Abstract

The primeval, infinite soup was a universe of fields with high energy density. The soup contained neutrinos and quarks. Quarks are eddies in the primeval soup. The perfect quarks had the same density as the primeval soup. The quarks formed neutrons and antineutrons, and the characteristics of these particles explain the separation of matter and antimatter. Particles are only influenced by the soup they get into touch with, and this contact explains nuclear forces, electric forces and gravity. Neutrons accumulated in balls of neutronium, that later became galaxy nucleons. Near the balls, where the energy density of the soup was high, many neutrons and antineutrons annihilated and created fireballs of plasma and energetic neutrinos. The formation of fireballs stopped where the balls were sparse. The pressure of the neutrinos on the neutrons explains the short acceleration of the universe and the following expansion. The gravitation field between the particles is a remain of the primeval soup. Electrons are bound to atoms by merging with the the positive field around the nucleus. The velocity of light in the soup is constant c. Consequently the special theory of relativity is rejected. Kinetic energy of a particle is due to some soup that follows the particle. The formation of spiral galaxies can be explained by magnetic forces. Dark matter is anti-matter between the galaxies. Galaxies are found in a limited part of the universe and outside is the primeval soup. The outer soup has been irradiated by high energy neutrinos from the plasma. The microwave background radiation comes from the outer soup and gives a picture of the balls there. Further observations and calculations will give more information of the qualities of the soup and how the soup forms the universe and the present world.