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Short Communication

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What are Reversed Spheres?

Popescu Cristian

Dr. Eng. Cristian Popescu, CVW Technologies, Romania

*Corresponding author
Popescu Cristian, CVW Technologies, Romania

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In our universe we have only two elements: mass which is a sphere and radiation which is a reversed sphere. A sphere has the maximum volume with minimum exterior surface and a reversed sphere has minimum volume while having maximum exterior surface. A sphere has a centre and a surface at a fix distance in all directions while a reversed sphere has the centre everywhere in all directions and the surface covering all radiuses heading towards its middle point. Interaction between mass creates events and exchange of energy, while interaction between radiations doesn't. Interaction between mass and radiation is rare in universe. Any sphere of mass has around it a reversed sphere of radiation (gravity) which prevents it from exploding back. When mass and radiation interact, the reversed sphere surrounding mass disturbs the trajectory of pure radiation. The first one has a constant force due to surface of mass in the middle, while the second one has the tendency to expand as it has nothing in the middle. It is possible to transfer mass (spherical radiation) into radiation (linear radiation) and radiation into mass because of the formula E=mc2, but the conditions form initial big bang are needed in order to create/destroy gravity.

Keywords: Sphere, Reversed Sphere

Introduction

If we want to characterize the existing universe just by looking at it, we should be talking about radiation for 3 hours as inside universe radiation is everywhere, and at the end we should talk about mass for 20 seconds, as mass is very rare. Still we are made of mass and it seems although mass is rare, interesting things are happening exactly where is mass, but in the case of radiation things are always pretty much the same. This happens mainly because mass is in time, while radiation has no time (empty set). What ever we would like to do in our world, we have to use one or both elements which are the only ones available: mass and radiation.

General Description of Mass (Spheres) and Radiation (Reversed Spheres)

Starting from Einstein formula E=mc2, this shows us the maximum energy which is stored inside mass. But what is mass? We know mass is spherical and moves at slow speeds, while radiation is like a wave and moves always at maximum speed available which is the speed of light. The above mentioned formula tells us somehow mass comes from radiation or radiation comes from mass. Such an observation is crucial as this explains very clearly how the universe got created. Since radiation overlaps always with other radiation, but mass can never overlap with the other mass, if we would have a universe filled only with radiation, we should be able to compress it and reduce its size to a single point. The brightness would be very high and temperature would be maximum. Once this is expanded, density is going to decrease; temperature would go down and mass could be present. But how?

Mass is nothing more than radiation collapsed under a form of a perfect closed curve which is a sphere. If radiation is always linear, in order to introduce it into a small sphere like a proton, neutron or electron, a force/energy equal with E is needed. Since c is constant, than as we want to make more mass, we need more energy. If we consider the entire mass from the universe, a great amount of energy is needed to create all this mass, but after is created; a force is needed in order to hold this mass and preventing it from exploding back. That force is gravity. A distributed force pressing on the surface of all spheres of mass is needed all the time, otherwise all stars, planets, dust etc would just explode back and we would have a universe only with radiation once again. It seems mass and radiation have somehow mirrored properties:

- mass stays concentrated while radiation distributes itself in the universe
- mass move on slow speeds while radiation moves at maximum speed available
- mass is in time but radiation has no time (Ø)
- mass has the form of an object with maximum volume having minimum exterior surface (sphere), while radiation has the form of an element with minimum volume while having maximum exterior surface (reversed sphere)

In. Fig.1 we can see the surroundings of a sphere of mass which is the gravity force distributed all around the surface under a shape of a reversed sphere. This is the case when a reverse sphere surrounds a sphere, but majority of the radiation in the universe is not found under this shape. The majority of radiation in the universe has no mass in the middle so it behaves differently. If we quote mass with 1, gravity with 2 and radiation with 3, As a consequence of that we

have in our universe several situations of possible events: 1+1, 2+2, 3+3, 1+2, 1+3, 2+3. Since where is mass we have always radiation, case 1 hitting 1 brings the case when 2 hits 2 along with it. When 1 meets 3 we also have the case when 2 meets 3. The case when 1 meets 2 I have described it already, it is the case when gravity surrounds mass. In conclusion in reality we have just the cases: 1+1 (collision between 2 spheres of mass), 3+3, (collision between 2 reversed spheres of radiation), 1+3 (collision between mass and a reversed sphere of radiation).

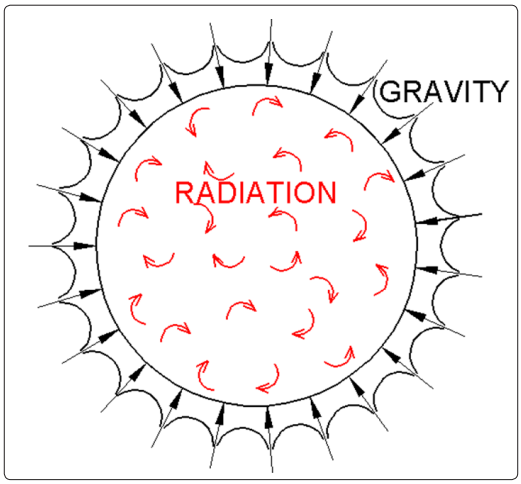

Figure 1: A sphere of mass with a reversed sphere of gravity around it

When 2 spheres of mass hit each other, if the speed is low enough, they remain entangled forever because of the surrounding gravity each sphere holds with it. Like in Fig.2, when spheres touch each other, the radiation inside dose not overlaps like normal, because of the solid surface of the sphere. But because of the gravity around it, the two spheres of mass remained glued as this force redistributes itself to both spheres.

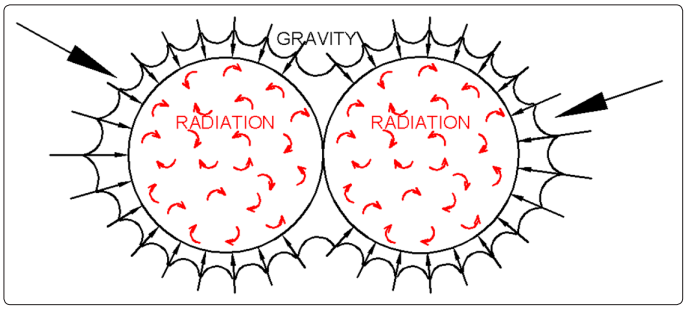

Figure 2: Collision between 2 spheres of mass

Energy released by stars flow into the universe in all directions. These radiations have no solid surface and have the property to overlap with all the other radiation, always. It would be like any photon of light doesn't know he is in a universe with other photons, he just behaves like he is the only one. And this is because when two reversed sphere of radiation encounter each other, there is no interaction, no exchange of energy, nothing, like you can see in Fig.3.

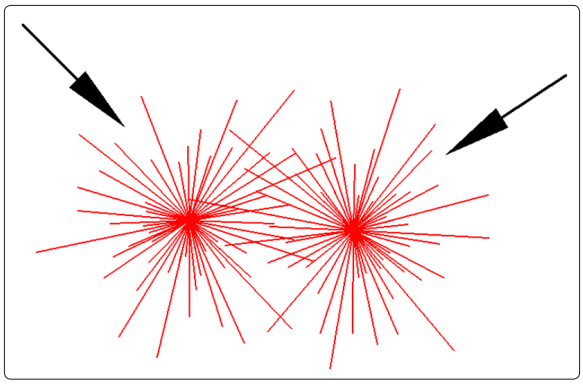

Figure 3: Collision between 2 reversed spheres of radiation

Because a reversed sphere of radiation dose not have a small solid core of mass in the middle, it overlaps entirely with any other object with the same characteristics, without registering a change in its properties. These reversed spheres, these photons of light traveling into the universe; they look at subatomic level like little stars. These little stars have minimum volume while having the maximum exterior surface surrounding each line from Fig.3, but when we say surface, we say it not from mass point of view, but from radiation point of view.

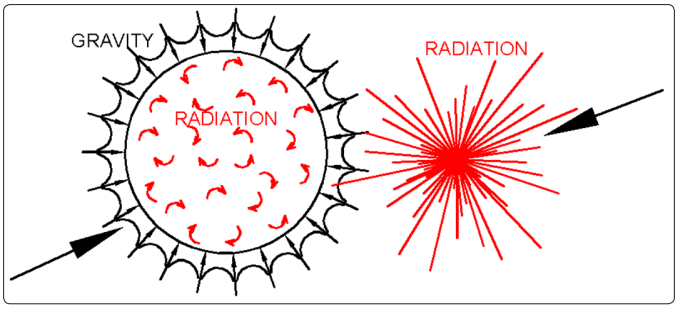

Figure 4: Collision between mass and a reversed sphere of radiation

The most complicated situation to be described is when we have an encounter between a sphere of mass and a reversed sphere of radiation. Radiation travels around the sphere of mass and there should not be any exchange between them. But, in laboratory, if we turn on a flash light pointed in the direction of a wall of concrete of 30 cm thickness, we don't see the light coming out on the other side of the wall. Something is happening with the light which somehow disappears on the way. The photon itself caries energy, so as it surrounds a solid surface, part of it is transfer to it by conduction or convection at surface, but the majority of the energy remains with it. Light is fast so there is not enough time to have a high energy transfer. But the problem is the reversed sphere surrounding the sphere of mass. When protons, neutrons and electrons from concrete wall move, they move with them the reversed spheres surrounding them, and this movement disturbs the trajectory of light. If there are enough elements like these ones in the pass of light, then it gets dissipated in all directions in such a manner we cannot see it coming out on the other side of the concrete wall. In Fig.4 we can see the radiation photon hitting the sphere of mass, but not overlapping with the radiation inside the sphere because of the solid surface. It is the movement of the sphere and the reverse sphere surrounding it which causes a disturbance in the trajectory of the photon, so we cannot see it anymore on the other side of the concrete wall. Mass has a concentrated behavior while radiation has a distributed behavior,

so in the presence of any small force, the photon will get even more distributed in such a manner we cannot see it or detect it anymore.

Conclusions

In our world there are only two elements which can be used as "materials": mass and radiation. These elements react when they encounter each other in different manner. Transfer of energy between them is possible only below total amount of energy E=mc2, because when this energy would be reached, the surrounding force of the reversed sphere pressing on a spheres surface no longer has the power to hold the radiation inside and this just explodes. Of course in this case we no longer have the capacity to bring back the sphere of mass as now it is one with the universe, literally. An energy exchange below total energy available E=mc2 is possible, if the right effort is made before the encounter of the elements. This brings us to the case where we have to look for energy sources around our world which have already from beginning a "package" of stored energy so we would no longer have the need to put it there, like in the case of nuclear materials for example. In order to get the energy E=mc2 out of any material we have to do one thing only: destroy gravity which surrounds it. But gravity is a force generated at the beginning by the big bang so we have to recreate these conditions in order to make it happen. This is like bringing the centre of a star or a black hole down to our laboratory, which I consider difficult and dangerous. Instead, energy of the reversed spheres is spread everywhere around us, unlike mass which is rare; because radiation is distributed, our measurements register a very small value, but this energy is in reality somehow infinite.