Full Text (Conversational Style):

People often say:

> "Heat is carried by light,"
> or
> "Electricity produces heat because electrons flow."

But I don't think that's what's really happening.

Let me walk you through **three examples** that prove something much deeper:

1. The Sun's light feels hot — but LEDs don't.

Stand in the sunlight — it's warm, even burning.
But stand under a very bright LED light — it's bright, but not hot.

So the question is:

> Why does sunlight feel hot, but artificial light doesn't?

My answer is:

> **It's not the light that causes heat.**
> **It's the Sun's high-speed particles — I call them "examples" —**
> **that travel through space and disturb something deeper:**
> **the structure of space itself.**

Those fast particles **pass through space and disturb "space electrons"**,
which are not normal electrons, but tiny structural units that live in space.
When those get disturbed, they trigger changes in **the surrounding quantum trend structures**.
And *that's* what your skin is actually reacting to as heat.

Artificial lights don't send those kinds of particles —
so they don't cause the same structural disturbance,
and you don't feel heat the same way.

2. Electricity feels hot — but superconductors don't.

Everyone knows that if you run electricity through a wire, it gets hot.
People say:

> "That's because the electrons are carrying energy."

But that's not what I believe.

> **I think the electrons themselves don't carry heat.**
> **What they do is pass through space — and while doing that,**
> **they disturb the trend structures of the quantum field in that region.**

Those disturbances ripple through the structure, and you feel heat.
That's why electric stoves, filaments, wires — they get hot.
Not because energy was *delivered*, but because **structure was shaken**.

But now look at superconductors.
Electricity flows through them — but they stay cold. Why?

Because in those materials, I think the **trend structure of the surrounding quantum state is in a special balance**,
where electrons can pass through **without disturbing** the surrounding field.
No disturbance = no structural reaction = no heat.

That's the real mechanism of superconductivity, in my view.

3. Sit by a fire — heat still comes through a black cloth.

Here's something very real you've probably experienced:

Sit near a fire. It's hot.
Now hold up a black cloth to block the flames.

> The light disappears — but **the heat keeps coming**.

Why?

Because the fire isn't just emitting light.
It's creating strong **structural trend waves**,
which ripple through the surrounding space,
disturbing space electrons,
which in turn disturb quantum trend structures in your body.

The heat you feel is **not from the flame's light**,
but from **being inside the disturbed zone**.

Now, walk 10 meters away — you still see the fire, but it's not hot anymore.
That's because you've left the zone of trend excitation.
You're no longer inside the structure's active field.

Conclusion

> **Heat is not about particles being delivered to you.**
> **It's about whether the structure of space near you has been disturbed by a trend excitation.**

Let me say it simply:

- The Sun feels hot not because of light, but because of high-speed structural activators disturbing space.
- Electricity creates heat because electrons disturb trend structures as they pass.
- Fire heats you not through light, but through structural wave zones that affect nearby quantum fields.

Heat is a reaction, not a transmission.

That's what I believe. That's what I see.
That's what structural trend physics can explain.