

ABSTRACT

The author properly explains, as Dr. Einstein failed to do, the connection between mass, gravity, inertia, and acceleration.

ARGUMENT

Dr. Albert Einstein spent his whole life, without success, searching for a unified field theory. He even correctly postulated that what we traditionally understand as gravity to be the same as acceleration produced force (like being pushed into the back of your seat as an airplane accelerates forward) or “artificial gravity.” His idea of mass bending or warping space was even close.

The author has “found” a single tiny composite field – mass “particle” that makes up all mass in the universe called a Gravitron. Note the spelling as compared to the main stream postulated graviton.
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The Gravitron is consistent with the requirement that all matter must be elastic and obey the second law of thermodynamics. Like an electron, which radiates energy such as light when accelerated or decelerated, a Gravitron also radiates energy, in this case gravity. Gravity is not explained in the so called Standard Model, and was not properly explained by Dr. Einstein in his General Relativity. Dr. Einstein could never postulate a unified field theory where the so called gravity field was consistent with other observed and measured fields such as electrostatic fields and the seemingly field related phenomena such as radio and light.

The Gravitron is the smallest possible mass particle which is spherically surrounded by a field (not electrostatic) which allows it to be elastic, as required by the second law of thermodynamics.

When a Gravitron accelerates or decelerates, it creates a disturbance in the gravitational field (identical to a void), permeating the entire universe, which disturbance propagates as a wave at constant speed g until it encounters another gravitron, where it exerts a force that we have traditionally called gravity.

What I call the universe wide gravitational field, identical to a void, replaces the so called Higgs field; the Gravitron replaces the so called Higgs particle; and the wave disturbance in the void that radiates from a Gravitron (as we traditionally understand as gravity) replaces the so called Higgs boson.

INERTIA

A metal shot-put, made up of molecules which are made up of many Gravitrons, will always radiate traditionally understood gravity in all directions. If you tried to move or accelerate the shot-put, the Gravitrons making it up would naturally radiate more gravity, all in the same direction, and this would be felt as traditional inertia.

Gravitrons are moving randomly in a solid mass, and the mass therefore has temperature. If you reduce that solid mass to or near to absolute zero, the mass component of the composite field – mass particles would be “shut down,” so to speak, and weird things happen in mass at such low temperatures, as we observe.

PROPERTIES

- (1) Since Gravitrons have temperature, what we traditionally think of as gravity is temperature dependent. This has been measured in the lab.
- (2) Traditional gravity, such as on the earth, declines, as time moves on. There is scientific evidence that gravity of the earth has been declining for years.

Mr. Baxter has a degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Rhode Island and is a Licensed Professional Engineer in Illinois and Maine. He is a graduate of Vermont Academy, which honored him in 1993 as a Distinguished Alumnus with the Dr. Florence R. Sabin Award. It was at Vermont Academy as a student where Mr. Baxter attended a talk and met the very popular relativity author James A. Coleman[3]. Mr. Baxter has been doing research in relativity and physics ever since and is currently Executive Director of the Belgrade Lakes Institute for Advanced Research. His current interests include physics, philosophy, and theology.



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., at his home in Belgrade Lakes, Maine U.S.A.

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Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., age 4, with his dad, Frank H. Baxter (Bachelor of Science Degree, Mechanical Engineering, 1914, Rhode Island State College), and President of Frank H. Baxter Associates, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City. See www.k1man.com/fhb and also www.k1man.com/w10 and www.k1man.com/Loons

