

How are Gravitational Wave actually Produced, Possible Antigravity Effect

For the first time in recent years, scientists have observed multiple phenomena call gravitational waves. Gravitational waves are a phenomenon that was originally predicted to exist by Albert Einstein; who never believed that the phenomenon could be observed. This event occurs when at least two large gravitational formations collide or interact, for example two neutron stars merging closer as time persists. Based upon the previous presentation of converging or inward Geodesic Deviation fields creating gravitational forces, I believe that diverging or outward effects of Geodesic Deviation will produce an Anti-gravitational field force. If my theory is right and stars function similar to a NESAR confinement system, then what scientist have observed as gravitational waves are actually observations of outward geodesic deviation forces commonly referred to as anti-gravity. If this is true, then this would account for observed so called gravitational waves occurring randomly without any pattern of occurrence.

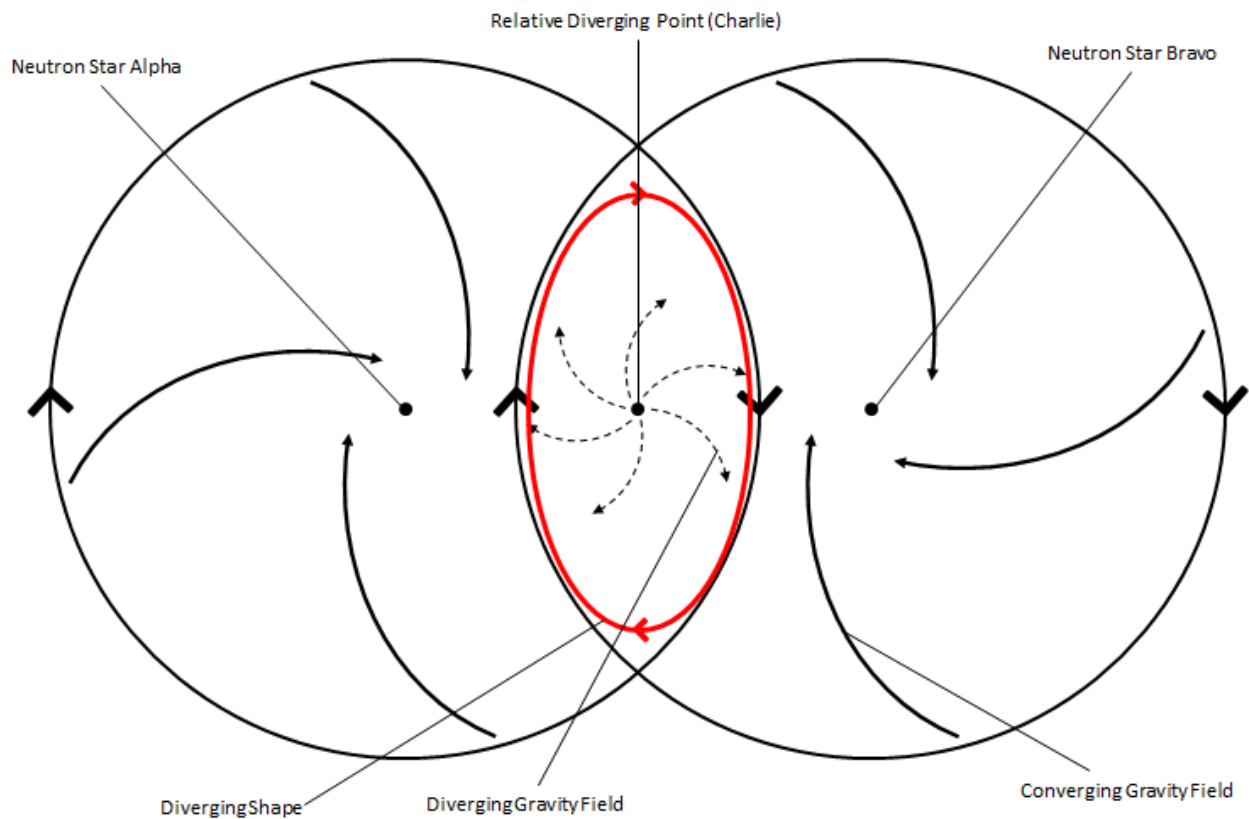


FIG.1 depicts the field forces occurring within each of the two neutron stars merging closer based upon the NESAR model. Neutron star alpha's gravitational field on the left is interacting with neutron star bravo's gravitational field on the right. Inward geodesic deviation fields for neutron stars alpha and bravo create a relative gravitational diverging point, Charlie, with outward geodesic deviation gravity fields. This common rotation point, Charlie, causes observable anti-gravitational forces between these two neutron stars. As you can see in FIG.1 the anti-gravity effect is not strong or existent, because the diverging effects are not completely spherical in shape. In FIG.1 the diverging effects are depicted by a red oval outline. This observable anti-gravitational effect is maximized in a brief instance, just prior to the neutron stars merging. The reason that this anti-gravity effect is maximized prior to merging is due to diverging gravitational effects from one relative point becoming spherical in shape that allows for a strong diverging geodesic deviation effect.

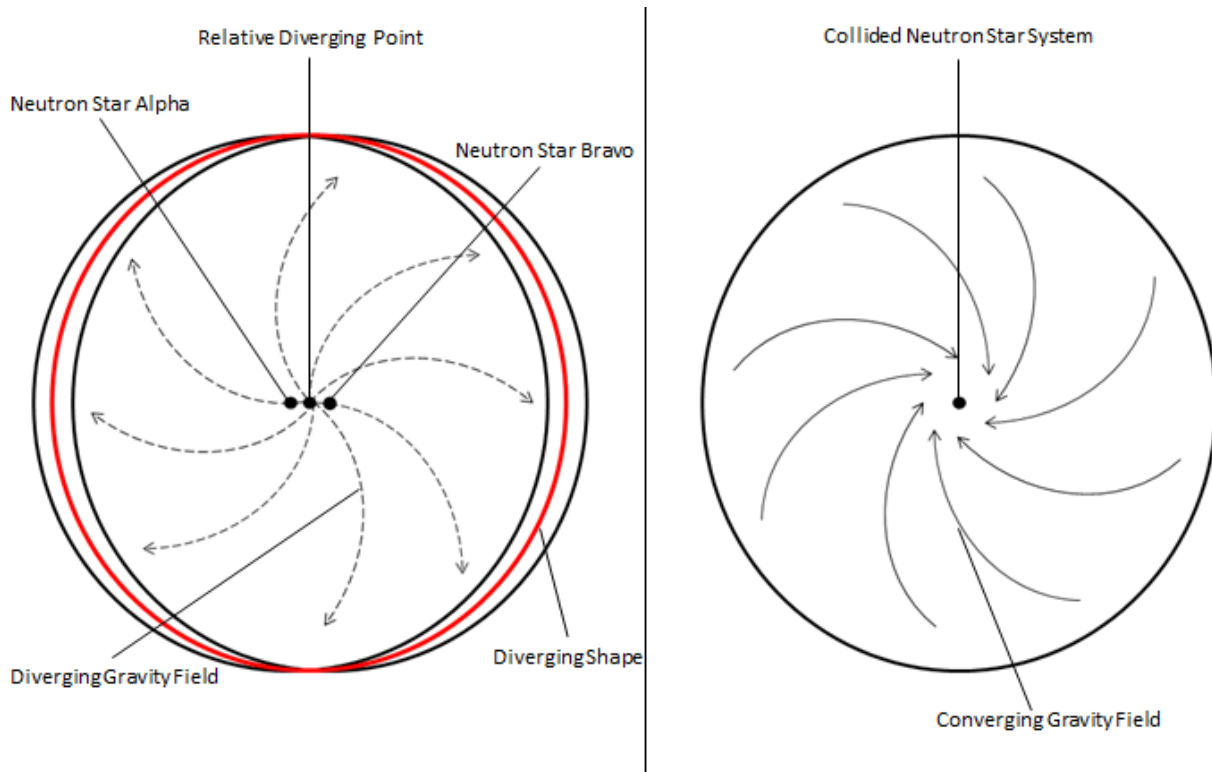


FIG.2 depicts the an outward/diverging geodesic deviating event right before merging; which is depicted as a red circle. This outward effect is also able to be achieved because the opposing gravitational effects are not disrupted by a medium as these star systems merge.

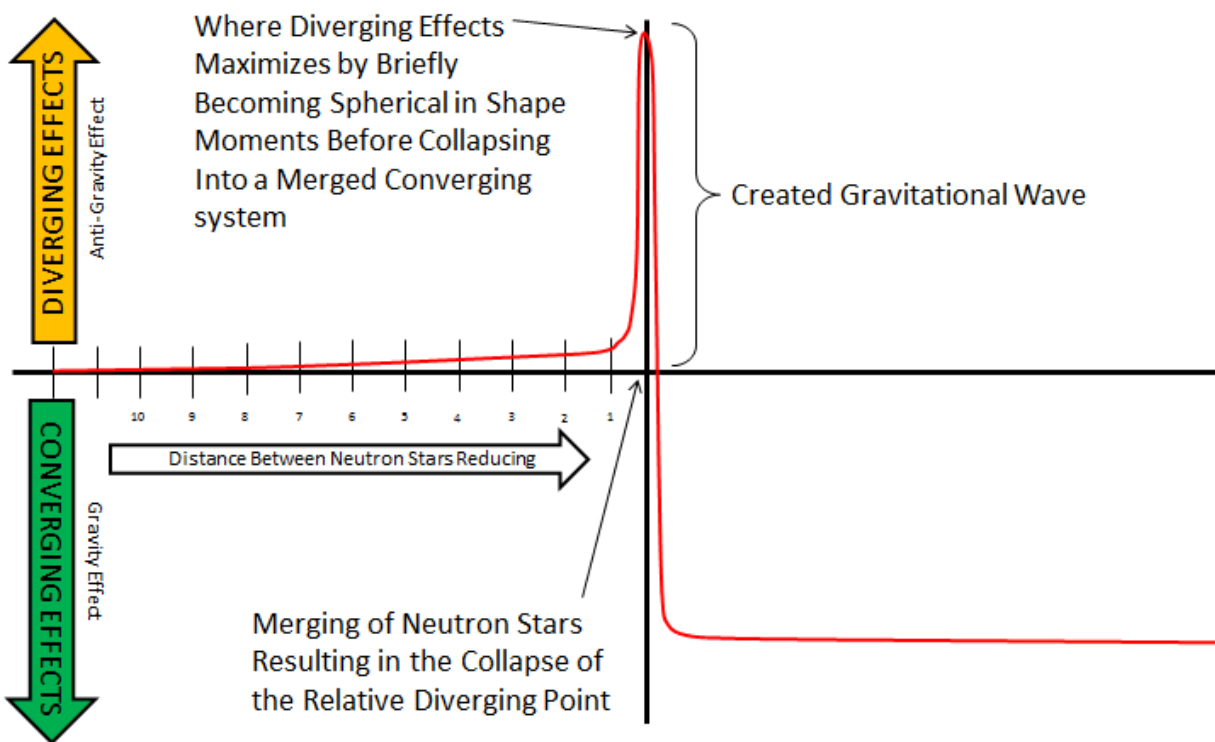


FIG.3 is a graph that arbitrarily depicts the geodesic deviating strength of converging (Normal gravity) and diverging (anti-gravity) effects of gravity from the Relative Diverging Point as the neutron star systems merge.

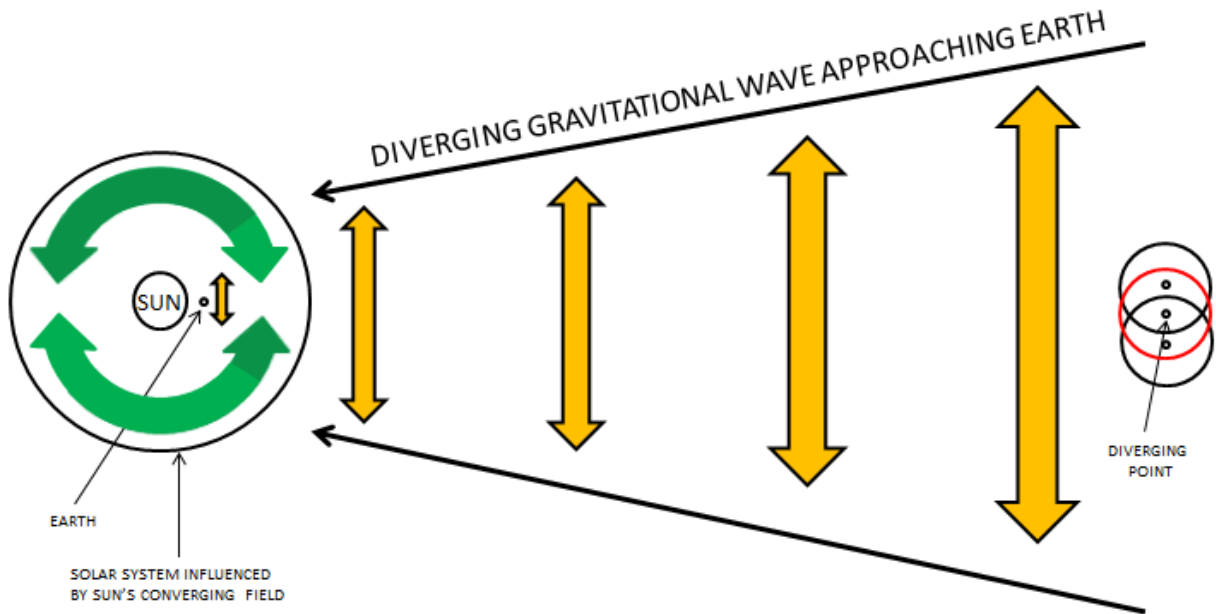


FIG.4 emphasizes how the produced anti-gravity effect from the merging neutron star systems is reduced before arriving to Earth. This is not an accurate depiction of this effect traveling from its origination, because its force is spherical in nature. The yellow arrows simply depict the reducing magnitude of this diverging phenomenon as it approaches Earth. This diverging force is exponentially reduced before it is observable, due to the opposing converging forces of the Sun and Earth.