## SECTION 5

## Anti - Gravitic Acceleration

## THE DEFLECTION CAUSES A REACTION BACK ON THE DEFLECTOR

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

- All positive charge is ultimately, somewhere, balanced by an equal amount of negative charge;
- Gravitational attraction takes place by a mass acting on another mass. The attractive force acting on each is the same in magnitude and opposite in direction; the forces balance;
- The "Big Bang" produced equal amounts of matter and antimatter;
- For every force there is an equal-but-opposite reaction force;
- Every North magnetic pole is matched by an equal strength South magnetic pole.

As with that balance, there is a reaction on the deflectioncausing gravitation deflector, a reaction to its deflecting action, a balancing reaction.

The gravitational field *Flow* is an unlimited\* capacity to produce acceleration. That capacity is what the outward propagating gravitational field *Flow* continuously does: it accelerates any and every encountered particle of mass no matter how many and no matter where located. But, the amount of gravitational acceleration does not

<sup>\*</sup> The gravitational *Flow* is ultimately limited by the general universal decay of all of its sources of that *Flow*.

depend on the mass that is accelerated; rather, it is in an amount dependent only on the mass, M, of the gravitational Flow source and the distance, d, from that source to the accelerated mass, which two parameters determine the gravitational field strength at the accelerated mass.

Gravitational Acceleration =  $G \cdot M/d2$ 

That *Flow* is what the gravitational deflector deflects.

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

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

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

Gravitational Acceleration =  $G \cdot M/d2$ 

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

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

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

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

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

For the example of every ray's vertical component curved exactly 90°, i.e. to the horizontal, that would happen linearly uniformly along the crystal length. The result would be that the natural gravitational attraction on the deflector itself would be reduced to 50% of normal.

At the same time the reaction repulsive acceleration magnitude would be 100% of the natural gravitational attraction acceleration because of the overall 100% deflection.

The combined net effect on the deflector itself is then a net repulsive acceleration of the deflector of magnitude 100% of the natural pre-deflection attraction offset by the residual gravitational attraction on the deflector of magnitude 50% of the natural pre-deflection attraction for it, a net result of repulsion at 50%. The net repulsive acceleration experienced by the deflector would also be experienced by any mass attached to the deflector such as a spacecraft or a flying vehicle.

## THE MECHANISM OF THE ANTI - GRAVITIC ACCELERATION

One cannot simply rely on the principle that everything in nature is balanced to account for so dramatic an effect as the repulsive acceleration reaction to the deflection of gravitation – an actual antigravity. However, the mechanism producing the effect is simple and natural

First, natural gravitational acceleration is caused by the *Flow* that encounters a center-of-oscillation producing an increase in the ambient U-wave concentration on the encountered side of the *core* of the encountered center. That has the effect of reducing the encountered core's propagation in the direction of the increased *Flow* concentration

As presented in *The Origin and Its Meaning* that effect creates an imbalance in the core's propagation, an imbalance that cannot exist. As a result, to correct (or, rather, to prevent) the imbalance, the encountered core must and does take on an increment of velocity in the direction of the increased U-wave concentration. Such an increment of velocity change must take place for each cycle of *Flow*. The result is an acceleration, a gravitational acceleration toward the direction of the increased U-wave concentration, which is toward the gravitating source of the U-wave *Flow*.

Second, in the case of the deflector, the components of the incoming vertical gravitational field U-waves that are curved away from the vertical by the deflector's atom's own *Flow* are by virtue of that deflection directed over the side of the atom opposite that facing

the source of the gravitation as depicted schematically in Figure 5-1, below.

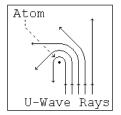


Figure 5-1

That increases the U-wave concentration on that side of the atom. Just as with natural gravitation, that has the effect of reducing the encountered core's propagation in the vertically upward direction that of the increased U-wave concentration. That is, the presence on one side of a center-of-oscillation's core of ambient medium *Flow* as U-waves, the *Flow* not departing, that is not directed outward away from the core as is the case for centers' natural propagation, produces the same effect as does natural gravitation, the effect being the same whether the non-departing *Flow* is incoming natural gravitation or deflected gravitational *Flow* passing over.