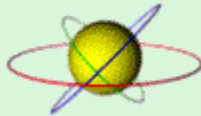# Fitzpatrick's 1966 book showed the
relative motion laws of A. Ampère unified the forces.

May 9, 2019 ALL you need to
know about **Dark Matter** particles - (WIMPs).

This was the way the site --below-- looked many years ago, Dan Fitz.

Quick version of

"Ampere's Laws"

Ampere's 1824 Laws

Abstract

These *relative* *motion* laws greatly simply all of science:

These laws are essentially Ampere's simple 1824 long, parallel wire laws with a frequency modification. .These are universal laws that unify all the forces by seeing all forces as spacetime creations similar to the way it's done in general relativity. . These laws, though, visualize different spacetime intervals (*different gauges*) being created at various different spin/orbit frequencies.

Despite the fact that quantum theory does not see our type of spin causing angular momentum in the microcosm, these laws show it is there nevertheless but with a different spacetime interval
(*different gauge = different spin/orbit frequency level = different spacetime realm*).

The "A" Laws

[The reason these **"A"** Laws work relates to the superposition principle that there is an attractive force between in phase entities snd a repulsive force between out of phase entities and (**space**) is always generated by the **AVERAGE** out of phase amount].

These laws pertain to all **S**calar, **S**pherical, **S**tanding **W**ave Resonances

KEY is the relative motion between the **closest** **sides** of two **SSSWR**s.

Remember, these "A" Laws (Ampere or Aufbau) have unified ALL the forces so these are now the NEW laws for everything, from the smallest spinning particle to the largest spinning super cluster of galaxies even where high relativistic speeds and mass are encountered. For simplicity, we must return to the Bohr concept of the electron and the concept of impedance matching. I have shown why in numerous other papers.

* The 1st. "A" Law shows us where all **SSSWRs** in *relative motion* produce the <u>least</u> spacetime between themselves:

The space time interval is created the <u>least</u> between any two SSSWRs, the closest sides of which "see" themselves spinning or moving on parallel paths in the <u>same</u> direction at the same frequency *(like gears meshing)* or a close harmonic thereof. You can also say these two objects will <u>attract</u> each other.

* The 2nd "A" Law shows us where all **SSSWRs** in *relative motion* produce the <u>most</u> spacetime between themselves:

Both space and time are created the <u>most</u> between any two SSSWRs, the closest sides of which "see" themselves spinning or moving on parallel paths in <u>opposite</u> directions at the same frequency *(like gears clashing)* or a close harmonic thereof. You can also say these two objects will <u>repel</u> each other.

I use the quoted word "see" to emphasize the particular spacetime realm in which these entities actually find themselves although this will **NOT** be the way it is seen from our particular spacetime reference frame realm.

Of great importance, in the two preceding laws, is that these laws are frequency laws and they work separately for each separate spin/orbit frequency level which means these individual wave-particles must *"see"* themselves doing these things from their viewpoint in their local gauge environment. It does not matter how some other spin/orbit frequency level views these things because space and time and indeed the average space time interval is entirely different for each different spin/orbit frequency level (gauge).

These two laws look equal and opposite but they are not: The 1st "**A**" law "locks on" while its opposite 2nd sister law never does. This is because the total force is generally centralized and you can feel this 1st "**A**" law "lock on" when two magnets come together. These two laws result in limits of aggregation being established all throughout this universe: This is why there are limits to the size of atoms and limits to the size of stars as well.

* The **A**ufbau or **A**mpere Corollary

The aforementioned forces, or spacetime intervals, between two SSSWRs will vary proportionally with the cosine of the angle of their paths. And they will have a torque that will tend to make the paths parallel and to become oriented so that SSSWRs on both paths will be traveling in the same direction.

Or

All SSSWRs that "see" themselves traveling *in the same direction* on parallel paths at the same frequency will attract and/or space and time, at that frequency, between them is created the <u>least</u>.

All SSSWRs that "see" themselves traveling *in <u>opposite</u> directions* on parallel paths at the same frequency will <u>repel</u> and/or space and time between them, at that frequency, <u>increases</u> or is created the <u>most</u>.

And please don't forget this:

Why electrons, stars & galaxies repel each other

Remember, we have completely chucked out all those invisible forces you are familiar with and all we have now are these two "A" Laws.

Please remember, in this new "big picture" of everything, ALL FORCES ARE NOW UNIFIED so there are no such things as gravity, magnetic lines of force or plus and minus charges or for that matter even the strong force.

<u>Please</u> pay particular attention to the following.

Remember, it's motion between the <u>closest</u> <u>sides</u> that counts.

Electrons can exhibit either an attraction or repulsion when they are "locked" spin up or spin down on orbitals such as like or unlike charges; like or unlike poles **OR** they may even display a gyroscopic type repulsive behavior when they are "free". Our "**A**" Laws show us why this is so and in

the **next 6 paragraphs** you have the **best** explanation of **why electrons and even stars & galaxies repel each other.**

Lets look at these free electrons first: They spin and hence they have inertial qualities and this includes gyroscopic inertia which always provides this force 90 degrees to any external force acting on such a spinning item.

Completely forget about charge now and only look at our new **"A"** Laws and what they say.

The 1st **"A"** Law tells us that there is a possibility that two free electrons can attract each other providing that any portion of their closest sides are spinning in the same direction at the same frequency. This means either their sides can be spinning in the same directions or they can be lined up so that both of their poles can be spinning in the same directions: Any such two electrons **will attract each other** (magnetism also sigma and pi bonding).

Then we see that there is something else: This torque twisting force - on BOTH free items - depends on the cosine of the angle of their respective spin planes.

As this force begins to act, it in turn causes this 90-degree gyroscopic torque to **twist** both of those totally free electrons **away from this initial attracting position**, doesn't it?

So because of this gyro torque, two free electrons can never remain in a full attracting position and they will therefore be forced to stay more in a **repelling** position. Therefore free electrons will always end up repelling each other and this repelling is not explained by using this thing called

charge: it is explained only by simply using **global** inertial qualities and our new global **"A"** Laws.

The above 6 paragraphs explain not only why electrons repel each other but they also explain why _any_ two perfectly free similar spinning SSSWRs of the _same size_ must repel each other. So now you know why both electrons and galaxies stay well away from each other.

This _is_ Einstein's cosmological constant.

Something somewhere has to be **"locked"** in place and synchronized in frequency (such as the electron's spin with another electron's spin) or a close subharmonic to get any kind of **attracting** force:

Yes, the proton attracts an electron but instead of charge please see it as an in phase or relative motion type of binding. We can see phase sometimes better as relative motion, so use either.

This is why aggregations (**gravity**) and larger aggregations come together and accumulate because as these things grow in size there are more things "locked" in place strengthening the attractive force of the 1st **"A"** Law.

We will soon know even more about the attractive quark **strong force** binding functions. Attraction is **always** a **synchronized frequency attraction** and it is **not** simply the old idea of plus and minus charges.

All attractions in this theory must be synchronized frequency attractions.

Both light and inertial mass are caused by these synchronized frequency attractions.

As quantum theory shows us, the orbital of an electron on a distant star goes down a certain amount while the orbital of the electron receiving this quantum of energy---in your eye---goes up the exact same amount. But what quantum mechanics does not tell you is that these two energy-exchanging orbitals must be in the same exact plane. They must be a sigma bond whose strength does not vary with distance but entirely ceases at the Hubble limit because the "angle of lock on" becomes too acute for these two entities to bind.

If two distant quarks are lined up so that their closest sides are in the same directions as the two aforementioned electrons - and their impedances match - then they too will bind with each other---even from a vast distance---and cause what we see as inertial mass.

When you spin a flywheel and notice the gyroscopic inertia, you should also notice that the gyroscopic torque that is always 90 degrees to the axis of rotation can also be seen as a linkage with the rim of the rapidly spinning flywheel to a path projected in the sky (macrocosm surroundings). The rim tries to stay in this path. This is showing you that you do have an absolute reference frame, which is Mach's principle. Billions of quarks in BOTH the flywheel and in the macrocosm are both being pulled and extended more than normal, toward the outer edge of the neutron or proton, thus giving you this added gyroscopic inertia. So gyroscopic inertia is a quark to quark force that pulls AGAINST what we call the strong force.

You might have to read the long TOE at http://www.rbduncan.com/TOEbyFitzpatrick.htm to get the full picture of what happens when you crank up a gyroscope or a flywheel or ride a bicycle and produce gyroscopic inertia. It's similar to the reason you need cyclic pitch on a helicopter. When a helicopter moves forward then the blades on one side travel through the air faster than the blades on the other side and this tries to tip the helicopter over. (Igor Sikorsky had to invent cyclic pitch to prevent this).

The same thing happens to certain quarks whose rims line up with the rim of the gyroscope, flywheel or bicycle wheels. The speed that these items are turning---in respect to the macrocosm---now adds to portions of the quark rim speed which before was close to the speed of light and now gets even closer to the speed of light (becoming more massive hence at a higher frequency). So you are moving up an asymptotic curve close to that unsurpassable speed of c. And this---even with a miniscule number of quarks involved---gives us this gyroscopic inertia. It does this because the mass of these few quarks increase tremendously as portions of their rim speed approach the speed of light. As Einstein has shown us, mass increases with speed and especially increases when on that asymptotic portion of the curve.

Of available electrons, only the smallest fraction impedance match and link with others a distance away to transfer light and heat. The same with the spinning quark that causes gyroscopic inertia. All spinning quarks link to cause inertial mass.

Now let's go to the stars and you will see the same **"A"** Laws apply there as well and, as you can see, these too will always have to remain in a repelling position with each other.

Close stars, especially close binary stars, will NEVER be spinning so that their closest sides are moving in the same direction at the same frequency.

Recently Perlmutter discovered this acceleration and showed we must have Einstein's cosmological constant---a repulsive force---between all the stars and galaxies.

If you think Perlmutter is wrong then why do we have Einstein's Principle of Equivalence?

Why is the earth's gravity the same as an acceleration?

Present science doesn't answer that but the only possible answer, my friend, is that spacetime is being created MORE in the surroundings than it is between you and the earth thereby pushing you toward the earth.

And if gravity can not be discerned from an accelerating contraction (Principle of Equivalence) then that repulsive force in all the surroundings can not be discerned from an accelerating expansion either.

Scientists have been recently wracking their brains to figure out why we have Perlmutter's acceleration because nothing in our present science has even predicted such a thing.

But read those preceding blue sentences again! Now I hope you can finally see that our "A" Laws tell you exactly why we have Einstein's "cosmological constant" not only in the sky but in the microcosm as well. And they tell you why we have gravity too. Your present science doesn't even do this.

The reason these "A" Laws work is that this universe is built on an extraordinarily simple principle via an endless supply of vector wave resonances producing lower frequency spherical standing wave, scalar wave resonances that, in turn, produce spacetime by spinning, orbiting and precessing.

A minimum of space (at that particular frequency) is produced between the closest sides of spinning entities that are in the same phase.

Bindings must be in phase and impedanced matched: THIS is the reason energy cannot be created nor destroyed.

These "A" Laws show us the production of the most important vector forces between the closest sides of such spinning spherical resonances and in the direction of the axis of each spin. There are also vector forces via orbits and spin and orbital and spin precessions.

This universe equalizes the energy vector force input to vector force output of these scalar wave resonances by balancing them on specific spin and orbital geodesics.

Daniel P. Fitzpatrick Jr.

[Over 4 Decades of Daniel P. Fitzpatrick's Books, Papers and Thoughts](http://www.amperefitz.com/4.decades.htm)

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