From PAGE 54

The infinite void which existed at the inception of time would not have begun with any type of formed energy. It could not, because energy is something and something will not occur before nothing. To understand how an empty void gained potential energy we must explore more characteristics that it did have and one that it didn't have.

Now, it is much easier to discuss the characteristic that it didn't have first. A characteristic the void lacked was structure. It was without structure, because as you have already read before, something will not occur before nothing. Structure requires more than one component, so structure is something. And because it is something, it will not be present at the inception of time.

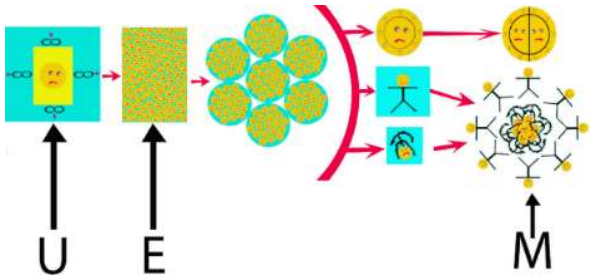
While the void lacked structure it did have some characteristics. We can understand what these characteristics were by examining what they formed. What exists today is matter traveling through an infinite realm of dark matter. The matter is comprised of atoms, and those atoms have protons and neutrons. The protons and neutrons are the same size, but the neutrons lack energy and the proton has energy. The dark matter they travel through has measurable energy, but a unit of dark matter is smaller than a neutron which lacks energy. While simple, these basic observations reveal characteristics of the infinite empty void. They show the empty void could be crushed, expanded, and divided. The observations also show portions of the void's essence could be exchanged between the divided portions of its volume.

The void having the ability to condense as well as crush its own volume, while simultaneously lacking the ability to support itself due to a lack of structure, would have caused it to immediately collapse at its inception. It would fall in upon itself

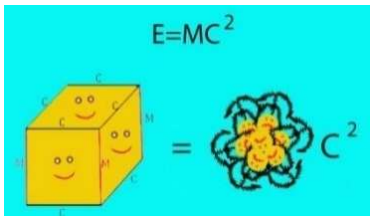
because it could be condensed and nothing was preventing it from doing so.

Taken from PAGES 64-85

To close this brief introduction of subatomic forms, these two illustrations represent the formation of matter using energy



focus and a figurative representation of total energy. The "U" in the illustration stands for potential energy.

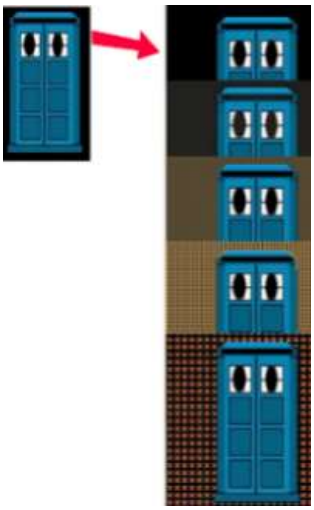


6. How subatomic and atomic forms are derived from nothing step-by-step.

Congratulations, you are ready to begin revisiting your time travel journey in much greater detail. If you reflect on your trip, at the beginning your time machine traveled in slow motion for one second. Many events happened during the first single second. When those events concluded, the cosmos had birthed. At first the cosmos only existed as an infinite supply of hydrogen atoms bathed in an infinite sea of dark matter. The cause and dynamics of each event that led up to its beginning will now be examined. Specifically, the first second of your return trip will be broken down in full detail.

You should be aware of something before you go rushing onward. There are many details that come with understanding the first second of time. These details include concepts and known observations. They are needed to understand exactly how all things naturally formed from nothing. Because most events have multiple concepts and each of these concepts are individual topics unto themselves, presenting this portion of the book in a normal paragraph format would cause unnecessary difficulty in reading. Doing so would cause you to read a collection of ideas clumped into a storyline fashion. In leu of using a traditional paragraph method, events will be presented in the chronological order of their occurrence. The events from your time travel journey will be highlighted in yellow. Events will be segregated by blocks of text. Each block of text will be labeled as an event, observation, or concept. These blocks of text will assist in explaining what occurs in the next event.

First event; The beginning of your time travel journey.



At the inception of time, all that existed was an infinitely sized empty volume which lacked the ability to support anything including itself. Natural direction did not exist because the boundless void had no beginning, middle or end. Despite it being an empty volume, it held the characteristics of being able to be condensed, expanded and exchange portions of its essence among the divisions of its volume. Because it could be condensed and lacked structure, it collapsed at all locations within its infinite bounds.

Here comes the first concept for the second event.

Concept #1. for the second event.:

Without the guidance of intelligence, as entities fall towards a state of equilibrium energy will naturally follow a path of least resistance. Mass is compelled towards equilibrium by the greatest forces it is subject to. At the inception of time there is no greatest force because there is only an infinitely sized monogamous form. Despite it being a monogamous form, the infinite void is unstable. Its state of instability is caused by there being no structure to hold it together and it possesses the ability to condense and crush. The collapsing effort can only fall inward because no natural directions exist. Because of its boundless nature, at all locations, as it collapses inwards it is simultaneously falling into itself and away from itself.

Concept 2, for the second event.

Because the void lacked structure it had an infinite number of possible points where it could divide. Within the volume's entirety, or within any portion of it, this characteristic is the same. A small portion of the endless void could be infinitely divided in the same manner the entire void could be infinitely divided. Both portions would have the same number division points because each portion has an infinite number of division points.

Concept 3 for the second event.
Mass and energy are cumulative.

Concept 4 for the second event.
Formed initiating viscosity would have begun equal to itself and monogamous in form. Despite the void's ability to be divided, condensed or expanded, any state of **pre**-compression, **pre**-expansion or **pre**-division was not possible at the inception of time. It was not possible for the void to exist in a pre-expanded condition because it would have taken something which is greater than infinite in size to expand it, and that something would have to exist prior to nothing. For the void's viscosity to begin in a compressed state would also require something to exist before nothing and that something would also have to have been large enough to encapsulate an infinite size. Additionally, the infinite volume would not have existed in a pre-divided condition, because such a condition would have required the native state of nothing to have preexisting structure and structure will not exist before nothing.

Concept 5 for the second event.

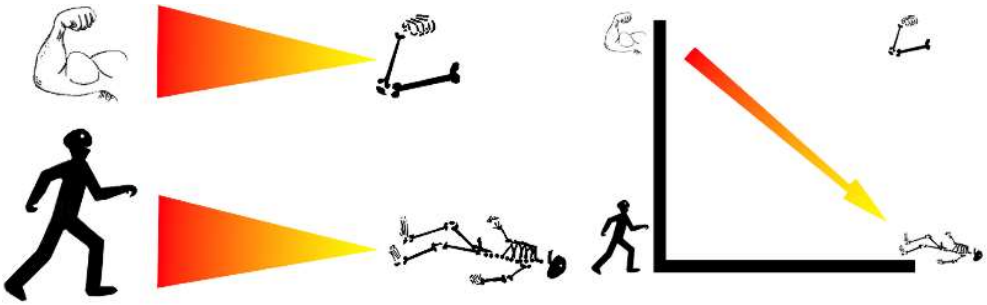
Motion is formed when a volume moves. The initial infinite void begins as a monogamous form. There is not a single portion of it which can move, because no portion of itself is greater than any other portion of itself. The only type of collapsing force it can

produce is a direction of falling without associated motion. A direction of falling requires a beginning point. At the inception of time, there are no defined points to begin from. Because there are an infinite number of points, and all points are equal, the infinite void first develops an inward direction of falling at all locations. Simultaneously, at all infinite locations, the void's direction of falling is both away and towards itself. Any individual portioned size volume of the void which is falling towards itself is falling away from a greater volume. This causes it to collapse into smaller portions, versus falling into greater portions.

Concept 5, for the second event.

There was a stopping point with how small a direction of falling could become. **(Why there is a smallest size in nature with something that has an infinite number of possible division points will be discussed soon.)** When this smallest size was achieved, the collapsing direction of each small volume acted against itself and pulled outwards at its adjoining neighbors with a gravitational force. The reason a gravitational force was produced is because each volume had a body which was spherically shaped. They were spherically shaped because the force compiled from the center of each location and evenly outwards towards its perimeter. It dispersed evenly because the void began monogamous in form. This formed a sphere of influence consisting of a collapsing effort towards a localized center. Because each sphere of directional collapsing influence is without structure, monogamous in form, and infinitely divisible, the outlay of its force from the perimeter to center is uniform in decline. If graphed, its ratio of

force to volume declines at a 45° angle. This illustration represents the decline of strength over distance.
Because of its uniform consistency, from the center of each



spherical unit of directional collapse to its perimeter, any measured portion of viscosity will be twice the strength of the same measured portion next in line towards the perimeter. This causes the perimeter of a sphere of directional collapse to have the influence of its collapsing direction extend beyond its borders in the form of a force. The outlaying force vector acts towards the epicenter of the collapsing action. The described collapsing force extending beyond its perimeter and directed at its groups center is a gravitational force.

Gravity is the inward collapsing force of a void which extends beyond its perimeter and pulls at the cosmos surrounding it. Regardless of its type, any portion of a void which has greater consistency than that of the original infinite void will have a gravitational pull. As was mentioned previously, some subatomic entities will have a gravitational force which does not exceed their borders because they are encased by shells diluted of energy.

6th concept for the 2nd event.

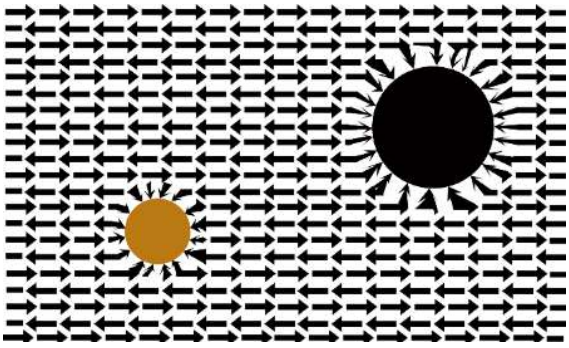
The infinite realm began as a single void. At its inception it was a singularity. It then fractured into smaller portions. The cosmos you live in has many components. These components move and are not equal in total energy. Despite this, the cosmos remains a singularity. The reason the cosmos is a singularity is

because all entities within the cosmos are held together as one by cosmic bonding.

The gravitational influence of any mass is falling towards its parent mass while it is simultaneously pulling at the singularity of the cosmos surrounding it. Because the cosmos is a singularity, the greater energy an entity possesses, the greater it will influence the cosmos surrounding it. This causes less energy to fall towards greater energy. Lesser heavenly bodies being attracted to greater heavenly bodies is the action of less energy falling towards greater energy, because greater energy has a greater influence upon its surrounding environment. It is also the cause of lesser energy being unable to support greater energy.

7th concept for the 2nd event.

Gravity is perpetual force. It is perpetual regardless of how large or small a mass producing it is. The reason it is perpetual is because the void which forms the mass has an infinite number of



potential points where it can possibly divide and it is falling towards the smallest divisional point at its center. It never stops collapsing because the complete division of an infinite number cannot be achieved.

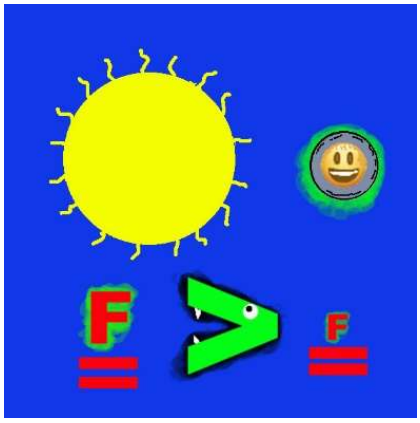
8th concept for the 2nd event.

Because initiating viscosity is formed from a void which is not greater or weaker than itself, the median force to volume produced by it, (Ralph the Ratio), is less than what is required for

the initiating viscosity or energy units to rip themselves from the single parent volume. They also have less than what is required to rip from themselves from the infinite void because they condense towards their centers which causes their perimeters to be the weakest portion of their form. They cannot rip the original parent void because they begin with energy which is equal to, not greater or weaker than the potential energy of the original void.

9th concept for the 2nd event.

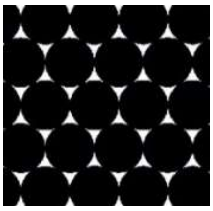
Half of something is a ratio of one to two. Half of something can be also be expressed as .5 or ½. For a moment Ralph the Ratio will be given a value of .5. The .5 in this example is the ratio of how much force Ralph the ratio has in relation to his volume. Regardless of what portion of the initiating viscosity is measured, the force to volume ratio is .5 with this example. While the ratio is the same within any measured portion of the void, the total force produced by differently sized volumes of the void would not be the same. For example; The <u>total</u> measured collapsing force produced by a volume of initiating viscosity which is as large as a giant star would be really strong, but it would still have a ratio of .5 at any point within its volume. This dynamic would be the same if you were examining the initiating viscosity total collapsing force from something as small as the volume of a common coin. It would have less total force, but still have the same ratio of force per portion as a giant star.

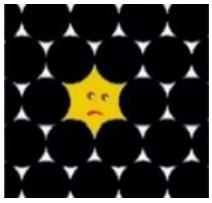


There is a stopping point with how small any portion could be within the infinite void. The total force produced by any volume of the initiating viscosity will not be greater or weaker than the ratio of force to volume. (.5 in our example.) It will not

because the void lacked structure. It did not have the ability to hold something greater than itself, nor could it rip itself into pieces. This made the smallest volume the infinite void could group its direction of force into being equal to the ratio of potential energy accompanying the void's native state of viscosity. Note: These tiny groupings of force caused by the Ralph the Ratio are not separate from the initiating viscosity. They have not broken free from it. They are groupings of directional collapse and each grouping has its own gravitational force. Within the remainder of this writing, each one of these individual groupings of force is referred to as **energy unit/s**.
To recap; Energy units are the smallest groupings the initiating viscosity groups into and they each possess a gravitational pull upon their formation. The volume size of an energy unit is incredibly small because the force formed by a collapsing void is incredibly weak.

10th concept for the 2nd event.

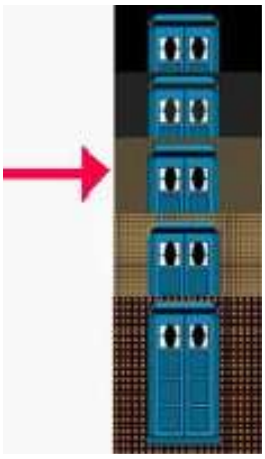




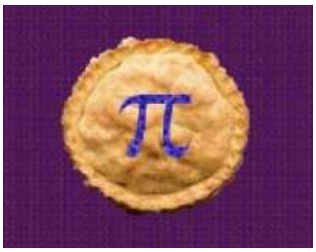
Each energy unit is a collective of motion which is falling towards the center point of the energy unit's volume. As was previously described, energy units will be spheres of influence. Spheres will have gaps between them when they are uniformly stacked. While the energy unit groupings have an overall spherical influence, due to cosmic bonding and the decline of force away from an energy unit's center, the weaker perimeter of an energy unit's body conforms with neighboring energy units to infill any potential gaps. This gives an energy an overall shape of a sphere with attached spike like appendages. A two-dimensional cross-section of an energy unit would resemble a common cartoon like perspective of a star.

Second Event

Because the empty void had the ability to condense, but lacked structure, it fell inwards. As it collapsed it clustered into the smallest component size possible. Each new grouping became a fundamental building block in the formation of the cosmos. By name, each grouping was an energy unit. The energy units possessed a gravitational pull, and due to cosmic bonding, they each had a starlike shape.

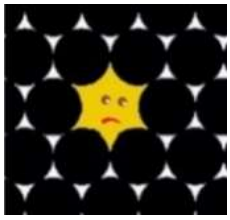


1st Concept for event 3.



Pi is the result of dividing a circle's circumference by its diameter. The diameter of a circle does not evenly divide among its circumference. As you may already know, the remainder formed by this division does not have a known conclusion.

2nd Concept for event 3.



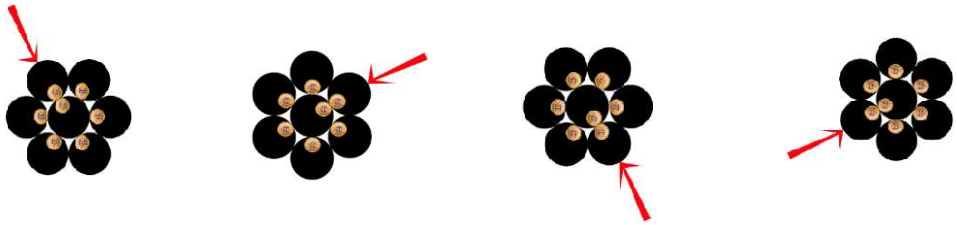
The gravitational force of an energy unit is greater at its center and declines towards its perimeter. Due to cosmic bonding, the spherical body of an energy unit does not have a rounded perimeter. It has a spherical body with extruded appendages. Its appendages interlock it among similar shapes.

The collapsing force produced by an energy unit is finite, but the produced force is infinitely divisible. An energy unit's production of gravitational force continuously reoccurring, **(See concept 7 of previous event.)**, It is producing a new result with each division. The effectively unending conclusion of pi prevents the even distribution of an energy unit's gravitational dividing force around

its perimeter. It results in one portion of an energy unit's perimeter protrusions having a slightly stronger gravitational influence than the remaining perimeter. Going forward, this location will be referred to as a polar cap.

3rd Concept for event 3.

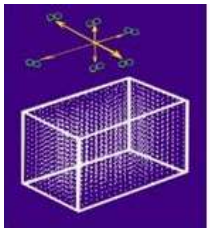
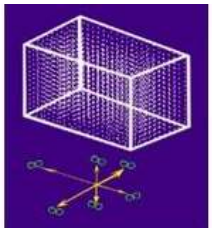
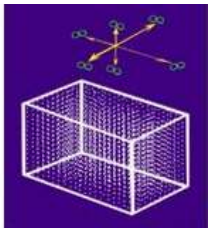
After their formation, energy units cannot immediately move. They cannot move because they are all equal to one another and held in place by cosmic bonding. Within the energy units, the only thing which can change is the altering of their individual polar



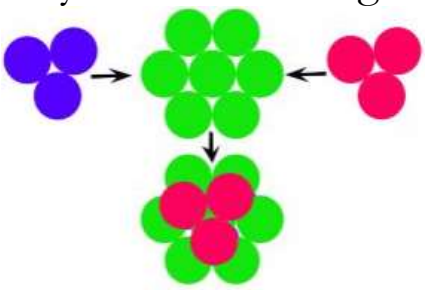
caps. Altering polar cap positioning changes the overall direction an energy unit's body is falling from. It requires no movement or exertion of force on the part of an energy unit for it to change the direction it is falling from.

4th concept for the third event.

The formation of energy units occurs within an environment which is entirely uniform. Cosmic bonding as well as component uniformity regiment the placement of energy units. It results in energy units being situated row by row, stacked infinitely in staggering layers. In a realm which is entirely comprised of an infinite number of like components, and the components have uniform distribution, natural direction does not exist. In such an environment, Right, left, up or down are only relative to one's perspective, and their perspective is based on their position. A perspective of the infinite realm stays the same with changes in perspective based on positioning.

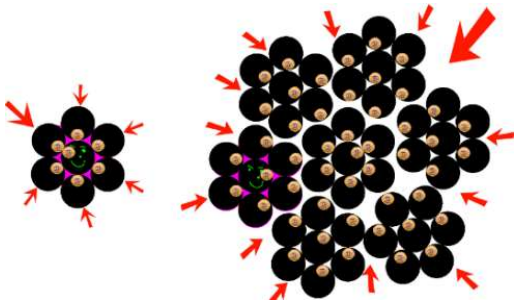




The polar cap of an energy unit is the strongest gravitational point on the perimeter of an energy unit. Due to a lack of direction within the infinite realm, the positioning of polar caps is based on the location of each energy unit relative to its neighbors. Within the regimented formation of energy units, it takes twelve energy units to completely encase one single energy unit.



(Note: You cannot see the blue spheres after they cleverly hide behind the green spheres which are trying to hide behind the red spheres.)

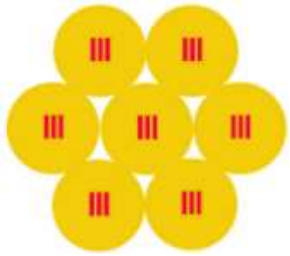
All twelve energy units neighboring the center unit will have their closest polar caps situated towards the center of the energy unit's polar cap. Because of this, the pack of energy units will have one point on their perimeter which has a stronger gravitational influence than the other perimeter portions. The reason being, is because the center unit has only one polar cap and it can only point towards one of the twelve exterior energy units at any given time. This same dynamic holds



true, no matter how many energy units are in a group. There is always a perimeter portion of a pack which will have a stronger gravitational pull because its center component will favor only one direction at a time. The aggregate strength of a center unit increases with additional joining units because it gains a portion of all the effort from the whole group.

The polar cap of an energy unit will position its polar cap towards a common center. Because the infinite void lacked a center, and the center polar cap of any group's energy units could only point one direction at a time, groupings of energy units began to continuously reform. They formed groups which progressively increased in size. This action did not require any movement of volume. It required only the redirection of collapsing direction caused by the changing of polar caps around the perimeter of energy units.

There was a maximal amount of energy units which could reside in a single group. The size was governed by the total gravitational force produced by each grouping. When the produced force at the perimeter of each group became greater than the per capita tensile strength to volume ratio of the infinite void, the group ripped from the single infinite void which formed it. Because of cosmic bonding, groups of energy units tore from the void without creating any gaps within the volume the infinite void occupied. What occurred was a fracturing of the single infinitely sized void. When the initiating viscosity fractured it formed an infinite number of new entities with no gaps between them. These new individual components are referred to as **prequarks** within the remainder of this writing. A prequark is a detached grouping of conjoined energy units. The detachment of these groups was permanent due to the Divisional Rule of Voids.

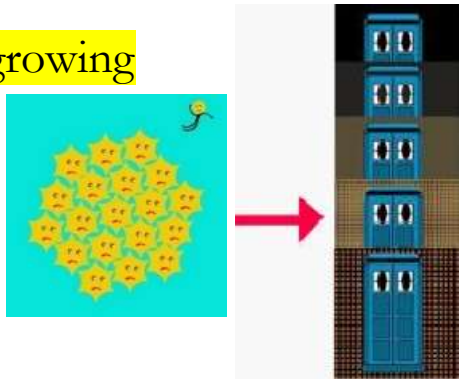


5th concept for event 3.

There are numerous energy units comprising a prequark. A reason there are so many is because the formation of a prequark required its perimeter energy units to be strong enough to rip the entire group from the initiating viscosity. Each prequark pack declined evenly in strength from its center outwards. This caused the energy units on the perimeter of a prequark to be the weakest units of the group, with only a portion of their energy extending outwards as a gravitational force. With any merger of collapsing effort, the gained gravitational force divided equally among the perimeter which contained an increasing number of energy units.

Third Event

Energy units to continually combine into growing packs. The gravitational force of each pack accumulated to a point where their accumulated force caused them to rip free from the original infinitely sized single void. These new individual void formations are called prequarks.



1st concept for event 4.

Prequarks are collections of energy units. Prequark have polar regions, because the energy units which form the pack have this characteristic. Because a portion of a prequark's perimeter is stronger, prequarks group together in the same manner energy units did. As prequark packs grew in number, the total gravitational force at the center of each pack increased.

2rd concept for event 4.

A neutron and a proton are effectively equal in size. Despite this commonality, a neutron has no measurable energy. This observation reveals that the formation of solid matter is more than

just the expansion and condensing of voids. The formation of solid matter requires an exchange of energy between subatomic entities.

Observations pertaining to the next concept.

1. Neutrons have no visible energy, but they are subject to gravitational force.
2. The total sum of energy displays the maximum amount energy can be expanded.
3. Subatomic entities have variations with their total amount and distribution of energy.
4. Neutrons and protons are significantly larger than dark matter, quarks and photons.
5. Increasing mass energy per volume ratio increases volume rigidity of subatomic and atomic forms.
6. Black holes of similar type, have gravitational influences relative to their size.

3rd concepts for event 4 based in part on the previous observations and cosmic bonding.

1. Voids have a maximal amount they can be expanded and condensed, and there are degrees of variation between these thresholds.
2. Due to cosmic bonding and the previous observations, for a volume to condense another volume must expand. For a volume to lose energy and remain the same size, another volume must gain energy and remain the same size.
3. For a volume to lose or gain energy without altering in size, void density will alter by increasing or decreasing relative to the change.
4. A decline in void viscosity decreases the collapsing force of a void. An increase in void viscosity increases the collapsing force of a void.

5. If a volume possesses an infinite number of points and a measurable collapsing force, when it expands, it will have an infinite number of points with a weakened collapsing force which is accompanied by a decline in viscosity.

4th concept for event 4.

From a perspective, air bubbles at the bottom of a glass float to the top of the vessel. A way to envision this is the air bubbles have less energy than the liquid covering them. Because less energy will not support greater energy, the bubbles are displaced by entities falling around them. The displacement concludes with bubbles resting atop water molecules which fell and piled beneath them. The conclusion is not caused by bubbles pushing up, it is caused by liquid falling downwards.

5th concept for event 4.

Cosmic bonding is the greatest force within the cosmos, because no force is greater than the total sum of potential energy inherent within the infinite void at the inception of time. In any reaction the displacement of energy is simultaneous with the reaction of cosmic bonding. Action is initiated by the motion of energy and cosmic bonding occurs simultaneously with the motion of energy. Weakest energy volumes relative to the energy in motion yield first to maintain cosmic bonding.

6th concept for event 4.

Neutrons are void formations comprised of fully expanded energy units. When contacting a gravitational mass, they will naturally flatten against its surface. Every portion of a neutron's volume competes for space on the surface of the mass. Portions of a neutrons volume which directly connect to the surface of a proton become rigid in formation, because they are governed by the greater force they are attached to. The volume of a neutron

which does not immediately attach to the surface of a mass has a decreasing decline in rigidity the further it distances from the proton's surface.

7th concept for event 4.

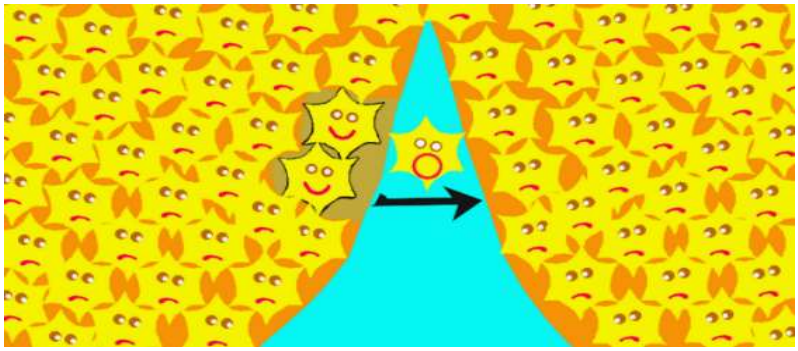
Prequarks are individual voids. Each individual prequark is comprised of energy units. The energy units comprising a prequark are not individual units unto themselves. Each energy unit within a prequark is grouping of consolidated energy. These groupings of energy units are conjoined at their perimeters with their neighboring energy units. When an outside force pulls a single energy unit away from a prequark body, the removal of the energy unit includes extracting of additional portions of energy from energy units within the same prequark, because the neighboring energy units are attached to the energy unit being removed. **(For example; if you were to pull one skin cell away from the surface of your body, the single cell would not likely fracture off as a single cell. It is connected to other cells which are themselves individual units. The cells which are adjoined to the cell being pulled away would become stretched, torn, detached or diluted in some manner as the adjoined cell is pulled away. It would be similar if a single energy unit is pulled away from a prequark because the energy units are still a portion of the same void.)**

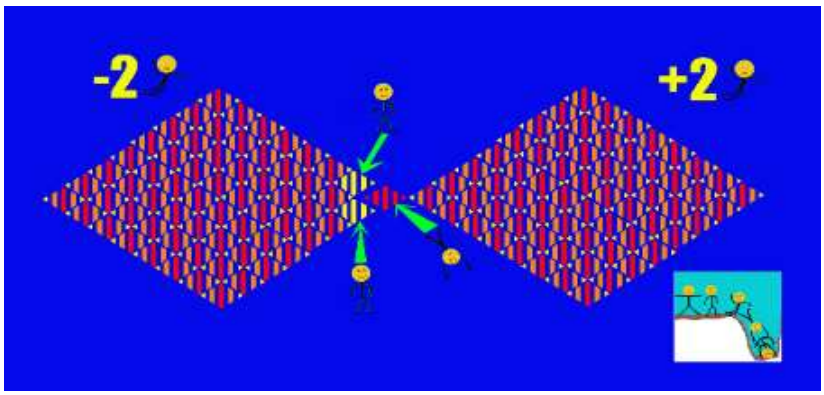
8th Concept for event 4.

Prior to its crushing, the center prequark first gains additional energy by extracting energy units from prequarks directly surrounding it. The reason for this is because the center prequark is surrounded by twelve prequarks of like kind. It will take a huge amount of energy to compact the center prequark, by itself alone. This does not include its compacting would require one or more of the surrounding prequarks to expand to infill the gap caused by

it becoming smaller with compaction. It takes less effort to pull a perimeter energy unit from the surrounding twelve, than it does to immediately compress the center prequark. This PDF is written by Paul Hallinan. It is a portion of copyright protected work. It is being used for viewing only on the Sci-5 website. Its reuse or reproduction is not authorized without the express written consent of the author.

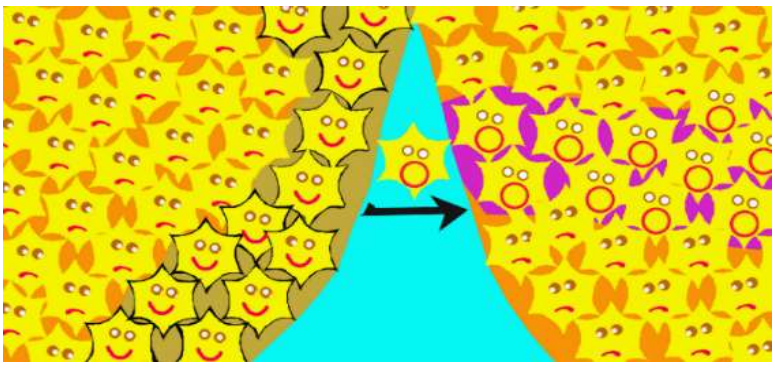
When a center prequark becomes large enough it begins to pull energy units from the perimeters of the prequarks surrounding it. As an energy unit is pulled from a prequark, it will reduce the viscosity, (mass energy), of its neighboring energy units because it is attached to them. The energy unit being pulled away from the declining prequark will have twice the mass energy it began with and it leaves behind two energy units which have lost half of their viscosity.





Within a prequark pack, the prequark loosing an energy unit will become a quark, and the prequark gaining an amplified energy unit will become a portion of solid matter.
During the birthing of the cosmos, the first displacement of volume occurs when perimeter energy units are pulled from the prequarks surrounding the center prequark. When these energy units are removed they take with them viscosity from the energy units which immediately connect to them. It results in the following.:

1. An energy unit being extracted increases in viscosity, (gains mass energy), because it will absorb viscosity from its neighboring energy units as it is pulled from its parent prequark. Viscosity can only be taken because neither the extracted energy unit, nor the energy units remaining in the parent prequark can expand because no other volumes are becoming smaller by compaction.
2. Without compressing the declining prequark is reduced in volume by the removal of energy units. The extracted energy units each become their own individual void possessing their own volume. The extracted amplified energy unit is then pulled

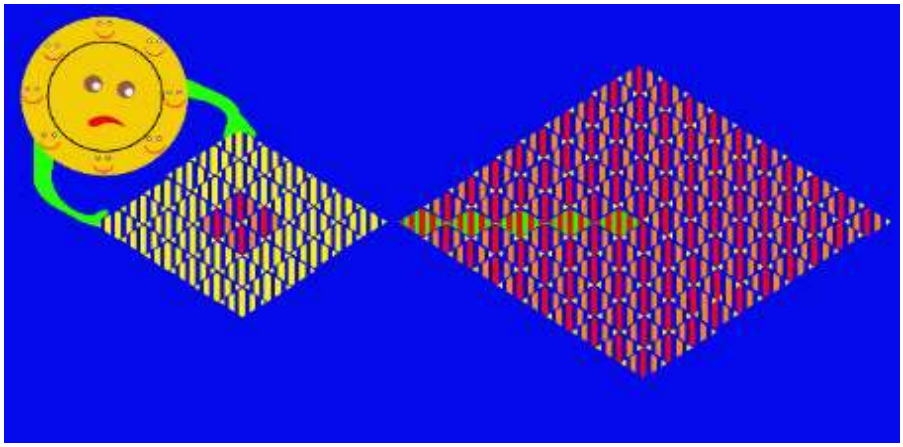


into the center prequark. Due to the divisional rule of voids it does not immediately become a portion of the center prequark's volume. They are only within it. The transient prequark is driven into the center prequark because of the extra energy, (viscosity), it gained while being pulled from its parent prequark.

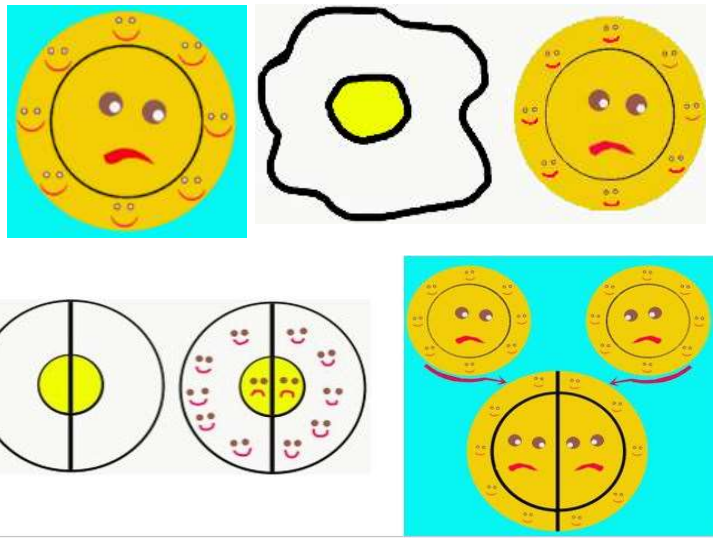
It will move towards the center because greater energy will not support lesser energy. As it moves into the center prequark, the center prequark will become larger, in conjunction with the losing prequarks becoming smaller.

3. Within the prequark losing energy units, no remaining energy unit adjoined to the extracted unit will lose more than half of its energy. To dilute further would require their volumes to expand.
4. Energy units being removed from prequarks are pulled from the prequark's perimeter first, because the perimeter has the weakest energy units. As perimeter energy units are diluted, the process of pulling energy units continues with the next layer of energy units towards the center of the declining prequark. Within the declining prequark, this action begins the formation of a weaker shell and stronger nuclei. The stronger center becomes a nucleus and the weakened perimeter becomes the shell surrounding the nuclei.
5. As a prequark's perimeter energy declines, its weakend portion occupies a growing portion of the total prequark body. When enough energy has been removed from a declining prequark, the total energy of the declining nuclei and the growing shell become equal. When equalibrium is achieved, the preqaurk will no longer have a gravitational pull. Its center gravitational force will end inside the border of its perimeter. When this occurrs, a declining prequark is no longer a prequark, it will have transformed into a **quark**. Unadulterated prequarks behind the newly formed quark will then collapse around the quark and move towards the center growing prequark. Newly formed quarks travel away from the epicenter like a bubble rising within liquid. In the end, the newly formed quarks collect at the perimeter of the pack with the unadulterated prequarks having fallen past it and towards the epicenter of the reaction.

6. Newly formed quarks at the perimeters of each pack combine with other quarks and become dark matter. The quarks combine to become dark matter because the gravitational influence of a quark ends near its perimeter.



Because of its weakened shell and gravitational outlay make the quark behave in a way which is similar to a yolk moving within egg whites. Like the yolk, the nuclei will list towards greater gravitational pulls without destroying its shell. When two quarks connect their center nuclei pull towards each other and the two units bond. This further negates the gravitational pull of each quark because it increases the shell thickness. Together they form a single unit of dark matter. The perimeter location of condensing prequark packs becomes the formation and gathering areas for dark matter. Dark matter congrigating in these areas are from multiple prequark packs collapsing at their centers. These areas combine and form the dark matter continuum.



9th Concept for event 4.

The first unions of prequarks begin as 13 individual prequarks joining into one pack. Each pack of 13 is comprised of 12 prequarks surrounding a single center prequark and the center prequark determines the polarity of the pack. When the first packs combine with additional packs, they do not combine as a single pack joining a single pack. It is 13 packs of prequarks combining together with another 13 packs of 13 prequarks to become a single pack of 169 prequarks. The next unification would then combines 2,197 prequarks. The process of growing in multiples of 13 will continue until enough gravitational force has accumulated at the center of each pack to compact by its own produced gravitational pull.

As prequark packs grew in size they increased the gravitational force accumulating at their common center point. Despite the proportionatley large increase with each pack merger, the collapsing force was spread through every energy unit comprising all of the prequarks within a single pack. This caused several packs to merge before enough gravitational force was produced to cause the center prequark to compact into solid matter. Because of the way the packs were combining by multiples of 13, there was an overabundance of force when the required gravitational force for compaction was met.

10th Concept for event 4.

When a center prequark crushed, its perimeter regions which are subjected to less force are pulled into the center which is subjected to greater force. Compacting energy units at the center of a center prequark are reduced in volume as they compact. When the center energy units became smaller their displacement caused motion. The motion occured at the speed of light. The motion generated significant additonal force, because it was based

on the speed of light. When the compaction concluded the enlarged prequark had reduced in size and had formed into a single void consisting entirerly of compacted energy units. It resulted in what has been previously termed in this writing as a button. A button being a single building component for a proton and a proton has numerous buttons.
Cosmic bonding occured in conjunction with the compaction of the center prequark. As the center prequark declined in volume from compaction a neighbring prequark pack begin to expand to prevent the formation of a gap. The expansion of a prequark began the formation of a neutron. The compaction of a single prequark into a button did not form a complete proton or neutron. It takes many buttons to complete a single proton and neutron. The formation of a single atom produced numerous units of dark matter.

Before continuing to read what concludes the formation of a proton and neutron, please take a moment to recognize that you now understand how solid matter forms from nothing. Congratulations.

11th Concept for event 4. The formation of protons.: End of PDF sample