Chapter 16: Applications of Gravity Control

In our view, controlling gravity is quite possible with modern technology, but what are the advantages of this? As we have already discussed this, you may already be aware of how useful gravity control is, but let me point out its usefulness once again.

Our basic understanding of gravity control is quite simple. If there is an object with mass, that object is the source of a gravitational field. If that object moves, the surrounding gravitational field will also move. If moving an object causes the surrounding gravitational field to move, then we have moved the gravitational field, and by moving the object, we can change how the surrounding gravitational field moves. Changing how the gravitational field moves means that we have controlled gravity.

Applications of gravity control already exist in modern society. For example, it is empirically known that installing a large gyroscope on a ship can prevent it from rolling, and this has already been applied industrially. Gyroscopes are also used as measuring instruments to determine the tilt of aircraft and other vehicles. These applications utilize the interaction effect between the gravitational field controlled by the gyroscope and the Earth's gravitational field.

In addition, dowsing, a phenomenon considered paranormal (and therefore certainly paranormal since it cannot be explained by existing physics), is also likely a gravitational phenomenon. Dowsing involves using a tool consisting of two L-shaped rods opened at a V-shape to detect underground water currents, and the rods likely open and close due to the flow of the surrounding gravitational field generated by the water current. There is also a type of dowsing that uses something like a pendulum, and a pendulum is a source of a moving gravitational field. The fact that a pendulum reacts differently depending on the location is likely due to the interaction effect between the gravitational field created by the pendulum and other gravitational fields.

This effect is essentially the same as a gyroscope trying to orient itself in a certain direction relative to the Earth.

It may have been hundreds of years, or even longer, since such effects were discovered, but the physical reasons for these effects remain beyond the understanding of existing physics. Physicists seem unfazed by this lack of understanding, instead becoming excessively engrossed in overly mathematical and impractical matters, neglecting their actual research. Physicists tend to dismiss phenomena they don't understand, like dowsing, as "hoaxes," but strangely, they don't call the gyroscopic phenomenon a "hoax." They can't even explain why a spinning top doesn't fall over, yet they genuinely believe that in the near future they will find an equation that can unify all the laws of physics. Their thought process is anything goes, so perhaps this is possible for them. In contrast, we genuinely believe that it's possible to create perpetual motion machines. Objectively speaking, both may be similar, but our research should take priority.

Physicists may find the gravity control applications I'm about to describe "unbelievable," but they have no right to judge whether to believe it or not, because they "don't understand" it. If they want to argue that our ideas are wrong, they must at least be able to explain the effects of a gyroscope; otherwise, they have no right to do so.

16.1 Propulsion system using a rotating gravity field with an asymmetric mass distribution

As mentioned in Chapter 14, when a gyroscope with an asymmetrical mass distribution with respect to the axis of rotation, as shown in Figure 16.1, is rotated at high speed, a thrust force is generated as shown in the figure. The direction of this thrust force is along the axis, from the side with the larger mass distribution of the gyroscope to the side with the smaller mass distribution, and is independent of the direction of rotation of the gyroscope.

When this gyroscope is rotated in an external gravitational field, such as on Earth, a thrust force is added due to interference, and the direction of the thrust force changes. For example, if the axis of rotation is parallel to the horizontal plane as shown in the diagram, and the direction of rotation is as shown in the diagram, the thrust force due to interference is perpendicular to the axis of rotation and acts from the front side to the back side of the paper. It is important to note that if this gyroscope is rotated in air, due to hydrodynamic effects (equivalent to the lift effect of an wing), a thrust force will be added in the opposite direction to the thrust direction shown in the diagram, which may reduce the overall thrust force. To clearly demonstrate the thrust effect due to gravity, this gyroscope should be rotated in a vacuum. Since this thrust force due to gravity is not due to a reaction effect, no air or other force to push it is needed. It can exert thrust in both air and a vacuum.

This propulsion is due to gravity, and assuming no mechanical resistance at the axis of rotation, the gyroscope would rotate forever without a continuous external energy supply. Since a propulsive force acts on the entire gyroscope during this time, this force could be used for power generation, for example. This propulsion system could potentially become a perpetual motion machine.

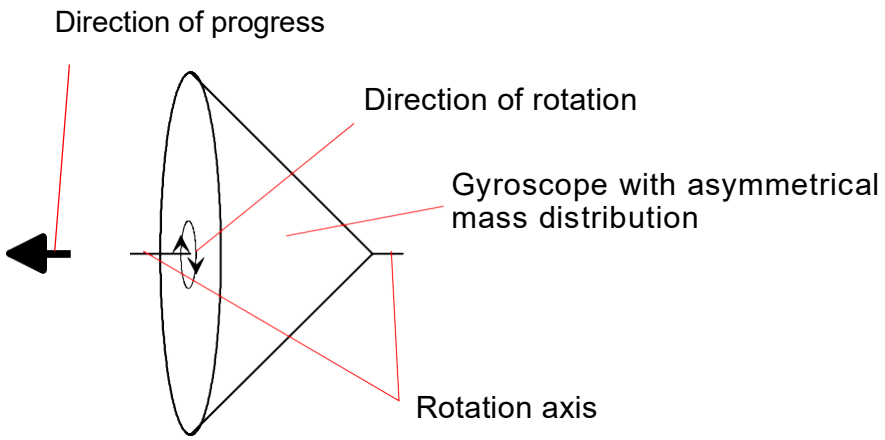


Figure 16.1 Propulsion system using a rotating gravity field with an asymmetric mass distribution

This thrust will be greater the more the gyroscope's shape is optimized, and the greater its radius, mass, and rotational speed. The thrust of this propulsion system can be confirmed with a very simple experiment using a toy gyroscope, and since the effect of a gyroscope is strong enough to stabilize a large ship, it can be imagined that a considerably large thrust would be generated in a larger device. If this thrust is large enough, it may be possible to use it as the propulsion system for a flying object. As a method to achieve this, by combining three or more of these propulsion systems and allowing the direction of the rotation axis of the three propulsion systems to be controlled independently and freely, it becomes possible to control the attitude, direction of propulsion, and thrust of the flying object without changing the rotational speed of the gyroscope (Figure 16.2)

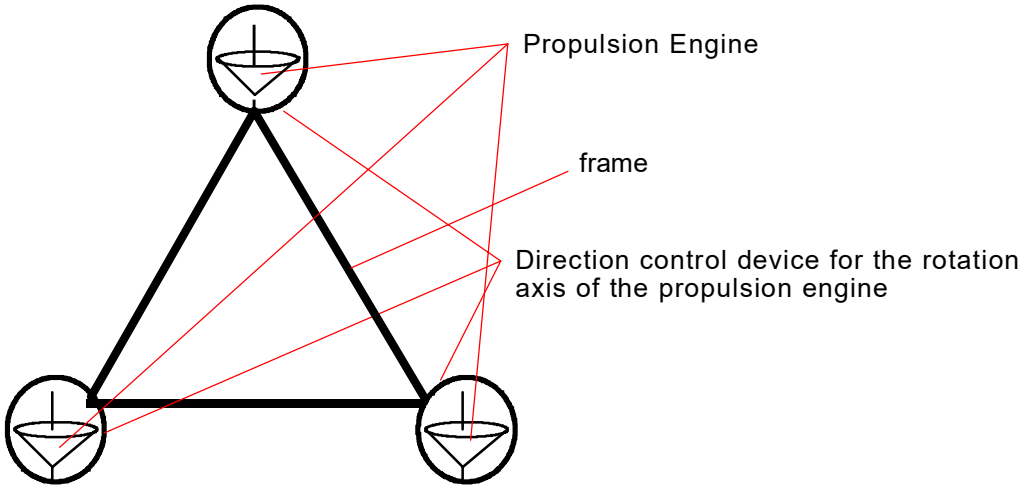


Figure 16.2 Basic structure of a flying object (plan view)

16.2 Propulsion system using a rotating gravitational field interference

Creating a spatially asymmetric gravitational field will cause objects within that field to be propelled, and one way to create such an asymmetric gravitational field is through a structure like the one shown in Figure 16.3.

By placing a ring-shaped disk and another disk inside it, and rotating both to change their relative positions, an asymmetrical gravitational field is generated. If the relative positions of the ring-shaped disk and the inner disk can be freely controlled, it becomes possible to control the attitude, direction of propulsion, and thrust of a flying object without changing the rotation speed of the gyroscope.

Moving the inner rotating disc to the right generates thrust to the left overall, and moving the inner rotating disc upward generates thrust to the downward overall.

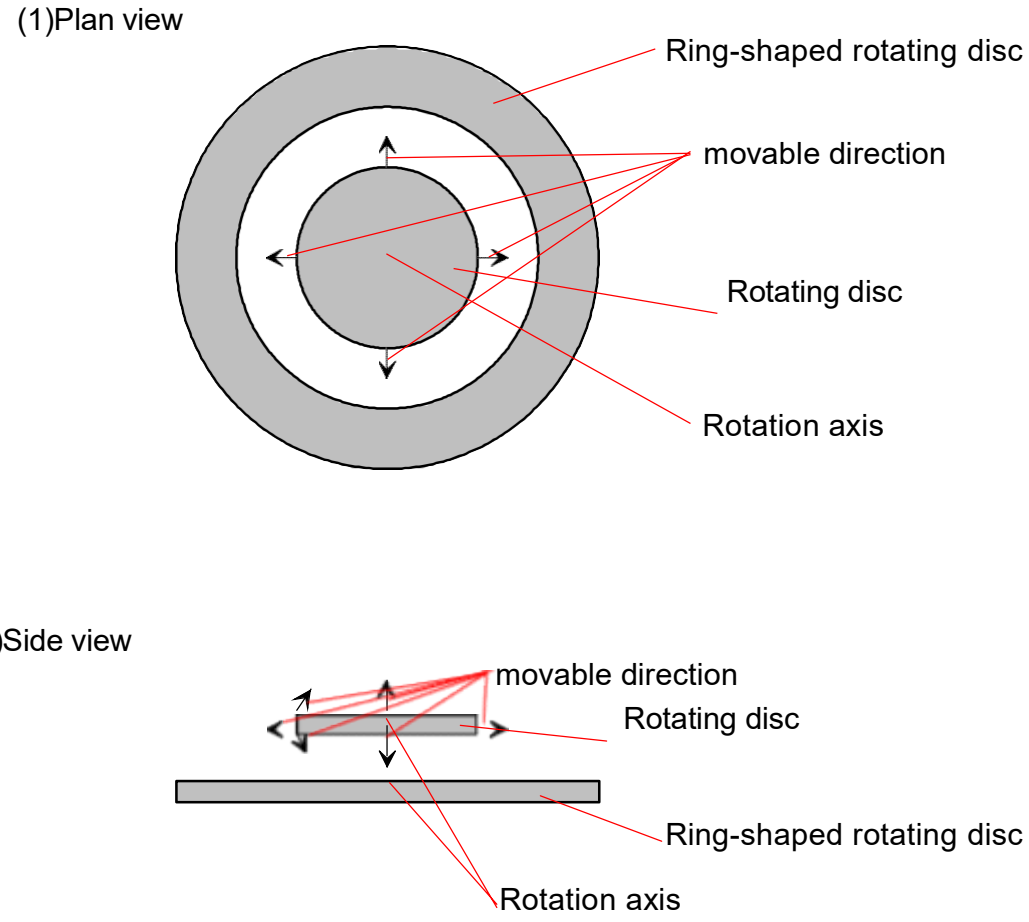


Figure 16.3 Basic structure of a rotating gravity field interference type propulsion engine

16.3 Gravity Generator (Free Energy Device)

The propulsion system confirmed by the experiment in Section 16.1 has a basic structure, but it is difficult to actually continuously extract free energy from it. This is because it is engineeringly impossible to eliminate the resistance required to rotate the disk.

To generate energy continuously, a chain reaction, self-amplifying mechanism is necessary. This would result in a structure like those shown in Figures 16.4 and 16.5.

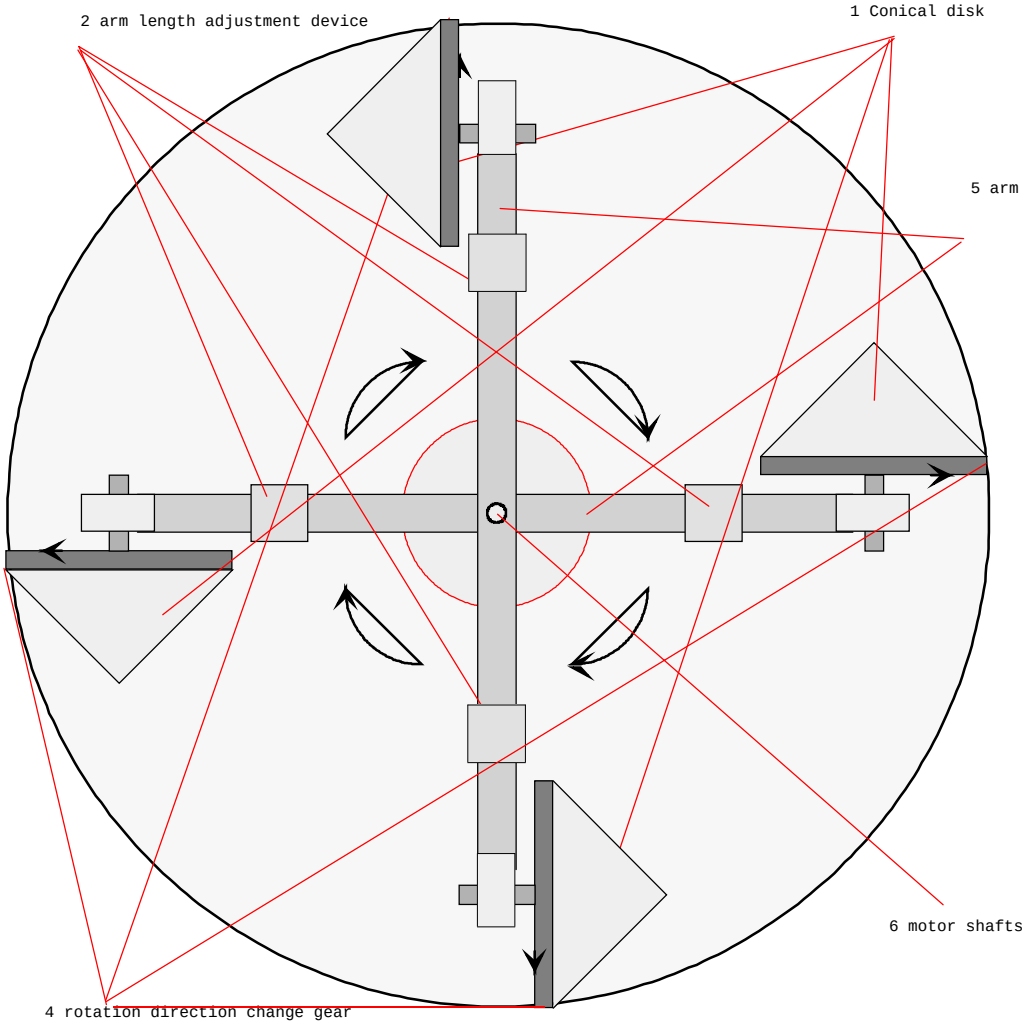


Figure 16.4 Gravity generator (plan view)

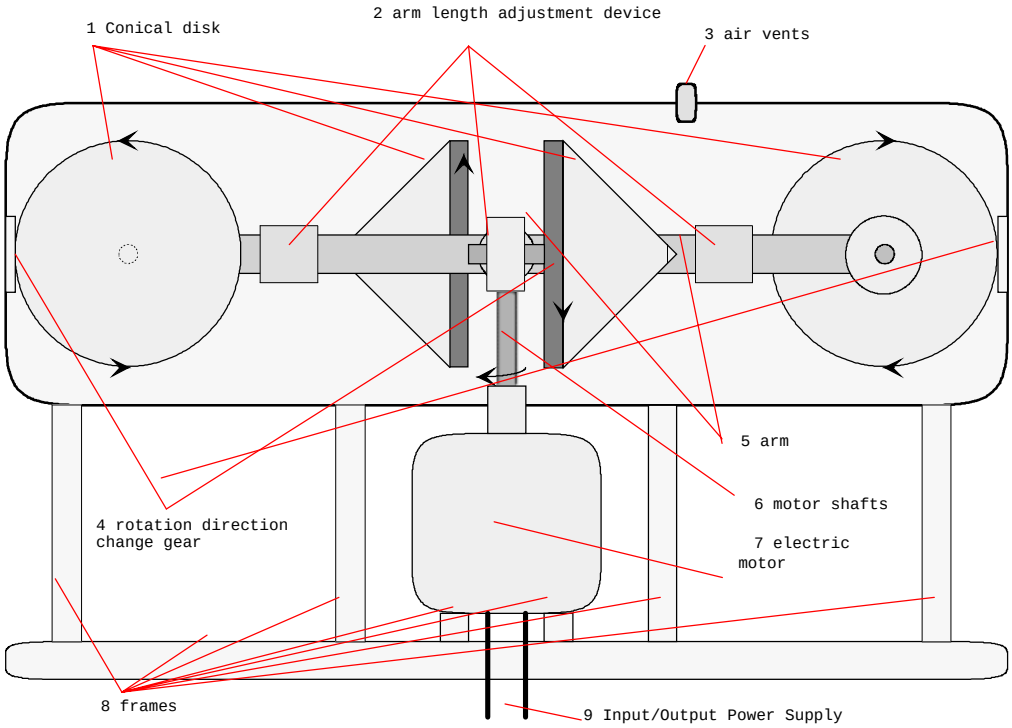


Figure 16.5 Gravity generator (side view)

The driving procedure is as follows:

① Initial energy is injected externally from the input/output power supply [9] to start the electric motor [7] and rotate the motor shaft [6].

② By rotating the motor shaft [6], the arm [5] starts to move, and the rotation direction changing gear [4] also causes the conical disc [1] to rotate.

③ By increasing the rotational speed of the motor shaft [6] with energy injected from the outside, the rotational speed of the conical disc [1] also increases.

④ As the rotation speed of the conical disk [1] increases, the thrust of the rotating disk acts to increase the rotation speed of the motor shaft [6]. As the rotation speed of the motor shaft [6] increases, the rotation speed of the conical disk [1] also increases accordingly. As a result, the rotation speeds of the motor shaft [6] and the conical disk [1] increase in a chain reaction.

⑤ Due to the phenomenon described in ④, even if the external power supply to the electric motor 7 is stopped, the rotation speed of the motor shaft 6 will continue to increase. Therefore, the electric motor 7 can be used as a power generator to supply power to the outside.

Gravity generators will provide humanity with a completely clean, safe, stable, and inexhaustible energy source. The energy problem, a common challenge facing modern humanity, will be solved.

Furthermore, this structure can be miniaturized and, since it does not utilize Earth's gravity, it can be used as an energy source for spacecraft and satellites. It can be used as an energy source for gravity propulsion systems with structures like those described in Section 16.2.

16.4 Speed of gravity-driven propulsion systems

These propulsion systems rely on gravity for propulsion, but acceleration due to gravity exhibits significantly different characteristics from acceleration due to non-gravity. A familiar example of acceleration due to gravity is free fall in a gravitational field such as Earth's; in this case, the object is clearly being accelerated, yet an accelerometer placed inside the object shows no acceleration. Since it is impossible to accelerate an object without changing the accelerometer in non-gravity acceleration, acceleration due to gravity and acceleration due to non-gravity are fundamentally different. Even if a limiting velocity exists in non-gravity acceleration, it does not necessarily mean that there is a limiting velocity in gravity -driven acceleration.

The concept of a limiting velocity originates from the theory of relativity, but since the theory of relativity does not reflect the real world, we must consider that the physical value of a limiting velocity has also been lost. Therefore, we should consider that there is no such thing as a limiting velocity. We believe that there is no limiting velocity for acceleration due to gravity. A flying object propelled by gravity has the potential to fly at extremely high speeds.

According to astrophysics, the universe is filled with extremely small particles called cosmic rays. If an object were to fly at high speed through space, it is predicted that it would collide violently with these cosmic rays, causing significant harm to the object and its crew. However, a projectile propelled by gravity would not suffer such serious damage. This is because, as the projectile essentially falls, the particles in its vicinity would also fall in the same way.

16.5 Which is smarter, dinosaurs or humans?

A comet collision with Jupiter has been observed in the past, and the energy released was enormous; if it were to collide with Earth, it would wipe out all of humanity, or even all life on Earth. Many such comets and asteroids exist around Earth, and it wouldn't be surprising if one were to fall to Earth at any time. In fact, it is said that the dinosaurs went extinct because such an asteroid collided with Earth. Humanity today is completely powerless against such objects from space, and in this respect, we are just like the dinosaurs. If humanity is smarter than the dinosaurs, then we must avoid repeating the same mistakes they made. If a flying object propelled by gravity could generate sufficient speed and thrust, it might be possible to prevent comets from colliding with Earth.

Gravity-based propulsion systems sound too good to be true, but if they offer a chance to avert a crisis, they're worth trying. If you don't believe what we're saying, try building a gyroscope yourself and experimenting. You may not trust what we say, but you can't help but trust what nature tells you.

Humans believe they are smarter than dinosaurs, but we must be careful because we share a common trait among living beings: the willingness to sacrifice others to protect ourselves.