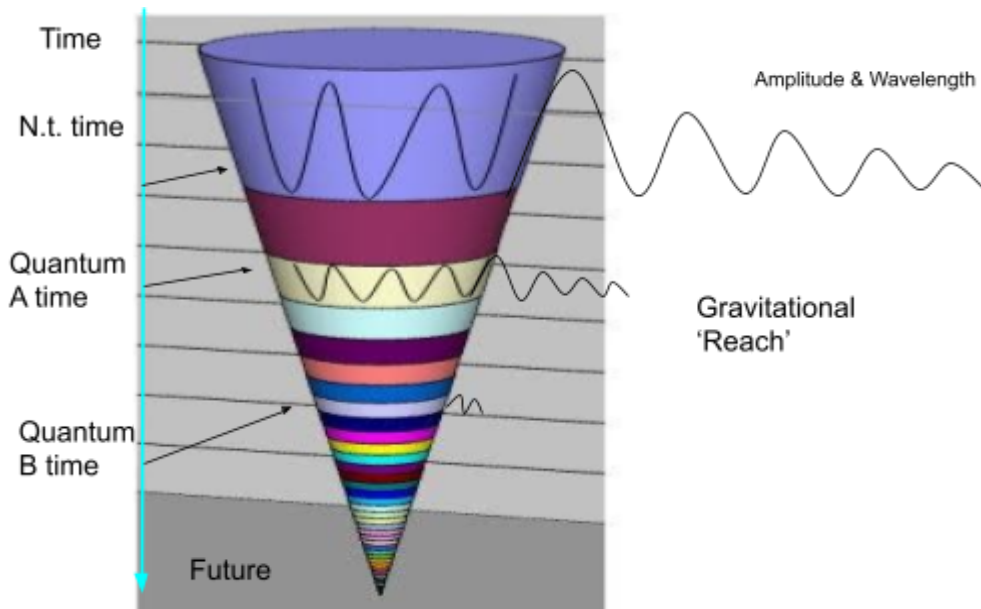


Teslawaves

Quantum gravity



Teslawaves

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Gravity is little understood and considered the weak force, too weak to bind atoms together.

Several attempts by science have failed to produce a 'Final theory' that can describe a single force capable of unifying gravity with the quantum forces that hold both planets and electrons in their orbits. Indeed many attempts to unify gravity have created additional anomalies.

Teslawaves contraction hypothesis suggests that an expanding universe is an illusion caused by universal contraction. This process causes space and mass to contract through time allowing light from a distant galaxy to appear stretched or red shifted.

During contraction mass is not crushed into a soup of particles such as a neutron star but released as Mass energy which interacts with Spatial energy, the nothingness referred to as 'space', to create gravity. A contracting universe may explain why the universe 'appears', due to 'redshift' to be expanding which is an illusion created by contraction.

The theory also proposes that the surface gravity of an atomic nucleus may be as strong as the gravity of a star but because the radius of a nucleus is extremely short, the 'range' of the force is extremely short, weakening to the value of 'G' at the atomic perimeter. In addition the theory states that the universe is multidimensional utilising gravity to manipulate the various levels of time, distance and space. And if gravity can be understood, science could use this mysterious force to manipulate a craft that could no doubt outperform all of the present day propulsion based aircraft.

The following document 'presumes' that universal contraction is a reality but in the very least attempts to provide an alternative view of our universe.

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Universal Contraction

Normal time v Quantum time

Rather than an expanding universe, space including the space between and within mass contracts causing the universe to contract through time without creating a dense mass such as a neutron star. The reaction between contracting mass and the nothingness referred to as 'space' creates gravity. Therefore instead of requiring an additional area for the universe to expand into, the universe can be contained within the existing three dimensions while moving through the fourth dimension, referred to as time.

The Contraction theory states that over-time mass contracts causing pendulums and measures to shorten and time to speed up. When mass and pendulums have contracted by one half, two Quantum time seconds (Q.t/s) exist within a period of one Normal time second (N.t/s). When mass has contracted by two thirds three Quantum seconds exist with a period of 1 N.t. second etc.

The relationship between a 'Normal' time second (N.t/s) and a 'Quantum' time second (Q.t/s) is the difference in time between the 'Normal' time second (N.t/s) that does not shorten and a 'Quantum' time second (Q.t/s) that does. Likewise the difference between a 'Normal' time metre (N.t.m) and a 'Quantum' time metre (Q.t.m) is the shortening of distance.

A Normal time metre (N.t.m) doesn't contract but a Quantum time metre (Q.t.m) is subject to continuous contraction, equal to $1 \text{ N.t.m.} / n \text{ Q.t/s}$. Where (n) is the next quantum second.

Similarly the length of a Normal time second (N.t/s) doesn't change while a Quantum time second (Q.t/s) increases in number but is still contained within one Normal time second, equal to $1 \text{ N.t/s.} / n \text{ Q.t/s}$ where (n) is the next quantum second.

A Normal time second (N.t/s) could be thought of as one Photonic or light second and a Normal time metre a Photonic metre. Similar to a standing wave of energy observing the contraction of mass and space through time. But how does contraction relate to gravity, time and space.

Gravity

Ignoring air resistance and minor variances in gravity due to height Sir Issac Newton's theory of gravity states that a ball that has been falling in earth's gravity for 1 Second will be accelerating at 9.81 metres per second, per second.

Following subsequent seconds the ball's acceleration will increase from 9.81m/s to 19.6m/s and then to 29.4m/s etc. equal to $A = t \times (G \times M_1 \times m_2) / (r^2) / m_2$. Where A is acceleration t is time in seconds i.e. 1,2,3, etc. G the universal constant, M_1 Earth's mass M_2 mass of a ball and r earth's radius.

Although the conventional theory of gravity provides a formula for gravity it doesn't actually explain its mechanism. The contraction theory modifies Newton's formula to;

$$A = (G \times M_1 \times m_2 \times t) / (r \times t)^2 / m_2.$$

In this case time $(t) = 1/n$ where n is the next second and compared to Normal 'time' and Normal time 'metres' allows Q.t. time and distance to shorten from 1, to 0.5, 0.333, 0.25 etc. and gravity to increase by n, allowing a 6 kg ball to increase its acceleration by multiples of 9.81 Q.t.m/s each additional Quantum time second (Q.t.s).

With the numbers inserted equal to;

$$9.81\text{m/s} = (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{Kg} \times 6\text{Kg} \times 1) / (6,371,008 \times 1)^2 / 6 \text{Kg}$$

Omitting the ball's mass (m_2) earth's Quantum gravity can be condensed to;

$$A = (G \times M_1 \times t) / (r \times t)^2$$

$$\text{Time 1 } 9.81\text{m/s} = (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{Kg} \times 1) / (6,371,008 \times 1)^2$$

$$\text{Time 2 } 19.62 \text{ m/s} = (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{Kg} \times 0.5) / (6,371,008 \times 0.5)^2$$

$$\text{Time 3 } 29.43 \text{ m/s} = (6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{Kg} \times 0.333) / (6,371,008 \times 0.333)^2$$

diagram 1.

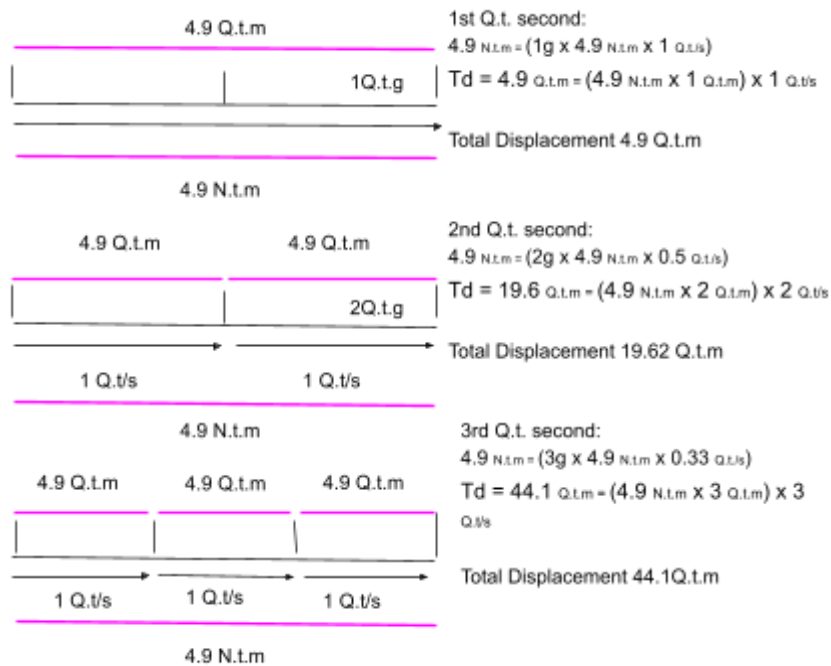


Diagram 1

According to the contraction theory energy lost in the contraction process reacts with the ‘nothingness’ we refer to as space creating gravity. However, the N.t. observer as Quantum mass contracts Quantum gravity grows stronger, but this ‘stronger gravity’ which is related to a shortened mass radius is also short in range. This strong N.t. gravity appears normal to the Quantum time observer because in this case Quantum ‘time’ and ‘measures’ have contracted to $\frac{1}{3}$ of their original length. Therefore according to the Q.t. observer a force of $3g$ multiplied by 0.333 of one Normal time second is still equal to only $1g_{(Q.t)} = 3g_{(N.t)} \times 0.333 \text{ N.t./s}$.

Each and every second Quantum mass, time and measures shorten by $t = 1 \text{ N.t./s} / n$, where n is the next quantum second. A Normal time second can be thought of as a ‘light metre’ that is frozen in time, or the difference in time between the Quantum dimension and our ‘Normal’ time dimension. In the latter case time moves forward at the same rate for both dimensions but is separated by time. Light’s N.t. dimension doesn’t contract therefore will see contracting dimensions disappear through time.

Because mass and measures contract mass radius shortens, meaning that according to the N.t. ‘Light’ observer gravity appears to weaken more quickly away from its source. After two quantum seconds earth’s Q.t. mass will have reduced and its radius will have contracted from

6,371,008 Normal time metres to 3,185,504 Normal times metres producing a surface acceleration or gravity of 19.63 Quantum time metres per Normal time second, equal to 9.81 Normal time metres per Normal time second and 9.81 Quantum time metres per Quantum time second.

At a distance of twice earth's shortened radius, gravity will have weakened to 4.9 Quantum time metres per Normal time second = $(19.63 / 2^2)$ equal to 2.45 Normal time metres per Normal time second and 2.45 Quantum time metres per Quantum time second.

Relative to both the Normal time and Quantum time observer timeframe, earth's surface gravity of 9.81m/s Normal time metres per Normal time second is the same as 9.81 Quantum time metres per Quantum time second but according to the N.t. observer gravity appears to weaken more quickly from its source due to earth's shortened radius.

As the Q.t. earth continues to contract through time earth appears to the Q.t. observer to retain a surface gravity of 1g, equal to 9.81 m/s/s. But to the N.t. light observer earth's Q.t gravity appears to strengthen as the range of this strong gravity shortens in range.

Displacement & gravity

During the early 1730s French natural philosopher, mathematician, physicist, and author Emilie Du Châtelet heard about an English man Isaac Newton who stated that the energy of an object, the force at which it collided with another object, can be accounted for by its mass times its velocity. However in correspondence with scientists in Germany Emilie Du Châtelet learned of another view, that of Gottfried Leibniz, a German who proposed that moving objects have a kind of inner spirit which he called vis viva, from the Latin for 'living force'. Many discounted his ideas but Leibniz was convinced that the energy of an object was made up of its mass times its speed 'squared.'

Inspired by the theories of Gottfried Leibniz Emilie Du Châtelet repeated an experiment conducted by Willem Gravesande, a Dutch mathematician and philosopher that involved dropping balls from different heights into clay. After dropping the first ball Gravesande dropped a second ball from a higher height calculated to be double the speed of the first ball.

Newton tells us that doubling the speed of the ball doubles the distance it travels into the clay. Leibnitz however asks us to square that speed therefore if true the ball will travel not two, but four times as far. Gravesande's experiment proved that Leibnitz was correct which was a giant leap forward for the time, however just because the squaring of velocity works mathematically for falling objects it doesn't provide a thorough understanding of why it works.

In the absence of air resistance, gravity close to Earth's surface causes mass to accelerate earthward at about 9.8 metres per second per second (m/s/s) or 9.8m/s x time. After the 2nd second mass will be accelerating at 19.6m/s, twice the initial velocity and after the third second at 29.4m/s, three times the initial velocity indicating that the force of gravity 'appears' to be growing stronger.

According to the 'traditional theory' the number of metres a mass falls or is displaced in earth's gravity is calculated as $D = (A \times 0.5 \times t^2)$ where D is Displacement, A is Acceleration equal to 9.8 m/s within earth's gravitational field, 0.5 is the average displacement due to acceleration and t^2 the time the mass has been falling, squared.

Following the first second mass is displaced by $D = (A \times 0.5 \times t^2) = 4.9 \text{ N.t. metres} = (9.8 \times 0.5 \times 1^2)$.

After two seconds the mass is displaced $19.6 \text{ Q.t. metres} = (9.8 \times 0.5 \times 2^2)$

And after three seconds the mass is displaced $44.1 \text{ Q.t.metres} = (9.8 \times 0.5 \times 3^2)$. Note that over time gravity appears to be accelerating or displacing mass at an ever greater rate.

According to the contraction theory, following that 1st second mass is displaced 4.9 Q.t. metres equal to;

Total displacement (Td) of 4.9 Q.t.m = $(4.9 \text{ N.t.m} \times 1 \text{ Q.t.m}) \times 1 \text{ Q.t/s}$ Note that initially both N.t and Q.t. time and distance are the same.

Following the 2nd second $Td = 19.6 \text{ Q.t.m} = (4.9 \text{ N.t.m} \times 2 \text{ Q.t/m}) \times 2 \text{ Q.t/s}$

Following that 2nd second 1 N.t/s contained 2 Q.t/s & 1 N.t.m contained 2 Q.t.m.

Note the 'Traditional formula' requires the squaring of 'time' i.e. $D = (A \times 0.5 \times t^2)$.

However Teslawaves multiplies 'Q.t. time' by the current number of 'Quantum time metres' in one N.t. metre.

Following that 1st second mass was displaced 4.9 N.t.m and displaced another 4.9 N.t.m after the 2nd second, totalling 9.8 N.t metres. Due to contraction the Normal time measure of 4.9 N.t.m was then equal to 9.8 Q.t.m. So the total displacement of the ball over 2 Q.t. seconds was equal to 19.6 Q.t.m = (9.8 N.t.m x 2 Q.t.m).

After the 3rd second total displacement was equal to 44.1 Q.t.m = (4.9 N.t.m x 3 Q.t/m) x 3 Q.t/s

Since the mass was displaced 4.9 N.t.m each Q.t. second, over 3 Q.t. seconds the mass was displaced a total of 14.7 N.t. metres = (4.9N.t.m + 4.9N.t.m + 4.9N.t.m). But since the Q.t. observers measure is currently only one third of N.t.'s measure the Q.t. observer will note that the mass was displaced a total of 44.1 Quantum metres = (14.7N.t.m x 3Q.t/m).

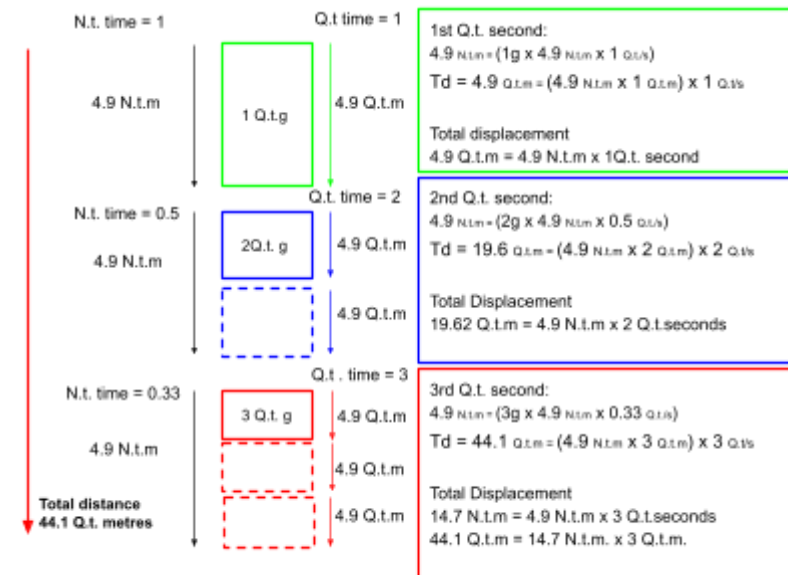
Within earth's gravity the ball is always displaced just 4.9 N.t. metres per Q.t/s.

Therefore due to contraction the ball never travels further than 4.9 N.t. metres each second, diagram 2.

$$4.9 \text{ N.t.m} = (1g \times 4.9 \text{ N.t.m} \times 1 \text{ Q.t./s})$$

$$4.9 \text{ N.t.m} = (2g \times 4.9 \text{ N.t.m} \times 0.5 \text{ Q.t./s})$$

$$4.9 \text{ N.t.m} = (3g \times 4.9 \text{ N.t.m} \times 0.33 \text{ Q.t./s})$$



The contraction theory suggests that both Newton and Leibnitz were correct in as far as Newton represented the N.t. observer and Leibnitz the Quantum time observer.

When the ball was dropped from a higher height doubling the speed, the Newton or N.t ball travelled twice as far into the clay. However because the Leibnitz Q.t. measure had contracted by one half the ball appeared to have travelled four times further into the clay, equal to $4_{Q.t.m} = (2_{N.t.m} \times 2_{Q.t.m})$, hence squaring the result. Dropping the ball from a higher height and tripling the speed caused the ball to travel 3 normal N.t. metres into the clay, which according to the Q.t. observer is equal to 9 'Leibnitz' Quantum time metres = $(3_{N.t.m} \times 3_{Q.t.m})$ or 3^2 .

Contraction Summary

Unbeknown to the Quantum time observer as Q.t mass contracts, Q.t time, distance & measures shorten while Q.t. gravity strengthens. Q.t. Time shortens by $1/n$ where 'n' is the next fraction of the initial Normal time second i.e. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ etc.

Following the 1st second a ball in freefall in earth's gravity will descend 4.9 Q.t. metres. After the 2nd Q.t. second Q.t. gravity will have doubled from 1g to 2 g and 1 N.t. second will consist of 2 Q.t. seconds. Therefore the ball will have travelled 4.9 N.t. metres = $(2 \times 4.9 \text{ N.t.m} \times 0.5 \text{ N.t./s})$. However because in relation to N.t. distance Q.t. distance has doubled, 4.9 N.t. metres will appear to the Q.t. observer as 9.8 Q.t metres = $(4.9_{N.t.m} / 0.5 \text{ N.t./s})$.

After the 3rd Q.t. second Q.t. gravity will have tripled from 1g to 3g and one 1 N.t. second consists of 3 Q.t. seconds. Therefore the ball will travel another 4.9 N.t. metres = $(3 \times 4.9_{N.t.m} \times 0.333 \text{ N.t./s})$. Again because Q.t. distance is currently one third of N.t.'s original distance then the current 4.9 N.t. metre will now appear to the Q.t. observer as 14.7 Q.t metres = $(4.9 \text{ N.t.} \times 3 \text{ Q.t.m})$.

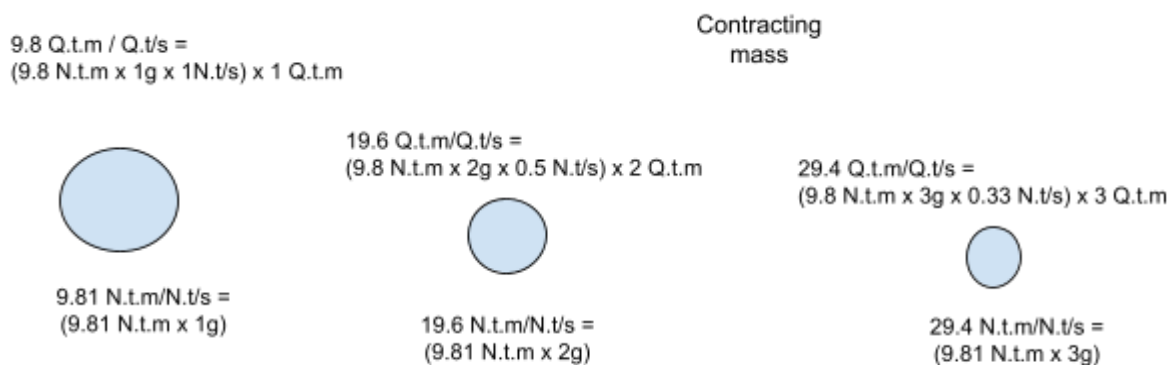
Following that third second the ball had fallen a total of 14.7 Normal time metres = (1st second) 4.9N.t.m + (2nd second) 4.9 N.t.m + (3rd second) 4.9 N.t.m. which according to the

Quantum time observers current measure, after 3 seconds converts to a total distance of 44.1 Quantum time metres equal to $(14.7 \text{ N.t.m.} \times 3 \text{ Q.t.m.})$.

If the ball had fallen for just two seconds the total distance would have been 9.8 Normal time metres = (1st second) 4.9 N.t.m + (2nd second) 4.9 N.t.m. Again converted to current Quantum metres is equal to 19.6 Quantum time metres or $(9.8 \text{ N.t.m} \times 2 \text{ Q.t.m.})$.

The ball fell 44.1 Quantum metres over 3 Quantum seconds, also equal to 44.1 Normal metres over 3 Normal time seconds, demonstrating that the force of gravity is the same for both dimensions.

Acceleration follows a similar principle, diagram 3.



Acceleration due to earth's gravity is equal to 9.81 Normal time metres per second.

Initially when mass contracts acceleration doubles & time and distance is halved, so in earth's gravity acceleration is equal to $9.81 \text{ N.t m/s} = (9.8 \text{ N.t.m} \times 2\text{g} \times 0.5 \text{ N.t/s})$. However because distance is halved 9.81 N.t m/s translates to 19.6 Q.t.m/Q.t/s .

After three seconds $29.4 \text{ N.t m/s} = (9.8 \text{ N.t.m} \times 3\text{g} \times 0.333 \text{ N.t/s}) \times 3$.

Diagram 3

The exact strength of quantum gravity doesn't really matter because gravity increases by the next fraction of the next quantum second. It is the difference between the first and last moment of contraction whatever the current state of contraction is, i.e. $3 = (275 - 272)$.

The formula $A = (G \times M \times t / (r \times t)^2$ where t is equal to time divided by n which is the next Quantum second or $t = 1/n$ and allows a single mass to contract through time without being crushed into a dense soup of particles. During the process of contraction mass energy reacts with the nothingness we refer to as space resulting in a weakening of Spatial energy and the creation of gravity. The distance at which gravity weakens significantly beyond the mass surface is dependent on the mass radius that shortens with time, equal to $gd = sg / (d/r)^2$, where gd is weakened gravity at distance (d) from the mass surface and sg the surface gravity.

Contraction converts mass into positive mass energy which interacts with negative Spatial energy or 'space' producing a partial Spatial vacuum known as gravity. This process allows a very small mass such as an atomic nucleus to possess a relatively strong gravitational field close to its surface but one that weakens very quickly over a very short N.t. distance.

Relative to their individual clocks and measures the strength of gravity for both the Normal time and Quantum time observer is the same. However because earth's radius contracts gravity's 'range', the distance at which gravity weakens is shortened. Indicating a relatively strong force for such a small mass capable of accelerating a mass the same number of Quantum time metres per Quantum time second as Normal time metres per Normal time second. For instance after 3 Q.t./s a Q.t. ball will be accelerating at 29.43 Q.t.m per Q.t./s equal to 88.29 Q.t.m per N.t./s = (29.43 Q.t.m x 3Q.t./s) because currently 1 N.t second consists of 3 Q.t. seconds. However because 1 N.t. metre currently consists of 3 Q.t. metres the ball is also accelerating at 29.43 N.t.m per N.t./s = (88.29 Q.t.m / 3Q.t./s). So relative to both dimensions the ball is accelerating at 29.43 metres per second.

There are two different types of N.t. observers. Type one referred here as N.t. photons, i.e. 'light' that does not contract but appears to a Q.t. contracting observer to expand at the speed of light. The N.t. photon however will note that the Q.t. observer appears to contract at the speed of light through time. The second type is the contracting N.t. observer who contracts but is separated from the Q.t. observer by a 'certain' amount of time and space. Similar to the difference between the 'Normal time world' and the 'Atomic time world'.

If the sun our star is compared to a typical atomic nucleus, one atomic or quantum metre might be in the range of 1.39×10^{-24} of one N.t. metre, equal to $(1 \times 10^{-15} \text{ nucleus} \times 1.39 \times 10$

-09 sun radius / metres). Table 1 demonstrates how as earth contracts it retains a gravity of 1g or 9.81 m/s for both the Q.t. & N.t. observer, which is a ‘strong’ force for such a small mass. However based on the radius of the nucleus the practical range of this force isn’t going to extend very far into the N.t. dimension but may be responsible for holding electrons in orbit around the atomic nucleus.

Contraction

Contraction	Q.t time	G	N.t Earth Mass	Mass force measured by N.t. observer	Earth's. Shortened radius as noted by N.t.	N.t. sees Acceleration as = Q.t.m per N.t/s	N.t. Acceleration x Q.t. time
	of 1 N.t/s			G x M x t	Earth radius x t	Mass force x Earth radius squared	Q.t observer sees
1	1	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	3.98E+14	6371008	9.81	9.81
1/2	0.5	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	1.99E+14	3185504	19.63	9.81
1/3	0.333333	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	1.33E+14	2123667	29.44	9.81
1/4	0.25	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	9.96E+13	1592752	39.25	9.81
1/5	0.2	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	7.97E+13	1274202	49.07	9.81

When mass has contracted down to ¼ of its original radius Quantum gravity is equal to 39.25 Quantum metres per Normal time second, also equal to 9.81 Quantum metres per Quantum second;

9.81 Q.t.m per Q.t/s = (39.25 Q.t.m x 0.25 Q.t/s). Equal also to 9.81 N.t.m per N.t/s = (39.25 Q.t.m x 0.25 Q.t.m).

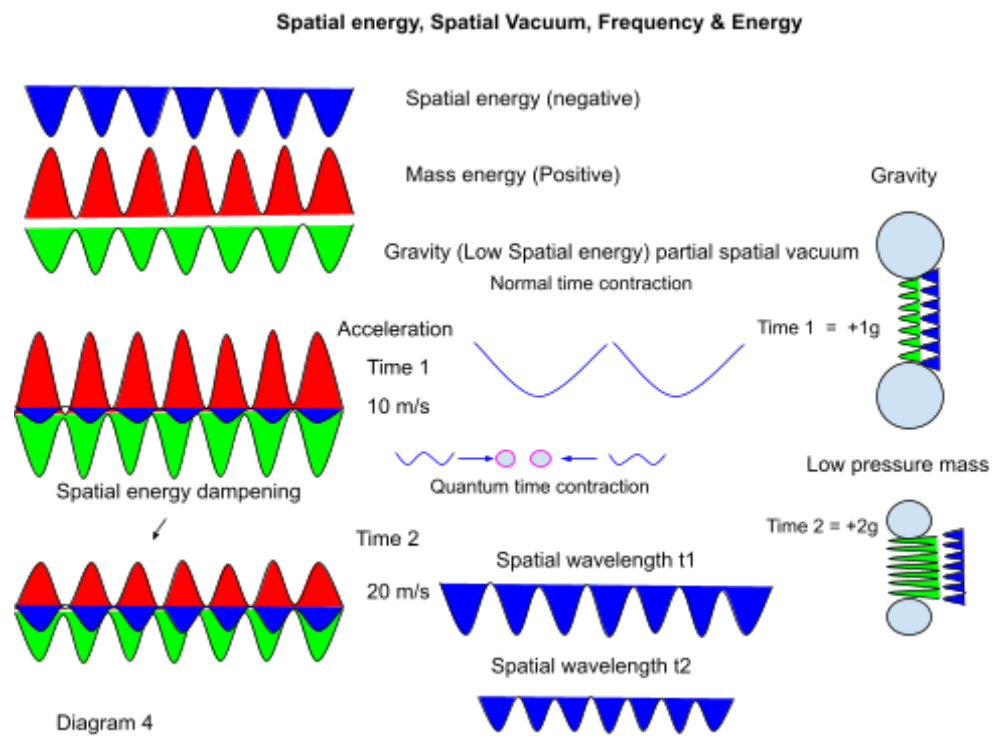
The distance at which N.t. gravity weakens is related to earth's Q.t. radius which shortens with Q.t. time.

For the Q.t observer earth's gravity remains the same = 9.81 Q.t.m per Q.t/s = (39.25 Q.t.m per N.t/s x 0.25 N.t/s.)

Table 1

Spatial energy

Teslawaves theory proposes that Spatial energy, the nothingness referred to as ‘space’ holds the universe apart preventing its immediate collapse. Spatial energy converts the amplitude of energy into a higher frequency shortening wavelength and allowing mass to contract and distance to shorten causing the universe to contract through time, diagram 4.

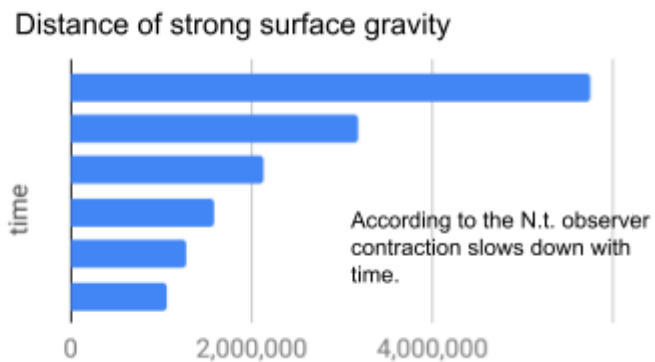


‘Mass contraction’ is not the same as mass compression whereby mass is crushed into a soup of particles. A dense mass such as a neutron star is only created when gravity packs a great quantity of mass into a small area of space. The resulting Mass and Spatial energy combination has the ability to release the combined energy equivalent to a matter antimatter reaction. But in the normal process of mass contraction, Mass energy is released reacting with the nothingness referred to as ‘space’ producing gravity.

Although a contracting mass radius maintains the original surface gravity, the range of this strong force is reduced. Released mass energy is highlighted in table 2.

N.t.earth mass	time /sec	Q.t. earth mass	Mass (e) to gravity	N.t.earth radius metres	Q.t. earth radius
		Nt earth mass x time.	Nt original mass minus contracting Qt mass		Nt radius x time
5.97E+24	0.9	5.37E+24	5.97E+23	6,371,008	5,733,907
5.97E+24	0.5	2.99E+24	2.99E+24	6,371,008	3,185,504
5.97E+24	0.3333333333	1.99E+24	3.98E+24	6,371,008	2,123,669
5.97E+24	0.25	1.49E+24	4.48E+24	6,371,008	1,592,752
5.97E+24	0.2	1.19E+24	4.78E+24	6,371,008	1,274,202
5.97E+24	0.1666666667	9.95E+23	4.98E+24	6,371,008	1,061,835

Table 2



N.t. earth mass equal to earth's current mass of 5.97×10^{24} kg

Time /sec indicates the shortening of Q.t time equal to $t = (1 \text{ divided by the } (n) \text{ the next Q.t. second})$. N.B. 0.9 instead of 1 is used to begin the contraction process.

Q.t earth mass is the current Q.t. earth mass equal to 5.97×10^{24} multiplied by current Q.t. time.

Mass e to gravity is 'mass energy' equal to earth's original mass of 5.97×10^{24} minus the current Q.t. time mass, indicating that the lost mass has been converted to gravity..

N.t earth radius metres is earth's original radius in N.t. metres.

Q.t. earth radius is equal to earth's original N.t. radius in metres multiplied by current Q.t time equal to $t = 1 / n$, where (n) is the next Q.t. second. The result is earth's current Q.t. radius.

The production of gravity creates a partial spatial vacuum causing external Spatial energy to 'push' mass together, diagram 5.

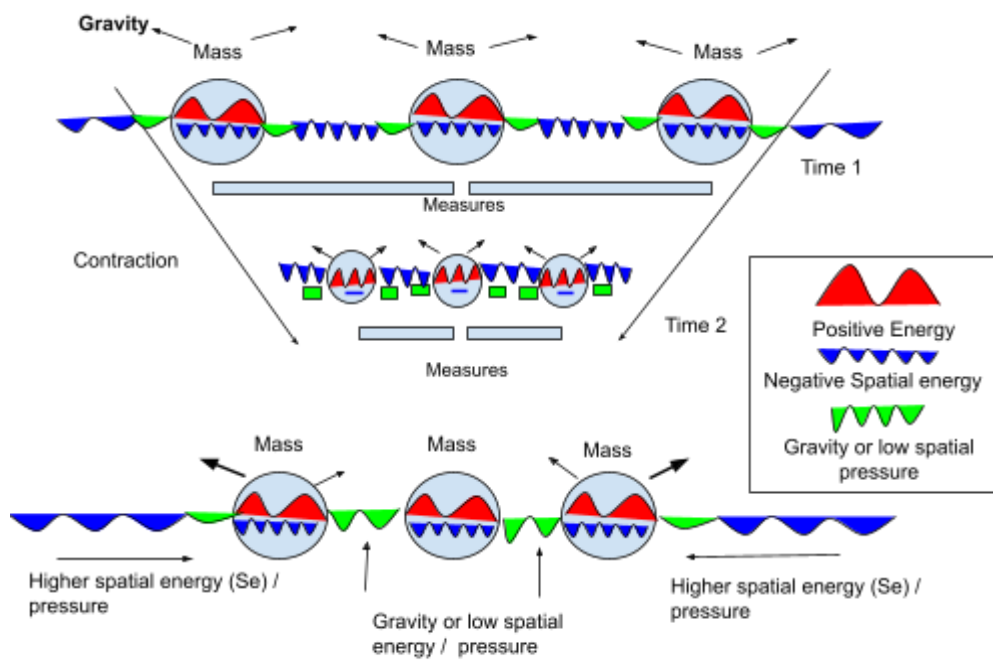


Diagram 5

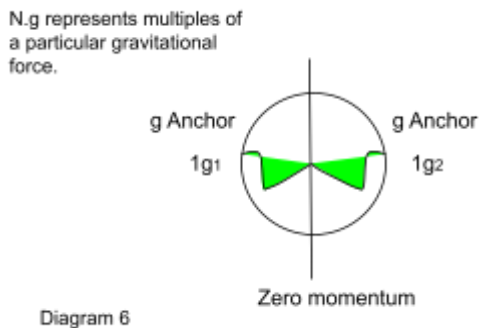
Inertia

A tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged becomes apparent as mass begins to accelerate. Mass is anchored in position within an area of space by the partial Spatial vacuum created by the process of contraction. As both negative Spatial and positive mass energy interact, the space surrounding that mass is weakened creating a sphere of gravity making the mass more resistant to displacement.

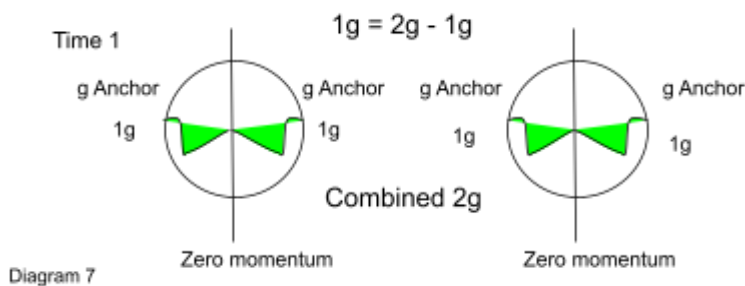
The contraction theory states that Acceleration due to earth's gravity is equal to $g = (G \times M_1 \times t) / (r \times t)^2$ where t represents time. As matter contracts time speeds up equal to $(1/n)$ where n is the next fraction of a second i.e. 0.5, 0.333, 0.25 etc.

Acceleration

A single mass suspended in space without the influence of another force will remain anchored to a specific location in space by its own gravity, equal to $0g = g_1 - g_2$, diagram 6

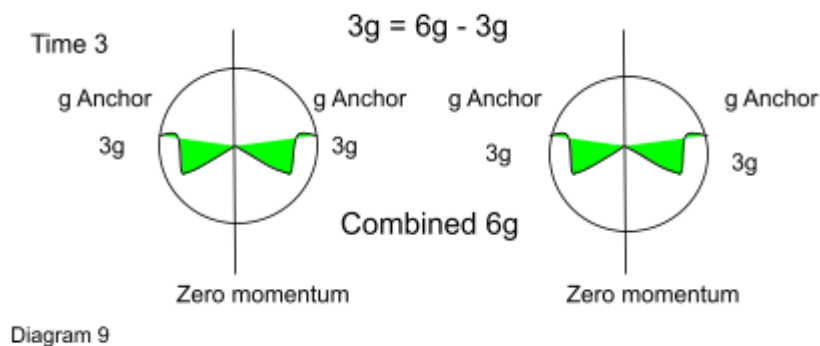
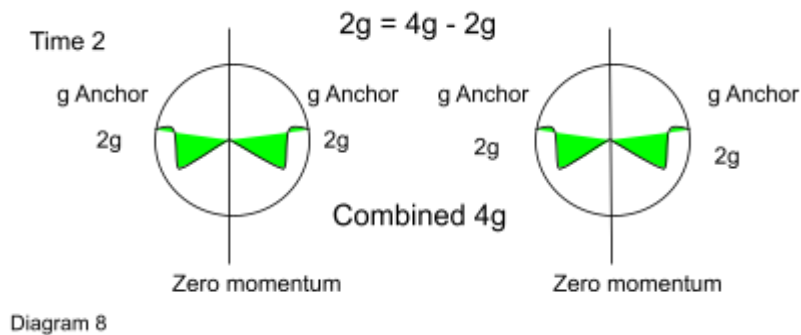


When a second mass is present the combination of each of their facing gravitational field overcomes the pull of their gravitational anchors on their opposite sides, diagram 7.



Acceleration due to the contraction of mass over time is equal to the combination of the facing gravitational fields minus the gravitational field on the opposite anchor, diagram 7.

As time shortens the gravity of each facing anchor increases allowing mass to begin to accelerate toward one another, diagrams 8 & 9.



When two earth size mass fall for each other acceleration is equal to $2.45\text{m/s/s} = (G \times M_1 \times m_2 \times t) / (r \times t)^2 / m_2$ table 3.

	Time	G	earth mass	$(G \times M_1 \times m_2 \times t) / (r \times t)^2 / m_2$	Acceleration	Diff
Two earths	1	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	1.47E+25	2.45	2.45m/s
Two earths	0.5	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	2.93E+25	4.91	2.45m/s
Two earths	0.3333333333	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	4.40E+25	7.36	2.45m/s
Two earths	0.25	6.67E-11	5.97E+24	5.86E+25	9.81	2.45m/s

Table 3

Table 3; Both M_1 and M_2 are equal to 5.97×10^{24} Kg. The distance (r) between mass centres is two earth radii equal to 12,742,016 metres. The difference (Diff) in acceleration is 2.45 metres per second per second.

Acceleration of two Skydivers in Earth's gravity

Void of atmosphere a contracting skydiver will note that following the 1st second of their descent they will be accelerating at 9.81 Q.t.m/s and that their acceleration is increasing by 9.81 Q.t.m/s each subsequent Q.t. second. After two seconds the skydiver will be accelerating at 19.62 Q.t.m/s and after three seconds 29.44 Q.t.m/s.

The skydiver notes that after that 2nd second acceleration increased from 9.81m/s to 19.62m/s, then following the third second to 29.43m/s. The process of acceleration was hidden from the skydiver because both distance and time had shortened making it difficult for the skydiver to understand how they could accelerate with velocity greater than 9.81 m/s within a gravitational field equal to 9.81 m/s.

If a second skydiver begins their descent after the first skydivers third second and falls for two seconds they will be accelerating at 19.62 Q.t.m/s = (39.24 Q.t.m per Normal time second x 0.5 Q.t/s). But the first skydiver who has been falling for five seconds will now be accelerating at 49.05 Q.t.m per Q.t/s = (245.25 Q.t.m per N.t/s x 0.2 (1/5) Q.t/s).

The upward force of the skydiver's aircraft overcame the pull of earth's gravity effectively cancelling earth's gravitational field. So at the moment skydiver 1 left the aircraft they experienced $0g = (\text{earth's gravity of } +1g_{Q.t} \text{ minus the aircraft's upward force of } -1g_{Q.t})$.

One second later earth's gravity increased by another 1g. The value of g isn't known because the time at which the universe began contraction isn't known. For instance the value might be equal to 200g but it really doesn't matter, because as mass contracts and gravity strengthens repulsive forces strengthen too, such as the 'upward' force of the aircraft which initially cancels out the force of earth's gravity. Any increase in the force of gravity only becomes apparent when the repulsive force is removed such as when the skydiver is in freefall. So after one second in freefall gravity is equal to $1g = 201g - 200g$ then $2g = 202g - 200g$ etc. allowing the initial value of earth's gravity to appear normal at 9.81m/s .

Following that 1st second the skydiver only experienced a downward acceleration of $1g = (2g \text{ of earth's gravity} - 1g \text{ from the initial upward force of the aircraft})$. After the 2nd second the

skydiver then experienced $2g = (3g \text{ of earth's gravity} - 1g \text{ from the upward force of the aircraft})$ and then $3g = (4g \text{ of earth's gravity} - 1g \text{ from the upward force of the aircraft})$ etc. Note that this upward force from the aircraft on the skydiver is maintained until cancelled when the skydiver begins their freefall in earth's gravity.

When the second skydiver left the aircraft the upward force was $-3g$ so skydiver 2 also experienced $0g = (3g_{Q,t} - 3g_{Q,t})$. After the next second (time 4) after earth's gravity increased from $3g_{Q,t}$ to $4g_{Q,t}$. Skydiver 2 then experienced $1g$ of gravity, equal to $1g = (4g_{Q,t} - 3g_{Q,t})$ and at time 5 experienced $2g_{Q,t} = (5g_{Q,t} - 3g_{Q,t})$.

Ignoring air resistance and minor variances in gravity, after five seconds Skydiver 1 was accelerating at 49.05 Q.t m/s . But skydiver 2 who fell for only three seconds was only accelerating at 29.43 Q.t m/s . The difference between gravity and the 'upward force' allowed two different skydivers to fall at different velocities within the same gravitational field.

Both skydiver's were unable to detect the fact that earth's gravity was becoming stronger with each passing moment of time because as quantum time and distance shortened mass shortened, including the fuel tank and the original $N.t.m$ distance the aircraft was required to travel causing the orbital velocity of subatomic particles within the $Q.t.$ mass to increase their velocity. This increase in orbital velocity created a stronger repulsive force both within the structure of the aircraft and the fuel counterbalanced earth's strengthening gravitational field.

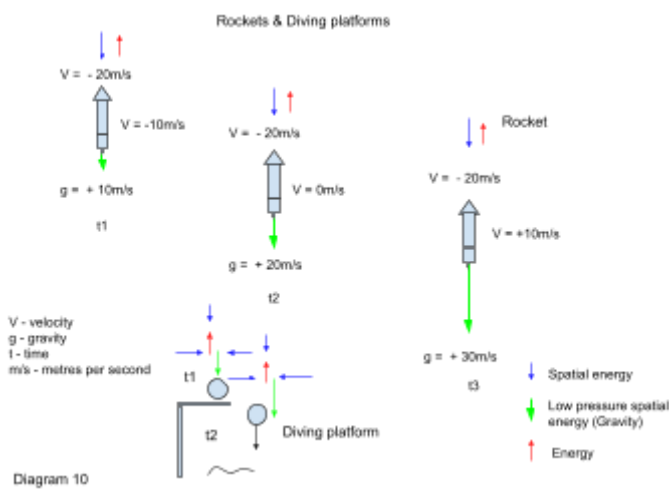
Energy

Individually both Spatial energy and mass energy create velocity causing planets to orbit their stars and electrons to orbit their nuclei. Both gravity and energy attempt to achieve a state of stability. When a third planet is introduced into a normally stable two planetary system orbiting a star, gravity may create instability by creating a gravitational slingshot causing one of the planets to gain sufficient energy to exit the system. Therefore from the $N.t.$ observers point of view gravity can also be a repulsive force.

Changes between gravity and energy can be seen when the energy of rocket propellant pushes a rocket skyward. If the propellant's energy overcomes gravity the rocket will rise above the surface of the earth.

If at time 1 (t_1) the rocket engine is fired propelling the rocket skyward at 20 m/s, gravity will be exerting a partial spatial vacuum attempting to pull the rocket back to earth. Following that first second after take off, gravity will exert a downward force of nearly 10m/s = (20m/s - 10m/s), so the upward force will be -10m/s.

After t_2 gravity will have doubled in strength so the upward force from the rocket will be equal to 0m/s = (20m/s - 20m/s). And after t_3 the upward force will be +10m/s = (20m/s - 30m/s), causing the rocket to fall back to earth at (+) 10m/s. Where gravity is shown as positive + and energy, or upward force, as Negative (-), diagram 10. *Note that gravity weakens with altitude therefore depending on the mass and the amount of energy used to propel the rocket the device might achieve orbital velocity. Acceleration per m/s has been rounded up to the next whole number.*



A diver perched on a diving platform is held above the surface of earth by the repulsive energy of the platform while being pulled earthward by gravity. As mass contracts gravity and the repulsive force become stronger but remain balanced. However free of the diving platform the diver falls earthward due to the difference between the platform's pre-existing repulsive force and earth's strengthening gravity, diagram 10.

Muon time

A subatomic particle known as a Muon can experience both N.t. and Q.t. time. When a mass such a Muon travels at a velocity close to the speed of light, changes in the Muon's mass time can be detected.

Cosmic ray Muons that decay after 2.2 microseconds are created at altitudes above 15,000 metres when highly energetic particles from deep space collide with atoms in the Earth's upper atmosphere. A photon travelling at the speed of light will travel about 660 metres in 2.2 microseconds so the muon should decay long before it has time to reach Earth's surface. But a Muon travelling at about 99.91% the speed of light is able to reach Earth's surface because the Muon has slowed its mass time by a factor of 24, equal to $\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - V^2 / C^2}$ or $1/\text{SQRT}(1 - 8.97138 \times 10^{16} / 8.98755 \times 10^{16})$. Where v is velocity and c the speed of light.

Because Muon Q.t. mass time 'expands' into Muon N.t. mass time, earth and atmosphere appear 24 times slimmer to the Muon. The Muon was only able to travel about 660 Q.t. metres in 2.2 microseconds before decaying. But now the Muon is now able to travel 15,840 Q.t. metres = (24 x 660 metres) in 2.2 microseconds and reach earth's surface.

Pendulum time

As mass contracts pendulums swing faster because time speeds up.

Consider again two hypothetical observers, the Normal time (N.t.) observer who stops contracting while earth and the Quantum time (Q.t.) observer continue to contract. As the Q.t. observer contracts they will note that the N.t. observers measure & 'seconds pendulum' appears to lengthen causing the N.t. observer's clock to run slow. But the N.t. observer will notice that the Q.t. observer's pendulum is swinging faster.

The N.t. Observer ‘seconds pendulum’ has a length of a metre and swings ‘backwards’ and ‘forwards’ called a ‘period’ every 2.006 seconds, based on the calculation $t=2\pi \text{ Sqrt}(L/g)$ or $(2 \times 3.14) \times \text{Sqrt}(1 / 9.81)$. Where t is time, L the length of the pendulum and g earth’s gravity that varies slightly across different parts of earth. A single swing in either direction counts as 1 second = $(2.006s \times 0.5)$.

Q.t.Observer - 2nd dimension

When the quantum pendulum has contracted to 0.5 of N.t’s pendulum length, the N.t. observer will detect that Q.t. gravity is equal to $19.6 \text{ N.t.m/N.t/s} = 2g \times 9.81\text{N.t.m/N.t/s}$ creating a Q.t. pendulum period equal to 1, = $(2 \times 3.14) \times \text{Sqrt}(0.5 / 19.6)$. Therefore the pendulum swings both ways in 1 Nt second and one way in 0.5 N.t. second, indicating that quantum time is currently passing by twice as fast as Normal time.

Q.t.Observer - 3rd dimension

When the quantum pendulum has contracted to 0.33 of N.ts pendulum length, the N.t. observer will detect that Q.t. gravity is equal to $29.43 \text{ N.t.m/N.t/s} = 3g \times 9.81\text{N.t.m/N.t/s}$ creating a Q.t. pendulum period equal to 0.6, = $(2 \times 3.14) \times \text{Sqrt}(0.33 / 29.43)$. Therefore the pendulum swings both ways in 0.6 Nt second and one way in 0.33 N.t. second indicating that quantum time is currently passing by three times faster than Normal time. The process continues as the pendulum contracts further, table 4.

Pendulum Dimension $t=2\pi \text{ Sqrt}(L/g)$

	Sqrt(L/g)	Period	Single swing	Difference
2nd dimension	Sqrt(0.5 / 19.6g)	$\times (2 \times 3.14)$		
	0.1597191412	Q.t. period 1.003	→ 0.5 s = 1 x 0.5	Q.t x 2
		N.t. period 2.006	→ 1.0 s = 2 x 0.5	N.t /2
	Sqrt(L/g)	Period	Nt second	
3rd dimension	Sqrt(0.33/29.43g)	$\times (2 \times 3.14)$		
	0.1064251375	Q.t. period 0.668	→ 0.33 s = 0.6 x 0.5	Q.t x 3
		N.t. period 2.005	→ 1.0 s = 2 x 0.5	N.t /3
	Sqrt(L/g)	Period	Nt second	
4th dimension	Sqrt(0.25/39.24g)	$\times (2 \times 3.14)$		
	0.0798188571	Q.t. period 0.501	→ 0.25 s = 0.5 x 0.5	Q.t x 4
		N.t. period 2.005	→ 1.0 s = 2 x 0.5	N.t /4

Table 4

Time and Space

The key to contraction is the space that fills the universe, referred to as negative ‘Spatial energy,’ or ‘space’ that contracts at the speed of light (c) causing the wavelength of spatial energy to shorten causing Q.t. time, relative to N.t time to speed up. Therefore spatial contraction is equal to: $\Delta\lambda = \lambda / t_{Q.t.}$ indicating that space is contracting at the speed of light. However, the speed of light is relative to the length of both the quantum measure and quantum time, diagram 11.

Where $\Delta\lambda$ is the change in wavelength and λ original wavelength. $t_{Q.t.}$ is quantum time which shortens each Q.t.second by $1/n$ where n is the next quantum second.

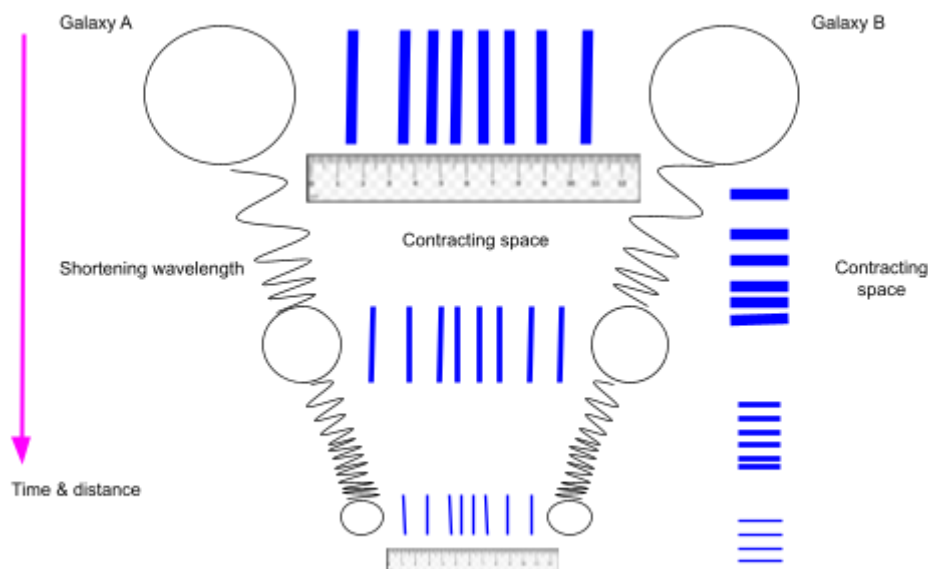


Diagram 11

As Spatial wavelength shortens the distance between mass shortens by 0.5, 0.333, 0.25 etc. which includes the distance between galaxies, stars and atoms. Even the space within the quantum world shortens causing mass and measures to contract. Mass begins in the Normal time (N.t) dimension and contracts into the Quantum time (Q.t) dimension, while smaller Q.t. dimensions contract into their micro quantum dimensions where time and distance is much shorter than the Quantum dimension.

Gravity can be a long range force attracting stars and planets or a short range force holding atoms together and a very short range ‘nuclear’ force responsible for glueing protons & neutrons together.

Perspective

Perspective gives measure to an object at a distance. When an Observer moves further away from that object the object size, or perspective appears reduced.

Apparent reduction in the size of a distant object can be confirmed by holding a measure at the midpoint between the eye and the object. In order that a standard 30cm desk measure can be used the measured width or length of the object should be 30 cm or less. When the measure is placed at the midpoint between the observer's eye and object, about 0.5 of a metre, the object will appear to be $\frac{1}{2}$ or 50% smaller than its actual known length. When this ‘initial distance’ between the measure and object is doubled the object will appear to be $\frac{1}{3}$ of its known length. When the distance is tripled the object appears $\frac{1}{4}$ of its known length etc. diagram 12.

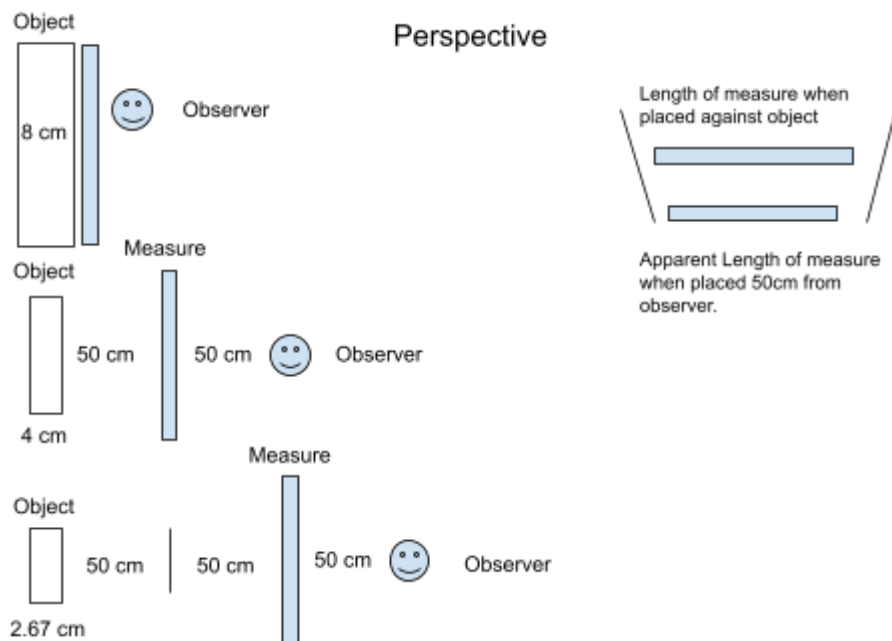


Diagram 12

When the measure is placed at the midpoint between the object and observer's eye, both the object and measure will appear smaller than their known length. Using the traditional explanation and from the observers point of view the relationship between the measure and object will be equal to one half. So in relation to the observer, light from that object will have spread out twice as far than light coming from the measure, allowing the object to appear half its known length.

Adding an additional 0.5 of a metre distance between the measure and object decreases the apparent length of the object by the next fraction of the objects known length, equal to $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ etc.

This is the traditional view that assumes that light travels away from its source and it is the angle of visible light received by the Observer that determines an objects 'size', diagram 13.

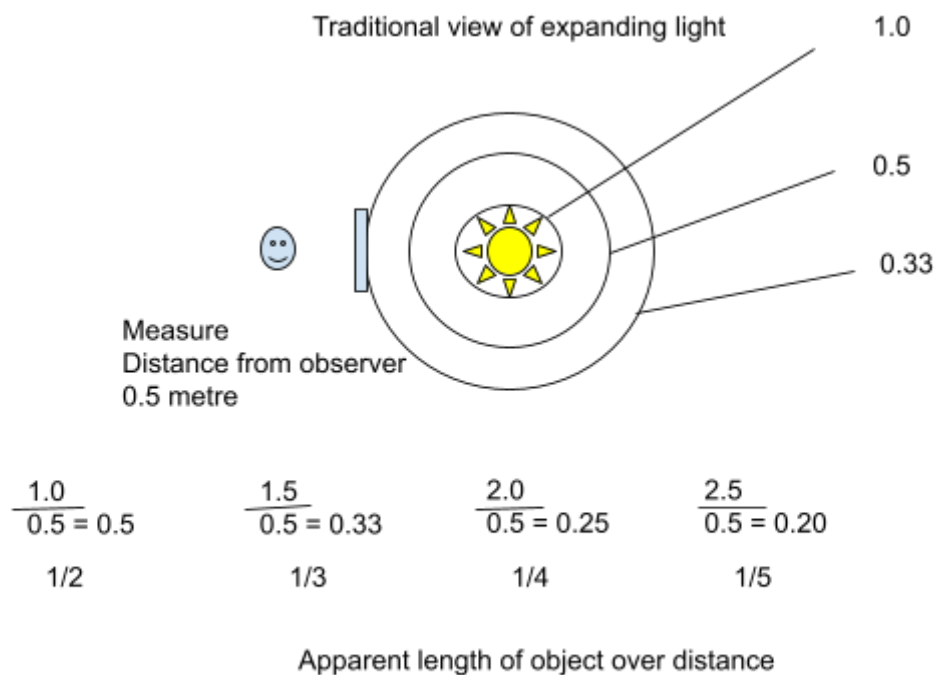


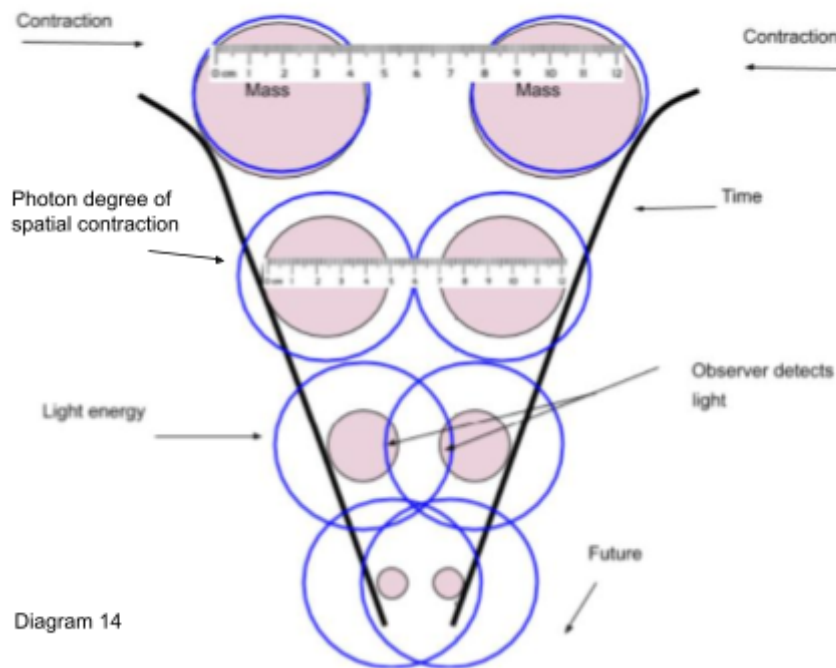
Diagram 13

From earth the sun's diameter of 1,392,700,000 metres appears to contract down to about 9.29 millimetres. And the moon with a diameter of 3,474,000 metres appears to contract down to about 8.91 millimetres. At their respective distances from earth both appear almost a similar diameter or size in the sky.

Teslawaves contraction

Contracting Space

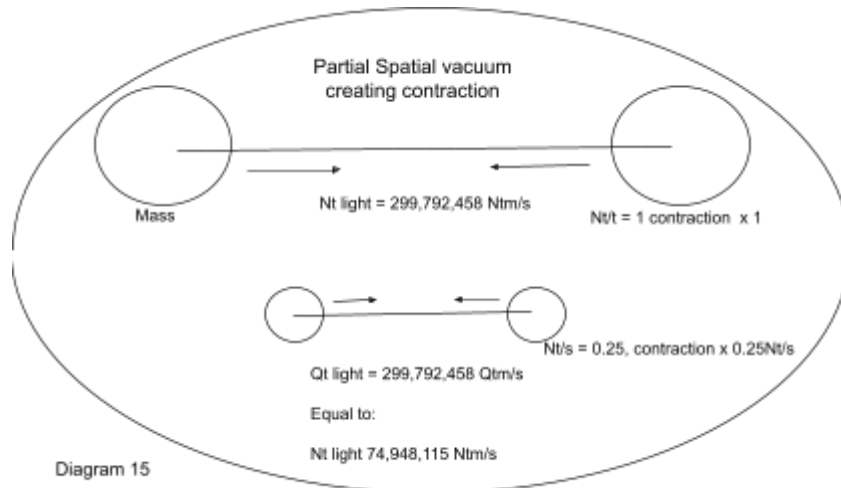
The contraction theory states that light does not 'spread out' but remains within the space it was created, while space and ultimately mass, including the eye or iris, contract at the speed of light. As space contracts, distance shortens and time runs faster, but a Quantum time (Q.t) observer who is contracting is unaware of contraction because both their measure and pendulum contract too and so presume that light moves away from the observer, diagram 14.



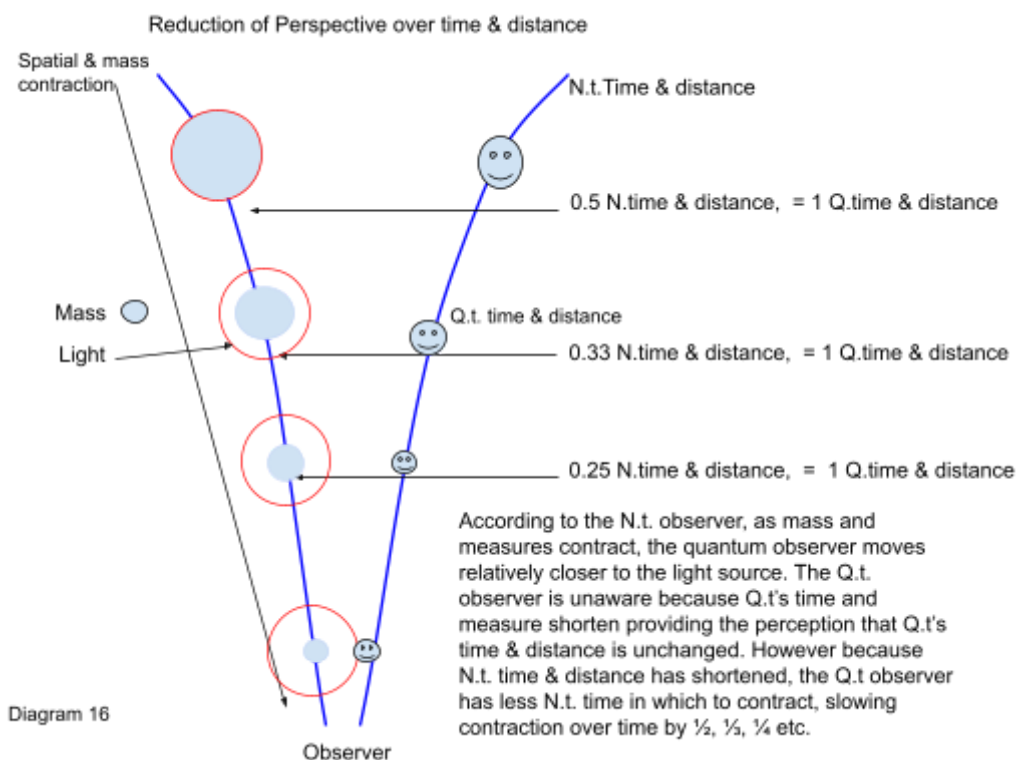
Contracting space causes mass to contract at approximately 299,792,458 Normal time metres (N.t.m) per normal time second (N.t./s) which compared to Quantum time is a long time. But when Q.t. time and distance have shortened to one quarter, the quantum time observer's light

now only needs to travel 74,948,115 N.t.m/s over one Quantum time second (Q.t/s), equal to 0.25 N.t/s. This shortened N.t. distance of 74,948,115 N.t.m. per Q.t/s now appears to the Q.t. observer the normal distance of the speed of light, equal to 299,792,458 Q.t.m. per Q.t/s because the distance Q.t. light is now required to travel over Q.t. time has shortened in step with the contraction of the Q.t. observer.

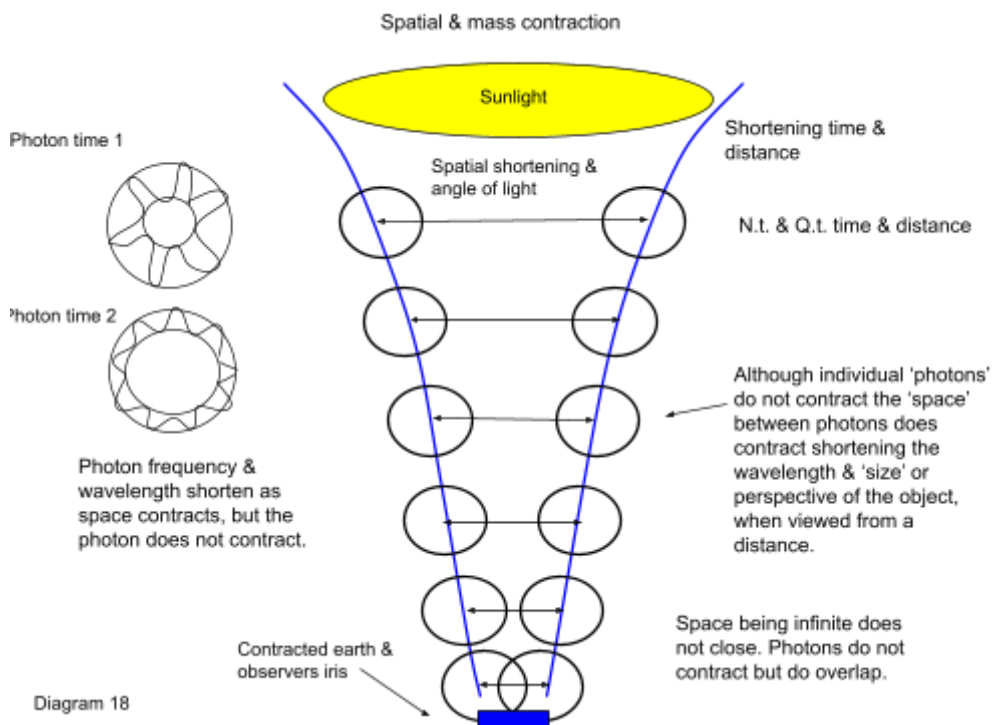
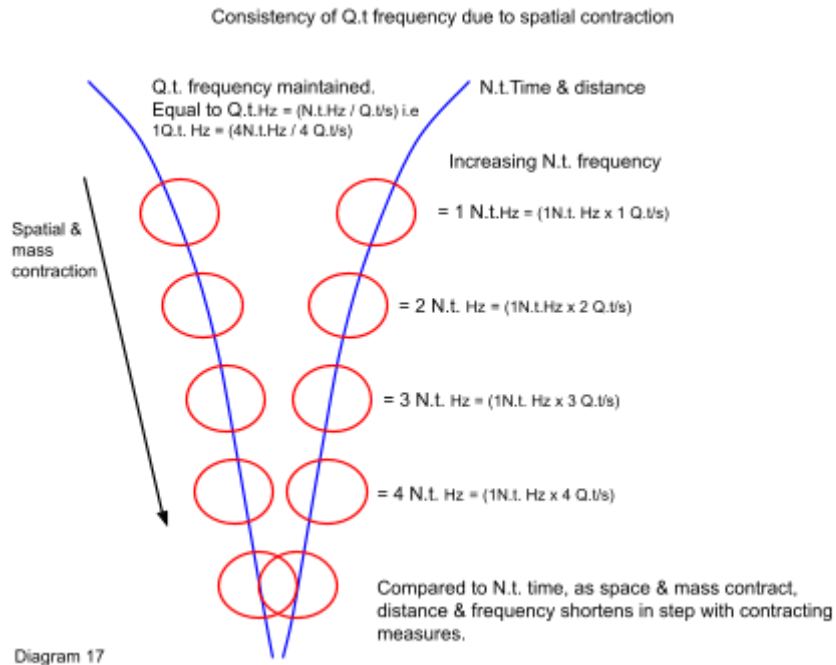
So the perceived 'speed of light' or 'contraction' is only relevant to the observer's current timeframe, diagram 15.

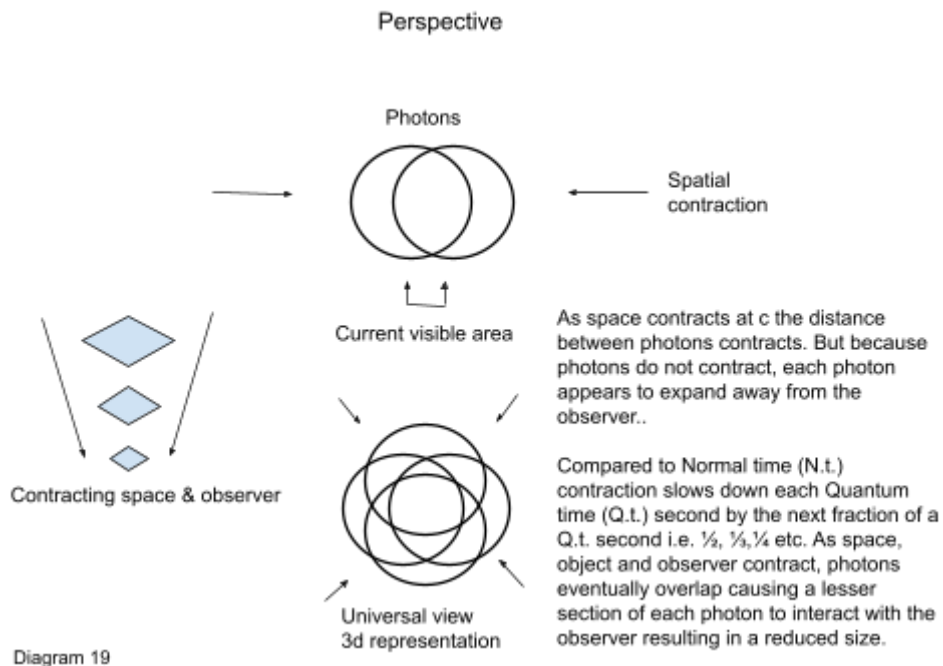


As 'Space' contracts, mass is drawn closer together to fill the spatial vacuum. However because time and measures have shortened the observer is not aware that anything has changed, diagram 16.



The contraction of 'space' also causes frequency to increase in step with the shortening of mass & time, diagrams 17,18 & 19.





Perspective is determined by the relationship between the known diameter and the perceived diameter of an object and can be calculated by dividing the actual diameter of an object in light seconds by the distance to the object in light seconds. For the sun this is equal to $P = S/t / d/t$ or $0.0092911 \text{ metre} = 4.645547154 / 500$ and for the moon $P = M/t / d/t$ or $0.0089159 \text{ metre} = 0.01159068518 / 1.3$, table 5.

Where S/t is, in the traditional sense, is the time light takes to cross the sun (s). M/t is the time (t) light takes to cross the moon (m). d/t is the distance (d) divided by the time light takes to interact with the observer.

Sun	Earth -sun light distance		
	Time in light seconds	Sun diameter metres = $4.645547154 / 500$	Sun perspective mm
	500	0.0092911	9.29109
Diameter of sun (m)			
1,392,700,000			
Light time across the sun			
4.645547154			
Moon	Time in light seconds	Moon diameter metres = $0.01159068518 / 1.3$	Moon perspective mm
	1.3	0.0089159	8.91591
Diameter of moon (m)			
3,474,800			
Light time across the moon			
0.01159068518			

Table 5

This is also true for objects much closer to the observer. The following calculation is for one 8cm diameter object placed at various distances from the observer, table 6 & diagram 20.

8cm Object	Time in light seconds	Time in light seconds	Iris view	Relative
metres from object	Observer - object distance	object diameter	Object perspective cm	contraction
1	0.00000000299792458	0.000000000239833966	0.0800	1
2	0.00000000599584916	0.000000000239833966	0.0400	1/2
3	0.00000000899377374	0.000000000239833966	0.0267	1/3
Diameter of object (m)				
0.08				
Time across object (c)				
0.00000000023983397				

Table 6

Contracting observer

Perspective

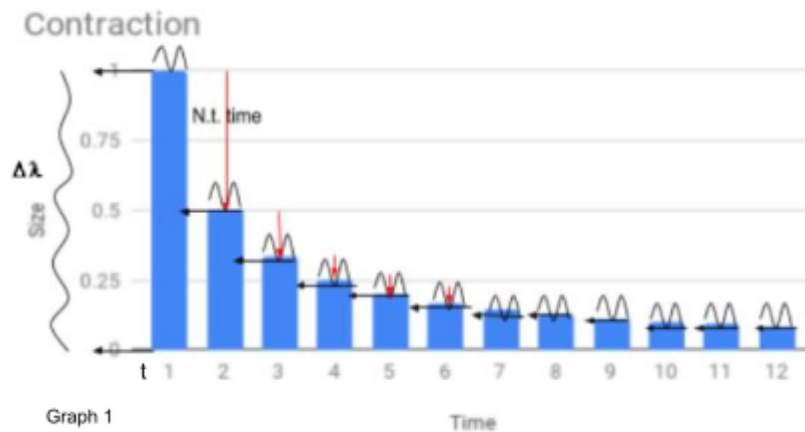
Contracting space ensures photonic frequency remains in step with contracting mass

Reflection of light between two mirrors demonstrates that, compared to N.t. time, spatial contraction slows by 1/2, 1/3, 1/4. etc.

The farthest candle is positioned 100 cm & the nearest candle 50 cm, or half way from the observer. Perspective allows the farthest candle to appear about 1/2 the size of the nearest candle.

Diagram 20

The conventional view is that the universe is expanding, which requires additional space to be created for mass to expand into. However according to the contraction theory the universe, probably due to the ‘big bang’, began as a relatively large ‘space’ which is currently contracting within existing space. This process shortens time and distance, slowing contraction initially by $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ etc. and preventing the universe collapsing into a black hole. graph 1.



The height of each bar in graph 1 represents both Spatial and mass contraction. Spatial contraction has shortened by $\Delta\lambda = \lambda / t_{Q.t.}$. The distance between time 1 (t1) and t5 is longer than the distance between t5 and t12 demonstrating the slowing down of contraction with time which prevents light from a distant galaxy becoming invisible over a relatively short distance. Where $\Delta\lambda$ is the change in wavelength λ original wavelength and $t_{Q.t.}$ is quantum time which shortens each $Q.t.$ second.

The current rate of contraction is not known. Mass may have contracted from $1_{N.t/m}$ to $1 \times 10^{-21}_{Q.t/m}$ or maybe from $1 \times 10^{-21}_{Q.t/m}$ to $1 \times 10^{-44}_{Q.t/m}$ of its original N.t ‘size’, it doesn’t matter. It is the time between the birth of the photons, the relative time of spatial contraction and the interaction of the light with the observer that determines an object's perceived ‘size’.

Quantum time and distance shortens, but the quantum observer is normally unaware that they are contracting because their measures shorten too allowing the Quantum observer's speed of light in a vacuum to remain at $299,792,458 \text{ Q.t.m} / \text{Q.t.s}$. Photons do not contract but remain in a ‘normal’ time (N.t.) over a normal distance (N.d). However the Quantum observer is able to calculate the difference between Normal time and Quantum time using perspective.

The normal time observer, basically 'light,' will notice that after the first N.t. second, two Q.t. seconds now exist in the N.t. dimension. After the second quantum second three quantum seconds now exist within one N.t. second. Following the next quantum second successive N.t. seconds are divided into ever smaller divisions. In addition to time the Q.t. the observer's measure is contracting by $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ etc. This shortening of Q.t. time and Q.t.distance cancel out, allowing the Q.t observer to assume that the speed of light is always travelling at 299,792,458 metres per quantum second while becoming an ever smaller fraction of N.t. time and distance. For instance, after 0.5 of 1 N.t. second Q.t. light travels 149,896,229 N.t. metres, but to the Q.t. observer this distance is equal to 299,792,458 Q.t. metres per Q.t. second. And after the next Q.t second, or 0.33 N.t/s. Q.t. light travels just 99,930,819 N.t.m/s, which to the Q.t. observer, due to contracting measures, is still equal to 299,792,458 Q.t.metres per Q.t. second.

Five hundred seconds ago, the time light from the sun took to interact with earth's observer, the universe including the sun was a much bigger place. The sun had a diameter of about 1,392,700,000 Normal time metres, and even after contraction, the sun still has a diameter of just 1,392,700,000 Quantum time metres. The numbers appear the same to the quantum observer because over this time space, distance and measures have shortened but the quantum observer is unaware of the change. However, according to the normal time observer, basically 'light, or the photon' that does not contract, the sun's diameter over that 500 seconds has contracted from 1,392,700,000 N.t metres down to just 9.29 N.t millimetres.

The visible image of the sun was created 500 seconds ago. During this time mass has contracted by $d / (t \times c)$, where d is the sun's diameter divided by the time (t) light from the sun has taken to interact with earth's observer, multiplied by the speed of light (c). So the sun with a diameter of about 1,392,700,000 metres divided by 500 seconds, multiplied by the speed of light, is equal to 0.0093 metre or 9.29 millimetres. A similar calculation for the moon with a diameter of 3,474,000 metres and a light time of 1.3 seconds gives 0.009 of a metre, or 8.91 millimetres. A difference between the apparent diameter of the sun and moon of about 0.377 millimetres, which is good for viewing a solar eclipse.

Note that the sun's diameter in light seconds, equal to 4.645547 seconds, divided by 500 seconds, the time light from the sun takes to interact with the earth based observer can be

used to calculate the perspective of the sun, equal to 9.29 millimetres = $(4.645547 / 500) \times 1000$. And for the moon equal to 8.91 millimetres = $(0.011580166 / 1.3) \times 1000$.

During the time light from the sun takes to interact with earth the human iris, with a diameter of about 0.012 of a metre has also contracted down to 0.0000000000000800553828476 of one N.t. metre = $0.012 / (299,792,458 \times 500)$. The same contraction ratio as the sun, equal to 149,896,229,000 :1. The ratio between the sun and iris is the same. In addition, the space between the iris and sun has contracted from 149,597,870,700 metres down to 0.9980095677 of one N.t. metre. This fortunately isn't too close for comfort because the strength of the quantum sun's radiation on the quantum iris, or earth's surface, is the same relative strength as the normal time sun's radiation on earth's normal time surface.

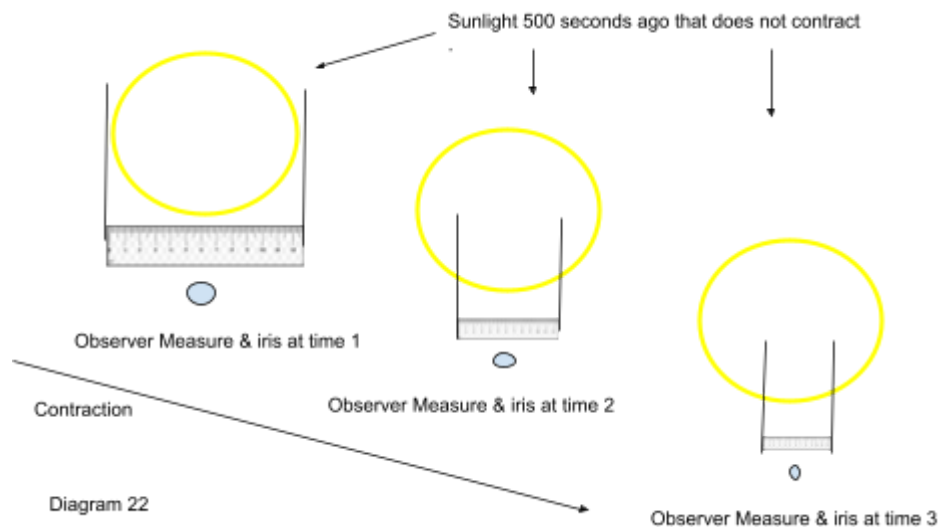
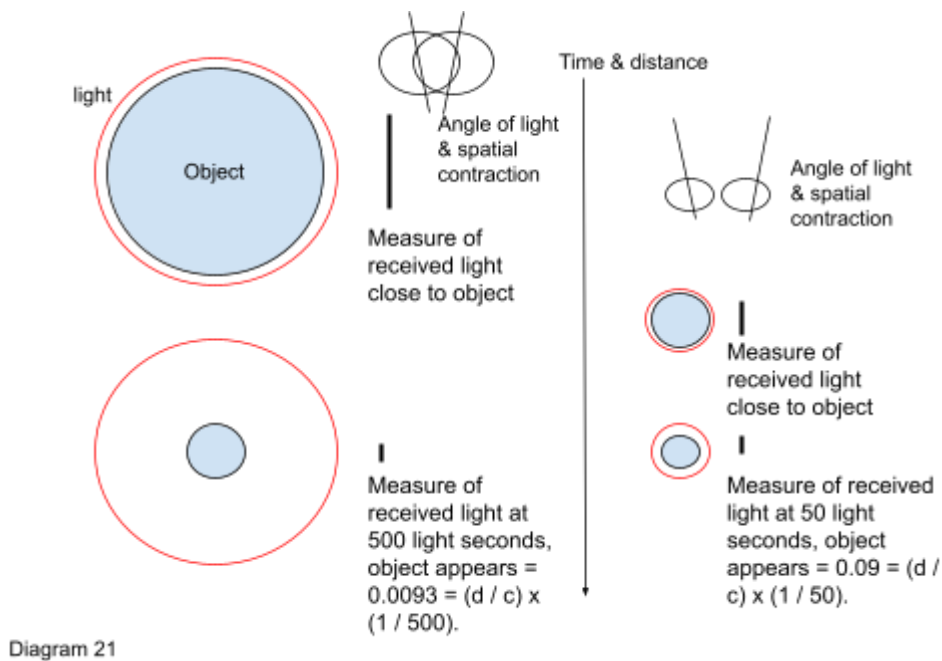
The distance between the sun and earth, about 149,896,229,000 metres, is just wide enough to fit in about 107 N.t. suns, equal to $149,896,229,000 / 1,392,700,000$. And on the Quantum dimension, equal to a sun earth distance of 0.9980095677 of one N.t. metre. So one could still squeeze in 107 quantum suns, equal to $0.9980095677 / 0.009291094308$.

Photons produced in a past time remain frozen within that time, but with the ability to show their presence in the current time as the observer contracts into the future.

Perspective is the difference between the time when the photons were created and the amount of observer contraction. When the observer is close to a new photon, the observer has less time to contract and so receives more information about that photon than when farther away from that photon. Two objects with the same diameters viewed from different distances will appear to an observer to be different sizes, with the closest object appearing to have the greatest diameter or 'size'.

At a distance of just 50 light seconds the sun with a diameter of 1,392,700,000 metres will appear to have a diameter of about 0.0929 metres, but at a distance of 500 light seconds only 0.00929 metres. Almost ten times smaller and the difference is the time in which the observer has taken to contract. So in relation to the observer's measure there is clearly a difference in relative 'size' between the photon at the greatest and closest distance. In relation to the farthest photons the observers measure appears 500 times smaller compared to only 50 times

smaller than the photons generated closer to the observer giving rise to a different perspective, in this case by a factor of 10:1, diagrams 21 & 22.



During contraction the ratio between the sun or moon and the observers diameter, or size, remain the same however, because the photon does not contract the visible image of these objects contain the actual state of contraction, meaning the observer can see how much an object has contracted from its known size over a particular time and distance. This seems strange because the observer is looking back in time while observing current photonic time, indicating that the photon exists both inside and outside of time at the same time.

Red shift

In 1922 Russian cosmologist Alexander Alexandrovich introduced the idea of an expanding universe but a Belgian physicist and priest Georges Lemaitre was one of the first to theorise that the recession of galaxies can be explained by an expanding universe. In 1929 the American astronomer Edwin Hubble by examining the relationship between distance and a galaxy's radial velocity as determined by redshift confirmed observationally that the universe is expanding.

Data collected by Hubble included the spectrum's absorption and emission lines from star light. Highlighted in the spectrum of the light were hydrogen, calcium and other elements which appear at longer (redder) wavelengths compared to similar lines measured in earth based observations. The absorption feature of calcium normally has a wavelength of 3934 Å so this unit can be compared to the light from a star or distant galaxy to determine its velocity.

The term 'Dark Energy', a mysterious force coined by the theoretical cosmologist Michael Turner is thought to be responsible for the expansion of the universe. This dark energy is believed by scientists to be pushing the most distant galaxies away much faster than those closer to our galaxy.

Galaxies at a distance of 1 megaparsec, about 3,260,000 light years, are observed to be receding at about 73.5 kilometers per second. At twice this distance galactic velocity doubles to 147 km/s and at three times this distance to 220.5 km/s implying that at a far greater distance galaxies will eventually exceed the speed of light, which doesn't make sense. Teslawaves contraction theory proposes that galactic expansion is an illusion created by universal contraction making 'Dark energy' redundant.

Astronomers observed that the wavelength of light from galaxies 3,260,000 light years away or 1 Megaparsec (Mpc) appear to have lengthened by about 1 Angstrom, equal to 1×10^{-10} m. At twice this distance 2 Mpc, wavelength lengthens by 2 Angstrom and at 3 Mpc, 3 Angstrom etc.

The following calculation suggests that distant galaxies are moving away from us faster than those closer to our galaxy. Astronomers calculate this by working out the value of Z which is the fractional change in wavelength and multiplying this figure by c, the speed of light, which provides the rate of recession in Kilometres per second.

$$\text{Angstrom} = 1\text{\AA} = 3935\text{\AA} - 3934\text{\AA}$$

$$= (3935 - 3934) / 3934$$

$$Z = 0.0002541942043 \text{ fractional change}$$

Galaxy moving away at $C \times Z$ m/s

$$76 \text{ Km/s} = 76,205\text{m/s} = 299,792,458 \times 0.0002541942043$$

$$\text{Angstrom} = 2\text{\AA} = 3936\text{\AA} - 3934\text{\AA}$$

$$= (3936 - 3934) / 3934$$

$$Z = 0.0005083884087 \text{ fractional change}$$

Galaxy moving away at $C \times Z$ m/s

$$152 \text{ Km/s} = 152,411\text{m/s} = 299,792,458 \times 0.0005083884087$$

$$\text{Angstrom} = 3\text{\AA} = 3937\text{\AA} - 3934\text{\AA}$$

$$= (3937 - 3934) / 3934$$

$$Z = 0.0007625826131 \text{ fractional change}$$

Galaxy moving away at $C \times Z$ m/s

$$229 \text{ Km/s} = 228,616\text{m/s} = 299,792,458 \times 0.0007625826131$$

Where Z is fractional change, c is the speed of light and \AA Angstroms = 1×10^{-10} m

Light from the sun takes about 500 seconds to interact with an earthbound observer therefore according to the contraction theory the wavelength of light was, in comparison to current earth time, 500 times longer at the moment the light departed the sun equal to $1,967,000\text{\AA} = (3934) \times 500\text{s}$. Compared to current earth time this lengthening of wavelength appears excessive but at the time when this younger light was created measures were 500 times longer so the wavelength of light at the sun appeared normal at 3934\AA .

For instance if an indestructible detector was placed close to the sun, then relative to earth's 500 second future time frame the detectors clock will be running 500 times slower and the devices 'measure' will be 500 times longer, reducing the calculated wavelength at the sun from 1,967,000Å to 3934Å = (1,967,000Å / 500). Spatial contraction ensures that 500 seconds later when light interacts with earth, wavelength shortens as expected to 3934Å = 1,967,000Å x the rate of spatial contraction 0.002 or 1/500th.

According to the contraction theory the wavelength of sunlight interacting within the earth bound observer is equal to:

$$\Delta\lambda = (t/s) \times (\lambda + Z) / t/s$$

Where $\Delta\lambda$ is shift in wavelength, t/s time in seconds, λ Normal wavelength and Z the fractional change in wavelength.

The time light from the sun takes to interact with the earth observer is multiplied by the wavelength of 3934 Ångstroms and multiplied again by Z the percentage of either the blue or red shift, in this case zero and then added to 3934 Ångstroms. Finally the result is divided by the time light from the sun takes to interact with the earth observer resulting in the same figure of 3934 Ångstroms, equivalent to $3.934 \times 10^{-10}m$.

With the numbers inserted:

$$\text{Wavelength} = 3934\text{Å} = (500/s) \times (3934 + 0.00 z) / 500/s.$$

Where t/s is time in seconds, 3934Å λ is expected wavelength & Z the fractional change in wavelength detected as the amount of 'blue shift' such as when the sun and earth are moving toward each other or 'red shift' where the sun and earth are moving away. However because earth orbits the sun the value of Z is negligible and is set to zero.

In the ancient past when light departed a distant galaxy about 1.03×10^{13} seconds ago, this galaxy, in respect to today, was 1.03×10^{13} larger and its wavelength 1.03×10^{13} longer. If light from that galaxy is observed to have stretched by 1 Angstrom = $3935\text{Å} - 3934\text{Å}$ and at

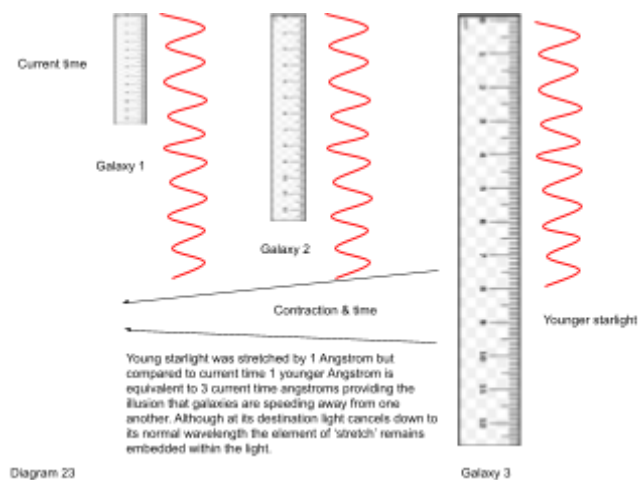
double that distance stretched by 2 *Angstrom* = $3936\text{\AA} - 3934\text{\AA}$, one might assume that the farthest galaxy is speeding away at twice the velocity of the first.

Teslawaves contraction hypothesis suggests that this perceived universal expansion is just an illusion caused not by expansion but by contraction. The process allows space to contract, ‘Spatial contraction,’ causing mass to contract through time allowing the wavelength of light created quadrillion seconds ago to appear stretched. Of course there will be a certain amount of blue and red shift created by galactic velocity, but this is unlikely to explain the increasing velocity of younger galaxies at ever greater distances.

The contraction theory suggests that when light encounters a galaxy's perimeter the difference between the gravitational tug of the galaxy and open space stretches the light only by an average of 1 Angstrom for the majority of galaxies.

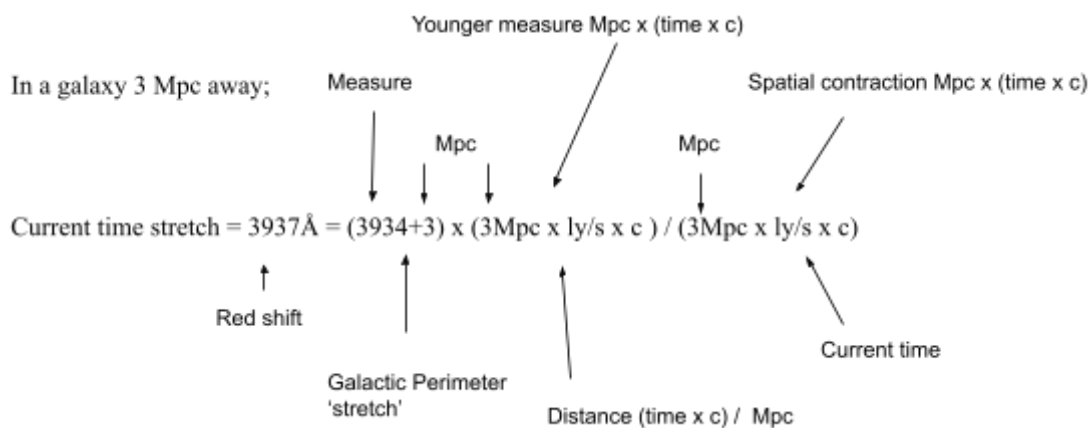
Light received from distant galaxies was created when the universe was relatively speaking a much bigger place. At a distance of 3 megaparsecs measures were a magnitude of 3 times longer compared to current time measures, meaning that a stretch of 1 Normal time Angstrom was equal to 3 ‘current’ Quantum time Angstrom. So when light is received by the earth observer it is stretched not by 1 but 3 Quantum Angstrom.

In diagram 23 young starlight was stretched by 1N.t. Angstrom but compared to current time, 1 N.t. Angstrom is equivalent to 3Q.t. current time angstroms, providing the illusion that galaxies are speeding away from one another. Although at its destination light shortens to its expected wavelength an element of ‘stretch’ remains embedded within the light.



The formula below calculates the amount of galactic ‘stretch’ or red shift by taking the length of the current time measure which in this case is the absorption feature of calcium that normally has a wavelength of 3934 Å and adds the number of Megaparsecs to that galaxy. The result is multiplied by the distance in light metres to that galaxy resulting with the ‘younger’ wavelength. The result is then divided by the distance to that galaxy in light metres to provide the ‘current’ wavelength. The aim is to demonstrate that a red shift of only 1 Angstrom occurred at the perimeter of each galaxy but is stretched further by the ‘younger’ galaxy which was much longer than our ‘current’ time galaxy stretching the wavelength further than expected. Instead of 1 ‘Quantum time’ Angstrom light was stretched by 1 ‘Normal time’ Angstrom which according to the current time measure is equal to 3 ‘Quantum time’ Angstrom.

Example 1



Note;

Since the theory is attempting to identify Galactic ‘red shift’ at the perimeter of a galaxy, ‘red shift’ due general momentum is ignored. ‘Megaparsec’ is used to represent both the time and distance light travels over several Mpc.

Galaxy 1 Mpc distant;

Current time stretch = $3935\text{\AA} = (3934\text{\AA}+1) \times (1 \text{ Mpc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c) / (1 \text{ Mpc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c)$ with the numbers inserted;

Current time stretch = $3935\text{\AA} = (3934\text{\AA}+1) \times (1 \times 2.63_{06} \times 3.15_{07} \times 3.00_{08}) / (2.63_{06} \times 3.15_{07} \times 3.00_{08})$

Where Mpc is Megaparsec, ly/s are light seconds in a year and c the speed of light.

Galaxy 2 Mpc distant;

Current time stretch = $3936\text{\AA} = (3934\text{\AA}+2) \times (2\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c) / (2\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c)$ with the numbers inserted;

Current time stretch = $3936\text{\AA} = (3934\text{\AA}+2) \times (2 \times 2.63_{06} \times 3.15_{07} \times 3.00_{08}) / (2 \times 2.63_{06} \times 3.15_{07} \times 3.00_{08})$

Galaxy 3 Mpc distant;

Current time stretch = $3937\text{\AA} = (3934\text{\AA}+3) \times (3\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c) / (3\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c)$ with the numbers inserted;

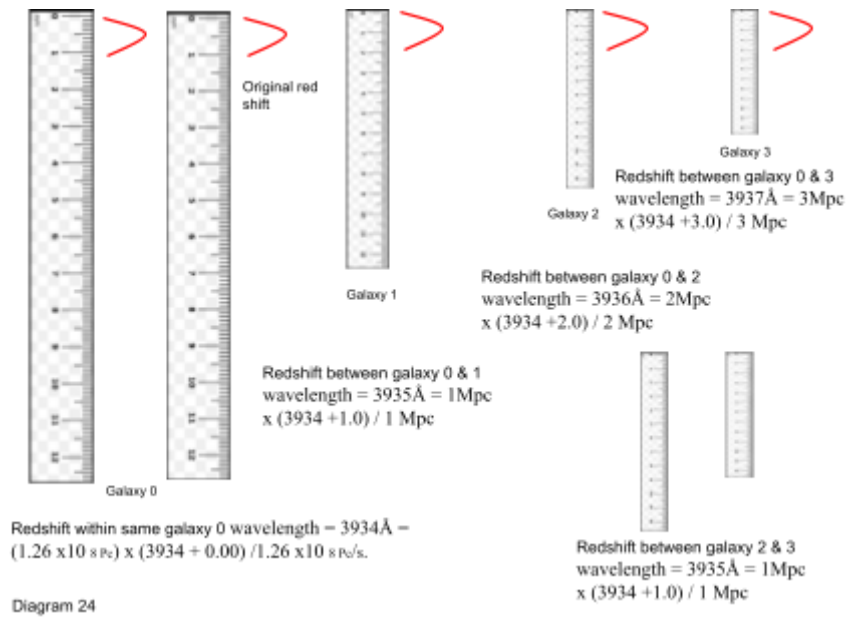
Current time stretch = Current time stretch = $3937\text{\AA} = (3934\text{\AA}+3) \times (3 \times 2.63_{06} \times 3.15_{07} \times 3.00_{08}) / (3 \times 2.63_{06} \times 3.15_{07} \times 3.00_{08})$.

Light received from a star from within our own galaxy does not exhibit a ‘galactic’ red shift because the light has not passed through the galactic perimeter. Within our own galaxy the difference in ‘stretch’ between the observers measure and a ‘younger’ measure cancels back to 3934\AA , equal to;

$3934\text{\AA} = (3934\text{\AA}+0) \times (1\text{pc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c) / (1\text{pc} \times \text{ly/s} \times c)$

Where one Parsec (Pc) is equal to 3.26 light years, ly/s are light year seconds & c the speed of light. Note; calculations refer to ‘Galactic red shift’ and not light that is shifted due to ‘general’ momentum.

Because younger galaxies were much longer than our current galaxy, the amount of light that is stretched ‘appears’ greater the further we look back in time. But the amount of ‘stretch’ is equal to 1 N.t. Angstrom and remains the same for each galaxy, diagram 24.



Based on the contraction theory the following formula calculates the shift in wavelength using ‘Z’ for three distant galaxies.

$$\text{Wavelength at 1Mpc, } \Delta\lambda = (1\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s}) \times (\lambda \times Z + \lambda) / (1\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s})$$

$$\Delta\lambda = 3935\text{\AA} = (102,807,360,000,000/\text{s}) \times (3934 \times 0.0002541942044 + 3934) / 102,807,360,000,000/\text{s}.$$

$$\text{Wavelength at 2Mpc, } \Delta\lambda = (2\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s}) \times (\lambda \times Z + \lambda) / (2\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s})$$

$$\Delta\lambda = 3936\text{\AA} = (205,614,720,000,000/\text{s}) \times (3934 \times 0.0005083884087 + 3934) / 205,614,720,000,000/\text{s}.$$

$$\text{Wavelength at 3Mpc, } \Delta\lambda = (3\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s}) \times (\lambda \times Z + \lambda) / (3\text{Mpc} \times \text{ly/s})$$

$$\Delta\lambda = 3937\text{\AA} = (308,422,080,000,000/\text{s}) \times (3934 \times 0.0007625826131 + 3934) / 308,422,080,000/\text{s}$$

Where (Mpc) is one Megaparsec or 1 million parsec = 326,000 light years. (ly/s) are seconds in a light year. λ is the Normal wavelength equal to an absorption feature of calcium that laboratory experiments have observed to be equal to a wavelength of 3934 \AA . $\Delta\lambda$ is equal to the change between the normal and observed wavelength.

In order to condense the sum the calculation (x Mpc x ly/s) has already been completed.

Except for local variances due to velocity, galactic wavelength appears to be stretched at the boundary of a distant galaxy, probably caused by the galactic gravitational ‘wind’ rushing in to satisfy the partial vacuum created by the interaction between mass and space. Diagram 25 contains calculations based only on the relationship of the distance in Megaparsec between galaxies, i.e. 1, 2 & 3 from an observer who is situated in galaxy 0, not shown.

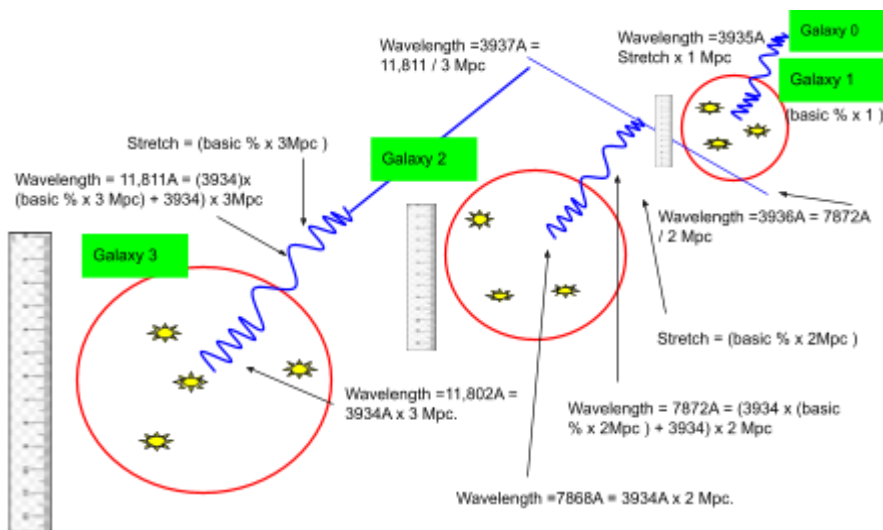


Diagram 25

Basic % = 0.00025419420437214

The percentage the wavelength is stretched is dependent on the relative size of a galaxy and its measure, relative to current time. Since we have a 'base' percentage of $Z = 0.0002541942$ for the amount that light is stretched for galaxies at a distance of 1 Mpc, it is just a simple process to multiply this percentage by the number of Megaparsec. This is because in relation to distance, measures were once longer i.e. x 1Mpc, x 2Mpc, 3Mpc etc. so Z is multiplied by the number of Megaparsec to obtain the observed magnification factor.

In comparison to current time, at the moment light left a much younger galaxy it would have contained a longer wavelength, but when divided by the time the wave took to interact with an earthbound observer the wave should have cancelled to 3934\AA . However as the light encountered the perimeter of a distant galaxy the light was stretched and this stretch was dependent on the size of the galaxies 'measure.' In the ancient past galaxy 2s measure was much longer than 'current time measures.' According to current time measures, light from galaxy 2 will have stretched by 2 Angstroms from 3934\AA to 3936\AA but according to galaxy 2s measure the wavelength will only appear to have stretched by 1 Angstrom.

Indeed for an observer in galaxy 1 where 3934\AA appears normal will note that the wavelength from either side of galaxy 2, i.e. galaxies 0 and 2, light will only appear to have stretched by only 1 Angstrom = 3934\AA to 3935\AA because the relationship between the related time and distance is not as great as the distance between galaxy 0 and galaxy 2.

Observers measurement of neighbouring galaxies

1\AA = galaxy 1 & galaxy 2

1\AA = galaxy 0 & galaxy 1

2\AA = galaxy 0 & galaxy 2

Light entering our own galaxy might initially be stretched by our own galactic gravity but then compressed again on entry by the gravitational wind pushing in to satisfy the lower spatial pressure within our galaxy, cancelling out any 'local change' in wavelength. In fact the gravitational wind may also be responsible for ensuring that stars on the galactic

perimeter, which are subject to this high spatial pressure, remain synchronised with more centrally based stars during the rotation of our galaxy, negating the need for additional mass or the much theorised ‘dark matter,’ diagram 26.



A simple experiment to demonstrate this phenomenon involves a hair dryer blowing garden peas suspended in a bowl of water. Both the peas on the inner & outer section of the bowl can be seen remaining in step with one another.

Over time and distance the wavelength of light from a distant galaxy shortens but appears to be stretched when received by an earth based observer. This is because this initial stretch was related to the size of the galaxies measure. The further back in time the larger the galaxies measure hence the longer the relative wavelength, diagram 27.

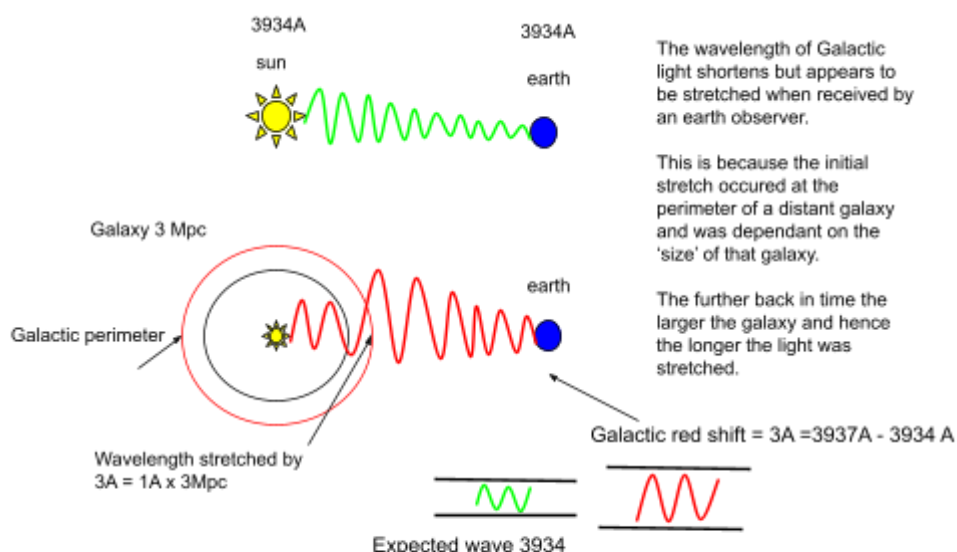


Diagram 27

Conclusion

According to observations light is stretched at the perimeter of galaxies by an average base of $\% = 0.00025419420437214$ multiplied by the number of Parsecs from our own galaxy to a distant galaxy and the result multiplied by the absorption feature of calcium that normally has a wavelength of 3934 \AA . The final result is then added to 3934 \AA which provides the observed wavelength. The final result demonstrates that time and distance, represented in Megaparsecs (Mpc), is equal to the perceived wavelength in Angstroms. If the 'reddening' of wavelength is due mainly to the relative 'size' of the younger galaxies measure, then maybe the universe is not expanding and galaxies are not uniformly speeding away from our galaxy, some at a mystical rate that exceeds the speed of light.

Sun v Nucleus gravity

A Normal time (N.t.) observer travelling close to the speed of light will notice that compared to a relatively stationary 'Quantum time' (Q.t.) observer their measure has doubled in length and time has slowed down by a half meaning that one 'Normal time second' (N.t/s) is now equivalent to two 'Quantum time seconds' (Q.t/s).

The sun's surface gravitational acceleration of 274 Normal time metres per Normal time second (N.t.m per N.t/s) is currently equal to 548 Quantum time metres per Normal time second (Q.t.m. per N.t/s) = $(274 \text{ Q.t.m} \times 2 \text{ Q.t/s})$ because there are currently two Quantum time seconds in 1 Normal time second. But this is double the sun's known gravity of 274Q.t.m per Q.t/s. This is because the observer's measure has doubled in length and so is only detecting this apparent 'stronger force' as a measure of Quantum metres per Normal time second. Converted to N.t. metres per N.t second the sun's gravity is still equal to a Normal time gravity of 274 Normal time metres per Normal time second = $(548 \text{ Q.t.m. per N.t/s.} / 2 \text{ Q.t.m.})$ because there are currently 2 Q.t. metres in 1 N.t. metre.

At double the sun's Q.t. radius the Normal time observer will detect a gravitational value of $137 \text{ Q.t.m} / \text{N.t./s} = (548 \text{ Q.t.m per Q.t/s}) / 2^2$. But again this is because there are currently two quantum metres in one Normal time metre therefore must be divided by two to provide the

value in Normal time metres per Normal time second, equal to 68.5 N.t.m per N.t/s. = (137 Q.t.m per N.t/s) / 2Q.t.m, diagram 28.

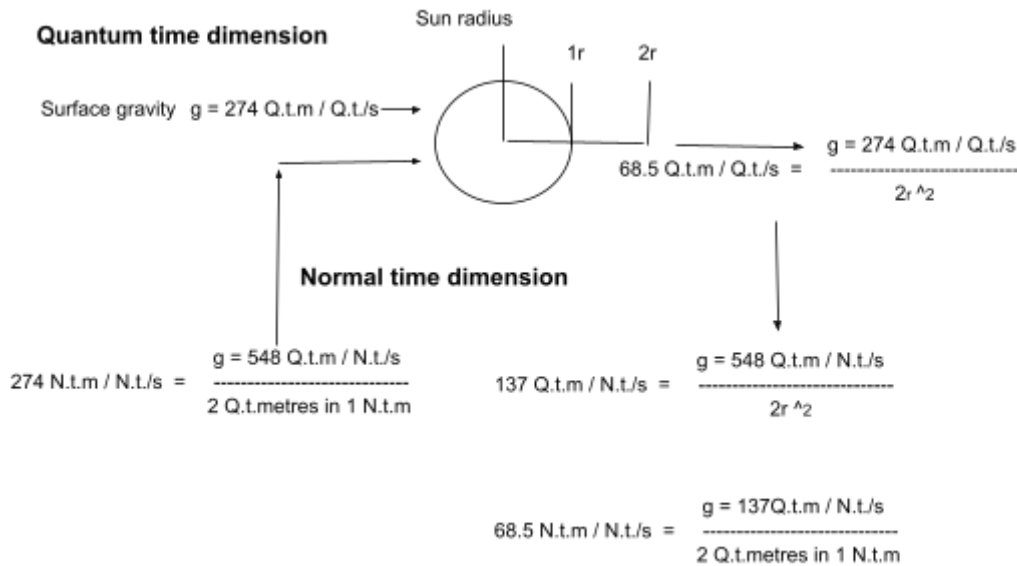


Diagram 28

Relative to both the Q.t. and N.t. measure and timeframe the gravitational force for both remain the same. The ‘Quantum time observers’ world however appears half the size of the ‘Normal time observers’ world. The closer the Normal time observer accelerates to the speed of light, the smaller the Quantum world appears.

When the N.t. observer is travelling at almost the speed of light, the Sun might appear to the N.t. observer to have contracted down to the size of an atomic nucleus and Q.t time will appear to be running infinitely fast. One N.t metre might be equivalent to 1.42×10^{23} Qt metres so the Sun’s Q.t. gravity will be attracting mass toward it at 3.9×10^{25} Q.t/m per N.t/s = $(274 \times 1.42 \times 10^{23} \text{ Q.t metres})$. But since there are currently 1.42×10^{-23} Q.t metres in 1 N.t metre, quantum time acceleration cancels to $274 \text{ N.t/m per N.t/s} = (3.9 \times 10^{25}) / (1.42 \times 10^{23})$. Meaning that very close to an extremely small mass N.t. gravity is very strong. However because the mass radius is extremely short the strength of this N.t. gravity diminishes very quickly over what appears to be a very short distance.

A very strong surface gravity for such a small mass that weakens significantly at the atoms 'measurable' perimeter, equal to approximately 2,023,000 nucleus radii. Equivalent to 'big' G or about $6.70 \times 10^{-11} = (274\text{m/s}^2 / 2,023,000^2)$. According to the high velocity observer the Quantum time Sun has become an atomic nucleus surrounded not by planets but electrons, held in orbit by quantum gravity.

Science has usually dismissed the idea of atoms as mini solar systems. Indeed the gravity surrounding a single atomic nucleus is thought to be almost non-existent. But given sufficient velocity an observer might consider the Sun and planets to be an atomic nucleus surrounded by about eight orbiting electrons similar to an oxygen atom but operating on a faster timescale.

For such a small mass, nucleus gravity may be as strong as the Sun's gravity operating over a quantum distance. And because gravity is cumulative, by adding additional atoms to extend the mass radius, equal to that of the Sun's radius, should extend this 'short range Q.t. gravity' a distance of many millions of N.t. metres, equal to the reach of the Sun's gravity. So it would appear that the atomic force holding atoms together is Quantum gravity separated by time. Given sufficient mass and time Quantum gravity extends as far as 'Normal' gravity within 'Normal' time.

Newton's equation $G \times M / r^2$ multiplies big 'G' by the Mass which is the same as saying take the value of Quantum gravity sampled at the atoms perimeter and multiply this figure by the amount of mass within a particular volume of space, equal to $G \times M$ divided by the mass radius squared $(GM)/r^2$ The result being equal to X Normal time metres per Normal time second. Note that experiments to determine big 'G' considered 'weak' only examined the force surrounding a mass or an area close to the atoms perimeter but not the nucleus surface gravity which is probably, considering its mass, relatively strong.

Different nuclei possess different mass, each element with a quantum gravity smaller or in excess of 28 Q.t.g.= $(274\text{m/s} / 9.81\text{m/s})$ earth being 1g, allowing the distance from the nucleus to the atomic perimeter to vary. Heavier elements contain more electron shells therefore the distance to their atomic perimeter will be greater than lighter nuclei with fewer shells which should allow the average value of 'G' to remain consistent close to an atomic perimeter.

The Sun consists of approximately 1×10^{57} hydrogen atoms and produces a surface gravity of about 28g accelerating mass at about 274 metres per second per second. The Sun's gravity also extends many light minutes before weakening significantly. This is because gravity is cumulative and the Sun's gravitational 'range' is determined by its mass radius therefore since the Sun's radius is relatively large, quantum gravity has the ability to extend a long way maintaining the earth and planets in their orbits, so the sun might be just an atomic nucleus within a higher dimension.

Atomic gravity

The following hypothesis suggests that the universal constant big 'G' is the average value of nucleus gravity detectable at the atomic perimeter providing the illusion that nucleus gravity is very weak. Therefore the surface gravity of an atom's nucleus may be as strong as our sun's gravity that weakens very quickly to the value of big 'G' near the atom's perimeter. Indeed unleashing the potential of an atoms nucleus led to the creation of the atom bomb.

Newton's formula to determine N.t. gravity is the product of G times the mass, divided by the mass radius squared, or $g = (G \times M) / r^2$. Where g is gravity, G the universal constant equal to (6.674×10^{-11}) , M the mass of the sun and r the radius of the sun in metres. With the numbers inserted the sun's gravity is equal to $\pm 274\text{m/s} = (6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.989 \times 10^{30}) / 695,700,000^2$.

Teslawaves formula to determine Nucleus gravity is $g_{(Q,t)} = (m/r^2)$, where g is gravity, m nucleus mass and r the radius of the nucleus. *Note the actual radius is presumed but not known.*

The following example will assume that the solar system is similar to an Oxygen atom with 8 protons and 8 neutrons surrounded by a sea of 8 electrons. In order to calculate nucleus gravity the formula $g_{(Q,t)} = (m/r^2) = M (\text{protons+neutrons}) / r^2$ is used. Where, $g_{(Q,t)}$ is quantum gravity and 'M' equal to the total mass of protons & neutrons within the nucleus and (r) is the radius of the nucleus. When calculating nucleus gravity Big 'G' is not required because 'G' is equal to an atom's average perimeter gravity.

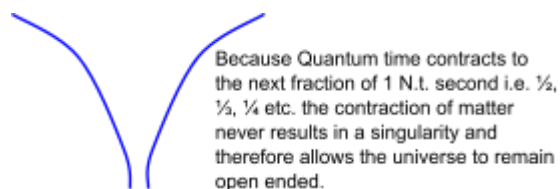
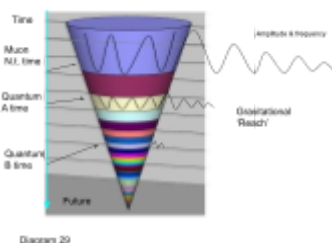
The total mass of eight protons plus eight neutrons multiplied by the mass of a proton is equal to about $2.68 \times 10^{-26} \text{ Kg} = (1.672 \times 10^{-27} \text{ Kg} \times 16)$. The 'proposed' radius (r) of the Oxygen nucleus is equal to $9.889 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$. Note that in order to simplify the calculation neutrons which are marginally more massive than protons have been assigned the same mass as a proton. With the numbers inserted nuclei surface acceleration is equal to $274 \text{ Q.t.m per Q.t/s} = (2.68 \times 10^{-26} \text{ Kg}) / (9.889 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m})^2$. And also equal to $274 \text{ N.t.m per N.t/s}$. However the strength of this strong N.t. gravitational force is only present over several tens of thousands of Quantum metres. One nuclei Q.t. metre is assumed to be in the range of about 1.38×10^{-23} of one Normal time metre = $(9.89 \times 10^{-15} \times 1.39 \times 10^{-09})$, equal to the diameter of the nucleus multiplied by the the diameter of the sun in metres by using the negative exponent to represent the number of metres across the radius of the nucleus.

At the atoms 'detectable' perimeter, approximately 2,023,000 nucleus radii, a figure based on the value of gravity at a distance from our star equal to 2,023,000 sun radii, about 54.5 light days, nucleus gravity is equal to big 'G' or $6.70 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m/s/s} = 274 \text{ m/s} / (2,023,000)^2$.

Gravity is therefore a very strong force within the atom but extremely weak at the atoms perimeter. And because gravity is cumulative the range of this 'strong' nucleus gravity can be extended into the N.t. dimension by adding more mass. So when calculating nucleus gravity the formula $g = M (\text{protons+neutrons}) / r^2$ is used. But when calculating 'Normal mass time' gravity, Newton's formula of $g = (G \times M) / r^2$ is used.

Gravity at the Quantum scale is extremely strong but weakens very quickly. Quantum time gravity per Quantum time second is the same strength as Normal time gravity per Normal time second but its 'reach' is very short. However sufficient mass can extend the mass radius extending the strength of gravity's reach. Gravity can be both attractive and in the form of angular momentum, by creating a gravitational slingshot, also repulsive.

Quantum forces may all be manifestations of gravity, the same force which is multidimensional separated only by time and distance, diagram 29.



Double slit experiment & Quantum gravity

Richard Feynman of the institute of technology in volume one of his three volume Feynman lectures on physics published in the early 1960's commented that. "This is a phenomenon which is impossible, absolutely impossible to explain in any classical way and which is at the heart of quantum mechanics. In reality it contains the only mystery.... the basic peculiarities of all quantum mechanics."

In its basic form the double slit experiment involves shining a beam of polarised monochrome light through two closely separated slits onto a screen which results with an interference pattern consisting of a central bright spot located between the slits with several evenly spaced light and dark areas either side. However when one of the slits is covered the interference pattern ceases. Instead a central spot of bright light with a fainter dark and light band either side of that bright spot becomes visible.

Science has produced much mystique regarding the strange properties of light, likening the wave-like properties of light to water waves producing peaks and troughs of light energy. The so-called 'interference pattern'.

Indeed scientists have used both waves and particles in their experiments leading to much confusion. Is light a particle a wave or both? Because if light is a particle then it can only go through one hole at a time. But if this is the case how can it interfere with itself producing the well known 'interference pattern'. There have been many theories that include a pilot wave that goes through the other slit to produce some sort of mysterious form of communication. But surely if light is always creating interference our visual world should be full of distortions. In fact a fine weaved net curtain can produce an interference pattern because the purpose of such a curtain is to distort light preventing the neighbours from having a clear view inside a house.

Teslawaves proposes that the so-called interference pattern is just a magnified image of the light producing atomic lattice interacting with the screen. In the double slit experiment this magnified image is created by light bending around the central post and has nothing to do with a photon making a decision of which hole to go through. As atoms vibrate they are moving position very slightly and when they become excited emit a photon from that particular location. When the post interacts with this light, quantum gravity bends the light

exposing on the screen the spaces between atoms. The process occurs very quickly and appears on the screen as broken areas of light, diagram 30.

Photo 1 demonstrates green laser light bending around a single human hair, used as the central post. Close examination of each image shows subtle changes to the distortion of the beam suggesting that each atom is vibrating within a predefined area of the atomic lattice.

The red laser projection, diagram 31 demonstrates a typical diffraction pattern. A single slit still has the ability to create a central spot of light with a faint area of darkened bands either side. This pattern is due to the bending of light at the edges of the single slit.



Photo 1

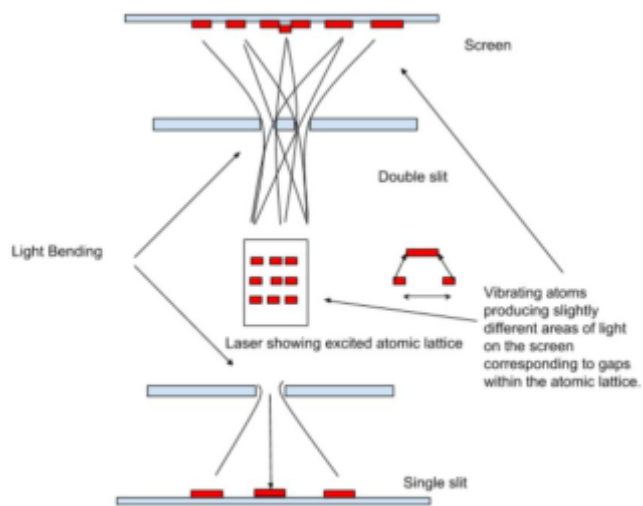


Diagram 30



Photo of Laser light bending across a human hair that acts as the central post in the double slit experiment.

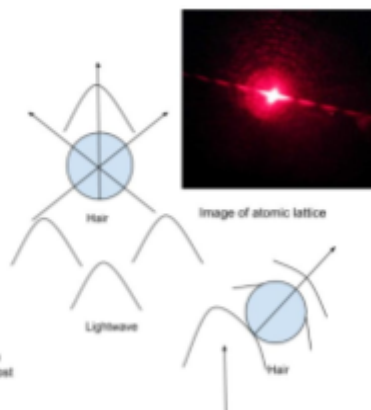


Diagram 31

Manipulation of gravity

According to Teslawaves theory, gravity is the product of the combination of mass interacting with the nothingness we refer to as space. Mass needs space in order to collapse through time from the past into the future and so blocking this interaction will stop this process. Preventing mass interacting with space will cause time to move forward without the mass. According to a contracting Quantum time observer ‘mass time’ will appear to stop.

If a spatial shield preventing mass interacting with space could be created mass would no longer experience time or produce gravity. If a hole is then punctured through this spatial shield and ‘space’ allowed to interact within a specific area on the mass, this interaction should then create a point of gravity on the mass that will pull the mass in that direction of travel. Indeed there may be advanced civilizations within the universe that have already mastered the manipulation of gravity.

Unidentified Flying Objects (U.F.O’s) or Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (U.A.P) capable of controlling gravity have been seen in our skies for millenia. The subject of UFO’s has usually been ridiculed but more recently has been taken seriously by governments. Especially since these unidentified objects have been recorded on military sensors and reported by pilots from around the world. Indeed Unidentified Submerged Objects (U.S.O) have also been seen.

In April 2020 despite years of denial the U.S. Navy officially published video, Photos 1 & 2, proving Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO’s) also referred to as Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (UAP) do in fact exist .



Photo 1 BLK mode



Photo 2 WHT mode

Evidence

Photos taken from video of at least one Gimbal UAP encounter Photo 1. The infrared heat signature (BLK) is set to Black mode showing black as indicating a higher temperature than the relatively cooler lighter areas. The heat signature is inverted in white (WHT) mode displaying white as hot, Tick Tack, photo 2.

Photo 1 IR BLK signature taken just as the UFO stops moving from right to left across the screen and is beginning to move to the right. The photo appears to show that the object is enveloped in a disturbance that is cooler than both the object and atmosphere. At the moment the object began to slow down and change direction a protruding dark warmer section momentarily appeared to extend outward from the object pointing in the new direction of travel. Teslawaves suggests that the craft may be surrounded by a field that blocks the interaction between 'space' and mass. The protrusion probably punctured a hole in this field allowing earth's gravity to interact with the mass of this object, causing it to be attracted in the desired direction of travel, Photo 3.

Taken from the video, photo 3 is a magnified image of photo 1 and appears to show the point when the UFO changed direction of travel. The darkened area suggests that a spatial hole



Photo 3 UFO slowing down turning & changing direction

may have been created in the anti gravitational field surrounding the UFO. Artists impression photos 4 & 5.

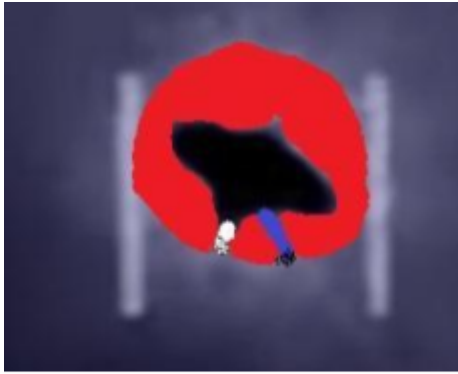
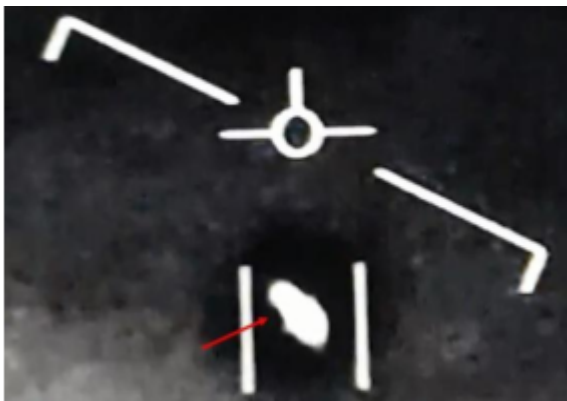


Photo 4 & 5 Artists impression

In WHT mode the object was pictured moving from right to left across the screen. This image shows a cooler depression pointing in the direction of travel suggesting that this area of space was exposed to the mass of this object.



Tick Tack WHT mode

Photo 6

Diagram 32 is based on the gimbal craft and the device Bob Lazar said he helped to back engineer and shows the spatial shield generator that prevents space interacting with the craft. The field prevents the wavelength of space from collapsing the craft through time and space so the craft becomes immune to earth's gravity. However when the field cancellation projectors puncture a hole in this shield the interaction between space and mass creates gravity allowing the craft to be displaced through space in the required direction of travel. But in reality it is a particular section of the universe that contracts to meet the craft. For instance pointing the field cancellation projectors at the moon while the spatial shield generator is operating will collapse the space between the craft and the moon causing the craft to be displaced through space very quickly.

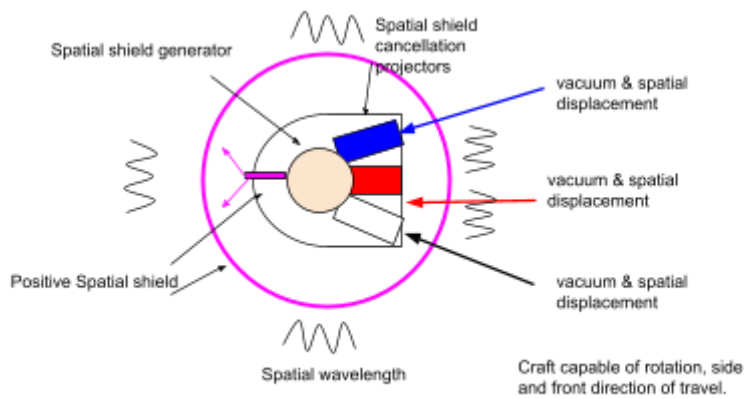


Diagram 32

Teslawaves contraction theory is inspired by a 1979 U.F.O. encounter over the town of Scarborough UK, information & contact details available at; Teslawaves.com

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Other details @ Teslawaves.com

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