A hypothesis of primary and non-primary directional spaces

To illustrate this hypothesis I use abstract circular bodies ***A*** and ***B***, each made up of an internal particle that travels back and forth within. Particle travel is a simple representation of internal activity.

Particle travel is divided into segments of direction. Particle segment right (***psr***) and particle segment left (***psl***). We'll consider only linear left and right directional space.

Particle segment endpoints define the borders of the body.

Mechanical forces

Mechanical forces cause misalignment of opposing internal particle segments.

Push – stops short a particle from reaching its endpoint causing contraction of that particle segment.

Pull – elongates particle segment causing the endpoint to surpass its original border.

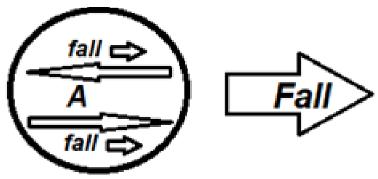
Delta ***s*** represents a change in speed.

Push and pull forces cause contraction or expansion of segments thereby altering the locations of endpoints which causes acceleration to another inertial frame of reference. Bodies being subjected to mechanical forces are undergoing internal stresses.

Bodies in fall

A body in free fall is equivalent to a body in a flat field. No internal stresses. No misalignment of particle segments. Particle segment endpoints do not alter the locations of borders relative to the falling body (one could say that its inertial frame of reference the body is attached to is also in fall). From a relative viewpoint within the falling field, bodies outside the falling field are viewed to be falling in the opposite direction.

A in fall right. ***psr*** and ***psl*** both fall right. ***psl*** falls back ***psr*** falls forward



Unbalanced fall

What if only one directional space were to create fall and not the other. If two particles within a body are travelling the same length of distance in opposite directions but one is travelling on a directional space that is falling then their relative distances of travel within the body are skewed.

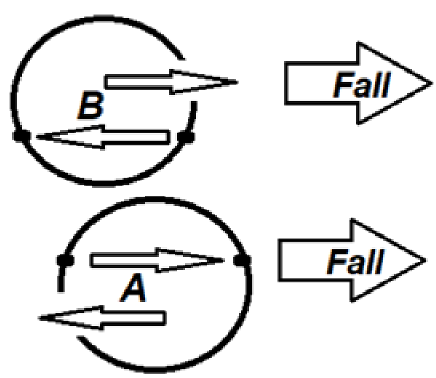
A misalignment of particle segments will occur. Does acceleration occur?

Primary directional space and opposite viewpoint

Primary directional space - If a body maintains its position in one of the directional spaces, then two outcomes can occur depending on choice. Fall or no fall and misalignment of particle segments in two possible opposite ways.

Let directional space left be primary for ***B***. Let directional space right be primary for ***A***.

Fall of directional space right



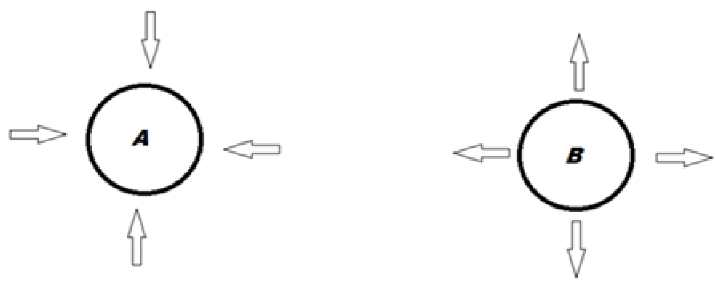
psl in ***B*** does not fall. Since directional space left is primary ***psl*** does not change the location of borders (undergoes no stress) and ***B*** does not fall. ***psr*** of ***B*** falls beyond its original right border causing ***B*** to accelerate right by expansion. Particle segments must then reconfigure to the new speed and undergo the consequential stresses. This process is repeated each time the particle travels on its right leg.

psr in ***A*** falls right. Since directional space right is primary ***psr*** does not change the location of borders (undergoes no stress as it falls) and ***A*** falls right. ***psl*** of ***A*** which does not fall (or falls left from a relative viewpoint on ***psr***) now extends beyond the original left border causing ***A*** to accelerate left by expansion. Particle segments must then reconfigure to the new speed and undergo the consequential stresses. This process is repeated each time the particle travels on its left leg.

Is direction of charged acceleration dependent on choice of a primary directional space?

Let the space around ***A*** cause gravitational fall on inbound directional space.

Let the space around ***B*** cause gravitational fall on outbound directional space.



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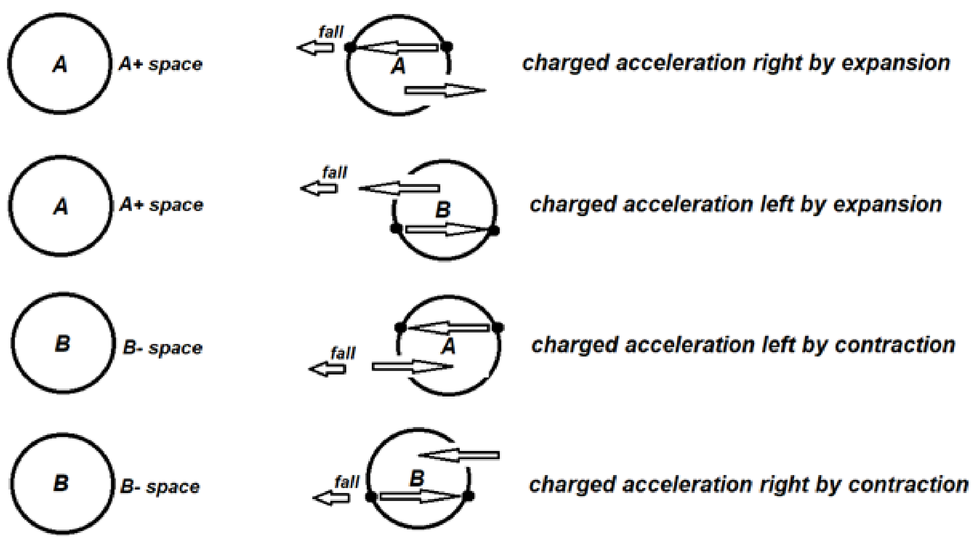
Let ***A*** space (inbound directional space) denoted as ***A+*** be ***A's*** primary field.

Let ***B*** space (outbound directional space) denoted by ***B-*** be ***B's*** primary field.

We'll consider only fields that originate from the left. Bodies on the left are fixed in their location. Bodies on the right will initially be considered stationary.



If both particle segments fall in sync, the field is balanced and no charged forces are produced.

Charged acceleration is proportional to the degree of misalignment of paticle segments in an unbalanced field of fall.

Affects of addition and removal of primary and non-primary slopes to particle segments

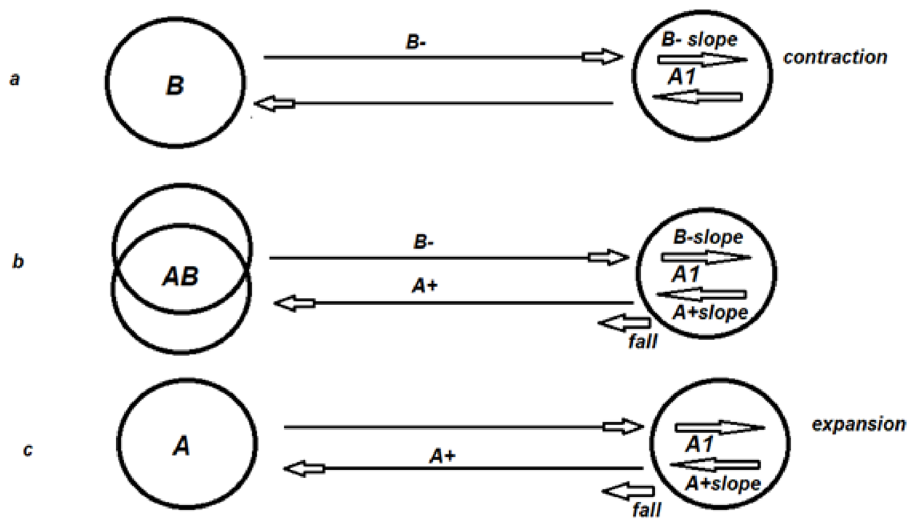
Addition of an ***A+*** slope to a particle segment in ***B*** - No fall and direct expansion of the segment. Removal of an ***A+*** slope from a particle segment in ***B*** - Direct contraction of the segment.

Addition of an ***A+*** slope to a particle segment in ***A*** - Inward fall and expansion of the opposite segment. Removal of an ***A+*** slope from a particle segment in ***A*** - Fall removal and contraction of the opposite segment.

Addition of an ***B-*** slope to a particle segment in ***A*** - No fall and direct contraction. Removal of an ***B-*** slope from a particle segment in ***A*** - Direct expansion

Addition of a ***B-*** slope to a particle segment in ***B*** - Inward fall and contraction of the opposite segment. Removal of a ***B-*** slope from a particle segment in ***B*** - Fall removal and expansion of the opposite segment..

Changing fields with ***A1*** to the right.

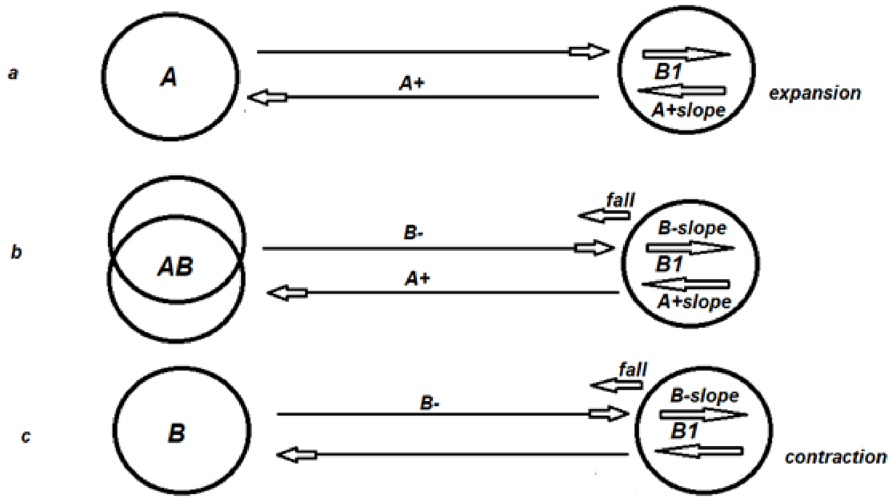


In fig a, the addition of ***B*** to the left of ***A1*** in a flat balanced field creates a non-primary ***B-*** slope on ***psr*** of ***A1*** which puts it in contraction. (charge force is left)

In fig b the addition of ***A*** to the left causes fall on ***A1*** which affects particle segment on the opposite side. ***psr*** of ***A1*** is expanded which cancels its contraction and ***A1*** is in a sloped balanced field with no charged forces.

In fig c the removal of a non-primary ***B-*** slope to the left of ***A1*** in a sloped balanced field removes contraction thereby causing expansion of ***psr*** of ***A1***. (charge force is right)

Changing fields with ***B1*** on the right.

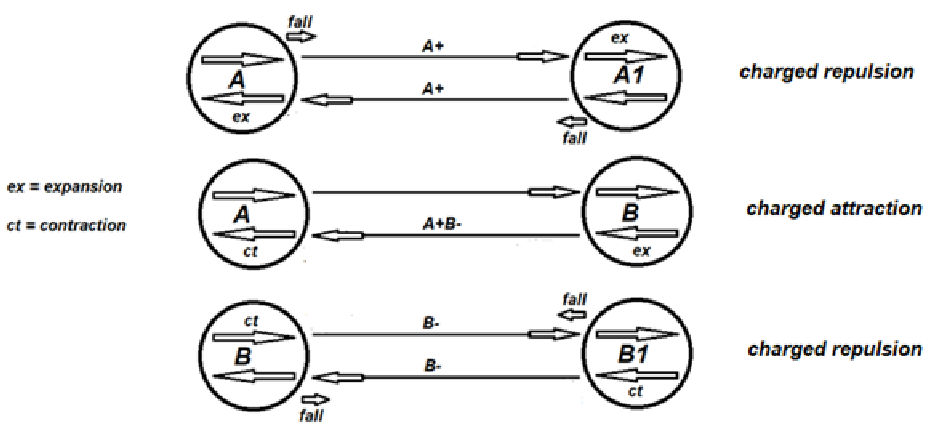


In fig a, the addition of ***A*** to the left of ***B1*** in a flat balanced field creates a non-primary ***A+*** slope on ***psl*** of ***B1*** which puts it in expansion. (charge force is left)

In fig b the addition of ***B*** to the left causes fall on ***B1*** which affects particle segment on the opposite side. ***psl*** of ***B1*** is contracted which cancels its expansion and ***B1*** is in a sloped balanced field with no charged forces.

In fig c the removal of a non-primary ***A+*** slope from the left of ***B1*** in a sloped balanced field removes expansion thereby causing contraction of ***psl*** of ***B1***. (charge force is right)

repel and attract



Push or Pull   Compression or tension   Front or Behind

When undergoing mechanical acceleration there are four ways in which a force is received by a particle segment.

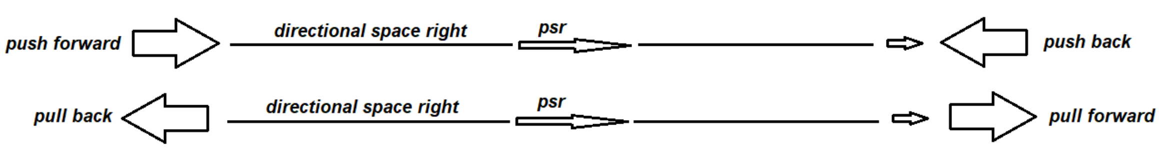
1	Push back	compression contraction	detachment of ***psl*** from the front
2	Push forward	compression expansion	detachment of ***psr*** from the back
3	Pull back	tension contraction	detachment of ***psl*** from the back
4	Pull forward	tension expansion	detachment of ***psr*** from the front

A segment whose space is undergoing a primary change stays attached to its space as it falls and its endpoints do not change the location of borders.

A segment whose space is undergoing an unbalanced non-primary change is expanded or contracted relative to the body and changes the location of borders.

The effects on a segment on an unbalanced non-primary directional space are similar to what segments undergo with mechanical forces. They must then undergo compresion or tension stresses.

Directional spaces may create primary fall or primary no fall and have four types of charged effects on non-primary particle segments



Suppose gravitational fields create pull-forward or pull-back forces on directional spaces.

Compression and tension forces are relative to the primary segment. If both particle segments are being pulled in a balanced gravitational field, then the removal of pull (anti effect) on a non-primary segment is a relative push and compression on that segment.

<u>Directional space that creates pull-forward</u>

- ***B*** body segments are non-primary and undergo pull-forward directly, detaching from the front and expanding.

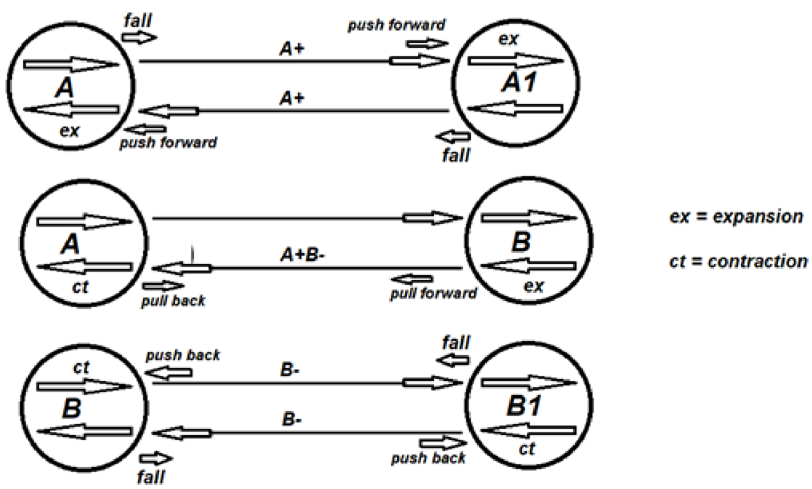
- ***A*** body segments are primary and retain attachment and fall. Detachment occurs on the opposite non-primary segment from the rear starting point. Changes in rear starting points causing expansion are caused by push-forward which determine the new speed and direction.

<u>Directional space that creates pull-back</u>

- ***A*** body segments are non-primary and undergo pull-back directly, detaching from the back and contracting.

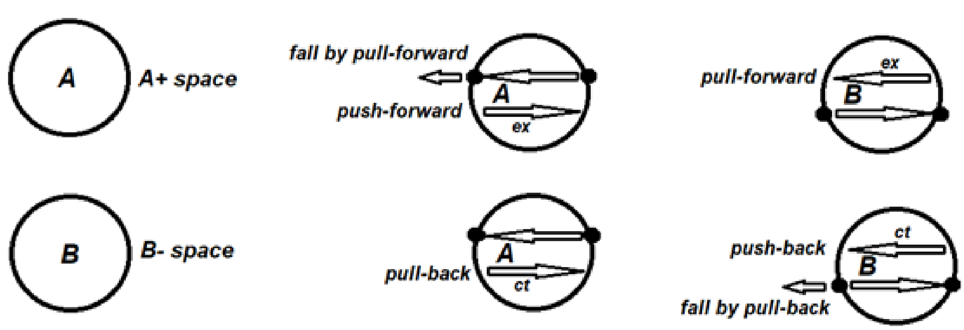
- ***B*** body segments are primary and retain attachment and fall. Detachment occurs on the opposite non-primary segment from the front end point. Changes in front end points causing contraction are caused by push-back which determine the new speed and direction.

bodies are pushed out or pulled in



Falls convert the unaffected directional space on the other side to have relative push effects on opposite particle segments.

Conclusion Fall and charged effects on particle segments in unbalanced fields



How any of this relates to the structure of matter I have no idea. But the key point made is the interplay between the fields of space. Charged electric fields could be the result of unbalanced gravitational fields. Unbalanced gravitational fields cause misalignment in internal activity of matter by distorting lengths of internal motion. The result is similar to causing these distortions by mechanical means, namely push and pull forces. Two types of matter exist that determine the location of these distortions from the viewpoint of opposite directional spaces and hence will sense these distortions to occur in opposite fashion.