

# The speed of light, spin, superforce threshold energy and astro-theology

## Abstract

In this paper, we examine some relationships between the speed of light and factors contained in the cosmology paper Astrotheology by the same author. We consider Newton's Gravitational Equation; Angular momentum at the atomic level; the Threshold Energy; the RLC Universal Circuit; and finally, the Domino comparison modelling the speed of light. New equations are developed from these comparisons.

**Keywords:** astro-theology, speed of light, threshold energy, spin, superforce

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## Introduction

In this brief and final paper, I provide some calculations involving Astrotheology parameters previously published, and the speed of light (or the speed of Electromagnetism). We show that the Superforce (S.F.) is stored in Mass and Spin where the Threshold Energy is reached. Everything in the universe functions on the S.F. We show, through calculations, that the speed of light is a reaction with the ether it travels through.<sup>1</sup> Corrections are made for the Michaelson Morley experiments and the drift of the ether found by Einstein. We begin with the Newtonian gravitation Equation.

### Newton's equation

$$F = GM_1M_2 / R^2$$

$$\text{Superforce} = S.F. = F = 8/3 = 2.667$$

$$G = 2/3 = 6.67$$

$$M = \text{Mass Gap} = 1.5$$

$$F = G M_1M_2 / 8/3 = 2/3 \quad (1.5)$$

$$R^2 = 1 / F = 3 / 8$$

$$R = \sqrt{3} / \sqrt{8}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} / \sqrt{2} \sqrt{4}$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ / \sqrt{2}$$

$$= F s$$

$$= \text{Moment}$$

### Recall

$$\det|A| = 4 = \text{Moment}$$

$$\det|B| = |\cos \theta \quad -\sin \theta, \sin \theta \quad \cos \theta|$$

$$= (1/2 \times 1/2) - (-\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2} \quad -\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 1/4 - (3/2)$$

$$= 0.25 - 1.5$$

$$= 1/25 = E_{min}$$

$$= 1/8$$

$$\det|A| * \det|B| = \det P$$

$$4 * 1/8 = 1/2 = \det P = \cos 60^\circ = t / dM / dt$$

$$\text{Mom.} * dM / dt = t / \det|B|$$

$$\text{Mom.} * E_{min} = 1/2 = t_{min}$$

$$\text{Mom.} R^2 = \text{Mom.}^3$$

$$E_{min} = t / (dM/dt) * 1 / \text{Mom.}$$

$$= t / (Fd) 1 / dM / dt$$

$$= t / R * 1 / (dM/dt)$$

$$1/8 = E_{min} = 1. / R(1/2)$$

$$R=4$$

$$F = GM_1M_2 / R^2$$

$$4(8/3) = 2/3(M_1M_2)$$

$$64 = M_1M_2$$

$$M_{1=2=64/M^2}$$

$$M_2 = 32 \sim 31.8 = \text{Frequency of the Human mind.}$$

$$E_{min} = 1/8 = 1..25$$

$$1 / E_{min} = t_{min} = 8$$

$$8/3 = S.F. = t_{min} / 3 = t / (d/t)$$

$$= t^2 / d^2$$

$$= 1^2/1^2=1$$

$$= t^2 (Ln t) = 1$$

$$F = x Ln x$$

$$(Ln x)^2 = 1 / t$$

$$y^2 = y'$$

$$y = \sqrt{y'}$$

$$y = E = 1 = \sqrt{1} = \pm 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \pi L n \pi \\
 &= 359 \\
 &\approx 1 / K.E. \\
 K.E. &= 1 / F = 1 / 2 M v^2 \\
 2 &= F M v^2 \\
 3 / 8 (2) &= M v^2 \\
 6 / 8 &= 3 / 4 = M v^2 \\
 &= 1/s \\
 3 / 4 &= (1.5) v^2 \\
 v &= 3/4 (2/3) \\
 &= 0.25 \sim 251 = T
 \end{aligned}$$

The reason light can travel for billions of years without any loss of velocity is that, as it travels, it converts mass of the ether into Energy (Figure 1) (Figure 2). Once the light begins to propagate, it is a reaction started that never ends until it encounters a surface that it can't break down (which is also a wave). I've developed an equation derived from AT Math that explains why light (EM) travels at 2.9979.

ANGULAR MOMNETUM

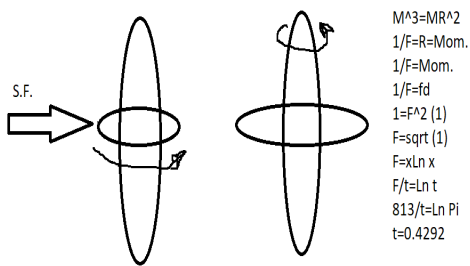


Figure 1 Angular momentum conserved.

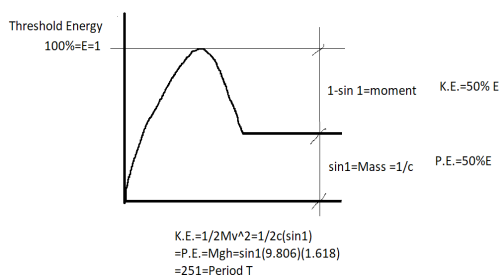


Figure 2 Threshold energy for the storage of energy in mass.

In the Michelson- Morley Experiment, no "ether drift" was detected. Why? Because light t is dependent on the ether. What would be experienced is a bend in the light beam over great distances. That is what Einstein found that he thought proved his incorrect theorem. He though gravity bent light around the Sun. What he really was seeing was ether drift.

Light is like a domino path. They can only drop at one speed where they are going forward or backwards. The energy in one is transmitted

like a fire as they being to fall one after the other.<sup>2</sup> The only thing that stops the transition is a domino that won't fall which is mass.

One can also think of a series of matches in a sting. If one match is lite, the next will be lit until the fire lights us a surface of mass.

$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= (1/\rho) \int_1^\pi Ln t dt \\
 freq. &= 1/T = 1/251 \sim 4 = \text{Moment} = Fd \\
 1/F &= R = \sqrt{3} / \sqrt{8} \\
 &= 6123 = d \\
 \text{Speed of Light} &= C = csc \theta \\
 csc 60^\circ &= 2 / \sqrt{3} = c = v = d / t \\
 d &= \sqrt{3} / \sqrt{8} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} / \sqrt{8} t \\
 3 &= 2\sqrt{8} t \\
 3 / 2 &= \sqrt{8} t \\
 1. / 5 &= \sqrt{8} t \\
 t &= 530
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= hf \\
 &= 6.626 (1/251) \\
 &= 1/38 \\
 E &= 1 / 38 = \sqrt{3} \times M \\
 &= 1.519 \\
 &= 1/G \\
 E &= hf = 6.626(1/251) = 26.314 \\
 E &= hf = 6.616(31.8) = 2.109 \\
 2.109 / 2.6314 &= 1 / 8 = E_{min}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1/(4(2)) &= 1/8 = h\pi / (1/T) = v_{diffusion} \\
 c &= (1 - \sin 1) h / \pi \\
 PV &= nRT \\
 &= 19905 / A = 6.023(8.314)T \\
 T &= 8/3L / 6.023(8314) \\
 L &= s / 3 = |E| |t| \sin \theta \\
 s &= 3 \sin 60^\circ \\
 3(\sqrt{3} / 2) & \\
 &= 1.5\sqrt{3} \\
 &= 0.5 \\
 L^3 &= 1.25 = E_{min} \\
 T &= 88.7K
 \end{aligned}$$

This is the temperature at which there should be zero resistance to electricity (Figure 3).

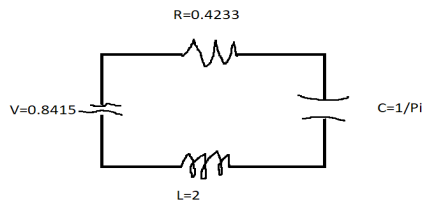


Figure 3 R-C-L Universal circuit.

$$c^2 = 100\% / [h \sin 1] [dM/dt]$$

$$c^2 = 100\% / hVL$$

$$E_{min} = hVL = 1 / c^2$$

$$E = Mc^2$$

$$E / c = 1 / c^2 = M$$

$$M = 1 / c^2 = \sin \theta$$

$$\csc \theta = c^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{\csc \theta}$$

$$M=1.074$$

$$E = Mc^2$$

$$dE / dt = dM / dt * s$$

$$dE / dt = s = |E| |t| \sin \theta$$

$$1 / s = 1 / \sin \theta = c = 3$$

$$s=1/3$$

$$s = (E)(t) \sin \theta$$

$$1 / 3 = (1)(\sqrt{3}) \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = 1 / \sqrt{3} = \cot 60^\circ$$

$$E = Mc^2$$

$$dE / dt = dM / dt * 2c = (1.98)(2(2.9979))=118.7$$

This is the Mass for the last element of the Periodic Table (Figure 4) (Figure 5).

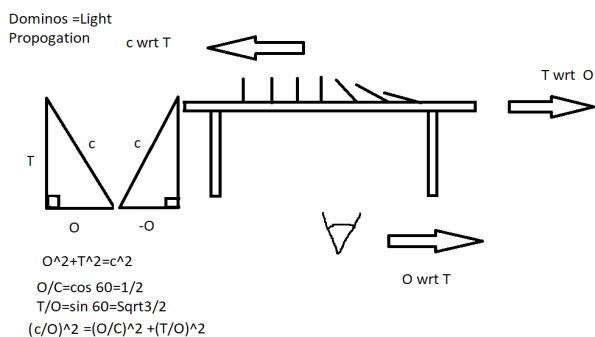
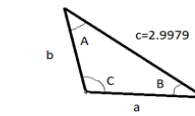


Figure 4 The speed of light as a domino effect.

Law of the Cosines



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$c^2 = (\csc C)^2 = O^2 + Y^2 - 2 OT \cos C$$

$$C=339 \quad \cos C=94.2 = Mp + Me-$$

$$2.99^2 = OT = c^2 = O^2 + T^2 - dM/dt(O^2 T^2) Mp + Me-$$

Figure 5 The speed of light and the law of the cosine.

## Conclusion

We see that Astrotheology mathematics explains a lot of observations in the cosmos.

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## Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

## References

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