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The Theory of Vacuoles and Low-energy Nuclear Reactions

Francis F. Pitard

A new version of Francis Pitard's book, *The Theory of Vacuoles and Low-energy Nuclear Reactions: A Correct System of Dimensions and Units* has just been announced, and is available from the author's website: http://www.fpscsampling.com/publicationsnewsletter/books/. *TOS Forum* is glad to make its readers aware of this publication which takes us all into a very interesting place *inside* elementary particles, which on closer contemplation are claimed not to exist. What in the world of Physics is going on?

Vacuoles

The Theory of Vacuoles was in its infancy until 2010. It was not received in a positive way by sceptical scientists, and with some justification. However, the Alain Aspect experiment performed in 1982 changed everything when it was demonstrated that photons travelling in opposite directions can still communicate at 10,000 times the speed of light. Obviously, we are missing something, and the Quantum Mechanics explanation is far from being satisfactory to many.

The Theory of Vacuoles offered an explanation in its claim that particles as we know them do not exist. Only vacuoles in the Universal Medium give the illusion of particles; there is a huge difference. It requires a complete change of paradigm, which is always a challenging proposal for many scientists.

In a nutshell, the Theory of Vacuoles says that there are no photons separated by long distance that can communicate at 10,000 times the speed of light. Instead, the two so-called photons are the same identity, the Universal Medium activated by waves and waves only, through Universal Entanglement. Basically, matter as we know it is an illusion and, frankly, a beautiful one.

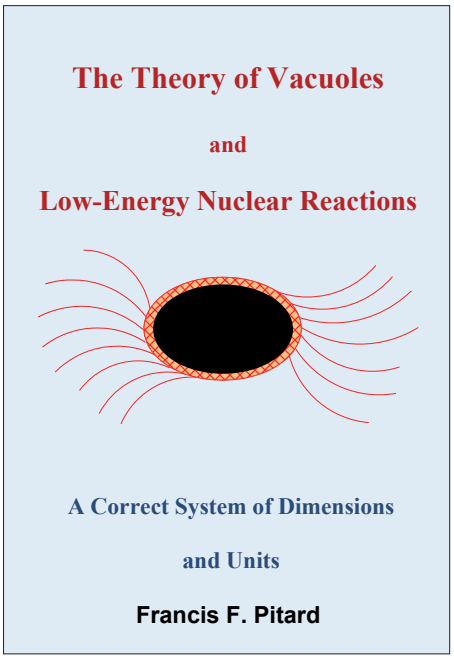
Charles Oliver Ingamells, a good friend of mine, who did most of the work on the Theory of Vacuoles quickly found out that our systems of units (SI) and dimensions is not appropriate for Nuclear Physics, and suggested a far simpler system in line with the thoughts of Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington. The problem was not because a system like SI was better than an older system such as CGS; frankly any system can do. It was more that the existing SI system is unnecessarily complicated. The SI system is based on facts that are acceptable. e.g. in relation to building a car, but unacceptable to visualise so-called particles. This undeniable fact has been hiding important properties about so-called particles that is interfering with effective scientific progress.

In the suggested new system (the topic of Chapter 3), all values for the "fundamental" physical constants are absolute, except the so-called *time-thickness constant*, *t*. This book demonstrates in an unambiguous way that Time, Mass, Permeability and Permittivity are relative concepts and do not need units of their own. It is also demonstrated in an unambiguous way that the electric charge is a surface area, and this alone is a big development for Physics. In the suggested new system, all physical constants can be expressed in terms of 1, 2, 3, ϖ and *t*. Coincidence? Most certainly not!

The mass of the electron is an established physical constant, as is the mass of the proton. The ratio m_P/m_e is about 1836. No one has been able to explain this ratio. Louis De Broglie, one of the brightest Physicists who ever lived, explored the problem and concluded that "The problem of mass is very difficult, and one cannot say when or how it will be solved".

In Chapter 7, the new book provides a clear answer!

The electron shell that surrounds the central vacuole, or vacuoles, is mostly outside our three-dimensional universe. Only that fraction of the electron that lies inside our universe affects our mass measuring devices. The electron has the same mass as the proton, but is inside our universe only 1/1836 of the time. However, the positron is the mirror image of the electron: think about it! Would it be conceivable that the positron and proton, which carry exactly the same charge, and, therefore, the same surface area (**coincidence?**) are actually exactly the same thing? That would change a lot of things in Physics, but these findings are undeniable. Perhaps, this fascinating coincidence is the key to better understand or predict Low Energy Nuclear Reactions?



Chapters 8 and 9 may appear more controversial at first glance, but the end product of this work is exposed in Chapter 10.

From this chapter, we can find a several very interesting observations that can be related to other observations made by many people around the world, such as:

- Possible Low Energy Nuclear Reactions taking place between hydrogen and some nickel isotopes
- Possible transmutations from Potassium to Calcium
- Explaining the awesome power of forest mycelium
- Speculating on a possible alliance between Carbon and Silicon networks
- The proportion of mercury isotopes used in CFL bulbs does not match the normal proportion of mercury isotopes found in nature

- Lithium batteries catching on fire for no apparent reason

This list could go on. The question is: why is it that all these suspicious observations actually match this new classification based on the natural stability of isotopes in a most remarkable way? Coincidence? Most certainly not! This analysis is far from perfect, however, all along, we must have done something right, worth far more work.

Finally, we all jump from our limited 3-dimensional universe to something far bigger, and perhaps, revive the old Sir Fred Hoyle works in astronomy that make far more sense when using the Theory of Vacuoles.

A word of wisdom: the message in this book should not be taken as a criticism of the Physics Establishment. This is most certainly not the case; the authors of this book respect immensely the wonderful works of many scientists around the world. We are only pointing at some details that may have escaped observation for too long. We are trying to help to *see*—in a humble way.