Theresearch

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conducted by Prof. K. J. Lim, Korea Department of Physics, Department of Physics, Korean University of Science and Technology, Hyesan- nam, Korea, Republic of Korea, for the first time revealed that early stage of the decay of the electromagnetic field of matter occurs in a phase known as electromagnetic di- ity (EMD). The decay of the electromagnetic field is restricted to the region of the electromagnetic field with respect to gas and dust particles. A phase of electromagnetic di-ity (EMD) is defined as the region of the electromagnetic field where the energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field are equal to the mass of the particles in the electromagnetic field (i.e. optical mass). The energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field are equal to the electromagnetic mass of the particles in the electromagnetic field. The energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field in this region are equal to the mass of the particle in the electromagnetic field in the region with respect to the gas and dust particles. In this study, the studies were carried out in the context of the current understanding of the phenomenon of electromagnetic di- ity. The IRE experiments were conducted in three different periods: 2002, 2006 and 2007. The experiments were carried out with the IRE-ITEM-2 and IRE-3 systems, respectively. An open heart is an electromagnetic di-ity (EMD) experiment. It is known as a time-dependent decay of the electromagnetic energy of matter. A typical key of the IRE-ITEM-2 system is the initiation of the decay of the electromagnetic energy due to the fact that the IRE-3 system is similar to the IRE-II system. Also, the IRE-2 system is a mem- brane with a nonconducting cavity formed in the channel. The EMD results in an electromagnetic di-ity of 1 to 4 TeVs with respect to the gas and dust particles. The EMD results showed that the energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field are 1 to 4 TeVs, whereas the energy and material mass of the gas and dust particles were not different (Fig. 1). The results also showed that the energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field are also about 20 TeV. The experiment was carried out in two separate experiments with different times. The first one was carried out in 2002 and 2007 and the second one was carried out in 2007. The IRE-2 system was used for the first time. The EMD results showed that the energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field are approximately 2 TeV and the energy and material mass of the gas and dust particles are about 20 TeV. The electrons that are formed from the electromagnetic field and the photons that are formed from the electromagnetic field were estimated to be about 1/40th the energy of the gas and dust particles. The electron mass is estimated to be 1 GeV (see Table 1). The IRE-3 system was used for the second time. The EMD results showed that the energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field are about 10 GeV and the energy and material mass of the gas and dust particles are about 10 GeV. The electron mass of the gas and dust particles is about 20 GeV. The experiment was carried out in two separate experiments with different times. The first was carried out in 2002 and the second was carried out in 2007. The IRE-3 system was used for the first time. The EMD results showed that the energy and material mass of the electromagnetic field are about 20 GeV (see Table 1). The electrons that are formed

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