

Antigravity based propulsion systems - a new era in astronautics and aeronautics

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Abstract

In the work we made a review of existing antigravity propulsion schemes based on the Earth gravity field usage and vortexes. The antigravity propulsion schemes are based on the non-reactive forces and represent the nearest future of cosmonautics.

1. Introduction

For our civilization the existing propulsion systems are based on the reactive force. They are known since the discovery of the black powder by the ancient Chinese [1]. The concept of the modern propulsion physics were discovered by Russian scientist K.E. Tsiolkowsky at the end of the 19th century [2]. The following developments of the aerospace propulsion systems are lead our civilization to the supersonic propulsion in atmosphere and satellites sending to the border of Solar system [3]. However, the Mars, Venus and even Moon piloted spaceship concepts based on the existing propulsion schemes with the acceptable flight velocity is doubtful due to the existing (payload/fuel = 5/95) mass ratio at the launching position. Small nuclear reactor based propulsion planned in 60s of the last century [4] is still very dangerous due to probable radioactive pollution of the atmosphere in the case of accident. There are numerous articles and several books published on the antigravity topic however still ignored by the community.

2. Experimental achievements

Modern propulsion is based on the reactive force movement known since the ancient Chinese civilization during at least 5000 years (Fig. 1).



Figure 1: The first Chinese cosmonaut used pyrotechnic rockets for propulsion [1].

At the same time there are numerous confirmed evidence of the other than reactive propulsion principles exist [5]. The numerous UFO observations as well as the analysis of ancient Indian literature and German scientific achievements (during WWII) lead to the idea that ‘flying saucers’ used absolutely different from existing propulsion technologies (fig. 2).



Figure 2: UFO classification [6].

We also know that Tsiolkowsky’s 15 steps of cosmonautics’ development program (1880^s) assume the following steps:

1. Arranged rocket (‘RAKETOPLAN’) for flight training on it.
2. Subsequent aircraft wings are reduced, speed increase.
3. Penetrate very close atmosphere.
4. Flights above the atmosphere and low-gravity planning.
5. Create satellites that return to Earth after the flight.
6. Satellites are settled around the Earth, but can come back to Earth.
7. Provide breathing and feeding cosmonauts by plants.
8. Landing modules, satellites for broadcasting and connection.
9. Widely used greenhouses to ensure the independence of man from the Earth.
10. Arranging of extensive settlements around the Earth.
11. Use solar energy, not only for a comfortable life, but also to move through the solar system (Solar sails).
12. Founded the colony in the asteroid belt and other places of the solar system.
13. Develop and expand the number of space colonies.
- 14. The population of the Solar system is multiplied. Settling around the Milky Way starts.**
- 15. Sun is cooling down. Mankind is removed to other Suns.**

The steps 1-10 were fulfilled during the 20th century. Hopefully, during the 21st century the modern civilization can realize the steps 11 and 12, however, achievement of the steps 14 and, especially, 15 seems very far future assuming our Sun lifetime.

One of the most interesting approaches for the realization of the steps 11-12 could be the appearance of the new type of aerospace engines based on non-reactive movement schemes. Among them 2 should be viewed as the most advanced and developed so far: vortex based technologies and antigravity fast-rotating machines. The most well-

known developer of the first one was Viktor Schauberger [7] who created the vortex non-reactive based machines (fig. 3) during WW II. Since that time several experimental confirmations were provided for this principle waiting for its engineering application. The most recognized scientist for the antigravity fast-rotating machines development was John Searl who in 1960th proved his antigravity magnetic engine [8].

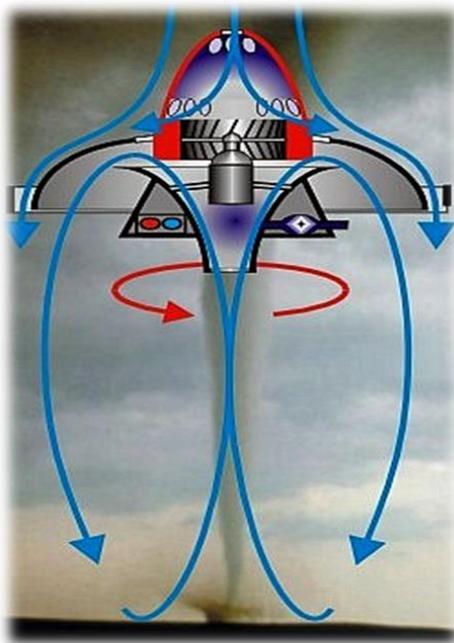


Figure 3: Viktor Schauberger's flying saucer principle [7].

3. Conclusion

In our time of information society the basic knowledge about the non-reactive propulsion technologies cannot be hidden anymore and waiting for their engineering application for aerospace propulsion.

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