Correction note to equation #515 in both AS3-II.6 and AS3-II.9

The text on page 14 of monograph AS3-II.6 - which is again cited on page 68 of monograph AS3-II.9 - and equation #515 in particular, should be corrected as follows:

Aetherometry proposes that the finite velocity v_G of propagation of the apparent force of gravity is numerically identical to the speed of light divided by the speed of the electron-graviton W_{Ge}:

$$v_G = (c/W_{Ge})\ m\ sec^{-1} = c\ f_e\ sec = c\ (\lambda_e\ f_e^2/W_{Ge})\ sec = (c/W_{Ge})\ K_{krSS}\ sec = 426.95\ c = \\ = 1.2799*10^{11}\ m\ sec^{-1} \qquad (515)$$

as a gravitational disturbance that spreads along an apparent dimension of abstract space. This follows from a series of interconnected facts:

First, that propagation of gravity and gravitational disturbances, though conveyed by massfree gravitons, is referred to mass - and the fundamental particulate mass is that of the electron mass-energy.

Second, that *every graviton*, no matter what mass it is affected to, experiences a *constant* cosmic acceleration directly expressed in its fine structure:

$$K_{krSS} = 100\ cm\ sec^{-2} = \lambda_n\ f_n^2 = \lambda_e\ f_e^2 = \lambda_p\ f_p^2 \qquad (35, 197)$$

Third, the preceding also translates into a universal cosmic *acceleration constant* for every *massbound Planckian quantum* of angular momentum h:

$$\mathbf{a} = \alpha\ K_{krSS} = \alpha\ m\ sec^{-2} = \sqrt{(\lambda_x\ \lambda_e\ f_e^4)} \qquad (509)$$

Fourth, the fundamental force of gravity *in vacuo* is relayed by the electrodynamic superimposition of cosmological leptons, and directly expressible as such in the **Process B** equation by reference to the superimposed angular (Compton) frequencies of their mass-energies:

$$G = (h/E_{\delta e})^2\ (c/W_{Ge})\ (\alpha\ m\ sec^{-2})^2 = (\alpha\ K_{krSS})^2\ (c/W_{Ge})/(2\pi\upsilon_{\delta e})^2 \qquad (519)$$

If one asks with what power this force is transmitted and what its surface density is in any direction - then, in the process of answering these questions, one also obtains the velocity of the apparent propagation of this force. The power density, directly in (m sec^{-3}), is given by

$(\alpha\ K_{krSS}\ sec^{-1})$

and the velocity of propagation v_G is revealed by

$$G = (h/E_{\delta e})^2\ (c/W_{Ge})\ (\alpha\ m\ sec^{-2})^2 = (\alpha\ K_{krSS})^2\ (c/W_{Ge})/(2\pi\upsilon_{\delta e})^2 =$$
$$= (\alpha\ K_{krSS}\ sec^{-1})[(c/W_{Ge})(K_{krSS}\ sec)]/(2\pi\upsilon_{\delta e})^2 = (\alpha\ K_{krSS}\ sec^{-1})\ v_G/(\omega_{\delta e})^2$$

Thus the speed of propagation of the apparent force of gravity is superluminal but not instantaneous:

$$v_G = G\ (m_e c^2/h)^2\ (4\pi^2\ m\ sec^{-1})/(\alpha\ m\ sec^{-2})^2 = (c/W_{Ge})\ m\ sec^{-1} = 426.95\ c$$