

Enlightenment:
A THEORY REGARDING THE INTERACTIONS
OF SPACE, TIME AND MATTER

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Introduction

- New scenarios are presented for the workings of the cosmos, spanning all nature from the smallest particles of subatomic matter to the expanse of space and all known objects therein. Mankind has always strived to understand his environment, searching for answers among very small and very large objects and phenomena. As answers have been found, most of them lead to new questions. New answers may lead to development of products and methods for enhancement of life and civilization.
- Important questions have arisen that challenge the current view of the nature and interactions of space, time and matter. Questions involve the origin and expanse of the "universe" as well as the intricate nature of atomic matter. New viable theories are needed regarding the interactions of subatomic particles with atomic matter including a possible particle that is proposed as the originating source of all atomic matter and which continues to power the universe.
- The subject matter of this theoretical writing is, perhaps, the most challenging in all of science. There is a need for fresh approaches. There remains controversy regarding the nature of space and time. There remain questions whether the universe is finite or infinite, and whether it had a spectacular beginning. There is controversy regarding whether gravity is indeed an attraction, or whether it is a net forward acceleration due to cosmic particles arriving from space. Is it possible that the "big bang" and "expanding universe" concepts may be replaced by a comprehensive theory of the nature of cosmic science"?

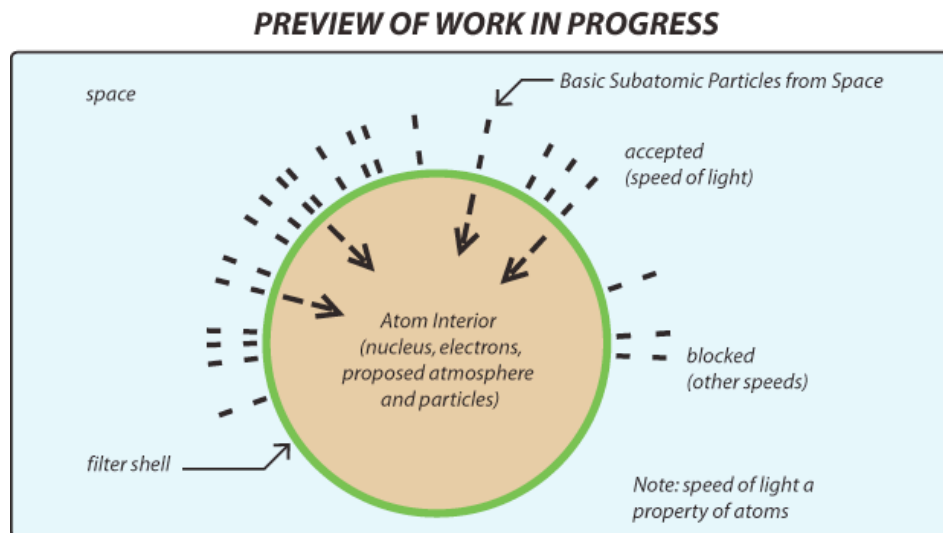


Figure 1. Speed of light acceptance filter (functional illustration)

A new model of the universe continues to evolve as a result of the compatibility among its various parts. On the other hand, it is not compatible with the more well-known models taught in the twentieth century. It should be considered that there may be virtue in the apparent simplicity of the new model as it continues to evolve in the twenty-first century

Figure 1 proposes a major advancement of the theory as a whole. The illustration models an atom in space representing all of the elements and introduces a “speed of light filter” enclosing the body of the model. The functional filter selects from the basic cosmic particles arriving from space only those moving at the “speed of light”. This concept suggests that “speed of light” is a property of all atoms and is therefore not a property of space.

The above illustration entitled “Speed of Light Acceptance Filter” (a functional illustration)” is shown as a green shell enclosing the atomic interior. The cosmic wind particles (BSP) are represented by outer dotted lines and the interior arrows represent speed of light (moving) particles. It is proposed that each of these particles deliver a quantum of kinetic energy to the atom’s interior.

Scope Of Investigations

A new work has been fruitful in uncovering new knowledge in:

- Creation of atomic matter
- The nature of atoms
- Gravity
- Radiation
- The origin of stellar heat

A new description of the nature of the Universe is proposed involving:

1. A pervasive and universal atmosphere of minute particles
2. Atoms entered and refreshed by kinetic energy from space
3. Atomic nuclei emission of "heat carrier particles" into atomic interior
4. Electronic regulation, limitation and disposal of atomic heat
5. Expulsion of heat carrier particles from atoms by electrons at the speed of light until they encounter other atoms or continue into space
6. Source of heat proposed for the sun and the stars

The Nature Of Space, Time And Matter

- In the absence of matter, space would equate to nothingness. in the absence of events involving matter, time would have no meaning. The existence of matter enlivens all of nature. It is proposed that nothing exists or moves in space but matter including the originating particles and the "fabric of space."
- There is little to know of space and time in the absence of matter. It is proposed that matter has always existed and shall always exist. It is proposed that some

scientific roles previously attributed to space should be attributed to matter. The present writing is, in part, an exploration of this concept.

Matter, Subatomic And Atomic

- Subatomic matter is considered to be any matter that is smaller than a complete atom. Protons, neutrons, electrons and combinations such as nuclei are considered to be subatomic matter. Any particle smaller than an atom that exists or moves in space is considered to be subatomic. Atomic matter consists of ordinary matter as documented in the "periodic table" of chemistry.
- The present theory proposes new subatomic particles that uniquely fit into the proposed nature of the workings of the cosmos. A smallest particle is proposed to be the originating source of mass, kinetic energy and momentum for the cosmos as a whole. A second new particle is proposed to originate and operate within atoms in the harnessing and disposition of cosmic heat received by nuclei and electrons. This second particle is closely associated with heat and light as they are passed among atoms and into space.

Basic Particle Of Subatomic Matter

The essence of the present theoretical writing is the Basic Subatomic Particle (BSP) of nature which is deemed to be the elementary unit of matter. The basic particles are proposed to move, virtually unimpeded, through space and atomic matter which is nearly transparent to them. On the other hand, they interact with atomic matter in great numbers and at high speeds. They compose a pervasive atmosphere which functions as the source of building material as well as the power source of all nature. These basic particles, functioning in boundless numbers, are proposed to have originated and to have sustained all of nature, past, present and future. A listing of properties of the proposed "basic subatomic particle" is included below.

Basic Cosmic Particle Properties

- **BSP-1** Smallest of cosmic particles that interact with atomic matter
- **BSP-2** Least massive of these particles
- **BSP-3** Smallest in volume of these particles
- **BSP-4** Move in straight lines at high speeds including the speed of light
- **BSP-5** Move in random directions across space
- **BSP-6** Small but significant fraction intercepted by atomic matter
- **BSP-7** Deliver energy, momentum and subatomic mass to atoms

The Cosmic Wind, The Fabric Of Space

The [author](#) has given the name "The Cosmic Wind" to the totality of the basic subatomic particles that move throughout space. It is a wind in the sense that it moves and accelerates atomic matter. The proposed [basic subatomic particles](#) compose the "cosmic

wind" which is deemed to be the "fabric of space." The nature and the characteristics of the cosmic wind are listed below.

The Cosmic Wind Properties

- **CW-1** The cosmic wind is the totality of [basic subatomic particles](#) in motion
- **CW-2** (Figuratively) Quadrillions of the particles traverse the head of a pin at any moment
- **CW-3** The cosmic wind is proposed to have created the additional subatomic particles and all atomic matter
- **CW-4** It is the source of gravitational attractions at both the subatomic and extra-atomic levels
- **CW-5** It refreshes atomic nuclei and electrons
- **CW-6** It heats, indirectly, atmospheres within atoms

Harshness Of The Cosmic Wind

The random directions and speeds of [BSP](#) throughout space may produce clusters within a small volume of the universe. I propose that the cosmic wind is a harsh environment that tends to preserve or "break up" structures according to the natural criterion of survivability. The harsh environment has restricted the number of forms that have survived the creation process at various levels. A well-known result of the "critical" selection process is that of the elements of the periodic table.

Cosmic Connection With Atomic Matter

The cosmic connection with atoms is proposed to be primarily via impacts of BSP upon atomic nuclei. The BSP transfer momentum, kinetic energy and subatomic matter to nuclei. this transfer operation is proposed to facilitate:

- Gravitation,
- Refreshment of nuclei and
- Formation of an atmosphere of heat carrier particles (denoted HC)

How Basic Particle Gravitation Works

"Basic particle" gravitation at the levels of atomic nuclei and electrons is proposed to arise in response to large and continuous numbers of impacts from the basic particles. A nucleus in isolation would not be accelerated (substantially) by the particles impacting from all directions of the cosmos. The introduction of an additional large mass in the vicinity would cause the nucleus to accelerate toward the newly introduced mass. This occurs because the acceleration vector of the nucleus is deprived of some components from the direction of the intruding large mass. The result causes the nucleus to be accelerated toward the large mass.

Gravitation And Atomic Matter

It appears that gravitation between objects of atomic matter is a weakened version of the gravitation between subatomic particles. As the BSP form an acceleration vector within a nucleus, some BSP act to refresh the material within the nucleus and some act to form an atmosphere of heat carrier (HC) particles within the body of the atom. The remainder of the acceleration vector is linked to the body of the atomic matter as a whole.

Atoms As Living Organisms

- Atoms are complex organisms. They have been created by nature as building blocks of the atomic universe as a whole. This capacity is driven by the harsh nature of the cosmic wind. I propose that atoms may be characterized as organisms that are functional, that are sustained externally and that expel waste matter that is detrimental to their specific function.
- The author proposes that the basic particles supply "nutrition" to atoms in the form of kinetic energy delivered to their nuclei by (1) refreshing the purity of the matter that composes the nuclei, and (2) refreshing the total mass and volume of nuclei.
- The surplus of energy and subatomic matter that remain after refreshing a nucleus are proposed to be expelled from the nucleus in a previously unrecognized and very important particle that supports the proposed concept of the Universe.

New Heat Carrier Particles / Atomic Atmosphere

Heat carrier particles (HC) are proposed to originate within all nuclei. As nuclei are renewed by the minute matter and kinetic energy of BSP, the residue forms into a particle that is magnitudes larger than the basic particles and magnitudes smaller than electrons. I propose that the HC embody both linear and rotational kinetic energy.

Heat Carrier Particles Form Atomic Atmosphere

These particles are proposed to exit the nucleus of their origin with a uniform shape and with motion representing the surplus kinetic energy from clusters of BSP. The energy of HC in motion corresponds to heat.

Functions Of HC Particles

The energy of HC is proposed to power movement within the atomic atmosphere. Each HC may have individual linear and rotational velocities. they would most likely move in clusters, said clusters could move in orbits around electrons or in the wake of electrons.

In spite of the origin of HC as residue in the health of nuclei, it has other vital tasks that take nature and technology through the life states that are reiterated throughout the known cosmos and far beyond.

Atomic Atmosphere Heat Regulation/Electrons

- The elements described in the periodic table appear to have survived and thrived throughout the universe in the face of the [harsh environment of the cosmic wind](#). All elements are, by definition, atoms, consisting of protons, neutrons and electrons. The periodic table of chemistry provides external properties of the known elements in terms of numbers of the above components. Advanced microscopy has produced photographic images of lattices of atoms but the details of the smaller components have not been reliably observed.
- Basic particles (BP) collide and interact with atomic nuclei on a continuing basis. They deliver minute particles of matter from their high speed trajectories. They deliver momentum and kinetic energy which become gravity (subatomic, atomic) and heat respectively. The following paragraphs deal with heat and the proposed mechanism used by nature to regulate and expel excess heat from the body of atoms.
- The flow of BP into the body of the atom would correspond to a continuous increase of heat and temperature. Nature must therefore provide exit point capacity corresponding to the continuous source. The precautions function to maintain the integrity, adaptability and survivability of atoms over a wide range of environments and temperatures.
- A system of electrons operates within each type of atom. I propose that electrons capture HC particles with the ultimate purpose of accelerating them to the speed of light and expelling them into space. The process is proposed to move HC to the outer range of an electron orbit which nature appears to have assigned the power to accelerate HC to the speed of light and to release them tangentially into space.

Ballistic Radiation

The night sky reveals the existence of cosmic events that occurred many light years away and the same number of years in the past. Bodies and galaxies have sent us the evidence of their existence. I submit that these bodies etc. have sent a bit of themselves in the form of barrages (photons). The doppler effect operates on the periodicity of barrages of HC and does not require a medium.

Atom To Atom Heat Transfer

As the HC are thrust into space at the speed of light, they may have a short trip to an adjoining atom, or they may travel into space. HC that are intercepted by a neighboring

atom increase the heat of the recipient atom. In the case of large bodies, HC continue the process of moving heat from hotter atoms to cooler ones. This activity corresponds to the classical processes of heat flow.

Line "Spectra" Radiation Of Certain Electrons

I propose that single frequency radiation from some electrons could be the product of evenly spaced receptacles around its equator of rotation that would (1) accumulate quantities of HC up to a permanent limit, and (2) activate to release the contents of all receptacles sequentially at "c" during a single rotation. this illustrates the launch of a single barrage or "photon" in a straight line.

Very large numbers of atoms emitting a given line spectrum would assure that a wide range of directions would be made available for viewing many light years away. From the point of view of a transmitting atom, the above action would serve the purpose of removing surplus heat from that atom. An action that removes heat from an atom of a distant star provides us with knowledge of the presence and nature of the star.

Sun And Stars Fueled From Space

The most recent proposal examines the process whereby the sun and stars may be powered by basic subatomic particles from space. The properties of these proposed particles appear in the "Basic Particles of Subatomic Matter" section. Initial contact of the above particles with atomic matter is deemed to be primarily with atomic nuclei. the particles deliver subatomic mass and kinetic energy upon contact with the surfaces of atomic nuclei. A proposed "consolidation" of the incoming particles produces larger "heat carrier" particles that retain the overall mass and kinetic energy of the component particles as they merge with the surface layers of nuclei.

Consolidated heat carriers are deemed to form an "atomic atmosphere" within the body of the atom. Heat carrier particles are received continuously from the nucleus, necessitating their removal at the same rate for stability to ensue. It is proposed that electrons have a purpose of collecting HC particles within their orbits, accelerating them to the speed of light and releasing them tangentially into the outer environment. the proposed process is denoted as "ballistic radiation" by which HC particles are launched into empty space to move in straight lines until other matter is encountered.

Some atoms near the interior surface of the sun may launch HC particles directly into space but most atoms, by far, release particles far below the surface to re-enter the atmospheres of other atoms many times before the eventual continuation into space. It appears that nature endows most stars with the means to prevent runaway increase of retained heat. It appears that most stars counteract excessive internal heating with corresponding amounts of radiation.

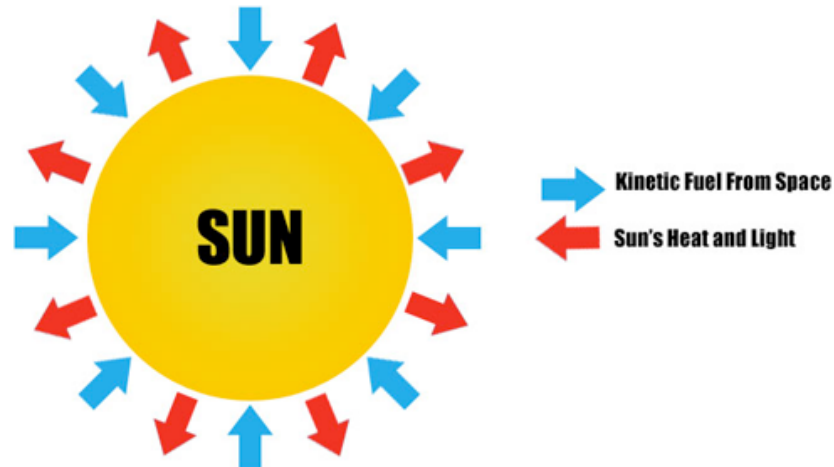


Figure 2. Illustration of Sun Powered by Kinetic Particles from Space

Putting It All Together

New proposals have combined into a theory concerning the interactions of space, time and matter. It has proposed that space and time are metrics without any other characteristics in the absence of matter. It is proposed that there is a basic particle of matter that is the building block of all nature and composes a cosmic wind that touches all atomic matter. The theory proposes that the cosmic wind is energized by individual basic particles according to their speeds and masses. The total energy that interacts with an atom is the summation of large numbers of strikes by individual basic particles. It is proposed that atoms are organic in nature and that they are "nurtured" by the basic particles, thereby assuring longevity.

The scenario continues with proposed "heat carrier particles" (HC) that are formed within atomic nuclei and are carriers of surplus energy that is continuously received via the cosmic wind. It is proposed that the HC are magnitudes larger than the particles of the cosmic wind and magnitudes smaller than electrons. It is proposed that HC particles form atmospheres around individual atomic nuclei with trajectories that reflect the kinetic energies of HC as they are ejected by the nucleus. It is proposed that the energy of the particles correspond to heat.

It is theorized that the continuous flow of HC produced by a nucleus is counteracted by actions of electrons which accelerate the particles to the speed of light and release them from the atom. A released HC may be intercepted by a nearby atom or may continue into space. The case of interception by a nearby atom corresponds to the "flow" according to classical Heat Flow teachings. An extension of the proposed application to the sun and stars appears to show that these bodies are powered by Basic Subatomic Particles from space.