EMANATION OF MATTER

WATERA CHANGED TEXTURE OF LIGHT

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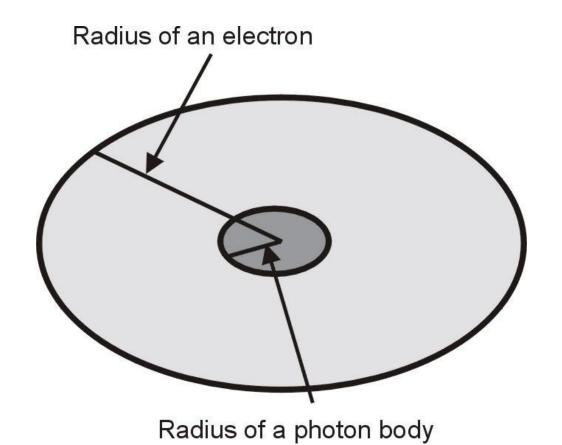
ETHER TO PHOTONS TO ETHER

Ether ≒ 186 two-mass body ≒ photon body ≒ 186-ether cocooned by photons

Water arises from the clustering of millions of light particles called Rydberg photons. Light particles or photons arise from a 186 two mass body. One 186-ether turns into photons and the other 186-ether acts as a seed nucleus. A quantum of photons clustered together is tangible matter.

Dynamic Photon Body

Photon Body = Photon mass + Contained Ether



186-ETHER

The 186-ether field

$$\frac{1.859222909\times10^{-9}}{1.38066803\times10^{-36}} = 1.346611109\times10^{27} kg/m$$

The Boltzmann radius emanates

The 186-ether charge

$$(1.602176537 \times 10^{-19})^2 = 1.85922209 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36} \times 10^7$$

186-ETHER

SOURCE OF

- Electric charge
- Fabric of space ether
- Planck mass and Planck length
- Brownian motion
- Black body radiation
- Heat
- Electromagnetic radiation
- Gravitation strongest force 10⁴⁴ N
- Speed of light, c
- Von Klitzing constant

PHOTON CLUSTER ABOUT A 186-SEED

The Rydberg photon

 $2.425434789 \times 10^{-35} kg$

The **Proton**

68.9617475 million Rydberg photons

 $1.672622216 \times 10^{-27} kg$

The Oxide ion

1.095068725×109 Rydberg photons

 $2.656017781 \times 10^{-26} kg$

Atomic mass unit, AMU

A cluster of millions of photons that comprise the inverse of Avogadro's constant, A_N in kg

PHOTON CLUSTER ABOUT A 186-SEED

186-photon

$$(1.602176537 \times 10^{-19})^2 =$$

 $1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36} \times 10^7$

A Proton

$$(1.6021765 \times 10^{-19})^2 =$$

1.672622216×10⁻²⁷×1.534697799×10⁻¹⁸×10⁷

An Oxide

$$(1.60217653 \times 10^{-19})^2 =$$

 $1.32800889 \times 10^{-26} \times 1.93294612 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^7$

APPROACHES TO THIS RESEARCH

- ELECTRON VOLTS
- OXIDATION STATE
- PHOTON CLUSTER ABOUT 186-SEED ETHER
- AVOGADRO'S CONSTANT
- OHM'S LAW
- ELECTROLYSIS & FARADAY'S CONSTANT
- BLACK HOLES

CORPUSCULAR PROTON

69

million photons make the proton

eV ratio of a Proton to Rydberg photon

$$\frac{9.382723128 \times 10^8}{13.6056923} = 6.8961747 \times 10^7$$

Mass ratio of a Proton to Rydberg photon

$$\frac{1.672622216 \times 10^{-27}}{2.425434789 \times 10^{-35}} = 6.8961747 \times 10^{7}$$

RYDBERG PHOTON

The Rydberg photon is the basic building block of the oxide and proton that combine to make up water.

The Rydberg photon corresponds to 13.6 eV and so it would be safe to **assume** that the Rydberg photon comprises both the proton and oxide ions respectively.

O-atom, first ionization energy 13.61805 eV H-atom, first ionization energy 13.6056923 eV

OXIDE ION

 1.095068725×10^9 Rydberg photons

Ratio of oxide to Rydberg photon

$$\frac{2.656017781\times10^{-26}}{2.425434789\times10^{-35}} = 1.095068725\times10^{9}$$

$$\frac{1.4899 \times 10^{10}}{13.6} = 1.095068725 \times 10^9$$

HYDROGEN & OXYGEN

The Water Molecule

The proton Rydberg photons

$$6.8961747 \times 10^7$$

The oxide Rydberg photons

$$1.095068725 \times 10^9$$

We Are Light

The mass of one water molecule,

$$2 \times 6.8961747 \times 10^7 + 1.095068725 \times 10^9$$

1.232992219×10⁹ *RYDBERG.PHOTONS*

$$2.425434789 \times 10^{-35} \times 1.232992219 \times 10^{9}$$

 $2.990542223 \times 10^{-26} KG$

Thus the mass of one molecule of water is worked out from millions of photons. Matter is basically corpuscular in nature.

OHMS LAW REWRITTEN

$$V = I \times R$$

$$a \times 10^7 = \overline{)F} \times \frac{I}{mass}$$

- Acceleration, a as volts equals current, I
 the root of force, F times resistance, R.
- Resistance, R is current, I per photon mass about one 186-seed ether.

MASS ACCELERATION FORCE CURRENT

Proton 1.67 x 10⁻²⁷ kg 5.86 X 10²⁷ m/s² 9.8 x 10⁷ N 3.13 A

Oxide 1.32×10⁻²⁶ kg 4.6497× 10²⁸ m/s² 6.175×10⁹ N 24.85 A

The **O-H bond** strength in terms of force, *F* between one proton and oxide mass about one 186-seed ether

$$I^{2} = F \times 10^{-7} = G \frac{m_{1} \times m_{2}}{r^{2}}$$

$$F = 6.6742 \times 10^{-11} \times \frac{1.672622216 \times 10^{-27} \times 1.328 \times 10^{-26}}{r^{2}}$$

$$3.1297 \times 24.85141 = F \times 10^{-7}$$

$$F = 77.777 \times 10^7 N$$

$$F = G \frac{m_1 \times m_2}{r^2}$$

$$F = 77.777 \times 10^7 N$$

$$r = 1.38066803 \times 10^{-36} m$$

Boltzmann radius

New Paradigm

Current view Topic Paradigm shift

Oxidation state Loss or gain of electrons

Mass of the nucleus

Mass of a photon cluster

Number of 186-ether seeds

Ionization energy

Energy of electrons

Applied eV to remove shell electrons Pair production Energy of applied eV

Energy levels

Heat

Atomic mass

Energy

Energy of 186 ether per q

Boltzmann Constant

Mole concept

Appears with temperature in thermodynamics

Radius of 186-ether

Faraday's Equation Defining mass and charge

A quantum of photons clusters about a 186-seed ether mass. This cluster of photons is atomic mass-the *in-situ* structure of an atom.

The seed 186-ether is what scientists and electricians measure as electric charge, Q.

Electrolysis of water is experimental proof for existence of ether. Furthermore, the mass of Rydberg photons is a measure of atomic mass of a proton. Similarly, the mass of Rydberg photons is a measure of atomic mass of an oxide ion.

Electrolysis of Water

If the gravitational and electric energies are equal,

$$GMm / R = kQq / R$$

$$M^2 = kQQ / G = 8.987551787 \times 10^9 \times 1224.0^2 / 6.6742 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$M = 1.420373341 \times 10^{13} \,\mathrm{kg}$$

Ether_{kg} =
$$1.420373347 \times 10^{13} / 7.639607603 \times 10^{21}$$

Ether_{kg} =
$$1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}$$

ELECTROLYSIS OF WATER

PROTON

OXIDE ION

Photon mass (M) $1.672622216 \times 10^{-27} kg$ $2.65601778 \times 10^{-26} kg$

186-ether seeds (Z)

Photon mass per 186 seed M/Z

$$1.672622216 \times 10^{-27} kg$$

 $1.672622216 \times 10^{-27} kg$ $1.32800889 \times 10^{-26} kg$

number of particles, $n 7.639607603 \times 10^{21}$ $7.639607603 \times 10^{21}$

Mass in g
$$\underline{n \times M}$$
 1.27781774×10⁻⁵ kg 1.01454668×10⁻⁴ kg

EMANATION OF MATTER

- 186-ether ⇔ 186² ⇔ Photon body
- Photon cluster as AMU: O and H atoms
- Seed 186-ether as elementary charge, e
- Ohm's Law and the O-H bond
- 186 seeds as oxidation number

All the above have been derived by non invasive means

WATER A CHANGED TEXTURE OF LIGHT

 Approximately 70% of the earth is covered with water.

 Where did all this water come from and how did it form?

CREATION OF WATER

Avogadro's number is the basis for measuring the fundamental unit - mass THE PROTON PHOTON #

$$\frac{1.672622216 \times 10^{-27}}{2.425434789 \times 10^{-35}} = 6.8961747 \times 10^{7}$$

THE OXIDE PHOTON #

$$Rydberg-photon 2.425434789 \times 10^{-35} kg$$

 $2.425434789 \times 10^{-35} \times 1.232992219 \times 10^{9}$

 $= 2.990542223 \times 10^{-26} \times 6.022141536 \times 10^{23} kg$

$$\frac{2.65601778 \times 10^{-26}}{2.425434789 \times 10^{-35}} = 1.095068725 \times 10^{9}$$

$$= 2.990542223 \times 10^{-26} kg$$

THE RYDBERG PHOTONS IN ONE MOLECULE OF WATER

$$water = 0.01800946kg$$

$$2 \times 6.8961747 \times 10^7 + 1.095068725 \times 10^9$$

= 1.232992219×10^9

BLACK HOLES

The Schwarzchild radius

$$R_{sch} = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

For an electron

$$R_{sch} = \frac{2 \times 6.6742 \times 10^{-11} \times 9.1093826 \times 10^{-31}}{(2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2}$$

$$R_{sch} = 1.35293442 \times 10^{-57} m$$
 $M/R = 1.346611109 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg/m}$

$$R = \frac{9.1093826 \times 10^{-31}}{1.346611109 \times 10^{27}} \qquad 2 \times R = 1.35293442 \times 10^{-57} m$$

Thus, the Schwarzchild radius is proven to be the diameter of an electron when is vanishes into and as ether.

A mini electron black hole is created. Electron mass is conserved.

BLACK HOLES

DISAPPEARANCE OF WATER

$$D_{ETH} = \frac{2 \times object \cdot mass}{1.346611109 \times 10^{27}}$$

$$D_{ETH} = \frac{2 \times 2.990542223 \times 10^{-26}}{1.346611109 \times 10^{27}}$$

$$D_{ETH} = 4.441582582 \times 10^{-53} m$$

INVOLUTION & EVOLUTION

Creation of matter (evolution) and annihilation (involution) into ether is the central theme of this research. The Schwarzchild radius is the diameter of etheric matter when atomic mass units (visible matter) or electrons collapse to ether mass. For example, the electron radius of 10⁻¹⁵m, as a photon mass, occupies 10⁻⁵⁸m as ether. Thus there is a massive increase in electron density even while the electron mass is conserved. The same for water or any object.

RECAP

- A] 186-ether
- B] Twin 186 masses
- C] Photon body
- D] Photon clusters about 186-seed ether
- E] O-H bond
- F] Ohm's law unveiled
- G] Evolution & Involution black holes

Where and how did water arise from? See A] to G]

CREATION thru EVOLUTION

Listed are conditions necessary for the changed texture of light to water

- ELECTRIC CHARGE
- LIGHT
- MAGNETIC FIELDS
- SUPERPOSITIONING
- OXIDATION STATE
- PHOTON DENSITY PER 186-SEED
- BLACK HOLE DIAMETER of INNER SPACE/OUTER SPACE

PERIODIC TABLE

The development of a new arrangement of elements displayed in the periodic table is crucial to unveil the conditions under which elements form out of ether.

- IONIZATION ENERGIES
 - ELECTROLYSIS
 - SPECTROSCOPY
 - BOND ENTHALPY

A combination of the topics listed here are just a few of the approaches I am taking to construct the in-situ atom.

CHUCKING OUT

- ELECTRONIC CONFIGURATION
- QUARK CONRIBUTION
- PROTON-ELECTRON INTERACTIONS
- PARTICLE CLASSIFICATION
- BOND LENGTHS
- TYPES OF BONDS

IN-SITU ATOMIC STRUCTURE

NON-INVASIVE METHODS

- PHOTON MASS eV data
- PHOTON CLUSTERS ABOUT SEED ETHER
- SCATTERING STUDIES HERA
- SPECTROSCOPY
- ELECTROLYSIS
- KINETIC THEORY
- THERMODYNAMICS

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To all on the NPA database your work is a source of new ideas

Quote from Tagore

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary sands of dead habit....

Where the mind is without fear....