

GREGORY W. FERRIS

THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF SPACE

Gregory W. Ferris

Illustrated with drawings by the author

**Dedicated to my daughter
Anna Kathleen Ferris**

Second Edition

**Self published
Point South, SC**

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Introduction

First, I should fess up and say I am neither an astrophysicist nor any kind of scientist. I am a beekeeper! I started keeping bees in the mid-eighties as a hobby while working as a construction contractor. In 1992, I was blessed with an opportunity to turn my beekeeping into a full-time job. My construction partner and I parted ways, and I have never looked back. Beekeeping is an agrarian trade that forces you to slow down. As you work the hives, controlling the bees with your smoker, moving slowly but deliberately to avoid being stung, you have time to observe everything around you. You have time to contemplate your existence. And that is what I have been doing for the last quarter century.

There are only two ways to come into existence: We came from nothing, or God made everything. I have listened to Judge Judy say many times, “If it doesn’t make sense, it probably isn’t true.” For me, God falls into that category and raises more questions than answers. What made God? Where did God come from? Has God just existed forever? So here I am, left with “we came from nothing,” which also raises questions, the biggest being: “How could we possibly have come from nothing but empty space?” For this to happen, it has to be simple and logical, but it doesn’t have to happen fast.

I think scientists are chasing a red herring trying to find the most basic building block of matter. We are swimming in the stuff; it’s everywhere. To see it, you have to be able to detect things in the zero-, one-, and two-dimensional worlds. We can detect some, but so can plants. Detect, yes; see the fine details, no. The details are far too small. The problem has to be worked backwards until it fits into the third dimension. It is essential that the KISS principle be employed, Keep It Simple Stupid.

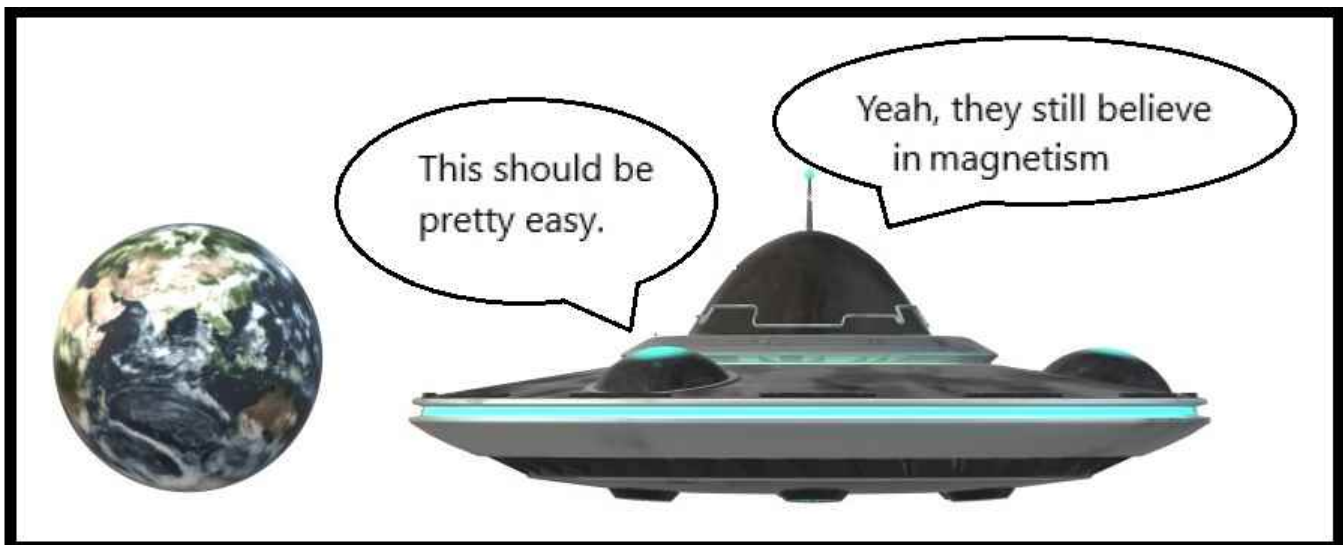
I saw the 2017 total solar eclipse in South Carolina. I had no idea what a spiritual event it was going to be for me. It was hot. The sun was bright, and there were clouds in the air. As the sweat exuded from my pores, I pondered whether the clouds were going to block the view or not. When the moon was a quarter of the way across the sun, covering maybe ten percent of it, I suddenly stopped sweating. By the time the moon was halfway across the sun, the clouds above vanished into thin air. Ninety-three million miles away and you can feel the temperature change just because of a slight blockage of its light and heat rays. I suddenly realized how fragile our world is and what a power plant our sun is. Why wouldn’t our ancient ancestors worship the sun or a sun god? During the total eclipse, a planet appeared in the sky, and the streetlights came on. It wasn’t pitch black; it was like a strange dusk. Then the sun peeked out from behind the moon and looked like a diamond ring appearing in the sky. As it ended, the planet returned to its hiding place, and the sweat started to pour from my pores. I turned 360 degrees observing the horizon. There were clouds everywhere I looked, but above me was a perfect circle of cloudless sky. The clouds’ existence depended on the power of the sun to form and to be sustained. We do, too!

So after years of contemplation, I decided to put my thoughts down on paper. This is no easy task for me. I am dyslexic and verbally impaired. Language escapes me, and when it comes to spelling, I am totally retarded. I am a visual person. It has been said that a picture is worth a thousand words, and I have included many illustrations in this paper. This is simply an easier way for me to express myself. I am totally convinced that everything around us is the result of the crystallization of space! What follows is my postulation of how our existence came from nothing.

I keep an open mind as to UFOs; I’m sure that they exist somewhere out there. If man doesn’t understand how gravity works, we will not be among them. Of that I am sure.

Terms & Definitions

1. A cep is a charged energy particle that is infinitely small and has a charge either positive or negative. It is considered to have zero dimensions and has no mass. The universe is made entirely from cepts, and there are an equal number of positive and negative cepts in existence.
2. A photon is one-dimensional matter made from one positive cep and one negative cep. Photons have length but no depth or width. Photons have mass when they are induced to spin. A photon's mass is one half of a graviton's mass. The gravity it produces pulses. The photon's purpose is to transfer energy throughout the universe.
3. A graviton is two-dimensional matter made from one positive cep and one negative cep. Gravitons have width and depth but no thickness. Gravitons have mass and produce gravity. Unlike photons, the gravity they produce is constant. The graviton's purpose is to transfer gravity throughout the universe.
4. A tron is any three-dimensional subatomic particle made from gravitons. Trons come in two varieties, spherical and elongated.
5. The positron and negatron are the smallest stable spherical trons that all subatomic particles are made of.
6. Elemental matter is three-dimensional matter that we know as atoms and are made of protons, neutrons, and electrons.
7. Gravity is the product of the graviton, and both positive and negative gravity exist. Like energy, gravity exists in two forms, static and kinetic, as well. Static gravity is the attraction between unlike charges and the repulsion between like charges. Kinetic gravity is the gravity produced by gravitons and photons. Gravity is the only force in the universe. Magnetism and the small and large atomic forces are all gravitational forces.
8. The "Known Universe" refers to the universe that we live in and can see. I believe that there are an infinite number of universes similar to ours out there.
9. Space is simply the three-dimensional grid system that we use to map everything around us. When a given space is void of three-dimensional matter, we deem [it?] empty and in a vacuum state.
10. Particle charges will be denoted by their color for simplicity.





When we think of gravity and infinity, we think of Isaac Newton and mathematics, but infinity isn't really a number. Newton put it to good use when he developed calculus, but it really doesn't work well with our mathematics. Our system of mathematics works best with finite numbers. For example, there are an infinite number of even numbers, an infinite number of odd numbers, and an infinite number of whole numbers; yet there are no less odd or even numbers than there are whole numbers of which they are a subset. Infinity divided by infinity doesn't equal one any more than $X/0$ equals infinity. Infinity is not a number; it is a concept. If something happens by chance twice in an infinite universe, it will happen an infinite number of times.

There is no doubt in my mind, the universe is infinite. No matter how far you travel, you can always go farther. Our known universe is just a small bubble in the whole infinite universe. Our little bubble has been expanding for over fourteen billion Earth years and will continue to do so long after our solar system no longer exists. I believe that it is expanding because it is being drawn to other universe bubbles and massive black holes around our bubble. Our known universe consists of matter where small, negatively charged, subatomic particles we call electrons orbit around positively charged protons and neutrally charged neutrons. I believe other universes exist where small positively charged particles orbit around negatively charged protons and neutrally charged neutrons. What happens when the two meet is anybody's guess. Infinitely large isn't a hard concept to believe in, but infinitely large is only half the story.

For what I am about to propose, one must also believe in the infinitely small as well. Something that is infinitely small has zero dimensions, yet it still exists. It is a nebulous entity. Two infinitely small particles can occupy the same space at the same time without touching one another. These infinitely small particles are so small that we can not detect them. That in no way means that they don't exist. Think of it like life. We can't see life, but we know whether it is there. When someone dies, they don't get lighter; nor can we detect the life leaving. Sometimes doctors get life to come back. They don't see it come back; yet they know it has. The only thing we know for sure is that it only stays around for a finite period of time. We can't see it; we can't quantify it; yet we know when it exists. Life is one of those nebulous things that we can't define; yet we believe in its existence, and it is our most cherished possession.

If one can believe in a zero-dimensional entity, one- and two-dimensional entities become a no-brainer. One- and two-dimensional entities come to be when two zero-dimensional entities interact with one another and define their existence by one or two dimensions. If they interact with one another by orbiting one another, they become a two-dimensional disk entity with no thickness. If they interact with one another by oscillating back and forth in a straight line, they define a one-dimensional linear entity that has length but no thickness or width. For the first infinite universe to have progressed into the third dimension, it needs two more things: It has to have a way of transferring energy throughout its infinite self, and it needs a force greater than static gravity, which is just the attraction of oppositely charged entities being drawn to one another or repelling one another at close range. The one- and two-dimensional universe had to have had mass and kinetic gravity.

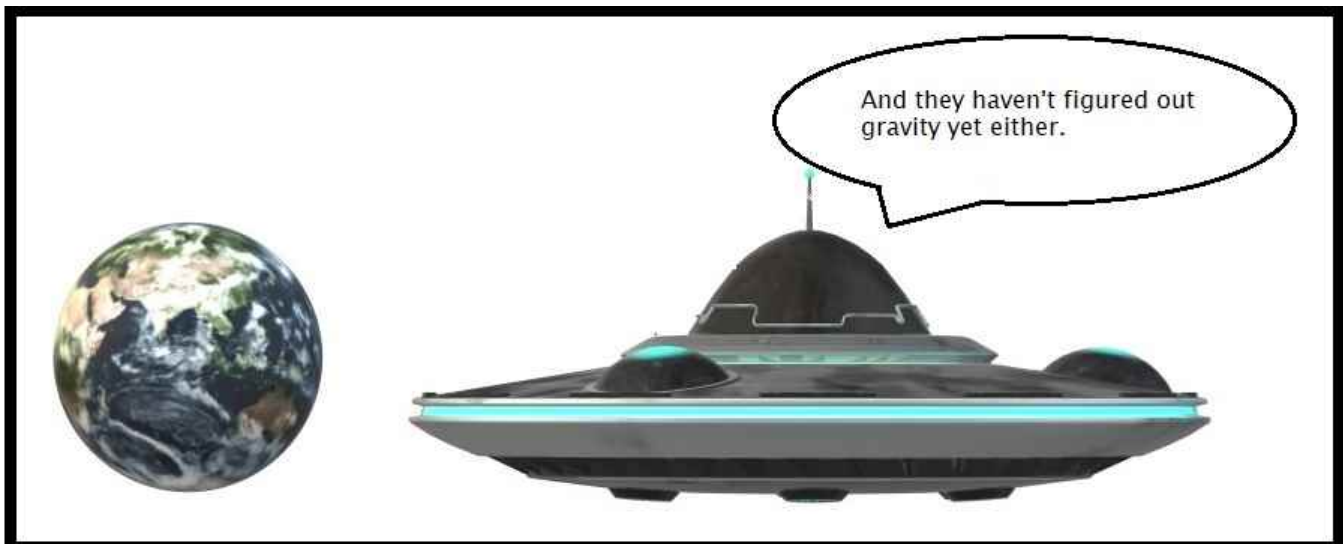
Hans Lippershey invented the telescope in 1608. In just four centuries, we went from seeing our sun, three and a half light-minutes away, to seeing galaxies billions of light years away. Over the years, we have never discovered that our universe is getting smaller. It always seems to be bigger

than we thought. The reverse is true, as well. Over the past four centuries, we have been trying to see smaller and smaller things. For three centuries, the microscope progressed at pretty much the same rate as the telescope before it hit its limit to see smaller. In 1933, the electron microscope was invented, and we were able to see even smaller things. At present, man is building colliders to try to see even smaller things on the subatomic level. They are getting close to the limit as to how small they can see. The limiting factor is: Infinitely small objects cannot be magnified. We will never see the zero-, one- and two-dimensional worlds. One has to conclude that if any one of the three dimensions of the three-dimensional world is infinitely small, the object is invisible.

Being invisible in no way suggests that the object doesn't exist. We have to postulate its existence and look at similar situations where we might be manipulating these objects already. Electromagnetism is one of those situations. We must thoroughly investigate the similarity of magnetism and gravity. The biggest difference is, magnetism has polarity. We then have to question if gravity has polarity as well. Our sun gives us a hint that it does. Solar flares are supposedly formed by magnetic fields. If our sun contained a high percentage of iron, one could conclude that to be believable. But it does not. It is mostly hydrogen and helium, neither of which is considered to be magnetic materials. We blindly conclude that our Earth has an iron core that produces our magnetic field. To my knowledge, no one has ever obtained a sample from the center of the Earth confirming that to be true. The deepest man has drilled into the Earth is 7.6 miles. That is less than 0.2 percent of the distance to the center of the earth. While I will concede that the Earth's core probably is iron, it cannot be stated as absolute fact. Solar flares suggest that polarized gravity is a real possibility.

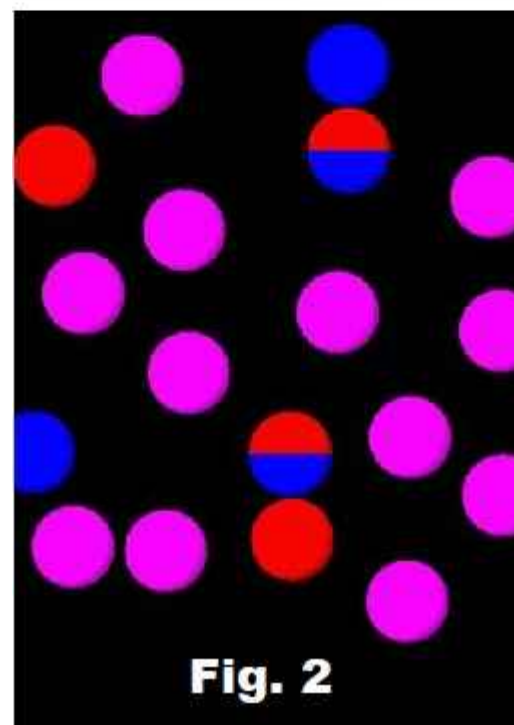
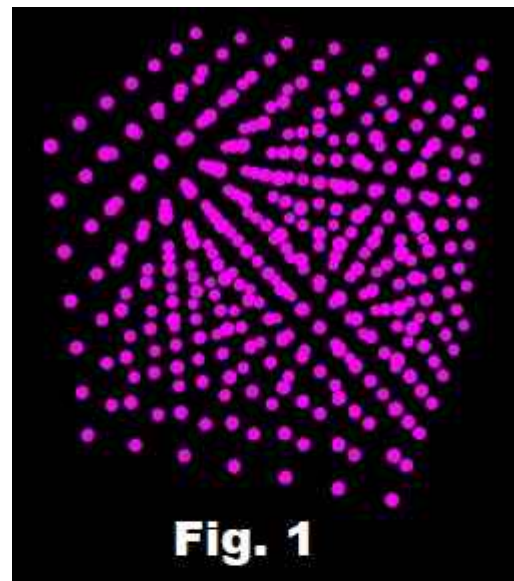
On a bright, sunny day, one can look about their surroundings. There has to be billions of photons going into your eyes every second. It doesn't matter where you go, you can still see everything, so that means there are billions of photons a second going in all different directions. With a speed of 486,000 miles per second, they don't stay around very long. And all the countless photons that are traveling a different direction than the ones your eyes are taking in don't block the view. They are invisible. Just the number of photons around you for one second is mind boggling. We are literally swimming in them. I can't begin to wrap my head around the number of photons our sun produces per second. To top that off, we are only seeing the photons in the optical range. As big as the number gets, it still isn't infinity.

If one can believe that invisible photons exist, transporting energy about the universe, it doesn't take a giant leap of faith to believe that invisible gravitons, cloaked in the less-than-three-dimensional world, exist all around us as well, enabling gravity to cross great distances.



Space

Space is a three-dimensional thing. We can measure and quantify it. When a given space is void of three-dimensional matter, we deem it to be empty. I don't believe that this is the case. Space has a static energy. It is filled with zero-dimensional particles and one- and two-dimensional matter. It likes to be full of this stuff. I don't think that Aristotle knew what a profound statement he made when he said, "Nature abhors a vacuum." If a space is empty, it will try to fill itself any way it can. Space has a static energy whose sum total is zero. This static energy consists of infinitely small particles with a zero charge (Fig. 1). The vacuum of space tugs on these particles and, over time, can cause them to become bipolar; that is to say one side of the particle gets a little more positively charged, and the other side becomes a little more negatively charged. The moment that this happens, the neutrally charged particle separates into two infinitely small particles, one positive and one negative. I call these charged energy particles or ceps. As more and more of these ceps are sucked into existence and meander about space, they influence other neutrally charged particles to be separated into ceps. When a cep gets very close to a neutrally charged particle, the neutrally charged particle becomes polarized (Fig. 2). The vacuum of space simply causes the static energy of space to be changed into kinetic energy. This is the simple way space makes something from nothing, and the sum total of all that is made is zero. These zero-dimensional particles have equal and opposite charges, so the sum total of their charge is zero. They are infinitely small, so they occupy zero space. They have no mass as well. They can accelerate or decelerate by applying zero force upon them. This theory fits Newton's first law of motion, $F=ma$. If $m=0$, the force required to change its speed equals zero. The slightest force can accelerate these ceps to the speed of light as well. This is the stuff that our universe is made of. It is everywhere and can go anywhere. It can pass straight through the Earth at the speed of light. At this point in the first infinite universe, ceps were the only matter, and static gravity was the only force.

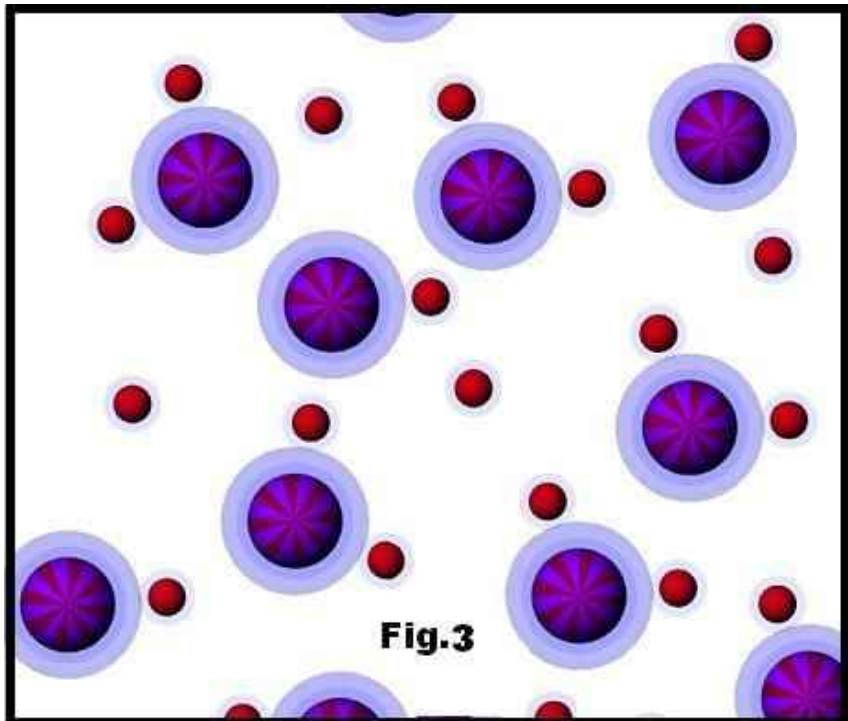


This all began an infinite number of years ago. The universe was totally empty and void of time. When the first ceps came into existence, time was born. Space became a dynamic place. Ceps were moving; they had speed, and speed equals distance over time. Space slowly filled itself full of ceps. But, alas, space was still a vacuum.

If elemental matter is made from ceps, we need to look closer as to how it behaves as its energy levels change. Surely there are some similarities with how one- and two-dimensional matters behave as their energy levels change. Water is probably the most studied molecule on Earth.

Water is the result of oxidizing hydrogen. Hydrogen gas is really two hydrogen atoms joined to each other in a molecule or H_2 . The first electron shell that exists around a proton is full when it has two electrons in it. The proton only needs one electron in the first electron shell to make the atom neutrally charged. When two hydrogen atoms bump into one another, suddenly both of the atoms have their first electron shell full. When this happens, the electrons can no longer orbit the protons if they are to fill both protons' electron shells. The protons themselves begin to turn. The net result is the electrons stay stationary; yet they still orbit their respective proton, bonding them together into a molecule. As the electrons are held captive by their protons, they turn as well, powered by the static gravity of the turning protons. This action mimics a mechanical gear's behavior with the difference being the gear's teeth are replaced with gravitational attractions. This allows any energy gained by one proton to be shared with the other proton. From this, we see how important orbit sharing is in achieving matter stability.

Oxygen gas is also a molecule or O_2 . Oxygen has its first electron shell full and six electrons in its second electron shell, which has a capacity of eight electrons to be full. As with the hydrogen's molecule, the two oxygen atoms share their electrons to fill their outer shells. This is accomplished by sharing two electrons between them and bonding them together. The biggest difference in the oxygen molecule's bond is that two electrons are bonding sixteen times the mass together. This results in a much weaker bond. When a hydrogen molecule comes in contact with an oxygen molecule, the hydrogen molecule bonds with one of the oxygen atoms, and the other oxygen

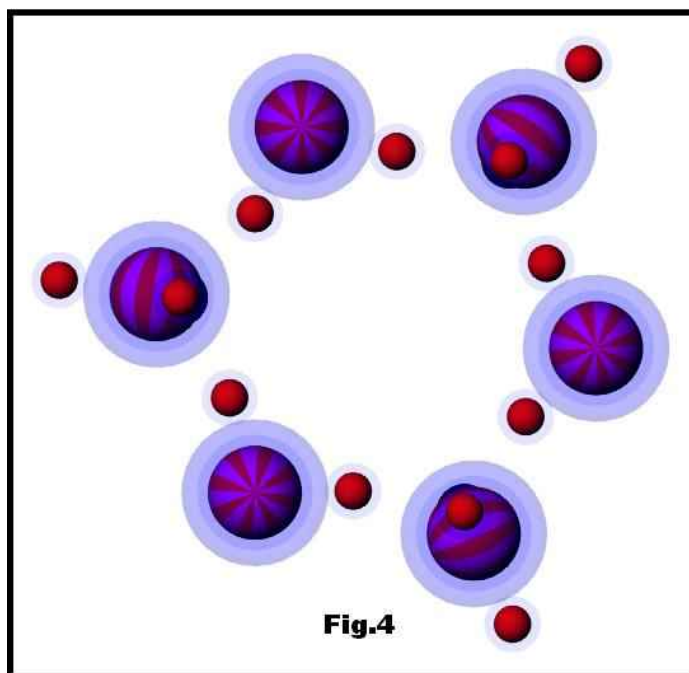


atom is released from its shared bond, leaving it free to join with another hydrogen molecule, creating two water molecules. Water molecules in a liquid state are fairly unstable. When one hydrogen atom has two electrons in its electron shell the other one has none and becomes a free proton. The result is a solution of H_2O molecules, OH^- radicals, and H^+ radicals (Fig. 3) creating a battle between the atoms having full orbital shells and the molecules having a neutral overall charge of zero. This helps to explain why liquid water takes on heat so rapidly. The constant transfer of protons between molecules transfers their energy as well. At this energy state, we see a force battle between filling the vacuum in the orbital shell and the need to be neutral in charge.

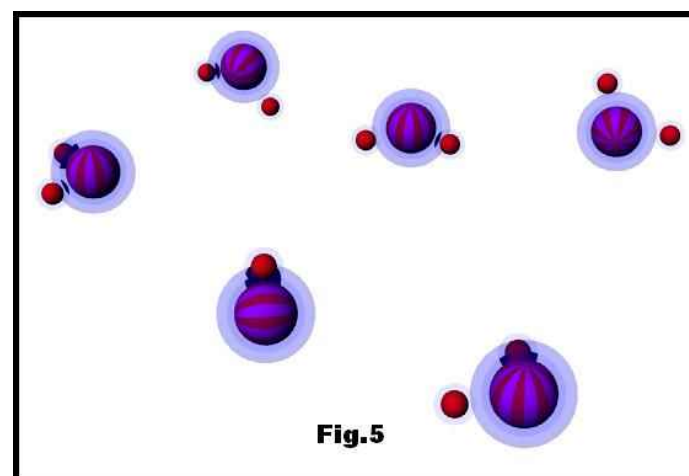
The state—gas, liquid, or solid—that water exists depends on two things, temperature and pressure. Temperature relates to the energy within the atom or molecule. The energy within the atom is directly proportional to the rotational speed of the ceps within the gravitons that make up the atom. The pressure relates to the density of the mass that is being pulled down upon the water, such as the atmosphere, which, in turn, is related to the overall mass of the object on which it rests. The pressure can also be changed artificially by placing the water into a sealed vessel and forcing more material in the vessel to increase the pressure or by vacuuming out some of the material to reduce the pressure. The pressure can also be changed by heating the vessel to increase the pressure or

cooling the vessel to reduce the pressure. In any event, we have to look at the forces that are causing the state in which the water exists. We have kinetic gravity pulling the atoms together. Kinetic gravity is the force that pulls any two masses together; $F = G M_1 M_2 / D^2$ where G is the force of gravity, M is the mass of the objects, and D is the distance between the two objects. We also have static gravity at work. Static gravity is the force created by the positive and negative charges of the radicals in the water when they come into close proximity. The complete water molecule is also polarized, being positive near the hydrogen atoms and negative on the side away from the hydrogen atoms on the oxygen atom due to its extra electrons filling the outer orbit. Then there is a third force, the vacuum in the electron shell when it is not full.

Now let us look at water in the solid state, which we call ice. When water goes into the solid state, static gravity becomes the dominant force in creating the crystal's hexagonal structure (Fig. 4). The velocities of the electrons slow down, and the radicals disappear. The molecules are complete and obtain a neutral overall charge. Four of the electrons in the oxygen's outer shell become captive in the two hydrogen's electron shells. The hydrogen's atomic cores, the protons, are induced to turn. This results in the hydrogen atom having an electron orbiting around its proton and its shell full. The net result is the water molecules no longer move around, and they form a stable crystal structure with each molecule held in place by static gravity. As liquid water molecules come into contact with the ice, they orientate themselves with the crystal structure. Immediately, they transfer energy to their crystal neighbor and become part of the structure, syncing all of their electrons' and nucleuses' rotations. This transferred energy is distributed throughout the entire crystal structure by static gravity quite rapidly. This is why we can use an ice-water bath to calibrate temperature-measuring equipment.



Now let's look at the gas state of water (Fig. 5), which we call water vapor. As water gets warmer, the velocities of the electrons', protons', and oxygen nucleus' rotations increase, causing the molecule to rotate more itself. At 212 degrees Fahrenheit or 100 degrees Celsius, the water molecules are bouncing off of one another, and static gravity takes on a new role. Instead of holding the molecules together as they do in ice with a bipolar pulling force, they push the molecules apart when they bump into one another. The molecules are moving faster as well and are able to break the gravitational bonds that exist in the liquid state. The molecules are complete, neutrally charged, and the electron shells are all full. Due to the lower molecular density, static gravity becomes nonexistent, and kinetic gravity becomes the dominant force between the molecules.



So what can we deduce about the universe from looking at how things behave at the molecular and atomic level?

Atom nucleuses like to have their electron shells filled. The void in an unfilled electron shell is a vacuum. Nature is able to fill that vacuum by bonding atoms together with covalent bonds. The noble gases have their shells full naturally and are seldom found in molecules. Their electrons give them a negative charge on the outside of the atom, and they repel other atoms with static gravity.

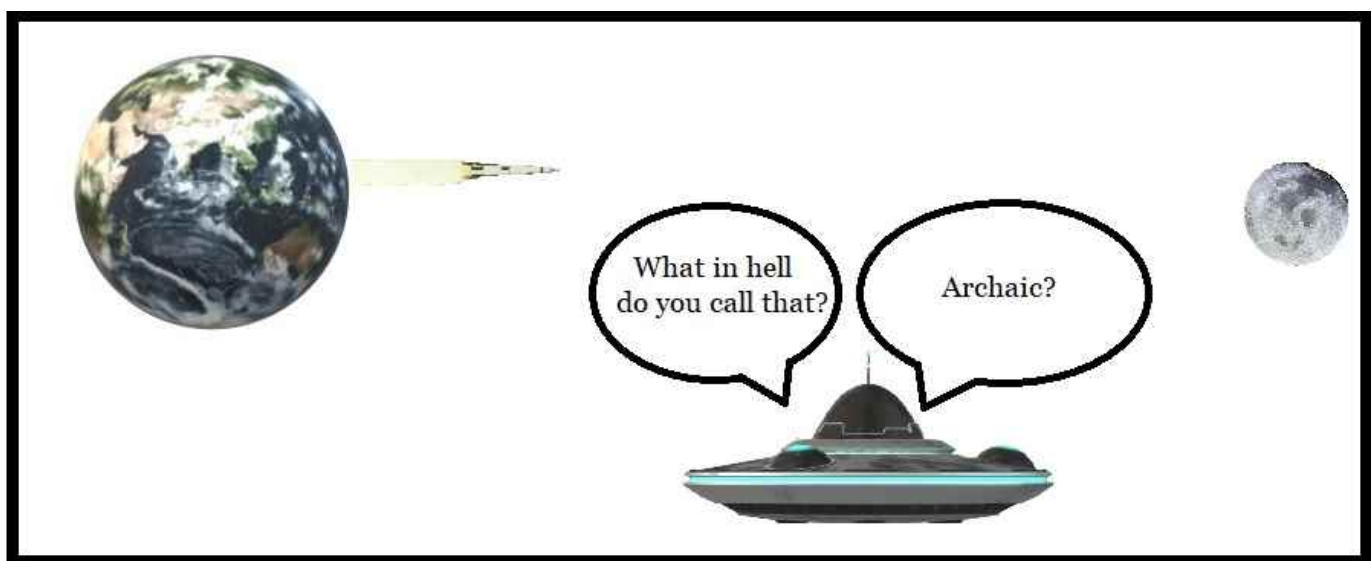
Things in the universe like to be neutrally charged. Unlike the ceps, atoms are three dimensional and can bond together to achieve neutrality using static gravity.

The more energy something has, the faster it moves. The amount of energy the object has is directly proportional to its temperature. The object's state is dependent on its temperature and containment. In the solid state, orbit sharing and static gravity are the dominant force. In the liquid state, the object's most unstable state, the molecules are falling apart, and their parts are moving around. Their motion is the result of their nucleuses tumbling around to favor sharing orbits. In the gaseous state, the molecule is stable and complete, all its shells are full, it is neutral in charge, and it is really moving around. The only thing limiting their escape is kinetic gravity.

Static gravity has a finite range. That finite range is short. In a solid static, gravity locks the molecules together with its pulling force, limiting their movement. In a liquid, the molecules are farther apart, causing static gravity to loose its grip on the moving molecules. It now pulls and repels the molecules together or apart. In a gas, static gravity repels the molecules apart when they bump into one another.

Kinetic gravity has an endless range. It takes place between atoms. It takes place between our sun and the planets. It takes place between all the stars in the galaxy. It takes place between galaxies.

Our next endeavor is to see how ceps interact with one another.



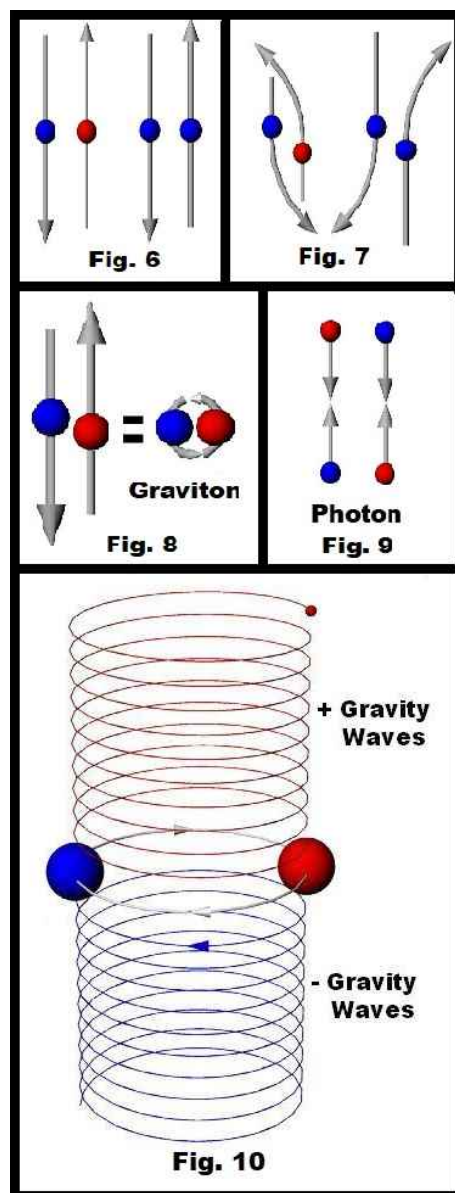
Gravitons

The difference in molecular behavior and the cep behavior is size. Ceps are infinitely small and have no mass. Both can occupy the same space without touching one another, and they are moving. The cep is the smallest entity in the universe. Now the infant universe is in the process of changing its static energy into kinetic energy. At this point in time, only four things can happen:

1. A cep doesn't get close enough to any other cep and keeps going on its way. This happens most of the time (Fig. 6).
2. One cep passes close enough to another cep so that they both alter their courses, either from repelling or attracting, and continue on with no more interaction with that particle. This happens occasionally (Fig. 7).
3. One cep passes another oppositely charged cep very closely and tries to get into the same space with that oppositely charged cep due to their attraction and ends up in an orbital path, creating a graviton (Fig. 8). This seldom happens.
4. One cep hits another oppositely charged cep almost head-on and the two particles oscillate back and forth linearly, creating a photon (Fig. 9). This probably happens the rarest in space; however their production increases dramatically when the density of ceps increases under certain situations such as extreme heat and atomic fusion within a star.

The graviton is a small disk defined by the diameter of the two spinning ceps. The spinning of the two particles produces a gyroscopic condition that requires a force to change their motion. Gravitons, therefore, have mass. They also produce positive and negative gravity waves traveling in opposite directions perpendicular to the orbital path (Fig. 10). This is where the only force in nature, gravity, comes from. Adding gravity and mass to the mix accelerates the formation of subatomic particles and eventually three-dimensional elemental matters. Scientists say there are four forces in the universe; I say there is only one. Everything you see and touch was created by the force of gravity.

Magnetism is just a polarized form of gravity. Think about it: Gravity and magnetism do the same thing; they pull mass together. The only difference is, with magnetism, the majority of the positive gravity waves go one way and the negative gravity waves travel in the opposite direction. Think of magnetism as gravity that has been discharged from a gravity laser. This will make much more sense when we get to the details of the formation of three-dimension matter. I don't believe the small and large atomic forces exist, either. Scientists just made these forces up to explain how two positively charged protons stick together in the nucleus of an atom. I think that protons and neutrons fuse together into a single nucleus structure. The neutrons provide the glue that holds multiple protons together and fill in the spaces to make the nucleus more spherical for the electrons to orbit.

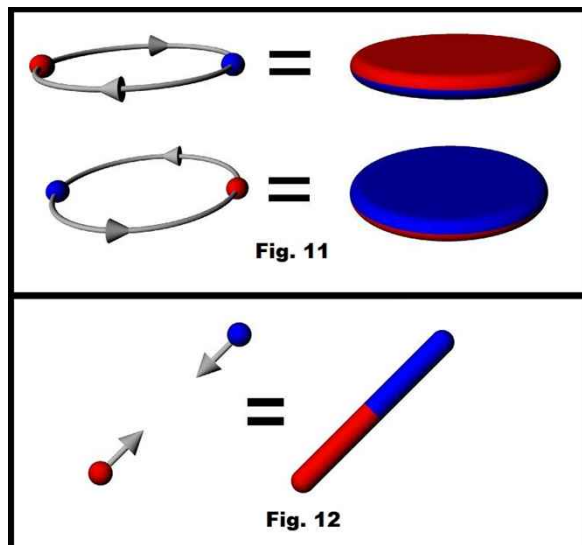


Photons are one-dimensional matter that has length but no width or depth. The two ceps travel in straight lines oscillating back and forth. They have a frequency of oscillation but don't have any mass or gravity unless they are induced to spin. I will explain more about the photon when I get to light and how the universe transfers energy.

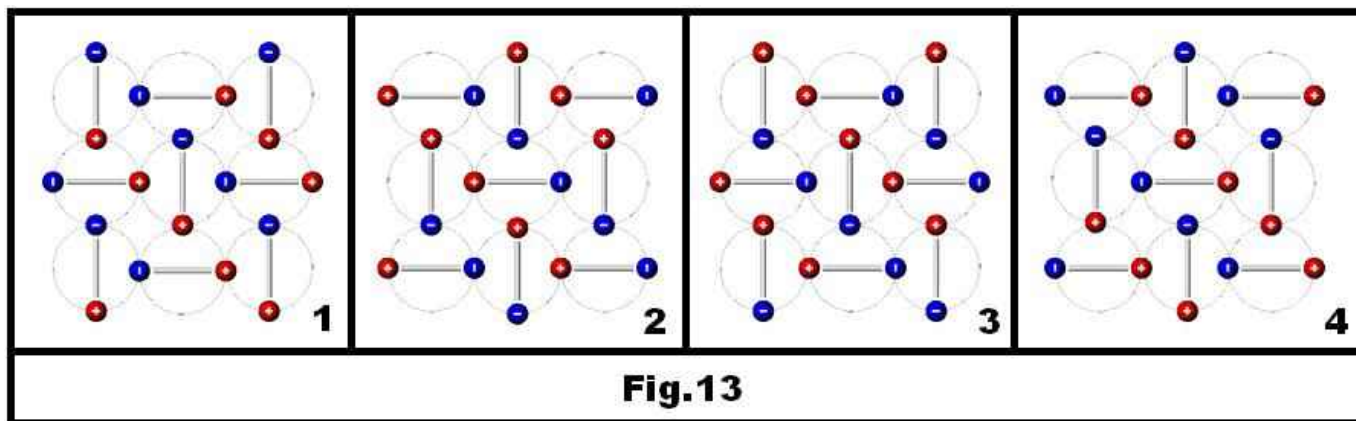
To make the three-dimensional matter formation easier to visualize I have reduced the orbiting particles to a disk shape as shown in Fig. 11. Photons will be denoted as shown in Fig. 12.

Just like atoms like to share their electron orbits, gravitons like to share their particle orbits, as well. If they join at a ninety-degree angle, they form sheets. This is their most stable two-dimensional condition. This forms the gravitational fabric of space.

The fabric of space regulates the rotational speeds of gravitons. In order to fit in, each graviton has to adjust its speed to become harmonious with its neighbor. Fig. 13 shows snapshots of a sheet of nine gravitons every ninety degrees of rotation.

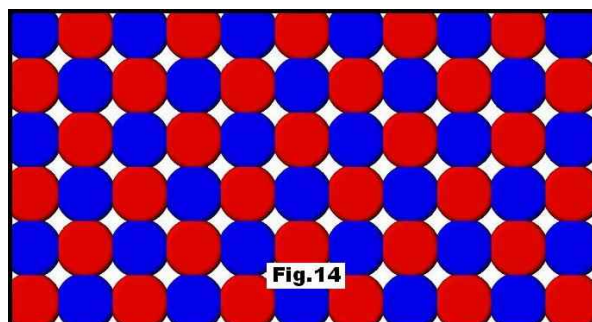


I encourage the reader to play around with a stack of disc magnets to get a feel for the joinery I am about to discuss. Disc magnets readily join to one another by the edge provided that their face poles are reversed. If magnetism is, in fact, an enhanced gravity, then the joinery of ceps should be similar, although much weaker.



Einstein theorized about the gravitational warping of space. While I don't believe that space itself is warped or distorted by gravity because it is simply a man-made grid system used for reference purposes, I do believe that the fabric of space (Fig. 14) within it is. I'll go even further and say that without this fabric of space, the universe as we know it wouldn't exist.

Gravitons can also join one another in flat rings. Only even numbers of gravitons can make flat rings. These rings would be far less stable than the ninety-degree joinery of the fabric of space. Even if the hexagon or octagon rings were able to form sheets, the slightest disturbance to any one ring would cause all of them to



collapse. They most likely have a very short lifespan and collapse into the fabric of space as illustrated in Fig. 15. This is about as far as we can go in the two-dimensional world. Any other joinery and we enter into the third dimension!

Our universe's first three-dimensional particles would have had to be mini-neutrons. These mini-neutrons could have formed from torn pieces of space fabric that collapsed upon themselves to form rings. The four-sided mini-neutron would be the smallest three-dimensional matter possible (Fig. 16). It would be fairly unstable due to the adjacent sides being attracted to one another at such a sharp angle. Six-sided rings would be very unstable due to the opposite sides being attracted to one another, and the slightest disturbance would cause them to collapse. An eight-sided ring would be more stable than a six-sided one and tend to keep its shape due to the repulsive forces of the opposite sides. The overall charge produced on the outside of these particles is zero. Odd number rings are impossible because one joint would be repulsive.

Another possibility is that they could form cylinders (Fig. 17). This is highly unlikely, and they would be just as unstable as the individual rings. Again the eight-sided cylinders would be the most stable. It is possible that some of the four-sided mini-neutrons could stick together and form larger three-dimensional subatomic particles (Fig. 18). But for elemental matter as we know it to be today, we need many very stable particles to form. They also need to have a charge. Over the eons, three dimensional subatomic particles continued to appear, slowly disrupting the fabric of space. Now you have three-dimensional particles with masses four or more times the mass of a graviton, and gravitational forces cause the three-dimensional particles to accelerate. As they speed up and travel through space, they disrupt and damage the fabric of space. Up to this point in space, the fabric was only being disrupted by new gravitons joining the fabric. Disruptions to the fabric were few and far between, but space has unending time on its side. Bigger holes are now being punched into the fabric of space as larger three-dimensional particles are formed and chunks of the fabric collapses upon itself. Space is losing its vacuum with the formation of three-dimensional objects. This is a huge event; true gravity as we know it is born! The first truly stable spherical trons begin to form from eight-sided cylinders, the negatron and the positron. Now space is starting to have cannon balls to shoot through the fabric of space. The negatron and positron have a mass of eighteen gravitons. They are most likely formed when eight-sided tubes are disrupted and the ends collapse to form a sphere.

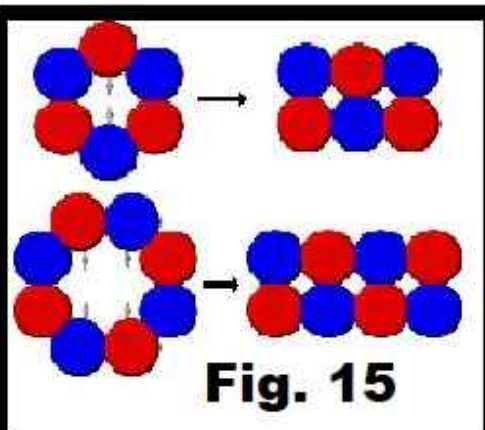


Fig. 15

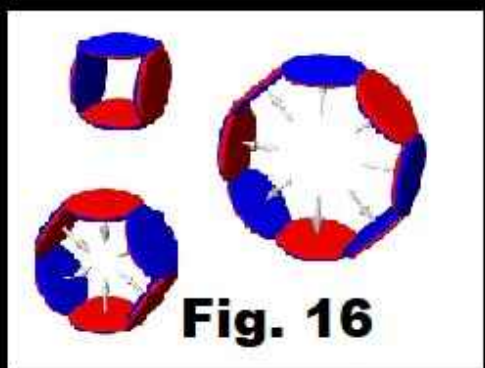


Fig. 16

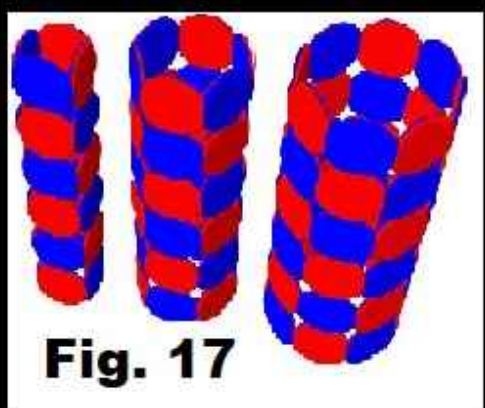


Fig. 17

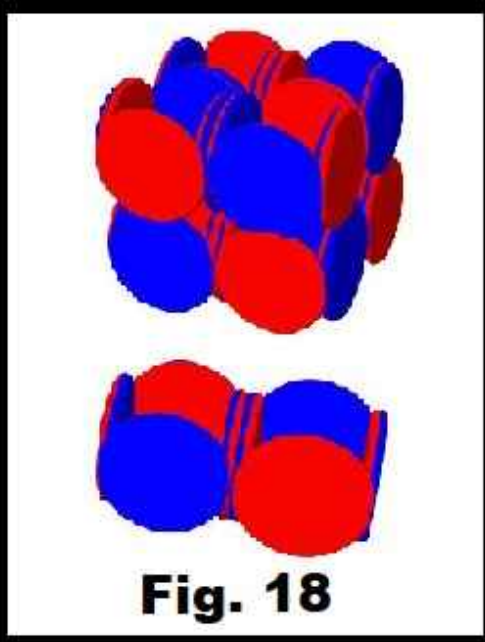
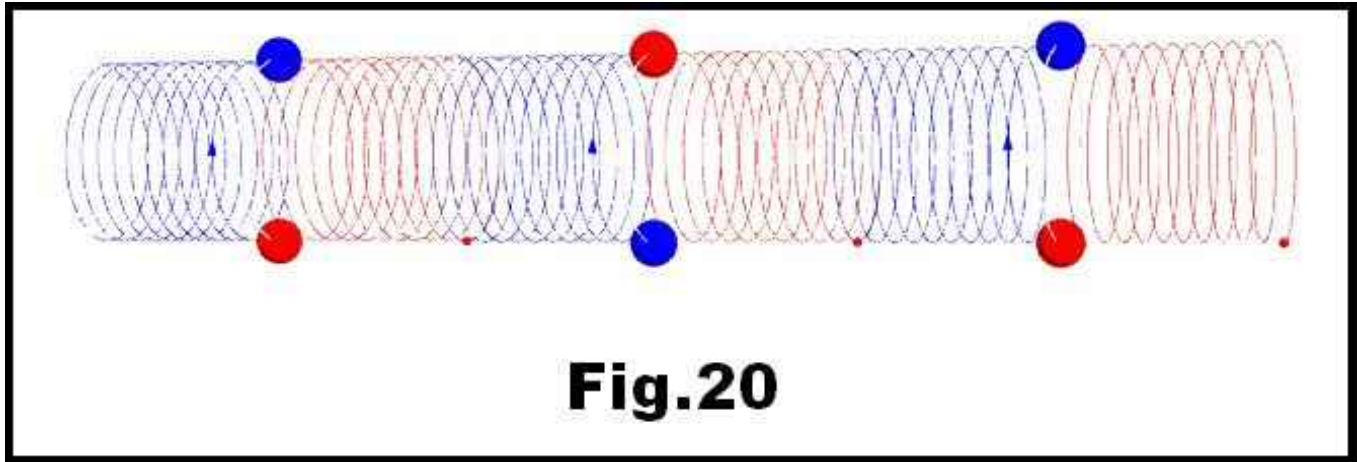
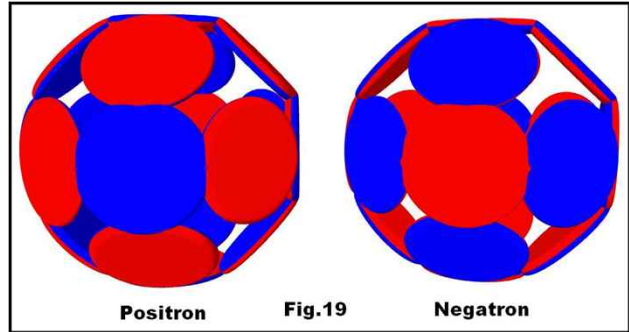
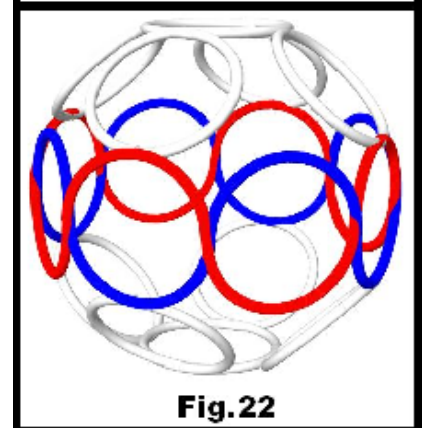
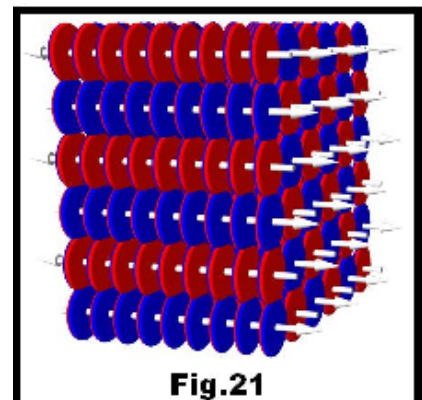


Fig. 18

Their structures are very stable, and they are identical in every way except that one is the inside out version of the other. Since both have identical structures, they both have the same gravitational signature. I will explain gravitational signatures in detail a little later on. Their gravitational force can travel over great distances. Having the same gravitational signature and being of opposite charges, they are highly attracted to one another. This is because gravitons like to form strings. By forming long strings, they are able to transfer gravity over endless distances as shown in Fig. 20.



These long strings form in the fabric of space. They transfer gravity both ways simultaneously as shown in Fig. 21. These strings of gravitons pass the gravity waves, bucket brigade style, between the positrons and negatrons. Up to now, the gravitons all have the same rotational speed. This starts to change. The ceps that gravitons are made of start changing partners when they are bound together in a positron or negatron. They now travel the larger circular orbit provided by the structure of the positron or negatron in a sine wave motion. The positive ceps go one way, and the negative ceps go the opposite direction, as shown in one of the rings in Fig. 22. The same thing occurs in the other two rings as well. The interaction that occurs between the particles in the three rings alters the rotational speed of the gravitons that make up the three-dimensional particles. This speed of angular rotation is unique for every identical subatomic particle or atom nucleus at any given temperature and pressure.



Gravity is strongest when the string of gravitons is between two identical trons. When the string is between two different trons, each graviton in the string has to change its speed slightly to match the angular speed of the particles at each end. I call this gravitational friction. The greater the difference in angular velocity of the two trons, the greater the friction and lesser the attraction between the two trons. This also applies at the atomic level as well. Our known universe could not have formed the way it did without this being true. We see the results of this on Earth,

also. Iridium is a good example. My truck takes iridium-tipped spark plugs. This is an element I had never thought about before, and I wondered where it comes from. It turns out that it only exists in a thin layer around the Earth, most likely coming from an asteroid. Why would an asteroid of iridium come to be? The answer is simple: When a star dies, it explodes and spews all kinds of atoms into space. Atoms with the same gravitational signature are drawn to one another and segregate from atoms that are different. We find meteorites that are iron, cobalt, aluminum, copper, etc. Not surprisingly, we find a lot of iron ones. That is because when a dying star starts making iron, it explodes. The higher numbered elements exist in trace amounts and are much rarer. Single atoms being spread over the vast distances of space are then segregated by their gravitational signatures into clumps. There could be asteroids out there made of solid gold! Years ago, when I was a young man coming home from one of my many late-night excursions, I saw a meteor that was a bright green streaking over the farm. It broke into four pieces, and each piece continued to burn a bright green until they disappeared. My only explanation was that it was a chunk of pure copper.

Comets make another good example of the existence of atomic gravitational signatures. When a star explodes, the matter is in the plasma state. As the atoms get farther away from the explosion, they cool down and collect their electrons. When they get their electrons, they are still fairly dense and hot, and chemical reactions take place. Carbon and hydrogen bond together and make methane, hydrogen and oxygen bond and make water, nitrogen and hydrogen bond and make ammonia, etc. We know this to be true as we have planets with oceans of methane, and comets are mostly water. Most of the water on Earth probably came from comets. I am sure that methane comets hit the Earth as well, but our nearness to the sun evaporated it into the atmosphere. Without all that carbon, life couldn't exist.

Just look at our solar system. If gravitational signatures didn't exist, wouldn't all the planets be made of the same stuff? They are not. Or just look at a drop of water resting on a surface. If gravitational signatures did not exist, wouldn't the drop be drawn down towards the surface until it was one molecule thick? Scientists say it is held up by surface tension. That is not true. Surface tension is merely the result of the gravity between the water molecules being greater than the gravity pulling on it by the Earth. Water's gravitational signature causes clouds to form and make rain. While we couldn't exist without water's gravitational signature, it could turn out to be our demise, as well. The threat of flooding due to global warming and the ice caps melting is a real thing, but it's not because of the amount of water contained in the ice caps. The water held in the ice caps would raise the water level very little. It is the water in the oceans that is being drawn up to the ice caps that will be released and cause the major flooding. Another scenario that is even worse could also happen. We do not need to be hit by a large comet to be destroyed. If a large comet just passes close to the Earth, the water's gravitational signature could cause one of the ice caps to be drawn toward the comet, dramatically changing the tilt of the Earth! The seasons would change, as well as the weather, with devastating results.

Gold and silver are another good example. Both are found in nuggets or thin veins where there were cracks in the Earth's crust. As the metal vapors rose up out of the extremely hot Earth, they managed to find one another and bond together, forming nuggets or thin sheets. Without gravitational signatures, this type of atomic segregation wouldn't have happened.

At the atomic level, hydrogen has the greatest gravitational force per atomic mass between atoms. If it didn't, the second-generation stars wouldn't have formed. Atomic fusion takes an enormous amount of pressure. That pressure is the result of gravitational forces pulling enormous amounts of hydrogen together. The first-generation stars were much bigger than the stars we see today. They

were absolutely enormous. At the center of every galaxy are the remains of those stars now known as black holes.

Now we are at the point in the first infinite universe where it is filling itself with gravitons, negatrons, positrons, and many other small subatomic particles. It has become a very dynamic place. It has gravity and the particles are moving. So now let us look at how the spherical subatomic trons came to be.

As positrons and negatrons meander about space, they get close enough to one another and are gripped by kinetic gravity. Strings of gravitons form between them and cause them to accelerate towards one another (Fig. 23). Eventually, they crash into one another perfectly aligned. The static gravitational force pulls them together even closer, causing them to collapse and bond together into a new neutrally charged prolate spheroid diatron (Fig. 24). The prolate spheroid diatron belongs to both the spherical and elongated tron families.

The prolate spheroid diatron is a very stable particle. Most of the gravitons that make up the diatron are bonded with a minimum of three points. Additionally, it has an interior buttressing wall made of a double thickness of gravitons in its center. Its charge is neutral overall, but it is bipolar with a plus three charge on one hemisphere and a minus three charge on the opposite hemisphere. The diatron has a mass of thirty-six gravitons. The diatron has a new gravitational signature that makes it very attractive to other diatrons. It can join to other positrons and negatrons as well.

Diatrons can join to one another in two ways: They can join at their polar ends, which results in an elongated tetratron, which will be discussed later, or they can join with their inner buttressing walls in line. When they join with their inner buttressing walls in line, a spherical tetratron is created (Fig. 25). The spherical tetratron has a mass of seventy-two gravitons and has two buttressing walls joined at ninety degrees to one another. This tetratron is neutral in charge, nonbipolar, and has a new gravitational signature, as well.

When two tetratrons collide with one another with their two buttressing walls perfectly aligned, (Fig. 26) they create the largest of the spherical trons, the octatron (Fig. 27). The octatron has a mass of 144 gravitons and has three interior buttressing walls joined at ninety degrees to one another. The spherical octatron has forty-eight exterior faces and mimics a tetracontakaiioctagon. It is neutral in charge and extremely stable in structure.

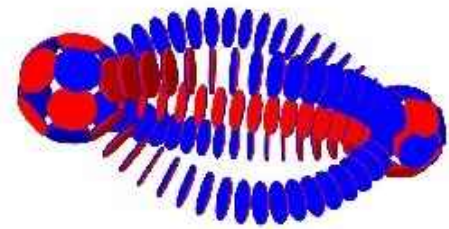


Fig. 23

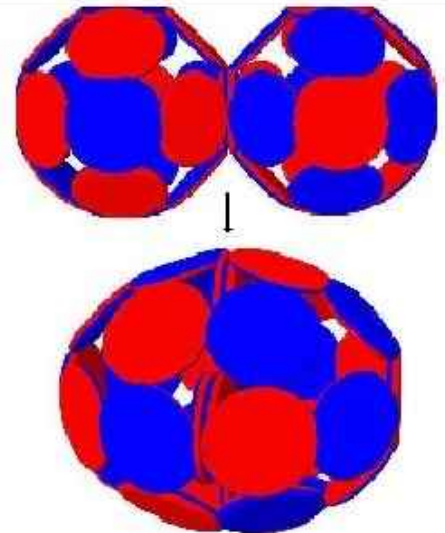


Fig. 24

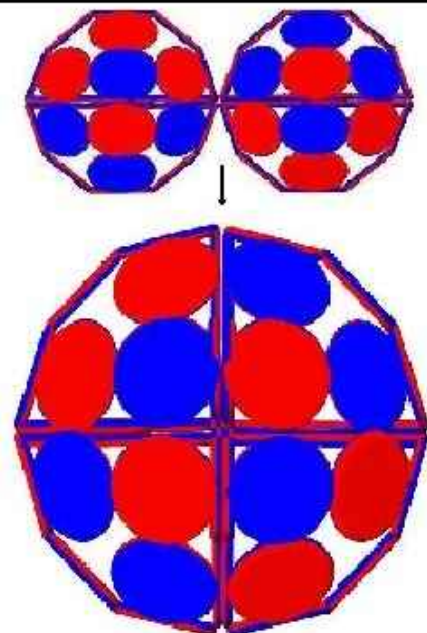


Fig. 25

While the family of spherical trons is interesting, they have little to do with actual formation of atoms. They don't readily attach to one another stably or compactly enough, nor do they have the charge polarities required to construct atoms. I believe the spherical trons have their place in the universe and play an important role in the destruction of elemental matter. The destruction of elemental matter has to happen if the universe is to achieve equilibrium. If elemental matter continued to form over endless time, all space would become occupied and space would become one infinite, static, solid structure. We know that isn't the case. I believe the spherical octatron is the seed needed for black holes to form. For the creation of atoms, we must explore the family of elongated trons.

Elongated particles on the other hand, lend themselves nicely to being the building blocks of subatomic trons and atoms. They exist in all three charge states: +6, neutral, and -6. The elongated trons use the same basic building blocks as the spherical trons, the positrons and negatrons. The first generation of elongated trons is the diatron, which belongs to the spherical family of trons as well. When the positron or negatron is drawn to a diatron at its polar end (Fig. 28), it collapses and bonds to it and creates an elongated tritron (Fig. 29). It quickly becomes apparent that an endless number of elongated trons are possible. Fig. 30 shows the actual shapes of the positrons and negatrons that form the elongated trons. Two oppositely charged tritrons could join together at their polar ends and become an elongated hexatron. Two diatoms could join together at their polar ends and become an elongated tetatron (Fig. 31). A positron could join an elongated tetatron to create an elongated pentatron, etc. The family of elongated trons can be divided into two subsets. Those made from an odd number of positrons and negatrons will have a +6 or -6 charge. Those made from an even number of positrons and negatrons will have a neutral charge. Unlike the spherical trons, the bonds that hold the elongated trons together are weaker with only five gravitons bonding each segment (Fig. 30). Additionally, each of the segments has opposing surfaces that are repelling one another. Should an end be knocked off, the flat surfaces would immediately bulge out, forming the rounded, charged end. We know that this happens with subatomic particles and

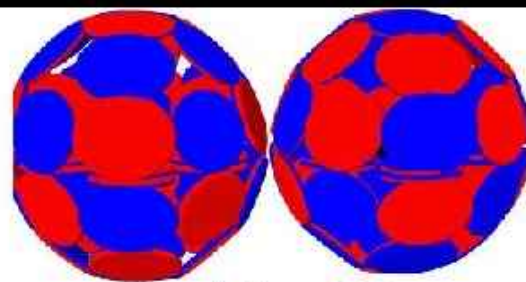


Fig. 26

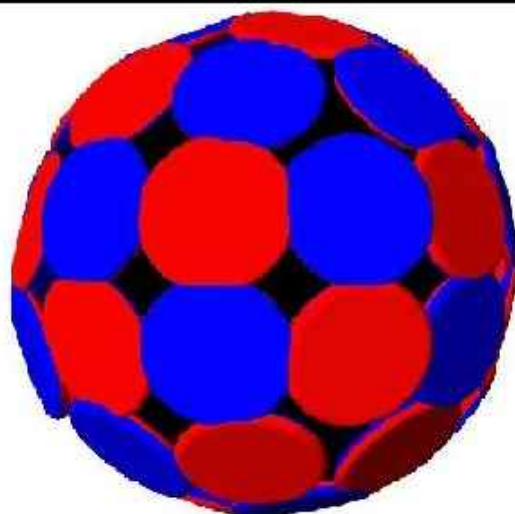


Fig. 27

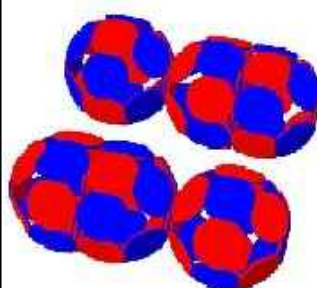


Fig. 28

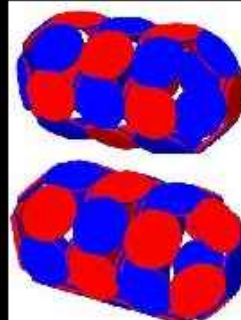


Fig. 29

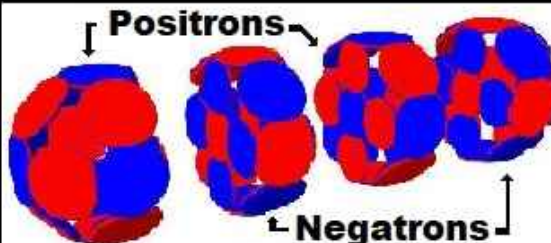


Fig30

call it atomic decay. The elongated trons are the octagonal magnetic LEGO blocks of the atomic world. They pack tightly, can easily be formed spherically, bond tightly when crushed together, and can have a positive or negative charge. When joined laterally, the larger the elongated tron the stronger the bond.

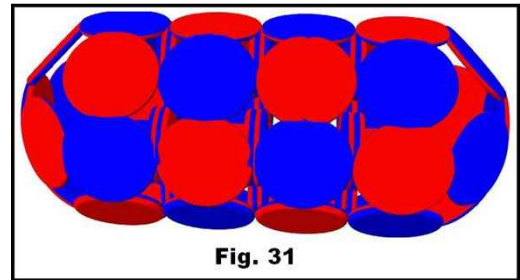


Fig. 31

Now we need to see if all of this can be fitted into what we know about elemental matter. We know that protons and electrons have equally opposite charges. We also know that a proton is about 1,838 times the mass of an electron, and a neutron is 1,842 times the electron's mass. We are also pretty damn sure that protons and neutrons are made of quarks. There are two kinds of quarks, the up quark and the down quark. The up quark has a positive charge of two-thirds that of a proton. The down quark has a negative charge of one-third of an electron. A proton is made from two up quarks and one down quark. A neutron is made from two down quarks and one up quark. Since a neutron has slightly more mass than a proton, one would expect a down quark to have a little more mass than an up quark. Starting with the down quark, Fig. 32, I sandwiched a negatively charged nonotron, made of five negatrons and four positrons, between two neutrally charged decatrons of five negatrons and five positrons. This gives the down quark a total charge of -6 and a graviton mass of 504. To make the up quark have a little less mass, I sandwiched an octatron, made of four negatrons and four positrons, between two positively charged nonotrons, made of four negatrons and five positrons. This gives the up quark, Fig. 23, a total charge of +12 and a graviton mass of 468.

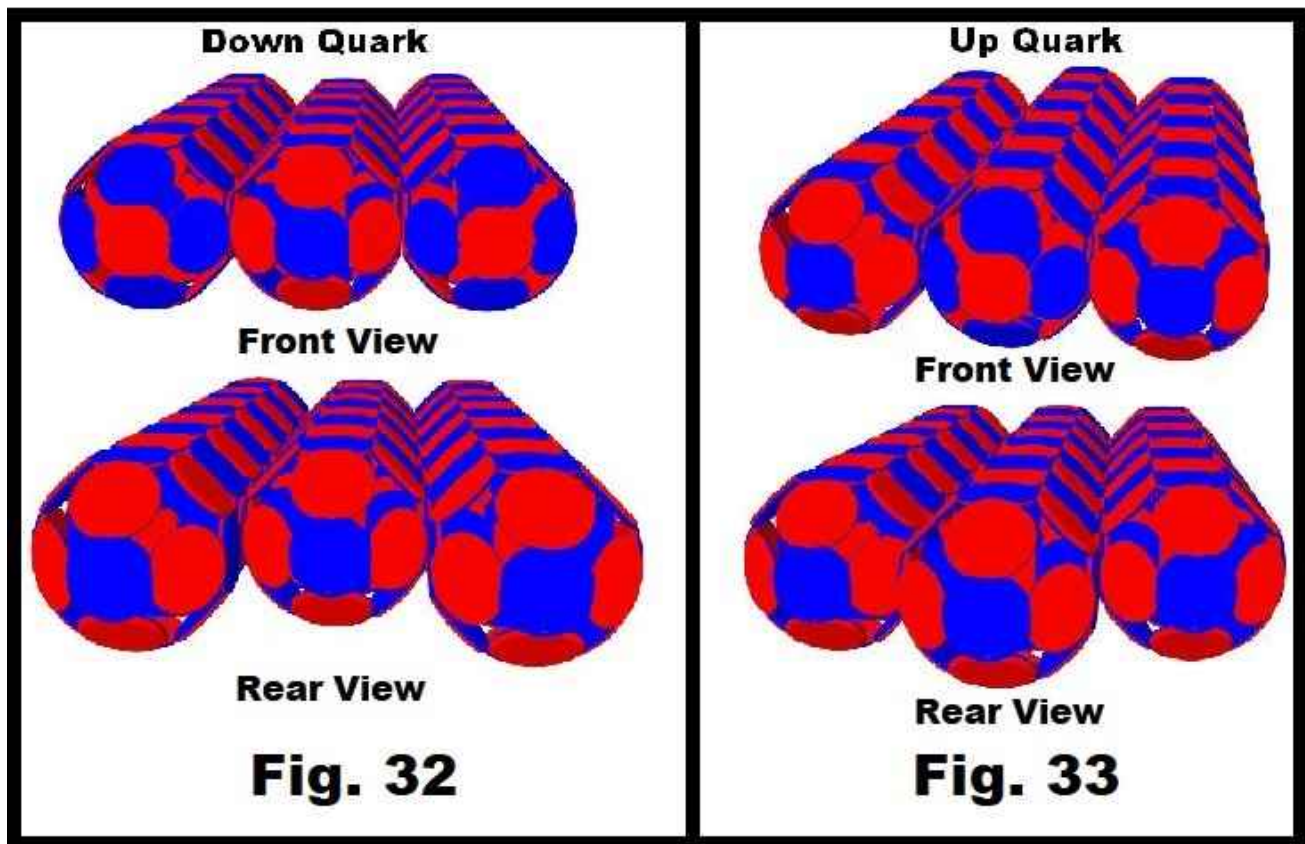


Fig. 32

Fig. 33

Now we have to see if the up quarks and down quarks can be joined together. Starting with the proton, Fig. 34, I stacked two up quarks with one down quark in the middle, and they bond together perfectly. This gives the proton a total charge of +18 and a graviton mass of 1,458. It therefore takes eighty-one positrons and negatrons to make up a proton.

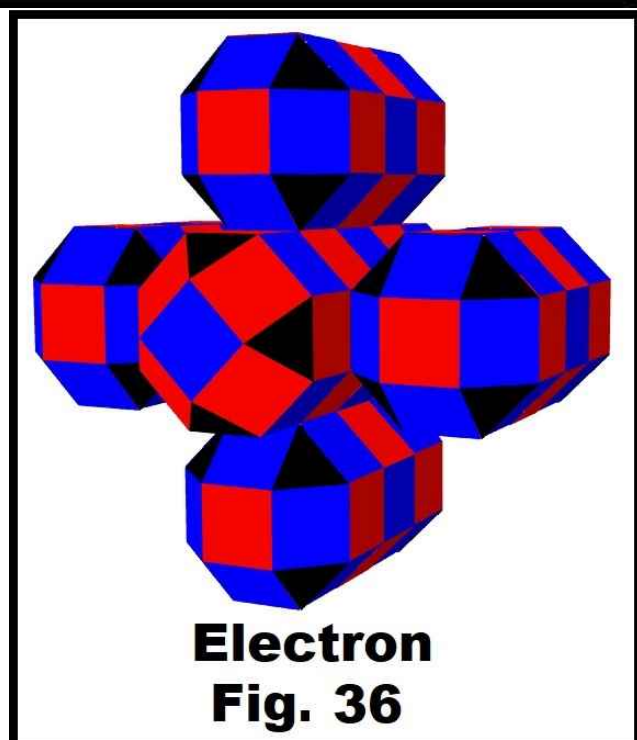
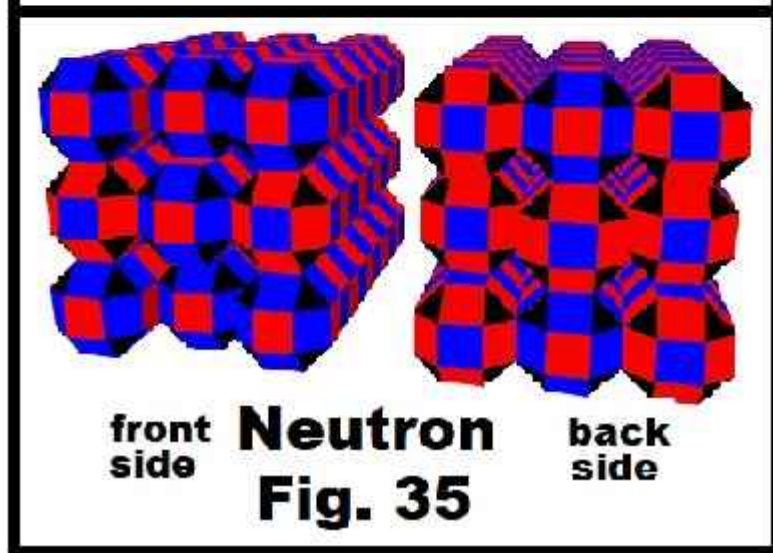
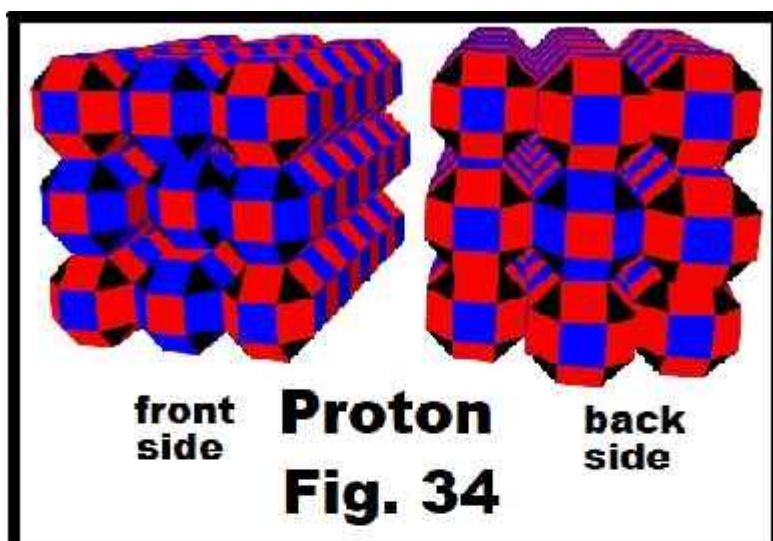
Stacking one up quark between two down quarks is just as easy and results in a neutron, Fig. 35, with a graviton mass of 1,512 and zero total charge. It takes eighty-four positrons and negatrons to make up a neutron.

Now all we have to do is come up with electrons that have a total charge of -18 graviton gravitational charges and then adjust the masses of the quarks to get the protons and neutrons to the proper mass ratios. Let's arbitrarily say that an electron is a positively charged pentatron, made from three positrons and two negatrons, with four negatively charged tritrons, each made from two negatrons and one positron, bonded on four sides. That would give an electron, Fig. 36, a total negative charge of -18 and a graviton mass of 306. That would make a total of 17 positrons and negatrons in an electron.

We know that a proton is 1,836 and a neutron is 1,847 times more mass than an electron. If my electron is correct, it would take 31,212 positrons and negatrons to build a proton and 31,399 to build a neutron.

Now we can calculate how many positrons and negatrons are required to fabricate up quarks and down quarks. By using simultaneous equations, we find that a down quark is made of 10,528 positrons and negatrons, and to make an up quark 10,342 are needed.

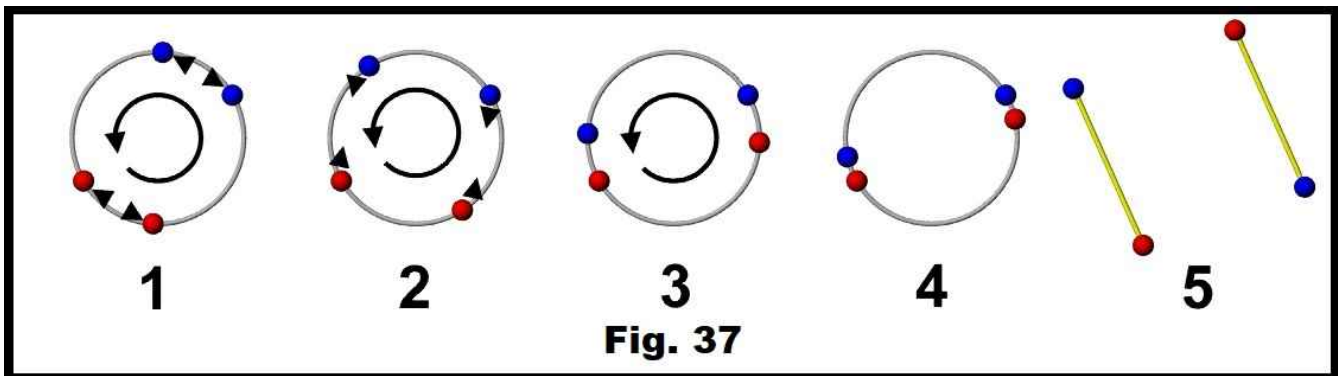
It quickly becomes apparent that the numbers and resulting possible combinations are mind boggling. That's if my arbitrary electron structure is correct, and I probably have a better chance of winning the lottery. To truly explore this morphology, a super computer needs to be employed. What I have demonstrated is my postulation is possible.



Photons

We have now reached the point where elemental matter exists in the universe having come from nothing. Over many more eons of time, more and more hydrogen comes to be. The infancy of our universe has arrived. It is cold and dark. Huge hydrogen nebulae are beginning to coalesce. Soon the first universe will have light.

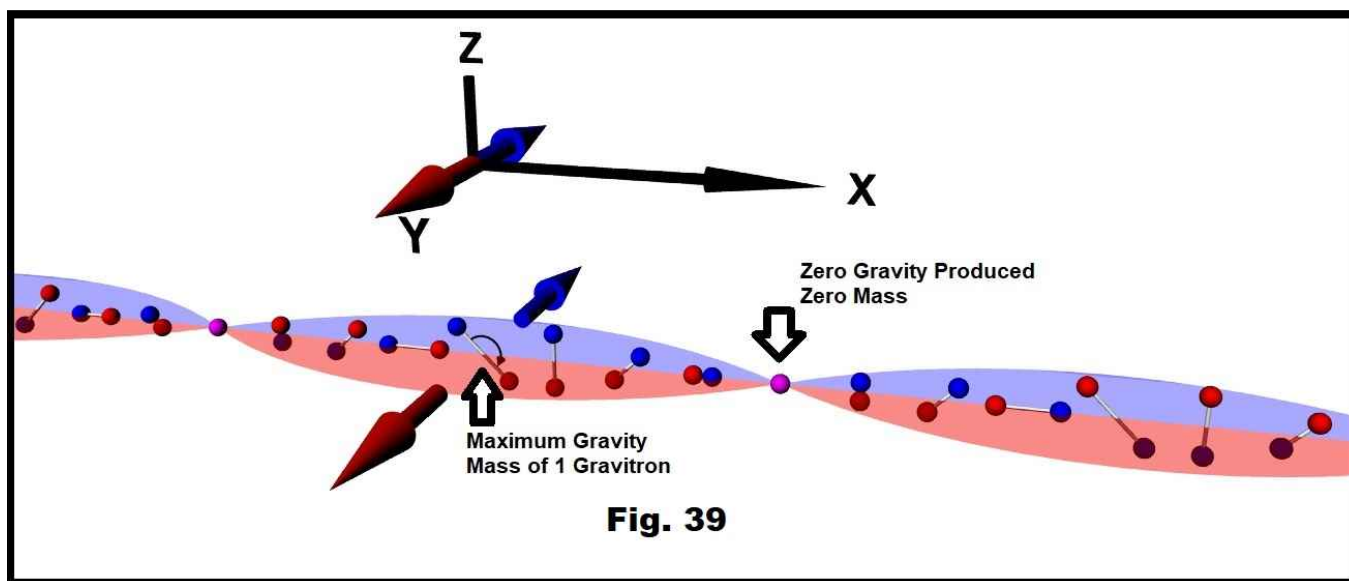
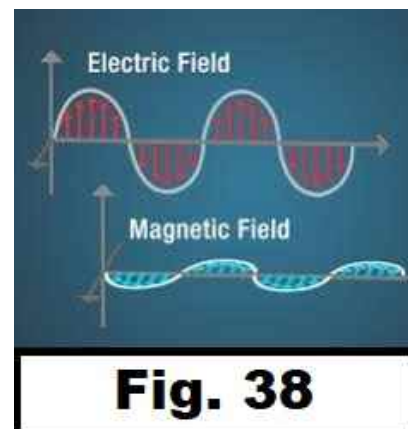
Hydrogen is the only elemental matter that can form from the vacuum of space. There is no helium or other larger atoms. Up to this point in time, the universe did not have the forces available to crush protons and neutrons together and create larger atoms. As more and more hydrogen comes to be, it begins to coalesce into huge virgin nebulae. Over time, gravity pulls the hydrogen into denser and denser clouds. As the protons are pulled very closely together, static gravity comes into play again. Static gravity causes the ceps to spin faster in their orbits with their repelling and attracting forces. The faster they spin, the hotter they become. The pressure and heat become so great that the atoms begin to fuse together, forming helium and trace amounts of some of the other, smaller atoms. Fusion is a very violent process. Within the boiling caldron of plasma, protons, neutrons, and other trons are being crushed together to form a new helium nucleus that is stable. In the process, other particles are torn apart, releasing various trons and gravitons. Two protons being crushed together do not form a stable atomic nucleus. When two neutrons are added, the nucleus gets close to being stable and grabs bits and pieces to fill in the gaps. These small additions explain why you cannot just add up the mass of protons, neutrons, and electrons for any particular element to obtain the atomic weight. That discrepancy can be a positive or negative amount as well. Negative mass would imply that small projections from the nucleus are rubbed off during the fusion process. The intense heat being produced causes the gravitons within the elemental matter to speed up. In turn, the gravitons speed up, and the faster they spin, the more kinetic gravity they produce. The strings of gravitons that are pulling the particles together become much denser. They get so dense that they begin to collapse on one another as shown in Fig. 37. If they collapse when they are less than ninety degrees out of phase (#1), the static gravity force repels the like charged ceps. As soon as they get to ninety degrees out of phase (#2 & #3), static gravity starts to pull the unlike ceps together. The pair of two oppositely charged ceps then hit dead on with one another (#4). The result is the two gravitons become two photons (#5). The first glimmers of light appear in the universe. These stars are far bigger than any that we can see today. They were extremely massive.



As I have stated before, photons are one-dimensional matter. When first made, they have no mass, nor do they produce gravity waves. They just switch polar ends at a very rapid pace. This changes when they come into close contact with a graviton. When idle photons make contact, they begin to spin, induced to do so by being attracted by the static gravity of the ceps within the gravitons, just like gravitons do when they pass gravity on. Because photons are constantly switching poles, they may rotate in the opposite direction of gravitons they are up against. The instant they start to spin,

they are on their way at the speed of light, producing a kinetic gravity wave. Einstein said that sometimes light behaves like a particle and sometimes it behaves like a wave. I think that light is a one-dimensional particle that spins and creates a wave.

Fig. 38 shows an electromagnetic radio wave that I pulled off of NASA's website. Looking at it, you would have to believe that some mysterious particle is going back and forth along a straight line at the speed of light. If that particle has any mass, it would not behave like this, as it breaks all of Newton's laws of motion. Then they would have one to believe that this wave generates a "magnetic" field at right angles to the impossible wave. The photon makes this wave possible. It is not a magnetic wave the photon generates; it is a gravity wave. The photon emulates the graviton whenever its ceps are not passing through one another, and this is most of the time. The difference between the photon and the graviton is the photon's ceps' orbital path is always changing, and the graviton's ceps' orbital path remains constant. The gravity wave produced by the photon is directly proportional to the diameter of its ceps' orbital path. It only truly emulates the graviton when it is at its largest dimension. Fig. 39 shows a photon traveling from left to right along the X axis. As it travels, it produces a gravitational wave in the direction of its rotational axis. The amplitude of the gravitational field is also directly proportional to the angular velocity of the photon.

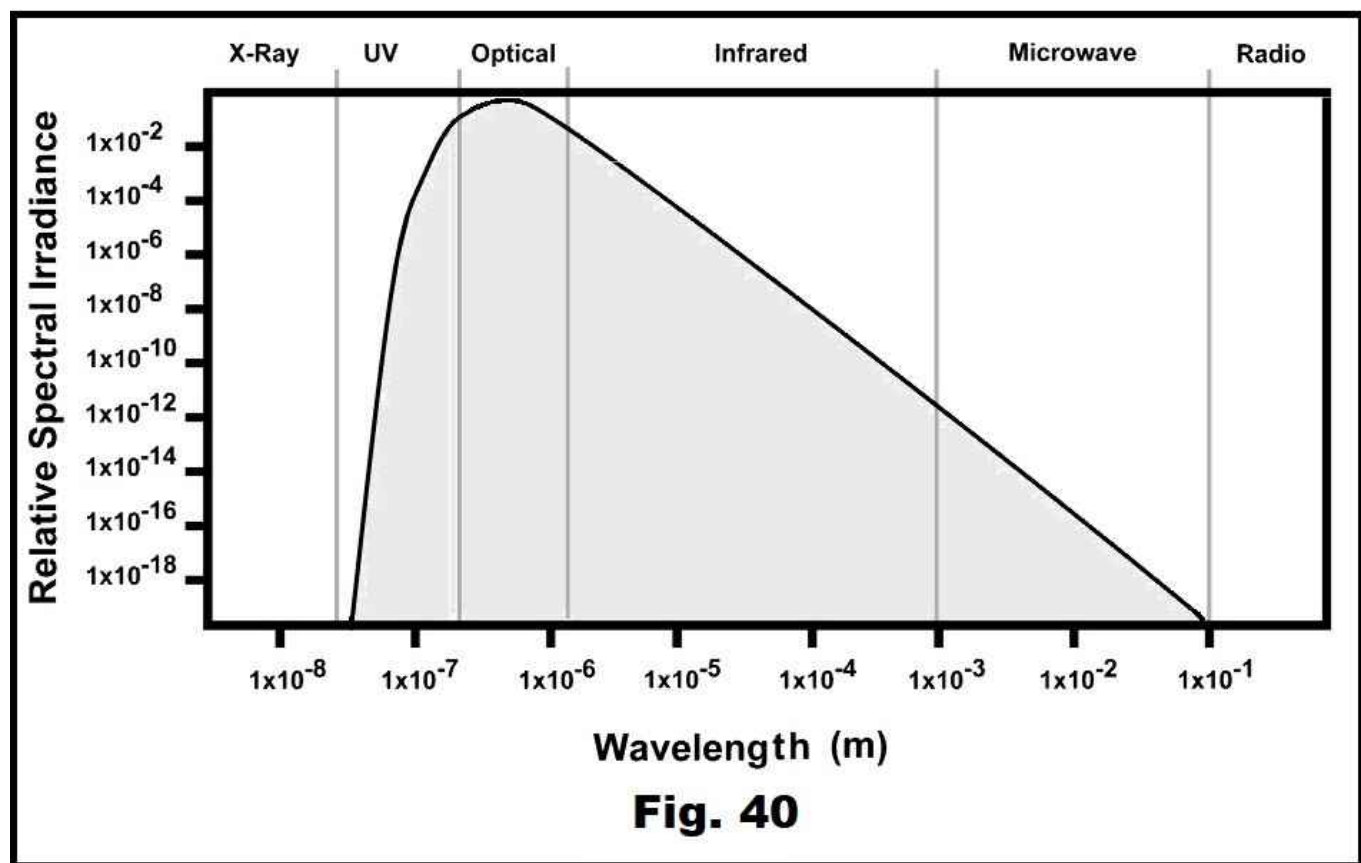


The only difference between the electromagnetic wave in Fig. 38 and the gravitational wave in Fig. 39 is the positive and negative gravitational fields not alternating. One has to remember that a radio wave is not just one photon. It is a stream of photons, and the radio wave frequency is set by the transmitting equipment modulating the angular direction of spin of the photon. Radio waves are not true light waves. Radio waves are the result of the radio transmitting tower reversing the photon's spin being emitted at a set frequency. This back and forth reversal switches the direction of the positive and negative gravity fields being emitted by the photons. This is how the carrier frequency is created so your radio can be tuned to a particular station. Modulating the angular velocity of the photons within that carrier frequency changes the amplitude of the gravitational fields emitted by the photon. This is amplitude modulated or AM radio waves. Modulating the direction of the photon's spin within the carrier wave frequency changes the carrier wave's

frequency. This is frequency modulated or FM radio waves. Toggling the photons' spin direction for a set period of time clockwise or counterclockwise results in digital modulation. The frequency of the radio wave is not the frequency of the photons producing the radio wave.

Now let's look at the light that our sun emits. Its emissions include microwaves, infrared rays, optical light, and ultraviolet light. Luckily for us, we have an atmosphere that stops most of the ultraviolet light. Some gets through, but most of its energy is reduced as it interacts with the gas molecules in the atmosphere, warming them up and being reduced to optical and infrared light. We don't have to worry about x-rays or gamma rays from our sun as it is simply not hot enough to emit them. I'm not saying that our sun doesn't produce them. Gamma rays and x-rays produced within the nuclear fusion zone in the center of the sun are reduced optical light as it gives off its high energy while traveling to the surface of the sun. Most of the light that our sun emits is in the optical and infrared range. We can't see infrared light without special equipment, but we can feel its warming effect. There are life forms, such as pit vipers, that see perfectly well in our darkness by being able to detect infrared light. When we are in the shade of the Earth, the ultraviolet and optical range photons all but disappear. Infrared photons are greatly reduced, but they are the dominant light present.

Fig. 40 is a graph of the relative spectral irradiance versus the sun's emitted lights wavelengths.



So where do the UV and optical light that hit the Earth go? Most of it is reflected into space. A lot of it is absorbed into elemental matter. From a photon's perspective, there is a lot of space between atoms in a solid or liquid. The photon travels into that space until it contacts an atomic nucleus or electron. When it makes contact, it transfers energy with the object it is in contact with. The photon briefly gravitationally bonds to one of the gravitons that make up the object. If the photon's angular velocity is greater than the object's graviton's angular velocity the graviton's angular

velocity increases and the photon's angular velocity decreases. The photon, a little slower angularly, is repelled deeper into the solid or liquid and bonds briefly with another atom giving up a little more of its energy. This process continues until the photon has given up all the energy that it can. As more photons hit the object, the atoms within keep increasing their energy. Now back to our little photon that has no more energy to give. It makes its way back towards the surface and it bonds with an atom with gravitons spinning faster than the photon's spin. When this occurs, the photon's angular velocity increases and the atom's graviton angular velocity decreases. This is thermal transfer. Temperature is the measurement of a mass's gravitons' angular velocity. The faster they spin, the higher the temperature. Hence, when exposed to sunlight, a mass's temperature increases. When night falls, the reverse happens, and the mass's temperature decreases. The photons trapped deep within the solid slowly work their way to the surface, and when they get there, they take a little of the atoms' energy with them. The photons are no longer spinning fast enough to be optical light; they are infrared light. The same thing takes place in the atmosphere. The interaction between photons and atoms in a gas is far less frequent as the density is much less, leaving huge holes for the photons to pass through. Many of them pass all the way through the atmosphere without ever contacting an atom. We see this effect when we have a low cloud deck overhead at night. The air temperatures don't drop nearly as fast as they do on a clear night due to the dense water molecules in the cloud blocking the photons' escape into space. The same thing is taking place with global warming. The more particulates and pollution we put into the air, the harder it is for the photons to escape.

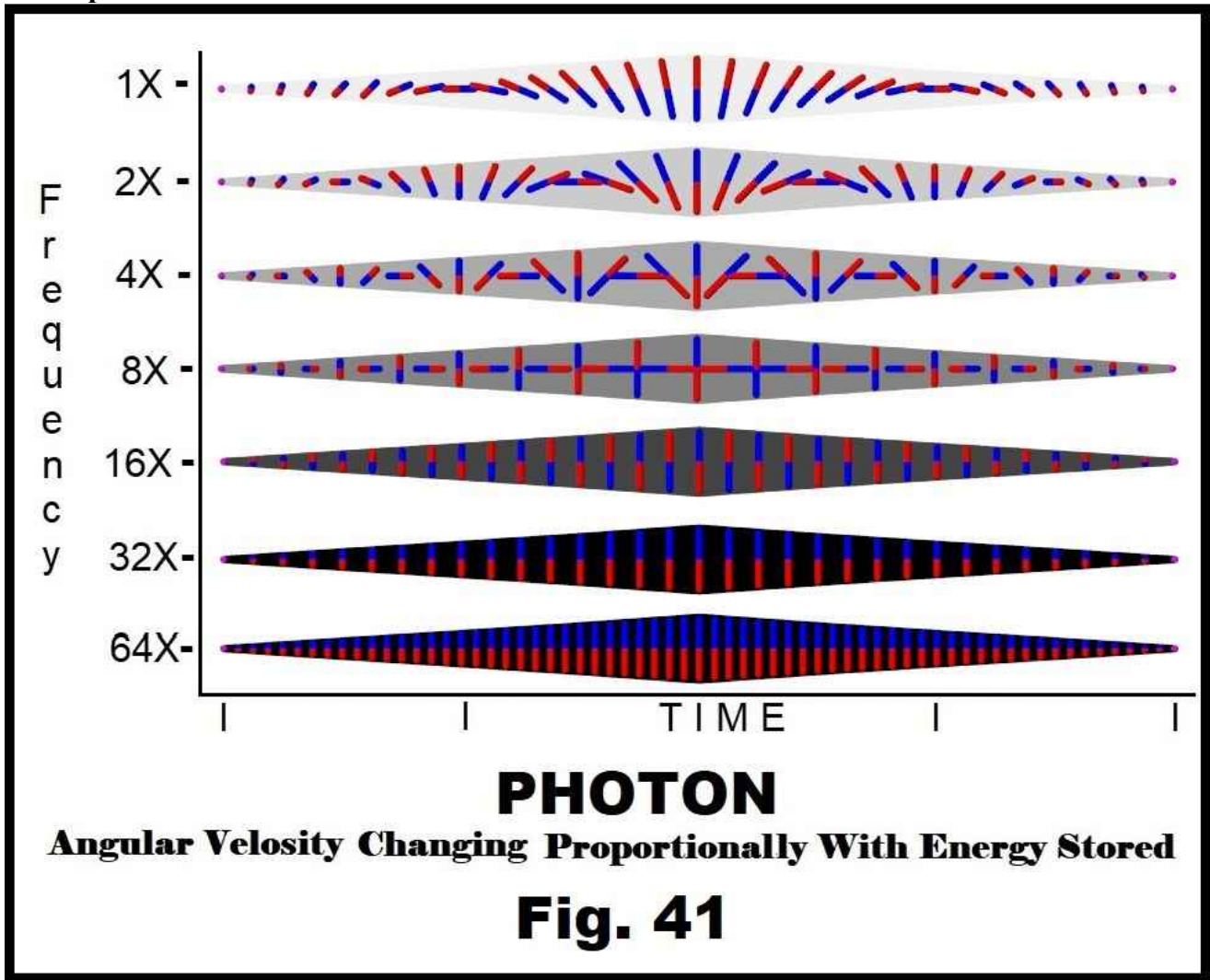
Mass bends light; we know this to be true. Astronomers are able to see things that are behind objects in the known universe because the light is bent by massive objects when it passes by. Gravitational lensing of light is another reason to believe that photons produce a gravitational wave and have mass.

And then there is red shift. Astronomers use red shift to determine the distance of far away galaxies. The redder the light, the farther away that galaxy is. Red shift happens when an object that is moving away from the observer emits light which appears to have a lower wavelength than the original wavelength. Scientists say that this is due to the expansion of the universe. They attribute this expansion to an unknown force they call dark energy. I am not convinced that any of this is true. I think that it more likely that the farther away that a galaxy is from the center of our known universe, the faster it is moving. The force that is causing it to increase its velocity is gravity. These galaxies are closer to other universes that surround ours and are being drawn to them. We may never be able to see any of these other universes, not just because of distance, but because they may be in their final stages of existence and only contain black holes. I believe we do have evidence to support this theory.

The overall mass of a spinning photon is approximately one half the mass of a graviton. Its mass changes constantly from one to zero graviton mass units. When the ceps are at their farthest distances apart, they have a mass of one and emulate a graviton. When they are just at the point of passing one another, they have a mass of zero. Photons are gravity pulsars.

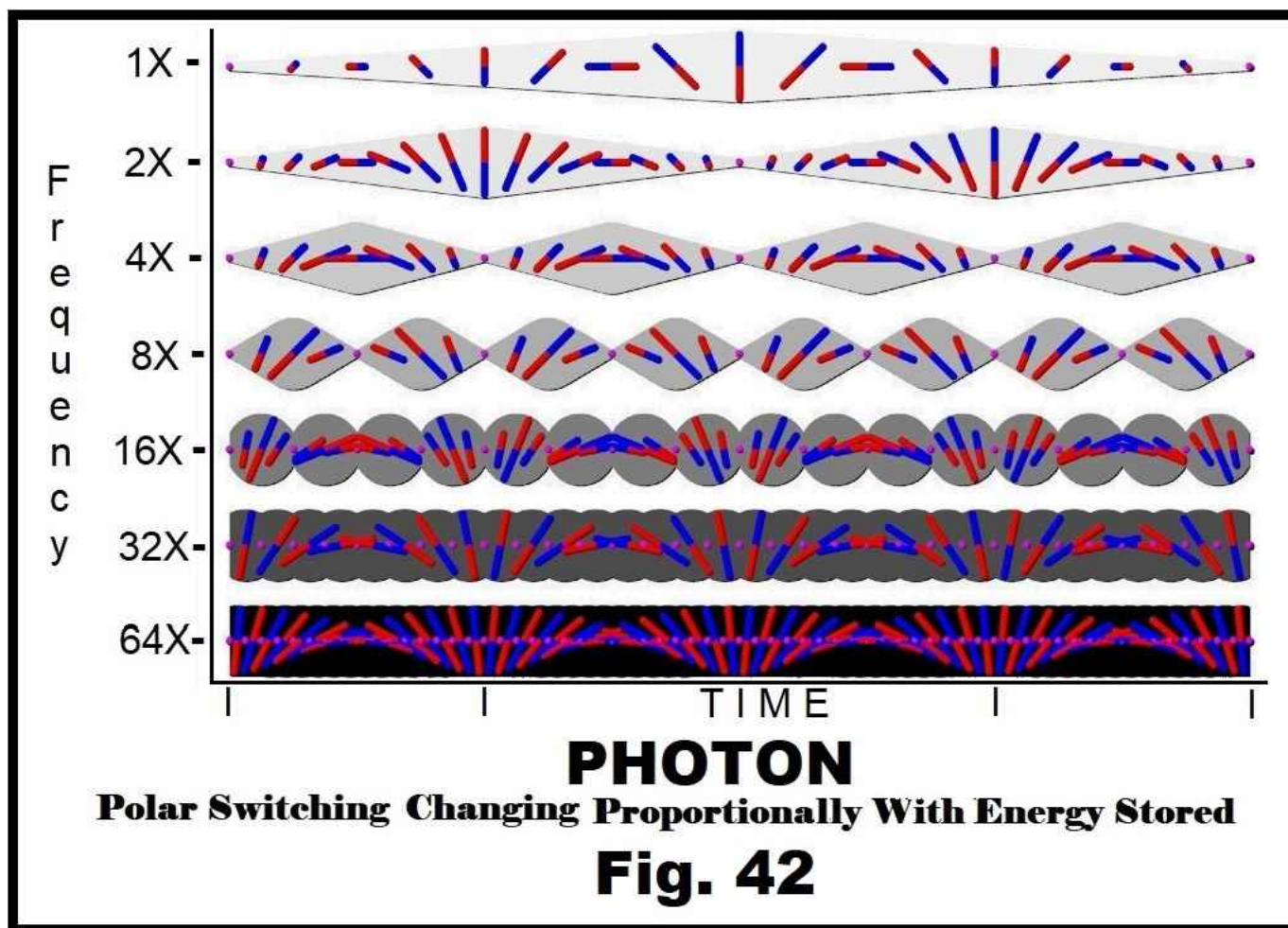
Now we have to ask: What is light frequency? Is it the number of revolutions of the photon per second? Is it the number of times the photon switches poles per second? Is it a combination of the two?

First, we will look at a photon (Fig. 41) that only changes its angular velocity directly proportional to the amount of energy it has. If we measure the frequency by the number of gravity wave pulses per second, we will not see any difference between a photon revolving once a nanosecond and one revolving sixty-four times a nanosecond. The gravity wave produced would be much stronger for the photon revolving sixty-four times a nanosecond than one revolving only once per nanosecond. The problem with this scenario is the detectable frequency remains the same no matter how fast the photon spins.

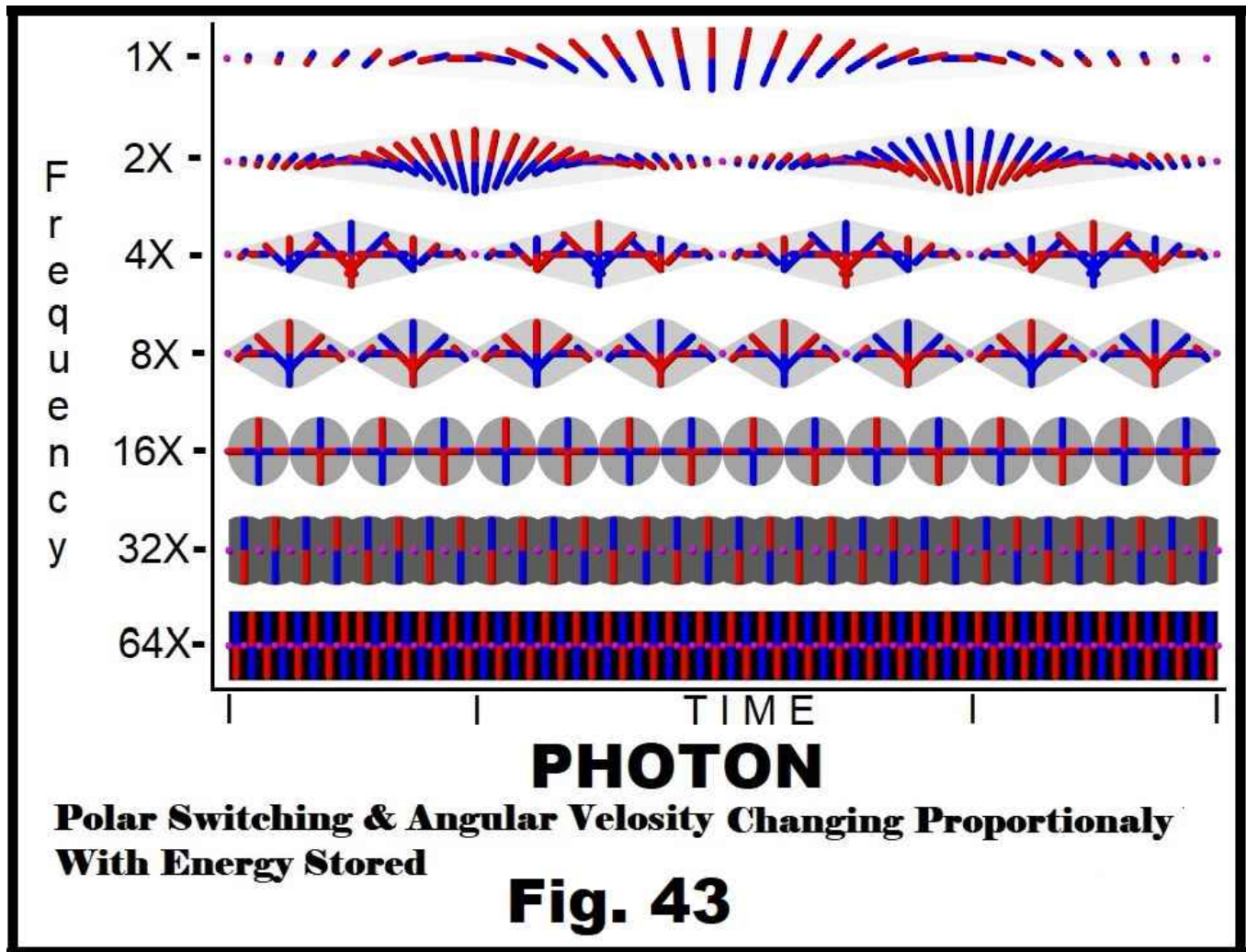


In the 1890s, Maxwell theorized that light was an electromagnetic wave. Shortly thereafter, in 1900, Max Planck concluded that light must carry discrete quantities of energy. He proposed that the amount of energy was directly proportional to the light's frequency, hf , where h is a universal constant now known as Planck's constant and f is the frequency of the light. This was followed in 1905 by Albert Einstein's theory that light had a dual nature that he called wave-particle duality. Currently, physicists accept this theory and define light as a collection of one or more photons propagating through space as electromagnetic waves. They also believe that photons are produced by some sort of mechanism inside the atom whenever an electron changes its orbital shell. I think they got it half right. Low energy photons are everywhere. They bounce around inside elemental matter constantly. If they are the same mimicked frequency as the gravitons of the atoms, they are very gravitationally attracted to their surrounding atoms and tend to stay longer. If the atom's frequency is different from the photon's mimicked frequency, the photon either takes or gives a little of its energy to the atom. Again, this is thermal transfer.

The second scenario would be the photon whose poles only switched directly proportionally to the amount of energy possessed by the photon as shown in Fig. 42. The frequency of the gravity wave pulses could easily be detected and measured. It has the ability of carrying more energy as well as the frequency increases. At 64X, the second scenario carries twice the energy of the first. We know how deadly gamma rays are, even ones produced millions of light years away. The only blessing is, we will never see it coming. These higher energy light waves impart so much energy when they contact organic matter that they cause the molecules to break their atomic bonds. Organic molecules are very large, and the ceps within the gravitons that make them up spin much slower. This is how the microwave oven works. Microwave photons' gravitational grasp on organic molecules is very strong and is able to speed up the ceps much more efficiently than higher energy photons. Again, it is all about gravitational signatures.



The third scenario makes the most sense to me. With both the angular velocity increasing and the polar switching period decreasing with an increase in energy, the photon (Fig. 43) becomes most efficient. It works well with making radio waves as well.



I think my predecessors were on the right track. Maxwell would have been spot on if he had theorized that a light wave produced a gravitational wave. Planck got it right, with photons being the carriers of energy. He just didn't figure out how they did it. Einstein was close with his wave-particle duality theory. Again, a light wave is two particles interacting with one another, producing a gravitational wave.

Photons producing pulsed gravity waves is essential to the transferring of energy between itself and the three-dimensional world. When they are attracted to the gravitons making up the three-dimensional matters in atom nucleuses and electrons, they briefly stick to them and transfer some energy. It takes thousands of years for the photon to escape its maker and venture out into the universe. Most of these photons start out as gamma rays. As they meander out from the center of the sun, they lose most of their energy by speeding up the gravitons making up the matter surrounding the sun's center. That is why our sun is so hot. By the time they escape the sun, most of the photon's rotational velocity has slowed down to the optical and infrared range.

Gravitational signatures play an important part in why different elements and molecules emit different colors. White light is a mixture of photons spinning at different rotational speeds. When an object is bombarded with photons, they are absorbed by the material. The color we see is the

photons that match the rotational speed of the object's gravitons escaping the material. Hence, different objects emit different colors. Many of the photons that are not close to the same rotational speed are absorbed by the object. They go in between the atoms and are bounced around inside the matter, transferring their energy, making the object warmer. As the trapped photons manage to escape, their energy has decreased, and they leave the object as infrared light. As they leave, the object's temperature decreases as well.

Now let's look at a bar of iron. At room temperature, it appears silver gray in color. When heated up in a forge, it first turns red in color. The gravitons that make up the iron atoms are spinning faster, and the gravity wave they produce increases, pulling in and collapsing free gravitons, producing photons spinning in the infrared to optical red frequency range, which we perceive as glowing red. Continue to heat the iron, and the gravitons that make up the iron atoms are spinning even faster, and the gravity wave they produce increases, pulling in and collapsing free gravitons, producing photons spinning in the infrared to optical violet frequency range that we perceive as glowing white. This is how the graviton-to-photon converter that Edison called the light bulb works. If one uses steel, you get a flashbulb. The steel just isn't strong enough at high temperature to support its own weight. Tungsten, on the other hand, is strong enough to support its own weight under high temperatures and makes a good filament. Reduce the current in a light bulb, and the filament will glow red.

The laser fits my photon very well, too. In a laser, the light of one frequency is bounced back and forth between two mirrors until they synchronize with one another like metronomes do on a floating table. If the mirrors are one foot apart, the photons reflect two and a half billion times a second. The gravity pulses the photons emit cause this synchronization. The ones that are spinning backwards would simply flip 180 degrees to fall in line. The photons would form strings, just like the gravitons do. Let us say that there is an average of a thousand photons released from the laser at a time. That light beam would be delivering a thousand times the energy of one photon to the object the beam hits.

One can further conclude that the main difference between gravitons and photons is that gravitons transfer gravity and photons transfer energy about the universe. Both are capable of transferring information.

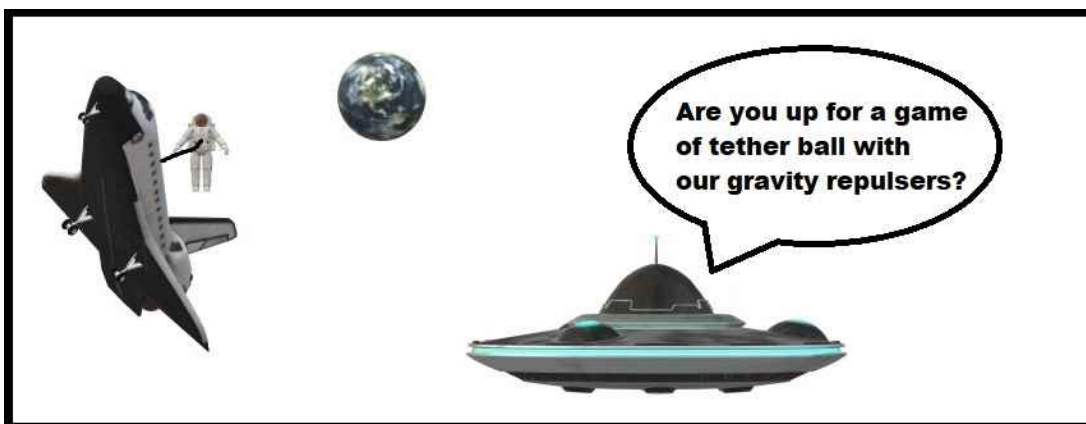
We have now reached the point where the first universe has become completely dynamic. It has ceps, photons, gravitons, and three-dimensional matter. It has the force of gravity driving it and the ability to distribute energy. Huge stars are making helium out of hydrogen along with other low-mass elements in trace amounts. As the stars age and helium becomes more dominant in the plasma soup, they begin to fuse these higher mass element nucleuses into more massive elements. When the stars reach the point that they are making iron, they begin to die. There is a simple reason for this: As the elemental nucleus becomes larger, the ratio of the number of exposed gravitons on the outside of nucleus to the total mass of the nucleus decreases, and the star expands. I also believe that iron's nucleus is very bipolar. By that I mean, for some reason, more positive gravitons are exposed on one side, and more negative gravitons are exposed on the other side of the atom's nucleus. As the star expands, it loses its ability to maintain the fusion process. It takes a great compressive force in order for atomic fusion to occur. To get an idea just how much compressive force is required for atomic fusion, look at how the hydrogen bomb works. Inside a hydrogen bomb, heavy hydrogen isotopes are compressed with the explosion of a small atomic fission bomb. The compression is so great that it causes the atom nucleuses to be crushed together to form helium. It is a violent process with many casualties. Left-over neutrons from the heavy hydrogen, crushed broken nucleuses, and subatomic particles are destroyed, releasing their ceps in

a very confined space. Things are so compressed that many of these particles become high-energy photons when the explosion occurs. The hydrogen bomb is basically a light bomb.

As the first-generation star loses its compression to maintain fusion, it explodes, spewing the newly made elements into the galaxy, and then collapses into a black hole. When this happens, a tremendous shockwave is released into the surrounding swirling cloud of hydrogen gas and elemental dust from the star exploding. This causes the swirling cloud to separate into arms of gas and dust being drawn into the black hole. Additionally, it shocks a lot of the surrounding gravitons into forming even more subatomic trons, causing more protons to be made.

We now have galaxies forming in our newborn universe. Second-generation stars begin to appear within the gas arms of the new galaxies. These stars are much smaller than the first-generation stars. The first generation of stars produces much of the elements required for the second generation of stars to have planets orbiting them. They also provide the elements required for life to begin and distribute these elements throughout the galaxies. Our known universe is now in its second generation of stars. Our sun is a second-generation star in our known universe. The first universe was similar to ours with two major differences: First is that it was infinite. This entire process was going on everywhere. Our known universe is about fourteen and a half billion years old. The first universe probably took two orders of magnitude longer to form. It needed time for the ceps to form and time for them to become gravitons in sufficient quantities to form trons. Making these matters without the help of a shock wave is very time consuming. Our known universe had help forming with the so called “big bang.” Now, I am not going to say that something didn’t happen fourteen and a half billion years ago, but I will say that the big bang theory doesn’t make sense, and we all know, “If it doesn’t make sense, it probably isn’t true.” The first universe is now about the same point of development as our known universe is presently. The second difference is that the first universe was not expanding like our known universe is.

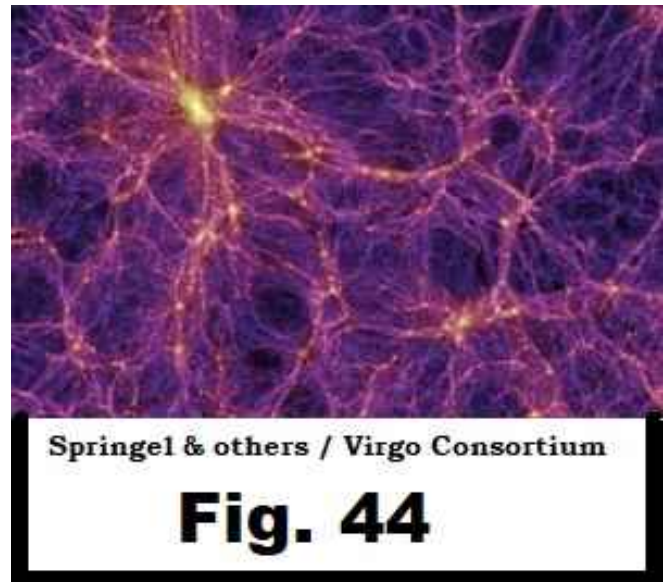
Now, I am not going to venture to guess how many star generations are going to come before the first universe starts to die. I am sure that it is a mind-boggling number, but die it will. It will slowly become dark again and be filled with black holes. Black holes will suck up all the matters they can get their gravitational grip on and will cannibalize one another. Black holes are a necessary evil. Without them, space would become filled with matter. Now, I know that Einstein said matter could not be created or destroyed, but I believe it can. The universe’s matter-to-space ratio has to reach a point of equilibrium. Black holes play an important part with achieving this equilibrium. Black holes destroy matter. As all of this takes place, space develops large volumes of seemingly nothing again. These seemingly nothing volumes are several times larger than our known universe. That nothingness is, in reality, space filled with strings gravitons being pulled between the black holes that are left. That empty space begins to burp ceps again. Then, without warning, the first big bang occurs in the first universe.



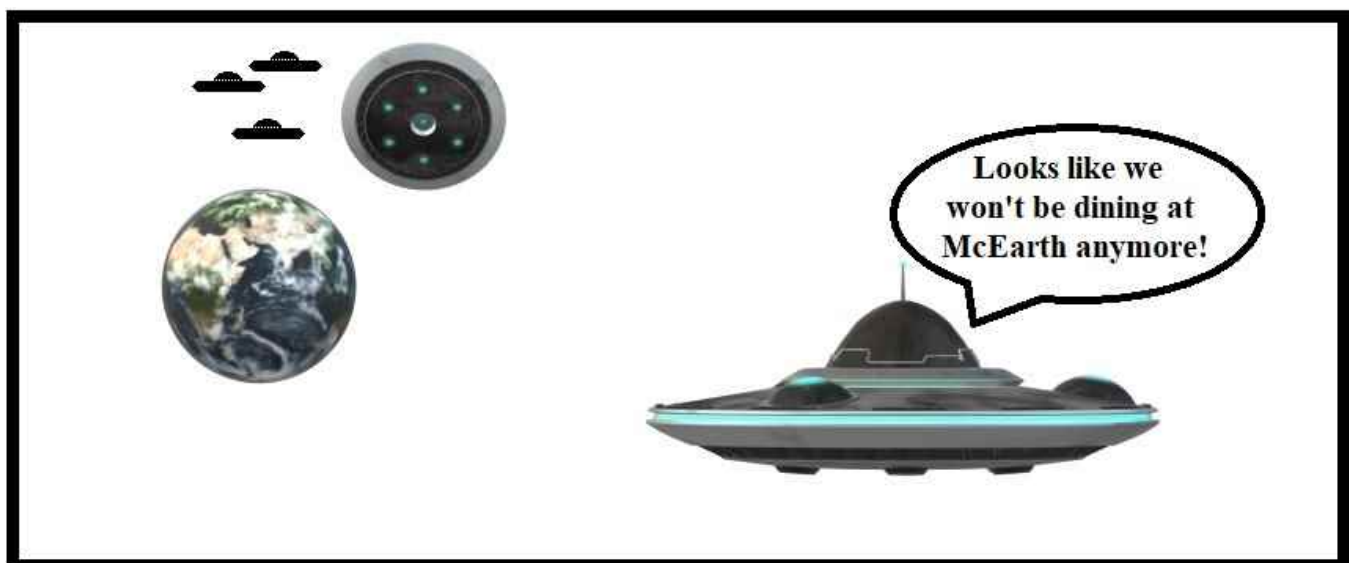
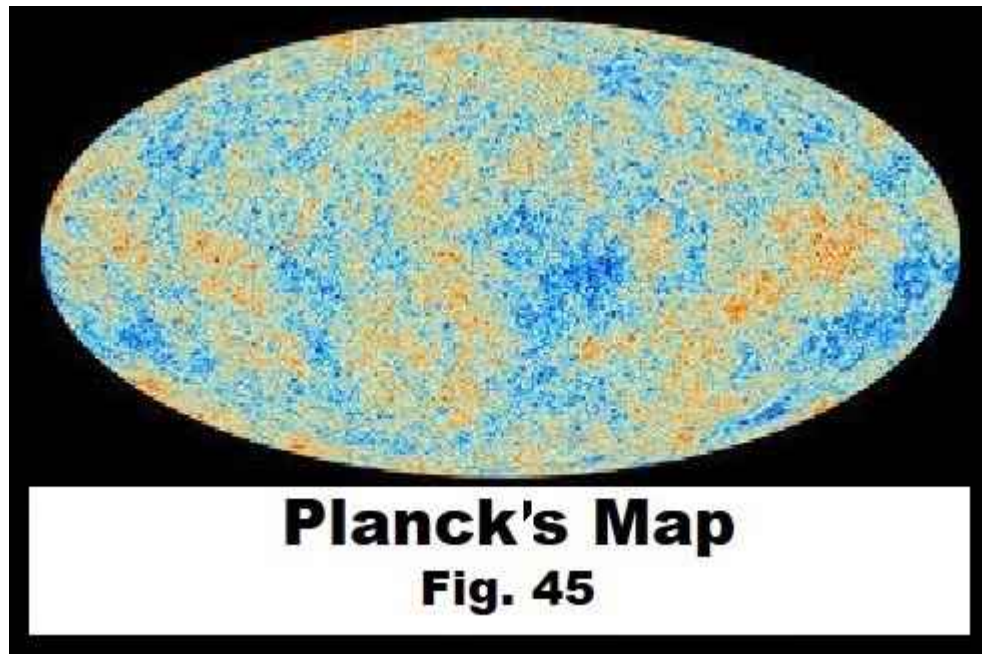
The Big Bang

I believe that the big bang should be renamed the big nothing. I believe that black holes all have a point where they become so dense that the positive and negative cepts find one another and revert back to the neutrally charged particles from which they came. When this happens, the gravitational pull of the black hole becomes zero as well. This is without a doubt the biggest event that the universe can produce. The gravitational shock wave created is tremendous. The gamma ray released is unimaginable. This takes place over and over again throughout the first infinite universe. Our known universe is just a small bubble in the infinite universe.

One of the problems with the present big bang theory is the existence of galaxies farther away from ground zero than our galaxy. To get there, they would have to have been moving faster than the speed of light, and scientists say, “Nothing can travel faster than the speed of light.” The cosmic web shown in Fig. 44 gives us a clue as to what happened. All of the known universe’s galaxies are interconnected with gravitons. The strings of gravitons act like rubber bands. Smaller galaxies are slowly pulled in between larger galaxies, creating large voids throughout the known universe. These voids become graviton nurseries. The universe’s expansion also contributes to the void’s growth. These graviton nurseries are vital to the health of the universe. Gravitons are not as stable as photons, and they are easily converted into photons. As the universe expands, it needs more gravitons to fill in the space between its masses. Pulling smaller galaxies in between larger galaxies reduces the number of gravitons needed. Gravitons also become much more stable when they form trons, and when they do, they are no longer available to transfer gravity between masses. The universe has to replace the gravitons that achieve higher stable states. As the universe ages and the stars burn out, the cosmic web will become dark. That doesn’t mean it won’t exist. Instead of galaxies being interconnected by gravitons, massive black holes will be interconnected by gravitons. Over time, the larger black holes will consume the smaller ones and become much more massive. All of these black holes are tied to one another with dense graviton strings. The space around each of these black holes is producing more gravitons. Some of these gravitons are crystallizing into trons, just like they did in the first infinite universe and are being pulled into the black hole. Eventually, one of the black holes becomes so dense that the positive and negative cepts within it find one another and the black hole disappears. This is the same as cutting all the rubber bands of gravitons pulling on that black hole. The moment that happens, all the black holes surrounding it will begin to accelerate away from the vanished black hole. Everything else that was being pulled towards the vanished black hole will do the same. All the photons that were held captive to the black hole will be released as a gamma ray burst. The gravitational shock wave will travel faster than the speed of light causing countless trons to be formed in space. The gamma ray burst will follow behind, adding energy to the trons. Space is shocked into crystallizing once again. In a few billion years, mammoth stars will form and begin to emit light. A new expanding universe is born.



Planck's map is more evidence that this happened. In 2009, the Planck telescope was launched into space to observe the cosmic microwave background radiation. Scientists claim that the map produced, Fig.45, shows the energy signature left from the big bang event when the universe was born. I think that it is more likely a map of where the massive black holes are outside of our known universe. The dark orange spots denote the graviton strings that are pulling on the cosmic web causing our universe to expand. Some of the darkest orange spots may even be where the next big bang will happen. Perhaps they already have. We will never know.



Black Holes

I believe that the spherical octatron is the key to the formation of black holes. It is the largest of the spherical trons, it is the most stable, and it is virtually indestructible. When a star explodes, the fusion reaction ceases. With this force being eliminated, the force of gravity takes over once again, and the star implodes. The octatron is the only three-dimensional object that could possibly survive such an implosion. The implosion is so violent that the atoms and trons are crushed and reduced to gravitons. These gravitons join the gravitons of the octatron. Under normal conditions, two collapsing gravitons would turn into two photons, but this implosion is far from normal. Countless numbers of gravitons are instantly crushed into the octatron's outer gravitons and are distributed to the internal gravitons. The ceps within each graviton no longer travel around the octatron; they stay within the graviton and act like gears, as shown in Fig. 46. They only leave their graviton to equalize the number of ceps in the inner gravitons. The gravity wave produced by the now supercharged octatron's gravitons is directly proportional to the number of pairs of ceps within that graviton. The black hole is born.

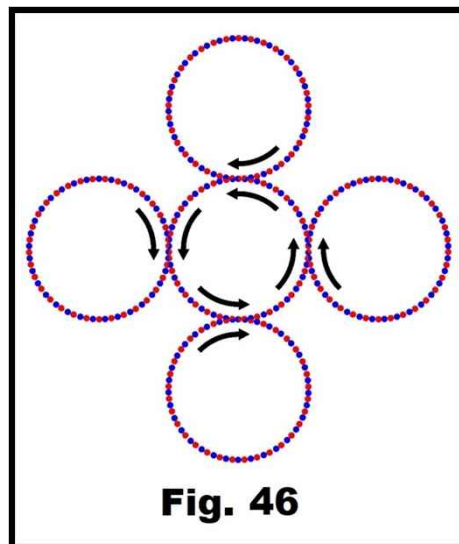


Fig. 46

The newly born black hole can't completely pull the photons into itself. It loses its gravitational grip on the photon every time the photon's gravity wave goes to zero. That, along with the photons linear speed, causes the photons to travel around the black hole. The gravitational forces of the photons on the octatron make the octatron spin. Eventually, the super-charged octatron will have an angular velocity close to the speed of light. The only place where the photons can escape the black hole is at its poles. We see this happen with gamma ray pulsars.

Black holes have four different event horizons, as are shown in Fig. 47. As an object approaches a black hole, the first event horizon is the gravitational event horizon. Once an object has crossed the horizon, it has no chance of escape. It will be incorporated into the black hole. As the object continues to travel towards the black hole, it crosses the molecular annihilation event horizon. All of the electrons are torn away from the atoms and molecules can no longer exist. The third event horizon to be crossed is the matter annihilation event horizon. In this area the gravity is so great that all three-dimensional objects are destroyed and reduced to gravitons.

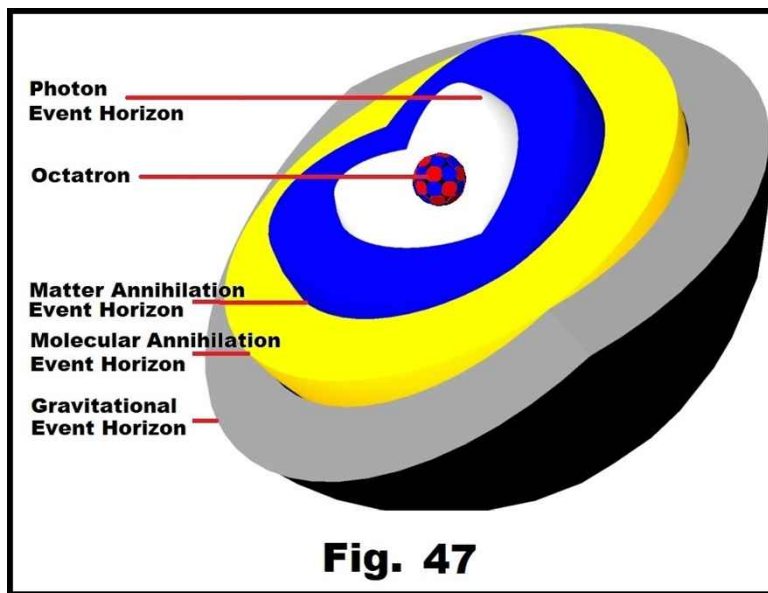


Fig. 47

As the gravitons are pulled into the black hole, they cross the photon event horizon. While passing through all of the photons on their way to the black hole their angular velocity increases due to their interaction with the photons. If I am right, it's not hard to imagine how so much matter could be compressed into such a small package.

Life

There is currently no consensus regarding the definition of life. What we do know is that life forms take matter and energy from their surroundings to maintain homeostasis. Life forms are born and generally change over time and eventually die. Life often adapts to its changing environment, and when it doesn't, it becomes extinct. Life has the capability to reproduce and evolve. We draw these conclusions from what we study and see here on Earth. Life forms are generally composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. These life forms are considered carbon-based life forms. When our known universe was in its infancy, carbon-based life forms could not exist since there was no carbon, oxygen, or nitrogen. All that changed when the first massive stars in the known universe died and collapsed into black holes. These stars became the center of all the galaxies contained within our known universe. Prior to the formation of these black holes, the stars exploded, spewing all the essential elements of life into its surroundings. In the outer reaches of this explosion, life-essential molecules such as water H_2O , methane CH_4 , and ammonia NH_3 formed. Over the course of these stars' lives, they also radiated a countless number of subatomic particles into their surroundings, just as our sun is doing now. The shock waves emitted when these black holes formed caused the huge disk of hydrogen, along with all the new matter produced by the star, to compress into the arms that now have the stars that we see today spiraling around the center of each galaxy out there. The shock wave emitted also caused the subatomic particles that were radiated from the first star in the surrounding space to form more protons, neutrons and electrons. The protons collected their electrons, becoming hydrogen. As the neutrons decayed into protons, they too collected electrons and became hydrogen. Over time, gravity caused the second generation of stars to be born. The sweet spot in our known universe for carbon-based life forms came to be.

We know that our known universe suddenly somehow came to be. We call its birth the big bang. We also know that our universe is consuming copious amounts of hydrogen, turning it into helium and trace amounts of larger atoms and generating both heat and light. It can digest atoms up to the size of iron. When stars start trying to digest a high-density iron diet, they explode and spew their excrement into space. Then they collapse into white dwarfs, neutron stars, or black holes depending on their size. When they collapse, they generate a great shock wave that creates more protons from the subatomic particles that surround them in space. As the universe ages, the atoms in the dust clouds swirling around newly forming stars will become larger. The percentages of cadmium, mercury, lead, arsenic, antimony, and thallium will become greater, making carbon-based life forms impossible due to their toxicity. Perhaps with the availability of heavier atoms dominating the universe, a new order of silicon-based life forms will come to exist, followed by germanium-based life forms after that. We will never know the answer to that question. Later in time, the universe will have consumed most of its hydrogen, and stars will no longer be born. Black holes will feed on one another and become super, super massive. They will suck in all of the stray photons, trons, atoms, and electrons from the space around them. The known universe will grow cold and dark, but it has sown its seed.

It is not hard to conclude that the universe itself is a first order hydrogen-based life form. It is born; it feeds, ages, and dies over time. Its parts are interconnected with massive strings of gravitons that act like its nervous system, and photons are its blood. It is aware of its existence; it has intelligence, as we are proof of that, and when it dies, it is able to create itself again. How humbling it is to think that we are just microbes that live in the belly of the beast we call the universe.

Epilogue

Sir Isaac Newton published *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* in 1687 and introduced the world to gravity and how it behaved. He quantified gravity mathematically with Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation. It's now almost three and a half centuries later, and man has made very little advancement in how gravity works.

If one compares the force equations of gravity and magnetism, they are virtually the same. The constants are different. In the gravity equation m_1 m_2 are the magnitudes of masses of each object, and in the magnetism equation q_{m1} q_{m2} are the magnitudes of magnetic poles. With such similarities, does it really take that big of a leap of faith to believe that magnetism

Newton's law of universal gravitation	Force between two magnetic poles
$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2};$	$F = \frac{\mu q_{m1} q_{m2}}{4\pi r^2}$

and gravity are one and the same? If it walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it's a duck. Once one agrees that there is no such thing as magnetic force, one has to believe that there is positive and negative gravity. Just imagine the implications. If we can manipulate magnetism with spinning electrons, there is no reason why we can't manipulate gravity. Manipulating all that is around us is what makes us man. Creating a shield that can block gravity is not that far fetched. If we learn how to tap into the universe's gravitational force, we will have all the energy we require to exist.

We currently manipulate photons every day without knowing what they are. Our forefathers used flashes of light to communicate over long distances. Then we figured out how to control the spin direction of photons and create radio waves. We have since improved on that technology and pipe photons through fiber optics. Manipulating photons goes way back to early man. He was doing so when he learned to make fire. The fire he used produced infrared photons to cook his food and warm his shelter. The fire also provided optic photons so that he could see at night. It has only been in recent years that we learned to make light with the incandescent light bulb. Now it's LEDs and lasers. Now we cook our food on electric stoves, in microwaves, and on induction cook tops, and it is all done with photons. When will they ever figure out how to make these devices so that the food tastes like it does when cooked over an open flame? From the beginning of mankind, when it comes to comfort food, barbeque is still king.

I know what I have written is way out there, but I think it is plausible. The pieces just seem to fit. The whole idea needs much more thought and experimentation. We have super computers now to help with the simulations. It's just a matter of time until we figure it out. We are the apex predator on this Earth, not because we are agile killing machines, but because we are the most intelligent. I have mixed feelings about the atomic age; the knowledge gained was tremendous, but the responsibility of man using it safely scares the hell out of me. I think the age of man understanding gravity is going to be awesome. We will become true spacefarers. From this endeavor, I have learned one thing for sure: Trying to write an interesting book about gravity is no easy task. Learning to manipulate it is going to be even harder. But figure it out we will. And when we do, we will be puttering around our planet in levitating vehicles watching Mother Nature slowly consume the rat ways we now drive upon. Our Earth will become cleaner and greener. We will build observatories on the moon, and traveling there will become commonplace. The only thing that man will never figure out is how to get along with one another.

I opened this book with these four questions: What made God, where did God come from, has God just existed forever, and how could we possibly have come from nothing but empty space? I devoted my thoughts to the "how we came from nothing" question. I think I have come up with a pretty good answer.

What really surprised me is that I think I answered the God questions, as well. I believe the infinite universe is a living entity, and she has all the attributes that we consider to be godlike. She is the alpha and the omega, the infinitely large made from the infinitely small. She has the power to strike us down in an instant. Just ask any dinosaur. She provides us all the bounty we need to scratch out a living. She entices us with more bounties that are a little out of our reach. She patiently waits for us to leave the nest we call Earth and navigate the heavens. She does not care about us; she has given us everything we need to care for ourselves. Remember the old saying: "God helps those that help themselves." And when our sun dies and explodes, we will all enter into the heavens. Now even an atheist can believe in God. We are a part of God, and God is all around us.

On June 22, 1633, the Catholic Church found Galileo guilty of heresy and placed him under house arrest. Pope Urbans VIII, the only pope with honeybees in his papal crest, declared the Earth as the center of the heavens and didn't like that Galileo proclaimed the sun was the center of the heavens. Little did they know that they were both right. In an infinite universe, every point within that universe is a center point because, from any point, you can travel an infinite distance in any direction.

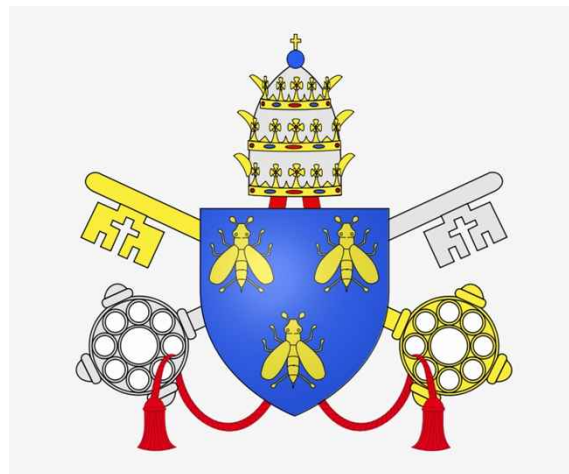
As I said in the beginning, if anything happens twice in an infinite universe, it happens an infinite number of times. On this Earth, identical twins exist with identical DNA. You will be born again somewhere out there an infinite number of times.

There is no doubt in my mind that the transistor was the most important invention of the twentieth century. I think that a levitation device could be the most important invention of the twenty-first century.

And now I find myself with a new question to ponder: When will protons be renamed protons?

I think; therefore, I bee!

Greg Ferris



Papal Crest - Pope Urbans VIII

Comments? beekeep52@gmail.com



The author, Greg Ferris, when he began beekeeping many years ago

This booklet is a quick read on my theory of the creation of the universe.

The theory explores the world of one-, two-, and three-dimensional matters, how they interact with one another, and how they arose from the vacuum of space. It explains how I think gravity works, what dark matter is, the purpose of black holes, and what caused the Big Bang to happen.

A must read for anyone interested in astrophysics.

