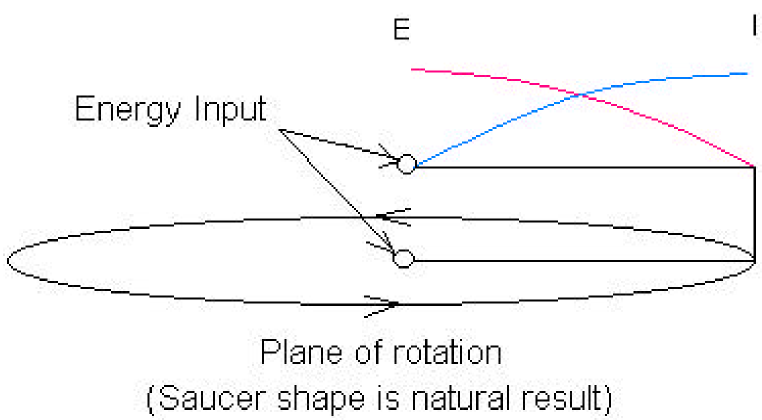
Powering A Field Propulsion Craft Using Energy Extraction From Energy Space

This paper will present in simple terms a method of extracting energy from energy space using the macroscopic atomic design that simulates a very large atom. In my book, Electrogravitation As A Unified Field Theory", I proposed that a macro-quantum system could be acheived based on a rotating standing wave approach. This was presented in chapter 12 and the below figure (labeled here as figure 1 instead of figure 12) is again presented to clarify the idea of a rotating standing wave.

<u>Figure 1</u>



E is the voltage and I is the current in figure 1 above. The current is fed to the perimeter of the craft and the voltage is maximum at the top and bottom of the craft. The top only is shown. The voltage polarity is opposite at the bottom from that at the top. Also, the voltage polarity alternates over time as the current nodes switch around the perimeter of the craft. The idea of energy extraction is now presented.

Imagine that you have control over the quantum world for now. You can change the velocity of the electron in the ground state of Hydrogen simply by flipping a quantum switch, which makes the electron travel at half the velocity. The law of conservation of angular momentum and energy has not been repealed. What happens is that the electron must jump to a larger radius. It also must take in energy in the process. The use of Bohr's first postulate is:

$$m \cdot v \cdot r = \frac{n \cdot h}{2 \cdot \pi}$$

where the product of mvr is usually called the moment of momentum of the electron. Equations 1 and 2 below show this relationship. (n = orbital quantum number.)

1) $m \cdot v \cdot r = \frac{n \cdot h}{2 \cdot \pi}$ and $\text{Energy} = \frac{m \cdot v^2}{2}$

After the change of velocity we have, (n = 2 now, Note: ($r = r_{n1} * n^2$, $v = v_{n1}/n$)

[Conserved] [Not Conserved]

2) $m \cdot \left(\frac{v_{n1}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(4 \cdot r_{n1}\right) = \frac{2 \cdot h}{2 \cdot \pi}$ and $\text{Energy} = m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{v_{n1}}{2}\right)^2$

simplifies to simplifies to

$m \cdot v_{n1} \cdot r_{n1} = \frac{h}{2 \cdot \pi}$ $\text{Energy} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot \frac{\left(v_{n1}\right)^2}{4}$

In order that the law of conservation of energy be conserved, energy is supplied to account for the loss of kinetic energy, usually in the form of an incoming photon. In the above case we simply slowed the electron by means of a hypothetical quantum switch and therefore we let the energy be supplied from the energy space that is assumed to exist normally as quantum fluctuations also known as the Casimer affect. Thus energy is conserved via the vacuum energy instead of an incoming photon. If we could really do this on a large scale, the total system potential energy would increase; when the system as a whole went back to the ground state, a lot of energy would be released, not into the energy space, but out into normal space as photon radiation. This process would be extremely difficult on a quantum scale of an atom but when the macroscopic form is considered, it may be much easier indeed.

Moving on to the macroscopic quantum case as outlined in chapter 12 of the above mentioned book, the rotating standing wave field theoretically generates a larger quasi-mass that has quantum properties. The rotation rate can easily be changed at will and almost instantaneously. The radius of action of the circulating standing wave is fixed, which introduces some interesting features into the quantum picture above. Note that the orbital number n does not apply in the quantum macroscopic case. Then in equations (3) below; (where $2\pi r = \lambda$ = a constant, k):

3) $\Delta m \cdot \Delta v_{rot} \cdot k = h$ and $Energy = \Delta m \cdot \left(\Delta v_{rot}\right)^2$ {**See p. 4 note.}

It is immediately apparent that mass must increase by a factor of 2 if the velocity of rotation is halved in order that the moment of angular momentum be conserved. Further, the energy in from energy space is 1/2 instead of 1/4 for the atomic case. (Since mass is doubled.) The increase in mass may be achieved by inducing an increase of the field volts with a corresponding increase in field current. How is this possible? By utilizing formula 336 on page 194 of my book "Electrogravitation As A Unified Field Theory". This is reprinted below in equation (4).

4) $m''_e = \frac{2 \cdot \Phi_o \cdot i_{LM}}{V_{LM}^2}$ where Φ_o has the units of <u>volt x time.</u>

Note:
V_{LM} is a constant and is the quantum electrogravitational velocity.

Thus the effective field mass increases with a reduction of rotational velocity. There is also an induction of energy to in order that the law of conservation of energy be conserved. Since the field volts increases as well as the current, the following idea is suggested as a way of extracting energy from energy space. If we first build a ground based rotating standing wave structure and capacitively couple the voltage increases and decreases off of the top and bottom of the structure, power could be output via conventional buss networks to feed our power grids with a clean, everlasting source of energy. This is far, far better than conventional fuel methods or even fusion.

Finally, this is the method by which an electrogravitationally driven spacecraft could take in energy to go to where ever it wanted to go. Professor David Bohm's quantum potential definitely has a place in this scheme. In one quantum jump, we leave behind fossil fuel past forever and move towards a truly clean and inexhaustible energy future.

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**Note: The larger the sudden reduction in V_{rot}, the larger the energy quanta induced from energy space. Also, since V_{rot} can theoretically exceed the velocity of light, at that time, the craft would appear to jitter about, making it look slightly out of control while making very fast changes in its viewed position. This is one mode of craft field operation. The other mode generates the electrogravitational repulsion field. Both modes can be operational at the same time.