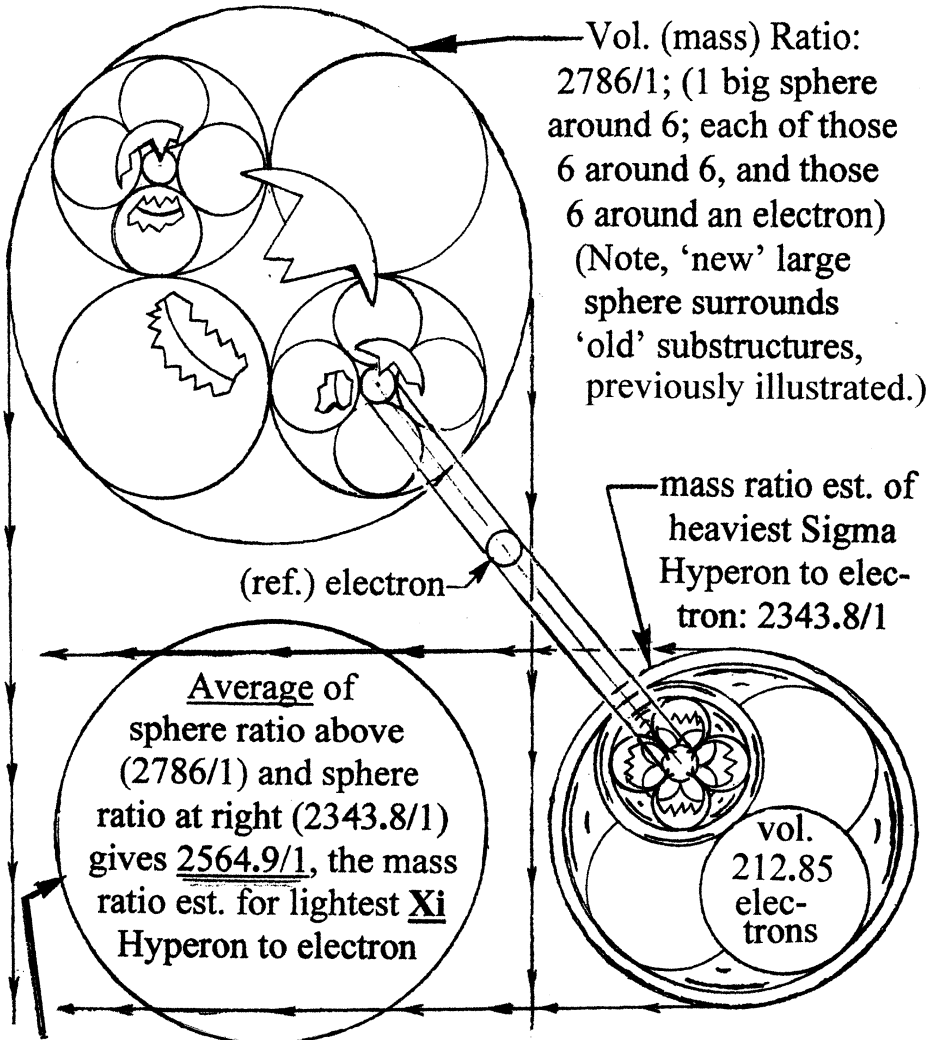

This estimate uses the average of two other spheres shown, but is seemingly not very ideal because the average lands rather far from the Xi Hyperon's empirical mass. Yet, it may launch the particle as a 'candidate' and contribute significantly to its final mass outcome. Once launched, even momentarily, it may be averaged with another particle to create another particle, which when averaged with yet another particle, creates an almost identical mass particle as the one originally launched. And thus that readjusts the mass outcome to almost that of the original, but not quite identical to it. And that 'feedback' action adds stability to the final compromised particle mass outcome, like was designed into many early electronic feedback circuits.

Another of several ways to estimate the particle mass is this: First, average the mass of the Kaon (970.00 electrons) with the largest mass shown above (2786 electrons) giving 1878 electrons, near the mass of the Eta Prime meson. Then average that 1878 electrons with the empirical mass of the Omega Hyperon, 3272.9 electrons to get an estimate = 2575.5 electrons, much like was done in the previous page.

Fig. 8X; Some other ways of estimating the Lightest **Xi** Hyperon's empirical mass of 2573.1 electrons.