

A New Approach To The System-G Test by Fran De Aquino Generalizes All Electrogravitational Force Tests

-by-

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UNCERTAINTY RULES!

Recently I have analyzed the torus test done by Fran De Aquino that showed a significant weight loss according to his published results. My recent analysis of his test involves the quantum aspect of uncertainty rather than the extreme low frequency electromagnetic absorption of energy by iron atoms as proposed in his paper, "[Gravitation and Electromagnetism; Correlation and Grand Unification,](#)" [gr-qc/9910036](#).

(Newest available version in Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format.)

It is an established fact that macroscopic systems cannot be expected to exhibit quantum effects since the uncertainty associated with a large mass is very small as is shown by the following equation:

$$m = \frac{h}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot dv \cdot dr} \quad (\text{Assume the mass to be several kilograms.})$$

h = Planks constant, dv is the uncertainty in the velocity and dr is the uncertainty in radius all in S. I. units.

Therefore, it is very unlikely that your car will 'leak' out of the garage due to a quantum action unexpectedly! However, on the quantum scale of a single atom, uncertainty really does rule since absorption and emission occur via quantum 'bits' of energy. Albert Einstein established this fact (circa 1905) when he described this action to explain the photoelectric effect: it was not the amount of radiation that caused electron emission from a metal but the frequency. The higher the frequency, the more energy the electron absorbed and the faster it was ejected from the metal. Thus was established the famous equation $E = hf$ where E

The currents in the antenna elements are in the same direction around the center of the torus at any given instant of time. This assures that the momentum arrows associated with the corresponding vector magnetic potential arrows all are in the same direction. However, the elements physically rotate in opposite directions which cause the MVP arrows to increase the uncertainty in the spin alignments of the iron atoms in the iron powder surrounding medium since the angular momentum is directly affected by the information in the VMP. All of this uncertainty is summed vectorially in the high permeability annealed iron covering which accordingly maximizes the weight loss due to the quantum uncertainty effect as explained above.

Again, the uncertainty concept effectively eliminates the concept that the iron atoms 'absorb' electromagnetic energy at low frequencies. The abandonment of the concept of ELF absorption is a requirement since absorption of energy at the atomic level requires discrete bundles of energy which in the case of atomic absorption would be ionizing radiation. This is the principle of the laser. A laser would not work with extra low frequency energy and neither will iron absorb elf energy in the atomic sense. The jumping of atomic energy bands is not required.

It is possible to cause an increase in vibration of the iron atoms due to ambient thermal rise of temperature caused by the passage of an electromagnetic wave but this is not atomic absorption of energy. Further, Fran De Aquino assured me in an email letter that there was no heating of the torus during his test and also that the energy in the test was reactive, not real. (Real energy = real power = heat rise.)

Atoms exist at the atomic scale, thus we call them atoms. At the atomic scale, quantum physics rules require energy to be emitted and absorbed from atoms in quantum bits which are not continuous but are discrete bundles of energy through mechanics that are best described by Schrodinger's wave equation, not macroscopic electromagnetic antenna equations.

If we accept that Fran De Aquino built his torus device based on the reasoning that he proposes, then I suggest that the resulting weight loss of the torus is indeed a fortunate accident: All the right results in spite of the more than questionable reason.

Therefore, if we apply the uncertainty principle as outlined above, not only the Fran De Aquino test is explained, but several others whose links are presented below. Just applying an electric field across a dielectric, for example, will distort the orbitals in the atoms and cause uncertainty related to spin to increase, albeit in a small and sometimes measurable way. Photo luminescence disturbs the

quantum wave function of an atom which changes the uncertainty. Anything that changes the quantum status quo should increase the uncertainty since the uncertainty seeks the lowest level, just like water will seek the lowest level of a valley.

The uncertainty field reaction must be anchored by an atomic system in a lattice so that the weight loss can be transferred to the system as a macroscopic effect. I suspect is why my balance beam test failed. (See below.) I used no dielectric or iron lattice medium and was expecting the mass-field derived from a reactive current to produce results without a medium or atomic lattice to anchor the reaction result onto. The electrons in pure copper are free to move about and thus did not transfer their uncertainty effect to the copper itself. Thus a 'failed' test when compared to 'successful' tests can yield useful information.

More to come -- J. E. Bayles.

Relevant Test Sites:

Fran De Aquino's Test:

<http://jnaudin.free.fr/systemg/html/sysgexp.htm>

Steve Burns' Test:

<http://www.starshiptechnology.homestead.com/experiment.html>

Stavros Dimitriou's Test:

<http://jnaudin.free.fr/stvdmndoc/stvcap.htm>

Jean Louis Naudin's Test

<http://jnaudin.free.fr/systemg/html/sysgcalc.htm>

<http://jnaudin.free.fr/systemg/index.html>

Chrish Hardeman's Test:

<http://www.icnet.net/users/chrish/Aquino.htm>

Jerry E. Bayles' Test:

<http://www.electrogravity.com/index16.html>

Finally, one that is not electrical but still may demonstrate the uncertainty principle on a macroscopic level, thus providing some useful thought stimulus.

Flywheels defy Newtonian Physics:

http://www.padrak.com/ine/NEN_5_11_9.html

LETTERS:

The following letters from my electrogravitational list are added for the record that are relevant to the above paper.

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TorusResonance.doc

From: jebayles2001@yahoo.com
Date: Tue Nov 13, 2001 8:01 am
Subject: De Aquino Torus Resonance

Dear Associates in Electrogravitation:

A new mechanics of how the high current is established in the Fran De Aquino torus test occurred to me recently.

High current may be established if we make the inductance of the main power transformer resonate with the capacitance of the 'antenna elements' of the torus structure. A quick calculation of the mutual inductance of the transformer yields about 1/2 henry. If we allow for a very thin film of Krylon plastic insulation on the elements, the capacitance is nearly sufficient to resonate the entire transformer-antenna element as a parallel tank circuit.

Another interesting feature is that high currents will generate high radial E fields through the changing axial B fields near the antenna elements. The closer to the element, the stronger the fields and the effective capacitance may rise due to the amplified E field effect. A variable capacitance effect may occur.

This new way of looking at what could be happening explains why Fran uses a large inductance transformer along with large surface area conductors that have a very thin coating of dielectric insulation. Then as he has said, "the length is not important as long as it is physically less than an electrical wavelength."

In this scenario, the elements are not antennas nor are they transmission lines but they are like egg beaters for the magnetic vector potential. This action then raises the uncertainty of the iron

atom magnetic moments and related electron spin uncertainty, which then reduces the net gravitational attraction as I have explained in previous posts.

I direct this letter especially to Jean Louis Naudin, Chris Hardeman and Steve Burns who are working on similar devices in the hope they may benefit from my input.

Respectfully,
Jerry E. Bayles

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SalientData.doc

From: jebayles2001@yahoo.com
Date: Wed Nov 14, 2001 12:37 am
Subject: Salient Data on Fran De Aquino Torus Build

Dear Associates in Electrogravitation:

In reviewing email from Fran De Aquino I found some build details regarding questions I had asked him about his test build. I pass them along here in the hope they may provide relevant detail on replicating his reportedly successful test.

1. Iron powder diameter = 0.2 mm

(About 130 sieve size where 130 is the number of grains in a linear inch.)

2. Inductance (measured) of the elements of the torus approximately = 1 microhenry.

(I did not ask him what the capacitance between the elements was. That may be a good question in the future to ask Fran. I suspect the capacitance is in the range of a few microfarads, static field type test.)

3. No heat rise in the torus during the test and the power is mainly reactive. Also little or no measurable field outside the shell of the energized torus.

Further comment:

It may be of import that the known magnetic domain size of ferrous material is about

5×10^{-5} meters (=0.05 mm) and this multiplied by 4 is close to the size of the iron powder used, which is 0.2 mm. Also, the annealed iron shell that absorbs

and mixes the net field from the elements and the Iron powder is 0.6 mm which is 3 times the iron powder size. Then the whole number increases in size over the base magnetic domain suggests that standing wave action in the region between classical and quantum may be occurring.

As I explained on my website page at:

<http://www.electrogravity.com/Uncertainty.com>

if quantum uncertainty is increased in the time (uncertainty of the Heisenberg uncertainty expression) it lowers the useful current in the electrogravitational coupling action.

In conclusion, the mechanical difficulty of bending 1/2 inch solid copper is outside the norm for most who are hobbyist electrical/electronic experimenters. However, it can most likely be accomplished at a local motor rewind shop. It may be even more difficult to obtain the solid 1/2 inch diameter copper rod in 6 meter lengths. However, this may also be done through commercial electrical suppliers or rewind shops. The cost is going to be of some concern to most and may be the major stumbling block.

It may be possible to design an alternative way of testing that circumvents the cost and difficulty of fabrication. At least I hope so.

Respectfully,
Jerry E. Bayles

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EnerTime.doc 11-11-2001

Dear Glenn R and Associates in Electrogravitation:

In my ebook, "Electrogravitation As A Unified Field Theory" available for download at my website at <http://www.electrogravity.com>, I solved for the geometry of the electron in chapter one based on its energy density and it was indeed the volume of the torus. Further, the radiation associated with lamda squared is the area of a torus.

The torus is evidently a fundamental quantum shape and shapes that are engineered to emulate this shape and the dynamics of the field associated with the quantum electron may enable us to construct craft that can jump through space via tunneling as does the electron and other quantum sized particles. It is not the power that does the job of negating the effects of gravity but the increase

of entropy associated with the time uncertainty in Heisenberg's famous equation $dE \times dT = h$. As dT increases, dE decreases and by one of my quadset of electrogravitational equations in chapter one of my book, the force of gravity being $= (hf/r) \cdot u_0 \cdot (hf/r)$.

Thus, since frequency goes down as time goes up, the energy available related to $E=hf$ goes down and so does the output force from the electrogravitational equation. (Time and phase are intimately related.) As I mentioned in a previous post, just perturbing the phase of the iron atom magnetic moments and thus the spin phase will get the job of negating the gravitational force done. (In this case we DO need the Iron atoms. They are an essential part of the mechanics since they fix the action to the torus system.)

I have provided not just an explanation of why Fran De Aquino's torus test works but a reason based on my own work that shows why the electrogravitational force occurs at all. An explanation of gravitational action mechanics is not in Fran's work because his work is based on the classical macroscopic field even though he uses terms that can be related to the quantum realm. Respectfully, Jerry E. Bayles

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EnerTemp.doc: 11-10-2001

Dear Associates and all:

If we calculate the temperature in degrees celsius related to the energy absorbed in the iron atoms as given by the data related to the Fran De Aquino torus weight loss test, the energy of around 1×10^{-18} joule per atom of Iron works out to be about 48,919 degrees centigrade. I think this is a bit high to be valid (an understatement) since Fran stated to me that, "the power was mainly reactive and further that there was not a temperature rise during the experiment."

The energy relates to a frequency in the ultraviolet spectrum. Now, if we say that the energy is mainly reactive and just as much is radiated by the atom as is absorbed, we may expect that no heating will occur. However, if no net energy rise occurs, then no weight loss can be expected since weight gain and weight loss will null out and no weight change can be expected. (Cooler = weight gain while > hotter = weight loss.)

Therefore, the mechanics of the weight loss as explained by Fran cannot be valid. Salient information is contained in my previous paper, "Frequency Is Neither A Pole Or A Zero In Fran De Aquino's mg Equation."

<http://www.electrogravity.com/AQUINO/DeAquin2.pdf>

Therein I stated the case for standing waves to be non-heating due to their pure reactive nature. Also the case for frequency independence in the Aquino equations.

Below Updated:11-10-2001 by J. E.Bayles: One other related point is that in order to effect a 100% weight loss in Fran's equation 1.04 of his main paper: <http://www.electrogravity.com/GE.pdf> the Iron atom must absorb an energy about equal to $1.5 \cdot 10^{-18}$ joule. This is not a realistic possibility and still have no heating or massive explosion due to the extreme energy input and resulting superheating temperature rise. The resulting temperature is about 72,500 degrees Kelvin which corresponds to $2.26 \cdot 10^{16}$ Hz. (By $E=hf$ and the standard temperature equation $E=3/2kT$ where T is the degrees Kelvin, k is boltzman's constant, h is planks constant, and E is energy, all in S. I. units.)The temperature equation above also applies directly to the atomic case as well as the molecular. ---End of Update.

Finally, again I must emphasize that in all liklyhood, the action that leads to the reported weight loss in his experiment is most likely brought about due to a quantum mechanism as I have explained before in my paper at: <http://www.electrogravity.com/Uncertainty.htm>

Comments and questions welcome.

Respectfully,
Jerry E. Bayles

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