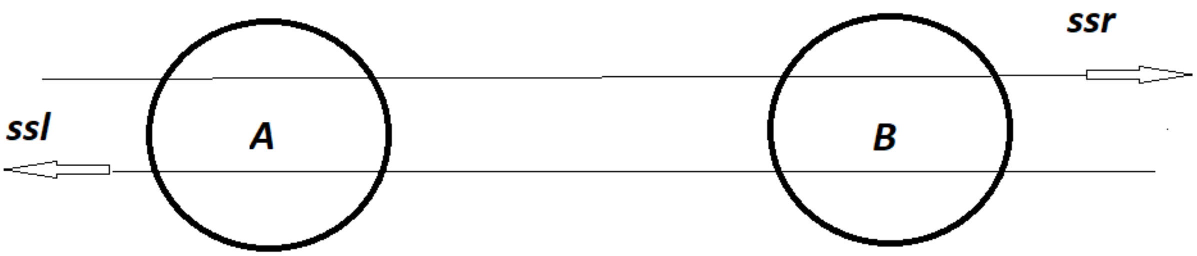
This is an abstract theory that defines unique parameters of space which lead to unique consistent behaviors of bodies within that field.

I will use simple circular bodies ***A and B*** each made up of an internal particle that travels back and forth within. The mass of each body is 1. This is not a theory on the structure of matter. It is a field theory.

Fig 1

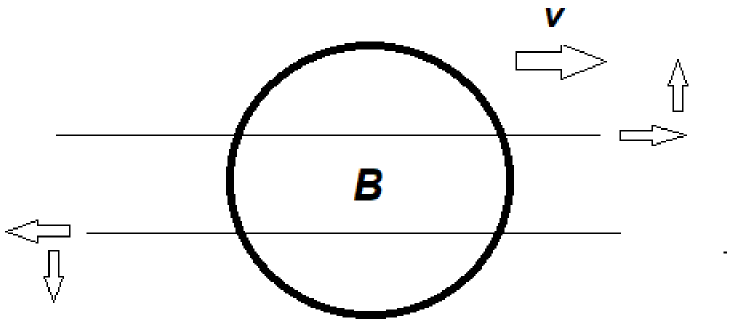
In a linear 1-dimensional space light travels at 2 speeds, ***c*** and ***–c***. We place ***A*** in this field and assume its internal particles to travel at the speeds of light. Since we assume that space determines these speeds, we will call these speeds 'the speeds of space'. Directional space right is speed of space right (***ssr***) and directional space left is speed of space left (***ssl***).

Fig 2



If we are ***A***, and a force in the left direction is applied to us, we will have changed our speed relationship with the speeds of space. Suppose we can view these changes. We view ***ssr*** increasing and ***ssl*** decreasing and ***B*** moving away from us under no external forces in keeping its speed relationship with space unchanged.

Fig 3 ***A,***s view of ***B*** and space as ***A*** is pushed left



This is the same type of effect that we encounter in a gravitational field. There is external pressure on our feet. Remove the floor beneath us and we fall with no external pressure.

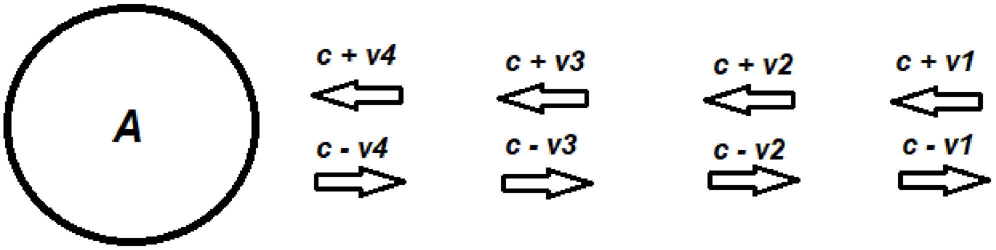
Hence 4 factors to a gravitational field. 1) external pressure not to fall. 2) no external pressure as bodies fall. 3) changing speeds of space. 4) changes are balanced

How are the speeds of space in change in a gravitational field?

<u>Sloped space.</u>

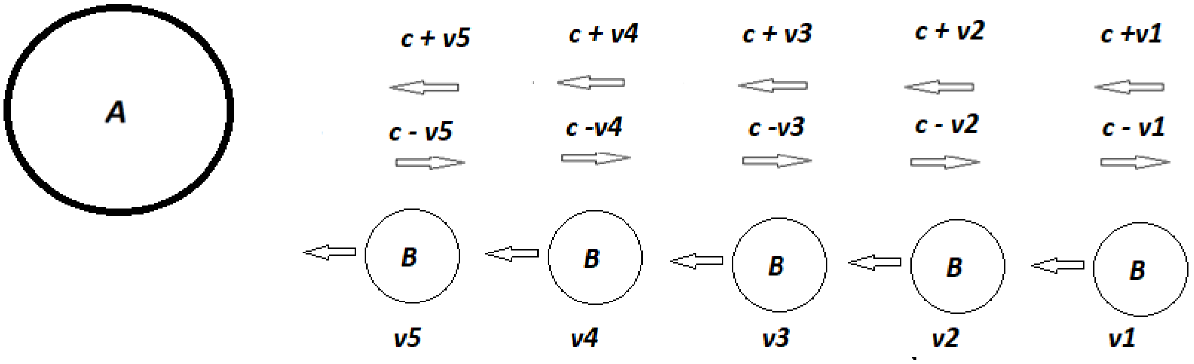
Consider the field around body ***A. A*** is fixed. The gravitational field must be in balanced change. A changing balanced field can be a sloped field.

Fig 4



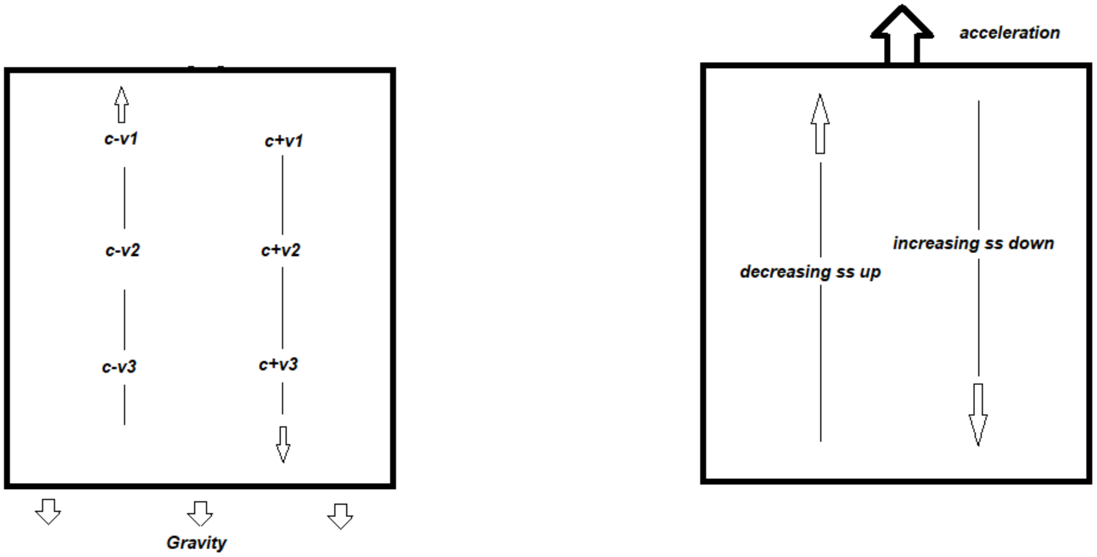
To maintain its position a body to the right of ***A*** will fall left and increase its speed in an attempt to maintain its speed relationship with the speeds of space.

Fig 5 ***CR.*** ***CR*** is the speed at which the falling body matches the changes to the speeds of space.



The fall of ***CR*** determines the gravitational pull and the fall rate. Others bodies not under external forces within the field and not in ***CR*** will experience changes to the speeds of space but all changes are balanced and no external forces are detected. All bodies fall rate in the field is determined by ***CR***.

Fig 5a elevator thought experiment



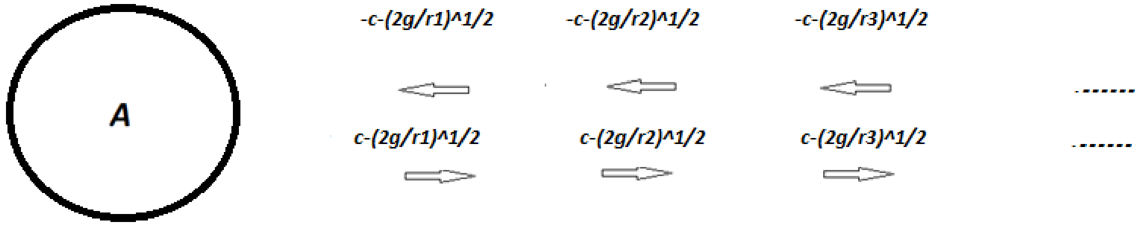
In both cases from the viewpoint of the internal observer ***CR*** is falling downwards.

In elevator left ***CR***'s fall rate is determined by the slopes of the speeds of space. In elevator right the fall rate of ***CR*** is determined by the acceleration rate of the elevator.

What is ***v***

Gravitational effect continues to r = infinity. A body at infinity with speed 0 will eventually fall and hit the surface of a mass at the fall escape velocity. ***v*** then is $(2gm/r)^{1/2}$. (let mass equal 1 for each ***A*** and ***B***)

Fig 6



From Fig 6

fall acceleration = ***vv***'

$v = -(2gr^{-1})^{1/2}$ $vv' = -(2gr^{-1})^{1/2}(-1/2)(2gr^{-1})^{-1/2}(-1)(2gr^{-2}) \quad = -g/r^2$

The speed of space outwards from a body is ascending outwards but its gravitational pull is inwards.

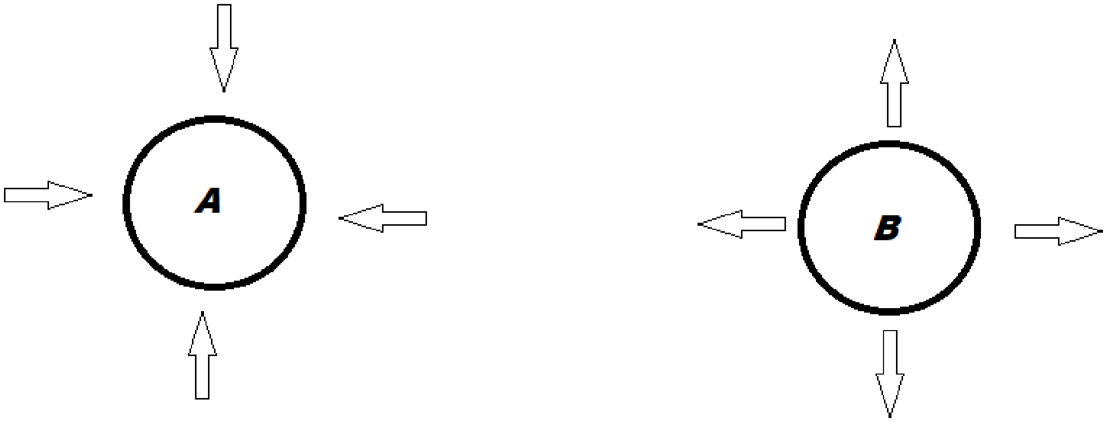
The speed of space inwards ascends inward and its gravitational pull is also inwards.

The field in-between ***B and A*** will be discussed in section 4

Section 2   Splitting of gravitational space

Gravitational forces from bodies pull on inward bound directional space and outward bound. Suppose there were two types of bodies. One pulls on inward bound only. The other on outward bound.

Fig 9



There are two types of fields and the fields are unbalanced.

Characteristics of slopes.

A slope (***A+***) pulls from the front. It is an ascending field and increases its pulling strength (slope) as it ascends. Its fall slope is in the direction of ascending speed of space.

B slope (***B-***) pulls from behind. It is also an ascending field that decreases its pulling strength (slope) as it ascends. Its fall slope is in the opposite direction of its ascending directional space.

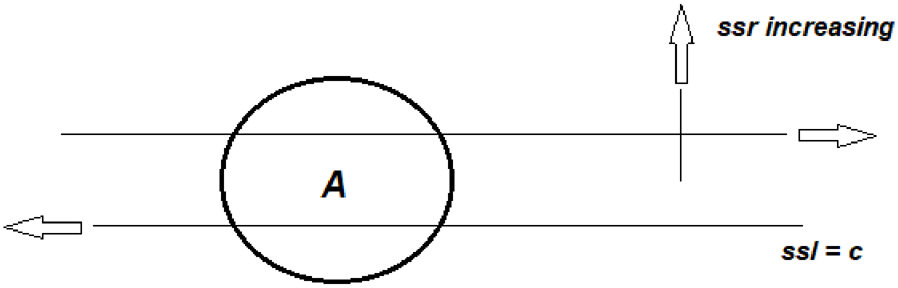
Are these fields charged fields? Does a sloped unbalanced field lead to charged acceleration?

Two characteristics of charged fields must be shown. One, how or why are forces generated and two why does there occur opposite charged reactions with different bodies. I will discus characteristic 2 first, and the question of why forces occur in section 3.

Unbalanced change in a linear field and Primary fields

A primary field is the field in which a body will remain in or fall with when changes occur. Let's assume in Fig 10 that ***ssl*** is the primary field.

Fig 10 a linear unbalanced change



A primary directional space is the field in which a body will remain in (will fall or stay with) when changes occur. In fig 10 ***A*** stays in place and does not fall with the change. ***Ssl*** is its primary directional space.

Assume an increasing ***ssr*** across from a primary field causes a charged acceleration to the left. (the reason why will be discussed later)

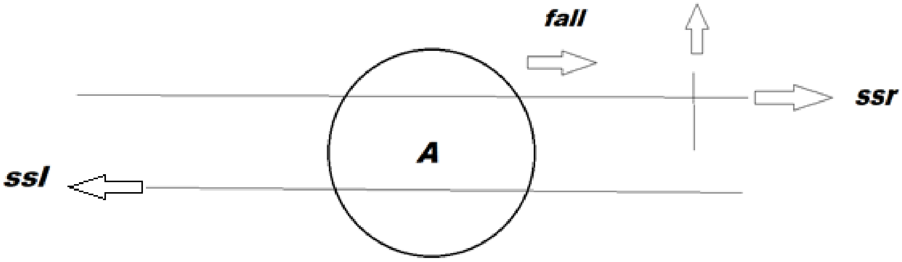
And that a decreasing ***ssr*** across from a primary field causes a charged acceleration to the right.

Acceleration is proportional to rate of change of a changing speed of space

In fig 10 ***A*** accelerates left under charged forces. If ***ssr*** were decreasing ***A*** would accelerate right.

Now let's make ***ssr A's*** primary space.

Fig 11



Ssr is ***A,s*** primary space. ***A*** will fall to the right with the changes. From fig 11 when ***ssr*** is increasing ***A*** falls in that direction and detects an increasing ***ssl***. It accelerates right in the direction of fall. When ***ssr*** is decreasing ***A*** falls left and detects a decreasing ***ssl***. ***A*** falls and accelerates in the direction of fall. Charged accelerations are opposite of the case in Fig 10.

Opposite charged accelerations occurs because of different choices of primary directional space.

Axiom - If one directional space changes and the body falls the body accelerates in the direction of fall. If the body does not fall it accelerates in the opposite direction.

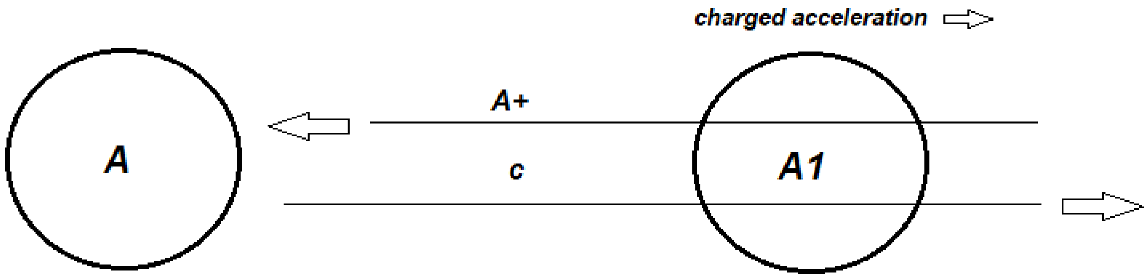
Sloped charged fields

A slope is designated as ***A+*** ***B*** slope is ***B-***

Let ***B- slope*** be ***A's*** primary field. Let ***A+ slope*** be ***B's*** primary field.

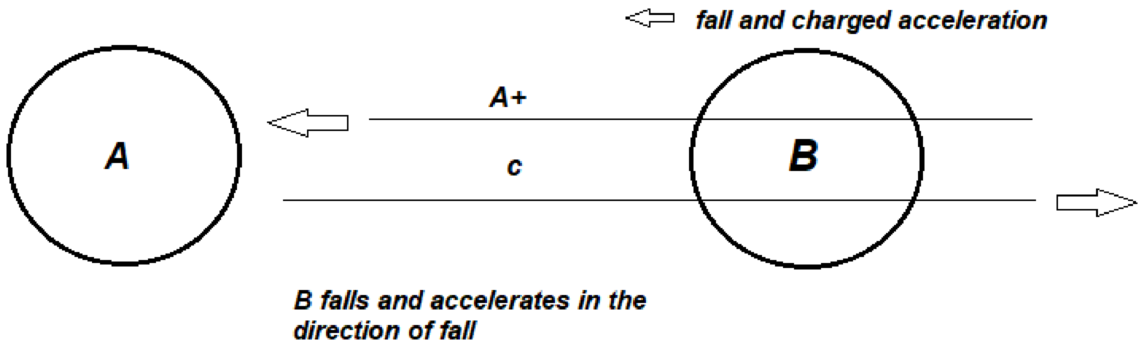
We'll consider only fields on the right

Fig 12 ***A1 in A's field. A*** is fixed



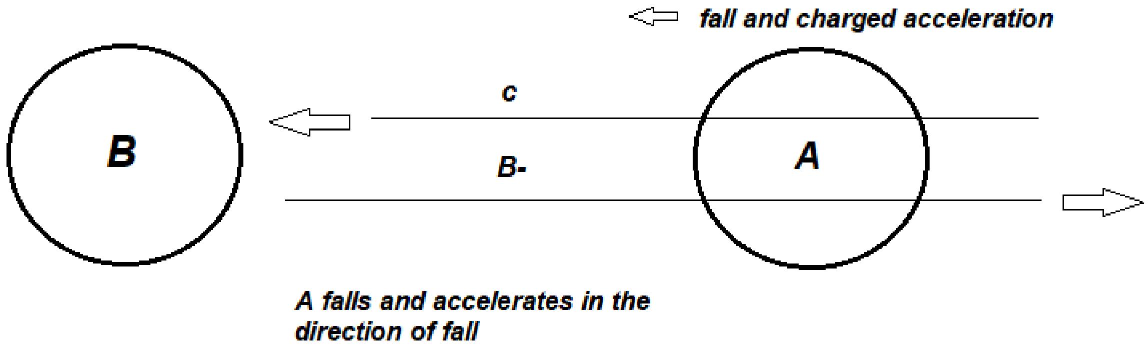
Ssl has increased. ***A1*** does not fall, it accelerates in the opposite direction of ***A's*** fall slope. To the right.

Fig 13 ***B*** in ***A's*** field



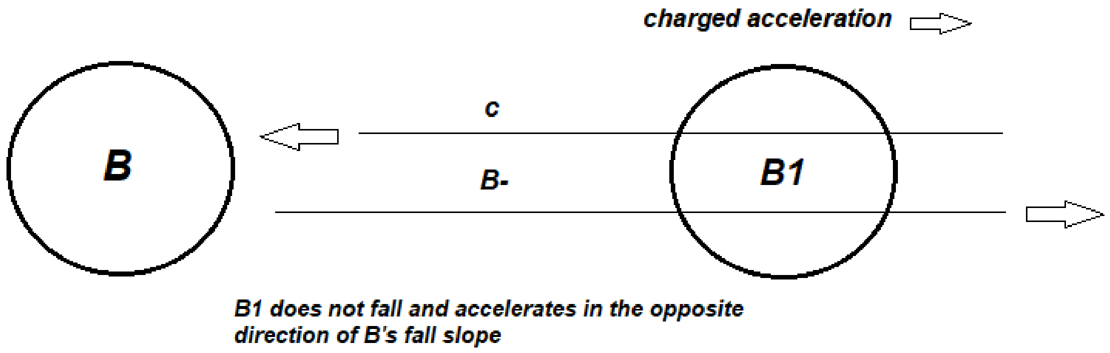
As ***B*** falls it detects an increasing ***ssr***. ***B*** accelerates in the direction of fall.

Fig 14 An ***A*** body in an ***B*** field



As ***A*** falls it detects a decreasing ***ssl***. ***A*** accelerates in the direction of fall.

Fig 15 A ***B1*** body in a ***B*** field



Ssr is sloped but ***B1*** does not fall. ***B1*** accelerates in the opposite direction of fall.

Parameters of space and behavior of bodies within fields

A bodies accelerate in the opposite direction of an ascending positive ***A*** slope.

A bodies fall and accelerate in the opposite direction of an ascending negative ***B*** slope.

A bodies accelerate in the opposite direction of any ascending slope.

B bodies accelerate in the direction of an ascending negative ***B*** slope.

B bodies fall and accelerate in the direction an ascending positive ***A*** slope.

B bodies accelerate in the direction of any ascending slope.

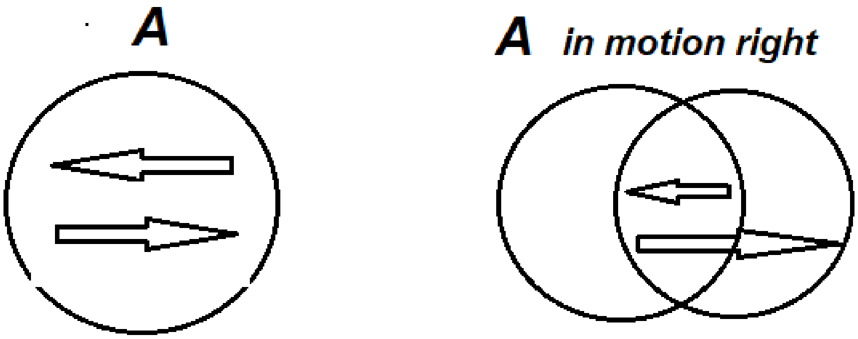
A repels ***A*** ***B*** repels ***B*** ***A*** attracts ***B***

Fall and charged accelerations are proportional to the slope of the fields, ***vv'***. In a neutral gravitational balanced field, all charged accelerations are cancelled out. And only fall forces remain.

Sec 3 Forces, contraction and expansion of particle segments, push and pull

A is made up of a particle that travels back and forth within. Particle travel left and particle travel right are travel segments. When forces are applied one particle travel segment will contract while the other expands. Both must occur. The greater the force applied the greater the ratio is changed. Forces to a body alter the momentum of the body by rearrangement of internal particle segments.

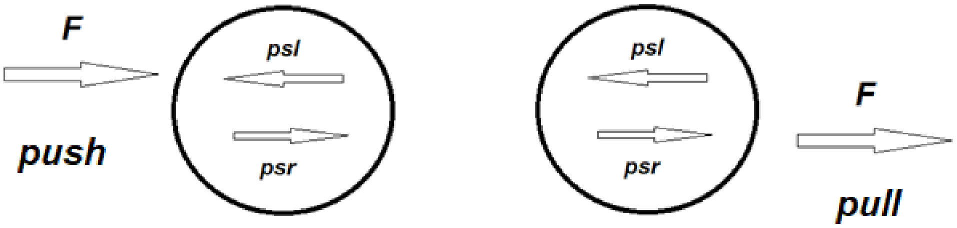
Fig 16



Consider Body ***A*** and we want to move it right by mechanical force. We can push or pull.

A push by mechanical force right will contract ***psl***. It's travel back will be expanded as a result. A pull right will expand ***psr*** and as a result will be followed by a contraction of ***psr***.

Fig 17



Each force acts on one particle segment initially. The accelerations caused by push and pull are more extreme in nature then fall. This type of acceleration causes internal stress because internal forces must be active to maintain shape and structure of the body.

When the speeds of space are in change this causes acceleration or deacceleration of internal particles. If force is formulated as mass times aceleration then particle travel within segments when accelerating or deaccelerating is equivalent to applying forces.

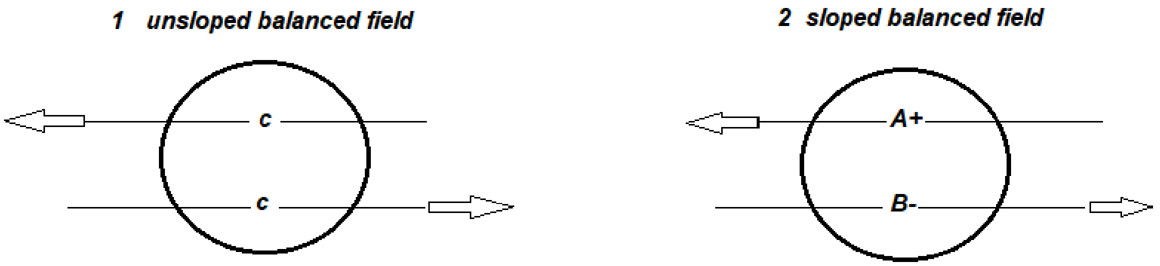
Unbalanced sloped fields cause expansion or contraction of particle segments.

An ***A+*** slope pulls forward and increases speed of space causing expansion. It adds energy to particle travel. A ***B-*** slope pulls back and slows down the speed of space causing contraction. It removes energy from particle travel.

Unbalanced sloped fields can cause push and pull forces.

Balanced fields are neutral fields

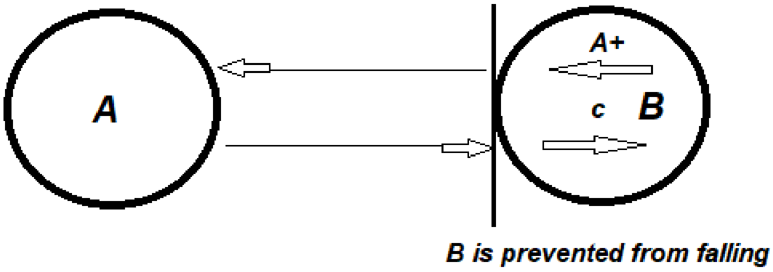
Fig 18



1from fig 18 is a balanced flat field. **2** is a balanced sloped field.

Changes to these configurations will lead to expansion or contraction of particle travel segments. But because of differences in choice of primary field. Body ***A*** will see things differently than body ***B***. We will go over several examples

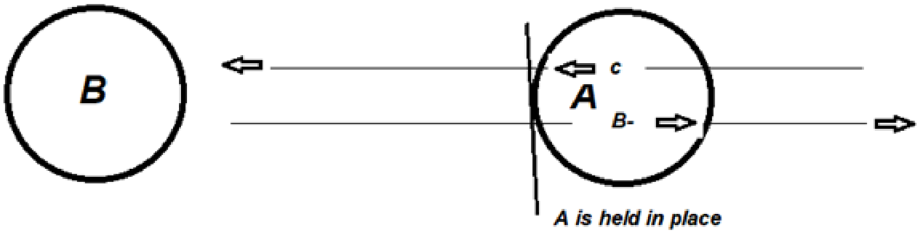
Fig 19 ***B*** in a flat field and the addition of ***A*** to the left. ***B*** is prevented from falling



If the body on the right is a ***B*** body, then ***ssl*** is primary. ***B*** wants to fall left. Assume ***B*** is fixed and not allowed to fall.

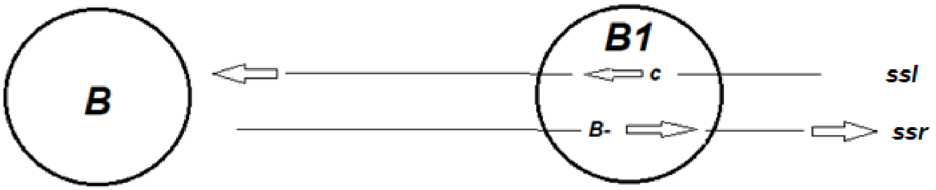
B has expierenced a change. It's **psl** which is in a primary field has increased in slope from ***c*** to ***A+.*** Its particle travel left is being pulled forward to increase its speed equivalent to it being affected by a force. ***Psl*** will expand causing a charged force to the left. Expansion of ***psl*** is the initiating move, ***A*** is pulling ***B*** in (or trying to since it is prevented from moving). ***B*** is pulled in the direction of an ascending ***A*** field.

Fig 20 ***A*** in a flat field and the addition of ***B*** on the left. ***A*** is not allowed to fall.



A's primary space is ***ssr***. Its ***psr*** is being pulled back and slowed by ***B's*** outbound ***ssr***. ***Psr*** of ***A*** contracts and ***A*** is pushed toward ***B***. ***A*** is pushed in the opposite direction of an ascending ***B*** field.

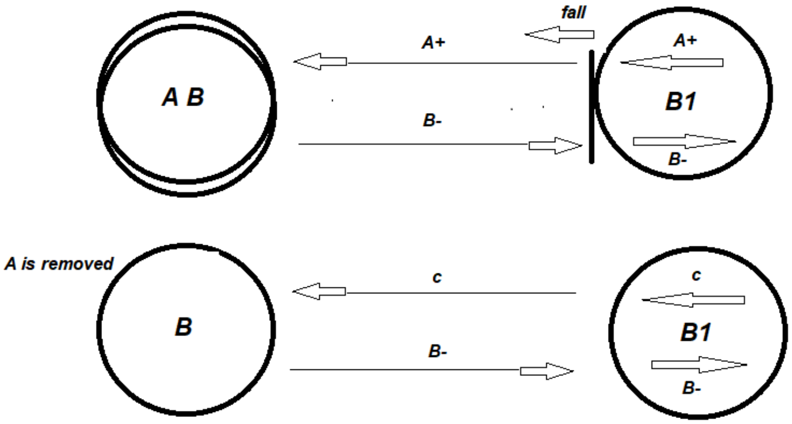
Fig 21 **B1** in a **B** field to the right of **B**



Ssr is the altered space but it is not a primary space of ***B1***. In the previous fields in fig 19 and 20, the primary field was altered from a balanced flat field.

Consider a balanced sloped field. And the removal of ***A*** from the source of the field. ***B1*** is not allowed to fall.

Fig 21a



When A from the source of the field is removed B1's fall left stops.

B1's primary field has been altered

In this case ***B1***'s primary field has been altered from ***A+*** to ***c***.

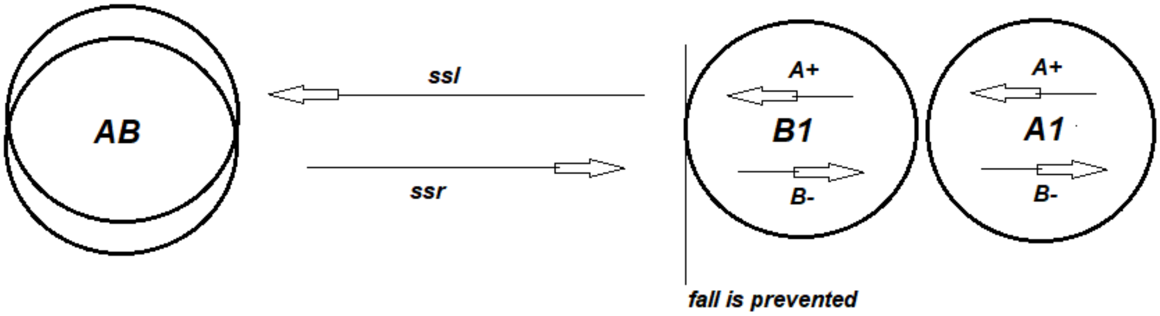
If an *A+* slope expands a primary particle travel segment, then a removal of an *A+* slope from a primary particle segment should contract it.

Psl contracts and ***B1*** is pushed right away from ***B***.

Fig 22a ***A1*** in an ***A*** field

Ssl is not primary for ***A1***. In this case ***ssr*** is primary. ***Psr*** of ***A1*** is not balanced with its oppossing particle travel segment. It is missing a ***B-*** slope. It therefore is being accelerated relative to its opposing particle segment. ***Psr*** expands and ***A1*** is pulled away from ***A***.

Fig 23 neutral sloped field and cancelation of all charged forces



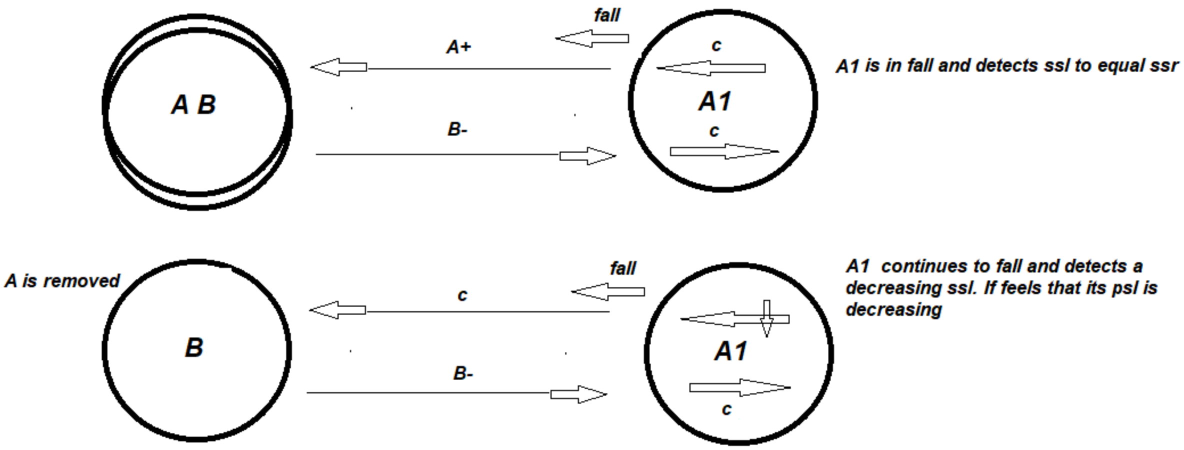
A's ***ssl*** expands ***psl*** of ***B1*** ***B's ssr*** contracts ***psl*** of ***B1***.

A's ***ssl*** expands ***psr*** of ***A1***. ***B***'s ***ssr*** contracts ***psr*** of ***A1***

Ssl ascends left, ***ssr*** ascends right, and if the magnitude of their slopes are equal all charged forces are cancelled out.

In a balanced sloped field all charged accelerations are neutralized and there is no internal particle segment under stress. Only fall forces remain.

Fig 24 ***A1*** falling in ***CR*** in a balanced field and the removal of an ***A+*** field



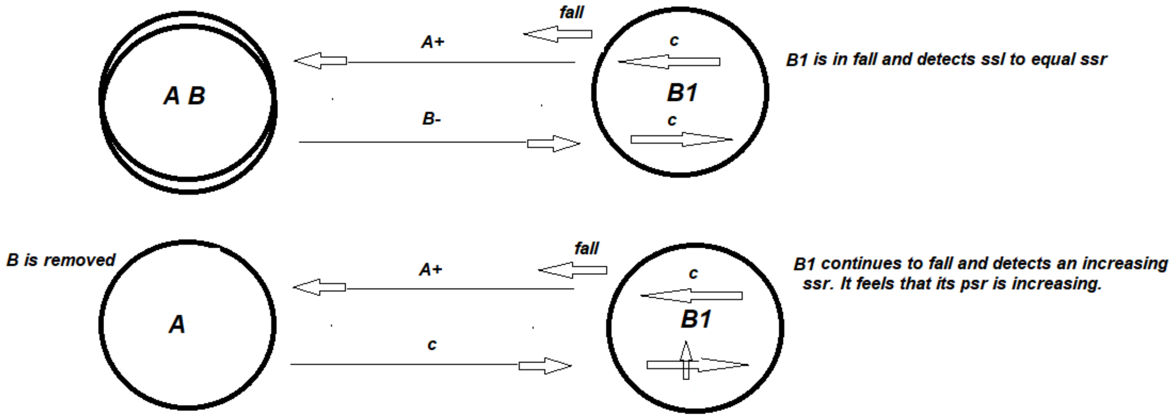
A1 is in fall and detects ssl to equal ssr

A1 continues to fall and detects a decreasing ssl. If feels that its psl is decreasing

If ***A1*** is not allowed to fall we have the same situation as in fig 20. ***B*** contracts ***psr*** of ***A1*** and ***A1*** is pushed into ***B***. In fig 24 we allow ***A1*** to fall. We will take a viewpoint from within the field in ***CR***.

In this case as ***A*** is removed in fig 24, body ***A1*** contiues to fall along the ***B-*** slope. It detects a decreasing ***ssl*** as it falls, similar to an unbalanced change in a linear space. From ***A1***'s perspective ***Psr*** (which is primary) does not change its speed because of fall. But ***psr*** should be increasing to maintain balance. ***Psr*** is put in a contracted state and ***A1*** is pushed into ***B***. The same result as in fig 20.

Fig 25 ***B1*** falling in ***CR*** in a balanced field and the removal of a ***B-*** field



B1 is in fall and detects ssl to equal ssr

B1 continues to fall and detects an increasing ssr. It feels that its psr is increasing.

Psl (primary) of ***B1*** should be decresing to maintain balance. It is not from ***B1***'s perspective. It is in an expanded state. ***B1*** is pulled into ***A***.

Summary

An ***A+*** field from an ***A*** body expands inward bound particle segment of a ***B*** body in its field. It pulls ***B*** in.

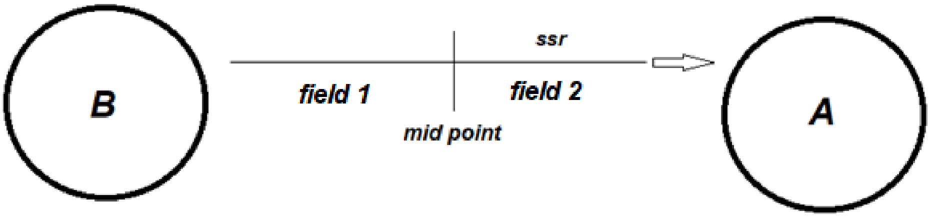
An ***A+*** field from an ***A*** body expands outward bound particle segment of a ***A*** body in its field. It pulls ***A*** away.

A ***B-*** field from a ***B*** body contracts outward bound particle segment of an ***A*** body in its field. It pushes ***A*** in.

A ***B-*** field from a ***B*** body contracts inbound particle segment of a ***B*** body in its field. It pushes ***B*** away.

Sec 4 A field in-between ***B*** and ***A***

Fig 26 We will consider only ***ssr***



How are these fields combined? Intuitively we feel that field left is negative and field right is positive. Also the final speeds will be a difference of the two. Using these assumptions our speeds are as such.

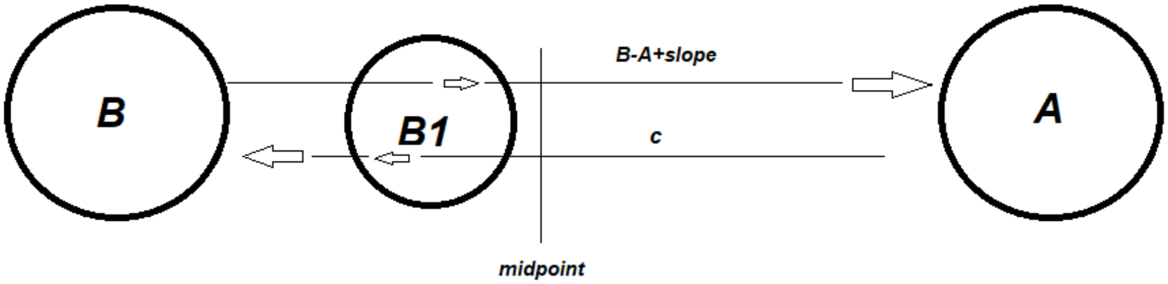
We'll look at only ***ssr***. Field left $vL = -\{2g/r - 2g/(d-r)\}^{1/2}$ ***field right is*** $vR = \{2g/(d-r)-2g/r\}^{1/2}$

vv' of Field 1 = $\frac{1}{2}(S_1' - S_2') = -g/(d-r)^2 - g/d^2$ ***vv'*** of Field 2 = $g/r^2 + g/(d-r)^2$

For charged acceleration we have the right result in that we need a higher ***vv'***, both bodies contribute to a charged acceleration. We have a steeper ascending field to the right. A double slope. ***B*** accelerates right and ***A*** accelerates left. But how do bodies determine fall forces? In this case ***vv***' does not represent fall forces.

Within this field ***B*** pulls from behind and ***A*** pulls from the front. They have different unique characteristics. It must be that bodies can differentiate ***A*** or ***B*** fields regardless of what field they are in. It may be that it is not the actual speed of space that determines fall behavior but the difference in the type of pull, ***B-*** or ***A+*** and the rate of change of pull. A primary pull directly affects the segment. A non-primary pull affects the segment on the opposite side.

Fig 27 ***B1*** in between ***B*** and ***A***



Psr of ***B1*** detects a primary ***A*** slope. ***B1*** falls right and its ***psr*** expands. The magnitude of charged force is determined by ***A***'s fall slope. The pull from ***B*** on ***ssr*** puts ***psl*** of ***B1*** in contraction of which the strength of charged force is determined by ***B***'s fall slope.

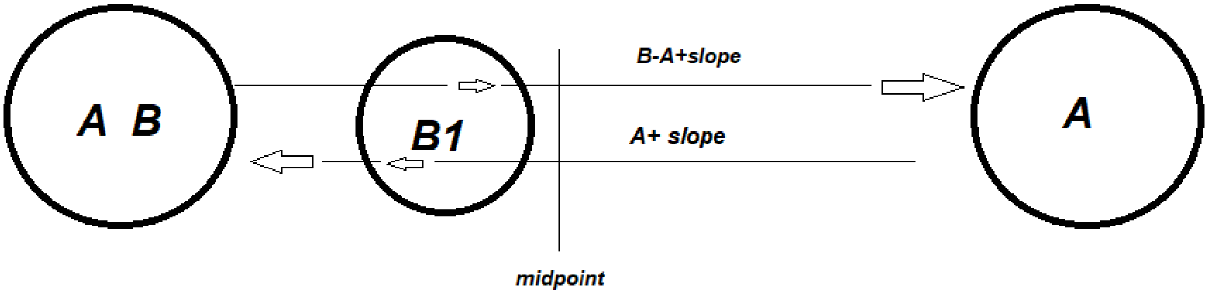
Both slopes are reflected in the increased slope of ***ssr, vv'.***

B1 is pushed right by ***B*** and pulled right by ***A***. At the halfway distance the force on ***B1*** is half push and half pull.

B1 is under three forces. A fall force from ***A***. A charged force from ***A***, and a charged force from ***B***. All to the right.

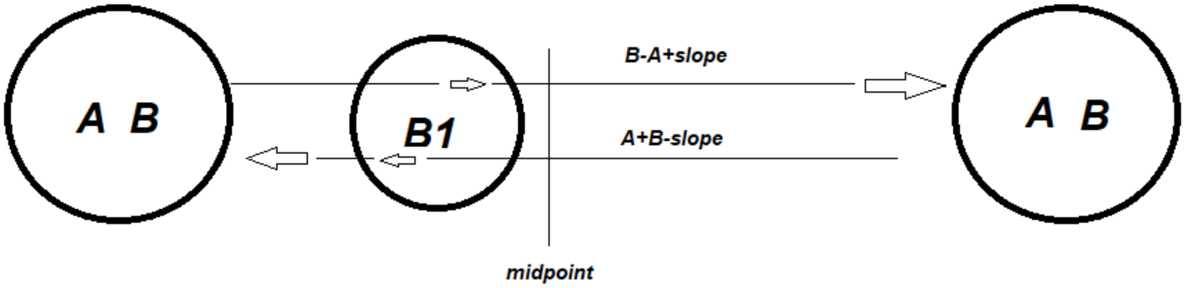
If we add an ***A*** body to the left, we neutralize ***B***'s effect on ***B1***.

Fig 28



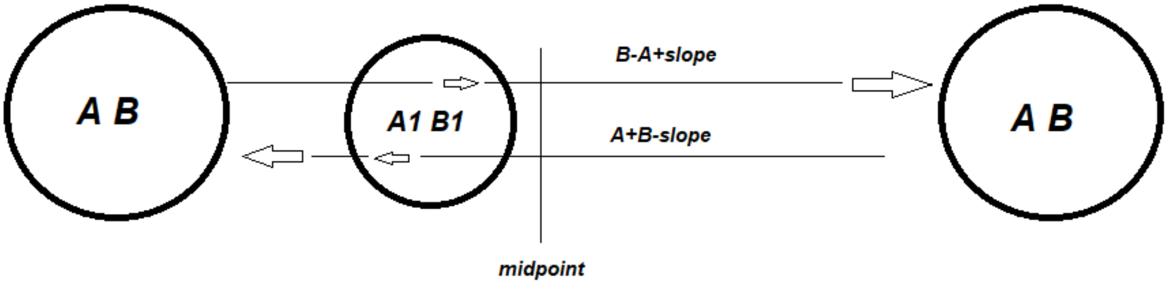
We now have a double slope right and a single slope left. Net acceleration is single right. ***A*** left expands ***psl*** of ***B1***, ***B*** left puts ***psl*** of ***B1*** in contraction and neutralizes the segment. ***A*** right expands ***psr*** of ***B1***.

Fig 29 adding ***B*** right



There is now double slope right and double slope left. All charged forces are neutralized. Only fall forces remain. ***B1’***s fall rate is determined by ***A*** bodies only.

Fig 30 adding ***A1*** to ***B1***



A1’s fall rate is determined by ***B*** bodies. ***B1***’s fall rate is determined by ***A*** bodies. If mass of each body is 1/2. Then the fall rate of ***A1B1*** is $-g/(d-r)^2+g/r^2$. This is a conventional gravitational field.

Conclusion

There are two types of fields that emanate from two different types of bodies.
A bodies produce an ***A+*** field. ***B*** bodies produce a ***B-*** field.

The fields are sloped. They create fields that move space inwards creating fall forces.

Together when they emanate from the same location the field is balanced and no charged forces occur.

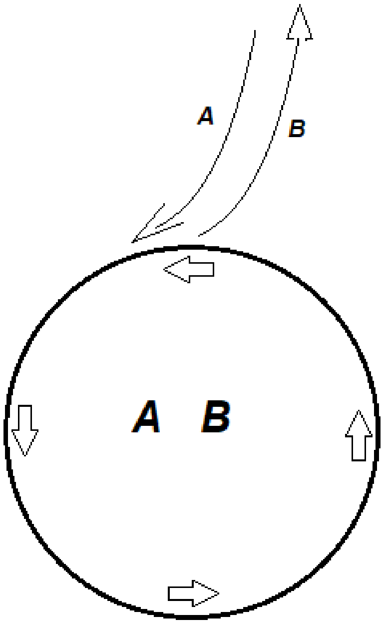
Individually they generate charged forces in a direction depended on the type of body in their field.

Creating a circular charged field.

Consider a spinning ***A*** body and ***B*** body. How is peripheral space affected?

B bodies pull outbound speed of space from behind, ***A*** bodies pull inbound speed of space from the front. Moving bodies can curve the speeds of space.

Fig 31



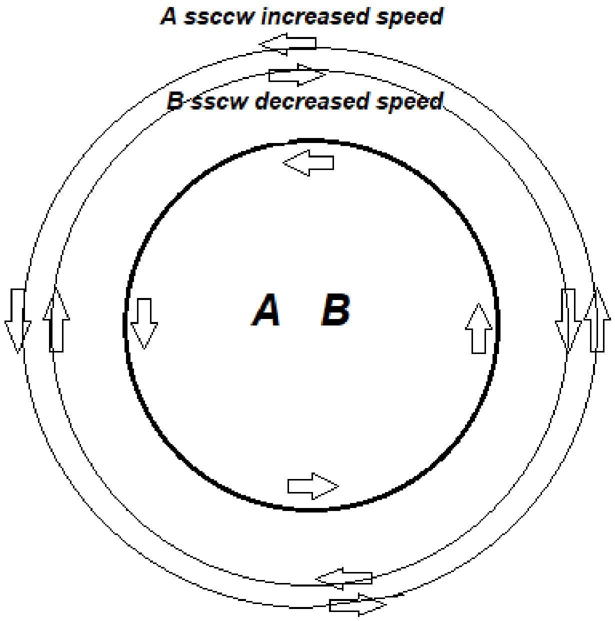
In fig 31 outward speed of space leaving perpendicular from ***AB*** is skewed left.

Inward speed of space coming in perpendicular to ***AB*** is also skewed left.

A vector speed component is added to circular speed of space circling ***AB***.

A space circling ccw is increased. ***B*** space circling cw is reduced.

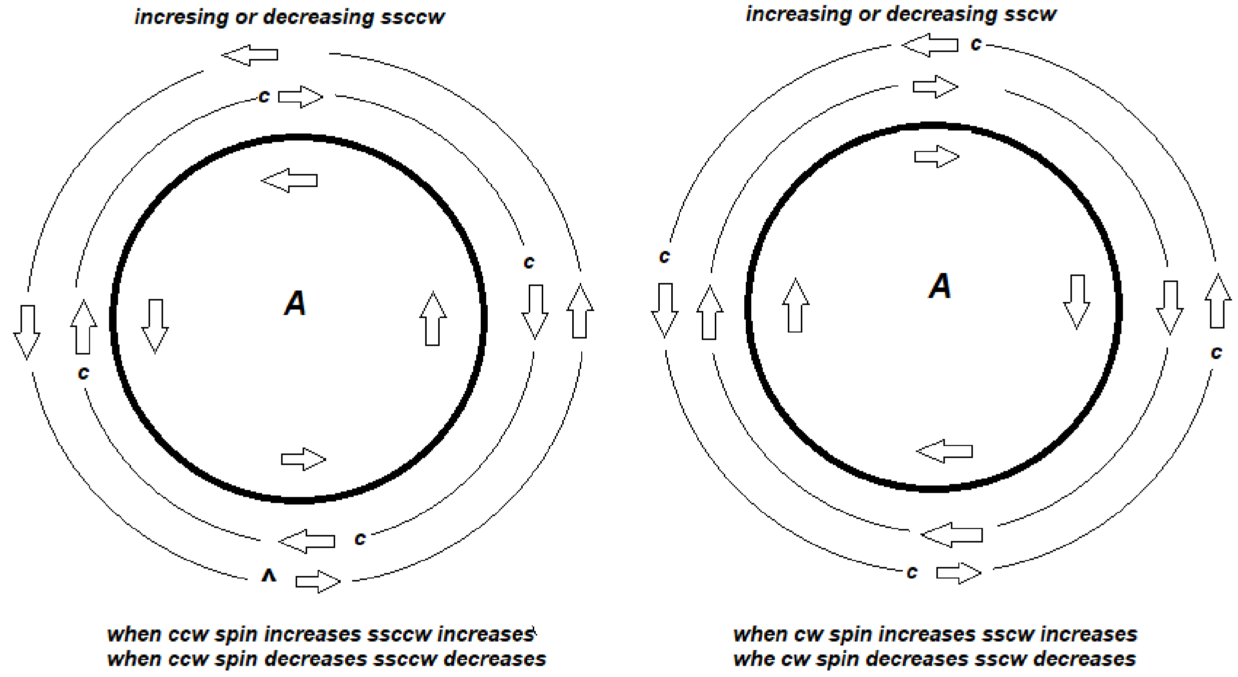
Fig 32



Assume a constant rate of spin of ***AB ccw***. If ***AB*** increases in ***ccw*** spin ***A's ccw*** circular speed of space will increase while **B's cw** circular speed of space will decrease. Is a circular gravitational field created during the change of spin?

A body in spin. If there was a circular tube that surrounded the ***A*** body that contained free ***A*** bodies only or free ***B*** bodies only they would be put under charged forces when changes to spin rate occurs.

Fig 33 Spinning unbalanced charged bodies.



An increasing ***ccw*** spin by an ***A*** body ***ssccw*** increases

–***A*** bodies will accelerate ***cw*** –***B*** bodies will fall ***ccw*** and accelerate ***ccw***

A decreasing ***ccw*** spin ***ssccw*** decreases

– ***A*** bodies will accelerate ***ccw*** -***B*** bodies will fall ***cw*** and accelerate ***cw***

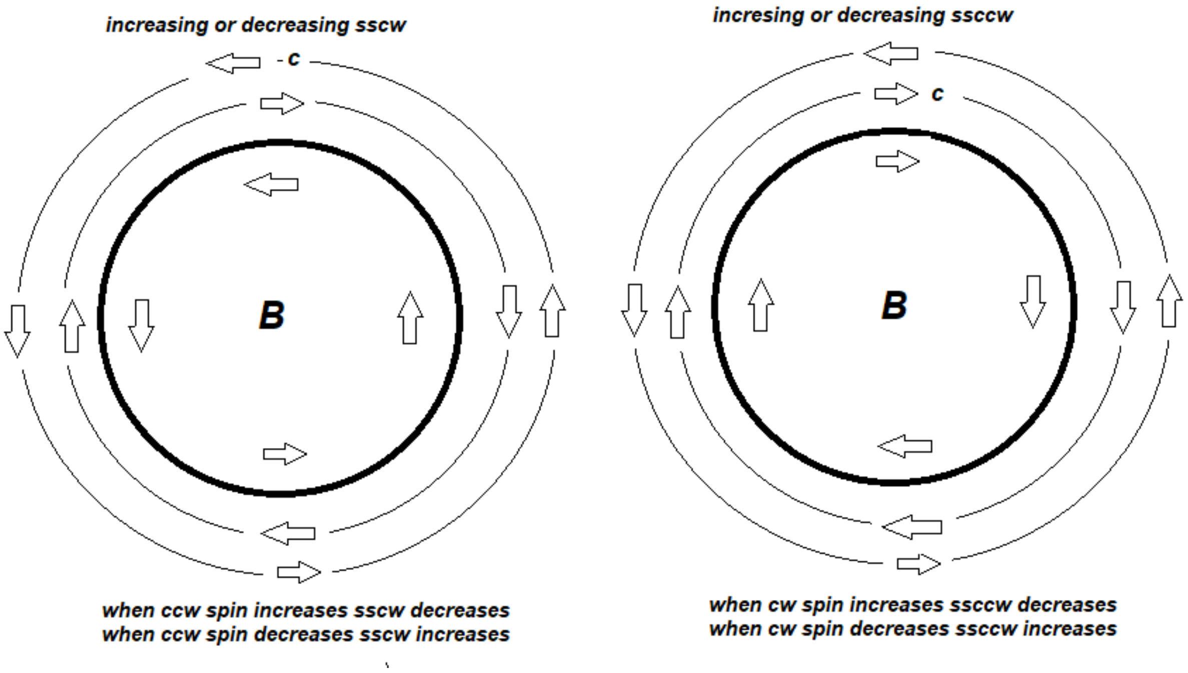
An increasing ***cw*** spin ***sscw*** increases

– ***A*** bodies will accelerate ***ccw*** -***B*** bodies will fall ***cw*** and accelerate ***cw***

A decreasing ***cw*** spin ***sscw*** decreases

– ***A*** bodies will accelerate ***cw*** -***B*** bodies will fall ***ccw*** and accelerate ***ccw***

Fig 34 ***B*** body in spin



B body in spin

An increasing ***ccw*** spin ***sscw*** decreases

A bodies will fall ***ccw*** and accelerate ***ccw*** ***B*** bodies accelerate ***cw***

A decreasing ***ccw*** spin ***sscw*** increases

A bodies will fall ***cw*** and accelerate ***cw*** ***B*** bodies accelerate ***ccw***

An increasing ***cw*** spin ***ssccw*** decreases

A bodies fall ***cw*** and accelerate ***cw*** ***B*** bodies accelerate ***ccw***

A decreasing ***cw*** spin ***ssccw*** increases

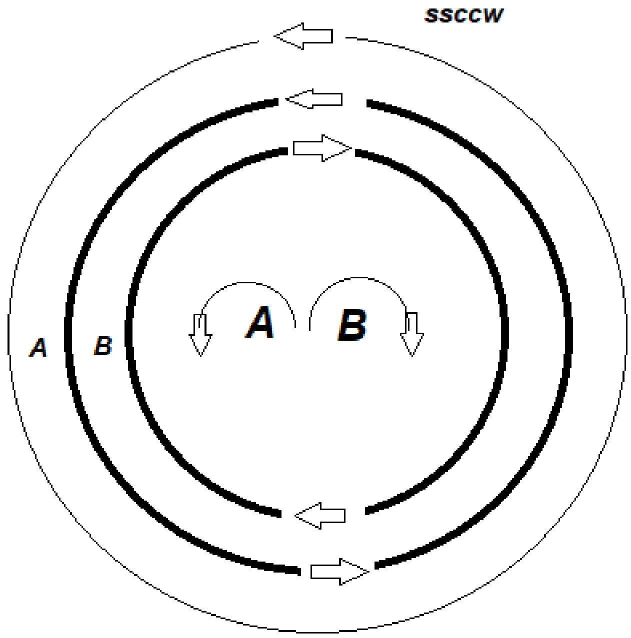
A bodies fall ***ccw*** and accelerate ***ccw*** ***B*** bodies accelerate ***cw***

Note speeds of space are also affected by mass of the spinning body and proximity. Changing proximity of a uniform spinning body will cause charged fields during the change.

Stretched field

If a combined ***A-B*** body have opposite spins and their changes are opposite they will create a stretched field when increasing (similar to the sloped stretched field in fig 23).

Fig 35



In fig 35 assume ***A*** and ***B*** always increase and decrease their spin in opposite direction.

If ***A*** increases its spin ***ccw*** and ***B cw***, the speed of space ***ccw*** is being pulled forward from the front by ***A*** and pulled back from behind by ***B***. There is no net increase in speed but there is an equivalency here to a sloped field in fig 22.

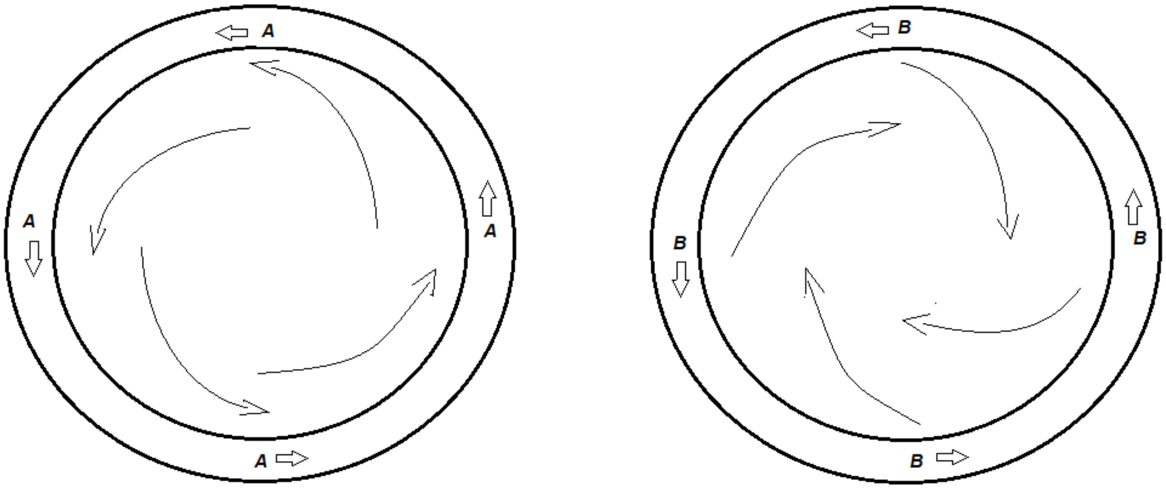
A ***B*** body will fall and accelerate ***ccw*** (because of the pull from ***A***) and further accelerate ***ccw*** because of the pull back from ***B***.

An ***A*** body will fall and accelerate ***cw*** (because of the pull back from ***B***) and further accelerate ***cw*** because of the pull from ***A***.

Spinning fields

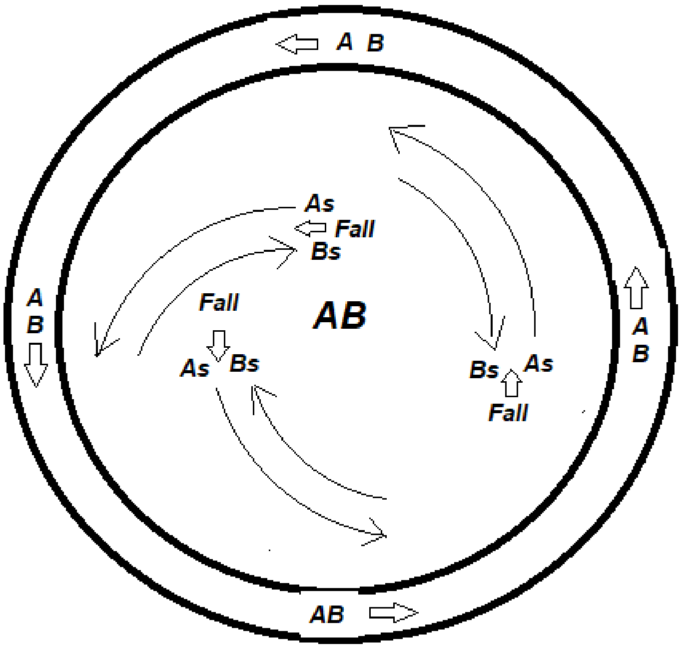
A and ***B*** bodies travelling inside a circular tube ***ccw***. They will create internal spinning fields.

Fig 36



The fields within the tubes are unbalanced curve fields. Before we consider how charged bodies behave as they enter these fields, we must consider a balanced spinning field.

Fig 36a Balanced curvature



Bodies moving across this field must experience curvature fall. A week force that tends bodies towards counter-clockwise motion in fig 36a. There is a ***CR*** that is associated with curvature fall. A body travelling faster than ***CR*** will not curve as much, a speed slower than ***CR*** will curve more.

Fall curvature of curved ***A*** space is in the direction of ***A***, (***ccw*** in fig 36a).

Fall curvature of curved ***B*** space is in the opposite direction of ***B***, (***ccw*** in fig 36a).

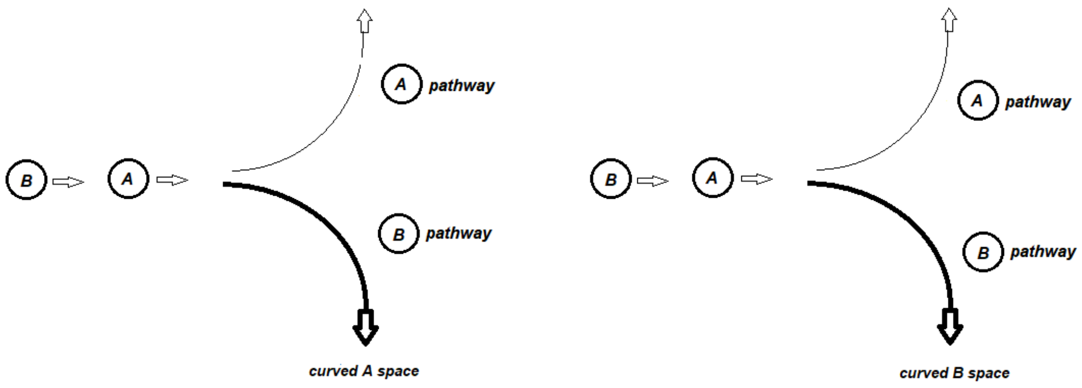
Unbalanced curvature.

Just as in sloped space, unbalanced curved fields will cause greater displacement and in opposite directions depending if the field is primary or not. This will be called charged curvature.

We will use the same analogy as we did in section 2.

In an unbalanced curved field Bodies will fall-curve and charge-curve in the curvature of fall. If they don’t fall-curve, they will charge-curve in the opposite curvature.

Fig 36b



A space. Fall curvature is ***cw***

B moving right fall-curves and charge-curves in the fall curvature of ***A*** space, ***cw***.

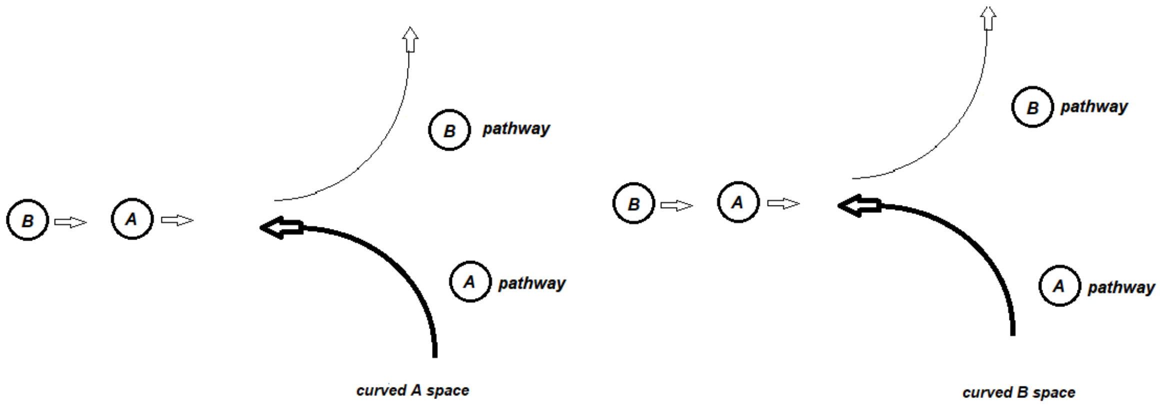
A moving right does not fall curve in ***A*** space and charge-curves in the opposite curvature of ***A***’s fall curvature, ***ccw***.

B space. Fall curvature is ***ccw***.

A moving right fall-curves and charge-curves in the fall curvature of ***B*** space, ***ccw***.

B moving right does not fall-curve and charge-curves in the opposite curvature of ***B***’s fall curvature, ***cw***.

Fig 36c


curved ***A*** space

curved ***B*** space

A space. Fall curvature is ***ccw***.

B moving right fall-curves and charge-curves in the fall curvature of ***A*** space, ***ccw***.

A moving right does not fall-curve and charge-curves in the opposite curvature of ***A***'s fall curvature, ***cw***.

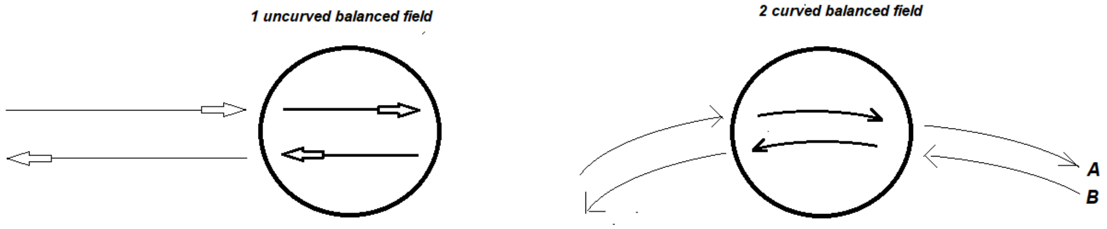
B space. Fall curvature is ***cw***.

A fall-curves and charge-curves in the same curvature of ***B***'s fall curvature, ***cw***.

B does not fall-curve and charge-curves in the opposite curvature of ***B***'s fall curvature, ***ccw***.

Balanced fields are neutral fields

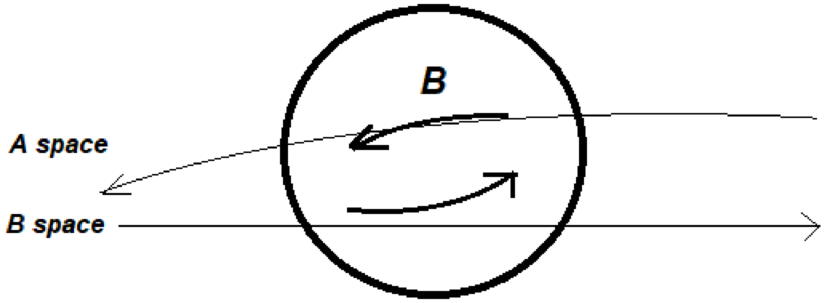
Fig 37


1 uncurved balanced field

2 curved balanced field

Changes to these configurations will lead to charged changes in curvature. And again ***A*** sees things differently than ***B***. All dependent on which space is primary.

Fig 37a ***B*** in a ***ccw*** curved ***A*** field



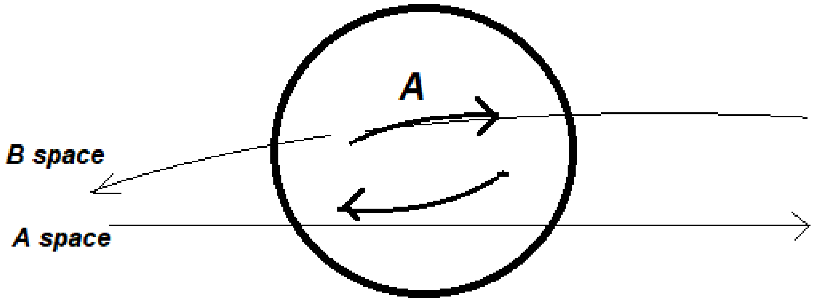
A space is primary for ***B***.

Curvature fall of ***ccw*** curved ***A*** space is ***ccw***.

All particle movement within ***B*** will curve ***ccw***.

B will undergo a charged curvature ***ccw*** in any direction it travels.

Fig 37b ***A*** in a ***ccw*** curved ***B*** field



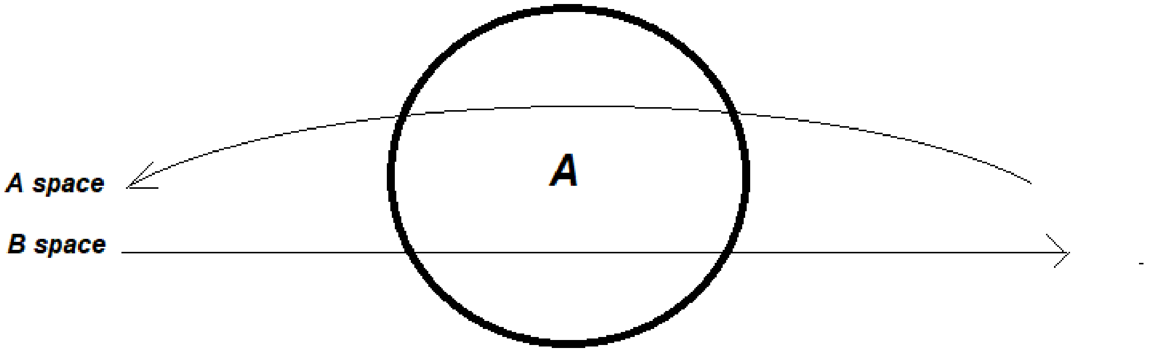
B space is primary for ***A***.

Curvature fall for curved ***B*** space is ***cw***.

Particle movement within ***A*** will curve ***cw***.

A will undergo a charged curvature ***cw*** in any direction it travels.

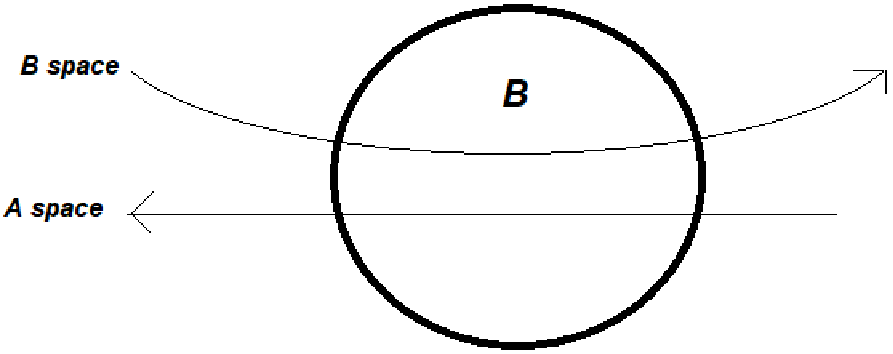
Fig 37e **A** in a **ccw** curved **A** field



A space is not primary for **A**. **A** space should have no affect on internal particle travel. **A**'s primary space is **B** which is not curved from our point of view. The field is not balanced. Like the same situation we have in section 3, the change is from a balanced curved field (fig 37 2) to the field above.

B space has been changed from a **cw** curvature to straight. This is a **ccw** change. Since it is a **B** space, Its fall curvature is **cw**. **A** bodies will undergo charged curvature in **cw** fashion when moving in this field.

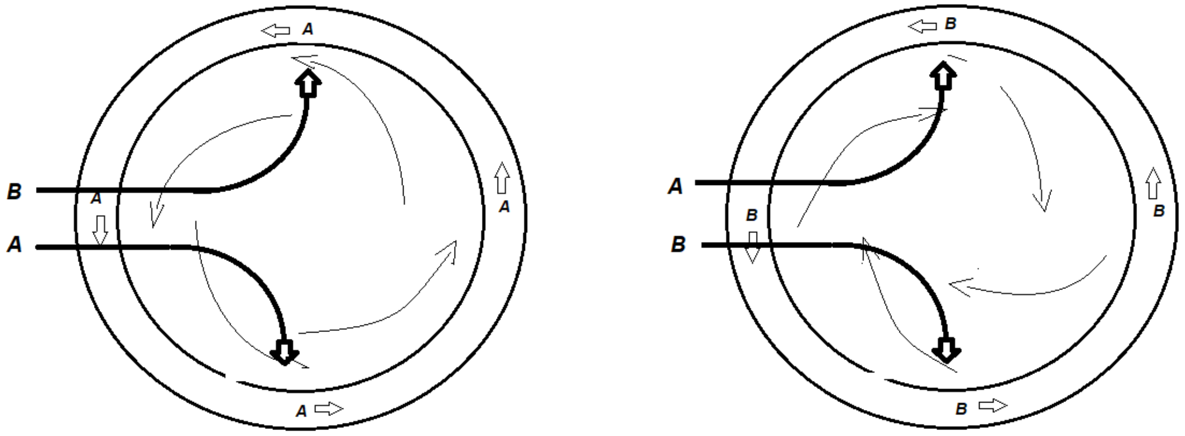
Fig 37f **B** in a curved **B** field



B space is not primary for **B**. Body **B**'s primary space, **A** space, is curved **ccw** relative to a neutral balanced curved field,(fig 37 2). **B** particles are in a **ccw** curved state.

B bodies will travel in **ccw** fashion in this field when in motion.

Fig 37g   field created by ***A*** bodies circling ***ccw***   field created by ***B*** bodies circling ***ccw***



In fig 37g

B moving into an ***A-ccwspin*** field will travel ***ccw***.

A moving into an ***A-ccwspin*** field will follow the opposite pathway, ***cw***.

A moving into a ***B-ccwspin*** field will travel ***ccw***, in opposite direction of the ***B*** field.

B moving in a ***B-ccwspin*** field will follow ***B***'s pathway, ***cw***. With the field.

In a uniform spinning field, ***A*** and ***B*** bodies, if they enter the field at an angle, will travel in a spiral form.

Solid spinning masses in a uniform spinning field (we ignore charged acceleration forces)

Fig 38a an ***A*** mass in spin in a uniform ***A*** field. ***A*** mass is made up of ***A*** bodies.

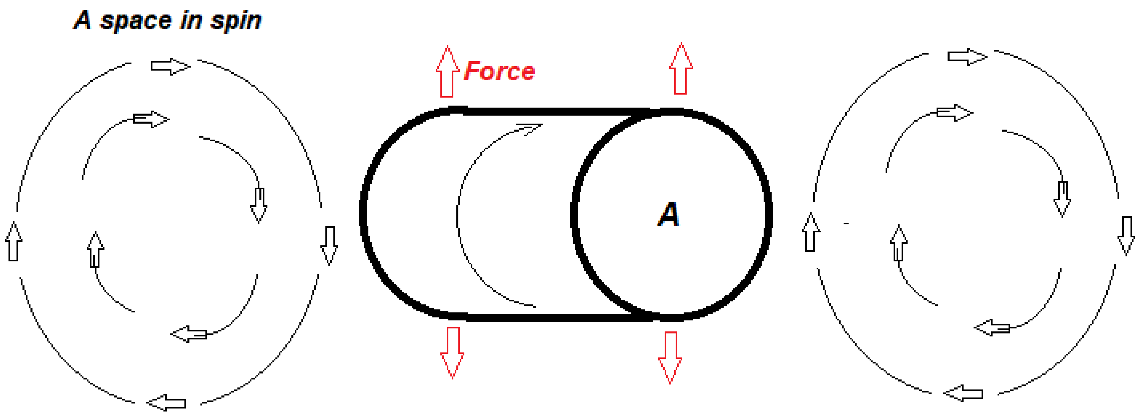
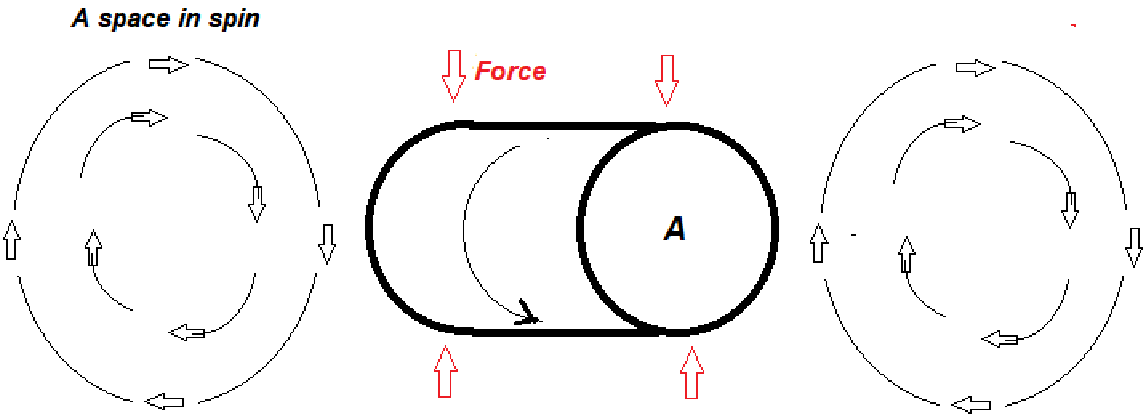


Fig 38b ***A*** in opposite spin



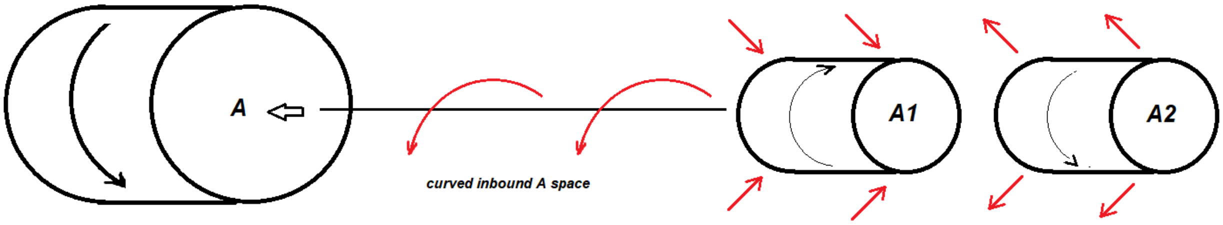
In fig 38a ***A*** bodies in the mass, moving across the field, are under forces to travel ***ccw***, but are held together by internal forces and forced to continue ***cw***. In 38b, even though ***A*** bodies are moving in a ***cw*** direction, the motion is a fixed motion and the field still exerts a force perpendicular to the direction of travel. It is compressed. We will call these forces spin-forces.

In a uniform spinning field they are perpendicular to the field.

In a uniform field bodies will spiral if they enter at an angle. What if we alter the field so that it is no longer uniform? Will that affect the angle of spin-forces. If it does it will also affect motion of bodies within the field.

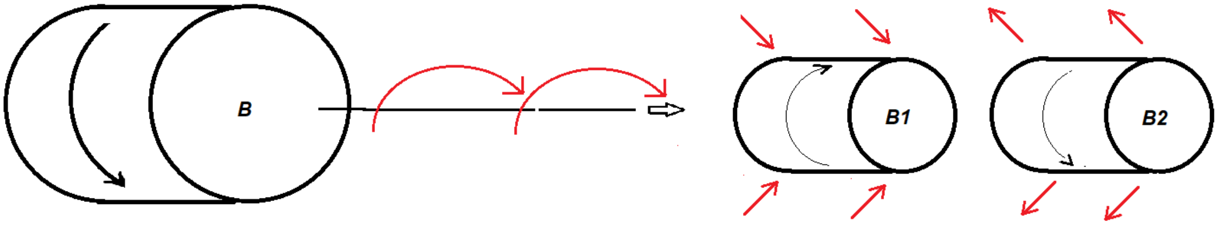
When the field is not uniform

Fig 39a



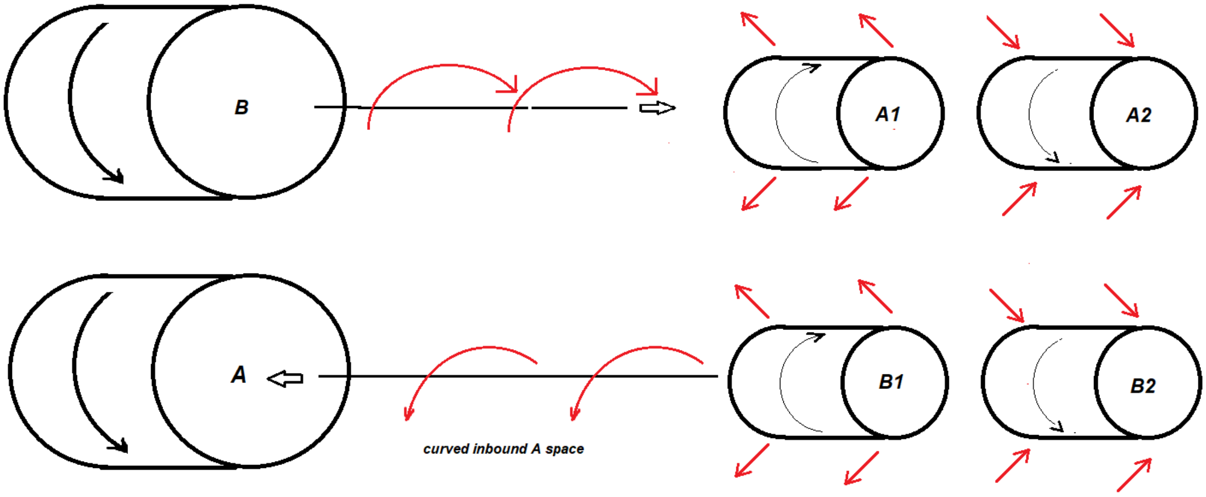
In fig 39a the field is not uniform, there is a gradient of curvature and if curvature forces are skewed left this will cause right and left motion of spinning masses within the field. Bodies within an ***A1 cw*** spinning mass will want to travel inward and right. Bodies in motion in ***ccw*** spinning mass ***A2*** will want to travel outward and left.

Fig 39b



In fig 39b spinning ***ccw B'***s outbound space curves ***cw***. ***B*** Bodies within ***cw*** spinning ***B1*** mass want to travel inward and right. ***B*** bodies within ***ccw*** spinning ***B2*** mass want to travel outward and left.

Fig 39c



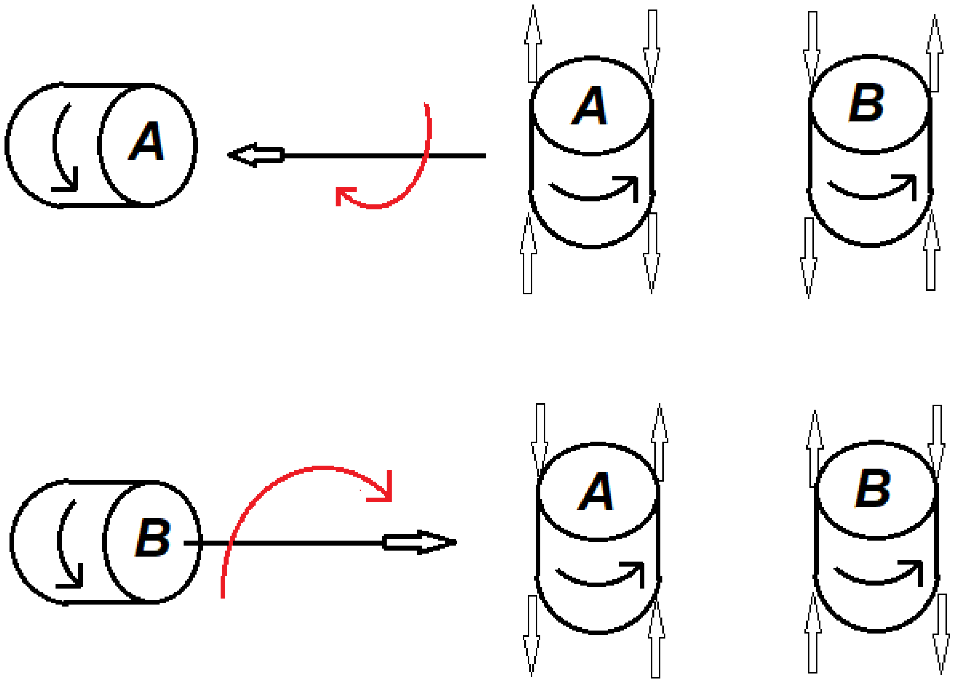
Similar spins	similar bodies attract
Opposite spins	similar bodies repel
Similar spins	opposite bodies repel
Opposite spins	opposite bodies attract

Attraction and repelling spinning forces of two opposing bodies are determined by both rate spins and distance between.

An ***A*** and ***B*** body spinning together in the same direction produce a balanced curved field with no charged spin force.

Preferred alignment   We hold horizontal spinning bodies fixed

Fig 40a



Spinning masses spinning upright (perpendicular) in a field have bodies on one side travelling across the field in opposite direction than the other side. In fig 40a into the page on the right and out of the page on the left.

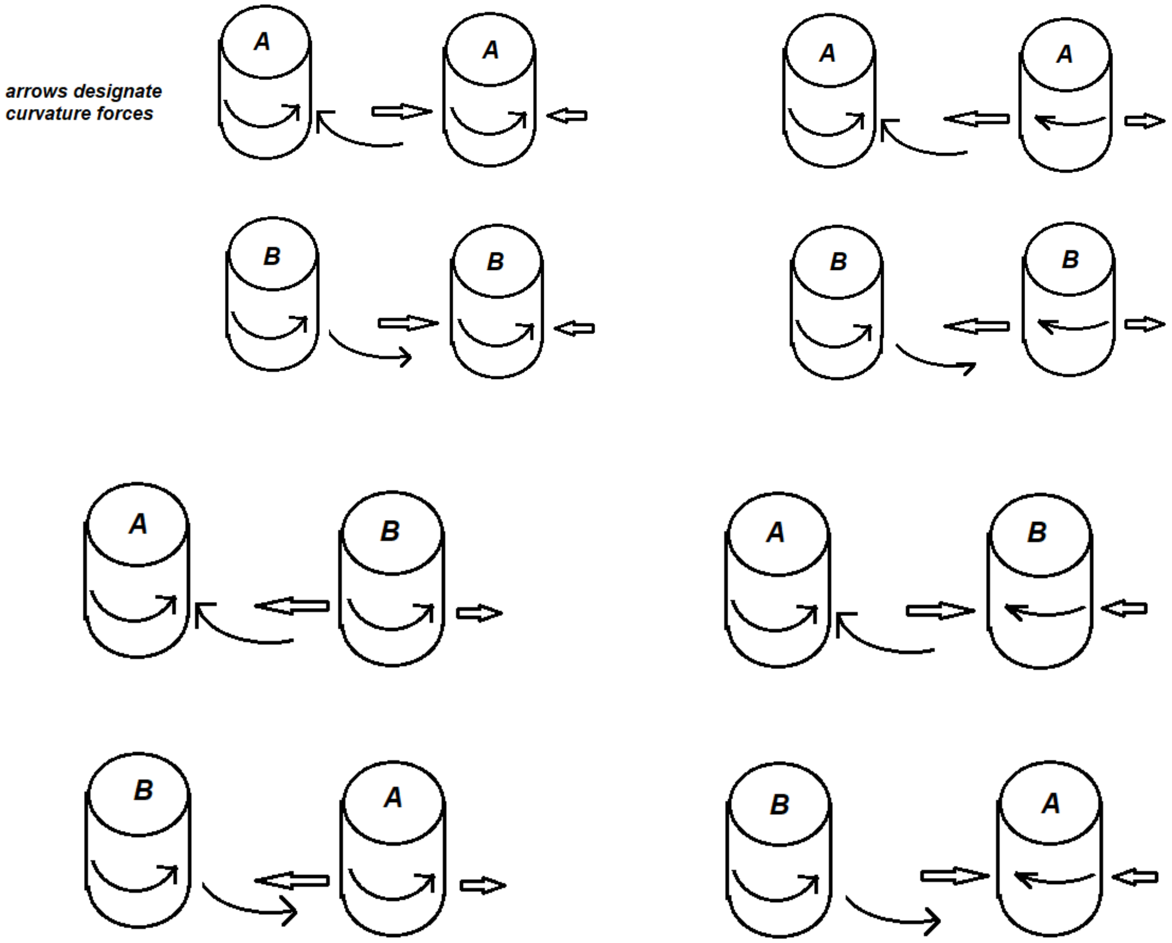
Depending on the field, bodies will tip and align.

All bodies seem to align in attraction.

Upright spinning bodies and curvature gradient

An upright spinning body will curve space along its horizontal axis creating curvature forces. The closer to the body the stronger the force. There is a gradient in force strength.

Fig 40b Upright bodies in spin. Arrows indicate the direction of spin forces



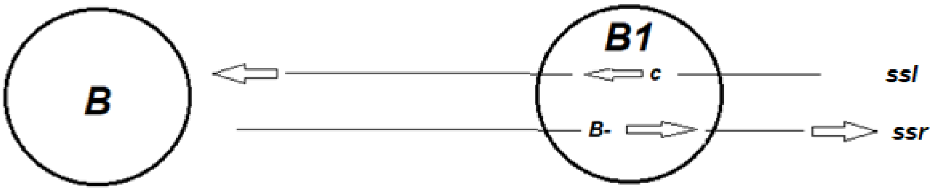
Because there is a gradient of the curvature forces, the forces on the left of the affected bodies are stronger than the forces on the right. This will cause attractive and repelling forces to occur.

Similar bodies with similar spins repell similar bodies with opposite spins attract

Opposite bodies with similar spins attract opposite bodies with opposite spins repell

Anti-bodies

Fig 1 ***B1*** in a ***B*** field to the right of ***B***

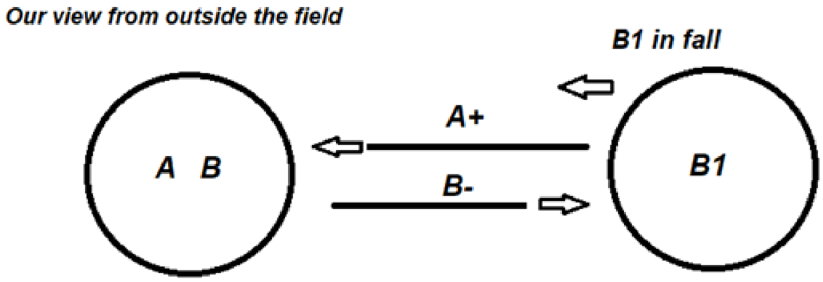


In this case ***B1***'s primary field has been altered from ***A+*** to ***c***.

Psl contracts and ***B1*** is pushed right away from ***B***.

There is another way to look at this. Consider a sloped field from ***AB*** with ***B1*** in ***CR*** to the right (falling).

Fig 2



From ***B1***'s perspective it feels itself to be in a neutral flat field as it falls. We know that if we remove ***A*** from the source ***ssl*** will flatten and ***B1***'s fall will stop and it will accelerate right.

We can eliminate an ***A+*** slope from a sloped field by adding a negative ***A*** slope (***A-***).

Removing an ***A*** body from the field is equivalent to adding a negative ***A*** slope to the field (***A-***).

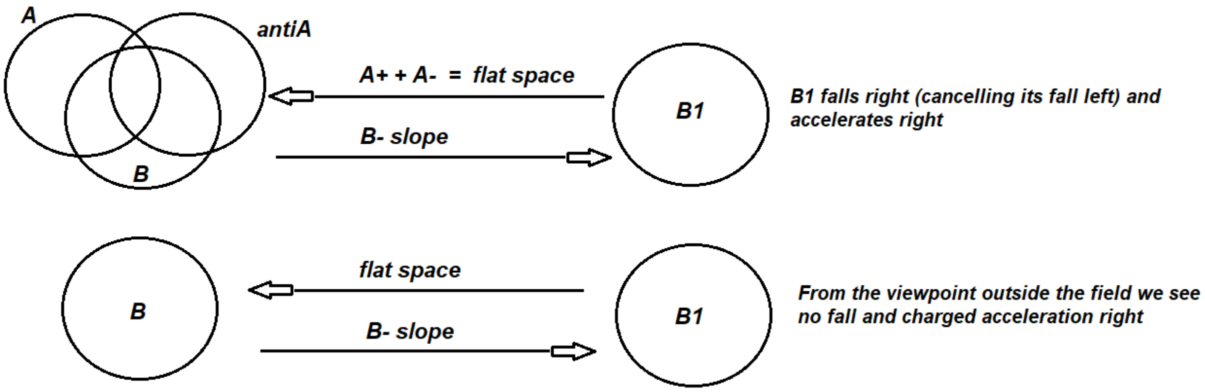
Fig 3

An ***A-*** slope is a decreasing ***A*** space. Its fall direction from ***B***'s viewpoint is in the opposite direction of travel. It decelerates particle segments. A ***B*** body in this field will fall and accelerate in the opposite direction (to the right). In an unbalanced ***A*** field (pos or neg) ***B*** bodies fall and accelerate towards increasing speeds of space.

If all slopes must be associated with bodies then slopes that negate slopes are considered to be antibodies.

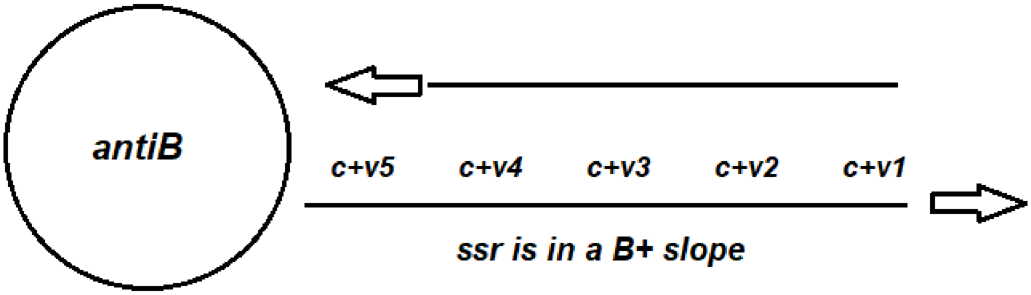
Let the source of an ***A-*** slope be a body denoted ***antiA***

Fig 4 removing ***A*** from the source of a balanced sloped field by adding an ***antiA***



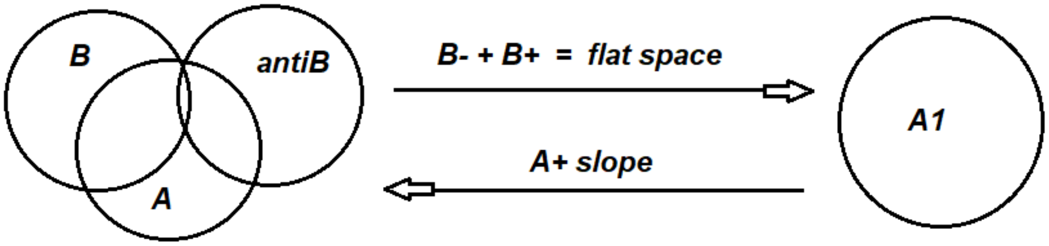
Adding an ***antiA*** body to an ***A*** body annihilates them both and flattens there directional inbound space.

Fig 5 ***antiB*** and a ***B+*** slope



From ***A***’s viewpoint (in the ***antiB*** field) the fall direction is now reversed. In an unbalanced ***B*** field (pos or neg) ***A*** bodies fall and accelerate towards decreasing speeds of space.

Fig 6 removing ***B*** from the source of a balanced sloped field by adding an ***antiB***



A1 falls right (cancelling its fall left) and accelerates right

adding A to the left of A1, we see no fall and acceleration right

Adding an ***antiB body*** to a ***B*** body annihilates them both and flattens there outbound directional space.

From fig 4 the introduction of ***antiA*** to the left of ***B1*** causes fall right and charged acelleration right on ***B1***.

From fig 6 the introduction of ***antiB*** to the left of ***A1*** causes fall right and charged acceleration right on ***A1***.

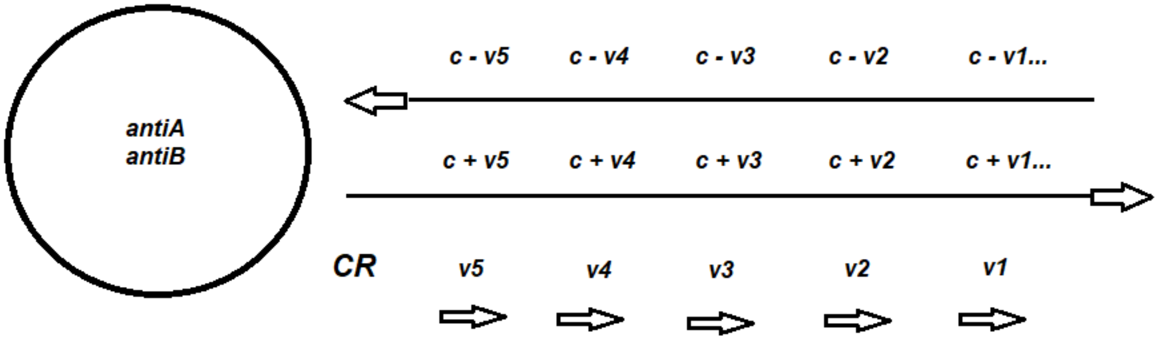
Anti Bodies and negative ***CR***

Let an ***A*** body with an ***A-*** field be denoted ***antiA***

Let a ***B*** body with a ***B+*** field be denoted ***antiB***

Consider the balanced field of an ***antiAB***

Fig 8



v is the gravitational escape velocity

Cr is this field is travelling right (we will denote it as ***-CR***) but it is deaccelerating. Fall acceleration is left.

Neutral antibodies undergo fall attraction with other neutral antibodies.

The fields around antibodies affect particle segments of other antibodies in the same manner that bodies affect other bodies.

An ***A-*** field from an anti***A*** body expands inward bound particle segment of an anti***B*** body in its field. It pulls anti***B*** in.

An ***A-*** field from an anti***A*** body expands outward bound particle segment of an anti***A*** body in its field. It pulls anti***A*** away.

A ***B+*** field from an anti***B*** body contracts outward bound particle segment of an anti***A*** body in its field. It pushes anti***A*** in.

A ***B+*** field from an anti***B*** body contracts inbound particle segment of an anti***B*** body in its field. It pushes anti***B*** away.

However when body meets anti-body forces are reversed.

Relationship of forces to paired bodies

AB AB	fall attraction	no charge forces
A A	no fall forces	charged repulsion
B B	no fall forces	charged repulsion
A B	fall attraction	charged attraction
anti(AB) anti(AB)	fall attraction	no charge forces
anti(A) anti(A)	no fall forces	charged repulsion
anti(B) anti(B)	no fall forces	charged repulsion
anti(A) anti(B)	fall attraction	charged attraction
AB anti(AB)	fall repulsion	no charge forces
A anti(A)	no fall forces	charged attraction
B anti(B)	no fall forces	charged attraction
A anti(B)	fall repulsion	charged repulsion