Gravitation From Entropy And The Pauli Exclusion Principle

-BY-

Jerry E. Bayles

This paper is based on my letters below to: newelectrogravity@yahoogroups.com

August 21, 2013
I suspect that Einstein did not like "spooky action at a distance" since it left the door open to explaining how gravity may not have to follow his General Theory Of Relativity. That is, gravity may indeed act instantly regardless of distance between massive objects that undergo steps in total mass such as for a nova where a lot of mass is suddenly converted to energy. If that is the case, then looking for correlation between arriving gravity waves to a detector will not correlate with the same time of observation of the nova. So far, no such correlation has been observed and I personally doubt any correlation will occur if gravity does indeed act in a non-local fashion.
I suggest that instead of looking for gravitational waves that impinge on detectors that would occur at the same time as a supernova, I would look for the stars in the immediate vicinity of the supernova to suddenly move slightly closer to the supernova event at the same time it occurred.A sudden conversion of mass to energy is a net negative mass step function which is a negative gravitational force function, or a gravitational vacume.
I remember seeing a video of an underground atomic blast where the ground suddenly sucked together at the moment of detonation of the atomic bomb and then the ground and surrounding area blew outwards as the shock wave of energy moved outwards. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1f6vbiuUt0
Then what I propose is for the Hubble and other telescopes look in the vicinity of supernovas for the star field contraction related to the same time as the supernova.
One good test is indeed worth a thousand expert opinions.
Respectfully,Jerry E. Bayles [QuantumMechanic]
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ElectrogravitationWorks
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Aug. 29, 2013
I would like to add to the above letter that I view gravitational action as not only instantaneous but entropic. That is, mass undergoes a slight variance due to its quantum nature and the variance is on the loss side. For mass, that loss is restored from energy space which is the source of the original Big Bang as well. Then -delta mass/distance is the action that is instantaneous to a similar such action at a point distant. For photons, no such restoration of loss of energy equivalent mass is accomplished and thus red shift over time is the result. Photons represent 'real' energy while particle mass is a standing wave. Then electrical standing waves are a form of mass and capable in inducing energy from energy space when perturbed by an outside influence.
The upshot of all this is that an expanding universe is not needed to explain red shift of light as a function of distance traveled. Red shift of light occurs over time as a natural result of gravitational action on the photon from all directions and that action is non-restorable and entropic.
I realize that this may not be a new idea but it is one which I must fall in step with at this time.
The entropic gravitational action idea also explains dark energy and matter where they both are the leftovers from the entropic action of mass loss which must go somewhere since energy cannot be created or destroyed, only the form is changed. (Basic law of thermodynamics.)
Respectfully,
Jerry E. Bayles
jebayles2001@yahoo.com (Quantum Mechanic) ;-)

SchrodingerGravity.xmcd

Electrogravitational form of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation.

System 1 System 2

$$\mathbf{Force_{gravity}} = \left[\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}\left[\frac{i\cdot h}{2\cdot\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{d}{dt}\Psi(\mathbf{r},t)\right)\right]\right]\cdot\mu_0\cdot\left[\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}\left[\frac{i\cdot h}{2\cdot\pi}\cdot\left(\frac{d}{dt}\Psi(\mathbf{r},t)\right)\right]\right]$$

where the wave function Ψ has the two possible forms of,

$$\Psi = A\cdot e^{i\cdot(k\cdot r-\omega\cdot t)} \qquad \text{and also} \qquad \Psi = A\cdot e^{\frac{2\cdot\pi\left[i\cdot(p\cdot r-E\cdot t)\right]}{h}}$$

k is the wavenumber ==> 1/r, h is plank's constant h in joule*sec, r is distance in meters, t is time in seconds, and del ∇ is the gradient operator equivalent to 1/r in units expressed.

The Schrödinger equation is also a diffusion equation.

The Units Problem Resolved In The Wave Function Powers

When products of numbers that have exponents occur, the numbers are multiplied and the exponents are added. If the exponents in Schrödinger's equation above are considered to be complex non-local energy space operators, then the units are added instead of multiplied which would yield a single newton which is the desired result by conventional definition of the force of gravity. The net reaction in normal space reflects this non-local complex action in the final result.

The small difference between two systems that are expected to have the exact same energy such as for two photons derived from splitting one will derive the force of gravity as a result. This arises due to the nature of the Pauli exclusion principle wherein no two particles can have the same exact amount of energy. (This must apply in all cases.) Thus gravitational action! Below is shown the product of a so-called particle times its twin anti-particle, 180 degrees out of phase.

Example: $\left(e^{i\cdot.9999999999999}\right)\cdot\left(e^{-i}\right) = 1 - 1.000310945187266i\times 10^{-13}$

This slight difference amounts to entropy added to the universe. Thus gravity is an entropic action and dark energy and matter may be the leftovers from this process.

Therefore, twin photon experiments that demonstrate instantaneous action between them regardless of distance of separation would also experience gravitational action and tend to move the target images closer together.

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