Haramein, a Swiss-born self-trained scientist, and physicist Elizabeth Rauscher have provided intriguing new studies, integrating not only the four forces, but the ZPF and complexity theory. A 2004 paper which incorporates torque and Coriolis effects in "'plasma dynamics'" interacting with a "polarized geometric structured vacuum". <sup>1</sup> The paper makes the case that "gravitational forces with spin-like terms may be related to the strong and electroweak forces", thus providing a new unification of the four forces, otherwise called a "Theory Of Everything" (TOE).

Haramein and Rauscher have also developed a "Scaling Law for Organized Matter", <sup>2</sup> which characterizes all matter from subatomic to galactic and universal size as various sized black holes. Haramein's unified field theory and the fractals associated with this scaling law are integral to his concept of a "Holofractographic Universe". Geometry is important to Haramein, and since string theorists claim that Supersymmetry is related to geometry, <sup>3</sup> he may be onto something.

Haramein's 2009 paper *The Schwarzschild Proton* <sup>4</sup> presents a model in which Vacuum (Zero Point Field) energy is converted to a proton with Black Hole characteristics, such that the "Strong Force" can be seen as gravitational attraction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Origin of Spin: A consideration of Torque and Coriolis Forces in Einstein's Field Equations and Grand Unification Theory, <a href="http://www.theresonanceproject.org/research.html#torque">http://www.theresonanceproject.org/research.html#torque</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> http://www.theresonanceproject.org/pdf/scalinglaw\_paper.pdf,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Davies, Superforce p. 145 f.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> http://theresonanceproject.org/pdf/schwarzschild\_proton\_a4.pdf. In 1916, German astronomer Carl Swarchfield (Schwarzschild) proposed what we now call black holes. He postulated these would arise in cases where the mass was so concentrated that gravity was strong enough to prevent even light from escaping.