Authors: Sanchez Merino Maximiliano

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Characters

Narrator: wise man, with powerful voice. A scientist from space.

Woman: a beautiful female figure.

Background:

Narrator

Personality: A fantastic affectionate being, who is always charismatic and joyful towards life, simply described as upbeat. He has a gregarious and intelligent way of speaking.

Age: around 100 years old.

Creator: Maximiliano Merino and Hugo Rodriguez

Relatives: Every being in the universe.

Woman

Personality: She does not show her personality, her figure expresses beauty in her movements.

Age: Ageless. Physically, her body has the beauty of youth.

Creator: Maximiliano Merino and Hugo Rodriguez

Relatives: Every being in the universe.

Somewhere in the Universe - Time cannot be perceived

A wise and deep voice starts talking about quantum mechanics:

Narrator

The absolute emptiness does not exist, its place is occupied by Ether. And what is ether? Ether is the inert gravitational force constant in the Cosmos.

A star expels solar wind and in another part of the space another star also expels solar wind but in the opposite direction. At some point these two solar winds will hit each other, and because of external forces a Cesna point is formed.

Narrator

(Woman's voice sounds amazed)

What just happened is the first step of what we know as matter. And ther is the first level in matter.

Camera focuses and gets closer to the Cesna point. The Woman's hand appears and takes the Cesna point with her index finger and thumb of her right hand.

Camera moves away until it is possible to only see the upper part of the body of the Woman.

The female figure moves her other hand (left hand) outside the camera view and takes more Cesna points, and the woman joins her two hands with a clap, also joining the Cesna points. And appears the Carpin.

Narrator

The Cesna points are moved by the same forces as the Ether and because of ther they are grouped creating a Carpin.

Camera focuses and gets closer to the Carpin, the Woman has the Carpin between her two hands. The Woman separates her hands a little bit and appears a sphere and a cube between her hands.

Narrator

There are two types of Carpin. One is the cubic Carpin and the other one is the spherical Carpin. Inside them exists potential difference which causes attraction among different types of Carpin. When they are close enough they start spinning around central axis, establishing an Ether flow in ther axis. They are called a system.

The cube and the sphere get a bit closer and they start spinning around an axis until they reach a constant speed and some arrows appear and they draw a field outside the area where the two figures are spinning, the field describes the force direction inside the system.

Narrator

A million of Carpins or half a million of systems produce a ovoidal shaped unit, which manifests an internal Ether movement due to absorption and expulsion flows. We, the scientist call it: Megacarpin.

The Woman throws up the system. Camera follows the system until the female figure disappears from the camera view. Another system appears and they get closer and start spinning, speed is increased and an oval figure (representing the half million systems). Arrows are added pointing inside and outside the oval, to express the idea of absorption and explosion flows.

Narrator

After this point, we start finding more complex configurations of matter. When three Megacarpins are joined in a triangular way, which also has its own internal and external pressures, but this structure does not spin because it has a neutral force, which allows it to be impenetrable. This type of configuration is called as Neutral Myriad.

Three Megacapins form a triangle made of ovals, and they stop spinning.

Narrator

Now will see what is a positive Myriad. When six Megacarpins are joined, the sum of their fields are so strong that again, the configuration starts spinning, but it will do it at the amazing speed of 0.001 to 0.625 million cycles per spin. But what is a spin? What is its relationship with time? We know that an hour is equal to thirty six hundred seconds, but what is tinier than a second? After we star measuring time in seconds, we use instants, a second is equal to twelve instants. An instant is equal to 60 quars, a quar is equal to 60 spins, and a spin is equal to twelve quantas.

Two neutral Myriads are joined, one next to the other one. Suddenly, they start spinning until they reach a very high speed.

Narrator

As in everything, duality exists. A negative Myriad is the join of nine

Megacarpin, this configuration also spins and does it at 0.626 to 1.21 million cycles per spin.

Three neutral Myriads are joined, one next to the other one. Suddenly, they start spinning until they reach a very high speed (higher than in previous animation).

Camera focuses in Narrator.

Narrator

The join of th three types o Myriads produces the equilibrium. But what happens if we join four Myriads in different polarities? A tetrahedron is formed, which if it is joined in groups of two to twelve units a branch is now what we have, and if we join 60 branches, we get a chain.

A tetrahedron is formed with four Myriads, this figure is joined with others of its kind until reach the number of 12 of them, building a branch. Other Branches are joined60 in total, resulting in a chain.

Narrator

This is where the first level ends and starts the second level in understanding matter.

Now, we start with the Parton, which is branches connected in a way they look like a loop. Ther loop has forces running inside it, the effects of these forces against other matter is what we call Magnetism.

Branches are connected in a form of a loop. Arrows appear to describe the direction of forces going inside and outside the loop.

Narrator

If we get two columns of twelve Partons we get a Paralfic and if it is open, now is call Alfa. If this Alfa absorbs Partons inside it, is now an Analfa. Subatomic Particles are made of three to twelve Analfas, and this number determines its valency.

Twenty four Partons are joined in two columns of twelve, ther is a Paralfic. Then in one side (lower part) of these two columns, both of them are separated, and the other side (upper side) keeps joined, this is an Alfa. Some Partons get inside the free space between the two lines of Partons, now this is an Analfa.

Three Analfas are joined and the first subatomic particle appears. The rest subatomic particles needed to build a Carbon atom appear. A the Carbon atom is form.