

Gravitation

When, in the ether which is absolute emptiness, a thought of creation appears and then the activation of that thought, space-time filled with matter is formed within it, whose energy is proportional to the speed of its formation, and whose equivalent is its mass.

Radially around the place of creation, particles of matter scatter, and at the place of creation one particle of antimatter is formed whose mass is equal to the mass of all created material particles. After the ether encompassed by creation is exhausted and divided into matter and antimatter, and due to the extreme difference in potentials, the particles of matter rush toward the particle of antimatter. The potential energy of the material particles transforms into kinetic energy in such a way that the material particles move vortex-like toward the center.

Vortex motion arises when the potential energy of a particle is significantly greater than the mechanical work that would be achieved by linear motion. Therefore, the trajectory of every material particle is a spiral helix.

The formed spherical space is divided by a horizontal plane passing through the center into a northern and a southern hemisphere. The material particles of the northern hemisphere vortex counterclockwise when viewed from the edge of the hemisphere toward the center. The material particles of the southern hemisphere vortex clockwise when viewed from the edge of the hemisphere toward the center. Viewed from the northern side, all particles have circular motion counterclockwise around the vertical axis of rotation that passes through the center.

The material particles closest to the center surround the particle of antimatter. Behind them come the next and the next, arranging themselves in concentric circles around the core, that is, around the particle of antimatter. When all the produced material is consumed, the formation of the Earth is complete.

Thanks to the vortex motion of material particles in the process of rotation, the formed Earth has circular motion in the direction opposite to the motion of the hands of a clock.

All particles that constitute the Earth and are halted between the center and its edge remain on their helical trajectory, and this is a characteristic of the Earth's field.

Every particle tends to meet the particle of antimatter and return to the ether which is absolute emptiness. Only a small number of matter particles are in direct contact with the antimatter particle. In one act, only that small number of particles sinks into antimatter and opens space for the next packet of matter particles to approach the core of the construction called Earth.

At the same time, all material particles that make up the Earth are displaced. This is repeated 10 times per second as Tesla thought, or 7.83 times per second as Schumann calculated, or perhaps 9.81 times per second. This is the rhythm of the Earth which represents the frequency of the gravitational impulse.

The intensity of the gravitational impulse is:

$$I = \frac{m \cdot V_p^2}{2} \cdot t, (MPa)$$

Where:

m – volumetric mass (g/cm³)

V_p – velocity of the compressional wave (km/s)

t – duration of the impulse (s)

Since the duration of the impulse is 1/10 of a second, the formula can be written in the form:

$$I = \frac{m \cdot V_p^2}{20}$$

The direction of action of the gravitational impulse is determined in the formation of the Earth by the defined trajectory of each particle, that is, the direction of its action has a slope toward the equator and a slope toward the Earth's axis. Thus, the impulse can be resolved into three components: the first in the direction of the Earth's center, the second is vertical and directed toward the equator, and the third is horizontal with a direction opposite to the direction of a clock hand. The third component maintains the rotation of the Earth.