

Antigravity Device, Modeled on The Basis of New Axioms and Laws

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Abstract:

In the modeling of this device is used a new theoretical basis. It represents Extended Field Theory that is verified with two new axioms and is built on eight new laws and many consequences. This report is based on one axiom and four laws only.

It is well known the Maxwell's Axiom of Classic Field Theory. It claims that the movement of a closed-loop vector E is always even (velocity is a constant): $\text{div}(\text{rot } E) = 0$ [L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, Theory of fields, M., Science, 1988]. First of the new axioms claims that the movement of vector E in an open loop or vortex is always uneven (velocity is variable):

$$\text{div}(\text{rot } E) \neq 0.$$

When the vortex is in a plane (2D) is obtained a cross vortex. If $\text{div}(\text{rot } E) > 0$, the cross vortex accelerates and it generates. If $\text{div}(\text{rot } E) < 0$, the cross vortex decelerates and it consumes. When the vortex is in volume (3D), a longitudinal vortex is obtained. If $\text{div}(\text{rot } H) > 0$ the longitudinal vortex accelerates and it generates. If the $\text{div}(\text{rot } H) < 0$, the longitudinal vortex decelerates and it consumes. The decelerating cross vortex in 2D is transformed into an accelerating longitudinal vortex in 3D. The mechanism of transformation is as follows: when the main cross vortex is decelerated in 2D, many primary decelerating cross vortices are emitted to the center of the main vortex in 2D. If sufficient quantitative cross vortices are accumulated a longitudinal vortex in 3D, perpendicular to 2D is occurred. The longitudinal vortex in 3D sucks and accelerates from below - up and out - inward. This transformation is the basis of generating the antigravity thrust and antigravity pulling to up force. The successful experiment shows the validity of this theory.

1. What is the sense of Extended Field Theory in the form of New Axioms and Laws?

1a. Essence: It is known that Maxwell's laws are based on a single classic axiom which states that:

$$\text{div}(\text{rot } E) = 0.$$

1.

The previous studies attempt to expand the Classic Field Theory to a more general Theory of the Field that also includes the gravitational field [1,2,9,11]. The author change a little this axiom as the movement of a vector E in an open loop ($\text{div rot } E \neq 0$) or an open vortex ($\text{div Vor } E \neq 0$) is uneven [1]:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{div}(\text{rot } E) \neq 0, & \mathbf{2.} \\ \text{div}(\text{Vor } E) \neq 0. & \mathbf{3.} \end{array}$$

The more general Theory of the Field is represented by the Extended Field Theory. It consists of two axioms and eight laws and lead to the following results: even movement is replaced with uneven movement (decelerating or accelerating); movement in a closed loop is replaced with movement in an open loop or vortex; during its movement decelerating vortex emits primary free cross vortices, while accelerating vortices suck in this primary free cross vortices; movement in 2D is transformed into the movement in 3D as a cross vortices in 2D generates a longitudinal vortex in 3D through a special transformation and vice versa-longitudinal vortex in 3D through another special transformation generates the cross vortices [2,3,4].

1c. New Axiom

The motivation for altering the classic axiom (1) follows after the need to describe the causal links in uneven movements in open systems, i.e. the necessity to expand the existing laws of the Classic Field Theory [2]. This can be achieved by enriching the knowledge on the classic electromagnetic field and describing a new, open and uneven field with far more diverse and complex dynamics that also includes the gravitational field [7-9].

As we mentioned the Extended Field Theory consists two new axioms and eight new laws. But in this report is used one new axiom and four new laws only. In order to expand the concepts, the notion (1) of movement of vector E in a closed loop ($\text{div}(\text{rot } E) = 0$) in 2D (**Figure 1a**) is replaced by the notion (3) of movement in an open loop ($\text{div}(\text{rot } E) \neq 0$) in 2D (**Figure 1b**).

Axioma 1. The motion of vector E with mono tone-decreasing ($\text{div}(\text{Vor}E) < 0$) or mono tone-increasing ($\text{div}(\text{Vor}E) > 0$) velocity in 2D or 3D is in the form of an open loop ($\text{div}(\text{rot } E) \neq 0$), or vortex ($\text{div}(\text{Vor}E) \neq 0$): ($\text{Div}(\text{rot } E) = 0$), ($\text{div}(\text{Vor}E) \neq 0$);

$$\text{div}(\text{Vor}E) < 0, \text{div}(\text{Vor}E) > 0 \quad \mathbf{4.}$$

We immediately received 4 types of movements-cross, which can be accelerated or delayed and longitudinal, which can also be accelerated or delayed.

Law 1*: The open cross vortices (E_{2D}) in 2D generate an open longitudinal vortex (H_{3D}) in 3D in its center through a cross-longitudinal transformation $\Delta 1$:

$$\begin{array}{l} \Delta 1 \\ \text{Vor}(E_{2D}) \Rightarrow -\text{Vor}(H_{3D}), \end{array} \quad \mathbf{5.}$$

Where Vor (for Vortex, meaning an uneven vortex) replaces rot (for rotor, meaning closed loop) and the cross vortices in 2D (E_{2D}) (**Figure 1c**) continues its development in 3D as a longitudinal vortex (H_{3D}) (**Figure 1d**). The first classic Maxwell's law claims: $\text{rot } E = -\mu \partial H / \partial t$ or $\text{rot } E \sim H$, where ($\text{rot } E$) is the even movement of the electric vector E in a closed loop, μ is the coefficient of magnetic permeability, $\partial H / \partial t$ is the variation of the magnetic vector H in time t, and (\sim) is the proportionality between the electric (E) and the magnetic (H) vector [1]. The classic law claims that rotation of vector E generates vector H ($\text{rot } E \sim H$). But the new law (5) postulates that the vortex $\text{Vor}(E_{2D})$ of E in 2D generates a vortex $\text{Vor}(H_{3D})$ of H in 3D. The sign (-) for $\text{Vor}(H_{3D})$ 3D means that E_{2D} and H_{3D} have opposite dynamics.

Law 2*: The velocity of a decelerating vortex decreases in (n) portions ψ times [i.e. $(1/\psi)^n$], while the amplitude (W) of cross vortices increases reciprocally in (n) portions ψ times [i.e. $(\psi)^n$];

$$\begin{array}{ll} I V_2 = V_0 (1 - V), & \mathbf{6a.} \\ I W_2 = W_0 (1 + W), & \mathbf{6b.} \end{array}$$

Where v_n and ω_n are periodic roots with period n that fulfill the requirement for orthogonality: $v_n \cdot \omega_n = V_0 \cdot W_0$; $n = 0 \div \infty$; the roots v_n and ω_n are expressed as: $v_n = (1/\psi)^n \cdot V_0$; $w_n = (\psi)^n \cdot W_0$; V_0 is the starting value of V_n , W_0 is the starting value of w_n and ψ is a number that fulfills the requirement: $\psi - 1/\psi = 1$.

Consequence: A decelerating longitudinal vortex with a decreasing velocity(V) vector (**Figure 1e**) emits to the outside decelerating cross vortices with increasing amplitude(W) in perpendicular direction (**Figure 1f**).

Consequence: Decelerating longitudinal vortices wind counterclockwise (-).

According to the Rule of the Right Hand and Law 2 the decelerating vortex emits from its center longitudinal vortex. The decelerating vortex continues like a longitudinal vortex of to the left. Therefore, the entire decelerating longitudinal vortex twists left-counter clockwise (watched against the movement) (**Figure 1e**).

Law 3*: The velocity (V) of an accelerating vortex increases in (n) portions (ψ) times [i.e. ψ^n] while the amplitude (W) of cross vortices decreases reciprocally in (n) portions ($1/\psi$) times [i.e. $(1/\psi)^n$]:

$$IV_2 = V_0(1 + V), \quad 7a.$$

$$IW_2 = W_0(1 - W), \quad 7b.$$

Where v_n and ω_n are periodic roots with period n that fulfill the requirement for orthogonality: $v_n \cdot \omega_n = V_0 \cdot W_0$; $n = 0 \div \infty$; the roots v_n and ω_n are expressed as:

$v_n = \psi^n \cdot V_0$; $w_n = (1/\psi)^n \cdot W_0$; V_0 is the starting value of v_n , W_0 is the starting value of w_n and ψ is a number that fulfills the requirement: $\psi - 1/\psi = 1$.

Consequence: An accelerating longitudinal vortex with an increasing velocity(V) vector (**Figure 1g**) sucks in accelerating free cross vortices with decreasing amplitude in perpendicular direction (**Figure 1f**).

Consequence: Accelerating longitudinal vortices wind clockwise (+).

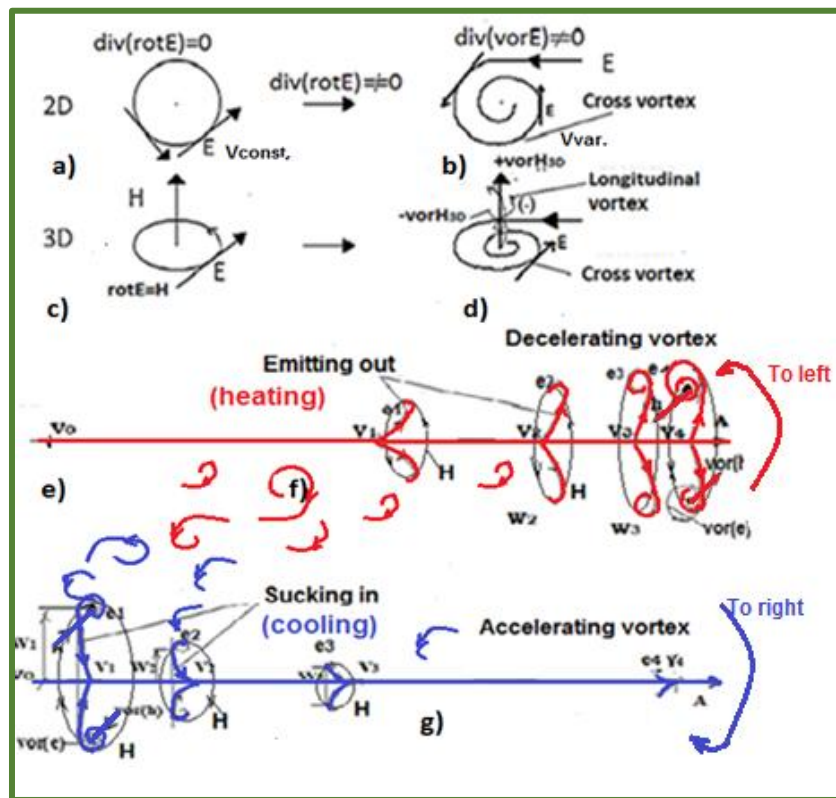


Figure 1a,b,c,d,e,f,g: The essence of the new axiom.

The direction of the resultant vortex caused by an accelerating cross vortex is to the right (Law 3*). Therefore, the entire acceleration vortex will twist to the right or clockwise (+), (viewed against the movement) (Figure 1g).

2. Imitation of a decelerating vortex through a snail and generating an accelerating gravity funnel.

2a. What imitate?

Law 1: An open cross vortex generates in its center open longitudinal vortex.

Law 2: For a decelerating vortex V decreases ψ times, but amplitude W increases ψ times in n portions.

Law 3: For an accelerating vortex V increases ψ times, but amplitude W decreases ψ times in n portions.

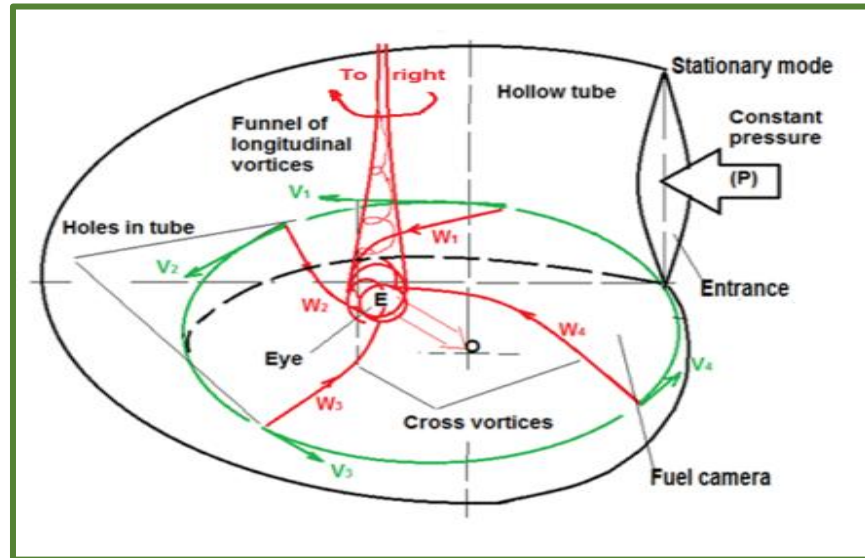


Figure 2: Technical imitation tools.

- When a longitudinal decelerating vortex emits the cross vortices on one side only, the longitudinal vortex will roll secondary in the form of a snail.
- This snail is imitated using a hollow tube with a decreasing radius. It has holes as nozzles at inner edge only.
- The cross vortices are emitted from this nozzles and coincide and accumulate in so-called fuel camera.
- The accelerating vortices will continue to upwards and will form an accelerating perpendicular funnel.

3. Mathematical Description

3a. In Polar Coordinates (Figure 3).

- There is the outside time $T_i (i=1-m)$ along the longitudinal velocity V_i . There is the local time $t_j (j=1-n)$ along the angular velocity w_j .

The first disk ($i = 1$) : $\phi_1(w_1) = w_1 \cdot t_1$, or in Polar Coordinates: $\phi_1(w_1) = W_1 \cdot e^{\phi_1}$, where (w_1) is the maximum angular velocity, (W_1) is the maximum radius, $\phi_1(w_1)$ is a maximum phase.

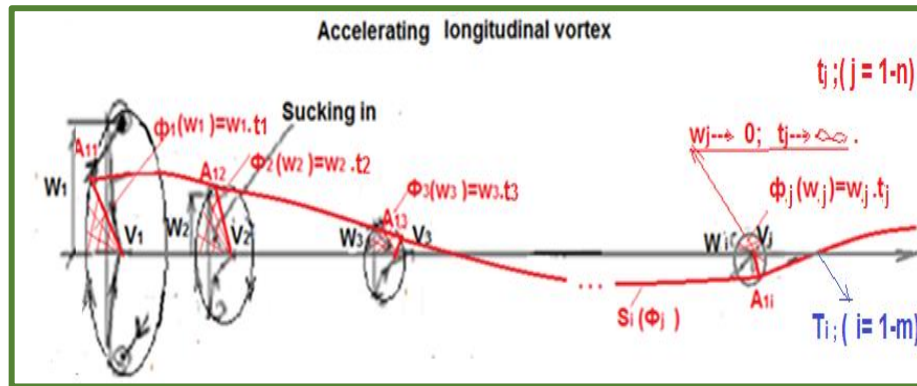


Figure 3: In Polar Coordinates.

The second disk (i = 2): $\phi_2(w_2) = w_2 \cdot t_2 = (w_1 / \Psi) \cdot t_2 = \phi_1(w_1) / \Psi$, or in Polar Coordinates: $\phi_2(w_2) = W_2 \cdot e^{\phi_2} = (W_1 / \Psi) \cdot e^{\phi_2}$, where $(w_2 = w_1 / \Psi)$ is the less speed, $(W_2 = W_1 / \Psi)$ is the less radius; $\phi_2(w_2) = (\phi_1(w_1) / \Psi)$ is a less phase and so on.

The third disk (i = 3): $\phi_3(w_3) = w_3 \cdot t_3 = (w_2 / \Psi) \cdot t_3 = \phi_2(w_2) / \Psi$, or in Polar Coordinates: $\phi_3(w_3) = W_3 \cdot e^{\phi_3} = (W_2 / \Psi) \cdot e^{\phi_3}$, where $(w_3 = w_2 / \Psi)$ is even less speed, $(W_3 = W_2 / \Psi)$ is even less radius; $\phi_3(w_3) = (\phi_2(w_2) / \Psi)$ is even less phase and so on.

The late disk (i = m): $\phi_n(w_n) = w_n \cdot t_n = (w_1 / \Psi^m) \cdot t_n$, or in Polar Coordinates: $\phi_n(w_n) = W_m \cdot e^{\phi_n} = W_1 / \Psi^m \cdot e^{\phi_n}$, where $w_1 > w_2 > \dots > w_n$ (w_n is min speed); $W_1 > W_2 > \dots > W_m$ (W_m is min radius); $\phi_1(T_1) > \phi_2(T_2) > \dots > \phi_n(T_m)$, $(\phi_n(T_m)$ is min phase in T_m); $\phi_1(w_1) > \phi_2(w_2) > \dots > \phi_n(w_n)$, $(\phi_n(w_n)$ is min phase in t_n).

Consequence: The single spiral $S_i(\phi_i)$ forms by the all points $(i=1-m)$ for all phases $(j=1-n)$, where $\phi_j(w_j) = w_j \cdot t_j$; $w_j = w_{j-1} / \Psi$; $\phi_j(w_j) = (\phi_{j-1}(w_{j-1}) / \Psi)$; T_i or $\phi_j(w_j) = \phi_{j-1}(w_{j-1}) / \Psi^{j-1}$ at $T_i = T_1 - T_m$; $t_i = t_1 - t_n$. For the accelerating spiral ϕ_j decrease to zero but t_i increases to infinity.

3b. The expressions of single spiral $\{S_i\}$ by three Cartesian coordinates(x, y, z)

For an uniform spiral in three coordinates (x, y, z) are known: $x = D/2 \cdot \cos 2\pi n \cdot t$; $y = D/2 \cdot \sin 2\pi n \cdot t$; $z = s \cdot n \cdot t$, where D is the diameter of the uniform spiral, n is the sequence number of the spiral, s is the step of the spiral and t is the current time.

-For an accelerating spiral the expressions in three co-ordinates (x, y, z) follow from Law 3. We introduce: $\phi_j(w_j) = \phi_{j-1}(w_{j-1}) / \Psi$, decreasing radius (D/2) and an increasing step (s) between them, where x, y are on wheel in local time $t_j (j=1-n)$ along the angular velocity w_j , but z is along outside time $T_i (i=1-m)$. According to Law 3 for accelerating longitudinal vortex follows that:

$$W_2 = W_1 / \Psi ; \phi_2 = \phi_1 / \Psi ; t_2 = t_1 \cdot \Psi, \dots ; W_i = W_{i-1} / \Psi ; \phi_j = \phi_{j-1} / \Psi ; t_j = t_{j-1} \cdot \Psi.$$

$x_i = (1 / \Psi^{i-1}) \cdot (W_i / 2) \cdot \cos[(\phi_j / t_j) \cdot T_i] / \Psi^{i-1}; \dots,$
 $y_i = (1 / \Psi^{i-1}) \cdot (W_i / 2) \cdot \sin[(\phi_j / t_j) \cdot T_i] / \Psi^{i-1}; \dots;$ They lie down on the local disk.
 $z_i = \Psi^{i-1} \cdot V_1$; It is along the longitudinal velocity.

3c. The expressions of single and family of accelerating spirals

By a product of vector (V_i) velocity $V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_i, \dots, V_m$ in a matrix (m x n) of amplitude (W_i) for a current (e^{ϕ_i}) phase of cross vortices and fixing starting phase Φ_K . It has decreasing amplitudes (W_i) of cross vortices and (n) column (e^{ϕ_i}) with (n) decreasing phases (ϕ_j), where $i = 1 \div m$; $j = 1 \div n$; $\phi_j = w_i \cdot t_i$; T_i is an objective external time.

We know that the space-time, where we live in now, the sunlight is spreading crosswise with constant velocity V_j . So as much is velocity V_j as much is the distance S_j ($S_j \sim V_j$). But for longitudinal vortices with variable velocity (accelerating or decelerating) as much is velocity V_j as less is the distance S_j ($S_j \sim V_j$).

4j. Conductivity of a dielectric such as air.

Electromagnetic Field, that is cross waves, passes through the dielectric of air as forming dipoles. Similarly the Field of longitudinal vortex passes through the dielectric of air as a decelerating longitudinal vortex emits free cross vortices and an accelerating longitudinal vortex sucks this free cross vortices. May be the same process is in effect and for vacuum .

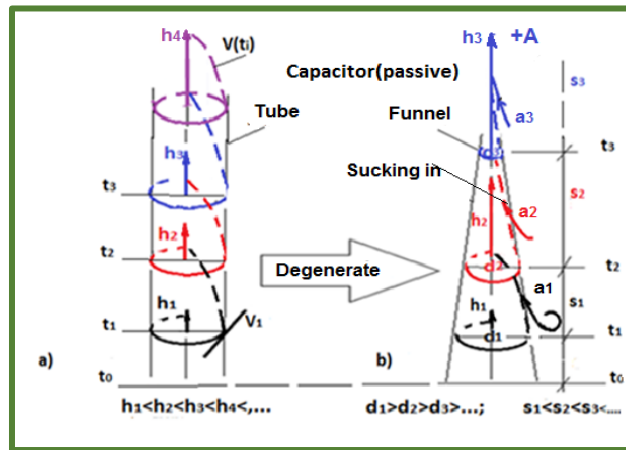


Figure 5 a, b : Consequences of Law 3 for one accelerating vortices.

5. Consequences of Law 3 for a few accelerating vortex (Figure 6.).

5a. Two accelerating longitudinal vortices (j and $j+1$) with longitudinal acceleration A_j and A_{j+1} are attracted towards and force of attraction [$F_{att} = F_j - F_{j+1}$] between them is right proportional to the margin between their momentary cross acceleration [$(a_i(A_j) - a_i(A_{j+1}))$]:

$$F_{att} = F_j - F_{j+1} = (a_i(A_j) - a_i(A_{j+1})), \quad 8.$$

where the direction of attraction and the sign of this difference (8) is from faster to lower longitudinal vortex. So if $A_j > A_{j+1}$ it $F_j > F_{j+1}$.

5b. The faster longitudinal vortex is winded in a narrower tube and sucks to itself the slower one which is winded in a wider tube. So the faster vortex inserts into the slower one.

5c. The slowest vortex is located in the periphery and accelerates itself as sucking free cross vortices from environment. But every inner and faster vortex accelerates itself as sucking all cross vortices of the slower adjacent outer vortex.

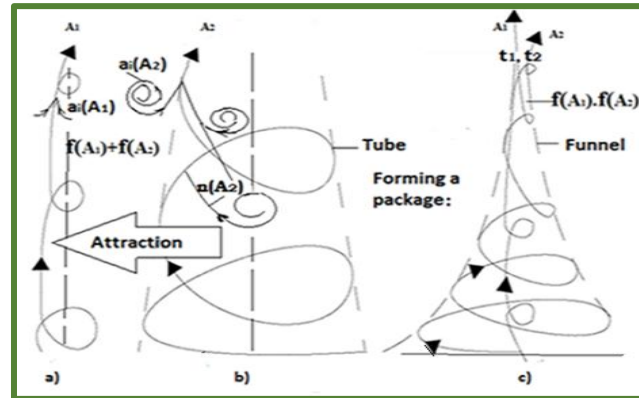


Figure 6a, b, c: Consequences of Law 3* for a few accelerating vortex.

6. Model of Gravity Field

6a. Gravity Funnel

We saw that accelerating longitudinal vortices aim to nest inside each other and form a Gravity Funnel. The fastest vortex with max V inserts in the center. The slower vortex with less V rotates outside of it. The slowest vortex with minimum V rotates at the periphery (Figure 6c). In the periphery vortex accelerate itself by sucking free cross vortices from the environment. But inside any inner long vortex sucks the all cross vortices of his adjacent outer vortex.

6b. The Gravity attraction

- **The reason of Gravity attraction are:**

the margin between the longitudinal accelerations($A_1 > A_2$);

the margin between their momentary cross accelerations[($a_i(A_1) > a_i(A_2)$), (8) (Figure 6a,b)

and the very unique design of nested accelerating longitudinal vortices (Figure 6c).

- **The space distortion and accretion discs are only some of results.**

- **The other result is that space-time into Gravity Funnel is inverse to the space-time where we live in now(point 4f).**

7. Practical Implementation

7a. Modeling of a one-sided decelerating vortex

Let use a $1/2$ conical tube with open nozzles on one side only. The entrance is powered by a fluid under stationary or pulsing pressure. According to the Law 2*,

Law 2*: The velocity V of longitudinal vortex decreases ψ times in each step, but amplitude W of cross vortices increases ψ times in each step. Therefore the cross vortices with increasing amplitudes W is emitted from the nozzles to the environment.

Law 4*. The current power (P_i) for uneven vortex is constant in every (i) portions of cross vortices:

1.

**In this report the numbering of laws does not match to numbering in the report "About the new axioms and laws"[11].*

$$P_i = V_i \cdot W_i = \text{const.},$$

9.

Where $i=1-m$. According to the **Law 4***, the power (P_i) of cross vortices (not only the amplitude W_i) increases in each (i) step.



Figure 7: One sided restricted longitudinal vortex.

7b. Modeling of the Law 1*

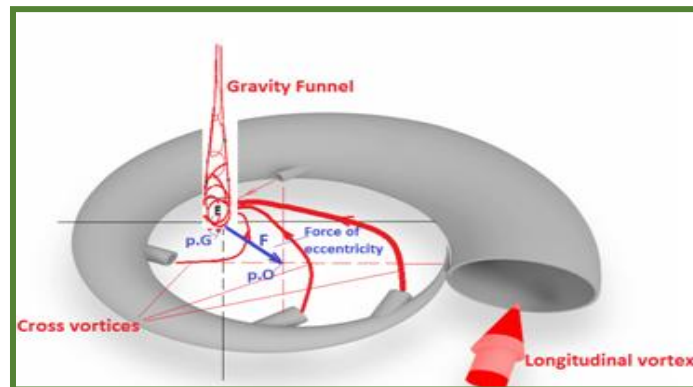


Figure 8. One pipe anti gravity device in stationary mode.



ONE PIPE ANTIGR.DEVICE.mp4

(Please follow the link for video: <http://www.kosmospublishers.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/ONE-PIPE-ANTIGR.DEVICE.mp4>)

- If this one conical tube (**Figure 7**) is bended to a *snail* so that the holes with the nozzles will stay on the inside (**Figure 8**), it will imitates the Law 1*, i.e. cross vortices in 2D are continuing to the longitudinal vortex in 3D.
- The cross vortices are emitted that coincide in gravity center (p.G). It is replaced to the geometric center (p.O) to a vector (F), which represents Force of eccentricity. So, the body will spin around gravity center (p.G) that is a big disadvantage (**Figure8**), [4].
- In the stationary mode it's supplied flow of constant pressure and it's obtained constant gravity pulling force, that compensates the weight of the body and holds it above the surface (**Figure 8**), [8].
- In pulse mode it's supplied flow of steep accelerating front and obtained a steep gravity pulling force. The body will disappear up right away (Not figure) [9].

8. To avoid the defect of the device of one pipe that it rotates around its axis (Figure 9)

- If it's used 3 conical tubes rolled as a snail with inputs displaced in 120 degrees, it will be received gravity device with very stable movement and higher parameters.
- If one pipe creates 10 units of gravity pulling force, the three pipes create gravity pulling force at 3 order of magnitude greater: 10^3 , or 1000 times [6].

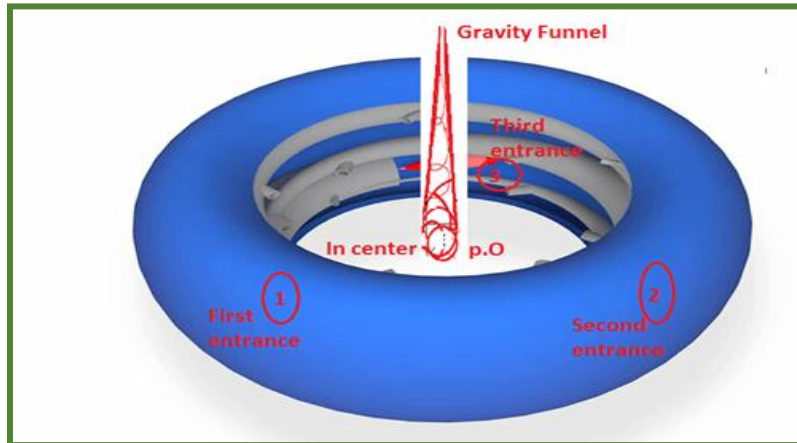


Figure 9: Three pipe antigravity device in stationary mode.



THREE PIPE ANTIGR.DEVICE_S.mp4

Three pipe antigravity device in stationary mode.

(Please follow the link for video: http://www.kosmospublishers.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/THREE-PIPE-ANTIGR.DEVICE_S.mp4)

9. Conclusion

- Device of three conical tubes has a fundamentally new technology (**Figure 9**). It is fast, reliable, sure and potentially.
- *With such a device, Mr. Musk could fly to Mars, could reach it faster and come back safer and more efficiency.*
- If the velocity of periphery (v) is close to velocity of light (c), the velocity in center (V) will be N order more ($V > v$). So the velocity in center (V) can be much more than velocity of light ($V > c$) [5]. So, theoretically, if this device is in the center of the Gravity Funnel it can reach a velocity (V) greater than the velocity of light (c): ($V > c$) [6,7,10].
- Design of the device is simple. However there are many problems and secrets in the technology, in the input fluid and so on.
- It was experimented successful the one-pipe variant in the stationary mode only (**Figure 8**).
- The practical experiments show that the principle of this device is correct and perspective.

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