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Gravity (Mahona) waves- production and explanation

Abstract: McMahon field theory (2010) provides a brief description of how to produce artificial gravity, called Mahona (pronounced Maa-naa). In this paper, I describe what gravity or Mahona waves are, how to produce them, their expected frequency values, as well as the energy spectrum associated with gravity. To begin, I will discuss current conventional gravitational wave detection (as of the year 2017).

Current Conventional Theory, as of 2017:

The current conventional thinking about gravity is that it is caused purely and only by curved space-time. Thus, the scientists and physicists of my time simply assume that if they detect changes in the speed of light, that they are detecting gravitational waves. Clearly, this is a very poor assumption to make- given that changes in the speed of light could logically be due to something else. Let me explain:

Imagine standing in a grassy field with a group of friends, and all of you see smoke in the distance, above a tree line. Now, imagine those around you all assuming that this smoke is due purely and only to a car that needs servicing. Clearly, this is a very poor assumption to make- the smoke could be due to any number of things.

The scientists and physicists of my time are not actually detecting any gravitational force at all- they simply bounce a beam of light up and down a straight line path, and look for changes in the time it takes for the light to bounce up and down this path. To simply assume that gravity and only gravity alone can cause this effect is unwise. As of the year 2017, time is something that is not understood- we cannot manipulate it yet, or produce it artificially yet.

So, why are we not looking for ways to produce gravity and time artificially, to allow us to understand the true nature of time and gravity? Instead we study the time it takes light to travel in a straight line and declare that we are detecting gravity, without really truly knowing anything about gravity, or time.

The so called “gravitational-wave” detectors that are being used by the scientists and physicists of my time (2017) are not detecting gravity at all- in truth they are only detecting changes in the observed speed of light. It is only still an assumption (General relativity theory) that gravity and only gravity alone is responsible for this effect.

One purpose of my work is to understand gravity, as well as time, well enough to be able to produce them both artificially. From this purpose, I present this and other papers, which offer a possible explanation as to what gravity is, which we could use to develop methods to produce both gravity and time artificially.

Theory:

Special relativity applies to particles or masses moving close to the speed of light, which is the case for electrons moving as electrical current in a wire, as shown in the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2015)** *"Electron velocity through a conductor*". Thus, special relativity applies to such particles, which allows us to observe special relativity in the real world as the magnetic field. Thus, through the magnetic field, McMahon field theory explains that particles moving near the speed of light appear as energy fields.

First, allow me to present a new understanding of energy, as already presented in McMahon field theory: Theoretical unification of relativity and quantum physics, thus methods to generate gravity and time. (2010).

This theory begins explaining the nature of light using an example of electrons moving through an electrical wire. Since the velocity of these electrons can be considered as at or near the speed of light, we can assume that they are affected by both time dilation and length contraction, effects predicted by Albert Einstein's famous theory of relativity.

Let's perform a thought experiment: Let's imagine a stretched out spring. Let the straight stretched out spring represent the path of electrons moving in an electrical wire. Now, since length contraction occurs because of relativity, the electron path is affected. As a result, the straight line path of the electron is compressed. This is the same as allowing a spring to begin to recoil. As a result, the straight line path of the electron begins to become coiled. I call this primary coiling. This is the effect length contraction has on mass as is approaches the speed of light and is dilated by length contraction. When a particle such as an electron reaches the speed of light, it becomes fully coiled or fully compressed, and Einsteins length contraction and time dilation equations become equal to zero and "undefined". This particle, now moves as a circle at the speed of light in the same direction it was before. If this particle tries to move faster still, it experiences secondary coiling. Ie: the coil coils upon itself, becoming a secondary coil. This is why energy is observed on an Oscilloscope as waves: we are simply looking at a side on view of what are actually 3-dimentional coiled coils or secondary coils. Waves are not simply 2 dimensional; rather, they are 3 dimensional secondary coils. It was easy for scientists of the past to assume waves were 2 dimensional in nature, as the dimensional calculations and drawings for relativity were carried out on flat pieces of paper which are also 2-dimentional. The human imagination, however, is able to perform calculations in multiple dimensions. Now, let's consider the effect of time dilation.

When an electron approaches the speed of light, according to relativity, it undergoes time dilation. What does this actually mean? I believe this is the effect: time dilation allows a body, particle or mass- in combination with the effects of length contraction, to exist in multiple places at the same time. This is why we observe magnetic flux. Electricity is composed of high speed electrons, so these electrons would be affected by time dilation and length contraction. As a result, the electron is both inside the electrical wire, and orbiting around the wire as magnetic flux (because of full primary coiling at the speed of light). Magnetic flux is the combined effect of length contraction and time dilation on the electron. The coiling effect is why electrical wires carrying electricity exhibit magnetic fields- the electron path is compressed into coils, and time dilation permits the electron to occupy multiple positions at the same time, which is why magnetic flux is detected as

coils at different distances from the electrical wire. Please refer to figure 1 on the following page.

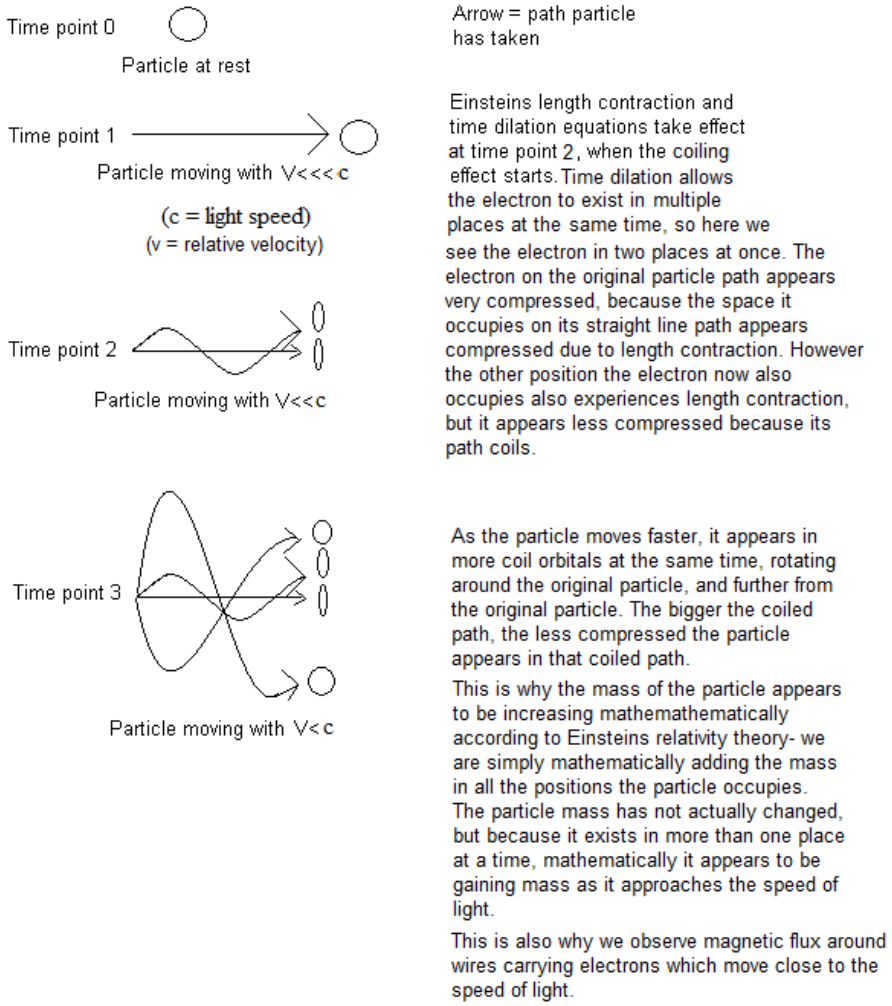


Figure 1: particle relativity- Taken from the McMahon field theory (2010): What we observe as relative stationary observers of a particle as it travels faster.

However- the McMahon field theory goes on to explain much more, including the electromagnetic spectrum- hence light, which I will briefly cover now. Refer to figure 2 below:

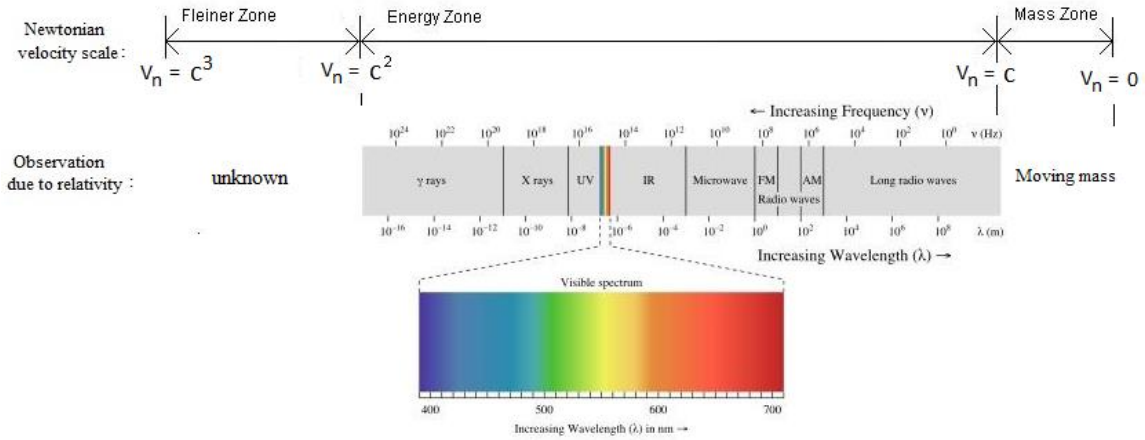


Figure 2: How an electron is observed at different Newtonian speeds: modified from the McMahon field theory (2010): Here, we see that as an electron moves with increasing speed according to Newtonian physics (although the speed we observe is dilated back to that of light because of relativity as in figure 4) and becomes a coil because of relativity, as the electron speed is increasingly dilated back to light it is observed as different types of energy. This is because the electron becomes more coiled (more velocity dilation) as it tries to move faster, so we say that the frequency increases and wavelength decreases. In this diagram, let the value of true, un-dilated Newtonian velocity due to relativity be Vn as in figure 4, and let the velocity of light be equal to c. I believe that electrons are on the boarder of mass and energy, so in the diagram above electricity would be at the point where Vn=c. If the electrons in electricity tried to move faster, they would be compressed further into a secondary coil to become long radio waves, then AM radio waves, then FM radio waves, then microwaves, then Infra-red (IR), then X-rays, then y-rays. Hence, the electromagnetic spectrum is nothing more than an electron dilated by different magnitudes of relativity. Other particles, such as protons and neutrons, will also have their own spectrums, which may be different or similar to that of the electron.

From Figure 2, we see that if electricity or electrons in an electrical wire tried to move faster, the electrons path would be compressed further, making it coil upon itself again creating secondary coiling or a coiled coil path. Hence it would be further affected by length contraction. As a result, the electron will be observed as different forms of energy. In the figure above, we see that an electron is considered as mass when it has an undilated velocity or Newtonian velocity between 0 and c. If an electron tries to travel faster than this, it enters the energy zone, where the electron path becomes fully compressed and moves as a full primary coil or circle which undergoes secondary coiling or coils upon itself. A particle moving as energy or a secondary coil has an un-dilated velocity or Newtonian velocity range between c and c^2. In this range, the particle now experiences secondary coiling, so the coil now coils upon itself. Figure 3, taken from the McMahon field theory (2010), also explains what happens if an electron tries to move faster than C^2: The secondary coiled or coiled coil path becomes overly dilated, and the length contraction effect becomes so great that the particle now undergoes tertiary coiling- ie it becomes a coiled coil coil. As a result, because of excess coiling the particle becomes undetectable or unidentifiable. These undetectable states are what are known as dark matter and/or dark energy. See figure 3.

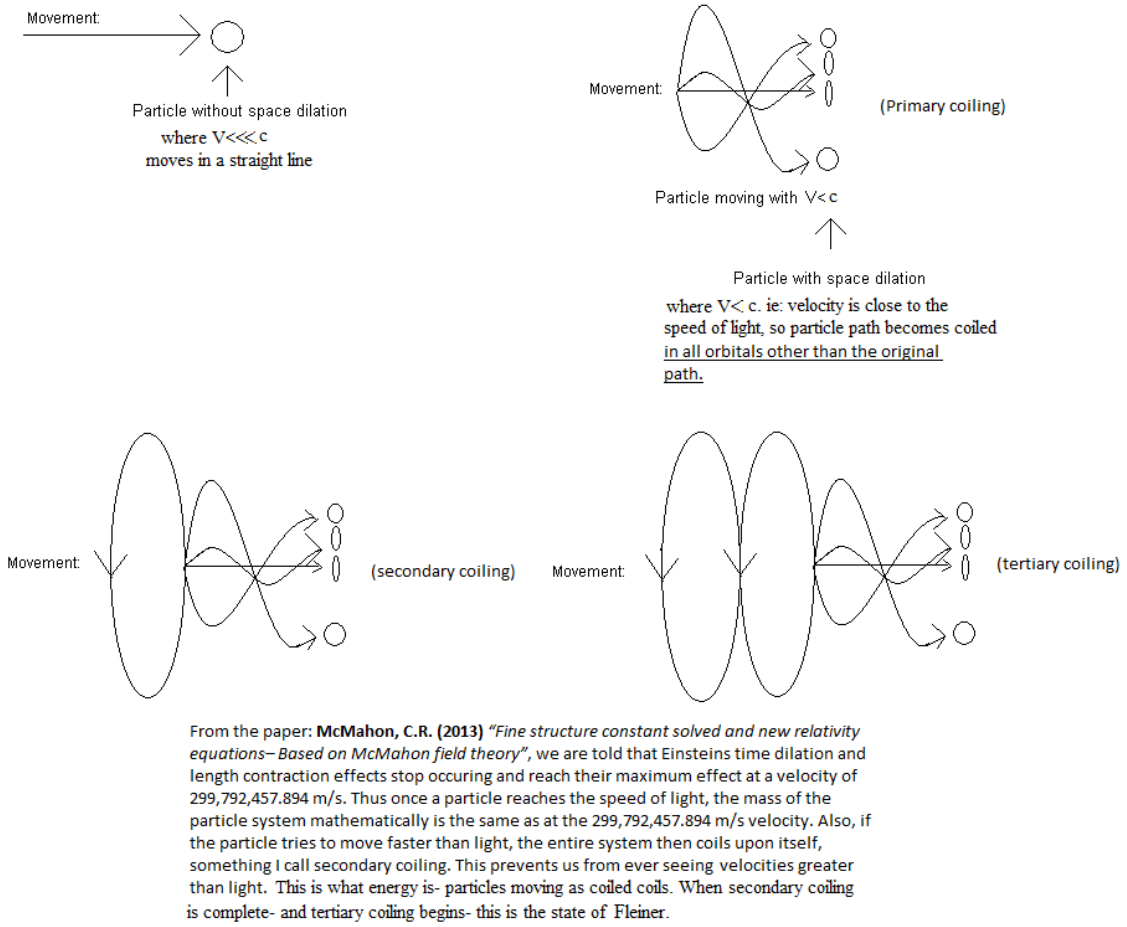


Figure 3: The actual affect Einsteins relativity theory has on the movement of a particle, causing it to first appear as mass during primary coiling, then energy during secondary coiling, and Fleiner during tertiary coiling, during which it becomes dark matter or dark energy. Einstein was unaware of this.

Now, we must consider conventional science of the current day. Conventional oscilloscopes are used for energy only. Therefore, the "waves" we see on oscilloscopes are in fact, the side views of secondary coils and higher degrees of coiling. Once full primary coiling is achieved, the fully compressed primary coil remains as it is, but with more momentum it begins to coil upon itself, which is secondary coiling. Thus, "wavelength" and "frequency" according to the science of this day are measurements from the reference point where a full primary coil forms.

Lets consider McMahon field theory (2010). From the McMahon field theory, we realize that magnetic flux arises due to the length contraction and time dilation of the electron. We observe this flux differently depending on the Newtonian velocity of the electron (ie: the electromagnetic spectrum in figure 2). Keep in mind that relativity prevents observers from measuring the true velocity (Newtonian velocity) of the electron- relativity dilates velocities greater than light back down to the speed of light. Refer to figure 4 below.

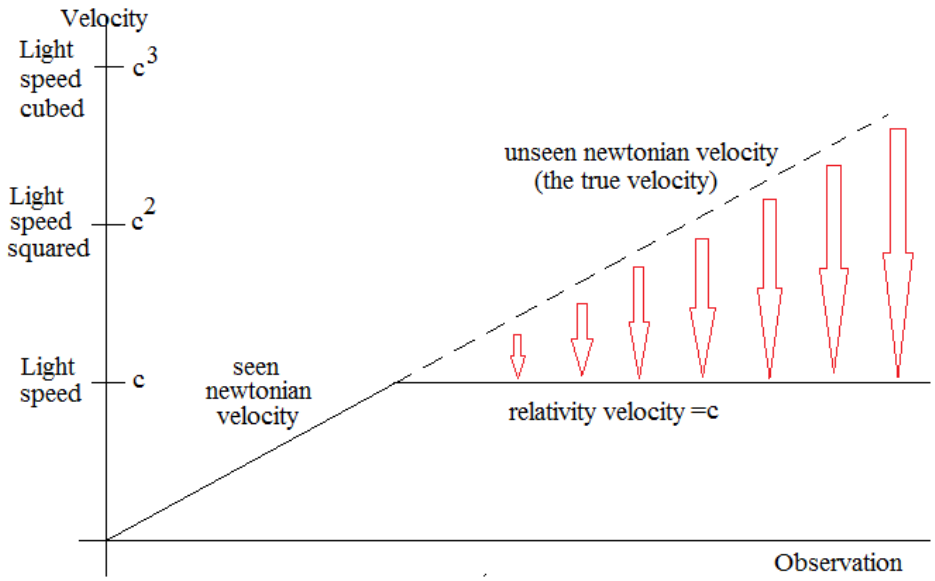


Figure 4: The dilation of the true velocity or Newtonian velocity by relativity. Here, we see that the dotted line represents the true velocity of particles travelling faster than the speed of light, but relativity dilates this velocity down to the speed of light which coils the path of the particle, so observers don't ever see particles travelling faster than light. The degree of velocity dilation is represented by the red arrows. Hence, the solid lines represent that which is seen, but the dotted line, which is the true velocity above light, is unseen due to dilation by relativity.

Now, figures 1 and 3 depict the length contraction effect on the electron, but the length contraction effect occurs simultaneously with the time dilation effect, which causes the electron to exist in multiple places along-side itself at the same time. As a result, as a particle approaches the speed of light, the original electron remains in its original linear position, but it also exists tangentially to itself, which rotates around its original self.

From figure 5 in A), we see a stationary electron in a wire. If this electron moves to the other end of the wire at speeds much less than N, or C for us on Earth, the particle obeys the laws of Newtonian Physics. In B), we see our electron now moves through the wire with a speed of c, so as discussed earlier it undergoes full primary coiling, which results in the appearance of a magnetic field (the magnetic field is the primary coiling) so it obeys the laws of relativity. From Einstein, when the electron moves at a speed where V=c, t'= undefined (time dilation = undefined) and s'= 0 (length compressed to zero). This means that to us, the particle no longer experiences time as in Newtonian physics, and now moves as a full primary coil or circle which propagates along with a speed equal to c. Because t'=undefined, the electron is able to be in more than one place at a time. Because s'=0, the particle is seen to move as a full primary coil or circle, which moves along the wire, always with a relative speed equal to c. this means that the electron is both inside the wire, and orbiting around the wire in multiple orbits multiple distances from the wire at the same time.

These "ghost or flux particles" which are all one particle that exist in different places at the same time, are responsible for the strange observations and theories made in quantum physics. These theories arise from the fact that ghost particles appear in their experiments involving high speed particles, such as the double slit experiment, and physicists cannot explain what they observe.

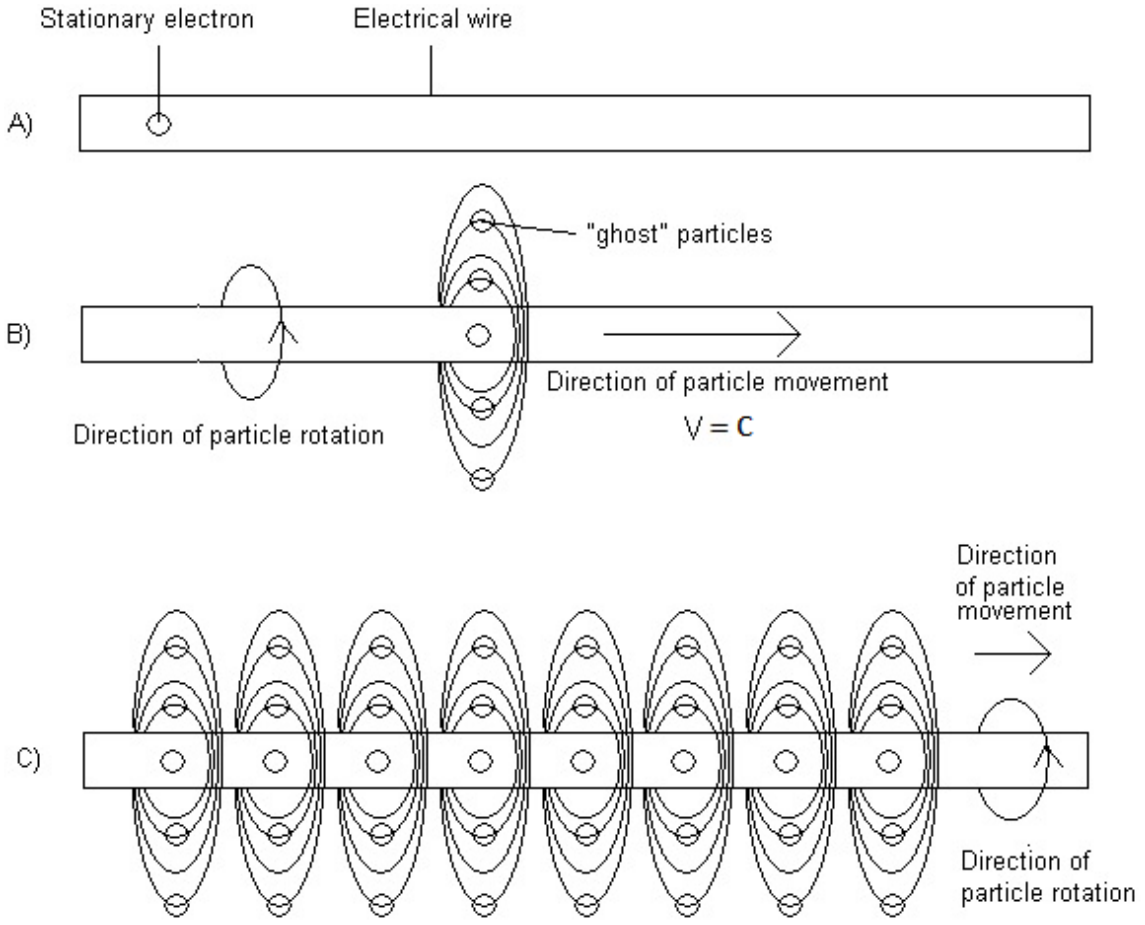


Figure 5: In A), we see a stationary electron in a wire. If this electron moves through the wire at speeds far below c, then the particle simply moves in a straight line through the wire, and no magnetic field is observed.
In B), our electron is now moving at c, so space dilation is occurring, causing the electron to now move as a circle (full primary coil) rather than in a straight line. As a result, the entire primary coil is always seen to move at a relative speed of c. However, the particle is experiencing maximum time dilation, t'=undefined. As a result, relative to us as stationary observers, the electron is in more than one place at the same time. In fact, the electron is both inside the wire, and orbiting around it in multiple orbital positions at the same time. As a result, we observe a magnetic field around the wire, which is just the electron orbiting around the outside of the wire. This is explained in section II table 1 of the McMahon field theory. When a particle is seen in more than one place at the same time, I call this a ghost or flux particle.
In C), the situation described in B) is exactly what is observed when electricity moves through an electrical wire. Note that conventional current moves in the opposite direction to electron flow.

From figure 5, we see that the original moving electrons we observe as electricity still exist inside the wire, but the length contraction and time dilation effects allow these

electrons to simultaneously exist tangentially to their direction of movement outside the wire.

I shall now discuss Mahona waves or gravity waves.

Mahona from McMahon field theory:

From McMahon field theory (2010), we are told that if the particle used in figure 1 is an electron, we observe the magnetic field. However, if we instead use the proton as our particle in figure 1, we observe a proton field, or Mahona, which is gravitational. This is because a proton field is positively charged, thus since matter is composed of atoms with electrons on the outside that shield the inner positively charged nucleus, a proton field is expected to exert force on all matter- which we would describe as gravitational. We are also told that if we use a neutron as our particle in figure 1, we would observe a time field, but I'm not going to discuss that in this paper- I'm focusing on Mahona and Mahona waves.
Thus, to describe Mahona, I have used the magnetic field as a template to describe how a proton field or Mahona is created. I have also explained that the electromagnetic spectrum is nothing more than an electron dilated by different magnitudes of relativity, as in figure 2. In the same way, I can use the electromagnetic spectrum to make predictions about what would be observed if instead of using an electron dilated by different magnitudes of relativity to observe an energy spectrum, I use a proton to observe an energy spectrum. Thus, the electron gives rise to the electromagnetic spectrum, and the proton gives rise to the protomahonic (pronounced pro-toe-maa-nic) spectrum. The protomahonic spectrum is simply the energy spectrum of a proton, which is observed when the proton relative to us is dilated by different magnitudes of relativity.
The electromagnetic spectrum is made up of the different types of energy forms that an electron can appear to be relative to an observer. This is why each energy form on the electromagnetic spectrum has different frequencies. The frequency of an electron is observed once the true Newtonian velocity of the electron is dilated by relativity as in figure 4. This is represented by the dotted line in figure 4. This dotted line is the velocity that would be observed if the electron was not dilated by relativity. However, relativity dilates velocities above light down to the speed of light. As a result, we observe secondary and higher order coiling, as in figure 3. Thus, this is why conventional frequency is only observed for particles once they reach light speed (De Broglie wavelength, however, describes primary coiling, refer to the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2015)** *"De Broglie Wavelength and McMahon field theory"* The general science journal for more info).
From the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2013)** *"Rydbergs constant solved".* The general science journal, we are presented with the derivation of the equation:

$F=R(V_n - c)$ …….equation (1
Where:
R =Rydberg constant. = $1.097373156853955 \times 10^7$ metres^{-1}

λ = wavelength, where $\lambda > 0$. Units = metres.
V_n = The Newtonian velocity (as in figure 4), which is the true velocity undilated by relativity, where Vn > c. Units = metres/second.
C = the speed of light. = 299,792,458 metres/second

In the paper:*"The McMahon equations".* The general science journal,, we are also presented with the equation known as the McMahon effect equation:

$$E_{coiling} = h f = hR (V_n - c)$$ .....equation (2

Where the magnitude of $V_n \geq c$. If $V_n < c$, then the McMahon effect equation is negative, and is not equal to hf, and where:

R = Rydberg constant = 1.097373156853955 x 10^7. units = (m^{-1})
h = Plancks constant = $6.6260695729 \times 10^{-34}$ Kg (m^2/s)
f = frequency = [R](V_n - C). units = (s^{-1}), Where $V_n \geq c$
c = speed of light = 299,792,458. units = (m/s)
V_n = The Newtonian velocity, as in figure 4. (units = (m/s))

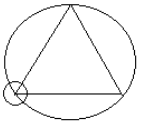
Equation 1 can be used to calculate frequency from the Newtonian velocity, as in figure 4. From this equation, we can work out what frequency we will observe for any particle dilated by relativity. The same holds for the proton. Thus, from equation 1, we can work out what frequency we will observe for the proton, based on its expected Newtonian velocity.

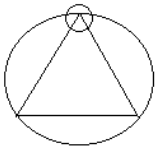
Now, look at figure 2 for a moment. Notice that once the electron reaches light velocity, and then tries to move faster, we see changes in frequency rather than changes in velocity, as in figure 4. As a result, as the electron tries to move faster we observe the electron as long radio waves, then AM radio waves, then FM radio waves. These types of waves can be used in communication technology. Thus, for a proton, I predict that a proton moving with these same frequencies could also be used in communication technology. What we call gravity waves, or waves that behave like gravity, will have very low frequencies- the lower the frequency, the more the wave will appear gravitational, or proton-like. The same is true of the electron, in that the lower the frequency of the electron, the more electrical it will appear. This is the reason Tesla technology works- in that the brilliant scientist Nichola Tesla was able to send electricity wirelessly through the air in the form of electromagnetic waves via his Tesla coil. This was achieved because as I said before, the entire electromagnetic spectrum is nothing more than an electron dilated by relativity. So, basically, all a tesla coil does is increase the Newtonian velocity of an electron as in figure 4, into the "unseen Newtonian velocity" area. This causes us to observe the electron as an electromagnetic wave rather than electricity.

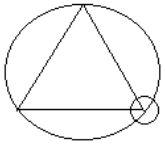
The same holds for a proton- if a stream of protons were accelerated from the "seen Newtonian velocity" area to the "unseen newtonian velocity" area as in figure 4, we would observe the proton as a protomahonic wave.

So, from the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2013)** *"The McMahon equations".* The general science journal, I used equation 2 to describe what is observed for the electron. Now, since this paper is all about gravity waves, I will construct a table to describe what I predict we will observe for the proton. The math in the table holds true, but the energy form we observe from the math is the predicted component.

Also, from the Paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2013)** *"The McMahon equations".* The general science journal, I used different symbols to distinguish to what equation 2 applies- be it an electron, proton, or neutron. I will re-present these three symbols now.

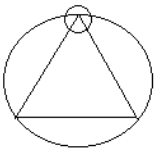
If the McMahon effect equation is used for an electron, let it be: 

If the McMahon effect equation is used for a proton, let it be: 

If the McMahon effect equation is used for a neutron, let it be: 

Thus, the protomahonic spectrum is predicted to comply with table 1.

Table 1: The predicted McMahon equation table for the proton, derived from the paper:" The McMahon equations (2013).

McMahon effect equation table for the proton. Note that c = light speed = 299,792,458 m/s			
Proton state Appearance by relative stationary observer	**Protons physical Appearance by relative stationary observer**	**Equivalent Newtonian velocity (V_n value).**	**McMahon effect equation value:** 
Mass: no coiling occurring	A stationary proton	0 (m/s)	= -2.17987217132 x 10^{-18} Kg (m^2/s^2)
Mass: primary coiling occurring	A moving mass that increases in value as the observed velocity increases.	> 0 (m/s) and < c (m/s)	> -2.17987217132 x 10^{-18} Kg (m^2/s^2) and < 0 Kg (m^2/s^2)
Mass and Energy: Full primary coiling achieved	Full primary coiling observed as gravitational field or Mahona	= c (m/s)	= 0 Kg (m^2/s^2)
Energy: secondary coiling occurring	Radiowaves	> c (m/s) and ≤ 2.9979273138 x 10^8 (m/s)	> 0 Kg (m^2/s^2) and ≤ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-24} Kg (m^2/s^2)
	Microwaves	≥ 2.9979273138 x 10^8 (m/s) and ≤ 3.00065838115 x 10^8 (m/s)	≥1.98782087187 x 10^{-24} Kg (m^2/s^2) and ≤ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-21} Kg (m^2/s^2)
	Infrared	≥ 3.00065838115 x 10^8 (m/s) and ≤ 3.38976941174 x 10^8 (m/s)	≥ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-21} Kg (m^2/s^2) and ≤ 2.84920991635 x 10^{-19} Kg (m^2/s^2)
	Visible	≥ 3.38976941174 x 10^8 (m/s) and ≤ 3.68137486791 x 10^8 (m/s)	≥ 2.84920991635 x 10^{-19} Kg (m^2/s^2) and ≤ 4.96955217968 x 10^{-19} Kg (m^2/s^2)
	Ultraviolet	≥ 3.68137486791 x 10^8 (m/s) and ≤ 2.76378039745 x 10^{10} (m/s)	≥ 4.96955217968 x 10^{-19} Kg (m^2/s^2) and ≤ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-16} Kg (m^2/s^2)
	X-Rays	≥ 2.76378039745 x 10^{10} (m/s) and ≤ 2.73410094411 x 10^{12} (m/s)	≥ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-16} Kg (m^2/s^2) and ≤ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-14} Kg (m^2/s^2)
	Gamma Rays	≥ 2.73410094411 x 10^{12} (m/s) and < 8.98755178737 x 10^{16} (m/s)	≥ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-14} Kg (m^2/s^2) and = 6.53509234187 x 10^{-10} Kg (m^2/s^2)
Energy and Fleiner: Full secondary coiling achieved	Gamma Rays	= 8.98755178737 x 10^{16} (m/s) = (c^2)	= 6.53509234187 x 10^{-10} Kg (m^2/s^2)

Fleiner: tertiary coiling occurring	Gamma Rays	> 8.98755178737 x 10^{16} (m/s) and ≤ 2.73380115165 x 10^{24} (m/s)	> 6.53509234187 x 10^{-10} Kg (m^2/s^2) and ≤ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-2} Kg (m^2/s^2)
	?	≥ 2.73380115165 x 10^{24} (m/s) and < 2.69440024174 x 10^{25} (m/s)	≥ 1.98782087187 x 10^{-2} Kg (m^2/s^2) and < 0.195917140296 Kg (m^2/s^2)
Fleiner and Kelso: full tertiary coiling achieved	?	= 2.69440024174 x 10^{25} (m/s) =(c^3)	= 0.195917140296 Kg (m^2/s^2)
Kelso: quaternary coiling occuring	?	> 2.69440024174 x 10^{25} (m/s) and < 8.07760871306 x 10^{33} (m/s)	> 0.195917140296 Kg (m^2/s^2) and < 5.87344810537 x 10^7 Kg (m^2/s^2)
Kelso and Unknown: full quaternary coiling achieved	?	= 8.07760871306 x 10^{33} (m/s) =(c^4)	= 5.87344810537 x 10^7 Kg (m^2/s^2)

Notice that the McMahon equation table (table 1) predicted for the proton is similar to that for the electron, as in the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2013)** *"The McMahon equations".* However, I would like to discuss some very strange predictions that I predict we will observe of the proton when it moves with different frequencies.

Protomahonic spectrum predictions (not yet verified or observed):

1# The **radiowave** form predicted for the proton I expect to be similar to the electron, in that frequencies here can be used for communication.

2# The **microwave** form predicted for the proton I expect to be opposite to the electron, in that frequencies here, rather than having the effect of heating objects as in a microwave ovens, will cool them. This is because protons have the opposite charge of an electron, so I predict an inverse effect, which I predict will cause cooling.

3# The **infrared** form predicted for the proton I expect to be opposite to the electron, in that frequencies here, rather than being felt as heat, will be felt as coldness.

4# The **visible** form predicted for the proton I expect to be the opposite to the electron, in that frequencies here, rather than being observed as light, are observed as darkness. Thus, it would be possible to construct a flashlight or torch that shines darkness rather than white light, if said flashlight or torch emitted protons with frequencies in this "visible" range. In other words, protons will absorb photons of the same frequency.

5# The **ultraviolet** form predicted for the proton I expect to be similar to the electron, in that frequencies here, which are high energy, are very damaging to human skin.

6# The **Gamma ray** form predicted for the proton I expect to be similar to the electron, in that frequencies here are very high energy.

Predictions 1 to 6 above are predictions only- they are what I see in my mind when I imagine the different proton frequencies. Experimental verification is needed.

Thus, table 1 and predictions 1 to 6 above are the predicted appearance of protons moving as waves, which according to McMahon field theory (2010) are gravity wave forms or proton wave forms, just as the electromagnetic spectrum energy forms are electron wave forms.

Thus, table 1 and predictions 1 to 6 are the predicted forms of gravity waves, or the protomahonic spectrum.

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