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The vortex.

A vortex is not an object in physical terms it is a concept. Just as a wave is a concept.

You cannot have a vortex or a wave without an object or objects. In science it is best described as an object that travels with a forward rotational motion. Because it is a concept with an actual physical object as underlying basis I would recommend to state it is a scientific concept. This segregates this concept from religious (or other concepts) of which some have zero physical backing. It is this why I fall so often over the scientific definition of concept. A vortex can also be regarded as a phenomenon. A surface to surface contact between objects.

Light is a vortex. A pressure differential from atom to atom. Atoms themselves are a vortex cone a buildup of gazillions of vortices. Time is flow within these vortices. Even flow can be slowed down or speeded up. So even the concept time can alter.

Why a vortex?

*) In a collision chamber the waves, that occur after a collision, have sometimes a circular or counter circular motion. The only way why a wave becomes rotational is under the influence of a circular motion. In most cases these waves are mistaken for objects. Waves do not circle by themselves.

*) Elemental oscillations are contributed to flow. Low elemental oscillations give rise to stable flow hence strong `` E.M. fields ``.

*) All stars have a round shape.

*) All atoms have round/circular shape.

*) All galaxies show circular flow.

*) All births of galaxies start with flow.

*) A droplet of water has round shape.

*) It takes motion of smaller objects to propel a larger object!. Simply look at any combustion engine in the world. Material is being burned causing motion of smaller objects (like steam) this causes the car or steam train to move. So what is propelling an object in gravity. (accelerated motion?) The only thing that can do it are smaller objects which are already in motion..

FLUIDUM. The non-compressible object.

The vortex is a dynamic of a non-compressible object. Just as a liquid can form vortices the object that fills (our understanding of) space is also a non-compressible fluidum. Although the presence of low pressure inside the vortex (seen through the inside view) may suggest it can be completely compressed it can't. The vacuum remains required otherwise the vortex would not have borders. It is circular motion (magnetic) that sets the borders. Increased circular motion of the vortex extends the internal pressure groove but it compresses vortices elsewhere but never to a point that a vortex collapses.

The fact that it is non-compressible explains light speed. Fill a garden hose with liquid and apply push on it. How fast does water come out of the hose if push is generated over large distance. Remember that this vortex does not even have an outlet. It are just the waves of fluid object moving forward. (electric). Water has even shear forces when being propelled in a hose. Just ask the question "How strong are the friction (shear) forces in vacuum?".

Waves inside the vortex. The exact location of the waves inside the vortex is determined from what atom the vortex emanated from. I will explain this further in the layering of the atom as seen through the cone model of the atom.

What can be attributed to vortex is that it is not a standing wave it is just flow connecting atoms. So light (form of E.M) is not a standing wave. The way EM flows (the waves that are exiting the atom) determines whether we deal with visible light/ infrared/ x rays etc. Entering EM flow towards the atom is difficult to detect as it has very low frequencies. These very low frequency (electric) fluidum object flows fast especially in combination with the extreme colds of space.

I have to explain fast vs slow. Fast electrical (forward) flow has less (rotational) magnetic flow. Smaller area to flow through.

Fast magnetic flow has less electric forward flow.

Big area to flow through. Such as an atom in comparison to light.

If an atom pushes it is the pressure wave that travels through the flow. It says nothing in regards of the actual flow speed. It does however alter flow speeds because of the waves that were generated by the atom. Because a wave increases and the immediately decreases flow speed the resultant is still normal speed. That is normal time.

The increase and decrease of flow speed also explains why the incoming flows into the atom have no wave. This speed remains the same.

Sum of vortices. Because of the alternating speeds in the vortex Light can be considered as a sum of waves along a pressure groove.

LIGHT vs SOUND.

Light (an E,M wave) is surface to surface interaction within the fluidum object.

Sound is surface to surface interaction within the object air.

ELECTRIC VS MAGNETIC. (Faradays law)

Electric is forward flow of objects. Magnetic is circular flow. Because of vortex E cannot be without the M. Faradays laws explained. E starts flowing in a metallic thread if it is under the influence of rotating magnetic flow.

IONIZATION.

There is flow towards atoms via physical connected atoms (bonds) or through E.M vortices and there is flow away from the atoms to physical attached atoms (bonds) or through exiting E.M. vortices (ionization). In ionization the flows exiting the atom receives an amplitude (which is also a push a swing or a **wave**). The pressure this swing gives can be detected as EM. Quantum jumping of the atom is the interaction between forward flow towards atoms and amplitude given exiting flow. You can visualize this best by giving a push on water. An ionized atom (vortex cone) can best be seen as a pump that pushes on all exiting flows in all directions. Because action = -reaction the element /atom/vortex cone oscillates causing multiple waves.

EM is observable when atoms contract sending waves through the **exiting** vortices from the atom.



Figure 1. Contraction of (part of the) atom. Figure 2. Expansion of (part of) the atom.

Arrows in both figures show incoming and exiting flow of vortices. Because entering and exiting vortices are in all directions there is no motion on the atom exerted then an oscillation.

Electrical resistance.

Electrical resistance is motion of atoms (i.e. temperature) blocking normal vortex flow.

All atoms have charge.

CHARGE

*)Static electricity and Negative charge

If electric object accumulates because flow is obstructed via layers of different material or the alignment of vortex cones is random (could be caused by temperature/pressure of gasses). Obstruction of flow leads to a buildup of object or a restricted flow. I call this negative charge.

*)Positive Charge:

If electric object flow is increased we speak of positive charge. Alignment of vortex cones (matter) causes the earth to be positively ``charged``. In fact charge is merely an accumulation of object (negative charge) through obstructed flow or increased flow through alignment in metals (positive charge). Earth is also a metallic object created by silicon. It is a crystalline structure because of disposition from gas to solid. This crystalline structure has electric bonds orientated in such a way that flow is increased. Vortex cones closer to each other change the shape of the vortices resulting in pressure differences. This is gravity.

Lightning:

Electric objects flow from the sun to the atmosphere that is a very great insulator (a blocker of normal flow) so electric object gets trapped. The entrapment can be seen in the rise of temperature of the atmosphere on a sunny day. Temperature itself gives rise to further blocking of the flow.

Pushes on the flow emanating from stars enter both clouds, air and earth surface (water soil) Clouds have electric bonds so the speed of flow is increased then it hits air which is not tight in with bonds plus the temperature is also increased blocking flow. Electric object gets ``trapped`` in the cloud. The Voltage increases in the cloud until it discharges the electric object towards a point where flow (bonding) is greatest (earth). Flow is then dissipated on all exiting vortices from earth (slow circular magnetic with zero push flows) back to entering vortices in atoms like in suns. The electric object from the atmosphere reenters the cloud after the lightning discharge filling up the cloud with new object. This causes the atmosphere to cool down. If atmosphere cools down electric object travels faster.

The cooling of the atmosphere often occurs during the evening as the push from the sun's atoms is less (in an angle) .

CHARGED ELEMENTS.

Charged elements:

An element is positively charged when there is inward quantum jumping .Basically a contraction of the elements shell. This results in increased flow (less area to flow through/smaller atom)

An element is negatively charged when there is outward quantum jumping. Basically an expansion of the elements shell. This results in obstruction of flow (bigger area to flow through/ bigger atom)

Positive and negative charged elements. Molecules.

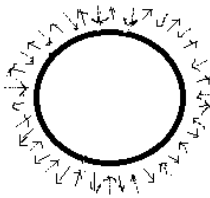


Figure 3.Negative charged element.

Negatively charged atoms have an outward ``jumping`` atom shell. The circular flows gets temporarily bigger from a base shell. Therefore it has bigger obstruction in flows towards the element. Bigger circular flow is more obstruction.

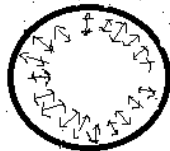


Figure 4.Positive charged element.

Positive charged atoms have an inward ``jumping`` atom shell. The circular flow gets temporarily smaller from a base shell. Therefore it has an increase in flows towards the element. Smaller circular flow is less obstruction.

Outward and inward jumping is caused by the internal flows of the elements in relation to the neighboring fluidum.

Now we can also visualize a molecule like water:

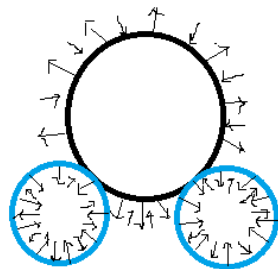


Figure 5. Molecule of water.

PHASED CHARGE.

In hydrogen gas hydrogen atoms run in phase so they both ``neutralize`` each other's charge. If one shell bounces back the other contracts. The same can happen with negatively charged atoms like chlorine atoms when they form chlorine gas. Here one shell expands while the other shell is bouncing back.

ELECTRIC BONDS:

An electric bond is forward and backwards flow from elements within the molecule. In comparison to light this is huge. Destruction or distortion of these flows results in a plasma. See ionization.

In bondings it is very important to look at the rotation of the shells involved. In covalent bondings rotational circular flows of the elements combine (for example both clockwise). In ionic bondings the shell (of which one runs clockwise and the other runs counterclockwise) is segregated by a combined flow to overcome this issue.

MAGNETISM.

How magnetic circular flow effects an object can best be seen as

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UyRv8bNDvq4> by NASA.

Here we have an insulator being rubbed by a paper. This causes rotation of the atoms whereas the flow of electric object inside of the pen is blocked because it is an insulator. The rotational atoms of the pen interact with the atoms in the water droplets causing them to move. So it is the rotation (magnetic circular flow) that interacts with magnetic circular flow of the vortices connecting atoms that draw water atoms towards the pen. It is noted that bigger circular flows (larger areas of atoms) can effect more vortices.

PERMANENT MAGNETISM.

A permanent magnet does not move just as an atom in vacuum away from any star does not move.

The sum of all flows within a normal magnet is zero because the magnet does not move on its own.

A permanent magnet can be cut in half and it is still a permanent magnet with same orientation of poles. The flow is there but again the sum of all flows has to be zero otherwise magnets would move or rotate themselves.

Personally I think the layering (and orientation) induced by electric flow through metal (iron) says something relevant of how this flow is oriented. But it is not Clockwise top Counterclockwise at the bottom. Maybe even 1 layer CW and the next layer of atoms CCW. Depending on how electric flow within the magnet is oriented.

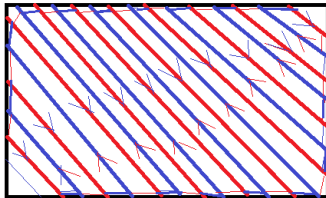


Figure 6. The sum of all flows within a permanent magnet is 0. The flows are determined through orientation of electric bonds within the magnet.

You can cut above magnet anyway you like and you still have North and South pole in the structure.

It is still a magnet. If heated however these bonds disorient and the flow is disrupted.

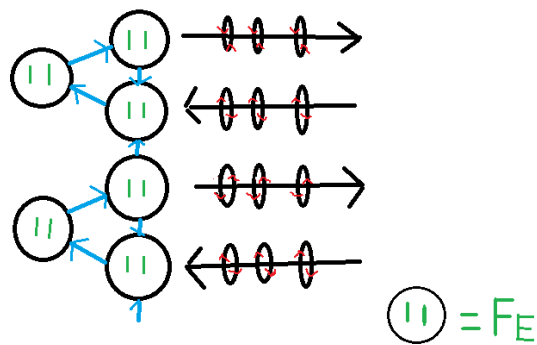


Figure 7. magnetic vortices and orientation close to permanent iron magnet.

It is because cw and ccw turning vortices are close to each other they repel in motion and therefore form a donut shape magnetic field. This is similar to the atom model later discussed. So therefore it is very important to go into magnetism first.

What a magnet does is induction of flow in metals towards the magnet because of interaction with both CW as CCW flow from the permanent magnet. Hence the metals flows towards the magnet. All of matter flows.

Again here magnetism has to do with orientation of vortex cones (atoms) through electric bonding. The permanent flow of electricity through metals is REDIRECTED and increased towards magnets. The interaction of vortices can be clearly seen in 2 adjacent magnets. It is the motion and orientation of vortices themselves that magnets can repels or attract another. This however has nothing to do with the direction of flow within the vortex!.

The sun is a very strong electromagnet. Rotation of large masses, including (cooling) stars, can actually influence the flow within the vortex. This is gravity but because time is flow effects can occur.

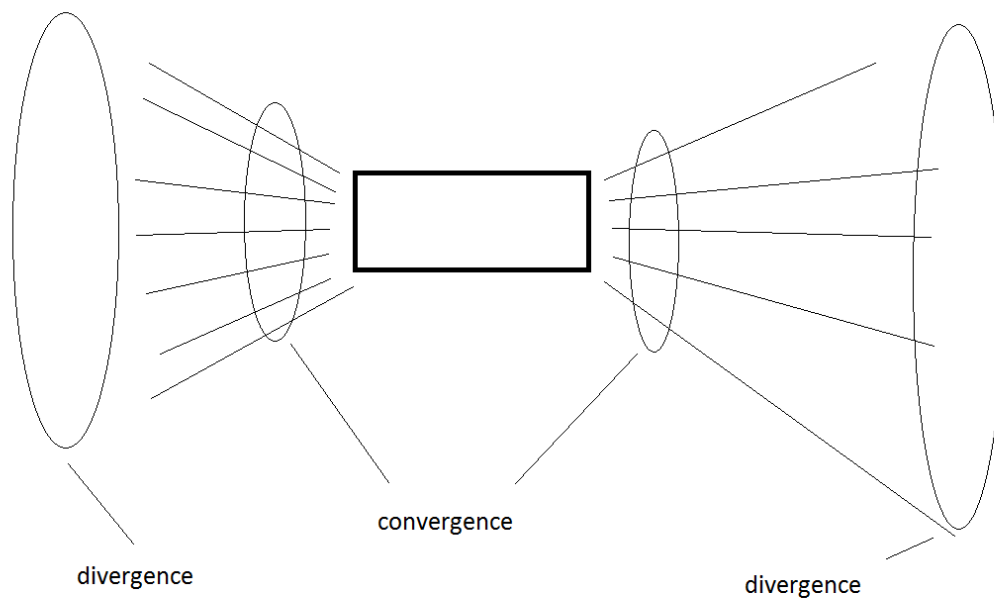


Figure 8. Distribution of vortices close to permanent magnet.

It requires the presence of another metallic object to converge connecting vortices. A permanent magnet does not converge vortices on its own.

Acceleration in magnetism is explained through the convergence of vortices due to a metallic object (fast flow) close by a magnet (directed fast flow).

The cause of acceleration = convergence.

The cause of convergence is faster flow inside the magnet and the metallic object.

The cause of faster flow is alignment of flow inside the magnet and from magnet to metal (or other magnet).

Monopole is a single layer of magnetic material in which electricity (object) flows.

Gravity and magnetism are 2 different mechanisms.

*) Gravity is an alteration of the vortices dynamics (wider) creating a push. Very weak force exerted on all atoms.

*) Magnetism is convergence of vortices. Also creating a push. The push here is the force from the flows exerted on the metallic object. Orientation of a magnets flow determines ``pole`` structure. Magnetism is the main reason why the sun has captured earth. Magnetism is a strong force exerted on all atoms connected to metal. Imagine a car being lifted by an electro magnet.

In superconductivity the magnet remains at a distance to the cooled superconductor cause the flows no longer exert a push on the atoms of the superconductor. The object moves through the center instead on the rotational atomic shell .The ``upward`` (or downward depending on the location of the magnet)force is then exerted on the atoms of the magnet instead creating a distance.

I would like to refer to figure 9 and 10 as matter is a convergence of vortices. One can say that all of matter has a magnetic ``field``. The only way a permanent magnet distinguishes itself from regular matter is that this flow is directed through internal alignment.

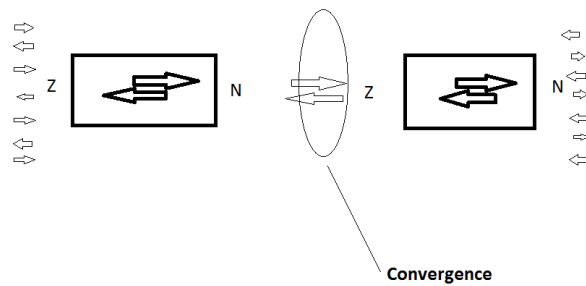


Figure 9. attracting magnets. Flows are aligned in-between (clockwise to clockwise and counterclockwise to counterclockwise) causing a convergence of low pressure.

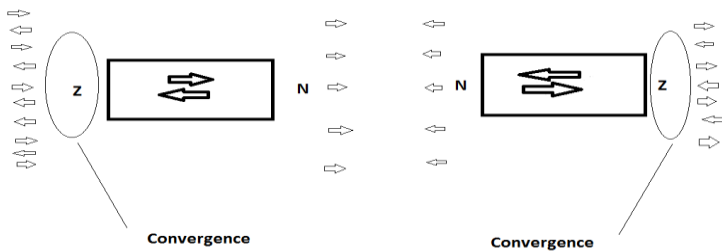


Figure 10. repulsion In magnets.

Flow are misaligned in-between (clockwise to counterclockwise and counterclockwise to clockwise) causing a divergence in-between and a convergence of low pressure behind magnets.

A non-metallic object does not have a connection to a faster directed flowing magnet. So there is no force exerted.

Force equation in vortex.

GRAVITY.

Pressure differentials are a rational explanation for gravity. As you have bigger rotational flow directed below you then above. Pressure differentials interact by the atoms so this explains why material (matter) and vortices themselves aggregate. Angle is one thing rationalizing in flow another. All vortices flow towards and away from atoms so you have to look it from a more to less pressure (bigger circular Magnetic flow) perspective hence the thrust executed on the atom. You cannot bend something that is empty! Bending empty space is the most stupidest thing I have ever read.

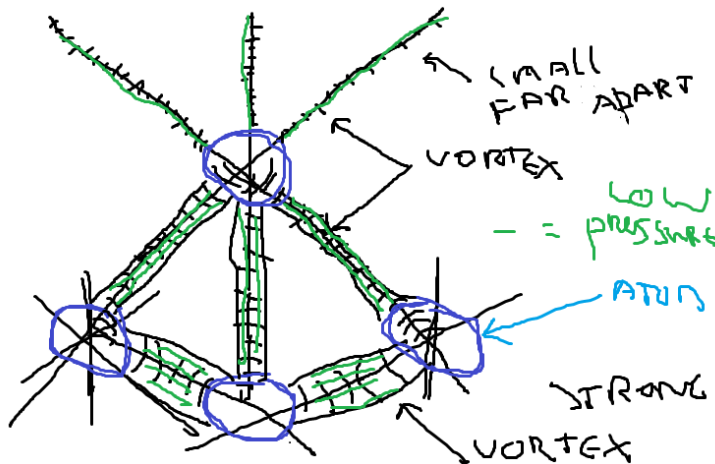


Figure 11. is greatly exaggerated in order to visualize. Atoms are a build of gazillions of small vortices. Magnetic circular flow gets just a little bigger when cones (atoms are interacting vortex cones) get closer. This causes lower pressure "under" the atom then above causing an acceleration of the atom.

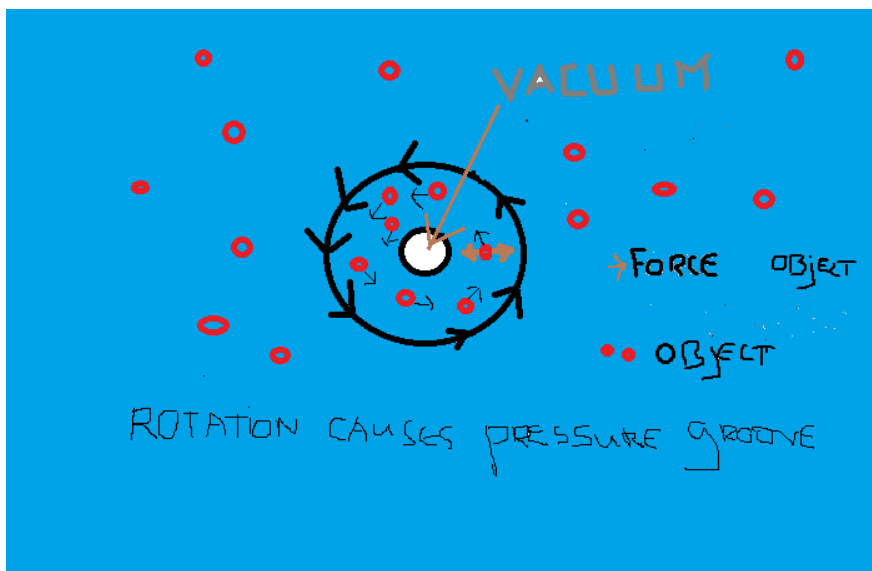


Figure 12 . Internal view vortex "far away" connection.

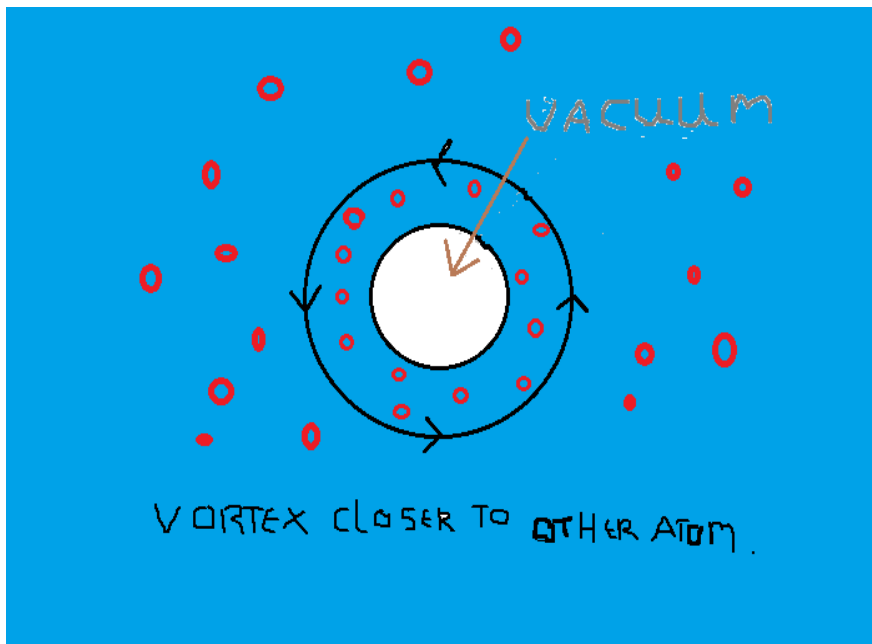


figure 13. Internal view vortex "close by" connection.

There is NO REST mass in the universe everything is connected via vortices. Everything is in MOTION. All atoms are always in motion!

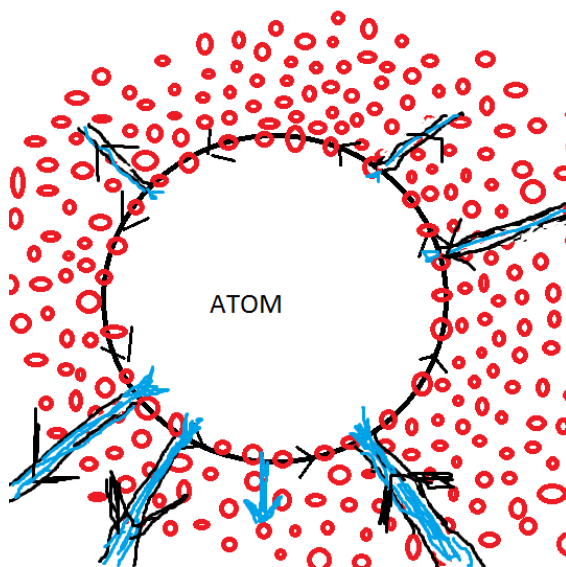


Figure 14. Push on the atom.

Above fluidum is pushing more on the top of the atom then on the bottom causing it to move. Bottom of the atom is close to a (cooling) star.

Pressure of flows can be felt if you stand in the sunlight. If the sun would be close you experience stronger pressure by the incoming waves of light along the pressure grooves. Stronger pressure waves is less pressure inside the vortices as they extend.

Furthermore if cones (atoms) get closer together they also extend the vortices. Simple dynamics.

What does angle do?

In above picture 14. angle does influence the total area that is affected underneath the atom. More vortices can extend in width as they normally would be evenly distributed as they repel and attract one another. The increase in area affected is the cause of the acceleration an atom experiences when approaching a star.

Formulation:

$$\text{Gravity}(x,y,z) = \sum \Delta P (x,y,z)$$

Gravity at location x,y,z is the SUM of all pressure differentials at location x,y,z.

Basically the total resultant of all differentials together giving difference of push on an object. If there are more vortices extended on the bottom there is less upward push from the fluidum. The downpush is greater resulting in a force.

Composition of the p differentials is determined by following concepts:

- *) shape of atoms. Circumference of atoms. Larger atoms have bigger effects on vortex flow.
- *)Circular flows within the atom.
- *)Amount of Neutrons and protons within the atom (that affect the circular flow).
- *)distance between atoms.
- *)flow through atomic bonds affecting the circular flow within the atom.
- *) flow from other vortices connected to the atoms.

It is noted that gravity is merely an effect!! Not the cause. The cause are objects in motion!

The very focus of science should therefore be on objects and their shape. Not on the effects of objects.

Note: the SUM of all pressure differentials on an element is not the convergence(or divergence) of pressure differentials in a certain area this is (electro) magnetism.

Quantum.

It is a word I frequently hear and read. But it is better to replace it with low pressure.

Antimatter:

If flow is one direction in regular matter the counter flow can be seen as an anti-flow. If anti-flow vortices interact it can give rise to antimatter.

Matter and antimatter completely oppose each other in direction so they terminate both when in contact releasing large quantities of the normal flowing object. Because of neutralization of the flow.

Because anti-matter has a very short lifespan it must be seen as an occurrence.

ATOMIC MODEL

The Cone Model of the atom.

When light hits light matter forms.

The, in my opinion, already correct models for atom (dandelion) neutron and proton are already presented by the scientist Bill Gaede on youtube.

An atom is a giant shell (in comparison to light) that revolves. Its magnetic circular flow (the size of the outer shell) is determined by the rotation of the vortices that build the atom. Both as in the vortex of light the shell is determined by the amount of low pressure that binds the atom together and the speed of the magnetic flow.

Low pressure is the ``gluon`` of the atomic model now presented. I don't use particles to fix a model up.

Going from neutron to proton is simply the arrangement of low pressure within the atomic shell.

A neutron is a buildup of enormous amounts of vortices coming together at a certain location. They come together because of the CW entering and CCW exiting vortices from that location. They come from all directions. You can visualize this by imagining the circular magnetic flow that arranges the vortices distribution towards and from that location.

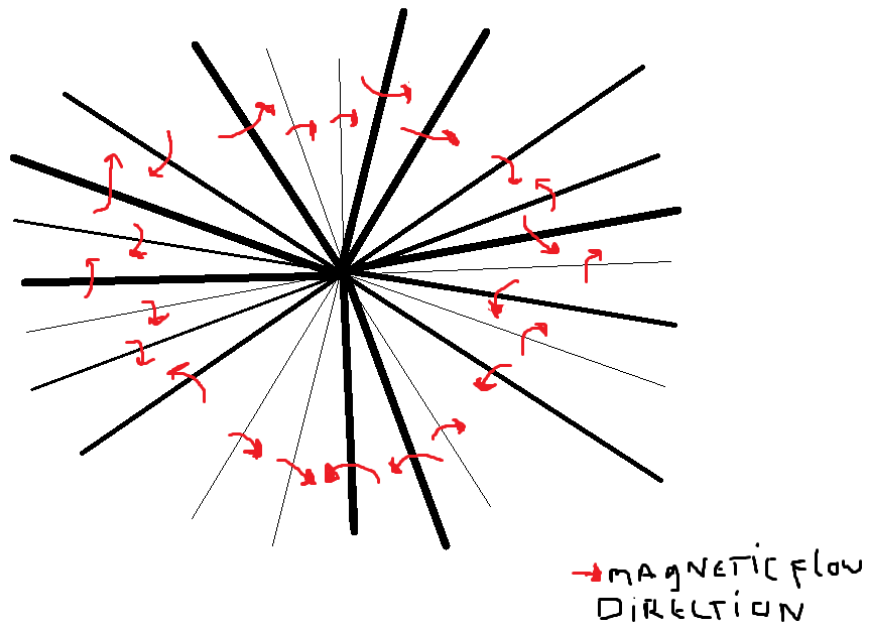


Figure 15. An attempt of a 3D model of a neutron. It is the direction of magnetic flow that attracts and repels all vortices in an evenly distributed manner.

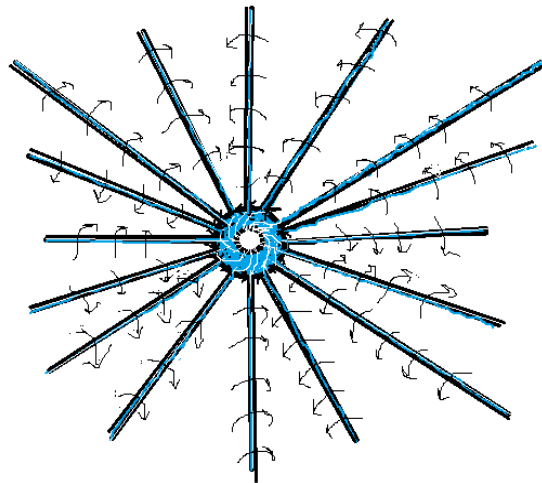


Figure 16 .An attempt of a 3 D model of a proton. electric object has formed a proton and because it moves circular (magnetic) it has created a low pressure core.

It is within the `electric shell` (the blue color) that new neutrons can be enveloped.

Matter or Mass is flow that creates low pressure !It is the organization of low pressure inside the atom (and the circular magnetic flows associated with this low pressure) that determine the waves the atom can produce.

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY.

Quantum.

It is a word I frequently hear and read. But it is better to replace it with low pressure.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VyOtIsnG71U> by Tel Aviv university of Israel.

Temperature affects flow from and towards magnets. As it increases the flow inside of the superconductor. CW and CCW turning flow keeps the superconductor at a position close to a strong magnet that induces the flows from and towards it.

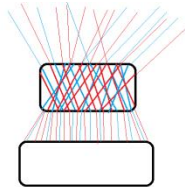


Figure 17. Speeded up flow through superconductor.

Superconductivity means that the flow inside of atoms (which is under normal conditions circular) passes through its low pressure core. It is known by the word quantum tunneling. Superconductivity is required to do fusion.

WATERFLOWS explained.

Waterflow through a drain on northern and southern hemisphere explained.

Water flows CW and CCW towards a drain on each side of this earth. This clearly demonstrates the magnetic flow that is present and the physical interaction that occurs from flow of object to vortex cones. Again gravity is a "small" vortex from atom to atom and a "wider" vortex from atom to atom thing (stronger vortices attached to the side of water orientating earth than the other side) so it has nothing to do with how this EM flow is inside the vortex. Same with magnets is that CW flow from one side is CCW flow on the back (1 vortex). But again there is CW and CCW flow close to each other otherwise there would be no alignment (>1 vortex).

DIFFERENCES IN LIGHT explained.

In white light the atom pushes in all waves that can be seen in the visual spectrum in green light the contraction of the atom only covers the push that you get for green light. It is the way how an atom contracts that determines the amplitude. In gamma radiation this contraction is huge. (High energy)

Why the forms of contraction?

White light.

Entering flow through electric bonds. When electric object flow through bonds and get a push from behind they sometimes enter an area with higher resistance like a tungsten wire in a light bulb. The only way out for this object is through the exiting vortices. What happens with white light is that while the atom is contracting there is also a big inflow through the bonds. This explains why there is not 1 wave of a certain length but a whole variety of waves inside the exiting vortices.

Laser.

Entering flow through vortices. When electric object flows through the vortices entering the atom structure in a certain way it can contract an atom to a certain length this causes a single colour.

Chemical laser.

If an element reacts with another element the bonding that occurs is between 2 distinct elements with a distinct shape. Electric bonding causes a shape change of the atom as the newly formed flow is shared through the bonds. The excess of object is released via the exiting vortices. Because the contraction of the atom is identical in all reactions the length of the contraction does not vary.

The result is a single colour.

Sonoluminescence.

Mechanical waves can keep an object where it is there is no flow out and there can be a push in. This can give a huge rise in temperature close to the air bubble in the fluid. If the bubble collapses (cavitation) this produces a push on exiting vortices as a bright white flash. How mechanical waves interact on solid material can also be seen in thermonuclear weaponry. Acoustic levitation is also a form of mechanical waves holding an object like a water droplet trapped but in acoustic levitation it is the object air in which mechanical waves are produced. In sonoluminescence these waves are produced in the liquid. Electric object in air is blocked in flow so it will not be pushed in as it does in water.

The constant of light speed.

Seeing lightspeed as a change of the vortex structure also explains why the speed of light is not a constant. In ELF Extreme low frequency waves the signal travels SLOWER than light under normal conditions. Remember ELF means fast speed of the object traveling through the vortex. Small area to flow through. The adaption of the circular flow is more difficult to establish when speed of objects is increased.

TIME.

An atom moves in vortex theory as flow. The position of an atom is determined via all intersecting vortices involved.

If an atom moves all pressure grooves have to realign themselves. Because object involved is non-compressible all positions of original object is located accordingly. This means basically if one atom moves all other stuff moves as well. If everything positions itself to a new location we deal with the concept called time. This is the speed of repositioning. However there is a baseline flow. Per square cm a certain amount of object moves through. IF per square cm more object would flow through THEN time is accelerated because the speed of repositioning would increase. Vice versa IF less object per square cm would flow through THEN time is slowed down. If you would take a trip to the past then nature probably would balance things out and set you back in the future.

Position of atoms.

``Movement`` of atoms.

If someone comes at you and says atoms don't move at all it looks extremely strange but rationalizing in flow there is a different aspect to it. An atom is a motion by and in a fluidum so stating a motion (atom) moves is also weird. Keep in mind it's the fluidum that moves.

An atom is a position within the vortex of light. Although its size is huge in comparison to the extremely small vortex. Atoms actually ``move`` through it. The magnetic circular flow of the position they came from is however still present it just gets deflated and inflated at a new location. With all the low pressure associated with the atom and circular magnetic flow increased. Because atoms ``move`` through vortices it is even theoretically possible to move through a wall. As the wall is not associated by the vortices you go through. But it would take a lot of knowledge on the magnetic flows involved otherwise you can get stuck in the object wall.

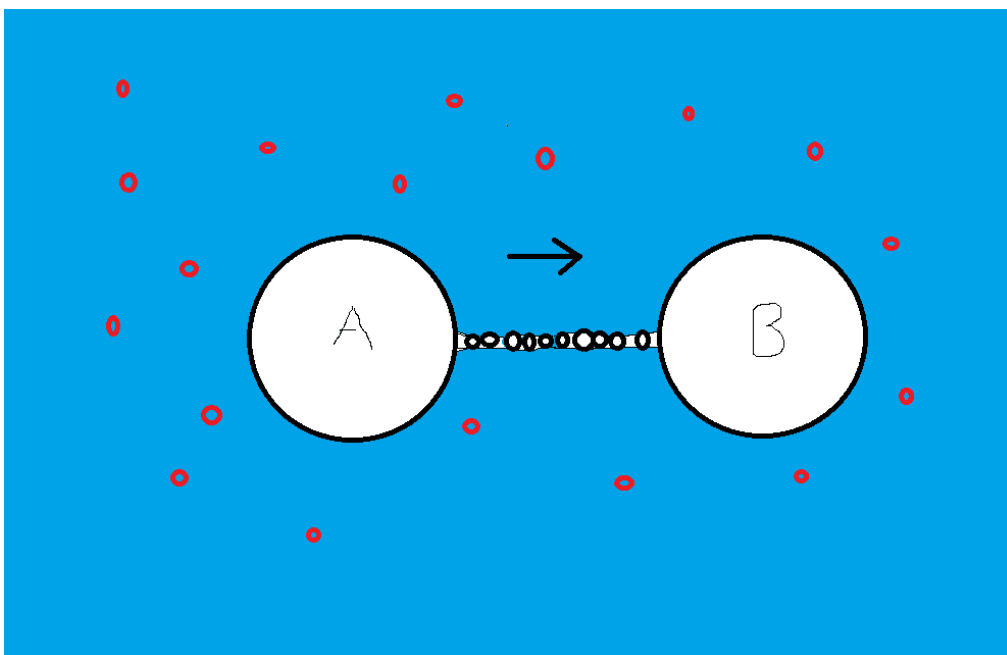


Figure 18. Atom ``moving`` from position A to position B.

GRAVITATIONAL TIME DILATION.

In einstein's field equation time moves faster at height (the distance an object is away from a gravitational field.) This is 'proven' in atomic clocks.

In figure 16 I have explained that the closer an atom gets to a cooling star the more vortices will extend at the bottom (angle). From an object perspective the flow from the atom to the cooling star is slower (basically if you rotate an object it has a bigger trajectory to travel. (greater distance) then from the atom to a far away star. (ELF flow) The bigger the height the faster the flow .

Remember: Time is the speed of repositioning.

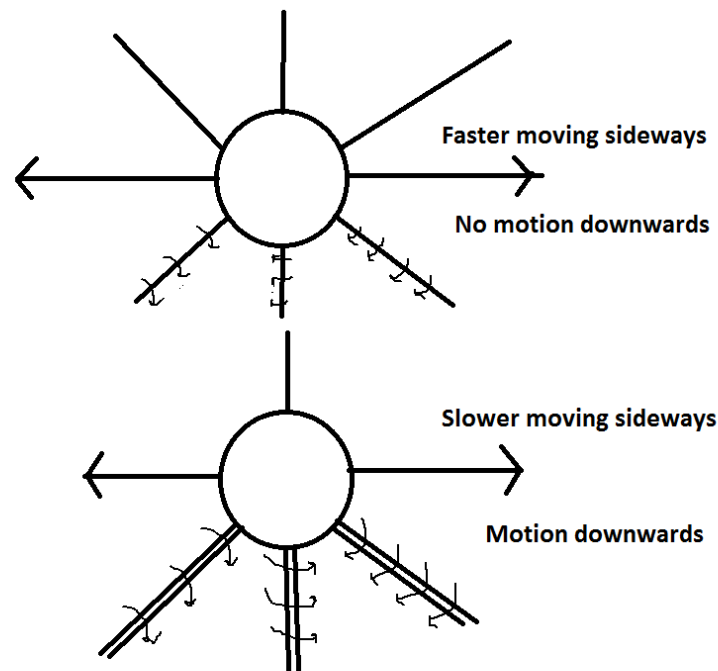


Figure 19 .Atoms at greater height have less curved trajectories of objects underneath.

Space is not curved!. But the Trajectory of objects is.

The area at which the fluidum pushes the atom is smaller in the second drawing. Less pressure is exerted on the bottom towards the atom. In drawing one the total area that can be pushed by the fluidum is greater from all directions. This causes faster displacement.

Z PINCH FUSION

Z-pinch nuclear fusion mechanism.

That occurs in the coldness of space.

Vortices interact with atoms in space. Atoms block the flow of objects causing them to accumulate. Atoms interact with adjacent atoms redirecting object flow. Basically objects are trapped in greater flows called bonds.

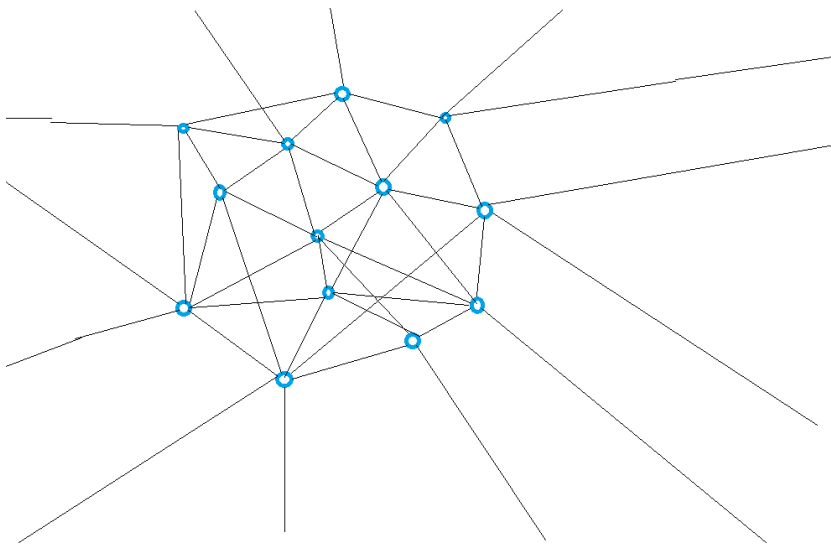


Figure 20. Cloud of atoms trapping flows.

The bigger the surface area of a cloud of hydrogen atoms the more object can accumulate. This accumulation process continues until the resistance of redirected flow becomes too great. This causes ionization of the atoms. Flowing object now escapes through vortices. Because vortices increase in size (bigger magnetic circular motion) atoms start attracting each other. The cloud segregates itself in 2 great flows that oppose each other because the magnetic circular flows involved.

It is the ionization of atoms that pulls the atom together!.

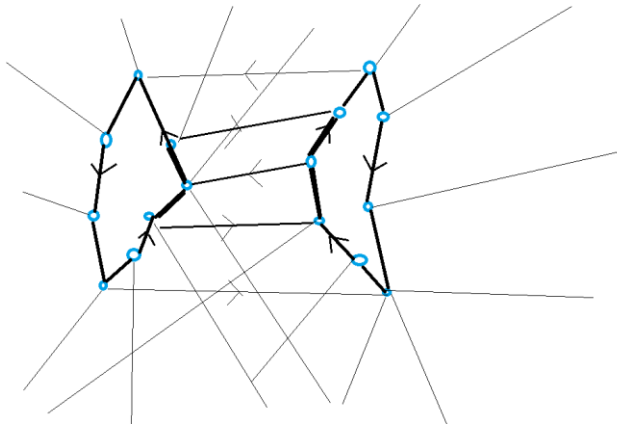


Figure 21. Electric Flows involved in hydrogen cloud.

Because atoms are still attracting one another the 2 opposing flows eventually merge forming a thermal dissipative event i.e a new star.

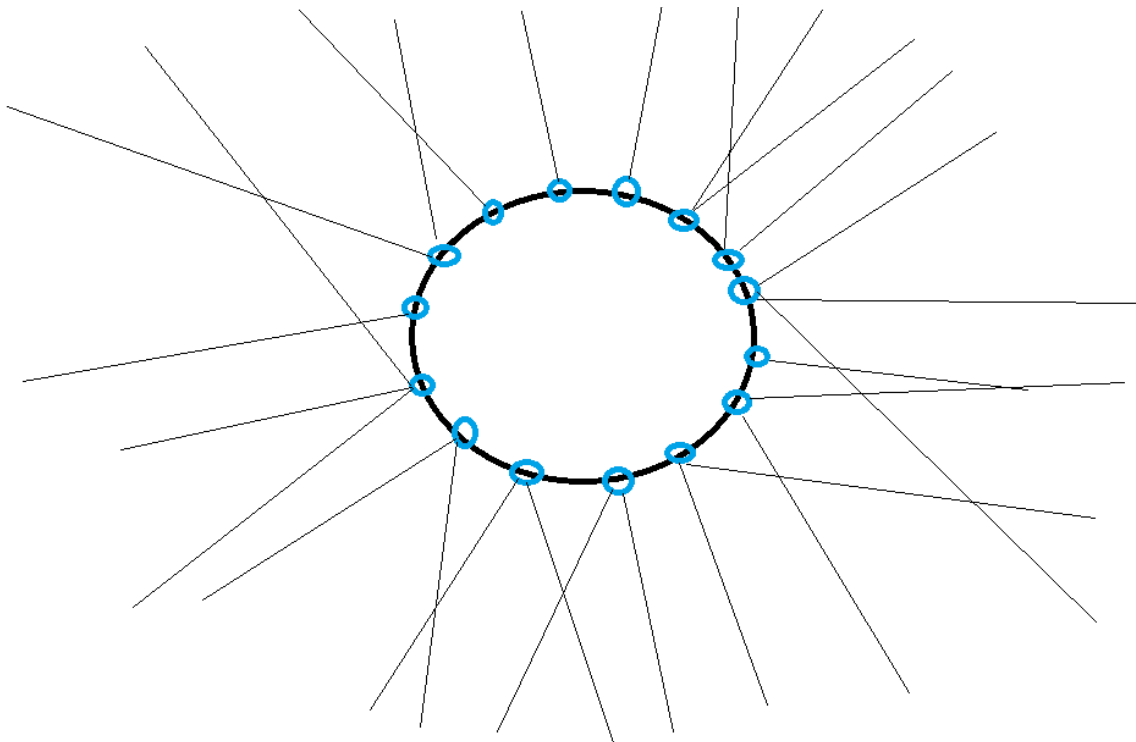


Figure 22. Star. Excess object is ejected when these flow merger to become a giant circularflow called a star.

Galaxy.

Orientation of flow and rotational motion of atoms is oppositional in the formation of a galaxy .I.e there is no positive and negative ``charge``. Charge is a concept. Nature does not know + or – it just knows more or less object at a certain location!.

In a galaxy this becomes a rotational spiraling out flow. Magnetic circular flow which is close in the center gets bigger outward. Because the elements are connected with vortices the entire galaxy is circular shaped.

The entire formation of the galaxy can be explained through pressure exerted on a fluid object. It is within the authors belief that the entire universe is compressed. Instead of a big bang the opposite is true. It is the compression of space (with gazillions of vortices in it) that explains galaxy formation. The cause of compression is fluidum pressure.

ELECTRIC.

Lorentz force (Amperes law):

The magnetic force on a current carrying wire.

The best a star formation (or fusion reaction) can be computed is via understanding the flows that occur in a cloud of hydrogen atoms based on where light emanates from. Lorentz forces then could be mapped how the cloud gets together and eventually forms a star.

2 flows in the same direction will attract whereas 2 opposing flows repel.

The main principle in (electro)magnetism is Convergence or Divergence of vortices through flows.

It is that flows attract and repel because they influence the magnetic rotational flow of the atom. This affects the magnetic rotation of the vortices attaching the atoms.

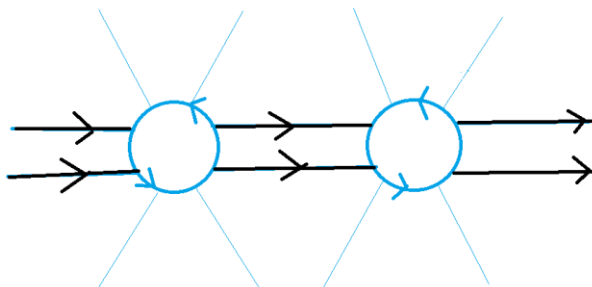


Figure 23. Large electric flow affecting rotational flow of atoms.

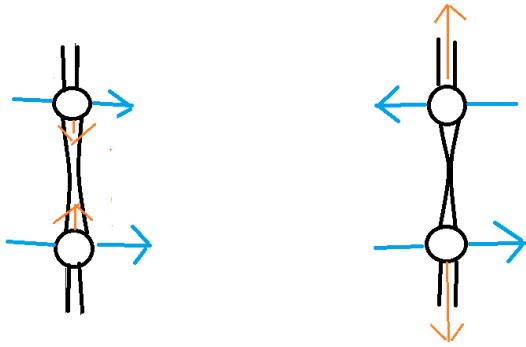


Figure 24. attraction and repulsion by electric flows through atoms.

WHY THE MOON DOES NOT FALL TO EARTH.

The moon does not fall to earth because vortex flow is from earth to the moon and from the moon to the earth. Simply look at the moon and see all light coming from the moon and imagine standing on the moon and looking all of the light coming from earth.

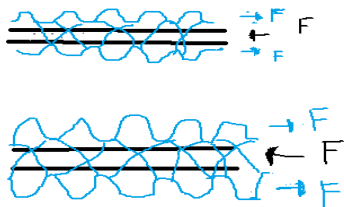


Figure 25. Forces in vortex.

Incoming waves of light produce Force towards the person . Pressure of flows can be felt if you stand in the sunlight. If the sun would be close you experience stronger pressure by the incoming waves of light along the pressure grooves. Stronger pressure waves is less pressure inside the vortices as they extend.

The low pressure inside the vortex increases with bigger and more waves causing attraction on the atom.

The force of pressure from the waves (both ways) and force of the low pressure in the vortex are in equilibrium at a certain point. Hence the moon is captured by the earth.

Eventually the pressure from the flows from earth is diminishing so the moon will loosen from earth.

RADIOACTIVITY

Explanation of a stable nucleus.

Just like in hydrogen gas there has to be a phase at which there is less disruption in flows as possible.

In hydrogen gas we have one atomic shell expanding while the other one is contracting. This means that in its nucleus the proton is contracting while in the other atom one is expanding.

In helium contraction and expansion are in phase. More protons in a nucleus means more out of phase you get. It is also called the harmonics of the atom.

Neutrons.

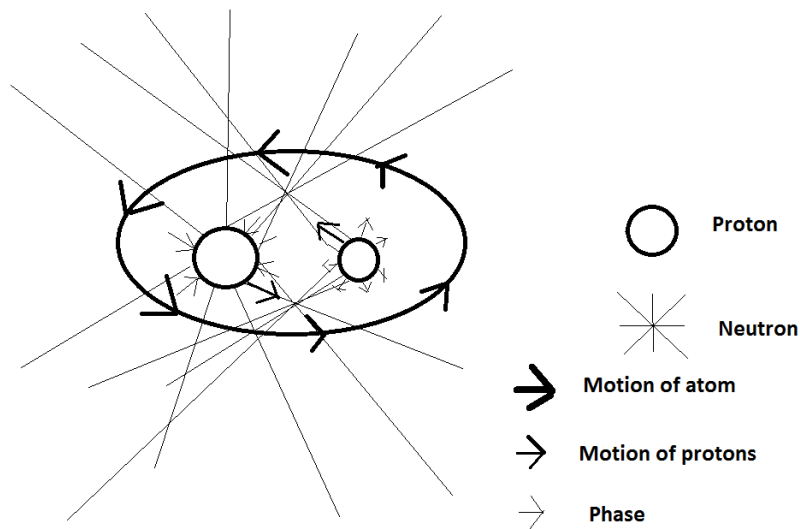


Figure 26. Helium atom (why neutrons stabilize an atom). Actual atomic nucleus is greatly exaggerated in size in relation to the atomic shell.

Defining Coulomb barrier:

Obstructed flows in the core move from one proton to another via neutrons that stabilize a core. The combined obstructed flow around the nucleus is called the coulomb barrier. The shape of this barrier does not have to be spherical.

Radioactivity. Action is opposite to reaction.

Pressure of the fluidum. The pressure of the fluidum is the main reason why stars cool and is the main reason for beta and gamma radioactivity (displacement of motion out of the atomic structure). It also sets the borders of the atoms.

Pressure on vortices causes an acceleration of object from atom towards the atom. Vortices will be going back to ELF (extreme low frequencies). Faster flows causes radioactivity. The repellent of

protons and circular motion (Beta and gamma radiation) is caused by a gradual increase in velocity in vortices. This increases to a point where the downpressure of the fluidum is in equilibrium with the sheer forces (upward force) of the vortex structure.

This also happens to free protons in space that get accelerated through the ELF vortices that connects them. The presence of cosmic rays is one evidence that support ELF flows in outer space.

Fluidum pressure is everywhere so it explains no difference in decay on a different location.

Types of radioactivity:

Alpha radiation. Collision between proton and the nucleus of an atom releasing an ionized helium atom. The helium atom is ionized because circular flow (shell) for the atom has to be re installed after leaving the alpha emitting atom.

Beta radiation. The transfer from motion of one atom to another via a mechanical wave in the fluidum.

Gamma radiation. Fast rearrangement of atomic structure sending a wave along the pressure grooves that interconnect atoms.

Why radioactivity is not a direct influence from (outside of the atom) fluidum pressure on the atoms?

Differential in fluidum pressure is gravity. But internal motion I can't see being affected by external pressure. So it looks rational to claim first effect on vortices then an internal shift then an external shift. (Atom shell).

STATES OF MATTER vs vortex.

Solid (lowest dynamics) -> Plasma high dynamics (ionized state) loose atoms. Huge obstruction of flow. (Nuclear weapon)

Plasma (high dynamics) -> gas (lower dynamics) Atoms combining. Less obstruction in flow. Faster flow.

Gas (higher dynamics) -> liquid (lower dynamics) atoms combining. Less obstruction in flow. Faster flow.

Liquid (higher dynamics) -> solid (lowest dynamics). Atoms ``fixed``. Less obstruction in flow. Faster flow.

Solid. No obstruction in flow other than internal sheer forces. Fastest flow possible. If flow hits atoms they get ionized again.

MATTER ``formation``.

In space it takes 7 minutes to turn a neutron into a proton and an ``electron``. An electron is nothing more than a mechanical wave inside the fluidum. It is the border wave between the fluidum pressure and the displacement force of the atom (by the proton).

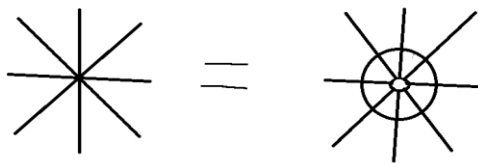


Figure 27. Neutron to proton.

From a neutron to a proton is just a different allocation of motion.

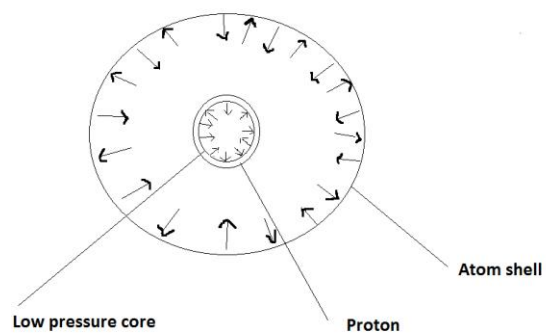


Figure 28. Why a low pressure core of a proton affects quantum jumping (i.e. charge).

The rotational incoming flow (vortex) encounters the circular flow of the atom (from atom shell to the proton) affecting the low pressure cavity of the protons interior making it expand and contract.

As the interior contracts and expands so does the atom shell contract and expand. This feature is called charge.

An atom shell is nothing more than a mechanical wave (electron) produced by the internal motion of the proton. It is where the circular flow of objects meets the pressure of the silent object the fluidum. More protons in the nucleus effect more motion of this atomic shell.

This results in the harmonics of the atom.

CONE MODEL OF THE ATOM.

In the cone model I only look at the presence of more and less (flowing) object present:

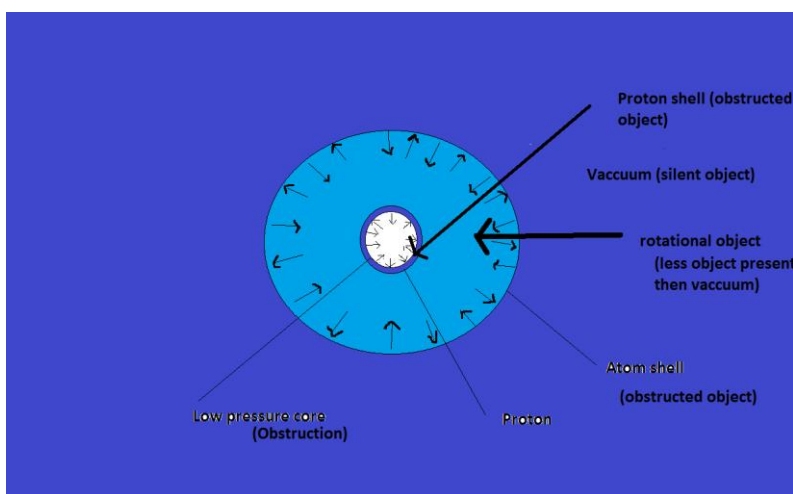


Figure 29. Cone model of hydrogen.

In above atom model there are 2 different types of cones present. When the vortex hits the atom shell and when the vortex hits the proton shell. The proton core is formed out of low pressure that is internally present in the vortex. Accumulated with countless other vortices it forms a huge obstruction in the flow..

Due to rotation there is less object between proton and atomic shell. It is the same comparing to a centrifuge. Shells are a construct of dense object. Proton shell due to obstruction of incoming flows and atomic shell due to centrifugal force. It is the centrifuge force on incoming and exiting vortices that is called torsion physics. So rotation of atoms is vital in understanding torsion physics.

An atoms layering.

As an atomshell is constructed out of a mechanical wave (electron). Multiple mechanical waves can become part of this electron shell as those waves will interfere in its shell. So more protons will be more waves present in an atoms shell. A rapid contraction and expansion of a proton will distort the atom shells harmonics giving a mechanical wave along the exiting vortices of the atom. The change of the vortices shapes is at light speed. Larger atoms have more interference in the atomic shell (of more protons movements) therefore have a lower vibration rate the smaller atoms.

MATTER VS. Vortex.

$$E=mc^2$$

Little c is the change of the vortices shape. Not the actual motion of the underlying objects!. C2 is not a signal that travels both ways. A square (especially in relation to distance. C is in m/s) indicates that the element has an area within a round shape. It is sphere like due to interaction of vortices. E describes how much this shape can contract and how much push is generated on the exiting vortices. C2 also relates to the shape of the involved vortices. M is how much "mass" is being pumped. Mass is fluid object. Because the object itself is non-compressible the resultant is a swing on the exiting vortices. It cannot speed up the flow as the object itself is non-compressible. Although the flow of the vortex is constant the distance it travels being pumped up and down is longer than the distance covered in ELF extreme low frequencies. Note again c = speed of the change of shape of the vortex not the flow itself!.

$M=E/C^2$ can best be described as mass is energy that passes through an area in (time *time). I see time AS flow so we get mass is PUSH (energy) on FLOW that passes through an area squared.

A PUSH on the flows in a certain area. That's what mass is.

Let's add negative signs to the equation:

$$-E = -mc^2$$

The Energy that is required to expand the atom is the mass (object that is required) that travels (fills an area with flows) into the atom.

So:

$$E= mc^2$$

The energy that can contract an atom is the mass that leaves the atom. (the area in flows)

Personally I don't like math but it tells something:

$$c^2 = 1/(\epsilon_0\mu_0) \text{ So:}$$

$$E=m*1/(\epsilon_0\mu_0) \text{ or } E=m/(\epsilon_0\mu_0)$$

ϵ_0 . Electric field constant in vacuum.

$\epsilon_0 = D/E$ D= electric **displacement** field. In this formula E is electric field.

μ_0 = permeability of magnetic field in vacuum.

In formulations mass has a direct relation to electric displacement in vacuum!

Antimatter:

If flow is one direction in regular matter the counter flow can be seen as an anti-flow. If anti-flow vortices interact it can give rise to antimatter.

Matter and antimatter completely oppose each other in direction so they terminate both when in contact releasing large quantities of the normal flowing object. Because of neutralization of the flow.

Because anti-matter has a very short lifespan it must be seen as an occurrence.

Why a correct understanding of light is important.

Light is the entity that we do our observations with!

If we did our observations with sound our perception of the universe would be different.

Doing your observations with an object requires first the understanding of the object itself otherwise you can fantasize dark matter, dark energy, black holes, big bang etc as a missing part of an equation that is not there. Science requires an understanding of the very shape of objects itself before math as a tool can be applied.