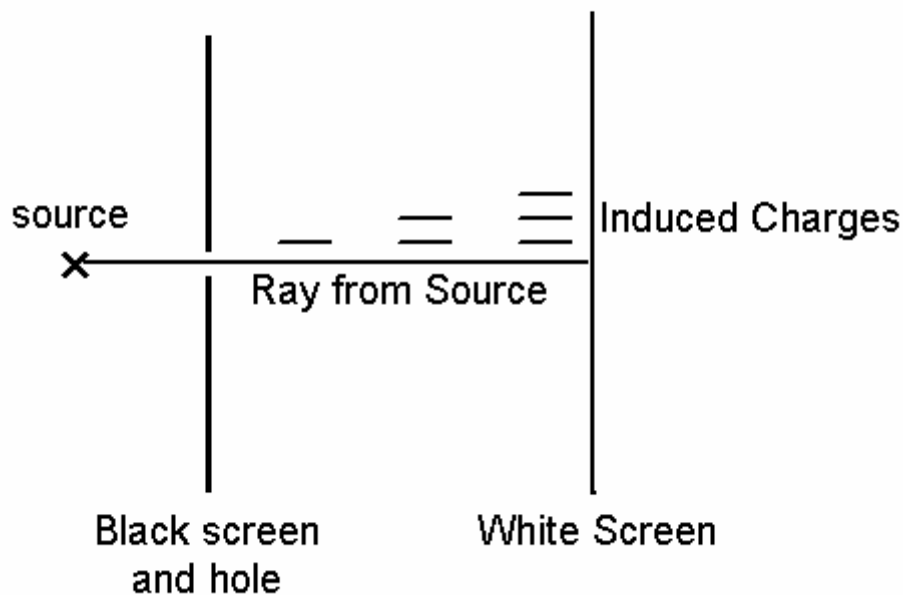


Light Through One Slit



The room in which the experiment is taking place is filled with gravitons, going in all directions and of velocity $\frac{1}{2}c^2$. They pass through the walls of the room, through the black screen and through the holes in the black screen. Photons from the light source consist of gravitons carrying a charge and having a velocity $v=c$. The photons pass through the holes in the black screen. Those photons that hit the black screen have their charges stopped but their gravitons carry on through the screen. Those photons that go through the holes in the screen carry on with their gravitons and charges, moving at velocity $v=c$. Their moving charges induce charges about them and those moving charges in space induce further charges in space so there would be a ring of charges about each ray of light. When the induced charges from the light rays out of one hole combined with those from a second hole new photons are produced and are seen on the white screen as slit- like streaks. This light is not the original light from the light source but the combination of new, induced charges from the original photons that happened to go through a hole in the black screen and neighboring gravitons.

What is the explanation for the patch of light seen on the white screen when only one hole in the black screen is open. The bundles of rays

through the hole in the screen induces charges about each ray. Those charges in the center of the bundle combine with gravitons to form more photons going in the same directions. Charges produced from the rays at the sides of the bundle will combine with the gravitons in the region to produce more photons and be seen as the spread-out patch on the white screen. Only the central bright spot on the white screen could be produced by the original light source.

What supports a bundle of light rays, their velocity and character, on the journey of 12×10^{10} light years across the universe? Like the bundle of rays through a hole in the two slit experiment the rays at the edge of the bundle will induce charges in neighboring space, taken up by nearby gravitons and lost as photons in surrounding space. However the rays at the center of the bundle of photons would induce charges about each one, then would join gravitons and support the original bundle of light. By the time of 12×10^{10} light years all of the light rays from the original source would be gone and there would only be rays from induced charges and new gravitons. The original light is not lost but replaced by induced charges combined with fresh gravitons, thus the original information is carried forward.

Self Sustaining Bundle of Rays



A Black Hole

Consider a Black Hole 2000 m in diameter and gravitons able to penetrate into the substance of the Hole 1% per meter. The adsorption of gravitons within the Black Hole by meters of depth would be for $1\text{m} = 10^2$, $2\text{m} = 10^4$, $3\text{m} = 10^6$, $4\text{m} = 10^8$, etc. At the center of the Hole gravitons would be reduced 10^{1000} and would be in balance, and leaving at the other side 10^{2000} . The force of gravity would be concentrated near the surface of the Hole. The content of the Hole would be degenerate, with little cohesion, and there would be no local gravitons at the center.

If the Hole was spinning, at the two poles of the spin there would be a minimum of spin and a minimum of motion. At the "equator" of the spin there would be horizontal motion and horizontal momentum. The interior incohesive substance would tend to free itself at the poles and go out as a jet. If the jet had a diameter of 3m there would be an excess of 10^6 gravitons going inwards at its surface, which would confine the jet and hold it straight.