Anti-Gravity and the Flying Saucer

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Note added on 20th November 2011: Regarding the argument that the vorticity generated by a large scale spinning object would be absorbed by the background electron-positron sea, this will indeed prevent two large scale spinning bodies from repelling each other due to centrifugal force. However, it should have no bearing as regards undermining the upward centrifugal force acting on an element of a spinning object in a gravitational field. If the rotor blades of a helicopter were to involve transverse speeds in excess of 8km/sec, this should introduce a distinct levitational effect due to centrifugal force, irrespective of any aerodynamical considerations. As such, the bit in section IV about the levitation effect being undermined by the solenoidal field should be disregarded.

Abstract. There is only one anti-gravity force, and that is positive electric charge. Positive charge is the centrifugally directed pressurized aether which emerges from the sources which we understand as positively charged particles. A geometrical arrangement of the lines of force within the luminiferous medium is sought, such that it will push a flying saucer upwards against the gravitational field.

Archimedes' Principle

I. An object that is less dense than water will rise to the surface against the force of gravity. This is because the net hydrostatic pressure that is pressing on all sides of the object acts upwards. This hydrostatic pressure is in fact centrifugal positive charge being exerted from the water molecules, and it is neutralized on the upper surface of the rising object by gravitational tension. The same principle operates in the all pervading sea of rotating electron-positron dipoles that acts as the luminiferous medium [1], and centrifugal force manifests itself as inertia or magnetic repulsion.

The Hovercraft Effect

II. Inertia is kinetic energy. It is the increase in the fine-grained centrifugal pressure of the molecules in a body that is induced by motion

of the body through the luminiferous medium. Kinetic energy defies gravity. When a body moves in a straight line at constant speed in the absence of a radial or a solenoidal field, the centrifugal pressure is equal all around the body, hence giving modern physicists the false impression that centrifugal force doesn't exist. In order to appreciate the reality of centrifugal force as a component of inertia, we need to isolate it. This can be done by introducing the kind of asymmetry that arises in a radial field, a solenoidal field, a precessing gyroscope, or a rattleback (Celtic stone). In the case of the radial gravitational tension field, the radial centrifugal pressure only acts outwards due to the tail of the field. The centrifugal pressure emerges from the positrons in the luminiferous medium and it acts laterally from the gravitational lines of force. Hence, rather than causing friction in space, the luminiferous medium actually causes a hovercraft effect which keeps the planets in orbit.

Bernoulli's Principle and the Wing

III. When an aeroplane wing moves forwards, the centrifugal pressure exerted by the air molecules under the wing becomes greater than the centrifugal pressure exerted by the air molecules above the wing. The differential is therefore a compound centrifugal force which causes the aeroplane to rise against the force of gravity. A compound centrifugal force is known as a Coriolis force.

The Spiral Wing (Helico-pter)

IV. A spiral wing is a rotating rigid body, and as such, we might expect its individual elements to levitate when they reach a tangential speed of 8km/sec. The significance of the value 8km/sec is that this is the transverse speed that would be required for a satellite to be in orbit at the surface of the Earth. But while the hovercraft effect may apply in planetary orbits and while Bernoulli's principle may apply in aerodynamics, the problem with an aetherdynamical helicopter is that the luminiferous medium blows right through the material of the rotors, and hence the centrifugal force field is solenoidal. It is in fact induced in the form of a solenoidal magnetic field [2]. The question then arises as to whether or not a solenoidal pressure field can push against a radial gravitational field. We know that radial gravitational lines of force do

contain solenoidal rings of force that cause the tides [3]. The interconnection between the radial field and the solenoidal field exists by virtue of the dipolar/double helix nature of the luminiferous medium [4]. However the solenoidal pressure field associated with the rings of force that cause the tides is actually built into the gravitational field, whereas the solenoidal field that is induced by a spiral wing will superimpose on the external gravitational field. As such it will not press against the external gravitational field and no lift will be obtained by this mechanism. Furthermore, we know from the 'Barnett Effect' that this spin induced magnetic repulsion is extremely weak [2].

Electric Current

V. Even if an electric current flowing around the rim of a flying saucer could produce a stronger magnetic field than that of a spinning disc, it must still be ruled out for the reason given in section **IV** above. That reason is that although an electric current can produce a centrifugal pressure field, such a solenoidal pressure field can only push against another solenoidal field. Additionally if we have a large electric current, a lot of undesirable heat will be generated, whereas if we have a low electric current it wouldn't be sufficient to provide the necessary magnetic repulsive force.

Aether Deflation

VI. We therefore have to consider using a high voltage, not for the purpose of generating an electric current, but rather for the purpose of generating a high negative electrostatic charge. This will bring us once again back to Archimedes' principle in the luminiferous medium. The high negative charge will produce radial lines of force that will press laterally against the sides of the external gravitational lines of force. The flying saucer could be levitated as a hot aether balloon that is pushing against a gravitational field. The centrifugal force will be coming from the positrons of the linearly polarized electron-positron dipoles in the background luminiferous medium and it will be acting laterally between the radial lines of force. When only gravitational charge is involved, this lateral centrifugal pressure in the field lines is not sufficient to overcome the attractive tension which acts along the field lines. However, if the saucer is deflated to a sufficiently high negative charge, the inflow rate

will increase, but the lateral centrifugal pressure will also increase at a higher rate, due to the fact that the centrifugal pressure obeys the inverse cube law of the dipole field, whereas the inflow tension obeys the inverse square law of the monopole field. As such a reversal threshold will be reached in which the negative charge should be sufficient to levitate the saucer. However, the generation of negative charge needs to be accompanied by the equal generation of positive charge. We will need to generate a powerful electric dipole inside the saucer. The positive end will have opposite polarization to the external gravitational field, and as such the two lots of field lines will join directly together. This will lead to repulsion on the rocket principle, providing that the outflow pressure (positive charge) is greater than the gravitational inflow tension. A strong electric dipole will therefore ensure repulsion against the external gravitational field at any orientation.

Conclusion

VII. Positive charge is the only anti-gravity force. A flying saucer will require positive charge in some form or other. By examining the various machines that have been used to overcome gravity, such as the aeroplane, the hovercraft, the rocket, the satellite, and the helicopter, and by extrapolating aerodynamics to aetherdynamics, it has been concluded that in order for flying saucers to levitate against gravity in the luminiferous medium, they would need to utilize an electric dipole in which the principle of the hot air balloon applies to the negative end, and in which the principle of the rocket applies to the positive end.

References

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