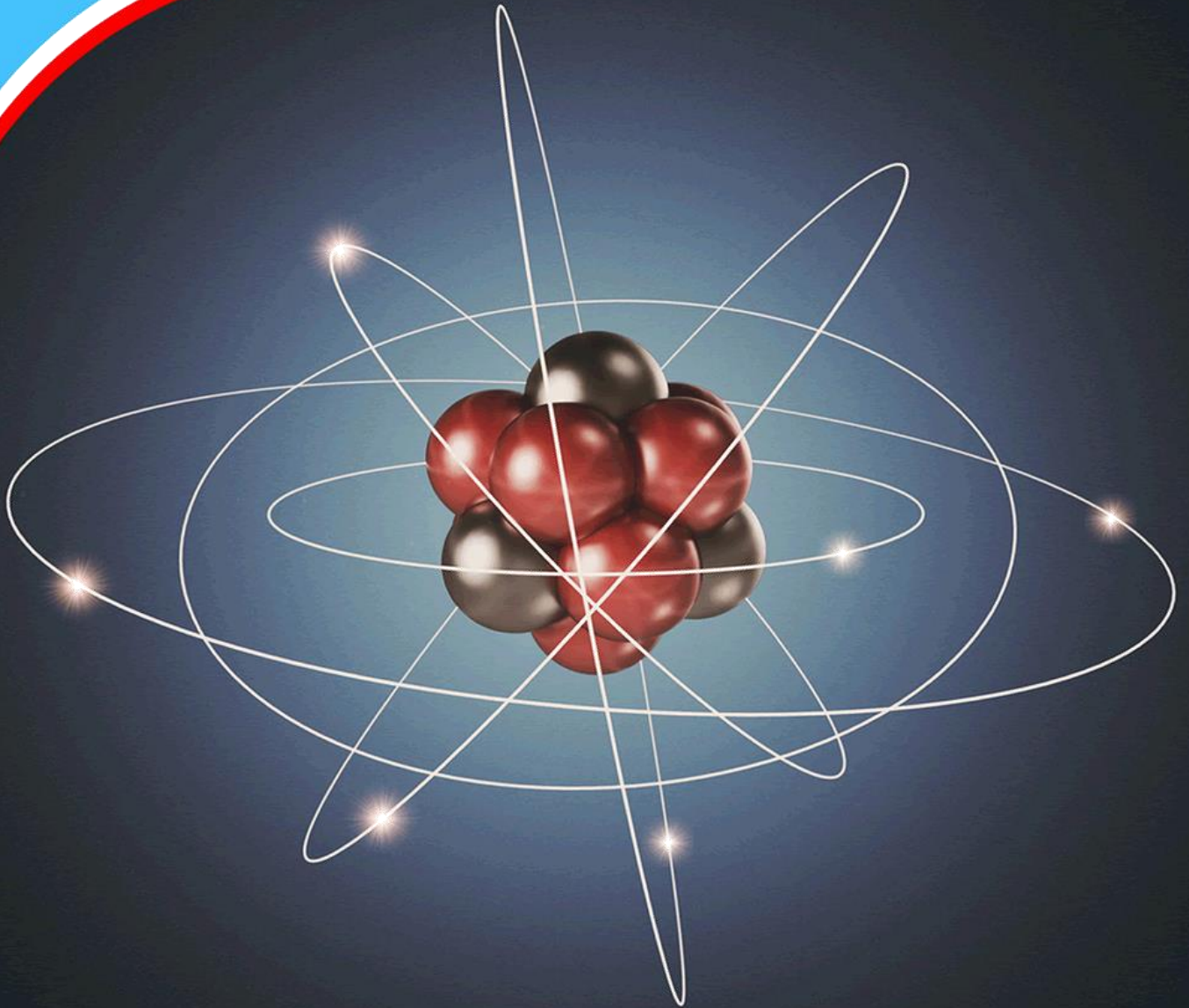


European Journal of Physical Sciences (EJPS)



**Dynamic Gravity | Explaining Field Theory: Gravity
field, Electric field, and Magnetic field**

Sean Kinney



Dynamic Gravity | Explaining Field Theory: Gravity Field, Electric Field, and Magnetic Field

 Sean Kinney



Article history

Submitted 23.03.2026 Revised Version Received 22.04.2026 Accepted 22.05.2026

Abstract

Purpose: This paper explains totality in regards to how quantum entanglement and spin are generated within the orientation of the atom, how this spin generates what physics calls the “right hand rule,” and how magnetic fields are just shockwaves within an electric field. It also explains how Dynamic Gravity has succeeded in finding the smallest bit of matter possible, how it is generated, and how it affects all around it, what is currently called a “virtual photon.” Furthermore, it explains how it exerts both repulsive and attractive forces in electric and magnetic fields, how it is altered from particle to anti-particle, and how electrons and gravotons confidently explain all possible interactions between particles from fields. In addition, the paper explains how the positive feedback loop dynamo of bar magnets resembles the dynamo inside particle vortexes for electroton generation.

Methodology: The methodology used to predict these insights of Dynamic Gravity is based upon known facts and observations about physics, then filling in the unknowns with how Dynamic Gravity contests the universe must operate: as a classical physics field theory where all things ultimately must be particles with some sort of angular momentum to generate boundary layers around the particles. This paper explains the most plausible manner in which such a classical universe can exist by the rules and predictions of Dynamic Gravity.

Findings: The paper finds that Dynamic Gravity can explain the generation of quantum entanglement, spin orientation, magnetic and electric field interactions, the existence and behavior of the “virtual photon,” and the transformation between particle and anti-particle states. It also finds that electrotons and gravotons can explain interactions between particles and fields, while the dynamo behavior of bar magnets resembles the vortex dynamo responsible for electroton generation.

Recommendation: This paper has many broader implications for future research, as entire branches of physics such as string theory can potentially be pruned out of existence. While much of what Dynamic Gravity discusses in this paper is based on known physics facts, the predictions and perspectives of Dynamic Gravity provide opportunities for more rigorous testing to evaluate its validity and predictions.

Keywords: *Gravity Experimental Test of Gravitational Theories 04.80. Cc, Electromagnetic Radiation Interaction with Plasma 52.40. Db, Quantum Entanglement, 03.65. Ud, Neutrinos 14.60. Lm, 14.60. St, Structure and Dynamics of, 67.10. Hk, Shock Wave in Fluid Dynamics, 47.40. Nm, Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) Of Molecules, 33.35. +R, Electromagnetic Fields, 03.50. De, 41.20.-Q, Electromagnetism, 41.20.-Q.*

INTRODUCTION

Dynamic Gravity is the only theory of gravity to ever exist that perfectly calculates gravity using its math with zero need for adjustment by dark matter or dark energy, as General Relativity requires to fix its 90% error rate from calculation to observations [1]. And DG is still the only theory that not only explains exactly what gravity is, but also what all matter and anti-matter is and how they are created, and destroyed, and interact with each other [3]. Dynamic Gravity has replaced the irrelevant “Big Bang” model of the universe being Lambda/CDM or any other variant of hypothetical rubbish with the “Gradual Universe” theory since its second paper [2]. The universe we know was not created going from 0% to 100% in a millisecond, this entire everything is completely incompatible with DG in all ways. Our universe came about gradually over the period of 100 billion years (or so); from effects explained by DG, and from other effects DG has not yet explained like the Schwinger effect spawning electrons and positrons from purely an electric field as DG contest must be since its 3rd paper [9]. Recent discoveries by the Webb Telescope only serve to destroy the current “Big Bang” model one little red dot at a time, and only prove that DG was always correct in regards to not only the beginning of the universe but everything else DG proposes as Reality. But as demanded by the human condition DG must again address error caused by its own previous statements. This time DG has no choice but to reclassify the term “gravoton” coined in its 2rd paper [2]. DG proposed the term gravoton in that paper to detail an ultra low energy potons created from the nucleus of all atoms as they jiggle from external forces such as neutrino bombardment. And while it seemed appropriate at the time to do this and leave the meaning of virtual photon in place to describe a different class of photon that transfers the force between two nearby electrons repelling themselves away from each other. It has become clear that DG must intercede and rewrite the terminology else lose coherence. So from this paper forward DG will use the term virtual photon to describe ultra low level photons emitted from all atoms that are essentially longer then a one hertz over one second in interval. And virtual poton will now be used to describe these ultra low energy poton waves emitted from the positive nucleus of atoms. And the term “electroton” will be used to describe the ultra short and tiny bits of electro-magnetic radiation oozing from electrons that facilitates and encompasses the electric field as we know it. And hence forever now the term “gravoton” will be used to exclusively describe the ultra short and tiny bits of gravito-gravnctic energy's that facilitate and encompasses the gravitational field emitted from quarks as we know it. Shall we begin?

Main Body

DG has proposed the exact methodology for quantum entanglement in its last paper [6]. But there was one-minute bit missing that was not explained. What is exactly spinning and how does that create the property of quantum spin from too particles like electrons becoming entangled? Quantum entanglement can only occur when two particles like electrons are identical and forced to share the same confined space together, such as an orbital of any atom. Orbitals naturally fill out spacing out among all available orbitals starting with one up spin or down spin electron. Only when all available orbitals are filled will any additional electrons be forced to share the same orbital within the atom. To conserve energy, the two like particles will become entangled, this entangled state simply allows them both to take up as little space together as possible within the same orbital.

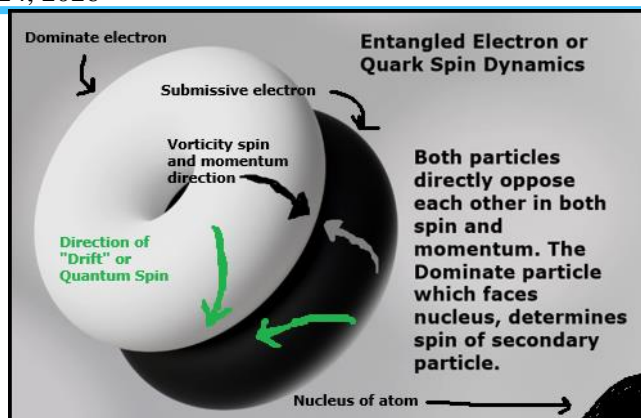


Figure #1: Showing What and How Exactly Is the Particle Spinning That Is Creating Quantum Spin.

In figure #1: you can see exactly how DG contest the entangled pair are interacting. The first electron into the orbital is the dominate electron, or the up spin electron. It is expected to face the nucleus as the forces dominantly acting upon it is the attractive force of the nucleus pulling it towards it. This means the electron will be facing the nucleus with its direction of motion as it wants to travel into the nucleus. But simply because there is already an electron within the core hidden in the down quark, it is repelled and cannot reach it. When another electron is added into the same orbital it must conform to the first one's spin already there. The only way it can remain in the orbital is to become entangled. Meaning both electrons will actually touch like two spinning tori that are repulsive but forced together inside the orbital. When they touch the first electron will determine the spin of the second electron. The standard vortex model would have two typical smoke ring vortexes flatten out and reconnect into smaller vortexes, when they collide from opposite directions of spin [8]. But keep in mind that DG predicts the vorticity spin of an electron to be at least $1/137$ the speed of light as dictated by the fine structure constant. This means these vortexes are incredibly stable, and would not break apart under such low energy circumstances. Meaning as the first electron is forced into its drift or quantum spin, the other electron also feels the exact same force acting upon it from the nucleus pushing it to drift along with the same direction as the first electron as the two vortex's particles touch and transfer angular momentum. This opposite vorticity spin isn't really opposite, its just places the two electrons in a position where their momentum cancels each other out. If you were to take the dominate and submissive electron and place it side by side with momentum aligned, you would see both electrons are still spinning the same direction. So then the novice physicist must ask, how are they different to create up spin and down spin states? There is another spin vector going on with these two entangled electrons that I will now label as "drift". Drift is simply the tendency of the electrons to spin to the left or the right while captured in an orbital, and the drift direction is unified when the electrons touch or are quantumly entangled in an orbital.

**Diagram showing how entangled electrons
keep different spin when they decouple.**

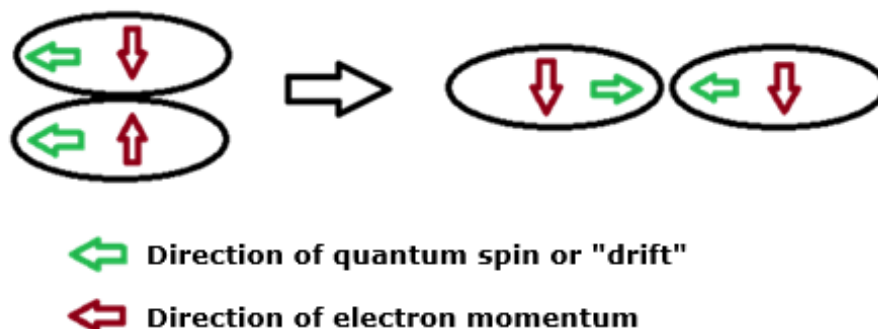


Figure #2: Showing Why Entangled Electrons Keep Different Spin States When They Separate

If you were to take both entangled electrons and place them side by side with momentum aligned in the same direction, you will find that the drift makes both electrons spin in opposite direction to each other. The direction of spin that perfectly creates the magnetic moment defined as spin up or spin down state. The dominate spin state is undoubtedly the right spin or up spin state; this is simply because the right hand rule works with negative charged particles like electrons that spin counter clockwise. But there is also the left hand rule that essentially reverses the force of the magnetic field created by a positive particle like a proton or up quark. It is known knowledge through fine structure interaction that the positive nucleus of all atoms spins in regards to the orientation of the electron orbitals, and that spinning creates a field around the atom that couples the nuclear spin with the electron spin [5]. This is the mechanism that induces all spin upon electrons to either up spin or down spin for the first valence electron position filled in relationship to the nucleus. So let's say we have a wire made of a conductor like copper, silver, or gold which being located in row 11 of the periodic table all have one valence electron alone in an orbital. Due to fine structure interaction [5] between the electron and nucleus spin; conservation of energy will be found when the nucleus spin determines the spin of the electron in the first valence orbital. According to Hund's Rule this first electron to occupy a valence orbital will determine the spin of all other electrons that occupy other orbitals [7]. And since the nucleus is known to shift its orientation according to the electron orbital shells, this first valence electron could be either spin up or spin down depending upon the exact position and spin of the nucleus when it arrived. Which means that all conductor atom's unpaired valence electron could almost randomly be spin up or spin down. But when current is applied to conductor's atoms, DG contest that the outer most valence electron that gets kicked out to make room for other electrons is always the spin up electron. DG is well aware how this particular prediction is not recognized currently in experiment, primarily due to the assumption that the Stern-Gerlach experiment free electron beam through a magnetic field equates to electron flow in conductors. But DG predicts this all the same, else it is impossible to generate asymmetry in the perfectly symmetrical electron, and the very existence of the right hand curl rule demands asymmetry to exist.

Now say one were to apply excessive current to this conducting wire forcing electrons to hop from orbital to orbital, from atom to atom. As electrons are forced down stream of the current

the are forced to enter the solo valence orbital and share it with the electron already there. But this configuration is highly unstable, especially with high current all around forcing electrons down the wire. So what ends up happening is as soon as the secondary electron enters the orbital the outermost up spin electron is kicked out and thrown down current. This implies that the up spin electron is likely always the outer most electron in the entangled pair at least for a conductor's valence orbital, hence the outer most electron would be the easiest to kick out to make room for more current. This essentially means that every single electron kicked out of orbit and pushed down the wire is an up spin electron. Which means all of their spinning motion is aligned and a magnetic field emerges oriented by the right hand rule. Although this seems at odds with experimental and mainstream physics; DG would like to point to experiments such as Deka where magnetic fields arose out of spin-polarized plasma ions, meaning the spin of electrons in plasma created magnetic fields [11]. It is impossible to have an asymmetrical field pop up out of perfect symmetry. This is only possible if there is asymmetry inherent in the system, and DG contest that inherent asymmetry is the one-way orientation of the nucleus that forces electrons into up spin states to conserve energy. Currently it is thought of in classical physics that electrons spin state has no bearing on magnetic fields and they can be either up spin or down spin. But DG protest this point, namely because it is accepted knowledge that two entangled electrons will lose their quantum entanglement; called quantum decoherence, when one of the particles interacts with anything else even as slight as sparse ion atoms in a vacuum, much less electrons hopping their way down atom by atom, orbital by orbital, of a conductor [10]. Hence, it is impossible for electrons to be both up spin and down spin states while interacting constantly with atoms every stop of the journey down a wire DG claims due to this quantum decoherence. And since DG protest there must be a bias within the atom to kickout a certain spin state electron, and that the process is not random. Then the only possible explanation is that all electrons that induce right hand rule magnetic fields are from up spin electrons.

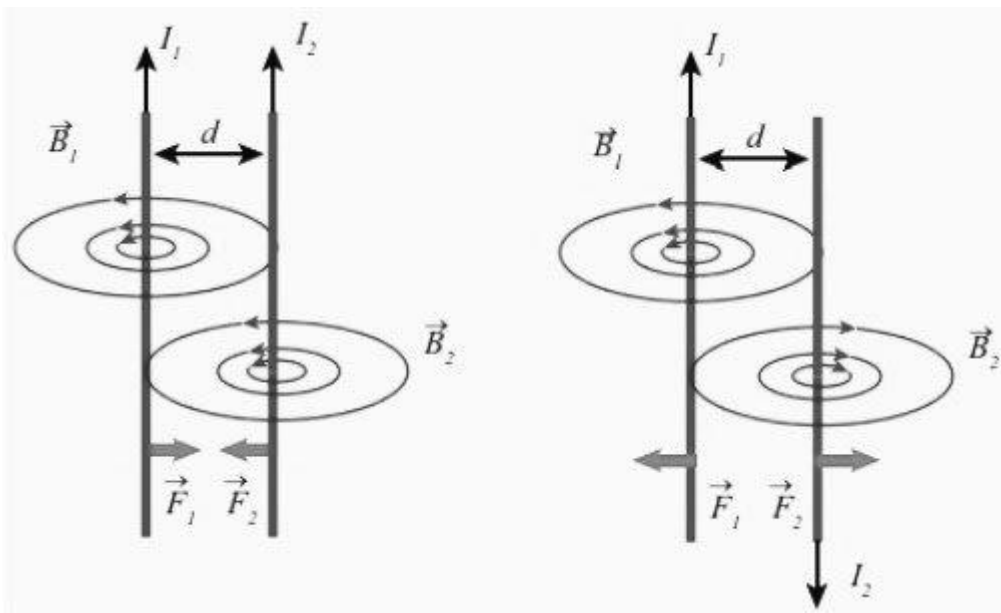


Figure #3: Showing Proof That Because When Only Direction Is Changed, Force Also Becomes Opposite. Meaning That the Only Possible Difference Between the Two Fields and How They Are Generated Is Chiral in Nature, Like Spin

When the up spin electrons make their way down the conducting wire they go fast. Electrons naturally want to travel at the speed of light, but are forced to travel slower when interacting or within strong fields. The very mechanism that slows the electron down as it travels down

the conductor is obviously the forced interactions at point form within orbitals of atoms; but the other part is due to drag forces exerted upon the electron of the very electric field itself. The electric field can be thought of as a liquid of sorts. And as when any liquid or air is compressed by something traveling at high velocity a shock wave is formed. The magnetic field that arises from moving particles in an electric field is nothing more than a shockwave of the electric field under compression. A just like all shockwaves that manifest themselves perpendicular to the orientation of the object going fast in the liquid; so to does the magnetic field manifest itself perpendicular to the orientation of the electron compressing it. And it is a known fact that shockwaves start off as completely perpendicular in force to the fast going object, but as the object goes faster and faster the shockwave angle changes closer to a 45-degree angle. But since electrons can not travel exceedingly faster than the speed when the shockwave was created, the shockwave or magnetic field will be omnidirectionally perpendicular to the motion of the electron. The Biot-Savart Law which calculates the magnetic field a distance off the wire emitting the magnetic field suggest this insinuation; in that the Biot-Savart Law is has a denominator of 4π , which assumes the magnetic field is omnidirectional and perpendicular with Sine function.

DG states the best way to think of an electric field is as a fluid. But what exactly is it made off must be completely understood to truly conquer all of physics. And now DG does just that. Electric fields are made up of the smallest bit of mass possible, what DG will now and forever refer to as an “electroton”. Electrotons are similar to any other particle in DG which are all vortex’s. But the electroton is even smaller and more simplistic in complexity. They are just, the smallest possible portion of the electric field in Dynamic Gravity. But since they will continue on a path infinitely until stopped this explains why fields are technically infinite in range. While it is expected that electrotons would indeed have some angular motion to aide in creating the necessary magnetic confinement boundary all particles require to exist. It is known knowledge that virtual photons can carry angular momentum though the spin states are drastically different to a normal photon. This is good news for DG claiming that electrotons will require some angular momentum to form the boundary layer around them and explain the inner workings of all particles. Also, because electrotons have a particle boundary layer like other particles they cannot merge and hence are dependent upon Pauli’s Exclusion Principle. And keep in mind there is nothing smaller in the universe than an electroton or gravoton. Hence they have no field surrounding them, they are the field. This means that electrotons must actually make contact with other particles to repel them. Imagine a chaotic scene of nearly infinite electrotons running into and bouncing off each other, for they are all negative. This bouncing off motion along with simply brute force of nearly infinite electrotons bouncing off things like electrons or themselves is what creates the force we attribute to like charge repulsion. The electrotons inability to compress from Pauli’s Exclusion Principle is what drives the mechanism of compression leading to the shockwave of the magnetic field.

As explained the magnetic field is just a shockwave of compression formed from an electric field made up of electrotons. But some information can be gleamed from this interaction. If the electrotons were perfectly spherical in shape, then it would be expected that as the magnetic shockwave forms it would displace the tiny electroton spheres sideways or perpendicular. But the momentum of the electrotons would not be expected to change with this perpendicular displacement, their momentum would still mostly be in the same direction they initially started on. But this is not what is observed, what we see is the actual momentum of the electrotons shifting along with the perpendicular displacement until both are essentially the same. What DG takes away from this observation is that the electrotons are not perfectly spherical in shape. But rather oblong in length at least double the width of the electroton. Because the universe is lazy and demands the lowest energy state possible at all times; when the electrotons are

compressed to form the perpendicular magnetic shockwave and the electrotons are transferring energy of momentum when they touch. This not only explains the force change of the magnetic field from the electric field; but also in realizing that electrotons like all solitary particles want to always travel at the speed of light, their light speed means that the same electric/magnetic field vortex interplay is the source of their constant momentum, as with all particles that can travel at the speed of light in DG. Because they move so fast, any time that is not instant in their creation, can only lead to an oblong shaped particle like a photon; assuming the creation didn't happen in a confined space like an atom orbital for electrons where the particle has no choice but to turn on itself creating the perfect vorticity of an electron.

DG has explained to great detail exactly how it is that the electrotons kinetic motion create the force of like repulsion acting upon particles like two electrons. But the mechanism is very different in explaining how opposite charges attract. To explain that one must first understand the nuances of DG field theory. It is important to understand that the attraction between an electron and positron is the exact same mechanism as the attraction between an electron and up quark. But the two fields emitted by the electron and up quark are completely different fields of energy, completely different particles make them up. And while the electroton and gravoton both appear on surface level to interact the exact same way, DG would caution in that while they do appear identical in all ways that matter, this is an unproven assumption. So what is exactly going on with the attractive force between particles? It is unknown that when electrotons and gravotons collide if they are able to annihilate. But the only way to explain attractive force between an electron and up quark is as follows: The electrotons of the electron will radiate omnidirectional until they happen to be in the path of an up quark. If the up quark is concealed by something like a negative valence shell electron, then the electroton will repulsively bounce off the electron as it is incapable of merging with it due to Pauli's exclusion principle. If however, electrotons are able to get to an up quark which is inevitable when you have nearly infinite amount of them; then the negatively charged electroton will hit the positively charged up quark, both having opposite vorticity spin directions. The electroton will be able to negate the magnetic and gravnetic boundary layers so that the two charges make full contact. When that happens the electroton will be completely annihilated through a violent implosion event. Explosions are when things rapidly expand exerting force omnidirectionally outward in all ways. But implosions are the exact opposite event taking place, instead of force being pushed outward from ejected matter. All the matter is annihilated leaving behind vacuum space that exerts negative force pulling force. The electroton will annihilate the exact amount of its own mass from the up quark or positron, generating a negative force that ultimately pulls the up quark the minute amount of energy that the electroton held as matter. This is a very, very small amount as DG expects electrotons to be roughly 1 trillion times smaller than an electron. This estimate is nothing more than a educated guess playing upon the electroton creation process; and dividing an acceptable size of electron 10^{-20} meters, by Plank's Constant the smallest possible division of energy in physics 1.616^{-35} meters. Which leaves an answer of roughly 6 trillion? This means the size of electroton can be no smaller than 1/6 trillions of sizes of electron. The interaction between a gravoton emitted by the up quark and an electron is identical to electroton process, just reversed for polarity. It should be mentioned that aside from polarity there is little difference between electrotons emitted by electrons and gravotons emitted by up quarks. Although because DG predicts that up quark vortex's have a faster vorticity by 3 times the electrons vorticity, due to their creation process being slightly different and more energetic; it is possible that gravotons could be slightly smaller in size and mass than an electroton. Due to the mechanism of vortex stretching; the faster a vortex has vorticity the smaller it must get for stability, so even though the up quark is known to have 4 times the energy at $2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ units of the electron $.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ value. This could easily be from DG's prediction that up quarks have about 3 times the vorticity of the electron. According

to the principle of vortex stretching this means the up quark should theoretically be slightly smaller than the electron vortex in size. So far this has not been observed, but if the principle of vortex stretching also applies to particle style EM vortices; then it would be assumed that the true smallest bit of mass possible, would be the gravoton alone, if increased vorticity speed also is passed onto gravotons generation from up quarks.

The novice physics sleuth might ask what is going on with magnetic fields producing repulsion or attraction? The most important thing to remember here is that the magnetic field is made up of the exact same thing as an electric field; and hence, it must work in the same manner. This means the repulsion of magnetic fields is ultimately just the electrotons bouncing off the valence electrons of what it is interacting with. Imagine seemingly infinite electrotons compressed into shockwave layers around the magnet, bumping into and pushing away anything of like negative charge like electrons. This is why pushing to like pole magnets together actually feels like there is a physical medium in-between the two magnets that compresses like a sort of memory foam feeling to it. There really is an invisible layer or boundary of electroton particles in-between the two mediating the repulsive force. DG must address magnetic field lines at this time. There is argument between schools of thought on whether magnetic field lines are even real or just an induced effect by magnetization of magnetic material. But DG is forced by revelation of field theory into the camp of magnetic field lines are indeed very real, they are an invisible stream of electrotons that are really traveling from the north pole to the south pole of the magnet. This can easily be inferred if you simply break down the magnetic field into nothing more than its omnidirectional field spinning effect caused by the spin of the electron. But there is more going on with these field lines than first glance reveals. When the electrotons travel from the north pole to the south pole they do not dissipate or disperse after their journey is complete. No, instead it's more of an endless feedback loop where the magnetic field lines re-enter the magnet at the south pole and they can also drive the dynamo of the electrons spinning in the right motion to reinforce and intensify the magnet and the field it emits. This leads to a synergetic feedback loop that ends up making the magnetic field far stronger than it could ever be if the electrotons' journey ended somehow at the south pole.

So, what's going on in this magnetic system to create an attractive force between two magnets? Let me ask you one simple question; have you ever been caught in a rip tide? That is a fairly solid example of what is going on to some degree. As the electrotons swing back around in the magnetic field lines towards the south pole of the magnet. Through pure kinetic motion and contact with other electrotons they are gathered up like lingering water caught in a rip tide going out to sea. Anything near it gets caught and pulled on as the magnetic field line makes it wide arcing angle towards the south pole hitting anything in the magnetic field from the far side drawing it towards the south pole. So as the north pole and south pole of two separate magnets touch, the south pole through said rip tide method will bring in enough of the north pole's electrotons to start changing the magnetic field lines so the two magnets can merge. And the magnetic field lines of the south magnet also are pushing on the valence electrons in the north pole magnet, as they enter the magnetic field lines of the south pole going inward to its magnet. Both these two effects combined lead to only one possible option, opposite poles of magnets attract with almost gravitational like quality force. It is fairly simple to explain magnetized materials that build up at either end of the magnets' poles like iron filings. It just essentially magnetizes whatever it can in the orientation conducive for the appropriate pole it's closest to. It would appear that for whatever reason there are no implosions of electrotons generating force in the magnetic field, as the electric field does have.

DG contests that all anti-particles such as electrons and positrons, or up quark and anti-up quark are essentially a particle that was dragged against its momentum violently causing a new vortex

to form but with opposite charge [3]. DG also believes that anti particles have opposite vorticity direction from their particle from this creation process. At this time DG cannot be absolutely sure of which direction is normal for vorticity of particles. But DG believes the proper direction of vorticity for a standard particle is from the center of vortex outward, which means that the direction for all anti-particles would be from the outer rim towards the center of the vortex torus. DG is prepared to make this stance for three reasons, the first being that this appears to be the standard direction of magnetic skyrmions; and second, this also appears to be the direction of all standard electromagnetic vortex's created such as from the Wang experiment making EM vortex's with a horn antenna [12]. And the third and final reason being that this is the standard vorticity of smoke ring torus. But since the exact mechanism of vorticity for all particles still remains a mystery DG can only assume at this time. Whatever the exact mechanism is for all particles, DG can safely assume it is not the exact same mechanism of pressure differences driving smoke ring vortex's. Now DG has explained how electrotons and gravotons while seemingly opposite in charge, are defiantly not opposite charges as current physics suggest. DG can easily determine this as by all accounts the anti-particle is the true opposite charge of said particle. And electrons and up quarks are attracted like opposite charges for reasons that DG cannot explain as of yet; unless its simply because they have opposite vorticity directions. They are defiantly not opposite charges as true negative charges implode upon contact. And DG's model of particles does not allow the electron and up quark to annihilate upon contact as an electron and positron will do converting into high energy gamma photons. Perhaps the reasoning why this is, can be simply put as it is impossible for an electron and up quark to convert into the same photonic energy, since one is photonic and the other is potonic in nature, hence annihilation is not a preferred state upon contact. But DG can safely say that the electrotons emitted by an positron will also be of opposite vorticity of electrotons emitted by the electron; and vise versa with the up quark or neutrino particles. So anti-particles emit anti-electrotons, or anti-gravotons in the case of the anti-up quark. These anti-electrotons will have both reverse current of the original particle, and reverse vorticity. This is why the anti-particles also emit an anti-field of force surrounding those particles that behaves the opposite of original particle. And it is completely expected by DG that the fields of electrotons of anti-particles, will annihilate and cancel each other out upon contact; unlike the fields of other particle interactions like the electron and up quark. This annihilation of field and anti-field would be expected to leave behind some type of miniscule energy conversion as when particle and anti-particle annihilate and convert into photons. But at this time DG is clueless upon what type of energy this could be as its completely untrodden physics. Experiments such as the Carl Anderson discovering positrons in magnetic cloud chamber can easily be explained by this model. Where the magnetic field pushes the electroton, it pulls the anti-electroton; and vise versa.

Photons are quite the interesting conundrum; DG still has not yet perfected its model of the photon. But what can safely be assumed now is that photons are incapable of producing electrotons. Ergo, photons do not produce an electric field that emits from around them like an electron does. And because the photon is essentially a failed vortex, that was spread out in time. Photons are indeed expected to be effected by gravotons and electrotons, but in a very different way that mitigates the standard electric field effecting them as an electron is. But this valuable insight gives us rabbit holes to explore that lead to crucial insights. For instance, we can gleam from this, that the electroton and gravoton creation process within the particle is solely a result of the vorticity of the particle, of the field being forced to crash into itself over and over infinitely. While the exact mechanism still eludes DG as to exactly how the electrotons and gravotons are generated within particles. Because DG can narrow it down to a remnant of the vorticity, this implies that DG's previous description of how a field is emitted is directionally, but as the particle swirls from vorticity it eventually hits all angles randomly; is still accurate.

But there is one very concerning detail in DG on electroton and gravoton creation; as of right now it violates the law of conservation of energy. DG can think of no way that satisfies to explain how it is possible to make something (electroton), from nothing (vortex vorticity). But one approach is still promising to a degree at least, the positive feedback loop of the magnetic dynamo. Just as bar magnets ramp up their power to insane levels by the positive feedback loop mentioned previously in this paper of bar magnets. DG can envision a similar method in explaining the cohesion and workings of a particle such as an electron. Imagine the electrotons that make up the electron are being driving in their circular motion going from the vortex center to its outer rim and back around. This circular motion of the electrotons creates a magnetic field within and forming the boundary layer of the particle. If this omnidirectional magnetic field also has right hand curl as all electrons appear to have spin. Then DG can explain why it appears that curl also applies to electrotons and the field they emit the same way it is from electrons. This would completely explain why in the horn EM vortex experiment the direction of curl embedded within the EM vortex itself aligned with the right hand rule, and helping keeping the vortex in a torus shape and not breaking apart into the photons topology [12]. But then DG must make the claim that electrotons also have spin just like their parent particle the electron has spin. Fortunately for DG, it is known that vorticity is preserved and conserved as a larger vortex breaks down into smaller ones [8]. So this known fact explains why the electrotons have the same vorticity of the parent particle that spawned them. But this carrying on of momentum energy also translate into preserving the quantum spin or drift of the particle to its electroton quanta. Under this assumption as the electron rotates with its vorticity and spin a positive feedback loop dynamo would be created just like the bar magnet. Where the magnetic field is driving the circular motion of the electrotons in their circular orbits of vorticity, and their circular motion is also feeding into the magnetic field that binds the particle together circularly in a torus shape.

This positive feedback loop is what super charges the particle ensuring it always has more then enough energy to do whatever it requires. It also could provide excessive energy that would be required to somehow generate electrotons; somehow as they crash into themselves and their magnetic shockwave over and over during vorticity. Essentially a vortex is spawning a new vortex. DG suspects that the trick of the electrotons creating more electrotons, is similar to how the electron creates an identical copy of itself from high energy collisions with atoms. But the difference is electrons are made by violently disturbing the electric field (electrotons). Then if you violently disturb an electroton during the vorticity of particles it appears the electroton simply doubles itself with the excessive energy being dumped into the collision. If this notion is correct then it would perfectly explain how the electron or up quark particle generate its field constantly and eternally; the trick of neo genesis, forbidden by the law of conservation. All field interactions can be explained by electrotons/gravotons and their anti partners. On a final note, this field theory essentially equates that all particles are made up, or at the very least were made by their field, or electrotons or gravotons. Which means that in very intense electric or gravitational fields it would be possible to neo genesis spawn new particles without standard methods found inside atoms; in an extreme environment such as a black hole via the Schwinger effect [9]. However, it seems possible for this to be done, but probably still not a preferred state or arrangement as black holes would be expected to grow larger quickly on their own without eating matter. And while currently it does seem like this is at least possible, it is at very least limited by all observed accounts.

Conclusion

This paper has explained exactly what quantum entanglement is and how it generates the spin up and spin down states with electrons, when the two particle vortexes touch and transfer momentum through fluid-mechanical methods. How those spin states induced by the nucleus

of the atom lead to the anti-symmetricalness of the magnetic and gravnetic fields causing those fields to have curl and behave the way they do. How magnetic and gravnetic fields are both just essentially shockwaves from compression of their respective fields of particles with spin. And DG introduces its field theory, which must brandish new terminology to keep comprehensive and copasetic. And finally DG explains in great detail how these new terms electrotons and gravotons while being the smallest and simple of all matter possible; are capable of generating both repulsive and attractive forces through a classical physics approach. And how electrotons differ when generating force as an electric field vs a magnetic field, and how that changes how they behave. Also, this paper has explained the very proposed mechanism on how the inner workings of the electron and like particles could be, to constantly generate a field around them at all times in all directions. And how all fields are capable of generating all the forces we observe with electrotons/gravotons and their anti-particles.

Recommendations

The math of Dynamic Gravity has already proven perfect. The recommendations of the author are in advancing the knowledge of how the Gravitational Constant “G”; changes from typical lead as source of gravity, to experiments done with gold. Additionally, DG believes it is currently possible to devise an experiment where field strength and interactions can be measured between the electric field and gravity field, and between electron and up quark fields to determine if electrotons and gravotons do annihilate upon contact. Then to test those results against electron/positron field interactions that would be expected to annihilate. DG expects the size of the field quanta to be roughly 1/trillionth possibly in the 1/quintillionth of the particles that emit those fields. While this disparity is massive, the clever experimentalist could device a way to observe this interaction or lack thereof.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kinney, Sean. (2023) *Calculating All Dark Energy and Dark Matter Effects through Dynamic Gravity Theory*. European Journal of physical Sciences, Vol. 6, Issue 2, pp 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.47672/ejps.1503>
- [2] Kinney, Sean. (2024) *Explaining Neutrinos and Potons*. European Journal of Physical Sciences, Vol. 7, Issue 2, pp 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.47672/ejps.2219>
- [3] Kinney, Sean. (2024) *Dynamic Gravity: Explaining Electrons, Quarks, Anti-Matter and the Double Slit Experiment*. European Journal of Physical Sciences, Vol. 8, Issue 1, pp 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.47672/ejps.2600>
- [4] (2016, November 2). *Shock Waves*. LibreTexts. Retrieved April 30, 2026, from [https://phys.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/University_Physics/University_Physics_\(OpenStax\)/Book%3A_University_Physics_I_-_Mechanics_Sound_Oscillations_and_Waves_\(OpenStax\)/17%3A_Sound/17.09%3A_Shock_Waves#:~:text=%20Sound%20waves%20from%20a%20source,source%2C%20the%20smaller%20the%20angle%20](https://phys.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/University_Physics/University_Physics_(OpenStax)/Book%3A_University_Physics_I_-_Mechanics_Sound_Oscillations_and_Waves_(OpenStax)/17%3A_Sound/17.09%3A_Shock_Waves#:~:text=%20Sound%20waves%20from%20a%20source,source%2C%20the%20smaller%20the%20angle%20)
- [5] (2016, November 6). *Fine and Hyperfine Structure*. LibreTexts. Retrieved May 7, 2026, from [https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry_Textbook_Maps/Supplemental_Modules_\(Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry\)/Quantum_Mechanics/13%3A_Fine_and_Hyperfine_Structure](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry_Textbook_Maps/Supplemental_Modules_(Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry)/Quantum_Mechanics/13%3A_Fine_and_Hyperfine_Structure)
- [6] Kinney, Sean. (2026) *Dynamic Gravity | Muon & Tau Structure and Explaining Neutrino Oscillation*. European Journal of Physical Sciences, Vol. 9, Issue 1, pp 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.47672/ejps.2876>
- [7] (2025). *Hund's Rule*. LibreTexts. Retrieved May 7, 2026, from [https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry_Textbook_Maps/Supplemental_Modules_\(Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry\)/Electronic_Structure_of_Atoms_and_Molecules/Electronic_Configurations/Hund's_Rules](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry_Textbook_Maps/Supplemental_Modules_(Physical_and_Theoretical_Chemistry)/Electronic_Structure_of_Atoms_and_Molecules/Electronic_Configurations/Hund's_Rules)
- [8] SmarterEveryDay. (2018, June 20). *Two Vortex Rings Colliding in SLOW MOTION - Smarter Every Day 195*. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EVbdbVhzcM4>
- [9] (2022, September 13). *Schwinger effect*. Wikipedia. Retrieved May 20, 2026, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schwinger_effect
- [10] Karlsson, E. B. (2020). Quantum Decoherence in Dense Media: A Few Examples. *Recent Progress in Materials*, 2(2), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.21926/rpm.2002009>
- [11] Deka, M. K. (2026). *Shock Waves in Ion-Beam-Depleted Spin-Polarized Quantum Plasma with Ionic Pressure Anisotropy*. Mdpi.com. <https://www.mdpi.com/2571-6182/8/1/3>
- [12] Wang, R., Ying, B., Shi, S., Wang, J., Wang, B.-Z., Liang, M., & Shen, Y. (2025). Hybrid electromagnetic toroidal vortices. *Science Advances*, 11(8). <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.ads4797>

License

Copyright (c) 2026 Sean Kinney



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution \(CC-BY\) 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgment of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal.