Book Chapter

The Electronic Universe and Medicine

Yon Yarn*

Oasis Medical Group Inc., USA

***Corresponding Author:** Yon Yarn, Oasis Medical Group Inc., Las Vegas, NV, USA

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Abstract

The reduction potential is a measure of the tendency of a chemical specie to gain electrons and get reduced. The reduction potential is central for the function of electron-transfer proteins, since it determines the driving force of the reaction [1]. The energy released from said reduction provides the energy for all lives on earth. Besides, the electron also plays a critical role for pacing and action potential/regulating which orchestrate organs for all lives. All organs (e.g. cardiovascular) are wired by electronic system known as nervous system in a human body. Most people are aware of our organic origins which can be traced into deep space [2]. Similarly, a pattern of our body electronic activity can be seen in our universe as well. Although we are not able to measure the electronic current and voltage of a cosmos body as we do it for our human body, we can measure

the electromagnetic activity which is inextricably connected with electric activity.

Therefore, by observing the patterns of electromagnetic activity in different cosmos bodies, it can be deduced that gaining or losing electrons (e^-, e^+) provides a fundamental powerhouse for all cosmos body. Besides, the electrons (e^-, e^+) also play a critical role for pacing and action potential/regulating which orchestrate cosmos bodies for galaxy metabolism.

This study is stemmed from my researching the origin of our electronic system in a human body. Since we are able to trace our chemical building blocks back to the deep space, I want to find out where we get the blueprint for our body electronic system. That being said, I see a similarity between an electronic human body and an electronic cosmos body. Furthermore, by tracing electronic activities in space, we can easily decipher the mechanism of our evolving galaxies and the origin of our universe.

Keywords: Electronics, Universe, Habitat Medicine, Photosynthesis, Pace Maker, Pacing, Action Potential, Pulsar, Neutron star, Supernova, Positron, Electron, Proton, Neutron, Photon, Neutrino, Gamma Ray, Big Bang, Black hole, Dark Matters

Introduction

A Pulsar is a highly magnetized rotating neutron star that emits electromagnetic radiation [3]. Since the neutron stars rotate on a regular basis, it produces a very precise interval between pulses for an individual pulsar. It is known as cosmic lighthouses [4]. Since the electromagnetic waves and electrons (e-) are intertwined inseparably, thus, the pulsar's radiation can be interpreted as that pulsar is emitting electrons (e-) or agitating electrons around it at a regular pulse. Similarly, the 'regular pulse' and 'electronic circuits' also exist in a human body, known as pacing, e.g. heart pacing. It is just at a much lower energy level.

The reduction potential is a measure of the tendency of a chemical specie to gain electrons and get reduced. The reduction potential is central for the function of electron-transfer proteins, since it determines the driving force of the reaction [1]. The energy released from 'said reduction' provides the energy for all lives on earth. This phenomenon isn't unique to lives. For an example, in the universe, the black holes acquire negatively charged electron (e^-) as well, evidenced by its magnetized status and radiations. Besides, the active black hole utilizes (e^-, e^+) to generate gamma ray. The reduction potential of a black hole is vital for galaxy metabolism, which I will elaborate it later in discussion.

Positrons, Electrons, Pulsars

Positrons are e+, which will react to negatively charged electrons (e-), generates gamma radiation. Gamma radiation is the strongest electromagnetic wave which can be produced in supernovas [5]. At a much reduced energy level, gamma ray radiation are utilized in hospitals or operating rooms, it is known as a gamma knife.

Positrons are part of proton, existing inside of atomic nucleus. To release a large quantity of positrons, you will have to break the nucleus which can be accomplished in a man-made magnetic field or an electromagnetic field free region [10].

In cosmos, there are three forces, as I can see, that are powerful enough to accomplish that. A) An enormous amount of gravity power e.g. a collapse of Stella mass. B) The nuclear explosion e.g. supernova C) The super-hot electromagnetic radiation. As for today, a strongest man-made magnetic field (1200T) has been created by a group of Japanese physicists, who have observed an imploding liner kinetic energy manifesting as an explosion in their lab (6). The 1200 T magnetic field is trivial comparing to a supernova, a pulsar or an active black hole.

Neutron Star, Pulsars, Black hole

The black holes are defined as having masses but no observable electromagnetic waves (such as infrared, radio waves, etc.) or 'no light can escape from it' [7].

Since the electromagnetic waves and electrons (e-) are intertwined inseparably, the absence of electromagnetic waves means the absence of electron (e-) or a very small amount of it which cannot be detected by our current electromagnetic space probes. Alternatively speaking, no observable light means that no light is capable to escape from a black hole.

Black holes evolve from neutron stars, which is reasoned and, it has been observed [8].

This cosmos mechanism can be explained in a very simple and straightforward way. The explosion and collapse of the supernova provide the necessary power to crash and crack the core of the star, which leads to the rupture of atomic nucleus in the dense core of an old star. The newly freed positrons will then expose to the negatively charged electrons outside of the nucleus, $e^- + e^+ \rightarrow$ gamma ray. The gamma radiation can, thus, be observed in a supernova. The gamma rays must come from its substrates. Other than freed positrons, there is no known substitute which can react with negatively charged electrons to generate gamma ray. The e^- are plenty surrounding the stellar mass.

If a spinning neutron star still shines with electromagnetic waves, it just means that said neutron star continue hosting a large quantities of e^- unless those e^- are completely consumed or discharged. Since the electron (e^-) and electromagnetic wave are inextricably linked, losing all electrons (e^-) means losing all electromagnetic wave. In other words, if a spinning neutron star loses all or most of its electrons (e^-) in its core region, the said neutron star will become undetectable by any electromagnetic space probe. A black hole is born.
The black hole will lose most of its spin, because the black hole loses all or most of its electron (e^-) activity. Since active

electrons (e^-) and magnetism are inextricably linked, losing active electrons (e^-) means losing its magnetism. As we know, a magnetized object will automatically spin if it is placed in the deep space which is not a case for a non-magnetized object.

There are two ways for a neutron star loses all of its electrons (e^-) as I can see. 1. Discharge electrons (e^-). A highly magnetized spinning neutron will lose or discharge electrons (e^-) into a deep space, which is evidenced by emitting radiation of a rotating neutron star. 2. Consume electrons (e^-). If the neutron star is massive enough (which means have enough positrons), someday, its core region will lose all or most of its negatively charged electrons (e-), simply because of ample positrons which will consume or cancel out all or most of the remaining electrons (e^-).

Once the neutron star loses all of, or most of its negatively charged electrons in its core region and its vicinity area, all sudden, we humans will no longer be able to detect any electromagnetic waves (e.g. Infrared, radio wave, microwave etc.). In other words, humans are aware of its mass (gravity effects), but we cannot 'see' it any more. Alternatively speaking, the light vanishes inside of a new born black hole, which was once a neutron star. This often gives people an impression that no light can escape from a black hole.

The black holes are made of neutron and neutrinos, with little to none e^-, because its e^- is either be consumed by positrons OR kicked out/discharged by a spinning neutron star. A black hole loses its most spinning while it is losing all or most of its electrons (e^-), which affords the gravity of a black hole attracts a massive colossal bodies in a much more stable way than a super-fast spinning neutron star. This is a critical feature of a black hole.

The friction of massive colossal bodies that are capable to circle around a black hole in a stable manner generates some consistent colossal quantities of electrons (e^-), which is evidenced by consistent super strong magnetism a black hole possessing in the deep space. If a black hole spins very fast like a spinning neutron

stars or a pulsar, the black hole will be short-lived with inconsistent magnetism.

Electromagnetic Field and Black Hole Explosion

The experimental electromagnetic field by Japanese scientist reveals that 'the powerful electromagnetic field' can suspend an object in the middle of air and crack it, which leads to an explosion [8].

This experiment explains the mechanism of 'the black hole explosion'. Other than its gravity power, the superiorly empowered electromagnetic field, which is associated with a black hole, acts as a colossal-powered particle accelerator which cracks the atomic nucleus of celestial masses that fall into a vicinity of a black hole. The cracked atomic nucleus will lead to massive positron e^+ release, which react to negatively charged electrons (e^-) in its vicinity area, thus, it leads to gamma ray dominated explosions. Apparently, those gammy ray explosion of a black hole will depend on the availability of e^- and e^+. In other words, the e^- and e^+ are the substrates for the black hole explosion. A black hole can be active or inactive, which is all depend on the availability of those substrates. That being said, those substrates (e^-, e^+) are the products of colossal masses that are attract to and rotate around a black hole. The quantities of those rotating masses are depend on the strength of gravity or the size of a black hole mass. The quantities of rotating masses are also depend on the availability of colossal bodies in a cosmos community where a black hole exists. Obviously, a black hole will become inactive if it exists in a void cosmos community where the gravity of the said black hole attracts nothing.

The Universe Inflation and Focal Collapse

The conservation law of mass and energy dictates the current expansion of the universe observed by Hubble Space Telescope [9] must be fueled by energy. Since our corner of the universe is still warm or 'alive', witnessed by active pulsars and stars, which continue to emit thermal energy in our corner of the universe that assists celestial mass distribution to the different parts of

galaxies. The ‘accelerated’ expansion of our corner of the universe is, thus, fueled by active pulsars and stars, not initial ‘big bang’. In other words, the thermal energy from pulsars and stars are turning into kinetic energy manifesting with the expansion of the observable universe. This transforming of energy can be explained by the Japanese experiment, which created man-made magnetic field (1200T). The powerful magnetic field is capable to suspend objects in the middle of air against its gravity [6]. In other words, the powerful magnetic field (e^-) generated by active stars and pulsars etc. is capable to overcome the gravity that is pulling among galaxies.

In a similar way, the pacing and action potential/regulating of e^- heats and mobilizes human body as well. Once the e^- cease to work in human body, the body will become cold (loss temperature) and pulseless (loss beats), known as dead body. The dead human body will contract.

The loss of e^- can also happen to a galaxy or a portion of the universe. If that happens, the galaxy or the portion of universe is dead, cold (loss temperature) and pulseless (loss all pulsars). This is evidenced by a large void space where little e^- or electromagnetic activities exist observed by space telescopes. While we don’t observe any stars and pulsars in those void cosmos regions, it doesn’t mean there is nothing there. As I explained before, an inactive black hole may demonstrate no electromagnetic activities due to nil availability of colossal masses. In other words, without colossal masses feeding, a black hole will have no substrates (e^-, e^+) to produce electromagnetic wave or gamma ray. The said black hole becomes inactive, it is ‘cold’ and ‘inactive’, it is dead. The dead black hole will contract as well due to its gravity.

A huge void region of cosmos space may host those ‘inactive’ black holes. It is ‘dead’ area, but it shall demonstrate the pulling effects of gravity since a black hole carries a mass.

An inactive black hole along with a void region will demonstrate the focal collapse whether the new colossal bodies travel close to it or not.

The focal collapse of galaxies can also take place when the gravity overcomes the expanding power or radiation power which is produced by a magnetized field or radiation of stars and neutron stars, the said colossal bodies can be pulled together. This is evidenced by the head-on collision between our Milky Way and Andromeda galaxy (focal collapse).

The expansion and collapsing of the universe apparently exist simultaneously, observed by space telescopies. The universe doesn't seem to act in a uniform way as a single unit.

I would say our universe act in a non-homogenous way due to the inconsistent motion (expansion and collapsing) as one can see.

As a result of this non-homogenous phenomenon, the universe is most likely operated in multiple units or numerous compartments, which is composed of a series of inflation in some compartments, but collapsing in other compartments. In other words, the universe is compartmentalized, which may exchange radiation and subatomic particles among compartments.

The Electron and the Universe Metabolism

Once the neuron star runs out of electrons (e^-), it turns into a black hole, which means no electromagnetic wave or active e^- until new mass fall into it or feed it, which will provide new electrons and positrons. The black hole will churn feeding masses up and break their atomic nucleus, releasing a new army of positrons and electrons, which will produce new electromagnetic radiations and/or gamma ray. The black hole acts like a particle accelerator which emits radiation and powers the dispersing of atomic particles to its neighborhood. As a result, those radiations and atomic particles will participate to the birth of new galaxies within its reach. In other words, the black hole is the baby maker in cosmos.

Galaxy Metabolism

The aging colossal bodies or galaxies means running low on hydrogen but high on heavy elements. Some of them will eventually fall into a black hole or its vicinity region, where they will be disassembled into electrons (e^- and e^+) and other particles. The born-again electrons are the new power house for dispersing cosmos building blocks (atomic particles) for new galaxies. The newly dispersed atomic particles will combine with electrons (e^-, e^+) to form new atomic elements in a distant neighborhood where they will participate in the birth of new colossal bodies or galaxies. The rest of atomic particles may stay with the black hole, which serves the gravity stronghold for all galaxies (young or old), dead or alive. Those atomic particles of a black hole can be re-dispersed in a black hole explosion e.g. gamma ray explosion. That be said, the 'big bang' can be considered as a black hole gamma ray explosion.

Cosmos Electron Analysis

The electron (e^-) plays a critical role in fueling human lives and orchestrates human organs. The e^- is indispensable in our body metabolism. Similarly, we are able to see the same contribution of electron (e^-) to cosmos metabolism.

The positrons (e^+) of protons along with other sub-atomic particles can be released by the neutron stars and black holes which serve as a cosmos particle accelerator. Those sub-atomic particles can participate in the birth of new colossal masses or galaxies. Due to the inextricable connection between radiation (electromagnetic wave) and e^-, the e^- or electromagnetic wave provides the necessary energy to disperse the other sub-atomic particles to its distant neighborhood, where they will participate in forming new colossal bodies or new galaxies. Besides, the e^- and e^+ are the substrates for the most powerful explosion in space: $e^- + e^+ \rightarrow$ gamma ray.

The large quantities of e^- are much easier to be acquired since it doesn't involve the cracking of the atom nucleus. The friction of those old 'falling' cosmos masses will be sufficient to produce

enough e^-. This can be evidenced by clouds and lightning on planet earth.

Discussion

The expansion and collapsing of the universe apparently exist simultaneously, observed by space telescopies. The universe doesn't seem to act in a uniform way as a single unit. In other words, the entire universe doesn't seem to be a homogenous explosion aftereffect generated by a single big bang.

The conservation of energy doesn't support that the entire universe is created by a single big bang either. What we see today is that our observable universe is expanding faster and faster. If the entire universe were created by a single big bang, the universe should not expand at an accelerated rate today since the kinetic energy from a single big bang is definitely fading off today, which means less kinetic energy available for moving galaxies against their gravity among them. On the contrary, the newly formed colossal masses from a single big bang should pull universe together due to the gravity, not pushing universe apart. A perfect example is our Milky Way and Andromeda, which are on the path of 'head on' collision.

As a result of the non-homogenous movements of our universe, the universe is most likely operated in multiple units or numerous compartments, which is composed of a series of inflation in some compartments, but collapsing in other compartments. In each compartment, there are new-born colossal bodies/galaxies and dying colossal bodies, whose fate lie in the hands of a black hole.

The black hole along with its preceding neutron star seems to serve as a cosmos particle accelerator and recycling center for galaxy metabolism. In summary, there is no beginning and no ending for the universe. The entire universe is a recycling center.

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