FREE ENERGY & Antigravity

By William S. Alek

INTALEK, INC.

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What is FREE ENERGY and Antigravity?

Are they related?

- The short answer is YES!
- We begin our journey with relativity theory

Did Einstein get it right, or NOT?

- Newton's second law of motion, $F = m_i a$, where m_i is the inertial mass

- Newton's gravitational force, $F = m_g g$, where m_g is the gravitational mass

- General Relativity Theory (1916) equates Newton's second law, $F = m_i a$, to Newton's gravitational force, $F = m_g g$

- Is this concept correct?

Einstein's Equivalence Principle

- Einstein used this to formulate the **equivalence principle**, which would become the foundation of General Relativity. He stated "there is no experiment a person could conduct in a small volume of space that would distinguish between a gravitational field and an equivalent uniform acceleration".

- Is that so???

Einstein's thought experiment: The "classic" elevator problem

- An inertial mass undergoing an acceleration in space changes.

- A gravitational mass at rest on the Earth doesn't change.

- Given this scenario, an inertial mass isn't equal to a gravitational mass!

| AT REST	ACCELERATING
$dM_g = 0$	$d^2M_i > 0$
f_g	f_i
ON THE EARTH	IN SPACE
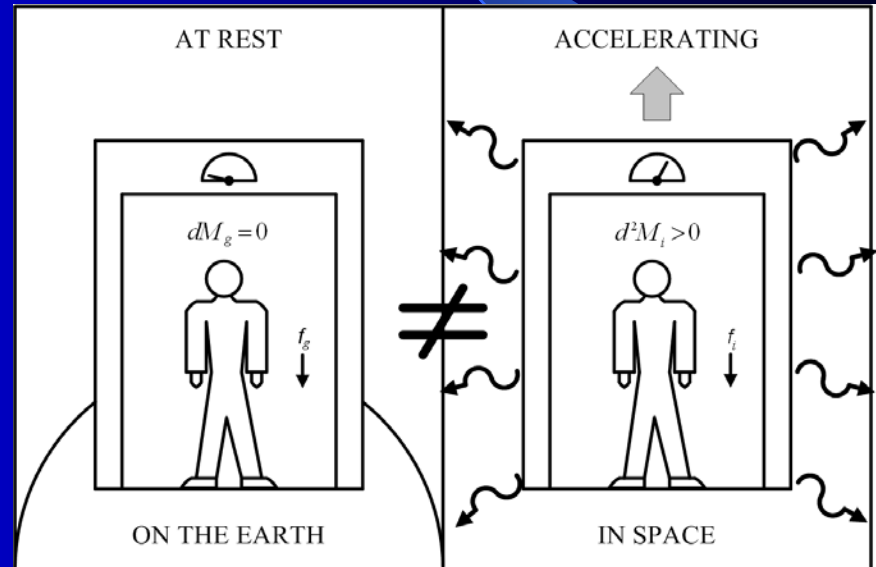
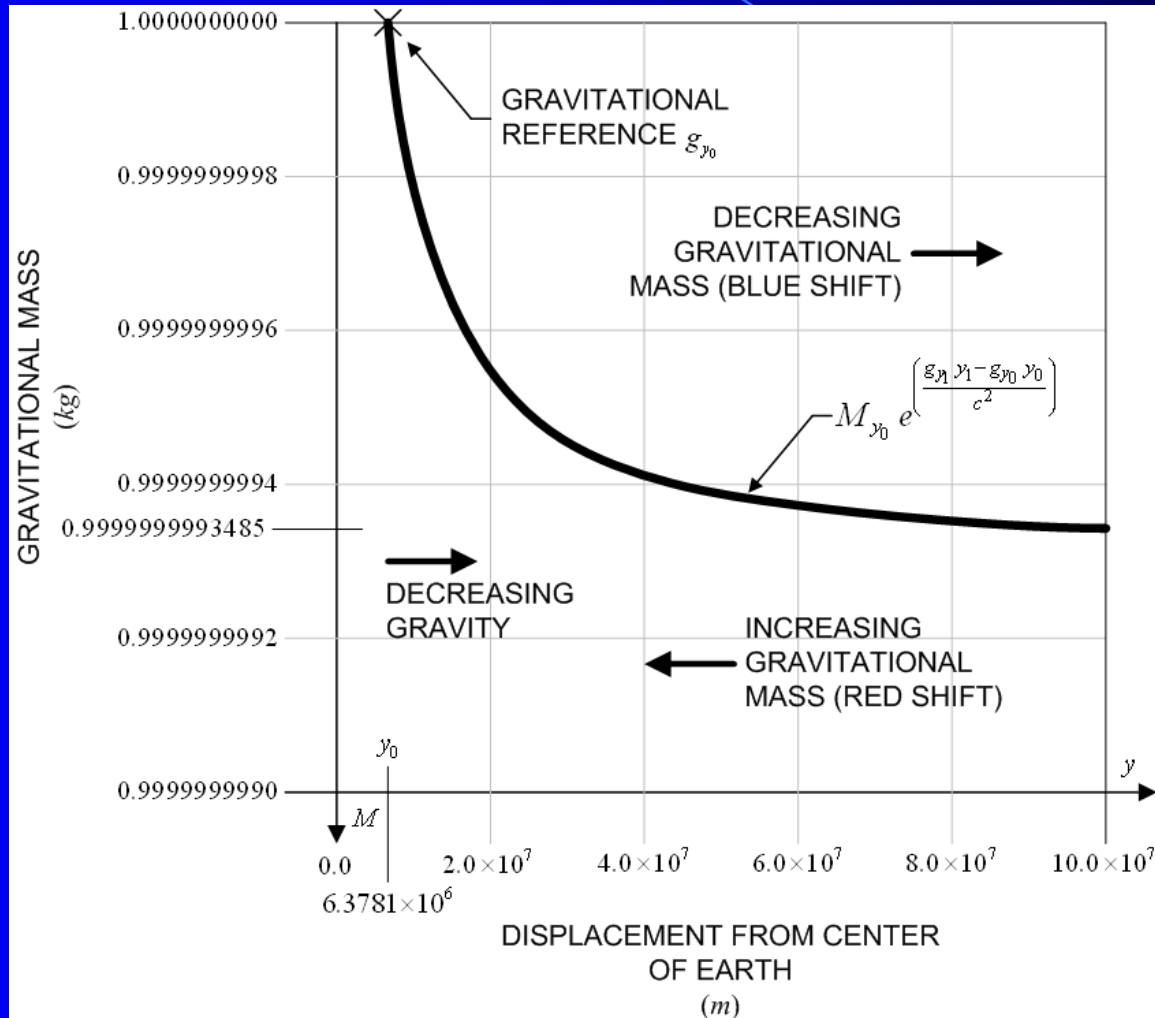# A <u>New</u> Principle of Equivalence is required

- An inertial mass moving at a constant velocity in space changes.

- A gravitational mass in free fall a given distance also changes.

- Therefore, given this scenario, an inertial mass is equivalent to a gravitational mass!

FREE FALL A GIVEN DISTANCE — $dM_g > 0$, $f_g = 0$, NEAR EARTH

$=$

CONSTANT VELOCITY — $dM_i > 0$, $f_i = 0$, IN SPACE
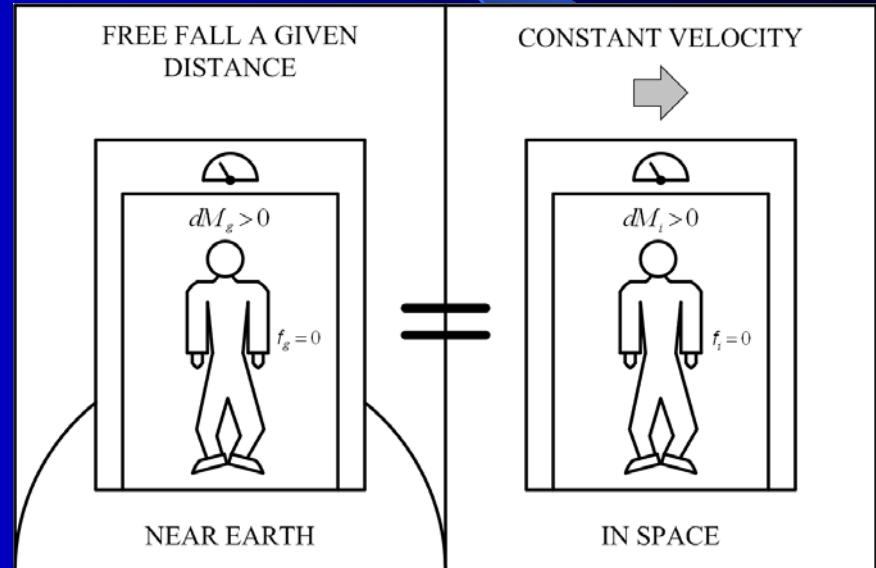
The Inertial Mass: Special Relativity Theory
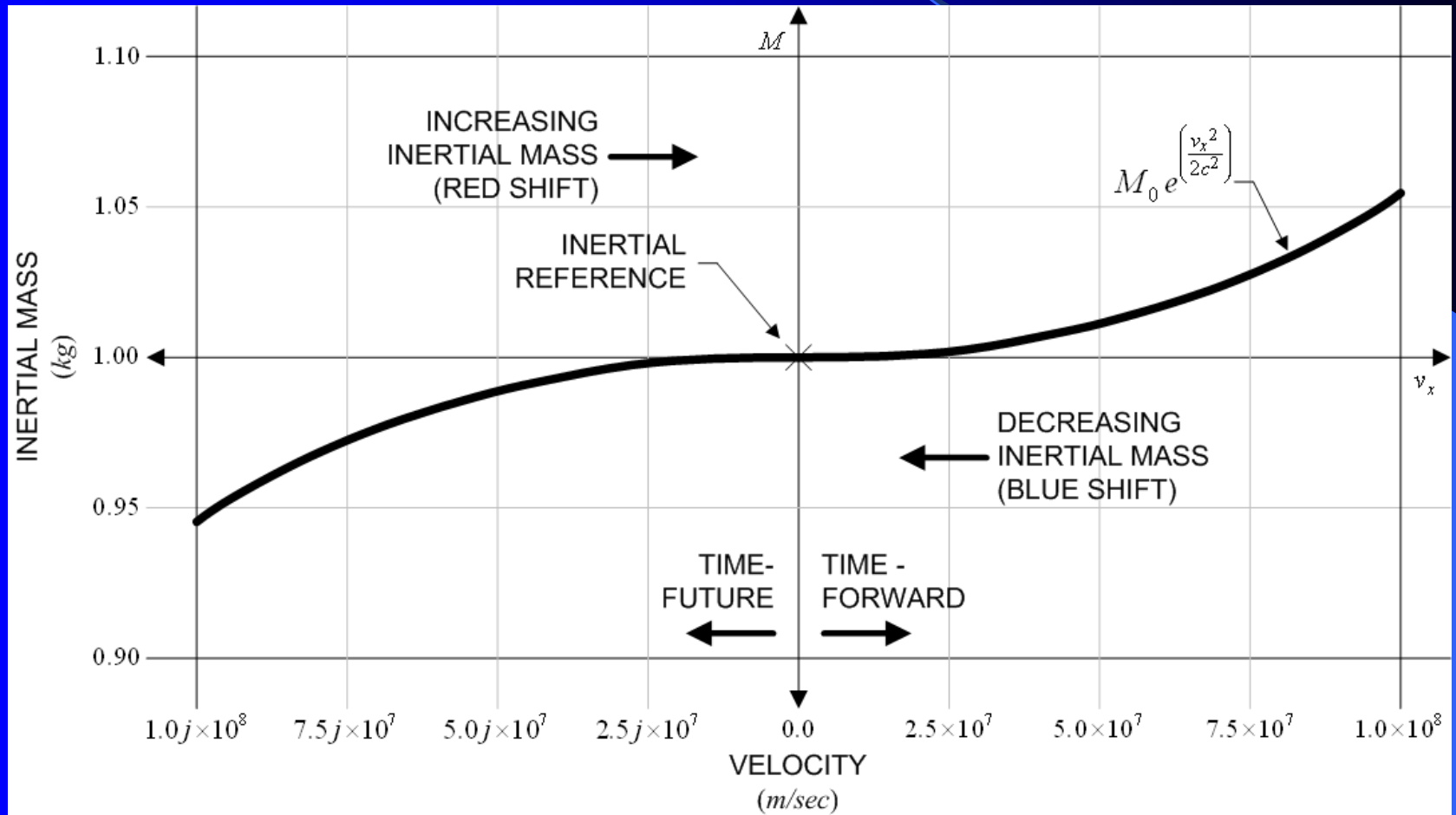
The Gravitational Mass: Natural Relativity Theory

A New Principle of Equivalence

FOR AN INERTIAL MASS
(SPECIAL RELATIVITY THEORY)

FOR A GRAVITATIONAL MASS
(NATURAL RELATIVITY THEORY)

$$M_v = M_0 \, e^{\left(\frac{v_x^2}{2c^2}\right)}$$

$$M_{y_1} = M_{y_0} \, e^{\left(\frac{g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0}{c^2}\right)}$$

EQUATING AN INERTIAL MASS TO A
GRAVITATIONAL MASS

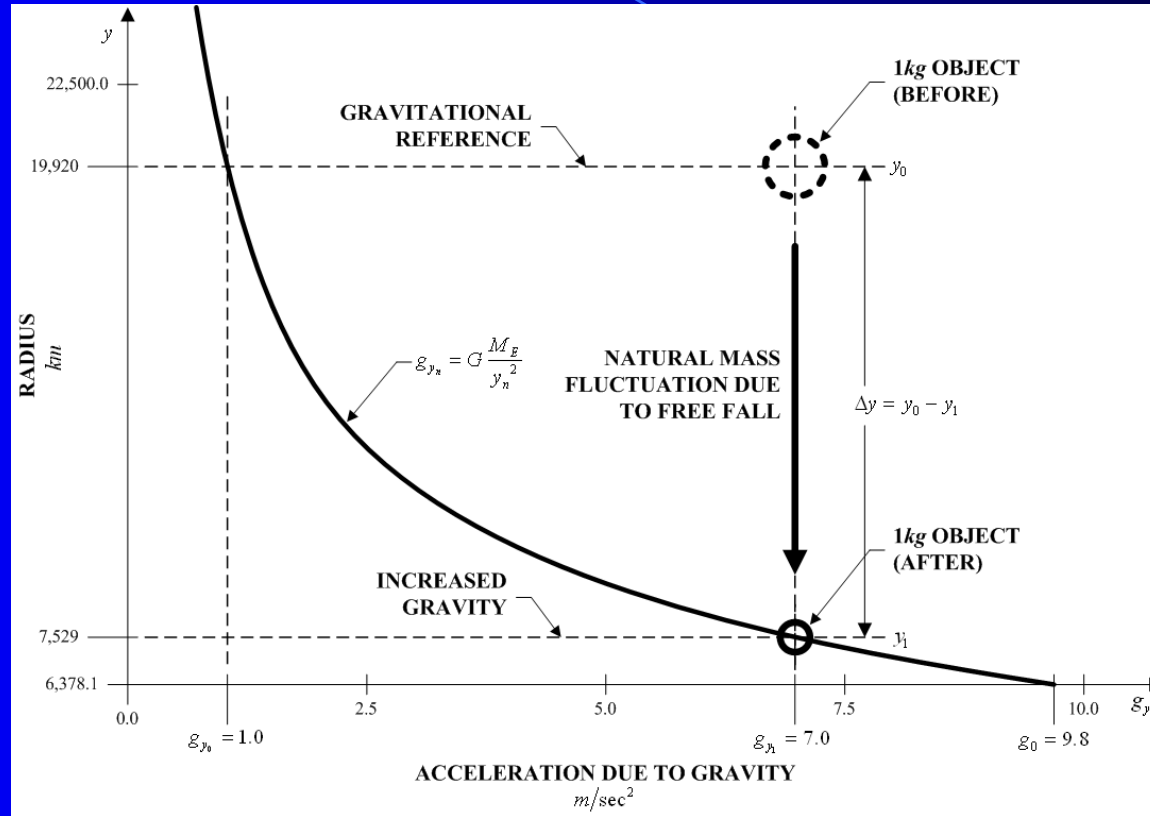$$\frac{v_x^2}{2c^2} = \frac{g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0}{c^2}$$

$$v_x = \sqrt{2\left(g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0\right)} = \sqrt{2 G M_E \left(\frac{1}{y_1} - \frac{1}{y_0}\right)}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{y_0}{1 + \frac{y_0 v_x^2}{2 G M_E}}$$

IF VELOCITY v_x IS **REAL** THEN THE GRAVITATIONAL
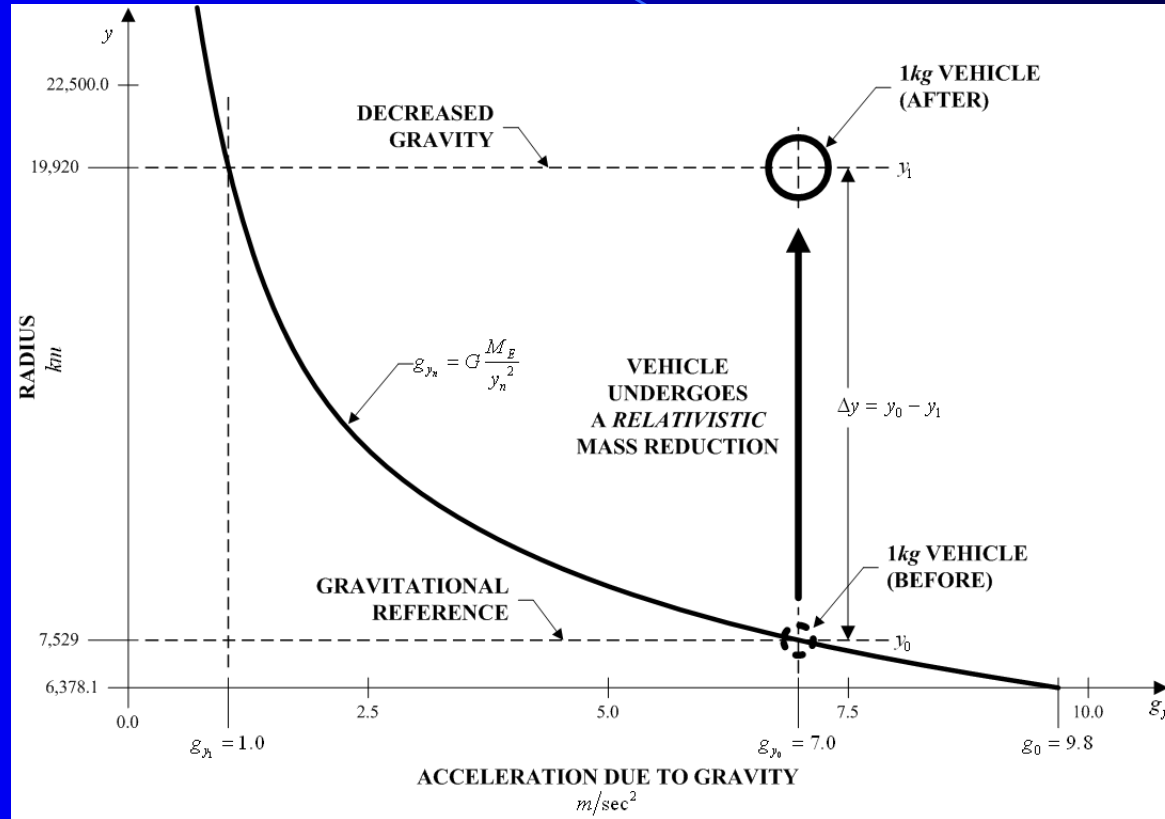DISPLACEMENT y_0 IS POSITIVE, OR **GRAVITATIONAL**

ON THE OTHER HAND, IF VELOCITY v_x IS **IMAGINARY** THEN
THE GRAVITATIONAL DISPLACEMENT y_0 IS NEGATIVE, OR
ANTIGRAVITATIONAL

Gravitation

- Object is RED SHIFTING with a positive displacement

Antigravitation

- Object is BLUE SHIFTING with a negative displacement

Natural Relativity Theory and the Behavior of Light

- Light RED SHIFTS as it propagates through decreasing gravity.

- Light BLUE SHIFTS as it propagates through increasing gravity.

- Proven by Pound Rebka Snider experiments and GPS satellite data.
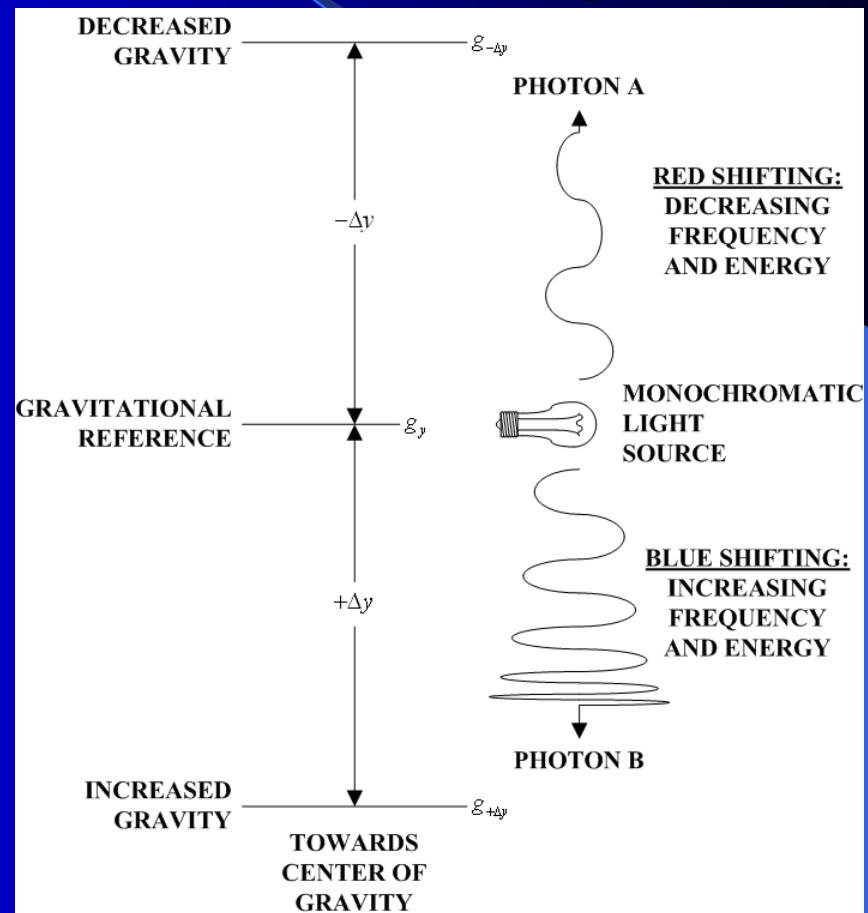
Testing Special & Natural Relativity Theories

- GPS satellite data shows that radio waves BLUE SHIFT as they propagate through increasing gravity.

- Radio waves RED SHIFT as a function of satellite orbital velocity.

Testing Special & Natural Relativity Theories

GIVEN THE GPS SATELLITE FREQUENCY (PROGRAMMED ON THE EARTH)

$$f_{\lambda\, SAT} = 10229999.995444\ Hz$$

USING THE NATURAL RELATIVITY MODEL, THE FREQUENCY DUE TO GRAVITY (BLUE SHIFT) IS,

$$f_{\lambda y_1} = f_{\lambda y_0}\, e^{\left(\frac{g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0}{c^2}\right)} = (10229999.995444\ Hz)\, e^{\left(\frac{(9.80665\,m/sec^2)(6.3781\times10^6\,m) - (0.5653\,m/sec^2)(26.5649\times10^6\,m)}{(2.99792458\times10^8\,m/sec)^2}\right)}$$

$$f_{\lambda y_1} = 10230000.000854\ Hz = f_\lambda$$

ACCORDING TO THE SPECIAL RELATIVITY MODEL, THE FREQUENCY DUE TO MOTION (RED SHIFT) IS,

$$f_{\lambda v} = f_\lambda\, e^{\left(-\frac{v_x^2}{2c^2}\right)} = (10230000.000854\ Hz)\, e^{\left(-\frac{(3.874\times10^3\,m/sec)^2}{2(2.99793\times10^8\,m/sec)^2}\right)}$$

$$f_{\lambda v} = 10230000.000000\ Hz = f_{\lambda\,RX}$$

EINSTEIN'S GENERAL RELATIVITY AND SPECIAL RELATIVITY CALCULATIONS,

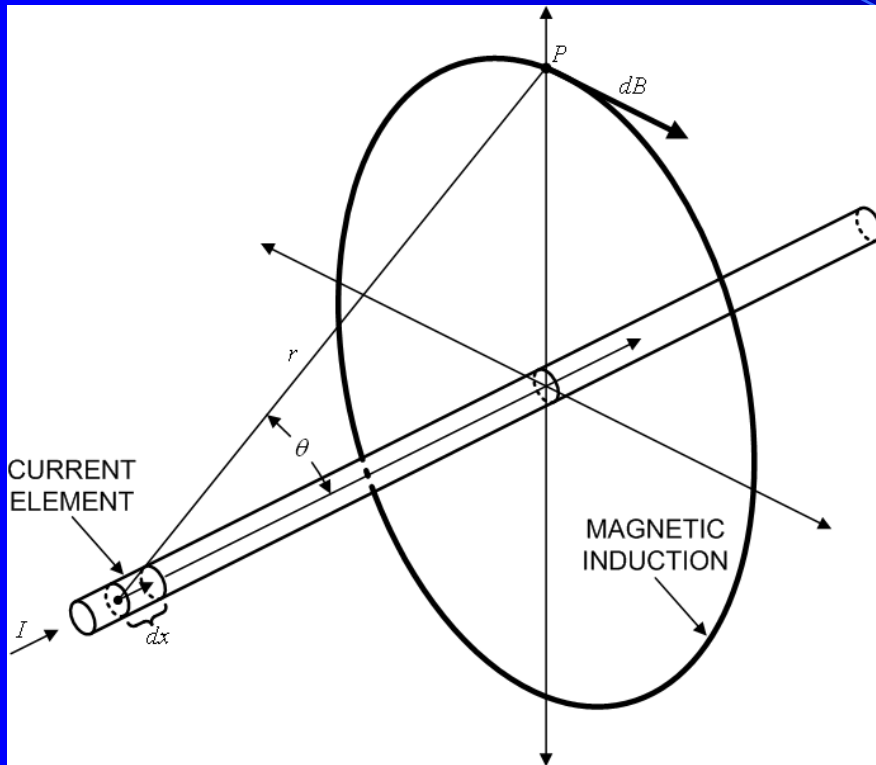$$f_{GR+SR} = 10229999.9954326\ Hz$$

ACTUAL GPS MEASUREMENTS

$$f = 10229999.9954732\ Hz$$

ALEK'S NR THEORY IS SLIGHTLY MORE ACCURATE THAN EINSTEIN'S GR THEORY!

Gravitomagnetic Theory

- The Biot-Savart Law is a *relativistic* equation because it relates the change of a magnetic field to the motion of electrons.
- This explains why light has momentum.

Gravitomagnetic Theory

- The change in mass is inversely related to the radius.

- The mass will change with the square of the velocity.

- The *relativistic* mass is magnetic field energy

THE CHANGE OF MASS OF A SINGLE ELECTRON IS,

THE REST MASS OF A SINGLE ELECTRON IS,

$$\Delta M_e = \frac{\mu_0 (e^-)^2}{8 \pi r_e} \frac{v_x^2}{c^2}$$

$$M_e = \frac{\mu_0 (e^-)^2}{4 \pi r_e}$$

So, given,

Permeability of free space $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \, H/m$

Fundamental charge of an electron $e^- = 1.602177 \times 10^{-19} \, C$

Classic electron radius $r_e = 2.817941 \times 10^{-15} \, m$

Rest mass of an electron $M_e = 9.109390 \times 10^{-31} \, kg$

Gravitomagnetic Theory

CHANGING MAGNETIC FIELD ENERGY OF A SINGLE ELECTRON IS,

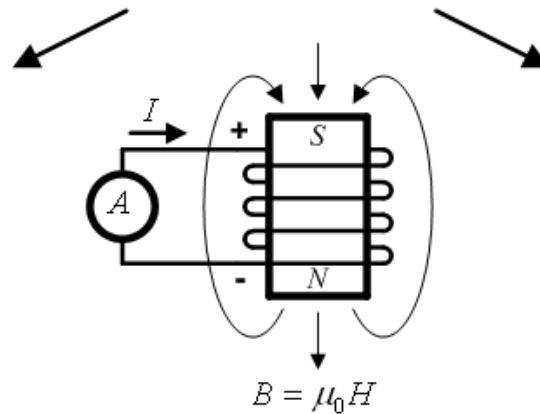$$\Delta U_B = \Delta M_e\, c^2 = \frac{\mu_0 \left(e^-\right)^2 v_x^{\;2}}{32\,\pi^2\, r^4}\,\Delta \mathcal{V} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}\,\Delta \mathcal{V}$$

THE VELOCITY OF AN ELECTRON IS,

$$v_x = \sqrt{\frac{2\,\Delta M_e\, c^2}{M_e}}$$

IF THE MAGNETIC FIELD ENERGY $\Delta U_B < 0$, AND $\Delta M_e < 0$, THE VELOCITY v_x IS <u>IMAGINARY</u>

↓

ANTIGRAVITIC

IF THE MAGNETIC FIELD ENERGY $\Delta U_B > 0$, AND $\Delta M_e > 0$, THE VELOCITY v_x IS <u>REAL</u>

↓

GRAVITIC

$B = \mu_0 H$

PERMANENT MAGNET MODELED AS A SOLENOID

Gravitomagnetic Theory
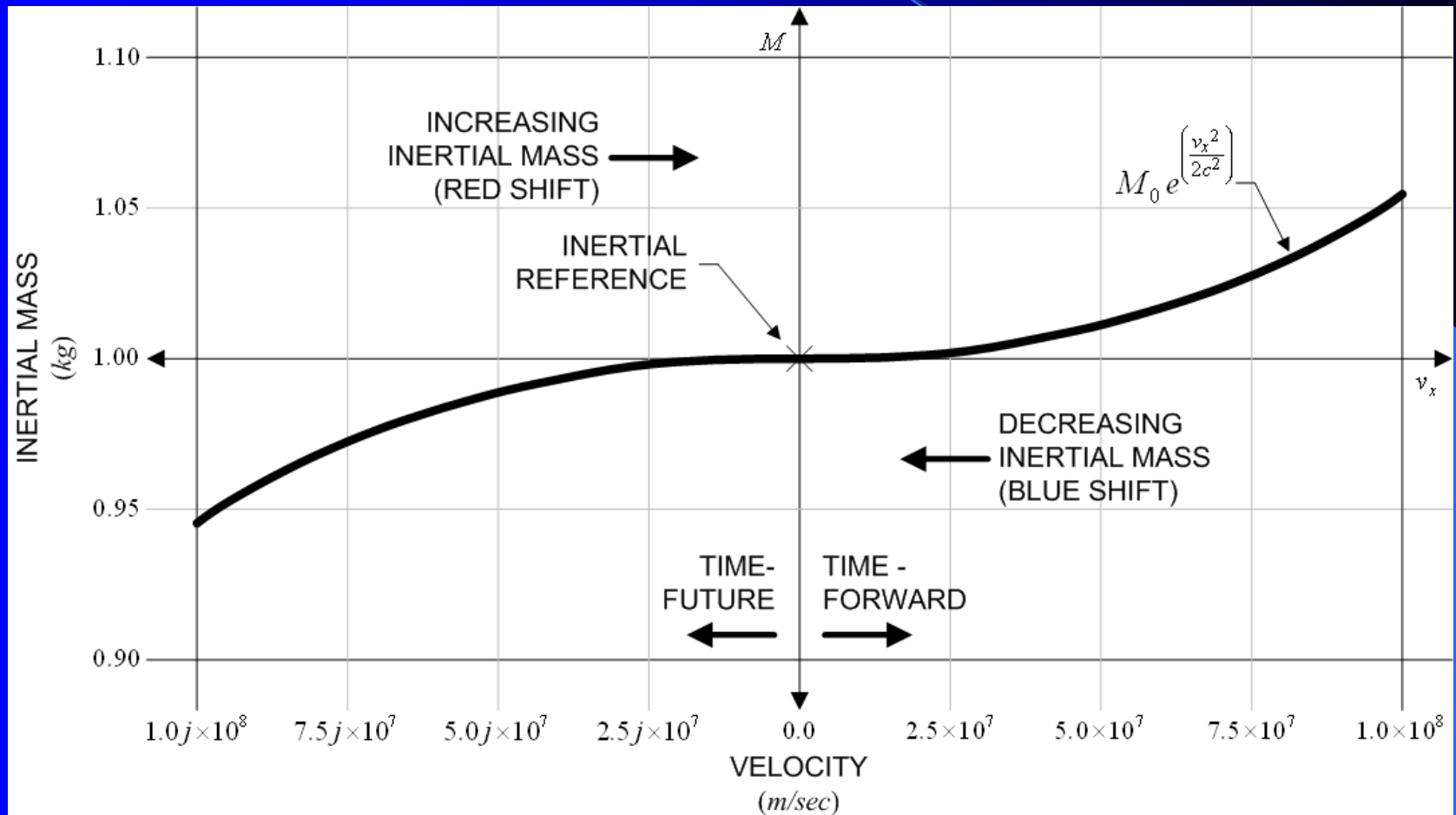
Gravitomagnetic Theory

In summary, a moving electron can:

- be *complex*, which contain real and/or imaginary components.
- change its' *relativistic* mass. This change extends from its' classic radius to infinity.
- couple to gravity through its' changing *relativistic* mass.

THE MASS OF A SINGLE ELECTRON IS,

$$M_B = M_e = \frac{\mu_0 \left(e^-\right)^2}{4\pi r_e}$$

THE SPECIAL RELATIVISTIC MASS OF A SINGLE ELECTRON IS,

$$M_{ev} = M_e \pm \Delta M_e = \frac{\mu_0 \left(e^-\right)^2}{4\pi r_e}\left(1 \pm \frac{v_x^2}{2c^2}\right) = \frac{\mu_0 \left(e^-\right)^2}{4\pi r_e}e^{\left(\frac{v_x^2}{2c^2}\right)}$$

APPLYING THE NEW PRINCIPLE OF EQUIVALENCE IS,

$$\Delta M_e = \frac{\mu_0 \left(e^-\right)^2}{8\pi r_e}\frac{v_x^2}{c^2} = M_e\frac{v_x^2}{2c^2} = M_e\frac{\left(g_{y_1}y_1 - g_{y_0}y_0\right)}{c^2}$$
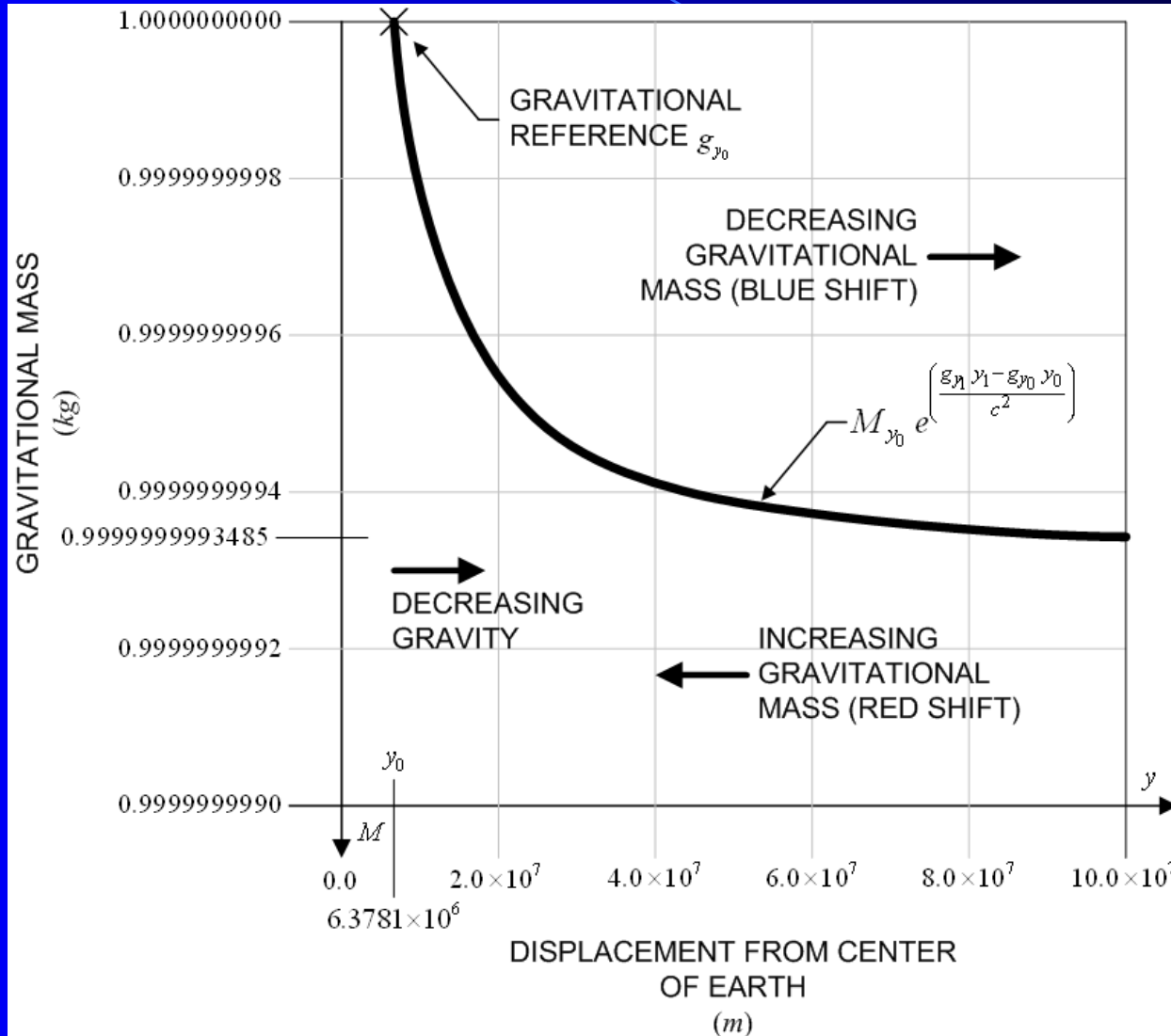
$$v_x = \sqrt{2\left(g_{y_1}y_1 - g_{y_0}y_0\right)} = \sqrt{2GM_E\left(\frac{1}{y_1} - \frac{1}{y_0}\right)}$$

THE NATURAL RELATIVISTIC MASS OF A SINGLE ELECTRON IS,

$$M_{ey_1} = M_e \pm \Delta M_e = \frac{\mu_0 \left(e^-\right)^2}{4\pi r_e}\left(1 \pm \frac{\left(g_{y_1}y_1 - g_{y_0}y_0\right)}{c^2}\right) = \frac{\mu_0 \left(e^-\right)^2}{4\pi r_e}e^{\left(\frac{g_{y_1}y_1 - g_{y_0}y_0}{c^2}\right)}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{g_{y_1}}\left(g_{y_0}y_0 + \frac{v_x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{y_0}{1 + \frac{y_0 v_x^2}{2GM_E}}$$

Gravitomagnetic Theory

What is the nature of the Aether?

- Consists of uncondensed mass.
- Impedes the motion of matter by forming an inertial condensate - aether density decreases as a function of velocity.
- Causes universal mass attraction by forming a gravitational condensate – aether density decreases as a function of distance.
- Isn't capable of absorbing or emitting heat. Therefore, it has NO temperature.
- A perfect insulator in terms of DC resistance, $R = \infty$
- Limits the propagation of light.
- The energy of light changes as function of aether density.
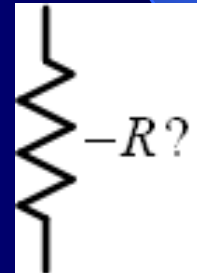
Aharonov-Bohm (AB) Effect
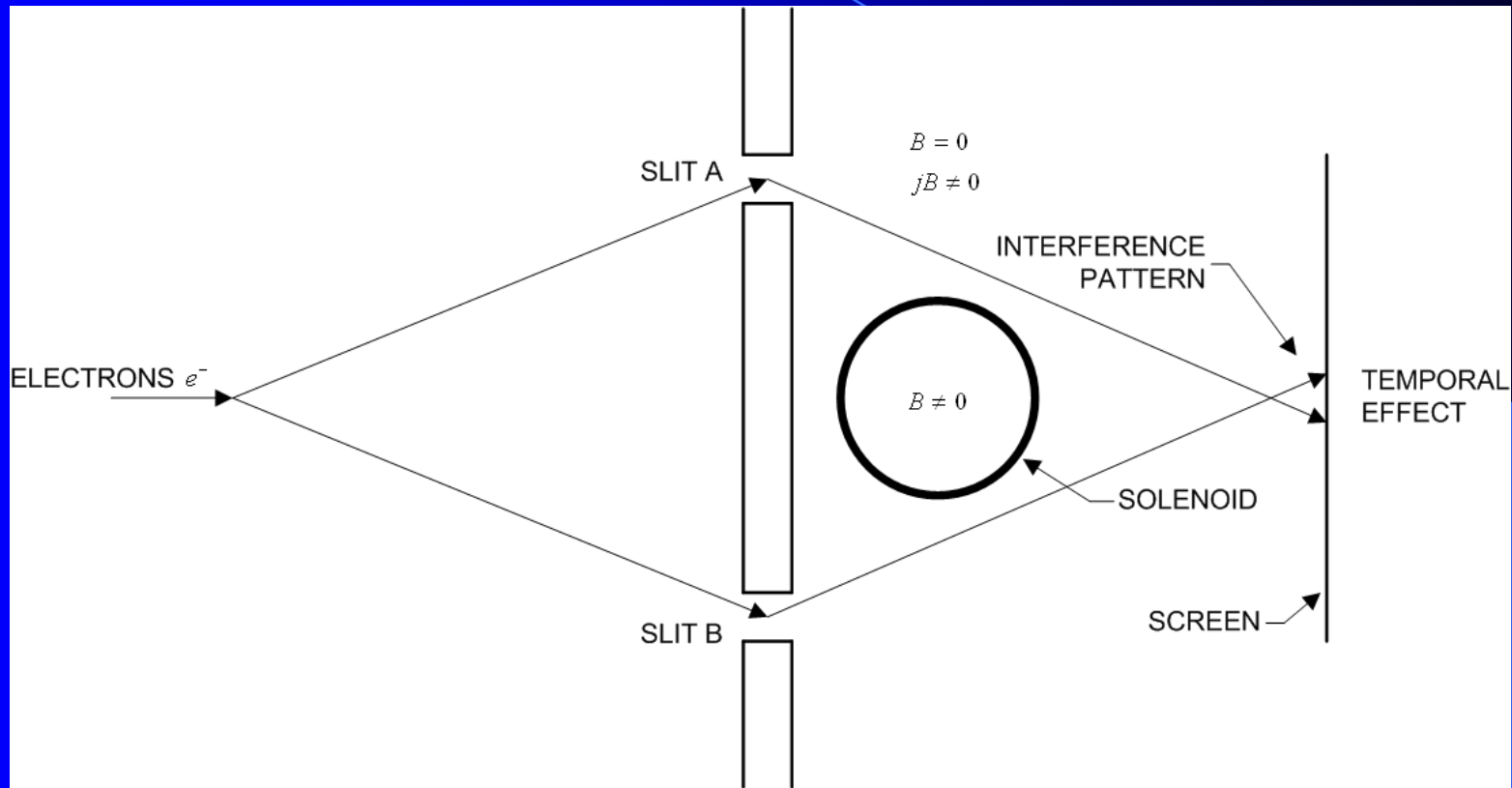
- Inside solenoid: *Real B ≠ 0*.
- Outside solenoid: *Real B = 0, Imaginary jB ≠ 0*.
- Time dilation (BLUE SHIFT) in an electromagnetic potential.

Is NEGATIVE Resistance a myth?

- The short answer is YES!

$-R?$

Complex DC Electron Drift Velocity and Cold Current

- The electrons move at an average drift velocity.
- If the flow of electrons is *complex*, associated *complex* electric and magnetic fields are present.
- A temporal rotation operator is required for determining hot and/or cold current.
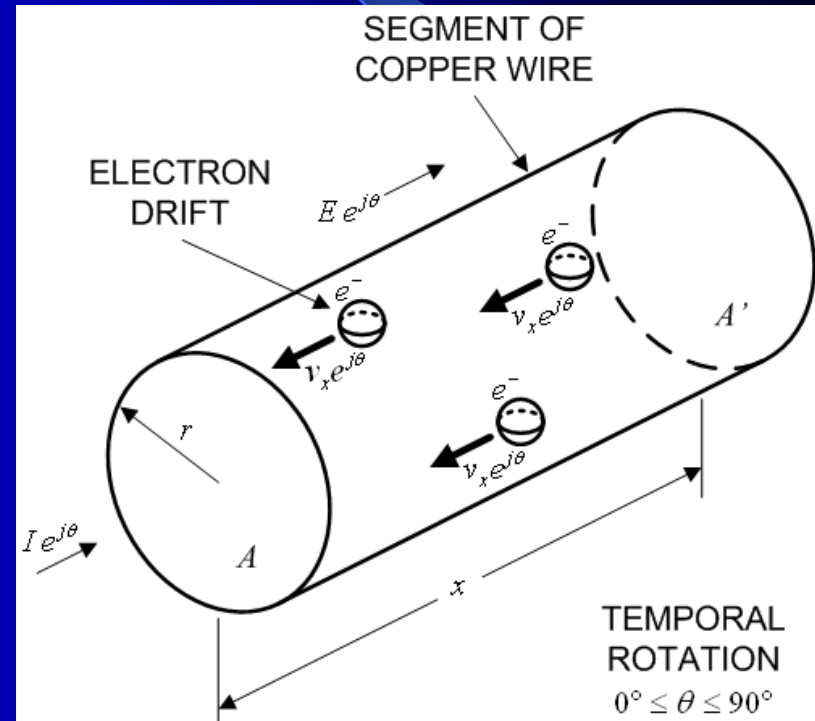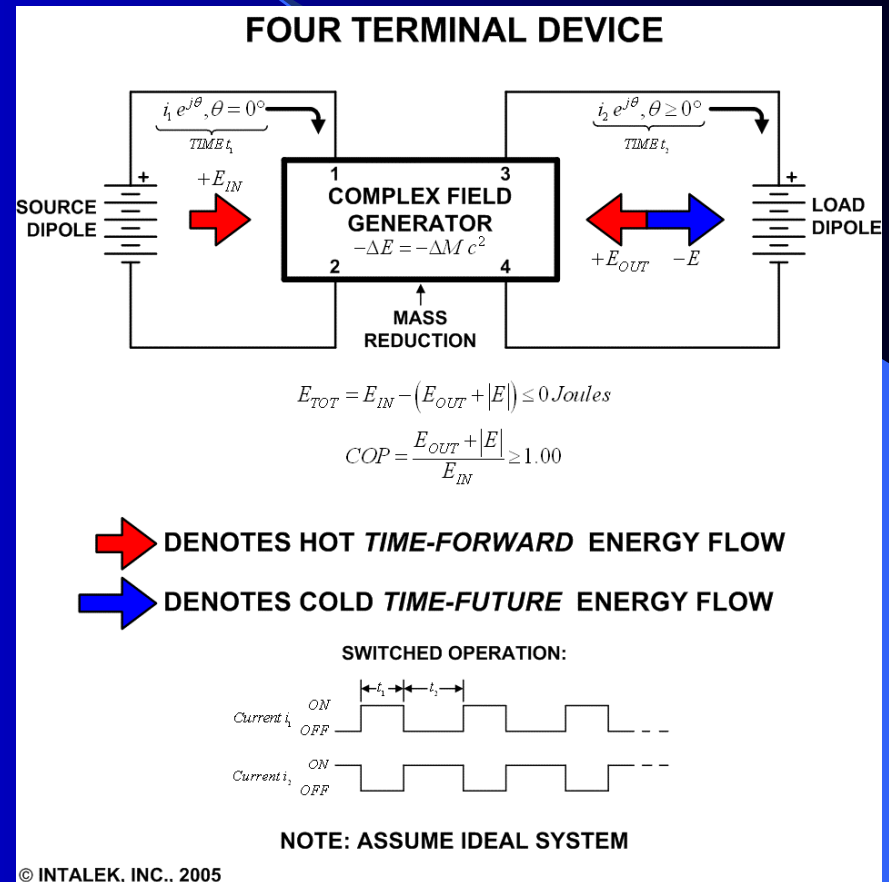
Complex DC Currents and Voltages in Resistive Circuits

- Given a *complex* voltage source with a temporal rotation operator, a *complex* direct current flows through the resistor.

- A *complex* voltage appears across the resistor.

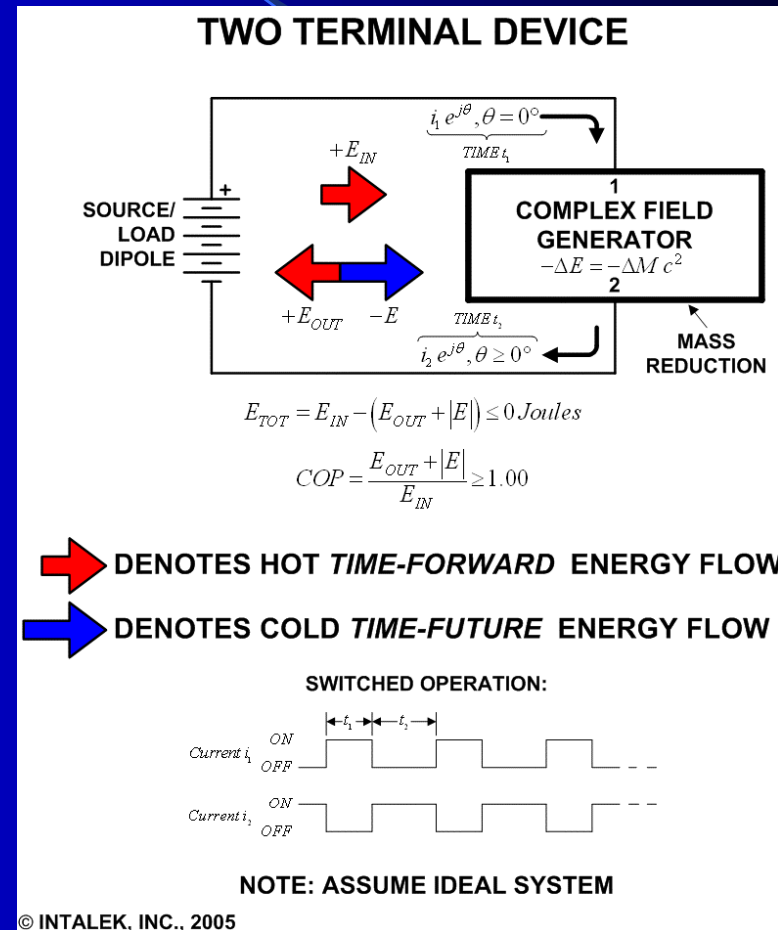- The resulting *complex* instantaneous power is dissipated and/or absorbed by the resistor.

TEMPORAL ROTATION

$$0° \leq \theta \leq 90°$$
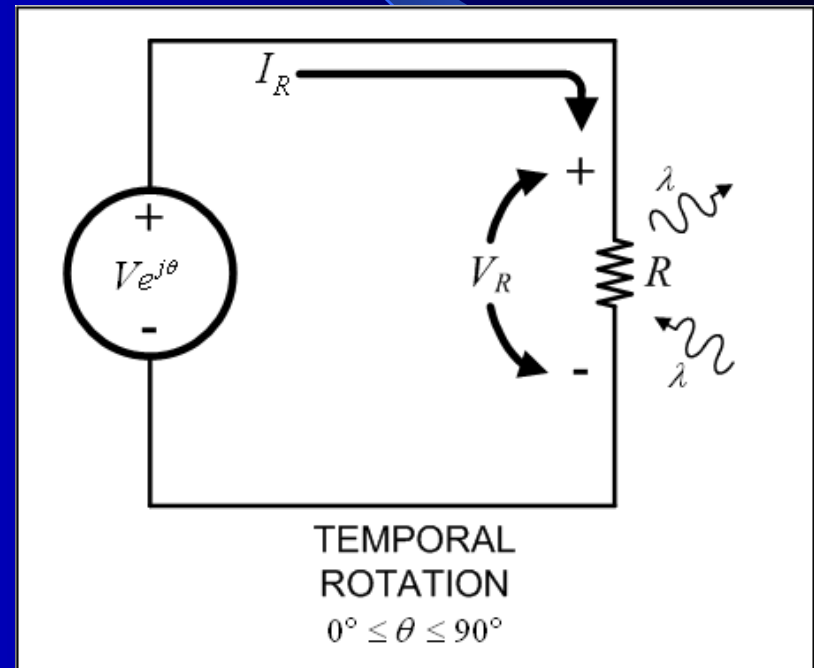
FREE ENERGY SYSTEMS

- Shown to the right is a four terminal switched *complex* field FREE ENERGY and Antigravitational System.

- The system undergoes a mass reduction during operation.

- Temporal effects are observed.

FOUR TERMINAL DEVICE

$i_1 e^{j\theta}, \theta = 0°$

$TIME\, t_1$

$i_2 e^{j\theta}, \theta \geq 0°$

$TIME\, t_2$

SOURCE DIPOLE

$+E_{IN}$

1   3

COMPLEX FIELD GENERATOR

$-\Delta E = -\Delta M c^2$

2   4

$+E_{OUT}$ $-E$

LOAD DIPOLE

MASS REDUCTION

$$E_{TOT} = E_{IN} - \left(E_{OUT} + |E| \right) \leq 0\, Joules$$

$$COP = \frac{E_{OUT} + |E|}{E_{IN}} \geq 1.00$$

DENOTES HOT *TIME-FORWARD* ENERGY FLOW

DENOTES COLD *TIME-FUTURE* ENERGY FLOW

SWITCHED OPERATION:

t_1 t_2

$Current\, i_1$ ON   OFF

$Current\, i_2$ ON   OFF

NOTE: ASSUME IDEAL SYSTEM
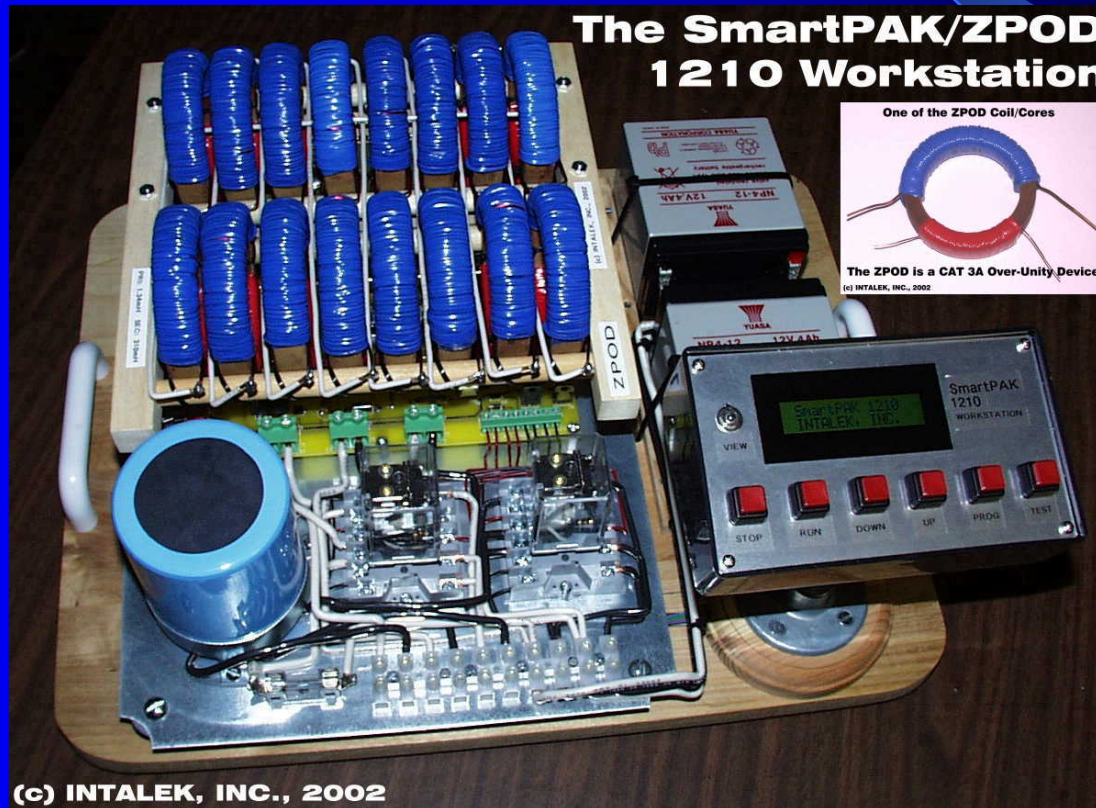
© INTALEK, INC., 2005

FREE ENERGY SYSTEMS

- Shown to the right is a two terminal switched *complex* field FREE ENERGY and Antigravitational System.

- The system undergoes a mass reduction during operation.
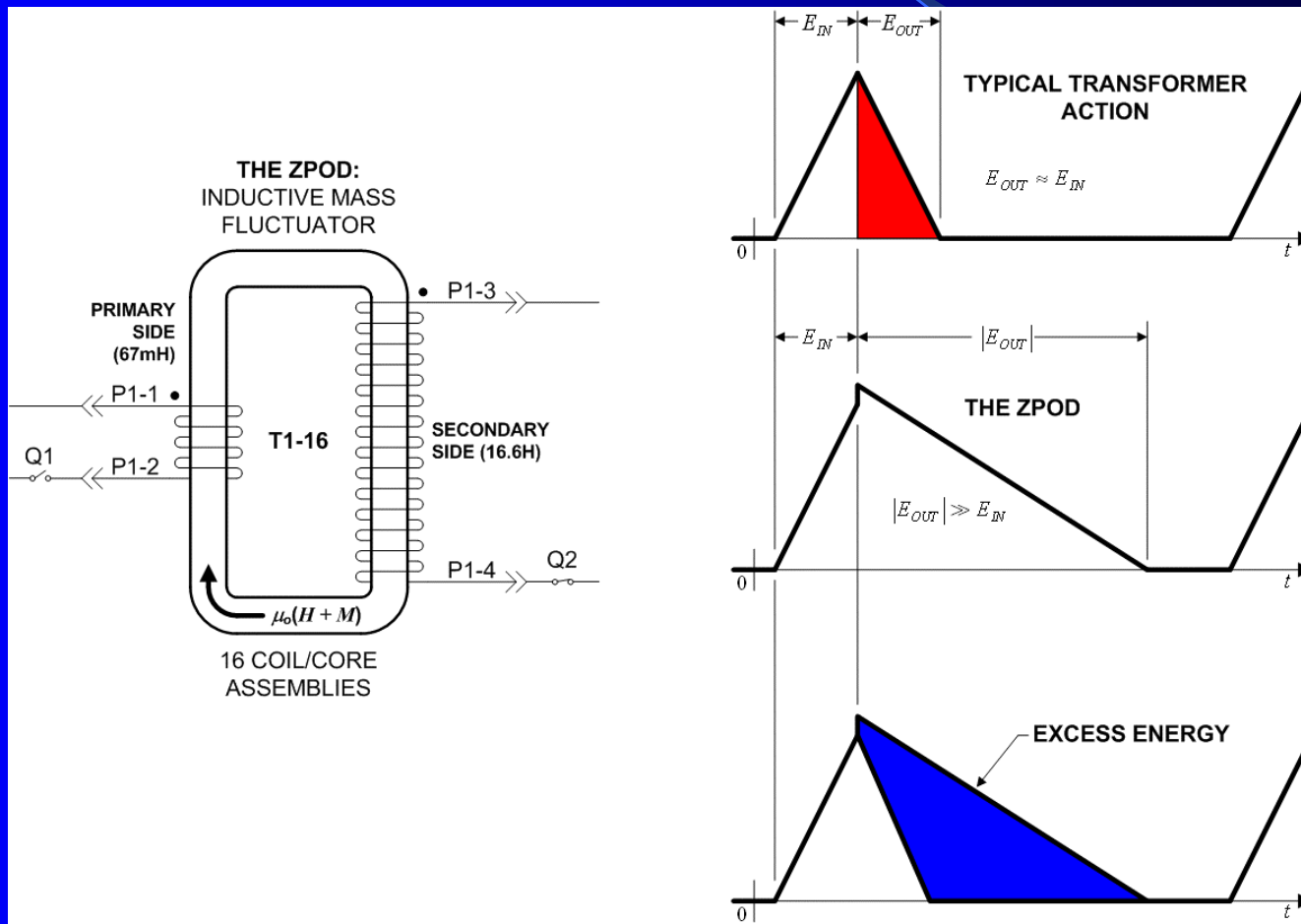
- Temporal effects are observed.

TWO TERMINAL DEVICE

$i_1 e^{j\theta}, \theta = 0°$

$TIME\ t_1$

$+E_{IN}$

SOURCE/ LOAD DIPOLE

1
COMPLEX FIELD GENERATOR
$-\Delta E = -\Delta M c^2$
2

$+E_{OUT}$ $-E$ $TIME\ t_2$

$i_2 e^{j\theta}, \theta \geq 0°$

MASS REDUCTION

$$E_{TOT} = E_{IN} - \left(E_{OUT} + |E|\right) \leq 0\ Joules$$

$$COP = \frac{E_{OUT} + |E|}{E_{IN}} \geq 1.00$$

DENOTES HOT *TIME-FORWARD* ENERGY FLOW

DENOTES COLD *TIME-FUTURE* ENERGY FLOW

SWITCHED OPERATION:

$\leftarrow t_1 \rightarrow \leftarrow t_2 \rightarrow$

Current i_1 ON OFF

Current i_2 ON OFF

NOTE: ASSUME IDEAL SYSTEM

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FREE ENERGY DEVICE – The ZPOD Complex Field Generator

The SmartPAK/ZPOD 1210 Workstation

One of the ZPOD Coil/Cores

The ZPOD is a CAT 3A Over-Unity Device
(c) INTALEK, INC., 2002

FREE ENERGY DEVICE – The ZPOD Complex Field Generator

The ZPOD

GRAVIMETRIC INDUCTIVE
MASS FLUCTUATOR

INTALEK, INC.
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FREE ENERGY DEVICE – The ZPOD Complex Field Generator

SmartPAK Application

SmartPAK Application

The eBike under test

SmartPAK 3610-30

Battery Bank 2

Battery Bank 1

Motor Controller and 12V DC Converter

(c) INTALEK, INC., 2002

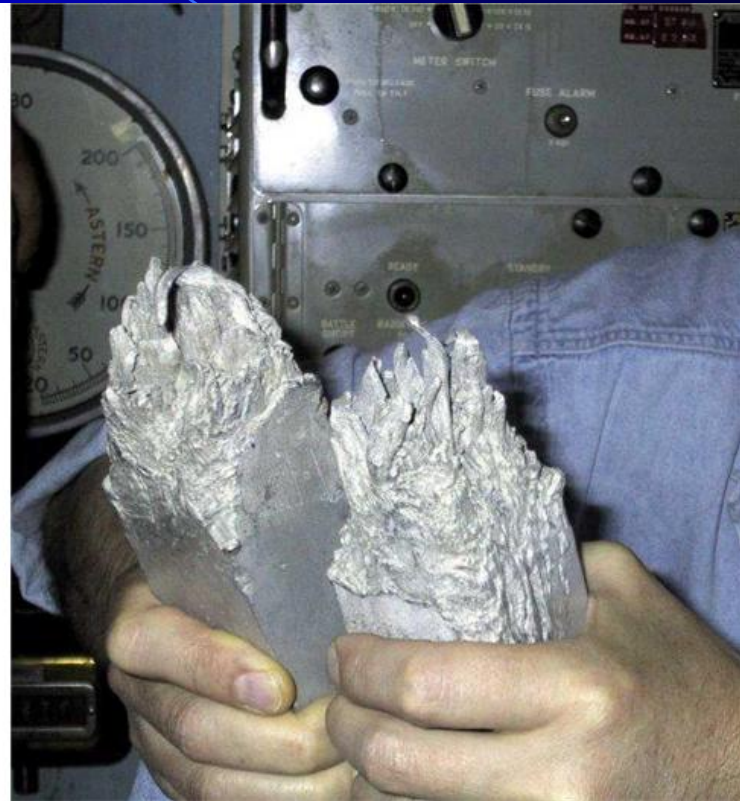# Tesla's *Complex* Field Generators
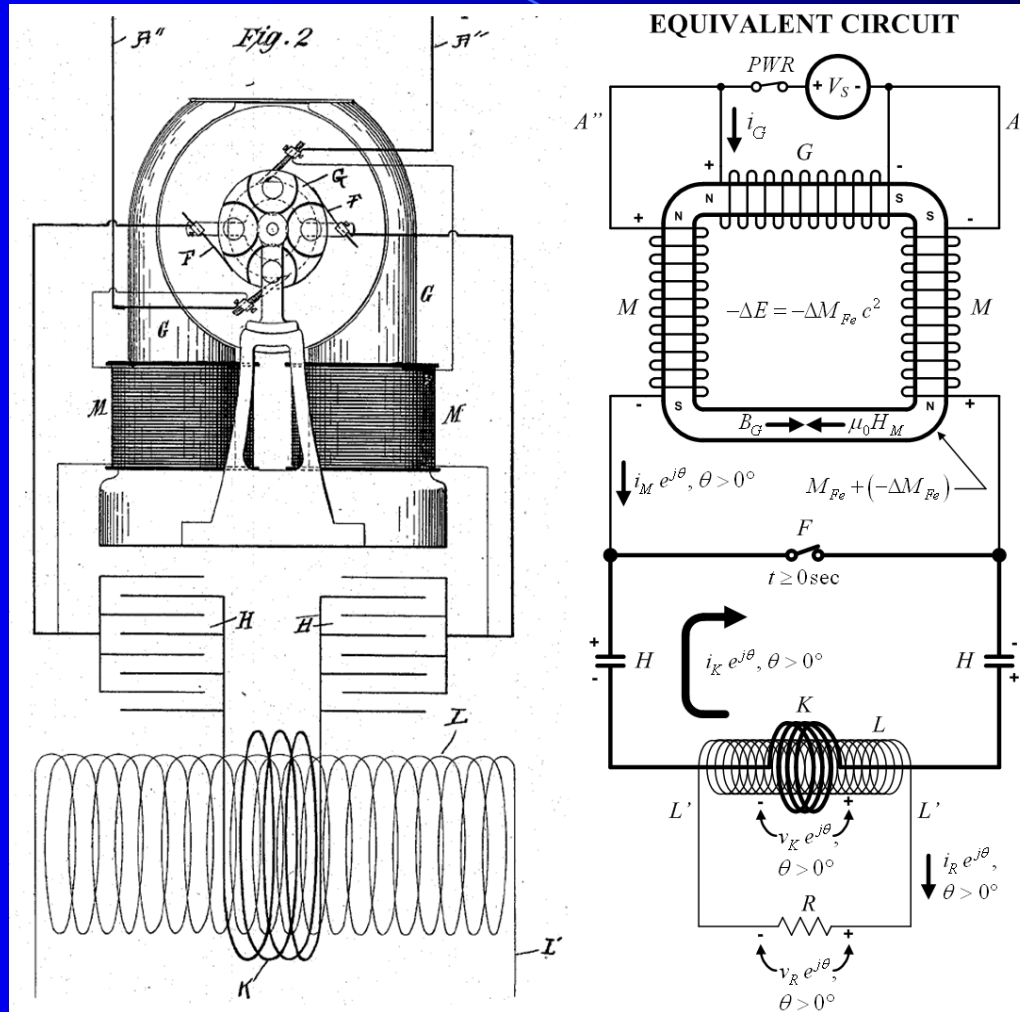
- Nikola Tesla's U.S. patent 568,176

Tesla's *Complex* Field Generators

- Inputs HOT time-forward energy flow.
- Outputs HOT/COLD time-advanced energy flow.
- Theta is adjustable.
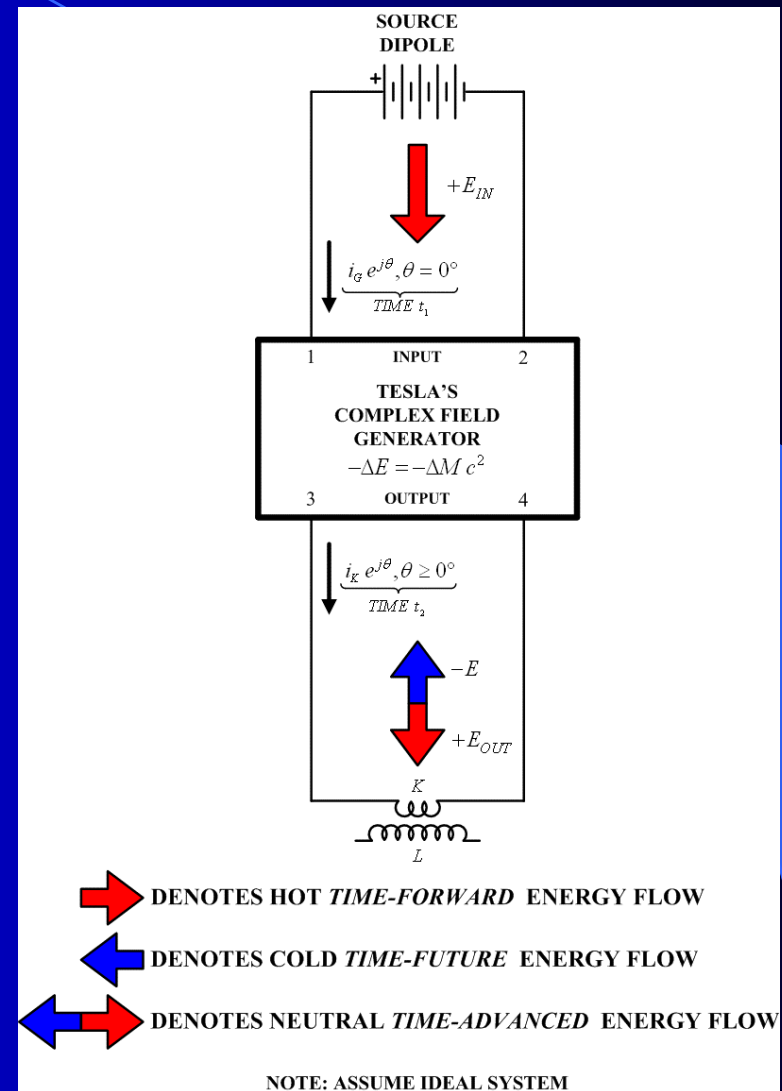
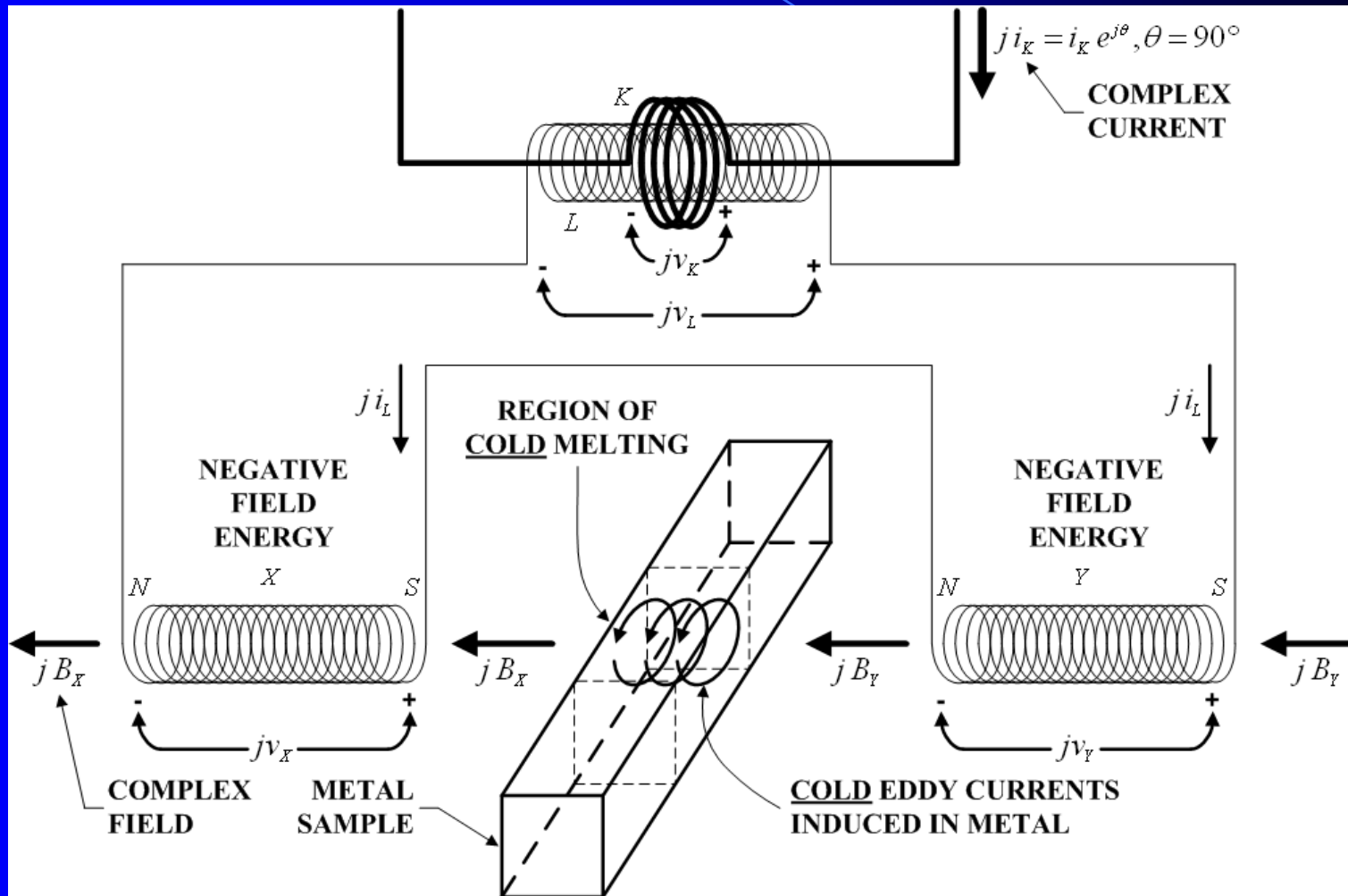# The Hutchison Effect Explained

- How did John Hutchison create the Hutchison Effect?

The Hutchison Effect Explained

- John Hutchison successfully applied Tesla's *complex* field to metal samples.

- Metal samples <u>cold</u> melted when exposed to *complex* fields.

- *Complex* fields induced <u>cold</u> eddy currents in metal.
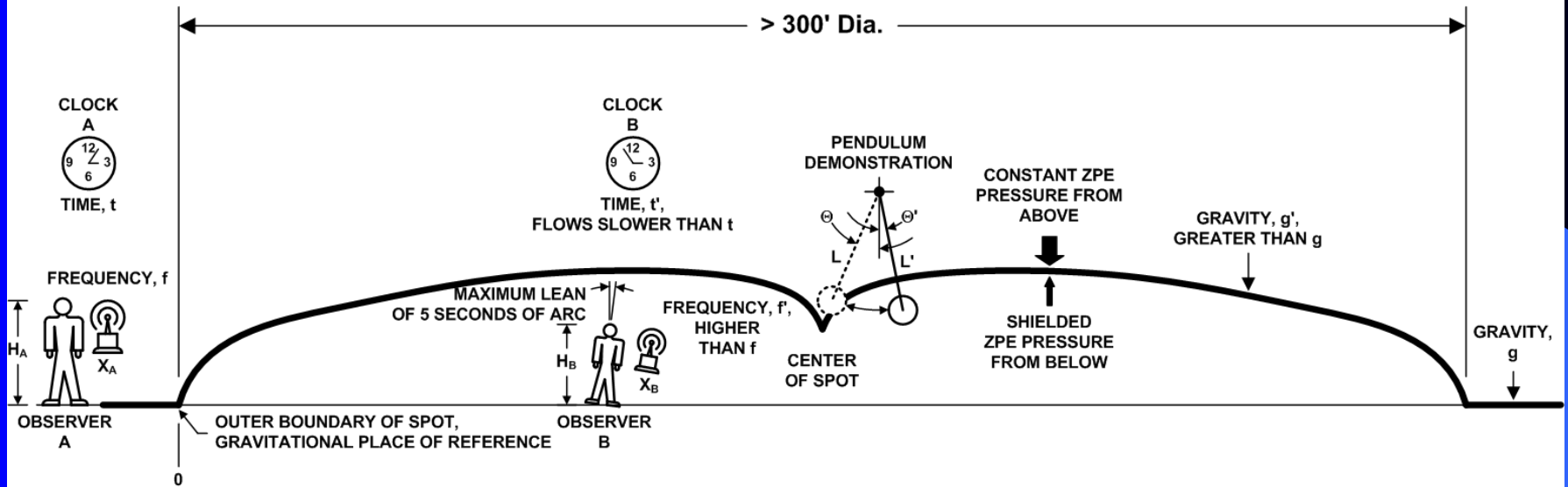
The Hutchison Effect Explained

Testing Natural Relativity Temporal / Gravity Theory

- The SmartSPOT™ Temporal Gravimeter System

Gravitational Mystery Spots

TORIODAL CROSS SECTION OF GRAVITATIONAL PROFILE OF THE SANTA CRUZ MYSTERY SPOT

- Santa Cruz Mystery Spot.
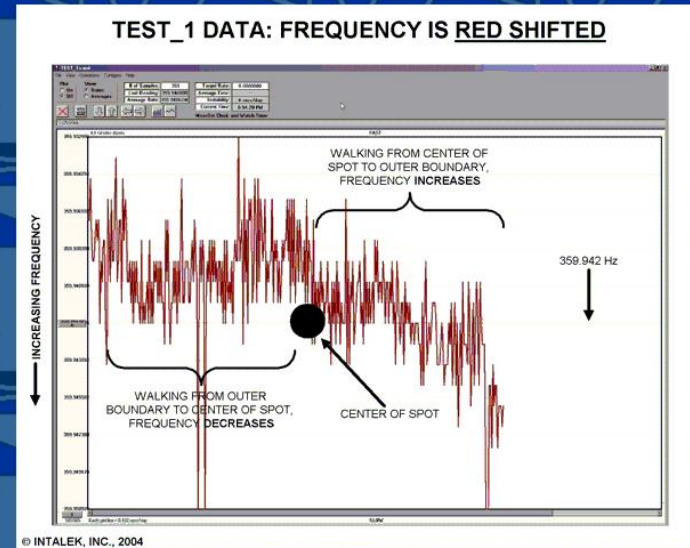- The Oregon Vortex.

SmartSPOT 1 – The First Generation

- Accutron watch.
- MicroSet3 box.
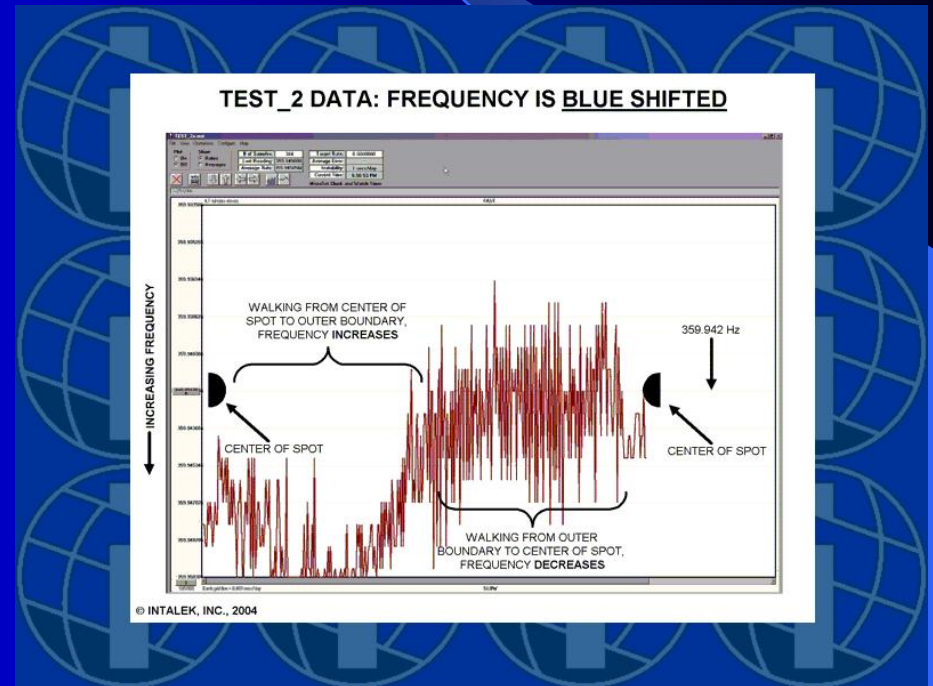- Notebook computer.
- Software

SmartSPOT 1 – The First Generation

- As I walked from the outer boundary to the center, I observed a RED SHIFTED frequency.

SmartSPOT 1 – The First Generation

- As I walked from near the center of the anomaly to the outer boundary, I observed a BLUE SHIFTED frequency.

TEST_2 DATA: FREQUENCY IS BLUE SHIFTED

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SmartSPOT 2 - Measuring the Gravitational Mass

- Two MicroSet 3 boxes measure the frequency of an Accutron tuning fork watch.

- The watch oscillates at approx 360Hz.

- A frequency shift caused by a gravity gradient is measured between two MicroSet 3 boxes.

SmartSPOT II:
Accutron/MicroSet3 Timing Module

INTALEK, INC.
(c) 2005

SmartSPOT 2 – The Calculations

- Compute frequency difference between two MicroSet 3 boxes.
- Compute theoretical distance from Earth's centroid.
- Compute theoretical gravity at distance from Earth's centroid.
- Compute theoretical equivalent relativistic velocity.
- Compute change of time interval.
- Compute change of gravitational mass.
- Compute change of height.

SmartSPOT II CALCULATIONS

Given the following constants:

The mass of the Earth, $M_E = 5.9787 \times 10^{24}\, kg$

The speed of light, $c = 2.99792458 \times 10^8\, m/sec$

The gravitational constant, $G = 6.67259 \times 10^{-11}\, N\, m^2/kg^2$

The distance from Earth's centroid, $y_0 = 6.3781 \times 10^6\, m$

The frequency of the Accutron, $f_{y_0} = 359.960\, Hz$

A change in position y_1 within a gravity well causes the frequency of the Accutron to shift relative to a fixed position y_0. If gravity increases, the frequency will RED SHIFT, or decrease. On the other hand, if gravity decreases, the same frequency will BLUE SHIFT, or increase.

The Earth's surface gravity is,

$$g_{y_0} = \frac{GM_E}{y_0^2} = \frac{\left(6.67259 \times 10^{-11}\, N\, m^2/kg^2\right)\left(5.9787 \times 10^{24}\, kg\right)}{\left(6.3781 \times 10^6\, m\right)^2} = 9.80665\, m/sec$$

The new frequency of the Accutron is f_{y_1} at position y_1

The Accutron frequency difference is $\Delta f = f_{y_1} - f_{y_0}$

Compute the theoretical distance y_1 from the Earth's centroid,

$$y_1 = \frac{y_0}{1 - \frac{y_0 c^2}{GM_E} \ln\left(\frac{f_{y_1}}{f_{y_0}}\right)}$$

Compute the theoretical gravity g_{y_1} from the Earth's centroid,

$$g_{y_1} = \frac{GM_E}{y_1^2}$$

Compute the theoretical equivalent relativistic velocity, v_x

$$v_x = \sqrt{2\left(g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0\right)}$$

Compute the change of interval of time of a mechanical oscillator,

$$t_{y_0} = (24\, hr)(60\, min/hr)(60\, sec/min) = 86400\, sec$$

$$t_{y_1} = t_{y_0}\, e^{\left(-\frac{g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0}{c^2}\right)}$$

$$\Delta t = t_{y_1} - t_{y_0}$$

Compute the change of the gravitational mass of an object,

$$M_{y_0} = 1.0\, kg$$

$$M_{y_1} = M_{y_0}\, e^{\left(\frac{g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0}{c^2}\right)}$$
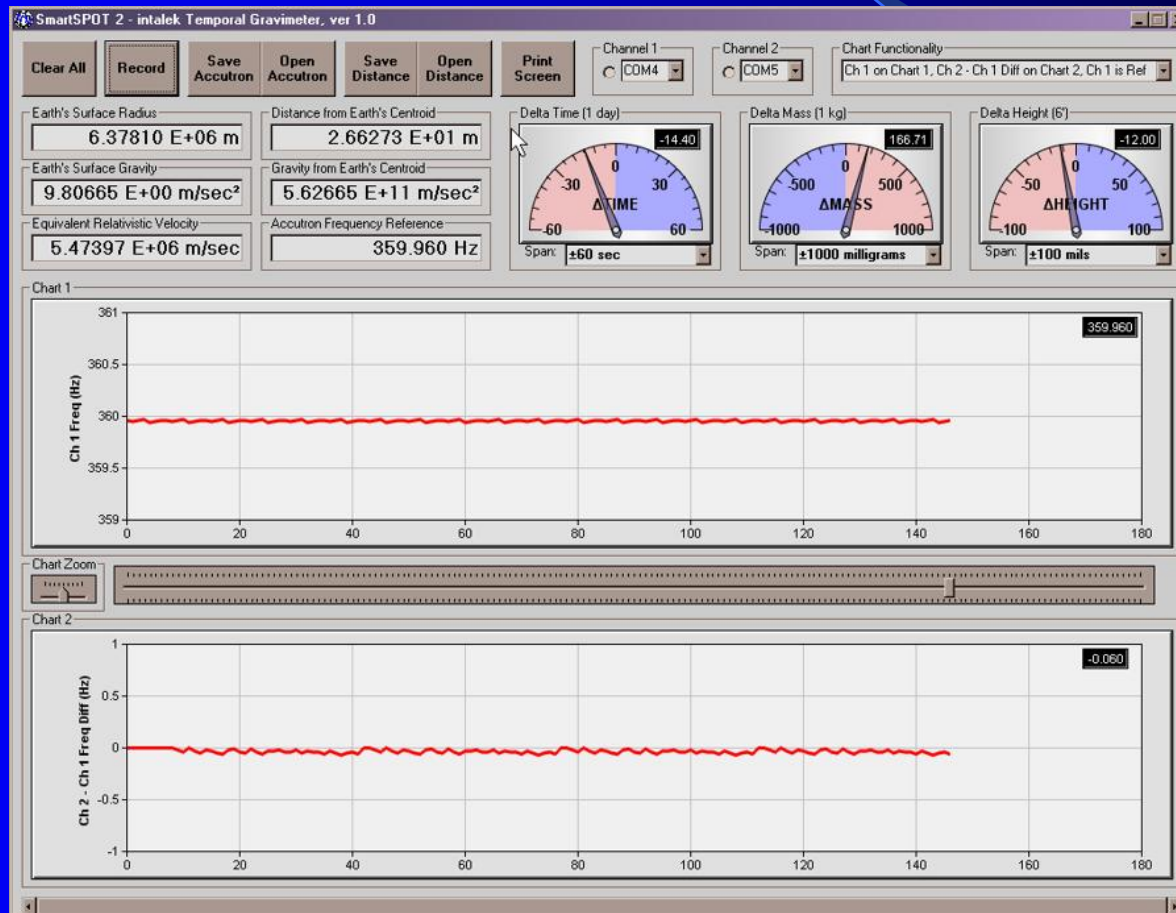
$$\Delta M = M_{y_1} - M_{y_0}$$

Compute the change of height of an object,
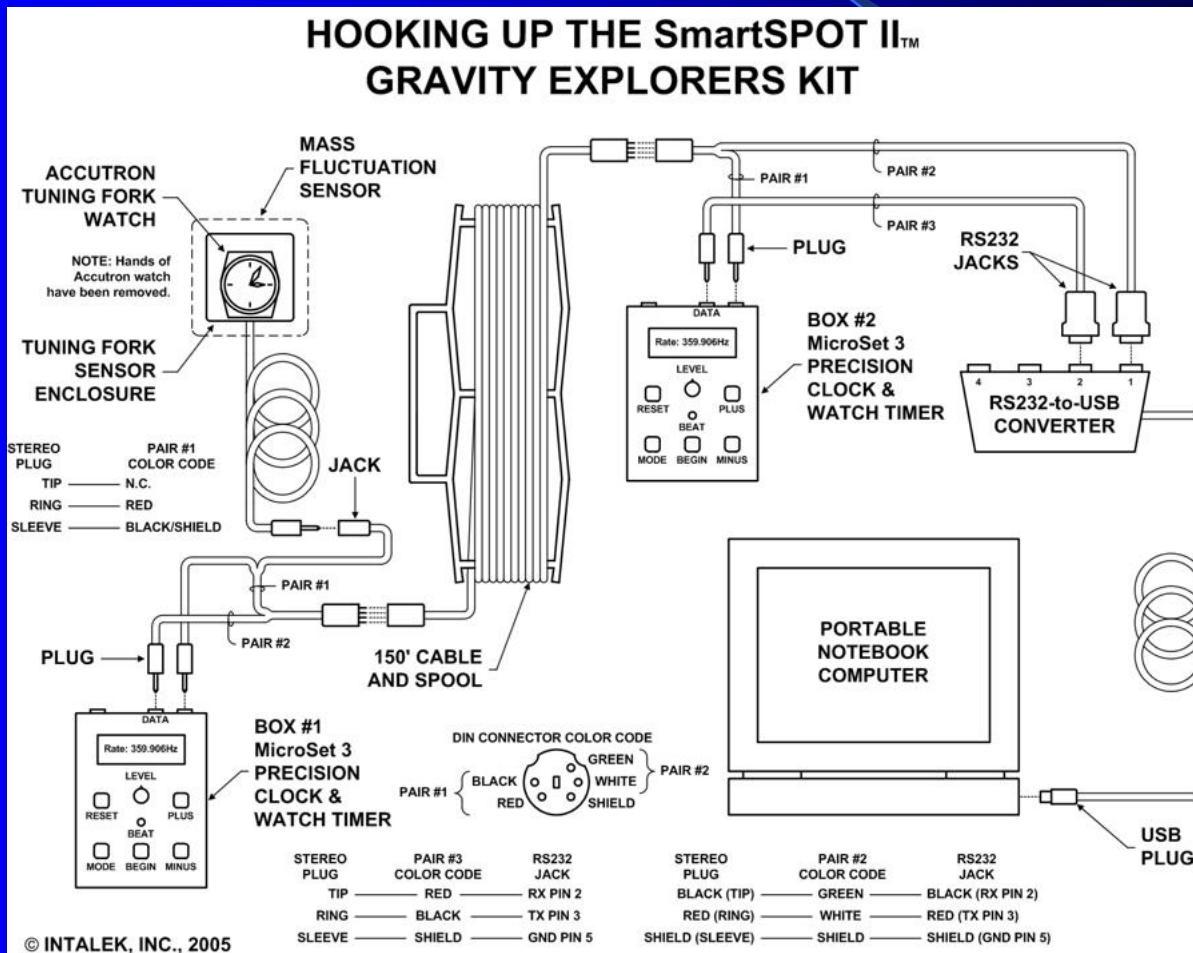
$$\mathcal{H}_{y_0} = 6' = 1.8288\, m$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{y_1} = \mathcal{H}_{y_0}\, e^{\left(-\frac{g_{y_1} y_1 - g_{y_0} y_0}{c^2}\right)}$$

$$\Delta\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{y_1} - \mathcal{H}_{y_0}$$

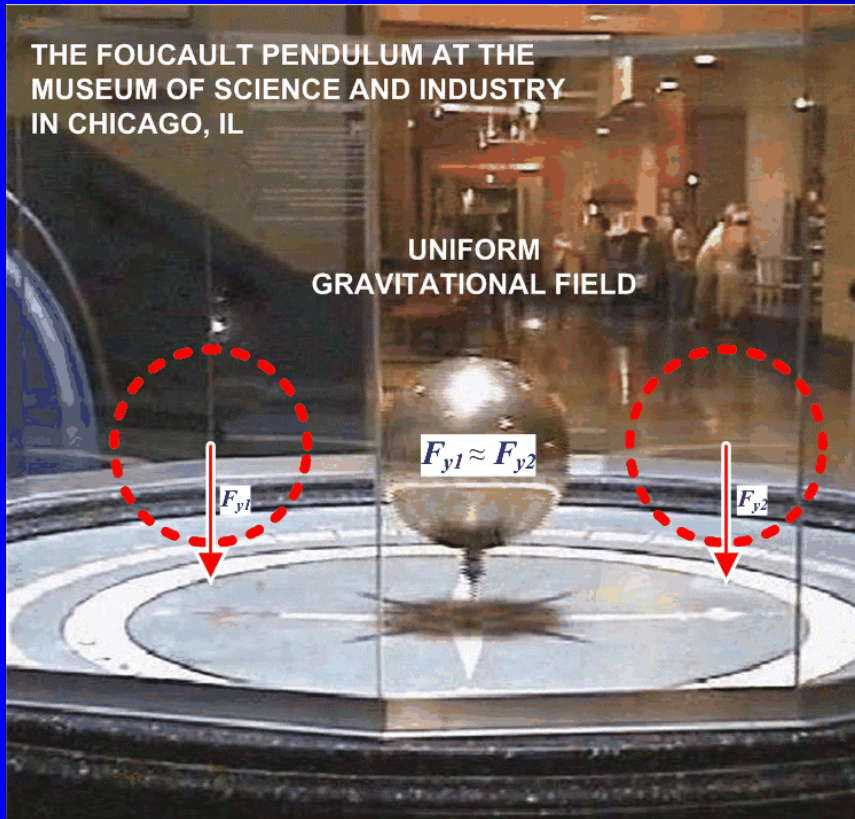# SmartSPOT 2 – Measuring the Gravitational Mass

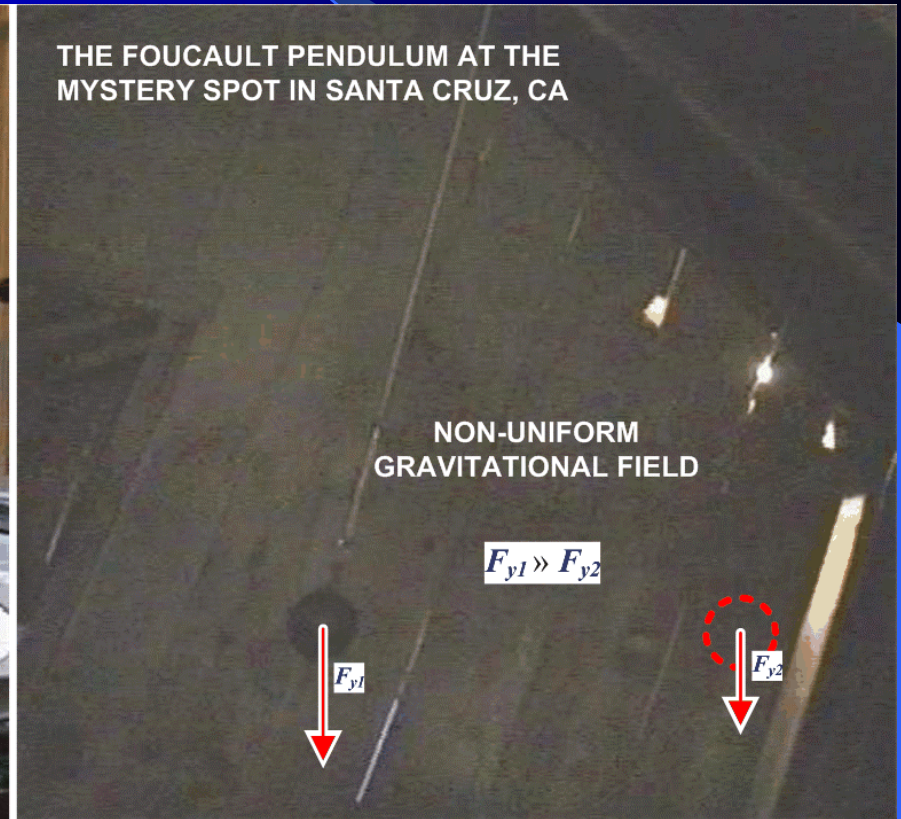# SmartSPOT 2 - Measuring the Gravitational Mass

HOOKING UP THE SmartSPOT II™ GRAVITY EXPLORERS KIT

Exploring Gravitational Mystery Spots

Contact Information

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