

# Gravitonics is Electronics of the XXI Century

## Hypothesizes, Conclusions, Speculations

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Today we can easily insist that ways to solve main gravitonics problems are already defined, at that the practical realization of any of them will mean the break through in engineering. So, what successes has the Russian science already achieved in the area of gravitonics, and what priorities can we lose here in the nearest future?

### Introduction to Gravitonics

The electronics of the "past century" uses electron as a ball, which has weight, radius, electric charge and magnetic moment. These very parameters define electron behavior in the electrostatic, magnetostatic and electromagnetic fields. But electron abilities are not limited by it; electron spin and internal microstructure features remain unaccounted and unclaimed. Evenly speaking, General Theory of Relativity (GTR) of Einstein was a power impulse for mathematical physics development and gave birth to many productive ideas. But the main problem, that is the secret of gravitation, remains undisclosed... In works of K.P. Stanjukovich [1] and A.Z. Petrov [2], who carefully followed GTR, it was shown that this theory described neither energy, nor impulse of gravitational radiation, i.e. it can not explain gravitation. About 20 years ago V.B. Braginsky, today's RAS Corresponding Member, came up with an idea: "if the propagation speed of gravitational signal is higher than the velocity of light, there will be already another theory, not GTR!" Maybe, the reason is the postulation of equality of gravitational and electromagnetic radiation velocities?...

Today the approximate theory of gravitational radiation sources can be built on the basis of the following simple considerations: if during annihilation of "electron-positron" pair there creates the pair of gamma-quantums with energy about 0.511 MeV, then the pair of back gamma-quantums with the energy about 0.511 MeV, could create "electron-positron" pair. Is it possible to assume, that electron, positron and gamma-quantum with the energy about 0.511 MeV are just three stages of one and the same object?! If it is possible, then for the rational description of the given object we will have to suppose the existence of subparticles, named by us unquantums [3], or named by other authors microleptons [4].

On the basis of Heisenberg uncertainty relation conformably to the energy and duration of quantum of electromagnetic radiation, measured by laboratory means, it is possible to calculate the minimal "electrical length" of photon (i.e. quantum geometrical extension in free space in wave-length units), which is equal to  $137\lambda$ , and in the unquantum theory it is equal to  $137$  unquantum-antiunquantum pairs. On the basis of these conceptions it is possible to construct the spatial microstructure model of electron. So, what kind is it?

We think, that electron can be represented as thin-walled spheroid, walls of which are two light (C) barriers, separating the "internal" part of electron from the "external" one. From the traditional physics point of view "over-barrier" space is an "imaginary" one. This very space can contain the gravitational mass of electron. The radius of the gravitational spheroid is equal to the half of the classic electron radius, and its imaginary weight is 137 times more than the rest mass of electron. Being "cut" off by the double light C-barrier, unquantums of the spheroid internal part are as if non-existent for the outer world, and the rest mass of electron is formed by magnetic energy of three unquantums on the external orbit with the classic electron radius. This very spheroid, rotating with the tangential velocity C, let us get the precise value of the electron spin.

The study of presented model shows, that:

- The "electromagnetic" rest mass of electron is "magnetostatic";
- The gravitational mass of electron is an imaginary value and it is 137 times more than the rest mass of electron;
- The gravitational radius of electron is two times less than the "classical" one;
- The "internal" gravitational radius of electron is 45.7 times more than the external one, i.e. the internal space is compressed per 45.7 times (!);
- The spin is equal to the classical one, but this value is imaginary one (!);
- The value of the "effective" electron charge is three times more than the classical tabulated value;
- The native magnetic field of electron is equal to  $8,9 \cdot 10^{13}$  Oersted;
- The gravitational constant is equal to  $10^{33} \text{ cm}^3/\text{g} \cdot \text{s}^2$ , i.e. it is about  $10^{40}$  more than the "world" gravitational constant of the Earth;
- The gravitational energy of electron is equal to  $137 \cdot 0.511 \text{ MeV}$ , i.e. 137 times more than the equivalent energy of the rest mass of electron.

The model is paradoxical. But it can be tested experimentally! Comparing "electromagnetic" rest mass of electron with the relation of electromagnetic energy to gravitational one, it is possible to determine the connection between magnetostatic and gravitational energy of electron, and, therefore, with energy of the magnetized ferromagnetic.

Gravitational constants of the Earth and of the electron differ in about  $10^{40}$  and can be described by the same simple equation:

$$\gamma_{loc} = 2k\gamma_0 \cdot \omega^{3/2},$$

where  $k$  - is a parameter of the gyroscope shape,  $\gamma_0$  - is absolute universal constant, equal to  $1/137$  and  $\omega$  - is native rotation frequency of the gyroscope.

Let us assume, that gravitational constants of all objects should be described by this equation. By substitution of the new gravitational constant into the known equation of the gravitational energy  $W = \gamma m^2 / r$  we will get the equation of the gravitational energy of rotating gyroscope with any size (from electron up to the Galaxy!). Thus, the main point of the "non-Einsteinian" theory of gravitational energy sources comes to the thing that any rotating object and any magnetized ferromagnetic have their own gravitational energy, and the sources of gravitational radiation can be only nonlinearly moved objects, or objects which are in the state of change of phase (for example, permanent magnet during its demagnetization). It is the gravitational theory and explanation of "strong" and "weak" interactions!

#### Laboratory test of the equations

##### *Magnetostriction*

J.P. Joule found the effect of change of ferromagnetic linear sizes and volume during magnetization as early as 1842. Magnetostriction is widely used in modern technique, but in the physical encyclopedia of 1963 there is the following honest acknowledgement: "For the most ferrites both longitudinal and transverse magnetostriction is negative; the reason of it is still unclear."

In the scientific literature magnetostriction is usually defined as  $\lambda = \Delta L / L$ . However, during the change of external field to some arbitrary and enough small value  $\Delta H$ , it is advisable to define magnetostriction as  $\lambda = 1/L \cdot \Delta L / \Delta H$ , since in magnetostriction experiments the value  $\Delta L / \Delta H$  (or  $\partial L / \partial H$ ) is changed. By means of the suggested equation  $W = 137(BHV) = BHV/\alpha$ , which connects magnetic energy with the gravitational one, it is possible to get enough simple equation for the magnetostriction:

$$\lambda = 1/L \cdot \partial L / \partial H = \alpha \cdot k / (B \cdot H)_s \cdot H^2 \cdot \partial \mu / \partial H$$

where  $(B \cdot H)_s / \alpha$  - is the density of gravitational energy in the point of magnetic saturation,  $k$  - is the parameter of share of gravitational field in the magnetostriction effect,  $H$  - is magnetic bias,  $\partial \mu / \partial H$  - is differential magnetic conductivity.

The new equation qualitatively corresponds to four known features of magnetostriction [5], namely:

- The magnetostriction sign is defined by the sign of  $\partial \mu / \partial H$ , i.e. by the course of the magnetization curve, measured in the direction of calculated component of the linear magnetostriction;

- Graphical sum of three linear components of magnetostriction, calculated by three main axes of the anisotropy form of the model, is always negative and numerically close to the value of the volume magnetostriction;
- Magnetostriction is an even effect, since the equation includes squared value of the external magnetic field;
- Dependence of magnetic conductivity  $\mu$  from the filed  $H$  and hence dependence  $\partial \mu / \partial H$  has a hysteresis nature. Therefore, the magnetostriction is a hysteresis phenomenon too.

So we have the right to "close" the question of physical encyclopedia on the cause of magnetostriction. **Magnetostriction is the secondary gravitational effect of ferromagnetic "self-constriction" in its own gravitational field.**

##### *Gravitational-optic effects of GTR*

Distortion of the light beam, passing near the Sun and the photon frequency bias in the field of terrestrial gravity (the Nobel experiment of Paunda and Rebki) are the main arguments in favor of GTR canonization. It is very attractive to repeat these experiments in laboratory conditions, basing on our conception of the origin of gravitational field.

The acceleration of gravity, used in experiments with ferromagnetic, reached the value  $4.72 \cdot 10^{15} \text{cm/s}^2$ , i.e. about  $4.8 \cdot 10^{12} \text{g}$ . At such values of acceleration there is no necessity to introduce a definition "space masses". In these experiments there was used the optically transparent ferromagnetic, which was the saturated solution of manganese chloride in water at room temperature. The experiment on the beam distortion was made in 1975 [7]. It was shown, that this effect is the result of two simultaneous processes. The first is an intense drift of magnetic ions, which forms the gradient of index coefficient that causes the light beam distortion. Another process is a relatively weak gravitational beam distortion, for which, nevertheless, the relation of deviation angle to the track length (the length of the dish is about 100 mm) is turned out to be about  $10^{10}$  more than in "Einsteinian" gravitational-optic experiments.

The experiment on bias of the optic radiation frequency [8] was made in 1978-1980 and was repeated in 1983. With use of heterodyne and interferometrical methods of measurement we were succeeded to observe effects of "red" and "blue" frequency biases in the non-uniformly magnetized ferromagnetic by means of simple displacement of the working dish (with the length about 40 mm) from one side of the magnet gap to another. The maximum displacement is about  $10^{-5}$ , that is about  $10^{10}$  more than in the experiment of Paunda and Rebki.

##### *Problem of the propagation speed of gravitational radiation*

There are still only few publications about such fundamental parameter as the propagation speed of

gravitational radiation; it is able to speak only about pages, or even lines! Let us refer to major sources:

**I. Newton:** *"The propagation speed of gravitational interaction is equal to infinity."* It is an argument, because otherwise we would have to bring the "delay" parameter  $\Delta t$  into the Law of Gravity, what is not noticed in real conditions of star observations [9].

**P.S. Laplace** in 1787, taking into account observation errors of that time, showed, that gravitational interaction speed was about  $50 \cdot 10^6$  times more than the light propagation speed, i.e. it was about  $1,5 \cdot 10^{18}$  cm/s [10].

**A. Einstein:** *"The propagation speed (of gravitational interaction) is equal to the light velocity"*. This statement is postulated.

Even during the change of propagation speed of gravitational radiation between the Earth and the Moon it is impossible to define the signal delay about  $10^{-11}$  s, i.e. we cannot measure directly the propagation speed of gravitational radiation (supposing that we have both generators of the gravitational radiation and receivers of it). But this speed can be estimated by the reflection impulse, what exactly was made in 1987 [3]. And its value is about  $9 \cdot 10^{20}$  cm/s!

On the basis of conservation law of impulse of unidirectional radiator with arbitrary energy type we can get a simple equation:

$$F / (dW / dt) \cong 10^4 \cdot V / C^2 \quad [g/Wt]$$

where  $V$  – is the speed of radiation propagation,  $F$  – is tractive force in grams,  $dW/dt$  – is power of radiation in Watts and  $C$  – is velocity of light.

For making the experiment there were constructed, produced and adjusted: sensible scales with one degree of freedom (sensitivity of balance is about 1g at the oscillator mass together with the moving element of scales which is about 50kg); the indication system of small mass changes (phase-meter receiver); gyroscopic system, changing the mass in the dynamic mode (there are 16 possible operating modes – from the rotation with steady and variable angular speed up to the forced precession with the variable angle of precession, with the "right" and "left" rotation of all load-bearings elements at option); power sources and commutation automated system. The period from idea up to its realization took about two years (1985-1987) [3]. Taking into account the real parameters of the system, the program of calculation was drawn and propulsive burns were calculated. The results of machine computation can be compared with real impulses, demonstrated on the screen of the oscilloscope.

If strange speed value  $177 C^2$  is discarded, then the middle speed value is close to  $C^2$ , i.e. to  $9 \cdot 10^{20}$  cm/s! Of course, we would like to think that this is the second fundamental matter speed of our world, which we has approached experimentally ...

## Gravitational receiver

During the creation of gravitational antennas and receivers there appear almost insuperable difficulties from the modern fundamental science point of view. That is why it is advisable to look at this problem from another side. At first, it is necessary to consider gravitational radiation interaction not with the mass, which it goes through without losses, but with the gravitational field of independently gravitating mass, when the interaction must be the most effective because of the principle of physical processes reversibility. At second, it is necessary to choose some critical parameter of auto-gravitating receiver as a value, which is directly measurable by gravitational detector. For example, angular velocity of free rotation of thin disk with big diameter, the frequency of magnetization precession during NMR (nuclear-magnetic resonance) or NFMR (non-linear ferromagnetic resonance) etc. can be chosen as such a value.

In 1987 there was the first successful attempt to receive the gravitational impulse. The source of external signal was gyroscopic precessing system with the variable angle of precession (the propagation speed of gravitational radiation was measured by it). Double gyroscope, setting in motion by one electric motor, but with the opposite directions of rotation, was used as a detector. Between disks there was placed the source of light, impulses of which, passing through disks openings, were registered by photodiodes. Their signal came into differential circuit of data processing. The memory oscilloscope reproduced impulses of gravitational radiation. At that radiating system and memory oscilloscope was started up simultaneously. During the work process there appeared a problem of exciting of slow auto-oscillations of gyroscope-detector. This problem together with the low frequency of auto-oscillations of mechanical system led to a conclusion that this research direction is not very promising. However, the fact of detection was proved!

## Gravitational engine of continuous action

Only about nine years passed since the appearance of the idea about engine up to its realization! In 1997 the engine was produced and tested. The engine with weight about 28 kg was made "weightless" on the magnetic hanger, and longitudinal draft, appearing in accordance with the impulse conservation law, was measured by micrometer detector of longitudinal shifts (sensitivity is about 50g/point). Such engine could be built still in the beginning of the last century... However, it has a secret **that is a gyroscope with the variable radius, working in the continuous mode**.

The engine power is defined by the formula

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = 5k\gamma_0\omega^{3/2}\left(\frac{m^2}{r^2}\right) \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$$

In June of 2000 there were made experiments with the model of gravitational engine, which represents a

gyroscope with the variable radius (see photo on the 1st cover page). The mercury was used as rotating fluid. Tests were made in the Research Institute of Space Systems named by Krunichev. In three experiments, at a certain speed of rotating fluid there was fixed a decreasing of the engine weight (38,5 kg) up to 1.0-1.5 kg (2-3%). The specific impulse of the engine was equal to 2.5-3.0 kg per kilowatt of electric power. Analysis shows, that the increasing of propulsion force is possible at optimization of design and operating modes.

### Some preliminary resume

In the magazine "Foreign Literature" #1, 1967 the article "For hundred years forward..." by Jack Marabini was published. There were made some conclusions about prognostic work of firm Rand Corp., including the area of gravitational technique. Namely:

- Development of communication facilities on gravitational waves in 2000;
- Creation of spaceships with antigravity engines in 2050;
- Transformation of gravitational energy into electric one in 2100.

In the article it was noted, that the most "fantastic" predictions of this firm, as a rule, come true passing ahead.

According to our crude estimations, the propagation speed of gravitational radiation is "C" times as much than the velocity of light, but we know neither laws of attenuation and propagation of gravitational waves, nor laws of their reflection and refraction, nor laws of their interaction with the substance... The large routine work is expected: making of measurements and investigations, tabulating of obtained data, publishing and society familiarization of the results, their "popularization". It is necessary to learn to use gravitational radiation and to protect oneself from its accidental influences, to design standards and dosimeters, etc., i.e. to repeat the way of radio engineering and nuclear physics comprehension.

For that we need generators and receivers of gravitational radiation. It means that the financial support is necessary. And engineers are sure to be ready to pay the highest price for the chance to give to the Mankind spaceships, systems of instantaneous communication with them and real perspectives for the very long history.

### Conclusion

We have already passed the long way, if not in space, then in time. We have made:

- Gravitational engines of continuous action with the specific impulse about 2.5 kg/kWt [11];
- Transformers of gravitational energy into thermal and electrical ones [12];
- Communication system based on gravitational waves [13];
- Receivers of gravitational (microlepton) radiation of biological and mineral objects [5];
- Devices for control of "laboratory time" flow (time machine) [14].

The main goals of the authors were to attract readers' attention to the problems, which demand an urgent solution. Some questions were decided, and even seemed to be clear. It also seems to be clear what to do further. And what do you think about it?

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