

Properties of Paeps

Paeps serve more purposes than providing gravitation. The following properties of paeps are important to understand:

1. The paep is an elementary, perhaps the elementary particle.
2. Paeps travel at the speed of light. They do not exist as such at rest or at lesser speeds.
3. Paeps travel in equal quantity in all directions in the void of space, generally without interacting with each other.
4. Paeps are particles with no spin.
5. Paeps penetrate mass, and in doing so are somewhat diminished and potentially somewhat absorbed.
6. In an unbalanced region, paeps can affect each other such that path of one may be bent by another, and ultimately spin may result from the turbulence.
7. Paeps acquiring any degree of spin or cyclical wave path qualities, or losing velocity, begin the preliminary step of conversion into a mass particle.
8. There is a spectrum of particle existence with a paep at one end and the gradually more spinning, more dense, more externally static particles at the other end. The characteristics at this other end define mass particles. The spectrum extends to the most dense mass particles. Ultimately spin defines the existence of mass, and the amount of spin defines the specific mass of particles.
9. A paep applies pressure to a spinning particle specifically because the paep does not spin. Because of its spin, mass is pressured, and in return, the spin causes the paep paths to become bent.
10. Mass exists as the antithesis of its background of non-spinning paeps. By exhibiting pushing pressure, paeps exhibit a property like mass, but they should not be confused with mass.
11. The field of paeps is the medium or ether. Depending on perspective, slightly modified paeps may be included in defining the medium.

Some postulates about gravitation follow from the idea of paeps:

1. Angular gravitation is an energy that can convert to matter upon impact, thus reversing our mass to energy focus with $E=mc^2$.
2. The degree of spin distinguishes gravitation particles from radiation particles and subsequently from mass particles, forming a spectrum of "states of existence."
3. The localized push of paeps is not diminished and provides the nuclear force.