How Gravity Works—and related matters

by

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Abstract: How Gravity Works—a Unified Field Theory

This explanation of the gravitational mechanism provides a causal mechanism that reconciles physical phenomena with Newton’s equation for the force of Gravity. It shows how electricity and magnetism work together to produce the force of Gravity and in so doing represents the first Unified Field Theory. It explains the reason why the gravitational force is proportional to the masses of the attracting bodies and why the force decreases in accordance with a square law scale. The Gravitational Constant is defined. The reason why objects accelerate to Earth in accordance with a square law scale is explained. The architecture of the atom is explained—the reason why electrons orbit the atom in up to 8 shells/sub-shells; why the shells contain the number of electrons that they do; and why the shells are offset by at least 45°, are all explained.

Conclusion: The hydrogen atom [and helium atom] generate helically polarized electromagnetic radiation (gravity radiation) from polar regions that bombards neighbouring atoms drawing them towards the source of the radiation. Gravity radiation then causes the nucleus of the neighbouring atom to spin axially (the ‘motor effect’) and, at the same time, synchronizes the spin of the electrons in both atoms. The neighbouring atom then, in turn, generates helically polarized electromagnetic energy (the ‘generator effect’). Both atoms spin axially in the same direction. Hence, the gravitational forces from both atoms pull in the same direction and the forces are additive. The gravitational Constant G is shown to be the instantaneous alternating magnetic force between any two electron-magnets in neighbouring atoms and, hence, the gravitational force F is proportional to \(G \times m1 \times m2\) (where \(m1\) and \(m2\) represent the electron count of neighbouring atoms).

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The Fusion of Atoms

definitions:

Electric field is the electric component of electromagnetic radiation [infrared electromagnetic radiation [heat] emitted from stars. Electric field is sucked into all atoms by the atomic electron-proton expansion-compression oscillatory mechanism [figure 3].

Electric charge is the quantity of electric field held between a proton (or a group of protons) and an orbiting electron, or group of electrons [figure 3e].

Electric current. An electric field, applied across a cascade of atoms (e.g. a length of copper wire) forces orbiting electrons away from individual atoms, creating positive ions that attract non-domiciled electrons from the supply-side of the electric field to create coherent electron flow (electric current) [FUTURESCIENCE figure 35].

Magnetic field is the magnetic component of electromagnetic radiation emitted from stars. Magnetic field is also generated by an electron cutting through an electric field [figure 2] as a result of the atomic electron-proton expansion-compression oscillatory mechanism [i.e. atoms suck in electric field. Orbiting electrons slice through the field and produce magnetism]. Magnetic field is also the magnetic component of electromagnetic radiation produced by the neutron-negative particle (inside a spiked neutron) cutting through the electric field inside all atoms [FUTURESCIENCE; figures 37 and 38]. Moreover, the surplus of neutrons, together with the electron architecture of certain elements (iron, cobalt, nickel and neodymium-iron-boron), allows the magnetic fields generated by individual atoms to aggregate into a coherent unified magnetic field known as 'permanent magnetism'.

The three types of Hydrogen

Atoms containing only 1 proton are referred to as 'Hydrogen.' There are three types of hydrogen; atoms with 1 proton and 1 electron (figure 9(aii)) are named Protium. Atoms with 1 proton, 1 neutron and 1 electron (figure 9(bii)) are named Deuterium (heavy hydrogen), and atoms with 1 proton, 2 neutrons and 1 electron (figure 9(cii)) are named Tritium. Each of these have different electromagnetic properties (as shown by figures 9(bii – biii) and 9(cii – ciii)).

Complex atoms are comprised of protons, neutrons and electrons, hence all atoms (except protium) can be said to be made from atoms of deuterium. Deuterium, then, should be seen as 'normal-type' hydrogen, with protium and tritium seen as 'variant isotopes'.

How Protons and Neutrons accrete into atomic nuclei

A proton will repel a neutron-positive charge and figure 9(bii – biii) shows how the neutron-negative electron-magnet inside a captured neutron behaves like a miniature electron-magnet and orbits a proton, hence, a neutron or proton without touching the proton. The neutron-negative, in this case (deuterium), behaves as an electron orbiting in a first 'virtual' orbital shell. The positive proton will still have a propensity to attract any passing free negative electron, but because a captured negative electron cannot orbit the proton in the same orbital plane as the neutron-negative electron-magnet [for reasons given in figure 7(d – e)] the orbital planes of the electron and neutron-negative will be displaced by 90°, as shown in figure 9(bii). Hence, deuterium cannot radiate helically polarised electromagnetic energy (gravity waves).

A proton-neutron combination may be joined by another neutron (figure 9(cii – ciii)). In this case, the magnetic moments of the two neutron-negatives attract to form a stable pair either-side of the proton. The neutron-electron-magnets maintain a constant altitude as they orbit the proton (they do not 'topple' as they orbit). The positive proton will still have a propensity to attract any passing free negative electron but because a captured negative electron cannot orbit the proton in the same orbital plane as the neutron-negative electron-magnet [for reasons given in figure 7(d and e)] the orbital planes of the electron and neutron-negatives will be displaced by 90°, as shown in figure 9(cii). Hence, tritium cannot radiate helically polarised electromagnetic energy (gravity waves).

How 2 deuterium atoms fuse together to form Helium

Figure 10 shows the conditions required to make 2 deuterium atoms fuse together to make 1 helium atom. Fusion can take place only when the particles are positioned in the way shown. It is important to note that each neutron-negative electron-magnet magnetic field is locked together magnetically with each of the electron-magnet magnetic fields. Because of this the neutron electron-magnets topple with the orbiting electromagnets. Helium, like hydrogen, thus radiates gravity waves.
The Electromagnetic properties of Hydrogen

The three types of hydrogen:

a) Hydrogen, the simplest of atoms, contains only 1 proton which is orbited by 1 electron. The electron is attracted to the positive proton but does not crash into the atom—for the same reason that the Moon does not crash into the Earth (right).

Newton reasoned that the Moon is continually falling towards the Earth with the same force and acceleration as a falling apple. At the same time, it is moving away from the Earth in its journey through space. The resulting motion captures the Moon in Earth’s orbit (shown by the broken circular line).

b) Deuterium atom (heavy hydrogen)

c) Electric electron configuration

d) Electric wave from electron-magnet

Figure 7 showed how the first two orbital shells are offset by 90°. In this case, the neutron-negative occupies the first orbital “radius.” The electron-magnet orbit must therefore be offset by 90°, as shown. Because of this, the electric wave from the neutron-positive clashes with the magnetic wave from the orbiting electron-magnet and vice versa and the two electromagnetic waves cancel. Hence, deuterium cannot radiate gravity waves.

The two neutron-negative electron-magnet fields are attracted magnetically and thus form a stable union as they spin around the proton. The plane of the electron-magnet, as with deuterium, is offset by 90°. The electromagnetic gravity waves from the neutron electron-magnets and electrons thus cancel. Tritium, therefore, does not radiate gravity waves.
How to make Helium?

Physicists believe that the proton-proton chain-reaction (left) explains how helium is made, inside stars. They imagine this because they believe the atom is electrical, when it is, in fact, electrical, for only half of the time and magnetic for half of the time. By ignoring the magnetic properties of the atom they ignore 50% of the available information, which explains why they cannot understand how helium is actually made. They also cannot understand why hydrogen and helium are the most effective of elements, when used for super-cooling.

How is helium actually made? And, what makes liquid hydrogen, and helium, so cold?

How 2 deuterium atoms fuse together to form 1 Helium atom

Two deuterium atoms colliding, as shown, will fuse together, the opposing magnetic fields of the electron-magnets causes them to bounce-off each other, into the plane of the orbiting neutron-negative electron-magnets, where they are captured by the magnetic moments of the neutron-negatives. The magnetic moments of each electron-magnet lock-together with each of the orbiting neutron-negative electron-magnets, in the same orbital plane, to form helium.

At 0° and 180° the electrons are electric and negatively charged. The protons are, hence, stretched between the electrons. The neutron-negative electric charges help repel the orbiting electrons and prevent them from crashing into the protons.

Because the electron-magnets share the same orbital plane as the neutron-negative electron-magnets, they drag the neutron-negative electron-magnets along with them as they topple and orbit the nucleus. All of the magnetic moments are thus coupled-together. Hence, the gravity waves from the neutron-negative electron-magnets and those from the electron-magnets are in phase. Only protium and helium are electrically and geometrically symmetrical, allowing them to spin in totally and simultaneously and radiate gravity waves—they both autonomously suck-in ambient heat and re-radiate the energy as gravity waves. That’s why liquid hydrogen (protium) and helium are the most effective and efficient super-cooling elements.

figure 10.
How to make the elements

Work-in-Progress
How to generate Gravity waves—according to the European Space Agency

In 2006, two renowned physicists at the European Space Agency (ESA), in Vienna, discovered that spinning CD drives somehow generate a tiny gravitational field above the disc. Experiments with shielding showed that the force was not due to any other extraneous factors, such as air-flows around the disc. They then built a device consisting of (b, below) 4 permanent magnets labelled as '1' toppling around plane 'A', equally spaced around a rotating disc [2], that emulated the effect. They did not understand how the device worked, but filed for Patent protection for their 'Gravity Generator' with the International Patent office in Austria.

Now that we understand how gravity works, it is easy to see how the 4 toppling magnets in (b) will produce helically polarized magnetic waves (gravity waves), in exactly the same way as they are produced by the toppling electron-magnet in a hydrogen atom, (a).

Details of the Patent Application:
Method for Generating a Gravitational Field & Gravitational Field Generator
Publication date: 26.07.2007 Applicants: Austrian Research Centres GMBH-ARC [AT/AT]
Donauplatz-Strasse 1, A-1218 Wien (AT) (All except US)
Tajmar, Martin (AT/FR/AT/US/Only); De Matos, Clevos J. (FR/FR); (FR) (US/Only)
Inventors: Tajmar, Martin (AT); De Matos, Clevos J. (FR); Agent: Widhack, Helmut, Landstrasse Hauptrasse 50, A-1030 Wien (AT); Priority Data: 19.01.2006

The International Patent Office could find nothing wrong with the device. It did appear to work but, on the 21st October, 2008, the Patent Application was denied on the grounds that: ‘A person skilled in the Art does not know how a gravitational field can be generated’, meaning that ‘no-one knows how gravity works’. The Examiners preferred to recognise that the observed effect may be due to some other unknown force. Notwithstanding, the device and the experiments that led to its design amount to prima facie experimental evidence that supports the efficacy of How Gravity Works. However, failure of the Patent Application, using their apparatus, is unimportant because there is a far simpler way to generate gravity waves using a method I term ‘Periodic Scaling’ (see overleaf).

E-Cat generator not ‘cold fusion’

The E-Cat generator (also called E-Cat) is a purported cold fusion or low-energy nuclear reactor (LENR) heat source built by inventor Andrea Rossi with support from physicist Sergio Focardi. An Italian Patent, which received a formal but not a technical examination, describes the apparatus as a process and equipment to obtain exothermal reactions, in particular from nickel and hydrogen. Rossi and Focardi say the device works by infusing heated hydrogen into nickel, transmitting it into copper and producing heat. An International Patent Application has received an unfavourable International preliminary report on patentability because it seemed to ‘offend against the generally accepted laws of physics and established theories’ and to overcome this problem the application should have contained either experimental evidence or a firm theoretical basis in current scientific theory. (http://www.peswiki.com)

How they think it Works: The E-Cat Generator works—they believe—by placing nano to micro sized particles of nickel powder in a reactor along with pressurized hydrogen gas and special undisclosed (for proprietary reasons) catalysts. When the contents of the reactor is heated (using a series of resistors in the reactor) to approximately 400 to 500°C, nuclear reactions start taking place. The strength of the reaction can be changed by varying the pressure of the hydrogen in the reactor. The output energy can be up to 400 times the input energy. No precious metals or radioactive substances are placed in the reactor. After the reactor is turned off, the reactor can be opened and no radiation can be detected. The process appears to transmute nickel into copper and trace amounts of other elements such as zinc. It will not work with deuterium (heavy hydrogen). Why don’t they know why? Now that we understand how the E-Cat generator works; it actually works by gravity wave excitation—Periodic Sealing (see next page); the hydrogen fuel, used in the process, sucks in ambient heat and converts the heat to gravity waves—that’s why liquid hydrogen is the most effective super-coolant. The cork-screw-style electromagnetic gravity waves from the hydrogen atoms then excite the nickel atoms causing the nickel to get hotter. The hydrogen fuel then sucks in more heat from the nickel and radiates more gravity waves that again bombard the nickel. Some of the fuel is consumed in the process. This cumulative excitation continues until the availability of heat in the ambient air, and nickel, is constrained by energy transfer considerations.

FREE ENERGY? YES but it’s not “Cold Fusion”

The first two atomic orbital shells are offset by 90°. In this case, the neutron-negative occupies the first virtual orbital ‘radius’. The electromagnetic orbit must therefore be offset by 90°, as shown. Because of this, the electric wave from the neutron-negative clashes with the magnetic wave from the orbiting electron-magnet, and vice-versa, and the two electromagnetic waves cancel. Hence, deuterium cannot radiate gravity waves.

Here’s the ‘smoking-gun’, the E-Cat generator will not work with deuterium [heavy hydrogen]—because deuterium cannot radiate gravity waves

Proof, if proof were needed, that the process must work by ‘Periodic Sealing’

Figure 13.
Hydrogen is the prime mover in the gravitational mechanism because it spins axially and autonomously and, hence, radiates gravity waves.

Fill each of 120 containers with one each of the elements and align the containers in a straight line in rising atomic number order. How does it work? Gravity waves from the hydrogen atoms in the hydrogen container will bombard the container next in line containing helium. The helically polarized electromagnetic gravity waves from the hydrogen container will act upon the spiked-neutrons in the helium atoms causing the helium atoms to spin axially in the same direction. The helium atoms will now generate and radiate helically polarized gravity waves, sucking-in ambient heat to fuel the process. In this way ambient heat is converted to gravity waves and more heat. Helically polarized gravity waves from the helium atoms will act upon the spiked-neutrons in the lithium atoms causing those atoms to spin axially in the same direction. The lithium atoms will now generate and radiate helically polarized gravity waves, again, sucking-in ambient heat to fuel the process. This sets up a chain reaction along the line of containers: hydrogen, the prime mover, activates every atom in the chain. Containers along the chain will become increasingly hotter and massive amounts of gravitational energy and heat will radiate from the end of the chain following atom 119, ununennium. [From FUTURESCIENCE—forbidden science of the 21st-century by Maurice Cotterell].

The E-Cat generator uses ‘Periodic Scaling’ to generate heat in the same way; the hydrogen fuel, used in the process, sucks-in ambient heat and converts the heat to gravity waves—that’s why liquid hydrogen is the most effective super-coolant. The corkscrew-style electromagnetic gravity waves from the hydrogen atoms then excite the nickel atoms causing the nickel to get hotter. The hydrogen fuel then sucks-in more heat from the nickel and radiates more gravity waves that again bombard the nickel. Some of the fuel is consumed in the process. This cumulative excitation continues until the availability of heat in the ambient air, and nickel, is constrained by energy transfer considerations.
How to generate antigravity waves [phasor weapons systems]

Confidential
How to make water from hydrogen gas and oxygen gas

Work-in-Progress
How to make hydrogen gas, and oxygen gas, from water using gravity waves

Confidential
Now that we understand how gravity works we can understand how a low pressure weather system is really caused:

1. Hydrogen atoms, in cloud formations, radiate gravity waves
2. The gravity waves attract atoms from beneath the cloud, partially neutralising gravity waves from the Earth
3. As a result, atoms in the air, between the cloud and the Earth, ‘weig’ less and exert less downwards pressure
4. Hence, the pressure beneath the cloud must be less than the surrounding area

everything you thought you knew about the weather is wrong
How to create a man-made tornado

Scientists do not understand how a tornado is made, because they don’t understand how gravity works...

Hydrogen atoms, in cloud formations, radiate gravity waves which attract atoms from beneath the cloud—partially neutralising gravity waves from the Earth. As a result, atoms in the air between the cloud ‘weigh’ less and exert less downwards pressure. Hence, the ‘low pressure’ beneath the cloud must be less than the surrounding area.

The development of a tornado depends upon the cloud density, the humidity and temperature of the air and the height of the cloud from the ground. When gravity vortices touch each other they coalesce to create a common centre of rotation and attractive force.

A beam of gravity waves, generated by an orbiting satellite, could short-circuit gravity wave beams from rain clouds, providing the critical mass to create a tornado.
Scientists do not understand why the cloud formation of a hurricane follows a double-spiral pattern because they do not understand how gravity works. Now that we understand how gravity works, it seems to make sense.

There are two types of gravity wave; gravity waves that travel towards the observer are known as GRAVITY waves. Gravity waves that travel away from the observer are known as YTIVARG waves. The two are separated by 180° because of the way they are generated inside the hydrogen atom (see the boxed illustration, right).

Hot evaporated sea water, 5° – 20° either-side of the equator, creates cloud that radiates GRAVITY and YTIVARG waves that coalesce and aggregate into spiral gravity vortices, above and below the cloud. Low pressure beneath the cloud sucks-in more cloud and a double-spiral hurricane cloud pattern adopts the pattern of the vortices. As more cloud is sucked-in the amount of GRAVITY and YTIVARG increases, accelerating the process. Heat from the ocean feeds the hydrogen atoms creating more and more GRAVITY and YTIVARG. When the disturbance reaches land the input temperature fails, depriving the hydrogen atoms of input energy, reducing the amount of GRAVITY and YTIVARG and the strength of the hurricane.
How telepathy works

Subject A generates electrical impulses (thoughts). These electrical signals, in common with any electrical activity, radiate into space. The thoughts of A are shown as Tx (transmit). This electromagnetic wave, under normal conditions, travels from the brain of A. The bone and tissue of A reduce the level of the radiated signal. Subject B is in turn bombarded by this same wave from A, but the tissue and bone of B further attenuate the wave, so that by the time A's wave reaches the brain of B it is very weak (denoted as Rx, the received wave, inside the head of B). The received wave is below the level of B's own brainwaves, and hence A's weak wave is lost, submerged in the 'noise' of B's own thoughts. For B it is like attempting to distinguish a faint whisper inside a room full of loud music. The same would be true for the radiated thoughts of B, which impinge on A.

(i) shows that subject A1 has learned to switch-off his brain completely; subject A1 therefore does not radiate any electrical activity. This is possible through mind control (meditation) which, with practice, empties the mind of all thoughts. A1 can now read the thoughts of B1—which explains why lesser creatures, like dogs, whose brain activity levels are low (compared to humans) are able to detect the thoughts of their owners, and also why they are said to be able to 'sense' fear. It also explains why all scientific experiments, seeking to understand telepathy, are doomed to failure because the only way to experiment with telepathy is to 'switch off' the brain, which clearly precludes participation in the experiment.

(ii) shows another another condition where telepathy is possible; clearly, if the brainwave of B1 can be amplified, then B1 will transmit a much larger signal than normal. By the time it reaches the brain of A1 it will still be a 'louder' level than A1's own brainwaves, and A1 will be able to detect the thoughts of B1 while fully conscious.

There are two ways to force B1 to amplify the electrical signals within his own brain, having done this the thoughts of B1 can be detected (his mind can be read). The first way is through fear, the second through anger. To read the thoughts of others it is necessary only to make them angry.

Now that we understand how gravity works we can understand how telepathy works; normally, the relatively low frequency of brainwaves prevents them from traveling more than a few metres through space, however, brainwaves modulate the radio frequency of gravity waves, given-off by all humans, allowing them to travel thousands of miles. They also bombard telephone handsets and are thus carried over the international telephone networks. Have you ever thought of someone and—just then—the phone rings? That's telepathy.

figure 21.
Gravity wave Barrier

How does it work?
1. Hydrogen atoms, in raindrops, radiate gravity waves
2. Flies see in the ultraviolet range—they can see gravity waves
3. Raindrops injure or crush flies
4. In order to survive, flies avoid raindrops

The loop of 1" plastic pipe is filled with water that radiates gravity waves. Flies avoid the gravity wave barrier to avoid injury from raindrops.

Uses: Gravity wave barriers could be fitted to factory-sealed, double-glazed door-frames and window frames; to isolate food preparation areas; to create fly-free medical hygiene zones, or; to ensure fly-free industrial clean-room process areas.
What is Music—why does some music make us feel good, and some music make us feel bad?

As the coil-shaped hydrogen electron orbits the hydrogen proton it slices through the electric field between the particles and a magnetic field is induced into the electron. The induced magnetic field then repels against the electric field, causing the electron to twist vertically. Hence, the spinning hydrogen electron-magnet changes from a purely electric particle to a half-magnetic-half-electric particle, to a purely magnetic particle, as it orbits the hydrogen proton, resulting in 7 different electromagnetic states.

The spinning hydrogen electron-magnet, together with the proton, radiates cork-screw style radio waves (electromagnetic gravity waves).

As the electron-magnet orbits the proton it can assume only 3 pure energy states, corresponding to electric, magnetic or electromagnetic (balanced), that occur at 8 different angular nodes (figures (i) – (viii)). However, because the electric vibrations are exactly the same (figures (i) and (v)) only 7 different states of purely electric, purely magnetic and purely electromagnetic activity subsist. Gregorian monks, aware of these ‘heavenly’ states, learned to augment the vibrations using 7 different harmonic incantations that later became known as the musical notes of Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, So, La, Ti; corresponding to the modern-day notes of Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si; the so-called ‘octave’ of electric, magnetic or electromagnetic impacts to orbiting electron-magnets in those atoms, at just the right time. This results in variations in the amount of gravity waves produced by those atoms. Some music actually does make us ‘heavier’ (few oscillations of a second) and some music makes us ‘lighter’; hence the expressions of ‘light’ music and heavy music.

The ear converts vibrations into electromagnetic signals that engage upon the brain, stimulating electromagnetic activity in 1/8 of the atoms in the body, at just the right time—like the pulling of a child on a playground swing—providing purely electric, or magnetic, or electromagnetic impacts to orbiting electron-magnets in those atoms, at just the right time. This results in variations in the amount of gravity waves produced by those atoms. Some music actually does make us ‘heavier’ (few oscillations of a second) and some music makes us ‘lighter’; hence the expressions of ‘light’ music and heavy music.
How a spider builds a web

Modern-Science says that, in order to begin building a web, the spider hangs from a single thread (the 'bridge-thread') and waits for the wind to blow it to the first anchor-point, far away. The spider, then, tightens the bridge-thread and construction of the web follows. But this cannot be the case, otherwise indoor spiders, away from the wind (or any movement of air) could never begin to build a web. Which, in turn, would mean that spiders could not build webs indoors—but they do.

Now that we understand how gravity works, it's easy to see what's really going-on; the bridge-thread (red, and then green) confers virtual 'weightlessness' on the spider. Gravity waves from hydrogen atoms, in the water molecules inside the spider—and from the closest part of the tree—create a mutual force of attraction that draws the spider to the tree, although it appears that the spider is floating in the breeze; which explains why spiders do not need the wind to make a web indoors. Because the radials diverge, from the centre of the web outwards, the web produces an electromagnetic gravity-wave spiral pattern [in the ultra-violet wavelengths] that can be seen by the spider, which follows the pattern to construct the web spirals. This explains why the spider, in the 1973 Skylab experiment, was unable to begin building a web until it had taken a drink of water—the inferred conclusion was that the spider was dehydrated and 'too weak' to begin building a web. But that was the wrong conclusion; the spider could not generate enough gravity waves to begin building the web until it had been fueled with hydrogen, in the water.

figure 24
Fundamental gravity waves are comprised of many harmonics. Harmonic half-waves (in-filled, as shown, above) oppose the fundamental \( f \) gravity waves and, hence, amount to 'pulses of antigravity-radiation'. Antigravity radiation, in the ultraviolet (uV) wavelengths, has the ability to decouple molecular bonds in hydrogen-containing matter, causing the molecular disintegration of that matter, which explains why uV radiation, from the Sun, causes the molecular disintegration of curtain fabric (drapes) — over long periods of time — and why it causes the molecular disintegration of living tissue (skin cancer).

*note: ScienceDaily (January 7, 2011): 'the Orion nebula produces circularly polarized light [antigravity-radiation] at levels of 17% in the infra-red wavelengths. It is calculated that it also indicates in the ultraviolet, radiation which is able to break the [gravity] bonds between the atoms of ice molecules.'
How tree roots find their way to water

trees use sunlight (electromagnetic waves) to create food—via photosynthesis—and in so doing 'grow towards the source of the light' (electromagnetic energy).

tree roots are also attracted to electromagnetic energy—gravity waves. Hydrogen, in water, gives off gravity waves, so roots grow towards the source of the gravity waves, that’s how roots find their way to water.