the general science journal

A proposal for a unified framework employing the unus gas model.

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The ether itself is the aoristos conjugation of inversely propagated mass expansion. However, dielectric field mechanics tells us that magnetism is a physical medium in which the movements of magnetic charges are coupled to a large inertial velocity potential. These seemingly contradictory observations can both be described in an internally consistent mathematical model based on the work of Oliver Heaviside, Charles Proteus Steinmetz, and Nikola Tesla. In this work, we demonstrate that the postulates of Quantum Mechanics are incorrect and provide an alternative unified cosmological model without the requirement of far-fetched ersatz notions such as curved spacetime, wave-particle duality, and dark matter. In addition to proposing a candidate for a unified field theory, we demonstrate more fundamental electromagnetic components for the universal gravitational constant, cosmological geometry, and address the quantum mechanical measurement problem through Bovem de Stercore analysis methods applied to a unus gas model.

Heaviside's formulation of the cumbersome equations presented by Maxwell provide a simple description of electricity, magnetism, and light. These equations appear in standard texts in their differential form:

Gauss's Law $$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{1}$$

Gauss's Law for magnetism $$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \tag{2}$$

Maxwell-Faraday equation $$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial \mathrm{t}} \tag{3}$$

Ampère's circuital law $$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) \tag{4}$$

The physics community is well aware of these equations and form the basis of our understanding of electricity and magnetism. Every undergraduate physicist will learn these equations and how to manipulate them to find the familiar electromagnetic wave equation

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \tag{5}$$

And thus, we conclude that the speed of light in a vacuum is given by the cofactor $\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}^{-1}$. This is the basis of modern physics and forms the first step in the development of special and general relativity. The assumption that the constancy of the speed of light is a law of physics that must be obeyed regardless of the observer's inertial reference frame [1]. However, this notion was challenged by none other than Einstein himself due to his own uncertainty in his ideas. Even though Einstein recognised that his formulation of relativity (special or general) was flawed, the international elite was all too eager to adopt this notion to establish a new paradigm to limit technological development [2, 3] and obfuscate the shape of the earth [4, 5]. Although largely ignored

by the mainstream, evidence against the assumption of the constancy of speed of light has become apparent through the implementation of neoplatonic nominalist approaches in experimentation [6, 2].

It follows that the speed of light, determined by the cofactor $\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}^{-1}$, is not constant based on empirical observations. Michaelson and Morley's famous result was considered conclusive proof of the non-existence of the ether, a convenient result for the quantum cult members and the relativists. However, Sagnac proposed an alternative where the ether has fluid-like properties which explains the MM results. Tragically, the relativists were successful in convincing the majority of their audience that Sagnac's results were consistent with special relativity by employing ante-post-hoc theorising to explain away Sagnac's result without the requirement of an ether, which at this point was considered heretical to the international elite of scientists [5]. Through this flawed reasoning, the relativists were able to claim that their theory was more suitable to explain the result.

Re-examination of equations (3) and (4) and the inevitable result that $c = \sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}^{-1}$ along with the consideration of experimental data leads to the logical conclusion that the ether is the aoristos conjugation of inversely propagated mass expansion. In essence, the presence of a large mass generates an anisotropic propagation field in the ether expressed with a unus tensor quantity that functions as an additional cofactor expressed with the symbol ϱ. This is consistent with the observation of movement of magnetic charge being coupled to the large inertial velocity potential [2] due to the magneto-dielectric properties of a stationary planetary disk [4]. The unus tensor unifies these experimental results with theory as a variable speed of light in a vacuum would otherwise suggest that μ_0 and ε_0 are not universal constants and subsequent results would be catastrophic even on the macroscopic every-day scale [7].

Sagnac's interpretation of the MM result proposes ether drag which results in complex ether flow. At the surface of the earth, frictional forces due to the dielectric properties of the composition of a planar surface, the ether appears stationary where this results in turbulent flow at higher altitudes. This turbulent flow and its impact on light has been observed where there exists clear variation in wavelength of celestial dome point source light above the plane. This is encapsulated in the unus cofactor and appears to have gas-like qualities. This unus gas-like property of the ether can be introduced into equation (5).

$$\frac{\varrho}{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}\nabla^2\mathbf{E} - \frac{\partial^2\mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \tag{6}$$

It then follows that the speed of light is given by

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\varrho}{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}} \tag{7}$$

We next take Einstein's field equations

$$G_{\mu\nu} \equiv R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu} \tag{8}$$

And substitute (7) into (8)

$$G_{\mu\nu} \equiv R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi\varrho^2 G}{\mu_0^2\varepsilon_0^2}T_{\mu\nu} \tag{9}$$

In the low field approximation, this reduces to

$$\nabla^2\Phi = 4\pi|\varrho|^{\,2}G\rho \tag{10}$$

This form of Newtonian gravity familiar to the relativist indicates that the traditional value for G is the product of some value and the determinant of the unus tensor. In this text, we will refer to the traditional gravitational constant as G_{tr} such that

$$G_{tr} = |\varrho|^2 G \tag{11}$$

This derivation shows that G_{tr} is indeed electromagnetic in nature and gravity is intrinsically linked to electromagnetism.

A more striking case can be found when examining the Dirac equation with similar substitutions. Mainstream formulation of the Dirac equation is given by

$$\left(\beta mc^2 + c\sum_{n=1}^{3}\alpha_n p_n\right)\psi(x,t) = i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi(x,t)}{\partial t} \tag{12}$$

Substitution of (7) into (12) yields

$$\left(\frac{\beta m\varrho}{\mu_0\varepsilon_0} + \sqrt{\frac{\varrho}{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}}\sum_{n=1}^{3}\alpha_n p_n\right)\psi(x,t) = i\hbar\sqrt{\varrho}\frac{\partial\psi(x,t)}{\partial t} \tag{13}$$

Perpetual elimination of hermitian conjugate operators results in indiscriminant Bovem de Stercore evacuation and (13) yields the astonishing result that the square root of the unus cofactor describes a 4d hyper potential with periodic local minima. With the form

$$\sqrt{\varrho} = -\frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\chi}{(x-(n-1)\tau)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\chi^2} \tag{14}$$

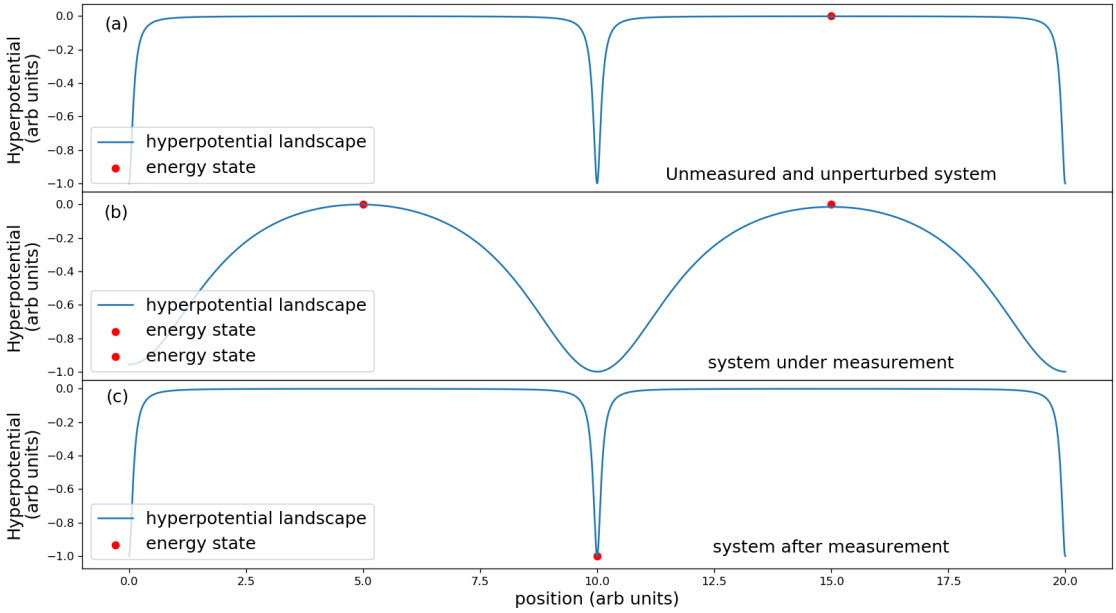

Figure 1 Unus hyperpotential and the impact of measurements resulting in quantisation of energy states.

This addresses the measurement problem in quantum mechanics where it appears that a quantum mechanical object may only exist in discrete states. In this framework, a measurement presents a perturbation in the dimensionless hyperpotential resulting in the energy state moving to the closest accessible equilibrium on the unus hyperpotential and draw boobs in the middle plot. In lieu of a measurement, the hyperpotential described by (14) takes the form shown in figure 1a with large regions in the landscape with a flat line such that the energy is not forced into one state or another as $\nabla\sqrt{\varrho} \approx 0$ in this region. Although not completely flat, under the provision that $\nabla\sqrt{\varrho} < k_b T$, thermal fluctuations are sufficient to prevent the system moving to any of the minima because of reasons [8]. However, when a measurement is performed, the width parameter χ broadens and $\nabla\sqrt{\varrho} \gg k_b T$ and the system moves to one of the minima. Granted, there is a small region between the minima where the zero condition holds and it is feasible that a measurement may result in a value between the discrete states, however, this probability is vanishingly small due to the aforementioned reasons. The result is the state shown in figure 1c where the energy is at the local minimum of the hyperpotential.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the application of a universal hyperpotential which is compatible with both Einstein's formulation of the theory of general relativity and the relativistic correction to the Schrödinger equation compatible with more the more logical frameworks proposed by Sungenis, Wheeler, and Hendrie. In addition, we demonstrate that this journal will accept any nonsense. This proposal presents an exciting area of research and the promise of a unified theory without the ersatz notions such as dark matter, curved spacetime, and as already demonstrated, a solution to the measurement problem and quantisation.

Acknowledgements.
We would like to thank Ypus Plat and Bill Lawrence Obfish for their time and invaluable assistance in the development of the model. Additionally, we would like Mr A Riley for the inspiration to perform this work and decided to name the unus-gas model in his honour.

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