

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

The origin of life is a mystery, and we will always wonder if we are alone in the universe. We can see the universe beyond our solar system but we will never reach the nearest star, so we will probably never see an alien life form. But if we want to know if there is life out there, we need to find the origin of life. I believe that the origin of life can be found everywhere, because I know what the universe is. The universe has the same structure and properties as something on Earth, the universe is like a sub-atomic ocean because it's filled with sub-atomic particles, sub-atomic whirlpools and turbulent sub-atomic streams. I explained why in my Vixra paper 1508.0191, that paper describes the origin of gravity. Gravity tells us something about the properties of sub-atomic particles, it tells us what they need to do. It tells us that those sub-atomic particles are there for a reason, they are there to maintain the universe and everything in it. Gravity is a side effect of a continuous absorption stream of sub-atomic particles (ether) towards matter, those sub-atomic particles are continuously absorbed by matter and that continuous absorption process is time (Vixra paper 1607.0495). And it might sound strange but it's true, that continuous absorption process tells us something about the origin of life. It tells us that the origin of life can be found everywhere, as long as the conditions are right.

INTRODUCTION

We know that life is based on evolution, life emerged and that living cell evolved to all the cells in nature. But where did life come from, some scientists wonder if life arrived on a comet or asteroid because they think it cannot have started on Earth but that doesn't make sense. The universe might be enormous but it doesn't matter where you are, we know that you will always need similar conditions for life. So why should life have started somewhere else, life at the other side of the universe would also need a suitable environment. So scientists don't need to look elsewhere, life started right here and it also started somewhere else and it happened on a sub-atomic level. Why?, something must have evolved before life emerged and the only thing that could have evolved is a sub-atomic particle, everything else was dead matter before life emerged. There is an important clue that tells me that I might be right, and that clue is the properties of the cells in nature.

EVOLUTION

When something evolves its properties are transferred/copied to the next generation, and some properties change because it's necessary. Properties change because something needs to adapt to a change in the environment, so I think that sub-atomic particles transferred/copied their properties to the atoms of the dead cells in nature. Life could have only originated from sub-atomic particles because there was nothing else there (logic), everything else was dead matter. But does it make sense?, it does make sense and you can see why when you look at gravity. Gravity tells us that those sub-atomic particles are continuously absorbed by matter, so those sub-atomic particles were continuously absorbed by dead matter (atoms) before life emerged. That dead matter was surrounded by space, but somewhere in time an atmosphere emerged and that change in environment triggered their evolution. And because we know that a cell evolves because it needs to adapt to its environment, it wouldn't be so strange that the properties of those sub-atomic particles were transferred/copied to the atoms of the dead cells in that new environment. The environment changed from space into a suitable atmosphere and that triggered evolution, the properties of the sub-atomic particles were transferred/copied to the atoms of the dead cells over a period of billions of years and it resulted in the first living cells in nature. The universe and nature share the same sub-atomic particles because they are continuously absorbed by atoms, so it makes sense. And as the Earth's environment changed as time went by the living cells in nature evolved as well, they needed to adapt to their new environment by creating new entities. And when the first brain cell was formed, those entities became conscious of their environment.

PROPERTIES AND BEHAVIOUR OF CELLS AND SUB-ATOMIC PARTICLES

Every cell in a living entity in nature has a specific task, all the different cells in a living entity (body, plant, animal, insect, etc.) work together to maintain that entity and to make it grow. The cells in that entity are programmed for a specific task, cells can multiply/produce, they can mutate, they can contain or provide energy to maintain other cells, they move freely through a medium, they work independent or together with other cells (they interact), they share information, they can protect an entity, etc. It might sound strange but those properties can also be found in sub-atomic particles, entanglement is one of those properties because it's like sharing information. I also explained that gravity is a side effect of a continuous absorption stream of sub-atomic particles towards matter, so those absorbed sub-atomic particles provide energy to maintain matter (atoms). That property is the same as the property of some cells in nature (f.e. blood cells), they also provide energy. And the atoms can also decay and mutate into another atom and that might happen with sub-atomic particles as well, the same thing happens with cells in nature. That continuous absorption process requires a continuous supply of those sub-atomic particles, so those sub-atomic particles must be multiplied/produced by something at a higher rate than they are absorbed (common sense). That principle can also be found in living entities, it's a property and it's similar to the mechanism that multiplies cells in nature (fe. cell division). I also explained (in my paper about gravity) that the speed of light is in fact a transfer speed, and that transfer of photons between sub-atomic particles (ether) is also a property and it looks like the property of nerve cells (transfer of signals). Sub-atomic particles also move freely through the universe (in ether), just like the cells in a living entity. And those cells also have a specific task, they can work independent or together to realize it.

So the sub-atomic particles must be programmed as well, they are created for a reason. So the properties of the cells in nature are similar to the properties of the sub-atomic particles, that cannot be a coincidence.

A SUITABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR LIFE

The cells in nature also needed an environment to survive, and gravity created it long before the living cells emerged. That environment slowly changed from hostile to suitable for life, that change in environment triggered the evolution of sub-atomic particles. Gravity collected the necessary particles (matter) for life, and after billions of years it created a suitable atmosphere on Earth. Life is consciousness, consciousness enables cells to function more optimal and it made it possible to interact with other cells or the cells surroundings. We don't see the universe as a living entity and it probably is not, but its sub-atomic particles have similar properties/tasks as the cells in living entities. The universe might be an entity as well, because sub-atomic particles are necessary to maintain it.

CONCLUSION

I believe that the origin of life can be found in sub-atomic particles, because they are embedded in every cell (atom) in nature. The properties/tasks of sub-atomic particles and the living cells in nature are similar, and that cannot be a coincidence. So the mechanisms that created life were already there in those sub-atomic particles in space, but they weren't transferred to the atoms because the environment didn't change. But when the environment changed from space into an atmosphere, the sub-atomic particles changed as well. They evolved by transferring their properties to the atoms of the dead cells in that environment, it took billions of years but finally life emerged. Life emerged right here on Earth, so you can conclude that life can be found everywhere in the universe if the environment (atmosphere) is suitable for life.