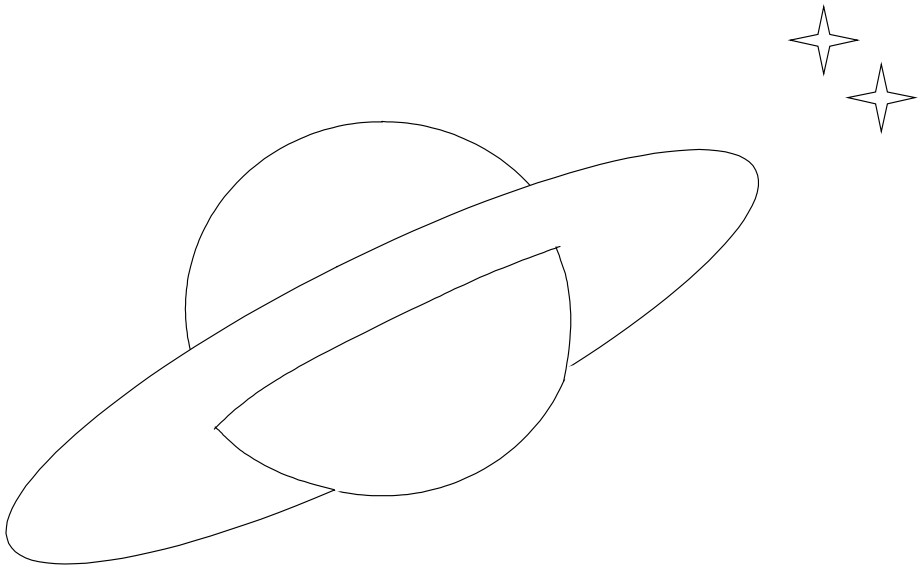
Curvature-Based Propulsion

Geodesic-Fall

An SCR Device-Family

for

Demonstration & Experimentation



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Introduction

The device presented in this document is similar to an anti-gravity device introduced in patent application

METHODS & SYSTEMS FOR ELECTROMAGNETIC PROPULSION USING CONTROLLED GEODESIC-FALL by Charles Kellum

and patent application

ENHANCED MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC (MHD) ELECTRIC-POWER GENERATION IN A GRAVITY-NEUTRAL ENVIRONMENT by Charles Kellum

The device is similar in principle to the Levitron [1]. It can be used to demonstrate and examine SCR, and related conditions, [2] thru [13]. It employs counter-rotating magnetic sources [12] & [14], to achieve its anti-gravity and electric power generation capabilities. The counter-rotation parameters, and the field strength parameters can be adjusted in order to achieve SCR.

For a given class of applications, the device can be used to determine optimal parameters such as field strength, rpm, dielectric material (for power generation type applications), spacing between magnetic sources, and other such parameters.

Device Description

Regarding Figure 1, a device configuration (suitable for laboratory-scale usage, or full size applications) is illustrated. The purposes of this device are production of electric energy and production of anti-gravity conditions. The device can be used to demonstrate SCR, to refine methods of attaining SCR, and to examine SCR related conditions. The device can be implemented on the laboratory-scale, or up-scaled for real applications. The device consists of two magnetic sources 61, which can be implemented as magnetic disks or as arrays of electromagnetic elements. The two control mechanisms 64, are each used to control one of the magnetic sources. If a magnetic source 61 is implemented as a simple magnetic disk, its control mechanism 64 can be a simple rotary motor. In this case, the magnetic source 61, and control mechanism 64, can be connected by a simple shaft, as indicated by the dark vertical line between device-components 61 and 64. If a magnetic source 61 is implemented as an array of electromagnetic elements, its control mechanism 64 controls the *activation/deactivation sequence* and *field strength* of the array elements. This element *activation/deactivation sequence* is such as to generate a "virtual rotation" of the magnetic source 61. A single device could employ both types of implementation, depending on application and operational requirements.

The dielectric material 62 is used in the process of electric energy generation. The electric energy is generated by dynamics of the magnetic field, produced by the counter-rotating magnetic sources 61, interacting with the dielectric material 62. This process is defined in [12] and [14]. The dielectric material 62 is removed from the stand 63, when generation of anti-gravity effects is desired. The area 61a, between the magnetic sources becomes an anti-gravity "bubble", wherein anti-gravity effects can be examined and utilized. Such is a basis of the geodesic-fall propulsion concept, and the electric power

generation concept of zero-gravity MHD power generation, presented in the above referenced patent application.

The control circuit 65, and its initialization battery power subsystem 65a, is used to control the electric energy feed, from the device when the electric power generation application is in operation. The electric power is distributed to the motors 64. It is important to note that the device of Figure 1 is obviously not an "over unity" device. It is however, an efficient, multi-purpose system that (for some applications) can generate some of its own power, *after* initial startup.

In Figure 2, a control system for the electric power generation process, of the Figure 1 device, is illustrated. It consists of an initialization battery subsystem, an XOR-gate device 66, an OR-gate device 67, and an optional delay circuit 68. The purpose of the delay circuit 68 is to shut-off the battery source 65a, after the electric power generation process has started, defined when line (a) becomes active. When line (a) becomes active, line (b) cuts-off, and only line (a) powers the motors (i.e. control systems) 64. The optional delay circuit 68 prevents premature cut-off of power from initializing battery subsystem 65a, by delaying the active signal (a) to the control switch 69. When 69 receives an active input, it breaks the connection between 65a and XOR-gate device 66.

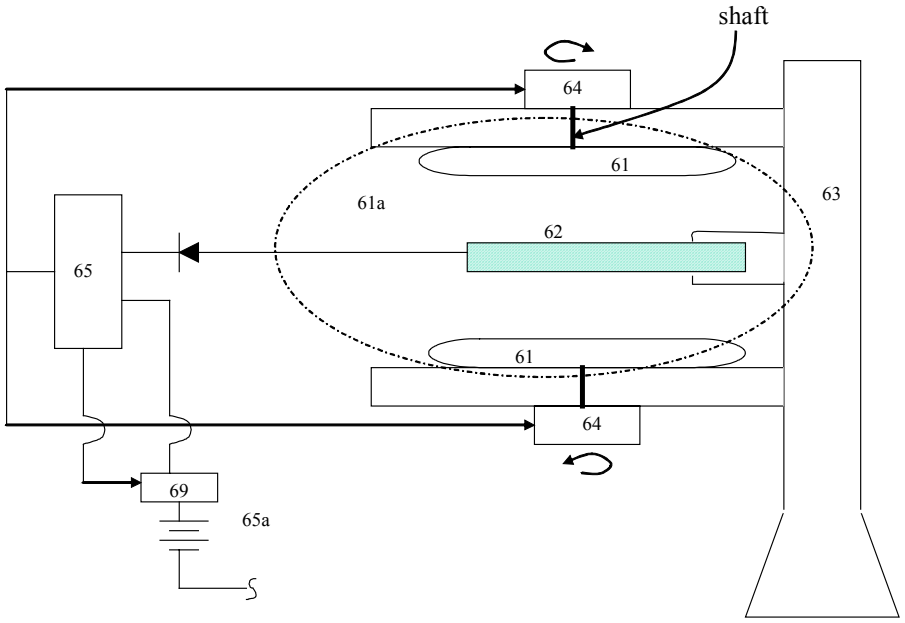

Fig. 1 Demo & Laboratory Device

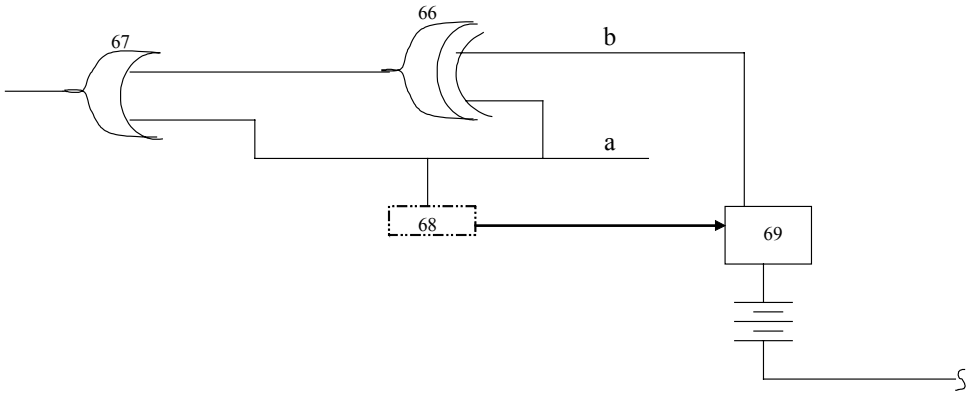

Fig. 2 Control Subsystem
(*for demo/lab device*)

Figures 1 and 2 define a family of devices that are suitable for laboratory-scale efforts, and up scalable to real applications. The version of Fig. 1 containing the dielectric is referred to as *the Eckardt-Device version*, from [12].

Conclusions

It is expected that the present device and many of its attendant advantages will be understood from the forgoing description and it will be apparent that various changes may be made in form, implementation, and arrangement of the components, systems, and subsystems thereof without departing from the spirit and scope of the device or sacrificing all of its material advantages, the forms hereinbefore described being merely preferred or exemplary embodiments thereof.

The foregoing description of an embodiment of the device has been presented to illustrate the principles of the device and not to limit the particular embodiment illustrated.

Summary

The device-family defined herein is simple, relatively easy (on the laboratory-scale) to construct, and scalable. It can serve as a useful demonstration tool, as well as an experimental device for determining optimal parameters for SCR applications.

That this device can be easily understood,, should serve as a barrier to most fusillades from the *standard model adherents*. Although it is understood that logic & reason might not be prime factors governing their behavior. The simplicity factor, however, should serve to increase understanding of the ECE-Theory and SCR. It might also contribute to the *overall speed* of ECE-Theory related technology development.

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Notes