Chapter 3

Dynamic Structuring

The generally accepted idea of a four dimensional space/time continuum is based upon a linear perception of structure. And in this respect the four dimensional space/time continuum consists of three spatial dimensions and one time dimension.

Consequently we have two distinct considerations involved in determining the dimensional properties of physical structure, as three measures of linear distance and a single measure of linear time are employed, which allows us to retain the distinction of space and time existing as distinctly separate aspects of structural form.

Unfortunately the space/time continuum also retains the perception of a linearly structured universe existing as a static condition, which limits our ability in attempting to consider the possibility of interstellar space travel. But more importantly, the space/time continuum provides a false sense of those proportions involved in the structure of universe.

As a result we perceive the universe in terms of billions of light years, which suggests access to the far reaches of space remaining far beyond our existing scientific and technological capability.

Our insistence upon distinguishing space and time as providing distinctly different dimensional properties inhibits any further progress towards a deeper understanding of the physical format constituting the various aspects of universe, which is unfortunate.

It might appear that the space/time continuum provides a reasonable understanding of those dimensional properties involved in the structuring of universe, but the space/time continuum cannot be demonstrated in terms of a four dimensional configuration of form, despite many such attempts. The perceived distinction of space and time existing as separate factors prevents any such demonstration, which in itself should indicate a problem concerning the legitimacy of the concept.

As the universe does not exist as a static condition, but as a dynamic condition, it would seem reasonable to suggest that it might be possible to demonstrate the dimensional structure of universe in respect to all four dimensions being represented by a single term of reference.

It is important to realize that the dimensions of universe are dynamically determined, whereby there must be a factor of dynamic force involved in maintaining the dimensional properties of physical structure. Otherwise the universe would automatically collapse or fold on itself causing the dimensions of structure to simply evaporate or vanish.

In a round about way this is exactly what physicists were trying to theoretically avoid and why the four dimensional space/time continuum appeared so attractive. And in this respect it was of some importance to describe the dimensions of universe as being self supporting, which is a little bit like suggesting the possibility of magic being involved.

Even Einstein eventually suggested the possibility of an underlying force, but I don't believe many appreciated the significance of his radical suggestion. Yet it remains an amazing idea, which in my opinion should have been given greater consideration.

If you assume for the moment that there is in fact an underlying force you must also consider the nature of the force involved, as it must be capable of sustaining and perpetuating the existence of universe. And if such a force does exist it must equally sustain and perpetuate both the form and function of universe in terms of the physical forms and functions involved, whereby both space and motion will be determined by this single underlying dynamic force.

In terms of a relative universe we have three factors to consider in relation to time, space and motion, as one of these three factors must be capable of supplying a dynamic force capable of supporting the other two.

And when we speak of time we are not talking about clocks or anything to do with clocks, nor are we talking about linear durations of time. What we are talking about is a non-linear dynamic potential capable of sustaining and perpetuating a relative continuance of field frequency.

In other words, the underlying force we are attempting to identify will not only maintain the procession of the planets around the sun, but will also provide the dynamic potential associated with each atomic element. We are searching for a dynamic force which will determine both the form and function of all physical structure.

We have previously attempted to analyze time as a product of space and motion in terms of a ratio of proportions corresponding to the linear values supplied, but all this does is to segregate time and space, whereby we are forced to conclude that interstellar space exists extremely far from home.

But what if we had it all back to front and time was not an effect of space and motion? What if space and motion were the relative effect of time?

When we consider space, time and motion existing as non-linear aspects of form and function, time and space become all but indistinguishable from one another while motion becomes a mere conditional effect corresponding to the relative dynamics determined by the underlying force of universe.

Consequently, time is itself the dynamic force determining the form (space) and function (motion) of physical structure. And in this respect we can say that time is accelerating as a field of frequency, but it is very important that we understand that this acceleration exists in a non-linear format, as does the field of frequency itself.

Such a dynamic force could be considered to function as a non-linear field of frequency, but due to the dynamic nature of the force it would have to be defined as a dynamic field of frequency, which was either accelerating or decelerating in four different directions, as we require a four dimensional continuance of this dynamic force to sustain and perpetuate the form and function of universe.

Therefore it is possible to describe the underlying dynamic force of universe as, **Non-linear Time Field Frequency Acceleration**, (ntffa).

In respect to the field structure of our earth the four dimensional directions of (ntffa) are; in the direction of rotational spin, from the equator to the north pole, form the equator to the south pole and symmetrically to the center of the earth.

If we consider our underlying dynamic force of (ntffa) accelerating in four different directions while decelerating in the opposite directions of acceleration, this would not only allow for a dynamic force sustaining and perpetuating the form and function of universe, but would also allow for a dynamic response in the form of a perfectly balanced field structure, in terms of a unified field of frequency.

As (ntffa) can be defined as a relative cause there must be a relative effect existing in inverse proportion to (ntffa), in the form of Non-linear Time Field Frequency Deceleration, (ntffd). So in as much as (ntffa) is accelerating in four different directions we must also have (ntffd) decelerating inversely to the four directions of (ntffa).

In respect to the dimensional structure of our earth (ntffd) is continuously decelerating in the opposite direction of rotational spin, from the north pole to the equator, from the south pole to the equator and isometrically from the center of field to the non-absolute outer boundary of universe.

So we have non-linear time field frequency acceleration continuously accelerating in four directions and non-linear time field frequency deceleration continuously decelerating in an inversely proportional manner to the four directions of non-linear time field frequency acceleration.

If we go one step further and consider the universe existing as a nonsimultaneous condition remaining relative to the earth, we can see that there exists a differential in the underlying dynamic force extending from the center of the earth to the infinite depths of space and this differential in the underlying dynamic force corresponds to a differential in (ntffa).

This would mean that the non-absolute upper limit of (ntffa) is at the nonabsolute center of our earth and the non-absolute lower limit of (ntffa) is at the non-absolute outer boundary of universe. So it is not at all surprising that the universe is acceleratively expanding as the accelerative expansion of universe is merely a relative effect of the underlying dynamic force determining the form and function of universe.

Therefore the perceived maximum rate of accelerative expansion remains proportional to the non-absolute upper limit of (ntffa) existing at the nonabsolute center of field and the non-absolute lower limit of (ntffa) existing at the non-absolute outer boundary of universe.

In this respect it should have been impossible to accurately determine the center of universe on the basis of those linear dimensions previously employed, even though we attempted to determine the center of universe and concluded that our earth was situated some distance from the center of universe.

Yet it would be impossible for the earth not to be located at the center of universe, as the universe exists relative to the earth as a non-simultaneous dynamic condition of field frequency with the earth's upper non-absolute limit of (ntffa) situated at the non-absolute center of the earth's core.

But in an equal manner so must every other system of universe be situated at the center of universe, in terms of the relative dynamic condition of universe remaining relative to every point or system of reference.

So it is fair to say that our earth remains situated at the center of universe in terms of those relative considerations affecting the dynamic form and function of universe remaining relative to the our system of reference.

Therefore our perception of universe is radically reformed, as we may now consider resolving those impossible circumstances defined in terms of linear proportions. In this respect we have determined the linear speed of light to be the absolute upper speed limit of universe, whereby nothing can exceed the speed of light including light itself.

But in a dynamically structured relative universe an absolute condition cannot exist, therefore the misconception of an absolute speed limit is resolved.

The underlying dynamic force of universe is continuously accelerating to the center of field and the dimensions of universe are acceleratively expanding, which indicates the impossibility of an absolute upper or lower limit affecting the form and function of universe.

In respect to the non-absolute upper limit of (ntffa) situated at the nonabsolute center of the earth, the non-absolute lower limit of non-linear time field frequency deceleration is also situated at the non-absolute center of the earth. Therefore we might designate the non-absolute value of (ntffd)

situated at the non-absolute center of field as zero and the non-absolute value of (ntffa) situated at the non-absolute center of field as (c+).

We might also designate the non-absolute value of (ntffd) situated at the non-absolute outer boundary of universe as (c-) and the non-absolute value of (ntffa) situated at the non-absolute outer boundary of universe as zero. Consequently the differential existing between (c+) and (c-) is (c) and in this respect the relative dynamic potential of universe remaining relative to the point or system of reference can be described in terms of (c).

The dynamic condition of universe remaining relative to the point or system of reference is determined by the value of (c) and as the dynamic potential is continuously increasing it would seem apparent that the form and function of universe must be proportionally affected, in terms of a dynamic response corresponding to (ntffa) continuously accelerating in four different directions.

But there is something more to be considered here, in that the physical format of our earth represents a dynamically balanced field structure. Therefore it would make sense that the dynamics affecting the internal structure of our earth would be different than those dynamics affecting the external structure of our earth. Up to this point we have not considered the possibility of the structural dynamics of our planet causing inversely proportional responses to occur in respect to the internal and external conditions of field. We have merely assumed the external dynamics to extend inward to the core of the earth.

And we have amassed a substantial amount of evidence indicating this to be the case, but all of the existing evidence is based upon our linear concept of structure, which is not at all realistic in relation to the evidence we have chosen to consider.

We have assumed the bulk of the earth's mass to be situated within the inner core in the form of a liquid or solid metallic mass consisting of iron or nickel and or a combination of iron and nickel. In part this is based upon the fact that shock waves are thought to pass through the inner core at roughly the same rate as they would through hardened steel located at surface. We have also assumed that gravity increases proportionally to the center of the earth, whereby attempting to explain the bulk of the earth's mass being situated within the inner core.

Such assumptions are based upon our linear perception of the earth's structure, which means that although the bulk of the earth's mass exists within the inner core, it is only situated within the inner core due to the dynamic structuring of the earth as a balanced field structure.

The gravitational potential existing at the non-absolute center of the earth has a non-absolute value of zero. If gravity actually increased proportionally from the surface curve of the earth to the center of the earth's core we would be situated within a black hole, as we have failed to distinguish between the internal dynamics and external dynamics affecting inversely proportional responses.

The earth's gravitational field extends symmetrically from the surface curve of the earth to the center of the earth and extends isometrically from the surface curve of the earth to the infinite depths of space, whereby providing for a balanced field. And in the context of non-linear dynamics the gravitational potential of our planet continues to decrease in proportion to a continuous increase in (ntffa).

Consequently there is no gravitational constant, as gravity is merely a relative effect in the form of a dynamic response determined on the basis of the underlying force of universe remaining relative to the system of reference.

The bulk of the earth's mass situated within the inner core results from the dynamic effect of (ntffa) continuously accelerating to the center of field, whereby affecting a proportional non-linear increase in both the space and motion involved. And in this respect the material content of the earth's inner core consists of a gaseous mixture rarefied to the center of field in the form of hydrogen.

Therefore, the idea of penetrating the core of the earth with a drill or some other devise would result in an explosion of such proportions that our planet would be reduced to bits of rock and debris floating in space.

The structural dynamics of our planet or any other planetary body do not correspond to linear geometry as our planet is not linearly structured.

There is simply a great deal more non-linear space and non-linear motion existing within the inner core than would otherwise exist in relation to the linear proportions we have elected to represent the physical structure of our planet.

Unfortunately it is impossible to access the interior of the planet, as we are restricted to the external condition. A hole in the ground, a dent or valley etc. is nothing more than an inwardly directed extension of the external condition, so digging a hole in the ground is not very helpful in attempting to determine the internal dynamic structure of the earth.

A parallel to this can be demonstrated by attempting to examine the internal dynamics of a large rock by breaking the rock in half, but as soon as you break the rock in half you automatically extend the external dynamics without having accessed the internal dynamics.

The internal portion of field is always on the inside and never on the outside and despite the fact that we might eventually reduce a large rock to single atoms scattered about on the ground we will not have accessed the internal dynamics of the rock.

In a similar manner the sun is also structured on the principles of (ntffa) whereby the dynamic potential affecting the internal dynamics of the sun are so far out of proportion to our existing concept that we have yet to consider an accurate assessment of the sun's internal dynamics.

At the present time we envision the sun as a nuclear furnace, where the sun is thought to be consuming its mass, but no such consumption of mass is occurring, as the existing process affects an internal increase in mass in that the sun is converting energy to mass in a manner proportional to the continuous relative acceleration of (ntffa).

The idea that the sun represents a fusion reactor or functions by a fusion process is in error. The dynamics involved in the structure of the solar mass do not allow for such a thing to be possible, as a sustained fusion reaction functions in direct opposition to the existing dynamic process involved in the solar continuance. Therefore the attempted development of fusion reactors to fuel our economy is both dangerous and futile. In the context of a black hole it might be possible, but not here and not now.

Also we must consider the erroneous idea of a relative increase in linear velocity affecting a further increase in energy, as this too is an impossible consideration.

The error originated in confusing resistance with energy and energy with resistance, as energy and resistance are not the same thing at all but correspond to inversely opposed responses.

In terms of (ntffa), an increase in (ntffa) affects a proportional decrease in resistance to a further increase in (ntffa). Consequently, a decrease in (ntffa) affects a proportional increase in resistance to a further increase in (ntffa).

From this it would appear that the generally accepted idea of energy, being described in terms of E=MC2, is only valid in a very general sense.

Of course the greater mass will possess the greater energy, but as the mass increases the ratio of energy per unit of mass decreases, while in turn; as the mass decreases the ratio of energy per unit of mass increases, whereby the smaller mass has the higher ratio of energy per unit of mass.

Therefore each element has a different ratio of energy per unit of mass.

In relation to two masses of the same material, the smaller mass has the higher ratio of energy per unit of mass.

Heavy elements such as uranium and plutonium are considered massive, but lack sufficient energy in terms of their ratio of energy per unit of mass, to provide for the structural dynamics required to sustain a stable field structure. Consequently, these heavy elements exist beyond the nonabsolute relative limits of uniformity associated with the field structure of our planet.

On the other hand, hydrogen possesses the highest ratio of energy of any known element, which is why there is so much hydrogen constituting the physical structure of our relative universe. The abundance of hydrogen is relatively proportional to its high ratio of energy per unit of mass.

So when you consider the errors we have encountered it is not at all difficult to understand why we have not already determined a simple unified field theory, as on the basis of those generally accepted standards of understanding, it would appear to be a seemingly impossible task.

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