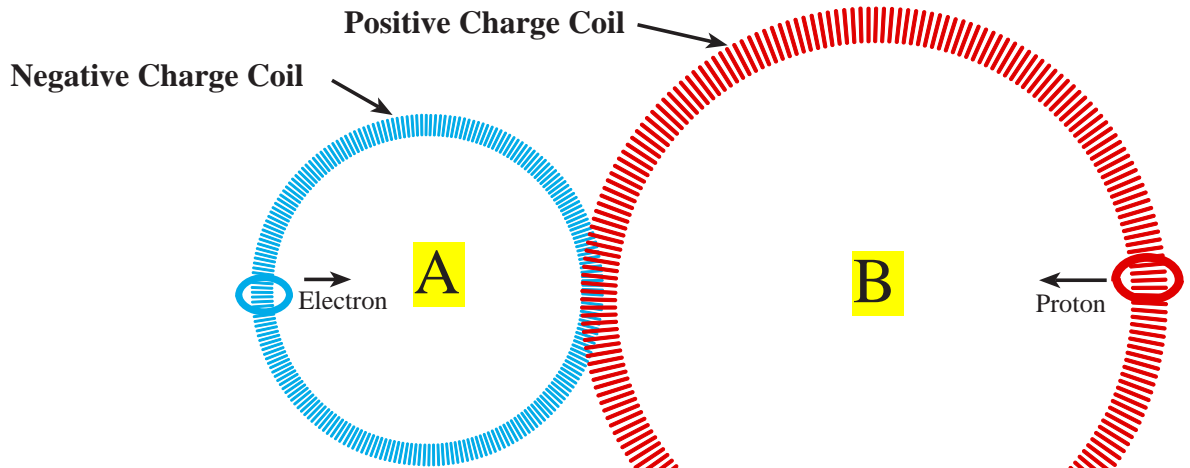


Electron/Proton Charge Coils & Photon Emission



Charge Coil Dynamics and Photon Emission

When the expanding negative charge coil of an electron (A) comes in contact with a proton's positive charge coil (B), they intertwine with one another and pull the two particles together (C). The random motions of the electron and proton prior to their coupling determines the atom's initial quantity of angular momentum ($I\omega = \hbar/2\pi = YC/2\pi$).

As the two charge coils pull together, they align and adjust with each other until they become the same size and occupy the same space while spinning in opposite directions (D). These two equal and opposite charge coils combine to become a *stationary photon* (E). It is the stationary photon link that holds the proton (F) and electron (G) together within the hydrogen atom.

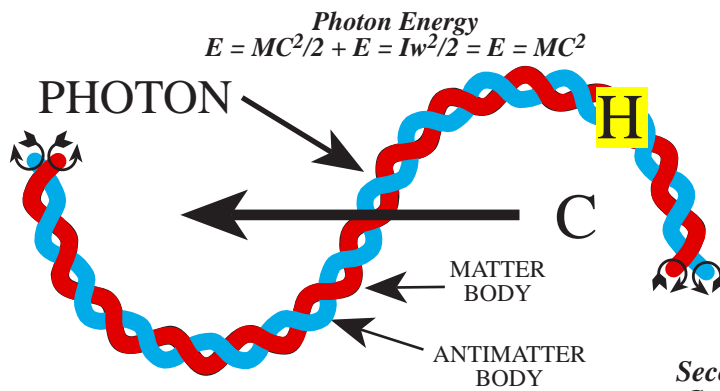
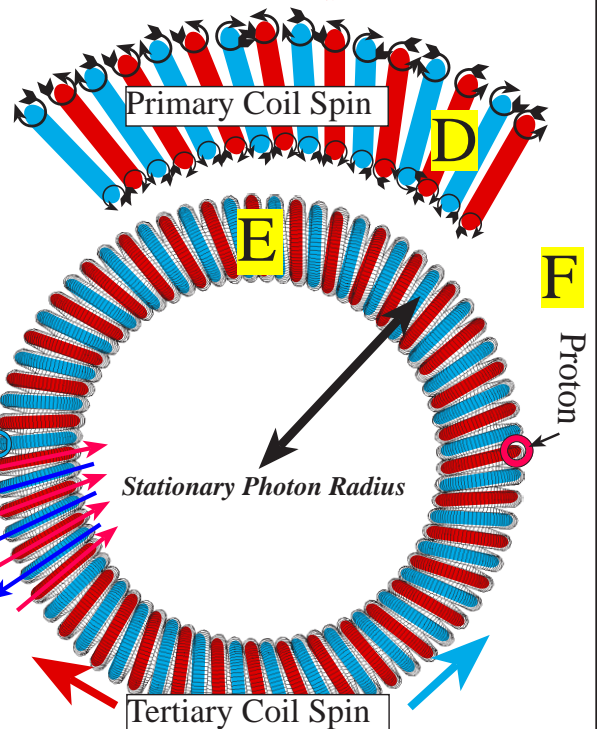
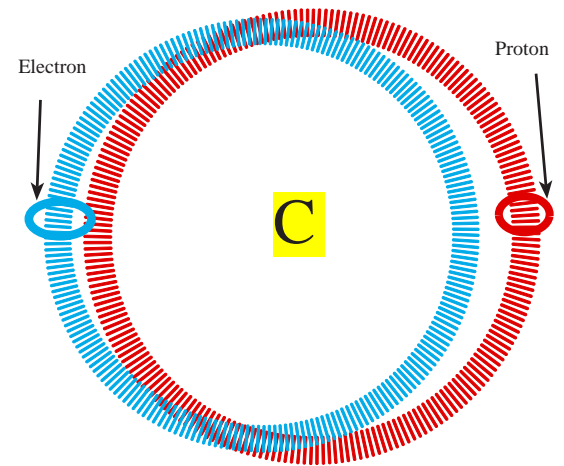
When this alignment process reaches synchronicity and the two coils become one, the stationary photon splits into two photons. One Photon (H) is emitted from the atom at C and the other remains as the stationary photon link within the atom (E).

The energy of the stationary photon is contained in the dual spins of the primary and secondary coils of both the positive and negative charge coils. When it splits in half to emit a photon, the circular velocity of half of the stationary photon's secondary coil is converted to the rectilinear motion of the photon's vector. The opposite primary coil spins remain constant and stay with the photon after it is emitted.

The photon gets half of its kinetic energy ($E = MC^2$) from the kinetic energy ($E = MC^2/2$) of its motion at C. The other half comes from the rotational kinetic energy ($E = I\omega^2/2$) of the opposite spins of its matter body and antimatter body.

There is no conversion between mass and energy when a photon is emitted or absorbed. The values for both mass and energy remain constant throughout both interactions.

All photons both move and spin at C relative to the same absolute inertial reference frame of *Photon Rest*.



Photon Energy
 $E = MC^2/2 + E = I\omega^2/2 = E = MC^2$