In reference to a Galilean free fall drop experiment it has been noted that the precision with SQUID’s is referenced as for the sake of the experimental test of the weak equivalence principle to an accuracy of one part in $10^{-12}$. This particular experiment is composed of the interaction of magnets of differing rest masses with superconductors.

The absence of a dependence on mass for the rate of accumulation is not only an indication of the universality of gravitational freefall, but also the independence of the magnetic superconducting interaction from the gravitational interaction. Therefore the relationship between the theories in terms of inertia of magnetic or gravitational form are brought together in this given experiment. Thus this configuration of elements admits testability of a null hypothesis of electromagnetism; for there exists an interval of interaction of the magnets with the superconducting coils of the SQUID’s. It is hypothesized that if there were a discrepancy in the nature of the interaction, this would introduce larger error margins than those of the confirmed precision of the experiment. This is the proportion of the magnetic moment of inertia to the massful inertia of the bodies per their given natures of force of interaction in electromagnetism and gravity.

This is not the only observation, but implicates the provability of the Galilean free fall drop experiment as a testable confirmation without the logical inconclusiveness that is an unprovable yet true principle of physics. This is true because if the contribution of error by the interval exceeding the limitations of the test equipment is indicated under all conditions other than a transparent, indivisible, and independently true relation then the result of the experiment can be used to provide positive indication of the elimination of the alternative, and for what remains, the provability of the equivalence principle.

This is only possible with a secondary interaction for which the mutual relationship eliminates the intermediate middle thirds of unknowability.
This is only the case if the two forces remain of a given symmetry, as defined, and if they are truly coexistent in this manner of seamlessness and transparency, and in agreement over general covariance; a given assumption of the holism of physical law.

For the sake of the interaction, the net displacement of - and between - any composition of these two theories is hence determined as neither of a zero-sum positive-negative nature, nor of indistinguishability and non-zero-sum. This is a consequence of the contradiction that would be a displacement not co-occurrent with another, nor of an additional other kind as co-occurrent through the process. It is truly an ‘empty’ relationship within physical law that can be inferred from the given experimental confirmation and observational interpretation.

Of a similar nature in terms of interpretative validity although of a different nature; this result has also been so demonstrated as a theoretical prediction for a magnet falling through a superconducting tube. For this thought experiment it was determined that a magnet inside the superconducting tube will fall inertially with gravity and there is null interaction between the magnet and the superconducting tube.

The two errors of sensitivity are in agreement when taken as dimensionless for the sake of the derivation based on physical considerations; but there is a given geometric interpretation as well. For, the geometric dimension of the quantities although unitless remains as a pure attribute of spatial and temporal dimension. As a consequence the rings of superconducting material embody an areal relationship of interaction; while the path is a one dimensional path like extent. Under the provisions of the comparativeness of errors there is therefore a non dimensional and logical argument that may potentially exist to rule out such as a dependence of the interaction with the presence of a gravitational law of a similar or different nature.

There is one appealing factor of the experiment; which is that the curvature of space and time will universally attribute an extra contribution of error to the device since the freefall drop experiment is asymmetrical if only the theories are not seamless.
All things being equal, therefore, the unprovable yet true statement that is a given hypothetical independent and mutual existence of the equivalence principle within gravitation and quantum mechanics remains as a testable and verifiable principle.

For the sake of the center of mass in the system with the given displacements an error would be introduced if there were any bearing of dependence of one theory upon the other; for the sake that without seamlessness under interaction there would be a departure in the other theory. Additionally, the indivisibility that is the center of energy momentum as a point unto the physical and quantifiable displacement that is inertia and distance may therefore also indicate the presence of any such dependence between the theories. If there exists no departure of the given theories in contradiction for an error under dependence that is larger than that confirmed, it is confirmed that the theories are independent and in agreement.

If true, the theories remain with characteristics of independence for the nature of change with respect to weightlessness and measurelessness of interpretative valuation of measurement in relation to the measurement standard. With this shared property, unification is possible, and without it, neither of these would be comparatively established in relation to both of measure and weight of objects. This must remain true as otherwise comparative weight of differing measure or of differing weight for all such physical objects, changes, and events would remain contradictory and ill defined on the ultimate level of physical law in its ultimate form.

When one or the other of two such masses are comparatively weighed, it remains that the one so inequivalent in mass to another and heavier will always outweigh the lighter for a given measure. It is also so too true that two inequivalent measures of mass are also indeed measured as equivalent and indistinguishable for any such two masses for some such measure(s). As a consequence so too is it true that for any such positive & negative equivalently weighted magnitude displacement(s), or that of indistinguishable and equivalent displacement(s) that these will remain as weightless and measureless on this ultimate level of physical law.
Under consideration of the given experimental apparatus of the Bremen free fall drop experiment with electromagnetic interactions and gravitational interactions, we may proceed to produce the counterargument: that interactions in the domain of either theory do not alter the results of the alternative theory. The argument is simple.

For the sake of different inertial masses and magnetic moments for the two comparatively tested magnetic bodies, unless the balance of proportionality of these quantities in relation to their given forces are comparatively equivalent with relation to the ultimate layer of physical law and independent, it is predicted that there is a departure from experimental observation. If this is true, the two quantities and qualities of either theory represent physical properties of the nature of displacement & scale invariance. This is true because with general relativity alone; or under combination with an electromagnetic force of the nature of superconductivity, if there were a dependence, it would not be possible to reproduce the results of the free fall experiment under all conditions with a gravitational prediction.

The conclusion of the confirmed accuracy of the experiment indicates a null departure under mutual coevolution of the two theories under the process of change because there exists null departure from the gravitational result of general covariance for either such theory; despite the fact that interactions within either theory are taking place. This is confirmed as there exists no such departure from the theoretically confirmed accuracy of the prediction; despite differences in the proportionality of the two natures of inertia in the system.

The error introduced by any such dependence between the theories would scale as the inverse of the parabolic temporal relationship of the path and always exceed the given accuracy of the experiment as a consequence of the separation in time of arrival as dependent upon initial conditions. The error introduced by different freely falling bodies would therefore be larger than that so produced. Therefore; dependence of these two theories upon each other or in proportion is in contradiction with observation. Therefore, independence of physical law from end to end of a given path is insisted.
As a resultant of the geometric parabolic relation of the common comoving equivalence principle, the terminus of the path at the beginning represents a dimensionless sensitivity on initial conditions as the square root of the path like error. In relation to the ending as parabolic for the former end, the initial condition is determined bidirectionally between quantitative displacement as proportionality of magnetic to massful inertia in relation to the end of equivalent qualitative change; as well as throughout the path.

Hence this error remains as larger for the initial or former device configuration for local inertial mass & magnetic moment and carriage of the device free falling in space for it’s entire path; and errors accumulate for either return. In the local limit for a moment and for the interval of time the expression of the equivalence principle is the same. The undetectability of a departure from the equivalence principle through the straight down path is therefore in direct confirmation of the universality and commonality of the equivalence principle of freefall.

This conclusion is extensible between and in relation to the difference that is established as a result of the collection of the aforementioned statements. These are the hypothesis of alternative theories as mutually result free; the relationship of differing bodies to depart as a result of different proportionality combined with theoretical dependence (which was disconfirmed); and the bidirectionality of the post conditions on prior conditions as equivalently larger in error for either such path. This is indication of the formation of unbiased physical law for the indistinguishable and the displacive.

From this it is reconstructible that logical seamless integration of quantities and qualities is an indivisible relationship of quantity & quantity with inclusion of quality & quality for any two such bodies. Upon the level so inferred this is the direct outcome that the indistinguishable or displacive in either theory apart or together are existent as independent and in mutual agreement. This is objective proof that the two principles of physics are independent for their results from interactions in the alternative theory & that physical principles are objectively provable and confirmable under measurement.