On the Cosmogonical Origins of Particle-Antiparticle Asymmetry and of Vorticity in the Universe

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Abstract

Electron-positron pairs and proton-antiproton pairs often appear in high energy experiments but the antimatter components, positrons and antiprotons, are extremely scarce in the wider environment**.** Why is this so? Positrons are positive objects. But antiprotons are electrically negative, built up of three quarks. So what part, if any, does polarity play in the evidently low durability of antimatter? Vorticity is displayed at every scale in the Universe, from spiral galaxies downward, yet the linear relative motions that would result from a bigbang do not generate vorticity unless viscosity is present, so how does/did it arise? Answers to both questions are adduced within the basic framework of Continuum Theory (CT). This opens up an explanation of why atomic matter is so uniform throughout the Universe.

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