

The five forces summarized from the ebook, "Electrogravitation As A Unified Field Theory"

- by -
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October 14, 2000

Electrogravitational force w/ two (A) vectors (1/r²)

(A) |-----constant newton-----| (A)
 variable (amp) (amp) variable
 volt*sec/meter (amp) volt*sec/meter

$$F_{EG} = \left(\frac{\mu_o \cdot i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \cdot \mu_o \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\frac{\mu_o \cdot i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta r_x} \right)$$

Note: (A) = volt * (sec / m) = weber/m = vector magnetic potential

Magnetic force w/ one (A) vector (1/r : Key to instant communication and transport.)

(A)
 variable
 volt*sec/meter (amp)

$$F_{EM} = \left(\frac{\mu_o \cdot i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) = \text{newton units and is basic in some form to all forces shown.}$$

Weak force (1/r⁴)

(----- FEE -----) (Nuclear Magnetic
 (Volt*m/sec) (----- Watt Constant -----) (Volt*m/sec) Force)

$$F_{EW} = \left[\left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_o \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \cdot \left(3 \cdot \frac{\mu_o}{\sqrt{\epsilon_o}} \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \right) \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_o \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\frac{(\pi)^2}{\epsilon_o} \cdot \left(\frac{\mu_o \cdot i_{LM}^2 \cdot \lambda_{LM}^2}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta r_x^2} \right) \right]$$

Electrostatic force (1/r²)

(Volt*m/sec) (----- Watt Constant -----) (Volt*m/sec)

$$F_{EE} = \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_o \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot \mu_o}{\epsilon_o}} \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_o \cdot \Delta r_x} \right)$$

Note the units inversion m/sec from the magnetic and electrogravitational force.

Strong force (1/r⁵)

(----- FEE -----) (Nuclear Magnetic
 (Volt*m/sec) (----- Watt Constant -----) (Volt*m/sec) Force)

$$F_{ES} = \left[\left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot \mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{1_q} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\frac{i_{LM} \cdot \lambda_{LM}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{nl}}{\epsilon_0 \cdot \Delta r_x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\mu_0 \cdot i_{LM}^2 \cdot \lambda_{LM}^2}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \Delta r_x^2} \right)$$

The above five forces are presented for the purpose of showing that the forces can be unified without resorting to the construct of higher dimensions and curved space. Also note that the so called 'electromagnetic' force has been broken into its separate parts of the electric and magnetic forces, hence the five, rather than four, forces.

It is suggested by the above equations that the magnetic and thus electrogravitational forces are caused by a quantum frequency shift in the action. This is suggested by the units of volt*(sec/m). The expression would then be more accurately stated as volt*(d sec/d m) where d stands for delta, or small change in value.

Following that line of reasoning, for the electric case, the units of volt*(m/sec) would be stated more accurately as volt*(d m/d sec), or volts times velocity.

How can I state the case for steady state magnetic and electric as having changing parameters? The answer is that quantum values cannot be stated at any given time as absolutely fixed at a certain point in space nor at a certain point in time. I have said before in my book that there is no such thing as a static field. In a quantum sense, there is no absolute static state. Uncertainty is variance and variance guarantees least quantum action.

Now for the electric case above, the constant of action is the Watt Constant. A direct macroscopic example of this would be an ordinary half wave antenna in the radiative mode. The ends represent a changing potential that has an associated length and radiated wave velocity.

For the electrogravity mode, a changing potential of varying frequency between two points would engender a force constant that would be pondermotive. (It would move the source by force.)

The electric case may be used to induce power for use by a system while the electrogravity case would obviously be used to move that system instantaneously to points distant.

Finally, the vector potential of the magnetic case, if modulated, and considered as the center vector from a torus winding, could be used for instantaneous communication to any point in the universe and it could not be shielded against.

People have assumed that I speak of an absolute pure frequency of 10 Hz related to the electrogravitational action in my theory. It is more likely a shift of frequency equivalent to 10 Hz which for atomic energy events is a very small change. It is more an uncertainty in frequency than an absolute frequency. A small shift of 10 Hz in the atomic range is frequency modulation and may go undetected for what it represents.

-- Jerry E. Bayles

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