Huangzi Theory Outline

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Huangzi Theory

Photons are particles moving at the speed of light. They are the source of energy.

Atoms are the elements that make up matter. They are the basis of matter.

photons collision transforms into photons dust, photons dust combination transforms into atoms, atoms split into photons dust, photons dust collision transforms into photons. Energy and matter achieve cyclic transformation.

The theory of energy and material cycle transformation is called Huangzi theory.

Wuzi

Any object can be infinitely divided. The limit of infinite segmentation of object is called Wuzi .

The mass of wuzi tends to zero, but it's never zero.

The wuzi is spherical.

Magnetism, electricity and spin are the natural attributes of wuzi.

The wuzi has two magnetic poles. The magnetic poles of wuzi are at both ends of the spin axis. The opposite magnetic poles attract each other and the same magnetic poles repel each other.

When the magnetic pole direction is the same, the spin direction of the positively charged wuzi is opposite to that of the negatively charged wuzi. Heterosexual charges attract each other and homologous charges repel each other.

The wuzi has spin kinetic energy and linear kinetic energy. Collision results in the conversion of linear kinetic energy and spin kinetic energy.

The larger the spin kinetic energy of the wuzi, the larger the charge of the wuzi.

Spin kinetic energy

The mass of wuzi is M. The angular velocity of the center of mass relative to an object is Vj.

The spin kinetic energy of wuzi relative to this object is

$Ej = M*Vj*Vj/2$.

Linear kinetic energy

The mass of wuzi is M. The linear velocity of the center of mass relative to an object is Vz.

Linear kinetic energy of wuzi relative to this object is

Ez = M*Vz*Vz/2.

Formula of electromagnetic force

Two wuzi W 1 and W 2. The electromagnetic force between W1 and W2 is Fw. The distance between the electromagnetic center of W 1 and W 2 is r. The magnetic field intensity of W1 is Gw1. The electromagnetic field intensity of W2 is Gw2. S is a coefficient. Their relationship is

Fw = S*Gw1/r*Gw2/r.

Fw > 0 is the repulsive force. Fw < 0, is the attract force.

Wuzi Cluster

The electromagnetic force of wuzi leads to wuzi, attracting each other, arranging regularly, orderly coalescing , forming wuzi clusters.

The basic structure of the wuzi cluster is: linear, circular, tubular, cake, columnar,....

Wuzi clusters have the same characteristics as wuzi: magnetism, electricity, spin.

Temperature, pressure, electromagnetic , environmental factors determine the structure of wuzi clusters.

In the same environment factors, the electromagnetic force can accurately reproduce wuzi clusters of the same structure.

In different environmental factors, electromagnetic force constructs wuzi clusters of the different structure.

Wuzi clusters make up everything in the universe. For example, photons, photons dust, electrons, atom, universe dust, planet, star, galaxies. They are all wuzi cluster, with properties of wuzi clusters: magnetism, electricity, spin.

Small wuzi clusters filled with linear kinetic energy collides transform into small wuzi clusters filled with spin kinetic energy.

In ultra-low temperature, ultra-low pressure and ultra-weak electromagnetic environment, small wuzi clusters filled with spin kinetic energy unite to form large wuzi clusters.

In ultra-high temperature, ultra-high pressure and ultra-strong electromagnetic environment, large wuzi clusters split into small wuzi clusters filled with spin kinetic energy.

Small wuzi clusters filled with spin kinetic energy collides transform into small wuzi clusters filled with linear kinetic energy.

The bigger the wuzi cluster is, the smaller the electromagnetic force of the wuzi cluster is. When the electromagnetic force of wuzi cluster is greatly weakened, the electromagnetic force of wuzi cluster shows gravitation.

Another paper detailing the structure of wuzi cluster.

Photons Deflection

Photons are wuzi clusters filled with linear kinetic energy. With properties of wuzi clusters: magnetism, electricity, spin.

The frequency of photons is equal to the spin velocity of photons.

The photons spin causes the photons trajectory to bend. The angle between the photons spin axis and the photons forward direction determines the photons deflection direction. At the same angle, the larger the spin velocity of photons, the larger the bending of photons trajectory.

Magnetic Field Controlled Photons Deflection Direction

Photons and electrons are all wuzi clusters filled with linear kinetic energy. With properties of wuzi clusters: magnetism, electricity, spin.

The magnetic field can control the deflection direction of electrons. Therefore, the magnetic field can also control the photons deflection direction.

The magnetic field intensity of electrons is larger. Therefore, the general intensity magnetic field can control the electrons deflection direction.

The intensity of the photons magnetic field is very small. Therefore, the general intensity magnetic field can not control the photons deflection direction.

If the magnetic field is strong enough, the photons deflection direction can be controlled.

According to the formula of electromagnetic force, the smaller the distance between photons and electrons, the larger the electromagnetic force between photons and electrons. At this time, the electrons magnetic field can control the spin axis of photons, thus controlling the deflection direction of photons.

Another test report detailedly describe the control of photons deflection direction by magnetic field.

Magnetic Field Controlled Photons Polarization Direction

The direction of photons deflection direction determines the direction of photons polarization direction. Therefore, the magnetic field controls the deflection direction of photons, thus controlling the polarization direction of photons.

Another test report detailedly describe the control of photons polarization direction by magnetic field.

Photons dust

The collision of photons, results in the transformation of linear velocity into spin velocity, and

linear kinetic energy into spin kinetic energy.

Photons that lose linear kinetic energy, and are filled with spin kinetic energy, are called photons dust.

Photons dust are wuzi clusters filled with spin kinetic energy. With characteristic of wuzi clusters: magnetic, electrical, spin.

Photons filled with linear kinetic energy collide transform into photons dust filled with spin kinetic energy.

Photons dust filled with spin kinetic energy collide transform into photons filled with linear kinetic energy.

Photons dust's mass, electromagnetic force, linear kinetic energy, all are very, very small. At present, human beings can not measure its existence.

Photons dust permeate the universe. They form electromagnetic fields. They become the conducting medium of electromagnetic wave.

Photons Atomic Effect

Photon collide transform into photons dust. In ultra-low temperature, ultra-low pressure and ultra-weak electromagnetic environment, photons dust combine transform into atoms. Energy is transformed into matter.

Photons atomic effect can produce highly pure substances.

Another test report detailedly describe the photons atomic effect.

Atomic Photons Effect

In ultra-high temperature, ultra-high pressure and ultra-strong electromagnetic field environment, atoms split transform into photons dust. Photons dust collision transform into photons. Matter transforms into energy.

Atomic photons effect can produce large quantities of clean energy.

Another test report detailedly describe the atomic photons effect.

English-Chinese Contrast Table

Huang Weixiong 黄伟雄

Huangzi Theory 黄子理论

Wuzi 物子

Wuzi cluster 物子团

photons dust 光尘

Photons Atomic Effect 光原效应

Atomic Photons Effect 原光效应