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Gravitational Waves or Electromagnetic Wav How they Influence us?

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Editorial- Our science became too much differentiated and the different branches of science do not communicate with each other. It is like each organ of the body functioning on its own. If we want to see how the body functions, we need to see the global picture – how the different organs are internally dependent in their functioning. Analogically, if we want to see the global picture of how the Universe was created and functions, we need to start integrating the different branches of science.

For example, the turbulence studied in oceanology[1,2] might be very useful to see what is going on in the Universe. The observed turbulence is the same, only the density of the media is different. The socalled double eddies recently studied in oceanography, are nothing else but a vortex next to an anti-vortex. Why are double eddies formed? Let us recall the rule of the folded fingers of the right hand in physics, which states that if the folded fingers are in the direction of the electric currents (or spinning), the vertical thumb shows the direction of the induced magnetic field.

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Editorial

Our science became too much differentiated and the different branches of science do not communicate with each other. It is like each organ of the body functioning on its own. If we want to see how the body functions, we need to see the global picture – how the different organs are internally dependent in their functioning. Analogically, if we want to see the global picture of how the Universe was created and functions, we need to start integrating the different branches of science.

For example, the turbulence studied in oceanology[1,2] might be very useful to see what is going on in the Universe. The observed turbulence is the same, only the density of the media is different. The so-called double eddies recently studied in oceanography, are nothing else but a vortex next to an anti-vortex. Why are double eddies formed? Let us recall the rule of the folded fingers of the right hand in physics, which states that if the folded fingers are in the direction of the electric currents (or spinning), the vertical thumb shows the direction of the induced magnetic field.

The vortex spins clockwise and according to the above rule a vortex in a horizontal plane would induce magnetic field downward. An anti-vortex spins counterclockwise and according to the above rule anti-vortex in the same horizontal plane would induce magnetic field upward. If vortices and anti-vortices induce magnetic fields with opposite polarity, they would attract each other. They would create a magnetic dipole called a horizontal double eddy (↑↓).

The oceanographic scientists claim that the horizontal double eddies can collapse spontaneously, at which their balanced energy flows transforms into unbalanced waves.[1] Usually such spontaneous collapse happens near the ocean surface because the surface tension decreases the spinning, which decreases the magnetic attraction between the coupled vortex – anti-vortex. As a result, the eddies collapse and their energy dissipates into waves. The oceanographic scientists also claim that eddies can collapse when influenced by powerful waves (induced emission) and then they themselves become a source of powerful waves.[2]

Let us now see how we can apply to astronomy what was learned in oceanography. Each star is a vertical double eddy – a vortex on top of anti-vortex.[3] When the vortex spins clockwise, according to the above rule it would induce magnetic field downward. When the anti-vortex spins counterclockwise, according to the above rule it would induce magnetic field upward. If vortices and anti-vortices induce magnetic fields with opposite polarity, they would attract each other as two magnets with opposite polarity attract each other. They would create a vertical magnetic dipole called a vertical double eddy (↑↓).

The author showed in another article that the nonlinear electromagnetic field (NEMF) of all stars and planets is a vortex on top of anti-vortex, which is the basis of their torus (donut) shape NEMF.[3] Interestingly, astronomical observations show that the coupling vortex - anti-vortex in stars last very long, but when it finally collapses (spontaneously or under the influence of waves) its energy dissipates into waves just like in the case of the horizontal double eddies in oceanography. Let see when we can expect the vertical double eddies of the stars to collapse and their energy to dissipate into waves.

1. We can expect this to happen at the end of life of a shining star. The dwarf stars are the last stage of stars' development – they barely shine. When a dwarf star collapses into a neutron star, decoupling of the vortex and anti-vortex takes place, and this is the time when a spontaneous waves' emission could be expected. The LEGO in the US and the Virgo in Italy, which registered signal from merging of two neutron stars,[4] could also detect a spontaneous wave emission at the collapsing of a dwarf star into neutron star, but the signal would be weaker.

Thus, waves' emission is observed each time a horizontal double eddy collapses (in oceanographic studies) or each time the vertical double eddy (the torus-shaped nonlinear electromagnetic field (NEMF) of a star) collapses, which happen when a dwarf star collapses into a neutron star. The interaction between the vortex and anti-vortex in a horizontal double eddy (studied in oceanography) is electromagnetic (and nonlinear) and so is the interaction vortex - anti-vortex in the vertical eddies in stars, which is the basis of their torus-shaped nonlinear electromagnetic fields (NEMF).[3]

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If the coupling of the vortex and anti-vortex in horizontal double eddies (in oceanography) and in the vertical double eddies of the stars is electromagnetic in origin, the waves our scientists measure with LEGO must be electromagnetic waves, not gravitational waves. And these waves must be nonlinear electromagnetic waves not to dissipate when traveling billions of light years to come to us. Also space matrix must exist for these waves to travel.

2. Astronomical observations also show that neutron stars merge. They circle around each other with smaller and smaller radius and higher and higher speed until they collapse into one twice-bigger neutron star. As this dance is observed with LEGO, a specific chirp is heard. In 2017, LEGO in the US and Virgo in Italy registered the waves released at the merging of two neutron stars in a galaxy in constellation Hydra (millions of light years away).[4] In 2019, Chandra X-Ray Observatory observed X-ray emission from the merging of two neutron stars 6.6 billions light years away.

The neutron stars merge until a critical mass is reached, after which the sum of neutron stars collapses into a Black Hole. Astronomical observations with LEGO show that when Black Holes merge, powerful waves' emission is also released. The waves are emitted when the NEMFs of the Black Holes collapse.[3] In 2016, LEGO in the US and Virgo in Italy registered waves released at the merging of two Black Holes.[5]

Before LEGO and Virgo offered direct observations of the waves released at merging of Black Holes and neutron stars, the waves have only been inferred indirectly via their effect on the timing of pulsars and binary star systems.[6,7] This indirect way of detection corresponds to the stimulated emission of waves studied in oceanography.

If the emitted electromagnetic waves (misnamed gravitational waves) influence the timing of pulsars and binary star systems, they for sure would influence our own NEMF. Especially considering the fact that our NEMF is weak (1,000 times weaker than the biocurrents of the body) and very sensitive to external influences.

The next step would be to study the influence of these nonlinear electromagnetic waves (called gravitational waves) on our own Nonlinear Electromagnetic Field (NEMF), which would provide a proof that we are part of this Universe and we resonate to all its changes. The sick people, who are out of balance, are expected to be more sensitive to external influences including the electromagnetic waves (called gravitational waves) from merging neutron stars or merging Black Holes.

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