The Illusion of Gravity

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Thesis:

The greatest issue today is implementing gravity into The Theory of Everything. This paper solves that issue, as gravity is simply an illusion. Expansion and electro-magnetism create effects that feel like gravity. Heat is the enlargement of an atom. GPS satellite synchronizing. Black holes are phenomena of charge, not gravity. Dark Energy is unnecessary. Red shifting is due velocity and youth. Gravitational lensing is a hoax.

Expansion:

"When we measure gravity the only thing that can be positively verified is that, here on the surface of the earth, gravity is an extremely constant upward acceleration. All of the Famous Gravity Theories began by completely ignoring gravity's only experiment fact and then crafting magical assumptions such as fields, infinite attractions, curved space-times, moving aethers, impinging virtual particles etc. All of these assumptions are metaphysical in nature and thus not subject to any positive experimental verification. All of this just to refuse to step back and look at what gravity is actually doing.

Gravity can only be measured as a constant upward acceleration. Therefore, we must conclude that gravity is just an upward acceleration. This acceleration can only result from the linear expansion of the matter comprising the earth. It is this universal expansion of matter that is the simple and local cause of gravity," James Carter, The Other Theory of Physics, p 97. 4th ed. (Absolute Motion Institute, 2010)

The g-forces felt clinging one to the Earth, thought to be "gravity," is actually the expansion of all atoms of the Earth taking up more absolute space. Atoms expand via accelerating electrons, which increases the radii of the orbits of electrons. This enlarges the electron-shells, which denotes the electrostatic border between atoms. Quantized energy levels still exist and stay proportional to the expansion. Atoms expand without increasing mass, because of the electrons, protons, and neutrons do not increase in size or mass. Expansion does not increase the vastness of space in between objects, as long as the space is a vacuum. As matter gets larger, so too does the measuring instruments, thus the expansion of all matter is visually unnoticeable, due to everything expanding in proportion.

"Gravity" can not be a force. If one disregards air resistance, all objects fall to the Earth at the same rate. Since force equals mass times acceleration, then the Earth's “force” on those objects disregard the mass of those objects. An accelerometer freefalling toward Earth will register an acceleration of zero, but once it strikes and comes to a rest on the Earth, the accelerometer will register g. What is really going on is that there is no force, and the Earth is expanding into those objects.

When an apple appears to fall from a tree to the ground, the apple actually remains at its constant initial velocity equal to the branch’s velocity at the moment of disconnection. Then, as the atoms of the Earth expand, this forces the branch, which is physically connected to the Earth, to accelerate away. The surface of the Earth accelerates up to and crashes into the apple. When a skydiver jumps out of a plane, the skydiver no longer gets lift from the plane, and stays with its initial constant velocity equal to the plane’s velocity at the moment of disconnection. The plane accelerates upward away from the skydiver due to its lift. The atoms of the Earth expand, causing the surface of the Earth to accelerate upward at g toward the skydiver. Thus, the atmosphere is pressed up and around the skydiver creating the feeling of air resistance, without the use of "gravity."

Heat:

Heat is not due to vibrations in solids and liquids, nor particles randomly bouncing back and forth in gasses. An atom is hotter than another if the electron shell is proportionally larger. Heat will transfer from the larger atom to the smaller until both atoms are of the proportionally the same size. This reduces the velocity of the electrons in the larger atom, and increases the velocity of the electrons in the smaller atom. This trend is obvious as solids are the smallest and coldest, then liquids, then gasses are the hottest and largest of atoms. In the even hotter, plasma state, the electron shell is so large it escapes the nucleus. Undisturbed gasses do not move about at all, as air can become stale in caves or tunnels. The hot air balloon rises as the hot gas molecules are proportionally larger and less dense than the surrounding molecules, simply creating pressure.



GPS:

Acceleration causes atomic clocks to mechanically slow down, just like acceleration caused pendulum clocks to speed up. Once in free fall, all atomic clocks tick at its rest state 43,700 ns/day faster than the clocks on Earth, as the clocks are avoiding the acceleration of the Earth's expansion. However, the centripetal acceleration slows down these clocks too. As the orbital radius of the atomic clocks increase, they run faster and faster due to less centripetal acceleration. Atomic clocks at 1.5 Earth radii, at 6.44 km/s, feel an centripetal acceleration equal to the expansion acceleration on the surface of the Earth of 9.81m/ss, thus run at the same speed as on Earth.

Modern scientists use Relativity to sync up atomic clocks aboard orbiting GPS satellites using velocity and elevation. According to Relativity, these clocks are sped up 45000 ns/day due to less gravity at an orbit of 4.18 Earth radii. Also the clocks are slowed by 7000 ns/day due to time-dilation from their high velocity of 3.9 km/s. Combined these clocks are sped up 38000 ns/day. According to Expansion, simply take the rest state of 43,700 ns/day faster than the clocks on Earth. Then, simply subtract the slowing effect according to the centripetal acceleration. These clocks are slowed by 5, 700 ns/day. Thus, these GPS atomic clocks run fast by 38000 ns/day.

Math: 10053 ns/day : 1 m/ss Because these clocks under a constant acceleration will slow down by this rate. When the acceleration stops, the slowing stops too. Thus for GPS, simply multiply centripetal acceleration by 10,053. (3,900 m/s)^2 / 26,752,000 m = 0.568 m/ss. 0.568 \* 10,053 = 5,700 ns/day, and 43,700 – 5,700 = 38,000 ns/day!

Blackholes:

A black hole is created when a star explodes, when it is too old and hot. The nuclei can no longer electro-statically attract inward the electron shell, as the electrons are too far from the nuclei. All electrons are thrown outward at very high velocities, bombarding objects, making them more negative, and also joining the currents of the plasma universe. "Plasma physicists know that 96% of the universe is not made up of "invisible matter" but rather of matter in the plasma state," Donald E. Scott, The Electric Sky, p 2. (Mikamar, 2006) The nuclei are left behind to implode via the strong force. Now the black hole is nothing but (+) giant nucleus, at almost absolute zero, and very low entropy. So now, the (-) matter in the universe is attracted toward the (+) black hole, without the use of "gravity."

When neutral matter drifts into a black hole via induced electrostatic attraction, the “event horizon” is a function of the massive electrostatic potential and not "gravity." The molecules are stretched and ripped apart, as the (+) nuclei flung outward, and the (-) electrons are pulled in to collide with the (+) black hole. These collisions between the electrons and the black hole create neutrons, and increases entropy and temperature slightly as well. The black hole has neutralized its charge slightly in this process. The black hole will continue to neutralize with all incoming electrons, until the black hole becomes a neutron star itself. These neutrons stars are detected as pulsars, because the black hole was spun very fast.

Gamma Ray Bursts:

The Long-Soft Gamma Ray Bursts are created when stars explode, throwing a huge volume of (-) electrons outward at very high velocities. This initial acceleration of charged particles radiates photons with very high energies, creating the spike of high energy photons. The afterglow of this burst exists for months to even years afterward, as the great quantity of electrons strike the surroundings in their pathways. When these impacts occur, the electrons are decelerated, radiating photons for a second time. This afterglow is full of an arrangement of lower energy photons, as the electrons strike surrounding objects of different locations to radiate. These speedy electrons can travel much distance away from Earth before striking an object, which radiation will be redshifted and take some extra time to reach Earth.

Hard-Short Gamma Ray Bursts occur when matter enters a (+) black hole. These massive electrostatic forces tear apart the molecules, the (-) electron accelerated inward, and the (+) nuclei accelerated outward. The initial mega spike of highest energy photons are the ones radiated from the acceleration of the protons, as they are heavier than electrons. They following medium size spike of high energy photons are due to the photons being radiated from the accelerating electrons. The proton radiated photons arrive just before the electron radiated photons, as most of the protons have already been thrusted away a little bit, while they are still accelerating, and the most of the electrons have been pulled in a little bit while they are still accelerating. This afterglow occurs only briefly as the quantity of particles thrown outward is minute compared to the Long-Soft Gamma Ray Bursts.



Electro-Magnetism:

The universe expands at an accelerating rate because the repulsion between expanding bodies, not “dark energy”. Matter expands taking up more absolute space, and repulsion keeping these objects proportionally at distance. This repulsion is the effect of magnetism and (-) on (-) electrostatics. The Sun, Earth, and all galactic objects share an upward magnetic field created from the shared black hole in the center of their galaxy. The plasma currents flow upward through the (+) blackhole, causing it to spin very fast, creating a powerful magnetic field that expands across the entire galaxy. This magnetic field keeps stars at appropriate orbital distances. Also, orbiting satellites receive a charge when passing through the Earth’s ionosphere on takeoff, allowing them stay in orbit, with a minimum orbital velocity.



Red Shifting Duality:

"The evidence that many objects previously believed to be at a great distances are actually much closer confronts us with the most drastic possible revision of current concepts," H. Arp, Catalogue of Discordant Redshift Associations, p. 46. (Montreal: Apeiron, 2003) The overall Hubble-Trend is accurate, in which the further away an object is, the faster it will be traveling away, however, and this data is sporadic. The unpredictable part of these results is due to the youth factor. When a new galaxy is created, this galaxy is at its highest redshift. As it gets older, it loses its redshift. "There are many cases of low-redshift galaxies that are physically associated with high-redshift galaxies and quasars," David Pratt, Trends in Cosmology: Beyond the Big Bang, Redshift Controversies,[http://davidpratt.info/cosmo.htm#c3](http://davidpratt.info/cosmo.htm%22%20%5Cl%20%22c3)

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Arp went wrong with his reason why. His decrease of redshift over time was due to electrons getting more massive over time. This would cause the acceleration of these heavier electrons to radiate more energetic photons over time. However, one can not alter this constant, mass. Expansion can explain what is really going on. When matter ages, the atoms electron energy levels get further apart, due to expansion accelerating these electrons. So now, the electron has to jump a further distance to change energy level. This requires more voltage potential to be built up to send the electron, thus the electron is accelerated at a higher rate. This greater acceleration of a charged particle causes more energetic photons to be radiated. Due to the increase in energy of radiation, the redshift diminishes. Thus one could call these new stars brown dwarfs, as they are weak in stregth and radiation.

A black holes redshift is opposite of that of an entire galaxy, as the black hole does not contain atoms. It is blue-shifted when it is created due to its black hole being of strongest positivity. A brand new black-holes charge does not weaken until the first electron strikes it. That first (-) electron was accelerated faster than any other (-) electrons will be accelerated into that (+) black-hole. Also the first (+) nuclei being flung away, will be accelerated faster than any other (+) nuclei flung away from that (+) black-hole. These highest accelerations of charged particles cause photons to radiate at their highest energies, creating the most blue-shift during the infancy of a blackhole.

Gravitational Lensing:

The original experiment proving this lensing back in 1919 during the solar eclipse was fraudulent:

Initially, stars did appear to bend as they should as required by Einstein, but then, the unexpected happened; several stars were then observed to bend in a direction transverse to the expected direction and still others bent in a direction opposite to that predicted by relativity, written by G. Burniston Brown in What is Wrong With Relativity?[http://homepage.ntlworld.com/academ/wha ... ivity.html](http://homepage.ntlworld.com/academ/whatswrongwithrelativity.html)

Even though the machinery failed due to the heat waves, Eddington was overly determined to prove Einsteins theory correct. Eddington discarded 85% of the data, being afraid people would figure out the truth. In the end, he submitted only two photos to be published. At the time, the scientific community found this outrageous, and did not except this expedition as any proof.

Thats what the astronomer Arthur Eddington did in 1919 when he cherry-picked among his observations of an eclipse. The idea was to prove Einsteins general theory of relativity. However, Eddingtons analysis of the data was questionable enough for the Nobel Prize committee to exclude relativity from Einsteins 1921 Nobel Prize for physics. Assessing the merits of relativity was impossible until it was confirmed in the future, the committee said, Michael Brooks posted in the Science Internet Newspaper.
[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-b ... 48729.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-brooks/scientists-behaving-badly_b_1448729.html)

Modern physicists believe there is just one quasar far away in the background, lensed into four. However, this forces them to assume the quasar is ultra luminous, as its radiation must travel across the entire universe. Instead, the Einstein Cross is simply four new quasars that have been ejected from their older parent galaxy. This means the quasars are really only moderately luminous, because they are actually much closer. Also these Einstein Arcs are ejections from central parent galaxies as well, combined with gasses and plasmas, and again gravity is unnecessary.

Fritz Zwicky started looking for an extragalactic object which might be directly behind another, and thus have its outer light rays bent inward by the gravitational field of the foreground object so that it formed a ring or halo. Some ring galaxies were found, but they all seemed to be physical rings around the galaxy and not magnified background objects. The more common situation to be expected was when the background object was not exactly centered and the gravitational ring collapsed into an one sided arc. But no revival of gravitational lensing to the huge industry it is today is simply due to the quasars...striking examples of that were found either, so the subject had gone dormant. The sudden

Color Plate 7-7 shows the breathtaking result: the western quasar (D) is connected directly into the elongated galaxy nucleus! There is absolutely no way to escape the overall result that the quasars are connected and generally elongated toward the low redshift nucleus...There is a putative Lyman alpha filament connecting quasar D to the galaxy nucleus. What is the spectrum had confirmed was that this indeed was a low density, excited hydrogen filament connecting the two objects of vastly different redshift. We are again seeing trails of material resulting from ejection and tendencies for orthogonal ejection from the parent galaxy, H. Arp, Seeing Red, pgs. 169-175. (Montreal: Apeiron, 1998)



Experiment:

Time Dilation suggests atomic clocks slow down due to cruising at velocities, however using Expansion, these clocks mechanically slow down due to the smashing effect of g-forces via accelerating, decelerating, and turbulence. To test this, one could place an atomic clock on board of a plane, fly it at a certain elevation for a short flight. Then fly another atomic clock on a flight at the same elevation and cruise velocity for a much longer flight. Relativists would state the longer flight would be slowed down more, due to cruising at higher velocities longer. With Expansion the atomic clocks ought to be the same, as they experience equal accelerations. Keep in mind turbulence has a slowing effect also and needs to be accounted for.