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The Universal Order of Creation of Matters 前言

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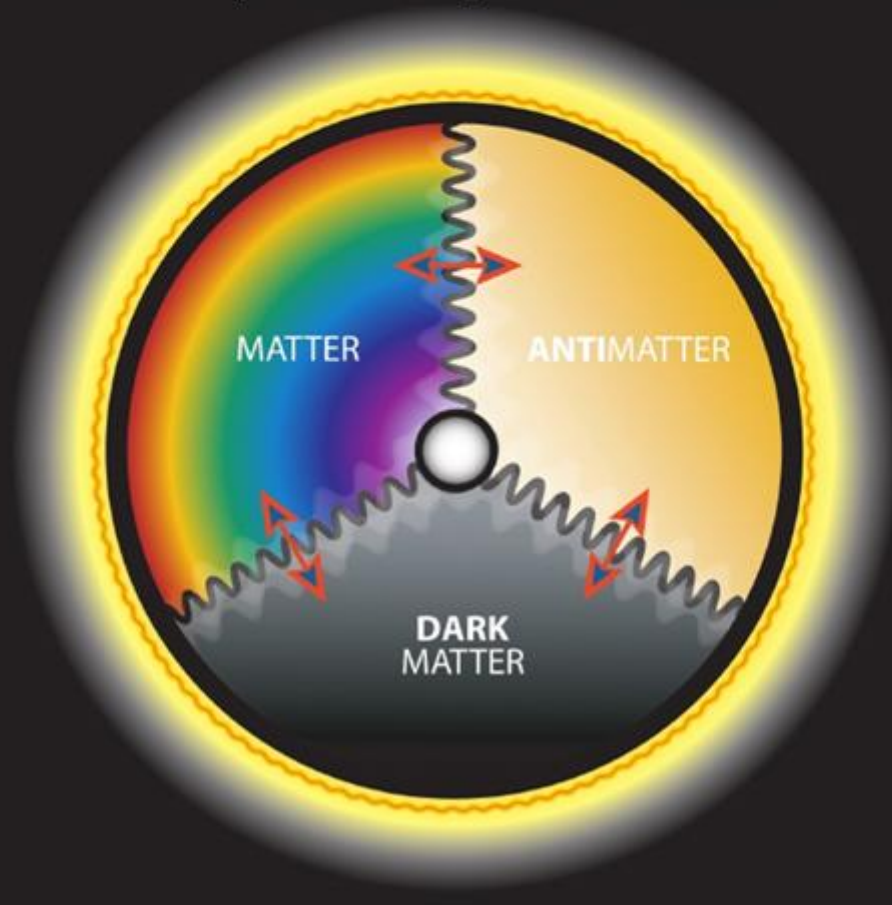
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The Universal Order of Creation of **M**MATTERS

by Nuclear Engineer M.T. KESHE



... a Reflection

...沉思

Mans intelligence has reached levels that through the
use of modern technologies that anyone can peer the
knowledge he reads to verify

its logic and validity.

人类智力已达到这样的水平：通过使用现代技术，
任何人都可以平等地看待他所阅读的

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知识并验证其逻辑和有效性。

I firmly believe that this work has to be understood by all Men and not judged by a few whose self-interest might, and has been, obstructing the release of such a knowledge as disclosed in this book.

我坚信所有的人都应该了解这本著作，而不是让少数的几个人去下判断，因为他们为了自身的利益可能或者已经在妨碍本书中披露的知识的传播发行。

This book is written in such a way that anyone from any background field of science, and interest in the workings of all Matters of the universe, can understand the full new knowledge and be their own peers in receiving such a disclosure, which is at the edge of science and technology.

这本书的写作手法是让具有任何科学领域背景的人或者是对宇宙的所有事物运转好奇的人，可以充分理解新的知识，并且在接收这些走在科学和技术前缘的知识时做自己的判断。

In this book a synthesis is given of the *understanding of new first principles in physics* that are gathered for over more than thirty years of independent research and development, where several working prototypes and numerous tests with different loadings have confirmed their correctness and operativeness.

在这本书中，合成体被新的物理原则给予解释。这些原则由超过三十年的独立研究和发展收集，几个运作的原型和大量不同的负载测试已经确认了它们的正确和有效性。

Forewords

前言

In Mans technological and scientific evolution over thousands of years, conversion of the Earthly state of matters and energies from one state to another has been the key to his progressive success.

在人类科学技术进化的数千年间，物质与能量的世间形态一直在变换，这是人类成功进步的关键。

For man to progress further in the path of this evolution, man has to learn, understand, and unravel the powers of the initial fundamental particles of the Matters.

当人类在进化之路上进步得更远，人们需要学习，理解，并解开物质中初始基本粒子的能量。

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In the following pages, simple new theoretical principles and results of tests done to unleash the powers of the initial fundamental particles forces will be released and discussed.

接下来的一些页面，将给出并讨论一些简单的新理论原则和试验结果，这些试验用于释放初始基本粒子力的能量。

In my writings, the simplest form of language is used so that every man, from all corners of the world, can read and will be able to comprehend the fundamental orders of their physical creation.

在我的著作中，尽量使用最简单的语言，以便来自世界任何地方的人，可以阅读并理解物理造物的基本秩序。

Therefore, every man on Earth will have the same groundwork knowledge and opportunity to build his own environment and so be in control of his future and destiny.

如此，地球上的每个人都将拥有相同的基础知识和机会，去建造他自己的环境，从而控制他自己的未来命运。

This simple transfer of knowledge gives every man, by understanding the principles of his world of creation, the possibility to utilise and enhance the fundamental powers of creation for his advancement in his path of evolution.

这些知识的传播给予每个人通过理解造物的原则，在进化之途中利用和增强它的基础能量的可能性。

Through appropriate use of this new knowledge, one can generate as much clean power as one needs for survival at any location in the universe.

通过这些新知识的恰当运用，人类可以在宇宙中的任何位置，产生大量足够其生存的清洁能源。

This is energy production capability, without the production of any further new wastes to damage the environment and to endanger the future generations' chances' of survival.

这种能量生产技术，不会产生任何破坏环境的废料，不会危及后代的生存机会。

This new knowledge allows man to produce food and medicine through the natural process of the construction of his cells' initial fundamental plasmas.

这些新知识允许人们通过他的细胞级初始基本等离子构造器的自然过程生产食物和药物。

Therefore, no child, woman or man should go hungry and rely-upon others for his survival.

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因此，没有任何男人、女人或孩子应该挨饿，或为了生存依赖于其他人。

This new knowledge gives man the opportunity to produce all his materials' needs, without him being tied-up to the Earthly resources, or environmental conditions, or the place or a position in the universe, wherever that might be.

这些新知识给予人们机会以生产一切他所需要的材料，不需要依赖地球上的资源，不需要依赖任何特定的环境条件，不需要依赖任何特定地点，无论哪里都可以。

This new knowledge brings about the capability for man to be able to move and travel in his environment and in the universe with universal magnetic fields protection, in any atmospheric or space conditions.

这些新知识使得人类可以在普遍性磁场的保护下旅行到宇宙中的任何地方，无论那里具有什么样的大气或空间条件。

This new knowledge, gives man the freedom of motion irrespective of the medium whatever his medium, and wherever he might be in the universe. For man to be able to use systems for travel that is at all time in protected magnetic fields levels and gravitational field levels as on the Earth. As his physical body has become accustom to the atmospheric condition around his home planet.

这些新知识给予人类行动的自由，无论他使用何种媒介，无论他在宇宙中的什么地方。为了让人们可以用系统旅行，在所有时间里它都是位于与地球相似的磁场与引力场的保护之下。因为人类的物理身体已经习惯于他的母星周围的大气条件。

Which up to now, this has been a dream and unattainable in all dimensions, with his present level of scientific development and knowledge.

这些到目前为止，仍然只是遥不可及的梦想。以目前的科学发展水平和知识，人类完全做不到这样的事。

Men will build on this new knowledge, and they will add their own scientific and technological flavours and unique additions and discoveries to overcome their present natural problems and limitations.

人类将会以这些新知识为基础，然后加入他们自己的科技风味、独特补充和发现，来克服目前的自然难题和限制。


Our hope is that, Men, irrespective of their race, colour of skin, creed or religion, will use this new knowledge collectively and in unity, for advancement

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of the human race. We pray that, Man uses' these new knowledge and information's for creation of peace and justice among their fellow men and other of Gods' creations and creatures, whom they will come to be in touch with, irrespective of their appearance, technological progress and intelligence.

我们希望，人类，无论何种种族、肤色、教义或信仰，为了人类种族的进步，将共同一致地使用这些新知识。我们祈祷，人类使用这些新知识和信息，在他们的伙伴与其他神之造物之间创造和平与公正，无论他们的外貌、技术程度和智力。

物质造物的普遍秩序——介绍

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感谢: **zch** 校订前三章节

In the progressive path of mans' technological achievement, it has been proven that the human race has not been able to create and produce fundamental energy systems similar to the ones which are operating in the spans' of the universe.

在人类技术成就进步的道路上，有证据表明人类还没有能力去创造和生产一种在宇宙任何地方都能运行的基本能源系统，而类似的系统已经在宇宙范围内不断的运作着。（*应指宇宙中星系和星球间不断产生释放能量的过程）

Nevertheless, he has managed simply to convert one form of energy to another and he has made use of the small surplus energies released by these methods to his advantage.

然而，人类可以设法将一种能量形式转变成另一种能量形式，并且人类可以利用这些方法释放的微小、过剩的能量来达到目的。

In the universe, the structure, operation, appearance and existence of the plasma and an atom, does not so much differ from the relationships and interactions of their larger counter parts as the molecules, solar systems and galaxies.

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在宇宙中，等离子体和原子的结构、运行方式、出现和存在与大数量的分子、太阳系和银河系的相互作用和关系并没有什么不同。

Where, as in the *present* science and state-of-the-art technology, the lower orders of particles of construction of an atom in its nucleus are considered to be made of quarks and gluons.

在当前科学和尖端技术的发展水平中，在一个原子中的核内部中更低一级的粒子结构——被认为是夸克和胶子构成。

The world of science has never looked at and into the *progressive construction of a plasma* (Chapter 3) on the same basis and principles' as other larger matters and fields in universal orders of creation and motion.

科学界从来没有考虑和深入意识到等离子体结构的先进性（章3），在创造和运作的普遍秩序中，等离子体结构与其他大物质有相同的基础和原理。

What this simply means, is that scientists over centuries have made some limited and un-necessary self-imposed conditions in looking at the physical realities of Matters and matters in their surrounding environment, for them to be able to compare and draw parallels from these phenomena and principles to understand the criterions by which the initial seeds of plasmas are set in the universe and to understand the methods by which different forces operate within them.

这个简单地说是，数世纪以来的科学家们已经在他们的周边环境里观察物质的物理现实上设置了一些限制，自己强加了不必要的条条框框。对于他们来说，只有理解等离子体的初始种子如何在宇宙成型的，以及理解它们之间（指等离子）通过各种力量是如何相互作用的，他们才能够从这些现象和原理里面比较和描述出相互关联性。

From the basic knowledge of what is in hand in the world of science at the present, it is not too hard to discover what are the real elementary particles in the universe, and find an *alternative and realistic* way of how these fundamental particles of plasma come together to create *the initial seed of plasma*.


根据科学家目前掌握的基本知识，并不难发现什么是宇宙中真正的基本粒子，并找出一个替代性的现实可行的方法，让这些基本等离子体粒子组合在一起以创造初始等离子体种子。

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It is important to note that the existence of dynamic and different strengths, speed, velocity and densities of *magnetic fields*, and their interactions, are the **cause** and the **foundation** of the existence of different **Matters** within the universe. In the universe, *collections of loose and weak magnetic fields* have initiated the creation of, and finally become the initial components of the **Matters of plasma**.

注意到宇宙内不同无质存在的基础及其磁场的动态、不同磁场强度、速率、速度和密度，以及它们的产生和交互是很重要的。宇宙中松散微弱的磁场聚集创造了等离子体的无质并最终成为了等离子的无质的初始成分。

物质造物的普遍秩序 介绍2——射线与等离子体磁场

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感谢: 习惯、彼岸、听风、西境之界、
saarfeya、测试、听风、伯纳乌的球童、耳朵大有福、空空、熊猫车手绵 翻译此书前三章节

感谢: **zch**校订前三章节

At the same time, we consider “rays” as individual and directional magnetic forces. We consider “fields” as the same ray’s magnetic force as it is influenced by other rays and magnetic field forces, which the ray makes a dynamic zone of influence in its path.

同时，我们把“射线”看作独特的具有方向性的磁力。我们把“场”看作同样的射线磁力，因为它由其他射线和磁场力影响，射线在其路径上产生动态影响区。

We consider the same phenomena in principle with respect to plasma and *plasmatic magnetic fields*, where, a plasma of magnetic fields is considered to be a collection of such rays and fields of rays.

大体上，我们以同样的现象看待等离子体和等离子体磁场，其中，磁场中的一个等离子体被看作是这样的射线和射线场的集合。

The collective interactions of weak plasmatic magnetic fields in the universe are considered to

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become the foundation and the cornerstone of the creation of initial fundamental particles.

宇宙中弱等离子体磁场的集体交互作用被认为成为初始基本粒子的创造基础。

In the universe, the same and regular specific sequential and consequential interactions of lower orders of magnitude plasmatic magnetic fields strength are always considered to lead to the formation of the plasma and its sub-Matters' components.

在宇宙中，不同等离子体磁场强度量级中的较低层部分中的那些相同的、有规律的、特殊的、直接的或间接的交互作用一直被认为导致了等离子体及其子部分的形成。

Throughout this book a clear distinction has been tried and been made between the magnetic field and plasmatic magnetic fields.

通过本书，一套清晰的理论已被尝试和建立，用以剖析磁场与等离子体磁场之间的区别。

The Plasmatic magnetic fields are considered to be of collection of near similar dynamic rays of magnetic fields strength. We refer to the Plasmatic Magnetic Fields as "*pmtics*", as Magnetic fields, which were detached from their source of creation, hence, the use of the term "plasmatic" for these magnetic fields. For clarity: In this book the term "**plasmatic**" refers to a "collection" of dynamic magnetic fields, and **NOT** to the *state of a plasma* in its common term use that refers to a *state of dynamic protons*.

具有等离子体性质的磁场(**Plasmatic magnetic fields**)被认为是近似磁场强度的动态射线的集合体，我们以"*pmtics*"引用等离子体磁场，作为磁场，它与它的创造之源(**Plasmatic magnetic fields**)分离，今后，术语"**plasmatic**"用于表示这些磁场(**Plasmatic magnetic fields**)。为清楚起见：在本书中，术语"**plasmatic**"引用指代动态磁场的集合体，而非单个等离子体的状态，在以前的通常使用中，这个术语"**plasmatic**"引用指代动态质子的一个状态。

(zch#注释：这一段对等离子有关的这几个术语的清晰明白的理解个人认为非常重要，其影响是贯穿全文的，特意标示为红色背景，可以说是重点中的重点之一，因为原翻译对普通读者可能会费解，这里加以重点阐述：术语"**plasmatic**"意思是“具有等离子体性质的”那么“**Plasmatic magnetic fields**”意思就是“具有等离子体性质的磁场”其指的就是译文中的“创造之源”。术语"*pmtics*"才是单个

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等离子体磁场，通俗点理解就是从 **Plasmatic magnetic fields** 中创造出 **pmtics**，一个是母亲一个是孩子，以后看见了就好分辨了。

请注意并记住，往后统一 “Plasmatic magnetic fields” 或简写 “plasmatic” 以及大写开头的 “Magnetic field” 和的这3个的翻译都是

“等离子性磁场” 或 “等离子磁场”。而 “pmtics” 翻译则是 “等离子体磁场”，全篇只有对原翻译里出现这几个词的地方做过不带 (#) 提示标记的修改。另外仍提示下小写开头的 “magnetic field” 则还是我们普通意义认为的一切的 “磁场” 统称，（来比个大小

$\wedge \wedge \text{magicfield} > \text{Plasmatic magnetic fields} \geq \text{pmtics}$ ）。

“plasma” 翻译则是 “等离子体” 或 “等离子”（再来个通俗理解小贴士：宇宙中的遍布的 magicfield 里的 Plasmatic magnetic fields 中创造并分离出 pmtics 间通过相互交互成为 Matters 间相互的组合物成为 plasma，所以文中常说的 plasma 有 pmtics 属性）。

这些所有的注释或小贴士大概目前看不明白，以后再返回来看，或发生概念混淆来补习，诸位就很清楚了。）

At the same time, pmtics interactions with other pmtics are considered to create effects the likes of gravitational fields and Magnetic fields of Matters, plasmas, planets and so on.

同时，等离子体磁场与其他等离子体磁场交互被认为具有创造效果，类似于重力场和磁场创造物质（*Matters，大写带复数的意思应指物质及其所包含的无质部分，Matter，大写单数应指物质的无质部分，即不可与其本体物质所分割的暗物质和反物质，下面几段中 KESHE 做了详细解释）、等离子体、行星等事物的效果一样。

These magnetic rays or fields and their collection as plasmatic magnetic fields, become known as the **Initial Fundamental Particles**. Therefore we consider that magnetic fields to be the “real” **fundamental particles**.

这些磁射线和场以及它们的作为等离子体磁场的集合，作为 **初始基本粒子** 被知晓，因此我们认为磁场（*指 pmtic）就是 “真正” 的基本粒子。

The present science considers that the ‘elementary particles’ to be of ‘quarks’ and others. With the new understanding of creation of Matters and forces within the universal order of creation, in this book when the term ‘**elementary particles**’ is used, this means that the ‘**magnetic fields**’ are considered

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to be the **new** '*elementary particles*' and their forces. The existence and interaction of these magnetic fields leads to and creates all other effects that one sees and observes in the universe, like creation of Magnetic and gravitational fields which leads to creation of what I call different **Matters** (*Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter*) of the plasma, or what presently is known as quarks and so on of the plasma. Where, we consider the Dark Matter as an integral and part of the same normal Matters of existence and as an important part of the construction of the initial fundamental plasma in the universe, and we do not consider the Dark Matter as an exotic and distant hidden Matter.

现在科学认为“基本粒子”是“夸克”和其他粒子。通过对于宇宙创造规则中物质和力的创造的新理解，在这个书中当术语“基本粒子”使用的时候，它意味着“**磁场**”(*指pmatic)被认为是**新的**“基本粒子”和它们所产生的力。这些磁场(*指pmatic)的存在和交互致使产生和创造出其他效应，例如我们所观察到的宇宙；这个道理就像磁场和引力场，它们可以致使并建立我们所称的各种等离子的**无质**（包括物质，反物质和暗物质）；或者现在被作为等离子所属的所知晓的“夸克”等概念。对于这个问题上，我们(*KF的观点)认为**暗物质**的地位是作为正常物质存在的不可分割部分(*same理解为本身)，以及是作为宇宙中初始基本等离子创建的重要部分。我们不认为暗物质是一种奇异的遥远的暗藏物质。

From this point on in this book, we refer to '*magnetic fields*' as the '*elementary particles*' and *not consider quarks and others as elementary particles any further*, I consider that these quarks of different colour, with up and down notation and spin are all created as the outcome and consequences of different interactions and attraction of these '*magnetic fields*' or '*plasmatic magnetic fields*'. As quarks themselves are now known to be made of simpler particles of '*magnetic fields*', then quarks cannot be considered to be the elementary particles.

从这本书现在开始，我们指代“**磁场**”为“**基本粒子**”，并且不再认为是夸克和其他粒子作为“基本粒子”；我(*KESHE的观点)认为这些夸克之所以有不同颜色，并且具有上下地震动和旋转的特点，产生的原因都是由于这些“**磁场**”或“**等离子磁场**”的不同交互和吸引导致的结果或后果。由于夸克作为概念现在被认为

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是由“更简单的粒子”的“磁场”组成，所以夸克不能再被视作基本粒子。

In this book will be explained how 'magnetic fields' become to be the creators of quarks and other effects and forces within the plasma of proton, then the 'magnetic fields' become the 'new elementary particles' in the science of physics.

这本书将会解释在一个质子的等离子体中，“磁场”是如何成为夸克和其他效应和力的创造者的角色的；然后“磁场”变成了新的物理学中的“基本粒子”。


Further in this book it is explained how *different strength of these fields* leads to the creation of different **Matters and their forces** as has been observed by world of science.

更进一步，这本书会解释这些场间的不同的强度会导致不同物质和之间的力的创建；上述现象已经被世界上科学所观察到。

Furthermore, these weak collections of pmtics and their interactions with magnetic fields and turbulent magnetic fields forces in different parts of galaxies manifest themselves as the seeds of atoms, stars, galaxies and so on.

进一步说，这些弱等离子磁场的集合以及它们和磁场以及银河系中不同部分的混乱磁场的交互，显示了它们是原子，星球，星系等的种子。

物质造物的普遍秩序 介绍3——磁引力场/等离子体/无质和物质

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Magnetic and gravitational fields (Magravs)

磁引力场

When we write **M**agnetic field (with capital M), we considered that these fields refer to the Magnetic field of celestial objects, like a Star, planet, etc.

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Where this Magnetic field is always accompanied with gravitational fields of the object.

当我们写磁场（以大写M开头情况下），我们认为这些磁场指的是宇宙物质磁场，例如星球，行星等。而对于物体对象来说，磁场和引力场总是相互伴随着的。

Where we consider that *gravitational fields and Magnetic fields* cannot exist in the universe without each other, and that they are produced simultaneously. Through the same dynamic materials and Matters in the same region. Due to the construction of other Matters in their catchments area, these entities could have a different value than the other. As the Matter/matter content of the object dictates which will be stronger in strength and value than the other in that given position. The only known and possible objects that its gravitational and Magnetic fields could be equal in value strength, in majority of the cases in the universe, are objects of mono-material (like some stars), with pure hydrogen content. There are cases in the universe(s) that mono-matter of objects can be like uranium or heavier elements. These objects of heavier mono-matters are usually the producers of stronger gravitational fields and Magnetic fields, by several orders of magnitudes than the hydrogen mono-matter objects. It is assumed that each universe cannot possess more than one heavy material mono-magnetic star (zch#注：这里可能是印错了，原文这里突然冒出个 mono-magnetic, 意思为单一磁场，根本不通，matter被印成了magnetic了吧。).

这里我们认为磁场和引力场在宇宙中不可能脱离彼此而独立存在，并且它们是同时被创造出来的。通过同一区域的同样的动态原料和“无质”进行实体的创造，归于不同区域的无质的构筑，这些实体可能会和其它实体拥有不同的值(*应该指强度)。由于对象所包含无质/物质内容决定了在一个设定的位置上谁会比其他的(*磁引力场)在强度和值上更强大。唯一已知的重力场和磁力场在强度值上相等的可能的物体，大多在宇宙来说，是那些单一物质对象，（例如恒星，以纯粹的氢气为内容物所存在）。在宇宙中单一物质对象还有些例子，例如铀元素或重元素，这些重一些的单一物质对象通常来说是强度大的磁引力场的创造者。单一重元素物体的创造相比氢气单一类型物质高几个数量级。可以推断的是，每一个宇宙(星系)不能够拥有一个以上由单一重元素物质组成

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的星球。（*这里宇宙应该指一个可量化的星系系统）

(zch注释：“每一个宇宙（星系）不能够拥有一个以上由单一重元素物质组成的星球”，这样的翻译就是说一个星系里不能有2个或以上太阳的意思，但天文学里观察到貌似发现到过星系里有两个或多个太阳的状况，因为目前天文科学家也无法解释这种状况，估计这种多恒星星系有其特有原因，因而根据我们有限的知识和了解更无需过多探讨。)

It has to be noted that the co-existence of these two fields always in interaction with any other magnetic fields or plasma of fields always lead to the creation of a *magnetosphere*, which the boundary of the magnetosphere is the maximum point of balance or equality between the two field forces. Any variation in strength of one of the two fields in respect to the other will create different effects, for example such unbalance field between the two fields can be seen in Mercury, which has no atmosphere, and such a misbalance can also be observed in most moons of planetary systems.

需要注意的是这样的两个场的共存体通常是和其他磁场或等离子场相互交互的；这将导致磁圈的创建，磁圈的边界是两个场力量间的最大的平衡或统一的临界点。任何两个场中的一个在强度上发生变化，将会造成不同的效应，例如，这样的不平衡的场可以在水星上观察到，水星没有大气层，并且这个不平衡也可以在一些行星系统的卫星上被观察到。

In this book, as one field cannot exist without the other, for representation of the **M**Agnetic and **G**RAVitational fieldS we use the term: “**MAGRAVS**”.

在本书中，由于一个场不可能独立于其他单独存在。对于磁和引力场我们使用术语磁引力场（*英文中抽取两个单词的关键字母，在汉语在翻译中也统一用这个词汇）。(zch#重点：磁场、引力场总是共存的)

Plasmas

等离子体

We consider that “The **Plasma** in its **collective existence** is a combination of different initial fundamental Matters, which these Matters are created through the interaction of at least two or more of the same strength plasmatic magnetic fields (the initial fundamental particles)”.

我们是这样认为的，“等离子体以它作为不同初始基本无质的组合方式的集中方式存在，

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这些无质是通过至少两个或更多的同样强度的等离子磁场（初始基本粒子）相互作用而产生的”。

(zch#注释：为什么这里应该要翻译为“无质”，等下【“无质”和“物质”】这一小节里就会提到，其实上面很多地方的大写的Matter其实也应该理解为无质而不是物质，因为上面的章节还没有涉及到无质和物质的明确定义所以没有一一改注了)

Plasmas (Chapter 3) are considered to be collection of combination of interaction of pmtics forces of Matters', Antimatters' and Dark Matters' and other magnetic fields forces, all at the same time and within an overall sphere of the confines of the plasma.

（第三章中）等离子是被认为是无质间的等离子磁场力、反物质和暗物质以及其他磁场力相互交互的组合；所有这些都是发生在同时的并且是在等离子体范围的整个球面中的

（*见词汇注解部分）

Further, in the process of interactions and collections of these initial pmtics with each other, in specific combinations, these leads to creation of atoms, molecules, matters and so on.

进一步说，在这些初始的等离子磁场彼此所构成的交互和集合过程中，通过特定的组合，导致了原子，分子，以及物质等的创建。

In this disclosure, simple connections between *Initial Fundamental Particles* and *initial Fundamental Plasmas* are explained and discussed.

在这个揭露中，初始基本粒子间以及初始等离子体的简单联接会被解释和讨论。

These specific collections and interaction of initial fundamental particles and initial fundamental plasmas and their interaction with other magnetic fields manifest themselves as **states of matters**, these are purely magnetic fields densities and compactness environment dependent, and they present themselves as different states of matter (gases, liquids and solids).

这些指定的初始基本粒子和基本等离子体以及它们之间通过磁场的交互现象会显示其自身为物质的不同状态（*认为是KF对于现实中物质现象的物理学理解），这些是纯粹依赖于电磁场紧密度的；并且它们自身表现为物质的不同状态（气态，液态，和固态）。

Matter and matter

“无质”和物质

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In the following sections, we clearly distinguish between *states of matter* (gases, liquids and solids), denoted as “**matter**”, and *state of the Matters* (Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter) denoted as “**Matter**” or “**Matters**”.


在后续的部分，我们明确地分辨物质(=matter)的不同状态（气态，液态和固体）以及大写M开头的无质(=Matters)（Matter、Antimatter、DarkMatter）的状态，前者指明为术语“matter”为“物质”，而后者“Matter”或“Matters”指明是“无质”或“无质复数”；（*译者认为中文没有作者所提出的概念，所以用“无质”表示非常规的物质）。

（zch#注意：从这里开始，以后大写的Matter或Matters,都是指的无质的单数以及复数形式，小写matter或复数形式matters才是我们日常认为的物质，另外“Matters”这个无质的复数形式统称指代无质3种状态（无质，反物质，和暗物质），至于物质和无质的区别，后面有专门的一章解说。

因为另外“Matters”这个无质统称为了与其状态之一的无质“Matter”在汉语中有所区别，涉及状态之一的无质时候，就在其后标注一个（正物质）这种翻译方式加以明确，这样不带（正物质）标志的“无质”都指统称。简单理解就是无质包括【Matter无质（正物质）、Antimatter反物质、DarkMatter暗物质】

号外：“无质”这个翻译词真的有很美妙的感觉，不喜欢“正物质”这怪怪翻译，只是为了区别而引用。）

物质造物的普遍秩序 介绍4——初始引力场/通过磁引力场定位来提

发布者：Jack时间：2012-08-28 23:07阅读： 次

感谢：习惯、彼岸、听风、西境之界、
saarfeya、测试、听风、伯纳乌的球童、耳朵大有福、空空、熊猫车手绵 翻译此书前三章节
感谢：zch校订前三章节

Initial Gravitational Fields
初始引力场

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The interaction of different magnetic fields of different strengths, upon each other, is considered to be the creator of initial gravitational fields for the start of the creation of the initial seeds of the Matters of the plasma (Fig. 8 B).

不同强度的磁场的相互间的交互过程，被认为是初始引力场的创造者角色，而这个角色触发了等离子无质的初始种子的创建过程（见图8B）。

We consider that pmtics interact to create the attraction field or gravitational field.

我们考虑到等离子场交互，而创建了吸引场或引力场。

Reactor technology

反应器技术

With the new knowledge and new first principles which are disclosed in this book about the creation of Matters' and plasmas', techniques acquired and reactor systems have been designed, developed and tested, it has become possible to replicate the pmtics of plasmas' environment that allows different Matters of plasma to be released from their interlocking magnetic fields forces within the confines of a reactor.

通过本书所披露的关于所有无质和等离子体的新知识和新原则，我们获取了一些技术并且已经成功设计，开发和测试了反应器系统；它（指反应器）已经可以来复制出等离子性磁场环境，在这个反应器内部的环境中，能够允许不同的无质从它们相互锁定的磁场力中解脱出来。（*反应器工作原理）

Further on, it has become possible within the structure of these reactors, to manage and control, these unlocked fields and Matters of the plasma, for specific predetermined functions and applications.

更进一步说，在这些反应器的结构内部，已经能够管理和控制这些被解除锁定的场（*复数，表示多个），这可以用于特定的功能和应用。

In these new reactors, in being able to weaken the Magravs of the plasmas (Coulomb magnetic or energy barrier) and by allowing the Matters of the plasma to be more free to move within the environment of the reactor. Where, these reactors were designed to facilitate the reduction in plasma magnetic fields forces and eventually to create an environment that Matters of the plasma can freely move in a soup of Matters, pmtics and rays. Where, through the operation of these types of reactors the famous Coulomb barrier becomes irrelevant in the

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overall structure of the soups of Matters binding
magnetic fields of the plasma.

在这些新的反应器中，通过允许等离子无质在反应器环境下更加自由的移动，（反应器）能够弱化等离子场的库仑磁性或能量位垒（*原文语法有误，翻译中by allowing作为状语）。在这里，这些反应器是设计来实现等离子性磁场的减弱，并且最终环境--这个环境里等离子无质的能够在“无质、等离子性磁场或射线的汤”里自由地移动。这这里，通过对这些反应器操作，著名的“库仑磁性或能量位垒”在整个结构中变得不再相干了--整个结构无质的汤是用来把等离子磁场捆绑到一起的。

With these new methods of the manipulation of the structure of the Matters' of the plasma it has become possible for the pmtics forces of the plasma within these reactors to be unleashed, and with plasmas' constituent substructure loosen, it has become possible to manage to attain new powerful effects and properties from these rather weak initial fundamental magnetic fields of the plasma. Where up to the present time, these have been the unknown knowledge and methods in the world of science.

通过这些新的对于等离子无质结构的操作方法，就能够在反应器里把等离子等离子性磁场力释放出来；并且通过使等离子组成子结构变松的方法，就可能使我们能够从这些比较弱的等离子初始基本磁场中获取新的强大的效果和特性。到现在目前这个时间，这些都是对于当今科学所未知的知识和方法。

Within the structure of simple nuclear-based systems that have been developed, *conditions are created in which simple weak ambient dynamic pmtics, similar to the internal construction of plasmas, are generated.* The technology for creation of conditions similar to the internal structure of the plasma and methods which have been specially developed, that allows the loosening of the magnetic fields structure of the plasma, this will change the course of present nuclear fusion, and allows scientists in this field to achieve their goals *rapidly and at the fraction of cost* of present systems.

在现今已经开发一个简单的基于核能系统结构中，满足了一些条件，这些条件是周围那些简单的弱动态等离子性磁场（类似于等离子体的内部结构）被创建了。为了满足产生类等离子内部结构的条件的这个技术和相关被特别开发的方法，使我们能够使等离子磁场结构弱化---这就能够使这个领域的科学家能够更快

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地达到他们的目标，并且相较于当前系统会花费很少成本。

In the new state-of-the-art technology much simpler, softer and more practical ways, very similar to conditions as in the universe, are employed to attain fission and fusion of different Matters and plasmas.

在这项（指KF的科技）最新的尖端技术中，提供了更简单，灵活，以及更实用的方法；这很类似于宇宙中的条件，只不过这里是应用的对于不同无质和等离子体进行的分裂和融合过程中了。

During the reading of this book the reader will discover various future applications of this technology, so it will not surprise the reader that we have applied for several international patents to cover all aspects of the topics, principles, methods and systems mentioned in this book and the ones to follow.

在读了这本书后，读者将会发现这个技术所带来的不同的未来应用；所以不足为奇的是--我们申请了一些国际专利，这些专利里涵盖了所有这些论题，原则，方法，和系统，这些系统会这个书以及其它两本书中去深入讨论。

（zch#小结：用了一些拗口的术语解释来解释这个反应器的原理，以及下面几个涉及到反应器小节的内容，当你看完三章后对等离子及其结构和基本运作有了解后再来复读这里就能更清楚）

Fission and Fusion by Plasma Dilution

用等离子稀释法实现的分裂和聚合方法

The present methods of fusion and the Antimatter production technologies apply strong magnetic fields forces or high-speed rotation of the plasma, with low or limited success. As the real principle of the construction and structure of these sub-plasma Matters have never been understood correctly.

现在的聚合方式以及反物质的制作技术是采用强大的磁场力或高速旋转的等离子形式，但是结果是比较低和有限的成功。（造成这种原因）是因为对等离子体的子无质（注释：3种无质构成等离子体，就相当是其下的“sub-“或“子”）的建筑结构的真实原则从未正确理解。

In our new state-of-the-art science and technology, one creates a control-conditioned

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environment within the confines of a multi-core reactor, which facilitates and allows the plasmas'

Matters to *disentangle* themselves into their sub-Matters and pmtics components.

由于这些子等离子物质的创建和结构原理从没有被正确理解过；在我们新的尖端科学和技术领域（指KF提出的理论）中，在多核心的反应器里能够创建一个条件控制的环境；这个环境中创造并允许等离子的无质能够脱离出来，进入的它们的子无质和等离子性磁场组件中。

In these reactors the effects of the newly freed principal Matters of plasma's interactions with each other are utilised to create new and more powerful internal and external Magravs' forces, within and in respect to other plasmas and Matters in multicore reactors system environments'.

在这些反应器里，新游离出来的重要等离子的无质相互交互，产生的效果能够被利用来去产生新的更多的强大的内外磁引力场力；在多核心的反应器系统环境内部，交互方式是在这些重要无质间或和其他等离子和无质进行的。

In the new state-of-the-art technology reactors, after achieving desired goals, the system parameters can be changed so that the system can allow the same separated parts of plasmas' Matters to return to their original properties and regroup as the original plasmas.

当完成了这些希望的目标后，在这个新的尖端技术反应器中，系统参数可以改变以使系统能够允许同样分离出来的等离子的无质部分会到它们原来的特征，就像原来的等离子体。

This new method of loosening and the use of plasmas' Matters within the confines of a reactor is to be called the *Keshe Theory* of the "Plasma Dilution" and the art to achieve this "Plasma Dilution Technology"(Chapter 21).

这个新的在反应器范围中对于等离子的无质的松散化过程的利用方法被称为是“等离子稀释法”，达到这个方法的艺术（*应理解为技艺）被称为“等离子稀释法技术”（见第21章）

This technology means that it is now possible to create an environment of weak magnetic fields within the cores' of a reactor, where the plasma is allowed to be opened-up and be released of the interlocking magnetic fields forces between its different constituent Matters.

这个技术意味着在某个反应器里去制造一个弱磁场环境现在是可能的，在这里等离子能

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够被允许来打开，并且能够从相邻的不同的构造无质和相互锁定的磁场力环境中释放分离出来。

The new dilution method in opening-up the plasma is a more practical and gentler methods for fission or fusion of the plasmas and/or its sub-Matters' components, for utilisation of their effects and properties.

这个打开等离子体方式的等离子稀释法是一种对于等离子和/或其子无质组件分裂和聚合的更加实用和温和（*指消耗能量小）的方法，对于利用它们所产生的效果和特性来说，也是同样。

In the present state-of-the-art technology in physics, scientists have chosen harsh method systems in fission industry. For fusion, they have chosen high speed and by compression of plasma, utilising giant magnetic fields induced technology to achieve their goals.

在现今物理界尖端技术中，科学家在裂变工艺中，选择了更加粗糙的方法；对于裂变来说，它们采用了高速的以及通过压缩等离子体方法；采用巨大的磁场感应技术来达到他们的目标。

They use accelerators to slam the plasma on to a surface, to extract the sub-plasmatic components like the Antimatter component of the plasma (6, 7, and 8).

他们使用加速器来撞击等离子体表面，来萃取出子等离子组件像等离子的反物质组件。（见6,7和8章中）

In the new state-of-the-art plasma dilution technology, within the confines of the reactors, environments and conditions are created, which are like a soup of weak pmtics, similar to the internal structure of plasma's own environment.

在现在尖端的等离子科技中，在一个反应器的范围中，类似于一个弱等离子磁场汤的环境和条件能够被制作出来--就像等离子内部结构环境本身。

In this new approach, any new introduced plasma into the reactor, new **plasma's binding magnetic fields forces** come into an environment and *interact with fields similar to their own plasmatic magnetic fields strength* to allow their more condensed fields of interlocking Matter, Antimatter and others, to loosen and operate more freely in the environment of the pmtics soup of the reactor cores.

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在这个新的方式中，任何新的被引入到反应器中的等离子体，新的等离子体和它的链接磁场力进入了这个环境，并同它自身的等离子磁场强度相似的等离子磁场进行交互，这样就允许它们具有锁定无质、反物质和其他物质的更浓缩的场存在了（zch#注释：因为这种交互形成更浓的场），这样也使反应器中的等离子磁场汤环境能够更加松散并且操作更加自如。

Using this new state-of-the-art science and technology, achievements of astonishing effects has been reported over the past few years. Where, with the current state-of-the-art technology, to achieve these effects, is considered to be nearly impossible and literally a dream and against the present known laws of physics.

使用了这种新的尖端科学和技术，在前几年据报道称产生了惊人的效果。这里，这些技术达到的效果是与现今已知主流物理学规则是相违背的并且被认为是几乎不可能实现的。

These effects reported, like being able to lift a reactor system weighing several kilograms by the use of a few grams of gasses, utilises the properties of the Antimatter components of the plasma's interactions with each other within the cores of these reactors.

这些被报道的效果，例如，通过使用少量克数的气体混合物（*gasses）能够举起一个重达几千公斤的反应器系统，--这里其实是应用了反应器核心等离子相互交互的反物质组件特性而实现的。

This new technology makes it possible to produce in a very fast and easy manner nanomaterials and their constituent parts, like nano atomic layers known as graphene (sp2), diamond atomic structure (sp3) and nano-oxides, at room temperatures and atmospheric conditions, as has been independently confirmed by reputable organisation in the west.

这项新技术使纳米材料和其构成等离子磁场的制造以一种很快很容易的方式进行，例如，称为“石墨烯”的纳米原子层(sp2), 钻石原子结构（sp3）以及纳米氧化物材料；由于能够在室温以及大气环境下进行制作过程；这项技术已经独立地受到西方有影响力的机构的认可。

In fact, all that has been achieved is the application of the understanding of how to use the soup principle to undo the tangles of magnetic fields of the plasma, and release of its substructure Matters, like Antimatter, in a reactor.

事实上，所有上述这些都是在于掌握如何使用汤原则基础上达成的；这个原则来去除等

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离子磁场中（等离子的无质间）相互的缠绕，以及在反应器里释放了它的子结构无质，例如反物质。

Lift and Motion by Magravs

positioning

通过磁引力场定位来提升和移动重物

By utilising the properties of the interaction of forces of the collection of pmatics, interlocking between the Matters of the plasma and/or their sub-magnetic fields, which are part of the structure of the Antimatter and the Dark Matter, it has become possible to create stronger Magnetic fields, or gravitational fields' forces within the confines of and in respect to the surrounding environment of multiple-core reactors'.

通过对于在一系列磁场中力间的交互特性的应用，使等离子无质或它们的子磁场之间的相互锁定（这些子磁场是反物质和暗物质的结构一部分）；现在已经可能在多个反应器核心部分相对于周围环境一定范围中（指KF）去创建一个更强的磁场或引力场。

These Magravs, if strong enough to interact with similar fields in their environment and with other fields of the same components of plasma in other parts of the same reactors, these Magravs interactions' of the system and the planet can cause lift and motion of the mass of the system, which the reactor is attached to.

这些反应器相对于周围环境产生的的磁引力场，如果足够强大到可以和它们所处环境（地球）中的相似磁场交互，或同这些反应器的其他部分的同样等离子体成分的磁场进行交互，通过这个系统的磁引力场的交互，那么相对这个星球（地球）就可以导致系统内反应器连同捆绑物的提升和移动。

（zch#注释：有这样的反应器就可以像UFO一样灰呀灰了呀^_^）

Scientists at the Fermilab (6) in the USA state that small amounts of Antimatter, as little as a spoon-full, can release enough energy equivalent for the launch of several shuttle flights. This laboratory has confirmed that they have managed to collect some of this Antimatter in the past forty years, using special plasma separation and containment methods.

在美国的费米实验室的科学家描述了一小部分的反物质（小到满到一个茶羹），可以释放到足够的用于发射一些太空飞行器的总能量。这个实验证明了通过使用特殊的等离子分离和密封方法，他们已经在过去的40年中能够收集到一些这些反物质。

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Utilising the new plasma dilution simple methods', not only are the Antimatter components of the plasma separated but, at the same time the interaction of the magnetic fields of these Matters are used within the system for the creation of strong Magravs within and in respect to their environment, for creation of lift and motion.

使用新的等离子稀释简单方法，不仅能够把等离子体的反物质部件进行分离，同时在这个系统里无质间的磁场力的交互创建了强大磁力场，这个强大磁力场相对于所处环境，可以产生移动和和提升的效果。

The newly created Magravs in these reactor cores, in interacting with the surrounding planetary Magravs and in trying to find a new Magravs balance, for example, in respect to the Earth fields, causes the system to move.

在这些新创建反应器内核里，通过和周围行星磁力场的交互，并且通过在新的磁力场环境中达到平衡，例如，对于地球磁场，会导致系统移动。

This method of achieving system motion due to interaction of Magravs forces is to be known as the ***Keshe principle of Magravs positioning*** (Chapter 19). This position is, the point where the combined gravitational and Magnetic fields strength of the reactor system and the Earth, find a new position, where they are in balance strength in respect to each other.

这个因为磁力场力达到系统移动的方法被认为是“KESHE磁场定位原则”（见第19章）。这个定位是指--当反应器系统中组合的引力和磁力场力强度达到一个点（临界点）时（见18页），反应器系统会找到一个新的位置，在这个位置上系统和地球能够达到强度上的平衡。

After achieving the required Magravs positioning, this being the new height and/or distance, in respect to another Magravs force like that of the Earths Magravs, the systems' internal parameters can be changed again to create a new Magravs strength within the reactor. At this point, a new Magravs positioning balance needs to be attained by the system in respect to the planet. This, forces the system to find a new Magravs balance in respect to the planet Magravs' strength, and consequently for the need for the system to achieve the new Magravs positioning in respect to Magravs of the planet.

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在达到需要的磁引力场定位过程后，在新的
高度和（或）距离上，对于像地球磁引力场
力的其他磁引力场力，这个系统的内部参数会
再次发生变化而在反应器中产生一个新的磁引
力场强度。在这个点上，一个新的磁引力场定
位相对于行星的平衡需要通过系统来达到。这
个过程致使系统达到一个相对于行星引力场强
度的新的磁引力场的平衡，并且最终对于系统
需要而实现达到新的引力场定位--相对于行星
系统。

In attaining a new Magravs positioning balance,
this leads to the movement of one system, in respect
to another.

这个新的磁引力场平衡的定位，这会导致
一个系统相对于另一个的位移。

Thus through this new Magravs positioning
method, motion of crafts, cars and systems for energy
production can be attained *without burning* any fuel
or using the present propulsion technology for lift of
relatively small payload into space.

因而通过这个新的引力场定位方法，一些
物品，例如对于汽车和其他产生能源的系统移
动将可以能够不通过燃烧油料或其他现有驱动
科技而去达成了。

*Through Magravs positioning principles, this
is how **motions** of atoms, planets, and stars and so
on, are created and achieved in the universe
(Chapter 19).*

通过磁引力定位的原理，其实就是原子，
行星，恒星，以及更多宇宙系统移动所基于的
原则，在宇宙中不断被创造和达成（见19章）

Through tests, we can confirm that, the motion of
any mass for any Magravs positioning system is not
size dependent, but mass dependent, where the
smaller mass always tends to move in respect of the
larger mass in the universe. There are some exceptions
in respect to this rule of the thumb. As in Magravs
positioning reactor systems, where gravitational field
strength control within the cores of the reactors plays
a major roll to achieve lift, motion and Magnetic field
protection of the system.

通过测试，我们可以确认的是，对于任何
磁引力场定位系统中的物质的移动是不依赖于
其尺寸大小的，而是依赖于其质量的；在这种
情况下更小质量的物质会在宇宙中倾向于移动
到大的物质的方向。对于这个拇指规则里有些
例外情况；例如在磁引力场位移反应系统中，
当引力场强度控制到反应器核心的范围内时，

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这些反应器扮演了一个使物体提升，移动，以及系统磁场保护的角色的重要角色。

As I have said before “no one has ever seen a rocket in the back of the Earth that has been causing its motion for billions of years”.

就像我已经说过的：“没有任何人能够在火箭已经移动了十亿年地情况下在地球背面看到这个火箭。”

Subsequently, if necessary, through the same changes in internal parameters of these new reactors, the components of the Matters' of the plasma are and can be allowed and be facilitated to regroup and return back to their original structural state of pmtics levels of Matters and composition, once the desired affects are achieved.

结果是，如果需要，通过在这些反应炉内部参数进行同样的改变，一旦需要的效果实现，无质等离子体的子部分可以允许并且被用来重组并且返回其初始无质等离子体磁场级别的结构状态。

Through new understanding and new state-of-the-art technology and by simply following the methods and universal orders of creation of Matters, the components of plasmas' Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter can be manipulated and utilised for effective lift and motion of objects, creation of energy, production of new Matters and so on.

通过对于这些新的尖端技术的理解，并且通过简单地遵从宇宙无质建立的方法去施行的话，等离子体无质的组件，反物质，以及暗物质可以被操纵并且有些被利用来去提升移动重物，制造能源，产生新的无质等等。

By the release of this new knowledge, this does not mean that the paths chosen up to now by other scientists have been wrong; this is by no means so. Nevertheless, their achievements have been and are limited because of the focus on the use of the **matter**; it's state of gases, liquids and solids, and even a limited view on plasma (as the fourth state-of-matter) rather than our approach in use of the **Matters**; it's state of Matters, Antimatters, Dark Matters with their different pmtics strength components of the plasma.

通过这些新的科技的发布，这些不是意味着现在被其他科学家选择的道路是错误的，我的科技不是去证明这个；而是，由于他们的研究焦点在于物质的使用，例如他们的气态、液态、固态甚至是在等离子体上的有限视角（作为物质的第四态），因此他们所能达到的贡献已经受到了大大限制；而我们的方法是应用“无

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质”，即是物质的无质、反物质、以及暗物质状态，及其不同的等离子部件的不同磁场强度。

With the use of the matter, one has to burn fuel to overcome gravitational field forces to attain a new position in respect to the planet. However, “with *Magravs positioning systems* one uses the pmtics of the Matters of plasma (Matmags) to create Magravs forces within the reactor, for the reactor system to *move within* the Magravs forces of another object, like the Earth, for the system to attain a position in respect to the Earth Magravs forces.”

通过使用物质，必须燃烧油料来克服引力场力，以获取对于行星的一个新位置。然而，“通过使用无质等离子磁场实现的磁引力定位系统来在反应器里建立磁引力场所形成的各种作用力，并且使反应器系统能在另一个物体（例如地球）的磁引力场内部通过地球磁引力场力的调节去达到某一个设定位置。”

We consider that as much as there are Magravs forces between Matters, the same is true for the existence of Magravs forces between the Antimatter and the Dark Matter components of the plasmas too. This principle applies the same in respect to the inertia of Matter as much as to inertia of the Antimatter and the Dark Matter components of the plasma.

我们认为在无质间有很多磁引力场地力存在，同样在反物质和暗物质等离子组成部分中间这些力也存在。这个原则就像适用于等离子中的反物质和暗物质力（惯性），同样也适用于无质力（惯性）。

That is to say, in the universe there are Antimatter Magravs forces and Dark Matter Magravs forces as well as inertia for all three Matters.

（*认为“惯性”是一贯存在的意思）这就是说，在宇宙中存在有反物质力和暗物质力，以及所有三种无质的力（惯性）。

All Matters and their effects can be used for the creation of motion and energy production in conjunction with other matters and Matters of the plasma.

连同于其他物质以及等离子无质，所有无质和它们的效果可以被用来实现物体移动，能源获取等应用。

Our newly released knowledge is for achieving and reaching the same target as other scientists and institutes, but with new knowledge about the construction of Matters of the plasma, we are achieving more profound and stronger effects, in

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simpler and less complicated ways than have been chosen in the past.

我们新公布的知识目的在于实现和达到其他科学家和机构想要达到的同样（神圣）目标，但是通过这些关于等离子无质创造的新知识，我们以比过去更简单更直接的方法，来获得更复杂、强大的效果。

We see this release of new knowledge and technologies as an addition to the rest of the past and present scientific works, and a breakaway from the complicated ways and harsher methods.

我们看待这些新的知识和科技是过去和现今科学领域的一个新成就，以及是从复杂和麻烦方法而得到的新突破。

In this disclosure, one comes to understand how Matters and matters are made from the start of time (Chapter 3). Where, the method of creation of plasma and atoms in the universe is explained in a simple form.

在这个披露中，我们会开始理解物质和无质是从时间之处就被创造的（第三章）；那时，等离子和原子的创造方法已经以一种比较简单的方式被解释过了。

Then one can see how to use the inner construction of Matters' pmtics to generate vast amounts of energy and learn to use magnetic fields principles of interaction that are the fundamental principles' in the universal method for creation of motion.


现在我们应该能够了解到如何使用无质等离子磁场的内部结构来去制作大量的能量，以及学会去使用在我们宇宙中万物移动方法的基本原则——磁场交互原则。

We have tested the Magravs positioning systems for motion, and the results confirm the correctness of the theoretical aspects of the approach. The future of space technology will be based on simple safe portable Magravs positioning nuclear-based reactors, which have been developed and tested.

我们已经测试了物质移动的磁引力场定位系统，并且结论已经证实了这个方法的理论正确性。未来的空间技术将会基于我们已经开发测试的这些简单安全、可随意移植的磁引力场定位核反应器（基于核的）。

物质造物的普遍秩序——第一章 历史上未经解释的原理1

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福、空空、熊猫车手绵 翻译此书前三章节
感谢: **zch**校订前三章节

The main reason for the lack of understanding of simple processes of creation and control of Matters of the plasma is not so much the lack of knowledge in the scientific world in the past or present. Rather the lack of progress is by large due to, the peer review obstruction mechanism, which has been put-up, for some scientists, to protect their individual financial interests and titles, in their schools of thoughts in their field of science.

缺少理解等离子体创建和控制的简单过程, 在过去或现在的科学界, 主要原因并不是缺乏知识。恰恰相反, 缺少这一过程, 很大程度上是归咎于同行的评价阻碍了原理发现, 该原理已经被某些科学家捏造, 在他们科学界的思想教育中, 以此保护他们的个人财产和名誉,

For example, despite having huge research budgets and human resources, the world of science in respect to understanding of the simple structure of the plasma and its fusion, has not reached substantial results in the past sixty years. Where, nuclear physicists and industry have been trying to cause fusion of plasmas of hydrogen atoms, in fusion reactors, which have been built,

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and are being built at costs of billions of dollars.

比如，期望获得巨额研究预算和人力资源，科学界按照等离子体和其聚合物简单结构的理解，在过去60年内没有取得实质性的研究成果。这里，核物理学家和工业厂商已经试图，在聚变反应堆中制造氢原子的等离子体聚合物，这些建造的，和即将建造的反应堆耗资数亿美元。

The structure and working of these state-of-the-art fusion reactors are built against the natural laws of physics and opposite to the way, that fusion of plasmas takes place in the universe. Where, these reactors operate with near zero-gravitational field forces within their structure in trying to achieve fusion. Where in these systems, the natural internal gravitational field forces needed for a simple fusion is missing.

这些工作的先进的聚变反应堆，其结构是违反物理自然法则建造的，并且与宇宙中发生的等离子体聚合方式背道而驰。这里，这些反应堆，在其结构中处于操作接近零重力场力条件下，试图获取聚变的。在这些系统中，缺失一个简单的核聚变需要的一个自然的内部引力场力。

What they miss as the natural gravitational field forces needed for fusion, they try to replace this with the use of strong external electro-magnetic fields, by the use of large massive coils and huge amount of energy to operate these systems, and then the they try to achieve fusion. This is like as they are trying to bake bread with only water, salt and heat, without having its main ingredient, the

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flour. The question to ask from these scientists, is simply that, where are the gravitational fields essential for fusion in these reactors, and where is it suppose to come from, if there is going to be a successful fusion chain process as in the middle of the Sun, which, these forces are in thousands of G's.

他们缺失是核聚变所需的自然引力场力，他们试图用强的外部电磁场来替代它，通过使用大量的线圈和巨量的能量来操作这些系统，然后来试图获取核聚变。这类似于他们试图仅用水，盐和热来烤面包，而缺少了其主要原料，面粉。这些科学家的问题，可以简单的回答，在这些反应堆中的核聚变所必须的引力场在哪里，以及应该从哪里产生，如果太阳中间需要一个成功的核聚变链反应过程，这些引力场力为上千个G。

In fact, with the use of giant external magnetic coils, they squeeze plasmas into tighter balls and then they try to fuse two hard balls of plasmas together. This is the reason why, they have and will achieve very little, if the present misguided path of fusion technology is to continue.

实际上，通过使用这些巨大的外部磁场线圈，他们将等离子体压榨到紧缩的球体，然后试图将两个坚硬的等离子体球聚变到一起，如果现在误入歧途的核聚变科学继续下去的话，这也是他们为什么成就这么少的原因。

Another point is that the present twenty-first century advanced world of science is lead to believe and to accept the outdated 19th century

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principles of creation of Magnetic fields through convection principles in the centre of the Earth. Even, when scientific seismological data's (1, 2, 3, 42A, 42B) indicate that another explanation is needed.

另一点，当今**21**世纪先进的科学界引导去相信和接受过时的**19**世纪理论，也就是等离子性磁场的产生是依据地球中心的对流原理，甚至是，另外解释所需表明的科学地震数据（1, 2, 3, 42A, 42B）

For example, some peers consider that man in the 21st century is not intelligent enough to discover how gravitational fields of planets are created. According to these peers, the principle of creation of gravitational field forces and their control at present is beyond comprehension of other scientists.

比如，某些同行认为**21**世纪的人类没有足够的天赋去发现行星引力场是怎么产生的，依据这些同行的观点，引力场的产生原理和它们的控制，目前已经超出其他科学家的理解范围了。

Where, as new Magnetic and gravitational fields positioning systems, which have been developed and tested, confirms the ability to create lift and motion by just using the effects of Matters magnetic fields (Matmags), without burning any fuel or use of propulsion technology.

这里，作为新的等离子性磁场和引力场定位系统，已经被研发和测试，确认有能力通过使用无质磁场（**Matmags**）的作用来提升和运动，而不需要燃烧任何燃料或使用推进科技。

Within the present 21st century knowledge and proven science, there are a number of unacceptable points from these earlier centuries accepted principles like the creation of the magnetic fields of planet through convection principles.

在21世纪知识和已证实的技术，区别于前几个世纪公认的理论，有一些不可接受的地方，比如行星磁场的产生是依据对流理论。

New theories and principles for these misassumptions, unexplained and out-of-the-hat principles are explained and discussed in the following sections and chapters.

基于这些错误假设、未经解释和过时原理的新理论和原理，将在以下章节解释和讨论。

In the following four sections in this chapter, it is important to note that:

在该章以下四节中，需要注意的是：

Information that have been obtained through the earth-quakes seismological data over past thirty years from around the world, these data points to the fact, that what has been assumed to be the solid inner core of the planet and to be made of one piece solid metallic matter (Fig. 1), this core in fact has a cavity in its centre (Fig. 1) (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 41A, 41B). This newly discovered cavity in the solid core of the planet has been called by geologists the 'inner-inner' core of the planet and is assumed

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to be about at least over 500 km in radius in the centre of the inner solid core of the planet.

过去30年获取的全世界地震数据信息，这些信息指向一个事实，地球固态内核被假设成什么和一片固态金属物质（图1）是由什么构成的，该内核实际上在其中央有一个空腔（图1）(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 41A, 41B)，在地球固态内核的中，这个新发现空腔被地址学家称为地球“内部-内部”核心，并且在地球固态内核中假定至少超过500km直径。

I have called this new core, “The Caroline Core” (Fig. 1, 2 and 3), to distinguish it from other presently known cores’ of the planet (12).

我已经重新命名该新核心，“凯若琳核心”，以区别其他目前已知的地球核心。

1. The creation of Magnetic Fields of the Earth

1. 地球等离子性磁场的产生

The assumption of the creation of the Magnetic fields of the Earth by scientific world has been based on the understanding of the working of the dynamo principle of earlier centuries. Where, the process of the production of the current was accepted to start-off with the motion of high temperature fluid of matters in the outer core (Fig. 1), in the centre of the Earth by heating and liquidity of matters in this core.

假设地球等离子性磁场的产生，是科学界以几世纪前的发电机工作原理的理解为基础的。这里，（如图1所示）外核中的液态物质、在地球中心通过加热和该外核的流动性物质的高温运动，开始带来的电流产生过程是被公认的。

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Where electrons of atoms of matters are considered to be released or loosened from their atoms to be free to vibrate or float in this region, and as the rotation of the solid metal inner core (Fig. 1) of the planet interacts with these free electrons in the outer core of the planet, this leading to the creation of Magnetic field of the planet (Fig. 1 Field M).

这里，物质原子的电子被认为是从它们原子中释放或游离出来，并自由地振动或浮动在该区域，随着行星固态金属内核（如图1所示）的转动，与行星外核的这些自由电子的相互作用导致了行星等离子性磁场的产生。

If this assumption is totally correct, then how do other planets and stars create their Magnetic fields? 如果这种假设是完全正确的，那么其他行星和恒星是如何产生等离子性磁场的？

Stars like the Sun, possess Magnetic fields and yet do not have solid inner cores as the Earth does. The Sun definitely generates Magnetic fields, which does span beyond the Earth and the Saturn.

像太阳这样的恒星也有等离子性磁场，但是它却不像地球那样拥有固态内核。然而，太阳产生的等离子性磁场明显地大幅度超过地球和土星。

The first flaw with this convection theory of electrons motion is that, we know now that plasma of an atom is a charged entity and possesses much stronger charges by several orders of magnitude than its smaller counterpart electron.

电子运动**对流理论**的第一个缺陷是，众所周知，一个原子的等

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离子体是一个带电实体，而且比它的较小配对的电子拥有几个数量级的更强的电荷量。

Thus, the main Magnetic field force of the planet is more feasible to be created by the plasma charges rather than electrons charges. With the knowledge we now know, that even the electron is a plasma condition similar to the proton construction (Chapter 3, 17, 18 and 19).

因此，行星主要部分等离子性磁场力更可能是被等离子体电荷创建的，而不是电子电荷。依据我们现在掌握的知识，甚至电子就是一个等离子体，情况与质子结构相似（见第3、17、18和19章）。

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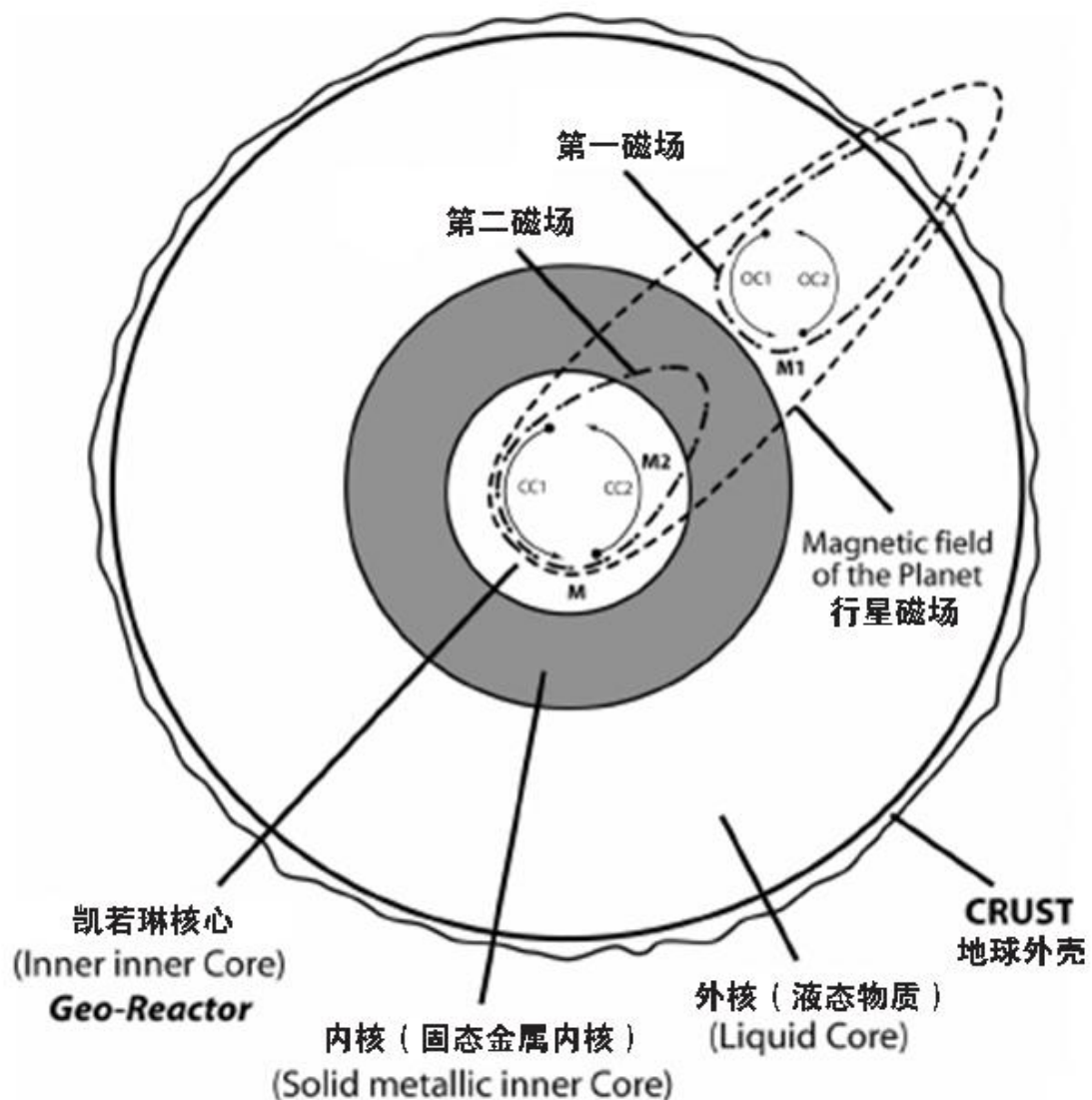


Fig. 1: Two interacting plasmatic magnetic fields in the inner cores of the Earth lead to the creation of the Magnetic field of the planet.

图1：地球内核中两个相互作用的等离子性磁场导致行星等离子性磁场的产生

Note: The Caroline Core, can contain plasmas, atoms (nanomaterial), molecules, different matters, hydrogen, potassium, uranium and plutonium due to nuclear decay, fission, possible fusion, ionisation of matters, leading to the creation of heat in this core, which is transferred through the solid inner core to keep the materials content of outer core in fluid state.

注意：“凯若琳”核心，可容纳等离子体、原子（纳米材料）、分子、不同物质，氢、钾、铀和钚，由于核衰变，裂变，可能的融合，物质电离，导致该核心热能的产生，热能通过固态内核传递，来保持液态中的外核物质原料体积。

(注：此图为觉醒家园另外制作，若转载请注明出处)

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注意：“凯若琳”核心，可容纳等离子体、原子（纳米材料）、分子、不同物质，氢、钾、铀和钚，由于核衰变，裂变，可能的融合，物质电离，导致该核心热能的产生，热能通过固态内核传递，来保持液态中的外核物质原料体积。

Through current knowledge in plasma physics and studies in the nuclear fusion industry, it is a known fact that dynamic protons (plasmas) of atoms are positively charged entities and do generate their own currents, through what is known as the Birkeland current principle. It is through this principle of creation of current and the dynamism of plasma in the centre of stars that main solar Magnetic and gravitational fields forces of stars are created, and not the convection principle.

通过现在等离子体物理知识和核融合工艺研究，实际已知原子的动态质子（等离子体）是明确的带电实体，并且通过已知的“伯克兰”电流原理产生自身电流。主要的太阳等离子性磁场力和行星引力场力的产生，是通过该电流产生原则和恒星中央的等离子体的推动力作用的，而不是这对流理论。

Secondly, if we have plasma in the centre of the planet, which is possible, then the convection theory for the production of Earth's Magnetic field has limited validity, and it is possible that some of the

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Magnetic fields of the planet are partially created by the convection principles method too.

其次，假设我们有行星中央的等离子体，这是有可能的，对于地球等离子性磁场的产生，对流理论有局限性，行星某些等离子性磁场部分也有可能是依据对流原理方法创建的。

(zch#小结：因传统认为地球磁场的产生方式无法解释组成结构与地球不同的太阳的更强大磁场的产生，所以磁场产生的理解方式有必要改变)

2. Creation of the Gravitational Fields of the Earth

2. 地球引力场的产生

The other major concept, which is an obstacle to the development of new knowledge, is to understand how gravitational fields of planets are created. This is a concept that has not been understood until now. Where, the creation and maintenance of gravitational field's forces in stars and planets have unnecessarily made been by the scientific world into the holy grail of science.

另外一个主要概念，就是理解行星引力场是怎样产生的，这也是新知识发展的一个障碍。该概念到现在还没有被弄明白。目前，关于行星和恒星上引力场力的产生和维持的认知，已经不必要地被科学界捧成科学圣杯了。

In fact, the creation of the gravitational fields of planets and stars in the universe is as simple as the creation of their Magnetic fields.

实际上，宇宙中行星和恒星引力场的产生与它们等离子性磁场的产生一样简单。

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The hypocrisy with this is that the scientific world and an infant child (at school age) agree on one principle, that, two dissimilar poles of solid magnets, gets attracted to each other and pulls one magnet to the other, or they have gravitation in respect to each other. It is an accepted fact that, opposite poles of magnetic fields forces can interact to create attraction field forces or the gravitational fields forces in respect to each other and other matters around them.

虚伪的是，科学界和一个婴儿（上学年龄）都同意这个原理：两个不同固态磁铁的磁极，相互吸引，将一个磁铁拉向另一个，或相互双方有万有引力。公认的事实是：磁场力相反磁极相互作用，在它们彼此之间和它们周围的其他物质方面来说，会产生吸引场力或引力场力。

Thus, it is correct, to assume that, to have a gravitational field in a planetary system, the gravitational field forces must be made similarly by the same principles of attraction and interaction of at least two magnetic fields, in the centre of the planet in respect to each other. Therefore, the gravitational fields of the planet must have been made by interaction of two or more sources of magnetic fields in respect to each other in the centre of planets or stars that can span beyond the physical boundaries of these objects. 因此，可以正确假设，要在一个行星系统中获得一个引力场，引力场力必须用相同的吸引原理制造，而且在行星中央，关于彼此之间，至少有两个磁场相互作用。所以，行星引力场肯定是在行星或恒星中央，关于彼此之间，通过两个或是更多个磁场源相互作用，这些磁场大范围的超出这些物体的边界。

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By the reality of the existence of the Magnetic and Gravitational field forces around the Earth, this leads to the confirmation and understanding of a need for two independent regions that can create magnetic fields forces within the structure of the planet inner cores, that, their interaction leads to the existence of the gravitational field forces of the planet.

地球周围等离子性磁场和引力场力的真实存在，可以确认和理解，在行星内核结构中需要两个独立产生磁场的区域，它们相互作用导致行星引力场力的存在。

Consequently the Earth, being in possession of gravitational fields, this confirms and indicates to the existence and operation of at least two independent magnetic fields forces regions in the centre cores of the planet (Fig. 2, fields G1 and G2).

因此，地球存在引力场，这点可以确认和表明，在行星中央核心中（见图2，场G1和G2）至少有两个独立的磁场力区域的存在和运作。

Where, the interaction of the two magnetic fields (Fig. 2, fields G1 and G2), which are generated in the centre cores of the planet, upon each other, leads to the creation of attraction or gravitational field forces of the planet, similar to the attraction fields of opposing poles with solid magnets.

这里，在行星中央核心，两个磁场相互作用，它们产生在彼此之上，这导致行星吸引或引力场力的产生，情况类似于固态磁铁的相反磁极产生的吸引场。

It is a known fact that, planets and stars are made of different layers of different materials. Similarly

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stars are made of the same material (Hydrogen), which, due to variation in the compression and temperatures, layers are created in these objects, where the same matters in different layers create and behaves and show slightly different properties and effects; These different layers produce their own slightly different in strength magnetic fields force, compared to their adjacent layer magnetic fields strength. Thus, the layers of plasmatic or fluid materials in different depth of stars and planets, each layer create their own independent magnetic fields in the centre of planets or stars.

已知实际情况，星球和恒星是由不同的物质原料构成的不同地层组成的。同样地，恒星是由相同物质（氢）组成，由于压力和温度的变化，在这些物质中创造出地层，这里，在不同的地层中，相同的物质创建、运行和表现出轻微不同的属性和效果；与它们邻近地层磁场强度比较，这些不同的地层在磁场力强度上产生出它们自己轻微的不同。因此，在恒星和行星不同深度中，这些等离子体或流体物质原料构成的地层，在行星或恒星的中央，每个地层创造出它们自己独立的磁场。

The magnetic fields created in each dynamic layer in the cores of these celestial bodies, due to the proximity have no alternative, but to interact with the magnetic fields generated in ascending or descending layers from them. The interactions between these magnetic fields in different layers are considered to be as or similar to a solid magnets state magnetic fields interactions.

在这些天体的核心中，各自动态地层创造出磁场，由于邻近地层没有选择，只能与它们上升或是下降层生成的磁场相互作用

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用。在不同地层中，这些磁场之间的相互作用被认为是或类似于固态磁铁表现的磁场相互作用。

In the case of stars and planets' inner cores, magnetic fields are created by and in plasmatic states or fluid states of Matters. Where, these flowing dynamic materials in the inner layers of celestial objects cannot physically lock to each other through the magnetic fields generated by each layer, as it happens with solid-state magnets. This being due to fact that atoms and molecules in these layers are continuously in motion and are pushed around by other forces and the rest of the Matters in their given layers or by other layers effects and forces.

在恒星和行星内核容器中，磁场是通过且在等离子体态或液态的无质中产生的。这里，在天体内核中，这些流动的动态物质原料彼此之间，不能像固态磁铁发生的那样，通过各自地层生成的磁场有形的锁定。这些实际由于在地层中的原子和分子，通过在它们给定地层中其他力和剩余无质或其他地层效果和力的作用，连续不断地运动和挤压。

Nevertheless, the magnetic fields created by each dynamic layer interact with the magnetic fields of the adjacent dynamic layer or layers. These interactions of magnetic fields in different layers creates attraction magnetic fields, as much as, repulsion Magnetic fields forces, in between the materials in the different layers.

然而，各自动态地层产生的磁场与邻近动态地层或多层磁场相互作用。在不同地层中，这些磁场的相互作用创造出吸引磁场，同样方式，不同地层的物质间也产生磁场斥力。

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Therefore in the same regions and by the same matters, similar magnetic fields polarities in different layers interact and two similar polarities magnetic fields forces (Fig. 1 field M1 and M2) repel each other. This repulsion magnetic fields forces (Fig. 1 field M1 and M2) becomes' the outwards field force pushing and what is known as the Magnetic field force of the planet (Fig. 1 field M).

因此在相同区域，通过相同物质，在不同地层中类似磁场极性相互作用，两个相似极性磁场力（见图1，场M1和M2）彼此之间相互抵制。该排斥磁场力（见图1，场M1和M2）变成外向场推力，这就是已知的行星等离子性磁场力。

Further, the opposite polarities magnetic fields in these layers at the same time, interact simultaneously and in a similar way, and the interaction of opposite magnetic fields polarities of matters in these layers (Fig. 2 field G1 and G2), leads to the creation of the different layers magnetic fields pulling or attraction in respect to each other. This attraction magnetic fields force (Fig. 2 field G1 and G2) becomes the inward field forces pulling field force and what is known as the Gravitational field force of the planet (Fig. 2 field G) (18).

而且，这些地层中相反极性磁场，在相同时间，同时相互作用，通过一个类似方式，这些地层（见图2，场G1和G2）的物质的相反磁场极性的相互作用，导致不同地层磁场彼此之间拉扯或吸引的产生。这吸引磁场力（见图2，场G1和G2）变成内向场拉力，这就是已知的行星引力场力。

Through tests done over several years with the construction of similar set-ups as in the inner cores

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of the planet, the Keshe Theory of creation of
gravitational field of dynamic objects in possession of
dynamic cores states that:

通过完成对与行星内核类似的装置结构的测试，Keshe关于拥有
动态内核的动态物体引力场的产生理论描述如下：

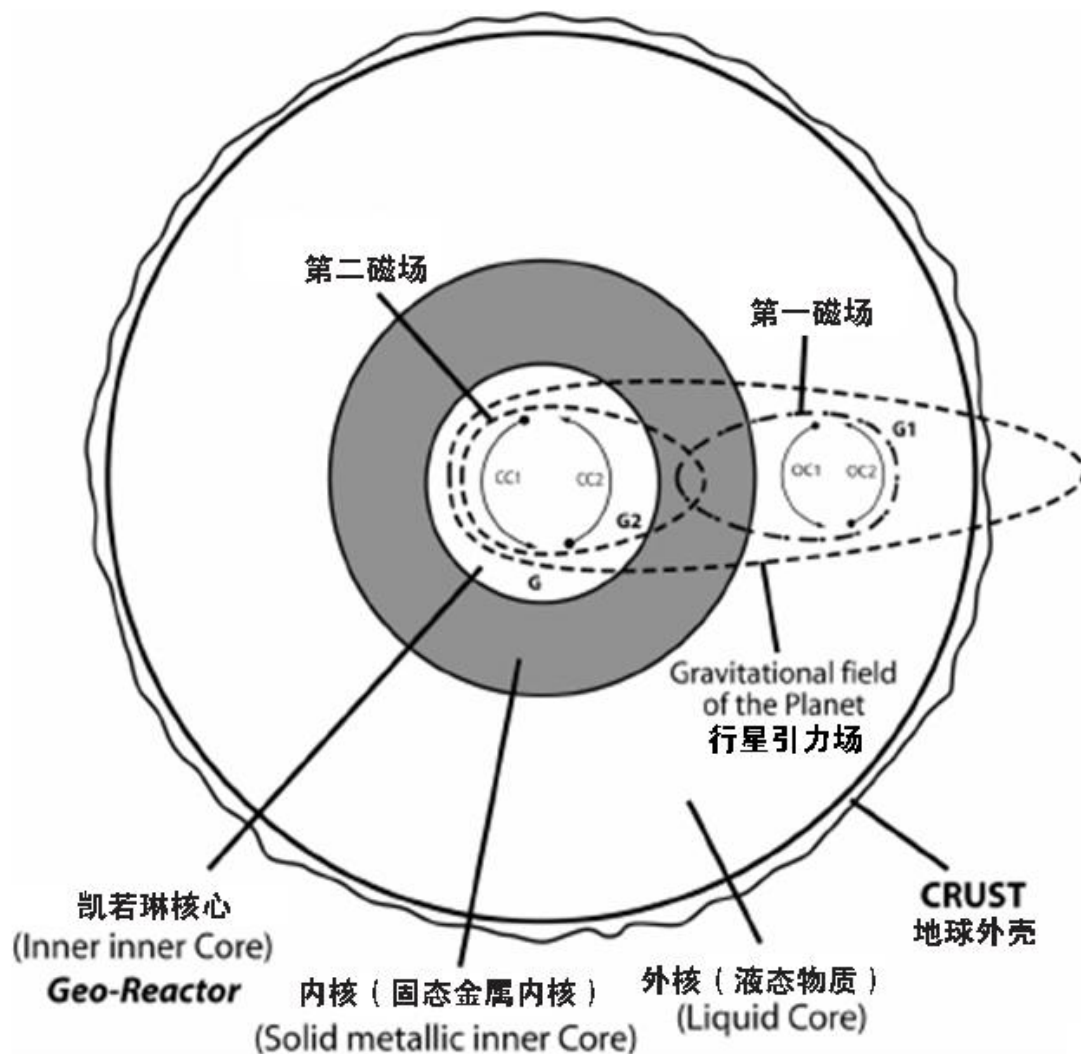


Fig. 2: Two interacting plasmatic magnetic fields in the inner cores of the Earth lead to the creation of the Gravitational field's forces of the planet.

图2：地球内核中两个相互作用的等离子性磁场导致行星引力场力的产生

The Magnetic fields forces of the planets are made from the interaction of similar polarities of plasmatic magnetic fields of Matters in the dynamic layers of its inner cores (Fig. 1 field M) and these radiate themselves outward. The Gravitational fields forces (Fig. 2 field G) are created by the interaction of the opposite plasmatic magnetic fields polarities of the same Matters in the same layers in the cores of planet, creating the pull or inward attraction in these celestial objects".

在行星内核（见图1，场M）的动态地层中，无质的等离子性磁场的相似极性的相互作用，制造出行星等离子性磁场力，这些磁场力向外辐射自己。在行星内核的同样的地层中，同一无质的相反等离子性磁场极性的相互作用，产生出引力场力（见图2，场G），引力场力在这些天体中创造出牵引力或内向吸引力。

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The Magnetic fields forces of the planets are made from the interaction of similar polarities of plasmatic magnetic fields of Matters in the dynamic layers of its inner cores (Fig. 1 field M) and these radiate themselves outward. The Gravitational fields forces (Fig. 2 field G) are created by the interaction of the opposite plasmatic magnetic fields polarities of the same Matters in the same layers in the cores of planet, creating the pull or inward attraction in these celestial objects” .

在行星内核（见图1，场M）的动态地层中，无质的等离子性磁场的相似极性的相互作用，制造出行星等离子性磁场力，这些磁场力向外辐射自己。在行星内核的同样的地层中，同一无质的相反等离子性磁场极性的相互作用，产生出引力场力（见图2，场G），引力场力在这些天体中创造出牵引力或内向吸引力。

This new understanding of interaction of multi-magnetic fields in the planets inner cores brings about a new definition, new understanding and new explanation of how gravitational field forces are created in centrally dynamic multi-inner-cores celestial objects in the universe the like of the Earth and the Sun.

对于行星内核中多磁场的相互作用的新理解，带来一个新的定义、新的理解和新的说明：宇宙中像地球和太阳这样的天体，在中央动态多内核中，引力场力是怎样产生的。

Gravity can now be defined on the real basis and what leads to its manifestation, strength, existence and control.

在真实的基础上，并且以重力引起的表现，强度，存在性和控制，现在重力能够被定义。

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Therefore, Gravitational field forces are magnetically based fields, and thus according to the Keshe Theory of Gravity, Gravity is defined as:
因此，引力场是以吸引场为根基的，并且依据Keshe重力理论，重力被定义为：

“The Gravity is, the measure of the interaction and attraction of two or more, magnetic fields forces or dynamic plasmatic strength created within the second system” (18).

“重力就是，两个或多个磁场力相互作用和吸引的程度，或在第二个系统内部创建的动态等离子性磁场强度。” (P18页)

This is the same as Newton' s definition of gravity, with the extension however, that two Matters or matters cannot possess pulling forces nor have gravitation in respect to each other position, without the existence of magnetism.

这与牛顿定义的重力相同，不管怎样，将定义延伸，没有磁力的存在，两个物质或无质不具有相对于彼此的拉力或引力作用。

Certainly, the attraction and interaction of pmtics forces changes with respect to position of two objects and they are distance and fields' strength dependent. 当然，两个物体的位置、距离和磁场强度取决于它们的等离子体磁场力的吸引和交互作用的变化。

If the celestial objects do not possess magnetic fields strength that can interact with each other, then, how could they be attracted to each other?

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如果天体不具有能相互作用的磁场强度，那么，他们之间怎样相互吸引。

Thus, gravitational field now can be understood and explained in its real terms of what creates it, and this is due to interaction and attraction of pmtics created within dynamic cores of celestial objects in respect to each other.

因此，现在能够在真正意义上理解和解释什么东西创造出了引力场，引力场的建立归于天体内彼此相对的动态核心的等离子体磁场间的交互和吸引。

Secondly, as the gravitational fields of these planets or stars are magnetic fields strength dependent, one can now understand why their attraction is position dependent.

其次，因为这些行星或恒星的引力场是取决于磁场强度的，人们现在可以理解为什么它们的吸引力是取决于位置的。

Therefore, gravity in a simple form can be defined as; that gravity or gravitational fields forces are the measure of the interaction and attraction of two or more magnetic rays or magnetic fields systems of two or more entities in respect to each other' s strength and position at any point in the Matter, plasma, matters, planets, solar systems, galaxies and universe.

所以，重力可以简单的定义为：重力或引力场力为：位于无质、等离子体、物质、行星、太阳系、银河系和宇宙中的任何点的两个或多个磁场射线或者是两个或多个实体的磁场系统，相互作用和吸引的尺度，尺度强弱大小取决于相对彼此的磁场强度和所处位置。

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This new definition of gravitational fields is an extension to the present knowledge and due to new understanding of the plasmatic magnetic fields interactions between components of Matters (see Chapter 3).

这个对于引力场新的定义是对目前知识的一个延伸，这应归于对等离子性磁场在无质成分之间相互作用（见第3章）的新的理解。

Another proposition can be that: We further can assume that the cell of a human or matters of other objects, which all are made of atoms and plasmas and of magnetic fields can/are/or behave as the possessor of the second magnetic field in respect to any other plasmatic magnetic fields in their environment. Therefore, it is possible that pmtics of these cells and matters in their interaction with the dynamic pmtics of the planet can behave and replace the interacting double magnetic fields system principles necessary for the creation of gravitational phenomenon principle to operate.

另一个议题是：我们可以更进一步的假设一个人的细胞或其他物体的物质，它们都是由原子和等离子体和磁场组成，在它们的环境中，相对于任何其他等离子性磁场，该磁场会/是/或表现为第二个磁场的占有者。所以，这些细胞核物质的等离子性磁场，在它们与行星的动态等离子性磁场的相互作用中，会表现和替代双重磁场系统原则，该原则对于引力现象产生原则的运作时有必要的。

Further it can be said, that any substance in possession of plasma or nuclei has gravitational attraction in respect to the planet.

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进一步可以说，任何拥有等离子体或原子核的物质相对于行星具有引力的吸引作用。

If this is correct and applicable, then, this can be another reason why, a singular Magnetic field of a planet can be enough to create the gravitational field pull in respect to any object within the catchments zone of the Magnetic field of the planet' s. That is to say, a single Magnetic field would be sufficient for the gravitation of plasma to the planet to be created and exist.

如果这是正确的和可应用的，那么，这可能是另一个原因，一个行星的单独的磁场对其磁场流域中的任何物体就足够建立引力场拉力，那也即是说（意思也应该可以是：或者反过来说），一个等离子体的单独磁场就足够建立和存在到行星的的引力。

Nevertheless, there could be a flaw with this concept, as one need the gravitational and magnetic fields (Magravs) together to be able to have a constant free motion and position option of the two objects too. 然而，这个概念可能有一个缺陷，因为某个物体同时需要引力场和磁场（Magravs），使之能够有一个不变的、免费的、两个物体运动和位置的选择。

In this book, we try to make a distinction between magnetic fields of matters and Magnetic fields created by dynamic interaction of two magnetic rays, two magnetic fields or two pmtics. Where, in the case of like plasmas and planets Magnetic field and gravitational fields, which they always accompany each other we use capital M as Magnetic field. In these

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references instead of writing Magnetic and gravitational fields we write in short as “Magravs” magnetic fields forces in respect to each others position” .

在这本书里，我们尝试区分物质的磁场和两个磁场射线动态相互作用产生的等离子性磁场。两个磁场或两个等离子性磁场。这里，至于像等离子体和行星等离子性磁场和引力场，它们总是相互伴随，我们用大写“M”表示“Magnetic field”（等离子性磁场）。在这些引用中，我们用简写“Magravs”关于相互位置的磁场力替代书写Magnetic and gravitational fiels.

(zch#注释：又是一个重点提示段，关于Magnetic filed记得书本开头某部分注释里有提到的Magnetic filed的翻译吗)

“Where, the Gravitational field force of one celestial body in respect to the other is a measure of the attraction and of the interaction of one plasmatic magnetic fields strength created within one system in respect to another plasmatic magnetic fields.

这里，一个天体关于另一个天体的引力场力是一个等离子性磁场强度的吸引作用和相互作用的程度，该等离子性磁场强度是在一个系统相对于另一个等离子性磁场产生的。

3. The source of the Heat in the Earth Cores

3. 地球核心中的热源

Another unanswered question in geophysics is that, where does exactly the heating of the inner solid core of the planet Earth comes' from that can keep the outer core materials in their fluid state? Secondly, how and through what method is heat generated in the inner cores of the planet?

另一个未解决的地球物理学问题是：地球内部固体核心的热能

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确切地是从那里出来的？以致它可以使得外核物质原料保持在液态中，其次，怎样和通过什么方法可以使得行星内核产生热？

These questions have not been addressed fully with clarity up to the present time in the science of the planet.

在地球学科中，这些问题至今都没有被清晰的处理。

In general, it is an accepted fact that the Earth maintains heating of its inner cores. I consider that the Caroline core is a Geo-nuclear reactor (Fig. 1, 2 and 3) to be known as the Geo-Reactor (Fig. 2). It is not hard to assume that there are radioactive matters (^{41}C) in this new central core of the planet (12), which leads to the heating of the inner cores of the planet. In general, nuclear geophysicists and myself agree upon this, up to certain degree, with difference in the content of the matter types and the process by which this heating is generated.

总之，公认的事实是，地球维持加热自身内部核心。我认为这“凯若琳”核心是一个地球核反应堆（见图1、2和3），它是作为一个已知的地球反应堆（见图2）。不难假设，在这个新的行星（12）中央核心中具有放射性物质（ ^{41}C ），它引起了行星内部核心的热能的产生。通常，核地球物理学和我自己同意此观点，取决于某种程度，内容不同在于物质类型和热能产生的过程。

Where, geophysicists mainly consider that the heat in the Caroline core is generated through the nuclear decay of heavy elements, which have sunk into the centre of the planet due to their weight.

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这里，地球物理学家认为“凯若琳”核心中的热能是通过重元素的核衰变产生的，该重元素由于它们的重量而陷入行星中央。

As a nuclear engineer having built several simple nuclear reactors replicating the structure of the inner cores of the planet Earth and achieving the same effects of creating Magravs similar to of the Earth, I believe, Matters, plasmas, hydrogen atoms, carbon atoms, radioactive matters and other matters collectively are parts of the mixture of the matters content of the Caroline' s core (12).

作为一个核子工程师，我已经制造了几个简单的核反应堆，复制了行星地球内核的结构，并且取得了制作类似于地球的

“Magravs”（等离子性磁场和引力场）同样的效果，我相信，无质、等离子体、氢原子、碳原子、放射性无质和其他物质组成的混合物质就是“凯若琳”核心的内容。

One can now clearly explain that the major contributor to the generation of heat in the inner cores of the planet are, or can be due to nuclear decays, operation of plasmas, nuclear fission (41C) and possible nuclear fusion of materials in the Caroline core of the planet.

现在人们可以清晰的解释，行星内部核心热能产生的主要贡献者是，或可能应归于行星“凯若琳”核心中存在的核衰变、等离子体的运作、核裂变（41C）和可能的物质原料核聚变。

Materials in this region of such a high temperature are, and can be, considered to be in the fluid state (12) as has been considered by present geophysics scientists in respect to the condition in the outer

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core materials of the planet.

在这高温区域的物质原料是，或可能被认为是液态存在，现今地球物理学科学家关于行星外核物质原料的条件已作出以上认定。

Matters in this region, due to their fluidity, can be considered to be able to produce their own dynamic magnetic fields (Fig. 1 field M2 and Fig. 2 field G2), due to the dynamic motion of fluid matters in this section of the planet and these fields can/and interact with the dynamic solid inner core of the planet (Fig. 2). This being in principle similar to what has been assumed by geophysicists, that to be happening in between the inner core and the outer core regions of the planet matters leading to production of Magnetic field forces of the planet at the present time. Secondly due to the charged plasmas and charged electrons and their motion in this core, these could be partially responsible for the creation of the second magnetic field force of the planet.

在该部位的无质，由于其流动性，而被认为能够产生动态磁场（见图1，场M2和图2场G2），由于该区域液态无质的动态运动，和这些动态磁场，能够与行星动态固体内核相互作用（见图2）。这些存在体基本上类似与地球物理学家假设的那样，这就是当下正在行星物质内核和外核之间区域发生的情况，并导致行星等离子性磁场力的产生。其次由于带电等离子体，带电电子以及它们在内核中的运作，这可能就是产生行星第二个磁场力的部分原因。

By the discovery of the second cavity, the Caroline core, in the inner cores of the planet, it becomes clear that the second magnetic fields (Fig. 1 field M2

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and G2) can be, and are created in the very centre of the planet. Where, the solid core of the planet will act as a separating partition wall, between the two dynamic matter regions in the centre of the planet, namely the fluid matters in the Caroline core and the fluid matters in the outer core.

通过发现行星内核“凯若琳”核心的第二个空腔，能清楚的认识到，第二磁场（见图1，场M2和G2）可能或是在行星正中央产生的，在行星中央的两个动态物质区域之间，也就是“凯若琳”核心内的液态物质和外核中的液态物质之间，行星固态内核扮演一个分离的隔断墙角色。

So, the holy grail of the gravity (18) can be explained by the principle of interaction of two dynamic magnetic fields sources in the centre of the planet as was discussed in the above section. Therefore, the interaction between two pmtics on either side of the solid core is the source of the plasmatic Magravs of the planet.

因此，如以上章节所述，重力的“圣杯”可以解释为两个源于行星中央动态磁场的相互作用的法则，所以，行星固态内核两面的等离子性磁场之间的相互作用，正是行星等离子性磁场和引力场产生的根源。

4. What causes the Rotation of the planet Earth?

4. 是什么导致地球自转的？

Another unexplained and daily-accepted phenomenon is the rotation of the planet Earth. How is the rotation of the planet Earth created and maintained? What causes and dictates its constant speed of rotation of the planet, irrespective of where the planet is in its

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solar system?

另一个未解释和每天都接受的现象就是行星地球的自转，地球自转是怎么产生和保持的？不考虑行星是否在它的太阳系系统，是什么导致和支配了行星以恒定的速度旋转的？

The way and how the rotation of a planet is created, has never been explained in the past by world of science.

在之前，科学界从未就行星旋转的产生途径进行过解释。

The existence of two independent pmtics forces (Fig. 1 field forces of M1 and M2, and Fig. 2 field forces of G1 and G2) on either side of the inner solid core of the planet (Fig. 3) can help to explain the next mystery in the world of geophysics, through the Keshe Theory of “The principle of the rotation of the planet” .

通过学习Keshe关于“地球自转的原理”的理论，行星固态内核各自一面的两个独立等离子性磁场力的存在，可以帮助解释接下来的这个地球物理学的谜题。

Magnetic fields are known to possess field forces that can exert pressure on an object, and are capable of causing its motion.

已知等离子性磁场具有能够对一个物体施压和导致其运动的磁场力。

The existence of, and the continuously maintaining and interplay of the two dynamic pmtics forces (Fig. 1 fields M1 and M2 and Fig. 2 fields G1 and G2) on either side of the inner solid core of the planet, partially goes to answer the sources of the fields that exert

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forces on the inner solid core of the planet that causes the motion of the inner solid core.

行星固态内核各自一面的两个等离子性磁场力，它们的存在性、持续保持性和相互影响性，可以部分的回答对行星固态内核施加力场的来源，该施加力是固态内核产生运动的原因。

It has been explained that the interaction of two dynamic magnetic fields on either side of the inner solid core, leads to the creation of Magravs forces of the planet. At the same time the interaction and exertion of the same magnetic fields forces on the inner solid core of the planet put magnetic pressure on the inner solid core of the planet, causing the motion of the inner solid core of the planet (Fig. 3 fields G1 and G2). In the figure 3 the total and overall effect of Magnetic field and Gravitational field forces of each core on the inner solid core are denoted as G1 and G2.

之前已经解释过，固态内核各自一面的两个动态磁场的相互作用，导致了行星等离子性磁场和引力场力的产生。同时，该相互作用和行星固态内核的同一磁场力的施加，对行星固态核心放出磁场压力，造成固态核心运动（见图3，场G1和G2），图3中，固态内核中每个核心的等离子性磁场和等离子性引力场，其总体和全部效果表现为G1和G2。

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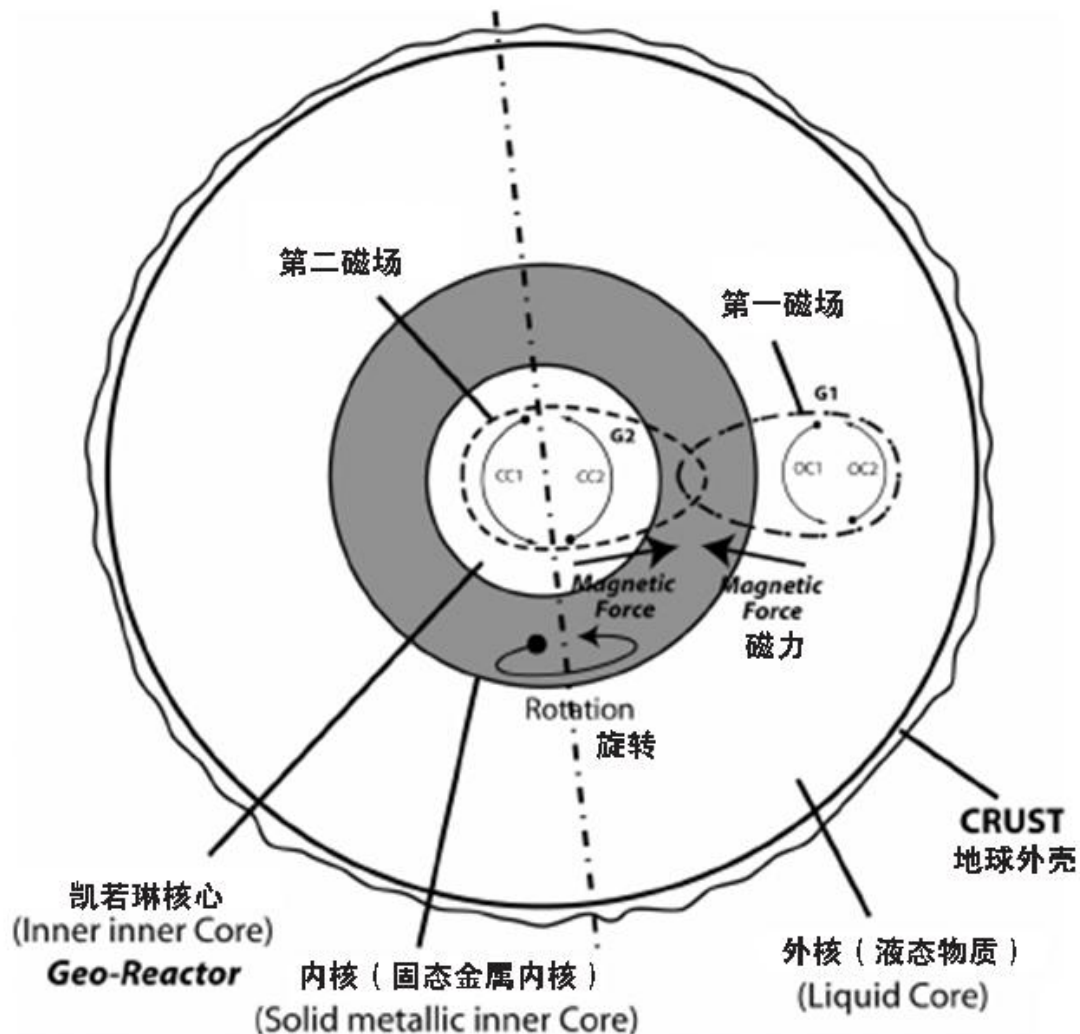


Fig. 3: Interacting plasmatic magnetic fields in the inner cores of the Earth leads to the creation of the rotation of the planet.

图3: 地球内核相互作用的等离子性磁场导致行星自转的产生

As the solid inner core confines' the materials in the Caroline core (Fig. 3) and the outer cores materials are confined by other matters at the outer boundaries of this core (Fig. 3), these two cores are considered to be holding a constant volume and weight of matters. Thus, it is possible to assume that the magnetic fields forces created by each core will be constant and these magnetic fields forces will be maintained on either side of the inner solid core of the planet for a long

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period of time (billions of years).

因为，固态核心将物质原料限定在“凯若琳”核心，且外核物质原料被其他物质限定在该外核的外边界，可以认为这两个核心控制着一个恒定的速度和物质质量。所以，可以假设各自核心产生的磁场力是恒定的，这些磁场力可以保持在固态内核各自一面上，可以持续很长时间（亿年计算）。

Hence, the balance of magnetic fields forces exerted on the metallic inner solid core, by both magnetic fields on either side of the inner solid core, will determine the speed of rotation of the solid core of the planet. 因此，通过固态内核各自一面的两个磁场，剩余的磁场力施加在金属固态内核上，它决定了行星固态核心的转动速度。

Consequently, through the principle of viscosity and friction of the matters inside the planet, the final speed of the rotation of the whole planet is considered to be set and be due to the motion of the inner solid core of the planet. Which is carried out to the outer layers of the planet and becomes the final rotational speed of the planet.

所以，根据行星内部物质的粘性和摩擦力原理，算是设定了整个星球旋转的最终速度，这应归于行星固态内核的运动，是它带动了行星外部地层，并且变成了行星的最终旋转速度。

Therefore, the speed of the rotational motion of the planet is determined by the planet's internal cores magnetic interactions upon the inner solid core of the planet and by large, this speed of rotation is irrespective of the position of the planet in its solar system and overall effect of the external Magravs forces, which are exerted by other planets, and the star of the solar system, on the planet.

故此，行星内核磁场作用在固态核心上，它决定了行星旋转运动的速度，大体上，行星的旋转速度是不考虑行星在自己太阳系系统的位置，和外部等离子性磁场和引力场力的总效果，该效果是太阳系其他行星、和恒星作用于该行星产生的。

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So the twenty-four hour speed of rotation of the Earth is totally dictated by the exertion of the magnetic fields of the other cores on the solid inner cores of the planet as has just been explained, and not necessarily by any other factors.

因此，如前所诉，地球24小时的旋转完全支配于作用在施加在固态内核上其他核心的磁场力，而不是其他因素。

This principle of constant speed of rotation of celestial object should hold true for the all-dynamic celestial objects that are in possession of dynamic thermal central materials cores and this rotation is irrespective of the temperature of the inner cores or temperature of the outer layers and surrounding environment of these objects.

天体恒定速度旋转的原理适用于所有动态天体，这些天体具有动态热能物质原料核心，并且该旋转不考虑内核温度、或外部地层温度和这些物体的周围环境。

Through tests in laboratory of similar reactors as the construction of Earth inner cores, we have concluded that the speed of rotation of celestial objects and Matters and the creation of Magravs strength are temperature independent.

通过对实验室级地球内核架构类似反应堆的测试，我们可以下结论，天体和无质旋转的速度、等离子性磁场和引力场强度的产生是与温度无关的。

The motional rotation of a planet is created through the same principle as the linear motion that is attained in the present Maglev magnetic railway system of Japan, with the difference that, due to spherical shape of the inner solid core of the planet (Fig. 3), the motion created in this case will be a rotational one (12) rather than linear. We can consider that this principle is universal.

行星的运动性旋转，原理类似与日本磁悬浮铁道系统的线性运动，有所不同的是，由于行星固态内核的球状外形，在这种情

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况下产生的运动时旋转而不是线性于东，我们能够认为这个原理是适应全宇宙的。

5. The difference between Matter and matter

5. 无质和物质的区别

Another unexplained phenomenon in the world of physics has been the understanding and the difference between the Matter and the matter, one in respect to the other.

物理学界另一个未解释的现象是，理解和区别无质和物质，一个与另一个的关系。

In this book we make a clear distinction between the Matters and the matters in all levels of universal orders of materials, where;

在这本书里，在所有层面，我们做了一个对物质原料通用秩序的清晰区分。如下：

The Matters are understood to be as the like of the Matter, the Antimatter and the Dark Matter. These three Matters are all made of different plasmatic magnetic fields strength and are field strength dependent in respect to each other. The three Matters are the three major components of a plasma. Each of the three Matters have pmtics of another strength, where the constituent strength of the pmtics creates different Magravs, different magnetosphere field strength and different

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mass for each Matter, and these independent of the other two Matters within the plasma, and independent of the environment that surrounds the plasma.

无质（复数）理解为像无质（单数），反物质和暗物质这类东西，这些三种无质（复数）都是由不同等离子性磁场强度组成，并且彼此之间磁场强度有依赖性。这三种无质（复数）是构成一个等离子体的主要成分。这三种无质（复数）的每个具有其他强度的等离子性磁场，这里等离子性磁场的构成强度，制造出不同的磁引力场，不同的磁层场强和每个无质不同的质量，这些构成与等离子体中其他两个无质的构成是相互独立的，并且独立于等离子体周围环境。

Whereas:

反之：

The matter refers to the Matter component of the plasma. Matter becomes matter, when the Matter comes to levels that plasmatic magnetic fields forces and the motion of these forces in their environment can determine the compactness of the components of the Matter pmtics appearance in the plasma that make the matter appears as a gas, a liquid or a solid state-of-matter. These forces being created due to interactions of Magravs, dynamism of the environment, and so on.

物质指的是等离子体的无质成分，当无质达到层级如，等离子

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性磁场力和它们环境中这些力的运动可以决定无质等离子性磁场成分的紧密程度时，无质变成物质，该无质等离子性磁场表现在等离子体上，可以使得该物质表现为气体，液体或是一个固态物质状态。这些力的是由于等离子性磁场和引力场，动态环境等的相互作用而产生。

At the same time, Matters are pmtics strength, contact friction dependent. Where, the friction of pmtics in matter usually leads to the change of the state of the matter through the change of plasmatic magnetic fields forces to the likes of light, heat and other' s.

于此同时，无质（复数）是等离子性磁场强度，依赖于摩擦力。这里，物质中的等离子性磁场摩擦力通常导致物质状态的改变，它是通过改变等离子性磁场力成为光、热或是其他形式。

It is the external field forces and not the field strength of the environment that dictate the compactness of any of the plasmas' Matters so that the pmtics becomes matter and visible or tangible to human senses, like odours or appearance of Matter as solid, gas or liquid, it is then that the Matter comes to be called the matter.

这是外部磁场力决定任何等离子体的无质的紧密程度，而不是外部环境磁场力。所以，等离子性磁场变成物质和，对于人类

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感觉来说是可见的或可触摸的，如气味或作为固态无质的外表，气体或液体，这就是无质变成所谓的物质。

The principle of strength of the magnetic fields of Matters is very different than the strength of magnetic fields in matters.

无质（复数）磁场强度原理与物质中的磁场强度原理是非常不同的。

When we consider to work with Matter(s) for space technology, the term “fuel” is not applicable, therefore the use of the term “MATter MAGnetic Supply”, abbreviated to “MATMAGS”. This is a Matter (Matter, Dark Matter, Antimatter) source of pmtics used in reactors for the production of Magravs for the operation of gravitational positioning reactors, where one can state the Matter needed and the strength of the Magnetic fields of the Matter needed to achieve desired effects from the reactor.

当我们考虑到将无质应用到太空科技，术语“燃料”是不适用的，因为，术语“MATer MAGnetic Supply”，缩写成

“MATMAGS”。这是源于等离子性磁场的无质（无质，暗物质，反物质），它被用在作为等离子性磁场和引力场产品的反应堆中，用来操作引力定位反应堆，这里，人们可以说，无质和无质的等离子性磁场强度是用来从反应堆中获取期望的效果。

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Since “fuels” only refer to the matter level, where fuels are usually burned through ignition of matters, whereas magnetic fields of Matters, in the form of Magravs, are manipulated to create a preferred effect, and where the magnetic fields can be reversed back to any other state of Matter, and they are never lost. The only difference would be that with the Matter supply the magnetic fields strength can differ after processing, but in reality one would be left still having magnetic fields of varying degrees in strength.

由于“燃料”专门指代物质级别，这里燃料通常是通过点燃物质来燃烧的，反之，以等离子性磁场和引力场形式存在的无质磁场，它是用来操作产生最好的效果，这里磁场能反转任何形态的无质，而不散失。唯一的区别可能在于，随着无质的供应，磁场强度可区别于处理后的磁场强度，但是实际上，可能留下的磁场仍然具有不同等级的磁场强度。

6. How motion of matters and Matters are created?

6. 物质和无质的运动时怎么产生的？

The question to be asked first is, that, how the Matter, the Antimatter, and the Dark Matter are created in the universe.

首先要回答的问题是，宇宙中，无质，反物质和暗物质是怎么产生的。

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Secondly, how are the regular independent motion of Matters (Matter, Dark Matter and Antimatter) and matters (electrons, atoms, matters, planets, stars and galaxies) in the universe without burning of any fuel created and maintained?

其次，不需要通过燃烧任何燃料，宇宙中的无质（无质、暗物质和反物质）和物质的独立规律的运动时怎样产生和保持的。

No explanation has been put forward by the scientific world that is realistic, fundamental and applicable in all levels and to all sizes of objects and in any position in the universe.

科学界还没解释推出来，在宇宙中任何位置，在所有层级和所有尺寸的物体中，什么是现实的，基本的和可应用的。

In the following chapters of this book, I will disclose how matters (gasses, liquids and solids) and Matters (Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter) as part of fundamental elements of creation, move in the universe. In addition, it will be explained, how the plasmas, electrons, planets and stars attain and maintain their motion in the span of the universe. (Chapters 19)

在该书接下来的章节，我将公开物质（气体，液体和固体）和无质作为创造基本元素的部分，在宇宙中是怎样运作的。另外，还会解释，在宇宙任何地方，等离子体，电子，行星和恒星怎么获得和保持。

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Motion in the universe is achieved by understanding in full that how the construction of Matters happens at their simplest form, from the inception of the initial fundamental particles how they come together, and how they respond to each other's magnetic fields forces, that the interactions of all constituents Magnetic field forces in Matter and plasma of Matters, leads to the creation of motion of plasmas, electrons, planets, stars, and so on.

在宇宙中运动，要充分理解无质，在其简单形式到初始基本粒子的起初阶段的结构，它们是怎么走到一起的，它们是怎么相应彼此磁场力的，在无质和无质的等离子体中，等离子性磁场力所有成分的相互作用，导致等离子体、电子、行星、恒星等等运动的产生。

7. How Light is created?

7. 光是怎样产生的？

The present science of physics accepts that the light is created through the drop in energy of an electron from one energy level to a lower, or its ground energy level.

现代物理学承认，光是通过损失一个光子能量，从一个能量级别到一个低层，或基能级。

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Further, in this book we will explain how light is created in the universe, where actually there are no electrons present in the plasma-saturated environment. 进一步，在这本书中我们将解释宇宙中光是怎么产生的，这里实际上在充满等离子体的环境中，是没有电子存在的。

The other unanswered question is whether the speed of light (C) is the ultimate speed in the world of Matters.

其他未解答的问题是，是否光速C是否是无质世界的极限速度。

The speed of light is in the world of science thought to be the ultimate speed that any Matter can travel.

科学界认为光速是有极限速度的，任何无质也能够达到。

I consider this assumption to be incorrect for all states of Matters (Matter, Dark Matter and Antimatter). 我认为对于所有状态的无质（无质，暗物质和反物质）来说，这种假设是不正确的。

The assumption that the speed of light is the ultimate speed can be correct only for interactions between matter and Matter component of the three basic Matters (Matter, Antimatter, and Dark Matter).

光速极限速度的假设，在物质和三种基本无质（无质，暗物质和反物质）的无质成分之间的相互作用上，可能是正确的。

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I consider that the plasma is to be in possession of all three states of Matters, these being the Matter, the Dark Matter and the Antimatter. (See the cover image of the book)

我认为，等离子体拥有所有三种无质状态，从而构成无质、暗物质和反物质。（见该书的封面图片）。

Secondly, the assumption that the speed of light to be the ultimate speed, can at the same time be partially correct and applicable, only for a limited fraction of time for specific conditions of matter (and not necessarily only in vacuum conditions). Where matter itself is only a small part of bigger components of Matters of plasma in the universe.

其次，光速极限速度的假设，只针对于特殊的物质条件（不一定在真空条件下），有限的小部分时间，是同时部分正确和合适的。这里，宇宙中，物质本身只是等离子体无质大成分的一个较小的部分。

There are too many physical facts that are present in the mechanism of the universe's daily operation that rejects that the speed of the light being the ultimate speed. These new theories will be discussed further in Chapter 7, titled "Speed of light". A large numbers of physicists around the world do not accept such a limitation on the speed of matters in the

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universe.

现今在宇宙日常运行的机制中，有许多物理事实与光速作为极限速度这一规则不符。这些新的理论将在第7章进一步讨论，名为“光速”。世界上大多数物理学家不接受宇宙中如此物质速度的限制。

In the Matters the strength of the magnetic fields goes back to the origin of the creation of magnetic fields. Where, the strength of the magnetic fields is in terms of reference, the power of the magnetic fields. Where magnetic fields in essence are created out of the potential difference in position from their source and the rate of the flow of the magnetic fields from their source becomes the current of the magnetic fields. Thus, as the position is closer and the rate of the flow is higher, the stronger the strength of the fields. This principle of creation of magnetic fields and magnetic fields strength are explained in full in the paper titled “The creation of magnetic fields”.

在物质中磁场强度追溯到创造磁场的源场，这是磁场强度的参考依据。磁场强度本质上是与源头的位置势差和从源头磁场形成电流磁场的流动速率。因此，离源场越近和流动速率越高，磁场强度就越强。这种磁场和磁场强度创造的原理，可称为“磁场的产生”

In understanding the ways and the simplicity with which the gravitational field force of plasmatic conditions are generated and maintained in planetary and stars systems, we can now state that the method of creation and production of the Magnetic fields and gravitational field forces of galaxies, stars, planets, molecules, atoms and plasma are all considered to be through the same method, irrespective of their physical size.

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在理解以等离子体方式产生的简单引力场，并维持行星和恒星系统条件下，我们现在可以认为，磁场和引力场创造和产生星系，恒星，行星，分子，原子和等离子体的方式是一样的，无论其尺寸如何。

At the same time, it is important to appreciate that this applies to all scales of the universal order of creation. That is to say, stars are made of the denser, larger and stronger by order magnitudes of plasmatic magnetic fields strength forces in the universe. Compared to the plasmas and the electrons, which are made of a weaker order of magnitude of plasmatic magnetic fields strength forces.

同时，重要的是要明白，创造的普遍秩序适用于所有尺度。也就是说，制成恒星的等离子磁场力更大，更强，数量级更高，制成等离子体或电子的则反之。

Nevertheless, the same principle of structural formation applies to the Magravs structure of stars as to the structure of an atom, the plasma and the electron.

然而，形成结构的原则同样适用于Magravs结构的恒星像原子、等离子和电子。

In the physically big state order of matter, large scale, stronger and denser magnetic fields can be easily observed and detected, like the magnetic fields of the Earth, the Sun or the Galaxies.

在物理角度上大质量、大尺寸大密度和固态的物质容易观察和检测其磁场，如地球磁场，太阳磁场或者银河系磁场。

By the same measure and the same order of the scale and magnitude, plasmas and electrons possess and are made of and follow the same principles of Magravs interaction and attraction, and hold on to their different Matters and forces, as a star or a galaxy does.

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通过遵循Magravs相同的吸引互动法则电子和等离子拥有相当的规模和控制能力，并保持各自物质和强度，恒星或星系则没有。

Whereas, the existence of the lower order of the magnitude pmtics that make the physical structure of plasma due to their very weak magnetic fields strength, can mainly be confirmed through the physical existence of the plasma itself, its behaviour, and its properties.

然而，低阶微量的的等离子磁场存在是由于存在非常微弱的磁场强度。等离子的物理结构主要是通过等离子本身存在、行为和属性证实。

Through our own tests, which have been done over several years, it is apparent that the plasmas possess their own Magravs forces, which are made from the interactions of combinations of different pmtics forces within their structure.

通过我们几年的测试，很显然等离子体具有自己的Magravs动力，这个磁引力场力由等离子体结构内的不同等离子体磁场力的交互和联合产生。

The fact is that, if the plasma did not create and maintained Magravs forces internally, it would not have been able to hold on to its fundamental particles, for the plasma to exist. By the Keshe Theory of the Gravity, the existence of Magravs forces as the existence of a magnetosphere of the plasma confirms the existence and interaction of at least two plasmatic magnetic fields forces within this structure.

事实上，如果没有等离子产生和维持 Magravs 内部的作用力，就不可能支撑起基本粒子，因此等离子是存在的。Keshe重力理论认为，Magravs作用力的存在和等离子磁层的存在证实了在这种结构内至少存在和相互作用的两个等离子磁场。

Secondly, if the plasma did not possess Magnetic field, it would get stock to other plasmas in its environment, these environments being for example the like of the other

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plasmas in the nucleus of heavier atoms. Then as the plasma is a free motion entity, which keeps distance from other plasmas in its environment, this confirms the existence of Magnetic as well as gravitational field's, which is internally maintained and emanated from the plasma itself.

其次，如果等离子不具备磁场，它就会从其他等离子中取得原料放到自己的内环境中，这一环境存在形式就像其他原子中重核中的等离子存在形式。然后，由于等离子是自由运动的实体，在其环境中与其他等离子保持距离，这证实了磁性以及重力场的存在，是等离子本身维持与发射出来的。

Unless it can be proven to the contrary, we can assume that all plasmas are made of the same types of pmtics, and the same structural Matters and the same structural configuration. Then, we can say with confidence that all plasmas are made of identical Matters and create the identical Magravs forces within their structure.

除非可以证明相反面，我们可以假设等离子由相同类型的等离子磁场构成，相同的物质结构和相同的形态结构。那我们可以确定的说在完全同一的物质结构里产生完全一样的Magravs力。

We consider neutrons, protons and especially electrons as being of plasma structure with only difference in their pmtics content level. Thus, different atoms of different matters have different energy and physical pmtics properties from other atoms purely due to the level of total pmtics of their total plasmas that they can hold onto.

我们认为中子、质子尤其是电子作为等离子结构看仅仅是等离子磁场的量不同而已。因此，不同原子不同物质拥有不同的能量和不同的等离子磁体物理属性仅仅是因为等离子体拥有的等离子磁体的多少。

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From this point on, in this book, it is considered that all hydrogen atoms have and will always be in possession of the same properties, be of the same construction and be made of the same similar internal pmtics and Matters.

从这观点看，本书中，认为所有的氢原子是具有相同属性的，相同的结构和相似的内部等离子磁场和物质组成。

Therefore, it is assumed from this point in this book that what we call initial fundamental plasmas, or what is called neutron, must always be made of the same composition and of the same specific pmtics at all times, for all such plasmas of all atoms.

因此，在本书中我们假设对于所有的等离子体和原子的初始基本等离子体或者我们称为中子必定总是由相同成分相同特有种类的等离子磁场组成。

Furthermore, it can be said that all initial fundamental plasmas create the same and similar plasmatic Magravs forces.

此外，也可以说所有的基本等离子体产生了相同或者相似的等离子Magravs力。

Until contrary to this fact is proven, then it is correct to assume that majority of plasmas have the same characteristics, the same properties, and have the same dimensions, and the same measurement of Magravs density and field strength.

除非相反的情况被证明，否则假设的大多等离子体具有相同的特性、相同的属性、相同的尺寸、相同的Magravs密度单位和场强度单位是正确的。

Therefore, it is right to assume that the majority of plasmas in the universe are all made of the same collection of pmtics interactions.

由此，假设宇宙中绝大多数等离子体是由相同等离子磁场集合以及相互作用是正确的。

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Hence, it is correct to assume that to have plasma of specific characteristics and specific Magravs strengths; the plasma is made of and must be able to attain a Specific Magnetic Configurations for all initial fundamental plasmas.

因此，假设具有一定特征一定Magravs强度的等离子体，初始基本等离子必须达到一定的磁场配置。

From observation of motion of plasmas in the universe, it is clear that not all packs of pmtics are connected to a specific source. They are mainly free floating in space and are made of different magnetic fields strength.

观察宇宙中等离子体的运动可以看出并非所有等离子磁场都连接到一个特定的源头。他们主要流动于整个空间，产生不同的磁场强度。

Where, some of these pmtics interact with others of the same strength. Which, these interactions lead to the creation of the plasmatic Magravs, in their space and in respect to other floating pmtics in their given environments.

在环境中一些等离子磁场相互作用的强度相同，这些相互作用导致了在环境中等离子性Magravs的产生，以作为对流动等离子磁场在环境中的效应。

Initially, when pmtics of similar strength get close to each other, the interacting fields get entangled with each other and set-off a new cycle of Magravs in respect to other pmtics and magnetic fields in their given environment.

最初，当 强度相近的等离子磁场靠近对方，彼此的场开始相互纠缠同时断开了环境中与其他等离子磁场Magravs的循环。

Further on as more pmtics of different field strength are gathered together due to their initial magnetic fields strength the new seeds for creation of new and different Matters are set to start. Where, the collection of these different Matters and fields and their interactions leads to the creation of initial fundamental plasma, in a specific given position in space.

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接着，由于更多强度不同的等离子体磁场聚集，归于这些它们聚集后的初始磁场强度，成为产生新的不同的无质所需的种子，如此这般，不同无质和场的聚集和交互，在空间中的某个特定的位置，导致了初始等离子体的创建。

Plasmas are always considered to be made in the same manner, by the same process, by the collection of the same pmtics force strength and the same interaction procedure of the fields within their structure.

等离子体常被认为是通过相同方式相同过程产生的，在内部通过集中同种等离子磁场力的强度和交互过程相同的场。

Hence, plasmas are said to be made of Specific Entangled Plasmatic MAgnetic Fields (SEPMAF) and this is considered to be the same for composition of all plasmas in general.

由此，等离子体是由特定交互纠缠等离子磁场构成，构成一般等离子体的成分相同。

(zch#本章小结：本章绕来绕去就是证明等离子有磁引力场，和介绍大到恒星，小到单个等离子体和电子，都由不同量级的等离子体磁场构成及其构成方式。你看完第三章，再返回来看这里就会有更深刻的体会)

物质造物的普遍秩序——第三章1 等离子体的最初的基本粒子

发布者：Jack时间：2012-09-05 10:24阅读： 次

感谢：习惯、彼岸、听风、西境之界、
saarfeya、测试、听风、伯纳乌的球童、耳朵大有福、空空、熊猫车手绵 翻译此书前三章节
感谢：**zch**校订前三章节

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The **initial fundamental particles** components of plasma are considered to be *a collection of weak plasmatic magnetic fields* (in short: pmtics) originally existing in the spans of galaxies.

最初存在于星系范围内的微弱等离子性磁场（也可说等离子体磁场）聚集被认为是等离子体的初始基本粒子成分。

These are **residuals** of different plasmatic magnetic fields activities of matters and Matters, which are released by the interaction of different magnetic fields by/and through for example processes like fission and fusion within stars and so on. It is considered that some of these *weaker* plasmatic magnetic fields are *released into the environment* by the nuclear decay of atoms themselves.

物质和无质的活性既是不同等离子性磁场的磁场差（磁场差等于能量），由互相作用的不同磁场产生的，通过例如恒星内的聚变融合等方式等。通过原子自身的核衰变一些微弱的等离子体磁场也被释放进环境。

(zch#residuals需要专业性的理解，没有原翻译时本人为此词困惑不少，现得益于原翻译)

Where some of the pmtics (Fig. 4) are *continuously created in the denser environments* by the **interaction and friction** of two or denser *or stronger pmtics* and some *weaker pmtics* are generated through the **collision or friction** of *matters and Matters* in the universe.

通过两个更密更强的等离子体磁场交互和摩擦，一些等离子体磁场被连续不断的创造于较为密集的环境之中，通过宇宙中的物质和无质的碰撞和摩擦形成一些微弱的等离子体磁场。（比如光）

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Fig. 4: Graphic presentation of plasmatic magnetic fields.
Fig.4: 图形表示等离子性磁场

Note: The figure 4 A: represents the collection of plasmatic magnetic fields of different strength. The figure 4 B: represents a graphical representation of dynamic pmtics in motion.

注意: figure 4 A描述的是不同强度的等离子性磁场, figure 4 B描绘的是运动中的动态等离子体磁场

The pmtics due to their very weak strength are usually considered to exist and be in motion in **packs** within the different parts of universe (Fig. 5). Where, each pack can be made of number of different orders of magnitude of pmtics strength.

等离子体磁场因其非常微弱的强度通常被认为存在并运动于宇宙中各处各部分都有的包集里, 每一个包集都由等离子体磁场的强度不同, 相互强度间有数量级差异的等离子体磁场组成。(zch#: “pack” 因为是个区域的各种强度的等离子体磁场被考虑成类似一个包内的聚集, 所以翻译简称为“包集”)

For ease of understanding in trying to explain that how plasmas are created initially, we will consider three packs of pmtics. Where, for our purposes, each pack of plasmatic magnetic fields is denoted by one capital letter. Then each strength sub-constituent magnetic fields forces is number denoted. The different strength fields denoted with different numbers (Fig. 5).

在设法解释等离子体的初始创造中为了便于理解, 我们将设定三个等离子性磁场包集, 这里, 每个包集里的磁场标示为一个大大写字母, 然后其下的每种强度的磁场力用数字标示, 不同强度的磁场标示不同数字。

For simplicity of explanation, we will consider three packs of A, B and C with constituents of different dynamic pmtics (considering that fields are in motion in their environment).

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为了解说简单明了，我们将认为三个包集 A、B、C 有不同动态的等离子体磁场成分（并认为总是运动于环境中）

Furthermore we consider that each pack of magnetic fields contains five different sets of fields strength called (**Pack A**) as A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5, (**Pack B**) as B1, B2, B3, B4 and B5 and (**Pack C**) as C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 respectively (Fig. 5).

更进步一步，我们认为每个包集的磁场包含5个磁场强度不同的磁组（zch#注意：磁组就被认为是动态等离子体磁场在包集内的称呼），包集A为A1、A2、A3、A4、A5，包集B为B1、B2..... 包集C.....

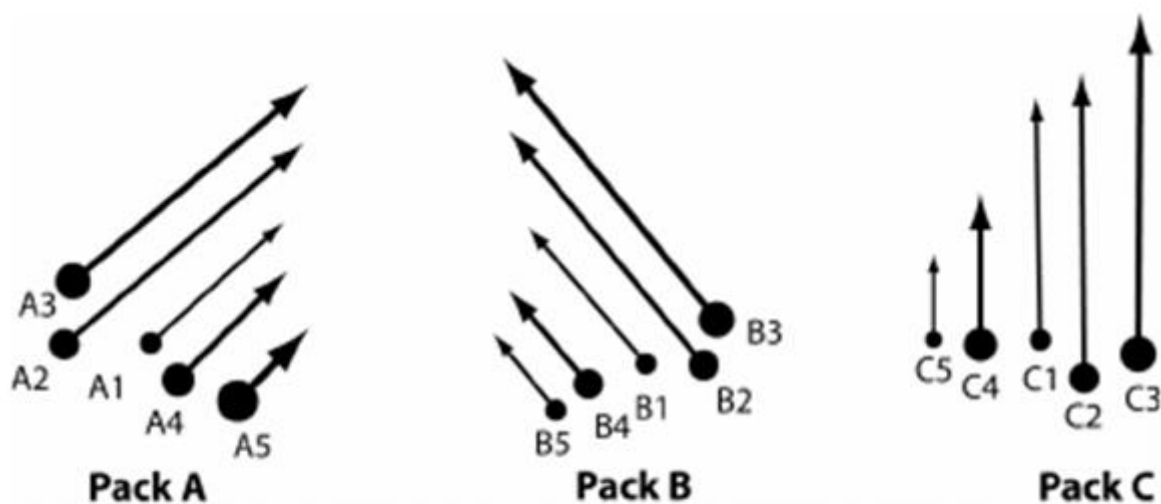


Fig. 5: Initial fundamental particles of plastic magnetic fields.↵

图5：等离子磁场的初始基本粒子↵

It is important to remember in this section, that when we talk about the *gravitational field forces* (*Magravs*), this means the **gravitational fields** and the **Magnetic fields** of any entity in possession of these magnetic fields, which are generated simultaneously by the interaction of the same two or more plasmatic magnetic fields.

这里有一个要点要强调，当我们谈到引力场力（即使是在谈磁引力场），同样表示有关的任何实体是同时拥有重力场和等离子性磁场的。这两磁场是被两个或以上的等离子性磁场交互时同时建立的。（zch#再次强调磁力场与引力场或重力场的不可分割性）

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It is crucial to remember that there cannot be a situation where, there are gravitational fields and no Magnetic fields within a system and vice-versa. Even where, the Magnetic field comes to be placed in the boundary of the gravitational field zone.

更重要的是要记住，这里不能有这种情况，就是有认为一个系统内有引力场却没等离子性磁场，或反之也是错的。哪怕是，等离子性磁场置于一个重力场区域背景下。

In principle, the gravitational fields and the Magnetic fields of the plasma are represented in the same region in our diagram(s), and for simplicity, these are shown with the dotted line and this single line is representing both the Magravs zone of a Matter.

原则上，等离子体的重力场和等离子性磁场描绘在我们的图表的统一区域，这些,简单显示为圆点线和单线，一起描绘在无质的磁引力场区域。

Creation of Matter of plasma through interaction of pmtics.

通过等离子磁场的交互产生等离子体的无质（正物质）

Initially considering interactions between, the pack A and the pack B and *at least one pmtics of each pack*, which are to match with each other strength *of the other pack*, where these two pmtics are allowed to interact and interlock into each other.

首先交互发生在包集A和B之间，每个包集内至少有一个等离子体磁场参与，每个包集内的这个等离子体磁场在强度上相似，然后，这两个等离子体磁场可以相互交互和锁定。

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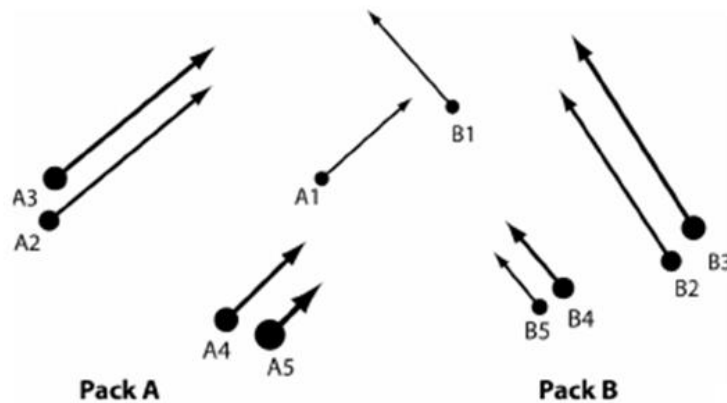


Fig. 6: Dynamic plasmatc magnetic fields A1 and B1 making the initial magnetic interaction of two packs.

图6：动态等离子性磁场A1和B1产生两个包集最初的磁交互

Note: Only pmtics of similar or near similar pmtics strength can interlock into each other, where pmtics of different strength are attracted to each other but cannot interlock in the majority of the cases.

注意：仅仅当等离子体磁场强度相似或相近的才能相互锁定，在这里的大多数过程中，不同强度的等离子体磁场只能相互吸引但不能相互锁定。

For the pmtics of packs A and B, which are similar or equal in magnetic fields strength, and they are in motion, and able to interact with each other or to interlock into each other (Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 a), it is considered that the North Pole of pmtics A1 and the South Pole of the pmtics B1, (Fig. 7 b) start the **attraction** of the two pmtics to each other.

包集A和B内，这些相似或相等的磁场强度，它们处于运动中，能够彼此交互或彼此锁定(Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 a) (zch#注意fig 6最先接近的A1和B1就是fig 7a)，这里认为，等离子体磁场A1的北极和等离子体磁场B1的南极(Fig. 7 b)，开始了两个等离子体磁场的相互吸引。

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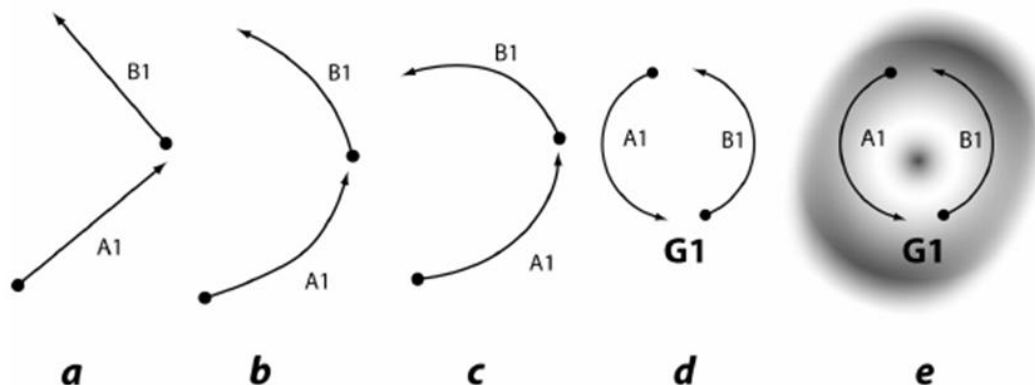


Fig. 7: Interacting plasmatic magnetic fields making pmtics of Matter.⁴³
Fig.7 初始等离子性磁场形成无质（正物质）的等离子体磁场⁴³

Note: It is considered at all times in the universe all magnetic fields and plasmatic magnetic fields are in dynamic and in the state of motion, as magnetic fields in essence are always attracted or interacting with other magnetic entities, thus they are always on the move towards or repulsing from one magnetic field to another. This is how the motion of Matters and fields are maintained in the universe. This continuous dynamic mixture of different magnetic fields strength become part of a localized or universal pmtic soup(s).

注意：宇宙内的任何时候所有磁场和等离子性磁场都是处于动态的移动状态，如同磁场基本上总是处于同其他磁的实体吸引和交互中，从而，它们总是处于一个磁场到另一个磁场的相向或相对的运动中，这就是无质和各种场在宇宙中的运动方式。各种不同的磁场强度的磁场持续不断的混合成为了小到局部或大到宇宙的等离子体磁场汤的一部分。

This interaction and interlocking of these pmtics initiates and creates the **first step** of interactions between two packs A and B plasmatic magnetic fields (Fig. 7 c). This **interlocking**, leads to the creation of the very first *initial fundamental magnetic fields set*, or the first initial Magravs, what is called the initial configuration of pmtics needed for initial seed of the plasma (Fig. 7 d and e).

这些等离子体磁场的交互和互锁开创了等离子性磁场包集A和包集B的交互“第一步”(Fig. 7 c).这些互锁。导致了最先的初始基本磁场域的产生，或者说导致了第一个初始磁引力

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场的产生，这一过程我们称之为等离子体初始种子所需的等离子体磁场的初始配置

The interaction of at least one plasmatic magnetic fields of each pack that is initiating, and starting the initial weak Magravs forces of a Matter of a plasma, this is the **first step for the interlocking of the two packs** of A and B, of pmtics forces in respect to each other.

每个包集至少一个等离子性磁场的交互，开始了等离子体的无质的初始微弱磁引力场力的产生。这是这两个包集A和B以及它们彼此相对的等离子体磁场力之间交互的“第一步”。

From this point on, the first plasmatic Magravs force, essential for the seed of the first Matter of the plasma, is set to start and operate (Fig. 7 e). That is to say, the first gravitational field (G1 in Fig. 8 B) and the Magnetic field (M1 in Fig. 8 B) forces can be considered to be created in between these weak pmtics packs.

从这点起，这第一个等离子性磁场力，实质就是等离子体的第一个无质的种子，开始形成运作模式(Fig. 7 e)，这就是说，包集中这些微弱等离子体磁场之间，最先的引力场力(G1 in Fig. 8 B)和磁力场力(M1 in Fig. 8 B)被建立了。

It is appropriate to consider that the interlocking of the two dynamic fields, due to their interaction and attraction, are bent inward or become overall to be **spherical** in shape (Fig. 7e and Fig. 8 A).

可以认为这两个动态磁场的交互，归于它们的交互和吸引，以及弯曲倾向，大体上成为了一个球形，(Fig. 7e and Fig. 8 A).

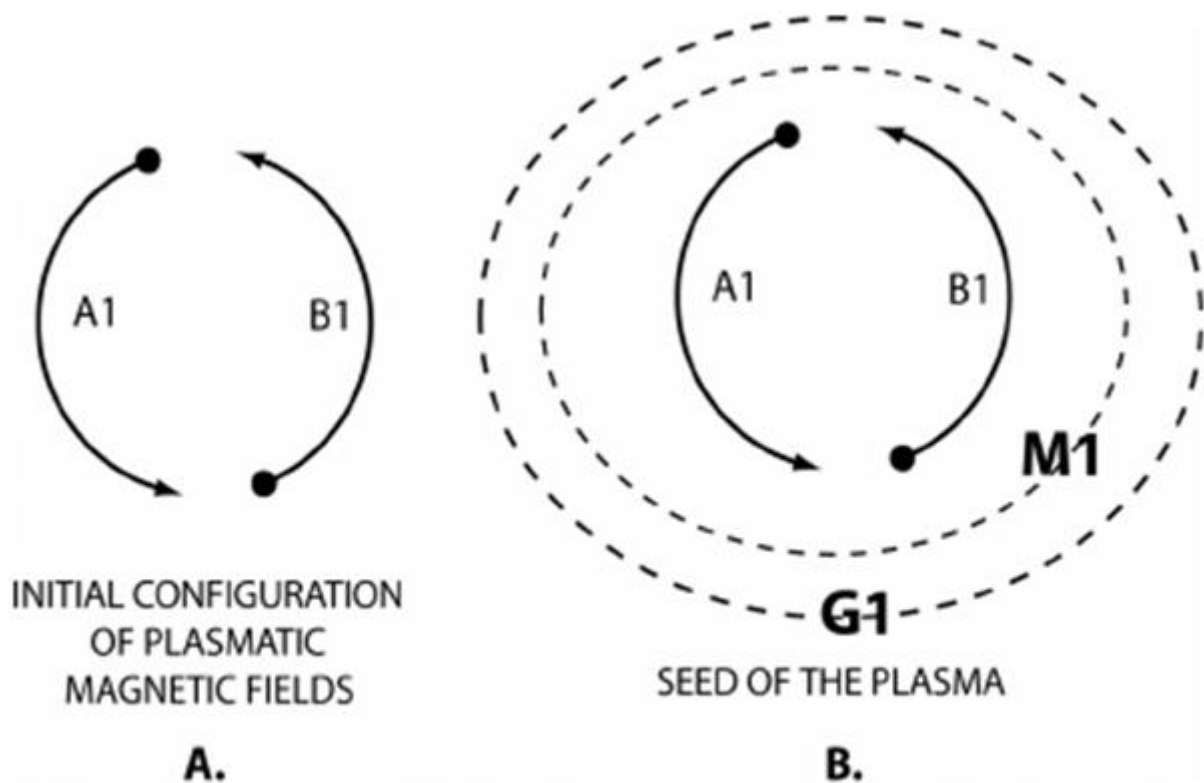


Fig. 8: The creation of the seed of the plasma.
Fig 8: 等离子体的种子的创造

For ease of explanation, all the initial plasmatic gravitational fields (Fig. 9 field G1), and all the plasmatic Magnetic fields (Fig. 9 field M1) from now on in this disclosure are denoted as G1 fields (Fig. 10), or what we call **Magnetic and gravitational fields** or **Magravs** and considered these to be the seed of the pmtics of the **Matter** components' of the plasma.

为了便于解释，所有的初始等离子性引力场(Fig. 9 field G1)，和所有的的等离子性磁场(Fig. 9 field M1)从现在起在的讨论中 被标记为统一的**G1**场(Fig. 10),G1既是磁引力场，也就是我们所说的等离子体的无质成分所拥有的等离子体磁场的种子。

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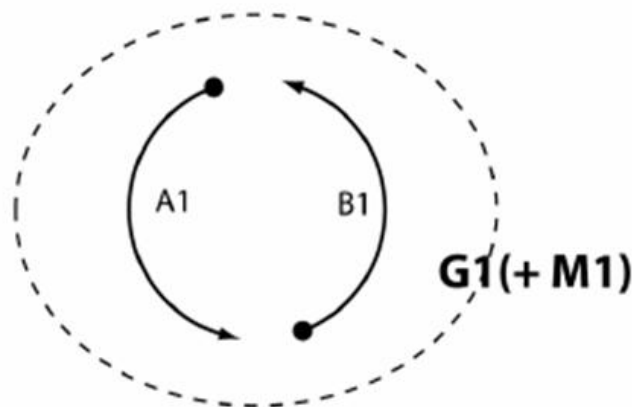


Fig. 9: Initial gravitational fields and Magnetic fields (Magravs) of the Matter components of the plasma.

Fig9:等离子体的无质成分的初始引力场和磁力场（磁引力场）

At the same time, the *remaining* pmtics in each pack of A and B, due to the dynamism and Magravs in the vicinity of this seed, these will be kept around the seed G1 as one dynamic pack SET P1.

同时，因邻近种子(G1)附近并受其动态和磁引力场力影响，磁引力场包集内A,B内的其他剩余的等离子体磁场保持围绕在G1周围形成一个动态包集组P1。

The collective Magravs force of the seed of Matter will be known as G1 (Fig. 10) and the remaining pmtics magnetic fields of Pack A and B as initial set of the Matter component of the plasma is denote as **SET P1** (Fig. 10).

这个无质的种子的磁引力场集G1和包集A、B的其他剩余的等离子体磁场，被作为是等离子体的无质成分的初始组，被标记为“组P1” (Fig. 10)

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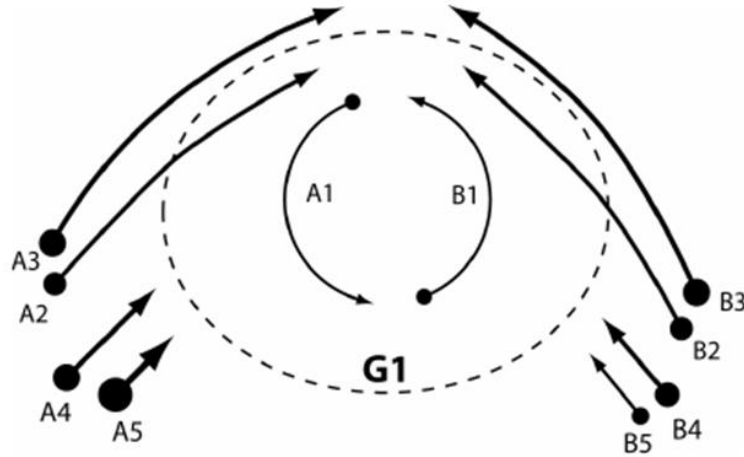


Fig. 10: Set P1, the initial pmtics of the Matters Magravs' components of the plasma.
Fig.10: 组p1, : 初始等离子体磁场构成的等离子体的无质的磁引力场

*Note: It has to be remembered that the pmtics in G1 are not produced and connected to a source of a solid magnet, but these **forces** were made by magnetic fields and were detached from their source of creation, some times before, hence, the use of the term “plasmatic” for these magnetic fields. The term “plasmatic” refers in this book to a “collection” of dynamic magnetic fields, and **not** to the state of a plasma in its common term use, which for example refers to a state of dynamic protons.*

注意：应该记住的是，G1的等离子体磁场的理解不要联系上和被制造于一个固态磁体，而是这些力（G1磁引力场及其力）是磁场（等离子性磁场）制造并在某个时间被分割出来的，因而，术语“plasmatic”使用于这些磁场。这个书内引用的术语“plasmatic”表示是动态磁场的“聚集”，不是通常术语里表述的单个等离子体的状态，通常术语则是被引用一个动态质子状态（zch#各位看官记得吗文章开始哪里某段红字及其注释里一模一样，似曾相识的一段话^ ^，讲叙的一个相似的理念，这里只不过再次强调）

Nevertheless, the remaining plasmatic magnetic fields of the two packs A and B are **not matching in strength** and hence they cannot lock into each other, these being pmtics A2, A3, A4, A5, and pmtics B2, B3, B4, B5.

然而，包集A和B中的其他等离子性磁场，也就是A2 A3.A4.A5以及B2.B3.B4.B5在强度上

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不匹配（强度不相同或相似）所以它们不能互相锁定。

Therefore, the initial dynamic pmtics interaction of the two packs making up the G1, possessing dynamic Magravs force, become the **Matter** component's of the *upcoming plasma*.

因此，这两个包集的初始动态等离子体磁场的交互形成拥有动态磁引力场力的G1，成为了即将出现的等离子体得无质（正物质）成分。

In the open spaces of the universe, the SET P1 due to its dynamism and motion, naturally and eventually will come across another pack of pmtics, like the **pack C**.

在开放的宇宙空间中，由于组P1的动态运动，最终自然地遇到其他包集，比如包集C。

The interaction between magnetic fields of the SET P1 and pmtics of the pack C will be different in respect to the initial interaction of the packs A and B.

相对包集A、B间的初始交互，组P1和包集C的交互有所不同。

In this set of interactions between all the fields and initial Magravs force of the SET P1 and the pack C, several steps can take place instantaneously, simultaneously or over a length of time. The first step is that, some of the magnetic fields strength in the pack C (C1, C2, C3, C4 or C5) could be **similar** to certain magnetic fields strength as in the G1 of the SET P1.

这些所有磁场的组（泛指3个包集所有参与的磁组）的交互，以及组P1的初始磁引力场力（G1）和包集C的磁组的交互，几个分步的交互，都是在瞬间、同时或很短的时间内完成的。组P1和包集C交互的第一步是，包集C内的磁组（C1，C2，C3，C4或C5）可能会有某一个相似于组P1里的G1的强度。

The *addition of new plasmatic magnetic fields* does not necessarily increase the strength of the fields of the G1, but it just adds to the density of the compact pmtics in the G1, and hence **increases of the mass** of the G1 only.

新的等离子性磁场（包集C的相似于G1强度的）未必增加G1的磁强度，而是增加G1的等离子体磁场的紧密度，因而增加了G1的质量。

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(zch小结：简单理解：包集A、B里的强度不等的等离子体磁场中分别弄一个最弱出来的先结合，产生具有等离子磁场的无质（正物质）及其G1(磁引力场)，因为无质（正物质）最弱的磁强度所以是无质3种状态里质量也最少的，下两小节就是关于质量巨大的反物质和占宇宙中质量最多的暗物质。号外：这几节完美的解释了现行自然科学里观察到的百思不得其解的占宇宙如此巨大质量的暗物质为啥还偏偏看不见，看到这里不由得感叹KESH如果不是人类有史以来最伟大、最具突破性的科学家（没有之一），就是人类有史以来最大的科学神棍（同样没有之一）^_^。。。)

The second step is that the stronger field of the SET P1 interacts with similar fields as in the pack C and as they are stronger, they would create a much stronger Magravs strength set. This, leading to the creation of a new Magravs zone, near the initial Magravs forces of the G1.

第二步是，组P1更强的磁场（包集A和B内剩余其他磁组）与包集C内相似的强度的磁组的交互，因它们的强度更强，它们将建立有着更强强度的磁引力场组（类似建立组P1），建立的新的磁引力场区域将在G1的初始磁引力场力附近。

Due to its higher pmtics strength, this new Magravs system denoted as the G2 (Fig. 11) and it would have a separate distinctive characteristic. The new Magravs set possesses a much stronger field

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due to its stronger pmtics, which initiated its creation. This new and stronger Magravs will exert forces on the G1 (Fig. 10), this making the pmtics constituent of the G1 a denser environment as the seat of the Matter (solid, liquid, gas) components of the plasma.

因为更高的等离子体磁场强度，这个新的磁引力场系统被标记为G2 (Fig. 11)，它将有一个独特的特性，因它更强的等离子体磁场而拥有一个非常强的磁引力场，在它创建之初，这个新的更强的磁引力场将施加力在G1 (Fig. 10) 上，这样就使得G1的等离子体磁场成分环境更密，这样就表现在这个等离子体的无质（正物质）成分上（根据密度的不同表现出：物体的固态，液态，气态）

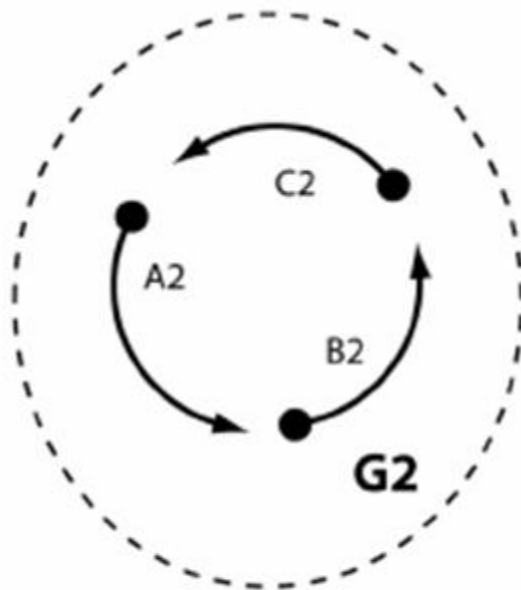


Fig. 11: The pmtics of the second Magravs.

Fig.11:第二个磁引力场的等离子体磁场

Hence, this new interaction of fields creates a separate and stronger Magravs zone G2 (Fig. 13) adjacent to the G1 (Fig. 13) and in the same environmental plasma condition as G1. This new Magravs G2

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(Fig. 11) is independent and interlocked to the initial Magravs of Matters of G1 but it will not interfere with the operation of the G1. 因此，这个磁场交互新的邻近G2建立了一个单独的和更强的磁引力场区域 G2(Fig. 13)，有相似G1的等离子环境条件, 这个新的磁引力场G2(Fig. 11)是独立并互锁于G1（无质）的初始磁引力场，但是不会干扰G1的运作。

In fact, the Magravs forces within the G2 (Fig. 12) and its surroundings become the seed of another Matter in the same environment.

事实上，G2 (Fig. 12)内的磁引力场力及其环境成为了同样环境中的另一个无质（反物质）种子

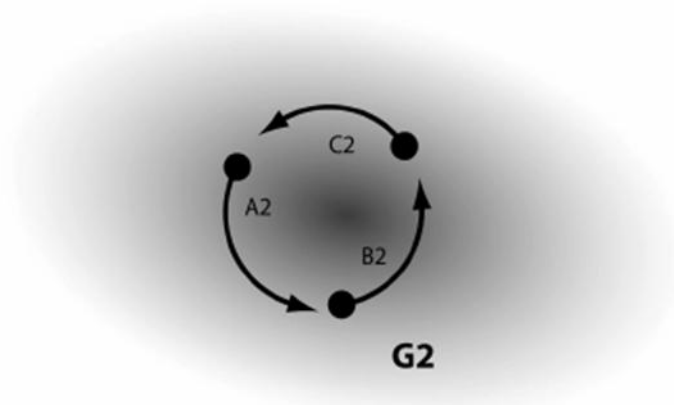
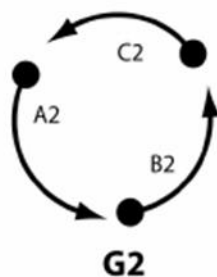


Fig. 12: The Antimatter Pmtics and Antimatter pmtics Magravs.
Fig. 12:反物质等离子体磁场和反物质等离子体磁场磁引力场

This new and stronger Magravs force, due to its stronger plasmatic Magravs interactions and its transparency, become what is known as the Antimatter part of the plasma (Fig. 12 G2).

这个新的和更强的磁引力场力，归于其更强的等离子体磁引力场交互和它的透明性（所谓的透明性翻译，成为了我们所知的等离子体的反物质部分 (Fig. 12 G2).

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For clarity, the new stronger magnetic fields interaction between the SET P1 and the pack C, and creation of the Magravs force of G2 (Fig. 11), becomes part of the SET P2 (Fig. 13).

为了清楚起见，组P1和包集C间交互出这个新的更强的磁场，创建了G2 (Fig. 11)磁引力场力，成为了组P2 (Fig. 13)的一部分。(zch#注释: fig. 13就是组P2，G2当然只是其一部分)

Where, now this new set includes the G1 the Matter and the G2 the Antimatter and the remaining pmtics of the three original packs. Where, the weaker Magravs of the G1 and the stronger Magravs of the G2 co-exist next to each other, and are interlocked to each other by the original three pmtics fields in the original packs, which they originally shared (Fig. 13). Through overall Magravs of the two Matters in respect to each other, these two Matters' Magravs keep the rest of pmtics of the original three packs together and around them.

这样，现在这个新的域（理解这个域为fig. 13图全域）包括G1无质（正物质）和G2(反物质)和3个源包集内的其他剩余等离子体磁场。这样，微弱的G1磁引力场和较强的G2磁引力场彼此共存、彼此互锁在它们最初共享的三个源包集里的3个等离子体磁场集（包集A的等离子体磁场A1~5，B的B1~5，C的C1~5）内。通过这两个彼此相对的无质的整个磁引力场（磁引力场力）保持了三个源包集的其他剩余等离子体磁场一起围绕它们。

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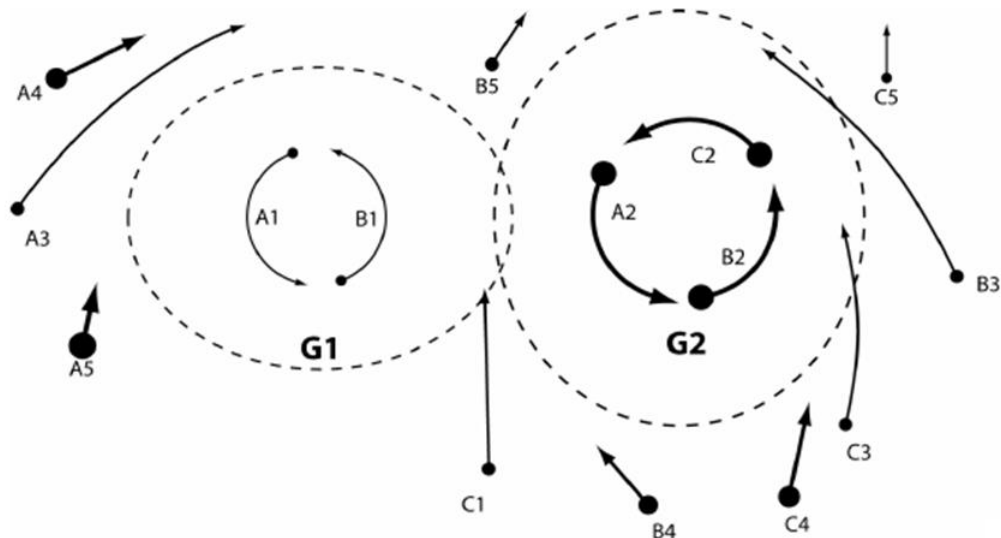


Fig. 13: Set P 2. This set includes pmtics and the Magravs of the Matter, the Antimatter and residual pmtics of 3 original packs.

Fig. 13: 组P2包括等离子体磁场和无质（正物质）的磁引力场，暗物质和3个包集的剩余其他等离子体磁场

This interaction of two different plasmatic Magravs sets of different strengths is similar to the plasmatic Magravs set forces operating in independent celestial bodies of the solar systems the like of the Earth and the Sun, where, the Earth can be considered to be the G1 pmtics Magravs and the Sun the G2 pmtics Magravs of the set.

域中两个不同强度的等离子性磁场的磁引力场，相似于运行在太阳系独立天体内的等离子体的磁引力场力，像是地球，太阳，这里地球可以被认为是域内G1太阳就是G2。

The third step of the same interaction of the pack A, B and C pmtics, is from the other residual fields of these packs. Where some of the residual magnetic fields will generate a new Magravs force environment, the like of the G3 (Fig. 14). The G3 gravitational field

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force is a part of the same set of the same plasma environment as the G1 and the G2.

包集A、B、C的第三步交互，是来自这些包的剩余磁场。这里，一些剩余磁场将建立新的磁引力场环境，像是G3(Fig. 14). G3的引力场力是域中的一部分, 有着G1、G2一样的等离子环境。

This new Magravs force zone of the G3 is created through the same process as the other two Magravs, with a difference that the outward Magravs strength created by G3 are in magnetic fields strength balance with the overall pmtics strength created by the G1 and the G2 and other pmtics within the environment of the original three packs of pmtics.

G3新的磁引力场的力的建立，与G1、G2的建立过程一样，不同的是G3建立的外在磁引力场强度，同G1、G2以及环境中的三个源包集的其他等离子体磁场的等离子体磁场强度保持平衡。

This G3 is independent from the magnetic fields of other two Matters of the plasma. But these sets overall Magravs are near equal or are in balance, in respect to the pmtics of the overall enclosure of the plasma and of all the three original packs and the two gravitational sets of G1 and G2.

独立于这两个等离子体的无质【无质（正物质）(#种子G1)、暗物质(#种子G2)】的G3, 其相对于等离子体的整个区域的等离子体磁场、三个包集、G1、G2, 全部磁引力场处于接近相等或平衡。

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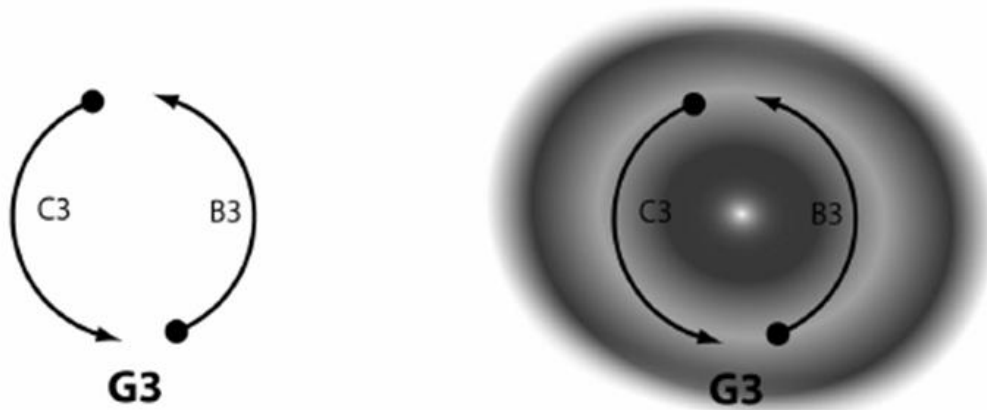


Fig. 14: The schematic and pmtics representation of Dark Matter.

Fig.14: 暗物质的等离子体磁场的示意图。

Hence, even though this region of the plasma possesses Magravs forces, but it appears to be void of external magnetic fields, or this region appears to be void of a magnetosphere. Where, in the interaction of the G3 Magnetic fields with its surrounding magnetic and Magravs of the G1 and the G2 of the same environment, these fields of the G3 fail to create a visible and distinguishable magnetosphere for the G3 set with other magnetic fields in its surrounding environment. Therefore, as there are no interaction between the overall balance of the Magravs of the G3 with its surrounding pmtics, thus no visible or may be very little detectable light due to the interaction magnetic fields of the G3 with its surrounding pmtics are produced, that these could create light that could make this new gravitational centre to be detectable. Which this light can confirm the existence of another internal gravitational fields of another Matter in this region of the plasma.

因此，即使这个等离子体拥有磁引力场力，但是磁场的外在表现是空的（没有力的表现的意思），或者说这个区域的没有磁气圈。这里，G3磁引力场和它周围同一环境下的的磁引力场G1,G2的交互，使得G3和它的周围的磁场所处的这个环境里不能建立一个可见、可辨识磁气圈，因此，G3和它周边的等离子体磁场的平衡，如同是没交互，从而没有可见光或没有哪怕是非常小的可见的光，会被G3和它周围的等离子体磁场交互所制造。如果可能有光产生则可以使新的重力中心被发现，这光也能够确认这个等离子体区域内有另一个无质的重力场的存在。

（zch#这里因对光的理解有限，特将原翻译的中心意思附后：“如果产生光说明有一个新的重力场产生并与另一等离子体磁场发生相互作用”）

（zch#这个光的发生原则应该是后面的章节的穿越，先只能这样理解这里这个光就会这样子被产生，这些有关光的论述大概要看完有关光的章节才能有更深领悟）

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Even though there would be a gravitational field force in this region of the plasma, which confirms the existence of another Matter in this region of plasma. However, the G3, due to the balance external Magravs interaction with other fields around this region with the lack of stronger external magnetic fields to create more profound detectable light in comparison to the G1 and the G2 magnetospheres within the plasma, makes this region around the G3 darker in respect to the rest of the plasma environment (Chapter 7). 即使这里等离子体的区域内可能有一个引力场力，其确认了等离子体区域内的另一个无质的存在（应该是说即使这里有G3的引力场力，并确认有G3的暗物质存在），然而，G3, 归于它和区域内周围的其他磁场平衡的外部磁引力场交互，缺少更强的外部磁场去建立较为可发觉的光去跟等离子体内的G1、G2的磁气圈相比较 所以显得围绕G3的区域相对于等离子环境其他的部分更暗。

Nevertheless, this region possesses pulling field forces or gravitational field forces but will not be as visible or detectable as the rest of the plasma, or will be darker in comparison, due to a lack of the stronger magnetospheric interface (Fig. 15 SET P3). 即使，这个G3区域拥有牵引力或引力，但因缺少更强的磁圈界面(Fig. 15 SET P3)，相对于等离子体的其他部分，G3区域则不可见和不可测，或比较起来就更暗。

The G3 gravitational field force region, due to its dark appearance, becomes the Dark Matter component of the plasma (Chapter 14).

G3引力场力区域，因其暗淡的表现，成为等离子体的暗物质成分（第14章）。

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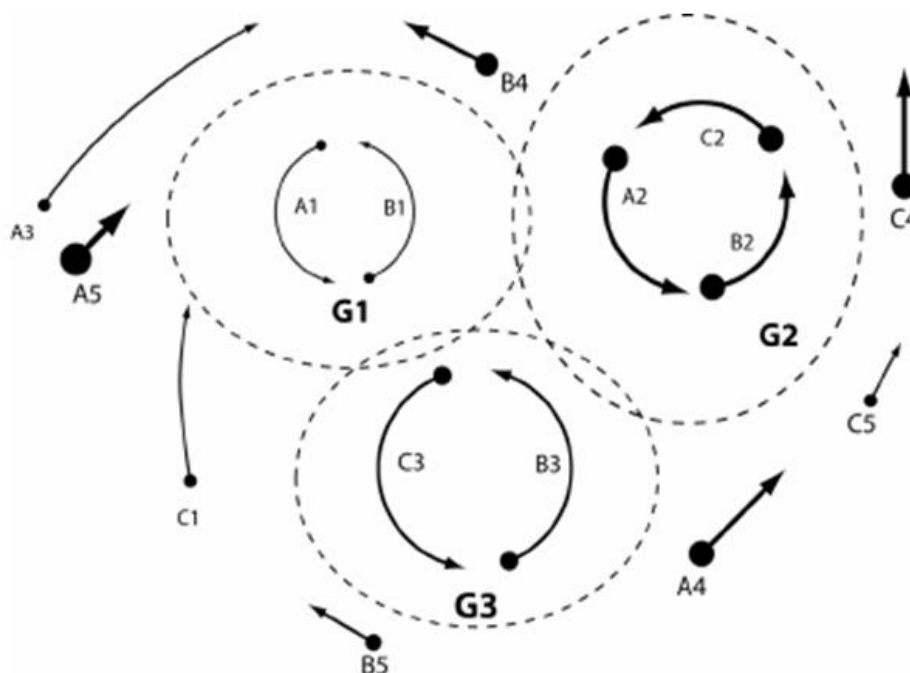


Fig. 15: Set P3 interactive gravitational fields of a Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter.

Fig. 15: 无质（正物质）、反物质、暗物质的交互式引力场全貌=组P3。

In the past papers (36) and the Dark Matter chapter, Keshe Theory of creation of Dark Matter considers' and explains' that "Matter which possesses both Magravs, but where the overall Magravs strength are in balance or near balance in respect to its environments pmtics strength, so much so, that these regions do not create any or create only a very little magnetospheric visible light zone through the interaction of their pmtics (Chapter 7), that the Matter cannot become detectable or become visible in respect to its surrounding environment at specific given time and position, hence the Matter Magravs magnetosphere appears to be darker in that part of given environment, hence the term Dark Matter" is used.

在过去的章节和暗物质章节，KESHE有关暗物质创建理论认为并解释：“无质（暗物质）拥有磁引力场，但是这整个的磁引力场强度相对于其所处环境中的等离子体磁场强度（等离子体中的其他所有）处于平衡或接近平衡。同样，通过同其他等离子体磁场的交互这个区域也不能建立任何或哪怕非常小的磁圈的可见光域，这样，在给定的时间和位置，暗物质不能变成可测的或成为可见的相对于它的周边环境，因此，在这部分特定的环境里，无质的磁引力场的磁圈表现更暗，从而使用术语“暗物质”来形容。

These interactions and principles of how Dark Matters are generated have been explained and discussed in detail in the paper titled "The creation of Black Hole" (13), "Creation of Dark

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Matter” (36), “The rings of Saturn” (39) and further in different
following chapters in this book.

这些关于暗物质如何被建立，交互和原则，已经被解释和讨论在“黑洞的创造” (13)， “暗物质的创造” (36)， “土星环” (39)以及更多不同的本书章节里。

(zch#注释：这些括号里的数字是某一面的意思，但版本和排版的的关系，无法一一对应上了，对阅读影响甚微，我们这个电子版就没有去寻找对应了（需KESHE的原版书籍对照）。

We consider the creation and appearance of the Dark Matters, Black Holes, Dark Spots on the surface of the Sun and Dark sections of the rings of the Saturn, are all to be due to and through the same fundamental principle of the interaction of equal plasmatic Magravs strength forces in their given specific environment at a specific duration of time as in the G3 (13, 14, 17, 18, 24, 36).

我们认为，暗物质、黑洞、太阳表面的黑斑，以及土星环的暗面的建立和外观，都归于G3在一个特定环境，特定持续时间，通过同样的基本交互原则，相等的等离子性的磁引力场力强度交互的结果，

Nevertheless, the Magravs forces of the G3 will be interacting with the rest of the plasma Matter' s field' s forces. The G3 pmtics released partially will feed the plasma' s of other components of Matters for their motional energy and in keeping the gravitational field forces of the G1 and the G2 intact and overall to keep the plasma as one integrated system (Fig. 15).

然而，G3的磁引力场力将同其他等离子体的无质的磁引力场力(G1、G2)交互，

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G3释放的部分等离子体磁场（等离子体磁场力）将供应等离子体的其他无质成分（无质（正物质）反物质）的运动能量（动能），以及保持完整的G1、G2引力场力，并全面保证等离子体成为一个完整系统 (Fig. 15).

The fourth step: Further on in this process of interaction of three original packs of pmtics, and due to the dynamic characteristics of the other three Matters Magravs, soon some of free pmtics left in the overall initial three packs will come to be positioned in the centre of three Magravs forces of the G1, the G2 and the G3, and becomes the interlocking force between the three. The free pmtics become a dynamic swirling compact of residual of un-matching pmtics field strength and behave as a partial sphere of rotating magnetic fields forces to be known as the F1 (Fig. 16) part of the plasma.

第四步的交互：是三个源包集的等离子体磁场更进一步的交互，归于这三个等离子体无质（无质（正物质）、反物质、暗物质）动态特性的磁引力场，不久在三个源包集内的一些自由等离子体磁场离开和来到G1、G2、G3三个磁引力场的中心，在这里成为相互锁定力，这些自由的强度不匹配的部分剩余等离子体磁场，表现成为等离子体里的一个紧凑的偏球形动态漩涡（Fig. 16）。

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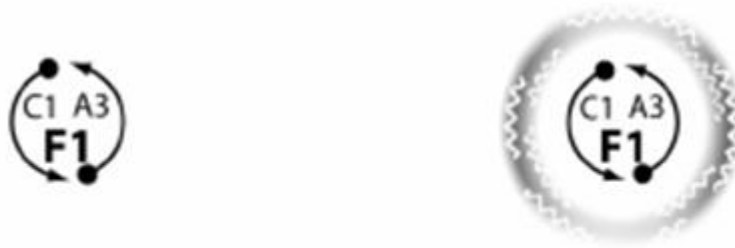


Fig. 16: The spherical torus field force.

Fig.16: 环形球状磁场力

These free F1 pmtics, due to not being able to find equal magnetic fields strength partners to establish themselves as a Matter condition phenomenon, this portion of the interacting fields become void of central gravitational field forces.

这些自由的F1（fig16中的F1）等离子体磁场 因不能找到相等强度的磁场伴侣，建立它们这个自己的无质状态，这些磁场建立的是空心引力场力（zch#无法像无质一样表现外在的磁引力场力）

As the G1, the G2 and the G3 are in continuous motion, and as these three Matters lose their energies and momentums, due to their long-term dynamic activities, they come close to this inner field force region of the F1 and in contact with its pmtics forces. This is the point where, the three Matters of plasma gain momentum from their interactions and encounter with the dynamic magnetic fields forces of the F1 (Fig. 17).

因G1、G2、G3总是处于不断的移动中，如同三个无质（在移动中）不断损失能量，因它们的长期动态活性，它们逐渐靠近了F1的内部磁力区，并同它的等离

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子体磁场力接触。这里的要点是，这3个等离子体无质从与F1动态磁场力相遇的交互中获得动力。

This dynamic pmtics region in between three dynamic Matters can be compared to an empty spherical torus shaped field force effect (F1) (Fig. 17), as the field forces turn inwards, without any central gravitational field forces strength, and without any matching pmtics to generate any viable internal gravitational field force for the creation of any Magravs to lead to the creation of any Matter types. 这个位于三个动态无质间的动态磁引力场区域，可以被比喻为一个空的球形环状效益力场(F1) (Fig. 17)，因其向向内翻转的力场，没有任何中心引力场力的强度，没有任何匹配的等离子体磁场来产生任何的可见的内在的引力场力，也就没有创造任何磁引力场去导致任何类型的无质的产生。

In practice, the conversion of the pmtics of the F1 into energy, partially allows the balanced dynamism of the whole plasma to be maintained.

实际上，F1等离子体磁场转化成的能量，部分地维持了整个等离子体的动态平衡。

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Fig. 17: Spherical torus shaped pmtics made by interaction of different strength residual pmtics of the three original packs.

Fig. 17: 被三个源包集内剩余的强度不同的等离子体磁场间交互形成的球形环状等离子体磁场

F1' s are considered as a natural process and phenomenon in the plasma and in the universe, with the content of larger order of magnitude difference in pmtics strength in their constituents. 包含有巨大数量级的差异强度的等离子体磁场的F1，在等离子体里和宇宙中，被认为是个自然过程和现象。

This dynamic spherical magnetic fields force region of the F1 in plasma or in space, void of central gravitational field forces, is commonly called a Wormhole, and its operation of its field' s forces in motion as Wormhole effect.

这个等离子体或空间中的F1的动态的球形的磁场力区域，空心磁引力场力，通常被称为虫洞，它的运动磁场力的作用就是虫洞效益

It has been hypothesized in the past by scientists that such a Wormhole can be used for inter-space travel with extreme speeds of motions near the speed of light.

过去已经被科学家假设的这样的虫洞，可以被用来以接近光速的极速进行空间旅行

We consider that these dynamic magnetic fields regions can be used to increase the speed of any object, which comes in touch with their dynamic magnetic fields. In fact the fast journey of the object

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through the F1, will not necessarily lead the Matter to anywhere
rather than giving a turbulent fast ride within the structure of the
plasma.

我们认为这样动态的磁场区域能被用来增加任何同它们的动态磁场有接触的物体的速度，事实上，物体通过F1的高速旅程，将未必使无质（或这个物体）带到任何某个地方的情况更胜于等离子体结构内可能给予的剧烈的高速行驶（#大概指成功加速的概率吧）

In case of wormhole in a galaxy, the object will have a fast
speed travel without much control in speed and dictating the point of
final destination of where the object might end up.

如果宇宙内有虫洞，物体（通过虫洞）将以一个非常高的旅行速度，并无需控制速度，只需指定哪里是这个物体可能目的地。

These are points in space that acceleration for motion for other
Matters of the plasma or physical matters can be obtained, by using
the dynamic pmtics forces of the F1 in plasma or space, where these
forces happen to exist. Finding these points in space are much easier
than ever thought before (Future publication).

通过使用空间中的（前几段就介绍过F1被认为是宇宙空间中普遍自然现象）或等离子体的F1中这些发生并存在的动态等离子体磁场力的点，等离子体的其他无质或自然物体可以获得一个移动的加速度，如何找到这些点，比以前的想象来说是非常容易的

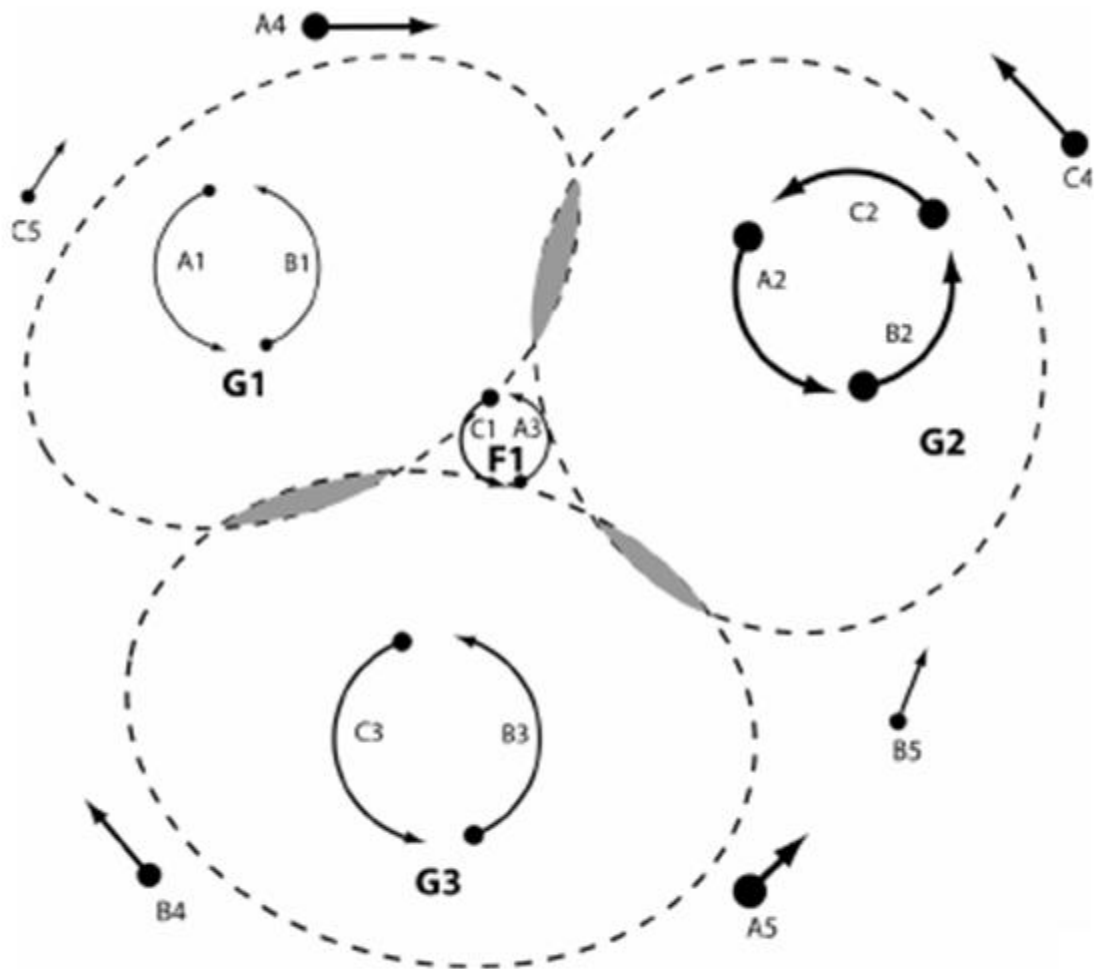


Fig. 18: Set of interaction between the three Matters and the F1.

Fig. 18: 交互区域在三个无质和F1之间

Even though each of the three Matters are separate and operates independently from other Matters within the plasma, it is possible that from time to time the magnetospheric envelop of each Matter comes in touch with other magnetospheres of Matters of the plasma and creates a common interface in the region for the window of time of the interaction (Fig. 18 shaded areas).

即使等离子体的无质都是分离并独立运作的，有时也可能等离子体内每个无质的

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磁圈会和其他无质的磁圈接触，而在交互的这个时间段里在这区域内建立起一个共有的界面(Fig. 18 的磁圈共享区).

It is important to note that plasmas can possess several G3' s and F1' s of different pmtics strengths in its overall entity for some time, individually or simultaneously, at different time in its life cycle.

有一点需要注意的是，在拥有等离子体的实物整体的一段时间内，等离子体的不同的生命周期内，单独或同时和可以拥有几个不同强度的G3和F1。

Transition-zone pmtics

The new overall interaction of all three Matters and all fields of all pmtics of all three Packs, as one entity, leads to the creation of the initial Matters and Forces of the plasma (Fig. 19).

这3个无质的新的交互整体和3个源包集的所有等离子体磁场的所有磁场 如同一个实体（包裹），导致等离子体的初始无质和各种磁引力场力的创造(Fig. 19)

。

At this point, there could be other pmtics of the three original packs within the structure of plasma that could not link or be part of the components of the three Matters and the F1, these free leftover pmtics literally float in the plasma and over time, they become the feeding pmtics for one Matter or another and the interlocking magnetic fields forces of part of the other Matters of the plasma.

这里有一点的情况是，等离子体结构的三个源包集内可能有剩下来的等离子体磁场，可能不能链接或成为三个无质或F1的一部分成分，这些自由的残余等离

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子体磁场差不多漂浮在这个等离子体内，随着时间流逝，它们成为了类似供给型的等离子体磁场，供给等离子体的一个无质或另一个，和等离子体的无质间的互锁磁场力的部分。

These loose pmtics in-between interfaces of Matters are the dynamic plasmatic magnetic fields transition zones, which we call “the energy transition zones” (Fig. 20, the field arrows), in the overall structure of plasma. The magnetic fields in these intervening gaps among the Matters are fields that are mutually shared by all Matters in the plasma, when there pmtics strength comes to their level; these residual pmtics are considered more as a mixture of magnetic rays than pmtics.

无质间的共有接合部以及存在与其中的这些松散自由的剩余等离子体磁场作为一个动态的等离子性磁场转化区域，我们称之为“能量转化区”（Fig. 20，场的箭头），在这些围绕无质的缝隙中的松散自由等离子体磁场的强度达到它们的级别（随着时间推移自由磁场达到无质的等离子体磁场强度级别），就被等离子体的所有无质相互共享，这些剩余等离子体磁场，比起被作为是等离子体磁场来说被更多认为是磁射线的混合（#大概因其松散自由边际游荡的性质，近似于宇宙空间存在的磁射线（磁场））。

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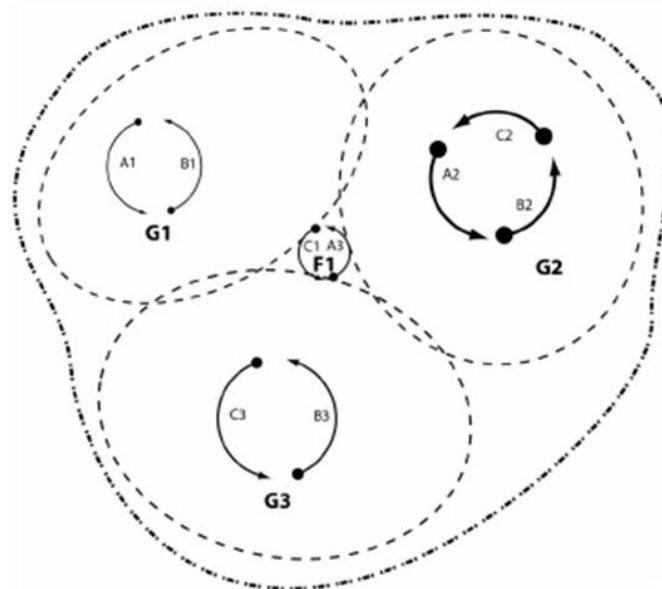


Fig. 19: Initial Matters and forces of the envelope of plasma.

Fig. 19: 等离子体包裹的初始无质和力

They are in the plasma, like intermediating or interface zones in between two or more Matters of the plasma at the same time.

他们是在等离子体内，像是等离子体的两个或多个无质间的共有界面区或媒介

Now that all the plasmatic magnetic fields of the three original packs are considered and counted for and used up, now we consider that the full set of the G1, the G2 and the G3, loose pmtics in the transition zones and F1, create an overall integrated independent Magnetic field and gravitational field of their own to keep the integrate of all pmtics of the three Packs A, B and C, together as on entity. Where this new entity becomes to be known as the “Initial Fundamental Plasma”.

现在，三个源包集的所有等离子性磁场被认为用完了，现在我们认为包括了G1、G2、G3、F1以及转化区的松散等离子体磁场的全域，建立了一个整体全面的独立磁引力场，它维持了三个源包集A、B、C所有等离子体磁场成为一个整体，共同作为一个实体，这样这个新的实体被称为：“初始基本等离子体”。

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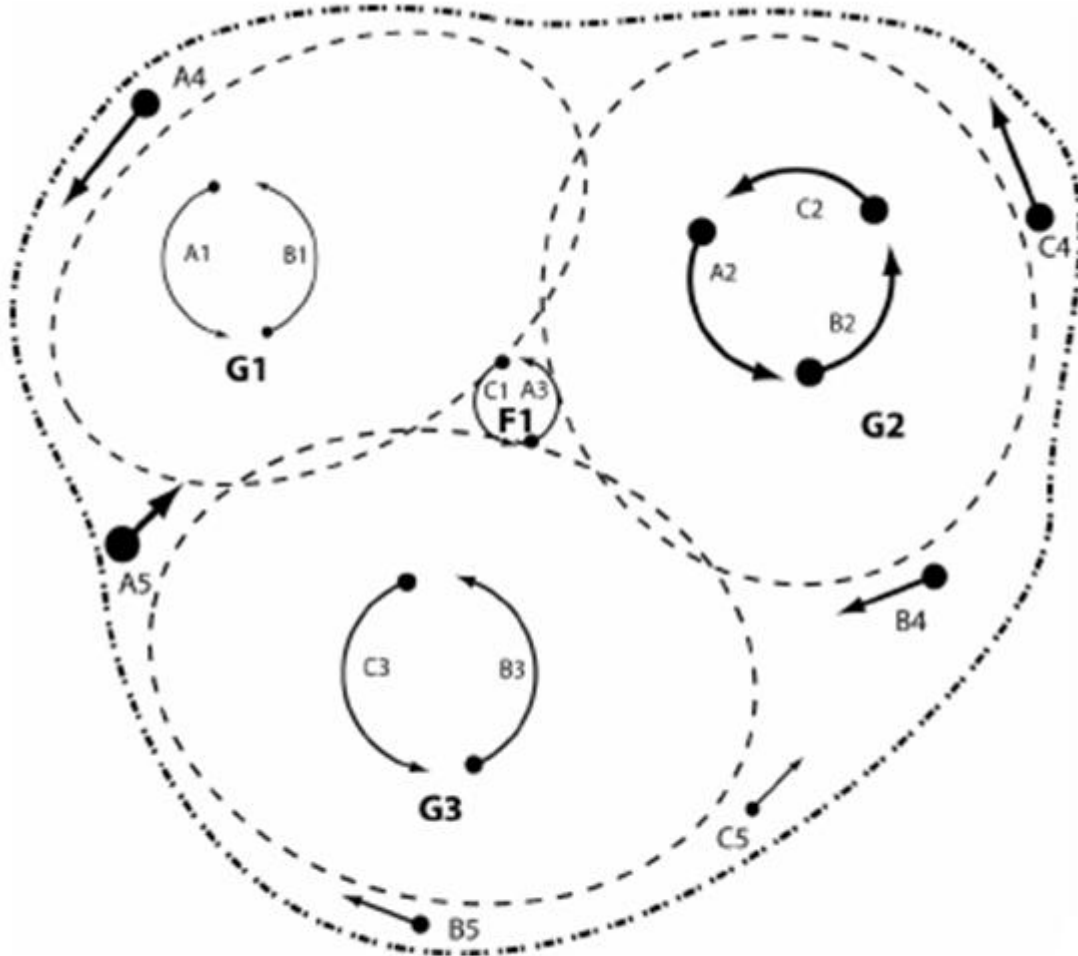


Fig. 20: Keshe Model of the Initial fundamental plasma.
Fig. 20: Keshe模式的初始基本等离子体。

I call this dynamic concept the Keshe Model of “The Universal order of creation of Matter” .

我称 “宇宙创造无质的秩序” 为动态概念的Keshe模式

We consider the Initial Fundamental Plasma to be similar to the construction of the Neutron (Fig. 20).

我们认为初始基本等离子体跟中子有相似的构造 (Fig. 20).

Figure 21 gives the conceptual presentation of complete plasmatic magnetic fields of plasma, of “The universal order of creation of

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Matters”. This model represents the pmtics structure of the Initial Fundamental Plasma, where the G1 is the Magravs of Matter, the G2 is the Magravs of the Antimatter and the G3 is the Magravs of the Dark Matter.

图21对等离子体的全部等离子性磁场以及“宇宙创造无质的秩序”给出了一个概念上的描述。这个模型展示了初始基本等离子体的等离子体磁场的结构，这里G1是无质的磁引力场，G2是反物质的磁引力场，G3则是暗物质的磁引力场。

It is considered that Initial Fundamental Plasmas always have an internally balanced magnetic fields environment, as one observes in the plasma as in the solar systems.

初始基本等离子体总是拥有一个内在平衡的磁场环境，就如同太阳系（的平衡环境）

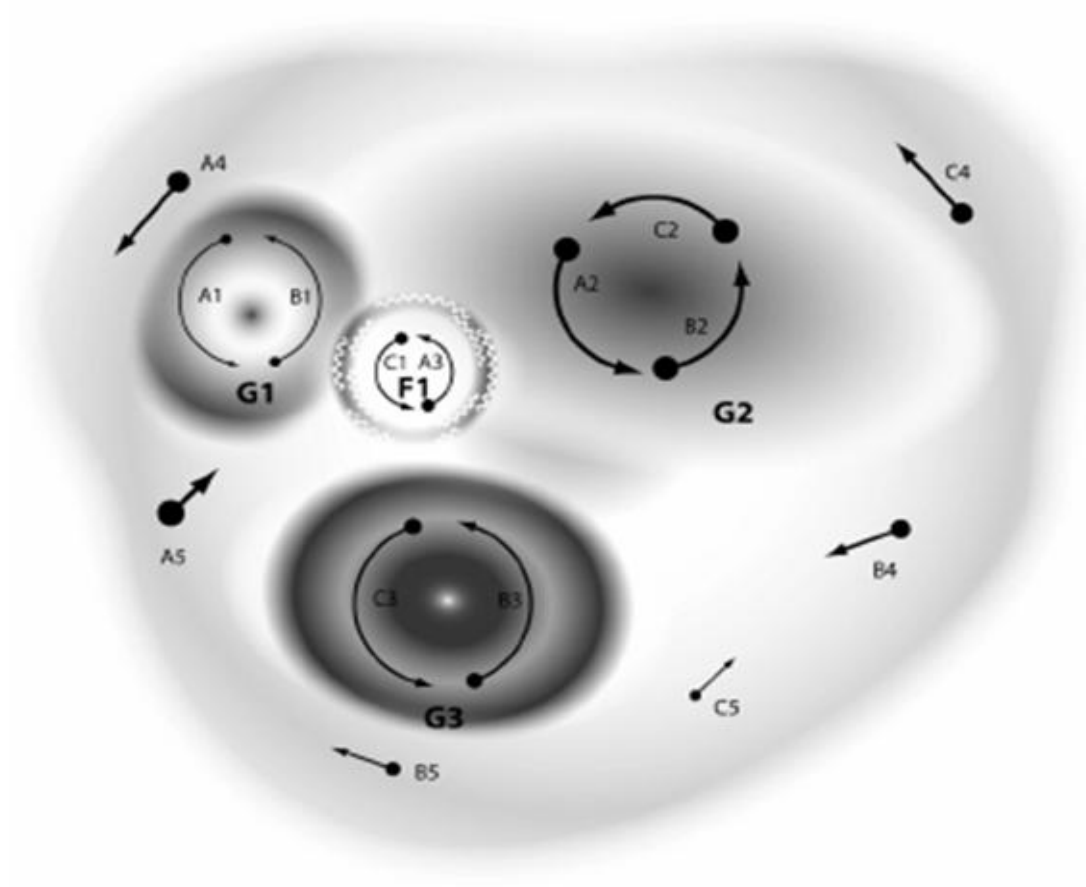


Fig. 21: Keshe Model of the dynamics of plasma.

Fig. 21: Keshe模式的等离子体无质的等离子体磁场

At the same time initial fundamental plasma maintains an overall and external Magravs created by Matters and all pmtics, which are within the confine of the plasma too. Thus the internal balance magnetic fields of the neutron does not mean that it does not possess Magravs in respect to its outside environment. But due to the existence of Magravs of its component structure the initial fundamental plasma maintains an independent magnetosphere in respect to its surrounding environment.

同时初始基本等离子体维持被无质和所有等离子体磁场建立的有整体外在的磁引力场，磁引力场也处于等离子体界限范围内。因此中子的内在平衡磁场并不意味着它不能拥有相对于其外部环境的磁引力场，归于（中子的）磁引力场的存在及其结构成分：初始基本等离子体（这个中子）相对于周边环境维持了一个独立磁圈。（zch#个人认为这是一段不怎么好翻译的地方，理解后的中心意思应该是因为传统科学里已知中子的电中性让它不仅很难侦测，也很难被控制，所以也许就有认为其没有磁引力场，但实际上文已指出“我们认为初始基本等离子体跟中子有相似的构造”所以必然中子必然同样是有磁引力场的，下边也附上原翻译）

（saarfeya版翻译：同时，物质中全部的基础等离子体创造并维持着基本等离

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子的内外部磁力。中子的平衡磁场环境并不代表的外部环境不生磁力线。因为出现的等离子磁场成份，代表着他有一个磁力圆环境。)

When, contemplating on discussing about the proton or the neutron as a plasma, one has to talk about the whole of the plasmas' components, namely, the Matter part (what has been considered as the matter part of the nucleus of the atom), the Antimatter part, the Dark Matter part, the spherical torus magnetic fields and the transition magnetic fields parts. These are all together the components of one plasma and have to be considered as one package and entity.

当认真讨论质子或视同等离子体的中子时，也就是在讨论整个的等离子体成分：无质部分（正物质）（可以被认为成原子的核部分的物质），反物质部分，暗物质部分，球形环状磁场部分和转化磁场部分。这些一个等离子的所有的成分被认定为一个实体（包裹）。

There cannot be a plasma condition, where all three Matters do not participate in the existence of the plasma.

不能有这样一个等离子体情况，等离子体的存在所有在3个无质都没有参与。

Decay of initial fundamental plasma

初始等离子体的衰变

At the point in the cycle of the life of an initial fundamental plasma, when the shared magnetic fields of the transition zones, or pmtics of one of the Matters of plasma are partly exhausted and the Magravs balance among or in the Matter fields are disturbed and the Magravs binding forces are unbalanced, then the initial fundamental

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plasma disintegrates to its substructure of new balanced Magravs of the same Matters for the initial fundamental plasma to find a new balanced combination within its own Matters and fields within their given environment.

在这点上 一个初始等离子体的生命周期里，当以下几种情况：转化区的共享磁场或等离子体的中的一个无质的等离子体磁场，部分地耗尽；无质间的磁引力场平衡的被打乱；磁引力场约束力不平衡，那么为了这些无质的磁引力场新的平衡，这个初始基本等离子体的基础瓦解了，初始基本等离子体在它的无质和环境中的磁场里去找到一个新的平衡联合

This process of splitting of the initial fundamental plasma to find new and smaller balanced plasmas for Magravs of Matters and fields balance, I call this process the decay of the Initial fundamental plasma.

初始等离子体为其无质的磁引力场和磁场的平衡而分裂为新的，更小的平衡的等离子体过程，我称此过程为“初始基本等离子体的衰变”

The decay of the initial fundamental plasma always leads to the creation of at least two new balanced and smaller initial plasmatic magnetic fields plasmas of the same configuration, with, one plasma which possess more of the Matters and is larger, and one plasma which is a smaller and holds less of the Matters and pmtics of the original initial fundamental plasma. Nevertheless, the two new plasmas and their contents have to keep the overall balanced structure of the initial fundamental plasma. This happens so that both plasmas can survive within their environment as one entity.

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初始基本等离子体的衰变总是导致至少两个新的更小的有同样配置的初始等离子性磁场的等离子产生。从源初始基本等离子体拥有无质多些的大一些，另一个拥有少一些无质和等离子体磁场体小一些

(zch#字面翻译用有无质的多少区分，但是既然同等配置某种角度来说可以理解城市是二者拥有的无质数目一样，区分大概是无质的磁强度或其他需更深入了解的情况，另外前文也说到等离子可以拥有更多个无质，所以拥有更多无质的大些，也可以这么理解吧，暂且存在这些理解，相信随着对后续书中有关原理的更多学习自然可以更确定) 这里。这两个新的等离子体必须保持初始基本等离子体的整个结构的平衡，所以这两个能够存在下来的等离子体在其环境内如同一个物体。

The outcome of the decay of the initial fundamental plasma into two new components is considered to become the creator of the new proton and the electron of an atom. This new balanced pmtics entity, or so-called atom; itself has to have an overall balanced Magravs forces operating within it, for the atom to keep the integrity of the original initial fundamental plasma.

初始基本等离子体分成为两个新的成分，被认为是某个原子新的质子和电子，这个新的平衡的等离子体实体，或着称之为原子，它本身必须要拥有一个能全面平衡的磁引力场力运转于其中，以便原子保持源初始基本等离子体的完整性。

The decay of the initial fundamental plasma leads to the splitting of its content into a proton and an electron simultaneously (Fig. 46 diagrams 1 to 8). Nevertheless, at the same time as the new plasmas' component reposition and rebalance during this process of

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decay, this leads to the release of some residual particles or magnetic fields, which are not needed for or by the two new entities for their respective parts of their Magravs positioning (Chapter 18).

初始基本等离子体的衰减，使得它的成分同时分裂成一个质子和一个电子(见 Fig. 46图1 至图8). 然而，在这个衰减过程中同时进行这个新的等离子体成分重新配置和再平衡在这个衰减过程中，这样这两个新的实体为了它们各自磁力场再配置或不再需要 而导致一些剩余的等离子体磁场或磁场的释放。

The release of the unwanted fields for the balance interaction between the two new plasmas, leads to the release of the magnetic fields packs as different rays or energies from the splitting of the initial fundamental plasma. This release can be in any form like a mixture of rays, particles, sound energy packs and so on.

为两个新的等离子体间的平衡交互而释放出不再需要的磁场，或者说初始基本等离子体的分裂中释放出的磁场，如同是不同的射线和能量，这些释放可以是任何形式，比如混合射线，等离子体磁场，声能量等等

I consider this process of the decay of the initial fundamental plasma of the contents of its three Matters and fields to be a new fundamental universal principle, where in larger scales of order of magnitude; it is called the nuclear decay of atoms.

我认为这个初始基本等离子体，它内含的三个无质和磁场分裂成为“新成分”的这个衰减过程是一个宇宙基本原则，这个过程被称为原子的核衰变，以大规模的数量级存在于宇宙中。

In science at the present, scientists consider that elementary particles are quarks and so on, but now we know that quarks

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themselves are further made-up of basic magnetic fields and their interactions. Where, collections of magnetic fields in a group, as dynamic plasmatic magnetic fields, and their interactions with other dynamic plasmatic magnetic fields, leads to the creation of the Matter(s). Where, the mass of the “quark” is produced by the interaction of these plasmatic magnetic fields through the principle of the creation of gravity as has been explained in Chapter 1.

在目前的科学，科学家认为基本粒子是夸克等东西，但是现在我们知道夸克本身更进一步的被基础磁场及其交互所制造。这里，磁场的群集，如动态等离子性磁场以及它们之间的交互，导致无质的创造，这样，“夸克”的质量被这些等离子体磁场磁场的交互，并通过如同1章里解释过的重力的创建原则表现。

Secondly, what is at the present called the spin of the quarks now we understand is the natural dynamic motion of the Matters created in the plasmas' environment, through the interaction and Magravs positioning of the dynamic Matters of the plasma.

其次，什么是目前称呼的夸克的旋转，现在我们理解到，通过等离子体的动态无质的交互和其磁引力场的位置，无质在等离子体的环境中创建的自然的动态运动。

Thirdly, what is considered by the present science, as the colours of the quarks, are in reality the different contents, of different plasmatic magnetic fields strength interactions leading to the creation of gravity and Magnetic fields with their overall interaction effect in respect to their environment pmtics, which leads to the creation of the magnetosphere of each Matter of the

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plasma, these being the magnetosphere of the Matter, the Dark Matter
and the Antimatter in the magnetic environment of the plasma or the
neutron, the proton or the electron.

第三，目前科学所认为的不同颜色的夸克，实际上是不同成分的夸克（zch#注意，实际说的是各种更小的“夸克”，如同上文所述目前科学认为的夸克认为是基本粒子，实际根据本书理论已经明白说明了磁场才是基本粒子，各种无质可以理解成不同的夸克）。不同强度的等离子性磁场的交互，导致磁引场的创建，相对于整个等离子性磁场环境中的这些全部交互效果（或说在创建过程的效果），这些（效果）创造的就是等离子体每个无质的磁圈，换句话说这就是在等离子体的磁环境中，无质（正物质），暗物质和反物质或者说是中子、质子或电子的磁圈

This means that the quark cannot be considered as an “elementary particle” as it has sub-components and is made of magnetic fields itself.

这个意思就是，夸克不能被认为是“基本粒子”因为它自身有被磁场组成的子成分（#秉承上段，结论说明夸克不是基本粒子）

Thus, I consider the new “elementary particle” to be of the “magnetic fields” origin, which this itself explains why one sees all sorts of effects, like the present quarks, bosons and the spin of the dynamic Matters of the plasma, and so forth. Where, these all can now simply be explained as being due to the interaction of different magnetic fields strengths, which makes up the structure of the Matters of the plasma and the other magnetic fields, which are within the structure of the plasma.

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这样，我认为新的“基本粒子”是“磁场”，这样就解释了我们看见的所有效果，像夸克，波色子，等离子的动态无质的自旋等等，这样，现在这些都可以简单的解释为不同强度磁场的交互，制造的等离子的无质的结构以及等离子结构内的其他磁场。

Even in the largest scale, this initial fundamental plasma decay model is what cosmologists see in the galaxies as the collapse of stars (which the star is and can be considered to be the initial fundamental plasma) and its re-emergence as new smaller components of star or solar systems. By the same principle, the release of energies for the star to find its new balance through its star decay always leads to releases of vast amounts of unwanted matters, Matters and energies and creation of sub-components but still with its Magravs forces.

在宇宙的大尺度上，这个初始基本等离子体的衰减模式是就是所谓天文学家观察到的星系内星星的崩塌（恒星是被认为成初始基本等离子体）和它的再度出现像是更小的成分的恒星或太阳系，通过同样原则（等离子体衰减），通过能量的释放恒星去获得它的新的平衡。它的衰减，总是导致释放数量巨大的多余的物质、无质和能量，子成分的创建时还有伴随各自的磁引力场力。

This decay of initial fundamental plasma is discussed in more detail in Chapter 15.

这些初始基本等离子体的衰减在15章有更详细的论述。

zch#超级线性理解：宇宙中遍布的磁场射线（真正的基本粒子）——以等离子体磁场为单位组合成无质——然后无质的3种状态和其他等离子体磁场的组合和被称为等离子体——等离子体各种集合的各种外在表现就是各种物质（花

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花草草，小猫小狗小人，地球月亮太阳星星)。算是超级简化版吧，o(∩_∩)
o，

对原文的翻译，尽可能对所有混淆不清和歧义之处做了的补完或补充，当然因
本人的水平能力，难免有所遗漏、瑕疵、错误，望广大有识之士不吝批评指正

物质造物的普遍秩序——第四章 等离子体的 无质以及无质各状态的

发布者：珍珠沙粒时间：2012-09-21 13:30阅读：  次

感谢：习惯、彼岸、听风、西境之界、
saarfeya、测试、听风、伯纳乌的球童、耳朵大有
福、空空、熊猫车手绵 翻译

There is conclusive evidence to show that plasma possesses
energy, and maintains specific magnetic behaviour, and that plasmas
can and do generate their own Magnetic fields and gravitational field
forces.

有确凿的证据表明：等离子体具有能量，并保持特定的磁行为，并且等离子体
能够并且确实产生它们自己的宇宙物质磁场力和引力场力。

Research done by a number of institutes around the world
indicates that the plasma of Matter is accompanied by a second Matter
constituent called the Antimatter. Some institutes (6, 7, 8) claim
that they have separated and have managed to contain the Antimatter.
一系列世界各地研究所所做的研究表明，无质的等离子体具有称为“反物质”的
第二种物质成分。一些机构（6，7，8）声称，它们已经成功分离和设法容纳了
反物质。

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In other sections of science, scientists refer to what is called the Dark Matter, and observations of virtual matters.

在科学的其它分支，科学家们（提到“反物质”时）指的是所谓的暗物质和虚拟物质。

The world of science has failed to consider the creation of all these three states' of Matters (Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter) as constituents, and as of one process, in the chain of initial progressive process of creation of the three Matters and as the content of one plasma in the universe.

科学世界并没有考虑到，在三种无质的创造的初始变化过程的链条中，（应当）把无质的所有三个状态（无质，反物质，暗物质）的创造考虑为一个（整体的）变化过程以及（考虑为）在宇宙中作为一个等离子体的具体容纳物的（不同）组成部分。

This failure has been due to the lack of understanding that the Matter, the Antimatter and the Dark Matter components of plasmas are all created simultaneously and as one integrated dynamic plasmatic magnetic entity.

这个失败是由于对此理解的缺乏：等离子体的无质、反物质和暗物质三种组成部分是全部同时被创造的，并且是作为一个集成的动态等离子磁场实体（而被创造）。

It is fundamental to understand that one of these Matters' does not exist without the others within the overall structure of the plasma. Then through this process, it becomes easier to understand the operation of Matters, matter and fields, plasmas, atoms,

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molecules, solar systems and galaxies.

一个基本的理解是，在等离子体的整个内部结构中，其中一种无质无法离开其它（形态的）无质而单独存在。通过这个过程，将更加容易理解（各类）无质、物质、场、等离子体、原子、分子、太阳系和星系的运作。

One can now translate this new understanding of how plasmas are created and operate into how larger celestial objects are created, and operate in their given environment collectively. In other words, we translate the knowledge of the operation of electrons around the nucleus to the operation of planets around their stars.

人们现在可以把这种关于等离子体是如何被创造和运作的新的理解翻译成：更大的天体是如何被创造的，以及在其特定的环境中是如何共同运作的。换句话说，我们把电子围绕原子核运作的知识翻译成了行星围绕其恒星运行的知识。

To understand the relationship and construction of the plasma with more clarity, every effort in this book have been made to go through stage by stage, how Matters of plasmas are considered to be connected, and appear to inter-transit from one state of Matter to another within different environments without loss or gain of any of their plasmatic magnetic fields strength.

为了更清晰地理解等离子体的关系和结构，在这本书中已经做出了各种努力，通过一步一步地介绍，等离子体无质是被认为怎样被连接的和显现为从一个无质状态到另一个无质状态间做内部转换——没有得失去其任何等离子体磁场力地在不同的环境中。

In the matter world this is like the inter-change between states of matters, from solid-to-liquid, liquid-to-gas, and vise-versa.

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在物质世界，这就像在不同物质状态之间的内部改变，从固体到液体，从液体到气体，反之亦然。

Where in the matter world the state-of-matter is magnetic fields' forces dependent, and in the state-of-Matter it is magnetic fields' strength dependent.

在物质世界里，物质状态取决于磁场的力；而在无质状态中，它取决于磁场的强度（？独立性）。

The phenomenon of transition from one state of Matter to another is a regular occurrence in dynamic pmtics processes in the spans of the universe (图21).

从一种无质状态转换到另一种无质的现象，在动态等离子变化过程中是在宇宙级的跨度内是经常出现的。

All components of Matters of the plasma or any Matter or matters in the universe are connected to each other through the interaction of their pmtics, and their pmtics strength, which are the constituent and the creator of their Magravs.

等离子体的无质或任何宇宙中的无质/物质的所有组成部分，是通过它们的等离子体的相互作用及其等离子力而互相连接在一起的，并且等离子力是它们的磁力场的组成部分和创造者。

Thus, as each Matter gains or losses some of its pmtics, one Matter component of the plasma will become or can become the component of another Matter of another plasma or field at “a given point in motion of pmtics” (time) and at a given point in its space. 因此，当每个无质得到或失去它的一些等离子，在等离子运动中的时-空被测量

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点上，等离子体的一个无质组成部分将变成或可能变成任何另一个等离子体或场的无质的组成部分。

For example, Matters of plasma can interchange from one Matter to another due to their motion of dynamic pmtics or what is called energy levels changes in respect to a given environment pmtics strength.

例如，等离子体的无质可能从一种无质转化为另一种无质，这是由于它们的动态等离子性磁场的运动或被称为相对于特定环境等离子性磁场力的能级变动。

All Matters can appear as different Matter by just changes of the environmental pmtics strength too. For example the same plasma or Matter by just passing through another region of different pmtics strength. This is the process what we call transmutation, but in this case the transmutation is done by the environmental condition and not by the internal Matter pmtics strength change.

所有无质也可以通过改变环境等离子性磁场力的变动就表现为不同的无质。例如同等离子体或无质以穿过不同的等离子性磁场力的另一个区域（的方式）。这就是我们称之为嬗变的过程，但是在这种情况下嬗变是由环境条件造成的，而不是由内部无质等离子性磁场力变化造成。

Matter can appear as different Matter, for example Dark Matter can appears as Matter by simply entering into a new pmtics environmental condition. This is how Dark Matter suddenly appears as virtual matter.

无质能够表现为另一种无质，例如暗无质能够通过进入一个新的等离子性磁场环境条件而显现为无质。这就是暗无质如何突然地表现为可见的物质的。

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For example, Dark Matter in a given environment of plasmatic magnetic fields strength by entering into a new and stronger or weaker pmtics strength configuration, instantaneously, becomes visible Matter in respect to its newly entered environment (Dark Matter to Virtual matter). I call this the phase of transmutation of Matter(s), so this is the unveiling or occurrence of a new state of Matter from the same old Matter in a different outfit.

例如，在等离子性的宇宙物质磁场力的一个给定的环境里，通过进入一个新的和更强或更弱的等离子性磁场力组态，相对于它的最新进入的环境，暗无质会瞬间地变成可见的无质(从暗无质变成可见的物质)。我称之为无质的嬗变阶段，因此这是无质从同一旧无质在一个不同的配备中的新状态的揭幕或发生。

Secondly, Matters can change their status and behaviour from Matter to another for example from Dark Matter to Antimatter or Matter, by simply gaining from or losing to a part of their plasmatic magnetic fields strength to other Matter(s) or pmtics in respect to their given environment.

其次，无质可以从无质到另一个无质地改变它们的状态和行为，例如从暗无质到反物质或无质的改变——通过相对于它们的给定的环境，简单地获取从或丢失它们的等离子性磁场力。

If Antimatter Magravs strength reaches an environment pmtics strength that its overall Magravs strength becomes equal and in balance with its new environment pmtics strength level, then the Antimatter can become and behave as the Dark Matter entity in respect to its new given environment (Fig. 22).

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如果反物质磁引力场力达到一个环境等离子性磁场力（水平），它的整体磁引力场力变得均衡于它的新环境的等离子性磁场力水平，则反物质相对于它的新的特定环境可以变成和表现为暗无质实体(图22)。

On the other hand, for example as the pmatics strength of the components of Antimatter reduces or as Antimatters interact with other Antimatters of different Magravs strength, these Antimatters lose enough of their Magravs strength that one or both Antimatters come to a new balance of plasmatic magnetic fields strength. Where, these balances can be in their internal and external Magravs, then these Antimatters Magravs strength can come to a level that the new strength of the former Antimatter become to be in the pmatics strength level of the Matter, or change to the Dark Matter field strength level status in respect to the same environmental condition.

另一方面，例如当反物质的组成部分的等离子性磁场力减少或当反物质与其它反物质或不同的磁引力场力互动时，这些反物质失去它们足够的磁引力场，则一个反物质或两个反物质彼此将达到一个等离子性磁场力的新的平衡。如此，这些平衡可以存在于它们内部和外部的磁引力场中，然后这些反物质磁引力场力能够达到这样一个水平：相对于相同的环境条件下，早前的反物质的新的力变为无质内的等离子性磁场力水平或者改变为暗无质场力水平状态。

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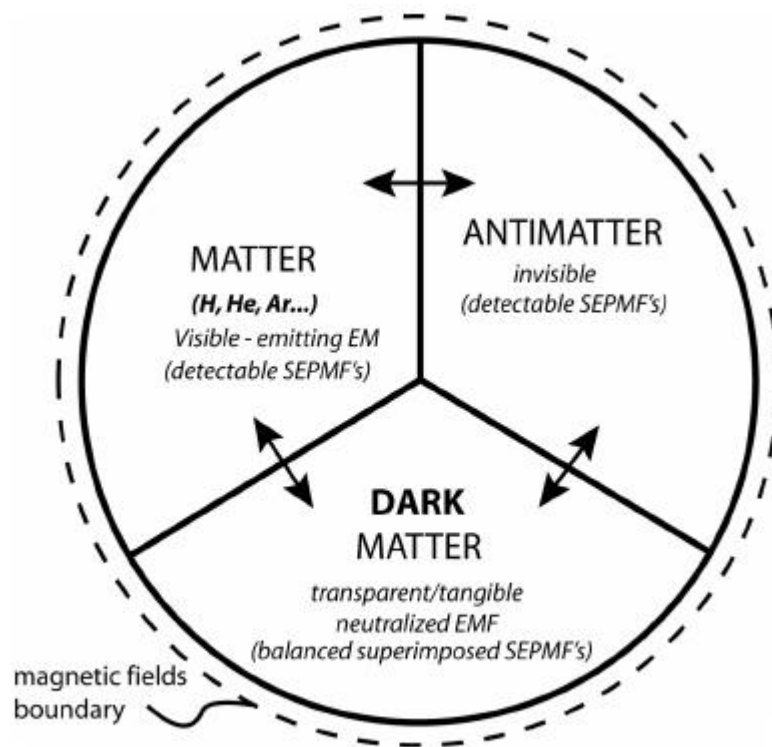


Fig. 22: Schematic Keshe model of interconnection relation between different states of Matters.

图22：无质的不同状态之间的相互联系的Schematic Keshe模型。

This is what we call the Keshe Theory and principle of the transition of Matters, that is to say “the transition from the Matter to the Antimatter or the Dark Matter and in reverse, and the transition of the Dark Matter to the Antimatter and in reverse, is a normal condition of transition of the Matters” (Fig. 22 and Fig. 23). These figures showing in a simple and new way how and the connections by which interchange(s) between the states of Matters in the universe are achieved.

这就是我们所称的Keshe理论和无质转变的原则，也就是说“从无质转化为反物质或暗无质及其相反过程，以及暗无质到反物质的转化及其相反过程，是无质转变的一个普通情况”（图22和图23）。这些图显示，在一个简单的和新的方式里，在宇宙中，无质的状态之间的互换的连接是怎么达到的。

Keshe principle of transition of the Matter states’ that, “the plasmatic magnetic fields strength of the environment in which the Matters operate in, dictates what the Matter appears as or presents itself as, in that given environment” or on the other hand “when one Matter gains or losses enough of its plasmatic magnetic fields

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strength that the Matter Status, characteristic or behaviour becomes of other Matters of the plasma status and behaviour or characteristics within the same given environment”.

无质状态的转化的Keshe原理声称：“在无质运作的环境里，等离子性磁场力环境决定了是哪些无质作为自身表现或呈现出它自己；或者另一方面，在相同特定环境里，当一个无质得到或失去它的足够的等离子性磁场力时，无质的状态、特征或者行为变化成了其它无质的等离子体状态和行为或特征”。

Therefore, Matters can change from one Matter to another by increase or decrease in their pmtics strength or they can appear as different Matter as they enter different plasmatic strength environment and conditions.

所以，无质能够通过增加或减少在它们的等离子性磁场力来从一个无质变化为另一个无质；或者当它们进入不同的等离子性力环境和条件中时，它们能够表现为不同的无质。

That is to say, the Matter can become to have the characteristic of the Dark Matter in a given environment pmtics strength, and by the same measure, the Antimatter can lose enough of its pmtics to become Matter, and so one. The schematic transitions of state of the Matters are shown in figure 22 and figure 23 of the Keshe model of transition of Matters.

也就是说，在特定离子性磁场力的环境中，无质能够变成具有暗无质的特征，并且通过相同的方式，反物质能通过失去其足够的等离子性磁场从而变成无质，以及诸如此类。无质状态转换的概要显示在图22和表23的Keshe无质转换模型中。

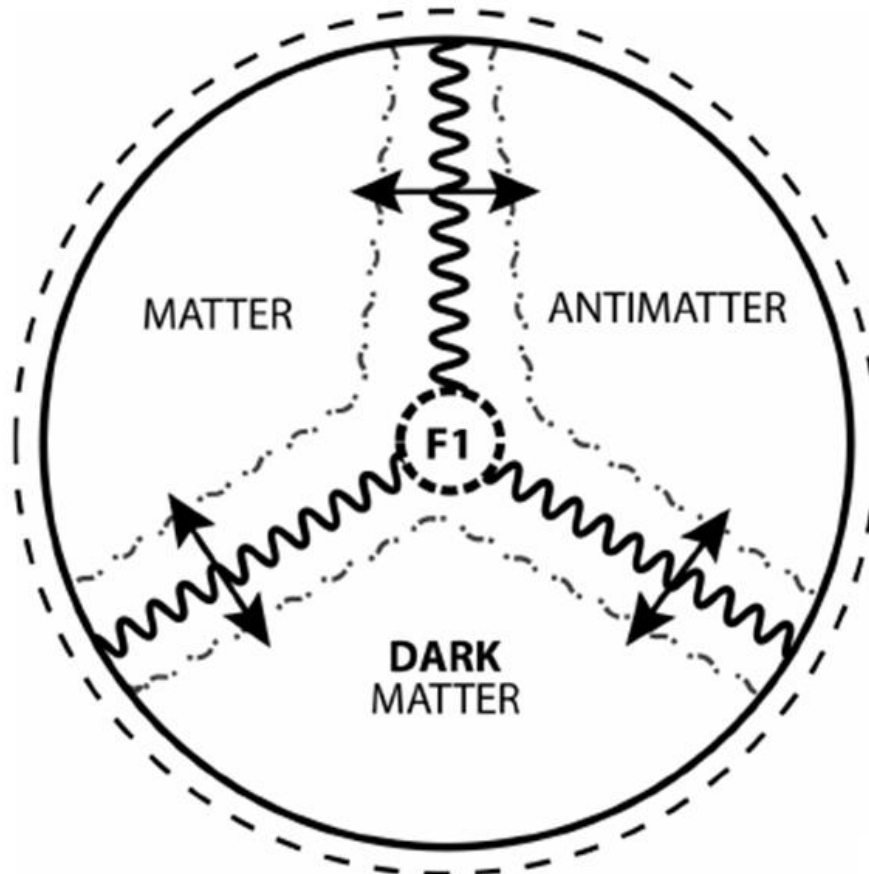


Fig. 23: Keshe universal Model of the plasma transition of plasmatic magnetic fields and Matters.

图23：等离子性磁场及无质的等离子体转换的Keshe普遍模型。

With the use of simple pmtics plasma dilution reactors, which have been developed by Keshe Foundation through its Keshe Technology development sector, the principle of transition of Matters have been tested and results have proven to be in line with the theoretical consideration.

通过使用在Kesh理论上开发的简易等离子性磁场等离子体稀释反应器，无质的转换原理已经被测试了，并且结果被证明与理论设想一致。

Where, in these nuclear-based reactors, Matters can be allowed to go from one state of Matter to another and then allowed to return to their original state of Matter. This new method of transition of Matters brings about a new way and technology of producing all man' s

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material needs for motion, energy, creation of new matters and so on.

此处，在这些基于原子的反应器里，无质能被允许从一个无质状态转变到另一个无质状态，而且之后能被允许返回到它们的初始无质状态。这个无质转变的新方式带来一个新的方法和技术，能够生产所有人类的运动、能量、新无质的创造等方面的需要。

For example, effects and properties of transition of Matters (Fig. 23) can be used to make physical Matter to have no magnetospheric boundary as Dark Matters do in a given environment, so that the Matter behaves like the Dark Matter in characteristics. In these environments, the Matter will become translucent dark or the centre core behaves as becoming invisible in respect to its surrounding environment, without any change in the property of the physical Matter or change in its gravitational field strength or position in space of the Matter.

例如，无质(图23)转变的效应和属性可以用来生产物理无质——该无质象在一个特定环境里的暗无质那样，因而无质表现出暗无质的没有磁性层边界的特征。在这些环境里，无质将变得黑暗透明或者中央核心表现为相对于它周围的环境而变得无形，且同时在物理无质的属性上或者它的引力场力或无质的空间位置上没有任何变化。

As the Matter with this property presents no effective magnetospheric condition in respect to its surrounding environment due to the lack of /or little interaction between the pmtics of the Matter and its environment, then the Matter now can behave as Dark Matter and move without friction and freely within the same

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environment.

无质具有这样的属性：由于缺乏无质的等离子性磁场和它的环境之间的交互作用或者这种交互作用较小，无质相对于它周围的环境将无法引起有效的磁层性条件，因而现在无质可以表现为暗无质以及在相同环境内能无摩擦地自由移动。

Utilizing this state of the Dark Matter effects around an aircraft or spacecraft, this condition will give the craft frictionless motion and higher speeds and possible invisibility in the same environment (Chapters 13).

将暗无质作用的这个状态运用在环绕于航空器或航天器周围，这个情况将给予飞行器无摩擦的运动、更高的速度和在同一个环境里不可见的可能性(第13章)。

The technology of transition of Matters has been tested-out over years by the Keshe Foundation, and several systems were designed, developed and manufactured and used to achieve the formation of original magnetic fields plasmas to prove the correctness of these principles, and indeed the effect of transition of Matters were proven to be correct.

经由Keshe基金会，无质的转化技术经过了几年的测试，并且几个系统被设计、开发、制造并用于达到初始宇宙物质磁场等离子体的形成以证实这些原理的正确性，并且无质的转化作用的确被证明是正确的。

The implication and application of the use of transition of the states of Matters are so immense and profound, that one needs to know, for example, where the Matter will end-up in, and in what state

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of Matter in respect to its environment, one will appear as.

无质状态的转化的运用，其涵义和应用是如此巨大和深刻，以至于人们需要知道，例如，无质在何处将消失，以及在什么状态下，无质将相对于其环境而显现。

That is to say, one has to know if for example, going from Matter to Antimatter, where in the strength fields of Antimatter, one will end-up in. Vice-versa, when one can go from Dark Matter into a Matter condition zone, one has to know in what state of matter (gas, solid, and liquid) one will come to ends up in.

也就是说，人们必须知道，例如，在反物质力场中，无质是否变化为反物质，因而人将消失不见。反之亦然，当从暗无质进入无质条件区域时，人们必须知道在什么无质状态(气体、固体和液体)中，人将消失不见。

Through the operation and control of these reactors, one needs to know where the system state of matter and magnetic condition will end-up. This could be in liquid seas, or in the middle of a solid Matter or in the middle of deserts. Without being prepared for these parameters through the operation of systems, which can facilitate such a transition behaviour and characteristic, the use of Matter transition can have catastrophic consequence, not only for the system, which produces it, but also for the occupants of possible crafts using this type of transportation in the spans of the universe.

通过这些反应器的操作和控制，人们需要知道，无质的系统状态和磁性条件在何处将结束。这可能是在液体海洋中，或在一个固体无质中或在沙漠中。如果

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没有通过为这些参数准备的能促进这样一个转变行为和特征的系统的运作，无质转化的使用可能会有灾难性后果，不仅仅是为了产生它的系统，而且是为了在宇宙跨度上使用这类可能的运输飞船上的居住者。

By the understanding of the principles of creation of the initial fundamental Matters within the initial fundamental plasma, through the interaction of the initial fundamental particles, a number of unanswered questions in the world of science can be answered.

经过对在初始基本等离子体内的初始基本无质的创造原理的理解，通过初始基本粒子的相互作用，科学世界内的一系列未解问题就可以得到了回答。

For example, in the universe the total quantity of plasmatic magnetic fields and the related energies are to be considered constant. Therefore, in the totality, no matter, Matters or magnetic fields will ever be lost or gained in the universe. Pmtics of different strength start existence at one strength level and they consolidate to become stronger, or lose their field strength through division and collision to become weaker in strength. Nevertheless, pmtics in their different strength fields can never be destroyed or lost.

例如，在宇宙中，等离子性宇宙物质磁场的总数量和相关的能量将被认为是恒定的。所以，在整体上，无质或磁场在宇宙中并不会增减。不同强度（？）的等离子性磁场开始存在于一个强度（？）水平，而它们巩固下来变得更强或者通过分离和碰撞来损失它们的场强度从而在强度上变得更微弱。不仅如此，在它们的不同强度的场内的等离子性磁场永远不可能毁坏或丢失。

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Therefore, pmtics simply interact, divide, and interlock to produce different Matters and conditions like forces, motions, heat and compactness for them to be matters to be visible to the eye of creatures, according to their positions, and so on.

因此，等离子性磁场简单地交互、分离、并连结，从而产生不同的无质和象力、运动、热和压缩等等使之根据无质的位置使其对生物眼睛可见的物质的条件。

Pmtics in their interactions with others of the same can only move from one state of Matter to another depending upon the condition(s), which prevails at a given point in a given time in space. Thus, the Matter can go from the Dark Matter to the Antimatter and vice-versa, and the Matters to the Dark Matters and vice-versa and so on.

在与其它相同的等离子性磁场的相互作用中，等离子性磁场只能够根据条件从一个无质状态运动到另一个无质状态，而这些条件优先于空间内的特定时间的特定位置。因此，无质可以从暗无质变为反物质或者相反，以及从无质变为暗无质等等。

Therefore, the theory and the discussion that universe one day will run out of matters and energy and then there will be nothing as has been promoted by some scientists in the recent past is anything but a fallacy.

所以，关于宇宙将有一天将耗尽物质和能量然后什么都不剩下的理论及讨论，就如同最近以来被一些科学家所改进的理论一样，完全是个谬论。

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By the same principle, we call the pmtics in motion as the energy of the pmtics. These pmtics in motion can release and can lead to creation of the same Matters as they were created-out of, and can have the same capability. That is to say, for example, the energy of the Dark Matter can change into energy of Matter, or part of the matter, and the same applies for other states of Matters.

由相同的原则，我们把运动中的等离子性磁场称为等离子性磁场的能量。这些运动中的等离子性磁场能够释放和引发：与它们自身一样被创造的具有相同能力的同样无质的创造。也就是说，例如，暗无质的能量能够变为无质的能量或者物质的一部分，这同样适用于无质的其它状态。

In understanding, the principles of “the universal order of creation of Matters”, one can utilise the transition of states of Matters and matters to take full advantage of universal Matters and matters pmtics and their energies.

通过理解“无质创造的宇宙秩序”，人们能够运用无质状态的转化及无质来充分利用宇宙无质和物质等离子性磁场以及它们的能量。

Through the permanent interaction of all dynamic pmtics of different scales of strength, there will be no end to the universe, as the universe moves through its different pmtics strengths field interactions and repulsions. Where, these will lead to eternal motion of the universal pmtics forces and creation of new Matters, matters, forces and new condition for them to cooperate within the universe. Thus, there never has been a Big Bang and there will never be a doomsday scenario for the universe as a whole, the universe will be

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forever in equilibrium in its overall universal order of pmtics.

通过不同强度水平的所有动态等离子性磁场的永久相互作用，当宇宙通过它的不同等离子性磁场力场的相互作用和排斥作用而运动（时），宇宙将没有其终结。如此，这些将导致等离子性磁场力的永恒运动和新的无质、物质、力的创造，以及它们在宇宙内合作的新条件。因此，从来不存在宇宙大爆炸，而且也不会有整体上的宇宙最后审判日景象，宇宙将永远在它的等离子性磁场的普遍秩序中平衡而存在。

The pmtics of Matters will transit from one state of Matter (Matter, Dark Matter, and Antimatter) to another state of Matter. In addition, from one state of matter (solid, liquid, gas) to another state of matter.

无质等离子性磁场将从一个无质状态(无质、暗无质和反物质)转变为另一个状态无质。另外，从一个物质状态(固体、液体，气体)转变为另一个物质状态。

Where, these changes will depend on the properties and forces of the states of plasmatic Magravs and their strength in respect to each other. Similarly, pmtics from strength of fields of Matter will transit to pmtics of different pmtics strength of Matter, in these processes of transition, plasma releasing dynamic pmtics in motion as energy.

如此，这些变动将取决于等离子性磁引力场的各状态的属性及力和它们的相对强度。同样，等离子性磁场从无质的场的力将转化成不同的无质的等离子性磁场力，在这些转化过程中，动态等离子性磁场在运动中被等离子体作为能量释放。

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The real size of the universe will never change; that is to say, the universe cannot expand into a space if the space for its expansion was not there to begin with. Where, from our point of view we only observe a small fraction of the whole, which we observe that fraction expanding. The observed expansion is relative to the position of the observer in respect to a given position in the universe, for example what will be a red shift observation of one at one end of the universe, this will be blue shift to an observer on the opposite direction of the motion of the same entity. In the paper titled “Creation of magnetic fields” it has been explained that the blue shift of light is created when pmtics are compressed, and the red shift is created when the pmtics move away from each other, or when pmtics are opened up.

宇宙的真正的大小将永不会改变；也就是说，宇宙不可能膨胀进入其膨胀尚未开始的空间。如此，从我们的观点看，我们仅仅观察了宇宙整体中的正在膨胀的一小部分。被观察到的膨胀是与相对于在宇宙的一个特定位置的观察者的位置是相关的。例如在宇宙的一个末端，将观将察到一个红移，而在同一实体的相反运动方向上的一名观察者将观察到一个蓝移。在标题为“宇宙物质磁场的创造”的内容里，已经作了这样的解释：当等离子性磁场被压缩时，光的蓝移被创造出来；当等离子性磁场之间彼此远离移动时或当等离子性磁场被打开时，红移被创造出来。

In the real world of the universal order of creation there is no room for the principle of singularity. Except, if, we would call, a large pmtics, that covered the whole of the universe singularly by


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itself. Then all that has happened, is that the original single
plasma has gradually disintegrated to smaller and weaker strength
fields, which their interaction has lead to the creation of what has
been seen and is in the present in the short time of the life of man
on the Earth. Then, such original singular plasma, which covered the
whole of the universe, had to gradually to disintegrate to smaller
strength fields, which their interactions have lead to the creation
of all events, Matters and matters in the Universe.

在创造的普遍秩序的现实世界里，没有奇点规则的空间。除非如果我们把单独
包括整体宇宙的一个大等离子性磁场（叫做奇点）。然后所有已发生的是，原
始的单一等离子体已经逐渐衰变为更小和更加微弱的力场，它们的相互作用已
经导致了已被看见的万物创造，以及存在于当下地球上人类的短暂生命中。然
后，这样的涵盖宇宙整体的原始单一等离子体，不得不逐渐衰变到更小的力
场，它们（更小力场）之间的相互作用已经导致了宇宙中所有事件和无质及物
质的创造。

The transition of state of Matters principles will be discussed
in full in future disclosures.

无质状态转化的原理在之后的披露中将被完整地讨论。

物质造物的普遍秩序——第五章1 通过等离 子性磁场对能量进行的

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感谢：习惯、彼岸、听风、西境之界、 **saarfeya**、测试、听风、伯纳乌的球童、耳朵大有福、空空、熊猫车手绵 翻译

The initial components and construction of plasma are due to the existence of initial dynamic plasmatic magnetic fields.

等离子体的初始组分和结构归结于初始的动态等离子性磁场的存在。

For a magnetic field to be able to be detected or its existence to be confirmed, the pmtics has to leave the confines of the boundaries of its containments, this being the boundary of Magravs of the Matter or the plasma.

对于能够被探测出来的磁场或它的存在能够被证实的，等离子性磁场必须离开其遏制边界的限制，这成为无质或等离子体的磁引力场的边界。

It is important to keep in mind that the pmtics do not possess or show field force unless they are in motion.

记住这点是很重要的：等离子性磁场不拥有也不显示场力，除非它们在运动。

The energy possessed by a plasma can be define as “the total plasmatic magnetic fields forces of all its constituent Matters and fields in motion, in respect to the original position of the plasma in a full three hundred and sixty degree spherical direction’ ’ .

等离子体拥有的能量可以定义为：“在一个完全的360度球形方向上，相对于等离子体的原始位置在运动的，构成等离子体的无质和场的等离子性磁场的力的总和”。

This is an important factor, as up to this point, scientists have measured and calculated the energy of the Matter component of the

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Matters of the plasma. Where, in calculating the true energy of the plasma, one has to calculate the energy of all Matters (Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter) and the other components of the dynamic plasma.

这是一个重要因素，比如由这点决定，科学家测量并且计算了等离子体无质的无质组分的能量。如此，在计算等离子体的真实能量时，人们必须计算所有无质(无质、反物质和暗无质)和动态等离子体的其它组分的能量。

When the magnetic field has left the Matters' or the plasmas' boundary, at this point its existence and the content of the pmtics strength of all Matters pmtics' released can then be confirmed as energy. This is shown in (Fig. 24), the magnetic fields in the Matters.

当磁场离开无质或等离子体的边界时，它的存在和所有被释放的无质等离子性磁场的等离子性磁场力的含量可以被确认为能量。这被在显示在无质的磁场中(图24)。

The pmtics constituent constructions of individuals Matters of plasma are not energies in respect to other Matters while they are within the boundary of the plasmas Magravs' forces. These are shown as the magnetic fields inside the Matters on the left of image (Fig. 24) but are only forces (these being the like of Magnetic field or gravitational field forces) in respect to other Matters and pmtics. 当在等离子体磁引力场力边界内部时，等离子体的各个无质的等离子性磁场组成结构相对于其它无质不是能量。作为在无质内部的磁场，这些被显示在左侧

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的图象中(图24)，但相对于其它无质和等离子性磁场，这些仅仅是力(这些就像是宇宙物质磁场或引力场力)。

When the field leaves the environment of its Matter or the plasma, it is at this point that it can release its domain pmtics to other plasmas in regions or combinations of field interaction zones. These are shown as field forces A at the boundary of the plasma in figure 24.

当场离开它的无质或等离子体的环境时，在场交互作用区域的地带或组合区域内，此处它能释放它的等离子性磁场领域给其它等离子体。这些被显示为在图24中的等离子体边界上的场力A。

As the plasmatic magnetic fields, moves further from its original plasmas' boundary (field B in Fig. 24), the plasmatic magnetic fields uses' its energy to overcome other Magravs in its environment. Hence, as the plasmatic magnetic fields moves further away from its mother plasma, the less energy it will have to transfer to other plasmas as it comes into contact with their pmtics.

当等离子性磁场从它原始等离子体边界(在图24中的场B)进一步移动时，等离子性磁场在它的环境里使用它的能量克服其它磁引力场。因此，当等离子性磁场从它的母等离子体向更远处移动时，它将不得不转移到其它等离子体的能量越少——当它进入并与其它等离子性磁场接触时。

Thus, energy transfers from one Matter to another Matter through one pmtics strength and the measure of the pmtics possessed at the point of the contact with the second Matter, this is position and distance dependent, from the point of departure to the point of

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arrival.

因此，能量从一个无质向另一个无质转移。通过一个等离子性磁场力和在这个点上与第两个无质接触时拥有的等离子性磁场的量，这个点是位置和距离依赖的，从出发点到达点。

图

The total Energy released by the Matter or plasma is the total of pmtics forces that the plasma can release and transfer, and that and what measure of the pmtics can be absorbed by all components of other plasmas in its environment.

无质或等离子体释放的总能量是离子体可能释放和转移的等离子性磁场力的总和，并且等离子性磁场的量可以被在它的环境里的其它等离子体的所有组分所吸收。

That is to say, the same proportion of magnetic fields forces by Matter, Antimatter and Dark Matter and other fields of plasma are released and the same proportion of all energy fields are transferred to the all recipient plasmas and Matters and pmtics.

也就是说，磁场力的相同比例被无质、反物质、暗无质和等离子体的其它场所释放，并且所有能量场的相同比例被转移到所有接收的等离子体、无质和等离子性磁场中。

The total energy of Matter is said to be the total pmtics that Matter can release as it disentangles all the components of its initial fundamental magnetic fields, or what is known as its' "initial fundamental particles", which the plasma and of the Matters of plasma were made up of, at the point of their inception.

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无质的总能量被认为是当无质解开它初始的基本宇宙物质磁场或所谓的“初始基本微粒”的所有组分时，无质可能释放的总的等离子性磁场。而等离子体和等离子体无质是由这些“初始基本微粒”所构成和奠基的。

Thus energies released by the plasma or the total energy possessed by the plasma is in fact, the total collection of initial fundamental magnetic fields of all the component constituents of the plasma, which disentangles from their Matters or plasmas and are in motion in the direction of the encountering other pmtics components. 因而等离子体释放的能量或等离子体拥有的总能量，实际上是等离子体的所有组成部分的初始基本磁场的总体集合。这些初始基本磁场从它们的无质或等离子体中解开，并且在朝着遇到其它等离子性磁场组分的方向上运动着。

Pmtics absorbed by some plasma' s can be only a part of the total pmtics in motion, or energies that have been released by the initial fundamental plasma, and are not necessarily considered to be the total energies that a plasma possessed or has released.

一些等离子体的吸收的等离子性磁场可以是总等离子性磁场的初始的基本的等离子体释放了仅的部分在运动的或者能量和不一定被认为等离子体拥有的总能量或释放了。

Energies released by plasma are said to be “the total initial fundamental pmtics released by all components of that plasma” passing its Magravs boundary.

等离子体释放的能量被认为是“被那个等离子体的所有组分释放的全部初始基本等离子性磁场”正在通过它的磁引力场界限。

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Multi-plasma atoms' release more plasmatic magnetic fields, due to their total sum of the plasmatic magnetic fields released by all their participating plasmas (protons plus neutrons, and electrons). 多等离子体原子释放更多等离子性磁场，是由于被所有它们的参与中的等离子体（氢核加上中子和电子）所释放的其等离子性磁场的总和。

The principles of creation of Magravs forces, gives us an insight that “energy” can simply be defined as “pmtics, once released, through the dynamic Magravs characteristic boundary from the plasma or Matters, that these released pmtics can exert or pass a part of their released pmtics to another plasma, for the new Matter or plasma to maintain its existence and/or maintain constant normal magnetic fields strength and/or increase its magnetic density of the same pmtics strength condition to their ground base levels, in their given environment” (Fig. 24).

磁引力场力的创造原理，给予我们一个洞察力，那就是：“能量”可以简单地被定义为“等离子性磁场，一旦被释放，从等离子体或无质通过动态磁引力场特定的边界，在此这些被释放的等离子性磁场能够施加或传导它们的被释放的等离子性磁场的一部分到另一个等离子体，为了——在它们的特定环境里使新的无质或者等离子体维护它的存在，并且/或者维护恒定的正常磁场力，并且/或者增加它的相同等离子性磁场力条件的磁性密度到它们最低基础水平”（图24）。

Measure of a mass

对一个质量的度量

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One of the central unsolved questions in the world of physics is how the mass of the Matters or of matters are created, and how they can be calculated.

一个在物理学世界中央的未解决的问题，是无质或物质的质量怎么被创造的，并且它们怎样能被计算出来。

Through the Keshe theory of Mass, the creation and the measure of the mass of an entity can be defined to be:

根据Keshe质量理论，一个实体的创造及其质量的度量可以被定义为：

“Due to the interaction of at least two magnetic rays, magnetic fields, or plasmatic magnetic fields, which the outcome of their interactions leads to and creates two field forces of a pulling field forces called the gravitational fields force and a pushing field force called Magnetic fields force, whereby the interaction of the gravitational and the Magnetic field forces with each other, this interaction of two field leads to the creation of a given magnetic fields strength balance between the two field forces, where, the measure of the magnetic fields difference of the interaction of these two field forces of the gravitational and the Magnetic field forces, is the measure of the Mass of the entity which the two original magnetic fields have created.”

“由于至少两个磁性射线的相互作用，磁场或者等离子性磁场，它们相互作用的结果导致并创造出两个场力——一个牵引场力叫做引力场力和一个推挤场力叫宇宙物质磁场力，该相互作用导致了两场力之间的一个特定磁场力平衡的创

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造，其中，这两个场力相互作用的磁场差异的度量，就是对两个原初磁场创造的实体的质量的度量”。

The outcome of the interaction of the fields balance is creation of the mass of the Matter, components' of the plasma (Fig. 25), or mass of the matter (solid, liquid or gas).

场平衡的相互作用的结果，就是无质、等离子体组分(图25)或者物质(固体、液体或者气体)的质量的创造。

图

“ Mass of any entity =Measure of the total gravitational fields strength forces of the entity- (minus) Measure of the total Magnetic fields strength forces of the entity”

Through this definition and understanding it becomes clear that the gravitational field forces are always predominate and stronger as all entities possess mass, otherwise their mass would be negative.

通过这个定义及对它的理解，这变得很清晰——当所有实体拥有质量时，引力场力是总是（比宇宙物质磁场力）更占优势和更强，否则它们的质量就是负的。

Thus mass is the measure of the difference between two or more magnetic fields after their interaction, and NOT the measure of strength before interaction.

因此，质量是对在两个或多个磁场之间相互作用之后的差异的度量，而不是对在它们相互作用之前的磁场强度的度量。

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Where, the measure of the magnetic fields before interaction is their “forces” of their fields, and after the interaction of the magnetic fields the outcome of the balance between the gravitational and Magnetic fields that is generated, becomes the mass in respect to a given fixed position of the central Magravs.

如此，在磁场交互作用之前，对磁场的度量是它们的场的“力”；在交互作用之后，在引力场和磁场之间的平衡的结果产生了质量，而该质量是相对于中央磁引力场的一个特定固定位置的。

The creation of Magravs always is accompanied by the creation of a Magnetosphere and the creation of the mass of any entity in the universe, and all these four forces are created instantaneously and simultaneously.

磁引力场的创造总是由磁层的创造和宇宙中任何实体的质量的创造所伴随着，并且所有这四种力都是瞬间地和同时地被创造的。

That is to say, “the Initial Fundamental four forces of existence of an entity that are, the Magnetic fields, the Gravitational fields, the Magnetosphere field and the Mass field forces, are all the outcome of the interaction and interlocking of two or more mainly matching in strength magnetic fields or plasmatic magnetic fields, irrespective of the size of the entity, this being Matter, matter, an atom or a star.

也就是说，“一个实体存在的初始基本四种力是宇宙物质磁场力、引力场力、磁层场力和质量场力，它们是两个或多个在强宇宙物质磁场或等离子性磁场间

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匹配的相互作用及连结的全部结果，如果不考虑实体的大小，这可以是无质、物质、原子或者一个星球。

This is the reason why the mass of any object, which is created by any two magnetic fields strength, is independent of any external forces and factors, like gravitational fields forces of other objects or entities. The instance the two magnetic rays or magnetic fields interlock, to generate the first Gravitational fields as an entity, at that moment the span of the Magravs of the two fields forces involved in the original fields are not as individual fields, but they become an independent entity in respect to their environments' fields forces. That is the reason why the Mass of any entity, like the Matters, are constant and independent and irrespective of the environmental Magravs forces which the entity exists and operates within.

这就是它的原因——为什么任何一个由任意两个磁场力所创造的对象的质量，是独立于所有外部的力和因素的，比如其它对象或实体的引力场力。这个实例——两个磁性射线或连锁磁场，产生了作为一个实体的初始的引力场，在那一刻，介入原始场的两个场力的磁引力场的跨度不是作为一个独立的场（而存在），但是它们相对于其环境的各种场力变成了一个独立的实体。这就是其原因——为什么例如无质的任何实体的质量是恒定和独立的，并与实体存在并在其中运动的环境中的各种磁引力场力是无关的。

That is the reason why the Mass of spacecrafts of the future, or the Mass of planets like the Earth are independent of their environmental conditions. That is to say, the strength of the

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interaction of the two original magnetic fields and the span of the fields they produces that created the Magravs decide how much mass the interaction of the two fields will carry and no other factors.

这就是为什么未来航天器的质量或者象地球这种行星的质量是它们的环境条件相独立的原因。也就是说，没有其它因素，而是两个原初磁场的交互作用的力以及它们产生的场的间距，这些创造了磁引力场，决定了两个场的交互作用将携带多少质量。

This is the reason why, Man will be able to make crafts that can carry any payload by the use of Grapos nuclear reactors Magravs strength, as the payload of these systems and the strength of Magravs that these systems generate, creates independent environment Magravs forces as long as the boundary of the magnetosphere of the Grapos can cover the physical boundary of these crafts. Figure 25, in its design, explains' this concept fully. That is why the two magnetic fields have to be equal in strength before they can create the initial four field forces.

这就是其原因——为什么通过使用Grapos核反应堆磁引力场力，人类将能够制造可以运载所有负载的飞行器。只要Grapos的磁层边界能够覆盖这些飞行器的物理界限，作为这些系统和这些系统产生的磁引力场力的载荷就会产生独立的环境磁引力场力。图25，在其设计中，充分地解释了这个概念。这就是在两个磁场可以创造初始四个场力之前，它们必须在强度（？）上相等的原因。

If two unequal magnetic fields in strength interact, the two create the gravitational, the Magnetic, the magnetosphere and the Mass, and the lowest strength field, which dictates the maximum level

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of the strength of the four fields that the Matter can have. The stronger magnetic field residuals of these types of unequal magnetic field strength encounters and creation of matters become the tail magnetic field of the entity, and this tail is the cause of the creation of the coiling effect of these kinds of masses. Where and if the two unequal magnetic fields strength cannot create a mass, the same interaction leads to the creation of the coiling of the two fields and to what is known as the coiling of the magnetic fields, this effect is partially the cause of the swirling of the F1 torus field zones in the plasmas, and its larger counterpart, the rotation of Wormholes, as these regions in the universe are created out of unbalance Magnetic field strength interactions and interlocking, this be it in the plasma or in the universe. In so many ways in knowing the strength of two magnetic rays, magnetic fields, plasmatic magnetic fields and so on, which are about to interact and to create the initial Magnetic and gravitational fields of an entity, one can tell what would be the outcome measure of the mass of the entity they will create.

如果两个强度（？）不同的磁场发生交互作用，它们俩就创造引力场、磁场、磁层场、质量场和最低力场，这决定着无质能拥有的四个场力的最大水平。这些各类不平衡的磁场力的偶然遭遇的更强的磁场残余以及物质的创造变成了实体的尾部磁场，并且这个尾部是这些不同种类质量的盘绕效应的诞生的原因。如果两个不平衡的磁场力不能创造质量，同样的相互作用导致两个场的盘绕的创造和所谓的磁场的盘绕，这个作用部分的是在等离子体内F1环形圆纹曲面场

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域的旋转的起因，它的更大的相对物，虫洞的自转，当宇宙中的这些区域被不平衡的宇宙物质磁场力的交互作用和连锁反应所创造时，这存在于等离子体内或宇宙中。以许多方式来认识两个磁性射线力、磁场力、等离子性磁场力等等各种力——这些力将互动并创造实体的初始磁场和引力场，人们将能够辨别这些力将创造的实体的质量的测量结果是什么。

Einstein has related the mass of matter to its energy through the general equation of relativity.

爱因斯坦已经通过相对论的一般等式把无质的质量与它的能量联系起来。

As explained above, the mass of an atom or plasma itself is made of a collection of dense pmtics strength and their interaction with each other.

如上所述，原子的或等离子体自身的质量是由密集的等离子性磁场力和它们的相互作用的集合所构成的。

Thus initial fundamental plasmas always have the same mass irrespective of the Magravs of their environment.

因而初始基本等离子体总是有与其环境磁引力场无关的相同质量。

By the same measure, the Atoms of the same elements are always made of the same number of initial plasmatic magnetic field' s sub-components, of neutrons, protons and electrons.

由同一方式，同样元素的原子总是由相同数量的初始等离子性磁场的子部件——中子、氢核和电子所构成的。

Atoms of the same elements always have the same total plasmatic magnetic gravitational fields pull and Magnetic field push in respect

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to all their internal components, irrespective of the environmental
plasmatic Magravs that the atoms might be in. This becomes the total
mass of an atom, as mass is an expression of measurement of the total
enclosed pmtics interaction within the fields of confinement of the
plasma.

同样元素的原子总是有相同的总等离子性磁性引力场牵引和磁场排斥——就所有它们的内部组件，而不考虑原子可能在其中的等离子性磁引力场环境来说。这成为一个原子的全部质量，当质量是一个度量的表现时——这是在等离子体禁闭场内的全部的封闭的等离子性磁场相互作用的度量。

In considering the general equation of relativity
在考虑相对论的一般等式时，

$$E = m \cdot c^2$$

The energy for the mass of Matters of the
plasma, accordingly will be
等离子体的无质的质量的能量，相应地将
是

$$E = m(M) \cdot c^2$$

That is to say “the total pmtics released in motion by the
Matter of plasma (once they have left the boundary of the plasma)
(Energy), is equal to, the total balance after interacting pmtics
strength of the Matter components of the plasma (Mass) which the
plasma is made of, multiplied by the square of the maximum speed that
pmtics can travel in the matter environment (speed of light)”.

也就是说——“被等离子体的无质(一旦它们已经离开等离子体的边界)在运动中所释放的全部等离子性磁场(能量)，等于，在构成等离子体的无质组件交互作用后的等离子性磁场力(质量)乘以等离子性磁场在物质环境里最大速度的平方(光速)”。

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Considering that, pmtics of different strength can travel different distance from their point of release with different speeds in different Matters, Matter and matter mediums.

考虑到——不同力的等离子性磁场可以从它们释放的位置用不同的速度在不同的无质媒介和物质媒介里移动不同的距离。

Then it is correct to say that the pmtics of the Matter, once it has left the Matter Magravs of the plasma, this pmtics of the Matter will travel with a different speed than the plasmatic magnetic fields of the Antimatter of the same plasma, or be it the pmtics of the Dark Matter component of the same plasma, in the matter environment.

然后这就是正确的说法——无质的等离子性磁场，一旦它离开等离子体的无质磁引力场，与在物质环境里的同一等离子体的反物质的等离子性磁场相比或者与同一等离子体的暗无质组分的等离子性磁场相比，这个无质的等离子性磁场将以不同的速度移动。

The Antimatter has and is made of different pmtics strengths, by virtue that it has been created initially by stronger fields, then its speed will be different and higher than that of the pmtics of its Matter component of the same plasma in the same environment.

反物质拥有不同的等离子性磁场力，并由不同的等离子性磁场力构成。由于反物质最初是由更强的场所创造的优点，因此它的速度将不同于并且高于在相同环境里的同一等离子体的无质组分的等离子性磁场的速度。

By the same principle, the faster field of the Antimatter carry more energy or more powerful energies than the slower pmtics in motion of the Matter component of the same of plasma.

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由同一原则，反物质更快的场比同样无质组分的运动等离子体的等离子性磁场携带更多的能量或更强有力。

Alternatively, in reverse, as the Antimatter possesses more power or energy than the Matter, then for the same volume of Antimatter as Matter in the plasma; the Antimatter pmtics must move faster than the pmtics' of the Matter, in the matter medium.

或者相反，因为反物质比无质拥有更多能源或能量，然后为了达到象在等离子体内的无质一样的反物质的相同的量；在物质媒介中，反物质等离子性磁场必须比无质等离子性磁场更快速地移动。

The Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory - or Fermilab, in USA (6, 7) - considers a small amount of the Antimatter, once released from the Matter of plasma; it can deliver more energy than its Matter parts of the same plasma. They are considering and working on the principle as; they can burn the Antimatter to release its energy so that by the time the Antimatter reaches the state of matter energy, that they can harvest its surpluses energy.

费密国家加速器实验室-或费米实验室，在美国(6, 7) -考虑从等离子体的无质中一次释放少量的反物质；它能比同一等离子体的无质部分提供更多的能量。他们是在根据这项原则思考和工作：他们可以燃烧反物质以释放它的能量，以便当反物质达到物质能量状态时，他们就能收获它的剩余能量。

Through the Keshe principle of conversion of energy, the fundamental universal conversion principle follows the path that the Matters convert to matters through their dynamic pmtics in motion and forces, or what is refer to as the energy of the Matter magnetic

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fields forces, as these energies are transferred to the constituent
pmtics' of matter.

通过能量转换的Keshe原则，基本的普遍转换原则遵循这样的路径：从无质到物质的转换，是通过它们的在运动中的动态等离子性磁场和力，或者当磁场力的能量被转移到物质的组成部分的等离子性磁场中时。

From what I call “The fundamental universal conversion principle” follows that “the pmtics of the Matters’ like of Antimatter slow down, through interaction with other magnetic fields, so that their energy can be absorbed and converted to Matters’ pmtics strength levels, that become useable in matter environment and appears as the matter (solid, liquid and gas)” .

我称之为“基本的普遍转换原则”，它遵循着“无质的等离子性磁场例如反物质减速下来——通过与其它磁场的交互作用，因而它们的能量可以被吸收并转换成无质的等离子性磁场力水平，变得能用在物质环境里并且作为物质(固体、液体和气体)出现”。

By the same principle, the matter can be converted to Antimatter through the same method in reverse. Where, these processes are not much different for both paths of conversions.

由同一原理，无质能被转换为反物质，通过颠倒的同一个方法。此处，对于转换的两个路径，这些过程并没有多少区别。

Only the state of pmtics strength and the effects of the environment, which dominates at a given point and at a given motional position (time), that will dictate what state the dynamic pmtics in which the state of Matters, the matter manifest itself as, and what

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matter will appears in the line of sight by given tools of detection at a given point in the universe. This dictates if pmatics strength will appear in state of matter as solid, liquid or gas, or will manifest itself in one of the state of Matters, as Matter, Dark Matter or Antimatter.

只有等离子性磁场力的状态和环境的影响，这控制在特定点和在一个特定的运动位置(时间)——将决定动态等离子性磁场在什么状态及在其中的无质的状态以及物质自身的显现和什么物质将出现在视线里——在宇宙中的特定位置通过特定探测工具（来观测）。这决定了等离子性磁场力是否将以固体、液体或者气体的状态出现，或者以无质、暗无质或者反物质的状态显现其自身。