

Tornado as a collective secondary effect in β -decay of short-lived β^- -decay isotope nuclei

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Abstract

The paper provides a detailed justification of the hypothesis of the radioisotope nature of a tornado. A mathematical apparatus has been developed to describe the so-called “invisible tornado” that account for the formation of crop circles. The developed apparatus is also fully applicable to a classic tornado. The only difference is that in a classic tornado, a negatively charged mist mixture rotates around a positively charged tornado core, while in an “invisible tornado” it is vice versa.

Keywords: tornado, β -decay, secondary effect, isotope nuclei, invisible tornado.

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