Quantum Field Mass Generation

Since acceleration of charge generates electromagnetic waves, acceleration of mass may generate a quantum action that follows the form of Heisenberg's Uncertainty equations $h = \Delta E \times \Delta T$ and $h = \Delta MV \times \Delta\lambda$ as a matter wave containing a mass-field. A variable form of h is the result. While the electromagnetic wave structure is limited to the speed of light in free space, the quantum action is not. Acceleration is at the heart of the transfer of energy in both cases. The quantum case may be useful for the movement of mass in quantum non-local fashion. The motion may appear as being smooth and continuous, but may be in discrete steps with gaps as is the case for motion picture films.

This paper is based on the properties and geometry associated with the Faraday Magnetic Disk Generator and the base formula for calculating the axis to rim voltage based on the frequency of rotation of that disk.

$$\text{Voltage} = \omega \cdot \int_{r1}^{r2} B \cdot r \, dr$$

The related and inclusive parameters are expanded at length on the beginning of pages 1 and 2 to show that the mass field is created from the product of the magnetic permeability times charge squared all divided by distance of charge interaction which = mass. Further, how the parameters are related directly to the Heisenberg Equations parameters. For a standing wave, this generates or creates mass as a particle such as an electron or proton. In the flowing form, the mass-field in motion may be considered to be similar to a wave. The accelerated Faraday Disk creates a mass-wave orthogonal to the axis of rotation and the direction of rotation, as well as the direction of the magnetic flux which is parallel to the axis of rotation. The mass-wave increases in magnitude with the frequency of the rotation. The outgoing mass-wave has momentum and a momentum differential across the disk diameter creates a **force** proportional to the rate of acceleration. At the limit of acceleration, the direction of disk rotation is reversed as well as the magnetic field and the direction of force is maintained to provide force in the same direction. This follows the rules of the cross-product mathematically.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

FIELDMASSGENERATION.xmcd Jerry E. Bayles Dec. 30, 2022

Creation of field mass (and particle mass via a standing wave.)

$\Phi_{mag} := volt \cdot sec = 1\,Wb \qquad Amp := \frac{coul}{sec} = 1\,A \qquad f := 1 \cdot Hz$

$\frac{\Phi_{mag}}{Amp} = 1 \cdot henry \qquad \mu_m := 1 \cdot \frac{henry}{m} \qquad \omega_f := 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$

$mass := \mu_m \cdot \left(\frac{coul^2}{m} \right) = 1\,kg \qquad \left(\frac{volt \cdot sec^2}{coul \cdot m} \right) \cdot \frac{coul^2}{m} = 1\,kg \qquad vel := \frac{m}{sec}$

$\frac{coul \cdot sec^2 \cdot volt}{m^2} = 1\,kg \qquad coul \cdot volt = 1\,J \qquad mom := kg \cdot vel$

$\frac{coul \cdot volt}{vel} = 1 \cdot mom \qquad B_{rmax} := 13200 \cdot gauss$ K&J Magnet Company.

https://www.kjmagnetics.com/proddetail.asp?prod=RY046

$$\omega_f \cdot \int_{0.003175 \cdot m}^{0.0254 \cdot m} B_{rmax} \cdot (0.0254 \cdot m)\, dm = 6.6893747914 \times 10^{-5} \cdot volt \qquad 1)$$

= Faraday disk voltage.

$$\left[\omega_f \cdot \int_{0.003175 \cdot m}^{0.0254 \cdot m} B_{rmax} \cdot (0.0254 \cdot m)\, dm \right] \cdot \frac{coul \cdot sec}{m} = 6.6893747914 \times 10^{-5} \cdot mom \qquad 2)$$

Accelerating the magnet disks in rotational motion creates a force field apart from the magnetic disks due to the action of the (**A**) vector.

Then: $$\frac{d}{dsec} \left[\left(\omega_f \cdot \int_{0.003175 \cdot m}^{0.0254 \cdot m} B_{rmax}\, dm \right) \cdot coul \cdot sec \right] = 0.1843298074 \cdot N \qquad 3)$$

$$\mathbf{Avec} := \frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\cdot\frac{\mathbf{weber}}{\mathbf{m}} \qquad \mathbf{Bvec} := \frac{\mathbf{Avec}}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\,\mathbf{T}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}}{\mathbf{amp}} = 1\cdot\mathbf{henry} \qquad \frac{\mathbf{Avec}}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\,\mathbf{T}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}}{\mathbf{amp}\cdot\mathbf{m}} = 1\cdot\frac{\mathbf{henry}}{\mathbf{m}}$$ Magnetic permeability

Then also moving time into the numerator; (Amp = charge divided by time.),

$$\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}^2}{\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{m}} = 1\cdot\frac{\mathbf{henry}}{\mathbf{m}}$$ Permeability of free space units

Finally; $\left(\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}^2}{\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{m}}\right)\cdot\frac{\mathbf{coul}^2}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\,\mathbf{kg}$ **Mass is created out of charge and magnetic fields orthogonal to each other as a standing wave unit.**

Or; $\left(\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}^2}{\mathbf{m}}\right)\cdot\frac{\mathbf{coul}}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\,\mathbf{kg}$ Canceling (coul) in numerator and denominator. **Then mass is created by charge and the magnetic permeability of free space.**

Where also; $\mathbf{h_{var}} := \mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{sec} = 1\cdot\mathbf{J}\cdot\mathbf{sec}$ = Plank Constant Units

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{dsec}}\left[\left(\omega_\mathbf{f}\cdot\int_{0.003175\cdot\mathbf{m}}^{0.0254\cdot\mathbf{m}}\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}}{\mathbf{m}^2}\,\mathbf{dm}\right)\cdot\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{sec}\right] = 3.4631730041\times10^3\cdot\mathbf{N} \qquad 4)$$

THEN: Plank constant units are part of creating a force field involving field mass in accelerated motion.

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{dsec}}\left[\left(\omega_\mathbf{f}\cdot\int_{0.003175\cdot\mathbf{m}}^{0.0254\cdot\mathbf{m}}\frac{\mathbf{h_{var}}}{\mathbf{m}^2}\,\mathbf{dm}\right)\cdot\mathbf{sec}\right] = 1.731586502\times10^3\cdot\mathbf{N} \qquad 5)$$

Brief Summation:

Equation #1 calculates the voltage between the rim and the axis of rotation shaft of a Faraday Disk style generator related to the initial boundary conditions above.

Equation #2 calculates a related field momentum associated with the rotation of the Faraday disk rotation as a field separate from the magnetic field of the disk proper.

Equation #3 calculates the strength of the force field that is separate from the physical magnetic disk being accelerated and this is due to the **V**ector **M**agnetic **F**ield **P**otential, also known as the **A-vector.**

Accelerating the rotation rate of the magnet disks appears to create an orthogonal force to the axial vector of rotation based on that beginning orthogonal motion of the disks. Further, a sudden deceleration when the displacement is maximum of the pendulum at a standstill amounts to acceleration in the opposite direction of rotation and a force that moves the pendulum in the opposite direction.

This imply's that the energy gained by the acceleration of the magnetic disks creates a **quantum energy transfer** to the initial linear orthogonal motion of the pendulum containing the rotating magnetic disks and the pendulum swings a distance based on the rate of acceleration. Further, this is like lifting oneself by ones' own bootstraps. However, this energy transfer involves a momentum inducing force field that is decoupled from the originating local space involving the disk rotational motion through non-local quantum space into linear motion 90 degrees to the rotational plane of its origination. This is courtesy of the quantum **A**-vector which is orthogonal to the motion of the magnetic disk. The below equation is in the units of Plank's constant h which is momentum times wavelength. The non-local action figures into the action of rotational motion suddenly being able to transfer energy to a linear swing of the pendulum.

[DISK VOLTAGE]

$$\Delta h := \left[\omega_f \cdot \int_{0.003175 \cdot m}^{0.0254 \cdot m} B_{rmax} \cdot (0.0254 \cdot m)\, dm \right] \cdot coul \cdot sec \qquad 6)$$

$$\Delta h = 6.6893747914 \times 10^{-5} \cdot J \cdot s$$

I am suggesting that Plank's Constant h may be considered to be a variable (when in the form of Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle) in regards to an accelerating decoupled mass-field where the Faraday Disk is changing its rate of rotation.

Note: **Δh** is a variable that depends on the frequency of rotation of the cylindrical magnet assembly.

Dividing the above equation by meters (m) and taking the derivative with respect to time of the entire equation arrives at force in the linear swing of the pendulum.

$$\mathbf{FORCE_h} := \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{dsec}}\left[\left(\omega_\mathbf{f}\cdot\int_{0.003175\cdot\mathbf{m}}^{0.0254\cdot\mathbf{m}} \mathbf{B_{rmax}}\,\mathbf{dm}\right)\cdot\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{sec}\right] \qquad 7)$$

$$\mathbf{FORCE_h} = 0.1843298074\,\mathbf{N} \qquad \text{By equation \#3 above.}$$

This establishes the connection to the quantum realm of the action of the increasing rotation rate of the magnetic disks to the linear offset of same said disks.

The Vector Magnetic Potential **A** is embedded as part of equation #4 as:

$$\mathbf{A} := \frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}}{\mathbf{m}} \qquad 8)$$

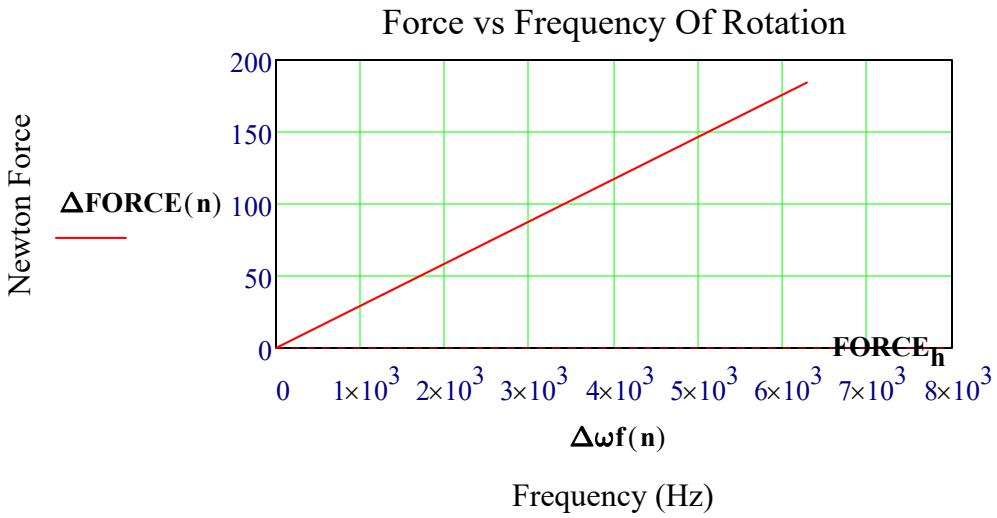
The Vector Magnetic Potential **A** cannot be shielded against and exists as a potential apart from the magnetic field action that creates it. The above equation 6 shows that the transfer of energy related to the field of the **accelerating magnetic disk rotation** is transferred by the **V**ector **M**agnetic **P**otential to create a line of displacement of the entire disk pendulum 90 degrees to the axis of rotation of the magnetic disks..

Then the moving mass-field is the force field that moves the rotating disk magnets 90 degrees to the axis of rotation. The mass-field is associated with the **A**-vector which is at the heart of the force field action. The rotating **A**-Vector, magnetic **B** field as well as the radial electric **E** field are all shifted 90 degrees when leaving the primary rotating system. The reaction due to the outgoing momentum of the mass field action can be considered as 'pulling' the primary rotating disks along behind the mass-field.

Recent testing at a variable low frequency of cylindrical rotation yields an offset that is about + or - a quarter of an inch. Making the frequency an increasing variable will demonstrate the rapid gain of force output as shown below.

$$\mathbf{n} := 1, 2 .. 1000 \qquad \Delta\omega\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{n}) := \mathbf{n}\cdot\omega_{\mathbf{f}}$$

$$\Delta\mathbf{FORCE}(\mathbf{n}) := \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{dsec}}\left[\left(\Delta\omega\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{n})\cdot\int_{0.003175\cdot\mathbf{m}}^{0.0254\cdot\mathbf{m}} \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{rmax}}\,\mathbf{dm}\right)\cdot\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{sec}\right] \qquad 9)$$



It is of interest herein that the Higgs Boson may not be the only method needed to create mass as shown in the above equations. Further, the general dependence on invoking the boson as the quantum force carrier is not necessary in non-local action. This is probably why so many contemporary theories in physics dealing with the gravitational action is at a dead end. In my own work, gravitational action is nearly instantaneous which eliminates the use of a boson connecting mechanism for the transfer of force or energy. I therefore feel that there is much information in science, and in particular physics of gravitation and mass creation, that is downright misleading. This may even be on purpose?

Below is a video of a test that demonstrates the magnetic mass horizontal offset force provided by accelerating the disk magnets in the rate of rotation.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uWrEyVybc5Y&t=83s

A mass-field (kg) is generated by multiplying coulombs (q) times seconds (t) times the magnetic flux density (**B**) in volts times seconds. ($\mathbf{coul \cdot sec \cdot tesla} = 1\,\mathbf{kg}$). This suggests that providing a charged surface over 1/2 of the magnets surface that is fixed in location towards the direction of the reaction emission of the magnetic force motion of the offset may increase the force directly proportional to the magnitude of the charge. This may be a method of creating lift as for video's of UFO's that were captured by the space station in the not too distant past. Spraying a charge onto a hollow insulated aluminum oxide cylinder (wrapped around the magnets) from a positive and negative high voltage generator (utilizing fixed electrodes 180 degrees apart) is being considered as of this writing. Equation #3 above states the idea in mathematical form. The UFO video shows the force field being generated around the craft. The field changes position on the craft according to various course corrections needed to steer and lift as necessary. It is apparently a very strong field since it is made visible caused by the near-craft ionization it produces. Perhaps a sudden very high voltage under the insulated crystalline (ceramic) skin of the craft at a chosen point would create a circular magnetic B flux with a radial electric E field and 90 degrees to them both would be the ponder motive A-vector magnetic mass-field moving outwards to provide the lifting force. This is likely only one method of UFO types of field propulsion.

Equation #9 above may be expanded on to allow for a physical means of directing the force outwards by creating a coulomb field that exists between the primary system of spinning charge and a target anode. **The equation below generates a coulomb field.**

$$\mathbf{Q_{field}} := \mathbf{farad \cdot volt} = 1\,\mathbf{C} \qquad 10)$$

The relative force in the field is:

$$\mathbf{Force_{Qfield}} := \mathbf{Q_{field}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{volt}}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\,\mathbf{N} \qquad 11)$$

where volt/m is the electric E field between the anode and cathode directing the force.

Pages 0-6 above were presented to show the physical units involved in creating field mass and not in a strict numerical form of actual accepted values of the international S.I. values. The following work will be in actual S.I. numerical form as well as the related physical units.

The following **electrogravitational force** analysis will begin at the n1 energy level of the Bohr hydrogen atom where the **force magnetic** will be calculated first. The force magnetic between a two-atom system will then develop the **electrogravitational force** as a final result between two electrons at the n1 bohr energy level. Then the required electric field in volts will be developed which will equal the force magnetic for a balanced field where magnetic repulsion force equals the electric force of attraction.

$$\mathbf{v_{LM}} := \sqrt{\alpha}\cdot\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}} = 0.0854245461\,\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}} \quad \text{(Universal least quantum velocity allowed.)} \qquad 12)$$

$$\mathbf{E_{LM}} := \mathbf{h}\cdot\mathbf{f_{LM}} = 6.6474433014\times 10^{-33}\,\mathbf{J} \qquad \text{Let:} \qquad 13)$$

$$\mathbf{F_{LM}} := \mathbf{E_{LM}}\cdot\mathbf{a_o}^{-1} = 1.2561846364\times 10^{-22}\,\mathbf{N} \qquad \text{At Bohr level n=1.} \qquad 14)$$

Then the electrogravitational force of attraction is:

$$\mathbf{F_{EG}} := \frac{\mathbf{E_{LM}}}{\mathbf{a_o}}\cdot\frac{\mathbf{G_{grav}}}{\mathbf{v_{LM}}^4}\cdot\frac{\mathbf{E_{LM}}}{\mathbf{a_o}} = 1.9772913907\times 10^{-50}\,\mathbf{N} \qquad 15)$$

Compare to the standard Newtonian classic form:

$$\mathbf{F_G} := \mathbf{m_e}\cdot\left(\frac{\mathbf{G_{grav}}}{\mathbf{a_o}^2}\right)\cdot\mathbf{m_e} = 1.977291389\times 10^{-50}\,\mathbf{N} \qquad 16)$$

A very close agreement in absolute magnitude to equation 15. Note that equations13 and 14 *may* yield a complex electrogravitational force which subtracts from the energy of photons in space and all other matter that gravity interacts with. This is entropy.

The next step on page 8 will find the electric field in volts that will equal the force of the magnetic field.

First, let the electrical permittivity of free space (in units S.I.) be established as:

$$\varepsilon_o := 8.854187817 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot \text{farad} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad F_{EV} := F_{LM} \tag{17}$$

Then: (Solve for V_{LE}.) $$F_{EV} = \varepsilon_o \cdot V_{LE}^{2} \tag{18}$$

Or: $$V_{LE} := \sqrt{\frac{F_{EV}}{\varepsilon_o}} = 3.7666249057 \times 10^{-6} \text{V} \tag{19}$$

$$E_{LV} := q_o \cdot V_{LE} = 6.0348010345 \times 10^{-25} \text{J} \tag{20}$$

$$f_{LV} := E_{LV} \cdot (h)^{-1} = 9.1076551037 \times 10^{8} \cdot \text{Hz} \tag{21}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot \pi} \cdot f_{LV}}{f_{H1}} - 1 = 1.2729993715 \quad \text{Where:} \quad \frac{4}{\pi} = 1.2732395447 \tag{22}$$

The result is extremely close to the geometry of the Great Pyramid insofar as the frequency ratio of the hydrogen frequency and the frequency f_{LV} is concerned.

The below equation relates the geometry of the quantum electrogravitational standing wavelength λ_{LM} to the hyperfine frequency f_{H1} of atomic hydrogen and its electric field energy at the n1 energy level. This is shown equal to the magnetic force F_{LM}.

$$\frac{E_{LV}}{\left[\left(\frac{\lambda_{LM}}{2 \cdot \pi}\right) \cdot \sqrt{4 \cdot \pi}\right]} = 1.2561846267 \times 10^{-22} \text{N} \quad \text{Field Electric:} \tag{23}$$

Where: $$F_{LM} = 1.2561846364 \times 10^{-22} \text{N} \quad \text{Field magnetic} \tag{24}$$

The constant 4π is universal throughout geometry and physics must be included as a result. The constant 4π is in the geometric area of a sphere as Area = $4\pi r^2$ for example. Also, for the force between electric charges, Q of an electric field, $F=Q^2/4\pi\varepsilon_o r^2$ as a further example. The constant 4π is ubiquitous in electronic and physics calculations. Below is some analysis involving 4π relevant to the above equations.

$$\frac{f_{LV}}{\sqrt{4\cdot\pi}} = 2.56922207\times 10^{8}\cdot Hz \quad \text{And:} \quad \frac{c_{vel}\cdot\alpha}{\lambda_{LM}} = 2.5692220734\times 10^{8}\cdot Hz \qquad 25)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\cdot\pi}}{2\cdot\pi}\right)^{-2} = 3.1415926536 \quad \text{And:} \quad \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{4\cdot\pi}}{2\cdot\pi}\right)^{2}} = 3.1415926536 \qquad 26)$$

$$\left(\frac{\lambda_{LM}}{2\cdot\pi}\right)\cdot\sqrt{4\cdot\pi} = 4.8040717154\times 10^{-3}\,m \quad \text{From equation 21 above.} \qquad 27)$$

Finally: $\frac{\sqrt{4\cdot\pi}}{2\cdot\pi}$ expands to $\pi^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 0.5641895835$ 28)

Equations 21 through 24 above relate the hyperfine frequency of the hydrogen atom f_{H1} and the electrogravitational wavelength λ_{LM} through the constant 4π as shown above in equations 25 through 28. The ratio 4/π is also related as the square of that ratio is equivalent to the Golden Ratio at $\Phi_{gold} = 1.621138938$. The hyperfine frequency f_{H1} of hydrogen is important to the operation of the Great Pyramid of Giza as a power producing machine and the ratio of 4/π is the ratio of the height to 1/2 the length of one side of the Pyramid.

The pyramids produce frequencies that may link to the human brain such that communications between pyramids operating in the quantum non-local mode may connect human thought by acting as power amplifiers to project though information to the cosmos or between pyramids.

The Bohr n1 level has the electron momentum of:

$$P_{BOHRn1} := m_e \cdot \left(c_{vel} \cdot \alpha\right) = 1.9928533658 \times 10^{-24} \frac{m \cdot kg}{s} \quad 29)$$

Let a product be established such that the derivative of the product with the momentum in the Bohr n1 level respect to time will yield a force equal to the absolute value of quantum magnetic force, hf_{LM}/a_o.

$$f_{BLM} := 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_{LM} = 63.0344735457 \cdot \frac{rad}{s} \quad \text{Then:} \quad 30)$$

$$F_{BLM} := P_{BOHRn1} \cdot f_{BLM} = 1.2561846277 \times 10^{-22} N \quad 31)$$

P_{BOHRn1} f_{BLM}

$$F_{jerk} := \frac{d}{ds}\left[1.9928533658 \times 10^{-24} \frac{m \cdot kg}{s} \cdot \left(f_{BLM}\right)\right] \quad 32)$$

$$F_{jerk} = -1.2561846277 \times 10^{-22} \cdot \frac{N}{s} \quad \text{Force of repulsion jump in n1.} \quad 33)$$

The derivative of acceleration is the 'jerk' or quantum 'jump'?

$$\left(F_{jerk}\right) \cdot \frac{G_{grav}}{v_{LM}^4} \cdot \left(F_{jerk}\right) = 1.9772913632 \times 10^{-50} \cdot \frac{N}{s^2} \quad 34)$$

Result: Negative (accelerating repulsive expansion force). Note that herein, positive is repulsion and negative is attraction except for the classical Newtonian gravitational expression above.

The electrogravitational force is negative (attraction force) if only one atomic jerk (electron jump) is involved in the interaction.

$\mathbf{E_{LM}} = 6.6474433014 \times 10^{-33}\,\mathbf{J}$ From equation 13 above.

Then: $$\left(\mathbf{F_{jerk}}\right)\cdot\frac{\mathbf{G_{grav}}}{\mathbf{v_{LM}}^{4}}\cdot\left(\frac{\mathbf{E_{LM}}}{\mathbf{a_o}}\right) = -1.977291377 \times 10^{-50}\,\frac{\mathbf{m}\cdot\mathbf{kg}}{\mathbf{s}^{3}} \qquad 35)$$

In the case of being ionized, the atomic hydrogen electron jumps would be more frequent based on the temperature and ambient radiation. The electrogravitational force would then increase accordingly and this may explain the rotation speed of galaxies being much greater than the amount of mass therein would justify. Then the total number of quantum jumps via external stimulation would affect both equation 34 and 35 above. There are an abundance of ultraviolet photons in space to supply stimulated atomic electron jumps as well as cosmic rays and atoms impacting each other.

A key electromagnetic frequency related to the n1 level of the hydrogen atom and the universal electrogravitational wavelength λ_{LM} is derived below.

$$\mathbf{v_{n1}} := \mathbf{c_{vel}}\cdot\alpha = 2.1876914167 \times 10^{6}\,\frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{s}} \qquad 36)$$

Then: $$\mathbf{f_{Gn1}} := \frac{\mathbf{v_{n1}}}{\lambda_{LM}} = 2.5692220734 \times 10^{8}\cdot\mathbf{Hz} \qquad 37)$$

The above frequency is the electromagnetic frequency generated in n1 of the hydrogen atom due to the electrogravitational action related to λ_{LM}.

Put another way, impinging the hydrogen atom with the frequency shown, the electrogravitational wavelength λ_{LM} should be generated. Creating a beam of frequency f_{Gn1} and impinging it on matter of any type may develop a method of controlling the gravitational attraction that is acting on that matter.

On the next page is a chart of frequencies provided on Linkedin.com by Crystal Sun.

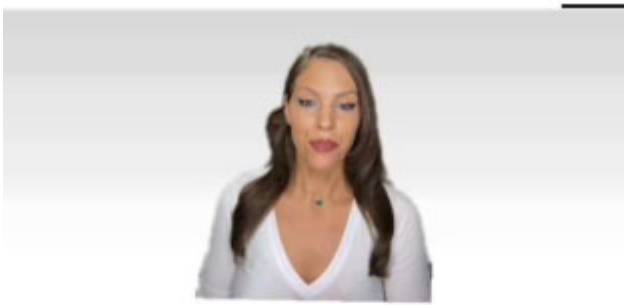
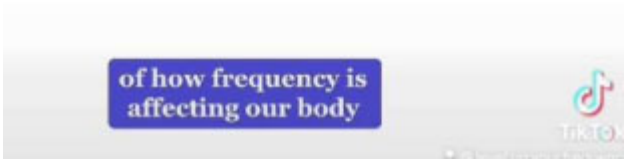


Table #1

Table1: Frequency Table of Body Organs [13]

S.N.	Name of Body Organs	Frequency (MHz)
1	Brain Frequency	72-90
2	Normal Brain Frequency	72
3	Human Body	62-78
4	Heart Frequency	67-70
5	Liver Frequency	55-60
6	Pancreas Frequency	60-80
7	Disease Start at	58

The frequencies shown at the left were measured to be active in the parts of the human body as shown in the table by unknown researchers.



$$f_{BR} := \frac{f_{Gn1}}{\sqrt{4 \cdot \pi}} = 7.2476416582 \times 10^{7} \cdot Hz$$ #1,2,3 and #6 in the table above. 38)

$$\lambda_{BR} := \frac{v_{n1}}{f_{BR}} = 0.0301848728\,m$$ 39)

where:

$$\lambda_{LM} := \frac{\lambda_{BR}}{\sqrt{4 \cdot \pi}} = 8.514995412 \times 10^{-3}\,m \qquad \lambda_{LM} = 8.514995412 \times 10^{-3}\,m$$ 40)

where, $4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi^2} = 1.2732395447$ and, $\frac{4}{\pi} = 1.2732395447$ 41)

The below result in equation 42 ties the square of the ratio of the key frequency in the n1 level of the hydrogen atom in equation 37 to the brain frequency in equation 38 above and in Table 1. Again is demonstrated the importance of the geometric constant of 4π in the overall frequency spectrum from the electrogravitational frequency and wavelength to the key frequency in the n1 level of the hydrogen atom. Included is the brain frequency as well as new frequency to be verified in equation 21 previous.

$$\left(\frac{f_{Gn1}}{f_{BR}}\right)^2 = 12.5663706144 \qquad \text{Where:} \quad 4\cdot\pi = 12.5663706144 \qquad 42)$$

Further, equations 20 through 23 **relate the geometry of the quantum electrogravitational standing wavelength λ_{LM} to the hyperfine frequency f_{H1} of atomic hydrogen and its electric field energy at the n1 energy level. This is shown equal to the magnetic force F_{LM}. Also, equation 22 relates these electric-field frequencies to the geometry of 4/π of the height to 1/2 the base length of the Great pyramid. The Great Pyramid quite likely functioned as a huge power generator working by resonance in its construction parameters with the Hyperfine Frequency of the hydrogen atom f_{H1} as the working energy source.**

I am reminded of a great movie titled "**Forbidden Planet**" which I was privileged to see on its debut in the latter 1950's starring Walter Pidgeon, Anne Francis, Leslie Nielsen with Warren Stevens and Robbie The Robot. Supposedly, the original occupants of the planet built a machine that tapped into the energy of the planet and used their brain to control that energy through an interface that amplified their brain wave frequency. That sounds like a Tesla coil without the brain control feature. Anyway, the ancient masters of technology that built and possibly even quantum - linked the pyramids with 'stationary waves', may have used the pyramids in just that fashion. Also to control the huge robot-style humanoids that worked for them as well as power the machinery that transported the huge monolithic stone blocks that were then cut and fitted with such precision that cannot be duplicated with today's technology.

In summary, the pyramids may have been using advanced alien technology wherein a very small amplitude electromagnetic signal controlled huge amounts of energy by phase-locking the higher frequency electromagnetic wavelength to the same quantum particle wavelength. This would require two different speeds of transmission. For the electromagnetic, the speed of light. For the acoustic, the speed in the medium of air or water, or even granite. In this process, the electromagnetic would be amplified by feeding energy into the acoustic vibration and vis-versa. A runaway could occur and a catastrophic explosion could be the result. Further, the process could have been taken over by evil-minded people and used to destroy other places that represented a threat or simply for control by conquest. Hence the burned and melted statues and buildings that exist today. The energy might have been beamed into the air to destroy enemy spacecraft or control the weather.

In the beginning: This paper started with the creation of a mass field from the top of page 2 as:

$$\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}^2}{\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{m}} = 1\cdot\frac{\mathbf{henry}}{\mathbf{m}}$$ Permeability of free space units

Finally; $$\left(\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}^2}{\mathbf{coul}\cdot\mathbf{m}}\right)\cdot\frac{\mathbf{coul}^2}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\,\mathbf{kg}$$ **Mass is created out of charge and magnetic fields orthogonal to each other as a standing wave unit.**

Or; $$\left(\frac{\mathbf{volt}\cdot\mathbf{sec}^2}{\mathbf{m}}\right)\cdot\frac{\mathbf{coul}}{\mathbf{m}} = 1\,\mathbf{kg}$$ Canceling (coul) in numerator and denominator. **Then mass is created by charge and the magnetic permeability of free space.**

Equation 4 ties the entire paper together when changing the rate of rotation creates a force field that creates a mass driver impact as in the Grand Gallery of the Great Pyramid. This creates an impact acoustic that releases electromagnetic energy from the hydrogen atom.

THE END

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Scroll Down For Constants Of Calculation

CONSTANTS OF CALCULATION

$\alpha \equiv 7.297353080 \cdot 10^{-03}$ Atomic fine structure constant.

$c_{vel} \equiv 2.997924580 \cdot 10^{08} \cdot m \cdot s^{-1}$ Speed of light in free space.

$f_{H1} \equiv 1.420405 \cdot 10^{09} \cdot Hz$ Hyperfine frequency of the hydrogen atom.

$\lambda_{H1} \equiv c_{vel} \cdot f_{H1}^{-1}$ Hyperfine wavelength of the hydrogen atom.

Where: $\lambda_{H1} = 0.2110612522\,m$ or: $\lambda_{H1} = 8.30949812 \cdot in$

$m_e \equiv 9.109389700 \cdot 10^{-31} \cdot kg$ Electron rest mass

$h \equiv 6.626075500 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot J \cdot s$ Plank constant

$a_o \equiv 5.291772490 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot m$ Bohr radius of the hydrogen atom

$q_o \equiv 1.602177330 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot C$ Electron charge

$\mu_o \equiv 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-07} \cdot H \cdot m^{-1}$ Magnetic permeability of free space

$f_{LM} \equiv 1.003224805 \cdot 10^{01} \cdot Hz$ Quantum Standing wave frequency of gravity

$\lambda_{LM} \equiv 8.514995412 \cdot 10^{-03} \cdot m$ Quantum standing wavelength of gravity

$\Phi_Q \equiv 2.067834610 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot V \cdot s$ Fluxoid quantum

$l_q \equiv 2.817940920 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot m$ Classic electron radius

$R_H \equiv 2.581280560 \cdot 10^{04} \cdot \Omega$ Quantum Hall Ohm

$G_{grav} \equiv 6.67259 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot N \cdot m^2 \cdot kg^{-2}$ Gravitational Constant