

## 场学简介

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**Abstract:** 世界上所有事物都处在普遍联系之中, 都以相同的规律运行着, 世界是统一的。当今科学发展已经达到这样一个高度, 揭开世界本来面貌的时机已经成熟。陈果仁先生创立的大科学用现有的科学实验全面修正了现有科学理论, 为科学的发展翻开了新的一页。世界是统一的, 因此应当有一门能够系统说明所有事物的大科学, 该文作者所阐述的场学正是这样一种理论, 它将所有学科的基本原理归结到一种理论中。现在我们将其部分摘要发布出来, 希望能够引起科学界的足够注意与深入争鸣。

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**关键词:** 以太场。核场。万有场。旋子精构场。生物大分子复杂可变精构场。电子势阱。环形负电场。物体表面以太层。

## Introduction to the Field Theory

Chen Guoren

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**Abstract:** The etheric field; the nuclear field; the [gravitational field](#); the microvortex fine structure field ; fine structure field of complex variable biological macromolecular; electronic potential well; annular negative electric field; the etheric of the object's surface. The Big Science founded by Chen guoren amends the existing scientific theory comprehensively with the existing scientific experiment, and opens a new page to the development of science. The world is in the unity, so there should be a Big Science to systematically explain all the things, and the Field Theory illustrated in this paper by the author is such a theory, which attributes the basic principles of all subjects to one theory. Now we are going to release some of its abstract, hoping to cause enough attention and in-depth debate of scientific community.

[Chen Guoren. **Introduction to the Field Theory**. *Academ Arena* 2015;7(4):29-50]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <http://www.sciencepub.net/academia>. 4

**Key words:** etheric field; nuclear field; [gravitational field](#); microvortex fine structure field; fine structure field

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陈果仁先生创立的大科学用现有的科学实验全面修正了现有科学理论, 为科学的发展翻开了新的一页。世界是统一的, 因此应当有一门能够系统说

明所有事物的大科学, 该文作者所阐述的场学正是这样一种理论, 它将所有学科的基本原理归结到一种理论中。现在我们将其部分摘要发布出来, 希望能够引起科学界的足够注意与深入争鸣。——摘自《海峡科技与产业》编者按

**序:** 世界上所有事物都处在普遍联系之中, 都以相同的规律运行着, 世界是统一的。当今科学发展已经达到这样一个高度, 揭开世界本来面貌的时机已经成熟。

任何科学理论都建立在实验与观察的基础上, 但实验是一回事, 解释实验的理论是另一回事。理论可能正确也可能错误, 通常是片面的, 需要不

断修改与发展。

人受其活动范围与感知能力限制，世界并非一目了然地呈现在人的眼前。人类感知能力的有限不但将统一的世界分割得七零八落，而且虚构了许多事物。人追求真理，但大脑中却塞满了垃圾，并且要进行清理还真不容易。

本文作者以约 50 年之努力，自学了大学所有基础课程，在承认经典与最新实验的基础上，创立了一门新理论——以太旋子学。新理论既是科普性又是前沿与颠覆性的。科普性是指其所引用的实验几乎人人皆知，前沿性、颠覆性是指解释实验的理论全新的。新理论不但以现有实验证明了以太场是世界的本原，而且以现有实验说明了世界是怎样演变与进化的。新理论对所有基础学科的基本原理进行了系统的修正，是一门全面、统一、简洁、自洽的大学科。

《以太旋子学》全书上下两篇约 80 万字，上篇已于 2007 年出版，全书近期可付梓。本文是上篇摘要。

### 一、以太场是世界的本原

从表现形态上看，世界上的事物千差万别、千变万化，然而从统一性上看，世界以两种形态存在，一是物体，二是真空。所有物体都由分子原子构成，原子由质子、中子、电子等基本粒子构成。实验证明，基本粒子可以相互转化，比如质子与中子可以相互转化，这说明基本粒子由同一种物质构成，也就证明所有物体由同一种物质构成。

实验证明光是横波。在真空中，光的振幅运动即质点在平衡位置的往返运动说明真空具有弹性，光以波长的方式传播则说明前面质点可以拽着紧接其后质点一起运动，这说明真空必定是某种物质。只有既相互吸引又相互排斥的场才具有弹性，才能够以波的方式进行传播。真空是某种场，称以太场，简称以太。

光以太为传播介质，光波是以太的一种运动方式，所有光学实验都证明以太场的存在。无线电波、红外线、可见光、紫外线、x 射线、 $\gamma$  射线等都以太为传播介质，它们统称以太波。

高能粒子对撞实验证明，真空可以产生基本粒子，基本粒子可以还原为真空，这证明基本粒子与真空也由同一种物质构成。实验还证明，高能  $\gamma$  射线可以在真空中产生基本粒子如正反电子，而正反基本粒子湮灭反应就是基本粒子还原为真空。

光在任何时候都能向无限远处传播，说明以太场世界无始无终且无边无际。光在任何时候与任何地点都能向任何方向进行传播，说明以太场无时不在且无处不在。光的振幅与波长运动说明光介质即以场是连续的。

事物进化总是由简单到复杂。上述实验证明，

世界不但是统一的，而且是出乎意料地简洁。千差万别、千变万化的世界以单一的以太场为本原。

## 二、以太的基本属性

### 1、力性

以太具有既可以相互吸引又可以相互排斥的场的属性，场的吸引与排斥是力，以太场具有力的属性。

以太场密度是可变的，当以太场密度处于增加状态时，以太场相互排斥，当以太场密度处于变小状态时，以太场相互吸引，当以太场密度不变时，引力与斥力处于平衡状态。以太场之所以具有弹性，是因为以太场连续的，具有力的属性，并且其密度是可变的。

以太场能以波的方式运动。当以太波中的某质点离开平衡点振动时，该质点前方以太场密度将逐渐增加，于是该质点前方以太场处于相互排斥的状态。而该质点后方以太场密度将逐渐变小，于是该质点后方以太场处于相互吸引的状态。随着前方斥力与后方引力的同时增加，该点振动速度逐渐变小，最终静止后返回向平衡点方向运动，同时运动速度越来越大，跨越平衡点后，运动速度逐渐变小。如此反复，以太波的振幅形成。当质点做振幅运动时，前面质点将拽引连接于其后的质点一起振动，这就是波长的形成。

这里附带说明一点，物体的弹性或者表现为电场、磁场等密度变化，如空气的压强变化，或者表现为化学键的变长变短，如弹簧伸缩。机械波介质是由电场、磁场等构成的连续统，当机械波在介质中做振幅运动的过程，与以太波在以太场中传播过程相同，是电场、磁场密度反复变化的过程。

世界上有各种各样的力，它们归根结底都是场力。

### 2、空间性

当正负电荷的正负电场中和时，正负电场并没有因此消失于无，而是叠加在一起，当正负电荷分离时，正负电场同时恢复，这不但证明正负电场各有其空间，而且证明正负电场是各自带着其空间运动的。以太场也可以叠加。场的叠加实际上是场空间的叠加。没有无以太场的空间，也没有无空间的以太场，空间是场的属性之一。

以太连续性使得以太空间具有连续性，没有粒子（物体）存在的真空即以以太场。以太场是流体，以太运动时带着其空间运动。以太场各有其空间，同时又可以叠加，具有相容性。

以太场不但其空间形状可变，其存在形态也可变。在一定条件下，以太可以转化为质子、中子、电子等基本粒子，基本粒子具有了不可入性，是离散的。以太场的相互排斥也使得以太场空间显现出分立性。这样以太场空间就具有了三种形态，即连

续态、相容态与离散态。

如果物体不具有空间，物体就没有位置、大小、形状、结构，物体就无法运行，物体之间就产生距离关系。

几何空间、牛顿绝对空间、爱因斯坦相对论空间都是脱离物质而独立存在的空间。尽管传统空间观符合人的直观，但不符合事实。

### 3、时间性

运动导致相互作用，相互作用产生力，力导致变化，这一过程统称为运行。所有事物的运行都是一个过程，不同事物的运行有先后、快慢之分。为了量度所有运行，人们将一种能够直接感觉到的周期性即规律性的运行理想化，使其成为对其它运行进行量度的标准，这个标准就是时间。

时间是约定俗成的。地球人将地球绕太阳公转一周约定为一年，将地球自转一周约定为一天，再将一天划分为均匀的24小时等。钟表的匀速精确走动是人类追求的一种理想化运行方式，这就是地球人的时间标准。为方便起见，人们不但规定了格林威治时间，还规定了公元计年时间。从理论上讲，时间是对运行规律的统称，从实际运用上讲，时间是指地球运行到了哪个阶段，人在经历那个时段。

运行总是事物的运行，没有脱离事物而独立存在的运行，因此没有脱离事物而独立存在的时间。时间是人们对事物运行过程的一种抽象，时间概念只存在于人脑中。运行是事物的属性，因此时间又具客观性。

运行普遍存在，因此时间普遍有效。运行的顺序是不可逆的，因此时间的先后次序也是不可逆的。时间不但一去不复返，不可超越，今天不可能回到昨天，也不可能超越明天到达后天，今天而且永远走向将来，明天必然到来。运行是连续的，因此时间是连续的。今天永远是昨天的继续，明天永远是今天的继续。

虽然时间总体上一去不复返，由于世界永远是以太场的世界，万变不离其宗，因此具体事物不但相对稳定，其运行可以周而复始，实验可以重复进行。

绝对静止意味着没有运动与变化，因此时间不可能是牛顿绝对时间。时间是对运动的抽象，因此时间又不可能是爱因斯坦相对论时间。自牛顿尤其自爱因斯坦以来，人们对空间和时间的认识不是更清楚了，反而是越来越糊涂了。

以太空间与时间的关系是，一方面空间是一种客观存在，时间是一种主观存在，另一方面以太不但具有空间性，而且总在运行，而运行就是时间，因此空间与时间又有着不可分割的关系。以太场是连续的，因此空间与时间都是连续的。空间是无穷维的，时间却是一维的。空间是可叠加的，时间既

不可逆又不可超越。具体事物的空间总是有限的，其运行总是有始有终的。然而以太场的空间无边无际，其时间无始无终。传统时空观具实用性又具局限性。

### 4、数量性

与以太场其它属性不同，其它属性都独立显现，而数量性蕴含在其它属性中。以太场以及以太场其它属性都具数量性。以太有多与少的区别，其场强有强与弱的区别，场力、密度、空间等有大与小的区别，运行有快与慢的区别，这些区别就是以太的数量性。

尽管以太世界无边无际、无始无终且不断变化，然以太总量既不会无中生有地增加，也不会消失于无地减少，以太数量守恒。

以太场的存在形态、结构、关系等是可变的，随着以太场的形态、结构、关系等发生变化，其数量性同步变化，这就是量变。除数量性外，以太场的其它属性可统称为质。以太场属性不能相互转化与替代，以太场的质与量也不能相互转化与替代。

以太有三种基本表现形态，即连续、相容、离散，故以太数量也有三种表现形态即连续量、相容量、离散量。

世界上所有事物都是以太相同或不同的转化形态，所有事物及事物的所有其它属性都具数量性，这就是古希腊的“万物皆数”。科学的不同学科研究不同事物或事物的不同属性，所有学科都应当包含数学。

### 5、能量性

以太场的相互吸引与相互排斥说明以太场具有势能，以太场的运动则具有运动能。波能、物体动能分别是运动能的表现之一。热能包含势能、动能、波能。

能指能够，物理中的能指力处在一种可以引起变化但尚未引起的蕴含状态。以太场力不但可以表现为能，而且可以使以太场能的形态发生变化。

能具数量性，能的多少称能量。以太场能量守恒。

### 6、物质性

物体由质子、中子、电子等基本粒子构成，基本粒子由电场、磁场、核场、万有场等构成。它们都是以太的转化形态，因此所谓物质就是以太场。除以太外，世界上没有其它物质的存在。物体由物质构成，物体含物质的多少称质量，物体含物质的多少实际上就是物体含以太的多少。以太质量守恒。

以太质量守恒和以太能量守恒既密切相关又相互区别。正如物体不等于物体运动，物质不等于能量，正如物体运动与物体不可分割，能量与物质不可分割。同理，一方面场势能与场不可分割，另一方面场势能不等于场。正如物体与物体运动不可

以相互转化，物质与能量也不可以相互转化。同样地，以太物质与以太能也不可能相互转换，因此爱因斯坦质能公式  $E = mc^2$  认为质量和能量可以相互转换纯属虚构。

现举例说明，1、高速粒子相互碰撞产生新粒子，不是能量转换为质量，而是粒子碰撞使粒子周围以太转换为新的粒子。2、正反粒子的湮灭不是质量转换为能量，而是正反粒子还原成以太。3、核聚变所释放的能量，不是由核子减少的质量转换而来，而是质子与中子的相互结合形成了共有物质，从而使核子质量减少。如果质量和能量可以相互转换，那么就不能排除全部质量都转换为能量的可能，这样世界上就没有了质量（物质），也不能排除全部能量都转换为质量，那么世界上就没有了能量（运动等），质能互变是一个悖论。

### 7、意识性

人既具物质性又具意识性。人体是人意识载体，人意识支配人体。人体由各种组织与系统构成，神经系统是意识系统。神经系统由神经元即细胞构成，单细胞微生物能够进行趋生避死、趋利避害、新陈代谢、自我复制等生命活动，细胞具意识性。蛋白质是细胞进行生命活动的执行者，蛋白质具意识性。蛋白质由氨基酸小分子构成，分子由原子构成，原子由旋子构成。生化反应、化学反应、核反应、旋子反应（产生与湮灭）等过程都是意识过程。

以太场保持属性称记忆，以太场相互作用的过程同时是一个相互感应、识别、反应、控制的过程，以太场以规律的方式运行着，规律即意志。记忆、感应、识别、反应、控制、意志等都是意识的构成要素。以太场既具物质性又具意识性，以太场既是物质的本原，又是意识的本原，物质与意识同源且不可分离，以太场物质与意识同步演变与进化。关于以太场意识及其演变与进化，将在《以太旋子学》的中篇中讨论。

### 三、世界的演变与进化

以太是流体，以太流动可以形成以太旋涡。在以太旋涡中，流体的线速度不变使得越往旋涡中心，以太流的角速度越大。角加速度产生的压力又使得越往以太旋涡中心，以太密度越大。当以太密度达最大值时，以太场的相互排斥作用使得以太旋涡产生大爆炸。

以太旋涡中以太的不同角加速度形成层流，以太场的相互吸引与相互排斥使得以太层流产生了无数大大小小的涡管与涡丝。以太旋涡的大爆炸使得涡丝断裂为微观的以太旋涡，这就是旋子（microvortex）的产生。所有基本粒子都是微观以太旋涡，基本粒子统一于旋子。质子与电子是最稳定的旋子，核子中的中子是稳定的旋子。

以太世界中充满了无数大大小小的以太旋涡，我们所在世界（本世界）是一个以太旋涡大爆炸的产物。该爆炸发生于 100 多亿年前。尽管本世界现在有 100 多亿光年那么大，但在无始无终且无边无际的以太世界中只是一个暂存的小小的点。

本世界未发生大爆炸前，本世界中还充满数以千亿计的中等大小的以太旋涡，当本世界发生大爆炸时，这些中等大小的以太旋涡先后产生大爆炸，这就是旋涡状星云、星系的形成。而那些尚未发生大爆炸的以太旋涡则成为可以吸收光线的黑洞。

星云中的旋子分布也是不均匀的，在旋子相对集中的区域，在万有场的作用下，旋子集聚为恒星。越往以太旋涡内部，以太密度越大，所以越往星系内部，恒星密度越大。

在恒星内部高温高压作用下，不但时时刻刻有新旋子的产生，而且不断有核聚变与核裂变发生。恒星内部的核反应，使得恒星可能产生大爆炸，恒星大爆炸产生行星、彗星、宇宙尘埃、宇宙粒子射线等物质。

太阳是一颗自转的恒星，太阳质量占太阳系质量的 99%，太阳系所有行星在同一黄道面上，并且都以椭圆的方式向相同方向进行公转，行星最初都是火球，这些都证明太阳系的形成是太阳发生一次大喷射产生的结果。太阳的大喷射发生在 50 多亿年前。

恒星内部的压力与温度并非处处相同，这就使得同一区域内基本上由相同核子群构成，不同区域由不同的核子群构成，并且恒星从内到外是分层的，它们由不同元素构成。当太阳发生大喷射时，这不但使得不同行星由不同物质构成，也使得不同物质在同一行星上的分布不同，后者就是地球矿藏形成的原因。

正如地球其它矿藏的无机形成一样，地球上那些大型、高精度煤矿也是无机形成的。在高温高压条件下，地壳内的碳与钙等金属化合为碳化钙等碳化物。碳化钙遇水生成乙炔、乙烯等，乙炔、乙烯遇水产生水合反应，最终形成石油矿。石油矿的深度、大储量以及不含氨基酸和核苷酸等，证明石油也是无机形成的。石油从岩石缝隙浮出水面后，在雷电风浪与无机催化剂等作用下，氨基酸、肽链、蛋白质等生物分子得以形成，随后石油菌产生，地球生物由此开始。

### 四、旋子场

#### 1、旋子场的产生

旋子中的以太以不同方式有序的流动形成不同旋子场。旋子自旋形成环形磁场，旋子吸收与喷射以太则形成核场、万有场、电场等各种有源场。

#### 2、核场

任何多核体都是且必定是由质子与中子构成，

这说明质子与质子、中子与中子是相互排斥的，而质子与中子相互吸引，这就是核场。正如电场有正负之分，核场也有正负之分。正如电场同性相斥、异性相吸，核场也是同性相斥、异性相吸。实验证明，核场的相对作用距离在  $10^{-15}\text{m}$  数量级，且作用力远大于电场力。

### 3、万有场

无论是电场、磁场还是核场，它们都以成对方式存在着，那么万有引力场有对称场吗？先让我们看看如下几个实验。

实验1：核子能以其正电场远距离地俘获电子，但核子与电子之间的距离一旦达到  $10^{-10}\text{m}$  数量级，电子就不再飞向核子，这是为什么？

实验2：即使外力非常大，原子体积总保持在  $10^{-10}\text{m}$  数量级而不发生坍塌，这又是为什么？

实验3：要使轻核产生聚变反应，必须施以高温高压，比如利用核裂变产生的巨大压力才能迫使轻核产生聚变反应，那么是什么力量在阻止核子的相互结合呢？相反地，当核裂变发生时，核爆炸产生的碎片以极高速度飞散开来，这又是什么力量使核碎片产生如此之大的速度呢？

实验4：由放射性元素核子放射出来的氦核，其飞行速度约为1/10 光速，而放射出来的电子的飞行速度约为9/10 光速，那么是怎样一种力使氦核与电子产生了如此之大的飞行速度呢？

以上实验只能证明，质子、中子、电子之间存在一种至今尚未为人所知的场，这种场使质子、中子、电子等基本粒子在短距离内相互排斥。实际上这种场就是与万有引力场对称的场，统称万有场。正如电场、核场有正负之分，万有场也有正负之分。正如电场、核场同性相斥、异性相吸，万有场也是同性相斥、异性相吸。只是正万有场强且作用距离短，负万有场弱且作用距离长。

### 4、旋子场几种参数的对比

已发现的旋子场有四对，现将它们的相对场强与相对作用距离比较如下：

旋子场	相对场强	相对作用距离 m
负万有场	弱	远程
S-N 磁场	次强	中程
正负电场	中强	次中程
正万有场	强	短程，约 $10^{-10}\text{m}$
正负核场	强	超短程，约 $10^{-15}\text{m}$

说明：

1、旋子由核场、万有场、电场、磁场等旋子场构成。旋子场是以太场的转化形态，旋子场统一于以太场。物体由旋子场构成，物体统一于旋子场。以太场是世界的本原，世界统一于以太场。

2、以太场是单一的，旋子场是多种类的，旋子精构场复杂于以太场。

3、旋子自旋形成首尾相接的环形磁场，这是世界上没有单极磁子存在的原因。

4、所有旋子场都是成对的，并且在每一个旋子中，它们都以成对的方式出现。

5、不同种类的旋子场不能相互作用，本文以现有实验证明，电场与磁场也不能相互作用。同种类旋子场则同性相斥、异性相吸。

6、旋子场的作用距离都可延伸到无穷远处，但是：a、由近而远，各种旋子场的衰减速率不同。b、当旋子以它们的旋子场相互作用时，各种旋子场是以相对场强相互作用的。这就使得不同旋子场有着不同相对作用距离与相对强度。

7、由于不同旋子场有着不同强度，因此在同一作用范围内，那些场强相对强的旋子场得以显现，称显现场，而那些场强相对弱的旋子场被强场所屏蔽，称隐含场。正负有源场中和如正负电场中和使得显现场成为隐含场，磁场的有序排列可使隐含磁场变为显现磁场。

## 五、旋子精构场

### 1、核子的夸克结构

旋子在自旋的同时不断吸收与喷射以太，吸收口称 u 夸克，又称正夸克，喷射口称 d 夸克，又称负夸克。

质子与中子统称核子。实验证明，质子与中子都是象 Y 形三通水管的三夸克旋子。夸克是旋子不可分割的结构，故夸克是禁闭的。质子有两个 u 夸克与一个 d 夸克，中子有一个 u 夸克与两个 d 夸克，如下图：

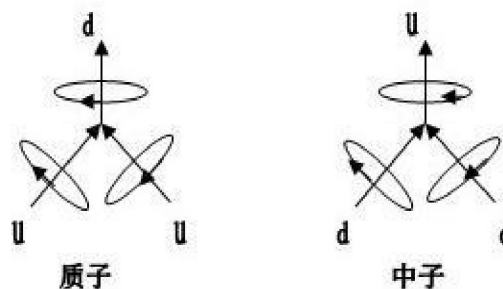


图 5-1

上图中的圆圈箭头代表夸克自旋方向，直线箭头代表旋子从吸收到喷射以太的方向。质子与中子的三个夸克同时左旋，它们的自旋形成环形的磁场，吸喷以太场形成正负核场、正负万有场与正负电场。u 夸克带正有源场，d 夸克带负有源场。u 夸克中轴线上的正有源场最强，然后以扇形方式展开，正有源场逐渐减弱，负有源场逐渐增强，到 d 夸克中轴线上负有源场最强。

质子与中子的 u 夸克带 2/3 单位正电场，d 夸克带 1/3 负电场。正负电场中和，质子带 1 单位的正电场。质子的正电场成显现场，负电场成隐含场。中子两个 d 夸克共带 2/3 负电场，u 夸克带 2/3 正电场，正负电场中和，中子显电中性，中子的正电场与负电场都成隐含场。

u 夸克带一单位正核场，d 夸克带一单位负核场。正负核场中和，质子带一个单位的正核场，中子带一个单位的负核场。质子与质子以正核场相互排斥，中子与中子以负核场相互排斥，质子与中子以正负核场相互吸引。

## 2、电子的夸克结构

电子是象二通水管的二夸克旋子，如下图：

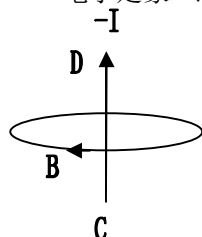


图 5-2

电子自旋产生环形磁场，吸喷以太场形成正负万有场与正负电场。电子 u 夸克带 1 单位正电场，d 夸克带 2 单位负电场，正负电场中和，电子带 1 单位负电场。电子负电场成显现场，正电场成隐含场。电子不能存在于核子中，u 夸克中轴线 C 端上的正电场最强，然后以扇形方式展开，正电场逐渐减弱，负电场逐渐增强，到 d 夸克中轴线 D 端上负电场最强。

旋子自旋和吸喷以太是旋子不断运动的原因，也是物体温度不能低于绝对温度 0 度的原因。

## 3、旋子精构场

电子不能存在于核子中，电子不具有核场，故电子由 S-N 磁场、正负万有场与正负电场三对旋子场构成。质子与中子都由正负万有场、正负核场、正负电场与 S-N 磁场四对旋子场构成。

不同种类的旋子场不但不能相互作用，它们相对强度、相对作用距离，以及在旋子周围各个方向上分布有人不相同，并且无论是显现场还是隐含场都以场力的方式产生作用，因此不同种类旋子场在旋子周围形成一种精细结构，称旋子精构场，简称旋子。

质子、中子、电子等不同旋子有着不同的精构场，不同旋子精构场以不同方式相互作用，不同旋子有着不同的属性源于他们不同的精构场。

## 六、旋子的自组织

旋子的各种旋子场在旋子粒周围的各个方向上的分布是是不均匀的，它们形成一种精细结构，称

旋子精构场。每个旋子的精构场是固定的，同种旋子有着相同的精构场与属性，不同旋子有着不同的精构场与属性。

核子中的质子与中子以核场相互吸引，以正万有场保持距离，形成其长度在一定范围内可变即具有弹性的质子-中子键，又称核子键。质子与中子的 u 夸克与 d 夸克中轴线上核场最强，它们形成核子势阱，u 夸克与 d 夸克以对接的方式相互结合，核子中的质子与中子相对静止。质子精构场与中子精构场叠加形成核子精构场。

放射性元素结构不稳定，核子精构场可以自动调整核子结构。氦核由两个质子和两个中子构成，质子的 u 夸克与 d 夸克分别与中子的 d 夸克与 u 夸克相互对接，使得氦核中没有空位的 u 夸克或 d 夸克与核子中其它质子或中子相结合。一旦放射性元素中有氦核形成，氦核就会被正万有场轰出核子，这就是为什么放射性元素发射出来的不是质子或中子，而是  $\alpha$  射线的原因。当质子与中子在核子势阱中振动时，将产生  $\gamma$  射线，这就是放射性元素  $\gamma$  射线的形成。部分  $\gamma$  射线可以使核子中的以太转化为电子，这就是放射性元素  $\beta$  射线的形成。质子与中子精构场的有序叠加，使得同种核子有着相同的核子精构场与属性，不同核子有着不同的核子精构场与属性。

核子中质子 u 夸克中轴线上正电场最强，它们形成电子势阱，落在电子势阱中的电子称势阱电子。原子核与核外电子以正负电场相互吸引，以正万有场保持距离，形成有弹性的核子-电子键，又称原子键。原子中的核子与电子相对静止。核子的相互作用使得电子势阱有强弱、深浅之分。核子精构场与电子精构场的叠加，使得相同原子有着相同的原子精构场与属性，不同原子有着不同原子精构场与属性。

每个电子势阱的场强是固定的，这使落在其中的电子具有固有频率，电子势阱的场强越强即越深，势阱电子的固有频率越高。势阱电子受外力作用产生振动后，势阱电子的动能与势能逐渐转化为光能，并且最终静止于电子势阱中，于是产生了如下图所示的脉冲波：

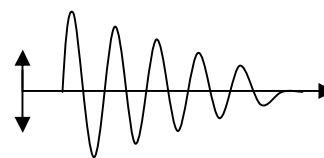


图 6-1

下面重新解释黑体辐射实验：

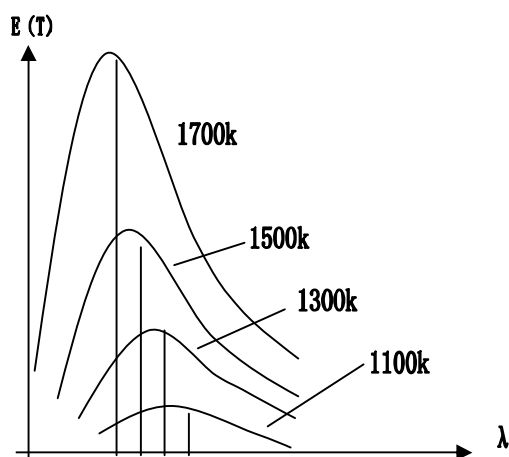


图 6-2

横坐标代表波长，纵坐标代表不同温度下波能的分布。波能与振幅及频率的平方成正比。电子势阱越深，势阱电子产生的波长越短。温度越高，波的振幅越大。外层电子势阱场强最弱，最易飞出电子势阱，故能量相对较小。电子势阱越深，其势阱电子越难做受迫振动，这就是上图波峰左移的原因，这也各温度线左端点向左与向上移动的原因。这就是普朗克的能量子。

当 A 与 B 两原子相互结合为分子时，A 原子以其空位电子势阱吸引 B 原子的势阱电子，B 原子以其空位电子势阱吸引 A 原子势阱电子，并且 1、强空位电子势阱优先吸引对方势阱电子。2、两原子以正负电场相互吸引，以正万有场保持距离，形成具有弹性的电子势阱-势阱电子键即分子键。由于分子中的原子以精构场的方式相互作用，因此分子键的键强、键角、键长都是固定的。相同分子有着相同的分子精构场与属性，不同分子有着不同分子精构场与属性。

原子、分子构成的晶体之所以有固定的空间点阵，一是因为原子、分子的精构场是固定的，二是因为原子、分子的精构场能以精确的方式自动调整晶体结构。

生物大分子是由成千成万个小分子构成的长链，在生物大分子精构场的作用下，链式生物大分子可自动弯折折叠，并且当生物大分子任何一个位点与其它粒子结合或分解时，生物大分子的精构场都将发生变化，这就是说，生物大分子的精构场是复杂可变的，称生物大分子复杂可变精构场。生物大分子复杂可变精构场不但使得生物大分子能够适应、选择复杂且不断变化的环境，而且能够以相辅相成、相互制约的方式进化为细胞。蛋白质能以其复杂可变精构场执行趋利避害、新陈代谢等生命活动，核酸能以其复杂可变精构场执行遗传、变异、

进化等功能。

旋子精构场既是构筑本世界的材料，又是能够精确设计和构建本世界的工程师。

### 七、环形负电场

将导线接入电源，在外电压的作用下，电子 d 夸克即负极指向电源正极，u 夸克即正极指向电源负极，电子磁场则因叠加而在导线周围形成环形磁场。此时虽然导线周围的正负电场仍然处于中和状态，但电子正负电场因首尾相接而变为有序排列，于是沿导线方向形成一圆柱形负电场。由 S 极到 N 极是电子环形磁场方向，由正极到负极是电子圆柱形负电场方向，磁场方向与圆柱形负电场方向相互垂直。导线通电产生环形磁场证明电子是二夸克旋子。

将载流导线绕成线圈，圆柱形负电场随之成为环形负电场。此时不但磁力线从线圈两端向外延伸出去，环形负电场也从线圈两端向外延伸出去。线圈两端的环形负电场与磁场仍然相互垂直。虽然环形负电场是电中性的，但它的有序性仍然可以运动电荷改变运动方向，下面用一组实验证明这一点，同时以此证明电场与磁场不相互作用。

实验 1：使磁性材料成为磁铁的过程，就是使磁性材料中势阱电子有序排列的过程。在由两块磁铁构成的稳恒匀强磁场中，环形负电场与磁场仍然相互垂直。将一电荷 m 垂直于磁力线方向即水平于环形负电场方向以速度 v 射入磁场中，如下图：

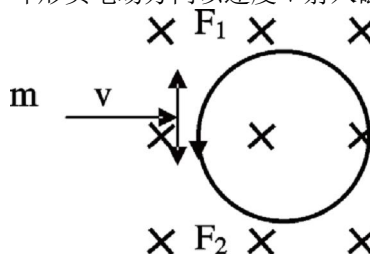


图 7-1

图中的叉代表稳恒匀强磁场磁力线方向，它垂直于纸面并指向纸内，圆圈上的箭头代表磁场中的环形负电场方向。当入射的电磁子 m 为正电荷时，由于环形负电场是逆时针的，正电荷和环形负电场相互吸引，正电荷将改变运动方向向上运动，而在向上运动的同时，受到环形负电场向右的作用力，向右运动。此过程连续进行，于是正电荷做顺时针方向运动。当入射的电磁子 m 为负电荷时，环形负电场和负电荷相互排斥，负电荷将改变运动方向向下运动，而在向下运动的同时，受环形负电场斥力作用向右运动，于是负电荷做逆时针方向运动。

由于环形负电场是电中性的，因此它不能使静止电荷做圆周运动。将电荷静置于环形负电场中，电荷不产生运动。

需要注意的是，一方面由于导线或磁铁产生的磁场是由电子有序排列产生的，而每个电子所处位子不同，因此所谓匀强磁场并不匀强，它们以磁力线的方式存在。另一方面，导线或磁铁产生的磁场是由所有电子磁场叠加而成的，它们构成一个整体，可视为匀强磁场。因此磁力线并非真正的线，匀强磁场并非真正的匀强。匀强磁场中磁力线存在，使得每条磁力线的垂直方向上都有环形负电场存在。匀强磁场中的环形负电场由磁力线环形负电场叠加而成，因此在环形负电场中，任何位置上的电荷，只要它们的运动方向相同，它们受到的环形负电场的作用力的方向就相同。磁力线环形负电场对运动电荷的作用在下面的实验中显现出来。

实验 2：将一闭合电路导线的一部分以平行于环形负电场方向静置于稳恒匀强磁场中，如下图：

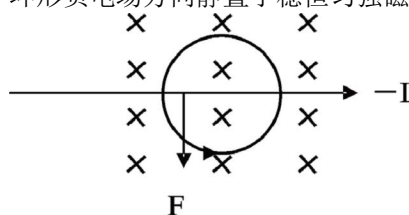


图 7-2

当导线未通电时，相当于将导线势阱电子静置于磁场中，环形负电场不迫使它们产生运动。将导线接入电源如图 5-2，部分势阱电子做定向运动，这相当于将电子射入磁场中的环形负电场中。这时环形负电场对导线中电子流产生的作用力将迫使导线向下运动。

由于磁力线环形负电场的存在，因此直线形导线中的电子运行方向相同，从而对导线产生的作用力方向相同。

改变电流方向或改变磁场方向，导线将做反向（向上）运动。

实验 3：将导线回路的一部分以平行环形负电场方向静置于稳恒匀强磁场中，如下图：

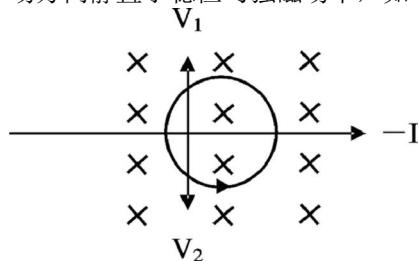


图 7-3

如果导线不运动，相当于将电子静置于磁场中，环形负电场不迫使它们产生运动。当外力迫使导线以平行环形负电场的方向运动时，环形负电场迫使导线电子沿导线方向运动，相当于将电子射入磁场，

从而在导线中形成电子流。当外力迫使导线向相反方向运动时，电子流的运动方向相反。

实验 4：将导线弯曲成形状可变类环状回路，将其放入磁场后通电，如下图：

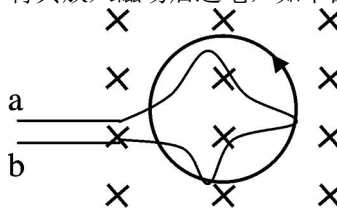


图 7-4

当电子流从 a 端输入时，在环形负电场的作用下，类环状面积将减少。当电子流从 b 端输入时，类环状面积将增加。

实验 5：现在来看另一个实验，如下图：

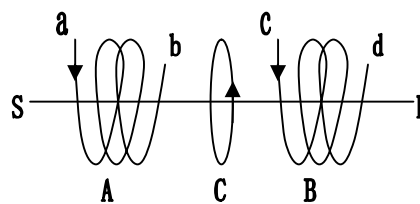


图 7-5

当原线圈 A 中产生电流时，相当于次线圈 B 中的电子射入原线圈 A 形成的环形负电场，从而迫使次线圈 B 中的电子产生运动，在次线圈 B 中形成电子流。如果原线圈通的是匀强直流电，相当于将次线圈静置于原线圈产生的环形负电场中，次线圈不产生电流。改变原线圈接入电源方向，或者改变原线圈缠绕方向，将改变次线圈电子流方向。如果原线圈接上交流电，相当于不断将次线圈中的电子从正反方向射入原线圈产生的环形负电场中，于是次线圈产生交变电流。

环形负电场的存在，既证明磁场不是产生于电荷运动，也证明电场与磁场不能相互感应。所有不同种类的旋子场都不能相互作用与相互转化，同种类旋子场则同性相斥、异性相吸。

## 八、物体表面以太层

### 1、以太是光介质

波是介质的一种运动方式，无论在真空中还是在透明体中，光都以以太为传播介质。波的传播速度相对于介质不变，光的传播速度相对于以太不变。当波介质密度发生变化时，波速随之发生变化。当以太密度变大时，波长变短，光速随之变小，反之光速变大。这里的光泛指各种频率的以太波。

旋子在自旋与吸喷以太的过程中，在旋子体表面形成一由内而外密度逐渐变小的以太层，旋子结合为物体后，旋子表面以太层的叠加，一方面使得物体以太密度大于真空，另一方面在物体表面形



成凭肉眼就能看见的约 0.5 毫米厚的以太层。当光线从真空进入透明体后，由于透明体内以太密度大于真空，光的频率不变，波长变短，这就使得光速变慢。由于透明体表面以太层的存在，当光线垂直进入物体表面以太层后，随着以太密度的增加，光的波长逐渐变短，振幅逐渐变短，如下图：

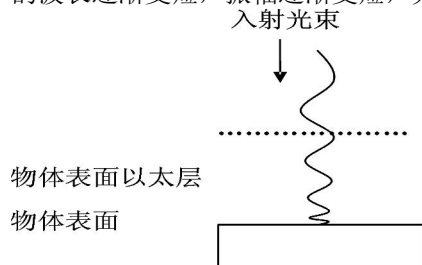


图 8-1

光穿过透明体进入物体表面以太层后，波长与振幅都将逐渐恢复，这就是光的透射效应。

当光线斜着射入玻璃等透明体表面以太层时，如下图：

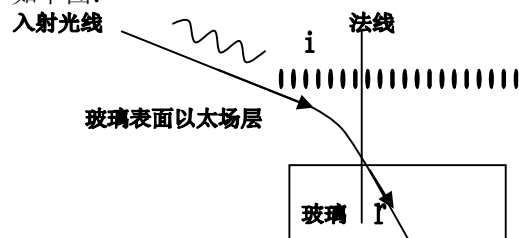


图 8-2

随着物体表面以太层的以太密度逐渐增加，当光的振幅向玻璃方向振动时，光的波长逐步变小，振幅逐步变短，相邻波峰之间的距离变小。而当光的振幅向离开玻璃方向振动时，光的波长与振幅都有所恢复（增加），相邻波峰之间的距离变大，于是光线向玻璃一侧弯曲，这就是光折射的发生。光的频率越高，透明体表面以太层所含波数越多，光线的弯曲程度越大，也就是光的折射率越大。

当光线穿过金属丝表面以太层时，光线将产生衍射效应。当光线穿过星球大气层时，随着星球大气层中粒子密度由外而内逐渐增加，大气形成的以太密度逐渐增加，光线也将产生弯曲效应。当远处恒星发出的光线经由太阳大气层射向地球时，在太阳大气以太的作用下，光线同样会产生弯曲效应。这就是说，物体表面以太层使光线产生衍射与星球大气使光线发生弯曲出自同一原理。

旋子表面以太层的存在，毫无疑问、准确无误地证明了基本粒子是微观的以太旋涡。

## 2、迈克尔逊-莫雷实验的新解

地球大气层是由大气分子构成的透明体，地球带着大气层同步运动就是带着大气以太运动，这就使得迈克尔逊-莫雷实验不可能产生光干涉效应。

下面是一个轰动一时，至今被人们津津乐道的光学事件。爱因斯坦的相对论预言，万有引力场会使时空弯曲，当光经过恒星附近时，光线将因此发生弯曲，如下图：



图 8-3

1919 年 5 月 29 日发生了日全食，英国皇家学会和皇家天文学会观察到远处恒星发出的光经过太阳时，星光果然发生了弯曲，于是人们认为相对论被证实了。

然而事实是，随着太阳大气层中的粒子密度由外而内逐渐增加，大气中以太密度同步增加。大气层的以太层相当于物体表面以太层，当光线经过星球大气时，光线在星球一侧发生弯曲，相当于光线在物体表面以太层内发生弯曲。上图 A 为远处恒星光源，B 的小圆是太阳，大圆是太阳大气层即太阳表面以太层，C 为月亮，D 为地球上的观测者，A、B、C、D 在同一条线上。当光线 F 经过太阳大气层时，由于太阳大气层形成的太阳表面以太层由外而内以太密度逐渐加大，于是光线 F 在太阳大气中发生弯曲，这就使得地球观测者看到了太阳背后的恒星光。

从这里可以看到，恒星使光线发生弯曲与物体表面以太层使光线衍射出于同一原理，并非什么恒星引力使空间发生弯曲所致。由恒星引力产生的黑洞根本不存在，由此产生的黑洞理论是错误的。当光线经过以太旋涡时，由于由外而内以太旋涡中以太密度逐渐增加，可使光线向以太旋涡内部发生弯曲，光线不能透射以太旋涡，从而使得以太旋涡成为黑洞。

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## Introduction to the Field Theory

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**Abstract:** The etheric field; the nuclear field; the [gravitational field](#); the microvortex fine structure field ; fine structure field of complex variable biological macromolecular; electronic potential well; annular negative electric field; the etheric of the object's surface. The Big Science founded by Chen guoren amends the existing scientific theory comprehensively with the existing scientific experiment, and opens a new page to the development of science. The world is in the unity, so there should be a Big Science to systematically explain all the things, and the Field Theory illustrated in this paper by the author is such a theory, which attributes the basic principles of all subjects to one theory. Now we are going to release some of its abstract, hoping to cause enough attention and in-depth debate of scientific community.

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**Key words:** etheric field; nuclear field; [gravitational field](#); microvortex fine structure field; fine structure field

### Contents:

- First, the etheric field is the origin of the world
- Second, the basic attributes of ether
- Third, the evolution and development of the world
- Four, the microvortex field
- Five, the microvortex fine structure field
- Six, the self-organization of microvortex
- Seven, annular negative electric field
- Eight, the etheric of the object's surface

The Big Science founded by Chen guoren amends the existing scientific theory comprehensively with the existing scientific experiment, and opens a new page to the development of science. The world is in the unity, so there should be a Big Science to systematically explain all the things, and the Field Theory illustrated in this paper by the author is such a theory, which attributes the basic principles of all subjects to one theory. Now we are going to release some of its abstract, hoping to cause enough attention and in-depth debate of scientific community. - From *Technology and Industry Across the Straits* editor's note.

The etheric field; the nuclear field; the [gravitational field](#); the microvortex fine structure field ; fine structure field of complex variable biological macromolecular; electronic potential well; annular negative electric field; the etheric of the object's surface.

### Preface:

All things in the world are in universal connection and run in the same rule, and the world is in the unity. Today's science has developed into such a

height that the time is ripe for uncovering what the world really look like.

Any scientific theory is based on experiment and observation, however, the experiment is one thing, and the theory to explain the experiment is another matter. The theory may be right or wrong, which is often one-sided, and it needs to modify and develop constantly.

The world is not present clearly in front of people, as people are restricted by the scope of its activity and its perception. The human brain not only split the unified world apart, but also invented many things. People pursue the truth, but the brain is filled with trash. What's more, it is difficult to clean it up.

With efforts of about 50 years, the writer studied all foundational courses in university by himself, and established a new theory – The Etheric Microvortex Theory on the basis of acknowledging the classic and recent experiments. The new theory is of science popularization, forwardness and subversiveness. Science popularization is referred that the experiment referenced is known by almost everyone, and forwardness and subversiveness refers to the theory explaining the experiment is new. The new theory not only proves that the etheric field is the origin of the world but also explains how the world evolved and developed by means of the existing experiment. The new theory has carried on system amendments to basic principles of all the essential subjects, and it is a comprehensive, unified, concise and self-consistent discipline.

The book of *The Etheric Microvortex Theory* consists of two volumes of approximately 800000 words. The first volume was published in 2007, and the whole book will be published soon. This article is an abstract of the first volume.

**First, the etheric field is the origin of the world**

View from the forms, the things in the world differ in thousands ways, but view from the uniformity, the world exists in two forms, one is the object, the other is the vacuum. All the objects are composed of molecule and atom, and atom is made up of the basic particles such as protons, neutrons and electrons. Experiments show that fundamental particles can transform one another, for example, protons and neutrons can be converted to one another. This suggests that the basic particles are made up of the same kind of material, which also proves that all the objects are made up of the same kind of material.

Experiment proves that the light is shear wave. In the vacuum, the movement of the amplitude of light that is move back and forth in the equilibrium position of a particle proves that the vacuum is flexible. The particle ahead can pull together the particle following to move as light propagates in the form of wavelength, which shows that the vacuum must be some kind of material. Only the field that attracts each other and repels each other is resilient and is able to propagate in the way of wave. Vacuum is a field that is called the etheric field, which referred to as the etheric.

Ether is the propagation medium of light. Light wave is a way of movement of ether. All the optical experiments prove the existence of the etheric field (see article seven, light medium). Ether is the propagation medium of radio waves, infrared rays, visible light, ultraviolet, X-ray, gamma rays and so on, and they are generally referred to as the etheric wave.

High-energy particle collisions experiments show that the vacuum can produce fundamental particles, and fundamental particles can be reduced into vacuum, which proves that the basic particles and vacuum are also made up of the same kind of material. Experiments also prove that high-energy gamma rays can generate elementary particles in vacuum such as positive and negative electrons, and annihilation reaction of the positive and negative fundamental particle is the process of basic particle's reduction for vacuum.

Light can propagate to infinity at any time, which illustrates that the world of etheric field is limitless, with no start and no end. Light can propagate to any direction at any time and any place, which shows that the etheric field is in every time and everywhere. The amplitude and movement of wavelength of light show optical media that is the etheric field is continuous.

Things always evolve from simple to complex. The experiments above show that the world is not only in the unity, but also is surprisingly simple. Though the world is ever-changing and differs in thousands ways, it takes the etheric field as the single principle.

**Second, the basic attributes of ether****1. The property of field force**

Ether has the field's property that they can attract each other and repel each other. The attraction and repulsion of field is force, and the etheric field has the property of the force.

The density of the etheric field is variable, that is when the density of the etheric field is increasing, the etheric field repels each other; when the density of the etheric field is decreasing, the etheric field attracts each other; when the density of the etheric field is constant, attraction and repulsion is in balance.

The etheric field can move in the form of wave. When a particle in the etheric wave leaves balance and vibrates, the density of the etheric field in front of this particle will gradually increase, as a result, the etheric field in front of this particle is in a state of mutually exclusive; and the density of the etheric field behind this particle will gradually decrease, as a result, the etheric field behind this particle is in a state of mutually attraction. With the increase of the repulsion ahead and the attraction behind at the same time, the vibration velocity of this particle will gradually become slower, and finally be still and return to move towards the equilibrium direction, with movement speed increasing at the same time. But after the particle crosses the balance, the movement speed of this particle gradually decreases. So repeatedly, the amplitude of the etheric wave forms. When the particle does the motion of amplitude, the particle ahead will drag the particle connecting in subsequent to vibrate together, which is the formation of the wavelength.

Parenthetically note something here, the elastic of the object can be characterized by the density of electric field and magnetic field becoming bigger or smaller, such as the changes of air pressure, or by the chemical bond being longer or shorter, like a spring stretches. Mechanical wave medium is a continuum made of the electric field, magnetic field and so on. The same as the process of the etheric wave propagating in the etheric field, the process of the mechanical wave doing amplitude motion in medium is just the process of the density of the electric field and magnetic field repeating change.

There are all kinds of force in the world, but they are in the final analysis is the field force.

**2. The property of space**

When the positive and negative electric field of the positive and negative charges neutralize, the positive and negative electric field will not disappear, instead they are superposed together. when the positive and negative charges separate, the positive and negative electric field recover at the same time, which not only proves that the positive and negative electric field have their own space, but also proves that the positive and negative electric field motion with its

space respectively. The etheric field can also be superposed. The superposition of the field is actually the superposition of the space of the field. There is no space without the etheric field, also there is no etheric field without the space. The space is one of the attributes of the etheric field.

Etheric continuity makes the etheric space continuous, and the vacuum without particles (object) is the etheric field. The etheric field is a fluid, and the ether motions with its space. Each etheric field has its space, they can also be superposed at the same time--this is its compatibility.

Compatibility of the etheric field is characterized by the variability of its density. When the etheric field is relatively static, its attraction and repulsion is in equilibrium; when the density of the etheric field is increasing, the etheric field repels each other; when the density of the etheric field is decreasing, the etheric field attracts each other, which is the formation of the flexibility of the field.

Not only the space shape of the etheric field is variable, but also its existence form is variable. Under certain conditions, the ether can convert into elementary particles such as protons, neutrons, and electrons, which is discrete with its impenetrability. The mutual repulsion of ether also makes the space of the etheric field show division. Thus the space of the etheric field has three forms, namely the continuous state, compatible state and discrete state.

If the object has no space, it will have no position, size, shape and structure, and the object will not be able to run. As a result, it will produce distance relationship between objects.

Geometric space, Newton's absolute space, space of Einstein's theory of relativity is the space independent from the material existence. Although traditional space accords with people's intuitive, but it is not in conformity with the facts.

### **3. The property of timeliness**

Motion leads to interaction, interaction produces force, force causes change, and this process is collectively known as running. The running of all things is a process, and the running of different things has distinction in sequence and speed. To measure all the running, people idealize a running of periodicity and regularity that can be felt directly, making it become the standard to measure other running. This standard is time.

Time is established by usage. Earth people set the time that the earth goes around the sun for a round as one year, and the earth's rotation for a round as one day, and then divide a day into homogeneous 24 hours, etc. Accurate moving at a constant speed of clocks and watches is an ideal operation mode that human pursuit, which is the time standard of the earth people. For convenience, people not only stipulate the Greenwich

mean time, but also specify the epoch times. In theory, time is a general designation of running law. While in view of the practical application, time is to point which stage the earth is running in and which period of time people are in.

Running is always the object's running. There is no running of the existence independent from the object, so there is no time of the existence independent from the object. Time is the people's abstract of the object's operation process, and the concept of time only exists in the brain. Running is the attribute of the object, so time has objectivity.

Running is ubiquitous, so time is generally effective. The running order is irreversible, so time sequence is not reversible. Time that has gone cannot be surmounted and we could not return to yesterday. It is impossible to go beyond tomorrow to the day after tomorrow. Today always goes towards the future, and tomorrow is inevitable. Running is continuous, so time is continuous. Today is a continuation of yesterday for ever, and tomorrow will always be a continuation of today.

Although on the whole the time has gone forever, because the world is always a place of the etheric field which remains essentially the same despite all apparent changes, the specific things are relatively stable, they can run again and again and the experiment can be repeated.

Absolute static means there is no movement and change, therefore time can't be Newton's absolute time. Time is the abstract of the motion, so time can't be time of Einstein's theory of relativity. Since Newton, especially since Albert Einstein, people's understanding of space and time is not clearer, but is more and more confused.

The relationship between etheric space and time is, on one hand, the space is a kind of objective existence, while the time is a kind of subjective existence, on the other hand, the ether not only has the space, but also is always running. As running is time, therefore the space and time have an inseparable relationship. The etheric field is continuous, so the space and time are continuous. The space is infinite dimensional, while the time is one-dimensional. The space can be superposed, while the time is irreversible and cannot be surmounted. Physical space is always limited, and its operation always has a beginning and an end. However, the space of the etheric field is limitless and its time has no beginning or end. Traditional concept of time and space is of both practicability and limitations.

### **4. The property of quantity**

Ether has the difference in more or less; its field strength has the difference in strong or weak; field force, density, space and so on have the difference in big or small; running has the difference in fast or slow,

all these differences are the ether's property of quantity. Unlike other attributes of the etheric field which are independent, the property of quantity is in the other properties. The etheric field and other properties of etheric field are all have the property of quantity.

Although the etheric world is endless, has no start and no end, and is always changing, neither the total quantity of ether increases out of thin air, nor reduce and disappear, for the etheric quantity is conserved.

The form, structure and relationships of the etheric field are variable, when they change, the etheric field's property of quantity changes synchronously, and this is quantitative change. In addition to the property of quantity, the other attributes of the etheric field can be referred to as quality. The properties of the etheric field cannot transform and replace mutually, and the quality and quantity of the etheric field cannot transform and replace mutually too.

There are three basic forms of ether, namely continuous form, compatible form and discrete form, so the quantity of ether has also three forms, namely continuous quantity, compatible quantity and discrete quantity.

All things in the world are the same or different forms of ether. All things and all the other attributes of things have the property of quantity, this is the ancient Greek's "All is number". Scientific disciplines research on different things or different properties of things, and all subjects should include mathematics.

### **5. The property of energy**

The mutual attraction and repulsion of the etheric field illustrates that the etheric field has the potential energy. When the etheric field motions, it produces energy of motion, with wave energy and kinetic energy being one of the forms respectively. Thermal energy includes potential energy, kinetic energy and wave energy.

Energy refers to being able to. In physics it refers to the force in a state that can cause changes but not yet realize. The force of the etheric field can not only be shown as energy, but also make the form of the energy of the etheric field change.

Energy has the property of quantity. The quantity of energy is called the amount of energy. The form of the energy of the etheric field is variable, but the energy is conserved.

### **6. The property of material**

The object is made up of the basic particles such as protons, neutrons and electrons, and basic particles are made up of the electric field, the magnetic field, the nuclear field and the gravitational field, etc. They are all the transformed forms of ether, therefore the so-called material is the etheric field. In addition to the ether, there are no other substances existing in the world. It is interesting to note that not only the electric

field, the magnetic field and the nuclear field are the material, but also the gravitational field existing in the galaxy is the material. There is not only full of ether but also full of all kinds of the particle field in the vacuum of a galaxy. The quantity of material containing in the object is called the mass. The quantity of material containing in the object is actually the quantity of ether containing in the object.

The conservation of etheric quantity is also referred as the conservation of etheric material. The conservation of etheric material and the conservation of etheric quantity are closely related and different from each other. Just as the object motion is not equal to the object, material is not equal to energy. Exactly as the object motion and the object are inseparable, energy and material is also inseparable. In the same way, on one hand, potential energy of the field and the field are inseparable, on the other hand, potential energy of the field is not equal to the field. Just as the object and the object motion cannot mutually transform, material and energy can't mutually transform too. Similarly, etheric material and etheric energy are also impossible to transform into each other. Therefore, it is purely fictional that Einstein's mass-energy formula  $E = mc^2$  believes that the mass and energy can mutually convert.

Now the following examples illustrates: 1. When high-speed particles collide with each other and generate new particles, it is not the energy converting into the mass, but the particle collision making the ether surrounding the particles convert into new particles. 2. The annihilation of positive and negative particles is not the conversion of mass into energy, but the positive and negative particles reducing to the ether. 3. The quantity and energy released by nuclear fusion is not converted by the mass the nuclear reduces, but for the communal material formed by the mutually combine of protons and neutrons makes the nuclear mass decrease. If the mass and energy can convert to one another, then it can't exclude the possibility that all mass convert to energy, so that there is not the mass (material) in the world. It also cannot rule out the possibility that all the energy convert to mass, so that there is not the energy (motion, etc.) in the world. As a result, the interconversion of the mass and energy is a paradox.

### **7. The property of consciousness**

People have both the property of material and the property of consciousness. The human body is the carrier of people's consciousness, and people's consciousness dominates the human body. The human body consists of all kinds of tissues and systems, and the nervous system is the conscious system. The nervous system is made up of neurons, namely cells. Single-celled organisms can do life activities such as avoiding death, avoiding disadvantages, metabolism

and self-replication, so the cells have the property of consciousness. Protein is the performer for cells to do life activities, so the protein has the property of consciousness. Protein is made up of small molecules of amino acids, molecule is made up of atoms, and atom is made up of microvortexes. The process of the biochemical reaction, the chemical reaction, the nuclear reaction and the microvortex reaction (produce and annihilation) is the process of consciousness.

The attribute of the remains of the etheric field is called memory. The process of the interaction of the etheric field is the process of its mutual induction, identification, reaction and control at the same time. The etheric field is running in the regular form, and the regularity is will. Memory, induction, recognition, reaction, control, and will are all the constituent elements of consciousness. The etheric field has both the property of material and the property of consciousness. The etheric field is not only the principle of material but also the principle of consciousness, so material and consciousness are homologous and integral, and material and consciousness of the etheric field evolve and develop synchronously. It will be discussed in the second volume of *The Etheric Microvortex Theory* about the consciousness of the etheric field and its evolution and development.

### **Third, the evolution and development of the world**

The ether is a fluid, and the flow of ether can form the etheric vortex. In the etheric vortex, it is because the fluid velocity is constant that the closer to the vortex center, the faster the angular velocity of the etheric flow. Because of the pressure generated by angular acceleration, the closer to the vortex center of the ether, the larger of the etheric density. When the etheric density reaches the maximum, the mutual repulsion of the etheric field makes the etheric vortex produce the big bang.

Different angle acceleration of the ether in the etheric vortex form laminar flow, and the mutual attraction and repulsion of the etheric field make the etheric laminar flow produce numerous large and small vortex tubes and vortex filaments. The big bang of the etheric vortex makes vortex filament fracture into microscopic etheric vortex, which is the generation of microvortex. All basic particles are microscopic etheric vortexes, so basic particles are unified in microvortex. Protons and electrons are the most stable microvortexes, and neutrons in nucleons are stable microvortexes.

The etheric world is filled with countless large and small etheric vortexes, and the world we live is the product of the big bang of etheric vortex. The explosion occurred more than 10 billion years ago. Although the world is now as big as more than 10

billion light years, it is just a temporary small point in the endless and timeless etheric world.

Before the big bang, the world is full of hundreds of billions of medium-sized etheric vortexes. When the big bang occurred, these medium-sized etheric vortexes exploded one after another, which is the formation of spiral nebula and galaxies. The etheric vortexes that didn't explode became the black holes that can absorb the light.

The distribution of microvortexes in nebula is uneven. In the area that microvortexes are relatively concentrated, microvortexes gather to be the stars under the action of the gravitational field. The closer to the interior of etheric vortexes, the larger is the etheric density, so the closer to the interior of galaxies, the larger is the density of stars.

Under the action of high temperature and high pressure inside the star, there is not only the generation of new microvortexes momentarily, but also the occurrence of fusion and fission constantly. Nuclear reaction inside the stars makes the stars may produce the big bang, which generates planets, comets, cosmic dust, cosmic—ray particles and other substances.

The sun is a star of rotation. The mass of the sun accounts for 99% of the mass of the solar system. All planets in the solar system are at the same ecliptic plane, and orbit in the same direction in the form of ellipse. The planets are originally fireballs, and all these prove that the formation of the solar system is the result of a big jet of the sun, which occurred more than 5 billion years ago.

The pressure and temperature inside the star are not the same everywhere, which makes the same area be basically made up of the same nuclear group and different areas be made up of different nuclear groups, and stars be layered from inside to outside and made up of different elements. When the big jet occurs on the sun, it not only makes the different planets be made of different material, but also makes the distribution of different substances on the same planet different, and the latter is the source of earth minerals.

The formation of the large and high precision coal mine on the earth is inorganic, just like other minerals on the earth. Under the condition of high temperature and high pressure, the carbon, calcium and other metal in the earth's crust compound as carbide like calcium carbide. With water, calcium carbide generates acetylene, ethylene, etc, which produce hydration reaction under the influence of water and eventually form mineral oil. The depth, large reserves of oil mining and its absence of amino acid and nucleotide all prove that the formation of oil is also inorganic. After oil emerged at the surface from the rock crack, under the influence of lightning wave and inorganic catalyst, amino acids, peptides, proteins

and other biological molecules formed, then oil bacteria produced, thus life on earth began.

#### Four, the microvortex field

##### 1. The generation of the microvortex field

The ether in microvortex flows orderly in different ways, thus generates different microvortex fields. The spin of microvortex forms annular magnetic field, and the absorption and jet of ether of microvortex forms the nuclear field, the gravitational field, the electric field and other active fields.

##### 2. The nuclear field

Any coenocyte is and must be made up of protons and neutrons, suggesting that protons repel each other, and neutrons repel each other too, while protons and neutrons attract each other. This is the nuclear field.

Just as the electric field has the positive and negative, the nuclear field has the positive and negative too. Just as the same repel and the opposites attract in the electric field, the nuclear field is also the same. Experiments show that the relative acting range of the nuclear field is in  $10^{-15}$ m orders of magnitude, and the acting force is much greater than the force of the electric field.

##### 3. The gravitational field

The electric field, the magnetic field and the nuclear field are all exist in pairs, then does the gravitational field have symmetric field? First let's take a look at the following experiments.

Experiment 1: The nucleons can capture electrons from a distance in its positive electricity field, but once the distance between the nucleon and electron reaches  $10^{-10}$ m orders of magnitude, the electron no longer fly to nucleon, is this why?

Experiment 2: Even if the external force is very big, the atomic volume always keeps in  $10^{-10}$ m orders of magnitude and don't collapse, is this why?

Experiment 3: To make light nucleus produce the fusion reaction, there must be high temperature and high pressure, for example, only use the enormous pressure generated by nuclear fission can force light nucleus to produce fusion reaction. Then what is the strength that prevents the nucleons combine mutually? On the contrary, when fission occurs, debris created by nuclear explosion flies apart at superhigh speed. Then what is the strength that makes the nuclear debris produce the superhigh speed?

Experiment 4: The flying speed of helium nucleus radiated by radioactive nucleons is about 1/10 the speed of light, while the flying speed of electrons radiated is about 9/10 the speed of light. Then what is the force that makes the flying speed of helium nucleus and electrons so great?

The above experiments can only prove that there is a kind of field among protons, neutrons and electrons that is not yet known, which makes protons,

neutrons, electrons and other elementary particles repel each other in short distance. In fact, this field is the one that be symmetrical with the gravitational field, and they are both generally referred to as the gravitational field. Just as the electric field and the nuclear field have the positive and negative, the gravitational field has the positive and negative too. Just as the same repel and the opposites attract in the electric field and the nuclear field, the gravitational field is also the same. The difference is that the positive gravitational field is strong and the acting range is short, while the negative gravitational field is weak and the acting range is long.

#### 4. Contrasts of several parameters of the microvortex fields

There are four pairs of microvortex fields that have been found, now the comparison of their relative field strength and relative acting range are as follows:

the microvortex field	relative field strength	relative acting range (m)
the negative gravitational field	weak	long distance
S-N magnetic field	sub-strong	medium distance
the positive and negative electric field	medium strong	sub-medium distance
the positive gravitational field	strong	short distance, about $10^{-10}$ m
the positive and negative nuclear field	strong	ultra-short distance, about $10^{-15}$ m

Illustration:

1. The microvortex is made up of the nuclear field, the gravitational field, the electric field, the magnetic field and other microvortex fields. The microvortex field is the transformation form of the etheric field, and it is unified in the etheric field. The object is made up of the microvortex field, and it is unified in the microvortex field. The etheric field is the origin of the world, and the world is unified in the etheric field.

2. The etheric field is of single--variety, while the microvortex field is of great varieties, and the microvortex fine structure field is more complex than the etheric field.

3. The spin of microvortex forms the head-tail annular magnetic field, that's why there isn't the existence of monopole magneton in the world.

4. All the microvortex fields are in pairs, what's more, they all appear in pairs in each of the microvortex.

5. Different kinds of microvortex fields cannot interact with each other. Based on the existing experiment, this paper proves that the electric field and the magnetic field can't interact with each other. The same repel and the opposites attract in the same kind of microvortex field.

6. The acting range of the microvortex field can extend to infinity, but: a. From near to far, the attenuation rate of different kinds of microvortex fields is different. B. When microvortexes interact with each other in their microvortex field, all sorts of microvortex fields interact with each other in the relative field strength, which makes different microvortex fields have different relative acting distances and relative strengths.

7. Since different microvortex fields have different strengths, thus in the same acting range, those microvortex fields whose field strength is relatively strong emerge, we call it the explicit field, while those microvortex fields whose field strength is relatively weak are shielded by strong field, we call it the implicit field.

## Five, the microvortex fine structure field

### 1. The quark structure of nucleon

The microvortex absorbs and jets ether constantly when spinning. The port of absorption is called u quark, which is also known as positive quark, while the port of jet is called d quark, which is also known as negative quark.

Protons and neutrons are collectively called nucleons. Experiments show that protons and neutrons are three--quarks microvortexes looking like Y-shaped tee pipe. Quark is the integral structure of microvortex, so quark is closed. Proton has two u quarks and one d quark, and neutron has one u quark and two d quarks, as shown below in the diagram:

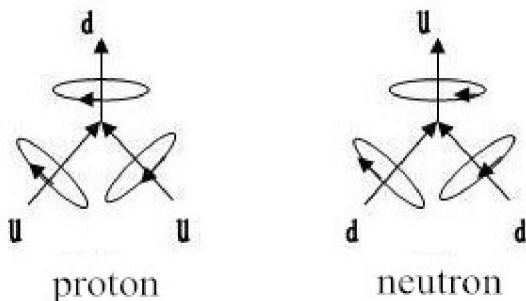


Diagram 1

The circle arrows above indicate the spinning direction of quark, and the straight arrows represent the direction of microvortexes from absorbing to jetting ether. The three quarks of protons and neutrons spin to the left at the same time, whose spinning forms the annular magnetic field, and the absorption and jet of the etheric field forms the positive and negative nuclear field, the positive and negative gravitational field and the positive and negative electric field. U quarks have positive active field, while d quarks have negative active field. The positive active field on the central axis of u quarks is the strongest. When

extending in the fan-shaped way, the positive active field is gradually weakening, while the negative active field is gradually strengthening. The negative active field on the central axis of d quarks is the strongest.

U quarks of protons and neutrons have two-thirds units of the positive electric field, while d quarks have one-third of the negative electric field. When the positive and negative electric fields neutralize, protons have one unit of the positive electric field and the positive electric field of protons becomes an explicit field, while its negative electric field becomes an implicit field. Two d quarks of neutron have two-thirds of the negative electric field, and u quarks have two-thirds of the positive electric field. When the positive and negative electric fields neutralize, neutrons show electric neutrality, while the positive and negative electric field of neutrons become implicit fields.

U quarks have one unit of the positive nuclear field, while d quarks have one unit of the negative nuclear field. When the positive and negative nuclear fields neutralize, protons have one unit of the positive nuclear field, while neutrons have one unit of the negative nuclear field. Protons repel each other for they are all in the positive nuclear field, and neutrons repel each other for they are all in the negative nuclear field, while protons and neutrons attract each other for they are from the positive nuclear field and the negative nuclear field.

### 2. The quark structure of electron

Electrons are two-quarks microvortexes looking like two-way pipe, as shown below in the diagram:

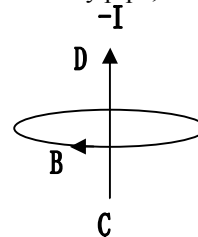


Diagram 2

The spinning of electrons generates the annular magnetic field, and its absorption and jet of the etheric forms the positive and negative gravitational field and the positive and negative electric field. U quarks of electrons have one unit of the positive electric field, and its d quarks have two units of the negative electric field. When the positive and negative electric fields neutralize, electrons have one unit of the negative electric field, and the negative electric field of electrons becomes the explicit field and the positive electric field becomes the implicit field. Electrons cannot exist in nucleons. The positive electric field in C end that is on the central axis of u quarks is the strongest. When extending in the fan-shaped way, the



positive electric field is gradually weakening, while the negative electric field is gradually strengthening. The negative electric field in D end that is on the central axis of d quarks is the strongest.

The spinning of microvortexes and its absorption and jet of the ether are the reasons for the constant motion of microvortexes, as well as reasons that the body's temperature cannot be lower than the absolute temperature of 0 degree.

### 3. The microvortex fine structure field

Electrons cannot exist in nucleons, and electrons do not have the nuclear field, so electrons are made up of three pairs of microvortex fields: the S - N magnetic field, the positive and negative gravitational field and the positive and negative electric field. Protons and neutrons are composed of four pairs of microvortex fields: the positive and negative gravitational field, the positive and negative nuclear field, the positive and negative electric field and the S - N magnetic field.

Different kinds of microvortex fields can't interact with each other, and also their relative strength, relative acting range and the distribution in all directions around the microvortex are not the same. What's more, both the explicit field and the implicit field act in the form of field force, therefore different kinds of microvortex fields form a fine structure around the microvortexes, we call it the microvortex fine structure field, microvortex for short.

Different microvortexes like protons, neutrons and electrons have different fine structure fields. Different fine structure fields of microvortex interact with each other in different ways. Different microvortexes have different properties as their fine structure fields are different.

### Six, the self-organization of microvortex

The distribution of all sorts of microvortex fields of microvortex is uneven in all directions around the microvortex particle. The microvortex fields form a kind of fine structure, we call it the microvortex fine structure field. Each fine structure field of microvortexes is fixed, that is the same kind of microvortex has the same fine structure fields and properties, and different microvortexes have different fine structure fields and properties.

Protons and neutrons in nucleons attract each other because of the nuclear field and keep distance with each other because of the positive gravitational field, as a result forming proton- neutron bonds, also known as the nuclear bonds, whose length is variable within a certain range, which means it has elasticity. The nuclear fields on the central axis of u quarks and d quarks of protons and neutrons are the strongest, and they form the nuclear potential well. U quarks and d quarks combine each other in the form of docking, and protons and neutrons in nucleons are relatively static.

The superposition of the fine structure field of proton and fine structure field of neutron forms the fine structure field of nucleon.

Radioactive element structure is not stable, and the fine structure field of nucleon can adjust the nuclear structure automatically. The helium nucleus consists of two protons and two neutrons, and u quarks and d quarks of protons and d quarks and u quarks of neutrons mutually dock respectively, making u quarks and d quarks that have no vacancy in the helium nucleus combine with other protons or neutrons in nucleons. Once there being helium nuclei formed in the radioactive elements, helium nuclei will be blasted by the positive gravitational field out of the nucleons, that's why what the radioactive elements emit are not protons or neutrons, but the alpha-rays. When protons and neutrons vibrate in nuclear potential well, it will produce gamma-rays, which is the formation of the radioactive elements gamma-rays. Part of the gamma-rays can make ether in the nucleons into electrons, which is the formation of the radioactive elements beta-rays. The orderly superposition of the fine structure fields of protons and neutrons makes the same nucleons have the same nuclear fine structure fields and properties, and different nucleons have different nuclear fine structure fields and properties.

The positive electric fields on the central axis of u quarks of protons in nucleons are the strongest, and they form the electronic potential well. The electrons that are trapped in the electronic potential well are called potential well electrons. Nuclei and extranuclear electrons attract each other because of the positive and negative electric field and keep distance with each other because of the positive gravitational field, as a result forming nucleon-electron bonds that have elasticity, which are also known as the atomic bonds. Nucleons and electrons in atoms are relatively static. The interaction of nucleons makes the electronic potential well have difference in strength and depth. The superposition of the fine structure fields of nucleons and the fine structure fields of electrons makes the same atoms have the same atomic fine structure fields and properties, and different atoms have different atomic fine structure fields and properties.

The field strength of each electronic potential well is fixed, which makes the electrons that fall on it have the inherent frequency. The stronger and deeper the field strength of the electronic inherent is, the higher the inherent frequency of the potential well electrons is. After potential well electrons vibrate under the effect of external forces, the kinetic energy and potential energy of potential well electrons are gradually transformed into light energy, and ultimately are still in the electronic potential well, thus generating the pulse wave of the diagram below:

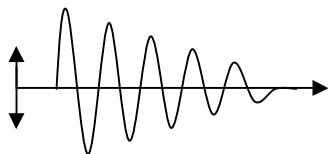


Diagram 3

Here to reinterpret the blackbody radiation experiment:

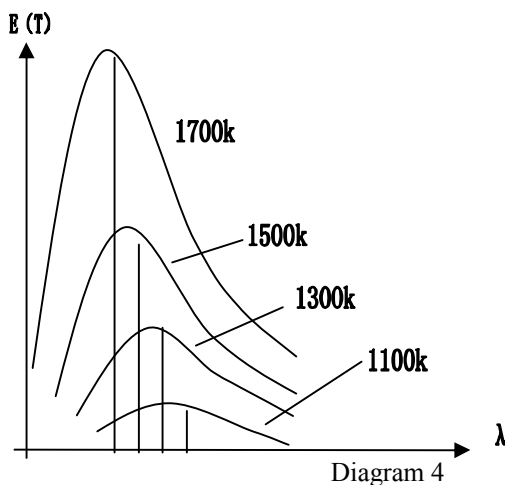


Diagram 4

Abscissa represents the wavelength, ordinate represents the distribution of wave energy at different temperatures. Wave energy is directly proportional to the square of the amplitude and frequency. The deeper the electronic potential well is, the shorter the wavelength generating by the potential well electrons is. The higher the temperature is, the greater the amplitude of wave is. The field strength of the outer electronic potential well is the weakest, and it can most easily fly out of the electronic potential well, so the energy is relatively small. The deeper the electronic potential well is, the more difficult it is for its potential well electrons to do forced vibration, which is the reason why the wave peaks shift to the left in the above picture, and also the reason why the left endpoints of temperature lines move upward and left. This is Planck's quantum.

When atoms A and B combine into a molecule, atom A attracts potential well electrons of atom B with its vacant electronic potential well and atom B attracts potential well electrons of atom A with its vacant electronic potential well, and 1, strong vacant electronic potential well attracts the opposite side's potential well electrons preferentially. 2, This two atoms attract each other because of the positive and negative electric field and keep distance with each other because of the positive gravitational field, as a result forming electronic potential well - potential well electron bonds that have elasticity, which are also known as the molecular bonds. Because the atoms in

the molecules interact with each other in the form of fine structure field, the bond strength, bond angle and bond length of the molecular bond are fixed. The same molecules have the same molecular fine structure fields and properties, and different molecules have different molecular fine structure fields and properties.

The reasons that crystals made up of atoms and molecules have fixed space lattice are that on the one hand, the fine structure fields of atoms and molecules are fixed, on the other hand, the fine structure fields of atoms and molecules can automatically adjust the structure of crystals in precise ways.

Biological macromolecules are long chains that are made up of thousands of small molecules. Under the action of biological macromolecular fine structure field, chained biological macromolecules can bend and fold automatically, and when any site of biological macromolecules combines with or decomposes other particles, the fine structure field of biological macromolecules will change, that is to say, the fine structure field of biological macromolecules is complex and variable, which is called biological macromolecular complex and variable fine structure field. Biological macromolecular complex and variable fine structure field not only enables the biological macromolecules to adapt to and select the complex and ever-changing environment, but also enables them to evolve into cells in the way of supplementing each other and restraining each other. Protein can execute life activities like benefit-tending and harm-avoiding and metabolism because of its complex and variable fine structure field, and nucleic acids can perform functions such as heredity, variation and evolution because of its complex and variable fine structure field.

The fine structure field of microvortex is not only the material used to build the world, but also the engineers that can design and build the world precisely.

### Seven, annular negative electric field

Different kinds of microvortex fields, including the electric fields and magnetic fields, can neither interact with each other nor transform into each other. If the electric fields and magnetic fields can mutually induct or transform, they will not be distinguished.

Connecting wires to the power, under the action of the external voltage, electronic d quark i.e. the negative pole points to the positive pole of the power, u quark i.e. the positive pole points to the negative pole of the power, while the electronic magnetic field forms the annular magnetic field around the wires due to the superposition. At this time, although the positive and negative electric fields surrounding the wires are still in the neutral condition, the electronic positive and negative electric fields become orderly because they

are linked end-to-end. As a result, it forms a cylindrical negative electric field along the wires' direction. The direction of the electronic annular magnetic field is from S pole to N pole, and the direction of the electronic cylindrical negative electric field is from the positive pole to the negative pole. The direction of the magnetic field is perpendicular to the direction of the cylindrical negative electric field. That wires generate the annular magnetic field when connected with the power proves the electrons are two-quarks microvortexes.

Winding the current-carrying wires into coils, the cylindrical negative electric field will become the annular negative electric field. At this point, not only the magnetometric lines extend outward from both ends of the coil, but also the annular negative electric field extends outward from both ends of the coil. The annular negative electric field at the ends of the coil is still perpendicular to the magnetic field. Although the annular negative electric field is electrically neutral, its order can still activate charges and change the direction of motion. Here we use a set of experiments to prove it, at the same time demonstrating that the electric field and the magnetic field don't interact with each other.

Experiment 1: The process of making the magnetic materials into magnets is the process of making the potential well electrons in the magnetic materials arrange orderly. In the steady and uniform magnetic field which is composed of two pieces of magnets, the annular negative electric field is still perpendicular to the magnetic field. Shoot a charge  $m$  in the direction that is perpendicular to the magnetometric line i.e. parallel to the annular negative electric field into the magnetic field with the speed  $v$ , as shown below:

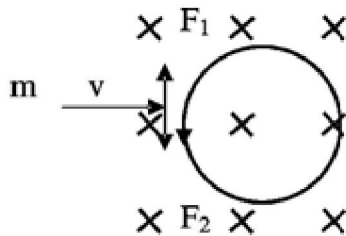


Diagram 5

The crosses in the diagram represent the direction of the magnetometric line of the steady and uniform magnetic field, which are perpendicular to the paper and point to the inside paper. The arrow on the circle represents the direction of the annular negative electric field in the magnetic field. When the incident electric magneton  $m$  is the positive charge, as the annular negative electric field is counterclockwise, the positive

charge and the annular negative electric field attract each other, and the positive charge will change the direction of movement and move upward. At the same time, when moving upward, affected by the forces to the right of the annular negative electric field, it moves to the right. This process is continuous, so the positive charge moves in the clockwise direction. When the incident electric magneton  $m$  is the negative charge, the annular negative electric field and the negative charge repel each other, and the negative charge will change the direction of movement and move downward. At the same time, when moving downward, affected by the repulsive forces of the annular negative electric field, it moves to the right, so the negative charge moves in the counterclockwise direction.

Because the annular negative electric field is electrically neutral, it cannot make the static charge do annular motion. When the charge is standing in the annular negative electric field, it does not produce movement.

What calls for special attention is that, on the one hand, because the magnetic field produced by the wires or magnets is generated by the orderly arrangement of electrons, and the locating position of each electron is different, the so-called uniform magnetic fields are not uniform, and they exist in the form of the magnetometric line, on the other hand, the magnetic field produced by the wires or magnets is formed by the superposition of all electronic magnetic fields, and they form a whole, which can be regarded as the uniform magnetic field. Therefore the magnetometric lines are not real lines, and uniform magnetic fields are not real uniform. The existence of the magnetometric line in the uniform magnetic field makes the vertical direction of each line of magnetic force exist the annular negative electric field. The annular negative electric field in the uniform magnetic field is formed by the superposition of the magnetometric line annular negative electric field. Therefore in the annular negative electric field, no matter where the electric charges locate, as long as they move towards the same direction, the direction of the force of the annular negative electric field on them is the same. The affect of the magnetometric line annular negative electric field to the moving charge is shown in the experiment below.

Experiment 2: When part of the wires of a closed circuit are standing in the steady and uniform magnetic field in the direction that is parallel to the annular negative electric field, the result is shown in the diagram below:

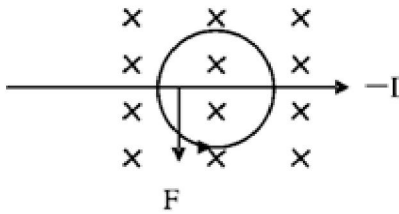


Diagram 6

When the wires are not energized, which is equivalent that the potential well electrons of wires are standing in the magnetic field, the annular negative electric field does not force them to motion. Connecting the wires to the power as is shown in diagram 5-2, part of the potential well electrons move directionally, which is equivalent to shooting electrons into the annular negative electric field of the magnetic field. The acting force produced by the annular negative electric field on the electronic flow of the wires will force the wires move downward.

As a result of the existence of the magnetometric line annular negative electric field, the electrons in the straight wires run in the same direction, thereby the direction of the acting force on the wires is the same.

Changing the direction of the current or the magnetic field, the wires will move reversely (up).

Experiment 3: When part of the circuits of the wires are standing in the steady and uniform magnetic field in the direction that is parallel to the annular negative electric field, the result is shown in the diagram below:

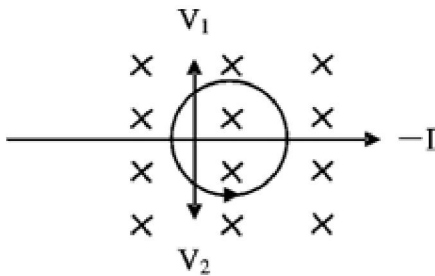


Diagram 7

If the wires don't motion, which is equivalent that the electrons are standing in the magnetic field, the annular negative electric field does not force them to motion. When the external force forces the wires to motion in the direction that is parallel to the annular negative electric field, the annular negative electric field will force the electrons of the wires to motion along the direction of wires, which is equivalent to shooting the electrons into the magnetic field, as a result forming the electronic flow in the wires. When the external force forces the wires to motion to the opposite direction, the direction of motion of the electronic flow is opposite.

Experiment 4: When bending the wires into shape-variable annular circuits and energizing them after putting them into the magnetic field, the result is shown in the diagram below:

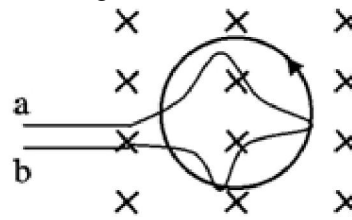


Diagram 8

When the electronic flow inputs from the a-end, under the action of the annular negative electric field, the quasi-annular area will reduce. When the electronic flow inputs from the b-end, the quasi-annular area will increase.

Experiment 5: Now let's look at another experiment, as is shown in the diagram below:

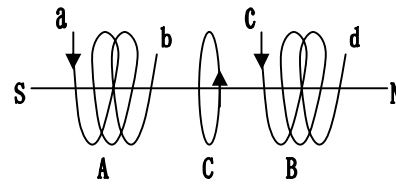


Diagram 9

When the primary coil A produces current, which is equivalent to shooting the electrons in the secondary coil B into the annular negative electric field formed by the primary coil A, it will force the electrons in the secondary coil B to motion, and form the electronic flow in the secondary coil B. If the primary coil is energized with the uniform direct current, which is equivalent that the secondary coil is standing in the annular negative electric field produced by the primary coil, the secondary coil does not produce current. Changing the direction of connecting to the power of the primary coil or changing the direction of winding of the primary coil, the direction of the electronic flow of the secondary coil will change. If the primary coil is connected to the alternating current, which is equivalent to shooting constantly the electrons in the secondary coil into the annular negative electric field produced by the primary coil from the positive and negative directions, the secondary coil will produce the alternating current.

**Eight, the etheric of the object's surface**  
**1. Ether is the light medium**

Wave is a way of movement of the medium. Ether is the propagation medium of light whether in a vacuum or in a transparent body. The propagation velocity of wave is constant relative to the medium,

and the propagation velocity of light is constant relative to ether. When the density of the wave medium changes, the wave velocity changes. When the density of ether becomes larger, the wavelength becomes shorter and the speed of light becomes smaller, whereas the speed of light becomes larger. The light here refers to the etheric wave of all kinds of frequencies.

In the process of spinning and absorption and jet of ether of microvortex, it forms the etheric whose density decreases gradually from inside to outside on the object's surface of microvortex. After microvortexes combine into the object, the superposition of the etheric of the microvortex's surface, on one hand, makes the density of ether in the object be greater than the vacuum, on the other hand, forms the etheric of about 0.5 mm thick that can be seen by the naked eyes on the object's surface. When light penetrates into the transparent body from a vacuum, because the density of ether in the transparent body is greater than the vacuum, the frequency of light is constant and the wavelength becomes shorter, which making the speed of light slow down. Because of the existence of the etheric of the transparent object's surface, after rays penetrate vertically into the etheric of the object's surface, the wavelength of light gradually gets shorter and the amplitude gradually gets shorter with the increasing of the density of ether, as is shown in the diagram below:

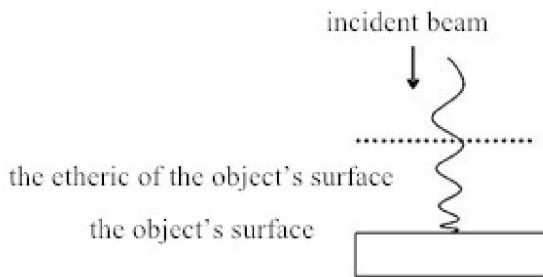


Diagram 10

After light penetrates into the transparent body and enters the etheric of the object's surface, the wavelength and amplitude will recover gradually, which is the transmission effect of light.

When light penetrates sideways into the etheric of the transparent object's surface such as glass, the result is shown in the diagram below:

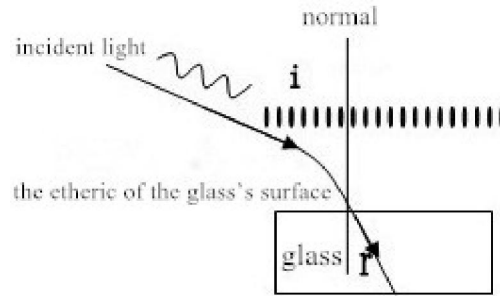


Diagram 11

As the density of ether of the etheric of the object's surface increases gradually, when the amplitude of light vibrates in the direction of the glass, the wavelength of light becomes smaller gradually and the amplitude becomes shorter gradually, and the distance between the adjacent peaks becomes smaller. When the amplitude of light vibrates in the direction of leaving the glass, the wavelength and amplitude of light recover (increase), and the distance between the adjacent peaks becomes larger, so light rays bend to one side of the glass, which is the happening of the refraction of light. The higher the frequency of light is, the more the wave numbers containing in the etheric of the transparent object's surface are, and the greater the bending degree of light is, i.e. the greater the refractive index of light is.

When light penetrates into the etheric of the metal's surface, it will produce diffraction effect. When light penetrates into the planet's atmosphere, the density of ether formed by the atmosphere will increase gradually and the light will produce the bending effect with the density of particles in the planet's atmosphere increasing gradually from the outside to inside. When the rays emitted by the distant stars shoot into the earth via the sun's atmosphere, under the action of the solar atmosphere ether, the light can also produce the bending effect. This means it is the same principle of the etheric of the object's surface making the light diffract and the planet's atmosphere making the light bend.

The existence of the etheric of the microvortex's surface proves precisely and with no doubt that the elementary particles are the microscopic etheric vortexes.

## 2. New explanation of Michelson-Morley experiment

The earth's atmosphere is a transparent body composed of the atmospheric molecules. The synchronous movement of the earth along with the atmosphere is actually the movement along with the atmospheric ether, which makes the Michelson-Morley experiment can't produce light interference effect.

The following is an optical event that was

blockbusting and is still talked about excitedly by people now. Einstein's theory of relativity predicted that the gravitational field can make the space and time bend, because of which the light will bend when the light passes through around the star, as is shown in the diagram below:

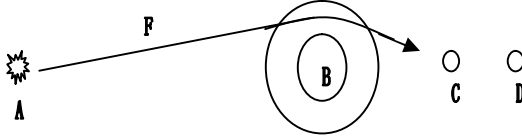


Diagram 12

On May 29, 1919, there occurred a total solar eclipse. The Royal Society and The Royal Astronomical Society observed that when the light emitted by the distant stars passed through the sun, it really bent. Therefore, people thought the theory of relativity was confirmed.

However, the truth is that the etheric density in the atmosphere increases synchronously with the density of the particles in the sun's atmosphere increasing gradually from outside to inside. The etheric of the atmosphere is equivalent to the etheric of the object's surface. When the light passes through the planet's atmosphere, it bends at one side of the planet, which is equivalent to the light bending in the etheric of the object's surface. In the above diagram, A represents the light of the distant star, the small circle of B represents the sun, the big circle represents the

sun's atmosphere i.e. the etheric of the sun's surface, C represents the moon, D represents the observer on earth, and A、B、C、D are in the same line. When the light F passes through the sun's atmosphere, because the density of the ether of the etheric of the sun's surface formed by the sun's atmosphere increases gradually from outside to inside, the light F bends in the sun's atmosphere, which makes observers on the earth see the light of the stars behind the sun.

From here we can see, it is the same principle of the stars making the light bend and the etheric of the object's surface making the light diffract, rather than the star attraction making the space bend. The black hole produced by the star gravitation does not exist at all, so the resulting black hole theory is wrong. When the light passes through the etheric vortex, the light rays bend to the inside of the etheric vortex because the density of the ether in the etheric vortex increases gradually from outside to inside. It makes the etheric vortex into a black hole because the light rays cannot penetrate into the etheric vortex.

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