

Short Communication

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Universe Today

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Certain conditions need to be established at the start:

Time exists from eternity. It only exists as a mathematical consideration, not as a product.

Space extends to infinity.

The red shift is not due to Doppler but to “tired light”

Empty space is essentially nothing. It cannot expand or contract.

It cannot be bent, it simply exists. Space time is a nonsequiter.

The neutrino is the basic particle.

Charge is the resonant spiral of neutrinos about a charged particle. It is a whole and cannot exist in fractions.

Time on earth is used to measure rates of change or the interval between events. By itself it is meaningless. The term space-time is a non-sequitur. One cannot combine two nothings to create one something.

Space cannot expand, it already extends to infinity.

There was no “Big Bang” because the red shift is not due to a Doppler shift, but rather “tired light”. The distances that light travels are so vast and since space is not empty a photon collides with numerous particles. Each of these collisions can remove energy from the photon, causing a shift to the red. The local group of galaxies do not display a red shift because their distances are not far enough to produce a measurable red shift. At the edge of our observable space, some of the fainter galaxies have had the energy removed from their photons and faded away. Since time goes back to eternity one cannot say “In the beginning” because there was no beginning. At one time, space was filled with neutrinos. Neutrinos are listed as the basic particle because they have not been divided and they can produce electrons and quarks. Where neutrinos came from is not known. If one wanted to introduce the concept of God, this would an appropriate point to do so.

Neutrinos, if left to themselves, can produce electrons and quarks. Quarks can on occasion produce protons. This process is still going on today as Fred Hoyle remarked in his argument against the “Big Bang”. Since time is not a factor, these protons and electrons could produce hydrogen atoms. These atoms would assemble in clouds which could produce stars. These stars could live their life cycles and explode to produce the heavier elements. These processes could continue over the ages to the point where we have the universe as it is today. Neutrinos, by themselves, have a left-handed spin. As such, they will only produce matter, not anti-matter.

Gravity is not a universal force. It is a secondary force. If there is a section of space with only the usual assortment of neutrinos et al, there is no gravity. If a mass body is introduced into this space the neutrinos will spin around this body. The formula is: $V = \sqrt{GM/r}$, where G is Newton’s constant and presumably the density of neutrinos in the universe. According to Modigliani’s law if a velocity V_x is introduced into a body of randomly moving particles, then the velocities V_y and V_z and their pressures will be reduced. If another mass body is also introduced, the neutrino velocities reduce the pressure between the two masses and the external neutrino pressure forces the two bodies together. This is gravity.

The appropriate word in the micro physics field is harmonics. Particles will only associate with one another unless they are harmonic. A neutron, by itself, has a half-life of approximately 10 minutes and then disassociates into a proton, and electron, and an anti- neutrino (three particles). Bohr’s equation for the hydrogen atom is:

$$Mvr = nh/2\pi$$

If the velocity, v , of the electron is moved up to, c , the velocity of light, the radius, r , becomes:

$$3.86 \times 10^{-13}m$$

This is roughly the size of a proton. Because it has no charge, it is difficult to determine the size of a neutron. However, since it has the same components as a hydrogen atom (proton and electron), assume the above calculation is correct. The neutron has a mass that is approximately two electrons heavier than a proton. If the electron is moving near the speed of light, by Einstein’s law, it could almost double its weight. If a neutron is an electron circling a proton it could explain the recent discovery that neutrons tend to repel each other.

Conclusion

The neutrino is the basic particle and permeates space like an atmosphere. Its density is measured by Newton’s constant G. Motions or resonances of neutrinos produce the forces of gravity and electrostatics.