

THE DISCOVERY AND  
THEORY OF THE  
SLIPWAVE 2.0 – CENTRAL  
CAUSE OF PARTICLE  
MOTION

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# Abstract

## Abstract - Summary of the SlipWave Theory and Definitions

In the abstract I introduce some new terminology and radical concepts. I will predefine the basic theory of the SlipWave and the new terms of Gravity One, Gravity Two and Antigravity.

### Force

The definition of force is clarified within the Theory of Super Relativity. Force in Super Relativity is defined as a push or pull that can make objects move. Spatial bending of the aether causes the fields of force to emerge. Gravity, magnetism and electrostatic charge are the primary fields of force. The specific type of force that causes Gravity One is an inward contraction towards the center of the force emitting object. It is an attraction only force. Fields of force are what makes objects move or change direction. Therefore, all three primary forces are caused by a bending of the continuous quasi-elastic aether.

### Gravity One

Gravity One is the type of gravity that both Newton and Einstein described. In my paper [On the Origins of Mass, Inertia, and Gravity - The Unified Field Theory - August 14, 2021](#) I discovered that this type of gravity is nonpolar and is attractive only. The spatial deformation involved concerning Gravity One is spherical inward contractive only type of gravity. The space surrounding a particle such as the Neutron or Proton is caused to contract inward towards the perimeter of the particle. Gravity according to the Theory of Super Relativity is caused by the accelerated motion of fundamental unbalanced charges.

### Gravity Two

Gravity Two is a new type of Gravity that comes about as a result of either electrostatic or magnetic dipole structures. Gravity Two is a straight-line vector force that is emitted by the North or Positive pole of the dipole structure. The type of spatial deformation is inward going at the North or Positive Pole only. Space is shifted inward towards the center field of the dipole.

### Antigravity

Antigravity is a new type of Gravity that comes about as a result of either electrostatic or magnetic dipole structures. Antigravity is a straight-line vector force that is emitted by the South or negative pole of the electrostatic or magnetic dipole structure. The type of spatial deformation is outward going at the South or Negative Pole only. Space is shifted outwards away from the center field of the dipole.

### Spatial Bias Version of the SlipWave (Warp Field)

The SlipWave can be generated by an intense electrostatic or magnetic dipole field of force. These dipole fields can be used within and around macroscopic objects such as space ships to propel them to the speed of light or beyond. Dipoles can also be used to describe fundamental particle motion.

### Photon SlipWave - the Particle Version of the SlipWave

The concept of the SlipWave comes from my study of particle dipoles such as the photon.

In the theory of Super Relativity, the photon **has structure and is composed of equal amounts of positive and negative charge**. Therefore, it has a dipole moment. I realize that most modern-day physicists do not believe that photons have internal structure, no electric or magnetic dipole moment and no charge. I strongly disagree with that line of thought. There is hard evidence that strongly suggests that photon structure helps determine light's velocity. See this paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.3987> The article that talks about this is here: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/speed-light-not-so-constant-after-all> This paper supports the idea that Photon's have structure.

### **Simple Definition of a Dipole Moment**

A dipole moment is a measure of the separation of positive and negative charges within a molecule or particle. It is a vector quantity, meaning it has both magnitude and direction.

### **Center Field Size**

The Center field is a field of force that exist in the exact center of every magnetic and electrostatic dipole. In the case of the photon this field is the point at which the positive charge field of force merges into the negative charge field of force. This field interaction is the center point at which the fundamental aether field is displaced backwards toward the rear of the dipole which is the negative or South pole. This shifting of the aether within the particle is what causes the particle to be thrust forward.

### **Newton's Equation of Gravity**

To be absolutely clear Newtons equation reveals that the cause of particle motion is the attractive force (Gravity One) generated by m1 and repulsive force (Antigravity) generated by m2. They combine to pull and push the photon forward.

I use Newton's equation for Gravitation to describe how Gravity Two and Antigravity describes the physical deformation (bending) of space caused by the electrostatic structure of the photon. This particular bending of space causes the motion of particles.

The Dipole Moment in my solution formula set is physically described by Newton's Gravitation equation. M1 is composed of the positive linear mass of the photon and M2 is the negative linear mass of the photon. The bending of space becomes a force within the photon structure. The force is composed of inward displacement of space towards the center field (Dipole Moment) of the photon. This is an attractive linear force that causes the photon to be pulled forward. On the other side of the center field M2 of the photon, space is shifted away from the center field and outward away from the rear of the photon. This force complements the force of attraction which pulls the photon forward. The force generated by M2 is a repulsive antigravity force and this force chases the positive force forward. The total spatial deformation is a line of force bending inward toward the center field and then passes through the center and becomes an outward line of force emitted from the negative electrostatic field. I then apply Newton's Third law and the cause of the forward motion of the photon is revealed. For every action or force there is an equal but opposite reaction. Space is shifted backward from the front of the photon and shifted through and out the rear of the photon. The photon is forced forward as the result. The photon's motion is an equal and opposite reaction to the photo's dipole structure.

You may refer back to these definitions as you read through the paper. I urge the reader to carefully read through the entire paper. Do not skip over any sections. A greater understanding will be gained if the reader can achieve a complete understanding of the mechanical concepts.

## The Three Causes for Particle Motion

These are three equations that explain the possible cause of particle motion. They all are simultaneously at work in our Universe. Newton's Gravitational Equation is the central cause for particle motion. This paper uses Newton's equation to describe the cause of the Photon's motion.

$$F = G \frac{m1 * m2}{r^2}$$

There is also the Magnetic Charge cause of Motion

$$F = k_m \frac{m1 * m2}{r^2}$$

There is also the Electrostatic Charge cause of Motion

$$F = k_e \frac{q1 * q2}{r^2}$$

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# The Theory of Super Relativity – (SlipWave 2.0) The Cause of Particle Motion

## Prolog

Einstein famously stated that *Nothing happens until something moves*. This paper delves into the profound implications of this statement.

*Nevertheless, I'm still far away from claiming the physical validity of the equations I derived. The reason for that is, that I did not succeed in deriving equations of motion for particles yet.*

(1) Albert Einstein, Quote from the last two sentences of his paper - "Unified Field Theory of Gravitation and Electricity July 25, 1925."

## Introduction

I believe that Albert Einstein realized that the key to unlocking the secrets of how the Universe works was to discover the central cause of particle motion. In doing this, humanity could be freed from the limitations of kinematics. I have realized that the sacred knowledge of autonomous particle motion is the Breath of God. Without the motion of particles, we would not have the propagation of light, the possibility of gravitational or magnetic fields, an electric current, or the possibility of chemical or quantum interactions. The Universe would fall into darkness and be undetectable.

Driven by a profound sense of responsibility and the potential to reshape our understanding of the Universe, I present this paper as the first in a three-part series exploring the novel forces of Linear Non-Contractive Gravity Two and Antigravity. Sharing this knowledge openly with the scientific community is paramount, and I am sure it will benefit all humanity. While acknowledging the complexities of research dissemination, I trust this work will be considered on its merits and contribute to meaningful scientific dialogue.

Unveiling the underlying mechanism of particle motion marks a major scientific breakthrough. The SlipWave, identified as the critical driver of particle motion unlocks significant potential for technological advancement. With this newfound knowledge, we can now pursue the development of Spatial Bias Drives capable of replicating the large-scale effects of the SlipWave and paving the way for interstellar space travel.

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## **The Aether (Space) is the Foundation of Reality**

This paper includes my research into the topics of Gravity Two and Antigravity and their role in the cause of particle motion. These discoveries then led to extending the Super Relativity Model of Reality to include an improved model of particle motion called SlipWave 2.0. The Super Relativity Model extends both Special and General Relativity Theories. The Super Relativity model is based on the existence of a fundamental field called the aether. Therefore, before I proceed, the existence of the aether must be re-established. To thoroughly do this would require an extensive research paper for the full explanation, which is beyond this paper's scope. However, this paper will demonstrate that the cause of particle motion comes from an interaction between the photon's geometric structure and the medium that it is consubstantial with. Therefore, this paper will form the basis for an argument that demonstrates the existence of a fundamental field, which is a quasi-elastic solid. Before I move on, I will provide some authoritative proof for the existence of the aether. Shown below, I provide expert opinions on the subject of the aether.

A quote from **Albert Einstein**, from his speech “**Ether and the Theory of Relativity**,” given in **Leiden in 1920**.

(2) *“Recapitulating, we may say that according to the general theory of relativity space is endowed with physical qualities; in this sense, therefore, there exists an ether. According to the general theory of relativity, space without ether is unthinkable; for in such space, there not only would be no propagation of light, but also no possibility of existence for standards of space and time (measuring-rods and clocks), nor therefore any space-time intervals in the physical sense.”*

Hendrik Lorentz strongly supported the idea of the aether. He developed the Lorentz aether theory, which was an attempt to explain the results of the Michelson-Morley experiment while still retaining the concept of the aether. Lorentz introduced the idea that objects moving through the aether would undergo length contraction and time dilation, which were later incorporated into Albert Einstein's theory of Special Relativity. Lorentz was correct about length contraction and time dilation. It's important to note that Lorentz's theory laid the groundwork for Einstein's Special Relativity, in which Einstein incorrectly discarded the need for the aether and introduced a new, incomplete understanding of space and time. Einstein did this because he was already aware of the null result of the Michelson-Morley experiment. I believe that Einstein wanted to save his theory of Special Relativity and the Lorentz transformations from being dismissed as incorrect because of their association with the aether. Both the Theory of Special Relativity and the Lorentz transformations were initially developed using the Aether Theory model. In order to save his theory of Special Relativity, he added wording to his theory, renouncing the need for the aether.

Einstein's Justifications for the Denial of the Existence of the Aether

(3) *“Examples of a similar kind, and the failure of attempts to detect a motion of the earth relative to the “light medium,” lead to the conjecture that not only in mechanics, but in electrodynamics as well, the phenomena do not have any properties corresponding to the concept of absolute rest, but that in all coordinate systems in which the mechanical equations are valid, also the same electrodynamic and optical laws are valid, as has already been shown for quantities of the first order.”*

This statement demonstrates he was aware of the Michelson-Morley experimental results before he released his paper in 1905

(3) *The introduction of a "luminiferous ether" will be proved to be superfluous, for according to the conceptions which will be developed, we shall introduce neither a space absolutely at rest, and endowed with special properties, nor shall we associate a velocity-vector with a point in which electromagnetic processes take place.*

At this point, Einstein completely discards the luminiferous aether. These statements in Einstein's paper represented a regrettable departure from the fundamental truth about the aether, the building block of our Universe.

Einstein released his paper in 1905, eighteen years after the Michelson-Morley null result announcement in 1887. Einstein's Special Relativity paper and the Michelson-Morley experiment changed the course of history and sent physics in the wrong direction. The world of physics mistakenly abandoned the aether.

## **James Clerk Maxwell**

James Clerk Maxwell developed a mechanical model to explain electric and magnetic phenomena using the aether, a model that led to what is now called Maxwell's equations and the understanding that light is an electromagnetic wave.

## **Isaac Newton**

For the most part, Isaac Newton was an advocate for the aether. In his early years, Newton strongly supported the idea of the aether. He envisioned it as a subtle, elastic medium that permeated all of space and provided a medium for the propagation of light, gravity, and other forces.

Newton's Mechanical explanation: In line with his mechanistic view of the Universe, Newton believed the aether played a vital role in transmitting forces and interactions. He saw it as a kind of "cosmic cogwheel" that mediated the action of forces at a distance.

In the case of the aether, my allegiance lies with the pantheon of scientific giants who revolutionized our understanding of the Universe. Though seemingly disproven, the aether theory's pursuit spawned a surprising bounty of scientific advancements, sowing the seeds for breakthroughs in electromagnetism, wave mechanics, and even the foundation of general relativity. The fate of the aether theory remains an intriguing debate, and this paper strengthens Newton's belief that the aether does play a vital role in transmitting forces and interactions.

Gravity's spectrum broadens in this paper, venturing beyond the known with the unveiling of Gravity Two and Antigravity, two enigmatic non-contractive linear forces operating within the Super Relativity framework. This paper unravels the knotty enigma of light's behavior, and it offers a crystal-clear window into the very engine that propels photons through the cosmic theater.

## Difficulties Concerning Gravity and Gravity Research

The greatest obstacle in proving the authenticity of the discoveries of both Gravity Two (non-contractive linear gravity) and (non-contractive) Antigravity lies in finding the facts. However, if the facts are there, even the most hardened skeptics must finally acknowledge the existence of both Gravity Two and Antigravity.

Facts are always convincing; the problem being is that in the past, the conclusions drawn from the facts were frequently in error. These errors in interpretation within the realm of physics have led to a bias against classical field theory and in favor of the newer theory of Quantum Mechanics and the Standard Model. This entrenched bias has led scientists to consistently overlook promising avenues in the search for a Unified Field Theory using the classical field theory model.

To avoid repeating this error, the promising theory of Gravity Two and Antigravity demands a rigorous and unbiased examination. The potential paradigm shift promised by Antigravity and Over-Unity energy research necessitates transparent and thorough investigation to ensure public trust and the advancement of scientific knowledge. In the past, this has not been the case. The door has been shut on research into these technological advancements. At some point in time, the disclosure of these types of technologies must be allowed to come forward so that all of humanity can benefit.

This paper delves into my groundbreaking discoveries concerning particle motion and the SlipWave phenomenon. Within its pages, you'll find a comprehensive explanation and interpretation of my findings, including a detailed mathematical model that unveils the intricacies of particle behavior within this novel wave system.

For over 280 years, crucial truths about the physical world lay dormant, their complexity veiled by historical context and forgotten knowledge. Now, the time has come to rediscover them and unlock their potential.

## The Discovery of the Error Concerning the Magnetic and Electrostatic Lines of Force

Driven by the results of three pivotal experiments, I embarked on a historical investigation into the methods used to determine the direction of the electrostatic and magnetic field lines of force. This exploration unearthed insights that transformed and revitalized my SlipWave Model. While manipulating magnetic fields within the milli-tesla range, I observed peculiar interactions that suggested the presence of two separate gravitational fields, seemingly triggered by both magnetic and electrostatic dipole fields. This intriguing observation opened up a new line of inquiry, prompting me to delve deeper into the nature of these potentially coexisting gravitational forces. I call these newly discovered forces Gravity Two and Antigravity.

Intriguingly, my experiments reveal discrepancies between my observed magnetic field line directions and those depicted in standard physics and electronics textbooks. My experimental observations suggest that the lines exit the south pole and enter the north pole, in contrast to the established model.

The subsequent analysis suggested my anomalous gravitational readings coming from my first experiment were likely due to magnetic interactions. Additional magnetic field experiments also

indicated that the direction of the lines of force was not correct. Intrigued by this observation, I sought to understand the cause of the error. This quest for a potential technical explanation launched me on a captivating exploration of the historical journey that determined the direction of lines of force. That is when I discovered a major error in the history of physics. I discovered that the direction of the lines of force for both magnetic and electrostatic fields are reversed from what they should be.

I believe there is still a possibility that the measurements were caused by the effect of a magnetic dipole field's ability to generate a small Linear Gravity Two/Antigravity thrusting field. I think that more experiments need to be done in this area. These experiments should be performed at much higher energies so that the two Linear non-contractive gravitational Fields can be more easily observed and quantified.

The other possibility for getting confirmation of Linear Gravity Two and Antigravity is conducting experiments where the surrounding magnetic field from the Earth is canceled. If this is possible, then the low-energy experiments can be repeated to see if the linear gravitational fields can be detected.

## The Historical Origin of the Conventional Current Flow Model - Discovery of the Error

The unexpected measurements spoken about earlier triggered a thought in me. I supposed that the direction for the lines of force might be incorrect and should be reversed from what is shown in the textbooks. Delving deeper, I explored the historical methods used to determine the direction of lines of force.

## Why Physicists are not Concerned that the Conventional Current Flow Model is Incorrect

**Physicists acknowledge that conventional current flow, which assumes the flow of electric current from positive to negative, is inconsistent with the actual movement of electrons in most materials, where electrons flow from a negative to a positive terminal.** This discrepancy between conventional current flow and electron flow is a historical artifact from early theories of electricity developed before the understanding of the atomic structure and electron behavior. Despite this difference, physicists generally do not make a big deal about conventional current flow not being correct for several reasons:

**Historical context:** The concept of conventional current flow dates back to the 18th and 19th centuries when scientists like Benjamin Franklin and Michael Faraday developed the early theories of electricity. At that time, the atomic theory and the nature of electric charge were poorly understood. So, the convention was established based on the observations and theories available at that time.

**Consistency and practicality:** Over time, conventional current flow (in the wrong direction) became widely adopted in electrical and electronic engineering and scientific literature. Changing the convention now would create unnecessary confusion and difficulties understanding existing literature, diagrams, and technical documentation.

**Compatibility with existing models:** Many electrical and electronic devices and systems have been designed and built based on the conventional current flow model. Changing the convention would not alter the fundamental behavior of these systems, as the calculations and models used in practice take the convention into account.

**Focus on deeper principles:** While physicists acknowledge the discrepancy between conventional current flow and electron flow, they tend to prioritize more fundamental and profound aspects of their research. The actual movement of electrons is well understood and accounted for in advanced theoretical models when needed, such as in quantum mechanics.

**Effective communication:** Conventional current flow has proven to be an effective way to communicate and understand electrical circuits and systems, especially in practical applications. It does not impact the accuracy of calculations or the performance of devices when the appropriate signs and conventions are applied consistently.

In the end, physicists recognize the historical origin and limitations of conventional current flow but find that using this convention in most practical applications and discussions is adequate and does not hinder scientific progress or understanding. They continue to focus on refining and advancing more fundamental theories and models related to electricity, electromagnetism, and other fields of physics.

**Why is the actual direction of the current flow so important to me? It is important to my research because knowing which way the electrostatic and magnetic lines of force are moving (Relative to the Center of the Dipole Field) is important for understanding why the North Pole would emit an attractive pulling force of gravity and why the South Pole emits a repulsive gravitational force. The pole with inward-moving lines of force should emit an attractive gravitational field, and the pole with outward-going lines of force should emit a repulsive (antigravity) force. The correct knowledge in this circumstance is vitally important.** Determining the precise direction of particle motion within the SlipWave Model ultimately hinges upon accurately identifying the actual directional displacement of space (the aether) relative to the center of the dipole. The details of this particular spatial deformation (or force) will be given later in the paper.

## Historical Origin of Conventional Current Flow Continued

Given the limited scientific understanding of electricity in Benjamin Franklin's time, it wasn't surprising that the direction of lines of force was established arbitrarily. He guessed the electric current flow was coming from the positive terminal and moving toward the negative terminal. (This is called conventional current flow). Unfortunately, Franklin guessed wrong. The incorrect direction of electric current flow was not disproven until 150 years later when J.J. Thomson discovered the electron. It was eventually realized that the electrons actually came out of the negative pole and flowed to the positive pole. By then, all the textbooks were filled with incorrect field directions, and the rotations were also backward. It was decided that it would be too much trouble to change all the textbooks. Changing all the textbooks and scientific literature based on this discrepancy represented a significant undertaking, and most scientists opted to continue using the conventional current flow model, given the current logistical considerations.

The only thing that was done is that some of the new textbooks started putting in both conventional current flow diagrams and electron flow diagrams.



Some physicists claim that the 'realness' of field lines is a complex topic, and it's not entirely clear if their directionality carries absolute significance in every context. I believe the directionality of the lines of force carries absolute significance. Since the direction of the lines of force is incorrect, I think this also affects the rotation orientation for the positive and negative charges. Based on these findings, we can now establish a new convention where clockwise rotation represents a positive charge, and counterclockwise rotation represents a negative charge.

I believe that conventional current flow is a colossal error that should have been corrected many years ago. If I reverse the direction of the lines of force for magnetism and electrostatic fields, the gravitational measurements I made now make sense. Ah, but the measurements I made in my first experiment were probably not gravitational. I call this error a happy accident. These measurements caused me to reexamine my theory and the theory of Antigravity. The measurements triggered me to research the history of electricity and magnetism and also caused me to look for evidence of gravity and Antigravity being emitted from dipoles. I believe it is important for scientists and philosophers to keep an open mind. My research into this problem did not stop at discovering the proper directions of the lines of force for magnetic and electric fields were reversed.

## Hidden Evidence of a New Gravity Theory has been Discovered Concerning Dipoles and the New Type of Linear Gravitational Field (SlipWave 2.0)

The possibility of dipoles emitting two novel gravitational forces, Gravity Two and Antigravity, gained traction in my mind during this period. I began exploring the potential existence of evidence suggesting that magnetic and electrostatic dipole fields may emit different types of gravity from opposing poles. It is important to note that Gravity One is not associated with dipole fields directly but Gravity Two and Antigravity are directly associated with dipoles.

In the past, I found one person with a credible story. His name was Thomas Townsend Brown. He reported experiencing the effects of my newly theorized Linear Gravity Two and Antigravity.

### Thomas Townsend Brown

Thomas Townsend Brown claimed to be the first person to observe the effects of his antigravity device. Brown's experiments with high-voltage fields stored within condensers led him to believe he had achieved a groundbreaking antigravity effect. While experimenting with different capacitor configurations, Brown noted that applying high voltage with the positive electrode (anode) oriented upwards resulted in a measurable decrease in the capacitor's weight and a subtle upward movement. Flipping the positive electrode (anode) downwards caused the capacitor to exhibit a noticeable gain in mass, reversing the previous effect. The observed weight changes under polarity reversal imply a possible directed force field, with the anode potentially generating an attractive gravitational-like force and the cathode exhibiting a repulsive antigravity-like force.

It appears at this point that the North or Positive pole emits Gravity Two, and the South or negative pole emits Antigravity. I have determined that from the three experiments I have done and from T.T. Brown's work. My observations also confirm that the directions for the lines of force, as depicted in textbooks, are incorrect. When the directions are reversed, linear Gravity Two emitted by the North or Positive Pole and Antigravity emitted by the South or negative pole make sense. As of February

10, 2024, a supporter emailed me some documents created by T. T. Brown and Paul LaViolette. Brown's and LaViolette's documentation confirms my discovery concerning the proper direction for the lines of force. Shown below is a small part of T.T. Brown's documentation (Figure 2) and patents. Paul LaViolette's drawing (Figure 1) for the electrical lines of force, direction of motion (thrust), and gravitational field shape perfectly match the Super Relativity Model drawings I have made over the years. Based on extensive research spanning many years, the Super Relativity model for generating Gravity Two and Antigravity has also been tested and possibly validated through experimentation in my lab. More experimentation needs to be done.

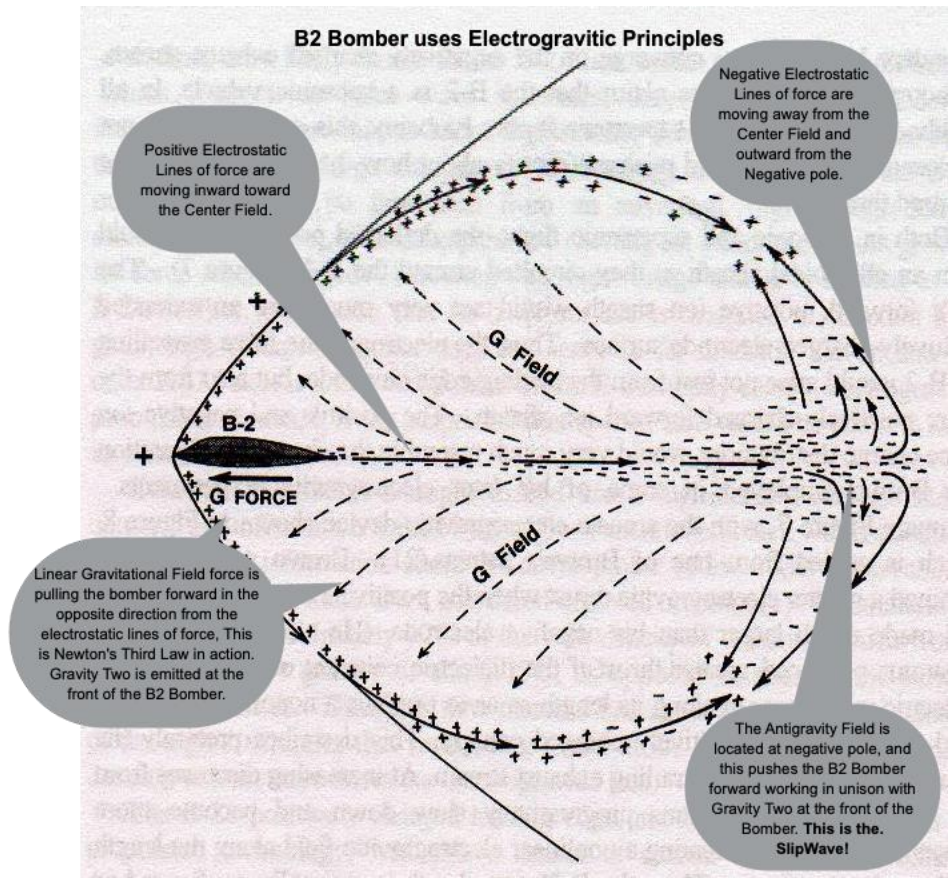


Figure 1(from Paul LaViolette)



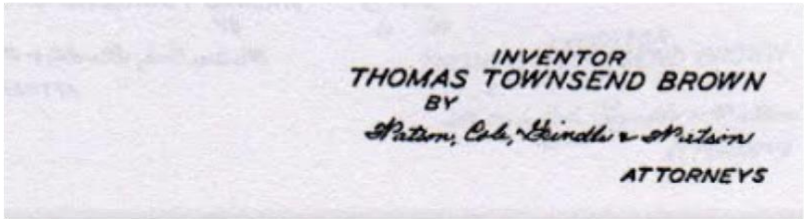
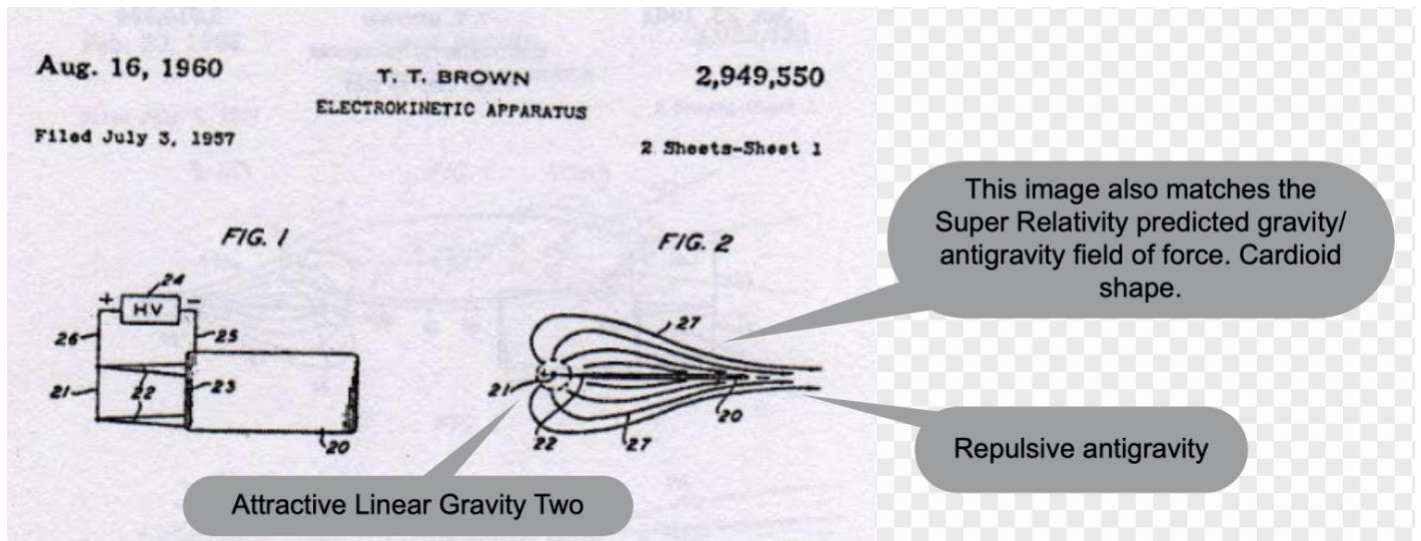


Figure 2

### Basic Dipole Model Theory for Electrogravitic and Magnetogravitic

**Eventually, all of this research and discovery led me to conclude that I needed to stop guessing how much energy was required to demonstrate a Linear Gravity Two and Linear Antigravity field.** I then sought out an equation that I could use to predict how much energy would be needed to confirm the existence of Gravity Two and the Antigravity field. Specifically, the equation I sought had to answer this question. How much energy in Joules is stored in the magnetic and electrostatic fields? Once I could determine the energy stored in those fields, I could transform the energy into its equivalent mass and convert the attracting masses into a linear force. This paragraph describes the process that causes particle motion.

By using this system of equations, I was able to transform the geometry of force (magnetic or electrostatic fields) into a geometry of energy (Joules) and then convert the geometry of energy into a geometry of mass (kilograms). Finally, I transform the geometry of mass into the geometry of force in (Newtons). This technique allowed me to successfully describe both types of gravitational fields generated by the electrostatic dipole fields of the photon. This implies that two separate but similar equations will be required to describe the distinct effects of Gravity Two and Antigravity accurately. One equation will use inductance (magnetic version) in the formulas, and the other equation will use capacitance (electrogravitic version). I could use these equations to determine a direct transformation from the magnetic or electrostatic dipole into the new version of the SlipWave propulsion field that contains both Gravity Two, which is a straight-line vector field, and Antigravity, also in the form of a straight-line vector field.

I succeeded in finding the equations that will do precisely what is needed. These equations will be fully described in two other papers. This paper leverages a technique that converts energy into both

positive and negative mass. These resulting masses are then used to generate a linear force, employed within an adapted version of Newton's Law of Gravitation. The transformation is from the geometry of energy to the geometry of linear mass into the geometry of force. All of these geometric transformations occur within the aether fundamental field.

## SlipWave 2.0 Mechanical Model - The Cause of Particle Motion

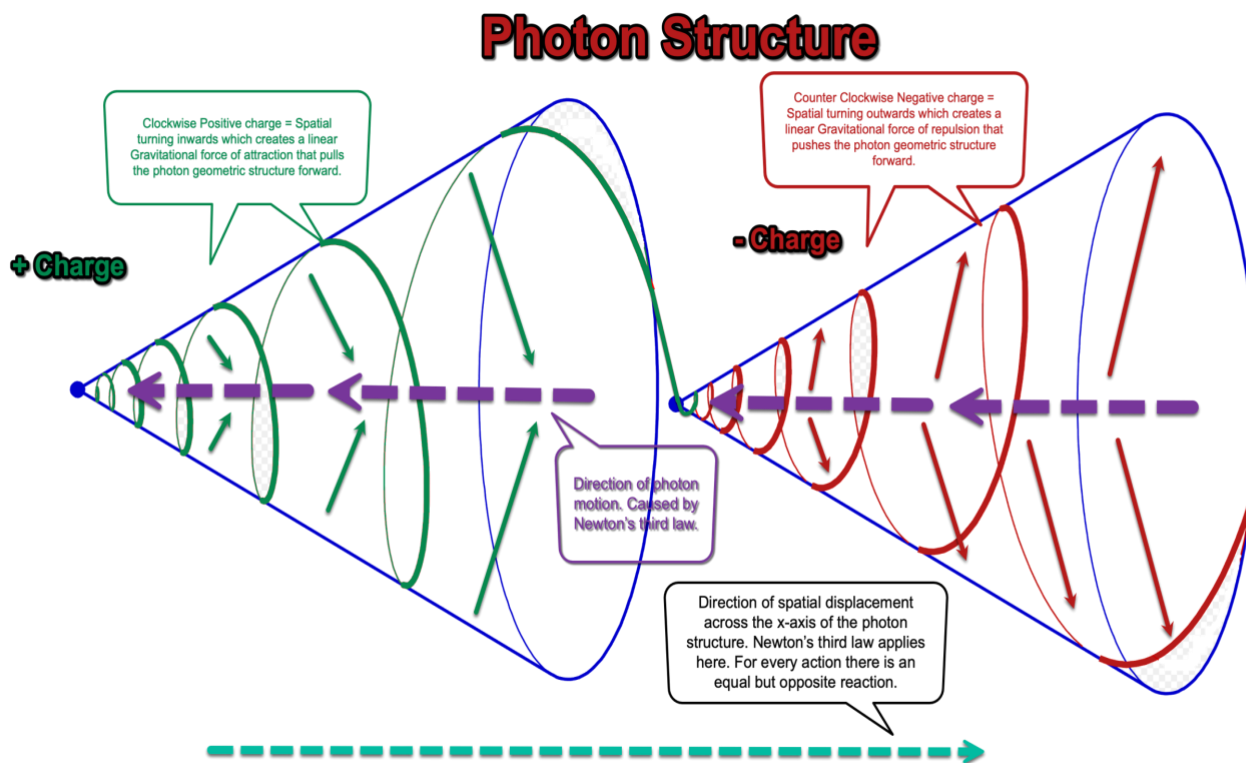


Figure 3

I now believe that I have successfully derived the equation set that fully describes the SlipWave 2.0 model, which is the cause of autonomous particle propulsion. The equation set I employ explains the motion of all near-massless subatomic particles. This paper includes the specific set of formulas to be used for the special case of the photon. There will be other papers dedicated to the electron and quark motion.

The SlipWave-driven photon, with its unique dipole interaction within the aether, is expected to exhibit a slight increase in linear rest mass located in the front part of the photon. The front part of the photon is  $m_1$  in Newton's equation. On the other hand  $m_2$  is the second half of the photon which contribute a linear negative mass. These two masses are multiplied together and work in conjunction to pull-push the photon forward. I then tested my motion formulation by placing the system of equations into a computer program simulation. Once this task was completed, I was able to mathematically demonstrate how and why a photon of any wavelength moves at the constant rate of 299,792,458 m/s. See pages 20, 21, and 22 of this document for a full explanation of how the constancy of light is maintained.

## Linear Pull Push (the Negative Field Chases the Positive Field)

We must now delve deeper into the actual mechanical cause of the photon's motion. The photon is an electrostatic charge dipole, which creates a very small amount of polarized linear longitudinal force within the aether fundamental field. The field of force is caused by a displacement of the aether along the x-axis of all particles, and it is this displacement of space relative to the particle's center field that creates the particle's gravitational (mass) and antigravitational (anti-mass) fields. The first half (positive field) of the photon's linear field displacement has the lines of force moving inward toward the center of the photon. The second half, or the negative field of the photon, has the lines of force moving outward and away from the center of the photon. See Figure 3 above. The green arrowed line shows the spatial displacement where space is pulled inward through the photon and pushed outward out of the rear of the photon. Now, we must evoke Newton's third law. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. The deformation of space in this direction causes the photon to move forward, as shown in Figure 3 by the purple arrowed line. What is not depicted in the image is the center field of force. The center field of force plays the dominant role in the cause of the photon's motion. The size and strength of the center field of the dipole is the most intense concentration of electrostatic force, and the electrostatic force in this region creates a lateral movement of the quasi-elastic medium. By virtue of its field size and concentration, it also determines the photon's maximum velocity within space.

## Types of Gravity

At this point, it is important to note that the gravity I am speaking of here is Linear Gravity Two and Linear Antigravity. This paper explains these two new types of gravity in greater detail. Gravity One is a contractive force and has no poles. It is attractive only and is described in my previous paper, which is located at ResearchGate. (4) [On the Origins of Mass, Inertia, and Gravity - The Unified Field Theory - August 14, 2021](#). This paper explains the causal nexus between electromagnetism and Gravity One. Gravity One is the type of gravity known to conventional, modern-day physics. I am referring to Newton's and Einstein's gravity.

## The Mathematical SlipWave 2.0 Model

The first task to be completed is deriving the equation for motion within the aether. To accomplish this, I must answer this question. "What equations should be used to describe the cause of particle motion within the aether medium? Immediately, what should be recognized by the reader is that the aether does exist. In our current scientific perspective, space is usually considered to be a vacuum, meaning that it is nearly empty of matter and has extremely low pressure. It is considered to be entirely empty otherwise. However, as have the physicists and scientists before me, I propose that space is not truly empty but instead filled with a substance called the aether. According to the theory of Super Relativity, the aether is the fundamental field and the medium within which all electromagnetic wave-particles propagate. The fundamental field is as Hendrick Lorentz correctly assumed it to be. It is a quasi-elastic or quasi-rigid solid. Since space is a real physical medium, the motion of a particle within that medium would depend on the properties of the aether, such as its density, elasticity, viscosity, and so on.

I chose as a starting point the wave equation  $E = h * \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$ . This equation is the mathematical expression for the energy (E) of a photon in quantum mechanics. This equation is known as the

Planck-Einstein relation, and it relates the energy of a photon to its wavelength ( $\lambda$ ). We can calculate the amount of energy for any size photon. It should be made clear at this point that this procedure that I will guide the reader through assumes a classical view of reality where things like Photons have real, measurable properties such as a physical size structure, amount of energy, and velocity.

In modern-day physics, the photon, or any sub-atomic particle, is believed to have no size in the traditional sense. According to Quantum Mechanics, photons are fundamental and lack internal structure. This is why I do not use quantum mechanical theory in my model. The QM model is counterintuitive because it lacks direct observation and has serious interpretational challenges. I believe it is an incomplete system of thought, as Einstein claimed. Therefore, I will use classical field theory and equations to solve the problem concerning the cause of particle motion. I only use one QM equation.

After we have obtained the photon's energy for a specific wavelength, we can now use Einstein's famous equation to calculate the photon's mass.  $E = mc^2$ . We then algebraically manipulate  $E = mc^2$ , and rearrange it in order to isolate the variable to solve for mass.  $m = \frac{E}{c^2}$ . According to the Theory of Super Relativity, the photon has a very small linear rest mass. Its linear rest mass is generated by the positive and negative charge components of the photon's structure. This mass is very small. For example, the mass for a photon with a length of 300nm is only 4.626725E-35 kilograms. The linear mass value will be needed later in the Super Relativity Model for calculating the motion of a photon. I can and should use  $e=mc^2$  because the photon is a special case particle that is composed of two linear rest masses.

The next step is using the equation I derived. This equation describes how the constancy for the speed of light is accomplished. The Constancy Equation describes what happens at the center of a photon's dipole structure every time a photon is created. As far as I know, the equation is new math and does not exist in any textbook.

# The Constancy of the Speed Light Equation

$$y = 1.758328873799E^{-30} * x^{-.5}$$

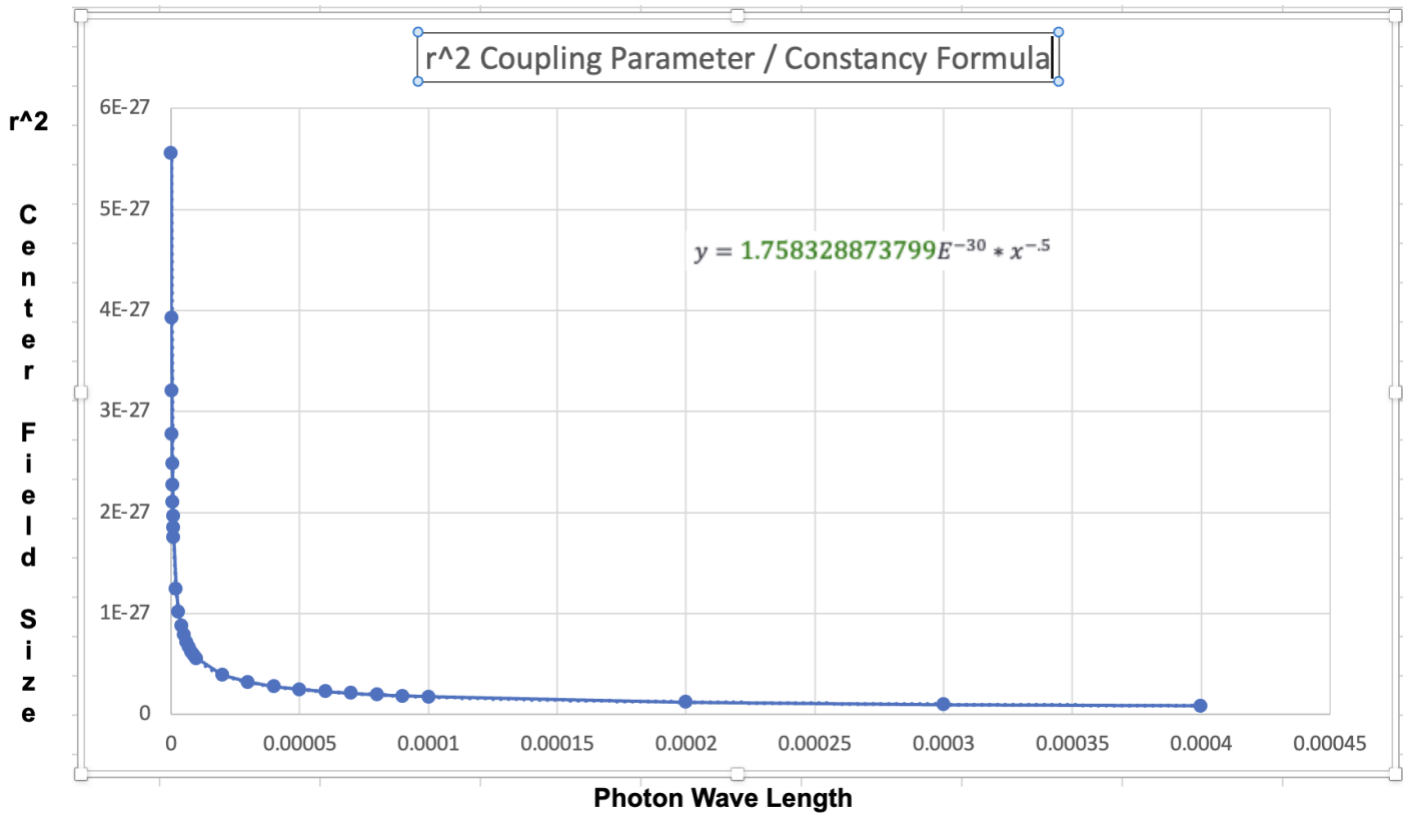


Figure 4

In this equation,  $1.758328873799 * E^{-30}$  is a numerical coefficient. As you can see, it is a very small number in scientific notation. In this context, it represents a newly discovered constant equivalent to a scaling parameter. What this equation generates in my equation set is the distance  $r^2$ , which is the size of the center field within the dipole field at the center of a photon structure. It is inserted into this equation  $F = G * \frac{m1*m2}{r^2}$ . The distance generated is extremely small and grows and shrinks as the wavelength of the photon increases and decreases. I consider this variable to be the coupling parameter, and the adjustment of this variable maintains the constancy of the speed of light. No matter what the wavelength of the photon is. The speed of that photon will always be "c," the speed of light. That matches what we observe in our Universe and Einstein's first postulate of Special Relativity.

# The Constancy Equation Provides a Geometrical Explanation – This is the Central Cause of the Constancy of the Speed of Light

## Center Field Dynamical Structure Determines the Photon's Constancy

Now, how is this mechanically explained? The constancy of light is determined at the point of the creation and emission of the photon particle/wave. When the photon is created, its wavelength and energy level are defined as a result of its size and structure. At the same time, at the very center of the dipole field, the coupling parameter determines the size and strength of the force field located at the center of the photon dipole structure.

In the situation of the photon dipole, which consists of two opposite charges separated by a certain distance, we have the simplest version of an electrostatic dipole. What happens at the center of the photon dipole field is a well-known sensible physical transformation of an ultra-small force field. When the photon's wavelength increases, the center field decreases in size. When the photon's length decreases, the center field increases in size. This value is input into the abovementioned equation ( $r^2$ ). This is the coupling parameter. See example below:

As the photon **increases** in length (the center field = coupling parameter **decreases** in length)  
300nm = 0.0000000000000000000000000320944079062039  
= 3.20944079062039E-27

500nm = 0.000000000000000000000000024860221465423  
= 2.4860221465423E-27

1000nm = 0.00000000000000000000000001757883118  
= 1.757883118E-27

9000nm = 0.0000000000000000000000000585961039333333  
= 5.85961039333333E-28

As the photon **decreases** in size (the center field -- coupling parameter **increases** in length)  
300nm = 0.0000000000000000000000000320944079062039  
= 3.20944079062039E-27

30nm = 0.000000000000000000000000010149142913812  
= 1.0149142913812E-26

1nm. = 0.0000000000000000000000000555891451323854  
= 5.55891451323854E-26

.1nm = 0.00000000000000000000000001757883118  
= 1.757883118E-25

At first, this seems counterintuitive. I will now provide the geometric explanation.



An electrostatic charge dipole field structure consists of two equal and opposite Rotational wave charges that are separated by a small distance. The electric dipole moment is a vector that points from the negative charge to the positive charge, and its magnitude is proportional to the product of the charge and the distance. The electric field of a dipole at a point depends on the angle between the dipole moment and the position vector of the point, as well as the distance from the dipole. The electric field is strongest along the x-axis of the dipole and weakest in the perpendicular direction.

If we increase the total length of the dipole, we are increasing the distance between the charges and, therefore, the magnitude of the dipole moment. This means that the electric field along the x-axis of the dipole will increase, and the electric field in the perpendicular direction will decrease. As a result, the center of the dipole structure, where the electric field is zero, will shrink in size.

To visualize this, you can imagine that the electric field lines are like rubber bands that are attached to the charges. If you pull the charges apart, the rubber bands will stretch and become more concentrated along the x-axis of the dipole and less concentrated in the perpendicular direction. The region where the rubber bands cross each other will also become smaller. This explanation assumes that the dipole and center field exist within the aether, which is a quasi-elastic solid.

## The Constancy Equation $y = 1.758328873799 \times 10^{-30} \times x^{-0.5}$

This equation is a **power function** with a negative exponent. The variable x is in the denominator of the expression, which means that as x increases, y decreases. The exponent of -0.5 means that y decreases at a faster rate than x increases.

The constant  $1.758328873799 \times 10^{-30}$  is a scaling factor that determines the magnitude of the output. This value is inserted into Newton's Gravity Law Equation. This coupling parameter creates an inline thrusting force that drives the photon forward. This is physically accomplished by emitting a gravitationally attractive positive charge force at the front of the photon followed by a negatively charged antigravity force at the rear end of the photon. The positive charge is attracted forward, and the negative charge is attracted to the positive charge and chases it forward. This fully explains the cause of the photon's motion. The following sections take the reader through a complete example of how to calculate the photon's velocity.

# Mathematical Solution for the Cause of Photon Particle Motion (SlipWave Model)

Step 1. Calculate the amount of Energy using the Planck-Einstein relation.

Choose a wavelength for the photon. Then, calculate the amount of Energy using the Planck-Einstein relation. It was derived by Einstein in 1905.

$$E = h * \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$$

We first need to calculate the energy content for a particular photon length. The equation essentially states that the energy of a photon is directly proportional to its frequency ( $\frac{c}{\lambda}$ ), and inversely proportional to its wavelength. Higher frequency photons carry more energy, while longer wavelength photons carry less energy.

The Planck–Einstein relation was a groundbreaking discovery that helped bridge the gap between classical physics and quantum mechanics. It revolutionized our understanding of light and paved the way for further development in areas like atomic and nuclear physics.

Here's a breakdown of the equation and its meaning:

- E: Energy of the Photon, measured in Joules.
- h: Planck's constant, a fundamental physical constant with a value of  $6.63 \times 10^{-34}$  Joule-seconds. It acts as a proportionality constant between energy and frequency.
- $2\pi c$ : Twice the product of pi ( $\pi$ ) and the speed of light (c), which is approximately  $2.998 \times 10^8$  meters per second. This term represents the angular frequency of the photon.
- $\lambda$ : Wavelength of the Photon, measured in meters.

We will need the energy content to calculate and solve for the photon's linear mass. The linear mass stretches across the photon structure's x-axis. The photon's linear mass is directly related to the amount of gravitational force generated as a vector field within the photon structure.

## Step 2 - Calculate the Photon's Linear Mass

Calculate the linear mass of the photon using Einstein's mass-energy equivalence.

$$m = e/c^2$$

Physicists think that this equation should not be used to describe a photon. The reason is that photons are massless. We can use it in this case because, in my theory, the photon's linear mass is not zero. It's a very small number, but not zero. Therefore, we can use this equation.

While some aspects of the mass-energy equivalence were explored by other scientists before Einstein, Albert Einstein is rightfully credited for discovering the  $e = mc^2$  equation and its profound implications. He published it in his 1905 paper on special relativity, titled "Does the Inertia of a Body Depend upon Its Energy Content?" This paper provides a comprehensive answer to that question.

The meaning of the equation is far-reaching:

- E: Represents the total energy of a system, including both kinetic and potential energy.
- m: Represents the mass of the system.



- $c$ : Represents the speed of light, a fundamental constant.

Essentially, the equation states that mass and energy are interchangeable. One can be converted into the other, and the amount of energy released or absorbed is proportional to the change in mass, multiplied by the square of the speed of light, which is a very large number.

## Full Interpretation of the SlipWave Mathematical Model

In Super Relativity's SlipWave Theory, we find significant differences in the concepts of mass and gravity as compared to the Quantum Mechanics and General Relativity points of view. In the case of photon emission coming from an electron, the mass conversion to energy comes about as the result of creating an energy particle called the photon. According to the Theory of Super Relativity, when the electron emits a photon, some of the inertial mass of the electron is converted from contractive Gravity One inertial mass into an energetic particle that generates small amounts of Gravity Two linear non-contractive mass and anti-mass. The inline electrostatic charge structure of the photon generates these two linear masses. Gravity One mass is caused by the accelerated motion of unbalanced charges. On the other hand, Gravity Two and Antigravity linear mass structures (positive and negative charge components of the photon) are the force structures that cause the photon to have linear kinetic energy or straight-line motion.

The linear mass is geometrically caused by an actual spatial shift or displacement of the aether medium along the x-axis of the dipole structure. This longitudinal shift is what generates the linear attractive mass in the front part of the photon and the linear repulsive mass (antigravity field) at the rear of the photon. The direction of motion that the photon has comes from the linear mass, which is a positively charged structure at the front part of the photon structure. The negative charge structure located at the rear of the photon chases the positive charge structure and pushes the photon forward. What I have just described is the SlipWave 2.0 model. PLM (Positive Linear Mass) generates Gravity Two ((+) ← ← ← (-) **direction of motion**) NLAM (Negative Linear Anti-Mass) generates Antigravity.

The next step in the calculations is to input the positive and negative masses into Newton's Law of Gravitation Equation. This equation reveals the gravitational force of attraction within the dipole structure in the form of Gravity Two and Antigravity. This force of attraction generates the thrust direction forward and the thrust velocity within the photon. The thrust is a longitudinal wave structure that creates thrust within the particle due to Newton's Third Law. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

So, in the case of the photon, the **space is deformed inward** at the front of the photon. →(+)→→→(-)→ and exits at the negative or rear of the photon. This bending of space is a linear gravitational force that works on the entire photon. The effect is an equal and opposite reaction of the geometric photon structure. In other words, the photon moves in the opposite direction of the physical deformation caused by the electrostatic field structure. The result of this is that the **photon moves in this direction** (+) ← ← ← (-). The main thrust comes from the (center field) located at the photon's center. The above explanation describes the photon's dipole moment. The photon's dipole moment is a **vector property** describing the overall field strength and direction.

This interpretation applies to Newton's Law of Gravitation, which has now been extended to handle gravitational forces of opposite polarity.

### Step 3 - Calculate $r^2$ the Center Field Size

Calculate the Center Field size using the Constancy Equation. The Center Field has already been defined within the abstract. If you are not sure what I mean by this please reread the definition.

$$y = 1.7583118 \times 10^{-30} \times x^{-0.5}$$

This equation has a single input, which is  $x$ , which is the wavelength of the photon in meters. The value  $y$  will be used in Newton's Gravitation Equation. The value generated for  $y$  becomes  $r^2$  input to Newton's equation.

### Step 4 - Calculate the Thrust Force Generated by the Photon's Geometry

Calculate the thrust Force in Newtons generated by the electrostatic dipole structure.  $M1$  is the positive linear mass that was previously calculated above, which comes from

$$m = \frac{E}{c^2} \quad M2 \text{ is the same mass as } m1 \text{ but has a negative value.}$$

So now what we have is  $F = \frac{G \cdot m1 \cdot m2 \cdot (-1)}{r^2}$  where  $m1$  is the previously calculated mass and  $m2$  is the same mass value times (-1). The  $r^2$  is the previously calculated value that comes from the Constancy Equation shown above.

The calculated value of  $r^2$  is then used as the final input for Newton's equation. This scaling parameter is used in Newton's Law of Gravitation formula  $F = \frac{G \cdot m1 \cdot m2 \cdot (-1)}{r^2}$ .

### Step 5 - Calculate the velocity of the photon particle/wave in meters per second

Calculate the velocity of the photon particle/wave in meters per second. This is calculated by using the formula.  $\Delta v = F/m \cdot \Delta t$

Here's a detailed explanation of the equation  $\Delta v = F/m \cdot \Delta t$ :

Equation Components:

- $\Delta v$  (delta-v): Represents the change in velocity of an object. It's the difference between its final velocity and initial velocity, measured in meters per second (m/s).
- $F$  (force): Represents the net force acting on the photon object. It's the total force pushing and pulling the object, measured in newtons (N).
- $m$  (mass): Represents the mass of the object, measured in kilograms (kg). It's a measure of how much matter the object contains. I chose to use the mass calculation value coming from Einstein's equation. The issue here is that according to Super Relativity Theory, the photon is composed of two linear masses. These linear masses have already been described above. The important point to understand here is that both geometries combine to propel the photon forward. Even though the lines of force are opposite in direction, when the two charges are aligned one next to the other, the linear gravitational field moves in the same direction, going in the North Pole through the center of the dipole and moving out of the South Pole. The very small field between the two charges is where the smooth transition takes place from inward-going deformation to outward-going deformation. This transition from a positive field to a negative field happens at the very center of the photon.

- $\Delta t$  (delta-time): Represents the time interval during which the force is applied, measured in seconds (s).

Meaning of the Equation:

This equation expresses the relationship between force, mass, time, and the resulting change in velocity of an object. It's a fundamental concept in physics known as the impulse-momentum theorem.

## Conclusion

I believe that one of the key challenges remaining in realizing Einstein's vision of a Unified Field Theory is understanding the mechanism driving particle motion. A famous modern-day astrophysicist once said, "The universe is under no obligation to make sense to you." While it may be true that the Universe doesn't owe us perfect comprehension, I believe that physicists and philosophers have a profound responsibility to strive for an accurate and comprehensive explanation of the Universe's workings.

My purpose has been and always will be to act in the best interest of all truth-seeking people of this world. I have a great love and respect for all the scientists and philosophers in this world. Unfortunately, despite their best efforts, they have not achieved a widely accepted, complete theory unifying gravity to electromagnetism.

With the modern world presenting phenomena that current quantum mechanics struggles to explain, I believe it is crucial to investigate the alternative theoretical framework called Super Relativity. Many believe the current understanding of our physical reality is incomplete. Seeking a more comprehensive explanation, I developed the Theory of Super Relativity. However, I think the current searches for truth seem misguided, prompting me to propose an alternative framework.

The reasoning that compelled me to act is as follows:

1. **Determinism vs. Probability:** The following theories of Special Relativity, General Relativity, and Super Relativity operate deterministically, meaning there's a cause-and-effect relationship for every phenomenon, and the future state of the Universe is predictable. Quantum mechanics, on the other hand, introduces probabilism and indeterminacy. Certain aspects, like an electron's position in an atom, can only be predicted with probabilities, leaving both Einstein and I uncomfortable with the lack of absolute determinism.
2. **Completeness vs. Incompleteness:** Einstein and I believe a fundamental theory shouldn't rely on statistical interpretations, like wave functions in quantum mechanics, but should reveal the underlying reality in a deterministic and complete way.

This paper is the first part of a three-paper series that thoroughly explains the mechanical workings of the Universe. In conjunction with my previous paper, [\*\*"The Origin of Gravity and Force Unification via the Electromagnetic Bridging Model as defined by Super Relativity November 25, 2015."\*\*](#) this paper fully describes the three types of gravity that exist.

1. The first type is Gravity One, described in part by Einstein's General Relativity. This type of gravity is contractive and inertial in nature.
2. The second type is Gravity Two. This is a newly theorized type of gravity that is non-inertial and non-contractive and emerges into reality as a result of dipole structures. It is emitted from the North or Positive Pole. In conjunction with Antigravity, it is the central cause of particle motion.
3. The Third type of gravity is Antigravity, and it emerges into reality as the result of being emitted by the South or negative pole of a dipole.

Both Gravity Two and Antigravity will be discussed in more detail in my next two papers. These papers will talk about Super Relativities Electrogravitic and Magnetogravitic Models. The full description of our reality is achieved by describing the cause of particle motion along with the

explanations of all three types of gravity. The image below represents the geometric mechanical framework of the photon particle/wave.

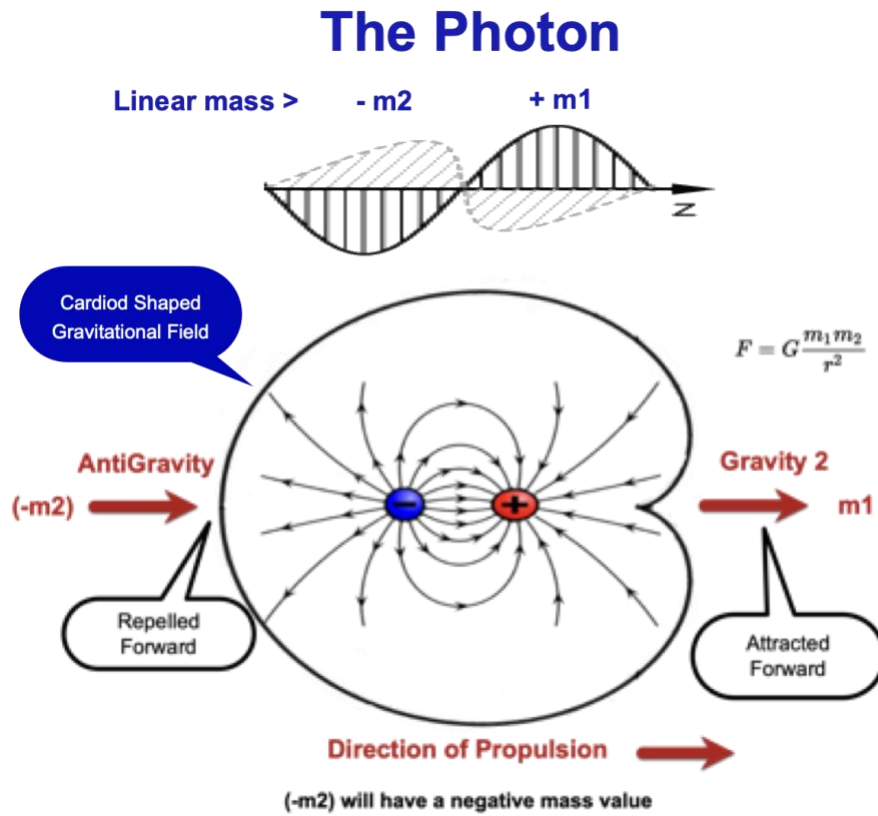


Figure 5

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