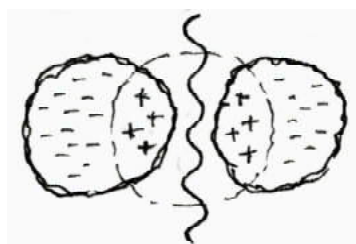
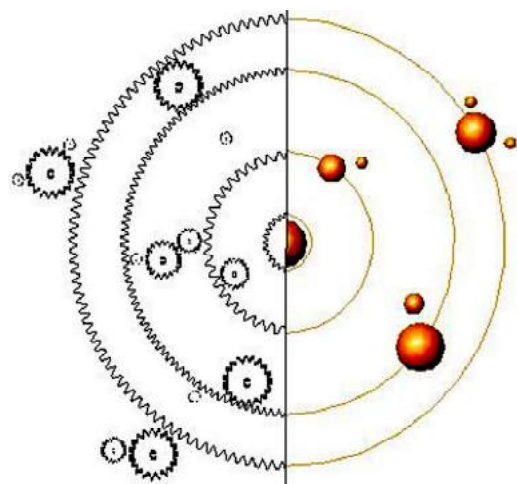
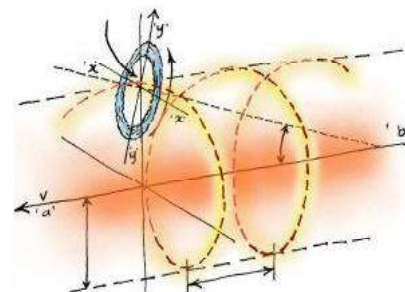


Introduction and Full Project Index



These papers are about the sub atomic world, essentially about the energy found there, of how this energy acts and reacts to form the very glue that holds the physical universe together. This is essentially an explanation of the mechanics of atomic formation, structure and linking. It looks at how sub atomic particles form strings rings and then atoms. How simple atoms use two dimensional carriers to form large atoms and the ways atoms bond together into molecules, the foundations of all matter.

From the actions of these sub atomic particles we begin to see how the physical world around us and indeed the whole universe are held together and interacting continuously. Magnetism, light and electricity and gravity are all bound up with sub atomic activity. Although this is atomic particle physics, this study could perhaps this is best described as atomic mechanics, as it tries bridge the gaps in the general pattern of understanding physics.



At the core of these papers is an explanation of the behaviour of the 'Sub Atomic Interface Particle'. This is the prime mover of energy throughout the universe. This is not some new element we know nothing about, we measure it and use it, we just call it by other names depending on how we see them.

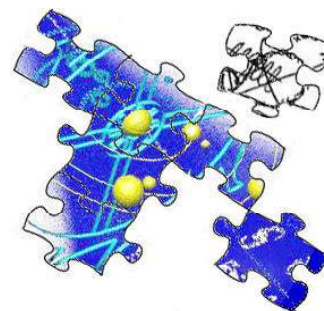
Sub atomic particles pervade the universe from the boundaries of dark matter to the destruction of stars. All these movements can be seen on electromagnetic and graviton tables. Particle activity can be plotted and predicted on these gravimetric charts. Particles are seen as strings, rings, light, electrons, protons and neutrons.

BOOK ONE

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Introduction to energy.
3. Complete index to Books
- 4 About Author and Contact details.

Here we try to look at the mechanics of particle science. This is not rewriting any science we are simply picking up the pieces of a massive jigsaw puzzle and putting them together so we may finally see the whole picture.



NOTE The papers have been split into sections primarily to keep the file sizes down to an acceptable level, this allows people with slow internet access to easily download the files. It also means you can download just the parts you want to reference. There is also a large file with the all the books if prefer that.

WHAT IS ENERGY AND WHERE IS IT

INTRODUCTION TO ENERGY

By way of an introduction to these papers I want to begin by trying to give the reader some basic idea of energy because basically that what these papers are all about.

We are all familiar with energy after all it comes out of the electricity socket in the wall, it runs the television, powers the computer and lights, as liquid petrol it runs the car, even as heat from the sun it warms the beach in summer. But this is energy at work, to begin at the beginning we must first have a picture in our minds eye as energy as an entity on its own, something outside our normal perception of stuff.

FOLLOW THE BOUNCING BALL

Lets take a large bouncy rubber basket ball. You hold it at arms length in both hands and throw it down hard to the ground, it bounces up again way above you head and you catch it.

Take the same ball at arms length but this time simply let go and it falls to the ground. It bounces but only about half way up to your hands, the then bounces less and less until it stops and just sits on the ground.



So what happened why were the bounces so different.

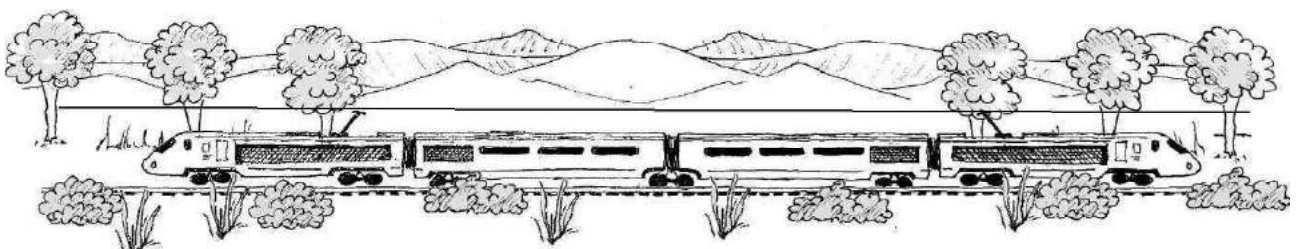
Well in the first bounce you had accelerated the ball by pushing it down, giving it energy. When it hit the ground some of this energy went into the ground but a lot of energy went into distorting the shape of the rubber ball. The rubber instantly tries to regain its original shape, the most distortion took place where it hit the ground, so it pushes against the ground loosing even more energy into the ground. It rebounds high into the air but in doing so it is loosing energy by friction to the air, when enough energy is lost gravity takes over to bring the ball down to be caught.

In the second example there was only gravity accelerating the ball so it hit the ground with less energy, there was less distortion so less rebound. The height reached by this rebound would be less so the next bounce would be that much lower and so on until it came to rest.

Now when you see someone playing with a ball be it a football, tennis ball or cricket ball you never see it as energy being passed around. You see a ball being passed around but you never imagine energy entering the ball or leaving it. Well it hasn't got a battery in it has it.

NOW FOR SOMETHING BIGGER

The bouncing ball is a simple example of energy passing from one place to another. Bow however we will move to something much bigger and more complex. We begin by getting on train, not any train but a high speed electric train.



To move the train picks up electricity from an overhead electric cable and passes this to electric motors on the wheels of each carriage, these wheels in turn grip onto the track converting this energy to motion. By so doing train soon reaches its top speed of 300 Km/hr. If the power is suddenly switched off the train will begin to slow down and eventually stop, even without the use of any breaks. So why does it, well you probably know the answer, friction. Friction with the air which the train has to push through, friction of the wheels on the track, friction within the motors and gearboxes. The friction converts the residual energy in the train back into heat which is then dissipated into the surrounding air or ground.

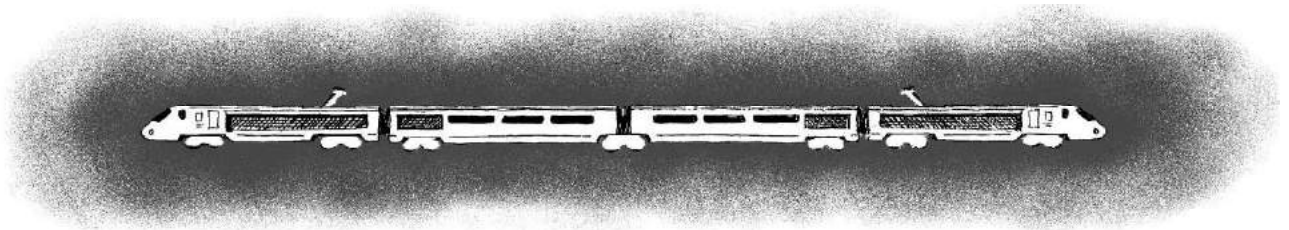
This residual energy, the energy that keeps the train in motion after the power is switched off is called Kinetic Energy, this is the amount of energy contained within a body in motion above and beyond the energy it has while at rest. You can work out the amount of Kinetic Energy in the train by calculating the time it took for the train to stop, the friction coefficient of the air resistance, the internal friction of all the moving parts and the motion vectors of the train weight against the track. Or on the other hand you can just use the simple formula $KE = M \times V^2 / 2$. where M is the mass of the train (weight in Kg) and V is speed (m per second)

In this case we have a train weighing 252 metric tons, it is travelling at 300 kilometers an hour. This gives the train a Kinetic Energy value of - 2590264 kilojoules

Now as this is a hypothetical train it has no one on board it is just a train, so we can play about with it. First let us take away all that distracting scenery it is passing and just have the train running on a track in the middle of nowhere.

To keep it going we still have to put in energy or it will gradually slow down, we have to put in enough energy to overcome the friction of air, internal mechanicals and its weight on the track.

If we remove all these sources of friction then we would not have to put in any further energy but we would still have a train travelling at 300 kilometres an hour. So let's remove the air and the track and finally the power supply.

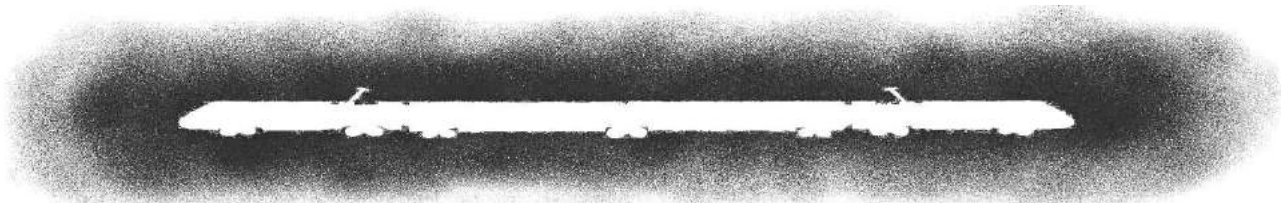


We now have a train in the middle of nothing, in deep space in fact. The external friction has gone, the internal parts have stopped moving, so the train has nothing to slow it down, it is still travelling at 300 kilometers an hour, and will do so forever.

Let us now take one final leap in our imagination and remove the train, the metal carriages, the windows, seats, lights, heaters every solid object that goes into making the train. Every part of the train as was before it started moving. Now there is nothing, but wait.....

Now you must put on your imaginary 5D time spectacles.

In the place where the train was there is something, a wisp, a shadow, if we look closer we see small specks, dancing in loops and circles. The energy that was a traveller on the train just as a passenger would be, has got off at its destination and been absorbed by the prime element of the universe the energy node. The nodes where the train was it will be noticed have a boundary slightly larger than the nodes outside that area. That excess is the energy from the train. Nodes do not like being different and that excess is rapidly absorbed by the surround cloud of energy nodes until all energy is balanced. How this happens and why is the subject of the next book in the series Book 2. See page five for full details.



WHERE WAS THE ENERGY HIDING

So where was this energy when we had the train travelling through the countryside at the start. Well it was all over it. Every atom and every molecule was sharing a tiny part of this energy. If it could be measured it would show itself as a rise in temperature, in fact when the train puts its breaks on, it is the breaks and wheels that really do get hot. These hot spots quickly act a drain points where all the energy rushes to, where it can get dissipated into the surrounding air and earth.

When you put on the kettle, start the car, pick up a heavy box, have a bonfire, all the time you are moving energy around. Yet nothing actually moves except potential, no particles travels from one body to the next, only potential.



INDEX PAGES

In the following books we will gradually follow the creation of matter from the almost infinite Dark Matter through to the creation galaxies and solar systems. We also see how that last great unknown Gravity actually comes into being.

The pages have been laid out with many graphics so as to make the complex and difficult processes easier to understand and to imagine. They have also been cut into sections of reasonable length so to understand better the basic principles of what is happening.

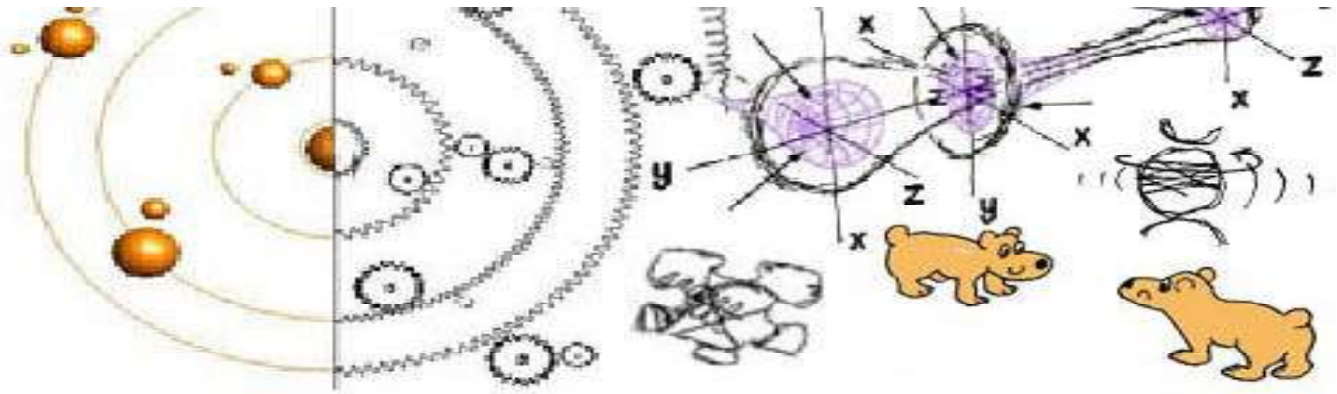
There are six separate Books or sections in this first series plus this index. Each part deals with one particular group of events. These have been packaged separately so that people with slow internet connection can down load each book in PDF format with little difficulty. For those who prefer there is also a file with all the papers in one large book which can be downloaded in one go.

The following pages contain detail indexes of each of the books which is a useful reference if you are trying to find any one thing in particular.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS

The main project papers mentioned above all come under the heading 'Sub Molecular Interface Bonding'. Leading from these papers is a series of others that give more detail on some aspects arising in these primary papers. These will be added as they are updated or added to in due time.

Questions and Chat forums are available and a contact address for the location of these are to be found on the last page of this document. Interesting Q&As will be assembled and added for download as separate booklets if there are enough or any.



DARK MATTER DARK ENERGY STRINGS RINGS & ATOMS

In the universe there is a lot of stuff but there should be allot more but we can't see it, we call this nothingness Dark Matter. These papers about Dark Matter and its companion Dark Energy.

We look at what dark energy is and how this forms into energy strings and then rings, which form the base of three dimensional space. No only does this energy form dimensional space, it is also the foundation of all matter in the universe. This section of the papers follows the story from basic energy nodes, moving through to how these nodes form into solid three dimensional matter.

BOOK 2

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front page

1 THE ENERGY NODE

The basic building block of all matter, the one stud Lego brick, the single unit from from which all things are made.

2 THE AURA BOUNDARY

The energy nodes invisible friend without which it could do nothing. A boundary around each node that determines energy quantum.

3 DISPROPORTIONATE FIELDS

The mechanical part of energy, it is the thing that makes the system dynamic and able to move energy around they system from one place to another.

4 THE MATHS BIT

You want maths, you got maths, you always have to have a maths bit.

5 THE EDGE OF TIME

Forget the big bang everything started as the edges of a large dark calm pool of energy. Here energy plucks the strings of reality and chaos begins

6 CHAOS AND STRINGS

When energy stops being the tranquil Mr Nice guy the thin soup of energy starts to lump together forming nodes and strings the very starting point of matter.

7 HIGH ENERGY FIGHTS BACK

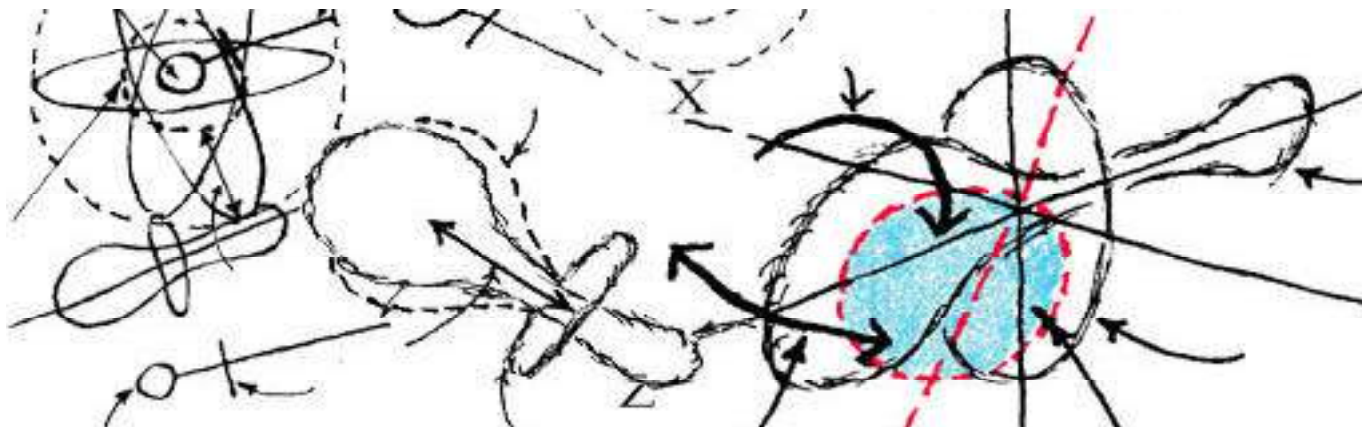
How high energy gets energy from low energy. High energy fights low energy but low energy fights back, it is a continuous struggle that never stops.

8 STRINGS and RINGS

Out of chaos come strings and the first dimension. Created by vortex formed by the churning edges of the energy cloud, order begins. Strings are temporary holders of matter and time, they form and die but some turn into the very stable unit energy rings.

9 THE THIRD DIMENSION

Energy rings come in all sizes, most break up some are stable, some combine in the most peculiar way which becomes the third dimension.



FORMATION OF COMPLEX ATOMS

In the previous section we saw single simple energy nodes formed into strings and rings and how these nodes formed into solid three dimensional matter. This part continues from that point and looks at how the basic single atom units join together to form elements. Also how the internal structure of these large atoms are built around mathematical structures, which affect their properties and reactions they have to the rest of the universe.

BOOK 3

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front page

1 FORMATION OF COMPLEX ATOMS

If we look at the atom in detail we see it has a vortex pressure map giving the atom a small graviton pull. These forces are built up from the two vortex forces of the two particles rings which are locked together, the lowest pressure point being where the two faces of the gravitational vortex face each other.

2 ELEMENTAL BONDING

At the moment we have cloud of energy nodes and clumps of single one cell atoms. Somehow these primary single unit atoms need to find a mechanism where these single atoms can combine to form multiple units which will become the primary elements.

3 CORE TO CORE BONDING

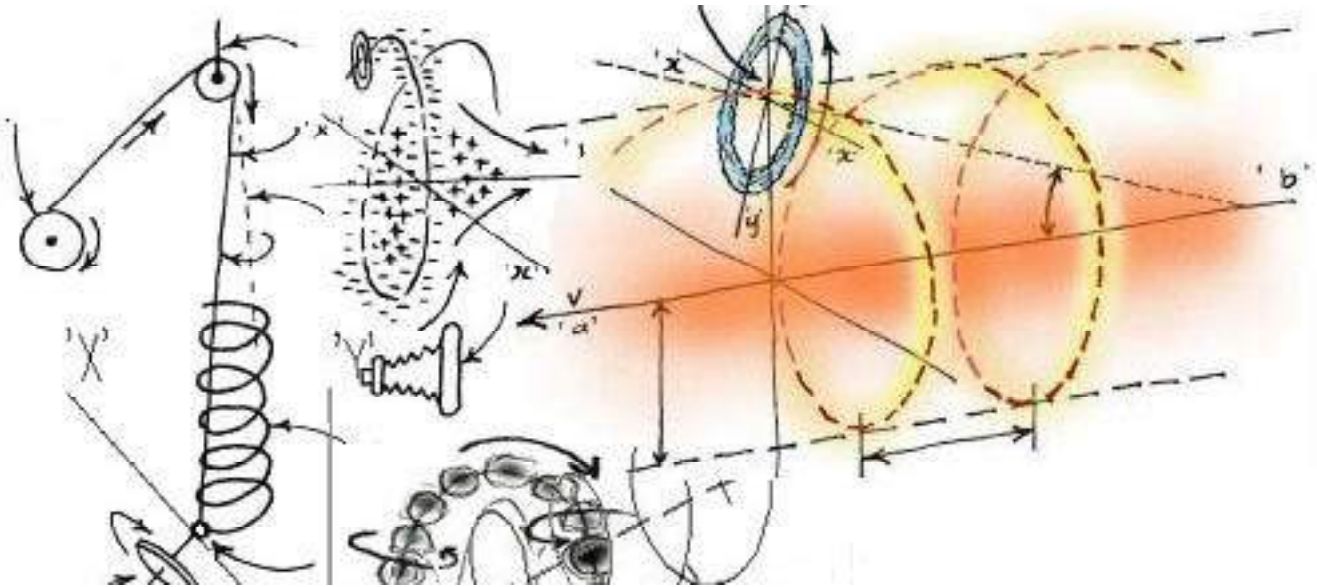
The core to core bond is not a simple process as the both atoms are rotating independently, both internally, the rotation of the super ring along its Z axes, and externally with the tumbling of the negation end creating the hypothetical shell. These combine to resist bonding. To create a bond both atoms have to synchronize both the tumbling of the negation end and the rotation of the super rings.

4 STRUCTURE OF COMPLEX ATOMS

As we have seen the gravimetric bond of simple atoms is structured around the core to core bond of the single atomic spike. This process of joining can continue making more complex and heavier atoms, however this process is governed by its own set of rules and parameters.

5 BUILDING THE ATOMIC CORE STACK

The creation of atoms has its own hierarchical stacking arrangement which runs up the periodic table and the conditions for the formation of atoms move through different graviton and energy pressures. The atoms that form the most stable combinations being the ones that are most able to escape the graviton soup intact.



PROPERTIES OF SUB ATOMIC RINGS

In third book we saw how the single hydrogen atom gathers into clumps and within these clumps can be so compressed that they form graviton core to core bonds. In this way simple atoms build up into the whole range of basic primary elements from which everything else is made. The newly formed elements however need some mechanism to enable them to bond into molecules and make the next jump on to the evolutionary ladder.

BOOK 4

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front page

1 PROPERTIES OF SUB ATOMIC RINGS

A look into the properties of the subatomic interface energy ring which creates vortices and energy fractions that link atoms which is why it is so important in the sub atomic world

2 DYNAMICS OF RINGS

The forces and dynamics of subatomic energy rings gives the a variety of ever changing properties that allows connections not only in the subatomic world, but also to all the atomic structures of the entire universe.

3 ENERGY PATHS OF RING MOVEMENT

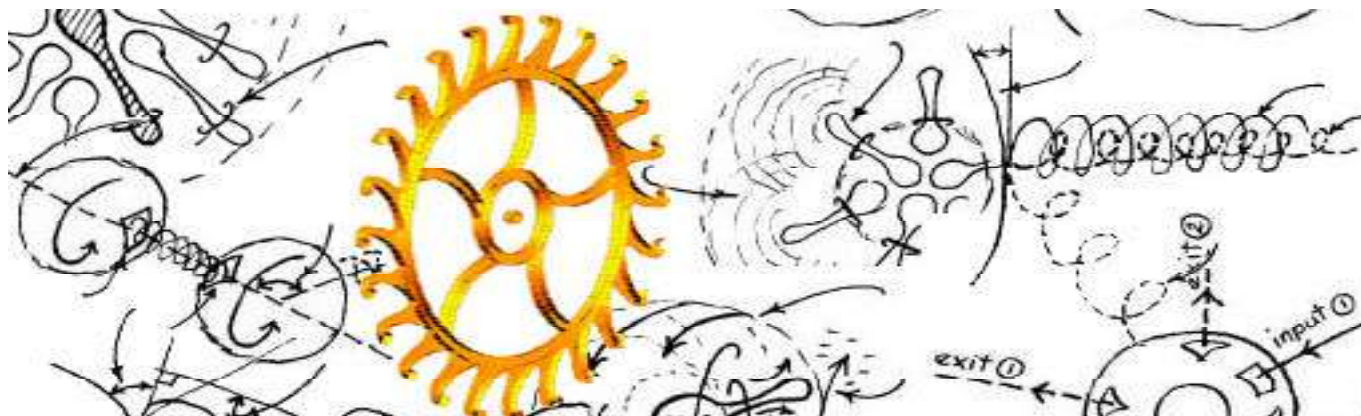
Energy rings provide vortices and energy charges that provide a means by which atoms can communicate with each other across distances and through materials.

4 ENERGY RING MOVEMENT TRACK

The track and position of energy rings seems to show them doing different things or even different particles depending on how they are observed.

5 ENERGY DECAY IN RINGS

These rings move in three dimensional space and are subject to acceleration and decay to their properties, they seem to mutate and even disappear completely.



SUB MOLECULAR INTERFACE BONDING

We have looked at the basic Sub Atomic Energy Rings and at how this particle combines to form the simple then complex Atoms but to be of any use these Atoms have to build, combine and react with each other to form molecules.

For atoms to do this we must have a mechanism that will allow them to react with each other without destroying their internal structure. This process is at the heart of Sub Atomic Interface Bonding and to understand it we must begin by looking at the first part of the process, the initial Sub Atomic Interfacing.

BOOK FIVE

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

Introduction.

Front Page

1 SUB ATOMIC INTERFACE BONDING

Energy is put into the atoms by sub atomic energy nodes and energy rings. These provide a mechanism which can provide energy to an atom and also take energy away from an atom. It is sub atomic energy rings that provide a key to understanding atomic bonding and the processes behind the mechanics of its operation.

2 SUB ATOMIC INTERFACE

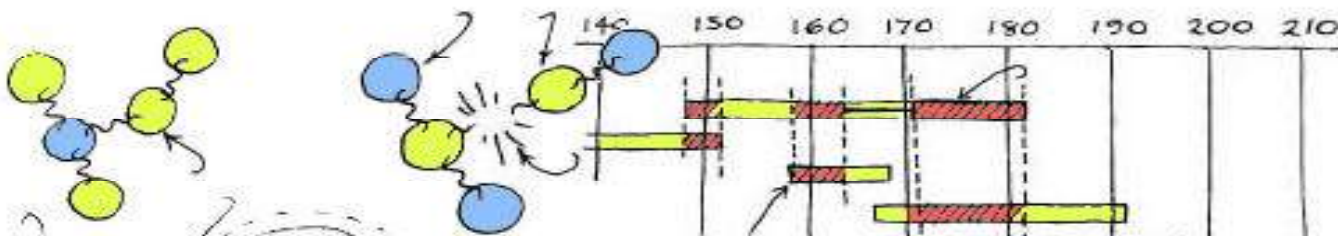
We have seen how the sub atomic particle can pass energy into and take energy out of the atom but now we must look at this transfer of energy in much more detail. The sub atomic particles and atoms interact to form a harmonic relationship that allow a shared energy profile that provides a mechanism for the creation of molecules.

3 ATOM TO ATOM BONDING

We will start by looking at a fairly complex atom. We have a sub atomic energy ring that enters the atom through the atomic window then leaves again through its atomic exit window, all this as described in the previous section,. On leaving the atom the sub atomic energy ring carries with it the harmonic signature of this first atom.

4 FORCES BETWEEN CORE BONDING

To understand these forces we have to go back to the basic force diagram we used in the core bonding process. The balance between repulsion and attraction and the attraction having to be in the ascendent for a bond to form.



COMPLEX ATOMIC BOND FORMATIONS

We can see from the details shown in part 5 how large atoms can join together here we shall look at this process a more detail. The simplest kind of bonding to observe is the harmonic bonding of similar atoms as formed in crystalline structures. Also going beyond that we look how very complex bonds can be made to form and create the vast array of molecules we see around us.

BOOK 6

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front page

1 CRYSTALLINE FORMATIONS

The simplest bond structure to understand is that of crystals where each element has the same predetermined set of rules for bonding.

2 Dissimilar Atomic Bonding

Not all atoms will form a pure crystalline structure if left alone. Some will be reluctant to form any bond, others will bond more readily with atoms of a different type.

3 HARMONICS BONDING RANGE

None harmonic bonding or split harmonic bonding, of unlike atoms, is a matrix process built up from a number of variable factors. The prime one is energy, not necessarily high energy, low energy can also be a factor.

4 SPLIT HARMONICS - SPLIT RANGES

The basic atomic harmonic where an atoms atomic window is in close harmonic with its output indow is the simple basic interface as seen in the crystalline structure. However the majority of interfacing is more likely to be of the split harmonic type.

5 SPECIAL BONDING

CAPTURE BONDING

Capture bonding is where a single atom has a large amount of energy and it interfaces with an atom with very low energy. In this case even though the energy levels of the low energy atom are balanced in favor of the negative, i.e. repulsion, the high energy atom has enough energy to compensate and can force the bond.

CATALYTIC BONDING

Catalyst bonding is the process that makes the bonding of incompatible atoms possible by the use of a third non related atom. This is where two atoms which cannot bond because their harmonics are incompatible use of a third completely different atom, as a temporary by pass.

6 BONDING DECAY

Although this section is about interface bonding we cannot ignore the complimentary reverse process of bonding decay. Here bonds breakdown in the process of loosing energy and molecules loose atoms because there energy is too low to retain the bonding link.

7 Proximity

The fourth rule of bonding, proximity is almost a rogue element because it has to be tied in with the unspecified fifth rule (d) Time. Proximity is normally considered by useful reaction time in bonding.



THE THREE FORCES OF GRAVITY

Gravity a short word for a big subject. To start with we must let go of the thought that gravity is a single thing like a big magnet. Gravity is in fact a combination of forces that produce the effect that we call gravity. By gravity we generally mean the attraction of objects one to another.

BOOK 7

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front Page

1 ENERGY NODES

To begin to understand these forces we have to start with the weakest but most significant force the universe the primary Energy Node. When we first encountered this node its whole purpose was to spread out and become neutral, nether positive or negative.

2 BINARY STRINGS

To prevent the destruction of these primitive energy packets lets go back to a string being attacked by the inward pressure of single energy nodes. The String is wriggling, turning, pushing, moving rapidly in every which way. It is not of course alone there are many others forming and reforming.

3 ENERGY BALLS

This process can continue as helix strings are drawn together until there is a mass of strings swimming around in a massive ball of energy which also has an extensive aura. This mass is however is a dead mass because it is taking in energy but giving out little.

4 THE ENERGY TREE

At this point the energy ball is at a cross roads and can react in a number of ways, probably an infinite number, but here we shall only look at three main avenues.

5 BINARY EXPLOSION

We have an energy ball comprised of binary strings the are winding themselves around each other like a bag full of worms. They are moving around in all directions but are being kept in a sphere by the pressure of the surrounding nodes,

6 BINARY BREACH

The energy within the core can find openings in the shell and reach out to the surrounding energy nodes to discharge energy back into the cloud above the shell. This kicks out some of the rings and atoms gathering in the shell, so this action can be seen as flashes of light as some of the rings are ejected in different parts of the electro magnetic the spectrum.

7 BINARY RING

We looked at the start at the formation of binary strings and the properties they have but they have one particular property that is the most important of all, alignment symmetry. Things start as an energy ball as mentioned in the examples one and two, however now something different happens.

8 THE THREE FORCES OF GRAVITY

In some detail we look at how the three components of the gravitational force combine to form into the overall force we call Gravity. It is the combination of separate forces that drive the working of planetary forces to give this force sufficient energy to keep a balance in the solid part of galaxies.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS

The main project papers are the six papers mentioned in the previous pages which all come under the heading '**Sub Molecular Interface Bonding**'. Leading from these papers is a series of others that give more detail on some aspects arising in these primary papers. These will be added as they are updated in due time.

Questions and Contact -mail is available and address is to be found on the last page of this document. Interesting Q&As will be assembled and added as extra booklet for download if there are enough or any. The following are the headings for the Supplementary Papers.

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS

A - Magnetism

Now uploaded See Full Index of paper in next pages **Supplementary A**

B - Heat

Now uploaded See Full Index of paper in next pages **Supplementary B**

C - Light

Now uploaded See Full Index of paper in next pages **Supplementary C**

Yet to be updated

D - Electricity

This is what we call energy in its natural fluctuating state. Here we examine the ways in which sub molecular particles pass energy to excite atoms into a charged state. A charged state is simple an elevated energy quotient in the field state of atoms. We look at how this is propagated or discharged and what this effect has upon atoms.

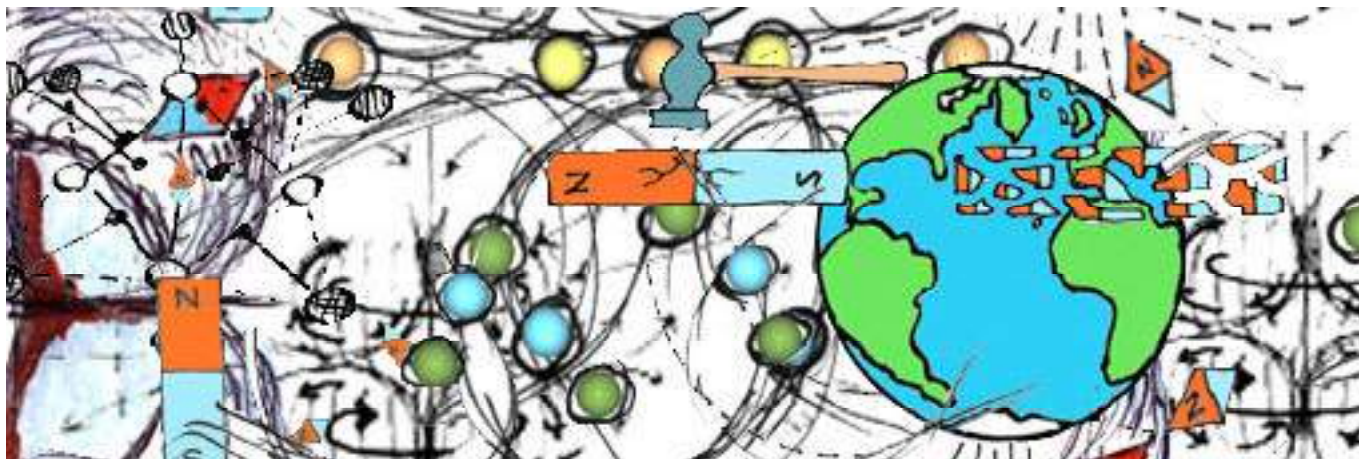
E - High Energy Particles

We see how energy is involved in the atomic structure of atoms and in the atoms energy levels. We look how the production of high energy particles stretch the gravimetric spectrum. These particles it must be remembered are still sub atomic particles, none dimensional energy packets moving in a four dimensional space.

G - Questions and Answers

Occasionally students pay enough attention to be able to ask reasonably intelligent questions these and the answers are collected together and issued as additional booklets. These can be useful to other students as they may answer your own question or shed light on something you had not even thought about.





WHY NORTH IS NORTH AND HOW MAGNETS WORK

In this supplementary section we are going to look at the phenomenon of magnetic polarity and how magnets work. Why the north pole is the north pole and why it is different from the south pole. What gives magnets their properties and why do similar poles of magnets repel each other.

SUPPLEMENTARY - A

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front Page

1 GYROSCOPIC EFFECT

Why is spin important, because this is where the North and South poles come from and what happens on a global scale happens in miniature inside every small bar magnet.

2 PARTICLE FLOW

As we said earlier some of these particles fall back into the body where they have come from. Now the particles falling back around the equatorial ring are meeting a far more energetic particles flowing out.

3 MAGNETOSPHERE REVERSAL

If you could see just the particle flow it would be like two doughnuts rotating round one on top of the other and the key point about this flow it is that the north and south doughnuts are not the same.

4 SUB ATOMIC PARTICLE FLOW

Think here of cyclones, in the northern hemisphere spin anti clockwise but in the southern hemisphere they spin clockwise.

5 HOW MAGNETS WORK

The lines of force that we are taught to observe in science class at school by sprinkling iron filings onto a bit of paper held over a bar magnet, are not lines of force they are lines of least resistance.

6 PROPERTIES OF ELEMENTS and ATOMIC CORE STACKING

The elements or primary atoms are all made up of atomic particles held together by the actions and reaction of surrounding sub atomic particles.

8 IRON MAGNETS and 9 MAGNETIC LINES OF FORCE

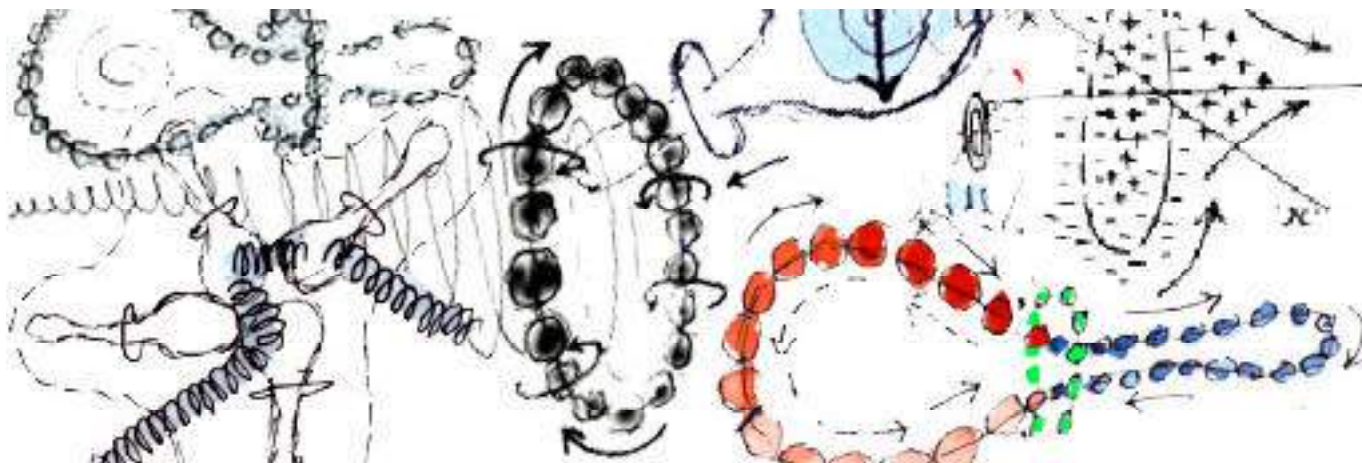
The symmetry in the iron atom and its rotation cause the sub atomic particles to mimic that of the planetary body, it is however more complex as there are electron shells moving around the core.

10 THE ELEPHANT and 11 WHY SIMILAR MAGNETIC POLES REPEL

If we put a north pole against a south pole they attract, the particle flow is straight from the north into the south, excellent. But south pole to a south pole they reject, like when north poles together.

12 FERROUS OR NON FERROUS and 13 MAGNETIC ATTRACTION

Now it is not a great leap from looking at how the magnets molecular structure affected the magnetic properties of the metal, to looking at how other metals react to magnetism.



Sub Molecular Interface Bonding Supplementary B

by A.J.Kemp

ENERGY AND HEAT

In this section we will be looking at the affects of high energy on the atom, on its bonding and the part this plays in producing high energy particles. For energy we can read heat.

The atom, as we have been looking at it, has been considered as a simple core with a shell surrounding it. Although the structure of the atom is in fact complex it is convenient to think of it in these terms, here we will take a slightly deeper look at the atom as there are slightly more advanced properties that affect its ambience.

SUPPLEMENTARY - B

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front Page

1 MOVEMENT OF ENERGY

In this section we are going to look in more detail on how this energy is passed between the subatomic world and the three dimension world. We look at the affects this has on the atomic structures of large atoms and the way this changes atomic interactions.

2 ENERGY RING VORTEX

The important thing about this is that these rings travel in a spiral carrying with them a vortex. This is like a small vacuum cleaner which provides a duct through which energy nodes can pass albeit in one direction.

3 TRANSFERENCE OF ENERGY TO ATOMS

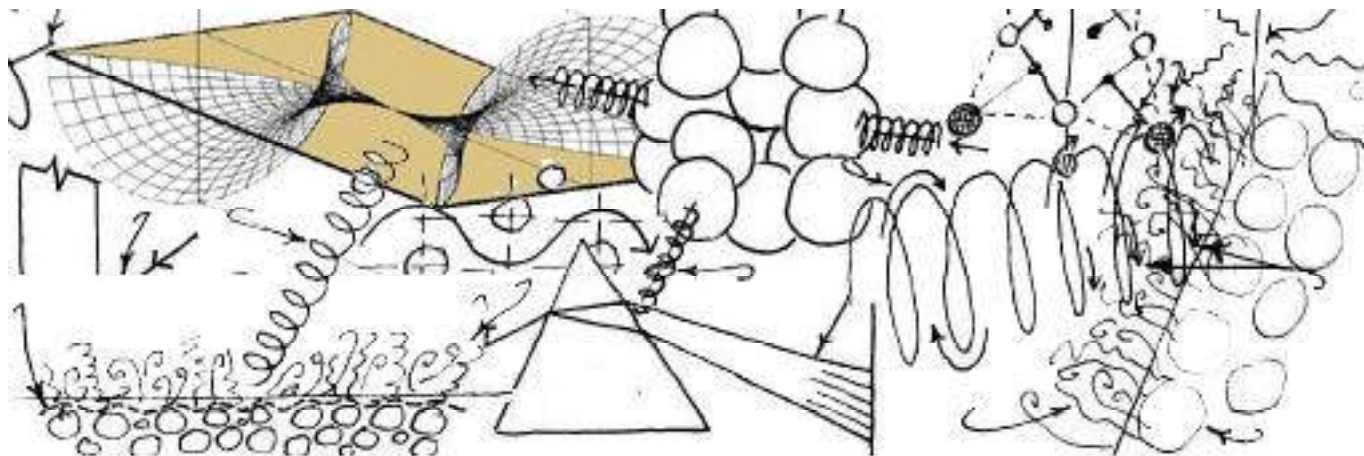
The energy ring moves around the core before being rejected, as it moves from core to core in large atoms it is always producing this tubular vortex in its wake. The forward moving face of which is a low pressure zone attracts energy nodes as they see it as negative energy.

4 ENERGY STORAGE IN ATOMS

When an energy node passes energy onto a the large ring of an atom the amount of energy passed is quickly distributed around the nodes of the ring so as to keep the string in balance. However the nodes forming the core of the atom, which accept the energy, cannot pass the enlarged aura of this energy through the aperture of the gate ring, for the gate ring would rupture.

5 ENERGY ALTERING ATOMS PROPERTIES

The high energy particle within an atoms core causes changes to the dynamics of the atom and its relationship to the atoms around it. When energy is deposited into the core the core expands absorbing the energy, this increases the core graviton field and reduces the surrounding negation field.



Sub Molecular Interface Bonding Supplementary C

by A.J.Kemp

LOOKING AT THE LIGHT

In this supplementary section we are going to look at the phenomenon of magnetic polarity and how magnets work. Why the north pole is the north pole and why it is different from the south pole. What gives magnets there properties and why do similar poles of magnets repel each other.

SUPPLEMENTARY - C

INDEX OF THIS SECTION

INTRODUCTION.

Front Page

1 SPECTRUM OF LIGHT

We have looked at the gravimetric scale previously and seen this area of light wavelength is near the cusp of the scale, a point in the energy scale just into the positive side before energy turns into gravity.

2 PARTICLES

It must be remembered about light we are actually referring to a continuous stream of sub molecular interface particles, that these particles are rotating in a helix along a given vector.

3 PROPERTIES OF LIGHT

Light is considered to be a packet of energy traveling in a straight line from A to B at a constant speed. This is only partly true and leads to seemingly conflicting collected data about properties of light.

4 SEEING LIGHT

Light from a high energy source will appear as bright white light as the source will be emitting all frequencies within this range. Energy from combined emissions register as white on the cells of the eye.

5 DIRECT: ABSORPTION; SCATTERED; INVERSION; REFRACTION

As light generated from a prime source hits a surface many process take place, the prime process is **reflection**, the second process is **scatter**, the third **absorption** and the fourth process is **inversion**.

7 PRISMATIC REFRACTION

Prismatic refraction is the commonest type of light refraction and fundamental in the discovery that light is a combination of wavelengths. Here we look at this type of refraction in detail as.

8 PROXIMITY REFRACTION

As seen from the description of Prismatic refraction the boundary between materials plays an important part refraction. A similar process happens to light waves come close to a dissimilar dense body.

9 GLASS

The question of why light penetrates a material like glass but not a material like steel or wood is curious but comes down to the atomic structure and the state which the atoms are within that structure.

The Author



I suppose this study started along time ago when I was a very small boy playing with a magnets. It was simple curiosity “How do magnets work”. What was this force pushing against each other when you put two north poles together, an invisible force but a very real one. I did not suddenly realise I had a life’s mission, yet somewhere at the back of my mind there was small box where I would store interesting nuggets of information.

It would take a long time to answer that small boys question. The cold war raged and men were going into space, there was the promise of free atomic energy and the discovery of more atoms than letters of the alphabet. I turned into a nerd, all my mates had girl friends, I had a rocket and a microscope.

I had not set out to produce a project such as this, its evolution has been strange and far from constant. Always however somewhere hiding away in the back of the mind was this small boy ready to pounce on any nugget of information relevant to his quest. Men stood on the moon, the cold war collapsed along with the Berlin Wall and probes were sent to all the planets in the solar system.

Then quite out the blue one day, that small box at the back of my mind opened, It was like a giant jigsaw and the picture began to emerge. It started to make sense.

That day was in 1979 and this is the fourth and I hope the last update. Where I think most of that little boys questions have been answered.

Anthony James Kemp. Dec 2015

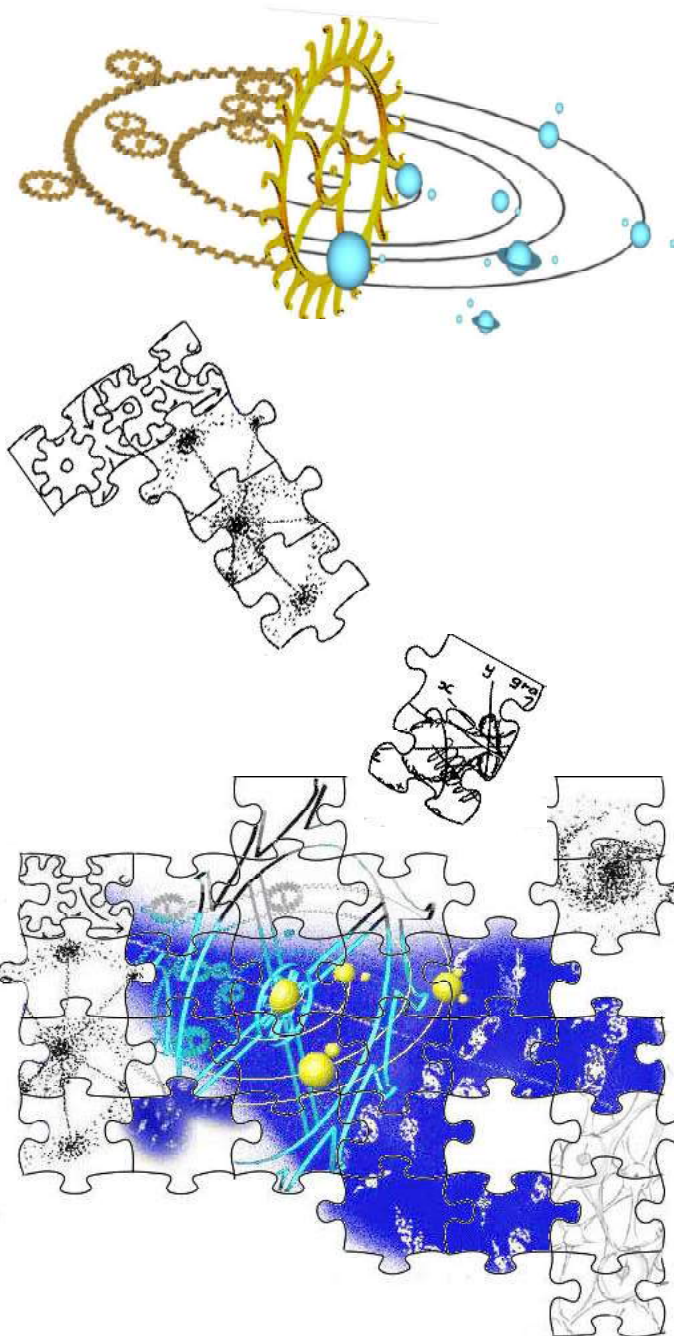
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Questions and Contact with the author can be made through this website page :-

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Where there are E-mail links which can be used to contact the author.

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