
The theory of concentration

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Abstract: The purpose of the theory of concentration is to demonstrate how the photons of energy were concentrated into spherical materials because of the gravity that stabilizes them. In fact, it is the theory of concentration that elucidates perfectly the transition from infinitely small to infinitely great. It should be noted that its concepts are essentially based on the special relativity of Albert Einstein and I could confirm that the formula $E=Mc^2$ is correct. However, the theory of concentration rejects every notion of the general relativity. Also, this paper demonstrates that atoms are endowed with gravity that allows the fixation of electrons on their surfaces in order to form molecules; on the other hand, magnetism could be explained by the presence of a cloud that coats atoms and materials.

Keywords: Photons, Speed of Light, Atoms, Globes, Gravity, Space, Magnetism

1. Introduction

Photosynthesis is a metabolic process carried out by plants in order to convert solar energy into electric energy which is stored in the chemical bonds involved in the formation of the carbon chain such as glucose. Without going into unnecessary details, the only reaction I had studied to explain the concentration law is the absorption of the solar energy by electrons of chlorophyll that leads to their removal in order to be used in the formation of the carbon chain with the atmospheric CO_2 . I thought about this metabolism when I read at the beginning of 2005 an article on the web in which they talked about the deep regrets that Albert Einstein had felt following the U.S. attacks with the atomic bomb on the two Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 whereas it was him who had recommended in a letter to the U.S. President Roosevelt to get into the race to the nuclear weapons before it will be produced by the Nazis. As a scientist who strongly supports the humanist ideology that offers individuals, whatever their origins, the right to live in peace and dignity, I truly felt his pain because he had always labored to make the world a better place, additionally, very few people know that the theory of Einstein was not useful in the Manhattan Project and due to the importance of the speed of light, most of them had made the connection between the extent of the explosion of the atomic bomb and the Law $E = m \cdot c^2$ without knowing that it is more physical

than mathematical. For example, hot water is more energetic than the cold one with an equal weight but if we make the numerical application we would realize that the energies of the two waters are identical which is completely wrong! That is why I decided to use the special relativity to demonstrate that it can be applied in the mechanism of the formation of materials which is the opposite of the disintegration caused by the explosion of an atomic bomb and the first phenomenon that came into my mind was photosynthesis. In fact, it was my way to honor him by proving that his concepts could be used to build materials for the sake of humanity. To this end, I reversed in my imagination the sequence of the atomic bomb explosion from which I extrapolated the idea that if the speed of the particles released from the explosion is slowed down, then the material would reform which corresponds perfectly to the Mass-Energy equivalence expressed by the law $E = m \cdot c^2$ and I came to the conclusion that the quantity of the mass is inversely proportional to the speed of light according to the concept of Einstein that indicates that the light is composed of infinitely small particles called photons that propagate at an infinitely great speed (C). Thus, if it is slowed down, then it would lead to the concentration of these photons into a mass that represents the material. From this, I deduced that the same phenomenon occurs in photosynthesis when those photons are absorbed by electrons that have a larger mass and a lower speed of light and so the law of concentration is expressed by the following equivalence:

One photon \longrightarrow A Mass of concentrated photons M (Electron)

This concentration induces the slowdown of the speed of light C

C \longrightarrow Speed S inferior to C

From this equivalence we deduce:

$$M = \frac{C}{S} \quad (1)$$

This is not a rule of three but rather an equivalence indicating that the mass of photons becomes increasingly important as the speed is reduced:

When: $S=C \longleftrightarrow M=1$ photon

S tends to 0 $\longleftrightarrow M$ tends to an infinite number of photons

The formula 1 reflects a mathematical function that can be extrapolated as follows:

We can consider $S = C - \alpha \cdot C$... knowing that α varies from 0 ($S=C$) to 1 ($S=0$)

We would obtain:

$$M = \frac{C}{C - \alpha \cdot C} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$M = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad (2)$$

This function is represented by the curve in the following figure:

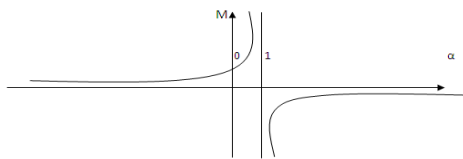


Figure 1. $1/1-\alpha$ The concentration law

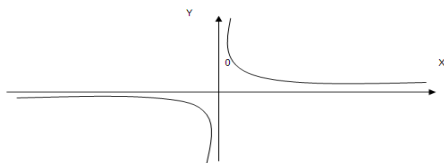


Figure 2. Function $Y=1/X$ The dilution law

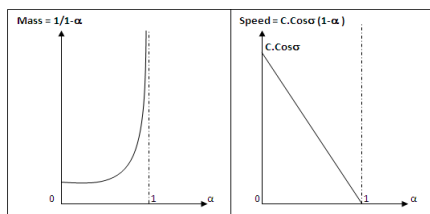


Figure 3. the definition of the matter's formation.

In this function the formation of the matter is defined in the interval that varies from 0 to 1 (figure 3)

Accordingly, we deduce that the function 2 expresses the phenomenon of concentration of photons that converts energy into mass. In other words, it is the law that explains the transition from the infinitely small to the infinitely great during the Big Bang and I could establish the equivalence

between the photonic mass and the speed of light thanks to the calibration curves that I carried out during my residency in biochemistry which consisted in making dilutions out of a solution that contained the parameter to be measured (glucose, proteins ...). The principle is based on the increase of the solvent's volume for the same amount of the solute which induces the decrease of the concentration. In practice, we say the dilutions of $1/2$, $1/4$, $1/8$... $1/X$ that will be multiplied by the concentration of the solution that is subject to the dilution knowing that $1/X$ is a function whose curve is shown in Figure 2. But when it comes to concentrating a solution (Figure 1), then the technique is reversed by reducing the volume of the solvent for the same amount of the solute which increases the concentration according to the function 2 and this is how I assimilated the volume of the solvent to the speed of light and the mass of the concentrated photons to the concentration of the solute. If we study the Figures 1 and 2 we would notice that there are similarities between the two curves that will be discussed in the chapter on the relative variation of the mass of an object in movement. But for now all we have to keep in mind is that materials are formed by concentration according to the formula $M: 1/1-\alpha$.

2. The Creation of the Universe from the Energy of the Light

To be honest, during my work on my theory of concentration, I did not do a thorough research about the Big Bang theory and even less about the phenomenon of the expansion of the universe, but according to the documentaries that I watched, this theory postulates that the solar system was created following a huge explosion that had released a large amount of energy which was the origin of the formation of the matter. I did not pay much attention to this theory as I wondered how the author had developed this approach whereas he was not present at the time of the creation of the universe. A question that may seem impertinent, yet it deserves to be asked, however, while I was studying photosynthesis in Biochemistry I began to adhere to the principle of the Big Bang theory except that I rejected the term "explosion" because it made more sense to me that the material is formed by concentration extrapolated from reversing the sequence of the explosion of the atomic bomb and through the concept indicating that the energy of the light is composed of photons that could be concentrated into materials, the Big bang theory became plausible to me.

After concluding that the earth was formed by the convergence of particles in helical movements into the center of gravity, I set the hypothesis based on the atomic model of Rutherford that this phenomenon may occur at the quantum scale. I assumed that if photons are involved in the formation of spherical atoms then they could also propagate in space within a helical movement and if this path is projected onto a plan we would observe a wave that

was described in the theory of Thomas Young about the nature of light. Thus, photons in a helical movement have the following characteristics:

The high speed of the helical motion: C

The wavelength λ

Diameter of the helical motion: D

But if we study the geometric form of the helix on the same plan we would notice that the linear speed SL of the photons' propagation depends on the angle σ that reflects the inclination of the wave, as a result, the linear speed is determined by the projection of the vector of the helical speed of light on the central axis of the helix according to the following figure (4):

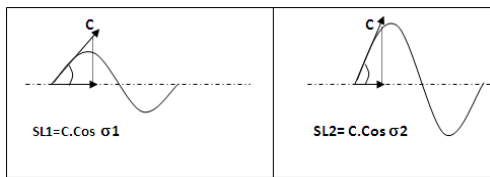


Figure 4. The variation of the linear speed according to angle σ

This diagram shows that $SL = C \cdot \cos \sigma$, so when $\sigma 1$ inferior to $\sigma 2$, SL1 is greater than SL2 which is the mathematical proof that the speed of light is not constant and its variation will have an impact on the aspects of atoms and planets that will be elucidated in the following paragraphs.

3. The Evaluation of the Photon'S Energy

In 1900, Max Planck had published the famous formula $E = h \cdot \nu$ indicating that the energy of the beam of light is inversely proportional to its wavelength λ , however, if we introduce the notion of angle σ we conclude that its variation could also affect that energy.

The energy of the light's helix projected on a plan λ varies when the angle σ is constant:

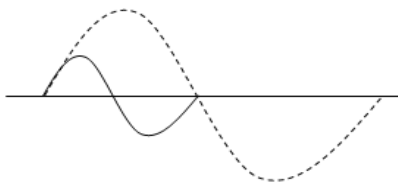


Figure 5. The increase of the wavelength λ

σ varies when the wavelength λ is constant:

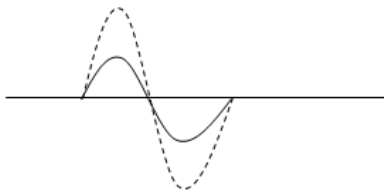


Figure 6. the increase of the angle σ

We can assimilate the increase of λ and σ to the stretching of a rope that leads to the decrease of the amount of the material per unit of length which means that the variation of the two parameters is the cause of the fragmentation of the beam of light and this could supplement the concept of Einstein on the corpuscular nature of light.

From this, we can assume that the amount of these fragments or more precisely photons per unit of length, expresses the energy of light that is proportional to its linear speed according $\cos \sigma$ and inversely proportional to its wavelength λ as it is indicated in the following formula:

$$E = \frac{C \cdot \cos \sigma}{\lambda} \quad (3)$$

The unit of this energy is joule if it is multiplied by the constant of Planck h . Hence, it is a physical interpretation of the light's energy that confirms the veracity of the formula $E = h \cdot \nu$

4. The Synthesis of Material from Photons in a Helical Motion

As I mentioned earlier, the notion of convergence of the particles that were involved in the formation of the earth, should be applied to schematize the formation of atoms. To this end, I hypothesized that the condensation of photons into a point could be compared to a swirl that leads to the appearance of a spherical material rotating around its axis due to the helical nature of the beam of light.

The appearance the atom, composed of concentrated photons, expresses the variation of the following parameters:

- The reduction of the linear speed of light that propagate in space in a helical form.
- Reduction of the wavelength λ by compaction of the ray
- The elevation of energy by concentrating photons.
- The conversion of energy into mass according to the equivalence $E = m \cdot c^2$

From a geometrical point of view, the concentration of photons can be represented by the following diagram in which the atomic sphere is a circle if it is projected onto a plan.

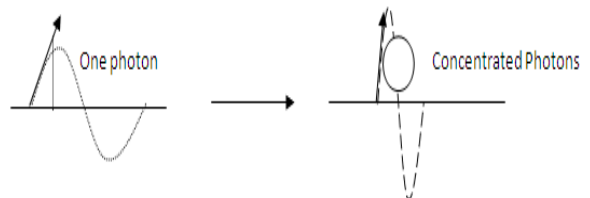


Figure 7. The slowdown of the linear speed of the helical ray

By analyzing this pattern, we conclude that the decrease of the linear speed is due to the elevation of the angle σ that is followed by the elevation of its tangent that makes the diameter of the helical motion larger. Thus, if we place a

virtual observer in front of the propagation of the beam of light we could mathematically explain the increase of the diameter D of

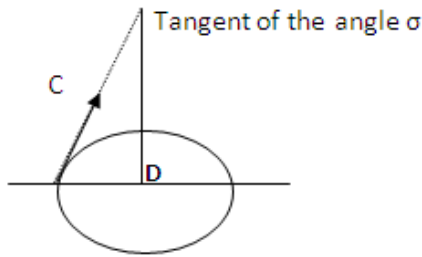


Figure 8. The beam of light in propagation in front of the observer

5. The Gradual Increase of the Size of Infinitely Small Spheres

From a mathematical point of view, the decrease of the linear speed is expressed by the projection of the helical speed's vector SH of the beam of light onto an axis that is perpendicular to the one of the linear speed.

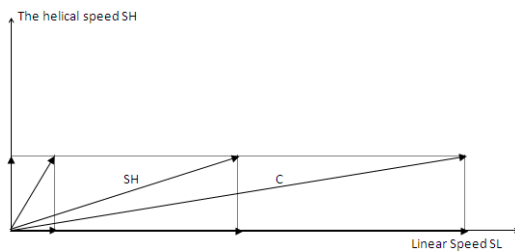


Figure 9. The projection of the helical speed's vector SH

Atoms formed by concentrations are also endowed with a helical movement that allows their convergence with other spheres into another point if the diameters D of their helixes are superimposed on each other which leads to the formation of a larger sphere with a smaller helical and linear speeds as well as a larger diameter D .

The evolution of the vector's value shown in the figure 9 reflects the transition from the infinitely small to the infinitely great according to the physical rule stating that the greater is the mass, the lower the linear speed will be until its annulment (SL tends to 0). In the latter case, the spherical material is defined by the following data:

- The mass tends to the infinite according to the function $M = 1/1-\alpha$: An infinitely great body
- The spherical body rotates around its axis.
- The angle σ tends to 90° which is responsible for the annulment of the linear speed SL .
- The tangent σ tends to infinite which means that the diameter D is infinitely large.
- $-\lambda$ tends to zero which leads to the conversion of the helical motion into a circular motion whose vector is determined by the projection of the helical speed's vector on the axis of SH (figure 9).

This giant spherical body matches perfectly a planet that

rotates around its axis and revolves around one point; on the other hand, the collision of the particles into the center of the body represents gravity from which we conclude then that it is not an attractive force that is similar to magnetism but rather an acceleration at which the earth's particles move by converging into the center of the globe and the gravity. However, we can compare this convergence to a swirl that attracts objects to its center which shows that Newton was not entirely wrong about the notion of the gravitational attraction but what is absurd is to define gravity as a force that comes from the earth and attracts objects, in fact, the famous fall of the Newton's apple was caused by the force of acceleration that had detached it from the tree towards the center of the earth.

The aim of the theory of concentration is not only to explain the origin of gravity but also to highlight its role in the celestial mechanics because if we study the concept of the helical speed's vector of the particles that formed the globe we would understand that gravity is the driving force of its rotation around its axis and around the sun. As for the famous theory of the general relativity, I preferred not to waste my time by studying it not because I did not understand it, but simply because I found that Einstein had exaggerated by making the correlation between the time elongation and gravity, although I could demonstrate that time can be stretched when an object is in movement, for me, it remains an abstract and an absolute parameter that does not have a link with the Mass-energy equivalence, additionally, Einstein said that gravity is due to the curvature of space caused by the mass of the sun and thus it induces the revolution of the earth around it which pushed me to ask myself: why did not he mention the link between that curvature and the earth's rotation around its axis that has the same direction of its revolution? Does the earth cause another curvature to keep the moon in orbit? And what makes me even more skeptical is my intuition that Einstein had developed this theory by viewing the sun like an object that exerts a force on an imaginary carpet hung up in the air while it is known that in reality, such a curvature is induced by the earth's gravity itself. So the most important question I would have asked him is: Is there any gravity in space that keeps the sun motionless on the tissue of 'space-time'? The answer is certainly: No, and it was then that I understood why he found himself in a deadlock when he tried to establish the link between that theory and the quantum mechanics. It is clear that the error came from the disproportionate importance that he gave to the 'virtual' dilatation of time. I think it was due to his confusion between the relative and the absolute but mostly because he was misled by the Newton's theory in which he explained the effect of the sun's gravity on the earth which is not the case because if we evaluate the energy E of the solar globe according to the theory of concentration we would find that its gravity is too low which concurs with the emission of the solar energy that would have been concentrated into matter if the Sun's gravity was really important.

6. The Calculation of the Concentrated Energy

We have:

$$M1 = \frac{C \cdot \cos \sigma}{SL1} = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_1}$$

The concentrated energy is calculated by the multiplication of the energy of the photon by M:

$$E1 = M1 \cdot \frac{C \cdot \cos \sigma}{\lambda}$$

$$E1 = \frac{(C \cdot \cos \sigma)^2}{SL1 \cdot \lambda}$$

The concentrated particles M1 tend to converge into one single point to form another sphere whose mass is determined according to its new linear speed that was reduced:

$$M2 = \frac{C \cdot \cos \sigma}{SL2} = \frac{C \cdot \cos \sigma}{SL1} \cdot \frac{SL1}{SL2} (SL1 > SL2)$$

$SL1/SL2 = 1/(1 - \alpha_2) = Mo \dots$ This corresponds to a number of particles M1 that participated in the formation of the sphere M2.

M2 represents the total number of photons

$$M2 = \frac{C \cdot \cos \sigma}{SL1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_2}$$

SL1 represents the linear speed of the linear gravity GL at which the particles M1 concentrated to form the sphere M2:

$$M2 = \frac{C \cdot \cos \sigma}{GL} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_2}$$

Its Energy is calculated as follows

$$E2 = \frac{(C \cdot \cos \sigma)^2}{GL \cdot \lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_2}$$

From this we deduce:

$$E = \frac{Mo(C \cdot \cos \sigma)^2}{GL \cdot \lambda}$$

The unit is in Joules if E is multiplied by the constant of Planck h

Thanks to the law of concentration $M = 1/(1 - \alpha)$ I could reach, although subjectively, the Einstein's formula by starting from Max Planck's. I am sure that Einstein would have jumped of joy if he had learned that someone will introduce the concept of gravity to the formula $E = m \cdot c^2$ since it had always been his dream!

This new formula indicates that the energy of the spherical material (atom or planet) is proportional to the amount of the particles Mo that are involved in the formation of the sphere and inversely proportional to the linear gravity GL, the wavelength λ and angle σ of the photons concentrated in this sphere. The rotation of the

earth around the sun is due to the gradual conversion of the helical speed of light C into the helical gravitational speed GH and then into the speed of revolution of the planet RS:

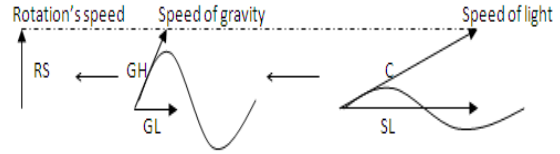


Figure 10. The conversion of the speed of light to the Rotation's speed

Therefore, it is clear that there is a link between the speed of revolution of a planet and its gravity which could be demonstrated as follows

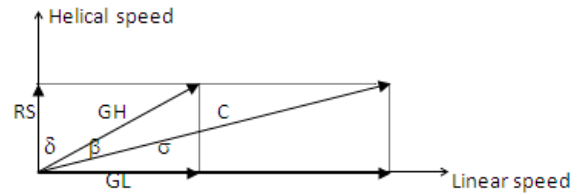


Figure 11. The projection of the speed of light C on the axis of the helical speed

According to this figure we can establish the two following formulas:

$$GL = GH \cdot \cos(\sigma + \beta)$$

$$RS = GH \cdot \cos \delta$$

When:

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha \longrightarrow \alpha = 0 \text{ and } M = 1 \text{ photon}$$

$$\alpha + \beta \text{ Tends to } 90^\circ \longrightarrow \alpha \text{ tends to } 1 \text{ and } M \text{ Tends to the infinite}$$

We realize that the concentration of photons whose angle σ tends to zero induces, during the annulment of their linear speed, the formation of a globe with a circular speed RS that tends to zero, which corresponds to an infinitely large globe that is immobile in space. By applying the formula E we would realize that the amount of photons is much higher than it is in a regular planet. This globe is certainly the sun whose gravity GH is very low and thus it mathematically increases the value of E, but more importantly, a low gravity facilitates the release of photons as heat which is the strong evidence that there is no gravitational force from the sun otherwise there would be no sunlight.

The theory of concentration confirmed that the energy is converted to mass according to Einstein's formula $E = m \cdot c^2$ except that the reaction cannot be reversed because of the gravity that stabilizes the matter and somehow I could clear this great man of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by demonstrating that the disintegration of matter is indeed NOT governed by this law.

7. The Explanation of the Ellipsoidal Character of the Earth's Revolution Around the Sun

If an observer is placed in front of a beam of light that is subject to the photons' concentration, we would obtain the following mapping:


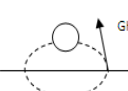
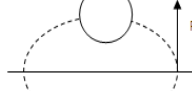
Photons	Spheres composed of photons	Planets
		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great linear speed - Wavelength: λ - Helix with a small σ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linear speed reduced - λ reduced - helix with a larger σ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linear speed that tends to 0 - λ tends to 0 - Circle with σ that tends to 90°

Figure 12. The concentration of photons

We simply conclude that the ellipsoidal movement of the planets could be explained by the ellipsoid character of the helical motion of photons that were involved in the synthesis of the spherical materials.

8. The Hypothesis of the Formation of the Moon

The moon is considered a satellite that orbits around the earth and thus it has similarities with objects fixed on the earth's surface because it also performs a remote rotation around the axis of the earth and a revolution around the sun, which is the proof that the particles of the moon used to be parts of the earth. This concept provides us the hypothesis that the formation of the moon was the result of the projection of the earth's particles into space and during their return to Earth at a speed of gravity following a curved path, they concentrated into one single point which resulted in the modification of the following parameters:

- The decrease of the helical speed of gravity GH.
- The concentration of the earth's particles that led to a sphere due to the curved path of the particles fall before their collision into the ground.
- The elevation of the rotation's diameter of the gravitational curvature caused by the projection of the vector GH which is the origin of the rotation of the moon around the earth.

This mapping indicates that the larger is the diameter of the rotation, the greater is the mass of the moon, but these two parameters are inversely proportional to its rotational speed that has absolutely no connection with the gravity of the earth and this will be shown in the chapter that examines the phenomenon of high and low tide.

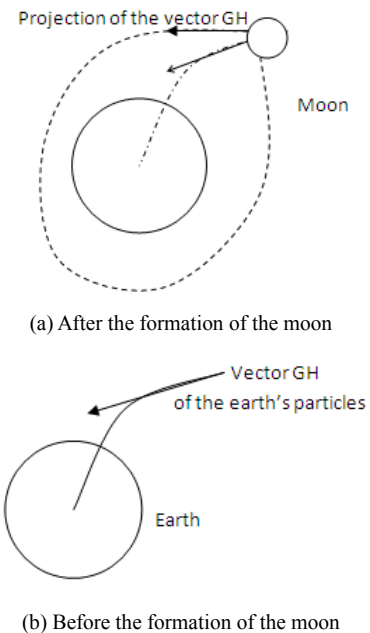


Figure 13. The moon's formation

9. The Application of the Concentration Law $M = 1/1-\text{Alpha}$ in the Quantum Mechanics

The ultimate goal of quantum mechanics is to schematize the movement of electrons, which are also considered as satellites that rotate around the atom. By making this correlation we could postulate that electrons were formed in the exact same way as the moon was formed which means that they are the result of the projection and the concentration of atomic particles in space during the Big Bang when atoms were moving in a helical path.

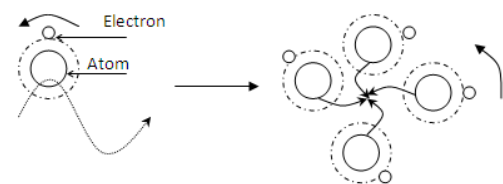


Figure 14. The concentration of atoms with electrons on their orbits

Each chemist has the knowledge that hydrogen or proton is the smallest atom with a single electron on its orbit. According to the diagram above, it had concentrated before the formation of the earth with other protons to form larger atoms such as carbon or oxygen. However, I avoided applying the theory of concentration in the labyrinth of the periodic table of Mendeleev because of its aberrations. additionally, this theory refutes the existence of the rotation of electrons around the atoms in materials that are subject to gravity because if we look at the same pattern we would find out that the concentration of the atoms leads to the decrease of their linear speed SL unlike its electrons that would leave their orbits in a helical movement in the

direction of rotation of the atomic sphere which means: West-Eats and if this electronic motion is studied on a plan there would be a wave motion that was demonstrated Louis Broglie. On the other hand, atoms and electrons are endowed with a gravitational swirl exactly like planets which gives the property of fixing small particles on their surfaces if the diameter of the helical movement of those particles is identical to the gravitational curvature GH of atoms and electrons, this confirms the notion of the absorption of the light's photons by electrons whose main consequence is the slowdown of the speed and the elevation of the diameter of the helical motion that occurs around the atoms and if the diameter equals the one of the gravitational curvature of the atom, then the electron could enter into a collision into its surface which makes the atom defy gravity to form a bond with another atom that fixes an electron and as a result the two generate a molecule that rotates around the center of the link.

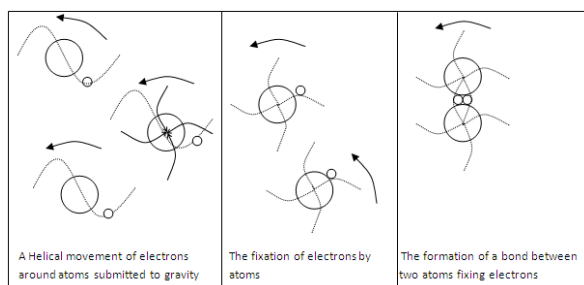


Figure 15. The formation of molecules

The formation of this type of bond between two electrons subject to the gravity GH of the two atoms that form a molecule is the most plausible schematization that challenges the Bohr's model in which the concept of the collision of electrons with atoms is rejected while confirming that a bond is formed between two electrons in rotation on the outer orbit of the atom knowing that there is a space between its surface and those electrons. So how two spheres can bind without being attached to both sides of a bridge that is composed of two electrons? That is the question I asked myself when I studied this model in my first year of pharmacy. Yes indeed, the electrons do not obey the earth's gravity but it was not a valid reason to deny the possibility of their fall and their attachment to the atoms. In fact, if we examine the theory of concentration we would understand that the diameter of the gravitational curvature of the earth is much greater than the one of the gravitational curvature of atoms which gives them a possible affinity for electrons that is absolutely unrelated to the magnetism between the positive and the negative charge that correspond respectively to protons and electrons.

Magnetism is defined by the attraction and repulsion between two portions of a magnet that has the characteristic to adhere to iron. I have always been amazed by this phenomenon since I was a child but it was particularly in the summer of 2003, during my work in the medical laboratory, that I started to seriously pay attention every

time I stuck with magnets the plaques of the electrophoresis of protein on an iron support. At that time, I felt that was due to the repulsion of two currents coming from a specific side of the magnet. After establishing my atomic model two years later, I deduced that this current was due to the existence of a cloud that is subject to the gravity of the atom exactly like the atmosphere that coats the earth and during the concentration of the atoms, those clouds turned into a current that runs around the formed material in a direction following the rotation of the atoms around their axes which means West-East, meanwhile, It is important to note that this material is subject to gravity of the earth as well.

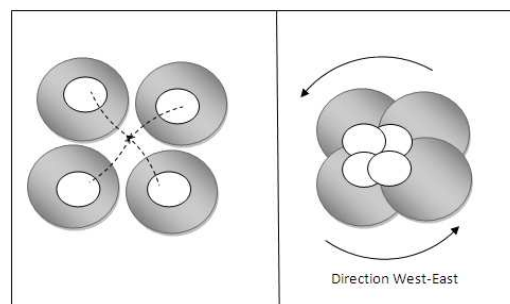


Figure 16. The formation of the cloud's current after the atoms' concentration.

Those concentrated atoms that are coated with the cloud can bind to another mass of atoms only if the current of their clouds occurs in the same direction west-east(Figure17).

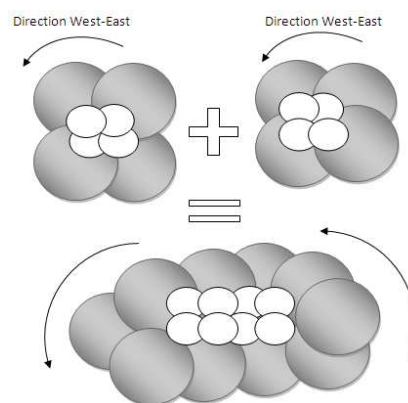


Figure 17. Attraction of the two masses

This diagram shows that in the first cluster of atoms, the cloud could reach the second mass only if gravitational curvature of atoms is identical. These two clouds will mix to coat all of the atoms and this is the principle of the magnetic attraction. As for repulsion, it takes place when the two clouds gather with currents that are opposite to each other (Figure 18).

If we apply this model to explain the attractive property of a magnet it would be deduced that it is endowed with an atomic current whose vector is directed towards the direction of the rotation of the earth West-East, thereby

attracting the portions of the magnet in the direction of the current (Figure 18). In parallel, the cloud is composed of infinitely small atomic particles that differ from electrons by the absence of gravity on their surface, in other words, they represent the least dense layer that is subject to the atomic gravity and any reversal of this current could cause the collision between these particles which is the phenomenon of repulsion (Figure 18 and 20). As for the attraction of iron by the magnet, it could be explained by the absence of the cloud around atoms of iron whose diameter of the gravitational curvature is identical to the one of the atoms of the magnet, in this case we must use the notion of the negative charge that reflects the richness in atomic clouds whereas the positive charge indicates its absence, hence, we understand that the attraction between the magnet and the iron is comparable to an electric potential difference. I came to this conclusion when I noticed in the summer 2003 the attraction between two needles made of iron after being stuck to a magnet for a long period of time. It is obvious that this attraction was due to the transfer of the atomic clouds as a current from the magnet to the iron needle in order to surround its atoms (Figure 21).

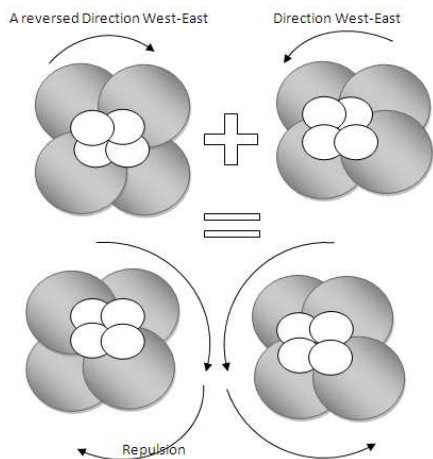


Figure 18. Repulsion of the two masses

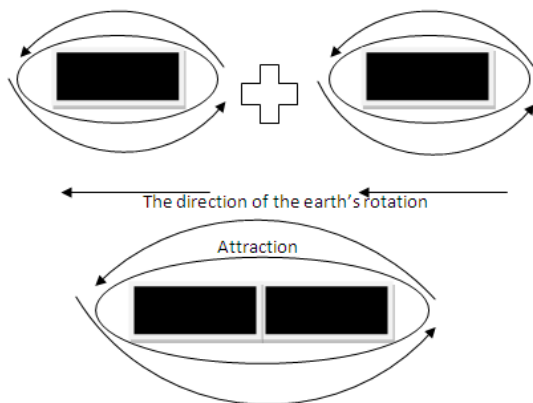


Figure 19. Attraction of two magnets.

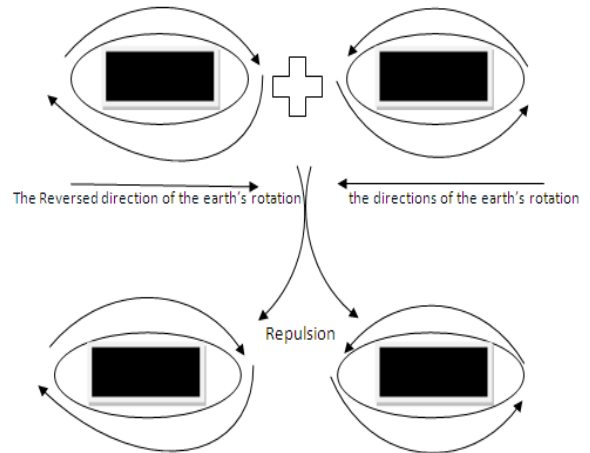


Figure 20. Repulsion of the two magnets.

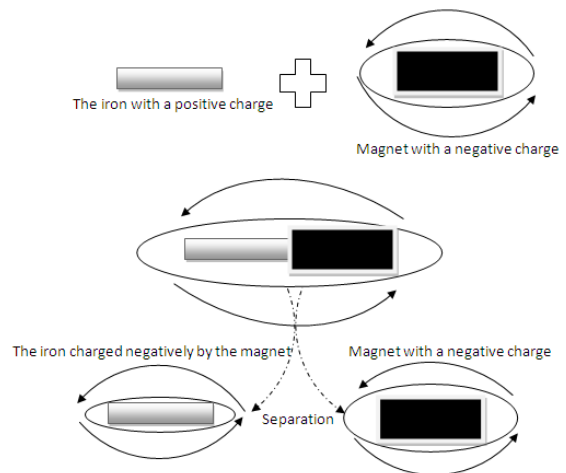


Figure 21. Attraction between an iron and a magnet.

During my residency in biochemistry, I noticed every time I prepared reagents for the assays that a colored powder in a colorless solution remained submitted to gravity despite its solubility, it was only by stirring the solution that I could homogenize the coloration. From this, I made the correlation between magnetism and solubility by postulating the existence of an attraction between the solution and the powder that allows the distribution and the retention of the particles in solution thereby preventing their precipitation like a magnet that prevents the fall of an iron bar.

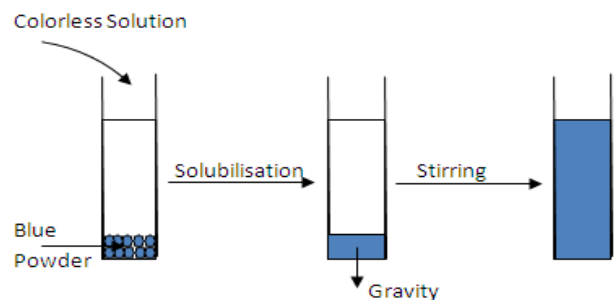


Figure 22. a powder soluble in a solution.

According to the theory of concentration, solubilization can be defined as an adherence of material A to material B that is due to the presence of an atomic cloud that coats only if the diameter of the gravitational curvatures of atoms A and B are identical. This phenomenon exists very often between a solid and a liquid like sugar in the water, between a liquid and a another liquid such as ethanol in the water, but very rarely between a solid and another solid which is the case of iron and the magnet, this may seem irrational, but this magnetic attraction might be explained by the solubility of the iron atoms in the magnet.

When the diameters of the gravitational curvature of the atoms A and B are different, there would be a repulsion that leads to the appearance of two immiscible materials. The example that drew my attention was the insolubility of the carrot oil in water as a sphere that precipitated into the bottom of the tube which looked like a miniature planet in space!

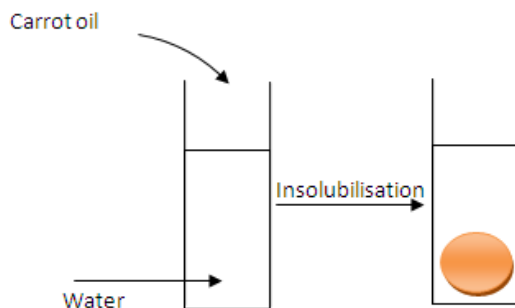


Figure 23. Insolubilisation of the carrot oil in the water.

While I was contemplating this sphere, I came to the conclusion that the Big Bang was the result of a mixture between space and energy that triggered the concentration of the latter as a sphere because of its insolubility in space, the only difference with the example of the carrot oil in water is that the space had caused the fragmentation of the energy into infinitely small particles which are photons endowed with a very high speed in a helical movement which reflects the repulsion or the rejection of these photons by space (figure 24).

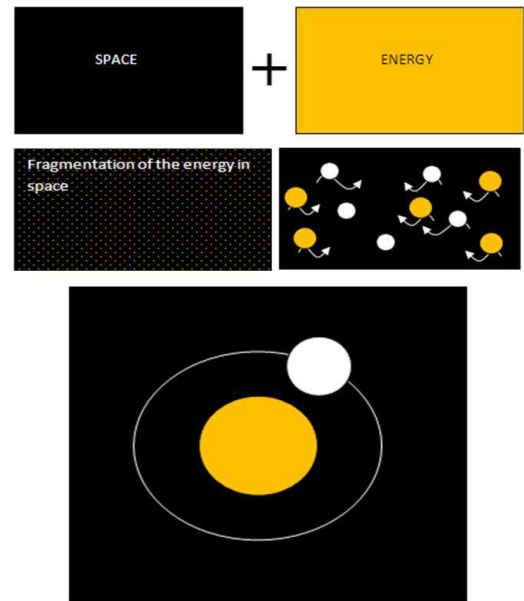


Figure 24. Insolubilization of Energy in space

10. Conclusion

Gravity is the result of the insolubility of the energy in the space that had led to the concentration of photons in spherical materials endowed with periodic movements from which had been extrapolated the notion of time. Thus, gravity is an acceleration of objects towards the center of the earth which is caused by the repulsion of the space and not by an attraction from the planet. In other words, the apple falls because it is rejected by space into a gravitational swirl that forms the spherical planet and allows it to carry out a periodical revolution around the Sun whose gravity is greatly reduced according to the formula E , otherwise there would be no release of the solar energy. This means that the sun has no gravitational attraction on earth as gravity catalyzes the irreversible conversion of energy into matter by the phenomenon of concentration and it is obvious that such a phenomenon does not occur on the surface of the sun.

References

- [1] The theory of the special relativity.