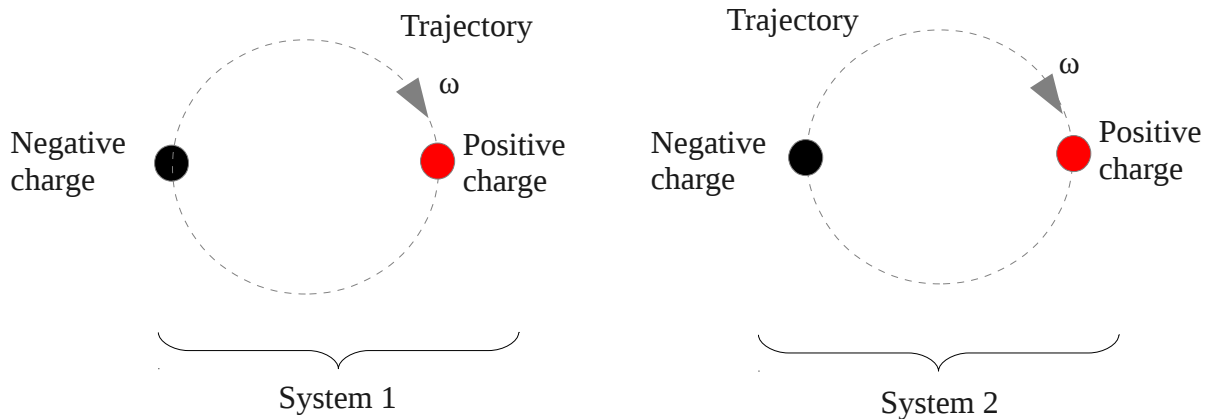


**I would like to propose a solution from the origin of gravity. It's possible to think matter like an electrostatic rotor with a field, the field is turning like a rotor of a motor can do. I think in two dimension but it's the same in 3D.**

I take an example with 2 basic systems, a system is not an electron or a proton but maybe a part of it or maybe an oscillation of a basic charge, I will explain this later, take this theoretical example:



I suppose all systems will turn clockwise and at the same angular velocity  $\omega$ . A system is composed of two charges will turn in synchronisation with another system composed of two charges. At distance, the mean of the charge is 0. At a time  $t$ , the charge is not 0 because one positive charge is not at the same place than the negative charge but the mean is 0.

Take two free systems like I drawn they will turn like this because the positive charge will attract the negative charge. And like they are turning like that, there is an attraction: the gravity ! It's like two electrostatic rotor in phase.

1/ I suppose it's possible to have an electrostatic oscillation around each basic particle/charge or it is a part of the particle that turns like the system I drawn.

2/ The angular velocity  $\omega$  of this field can be very high maybe something like  $1e40$  Hz maybe more.

3/ Like all matter will synchronise itself with all others matter around, in a laboratory a sensor will be synchronise at each time with Earth, it's not possible to build a sensor that can give the field with a function of time, it can't detect it. For detect the field it's necessary to have a sensor with no sensitivity from this field. Light can't be used nor the electromagnetic field.

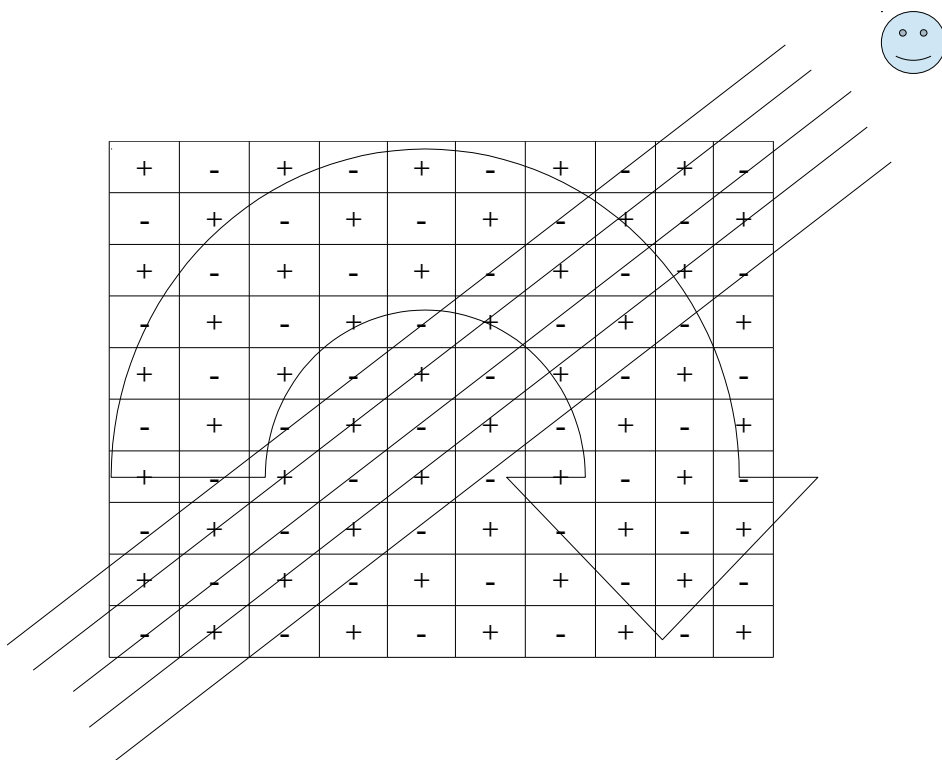
4/ At a time and at a line, the field can be extremely high, maybe the sum of each field composed of all electrons multiplied by a coefficient, maybe the coefficient is only 0,1 so imagine the field from electrons of one line of matter for the Earth. But there are some others lines.

5/ All particles on a part of matter are arranging like a matrix :

The matrix is a staggered row of positive and negative charges, like this:

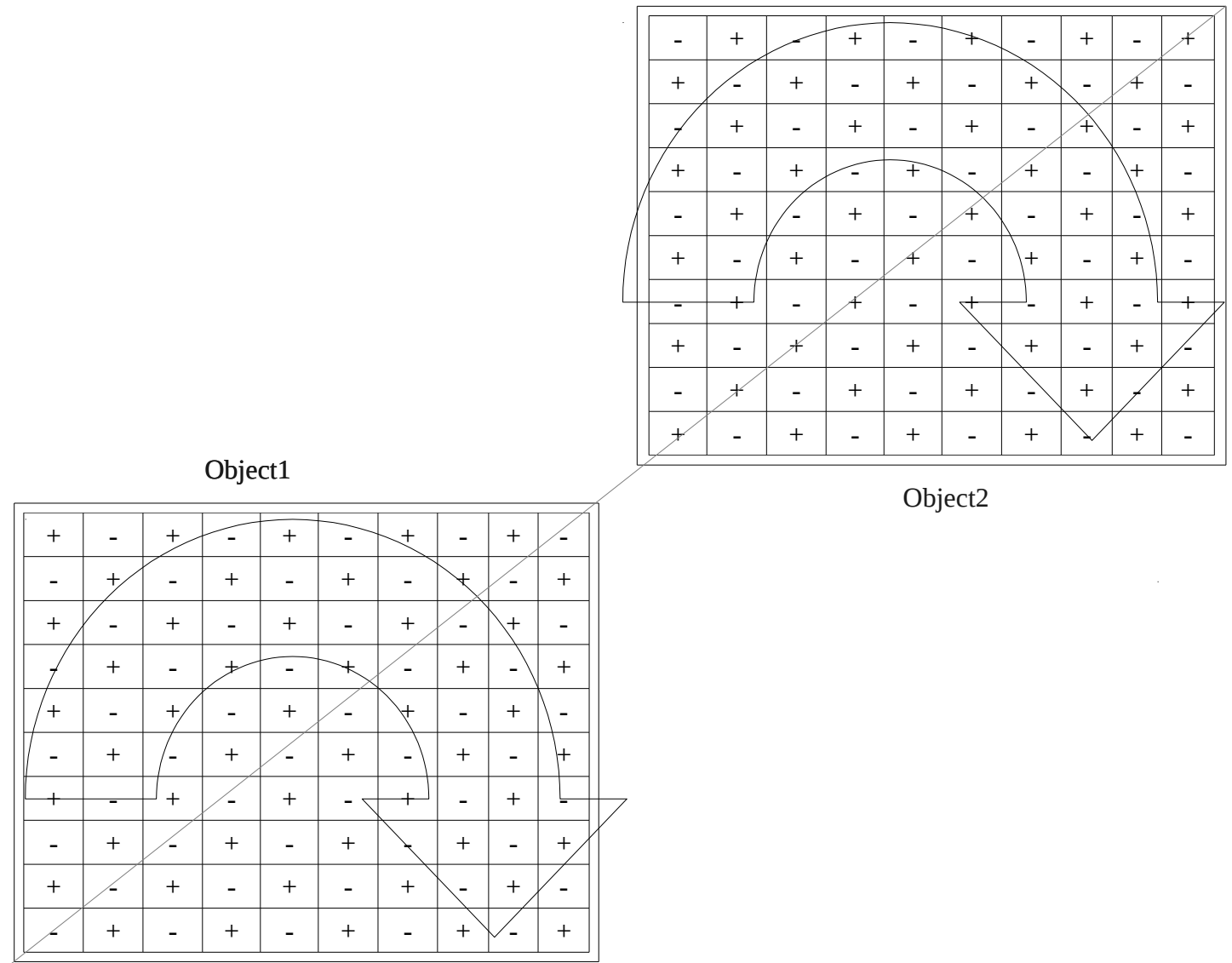
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At distance, it's possible to think the field is 0 and it's true in the mean of time it is 0, but look at diagonales:



What the smiling guy/girl looks at distance ? A rotationnal field. The value of the field of one line is very high, it is the sum of all negative charges multiplied by a coefficient. And the guy is synchronised with this field.

**With 2 objects this gives:**



The object1 will attract the object2. The angular velocity of the fields is the same. The attraction of the line I drawn is very, very high, but the negative line of object1 will push the object2 with another's negative lines. The sum of all these attractions repulsions are not 0. Sure, the matter is not two squares but any shape will work because the field is turning in 3D I think.

This theory could explain easily the fact that a galaxy can push another one. Put ten electrostatic rotors with 4 poles in a 2D shape, turn them at the same angular velocity but not in phase. Some will be synchronised with time but some others not. At small distance rotors will synchronise themselves with time. Other farther, can't be synchronised because a rotor have inertia, first the force for synchronised can be not enough, second it's not possible to synchronise N rotors in the same time. In this case, two rotor can push another one like a galaxy does. Gravity can be positive or negative like it's possible to see it in the sky.

**For resume, an object is an electrostatic rotor with X poles that is turning at a high angular velocity  $\omega$ . The gravity is the phase angle of the field, from -g to +g.**