

Electromagnetic Wave and Rotating

HUNG-KUK OH

School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, A-Jou University

hkoh@madang.ajou.ac.kr

The electro-magnetic vector equation ($\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$; \vec{F} :force, \vec{B} :magnetic field, q :plus charge, \vec{v} :velocity of the charge) explains well about the rotations of electron and positron under the magnetic field[Ref.1], as in Fig.1(a). Because the electro-magnetic wave is also a motion of the alternating charge and magnetic field as in Fig.2, the force vector has all the time inwarding direction and then the wave has a rotating motion. The positron in the proton has constant charge and alternating one at the same time[Ref.2] and then the alternating charge makes the absorbing force with the alternating charge of the rotating wave(π -ray) around the nucleus[Ref.2]. If the π -ray is let to free space it becomes an electromagnetic wave with lower frequency, for example magnetic field flow, because the free space does not have the alternating charges like as around the nucleus. If the absorbing force is maintained as like around the nucleus the π -ray becomes contracted continuously and then will be absorbed to the nucleus.

Because electrons in the crystallizing π -bonding move between nuclei in the material and then it makes alternating magnetic fields, the entering electromagnetic waves acquire magnetic momentum to the advancing direction and get rotational motion as in Fig.1(b)[Ref.3].

Its getting rotational motion produces implosion phenomena by following equation.

$$h\nu = h\nu \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) + h\nu \frac{r_0}{r} \quad (1)$$

where h : plank constant, ν : frequency, $2\pi r_0$: wave length, r : radius of the rotational wave.

$$h\nu \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) : \text{kinetic energy}$$

$$h\nu \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right) : \text{lost energy to space or potential energy in an alternating electric field}$$

As the radius decreases, the kinetic energy decrease. Then an absorbing force generates, which induces other electromagnetic waves rotated as in Fig.3[Ref.4] in Brown gas. The crystallizing π -bonding does a critical role in both Fig.1(b) and Fig.3. The bondings between O and Fe are in blood while those between O and H are in Brown gas. In the nucleus π -rays are absorbed to the center by the resonance between the alternating charges of the p-rays, while outside the nucleus electromagnetic waves are absorbed by the alternating magnetic field generated by the going and returning electrons of the crystallizing π -bondings.

REFERENCES

1. HUGH D. YOUNG, "PHYSICS" Addison-Wesley Publishing company, 1992 page 778-781
2. HUNG-KUK OH, "Some Observation on the Cavity of Creation for Cold Fusion and the Generation of Heat", Journal of Materials Processing Technology 94(1999) 60-65
3. HUNG-KUK OH, "A Visualization of π -visible rays and Generation of Life" proceedings of Korean Society for Cognitive Science May 27 2000 page 76-86
4. HUNG-KUK OH, "Some Comments on Implosion and Brown Gas", Journal of Materials Processing Technology 95(1999) 8-9

Fig.1(a) 지면 관계상 생략

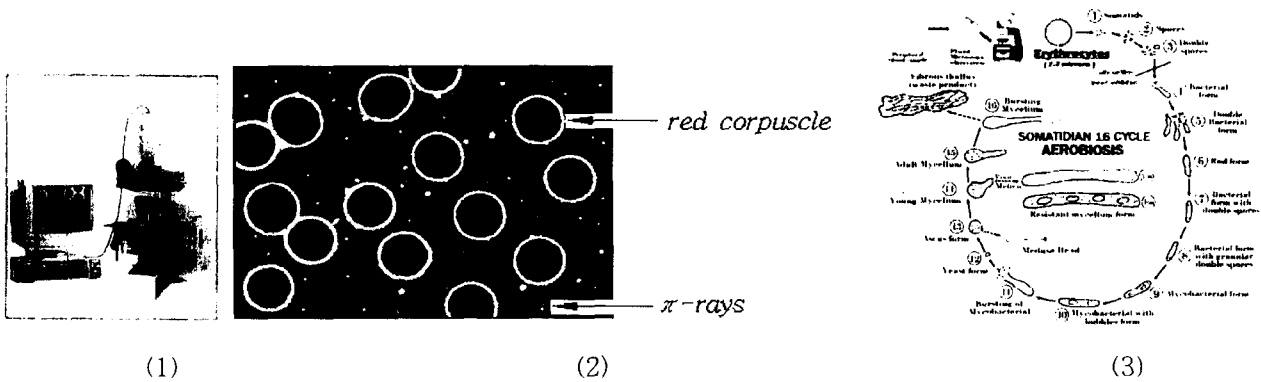


Fig.1(b) Somatoscopy of blood

- (1) Somatoscope(made by Korean Welnis Co. Seoul)
- (2) Normal Blood
- (3) Somatidian 16 Cycles

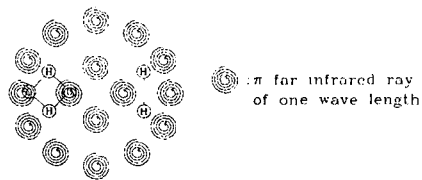
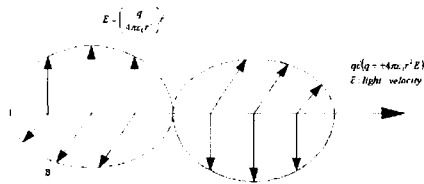
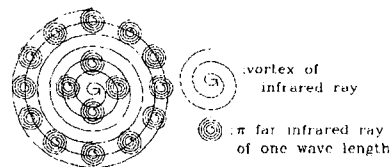
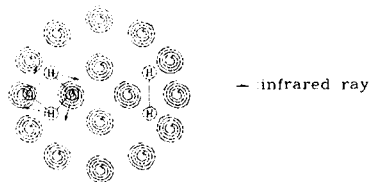


Fig.2 An Electro-magnetic Wave

(a) Flow tube cavity of π -far infrared rays



(b)

(c)

(b) Infrared rays by broken resonance in the cavity tube

(c) Vortex of infrared ray in the cavity tube

Fig.3 Vortex formation of infrared rays in the cavity tube of π -far infrared rays