

each other, but they have equal Poynting vector P , and place them coaxially then ether will move asymmetrically according to law of conservation of the quantity of the motion, and the result for it is the propulsion force F_t .

At the present time the third model of the fragment of the engine was built and its main technical parameters were measured. So, on the frequency of 80 kHz we measured that the electric intensity is $E=10^5$ V/m, the total electric intensity is $E=10^6$ V/m, the magnetic intensity is $H=2 \times 10^4$ A/m, the Poynting's vector is $P=10^{10}$ Joule/($m^2 \times s$), the propulsion force is $F=60$ N (about 6 kg-force) if the input power to one LC circuit of the system is about 10 kW. The system is shown on the photo.

In the near future will start experiments on engines based on the "pondemotor effect": measurement of rotation moment, interaction between the exciter and its mirror reflection from the Earth surface and so on. We started to design a fragment of the engine with radius $R=40$ m, which will create $P=10^{14}$ Joule/($m^2 \times s$) and $F_t=3 \times 10^4$ N (about 3 tons).

References

1. Acad. Tamm, The principles of the electric theory, Moscow, Leningrad, 1949.
2. N. Kalashnikov, G. Phrantov, V. Gordienko. The foundations of the theory of electromagnetic dipole and possibility of its application in electro prospecting, Lvov, 1977.
3. The pondemotor action of electromagnetic field, edited by Dr. R.V. Alitov, Moscow, 1975.

Propulsion From Relativity Effect of Inertial Force

Takuya Ishizaka

Midori 3-4-3-205
Utsunomiya Tochigi, Japan
Zip 321-0165

Amateur-institute for General Relativity , Japanese branch office

Many scientists challenged to get propulsion from inertial force. No one succeeded. Here we show the possibility of propulsion system by the effect of relativity of inertial force. Activity matter may be a gravitational wave or "space-time". We named it "space-time propeller". If we success to show that the system will work, then we will get a propulsion from electric power.

The system consists of a turntable and 2 wheels. Wheels were set on the edge of this turntable. We call it "space time propeller ". Proper time at point P in wheels will be delayed by rotation of turntable and wheels. This delay depends on the position in the wheels. Delay describes as follows, if we neglect the effect of own mass of wheels. We do not need to think about mass of the turntable. The " τ " is proper time on P. The " t " is the time at the inertia system fixed on the center of a turntable.

$$d\tau = \gamma dt \quad (1)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2 \omega^2}{c^2} - \frac{R^2 \Omega^2}{c^2} - \frac{r^2 \Omega^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{c^2} + \frac{2rR\omega\Omega \sin \varphi}{c^2}}} \quad (2)$$

In general the "inertial force field in the accelerated coordinate system" is in inverse proportion to proper time of each point.

$$\text{inertial force field} = -\frac{dx_\mu}{d\tau} \quad (3)$$

In the case of the space-time propeller, the sum of inertial forces on each point of wheels is not equal to zero.

It means that all the sum of inertial forces in wheels is never canceled. It is a "relativity effect". We call this phenomenon the "inertial force deviation".

Non-compensated inertial force =

$$= \int_{\text{Volume of all Wheel}} -\frac{dx_\mu}{d\tau} dm \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

The new propulsion force is just a non-compensated inertial force. If we put plus spin on the turntable and minus spin on wheels, we can get directed propulsion.

How many propulsion we can get? We can get 70,000 N propulsion under the following condition. The radius of the turntable and wheels is 1m; linear density of wheels is 10Kg/m, frequency of rotation of turntable and wheels is 16,000 Hz.

The idea of the space-time propeller includes 2 problems. The first one is that we used a rigid body in above discussion. But any terms will not be divergent under the condition that λ in (2) is real. Therefore we can avoid the physical failure in above discussion. The second one is that active matter is unknown. According to above discussion, we can't explain energy-momentum conservation.

We should find an active matter to explain the energy-momentum exchange mechanism. It is natural to think that the active matter is the gravitational wave. It means that the space-time propeller "kicks" the space time like the propeller kicks the air.

To explain that active matter is a gravitational wave, we need to know the structure of space-time inside of

the rotating solid-state object, which is filled with mass. It is an inner solution of Einstein equation of the rotating solid-state object. The inner solution of rotating solid-state object is unknown. If the shape of the rotating solid-state object is a sphere, then inside of it space-time must have characters of Schwarzschild inner space-time and rotating coordinate system. And it must be continuous smoothly with Kerr space-time on the

surface of the object. If we get above solution, then next we will discuss the external space time of the rotating solid-state object, which has valuable rotation. The solid-state object, which has valuable rotation, can generate a gravitational wave. We will be able to get information of energy-momentum conservation by analysis of above gravitational wave.

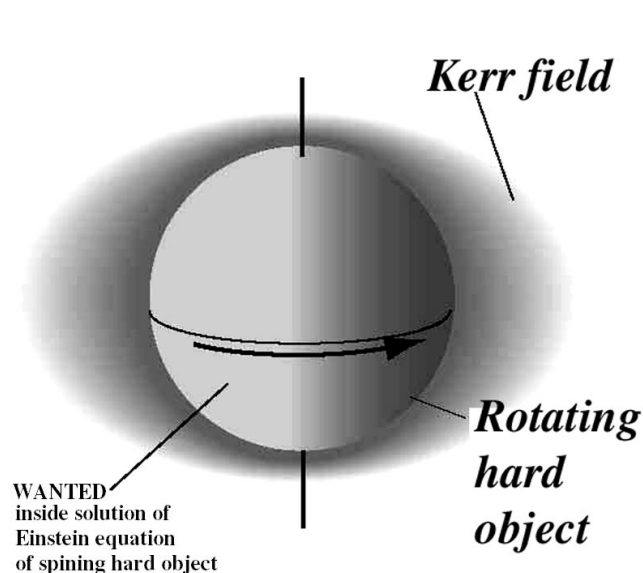


Fig.1 Space-Time propeller.

Rotation of the turntable and the wheels causes a difference of time delay late in the turntable and the wheels. Time delay in the wheels (at point P) depends on $\sin\phi$. It means that time delay of P at $0 < \phi < \pi$ and P at $0 > \phi > -\pi$ is different.

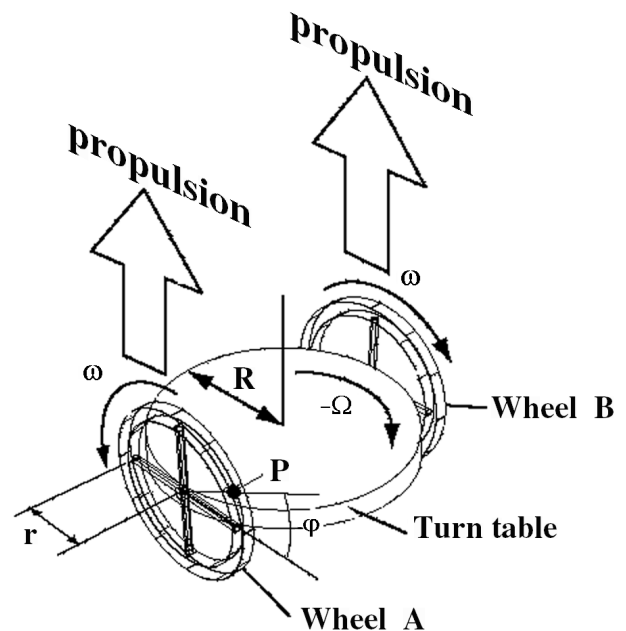


Fig 2. Space-time image of rotating hard object.

Space-time structure of inside field of rotating hard object is unknown. Out side solution should be Kerr field. Both fields should be smoothly continuous. To know the structure of inside field is the first step for the discovery for activity matter of space-time propeller.

Rythmodynamics of Amplitudeless Fields

Yu. N. Ivanov

Moscow, <http://mirit.narod.ru/>

Theory is a well-reasoned hypothesis!

In this article we give an example of hypothetical black holes and effects, which accompany this phenomenon. This example helps us to develop the closest reason of gravitational attraction of the bodies. Also we introduce new ideas of amplitudeless field (gravitational field), amplitudeless quantum (graviton), frequency horizon. It is supposed that the reader has already got acquainted with the main principles of monographs "Rythmodynamics" and "Frequency space".

BLACK HOLES

In the XXst century all people know about black holes. "According to the Newton's laws and theory of relativity even the only one quantum of light cannot leave the star. Space in the place, where black hole appeared, becomes distorted and isolated in itself." [14].

In the world of science when we speak about black holes two theories are considered to be principal. These are classic (diffusive) and "neoclassic" (Buracanian) concepts of cosmogonical process. The first one is based on the ideas and constructions by V. Gershel (the end of the XVIII century). V.A. Ambartsumyan proposed another concept in the late 40s of the XX century.

In contrast with the "classics", who consider black holes to be the natural steps of evolution of substance, the «buracans» postulate the hypothetical "prestellar substance" (D-body) as a relic heritage of cosmogonical