

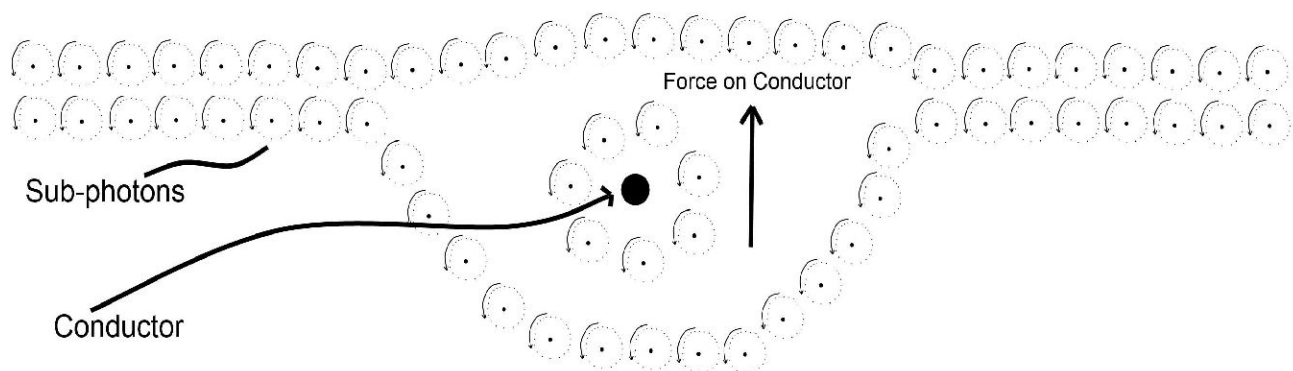
Sub-photon (Magnetic) Rocket Propulsion

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Abstract: This is an illustrated concept for rocket propulsion using the magnetic lines of force of the earth's magnetic field. This author's previous papers on sub-photon behavior may be helpful to understand the proposed concept.

According to the author's previous papers regarding sub-photon behavior, sub-photons with planetary particles rotating in the same direction are pushed together. This author has proposed that the magnetic force is due to an alignment of planes of rotation of sub-photon planetary particles. Using this concept of magnetism, the following illustration shows how a conductor creates a surrounding field of sub-photons with rotating planetary particles. If the conductor encounters another field of sub-photons along a stationary or low frequency magnetic line of force, a force on the conductor will be created.

Electrical conductor encountering a low frequency electromagnetic wavefront or a stationary magnet's line of force. Conventional current flow in the conductor is out of page (toward viewer) creating sub-photon planetary particles rotating in the same direction as the EM wavefront. Sub-photons with planetary particles rotating in the same direction are pushed together, creating a force on the conductor.



Using the same concept as illustrated above, a rocket traveling through space uses a long square or oval-shaped loop of wire to create 2 magnetic (sub-photon) shields. The first field is caused by a wire near the rocket that has current traveling toward the viewer (out of the page). The second field is caused by a trailing loop of wire traveling into the page (away from the viewer). If the distance from the rocket's first magnetic field and the second field is approximately one-half of the wavelength of earth's magnetic field line ahead of the rocket, the force on the rocket can be maximized.

Rocket uses a very long superconducting wire loop to create a sub-photon field with same polarization as upcoming electromagnetic wavefront.

Electromagnetic Wavefront with polarization direction shown.

