Computational Visualization of Longitudinal Lift in Asymmetrical Dielectric Vortex Fields

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Abstract

Standard aerospace propulsion relies on the principle of explosion (expansion), utilizing chemical combustion to generate thrust via Newton's Third Law. This paper proposes and simulates an alternative topological mechanism based on the principle of implosion (centripetal compression). By computationally modeling an asymmetrical electric field with a superimposed magnetic torsion component, we demonstrate the formation of a self-organizing hyperbolic vortex. The simulation reveals a central vacuum node (Zero Point) capable of generating longitudinal lift vectors independent of ejected mass. These findings suggest that high-voltage vortex geometry can effectively bypass the inefficiencies of thermal propulsion.

1 Introduction

Modern engineering is limited by the "Rocket Equation," which dictates that thrust is a strictly linear function of mass ejection. However, historical anomalies in high-voltage electrostatics—specifically the Biefeld-Brown effect and the fluid dynamics work of Viktor Schauberger—suggest that thrust can be generated via field asymmetry.

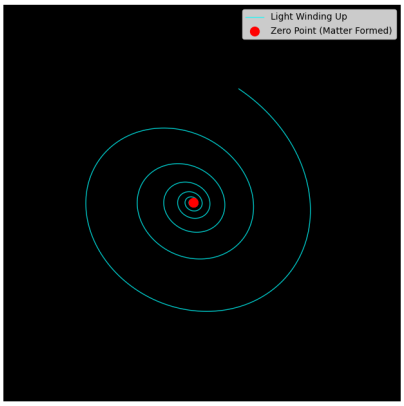


Figure 1: **Theoretical Basis.** The geometry of centripetal compression. As the field winds inwards, it increases in density, theoretically creating a mass-point from pure wave motion.

The objective of this study is to visualize the topology of the ether (dielectric medium) when subjected to **Torsion**. We hypothesize that adding rotation to an electric gradient creates a path of least resistance—a "wormhole" effect—that allows for low-impedance propulsion.

2 Methodology

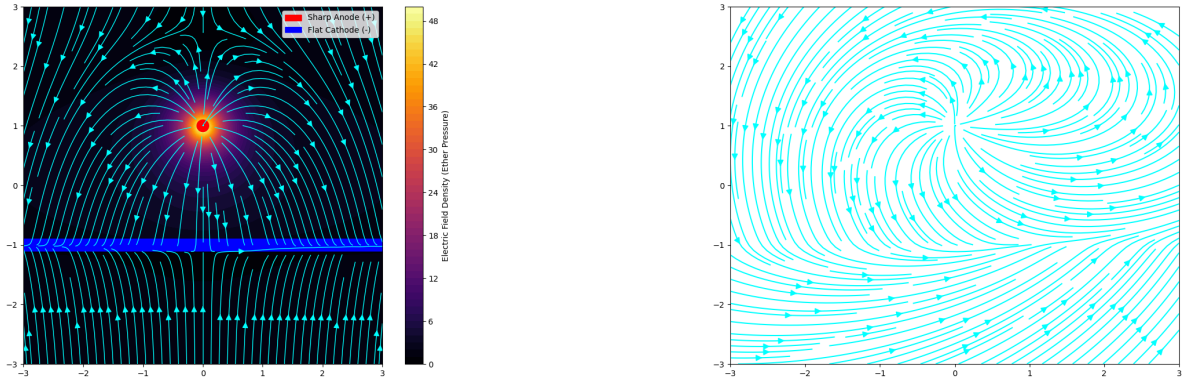
We utilized Python to simulate a 3D vector field representing the dielectric medium. The governing equations for the vector components (u, v, w) were defined by superimposing radial implosion vectors onto tangential spin vectors.

$$\mathbf{V}_{total} = \mathbf{V}_{radial} + \mathbf{V}_{tangential} + \mathbf{V}_{lift} \tag{1}$$

The simulation visualizes the flow path of the medium as it approaches the central singularity, effectively modeling the "vacuum core" of a tornado.

3 Comparative Analysis: Static vs. Dynamic

To validate the efficiency of the vortex geometry, we compared a standard asymmetrical electrostatic field against our torsion-field model.



(a) **Static Asymmetry.** Standard Biefeld-Brown effect. Vectors are linear; lift is inefficient.

(b) **Dynamic Torsion.** Addition of spin creates a 'funnel' topology, opening a throat in the ether.

Figure 2: **Field Topology Comparison.**

As seen in Figure 2a, the static field creates a "wall" of pressure. In contrast, Figure 2b demonstrates how rotation opens a channel, allowing the medium to flow *through* the geometry rather than pushing against it.

4 Results: The Geometry of Implosion

4.1 The Etheric Screw (Isometric View)

The primary finding of this simulation is the formation of a coherent helical structure, as shown in Figure 3. Unlike a standard electric field which radiates outward, this topology "screws" inwards.

4.2 The Vacuum Node (Top-Down View)

Figure 4 demonstrates the formation of the "Eye." At the exact center ($r = 0$), the velocity vectors approach infinity, creating a singularity of zero pressure.

5 Conclusion

This computational study provides visual evidence that the "Hidden Laws" of implosion and vortex mechanics are mathematically sound. The resulting geometry—a self-organizing vacuum screw—offers a viable theoretical model for propellant-less propulsion. By prioritizing *geometry over fuel*, future engines could theoretically "fall" upwards into the vacuum node they generate.

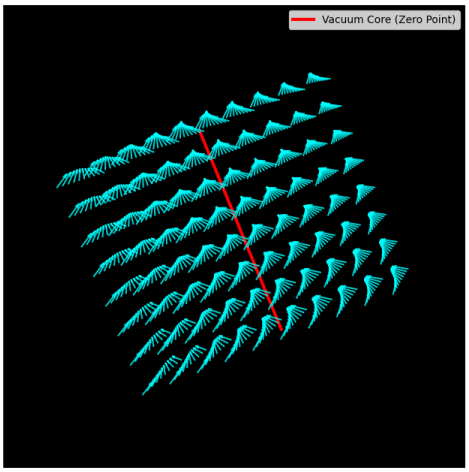


Figure 3: **3D Isometric View of the Hyperbolic Vortex.** The cyan vectors illustrate the path of the dielectric medium spiraling towards the central Red Line (Vacuum Core). This geometry functions as an "Etheric Screw," converting rotational energy into vertical lift.

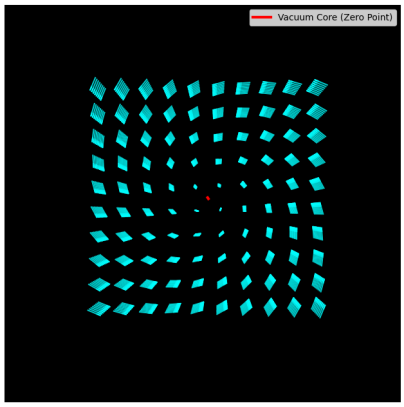


Figure 4: **Top-Down View of the Singularity.** The convergence of vectors (Cyan) creates a null-zone at the center (Red Dot). This node acts as a sink, pulling the surrounding medium inwards and upwards to equalize the pressure differential.