

# RETHINKING GRAVITY.

## **What causes gravity?**

The mass of an atom is the source of gravity.

The gravitational force produced by the mass of the atom is determined by the number of electrons that are bound to it.

## **How do celestial bodies form?**

Atoms float around in space.

Atoms contain electrons.

Electrons contain mass.

Electrons have velocity.

Electrons travel around the atom's nucleus.

Orbital angular momentum of the electrons produce turbulence.

Turbulence produce vortices around the atom, mostly unstable.

The atom's vortices attract other atom's vortices, causing atoms to **gravitate** towards each other.

Atoms cluster together.

Atoms align.

Atoms form molecules.

Vortices stabilise into two vortices.

The direction of the vortices is dictated by the direction of the largest vortices, encompassing the largest mass in the vicinity.

Vortices combine to form larger vortices.

North and south orientation.

More atoms and molecules gravitate towards each other to form celestial bodies.

Larger vortices are created.

Celestial bodies are encompassed by two super vortices.

North and south orientation.

The vortex rings of the two vortices spiral out from the equator of the celestial body, forming an accretion disc.

The effect of the vortex rings extend to the edges of the cosmos.

The funnel of the vortices extend past the celestial body's poles, into the universe.

The energy of the vortices, induces spin on the mass of the celestial body.

Other celestial bodies vortices are attracted to the vorticity of the mass.

*Imagine the sun floating in space.*



*Now with a vortex with a south orientation.*



*Finally, with vortices, north and south orientation.*



### **Possible evidence of macroscopic gravitational vortices.**

1. Orbits of planets and other objects tend to be in a single plane around the sun. Ecliptic plane.
2. Orbits of stars around centre of milky way tend to be in a single plane. Ecliptic plane.
3. Differential rotation of gas giants Jupiter, Saturn and the Sun.
4. Slowing orbit of Venus. A Venus sidereal day is now longer by 6 min than 16 earth years ago. Venus has a retrograde spin as compared to most other bodies in the solar system, however its gravitational vortices would spin in the same direction as the other planets as dictated by the sun's ecliptic, which would have a braking effect on the planet's spin.
5. Anticyclonic weather at the Venusian poles.
6. Polar vortices on earth and other planets. Why do planets with completely different atmospheres and varied angular velocity produce polar vortices?
7. Differential rotation of the earth's inner core as opposed to the outer core and mantle.
8. Direction and velocity of solar winds.
9. Wind gradient. Higher altitude winds moving faster.
10. Accretion discs.
11. Accretion disc jets.
12. Coronal holes on the sun's poles, may be responsible for solarwinds.
13. Enceladus south polar activity.
14. Temperature difference between the poles and equator when both receive the same amount of daylight hours.
15. Event horizon and ergosphere of black holes.

### **Possible evidence of microscopic gravitational vortices.**

1. Detection of electron vortices using electron microscopes.

### **Future possibilities.**

Harnessing energy from polar vortices, on earth and other worlds.

Greater understanding of weather patterns on Earth and other worlds.

Reduced costs in space travel, due to plotting more efficient trajectories.

Space drones which utilise thrust similar to a helicopter on earth for interplanetary transport.

## **Predictions for proof of theorem.**

### **Macroscopic.**

Vortice detection around irregular shaped comets, moons and dwarf planets with low atmospheres.

Through more detailed comparisons of weather patterns of Earth, Venus and Mars, three similar yet completely different worlds.

Place a stationary sphere in far outer space with little gravitational influence from other bodies and observe if it begins to spin.

### **Microscopic.**

Calculating the difference in mass between ions and neutral atoms as compared to the difference in gravitational attraction between the two.

## **CONCLUSION.**

Orbital angular momentum of electrons travelling around the atom's nucleus is the source of gravity.

The gravitational force of the mass is determined by the amount of electrons that are attached to the mass.

Gravity can induce spin on mass.

