

What is Gravity Really?

Vaggelis Talios*

*Dipl. Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)
E/M Projects Designer and Contractor Engineer,
Greece*

*Corresponding Author

Vaggelis Talios, Dipl. Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) E/M Projects Designer and Contractor Engineer, Greece.

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Since ancient times, scientists have been trying to explain, what gravity really is? (that is, what is the cause that makes the various bodies to be attracted to the Earth). To this day, science has not given any correct interpretation of what this attraction really is, and what is the cause that makes it.

Newton explained that gravity is the attraction between the masses of material bodies, but without giving any explanation for the cause that makes it. Of course, the contribution of Newton, who I personally believe that was the greatest physicist of the past millennium, was enormous for Physics because he gave us the law of the universal gravitation, and the laws of the motion of material bodies, which were discoveries very decisive for the progress of Science. However, it was not possible for Newton, at that time, to determine the cause that causes gravity, since atoms, subatomic and elementary particles, elements that are necessary for the study of the cause, had not yet been discovered.

Einstein, with the General Theory of Relativity, attempted to explain the cause of gravity through the concept of the curvature of space-time, etc., but the explanation he gave, is a complex one explanation that to this day has not yet been understood and accepted by the wider scientific world.

I have personally proven that: We know that matter consists of molecules, molecules consists of atoms, and atoms consists of electrons, protons, and neutrons, and that:

“Gravity between two material bodies is the remainder of the difference of the positive and negative electromagnetic and other forces that develop between the total of the electrons, the protons, and the neutrons, of the two bodies”

I have also proven that this interpretation fully corresponds to reality. For more details, I refer you to my books and papers on the cause of gravity, which I have already published.

This definition of gravity is incomplete, but it is mandatory until the establishment by science of the real elementary particles, which are not the electrons and the up and down quarks but are the particles, pointons and antipointons, subdivisions of electrons, and quarks, as I describe them in the theory of the "chain reaction".

By the determination of the real elementary particles, the above definition will be formulated as follows:

“Gravity between two material bodies is the remainder of the difference of the positive and negative electromagnetic forces that develop between the total of the elementary particles, of the two bodies”

From the above definition, we observe that gravity is a very weak electromagnetic force (approximately 10^{36} weaker than the electromagnetic force), and has all the characteristics of the electromagnetic force, except of its size. As it happens in reality.

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