

Introspection and Invention Regarding Gravitenergy

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Abstract: In my view, this paper challenges conventional theories of gravitational forces by introducing the concept of *gravitenergy-a self-generated energy produced by the spin of planetary masses*. It is evident that traditional perspectives, such as Newton's gravitational force and Einstein's spacetime curvature, fail to fully explain planetary motion without an external pulling force. Instead, this study suggests that a planet's rotation and tilt are responsible for both its orbital path and the attraction it exerts on surrounding objects. This notion reshapes our understanding of celestial mechanics by dismissing the idea of external gravitational influence from massive bodies like the Sun. The paper further explores the nature of light propagation, arguing that its velocity remains unaffected by varying space mediums. Additionally, a unique experimental apparatus is proposed to measure gravitenergy, offering a novel approach to verifying the energy-driven movement of planets. This research presents a compelling alternative to established gravitational theories, implying that planetary motion is dictated by internal energy rather than external forces.

Keywords: gravitenergy, planetary motion, celestial forces, space medium, gravitational theory

1) (a) The Sun is a mass in the *Neupro Stage* of solidity, submerged in the spherical space medium of the universe, which has no *gravitenergy*. Therefore, there is no pulling force toward its centre. The spherical space medium of the universe also has no *gravitenergy*, so there is no pulling force within it. The Sun emits heat and light energy. Light rays, which possess releasing energy, a beam nature, and converging and diverging properties, are characteristic of light energy.

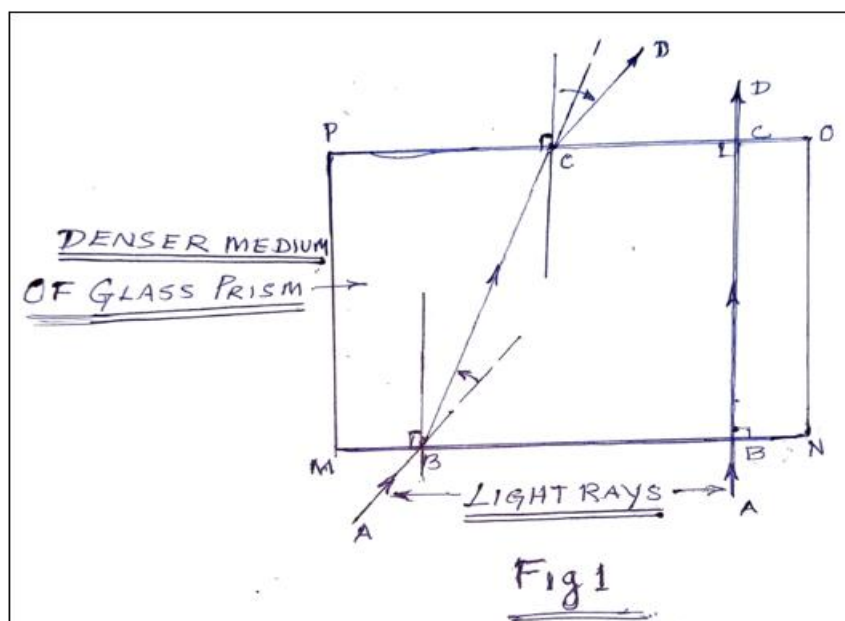
1) (b) There are two types of space mediums in the universe. One is a lighter space medium, and the other is a denser medium found around masses like the Sun, which emits light rays in a concentric spherical space medium within a specific volume. The velocity of light in a vacuum is said to be 300,000 km/sec, but this is meaningless at Earth because there is no true vacuum in the spherical space medium of the universe, except for the Torricellian vacuum created between two hollow hemispherical metal balls.

1) (c) The velocity of light depends on the time factor of the planet. Its speed never decreases or increases while passing

through denser or lighter mediums. However, we believe that when a light ray passes from a lighter medium to a denser medium, its speed decreases, and vice versa. This is incorrect because the speed of light remains constant as it passes through different mediums.

1) (d) Fig 1 clearly shows that the speed of light does not decrease while passing through a denser medium. This is evident because one light ray deviates in the prism, while another light ray passing perpendicularly through the prism remains undisturbed. For reference, there are two light rays: one passes perpendicularly to the rectangular glass prism, and the other passes obliquely through the same prism.

If the speed of light decreased when passing through a denser medium, both light rays used in the experiment would have deviated. However, only the oblique light ray deviates, while the perpendicular light ray does not. This indicates that the deviation of a light ray in a denser medium is not due to a reduction in its speed. Therefore, the speed of light on Earth — 300,000 km/sec — never decreases or increases under any circumstances.



2) Solid masses such as comets, asteroids, meteoroids, stars in the *Neupro Stage*, and small pieces of stone are always submerged in and pass through the spherical space medium of the universe. Since they have not undergone whirling motion, they do not possess *gravitenergy*.

3) A solid mass in an irregular spherical shape that spins on its imaginary axis generates *gravitenergy* and orbits around the Sun. This is called a planet. We are also on one such planet, named Earth.

4) The *gravitenergy* of a planet exerts circuitous lines of pulling force up to a certain concentric spherical volume of space medium around it. This force depends on the *gravitenergy* within the spherical light energy rays of the Sun's space medium. *Gravitenergy* is similar to the energy generated and stored in a flywheel of an oil engine.

5) Magnetic lines of force exist in particle motion. They attract only iron particles within their concentrated magnetic field in an influenced volume of space medium, but not in wave form. At the same time, a cork floating on a concentric wave does not move toward its source or away from it; instead, it moves up and down in a motion known as *turmoil*. This distinction clarifies that the attraction of magnetic lines of force differs from the wave forms of *turmoil*.

6) The two poles of a magnet exert the same type of attraction on ferrous materials, even though their magnetic lines of force are in opposite directions. The North Pole of a magnet has a *pushing* force, directing its lines of force away from the pole, while the South Pole has a *pulling* force, drawing its lines of force toward the pole. However, like poles repel each other, while unlike poles attract. Magnets do not attract non - ferrous materials. All forces in the universe operate within these two fundamental types: *pulling* and *pushing* forces.

The characteristic of concentrated magnetic lines of force in different poles of a magnet (North and South) means that these lines of force form circular patterns from the North Pole to the South Pole. They also create a concentric spherical field of attraction in a specific space medium around the magnet, depending on its magnetic strength. Unlike light energy rays, magnetic lines of force do not travel in straight lines. - - - (AXIOM)

7) a) Similarly, the *gravitenergy* of a planet exerts an attracting force toward its centre of solid mass as it whirls, submerged, and moves through the spherical space medium of the universe. From this, it is clear that generating *gravitenergy* is one of the defining characteristics of a planet. The releasing energy of light rays is entirely different from the *gravitenergy* of a planet because light exerts a *pushing* force.

b) The planet's gravitational energy and magnetic (strength) energy follow certain circuitous lines of pulling forces because they cannot move any farther, making them weak forces. In contrast, the release of energy in the form of light rays consists of strong pushing forces that travel in a straight line. However, sound energy is merely a disturbance in the

atmosphere caused by a source. It propagates in the form of waves, with no particles moving from the source in the spherical atmosphere. The occurrence of waves in the atmosphere spreads in all directions rather than moving like the rays mentioned above.

8) Consider a metal ball made of an alloy (60% lead and 40% tin). If placed on an anvil and struck with a hammer, the metal ball heats up. With repeated hammering, the heat continues to increase due to pressure. Thus, pressure and heat interact to produce *releasing energy*. If the *releasing energy* surpasses a certain threshold, it can push some portion of the solid mass, causing material to erupt from the metal ball.

9) When high temperature and pressure build up at the core of the metal ball, they exert enough force to extrude solid mass. This process continues until the accumulated *releasing energy* in the alloy ball is no longer sufficient to eject mass from it.

10) In a similar way, the Sun generates enormous heat and pressure at its core through the collision of protons and neutrons at high speeds, creating intense friction. This collision process burns matter and produces an immense amount of energy. When the accumulated *releasing energy* becomes powerful enough, it pushes some mass outward. As a result, a specific portion of the Sun's mass is ejected into the space medium at high speed, forming a *black hole* on the Sun.

If the Sun had *gravitenergy* 28 times greater than that of Earth, then no *solitude mass* could escape from it. This is because the Sun's *gravitenergy* would be much stronger than the *releasing energy* of the *solitude mass*, preventing it from overcoming the Sun's pulling force. If this were true, planets would never have been created, and black holes would not form in the Sun. However, since planets do exist and black holes are present in the Sun, this suggests that the Sun has no *gravitenergy*. A black hole is nothing but a cavity in the Sun - - - (AXIOM)

11) As *solitude mass* is ejected from the Sun and moves to one - third of the distance between the Sun and its future orbit, its front portion cools down faster than its rear side, which still faces the Sun's intense heat. The hotter rear - side particles move forward toward the cooler front due to heat transfer via convection. This movement causes the *solitude mass* to tremble and wobble to some extent. This process continues until the *solitude mass* reaches the middle third of the distance between the Sun and its orbit.

12) As the *solitude mass* wobbles and trembles, it begins to rotate gradually. Over time, it develops an irregular curved shell of solid material. In the final stage of its journey, the mass solidifies to a certain depth toward its centre, tilts, and continues rotating repeatedly. At this point, the *solitude mass* becomes a planet and starts its first spin around its imaginary axis.

From this moment, the first day of the planet (i. e., the cycle of night and day) begins. This marks the start of the planet's eternal time, and its rotation generates its *gravitenergy* - - - (AXIOM)

13) As the planet rotates, its wobbling and tilting motion causes it to move gradually in a circular orbit around the Sun. The Sun's light energy also contributes to this orbital motion. The completion of one full revolution around the Sun defines one year, and from this, months are calculated.

14) The concentric spherical volume of space surrounding the planet is called its atmosphere. The existence and extent of an atmosphere depend on the planet's spherical volume and its rotation. As the planet rotates, it generates *gravitenergy* and moves forward steadily with the aid of its tremors. In this way, a planet generates its own *gravitenergy*. The atmosphere surrounding the planet is also governed by *gravitenergy*, and no other factors—such as spacetime curvature—are responsible for the *gravitenergy* of a planet.

15) Sunlight energy rays also help the planet rotate around the Sun steadily. Any moving object that enters a planet's atmosphere from the spherical light energy rays of the Sun's space medium will accelerate along a curved path and burn up in the atmosphere. This is a characteristic of the planet's *gravitenergy*.

16) Consider a running race with nine participants on a 4 km straight track. All the runners start at the signal from the referee and move toward the finish line in a straight line. They do not bend their bodies to the side or deviate from their path while maintaining their body mass balance. This is an example of motion in a straight - line race.

17) Now, consider the same nine participants running on a 4 km circular track. Each runner starts from a designated position assigned by the referee. As they run, their bodies naturally lean inward toward the center of the track due to the strain of maintaining their curved motion. They continue running around the circular track until they reach the finish line at the referee's signal.

The referee, standing in the center of the track, does not physically tie or pull the runners with a rope to force them to move in a circle. Instead, the runners' bodies naturally bend inward toward the center, which allows them to maintain their circular motion. This proves that no external pulling force is required to keep them in circular motion - - - (AXIOM)

Similarly, planets move in circular orbits around the Sun not because they are tied or pulled by any external force. The Sun remains at the centre of planetary orbits, but it does not pull or attract the planets. Instead, the rotation and tilt of planets stimulate their movement in circular orbits - - - (AXIOM)

Objects—whether solid or liquid—move from a higher level to a lower level due to the attracting force of a planet's *gravitenergy*. If *gravitenergy* did not exist, these objects would never flow downward in the atmosphere. In the space medium of the universe, if an object is thrown upward, it

will not return downward. Similarly, if water is poured in space, it will not fall because there is no higher or lower level in the space medium. Therefore, *gravitenergy* does not exist in the spherical space medium of the universe - - - (POSTULATE)

18) a) The concept of a higher or lower level is based on *gravitenergy*, which determines the direction of movement. The bending of light rays along a curved path is due to the presence of mass, such as the Sun, while the idea that the space medium of the universe is flat is an illusion.

b) When a mass rotates on its imaginary axis, the influx of spin interacts with its own mass to generate and store energy within the planet, which is called **gravitenergy**. Energy is defined as the capacity of a body to do work, and *gravitenergy* is the capacity of a rotating planet to exert an attracting force.

The *gravitenergy* of a planet exerts circuitous lines of attracting force on objects within a certain concentric spherical volume of space. The intensity of this *gravitenergy* varies from planet to planet, depending on their mass and spin rate. Thus, *gravitenergy* belongs exclusively to planets—without it, there is no pulling force - - - (POSTULATE)

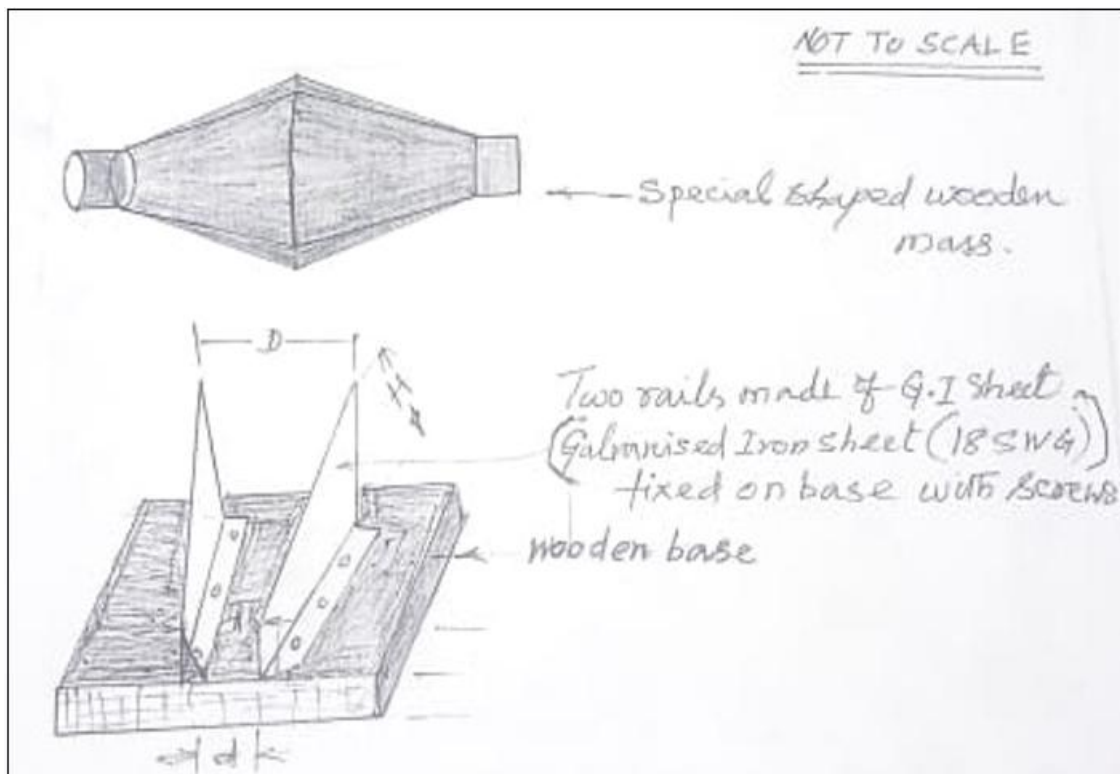
19) If Earth were to suddenly stop spinning on its imaginary axis, its *gravitenergy* would vanish. As a result:

- Everything on Earth's surface would be thrown into space.
- The sea water would disperse into space.
- The atmosphere would disappear.
- The Earth would cease moving in its circular orbit around the Sun.
- In some cases, molten material from Earth's core might erupt, leading to the collapse of the planet.

Isaac Newton stated that "**Gravity is a force created by God or His agent.**" However, *gravitenergy* is not created by an external force. Instead, planets generate their own *gravitenergy* and exert circuitous lines of force on objects within their concentric spherical volume of space. This is an inherent characteristic of planets.

Albert Einstein suggested that "**Gravity is not a force but rather a spacetime curvature caused by mass, such as the Sun, which keeps planets in circular orbits.**"

20) However, the assumption that gravity is either a force (Newton) or a spacetime curvature (Einstein) is incorrect. Without energy, no force can exist between masses in the universe. Massive objects like the Sun do not create spacetime curvature because they are submerged in the spherical space medium of the universe. Furthermore, the Sun has a concentric, denser spherical medium around it to some extent. Given this, how is it possible for the Sun to form a spacetime curve? Therefore, both theories are flawed. Every planet generates its own *gravitenergy* through its spin.



How to Determine the Gravitenergy of a Heavenly Body?

- 1) A weighing machine is used to measure an object's weight.
- 2) A thermometer is used to measure an object's temperature.
- 3) A special apparatus consisting of obliquely slanted rails and a corresponding shaped roller can be used to determine the *gravitenergy* of heavenly bodies.
- 3) *Gravitenergy* determines the movement of mass, causing it to flow only from a higher level to a lower level.
- 4) The spin of a planetary mass is the primary factor responsible for generating *gravitenergy*.
- 5) Each planet has a unique value of *gravitenergy*, which depends on its mass and spin rate.
- 6) *Gravitenergy* of a planet establishes the concept of higher and lower levels in the space medium, allowing mass to move from top to bottom.

Description of the Apparatus:

- The apparatus consists of obliquely fixed slanted rails mounted on a wooden platform and a specially designed wooden roller.
- When placed on Earth, the roller moves upward along the rails, going against the *gravitenergy* force, which naturally pulls objects downward.
- This movement demonstrates that Earth possesses *gravitenergy*, as the *gravitenergetic force* causes the roller to move upward.

Testing on Other Planets or Heavenly Bodies:

- If this apparatus is placed on another planet, the roller will also move upward, but its speed will vary depending on the *gravitenergetic force* of that planet.
- If the roller moves upward slowly or quickly, it indicates that the planet has *gravitenergy*.
- If the roller does not move upward at all, it means the celestial body lacks *gravitenergy*.

Thus, this apparatus serves as a unique tool to determine whether a planet or any other mass in space possesses *gravitenergy* as theorized by Isaac Newton.

Conclusion

- 1) An idle mass does not possess *gravitenergy*.
- 2) Idle mass alone cannot generate *gravitenergy*.