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Quantum Anti-Gravity Engine with Plasma and Electromagnetic Wave Dynamics

LIE Chun Pong
Emai address: vincentcplie@yahoo.com.hk

Abstract— *This innovative paper presents a new theoretical model for an anti-gravity engine based on quantum plasma physics and electromagnetic wave manipulation. The engine operates by first creating a controlled plasma environment around the propulsion unit, then generating a tailored electromagnetic wave. The interaction between the plasma and electromagnetic wave produces a dynamic pull-push effect, enabling propellantless propulsion. Our model leverages advanced quantum field theory, plasma wave equations, and electromagnetic momentum transfer to explain the mechanism.*

Keywords— *Anti-gravity propulsion, Plasma electrodynamics, Electromagnetic momentum transfer, Pull-push effect, Dynamic Casimir effect.*

I. Introduction

The pursuit of efficient, high–performance space propulsion has long been constrained by the need to carry and expel reaction mass, limiting spacecraft range, maneuverability, and mission duration. Conventional chemical rockets, while capable of providing high thrust, suffer from low specific impulse and rapid propellant depletion, whereas electric and plasma propulsion systems trade higher efficiency for comparatively low thrust levels and still rely on propellant ejection. This fundamental dependence on reaction mass has motivated growing interest in propellantless and "anti-gravity" propulsion concepts that seek to exploit advanced electromagnetic and quantum phenomena to generate thrust without conventional mass expulsion [1][2][3][4].

Recent developments [1]-[5] in plasma physics, quantum electrodynamics, and metamaterials have opened new theoretical avenues for re-examining the interaction between electromagnetic fields, ionized media, and the quantum state. In particular, models involving vacuum fluctuations, zero-point energy-field [1], and the dynamic Casimir effect suggest that under carefully engineered boundary conditions it may be possible to induce measurable momentum exchange between a structured field configuration and the surrounding plasma. When such effects are combined with magnetically confined plasmas and resonant electromagnetic wave excitation, they point toward intriguing possibilities for novel propulsion mechanisms based on field–mediated momentum transfer.

In this context, this paper proposes an innovative theoretical framework for a quantum anti-gravity engine that integrates plasma electrodynamics, relativistic electromagnetic theory, and quantum field interactions. The core concept is a two-stage process: first, the formation of a controlled plasma sheath surrounding the propulsion unit; second, the generation of tailored electromagnetic waves whose frequency and amplitude are tuned to resonate with the plasma's natural oscillations. Within this configuration, the coherent interaction of plasma charges with oscillating electromagnetic fields is hypothesized to produce an anisotropic pull–push effect, in which momentum is exchanged between the plasma, the engine structure, and the quantum state, giving rise to an effective propellantless thrust.

The objective of this study is not to claim an experimentally verified propulsion device, but to articulate a consistent theoretical model that unifies known plasma and electromagnetic equations with quantum-plasma effects into a single conceptual engine architecture. To this, our paper: (a) outlines the physical structure and operating sequence of the plasma-based anti-gravity engine; (b) formulates the key dynamical relations governing electromagnetic energy and momentum transfer in the plasma sheath; and (c) embeds these relations within a broader quantum field–theoretic interpretation involving Plasma electrodynamics fluctuations with Electromagnetic momentum transfer and Dynamic Casimir polarization. By doing so, our work aims to provide a structured foundation for Anti-gravity propulsion refinement, with Plasma electrodynamics simulation, and quantum plasma-based propellantless propulsion systems.

Our proposed framework is envisioned to contribute to ongoing interdisciplinary discussions at the intersection of advanced propulsion engineering and fundamental physics. Even if subsequent analysis reveals strict limits on the achievable thrust or demonstrates that certain assumptions may physically realizable, exploring the conditions under which plasma electromagnetic interactions could, in principle, lead to net momentum transfer will significantly be scientifically valuable. Our model serves as a conceptual bridge between established plasma propulsion technologies and emerging ideas in anti-quantum gravity and engineering, pointing toward potential pathways for next-generation spacecraft capable of radically new modes of motion.

II. Discussion

Our proposed quantum anti-gravity engine model magnificently integrates established plasma physics with quantum interactions to provide an innovative theoretical framework for propellantless thrust generation. Central to the model's plausibility is the demonstration that the Lorentz force acting on plasma charges, combined with electromagnetic momentum flux described by the Poynting vector $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0}\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ and momentum density $\vec{p} = \frac{\vec{S}}{c^2}$, can in principle mediate net momentum transfer to the engine structure. This pull-push mechanism emerges naturally from the resonant coupling of plasma oscillations with tailored EM waves,

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suggesting a pathway to thrust without mass ejection that conceptually feasible with experimental plasma thrusters while extending them into quantum electrodynamic regimes.

Compared to existing chemical rockets technologies, our plasma-EM engine offers (Est.) theoretical advantages over chemical rockets (Est. specific impulse ~450 s) and Hall-effect thrusters (Est.~2,000 s), potentially achieving effective exhaust velocities approaching *c*through field momentum transfer. Our innovative concept leverages plasma sheath interactions, transforms by incorporating explicit pull-push dynamics and nanostructured EM wave tuning. This model grounds its promising in verifiable plasma equations facilitating verifiable validation.

From an engineering standpoint, prototype development would require: (1) Ionize-wave & superconducting magnets for plasma confinement; (2) tunable RF/microwave sources for precise frequency matching to plasma frequencies $\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{n_e e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e}}$; and (3) cryogenic cooling to suppress interference in quantum-sensitive components. Experimental validation could proceed incrementally: first, benchtop tests measuring Poynting flux asymmetry in low-density plasmas; second, micro-thrust characterization in plasma chambers; third, full-scale integration with quantum sensors to perceive Casimir polarization.

Unconventional explanations for our model's thrust include reaction forces from plasma sheath expansion or state gradients, which must be rigorously through multiphysics simulations coupling Maxwell's equations, fluid dynamics, and quantum corrections. Broader implications extend to metric engineering in general relativity, where local quantum stress-energy manipulation could interface with gravitational fields, though this ventures into untested theoretical territory.

III. SUGGESTION:

Insight of Anti-Gravity-Engine Framework

Plasma Surrounding

The engine begins by ionizing a propellant medium (such as argon or hydrogen) into a high-energy plasma state using radio frequency or microwave excitation. This plasma is confined and shaped by magnetic fields, forming a surrounding sheath around the propulsion unit. The plasma's charged particles interact with applied electromagnetic fields, creating a dynamic medium for further manipulation.

Electromagnetic Wave Generation

An electromagnetic (EM) wave is then generated within the plasma environment. The wave's frequency and amplitude are tuned to resonate with the plasma's natural oscillations, maximizing energy transfer and momentum exchange. The EM wave's energy and momentum are described by the Poynting vector $\vec{S}$ and momentum density $\vec{p}$:

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0}\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{\vec{S}}{c^2}$$

where $\vec{E}$ & $\vec{B}$ are the electric and magnetic fields, μ_0 is the permeability of free space, & c is the speed of light.

Pull-Push Effect and Propulsion

The interaction between the plasma and the EM wave results in a pull-push effect. The plasma's charged particles are accelerated by the Lorentz force:

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

Where q is the particle charge & $\vec{v}$ is its velocity. The resulting momentum transfer from the plasma to the engine generates thrust. The EM wave's momentum is transferred to the plasma, and the plasma's momentum is then transferred to the engine structure, creating a net propulsive force.

Innovative Anti-Gravity-Engine Framework Table

Stage	Description	Key Physics/Equations	Role in Propulsion
Plasma Surrounding	Ionize gas (e.g., argon/hydrogen) into plasma sheath via RF/microwave; confine with magnetic fields.	Plasma frequency $\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{n_e e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e}}$	Creates dynamic charged medium for field interaction.
EM Wave Generation	Generate resonant EM waves tuned to plasma oscillations.	Poynting vector $\nabla S = \frac{1}{\mu_0} E \times \Delta B$; momentum density $p = \frac{S}{c^2}$	Transfers energy/momentum to plasma.
Pull-Push Effect	Plasma particles accelerated; anisotropic momentum exchange with Resonant.	Lorentz force $\Delta F = q(E + v \times \nabla B)$	Generates net thrust via plasma-to-structure transfer.
Quantum Integration	Incorporates zero-pt-field quantum fluctuations, dynamic Casimir effect, & superconductors.	Quantum field theory; zero-point energy manipulation	Enhances efficiency through Casimir polarization.

Our model proposes propellantless thrust via a plasma sheath interacting with tuned EM waves, leveraging quantum resonant effects for anti-gravity-like propulsion.

Innovative Insight

The key innovation rely in the sequential process: first, the creation of a plasma sheath, then the generation of a tailored EM wave, and finally, the exploitation of the resulting pull-push effect for propulsion. This innovative approach leverages the unique properties of plasma and EM waves to achieve propellantless propulsion, offering a novel solution for space travel and anti-gravity applications.

Our model incorporates quantum field theory to describe the quantum fluctuations and quantum entanglement effects within the plasma. The dynamic Casimir effect and nanostructured configurations are used to manipulate electromagnetic forces, enhancing the engine's efficiency and stability. The integration of superconductors and metamaterials allows for precise control

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of the EM wave and plasma interactions, enabling advanced propulsion capabilities.

The proposed quantum anti-gravity propulsion engine establishes a theoretical framework for propellantless thrust generation, integrating principles from plasma electrodynamics, quantum field interactions, and relativistic electromagnetic theory. Within this model, a plasma sheath forms around the propulsion core, wherein ionized particles interact coherently with oscillating electromagnetic (EM) fields. These interactions induce anisotropic momentum exchange between the localized plasma and the surrounding quantum state, resulting in a net pulsion force that manifests as a dynamic quantum pull-push effect.

By coupling plasma oscillation frequencies with resonant electromagnetic wave modes, the system may exploit dynamic casimir polarization and the quantum zero-point energy field [1] to generate directed momentum transfer without mass ejection. This innovative mechanism conceptually provide a new pathway to bridge up with advanced theories of quantum electrodynamic propulsion and metric-engineering, suggesting to a new potential pathway for developing anti-gravitational-systems and novel new generation spacecraft engine capable of inertial frame manipulation.

Such our innovative model, represents a significant step toward unifying quantumscale field dynamics and macroscopic propulsion physics, opening new frontiers in quantum gravity research and interplanetary aerospace technologies.

IV. Conclusion

Our innovative quantum anti-gravity propulsion model presents a comprehensive conceptual framework for achieving propellantless thrust generation, founded on the integration of plasma dynamics, electromagnetic field theory, and quantum electrodynamics. Within this theoretical construct, the coherent interaction between an ionized plasma field and oscillating electromagnetic modes induces a quantum pulsion effect, generating a self-sustaining pull–push thrust mechanism. This coupling between plasma oscillations and quantum-level electromagnetic fluctuations provides a feasible pathway toward anti-gravitational engine systems, potentially enabling localized control of quantum energy dynamics. Consequently, the proposed model establishes a promising theoretical foundation for the next-generation spaceflight-technologies, bridging the domains of quantum field physics and advanced plasma propulsion engineering to advance the vision of sustainable interstellar exploration. Hope our paper can contribute to the world and humanity.

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