WHY MASS APPEARS GRAVITATIONAL

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Abstract

Einsteins theory of General relativity is a popular theory, but unfortunately it cannot account for all the observable gravity in the universe. This paper presents a new force predicted through the McMahon field theory (2010) [1], which is refered to in McMahon field theory (2010) [1] as Mahona (pronounced "Maa-naa"), which appears to be gravitational. In this paper, I draw upon the McMahon field theory (2010) [1], and use it to explain why mass appears gravitational, as well as the source of the excess gravity that General relativity cannot account for. I will do this in simplistic terms for the benefit of the reader. Thus with the understanding presented here, any vechicle utilising this new force called "Mahona" shall have gravitational capability.

Keywords: Spacetime, Space-time, Dark energy, Dark matter, Relativity, Special relativity, General relativity, Curved spacetime, Curved space-time, Gravity, Gravitational, Einstein, Mass

1 Introduction

(This section is modified from the McMahon field theory (2010) [1])

Special relativity applies to particles or masses moving close to the speed of light, which is the case for electrons moving as electrical current in a wire, as shown in the paper: McMahon, C.R. (2015) *"Electron velocity through a conductor"* [3]. Thus, special relativity applies to such particles, which allows us to observe special relativity in the real world as the magnetic field. Thus, through the magnetic field, this paper explains that particles moving near the speed of light appear as energy fields.

First, allow me to present a new understanding of energy, which requires us to modify Einsteins theory of special relativity, and our understanding of it.

Let us begin by explaining the nature of energy using an example of electrons moving through an electrical wire. Since the velocity of these electrons can be considered as at or near the speed of light, we can assume that they are affected by both time dilation and length contraction, effects predicted by Albert Einstein's famous theory of relativity. It is worth noting that Albert A. Michelson and Edward W. Morley carried out an experiment that showed the velocity of light does not change, regardless of the velocity of the theoretical ether through which it passes (Serway, R.A. (1996) [5]). Einstein appears to have interpreted this result as meaning the velocity of light is the same for all observers, which became the foundation of what is known today as the Special theory of relativity. I therefore acknowledge the contributions of Albert A. Michelson, Edward W. Morley and Albert Einstein which made the special theory of relativity possible.

From Einsteins special theory of relativity, we are presented with equations 1 and 2.

$$T' = \frac{T}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \qquad \text{.......... equation (1}$$

$$L' = L\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \qquad \text{.......... equation (2}$$

Where:

T ' = Time experienced by moving object, relative to stationary observer.

T = Time experienced by stationary observer, relative to stationary observer.

L ' = Length experienced by moving object, relative to stationary observer.

L = Length experienced by stationary observer, relative to stationary observer.

V = the velocity the moving object, relative to the stationary observer.

C = The speed of light, = 299,792,458 m/s.

From Einsteins special theory of relativity, equations 1 and 2 tell us that as a particle approaches the speed of light, the stationary observer tells us that time slows down for the moving particle compared to the time the observer experiences. Also, this observer tells us that the length of the particle appears shorter as it approaches the speed of light. McMahon field theory takes these basic ideas, and expands on them. What if we are interpreting equations 1 and 2 incorrectly- in that the equations are correct, but our understanding of them is incomplete? Note that the term "V" is used for "velocity" in equations 1 and 2, rather than simply "s" for "speed". This means we must consider both the magnitude and direction of the moving body in equations 1 and 2, as velocity is a vector quantity, whereas speed, is a scalar quantity, which only considers magnitude.
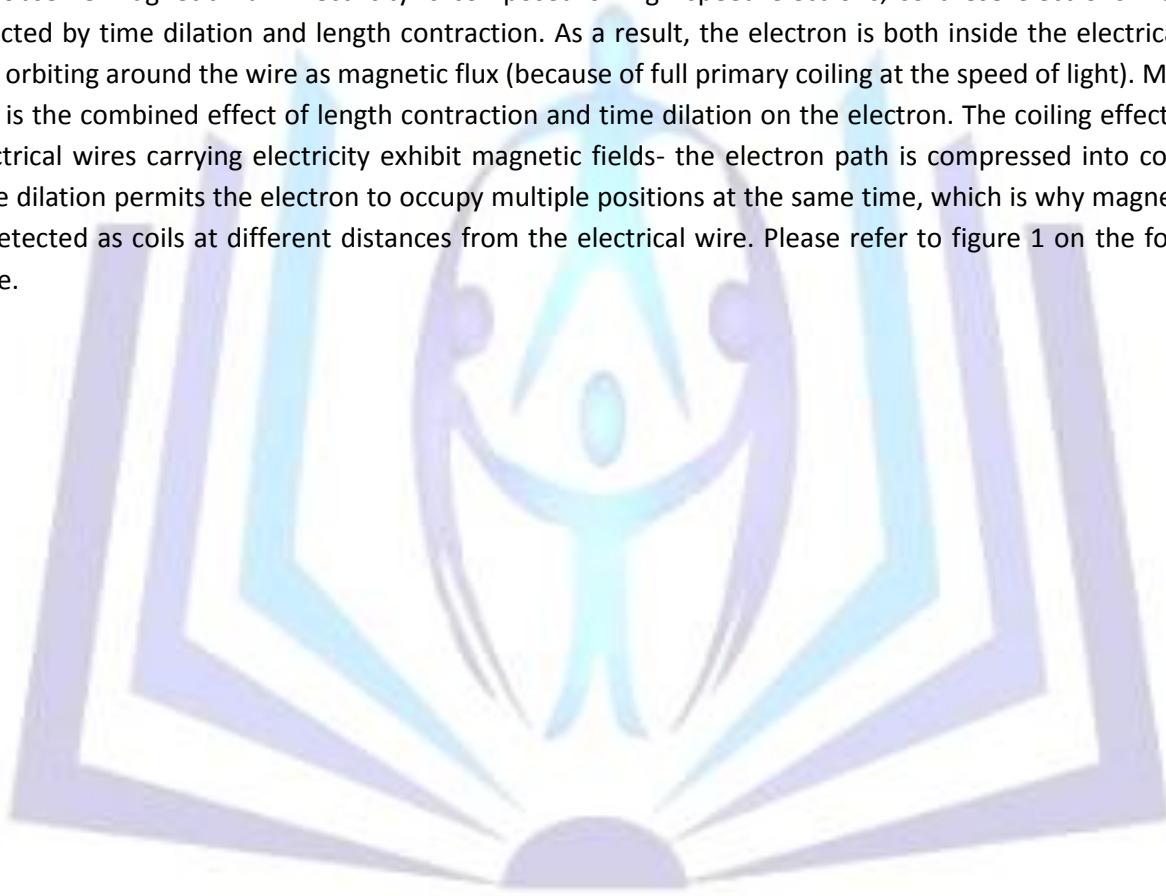
Therefore, if the path taken by the moving body is important, since velocity is a vector, thus we have no choice but to consider the path and magnitude of the moving body, then we must apply the effects of special relativity not just to the moving particle, but also to its path. If we do this, our understanding of special relativity changes. This new understanding gives rise to the McMahon field theory.
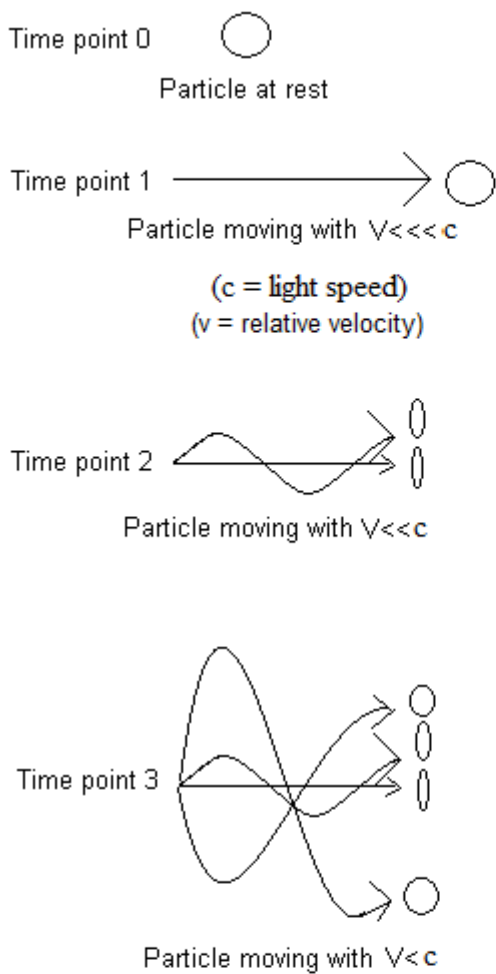
Let's perform a thought experiment: Let's imagine a stretched out spring. Let the straight stretched out spring represent the path of electrons moving in an electrical wire. Now, since length contraction occurs because of relativity, the electron path is affected. As a result, the straight line path of the electron is compressed. This is the same as allowing a spring to begin to recoil. As a result, the straight line path of the electron begins to become coiled. I call this primary coiling. This is the effect length contraction has on mass as is approaches the speed of light and is dilated by length contraction. When a particle such as an electron reaches the speed of light, it becomes fully coiled or fully compressed, and Einsteins length contraction and time dilation equations become equal to zero and "undefined". This particle, now moves as a circle at the speed of light in the same direction it was before. If this particle tries to move faster still, it experiences

secondary coiling. Ie: the coil coils upon itself, becoming a secondary coil. This is why energy is observed on an Oscilloscope as waves: we are simply looking at a side on view of what are actually 3-dimentional coiled coils or secondary coils. Waves are not simply 2 dimensional; rather, they are 3 dimensional secondary coils. It was easy for scientists of the past to assume waves were 2 dimensional in nature, as the dimensional calculations and drawings for relativity were carried out on flat pieces of paper which are also 2-dimentional. The human imagination, however, is able to perform calculations in multiple dimensions. Now, let's consider the effect of time dilation.

When an electron approaches the speed of light, according to relativity, it undergoes time dilation. What does this actually mean? I believe this is the effect: time dilation allows a body, particle or mass- in combination with the effects of length contraction, to exist in multiple places at the same time. This is why we observe magnetic flux. Electricity is composed of high speed electrons, so these electrons would be affected by time dilation and length contraction. As a result, the electron is both inside the electrical wire, and orbiting around the wire as magnetic flux (because of full primary coiling at the speed of light). Magnetic flux is the combined effect of length contraction and time dilation on the electron. The coiling effect is why electrical wires carrying electricity exhibit magnetic fields- the electron path is compressed into coils, and time dilation permits the electron to occupy multiple positions at the same time, which is why magnetic flux is detected as coils at different distances from the electrical wire. Please refer to figure 1 on the following page.

Time point 0 — Particle at rest

Time point 1 — Particle moving with V<<<c

$(c = \text{light speed})$
$(v = \text{relative velocity})$

Time point 2 — Particle moving with V<<c

Time point 3 — Particle moving with V<c

Arrow = path particle has taken

Einsteins length contraction and time dilation equations take effect at time point 2, when the coiling effect starts. Time dilation allows the electron to exist in multiple places at the same time, so here we see the electron in two places at once. The electron on the original particle path appears very compressed, because the space it occupies on its straight line path appears compressed due to length contraction. However the other position the electron now also occupies also experiences length contraction, but it appears less compressed because its path coils.

As the particle moves faster, it appears in more coil orbitals at the same time, rotating around the original particle, and further from the original particle. The bigger the coiled path, the less compressed the particle appears in that coiled path.

This is why the mass of the particle appears to be increasing mathemathematically according to Einsteins relativity theory- we are simply mathematically adding the mass in all the positions the particle occupies. The particle mass has not actually changed, but because it exists in more than one place at a time, mathematically it appears to be gaining mass as it approaches the speed of light.

This is also why we observe magnetic flux around wires carrying electrons which move close to the speed of light.

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

Next, we must consider the fact that nothing appears to be able to travel faster than the speed of light. If this is true, then if we were to try to speed a particle up beyond the speed of light, the true speed that would be observed must be dilated by relativity. Refer to figure 2 below. Lets call the velocity that would be observed for a particle if relativity didn't dilate it the "Newtonian velocity", which has the symbol "Vn". Thus, particles can travel faster than the speed of light, but relativity dilates the velocity we observe back down to the speed of light.

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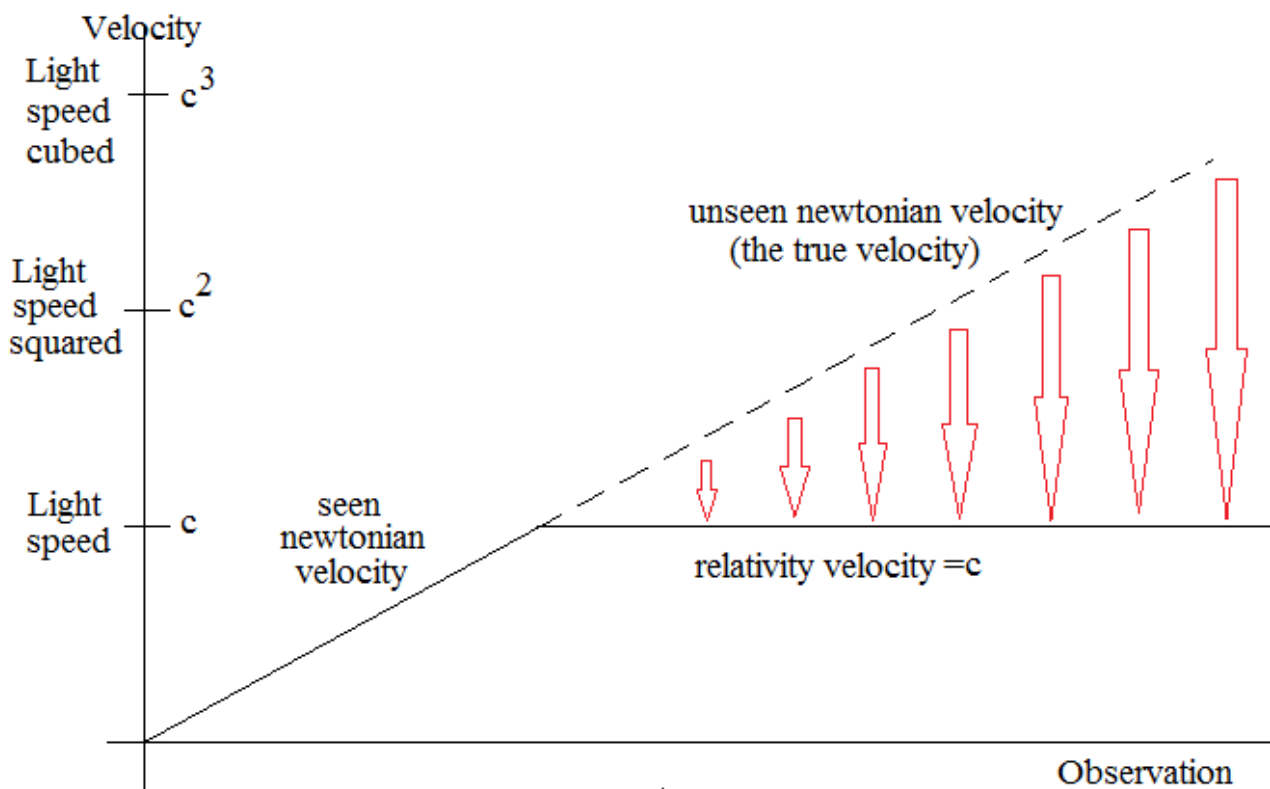
Figure 2: From the McMahon field theory (2010) [1]. The dilation of the true velocity or Newtonian velocity by relativity. Here, we see that the dotted line represents the true velocity of particles travelling faster than the speed of light, but relativity dilates this velocity down to the speed of light which coils the path of the particle, so observers don't ever see particles travelling faster than light. The degree of velocity dilation is represented by the red arrows. Hence, the solid lines represent that which is seen, but the dotted line, which is the true velocity above light, is unseen due to dilation by relativity.

Considering figure 2, we see that once a particle reaches the speed of light, its observed velocity (relativity velocity) appears constant. However, this is only because its true velocity (the dotted line), or Newtonian velocity, is dilated back down to the speed of light by relativity. So, once a particle reaches the speed of light, if we try to make it go faster, we don't see changes in velocity, so something else must change. What changes is observed frequency and wavelength. In other words, figure 2 tells us that, once a particle reaches the speed of light, its speed appears to remain constant, which means that we now observe the particle as energy. This is because all energy forms on the electromagnetic spectrum appear to move at the same speed, namely, c, the speed of light, but if we add or subtract energy from the electromagnetic spectrum, instead of observing changes in velocity, we observe changes in frequency and wavelength. Thus, at the speed of light, a particle appears as energy. In the case of an electron, once an electron reaches the speed of light, if it tries to go faster, we observe this electron as an energy form on the electromagnetic spectrum. Refer to figure 3 below.
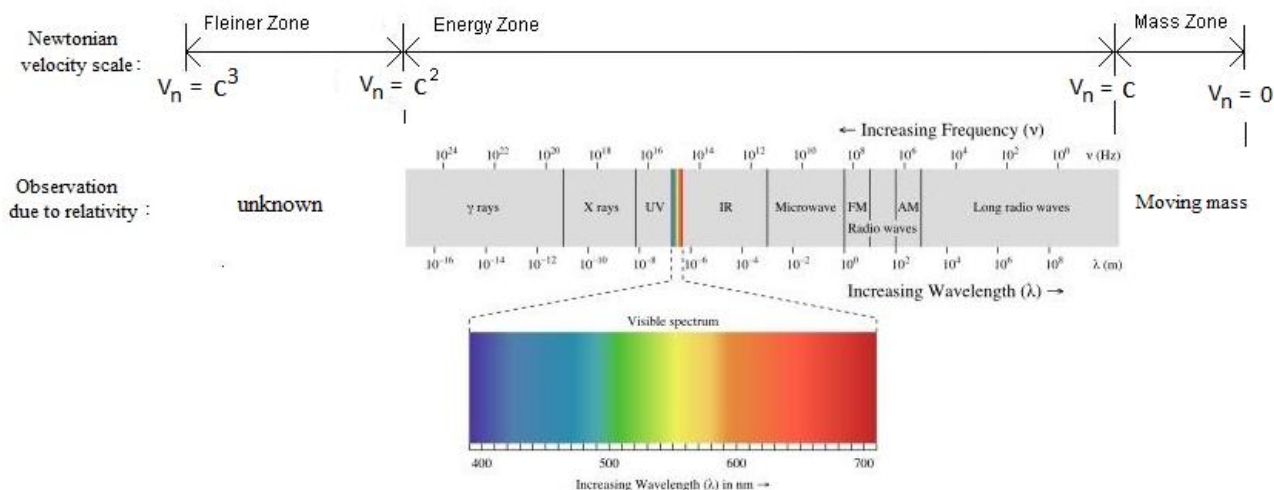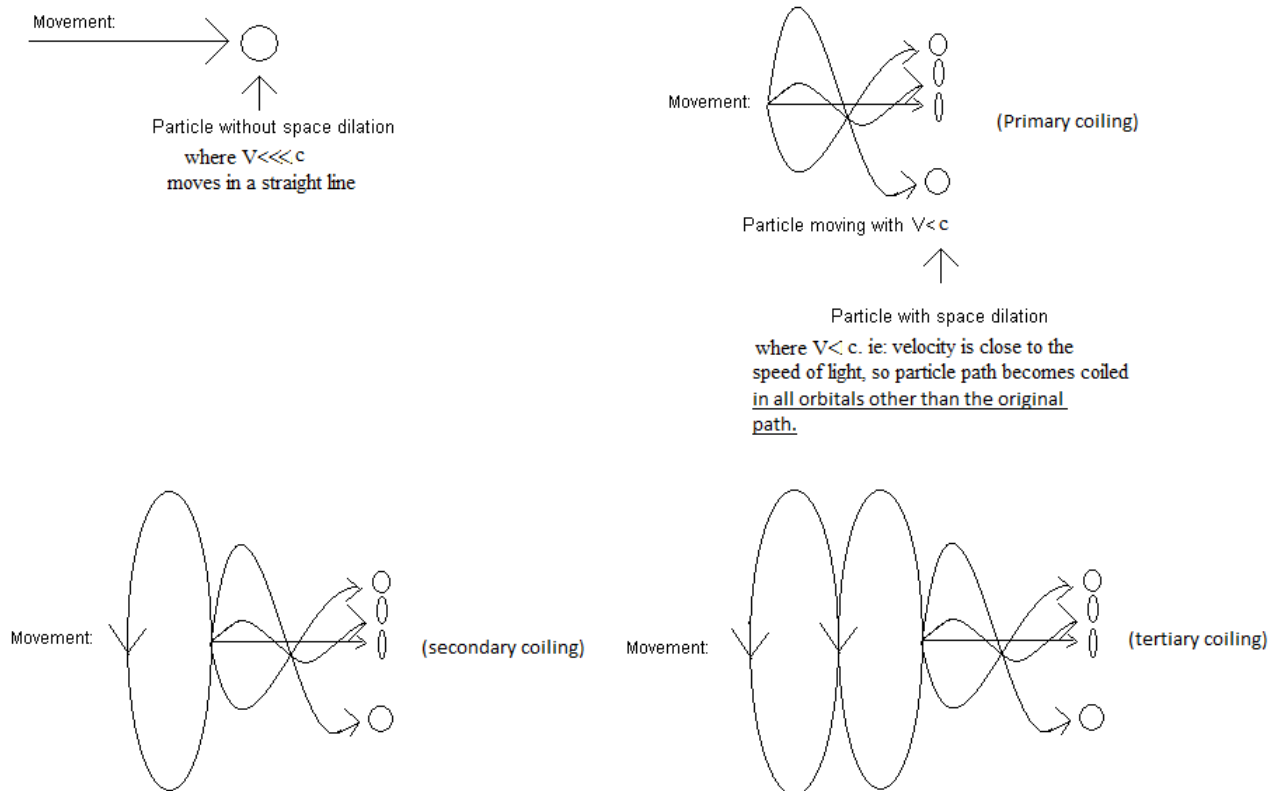
Figure 3: How an electron is observed at different Newtonian speeds, modified from the McMahon field theory (2010)[1]

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

From Figure 3, we see that if electricity or electrons in an electrical wire tried to move faster, the electrons path would be compressed further, making it coil upon itself again creating secondary coiling or a coiled coil path. Hence it would be further affected by length contraction. As a result, the electron will be observed as different forms of energy. In the figure above, we see that an electron is considered as mass when it has an undilated velocity or Newtonian velocity between 0 and c. If an electron tries to travel faster than this, it enters the energy zone, where the electron path becomes fully compressed and moves as a full primary coil or circle which undergoes secondary coiling or coils upon itself. A particle moving as energy or a secondary coil has an un-dilated velocity or Newtonian velocity range between c and c^2. In this range, the particle now experiences secondary coiling, so the coil now coils upon itself. Figure 4 also explains what happens if an electron tries to move faster than C^2: The secondary coiled or coiled coil path becomes overly dilated, and the length contraction effect becomes so great that the particle now undergoes tertiary coiling- ie it becomes a coiled coil coil. As a result, because of excess coiling the particle becomes undetectable or unidentifiable. These undetectable states are what are known as dark matter and/or dark energy. See figure 4.

Movement: ⟶ ○
Particle without space dilation
where V<<<.c
moves in a straight line

Movement: (Primary coiling)
Particle moving with V< c
Particle with space dilation
where V< c. ie: velocity is close to the
speed of light, so particle path becomes coiled
in all orbitals other than the original
path.

Movement: (secondary coiling)

Movement: (tertiary coiling)

From the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2013)** *"Fine structure constant solved and new relativity equations– Based on McMahon field theory"*, we are told that Einsteins time dilation and length contraction effects stop occuring and reach their maximum effect at a velocity of 299,792,457.894 m/s. Thus once a particle reaches the speed of light, the mass of the particle system mathematically is the same as at the 299,792,457.894 m/s velocity. Also, if the particle tries to move faster than light, the entire system then coils upon itself, something I call secondary coiling. This prevents us from ever seeing velocities greater than light. This is what energy is- particles moving as coiled coils. When secondary coiling is complete- and tertiary coiling begins- this is the state of Fleiner.

Figure 4: From the McMahon field theory (2010) [1]. The actual affect Einsteins relativity theory has on the movement of a particle, causing it to first appear as mass during primary coiling, then energy during secondary coiling, and Fleiner during tertiary coiling, during which it becomes dark matter or dark energy. Einstein was unaware of this.

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

From this theory, we realize that magnetic flux must arise due to the length contraction and time dilation of the electron, if we assume that electrons move as electricity at the speed of light relative to us as observers, as in the paper: McMahon, C.R. (2015) *"Electron velocity through a conductor"* [3]. We observe this flux differently depending on the Newtonian velocity of the electron (ie: the electromagnetic spectrum in figure 3). Keep in mind that relativity prevents observers from measuring the true velocity (Newtonian velocity) of the electron- relativity dilates velocities greater than light back down to the speed of light. Refer to figure 2.

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Now, figures 1 and 4 depict the length contraction effect on the electron, but the length contraction effect occurs simultaneously with the time dilation effect, which causes the electron to exist in multiple places along-side itself at the same time. As a result, as a particle approaches the speed of light, the original electron remains in its original linear position, but it also exists tangentially to itself, which rotates around its original self.

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

These "ghost or flux particles" which are all one particle that exist in different places at the same time, are responsible for the strange observations and theories made in quantum physics. These theories arise from the fact that ghost particles appear in their experiments involving high speed particles, such as the double slit experiment, and physicists cannot explain what they observe.
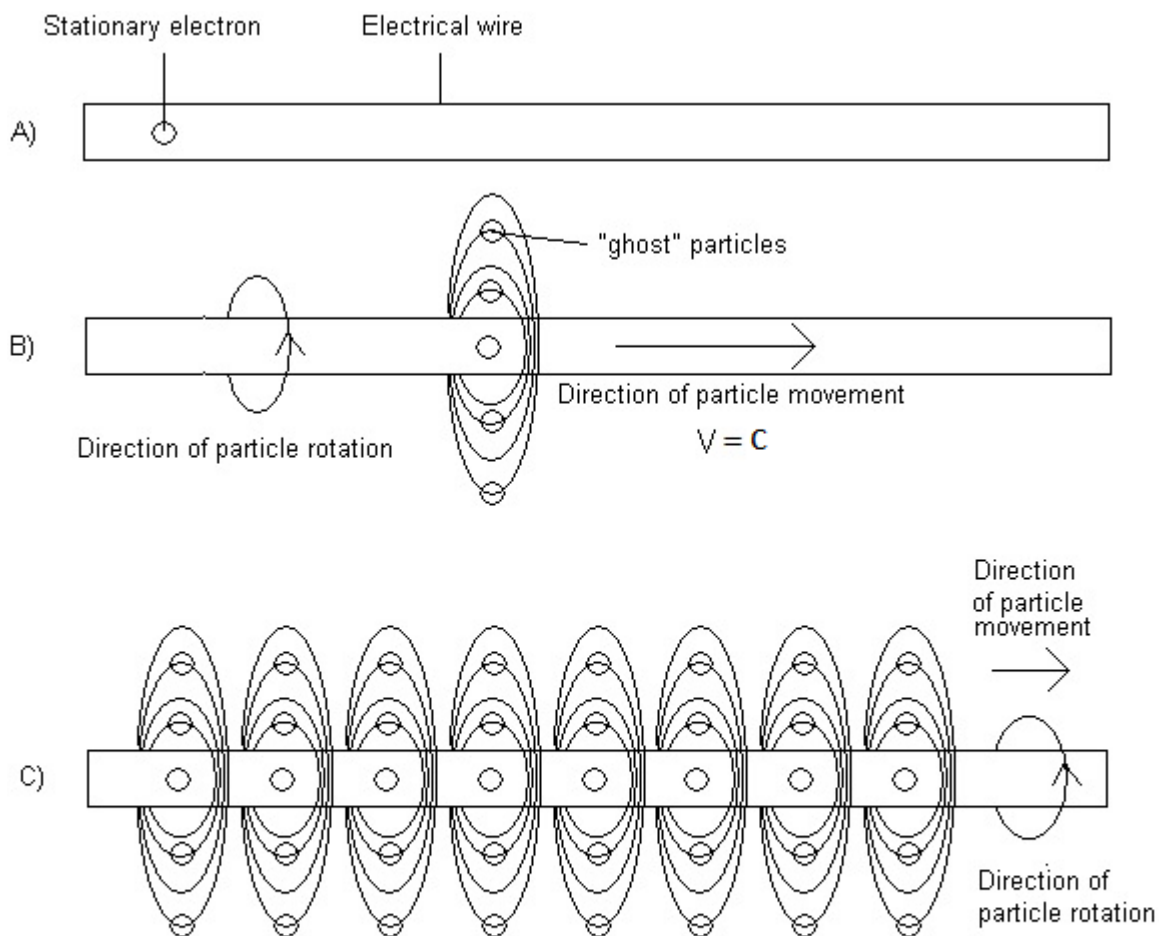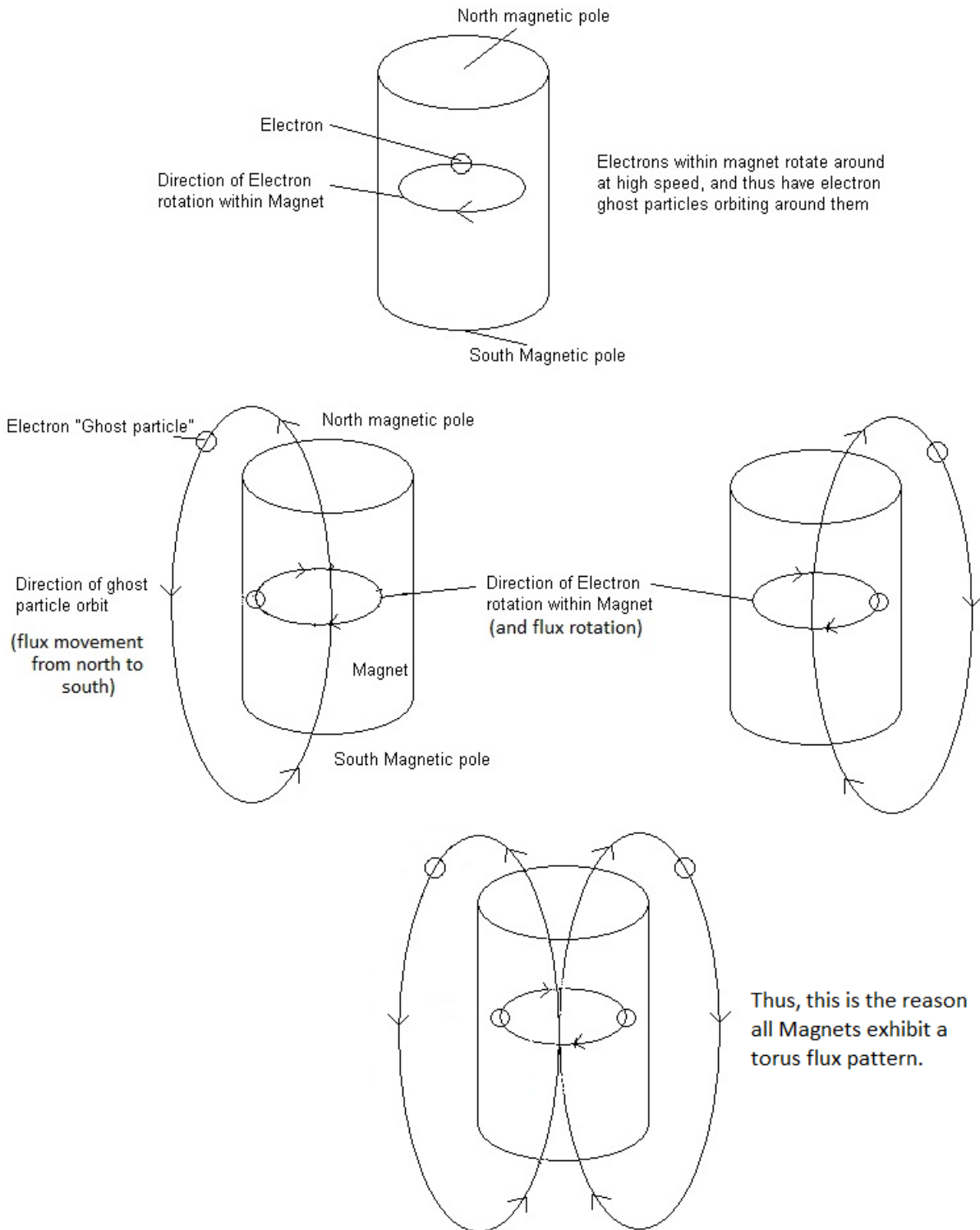
Figure 5: From McMahon field theory (2010) [1]. In A), we see a stationary electron in a wire. If this electron moves through the wire at speeds far below c, then the particle simply moves in a straight line through the wire, and no magnetic field is observed.

In figure 5 B), our electron is now moving at c, so space dilation is occurring, causing the electron to now move as a circle (full primary coil) rather than in a straight line. As a result, the entire primary coil is always seen to move at a relative speed of c. However, the particle is experiencing maximum time dilation, t'=undefined. As a result, relative to us as stationary observers, the electron is in more than one place at the same time. In fact, the electron is both inside the wire, and orbiting around it in multiple orbital positions at the same time. As a result, we observe a magnetic field around the wire, which is just the electron orbiting around the outside of the wire. When a particle is seen in more than one place at the same time, I call this a ghost or flux particle. In C), the situation described in B) is exactly what is observed when electricity moves through an electrical wire. Note that conventional current moves in the opposite direction to electron flow.

From figure 5, we see that the original moving electrons we observe as electricity still exist inside the wire, but the length contraction and time dilation effects allow these electrons to simultaneously exist tangentially to their direction of movement outside the wire.

As you can see from figure 5, image B, we see that a single electron moving at high speed (as electricity in a wire) has ghost or flux particles orbiting around it as it moves. This indicates that magnetic flux not only moves from north to south in a magnet, but also rotates around the entire magnet itself. See figure 6.

North magnetic pole

Electron

Direction of Electron
rotation within Magnet

Electrons within magnet rotate around
at high speed, and thus have electron
ghost particles orbiting around them

South Magnetic pole

Electron "Ghost particle"

North magnetic pole

Direction of ghost
particle orbit

(flux movement
from north to
south)

Direction of Electron
rotation within Magnet
(and flux rotation)

Magnet

South Magnetic pole

Thus, this is the reason
all Magnets exhibit a
torus flux pattern.

Figure 6: Magnetic field formation.

High-speed electrons rotating in a magnet have ghost particles orbiting around them, and as the electron moves within the magnet, the orbiting ghost particles move also (because electrons in the magnet move as full primary coils). Thus, we can see that not only does magnetic flux move from the north to the south magnetic pole, but the flux (ghost particle orbit) rotates around the entire magnet also. Gravitational flux, which I postulate is caused by high speed protons, will also behave in this way. Note that conventional current moves in the opposite direction to electron flow.

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Thus, with this new understanding of special relativity, we have the McMahon field theory. This theory reveals that particles appear as energy as they approach the speed of light. This new understanding will change our understanding of almost every area of science and physics. Next, we must now think about these energy fields, and what happens if different particles approach the speed of light. What will we observe?
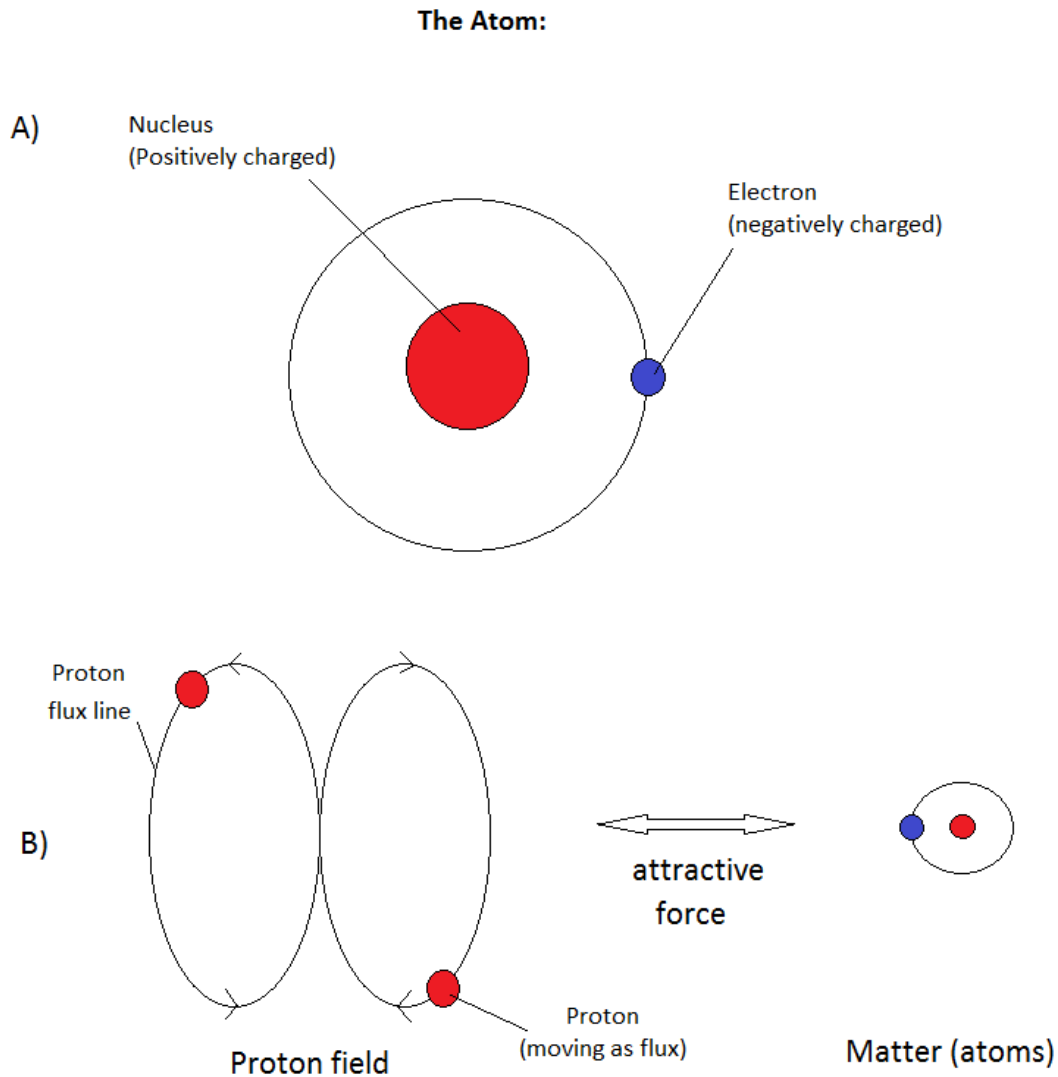
2 Einsteins theory of Gravity

Einstein thought that it was mass that was responsible for Gravity, which is thought to "curve" spacetime, as in his famous theory of General relativity. The peer-reviewed paper: McMahon, C.R. (2015) *"GRAVITY CAN BE OBSERVED IN THE ABSENCE OF CURVED SPACETIME, THUS CURVED SPACETIME IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR GRAVITY"* [4] *shows that curved spacetime is not gravitational at all, thus gravity is not due to curved spacetime*, gravity is something else entirely (it is likely gravity is just a proton field). In this paper you are reading now, however, I'll explain the reason why mass does exert a very weak gravitational force (which is not due to mass directly, but due to proton fields associated with mass), and why there appears to be more gravity in the universe than what can be explained by Einsteins theory of General relativity.

3 The proton fields of mass and matter

Electrons are negatively charged, but protons are positively charged. Thus, if we replace the electron in figures 1, 5 and 6 with protons, we will observe proton fields instead of magnetic fields.

Since atoms are composed of positively charged protons at the nucleus, with negatively charged electrons orbiting around the outside, the negatively charged electrons that help somewhat shield the inner positive charge of the nucleus will be pulled by proton fields, thus proton fields will exert a force on matter/atoms. Refer to figure 7.

The Atom:

A)

Nucleus
(Positively charged)

Electron
(negatively charged)

Proton
flux line

B)

attractive
force

Proton field

Proton
(moving as flux)

Matter (atoms)

Figure 7: Proton fields attract matter, and can either attract or repel each other depending on their orientation (like magnets do)

In A) we see that electrons orbit the outside of matter. In B), we see that a proton field, being positively charged, will exert an attractive force on all matter (Because of the desire of positive charges to bind with negative ones). McMahon field theory calls the forces exerted by proton fields "Mahona", pronounced Maa-naa (which is actually gravitational).

Thus, from McMahon field theory, I explain how I expect that proton fields are actually what we call gravity.

4 Why does mass or matter have very weak gravity?

As shown in figure 7, atoms contain positively charged particles known as protons in their nuclei, *__thus atoms themselves exert a very weak proton field emanating from the nuclei of atoms.__* It is this weak proton field that makes matter or mass (since matter or mass is made of atoms) appear to be gravitational, and why it seems that a gigantic mass is required just to generate a small amount of gravity. Thus, mass or matter itself is not directly responsible for gravity, although Einstein assumed it was in his General theory of relativity. As a result of Einsteins assumption, it seems that there is more gravity in the universe than mass or matter to explain it. However, when we realize that gravity is the result of forces due to proton fields, we can now explain all the gravity we observe in the universe.

5 Conclusion

So how can I generate artificial gravity, or Mahona? This is described in the paper: McMahon, C.R. (2013) *"Generating gravity and time."* The general science journal [2]. It provides a discussion of proton field production techniques. As shown in figure 7, proton fields appear to be what we today call gravity. Thus, mass itself may not be responsible for gravity, but rather, the proton fields (positively charged particle fields) generated by atomic nuclei within mass are. If this is the case, then it is possible to produce gravity artificially, which would give rise to vehicles with gravitational capability, which is great news.

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