Origin of Matter
By Johan Oldenkamp

This paper explains the origin of matter. It provides the foundation for the previous PateoPedia Paper (No. 4) on Electricity and Magnetism, as well as for the Scaled Electrons Theory (Scelth), which is explained in the book titled 'The Scale of the Electron – Explaining the Atomic Dynamics'.

University "science" only describes matter. Genuine science explains matter, starting with the origin of matter:

Space is not empty. Space is filled with *Aether*.

Aether has two fundamental properties: *elasticity* and *conductivity*.

Elasticity is an *intrinsic* property of Aether. It allows the contraction of Aether through compression, and the expansion of Aether through stretching.

Conductivity is an *extrinsic* property of Aether. It allows the propagation of energy through Aether via transverse spiraling waves. These waves can spiral either clockwise or counter-clockwise in their forward direction.

A *clockwise* spiral pushes the Aether outwards, causing expansion, while a *counter-clockwise* spiral pulls the Aether inwards, causing contraction.

Maximum contraction of Aether results in *densified spots* of Aether each surrounded by an external vacuum shell. Maximum expansion of Aether results in *stretched spherical balloons* of Aether each filled with an internal vacuum core.

By definition, contraction of Aether creates electric energy with a *negative* charge, while expansion of Aether creates electric energy with a *positive* charge. Spinning electric energy creates a corresponding magnetic field. This magnetic field retains the corresponding state of contraction or expansion. This retainment is known as matter.

Matter resulting from contracted Aether has an *external* magnetic field. Matter resulting from expanded Aether has an *internal* magnetic field. These magnetic fields consist of Aether threads spiraling through vacuum.

An *electron* is a densified spot of Aether. By definition, its charge of electric energy is -1. A *proton* is an expanded sphere of Aether. By definition, its charge of electric energy is +1.

The emergence of an electron always happens *simultaneously* with the emergence of a proton. Every unit of negative electric charge is always *counterbalanced* by a unit of positive electric charge.

The spinning of the proton affects the surrounding Aether, creating a relatively weak external magnetic field, compared to its internal magnetic field. For the electron, this affection slightly increased its external magnetic field.

In the case of a *neutron*, Aether is both expanded and compressed at the same time. This means that a neutron is surrounded by an external vacuum shell, while it also has an internal vacuum core. By definition, its charge of electric energy is 0. The spinning of the neutron creates a relatively weak external magnetic field. A neutron is retained by the vacuum core at the inside and the vacuum shell at the outside.
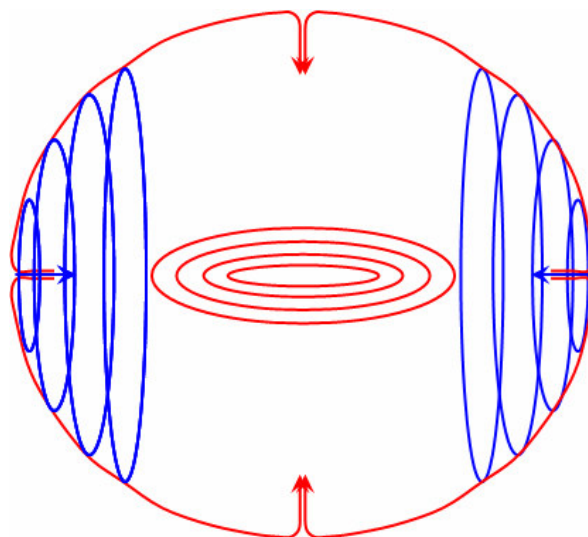
The concept of a *photon* refers to the propagation of an energy unit through elastic-neutral Aether.

The unity of at least one proton and at least one electron is called an *atom*. For each atom, the amount of protons always equals the amount of electrons, making each atom electrically neutral.

The most basic atom has one proton and one electron. This atom has been named *Hydrogen* (H), as explained in the book on Scelth. Due to the opposite electrical charges, the electron and the proton within this H-atom are attracted to each other. However, the high velocity of the electron makes the electron to revolve around the proton.

In each atom, there are two orthogonal forces at work. The electric force enters *vertically* from the top and the bottom. When these two electric currents meet at the core, they create a horizontal disk of outward moving electric energy. The decrease rate of the strength of this electric energy field is proportional to the square of the distance to the core.

The magnetic force enters *horizontally* from the surrounding middle ring. This magnetic force creates a vertical field inward moving magnetic energy. The decrease rate of the strength of this magnetic energy field is proportional to the square of the distance to the exterior.

Both the electric and the magnetic energy feed the corresponding inner sphere. As the surface of each inner sphere equals the square of its radius times a constant (4π), the energy values of each inner sphere obeys the inverse-square law.

In each atom, there is minimal one inner sphere and maximum eight inner spheres. When n represents the number of an inner sphere, and m corresponds to the total numbers of inner spheres of an atom, then the value for the received electric (E) energy of the nth inner sphere is:

$$E_n = E / r_e^2$$

Similarly, the value for the received magnetic (M) energy of the nth inner sphere is:

$$M_{m-n+1} = M / r_m^2$$

Each electron is always spinning with its magnetic south pole towards the atom's core. When another electron is spinning at the opposite position on the same inner sphere, then both electrons pair up. For each inner sphere, the maximum amount of revolving electron pairs is limited due to the strength of both the electric and the magnetic field. As the electric field strength is proportional to the surface of each inner sphere, and the magnetic field strength is inversely proportional to this surface, we can determine the maximum amount of revolving electron pairs (P) per inner sphere by dividing the total amount of energy by the energetic field value for the corresponding inner sphere:

$$P_n = E / E_n = r_e^2$$
$$P_{m-n+1} = M / M_{m-n+1} = r_m^2$$

The values of r correspond to the number of the consecutive inner spheres, as the radius of the smallest sphere is defined as 1. For the smallest inner spheres, the E-value overrules the M-value, while for the biggest inner spheres, the M-value overrules the E-value.

For atoms with only one inner sphere, the maximum amount of revolving electron pairs is 1^2, which is of course 1. Both the E- and M-formula give this correct amount.

For atoms with two inner spheres, the maximum amount of revolving electron pairs in the second sphere is given only by the E-formula, as this correct this correct amount is 2^2, which is 4. In those cases, the E-value overrules the M-value also for the biggest inner sphere. The standard M-formula only applies to the two lightest and the two heaviest atoms. For all other atoms, the adjusted M-formula is:

$$P_{m-n+1} = M / M_{m-n+1} = (r_m+1)^2$$

However, as described in the book on Scelth, there are quit a few exceptions to these mathematical descriptions. Nevertheless, the assumption that the maximum amount of electron pairs is regulated by both a centrifugal force (inside-out) and an centripetal force (outside-in) is clearly supported by what we know of the atoms.

The centrifugal force causes the effect known as *electricity*, while the centripetal force causes the effect known as *magnetism*. What university "science" describes as gravity is in reality a phenomenon caused by magnetism.

It is the centripetal force of magnetism that pushes the protons and the neutrons together in the atom's core. As the protons are surrounded by a vacuum shell, they create a vacuum space in which a proton can reside. Inside this vacuum, there is no medium that connects a proton

with another proton, which means that there is no medium through which equally charged protons can repel each other. Thanks to the neutrons, the protons can be close to each other. There is no need for the invention of the fictitious strong nuclear force as done by university "science". The H-atom does not need a neutron. For the Helium atom just one neutron will do, as then at least one proton is hidden in vacuum. However, in general, Helium has two neutrons. For all other atoms, the number of neutrons is at least the same as the number of protons.

Electric charge always resides at the outer surface, while magnetic charge always resides at the core. In case of a single electron, its electric charge is equally distributed around the border of the surrounding vacuum. When an inner sphere is completely filled with its maximum number of electron pairs, the sphere becomes a unity with the corresponding (negative) charge. Similarly, the atom's core also functions like a unity with the corresponding (positive) charge.

Obviously, this theory on the origin of matter is still under construction. If you think that you can contribute to this theory, then please contact me via Johan@Pateo.nl.