

The Theory of Everything
by illusion

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Abstract

The Theory of Everything is The Holy Grail of Science. Scientists all over the world are searching for it. Today only three out of four known forces are somewhat unified. Gravitation is a freak without adequate explanation. This theory shows that there is adequate theory for gravitation. As a bonus, this theory presents The Theory of Everything.

This paper is only overview of the new theory of everything. Most important information is included. The theory itself is very simple and testable [2].

The Theory of Everything by illusion

The Theory of Everything by illusion (**ToEbi**) demonstrates that gravitation, strong interaction and electromagnetic interactions are generated from the same phenomenon and they are distributed by tiny **force transfer ether particles (FTEPs)**. ToEbi gives equations for force calculations, which apply in scale from atomic to astronomical.

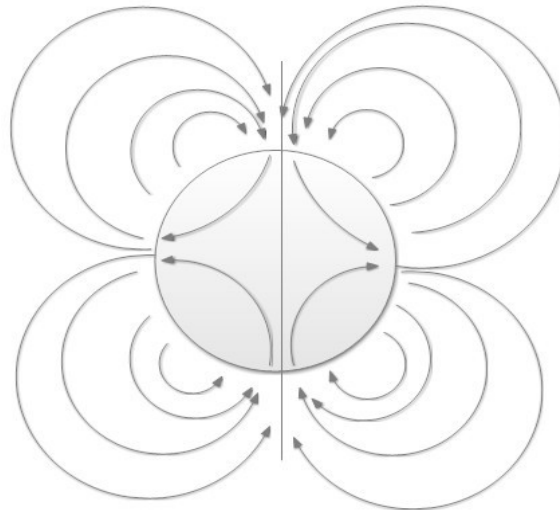
The Theory of Everything by illusion is based on two hypothesis:

- 1. The Big Bang created very tiny spiked sphere-like objects (physical particles) which vary in sizes.**
- 2. Gravitation, strong interactions and electromagnetic interactions between particles or system of particles are purely mechanical (particle collisions and/or particle rotation).**

Early Universe formatted particles as we know today, like electrons and protons. Only tiniest particles, like **force transfer ether particles (FTEP)**, are not detected today. These tiniest particles create ether around all masses. Ether is denser near mass surface (like on Earth). It is even more denser near atom nucleus. Ether provides buffer between particles. All particles rotate (due to the Big Bang) and therefore generate repulsion between each other through the ether. Two particles with same mass but different spins don't generate enough repulsion. Result of this is annihilation of particles. In science same particle with different spin is sometimes called anti-particle.

Both stated hypothesis together implies that there must have to be rotational component in force delivery. In this theory that rotational component is stated as G (capital g). There is a link to the current gravitation constant G . The rotational component applies directly only to sphere shaped or nearly sphere shaped (like Earth, nuclei and so on) objects which are roughly homogeneously layered inside. Roughly homogeneously layered object's rotation axis position is stable or nearly stable.

Rotating sphere creates maximal movement of ether. The reason for this is obvious, speed on surface of rotating sphere depends on radius. On equator, surface speed is at greatest while on poles it's minimal. Speed difference generates flow of ether from equator to poles (picture 1).



Picture 1 Ether flow of rotating object

Rotation is the key concept to generate flow for an ether but it's not necessary to experience an ether. Moving object without rotation experiences existing ether. If an ether has a shape (like sphere) in means of density (density increases towards the center), then moving object will create greater amount of FTEP collisions between itself and the center of ether. Result of this is smaller local ether density between the object and the center of ether. This phenomenon (**Magnus effect**) generates pulling force between moving object and the center of ether.

In case of rotating sphere, flow of ether takes a bigger role. Everything inside and outside of this sphere experience the flow, from atoms to planets. This is the reason why rotating object on Earth doesn't generate so much pulling force towards other objects as expected by the first law of ToEbi. Earth's ether flow is so powerful (in means of density and velocity) that pulling force generated by rotating object is mainly experienced on that rotating object itself.

Power of ether's flow can be demonstrated with stationary objects [7]. In this demonstration two bigger objects creates local denser flow of ether. Objects are not moving but ether is and because of more powerful ether between objects there is pulling force generated. Flow of ether can be modified. Most effective results are achieved with objects of high density, like object made of iron or lead. Higher density means higher density of FTE nearby object and so enhanced ability to modify surrounding flow of ether.

Looking back

Rotation induced phenomena have troubled science last 60 years or so. Early rockets delivering satellites had rotation involved. This caused satellites to go too far from calculated orbit. Problem was solved when rocket technology stopped using rotation during escape from Earth's atmosphere. Rotation during delivery caused rockets to gain traction from moving flow of ether. Gained advance was round 20 percent for calculated energy consumption.

Little after these early rocket missions, scientists **Bruce DePalma** discovered that rotating object flew higher than non-rotating object with the same force. Also rotating object fell faster than non-rotating object. Phenomenon was observed by other scientists too. There wasn't good explanation for this phenomenon at the time. Same explanation than with early rockets applies with DePalma's experiments. During upward movement, object gets advantage from upward moving ether. During falling, rotation increases pulling force towards Earth.

Force transfer ether particles in detail

The first hypothesis stated that the Big Bang created very tiny spiked objects (physical particles) which vary in sizes. Current physics can detect many of these particles, like electron, proton, neutron and so on. Exact shape is not known and that's why we need the first hypothesis. Every particle has tiny spikes. One may think that these spikes are actually the raw material from the Big Bang. Because of high pressure those spikes got entangled with each other and thus created various particles. At first smaller particles survived the pressure, like FTEPs, then quarks and so forth. One can picture these particles like a 3-D toothed spheres.

From the first hypothesis we can explain for example phenomenon like faster than light breakdown of interference pattern in **double slit experiment**. Moving photon generates waves propagated through FTE. Because of the spikes, FTEPs are connected to each other. This pure physical connection causes interference pattern to disappear instantly in case of blocking or in some other way observing slits in the experiment.

In current particle physics there is known phenomenon named particle entanglement. Entanglement is direct consequence of physical shape of particles involved (like photons and FTEPs).

Gravitation

Physical mechanism behind gravitation is (created by FTEP collisions) smaller ether density between objects compared to density of other side of objects (Magnus effect). In case of both objects rotate and are not moving in relation to each other or movement is very slow compared to rotation frequency then rotation direction of objects determinate if generated force is pulling or pushing force. Pushing force is clearly experienced for example with magnets. More on that in magnetism chapter.

The First law of ToEbi

$$G_{\text{rotational component of force}}^{\rightarrow} = N \left(\frac{m \cdot s}{kg} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2} (\vec{n})^2$$

where \vec{n} is rotation frequency (rounds per second) of object. Rotation (axis) vector direction is selected so that rotation counter-clockwise gets positive value (like in case of Earth, vector points to north if Earth is looked above north pole). Acceleration generated from mass and rotation is

$$\vec{a} = G_{\text{rotational component of force}}^{\rightarrow} \frac{M}{r^2}$$

where M is mass and r is distance from object's center. Acceleration \vec{a} points to mass point of object.

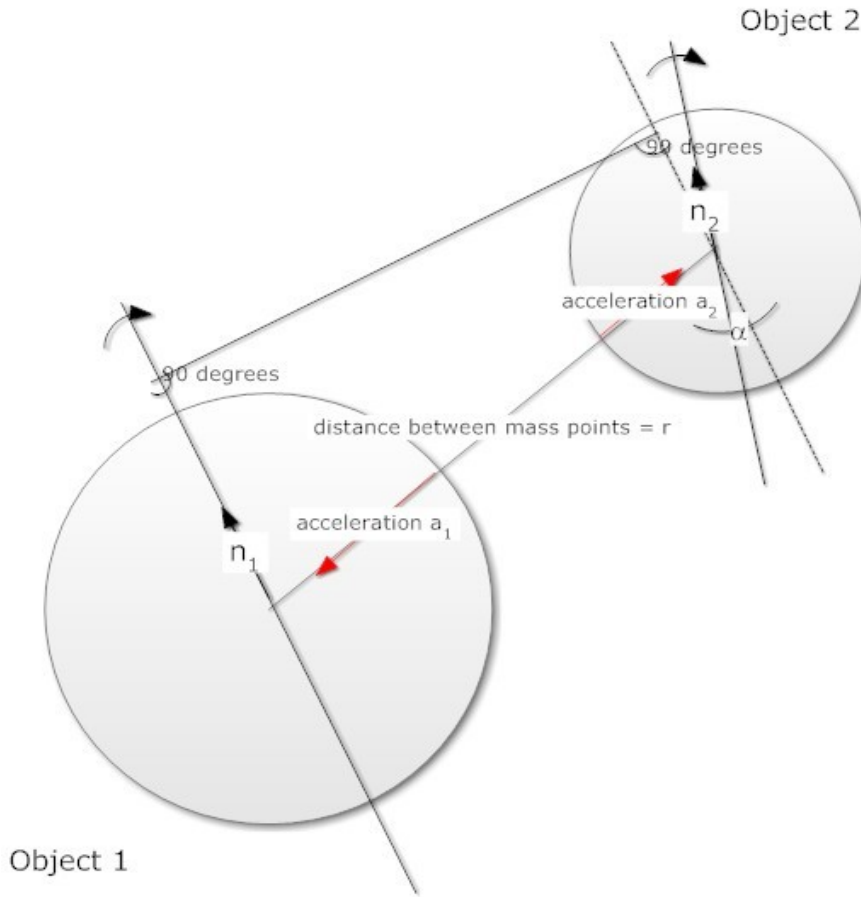
In case of two to the same direction rotating, stationary (in relation to each other), objects combined acceleration can be calculated by

The Second law of ToEbi

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_1 - \vec{a}_2 + \vec{e}_3 n_1^2 n_2^2 \frac{M_1 M_2}{4r^4} \sin(\alpha)$$

where \vec{e}_3 is unit vector perpendicular to the plane containing \vec{e}_1 and \vec{e}_2 (rotation unit vectors of objects) in the direction given by the right-hand rule. Object with **greater mass** is selected as **object 1**. Acceleration into direction of unit vector \vec{e}_3 can be considered as orbiting inducing

acceleration of system. Optimal position between objects is when rotating axes are parallel.



Picture 2 Two rotating objects

If objects have different spin direction then combined acceleration pushes objects away from each other.

Pulling (or pushing) force generated by two rotating objects is

$$F = M_2 \|\vec{a}\|$$

Rotational component of force is easily observed with modified Cavendish experiment. Larger ball is put near smaller ball, then by rotating larger ball there will be measurable “gravitational” effect [2]. Experiment on larger mass, like on Earth, effects greatly experiment's results. But still the effect is measurable. Third law of ToEbi will handle this issue.

Measured gravitation constant is a little less than calculated G on Earth. Difference is due to other masses outside Earth (like Moon, Sun and our galaxy center). With high precision measurements there is detected small differences in gravitation constant [3].

Without rotational motion there won't be any force carried. ToEbi can explain current binary star observations where two stars are “too” close to each other [4]. If two objects rotates “too” slowly, they can be “too” close to each other. Slow rotational speed of a galaxy is natural explanation for oddly behaving galaxy spiral arms. In this case slow rotational speed of galaxy overpowers huge galaxy mass.

Strong interaction

Strong interaction can be calculated with the laws of ToEbi. In case of Helium-(3,4) we can ignore angle, because protons and neutrons are in position where rotation axes are parallel. With known proton's rotation frequency [5] (7.02×10^{16} rps on Earth) and distance in nucleus ($\sim 2.4 \times 10^{-15}$ m, particles center-to-center distance), we can calculate force between two protons with calculated G used with Newton's gravitation force equation. Strong interaction force (in case of two protons) is roughly 2.4×10^9 N, which is sum of both particle's generated force towards each other.

At the same time there is repulsion between rotating particles. Repulsion prevents particles in nucleus to collide. In atomic scale we must take spins (between particles) into consideration [1]. Tiny FTEP particles are the mechanism behind repulsion. In case of nearly equal masses but different spin particles, repulsion won't keep particles away of each other and annihilation of particles is guaranteed.

Strong interaction force inside Helium-4 nucleus can be calculated by sum of all individual forces between every particle pairs, for Helium-4 strong interaction force is roughly 14.4×10^9 N. Repulsion force is the same so total releasable force is roughly 28.8×10^9 N (excluding weakening effect of electrons).

Larger atoms nucleus can be created from simpler nucleus (Hydrogen and Helium isotopes). Some isotopes are stable by themselves but some are just unstable when they are out of larger nucleus (due to radioactive decay or collision). Size and physical particle positions in nucleus (rotation axes parallel) explains why Universe contains mostly Hydrogen and Helium.

Strongest binding energy by nuclei account has Fe-56. It can be build from 12 He-4 atoms and one He-8 atom. He-4 atoms are in three layers, four He-4 atoms per layer. He-8 is in the middle of the stack. Each layer is positioned so that proton in layer below is next to neutron in layer above. Also proton in He-4 is next to neutron in another He-4 at the same layer. Per nuclei releasable force is roughly 9.26×10^9 N (excludes weakening effect electrons).

Electromagnetism

Electromagnetic force can be calculated with ToEbi laws. In normal circumstances electron has an opposite spin direction when compared to nucleus's spin. Opposite spin means smaller repulsion force between electron and nucleus. It is possible to change electron's spin direction but change will cause bigger repulsion force between electron and nucleus. Bigger repulsion force means larger orbit for electron [6]. In normal case if electron could be stopped orbiting nucleus then electron wouldn't orbit nucleus anymore because of The Second Law of ToEbi (with different rotation/spin directions).

Changes between different electron orbits (towards nucleus) in atom causes photon emission. The reason for photon emission is purely physical. When electron returns to it's original orbit, it will cause shock wave of FTEPs toward nucleus. Shock wave of FTEPs towards nucleus creates force big enough to create (compress FTEPs) photon particle. Photon delivers its energy mainly in form of kinetic energy. Light's wavelength is actually photon's rotation frequency. Frequency is depended on how near created photon can get to nucleus during the compression process and that depends on electrons released potential energy.

Photon emission happens also when heavier particles collide nucleus. With large enough energy, heavier particles can be created from photons. This phenomenon is actually created with high energy lasers.

In case of Hydrogen, there is one proton and one electron. Pulling force between particles is roughly $1.34e-3$ N. So velocity of electron is in Bohr radius roughly $2.8e8$ m/s. Observed needed energy to knock out electron is 13.6 eV. With kinetic energy equation we can calculate speed increase with 13.6 eV energy.

$$13.6 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} J = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$v \approx 2.2 \cdot 10^6 \frac{m}{s}$$

Magnetism

Orbiting electron creates FTEP waves around atom. In case when material crystal is magnetized, its electrons are orbiting at parallel position and therefore FTEP waves experience interference. Flow and interference of FTEP near magnetized material can be demonstrated with iron powder.

The reason why for example iron, cobalt and nickel are ferromagnetic is the **shape of nucleus**. In all those cases nucleus is a box like. With smoother shaped nucleus, electrons can orbit more freely around nucleus. Box like shape keeps electron orbits more easily parallel. Magnetization orders these ferromagnetic atoms into uniform direction inside a crystal. Direction of orbiting electrons rules magnetic pole. Because of The Second Law of ToEbi same spin (in this case valence electron orbiting) directions causes pulling force and different spin directions pushing force.

Krypton nucleus is also a box like. In normal conditions Krypton is present in gas form. When Krypton is brought to magnetic field there won't be pulling force, so Krypton is diamagnetic. The reason why Krypton is not generating pulling force towards magnet is because of the freedom of Krypton atom. Instead of pulling, Krypton starts to rotate in magnetic field (used in MRI). Solid form of Krypton (in crystals) can be magnetized and its more magnetic than iron based magnet.

Force transfer ether

Obviously force transfer ether (FTE) varies in density. FTE density conversion factor is roughly (based on proton-proton nucleus)

$$\rho_{conversion\ factor} = \frac{2.4e9\ N}{2.4e17\ \frac{kg}{m^3}} \approx 1e-8\ \frac{Nm^3}{kg}$$

For example in case of Earth where mean density is $5515.3\ \frac{kg}{m^3}$. Repulsive force of ether is

roughly $5.5e-5$ N on surface of Earth. Calculated repulsive force can be detected with Casimir effect experiment on Earth. As demonstrated, repulsive force of ether is only significant in atomic scale. Because of smaller density of neutron (compared to proton) there won't be big enough ether repulsion force between two neutrons. Because of that two neutrons can't create nucleus by themselves (at least on Earth).

Denser FTE means more effective force delivery. Even our own planet experiences this for example in case of Sun's effects on radioactive decay rate on Earth [8]. While orbiting Sun, Earth experiences different densities of FTE around Sun (distance varies). In case when Earth is at nearest to Sun, combined FTE between Earth and Sun is most dense. This puts atom nucleus under larger destructive force induced by electrons. Larger force induces more radioactive decay as measured.

Also solar flares create FTE shock waves and denser FTE on Earth. Incoming FTE shock wave can

be measured and protective measures can be made against following electromagnetic radiation.

Radioactive decay rate can be accelerated artificially by rotating radioactive material [9]. The reason for this phenomenon is acceleration generated by rotation. Rotating material generates acceleration and particles of that material experience force (II law). Increased force eases radioactive decay process, so decay rate increases.

Force calculation between spherical objects on same level on rotating sphere

Rotating object generates acceleration. When rotating object is located on larger mass compared to object itself, the acceleration is experienced mainly by the object itself. In case we want to calculate force between two relatively small spherical objects on Earth we have to consider Earth ether's absorbing effect.

Acceleration between rotating object A and stationary object B on same level on large rotating mass C can be calculated by using multiplier of

The Third Law of ToEbi

$$T_{A,C} = s^{-2} kg \frac{x_{A,C}^2}{n_C^2 M_C r_{A,B}^2} \cos(\alpha) ,$$

where $mass_C \gg mass_A$, $x_{A,C} > 0$ is object's A mass point distance from the surface of object C in meters and n_C is rotation frequency and M_C is mass of object C. Distance $r_{A,B}$ is between mass points of objects A and B in meters. Offset angle α is angle between projected rotation axis of object A and line perpendicular to the surface of object C (p-line) on plane created by p-line and line between objects A and B.

In future version, objects on different levels are covered. One thing worth to know is rotation axis of nuclei particles. Because of Earth's moving FTE, all nuclei particles have rotation axis parallel to Earth's surface.

On surface of Earth (1 m above) The Third Law of ToEbi is valid down to 3.5e-8 m. Below that atom's own ether density movement overrules Earth's ether movement. Given value 3.5e-8 m is derived from The Third Law of ToEbi when $T_{A,C}=1$ applies. 10 000 m above the surface of Earth, The Third Law of ToEbi is valid down to 3.5e-4 m. 1 cm above the surface of Earth, The Third Law of ToEbi is valid down to 3.5e-10 m.

Example A

Coulomb's law states that force between two elementary charges with different signs create attractive force (over 1 m) 2.3071e-28 N. Because of such a small force, measurement of it is impossible. Calculated value based on ToEbi is

$$F_{p,e} = \frac{1}{2} 7.02e16^2 \cdot 1.67262158e-27 \cdot 9.10938188e-31 \approx 3.7543e-24 N .$$

Absorbing effect of Earth's ether over 1 m is (above 1 m from surface) approximately 1.24347e-15. So actual pulling force between proton and electron is approximately 4.67e-39 N, again too small for measurement.

At Bohr radius Coulomb's law gives approximately 8.2e-8 N and ToEbi (no absorbing effect at this distance, 1 m above the surface of Earth) gives approx. 1.34e-3 N.

Example B

Two parallel copper wires, diameter 2.05×10^{-3} m, length 1 m each. Copper crystal size $a = 3.615 \times 10^{-10}$ m. Each copper wire surface contains roughly 2.466×10^{16} copper crystals, so roughly 6.2×10^{16} outer electrons. Outer electrons per wire weight roughly 5.6×10^{-14} kg.

All nuclei rotate on parallel axis inside nucleus. Also orbiting electrons under no stress rotate around axis parallel to axis of nuclei. Therefore we can handle those outer electrons of the copper wire as a single rotating mass.

Force created between wires at rest at distance of 1 m is

$$F_{rest} = T_{wire, Earth} n_{valence}^2 5.6 \times 10^{-14} \approx 3.9 \times 10^{-42} n_{valence}^2$$

where n_{outer} is orbiting frequency of copper's outer electron. Based on

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{r} = 2.3 \times 10^{-4} N$$

where 2.3×10^{-4} N is force needed to keep valence electron in its orbit. Velocity of copper atom's valence electron is roughly 1.8×10^8 m/s and so rotation frequency $n_{valence} \approx 2.3 \times 10^{17}$. So wires generate approximately force of 2×10^{-7} N. Because wires are not spheres there won't be needed ether flow pattern to actually deliver calculated force.

In order to deliver calculated force there is a need for electron movement parallel to wires. Movement is achieved by conducting current through the wires. With bigger current there will be additional force generation due to larger number of electrons on wire surface. If we feed the same current but from different ends of wires then because of The Second Law of ToEbi experienced force is pushing force.

The mass of photon

Current experiments measuring possible mass of photon are concluding that the mass should be at least smaller than 1×10^{-52} kg. Some experiments predicts even smaller upper limit. The problem with current experiments is that measurements are based on current theory of gravitation or EM. If underlying theory is not right then measurements are invalid.

Photon energy is constructed from two components, kinetic energy and rotational energy. Momentum shouldn't be involved with energy. Based on that we can use some wavelength and its energy and calculate the real mass of photon. Lets choose wavelength 122 nm, its energy per photon is roughly 10.16 eV. So equation below applies.

$$E_{total} = E_{kinetic} + E_{rotational} = \frac{1}{2} mc^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = 10.16 eV * 1.602677 \times 10^{-19} \frac{J}{eV}$$

and

$$E_{rotational} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{1}{5} mr^2 \omega^2$$

We can approximate that photon's radius is same or less than proton's radius which is roughly 0.8 fm. Photon is created when for example electron approaches nucleus and creates shock wave towards it. Compressed ether (created photon) must have an equal or smaller radius than nuclei, at least in case of Hydrogen. Lets say photon's radius is 0.8 fm.

Angular velocity of photon is

$$\omega_{\text{photon}} = \frac{c}{\lambda} 2\pi$$

where c is speed of light λ is wavelength of used light (122 nm).

$$mc^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} r^2 \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} 2\pi \right)^2 \right) = 10.16 \text{ eV} * 1.602677 \text{e} - 19 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{eV}}$$

Calculated mass for photon is roughly $3.6 \text{e} - 35$ kg. Result applies at least in case of Hydrogen and given wavelength. If electron diameter is much more than diameter of nuclei then in case of bigger atom there is a possibility that created photon could be a bit larger than estimated photon's diameter.

With total energy of photon, kinetic energy is dominant and the main distributor to that is photon's mass (because speed of light is constant). It is possible that higher rotational frequency causes higher mass for photon. This phenomenon might explain pair production in case of photon. After some point, in means of wavelength decrease, photon's mass exceeds it's capacity to hold that mass and that causes creation of two new photons.

Photon's energy is increased for example when photon enters denser FTE. In that case photon encounters more and more FTEPs in it's path. This induces higher rotational frequency for the photon. The phenomenon is known in modern physics as blue shifting. Increased frequency increases photon's ability to hold more mass (FTEPs). Opposite case is when photon exits denser FTE. Encounters with FTEPs decrease which decreases photon's rotational frequency. The phenomenon is known in modern physics as red shifting. Reduced rotational frequency weakens photon's ability to hold mass (FTEPs) with itself. Smaller mass equals smaller kinetic energy.

Consequences

Main consequence (at least to the author) of this new theory is ability to modify and utilize FTE. There is already pending patents on this matter. Because patent legislation it's not reasonable to reveal those yet. However, main distribution of these inventions is **totally free energy**.

Naturally modern physics feel the impact of this theory. Both relativity theories and quantum mechanics need some rethinking. Also EM gets a new insight into it's phenomena.

And finally, we do have a proper explanation for gravitation.

Acknowledgments

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