THE ATOM

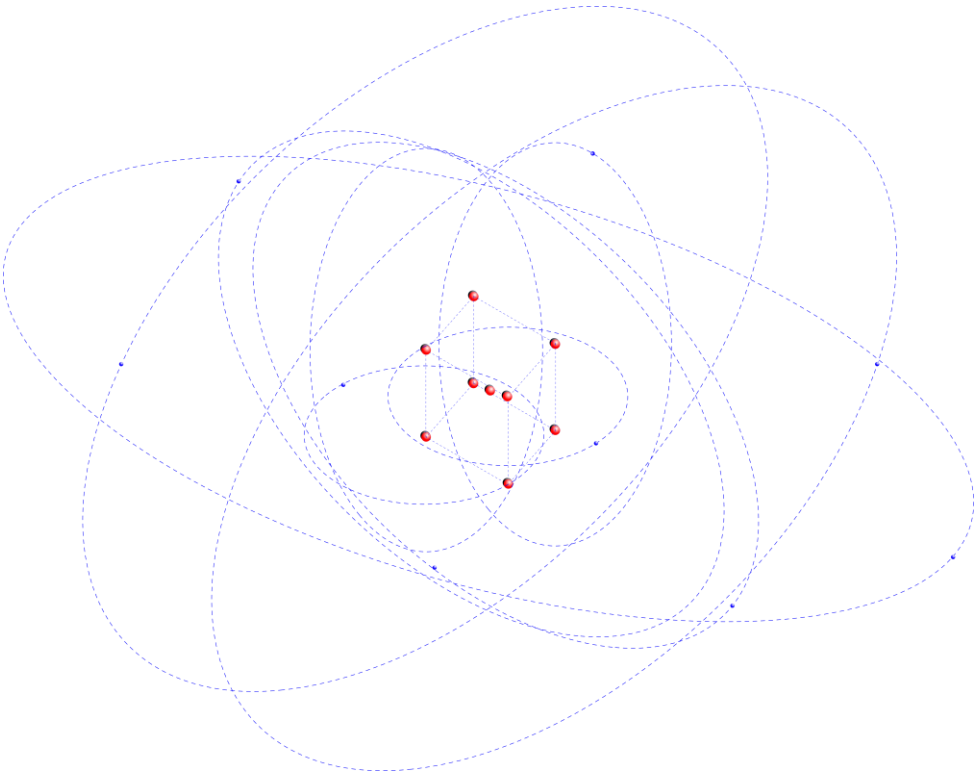
how it really works

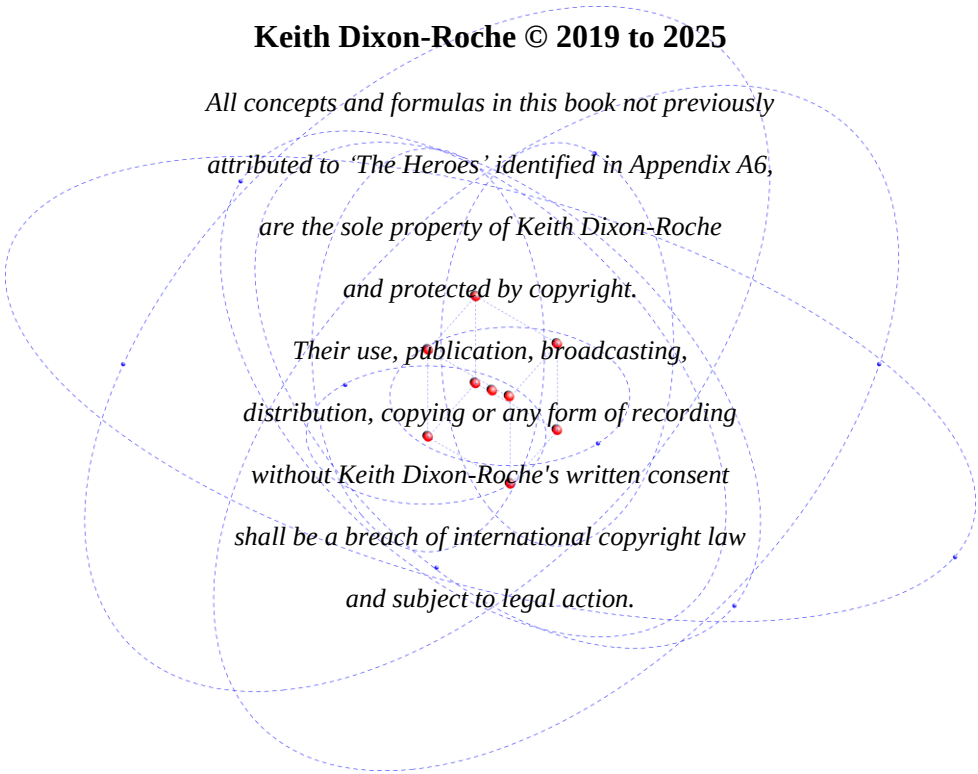
By

Keith Dixon-Roche

(based upon work by Isaac Newton

and Charles-Augustin de Coulomb)





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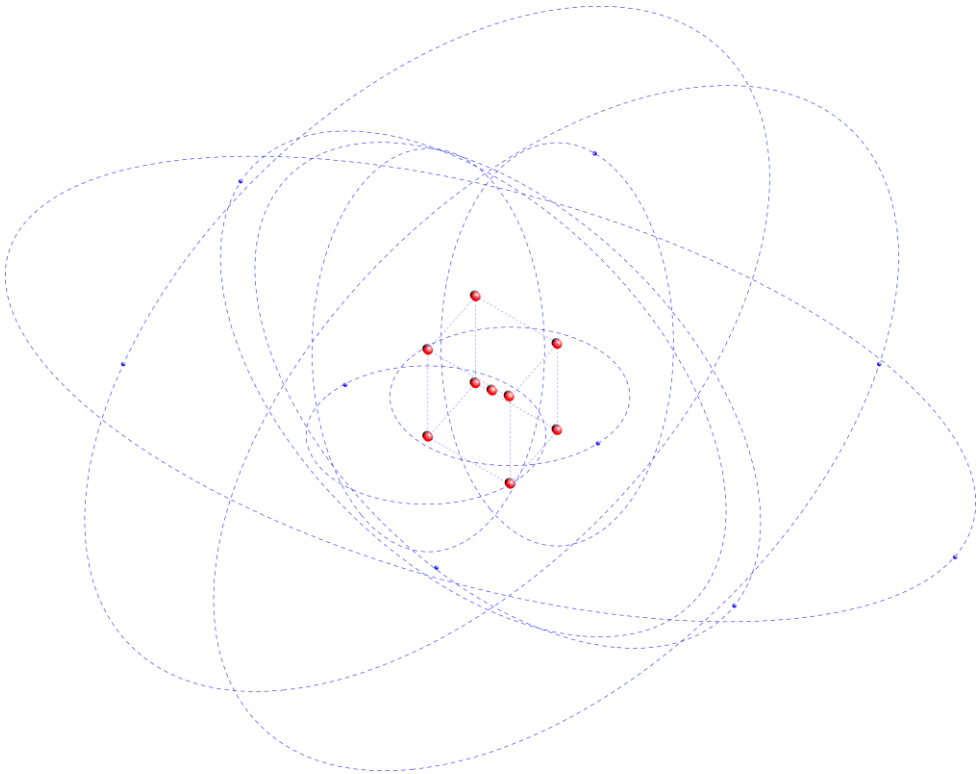

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Published by CalQlata

info@CalQlata.com

First published August 2019
Second edition August 2021
Third edition November 2022
Fourth edition October 2023
Fifth edition September 2024
Sixth edition January 2025

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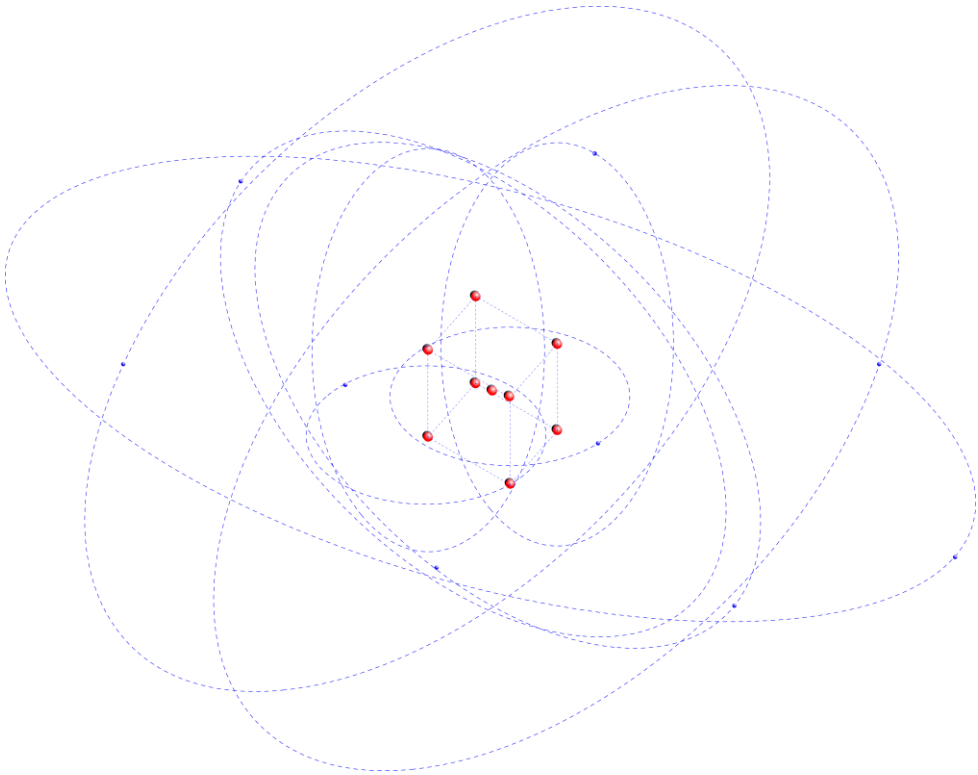

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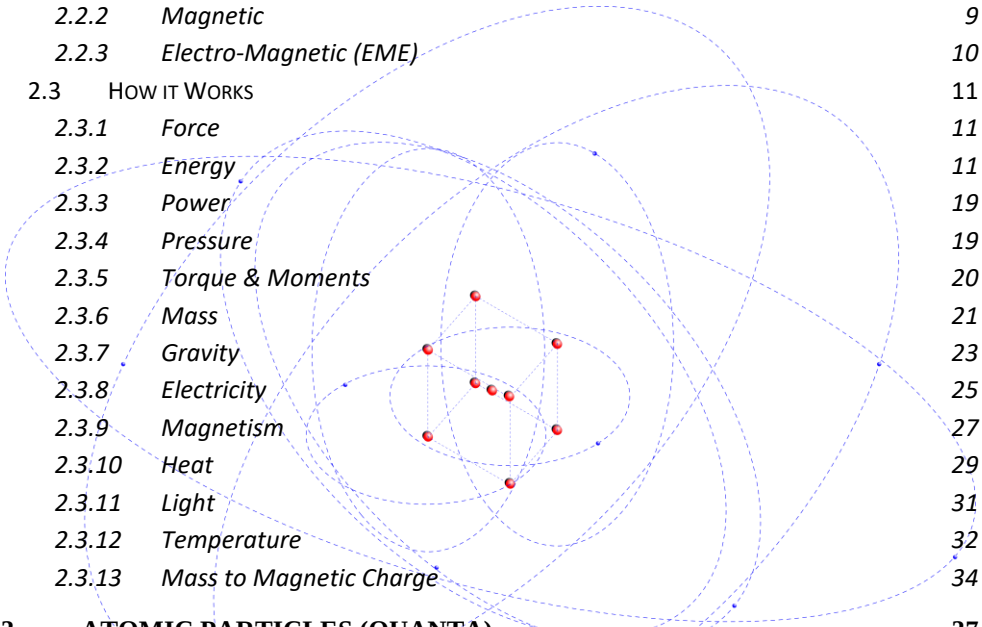

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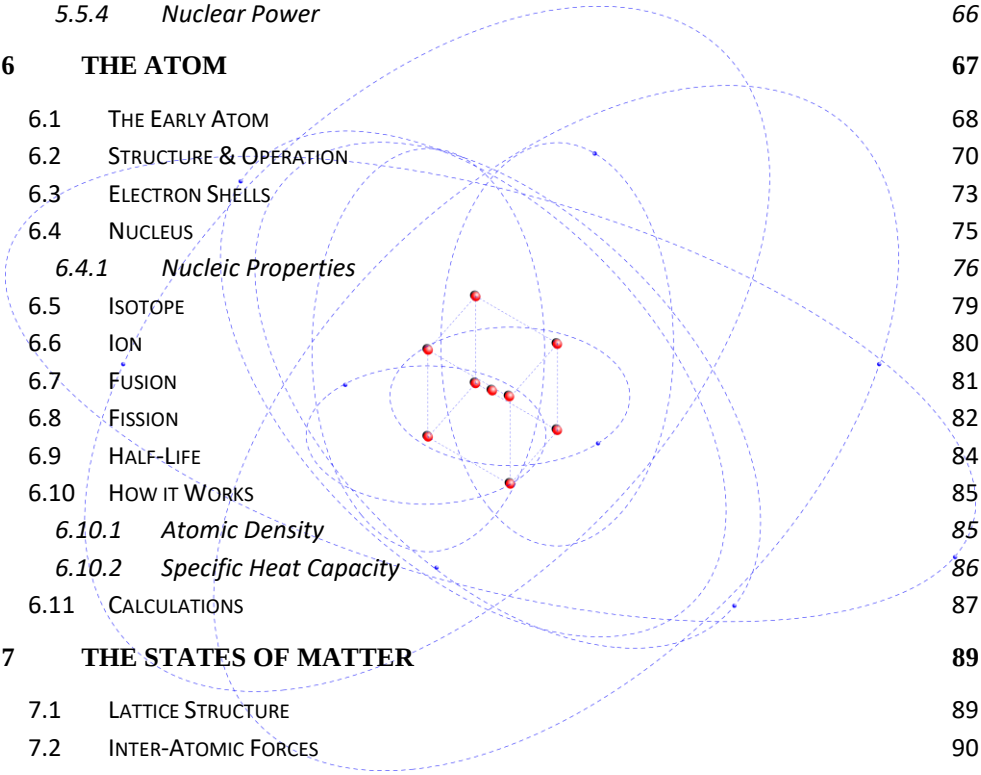

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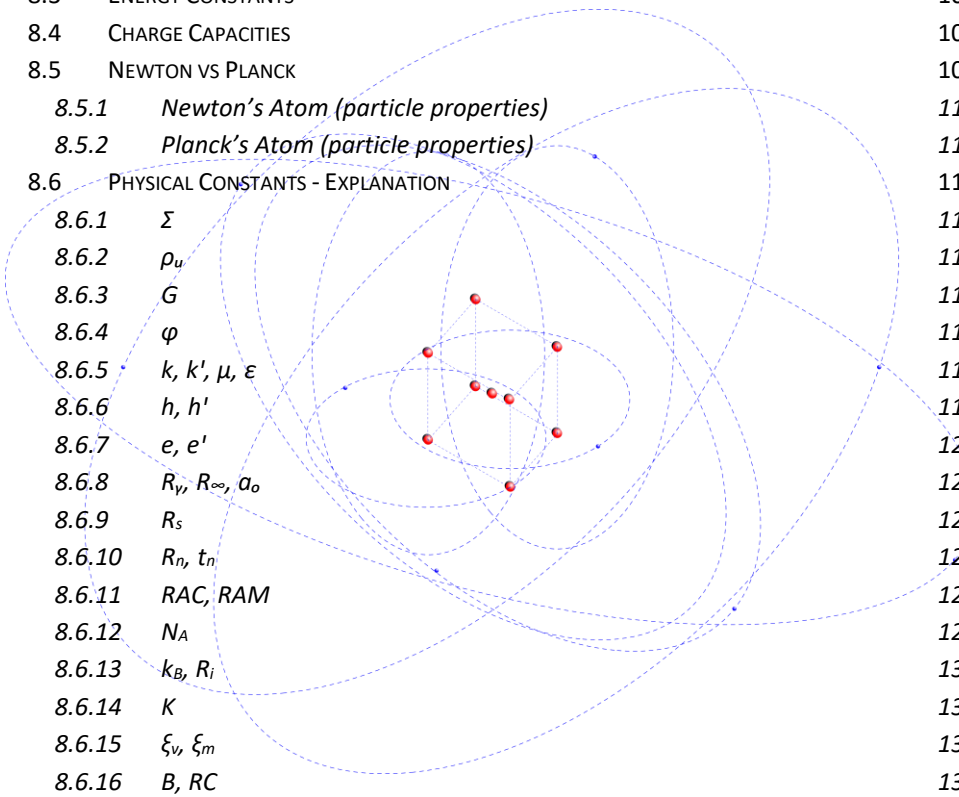

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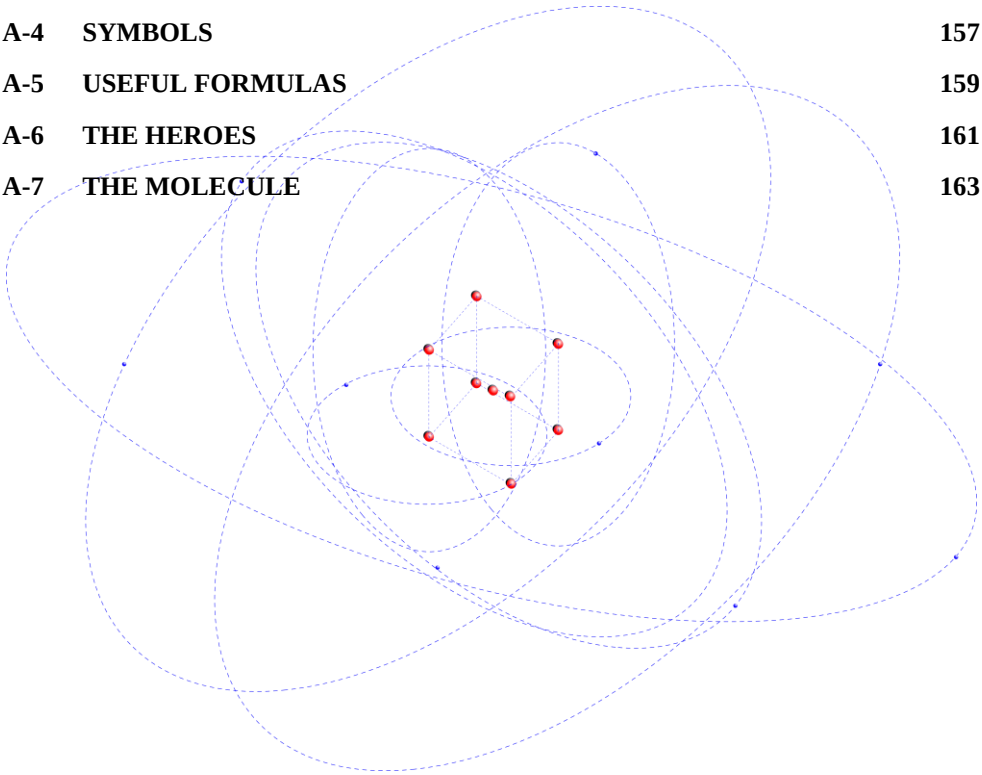


Preface

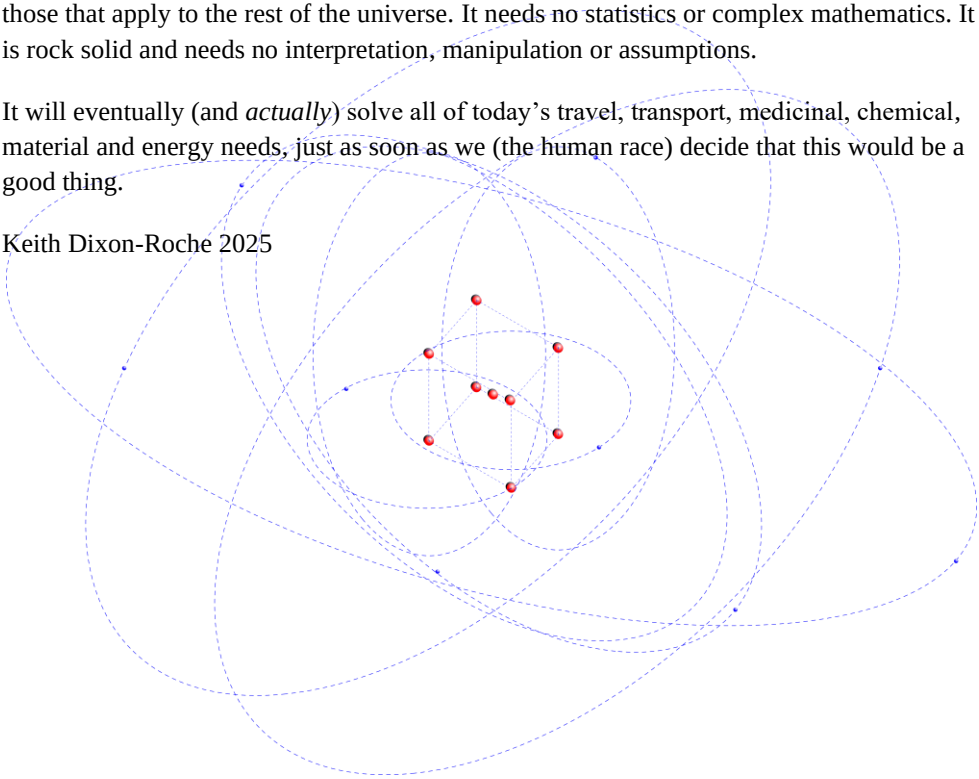
This publication presents a verifiable atomic model that actually works.

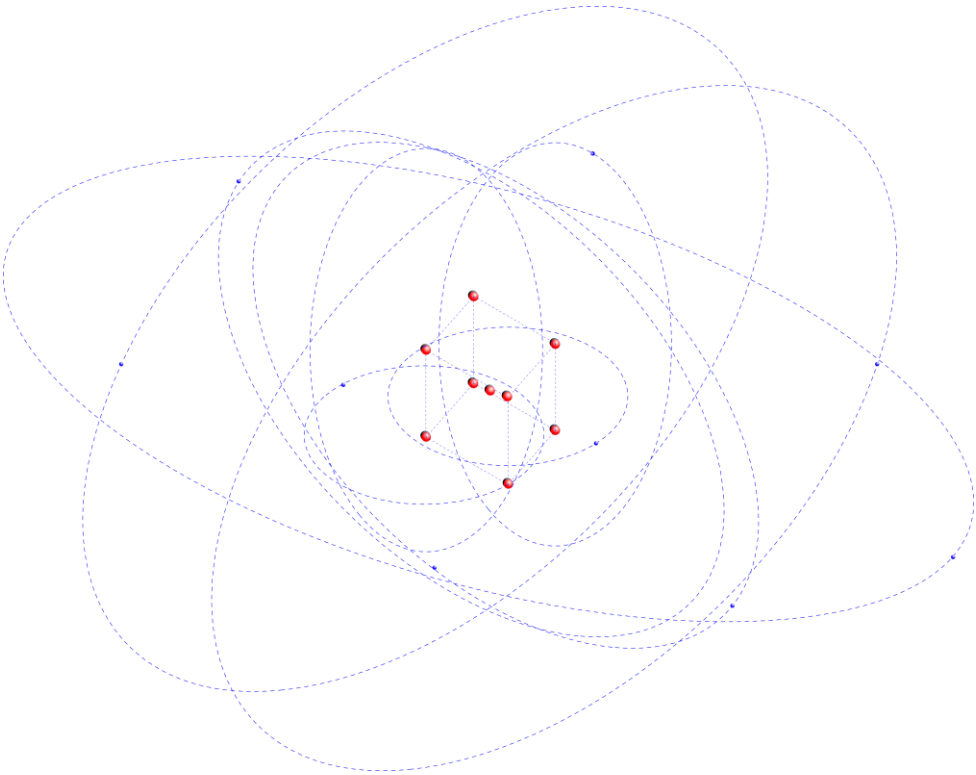
It can predict any property of any atom at any pressure and any temperature simply from its atomic number and its neutronic ratio, something that more than 100 years of modification and trials has failed to achieve with Quantum Theory and Relativity.

Moreover; this model was available more than 100 years ago, and requires no experimentation or unification. It uses the same mathematical and scientific theories as those that apply to the rest of the universe. It needs no statistics or complex mathematics. It is rock solid and needs no interpretation, manipulation or assumptions.

It will eventually (and *actually*) solve all of today's travel, transport, medicinal, chemical, material and energy needs, just as soon as we (the human race) decide that this would be a good thing.

Keith Dixon-Roche 2025





1 Introduction

The atomic model presented here is based upon the work carried out by scientists well before the start of the twentieth century (Appendix A6). I.e. this model of the atom could - and should - have been established long before we were all sidetracked by quantum theory.

The atom is a stunningly brilliant but simple structure that has no need for sub-atomic particles, uncertainty, unpredictability or statistical behaviour. In all my work on Newton's orbits, the atom is by far the most amazing; it is the only feature of nature that, perhaps, could entice me to believe that somewhere out there, exists a genuine genius.

The model described here not only works in theory, it can also be seen to work in practice. It realistically describes the universe and all the matter within. In fact, using this model, it has been possible to explain and predict all the properties of every Quanta and every atom at any temperature and any pressure without the need for qualification.

Newton's laws of orbital motion show us that the atom is not the unpredictable, fuzzy, indeterminate structure described by quantum theory; it is in fact similar to all the other universal orbital systems as described by Isaac Newton. The only difference being that; atomic satellites (electrons) orbit in circular paths (because they provide their own kinetic energy), and also obey the force laws defined by Charles-Augustin de Coulomb, William Gilbert and Henri Poincaré.

The entire universe comprises a huge number (≥2.8E+75) of only two particles (protons and electrons), that are related by two ratios (static and dynamic). Every proton is exactly the same as every other proton, and every electron is exactly the same as every other electron. Protons and electrons exist as proton-electron pairs; a static proton orbited by a dynamic electron. Apart from a few lone protons (H^+) and free-flying electrons, there is nothing else out there.

Neutrons are simply proton-electron pairs that have united as a result of the orbiting electron having achieved an orbital *speed of light*. They can only be created, and can only exist, inside an atom. They decay into their component parts, a proton and an electron as alpha & beta-particles (respectively) when ejected.

Whilst neutrons are not particles in their own right, they are exceptionally important; they are the universe's energy storehouse. They provide all the energy in the universe between and in *Big-Bangs.*

The atom is such a simple system, it is difficult to see how it can create such a diverse universe, but it does, and that is its genius. These two particles are responsible for creating everything in the universe from galactic force-centres to stars, planets, the *Big-Bang* and life itself. And they recreate each new universal period with no outside help.

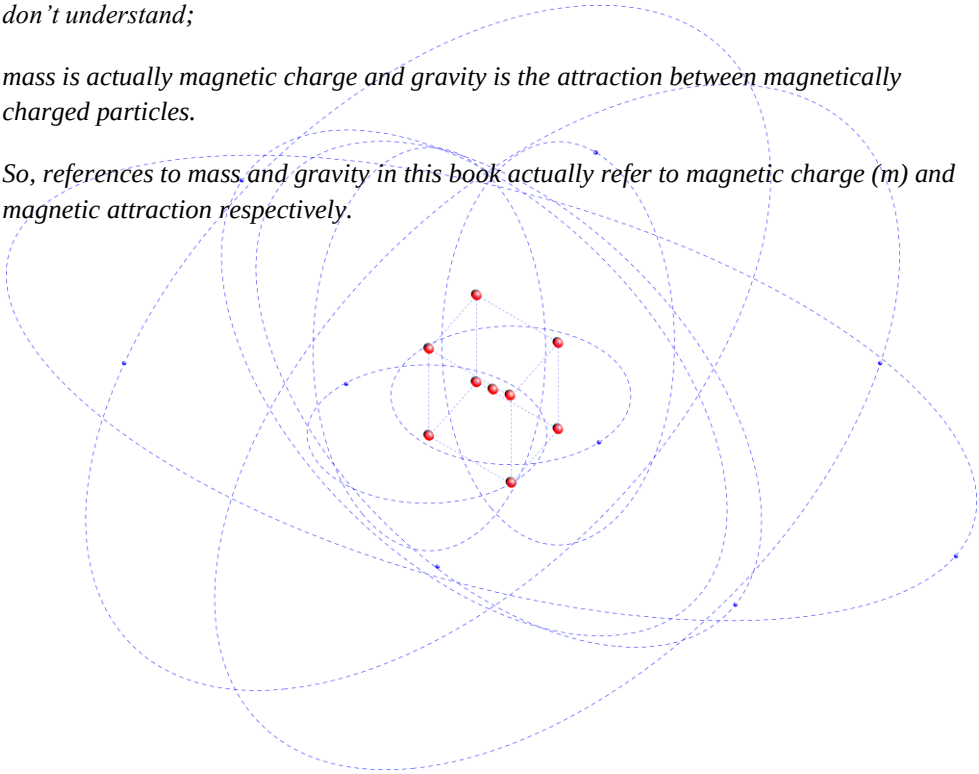
THE ATOM

The atom is the universe's micro-orbital system, involving self-propelled satellites (electrons) held in circular orbits by electrical charge.

Celestial bodies are held in macro-orbital systems, involving satellites (stars, planets and moons) held in elliptical orbits by magnetic charge (gravity).

Important Note:

Mass and gravity were unknown concepts; they are today used to describe things that we don't understand;

mass is actually magnetic charge and gravity is the attraction between magnetically charged particles.

So, references to mass and gravity in this book actually refer to magnetic charge (m) and magnetic attraction respectively.