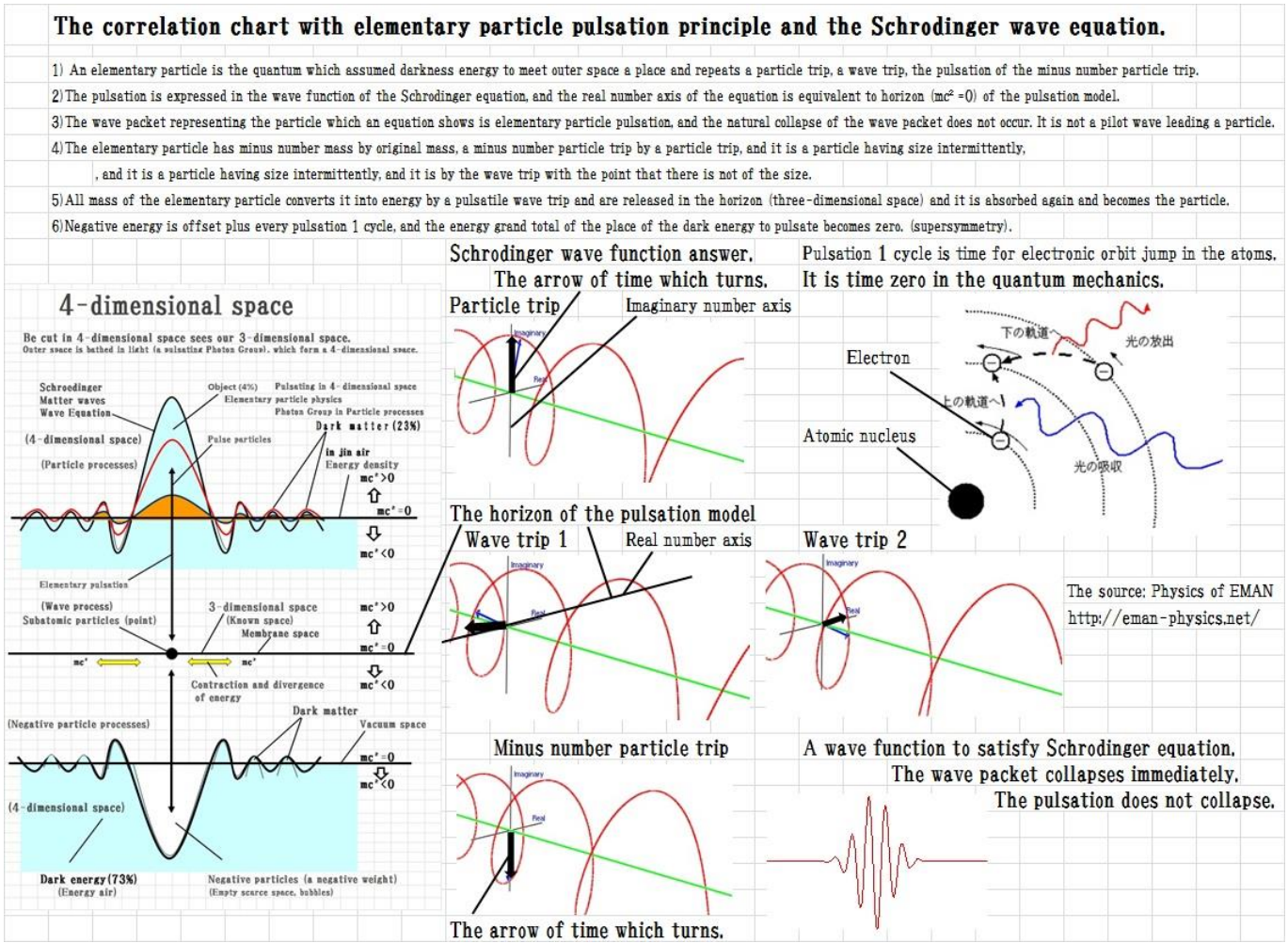
Terubumi Honjou

The correlation chart with elementary particle pulsation principle and the Schrodinger wave equation.

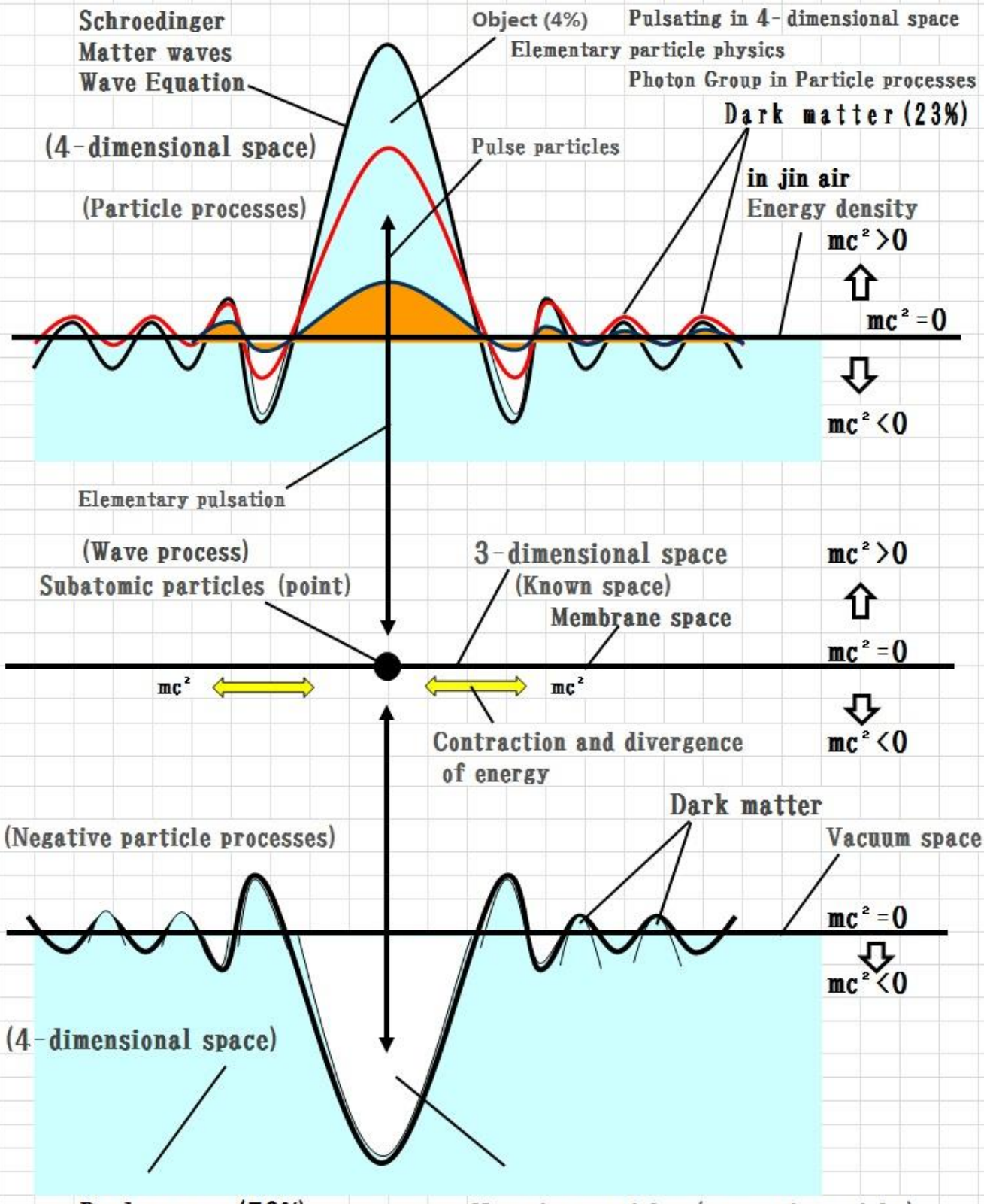
1) An elementary particle is the quantum which assumed darkness energy to meet outer space a place and repeats a particle trip, a wave trip, the pulsation of the minus number particle trip.
2) The pulsation is expressed in the wave function of the Schrodinger equation, and the real number axis of the equation is equivalent to horizon ($mc^2=0$) of the pulsation model.
3) The wave packet representing the particle which an equation shows is elementary particle pulsation, and the natural collapse of the wave packet does not occur. It is not a pilot wave leading a particle.
4) The elementary particle has minus number mass by original mass, a minus number particle trip by a particle trip, and it is a particle having size intermittently, and it is by the wave trip with the point that there is not of the size.
5) All mass of the elementary particle converts it into energy by a pulsatile wave trip and are released in the horizon (three-dimensional space) and it is absorbed again and becomes the particle.
6) Negative energy is offset plus every pulsation 1 cycle, and the energy grand total of the place of the dark energy to pulsate becomes zero. (supersymmetry).



4-dimensional space

Be cut in 4-dimensional space sees our 3-dimensional space.

Outer space is bathed in light (a pulsating Photon Group). which form a 4-dimensional space.



Discovered new 4-dimensional space

(Figure A and Figure B is another direction arrow)

Figure A **The concept of the modern vacuum.**

Particle and antiparticle . From the vacuum space : Birth and Annihilation

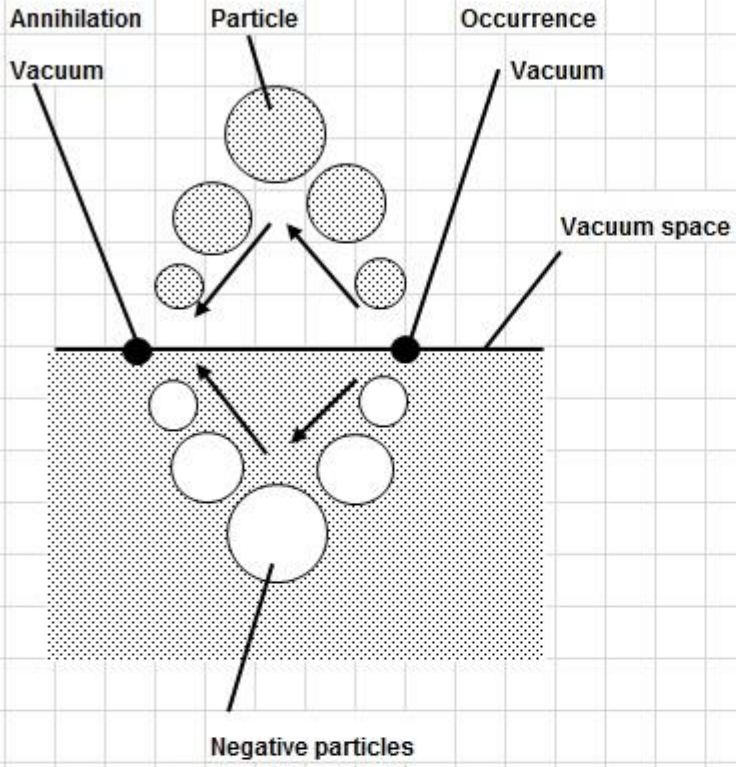
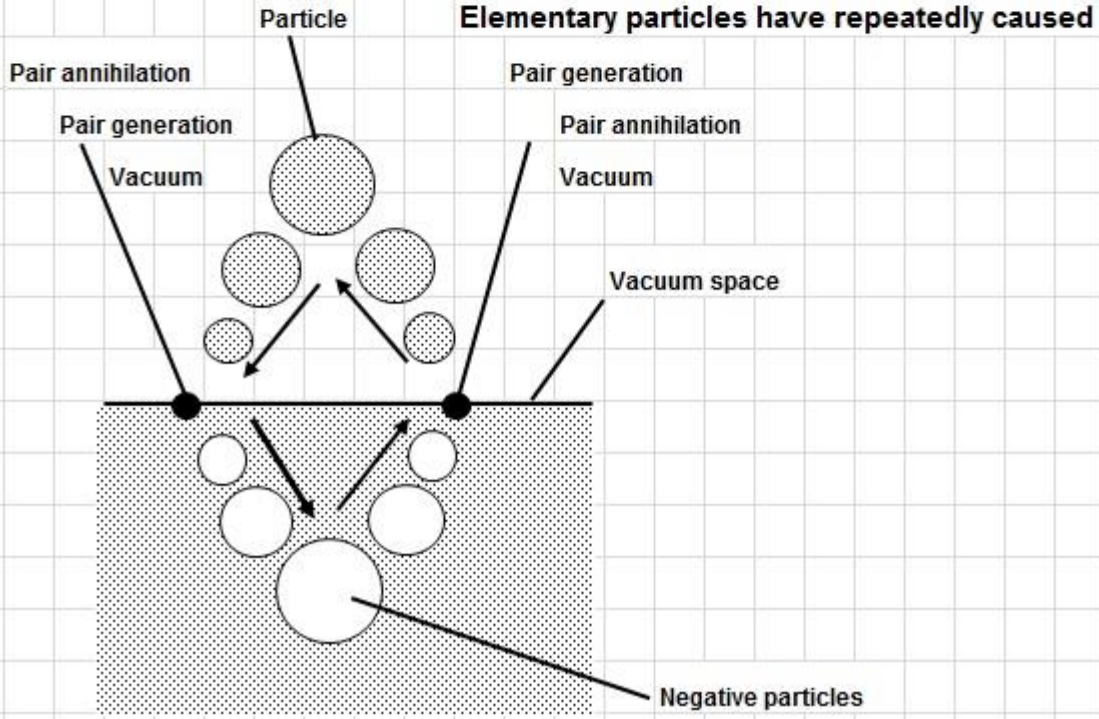


Figure B **New 4-dimensional space**



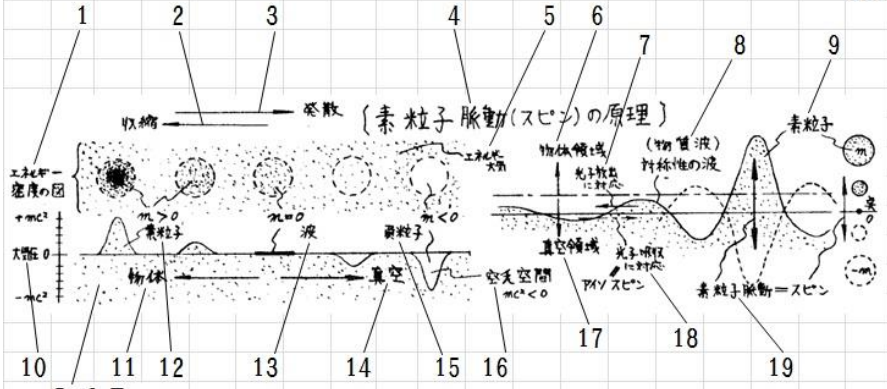
Hypothesis of Pulsation principle

The year 1980

Terubumi Honjou 本荘光史

仮説 Hypothesis

脈動原理 Pulsation principle



1	Energy density
2	Shrinkage
3	Divergence
4	Pulsation principle
5	Dark enelgi
6	Object area
7	Photon emission
8	Matter waves
9	Elementary particle physics
10	Energy density
11	Object
12	Elementary particle physics
13	Wave
14	Vacuum
15	Negative particles
16	Empty dead space
17	Object area
18	Photon absorption
19	Pulsating

Figure) The year 1980
Presented by the physical society of Japan

Dark energy was discovered in 1998.

Terubumi Honjou

A figure of image of the elementary particle pulsation by the hypothesis "darkness energy pulsation principle".

(Only an arrow of the progress is different from figure A and figure B.)

Figure A The concept of the vacuum by the quantum field theory.(Current physics)
From the vacuum space, A virtual particle and a virtual antiparticle .
It occurs in a pair and becomes extinct in a pair.

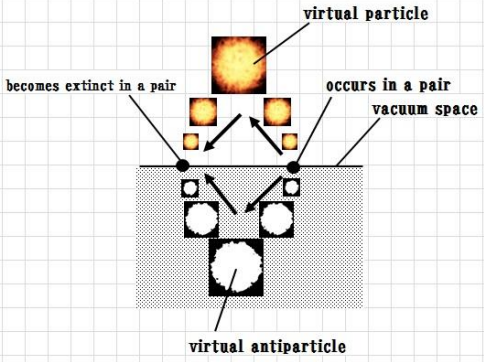
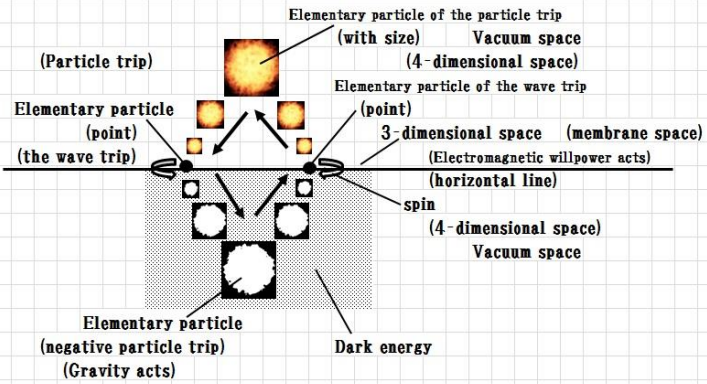
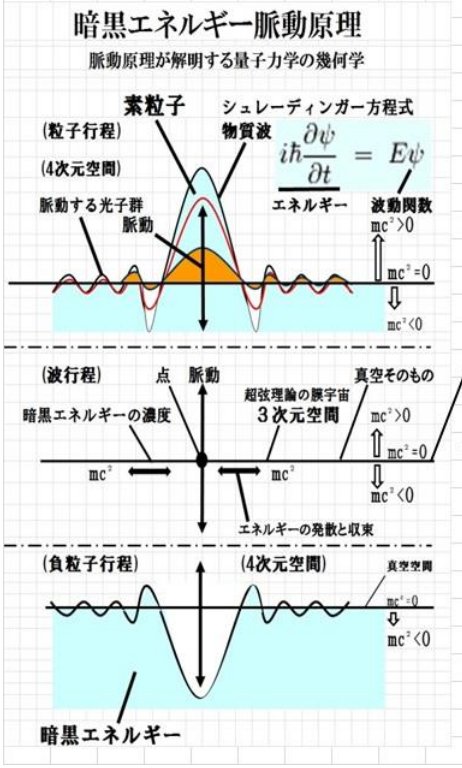


Figure B A figure of image of the elementary particle pulsation

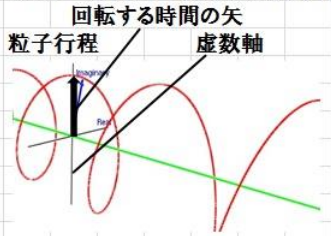


素粒子脈動原理とシュレーディンガー波動方程式との相関図

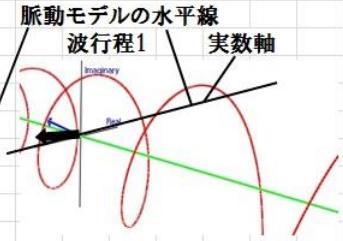
素粒子は、宇宙空間を満たす暗黒エネルギーを場とした量子であり、粒子行程、波行程、負粒子行程の脈動を繰り返している。
脈動はシュレーディンガー方程式の波動関数で表わされ、方程式の実数軸が脈動モデルの水平線($mc^2=0$)に相当する。
方程式が示す粒子を表わす波束は、素粒子脈動であり、波束の自然崩壊は発生しない。粒子を導くパイロット波でもない。
素粒子は粒子行程で正質量、負粒子行程で負質量を持ち、断続的に大きさを持つ粒子であり、波行程では大きさの無い点となる。
脈動の波行程にて素粒子の全質量がエネルギーに変換して水平線(3次元空間)に放出され、再び吸収されて粒子となる。
脈動1サイクル毎に正・負のエネルギーが相殺され、脈動する暗黒エネルギーの場のエネルギー総和はゼロとなる。(超対称性)



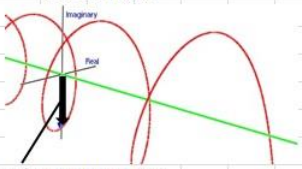
シュレーディンガー波動方程式の解



脈動モデルの水平線

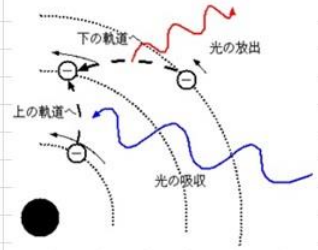


負粒子行程

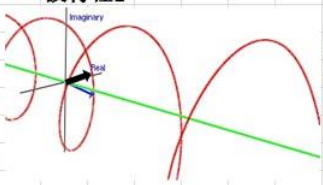


回転する時間の矢

脈動1サイクルは原子内電子の軌道ジャンプの時間。
量子力学では時間ゼロ。

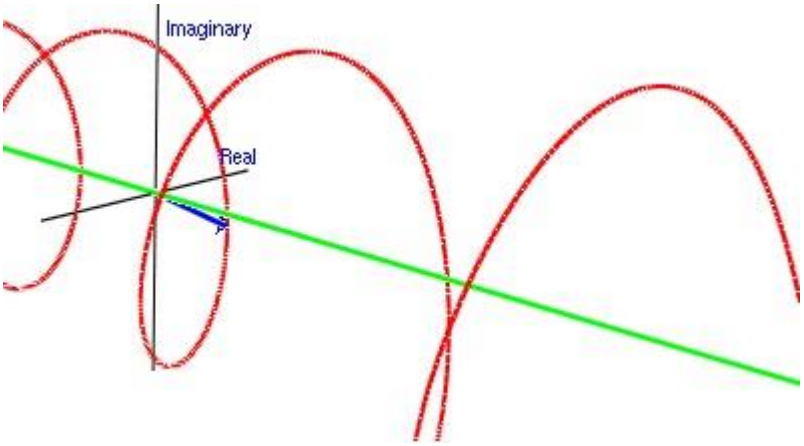


波行程2



出典: EMANの物理
http://eman-physics.net/

シュレーディンガー方程式を満たす波動関数。
波束はすぐに崩壊する。
脈動は崩壊しない。



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