APPENDIXES

Let the following constants be established for those using the active Mathcad form of this book:

$$m_e := 9.109389700 \cdot 10^{-31} \cdot kg$$ 	Electron rest mass.

$$q_o := 1.602177330 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot coul$$ 	Electron quantum charge.

$$\mu_o := 1.256637061 \cdot 10^{-06} \cdot henry \cdot m^{-1}$$ 	Magnetic permeability.

$$\varepsilon_o := 8.854187817 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot farad \cdot m^{-1}$$ 	Dielectric permittivity.

$$r_c := 3.861593255 \cdot 10^{-13} \cdot m$$ 	Compton electron radius.

$$l_q := 2.817940920 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot m$$ 	Classic electron radius.

$$c := 2.997924580 \cdot 10^{08} \cdot m \cdot sec^{-1}$$ 	Speed of light in vacuum.

$$\alpha := 7.297353080 \cdot 10^{-03}$$ 	Fine structure constant.

$$G := 6.672590000 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot newton \cdot m^2 \cdot kg^{-2}$$ 	Accepted gravitational constant.

$$R_{n1} := 5.291772490 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot m$$ 	Bohr radius of Hydrogen.

$$h := 6.626075500 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot joule \cdot sec$$ 	Plank constant.

$$V_{n1} := 2.187691417 \cdot 10^{06} \cdot m \cdot sec^{-1}$$ 	Bohr n1 Orbital Velocity

These are the currently accepted values. The below constants are related directly to the theory of electrogravitation proposed by this author.

$$V_{LM} := 8.542454612 \cdot 10^{-02} \cdot m \cdot sec^{-1}$$ 	Least quantum velocity.

$$f_{LM} := 1.003224805 \cdot 10^{1} \cdot Hz$$ 	Least quantum frequency.

$$L_Q := 2.5729832158 \cdot 10^{3} \cdot henry$$ 	Least quantum inductance.

$$C_Q := 3.861593281 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot farad$$ 	Least quantum capacitance.

$$i_{LM} := q_o \cdot f_{LM} \quad or, \quad i_{LM} = 1.607344039464671 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot amp$$
$$(= Least\ quantum\ amp.)$$

Appendix 1
The Atomic Generation of the Electrograviton

It can be shown that the electrograviton may be created in the atomic realm and also that the gravitational force was the last force to evolve from the cooling of matter after the Big Bang occurred. The case in point will be made using the Hydrogen atom.

354) Where; $t_{LM} := \dfrac{1}{f_{LM}}$ and $Q_i := \dfrac{q_o}{t_{LM}}$ (Q$_i$ = least quantum amperes.)

First, the energy level of the N1 orbital of Hydrogen is calculated;

(355) $E_{n1} := m_e \cdot V_{n1}^2$ or, $E_{n1} = 4.359748204312383 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot joule$

then the potential voltage is calculated;

(356) $Volts_{n1} := \dfrac{E_{n1}}{q_o}$ or, $Volts_{n1} = 27.2113961587035 \cdot volt$

next, a time can be calculated related to the parameters above for N1 as:

(357) $t_{xn1} := -L_Q \cdot \dfrac{Q_i}{Volts_{n1}}$ or, $t_{xn1} = -1.519829857842846 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot sec$

then, the basic time related to the quantum energy of the N1 orbital is found as:

(358) $t_{n1} := \dfrac{h}{m_e \cdot V_{n1}^2}$ or, $t_{n1} = 1.519829859312956 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot sec$

and finally the ratio of the times is arrived at;

(359) or, $ratio_t := \dfrac{t_{n1}}{t_{xn1}}$ $ratio_t = -1.000000000967286$

(Which is ~ 1 <u>in numerical terms.</u>)

where, $\dfrac{1}{t_{LM}} = 10.03224805 \cdot Hz$ = Quantum electrogravitational frequency.

The (-) term in the ratio comes from the classical expression for determining the induced voltage when the inductance and rate of change of current is known. Thus there is established the mechanism for the creation of the electrograviton at the atomic level as is shown above since the quantum time used to define the minimum quantum current is t_{LM} as in $Q_i = q_o / t_{LM}$. (Current = charge / unit of time).

Q_i is herein defined as the lowest allowable quantum current as defined above.

Appendix 2
A possible Quantum Drive Mechanism

There exists a condition in the atomic orbitals that allows for the translation of electron position instantaneously from one position to another by raising the orbital energy in a quantum amount that will raise that electron to the next higher orbital level or completely out of the atom if the energy is high enough. The very interesting action that occurs is that the smaller the energy difference between orbitals the larger the jump as the electron rises to higher orbital energy levels.

Previously the concept was presented wherein it was proposed that all matter inside of a properly designed and controlled standing wave matter field could be held in rigid position by that field. If now we were to allow for the electrons on the surface of the craft to circulate or assume positions of probability around a center of the top and bottom of the craft and then to cause the electrons to step all in one direction or the other there exists the possibility that the craft would follow and so would everything in it. The action would be instantaneous and the better the control over the discrete quantum steps in energy level, the further each jump would be. This would be the second form of the propulsion system that would be used by the craft and it would explain why the craft that have been observed by our radars can make such high speed oblique turns that seem impossible to us.

Finally, the ability to control quantum energy in such a fashion may allow for the projection of solid images that would appear to us to be real persons or objects. It also suggests the possibility of a very advanced form of weaponry that could not be shielded against and therefore also suggests that we should respect whoever had that capability and act towards them accordingly.

Appendix 3

The Electrogravitational Connection to the Fluxoid Quantum

Let the following parameters be defined as:

(360) $B_{Quantum} := \dfrac{\mu_o \cdot Q_i}{2 \cdot l_q}$ or, $B_{Quantum} = 3.583907802028639 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot tesla$

And,

(361) $r_{LM} := \dfrac{V_{LM}}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_{LM}}$ or, $r_{LM} = 1.355203610259576 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot m$

Then the field flux for the area related to r_{LM} is:

(362) $\Phi_Q := B_{Quantum} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{LM}^2$ $\Phi_Q = 2.067834616131251 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot weber$

The recognized value for the Quantum Fluxoid is:

(363) $\Phi_o := 2.067834610 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot weber$

where the ratio: $\dfrac{\Phi_o}{\Phi_Q} = 0.999999997034941$

And this ratio is very nearly *numerically* equal to unity or one.

The Φ_o value above was obtained by solving for the flux $B_{Quantum}$ taken at the classic electron radius using the minimum quantum current $Q_i = q_o / t_{LM}$ taken out to the area based on the electrogravitational action radius r_{LM}. Thus it is established (along with the page (214) presentation of "The Atomic Generation of the Electro-graviton") that there exists a direct connection of the electrogravitational time t_{LM} that defines the minimum quantum current Q_i which in turn defines the time in the n_1 orbital as well as the basic fluxoid quantum Φ_o. Note that Φ_o may be defined as:

(364) $\quad \Phi_o := \dfrac{h}{2 \cdot q_o} \qquad$ or, $\quad \Phi_o = 2.067834619779572 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot \text{weber}$

Summarizing the above;

(365) $\quad \dfrac{t_{n1}}{t_{xn1}} = -1.000000000967286 \quad$ and $\quad \dfrac{\Phi_o}{\Phi_Q} = 1.00000000176432 \qquad$ also.

or;

(366) $\quad \dfrac{h}{m_e \cdot V_{n1}{}^2} \cdot \left(-L_Q \cdot \dfrac{Q_i}{\text{Volts}_{n1}} \right)^{-1} = -1.000000000967285$

with $\dfrac{t_{n1}}{}$ / $\dfrac{}{t_{xn1}}$ above the equation.

and,

(367) $\quad \left(\dfrac{h}{2 \cdot q_o} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\dfrac{\mu_o \cdot Q_i}{2 \cdot l_q} \right) \cdot \left(\pi \cdot r_{LM}{}^2 \right) \right]^{-1} = 1.00000000176432$

with Φ_o / Φ_Q above the equation.

All of the above is based on the definition of Q_i as;

(368) $\quad Q_i = 1.607344039464671 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot \text{amp} \qquad = q_o / t_{LM}.$

Note the following:

(369) $\quad R_Q := 2.581280560 \cdot 10^{04} \cdot \text{ohm} \quad = \text{Quantum Hall Ohm.}$

and

(370) $\quad R_s := R_Q \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha$

or, $\quad R_s = 376.7303128972026 \cdot \text{ohm} \; = \text{Free Space Radiation Resistance.}$

(371) $\quad \left(\dfrac{Q_i{}^2 \cdot R_Q}{h} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10.03224799668434 \cdot \text{Hz} \qquad (= f_{LM} \text{ based on quantum } R_Q.)$

And;

(372) $\left(\dfrac{Q_i^2 \cdot R_s}{h} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.211981350614739 \cdot Hz$ ($= f_{classic}$ based on free- space resistance R_S. This frequency is detectable as a normal e-m rad.)

Where, $R_s = 376.7303128972026 \cdot ohm$

And;

(373) $f_{LM} := \left(\dfrac{Q_i^2 \cdot R_Q}{h} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ And, $f_{classic} := \left(\dfrac{Q_i^2 \cdot R_s}{h} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Where; $f_{LM} = 10.03224799668434 \cdot Hz$ $f_{classic} = 1.211981350614739 \cdot Hz$

And finally:

(374) $\left[\left(\dfrac{f_{LM}}{f_{classic}} \right)^2 \cdot 2 \right] \cdot \alpha = 1$ (Or very nearly = unity.)

Both of the above frequencies may be investigated by spectrum analysis methods and if they are detected would be proof of the electrogravitational action.

Appendix 4

Further Consideration of How Area X Time
Relates Energy Density to Pressure, Momentum,
and Wavelength.

Equations (14) and (15) previous on pages 8 &9 showed how the multiplying of the Compton area and time times the calculated energy density of the Compton torus yielded the field energy at the surface of the electron. The following will derive first the pressure max. and then the momentum and finally the wavelength related to that momentum.

(375)   Let: $r_c := \dfrac{h}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot m_e \cdot c}$ or, $r_c = 3.861593254676707 \cdot 10^{-13} \cdot m$

which is the Compton wavelength of the electron.

Then:

(376) $E_{DTorus} := \dfrac{q_o^2 \cdot c}{8 \cdot \pi^3 \cdot \varepsilon_o \cdot r_c^4}$ $E_{DTorus} = 1.575750391732216 \cdot 10^{29} \cdot m^{-2} \cdot watt$

which is the power density of a torus with the radius parameters = r_c.

Then the input pressure to that torus is:

(377) $P_{pressure} := \dfrac{q_o^2}{8 \cdot \pi^3 \cdot \varepsilon_o \cdot r_c^4}$ or, $P_{pressure} = 5.256137536762903 \cdot 10^{20} \cdot Pa$

Then let the time associated with the rest-mass energy of the electron be stated as:

(378) $t_c := \dfrac{h}{m_e \cdot c^2}$ or $t_c = 8.09330099961637 \cdot 10^{-21} \cdot sec$

The pressure in (377) above is <u>looking for a way into our normal space</u> where the normal space actual pressure is:

(379) $P_{pressure} \cdot \pi \cdot r_c^2 \cdot t_c = 1.992853347793788 \cdot 10^{-24} \cdot m^2 \cdot sec \, Pa$

And,

(380) $P_{momentum} := P_{pressure} \cdot \pi \cdot r_c^2 \cdot t_c$

or, $P_{momentum} = 1.992853347793788 \cdot 10^{-24} \cdot kg \cdot m \cdot sec^{-1}$

(381) $\lambda_{momentum} := \dfrac{h}{P_{momentum}}$

or, $\lambda_{momentum} = 3.324918769028075 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot m$ (= Bohr n1 wavelength.)

Note: The Compton area X Compton time = Quantum Time Gate.

This establishes the wavelength in terms of the maximum energy density by means of dividing the maximum energy density by c, the velocity of light, to obtain the pressure and then multiplying that value times the Compton area and time to obtain the quantum momentum term above. The rest is self evident as a fundamental result from a not so obvious possibility at the beginning.

This establishes the energy of imaginary energy space as extremely large and its associated pressure (without being limited by appropriate gating) as being vast also.

APPENDIX 5

MULTIPLE UNIVERSES and h

There exists within the energy and time variables that apply to Planks constant h an interesting situation that on the surface may appear to be quite trivial at first glance but in the following presentation concerning energy and its equivalent quantum frequency the h constant reveals more than a casually interesting iteration of itself.

Given that the quantum radiated energy due to a differential kinetic energy of an orbital shift from one level to another is equivalent to E_{LM}, then;

(382) $\qquad E_{LM} := h \cdot f_{LM} \qquad$ where $\qquad t_{LM} := \dfrac{1}{f_{LM}}$

and also,

(383) $\qquad h := E_{LM} \cdot t_{LM}$

$\qquad$ or, $\quad h = 6.626075499999999 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot \sec$ joule

Thus;

(384) $\qquad h := \left(h \cdot f_{LM} \right) \cdot t_{LM} \qquad$ h is mirrored in h.

$\qquad$ or, $\quad h = 6.626075499999999 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot \sec$ joule

(385) $\qquad h := \left[\left(h \cdot f_{LM} \cdot t_{LM} \right) \cdot f_{LM} \right] \cdot t_{LM} \qquad$ h is double-mirrored in h.

$\qquad$ or, $\quad h = 6.626075499999999 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot \sec$ joule

It is easy to see that the above process can mirror h in h indefinitely and if we set forth the limit that h in h has to be in even multiples of f_{LM} and set the upper limit at the Compton frequency related to the $E = mc^2 = hf_c$ then;

Let,

(386) $\qquad f_c := \dfrac{m_e \cdot c^2}{h}$ $\qquad f_c = 1.23558977980357 \cdot 10^{20} \cdot Hz$

or,

(387) $\qquad N_{universes} := \dfrac{f_c}{f_{LM}}$ $\qquad N_{universes} = 1.231618058297535 \cdot 10^{19}$

This would represent the total parallel universes in all of creation.

APPENDIX 6

THE FINE STRUCTURE CONSTANT
AND
QUANTUM POWER RATIOS

Let: $\qquad t_x := t_{LM} \qquad$ where, $\qquad t_{LM} = 0.09967855662365 \cdot sec$

And; $\qquad L_Q := 2.572983217 \cdot 10^3 \cdot henry$

and the formula for self induced voltage is: $E_{ind} = -L \, (\Delta i / \Delta t)$,

then,

$$(388) \quad E_{LM} := -L_Q \cdot \left(\frac{q_o}{t_{LM}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{t_x} \quad where, \quad \frac{q_o}{t_{LM}} = 1.607344030922556 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot amp$$

and then;

$$E_{LM} = -4.149005920223788 \cdot 10^{-14} \cdot volt$$

which is f_{LM} x twice the magnitude of the fluxoid quantum Φ_o ; or,

$$(389) \quad \Phi_o = 2.067834619779572 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot weber \quad and \ where,$$

$$\frac{E_{LM}}{2 \cdot \Phi_o} = -10.03224793834351 \cdot Hz \quad and, \quad f_{LM} = 10.03224799668434 \cdot Hz$$

then,

$$(390) \quad \Phi_{LM} := -L_Q \cdot \frac{q_o}{2 \cdot t_{LM}} \qquad or, \quad \Phi_{LM} = -2.067834607754432 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot weber$$

where again, $\qquad 2 \cdot \Phi_o \cdot q_o = 6.626075499999999 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot sec \, joule \ = h$

$$(391) \quad \frac{E_{LM}}{2 \cdot \Phi_{LM}} = 10.03224799668434 \cdot Hz \qquad$$ which now gives fLM as a positive value.

Finally, power = E x I or voltage times current, then:

$$(392) \quad S_{LM} := -L_Q \cdot \left(\frac{q_o}{2 \cdot t_{LM}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{t_x} \cdot \frac{q_o}{t_{LM}} \qquad or,$$

$S_{LM} = -3.334439950067026 \cdot 10^{-32} \cdot watt \qquad = 1/2 \ L \ x \ I^2 / (time) = energy/unit \ time$

The radiated power associated with the free-space resistance R_s is;

(393) $\qquad R_s := \mu_o \cdot c \qquad$ or, $\qquad R_s = 376.7303133310859 \cdot ohm$

or,

(394) $\qquad P_{avg} := \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{q_o}{t_{LM}} \right)^2 \cdot R_s \qquad$ or, $\qquad P_{avg} = 4.866517110119022 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot watt$

and stating S_{LM} for the max. standing-wave power condition where;

(395) $\qquad S_{LMmax} := -L_Q \cdot \left(\frac{q_o}{t_{LM}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{t_x} \cdot \left(\frac{q_o}{t_{LM}} \right)$

where also; $\qquad S_{LMmax} = -6.668879900134051 \cdot 10^{-32} \cdot watt \quad$ and,

(396) $\qquad R_Q := h \cdot \left(q_o^2 \right)^{-1} \qquad$ or, $\qquad R_Q = 2.581280587436064 \cdot 10^4 \cdot ohm$

thus,

(378) $\qquad P_Q := \left(\frac{q_o}{t_{LM}} \right)^2 \cdot R_Q \quad$ or, $\quad P_Q = 6.668879938915786 \cdot 10^{-32} \cdot watt$ also,

and finally;

(397) $\qquad \dfrac{P_{avg}}{S_{LMmax}} = -7.297353053278408 \cdot 1$ and $\qquad \alpha = 7.29735308 \cdot 10^{-3}$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ (Which is the fine structure constant.)

Note that the fine structure constant α can express the ratio of maximum potential field energy to the rest mass field energy and/or taken another way the average quantum radiated power to the maximum quantum standing wave power and note that real power = E x I x (cos θ). Then the average quantum radiated field power can equal S_{LMmax} x (cos θ), or;

(398) $P_{ratio} := \dfrac{P_{avg}}{S_{LMmax}}$ or, $P_{ratio} = -7.297353053278408 \cdot 10^{-3}$

and, $\alpha = 7.29735308 \cdot 10^{-3}$

and let $\theta_{ep} := acos\left(P_{ratio}\right)$ or, $\theta_{ep} = 90.4181112424579 \cdot deg$

then;

(399) $S_{LMmax} \cdot cos\left(\theta_{ep}\right) = 4.86651711011911 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot watt$

and,

(400) $P_{avg} = 4.866517110119022 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot watt$ or very nearly $=$ to S_{LMmax} $(cos\ \theta)$.

Thus a small shift in the purely reactive standing wave of 90 degrees to θ_{ep}

above accounts for the detectable field at a point distant from the mass where

again mass is defined as field energy in a standing wave situation. R_Q is thus

associated with standing wave power and R_S with radiated field power.

The question is now posed: "what is the power of the n1 orbital of Hydrogen if the

frequency related to the quantum energy of the n1 orbital is substituted into equation

(395) on page 225 previous?"

let $E_{n1} := m_e \cdot V_{n1}^2$ where $f_x := \dfrac{E_{n1}}{h}$ and, $t_x := \dfrac{1}{f_x}$

then:

(401) $S_{n1max} := -L_Q \cdot \left(\dfrac{q_o}{t_{LM}}\right) \cdot \dfrac{1}{t_x} \cdot \dfrac{q_o}{t_{LM}}$ and $f_x = 6.579683863113819 \cdot 10^{15} \cdot Hz$

and, $S_{n1max} = -4.373807493440972 \cdot 10^{-17} \cdot watt$ where,

where also, $E_{n1} = 4.359748204312383 \cdot 10^{-18} \cdot joule$

thus;   (Which is the statement for the f_{LM}

(402) $\dfrac{S_{n1max}}{E_{n1}} = -10.03224793834351 \cdot Hz$ radiation from the n1 orbital and in

fact makes the case for all orbitals.)

The negative frequency term comes from the negative time engendered by the

nature of the counter-emf of equation $E_{ind} = -1/2\,L\,(I)^2$ which is the standard form in

physics textbooks of today. This implies a negative energy of the radiation that will

subtract energy temporarily from any positive energy that it encounters. Since our

known universe is positive energy for the most part then most all of the interactions

involving the electrograviton will be one of "attraction" where the reaction is towards

the incoming direction of the electrograviton. This will have an overall cooling effect.

Now let the following n1 energy to proton field energy be taken and then the

arccos of that ratio yield an angle that may define the <u>protons</u> contribution to

establishing a possible field energy well for the electron in the n1 orbital from its

compton field.

First, the mass of the proton is: $m_p := 1.672623100 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot kg$ Then,

(403) $E_{pn1} := \dfrac{E_{n1}}{m_p \cdot c^2 \cdot \alpha}$ $E_{pn1} = 3.974262522117872 \cdot 10^{-6}$

where, $\theta_{pn1} := acos\left(E_{pn1}\right)$ or, $\theta_{pn1} = 89.99977229153079 \cdot deg$

which is a small deviation from pure reactive field energy, enough however to

establish the positive field energy potential well at the compton radius of the electron.

Note that; $m_e \cdot c^2 \cdot cos\left(\theta_{ep}\right) = -5.974424067938544 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot joule$

$m_p \cdot c^2 \cdot cos\left(\theta_{pn1}\right) = 5.974424091045644 \cdot 10^{-16} \cdot joule$

The energies will cancel each other and thus form a stable well or null-point in space for each particles projected field energy.

The reactive and resistive components may be derived from the electron and proton angles from the previous page as shown below;

$$\theta_{ep} = 90.4181112424579 \cdot deg \quad \text{where} \quad R_Q = 2.581280587436064 \cdot 10^4 \cdot ohm$$

then,

(404) $\quad x_{ep} := R_Q \cdot \cos\left(\theta_{ep}\right) \qquad\qquad y_{ep} := R_Q \cdot \sin\left(\theta_{ep}\right)$

$$x_{ep} = -188.3651577609518 \cdot ohm \qquad y_{ep} = 2.581211858168114 \cdot 10^4 \cdot ohm$$
$$\text{(Resistive)} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{(Reactive)}$$

and, $\qquad \dfrac{\mu_o \cdot c}{2} = 188.3651566655429 \cdot ohm$

For the protons resistive and reactive components;
$$\text{(where again,)}$$

$$\theta_{pn1} = 89.99977229153079 \cdot deg \qquad R_Q = 2.581280587436064 \cdot 10^4 \cdot ohm$$

then,

(405) $\quad x_{pn1} := R_Q \cdot \cos\left(\theta_{pn1}\right) \qquad\qquad y_{pn1} := R_Q \cdot \sin\left(\theta_{pn1}\right)$

$$x_{pn1} = 0.102586866974574 \cdot ohm \qquad y_{pn1} = 2.581280587415678 \cdot 10^4 \cdot ohm$$
$$\text{(Resistive)} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{(Reactive)}$$

And taking the ratio of the electron to proton ohms resistive;

(406) $\quad \dfrac{x_{ep}}{x_{pn1}} = -1.836152748554435 \cdot 10^3 \qquad \text{where,} \quad \dfrac{m_p}{m_e} = 1.836152755656068 \cdot 10^3$

It is possible that the low source ohms of the proton and the higher load resistance of the electron forms the proper match for the energy transfer rate that establishes not only the fine structure constant but sets the mass of the proton to the proper

amount over that of the electron in order that the energy flowing in from the upper parallel universe flows through at the proper rate to the lower parallel universe. This concept is expanded upon in the next appendix on page 230. The mass is set by nearly perfect standing waves as outlined previously and the standing waves lead to the generation of prime numbers that are unique to the electron and proton in this universe alone.

The ability to travel between parallel universes would depend on the selection of the proper exact prime number energy transformation in a coherent quantum sense.

APPENDIX 7

THE PRIME OF PRIMES

Let it now be postulated that the standing-wave concept of mass being locked-in field energy be extended to the idea that the frequency or repetition rate for the process of containing the standing wave field is related to a prime number that is different for the proton and electron such that there will most likely never be an occurrence of the two rates of oscillation ever creating a continuous beat frequency and thus destroying the standing-wave field that defines the mass of each fundamental particle.

Further, this prime number for each rate of oscillation is determined by the energy loss due to the *almost* perfect 90 degree reactive field nature of each particle and the rate of energy inflow to the electron and the outflow from the proton which allows for the energy to mass establishment of our matter containing universe as we know it. This defines our universe as existing as a narrowly defined energy level between two adjacent hyper or imaginary spaces such that at least one of which is at a higher energy and different prime number than our space and is feeding the electron and at least one other is also in hyper or imaginary space and is of a lower energy level and is based on a different prime number. The product of the two prime numbers will yield a grand prime number that defines our space uniquely from all of the other possible universes.

Then all of the other possible universes would also have their distinct grand prime number and the total number of universes allowed may be defined as presented in equation #(387) on page 223 previous, or;

(407) $$N_{universes} = 1.231618058297535 \cdot 10^{19}$$

This may well be enough universes for the accomplishment of the full purpose of what God has planned for all of creation and quite possibly beyond anything mere mortals could possibly imagine. Our universe as we know it would be but one of the possible unit numbers of the number of possible universes given above in (407). Further, I am reminded of the following passage from Hebrews quoted in the KJV below:

"Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."

Hebrews 11:3

Then our universe becomes a quantized state based on a prime-number code that is given a unique place and exists in a state of limited flux through which the energies defined above pass through that form matter which is formed by nearly perfectly balanced standing waves and it is the small difference in perfection that allows for the flux to occur at all. Thus not only can the idea of flux (or change of a given quantity per unit time) be assigned to fields locally but to our entire universe as only being a part of the whole of many created universes.

The energy that flows through our universe flows through all of them and that energy is God, keeper and creator of the ultimate prime number for all of the possible prime number products for all of the universes for all of time that flows forever.

APPENDIX 8

A Classic to Electrogravitational Conversion Formula Process

Back on page 12, equation (23), the units expressing the electrogravitational force in henry / meter times newton squared was presented and the following will hopefully clarify how this follows naturally from the combination of rotating force equations with the permeability of free space included as a connection constant.

Let; $\quad m := \dfrac{\mu_o \cdot q_o{}^2}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot l_q}$ $\qquad$ and, $\quad G = 6.67259 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot m^3 \cdot sec^{-2}$

or, $\quad m = 9.109389688253174 \cdot 10^{-31} \cdot kg$

and, $\quad m_1 := m \qquad m_2 := m \qquad r_1 := R_{n1} \qquad r_2 := R_{n1}$

The classic formula for gravitational force is given by:

(408) $\quad F_{classic} := \dfrac{G \cdot m_1 \cdot m_2}{r_1 \cdot r_2}$ $\quad$ or, $\quad F_{classic} = 1.977291383868967 \cdot 10^{-50} \cdot newton$

Note that the above equation may be expanded to the following:

(409) $\quad G' := \mu_o \cdot V_{LM}{}^4$ $\quad$ or, $\quad G' = 6.69176350019664 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot kg \cdot m^5 \cdot sec^{-4} \cdot coul^{-2}$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad$ and $\quad G = 6.67259 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot m^3 \cdot sec^{-2}$

(410) $\quad F_{eg} := \dfrac{m_1 \cdot V_{LM}{}^2}{r_1} \cdot \mu_o \cdot \dfrac{m_2 \cdot V_{LM}{}^2}{r_2}$ $\quad$ where $\quad m_1 := \dfrac{\mu_o \cdot q_o{}^2}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot l_q} = m_e$

or, $\quad F_{eg} = 1.982973075196837 \cdot 10^{-50} \cdot m^{-1} \cdot henry \cdot newton^2$

It is easily seen that if r_1 is the same as r_2 and $V_{LM}{}^4$ is a hidden constant in the normal gravitational constant G along with the magnetic permeability constant μ_o

then G is a constant that is more complex than it has previously been thought to be.

The classic force equation would be the apparent case of the gravitational constant times the product of the separate masses and the inverse of the square of the distance between them but the true nature of the geometry actually involving the force between two separate systems of rotational force coupled by the magnetic permeability constant would not be apparent at all. Thus the interaction of the rotational forces of spinning or rotating charges either in boson or fermionic states will engender the electrogravitational force between systems of forces through hyperspace. Remember back on page 44 where equation (95) related that same rotational force to the classic gravitational equation which is a basis for establishing the curvature of space in terms of the general theory of relativity.

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