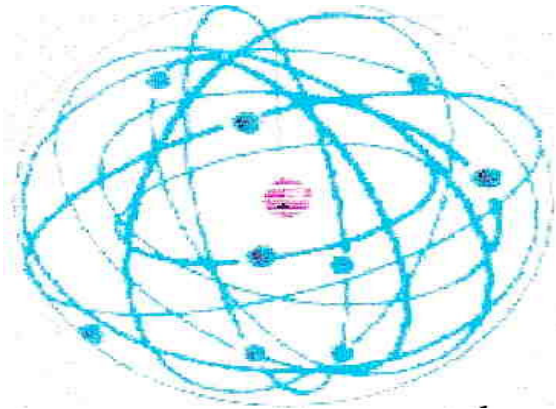


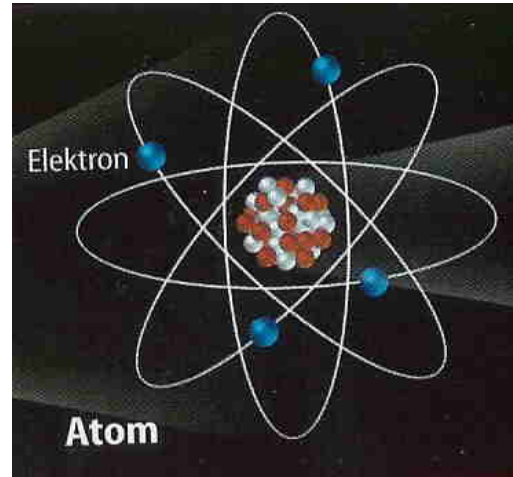
The Universal Model or “The Cosmic Model”

The New Atom Model. A proposition

By Josef Kemény (2007)



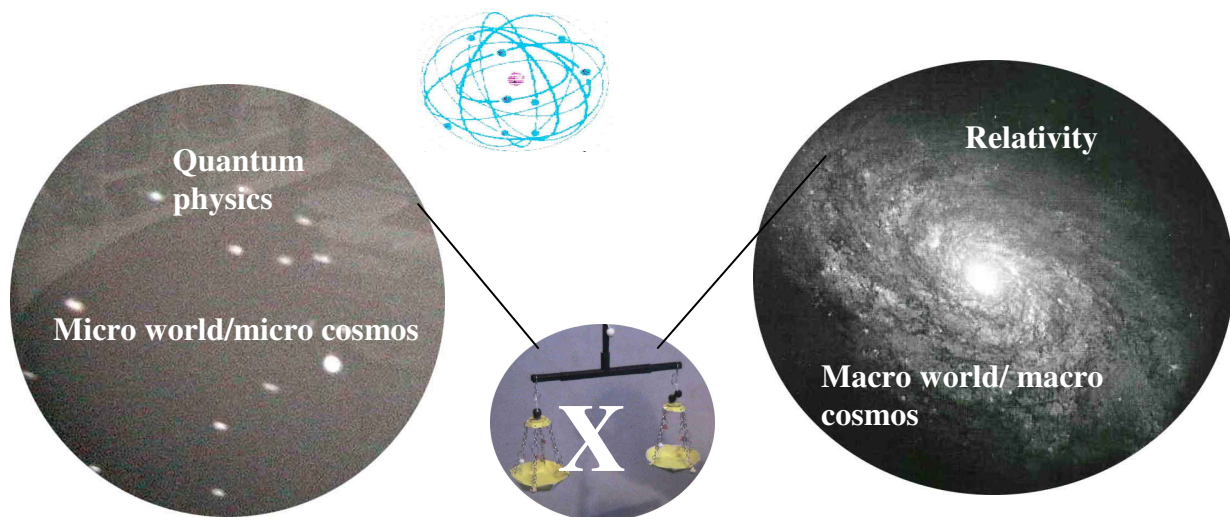
The standard model consisting of **one** nucleus only.



A problem for Physics:

The theory which does not exist in practice

The dream theory is called “Quantum Gravity.” The problem with the theory is that it does not exist.

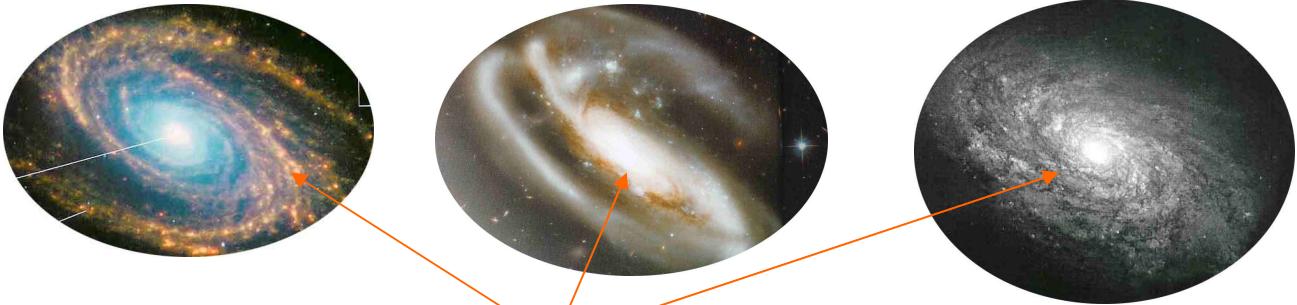


The Theory of Relativity’s model for gravity in macrocosmos does not at all go along with with quantum physics in microcosmos. This is a gigantic problem in the world of Physics, in other words: According to science, these two worlds do not balance each other.

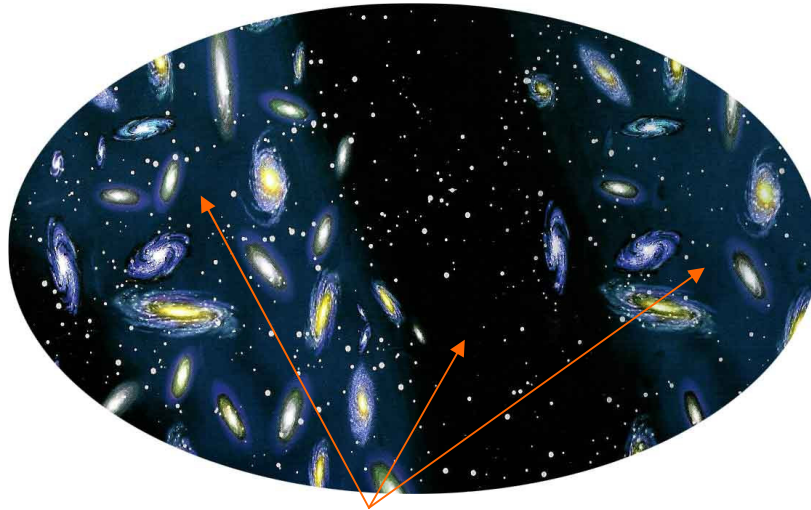
The fact that the equation does not add up is quite natural. Primarily, the standard model as well as the theory of relativity are faulty which means that the atomic design of these two worlds do not go hand in hand. Unfortunately, neither Einstein’s theory of relativity nor the standard model are valid any more.

The theory adapted to reality.

I would like to exchange the theory of relativity for the theory adapted to reality. According to the theory of relativity there is a maximum speed, that of the speed of light in a vacuum. But what is a vacuum? Vacuum in space is called empty space. If you alter the vibrational frequency of a vacuum, a new new world of matter will suddenly turn up at a different vibrational level. In other words, there are presently, to our knowledge, seven different worlds in one single matter at different independent vibrational frequencies. I call this matter, which consists of seven different worlds "dark" matter – A. If you wish to travel between stars, matter (your space ship) must be transformed into energy and this energy then travels in the gravitational waves of the dark matter hundreds of times faster than the speed of light. Upon arrival, energy is transformed into matter. (This is how extra terrestrials, UFOs, travel between stars.)



Dark matter - A inside the galaxies

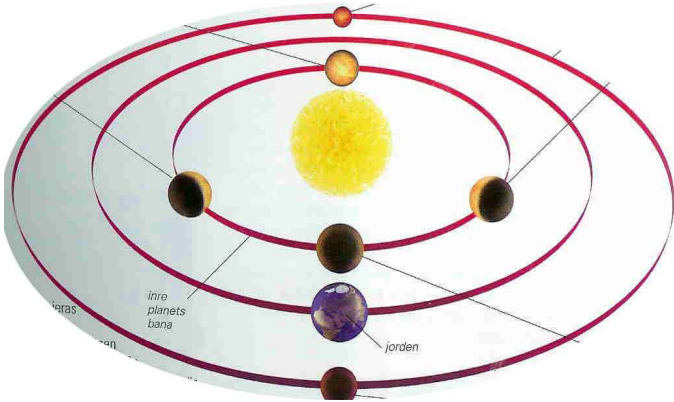
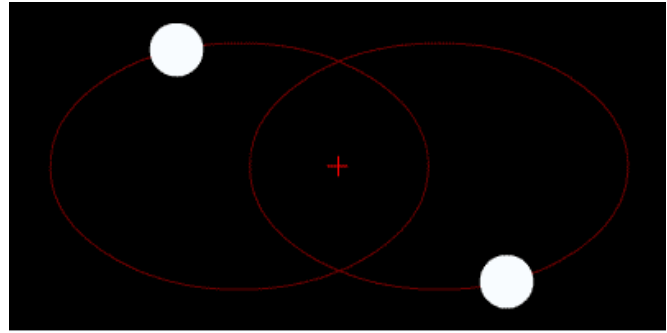
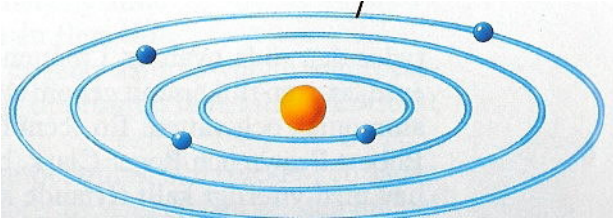


Dark matter - B outside or between galaxies

There is additional vacuum outside or between the galaxies. If you change its vibrational frequency you will find a gigantic ocean. This ocean is the origin of the terrible "dark energy."

In short: There are two different types of dark matter. We call one "Dark Matter-A", existing within the galaxies. We call the other one, existing outside and between the galaxies "Dark Matter-B". This one is connected to "Dark Energy". Einstein's theory of relativity is pure utopia in this context.

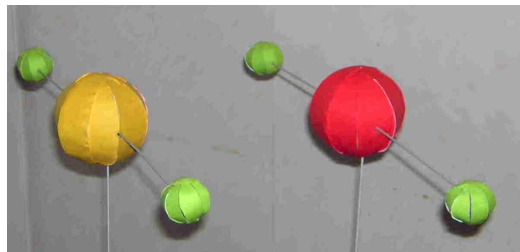
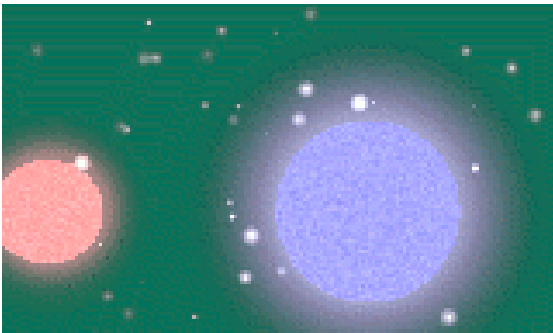
New solar system



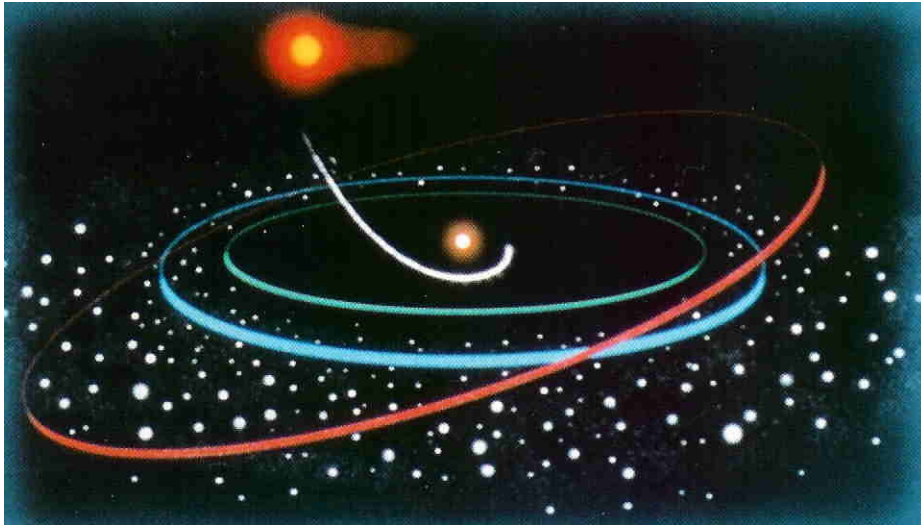
Solar system. According to science, our solar system has one central sun/star surrounded by orbiting planets and their orbiting moons.

Solar system. A **binary star** (twin star) is a system consisting of two stars. Our own solar system is also a binary system consisting of two stars. Binary stars are common and are more frequent than systems with only one star. In our galaxy 65 per cent of solar systems are binary star systems.

A new solar system



A binary star system opens up completely new paths into the micro world as well.



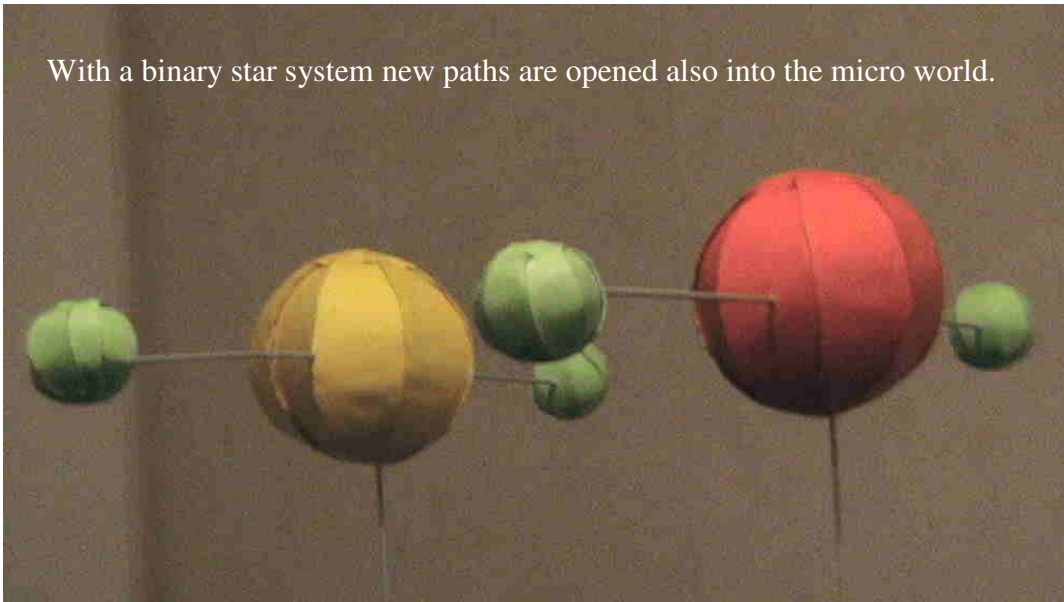
We live in a binary star system, but the most important impact does not, strangely enough, come from the ever-shining Sun. Instead, there is an invisible power which secretly governs us. This invisible power is neutron star Nemesis, the dark twin star of our own Sun

Just like the Sun, Nemesis has its own orbiting planets, seven to be exact. One of them is called Nibiru. Certain scientists maintain that Nemesis is a brown dwarf, others believe that Nemesis should be a red dwarf. Still others guess that it is a neutron star. But when Nemesis now turns up, at any time, scientists will be able to study it at close range in order to establish its make-up as well as whether it is a living or a dying star. This neutron star is “boosting” our Sun to make it raise its solar activities.

The neutron star emits energy in the shape of electromagnetic fields which I have named “strans radiation”. This strans radiation affects the central nuclei of the Earth, the Sun, the other planets and their moons in our solar system at each passage Nemesis completes round the Sun. There is then a harmonization of the “gravitational frequency” of Nemesis and the individual frequencies of the celestial bodies through this strans radiation. This means that the movement of a neutron star creates a pattern of energy consisting of erect gravitational waves around it. What happens at the passage is that the Earth is allotted a ”wave frequency” corresponding to a higher speed, i.e. the magnetic field of the Earth is changed and the planet is transformed into a higher vibrational frequency. This is relevant for all celestial bodies in our solar system. In this way, planets can change their orbits.

The binary star system thus means that the neutron sun/neutron star is in possession of an enormously powerful gravitation field and an equally powerful magnetic field which affects the Sun and its planets. This neutron star has a pentagonal orbit of about 3,661 years.

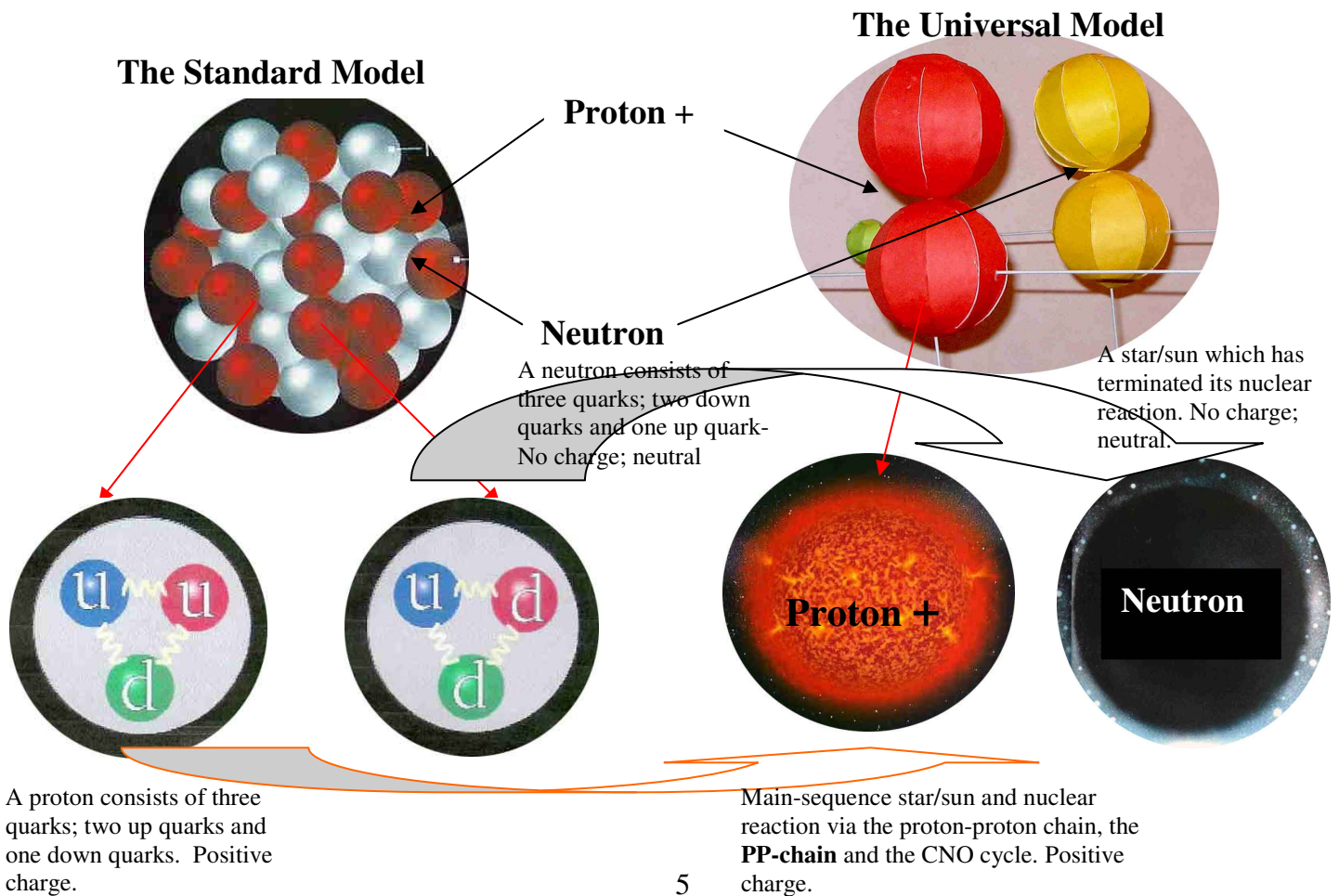
With a binary star system new paths are opened also into the micro world.



If we study macrocosmos or the macro world we find that it is dominated by **binary star systems**. We can call this binary star system a “gigantic atom system” if we presume that the empty space is not really empty but in fact matter at a different vibrational frequency, something I try to outline in my Theory Adapted to Reality.

It is self-evident that the whole star system must be a gigantic atom system for matter. Macro cosmos/the macro world reflects microcosmos/the micro world and vice versa.

We exist in living matter whose star system is its atom world. If you wish to design a true atom model you should study the star system of macrocosmos and from there build your new atom model.



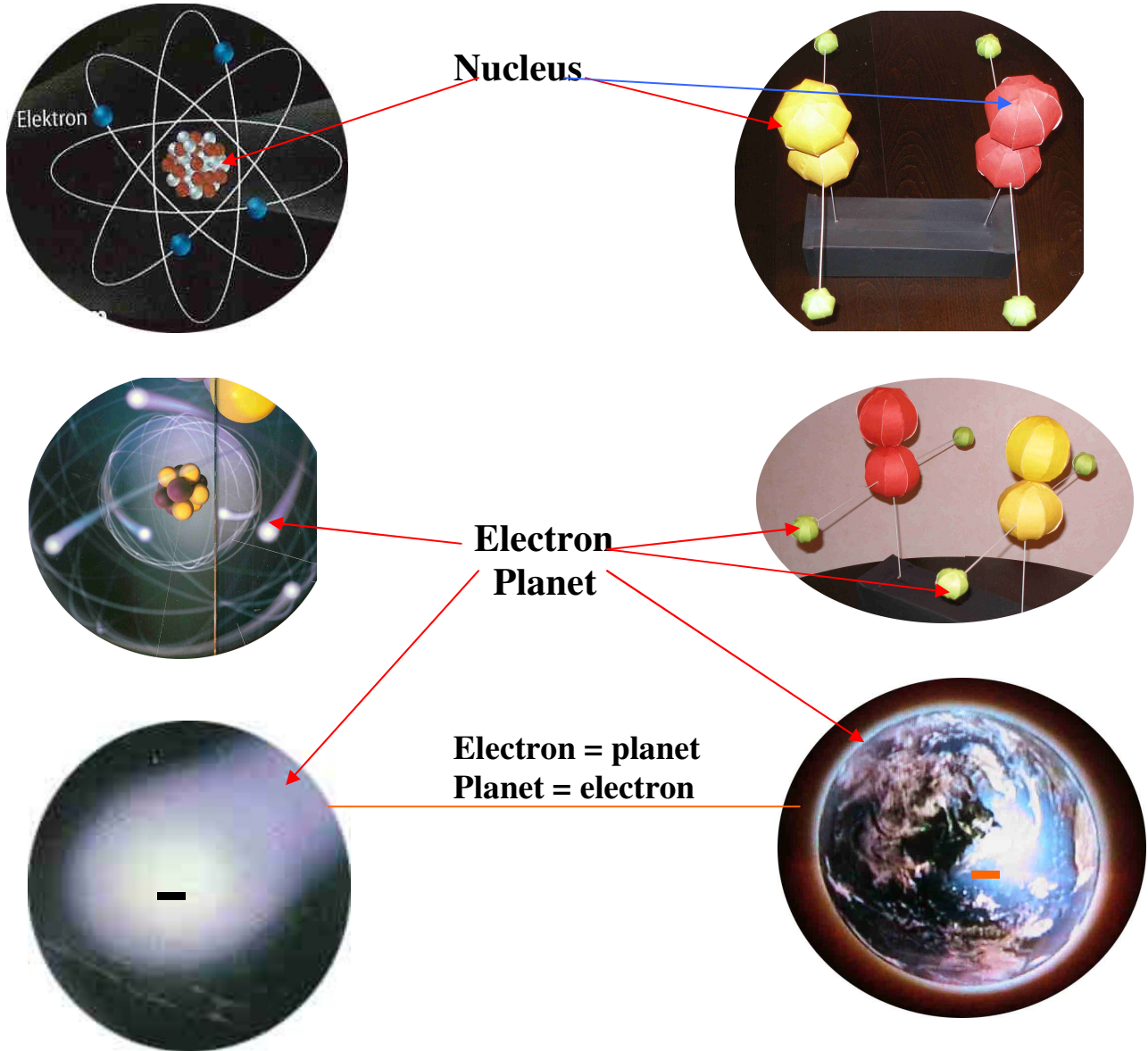
Standard Model

One single nucleus consisting of protons and neutrons together.

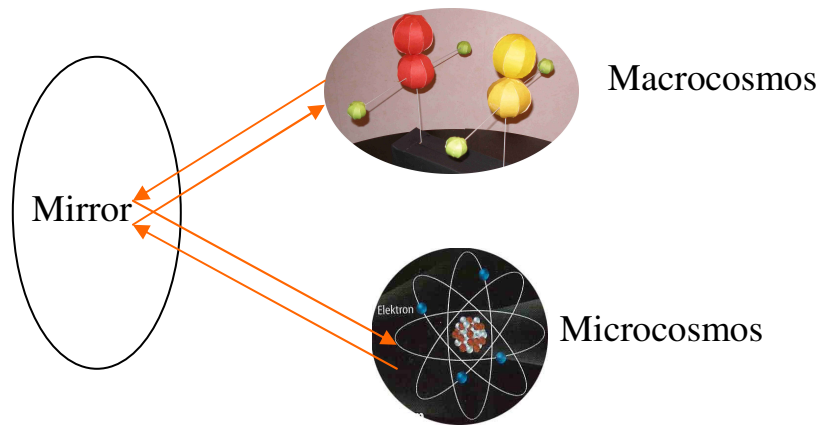
The proton as well as the neutron consists of three quarks and the interchange is weaker in the proton than in the neutron. Seemingly, a transformation from hydrogen into helium goes on in the proton, while the nuclear reaction has stopped in the neutron.

Universal Model

To separated nuclei, protons and neutrons according to the binary star system. In this model, the proton is compared to a main-sequence star/sun, a living star/sun, and the neutron to a dying star/sun which has stopped its nuclear reaction and is also called an old star.

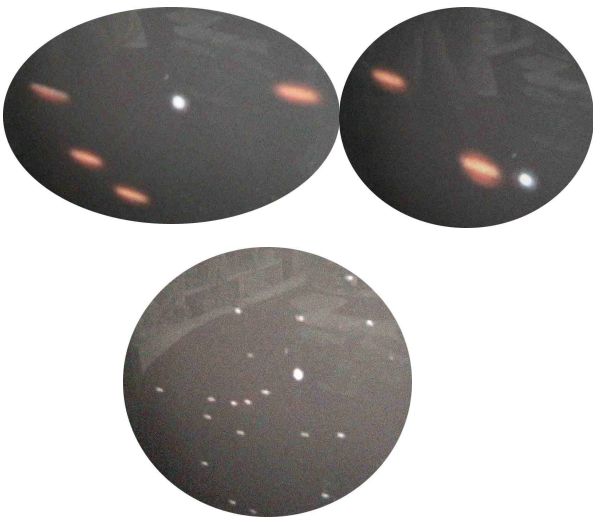


This is what happens in my atom model: I reduce macrocosmos to fit the micro world and I enlarge microcosmos to fit the macro world. In other words: macrocosmos is a reflection of microcosmos and vice versa, a microcosmos is a reflection of macrocosmos.



In this way I know how to design the new atom model.

Standard Model Microcosmos



Universal Model Macrocosmos



Manchester, 1909. Ernst Rutherford concluded from his research that the inside of the atom is empty space.

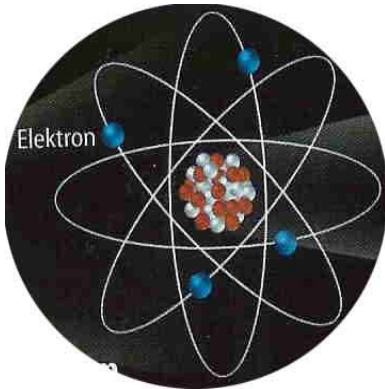
In astronomy they agree: space is empty and in that emptiness the stars hang freely.

A basic issue: how come that an atom nucleus or a star exists in empty space? According to Rutherford there was a number of bouncing alpha particles (one out of 8,000) which hit the nucleus and the rest disappeared (one out of 8,000). Had Rutherford travelled in the micro world on an alpha particle, he would have felt as if the nucleus travelled through empty space. But one thing that would have been different and unknown to him was that he travelled in matter which he had not noticed since there was only emptiness at a different vibrational frequency. In his research in Manchester he studied matter's atom world in gold.

Empty space, or vacuum, is necessary to keep atom activities going without any obstacles in microcosmos as well as in macrocosmos. In space we see billions of stars, orbiting planets

around the suns, orbiting moons around the planets. We watch asteroids, comets, but we do not see any matter. Rutherford knew that his experiments with matter concerned gold and that his atom world consisted of vacuum. Now scientists start to discuss dark matter but what dark matter really is they do not yet know, since the whole of Universe is created on different vibrations, thus matter exists at different, corresponding vibrational frequencies.

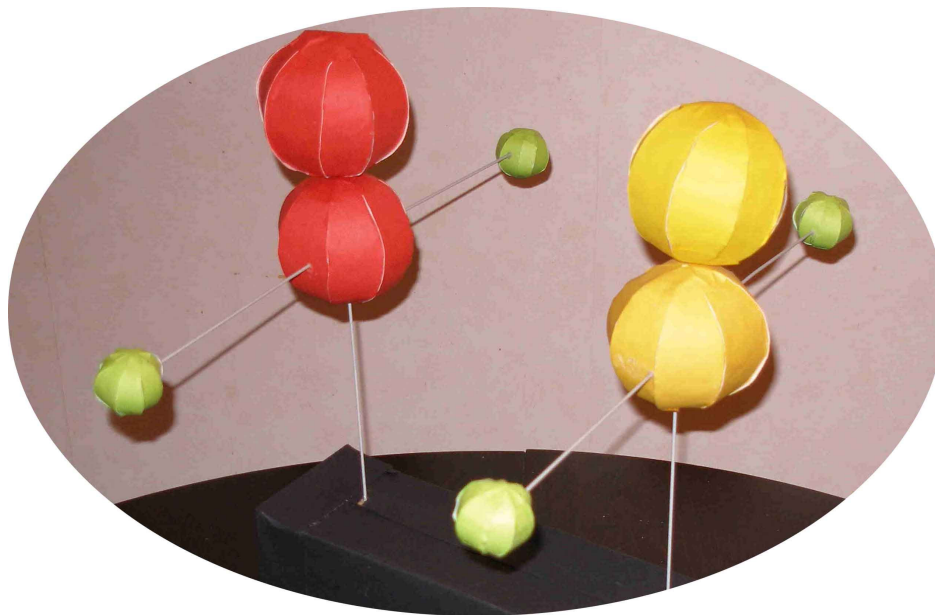
How come they talk about empty space/vacuum and matter which is not visible? It's quite clear that today's standard model does not fit the design system of matter.



This standard model lacks characteristics which would be able to construct matter.

Higgs particle, which has not been found yet, could have solved the problem.

To find a solution to the problem, we should find a new atom model similar to the binary star system.



Two- or binary nucleus system

Two- or binary nucleus system Universal Model

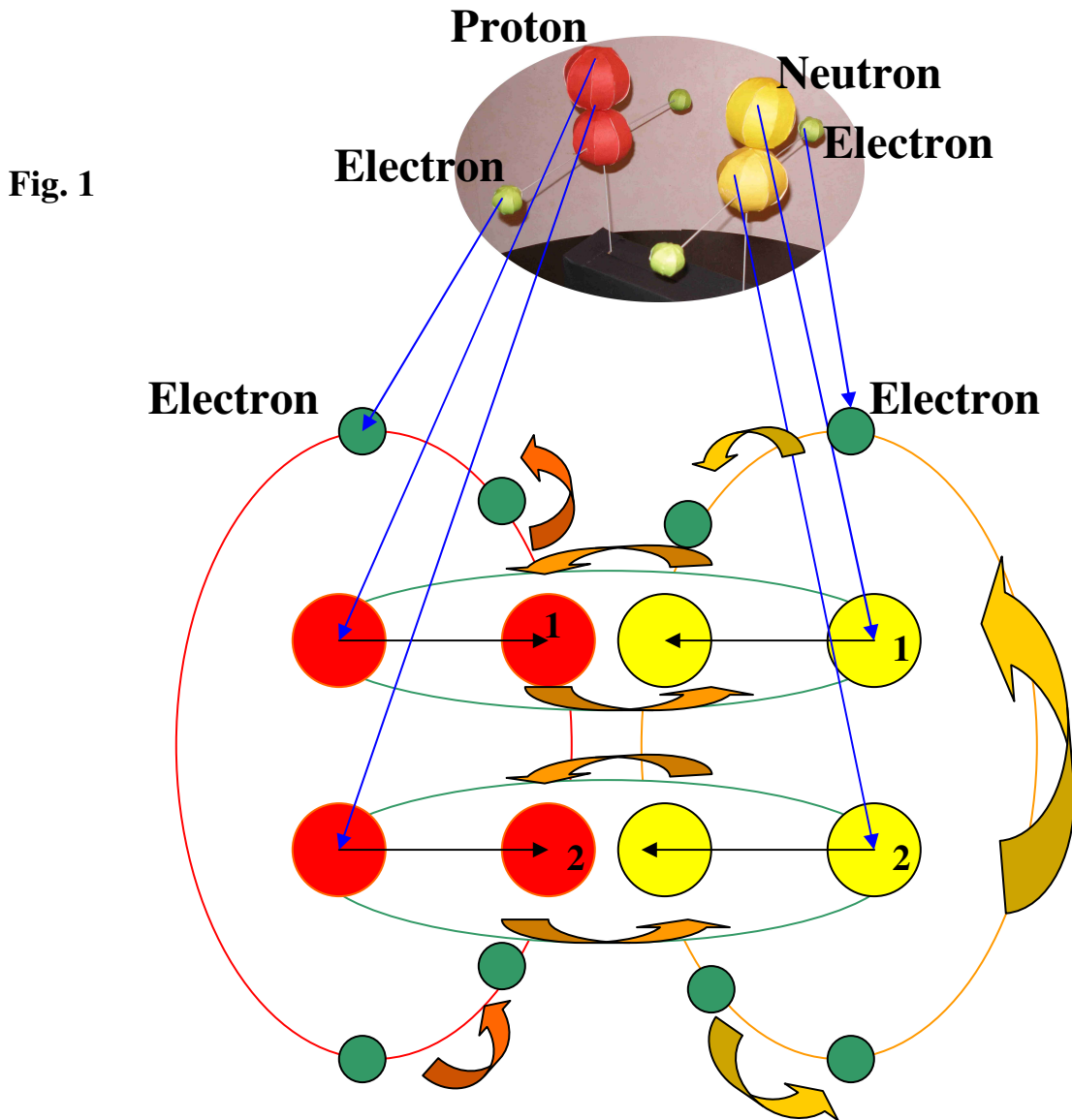


Fig. 1

Fig.1 The neutron (1) passes the proton (1) in an elliptical orbit, just like the neutron (2) also passes the proton (2) in an elliptical orbit. The electrons still orbit their nuclei: the protons (1-2) and the neutrons (1-2). What happens at each passage is that the electrons are given a "wave frequency" corresponding to a higher velocity. Then a harmonization takes place between the "gravitation frequency" and the individual frequencies of the electrons which increases the speed of the electrons. In this way the electrons can change their orbits and the vibrational frequency.

I.e. the neutron affects the proton and its electrons, the nuclei affect each other, together they constitute one single large common nucleus.

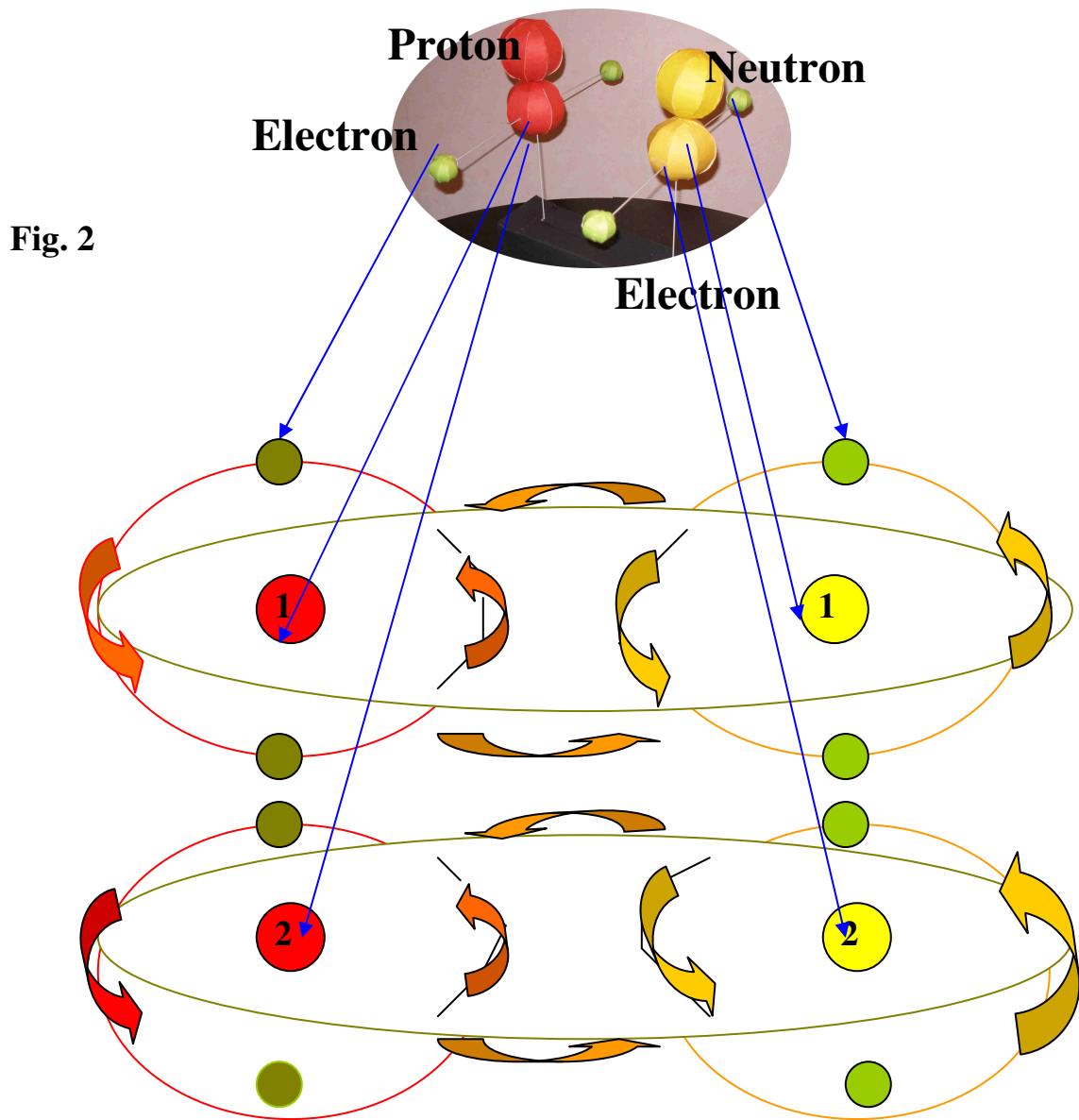
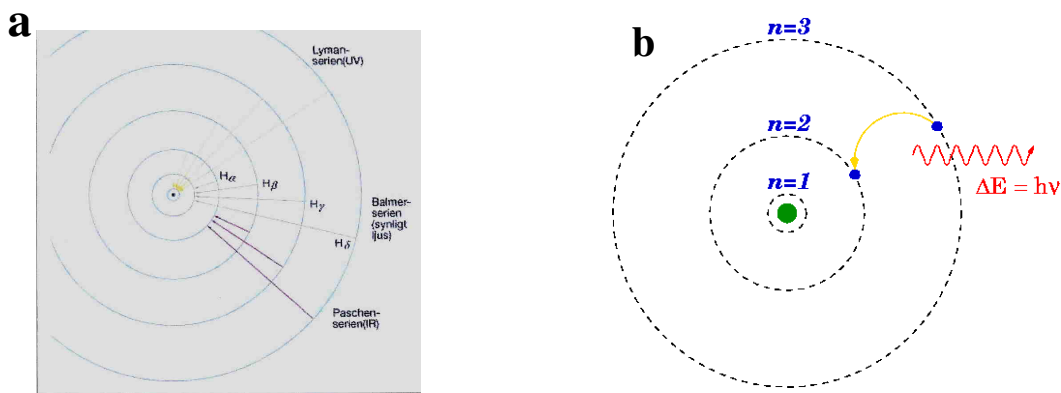


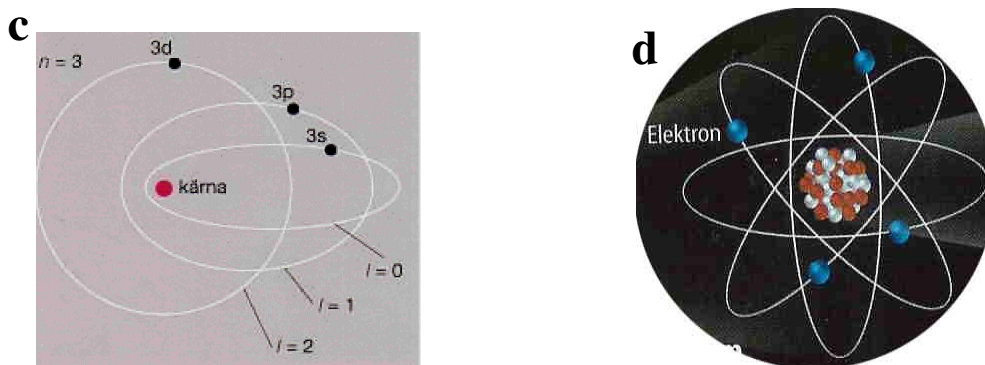
Fig. 2

Fig. 2 The same function description connected to a more detailed model. The neutron (!) passes the proton (1) in an elliptical orbit, just like the neutron (2) also passes the proton (2) elliptically. The electrons still orbit their nuclei: the protons (1-2) and the neutrons (1-2). What happens at each passage is that when the neutron passes the proton, pressure waves are created and the electrons are given a "wave frequency" corresponding to a higher velocity. A harmonization between the neutron's "gravitation frequency" and the individual frequencies of the electrons occurs; the electrons increase their velocity. In this way the electrons can change their orbits. In other words: we have a transformation to a higher vibrational frequency. This is only valid for electrons around the proton. The nuclei affect each other, together they constitute one single large nucleus, but they are still separated. This system should form the foundation for the construction of dark matter at different vibrational frequencies. This system could be a substitute for the Higgs particle.

Fig. 3, Standard model – Quantum physics



According to Bohr's atom model the electrons move in certain defined orbits around the atom nucleus. The atom emits characteristic wave-length radiation when an electron passes from one orbit to another. Fig. 3a above shows a schematic picture of the atom with transfers between the six electron shells. The fact that the electrons change their orbits round the nucleus is a good idea, but this is not due to the emitted radiation from the atom nucleus. Unfortunately, it has not energy enough to affect the orbits of the electrons.



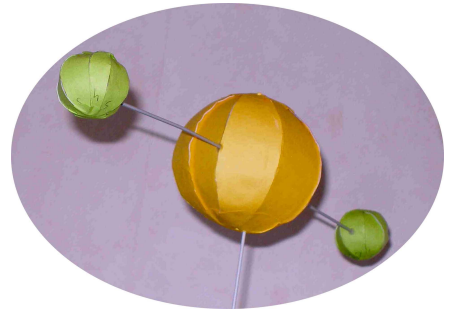
Atom model C. According to Sommerfeld's modification of the Bohr model, the electrons can move in elliptical orbits around the atom nucleus. This model is quite good, but it lacks the power of transformation needed to make the electrons change their orbits. We can see that the standard model is not completely developed.

When the researchers fail in their attempts to find a Higgs particle in LHC, they will start thinking, trying to find a new atom model. It is very difficult to imagine that a Higgs particle or Higgs boson would give mass to all other particles of matter and thereby clarify, among other things, the superstring theory.

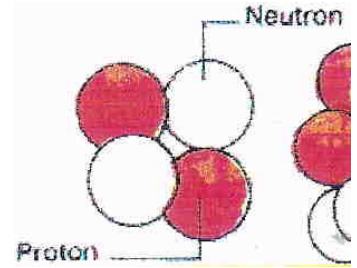
Researchers describe the Higgs particle in this way: The particle which quantizes gravity and gives mass to all other particles of matter. Scientists have not yet found it. If the Higgs particle exists, the LHC will detect it. Gravity and the Higgs particle are hypothetical energy particles.



The manual for this Higgs particle reminds me even more of the characteristics of the neutron star/the neutron. The neutron star which has exhausted its nuclear fuel and collapsed into the size of a planet has a very strong magnetic and gravity field and can by these make planets orbiting a twin or binary sun change their orbits and increase their velocity. See fig. 1 and 2. On the other hand, there is no celestial body which can give mass to other celestial bodies which do not have it.



A neutron consists of three quarks, one up-quark and two down-quarks. Its total charge is zero, which means that the neutron is neutral. The neutron can interact through all the four fundamental energies: electromagnetism, strong and weak interaction and gravity. And it has mass. A neutron is unstable and disintegrates.



One more short description of Higgs particles which give mass to other particles (scientists' theory). The analogy normally used by scientists is that the Higgs particle is connected to some kind of ubiquitous Higgs energy. When the other particles move in this field of energy, it is like moving in treacle. Some of the particles find it sluggish, their masses are large. The surrounding Higgs energy creates and extinguishes an amount of Higgs particles – like a swarm, Higgs particles hanging and climbing, making the particles heavy. It is easier for others with minor masses. Around these, a smaller amount of Higgs particles are created and extinguished. And some of them, like photons, are not affected at all – they have no mass at all. A Higgs particle is unstable.

As I mentioned above, this description of the imagined Higgs particle reminds me of the characteristics of a neutron star and a neutron. In macrocosmos the neutron star is free and has its own choice to move in a certain orbit around another sun if it exists in a binary star system. But the ability to give mass to other planets and particles is utopia. In the standard model, however, the neutron is chained fast onto the proton which forms a nucleus. In this case, the neutron is chained fast onto the nucleus, fig. 4. However, if you separate the neutron and proton, you will get a free neutron without any change of its characteristics. Fig. 5 illustrates a course of events where a neutron can replace a Higgs particle, but it is not possible to give mass to other particles which do not possess it. A superstring theory can also be designed with hidden dimensions/vibrational frequencies.

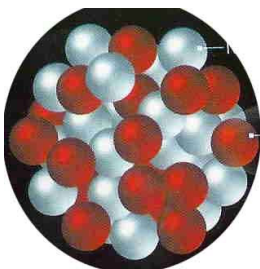


Fig. 4.

As soon as you approach hidden dimensions/other vibrational frequencies, dark matter and string theory, the theory of relativity does not fit in. N.B! This universal model is about to be completely developed.

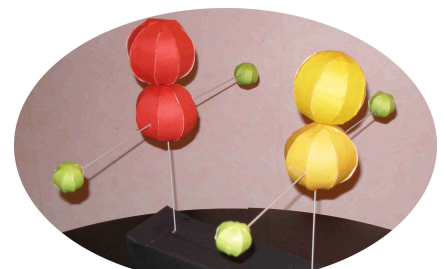


Fig. 5.