

Is gravity a single force or complex force? An additional force, the "electrostatic gravity" exists

Motoki Mimori

ABSTRACT; Since Newton showed formula of gravity, scientists have never doubted this fixed idea, "gravity is a single force". But, I discovered a new phenomenon which proves this fixed idea is wrong. Usual gravity effects to mass, but experiments showed that another force exists and it effects like gravity to electrical charge such as protons. I call this new force "electrostatic gravity". This discovery does not deny Newton's formula or general theory of relativity or string theory. Electrostatic gravity is a new, additional force to the system of these theories which explain gravity.

1. Introduction

Since Newton discovered famous formula which explains the calculation of gravity between two masses, no scientist doubted that gravity is a single force. This approach to the gravity does not change in the Einstein's theory of relativity. But, I doubted this fixed idea, because structure of atom was not known in their era, and supposed the existence of an unknown force which effects to electric charge. If this my expectation were right, gravity is the complex force, not a single force. I made two experiments to prove this expectation. Here, I want to report on the results of experiments which I made.

2. Experiments

2.1 Experiment to observe electrostatic gravity

In first experiment, I examined if force appear on the charged aluminum sheet or not. I made a laminated capacitor for this experiment. This laminated capacitor is made by aluminum sheet and plastic wrap. I piled aluminum sheets and plastic wrap alternately. Its size is about 250 aluminum sheets, and it has 170mm*300mm area. I connected both poles of this laminated capacitor to +25kV DC high voltage source, and examined if weight of this capacitor becomes heavier or not (**Fig. 1**). In this experiment, I put two closed paper boxes which have enough height to avoid bad effect of ionic wind on and under the laminated capacitor (they are abbreviated in the figure). By this experiment, I could confirm my expectation is right. Charged laminated capacitor became 2 grams heavier and it recovered usual weight by discharge.

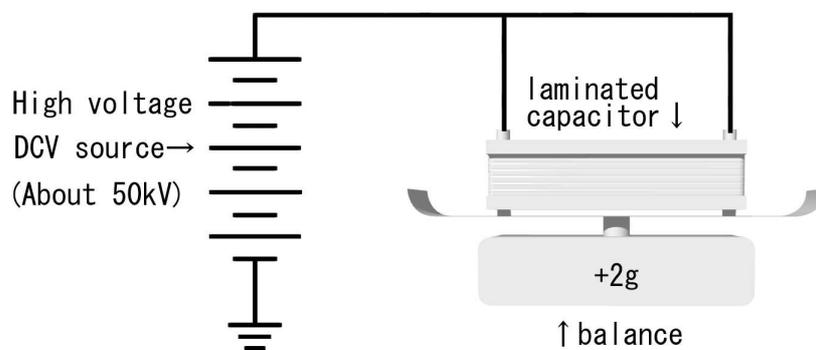


Fig. 1. Observation of the electrostatic gravity.

Both poles of laminated capacitor are connected to the positive pole of DC high voltage source, and it was observed that weight of capacitor became 2 grams heavier.

2.2 Experiment to know the characteristics of electrostatic gravity

Next, I tried to examine the behavior of this unknown force. I made a turbofan by aluminum and put it on the top of the needle spindle(**Fig 2**). This turbofan is about 30grams, and it has central can(5cm in diameter), about 9cm length 16 wings(width of each wing is about 1.9mm). Both spindle and turbofan can be electrically charged.

In this experiment, I gave +25kV DC high voltage to the turbofan. Turbofan rotated to the direction of receiving wind from top to bottom with about 12 rpm rotating velocity. Turbofan continued rotation while it is charged by high voltage, and stopped rotation when it discharged.

Ionic wind does not give bad effect to this experiment too. Because wings are placed symmetrically along circumference of central can, and ionic wind will appear on the both sides of wings and they will offset as force. Therefore, it is naturally concluded that unknown force exists and it effects like wind to charged turbofan.

This unknown new force is the electrostatic gravity. In this paper, I could not use negative DC high voltage, so I cannot tell about the case using negative high voltage, but in the case of using positive DC high voltage, I can specify that particles such as protons are under the effect of this electrostatic gravity. For the comparison of laminated capacitor and turbofan, force of electrostatic gravity becomes stronger as thickness of strata becomes larger.

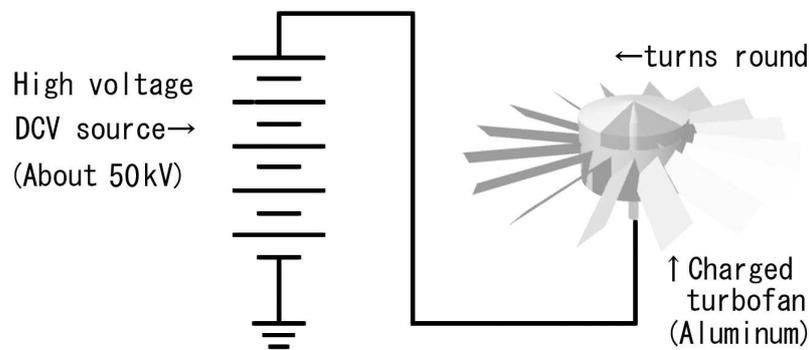


Fig. 2. Behavior of the electrostatic gravity against charged turbofan.

Charged turbofan placed on the top of needle spindle made by aluminum turned round to the direction of receiving wind from top to bottom, and stopped rotation by discharge.

3. Conclusion

From these two result of experiments, two technologies are expected.

One is the "electrostatic gravity dynamo". We have already known that charged turbofan rotates, so it is easily expected that turbofan can rotate dynamo by improvement (change wings to laminated capacitors, give higher DC voltage, and let the area of wings be larger).

But, there are some difficulties to realize this technology. If this dynamo give bad effect to gravity field, this dynamo may give bad effect to the orbital path of earth or moon. It must be the worst effect to the environment of solar system.

And the other one is antigravity. If turbofan were improved like it of electrostatic gravity dynamo and rotate it with higher velocity to the direction of generating wind to downward, antigravity is expected.

I have not made experiment of this antigravity, but if this turbofan could generate force of propel not only up and down but also forward and backward and right and left, it will be the universal propeller.