GRAVIPOWER

"Start over on Gravity"

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ABSTRACT

The nature of gravity is arguably the most intractable conundrum facing cosmic science. This paper proposes a 'clean sheet' approach to the problem, and considers gravity as a form of electromagnetic emission. This approach is used to explain the force of gravity as well as identifying how mass transfers from black holes to objects positioned within the applicable gravisphere.

KEYWORDS:

Gravisphere, G, V616 Mon, Inverse square law, EGS, BOSMIN fan,

INTRODUCTION.

The nature of gravity is arguably the most intractable conundrum cosmic science is facing. Time is right to develop a new approach to the consideration of gravity. Previous bosmin studies[1] [2] [3] have shown the possibility that the Gravitational Constant G is a polar force with the positive pole centred at black hole V616 Mon, and the gravitational influence radiating in spherical form (Gravisphere) ad infinitum, but in accordance with the Inverse Square Law. A blank sheet approach is most appropriate, but starting with *what is known* and *what is speculated*. Previously abandoned paradigms need to be reappraised and reconsidered with this review.

KNOWNS.

1. Mass bodies are attracted to each other as demonstrated by Lord Henry Cavendish in his famous gravity measuring experiment.[4]
2. Gravity is all pervasive, but strongest between more massive bodies.
3. Telescope observations support black hole existence.

SPECULATIVES.

1. Gravity forms at black holes.
2. Gravity radiates in electromagnetic gravity strings (EGS) from a black hole source.
3. EGS radiate forming a gravisphere of influence as per the Inverse Square Law.
4. EGS start from a very high energy level and can travel thousands of light years and still be influential.
5. Big G may not be constant throughout the universe.
6. Mass within a gravisphere attracts EGS, and can then re-radiate and exchange EGS rays with other masses.
7. EGS may operate at very low frequencies in the range 0.01 to 4.0 Hz.
8. EGS consist of entangled particles which form permanent links between all masses, but follow the inverse square law.
9. Gravity appears to be a flow of returning energy from black holes to any surrounding mass where it converts to extra resident mass.
10. The conduit for the returning energy is via entangled particles with matter being radiated

from the black hole and the matching anti matter remaining near the black hole surface.

11. There is a similar flow of energy between masses orbiting in a common Gravisphere of influence.
12. The returning energy can sustain orbital velocity, but does not initiate it.

TIME AND GRAVITY.

It was demonstrated that as gravity increases time decreases.[5] Gravity is highest at the black hole boundary, where time becomes infinitely slow (sic due to the bending of space time).

While G on earth has an approximate value of 6.693 x 10^{-11} cubic metres per kilogram second squared, G on the edge of black hole V616 has a calculated value of G = 6.693 × 10^{28}.[6] On the other hand, time (T) has the reciprocal value of G.[7 and 8] So a unit of time on Earth has a value 39 times greater at a black hole.

GRAVITATION WAVES.

Gravitation waves were recorded from colliding black holes[9] as shown in Figure 1, which may not reveal the wave form that gravitational waves follow when not in collision mode.

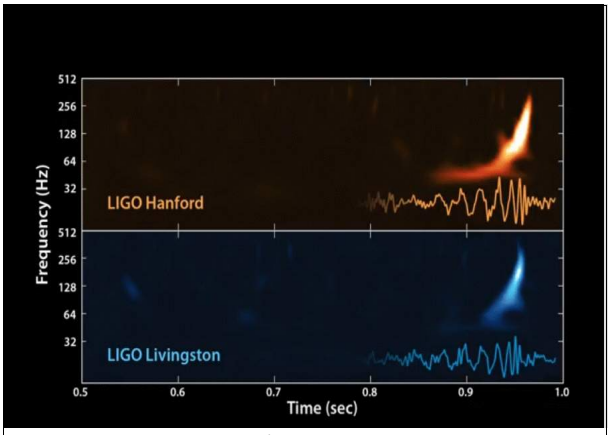


Figure 1.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM.

Electromagnetic spectrum is summarised in Figure 2 which illustrates radio are the longest waves shown near frequencies of 10,000 Hertz and wave lengths of 1,000 metres. Gravity waves are unknown and not recorded in the spectrum. However:[10]

> *Infragravity waves are surface gravity waves with frequencies lower than the wind waves – consisting of both wind sea and swell – thus corresponding with the part of the wave spectrum lower than the frequencies directly generated by forcing through the wind.*

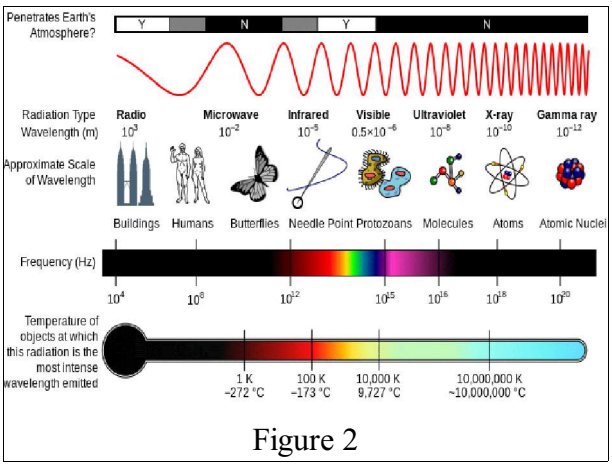


Figure 2

And at Figure 3:

Technically infragravity waves are simply a subcategory of gravity waves and refer to all gravity waves with periods greater than 30 secs. This could include phenomena such as tides and oceanic Rossby waves, but the common scientific usage is limited to gravity waves that are generated by groups of wind waves.

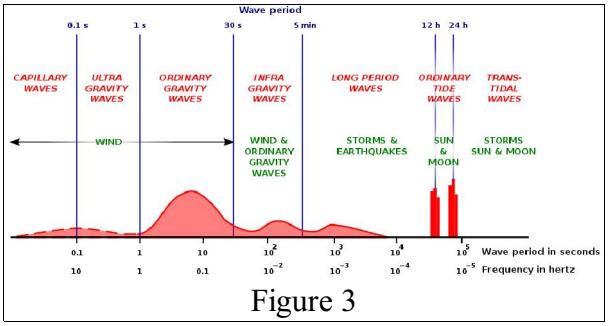


Figure 3

Recent research isolated infragravity waves under the sea:[11, 12]

For the past few decades, something is becoming increasingly clear: Earth constantly hums, even though we can't hear it. The first attempt to detect this hum was made in 1959, but it wasn't until 1998 that a paper was finally published proving it. Earth expands and contracts constantly, ever so slightly. This is known as "free oscillations", and they register as a background vibrational signal - or hum - in the absence of any other seismic activity. Now, for the first time, scientists have been able to record our planet's hum from the bottom of the ocean.

The following study searched for gravity waves at much lower frequencies, in the range of 10^{-2} to 1 Hertz. A consequence of the search was to consider how gravitational force reaching Earth may be converted into mechanical energy.

GRAVITY WAVE SIMULATION.

We use an LC tank circuit to simulate low frequence gravity waves.

The formula for this is $f_r = 1/[2Pi \times (LC)^{0.5}]$ where f_r is the resonant output frequency in Hertz, L is the inductance in Henries and C is the capacitance is Farads.[13]

If the value for L is known, the value of C can be varied to produce a range of frequencies as per the following Figure 4:

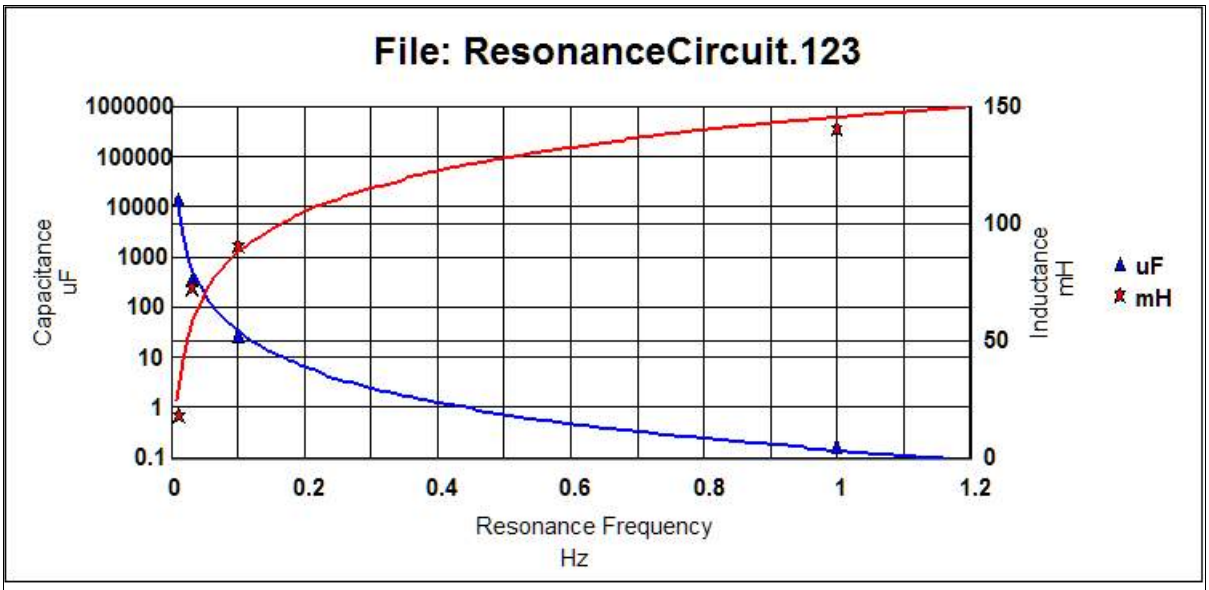


Figure 4

TEST EQUIPMENT.

We start with a steel disc (Fe) mounted on a horizontal axis and supported by two low friction bearings as shown in Figure 5.

Both sides of the disc weigh equal amounts being W1 and W2. The result is that the disc is stationary and stable.

If W2 were to assume the density of aluminium at 2.70 gm/cc, this would be lighter than the other side of the steel disc with a density of around 7.87 gm/cc. The result would be the disc rotating anticlockwise, until the aluminium portion came to rest at the top of the support bearings.

Conversely, if W2 assumed the density of lead at 11.34 gm/cc, the disc would rotate clockwise until the lead portion rested below the central bearings.

The challenge is to interfere with the force of gravity on one side of the wheel so the disc will show altered rotation. To this end, two aluminium half discs were positioned on either side of the steel disc so they form a capacitor sandwich as shown in Cross Section Figure 6.

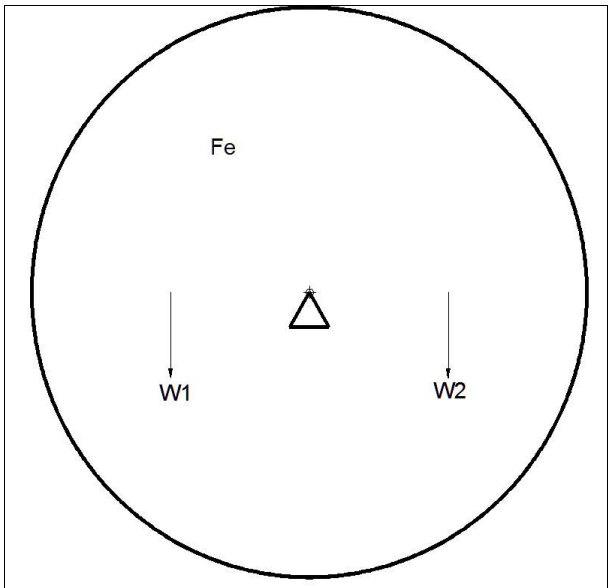


Figure 5

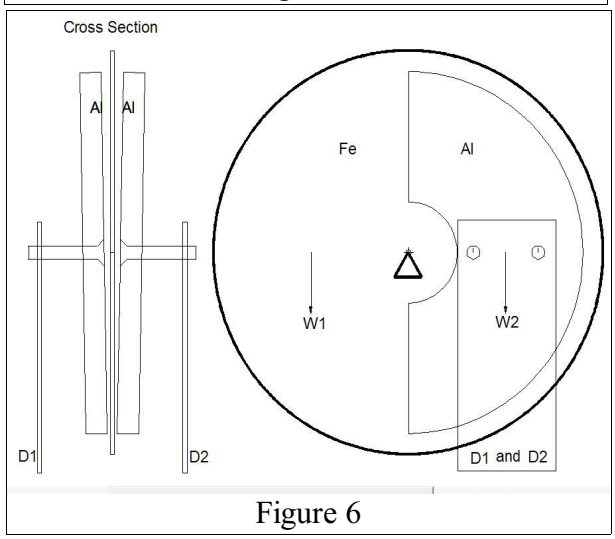


Figure 6

The force of gravity is an extremely weak force but may be influenced through charge fluctuations cycling along the steel disc. This is caused by the tapering orientation of the two aluminium half discs as illustrated, and termed the "BOSMIN® fan". The results check for a slight but accumulating variation to the mass of the intervening Fe disc.

A parallel resonance circuit (tank circuit)[14] is used to initiate a gravity wave response from wheel Fe. To operate this concept, we balance the capacitor and inductor at various frequencies. To this end the circuitry included a pulse generator, an inductor, and a capacitor.

TANK CIRCUIT.

An inductor coil L1 operates in parallel to the capacitors C1 and C2 which forms a resonant circuit dynamically illustrated [15] and presented in Figure 7. Both L1 and C2 were exchanged for difference capacity units to enable the circuit to be tested through a range of frequencies. The circuit was stimulated using electrical impulse provided by Battery B1, the Pulse Generator PG1, and isolating Switch CB1.

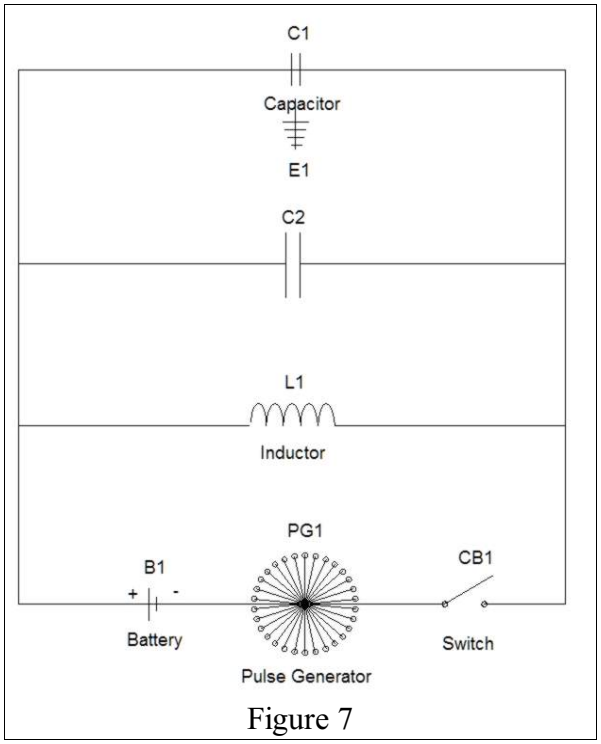


Figure 7

TEST RANGES.

Four main series of tests were conducted as shown in Figure 8.

		← Target Zone →			
		TEST#4	TEST#3	TEST#2	TEST#1
Resonance Frequency	Hz	0.0100	0.0316	0.1000	1
Capacitance C1	pF	57	57	57	57
Capacitance C1a	uF	0	0	0	0
Capacitance C2	uF	14000	350	30	0.18
Capacitance	Farads	1.40E-002	3.50E-004	3.00E-005	1.80E-007
Inductance L	Henry	18093.07	72372.26	84434.16	140679.32
Inductance	mH	18.1	72.4	84.4	140.7
Frequency- Seconds per Cycle	Secs	6000.0	1897.4	600.0	60.0
Wave Length	Km	29,979,246	9,487,103	2,997,925	299,792

Figure 8

Several sub set tests were also recorded under each of the four main groups. The methodology involved rotating the steel disc using a rip cord. Gradual deceleration of the disc was videoed. The video record included a stop clock face as well as a tachometer. When the tachometer recorded a new rotation speed the video was paused and the stop watch time noted. A sample of the video record is filed,[16] and the test equipment shown in Figure 9. The speed decay profiles for each test was graphed on the same graph for easy comparison purposes.

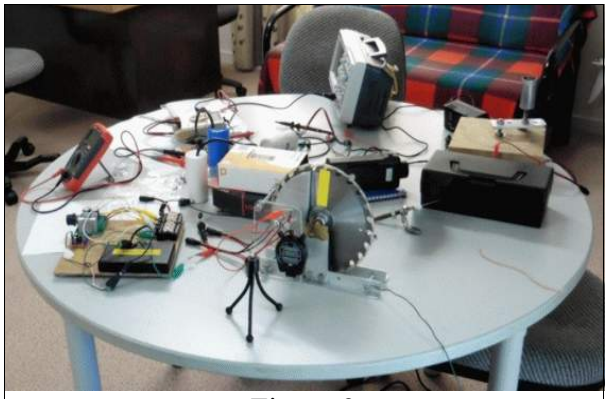
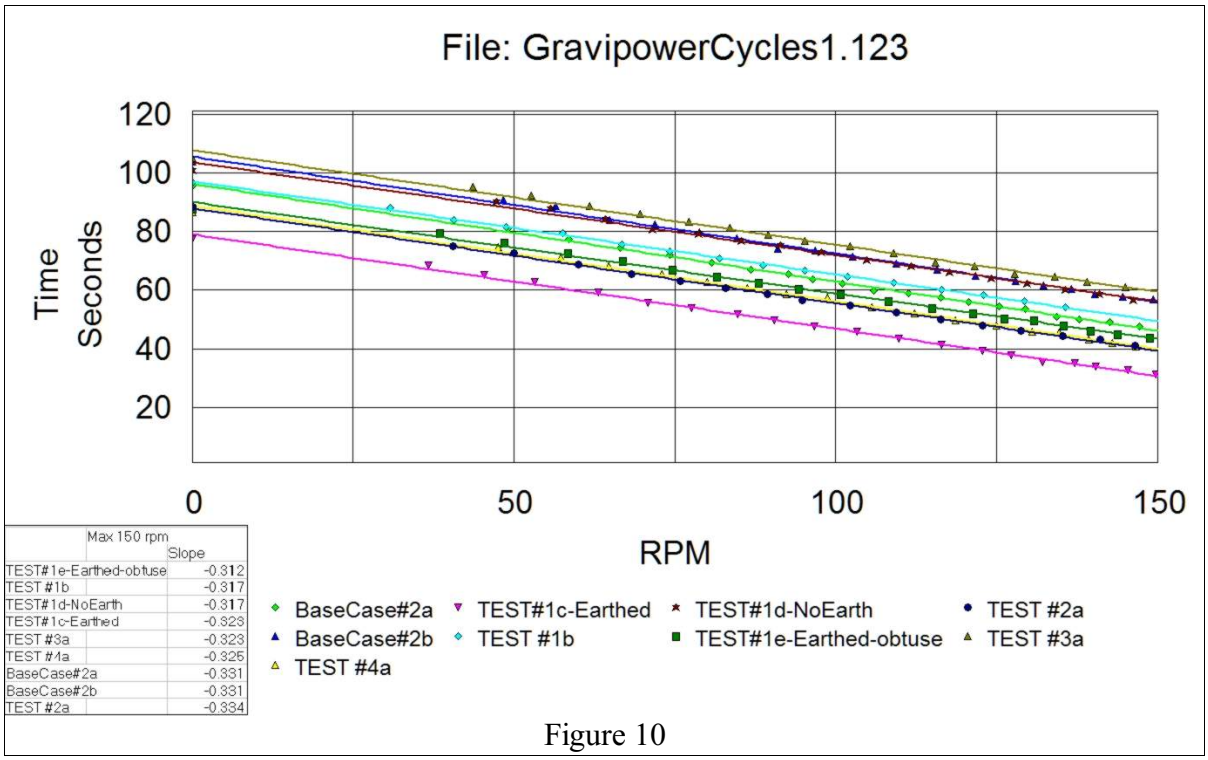


Figure 9

RESULTS.

The graphical record of all the tests is shown in Figure 10. Each graph was analysed by linear regression. Those results are included in the text sub set, and listed in order of graphical grade steepness.



	Max 150 rpm Slope
TEST#1e-Earthed-obtuse	-0.312
TEST #1b	-0.317
TEST#1d-NoEarth	-0.317
TEST#1c-Earthed	-0.323
TEST #3a	-0.323
TEST #4a	-0.325
BaseCase#2a	-0.331
BaseCase#2b	-0.331
TEST #2a	-0.334

Figure 10

Test series #2a showed the best ability to retain speed. This series followed the 0.1Hz frequency simulation, with a wave length of 3,000,000 Km.

INTERPRETATION.

Gravisphere based on V616 black hole suggest that the Solar System is 3,500 light years separated from V616 as illustrated in Figure 11, where the lines coming from the black hole simulate EGS radiation.

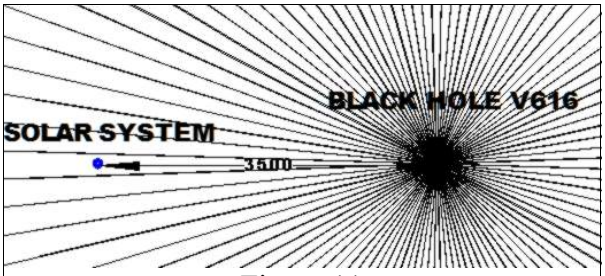


Figure 11

The Solar System is sufficiently far from V616 that EGS lines are substantially parallel and show so little measurable variation in polar force that they are commonly regarded as being a constant G value.

This appears to be an incorrect assumption when applied to considerations remote from our solar system.

Figure 12 illustrates the Earth, Moon and Sun components of the solar system.

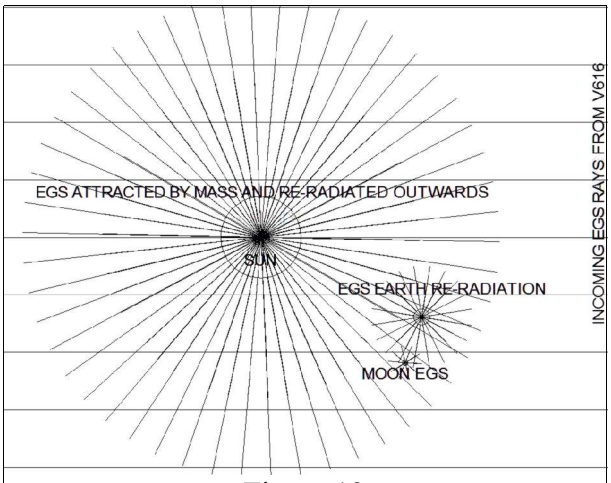


Figure 12

Each mass has attracted EGS radiation in proportion to the object mass. Each object then re-radiates EGS waves which act as bonding forces between adjacent objects, thus forming a gravitational force of attraction

EGS reacts with objects by converting energy to mass. This is illustrated on Earth by expansion of the sphere, which is calculated to have increased the surface area in the order of 60% through geological time. Graben structures are identified on the Moon which also indicates expansion has occurred in some regions.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. V616 and our solar system, 3500 ly distant, have an electromagnetic association as shown in Figure 11.
2. EGS form elastic links between Sun, Earth and Moon as illustrated in Figure 12.
3. The operation of the elastic links causes energy to flow, which results in additional mass forming within mass objects. Additional mass also serves to maintain the angular momentum of satellites.
4. Energy flows and converts to surface mass within a gravisphere through heat radiation and cosmic radiation. However, EGS converts to mass throughout mass bodies - not just on the surface.
5. Examples include the expanding Earth evidence, and graben structures on the Moon.

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