Main Text:

1. Problem Statement

Traditional balloon-based analogies are insufficient to explain the rupture of trend structures. This article proposes a new model based on a key insight: when some parts of a trend particle become structurally fixed, while others remain dynamically responsive, the opposing trends within a single entity generate internal stress. If this imbalance surpasses the critical threshold, rupture and fragmentation occur—producing what we perceive as light.

2. Analogy Reinterpretation: Shattering Glass

Just as hot glass suddenly cooled will crack due to surface contraction while the interior still expands, trend particles that are partly structured experience conflicting forces. This internal conflict results in fragmentation. Such events, when viewed from the trend structure perspective, provide an explanation for the spectral characteristics of radiation.

3. Internal Mechanism of Trend Fragmentation

1. Partial structural stabilization locks certain sections into equilibrium.
2. Remaining parts retain expansion, contraction, or rotational tendencies.
3. The coexistence of fixed and dynamic states creates severe internal stress.
4. When tension exceeds tolerance, rupture occurs, producing free trend fragments.
5. These fragments become radiation particles (light).

Hence, the essence of radiation lies in the incomplete structural formation under high-energy constraints.

4. Predictions & Applications

- **Prediction 1**: In fusion zones, the highest likelihood of fragmentation lies where trend particles are partially structured.
- **Prediction 2**: Radiation spectra will reveal patterns corresponding to structural variation within trend fragments.
- **Prediction 3**: Energy-induced fragmentation follows specific rules and tends toward discrete modular rupture.

5. Conclusion

Light is not merely a wave or particle—it is the result of trend structures undergoing incomplete stabilization under conflicting internal forces. The “fragmented nature” of radiation arises from the duality of stabilization and disruption inherent in the behavior of trend particles.