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# Electromagnetic Gravitational Interaction

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In the article some mechanisms of electromagnetic gravitational interaction will be considered in the view of the Unified Theory of Field, Space and Time. See the complete description of The Unified Theory of Field, Space and Time at <http://uic.nnov.ru/~kovy2>; <http://uft.h1.ru> or in the book [1] which has the same title.

First of all, let us consider the structure of Space-Time where the radiation propagates. In our World gravitation is the unique substance which exists everywhere and gets over any obstacles. There are no known methods of insulation of gravitational field in modern science. It is impossible to imagine space and gravitation separately. Gravitation exists everywhere where there is some space. The gravitational field created by all masses of our metagalaxy is the aether in which cosmic objects move and electromagnetic oscillations are propagated. The space surrounds us since the whole matter carries gravitational charge of only one sign. From astronomical research of cosmic space it follows that radius of metagalaxy is equal to the critical (gravitational radius) and hence gravitational potential is equal to  $c^2 \sim 10^{17} [m^2/c^2]$  in each point of space.

In our space the sum potential of the electric field is equal to zero. All bodies and space-time as a whole are electrically neutral. This assertion follows from two unique properties of gravitational space-time:

1. Values of electric charges of different signs of elementary particles are exactly equal.
2. There is an equal number of elementary particles which carry electric charges of different signs.

If electric potential is equal to zero in the given point of space then energy of alternating magnetic field passes entirely to the electric field and radiation gains the parameters of electromagnetic oscillations. However electric potential of positive and negative signs can prove its properties at the simultaneous charging of different local spatial regions. In the electric field the character of radiation differs from that one which is observed in ideal gravitational space-time (without electric potential).



In the presence of electric potential some part of magnetic energy is spent to create gravitational alternating field. Radiant energy is absorbed. Electrically charged spatial regions are perceived by us as filled with a strong absorbing substance. At the same time if the potential of the electric field can be compared to the potential of the gravitational field then spreading of radiation becomes impossible.

Change of both electric and gravitational field results in the creation of a magnetic field in the region of space-time which has a dual electrogravitational nature. Change in the magnetic field results in the creation of both electric and gravitational fields. The amplitude of electromagnetic and magnetogravitational constituents of the unified electromagnetic gravitational oscillations depends on field potential of opposite nature. The electromagnetic constituent is determined by gravitational potential and the magnetogravitational one is determined by electric potential. Transference of gravitational masses of matter in electrogravitational field-aether causes the creation of the proper magnetic field. Coming from the direction of magnetic field some force influences upon the moving electrically neutral masses. This force is similar to Lorentz force.

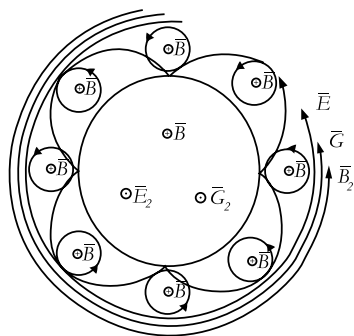
Electromagnetic gravitational converter designed according to the Searl Effect (Fig 1) visually demonstrates the mechanisms of electromagnetic gravitational interaction. A detailed description of the experiment is presented in the article [2] by Vladimir Roshchin and Sergey Godin (see <http://www.n-t.org/tp/ts/dms.htm>).

The device consists of a cylindrical stator of about 1 meter in diameter which is surrounded by 24 cylindrical rollers. Stator and rollers are made of magnetic material and they are magnetically linked (there is no contact between them). Vector of the magnetic field of the stator and rollers is vertically oriented along the axis of the cylinder but it has opposite direction. Rollers are mounted on the movable separator which circles round the stator. Each roller rotates on its axis in the same direction. The weight of the device is 350 kg. During rest, the device is electrically neutral and has proper gravitational charge, inertial mass, magnetostatic field of the stator and rollers.

On rotating of the magnetic system the following effects were observed:

- Depending on the frequency (up to 35%) the weight of the device was decreased.
- At a frequency of 550 rpm there is a spontaneous acceleration of the system and turns of the rotor abruptly increase (in quadratic dependence). To stabilize the mode it had to take off the excess energy to active load (up to 7 kWtt) by means of electromagnetic transducers.
- Magnetic field was distributed in a room as concentric surfaces of 5-8 cm thickness and 50-60 cm period. Depending on speed of rotation of the magnetic system there was a fixed temperature decrease from 0 to 8° within the regions of space which were curved by magnetic field.
- The glowing (corona discharge) appeared around the working converter.

Appearance of all mentioned effects is caused by the simultaneous presence of electric, magnetic and gravitational fields in the area of the converter.



**Fig. 1**

Electromagnetic gravitational converter

Because of the Searl Effect a very complicated configuration of electric, magnetic and gravitational

fields appears in the device. Rollers having their own field  $\mathbf{B}$  rotate around the stator which has its field  $\mathbf{B}$ . Cycloidal motion of numerous magnets which are built in the rollers causes change in the magnetic flux. EMF  $\mathbf{E}$  appears in the area of rotation of the rollers. EMF is directed along the perimeter around the device. The electric field creates stationary waves which are registered around the device as concentric electromagnetic gravitational walls. Magnetic rollers should be made non-conducting in such a way as to allow electric field penetrating inside. In the presence of the electric potential change of the magnetic flux causes appearance of gravitational field  $\mathbf{G}$ . This field is directed along the perimeter around the device. In the presence of electric potential the Lorenz force influences the gravitational masses of the rollers. These gravitational masses move in the external magnetic field of the stator. The Lorenz force is directed transversely to the velocity along the cycloid and in the direction of the field  $\mathbf{B}$ . The value of the Lorenz force depends on the electrical potential, magnetic intensity, mass of the rollers and their traverse speed. The electric potential in its turn depends on speed of rotation of rotor of the magnetic system. As a result the Lorenz force depends on speed according to square law. Rotating gravitational masses of the rollers generate magnetic field  $\mathbf{B}_2$ . Field  $\mathbf{B}_2$  generates derived fields  $\mathbf{E}_2$  and  $\mathbf{G}_2$  etc.

Spontaneous acceleration of the system does not depend on the direction of rotation. Directions of fields and forces change at change of the direction of rotation that corresponds to acceleration in the opposite direction. When the direction of rotation is changed the weight of the device changes. When rotation is in one direction the field  $\mathbf{G}_2$  is directed upwards (decrease of weight), when rotation is in another direction, it is directed downwards (increase of weight). In the presence of electrical potential many other interesting but still unstudied phenomena are observed (for example, curve of space, change of speed of time-flow, changes of ambient temperature...). Magneto gravitational converter transforms gravitational energy of space-time into energy of electric field which in its turn is transformed into mechanical energy of the rotating magnetic system and electric energy of the load. Energy resources of the future are not coal and gas reserves or nuclear power. They are in the inexhaustible energy of gravitational aether of our space-time.

## Reference

1. V.Ya. Kosyev. Unified Theory of Field, Space and Time. Nizniy Novgorod, "Arabesk", 2000.
2. New Energy Technologies #1, 2003, p.35.