

There are

too Many SpaceTime Realms

for a Mathematical

Theory of Everything

but we <u>can</u> build a model where all the forces are unified

Here's the problem:

1. The problem is too many spacetime realms

and we are trying to measure in these other spacetime realms

but this is impossible according to John A. Wheeler and Nobel laureate Richard P. Feynman!

If you visit <u>*Milo Wolff's webSite*</u> you will see the mathematical proof that the electron is a scalar, standing wave. In other words, it's not really a thing but instead it's a frequency.

Since we, and this world around us, are built of electrons then our spacetime

realm is only tuned to a certain LIMITED bandspread of spin/orbital frequencies.

These frequencies are giving us what we see as our space and our time.

Proof that this spacetime bandspread is limited, is the fact that we cannot see motion in the microcosm even though we can discern the energy involved when certain spin and orbital motions change.

Wheeler and Feynman both explained to us that we can never accurately measure things in another spacetime realm although we may be able to detect it. This is what is happening in the microcosm where we can indeed detect energy quanta caused via spin and orbital motion changes even though we cannot see, nor even measure, the motion itself.

We seem not to be able to measure things accurately in the macrocosm either because for decades we have known that the arms of spiral galaxies are going faster than their escape velocity and this is impossible.

Now with the Hubble telescope we find things getting even worse with what NASA is telling us:

NASA tells us we have 72% Dark Energy, 23% Dark Matter and 4.6% Atoms.

These figures stem from what has been discovered so far. See this NASA link: <u>http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni_matter.html</u>

A great many astronomers are saying this simply does not make any sense whatsoever!

The question now becomes: Why are good scientists telling us this?

They are seeing this because as Wheeler and Feynman showed, we cannot accurately measure things outside of our spacetime realm.

We cannot see the spacetime being created in the *microcosm* because these *microcosm* spin/orbital frequencies are too HIGH for our spacetime realm bandspread. We simply cannot measure accurately in the *microcosm*.

Now read on and you will see that in the *macrocosm* these spin/orbital frequencies are too **LOW** for our spacetime realm bandspread. So we also cannot measure accurately in the *macrocosm* either.

2. What the tensor math of General Relativity teaches us

Here is a *quote* from the *Britannica 1997 CD* telling about Einstein's tensor math which "*led him to an essentially unique tensor equation for the law of gravitation, in which gravitation emerged* **not as a force** but as a manifestation of *the curvature of* **spacetime.**"

As you see in the above *Britannica* quote, there is **no** such thing as **force** in the tensor math of General Relativity. Einstein assumed this universe was homogeneous and isotropic. This means a certain *average* space exists all throughout this universe. What you actually get - *greatly simplifying things* - is <u>more</u> *spacetime*, than this *average*, where repulsive force exists between two objects. In addition, there is <u>less spacetime</u>, than this *average*, existing between two gravitational objects that have an attractive force between them, thus we have the spacetime curvature in the above Britannica quote.

<u>Saul Perlmutter</u> has shown, as in **GR**, that this repulsive force is really out there resulting in a return of Einstein's *cosmological constant* (exact opposite repulsive force of gravity) -- *between all the stars and galaxies keeping them apart* -- and gravity becomes -- *as Einstein originally thought* -- a bi-polar force like all the other invisible forces.

And **GR** shows us the same thing that creates force must also be creating space!

What is it?

It's these spin/orbital frequencies producing the spacetime -- some of which we simply cannot measure but sometimes can detect!

The electron orbitals just about cancel each other out leaving the electron spin frequency as the main cause of magnetic force but it's general knowledge that the orbital frequencies also cause the magnetic force.

What is not general knowledge yet is that if the electron's charge is being caused merely by relative motion (see: <u>http://www.rbduncan.com/pge1.html</u>) then the spins and orbitals of other items besides electrons also create force and space. Once you see this then you can also begin to see a model for a Theory of Everything.

The smallest space that we can see is that being produced by electron orbital frequencies. Probably the majority of the space we see is being produced by the spin frequencies of the stars. So our space becomes a limited bandspread in a Schrödinger type of frequency universe.

A big lesson here is that our space is limited from the high orbiting frequencies of the electrons to the lower spin frequencies of the stars. These are the parameters *-- or the bandspread --* of our spacetime realm.

We have to divide this universe into spacetime realms (frequency bandwidths).

We can't see into the spacetime realm of the quark because the quark's spin frequency is simply too high for our spacetime realm but as Wheeler and Feynman showed us, we cannot measure what is outside of our spacetime realm but we certainly can detect it and we do: We detect this quark produced space as c^2 or acceleration.

We also have failed to see the force being produced by the galactic spin frequencies. Proof of this is that we are measuring the speed of spiral galaxy arms as going faster than their escape velocity and this is impossible.

Not seeing this galactic force produced a flaw in R. T. Cahill's Quantum Foam Theory. Whereas he did indeed get the speed of gravity right: a velocity of at least $9x10^{16}$ meters per second, which is an almost instantaneous velocity that is well within the parameters of what Yale University, many other universities and <u>Van</u> <u>Flandern</u> have told us.

This almost instantaneous velocity of 9×10^{16} meters per second is not attainable here, nor does it exist here, in our reference frame because it is **above the speed of light.** So Newton <u>was</u> right, after all, about gravity acting instantly (or very close to instantly).

All in all, electron spin frequencies produce magnetic force, and the spins of the various stars and galaxies produce Einstein's *cosmological constant* or this repulsive force between all the stars and galaxies, holding them apart, while the quark spins give us the vast majority of our gravitational and inertial forces.

Evidently there are at least two quark spin frequencies that -- at the exterior of a proton or neutron -- combine to form a harmonic that is the square of the electron's spin frequency.

Thus as you see the origin of c^2 then Einstein's formula $E=mc^2$ makes perfect sense.

Be sure to read: <u>http://www.amperefitz.com/acceleratingexpandinguniverse.htm</u>

See this short, clear picture: http://www.amperefitz.com/principle-of-equivalence.htm

Also <u>http://www.amperefitz.com/aphaseuniverse.htm</u>

And http://www.rbduncan.com/schrod.htm

& <u>http://www.amperefitz.com/assymfree.htm</u>

There's a lot more too.

And this you can find out by buying my latest book Universities Asleep at the Switch at Amazon.com or by reading it FREE simply by clicking the following links:

http://www.amperefitz.com/unvasleep.htm (This link is faster if you have dial up.)

<u>http://www.amperefitz.com/ua_20071020_ck_ds_jm_ds.pdf</u> (This is the book FREE in Adobe.).

Web pages are at: <u>http://www.amperefitz.com</u> & <u>http://www.rbduncan.com</u>

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