

GRAVITY: A DIFFERENT VIEW

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Gravity occurs when Newton accelerates through space,
or when space accelerates through Newton on earth; it is the same!

This basic theory for gravity is fairly simple, and within the bounds of known physics. It can be difficult to explain, because the theory is different from our normal way of understanding how things should work. One key thing to remember is that mass does not allow space to enter into its domain, and therefore space is displaced and compressed on the surface of mass. This can be difficult to imagine, and this is the reason to bring a spaceship into the picture. For the article I will be using the word 'space', because it is easy to visualize accelerating through space, although the correct word is 'spacetime', which means space and time are inseparable.

Fundamentally, gravity originates from an area where space cannot exist. Space wants to enter the area of mass but cannot, so space is compressed around mass, and this is an area of compressed spacetime. This could be visualized by mass creating a slow but continuous space implosion with space trying to accelerate into mass. On earth's surface, which includes the atmosphere, accelerating space attempts to enter earth's mass but meets resistance which becomes gravity. This mass is mostly at the proton/neutron level and is less than 1% of earth's volume, which means earth is only a relatively weak* area of resistance for accelerating space, which will become gravity. The resistance to accelerating space can be equated with air blowing through a screen door; the screen representing the low density of earth's volume. Most of the air gets through the screen, but a small percentage of air meets resistance which becomes pressure, like gravity.

The earth displacing and compressing space gives the illusion of the surface accelerating outward like the leading surface of an accelerating spaceship. To help visualize this concept, imagine a spaceship with a sphere on the nose representing earth, with Newton riding on the nose of the sphere. As the spaceship gently accelerates forward to the constant rate of 1 G, space will move through Newton, which his body is resisting at the acceleration rate of 1 G. Newton's feet can now stand on the most forward surface of the sphere and he can experience the same gravity as if standing on earth. It does not make any difference if an object accelerates through space, or if space accelerates through an object, because there is no absolute space. Both examples show how a spaceship accelerating through space, or space accelerating toward earth, encounters resistance to create gravity.

All objects have their 'at rest displacement' of space, but when accelerating they will have more apparent mass, that excludes additional space, which becomes resistance and therefore gravity. The earth's mass tends to exclude space from all directions, and when space accelerates into earth's surface it meets resistance from all directions, which becomes gravity. To stretch the imagination a bit, this resistance of compressed space which makes the earth's surface appear to accelerate outward like the leading surface of an accelerating spaceship. What is really happening: space is accelerating through Newton, holding him on earth, and is also why an apple

fell on his head. Both the accelerating spaceship and earth's mass displace and compress space. The fundamental difference is, the accelerating spaceship compresses spacetime only in one direction, and earth's mass compresses spacetime in all directions.

In summary, the key facts are: gravity originates from an area where space cannot exist; when space accelerates through normal matter it will meet the resistance of mass (protons/neutrons) and become compressed, and this resistance becomes gravity. Also, it does not make any difference if an object accelerates through space or if space accelerates toward earth, resistance is always encountered, and gravity is created. It is important to understand there is no absolute space, (Newton) and no absolute time, (Einstein) with this theory. The theory does not violate Newton's inverse square law of gravity for the universe. In the above text I use 'space' to emphasize moving through space but the correct word is spacetime because space and time are inseparable. When space is compressed, time will go slower.

This article is not meant to be the final word on gravity, but only a possible step closer to understanding this force.

Notes

*weak: compared to white dwarfs and neutron stars

Acceleration: When any object changes speed or direction, it is accelerated and displacing additional space. When an automobile accelerates forward, it will displace and compress space on the front. When the brakes are applied, space is accelerated and compressed on the rear, therefore giving the illusion of the vehicle accelerating backwards. In both cases, space is moving through the vehicle and encountering resistance, therefore displacing and compressing space, which is really horizontal gravity, but modified by earth's gravity.

A significant question is how or where does mass get energy? A partial answer is to compare this to centrifugal force, the center fleeing force of a centrifuge. A rotating centrifuge is compressing space without the need for additional energy. [It needs some energy to overcome friction.] Because earth's mass tends to exclude space, it is the source of centripetal force, which is center seeking, and is compressing space without the need for additional energy.

If an object is not accelerating, that object is not moving through space, except to an outside observer. There is no absolute space. If we were to drop an iron cannonball, it would not move through space, but is moving with space toward earth, which makes the cannonball weightless. When the cannonball is resting on earth's surface, space is now accelerating through the ball holding it to earth.

Einstein and Hawking, to their credit, probably came close to understanding gravity. Einstein, when comparing gravity to the acceleration and braking of a high speed elevator, and Hawking, when describing primordial black hole created by external rather than internal pressure.

I am W. L. Nichols, the sole author of this article, "GRAVITY, A DIFFERENT VIEW".

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