

New Concepts for the Reversal of Gravity and Time
and Some Practical Derivations

Peter Grandics

For reprints, mail requests to Peter Grandics, PhD

A-D Research Foundation

Carlsbad, CA 92013 USA

(e-mail: pgrandics@earthlink.net)

Abstract

In a previous paper, we proposed that the vacuum space lattice sites were populated with fundamental energy vortices called Space-Time Array Resonators (STARs). These pulsating energy vortices form the basis for subatomic particles. Here we suggest that the electron is the only true elemental particle, and that all other particles of matter are various electron compounds. Gravitation is driven by sound frequencies generated in Earth's crust by friction between underground water flows and surrounding bedrock: Sound causes the aggregation of masses as demonstrated on a Chladni plate. Sound is also proposed to place masses in their orbits on all scales. Interference with these silent sound emissions would lead to levitation and invisibility.

We further propose that gravitation is polar and has two aspects: gravitational pull (g_{pull}) and push (g_{push}) forces. We show here that these forces are related to the 4 magnetic poles and 8 subpoles of the circumvolution cissoid that focuses STAR lattice emissions inside atomic bodies. We have also explained gravity as magnetic energy between East-West magnetic poles, and elements in which such polarity is strong are candidates for amplifying g_{push} (lift). Based on this recognition, we describe the operating principles of a faster-than-light (FTL) propulsion system. As time dilation manifests at relativistic velocities, the physical attributes of time are also analyzed. Time is found to be a derivative of gravitation that appears at right angles to magnetism. Based on this, we propose methods for time warping that could be used in FTL spacecraft design.

In search of the material foundations of time modulation, we demonstrate that the geometric ratios of the electric wave and the electron-positron pair show remarkable similarities. This leads us to the suggestion that the electron and positron are two manifestations of a principle that form the basis of forward time and reverse time. Based on this, we propose operating principles of time travel, and address paradoxes raised in the literature on time travel.

Introduction

Recorded attempts to understand the physical nature of gravitation reach back to the age of the Greek philosophers (1). In the Renaissance, the studies of Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Descartes, Huygens (and later, Cavendish) were perhaps the most significant in deepening our understanding of this phenomenon. In modern times, Einstein advanced a theory that gravitation is best described by the curvature of spacetime, attempting to resolve some unanswered questions in Newtonian physics such as the orbit of Mercury (2).

The highly sophisticated mathematical formalism of relativity theory still leaves room for determining the underlying physical mechanism of gravitation and for deriving practical gravitation control methods from such a discovery. Just like a pinch to the skin, gravitation is a noticeable physical phenomenon that must have physical bases and explanations.

However, understanding the physical nature and laws of time is even more challenging. While we can readily observe gravitational effects, time does not offer an easily recognizable physical footprint in Nature. Therefore, some philosophers even considered time to be merely a brain construct, irrelevant to understanding natural phenomena (3). Cyclical changes are readily observable in the physical world; in fact, change is the universal reality of Nature, and its single permanent feature. The concept of time must be connected to change, and can be used as a tool to sort physical events in sequence. While gravitation seems to be an inherent property of masses, time is related to their motion in space.

Another intriguing observation is that while matter and its derivative electromagnetic phenomena are polarized (positive-negative), gravitation and time do not appear to exhibit this inherent property of matter. This appears to be inconsistent with causality: in other words, an invariably polar cause should also produce polar effects.

In observing the subatomic world, a proton will not absorb an electron either inside or outside of the atom, even though they attract each other. The Sun will not absorb its planets either. In other words, an attractive force must be balanced by a repulsive one at some distance from a remote source. It is generally accepted in planetary

mechanics that the solar gravitational pull balances out with the centrifugal force of orbital motion of planetary bodies.

This explanation, however, is inadequate because if solar gravitational attraction were resisted by a centrifugal force, it would lead to a loss of energy resulting in the planet losing orbital velocity and eventually spiraling into the Sun. As the Earth develops two types of centrifugal forces (one from axial rotation, the other from orbital motion), energy loss doubles. However, a source of power remains unaccounted for, specifically one that could launch planetary bodies into their orbits, and then continually replace the lost energy to keep them in motion (4). So we are probably misinterpreting here a push force aspect of gravitation (g_{push}) for something else.

In popular culture and in science as well, the possibility of reversing the observed forward arrow of time permitting time travel has been discussed extensively. Although our current understanding of physical laws does not exclude this possibility, the technical difficulties of time travel are thought to be far beyond our capabilities. Yet demonstrating the reality of reverse time in balance with forward time would establish time's polarity in agreement with causality. Here, we introduce theoretical advances in this field by expanding upon our previous theory explaining the organization of matter at the sub-elementary particle level, and the forces acting between material bodies (4).

In a previous theoretical paper, we proposed that vacuum space lattice sites were populated with fundamental energy vortices called Space-Time Array Resonators (STARs). STARs are units of energy tied into a pulsating spiral vortex called a circumvolution cissoid, proposed to constitute the basis for all particles of matter. Elementary particles arise from the space lattice. Based on this understanding, we presented a new model of the atom that suggested that atoms, like their elementary particle constituents, are energy circulators. This provided a model for low-energy nuclear reactions.

Our initial analysis of the physical attributes of gravitation showed that gravitation could be a derivative of electromagnetism which is also influenced by other forces acting on the surface of the Earth. These forces can also be connected to electromagnetism.

Here, we continue to expand on the organization of the atom and atomic processes, which are essential for understanding the physical nature of gravity and time.

We also offer some practical concepts for faster-than-light (FTL) spacecraft design and time travel.

Gravitation

In the energy cycle science seems to explain how energy moves from high potential to low potential, but how low potential energy accumulates into a high potential in Nature is unknown. The triboelectric effect is a suitable model to demonstrate this principle. When two surfaces (either solid or liquid) rub against each other, charge separation occurs: electric charges accumulate on the surfaces unless immediately dissipated by conduction. One surface becomes positively charged, while the other appears to be negatively charged. For example, when a glass rod is charged by rubbing it with a cloth, small pieces of paper will be attracted and attach to the charged rod. Interestingly, when ambient humidity is low, the paper remains adhered rather than falling off as it should after charge neutralization and repolarization. However, it will fall off after the rod is discharged to ground.

Walter Russell proposed that energy always moves towards the higher potential during its generative phase (5). If this is correct, then a charged rod attracts the piece of paper due to its higher electric potential rather than its state of charge. Then, only low and high potential exist, and positive and negative charges are merely a misinterpretation of electric processes.

Taking this idea further, it also suggests that all matter is electron-based, i.e., a proton must be a compound of a large number of electrons. The proton's mass is measured to be about 1,836 times that of the electron. We must remember, however, that this mass estimation is based on a force definition rather than a mass definition. One cannot put particles on a scale, but can be tested using a force-measuring device. When two pool balls collide, the second ball becomes concave and recoils away from the other allowing it to reform as a sphere. Likewise, if the proton is a large collection of electrons, the recoil may take place earlier, before the full power of all the enclosed electrons are impacting. Therefore, defining mass incorrectly may obscure the true nature of matter.

The next question is what kind of force would cause electrons to aggregate into a proton? For the answer, we can revisit the triboelectric effect: If friction scrapes the atom, then electrons will emit straight out of the friction point. At the same time, the friction makes a noise which is critical for the attraction/aggregation of material bodies.

To demonstrate this effect, let us observe a Chladni plate covered with a powdered substance like sand (6). When resonated with various sound waveforms, intricate patterns are formed by the concentration of sand at the nodes. The sand grains are pulled into a line pattern at the nodes set up by the resonances on the plate. In other words, sound induces the attraction of material bodies, and we propose sound to be the driving force of gravitation.

When an atom is scraped, a sound wave is also emitted in a straight line across the friction point. Inside the Earth's crust, enormous volumes of water flow constantly, scraping surrounding bedrock. We propose that the resulting sound emerges as gravitational attraction (g_{pull}) on the far side of the planet. In other words, gravity is an octave of sound emitted from the crust and not Earth's center. Sound creates resonance patterns concentrating material bodies into various shapes. To express another way, sound resonances make material bodies attract and coalesce into structures.

This recognition suggests that one method to interfere with gravitational pull is to set up a white noise null zone of interference waves with gravity. This would not just neutralize g_{pull} it would also prevent light from adhering to physical bodies, leading to invisibility. We must remember from Russell (8) that energy attracts energy, and when the atom is locked into a very low frequency oscillatory mode, it will not be able to absorb photonic frequencies.

Taking this line of thought further we propose that the process of material creation is STAR particle condensation from STAR lattice plasma layers caused by sound attraction as sound is the source of gravity. Sound condenses STAR particles into electrons and electrons into protons: The proton contains a large number of electrons squeezed together so tightly that the attraction force of the resulting proton balances out an electron's repulsive force at some distance.

As the electrons from STAR lattice plasma emissions condensed into particles a critical mass was reached: then stars fell into the universe like rain coming from the

soundless (and therefore invisible) electron fog banks. During the formation of the visible universe, stars appeared highly condensed and well dispersed, and then sonically placed into higher order celestial formations. The universe developed and matured in a short time, far less than the billions of years presently assumed.

Sound wave resonances place the nucleons on their nuclear orbits and electrons on their orbits around the nucleus. The same principle applies to the solar system (Figure 1) as the solar system is an octave of the atom. This further suggests the existence of interference pressure walls in stellar and galactic force fields. In other words, the Sun omnidirectionally emits gravity interference walls with planets placed in nodes between loops of magnetic field corridors acting as carrier waves. We propose that stars, galaxies and supergalaxies all have gravity shells.

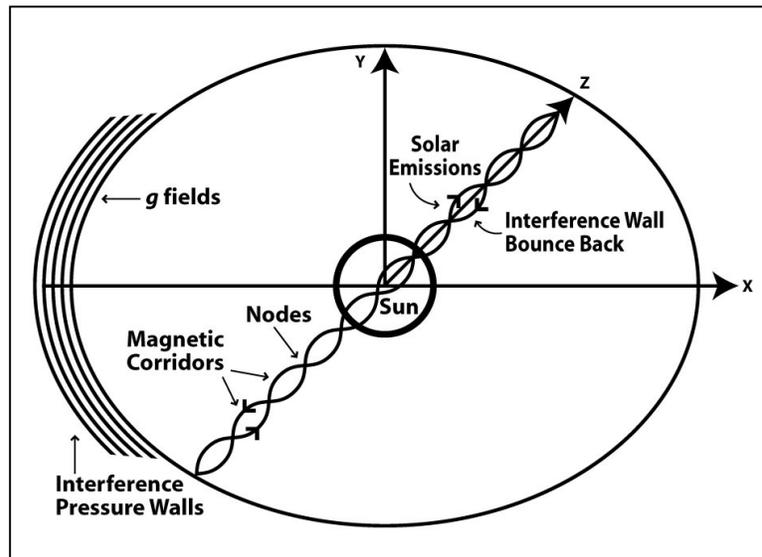


Figure 1. Sonic nodal placement of planetary bodies.

The neutralization of gravitational pull can make objects weightless, but a more desirable effect is “gravity reversal,” in which gravity pushes objects up rather than simply letting them levitate. This leads us to question the polar nature of gravity: As a first step, we must identify a physical manifestation of gravitational push (g_{push}).

Gravity is not uniform around the world. The Bouger Gravity Anomaly Map by the US Geological Service (7) shows that gravity density varies above and below a “normal” value, and is highly location dependent. This variability is explained in the

context of our theory. By overlapping gravity maps with underground water resource maps, the connection between gravity and water flows inside Earth's crust could be established.

Another intriguing observation involves the numerous gravity hills and “mystery spots” (8) reported all over the world in which water and objects appear to move uphill. While these observations are explained away as optical illusions, it begs the question as to why such illusions are absent at other similar geographical locations. We propose that to identify reverse gravity beams/locations, we need to investigate angles at around 45 degrees relative to earth's surface. In other words, g_{push} is not perpendicular to earth's surface like g_{pull} hence it becomes observable only on slopes. Penetrating into the earth at a number of suspect locations would demonstrate reverse gravity beams emitted at an angle. We suggest that reverse gravity spots are likely found as a network of nearly equally spaced sites all over the planet.

An explanation for the mechanism of reverse gravity could be derived from the analysis of magnetism. Science accepts the existence of 2 magnetic poles (N-S), but the existence of additional East-West magnetic poles has been predicted by Walter Russell (9). Russell suggested that the N-S poles are predominant during the accumulation of masses in their integrative (evolving) phase, while E-W poles become predominant during disintegration of masses as they point away from the surface of masses. This explains why gravitational pull is weaker at the equator than at the N-S poles, as the outward pointing E-W polarity effect is the strongest there.

Earth expresses a predominant N-S polarity as it is a young, integrating planet (10). However, the E-W polarity is stronger among the heavier (older) elements that are moving towards the end of their life cycle (11) although for some specific reason carbon is an exception. It is a scientific contradiction that while change is the single permanent feature of Nature, the atoms and subatomic particles that provide the foundation for this constantly changing world are suggested to be practically unchanging (12). This seems to violate causality. In contrast, Russell explained that all material bodies have a life cycle irrespective of scale, and that this is part of their evolutionary process in Nature.

Consider ferromagnetic materials: these readily orient to the magnetic North-South direction. However, heavier (older) elements including bismuth or mercury

position themselves perpendicular to the N-S axis, and are erroneously called “diamagnetic,” when, in reality, they effectively indicate the direction of the E-W magnetic poles. In other words, they express more E-W polarity than the lighter elements.

Masses have an outside shell container (e.g., Earth’s crust) and an inner spiral focus. The inner spiral, which is the same as the circumvolution cissoid described earlier (4), positions axially along the N-S axis and horizontally delineates the E-W axis (Figure 2). Along the spiral between the 4 magnetic poles, 8 subpoles can be identified: 3 positive subpoles to the West and 5 negative subpoles to the East.

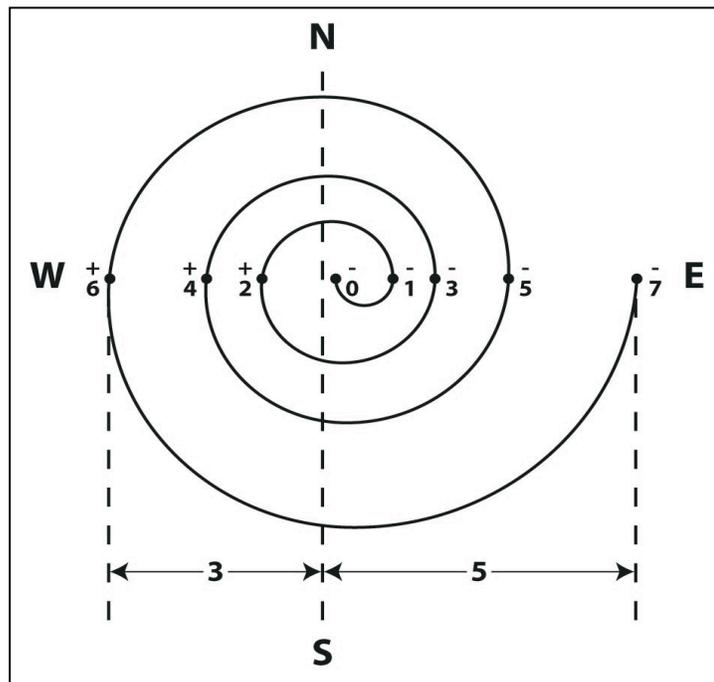


Figure 2. The circumvolution cissoid showing interior magnetic subpoles.

We propose that gravity is divisible between the East-West magnetic poles in the form of g_{pull} and g_{push} . The subpoles form the basis for gravitation and combine to balance a mass at a specific distance from a remote source. This principle is operational in all orbital systems. The West 3 positive subpoles are stronger than the East 5 negative subpoles: hence, we observe a dominant g_{pull} on Earth’s surface. For this discussion, let us rename g_{pull} as gravity A and g_{push} as gravity B. Gravity A can be modulated by sound and refers to the West 3 positive subpoles, while gravity B refers to the East 5 negative subpoles in the circumvolution cissoid. To increase gravity B (lift) we need to select a

material with strong E-W polarity that points away from the surface of the mass. A suitable material is the “diamagnetic” mercury (Hg).

Propulsion

It was observed more than 80 years ago that electrostatic charging of masses generate lift (13). In our propulsion system design, an electrostatic force field excites the atoms of Hg: this reverts the polarity of the East 5 negative subpoles to positive. Subsequently, the Hg atoms are exposed to appropriate sound frequencies to excite (rather than attenuate) the sound-sensitive gravity A. This makes the positive gravity A push the now positive East 5 subpoles outside of the atom. Gravity B (levitation or outward push) is normally emitted at an angle from the atom (around 45°). Now it radiates in every direction as a spherical g_{push} force field: As the polarized force in which the g_{pull} force drag of the universe that limits acceleration to below c is neutralized, this propulsion system will permit acceleration to velocities far above photonic velocity.

Gravity, the weakest force, is very weak in interstellar space. With our analysis, we have shown that this drag force can be circumvented when the polar nature of gravitation is understood.

It is known from ancient Hindu texts that the UFO-like Vimana craft was propelled by a mercury vortex engine in which heated mercury was ultrasonically excited (14). It is said that after propulsion system activation, at once the Vimana appeared like a pearl in the sky, an appearance sharing a resemblance to some contemporary daylight UFO sightings. Our research has now opened an insight into the operating mechanism of the Vimana’s mercury propulsion system.

We also propose that natural gravity converters are abundant in nature. Plants represent such an example and plant growth can be explained by our theory as follows: Sunlight causes STAR lattice (4) emissions in plant life as it repolarizes the East 5 negative subpoles. Gravity’s impact on plant roots and light’s impacts on plant stems cross at ultraviolet wavelength. This pushes out gravity B and makes it dominant so that stems rise in response to g_{push} . This principle could also be exploited in spacecraft design.

Gravity is magnetic energy between E-W magnetic poles. Interestingly, plant cells are hexagon shaped, and hexagons modulate the shape of energy flow (15) including the gravity spiral. Electric, magnetic and gravity spirals are all based on the golden ratio (16) and are interconvertible. For example, telluric gravity can be converted to electricity by silicon in minerals. This principle lies behind the electricity-generating ability of the Great Pyramid of Giza, where the phi-based pyramid shape focuses the gravity spiral.

We propose that carbon in hexagon-shaped organic structures can be an effective gravity converter as well. A carbon-based, pyramid-shaped craft will reduce gravity allowing flight, and also produce a time-slowing effect that will be discussed in the next chapter on time. We envision that some of the future advanced FTL space vehicles could be grown from living plant material rather than built by conventional engineering.

As relativistic speeds are approached, a time-dilation effect manifests that requires the analysis of the physical attributes of time, and how this affects faster than light travel.

Time

The theory of special relativity introduced the mass-energy equivalence principle, and proposed that the maximum speed in the cosmos is finite (c). The famous $E=\gamma mc^2$ equation where γ is the Lorentz factor suggests that it would take an infinite amount of energy to accelerate a mass to c . Initially, this equation was interpreted as a description of the internal energy of the electron. However, it is contradictory that the energy of the electron is calculated at photonic velocity when an electron (per relativity) is never supposed to reach c . If something cannot happen it also cannot be calculated, so the equation lacks physical meaning.

Relativity also proposed that objects undergo a length contraction as c is approached. This means that the length of the mass in the direction of motion would become near zero close to the speed of light, and suggests that photonic velocity or FTL velocities are impossible to reach. Presently, relativity is a major tenet of theoretical physics, so it is important to investigate what happens when an electron is accelerated.

Velocity increase excites electrons to a higher voltage. This increase is also associated with the triboelectric effect, as it leads to friction of the electron against the STAR lattice as well as any residual gaseous materials inside an accelerator. Masses can hold voltage inversely proportional to their capacitance. The accumulated voltage can also be stored in a magnetic field, as magnetic energy storage is unlimited. Therefore, an electron will be encapsulated into an ever-growing bubble of magnetic energy that creates the illusion of increasing mass. In reality, the mass will not increase, nor will the length contraction happen. From a practical point of view, some deformation of the hull of a relativistic or FTL spacecraft would occur in flight, but an expansion-compression frame allowing some flex and space between devices should suffice.

In a previous paper we described a triangular prism light refraction experiment that demonstrates that the speed of light is inconstant (4). When light is refracted on a prism, red and blue light separate and produces different refraction indices. Using the formula: $n=c/v_r$ where n is the refractive index of red light, v_r (its velocity in the prism) can be calculated. The same applies to blue light. As they have different frequencies, we can conclude that light of different frequencies represent different photonic velocities.

Relativity postulated that the velocity of all electromagnetic radiation in a vacuum is c , and that the velocity of light is constant in all frames of reference. However, interstellar space is pitch black, indicating that visible light does not cross it. When the spectra of distant nebulae are recorded, both red and blue colors are observed. Their colors can be recognized because Earth's atmosphere (and its etheric or STAR lattice layer) steps down stellar radiation into the visible range (4).

Deep space is not a perfect vacuum either, where (according to relativity) c is constant. The very low-density hydrogen plasma of space over the vast distances between galaxies could affect stellar electromagnetic (EM) radiations. So even if we disregard such possibility, we are still left with the conclusion that if a celestial body is receding from an earth observer, then $c-v_{\text{recession}} = \text{red light}$ and $c+v_{\text{approach}} = \text{blue light}$. In other words, relative to the emitter, c is constant; relative to an observer, c is variable. Like all things c is also relative; it is constant only from one perspective.

With the inconstancy of c and the proposition that mass will not shrink to zero length when accelerated to photonic velocity, we can begin an analysis of the connection

between gravity and time. For decades it has been known that by rotating germinating seeds, both germination and growth rates increases (17). It was also found to be advantageous to keep seeds enclosed in small diameter spheres for maximal growth (18). Other patents have described methods to increase plant growth and seed germination rates by AC electric and magnetic fields (19, 20). Further, it was observed that the seeds do not need to be rotated (21); it is sufficient to suspend a plate with germinating plant seeds right over a rapidly rotating disk (Figure 3).

The velocity effect in Figure 3 shows that at the perimeter of the disc, the angular velocity is lower than at the center, where the plant growth rate is higher. The growth rate decreases with the radius. Our and other's observations demonstrate that plants can be used as sensitive indicators of time dilation by modulating the g_{pull} - g_{push} balance.

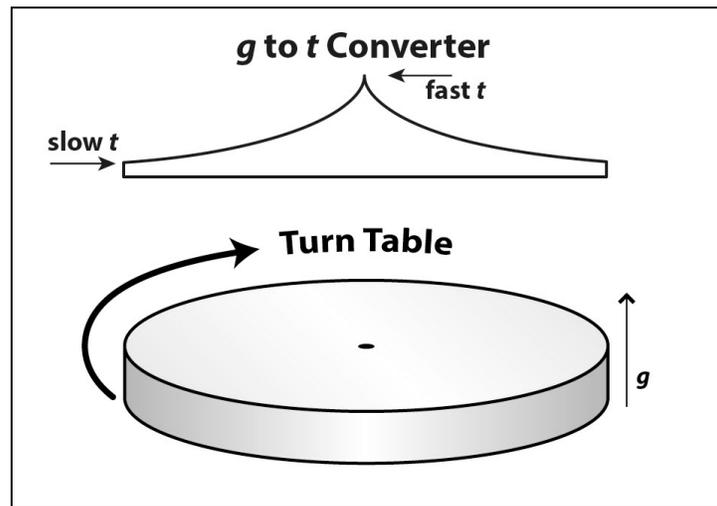


Figure 3. Plant growth over rotating disk

When a gyroscope is rotated clockwise, a consistent weight reduction is observed (22). In light of this observation and those described earlier, we propose that rotation reduces g_{pull} so g_{push} rises. Time, therefore, can be defined as a rotation of gravity with densities that vary by their orbital position from the circle's center. As celestial bodies (planets, solar systems, galaxies, etc.) rotate at increasing angular velocities in the direction of their system centers, there are no two places in the universe where time flows at the same rate.

Time, the product of gravity, is also a product of the West 3 positive and East 5 negative subpoles (Figure 2). Just as magnetism is perpendicular to electricity, time is generated at a right angle to gravity.

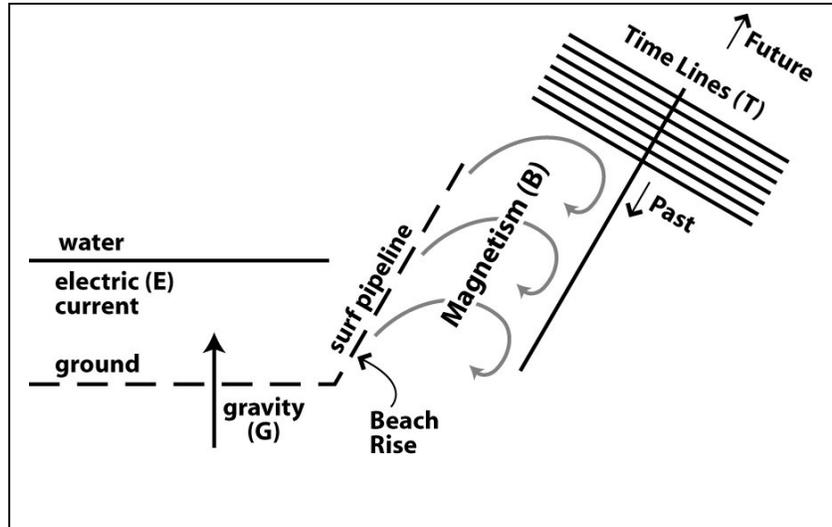


Figure 4. Modeling the relationships of electricity, magnetism, gravitation and time.

The flow of water onto a beach creates a perpendicular rotating surf pipeline (Figure 4). The flow of electricity (E) causes a similar effect, that is, a rotating tube of magnetism (B) perpendicular to its direction. In all these relationships, gravity (G) is perpendicular to ground and E: B rolls over ground, E crosses ground (perpendicular to B), and T crosses ground, perpendicular to B. Past and future timelines are located along the B field tunnel at a right angle.

Creating a Time Warp Field

To create a time warp field, the velocity effect in Figure 3 should be adopted over a rotating conical surface (Figure 5): Consider making the nose cone of a spacecraft as a turntable cone with a round bottom. Then set up the white noise null zone of interference waves with gravity A on the cone's surface so that g_{push} rises. The outer edge is fast time, while the round bend of the base of the rotating cone refocuses the edge into a beam.

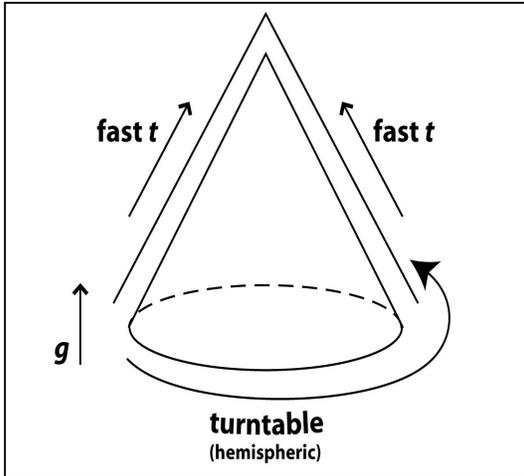


Figure 5. Nose cone's time warping effect.

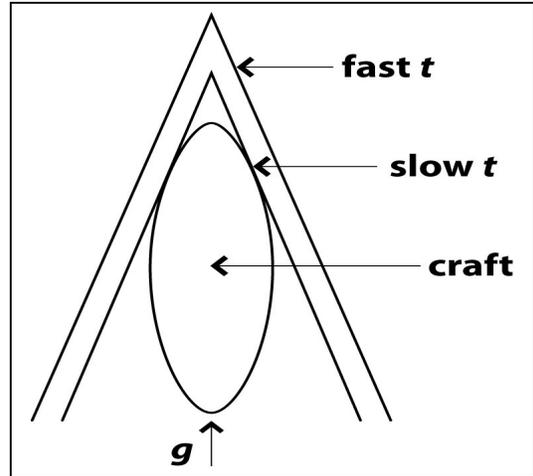


Figure 6. Time flow around a spacecraft.

The slow range of t is inside the craft but the outside fast t beam accelerates the craft to a time warp (Figure 6).

This time warp field will allow faster-than-light (FTL) velocities while keeping time flow inside the spacecraft “normal.” This shows that relativistic or FTL flight is time travel for the participants: to return to their own time domain, a time reversal effect must be identified. This leads to the question of polarity of time. Time being an effect of a polar cause must also be polar, and exist as forward and reverse time dimensions.

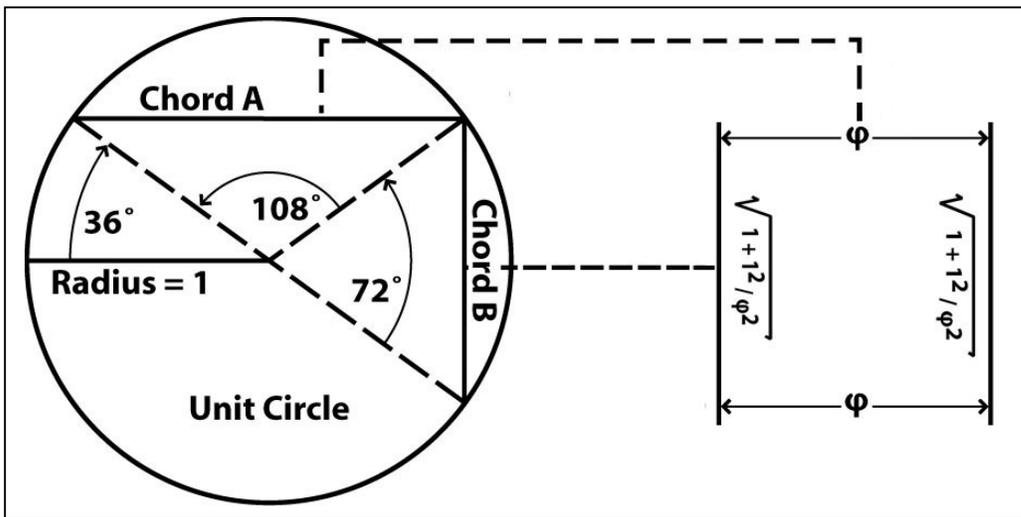


Figure 7. Geometrical ratios of the electric wave.

We have discussed earlier the relationships of magnetism, gravity, and time to electricity, i.e., the electron. We can investigate some ratios in the electric wave (Figure 8) to make these connections clearer. The unit circle of the electric wave has two chords. This is because the electric wave is a phi-based spiral (16) so one chord (Chord A) is determined by 108° , the angle of phi, the chord length where all four forces (E, B, G & T) resonate. This presents the other chord length (Chord B) at 72° as $\sqrt{1+1/\phi^2}$ (Figure 7).

Phase angles are all important issues. Matter can be considered as three phases of force fields (E, B & G) and due to causality each has a connection to time. Time also has a phase angle, and very high velocities can be viewed as attempts to compress the time wave to an extinction point. The phase angle between the E, B & G waves exist both in degrees and time: The distance between the waves is measured in degrees, but the distance on the x-axis is labeled as time.

In matter, the three-phase emissions of E, B & G are spiral: they vary in amplitude and wavelength, but start at 90° phase angle from each other (Figure 8). Time is the 4th spiral, and time is also the x-axis, specifically the starting gaps between the waves. Compress the three phases of E, B & G to a zero phase angle, and the time wave phases into them and collapses to zero (Figure 9). Mass is composed of orbital electrons, protons and neutrons, but ultimately we find STAR resonators on a lattice producing varying frequency electrons and electron-based other elemental particles. Mass with E, B, G & T in phase can travel with no velocity limit.

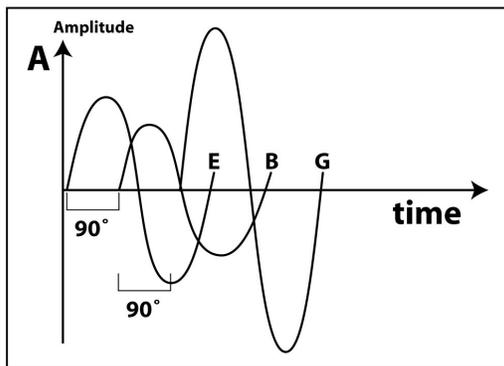


Figure 8. E, B & G phase angles of mass.

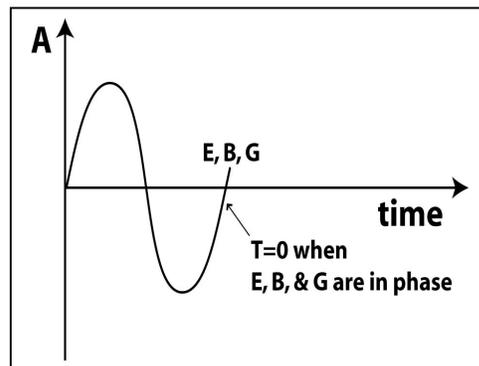


Figure 9. E, B, G & T at zero phase angle.

We have suggested earlier that a carbon-based, pyramid-shaped craft will reduce gravity for flight and also produce a time-slowing effect. A pyramid shape converts g to t as a force field sphere around the pyramid. Within the sphere, time rate slows. The sphere will absorb and convert other energies (EM and gravity) into a time force field. We also propose that all hexagons convert g to t . Hexagonal plant cells will be smaller and more efficient g converters. Honeycombs will convert g to a spherical protection field of t . The sphere will convert all external forces into a solid wall of protection proportional to the forces flowing toward it. It will serve as a shield.

The Arrow of Time

Lenz's Law established that the magnetic field of a current induces another current in the opposite direction of the first current. The electron is the "quantum" of the electric current. If Lenz's Law is applicable to the electron, then the electron must also contain/induce its opposite, the positron. This suggests that matter contains two opposite substructures, so the missing antimatter in the cosmos is located. Inside the proton, the electron can be paired with a positron in balanced orbits. The electron and the positron orbits point to opposite directions. The same principle may hold true for the atomic electron orbits.

When a high-energy photon passes the field of an atomic nucleus or that of an electron, it becomes converted into an electron-positron pair (23). The orbits of these created particles form two rays, which start within a very small volume and have original directions along the path of the incoming photon. We propose the following mechanism for the electron-positron (e-p) pair formation:

Due to the electromagnetic stress of the high-energy photon on the atomic nuclei, an e-p pair inside the nucleus fuses into a momentary gamma photon that leaves the nucleus and collapses immediately into an e-p pair. Interestingly, the e-p pair expresses the 3:5 subpole division of the circumvolution cissoid that emits gravity, the source of time. Also expressed are the geometric ratios of the electric wave ($2:\emptyset$ and $1:1+1/\emptyset^2$) suggesting that the electric wave could be composed of an e-p pair (Figure 10).

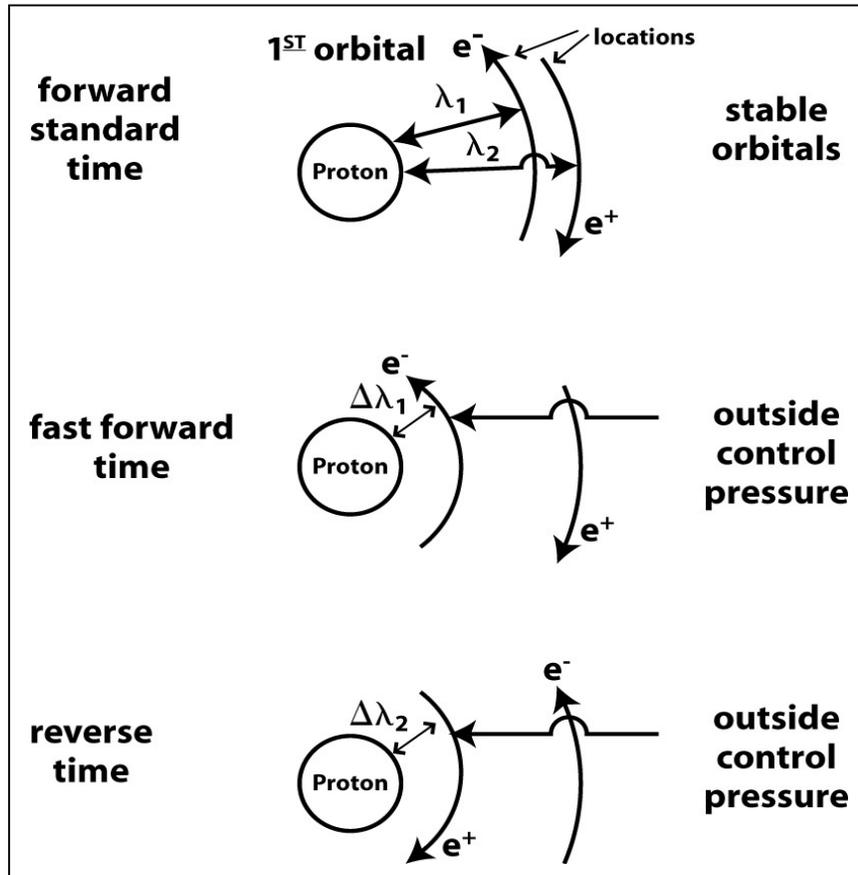


Figure 11. EM control mechanism of time travel.

We propose that all these paradoxes have some physical basis, as Nature would not preclude us from altering the past. However, this ability is not absolute as (i) subchronal events could replace extracted objects so that time would continue to flow without any fork in the road that could cause parallel/alternate realities, and (ii) the same events would preclude the wholesale breach of time lines. We predict that the advent of time travel will profoundly transform our concept of what constitutes “objective reality.”

On a time journey, time elapses at the point of origin, so it is acceptable to return just after leaving. It would be preferable to return as far in the future as the time elapsed during the journey. In other words, if a traveler left on March 20th and was away for a month, it would be preferable to return on April 20th. This would synchronize the time traveler to society. Returning to a time prior to departure is a bad idea and we propose the following explanation for that. To visit the past very long ago within one’s lifetime has

certain stability because the past has pressure to “weigh down,” like water on the sea floor. Near the surface the pressure is low. Near the point of leaving, time pressure is very low and can be overcome by a “vacuum pressure.” During the return phase of time travel the phase shift in time causes a warped time-space vacuum.

Going to the recent past can put two nearly identical selves into one room. The time-space vacuum will knock the time traveler’s earlier self to the place where he has warped from, leaving him at a place and time he cannot identify with, a clone trapped somewhere elsewhere. His other persona is attracted to the vacuum point in time.

Applying the Time Warp

Since 2010, global climate change-related extreme weather phenomena intensified all over the planet, leading to significant crop losses and crop failures (28). It is likely that the acceleration of global climate change will constrict the time window for raising crops and make food production difficult. This may cause problems in feeding the world’s population. Accelerating crop growth rates by time warping could overcome this challenge.

An advanced version of the rotating platform experiment (Figure 3) may prove to be the solution. We begin by making a circle of copper wire with quartz crystals inserted into the loop. Over the loop a suitable AC waveform is emitted to replace mass rotation. Quartz emissions increase g_{push} and the generator’s sweep rate controls the rate of plant growth. For every 2 acres, one acre can be set aside for time warp crop yield, and one acre for time warp seed production.

A simple time travel method could employ a land-based platform set over a natural or artificial reverse gravity beam (Figure 12). It would begin by installing a rotation field of about 1100mph (similar to Earth’s rotational velocity) over the reverse gravity tunnel. The field can rotate at velocities faster or slower than 1100mph to achieve forward and backward time travel.

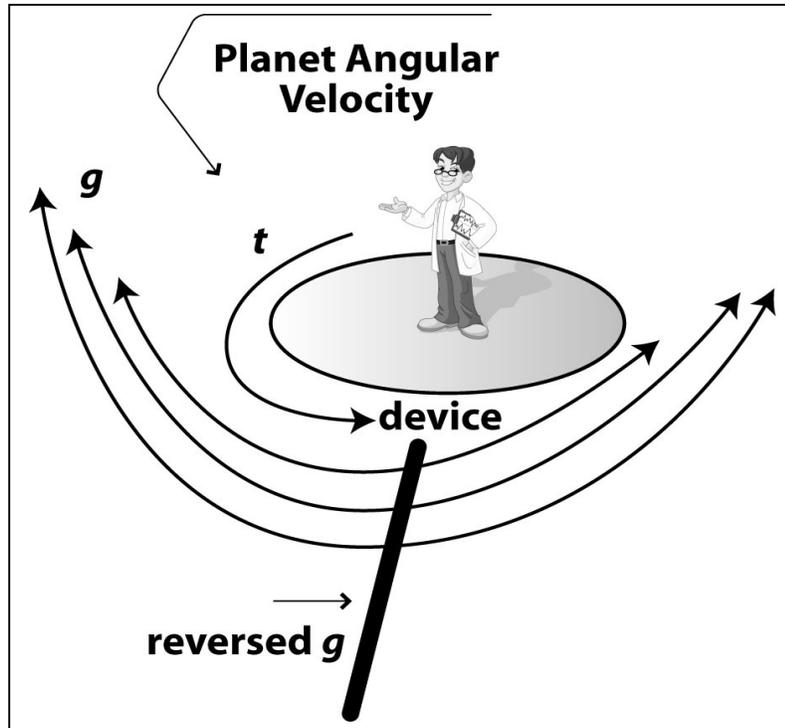


Figure 12. A ground-based time machine concept.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have shown that matter is electron-based and gravitation is caused by sonic effects. Gravitation has a polarity similar to its cause, electromagnetism. Its two components, gravity A and gravity B, are linked to the East and West magnetic polarities. These become dominant during the disintegrative phase of the life cycle of masses. Gravity A can be cancelled by sonic interference waves that make gravity B rise, causing levitation and invisibility. Gravity B can also be enhanced by the electrosonic stimulation of suitable elements having strong E-W polarity.

We have described the operational principles of a FTL propulsion system utilizing this strategy. As a time dilation effect manifests at relativistic speeds, we have analyzed the physical basis of time and showed it to be a derivative of gravitation. We proposed that forward time of matter is electronic, while reverse time flow is positronic: this defines the positron as an electron going back in time. When the phase angles of E, B & G in matter are reduced to zero degrees, time follows and masses can travel with no

velocity limit. Time can be warped, and this can also provide the basis for FTL propulsion as well as time travel. We have explained some principles of time travel and described the basic concept of a fixed installed time machine.

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