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Why the Vortex Electron's Internal Revolving Charge Does Not Radiate. ERNST WALL, The Institube for Basic Research, Palm Harbor, FL — The electron is a tiny charge (˜20 pb) that revolves at light speed in a Compton Wavelength orbit. This revolving charge produces the Bohr magneton, identically, as well as its mass-energy and angular momentum, h_bar/2. An impulse, observed just outside the orbit, is caused by the passing charge as it generates wavelets that spiral outward from the orbit at the speed of light with a Compton wavelength spacing, thus forming an electrical field vortex. The synchronous interaction of these wavelets from two electrons gives rise to de Broglie waves. When the electron is accelerated, the wavelets in front of it are increasingly compressed while those behind are increasingly decompressed, thus causing an increasing potential difference with an attendant increasing electric field across the finite extent of the electron. That generates radiation. However, the tiny revolving charge itself is not surrounded internally by tiny wavelets, so it has no means of generating a field across itself as it accelerates inward. In addition, it is too tiny to have any reasonable spatial extent across which to form a field. Hence, it cannot radiate the electron's mass-energy away. References provided in website, tachyonmodel.com.

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