

THE "REACTIONLESS" ELECTRIC UNIVERSE

by Bryan Strohm © 2009

Mankind's general perception of the universe as explained by physicists has changed dramatically in the past 150 years. Some factors relevant to this article include the development of the periodic chart of elements and the understanding of atomic structures. The measurement and quantisation of protons, neutrons and electrons have marked a critical achievement for all mankind. These are the fundamental building blocks of our universe, yet nearly all larger-scale interactions (chemical bonds, molecular structures, electrical energy, mechanical interactions, etc.) have almost nothing to do with the mass of those particles but rely entirely on the field dynamics and relative densities of those particles and resultant fields.

In fact, it could be argued that nearly our entire universe is a product of the electric field interactions between electrons and protons and that mass itself is inconsequential. The positive and negative fields that these two particles produce is in addition to their extraordinarily high surface interaction with the surrounding quantum field, yet somehow these particles produce perfectly matched opposing charges that cannot be easily explained when compared to the two particles' differences in size and mass. The electron (with its negligible mass) is possibly the greatest dynamo of the universe, as it is endlessly and effortlessly accelerated and bounced around by other electrons, protons and stray magnetic fields.

Further comprehension of this level of reality sheds considerable doubt on the physical "laws" that governed our sciences in previous ages.

Eliminating gravitation

The notion that our universe is driven by gravitational forces is absurd. The fact that the electric field is over 1×10^{30} (that's a 1 with 30 zeros after it) times stronger than the gravitational field could alone discredit belief in gravity having anything to do with planetary or galactic interactions. Large-scale electric charges need to be identified and measured for all planetary and solar bodies. Most gravitational events are much better explained and predicted by electrical, magnetic and electromagnetic forces.

Recognising that galaxies and solar systems are generally planar and disc-shaped instead of spherical also effectively eliminates gravitation as the primary binding force and instead supports circulating electrically charged particle dynamics as the primary cohesive force within both galaxies and solar systems.

Electrically charged bodies circulate in a planar geometry due to the presence of a single central magnetic field that is polarised according to the charge polarity of the circulating objects and the direction of their circulation, just as a coil with a current makes a central magnetic field. This central magnetic field is created by the charges' circulation and also maintains the charges' circulation. By technical definition, the particles are "induced" to circulate by their velocity through the perpendicular magnetic field. This circulation has

nothing to do with gravity.

The circulation of charged masses/particles around a central magnetic field is a form of self-sustaining dynamo. There is considerable ongoing research regarding these dynamos being responsible for most of our Sun's flares and internal dynamics. Fusion within the Sun has never been substantiated.

The primary central magnetic field in large systems such as galaxies in deep space must form an invisible toroidal shape which tends to compress the circulating charges/stars into a disc shape instead of a tube or sphere. Two variations of form are tubular dynamos, such as tornadoes, and ring dynamos, such as smoke/bubble rings. In a bubble ring (see video at www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMCf7SNUb-Q), the magnetic field is a circle centred inside the bubble with charged masses (polarised water molecules) circulating around it in a toroid.

Our solar system's asteroid belt would be spherical due to just the forces of gravity and impacts, but instead it is much more like a smoke ring or bubble ring due to these vortex interactions. Linear symmetry occurs in tornadoes and in water spinning down a drain due to the falling motion of the water in the presence of a background magnetic field; the circulating polarised water then amplifies a central magnetic field which in turn induces more and more molecules to "join the party", further amplifying the central field, and so on.

A possible theory that supports a gravity-driven solar system is where the planets were discharged from the Sun's equator, producing our planar solar system. This theory is most

NEWSCIENCE NEWSCIENCE NEWSCIENCE

dramatically violated by the planet Jupiter. Jupiter's day is six hours long, and as a result the planet has more angular momentum (mass x spin) than the entire rest of the solar system, including the Sun, combined. From a conservation of energy standpoint, that means that either Jupiter's rotation was spontaneous or the planet did not come from our solar system. This controversial truth was described by Immanuel Velikovsky 60 years ago in the landmark book *Worlds in Collision*.

Another great blow to the idea that gravity holds the solar system together or even holds us to the ground is the reality of static cling. Everyone who has operated a clothes dryer is aware of the possibility of static cling at the end of the cycle, so dryer sheets are used to prevent this. Static cling is critical here because all the clothes are charged with the same polarity; the dryer either adds or subtracts electrons to all the clothes, imparting the same charge on all the clothes, yet they still stick together! This adhesion is completely opposite to the repulsion predicted by all Lorentz force and other mathematical/electric-field functions dating back to Maxwell himself! How is this possible?

The answer is that the Lorentz equations and the Maxwell equations are linear: they are one-dimensional linear explanations of three- or four- dimensional complex situations and phenomena.

The reality for all ordinary mass is that like-charged masses will repel each other until they get within a specific proximity and then their charged fields merge outwardly, producing one large conglomerate field that actually pushes them together.

This is also a fact of parallel wires carrying parallel currents: their outer magnetic fields merge and the wires are pressed together. Yet a linear Lorentz force mathematical model of this would predict that the wires repel each other due to the fact that the magnetic fields between the wires are actually opposing each other. The Lorentz equations do not include the outer fields. When the wires are close enough, their outer fields merge and attract each other more strongly than the fields between them can repel each other.

Electric fields explanation

Another fact that supports the attraction of similarly charged objects as a replacement theory of gravitation is that all mass contains

both electric charges. When two objects of widely differing sizes but of similar charges approach each other, the free electrons in the smaller of the two masses move away from the overwhelming field of the much larger (planet-sized) charged mass, leaving the smaller mass's opposing and attracting charges on the side facing the stronger (planetary) field source. These exposed opposing charges between the two objects will then attract the two similarly charged objects of unequal sizes. This is a complete explanation of gravity in terms of the electric fields of atomic particles.

All matter will experience this mutual attraction by virtue of some free electron drift; the overall conductivity of the mass is not relevant at all. A pound of butter and a pound of copper will experience the same free-electron drift (and resultant downward force) when exposed to the same overwhelming charge from our planet Earth. The same amount of attractive electric charge will be seen by the Earth on the bottoms of both objects. These forces were identified, studied and replicated by the famed T. Townsend Brown.

An anomalous phenomenon regarding charged spheres is that no matter how large a charge is placed on a hollow metal (or other) sphere, there will never be any net electric field on the *inside* of the sphere. The reason is that the field on the inside at every point is calculated by the sum of the charges on the other sides. Those sources cancel each other out when they directly oppose each other, which leaves the interior of the uniformly charged sphere without any field or charge at all. This may be a critical aspect of UFO drive systems because it allows for shielded and safe travel inside any highly electrically charged bubble.

The exotic nonlinear behaviour of similarly charged objects is also the probable explanation of the strong

NEWSCIENCE NEWSCIENCE NEWSCIENCE

nuclear force. It is the result of the conglomerate positive field around the nuclei of atoms that pushes protons into attraction with each other—instead of repelling each other, according to the previous linear predictions.

This new idea eliminates the need for any other mystical force (the strong nuclear force) to explain the attraction of protons to each other. I predict the Electric Universe Theory will rise to the top of modern universal physics theories. It is unfortunate that the vast majority of scientists only study high-frequency EM fields and gravitational models of the universe; all the magic lies in static field systems.

Structured relativism

So how can we identify more large- or small-scale violations of Newtonian action equals reaction ideology? Before I address that, I need to add a few more pieces of this puzzle.

Let's look now at the magnetic field. It is a direct consequence of the electric field. It has no quantisation of its own, and has been found to exist only as a result of the motion of protons or electrons.

It is very directional, as is the electric field, too, I believe (my information supports the theory that the electric field is somehow expelled from protons and sucked in by electrons or vice versa), and all this again supports the electric field as the basic force in our macro world.

The magnetic field has its own polarity (north–south) and, unlike the electric field, it has no particles directly attached to it. It can change the direction of motion of a moving charged particle, but it cannot add or subtract energy to that particle on its own without structured relativism.

Structured relativism is the application of a relativistic viewpoint to some event which can explain (under those relativistic terms) the

manifestation of extra or free energy. Here's how this works...

A proton and a neutron are travelling along together and they encounter a stray magnetic field. The field induces the proton to move laterally, but it does not induce the neutron.

According to the neutron's relativistic view, the proton was suddenly and mysteriously accelerated away from it; the neutron could not feel the magnetic field.

According to an overall view, the proton's kinetic energy was redirected by the magnetic field and no energy was created. Unless the neutron was aware of their velocities and the proton's field dynamics, the neutron would have been left thinking that there was an unexplained or heretical event.

Reactionless and over-unity events

Another critical definition needed is to make distinctions between a reactionless event and an over-unity event. A reactionless event is like a diode used in electric circuits. The diode and the reactionless event are both nonreciprocal events. The diode allows electrons to flow in one direction but not the other, just like a one-way valve in mechanics or hydraulics.

A reactionless event is where one mass/particle affects a second mass/particle, but the second mass/particle does not affect the first. This is also a nonreciprocal event. An "over-unity" or "free-energy" event is a closed system which produces excess energy.

A practical over-unity device would best utilise reactionless events, one-way valves, inertial forces and structured relativism in an engineered combination to optimise a usable continuous output.

Both electromagnetic induction interactions and mechanical systems have similar localised or specialised reactionless events. These violations of "law" are very real and are fairly easy to demonstrate for

repeated study. Mechanical violations have two subcategories: linear types and rotational types.

Rotational types are easier to reproduce, requiring only a swivelling bar stool that is fixed to the ground. For this demonstration, find a swivelling bar stool that has wooden legs. Set the bar stool out in an open area and sit on the stool. Without touching the base of the stool or any other fixed object, try to rotate yourself. Quickly you should find that you can produce a bit of an oscillation, but no rotation without counter-rotating your arm or other object over your head. This conforms to the "no action without reaction" theory.

Now let us violate that "law" by making one simple change: screw the chair to the floor such that the axis of rotation of the chair is about 15 degrees from the vertical. Unbelievably, this changes everything! Now sit in the chair and lean slightly towards the new offset axis of rotation; slowly lean your head to either the right or the left side and you will begin to rotate! With some practice, you can roll your head to stay at that 90-degree angle relative to the "fall line". As you keep rolling your head, you will continue to accelerate yourself in rotation; your rotor is now continuously heavier on one side than the other. I can do this until I am literally thrown from the spinning chair in total dizziness.

And so, with just a slight variation in the axis of rotation relative to the line of gravity, there is a complete breakdown of former equations.

This situation appears reactionless because there is now a rotor which can be accelerated without anything touching it. It is not free energy because it requires an onboard energy source and a special mechanism, but it drives itself as a reaction to the force of gravity. This example clearly describes a relativistic reactionless event.

Mechanical reactionless events of

the linear type are powered variations of an off-balance rotational system similar to that described above.

A linear reactionless drive typically has an oscillating weight mounted on a rotor and timed so that the oscillation of the weight matches the frequency of the rotation. This system is well described in the book *The Death of Rocketry* by Robert Cook and Joel Dickenson. This system can produce a linear thrust without any external displacement whatsoever, but it is not "over unity".

In electromagnetism, the basic reactionless event is described in Reference 1. This textbook reference tries emphatically to explain away any notion that such a system cannot happen in nature or experiment.

Freely travelling charged particles occur all over nature. Water is such a particle. It may not have a net charge, but it has highly electrically polarised molecules. The angle between the hydrogen atoms attached to the oxygen atom is about 100 degrees, which results in a molecule that quickly orients to any stray electric fields and succumbs to induction once significant numbers of molecules are in motion in a magnetic field and have oriented

themselves in unison.

Alfvén waves are a form of charged solar radiation that is also free to be induced into a helical motion. Hurricanes, tornadoes, galaxies and solar systems are freely induced to circulate, and the initial magnetic field required for all of these systems is a uniform background magnetic field which is typically rather weak.

The planet Jupiter further demonstrates electrostatics in its weather patterns. Time-lapse images of Jupiter show counter-rotating rings of clouds above the surface, parallel to the equator. These rings have an intensive shearing where they slide past each other, which is not easily accounted for by normal thermodynamics or aeronautical studies.

Electrostatics easily tells us that such a shearing of winds could produce rings of alternately electrically charged gas belts around the planet. Each ring will then circulate the magnetised planet in the direction dictated by its charge. The shearing winds could act like feet shuffling on a carpet, to continuously build up opposing charges in the counter-rotating belts. Each ring would then add energy to and draw energy from the planet's overall single magnetic field.

A generator without coils

It is rather easy to produce current elements in the lab as well. A current element is simply a current-carrying wire segment that has sliding, rolling or arcing brushes at each end. It is my belief that the future of electric generators exists in inducing current in just such elements instead of in coils.

My generator designs are patented and available for viewing online at www.magvortechs.tk. It is beyond the scope of this article to explain all the features of my 2003 generator patent [US Patent 6,603,233], but suffice to say I believe it will outperform every other induction-based generator design. My designs have no coils, utilise high-strength rare-earth magnets and have a very special rolling-brush system. Be free to investigate my work further, and contact me for any follow-up discussions. ∞

About the Author:

Bryan Strohm is CEO of MagVorTechs LLC, a company he founded in 2002 to continue development and begin manufacturing of DC electric generators based on his designs. The company is based in Bloomington, Indiana, USA. For 20 years he has studied the history of DC generators, with a focus on homopolar and unipolar designs. Bryan Strohm can be contacted by email at bryanstrohm@hotmail.com. For more information, visit the website <http://www.magvortechs.tk>.