

THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF GRAVITY AND MUCH MORE

THE FOLLOWING WRIT CONTAINS “THE
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FABRIC OF
SPACE, GRAVITY, GFORCES, CENTRIPITAL FORCE,
INERTIA, AND FRICTION FREE TRAVEL FOR ATOMIC
MATTER IN A VACUUM AND MUCH MORE”

THIS BOOK IS REVISION 2 OF MY BOOK GRAVITY
SOLVED AND MUCH MORE

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INDEX: THE AETHER PG 7

First off, I want to talk about the aether. In the late 1800's most of the leading scientists of the period thought there was something in space which caused gravity, inertia, g-forces, centripetal force, and which also allowed for friction free travel for constant speeds. They called it the aether. One scientist devised a test which would prove, once and for all, that there was or wasn't an aether. The results failed to prove there was an aether. Since then, science has not accepted any other theories about an aether which could cause gravity and the laws of physics for how atomic matter moves. They can describe and predict how these laws work, or behave, verbally and with math, but that's not the cause or foundation of them. I want to change that. The following is my attempt to do so.

I want to point out that the laws of physics as we know them are proof that there is an aether.

Gravity, g-forces, inertia, centripetal force, gyroscopic precession, and friction free travel for constant speeds. These are proof of an aether that no man-made test can override or refute. **The fact that we can recreate gravity in space by accelerating is proof that gravity is caused by an aether and not by atomic matter being attracted to atomic matter due to an internal graviton particle.** You simply cannot cause or explain all the laws of physics mentioned, by graviton particles being inside atoms. (The graviton particle has to be external to atomic matter and it has to have a negative charge, and it has to be ghost like. Google or u-tube “Claudia De Rham”). Centripetal force and gyroscopic precession are both also proof that there is an aether to cause this instead of matter just being attracted to other matter. **Ironically, when Einstein said that matter warps the fabric of space and time, he proved that there had to be something there to warp.** But somehow, we took that as proof that there was not. There is something there, but up until this book, we had no theories on what it could be, because it had

to be something which could do it all. My contribution to support gravity, g-forces, inertia, centripetal force, gyroscopic precession, and friction free travel for constant speeds, as evidence that there is an aether is that I have recognized that we find this behavior elsewhere in physics! For example: “ALL ATOMIC MATTER BEHAVES LIKE AN ELECTRONIC COMPONENT CALLED AN INDUCTOR, MADE OF SUPER CONDUCTING MATERIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH STATIONARY DC ELECTRICITY”! This concept is able to explain a source of all the mentioned laws of physics.

Qualifying my statement: if electrical current goes up in an inductor, the inductor will provide resistance in the form of reactive inductance which resists and slows down the increase of current, so current will rise gradually. During the increase of current, a magnetic field builds up around the inductor which stores energy. If the current stops going up and stays constant there will be no more resistance to the current. If current goes down on the input, the magnetic field will start collapsing

trying to keep the output current going. It will do this until the field fully, but gradually, collapses.

Conversely, when atomic matter accelerates resistance occurs in the form of g-forces. While this acceleration is in progress, energy will be stored in the aether which acts to store inertia. If the acceleration stops, so does the resistance. If something tries to slowdown the atomic matter, the stored energy of inertia will try to keep the matter going forward until all the stored energy is gone.

This is the foundation of G force and inertia.

So, if matter traveling through space acts like a super conducting inductor, traveling through stationary electricity, then we need to figure out how space could act like stationary electricity. In the following paragraphs I will do just that. And I will be able to explain how it could cause gravity along with g-forces, inertia..... **And you know what they say: if it walks like a duck, quacks like a duck, looks like a duck, and acts like a duck, it's a duck. In this case, if it behaves like a thing, it is that thing.**

In order to prove there is an aether we have to first agree to call it the fabric of space (TFOS), and then, in order to make it act like stationary electricity, we need to modify the higs field theory by adding a negatively charged particle to act as a graviton particle. This particle cannot be an electron because electrons don't flow through non-conductors. The only other negatively charged particle is a negative quark, which is not as negatively charged as an electron. So, until we find something else that can do this, it's a negative quark. So, each higs in the higs field theory suspends and holds in position a negative charged quark. The quarks repel away from each other due to their like charges, and the higs act like rubber bands which further act to hold the quarks in position. **This 3d, ghost like, invisible foam rubber, graviton grid, goes throughout the universe.** When atomic matter moves, these quarks, being held in position, pass through atomic matter, moving between the atoms. Heavenly bodies also warp (as all matter does), or displaces, the fabric of space

(TFOS). The TFOS, wanting to stay uniform, pushes back on the atoms to cause gravity. The negative quark in the higs field is needed to explain how atomic matter warps or displaces the fabric of space by acting as a graviton particle. The negative quarks are repelled away from the negative electrons around each atom. So, the fabric of space becomes denser or warped surrounding all atomic matter, even if it is just one atom. The more, and denser, the matter, the more TFOS is warped, or displaced. **This is the foundation or source of gravity.** Note: **If the TFOS theory is correct then gravity is a composite force of two types of dark energy (the repulsive effect of the n-quarks to each other and the rubber-band like effect of the higs), and one type of dark matter (the n-quarks).**

INDEX: INERTIA AND THE REASON MATTER CAN TRAVEL FOREVER, PG 12

The reason matter can travel through space forever, at a constant speed, without slowing down,

and without resistance, is because the energy it takes for the forward edge of matter to push apart the negative quarks of TFOS, and stretch apart the energy strings, is returned to the trailing edge of the matter as it passes by the quarks and strings, and it does so with 100% efficiency. (I call this the law of balanced energies, which may also be the law of the conservation of energy, and this is the reason atomic matter has a super conducting quality, or zero net resistance, for constant speeds). The faster the speed, the wider the strings are stretched. This, widening of the strings, stores inertia. It doesn't matter if some of the energy strings are torn to allow passage of large atoms because the energy of the broken strings isn't lost. It's transferred to the other strings attached to each n-quark and to the repelling forces between each n-quark. It must work this way to get the friction free super conducting quality. So, as the atom passes through the TFOS cell, the energy strings squeeze on the trailing edge of the atom, thus returning the energy to the atom. The broken strings (higs) heal or reattach to the

appropriate n-quark, which also pushes on the trailing edge of the atom, returning its energy.

Please note, this is just an example of how it explains friction free travel. It may very well be that as the n-quarks pass by the atoms of accelerating matter, they generate a magnetic energy field in space just like an inductor would in an electric circuit. Or it may polarize all the electrons in the matter to spin at a rate relative to speed, in the same direction, in the same relative position in each atom. Either way the resulting reactive inductive resistance would be noticed as g-forces. The stored magnetic field in space would store or provide the inertia. Since these energies are stored at the atomic level, or in space, there may or may not be a noticeable magnetic field that increases with velocity around the body of the mass. However, if this is how inertia is stored in matter while accelerating, then we feel g forces when accelerating because instead of returning the energy to each atom's trailing edge, the energy is diverted to storing inertia (Please google "quantum

electron tornados in momentum space'). Also, we would feel inertia when slowing down, as negative G-force, because this inertial field energy keeps pushing us forward as the field collapses. However, at constant speeds, there is no resistance because the current of the stationary electricity in TFOS, passing through the matter, is constant. In conclusion, if the magnetic field stores the energy of inertia, then the TMSOIP field may also be partially responsible for g-forces, inertia, centripetal forces, and gyroscopic precession in conjunction with TFOS. Also, to reiterate, the reason TMSOIP (a field in space which allows lines of flux and allows induction), or TFOS, can allow for friction free travel for constant speeds is because matter has super conductor properties for constant speeds while traveling through TFOS.

This feature should or may also apply to a ship which displaces TFOS around it as it travels, forming a TFOS WARP BUBBLE. As long as it is traveling at a constant speed, the energy it takes to spread apart spacetime is returned to the trailing edge as it

passes by. However, we may find that the energy it takes to accelerate is greatly reduced by making TFOS go around the vehicle, instead of through the matter. And we may also find that g forces and inertia on anything inside the ship is eliminated.

Please note: I would like to think that the energy strings don't break as atoms stretch through them, but to do so would require that the higs stretch more than it is thought that they do, which I think it is highly likely that they do, because we know that the higs must be stripped from all atoms as matter falls into a black hole (I will explain later), therefore, they must go into space to form part of spacetime. Since the higs are acting as the strong force in atoms to bind quarks to make protons and neutrons, they are likely already stretched taunt, so even though they still stretch as the strong force, they might be much more flexible in TFOS. Consequently, I don't think there is some other energy string doing this instead of the higs. In addition, it is also currently believed, that the higs breaks up when it is separated from the quarks

which it binds together in protons and neutrons. Thus, it becomes a necessity for the higs to stay connected to something, like the n-quark, in order to keep from disintegrating. Which lends support to my belief of a higs n-quark based fabric of space. However, for consistency, I will continue as if the strings do break, but heal as atoms pass through them, but please, bear this concept in mind.

One possible way for us to verify how the atoms are affected by TFOS or TMSOIP, when accelerating or decelerating, is to construct a large circular, horizontal spinning, G-force simulating, test platform, in which we could put the most powerful electron microscopes, which, in turn, could see atoms. We would need a telemetry link to control it, and to see what it sees, while everything is spinning and working. We need to see how the atoms and hopefully the electrons behave at constant speeds, and when accelerating and decelerating.

In closing this chapter I would like to refer to an article in the news which just stated that Scientists

have just discovered, viewed, electrons in quantum vortices in momentum space. This seems to say that electrons in vortices can store momentum (inertia), which supports the TFOS theory. Just Google “electrons in quantum vortices in momentum space” .

INDEX: TFOS PG 18

If it seems like we should feel these strings and particles going through us wherever we go, then we need to remember that we don't feel neutrinos, x-rays, or radiation going through us either. However, we do feel it when accelerating, decelerating, and changing direction. We also feel it as gravity on earth.

INDEX: HOW GRAVITY WORKS PG 17

The reason we feel gravity on earth is because the large planet we live on overrides how your body would warp the fabric of space (in your body) if your body was in space alone.

You feel gravity because planetary bodies warp TFOS around and in you in the same shape as if you were alone in space accelerating. It warps/stretches the energy strings so that they are pushing down on the top of your atoms, but not the bottom. Gravity. That's how it works. This is the foundation of gravity. Another reason it is this way, is because TFOS wants to stay uniform. It wants time to pass at the same rate. It does this with great effort. It wants the distance between the n-quarks to stay uniform, so when planets (all matter) displace TFOS, the TFOS energy strings, wanting to stay uniform, push back on the top of the atoms, but not the bottom, causing gravity. This is the foundation of gravity.

INDEX: TFOS, GRAVITY WELLS AND TIME WELLS, PG 19

Generally, in large mass bodies, as the atoms/matter displace TFOS (more in the center, diminishing as you go up and outward) the TFOS gets concentrated around the matter and it changes

the rate at which time passes by altering the pattern of TFOS in TSOT (a field in space responsible for time). The n-quarks of TFOS become concentrated or warped surrounding the mass. This is why time passes slower on and surrounding celestial bodies than it does just outside the warped space surrounding it, in normal spacetime. **Note: my TFOS theory does not directly have a mechanism to cause time dilation around heavenly bodies; therefore, It must be a side effect. Thus, the need to separate TFOS from time. And, consequently, justifying the existence of a separate time field which I call TSOT.**

INDEX: CONSTANT THRUST IN SPACE PG 20

Matter cannot get to or reach light speed with a constant thrust. (What the curve for each element on a graph from zero to light speed would look like I know not, but starting out it should stay zero for a very long part of it). A constant thrust will eventually not provide enough energy to accelerate the matter. It will reach a certain speed and will not accelerate anymore. This is because the faster we

go the more energy it takes to warp space in order to accelerate. Eventually, the resistance of TFOS will be equal to, and opposite, the thrust and acceleration will stop. The faster matter travels, the more mass it gets, which is what causes inertia. I contend that matter it's self does not get more massive, but that the energy of inertia is stored in the warped fabric of space, which follows and surrounds the mass at the atomic level. But I agree that we could never supply enough energy to push a ship to light speed through TFOS using conventional technologies. In addition, even if we could provide enough energy to do so, atomic matter would be dismantled by n-quark bombardment much like a diamond dust sand blaster takes off paint. Another thing to consider as the reason atomic matter cant reach light speed is inertia saturation for atoms, or for TFOS or FOR TMSOIP (whatever stores inertial energy). If the, or a, saturation point for inertia is exceeded, it may first spaghettify matter, and then disassemble atoms. Im not saying the intense gravity and acceleration of matter going into a black

hole dont cause this too, but we now have other things to consider as part of it.

INDEX: EDDIE CURRENTS IN SPACE PG 21

There are some who theorize that Eddie currents, building up in atomic matter, as we accelerate and decelerate, are the reason we feel g forces, but this wouldn't apply to, or explain as to why, we feel gravity on earth, nor would Eddie currents explain a gyros precessing, nor for inertia, nor would it cause matter to act as a super conducting inductor. But my explanations in the above, and below, paragraphs do. Besides, Eddie currents don't store energy, they absorb it or dissipate it in the form of heat and would cause resistance. However, Eddie currents are induced in transformer laminates by electrical induction, so, even though this effect can't be used to cause

gravity and such, the concept is supportive of the stationary electricity quality of TFOS.

INDEX: HOW A GYRO WORKS PG 22

How does my theory apply to how a gyro works? Assume we have a gyro spinning clockwise. Looking down from above, if you push on the top of the axle with your left hand trying to tip it east, the atoms in one side, 90 degrees north, will try to accelerate, but can't, the atoms in the other side, 90 degrees south, will try to decelerate, but can't. They both can't, because they are locked together in a fixed, extremely rigid, loop of metal, that forces them to keep spinning in the same direction at the same speed; however, the energy loops of spacetime are not fixed rigidly to follow the same path. They get warped, or stretched, in a manner that pushes the gyro 90 degrees out from the direction you are pushing it. If we input the information about the quarks and energy strings of TFOS, and how they are the source of gravity and

inertia, into a computer, we can then program it to calculate a visual display of how the energy strings do this in a spinning gyro. I'm very confident the results would prove/show that the strings are responsible for pushing the gyro 90 degrees out from the direction you are pushing it.

I'm going to try to visualize and explain what the energy strings are doing, in the clockwise spinning gyro above, to explain why a gyro moves 90 degrees out from where you tip it: As the gyro spins clockwise at a constant speed, every single atom is changing direction. Since a change in direction is the same as accelerating, it warps the fabric of space to cause G-force and thus causes the energy bubbles all the way around to swing and stretch outward at roughly 45 degrees from the atoms in the circular part of the gyro (centripetal force). When you push on the gyro to tilt it right or east (looking from above), the atoms straight up north, 90 degrees, are being slightly accelerated, so there will be a reduction in the angle of the stretched energy strings, so as you push right, they will bend left;

therefore, this will cause g forces in the gyro (at this point) to resist you pushing the gyro in the direction your finger is pointing, but, it will go in the direction you are pointing. The energy strings straight down south, though, atoms being decelerated, will have an increase in angle, out to 90 degrees, and that provides the force and direction to pull the gyro to tilt 90 degrees out from your finger (This is the foundation of gyroscopic precession). The strings east and west on the gyro will all swing to agree (just like the northern strings did) to oppose the angle and the direction of the g force your finger causes. So, as you push to tilt it, the whole gyro moves forward (east) in the direction of your finger, but the tilt is 90 degrees out or south.

Perhaps you've seen the U-tube videos showing a spinning bicycle wheel suspended on only one side of the axle which does not fall over. Instead, it moves in a direction 90 degrees out from the direction gravity is pulling on the free end. The description above applies to explain this effect. You

have hold one axle in position to get the 90 degree precessing.

I have never encountered a better explanation on what causes a gyro to tilt 90 degrees than this. Also, the reason a spinning gyro, mounted and supported in a frictionless axis, will stay in its original plane, even though the supporting ship or airplane is changing angles, is because the stored energy and direction (inertia) of the spinning energy strings hold it there, in place. I submit to you, that this is the best explanation, on the underlying physics (specifically precession), which explain why and how a gyro does its thing, and that it is evidence that my theories are correct. Furthermore, the characteristic way a gyro acts, is the evidence we need to show that gravity results from atomic matter reacting with an aether and not from just matter its self. It is wise to point out, at this time, that a mechanical gyro cannot act like a gyro in null space (without TFOS). A laser gyro might work, if the laser stayed contained in light fiber, but I think this has to be tested and proven.

Note: if we take a gyro, put it on the end of a long axle and support it at the gyro side end by a ball bearing, which is held by a vertical support column, which is sitting on a scale to measure the weight, we will find that the weight will not change no matter how fast we spin the gyro. The reason this occurs is because TFOS reacts at least as fast as light speed, so the downward pushing constituent of gravity will always still be there, unless we could spin the gyro at light speed or faster, which we cannot.

What causes centripetal force, and centripetal gravity? The energy of inertia works only in strait lines. So, the energy of inertia for every atom in a wheel, stores inertial force in a strait line perpendicular to the outside surface of the wheel. As the wheel turns , inertial energy tries to push the atoms back into the strait line that the inertial energy wants to go. **Thats the foundation of centripetal force and centripetal gravity.**

INDEX: GRAVITY BETWEEN PLANETS PG 28

How does gravity work between planets? Every planet has an area around it where it warps the fabric of space and time, and they form the gravity well, and the time well, which overlap. If two planets get so close to each other such that their gravity wells overlap, then they start to get pulled toward each other. This will, in the minimum, alter their paths and speeds, however, if they are close enough, they will be pulled in to each other. The reason it does this is because each gravity well is trying to push its self-back into the planet where it is displaced from. When the gravity wells overlap, it blocks the overlapped parts of each gravity well from normal space time, and gravity at those points on each planet is reduced, and they start canceling each other out because they are pushing in opposite directions, causing a lower gravity zone on each planet. So, the unaffected, non-overlapping, space fabric around each planet, has a higher gravity pressure on each planet than in the crossed

gravity well zone, so the planets are pushed together. For example:

If you have a large planet, with 100g's at the surface, crossing gravity wells with another planet, with 100 g's, on the inward side of each planet, where they face each other, the g's forces will cancel each other out by subtraction because the overlapping gravity wells are pushing in opposite directions (the percentage of which is determined by distance). So, each inward side will have a reduction of gravity pressure on their inward faces/surfaces. Conversely, the gravity on each planet's outwardly facing surfaces will, if anything, be additive (also a percentage of distance), so the gravity pressure on the surface of the outward facing sides will go up the closer they get, causing the planets to move to each other. Only when the two planets fully merge does the gravity become fully additive between the two, because in fact, they are fully one planet now. In other words, when gravity wells cross, even if it's just between two atoms, the gravity wells try to merge, and by doing

so, they merge the matter with it. This is the foundation of gravity.

INDEX: GRAVITY FOR BLACK HOLES AND DARKMATTER, FIVE TYPES OF GRAVITY, PG 30

I just realized that black hole particles, being neutral or positively charged, cannot repel from the nquarks of TFOS to cause gravity. In order to salvage the TFOS theory, there has to be another way that black holes and dark matter warp and displace TFOS to cause gravity. It has to be that both are so dense that they displace the higs field and the nquarks of TFOS because there is simply no space in them, and they are held together with such enormous force that they exclude and displace TFOS. **BLACK HOLES AND DARK MATTER, AS DEFINED BY THIS BOOK, DONT RELY ON THE NEGATIVE CHARGE OF THE TFOS NQUARK TO CAUSE GRAVITY.** To salvage this theory it has to work this way.

I must point out that this concept is supported by the fact that gravity on planets isnt caused by the

generation and storing of inertia to cause gforce gravity like acceleration does. Gravity on planets needs that negative quark to provide static repulsion, while acceleration needs that nquark to generate quantum electron vortices in momentum space to store inertia and thus cause gforces. **There are five kinds of gravity: static gravity for atomic matter, gforce gravity for accelerating/decelerating matter, centripetal gravity for rotating masses and high speed turns, the redirected inertial energy gravity of gyroscopic precession, and dark matter, high density biased, TFOS displacement (which includes black hole matter) gravity.**

Plus, having TFOS filled with nquarks explains where a lot of the missing antimatter in the universe is hiding. The nquark in TFOS works too well for it not to be there.

In closing, if black holes get a positive net charge, they may be surrounded by an outer layer of negative quarks.

INDEX: TSOT PG 31

From the paragraphs above, which explain how TFOS works to cause the laws of physics, it is evident that it provides a good explanation on what causes the gravity wells around heavenly bodies and also on how these gravity wells interact with each other; however, it is not evident on how TFOS causes time dilation around heavenly bodies directly, or in other words, time wells. This can only mean that the time dilation effect is a side effect of the warping of TFOS. This is suggestive evidence of the field in space which I call TSOT (the tachyon sea of time). If my theory about TFOS is correct, then we need to start thinking that Einstein's terminology: spacetime, being one thing is incorrect. We need to start thinking that the fabric of space (TFOS) is separate from the space time field of TSOT. If we don't, we may never understand time and the universe fully. It would also seem that atomic matter displaces TFOS, but the n-quarks in

TFOS might displace the TSOT field. We know this because the more warped, or displaced, or the greater the n-quark density around heavenly bodies, the slower time passes. The more time is dilated. We see this affect the closer we get to black holes. In fact, in a black hole, which I suspect is filled with sub-atomic particles (quarks and electrons) time stands still. Does the black hole matter completely displace the TSOT field in order to stop time completely? I think so.

TSOT: how does TSOT create time. We would first need to assume that TSOT would have to have a minimum planck time unit. This unit would be an unimaginably short amount of time. Instead of particles, TSOT would have to consist of small wormholes which fold time. These wormholes bring forth everything forward in time at the rate of the planck time unit. The rate at which time passes for atomic matter is determined by speed, and to the rate at which time is regulated to, within the fabric of space, wherever that is. The problem we have with this concept is that the universe and

everything in it is made of energy. So, if time travel forward and backward is possible, then the energy, which makes the universe, must be present at every instance of each planck time unit, past, present, and future. And it truly is, because energy passes through time just like everything else. In conclusion, either we name these wormholes "The planck tachyon time wormhole sea (TPTTWHs)". Or we just stay with TSOT. At this point, I've changed things so much that, for now, it stays the way it is.

Everything in the universe passes through time. Even light as it travels, the contents of black holes, and TFOS, TMSOIP, and TPESS (the planck energy string sea). Everything, even things which don't experience time. If it exists, it passes through time. **This makes time the most fundamental force in the universe**, even more fundamental than the energy strings of TPESS, BECAUSE EVEN THEY PASS THROUGH TIME! If it doesn't pass through time, it doesn't exist. Time is existence. I know what you are thinking. Hey, time stands still in a black hole. True, but the black hole, as a whole, exists in this

universe, and it still passes through time. The same for photons as they travel. It is conceivable that TPESS is made from various knots, for lack of a better term, of TSOT wormholes. Energy may equal configurations of time.

INDEX: TMSOIP PG 35

Another field of space that there is ample evidence for is what I have named the magnetic sea of induction Particles (TMSOIP). This field is the property of space to propagate and establish the lines of flux for magnetic fields. The best proof of this is in wires that have electricity flowing through them. The insulation completely contains the electrons which flow through the wire. If this were not true you would get shocked if you touched the wire. If it were not for this field of space (TMSOIP) transformers and induction would not be possible, nor would there be any lines of flux for magnetic fields.

Another example suggestive of TMSOIP is when we put a magnet close to a super cooled super conductor. The magnet gets suspended in a fixed position near the super conductor. There is no electrical current flow anywhere to cause induction, yet there is something there to hold these two masses in position. Current flow, and more specifically a changing current flow, or physical movement through flux lines by a conductor is normally required to cause induction and the resulting lines of flux. Yet, neither are there. It is suggestive of a field in space which allows this effect (TMSOIP).

Something to mention about this field: We have no indication that magnetic fields and gravity affect each other. Magnetic fields are able to exit black holes even though there is no space between the particles in the black holes. Black holes are filled with photons, quarks and electrons. This TMSOIP field seems to permeate black holes and then exit them as well. The lines of magnetic flux black holes emanate do not seem to be slowed down in the

time dilation effect around black holes either. This makes magnetism and induction more fundamental than gravity, because even gravity can't enter black holes. It surrounds them, but it does not enter them. Does time stand still for lines of flux like it does for light? I think so.

For those who think that lines of flux are caused by photons. Photons do not have a charge. Whatever makes up the TMSOIP field has to be affected by positive and negative charges, and that rules out photons under normal circumstances. Besides, if it was photons we would be able to see lines of flux with our eyes, or detect as a frequency in the EM spectrum, and we cant do either.

INDEX: TPESS PG 37

TPESS has already been theorized about in string theory and it is compatible with my theories. TPESS exists at the Planck energy level. I call it TPESS. THE PLANCK ENERGY STRING SEA. This field theoretically consists of various energy strings of different

geometrical shapes and frequencies which form the other fields (except for TSOT) and all other particles in existence.

INDEX: TFOS, TSOT, TMSOIP, TPESS PG 38

So, I suggest that space is filled with a 3d fabric called TFOS, and with the fields of TSOT, TMSOIP, and TPESS. I call them seas because they are not a fabric such as TFOS. These all overlap, and intermingle physically, but not functionally. We can only tell them apart by what they do and how they behave. [TFOS, TMSOIP, TPESS, TSOT IN INCREASINGLY MORE FUNDAMENTAL ORDER.](#)

INDEX: MORE ON TFOS PG 38

TFOS may extend past, or into, the event horizon somewhat. It may become so dense that it stops time completely. It's not likely, but if this is the case, then the so called "Hawking radiation", TFOS, TMSOIP, TSOT, and possibly TPESS are the only four

things which can exit the event horizon of black holes. It's debatable whether TSOT, TMSOIP, AND TPESS permeate, or get displaced by, black hole matter.

At this point I need to inform you that the rest of this book gets more and more to be conjectured hypothesis based on the TFOS theory. It gets way, way out there in some cases. But, it has to be done, and it is very much worth reading to the end. However, this concludes the theoretical foundation of gravity, g-force, inertia, centripetal force, gyroscopic precession, centripetal gravity, and friction free travel for constant speeds.

INDEX: NULL SPACE PG 39

Theoretically, The Edge of our universe ends at the edge of TFOS. Since TFOS causes the laws of physics for gravity and motion, outside of TFOS, in NULL SPACE, these laws of physics are not there. Light probably does not work because time may

stand still and light may need TFOS to function as we know it. Rockets have no thrust because there is no inertia. Chemical reactions will work, but probably won't cause external heat, because that requires inertia. Mechanical gyros won't work. We may even have to alter our electrical and electronic technologies in order to function there. The other fields of space are there though. Faster than light speed travel and folding space technologies may be possible in NULL SPACE. Also, since TFOS does not get past the negative electrons in the shells around atoms, in order for them to displace TFOS, then the electrons and protons would have to exist in null space, which may explain why electrons inside atoms act like waves instead of particles. They would have no inertia, no g-forces, and would bounce around, at light speed, in their shells, like a wave.

The following is an insert from my book gravity solved and much more:

Outside of TFOS, if a vortex can be formed in the 4th dimension (TSOT), it may possibly fold space or space and time in the fifth dimension, this might possibly be done by spinning matter or by a spinning magnetic field, in null space, using 4th and 5th dimensional physics to fold space or space and time. Note: the TFOS grid would seem to resist vortices, which is why vortices in the remaining fields of space would be more possible in null space, and which would also explain the rarity of wormholes. (See also “electrons in quantum vortices in momentum space” for supporting theories).

A void in TFOS (null space) can act as a worm hole for a ship by forming an artificial TFOS void (a warp bubble) around the ship, and then travel in the direction you want to go, faster than light speed. Once there, you will be back in time. To get back to the same time, in that position, your ship will have to vibrate at light speed, or, in other words, travel one way at light speed, and then another, for short distances (No inertia, or G forces, will be experienced.) Then, just drop the artificial TFOS void. You cannot form a wormhole, through the

fabric of space, any other way. In other words, the geometric diagrams, showing the geometric shape a wormhole will form, can only work if you use a TFOS void to do it, and it has to include the time effects above (unless you fold space) Additionally, the wormhole geometric shapes will need to show where the fabric of space ends, at the entrance, and starts, at the exit, of each wormhole. When forming a TFOS void, you displace 100% of the fabric of space. However, you would have to create this vortex in a tear in TFOS since TFOS resists vortices. None the less, quantum wormholes may be possible between the negative quarks in TFOS.

If anything can travel at any speed outside of TFOS, it is conceivable that if a vortex can be formed therein, it may be folding space from it's entrance to its exit. In fact, it may have to, for two reasons: first, for any matter going back and forth from one location to another faster than light speed, both directions, to be, or seem to be, in two places at the same time would cause the matter to just keep going back in time and disappear. This can't happen. So, to do this you would have to fold space.

Secondly, for black hole matter to go back and forth from the black hole in the present, to a white hole in the past, faster than light speed both ways, would also cause the matter to just go father back in time than the white hole is. And this also can't happen. It does this because the return trip has to send the matter forward in time. So, it can't go faster than light speed to do it. This would require intelligence or technology. Not something physics based. Or it would require another dimension. A fifth dimension. The only way to make both these situations possible in nature is that once the null space path way is initiated, it would have to form a vortex in TSOT possibly using TMSOIP, which would fold space either with, or without, a time change. Only In this situation, can matter be in two places at the same time, or two places at two different times, as it would seem using the physics we know which is/are caused by TFOS. And this for blackholes, wormholes, and for quantum linking, tunneling, and quantum entanglement. The paragraph above applies for faster than light travel both ways through a worm hole. It establishes a need for precise

throttle and speed control in worm holes. How this would be done is a mystery.

It is currently believed that quantum linking and tunneling work over any distance. For this to be true, for light speed particle travel, it would have to fold space to prevent a delay in the linking effect that would increase with distance. If the particles travel faster than light, folding space would be required to prevent the particles from going back in time and disappearing. Because of this paradox, I believe that the reality of quantum linking and tunneling proves that folding space worm holes exist.

INDEX: A CYCLIC UNIVERSE PG 43

The paragraph above gives another big bang cyclic option: if all matter in the universe was in the original big bang. Then, when it exploded, it sent all matter out faster than light speed, thus, all matter went back in time. Way back, like Mr. Peabody's way back machine. So far back, that the life cycle of this universe will nearly be done before the big bang

really happens. It may be that everything in the universe was sent so far back in time, that all the stars are dead, all black holes long ago stopped feeding, and just as the universe has expanded so far that the fabric of space fractures and snaps everywhere, that it triggers all of space to fold, and all matter, being quantumly linked to the original big bang, instantly folds into the big bang to be spewed out again, back in time, restarting the universe, and time. This lends credibility to alternate time lines, and alternate universes. This is the only version to a cyclic universe which explains a trigger which causes the big bang (or possibly a big rebound) It is also the only version of a cyclic universe which has the possibility of capturing all matter, and photons, x-rays, neutrinos, “everything” in the reset, thus the cycle truly could be endless. I favor this version of a cyclic universe over any other. And, I also favor this version as it has the trigger which starts and explains the start and cause of the big bang, and how all black holes will end. If this version is true, then the James web telescope will only be able to see back to when the universe slowed down under

light speed and entered normal time, which goes forward. If the JWT ever looks so far back such that it sees a big bang, it may be the big bang of the previous alternate time line. And this because our time line's big bang is in the future.

Another thought on this is that once the universe has expanded so far the TFOS snaps, everywhere, all atomic matter, stars, black holes, neutron stars explode, in place, to cause an everywhere big bang, spreading matter around to recreate and reform new galaxies everywhere. This may be the cyclic big bang theory. However, this would mean that completely new time lines and galaxies are created instead of alternate time lines.

INDEX: BLACK HOLES PG 45

If my TFOS theory is correct, TFOS has to contact black hole matter to contain it. This would be proof that black holes are filled with quarks, photons, and electrons. This agrees with the suggestive evidence given by stars and neutron stars, which contain atoms and neutrons respectively, that the next

stage of matter for black holes is quarks, photons, and electrons, with no trace of the strong force left in it, otherwise it would be a neutron star. This would mean that black holes cannot be worm holes because they do not have a singularity in them. The laws of physics for gravity and motion do not exist in a black hole because TFOS causes them and it is completely displaced in black holes. The only laws of physics that are there are those which keep quarks and electrons intact, friction, the positive and negative charges on each sub-atomic particle, photonic reactions with quarks and electrons, and pressure. Light cannot leave a black hole because time stands still there and because there is no TFOS. Not because gravity keeps it there. **It may be possible for black holes to get so saturated with photons over the eons that internal pressure can start evicting them from the event horizon to cause a type of white hole. Also, there may be an age limit on subatomic particles which may cause even black holes to collapse and explode or just shrink away.**

INDEX: NEW LAWS OF PHYSICS FOR LIGHT PG 47

Another profound view of physics that becomes theoretically thinkable, if the TFOS theory is correct, is that the gravity well around heavenly bodies may not be what bends the path of light as it passes by heavenly bodies. We already know that gravity does not speed up or slow down light, so why would it be able to bend its path or trap it in a black hole. It may very well be that the time well or time dilation effect is doing it. I suggest that the path of light is not bent by gravity because light does not displace the fabric of space like atomic matter does. I suggest that the constantly changing rate of time which occurs going to and from the heavenly body may be what causes the path of light to bend (google “time interfaces, the gateway to four dimensional optics”). For example:

The possible new additional laws of physics and concepts for light are:

Gravity does not affect light. However, the fabric of space shapes/alters space time, because TFOS is

inlaid in TSOT (the tachyon sea of time) in a three-dimensional grid. So, TFOS alters the effects of TSOT on light when TFOS is warped or displaced by matter. (So, contrary to Einstein, the fabric of space (TFOS) and space-time (TSOT) are separate.) However, Einstein's math does work if it's treated as one thing.

Light takes the path of least resistance with respect to time rate changes, which, in turn, causes light to reflect.

Light travels at light speed, because going faster or slower has more resistance, and consumes energy, and because doing so would, possibly, cause the photon to experience time. Time stands still for a photon, while it is traveling through the TFOS, yet the photon does pass through time. Additionally, since time normally stands still for light, it can't use any energy. It conserves energy at light speed. It takes energy for it to accelerate and reverse the rate at which time passes, which means there is resistance to acceleration for it. The photon has inertia, relative to time, so it takes energy to slow

down in speed, and thus speed-up time, which means there is resistance for it when slowing down. Unless affected otherwise, light travels forever at light speed, friction free, in the fabric of space, just like matter does for constant speeds.

Light curves around the warped spacetime of heavenly bodies because it is reflected by the constantly changing time rate which occurs as it gets closer to the body, which is also the path of least resistance, not because it is curved by gravity. I use the term reflected, because it is the term used to describe how light changes direction. (It may be that light travels at light speed because it is reflecting back and forth between faster and slower time rates, which may also be related to its frequency wave length). In this sense, light travels at light speed in the wave guide (or quantum wormhole tunneling) of time rate=0 or where the time rate =0.

The path of least resistance for light is also in a straight line, unless the rate at which time is passing is changing in that line. In that case, the path of

least resistance becomes the path where the light is reflected. The only exception is when light is crossing the “time changes” at a perpendicular angle to the changes, only then is the path of light unaffected by changes in time.

Light is not affected by gravity or gravity wells in the same way atomic matter is, because it does not displace the fabric of space like atomic matter does, but it is more-so affected by the changes in time or time wells. It just so happens that TFOS

also alters time especially for atomic matter. So, light is, to a much greater extent, affected by the constantly changing time rate which occurs while passing through the gravity and time wells which form around heavenly bodies, but is minimally , if at all, affected by the gravity effect which much more-so affects atomic matter. However, a constantly changing time rate constantly alters the path of light in a lens effect. Light should take a slight S shaped path when passing close by heavenly bodies, curving inward as it gets closer to the planet because the time rate is slowing down, but curving

outward as it passes by because the time rate is speeding up. The total affect is telescopic to light as it passes through. So, the path of light is minimally affected by gravity, maximally affected by changes in the time rate. It is the opposite for atomic matter.

Contrary to popular belief, light stays in a black hole because time stands still there. So, it stays there because it is the path of least resistance for it, and it is freed from the trap of light speed, and, thus, acts unpredictably there, not because gravity is so strong that even light cannot escape. (Iffy: I would liken "light entering a black hole (or a TFOS void) as it leaves the TFOS" to a radar microwave frequency which exits the waveguide, and then spreads out as it propagates through space), except that light no longer has to travel at light speed, and, I believe, that the light contacts and gets absorbed by the subatomic particles of dark matter, which is what is in black holes. However, an additional reason light can't exit a black hole is because photons can't pass through the black holes event horizon, because that is a time rate change wall, or a barrier, which reflects the photons back into the

black hole. In fact, if you were in a black hole looking out, You might see a mirror. We must also remember that TFOS causes gravity and the laws of motion and it also regulates time for atomic matter. Since TFOS ends where it contacts black hole matter, the only laws of physics in a black hole are pressure, friction, +- charges, the forces which hold quarks and electrons together, and the halting of time. So, the forces of containment for light and matter in a black hole become infinite, therefore photons and matter shouldnt be able to escape. If there is anything traveling away from a black hole, it has to originate before TFOS ends, or it has to be one of the fields of space as I described previously.

Additionally, since light does not displace the fabric of space, it does not experience g-forces like atomic matter does. That's why it goes from zero to light speed instantly and vice versa. It's why light can travel at light speed when atomic matter cant. Light may experience g-forces only when starting out, and inertia only when ending it's journey. Light does not experience resistance from TFOS while accelerating so it does not build up an inertial field

while it is traveling. Consequently, It's inertia is, and can only be, that of the photons inertial unitary mass of one photon, at light speed. Additionally, light does not travel at light speed because it has no mass, it travels at light speed because it does not displace the fabric of space. Thus, we should be able to calculate the mass of a photon by the energy one photon makes, and then apply the formula " $E=mc^2$ " to solve for it's mass, then we could multiply that by 6.022×10^{23} power to determine the mass of a mole of photons. Also, since modern science thinks light travels at light speed because it has no mass, I must point out that light must have mass to spin that spinning fan blade in the vacuum chamber, or to move solar sails in a vacuum. Also, since light does not displace, or warp, the fabric of space, it can't generate an inertial energy field, so it is impossible for gravity to affect light, in any way, because gravity is caused by the interaction of the warped space (TFOS) around two masses.

Lastly, Since light does not displace TFOS, it is not affected by gravity, g-forces, inertia, centripetal

force....so the laws of physics for gravity which apply to atomic matter by Einsteins equations should not apply to light, and the math of quantum physics should. This could help explain why light acts the way it does in the double slit experiment. It could also explain why light photons can be quantumly linked. It may also explain why light experiment results change by just observing it. For example, since light is at the quantum level, the path the photons took from the observed event, to your eye, may align a pathway of quantum wormholes, to quantum link your eye to the event, which then quantumly alters the event observed. Its not spooky action at a distance, it's just spooky because we don't understand what causes it. Please google search for "time interfaces, the gateway to four dimensional optics" for supporting research.

INDEX: TIME PG 55

TFOS regulates time in our universe for atomic matter by shielding atomic matter from the full effects of TSOT, and by the time dilation caused as a

side effect of gravity wells, and by providing an ever-increasing resistance to acceleration, and thus an ever slowing of time, as we come closer to light speed. Modern science thinks that the closer we come to light speed, the slower time passes. At light speed time stops. The faster we go above light speed; the faster time goes backward.

I wish to point out that the TFOS theory shows that the denser the subatomic matter is in space, the slower time passes. If this is true, then if we enter null space, where there are no subatomic particles to speak of, we don't know what time is doing. It may not stand still. It may be determined solely by speed. Who knows? We need to be mindful of this before we enter null space of any kind, even the null space of worm holes or tears in TFOS.

INDEX: BLACK HOLES MAKE TFOS PG 56

Black holes, above critical mass/volume, make the fabric of space, while feeding, by dismantling the atomic matter it draws in, due to

spagettification and also due to n-quark bombardment from TFOS (like a sandblaster) as atoms approach light speed and the event horizon. It frees the -quarks and higs bosons from both neutrons and protons, which then get absorbed by the fabric of space. The electrons and +quarks go into the black hole. Black holes grow the fabric of space at a prodigious rate, while feeding, and this is one reason the space between stars is expanding. It is also the main reason dark matter builds up in close proximity to black holes and between the stars. It is also one form of dark energy. In other words, the fabric of space is one kind of dark matter and two types of dark energy. The best evidence that black holes make TFOS is that scientists have observed jets of matter coming out of black holes at $1.5 \times$ the speed of light. Even though this violates Einstein's theory that matter cannot reach light speed. The reason it can do this is because the new fabric of space is coming out at light speed, but the matter in the new TFOS is traveling at half light speed relative to the TFOS it resides in. The total speed is 1.5 light speed relative to the black hole. I

consider this proof that black holes make new TFOS while feeding. Even though black holes theoretically make TFOS, most of the TFOS in the universe came shortly after the big bang when matter and anti-matter reacted. It formed TFOS, matter, and dark matter. Please note that there are other scientists who theorize that black holes make the fabric of space. Even the higs field theory, formed around 1960, hinted at this because they started looking for the higs bosons in atoms using atom smashers. So, this concept is not new by any means. It is just strongly supported by the TFOS theory.

INDEX: DARK ENERGY PG 57

Types of dark energy: The electrostatic repelling energy of the negative quarks in TFOS, and the pulling stretching energy of the higs bosons which hold them in-position. Also, the expansion energy of the new TFOS created by black holes. Lastly, the inertia of the expanding matter in the universe. The anti-universe opposites.

INDEX: TFOS AND LIGHT PG 58

Einstein proved that light was electrical. There are theorists who theorize about an electric universe. There are many math equations which show that the universe is a spring. There are theorists who believe that space is a ghost like aether. Scientists have discovered that electrons can form vortices in momentum space. There are a great many theories out there that are really, really close to the TFOS theory, but they just can't figure it out. The stationary electricity theory of TFOS is compatible with a lot of these theories and it may explain why light is electrical and how radio waves and light travel through space.

INDEX: ANTI-TFOS PG 58

If you are onboard with the TFOS theory, and the new fields of space it identifies, then we must conclude that an anti-matter universe would have a positive quark in the higs field to form ANTI-TFOS and maybe or may not an anti-higs. If this is the case, then anti-matter could not exist in our

universe because the negative quarks of TFOS would contact the positrons surrounding anti-matter, adhering to them, to form the dark matter particles (positron/n-quark) and inert free floating anti-nuclei. I don't think this anti-matter/matter contact would annihilate the n-quarks and positrons. I think they explode violently, but I suspect these particles will survive as dark matter. In fact, if matter anti-matter contact made the bulk of TFOS, then TFOS is evidence that the subatomic particles survive to form dark matter and TFOS.

Now, if black holes are filled with subatomic particles, this should prove that sub atomic particles survive matter anti-matter reactions because -electrons contact positive quarks in black holes. Additionally, if subatomic particles can survive being in black holes, when atoms cannot, that should be evidence of their toughness. Now, if anti-matter positrons are stripped from anti-matter by TFOS, it should leave the ant-nuclei floating in space. These should be inert now when contacting normal matter because of their strong negative charge. If the TFOS theory is correct, there should be a lot of anti-nuclei

floating around in space. These would be a great source of extremely safe, stable fuel for nuclear reactors. In fact, if this does exist in space, I would not doubt that it would be the main fuel source for UFO'S.

Another thing that comes to light in the TFOS theory is that gravity works the same way in an ANTI-TFOS or anti-matter universe. And since the anti-matter universe should have the same subspace fields of TSOT, TMSOIP, and TPESS, time should not go backwards.

INDEX: HYBRED BLACK HOLE STARS PG 60

Black hole matter for supernova formed black holes or collapsed stars (when first formed) is made of +-quarks, +quark/electrons, and photons, because the supernova destroyed or expelled all the higs bosons in the atom's protons and neutrons.

Black holes formed by the accretion of dark matter, above critical mass, would have the same substance, but may also possibly have negative

quark neutralized +electrons. Both black hole types would start out being neutrally charged, but would gain a charge by dismantling atoms as they fed (as long as they exceed critical mass), and, thus, start forming/growing the fabric of space. They make the fabric of space, because all atoms, protons, and neutrons are first spaghettified, and then dismantled into the quarks that make them, just before passing the event horizon and entering the black hole. TFOS absorbs the -quarks and higs bosons. The black holes get the rest. Dark matter accretion formed black holes, below critical mass, couldn't dismantle atoms, so they could form, possibly, hybrid dark matter stars, where the atoms can't enter the event horizon, but, instead, form a star around the black hole. It is possible that these can eventually form full-fledged black holes by feeding, or by supernova, as long as they grow to exceed black hole critical mass. Note, we only detect critical mass black holes because we see them feeding, or because we see a lot of stars orbiting a seemingly vacant area. Non critical mass black holes don't feed (but they can accrete), and

may be small enough to orbit stars, so we can't detect them in the same way. For example, there may be a non-critical mass black hole in our solar system as planet nine, and that might be why we can't see it.

INDEX: DARK MATTER STARS PG 62

Stars made of dark matter? Could they be made directly from the remains of anti-matter contact with TFOS? This dark matter would be +electrons neutralized by n-quarks. Or dark matter made of the remaining anti-protons or anti-nuclei (I still consider these dark-matter because they add to the unaccounted-for unseen matter in the universe. However, technically, these don't qualify as a stand-alone black hole particle because they can still cause fusion, and light can leave them, so I don't believe time stands still in them). The n-quark/+electrons could clump together (accretion) to form a dark matter body, but what weird star that would be because it would be fueled by the fusion of +electrons and quarks, if that is

possible (which, I believe, isn't) so it wouldn't be a star, just dark matter black hole. However, the anti-protons by themselves could form an anti-proton star (with heck of a negative charge) if there was a critical mass of them which would displace enough combined space fabric to overcome the repelling forces of the negative charges which is unlikely. However, I think if anti-protons fell into a critical mass blackhole they would be shredded. The n-quarks and higs would be absorbed by spacetime. So, no! technically no dark matter stars. Anti-proton stars made of anti-protons possibly, but not traditional stars, and not dark matter because anti-protons still have higs bosons in them, and the stored up nuclear energy as well. Not possible. Could stars be made of TFOS contacting anti TFOS. The result is $-+$ neutralized quarks. So, again, no. The bottom line is that true dark matter particles cannot fuse, light cannot leave them, and time, theoretically, stands still in them.

INDEX: TYPES OF HYBRED DARK MATTER BLACK HOLE PLANETS AND STARS PG 64

It is possible to have a below critical mass dark matter black hole as the core of a planet that has atomic matter accumulated around it. In fact, these could be of any size, as long as it is below critical mass for the dark matter black hole to disassemble atoms, and below critical mass to ignite fusion in the atomic matter. However, if the total combined atomic/dark matter was above critical fusion mass, it could form a star around the below critical mass dark matter black hole or below critical mass black hole.

INDEX: HAWKING'S ERROR PG 64

Concerning Hawking radiation. This theory relies on anti-matter being slowly drawn in to black holes to react and nullify (cause to evaporate as x-rays) the black hole matter over eons of time. It does this by black hole matter anti-matter reaction. First off, critical mass black holes shred all matter into quarks and electrons before they enter the black hole. If

my TFOS theory is correct, it will do the same, much, much, more so, to anti-matter. I'm sorry, but once this happens a matter anti-matter reaction isn't possible because subatomic particles are not atoms and don't react like atoms. Additionally, the bulk of the stored energy that was trapped inside atoms or anti-atoms was released as they were shredded going into the black hole. Also, any anti-matter positrons (+electrons) will long ago have been neutralized by the -quarks in the fabric of space, leaving anti-protons, which would be dismantled before they enter the black hole. So, if my Theory about TFOS is correct, Hawking radiation isn't possible. Even if my theory about TFOS isn't true, what is true is that all the energy stored in atoms or anti-atoms is released as they are shredded into subatomic matter before it enters the black hole.

INDEX: ARTIFICIALLY DISPLACING TFOS, BLACK HOLES, DARK MATTER, PG 66

Let's consider for a moment the ZPMs used to access zero-point energy on the series stargate sg1. If you were able to fill something that size with anti-protons or heavy anti-element nuclei, it would probably hold as much energy as the ZPM did in the stargate series. Furthermore, if the ZPM container was just a shield which formed a TFOS void inside the container, you would tend to think it would still be extremely heavy, because it is still forming a heavy gravity well around it, which is displacing 100% of the space time in its volume, which is what a black hole does. You would also think this would pull matter to it in a very dangerous manor. However, gravity gets weaker as the volume gets smaller. So, I suspect, that microscopic black holes, likely cannot suck the earth into it; furthermore, they likely will not be able to form a gravity well strong enough to shred atomic matter being pulled toward it into blackhole matter. Yes, it will be extremely heavy, but not nearly as heavy as you would think it should be.

For example: It has been said that one tablespoon of neutron matter will weigh as much as

mount Everest. This is true on or in a neutron star. Not on earth, or in space, because there is not enough spacetime displacement to form gravity of that magnitude. Remember, it is the energies and volume of the displaced TFOS which cause gravity, not the type of matter. If we do the math, we find that, the larger the volume of spacetime displaced, the pressure, in pounds per square inch, from displacing the fabric of space goes up exponentially. This suggests that, if we know how to displace the fabric of space, we can do so safely in usable volumes in space (see keys points). If so, we can use it for space and time travel. So, because The ZPM container is shielding the matter inside it from the fabric of space, inside there is no gravity, no pressure, no time, no inertia. It would be weightless inside, because the fabric of space is pushing only on the outside of the shell. There is no pressure on the inside for normal matter in a solid state (however, anti-protons will have pressure, because they repel from each other), so, the ZPM is taking the pressure internally and externally. The ZPM containment technology could be powered by the

negtons contained in it. The term ZPM could be used to throw off anyone trying to copy the technology. This thought experiment shows there could be a problem with space time displacement for light speed or faster travel. It might still form a gravity well around the ship which would pull matter to it very strongly, but not at full sized black hole matter, or neutron star matter levels. Would the hull of the ship have to be built like a submarine in order to take the pressure? It all depends on the technology of the displacement field. For example, the technology might take the pressure of displacing the fabric of space instead of the hull.

Let's consider displacing 100% of the fabric of space around something the size of a basketball. The displaced -quarks are going to push against the basketball, due to the repulsive effect of the like charges, also, the rubber-band like energy strings are going to stretch and push against the basketball as well. The displaced n-quarks and energy strings are going to form circles around the basketball, in layers, each adding pushing and pulling pressures on the surface of the basketball. For the basketball,

the layers are only going out a maximum of, say, ten feet, thus putting, let's say, 100 psi on all sides of the basketball due to the pressure of the displaced fabric of space.

However, for a black hole's critical mass minimal area, those concentric circles of pushing and pulling forces are going to go billions of miles out into space, and the forces will all be additive, thus putting pressure on each square inch of the black hole. From this, you can see why, displacing the fabric of space can be done so in relative safety, in small volumes. Gravity is strong for massive volumes, weak for small volumes. However, If I were you, I would prove this theory way, way, out in space first, before doing it on earth. Thank you very much.

INDEX: ANTI-PROTONS PG 69

One aspect of anti-protons (a type of dark matter) is that they would form gases or oily goo

that is as dense as neutron star matter, if compressed, so that there is no space between them. Would one teaspoon would weigh as much as mount Everest? I used to think so, but not now. However, it would be the heaviest substance known to man, other than “dark matter, black hole matter or neutron matter.” The best way to handle anti-protons would be to let them act like a liquid. I doubt if you could mix this with anything anyway, and certainly trying to mix anti-protons with high temp molten metals may be very dangerous. As we make this stuff, it should never be allowed to touch anything but the containing material for containment purposes. If one tablespoon of this stuff is equal to a mount Everest of anti-matter, then you get the idea of how much energy is in this stuff. In fact, it may require that it be made in space, because it might be too heavy to launch it into space even in minuscule quantities with current technologies.

Additionally, these anti-protons may/might be used to develop alchemy technologies. Not the witchcraft type of old, but a scientific type based on

knowledge. It's doubtful, but we might find that slamming anti-protons or anti-nuclei into plates of certain different elements would result in the formation of different atoms, and provide heat to generate electricity while doing so. We may possibly be able to manufacture all the rare elements we need from cheap, readily accessible, common elements instead of having to mine them.

And, this would be especially more possible once we develop inexpensive ways to manufacture, mass produce, and utilize anti-protons and anti-elemental nuclei.

INDEX: DO STARS ALSO MAKE TFOS? PG 71

We can also argue, and possibly loose, that every kind of star loses not only neutrinos but negative quarks and higs bosons as well, in much smaller amounts than from black holes, and that those quarks and higs expand space time as well.

INDEX: NEW MATTER MAY NOT BE MADE BY ZERO POINT ENERGY PG 72

One kind of evidence we will see or have, that, at least black holes, are expanding space time, is that the space between all the stars is expanding. If black holes are making TFOS (while feeding) it means space time isn't thinning out, it's just growing larger. However, some day, when all black holes in the universe stop feeding, the outward inertia of the universe may stretch, and then fracture, the fabric of space, but that's a long way off. If black holes are making the fabric of space while feeding, it hints that new TFOS and matter isn't just welling up out of nowhere to cause the expansion of the universe by feeding off zero-point energy (However, Matter may appear to well up from space by the stuff streaming out from stars reacting with the energy strings of TPESS and TFOS). I would suggest that if matter, just wells up into space, that it may have been sent back in time through a worm hole, or because, somewhere, it exceeded light speed and then slowed. So, if this is the case, then there is no big bang. This is the, or part of, a cyclic universe.

INDEX: OUR UNIVERSE ISN'T A BLACK HOLE 73

Our universe isn't a black hole, it just vaguely, and I do mean really, really, vaguely, resembles one. For example, a black hole has tremendous pressures around it and in it. Light does not function as light in a black hole. The only matter in a black hole is subatomic matter. Time stands still in a black hole. Lastly, there are no atoms in black holes. That's not the universe I live in. I'm sorry guys, but you cannot mistake our universe as being the inside of a blackhole. Black hole is null space filled with subatomic particles and contained and surrounded by TFOS, our universe is null space filled with whats in our universe which includes TFOS and should be surrounded by mostly empty null space. At best our universe is an inverted black hole.

INDEX: WHEN MATTER ACCELERATES TO LIGHT SPEED, PG 74

As matter accelerates close to light speed through space, unlike like matter falling into a black hole, I suspect it isn't just spaghettified due to an exponentially increasing pull of gravity. I suspect it would first flatten out due to an exponentially increasing thrust before it started spaghettifying. However, in both cases, the atoms eventually get bombarded by the fabric of space -quarks such that first the molecules are shredded into atoms, then the atoms are shredded into quarks, electrons, and higs. This is because, while accelerating to light speed, the closer we get to light speed, the pressure put upon atomic matter to displace TFOS (the quarks and energy strings) is so enormous that the atoms are torn apart by lightspeed bombardment of -quarks (of course, I admit that the extreme exponentially increasing pull of gravity causes spaghettification for matter going into a black hole). This may or may not be evidence that quarks are extremely more rugged than atomic matter because the atoms get dismantled and not the quarks. Furthermore, as the atoms bombard the n-quarks of TFOS, the n-quarks penetrate the negative shells

around the atoms and bombard the protons, which dismantles them and releases the nuclear energy stored in them, but I don't think any quarks would be harmed. I think many n-quarks would have to be moving at lightspeed to do this. We know this is true, because we see it happen as atomic matter first gets spaghettified, as it approaches a black hole, and then disassembled, into black hole matter (quarks, electrons) as it accelerates to light speed, going into a black hole. It makes sense that black hole matter is made of quarks and electrons, because it would take something this small to be able to slip between the negative quarks of TFOS, minimally stretching apart the energy strings, in order to fit between them, without being destroyed, while approaching light speed. It also makes sense that black holes are filled with quarks and electrons, because these particles make the protons, and neutrons in atoms. And, yes, even the protons, and neutrons are shredded, otherwise it wouldn't be a black hole, it would be a neutron star. I'm afraid that if this is true, No one could survive

even just getting close to lightspeed, with the technology we have now.

INDEX: TFOS, PG 71

I want to insert a key point at this time about how the higs and n-quarks, from shredded atoms, join space time. When atoms are being shredded at light speed, so is the fabric of space. The fabric of space, wanting to heal, easily joins with, and incorporates, the n-quarks and higs from the shredded atoms in this condition. Additionally, the negative charge of the electrons, being stronger than the negative charge of the n-quarks, bonds to the positively charged quarks because they are more strongly attracted to them than the negative quarks are. Lastly, I suspect the higs boson affinity to the n-quarks vice the p-quarks aids this situation as well. Thus, new TFOS.

INDEX: ONE TYPE OF BIG BANG, PG 76

One way for the big bang theory to be true: A black hole has to collapse again, and when it does, gravity would have to be undone, causing a big bang. This would support my belief that sub quark matter wouldn't displace enough spacetime to have enough gravity to keep it from exploding.

INDEX: THE SUPER COLLIDER, PG 77

Currently, the European super collider can push only a few Protons to 99% the speed of light, and apparently the protons aren't shredded until hitting the opposing on-coming proton stream. Is it possible that all the enormously powerful magnetic fields are shielding the atoms by forcing away the negative quarks of the fabric of space? The answer is no. Something is wrong here because we see matter being shredded when it goes into a black hole, so should it in the super-collider. It may also be that the last one percent of light speed is where all the shredding occurs. Or, it may indicate that matter exceeds light speed when going into black holes; however, we don't see that in our telescopes,

so the answer for this eludes me. Nevertheless, one possibility is that TFOS gets shredded before the protons do because of the short distance of acceleration in the collider vice a black hole. However, the fact that it takes so much energy from cern to make protons get to 99% light speed backs up the concept that the closer we come to light speed the more resistance there is to acceleration which insinuates that there is something there, TFOS, to cause the resistance.

An accelerator like the one at Cern may be a good design for a star drive, if you could get such a thing in space, and could power it. Instead of making it circular, make it strait. Just shoot the atoms out the end. I bet you could get some pretty good thrust shooting atoms out at near light speed. If you injected some dark matter anti-protons into this, such that they reacted with a matter anti-matter reaction, by gosh you would have a true star drive.

INDEX: ENTROPY PG 78

Entropy: Do black holes store information?
Would Alice survive going into a black hole?

First off, if my aunt Alice fell into a black hole. She would first be spaghettified to such an extent that a medieval rack would seem like an infant's toy. She would be stretched so far that the fantastic four's rubber band man would shutter just thinking about it. All the cells in her body would separate, then the cells would be turned into chemicals, then the chemicals into atoms, then the atoms into subatomic particles, and thus releasing all the stored energy in each atom, and then what was left of Alice would enter the black hole. Dead, dead, dead! And there is no means of storing or recording any information at all, on or in, any part of a black hole.

For Entropy to be a real thing, the theorist who dreamt this up needs to define exactly what information is stored, then describe exactly how it is stored, and then prove it by using technology to retrieve that information and translate it in the human language. If they can't do this, then Entropy

is just poppycock. For example, let's say that the matter of everything going into a black hole made waves or ripples on the surface of the black hole. These meaningless waves would mix with other meaningless waves forming meaningless harmonic waves that would irretrievably jumble the already meaningless waves. These waves would then dissipate away completely due to friction to complete the erasure of information. Furthermore, the subatomic particles that go into black holes have no way to record what kind of atom they came from, nor what that atom's history was before it was destroyed. The whole existence of a black hole is destruction and erasure of atoms and information. I'm sorry, but the concept of entropy is a hard sell to me. It seems to me that the only information in any part of a black hole is the matter it's self. With my back ground and training on how information is stored and retrieved in electronics, I know that these technologies pass the test above where applied, entropy in a black hole does not. If the entropy theory is true, then time travel forward and backward would be nearly perfect entropy, because

it would make it possible to go anywhere, at any time, to be at the point, where any and all information is. **Instantaneous time and space travel to any place and time in this universe is nearly perfect entropy, the nearly perfect storage medium.** It's not perfect entropy because, for time travel to be possible, the energy in the atoms of the matter, which is time traveling backwards in time, has to be in two places at the same time. This is a time travel paradox and we need to ponder and consider if it's even possible. There is another paradox going forward in time. For example, when your atoms time travel, say 500 years in the future, when you get there, you will find that your time line stopped when you started time traveling, and began again when you stepped back into normal time, but in the future. You can consider this as "you skipped your future history while you were traveling forward in time". So, when time traveling forward the first time, your energy does not have to exist at two places at the same time, like it does when you travel backwards in time. However, if you travel back in time to where you left, during this trip your energy

will again be in the universe twice as it passes you on your first trip. When you start living your life in the normal time again, your energy will be in the universe at three different places at the same time until you age pass the time of your time travel. In short, you alter the history of the universe just by traveling forward in time. You do the same traveling backwards in time because, in the minimum, the energy of your atoms has to exist in two places at the same time in the universe, which minimally affects the past. So, time travel is not perfect entropy. Lastly, when you travel back in time, your atoms will have to be in two different places at the same time. After doing so, and when you time travel forward in time again, the energy in your atoms will have to be in three different places at the same time. It would seem that you could not go forward in time to meet your future self, but you could go backwards in time to meet your past self.

INDEX: QUARK STARS PG 82

Thinking further on the quark star theory. By definition, a star puts out light because they fuse matter. Quarks have nothing to fuse. They can only form black holes or dark matter. Additionally, If the higs remain intact on the quarks, wouldn't there still be neutrons, protons, and electrons? I think so. Because of this, I don't think quark stars are possible. I think it would have to be a type of neutron star, or a black hole, or hybrid dark matter star.

INDEX: STAR SHIP DESIGN PG 83

Idea for a space ship: design a strait linear accelerator which can provide both ionic thrust and/or accelerate atoms for thrust as well (like Cern). Use extremely large rolls of mig wire to feed into the ionic thruster, when a lot of thrust is needed, using atoms (inject anti-protons to cause anti-matter/matter reaction as well for max thrust) Design it to be sent into space in sections on Eulon Musk's BFR to be linked together in space. Also, design several sections to power it using uranium

234 in 1/16inch thick sheets which are the same length and height of solar panels (or use a matter/anti-proton reactor). Sandwich the sheets between top grade solar panels. Make a lot of these (or just use nuclear power). Send them up in ship sections to be linked up. Top it with one of Eulon Musk's space ships. And you have thruster system that could shuttle back and forth to Mars, never having to be refueled for 30 years. Need I say, u234 is much safer to use and longer lasting than plutonium. Of course, the solar cells should be specifically engineered to make electricity from radioactive radiation.

INDEX: STAR SHIP DESIGN PG 84

It may be possible to form a microwave thruster by passing the microwave frequency through a microwave bridge rectifier. This should cause a one-way output pulse that should only push against the negative quarks in TFOS, thus acting as a thruster. Normally microwave transmission would first push and then pull against TFOS, getting us nowhere. By

rectifying them they should only push. Additionally, we may find a certain frequency which would work best.

INDEX: STAR DRIVE POSSIBILITIES PG 85

If the TFOS theory is true, we can begin to visualize what we need to make star drives, or antigravity drives, and matter/anti-proton reactors, and drives.

We would need something with enough energy to force apart the energy strings and quarks into a TSOT warp bubble large enough to contain the whole ship so that as it approaches light speed it won't be shredded, because we have something else pushing them aside (possibly an extremely powerful laser, or an extremely powerful negative charge, or possibly using resonating frequency technologies or mechanical harmonics which could disrupt the fabric of space and thus gravity, g-forces, and inertia). We would then need a way to a accelerate. For example:

In the movie supernova, they used an anti-matter reactor to power an extremely powerful laser in the front of the ship to blast away spacetime before it as it moved forward. This theoretically created a TFOS void in front of it. However, the laser they used looked like a 100million-watt constant beam device. Good luck getting that. They then used an equally powerful ion thruster to push it forward, faster than lightspeed. I don't think so, but It might work, if you could power it, even though light isn't supposed to react with TFOS; however, somehow, I think a 100-million-watt laser would be powerful enough to react with the fabric of space, especially the n-quarks. We could use anti-protons to power it the same way as the anti-matter they used. Except anti-protons would be much safer than anti-matter. If we don't have a supply of anti-protons, maybe we could collect them as we travel, then the anti-protons could be used as an anti-proton/matter hybrid ion drive. As a backup power supply, we could use solar cell sandwiched u234 or 5, just to run the utilities and electronics. Note, using anti-proton/matter reactors and thrusters

would be infinitely safer and more do-able than matter/anti-matter reactions and nuclear reactors.

How would you design a thruster using anti-protons? Inside a rocket bell, spool out positive charged lithium wire to meet a negative charged alloy wire containing anti-protons.

Another alternative would be to supplement, or meter in, anti-protons (which could easily be stored in gas bottles) into the cryo-liquid oxygen input into one of Elon Musk's rocket motors. The high heat alone, in the combustion area, should cause the anti-protons to penetrate the electron shells of the hydrogen atoms of methane, causing a nuclear-powered thrust. You could save this feature for interplanetary travel. You could likely throttle down to minimum chemical thrust to maintain the required nuclear thrust, thus saving enormous amounts of chem fuel.

I'm sure, other better designs than these are possible from other more creative engineers than I.

Another possibility for star drive fuel is to find a heavy radio active element which reacts violently

(explodes) when reacting with radioactive lithium

3. Hopefully, this reaction may cause a nuclear reaction as well. If we could figure a way to feed them into a rocket bell to react, we may find that very small amounts of material reacting could provide enormous amounts of thrust and thus extend greatly the traveling range.

INDEX: ASYMMETRICAL CAPACITANCE STAR DRIVES PG 88

When I noticed that matter traveling through space acts like an inductor traveling through stationary electricity, I couldn't help thinking that somehow capacitors and capacitance should be able to counter the inductive reactance that we know as G-force and also neutralize inertia because in electronics capacitors do the opposite of inductors. When thinking of all my other theorized fields of space, and how they don't, or barely, interact with each other, I realized that we would have to focus on the negative quark in TFOS in order to manipulate TFOS, and thus gravity. The way to do

that would be to use a very high voltage, alternating current, which swings, positive to negative, at very high frequencies because this might be able to vibrate the negative quarks and over-ride the way TFOS is warped by matter. I then realized that if you made a ship like a capacitor and which contained and surrounded the ship in an alternating high frequency and high voltage current, you would possibly be able to overcome or override the way matter warps TFOS, and this would theoretically override gravity and also g-forces, inertia, and centripetal force. Today, I watched a u-tube video which explained an Asymmetrical capacitance star drive, which explained that it is tantamount to being able to shut off gravity, g-forces, inertia... on all sides of the ship except one. So, when gravity, or displaced TFOS, only pushes on one side of the ship, or even a planet, it provides thrust. This is what happens when two planets get close to each other. The gravity goes down on both planets where they face each other, but since gravity goes up on the outward sides of both planets, they are pushed toward each other. In conclusion, this theory on

Asymmetrical star drives is in complete compatibility with my TFOS theories.

INDEX: DARK MATTER USES FOR STAR SHIPS PG 90

If we could collect the neutralized subatomic particles of $-+quarks$ (mesons) and $+quark/electrons$ as a by-product of manufacturing anti-protons from synthesized anti-matter, we might be able develop technology to form materials which would completely or greatly reduce the penetration of TFOS, and therefore gravity, which could then be used to construct the hulls of gravity proof, or gravity immune, or reduced gravity, starships. The reason this may work is because these particles are dark matter, which is black hole matter, and there is no space or gaps between them while they are in black holes and thus have potential to block or displace TFOS completely. The hull would have to form a submarine hull effect to TFOS. Lastly, they could be applied very thinly and still be effective. For example, if applied in just a few particle layers

thick, it could still be light and so tough that nothing we have could penetrate it, not radiation nor any weapon. It's just figuring out how to do it, and if we could do it, that remains.

One suggestion on how this could be done with (electron/p-quark) particles is that they can stick to each other because the electron has -1 charge, but the p-quark has only +.75, leaving a -.25 charge which could attract and hold a 2nd +.75 p-quark to leave charge of +.5 which would attract and hold a 2nd -1 electron leaving a -.5 charge which would attract a 3rd +.75 p-quark leaving -.25 charge and the cycle begins again. This is how the particles can grow. You can stop the growth of this material by ending it with an electron. Since P-quarks are hard to come by in nature, the growth will stop.

Additionally, if dark matter exists in space in the form of -electron/+quark particles then flying around in space will not attract them in, because they have negative net charge. The negative charge around atoms won't react with this material and it should block TFOS. It shows a kind of matter that

can be in black holes. If you can form it in sheets, cables, or cover ships one layer thick it could have many uses. As I said, I don't believe these particles annihilate each other because this type of matter has to exist in black holes for the TFOS theory to be true. Unfortunately, working with these kinds of particles would seem to be beyond man's domain. We would have to use the force. Better call Yoda.

INDEX: UFOS AND ELECTRICITY PG 92

There are many accounts of UFO encounters in which the witnesses say that their cars and electronics stop working. So, it makes me think that the UFOS are displacing TFOS as part of their technology, and altering TMSOIP and TSOT as well. If these witness accounts are true, then electrical induction, gyros, gravity, and lights will not or may not work where TFOS is displaced, and where TMSOIP is used for thrust or for folding space; consequently, our technologies will likely have to be adapted to function in these conditions.

INDEX: LIGHT SPEED THRUSTER ALTERNATIVE PG 93

If you have ship in an area of space, outside of TFOS, the only way for thrust, or forward motion, is to somehow use TMSOIP to cause thrust, or to fold space. However, if we can just divert TFOS to go around our ship, instead of through it, we may be able to still use conventional thrust technologies, as long as the thrust mechanism is still in TFOS, while minimizing internal ship g-forces and inertial effects, thus, it would greatly increase fuel efficiency, acceleration, speed, and maneuverability.

INDEX: SUPER VOIDS, PG 93

Concerning super voids: Super voids you can't see through, would possibly be due to negtons (anti-protons) as dark matter gases or oily goo's, which would block the light from anything on the far side. These gases might not warp space time enough to form a large heavenly body because their like charges repel them away from each other, so

they may or may not be able to clump together to warp spacetime enough to form a large body of solid matter because they might not be able to touch each other. But if they couldn't form solid matter in large volumes, they could form a very large shapeless cloud or liquid which could block light.

A tear in TFOS, a worm hole, the edge of TFOS, or any null space area may look like a black void.

INDEX: DARK MATTER BUILDUP NEAR BLACK HOLES PG 94

If TFOS absorbs negative quarks from atoms which are shredded by black holes, eventually black holes will become positively charged, and we do detect black holes with charge and without. If the charged black holes are positively charged, it may be another reason why dark energy builds up around black holes. They would be attracting the negative quarks of spacetime and thus they build up/become concentrated. Add to this the reluctance of space time to accept new space time

made from black holes because interstellar space can't expand fast enough to accept the new spacetime instantly, then we could see why dark matter would build up in the vicinity of black holes.

INDEX: DISAPPEARING GALAXIES AND STARS, TEARING TFOS PG 95

Recently, I watched a u-tube article which shows how thousands of galaxies just disappeared. As I stated previously, if stars, blackholes, or matter of any kind, enter a TFOS void, where there is no gravity, anything held together by gravity would fly apart. They would not emit any light, because any gravity reaction, that makes light, would cease to function. This could explain disappearing stars and galaxies. Furthermore, this could be the only indication we may get of the edge of our TFOS, which we could define as the edge of our universe. Or, it could be an indication, of a fracture in spacetime. We might consider these to be another way a wormhole could form, instead of them being circular. A fracture in the fabric of space in the

center of our universe may look like a large black void. The worm hole works by traveling from one side of the worm hole (TFOS tear) to the other, in the TSOT and TMSOIP fields. The most destructive event in the universe could be caused by a very large fracture in the fabric of space due to over expansion of the fabric of space. Such a thing could destroy millions of galaxies, or more, in one event.

Additionally, if a whole bunch of stars just disappear, their view may just be blocked by a gas cloud or by dark matter cloud.

A few points I would like to make here: The first is that if there is no inertia, G-force, or gravity... in null space, a ship in null space, without propulsion, may get stuck there, being unable enter TFOS again, because where there is no inertia, thrust, or gravity, there is no way to provide the energy needed to re-enter TFOS. The energy level to re-enter TFOS, no matter how slight, would be impenetrable if you have no thrust or inertia. This is a possible dire situation for sure. Since friction free travel in TFOS is feasible only because the energy it takes to displace

the TFOS leading edge is being returned to the matter as the sub warp bubble closes on the trailing edge, then in this case movement through the leading edge of TFOS isn't balanced.

Secondly, if you were in null space traveling fast, with thrust, reentering TFOS might be like impacting a brick wall. So, you would have to go slow.

INDEX: WORM HOLES AND THE FIELDS OF SPACE PG 97

Concerning the force fields the possibility of their existence also implies that the inside of a wormhole (displaced TFOS or null space), should still have TSOT, TMSOIP, and TPESS. Manipulating these fields could produce different types of wormholes and wormhole effects such as time travel, normal travel, folding space, and hopefully thrust.

INDEX: HIGS BOSON STARS PG 97

Higs bosons stars; if these exist, they certainly challenge my theory that higs bosons hold all the

Negative quarks in position to form the fabric of space. One thing we do know, is that there are energy strings holding quarks together to form protons, and neutrons, which make atoms. Currently, the strong force, called a gluon, is believed to be a higs boson and a photon. Well, so much for light not being able to react with a higs boson. But that isn't my theory. It is standard belief though. Frankly, and succinctly, I don't believe in the higs boson star because higs bosons are subatomic something and have nothing to fuse to make light. Period! I'd be very surprised if a higs star could form. Besides higs bosons supposedly dissipate into nothing if not attached to quarks.

INDEX: BLACK HOLES IN TFOS VOIDS PG 98

Back to TFOS voids: what would happen if a black hole entered a TFOS void. Since there is tremendous pressure in a black hole, it would explode, because there would be no gravity in a TFOS void to contain it. In fact, I believe, Planets and stars entering in it would lose the gravity which hold them together. All

light and fusion in stars would stop. They'd go dark and disperse or explode. The only thing that would stay intact would do so by chemical bonds or as atoms. I think a TFOS void, caused by any reason, would be a very dangerous place to be traveling through unless your ship was very well prepared for it.

INDEX: YOU CAN'T SEE WHAT'S IN A BLACK HOLE PG 99

I want to talk briefly about light entering a black hole. Recently, I saw (on u-tube) an article about astronomers finally seeing what's in a black hole. Well, if even light can't escape a black hole, then there is no way to ever see what's in one of them. Also, this light, going into a black hole, should play a part in the subnuclear chemistry going on inside. And, I'm not convinced there is a singularity point of matter in the center. I'm going out on a limb with this whole thing, so I might as well go out on one here too. I think the event horizon marks the point where time stands still and where light cannot

escape. I think TFOS extends past this somewhat and contacts blackhole matter to contain it. Where TFOS contacts blackhole matter is where gravity and the laws of motion end and where pressure begins.

INDEX: CAN BLACK HOLES COLLAPSE AGAIN? PG 100

Concerning one form of the big bang. If the current big bang theory is true, then at one time, all the matter in the universe could have been in one unimaginably colossal black hole. In order for it to explode, it would have to reach a critical mass, and then collapse and explode, or to have degraded to a state where it collapsed and exploded. This supports my theory that a black hole is made of quarks that have volume and mass, that could indeed collapse one more time. It would also support the concept that black holes don't have a singularity in the center, leaving empty space between the singularity, and the inner edge of the event horizon. Why would we not believe in the natural progression of the compression and degradation of matter that we see going from stars (atoms), to neutron stars

(neutrons), and finally to black holes (subatomic matter), respectively. It's so much more possible to be correct, following the natural progression in the compression and degradation of atoms that we see in heavenly bodies, than to just make something up, like a singularity. If Einstein would have known about all the subatomic particles we know of today, I doubt if he would have thought there was a singularity in a black hole. Furthermore, if he knew of the higs boson, the higs field theory, superconductivity, and how an inductor works he would have drawn the same conclusions that I have in this book about TFOS, and then the rest of the story as well.

INDEX: THE UNIVERSE, AND MULTIVERSE PG 101

Shortly after the Big Bang the explosion of subatomic particles could react with the n-quarks and higs bosons of TFOS, using the energy of light speed, to create hydrogen and anti-hydrogen. This would absorb or shrink the volume of TFOS in the

universe, slowing down the expansion somewhat. Then all of the anti-hydrogen reacted with hydrogen to remake TFOS and dark matter, exploding in the process. This reaction re-spiced up the expanding universe. The remaining hydrogen formed the atomic matter in this universe. As this hydrogen sped through TFOS, it created super colossal stars of pure hydrogen which had very short, relativity speaking, life spans. When these stars hypernova'd, they formed the giant black holes which lie in the heart of every galaxy. The outward going matter would seed the stars of the galaxies. However, these second-generation stars had other elements in them other than hydrogen and they are not as large as the first-generation stars. If each galaxy was considered a universe, then the universe is a multiverse.

INDEX: WHY EVEN A CYCLIC UNIVERSE CAN OR MAY EVENTUALLY DIE. PG 102

If the universe is cyclic, it does not mean that the universe will keep recycling forever, because all stars

spew out light and neutrinos, and most of that light and neutrinos goes on forever, until it reaches the edge of TFOS, and gets stuck in a TFOS void that does not get recycled. Eventually, the universe will either run out of photons and neutrinos, or all matter will eventually be converted into photons and neutrinos, which will get stuck in that TFOS void forever. In addition, some very ancient type of dark matter, might be matter that didn't get recycled by not getting drawn into the re-cycle. Eventually, more and more matter would not get recycled with every cycle. If this is true, then even the cyclic universe will eventually die.

INDEX: ANOTHER TYPE OF BIG BANG PG 103

And yet another big bang theory: let's say that before the big bad bang, all matter in the universe was in one giant blackhole, and all the spacetime in the universe was concentrated around the black hole, then let's assume that the higs bosons of spacetime, being stretched too much, fractured,

forming a TFOS-space fracture on one side of the black hole, causing an asymmetric (non-circular) big bang. Yeah, It's a stretch.

INDEX: WORMHOLE DIAGRAMS. PG 104

I want to talk about the diagrams I've seen for wormholes: jokes in space. It seems to me they are wrong. The same for the examples in labs for gravity wells, with the horizontally stretched-out rubber sheet with the ball bearing sitting on the center. I believe a Wormhole TFOS void would have to be filled with the remaining fields of space, so each end of a wormhole would have to look like a two-dimensional black hole facing the front or back, but from the sides it should look like the black shape of the worm hole diagram, and this because light can't pass through a TFOS void, and also the same for where the fabric of space ends at the edge of the universe, it should look black. The geometric pattern currently used to represent worm holes seems to indicate that half the universe would be a TFOS void. The start and end of the worm hole

diagram needs to show where TFOS ends and then restarts, and the whole thing should be black.

INDEX: GRAVITY WELL MODELS PG 105

The rubber sheet models with the ball bearing (which represents the star or planet) sitting on it, only shows one side of a non-transparent curved slice of warped TFOS. This slice would be the curve of the skin of the rubber sheet. I mean it gives you the idea, but it's very inaccurate. I know, bitch, bitch, bitch, right? A much better model would be to get a large square cube of lightly tented, but transparent, foam rubber. Then take a knife and cut a slice, centered in the square, all the way to the center of the foam rubber cube, but don't remove any foam rubber. Next, insert a baseball sized globe of the earth right in the middle. How the globe displaces the foam rubber is a good example of how matter displaces TFOS to form gravity wells and time wells.

INDEX: HOW THE UNIVERSE COULD BE A MATRIX, WHICH IS A COMPUTER SIMULATION A.I. PROGRAM. PG 106

First of all, if our reality (universe) was multiplexed with other realities, we would exist stop gap with other universes. The subroutine of this universe would stop time while another universe subroutine ran. Since our time stopped during the period the other subroutines ran, we would never notice the seamless starting and stopping of our subroutine. This may explain the limitation of light speed to us. The computer would have to be a quantum computer which multiplexes faster than light speed.

Another example may be that TSOT, TMSOIP, or TPESS, act and function like a much faster than light speed ether net, which would have an I.P. address for every single subatomic particle in the universe, as well as for all the other multiplexed universes. There may be fields we don't know about which do this. The memory locations may be the subatomic particles themselves. Or, the planck time increments

of TSOT or even TPESS could be the DNA like memory storage of the past, present, and future.

If we had a ship which could travel to any where or any time, past, present, or future, our brain would be the computer which uses the entire universe any time, any place, as memory locations and what's there is the data or info stored in that memory location.

Lastly, all our spirits and souls may really be in heaven, in a chair, plugged into the matrix, living out lives that are A.I. real, which decides if we live or die, or go to heaven or hell.

INDEX: THE MYSTERIES OF THE ATOM ARE ADDRESSED. PG 107

There are several questions in physics which are unanswered in modern science. Such as what causes gravity. What is dark matter and dark energy. What's in a black hole. Why does light stay in a black-hole. Different types of big bangs. I have addressed these issues and more in this book.

However, there is still an ongoing mystery about the nature of atoms that goes unanswered. For example, they say the strong force is what holds the protons and neutrons together in the nucleus of atoms. But there is no proven, or real, explanation of why the negative charged electrons in the orbit, or shells, around atoms do not fall in and stick to the positively charged nucleus. After all, opposite charges attract. There are a lot of guesses. And there are a lot of really high I.Q.'d persons submitting some really way out-there theories of imaginary physics which go unquestioned because no one is smart enough to say otherwise. But nothing substantial or proven. These types of unaddressed questions or issues with unproven or unrealistic explanations, are the subjects of my theories throughout this book. Again, I want to say that there is something there to do this. I want to suggest that the TPESS field is doing it, or the TPESS field is used to form this. I suggest that when atoms are formed inside stars, there is enough heat and pressure to align, connect, and forge TPESS into the strong force around the nuclei of atoms to bind

them together. So, this strong force encircles the entire nucleus of the elements with a very strong, chain like mesh, physical energy string force. This physical force forms a barrier between the electrons and the nucleus and it is what prevents the electrons from being pulled into the oppositely charged nucleus. And it holds the like charged protons, which repel from each other, together in the nucleus. It forms a physical barrier, which is not charge biased. But, it may, or might, also be part or all of the nuclear energy which is stored in all atoms. This field, if it exists, should stay intact around free-floating anti-protons and anti-nuclei.

Consequently, anti-protons should maintain nearly as much energy as the full antiatom it used to be. However, this force, is not gravity, antigravity, nor is it charge based. I suggest that the fact that the electrons are not allowed to fall into and stick to the nucleus is also evidence of the existence TPESS field. It makes sense that the TPESS field is manipulated into doing this instead of TSOT or TMSOIP because they are responsible for time and magnetism

respectively, while TPESS is the foundation energy strings which form everything else.

We can apply this same theory to explain why the quarks in protons and neutrons don't touch, especially the opposite charged quarks. Each quark would have to be surrounded by a higs, preventing them from touching, just like the n-quarks in TFOS, then another higs field surrounds and contains the quarks in the protons and neutrons, and then finally another higs field surrounds and holds all the protons and neutrons in the nucleus of all atoms. This last field not only forms the nucleus of atoms, it keeps the electrons from contacting and sticking to the protons.

INDEX: THE UNIVERSE HAS COMPUTER SIMILARITIES PG 103

Clues that our universe is in a computer matrix: Let's consider how a computer software works. First off, a computer has a system clocking pulse that goes to every chip in the computer at the same time. Every single chip also has an address bus and a

data bus. The data and the address on each bus (wires) is constantly changing and is in-sync as directed by, and controlled by, the software program. So, the software directs data on the data bus, and addresses on the address bus, to every chip at the same time; however, every single chip is hardware set to accept data from, or send data to, the data bus, using a unique address from the address bus when the system clock transitions from high to low. So, since each chip is hardware set for a unique address, each chip will only work when the correct address is on the address bus when the clock goes low. Now, the system software has a start and an end. When the software program gets to the end, it jumps back to the beginning and starts over. Now, within the software are sub routines which are programs which loop back to its self. Lots of them. They keep looping back until they achieve their purpose then it goes on to the next subroutine. The bigger the subroutine, the greater the percentage of time it takes for one cycle, or loop, of the main program. If a programmer enlarges a subroutine, it will take more time for the whole main program to

cycle, and the computer will slow down. And since the subroutine program is longer, it will take more time to do its purpose. The computer operator (God) will notice the whole computer slowing down and the enlarged subroutine slowing down relatively more, but each chip and the other subroutines, if they were sentient (people) and because they are all slowing down to the same relative rate, wouldn't notice any slowing of time except for the subroutine's relative slowing of time, and this because the "longer subroutine" took relatively a longer time to complete.

We can compare this to the universe (The operating system program, or matrix) as follows: In real life, the faster matter travels, the more mass it gains, and the slower time passes. Now, if gaining mass is the same as enlarging a subroutine, then it slows the rate of time relative to the rest of the universe. The universe would think time slowed down for the accelerating mass, and so would God. The same thing happens to heavenly bodies. The bigger the mass, the more it slows time (is it a bigger subroutine?). The TSOT field acts like the

system clock. The people on the planet would be chips or subroutines which wouldn't notice a change in the time rate relative to each other or the world they live in. They would only notice an increase in gravity, that is if they went to a bigger planet. Is this just a coincidence?

See also "entropy PG 72" where time travel in the universe is the nearly perfect, computer like, memory. If you could take an A.I. controlled quantum computer and install it to control a ship which runs on zero-point energy, and which could travel much faster than light speed anywhere in the universe, and which could time travel, and fold space, it could use the universe, past, present, and future as one type of memory.

INDEX: IF MATTER IS ENERGY, IS IT TIME AS WELL? PG 113

A thought concerning the energy fields: If TPESS forms, and is, the raw materials for everything else,

then I suppose it should also form the planck time increment wormholes of TSOT, as well as the particles of TIMSOIP. If so, then it's possible that different combinations of the TSOT time increment worm holes, with other TSOT TI worm holes, in different geometrical shapes, might just be what form negative and positive quarks, neutrinos, electrons, positrons, and higs bosons. These TSOT time wormholes might also bond with TMSOIP particles, in different combinations, to form the subatomic foundation particles of quarks. If this is true, then time and magnetism can be incorporated into the formula $E=MC^2$. Also, if this is the case, then matter, having part of its mass married with planck time worm holes, may bring themselves forward through time. ON THE OTHER HAND, since since TPESS energy, TIMSOIP, and everything else, all pass through time, then TSOT is more than likely what forms even TPESS and TMSOIP. TSOT has to be even more fundamental than even TPESS. Twisted and knotted time worm holes may form the energy strings of TPESS. If this is the case, then $[e=mass \text{ times the speed of light squared}]$ is a subset of

[subatomic particles(X)+higs bosons in strong force configuration(X)] which is a sub set of TPESS(X) which is a sub set of TSOT(X)=existence.

We might need to consider time as a force as well as a dimension. This force, forces everything to travel through time. So, if we think in terms of four dimensions, and if time is that dimension, then time is a force. In fact, if Time (TSOT)=existence=energy (TPESS)=(TMSOIP, TFOS, MATTER, STRONG FORCE, WEAK FORCE, +-FORCES) then time is all the forces, matter, and energy.

INDEX: NO ANTI-QUARKS? PG 115

Reasons against the existence of anti-quarks: First, there is no plausible reason that anti-matter could not be made from the normal list of quarks because there are positive and negative quarks inside protons and neutrons. All we need to do is use the correctly charged quarks to get the negatively charged anti-protons. The problem is getting a positive electron, and that has nothing to do with quarks of any kind that we know of.

Secondly, the whole idea of matter and anti-matter is the opposite charge of electrons and protons to positrons and anti-protons respectively. And I believe that matter/anti-matter reactions only release the strong force energy holding matter and anti-matter nuclei together. The subatomic particles survive. The concept, or existence, of “anti-quarks” is not only not needed to form anti-matter, but this would also imply that anti-matter reactions are not biased on opposite charges, but something else. The chart showing anti-matter quarks should be called inverse matter quarks. Not anti. Consequently, their existence would imply that any anti-quark would annihilate any quark without regard to charge, even ones with like charges, and that contradicts how atoms and antiatoms would react to annihilate each other. If they do exist, then how they react would be determined by charge and they should be completely interchangeable with normal quarks of the same charge.

Another concept that needs to be considered is That the existence of anti-quarks would mean that the lab made anti-matter protons made by

slamming protons into sheets of metal may not behave or react like true antimatter because they are not made from true anti-quarks. Let's compare it to trying to say a proton with an electron stuck to it is a neutron. It's not, it's a proton with an electron stuck to it. I would also bring into suspicion the anti-matter found in the upper atmosphere, which is made by solar wind particles from the sun reacting with air atoms. Since the particles from the sun are not anti-quarks, they are not true anti-matter. Real anti-matter has to be made from real anti-quarks. If not, the tests they have done to see how anti-atoms react to gravity are not valid.

Lastly, since quarks (and electrons and positrons for that matter) are not made like atoms, they don't store energy like atoms, so it is highly probable that they don't explode into nothing when contacting opposite charged subatomic particles. They probably cause an explosion, but the combined particles form dark matter particles.

Let's consider the fact that neutrons over time degrade into protons. This means that elements

(atoms) with neutrons in them can degrade into a heavier element because it gets a new proton. When a neutron degrades into a proton it is because a negative quark turned into a positive quark because it lost something. Since quarks are many times larger than an electron, it just may be that a negative quark loses an electron (which has a negative charge) thus leaving a positive charged quark, so the neutron is now a proton, and the element degrades into the heavier element next to it on the periodic chart of elements (atoms). If the above is true, then it means that quarks are made from positrons and electrons and possibly something else. If this is true, then positive and negative quarks, and thus electrons and positrons, are the source and cause of both antimatter and matter. Supporting evidence of this is 1) that neutrons degrade into protons. 2) That both protons and ant-protons, matter and anti-matter, are produced when scientists use particle accelerators to slam protons into plates of metal. 3) When Carl Anderson discovered positrons in a cloud chamber by watching cosmic rays reacting in a cloud

chamber, The positron, which takes a drastic, sharp, extremely short spiraling path, could not possibly have come from the sun as a ray. Instead, the cosmic ray reacted with the gas in the cloud chamber to release a positron. Now, if you tell me that the cosmic ray, which came from the sun, was anti-matter, then you are telling me that the sun has both matter and anti-matter in it (and that matter and anti-matter don't annihilate into nothing). If the ray isn't anti-matter, then you are telling me that the anti-matter (positron) was released from the atoms in the gas of the cloud chamber by the cosmic ray impact. Either way it supports the concept that the founding particles of positive and negative quarks (and what they are made from) are the true source of matter and anti-matter. Lastly, since neutrons degrade into protons, vice protons into neutrons, and vice neutrons into anti-protons, to me, indicates that this is the main reason no anti-matter atoms can be found in nature (in addition to the theoretical n-quarks of TFOS reaction with anti-atoms). If the different types of quarks are made from electrons and positrons, then all the positrons

in the universe are locked up in quarks and dark matter. Another consideration is that positrons are not as stable as electrons, which may cause the neutron to degrade into a proton instead of an anti-proton. Now, since modern science does not know what electrons and quarks are made from, they can't refute my logic.

INDEX: CONCERNING TIME AND LIGHT PG 120

I tried to theorize that light takes the path where time passes at the same rate, in order to have a telescopic affect to light when passing by heavenly bodies, but I couldn't make it work. At most, light would come to a focal point and then it would get inverted, and that would just rapidly disburse the light, but it would not be concentrated and then refocused telescopically. If light was affected in a lens affect passing through gravity wells, it should come very quickly to a focal point, invert, and disburse. We would not see it. I doubt if we would even see any light in the back ground of planets in our solar system because the light should be

disbursed to quickly in a lens affect. We know asteroids passing by planets are affected by gravity in a lens affect. The new laws of physics for light mentioned previously elaborate on this, right or wrong,

INDEX: MAGNETAR POSSIBILITIES, ANTI-HIGS PG 121

If my theory that the strong force, which holds the nucleus of atoms together, is also what prevents the electrons from being drawn into, and sticking to, the oppositely charged nucleus is true, then let us consider what would happen if a bare anti-proton contacted a bare proton. First off, their opposite charges would attract them together. Now, if the strong force higs bosons surrounding the anti-proton were anti-higs bosons, it wouldn't be due to a charge, because they have no charge. It must be by shape or some other known reason. But it just might be that anti-higs bosons (if they exist) adhere to positive quarks. We need to see what would happen when an anti-proton contacts a proton. And

I'm not talking about at light speed. I mean just get them close to each other. The surrounding strong forces just might prevent them from touching and, thus, not annihilate each other. They just might be able to form a neutral net charged, bipolar particle, which may act like a bar magnet. It may be possible for these type particles to form a magnetar. I would imagine that these particles could be very, let's say, volatile. In the end, we may find that there is no such thing as an anti-higs (currently believed by science). It may be that there are just no positrons in our universe, and that is why there is no anti matter in our universe. It may be that negative quarks form TFOS, while atoms are disassembled while going into black holes, because the negative electrons are more negatively charged than the negative quarks are, so the electrons stick to the positive quarks, and the negative quarks just don't detach from the higs bosons, so they go into space. If my theory about alternate timelines and cyclic universe is true, then the matter anti-matter balance might be achieved with alternating matter anti-matter time lines. Which would mean the next

big bang and time line will be made of anti-matter and anti-space.

INDEX: ANTI-MATTER NUCLEI PG 122

Concerning the possible use of different types of anti-matter nuclei. If we could obtain the nuclei of heavy element anti-matter, It just may be that these anti-nuclei may be larger than elements such as hydrogen and helium (or not). In any case, because of their extreme negative charge, we could easily and safely store them in normal compressed gas bottles. I can only imagine what could be done if we could gather the anti-nuclei of anti-element 115. If we could fill a bottle with this stuff, the negative charge it would give off may be enough to prevent you from being able to touch it. It would repel your hand away. Remember, these nuclei still have the nuclear energy stored in them, so they could be used in extremely safe matter/anti-matter reactors.

INDEX: WEAPONS PG 123

Concerning the weaponization of anti-nuclei:
Quite frankly, I have been chastised by the Lord God and Christ for writing an entire chapter concerning this. So, I hit the delete button on that whole chapter. The Lord God and Christ said the world will destroy its self with that technology. Whitney Huston once said that “coke is no joke, but crack is wack”! Concerning the weaponization of anti-nuclei, I state this: “those who use nukes are Cooc’s, but weaponized anti-nuclei is the way we all die”! I express one wish with this book, that it be used to better mankind and not to destroy it.

In the new-testament Christ said to the Jews: “know ye not that ye are Gods, children of a God”. I testify that the ultimate goal that God and Christ desire for his children is exaltation, God Hood, royalty, ruler and owner of a planet, under God the fathers and Christs oversee. And many there be who will not achieve that. I want to be a healer, a creator of worlds, a father to the inhabitants there-in, not a destroyer of worlds nor of persons. And yes, I definitely had my mind enlightened by the Lord to enable me to write the theories in this book. That

does not mean everything in it is correct, I'm just saying that he blessed my mind to be able to do it. God-bless.

INDEX: MORE ON BLACK HOLES PG 124

Black holes: Other than primordial black holes, as far as I'm concerned, there are only three ways a black hole can be formed. The one we all know of is by a supernova. The second is by star collapse. When these are formed, I believe all the Higgs bosons in the protons and neutrons of atoms are destroyed or disbursed, and all the matter is turned into paired neutralized $+$ - quarks and $+$ quark neutralized electrons. So, the newly formed black hole is neutral in charge, but later, as the black hole feeds, it gains a positive charge, because the electrons have a stronger attraction to the positive quarks than the negative quarks do, while the Higgs bosons, which adhere to the n -quarks and TFOS, prevent the n -quarks from entering the black hole to grow TFOS. The third way a blackhole is formed is by certain types of dark matter accretion. These particles can

be $-+quark$ pairs and/or what I term as $-quark/+electrons$ or, in other words, $-+quarktons$. Both of these types of neutralized particles are black holes even if there is only one of them. But there is a critical mass/quantity of these, below which, these cannot disassemble atoms into black hole matter. Under the right circumstances, these can form hybrid, dark matter, black hole stars, where atomic matter forms a star around a small dark matter black hole. It can do this because gravity is strong, when massive, weak, when small. So, I don't believe that microscopic black holes can suck the earth into them. (Please note, what I term as a critical mass black hole, is one that has sufficient mass to bring all matter it draws in to light speed in order to dismantle atomic and ant-matter into sub-atomic matter.)

INDEX: HOW MATTER DISPLACES TFOS PG 126

If we could artificially displace 100% of the fabric of space, to contain a ship or atomic matter, without compressing the matter in it, The TFOS void volume

would weigh more than the atomic matter in it, because normal atomic matter is 99% space and does not displace TFOS very efficiently. So, the amount of TFOS atoms displaced form a smaller gravity well per matter volume compared to black hole matter, of the same volume, which displaces 100% of TFOS and thus forms a larger, denser, stronger gravity well, per matter volume, than atomic matter does. However, I suspect that artificial TFOS displacement the size of a ship would not weigh as much as the same volume of matter in a full-sized black hole, or in a full-sized neutron star, because, I suspect weight, or in this case density, for this kind of matter, is determined more by a greater volume displacement of TFOS, than by the black hole matter in it. Remember, it's the dark energy of displaced TFOS which causes gravity, not the matter in it. The bigger the volume of 100% TFOS displacement, the greater the internal black hole pressure, and the larger and stronger will be the external gravity well.

So, for black hole matter (and artificial 100% TFOS displacement) weight or density goes up exponentially with volume, and vice versa. Gravity is strong for massive 100% TFOS displacement volumes, but relatively weak in small volumes (this is why gravity is considered a weak force). In other words, displacing 100% of the fabric of space is weak when at quantum level volumes, but compounds exponentially as the volume enlarges; However, technically, if we could ever displace 100% of space time, of any volume, it is still a black hole, and light will not leave it, because time stands still in it. For example, if we consider a chemical reaction where the -quarks of the fabric of space stick to and neutralize the positive electrons of anti-matter to form dark matter - quark/+electrons, technically, each one of these particles is a black hole. But I seriously doubt if one, or even billions of these, would suck the planet earth into it. Another example is a neutralized +-quark particle. Technically, even just one of these is a black hole, but I don't think one of these will suck the earth

into it. In conclusion, only neutralized or nearly neutralized dark matter sub-atomic particles can form black holes of any size or volume (below critical mass) by accretion. The best example I could give of the concept I'm trying to convey is as follows: if you put the moon on one side of a scale, and on the other side of the scale you put the moon's mass, compressed to the size of a pea, in black hole matter form, the full sized moon would weigh much more than it's matter in black hole matter form, of the size it would be. On the other hand, stepping it up, if you did the same with the sun, the weights might even out. Stepping it up even more, the largest of black holes might weigh more than the atomic matter that made them. I suspect that's the nature of 100% TFOS displacement.

INDEX: CRITICAL MASS BLACK HOLES PG 129

Black holes, above critical mass/volume, make the fabric of space, while feeding, by dismantling the

atomic matter it draws in, due to n-quark bombardment from TFOS (like a sandblaster) as atoms approach light speed and the event horizon. It frees the -quarks and higs bosons from both neutrons and protons, which then get absorbed by the fabric of space. The electrons and +quarks go into the black hole. Black holes grow the fabric of space at a prodigious rate, while feeding, and this is one reason the space between stars is expanding. It is also the main reason dark matter builds up in close proximity to black holes and between the stars. It is also one form of dark energy. In other words, the fabric of space is one kind of dark matter and two types of dark energy.

Black holes above critical mass: There is no gap between TFOS and black hole matter. TFOS has to touch black hole matter to contain it. I suspect that the quarks going into a black hole exceed light speed in the chaotically over stressed area of TFOS, just before contacting black hole matter. The event horizon marks the point where time stands still, and

where light can't leave. But TFOS may extend past the event horizon somewhat.

No life can survive going into a black hole that is above critical mass, because everything first gets spaghettified and then shredded into subatomic matter while going into them, even anti-matter and anti-protons.

INDEX: DARK MATTER PG 130

Types of dark matter: Atomic matter that does not emit light, TFOS, anti-TFOS, -+paired neutralized quarks, -quark/+electrons, +quark/electrons, anti-protons, free-floating neutrons, the nuclei of anti-matter which have been stripped of their positrons (+electrons), and (possibly +-electron pairs).

Free floating neutrons displace TFOS, so they can accrete to form neutron matter sands, rocks, asteroids, Planets, stars. They can also do this by accretion with atomic and dark matter to form hybrid-dark matter black hole stars.

INDEX: TYPES OF DARK ENERGY PG 131

Types of dark energy: The electrostatic repelling energy of the negative quarks in TFOS, and the pulling stretching energy of the Higgs bosons which hold them in-position. Also, the expansion energy of the new TFOS created by black holes. Lastly, the inertia of the expanding matter in the universe. The anti-universe opposites.

INDEX: ATOMS AND ANTI-ATOMS ARE STABLE NUCLEAR BOMBS PG 132

Atoms and antimatter are extremely stable mini nuclear bombs all by themselves. When they react with each other, the electrons and positrons are the chemical explosions which first set them off when they come in contact with each other. Then the nuclei contact to finish. The reason anti-protons or anti-nuclei are a better fuel source than anti-matter is because they are much safer and much more feasible to contain, store, and regulate for energy uses.

For example, if the TFOS theory is correct, then it is impossible for antimatter to remain intact even just sitting in space. The positrons will be neutralized by the n-quarks of TFOS. And, of course, antimatter detonates in contact with matter. However, the nuclei of any anti-element, the heavier the better, can be easily contained, and fairly easy to detonate using inertial impact with hydrogen atoms or even the protons which get accelerated to 99% of light speed in the Cern accelerator.

INDEX: IS THE CERN ACCELERATOR SAFE? PG 133

Concerning the Cern accelerator. I believe that there is no danger of creating a black hole which will suck the earth into it. However, I think there is more of a chance of creating a tear in the fabric of space, which would create a zone or area where physics break down, and thus could give inaccurate conclusions when determining the results of how the particles reacted. Also, concerning Cern: When slamming two streams of protons into each other at

99% light speed you are basically forming a hydrogen Fusion reaction which causes an explosion. If they are using liquid hydrogen pools to view the explosion of the proton streams I would think it could get out of control.

INDEX: HOW DO RADIO WAVES PROPAGATE THROUGH SPACE? PG 133

It has yet to be determined if the n-quarks of TFOS are what allow radio signals to propagate through outer space, or whether the TMSOIP field does this, or if both allow it. We would need to create a null space void and test it to see if radio waves can pass through it.

INDEX: PLANETARY TIME CONCEPTS PG 134

Time concepts. The closer we get to a heavenly body which warps TFOS, the slower time passes. So, time is going to pass by progressively slower in the TFOS around each planet, the closer that planet is to the sun. Furthermore, the time on each planet, is going to pass by slower than it does in the TFOS

around that planet. This means that time on each planet passes by slower, the closer it is to the sun. So, time on the other planets in our solar system passes by at a different rate than it does on earth.

INDEX: TFOS DISPLACEMENT PG 134

We need to remember that the deeper down you go into planets and stars, the heavier the elements are. So, this will affect the pattern of TFOS displacement inside them inversely to the compression effect. Roughly speaking I would venture to say that planets displace only 10% TFOS, stars 20%, neutron stars 95%, black holes and dark matter displace 100% of TFOS based on density.

INDEX: CONCERNING SINGULARITIES WITHIN BLACK HOLES PG 135

I suspect the reason science still thinks that black holes are wormholes is because they think that there is a singularity in the center of black holes. I believe that the reason science still believes that is

because Einstein 's equations say that is what is there. However, I believe that science didn't know about quarks in his days, so his math and theories didn't include the next level of quark matter. I suspect his equations showed what would happen if even the quarks and electrons collapsed. So, if my theories are correct, then black holes are filled with quarks and electrons, then black holes cannot be wormholes.

The only way a black hole could have a singularity in the center is if the electrons and +quarks can fuse using subatomic particle fusion. They would have to emit light, which would have to stay to so utterly contained by the event horizon as to be completely undetectable. And, even then, it should take billions of years to degrade to a singularity which would be surrounded by a mass made from photons which could still displace TFOS. I don't think there would be heat in them because that would require inertia. I afraid this situation is extremely unlikely, and black holes should be evidence that quarks and electrons cannot do subatomic particle fusion.

In retrospect, If there are no laws of physics for gravity and inertia inside black holes, then the edge of TFOS and the event horizon, where gravity is enormous, and where time starts again going outward, would be an infinite barrier to any matter, especially matter that had no inertia, and it might also possibly act as a perfect mirror to any light or photons. I suppose its thinkable that black holes are dark stars containing subatomic fusion plasma that is turning into a singularity which would eventually collapse. This would be much more thinkable if the event horizon was the point where all the n-quarks of TFOS are touching, thus forming a perfect barrier to contain the black hole matter, photons, and plasma. If this were the case, then black holes still could not be wormholes. However, I'm of the opinion that subatomic particles cannot fuse.

INDEX: TFOS, WORMHOLES, TIME REGULATION,
LAWS OF PHYSICS...PG 137

The nature of TFOS would seem to prevent vortexes, and thus the vortex of wormholes.

However, a tear or gap in TFOS, which would cause a null space, would be susceptible to large vortexes in the remaining fields of space which would be able to form the vortex shaped wormholes there in as theorized by Einstein. Lastly, this vortex resistance effect of TFOS helps regulate time, and creates the laws of physics as we know them, but TFOS cannot stop quantum level vortexes, which why I suspect is why we have the effects of quantum tunneling, linking....

INDEX: CONCERNING TFOS PG 137

I've been thinking about how TFOS would most likely be shaped or patterned. I think that instead of a 3d grid, I think that each N-quark would be surrounded by the higs bosons and then each higs boson would stick to each other with elastic or rubber-band like qualities. It makes more sense that TFOS is shaped this way because light and matter would face the same geometrical shaped TFOS no matter what direction they were traveling, and, consequently, they would have a uniform reaction

to TFOS from all directions, but it would not be so in the grid pattern I originally proposed. Since this new TFOS Pattern has particles very much like a proton or a neutron without the other quarks, it would seem more feasible that the other p-quarks were bumped out as the atom approached light speed and then were drawn away because the more negative charge of the electron, compared to the N-quark, pulled the P-quark out of the proton or neutron. Of course, the p-quark/electrons go into the black hole, but the higs and the n-quark join TFOS.

The only reason we don't fall through the floor as we walk is because the negative charge of the electrons surrounding the atoms in the floor, or ground, repels away from the same negative charge in the atoms in our body. This isn't true with the N-quarks of TFOS. We do fall through it. They are so small, and much less negatively charged, so the effect that they have is to form gravity, g-forces, inertia, centripetal force, friction free travel for constant speeds, and time regulation. TFOS repels

away from us by partial displacement, warping TFOS around us, but it also, penetrates us, and travels through us as we travel. Remember, only Black holes displace 100% of TFOS. TFOS is Ghost like, it's a ghost's ghost, but it is there, and it is something. Every single new theory in this book is based on this concept.

INDEX: EINSTEIN RINGS PG 139

The concept of Einstein rings may very well prove the new additional laws of physics for light. For example: the farther away you pass by a planet, the farther away the focal point is, so we would see a ring of light around a star where the earth is at the focal point. However, to see a full, complete ring, would require a bright uniform light, a star, just in back of the star, otherwise you wouldn't see a full ring. Seeing such a ring might just be an optics issue. Even if some of the addition laws of physics for light are wrong, I still believe light stays in a black hole because time stands still there, and that it's the time rate changes that alter the path of light, not

gravity. However, seeing such a ring from such great distances needs to be a double Lens telescopic effect, vice a single lens effect.

INDEX: NULL SPACE CHEMISTRY PG 140

Without the laws of physics in null space, there couldn't be heat from chemical reactions because that takes inertia. A new kind of chemistry could be investigated in null space.

INDEX: THE SIZE OF THE UNIVERSE PG 140

The universe may be much, much bigger, than we think it is, because everything was traveling much faster than light speed after the big bang, possibly going back in time, therefore the possibility exists that the distance all matter traveled through space is billions of times farther than we think it is. That would hint at the possibility of a new type of event horizon, one which marks where matter first slowed under light speed and where time starts going

forward again, and where a vast an empty TFOS zone begins.

In addition, the Reason the JWST telescope is seeing galaxies older than the estimated age of the universe may be because the universe is curved and so is the space which spans the universe. So, if the light, from the farthest point the JWST can see, took a half circle to cross the universe, instead of a strait line, then the red shift in the light would be in error of it's real distance and age because the light took a longer path to get to the JWST.

INDEX: NULL SPACE AND ZERO-POINT ENERGY PG 141

Null space should be very cold. Could it be used as a heat sink for a sterling engine which could run forever? Could this be how we tap into zero-point energy?

NOTE: if you detonated a nuclear bomb in null space, maybe even normal space, it should form

something at least similar to it's own big bang and then a mini universe which could be studied.

NOTE: www.inductica.org is a site which uses logic and thought experiments on complex math problems to conclude that there is an aether with the same fields of space that I have identified.

Namely, TFOS, TIMSOIP, TPESS, AND TSOT. See their you tube videos.

INDEX: GLOSSARY PG 142

TFOS:

The fabric of space. A 3d grid of negative quarks held in position in the higs field throughout the universe. TFOS is responsible for gravity, g-forces, inertia, centripetal force, gyroscopic precession, and it regulates time in our universe.

TSOT:

The Tachyon Sea of time field. Theoretically consists of planck time increment worm holes. This

field is responsible for the fourth dimension of time throughout the universe.

TMSOIP:

The magnetic sea of induction particles. This field is responsible for magnetism and induction throughout the universe.

TPESS:

The planck energy string sea. modern physics currently believes this consists of various types and shapes of energy strings which form everything else. I also believe it is responsible for space.

NULL SPACE:

Anywhere there is a void, or gap, in TFOS. Such as, a wormhole, past the edge of TFOS in this universe, a tear in TFOS, and in a black hole. Gravity and the laws of physics for motion don't exist here. Rocket thrust doesn't work. No heat.

QUARK:

Subatomic particles which form protons and neutrons in the nucleus of atoms and anti-matter. Up, down, charmed, strange, top, bottom. Half are positively charged, the others negatively charged.

-+QUARKTON:

Negative quark/s stuck to a positive electron.

+ -QUARKTON:

Positive quark/s stuck to an electron.

NEGTON: An anti-proton.

Warp bubble:

When TFOS forms a bubble around the ship or atomic matter creating a null space zone.

SUB WARP BUBBLE:

The way TFOS is warped normally around each atom, as atomic matter travels, and exists, even when stationary. Non warp.

