

Ether as the base of all the Universe

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Dedications

I would like to dedicate this document, first of all to Mr. Otto Sabljarić a.k.a.
@otto, my friend thank-you for your works and know we will all meet again.

Jack Hildenbrand will also be missed. He showed me it could be done. His
craftsmanship was impeccable, but now, know one knows where his devices are.

Also, I would like to thank all members of OU forums. I know I should say your
usernames so there will be a list here. Off hand or too start without any order of
preference...

@giantkiller My brother of TPUs. You already know.
@sparks if I could only pick your brains on neutrons.
@erfinder I will not forget.
@allcanadian Always balancing and putting things in context.
@Loner no more excuses, stand up and be proud.
@gotoluc were the hell are ya man. Also enjoy your vids.
@crankypants push on m'a man.
@handyman thanks for sharing what you found.
@brnbrade I still can't figure it out.
and more to come.

Thanks to all of you, I have learned so much about so many things and I value
the dedication of all. There is only one goal and that is energy for all and not for a
few. We are all on this bobbling slice of toast that is flying around a major toaster
ball. So what's the other problem? Everything else is a technicality. Ego, greed,
excess and the fear of dying are some of the forces that are holding us back from
becoming selfless fellow-humans and true masters of our destiny.

Fellow humans, the time has come to take the next step.

Leon Stepanian

a.k.a. wattsup

Preface

There are an increasing number of researchers that are working towards creating self-sufficient energy sources. Some, myself included, are convinced that there is an energy source that surrounds us at every instance of our existence and that this energy, called Ether has to be harnessed through some means or another.

This document will hopefully provide a new perspective about Ether, magnetic fields, the atom, and even a glimpse at the big bang. I am not trying to prove anything. I am just putting down on electronic paper what I know for myself, up to now, so, right at the present.

In many instances, the OU device orientations are more specifically for researchers dabbling in the electronic pulsing and control of specially designed coiling, capacitor and antenna systems. But I am convinced this new outlook will impact so much more.

We all site Tesla as the basis for such endeavours. But how did Tesla really see the ether? And with the language and understandings of his day, how could he explain it? How could he explain that coupling is an etheric phenomenon? That the pulsed primary draws in ether into the core, when the thoughts of the day were stuck on simple laminar exchange. So he just let it go and once in a while, he would make a remark, like “plugging into the wheelwork of nature”.

Some will ask who is this guy that is writing this text. Well, what is there to say. I am a high school drop out that simply continued reading and learning and trying everything I could. Better still, as @otto would say so humbly “I am just a small man from a small country (medium country in my case). At 52, I would say I am today a grand generalist having touched on many aspects of life and learning. I pride myself with having a rather logical mindset and am able to solve problems in many disciplines. I am not part of academia and I have no intention to achieve any doctoral level. The aim of this document is not to attack the present view of energy. It is really designed to help push it in a new direction. One that helps explain more of the observations most have already made but have not analysed enough to derive any logical understandings or explanations.

I have read enough, experimented enough, understood enough and integrated enough information about many facets of the energy puzzle. Yes I concede I have not done it all, but then again, who ever has? There are great discrepancies in the way we see how things work. We have taken one view of nature and have extended that view into every facet of our lives. This one view has impregnated our being and has traced a line of advancement that will lead nowhere but to a destiny crippled with the endless pursuit of energy sources. Yes you may say our little toys work, so what is the problem? We plug our devices into the wall socket and they work just fine, so why should we have to look elsewhere for our energy

needs? Those are fair questions to ask, until one day, the wall socket no longer works. We have developed a very sophisticated set of understandings about how electricity works. These have served us very well indeed. But what we have in fact created is an extremely high level of dependency on a limited number of energy sources? If any one of these major energy sources should fail, then a vast number of humans would be left in the dark ages while limited independent alternative energy sources are made available to sustain any semblance of a standard. Such a vulnerability in human standards would mean one very major solar flare and our systems are out. Then what?

It's been over 100 years that we are looking for OU as a new energy source. I for one am perplexed that standard academia has not taken this as an urgent task to resolve. If they put enough manpower on it, the OU puzzle should have been solved decades ago. But in front of the public view, the standard EE sees OU research as a grand quackery. They continuously state that such endeavours are impossible and this provides them with the perfect excuse as to why they have not solved this puzzle already and why they don't even try? When did the word impossible get in the way of progress? Hmmmmmm. Never before. We always found a solution. Instead they spend their time making our next coal or nuclear plant, solar array or wind farm only to control the dependency.

The next generations of energy engineers need a new equation. $E=MC^2$ is not enough. There is something else, another method or point-of-view or perspective or vision or elementary understanding that is missing. Why in 100 years are we still wondering about OU and having trouble even understanding ether or even understanding a simple magnet or a coil.

These are what I have been looking for. That is what I will be talking about in this document. I don't know how many pages it will take so this document will definitely undergo some changes, additions, deletions and polishing until for sure, this document will be complete.

Why am I publishing it here now. Well I think in this case, it is better that I post whatever I have, and then add as fast as possible for sections and re-writes so you have to come back and pick-up the more revised version.

I won't be using any equations because that will be left to others to find how math fits these ideas. I just want to bring a few pieces of the puzzle. I want to keep it low level with hopes that most will be able to grasp these concepts.

So, here goes, me, putting my guts on the OU platter.

Leon Stepanian - a.k.a. wattsup

Where to start?

This was the biggest question I had to resolve in this presentation. Where do you start? Talk about ether, electricity, magnetism, discrepancies, solutions, the atom, the big bang, relationships to present EE, and more. Hmmmmmm.

How can I talk about something that has many parts that are all interrelated? Hmmmmmm. Sounds like a Flintstones cartoon mixed in with two episodes of Star Trek. In that case let's just start from the beginning.

In the beginning.

When we think about the Big Bang (BB), we have this vision of the universes' greatest explosion sending out mass into every direction and from that ejected mass where born all the phenomena, as we see it today. We have the worlds' greatest minds pondering every millisecond of what happened right after the BB. The CERN colliding tunnel is Mans' greatest attempt at replicating those conditions. But even that experiment will not be able to replicate it since it is using tremendous magnetic fields. The BB happened in a no field condition. No other field is present. Only the point of the soon to be BB and void space. But the space is not void.

In order for something to exist, it has to expend energy. So if space is to become a reality, it has to expend energy or be energy. All that space could not expend energy. It would have to be energy in order to maintain a homogenous tapestry of presence. All space is energy and it was that way long before the BB. Ether is what Tesla called it and that is how I will spell it here. Others prefer Aether and that is again all right.

But what was there before the BB? Some say nothing, just a great void in space without any mass or light or energy. But how can that be. How can you get an explosion creating all this mass from nothing. The answer is very simple, you can't.

To understand the universe, its birth (or rebirth as I think we have had many big bangs), you first have to understand the actual building block of mass and that would be the atom. The atom teaches us first and foremost, that mass is around 99,9999% space. So how did that 0.0001% real mass take up so much space? Must be all those electrons each one creating a new layer of an energy shield over the Nucleus, Proton, Neutron Cluster (NPNC). What do I mean? How can an electron create a shield? The electron turns so fast around the NPNC always slightly varying the spin degree so eventually it covers the NPNC. It does this so fast that it is considered everywhere around the NPNC at any given moment, so each electron it is everywhere around the NPNC all the time. This creates a shield layer or cloak, like the Earth has atmospheric layers. Add a new electron and it starts spinning around the NPNC plus the first electron layer to make it own second layer. Now if we consider that all atomic electrons in all layers are always travelling at the same speed, this means each new layer increases the electron travel time to complete full coverage. So each atom will reach its maximum number of electrons that can hold that NPNC together. The outer 2 or more electrons will be the slippage layers. These electrons are shielding the outer edge of the atom and can exchange ions or reduce by redox .

But how can electrons just spin around an NPNC? This is the question for which I had to figure out the answer that would also fit the other parameters required.

So image before anything was anything, where was all the mass?

Ok, think about this. If water is acidic at a pH of 5.5, it will eat as many minerals as possible to reach neutral 7. If water is alkaline at a pH of 11, it will shed as many minerals as possible to again reach neutral 7. Everything will always want to return to neutral. The ether is an infinite ocean. Ether is the water, mass is difference between eating up or shedding that goes on until the Ether reaches neutral again.

Reaching neutral in the Etheric universes' case would mean "when all mass losses its' electrons", in which case all mass had fallen back to its origin, without electrons it takes up minute space. Remember that only 0.0001% of the atom is mass.

But how the heck can you strip electrons off an NPNC?

This is where we go back to before the BB. All there was, was one mass of NPNC material stripped of electrons and standing stationary in one rather huge ball of just matter. You could call it Dark Matter but that's been taken already. Maybe call it Raw Matter. I am repeating that it is stripped of electrons so you can start to see the linkage.

But again, how the heck can you strip electrons off an NPNC?

The electron stripping occurs on its own as mass, which is the NPNC with its electrons, slows its Relative Motion to the Universe (RMU). As soon as mass slows its RMU, electrons can no longer spin and the ether just strips the electron back and leaves the matter or NPNC again without electrons. This is how ether plays the pH game, always-seeking neutral.

But what did I just state. Am I saying that the NPNC has to move through ether in order for the electrons to start to spin around the NPNCs that then become atomic mass as we know it. What does this mean? Hmmmmmmmmmm.

My flavoured analogy for this comes from my younger son Adam when he is making popcorn. The seed (NPNC) just pops into being popcorn thus taking up so much more physical space. Mass is popcorn. Raw Matter (the seed) is moving at a minimal RMU while it picks up enough “ether electron static” and pops into becoming true mass, the atom (the popcorn).

As the NPNC matter travels it produces mass when it reaches a minimal RMU. Some raw matter that had differing NPNC make-up, comes into being at lower RMUs while others started later with higher RMUs. Masses with lower electron counts were produced first. But once all raw matter moves, it all then pops into being as mass.

So going back before the BB, all mass was now only a ball of NPNC matter. All the matter was in the same point in space and all there was in space was ether, patiently waiting for something to happen. You can think of this big ball of Raw Matter as the singularity. Ether is the omnipresence because it is everywhere in the universe. The NPNC was the singularity because all mass now slowed to one giant ball at one point in space as Raw Matter or matter with a low RMU. As with all singularities, once you are the only one left around, your motion or lack thereof will determine if you remain a ball of raw matter for the next ions of time or if you become a big bag of popcorn.

When you are a singularity, there is no other gravity issue to be had. You are a big ball of raw matter, all types of different electron-less NPNCs just waiting to be born again mass. At that point the ball starts to just move and it slowly gains speed through the ether that is rubbing against each and every NPNC that makes-up this huge ball of highly excitable Raw Matter.

Ether is the finest and the most abundant element in the universe. Well, it is not an element but we need a name for its presence. I'll get to that later. It is finer than the NPNC, hence much finer than an atom. As matters' NPNC ball moves through ether, the NPNC receives charges of friction that creates static. Minute charges of static start building around NPNCs and the NPNC ball starts producing mass. Since mass is immensely larger in volume than matter, this outburst of the first matter that attained the right speed explodes as the first masses and this first explosion projects huge chunks of NPNCs even faster

through the ether. So these NPNC chunks now attain their critical speeds and again sprout into even more mass explosions. Think of it like when you see fireworks. One big firework shoots up, explodes into 10 other fireworks that each explodes into 10 more. So here we come to understand that the BB was not just one big bang, but rather it was a succession of big bangs until all the matter was moving fast enough to become mass. From the big bang on, the only constant of all mass is its initial push. That's all mass really is in this universe. Nothing more, nothing less. Eventually all this mass will fall back to the Raw Matter singularity, but right now, we're still riding the crest of the big bang so enjoy.

Our galaxy is one of those last fireworks.

Now if we think there is a big bang event, it will then have a conversion rate. Let's say the big bang was 70% efficient in converting all the NPNC or raw matter to mass. Hmmmm. That means 30% was left as raw matter or dark matter or whatever you want to call it, still has a very low RMU. It got left behind in the big bang and is waiting around for the next round. If an event like an exploding star occurred and helped increase the RMU of neighbouring NPNCs that start to move, then that start could help create new mass.

The actual speed at which raw matter turns into mass or mass turns back into raw matter is up for debate. This will depend on the official RMU value. You will require some good math to figure that one out, but know that once it is identified, man should never travel at those speeds in certain directions. From any given point in the universe, you can travel in all directions except that one direction and at that one speed, otherwise you will simply disappear.

This will be discovered when you look at other stars in explosion ejecting mass out in all directions and vector in the RMU direction and speed, there should be one spot that will be black. That is the mass heading in that one bad direction that simply disappears as if it makes a small black hole. That mass actually stayed in the same trigonometric position and lost all its electrons.

Black holes could be the result of exploding stars that eject mass in all directions, depending on the stars' RMU speed. If the speed of ejection equals the RMU plus all other ancillary speeds in the right direction and you now have the basis for a black hole.

Mass can only exist if its RMU is maintained. There is no magic to atoms having electrons. They just have to move in Ether. And if they are lucky, they find a nice planet and hang around for zoens until some humanoids like us discover them.

The RMU is given to all mass as this is what maintains what I call an "Ether Impress" (EI) level depending on the number of electrons in the particular atom. Einstein could not fathom to explain Ether in his T of R. So he left it out and came

up with a more docile $E=MC^2$. But $E=MC^2$ is leading no-where after so many years in the OU research. There is something else.

We exist because our atoms survive on $RMU \times EI$. Otherwise, no star, no nebula, no nothing could exist as atoms. We would all zip back to the Raw Matter Singularity (RMS) for ions more.

The above will provide some great ramifications in how we see ourselves versus the universe around us. All atoms were once part of one singularity and all ether was the omnipresent. This happens when Ether eventually takes all its charges back, hence Ether attains its goal of becoming neutral, At the same time the singularity is achieved and ready to give it another swing.

To be continued.....

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The Coil and the Field

So here goes on something else. Ether is everywhere around you always pushing on every single atom around you and inside of you. You will then figure out or know that the Ether Impress differs per element and mixes thereof. There is one particular mix called a magnet. We put a compass beside it and we see the needle move one way on top and another way on the bottom. We automatically think the magnet mass is producing this field and our current progress stems from this viewpoint.

We believe that this rather curious magnet mass has the ability to project a magnetic force field around the magnets outer surface, but, what if I explained something else, that is just as valid and explains even more of what's happening with our effects.

The Magnetic Field does not come from the magnet. It comes because of the magnetic mass of the magnet that is attracting above normal EI. EI will pile onto the magnet mass and produce a gradually decreasing magnetic field around the mass. It does this to all mass to some degree but for some reason it really does it in magnets. There is something more then the "domain" and the "moments" that presently explains magnetism with three or four diagrams about the magnet.

So let me say it again. If Ether Impress is what we see when we put our compass near a magnet, this impress is constant, it is real, it is turning in one direction as it polarises the object. It is like a tornado. See it from the top going clockwise but from the bottom going counter clockwise, while it has always gone clockwise. This Ether Impress that we so rightly measure in Teslas will do exactly what we see and measure coils do today. It does not take away anything from the effects we see today. But what it does is provides us with some additional strategies on how to think of coupling potential.

We can now think of the mass making up our devices as having a minimal RMU. That coil mass is moving through the ether at a minimal RMU. If the device is to be reactive to ether?

When we look at a magnet, it has a solid mass, not warm and not cold to the touch. Yet this solid mass is attracting EI at very high levels just by having the atomic structure that can scoop the RMU x EI and loop it in a tight quadrant. Like some seashells show a spiralling structure.

The magnet mass has the same RMU as you and I. We flow through ether every millisecond of every day. But we are biological entities so we don't get to be a real magnet just because we share the same RMU, although we do have enough charge to beat the little pump, b dum, b dum.

But at the same RMU, the magnet is able to cut into what we would see and experience as being the present state, with passively present ether, the magnet sees it as unassisted maximised ether load. We see it and think the magnet is extending its field around itself and rightly so because if you have no other questions to ask, then you will see and understand it as you see it now.

RMU x EI can explain atoms, electrons, and now we can get to copper, conductance.

To be continued.....

The chapter will increase in size as we go on.