

Development of Atom AtomoGenesis

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Opinion

Atom is composed of nucleus and space around the nucleus. This space is filled with electrons. Atom is constraint to develop i.e. to pass through a differentiation process until its ultimate or mature state. As every matter, the atom is also born in accordance with the material development laws. The maturation process of material substance is called Genesis. Evidence of this statement is that particles can have an internal degree of freedom.

Decay products may appear during Atomogenesis. It means that they may appear at every level of differentiation of the atom until its ultimate development.

Atomogenesis is composed of several processes:

a: Electronogenesis

b: Protonogenesis

c: Proton-neutron genesis, i.e. transformation number of particles and relationship to each other.

D: Potential genesis

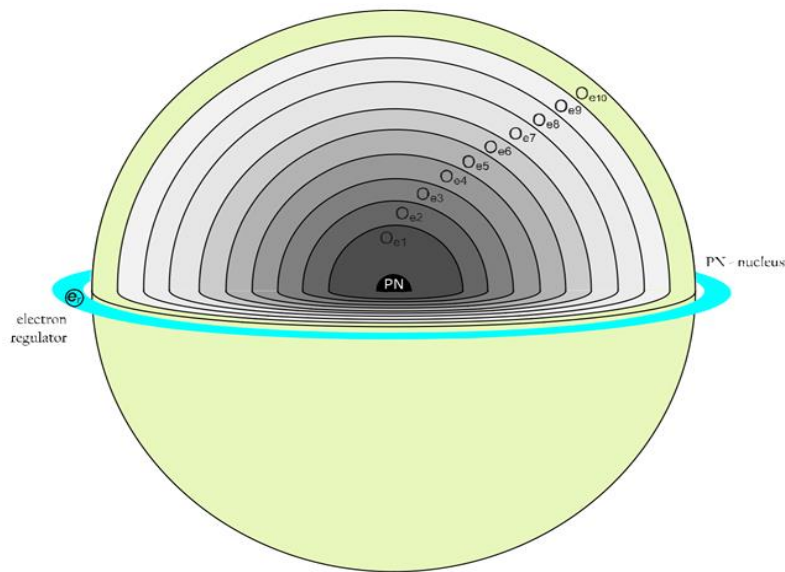
These processes are aimed at the final determination and establishment of the necessary energy release to ensure the functionality of the atom.

All electrons of an atom have in common one satellite named electrons-regulator i.e. regulator of electrons- e_r . His position is at the equator of the atom. This electrons-regulator receives information from the nucleus about the quantity permutations of protons and neutrons in the Atomogenesis process and Atomospecification.

Postulate: 10 orbits are formed around the nucleus of an atom, one electron in each orbit. For the 10 orbits and for the 10 electrons there is only a single electron-regulator (e_r) (**Graph 1**).

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Graph 1. **Proton Neutron and Electron Genesis.**

e_r of electrons orbits: Oe1 Oe2 Oe3 Oe4 Oe5 Oe6 Oe7 Oe8 Oe9 Oe10.

At different stages of Atomogenesis, speed and charge of electrons change and are individual i.e. specific for each orbit. This specification enables the atom specification process.

Atomogenesis depends on the absolute regulation of the electrons-regulator (e_r). The electron-regulator is also a growth factor at all stages of Atomogenesis. According to the theory of Atomogenesis, matter and antimatter appear simultaneously and their functional capabilities correspond to each other in the release and amount of energy.

Indeed, there is a third situation that combines matter and antimatter. Antimatter consists of antiparticles, anti-atoms, anti-molecules that finally create anti-substance. The presence of antimatter is necessary for the process of organizing the formed atoms as a result of Atomogenesis to the level of Molecular Genesis to be harmonious.

Postulate: Antimatter is necessary for the auto-identification of the material substrate i.e. creation of an individual specific mind for all created-organic or nonorganic.

The Proton is the universal energy reducer of the intra-atomic matter.

The Neutron is the universal energy reducer of the antimatter.

The Nucleus of the atom is the universal energy accumulator.

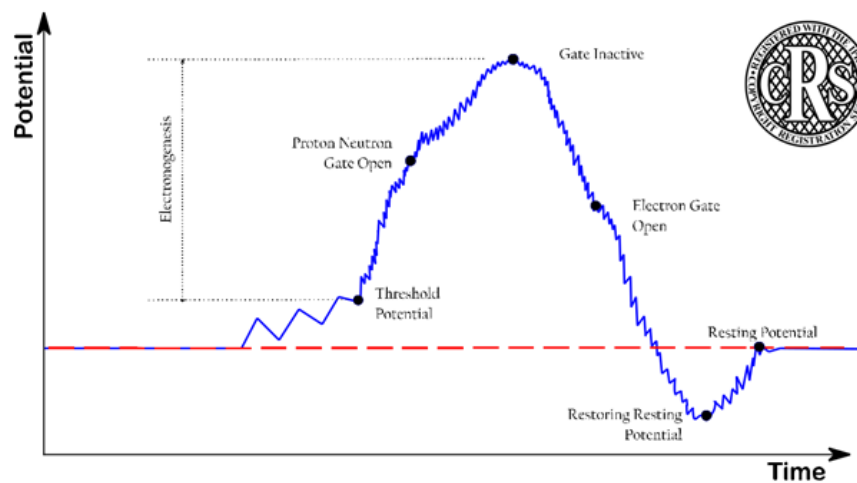
The vibration between the electrons and the nucleus under the influence of Multiple Waves is the catalyst of Potential Genesis.

It is not possible to distinguish matter and antimatter in their combination because of the non-simultaneous particles' gates opening during Potential Genesis.

Nuclear Potential Gate-Open

Electron Potential Gate-Open

The potential to time functional relationship, i.e. Potential Genesis is presented in the following **Graph 2**.



Graph 2. Potential genesis activation.

α : At the threshold potential, the opening of the proton-neutron gate happens in the process of electrogenesis.

Electrons and anti-electrons are involved in this process.

When the electrons e and positrons \bar{e} are finally formed, the gate is closed.

β : The electrons e and positrons \bar{e} go beyond the limits of formation and form ten orbits around the formed PN-nucleus as illustrated in **Graph 1**.

γ : After the PN-nucleus is formed, the electrons gate opens.

δ : In relation to the active movements of electrons in their orbits, begin Proton Genesis and Neutron Genesis.