Text 1.

The

# <u>Gravity – **G** – Factor</u>

## Paul Welk

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Gravity is a most common, and yet a most enigmatic force. Everyone depends on it, yet who understands it? Every plumb line points to the center of earth. But what is the pressure down there? Advocates of a two dimensional Well Concept on pressure assume and project that this pressure is very high. Applications of this false Well Concept produced false concepts about Black Holes at centers of galaxies, fictitious nuclear reactors in planets and stars, the Bohr Model of Atoms, and much more. Since antiquity, gravity (Latin gravitas) was and is linked with weight and pressure. Newton's Law confirmed the opposite: 1. Gravity does not push. 2. Gravity pulls and creates pressure. 3. Gravity is a constant, non-polar, omnidirectional, calculable, drawing force between all atomic substances. To confirm/disprove this, the author devised spreadsheets to calculate, Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors, which exist in any atomic object, on Earth, and in space, even the universe, according to Newton's  $m_1m_2/r^2$ .

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The Hydrogen

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#### Text 2.

## **Introduction to Tables 1-4**

TOP

- 1. <u>G</u>ravitational <u>D</u>irectional <u>I</u>nternal <u>F</u>orce <u>F</u>actors (GDIFF) are calculated as per GDIFF= $m_1m_2/r^2$ , where  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  correspond to the respective units of volume and density of mass (deemed to be 3), and where r is a  $1/8^{th}$  multiple of the length of the <u>Tube</u><sub>/Well</sub>. (The different colored spherical rings indicate the radius where identical GDIF Factors would occur, if xyz axes were to rotate, as in spheres.)
- 2. To attain true arithmetical calculations in **Tables 1-4**, it must be assumed that no additional external factors, pressures, or inertia apply. (**Tables 5-10** take external gravitational factors into consideration.)
- 3. The intent is not to establish a new system of measuring gravity but to reveal the truth about gravity and pressure within spheres. To do so clearly, most simplistic numerical examples were selected.

| Table 1.   | <b>Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in a Tube<sub>/Well</sub></b> |          |                |                 |    |                |              |              |              |               |                |  |  |  |
|------------|---|----------|----------------|-----------------|----|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| False Well | Points: A1 B1 s   | ame a    | as A2 B2       |                 |    |                |              |              | Gravity      | Gravity       | Balance        |  |  |  |
| Concept    | X/8 Earth   | ∮у       | r <sub>x</sub> | r <sub>x2</sub> | m1 | m <sub>2</sub> | Subtotals    |              | Push/Pull    | Pull          |                |  |  |  |
| ↓ 3        | 1   |          | 1              | 1               | 3  | 3              | 9.00         | $\downarrow$ | 9.00         |               | At $A_1   B_1$ |  |  |  |
| ↓ 6        | 2   |          | 1              | 1               | 3  | 3              | 9.00         | $\uparrow$   | •            | 13.60         | 4.60           |  |  |  |
| ↓ 9        | 3   |          |                | 4               | 3  | 3              | 2.25         | $\uparrow$   |              |               |                |  |  |  |
| ↓ 12       | 4   |          | 3              | 9               | 3  | 3              | 1.00         | $\uparrow$   |              |               |                |  |  |  |
| ↑ 12       | 5   |          | 4              | 16              | 3  | 3              | 0.56         | $\uparrow$   |              |               |                |  |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 9 | 6   |          | 5              | 25              | 3  | 3              | 0.36         | $\uparrow$   |              |               |                |  |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 6 | 7   |          | 6              | 36              | 3  | 3              | 0.25         | $\uparrow$   |              | 13.60         |                |  |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 3 | 8   | <b>V</b> | 7              | 49              | 3  | 3              | 0.18         | $\uparrow$   | 9.00         | •             | At $A_2   B_2$ |  |  |  |
| P = HxD    |   | ×        |                |                 |    |                | $m_1m_2/r^2$ |              | Gravity Pull | Pressure Push |                |  |  |  |

| Table 2.     | Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in a Tube/well |                |                                      |                |                |                |               |               |                |            |                                   |  |  |
|--------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
|              |   |                |                                      |                |                |                |               |               |                |            |                                   |  |  |
| False Well   | Points: B1 C1 a   | and B2         | C2                                   |                |                |                |               |               | Gravity        | Gravity    | Balance                           |  |  |
| Concept      | X/8 Earth   | 0              | r <sub>x</sub>                       | r <sup>2</sup> | m1             | m <sub>2</sub> | Subtotals     |               | Push/Pull      | Pull       | -                                 |  |  |
| ↓ 3          | 1   | A1             | 2                                    | 4              | 3              | 3              | 2.25          | $\rightarrow$ | T              | <b>A</b> : |                                   |  |  |
| ↓ 6          | 2   | B <sub>1</sub> | 1                                    | 1              | 3              | 3              | 9.00          | $\rightarrow$ | 11.25 🚽        |            | At B <sub>1</sub>  C <sub>1</sub> |  |  |
| ↓ 9          | 3   | C <sub>1</sub> | $\backslash \backslash \backslash 1$ | 1              | 3              | 3              | 9.00          | $\uparrow$    |                | 13.42      | 2.17                              |  |  |
| ↓ 12         | 4 / / /   | D1             | 2                                    | 4              | 3              | 3              | 2.25          | $\uparrow$    |                |            |                                   |  |  |
| <b>↑</b> 12  | 5   | D2 /           | 3                                    | 9              | 3              | 3              | 1.00          | $\uparrow$    |                |            |                                   |  |  |
| <u> </u>     | 6   | C <sub>2</sub> | 4                                    | 16             | 3              | 3              | 0.56          | $\uparrow$    |                | 13.42      | 2.17                              |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 6   | 7   | B2             | - 5                                  | 25             | 3              | 3              | 0.36          | $\uparrow$    | 11.25          |            | At B <sub>2</sub>  C <sub>2</sub> |  |  |
| <b>↑</b> 3   | 8   | A2             | 6                                    | 36             | 3              | 3              | 0.25          | $\rightarrow$ |                | •          |                                   |  |  |
| P = HxD      | Water Density 1   | 0              | Earth Density ~3                     |                |                |                | m1m2/r2       |               |                |            |                                   |  |  |
| TRATICAL RAY | 110035122000  | 00000          | STREET, AND AND                      | 0.0351         | (Carlow)       | CONTRACTOR OF  | RED AND A     | 25.17         |                | SECONSAL   | 10000000000                       |  |  |
| Table 3.     |   | Gra            | vitational Dir                       | ectior         | nal Inte       | rnal Foi       | rce Factors i | n a Tı        | Jbe /Mall      |            |                                   |  |  |
|              |   |                |                                      |                |                |                |               |               | <u>////eii</u> |            |                                   |  |  |
|              |   |                |                                      |                |                |                |               |               |                |            |                                   |  |  |
| False Well   | Points: C1 D1   | and C2         | 2 D2                                 | _              |                |                |               |               | Gravity        | Gravity    | Balance                           |  |  |
| Concept      | X/8 Earth   | 0              | r <sub>x</sub>                       | r <sup>2</sup> | m <sub>1</sub> | m <sub>2</sub> | Subtotals     |               | Push/Pull      | Pull       |                                   |  |  |
| .1. 3        | 1   | Δ.             | 2                                    | ٩              | 2              | 2              | 1.00          |               |                |            |                                   |  |  |

| concept | N O Laith   | •              | ι <sub>X</sub>   |    |   | 1112 | Subtotals |               | i usii/i ui | i an     |                |
|---------|---|----------------|------------------|----|---|------|-----------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| ↓ 3     | 1   | A <sub>1</sub> | 3                | 9  | 3   | 3    | 1.00      | $\rightarrow$ | <b>T</b>    | <b>•</b> |                |
| ↓ 6     | 2   | B1             | 2                | 4  | 3   | 3    | 2.25      | $\rightarrow$ |             |          |                |
| ↓ 9     | 3   | Ci             | 1                | 1  | 3   | 3    | 9.00      | $\downarrow$  | 12.25 🔻     |          | At $C_1   D_1$ |
| ↓ 12    | 4   | D1             |                  | 1  | 3   | 3    | 9.00      | $\uparrow$    |             | 13.17    | 0.92           |
| ↑ 12    | 5   | D <sub>2</sub> | 2                | 4  | 3   | 3    | 2.25      | $\uparrow$    |             | 13.17    | 0.92           |
| 个 9     | 6   | C2             | 3                | 9  | 3   | 3    | 1.00      | $\leftarrow$  | 12.25       |          | At $C_2   D_2$ |
| 个 6     | 7   | B <sub>2</sub> | 4                | 16 | 3   | 3    | 0.56      | $\uparrow$    |             |          |                |
| ↑ 3     | 8   | Az             | 5                | 25 | 3   | 3    | 0.36      | $\uparrow$    |             | ↓        |                |
| = HxD   | Water Density 1   | 0              | Earth Density ~3 |    |   |      | m1m2/r2   |               |             |          |                |
|         | the second se |                |                  |    | the second se |      |           |               |             |          |                |

| 10510 4.   | Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in a Tube <sub>/well</sub> |                |                  |                |    |                |           |               |           |          |         |  |  |
|------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|----|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|--|--|
|            |   |                |                  |                |    |                |           |               |           |          |         |  |  |
| False Well | Point: D1 D2  |                |                  | _              |    |                |           |               | Gravity   | Gravity  | Balance |  |  |
| Concept    | X/8 Earth   | 0              | r <sub>x</sub>   | r <sup>2</sup> | m1 | m <sub>2</sub> | Subtotals |               | Push/Pull | Pull     |         |  |  |
| ↓ 3        | 1   | Α <sub>1</sub> | 4                | 16             | 3  | 3              | 0.56      | $\rightarrow$ | I         |          |         |  |  |
| ↓ 6        | 2   | <b>B</b> 1     | 3                | 9              | 3  | 3              | 1.00      | $\downarrow$  |           |          |         |  |  |
| ↓ 9        | 3   | Ci             |                  | 4              | 3  | 3              | 2.25      | $\rightarrow$ |           |          |         |  |  |
| ↓ 12       | 4 ( /   | D <sub>1</sub> | 1                | 1              | 3  | 3              | 9.00      | $\rightarrow$ | 12.81     | 12.81    | 0.00    |  |  |
| ↑ 12       | 5   | D <sub>2</sub> | 1                | 1              | 3  | 3              | 9.00      | $\uparrow$    | 12.81     | 12.81    | 0.00    |  |  |
| 个 9        | 6   | C <sub>2</sub> | 2                | 4              | 3  | 3              | 2.25      | $\uparrow$    |           |          |         |  |  |
| <b>个</b> 6 | 7   | B2             | 3                | 9              | 3  | 3              | 1.00      | $\uparrow$    |           |          |         |  |  |
| 1 3        | 8   | A <sub>2</sub> | 4                | 16             | 3  | 3              | 0.56      | $\uparrow$    |           | <b>↓</b> |         |  |  |
| P = HxD    | 3   | 0              | Earth Density ~3 |                |    |                | m1m2/r2   |               |           |          |         |  |  |

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## **Conclusions Derived From Tables 1-4.**

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- 1. Tables 1-4 reveal that gravitational forces exceed the cumulative totals of density, as in the Well concept; since  $m_1 \times m_2$  is greater than  $m_1 + m_2$ , when r is 1; and when r is greater than 1,  $m_1 \times m_2$  may be less than  $m_1 + m_2$ . Therefore of necessity, the Well concept is absolutely wrong.
- 2. Table 1 reveals extremely valuable information, since in the Tube<sub>/Well</sub>, vector<sub>/arrow</sub> Y is greater than X:
  - a. It explains why long narrow objects cannot exist in space; they end up as spheres, even as raindrops do. For gravitational forces generate a pressure, which of necessity must be equal in all directions; since this pressure cannot be greater than the force that generated it, it exudes pressure, which pushes mass outward along x and z axes, until a newly formed lateral force of gravity of relocated mass generates an equilibrium.
  - b. Since the force of gravity does not diminish, when pressure can no longer relocate mass once a sphere is formed, the force of gravity generates heat instead of movement. Hence the Paul Welk law:
     The force of gravity is a source of un-diminishing energy.

## **Introduction to Tables 5-10**

- 1. Newton's Law, m<sub>1</sub>m<sub>2</sub>/r<sup>2</sup>, has very limited application as in hypothetical Tables 1-4, or in isolated specific narrow-focused two-directional situations such as Earth and Moon, Earth and Sun. However, Newton's Law is utterly useless, if the utterly complex gravitational forces between every celestial body in the three dimensional universe, or every atom within a drop of water were to be determined. Another example, where Newton's Law breaks down: If at the point, where two pennies touch and r, in m<sub>1</sub>m<sub>2</sub>/r<sup>2</sup>, is zero, the gravitational force would be infinitely great, and the pennies could never be separated again. A new universally applicable system of measuring gravity is required.
- 2. Since gravity ultimately produces spheres and since gravity is directly proportional to the volume and the density of atomic substances and indirectly proportional to distances, any GDIFF calculations of spheres, such as in Earth, must include, the formula which determines the volume  $(4/3\pi r^3)$ , and the surface of the sphere  $(4\pi r^2)$ . The center point of **r** must be known, or at least be assumed to be known. Any calculations, which start from the outside in, from the top down, as in the Well Concept, are guaranteed to be wrong.
- 3. Therefore, calculations on gravitational differences, on a unit to unit basis, are based on the radius of a sphere, and of necessity include the volume of the gravitational source and the spherical surface area, which determines the rate at which the force of gravity is diffused. The formula for GDIFF includes
  Density times 4/2 ar<sup>3</sup> divided by 4 ar<sup>2</sup>

## Density times $4/3\pi r^3$ divided by $4\pi r^2$

(Simplified as density x radius/3, in short is **d r**/3)

4. Results of calculations can then be compared incrementally to other incremental gravitational force fields, of adjacent sub-spheres, even with far afield substances in the universe, provided formulae take into consideration correct respective distances, densities and volumes. The direction of applied gravitational forces will always be from the greater to the lesser. (To make such figures relevant to the various systems of measurement, respective universal constants may have to be devised.)

| Table 5.   | Local Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in Earth                                   |                |                |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
|------------|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|--|--|
|            |   |                |                |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| Well       | Point: 0.000001   0.000001 (6,370.994 km from Exterior) GDIFF Gravity Gravity Directional         |                |                |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| Concept    | X/8 of Earth  | 0              | r <sub>x</sub> | r <sub>x</sub> <sup>2</sup> | r <sub>x</sub> <sup>3</sup> | d | Mass     | Subtotals | Pressure | Pull     | Balance |  |  |
| ↓ 3        | 1 - 1,592 Multiples   | A <sub>1</sub> | 4              |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| ↓ 6        | 2 - 3,185   | <b>B</b> 1     | 3              |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| ↓ 9        | 3 - 4,778   | <b>C</b> 1     | 2              |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| ↓ 12       | 4 - 6,371 6 Meter   |                | 0.000001       | 1.00E-12                    | 1.00E-18                    |   | 4.19E-18 | 1.00E-06  | 1.00E-06 | 1.00E-06 | 0       |  |  |
| ↑ 12       | 5 - 7,963 off Center  | D <sub>2</sub> | 0.000001       | 1.00E-12                    | 1.00E-18                    | 3 | 4.19E-18 | 1.00E-06  | 1.00E-06 | 1.00E-06 | 0       |  |  |
| ↑ 9        | 6 - 9,556   | C <sub>2</sub> | 2              |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| ↑ 6        | 7 - 11,149  | B <sub>2</sub> | 3              |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| <b>↑</b> 3 | 8 - 12,742  | Az             | 4              |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |
| P = HxD    | Water Density 1         O         Density ~3, As in Tables 1-4         d*4/3πr3         Mass/4πr2 |                |                |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |          |         |  |  |

| Table 6.   | Local Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in Earth |                       |                            |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
|------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|--|--|
|            | -   |                       |                            |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
| Well       | Point: C1 D1 & D2 C2  | (4,778                | km from Exterior           | ·)                          |                             |   |          | GDIFF     | Gravity  | Gravity | Directional |  |  |
| Concept    | X/8 of Earth  | 0                     | r <sub>x</sub>             | r <sub>x</sub> <sup>2</sup> | r <sub>x</sub> <sup>3</sup> | d | Mass     | Subtotals | Pressure | Pull    | Balance     |  |  |
| ↓ 3        | 1 - 1,592 Multiples   | Aı                    | 4                          |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
| ↓ 6        | 2 - 3,185   | <b>B</b> 1            | 3                          |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
| ↓ 9        | 3 - 4,778   | <b>C</b> <sub>1</sub> | 2                          |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
| ↓ 12       | 4 - 6,371   | <b>1</b> 1            | 1                          | 1.00                        | 1.00                        | 3 | 4.19     | 1.00      | 1.00 🗸   | 1.00    | 0           |  |  |
| ↑ 12       | 5 - 7,963   | 42                    | 1                          | 1.00                        | 1.00                        | 3 | 4.19     | 1.00      | 1.00     | 1.00    | 0           |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 9 | 6 - 9,556   | Ċ2                    | 2                          |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 6 | 7 - 11,149  | B2                    | 3                          |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
| ↑ 3        | 8 - 12,742  | A <sub>2</sub>        | 4                          |                             |                             |   |          |           |          |         |             |  |  |
| P = HxD    | Water Density 1   | 0                     | Density ~3, As in Tables 1 | -4                          |                             |   | d*4/3πr3 | Mass/4πr2 |          |         |             |  |  |

Text 4.



| Table 7.   | Local Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in Earth |                |                            |                             |                             |   |          |            |            |               |             |  |
|------------|---|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|--|
|            | -   |                |                            |                             |                             |   |          |            |            |               |             |  |
| Well       | Points: 3 4 & 5 6 = C   | 1 D2           | & C2   D2 (4,778 km f      | from Exte                   | rior)                       |   |          | GDIFF      | Gravity    | Gravity       | Directional |  |
| Concept    | X/8 of Earth  | 0              | r <sub>x</sub>             | r <sub>x</sub> <sup>2</sup> | r <sub>x</sub> <sup>3</sup> | d | Mass     | Subtotals  | Pressure   | Pull          | Balance     |  |
| ↓ 3        | 1 - 1,592 Multiples   | A1             | 4                          |                             |                             |   |          |            |            |               |             |  |
| ↓ 6        | 2 - 3,185   | B <sub>1</sub> | 3                          |                             |                             |   |          |            |            |               |             |  |
| ↓ 9        | 3 - 4,778 C <sub>1</sub>  |                | 2                          | 4.00                        | 8.00                        | 3 | 33.52    | 2.00       | 2.00       | 2.00          | 1.00        |  |
| ↓ 12       | 4 - 6,371 D1  |                | 1                          | 1.00                        | 1.00                        | 3 | 4.19     | 1.00       | 1.00 🙀     | 1.00          | 0.00        |  |
| ↑ 12       | 5 - 7,963 D <sub>2</sub>  | Ś              | 1                          | 1.00                        | 1.00                        | 3 | 4.19     | 1.00       | 1.00       | 1.00          | 0.00        |  |
| 个 9        | 6-9,556 😋 🗙   |                | 2                          | 4.00                        | 8.00                        | 3 | 33.52    | 2.00       | 2.00       | 2.00          | ▶ 1.00      |  |
| 个 6        | 7 - 11,149  | B <sub>2</sub> | 3                          |                             |                             |   |          |            |            |               |             |  |
| <u>↑</u> 3 | 8 - 12,742  | A2             | 4                          |                             |                             |   |          |            |            |               |             |  |
| P = HxD    | Water Density 1   | 0              | Density ~3, As in Tables 1 | -4                          |                             |   | d*4/3πr3 | Mass/4πr2  |            |               |             |  |
|            | A CALL OF A SUMPLY  | 100            |                            | 10.243                      | 10000                       |   |          | 1023 0.245 | WAR STREET | States of the | 102210245   |  |



#### Local Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in Earth

| Well       | Points: 2 3 & 6 7 = | B1 C           | 1 & C2   B2 (3,185 km t     |       | GDIFF | Gravity | Gravity          | Directional |          |            |         |
|------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------|
| Concept    | X/8 of Earth        | 0              | rx                          | rx2   | rx3   | d       | Mass             | Subtotals   | Pressure | Pull       | Balance |
| ↓ 3        | 1 - 1,592 Multiples | A <sub>1</sub> | 4                           |       |       |         |                  |             |          |            |         |
| √ 6        | 2 - 3,185           |                | 3                           | 9.00  | 27.00 | 3       | 113.14           | 3.00        | 3.00     | 3.00       | ▶ 2.00  |
| ↓ 9        | 3 - 4,778           |                | 2                           | 4.00  | 8.00  | 3       | 33.52            | 2.00        | 2.00     | 2.00       | 1.00    |
| ↓ 12       | 4- 6,371            | $\frown$       | 1                           | 1.00  | 1.00  | 3       | 4.19             | 1.00        | 1.00 🔶   | 1.00 -     | 0.00    |
| ↑ 12       | 5 - 7,963           | $\checkmark$   | 1                           | 1.00  | 1.00  | 3       | 4.19             | 1.00        | 1.00     | 1.00       | 0.00    |
| <u>↑</u> 9 | 6- 9,556            |                | 2                           | 4.00  | 8.00  | 3       | 33.52            | 2.00        | 2.00     | 2.00       | 1.00    |
| <u>↑</u> 6 | 7 - 11,149          |                | 3                           | 9.00  | 27.00 | 3       | 113.14           | 3.00        | 3.00     | 3.00       | ▶ 2.00  |
| <u>↑</u> 3 | 8 - 12,742          | Å <sub>2</sub> | 4                           |       |       |         |                  |             |          |            |         |
| P = HxD    | Water Density 1     | 0              | Density ~3, As in Tables 1- | 4     |       |         | d*4/3πr3         | Mass/4πr2   |          |            |         |
| 17.35-2007 |                     | 1000           | Contract Contract           | 1.000 | 12.36 | 187     | The South of the | 22100000    |          | States and |         |

| Table 9.   | Local Gravitational Directional Internal Force Factors in Earth  |                    |                 |                     |            |       |       |   |            |                   |                 |             |
|------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------|-------|---|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
|            | -  |                    |                 |                     |            |       |       |   |            |                   |                 |             |
| Well       | Points: 1 2 & 7 8 =  | = A1 B             | 1 & B2   A      | <b>42</b> (4,778 km | from Exter | ior)  |       |   | GDIFF      | Gravity           | Gravity         | Directional |
| Concept    | X/8 of Earth   | Q                  |                 | rx                  | rx2        | rx3   | d     | Mass                                      | Subtotals  | Pressure          | Pull            | Balance     |
| ↓ 3        | 1 - 1,592 Multiples  |                    | $\overline{}$   | 4                   | 16.00      | 64.00 | 3     | 268.19                                    | 4.00       | 4.00              | 4.00            | 3.00        |
| ↓ 6        | 2 - 3,185  |                    | $\sim$          | 3                   | 9.00       | 27.00 | 3     | 113.14                                    | 3.00       | 3.00              | 3.00            | 2.00        |
| ↓ 9        | 3- 4,778   |                    | $\times \Sigma$ | 2                   | 4.00       | 8.00  | 3     | 33.52                                     | 2.00       | 2.00              | 2.00            | 1.00        |
| ↓ 12       | 4- 6,371   | $\langle \rangle$  |                 | 1                   | 1.00       | 1.00  | 3     | 4.19                                      | 1.00       | 1.00 🔻            | 1.00            | 0.00        |
| ↑ 12       | 5 - 7,963  | $\bigtriangledown$ |                 | 1                   | 0.00       | 0.00  | 3     | 0.00                                      | 1.00       | 1.00              | 1.00            | 0.00        |
| <u>↑</u> 9 | 6- 9,556   | $\frown$           |                 | 2                   | 4.00       | 8.00  | 3     | 33.52                                     | 2.00       | 2.00              | 2.00            | 1.00        |
| <u>↑</u> 6 | 7 - 11,149   |                    |                 | 3                   | 9.00       | 27.00 | 3     | 113.14                                    | 3.00       | 3.00              | 3.00            | 2.00        |
| <u>↑</u> 3 | 8 - 12,742   |                    |                 | 4                   | 16.00      | 64.00 | 3     | 268.19                                    | 4.00       | 4.00              | 4.00            | 3.00        |
| P = HxD    | Water Density 1  | Ö                  | Density ~3      | 3, As in Tables 1-4 | 4          |       |       | d*4/3πr3                                  | Mass/4πr2  |                   |                 |             |
| ALC: NO.   | And a strategy of the second sec | 1.00               | 11. 5. 5. 1.    | Call Constants      | 0.00176    | 10000 | 20.00 | 1. S. | 10-0-00-00 | The Rent Part Are | Section and the | 10-6-50F    |

| Table 10.  | Vari  | Various Differential Gravitational Force Factors re Earth |         |        |   |          |           |          |          |             |  |  |  |
|------------|---|---|---------|--------|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|--|--|--|
|            |   |   |         |        |   |          |           |          |          |             |  |  |  |
| Well       | Surface ± 0.000001 & Earth  | 's Gravity Streng   | th on M | oon    |   |          | GDIFF     | Gravity  | Gravity  | Directional |  |  |  |
| Concept    | X/8 of Earth  | rx  | rx2     | rx3    | d | Mass     | Subtotals | Pressure | Pull     | Balance     |  |  |  |
| ↓ 3        | 1- 1,592 A  | 4   | 16      | 64     | 3 | 268.19   | 4.00      | 4.00     | 4.00     | 3.00        |  |  |  |
| √ 6        | 2 - 3,185 <b>B</b>  | 3   | 9       | 27     | 3 | 113.14   | 3.00      | 3.00     | 3.00     | 2.00        |  |  |  |
| ↓ 9        | 3 - 4,778   | 2   | 4       | 8      | 3 | 33.52    | 2.00      | 2.00     | 2.00     | 1.00        |  |  |  |
| ↓ 12       | 4- 6,371  |   | 1       | 1      | 3 | 4.19     | 1.00      | 1.00     | 1.00     | -           |  |  |  |
| ↑ 12       | 5 - 7,963 A D C D   |   | 1       | 1      | 3 | 4.19     | 1.00      | 1.00     | 1.00     | -           |  |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 9 | 6- 9,556  | 2   | 4       | 8      | 3 | 33.52    | 2.00      | 2.00     | 2.00     | 1.00        |  |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 6 | 7 - 11,149 B  | 3   | 9       | 27     | 3 | 113.14   | 3.00      | 3.00     | 3.00     | 2.00        |  |  |  |
| <u>↑</u> 3 | 8 - 12,742 A  | 4   | 16      | 64     | 3 | 268.19   | 4.00      | 4.00     | 4.00     | 3.00        |  |  |  |
|            | 0.006 km below Surface  | 3.999999  | 16      | 64     | 3 | 268.19   |           | 3.999999 | 3.999999 |             |  |  |  |
|            | 0.006 km above Surface  | 4.000001  | 16      | 268.19 |   | 4.000001 | 4.000001  |          |          |             |  |  |  |
|            | Earth's Gravity Strength on Moon                                      | 60.34   | 3640    |        |   | 268.19   |           |          | 0.006    |             |  |  |  |
|            | Water Density 1   Density ~3, As in Tables 1-4   d*4/3πr3   Mass/4πr2 |   |         |        |   |          |           |          |          |             |  |  |  |

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## **Conclusions Derived From Tables 5-10**

- Since in a sphere the force of gravity is directly proportional to mass, which increases exponentially according r<sup>3</sup>, the mass and the respective force of gravity of layer D is only 1/8<sup>th</sup> of C, 1/27<sup>th</sup> of B, and 1/64<sup>th</sup> of A. It is a mathematical impossibility that D should attract A, B, C with such force so as to create the astronomically high figures of pressure at the center of Earth, Sun, and Black Holes, as proponents of the Well Concept wrongfully advocate. (They did not do the math; they don't know what they are talking about; the names of Einstein and Hawking will neither justify nor atone their fundamental errors.)
- 2. It is an invariable law of mathematics, physics, a reality in sports, and the modus operandi in social, democratic, and political life: The greater and the stronger overcome the lesser. The greatest overwhelming force of gravity within any sphere, even atoms, is not manifested at its center but at the greatest circumference, where the greatest volume of mass is.

#### Text 6.

Text 5.

### Addressing Miscellaneous Misconceptions.

<u>TOP</u>

- 1. The greatest misconception about the Well Concept is the failure to realize that looking down into a well may actually be looking up. In reality there is neither down nor up. Only gravity matters.
- 2. In anticipation of the argument: "Why does pressure in a submarine under water progressively increase in proportion to depth, as indicated by the Well Concept?"

If a submarine is 1 km under water, it is indeed under tremendous pressure. But contrary to misconceived public assumptions, it is not 1 km of water, which is pushing against the submarine; *12,741* km of rock and iron, which have an average density of 5.5, are pulling 1 km of water against the submarine. But at a depth of 1 km, the Earth's radius of 6,371 is reduced only to 6,370, which is a change of only 0.015 %, which does not register on conventional pressure gauges; so it appears as if P=HD (Pressure = Height x Depth) were correct, as many Ph.D.s wrongfully took for granted, and virtually every Wikipedia Article asserts.)

#### 3. The concept "Zero Gravity" is gravely misused and publicly misunderstood.

There is no place in the universe, where gravity has no effect. Not even astronauts are exempt. They are 'floating' in space only because they are travelling at just the right speed at right angles to the force of gravity of, so that their inertia counteracts the force of gravity, and effectively generates a centrifugal force, which balances out the force of gravity.

4. **Einstein's popular concept that gravity is caused by warping space time** is an hallucinating pipedream. What was he smoking when he asserted: '*Gravity is caused by a warping of space and time*,' as if time and space were an essence. (Time and space are non-entities, nothing but variants in measuring correlations between entities.) Gravity is not the product of space and time. To the contrary gravity manifests itself in space and time. Below is a simple mathematically verifiable illustration of the interaction of/between two gravitational fields, which may have initiated the fictitious wormhole concept.



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## **Conclusions And Applications.**

- 1. According to the above presented facts, every textbook, which refers to physics will be re-written, because the structure of Earth, Sun, the universe, galaxies, Black Holes, even atoms and molecules diametrically opposes much of what was heretofore assumed. Pressure is not getting greater, as we approach the central essence of mass, pressure is approaching absolute zero. The change is fundamental. It needs the attention and support of influential, reputable scientifically minded authorities.
- The affirmations need to be recognized as invariable Law:
   a. Gravity does not push; it pulls.
   The force of gravity is a source of up diminishing energy.
  - $\mathbf{b}.$  The force of gravity is a source of un-diminishing energy.
- 3. **Gravity is presently not regarded as an energy source**, because of an archaic unscientific definition of 'work,' which demands the actual transportation of objects, as if the production of the energy, which is required to transport things, were irrelevant. Gravity exerts such energy. E.g.,
  - a. The pulling force of gravity generates pressure, which generates heat, which moves things.
  - b. Obstructing the Gravity Engine does not stop it; if so, its energy is translated into heat. E.g.,
    - 1. Friction causes meteorites and space debris to burn up.
    - 2. Gravity  $\rightarrow$  Pressure  $\rightarrow$  Heat, not nuclear reaction, causes heat in Earth's mantle and the Sun.
- 4. **The Gravity Engine drives and affects the universe**. Gravity is manifested on an atomic scale and on a galactic scale, in stars, in planets, within Earth, even in its atmosphere. And at the center of every galaxy is not a consuming Black Hole, but a source of energy, which radiates and projects solar systems into an ever-growing and expanding universe, as GDIFF calculations in Tables 5-10 verify.
  - a. On a Universal Scale:

Text 7.

- i. Tables 1-4 verify the law: *The force of gravity is a source of un-diminishing energy,* this force created every sphere in the universe, which attract each other according to the formula **dr/3** (where **d** is density and volume of mass, **r** is the radius between centers of gravity).
- ii. Well-concept-tinkerers, like Einstein and Hawking, envision that various objects of mass accrue as Stars and ultimately as Black Holes, wherein the pressure is so great that they explode with a Big Bang, whereas according to mathematics and obvious logical principles, it is not the infinitely small center, which attracts the infinitely large exterior surface of mass, to the contrary the large exterior attracts the small interior, until according to the law of gravitational attraction, the accrued mass is so large that it bursts like a soap bubble.

#### b. On an Atomic Scale:

- i. What applies macroscopically is merely a large-scale application of the atomic microscopic. The concept of a nucleus in atoms, such as the Bohr Model, is a mathematical impossibility. Figure 3.4 in effect is a schematic diagram of an ever-running hydrogen atomic engine.
- ii. Each element has its unique quantity of neutral mass and electrons. Since each electron is negatively charged, electrons never collide in their piston-like movement from shell to shell; in doing so, they alternately create in the opposite side of the shell a positive charge.
- iii. Since it was recently discovered that electromagnetic forces depend on single un-paired electrons, most likely electromagnetic lines and forces are merely dipolar concentrations of a normally omnidirectional a radiating gravitational force field.
- iv. The Periodic Table of The Elements, verifies a geometric spherical relationship of elements. In this table, elements are categorically aligned from top down, according to chemical characteristics. The Table reveals yet another system: The number of elements per level **x** corresponds to geometrical structures of spheres and crystals. ( $x^{2*2} = 2, 8, 8, 18, 18, 32, 32_{max}$ )
- 5. Finally, concepts like omnidirectional, perpetual motion and eternal energy, infinite in size and detail, invisible yet real, conjure up yet another concept, which humanity can neither see, nor evade the Eternal God. The three dimensional gravity, the engine of the universe, is in part a natural self-revelation of the Biblical Triune God. The Gravity G Factor is the God Factor, not merely some enigmatic divinity, but the personal, Biblical, self-revealing Eternal God, for without the energy providing G-Factor, the universe would not exist, and we could not take one step.

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