

SECTION 7

Gravitation Control and Mechanisms Design

Because gravitation operates by a *Flow* from the attracting object acting on the attracted object, if it were possible to deflect that *Flow* away from an object the gravitational attraction on the object would be reduced.

Physically, the action of deflecting away gravitational attraction, which of course is directed toward the gravitation source, should produce an equal but opposite reaction on the deflection mechanism directed away from the gravitation source. The result should be the combination of reducing the gravitational attractive acceleration of the object toward the gravitation source plus the introducing of a reactive acceleration on the object away from the gravitation source.

The details of deflecting the gravitational *Flow* and of the equal but opposite reaction are developed fully in the following.

Just as the sail-driven ships of past centuries experienced fuel-free travel by means of controlling the energy of the wind, this gravitation technology enables fuel-free travel through space by controlled manipulation of the energy of the gravitational field that permeates all of space. This technology, which uses readily abundantly available materials and techniques, is ready now for research and engineering refinement.

SUMMARY DEVELOPMENT

The following was concluded at the end of, and as a result of, Section 3.

Two simultaneous *Flows*, one for gravitation and one for electric field and two supporting reservoirs supplying the *Flows* is clearly untenable. There can only be one reservoir in each particle's "core" and one resulting *Flow* producing simultaneously both the gravitational field and the electric field if for no other reason than because two supply reservoirs would mutually interfere with comprehensive spherically outward *Flow* of each.

Therefore the one single reservoir and resulting *Flow* is a *Flow* of gravitation and of light. Light and gravitation are the same *Flow*.

That being the case, deflection of light is also deflection of gravitation and deflection of gravitation is also deflection of light.

Light normally travels in a straight direction. But, when some effect slows a portion of the light wave front the direction of the light is deflected.

In Figure 7 - 1 below, the shaded area propagates the arriving light at a slower velocity, v' , than the original velocity, v , so that the direction of the wave front is deflected from its original direction.

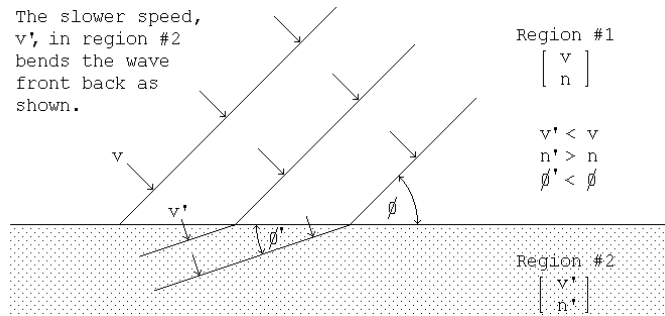


Figure 7 - 1 - Deflection of Light's Direction by Slowing of Part of Its Wave Front

A slowing of part of its wave front is the mechanism of all bending or deflecting of light. In an optical lens, as in Figure 7 - 2 below, light propagates more slowly in the lens material than outside the lens. The amount of slowing in different parts of the lens depends on the thickness of the lens at each part. In Figure 7 - 2 the light passing through the center of the lens is slowed more than that passing near the edges. The result is the curving of the light wave front.

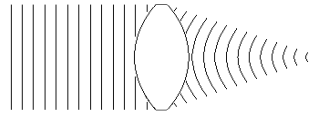


Figure 7 - 2 - The Bending of Light's Wave Front by an Optical Lens

“Gravitational lensing”, shown below, is an astronomically observed effect in which light from a cosmic object too far distant to be usefully directly observed from Earth becomes observable because a large cosmic mass [the “lens”], located between Earth observers and that distant object, deflects the light from the distant object as if focusing it, somewhat concentrating its light toward Earth enough for it to be observed from Earth. The light rays are so bent because the lensing object slows more the portion of the wave front that is nearer to it than it slows the farther away portion of the wave front.

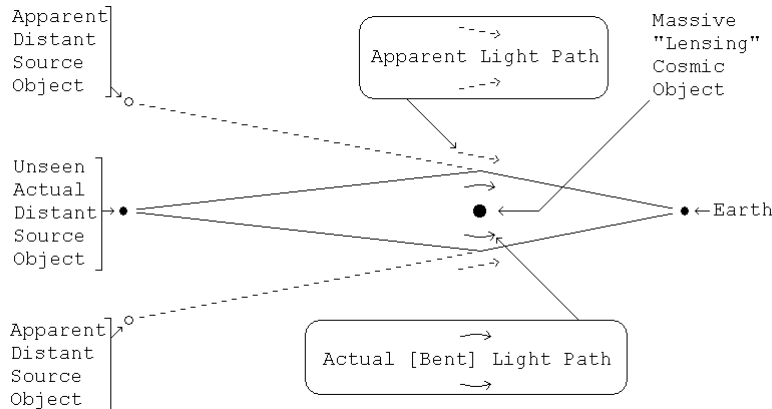


Figure 7 - 3 - Gravitational Lensing Bending of Light Rays

The same effect occurs on a much smaller scale in the diffraction of light at the two edges of a slit cut in a flat piece of opaque material as shown below. The bending is greater near the edges of the slit because the slowing is greater there. The effect of the denser material in which the slit is cut slows the portion of the wave front that is nearer to it more than the portion of the wave front in the middle of the slit.

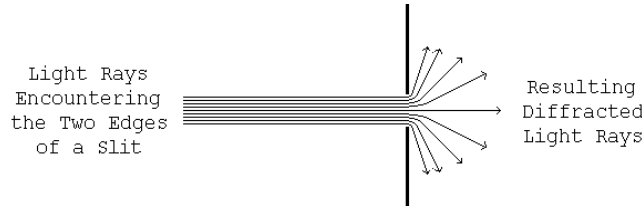


Figure 7 - 4 Diffraction at a Slit Causing Bending of Light Rays

In both of these cases, gravitational lensing and slit diffraction, the direction of the wave front is changed because part of the wave front is slowed relative to the rest of it. In the case of gravitational lensing the part of the wave front nearer to the “massive lensing cosmic object” is slowed more. In the case of diffraction at a slit the part of the wave front nearer to the solid, opaque material in which the slit is cut is slowed more.

But, neither of the cases, gravitational lensing and slit diffraction, involves the wave front passing from traveling through one substance to another as in the Figure 7 - 1 illustration, above. The wave front in the gravitational lensing case is traveling only through cosmic space. The wave front in the slit diffraction case is traveling only through air. There is no substance change to produce the slowing. What is it that slows part of their wave fronts thus producing the deflection ?

In the case of gravitational lensing the answer is that the effect is caused by gravitation. There is no other physical effect available. But how does gravitation produce slowing of part of the incoming wave front so as to deflect it ? Gravitation, at least as it is generally known and experienced, causes acceleration, not slowing.

GRAVITATIONAL SLOWING / DEFLECTION OF LIGHT

The “gravitational lensing” presented earlier above is experimentally observed gravitational field deflecting light the interaction occurring because each is represented in the same identical *Flow*.

In Section 6, pages 63-64 it is shown how the *Flow* from particles upon encountering other particles slows the otherwise natural speed of the encountered particles outward *Flow*. The above discussion in conjunction with Figures 7-1 and 7-2 shows that slowing of part of the wave front of a propagating *Flow* deflects its direction.

In “gravitational lensing” gravitational *Flow* produces deflection of the *Flow* that carries light. That deflected *Flow* is the same *Flow* that also simultaneously carries gravitation.

Thus the gravitational *Flow* from one mass
can produce deflection of the gravitational *Flow* from another mass.

Therefore, a properly configured material structure can deflect gravitation away from its natural action, reducing the natural gravitation effect on objects that the gravitation would otherwise encounter and attract.

That same effect, on a vastly reduced scale, produces the deflection, the bending of the light direction that is seen in slit diffraction. In the diffraction effect the role of the gravitational *Flow* from the “massive lensing cosmic object” is performed by the outward *Flow* from the individual atoms making up the opaque material in which the slit is cut. That effect shows that the gravitational lensing process, involving immense cosmic masses, can be implemented on Earth on a much smaller scale practical for human use.

THE ENERGY ASPECT AND THE SOURCE OF THE FLOW

But, changing the “natural gravitation effect” means changing the gravitational potential energy of objects in the changed gravitational field. If the energy is changed where does the difference come from or go to ?

The potential energy for an object of mass, m , at a height, h , in a gravitational field is truly potential. It is the kinetic energy that the mass would acquire from being accelerated in the gravitational field if it were to fall. The greater the mass, m , the greater is the kinetic energy, $\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2$. The greater the distance, h , through which the mass would fall the greater the time of the acceleration, the greater the velocity, v , achieved, the greater the kinetic energy, $\frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v^2$.

While at rest at height h [as on a shelf] the total mass of the object is the same as its rest mass. The object has no actual “potential energy”. It is merely in a situation where it could acquire energy, acquire it by falling in the gravitational field. Falling, the mass of the object increases as its velocity increases, reflecting its gradually acquired kinetic energy.

Since, until it falls, the object does not have the energy that it will acquire when it falls in the gravitational field the energy that it acquires must come from the gravitational field.

The energy of gravitational field is in its *Flow* radially outward from all gravitational masses. The *Flow* is a *Flow* of the potential for energy, realized at any and every encounter with another gravitational mass.

- That *Flow* creates potential energy, creates the situation where kinetic energy could be acquired, at any gravitational mass that it encounters.
- It does so continuously, replenished and replenishing by the on going continuous outward *Flow*.
- It does so continuously, regardless of the number or amount of other masses encountered and regardless of their distance from the source of the *Flow*.
- At each encountered mass the amount of the *Flow* varies with the magnitude of its source mass and varies inversely as the square of the distance from it.

The supply, reservoir for that *Flow* is the “core”, developed in Section 3, at the center of every particle. The original supply of the *Flow* medium, of gravitational potential energy, came into existence at the beginning of the universe with the beginning of the existence of the particles.

If that immense reservoir of energy could be tapped by tapping some of its appearance in its outward *Flow*, which is the gravitational field, it could be a vast supply of energy cheaply, cleanly, and permanently without [for practical human / Earth purposes] ever being used up.

Since the “Big Bang” the outward *Flow* has been gradually depleting the original supply. That process, an original quantity gradually depleted by *Flow* away of some of the original quantity is an exponential decay and the rate of the decay is its time constant. For the decay of the universal *Flow*, appearing among other places in the outward *Flow* from every gravitating mass, the time constant is about $\tau = 3.57532 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ sec } (\approx 11.3373 \cdot 10^9 \text{ years})$.

[The Universal Exponential Decay is fully developed and treated in the author’s book “The Trouble With the Hubble Law”, available wherever the present book “Resolution of the Problems of Gravitation” is available.]

TAPPING THE ENERGY OF THE GRAVITATIONAL FIELD

The general vertically upward outward *Flow* of gravitational energy can be tapped by deflecting part of a local region’s gravitational *Flow* away from its normal vertical direction. Figure 7 - 5 below [the

slit diffraction Figure 7 - 4 from earlier above but now rotated 90°] illustrates such deflection using a single slit.

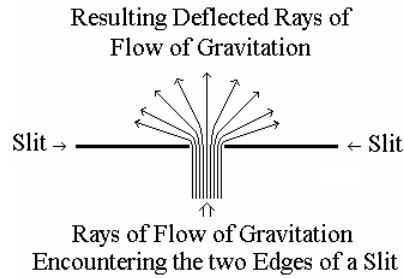


Figure 7 - 5 - Slit Diffraction, the Basic Element of a Gravitation Deflector

Multiple such slits parallel to each other would spread the deflection left and right in the figure. Additional multiple such slits at right angles to the first ones would spread the deflection over a significant area.

GRAVITATION DEFLECTOR DESIGN

The edges of the slit in the above Figure 7 - 5 are actually rows of atoms. A cubic crystal, such as of Silicon, consists of such rows of atoms, multiple rows and rows at right angles, all equally spaced – a naturally occurring configuration of the set of slits required for deflection of gravitation.

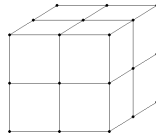


Figure 7 - 6 - A Small Piece of a Cubic Crystal

The *Flow* from each of the cubic crystal's atoms is radially outward. Therefore its concentration falls off as the square of distance from the atom. The amount of slowing of an incoming gravitational *Flow*, and therefore the amount of its resulting deflection, depends on the relative concentrations of the atoms' *Flow* and the overall gravitational *Flow*.

In the case of diffraction of the *Flow* of light at a slit, Figure 7-4 above, the concentration of the *Flow* from the atoms of the slit material is comparable to the concentration in the horizontal *Flow* of the light, because the light originates from a local source, not from the Earth's immense gravitation.

But for the *Flow* from the atoms of the slit to deflect the much more concentrated vertically upward *Flow* of Earth's gravitation the *Flow* from the atoms of the slit must also be much more concentrated. The only way to achieve that more concentrated *Flow* is a configuration in which the *Flow* of Earth's gravitation is forced to pass much closer to the atoms of the slit so that, per the inverse square variation in the atoms' *Flow*, it will pass through a concentration of the slit atom's *Flow* comparable to the concentration in the Earth's gravitational *Flow*.

The spacing between the edges of the diffracting slit is about $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ meters. The spacing of the atoms at the corners of the "cubes" in a Silicon cubic crystal is $5.4 \cdot 10^{-10}$ meters. An inter-atomic spacing of less than $3 \cdot 10^{-19}$ meters, much closer than the natural spacing in the Silicon cubic crystal, is required to obtain deflection of a major portion of the incoming Earth's gravitational *Flow*. [These calculations are fully developed and treated in the author's book "Gravitics", available wherever the present book "Resolution of the Problems of Gravitation" is available.]

Such a close atomic spacing cannot be obtained by directly arranging for, or finding a material that has, such a close atomic spacing. However, that close an atomic spacing can be effectively produced

relative to just the vertical *Flow* of gravitation by slightly tilting the Silicon cubic crystal's cubic structure relative to the vertical.

The following Figure 7 - 7 illustrates the tilting, schematically not to scale, and shows how it increases the number of crystal atoms closely encountered by the upward gravitational *Flow*.

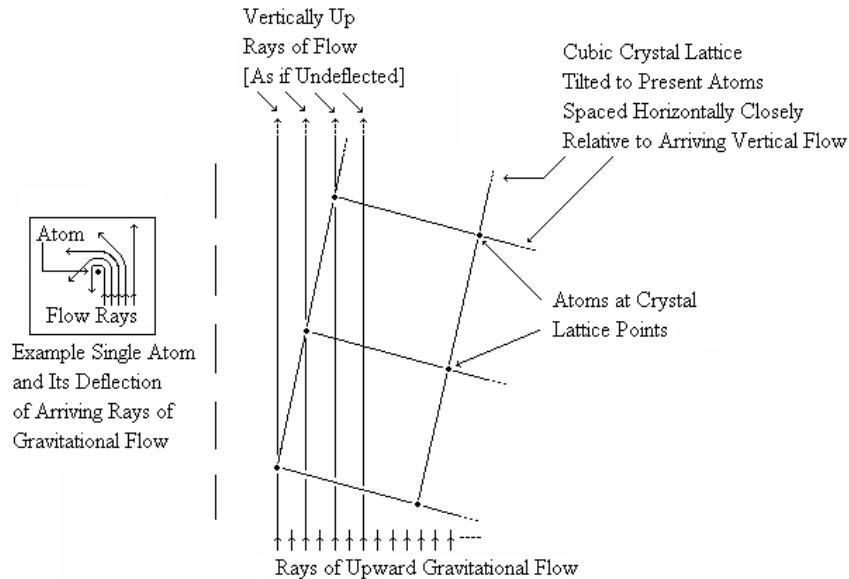


Figure 7 - 7 - Cubic Crystal Lattice Tilted for Effective Gravitational Flow Deflection

By appropriate tilting of the cubic structure each of its $5.4 \cdot 10^{-10}$ meters inter-atomic spaces is effectively sub-divided into 10^{10} “sub-spaces” each of them $5.4 \cdot 10^{-20}$ meters long and with an atom in each. A 4.5 mm shim on a 30 cm diameter Silicon cubic crystal ingot produces such an effect, producing a tilt $\text{tangent} = 0.015$ for a $\text{tilt angle} = 0.86^\circ$ that produces the objective effective sub-division of the crystals’ natural inter-atomic spacing, a sub-division that acts only on vertical *Flow*, as of gravitation.

Pure, monolithic, Silicon cubic crystals up to 30 cm in diameter are grown for making the “chips” used in many electronic devices. The gravitation deflector requires a large, thick piece of Silicon cubic crystal rather than the thin wafers sawed from the “mother” crystal for “chip” making.

For the detailed analysis, the Silicon cubic crystal ingot for the deflector is to be as follows:

- 30 cm in diameter,
- 50 cm or more thick,
- with the orientation of the cubic structure marked for proper placement of tilt-generating shims, and
- with the bottom face of the cylinder sawed and polished flat at a single cubic structure plane of atoms.

Mean free path [MFP] is the average straight line distance a moving particle travels between encounters with another particle. For atoms in solid matter the mean free path is

$$\text{MFP} = \frac{1}{[\text{Atoms Per Unit Volume}] \cdot [\text{Atom Cross Section Area}]}$$

For the Earth the atoms per unit volume is on the order of

$$\text{Atoms per Unit Volume} = 5 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ per cubic meter.}$$

In the cubic crystal deflector the atomic spacing produced by the tilt is about 10^{-20} meters. Each therefore has cross sectional space available to it of that of a circle of that diameter so that for this purpose the atom's cross section area is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Atom Cross Section Area} &= \pi/4 \cdot [10^{-20}]^2 \\ &= 8 \cdot 10^{-39} \text{ meter}^2 \end{aligned}$$

For targets as fine as those in the cubic crystal deflector, the mean free path in the Earth's outer layers is, therefore

$$\text{MFP} = 2.5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ meters}$$

The mean free path in the 50 cm thick minutely tilted Silicon cubic crystal ingot for intercepting Earth's natural vertically outward gravitation is $\frac{1}{2}$ the 50 cm thickness of the ingot. The gravitation deflector is about 10^{10} times more effective than the natural Earth at intercepting Earth's natural gravitation. However, that effectiveness is only for vertical rays of *Flow*. The Silicon crystal's mean free path for non-vertical *Flow* – *Flow* already once deflected within the crystal – is that of Earth, $2.5 \cdot 10^9$ meters, which takes the once-deflected *Flow* out of the crystal.

The overall deflector consists of:

- A support having a verified perfectly horizontal upper surface for the cubic crystal deflector bottom face to rest upon;
- The Silicon cubic crystal ingot specified above; and
- Precision shims 4.5 mm thick for producing the tilt of the cubic crystal ingot, the shims located at the mid-point of two adjacent sides of the horizontal plane of the cubic structure as in Figure 7 - 8 below.

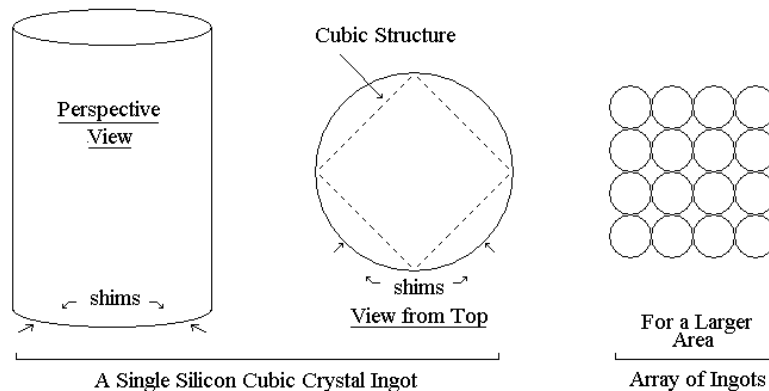


Figure 7 - 8 – The Silicon Cubic Crystals Arrangements

- For an array of ingots for a larger area than a single ingot can provide, the individual ingots can be machined to fit snugly together. That could be done by machining them to a square cross section or, better, to a hexagonal one.

PRACTICAL ASPECTS AND DESIGN ENGINEERING

While the net gravitational field is vertically upward, i.e. radially outward from the Earth's surface, local gravitation is radially outward from each particle of matter. As in Figure 7 - 9 below, a

mass above the Earth's surface receives rays of gravitational attraction from all over its surrounding surface and the underlying body of the Earth.

The net effect of all of the rays' horizontal components is their cancellation to zero.

The net effect of all of the rays' vertical components is Earth-radially-outward gravitation.

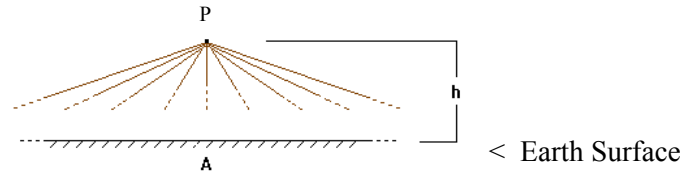


Figure 7 - 9 - Rays of Gravitation from the Surroundings

1 - Gravitational Ray's Horizontal and Vertical Components.

One can consider all of the net gravitational effect on objects as being due to the vertical component of all of the myriad rays of gravitational field *Flow* at a wide variety of angles to the horizontal.

The various rays of the *Flow* propagation from the individual particles of the gravitating body [for example the Earth] are from each individual particle of it to the selected point [above the gravitating body] on which their action is being evaluated. That is the point *P* in the above Figure 7 - 9 directly above the "A" at height *h* in the figure.

The Earth's gravitational action along a ray of *Flow* takes place from the Earth's surface to deep within the Earth. The inverse square effect, that the strength of a *Flow* source is reduced as the square of the increase in the radial distance of it from the object acted upon, is exactly offset by that the number of such sources acting [per "ray" so to speak] increases as the square [non-inverse] of that same radial distance. That is, the volume, hence the number, of *Flow* sources for a ray of propagation at the object is contained in a conical volume, symmetrically around the ray with its apex at the object acted upon.

However, because the net gravitational effect is produced only by the vertical component of each ray of *Flow* propagation, the effectiveness of each ray is proportional to the Cosine of the angle between that ray and the perfectly vertical as the angle θ in Figure 7 - 10 below.

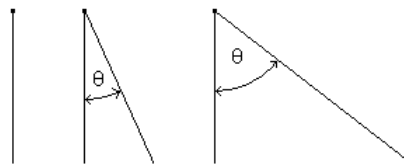


Figure 7 - 10 – The Gravitational Field Ray Angle to the Vertical

The actual total gravitational action includes all rays from $\theta = 0$ through to $\theta = 90^\circ$. That range would require an infinitely large deflector to act on all such rays, that is the deflector would have to be a disk of infinite radius. For lesser values of the maximum θ addressed, the portion of the total gravitation sources included is the integral of $\text{Cos } \theta \cdot d\theta$ from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = \text{Chosen Lesser Value}$. The integral of the *cosine* is the *sine*. Example lesser portions of the total gravitational action addressed as θ varies are presented in the table below.

θ	<u>Sin θ = Fraction of Total Maximum Gravitational Action</u>
0°	0.000
30°	0.500
45°	0.707
60°	0.866

The gravitational deflector as a disk beneath the *Object* to be levitated must extend horizontally far enough to intercept and deflect the *Chosen Lesser Value* of angle θ rays of gravitational wave *Flow* that are able to act on the *Object* of the deflection as depicted in Figure 7 - 11 below.

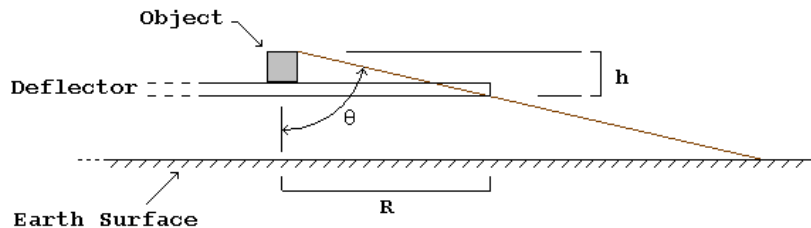


Figure 7 - 11 – Size Requirements for a Disk Shaped Deflector

For the perfectly vertically traveling rays of gravitation waves the required vertical distance that must be traveled within the cubic crystal is the previously presented 50 cm and 0 horizontal distance is traversed in so doing. But a ray at angle θ , in order to traverse the required 50 cm vertically, must traverse horizontally $50 \cdot \tan[\theta]$ cm, at the same time. For θ more than 45° that can become quite large and the deflector likewise.

Because the deflector disk must extend over a large area to deflect most of the gravitation, an alternative, and better, solution to the problem of rays of gravitation arriving over the range from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = 90^\circ$ is to wrap the deflector up the sides of the *Object* to be levitated as shown below.

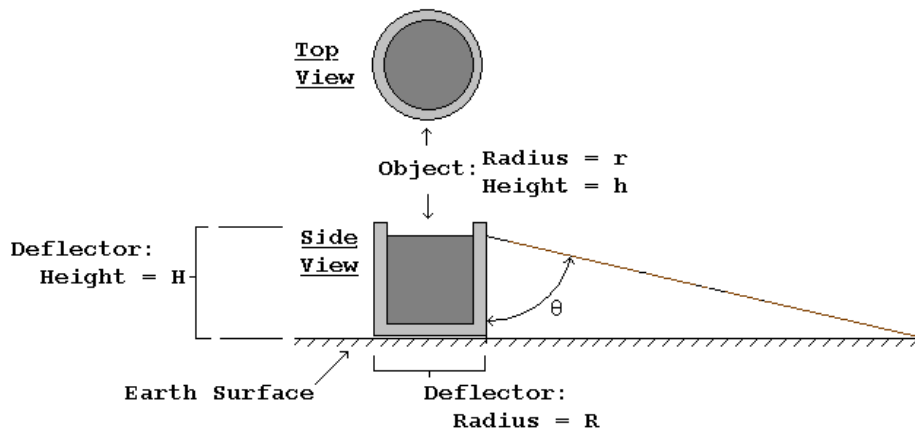


Figure 7 - 12 – A Cup Shaped Gravitation Deflector

In this configuration the deflector takes up little more space than the *Object* levitated. However, the non-perfectly vertical traveling rays must still travel within the cubic crystal the horizontal distance

$50 \cdot \tan[\theta]$ cm. That requires that the horizontal thickness of the vertical sides of the cup-shaped deflector must be of that $50 \cdot \tan[\theta]$ cm thickness.

Because the value of $\sin \theta$ and, therefore, the fraction of the total gravitational action, increases relatively little above $\theta = 60^\circ$ whereas the value of $\tan[\theta]$ increases quite rapidly, from 1.7 to ∞ above $\theta = 60^\circ$ that $\theta = 60^\circ$ is the appropriate value to which to design. The thickness of the “walls” of the “cup” would then be $50 \cdot \tan[60^\circ] = 85$ cm. The deflector would be only slightly larger than the *Object* levitated.

2 - The Array Structure and Size.

The Deflector consists of an array of Silicon cubic crystals. The crystals forming the disk-shaped “base” of the “cup” need to be about 0.5 m in height to achieve their maximum deflection effectiveness. Those forming the “sides” of the cup can be the same kind of 0.5 m crystals stacked and aligned vertically.

The crystals can be grown in diameters up to about 30 cm, however those cylindrical pieces must then be machined down to of hexagonal cross section so that a number of them can fit together with negligible open space between. The hexagonal cross section area would be about $A = 0.06 \text{ m}^2$

For an *Object* to be acted upon by the deflector, the object of height, h , and diameter, d , meters the deflector would have the following parameters for $\theta = 60^\circ$. [The number of crystals must be the integer next higher than the exact calculated number.]

Base Disk: Thickness = 1 Crystal Layer = 0.5 m
 Diameter = d
 Area = $\pi \cdot d^2 / 4 = 0.785 \cdot d^2$
 Number of crystals = $\pi \cdot d^2 / 4 \cdot A = 13.1 \cdot d^2$

Cup Sides:

Thickness = 0.85 m
 Outside diameter [OD] = $d + 2 \cdot \text{thickness}$
 = $d + 1.7$
 Inside diameter [ID] = d
 Height = $h + 2 \cdot 0.5$
 = $h + 1.0$
 Height number of Layers = $\text{Height} / 0.5$
 Area of Layer = $\pi \cdot [\text{OD}^2 - \text{ID}^2] / 4$
 Layer Number of crystals = $\pi \cdot [\text{OD}^2 - \text{ID}^2] / 4 \cdot A$

Total Number of Crystals:

Number of Crystals =
 = Base Disk + [Layer Number \times Number of Layers]

Some examples of these data are presented in the table below.

<u>d</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>Cup Disk Base</u>		<u>Cup Sides</u>			<u>Total Crystals</u>
		<u>Area</u>	<u>Crystals</u>	<u>Nr of Layers</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Crystals</u>	
1	1	0.785	14	2	4.94	99	212
10	10	78.5	1,310	20	28.97	580	12910

3 - Calibrating the Individual Silicon Crystals

The individual crystals making up the deflector cannot be grown exactly identical to each other. In each the orientation of the long axis of the cubic crystal structure may vary minutely from each of the others. That is, it is not certain that each crystal's base is purely a single plane of atoms of the cubic structure and thus is exactly perpendicular to the long axis of the crystal.

To find the optimum tilt and orientation for a single crystal the tilt must be varied over the range of possibilities while the effect of gravitation from exactly below it is observed on a balance scale. But most of the effect of gravitation on a single crystal is not from exactly below it.

The solution to that problem is to conduct the optimization atop a structure, that relying on the inverse square effect, effectively isolates the crystal from most of the gravitation from surrounding sources except that exactly below it – a high pedestal having a cross section comparable to that of the crystal, as in Figure 7 - 13.

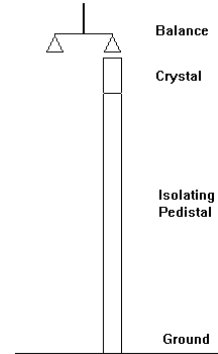


Figure 7 - 13

To conduct that calibration on thousands of crystals should not be necessary if a method can be developed to exactly measure the long axis orientation in any given crystal. The process can then determine the optimum orientation of the crystal tilt relative to the actual long axis of a few cubic crystals being calibrated. That same crystal tilt relative to the actual long axis can then be applied to each of the other crystals.

The long axis orientation problem could also be solved by insuring that the base of each crystal is a single plane of atoms of the cubic structure.

THE AMOUNT OF DEFLECTION

The manner of the deflection is curving of the path of rays of gravitational *Flow* as they pass close to atoms of the deflector with the direction to which curved depending on the relative positions of the ray and an atom and the amount of the curving depending on how close the ray passes to the atom. Because of the range of those variables and their various combinations the “deflection” is essentially a “scattering” in various amounts in various directions, all scattering being away from the perfectly vertical upward which the deflector is designed to solely deflect.

The “scattering” is illustrated two-dimensionally in Figure 7 - 14 below. Three dimensionally it can be visualized as that Figure 7 - viewed from the top rotated through a full circle.

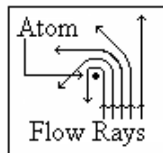


Figure 7 - 14 - Single Atom Deflection of Rays of Gravitational Flow

The physical example of the “scattering” is the diffraction pattern of light diffracted by a slit. Figure 7 - 15, below, presents the diffraction pattern for a slit that is $5.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ meter wide with incoming light of wavelength $4.13 \cdot 10^{-7}$ meter. The peaks and valleys of the pattern, the interference pattern, are a phenomenon of the light imprint on the *Flow* that carries it. The envelope of the pattern is the relative amounts of the underlying *Flow* carrying the light.

For that reason, while the interference pattern varies according to the wavelength of the light involved, the form of the envelope of that pattern is always the same.

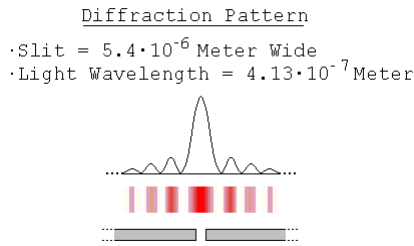


Figure 7 - 15 - A Slit Light Diffraction Pattern

The *Flow* concentration produced by the two slit edges falls off with distance from the edge inversely as the square of distance from its atoms. The Cauchy-Lorentz Distribution is an inverse square function of its variable. Its Density Function can represent the relative *Flow* intensity pattern produced by the diffraction process by representing the envelope of the diffraction pattern. In Figure 7 - 16, the Cauchy-Lorentz distribution is fitted to the diffraction pattern by the appropriate choice of value of its distribution parameter γ [Greek *gamma*].

The Envelope of the Relative Intensities of the Light Diffraction Pattern Is the Actual Amount of the *Flow* Relative Intensities.

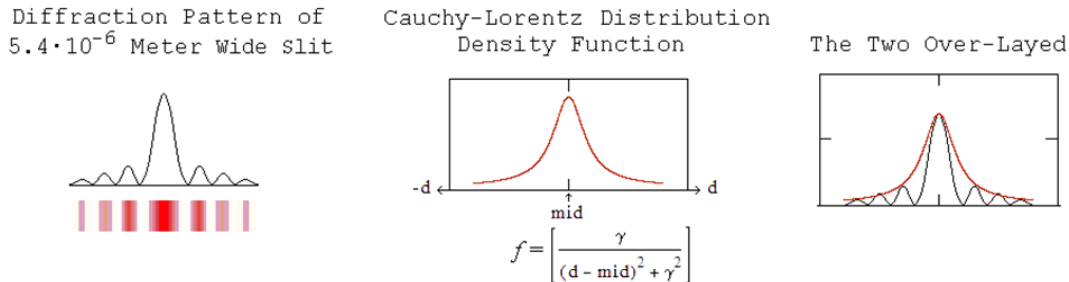


Figure 7 - 16 - The Cauchy-Lorentz Distribution Diffraction Pattern Envelope

The deflection angle, Φ , is the angle of deflection of the rays to any particular point on the diffraction pattern. That is Φ is the angle of deflection of the rays directed to that particular point and of intensity per the Cauchy-Lorentz Distribution at that point.

The interest here is not in the location of the light interference maxima and minima, but rather in the deflection angles the diffraction imposes on the *Flow*. However, calculation of the deflection angles to the minima provides a good indication of the amount of *Flow* deflection over the overall diffraction pattern. The table below presents that data for the $5.4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ meter wide slit with incoming light of wavelength $4.13 \cdot 10^{-7}$ meter. [The minimums are counted outward from the center peak].

Minimum #	Φ°	Minimum #	Φ°
1	4.39	8	37.72
2	8.80	9	43.50
3	13.26	10	49.89
4	17.81	11	57.28
5	22.48	12	66.60
6	27.36	13	83.86
7	32.37	14	$\text{Sin}(\Phi) > 1.0$

$$\text{Sin}(\Phi) = n \cdot [\text{light wavelength} / \text{slit width}], n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Figure 7 - 17 – Table of Diffraction Minimums Deflection Angles

The above table demonstrates that the deflection of the *Flow* is at least in amounts up to 90° . That deflection may well extend to angles beyond 90° , but there is no way of determining that from the diffraction pattern. However, while the light of the diffraction pattern cannot be deflected beyond 90° in any case because the light cannot penetrate the material containing the slit, the *Flow* readily penetrates and permeates all of material reality.

The tilt of the cubic crystal structure divides the slit into 10^{10} sub regions the first and last of which are at the slit's edge and produce the maximum deflection. The tilt so arranges that ultimately all of the vertical components of the incoming vertical *Flow* must pass through one of those "at the edge of the slit" regions and must experience maximum deflection.

The overall average effect is equivalent to every ray's vertical component curving at least 90° because the crystal tilt causes every ray to pass extremely close to an atom at some point in the crystal, as the extreme rays in the Figure 7 - below.

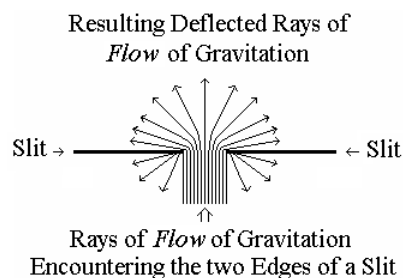


Figure 7 - 18 – Single Slit Gravitation Deflection

There does not appear to be any way to analyze, calculate, or evaluate in advance the overall deflection that is achieved other than by actual experiment. With the overall average effect equivalent to every ray's vertical component curving 90° , i.e. to the horizontal, the overall total net effect of the vertical components after deflection is zero. Then the overall amount of deflection is 100% of the natural un-deflected gravitation reducing the gravitation to essentially zero.

THE DEFLECTION CAUSES A REACTION BACK ON THE DEFLECTOR

Physically, the action of deflecting away gravitational attraction, which of course is directed toward the gravitation source, produces an equal but opposite reaction on the deflecting mechanism directed away from the gravitation source. The result is the combination of reducing the gravitational attractive acceleration of the object toward the gravitation source plus the introducing of a reactive acceleration on the object away from the gravitation source.

For example, an object experiencing a natural gravitational acceleration, A , reduced 80% by gravitation deflection to $0.2 \cdot A$, plus simultaneously experiencing the reaction to the 80% deflection in the amount $0.8 \cdot A$, experiences a net acceleration acting in the direction away from the gravitation source of $0.8 \cdot A - 0.2 \cdot A = 0.6 \cdot A$. Of course, the A is the Newtonian gravitational acceleration $G \cdot M / d^2$ where M and d are the mass of and distance to the gravitating source, for example the Sun, the Earth, or Mars.

Everything in nature is balanced. Nature exhibits a general law of conservation that goes far beyond conservation of energy. For example:

- All positive charge is ultimately, somewhere, balanced by an equal amount of negative charge;
- Gravitational attraction takes place by a mass acting on another mass. The attractive force acting on each is the same in magnitude and opposite in direction; the forces balance;
- The "Big Bang" produced equal amounts of matter and anti-matter;

- For every force there is an equal-but-opposite reaction force;

As that balance, there is a reaction on the deflection-causing gravitation deflector, a reaction to its deflecting action, a balancing reaction.

The gravitational field *Flow* is an unlimited capacity to produce acceleration. That is what the outward propagating gravitational field *Flow* does: it accelerates any and every encountered particle of mass no matter how many and no matter where located. But, the amount of gravitational acceleration does not depend on the mass that is accelerated; rather, it is in an amount dependent only on the mass, M , of the gravitational *Flow* source and the distance, d , from that source to the accelerated mass, which two parameters determine the gravitational field strength at the accelerated mass.

$$\text{Gravitational Acceleration} = G \cdot M / d^2$$

That *Flow* is what the gravitational deflector deflects.

The associated “force” is that acceleration multiplied by the mass that is accelerated, which can be whatever mass it happens to be. Thus for gravitation the “force” is inconsequential. No “force” is actually there except in our mental concept of the action. It is the acceleration that is the action.

The reaction on the deflector is an “equal but opposite” acceleration of the deflector mechanism away from the source of the before deflection gravitational field *Flow*; that is, it acts in the opposite direction from the direction, toward the source, of the acceleration that undeflected gravitation produces. The deflector experiences that reaction acceleration regardless of the mass of the deflector and no matter what additional mass may be attached to it, which attached mass is accelerated with the deflector.

That is because, again, gravitational field *Flow* accelerates any and every encountered particle of mass no matter how many and no matter where located, in amount independent of the mass accelerated, the amount dependent only on the gravitational field strength at the encountered mass.

$$\text{Gravitational Acceleration} = G \cdot M / d^2$$

The direction of the reaction-produced acceleration [repulsion] is the opposite of the direction [attraction] of the before deflection *Flow*-produced acceleration. The magnitude of the reaction acceleration is the same as the magnitude of the deflection, for which see below.

The ultimate result of the deflection action is the combination of reducing the gravitational attractive acceleration of the deflector [and whatever is attached to it] toward the gravitation source plus the introducing of a reactive repulsive acceleration of the deflector [and whatever is attached to it] in the direction away from the gravitation source.

THE MECHANISM OF THE ANTI- GRAVITATIONAL ACCELERATION

One cannot simply rely on that everything in nature is balanced to account for so dramatic an effect as the repulsive acceleration reaction to the deflection of gravitation – an actual anti-gravity. However, the mechanism producing the effect is simple and natural. To discuss it we speak in terms of the “source” particle and the “encountered” particle. From Section 6, the mechanism of “normal” gravitation is as follows.

Each particle’s outward *Flow* contains its μ_0 and ε_0 . Upon encountering another particle that arriving *Flow*’s μ_0 and ε_0 combine with the μ_0 and ε_0 in the new outgoing propagation of the encountered center, the μ_0 sum and the ε_0 sum each therefore being increased values. The result is that that “encountered” particle’s new outward *Flow* is slowed relative to its natural otherwise speed.

The incoming *Flow* from a distant “source” particle having the effect of slowing the speed of the “encountered” particle’s outward propagated *Flow* causes that “encountered” particle’s outward *Flow* to have less momentum than if it were not slowed.

Therefore the Newton's Third Law reaction to that reduced outward *Flow* momentum, the reaction back on the "encountered" particle, is smaller than otherwise. That takes place on the side of the "encountered particle" facing toward the "source" particle from which the slowing-causing *Flow* came.

But, on the opposite side of the "encountered" particle no such slowing of its outward propagated *Flow* is present so that the outward *Flow* there has the full natural momentum and the Newton's Third Law reaction on the particle on that side is the full natural amount. Consequently, the "encountered" particle experiences its usual full momentum reaction back on itself on its side opposite the side facing the incoming *Flow* from the "source" but experiences reduced reaction back on itself on its side facing the incoming *Flow* from the "source". That is, the "encountered" particle experiences a net momentum reaction toward the "source" particle from which the slowing-causing *Flow* came.

Thus the particle experiences $[1 - \cos(2\pi ft)]$ pulses of momentum increase toward the "source" which is a gravitational acceleration toward the "source" attracting particle.

Now, that leads to the anti-gravitational acceleration as follows. Examining the deflector, the components of the incoming vertical gravitational field *Flow* that are curved away from the vertical by the deflector's atom's own *Flow* are by virtue of that deflection directed over the side of the atom opposite that facing the source of the gravitation as depicted schematically in Figure 7 - 14, above

That increases the *Flow* concentration, the value of μ_0 and ϵ_0 , on that side of the atom. Just as with natural gravitation, that has the effect of slowing the "encountered" particle's outward *Flow*, now that on the side away from the "source", that of this new increased *Flow* concentration. That is, the presence of additional medium *Flow* on one side of a *Flow* propagating particle produces the same effect as does natural gravitation, the effect being the same whether the additional *Flow* is incoming natural gravitation or deflected gravitational *Flow* passing over. In this anti-gravitational case the increased μ_0 and ϵ_0 and their consequent slowing of the particle's outward *Flow* is on that side of the particle away from the original source particle.

"Vertical" refers to the direction directly away from the gravitating source. The various individual scattered ray deflections by the deflector all are a combination of a horizontal component and a vertical component, each in various amounts for various rays. The horizontal components cancel out to null. The vertical components total effect differs from the incoming pre-deflection rays total effect and that difference is the overall amount, or magnitude, of effective deflection.

If every ray's vertical component were curved exactly 90° , i.e. to the horizontal, the total effect of the vertical components after deflection would be zero. Then the overall amount of deflection would be 100% of the natural un-deflected gravitation and the anti-gravitational reaction would be acceleration equal in magnitude to the natural un-deflected gravitation but directed away from the source.

The deflection process occurs throughout the length of each deflector crystal. Some rays of gravitational *Flow* are deflected by the first row of atoms of the deflector. Others are deflected by the second row, others the third, and so on. The total deflection is essentially spread linearly uniformly over all of the length of the deflecting crystal.

For the example of every ray's vertical component curved exactly 90° , i.e. to the horizontal, that would happen linearly uniformly along the crystal length. The result would be that the natural gravitational attraction on the deflector itself would be reduced to 50% of normal. At the same time the reaction repulsion magnitude would be 100% of the natural gravitational attraction because of the overall 100% deflection. The combined effect would be a net repulsive acceleration of magnitude 50% of the natural pre-deflection attraction.

