Simple Explanation of the Formation of Primordial Particles (Sub-photons, Photons, Electrons, Protons, Neutrons, and Atoms)

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Observation of the Moon, the Earth and its surrounding environment, together with the Sun — visible at dawn and disappearing at dusk — naturally prompts the question of what structural principles govern the Earth, the Moon, the Sun, and other moons and planets. Over time, it became understood that the Sun occupies the centre of the solar system, with planets orbiting it and moons orbiting their respective planets; this arrangement is collectively termed the Solar System. At a higher structural level, such as that of galaxies, a black hole resides at the galactic centre, with stars in orbit around it. The same structural principle is observed at the atomic scale, where electrons orbit the atomic nucleus — itself composed of protons and neutrons.

From a macroscopic perspective, a further level of organisation becomes apparent: a number of galaxies converge at a common point, forming a structure in which galaxies orbit a more massive central galaxy. This arrangement is referred to as a cluster.

At the photonic scale, the structure of a photon bears considerable resemblance to that of a galaxy. In this system, whenever the constituent components are examined, the photon is found to be composed of similarly structured parts. The photon, imperceptible to both the naked and the aided eye, constitutes an ensemble of particles known as Cidtonium, which together form the photon.

Cidtonium, in turn, is composed of smaller particles designated Irenium. Collections of Irenium particles, through rotational motion, form the ensemble known as Cidtonium. Smaller still than Irenium is Ilitonium, from which Irenium itself is constructed; these particles equally form a structured ensemble. In summary, both macroscopic and microscopic rotational motions give rise to all structures within the universe — whether extraordinarily large or extraordinarily small.

Particles aggregate to form macro- or microscopic ensembles. Notably, this principle of stable organisation holds uniformly throughout the cosmos. The variety of forces acting between particles or bodies produces diverse ensembles of differing forms and configurations. It is to be noted that particles and bodies exist and collectively constitute the observable universe.

Conclusion: Through the action of various forces between particles and masses — including gravity, magnetic forces, and rotational motion — particles and masses come together to form groups and structures that suit these physical conditions, allowing them to remain stable and long-lasting.

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