***Antigravity***

**Gravitational Systems**

**Gravitational Attractive and Repulsive Systems**
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Introduction

Before discussing gravity or antigravity, it is necessary to have a workable definition of both. All matter, from the simplest form to the most complex is vibrating surfaces, or strings as some like to believe (though nobody has ever told me how vibrating strings can hold three dimensionality for very long). Anyhow, matter naturally vibrates in unison or harmony with all other matter. This matter vibration creates waves in the ether, and when separate matter produces waves, the separate wave patterns create interference patterns that consist of the intersections of the emitted waves. The effect is like the pattern that forms when two stones are tossed into a pond in different places û only this happens in three dimensions. Evidently, these ethereal interference patterns create a higher ethereal energy state or in equilibrium and the ether naturally attempts to return to a lower energy state or equilibrium. If separate matter is vibrating in unisons or harmonies, moving the matter closer together results in a reduction of interference patterns and therefore moves the system closer to equilibrium. However, it is possible for matter to vibrate in discord to the unisons and harmonies of other matter. In this case, the ethereal interference patterns created cannot be resolved by moving the matter closer together; rather, they increase due to the amplitude increase of the waves seen as the matter comes together. Therefore, to move the ether towards a lower energy state or equilibrium, the matter in discord is pushed away to reduce the intensity of the interference patterns.

Examples of both unisonic and harmonic attraction and discordic repulsion may be often observed spectacularly from rapidly spinning black holes. In these black holes, the emitted wave pitch distortion is caused by a Doppler effect due to the core's rapid spin rate. As a black hole's core rotates, assuming a symmetrical core, pure Doppler distorted waves are emitted parallel to the axis, while perpendicular to the axis plane at the equator, the Doppler effect would seem to be cancelled out. This may happen because, from the equatorial plane, every point has equal mass moving towards it and away from it, and the average of the Doppler distortions occurring would be the unisonic and harmonic frequencies necessary for gravitational attraction. (Note: there are some unresolved difficulties with this distortion cancellation theory. I invite the readers to ponder and submit explanations as they occur) Therefore, we have massive gravitational attraction from the equatorial plane, and massive repulsion from the axis. This repulsion from some of the more massive holes has been repeatedly shown to produce matter jets that, according to scientists, seem to be travelling faster than the speed of light. Obviously, this Doppler distortion is a key to antigravity.

There are also other methods of ethereal matter wave pitch distortion, such as the high voltage capacitive fields developed by Townsend Brown, and direct manipulation of matter vibrations using high harmonics of sonic or electromagnetic waves, but those will be discussed in future papers.

I believe the easiest method of Doppler distorting matter waves is to use rotating systems, or as it is often called, gyroscopic antigravity. However, to really be useful, and produce significant distortion, a mass must be spun really, really fast. Atoms with unbalanced nuclei must be used in order to maintain, through inertial imbalances, a changing orientation throughout each rotation. Otherwise, the nuclei will maintain their position and little distortion will occur, much like water and ice in a glass tend to hold their positions no matter how one turns the glass. But even with unbalanced nuclei, simply spinning a mass at achievable speeds has produced only minimal effects.

Perhaps a feasible alternative would be to rotate many atomic nuclei at very high speeds. Nuclei are ultra-dense, nearly like little neutron stars or black holes, but with protons and a positive charge. Because nuclei rotate fairly stable and without friction, it is possible to accelerate their rotation to their maximum speed and produce very strong Doppler distortions from their axis. Aligning the axis of nucleic rotation in a sample would provide directed distortion waves.

There exists several ways to accomplish this nucleic spin. Rotation may be initiated primarily by free electron inertial transference, variable magnetic fields, or secondarily by gravitational or protonic or non-free electron inertial transference. Combinations of these methods may increase overall efficiency of a design.

Certain nucleic geometries reflect, to a significant degree, the movements of nearby electrons. The elements that exhibit such geometries have an odd number of protons and an even number of neutrons. In such atoms, the protons are not uniformly dispersed throughout the nucleus. Instead, one side of the nucleus is slightly more positive than the other. They exhibit a slight natural distortion effect that may be deduced by observing their atomic radii, which are significantly smaller than expected due to the repulsive effect generated by nearby nuclei. The unbalanced element with the most massive nucleus is Bismuth, element 83. Its nucleus has the most amount of matter and the strongest inter-nucleic attractive forces which allow it the highest maximum spin rate of all the unbalanced nuclei. These factors combine to make Bismuth the obvious choice for electro-repulsive experiments. A stable element 115 would be better than Bismuth, but that may prove impossible.

Electrically Induced Rotation

To spin nuclei with electricity, it may be preferable to use a thin Bismuth film and pass high frequency current across the film to speed and align rotation. High frequency current has a tendency to travel on surfaces as far as possible from the interior of the conductor. Therefore, the current would be most likely to pass over the tops of the surface Bismuth atoms and less likely to pass through the valleys between them due to the electrical pressure. The effect can be likened to water falling over a waterwheel. This tendency would allow the axis of the Bismuth atoms to align perpendicular to the electrical flow and tangential to the film plane while simultaneously initiating and speeding nucleic rotation. Distortions would occur from the nuclei parallel to the axis. Inertial transference may be strong enough spin the Bismuth atoms that lie just beneath the surface layer in an opposite direction to the surface spins. The layer beneath this spins may oppositely again. This continues to the middle of the film where rotation is caused equally by the effect from both sides of the film. As every other atomic layer in the film rotates counter to the surface charge, limiting the thickness of the film may increase efficiency.

But this design is hypothetical, mainly because Bismuth is not very conductive in its natural state. To initiate rotation it might be necessary to provide an adjacent highly conductive layer adjacent to the Bismuth film (Art Bell's Roswell Debris: http://www.artbell.com/rosreprt.html, and personal communication with Steve Wingate). With this design, charge still races across the Bismuth surface speeding and aligning nucleic rotation. Use of an element with balanced nuclei would be recommended to reduce the chance of rotational instability and disruptions due to interactions between the layers. Magnesium would be the obvious choice due to it's high conductivity and light weight. Multiple Bismuth and Magnesium layers might be sandwiched on top of one another for greater effect. High frequency current passed across such sandwiched layers will effect distortions towards the directions perpendicular to the electron flow and tangential to the sandwich plane. The extra conductive layer may not be necessary, as research into Bismuth films and micro-filaments suggests a natural superconductive tendency that is not present in thicker samples. It is possible that the superconductive effect results from the nucleic spin with nuclei acting as electron guides to reduce eddying and resistance.

Possibly an experimental compact design would be similar to this. Around a conductive central core, a Bismuth film ten centimeters wide, a kilometer long, and a few microns thick is wrapped. From the core and between each successive Bismuth layer a similar dielectric layer is wrapped in a similar fashion to prevent a charge from taking a shortcut and bypassing a portion of the kilometer length. If the free end of the Bismuth film is grounded, and a sufficient high frequency current is passed from the core to the ground, distorted waves would be emitted out the top and bottom of the device. Possibly, the single Bismuth film in this design may need to be replaced by a Bismuth/Magnesium sandwich for more efficient rotation. However, once rotation is achieved, little energy is needed to continue rotation and wave distortion - the nuclei act as little flywheels. An interesting point of this design is its ability to work at a distance. Distorted waves are emitted in two approximate beams if the nucleic spin is stable enough. These beams would neither increase nor decrease over distance, only spread out according to their shape. The simplest stable platform based on this design would be an equilateral triangle with one distortion generator of this type at each corner. Varying the generators' orientations would provide maneuverability.

Another design that would be useful would be to use the successive Bismuth-dielectric films or Bismuth-Magnesium films to coat the outer surface of various shapes to provide repulsion across larger surfaces. The first shape to consider is the cigar shape. When coated with successive layers and a sufficient charge is passed through the "skin" from one end of the cigar to the other, distorted waves from each nucleus are generated towards the directions tangential to the skin and perpendicular to the plane which contains the nucleus and the cigar's lengthwise axis. Not only would this configuration provide a nice even lift, it would naturally align the cigar parallel to the earth's surface. It would also deflect, to a degree dependent on the intensity of distortion, all objects on an approach path towards it. This would provide protection from micrometeorites, projectiles, and even particle beam weapons if the distortion was strong enough - anything that is affected by gravity can be deflected. For maneuverability, a compact distortion generator as described above at each end of the cigar would do the job.

The next logical shape to explore is the traditional "flying saucer" or disk shape. If coated similarly to the above cigar, and charged from top to bottom or vice versa, distorted waves would be emitted towards the directions tangential to the skin and perpendicular to the plane which contains the nucleus and the axis of the disk. If sitting on the ground, it would repulse laterally - providing zero lift. To the distorted waves from the lateral, the high frequency current needs to be made to travel around the axis instead of taking the shortest, fastest route between poles. The closer the spiraling of the electron flow, the closer the repulsive field aligns with the axis plane and therefore repulses more up and down. This spiraling may be accomplished with a spirally wound core or more efficiently with a winding just deep of exterior surface. With this design, only one compact distortion generator mounted axially is needed to provide maneuverability.

There are limitations to these designs arising from the fact that all the distorted waves are directed tangential to the surface and never reach the interior of the craft. This limits the acceleration and deceleration to that which a human body could withstand. Why not put the occupants outside, under a dome on top of the craft? This way, the repulsion forces generated would, to a large degree, counter-balance the inertial forces on occupants as the craft accelerated upwards. Another solution might be to use a distortion skin with a rippled shape rather than smooth.

There are many other possible shapes and configurations to explore using this wave distorting skin and modifications of the more compact design and combinations of them both. I urge you to discover these on your own.

Magnetically Induced Rotation

It also possible to induce nucleic rotation magnetically. My first design idea was to use a cylinder of Bismuth (it's the most diamagnetic, too - that means it resists a magnetic field) rotated within a collar of alternating magnetic poles. As the individual Bismuth atoms pass by a north pole, they will be turned and will complete a single rotation as they pass by the south pole. Thus for every two magnetic poles in the collar, one nucleic spin will be initiated. I would call it a rotational amplification device. Using a router motor operating at 25,000 and forty permanent or electromagnets in the collar, I expect individual nucleic spins at 500,000 rpm as the whole core rotates at 25,000 rpm. I hope that should do the distortion trick. The whole thing will look like a sun picture with the Bismuth core as the sun and forty electromagnet rays.

My second idea was to construct a coil around a ferrous sleeve containing a Bismuth core. Using an AC frequency generator at the coils resonant frequency and then moving up the coilÆs harmonics would be a simpler and much more efficient method of inducing extremely rapid nucleic rotations in the Bismuth core. With this design, the speed of achievable rotations is dependent on the harmonic used and limited only by the highest harmonic used.

Using this concept, it is also possible to construct a craft with a Bismuth shell on the outside and the coil on the inside around a ferrous rod. Hitting the coil at its resonant frequency and its harmonics should accomplish the same trick. Varying the position of the coil would allow for maneuverability. Again, there are many variations and combinations on this design which need to be explored.

Well, I've never been very good at wrapping things up, so I will just say peace and God bless.

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