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Short Communication

Fleming Proposition: Gravity is Actually "Weak" Electromagnetic Force

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Einstein's inability to merger gravity with electromagnetism (EM) is due to gravity actually being a part of the electromagnetic force of the universe. Just as nuclear forces are divided into strong and weak nuclear forces, so to is electromagnetism.

For decades it has been know that gravitational forces are weaker than electromagnetic forces and that a much larger mass of material is required for gravitational effects to be noticed, while much smaller masses demonstrate EM forces. If my theory is correct, that gravity is simply a weaker EM force; then the greater the magnetic field, the greater the gravity. The magnetic fields of the moon are weaker than the earths, while those of Jupiter are much stronger than the earths.

Consequently, Jupiter has a greater gravitational (weak EM) effect than the Earth, than does the moon. Black holes, which are regarded as having the greatest of gravitational fields, are actually defined based upon their magnetic fields. Those presumed to have no magnetic field (Schwarzschild) have actually never been measured, so it is only speculation that they have none. Undoubtedly, there is some; but, to a lesser effect than that seen from larger (Kerr) black holes. In effect, the greater the size of the black hole, the greater the magnetic field (EM) effect, the greater the gravitational effect.

When an object falls from the top of a building, it stops when it reaches the ground. This has been interpreted as the stronger EM force repelling the weaker gravitational (weak EM force) and preventing the object from reaching the center of the earth. Since most matter is made of up space between the nucleus and the outer probabilities of negative charge (for matter) or positive charge (for anti-matter), it is clearly not the matter effect; but, the EM effect producing cessation of the gravitational (weak EM) effect of movement. The greater the weak EM effect (gravity) of two objects, the greater the dispersion of the matter when drawn together, as evidenced by heavier objects on earth being damaged more (e.g. a Ming vase) when they interact with the stronger EM forces as the vase and the earth interact.

In contrast, when a feather is released from the top of a building, it's interaction with the ground does not yield the same displacement of molecules in the strong v. weak EM forces as defined above. Subsequently, objects whose weak EM forces (gravity) interact with a black hole (stronger magnetic force) will be displaced on the event horizon like the vase and unlike the feather. As this occurs, this weak EM force (gravity) interacts with the stronger EM force (electromagnetism) and displaces the molecules along with their EM forces, resembling a two dimensional appearance. This is partially due to the effect of the weak and strong EM forces and our limitations in detection and measurement based upon our current limitations and the distance from which we are observing the phenomena.

The appearance may therefore appear to be a two dimensional process, resulting in some proposing that the universe presents a hologram projected from the black hole. However, first, the objects on the event horizon do not actually become two dimensional, as the subatomic particles themselves will remain at least to some extent three-dimensional and secondly, to have a hologram, one requires a three dimensional process to project. Finally, holograms are stationary and do not move; yet Hubble, et al, clearly demonstrated that the universe (as we know it) is expanding, invalidating the idea of a hologram effect of black holes. What is being seen is the interaction of the weak forces of EM (gravity) and the strong forces of electromagnetism; which along with the strong and weak nuclear forces form a unified theory of physics.

Finally, as noted above, the interaction of weak and strong EM forces are repulsive or at least mitigate the collapse of the universe. These forces were undoubtedly the creation of the "big-bang" which is undoubtedly a continuing process throughout the multiverse. Since, dark energy is now known to occupy 70% of our universe, as we know it, such mass effect is adequate to produce the repulsion of these two EM forces, accounting for the continued displacement of galaxies farther and farther away from each other as Hubble demonstrated in the 1920's.

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