

UNIFIED FIELD THEORY FOUND

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ABSTRACT

The author properly explains, as Dr. Einstein failed to do, the connection between mass, gravity, inertia, and acceleration.

ARGUMENT

Dr. Albert Einstein spent his whole life, without success, searching for a unified field theory. He even correctly postulated that what we traditionally understand as gravity to be the same as acceleration produced force (like being pushed into the back of your seat as an airplane accelerates forward) or “artificial gravity.”

The author has “found” a single tiny composite field – mass “particle” that makes up all mass in the universe called a Gravitron. Note the spelling as compared to the main stream postulated graviton. www.k1man.com/c50.pdf

The Gravitron is consistent with the requirement that all matter must be elastic and obey the second law of thermodynamics. Like an electron, which radiates energy such as light when accelerated or decelerated, a Gravitron also radiates energy, in this case gravity. Gravity is not explained in the so called Standard Model, and was not properly explained by Dr. Einstein in his General Relativity. Dr. Einstein could never postulate a unified field theory where the so called gravity field was consistent with other observed and measured fields such as electrostatic fields and the seemingly field related phenomena such as radio and light.

The Gravitron is the smallest possible mass particle which is spherically surrounded by a field (not electrostatic) which allows it to be elastic, as required by the second law of thermodynamics. When a Gravitron accelerates or decelerates, it creates a disturbance in the gravitational field (identical to a void), permeating the entire universe, which disturbance propagates as a wave at constant speed g until it encounters another gravitron, where it exerts a force that we have traditionally called gravity.

What I call the universe wide gravitational field, identical to a void, replaces the so called Higgs field; the Gravitron replaces the so called Higgs particle; and the wave disturbance in the void that radiates from a Gravitron (as we traditionally understand as gravity) replaces the so called Higgs boson.

INERTIA

A metal shot-put, made up of molecules which are made up of many Gravitrons, will always radiate traditionally understood gravity in all directions. If you tried to move or accelerate the shot-put, the Gravitrons making it up would naturally radiate more gravity, all in the same direction, grabbing at first encountered other Gravitrons, and this would be felt as traditional inertia.

What keeps the shot-put going after the accelerating force is removed is the conservation of its kinetic energy.

Gravitrons are moving as components of mass randomly, and the mass therefore has temperature. Gravity force between two objects is therefore temperature dependent. If you reduce that solid mass to or near to absolute zero, the mass component of the Gravitron composite field – mass particles would be “shut down,” so to speak, and weird things happen in mass at such low temperatures, as we observe.

PROPERTIES

- (1) Gravitrons “adopt” kinetic energy of matter they make up and therefore the temperature of that matter. Therefore, what we traditionally think of as gravity, is temperature dependent. This has been measured in the lab and the evidence is controversial.[1] It is felt that gravity force is so weak compared to electrostatic and other forces found in the laboratory, that it would be difficult to isolate the effects of only the gravity.
- (2) The frequency and wave length of Gravitron radiation would be consistent with the rate of vibration of the atoms that are constructed from Gravitrons. That is where you would want to look for Gravitrons, if it is even possible to divide atoms, protons, neutrons, electrons, any of the zoo of sub atomic particles, etc., into their constituent Gravitrons.
- (3) Traditional gravity, such as on the earth, declines, as time moves on. There is scientific evidence that gravity of the earth has been declining for years.
- (4) Gravitrons move as the particles that they make up move. They therefore radiate gravity wave disturbances at the thermal frequency of those particle back and forth kinetic movements. Radio waves are “seen” indirectly by tuning an antenna to resonate at the radio wave frequency and then connecting that antenna to an amplifier in an oscilloscope. An oscilloscope is observing voltage which is a secondary effect of the radio wave radiation. Gravitron radiation would also have to be observed indirectly on an analogous “graviscope” which could measure and display gravity force oscillations as accurately as a conventional oscilloscope measures radio radiation caused voltages. The sensitivity would have to be increased by a factor of about a million.
- (5) Individual Gravitrons cannot be divided or separated from the field that surrounds it. This is a postulate. The surrounding field is needed for elasticity. All matter must be elastic. That is a postulate and also a requirement of the second law of thermodynamics.
- (6) A Gravitron would radiate a quanta of gravity energy proportional to Gravitron vibration frequency, similar to a Planck style constant in $E = hf$.
- (7) Gravitron vibration frequency would be affected by interaction of its surrounding spherical field with other fields or velocity with respect to other fields such as on a satellite orbiting the earth

ANTI GRAVITY AND ZERO INERTIA WITH GRAVITRONS

Given that a metal shot-put will normally radiate gravity waves in all directions, controlling the polarization and phase of Gravitron radiated gravity waves would adjust the net gravity "pull" direction on that shot-put and could even null out all inertia of that material object. A material object or vehicle, along with its material contents, including live occupants, with all Gravitron radiation generated material inertia so nulled out, could be easily and almost be infinitely accelerated or even be able to make high velocity right angle, etc. turns.

By pointing to any desired massive object, such as a planet or asteroid, etc., in any particular desired direction that you wish to travel, you would thus have a propulsion system using the properties of Gravitrons, sailing, so to speak through the universe.

Dr. Al McDowell, in his excellent book, UNCOMMON KNOWLEDGE, argues that gravity travels at 20 million times the speed of light. This would suggest that one could communicate this fast and would also suggest that a vehicle with its inertia nulled out to near zero could travel this fast or even faster. There would be no limit to how fast an object with zero inertia could be accelerated to. At the speed of gravity, g , one could travel to a galaxy 12 billion light years away in 2.82 hours.

SUMMARY

The Gravitron is very small (smaller than an electron) and has a very tiny amount of mass (less than an electron). It is the smallest of all mass objects in nature and makes up all other matter. If you kept cutting it in half, you would eventually get to a cut where the cut would have to separate the matter part from its composite spherical field surrounding it, which is postulated to be impossible (an exclusion principle), since all mass must be elastic and obey the second law of thermodynamics (a new postulate).

The Gravitron field probably has no electrostatic charge and thus can freely associate with other gravitrons by the gravitron's own gravity forces. Gravitrons can build up to form all particles and fields (unclear how) including electrons which do have electrostatic charge. How electrons are constructed from Gravitrons and how they accumulate electrostatic charge from Gravitrons is certainly an open question. Probably polarization, phasing, interference, etc. are involved.

Gravitron radiation polarization can both null out inertia in matter and also provide a gravity propulsion system for things composed of matter.

DISCUSSIONS REGARDING GRAVITRONS

With Dr. Al McDowell www.k1man.com/McDowell150629B.mp3

With Franklin Hu www.k1man.com/Conf150629B.mp3

Note: Dr. McDowell has a BSEE from Syracuse University, and his PhD. Is from Cornell. Franklin Hu has a degree in computer science from MIT.

Letters, further information, and discussions www.k1man.com/Info.pdf

[1] Measurement of the Influence of Acceleration and Temperature of Bodies on their Weight

A. L. Dmitriev www.k1man.com/Dditriev150701A.pdf (Paper presented at the 5th Symposium on New Frontiers and Future Concepts – Albuquerque, New Mexico 10 – 14 February 2008)

Mr. Baxter has a degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Rhode Island and is a Licensed Professional Engineer in Illinois and Maine. He is a graduate of Vermont Academy, which honored him in 1993 as a Distinguished Alumnus with the Dr. Florence R. Sabin Award. It was at Vermont Academy as a student where Mr. Baxter attended a talk and met the very popular relativity author James A. Coleman[3]. Mr. Baxter has been doing research in relativity and physics ever since and is currently Executive Director of the Belgrade Lakes Institute for Advanced Research. His current interests include physics, philosophy, and theology.



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., at his home in Belgrade Lakes, Maine U.S.A.



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., age 4, with his dad, Frank H. Baxter (Bachelor of Science Degree, Mechanical Engineering, 1914, Rhode Island State College), and President of Frank H. Baxter Associates, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City. See www.k1man.com/fhb and also www.k1man.com/w10 and www.k1man.com/Loons

