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椭圆图解原子 稿件

**Oval Diagram Illustration Sub-atom, Atom**

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摘要: 法国科学家拉普拉斯要求:我们必须把目前的宇宙状态看作它以前状态的结果, 以及以后发展的原因, 如果有一种智慧了解它的实体各自的位置, 如果它还伟大地足以分析所有这些事物, 它就能用一个单独公式概括出宇宙万物的运动, 从最大的天体到最小的原子, 都毫无例外, 而且对于未来就像对于过去那样, 都能一目了然。

## **Abstract:-**

*According to French scientist Laplace, we must regard the current state of the universe as the result of its previous state and the causation of later development; if there is a wisdom to comprehend the location of each entity, and even to analyze these things, it can outlines the movement of cosmic inventory with a single formula, from maximal celestial body to minimal atom, so that the future can be clearly presented just as the past.*

关键词: 椭圆图解及公式; 弥漫气、向心力、离心力、小分子、亚原子、原子及原子内运动。

## **Keywords:-**

*Oval Diagram and Formulas; Diffuse Gases, Centripetal Force, Micromolecule, Sub-atom, Atom, Red Giant Star; Internal Movement Description of Red Giant Star and Atom;*

# 1 引言

## 1. Foreword

自然科学里有许多难题困扰着科学家，爱因斯坦没有经过试验中发现的数据，创造出新理论去设题解题。确定格苦想寻找引力、电磁力、强、弱相互作用力的统一场论，奋斗了后半生尚未完成。

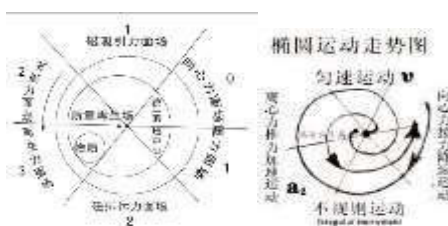
There are many problems on natural science disturbing scientists. Einstein applied the data lacking of experimental basis to create new theory and put forward a question and solve it. He focused on finding Unified Field Theory of gravitational force, electromagnetic force, strong force and weak force, he did not yet completed in spite of struggling for latter part of his life.

因此，作者根据发明偏心旋转发动机，也就是不用任何外能源做功的永动机时的发现，创立椭圆图及公式，便于人们就像利用算盘演算得数一样，以简易的形象与数理逻辑，推理演绎万物万变和谐统一规律，便于请专家们去完成统一场的理论设题解题。

Therefore, the author creates oval diagram and formulas based on the decentration of engine through invention of the vacuum, which is the discovery of working perpetual motion machine without any external energy, making people infer and deduce harmony and uniform law of things change in virtue of simple image and mathematical logic, which is just like calculation using abacus, and inviting experts to complete question-designing and question-solving on Unified Field Theory.

首先交待这两张图来历，才能知道它的神奇智慧作用，便与设题解题。【见下图】

In the first place, I would like to introduce the origin of the following two diagrams, then you will know their magic wisdom, which is convenient to suppose questions and solve them. [See diagram below]



磁吸引力面场	Magnetic Attraction Field
扩张力面场	Expansionary Force Field
再生力面场	Regenerative Capacity Field
磁排斥力面场	Magnetic Repulsion Field
向心力面场	
重力面场	Gravity Field
椭圆运动走势图	Trend Chart of the Elliptic Motion
匀速运动	Uniform Motion
离心力推力加速运动	Accelerated Motion of the Centrifugal Force Thrust
不规则运动	Irregular movement
向心力拉力降速运动	Speed-reduction Motion of the Tensile Force of the Centripetal Force

如宇宙混沌时期仅有弥漫气体在空中运动，到底发生了什么运动，能从无到有形成了宇宙和万物，用椭圆运动走势图各种数字，来图文并茂，首先让人们直觉地了解和学会掌握运用去设题解题，以免麻木不仁地开展各项科研工作。

If only diffuse gases drifted in the air at chaotic period of the universe, what happened during that period, forming the universe and everything? Through the various figures in trend chart of the elliptic motion, people can intuitively know and master this diagram to suppose questions and solve them, in order to avoid carrying out the scientific research work callously.

这张大圆圈图，实是宇宙和万物自画出了运动过程中进化发展中的时间作有序运动表叙。相对来说，大圆圈越大被复制出能量或力越多，圈越小被复制出能量或力也越少。大圆圈中六种力面场是相对数，是由它运动的质量，决定它有多少个场力面和各自的质量大小，及被复制出能量或力的多少。也表示为空间作无序运动。

In fact, this great circle diagram illustrates sequential movement of time in evolutionary development and in the process of movement. Relatively speaking, the size of great circle is basically proportional to energy and force duplicated. These six force fields in great circle are relative number, the quantity of field force surfaces, their mass, as well as the energy

and force duplicated by them are decided by the quality of the movement, which can be also expressed as chaotic motion of space.

如人一生婴儿、少年、青年、中年、壮年、老年六个空间。在每一个空间中还有大中小三种质量，如工作、休息、生病了，被复制出的能量或是力也有多少。

Just as six spaces in human's lifetime, including baby, early youth, youth, middle age, meridian of life, and old age. Each space has different mass, for instance, when you work, have a rest or sickness, the energy and force duplicated are different.

如中年、壮年时期被复制出能量最多。不但挣到很多钱，还结婚、生养了几个小孩。可他们的一生，也按椭圆图运动起来的质量，被复制出的能量不守恒。

The energy duplicated in middle-age and mature period is most, during which you can earn much money, get married, and have several children. However, the mass according to the movement of oval diagram in their life will also duplicate non-conservation of energy.

宇宙混浊时期的弥漫气体在空中及无中生有的事物，就是椭圆图上部发生了湍流，表示一个质量运动时间的开始，或是在这样条件下运动的物体，它没有什么力变化，用物理名称它为磁吸引力面场。它复制的力 1，匀速运动。

The diffuse gases drifted in the air at chaotic period of the universe, the things in the air and out of nothing are turbulence generated in the upper of oval diagram, denoting the beginning of one mass motion time, besides, it may be the objects moved under this conditions, which have no force variation, and can be named as magnetic attraction field according to the physics. It conducts uniform motion and the force duplicated by it is 1.

图一面的上部，质量发生了从上向下运动做出了推力为 2。称它为扩张力面场。

In the upper part of Figure 1, the thrust generated by the mass is 2 through movement from the top down, which can be called as expansionary force field.

在它下部，由于气体一边运动时被复制出的能量或是力多，另一边被复制出的能量或是力少。同时，这两种场力面上还有离心力的推力帮助，使气体质量在加速中被复制出更多能量也是惯性力。如使地球作出椭圆度大。称它为再生力面场，或称强作用力面场，它复制出的推力为 3。

In the lower part of Figure 1, because the energy or force duplicated through gas movement on one side is large, the energy or force duplicated on the other side is small. Meanwhile, these two force fields has thrust of centrifugal force, making gas mass to be duplicated more energy (that is inertia force) in the acceleration. If the earth is driven to make large ovality, which is called as regenerative capacity field or strong force field, so the thrust duplicated by it is 3.

总之，图这一面做出是离心力的推力。

In conclusion, this side of the diagram is the thrust of centrifugal force.

图最下部为磁排斥力面场，表示一个质量运动到这种场或时间时，系统自旋最慢时向心力占上风，自旋最快时离心力占上风，复制出力不规则已减少到 2。

(在实际操作时应把它定位随着速度加快，它在 2 以上递增力。

The lower part of the figure is magnetic repulsion field, showing that when one mass motion is in this field or at this time, the centripetal force shall prevail at slowest moving spin speed of system, and the centrifugal force shall prevail at the fastest moving spin speed of system, the force duplicated by it is irregular and reduced to 2. During actual operation, its positioning shall be accelerated with the speed, the force above 2 is ascending.

因此，涡旋的气体利用惯性力越过了磁排斥力面场，向重力面场上向上冲击运动。

Hence, the gas of vortex passes over magnetic repulsion field by utilizing inertia force, and make upward ballistic motion towards gravity field. 由于做功者没有能量或力补充，被复制出的能量为 1。称它重力面场。

On account of lacking of energy or force supplement of objects, the energy duplicated is 1, which is named as gravity field.

而在这种场上部，质量完全失去做功能力，被摩擦力、引力等消耗力，气体在惯性运动中作中心收缩弯曲复制出的力 0。

However, on the upper part of this field, the mass will totally loss working ability, the gas reduced by friction, gravitational force and other factors will conduct centripetal contraction and bending in inertial motion, the force duplicated is 0.

图这一边是做减速作椭圆运动。

On this side of diagram, it will reduce the speed and conduct elliptic motion.

这种椭圆运动在物理上称向心运动，因此，得到了向心力。

In physics, this elliptic motion is called as concentric exercise, therefore, centripetal force will be obtained.

好比乒乓球从一米的高度往硬地面下落，每次反弹损失后，高度还是超过了圆心半径。所以，气流以缩小的环流越过中心高度作旋转，自绕成像宇宙幅射形成的圆环大外圈一样。将大外圈表示作出向心力。

Just as the dropping of table tennis toward hard ground surface from the height of one meter, the height after bounce losing every time still exceeds radius. As a result, airflow passes over center height in the form of contractible circulation for rotation, and forms large circular-ring outer ring as cosmic radiation. And this outer ring is expressed as centripetal force.

后来到大外圈顶面上的热气体也不沿消耗力多的圆圈运动，自然从圆圈顶面上分成向两旁边下，作 8 字形锥度涡旋轨迹环绕运动，除了自身的质量，还利用锥度的地利条件获得了如惯性力、离心力就向中心加速环绕运动。因惯性力、离心力都是系统的力，不要自身提供力。

Thermal current gathered subsequently on the top surface of outer ring also conducts circling movement which has little dissipative force, and divides into two parts on the top surface of circle to move as figure-eight curve and taper vortex trajectory, among which, except their mass, this movement utilizes geographical conditions of tape, so as to obtain inertia force and centrifugal force for centripetal accelerated circling movement. Since inertia force and centrifugal force are system force, which don't need the force supplied by themselves.

因此，气流一次次地向两端头作螺旋式向小环绕运动，就构成了一个完整的球壳体，也是在不同的事物上有不同名称表叙。如原子、太阳内黑子、细胞及椭圆图表叙的来历，去设解论万事万物微观运动发展好或坏难题。

Therefore, airflow conduct auger-type small circling movement to two ends over and over again, forming an integrated global shell.

由于任何物质聚后，球壳体上都有物质与物质之间的空穴，和壳体内部有空穴。有了空穴，就起到了三种作用，一、球壳体上每一个小空穴，便使内外温度和压力不统一。二、外部的热气流就源源不断向空穴中心低压处环绕流，就像被滚雪球似地，被环绕滚成了气旋团。在气旋团内部的小圆圈空穴中。实际产生了两种场，一个以向心力涡旋构成的中心称统一的场。（如同中央政府）当场上运动发生能量问题，统一各作用力，并遗传智慧能量的作用。一个被系统离心力作抛物线涡旋运动，将质量交换出能量的场所，称质量再生场中心。它如同复印机、兵器等工具。用来复制出更多能量，因系统不是如将汽油燃烧转化为能量，质量就不存在，能量就守恒）。

After gathering of any substance, the cavities will exist between substances on and inside the global shell. And the cavities have three effects, first of all, each small cavity on global shell result in disunity of internal and external temperature, as well as pressure; secondly, external thermal current will flow to low pressure of cavity center continuously, just as a snowball, to form cyclones. In these small circle cavities of cyclones, two fields are formed in fact, one is the center formed by centripetal force vortex which is called unified field. (Just as a central government) when the movement on the field has energy problem, it will unify each force and inherit the effect of wisdom energy. Another is parabolic vortex motion through centrifugal force of system, the place in which the mass is transformed to energy is called as regeneration field center of mass. This regeneration field center of mass is like copiers, weapons and other tools, which will duplicate more energy, since the system cannot convert to energy as gasoline combustion, the mass does not exist, and the energy is conserved. 我在 2009 年《创立统一场论》(Establishment of the Unified Field Theory)。

美 Marsland Press 学术竞技场上发表英文论文中有这两种力的表现。

I had published academic manuscript *Establishment of the Unified Field Theory* on American Marsland Press in 2009.

而十多年后今天,科学仪器才拍出黑洞空穴中心,也有互绕运动。一个作向心

力小气旋团, 另一个作离心力就大些的气旋团情景。证明了我的椭圆图正确性。因为牛顿是两点不运动或 0 运动, 也有引力。里奇是一点运动的圆周运动, 有引力。

我的向心和离心属于两点或多点互绕运动, 才能被复制出更多能量, 使事物进化或发展。而英语用收敛和扩散容易误导成像汽球的同时收缩和膨胀来设题解题, 就不能自圆其说。实引力来自涡旋作出的吸力或拉力。

However, in today over a decade later, cavity center of black hole is found with scientific instrument, and there exists inter-winding movement. One is small cyclones of centripetal force, and another is larger cyclones of centrifugal force, which proves the correctness of oval diagram. Because Newton considered that there existed gravitational force even through these two points don't move. Ritchie thought that there existed gravitational force of one point in circling motion. Actually, it is vortex that generates attractive force or tensile force.

因此, 被向心力涡旋进入小空穴中的气体或小分子, 被滚雪球似地复制成一个一个活体结构的小气旋团或椭圆团。形成了外壳、小内圈空穴、空穴中的小气旋团三位一体的结构)——称原子。

In consequence, the gas or micro-molecule enters into small cavity with centripetal force vortex, which is copied into small cyclones or elliptical groups one by one as snowball, forming trinity structure of shell, small inner circle cavity, and small cyclones in cavity, which is called as atom.

原子空穴中心小气旋团每被系统的离心力推出去，必然同从大外壳上每一个小空穴中进入的热气流，发生了推挤摩擦发热、就使冷热交界极限处转化出水分子。继改变了进入空穴中心气体的质量，也被系统越滚越大，复制出更多像雨核或各种夸克的球状结构。这时它受到系统加速推挤摩擦发热的力更加大，一方面雨核外部的水分子就向雨核空穴中心流。被雨核旋转复制成水。

The small cyclones in the center of atom cavity are pushed out by centrifugal force of system, which conducts the pushing, friction, and heating, so that the hydrone will be converted from the extremity of the cold and hot junction. As a consequence, the mass of gas entered into the cavity center changes, which becomes larger and larger and copied into more ball structure as rain nuclei or all kinds of quarks. At this time the force due to accelerated pushing, friction, and heating of system, the hydrone outside the rain nuclei will flow into cavity center of rain nuclei, and the rain nuclei rotates to generate water.

由于球壳体外部的热气流不断进入空穴中，加强了系统推挤摩擦发热出高温，就将水转化成新气体。新气作向心环绕就加强了系统力，推动小内圈的壳体旋动更加快，就连续推挤摩擦发热出更加高温高压中，将新气体被转化成一个一个固体态小分子。又被旋转复制成小球团，进化成原子的壳体。

Because the thermal current outside the global shell enters into cavity continuously, the high temperature generated through accelerated pushing, friction, and heating of system, convert the water into new gas. And the new gas strengthens the system force through centripetal rounding, and drive the shell in small inner circle to rotate rapidly, in the process of generating high temperature and high pressure through pushing, friction, and heating, the new gas is converted to small molecules in solid state, which is copied to small pellets and evolve into the shell of atom.

这时的弥漫气体从空间场进化到原子的实体场上运动，转化和复制能力便增强了一步。如原子壳体不同地理位置上，被不同的作用力就出现不同的表叙。原子壳体上下部上若干个小分子，由于没有离心力或向心力等作为，就像地球上南北极板块，看不出它在地球地面上的位移运动一样。因，就形成了如是杠杆的支点。原子球壳两旁边上的一个个小分子，在一边向上运动时，被向心力作向中心收缩弯曲地做减速运动在球面上，逐步密，离中心近，原子内部空穴就小。

Diffuse gases by that time have evolved from space fields to physical field of atom, which own strengthened motility, transfer ability and replication capacity. Due to various geographic position, atomic shell has different forms affected by different acting force. The upper and lower part of atomic shell presents a number of small molecules, which seems to be no displacement just as Antarctica Plate and Arctic Plate still on the surface of the earth on account of lacking centrifugal force and centripetal force. Therefore, the fulcrum of lever is formed. When the small molecules on the two sides of atomic spherical shell move upward, and conduct deceleration movement through centripetal contraction and bending, and eventually the internal cavity of the atom near the center shrinks step by step.

另一边上的一个个小分子被离心力，从上向下作突出下垂加速运动在一边的球面上，这一面就扩张发展大，就离中心远、内部空穴就大，一个个小分子排立的密度就稀。就形成了偏心空穴或杠杆的力臂作用。而原子空穴中心的一个一个小分子，在这样偏心空穴条件和环境中，就质量被复制出更多做功的能量或是力，驱动了物体自旋；三、在那漫长的进化过程中，原子球中部受到的离心力比球上下极处大，一个个小分子前端不断受系统的向心力的拉力和离心力的推力，又作合久必分、分久必合向球上下极处周期位移运动，也使原子作不匀速自旋运动了。

On the other side, small molecule expands and grows under the action of centrifugal force, and conducts downward accelerated movement from the top down, the internal cavity of atom which is far from the center become larger, and the density of small molecule is low, forming acentric cavity or lever arm effect. And the small molecule in the center of atomic cavity, in the condition and environment of acentric cavity, this mass is copied into more energy or force, driving the rotation of objects. Thirdly, in the long evolutionary process, the centrifugal force in the center of atomic ball is larger than other place, the leading end of small molecule is pulled by centripetal force and pushed by centrifugal force of system, and conducts unstable periodic displacement movement toward two sides of ball, making the atom conducting un-constant spin motion.

因此，原子的设题解题的公式，好比从以上加法进入到混合演算。如求出原子从椭圆球上各种场力面上被复制出多少能量，才使原子被加速进化到质量大的圆球时，发散出的引力、电磁力、强弱作用力被惯性力、向心力统一了四种作用力。

Thus the formula of question-designing and question-solving of atom will implement mixed calculation from the above addition. For instance, the energy which makes atom evolve into the ball with larger quality duplicated from various fields of ellipsoid can be calculated, among which, the gravity, electromagnetic force, as well as strong and weak acting force exhaled are unified as four types of acting force by inertia force and centripetal force.

就依次乘以质量的大小、作用力、加速度、时间及地利条件，如椭圆图上六种力面场上的 1、2、3、2、1、0 数字能量后，就知道了原子每自旋一周，已被复制出更多加速的惯性力，就使自旋速度发生加快一次。因此向上运动的亚原子就向原子壳体靠近一次，若下一次计算时，每一次给如磁排斥力面场 2 加 025，重力面场 1 加 05、向心力面场零加 075。磁吸引力面场 1 加 05、扩张力面场 2 加 025。再生力面场不加，原子就一次次向质量大的圆球进化扩展膨胀了。如同八卦设题解题的 64 卦，而椭圆图甚至是 162 卦变化来设题解题了。或应用终极理论【加

】马克·麦卡琴 MCCU TcheOnN 所有原子和物体的统一膨胀率 XA 的值每秒 0, 000 000 77 秒, 单位是/二次方秒, 【实膨胀表叙不准确, 应抛物线扩展, 不存在像充了气的气球均衡膨胀大】

After multiplied by the quality, acting force, accelerated speed, time and geographical conditions, as the figures 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 0 on six types of fields of oval diagram, it can be concluded that the atom can be duplicated more accelerated inertia force when atom rotates around its axis once, which makes spin speed up. Hence, the sub-atom conducting upward movement will be closer to atomic shell, when you calculate in the next time, magnetic repulsion field 2 will add 025, gravity field 1 will add 05, and centripetal force field 0 will add 075. Magnetic Attraction Field will 1 add 05, expansionary force field will 2 add 025. Regenerative capacity field remains unchanged, so that the atom will evolve and expand into larger ball. It is similar to 64 hexagrams in question-designing and question-solving of eight trigrams, and Oval Diagram even uses 162 hexagrams or application of Ultimate Theory [plus] written by Mccu Tcheonn to suppose questions and solve them. The unified expansion rate (XA) of all atoms and objects is 0.00000077 second, the unit is quadratic second, [The expansion of real expansion is inaccurate, which should be expanded as parabola, there doesn't exist balanced expansion as inflated balloon].

假定原子球壳体直径 10 纳米, 原子中心半径应是五纳米。外部的弥漫气体或小分子被向心力, 从壳体上的小空穴向中心加速环绕时, 估计体积不会超过一纳米的千分之一, 就作百分之一来计算展开周长, 从原子壁上的小空穴到中心距离, 至少长度可以一次分成十段, 每一段被环绕成一个更小的亚原子。

Assumed that the diameter of atomic ball shell is 10 nanometer, the radius of atomic center should be 5 nanometer. When the external diffuse gases or small molecule encircle rapidly from shell to small cavity under the action of centripetal force, it is estimated that the volume shall be not exceed one thousandth of one nanometer, the perimeter from small cavity of atomic wall to center can be unfolded to calculated by one hundredth, the length can be divided into ten segments at least, and each segment can be surrounded to form a smaller sub-atom.

由于原子自旋的系统作出离心力, 将中心的物体向外推或斥力, 便使原子一面外部的热气流无法进入原子空穴中。因此这一面不可能产生出小亚原子。

Due to the centrifugal force of spin system of atom, and the thrust or repulsive force of center object, the external thermal current on one side of the atom cannot enter into atomic cavity. And thus small sub-atom cannot be generated on this side of atom.

而原子另一面上的气流和小分子, 确被向心力加快进入中心时, 已转化出涡旋的吸力, 也是拉力及引力, 就将后来到的气流, 从这一面原子壳体上的小分子与小分子之间的小空穴中吸入。

However, the airflow and small molecule on the other side of atom have covered to attractive force (i.e. tensile force and gravitation) when entering into the center under the action of centripetal force, so that the subsequent airflow is inhaled from the small cavities between small molecules on this side of atom shell.

原子球壳体半边上至少有三十个分子聚合成的壳体。因此, 每一次从小空穴中进入的气流, 就被环绕复制出共约三百左右个亚原子球。而且就像人体中气进入心脏时, 仅瞬间一次就像滚雪球似地复制出几百个白血球一样。

There are 30 shells at least gathered by small molecules on hemisphere side of atomic ball shell. Hence, the airflow coming from small cavities is surrounded to duplicate three hundred sub-atom balls approximately. This process is similar to the gas entering into the heart of human body, which can be copied into hundreds of leucocytes liking a snow ball just a moment.

这些亚原子球被向心力环绕进入中心时, 就被系统旋转复制成更大的球状团, 也就是原子核的群体结构。

When these sub-atoms access the center surrounded by centripetal force, the larger ball-shaped groups will be duplicated by rotated system, which is population structure of atomic nucleus.

原子核估计不会超过 1 纳米直径 (形成了原子的外壳、小内圈空穴、空穴中原子核三位一体的结构)。

It can be estimated that the diameter of atomic nucleus cannot exceed 1 nanometer (forming a trinity structure of shell, small inner circle cavity, and small cyclones in cavity)

由于外部的热气流源源不断向原子空穴中心低温处流, 发生谁的质量大, 谁就是统一的场。首先过渡层中的亚原子自旋时作出涡旋吸力, 近水楼台先得月一样, 将热气流吸进亚原子的空穴中。这些热气流作向心涡旋环绕时, 就同系统作出离心力的气流发生推挤摩擦发热出更加高温高压, 就将新气体被转化成化学键及固态小分子。及又被复制成更多小亚原子, 或微粒荐放在亚原子壳体内。就增强了亚原子从原子内高处作向下加速冲的力。当冲到到原子核上, 这时的原子核已被系统自旋成结构紧密的小球团, 确成为亚原子硬着陆的跳板, 就像擦边球一样一擦而过作切线运动, 撞击到对面的原子内壁上。由于原子质量大仅发生震动下就将亚原子弹回。可弹回不到原高处了。

Since the external thermal current flows toward low temperature area of atomic cavity center continuously, the unified field theory is formed in cavity with relative larger mass. At first, the sub-atom in transition layer has attractive force of vortex when rotation, the thermal current will be attracted into the cavities of sub-atom. When the thermal current conducts centripetal vortex spin, it may generate high temperature and high pressure through pushing, friction, and heating with airflow formed by centrifugal force of system, and finally the new gas may convert to small molecules in solid state. Meanwhile, more small sub-atoms or particles will be also duplicated in sub-atom shell. The accelerated impulsive force of sub-atom is strengthened in the atom from high to low. When the impulsive force acts on the atomic nucleus, and the atomic nucleus has become small pellets with dense structure due to system spin, which may be the fulcrum of sub-atom for tangential movement as an edge ball, and then the sub-atom will impact opposite inner wall of atom. On account of large mass of atom, sub-atom can be rebounded in case of vibration, while it cannot reach to the original height.

因亚原子也是若干个小分子圈围排列组成。向下冲的力使若干个小分子一个推一个地加大了力推向球壳体的前端。就使前端质量密度增大，撞击到原子内壁上力就大。这个力至少是亚原子质量的三倍力，而原子内部这一面上甚至有几百个的亚原子，连续不断地向下冲，就给原子自旋施加了一次次的推力。

Because the sub-atom is constituted by a number of small molecules through permutation. The downward impulsive force pushes the numerous small molecules to the leading end of global shell. So the quality and density of the front end will increase, and accordingly the impact force on inner wall of atom will increase, which may be three times of the mass of sub-atom, besides, there may be hundreds of sub-atoms on this side of atom, which rush down incessantly, exerting thrust to atom spin. 撞击被弹回时的亚原子空穴中的一个一个小分子，自身是来不急转身再向前冲。因此成反作用消耗了作用力，就一次比一次被弹回力更小，直至作抛物线运动将亚原子抛落在原子内壁上。亚原子就在原子内壁的弧度上作向下加速地滚动。因在弧度上向下运动，就受到了系统免费离心力和偏心的作用，将亚原子空穴中的一个一个小分子，连续性地被推向壳体一边的前端，也是杠杆的力臂上，将质量不断被复制出能量，因此，它的运动速度就比一擦而过的切线运动快，又回到高处向低处作出一次做功的力。

Due to impingement, the small molecules in the cavities of sub-atom will be rebounded, which will move forward without turn-back. As a consequence, this reaction consumes the acting force, while the rebounding force declines continually, at last it will fall on the inner wall of atom through parabolic motion. The sub-atoms downward roll rapidly along the radian of inner wall of atom. Due to movement along the radian, it will be subject to centrifugal force and the action of eccentricity of system, pushing a number of small molecules in cavity of sub-atom to the front end of shell, that is the mass will be duplicated into energy on the arm of force of lever, therefore, its moving speed is faster than tangential movement, and the force having work is completed from high to low. 切线是直线运动，仅获得一次性作用力。

Tangent line is rectilinear motion, obtaining instantaneous acting force.

当然也有一些质量小的亚原子被弹回后就落入原子核中不走了。但这时原子和原子核至少受到了三次作用力。如每一次加速向下冲撞击，都使原子和原子核发生弹跳震动一次，就有三种能量多少的结果。一、被原子弹回时落在原子核上，就使原子核中若干个亚原子或一个个小分子，发生互相推挤摩擦发热。二、被弹回时亚原子空穴中的小分子与小分子，亚原子与亚原子之间，发生了互相撞击推挤摩擦发热、生电。一个亚原子就转化成所谓电子球。三、原子内被推挤摩擦转化出的热气体或小分子，也从电子壳体上的每一个小空穴中穿过，向中心加速环绕，又聚合复制出若干个小分子。若干个小分子被离心力作抛物线运动时，落在原子弧度壳体上，是从弧度上向下向前加速滚动在壳体上，也就增强了推挤摩擦发热出高温高压，一个个亚原子就向低温低压处加速冲。实不存在有电子。

但为了适应物理学就顺着说生电】

Certainly, some sub-atoms with small mass are rebounded into atomic nucleus. At this time, the atom and atomic nucleus have been subjected to three forces. Rapidly rushing down every time, the atom and atomic nucleus will rebound, resulting in three kinds of energy. First of all, the sub-atom rebounded by atom falls on the atomic nucleus, making a number of sub-atoms or small molecules in atomic nucleus conduct pushing, friction, and heating mutually. Secondly, through pushing, friction, and heating among small molecules, and sub-atoms in cavities when rebounding, the electricity will be generated. Numerous sub-atoms are converted into the so-called electronic ball. Thirdly, the hot gas or small molecules generated in atom through pushing, friction, and heating pass over the small cavities on electronic shell, so as to surround the center rapidly, gather and duplicate a number of small molecules. These small molecules fall on atomic arc shell as parabolic motion under the action of centrifugal force, which enhance the degree of pushing, friction, and heating and generate high temperature and high pressure, these sub-atoms quickly rush down to low temperature and low pressure. In fact, there doesn't exist electron. However, we say that the electricity is generated in line with Physics. 当电子从上向下加速冲到了原子中心另一边的过程中，电子空穴中一个个小分子也被离心力推向前，发生了小分子与小分子互相推挤摩擦发热，将电子转化成能量多所谓的质子。【实应表示原子内一边是作出向心力，使小分子向低温处加速冲，而中心的小分子被系统作出离心力推出去时，互相发生了推挤摩擦就发热，才转化出能量多的质子】



In the process of electron rushing to another side of atomic center from the top down, small molecules in the cavities of electron are pushed forward by centrifugal force; through the pushing, friction, and heating among small molecules, the electron is converted to the so-called proton with much energy. [In fact, under the action of the centripetal force of one side of atom, small molecules rush to low temperature, and the small molecules in the center are pushed by centrifugal force of system, to convert to proton with much energy after pushing, friction, and heating mutually].

这时，质子空穴中一些小分子如铁分子被推挤摩擦就生磁性。或在不同的高温高压中就转化出各种化学键。如将质子中一些小分子被高温粘合成多个小分子或被推挤摩擦出的磁性吸住。就结合成由多个小分子结合成的电子簇。有了大质量的电子簇，加速作用力更加强大。如进入电子簇内部的一个个小分子，也是一边作向心加速涡旋，必然同系统作出的离心力推出去的小分子夹道相逢，互相推挤摩擦发热发光。虽然像地面上形成的气旋风瞬间消失了一样。但原子外部的热气流和小分子，每时每刻通过原子壁上每一个小空穴中加速向中心作环绕。因此，原子中心不断地复制出电子簇。也就一个个被离心力推挤摩擦转化出瞬间的光和热。进入电子簇内部的一个个小分子，也是一边作向上运动如同星球运动到星系向上运动降速时形成了密度波一样了，推挤摩擦转化出的光减弱，也射向中心黑暗处。也没有如太阳反光镜的光合成，所以光变暗红移。星系另一边被离心力加速时转化出的光是向外射。也得到如太阳反光镜的光合成，光就亮白。

Then, some small molecules will generate magnetism in cavities of proton through pushing, friction, and heating; or convert to all kinds of chemical bonds in the different high temperature and high pressure. For example, some small molecules in proton are bonded into a number of small molecules by high temperature or adsorb by the magnetism through heating and friction, and further combine into electronic cluster containing a number of small molecules. With a large mass of electronic clusters, the acceleration force is more powerful. If the small molecules inside the electrons cluster conduct centripetal accelerated vortex motion on one side, they will meet the small molecules pushed by centrifugal force of system, and emit heating and light through pushing and friction mutually. Although the thermal current and small molecules outside the atom is instantaneously disappearing as the cyclonic wind formed on the ground, they may swirl to the center in every small cavity of the atomic wall. Hence, the atomic center constantly replicates electrons cluster, which is momentary light and heat converted through pushing and friction due to centrifugal force. When the planet moves to the galaxy, density wave will be formed due to reduction of speed in the process of upward movement, the light will be also weakened generated by pushing and friction, and shines toward the center of the dark. There is no photosynthesis as heliograph signaling, so the light will darken and has red-shift. The light on the other side of the galaxy converted by accelerated centrifugal force emits outward. If it gains photosynthesis as heliograph signaling, the light will be bright white.

但它们转化过程并没有消耗掉原子内能量，反而使电子获得了高温高压向低温低压区加速运动一流而去。而人们确给了它美丽的名称电荷电流作功了。就加强了原子系统自旋能力，将原子核中一些小亚原子、椭圆球及不规则体，一个个被离心力作抛物线依次推出去运动。

However, in the conversion process, they don't consume the energy inside the atom, but make the electron get the high temperature and high voltage and flow quickly to the low temperature and low pressure area. The electric charge and electric current with work enhance spin ability of atom system, pushing the small sub-atom, ellipsoid and irregular objects in atomic nucleus out as parabola and under the action of centrifugal force.

当向上运动时就又出现三种情况，一，质量大的亚原子圆球，当加速冲到高处时，它不沿消耗力少的椭圆运动，作向消耗力多的圆圈扩张运动，亚原子就靠近了原子壳体，实离中心远，球就大。

When moving upward, three situations will occur, first of all, the sub-atom ball with large mass implements circle expansion movement which will consume more force rather than elliptic motion which will consume less force when it rush toward the height, the sub-atom will be closer to the atomic shell, and the distance to center is in direct proportion to the size of ball.

一些质量小冲到高处时力少了，已作向心收缩弯曲实离中心更近了，也就被绕成椭圆球依次圈围排列构成一圈。

And some sub-atom ball with small mass will has less force when it rushes to the height, and is closer to the center after centripetal contraction and bending, namely the ellipsoids will form a circle through arrangement in order.

而一部分质量的气或不规则体的小分子，确不能被推上去作运动，就堆积滞留在圆球壳体内向上运动的下边，构成了像鸡蛋白一样的一边厚一边薄的原子中间过渡层。

Moreover, the gas with certain mass and irregular small molecules cannot be pushed upward for movement, but accumulated and stayed in the lower part of the ball shell for upward movement, forming intermediate transition layer of the atom which has uneven thickness as the egg white of eggs.

如被离心力运动后来到的气和小分子，就省力顺沿堆集物面上一次次作螺旋式向心环绕运动。就形成了圆圈内偏心越来越大。而被离心力设置在偏中心一边的气和小分子及小气旋球质量，也是重量的下压力压在原子的偏中心的一边，实也是内壳上，就为原子自旋作了功。

The gas and small molecules gathered after movement through centrifugal force conduct centripetal circling movement along the surface of accumulation with less force, forming larger and larger eccentricity in circle. The gas, small



molecules, and small cyclone ball set on the side of decentration under the action of centrifugal force, which is the downward pressure of weight on one side of decentration, in fact, the atom in inner shell does work through spinning.

因这一边内壳至少离中心三至五倍远，下压的力施在原子这一边的壳体上，实际有两倍壳体的重量也是力，就可以使壳体向下发生转动。如果按装了如轴承，一吨重物体，仅需 100 公斤力就能转动。若是这边壳体设计成是摆，一吨重壳体仅需要三公斤力就能向下移动。

Because the inner shell on this side is three to five times away from the center at least, the downward pressure exerts on this side of shell, actually, the force with the weight which is two times of shell can make the shell spin downward. If the bearing which has one ton is installed, the force with 100 kilograms can rotate it. If the shell on this side is designed as pendulum, the shell with one ton can be moved with three kilograms.

这时的原子不但有重量下压的力，还有如从高压区向低压区的推力等辅助力来推动了旋转。

At this time, the atom not only has gravity, but also thrust coming from high pressure area to low pressure area, in addition, it has other auxiliary force to rotate.

它比大海中水被风作用力，形成的涟漪推力更强大的效应。因大海中水转化出巨浪作用力是软着陆。如水被风力推挤爬上浪尖，这时水接着从浪尖顶端，向下加速冲的力一次次地结合，虽转化出的力更强大。但使力时水面瞬间缺少反作用力支撑，使水面再推向更高峰的浪尖时，实没达到预定作用力的高度，并且水撞击另一个物体实强度也降低，仅发出一次性作用力的反应。

The above acting force has stronger effect than that of wind on seawater, because the acting force of waves which converted by wind force on seawater is soft landing. The water is pushed by the wind force toward the top, and then the water will rush downward, forming impulsive force and converting stronger force. However, when the force works, the water surface lacks counterforce support, pushing the water surface to the top of waves which is higher, actually it cannot reach the height of predetermined force, and the strength of impact force on another object decreases, only giving one-time acting force.

而原子内圈这一边的上部。至少有几十甚至几百个亚原子或小分子，依次从上向下冲向原子核场上是硬着陆。就使原子层次越多或亚原子球的体积越大，系统作出的离心力就更大，从中心向外推动了一圈层力再撞击到另一圈层上，就一次次加大加速放大了推力，就转化出不同作用力。如将电子被推挤摩擦发热作用力大，转化出电磁力、核力、强作用力等。推挤摩擦发热作用力小这个场就成弱作用力场、引力场。

In the upper part of inner ring of atom, there exists dozens of and even hundreds of sub-atoms and small molecules, which rush to atomic nucleus field from the top down for hard landing. The atom has more layer and the volume of sub-atom ball is larger, the centrifugal force of system is larger. The impact force pushes from the center and growing outwards, which enhances the thrust time and time again, converting different acting forces. For instance, the acting force of electron is strengthened through pushing, friction and heating, and converted to electromagnetic force, nuclear force, strong force, etc. The acting force of pushing, friction and heating is weak, the force field and gravitational field is also weak.

所以，原子内这样有规律地一边作向心力复制出电子，另一边被离心力推挤摩擦转化出质子，并连续运动于上下极磁场上，就拉断了中心物体旋转的磁感应线，就从机械能转换成所谓的电流加快运动的能力。

Therefore, on the one side, the electron is duplicated inside the atom regularly under the action of centripetal force, on the other side, the proton is converted through pushing, friction and heating under the action of centrifugal force, meanwhile, the continuous motion is conducted on magnetic field of both poles, which snaps rotated magnetic induction line of central objects, the so-called electric current which is converted from mechanical energy accelerate the ability of movement.

这时亚原子和小分子已从原子实体场上运动，又进一步转换到高温高压电磁场向低温低压加速运动，使它的转化和复制能力突飞猛进。因此，设题解题时就要根据事件发展的变化，灵活运用各种知识，如物理学、化学等知识，才能正确设题解题。而且还可利用发现的事例，如使亚原子作出的电流降低能耗或无能耗流动，你就可以发明出新产品或节省能源消耗。如偏心发动机或超导低温或将它将经过的线路设计出更光滑面，甚至设计出像汽车变速箱的那样作用，将质量再生或缩小，当它加速撞击到终点的接收器上。工作出功的效果就又不相同了。

At this time, sub-atoms and small molecules have moved on atomic entity field, and then they convert to accelerated movement from electromagnetic field of high temperature and high pressure to that of low temperature and low pressure, making its transformation and replication ability advance rapidly. In consequence, various knowledge shall be applied flexibly for question-designing and question-solving based on changes in the development of events. What is more, examples have been found can be also utilized, making electric current generated by sub-atom flow with low energy consumption or no energy consumption, so that new products can be invented or you can save energy consumption. For instance, eccentric engine or superconducting cryogenic equipment can be used, besides, smoother surface of line can be

designed, with the effect of vehicle transmission, so that the regeneration or shrink of mass can occur when it impacts on the receiver of terminal point. Hence, the effect of work will be different.

因原子内就像椭圆图周围上六种力面场的质量一样，不断地将向上运动的气旋团或小分子，被向心力复制出一个新元素。进入中心的气旋团或小分子被系统的离心力推出去作抛物线环绕运动时，就转化出一个质量大的氢新元素。又在元素的两边各转化出一个新元素，成4、8、16、32、64等的成倍数蝴蝶效应的一对对新元素，便使原子向上运动场力面上亚原子一步步获得了更多惯性力，向上运动这一面逐步扩展向质量大的圆球进化。若计算时就要每转一圈，每一次给如磁排斥力面场2加025，重力面场1加05、向心力面场零加075.磁吸引力面场1加05、扩张力面场2加025.再生力面场不加，原子就一次次向质量大的圆球进化扩展膨胀了。当然这个理论数，实际时按受作用力和时间决定膨胀率。

Because of incessant upward movement of cyclones and small molecules in atom, a new element is duplicated by centripetal force. The cyclones and small molecules entering in the center may be pushed by centrifugal force of system for parabolic motion, a new element with larger mass is converted, which has multiple relation, such as 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 and so on. These pairs of new elements have butterfly effect, endowing the sub-atoms on upward movement field of atoms obtain more inertia force, which continue to conduct upward movement and evolve into ball with large mass. When computing, magnetic repulsion field 2 will add 025, gravity field 1 will add 05, and centripetal force field 0 will add 075, magnetic attraction field will 1 add 05, expansionary force field will 2 add 025, and regenerative capacity field remains unchanged with each turn. So the atoms will evolve and expand to the ball with larger mass again and again. Of course, this is the theoretical number, in fact, expansion rate is determined by the force and time. 这时，原子场力面上转化出的引力、电磁力、强作用力与弱作用力，就被自旋加速转化出更多能量的惯性力统一了四种作用力，不做功了。

Then, gravitational force, electromagnetic force, strong force and weak force converted by atom field are unified by inertia force generated by accelerated spinning with more energy, which don't work.

并且，原子内部合力运动环境也遭到了破坏，如一些气体和高温，不但被高速离心力推挤到原子内壳边上，而且气体和高温在运动中大量从壳空穴中逃逸出壳外，使系统做出的功能也在大大降低。这时摩擦力、引力、重力等统一了自转降速。

Meanwhile, unified movement environment inside the atoms has been damaged, for instance, some gases and high temperature are pushed to the inner shell of atoms by accelerated centrifugal force, among which, a large number of gases and high temperature leaves from cavities of the shell during movement, greatly decreasing the function of system. The frictional force, gravitational force, gravity and other forces make the speed of spinning decrease.

却使原子活动式的壳体在无功能补充,和无法降低能量消耗的惯性运动自转降慢到极限时，也赢得了力重新调整和运动结构重新调整的的做功过程中的时间。向上运动亚原子等又向心收缩做不匀速周期中的降速运动，就出现元素不同周期性地复制出的能量多少问题。【就像人们挣到很多余钱，一时失去了工作，就利用以前的余钱去生活和又去找工作再挣钱一样，又得到了向心力去克服能量守恒加速旋转。就加强了原子系统作出更大离心力，将原子中心的原子核被加速旋转了。

The mobile shell of atom has no functional supplement, and when the autorotation rate of inertial motion which cannot reduce energy consumption is lowest, the time of doing work process of force and motion structure for readjustment can accordingly increase. The sub-atom which conducts upward movement reduce its speed during non-uniform periodic motion through concentric contraction, so that how much energy can be duplicated by element at different period is in question. It is just like that the person who earns much money will use these money to live when losing his/her job, and then he/she will find a job and earn money again. So during this process, the atom rotates rapidly by overcoming energy conservation with centripetal force, which reinforces the centrifugal force of atomic system, and makes atomic nucleus in the center of atom rotate at a growing rate.

由于原子核中若干个亚原子被推出去是群体力，比那些小分子和一个个小亚原子粒子向下冲的力更强大。这时原子中的力从电子转化出电磁力了，又转化到核力。也就是由一个个亚原子等粒子，被向心力加速和推挤摩擦发热发光的高温高压数量多少，铺设了一条所谓磁场高速公路通道，转化出更多电荷。首先将原子和空穴中的一簇簇物质和一个个亚原子，被连锁核聚变反应气化，发生塌缩和融化。

On account of the unified force coming from a large number of sub-atoms in atomic nucleus, so it is greater than downward impulsion of small molecules and small subatomic particles. The force in atom is converted to electromagnetic force and then nuclear force through electron. Namely a great number of sub-atoms and other particles lays a so-called highway tunnel of magnetic field and converts more electric charge by virtue of accelerated centripetal force and high temperature and high pressure after pushing, friction and heating. Clusters of objects and a great number of sub-atoms in atoms and cavities occur gasification through a succession of nuclear fusion reaction, resulting in collapse and fusion. 因此，使宇宙从无到有原子，又进化到更大质量的暗星球与红巨星液态球。

Therefore, the universe has atoms from nothing, and evolves into dark planet with large mass and liquid ball of red giant star. 图2 太阳原始构造物理图像

## Figure 2: Physical Image of Primary Structure of Sun

以上利用椭圆图也说明了宇宙中暗物质就是弥漫气，暗能量就是向心力、离心力。自然界万物就是以这两种简单不同推挤摩擦力表叙，才改变了宇宙中仅有气体运动的旧面貌。也为创造各种新事物提供遗传复制和转化出新质量的模范智慧方法作用。

The above oval diagram illustrates the dark objects in universe is diffuse gases, and the dark energy is centripetal force and centrifugal force. All things in the nature present in these two simple forms, namely pushing and friction, so that the old look of gas movement in the universe can be changed. In addition, it provides exemplary wise methods and effects for genetic replication of creating various new things and new mass conversion.

以上内容是按椭圆图说明，由于本人小学文化，也无人帮助我修改或指导写论文，定存在不完善或不科学的事例，望专家们多提修改意见，共同为完善物理学作努力。

The above content is illustrated as oval diagram, because I only have primary school education, and nobody helps me to modify my paper or guide me, there must exist imperfect or unscientific examples, therefore, I sincerely hope that experts can put forward more modification suggestions, to make mutual efforts for improving physics.

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