

Gravitation

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Abstract:

This paper inform about the method of creating gravitational current and gravity waves.

Introduction:

The electromagnetic interaction described as a complex field - 'E x H', there E and H are an electric and magnetic components. All modern physic is based on this.

Assumptions:

Gravitation field is based on the main two parameters: g-tension and g-charge. 'g'-charge is already existing in every location of our universe («dark energy»). While the mass or other factors that change g-tension locally are not present, the g-tension of the continuum is constant for every location. The gravity potential (tension) between two areas must be more than zero, to use gravitation energy through gravitation force (the flow of g-charges).

Innovation:

New parameters of energy field.

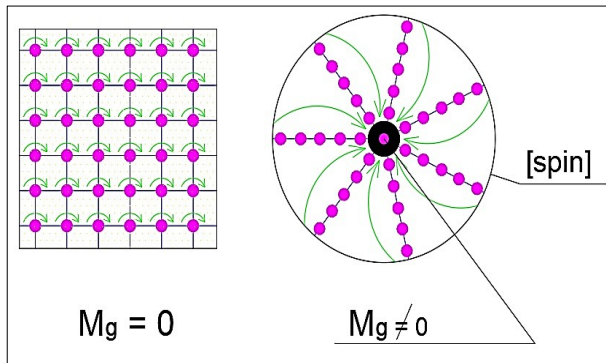
It is not a necessity to change any electromagnetic properties and values to discover previously discrete parameters of the field.

"E x H x G" - G is defined as a gravitational field.

Principles:

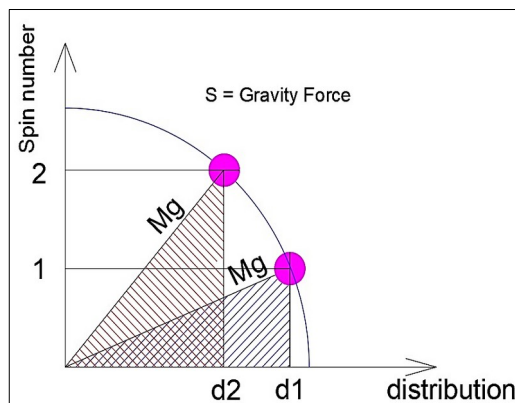
1. Topology of conductor's material in cross-section 'X, Y' creates the spin around Z-axis of the energy flow. So we get rotated flux around axis Z.
2. The rotated flux have the angular torque relative to axis Z.
3. The angular torque and the amount of rotation (spin) determine the value of gravity force.
4. The various topology of cross-sections in one conductor may have the same torque, but the different spins for the energy flux. So the spin defines the value of compression of gravity energy in the conductor.
5. The variable polarity of gravity force depends on various typologies in cross sections of conductor's material by Z-axis..

Various topology of conductor material in 'X, Y' cross-section



Schematic distribution of conductor material in the “square” case does not provide a spin. The “radial” distribution provide the spin and therefore gravity torque.

Gravity Force and its dependence of the spin number



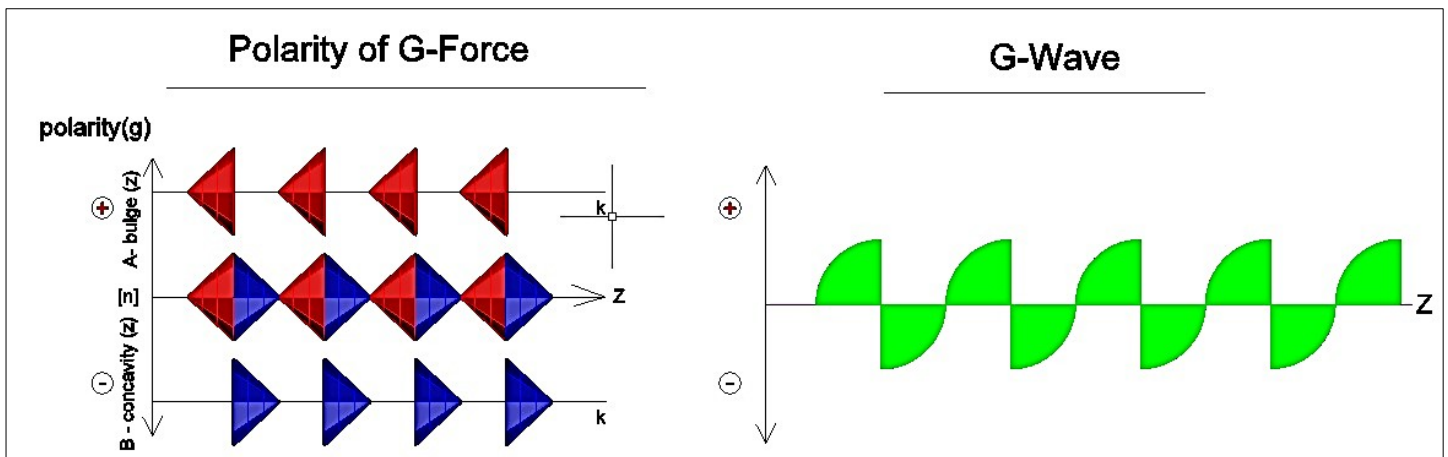
d_1, d_2 - distribution of conductor material in cross-section 'X, Y.'
 M_g (gravity torque) is the same for these distributions.

Rotated flux creates gravity force, that interacts with other gravity forces, like Earth gravity and others. By increasing the number of spins increased the gravity force. The Ratio of spins number lets the capability to build the gravitational lever to amplify electric power, based on compression of gravity energy. Law of conservation of energy is saved because of gravity energy of flux is inverse to energy saved in conductor's mass. $n = 1 / m$.

Gravity wave

The variable polarity of gravity force creates the gravity wave.

Topology of the conductor's material creates the polarity for the gravity force. A polarity (g+) is a "bulge" form of volume and polarity (g-) is "concavity" form by Z-axis. Frequency of polarity changes of gravity force depends on the conductor's topology too and does not depend on electromagnetic properties. Gravitational waves carry energy over long distances.



The density of rotated flux energy is $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{G}$

Conclusions:

1. Understanding the 3d field of the universe.
2. Explanation of interaction electric, magnetic and gravitational fields.
3. Method of creating rotated energy flux.
4. Method of creating gravity force.
5. Method of creating gravitational lever to amplify electric power, based on compression of gravity energy.
6. Method of creating gravity wave.

* All topological forms of conductor's material already modelled and prepared for implementation.