

Re: New Understanding of Hydrogen Spectrum

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.optics/2005-09/msg00005.html>

- *From:* "newedana" <simplesong1004@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 1 Sep 2005 02:42:40 -0700
-

>As newedana posted on Aug 20, 4:45 am, atomic model today was built based on totally non-scientific postulations.

1. Physic textbooks today says that the orbital electron moves up and down by commuting its energy between potential and kinetic energy in the positive nuclear field, as it takes up external radiation energy. It is a simple simulation of projectile mechanics of a thrown stone in the gravitational field of the earth that changes its kinetic energy into potential energy. How primitive is the idea of building this atomic model!

2. The orbital electron in the old atomic model has to move in a discrete manner from orbits to orbits with different energy levels, emitting corpuscular photons. Quantum jump between orbits in the quantum theory is not a discontinuous motion but a quick motion that also needs to have its moving path. It is quite a magic mass particles can move by a discrete manner in the real space of nature. Real discontinuous motion of a mass means that a particle disappears suddenly at an orbit and then reappears at some other orbits. This can exist only in a fairy land or in a dreamy world.

3. Dropping motion or a circular motion of orbital electron in the nuclear positive field is not an oscillatory motion, since such motion cannot generate electromagnetic waves or lights constructed with their wave phases of counter characters sequentially linked.

4. The orbital electron in particle physics expressing as probability-electron is not detectable with the same probability in the electron cloud, because a mass particle cannot move in three dimensional x, y, z space by balancing its kinetic energy with its unclear potential energy. Note that kinetic energy of Bohr's orbital electron moving in two dimensional space, can delicately balance with its nuclear potential energy.

5. It is a false story the orbital electron doesn't fall into the nucleus due to the effect of uncertainty principle. As the electron gets nearer the nucleus, its kinetic energy increases. So the increased kinetic energy turns out to exceed the potential energy as it approaches the nucleus. The speed increment of electron has no reason

Re: New Understanding of Hydrogen Spectrum

to increase its mass, according to Dr. Yoon's new physics.

The Bohr's atomic model was a typical case built based on these 5 non-scientific postulations. Consequently its orbital electron cannot produce any electromagnetic radiations or photons as it drops down from orbits with a higher energy level to those with a lower energy level. It signifies that his atomic model has no mechanism of emitting electromagnetic radiations or photons.

Dr. Yoon's universal atomic model has a proton nucleus around which an orbital electron rotates at the fastest speeds building a tiny persistent current that induces an intensive Meissner's magnetism. Since the atomic space is an ideally perfect vacuum this space becomes a room temperature superconductor for moving electrons.

What really goes on in a superconductor in contrast to standard model mechanism, is that the persistent current is automatically induced in the superconductor that is exposed in an external magnetic field. So the super conductor turns out to float upon external magnetic pole, due to repulsion between them.

Similarly. The orbital electron orbiting around its nucleus is a kind of persistent current though tiny. That is why orbital electron does not fall to its nucleus and can perform its orbiting motion permanently, because the nucleus acts like the "external magnetic field" which the superconducting electron opposes just like in standard superconducting behavior.

The Meissner's diamagnetic effect against external magnetism, is due to the reason that the persistent current ring turns out to change its facing direction immediately in reverse to produce the diamagnetism, because the persistent current ring hates external magnetism being penetrated through it.

How can the orbital electron can rotate permanently without energy supply? How can the orbital electron can keep its position without merging into its nucleus, against external stress? These two questions were mystery in the history of atomic physics. However, Dr. Yoon's atomic model simply solved these serious two questions.

The electron building a tiny persistent current ring has a perfect elasticity, which can induce an intensive magnetism called Meissner's magnetism, as cited above. It is connected to its nucleus with electromagnetic force fluxes, and performs a torsional harmonic oscillation possible to emit or absorb electromagnetic radiations from outside. The orbital electron ring can keep its position by balancing its nuclear attraction with the Meissner's diamagnetic repulsion induced by the orbital electron ring.

The nearer the distance between the orbital electron ring to its nucleus, the greater the frequency of electromagnetic waves it emits,

Re: New Understanding of Hydrogen Spectrum

and vice versa. Thus the orbital electron ring can approach endlessly its nucleus to form maybe a neutron. The energy order of Yoon's universal atomic model is quite in reverse to that of current model.

When an incident electromagnetic wave hit the orbital electron ring, its wave crest and trough drive it to perform a precessional oscillation, due to electromagnetic interactions between them. In reverse, its precessional oscillation can generate an electromagnetic wave. A rotating fan generates a wind, and a wind can make the fan rotate in reverse.

The orbital electron ring performing a precessional oscillation around the nucleus has a distorted circular shape, a twisted ring as the shape of number 8 drawn on a spherical orbital surface,..... Half the oscillatory distance along the spherical surface represents the oscillatory amplitude of orbital electron, while its precessing number in unit time is its frequency....

The orbital electron ring in Dr Yoon's atomic model thus performing a precessional oscillation can generate any electromagnetic waves since its motion is a torsional harmonic motion around its nucleus, as mentioned above. So Atoms or molecules can generate an electromagnetic wave with any wavelength dimensions, depending on elasticity constant k of their orbital electron rings and their cooperating numbers.....

The natural frequency of orbital electron ring is only possible to change when radial parameter³changes. There exist energy barriers or energy wells between in each step of changing radial parameter ³, and these energy barriers can maintain the radius of electron being fixed in stable by trapping it. Thus it can perform a precessional oscillation with a given radius to build a set of hydrogen spectrum. The Bohr's orbital electron is impossible to build such an ordered series of bar spectrum line in a set of hydrogen spectrum.

More details of mechanism of generating electromagnetic waves by orbital electron ring is shown in Dr. Yoon's text (www.yoonsatom.net).
newedana

• **References:**

◆ **Re: New Understanding of Hydrogen Spectrum**

◇ From: newedana

• Prev by Date: **SALE of polarising optics**

• Next by Date: **Re: Is there a way to get a different magnification than the ratio of the distances from the lens?**

• Previous by thread: **Re: New Understanding of Hydrogen Spectrum**

Re: New Understanding of Hydrogen Spectrum

- Next by thread: ***Re: New Understanding of Hydrogen Spectrum***
- Index(es):
 - ◆ ***Date***
 - ◆ ***Thread***