

Dear Prof.

"I emailed many famous physicists with this. It seems that it all went to spam."

So.

Hello world here is the first definition of gravity.

Please assist me in presenting an alternative to the incompatibility problem of gravity and electro-magnetism.

A universe without push would collapse.

A universe without pull would fly apart.

For a graphic explanation please click [here](#)

By treating forces as push and pull I have replaced  $G*m*m/r^2$  with a more friendly equation, that will not run to infinity as  $r$  approaches 0, which we all guess didn't make sense.

For the first time gravity is defined using known constants, namely  $c^3/\hbar$  which is the maximum acceleration per kilogram that can be achieved. Do not try this or you will be gone forever.

The speed of light and Planck's constant.

Since Planck is all derived from  $G$  this may not be 100% true as we still have to come back to Newtons. What I am suggesting is that the definitions should be reversed.

Planck should be the base unit of measurement then the functionality of  $G$  would be simplified to  $c^3/\hbar$ , because  $c^3/\hbar$  is independent of  $G$ .

Planck length is still left with  $G$  but we will still need a way to relate to the every day world.

What this is saying is that the soul of gravity is determined by the speed of light and the quanta of energy. This is suggesting that there is no difference between electro-magnetics and gravity except that, in materials 99.99..... of the charge is canceled out and the left over is gravity.

Gravity is stray charge.

With the Coulomb experiment the charges mostly float to one side of a hollow globe so nearly all the interaction is charge.

With the Cavendish experiment the charges are mostly locked in place canceling out each other. This implies that gravity is stray electro-magnetism.

Detecting this as stray electro-magnetism is difficult because whatever measurement device you put in the way will see the flood of pushes and pulls as equal strength, and there would be no reading.

The only reading you will get is that you and your instrument will begin to accelerate toward the nearest planet or sun.

Push and pull.

To test for your self get a ferrite magnet from an old speaker hammer it into dust. ( be careful of your eyes ) now

magnetize them. You will notice that they clump together.

Now separate them and you will notice that they try to stick together. You can't discern any repulsion it is all attraction.

Now get two pairs of plastic tweezers. Use them to pick two tiny pieces and orientate them close to each other and you will see repulsion.

To see repulsion you will have to force them in the right orientation, let them go and immediately they will spin and clump together.

Now think of a planet made up of billions of these, also a billion times smaller 'electrons' that are free to rotate. They will turn to face their opposite and start pulling. The electron is a magnet with a north and south side.

They will never turn the same sides and start pushing.

Push and pull.

Thus I suggest removing gravity from the menu and then all calculations in science can be performed by using the laws of electro-magnetism.

There will be no need to bend space-time any more, as a beam of light which is electro-magnetic will be bent by an electro-magnetic field.

Newton's gravity could hold the planets together because the moment a planet decided to head off to Andromeda the sun would know instantly and pull it back.

Einstein's gravity brought the speed of light into the picture.

Now the moment a planet say earth, decided to head off to Andromeda the sun would not realize this until 8 minutes later. Then it would take another 8 minutes to send a signal to pull it back.

By this time earth has got a 16 minute head-start. Earth could pull this trick over and over until Andromeda welcomes her with open arms.

Einstein solved this by creating space time, The sun would bend the fabric of space-time so even if the sun was distracted for 8 minutes the earth would still follow its curved path.

With the Push and pull it is different, the push lags the pull because it has to travel farther so the pull is more than what is necessary. So earth is closing in faster but the push comes along and pushes it out again. Either way the earth tries to move the opposite force will predominate immediately. The earth is now locked in orbit like a servo circuit.

So we could drop the space-time issue and return to the three dimensional space we know so well.

As all matter is light

“ a clump of electro-magnetic fields electrons“

It is not unlikely that a little should stray, and manifest itself as what we call gravity, instead of another magical force that we need to plug in dimensions in order for it to match forces and kilograms.

Gravity neither taste nor smell any different from electro-magnetism apart from the push and pull.

Inertia is simply this, when you change the velocity of an object these billions of tiny light beams (which are locked in their tiny little orbits ) speed up or slow down. Maybe a more precise word would be change frequency or wavelength.

$$M * m * c^3 / \hbar * ((r / \sqrt{(r^2 - v)}) - 1), \quad \text{“ nothing more is needed “}$$

“  $\cos(\text{atan}(v/r))$  or  $1/\sqrt{(1-v/r^2)}$  causes calculator to complain”

$v = 2/(1 - (v'/c)^2)$   $v$  is a function of the relative velocities of the objects, the area light spreads in unit time,  
 $v'$  is the relative velocities of the objects

As two planets, or two electrons usually have a velocity relative to each other. A more precise calculation must take into consideration this velocity. In relativity this would be considered mass increase.

In this proposal it would be an increase of quanta's of energy caused by the objects cutting through more frequencies in a given time. The object will gain energy which is equivalent to a gain in mass or charge.

Stationary means we are already going at  $c$ . Every beam of light in us is going at  $c$ . So is the whole universe going at  $c$ .

We may not be going anywhere, but we are still going at  $c$ .

Just like the faster you move a coil through a magnetic field the more energy is created.

$$M * m * c^3 / \hbar * ((r / \sqrt{(r^2 - v)}) - 1) \quad \text{Where } r = \text{radius} \quad r^2 > 1 \quad \text{in Planck's}$$

This limits to plank.

- M m mass in Kg
- r radius in meters
- p Planck length meters
- Mp Planck mass

You enter Coulombs, meters, kilograms, and get back Newtons.  
 All variables above are converted to Planck  
 All calculations are done in Planck's  
 The answer returned is force in Newtons

Mass-----

$$M * m * (1 / Pk_{mass})^2 * Pk_{force} * (((r / Pk_{length}) / ((r / Pk_{length})^2 - v)^{0.5}) - 1)$$

// Mass

$$G / (h * c) * c^4 / G \quad \text{// G cancel G so no more G}$$

$$Lg = (c^3/\hbar)$$

$$Lg = (\Upsilon\pi*c^3/h)$$

$$Lg = 2.55497129787577e59$$

$$M*m*Lg*((r/p)/\sqrt{((r/p)^2-v)}-1) \quad // \text{ Mass final no G equation}$$

Charge-----

$$Q*q*(1/Pk_{charge})^2*Pk_{force}*(((r/Pk_{length})/((r/Pk_{length})^2-v)^{0.5})-1) \quad // \text{ Charge}$$

$$\alpha/e^2*c^4/G \quad // \text{replace G with Planck mass } G = c*\hbar/Mp^2$$

$$\alpha/e^2 = 1/(\hbar*c*2*\pi*e0)$$

$$Lc = \alpha/e^2*c^3/h*Mp^2 = 1/(pi*e0)*(c*Mp/\hbar)^2$$

$$Lc = 3.440551290119912e79$$

$$Q*q*Lc*((r/p)/\sqrt{((r/p)^2-v)}-1) \quad // \text{ Charge final}$$

$$Q*q*Lc*((r/p)/\sqrt{((r/p)^2-v)}-1)$$

The same equation for charge use Lc and for mass use Lg

All you need is  $c^3/\hbar$  multiplied by the mass charge  $mass=1.346610544306475e20$ , because you already know the ratio of the 2 forces, or should I say the 2 parts of the single force.

$$\text{This is it } \Sigma((e0/2)*Qn + 1/(u0)*\ln + Mn*c^2)*Lr/(c*\hbar)$$

Gravity and Charge is the same daemon, only that 99.99....% of charge cancel each other, the remaining .000000..1% which is left over, we see as gravity.

This will take care of momentum and inertia also, because whenever an object changes velocity it will face more cycles of push and less cycles of pull, winding up these little light beams (momentum).

When an object is accelerated it absorb quanta's of energy, these little light beams change frequency.

Sort of like Lenz's law for electrical induction.

If this is too hard to swallow then at least accept my equation, which is

$$\text{the only definition of gravity. } c^3/\hbar$$

It follows the old gravity perfectly but limits the small values to Planck. No more runaway to infinity no more G.

These calculations require at least 150 digits of precision from your calculator.

**To use the official calculator please go [here](#)**

**To read the rest please go click [here](#)**

Please review my equation above and let me know either way.

Thank you Professor for your consideration.

**If you have any comments click [here](#)**

Michael Rapaport

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