

ADAPTING NEWTON'S THEORY OF GRAVITATION

By Peter V. Raktoe

19th July 2018

peterraktoe@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Newton's theory of gravitation states that every mass attracts every other mass in the universe, but that is not correct. Newton's theory of gravitation also states that the gravitational force between two bodies is proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. That is mathematically seen correct, but gravity is not the reason why most celestial objects stay in their orbit.

INTRODUCTION

Newton didn't know what gravity was and he didn't guess what caused it, but he did assume that gravity attracts every other mass in the universe. Newton shouldn't have claimed that without knowing what gravity was, that unsubstantiated claim was a mistake and it resulted in other unsubstantiated claims (unrealistic theories). Newton was mathematically seen right when he claimed that the gravitational force between two bodies is proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them, but he didn't know if gravity was the reason why celestial objects stay in their orbit. Newton's mistake is a common mistake in theoretical physics, they often think that something is realistic or proven when it's substantiated with mathematics. But in this case you can only be sure when you know what gravity is, Newton only knew that gravity is very weak. But still he claimed that every mass attracts every other mass in the universe, but how is that possible when gravity is so weak? It's not possible and that means that Newton's theory of gravitation needs to be adjusted, I can adjust his theory of gravitation because I can explain what gravity is. My Vixra paper 1508.0191 explains how I traced back the origin of gravity and time in three ways by using three clues, and two of those clues tell us that gravity is not the reason why most celestial objects stay in their orbit. Those clues also tell us that gravity doesn't apply to a galaxy, a black hole or the expansion of the universe, and that tells us that every mass doesn't attract every other mass in the universe.

TWO CLUES REVEAL WHAT GRAVITY IS

The first clue is frame dragging;

A spinning celestial object continuously drags along space, that process is called frame dragging. Physicists know that there is no friction (grip) between a celestial object and space, but they failed to see that there is only one option to continuously drag along space. That celestial object can only drag space along when it continuously absorbs space, that continuous absorption of space creates a continuous grip on space. And because that absorption process is continuous, we can only conclude that matter uses space (it needs to disappear). And because that celestial object cannot absorb and use a vacuum (space), we can conclude that there must be some kind of medium that fills up space and that means that ether exists. Physicists are convinced that Michelson and Morley proved that ether doesn't exist but that is also a mistake, there are 4 clues that ether exists. The conclusion of the Michelson Morley experiment is a fallacy, physicists failed to see that there was another option, that the ether wind theory was incorrect.

Physicists knew that frame dragging occurs but they forgot to ask themselves a very important question, "what happens when a spinning celestial object continuously drags along its frictionless environment?" It's very simple, when that celestial object continuously twists its frictionless environment then it will always create a whirlpool in that frictionless environment. And a whirlpool always requires a medium that acts like a fluid (loose particles), so that also tells us that ether exists. Physicists failed to see a visible whirlpool property that tells us that a spinning celestial object is surrounded by an invisible ether whirlpool, multiple objects (planets, moons, planet rings) in that ether whirlpool will have differential orbital speeds. That is why our planets have differential orbital speeds, they are dragged along in the invisible ether whirlpool of the Sun due to their continuous grip on the surrounding ether. So our Moon doesn't rush by, it floats by because it's dragged along in the Earth's ether whirlpool and it stays its orbit because it has a continuous grip on the surrounding ether. The spinning Earth has created its own ether whirlpool and the Moon is dragged along in it, each spinning celestial object creates its own ether whirlpool.

And because we know that a celestial object continuously absorbs and uses ether we can trace back what gravity is, the atoms of our weightless body continuously absorb and use ether and that creates a continuous grip on the surrounding ether, so we are continuously dragged towards Earth because we have a continuous grip on the ether that is continuously absorbed and used by the Earth (so gravity is a side effect). So most celestial objects don't stay in their orbit due to gravity, they stay in their orbit because they have a continuous grip on the ether whirlpool streams. Gravity still applies to celestial objects, but their grip on the surrounding ether is much stronger than gravity. The celestial objects which are not dragged along by the whirlpool streams stay in their orbit due to gravity, their orbit is not in the same plane as the other celestial objects and that means that they are not formed near that star or planet (foreign objects).

The second clue is the whirlpool properties of galaxies;

When you look at a whirlpool in water, a hurricane in air and a spiral galaxy in space (from above), then you will see that they often have the same structure. A whirlpool structure in water, a whirlpool structure in air and a whirlpool structure in space. And this is a fact, when you see several whirlpool properties in nature then you can be sure that there is a visible or invisible whirlpool out there. A whirlpool has unique properties and you can clearly see several whirlpool properties in a galaxy, those whirlpool properties are an empty eye (black hole), two jets (visible/invisible), spiral arms (waves), differential orbital speeds of the streams and a wave-like motion of the streams (that is why stars move up and down). A whirlpool on Earth only has one jet due to gravity, so those two jets tell us that gravity doesn't apply to a galaxy or a black hole. And because we can see several whirlpool properties in galaxies and because we know that a whirlpool always requires a medium that acts like a fluid (loose particles), we can conclude that ether exists.

And whirlpools are always surrounded by streams, they are created by turbulent streams and that means that we can also conclude that there are turbulent ether streams in the universe and they drag the galaxies along (outwards). And we know that objects in a whirlpool are continuously dragged along by the whirlpool streams (due to friction), so we can conclude that the stars are continuously dragged along by ether streams. And that is an important clue because we know that there is no friction between the stars and ether, so the stars can only be dragged along when they continuously absorb and use the surrounding ether (that creates a continuous grip). The stars have a continuous grip on the surrounding ether and that is why they cannot be thrown away, and that tells us that a massive black hole and dark matter are not necessary (both don't exist). And physicists could already have known that dark matter was nonsense, dark matter can only be found where it's needed and it does what it needs to do (magic/nonsense). Dark matter was made up because physicists couldn't explain what was happening in spiral galaxies, it was made up because they failed to realize that a black hole could also be empty. The speed of the stars on the spiral arms is too high (they don't have a differential orbital speed) but that can easily be explained, a spiral arm is an ether wave and that means that the stars on those spiral arms are dragged along by an ether wave that slides across the whirlpool surface.

And because a celestial object continuously absorbs and uses ether we can trace back what gravity is, The atoms of our weightless body continuously absorb and use ether and that creates a continuous grip on the surrounding ether, so we are continuously dragged towards Earth because we have a continuous grip on the ether that is continuously absorbed and used by the Earth (so gravity is a side effect).

Light bends around a celestial object or a galaxy because it's slightly affected by the round shape of an invisible ether whirlpool, and that means that we can also conclude that it follows its medium (ether). And that tells us that the speed of light is not the speed of light, I explain why in my Vixra paper 1706.0367. A black hole (or the center of a galaxy) is an empty eye of a fast spinning ether whirlpool, there is no ether inside that eye because it's continuously pushed out in 2 jets (visible or invisible). The black hole is like a tunnel and because there is no ether inside we can conclude that it's an absolute vacuum, so a black hole is black because light cannot enter it.

CONCLUSION

Newton's theory of gravitation is partially incorrect, because every mass doesn't attract every other mass in the universe. Newton's theory of gravitation also states that the gravitational force between two bodies is proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. That is only mathematically seen correct because most celestial objects don't stay in their orbit due to gravity, they stay in their orbit because they have a continuous grip on ether whirlpool streams. Gravity still applies to celestial objects, but their grip on the surrounding ether is much stronger than gravity. So the calculations, experiments, observations and predictions were correct, but there is another reason why they were correct.