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Article 3: The magnetism across time-spaces and the driving force of celestial rotation/磁场的时空穿越与天体旋转原动力

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Abstract

The transmission mechanism of driving force for atomic rotation, molecular revolution or celestial rotation has been discussed in this article, with an example between H atom rotation and its corresponding antimatter.

Key words: Atom Rotation, Molecule Revolution, Celestial Rotation, Magnetic Lines along the fourth dimension, Driving Force Transmission.

1. The magnetism along the fourth dimension axis

Atom is the most primitive material form of elementary particles; in our three-dimensional space, the motion model of elementary particles in atom can be simplified as the rotation of electrons around the nucleus, and the nuclei and electrons are the Yin and Yang poles of matter's magnetic properties respectively; at the same time, the magnetic line on the fourth dimension axis is perpendicular to the three-dimensional space. These magnetic elementary particles cut along the magnetic line on the fourth dimensional axis, thus generating electric charges. The existence of the electromagnetic induction theorem is the transmission pathway of driving force which leads electrons to rotate around the nucleus. The relative motion between positive and negative charged particles in the three-dimensional space produces a current effect. The current direction is perpendicular to the magnetic line on the fourth dimension axis, which is consequently similar to the principle of the motor coil rotation, and pushes the spin motion of the elementary particle in the atoms (Figure 1); for molecules with poly-atomic aggregation form, the dark matter on the fourth dimensional axis as an energy binder polymerizes mono-atomic matter, forming both Yin and Yang poles of the whole aggregated molecule [2], which makes the cutting motion on magnetic lines of the fourth axis, leading to ‘the revolution movement’. Similarly, the matter in molecular structure makes ‘revolution’ around the geometric center of the magnetic mass line in a molecule; by analogy, the transmission of driving force of both the earth's rotation and the revolution of other galaxies are generated by the electromagnetic induction theorem when the material properties of

Yin and Yang poles in three-dimensional space are cutting against the fourth dimensional magnetic line. Therefore, the higher current effects of celestial bodies, or the more symmetric spatial distribution of polarity in celestial galaxies, the higher the overall polarity, so that the angular velocity of celestial rotation is faster; moreover, the higher the ratio of total mass to total electric charges (M / E) in celestial galaxies, the slower the angular velocity of celestial rotation. Therefore, within the aster of highest mass (such as black holes), even the most basic electromagnetic waves in the universe, light waves, can be hardly observed, indicating that there is almost no rotational force.

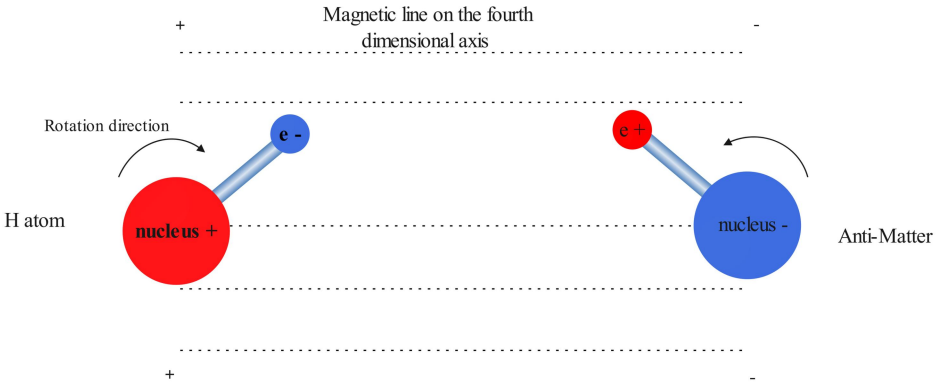

Figure 1. The transmission pathway of driving force for electron to rotate around the nucleus.

Figure 1 illustrates the transmission pathway of driving force for electron to rotate around the nucleus in H atom. The H atom structure is on the left (electron is negatively charged and nucleus is positively charged); its corresponding anti-matter structure is on the right (electron is positively charged and nucleus is negatively charged); there are parallel magnetic lines on the fourth dimensional axis between H atom and its corresponding antimatter. The interaction between H atom and its corresponding antimatter has been discussed in detail by the previous two articles of this journal [3][4]. The H atom rotation direction cuts along the magnetic lines on the fourth dimensional axis, so the electromagnetic induction theorem is the transmission pathway of driving force for H atom rotation.

Another viewpoint proposed by this article is that this article can NOT agree with that the phenomenon that heavy mass objects curve spacetime (or time-space) can be observed in this time-space. The similar phenomenon observed by us can be explained by the diffraction of light.

2.译文

原子是基本粒子最原始的物质形态；我们所在的三维空间中，原子中的基本粒子运动模型可以简化为电子围绕原子核做自转运动，原子核与电子为物质磁场属性的阴阳两极；与此同时，第四维度轴上的磁力线与三维空间垂直，阴阳两极基本粒子在第四维度轴的磁力线上做切割运动，从而产生了电荷。电磁感应定理的存在，是电子围绕原子核做自转运动的动力传输原理。三维空间中正负带电粒子相对运动产生电流效应，电流方向垂直于第四维度轴上的磁力线，从而类似于电动机线圈转动原理，推动基本粒子在原子内的自旋运动（详见图 1 和英文论述）；对于多原子物质聚合形态的分子，在第四维度轴上的暗物质作为能量粘合剂聚合了单原子物质并且形成整个分子的阴阳两极[2]，使得三维空间分子结构中的阴阳极性在第四维度轴上的磁力线的切割运动，进行着“公转”运动。相似的，分子结构中的物质围绕整体分子的质量磁力线的几何中心做“公转”运动；余此类推，地球自转和其它星系公转运动的动力传输原理，都是三维空间中的阴阳两极物质属性与第四维度磁力线做切割运动时电磁感应定理产生。因此，天体星系中电流效应越大，或者空间极性分布越对称，整体极性越高，天体旋转角速度越快；不仅如此，天体星系中的总质量与总体电荷量的比值（M/E）越高，天体旋转角速度越慢。所以质量最大的天体（比如黑洞）中，连宇宙中最基本的电磁波，光波都无法显示，说明几乎无旋转动力。

本文提出的另一个观点是，本文不同意在我们这个三维时空中可以观察到重质量物体扭曲时空的现象。我们观察到的类似现象可以用光的衍射来解释。

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