The correlation chart with elementary particle pulsation principle and the Schrödinger wave equation.

1) An elementary particle is the quantum which assumed darkness energy to meet outer space a place and repeats a particle trip, a wave trip, the pulsation of the minus number particle trip.

2) The pulsation is expressed in the wave function of the Schrödinger equation, and the real number axis of the equation is equivalent to horizon \((mc^2 = 0)\) of the pulsation model.

3) The wave packet representing the particle which an equation shows is elementary particle pulsation, and the natural collapse of the wave packet does not occur. It is not a pilot wave leading a particle.

4) The elementary particle has minus number mass by original mass, a minus number particle trip by a particle trip, and it is a particle having size intermittently, and it is by the wave trip with the point that there is not of the size.

5) All mass of the elementary particle converts it into energy by a pulsatile wave trip and are released in the horizon (three-dimensional space) and it is absorbed again and becomes the particle.

6) Negative energy is offset plus every pulsation 1 cycle, and the energy grand total of the place of the dark energy to pulsate becomes zero. (supersymmetry).
4-dimensional space

Be cut in 4-dimensional space sees our 3-dimensional space. Outer space is bathed in light (a pulsating Photon Group), which form a 4-dimensional space.

Schroedinger
Matter waves
Wave Equation

(Object (4%) Pulsating in 4-dimensional space
Elementary particle physics
Photon Group in Particle processes

Dark matter (23%)

in jin air
Energy density
\[ mc^2 > 0 \]
\[ \uparrow \]
\[ mc^2 = 0 \]
\[ \downarrow \]
\[ mc^2 < 0 \]

Elementary pulsation
(Wave process)
Subatomic particles (point)

3-dimensional space
(Known space)
Membrane space

mc^2

Contraction and divergence of energy

Dark matter
Vacuum space

mc^2 = 0
mc^2 < 0

(Negative particle processes)

(4-dimensional space)

Dark energy (73%)
(Energy air)

Negative particles (a negative weight)
(Empty scarce space, bubbles)
Discovered new 4-dimensional space

(Figure A and Figure B is another direction arrow)

**Figure A**
The concept of the modern vacuum.
Particle and antiparticle. From the vacuum space: Birth and Annihilation

**Figure B**
New 4-dimensional space
Particle
Elementary particles have repeatedly caused

Pair annihilation
Pair generation
Vacuum
Vacuum
Vacuum space

Negative particles

Negative particles
Figure 1. The year 1980
Presented by the physical society of Japan
Dark energy was discovered in 1998.

A figure of image of the elementary particle pulsation
by the hypothesis "darkness energy pulsation principle".

Only an arrow of the process is different from figure A and Figure B.

Figure A. The concept of the vacuum by the quantum field theory (Current physics).
From the vacuum space, a virtual particle and a virtual antiparticle occures in a pair and becomes extinct in a pair.

Figure B. A figure of image of the elementary particle pulsation.

Elementary particle of the particle trip
(with size) Vacuum space
(4-dimensional space)
Elementary particle of the wave trip
(point) 3-dimensional space (membrane space)
Electromagnetic wave
(horizontal line)
Spin
(4-dimensional space) Vacuum space
Elementary particle (negative particle trip) (Gravity acts)

Dark energy
素粒子脈動原理とシュレーディンガー波動方程式との相関図

素粒子は、宇宙空間を満たす暗黒エネルギーを場とした量子であり、粒子行進、波行進、負粒子行進の脈動を繰り返している。
脈動はシュレーディンガー方程式の波動関数で表わされ、方程式の実数軸が脈動モデルの水平線 \( \text{mc}^2 = 0 \) に相当する。
方程式が示す粒子を表わす波束は、素粒子脈動であり、波束の自然崩壊は発生しない。粒子を導くハイポタ波でもない。
素粒子は粒子行進で正質量、負粒子行進で負質量を持ち、断続的に大きさを持つ粒子であり、波行進では大きな無い点となる。
脈動の波行進にて素粒子の全質量がエネルギーに変換して水平線 \( \text{3次元空間} \) に出され、再び吸収されて粒子となる。
脈動1サイクル毎に正・負のエネルギーが相殺され、脈動する暗黒エネルギーの場のエネルギー総和はゼロとなる。（超対称性）