

Empty Space
Particle Physics 2008
by Josef Kemény



Empty space in microcosmos
We see particles therein



Empty space in macrocosmos
Where we see stars/suns

Nobel prize in Physics, 2008

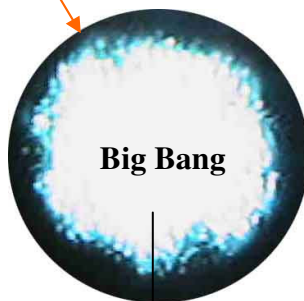


Yoichiro Nambu,

Toshihide Maskawa

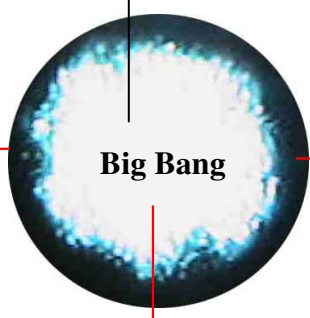
Makoto Kobayashi

In connection with the Nobel Prize we could read this: The Earth's existence still a riddle, the theory of the Japanese forms the basis for the birth of Universe and the broken symmetry which makes our existence possible.



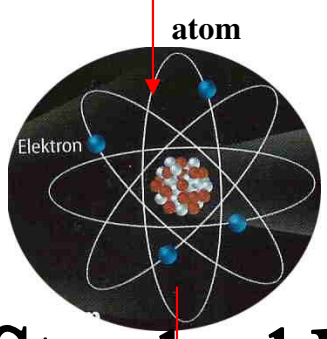
The Nobel Prize is based on the Big Bang theory, the theory about what never happened, and there is no evidence that Big Bang ever took place.

Broken Symmetry
After Big Bang, matter
and antimatter must have
been formed in equal
parts.



If nature had been completely
symmetric, matter and
antimatter would have
destroyed each other long ago,
nothing would have been left.

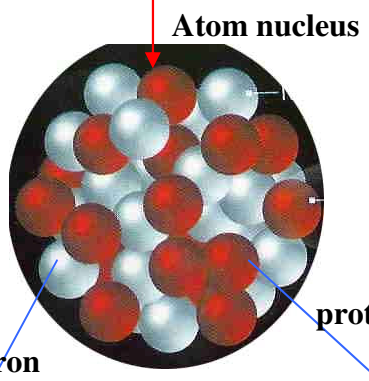
But science maintains that
matter at an early stage defeated
antimatter.



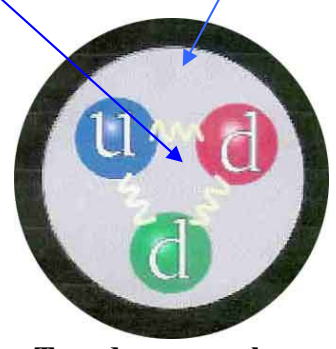
The Standard Model

In the mid 1900s some
researchers found very small
deviations from perfect
symmetry, inter alia in an exotic
particle called *kaon*.

M Kobayashi and T Maskawa
found a mathematical solution.
They predicted there must be at
least six quarks. By that time
only three of them were known.

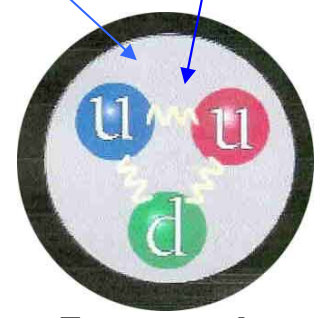


The top quark was
discovered in 1994



Two down quarks
One up quark

The Japanese sci-
entists Makoto Koba-
yashi and Toshihide
Maskawa could prove
that that a broken
symmetry needs six
quarks.



Two up quarks
One down quark

My personal view is that broken symmetry never took place, because Big Bang never happened. It's utopian to believe that koino matter should have overcome antimatter at this early stage.

If you don't know how Universe came into existence, you don't know how Universe works. Neither the standard model nor the broken symmetry are laws of nature. They constitute researchers' and scientists own world, where they feel comfortable. Now science distances itself from the real world in an extraordinary way.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, KVA, offers the following explanation to broken symmetry:

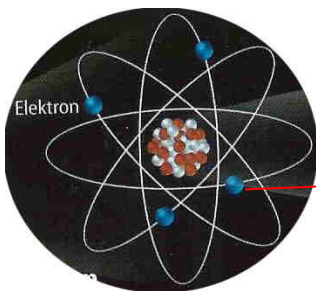


A still not settled broken symmetry at the birth of Universe. During Big Bang equal amounts of matter and antimatter were created and they should have destroyed each other. But one extra particle of matter for ten billion particles of antimatter was enough for matter to win over antimatter; Universe was replenished with galaxies, stars and us.

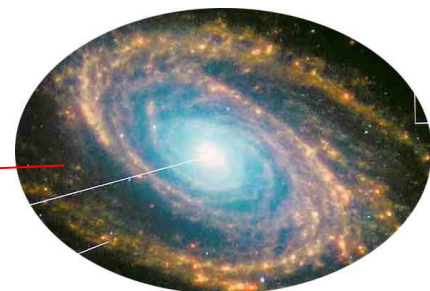
Broken Symmetry, the explanation of scientists:

Broken symmetry, which is what the prized research is about, is a precondition for the birth of Universe. Without this broken symmetry, Big Bang would never have taken place 14 billion years ago.

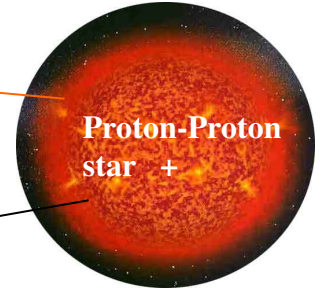
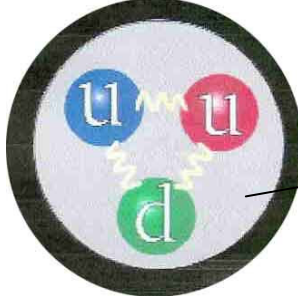
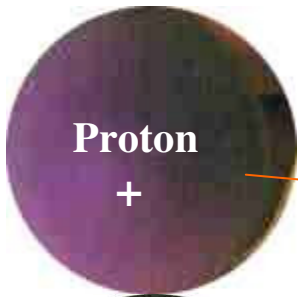
I am very certain that the big Bang theory is a catastrophe for science. If the standard model fails, science fails. This is how fragile today's science is.



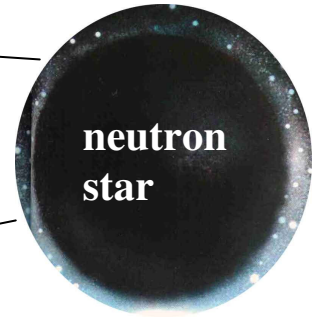
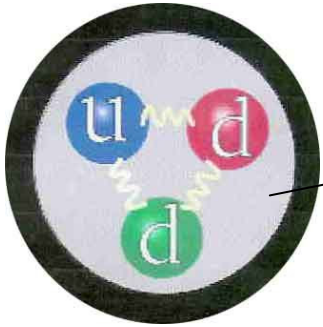
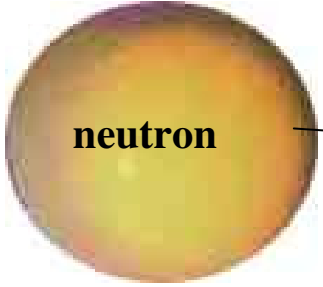
This standard model has nothing to do with the construction of Universe.



This galaxy contains dark matter, koino matter and antimatter.



The same process as the one in the proton-proton chain reaction takes place in the proton's quarks.



The same process as the one in the neutron star also takes place in the neutron's quarks.

More information in "The New Atom Model", pdf.

Empty Space



Empty space in microcosmos
We see particles



Empty space in macrocosmos
We see stars

The third laureate, Yoichiro Nambu, started as early as in the 1960s to formulate mathematical tools for broken symmetry. Among other things, he has worked with the empty space.

The empty space is not as empty as one would believe. Due to the strange rules of quantum mechanics, it is a simmering soup of particles and antiparticles popping up and disappearing again.

In this case he has also confirmed that the empty space (vacuum) is not empty but contains lots of different particles. These particles constitute an atom system which cannot be seen in this empty space. The matter exists at a different, invisible vibrational frequency. This matter is called dark matter. It seems to be the case that dark matter also exists in the micro world.

These particles constitute the atom world for microcosmos.

If I enlarge these particles to the macro world, they will be named stars.

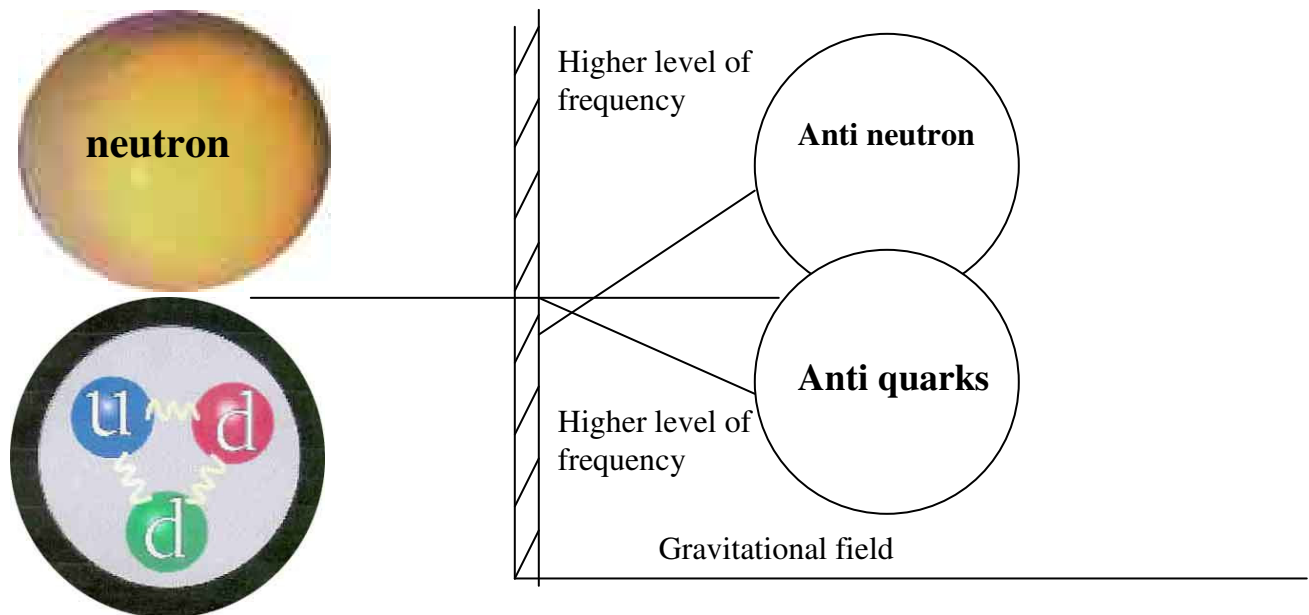
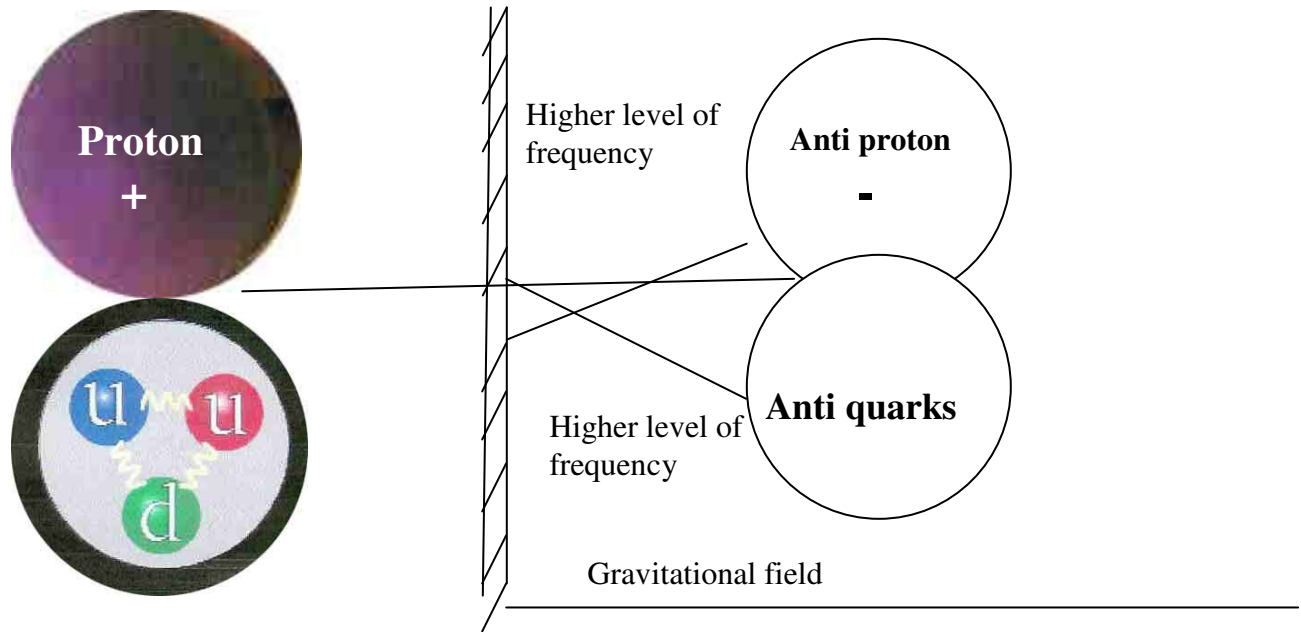
The empty space, also called vacuum, is not empty. In it we see billions of stars, various kinds of star; billions of solar systems, the majority of which are binary star systems. They have also found RNA, DNA and other kinds of biological issues. The whole constellation of our galaxy looks like a gigantic atom system combined with physics, chemistry and biology.

This gigantic atom system is for matter, invisible matter. Why is it not visible? Because this matter exists at a different level of frequency, invisible to us. This matter is nowadays called dark matter.

In short, we can say that that this system of stars is the atom world for macrocosmos.

If I reduce all these stars to the micro world, they will be named particles.

Harmonious symmetry and 100 per cent balance



Anti matter exists at a higher frequency level than koino/ordinary matter. One thing to notice is that in nature there are no such things as competition or coincidence. Koino matter has not defeated or overcome antimatter as scientists maintain. These two matters exist at different, independent levels of frequency, but it is possible for them affect each other in a natural way. Between the two levels of frequency there is a strong gravitational field combined with harmonious symmetry and one-hundred-per-cent balance between these two matters.

Researches and scientists should remember that Universe was created in combination with different worlds of frequency, in which vibration or frequency form the foundation for all creation. In this way one world cannot be seen by the other world, etc. If researchers and scientists go on with their Big Bang-related theory, science will end in a Big Bang-phenomenon in front of the whole world.

More information: [The New Atom Model, pdf](#), and [The Riddle of Gravitation, also pdf](#).

Simplicity: Simplicity is the most important goal in my activities. Simplicity should be understood by everybody. True science is simplicity without difficult and hard-to-understand equations and without expansion and collision between particles.