

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.

Light is a vortex. A pressure differential from atom to atom. Atoms themselves are a vortex cone buildup of gazillions of vortices. Time is flow within these vortices. Even flow can be reversed 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.

Vortex rationally explained:

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..

Electrical resistance.

Electrical resistance is motion of atoms (i.e. temperature) blocking normal vortex flow. Nuclear Fusion will only work if flow is optimal. So no waves inside of the flow! and as low electrical resistance as possible (extreme cold).

$$E=mc^2$$

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)

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 an electric thread if it is under the influence of rotating magnetic flow. E in visible light is only observable when atoms contract sending waves through the **exiting** vortices from the atom.

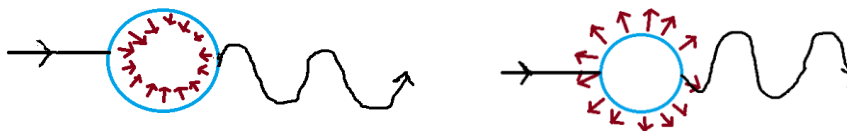


Figure 1 contraction of (part of the)atom. Figure 2 expansion of (part of) the atom.

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.

Pressure differentials are a rational explanation for gravity. As you have bigger rotational flow directed below you then above. It also explains why vortices interact within the atoms so 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 3.

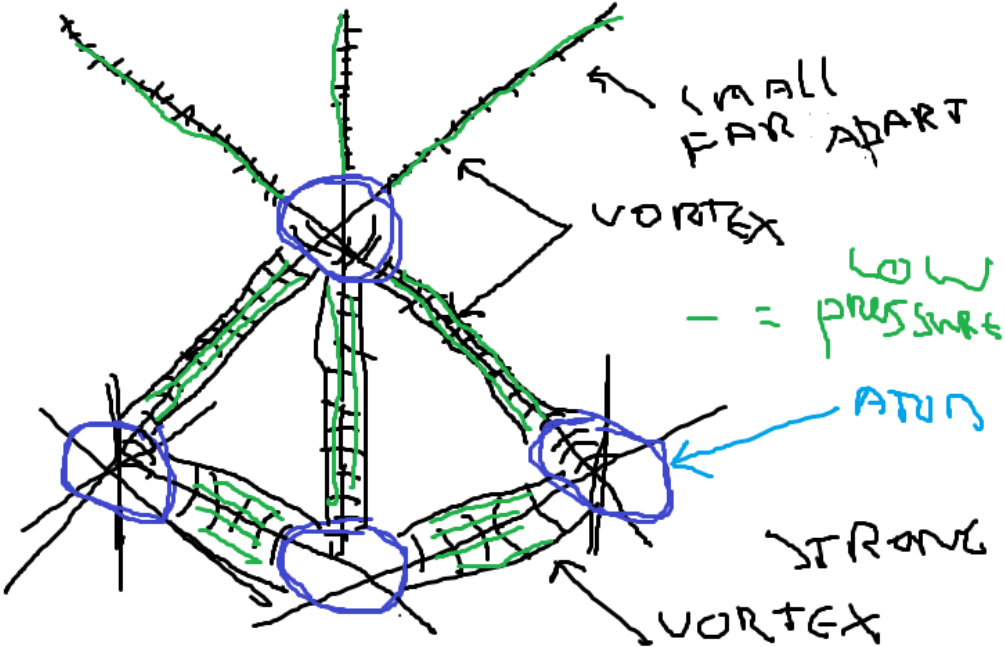


Figure 3. is greatly exaggerated in order to visualize. Atoms are a build of gazillions of small vortices. Magnetic circular flow gets just a little bigger when cones get closer. This causes lower pressure ``under`` the atom then above causing an acceleration of the atom.

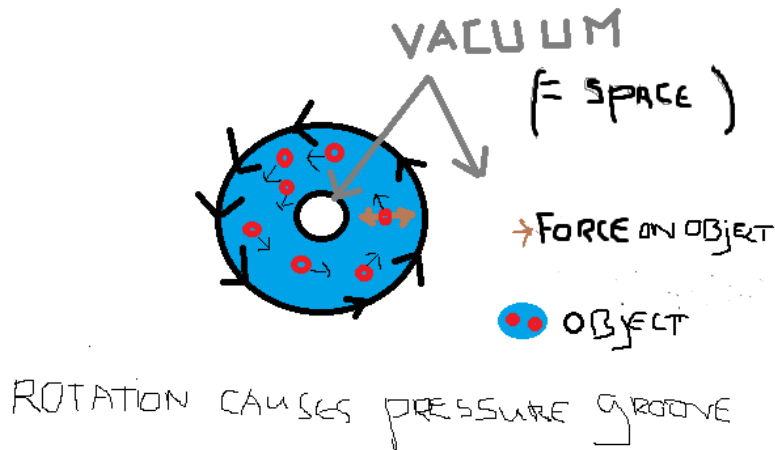


Figure 4 . Internal view vortex ``far away`` connection.

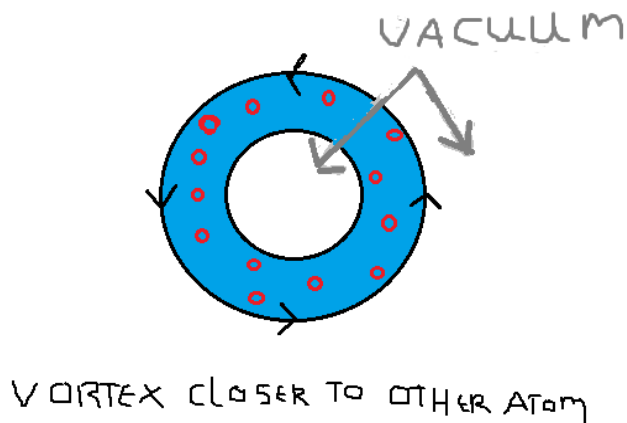


figure 5. Internal view vortex ``close by`` connection.

There is NO REST mass in the universe everything is connected via vortices. Everything is in MOTION. All atoms are always in motion! Otherwise they would not exist.(having physical presence).Permanent motion of smaller objects build larger object(s).

The non-compressible object.

The vortex consists of non-compressible object. Just as a liquid can form vortices it is also a non-compressible fluid. Although the presence of vacuum inside and outside the vortex ( seen through the inside view) may suggest it can be compressed into the vacuum, it cant. The vacuum remains required otherwise the vortex would not have borders. It is circular motion (magnetic) that sets the borders .

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 from an object with 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) object flows fast especially in combination with the extreme colds of space. It is within space that fusion occurs.

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.

Ionization

There is flow towards atoms via physical connected atoms or through E.M vortices and there is flow away from the atoms to physical attached atoms 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. Quantumjumping 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 (vortexcone) 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.

White light explained vs green light. 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)

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.

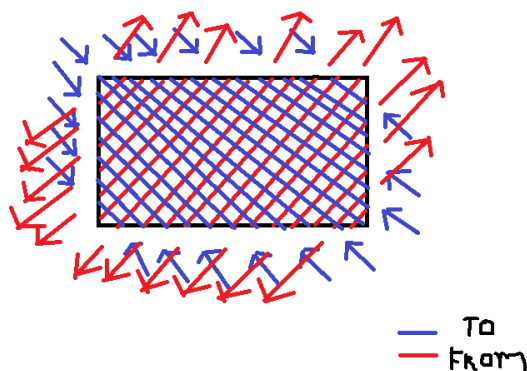


Figure 5. The sum of all flows within a permanent magnet is 0. The flows are determined through orientation of electric bonds within the magnet.

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.

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.

Existence of 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.

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.

Movement from cathode to anode by charged molecules.

Temperature:

Usefull info from wiki:

``Because lower frequency electrical fields penetrate nonconductive materials far more deeply than do microwaves.``

``Typical domestic microwave ovens operate at 2.45 GHz, but 0.915 GHz ovens also exist. This means that the wavelengths employed in microwave heating are 12 or 33 cm. This provides for highly efficient, but less penetrative, dielectric heating.``

Dielectric heating (dipole motion) is physical rotation of the water molecule so it achieves kinetic motion and bounces to other molecules. How does this physical rotation occur?

Electric (forward flow) goes in waves (see ionization )through the molecule of water.

Stable Forward flow and circular magnetic flow orientates a molecule if silent. See a water droplet . In waves especially at a certain wavelength (Push) this orientation is disrupted. The disruption is in the electric bonding of elements within the molecule.

Electric bond.

An electric bond is forward and backwards flow from elements within the molecule.

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 ``weak/small`` vortex cones to ``strong/wider`` vortex cones thing (stronger vortices attached to the side of water orientating earth then 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. But again there is CW and CCW flow close to each other otherwise there would be no alignment.

The Cone Model of the atom.

(explain magnetic circular flow vs. magnetic flow vortex.)

(explain electric flow in atom vs. electric flow vortex).