

**A Theory of the Basis of Gravity on Magnetic Affect Providing a Method by  
which Energy Becomes Matter**

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**Gravity**

### **Abstract**

The author attempts to present a unified view of energy bounded on one side by space as it becomes potential energy to its bounds on the other side as mass, energy with less vibrational capacity. In the process an explanation of gravity is presented. In the explication of the theory the term "elibration" is coined to mean the process of space as a substance providing the arena and substance that, with the vibrations of attraction and repulsion inherent in magnetism, becomes mass if sufficient interaction activity is present for the development of critical mass.

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## INTRODUCTION

The following diagram is basically a flow chart of "energy." The term "elibriate" has been coined meaning "to accrete density" to express this flow of "energy." If one reads the arrows as "which becomes," one has a fair idea of the major events of the surge between developing energy from space back to space as it is seen as a form of inertia. It is, of course, a very complex process.

The basic idea, if one will accept it tentatively until one finishes reading the theory, is that space is a form of inter-penetrable matter, that Space (S) (vibrational elibriation)(VE) = energy (E) = mass (m) (the velocity and excitation, of vibrational elibriation). "Vibrational" simply means the state of interacting vibration: (S)(VE) = E = (m)(velocity and excitation of VE). This theory presumes (m)(velocity and excitation of VE) is more accurate in this general formula than the  $mc^2$  in  $E=mc^2$  would be.

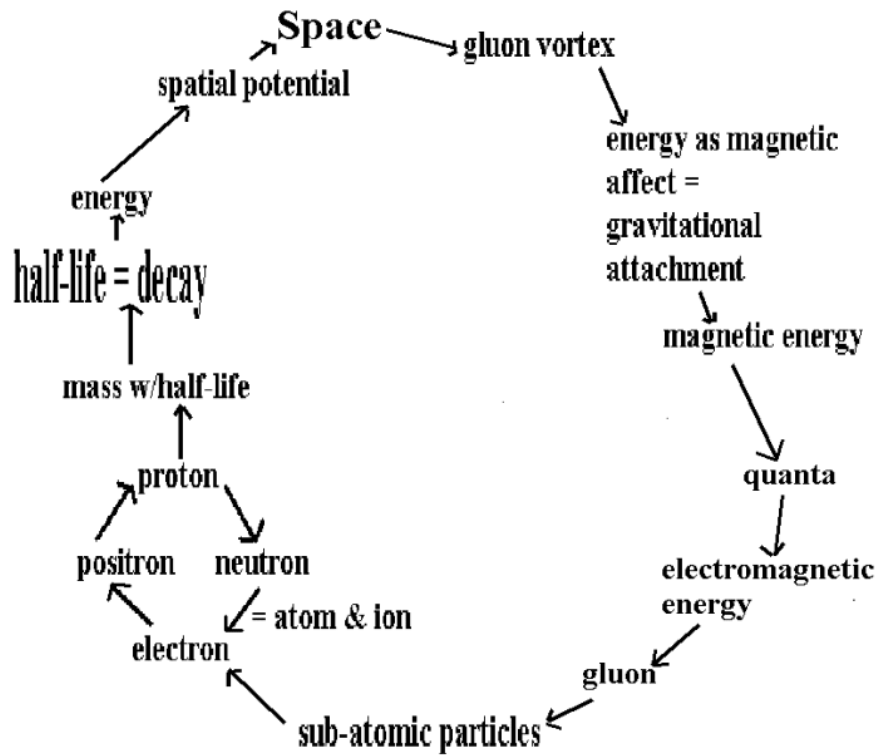
To understand this, consider, by this theory, that if something moves in "empty" space, it is moving something; it is moving the attraction and repulsion between it and other particles and mass. Thus Newton gave us the clue to how atomic excitation is passed on when he said "every action has an equal and opposite reaction." This is the force of gravity.

Space is not an invention of man like time, though its measurement is. Space is the necessary distance of attraction and repulsion established by inanimate mass. All mass is potential, expandable space filling the interstices of infinity with the "solidness" of the loose-bodied solid that is creation. All mass is energy in solid form. Space is density, the beginnings of it that occupies the apparent entropy of eternity. Space is the value of average density of attractive/repulsive force not contained in mass. Density is congregation of force of energy, interlarded Space. Space is not nothing; it is something. It can be warped as in frame drag. It provides resistance to gravity. Energy is primarily repulsive force, while mass holds its reality primarily by attractive interaction. "Reality" is defined as follows: That which may be apprehended as physical, at least temporarily, interrupted state, i.e. matter, stability. The penetration of the impenetrable by interrelation, i.e. Space in variation in mass; energy penetrating by elibriation, or excitation by magnetic affect, into physical density. Gravity is the interaction of attractive/repulsive force and the fact of material density greater than space. The suspension of bodies in space is dependent on their material density and energy in relation to other bodies suspended in space as pronounced by the formula for gravitational attraction reducing at the square of the distance, but never becoming, only approaching, zero.

The term "vectored" as used in the paper is the movement of action and reaction along lines of force. Sub-atomic excitation occurs in all directions, but, due to the effect of attraction and repulsion, reaction to movement occurs in

particular lines, or vectors, or direction. When other vectored energy collides with the energies vectored to their convergence, matter can be formed as mass under the right circumstances. When vibration collides, energy is formed as magnetic affect. Sufficient magnetic affect does not subside as the sub-atomic excitation spreads once it achieves an appropriate density, but becomes energy, which will, with sufficient magnetic affect, become gluons to become solidified magnetic energy which will become mass matter. This mass in itself decays in half-life over determinable amounts of time to become energy and space. This is the process, called elibriation, which is suggested by the accompanying diagram.

**Vibrational Elbriation Process, the process of Creation. Also the process of what is called "inertia."**



**Mind = 1. the basis of scientific laws, or process that orders attraction.  
2. interchange and exchange providing conservation - or definition to what is called reality.**

**Order and Movement of Process**

## VIBRATIONAL ELIBRIATION

Vibrational elibriation, or electromagnetic gravity, is the unifying force, or cohesion, of physical reality. As such it acts by atomic excitation to accrete magnetic affect, or attraction and repulsion in patterns by scientific laws and that, this state of attraction and repulsion inherent to energy and physical matter (chemical affinity), is the force of gravity. Atomic weight is the term applied to the density of energy that has acquired discrete and perceptible mass. This theory is based on the belief in the interrelation of energy as a constant state of change of vibration of energy, called magnetic energy, into material, physical properties. This is called "mass." This is done by "elibriation," the vibrational capacity of magnetic affect - or density created by colliding energy, then magnetic energy - or attracting and repulsing affect, which forms quanta - and then, from this development, electromagnetic energy. Electromagnetic energy has the density and attractive capacity to become gluons. Gluons are the key factor to the development of sub-atomic particles, of which and by whose interaction atomic particles, electrons, positrons, neutrons, and protons are formed to become energy and establish critical mass, or greater mass density, thus becoming material. "Elibriation" is a newly coined term.

Vibrational Elibriation (eleebreeation) is similar to the idea of current of energy. It is the process of flow and interruption of magnetic energy expressed as electric, heat, chemical, mechanical, or half-life and radioactive energy. Magnetic affect, the basic interaction in the interrelations of sub-atomic and atomic particles, becomes expressed as magnetic energy. Magnetic affect is the process of movement possible in "spatial potential" by attractive/repulsive force, or the possibility of vibrational elibriation in what is termed "space." Elibriation is the term applied to the process and law of space becoming first energy and then, possibly, mass and mass decaying into energy and space.

Elibriation has the potential to develop critical mass, or density, and become matter. "Elibriation" is the vibrational capacity of potential Space to become magnetic affect and thus magnetic energy, establishing under the appropriate conditions, critical mass, or density, thus becoming material, or mass. "Magnetic affect" has been defined as "the basic interaction in the interrelations of sub-atomic and atomic particles; becomes expressed as magnetic energy." The definition of magnetic affect can be expanded to "the fundamental nature of atomic and sub-atomic particle interplay, interrelation, and atomic excitation." "Magnetic energy" is the basic attractive/repulsive excitation created when Space, as energy vibrates and elibriates. When magnetic energy does this, elibriates, it becomes dense, can develop density and mass, becomes electromagnetic force as density approaches mass, and has a by-product, or pay-off, of various forms of energy as well.

## MAGNETIC AFFECT

The result known as magnetism is the result of magnetic affect and its result, magnetic energy. "Magnetism" is the name for that state of attraction and exchange rate observed as stability in particular elemental natures or as visible in flow of attraction and repulsion or as a stabilized balance of place between attraction and repulsion. This latter state is partially dependent upon elibriation balance and partially dependent upon the impedancing of vibrational elibriation by vectors and vortices. "Exchange rate" is the speed at which or rapidity of change, or interaction, and relation between elements of physical matter with consideration of effect and attribution: it is, in effect, their vibrational state. The result of magnetism in this process is gravity. "Gravity" can be defined as the name for density or mass provided in the concentration of attraction and repulsion established by balance between two or more items. Gravity is discrete and measurable for any **relationship** between defined elements or conglomerate of elements immaterial of proportion. "Elements" refers to both physical elements and quanta. This explanation of gravity will be expanded later in the paper.

The exchange rate between these cause magnetic affect, gravity, all forms of derived energy from magnetic energy, and pay-offs of space potential. The movement between these atomic particles creates vibrational elibriation of energy maintaining a balance of density at critical mass and thus being matter. I shall later mention the shifting or movement of atomic particles. If you do not like to think of sub-atomic particles as shifting or moving, think of them as being "renewed" by re-composition or continual re-energizing of their basic, inherent, defined natures. "Critical mass" is that point in a variety of scale (degree, relation, incidence) where matter becomes energy or energy becomes matter. "Critical mass" is also used to refer to degree of "explosive" force, or pay-off effect of transmutation, i.e. affect on reality that is measurable and observable. At greater masses of neutron and proton in nuclei, the electrostatic interaction is too great even for the counterbalancing of the electrons to have complete effect on long-term stability, and radioactive half-life occurs. This constant flickering, or vibrational elibriation of energy maintaining a balance of density at critical mass as either energy or physical mass having atomic weight is the process known in radioactive elements as "half-life." Half-life occurs also in other elements and is the process known in organic matter as death, decay, and decomposition.

## ATOMIC PARTICLES

For the process described in the last paragraph to work, several stages of sub-atomic particle state-of-being occur as the pieces decay, grow, shift, and



stabilize as atomic particles in the necessary interrelationships of their electrostatic and electrodynamic interactions.

The process itself is the basis of the gravitational affect of physical bodies.

You will note that apparently two theories of atomic and sub-atomic particle relationship are given here: one is that sub-atomic particles actually change and the other is that atomic particles stay the same, are stable, but are affected by sub-atomic particles and energy. They are both part of the same theory. Atomic particles appear stable in most temporal and observable circumstances, but they do change, or shift, their type in the case of very swift exchange rate: in the cases of radioactivity, fusion, and fission, this process of change is accelerated before a re-establishment of apparent stability. One must think of atoms as what they are: major pattern-units of stability in the linear extension of the energy-mass continuum.

To truly understand this, keep in mind the central truth that definition is category or division into what can be seen, apprehended, or realized as physical: things that can be quantified and observed as points of reality, or stability. The contention is that these points of stability are only points of stability in change. This is reality by assigning names to visible parts: **one can only be aware, comprehend, at the point of notice or observation.**

The key to the theory is the recognition that protons, electrons, neutrons, and positrons are not stable and always as defined by those names, but rather, are only a state of change which is radioactive by half-life of elibriation and valencing and thus protons, electrons, neutrons, and positrons are forms of a basic matter, energy, and are renewed in forms and definitions as they interact to create matter of various elemental nature.

The point is that the change is a matter of accumulation of sub-atomic "weight" by energy increase, but not necessarily by what are now recognized valence points of full electron transfer. In short, the basic sub-atomic particles, as groups of smaller particles can, and do, shift place in relation to each other by smaller, discrete energy transference, or vibrational elibriation. This rate of transference or elibriation is exchange rate.

The following **definitions** of basic atomic particles are essential to an understanding of the theory:

The proton is an observed unit of energy/mass with the greatest potential (likelihood) of change, or exchange rate potential. "Exchange rate" is the speed at which or rapidity of change, or interaction, and relation between elements of physical matter with consideration and measurable attribution; it is in effect their vibrational state. This relates, too, to half-life and chemical degradation and change. Exchange rate is related to critical mass which is that point on a variety of scale (degree, relation, incidence) based on the definition of elements, where matter becomes energy or energy becomes matter. Critical mass is also used to

refer to degree of explosive potential force (energy release, pay-off, affect of transmutation), i.e., the effect on "reality" (see definition earlier in paper) as an observable and/or measurable result.

The neutron is an observed unity of energy/mass with apparent (observable) neutral stability in relation to attraction and repulsion. The electron is an observed unit of energy/mass with apparent unlikelihood or critical mass potential for exchange rate and interrelation. Atomic stability is accomplished by the balancing of neutrons and protons and the affect of electrons on the stability of the nucleus of the atom. At greater masses of neutron and proton in nuclei, the electrostatic interaction is too great for even the counterbalancing of the electrons to have effect on long-term stability and radioactive half-life occurs fairly rapidly. Elibriation includes energy as the state of being energy in its relationship with mass. If this theory is correct regarding space, atomic reactions should give off energy and create space, or a volumetric quantity as well as energy.

The positron is an observable unit of energy/mass with positive magnetic attraction potential. They gravitate toward electrons. A positron state of being for an atom could be considered to have a dearth of electrons in the atomic structure so that the atom in vibrational elibriation, or excitation, to use a less exact term, acquires energy to the point of adding sub-atomic particles to the atomic structure, thus changing both the atomic weight and mass and also the magnetic quality or magnetism potential, and with it, the gravitational capacity. Neutrons stabilize the process of exchange rate. This relates to chemical affinity. Positron state of being is the state of relationship in an atom when neutrons cannot balance exchange rate of elibriation sufficiently for mass to remain stable, thus causing atomic or molecular deterioration or fusion, fission, or radioactivity and half-life.

Please note that these definitions suggest that the supposed stable atomic particles are only temporarily stable. Since the structure of atoms is stable, think of shifts of nature of atomic particles (i.e. neutron to proton) as a renewal by re-composition, or continual re-energizing by sub-atomic particles of their basic inherent natures as atomic particles. The exchange between these cause magnetic effect, gravity, all forms of derived energy from magnetic energy, and pay-offs of space potential. This constant flickering is known in radioactive elements as "half-life." The upset of the balance, or speeding of exchange rate to instability is what causes nuclear reactions.

## **GLUONS**

As such, the gluon is the key to the formation and change of movement of sub-atomic particles if it is considered the closest observable force particle to the connection between the elibriation between energy and matter having the ability

to be "stable," or observable as matter, have mass, long enough to be considered real. The gluon both establishes an observable, discrete state in the elibriation process and, by occupying space and impedancing and vortexing energy, becomes mass. Gluons are the result of vectored, converged, congregated energy. The gluon would be the mass-potential state of the quantum. The gluon is defined as a sub-atomic smaller unit including by the velocity of its exchange rate almost unobservable combinations of the states of being of neutron, proton, electron, and positron. This process is stabilized as it becomes mass and sub-atomic particle by the process of energy passing between the sub-atomic particles and the building of valence. Awareness of the names, relationships, and cohesions of quarks and sub-atomic particles is less important than recognition that these states of density or mass are inconstant, interrelating, and interchanging, and merely piece-mass stages with discrete definition of energy-mass inter-creation as atomic particles in the process of elibriation.

By this theory, quarks, and other sub-atomic particles are actually the observable discrete energy exchanges between atomic particle; and quanta are the non-mass, but dense states of magnetic energy, having density by their cohesion due to magnetic affect. All of this is summed up in the vibrational qualities of Space in flux, or the various energy and mass-matter interrelationships of vibrational elibriation.

## **RELATION OF ATOMIC PARTICLES THROUGHOUT SPACE**

Atomic particles are held together by magnetic affect. The affect is by surface interrelationships to the field or gravity of the atomic particles by the vibratory qualities affecting them. Losses and gains of sub-atomic particles change the natures of neutrons, protons, and electrons, and positrons, but the gravity of the sub-atomic particles keeps atomic particles engaged with one another in their interrelationships. Vibration, the perception of exchange rate of magnetic energy, allows the proposition of a ring or interstitial net, i.e., an interconnection of "active" (energized) sub-atomic and atomic particle matter providing the over-all, or throughout space and interconnection, or interrelation of chemical molecular development as well as a basis for the cohesion of a black body. This interstitial net or interconnection of rings would exist throughout the entirety of space and matter. If the rings or nets included not only proton, neutron, and electron rings and nets, but positron rings, or interstitial nets, both in atomic shells and in Space, this would account for both the existence and temporary stability of black bodies and astronomic black holes: Space becomes magnetic energy which becomes mass in sub-atomic particle form held together by the interchange of gluons; in short, an elibriation process, as well as the interrelationships of atomic and sub-atomic particles. The interstitial nets provide

a base in their interrelationship for gluon formation from other quanta. This is due to convergence of energy waves. These allowances of thought provide the paradigm base to accept matter as truly a form of Space, which is, then, "activated" by magnetic affect and then emanates until, in spherical vortices, it achieves critical mass, achieves density, and becomes points of reality, or physical mass-matter in all its varieties.

## RECAPITULATION

The contention is that the creation, development, of matter can be gradual with conjunctions of intense change and activity in the process. It is always by the process of elibration, but it need not be done by valencing, valencing being only observable states of accretion defined in relation to electron movement. The mistake is in thinking that unless there is elemental atomic particles or sub-atomic particles in a wave, or rather emanation and flow, there is no matter or mass. The answer is obvious that there is at least the energy vibration impelling **movement**, and the clue to the tie of movement of energy to mass is in the gluon as a state of "almost-mass" so short in existence as perceivable matter-mass as to be almost undetectable, but capable of "adding on" to mass by increasing density to a discrete atomic weight. This, of course, affects sub-atomic particle and elemental structure and formation.

Please note the statement regarding energy movement. Energy may be unmoving, in which case it radiates, as it may be in "spatial potential." This is the movement in lines of force of atomic excitation. "Space" is defined as "potential energy," unconcentrated. Space would be a form of malleable substance lighter than the known elements, but subject to magnetic affect and gravity. This would explain frame drag. Frame drag is the result of gravity moving space substance. Space is the necessary distance of attraction and repulsion established by inanimate mass. All mass is potential, expandable space filling the interstices of infinity with the "solidness" of the loose-bodied solid that is creation. All mass is energy in solid form.

The process of Space becoming energy and, finally mass, I refer to as "vibrational elibration." As such, what was called "ether" in the last century, and is now considered vacuous space, is therefore actually a filled volume of potential matter of a set density in a state of potential or existing vibrational elibration of energy.

The method of energy production and mass-matter creation and change, elemental or molecular, can also be by more spectacular and/or observable processes such as fusion; fission; inorganic and organic chemical molecular change, growth, and subsidence (or decomposition); explosive heat release as with petroleum combustion; or arc electrical conduction such as in sky lightning. Being of more spectacular effect, these are more easily observed and noted. All

the processes are the same, however, in being based on the gradual or sudden accretion and interrelated action of energy either composing itself into additional mass by increasing density or attaching itself to existing mass.

Composition of energy into additional mass requires possibly sudden and definitely strong spherical vortices and impedances by vectoring.

## MAGNETISM

Several definitions should be presented at this point to further the explanation of the theory. Magnetism, energy, gravity, and systems of matter will be covered to explain their relationships to the theory.

These definitions deal with the nature of Magnetism which was previously defined as, " the name for that state of attraction and exchange observed as stability in particular elemental natures or as visible in flow of attraction and repulsion or as a stabilized balance of place between attraction and repulsion. This latter state is partially dependent upon elibriation balance and partially dependent upon the impedancing of vibrational elibriation by vectors and vortices." Basically, this means that magnetism is attraction within movement or exchange rate of energy. The most basic form of energy is based on magnetic affect. It is called magnetic energy. Magnetic affect is the fundamental nature of sub-atomic particle interplay, interrelation, and atomic excitation. Exchange rate, or pay-off, has already been defined. "Elibriation" is the term used for the process or method of minute change in vibrating attraction/repulsion finally recognized as increase or decrease in valence or/and isotopic elemental change. Valence may be seen as the process of achieving equilibrium in elibriation. In effect, vibrational elibriation, the exchange rate, is primarily what determines magnetism and gravity and establishes the rate and process of attraction.

Greater mass or density of elements would be compounds of sub-atomic particles that are composed themselves of the very basic elements, or inert gases. These elemental masses elibriate so slowly and have such a low capacity for energy creation (mass diffusion) that they are the stable building-blocks of matter and density upon which critical mass is predicated. In effect, their nuclear core is large and the electron shells are stable. In larger nuclear cores, such as uranium and radium, the nuclear core is unstable. If this is the case, it would explain nuclear fission, the potential for chemical affinity, the ability to produce man-made elements, and, finally, would presuppose that all mass/matter is basically only one elemental nature based on the variations of critical mass and exchange rate creating variability and variation in energy stability, thus providing a firm foundation for the equation  $E = mc^2$ . This may be considered as the "variable readiness of energy to combine and achieve critical mass," or a stabilized state just the mass side of a gluon, i.e. a primary quark state. Thus, the basic definition

of states of matter as gas, crystalline solid, solid, and metallic solid and increases of atomic weight as one moves through those states of matter in the progression of the Periodic Table of Elements as well as the high exchange rate, or radioactivity, of the elements further on on the Periodic Table is easily understood and apprehensible. "Elements" would then be defined as discrete (observable and capable of being given attributes) states of energy as matter. This relies upon mass. This would also suggest that the Elements of the Periodic Table of Elements are primarily a circular range of variations of mass-matter state whose half-life is more than the age of the universes and that even the very stable elements will eventually decay first to simple elements and energy and then into space substance.

The concentration or density of elibriation observable determines "states" defined (gaseous, liquid, solid [in the order of mass, density, and "heaviness" - heaviness being a definition of effect upon freely sustained physical reality forms]). Elemental natures are determined by observable states of definition. The types of elements, thus, as stated previously, would be gas; crystalline, or salt; simple solid; compound solid, or fused metallic; interstitial, or radioactive. All are composed, and built from simple energy "extruded" from energy by the process of elibriation, or the development of critical mass, by the atomic and sub-atomic particle action and elibriation through the initial physical mass stage of basic gaseous matter. Basic gases, known as inert gases, are variations of ionization and valencing shown as atomic weight and structure and capable of slightly different vibrational elibriation, but with similar potential as magnetic energy. This is based on simple quark and other sub-atomic particle interrelations. Their "inertia" is, thus, their stability of balance and capacity for magnetic affects including primarily exchange rate, the basic nature of magnetism. Thus, "element" could be simply defined as "the interrelation of energy as it establishes stability in the process and movement of exchange rate, i.e. interrelation." If this is true, it follows that the "inertness" of inert gases is based on their very simple structure as cohesive elements. A further note will be made later discussing density and the nature of mass in the discussion of gravity.

As such, change is constant in the movement of energy as already stated, yet balanced and at equilibrium in most recognition of and cases within temporal terms, thus allowing for the Laws of the Conservation of Matter and Energy. Half-life is the degradation in the elibriation process usually used in reference to radioactive material in discrete units observable both by radioactive change and by valence change in all, even non-radioactive material, where decomposition is the term generally used for the degradation of the ties as either chemical molecular change takes place or actual more substantial and miniscule atomic change takes place. As such, nothing is the same, everything is in constant change, yet it is usually apparently stable and "solid or real" due to the

subjectively slow rate at which the change takes place. In actuality for non-animate and non-organic life, things do not appear to change in balance or equation quickly, and this is one basis for the Law of the Conservation of Matter. This law recognizes the flux and sharing and exchange in the interrelations of physical matter.

### **THE LAW OF THE CONSERVATION OF AETERNITY**

This theory posits that actual stasis and inertia, and thus entropy as such, are rare occurrences, but rather impedance and vectored change or shift of vibration is the general rule. Inertia is in effect an observable point of almost-stability in the process of creation. This theory also suggests that inertia is not an actual fact of reality in terms of eternal affect. Since everything is in a state of constant vibrational movement known as elibration, or having the potential for vibrational elibration into energy from "potential space" a constant equilibrium of balance between change and stability is maintained. This balance in and with change is the stability of equilibrium; simply put, this is the definition of "elibration," or the Law of the Conservation of Aeternity.

"Aeternity" is chosen as a term, because space is only a circumscribed volume, infinity is indefinite and an extension of the circumscribed volume, and aeternity includes in it the idea of a lack of time, time being a circumscribed term for measuring eternity. "Aeternity" includes the lack of measurement that "infinity" and "eternity" lack. The spelling "aeternity" is used since "eternity" suggests, in itself by common usage, only a vast and as yet unmeasured amount of time and space. "Aeternity" is defined as "that which goes beyond even physical matter and is entirely beyond any capacity to measure or define and at which we are only capable of wonder or able to understand piecemeal."

### **ENERGY**

At this point, the nature of vibrational elibration, or vibrational flow of energy will be discussed. This will define the nature of energy.

To begin, the definition of "reality" needs to be re-stated: reality is that which may be apprehended as physical, at least temporarily, interrupted state, i.e. matter, stability. The penetration of the impenetrable by interrelation; energy penetrating by elibration, or excitation, into physical density." This definition will prepare for the explanation of gravity and the variability of stability and half-life of various elemental masses of matter when gravity is discussed.

At present, the nature of energy and its relationship to mass will be described and defined in terms of impedance, vibration, vector, vortex, and balance.

Referring to waves and particles of energy, this theory shows them to be only variations of the same thing: a state of emanation of energy, a vibrational elibriation, in all directions and throughout all, of all of the physical Creation. The point of wave and particle theory requires only that there be finite starting-points of vibrational energy rather than a constant interaction throughout all of the physical Creation. Impedance and vectoring of energy directly point to the probability that, with what has been previously stated, energy is everywhere in potential or action and that what is considered space is actually the full, unvolumed, eternal emanation of energy in all directions from various points interacting and everywhere elibriating, or providing magnetic energy and interaction. What we see as "Space" is the necessary distance and basic volumetric capacity of minimum density.

Impedance is the state of incident, measurable, interference in emanation of energy that, when considering energy in a volume, establishes wave and particle. Energy itself is an infinite presence of possible matter, or mass, in a state of vibrational motion, or elibriation, to use a better term. "Elibriation" was defined as the vibrational capacity of potential elibriation of Space to become energy and establish critical mass, or density, thus becoming material, i.e. physical. The nature of impedance is by vector, or the recognition of lines of variance in mass (density) and the recognition of their interrelationship or effect on flow and interruption of energy elibriation, or, in a variation of elibriation, energy current (wave) and point of reality. "Point of reality" is defined as material presentment and mass; the potential for assumed "emptiness and exchange rate to establish critical mass and become density, or physical matter," both a source for energy wave and an impediment in energy's flow causing particles of energy.

As such, "point of reality" is an observable discreteness of mass, or a placement of interruption in or on the constant state of energy (exchange rate), which equals stability in a constant state of change. Electrical impedance in physiologic bodies and in "inert" matter or mass is thus based on impulse, or vibrational flow and obstruction, or vortexing and vectoring of flow. A "vortex" would, thus, be a development of a center of concentration of energy with the potential to become mass formed by the intersection of vectors in such a manner that temporary stability (which can last for astronomical time periods) is provided. Such vortices are set in time by vibration and held in place by motion. The impedance, vectoring, and vortexing of energy thus develops an interference as interplay and probability, the potential to create critical mass, i.e. either and both matter and pay-off or exchange rate.

"Wave" would be defined as the constant flow and continuance state of activity or energy affected by vector to create either energy particles or points of reality, i.e. matter or mass or atomic weight in miniscule quantity. "Wave" is a



term related to observing vibration in a two or three dimensional state of finite "space." Energy travels most speedily in waves of apparent linear movement, line of force, with slight spread and diffusion due to a greater bond, or magnetic affect, compared to the surrounding area or space. As such, energy may be said to have a density, but a density less than mass. It is, therefore, capable of inter-penetration of matter and other energy, but only to a degree due to diffusion of its density and its exchange rate which causes affect in the energy or matter in which it inter-penetrates. In the explanation of gravity below, it will become apparent that gravity, being based on magnetic affect which is the basis of magnetic energy and all subsequent energy, affects energy as well. "Vibration" is exchange rate or perception of exchange rate; it is measurable or discrete wave or particle; recognition of impedance or its lack.

In relation to critical mass, that point on a variety of scale (degree, relation, incidence) where matter becomes energy or energy becomes matter, "balance" is the physically observable point of exchange in physical reality where energy becomes matter and acquires mass and density, or definition as physical matter.

Thus, point of reality, or solid, discrete mass and magnetism are two separate and discrete but closely related characteristics of both energy and elibriation potential.

Therefore, energy is that state of being in elibriation, between Space and Mass. It is Space as radiance, or the process, progress, or movement of elibriation in what is known as electromagnetic force, electrostatic interaction, and quanta.

## **GRAVITY**

This having been said, the nature of gravity may be defined and discussed by its component part definitions. "Gravity" may be described and defined as follows: "Gravity is the name for density or mass provided in the concentration of attraction and repulsion established by elibriated balance between two or more items. This balance is the stable point in interaction. The slightly attractive nature of all mass is the basis of density. As such, to prevent repulsion from diffusing energy before it becomes mass, the energy must vortex in an approximately spherical manner. Gravity is discrete and measurable for any **relationship** between defined elements or conglomerate of elements indeterminate of proportion." Gravity may be further described as the ability or capacity, defined by attraction and repulsion and density stability, or balance, to withstand dispersion, the affects of other masses, and to retain mass. Gravity is always the relationship between two or more bodies of matter with attraction/repulsion force conditioned by the constant state of vibrational elibriation, vector, vortex, and impedance.

In relation to this, the definitions of stability, density, and mass, as well as a brief explanation of systems of matter posited by the theory would be useful.

"Stability" is the observable state of matter as energy in degrees or variations of elements, isotopic elements, and defined mass **with their degree of incapacity for attraction, or exchange rate**. This would mean there would be a predominance of neutrons or a variety of balance of electrons, positrons, and protons with neutrons, or combinations of such, to stabilize attracting and repulsing magnetic effect. Gravity would serve to aid in cohesion against the inherent vector potential of magnetism.

Radioactive material would have a greater balance of electrons, which would account for their rapidity and instability of attractive-repulsive activity. In this case, "mass" would simply be the term used for definition of density as physical matter or material. "Density," is, of course, a key term meaning "the compactness or congregation of matter in a state defined by observation as types of elements and/or "space" and elibriation. Density, by the laws of mass, or elemental congregation, and in accord with organic and biologic change, oxidation, vibrational effect, and energy-carrying and ionization requires that exchange rate, or opportunity for atomic excitation, magnetic affect and effect, is strongest and most active on external planes, or surfaces of mass, depending upon porosity and capacity for inter-penetration of energy and the particular matter-mass.

Density is simply the state of having cohesion. Space, energy, and mass all have degrees of density, or cohesion. Cohesion is caused by magnetic affect. The excitation speed at which the Space, energy or mass interrelates determines its vibrational rate, its exchange rate, and thus its gravitational attraction potential. Areas of Space with mass suspended in it would be denser than space beyond the Universes due to gravity. Space becomes "atmosphere" as it becomes more dense and mass forms and heavier atomic weight substances drop out of the dense gases. On planetary surfaces, gravity would be a part in cohering gases.

Two corollaries of what has been said so far are important to the final restatement of the definition of gravity:

1. Matter is returned to energy most easily by the creation of vortices which at first slow excitation and repulsion but then increase the elibriation potential by vectoring and vortexing; this increases vibration and thus elibriation potential by increasing exchange rate and increasing magnetism.

2. Energy is the process of elibriation rather than the actual movement of waves. Energy does not move; it elibriates, vibrates, to use a less specific and accurate term for the process, in an appearance of motion. Matter moves. Energy is a vibrational capacity in mass caused by the passing of affect throughout the totality of Aeternity from Space to energy to mass. This accounts for apparent inertia and also explains the plausibility of the astronomer's "Big Bang" Theory.

A sub-point of this is that vacuous space is actually both the thinly interstitial net of both elemental and sub-atomic particle mass and a potential site for traveling energy, the "space" of attractive/repulsive force, or gravity: thus, not truly vacuous, but only "lightly populated"; space is only a term for a lack of density of mass or matter (matter = a degree of density), or a state of Space with various potential or active states of energy in it. Space is the necessary interstices of porosity caused by the tension of attractive/repulsive force of magnetism.

Thus, gravity as previously defined is a complex vectored relationship between two or more masses dependent upon impedances, which can limit its strength of affect; vortexing, which allows adhesion and relationship and vectoring; and the magnetism nature of mass **common by its physical reality to all mass** caused by the vibrational essence of what is termed energy, which itself has density.

$$\text{Gravity (G)} = \text{Density (D)}(\text{elibriation exchange rate}) = \text{Magnetism (M)}$$

## SYSTEMS OF MATTER

Systems of matter as vortices have stability only provided by inherent vibrational elibriation which requires the relationship between energy, magnetism, and gravity. This includes all systems of matter from sub-atomic particles through all molecular chemical, biochemical molecular, inorganic and organic, sub-sets of categories including ecosystem interrelationships, through planets, solar systems, stars, black holes, universes and galaxies. The requirement that holds them all together in their interrelationships, their synergetic, symbiotic relations, is intersection, the impedancing and vectoring and vortexing of physical matter of which all elemental states are capable.

Planetary condensations of vortices known as atmosphere and life forms are only and substantially gaseous, liquid irregularities on denser mass surfaces and dependent on heat, a variant form of reflected energy from mass different from electricity which is carried, or conducted, energy and different from radiant energy, which is emanated sub-atomic excitation and matter created by magnetism. Life forms use electric current to assure pneumatic and thermodynamic effects, and, being mass, of course have radiant effect, or radiance.

Black bodies, of which black holes are only larger vortices centered on black bodies may be explained as follows:

The contention is that the creation, development, of matter can be gradual. It is always by the process of elibriation, but it need not be done by valencing, valencing being only observable states of accretion defined in relation to electron movement. The mistake is in thinking that unless there is elemental atomic

particles or sub-atomic particles in a wave, or rather emanation and flow, there is no matter or mass. The answer is obvious that there is at least the energy vibration impelling **movement**, and the clue to the tie of movement of energy to mass is in the gluon as a state of "almost-mass" so short in existence as perceivable matter-mass as to be almost undetectable, **but having density as explained earlier, capacity for mass, or atomic weight, and, of course, magnetic energy.**

Vibration, the perception of exchange rate of magnetic energy, allows the proposition of a "positron ring," i.e., an interconnection of "active" (energized) sub-atomic matter providing the over-all, or throughout, or interconnection, or interrelation of chemical molecular development as well as a basis for the cohesion of a black body. Positron rings, or interstitial nets both in atomic shells and in Space would account for both the existence and temporary stability of black bodies and astronomic black holes: Space becomes magnetic energy which becomes mass in sub-atomic particle form held together by the interchange of gluons; in short, elibration. The positrons provide a base in their interrelationship for gluon formation. Black bodies are thus concentrations of magnetic energy provided as vortex by gluon activity held in place by positron relation in rings and interstitial nets. The existence and stability of positron rings would be dependent upon all the other interrelations of sub-atomic particles in their ties of gravity. These allowances of thought provide the paradigm base to accept matter as truly a form of Space, which is, then, "activated" by magnetic affect and then emanates until, in spherical vortices, it achieves critical mass, achieves density, and becomes points of reality, or physical mass-matter in all its varieties.

In the meantime, black holes in space would be accounted for. Black holes do not give light due to positron predominance, i.e., they attract and hold rather than repulsing. As such, they are a concentrating form of magnetic energy developing fusion force as they establish as very basic gaseous and other mass. A black hole is, thus, a state of energy so stable as to defy, in its existing state, visibility or observability which can be detected only by its affects on mass in its various forms of reality and on energy in its more condensed wave length forms. Black holes are thus a stability of energy that conserves the potential for matter by promising mass creation either or both as sub-atomic mass and elements and as potential exchange rate and explosive pay-off in the forms of fusion and fission.

If there is such a thing as anti-matter, it would be a volume of miniscule sub-atomic amount so lacking in its capacity to ionize and have exchange rate that it would be theoretically and finitely at absolute entropy. As such, it would probably be held in place by a ring or sphere of gluons momentarily in exact and reciprocal balance.

In regard to the theory of an anti-matter universe, the problem with the theory of anti-matter is that it suggests mass antithetical to matter, physical Creation, and to Space, unless anti-matter proves to be less dense than Space - something not possible by this theory which states Space is the lowest possible volumetric density in normal circumstances. If this theory is correct, in doing so, anti-matter is opposed to the principle involved in  $E = mc^2$  that mass is primarily "slowed down," stabilized, accreted energy and Space. Thus, atomic weight is basically the physical body of Creation. In short, atomic weight, or mass, is merely reserved, conglomerated energy potential, or Space. All of these are, in turn, variations of the nature of Aeternity in the process of stability or movement, known respectively as three dimensional space and time, discrete ways of finite measurement of infinitude. As such, we can acknowledge Universe as the physical body of Aeternity

This allows for the development of the Law of Equilibrium.

## **THE THEORY OF THE LAW OF EQUILIBRIUM**

The Law of Equilibrium, or change within stability, upon which the Laws of Conservation of Matter and Energy are based may be stated as follows:

For the sake of continuance of the material creation, all things require change to remain in balance. Change is provided by energy which provides for chemical and molecular growth, development, and subsidence of organic and inorganic matter. Elements are atomic and sub-atomic particle combinations based on elibration of energy as provided for by Einstein's theory  $E = mc^2$ . Energy is based on magnetism creating magnetic energy, or the nature of basic atomic particle creation and movement and vibrational elibration.

Since infinity and eternity, Aeternity, potential for vibration, or simple motion, has existed. This potential is in Space. Vibration of Space is energy in its simplest form which condenses by critical mass into sufficient impact to become magnetic energy which vortexes into density, being quanta and mass and matter of various kinds. This is the least amount of Space possible. The greatest amount of Space possible is a totally vibrating, totally magnetically energized, Aeternity in a constant state of magnetic energy flux. All else, as far as man can know at present, is in-between and includes the present state of universes and galaxies. As such, the Big Bang and Major Cataclysm Theories are only partial explanations or accounts of Aeternity's potentiality of momentary rest and elibration.

Change is stabilized by limitations based on gravity, magnetism, and vibrational elibration affected by the force of impedances provided by vectors and vortices. These are founded on Newton's Laws of Motion, Boyle's Law, Kelvin's Law, and Absolute Scale. The principles derived from these laws all

apply fully. Change is always within constant limits of stability called the Laws of Conservation of Energy and Matter within large systems, but are affected by the possibility of greater elibriation within Aeternity by the state of fragmentation of present physical and energy bodies into masses sufficiently large to create accretive vectors and vortices impeding and compounding energy waves and fluxes. This is part of the synergistic affect of physical Creation. Thus, the Laws of Conservation of Matter and Energy apply only within the physical Creation, not to Space itself which exists ad infinitum beyond the Universes.

### INCIDENTAL NOTES:

Formulae:

Space times the exchange rate of Vibrational Elibriation = Energy = mass times the exchange rate of Vibrational Elibriation.

$$(S)(\text{exchange rate VE}) = E = m(\text{exchange rate VE})$$

Gravity = Density times elibriation exchange rate = Magnetism.

$$G = (D)(\text{exchange rate VE}) = M$$

Notes:

- **The Two Primary Laws, or Principles, of Aeternity:**
  - **All is interrelated: all things, all energies. Creation when in a state of healthfully functioning cohesiveness is entirely a symbiosis. This is known as radiance. By being symbiotic, the Creation is synergistic. This is the cause of living matter.**
  - **All things are the same; differences are only a matter of degree and variability. The purpose of definition and symbolic vocabulary is merely to label, temporarily, a perceived, observable state of being or relationship for sensory communication of knowledge in hopes of mindfulness of, awareness of, Creation's symbiotic unity.**
- Man is a creature of a certain depth of mass and atmosphere and pressure. We must accept there will be places in space we cannot go beyond the edge of the universes. Beyond them we would eventually simply diffuse. Whether we would retain conscious is unknown. It should not be hard to accept such a limit. We have already accepted the limit that we cannot interpenetrate solid

masses, though we can arm ourselves for visits to the ocean depths of pressure and the distillation of the outer skies.

- "Mind" is the process of vibrational elibriation; "mind" is the law that what is formed evolves or disintegrates as it expends energy. The Law of Mind is that action, however it started, if opposed to further action, vortexes and grows synergistically or passes the energy on, stilling to inertia as the energy emanates further.
- The process of "burning" hydrogen known as fission turns that atomic element, hydrogen, into free quarks, gluons, energy, and potential "space," i.e., Mind, or potential for elibriation. It is part of the process of elibriation. At the same time it creates from the material housing it and combinations with the hydrogen left intact both molecular compounds and other elements.
- Visible light is a discrete segment, measurable like space and time (space is measurable as line or containment in volume). As such, it has containment as well, as expressed by its velocity and attenuation and/or diffusion. The confines of concentrated beams of light (laser) are contained by their density, or magnetic affect of energy. The prism color or wave length is determined by the exchange rate of mass and energy. This establishes their magnetic energy, or electromagnetic attraction, and thus their gravity or capacity for cohesion. This gravity is provided confinement not only due to their attraction (activity of sub-atomic particle interaction as the magnetic energy becomes briefly matter [attains gluon state long enough to be perceivable]), they are also "contained," made cohesive, by the potential for vector interference, impedance, from less concentrated gaseous or solid mass around them. Unleashing the confines is simply the accident of the appropriate vector impedances at a point of high energy (high exchange rate, i.e., greater instability).  
This would create critical mass, and thus, if lucky, a black hole or black body. This, I believe is the basis of the nature of supernovae as fission becomes explosive fusion. If this is true, the creation of a dwarf star by supernova fusion is caused by vortex impedance of , or containment of, the waves in the form of gravitational attraction which establishes stability before it can entirely collapse into a black hole.

## GLOSSARY FOR GRAVITY THEORY

**Aeternity** - that which goes beyond physical matter and is entirely beyond any capacity to measure or define; aeternity includes as places eternity, space, time; aeternity is beyond volume or measurement.

**critical mass** - that point in a variety of scales where energy becomes matter or matter becomes energy.

**density** - volumetric pressure greater than Space; the compactness or congregation of matter in a state defined by observation as types of elements and/or "space" and elibration.

**energy** - that state of being in elibration between space and mass.

**exchange rate** - the speed at which energy or mass vibrates and gives off or relates power.

**gluon** - the most elementary form of matter just stable long enough to be identifiable as matter; energy becoming mass; the most elementary force particle.

**gravity** - the name for density or mass provided in the concentration of attraction and repulsion established by ionized balance between 2 or more items of mass.

**magnetic affect** - the basic form of energy; the vibration of gluons forming and space potential changing into energy or matter. All energy is based on magnetic affect. Energy is the result of interaction of sub-atomic particles; excitation of Space. The basis for electromagnetic energy.

**magnetic energy** - the stabilized energy result of magnetic affect; a form of energy.

**magnetism** - the name for the state of attraction and repulsion and exchange observed as stability in particular elemental natures or as a stabilized balance of place between attraction and repulsion.

**mass** - forms of matter

**pay-off** - force of energy released by critical mass.

**radiance** - process, progress, or movement of Space to a state of being where it is detectable as energy.

**reality** - that which may be apprehended as physical, at least temporarily; the state of interrupted energy called mass or matter; stability of physicality.

**Space** - an inter-penetrating substance; the state of potential from which energy and mass are drawn by vectored energy which establishes in collision or conjunction or interpenetration vibration and vortex; potential energy. The substance of lowest density. The necessary distance of attractive/repulsive force.

**sub-atomic particles** - the variety of movement of energy with different miniscule amounts of mass. Their variety is great.



**valence** - the measure of the extent to which an atom is able to combine directly with others; measurable and agreed upon increase or decrease in degree of material mass and affect.

**vector** - a line conceived to have determinate length and direction in space but no fixed position.

**vectored** - past tense of vector. The movement of action and reaction along lines of force. A symbol or state of definite translation from one point to another in Euclidean space. A line being a symbol or state that places 2 or more things in conjunction. Moved in space along a definite path to a point of conjunction or collision or interpenetration.

**velocity** - speed of movement.

**vibrational elibriation** - The process and propensity of reaction to move in lines, or vectors, of force; the process of space becoming energy and finally mass; flow and impedance of magnetic energy.

**vortex** - a whirlpool; circular or spherical condition of movement of vectored energy.