

# Gravitational Technology

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**ABSTRACT:** This article aims to explore the possibility to produce artificial gravity through the use of a magnetic neutral center created with two opposing magnetic vortices. This may be used as a new propulsion system or to create energy and matter directly from the spatial substrate, as Nature does.

**KEYWORDS:** Artificial gravity, neutral center, magnetic vortex, gravitational propulsion, energy creation, spatial substrate, Luminiferous Æther.

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## 1 Introduction

Knowing that the cause of gravity is the difference in pressure radiation<sup>2</sup>, we can develop methods to nullify it or produce gravity artificially by altering the intensity of ætheric radiation through gravitational shielding, which is the ability to deflect, brake or attenuate, block or absorb ætheric radiation. As we have seen, gravity is caused by the pressure exerted by a specific frequency in the spectrum ( $10^{12}$  Hz), which we call ætheric gravitational radiation, therefore, if we create a magnetic and/or electric field with sufficient intensity to shield the penetration of these waves into matter, we will have created a space with low ætheric pressure to where bodies will be pushed and accelerated.

With the principle of braking ætheric radiation we can create a gravitational motor by shielding one side of its rotor to create a difference in gravitational force capable of rotating its axis. In the same way, we will be able to build ships that escape planetary gravitational influence and move in any direction through cosmic space, being pushed by the force of ætheric radiation pressure, because their point of support is not the atmospheric air, but rather the density of ætheric radiation that permeates the entire Universe.

It is also possible to create artificial gravity by the method that Nature uses, creating a high-intensity magnetic neutral center with an energy density equivalent to an amount of gravitational

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2 See the chapter Gravity in the article Gravitation and Neutral Center [1].

charge (mass). The greater the amount of equivalent mass, the greater the gravitational field created, similar to what happens with celestial bodies.

Stars, as they are bodies with large gravitational charges (masses), also greatly attenuate the æther of space, towards which the planets are pushed, but the broad-spectrum radiation they emit exerts radiation pressure on the planets, pushing them away from each other, therefore, stars can be considered positive gravitational charges. In contrast, planets can be considered negative gravitational charges because they are always attracted to each other.

A beam of radiation with energy  $U=hf$ , where the contributions of all the frequencies that make up the beam are added, moving at the speed of light carries a quantity of movement given by  $p=U/c=(hf)/c$ . A perfectly black (absorbing) surface will receive this linear momentum in full, a perfectly reflective surface will receive double this linear momentum and the pressure will be twice that calculated. The pressure exerted by radiation on the black surface is calculated by:

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{1}{Ac} \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{P_L}{Ac}$$

Where:

P = Radiation pressure [N m<sup>-2</sup>];

F = Force [N];

U = Energy [J];

P<sub>L</sub> = Light source power [W];

A = Area [m<sup>2</sup>];

p = Linear momentum [kg m s<sup>-1</sup>];

t = Time [s].

In this way, it is also possible to compensate for the force of gravity by emitting gravitational radiation in the direction of the planet so that the ship is pushed and moves away from it. Satellites compensate for the planet's gravitational force when they reach a speed at which their inertial current is equal to their gravitational potential [2]. The cause of this annulment of the gravitational force can also be explained by the Louis de Broglie's wave equation associated with any moving body, in which the satellite's speed is related to a radiation that, in the direction of the planet, pushes the satellite in the opposite direction to its gravity force.

In this article we will apply the concepts seen in the article Gravitation and Neutral Center [1] to the development of practical methods for generating a gravitational field from the attenuation of ætheric radiation from space and producing energy and matter from the attenuation or rarefaction of the spatial substrate that we call vacuum, as described in the article The Spatial Substrate [3].

## 2 Gravitational Magnetic Propulsion

In the chapter The Hollow Planet and its Neutral Center in the article Gravitation and Neutral Center [1] we saw that physical planets are materialized in the third dimension from the agglomeration of particles (cosmic dust) as they orbitally rotate around a neutral magnetic center. Such particles are produced from the condensation of etheric sub-particles created through the formation of tiny void vortices (points) within the spatial substrate, when a neutral magnetic center is formed in some region of space.

In the same way, if we create a neutral magnetic center, we can create etheric sub-particles that will behave like energy or matter, depending on the degree of condensation of these sub-particles. Currently, such systems are known as Zero Point Energy, referring to the neutral pole created from the meeting of two opposing magnetic poles in the center of a magnetic vortex. Thus, the meeting of a North pole with a South pole forms the Magnetic Neutral Pole, which is the zero point of the system, its neutral center.

As we can see in the chapter The Cosmic Background Radiation in the article Gravitation and Neutral Center [1], there is a broad spectrum of radiation in space that includes gravitational

ætheric radiation, in which celestial bodies are the points of lowest intensity in relation to other points in space, that is, places where these radiations were attenuated, lowered or blocked by the amount of matter they contain. And in the Gravity chapter of the same article, we define gravity as the force resulting from the pressure gradient of ætheric radiation that comes from all points in space. Thus, all bodies are pushed towards the places with the lowest intensity of ætheric radiation, which is the closest neutral center or, in the case of more than one neutral center, towards the one with the lowest density of ætheric radiation, as it has greater gravitational charge (mass).

To reduce the intensity of ætheric radiation in a place in space, we need to superimpose magnetic fields and produce a neutral magnetic center that has the capacity to deflect, block, attenuate or absorb these radiations. By creating this place of low intensity of ætheric radiation, we will have created a neutral magnetic center similar to that created by the planet, where all bodies will be pushed by the accelerating force of ætheric radiation.

Thus, by creating a neutral center inside a ship, we can nullify the force of ætheric radiation that pushes us towards the neutral center of the planet. The emptier the neutral center created, the greater the acceleration force towards this neutral center to which the bodies will be subjected. In this way, we will be able to achieve what we call “annulment of gravitational attraction”, which is the creation of a force opposite to that which pushes us towards the neutral center of the planet.

We can create a magnetic neutral center through several methods, among which are:

- Rotation of ionized masses or materials that contain large amounts of electrical/electrostatic charges about their geometric center (vortices of vapors or ionized gases or plasma);
- Rotation of magnetized masses that deflect electrical charges in space and make them rotate (for atmospheric systems) to produce circular electrical currents. If the neutral center is intense, these electrical charges can be produced by attenuation of the æther (for space systems);
- Circulation of high-intensity electrical currents in superconducting materials.

These processes produce a magnetic field in the center of the ship which, if strong enough, allows the planet's gravitational force to be nullified, because the intense magnetic field shields the ship from the influences of gravitational frequencies or, better still, the accelerating force of ætheric radiation in towards the center of the planet. In this condition, the deviation of ætheric radiation will be in the axis of the magnetic field and the masses located within this field will become “lighter”, losing weight. The greater the equivalent electric current, the greater the magnetic field generated and the greater the weight loss of the masses.

The data provided above is sufficient for us to develop levitation systems, however, for space travel, it will be necessary to create a neutral center that can be moved in space and that has enough attraction force to drag everything inside the ship with it. Therefore, we need to understand that the neutral center is, in fact, a magnetic neutral center, that is, created by the junction of the North and South magnetic poles. Therefore, it will be necessary to create high-intensity magnetic North and South poles to, at the same time, shield ætheric radiation and create a center of mass (equivalent to what happens with the planet).

When we create a magnetic field, a neutral magnetic pole is naturally formed in its center, which is normally not sufficient to reduce the intensity of ætheric radiation. The solution is to produce a neutral center by the meeting of two opposing magnetic fields. To produce a gravitational field, this neutral pole must have sufficient intensity, as well as the gyroscopic effect produced by the meeting of two magnetic vortices that rotate in opposite directions. In this way, a center of low ætheric pressure is created towards which the bodies are pushed. Here there are two situations:

1. Magnetic shielding of ætheric radiation caused by the existence of the magnetic field. This may be enough to reduce or nullify the weight of bodies that are under its influence;
2. Creation of a magnetic neutral center with sufficient intensity to reduce the density of the medium's spatial substrate.

This must be of sufficient intensity to create a gravitational field capable of “attracting” bodies under its influence and dragging them with it. In other words, the equivalent of an artificial center of mass is created.

To create a neutral center of low ætheric pressure that works as a gravitational center, we will need to create two magnetic vortices of opposite polarities, where their North and South poles meet in space and cancel each other out, forming a neutral magnetic pole. This space of magnetic neutrality is the neutral center we need to attenuate etheric radiations and decrease the density of the spatial substrate. The attenuation of the spatial substrate produces etheric particles that, when collected, behave like electromagnetic charges.

Transcribed below is a text, taken from the appendix V, Sunburst Material, from the book *The Homopolar Handbook* [4], which describes a propulsion system capable of creating a central space with artificial gravity inside the ship and a gravitational shield around the ship.

Any type of physical material which has been magnetized will generate electrical current if the object is rotated. The rotation of permanent magnets will, therefore, generate electrical current. The higher the velocity of rotation, the greater the flow of energy. Our propulsion unit consists of two gigantic rotating discs. Facing each other, one disc will spin clockwise while the other spins counterclockwise. By rotating our two discs we have created two spinning vortices.

The outside perimeter of each disc carries twelve magnets. The simultaneous clockwise and counterclockwise rotation of these two discs creates two spinning magnetic fields. Here we can draw off electrical current from the central hubs on which they spin and the rapidly rotating outside perimeter. The generation of a perpetual flow of electrical energy from each disc will continue as long as the discs rotate. The space between the two discs is the area in which both spinning vortices contact each other. It is here that the two magnetic fields create a gyroscopic effect on each other. The magnetic fields generated by the two discs are so intense that any other gravitational or magnetic lines of force are bent around this force field. Therefore, the object which contains the generators of this magnetic and gyroscopic effect creates its own gravity. The object or, in this case, the spaceship, generates its own force field which becomes so intense that the ship's hull exists in an anti-gravity space all its own.

The system described above allows the ship to move without any inertia effect. Everything inside the ship moves at the same time along with the neutral center of the propulsion unit because, in effect, an artificial center of mass or gravity is created. Electrical energy is continually produced by the discs while they are rotating, because it is supplied by electrical charges produced at the neutral center and displaced by the magnetic vortex created by the spinning of the discs. It is a source of electric current whose positive pole is on the axis of rotation of the discs and the negative pole is formed with the projection and collection of negative charges along the perimeter of the discs.

Described below is another text, taken from the book *UFO Contacts from Planet Korendor* [5], which confirms the above, that an artificial gravitational field is created inside the ship that carries with it everything inside it.

“To return to your question, the interior of the ship is shielded by gravity screens which are an integral part of the ship, and affect everything within it. Thus when the ship accelerates, the entire area inside the grid accelerates with it simultaneously, as if the power were directly applied to every atom in the ship individually. In fact, that is exactly what happens.”

“This is NOT an inertial negator. There is no known way of eliminating mass short of conversion into energy. But it does give the effect of the entire ship being a homogeneous mutually accelerating mass, somewhat equivalent to falling out of an airplane. In this case you would be accelerating at 32.2 feet (9,81 m) per second, per second, yet I doubt very sincerely that it would have any tendency to drive your eyeballs into the back of your head. This is because gravity affects each and every atom simultaneously, as does our drive mechanism.”

Then, we realize that inertia continues to exist, however, it depends on a gravitational center that is inside the ship and, when this center moves, the pressure of ætheric radiation pushes everything towards this center, totally similar to gravitational “attraction” of planet Earth. The effect of inertia is only perceived when different points of the same body undergo different accelerations, which does not occur in this case.

It is also possible to create gravitational fields through the gyroscopic effect produced by the counter rotation at high speed of discs or rings. If they are made of materials that contain a large amount of electrical charges, the result will be the creation of a neutral magnetic center in the geometric center of the rotating discs or rings, as we see in the text below, taken from the book *Flying Soucers Have Landed* [6].

As the ship started moving, I noticed two rings under the flange and a third around the center disk, this inner ring and the outer one appeared to be revolving clockwise, while the ring between these two moved in a counter clockwise motion.

High intensity electrical currents circulating in opposite directions cause the same effect, as we can read in lines 31 to 51 of the text of English patent no. 1,159,488 of July 23, 1968, by V. G. Crawford, *Magnetic Field Repulsion Apparatus* below:

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown the set of three circular concentric conducting rings T1, T2, T3 of suitable section shape and distance apart, energized by free electrons flowing through them from a source not shown for simplicity. Such electrons possess suitable values of amperage, frequency and amplitude these values being similar to or higher than those values consistent with the 2537 AU spectral line. To cause repulsion between the earth and the apparatus the electron flow in the rings is as follows, in rings T1 and T3 the flow is in a clockwise direction, in ring T2 the flow is in an anti-clockwise direction. Such directions of electron flow causes areas of high magnetic intensity below and around the apparatus giving sufficient repulsion against the earth's magnetic field to cause the apparatus to move upwards. The rate of motion may be controlled by varying the values of frequency, amplitude and amperage of the electron flow.

As exposed, to create an independent gravitational space, it is necessary to create two opposing magnetic fields of sufficient intensity to neutralize or shield any other magnetic or electromagnetic fields from the outside, including ætheric radiation. The neutral center becomes a point of low spatial density and everything inside the apparatus will be pushed towards this center, creating what we can call artificial gravity.

We must note that the magnetic neutral pole must be formed by the presence of opposite magnetic polarities, that is, North and South poles, which means that a neutral pole is not the same thing as the absence of a magnetic field. In fact, the greater the intensity of the opposing magnetic fields encountered in the neutral zone, the greater the attenuation of the spatial substrate and the shielding of ætheric radiation, and the greater the effect of artificial gravity. This neutral center, then, is formed by three magnetic poles: North, South and Neutral, and is the equivalent of the magnetic trinity<sup>3</sup>. Its support point, therefore, is the space fabric itself, which acts as a force resulting from the difference in the density of space and the gradient of ætheric radiation that centripetally presses all the atoms of the material substances that are under its influence.

The simplest method to create opposing magnetic fields is by winding two coils with enameled copper wire, placing their spools one on top of the other so that the axis of the coils are aligned, connecting the two ends of the winding together and applying an electric current to the two

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3 This triune field is a form of living, radiating magnetic field, also called biomagnetism. This active magnetic field is capable of stimulating the passive ether of space. Ether is a form of latent unpolarized cold magnetism and is the source from which all organic life is born, energized, and maintained. The æther of space is the Primary Force in all Nature from which electricity, magnetism and energies come. To understand the nature of the æther, we recommend reading the book “The Physics of the Primary State of Matter” by Cyril W. Davson, which deals with Karl Shappeller's research into the use of the æther as a primary source of energy.

beginnings of the winding. In this case, the coils will be in series and the electric current that runs through the second winding has the opposite direction to that of the first winding. We can also connect the windings in parallel, connecting the beginning/end of one winding with the end/beginning of the other and connecting these to the power supply. A single or multi-layer flat coil with the two windings connected in series produces the same effect.

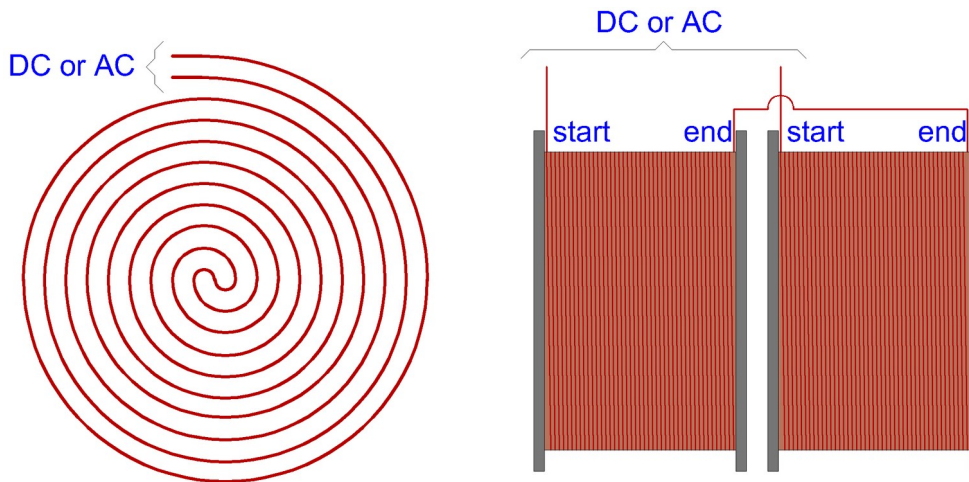


Figure 1: Flat coil on the left, two coils with spools on the right.

To test the shielding capacity of the above set of coils, we can assemble the device indicated in the text of American patent No. US 3,610,971 of October 5, 1971, by William J. Hooper. He describes a flat coil in which the enameled copper wire winding is formed by two wires wound in the same direction and connected at the end, where the pan of a scale is placed below the coil with a plate of non-magnetic material. When an electric current, DC or AC, runs through the coil, the magnetic fields formed by the coming and going of the wire cancel each other out and form a neutral magnetic center through the junction of the North and South magnetic poles inside the coil. As a consequence, the plate below the coil loses weight because the ætheric radiation that presses the plate from the upper side is attenuated when passing through the coil and its ætheric radiation pressure decreases. The lower side of the plate receives ætheric radiation attenuated by the mass of the planet and its upper side receives ætheric radiation attenuated by the neutral magnetic field. When the upper attenuation is equal to the lower attenuation, the plate will measure zero weight.

FIG. 4

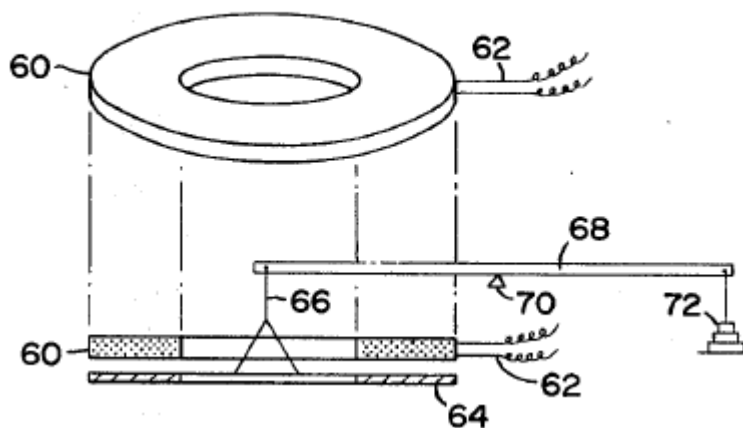


Figure 2: William Hooper's method for measuring gravitational shielding.

### 3 Equivalent Mass to Magnetic Neutral Center

The work done to bring a gravitational charge (mass) from infinity, where the gravitational potential is zero, to a distance  $r$  from a gravitational charge whose gravitational potential is  $V_G$  is given by  $W$ . This is the gravitational potential energy  $U$  of the gravitational charge:

$$V_G = \frac{1}{4\pi\gamma_0} \frac{q_G}{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad W = q_G V_G = U$$

With:

$V_G$  = Gravitational potential [ $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ ];

$W$  = Work [J];

$q_G$  = Gravitational charge (mass) of the body [kg];

$U$  = Gravitational potential energy [J];

$\gamma_0$  = Gravitational permeability of vacuum =  $1.1924 \cdot 10^9 \text{ kg}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ ;

$r$  = Distance [m].

In the void of space, where the Luminiferous Æther determines the gravitational potential  $V_G = c^2 = 1/(\gamma_0 \iota_0)$  [7], bringing a charge from infinity, where the gravitational potential is zero, to this gravitational potential, is equivalent to producing a gravitational charge. A gravitational charge or amount of matter is created from the formation of tiny vortices of empty space through the attenuation of the Luminiferous Æther which, as seen in the article The Spatial Substrate [3], has a very large energy density.

The work necessary to carry out this attenuation is given by  $W = q_G V_G$ , knowing that the gravitational potential  $V_G$  determines a propagation speed  $c$  for electromagnetic waves, which is the inertial current  $I_I = c^2 = 1/(\epsilon_0 \mu_0)$ , we have  $V_G = I_I = 1/(\epsilon_0 \mu_0) = c^2$ . The work required is

$W = q_G V_G = q_G I_I = m c^2$ , which is the potential energy  $U = q_G V_G$  of any gravitational charge in space.

This is the well-known equation  $E = m c^2$ , the energy associated with a mass. This is the amount of energy required to attenuate the Luminiferous Æther and produce the amount of gravitational charge (mass). It is the equivalent of an intrinsic static gravitational energy of matter, directly associated with the gravitational potential of the vacuum of space

$V_G = c^2 = 1/(\mu_0 \epsilon_0) = 1/(\gamma_0 \iota_0)$ , which defines the electromagnetic characteristics  $\epsilon_0$  and  $\mu_0$  and the gravitoinertial characteristics  $\gamma_0$  and  $\iota_0$  of the substrate that gave rise to the matter.



Figure 3: Water whirlpool.

If this same gravitational charge has a constant speed, it will be linked to an amount of inertial energy given by

$U = q_G V_G = q_G v^2$ . This equation is analogous to the potential energy of an electric charge subjected to an electrical potential  $U = q_E V_E$ , therefore, we can understand that in the vacuum of space there is a gravitational potential corresponding to  $V_G = c^2$ . Any matter that moves at a constant speed will be associated with the total energy of  $U = q_G V_G = q_G (c^2 + v^2)$ .

Knowing that the gravitational charge is created by the rarefaction of the ætheric substrate of space (rarefaction resulting from the formation of billions of ultimate atoms [3], which are like “air bubbles inside

water”), we can conceive a process of producing “empty spaces” in the luminiferous æther of space, in analogy to the separation of water molecules with the rotation of water itself.

When we create a whirlpool on the surface of the water, the rotation of the water creates a centrifugal force that moves its molecules away from the center of the vortex, creating a waterless space at its center.

This same process occurs with cyclones, hurricanes and tornadoes formed by the intense rotation of water vapor molecules, atmospheric air and dust. The greater the rotation speed of the vortex, the greater the rarefaction of the air inside the cyclone, on its axis of rotation. In the upper part of the cyclone, where the rotation is greater, the air will be rarefied, therefore, the flow of atmospheric air is towards the center and above. Any object below the cyclone will be sucked toward the center and upward because of the difference in atmospheric pressure caused by the air rarefaction.

If we are inside the water, which is the analogous situation in relation to the luminiferous æther of space, the production of just one vortex is not enough to move the water away from the center of the whirlpool. The water in the center is pushed to the periphery by centrifugal force, but there will always be water moving towards the center of the whirlpool. But if we have a second counter-rotating vortex with its axis of rotation aligned with the first, which overlaps the first in the eye of the vortices, it is possible to push the water away because the centrifugal forces of the two whirlpools prevent the water from reaching the center of each vortex.



Figure 4: Air whirlpool - cyclone.

This is the way in which we can create a rarefied space in the luminiferous æther of space: by counter-rotating magnetic fields. Coincidentally, it is the way in which is formed, inside stars and planets, their attenuation center that creates them. It is necessary to propel the luminiferous æther of space into rotation to form two counter-rotating vortices with their axes of rotation aligned, and in the space between these vortices there will be rarefaction of the luminiferous æther. Therefore, everything that is nearby will be pushed towards the center of rotation by the gravitational field formed by the presence of the gravitational charge artificially produced.

When we create stationary electric and magnetic fields perpendicular to each other in space, the electromagnetic fluid that makes up the luminiferous æther of space is propelled in the direction of the Poynting vector<sup>4</sup>, perpendicular to the electric and magnetic fields. This occurs because the generated electric and magnetic fields polarize the electric and magnetic fields of the luminiferous æther of space and the result is a single direction of propagation, in the space where the fields were generated.

If the magnetic field is axial and the electric field is radial, throughout the perimeter that surrounds the axis, the direction of the Poynting vector will be circular, that is, a vortex is created with the luminiferous æther of space. Two vortices with opposite directions will create, in the space between the vortices, rarefaction of the luminiferous æther proportional to the intensity of the fields generated. In this neutral center, as a consequence of the positioning of the magnetic fields, a center of magnetic neutrality is formed resulting from the presence of both positive and negative magnetic charges.

When we create a neutral magnetic center, we are creating an empty space where the æther becomes rarefied. In this process, we employ a quantity of energy that can be associated with a quantity of gravitational charge (mass), because a quantity of mass is an ætheric emptiness. The amount of energy used to create the void is directly proportional to the energy associated with the mass that represents the void. We know that a quantity of mass is associated with a quantity of energy through the formula:

$$U = mc^2 = q_G V_G$$

With:

4 Poynting vector represents the directional energy flux or power flow of an electromagnetic field, and it is the same direction as the Lorentz's Force that makes the Faraday's disk or homopolar motor rotate, as explained in the article Homopolar Technology [8].



$U = \text{Energy [J]}$ ;

$m = q_G = \text{Gravitational charge (mass) of body [kg]}$ ;

$c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} = 1/\sqrt{\gamma_0 \iota_0} = \text{Light speed in vacuum} = 2.9979 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ;

$V_G = \text{Gravitational potential of vacuum [m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}]$ ;

This equation provides the amount of energy needed to create the tiny empty spaces that correspond to a gravitational charge (amount of mass). The second relation of this equation shows that the energy associated with a gravitational charge (mass) is defined by its product with the gravitational potential which, in the vacuum of this solar system, corresponds to  $V_G = c^2$ . In this way, the energy associated with the magnetic field that creates the neutral magnetic center is proportional to the energy of a mass equivalent to the void intensity, as follows:

$$u = \frac{U}{V} = \epsilon E^2 = \mu H^2 \quad \text{and} \quad U = \epsilon E^2 V = \mu H^2 V = q_G V_G = q_G c^2$$

With:

$u = \text{Energy density [J m}^{-3}]$ ;

$U = \text{Energy [J]}$ ;

$V = \text{Volume occupied by electric/magnetic field [m}^3]$ ;

$\epsilon = \text{Electric permittivity of the medium [F m}^{-1}] [\text{C V}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}]$ ;

$E = \text{Electric field [V m}^{-1}]$ ;

$\mu = \text{Magnetic permeability of the medium [H m}^{-1}] [\text{Wb A}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}]$ ;

$H = \text{Magnetic field [A m}^{-1}]$ ;

$q_G = \text{Gravitational charge (mass) of body [kg]}$ ;

$c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} = 1/\sqrt{\gamma_0 \iota_0} = \text{Light speed in vacuum} = 2.9979 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

Isolating the gravitational charge (mass) from the formula above, we can estimate the mass equivalent to the void created in the neutral magnetic center, therefore:

$$q_G = \frac{U}{c^2} = \frac{\epsilon E^2}{c^2} V = \mu (\epsilon E)^2 V = \mu D^2 V \quad \text{and} \quad q_G = \frac{U}{c^2} = \frac{\mu H^2}{c^2} V = \epsilon (\mu H)^2 V = \epsilon B^2 V$$

With:

$q_G = \text{Gravitational charge (mass) equivalent to neutral center [kg]}$ ;

$D = \text{Surface density of electric charge or electric induction [C m}^{-2}]$ ;

$B = \text{Surface density of magnetic charge or magnetic induction [Wb m}^{-2}]$ .

By isolating the magnetic field from the formula, we can estimate the magnetic field intensity that we must use to create an equivalent amount of mass in a neutral magnetic center:

$$H = c \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{\mu V}}$$

When we create a magnetic neutral center in space, the magnetic permeability of the medium is that of space, therefore:

$$q_G = \mu_0 V \left( \frac{H}{c} \right)^2 = \mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 H^2 V = 1.3982 \cdot 10^{-23} H^2 V$$

With:

$q_G = \text{Gravitational charge (mass) equivalent to neutral center [kg]}$ ;

$\mu_0 = \text{Magnetic permeability of the vacuum or air} = 1.2566 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H m}^{-1} [\text{Wb A}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}]$ ;

$V = \text{Volume occupied by electric/magnetic field [m}^3]$ ;

$H = \text{Magnetic field [A m}^{-1}]$ ;

$c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} = 1/\sqrt{\gamma_0 \iota_0} = \text{Light speed in vacuum} = 2.9979 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

$$H = c \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{\mu_0 V}} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{\epsilon_0 V}} = 2.674 * 10^{11} \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{V}} = 2.674 * 10^{11} \sqrt{\rho_G}$$

With:

$\rho_G$  = Volumetric density of gravitational charge (mass) of neutral center [kg m<sup>-3</sup>].

As we see, the energy used to create the neutral magnetic field that attenuates the luminiferous æther is the same energy associated with mass. The energy associated with the mass of a body is precisely the energy necessary to create an ætheric vacuity equivalent to that mass, because matter is spatial æther attenuated. This, in a way, confirms the origin of matter, that is, it is empty space created from tiny vortices that attenuate the æther of space.

In this situation, we can calculate the gravitational field and the gravitational centripetal force (of “attraction”) with the same formulas for universal gravitation, as we see in the chapter Gravity in the article Gravitation and Neutral Center [1]. The gravitational field is what we call acceleration of gravity, therefore:

$$G = a = \frac{F}{q_G} = k_G \frac{Q_G}{r^2} = k_G \frac{\mu V \left(\frac{H}{c}\right)^2}{r^2} = k_G \mu V \left(\frac{H}{cr}\right)^2$$

With:

G = Gravitational field of neutral center [N kg<sup>-1</sup>] [m s<sup>-2</sup>];

a = Gravitational acceleration [N kg<sup>-1</sup>] [m s<sup>-2</sup>];

F = Force of gravitational acceleration [N];

q<sub>G</sub> = Gravitational charge (mass) of the body [kg];

Q<sub>G</sub> = Gravitational charge (mass) equivalent to neutral center [kg];

k<sub>G</sub> = Universal gravitational constant = 6.6739\*10<sup>-11</sup> N m<sup>2</sup> kg<sup>-2</sup> [m<sup>3</sup> kg<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-2</sup>];

r = Distance from the body to the neutral center [m];

μ = Magnetic permeability of the medium [H m<sup>-1</sup>] [Wb A<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-1</sup>];

V = Volume occupied by the magnetic field [m<sup>3</sup>];

H = Magnetic field [A m<sup>-1</sup>];

c = 1/√μ<sub>0</sub>ε<sub>0</sub> = 1/√γ<sub>0</sub>τ<sub>0</sub> = Light speed in vacuum = 2.9979\*10<sup>8</sup> m s<sup>-1</sup>.

Isolating the magnetic field from the equation, we can estimate the magnetic field intensity that we must use to obtain an acceleration of gravity or a gravitational field created by a neutral magnetic center:

$$H = cr \sqrt{\frac{G}{k_G \mu V}} = cr \sqrt{\frac{a}{k_G \mu V}}$$

If the neutral center is created in space, the permeability is that of free space, therefore:

$$G = a = k_G \mu_0 V \left(\frac{H}{cr}\right)^2 = 9.343 * 10^{-34} V \left(\frac{H}{r}\right)^2$$

$$H = cr \sqrt{\frac{G}{k_G \mu_0 V}} = cr \sqrt{\frac{a}{k_G \mu_0 V}} = 3.276 * 10^{16} r \sqrt{\frac{G}{V}} = 3.276 * 10^{16} r \sqrt{\frac{a}{V}}$$

The force of gravitational acceleration, which is the force with which a body is pushed by ætheric radiations to the neutral center, can be calculated by:

$$F = q_G G = q_G k_G \mu V \left( \frac{H}{cr} \right)^2$$

If the neutral center is created in space, the permeability is that of the space, therefore:

$$F = q_G k_G \mu_0 V \left( \frac{H}{cr} \right)^2 = 9.343 * 10^{-34} q_G V \left( \frac{H}{r} \right)^2$$

As we can see, we can associate a gravitational field and mass with a neutral magnetic center, so the immense mass and gravitational field associated with black holes, which are the neutral magnetic centers of galaxies, is understandable.

### Example 1:

Determine the neutral magnetic field necessary to create an equivalent gravitational charge (mass) that creates a gravitational field of 9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup> at a distance of 30 m. The neutral magnetic field is confined to a cylindrical volume with a diameter of 1 m and a length of 3 m.

$$G = \frac{1}{4\pi\gamma_0} \frac{q_G}{r^2} \Rightarrow q_G = 4\pi\gamma_0 G r^2 = 4\pi * 1.1923 * 10^9 * 9.8 * 30^2 = 1.32 * 10^{14} \text{ kg}$$

With:

- $q_G$  = Equivalent gravitational charge [kg];
- $\gamma_0$  = Gravitational permeability of vacuum =  $1.1923 * 10^9 \text{ kg}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ ;
- $G$  = Gravitational field =  $9.8 \text{ N kg}^{-1} [\text{m s}^{-2}]$ ;
- $r$  = Distance to neutral center = 30 m.

$$H = c \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{\mu_0 V}} = 2.674 * 10^{11} \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{V}} = 2.674 * 10^{11} \sqrt{\frac{1.32 * 10^{14}}{2.356}} = 2.0 * 10^{18} \text{ A/m}$$

With:

- $H$  = Magnetic field [ $\text{A m}^{-1}$ ];
- $q_G$  = Equivalent gravitational charge =  $1.32 * 10^{14} \text{ kg}$ ;
- $V$  = Volume of neutral center =  $\pi r^2 l = \pi * 0.5^2 * 3 = 2.356 \text{ m}^3$ .

The same value may calculated by:

$$H = cr \sqrt{\frac{G}{k_G \mu_0 V}} = 3.276 * 10^{16} r \sqrt{\frac{G}{V}} = 3.276 * 10^{16} * 30 \sqrt{\frac{9.8}{2.356}} = 2.0 * 10^{18} \text{ A/m}$$

$$B = \mu_0 H = 1.2566 * 10^{-6} * 2.0 * 10^{18} = 2.5 * 10^{12} \text{ T}$$

With:

- $B$  = Surface density of magnetic charge or magnetic induction [ $\text{Wb m}^{-2}$ ];
- $\mu_0$  = Magnetic permeability of the vacuum or air =  $1.2566 * 10^{-6} \text{ H m}^{-1} [\text{Wb A}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}]$ ;
- $H$  = Magnetic field =  $2.0 * 10^{18} \text{ A m}^{-1}$ .

### Example 2:

Two coils of enameled copper wire wound on a support with an external diameter of 5 m and an internal diameter of 1 m and a height of 1 m are positioned concentrically on top of each other and 1 m apart. The wire section is 10x10 mm and the electric current that circulates in each coil is 1,000 A, and the number of turns in each coil is  $N = 100 \text{ turns/layer} * 200 \text{ layers} = 2 * 10^4$  turns. The neutral magnetic field forms in the air space between the two coils.

Using the relation  $NI = Hl$ , we have:

$$H = \frac{N I_E}{l} = \frac{2 * 10^4 * 1000}{1} = 2 * 10^7 \text{ A m}^{-1}$$

With:

H = Magnetic field [A m<sup>-1</sup>];  
 N = Number of turns of coil = 2\*10<sup>4</sup> turns;  
 I<sub>E</sub> = Electric current = 1,000 A;  
 l = Length of coil = 1 m.

$$B = \mu_0 H = 1.2566 * 10^{-6} * 2 * 10^7 = 25.13 \text{ Wb m}^{-2}$$

With:

B = Surface density of magnetic charge or magnetic induction [Wb m<sup>-2</sup>];  
 μ<sub>0</sub> = Magnetic permeability of the vacuum or air = 1.2566\*10<sup>-6</sup> H m<sup>-1</sup> [Wb A<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-1</sup>];  
 H = Magnetic field = 2\*10<sup>7</sup> A m<sup>-1</sup>.

To calculate the mass equivalent to the neutral center, we will estimate the volume of the neutral magnetic field formed in the center of the two coils as the internal area of the coils x distance between them.

$$q_G = \mu_0 V \left( \frac{H}{c} \right)^2 = 1.4 * 10^{-23} * V H^2 = 1.4 * 10^{-23} * 0.7854 * (2 * 10^7)^2 = 4.4 * 10^{-9} \text{ kg}$$

With:

q<sub>G</sub> = Equivalent gravitational charge (mass) [kg];  
 V = Volume of neutral center = π r<sup>2</sup> d = π\*0.5<sup>2</sup>\*1 = 0.7854 m<sup>3</sup>;  
 H = Magnetic field = 2\*10<sup>7</sup> A m<sup>-1</sup>;  
 c = Light speed = 2.9979\*10<sup>8</sup> m s<sup>-1</sup>.

We see that it is a very small gravitational charge for gravitational propulsion, but it is enough to produce photons and electrical charges, as we will see later. It is more interesting to use coils made with superconductors.

## 4 Electron Production from the Spatial Substrate

Now that we have calculated the magnetic field strength to create a neutral center, it is possible to calculate the magnetic field strength to create electrons through the attenuation of the æther of space. Thus, knowing the mass of the electron, we will be able to produce them within a magnetic vortex that projects them to the periphery and collect inexhaustible electrical energy.

The formula for calculating the magnetic field needed to create a mass equivalent to the neutral center is exactly what we need to calculate the production of electrons. The mass density of the formula is the mass density of electrons. These electrons will be produced in free space, therefore, the electrical permeability is that of space.

$$H = c \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{\mu_0 V}} = 2.673 * 10^{11} \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{V}} = 2.673 * 10^{11} \sqrt{\rho_G}$$

With:

H = Magnetic field [A m<sup>-1</sup>];  
 c = 1/√μ<sub>0</sub> ε<sub>0</sub> = 1/√γ<sub>0</sub> v<sub>0</sub> = Light speed in vacuum = 2.9979\*10<sup>8</sup> m s<sup>-1</sup>;  
 q<sub>G</sub> = Gravitational charge (mass) equivalent to neutral center [kg];  
 μ<sub>0</sub> = Magnetic permeability of the vacuum or air = 1.2566\*10<sup>-6</sup> H m<sup>-1</sup> [Wb A<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-1</sup>];  
 V = Volume occupied by electric/magnetic field [m<sup>3</sup>];  
 ρ<sub>G</sub> = Volumetric density of gravitational charge (mass) of neutral center [kg m<sup>-3</sup>].

The difficulty lies in knowing the volume of an electron. We could deduce the volume of an electron from the effective radius of the Bohr's hydrogen atom, which is  $0.53 \text{ \AA}$ , that is,  $5.3 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}$ . Since the hydrogen atom is made up of one proton and one electron, a uniform density of subatomic particles can be assumed throughout the volume. Thus, the mass density of a hydrogen atom is:

$$\rho_H = \frac{m_H}{V_H} = \frac{1.0079 \text{ AMU}}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R_H^3} = \frac{1.0079 \text{ AMU}}{\frac{4}{3} \pi (5.3 \cdot 10^{-11})^3} = 1.616 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ AMU/m}^3$$

With:

$\rho_H$  = Volumetric mass density of hydrogen atom [ $\text{AMU m}^{-3}$ ];  
 $m_H$  = Mass of hydrogen atom [ $\text{AMU}$ ];  
 $V_H$  = Volume of hydrogen atom =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi R_H^3 = 6.236 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ m}^3$ ;  
 $R_H$  = Radius of hydrogen atom =  $5.3 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}$ ;  
 $\text{AMU}$  = Atomic mass unit [ $\text{g}$ ].

Adopting the same atomic mass density for the electron, we can estimate its volume knowing its atomic mass:

$$V_e = \frac{m_e}{\rho_H} = \frac{5.49 \cdot 10^{-4}}{1.616 \cdot 10^{30}} = 3.397 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ m}^3$$

With:

$V_e$  = Volume of electron [ $\text{m}^3$ ];  
 $m_e$  = Mass of electron =  $5.49 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ AMU}$ ;  
 $\rho_H$  = Volumetric mass density of hydrogen atom [ $\text{AMU m}^{-3}$ ];  
 $\text{AMU}$  = Atomic mass unit [ $\text{g}$ ].

This volume is approximately 1,800 times smaller than the volume of the Bohr's hydrogen atom, which is consistent with the difference in mass between the proton and the electron. With certain restrictions, the same process can be used for other subatomic particles, however, due to the homogenization involved, these calculations may be incorrect and should be considered only an approximation. We can now estimate the magnetic field required to produce electrons from the æther:

$$H = c \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{\mu_0 V}} = 2.673 \cdot 10^{11} \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{V}} = 2.673 \cdot 10^{11} \sqrt{\frac{9.108 \cdot 10^{-31}}{3.397 \cdot 10^{-34}}} = 1.384 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ A m}^{-1}$$

With:

$H$  = Magnetic field [ $\text{A m}^{-1}$ ];  
 $c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} = 1/\sqrt{\gamma_0 \iota_0} = \text{Light speed in vacuum} = 2.9979 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ;  
 $q_G$  = Gravitational charge equivalent to neutral center = Mass of electron =  $9.108 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ ;  
 $\mu_0$  = Magnetic permeability of the vacuum or air =  $1.2566 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H m}^{-1} [\text{Wb A}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}]$ ;  
 $V$  = Volume occupied by magnetic field = Volume of electron =  $3.397 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ m}^3$ .

In a device that produces a magnetic vortex with the magnitude calculated above, it is possible, in addition to deflecting the electrical charges in the atmospheric environment, to produce electrons from the attenuation of the æther of space and deflect them to the peripheral collectors. Such a device can even be used in the vacuum of space and serve as an inexhaustible source of electrical energy.

## 5 Photon Production from the Spatial Substrate

In the propagation of a radio-frequency beam, we know that energy is transported:

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 H^2 = \epsilon_0 E^2 = \mu_0 H^2$$

With:

u = Volumetric density of energy [J m<sup>-3</sup>];

$\epsilon_0$  = Electric permittivity of the vacuum or air = 8.8543\*10<sup>-12</sup> F m<sup>-1</sup> [C V<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-1</sup>];

E = Electric field [V m<sup>-1</sup>];

$\mu_0$  = Magnetic permeability of the vacuum or air = 1.2566\*10<sup>-6</sup> H m<sup>-1</sup> [Wb A<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-1</sup>];

H = Magnetic field [A m<sup>-1</sup>].

The energy associated with a gravitational charge subjected to a gravitational potential is  $U = q_G V_G$ . If the gravitational potential is from the vacuum of space  $V_G = c^2$ , we have  $U = q_G c^2$ , and the volumetric energy density:

$$u = \frac{U_G}{V} = \frac{q_G V_G}{V} = \frac{q_G c^2}{V}$$

With:

u = Volumetric density of energy [J m<sup>-3</sup>];

$U_G$  = Gravitational energy [J];

V = Volume [m<sup>3</sup>];

$q_G$  = Gravitational charge [kg];

$V_G = c^2$  = Gravitational potential [N m kg<sup>-1</sup>] [m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-2</sup>].

Equating the volumetric densities of electromagnetic and gravitational energy, we have:

$$u = \frac{q_G c^2}{V} = \epsilon_0 E^2 = \mu_0 H^2$$

The surface density of gravitational current, in electromagnetic terms, is:

$$\vec{J}_G = \frac{\vec{M}}{t} = \vec{M} f = \gamma_0 \vec{G} f \quad \Rightarrow \quad J_G = \rho_G v = \frac{q_G}{V} c = \frac{\epsilon_0 E^2}{c} = \epsilon_0 E \frac{E}{c} = D B \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$J_G = \rho_G v = \frac{q_G}{V} c = \frac{\mu_0 H^2}{c} = \mu_0 H \frac{H}{c} = B \frac{c H}{c^2} = B \epsilon_0 c \mu_0 H = B \epsilon_0 c B = B \epsilon_0 E = B D$$

With:

$J_G$  = Surface density of gravitational current [kg m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>];

$M$  = Surface density of gravitational charge [kg m<sup>-2</sup>];

G = Gravitational field [N kg<sup>-1</sup>];

$\gamma_0$  = Gravitational permeability of vacuum = 1.1923\*10<sup>9</sup> kg<sup>2</sup> N<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-2</sup>;

$q_G$  = Gravitational charge (mass) [kg];

$\rho_G = q_G/V$  = Volumetric density of gravitational charge (mass) [kg m<sup>-3</sup>].

E = Electric field [V m<sup>-1</sup>];

D = Surface density of electric charge [C m<sup>-2</sup>];

B = Surface density of magnetic charge [Wb m<sup>-2</sup>];

$\epsilon_0$  = Electric permittivity of the vacuum or air = 8.8543\*10<sup>-12</sup> F m<sup>-1</sup> [C V<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-1</sup>];

V = Volume [m<sup>3</sup>];

v = Velocity [m s<sup>-1</sup>];

$c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} = 1/\sqrt{\gamma_0 t_0}$  = Light speed in vacuum = 2.9979\*10<sup>8</sup> m s<sup>-1</sup>;

f = Frequency [Hz];

t = Time [s].

In vector notation, we can confirm that the surface density of gravitational current is the surface density of electromagnetic momentum  $\vec{\phi}_{EM}$  :

$$\vec{J}_G = \vec{D} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{S} = \frac{1}{V_G} \vec{S} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{\phi}_{EM} = \epsilon_0 (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{J}_G \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{S} = \vec{J}_G V_G = \frac{\vec{I}_G V_G}{A} = \frac{P_G}{A}$$

With:

- $J_G$  = Surface density of gravitational current [ $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ];
- $S$  = Poynting vector [ $\text{W m}^{-2}$ ];
- $\vec{\phi}_{EM}$  = Surface density of electromagnetic momentum [ $\text{C Wb m}^{-4}$ ];
- $V_G$  = Gravitational potential [ $\text{N m kg}^{-1}$ ] [ $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ ];
- $I_G$  = Gravitational current [ $\text{kg s}^{-1}$ ];
- $P_G$  = Gravitational power [ $\text{W}$ ];
- $A$  = Surface [ $\text{m}^2$ ].

That is, the energy transported by the Poynting vector is the gravitational charge (mass) of the photon being transported at the speed of light because:

$$I_G = \frac{dq_G}{dt} \quad \text{and} \quad I_G V_G = V_G \frac{dq_G}{dt} = \frac{dU_G}{dt} = P_G$$

This leads us to conclude that it is possible to produce photons from the attenuation of the æther of space, knowing the energy associated with the photon and its equivalent gravitational charge<sup>5</sup>:

$$E = hf = h\nu = mc^2 = q_G V_G \quad \Rightarrow \quad q_G = \frac{hf}{c^2} = \frac{h\nu}{c^2}$$

With:

- $E$  = Energy of photon [ $\text{J}$ ];
- $h$  = Planck's constant =  $6.626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$ ;
- $f = \nu$  = Frequency of radiation [ $\text{Hz}$ ];
- $q_G = m$  = Gravitational (mass) of photon [ $\text{kg}$ ];
- $c$  = Light speed in vacuum =  $2.9979 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ;
- $V_G = c^2$  = Gravitational potential of vacuum [ $\text{N m kg}^{-1}$ ] [ $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ ].

The equation for the magnetic field necessary to create a mass equivalent to the neutral center, considering the photon energy, is:

$$H = c \sqrt{\frac{q_G}{\mu_0 V}} = \sqrt{\frac{hf}{\mu_0 V}} = 2.296 \cdot 10^{-14} \sqrt{\frac{f}{V}}$$

Visible light (sensitive to human eyes) corresponds to wavelengths  $\lambda$  in the range of 380 nm to 750 nm, whose frequencies are determined by the equation  $c = \lambda f$  and are listed in the table below.

Wavelength $\lambda$ [nm]	Frequency $f$ [THz] [ $10^{12} \text{ Hz}$ ]	Color
380 – 450	666.2 – 788.9	violet (limit)
450 – 495	605.6 – 666.2	blue
495 – 570	525.9 – 605.6	green

5 It is currently recognized that photons have no mass, that is, they are not affected by ætheric radiation. But because they are luminous, they emit radiation that neutralizes the action of the latter and, therefore, it is not possible to measure their mass using current physical methods.

Wavelength $\lambda$ [nm]	Frequency $f$ [THz] [ $10^{12}$ Hz]	Color
570 – 590	508.1 – 525.9	yellow
590 – 620	483.5 – 508.1	orange
620 – 750	399.7 – 483.5	red (limit)

Having chosen the frequency of the radiation, the equation for the magnetic field to be produced associates the energy of each photon with the volume of this photon, therefore, without knowing the volume of a photon, it is not possible to calculate the magnetic field necessary to produce light. If we take into account the intensity of the magnetic field calculated to produce electrons, we can estimate that this field will be at least a thousand times smaller.

The radiation frequencies that cover the spectrum from radio waves to gamma rays are shown in the figure below, with emphasis on the visible light spectrum.

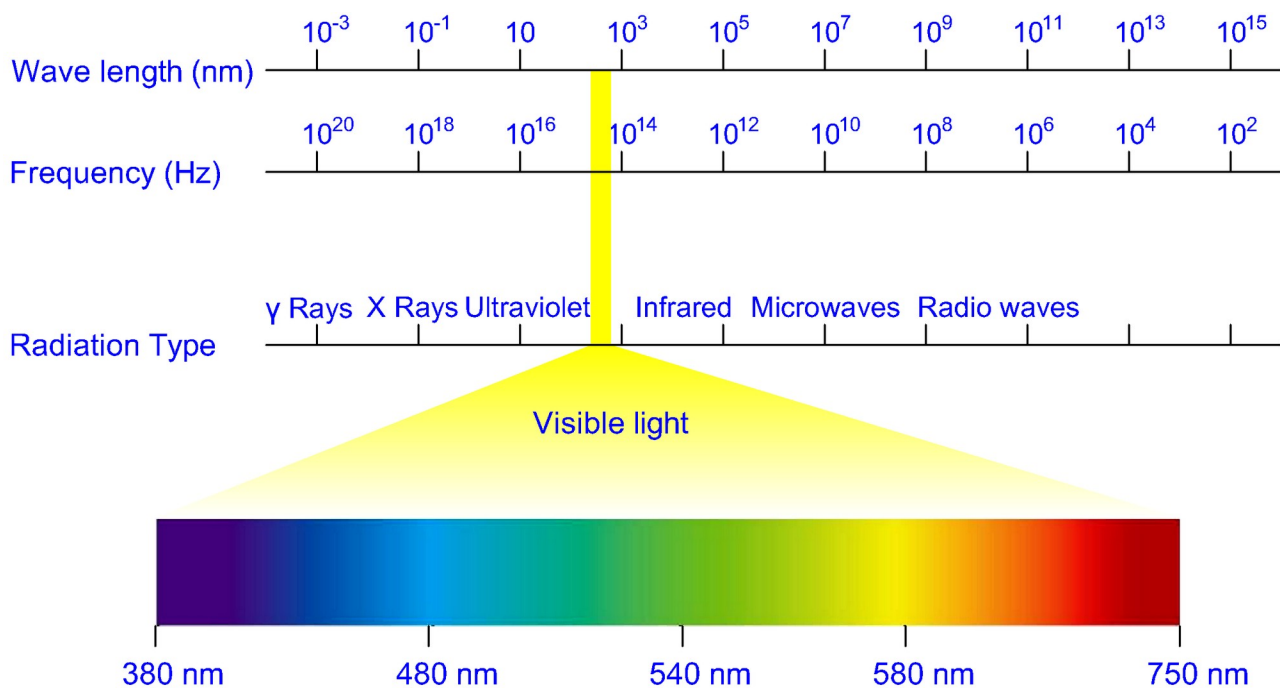


Figure 5: Frequency spectrum.

## 6 The Device of Karl Schappeller

According to Schappeller, the physics we currently use is called Secondary Physics because it is based on effects, not causes. The cause of all energies and substances is the Luminiferous Æther, therefore, the so-called Primary Physics deals with the production of energies directly from this substrate.

All physical energies that we currently use, such as electricity, magnetism, heat, etc., are based on secondary forces produced by the interaction between various etheric substances and material substances. However, primarily there is the luminiferous æther of space, which is neither energy nor substance, but is where both energy and matter come from.

Schappeller's developments lead him to present, by the year 1930, a device based on a new technology for generating various energies (electrical, magnetic and mechanical) directly from the luminiferous æther, using a form of radiant magnetism, considered the true static biomagnetic force, the Primary Force in all of Nature. This form of magnetism corresponds to the physics of the first state, and was called the physics of the primary state of matter. Such radiant magnetism closely resembles the luminiferous æther itself, however, it presents itself as a subtle luminous substance, and is the means by which we can extract any of the known energies from the luminiferous æther. Thus, when the luminiferous æther is under stress from an electromagnetic field, and when this field reaches a critical point, the manifestation of radiant magnetism occurs.



Schappeller discovered that energy could not be produced or transformed without the crossing of two fields of force, both causing stress at a point in space. As his interest was to extract energy directly from the luminiferous æther, he discovered that the focal point of electromagnetic stress could not be carried out inside any body, because all material substance comes from the ether, therefore, it would degrade the quality of the pure æther, which is that of the emptiness of space. He used static electric and magnetic fields to, through a powerful electrical discharge, dissociate and ionize aerial substances (atmospheric gases) and form a vacuum inside a sealed metallic sphere. The stress created by the meeting of opposing magnetic fields applied to the luminiferous æther formed radiant magnetism at the center of the device that produced the same energies used to create the stress and, from this point on, the electromagnetic stress fed on itself.

This system resembles the creation of a plasma powered by microwaves, however, without the presence of oxygen. Radiant magnetism (which is the etheric plasma formed by the production of etheric sub-particles) would be powered by stress in the luminiferous æther (which works like microwaves). The production of etheric sub-particles in abundance presents the phenomenon of radiance, a weak and diffuse luminosity similar to fluorescence, identified by Schappeller as radiant magnetism.

To understand his technology, it is necessary to review the various techniques applied to its device and also the mode of interaction between the electrostatic and magnetostatic fields. The text below, taken from the book “The Physics of the Primary State of Matter” [9], describes the needs associated with a device that extracts energy from the luminiferous æther of space.

It is therefore clear that the first technical problem we have to solve is: what form of technical appliance is there which will put a spherical stress on any given point in the ether? The stress must, of course, be magnetic or electromagnetic in quality and thereby exert a suction on the ether on and to this point, so that the surrounding ether will be drawn in, catalyzed, and finally radiated out as a stimulated stressfield which can be made to "perform work" of all kinds, just as the electric current is now used to produce mechanical power, light, heat and electrolysis for all forms of industrial purposes. ...

So we have now, as our guide, the fact that the appliance must be capable of continually receiving and holding an electromagnetic charge, the form of which must be spherical.

The appliance nearest to this at present available is perhaps the solenoid, which is simply a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed. The electric current produces a magnetic field round the wire coil on which the ether exerts a force of attraction or a suction force, because the ether itself is latent magnetism; and we know that if through the center of this coil or solenoid we insert a bar of steel, the magnetic stress from the solenoid will be induced into the steel bar, and the bar will be said to be magnetized.

Suppose, therefore, we produce a magnetic field of spherical form, that is, wind our wire in the form of a sphere, and provide it with suitable support and covering.

This would hardly satisfy our requirements, ...

It will thus be perfectly clear that a field produced as at present through the medium of passing a current through a copper wire would not fulfill the purpose, and that we require some form of field which will spring out on to its geometrical center and thus draw with it the surrounding Ether, until finally the pressure on the point from the ether compression of the constantly in-rushing ether brings it to the glowing state and a physical point of origin is formed on the geometrical center of the Sphere, or, as Schappeller terms this apparatus, the Stator.

## 6.1 Device Description

The device invented by Karl Schappeller is described in the text below, taken from the book “The Karl Schappeller Device” [10].

According to Davson's description, upon which we will rely, the Schappeller device is

really composed of two separate units, the rotor and the stator. The stator is constructed as follows: Its surface is round or ball-shaped, being composed of two half-shells of steel. These half-shells contain the internal structure and are airtight. Attached at the "pole" of each half-shell is an iron bar-magnet, most of which is positioned inside the sphere. This means that the bulk of each magnet is inside the steel ball, one opposite the other. There is a space between the two bar magnets at the very center of the sphere.

An Insulating ceramic material, is placed on the inside of the steel ball, leaving a hollow central area. Within this hollow area, and around the space between the magnets, two coils are mounted. These start at the pole of the bar magnet and finish at the center of the sphere, with a connection leading out of the sphere to the rotor. These coils are wound using a hollow copper tube filled with a special, secret substance called the "electret". Upon leaving the sphere, the electret-filled copper tubes are replaced by conventional copper wire. An electrical connection is made from the outside surface of one pole to one pole of a special type of battery which is grounded at the other pole or, alternatively, to a special device called an "Ur-machine" which will be discussed later.

This electret is a permanent magnet within the sphere. This type of magnetism is not identical with ferro-magnetism or electromagnetism, it is much stronger. The actual composition of Schappeller's electret remains a secret, but another electret has been made by Professor Mototaro Eguchi. It consists of carnauba wax and resin, perhaps also containing some beeswax. It was kept in a strong electric field while baking slowly until it solidified. For purposes of the production of Schappeller spheres, a complete electret manufacturing plant would have to be set up, which has no parallel in present science.

Before being set into operation, all the air is pumped out of the hollow core of the sphere. This whole ball is mounted on a swivel mechanism so that the poles can be moved from the vertical to the horizontal. The stator is not attached to the rotor. The stator can function without the rotor and the stator is capable of producing electrical energy without the rotor. The rotor could also be used to generate additional electrical energy.

The rotor consists of a steel wheel of special design fixed on the shaft to be driven, and surrounded on its outer surface by magnets which are attracted and repelled by the force of the stator. The copper wire attached to the internal electret-filled copper tubing, runs through this wheel and supplies electric power to the magnets. The magnets are hollow and filled with the same electret. There is always an odd number of magnets.

A variant of this rotor comes to us from Taeufer, who refers to this further development as the "Ur-Machine". This machine is composed of six sphere units as described above, five revolving around a sixth one which is positioned either above or below the plane of the other revolving spheres. A seventh unit would be employed to rotate the five rotating spheres and so would be offset, and not attached to the others. The five rotating spheres would charge the sixth stationary sphere. The sixth and seventh spheres would function as an anode and cathode and so ground the unit. The Ur-machine could be used to activate other spheres instead of a battery-earthing procedure.

As a prime mover, an engine, the rotor would be used to turn a drive shaft. The stator would be offset, that is, moved off center in relation to the rotor. Schappeller worked out various angles of efficiency. The drive shaft could be used to power any number of machine applications such as, for instance, the propellers of a ship.

The coils mounted inside the sphere are made of copper tube, as detailed in the text bellow, taken from the book "The Physics of the Primary State of Matter" [9].

The coils instead of being wires must be tubes, or if we prefer the term, tubular wires, as they are of very small diameter – perhaps of the order of, say,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Of what substance should these coils of tubular wires or tubes be made?

In this form of electromagnetism it may be said that a conductor is an insulator and that a

dielectric holds a charge, and in one sense for static electricity it is thus, as it were, a static conductor. So our wires or tubes would be made of copper. ...

...

But hollow copper wires or tubes alone will not enable a suitable magnetic field to be produced. The purpose of hollow tubes is to fill them with a suitably chosen and suitably prepared combination of substances, the actual composition and preparation of which is Schappeller's secret. It is the equivalent of Eguchi's Electret, but whereas Eguchi's Electret was in the nature merely of an experiment in Physics to establish a phenomenon or "effect", Schappeller's sublimate is the outcome of experiment guided by immense original research relevant to the various specific purposes for which this sublimate is to be produced.

The above sounds strange, but it refers to electricity in the form of a high-vibration vaporous substance, such as a subtle (etheric) gas, which is the form in which electricity appears when it is produced from stress or attenuation of the ætheric substrate. Because of its high vibration frequency, this gas does not penetrate the conductive metal, which functions as a shield due to the "skin" effect. The opposite effect occurs in the substance that fills the inside of the coil tube, which, upon absorbing this electronic gas, acquires a high electric field.

The purpose of the specially developed electret is to accumulate a permanent electric field, in a similar way to what happens in a permanent magnet when it stores a magnetic field. Its nature is described in the continuation of the text: [9]

The nature of the electric charge produced in the dielectric is a permanent internal electrization entirely different from the superficial electrification.

For example, the electrization cannot be destroyed by different treatments applied to the surface, e.g. a Bunsen flame, X-ray exposure, washing with solvents, planing with a knife, or by applying electric force in any sense.

Electrization, as opposed to mere electrification, is really therefore the electrification of the whole bound stressfield of the dielectric in question.

Heaviside coined this new term "electrization" to signify an internal electrical change of a material, which is quite different from superficial electrification.

...

Eguchi declares that such an electret, shows so great an intensity of electrization that the electric force exerted in front of the surface of the electret may attain the greatest sustainable value in the atmosphere – the permanency being also so good that no sensible decay was detected for three or four years after its preparation.

However, the substance used by Schappeller to act in a similar way to the electret was known as sublimate. This substance has qualities similar to electret, however, in its production process what we know as sublimation is used. [9]

This principle forms the basis or nucleus for our spherical field. Schappeller has not used either Eguchi's or any other form of known electret, and the purpose of citing Eguchi's experiments is merely to establish beyond all doubt that this principle is a practical and proven fact. The composition and preparation of Schappeller's electret, or what he terms his "sublimate", requires a special plant and involves a continuous process of perhaps six weeks' duration. Suffice it to say that the principle in the design of this new plant is "transpiration", or drawing energy from the ground by producing a stressfield above the ground and then binding it as an energy sublimate to a suitable "electret material" to form the permanent magnet for our new form of field.

The fact that the earth behaves as a reservoir of negative electrostatic charges indicates that the earth itself already has electret characteristics, that is, the soil certainly has mineral salts that can be extracted to form a suitable electret. Furthermore, this electret must be fusible at low

temperatures to fill the copper tubes of the coils. Therefore, Schappeller's sublimate may be the result of a dry distillation process of the earth, whose main volatile salt that can be extracted is Ammonium Nitrate –  $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{NO}_3$ , which descends to the ground with dew and rain. Its sublimation (boiling) temperature is  $210^\circ\text{C}$  and its melting temperature, which depends on its humidity, varies between  $140^\circ\text{C}$  and  $170^\circ\text{C}$  (when dry).

The electric charge to form the initial electric field that the electret or sublimate receives requires the passage of electric current: [9]

The sublimate must be charged with electric current, after which, provided no power is taken from it, it will retain its charge as we saw in the case of the Electret; the sublimate in this case is an energy sublimate (produced by the new plant referred to above), but this sublimate is bound to a composition of substances in the solid form with which the tubular coils are tightly filled.

The coils are mounted inside a ceramic material that is resistant to the high temperature produced inside the device and, when dry, gives them support, as described below: [9]

These tubes are now embedded in a suitable material of ceramic composition which, when it cools and solidifies, holds the two coils firmly in position. This ceramic material performs various functions; it holds the tubes in position, protects them, refines the ether radiation or induction into the center, and its inner periphery or surface presents a heat-resisting face to the glowing magnetism. It is also electrically an insulator.

The stator is composed of a hollow steel sphere, formed by two hollow half-spheres, that is, two spherical steel shells. The interior is kept sealed without air, that is, with a vacuum. Inside the sphere, two magnetic poles are placed in the center of each half-sphere (its poles). Magnetic poles are permanent magnets positioned so that they point towards the center of the sphere with their opposite poles. The length of the magnets is such that they remain at the same level as the outer surface of the sphere and establish a space in the center of the sphere where the magnetic poles meet, however, without touching each other.

The stator is described in the text below: [9]

Starting from the top half of the Stator, the coil of tube containing the sublimate is fixed to the North Pole, finally emerging on one side through the hollow axle on which the Sphere of the Stator is supported, the bottom half of the Sphere being similarly provided with a coil of tube attached to the South Pole and emerging on the other side through the hollow axle.

Wires (ordinary copper conducting wires) are connected to the two ends of the nests of tubes, after which they emerge through the hollow axle and are brought down to two terminals conveniently situated. These wires complete the circuit through the Rotor, which is mechanically an entirely separate unit, standing on its own base and at a specific calculated distance from the Stator; the Rotor is fixed to the shaft to be driven.

The central terminal is for the “earthing connection” through a battery (needless to say, of special design and having no relation to any form of battery at present known to the SP), and the Sphere is earthed through the battery – the whole of this connection from the center terminal to the “earthing disc” itself being a tube filled with sublimate exactly similar to the tubes forming the Stator field.

The disc or earthing plate is also of special design, according to the purpose to be served.

The battery is not essential where the Stator is merely for the production of power, as it is really a refining apparatus – that is, for refining or qualifying the energy for each specific purpose to be served.

The spherical shape of this device, with the electret coil wound internally, allows us to visualize that the magnetic field flux travels through a closed spherical circuit quite similar to the magnetic field produced by a “pot core” type ferrite core, whose coil is surrounded by the core. In other words, with the upper magnet having its North pole facing the center of the stator and the lower magnet having its South pole facing the center, the magnetic field lines of force run from the lower magnet through the spherical shell to the upper magnet.

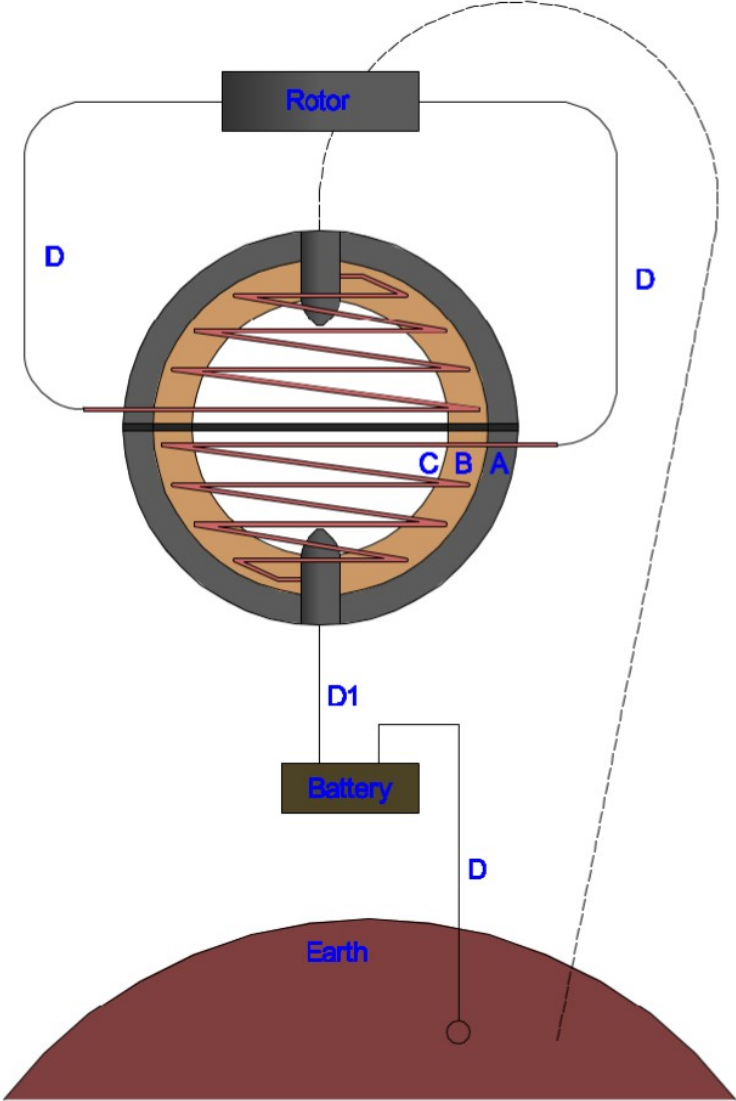


Figure 6: Schappeller's device.  
*A – Steel hollow sphere; B – Ceramic lining in which the tubes are inserted; C – Hollow center; D – Copper tubes, circuits and grounding.*

The connection of the two internal coils to each of the magnets and the electrical insulation between the two spherical metallic shells demonstrates that they have opposite electrical polarity, that is, a potential difference is formed sufficient to run a high electrostatic current through the coils, which must obey the right-hand rule to strengthen the magnetic field of the magnets. When this occurs, it is no longer necessary to connect the special external battery.

The rotor is actually a steel wheel currently attached to the shaft to be driven; it is also described in the text below. [9]

But to return to the construction of the Rotor. This consists of a steel wheel of special

design with short spokes, and, finally, a periphery or rim in which there are magnets – always an odd number, five or seven and so forth, to avoid the possibility of a dead center.

This has been worked out in detail just like the Stator, but the author regrets that he has no drawing of the Rotor available at present.

The body, spokes and part of the periphery, including of course the magnets, which latter are also hollow, are entirely filled with sublimate and energized through the electric current, as shown in the Schematic Diagram, the moment the Stator is switched on.

The stator/rotor arrangement is also described in the text below: [9]

The position of the Rotor relatively to the Stator is the position of the reader when studying the drawing. If the reader pulled the lever towards him the N pole would finally point exactly to his eyes. Imagine that his eyes are a magnet just appearing over the top of the Rotor periphery. The stator in this position will be exerting its maximum force on the Rotor, because half the core is concentrated on the Rotor.

The Rotor will be set with its axis, that is the axis of the shaft to be driven, parallel to the axis of the Stator shaft through the trunnion, and at any convenient distance within the Stator's amplitude; Schappeller declares that a suitable distance between the shaft of the Stator and that of the Rotor is seven times the outside diameter of the stator.

...

The Rotor is laminated to prevent eddying and the magnets do not project; the Rotor periphery is thus entirely equiradial. The Rotor is fixed to the shaft to be driven and the Stator is fixed about a meter above the earth's surface. This latter is, of course, flexible because the earth can include the sea or even the floor of an ether-ship.

## 6.2 Description of Device Operation

Extracting energy from the ætheric substrate (or luminiferous æther) requires a radiant magnetic field, which has mobility, a completely new type of magnetism, as described in the continuation of the text: [9]

The three essentials to any magnet are two poles and a neutral. We require a uniform, coherent and concentrated magnetism and we refer now to the magnetism itself and not to the field producing it. This is the reason that no substance of any form could fulfill these conditions, which means that our magnet must be throughout of magnetism; the two poles and the neutral must be centralized, united, in the form of the basic sign of all life force, the "trinity in unity".

But to accomplish this artificially, that is, through apparatus, the form of apparatus must be polar *and the electric current must be polarized*. The electric current is self-produced in the Stator without the aid of any external generator, and is only required at all for stimulating a specially designed Rotor, not for driving it, and even then only when the Stator is required for the purpose of generating mechanical power in combination with the Rotor.

The earth behaves as a reservoir of negative electrostatic charges (electrons), which are conducted to the coils filled with the electret inside the sphere. The radiant magnetic field is produced by the passage of this electrostatic current, initially coming from the specially designed battery connected to the device and earth, and subsequently produced by the device itself. This magnetostatic field produced by the electrostatic current that circulates in the electret of the tubes internally wound in the two semi-spheres has characteristics that are quite different from the magnetic fields currently produced with electric currents based on the displacement of electrons in the conductive layer of metals.

The description of the device's operation and the characteristics of the radiant magnetism produced inside the sphere are given in this text, taken from the book *The Karl Schappeller Device* [10]:

The device is started through a connection to a totally unique battery and a connection to the earth. A specific excitation impulse must be given to the device. This electric impulse is conducted through the iron magnet and jumps the gap in the center of the sphere to the other iron magnet.

What occurred then sets this device apart from all others. In the vacuum of the sphere, in the center space between the two bar magnets a field of “glowing magnetism” is set up. This glowing magnetism is something entirely unique. It is recognized as a magnetic field, but much more powerful and unlike any magnetic field produced by an iron bar or an electric coil. Once the initial input had been made to start the device, the battery and ground can be disconnected. The device then continues to operate on its own.

For an understanding of what is really happening here we have to consider the bar magnet. We think of a bar of iron with two poles, one positive and one negative or perhaps one north pole and one south pole. But there are really three components to the bar magnet. There are the two poles and the neutral zone between the poles. If we cut the magnet in half we get two new poles. For the Schappeller device, this neutral zone is very important. Imagine a bar magnet running through the vertical axis of the ball. Then imagine the center section cut out. We now have a north pole at the top of the ball, a south pole at the bottom of the ball just as we do with the planet Earth. In the center we have a missing section with a south pole, opposing the north pole at the top of the ball and, likewise, a north pole opposite the south pole at the bottom of the ball. We have now four poles and a split bar magnet with a gap in its center section.

It is this gap in the center where Schappeller's “glowing magnetism” is generated by grounding, that is, charging the device via a special battery and an earth connection. This glowing magnetism is the mystery. Davson cites Schappeller's calculations and gives this form of magnetism as being a thousand times more powerful than that produced by present magnetism. He also states that in this form of magnetism the electricity is stationary while the magnetism is radiated.

The text below describes what is needed to trigger or turn on the device, taken from the book *The Physics of the Primary State of Matter* [9]:

What actually does “switching on” mean?

It means “earthing” the Stator. In the “off position” the earthing connection D1 is broken, the Stator or Sphere of the Stator being exactly in the position of N-S vertical. So switching on means pulling the lever provided on the Stator spindle and thereby taking the Sphere of the Stator off the neutral stud; the Sphere is then earthed through the connections shown and “aired” through the N pole at the top, which may even culminate outside the Sphere in a cross filled with electret or sublimate material, or in a Sphere, in place of an ordinary screwed plug. (See drawing of Stator.)

The complete theoretical energy cycle is shown in the Schematic Diagram. The dotted line represents the return to the earth, really a theoretical consideration.

The operation of the device is also described below: [9]

From one standpoint the Stator may be regarded as a body in Space. The concentration of the ether or latent magnetism takes place over the entire surface of the Sphere, in the same way as in the case of the earth itself. It represents as it were a “power-field” concentrating on the central point of the Sphere. But actual concentration will take place only if, and when, a potential difference exists between the density in the latent magnetism outside and inside the Sphere cavity,

which again, will depend on the existence of a heat-potential.

When the Sphere cavity is full of air the ether density will be balanced, and this is, of course, the position when the lever is first pushed off the stop or neutral position.

A power field therefore exist outside the cavity (or hollow center of the Stator Sphere) which is ever ready to concentrate with tremendous energy or atomic pressure at the center point of the cavity the moment a heat-potential exists or is produced.

Now, the instant the lever is pushed off the neutral point the Star Sphere is polarized, or possesses an N and S pole although the N and S line may only be a few degrees out of the vertical neutral position. The Force Diagram is set out for the vertical at the “neutral position” but it need not be.

The field is energized the moment the Stator is switched on. The ether balance inside and outside is no longer stable; pressure due to the field is exerted on the center of the cavity, and a stream of cold latent magnetism (or ether) flows from the N to the S pole, the only pathway at present available as the air is still in the cavity.

An ever-increasing pressure from the field concentrates on the center and the air (which is merely a sublimate out of the ether) is disintegrated; that is, the nitrogen and residue (the noble gases) are reconverted into the energy form as hydrogen, and the oxygen to oxygen energy, in other words, the whole is re-converted into ether and concentrated.

The now powerful concentration of the field on the center of the cavity, after removing the air, induces an inrush of ether through the entire surface of the Sphere, resulting in a tremendous concentration of ether in the cavity. The pressure increases until finally the whole ether mass reaches a density corresponding to a critical temperature above which this densified ether enters into the glowing state and a powerful heat-potential is established.

But it will be clearly understood by now that this is not merely heat-potential such as operates a thermodynamic cycle, but a magnetic heat-potential due to magnetism as densified energy in the glowing state.

With the descriptions given above, we can identify three types of energy being produced in the Schappeller device: magnetic energy, electrical energy and mechanical energy.

1. Magnetic energy

The stator produces a magnetic field that moves the rotor. This magnetic field is biologically active, that is, it is a form of biomagnetism capable of causing beneficial and healing effects on the human body. The magnetism we know is without vitality, it is lifeless energy, while this magnetism is alive. This magnetism is known as radiant magnetism.

2. Electrical energy

The stator produces electrical energy in the form of a vibrating gas. The characteristics of this gas allow it to be associated with orgone, considering that this is an elementary form of electricity. We can also call it bioelectricity. Due to its vibratory characteristic, it travels a different path than the electricity we know, which is why the metal serves as shielding, while the sublimate or electret allows its passage. The electricity we know is without vitality, it is lifeless energy, while this vibratory electricity is alive.

3. Mechanical energy

The rotor, being a separate part from the stator, serves only to generate mechanical force. Its operating principle is based on the crossing of an electric field and a magnetic field, in accordance with the Faraday's disk principle. According to existing descriptions, the arrangement of a steel circle with rotating magnets with a polarized electret is very similar to the SEG generator [11], but functioning as a motor. Therefore, the mechanical energy produced by the device is a consequence of the interaction between the magnetic and electric fields.

The electromagnetic characteristics of this device allow the production of electromagnetic charges from the attenuation of the spatial substrate, which in our solar system manifests itself as luminiferous æther, as seen in the section [Electron Production from the Spatial Substrate](#). The initial



circulation of electrostatic charges through the electret-filled copper tubes, through connection to the specially designed battery connected to ground, produces radiant magnetism within the device. After disconnecting the battery, the process of producing electrostatic charges continues and the device powers itself, because these charges remain circulating in the copper tube coils and maintain the radiant field.

Electrostatic charges have different characteristics from the electrical charges we know, and the electrostatic current produces a special magnetic field in the center of the device that greatly amplifies the rarefaction process of the luminiferous æther. This magnetic field is in the same direction as the original magnetic field of the magnets positioned at the poles of the hemispheres that make up the metal shell of the device.

With the simple electrical connection of the copper tube of the coils to any electrical circuit, electrostatic charges will be transported, which will form part of the circuit and feed the charges, replacing the electrical charges of the valence layer of the conductors, which are not as mobile. In other words, this device can function as a source of electrical current, similar to what was seen in the Electricity from Atmospheric Air chapter of the article Power from Electrostatic Charges [12]. The main novelty is that, instead of taking advantage of the electrostatic charges already produced by Nature, these are produced directly inside the device, rarefying the spatial substrate called Luminiferous Æther.

## 7 Conclusion

It is presented a new method to nullify gravity by attenuating the ætheric radiation that, as we know from the article The Spatial Substrate [3], is the cause of gravity. It is also possible to create artificial gravity shielding that same radiation. Both methods may be implemented creating vortices of magnetic fields with sufficient intensity that shield the penetration of this frequency of approximately  $10^{12}$  Hz.

To nullify or create a new gravitational field it is necessary to create an intense neutral magnetic field superposing North and South magnetic poles. There are several methods to create this neutral magnetic center: rotation of ionized masses or materials that contain large amounts of electrostatic charges, rotation of magnetized masses or circulation of high-intensity electric currents.

To produce a gravitational field, the neutral center may be equated by a central gravitational charge (mass) which is equivalent to the magnetic energy concentrated in that central volume. This way we may calculate the magnetic field intensity that produces that mass and extend this concept to the production of electrostatic charges and photons from the spatial substrate, that we know as Luminiferous Æther.

It is presented the device developed by Karl Schappeller that used the magnetic neutral center to produce radiant magnetism inside his hermetically sealed spherical device. That magnetism is produced circulating electrostatic current in an internal coil made with copper tube filled with a special “electret”, called “sublimate”, extracted from the earth. After starting, the device could work by itself and produce magnetic, electrical and mechanical energies.

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