Gravitational wave propulsion

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A gravitational wave generating device comprising an energing means such as magnetrons, which act upon energizable elements such as thin bulk acoustic resonators or FBARs. A computer controlled power source is provided for operating said energing means according to predetermined directional and forming a gravitational wave beam. A method of operation of said gravitational wave generating device is also provided.

Description of the invention

This invention relates to the generation of gravitational waves that can be directed and utilized for propulsion. More particularly the invention relates to the generation of gravitational waves (GWs) by the use of energizing forces such as electromagnetic or nuclear to impart a third or higher derivative or oscillatory motion to a mass consisting of a collection of atoms, molecules or other energizable elements such as angular momentum, Cooper electron pairs, nucleons, lower nuclei, or precedents to crystal nucleation.

There exist several alternative means to generate gravitational waves having practical applications to propulsion. As taught in the Cole patent in a emerging spin-wave propulsion (PS), BBF and Podkletnov established by inventors the control of individual independently Programmable Coil System or (IPCS), under computer control, could be utilized for propulsion. The IPCS could be used to generate a gravitational wave beam by the application of electromagnetic forces to a current carrying conductor, or to energizable gravitational devices. The energizing and energizable elements can be piezoelectric resonators, semiconductor based, nano-machines, micro-electric mechanical systems (MEMS), solenoids, or other. The IPCS could be used to generate a GW beam by the application of electromagnetic forces to a current carrying conductor. The IMT patent also teaches that the IPCS, comprising a plurality of energizable elements, could also be utilized for propulsion especially if the GWs are of high frequency. As taught in the TMT patent an energizing means acts upon energizable elements such as magnetic dipoles, nuclear or nuclear particles in order to impart some fraction or collections, the products of which can result in a single preferred direction with an attendant impulse jolt or harmonic motion of a plurality of said elements. The energizing means and energizable elements can be, for example, a beam of light that the target nuclei or energizable elements are exposed to, or a magnetron or other microwave source of electromagnetic pulses. A preferred embodiment in TMT involves the use of a pulsed particle beam moving at the local gravitational velocity of the target nuclei, or energizable elements, in order to impart a third or higher derivative motion to the gravitational wave as it emanates from the target nuclei or energizable elements. The pulsed particle beam may be any of several types, the TMT patent also teaches the use of superconductors as a propulsion means. As taught in U.S. patent application No. 10/782,700, filed Feb. 5, 2004, the energizing IPCS can be controlled by a computer, or other means, to be utilized as energizing elements and their reflective targets can be utilized as energizable elements to generate GWs for propulsion and other purposes.

Magnetron sources of microwave energy are well known in prior art. Magnetrons are typically used in microwave ovens to generate radiant systems ionizing binary ions, asymmetrical war explosives, merger of black holes, and by the use of compact electromagnetic or nuclear energizing systems. The power output of magnetrons can be, for example, from a few micro-Watts (nuclear or electromagnetic) compared to gravitational and over 12 orders of magnitude greater power output than the Cole patent. The Cole patent teaches that the IPCS can be used to generate GWs for propulsion. Electromagnetic and nuclear energizing systems produce spherical and cylindrical GWs according to the various embodiments of the present invention, even though the compact systems are orders of magnitude smaller than extra-galactic or galactic gravitational wave generating systems. Spherical GWs are useful for propulsion, for example, in detecting obstacles, collected together in compact groups, and directed to a single preferred direction, or focused and directed, emulating the motion of a much larger and extended body having a larger radius of gyration in order to enhance the generation of GWs. The energizing means can be, for example, a magnetron, for example, by Philips & Kinzel Microwave Model # Magnetron Pulsed Magnetron, Model # Magnetron, Sheffield, Sheffield, Sheffield