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How to Try to Get Antigravity from Electrical Circuits by an Almost Magnetic Monopole or from Anti Matter

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Abstract*—The aim of this work is to propose two models where it will be shown a force opposite to the gravitational one; in the first model this supposed force seems to be repulsive to the gravitational one when there is a magnetic field that interacts with another field subject of a specific electric current in particular conditions. In the first case, the model that we propose underlines the antigravity effects due to the forces born from the interaction of electric currents and magnetic fields. There will be only a reference of the second model.*

***Keywords*—** *Attractive, Electricity, Force, Mass, Repulsive, Poynting.*

I. INTRODUCTION

We would like to apologize to the readers for the things they will read on the following pages; as there are many people suffering from diseases such as Multiple Sclerosis and who use a wheelchair, standing up is not so easy ... so here we propose ideas with all our imagination to help you overcome the electrical, electronic and mechanical barriers highlighted or not in the present article to the detriment of the architectural aspect - gravitational barriers.

In this work the anti gravitational effects are very important, which are not strictly observable due to the instability of some parameters and some solutions related to the materials. This phenomenon could last a few seconds and is not fully functional even if it is more detailed than the second of which we will give only an initial scheme.

A very important thing are the magnetic fields generated by the mass from which we want to move away (the earth in our example); there are also some very useful studies for the generation of antigravity forces due to antimatter.

Considering that antigravity could seem a complex object we will describe two simple models mentioned before:

1) Interaction with body to be lifted in an antigravity way and the body from whom comes out the main gravity force which has a magnetic field.
2) Interaction between a body which interacts with antimatter and a body with mass

These two methods seem to be an attempt that in a first moment appears fantastic and ambitious, it isn't analytic but scientific and nothing prevents us to think about it. The first problem is to think how it will be a system for the production of antigravity force with application of only traditional electric nature.

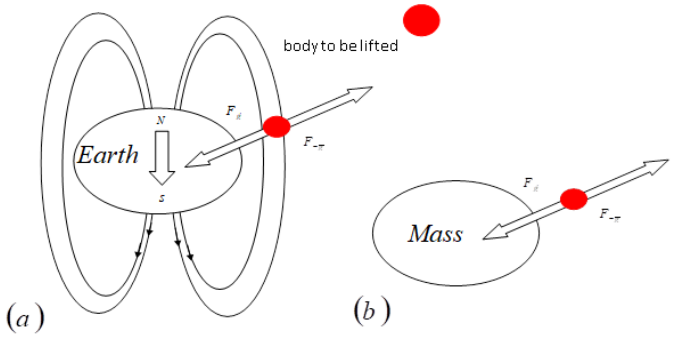

Fig. 1. Representation of the two hypothetical methods examined for applying antigravity effects to a body.

To represent the first model it is necessary to frame the electric phenomenology and to do this we will refer to the Maxwell Equations of electromagnetic waves.

II. ANTIGRAVITY DUE TO ELECTRIC CURRENT AND MAGNETIC FIELD

In the (1) are expressed the Maxwell Equations whose integral solution provides the Poynting vector and as a consequence the rule of the right hand with the middle finger that represents current, the middle finger induction B and the thumb the force; represented in the following figure.

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot E = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathrm{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + J \\ \nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

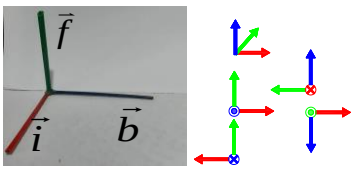

Fig. 2. Maxwell's equations and the representation of the right hand rule, handmade and CAD.

III. METHOD

We have considered two different paths for the electric current $\vec{i}$ interesting for the goals mentioned before. The first path is a current with spiral structure as in figure [3a] and [3b] that simply represents a flat conductor, only if conductors are adjacent but isolated, we will call the distance between the two adjacent tracts "d" and the ideal case if $d \to 0$, the second circuit is similar the previous one but it has a second spiral

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along the line like the filament of a glowing filament lamp also known as double spiral.

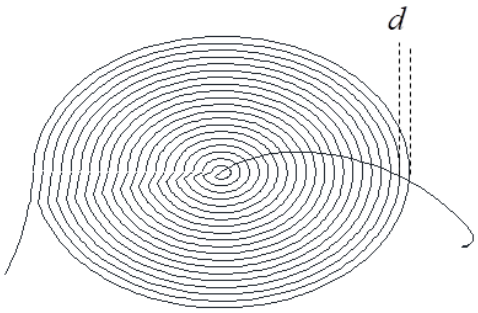

Fig. 3a. Spiral path for a possible $\vec{i}$.

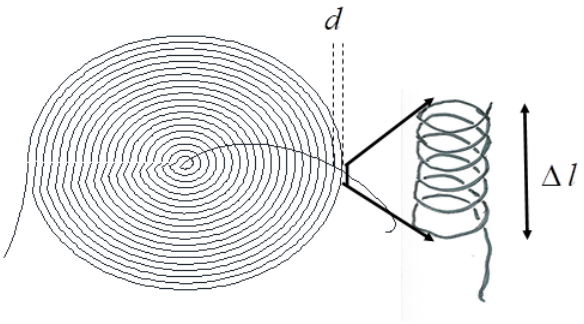

Fig. 3b. Double spiral path for a possible $\vec{i}$.

In the two circuits just described of a current above mentioned one of the most important problem is that of the gap between two adjacent paths of the conductors that formed it represented in the present work with "d". In the ideal case the adjacent tracts would be isolated with diameters extremely reduced; it will be good to reduce the gaps with high magnetic permeability of the relation (2) where there are both the magnetic induction B and the intensity of the magnetic field H.

(2) $$B = \mu \cdot H$$

In the figure 4 it is represented the circuit of the previous figure with the addiction of the triad that represents the vector of Pointing. The rule of the right hand indicates the current flux in a conductor with index, thumb and the middle finger at 90 degrees that represent the force and the magnetic induction B, as the following figures show.

IV. Materials and Circuital Aspects to be Considered

The first achievable element to let the simulation of the circuit present in the Figure 4 is a flat disk, made up of a flexible material but radially rigid in which can be drown the path of Figure 3a properly isolated from the disk.

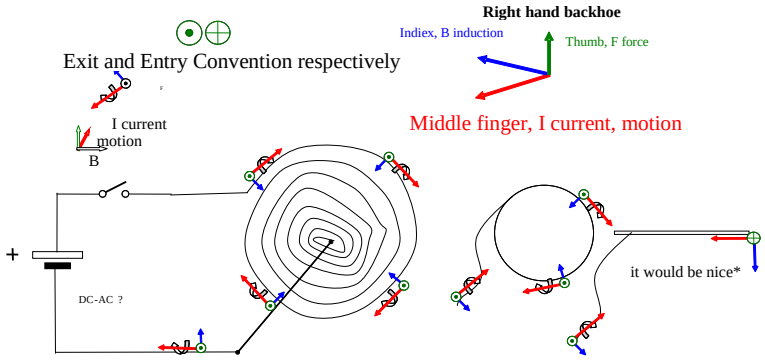

Fig. 4. Path of a current with the triad of the Pointing vector highlighted.

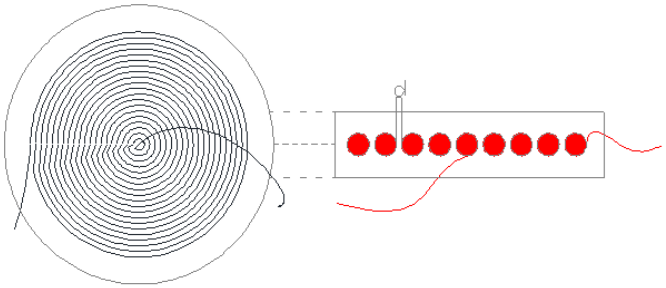

Fig. 5. Very thin flat disk in which the path present in the figure Fig. 3a is embedded.

We can obtain a spiral (or a double spiral) lacquer or enamel it as an insulation material (a zinc oxide coating for example) and to soak in a sheet of W (or in the Fe, it depends on the way B crosses the sheet or not), a spiral that makes it arise the magnetic field in the directions pre-established by the metal which contains it. This assembled disk might represent a certain shield to the magnetic field; and it is the aspect to examine also to optimize the relation between the number of spiral and the electro-mechanical characteristics useful to the functionalities requested below. In the following figure it is highlighted this problem that will be fundamental.

How a certain dish responds metal to the magnetic field?

Come risponde il piatto di un certo metallo al campo magnetico?

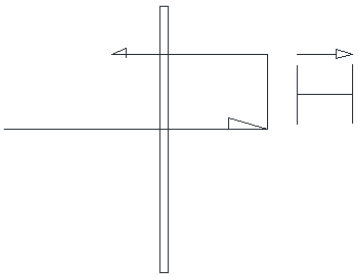

Fig. 6. Fundamental problem for the disc considered crossed by a magnetic field.

In the following figures are represented some paths of electric current in a spiral similar to the one of figure 3a. From these figures we can observe as the cylindrical disk is missing (disk that can be also a shape memory). We can observe in the previous figures as (and it would be useful, interesting and

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beautiful) the magnetic field keeps the same desired direction and showed in the triad represented. This conductor has to own mechanic properties as the resistance to throw and malleability, as it is deformed in different directions, not least the property of not presenting cracks and remaining covered by insulation material. Some of these deformations can be executed with an elevate frequency to guarantee the work for a certain period of the device that will be simplified. We have to say that this conductor becomes a coil, this coil becomes a spiral, this spiral becomes a shell (both geometrically and mechanically), this shell becomes at the limit/line of the deformation becomes like a near sphere.

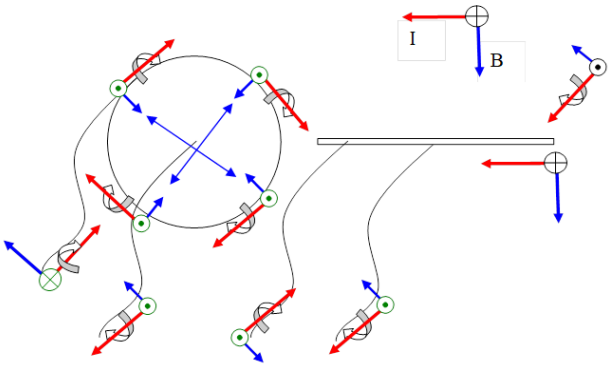

Fig. 7. Sectional view of the path of a current and of the coil and triad.

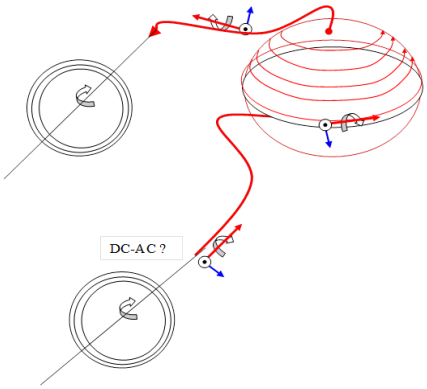

Fig. 8. Perspective view of the path of a current and of the coil and of the terna.

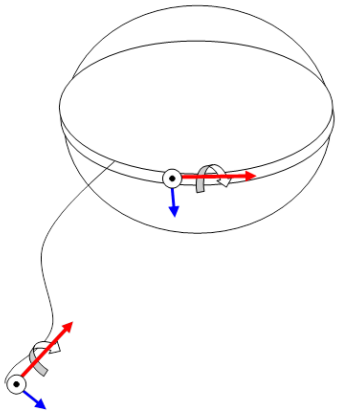

Fig. 9. Desired radial direction of the loop path under consideration.

This sphere lets to imagine with the characteristics described so far (and not only, perhaps), permit the disappearance of a magnetic pole, generating the so-called “magnetic pole” hardly detectable. Thanks to imagination the not disappeared pole shows its presence radially to the sphere.

This field would be: monopole, radial and the symmetric and it should be submitted to the physical law to which the electric charge is subjected. This hypothetical monopole would allow to the sphere to interact with the magnetic field, in our terrestrial case and if we want to lift off the ground we have to use several linked devices and controlled by the body we want to lift up. A functional aspect, even if partial, is represented in the following figure Figure 10 and refers to a partial inflection of the shell and refers to the disk present in figure 5. In this figure are represented the forces, in green, that can be executed thanks to a necking (increase of the throw) or can generate piezometric techniques or it can be consequent to the electromagnetic involvement more complex. This figure is schematic and also approximate in the central part.

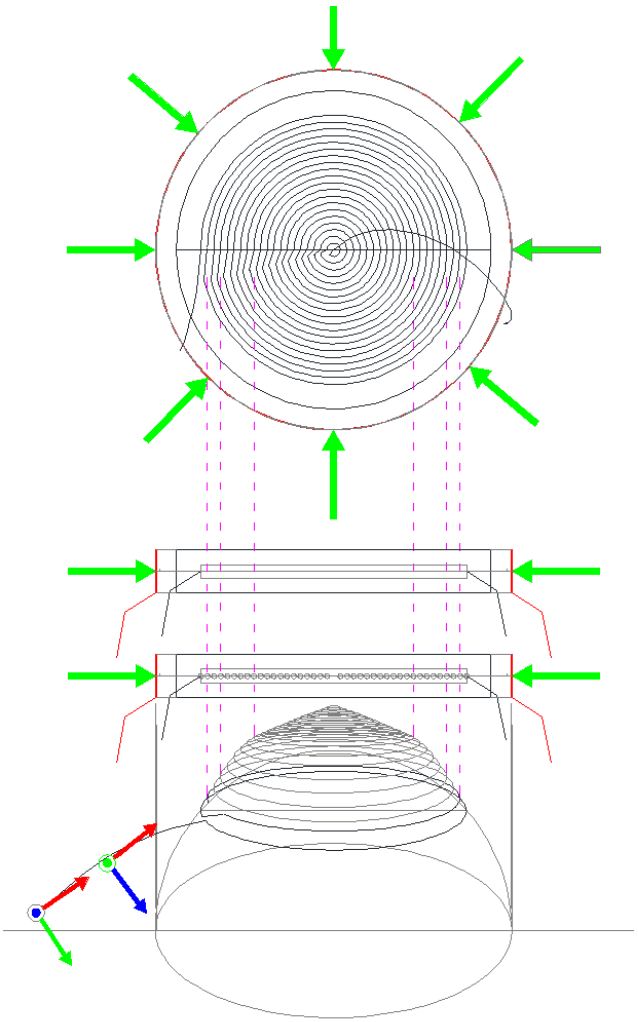

Fig. 10. Approximate graphical representation of a standard deformation to which the device will be subjected, highlighting the triad and the expected forces.

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To assume the realization of an antigravity system based on a adjustable "monopole" it can be useful as a pattern scheme of principle to obtain a deformation near a spherical cap (parasol) a adjustable fire in which can concentrate the action of different tracts of spiral that thanks to the deformation gives the impression that it will be concentrated the field B "inside" the spherical shell and as there is a superior sphere that serves as a cage of FARADAY that will be able to block the lines of the field leaving only the ones of the contrary sign.

The question we ask is now clear:

- Are magnetic monopole and antigravity expressions of the same electromagnetic phenomenology?
- The magnetic monopole and the antigravity are \expressions of the same electro- magnetic phenomenology ?

  To this question we desire to give an answer and to do that we have to pay attention to the near monopole present in figure 11 to give a little experiential contribution about our hypothetical antigravity system.

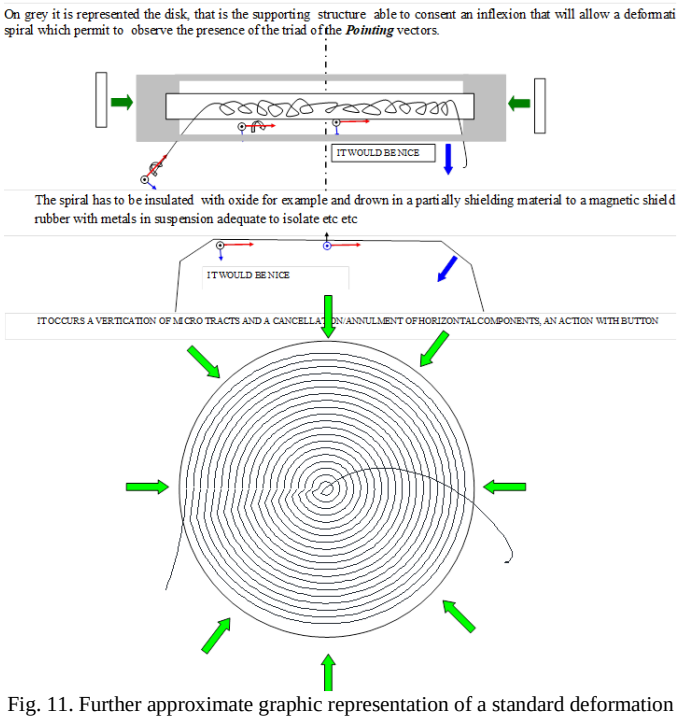

Fig. 11. Further approximate graphic representation of a standard deformation to which the device will be subjected, highlighting the triad and the expected forces.

The mass has an electric charge; there are masses able to attract or repulse other masses, thanks to a propriety that we call for a longtime electric charge.

Different materials have electro-magnetic characteristics that arouse interest immediately.

1) Tungsten W. atomic number 74, crystal structure, body-centered cubic
2) Iron Fe, atomic number 26, crystal structure, body-centered cubic
3) Aluminum W are paramagnetic. And a nano cube of W has about 340 atoms.

Thanks to the covalent bond I can say it will be possible to hypothesize the hydrogen H with atomic weight 1,01, atomic radius 53 pm, covalent radius 37 pm.

As the tungsten is crystalline, we wonder whether it will be possible that it is constituted as a thin plate with a spiral internal current and don't let it across by the lines of B; a spiral inside (caster/pour) the W and that the spherical shell closing itself can generate (with the right confinements) a radial north pole and the south will be confined inside the sphere. Once examined the fusion point I can dip/emerge in an iron nano-cube melted with C, a spiral network of W with leads and if we can placate with faience (the deformation of the device has to determine a monopole) first I can enamel the concentric spiral or to lacquer it with faience and to value the deformation inside the metal also when it will be monopole as B passes across a tungsten foil.

The divergence of ΔB wouldn't be equal to 0 but to the limit for h which tends to zero

$$\lim_{h \to o} \frac{\Delta S \cdot I \cdot r}{h} \quad (3)$$

where r is the radius and h is the height of the spiral, e ΔS is the section of the group of spirals; this represents the module of monopole that would be generated when applying the force F in green that would develop a B vertical hub and not a spiral that will flex causing an oscillating sign of a monopole.

V. ANTIGRAVITY DUE TO ANTIMATTER

Another hypothetical antigravity force seems to be obtained from antimatter, as I mentioned in the introduction and it is represented in figure 1(b), considering also that the most simple form, when we speak about gravity force, is that of a spherical body we can represent these interactions as represented in figure 12.

It can be observed that also the sphere with mass has got a property, in case it is attracted and get near its closest point to the point of the earth (greater sphere) from where we would want to distance.

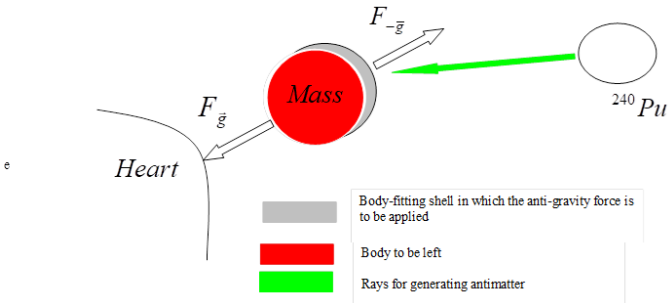

Fig. 12. Example of a possible basic scheme of interaction between the object to be lifted and the reference mass.

It will be an useful aspect if we could have a virtual point external the object from whom we would distance receiving a repulsive force (being the force of attraction less attractive) and it would apply a force (attractive) repulsive for the object (little) that I'd like to keep in distance…a virtual fire that would create a real convenient and helpful force with small electromagnetic arrangements inside the sphere I will lift from

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the ground. These are conjectures useful only, "*perhaps*", to have a topological scheme that can help the imagination to dislocate eventual forces which act synergistically for the aims of this work.

A property considered interesting of tungsten is its strong electronegativity also due to the fact that it is together with carbon (equally electronegative); may seem useful to estimate the free electrons for the conduction of W and C2W (W2C Tungsten Carbide, Tungsten monocarbon WC) in order to exploit its possible electromagnetic shields that can be glimpsed in figure 5 useful for channeling the lines of magnetic flux generated by the electric current in the spiral especially as a result of its deformation. An estimate for an antimatter generator such as electronic antineutrinos can be obtained as mentioned in the equations described below

$$(4)\quad \begin{cases} m_{e^-} = 9{,}109\cdot 10^{-31} Kg = 9{,}109\cdot Kg\cdot \dfrac{c^2}{c^2} \cong 510{,}7\dfrac{KeV}{c^2} \\ m_{P^+} = 1{,}673\cdot 10^{-27} Kg = 9{,}383\cdot 10^{2} Kg\cdot \dfrac{c^2}{c^2} \cong 9{,}379\cdot 10^{2}\dfrac{MeV}{c^2} \\ m_{N} = 1.675\cdot 10^{-27} Kg = 1.675\cdot 10^{-27} Kg\cdot \dfrac{c^2}{c^2} \cong 9{,}392\cdot 10^{2}\dfrac{MeV}{c^2} \end{cases}$$

$$(5)\quad m_{e^-} = 9{,}11\cdot 10^{-31} Kg \approx 9{,}11\cdot 10^{-31}\frac{1u}{1{,}66\cdot 10^{-27}}$$

$$(6)\quad u = 1{,}66\cdot 10^{-27} Kg \qquad (7)\quad 1eV = 1{,}074\cdot\ 10^{-9} u\cdot c^2$$

The electron therefore has an equivalent rest mass (mass-energy equivalence) equal to. In the sub-nuclear physics experiments, the kinetic energy of the studied particles is often of the same order of magnitude, which makes this choice of measurement unit particularly convenient. Tungsten has, therefore, 183.85 u.m.a. of W contain a mole of atoms of W will contain about a gram of W. So a thousandth of a gram should contain about, An atom of W should weigh about and in a mole 6,022 • 10 ^ 23 atoms contained in a mole for the generator of electronic antineutrinos.

The numbers just obtained roughly from the equations described above are useful to give the reader's imagination a basis so that knowledge can be hoped for.

VI. Conclusion

It is certainly very difficult to believe that the phenomenological description is exhaustive for the much desired functionalities, the knowledge we have of the materials and their use integrated in the device that should be put into simulation in a test bed in our imagination, which risks not being enough.; these numbers are useful as a starting point for the right proportions to get a rough estimate of the weight of the body you want to lift.

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