1. Introduction

The standard model of physics explains gravity as a result of mass-induced space-time curvature. However, this explanation does not fully account for the nature of gravitational force at the microscopic level. This paper proposes an alternative perspective, arguing that gravity emerges from the **electron interactions occurring at both cosmic and planetary scales**. In this theory:

- **Space electrons** form a structured, omnipresent field that fills the universe.
- **Matter electrons** exist within conventional atomic structures and interact with space electrons.
- **Gravitational electrons** are a special formation of space electrons and matter electrons under extreme conditions, responsible for creating gravitational effects.

This paper explores how these three types of electrons interact and how their behavior contributes to planetary core pressure, heat transfer, and gravitational stability.

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2. The Nature and Distribution of Space Electrons

Space electrons are a unique form of electrons that:

- **Fill all of space uniformly**, occupying fixed spatial positions within the fabric of the universe.
- **Have a near-zero direct interaction with protons and neutrons**, but interact with free matter electrons.
- **Form a structured background**, influencing the propagation of electromagnetic waves, limiting the speed of light to approximately 300,000 km/s.

Because space electrons **do not overlap or collapse into each other**, they act as a medium through which light and other particles propagate. Their presence ensures that light and electrons experience resistance in space, thus enforcing the **universal speed limit**.

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3. The Interaction of Space Electrons and Matter Electrons

When **matter electrons** from atoms or free charge carriers interact with **space electrons**, they can enter a unique energetic state where:

- Space electrons induce **a weak force field** around matter electrons.
- Matter electrons begin **oscillatory motion** within the space electron field, leading to small perturbations in local energy distributions.
- Under high-pressure environments (such as planetary cores), **matter electrons can be "absorbed" by space electrons**, transforming into a new particle type—**gravitational electrons**.

This transformation is a crucial process that explains the origin of gravitational forces at a microscopic level.

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4. Formation of Gravitational Electrons and Their Properties

Gravitational electrons possess properties inherited from both space electrons and matter electrons:

- **They maintain the ability to penetrate all forms of matter**, unlike ordinary electrons.
- **They do not retain a fixed spatial position**, unlike space electrons.
- **They generate a force field that attracts surrounding matter electrons**, leading to the macroscopic effect we observe as gravity.

These electrons are continuously formed inside planetary and stellar cores due to extreme temperature and pressure conditions, then migrate outward, influencing gravitational fields and planetary thermal behavior.

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5. The Role of Gravitational Electrons in Planetary Cores

In planetary cores:

- **Space electrons are compressed by the surrounding mass**, increasing their energy density.
- **Matter electrons in high-pressure environments merge with space electrons**, forming gravitational electrons.
- **Gravitational electrons migrate outward**, releasing energy and increasing internal planetary heat.

This mechanism **sustains planetary core temperatures over billions of years** and provides a new explanation for why Earth's inner core remains molten despite gradual cooling.

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6. Magnetic Field Formation and Electron Recycling

- The transformation of **matter electrons into gravitational electrons** results in a slight depletion of matter electrons within planetary cores.
- This depletion leads to a positive charge imbalance, creating a **global planetary magnetic field**.
- As gravitational electrons move outward, they eventually **release matter electrons** back into the system, which are rapidly recaptured by the planet's positive magnetic field.

This explains:

1. The stability of Earth's magnetic field.
2. The self-sustaining nature of planetary magnetism.
3. The observed alignment between planetary gravity and magnetism.

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7. The Cosmic Electron Cycle and Universal Implications

On a larger scale:

- Gravitational electrons that escape into space eventually lose their energy and revert to space electrons.
- Space electrons **flow inward toward planetary and stellar bodies**, replenishing the system.
- This cycle maintains **gravitational stability across cosmic structures**, potentially linking to dark matter phenomena.

The balance between **space electrons, matter electrons, and gravitational electrons** could provide a new understanding of why galaxies and cosmic structures maintain their gravitational cohesion beyond the effects predicted by Newtonian and relativistic physics.

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8. Conclusion

This paper presents a new paradigm in understanding gravity, planetary heat distribution, and magnetic field formation by introducing the concept of **space electrons, matter electrons, and gravitational electrons**. Unlike traditional theories that attribute gravity purely to mass, this theory suggests that gravity arises from **the transformation and cycling of different electron types**, leading to a self-sustaining planetary and cosmic system.

Key contributions of this model:

1. **Gravity emerges from electron interactions**, not merely from mass warping space-time.
2. **Planetary core pressure is sustained by space electron flows**, explaining long-term heat maintenance.
3. **Magnetic fields result from electron depletion and redistribution**, naturally coupling gravity and magnetism.
4. **Space electrons provide a structured cosmic background**, influencing light propagation and universal constants.

Future studies should explore how this model could be tested experimentally, possibly by observing variations in planetary gravity fields due to changes in **electron density and behavior**.

Acknowledgments

This work builds upon prior research in **infinite-dimensional mathematics, quantum mechanics, and astrophysics**, seeking to bridge gaps in our understanding of gravitational phenomena.

References

[Here, you can add relevant references or prior works to support the theory.]