Chapter 8

Atomic Structure and Energy

The form and function of each element listed on the periodic table is determined on the basis of non-linear time field frequency acceleration, (ntffa), affecting a differential in energy, whereby each atom has both internal and external dynamics allowing for a balanced field structure.

In this respect each atom shares a non-uniform relationship with every other atom, as the (ntffa) of each atom is of a nonabsolute value, despite the fact that each atom of the same element has the same basic (ntffa) value determining its form and function. The difference is very slight, but not absolutely the same.

It is impossible for any two atoms to have the same absolute value of (ntffa), which is why each atom maintains a nonuniform relationship with every other atom, while collectively in the context of the field of our planet earth they all exist within a relatively uniform field of frequency.

And like our planet earth the internal and external dynamics of atoms affect inverse responses corresponding to the relative conditions of universe remaining relative to them, whereby each atom is itself a system of reference, a unified field system, in relation to a different condition of universe remaining relative to each and every system of reference.

Atoms are structured by the same principles affecting the structure of the solar system, the planets, moons and stars etc. Sure it looks different, look at the scale of the thing, but the basic underlying rules remain the same for both the very big and the very small.

In turn each electron has a non-absolute (ntffa) value, which is slightly different than the (ntffa) value of any other electron. Therefore there exists a non-uniform relationship between each electron, between each electron and each proton, between each electron and each neutron and between each proton and each neutron etc.

The physical form and function of each atom is the product of a differential in (ntffa) affecting varying degrees of field distortion.

To make this more clearly understood we can picture atoms of the same element bunched together to form molecules, as their (ntffa) value is very close, but if it were absolutely identical, those atoms of the same element would have to occupy the same absolute space and share the same absolute motion, which is a relative impossibility.

The only reason that space and motion exist, in relation to the various points and or systems of reference, is due to the non-absolute nature of universe.

The same underlying principles which determine the relative spacing and motion of the planets, moons and sun constituting our solar system also determine the relative spacing and motion

of electrons, protons and neutrons constituting the atomic field system of each atom, therefore the rules are the same.

It is of the utmost importance that it be clearly understood that physical structure of any kind exists, regardless of its condition, as a field of frequency corresponding to the continuous acceleration of (ntffa).

The concept of particles constituting physical structure corresponds to the non-simultaneous condition of universe remaining relative to the point or system of reference. In other words, the physical dimensions of structure only exist as a relative condition of field frequency, which means that particles are not something different in terms of their dynamic structure, as particles are merely a state of the dynamic condition corresponding to (ntffa).

An electron, proton or neutron does not exist as or in a static state, but as a dynamic continuance of field frequency acceleration extending from the simultaneous condition of universe through the non-simultaneous condition of universe to the simultaneous condition of universe.

The critical factor allowing for a definitive understanding of atomic structure is that the relative condition of physical structure, regardless of size, is a very tiny aspect of the whole picture, as it is impossible for an entire atom to exist in the nonabsolute condition of the present moment. All that we can discern is a non-absolute aspect of its continuance, which isn't much in relation to the simultaneous condition of universe.

The less massive the atom, such as hydrogen, the faster or higher the rate of (ntffa) in terms of the rate of continuance, therefore more hydrogen is capable of existing in the nonsimultaneous condition than any other element, simply because hydrogen atoms have more dynamic energy available by which to sustain and perpetuate their existence.

In a manner of speaking the idea of atomic particles existing as tiny bits of material is a mistake, as the idea suggests a static condition confined to the present moment. In other words the particle description suggests that discernible bits and pieces of an atom are the whole picture, in relation to the various aspects of atomic structure.

If the continuance, in terms of (ntffa) were to stop, the physical structure would not only fold on itself but would immediately cease to exist, end of story. So the aspect of continuance is the basic factor constituting physical structure.

It is thought that the strong nuclear force holds the nucleus of the atom together, as there is virtually no gravitational effect present, which is not at all surprising as there is virtually no gravity at the center of field other than at the center of a black hole, but it is not the nuclear force which holds the nucleus together as no such force exists. It is the high rate of (ntffa) so close to the center of field that provides for such a concentrated focus of field frequency.

The nucleus or even an electron cannot be accurately defined as a linear proportion of mass as such an attempt gives an extremely false sense of the situation.

The space and motion existing in the context of the atomic nucleus is far greater than a linear evaluation allows for, as the non-linear space within the nucleus is immense and the nonlinear motion within the nucleus is awesome.

We compare an atomic blast to a TNT equivalent, but what exactly is this supposed to mean as there is no such comparison to be made and such an idea is without merit or meaning to anyone.

We say we have released the atomic energy of the atom, but we have not done anything of the kind. If we had we would not be here to talk about it. All we have done is effect a distortion corresponding to a resistant response, which has nothing whatever to do with accessing the energy of the atom, the underlying energy of the atom.

The underlying dynamic force of universe does not blow away bits of the planet as the underling dynamic force cannot be employed as a force of resistance. Resistance is not a force of energy as an energy differential affects a condition of resistance extending out from the center of field and a resistant effect can be employed to blow things to bits or burn them up. But a resistant effect is not a dynamic energy potential.

To date we have yet to employ atomic energy for anything, as we have yet to develop the science and technology allowing us to identify an atomic energy potential or to manipulate the controlled modulation of (ntffa).

We assume a sustainable controlled fission reaction allows us to employ atomic energy to heat water in order to turn turbines but we have not employed atomic energy to heat water. We have employed a factor of resistance to heat water. A nuclear reactor does not consume atomic energy, it doesn't even come close to accessing atomic energy, but what it does do is affect an increase in resistance associated with the nuclear fuel but it does not deplete or consume atomic energy.

The idea of utilizing uranium as a nuclear fuel to heat water is no different than burning coal or gas to heat water, just a great deal more inefficient than either coal or gas.

We have yet to determine a safe and efficient means of disposing of our nuclear waste materials. Also it is presently considered impossible to neutralize nuclear waste materials for the same reason that we have yet to employ atomic energy to heat water.

If we did know how to neutralize nuclear waste materials it would ultimately lead to a process which would supply a lot of very useful byproducts instead of the hazardous nuclear waste materials we have today.

The heavy massive elements with the high linear spin rates are those with the lowest ratios of energy, (ntffa), per unit of mass, which means that these massive heavy elements have the lower ratio of energy determining their form and function but the higher ratio of resistance to a further increase in energy, (ntffa).

In this respect hydrogen has the highest ratio of energy per unit of mass of any known element and the lowest ratio of resistance to a further increase in (ntffa) energy, whereby hydrogen is the most abundant element known to exist within the nonsimultaneous condition of universe remaining relative to our planet earth.

The sun, the solar nucleus, is transforming energy to mass at a rate proportional to the upper non-absolute limit of (ntffa) existing at the center of the solar mass. What form this primary mass might take is difficult to say as we have no method by which to probe the core of the sun, but I would speculate that all the existing elements originated as hydrogen.

In relation to the non-simultaneous condition of universe existing relative to the earth the heaviest elements appear to have a natural ambition to become hydrogen; this process of transmutation is generally associated with the non-uniformity of those very heavy elements which suffer an energy deficiency whereby they are incapable of remaining in such an unbalanced state.

Up to this point in history we have considered the linear mass of an atom to represent a ratio of linear based energy but such a ratio of energy to mass does not exist. We have confused energy with resistance in an attempt to explain the potential of energy inherent to each atomic element.

There is of course a potential of energy associated with the structural dynamics of every atom but the potential of energy associated with atomic structure corresponds to the underlying dynamic energy of (ntffa) and not to MC2.

The problem is that we associate resistance with energy, as we perceive energy to be a resistant force. But resistance itself cannot be considered a force of energy. Resistance is a conditional response to a differential in (ntffa). Resistance results from a differential in the accelerative potential of (ntffa). Therefore resistance cannot be considered to be a form of energy as no such resistant energy exists.

As the continuous acceleration of (ntffa) increases, the factor of resistance affecting a further increase in (ntffa) decreases. For this reason there is no absolute upper or lower limit to the value of (ntffa) which disqualifies the perception of linear light speed remaining constant or representing the absolute speed.

Here I must make a qualifying remark as the relative linear speed of light is in fact the upper linear speed limit of physical structure and or light itself, but the concept of light having a linear speed is a distortion of fact despite the concept of linear speed being convenient for assessing the relative speed of trains, planes and rockets etc.

The concept of linear speed is not applicable in attempting to define the non-linear dynamics affecting the form and function of physical structure.

It may seem incomprehensible that in terms of a linear evaluation the smaller mass would have the higher ratio of energy per unit of mass, as in the normal sense of our normal world we equate 10 gallons of petroleum with possessing a higher energy potential than a mere 2 gallons of petroleum, but if we think we can equate that linear based perception of worth

with an accurate assessment of universe we are in for a big surprise.

We have cleverly deceived ourselves by ingenious self deceptive tactics based upon a psychological conditioning process of learning which effectively prevents us from moving forward.

It must be realized that the very heavy elements, such as uranium, exist beyond the relative boundaries of uniformity associated with the uniform continuance of (ntffa) determining our planetary environment, whereby these heavy elements exist in a non-uniform state relative to the uniform condition of the field in which we exist. Consequently these heavy elements suffer an energy deficiency in that there is insufficient energy associated with their dynamic structure to provide for a stable field structure. Therefore these elements are attempting to adapt to their dynamic environment by a process of nuclear decay.

In this respect the heavy elements, such as uranium, transform naturally to a lighter state and in the process increase their dynamic energy. The factor of resistance prevents them from transforming any faster than they do, but as they transform in an accelerative manner, the factor of resistance decreases.

If this is true why do we not see helium transforming to hydrogen? It is due to the uniformity of the field in which they exist that their condition remains stable.

The heavy elements exist in a non-uniform state relative to the uniform field in which they exist and it is for this reason that we are aware of their transformation to a lighter state. It is the relative degree of non-uniformity associated with the heavy elements that affects the process of nuclear decay.

Fortunately, there is a factor of non-linear time field frequency deceleration functioning inversely to (ntffa), which provides for a uniform balance preventing the existing elements from being reduced to a mass of hydrogen and then to a state of pure energy.

It is for this reason that the various atoms do not simply fold on themselves, which they would do if it were not for this dynamic balance of energy and resistance affecting their structural dynamics. This in itself is an extremely important consideration, as on the basis of commonly accepted principles of theory the question of structural collapse has been a very real puzzle, which is what got me interested in physics in the first place.

Equally, this dynamic balance also prevents the universe from expanding any faster than it does.

In relation to the actual physical structure of atoms, the ratio of (ntffa) and non-linear time field frequency deceleration is not proportionally equal, as there is a disproportionally high level of energy existing with the internal portion of each atom. And as the universe exists relative to each system of reference as a non-simultaneous condition, the ratio of energy to resistance is proportionally balanced, as the non-simultaneous condition extends from the center of field to the perimeter of universe.

In this respect the energy, (ntffa), is focused to the center of field, whereby the factor of resistance at the center of field is zero while at the perimeter of universe the relative potential of energy is zero and the factor of resistance represents the highest potential of resistance existing relative to the system of reference.

99.97% of the atomic mass of an atom is located within the nucleus and this concentration of mass does not correspond to our linear perception of geometry. The bulk of the atomic mass located at the center of field is due to the continuous acceleration of (ntffa), focused to the center of field, providing more non-linear spacing and more non-linear motion than would otherwise be possible.

The nucleus is not compressed in the manner of a hard centered candy; there is simply more relative space and motion within the central core of the atom than we would otherwise suspect.

In other words the internal dynamics of field affect inversely proportional conditions relative to the external dynamics of field which is why we seem to have so much trouble attempting to understand the dynamics of field structure.

What we consider a very big space existing on the outside of our planet earth can be accommodated within the seemingly small space existing within our earth due to the internal dynamics remaining inversely proportional to the external dynamics.

We assume that 99.87% of the solar system's mass exists within the sun, but the total space and motion existing within the interior of the sun is greater than the space and motion constituting the entire solar system. The space within represents an inverse response to the space existing outside, whereby providing for a balanced field system which can be described as a unified field system.

The dynamics of field structure do not correspond to our linear perceptions of space and motion as the universe is non-linearly structured. In this respect the idea of linear dynamics determining the structure of universe is invalidated, as no such linear dynamics exist.

The idea of nuclear decay liberating energy is a completely bogus concept based on a misunderstanding of physical structure, as nuclear decay increases the ratio of energy per unit of mass. What is decreased is the accelerative resistance of (ntffa).

On the other hand, atomic transmutation to a heavier state is a process which lowers the ratio of energy per unit of mass and increases the accelerative resistance of (ntffa).

In a general sense, more mass usually does add more energy but (also?) a reduction in the ratio of energy per unit of mass.

The idea that the addition of more mass causes an increase in energy, with no corresponding decrease in the ratio of energy per unit of mass, stems from a misunderstanding concerning the nature of energy.

The supply of energy available to all elements is the same, in relation to the uniform field of frequency in which the elements exist, whereby the more massive elements are more resistant to the available underlying energy of the field in which they exist.

Our existing perception of energy and mass needs a complete re-work as the ratio of energy per unit of mass is different for each and every element listed on the periodic table.

We have attempted to equate the ratio of energy per unit of mass in the context of a linear evaluation.

Such a relationship of energy to mass does not exist.

A good example of this involves the concept of the invisible neutrino carrying away unaccounted for energies, in that the ejected electron, which is ejected during the process of Beta decay, does not appear to carry enough energy. This discrepancy led to the invention of the neutrino, in relation to a rationalization of our observations.

On the basis of (ntffa) there was no need to invent the charge less neutrino, as the missing energy did not exist, nor did it need to exist. But due to a lack of understanding concerning the underlying dynamics of physical structure the neutrino was invented. Consequently a very expensive search continues for the capture of the phantom neutrino.

The nucleus itself has no linear based energy to account for, as there is only (ntffa) and a dynamic potential of resistance. Therefore it should be expected that there would be a differential in the energy potential of each electron ejected from a similar substance, which would not have an equally proportional affect on the nucleus itself. It would be impossible for such an equality to exist during the Beta decay process simply because each ejected electron has a slightly different energy potential relative to the field in which it exists and relative to the nucleus of the atom from which it is being ejected.

In that the nucleus maintains a relative relationship to the field in which it exists the ejected electron exists in a non-uniform relationship corresponding to a distortion in the continuance of space and motion remaining relative to the nucleus.

It was because the recoil of the nucleus was the same for both fast and slow electrons being ejected that a discrepancy was noted and the neutrino invented.

The liberation of the ejected electron from the nucleus adds energy to the electron, in relation to an increase in the ratio of energy per unit of mass. As the mass of the electron is so much less than the mass of the nucleus the increase in the electrons ratio of energy per unit of mass is proportionally greater, which is why the electron is moving away from the nucleus faster than the nucleus is moving away from the electron.

But equally, so does the ejection of the electron add energy to the nucleus, which provides for its motion in the opposite direction which is always very close to being the same.

As the mass of an electron being ejected from a similar substance is very much the same, the additional energy affecting the motion of the nucleus is also always very much the same, which is why the apparent recoil of the nucleus is always very close to being the same.

A fast electron has a lower ratio of energy per unit of mass than a slow electron, so, if we anticipate a slow electron to have less energy affecting a weak recoil of the nucleus and a fast electron to have more energy affecting a strong recoil of the nucleus we are going to become very confused by the results.

Although this may appear to be a more complex explanation it does not require the invention of phantom particles by which to justify research projects intent on fabricating the emperor's new clothes.

In a comparative sense the dynamics affecting the structure of atoms is as variable and diverse as the dynamics affecting the structure of our solar system, whereby fluctuations in space and motion are proportionally similar as are the dynamic effects of gravity and electromagnetism.

The apparent lack of gravity associated with the field structure of the atom has resulted in gravity being dismissed as a relevant factor associated with the field structure of atoms, which is of course true, in that gravity is merely a dynamic response and not a determining factor. But nonetheless there is a gravitational response involved in relation to the underlying dynamics of atomic field structure despite the comparatively weak response.

It is important to understand that electrons, like planets, do not linearly orbit the nucleus as single units of mass, but circle the nucleus in a simultaneous manner whereby there is a continuance of each electrons field structure surrounding the nucleus.

The question is not what holds the atom together, in relation to something preventing it from flying apart, but what prevents the structural collapse of the atom?

In this respect the continuous acceleration of (ntffa) prevents the collapse of atomic structure in the same identical manner it prevents the earth from collapsing or the solar field from collapsing. It is a differential in (ntffa) which provides for all physical structure.

In as much as the universe is acceleratively expanding in relation to the dynamic condition of universe remaining relative to the earth, so is the universe acceleratively expanding in relation to the dynamic condition of universe remaining relative to each and every atom, as the condition of universe remaining relative to each and every atom is unique to the underlying dynamics of each individual atomic structure.

Also, we must remember that in terms of non-linear dynamics an increase in the linear motion of a mass affects a decrease in the underlying energy of the mass. Therefore the heating of any substance causes a decrease in the underlying energy of that substance.

It is possible to affect the condition of an atomic element's field in such a manner as to increase or decrease the underlying force of energy affecting the form and function of its field structure, as there is a degree of flexibility associated with the dynamic structure of each individual atom.

In this regard it is possible to alter the physical condition of an element, in terms of a solid, liquid or gaseous state, without altering its basic field structure.

However, it is also possible to transmute one element to the condition of another element where the atomic structure is altered in terms of its form and function.

This might seem confusing, but the problem is that we have not considered the underlying non-linear dynamics of field structure, in relation to the underlying force, (ntffa), of universe determining the form and function of physical structure. So, in effect we have been doing this, that and the other thing without really knowing or comprehending exactly what it is we are doing.

At the present time there is an interest in monatomic elements, which exist as single atoms, whereby experimental research has been conducted in an attempt to understand the properties of the monatomic state. Monatomic elements including gold and the platinum group elements of iridium, rhodium, palladium, platinum, osmium and ruthenium have been involved.

For example; when single ruthenium atoms are placed at each end of a DNA strand, the DNA becomes 10,000 times more conductive, making the DNA a superconductor.

The increased ratio of energy per unit of mass associated with the monatomic state causes an increase in the rate of field continuance associated with the monatomic ruthenium.

When one atom of ruthenium is placed at each end of a DNA strand the conductivity of the DNA strand is increased substantially due to the increased acceleration associated with the field continuance of the monatomic ruthenium.

Cancer research has employed platinum, iridium and ruthenium in an attempt to correct the uncontrolled division of body cells and to this end a platinum compound was applied to distorted DNA, whereby the distortional condition of the DNA was corrected.

DNA material exists as a continuance of field, as the purpose of the gene, which includes the DNA material, is to act as a field receptor relay, as the physical form and function of a cell is a dynamic effect of field continuance, in terms of (ntffa).

This means that the normal structure of DNA is determined on the basis of a uniform continuance of (ntffa), whereby the DNA material is capable of communicating the form and function associated with the physical structure of the cell in an accurately defined manner.

The abnormal and uncontrolled replication of body cells occurs when a non-uniform field of frequency distorts the uniform continuance of (ntffa) whereby communicating a field distortion to the genetic receptor relay, which in turn affects the form and function of the cell.

This is not a mechanical process, nor is it regulated in terms of linear proportions. It is a purely dynamic process, which is regulated by the continuance of (ntffa) or in the case of a cancerous condition by a non-uniform distortion affecting the uniform continuance of field, which can only be expressed in non-linear terms.

The uniform continuance of (ntffa) associated with the structure of our body cells is an extremely sophisticated system which is susceptible to the influence of non-uniform anomalies causing non-uniform distortions affecting the uniform continuance of field structure.

In other words, there is no singular absolute cell, but a continuance of cell structure, much like a radio wave signal and if the frequency of the signal is altered the strength and clarity of the signal will also be altered in a proportional manner.

The same is true for each individual atom, as each atom presently accessible to us is only accessible in terms of the nonabsolute present moment and the non-absolute moment is itself in continuous motion as an accelerating dynamic field of frequency. Therefore there are no single atoms, in terms of an absolute condition of form and function, as atoms exist in a dynamic state where they are in a state of continuous dynamic acceleration.

The gene allows communication to occur between the past, present and future, but as the past and future exist as a simultaneous condition of universe the past and future remain invisible to us as our access is limited to the non-absolute present moment, which allows us a very tiny window of access.

This allows for the dynamic field continuance involving both past and future conditions of continuance associated with the DNA to affectively stimulate a correction to the DNA in an extremely accurate and efficient manner.

It is critical to understand that the cell exists in both the past and future and although the physically dimensioned structure of the cell exists in the present it also extends to the simultaneous condition of past and future. The portion of the cell existing in the past and future is just as real as that existing in the present moment.

This would indicate that DNA material has a memory of both past and future states, in relation to what it has been, what it will be and what it is. Consequently the DNA knows exactly what its form and function is in relation to the continuance of field associated with its physical structure.

Unfortunately researchers are attempting to translate the effects of monatomic elements in terms of linear mechanics by suggesting that cells communicate with each other by means of stealth atoms traveling on light rays, which is a lot of rubbish. It is only the underlying force of (ntffa) which is capable of affecting the condition of field in a controlled manner.

In relation to atomic structure, molecular structure and cellular structure there are no linear dynamics at work, as no such dynamics exist. A linear dynamic is itself a contradiction of terms, as a linear condition is by definition a static condition and not a dynamic condition.

The dynamic condition corresponds to non-linear considerations as only a non-linear affect allows for a dynamic response.

Atoms form molecules on the basis of the available underlying energy determining the forms and functions involved.

It has been suggested that monatomic elements might affect longevity, because they are capable of slowing cell division or replication, but the idea that they might affect longevity is at this time pure speculation. What affects longevity is the underlying force of (ntffa) in terms of a differential in field frequency acceleration existing between conception and death.

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