

Mass of Universe, Gravity and Motion

(3 pages)

As an independent thinker and innovator, the subject of Gravity has troubled me on and off since my school days. You know the feeling where you are being told something that is considered to be undisputable, but you are instinctively sceptical of it, albeit quite a usual situation for myself and many others who are of a questioning nature.

In the same way as magnetism can be expressed by domains, flux density and the like, there is extensive knowledge on the effects and technical applications of those effects, but the question still remains -- 'what is it'? The most fundamental forces we experience, and yet we don't understand them.

After watching the BBC Horizon programme on the missing mass in the universe, it prompted me to voice an alternative theory of Gravity, as it is apparent that science is still looking for suggestions, or at least is struggling to justify the present theories. It had occurred to me that the Newtonian concept of Gravity as being an attractive force may be misleading. By this I mean, although there is obviously a force which 'appears' to be 'attractive', the mechanism could actually be the interaction of 'repulsive' forces.

If you consider the 'Big Bang' theory, which I consider to be generally correct, you are contemplating a massive release of energy within a dense mass. This energy and force is obviously 'repulsive' and given the ongoing expansion of the universe should probably be considered still to be so. It would be therefore reasonable to expect that this force we refer to as 'Gravity' to be a propellant force pushing the universe apart against this point in space (Big Bang Centre).

If all matter were to emit 'Gravity' as a 'repulsive' force, then it could be assumed the universe existed in a 'compressive' state, so that what appears to be the attraction of mass is actually the pushing together of mass by repulsive emissive forces - (Gravity). This would indicate gravity to be a far stronger force than previously assumed, and probably the strongest force in nature.

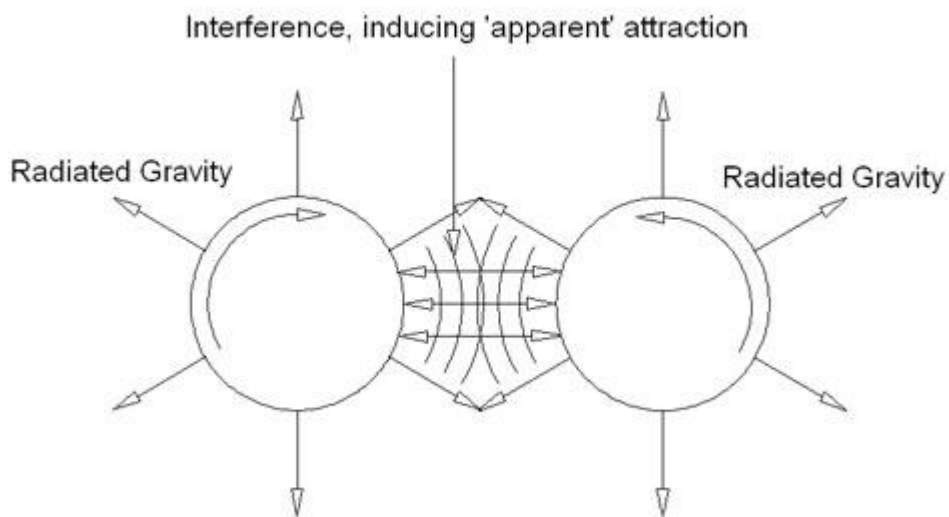
It follows that this Gravity would also be generated at countless other points in space (Big Bang Centres) such that this 'compressive' interactive effect is in existence all around. Points of gravitational interaction (gravitational nodes) in space could then be assumed to be 'black spots', where regeneration of energy into mass could occur, probably, but not necessarily initiating around and accumulating space matter to form 'dark matter'. Where this state persisted for long enough and particularly where this gravitational interaction was intense, 'hot spots' could occur, thus initiating further 'Big Bang' events. Space would therefore follow the model of 'apparently' random oscillations between matter and energy, although there would always be considerably more 'dark' than 'light emitting' matter in existence at any one time.

This theory could account for much of the discrepancies that currently exist, particularly regarding estimations of mass and behaviour of orbiting matter, and it could be concluded that it was not necessary for the centre of a galaxy to be massive, only that it be an interaction point for the gravitational emissions of orbiting matter. The velocities of such orbiting matter would therefore not be subject to those comparable, for instance, in our solar system, which does have a massive centre but more dependant on external gravitational forces.

So the question of what gravity actually is would point to an electromagnetic wave phenomenon beyond frequencies that we can currently detect, the force being due to

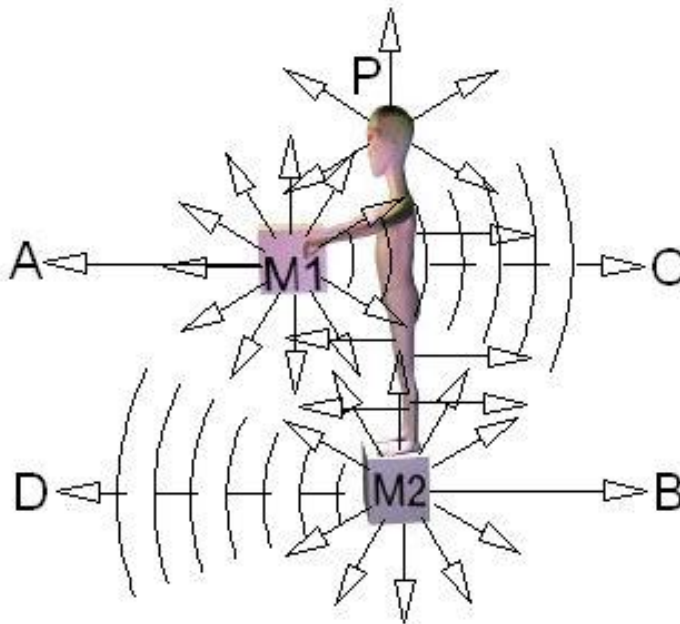
radiation pressures and interaction of emissive and incident waves. Matter could behave as a 'black body' to this radiation and the frequency of the emissive waves would increase with density of the mass.

Interaction of these waves on a three dimensional basis could explain the laws of motion as we know them in line with our understanding of wave theory, although concluding gravity to constitute the primary force of nature, so that motion, mass and the production of all other lower energy forms including light and heat are only possible via the interaction of gravity. Therefore we might more accurately amend the energy/mass formula to ' $g+E=mc^2+g$ ', where 'g' represents the transfer of gravity driving any reaction. Obviously there would need to be assumptions made regarding radiation from Big Bang Centres other than our own, at least until such time that we are able to detect and analyse them (if possible). I have doubts as to being able to directly measure this radiation, as it would be so elemental to the constitution of matter that it may not be possible to create such equipment, however intelligent analysis of the effects should be feasible, having established an idea of what to search for.



The 'apparent' attractive force between matter could be induced by increasing interference of radiated gravity with decreasing proximity of the spinning masses. Gravitational vortices and other fluid dynamic phenomenon such as venturi effects could exist to facilitate these interactions.

Gravity and motion



A person 'P' holds a mass 'M1' while attached to mass 'M2'. All gravitational radiation both absorbed and emitted by M1, M2 and P is in a state of equilibrium. P then throws M1 in direction 'A' producing a force A+B (action and reaction). Motion and momentum occur due to the transfer of gravitational radiation from 'P' to 'M1' and 'M2' subject to ' $g+E=mc^2+g$ ', such that a net directional increase in gravitational radiation occurs in directions 'C' and 'D' as a result of the energy transfer. M1 and M2 remain in motion until net equal and opposing gravitational radiation is applied. Therefore in generating a force, a transfer of gravity and mass occurs which is proportional to the energy required to produce the force. Inertia of mass could be induced by 'gravitational viscosity', due to the gravitational atmosphere inherent with the emitted radiation from all sources of matter. It would also be reasonable to expect that the fundamental information and 'building blocks' of 'life' could be transported in this process. The resultant combinations of these building blocks would be determined by the gravitational and other electromagnetic radiation influencing at any particular point in space. Therefore the notion of 'life' and 'intelligence' as a biological entity would be questioned, as they could be considered to be prevalent in all forms of energy and matter at varying levels of sophistication.

Any feedback regarding this theory would be gratefully acknowledged, and I should like to point out that I have not exhaustively researched the ideas for there are better qualified and more methodical minds out there to do so if appropriate. Presumably, justification for the theory would be enhanced by the detection of stars or other bodies, whose motion was contrary to that dictated by a singular expanding universe.