Particle vs object tunneling and vice versa

Krunomir Dvorski

Text developed by Krunomir Dvorski using ChatGPT, an AI language model from OpenAI

Below is requested essay, written to align with the Flipping Theory framework—especially the role of the flippon—while remaining intelligible within standard physics.

Particle Tunneling Through Objects vs. Object Tunneling Through a Particle

A Flipping Theory Perspective on Symmetry, Scale, and Transparency

In conventional physics, "tunneling" belongs to the strange yet mathematically precise domain of quantum mechanics. A particle with insufficient classical energy can nevertheless appear on the other side of a potential barrier by virtue of its wavefunction extending through—and sometimes beyond—the obstacle. In this framework, tunneling is a microscopic event: electrons, protons, neutrons, or photons meet atomic-scale barriers, and their quantum amplitudes determine the probability of transmission.

But when we introduce the flippon—the massive, transparent, non-interacting foundational particle of the Flipping Theory—the vocabulary of tunneling acquires a new and revealing symmetry. Instead of asking how a particle tunnels through an object, we can also ask how an object tunnels through a particle. The shift in viewpoint is not merely rhetorical; it opens a conceptual window into the nature of scale, structure, and energy distribution in a cosmos shaped by the Law of Aging Photons and the Incipient Law of Creation.

1. Standard View: Particle Tunneling Through an Object

In the quantum-mechanical worldview, tunneling is inherently asymmetric:

• A small thing (an elementary particle) penetrates a larger structure (an atom, a lattice, a potential wall).
• The barrier is treated as fixed, massive, and classical.
• The tunneling object carries uncertainty; the barrier does not.

This asymmetry reflects a deeper hierarchy of description: quantum entities possess wavefunctions, while macroscopic objects are described by deterministic states. When an electron tunnels through an insulating layer in a Josephson junction, it is the electron's wavefunction that "smears out," not the aluminum oxide barrier.

Thus, in standard physics, tunneling is always a one-way interpretation: microscopic waves passing through macroscopic matter.

2. The Flippon as a Challenge to This Asymmetry

Enter the flippon, as defined in the Flipping Theory:

• Mass: ~21.7651 µg
• Size: ~1613 km in diameter
• Perfectly transparent
• No spin, no charge, no interactions except gravity

• A primordial energy reservoir, giving rise to all matter via fragmentation
• Defined by the cosmic critical density and born in intergalactic space through the Incipient Law of Creation

The flippon's properties invert the hierarchy underlying standard tunneling:

• It is massive compared to any particle.
• It is huge, dwarfing asteroids, but transparent like empty space.
• It does not interact electromagnetically, thermodynamically, or quantum-mechanically.
• It exerts almost no resistance to the passage of matter, yet contains enormous gravitational potential in its definition.

In short, the flippon behaves like a structure that is simultaneously massive like an object and empty like a vacuum.

Because of this dual nature, the standard question—"How does a particle tunnel through an object?"—loses its meaning. A flippon is the barrier and the vacuum at once. It neither blocks nor absorbs; it neither deflects nor interacts.

Thus, we are forced to reconsider the symmetry of tunneling.

3. Object Tunneling Through a Particle

If a flippon occupies a large region of space, but standard particles interact with it only gravitationally, then every particle—electron, proton, muon, atom, or even star—passes through a flippon as through an invisible domain.

From the viewpoint of conventional matter, the flippon's enormous volume is indistinguishable from vacuum. And yet, from the perspective of the flippon—defined by its mass, energy potential, and role in the Incipient Law of Creation—every ordinary object is the tunneling entity.

Thus we arrive at a reversal: it is the object that tunnels through the particle.

This is more than a linguistic inversion. It signals a deeper metaphysical and physical symmetry:

• The wavefunction of ordinary matter extends through the region occupied by a flippon, even though the flippon is massive.
• The flippon does not provide a classical barrier, yet it defines a boundary in the cosmic energy accounting.
• Ordinary matter behaves as if tunneling through a potential domain that does not oppose its motion.

Where standard physics would never treat a 1600-km-wide particle as the barrier through which the object passes, Flipping Theory reinterprets this geometry: the roles of particle and object intertwine.

4. The Symmetry of Tunneling in Flipping Theory

The presence of flippons introduces a unique duality:

A) Standard Particles Tunneling Through Objects

• Classical quantum tunneling
• Barrier is real
• Wavefunction penetrates
• Interaction defines probability

B) Objects Tunneling Through a Flippon

• Flippon is real but transparent
• Barrier is gravitationally present but interactionless
• Wavefunction does not even see the obstruction
• The object becomes the tunneler, not the flippon

This duality hints at a deeper principle in the Flipping Theory:

Matter and spacetime originate from the same underlying flippon distribution, so what constitutes “barrier” or “object” depends on the level of description.

At the smallest scales, quantum mechanics dominates tunneling.

At the cosmological scales of flippons, transparency dominates symmetry.

The tunnel becomes the universe’s own unconstrained fabric.

5. Conceptual Consequences for Cosmology

1. Flippon-driven transparency suggests a non-obstructive universe

Massive structures may lie underneath the observed cosmic web, but interactions are suppressed by design.

2. The Law of Aging Photons complements this picture

Photons traverse flippon domains without scattering or loss of energy to interactions; their aging is intrinsic, not obstructive.

3. The Incipient Law of Creation becomes a tunneling of energy itself

Energy (c^3/G) flows through flippons as if through channels—non-collisional, non-dissipative.

Creation itself becomes a tunneling phenomenon at the cosmic scale.

4. Ultimate cosmic structure becomes layered

Standard matter tunnels freely through the flippon sea; flippons define the invisible architecture of the universe.

Conclusion

The comparison between particle tunneling through objects and objects tunneling through particles reveals a deeper philosophical and physical insight. In standard physics, tunneling is a microscopic asymmetry where particles are quantum and barriers are classical. In Flipping Theory, the introduction of the flippon overturns this asymmetry: matter becomes the tunneling entity, and the particle—the flippon—is the transparent continent through which everything moves.

This reversal is not a paradox but a new symmetry, where transparency replaces resistance and where the fundamental structure of the universe is defined not by obstacles but by the quiet gravitational presence of non-interacting foundations.

In this framework, tunneling is not merely a quantum anomaly—it becomes a signature of the universe’s architecture: a cosmos where matter, light, and even space itself pass through the silent scaffolding of flippons on their way to becoming visible reality.

#ChatGPT 0661 Particle vs object tunneling