

## **Generating Gravity and time.**

### **(Mahona Mercury engine, Mahona Capacitor engine and Mahona reactor engine)**

**Abstract:** This paper is based on the McMahon field theory (2010), which explains how proton fields are produced from moving protons, which gives us the force of Mahona (Pronounced Maa-naa). It explains how magnetic fields are formed from moving electrons which gives us the force of Magnetism, and how neutron fields are produced from moving neutrons which are predicted to affect time. On studying the proton field, and the force called Mahona it produces, I find it to be indistinguishable from the force of gravity. Thus, if humanity built a proton field, thus generated Mahona, they would have gravitational capability. This paper discusses methods to produce proton and neutron fields, as the magnetic field is already understood. The three proton field engines I describe are called the Mahona Mercury engine, The Mahona Capacitor engine and the Mahona reactor engine. To begin, I present some theory direct from the McMahon field theory (2010) for the benefit of the reader, so that the reader may understand how fields such as proton, neutron and magnetic fields are formed. McMahon field theory (2010) calls craft that are propelled via the force of Mahona, “VMahona” (pronounced Vee-Maa-naa). “V” denotes the word “Vehicle”, and “Mahona” is a derivative of the name “McMahon”.

#### **Theory: (Taken directly from the McMahon field theory (2010)):**

Special relativity applies to particles or masses moving close to the speed of light, which is the case for electrons moving as electrical current in a wire, as shown in the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2015)** “*Electron velocity through a conductor*”. Thus, special relativity applies to such particles, which allows us to observe special relativity in the real world as the magnetic field. Thus, through the magnetic field, this paper explains that particles moving near the speed of light appear as energy fields.

First, allow me to present a new understanding of energy, which requires us to modify Einsteins theory of special relativity, and our understanding of it.

Let us begin by explaining the nature of energy using an example of electrons moving through an electrical wire. Since the velocity of these electrons can be considered as at or near the speed of light, we can assume that they are affected by both time dilation and length contraction, effects predicted by Albert Einstein’s famous theory of relativity. It is worth noting that Albert A. Michelson and Edward W. Morley carried out an experiment that showed the velocity of light does not change, regardless of the velocity of the theoretical ether through which it passes (**Serway, R.A. (1996)**). Einstein appears to have interpreted this result as meaning the velocity of light is the same for all observers, which became the foundation of what is known today as the Special theory of relativity. I therefore acknowledge the contributions of Albert A. Michelson, Edward W. Morley and Albert Einstein which made the special theory of relativity possible.

From Einsteins special theory of relativity, we are presented with equations 1 and 2.

$$T' = \frac{T}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}} \quad \text{..... equation (1)}$$

$$L' = L \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} \quad \text{..... equation (2)}$$

Where:

T' = Time experienced by moving object, relative to stationary observer.

T = Time experienced by stationary observer, relative to stationary observer.

L' = Length experienced by moving object, relative to stationary observer.

L = Length experienced by stationary observer, relative to stationary observer.

V = the velocity the moving object, relative to the stationary observer.

C = The speed of light, = 299,792,458 m/s.

From Einsteins special theory of relativity, equations 1 and 2 tell us that as a particle approaches the speed of light, the stationary observer tells us that time slows down for the moving particle compared to the time the observer experiences. Also, this observer tells us that the length of the particle appears shorter as it approaches the speed of light. McMahon field theory takes these basic ideas, and expands on them. What if we are interpreting equations 1 and 2 incorrectly- in that the equations are correct, but our understanding of them is incomplete? Note that the term “V” is used for “velocity” in equations 1 and 2, rather than simply “s” for “speed”. This means we must consider both the magnitude and direction of the moving body in equations 1 and 2, as velocity is a vector quantity, whereas speed, is a scalar quantity, which only considers magnitude. Therefore, if the path taken by the moving body is important, since velocity is a vector, thus we have no choice but to consider the path and magnitude of the moving body, then we must apply the effects of special relativity not just to the moving particle, but also to its path. If we do this, our understanding of special relativity changes. This new understanding gives rise to the McMahon field theory.

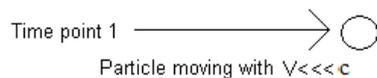
Let’s perform a thought experiment: Let’s imagine a stretched out spring. Let the straight stretched out spring represent the path of electrons moving in an electrical wire. Now, since length contraction occurs because of relativity, the electron path is affected. As a result, the straight line path of the electron is compressed. This is the same as allowing a spring to begin to recoil. As a result, the straight line path of the electron begins to become coiled. I call this primary coiling. This is the effect length contraction has on mass as is approaches the speed of light and is dilated by length contraction. When a particle such as an electron reaches the speed of light, it becomes fully coiled or fully compressed, and Einsteins length contraction and time dilation equations become equal to zero and “undefined”. This particle, now moves as a circle at the speed of light in the

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same direction it was before. If this particle tries to move faster still, it experiences secondary coiling. I.e: the coil coils upon itself, becoming a secondary coil. This is why energy is observed on an Oscilloscope as waves: we are simply looking at a side on view of what are actually 3-dimensional coiled coils or secondary coils. Waves are not simply 2 dimensional; rather, they are 3 dimensional secondary coils. It was easy for scientists of the past to assume waves were 2 dimensional in nature, as the dimensional calculations and drawings for relativity were carried out on flat pieces of paper which are also 2-dimensional. The human imagination, however, is able to perform calculations in multiple dimensions. Now, let's consider the effect of time dilation.

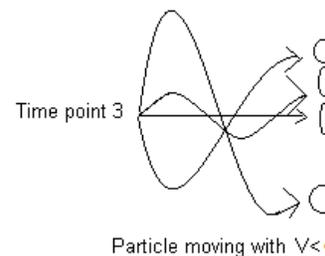
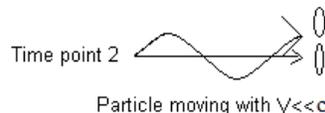
When an electron approaches the speed of light, according to relativity, it undergoes time dilation. What does this actually mean? I believe this is the effect: time dilation allows a body, particle or mass- in combination with the effects of length contraction, to exist in multiple places at the same time. This is why we observe magnetic flux. Electricity is composed of high speed electrons, so these electrons would be affected by time dilation and length contraction. As a result, the electron is both inside the electrical wire, and orbiting around the wire as magnetic flux (because of full primary coiling at the speed of light). Magnetic flux is the combined effect of length contraction and time dilation on the electron. The coiling effect is why electrical wires carrying electricity exhibit magnetic fields- the electron path is compressed into coils, and time dilation permits the electron to occupy multiple positions at the same time, which is why magnetic flux is detected as coils at different distances from the electrical wire. Please refer to figure 1 on the following page.



Arrow = path particle has taken



(c = light speed)  
(v = relative velocity)



Einstein's length contraction and time dilation equations take effect at time point 2, when the coiling effect starts. Time dilation allows the electron to exist in multiple places at the same time, so here we see the electron in two places at once. The electron on the original particle path appears very compressed, because the space it occupies on its straight line path appears compressed due to length contraction. However the other position the electron now also occupies also experiences length contraction, but it appears less compressed because its path coils.

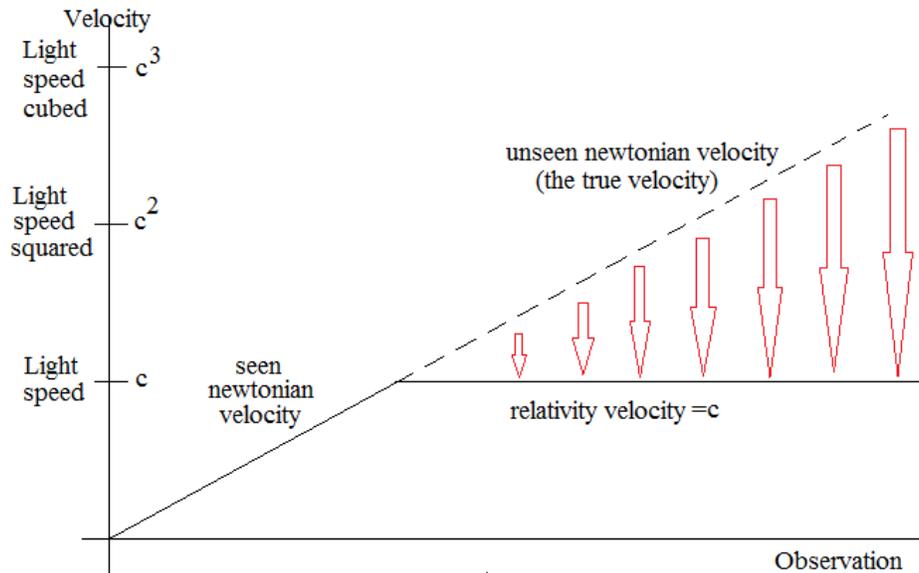
As the particle moves faster, it appears in more coil orbitals at the same time, rotating around the original particle, and further from the original particle. The bigger the coiled path, the less compressed the particle appears in that coiled path.

This is why the mass of the particle appears to be increasing mathematically according to Einstein's relativity theory- we are simply mathematically adding the mass in all the positions the particle occupies. The particle mass has not actually changed, but because it exists in more than one place at a time, mathematically it appears to be gaining mass as it approaches the speed of light.

This is also why we observe magnetic flux around wires carrying electrons which move close to the speed of light.

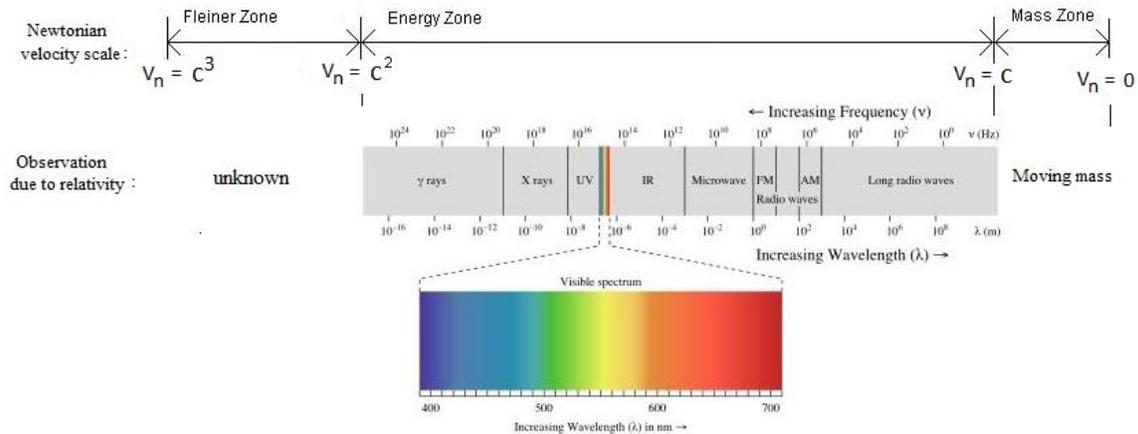
**Figure 1: Particle relativity.** What we observe as relative stationary observers of a particle as it travels faster.

Next, we must consider the fact that nothing appears to be able to travel faster than the speed of light. If this is true, then if we were to try to speed a particle up beyond the speed of light, the true speed that would be observed must be dilated by relativity. Refer to figure 2 below. Let's call the velocity that would be observed for a particle if relativity didn't dilate it the "Newtonian velocity", which has the symbol " $v_n$ ". Thus, particles can travel faster than the speed of light, but relativity dilates the velocity we observe back down to the speed of light.



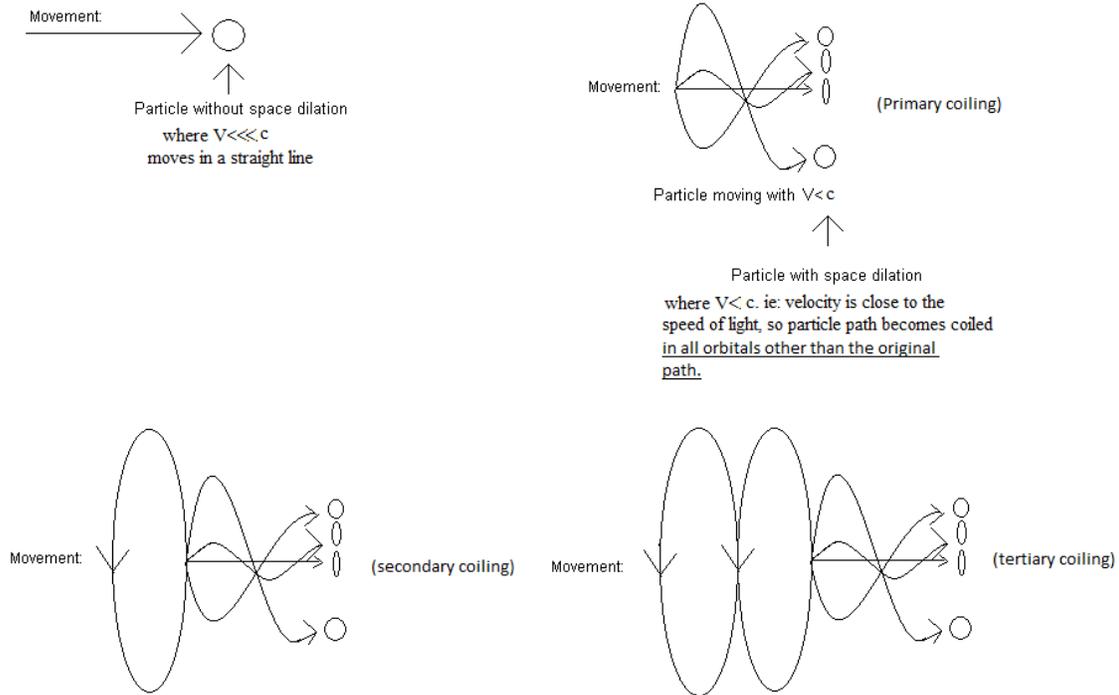
**Figure 2:** The dilation of the true velocity or Newtonian velocity by relativity. Here, we see that the dotted line represents the true velocity of particles travelling faster than the speed of light, but relativity dilates this velocity down to the speed of light which coils the path of the particle, so observers don't ever see particles travelling faster than light. The degree of velocity dilation is represented by the red arrows. Hence, the solid lines represent that which is seen, but the dotted line, which is the true velocity above light, is unseen due to dilation by relativity.

Considering figure 2, we see that once a particle reaches the speed of light, its observed velocity (relativity velocity) appears constant. However, this is only because its true velocity (the dotted line), or Newtonian velocity, is dilated back down to the speed of light by relativity. So, once a particle reaches the speed of light, if we try to make it go faster, we don't see changes in velocity, so something else must change. What changes is observed frequency and wavelength. In other words, figure 2 tells us that, once a particle reaches the speed of light, its speed appears to remain constant, which means that we now observe the particle as energy. This is because all energy forms on the electromagnetic spectrum appear to move at the same speed, namely,  $c$ , the speed of light, but if we add or subtract energy from the electromagnetic spectrum, instead of observing changes in velocity, we observe changes in frequency and wavelength. Thus, at the speed of light, a particle appears as energy. In the case of an electron, once an electron reaches the speed of light, if it tries to go faster, we observe this electron as an energy form on the electromagnetic spectrum. Refer to figure 3 below.



**Figure 3: How an electron is observed at different newtonian speeds: modified from Serway, R.A. (1996).** Here, we see that as an electron moves with increasing speed according to Newtonian physics (although the speed we observe is dilated back to that of light because of relativity as in figure 2) and becomes a coil because of relativity, as the electron speed is increasingly dilated back to light it is observed as different types of energy. This is because the electron becomes more coiled (more velocity dilation) as it tries to move faster, so we say that the frequency increases and wavelength decreases. In this diagram, let the value of true, un-dilated Newtonian velocity due to relativity be  $V_n$  as in figure 2, and let the velocity of light be equal to  $c$ . I believe that electrons are on the boarder of mass and energy, so in the diagram above electricity would be at the point where  $V_n=c$ . If the electrons in electricity tried to move faster, they would be compressed further into a secondary coil to become long radio waves, then AM radio waves, then FM radio waves, then microwaves, then Infra-red (IR), then X-rays, then y-rays. Hence, the electromagnetic spectrum is nothing more than an electron dilated by different magnitudes of relativity. Other particles, such as protons and neutrons, will also have their own spectrums, which may be different or similar to that of the electron.

From Figure 3, we see that if electricity or electrons in an electrical wire tried to move faster, the electrons path would be compressed further, making it coil upon itself again creating secondary coiling or a coiled coil path. Hence it would be further affected by length contraction. As a result, the electron will be observed as different forms of energy. In the figure above, we see that an electron is considered as mass when it has an undilated velocity or Newtonian velocity between 0 and  $c$ . If an electron tries to travel faster than this, it enters the energy zone, where the electron path becomes fully compressed and moves as a full primary coil or circle which undergoes secondary coiling or coils upon itself. A particle moving as energy or a secondary coil has an un-dilated velocity or Newtonian velocity range between  $c$  and  $c^2$ . In this range, the particle now experiences secondary coiling, so the coil now coils upon itself. Figure 4 also explains what happens if an electron tries to move faster than  $C^2$ : The secondary coiled or coiled coil path becomes overly dilated, and the length contraction effect becomes so great that the particle now undergoes tertiary coiling- ie it becomes a coiled coil coil. As a result, because of excess coiling the particle becomes undetectable or unidentifiable. These undetectable states are what are known as dark matter and/or dark energy. See figure 4.



From the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2013)** "Fine structure constant solved and new relativity equations—Based on McMahon field theory", we are told that Einsteins time dilation and length contraction effects stop occurring and reach their maximum effect at a velocity of 299,792,457.894 m/s. Thus once a particle reaches the speed of light, the mass of the particle system mathematically is the same as at the 299,792,457.894 m/s velocity. Also, if the particle tries to move faster than light, the entire system then coils upon itself, something I call secondary coiling. This prevents us from ever seeing velocities greater than light. This is what energy is- particles moving as coiled coils. When secondary coiling is complete- and tertiary coiling begins- this is the state of Fleiner.

**Figure 4:** The actual affect Einsteins relativity theory has on the movement of a particle, causing it to first appear as mass during primary coiling, then energy during secondary coiling, and Fleiner during tertiary coiling, during which it becomes dark matter or dark energy. Einstein was unaware of this.

Now, we must consider conventional science of the current day. Conventional oscilloscopes are used for energy only. Therefore, the "waves" we see on oscilloscopes are in fact, the side views of secondary coils and higher degrees of coiling. Once full primary coiling is achieved, the fully compressed primary coil remains as it is, but with more momentum it begins to coil upon itself, which is secondary coiling. Thus, "wavelength" and "frequency" according to the science of this day are measurements from the reference point where a full primary coil forms.

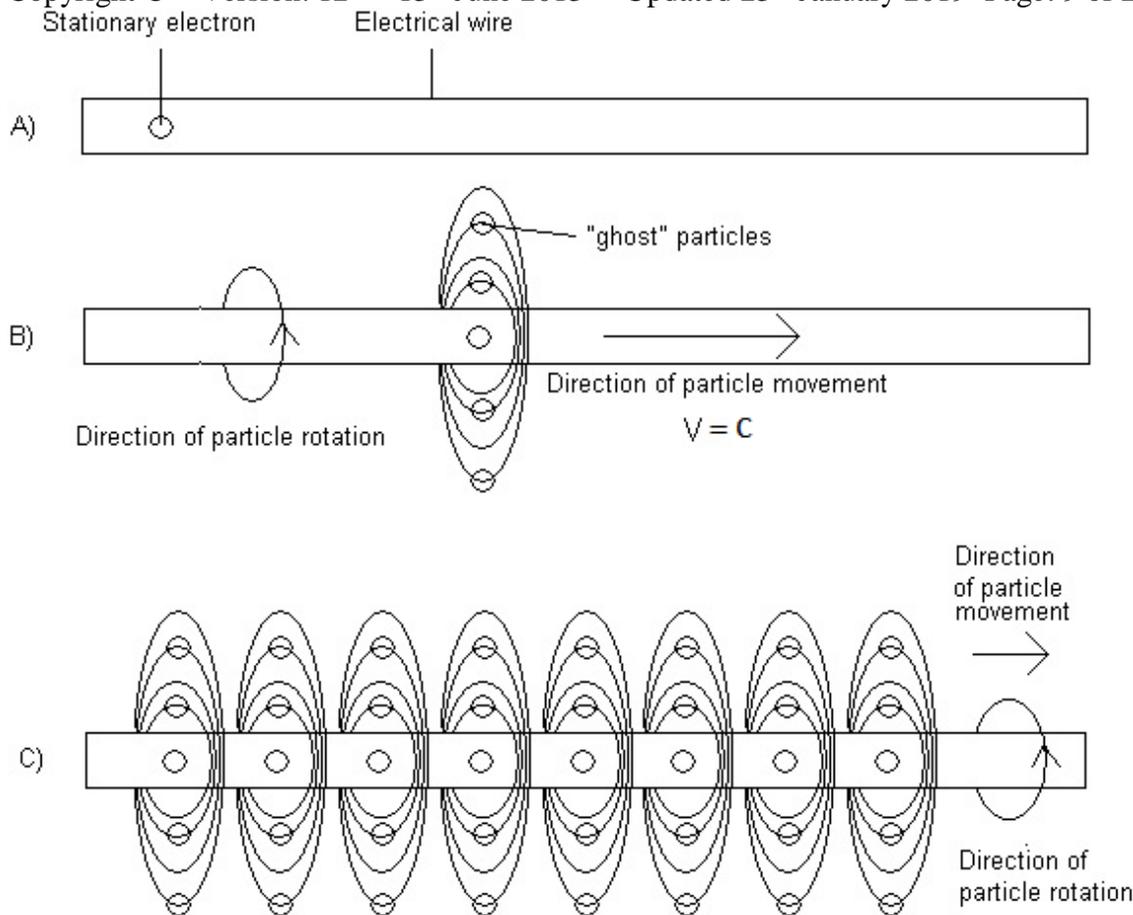
From this theory, we realize that magnetic flux must arise due to the length contraction and time dilation of the electron, if we assume that electrons move as electricity at the speed of light relative to us as observers, as in the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2015)** "Electron velocity through a conductor". We observe this flux differently depending on the Newtonian velocity of the electron (ie: the electromagnetic spectrum in figure 3). Keep in mind that relativity prevents observers from measuring the true velocity

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(Newtonian velocity) of the electron- relativity dilates velocities greater than light back down to the speed of light. Refer to figure 2.

Now, figures 1 and 4 depict the length contraction effect on the electron, but the length contraction effect occurs simultaneously with the time dilation effect, which causes the electron to exist in multiple places along-side itself at the same time. As a result, as a particle approaches the speed of light, the original electron remains in its original linear position, but it also exists tangentially to itself, which rotates around its original self.

From figure 5 in A), we see a stationary electron in a wire. If this electron moves to the other end of the wire at speeds much less than  $C$  for us on Earth, the particle obeys the laws of Newtonian Physics. In B), we see our electron now moves through the wire with a speed of  $c$ , so as discussed earlier it undergoes full primary coiling, which results in the appearance of a magnetic field (the magnetic field is the primary coiling) so it obeys the laws of relativity. From Einstein, when the electron moves at a speed where  $V=c$ ,  $T' = \text{undefined}$  (time dilation = undefined) and  $L' = 0$  (length compressed to zero). This means that to us, the particle no longer experiences time as in Newtonian physics, and now moves as a full primary coil or circle which propagates along with a speed equal to  $c$ . Because  $T' = \text{undefined}$ , the electron is able to be in more than one place at a time. Because  $L' = 0$ , the particle is seen to move as a full primary coil or circle, which moves along the wire, always with a relative speed equal to  $c$ . this means that the electron is both inside the wire, and orbiting around the wire in multiple orbits multiple distances from the wire at the same time.

These “ghost or flux particles” which are all one particle that exist in different places at the same time, are responsible for the strange observations and theories made in quantum physics. These theories arise from the fact that ghost particles appear in their experiments involving high speed particles, such as the double slit experiment, and physicists cannot explain what they observe.



**Figure 5:** In A), we see a stationary electron in a wire. If this electron moves through the wire at speeds far below  $c$ , then the particle simply moves in a straight line through the wire, and no magnetic field is observed.

In B), our electron is now moving at  $c$ , so space dilation is occurring, causing the electron to now move as a circle (full primary coil) rather than in a straight line. As a result, the entire primary coil is always seen to move at a relative speed of  $c$ . However, the particle is experiencing maximum time dilation,  $t' = \text{undefined}$ . As a result, relative to us as stationary observers, the electron is in more than one place at the same time. In fact, the electron is both inside the wire, and orbiting around it in multiple orbital positions at the same time. As a result, we observe a magnetic field around the wire, which is just the electron orbiting around the outside of the wire. When a particle is seen in more than one place at the same time, I call this a ghost or flux particle.

In C), the situation described in B) is exactly what is observed when electricity moves through an electrical wire. Note that conventional current moves in the opposite direction to electron flow.

From figure 5, we see that the original moving electrons we observe as electricity still exist inside the wire, but the length contraction and time dilation effects allow these electrons to simultaneously exist tangentially to their direction of movement outside the wire.

Thus, with this new understanding of special relativity, we have the McMahon field theory. This theory reveals that particles appear as energy as they approach the speed of light.

**Basic idea behind energy fields- using magnetic fields as a template.**

According to McMahon field theory (2010), a magnetic field is created when an electron moves near the speed of light, which compresses its path into a primary coil. The direction of coiling, as explained in McMahon, C.R. (2012): “*Rules of electromagnetic induction -Explained using McMahon field theory.*”, is because the path electrons take as they move through a metal conductor via atomic bonds in the metal, directs all coiling in the same direction.

Metal conductors enable us to create primary coiling (thus magnetic fields) for electrons, because of three main conditions:

**Conditions:**

- 1) Metal conductors cause electrons (moving as electricity) to move through them at near the speed of light.
- 2) Metals, due to the nature of their atomic bonds, influence moving electrons when experiencing primary coiling, to all coil in the same direction.
- 3) The electrons in a magnetic field can enter and leave nearby metals within the magnetic field to keep the field continuous.

McMahon field theory (2010) can be verified if proton and neutron fields can be created. (hence the reason I’m writing this paper). The electron field, which we call a magnetic field, has already been discovered, but not proton and neutron fields. In order to create proton and neutron fields, such protons and neutrons must be made to meet similar conditions to conditions 1, 2 and 3 above.

Magnetic fields, as we all know, are made up of electrons. Because electrons are easily conducted through metals- we can understand why magnetic fields act on metals. The electrons in a magnetic field move naturally through metals because of the atomic bonds in metals- so when a piece of metal is in the area occupied by a magnetic field, the electrons try to move through the metal. As a result- this affinity electrons have for metal pulls the metal inward toward the source of the magnetic field.

Taking this into consideration- what do you think will happen if a proton field were created? **Since protons have an affinity for electrons, and all matter is composed of atoms with electrons orbiting around them- we can say that a proton field will pull in all electrons (and matter) towards its source. As a result, the observer would say that the proton field is in fact, a gravitational field!**

A neutron field is much harder to predict. Neutrons have no charge at all. The nature of “time” is still an unknown, because to us on Earth it appears to be a constant- only affected by Einsteins relativity. Also, because neutrons are neutral- we can’t affect their movement with charged particles. Science has shown us that there are natural laws that govern our reality- there is no magic. So perhaps “time” isn’t a continuous property- perhaps it too is an energy form. If so, then since McMahon field theory (2010) states that all energy has a particle basis- then time itself must have a particle basis. My best prediction for a neutron field is that it is in fact, a time field- it will affect time thus allow movement through time (both into the future and past). Since time and space seem connected- a neutron field may also act as an Einstein-Rosen bridge.

### **Gravity- how to create it by making a proton field.**

Proton Fields have not yet been discovered because of several reasons. Firstly, protons have an affinity for electrons- so a heat source is needed at the source of the proton field to separate electrons that bind to keep the proton field continuous (a hot plasma). This is why the sun and core of the Earth are both extremely hot (and exhibit gravity.)

Secondly, it has been assumed that gravity is caused by mass- Einstein theorized that mass distorts space-time which is what we call gravity. Because of this theory- and because clever scientists have realized that there is more gravity in the universe than mass to explain it- it has been realized that Einsteins theory of General relativity fails to explain all the observable gravity in the universe. Since it is still assumed that only mass generates gravity, no-one is looking for a way to produce it artificially. For information on the reason why gravity appears associated with mass, refer to the paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2016)** “*Why mass appears Gravitational.*” Journal of advances in Physics, vol 11, no 7.

Thirdly- a means to cause all primary coiling to occur in the same direction is needed. This would explain why magnetic fields are detected alongside gravitational fields in extremely hot locations (ie: our sun and Earths core). The protons in the gravitational field are chasing the moving electrons, and the extreme heat is preventing them from binding. As a result- protons would all coil in the same direction- and the proton field would remain continuous. For a more detailed explanation between the relationship heat, gravity, planet orbits and protons share, refer to an addendum paper: **McMahon, C.R. (2010)** “*McMahon field theory: Theoretical unification of relativity and quantum physics, thus methods to generate gravity and time. Special addendum 1- Planet cores*”.

From this, we see we need three things to produce a proton field.

- 1) A proton source (atomic protons from atoms)
- 2) A heat source (plasma)
- 3) A magnetic field to direct proton coiling (protons will chase the electrons in the field)

Important note: because proton fields attract electrons, Proton fields will pull electrons out of the atmosphere. It should be possible to collect these electrons and store them, to electrically recharge any craft that generates proton fields.

Mankind already has reached the level of scientific advancement necessary to create proton fields. It may be easier than we think. I present three conceptual methods in this paper to produce proton fields. The first method I call the Mahona Mercury engine, the second I call a Mahona Capacitor engine, the third is the Mahona reactor engine.

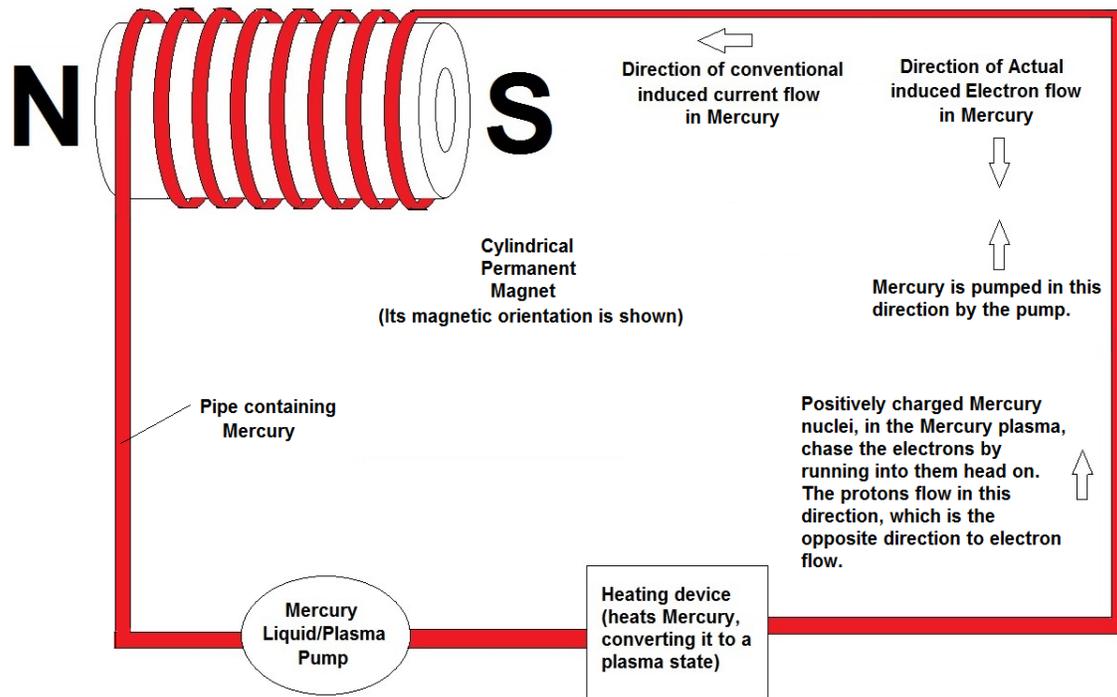
#### **Engine Concept #1: Mahona Mercury engine:**

A Mahona Mercury engine is rather simple, is depicted in figure 6a below, and works as follows: Liquid Mercury is placed within pipes, or some other containment device. It is heated to the point where the liquid Mercury becomes plasma within the pipes or

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containment device. Plasma is the state of matter where the matter is so hot that electrons leave the atom, freeing up the nuclei. In the case of Mercury, this will result in free, un-bonded positively charged nuclei. These free nuclei, which are positively charged because of the protons within them, can now be used to create a proton field. All we need to do is induce an electrical current through the Mercury plasma, so that the free nuclei, which are positively charged, will chase the moving electrical current, by flowing into it head-on. This is done by pumping the Mercury, which is an electrical conductor, through a magnetic field generated by permanent magnets. Cylindrical permanent magnets should be used, as the proton flux will be hot, thus we want this hot flux to flow around the permanent magnet, not directly through it. As the conductor (Mercury) moves through a magnetic field, an electrical current (electron flow) is induced within it. Because the positively charged Mercury nuclei will chase this induced electron flow in the Mercury, the positively charged Mercury nuclei will create a positively charged field, as depicted in figures 1 and 5. Using coiled pipes or some other coiled containment device is essential, as we need to encourage the induced electrical current to move in a circular fashion. This is so that the positively charged nuclei will chase the negatively charged current, setting up a positively charged field, resulting in the force of Mahona, as described in McMahon field theory (2010). Note: Since a proton field will interfere with electrical equipment, including power sources and batteries, permanent magnets are used to induce a current in the Mercury plasma, rather than an electromagnetic field which would require batteries or a power source to run. The direction of the Mercury pipe coiling, the orientation of the permanent cylindrical magnet, and the direction of the Mercury flow are important- I suspect they must be as presented in figure 6a below for the Mahona Mercury engine to work. Special note: A cooling system, to cool the cylindrical permanent magnet should be used, to help the magnet keep its magnetic field – I have not depicted this in figure 6a, as I am focusing on the basic principle of how the Mahona Mercury engine works and how to build it. Figure 6b depicts the proton flux lines on the coil.

Alternatively, a torus could be used to electrically and magnetically confine the mercury plasma, forcing it to all rotate in one direction under great pressure. Again, this would result in a proton field, as shown in figure 6c. The faster the protons in the plasma move, the better the proton field will be.



**Figure 6a:** The Mahona Mercury engine. A Proton field will appear on the coiled section of the Mercury pipe, with an orientation that is suspected to be identical to that of the permanent magnet. Note: Actual electrons flow in the opposite direction to conventional current.

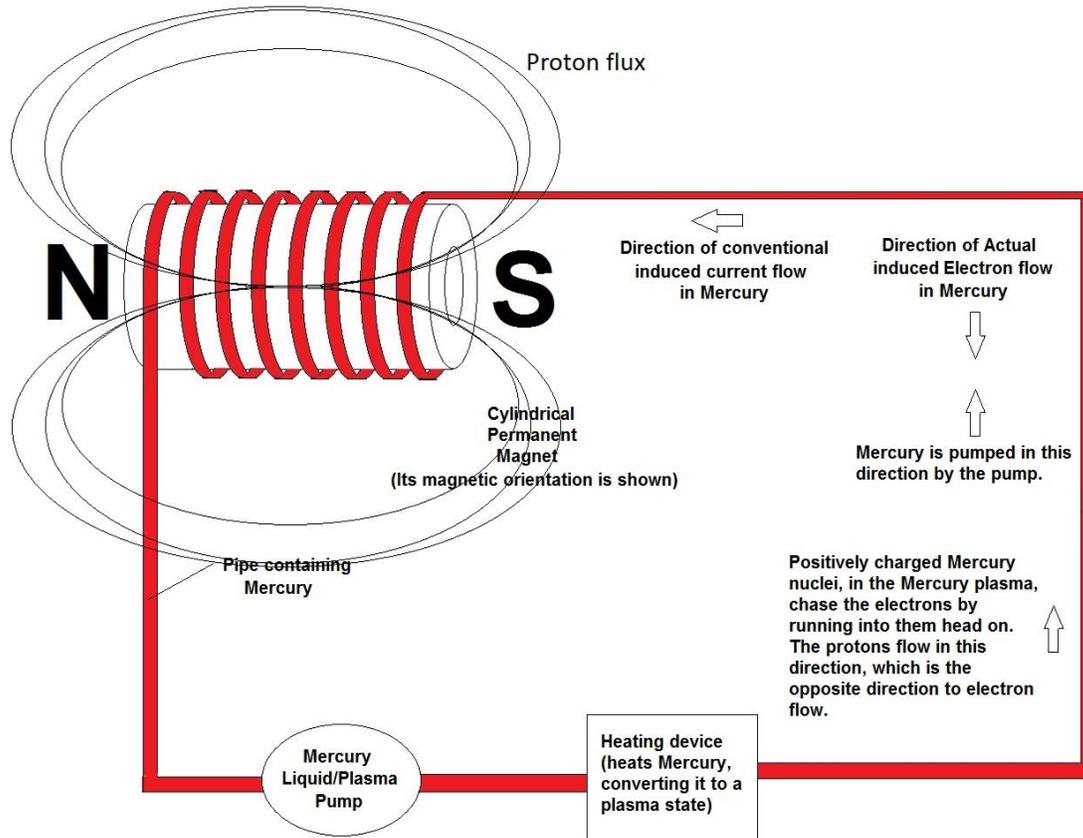
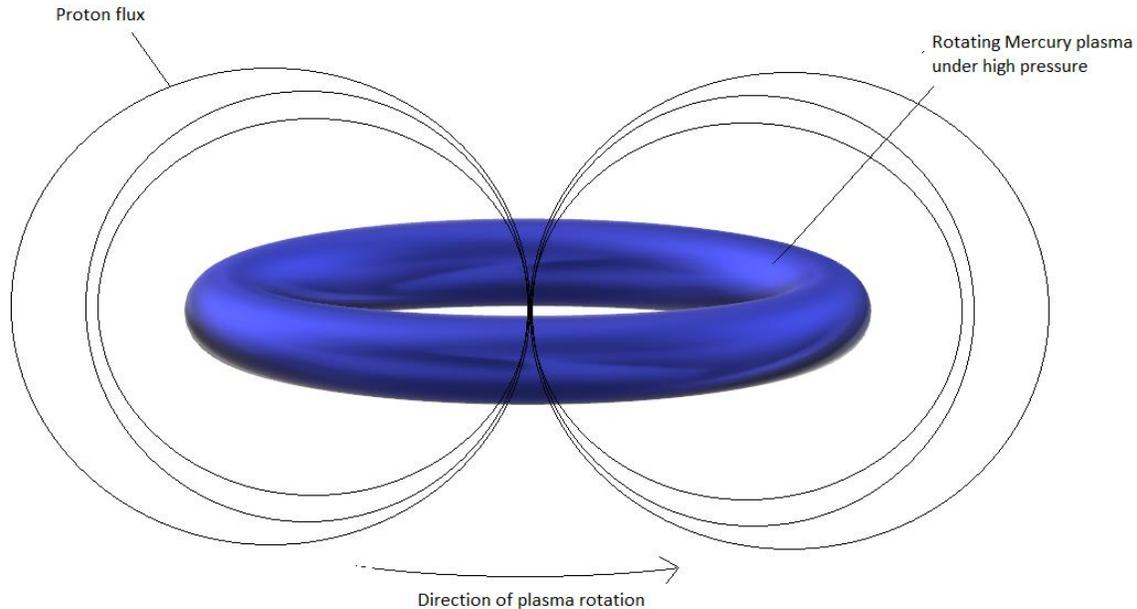


Figure 6b: The Mahona Mercury engine, with proton flux lines shown.

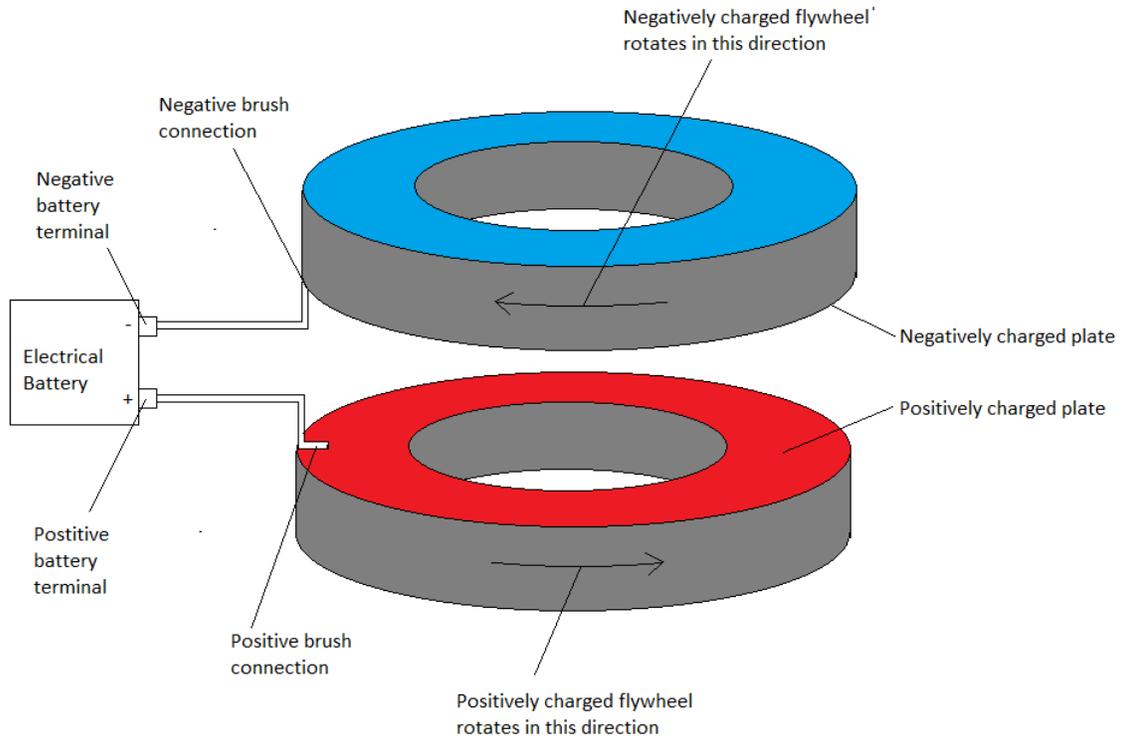


**Figure 6c:** A Mahona Mercury engine variant, using a torus. A highly pressurised, high-speed rotating mercury plasma is also expected to generate a proton field.

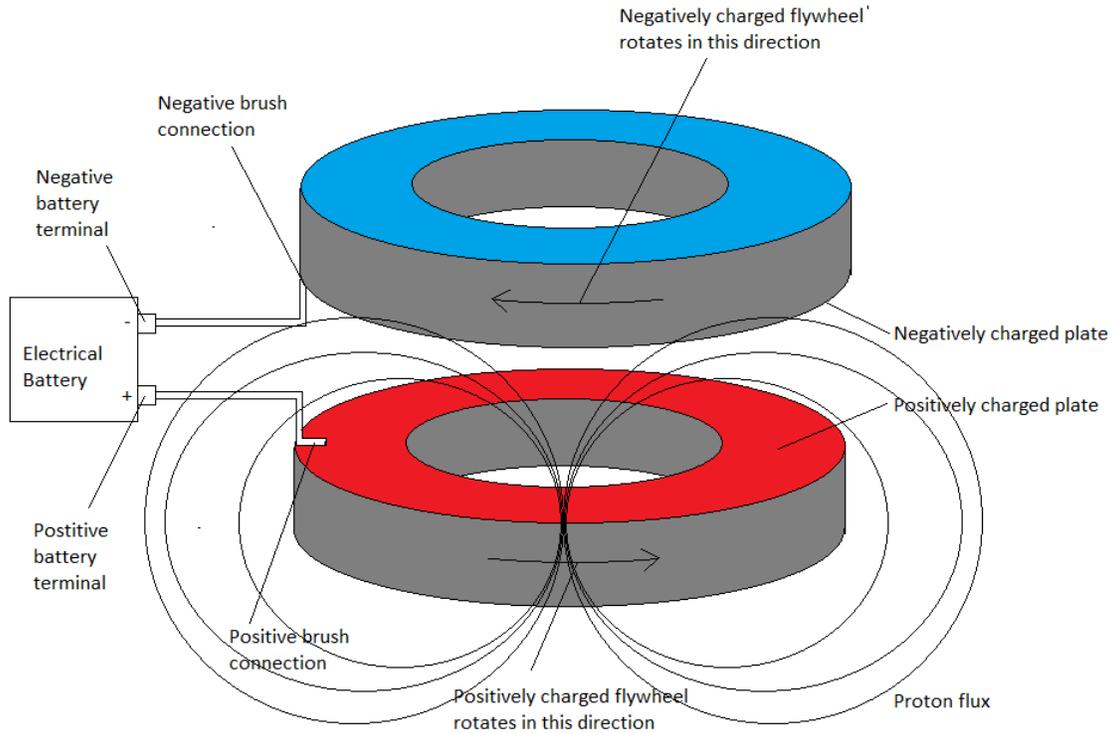
### **Engine Concept #2: Mahona Capacitor engine:**

This concept is very simple: two counter-rotating flywheels, which are also capacitor plates, are of opposite charges and face each other. The capacitor plates/flywheels should be charged to the highest degree possible (max voltage). As a result, one of the plates will be the negative plate, which has an excess of electrons on it, and the other will be the positive plate, which is deficient in electrons, so positive charges will dominate, thus we will have positive charges. This positive charge must arise due to the charges of protons. By using a capacitor configuration, we are able to strip electrons from one of the plates, causing one of the flywheels/plates to become positively charged.

These flywheels are to be made to rotate at the highest speed achievable, and in opposite directions to each other to maintain a torque balance. Because one of the flywheels is composed of positive charges (protons), which relative to stationary observers is rotating at high speed, proton flux is expected to appear on this plate, which is expected to be gravitational. Note: the charges on the positive capacitor plate must be truly positive due to electrons being stripped from protons. Refer to figures 7a and 7b below.



**Figure 7a:** The Mahona capacitor engine. A Proton field will appear on the positively charged plate/flywheel if it is made to rotate fast enough and if enough positive charges are present, which must be due to protons.

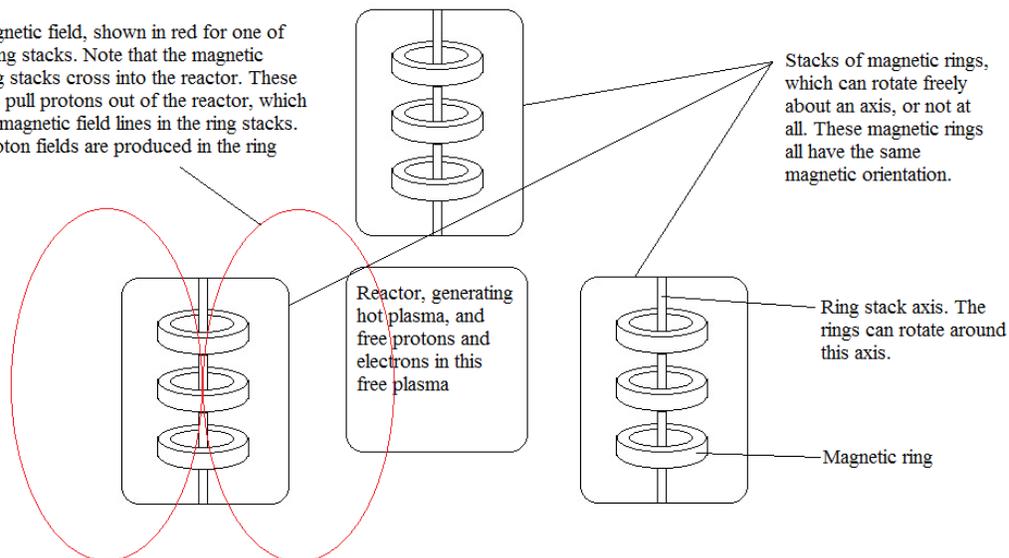


**Figure 7b:** The Mahona capacitor engine with proton flux lines shown, which only appear on the positively charged plate when it rotates at high speed, which are expected to be gravitational.

**Engine Concept #3: Mahona reactor engine:**

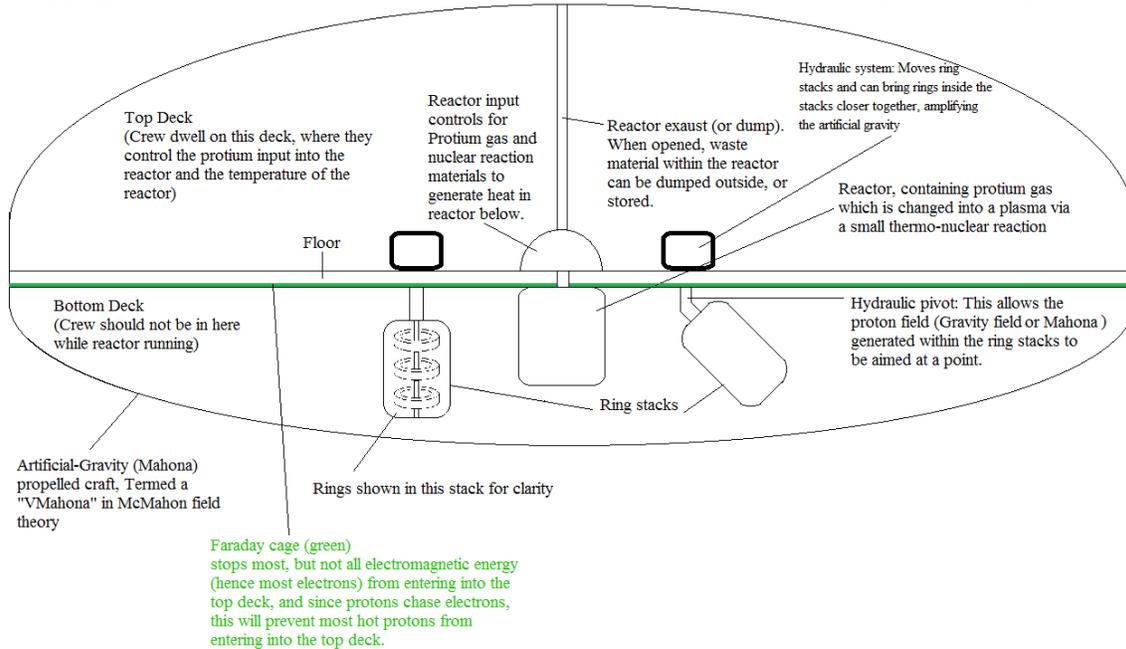
This is the most theoretical method. A Mahona reactor engine concept is depicted in figure 8. It appears to be more difficult to build than a Mahona Mercury engine. Basically, a nuclear reactor is used to create intense heat, again resulting in free atomic nuclei. Next, a gas called Protium, which is an isotope of Hydrogen, can be injected into this reactor. The intense heat of the reactor will convert the Protium gas into a plasma. Protium atoms contain no neutrons, thus Protium plasma will result in free protons. Next, magnetic ring stacks can be placed in the vicinity of the reactor, which will pull hot protons out of the reactor, and chase the electrons in the magnetic field of the ring stacks. As a result, we will have a proton field around the ring stacks. Alternatively, the free protons in the reactor could be pumped into the ring stacks to create the same effect.

Ring stack magnetic field, shown in red for one of the magnetic ring stacks. Note that the magnetic fields of all ring stacks cross into the reactor. These magnetic fields pull protons out of the reactor, which then chase the magnetic field lines in the ring stacks. As a result, proton fields are produced in the ring stacks.



**Figure 8: Mahona ring stack.:** Magnetic rings within the ring stacks have magnetic fields that pull free protons out of the reactor. These free protons then chase the magnetic flux lines (shown in red) of the ring magnets, setting up proton fields in the ring stacks. Note that the ring stacks surround the reactor. Also note that magnetic rings are used rather than flat discs, allowing protons pulled from the reactor which will be hot, to pass around the rings without the need to pass into the rings, which would heat them up and compromise their magnetic field. Multiple ring stacks may be used. Also note that the free protons could be pumped into the ring stacks to create the same effect. These rings can be made to rotate, and electrodes may be placed within the ring stacks also, to encourage the free protons to rotate around the ring stacks.

Using the setup in figure 8, we can place this setup inside a craft, called a VMahona. Refer to figure 9.



**Figure 9: VMahona, or an Artificially-gravitationally propelled craft.**

Figure 9 is one possible way of creating proton fields within a craft, using the Mahona reactor engine, which would be gravitational. Note 1: The floor will need to be composed of a material to shield against electrons to stop hot protons from following electrons up into the top deck, and a cooling system will be needed in the craft to cool the craft down, as the hot protons will heat it up. Note 2: Because electrons are produced in the reactor alongside protons, these electrons will build up in the lower deck. As a result, there may be coronal discharges or electrical discharges from the base of the VMahona when the VMahona is near the ground. Note 3: If the orientation of the magnetic fields in the ring stacks in figures 6 and 7 are flipped, so too will the orientation of the proton fields generated. Just as in magnets- like poles repel and opposite poles attract- thus the proton fields generated can either attract or repel the proton field of the Earth.

I will now discuss a possible method to create a neutron field (time field)

### **Time- how to create it by making a neutron field.**

Since the Mahona Mercury engine creates a field using mercury nuclei, which contain both neutrons and protons, such an engine will generate Mahona due to the protons and may appear to affect time because of the neutrons. The Mahona Mercury engine will therefore appear to generate gravity and distort time. The same is expected of the Mahona Capacitor engine. Thus, the Mahona Mercury engine and Mahona Capacitor engine also give us a neutron field. The Mahona reactor engine, on the other hand, will not create neutron fields, only proton fields, thus this engine would be preferred if we wanted to produce Mahona without distorting time.

Other methods of possibly producing neutron fields:

**Possibility 1):** We could place Argon-40 in a Tokamak under extremely high pressure, and heat it up (with a nuclear reaction of some sort) to the point that electrons leave the Argon atom, but keep it cool enough so the protons remain bound to the neutrons in the

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Argon-40 nuclei. In this way, the protons now bound to the neutrons will chase the electrons (by flowing into them head-on) in the current induced inside of the Tokamak, and move the neutrons with them. This should create the equivalence of a neutron field. Here, neutrons are piggy-backing on the protons.

**Possibility 2):** We could place Argon-40 gas in a doughnut-shaped pipe, similar in shape to a Tokamak, under extremely high pressure. Incredibly powerful magnetic fields could then be used to circulate the Argon-40 atoms near the speed of light as in a Tokamak. We could use magnetic fields to induce a large electric current in the Argon-40, causing it to heat up and glow. When this happens, the Argon gas is being ionized- in that the electrons are leaving the Argon atom, leaving us with Argon nuclei. These nuclei contain 18 protons and 22 neutrons, and the protons of these nuclei will chase the electrons (flowing into them head-on) in the current induced in the doughnut-shaped pipe (like in a Tokamak). A strong electric current will be needed to do this. In this way, the neutrons will piggy-back on the protons that chase the electrical current- and the heat induced by this current will prevent electrons from binding to the nuclei. Thus, we will have produced a neutron field. This setup uses induced electrical current to heat the Argon, instead of a nuclear reaction. Note: it may be wise to make a portion of the doughnut ring transparent, to allow excess energy to escape in the form of light, which I suspect will be a blue-purple colour.

**Possibility 3):** Same setup as Possibility 2, only using different Argon isotopes.

Logically speaking, possibility 2 seems the better than possibility 1- and would be safer, cheaper, and easier. For this reason, I have also considered possibility 3 which uses different Argon isotopes. Because the neutrons are piggy-backing on the protons, such a field may work better with different isotopes of different noble gasses.

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