



# THE NEW ATOMIC MODEL

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## ABSTRACT

The atom and its substructures are build by a special kind of rotating electromagnetic waves. The rotating directions fix the electric character of the resulting stuff.

In order to understand the cosmos, there first has to be a model for matter that gives rise to a multi-dimensional universe from the basis of punctiform pure energy (singularity). The models for atoms and matter that already exist are insufficient to represent a smooth correlation between the different forms of matter and energy.

The starting point for the new approach is the fact that matter represents a form of condensed energy. As such, nuclear fission and nuclear fusion demonstrate the actual conversion of matter into energy. To us, the standard description of the atomic nucleus as a cluster of positively charged protons and electrically neutral neutrons seems incomplete, or even doubtful, with regard to the stability of the nucleus. This indicates much more strongly that neutrons should contain some degree of negative electric charge, which provides the nucleus with its stability when combined with the positive charge of the protons. The question is, how can this dovetail with the established electric neutrality of the neutrons. Conventional theories regarding the structure of matter are well known. In this case, we refer to the wave-model used for describing matter, as first laid out by De Broglie, having modified this theory. None of the physical laws that have been discovered up until now will be affected by this model design, and thus they remain valid.

### The model

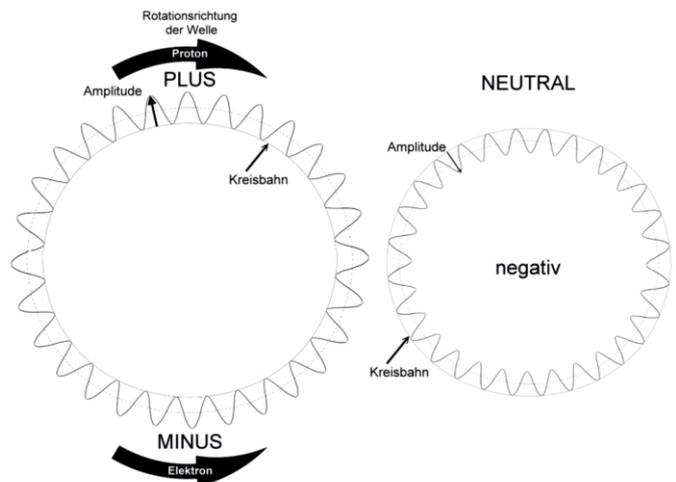
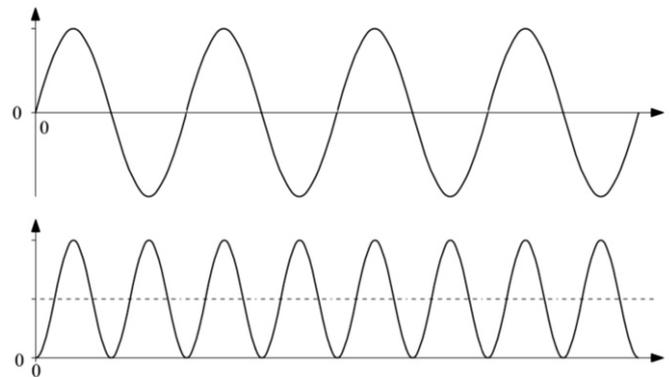
One of the main issues of controversy with the atomic model is the function of the neutron as a kind of cement between the protons. We will also offer an explanation by modelling this elementary particle in the form of a rotating wave.

As we have mentioned in previous papers, there exists the phenomenon of ball lightning. Up until now, nobody has managed to create ball lightning in a laboratory. It seems that current energy reserves are not powerful enough to achieve this.

This form of electrical energy, which cannot be physically explained, has been proven to exist in countless observations of thunderstorms and often serves as the explanation for UFO sightings. As I have seen with my own eyes, this kind of lightning does not unload all of its energy immediately upon striking the earth. Neither is this lightning's journey to the ground subject to the classic discharge of voltage. This is clearly a case of some form of condensed electrical energy. One explanation could be that, in the case of ball lightning, we are talking about a round, rotating form of electrical energy. This rotation changes the physical behaviour of the electrical discharge. If you apply this theory to matter, there must also exist energy-rich, rotating electromagnetic waves in this instance. This is our starting point for the design of the new model.

The model for matter has been views as a wave ever since De Broglie proposed his theory. We therefore also model the elementary components protons, neutrons and electrons as waves that rotate in a circular orbit. A standard electromagnetic wave with a classic sine function could not be placed within a rotation in a stable manner, since its spatial structure and its amplitude would quickly lead to unstable conditions. However, if there is a flat, i.e. level-running, squared sine wave, rotation may occur since there is no interaction between the amplitudes. The rotating, flat, squared sine wave is a rotating 'bow-wave'. We have specified a direction for the amplitudes of these rotating waves; either towards the interior of the circle that they are rotating around, or towards the exterior. In the case of protons and electrons, the amplitudes seem to be rotating towards the exterior. In the case of neutrons, towards the interior. If the amplitudes on the orbit are located externally, the particle displays an electrical charge. If the amplitudes are heading inside the orbit, it is not possible to measure a charge from the outside. Indication of charge is determined by the rotational direction (either clockwise or anti-clockwise, depending on the orbit of the bow-wave).

Coupling between protons and neutrons takes places if the height of the proton-wave amplitude exceeds the orbit of the neutron heading inwards. This is analogous to a Velcro fastening system. Since we are not referring to a classic electromagnetic coupling in this case, greater gravitational forces would be in effect. This explains the nuclear forces. In order to ensure that this kind of system remains stable, certain precisely defined quantities of energy must be in place.



According to our model, the elementary components of the atom are the result of a unified design principle. We see protons, neutrons and electrons as being the elementary building blocks of the atom. In other words, their fragmentation gives rise to even smaller elementary particles. However, the elementary building blocks mentioned above cannot be formed by 'melding' these elementary particles together. The smaller elementary particles are rather the fragments or debris of the actual elementary particles.

If you destroy or shatter an elementary particle, the structure of the rotating bow-wave breaks up and collapses. If the structure of an atom breaks up, the interplay between the elementary particles and, as such, the rotating bow-wave is also disrupted, and then the waves collapse. The orbit situation is analogous to the model where elementary components are stationary sine waves many times the length of the base of the bow.

This model for atoms and matter provides sufficient explanation for the condensation of energy into matter and so-called nuclear power. If the science behind this model is adopted, it will result in untold opportunities for generating energy. This principle complies with conditions other than those in current models, and could certainly also be manipulated differently than by nuclear fission and therefore provide great advantages in terms of energy. The appropriate experiments and investigations still need to be performed in order to clarify which charge properties are brought about, depending whether the direction of rotation is to the left or to the right. The explanation of charge per se within the atom is initially of secondary importance.