A System to convert Gravitational Energy directly into Electrical Energy

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We show that it is possible to produce *strong gravitational accelerations on the free electrons of a conductor* in order to obtain electrical current. This allows the conversion of gravitational energy directly into electrical energy. Here, we propose a system that can produce several tens of kilowatts of electrical energy converted from the gravitational energy.

Key words: Modified theories of gravity, Electric fields effects on material flows, Electron tubes, Electrical instruments.
PACS: 04.50.Kd, 83.60.Np , 84.47.+w, 07.50.-e.

1. Introduction

In a previous paper [1], we have proposed a system to convert gravitational energy into rotational kinetic energy (*Gravitational Motor*), which can be converted into electrical energy by means of a conventional electrical generator. Now, we propose a novel system to convert gravitational energy *directly* into electrical energy.

It is known that, in some materials, called *conductors*, the free electrons are so loosely held by the atom and so close to the neighboring atoms that they tend to drift randomly from one atom to its neighboring atoms. This means that the electrons move in all directions by the same amount. However, if some outside force acts upon the free electrons their movement becomes not random, and they move from atom to atom at the same direction of the applied force. This flow of electrons (their electric charge) through the conductor produces the *electrical current*, which is defined as a flow of electric charge through a medium [2]. This charge is typically carried by moving electrons in a conductor, but it can also be carried by ions in an electrolyte, or by both ions and electrons in a plasma [3].

Thus, the electrical current arises in a conductor when an outside force acts upon the free electrons. This force is called, in a generic way, of *electromotive force* (EMF). Usually, it is of *electrical* nature $\left(F = eE\right)$. Here, it is shown that the electrical flow can also be achieved by means of *gravitational* forces $\left(F = m_e g\right)$. The *Gravitational Shielding Effect* (BR Patent Number: PI0805046-5, July 31, 2008 [4]), shows that a battery of Gravitational Shieldings can strongly intensify the gravitational acceleration in any direction and, in this way, it is possible *to produce strong gravitational accelerations on the free electrons of a conductor* in order to obtain electrical current.

2. Theory

From the quantization of gravity it follows that the *gravitational mass* m_g and the *inertial mass* m_i are correlated by means of the following factor [1]:

$$\chi = \frac{m_g}{m_{i0}} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta p}{m_{i0}c}\right)^2} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (1)$$

where m_{i0} is the *rest* inertial mass of the particle and Δp is the variation in the particle's *kinetic momentum*; c is the speed of light.

When Δp is produced by the absorption of a photon with wavelength λ, it is expressed by $\Delta p = h/\lambda$. In this case, Eq. (1) becomes

$$\frac{m_g}{m_{i0}} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{h/m_{i0}c}{\lambda}\right)^2} - 1\right]\right\}$$
$$= \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right)^2} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (2)$$

where $\lambda_0 = h/m_{i0}c$ is the *De Broglie wavelength* for the particle with *rest* inertial mass m_{i0}.

It has been shown that there is an additional effect - *Gravitational Shielding* effect - produced by a substance whose gravitational mass was reduced or made negative [5]. This effect is that just *beyond* the substance the gravity acceleration g_1 is reduced at the same proportion $\chi_1 = m_g/m_{i0}$, i.e., $g_1 = \chi_1 g$, (g is the gravity acceleration *before* the substance). Consequently, *after a second gravitational shielding*, the gravity will be given by $g_2 = \chi_2 g_1 = \chi_1 \chi_2 g$, where χ_2 is the value of the ratio m_g/m_{i0} for the *second* gravitational shielding. In a generalized way, we can write that after the *nth* gravitational shielding the gravity, g_n, will be given by

$$g_n = \chi_1 \chi_2 \chi_3 \cdots \chi_n g \qquad (3)$$

This possibility shows that, by means of a battery of gravitational shieldings, we can make particles acquire enormous accelerations. In practice, this can lead to the conception of powerful particles accelerators, kinetic weapons or weapons of shockwaves.

From Electrodynamics we know that when an electromagnetic wave with frequency f and velocity c incides on a material with relative permittivity ε_r, relative magnetic permeability μ_r and electrical conductivity σ, its *velocity is reduced* to $v = c/n_r$ where n_r is the index of refraction of the material, given by [6]

$$n_r = \frac{c}{v} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_r \mu_r}{2}\left(\sqrt{1 + (\sigma/\omega\varepsilon)^2} + 1\right)} \qquad (4)$$

If $\sigma >> \omega\varepsilon$, $\omega = 2\pi f$, Eq. (4) reduces to

$$n_r = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r \sigma}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 f}} \qquad (5)$$

Thus, the wavelength of the incident radiation (See Fig. 1) becomes

$$\lambda_{\text{mod}} = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{c/f}{n_r} = \frac{\lambda}{n_r} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{\mu f \sigma}} \qquad (6)$$

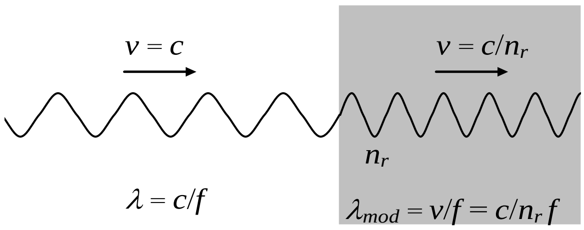

Fig. 1 – *Modified Electromagnetic Wave*. The wavelength of the electromagnetic wave can be strongly reduced, but its frequency remains the same.

If a lamina with thickness equal to ξ contains n atoms/m^3, then the number of atoms per area unit is $n\xi$. Thus, if the electromagnetic radiation with frequency f incides on an area S of the lamina it reaches $nS\xi$ atoms. If it incides on the *total area of the lamina*, S_f, then the total number of atoms reached by the radiation is $N = nS_f\xi$. The number of atoms per unit of volume, n, is given by

$$n = \frac{N_0 \rho}{A} \qquad (7)$$

where $N_0 = 6.02 \times 10^{26}\, atoms/kmole$ is the Avogadro's number; ρ is the matter density of the lamina (in *kg/m*^{3}) and A is the molar mass(*kg/kmole*).

When an electromagnetic wave incides on the lamina, it strikes N_f front atoms, where $N_f \cong (n S_f)\phi_m$, ϕ_m is the "diameter" of the atom. Thus, the electromagnetic wave incides effectively on an area $S = N_f S_m$, where $S_m = \frac{1}{4}\pi\phi_m^2$ is the cross section area of one atom.

After these collisions, it carries out $n_{collisions}$ with the other atoms (See Fig.2).

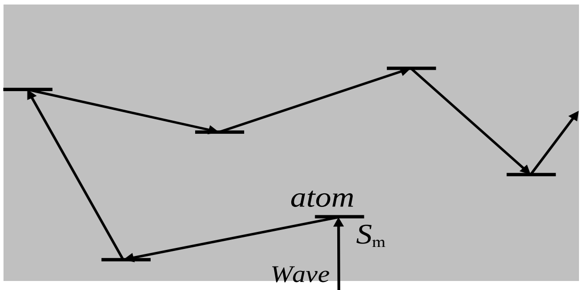

Fig. 2 – *Collisions inside the* lamina.

Thus, the total number of collisions in the volume $S\xi$ is

$$N_{collisions} = N_f + n_{collisions} = n_l S\phi_m + \left(n_l S\xi - n_m S\phi_m\right) = \\ = n_m S\xi \qquad (8)$$

The power density, D, of the radiation on the lamina can be expressed by

$$D = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{N_f S_m} \qquad (9)$$

We can express the *total mean number of collisions in each atom*, n_1, by means of the following equation

$$n_1 = \frac{n_{total\ \ photons} N_{collisions}}{N} \qquad (10)$$

Since in each collision a *momentum* h/λ is transferred to the atom, then the *total momentum* transferred to the lamina will be $\Delta p = \left(n_1 N\right) h/\lambda$. Therefore, in accordance with Eq. (1), we can write that

$$\frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left[\left(n_1 N\right)\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right]^2} - 1\right]\right\} = \\ = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left[n_{total\ photons} N_{collisions}\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right]^2} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (11)$$

Since Eq. (8) gives $N_{collisions} = n_l S\xi$, we get

$$n_{total\ \ photons} N_{collisions} = \left(\frac{P}{hf^2}\right)\left(n_l S\xi\right) \qquad (12)$$

Substitution of Eq. (12) into Eq. (11) yields

$$\frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left[\left(\frac{P}{hf^2}\right)\left(n_l S\xi\right)\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda}\right]^2} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (13)$$

Substitution of P given by Eq. (9) into Eq. (13) gives

$$\frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left[\left(\frac{N_f S_m D}{f^2}\right)\left(\frac{n_l S\xi}{m_{i0(l)} c}\right)\frac{1}{\lambda}\right]^2} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (14)$$

Substitution of $N_f \cong \left(n_l S_f\right)\phi_m$ and $S = N_f S_m$ into Eq. (14) results

$$\frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left[\left(\frac{n_l^3 S_f^2 S_m^2 \phi_m^2 \xi D}{m_{i0(l)} c f^2}\right)\frac{1}{\lambda}\right]^2} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (15)$$

where $m_{i0(l)} = \rho_{(l)} V_{(l)}$.

Now, considering that the lamina is inside an ELF electromagnetic field with E and B, then we can write that [7]

$$D = \frac{n_{r(l)} E^2}{2\mu_0 c} \qquad (16)$$

Substitution of Eq. (16) into Eq. (15) gives

$$\frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \left[\left(\frac{n_{r(l)} n_l^3 S_f^2 S_m^2 \phi_m^2 \xi E^2}{2\mu_0 m_{i0(l)} c^2 f^2}\right)\frac{1}{\lambda}\right]^2} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (17)$$

In the case in which the area S_f is just the *area of the cross-section of the lamina* $\left(S_\alpha\right)$, we obtain from Eq. (17), considering that $m_{i0(l)} = \rho_{(l)} S_\alpha \xi$, the following expression

$$\frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}}=\left\{1-2\left[\sqrt{1+\left[\left(\frac{n_{r(l)}n_l^3 S_\alpha S_m^2\phi_m^2 E^2}{2\mu_0\rho_{(l)}c^2 f^2}\right)\frac{1}{\lambda}\right]^2}-1\right]\right\} \quad (18)$$

If the electrical conductivity of the lamina, $\sigma_{(l)}$, is such that $\sigma_{(l)} >> \omega\varepsilon$, then the value of λ is given by Eq. (6), i.e.,

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\text{mod}} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{\mu f\sigma}} \quad (19)$$

Substitution of Eq. (19) into Eq. (18) gives

$$\frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}}=\left\{1-2\left[\sqrt{1+\frac{n_{r(l)}^2 n_l^6 S_\alpha^2 S_m^4\phi_m^4\sigma_{(l)}E^4}{16\pi\mu_0\rho_{(l)}^2 c^4 f^3}}-1\right]\right\} \quad (20)$$

Note that $E = E_m \sin\omega t$. The average value for E^2 is equal to $\frac{1}{2}E_m^2$ because E varies sinusoidaly (E_m is the maximum value for E). On the other hand, $E_{rms} = E_m/\sqrt{2}$. Consequently we can change E^4 by E_{rms}^4, and the equation above can be rewritten as follows

$$\chi = \frac{m_{g(l)}}{m_{i0(l)}} =$$

$$=\left\{1-2\left[\sqrt{1+\frac{n_{r(l)}^2 n_l^6 S_\alpha^2 S_m^4\phi_m^4\sigma_{(l)}E_{rms}^4}{16\pi\mu_0\rho_{(l)}^2 c^4 f^3}}-1\right]\right\} \quad (21)$$

Now consider the system shown in Fig.3. It was designed to convert *Gravitational Energy* directly into *Electrical Energy*. Thus, we can say that it is a *Gravitational EMF Source.*

Inside the system there is a *dielectric tube* ($\varepsilon_r \cong 1$) with the following characteristics: $\alpha = 60mm$, $S_\alpha = \pi\alpha^2/4 = 2.83\times10^{-3}m^2$. Inside the tube there is an *Aluminum sphere* with 30mm radius and mass $M_{gs} = 0.30536kg$. The tube is filled with *air* at ambient temperature and 1atm. Thus, inside the tube, the air density is

$$\rho_{air} = 1.2 \ \ kg.m^{-3} \quad (22)$$

The number of atoms of air (Nitrogen) per unit of volume, n_{air}, according to Eq.(7), is given by

$$n_{air} = \frac{N_0\rho_{air}}{A_N} = 5.16\times10^{25} atoms/m^3 \quad (23)$$

The *parallel metallic plates* (p), shown in Fig.3 are subjected to different drop voltages. The two sets of plates (*D*), placed on the extremes of the tube, are subjected to $V_{(D)rms} = 10.28V$ at $f = 60Hz$, while the central set of plates (*A*) is subjected to $V_{(A)rms} = 121.69V$ at $f = 60Hz$. Since $d = 98mm$, then the intensity of the electric field, which passes through the 36 *cylindrical air laminas* (each one with 5mm thickness) of the *two* sets (*D*), is

$$E_{(D)rms} = V_{(D)rms}/d = 104.898V/m$$

and the intensity of the electric field, which passes through the 7 *cylindrical air laminas* of the central set (*A*), is given by

$$E_{(A)rms} = V_{(A)rms}/d = 1.2418\times10^3 V/m$$

Note that the *metallic rings* (5*mm* thickness) are positioned in such way to block the electric field out of the cylindrical air laminas. The objective is to turn each one of these laminas into a *Gravity Control Cells* (GCC) [5]. Thus, the system shown in Fig. 3 has 3 sets of GCC. Two with 18 GCC each, and one with 7 GCC. The two sets with 18 GCC each are positioned at the extremes of the tube (*D*). They work as gravitational *decelerator* while the other set with 7 GCC (*A*) works as a gravitational *accelerator*, intensifying the gravity acceleration produced by the mass M_{gs} of the Aluminum sphere. According to Eq. (3), this gravity, after the 7^{th} GCC becomes $g_7 = \chi^7 GM_{gs}/r_0^2$, where $\chi = m_{g(l)}/m_{i(l)}$

given by Eq. (21) and $r_0 = 92.53mm$ is the distance between the center of the Aluminum sphere and the surface of the first GCC of the set (A).

The objective of the sets (*D*), with 18 GCC each, is to reduce strongly the value of the external gravity along the axis of the tube. In this case, the value of the external gravity, g_{ext}, is reduced by the factor $\chi_d^{18} g_{ext}$, where $\chi_d = 10^{-2}$. For example, if the base BS of the system is positioned on the Earth surface, then $g_{ext} = 9.81 m/s^2$ is reduced to $\chi_d^{18} g_{ext}$ and, after the set A, it is increased by χ^7. Since the system is designed for $\chi = -308.5$, then the gravity acceleration on the sphere becomes $\chi^7 \chi_d^{18} g_{ext} = 2.6\times10^{-18} m/s^2$, this value is much smaller than $g_{sphere} = GM_{gs}/r_s^2 = 2.26\times10^{-8} m/s^2$.

Note that there is a *uniform magnetic field*, B, through the *Silicon Carbide* (SiC)*. Also note that *Americium* 241† droplets are conveniently placed along the dielectric tube *in order to increase the electrical conductivity of the air*. The objective is to increase the conductivity of the air, inside the dielectric tube, up to $\sigma_{air} = 1\times10^{-6} S/m$. This value is of fundamental importance in order to obtain the convenient values of the electrical current i and the value of χ and χ_d, which are given by Eq. (21), i.e.,

$$\chi = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{n_{r(air)}^2 n_{air}^6 S_\alpha^2 S_m^4 \phi_m^4 \sigma_{air} E_{(A)rms}^4}{16\pi\mu_0 \rho_{air}^2 c^4 f^3}} - 1\right]\right\} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 1.02\times10^{-8} E_{(A)rms}^4} - 1\right]\right\} \quad (24)$$

$$\chi_d = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{n_{r(air)}^2 n_{air}^6 S_\alpha^2 S_m^4 \phi_m^4 \sigma_{air} E_{(D)rms}^4}{16\pi\mu_0 \rho_{air}^2 c^4 f^3}} - 1\right]\right\} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 1.02\times10^{-8} E_{(D)rms}^4} - 1\right]\right\} \quad (25)$$

where, $n_{r(air)} = \sqrt{\mu_{r(air)}\sigma_{air}/4\pi\varepsilon_0 f} = 12.24$, $n_{air} = 5.16\times10^{25} atoms/m^3$, $\phi_m = 1.55\times10^{-10} m$, $S_m = \pi\phi_m^2/4 = 1.88\times10^{-20} m^2$ and $f = 60Hz$. Since $E_{(A)rms} = 1.2418\times10^3 V/m$ and $E_{(D)rms} = 104.898 V/m$, we get

$$\chi = -308.5 \quad (26)$$

and

$$\chi_d \cong 10^{-2} \quad (27)$$

The *gravitational forces* due to the gravitational mass of the sphere (M_{gs}) acting on *electrons* (F_e), *protons* (F_p) and *neutrons* (F_p) of the SiC, are respectively expressed by the following relations

$$F_e = m_{ge} a_e = \chi_{Be} m_e \left(\chi G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2}\right) \quad (28)$$

$$F_p = m_{gp} a_p = \chi_{Bp} m_p \left(\chi G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2}\right) \quad (29)$$

$$F_n = m_{gn} a_n = \chi_{Bn} m_n \left(\chi G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2}\right) \quad (30)$$

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* The Low-resistivity (LR) pure Silicon Carbide called CoorsTek Pure SiC™ LR CVD *Silicon Carbide*, 99.9995%, has electrical conductivity of *5000S/m* at room temperature; $\varepsilon_r = 10.8$; $\rho = 3210 kg.m^{-3}$; dielectric strength >10 KV/mm; maximum working temperature of 1600°C. (See www.coorstek.com)

† The radioactive element *Americium* (Am-241) is widely used in *ionization smoke detectors*. This type of smoke detector is more common because it is inexpensive and better at detecting the smaller amounts of smoke produced by flaming fires. Inside an ionization detector there is a small amount (perhaps 1/5000th of a gram) of americium-241. The Americium is present in oxide form (AmO_2) in the detector. The cost of the AmO_2 is US$ 1,500 per gram. The amount of radiation in a smoke detector is extremely small. It is also predominantly alpha radiation. Alpha radiation cannot penetrate a sheet of paper, and it is blocked by several centimeters of air. The americium in the smoke detector could only pose a danger if inhaled.

In order to make null the resultant of these forces in the SiC (and *also in the sphere*) we must have $F_e = F_p + F_n$, i.e.,

$$m_e \chi_{Be} = m_p \chi_{Bp} + m_n \chi_{Bn} \tag{31}$$

It is important to note that *the set with* 7 GCC (*A*) *cannot be turned on before the magnetic field B is on*. Because the gravitational accelerations on the SiC cylinder and Aluminum sphere will be enormous $\left(\chi^7 GM_{gs}/r_0^2 \cong 6\times10^8 m/s^2\right)$, and will explode the device.

The force F_e is the electromotive force (EMF), which produces the electrical current. Here, this force has *gravitational* nature. The corresponding force of *electrical* nature is $F_e = eE$. Thus, we can write that

$$m_{ge} a_e = eE \tag{32}$$

The electrons in the SiC are subjected to the gravity acceleration produced by the sphere, and increased by the 7 GCC in the region (A). The result is

$$a_e = \chi^7 g_s = \chi^7 G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2} \tag{33}$$

Comparing Eq. (32) with Eq.(33), we obtain

$$E = \left(\frac{m_{ge}}{e}\right)\chi^7 G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2} \tag{34}$$

The electron mobility, μ_e, considering various scattering mechanisms can be obtained by solving the Boltzmann equation in the relaxation time approximation. The result is [8]

$$\mu_e = \frac{e\langle\tau\rangle}{m_{ge}} \tag{35}$$

where $\langle\tau\rangle$ is the average relaxation time over the electron energies and m_{ge} is the gravitational mass of electron, which is the effective mass of electron.

Since $\langle\tau\rangle$ can be expressed by $\langle\tau\rangle = m_{ge}\sigma/ne^2$ [9], then Eq. (35) can be written as follows

$$\mu_e = \frac{\sigma}{ne} \tag{36}$$

Thus, the *drift velocity* will be expressed by

$$v_d = \mu_e E = \frac{\sigma}{ne}\left(\frac{m_{ge}}{e}\right)\chi^7 G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2} \tag{37}$$

and the *electrical current density* expressed by

$$j_e = \rho_{qe} v_d = \sigma_{SiC}\left(\frac{m_{ge}}{e}\right)\chi^7 G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2} \tag{38}$$

where $\rho_{qe} = ne$, and $m_{ge} = \chi_{Be} m_e$ due to the electrons are inside the magnetic field *B*. Therefore, Eq. (38) reduces to

$$j_e = \sigma_{SiC}\left(\frac{m_e}{e}\right)\chi_{Be}\chi^7 G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2} \tag{39}$$

In order to calculate the expressions of χ_{Be}, χ_{Bp} and χ_{Bn} we start from Eq. (17), for the particular case of *single electron* in the region subjected to the magnetic field *B*. In this case, we must substitute $n_{r(l)}$ by $n_{rSic} = \left(\mu_{r(Sic)}\sigma_{Sic}/4\pi\varepsilon_0 f\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $f = 0.1Hz$; n_l by $1/V_e = 1/\frac{4}{3}\pi r_e^3$ (r_e is the electrons radius), S_f by $(SSA_e)\rho_e V_e$ (SSA_e is the *specific surface area* for electrons in this case: $SSA_e = \frac{1}{2}A_e/m_e = \frac{1}{2}A_e/\rho_e V_e = 2\pi r_e^2/\rho_e V_e$), S_m by $S_e = \pi r_e^2$, ξ by $\phi_m = 2r_e$ and $m_{i0(l)}$ by m_e. The result is

$$\chi_{Be} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{45.56\pi^2 r_e^4 n_{rSic}^2 E^4}{\mu_0^2 m_e^2 c^4 f^4 \lambda^2}} - 1\right]\right\} \tag{40}$$

Electrodynamics tells us that $E_{rms} = vB_{rms} = \left(c/n_{r(SiC)}\right)B_{rms}$, and Eq. (19) gives $\lambda = \lambda_{\text{mod}} = \left(4\pi/\mu_{SiC}\sigma_{SiC}f\right)$. Substitution of these expressions into Eq. (40) yields

$$\chi_{Be} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{45.56\pi^2 r_e^4 B_{rms}^4}{\mu_0^2 m_e^2 c^2 f^2}} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (41)$$

Similarly, in the case of *proton* and *neutron* we can write that

$$\chi_{Bp} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{45.56\pi^2 r_p^4 B_{rms}^4}{\mu_0^2 m_p^2 c^2 f^2}} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (42)$$

$$\chi_{Bn} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{45.56\pi^2 r_n^4 B_{rms}^4}{\mu_0^2 m_n^2 c^2 f^2}} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (43)$$

The radius of *free* electron is $r_e = 6.87\times10^{-14}m$ (See *Appendix* A) and the radius of *protons inside the atoms* (nuclei) is $r_p = 1.2\times10^{-15}m$, $r_n \cong r_p$, then we obtain from Eqs. (41) (42) and (43) the following expressions:

$$\chi_{Be} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 8.49\times10^{4}\frac{B_{rms}^4}{f^2}} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (44)$$

$$\chi_{Bn} \cong \chi_{Bp} = \left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 2.35\times10^{-9}\frac{B_{rms}^4}{f^2}} - 1\right]\right\} \qquad (45)$$

Then, from Eq. (31) it follows that

$$m_e\chi_{Be} \cong 2m_p\chi_{Bp} \qquad (46)$$

Substitution of Eqs. (44) and (45) into Eq. (46) gives

$$\frac{\left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 8.49\times10^{4}\frac{B_{rms}^4}{f^2}} - 1\right]\right\}}{\left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 2.35\times10^{-9}\frac{B_{rms}^4}{f^2}} - 1\right]\right\}} = 3666.3 \qquad (47)$$

For $f = 0.1Hz$, we get

$$\frac{\left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 8.49\times10^{6}B_{rms}^4} - 1\right]\right\}}{\left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 2.35\times10^{-7}B_{rms}^4} - 1\right]\right\}} = 3666.3 \qquad (48)$$

whence we obtain

$$B_{rms} = 0.793\ T \qquad (49)$$

Consequently, Eq. (44) and (45) yields

$$\chi_{Be} = -3666.3 \qquad (50)$$

and

$$\chi_{Bn} \cong \chi_{Bp} \cong 0.999 \qquad (51)$$

In order to the forces F_e and F_p have *contrary direction* (such as occurs in the case, in which the nature of the electromotive force is electrical) we must have $\chi_{Be} < 0$ and $\chi_{Bn} \cong \chi_{Bp} > 0$ (See equations (28) (29) and (30)), i.e.,

$$\left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 8.49\times10^{4}\frac{B_{rms}^4}{f^2}} - 1\right]\right\} < 0 \qquad (52)$$

and

$$\left\{1 - 2\left[\sqrt{1 + 2.35\times10^{-9}\frac{B_{rms}^4}{f^2}} - 1\right]\right\} > 0 \qquad (53)$$

This means that we must have

$$0.06\sqrt{f} < B_{rms} < 151.86\sqrt{f} \qquad (54)$$

In the case of $f = 0.1Hz$ the result is

$$0.01T < B_{rms} < 48.02T \qquad (55)$$

Let us now calculate the *current density through the* SiC. According to Eq. (39) we have

$$j_e = \sigma_{SiC}\left(\frac{m_e}{e}\right)\chi_{Be}\chi^7 G\frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2}$$

Since $\sigma_{SC} = 5\times10^{3} S/m$, $\chi = -308.5$, $\chi_{Be} = -3666.3$, $M_{gs} = 0.30536kg$ and $r_0 = 92.53mm$, we obtain

$$j_e = 6.6\times10^{4} A/m^2$$

Given that $S_\alpha = 2.83\times10^{-3} m^2$ we get

$$i = j_e S_\alpha = 186.8 \ A$$

Thus, the *dissipated power* is

$$P_d = \left(\frac{x_B}{\sigma_{SiC} S_\alpha}\right) i^2 = 148 \ W \qquad (56)$$

and the drop voltage V, between the extremes of the SiC, is given by

$$V = \frac{E}{x_B} = \frac{(j_e/\sigma_{SiC})}{x_B} = \left(\frac{m_e}{e x_B}\right)\chi_{Be}\chi^7 G \frac{M_{gs}}{r_0^2} = \cong 220 \ V \qquad (57)$$

Thus, the *electrical power produced by the system* is

$$P = Vi = (220 \ V)(186.8A) = 41.1 \ kW \qquad (58)$$

Note that this power can be increased simply by *increasing the conductivity* of the SiC. For example, if $\sigma_{SiC} = 1\times10^{4} S/m$ the electrical current reaches $i = 373.6 \ A$, and consequently, the power produced by the system becomes $P = 82.2kW$ (the *double* of the first one).

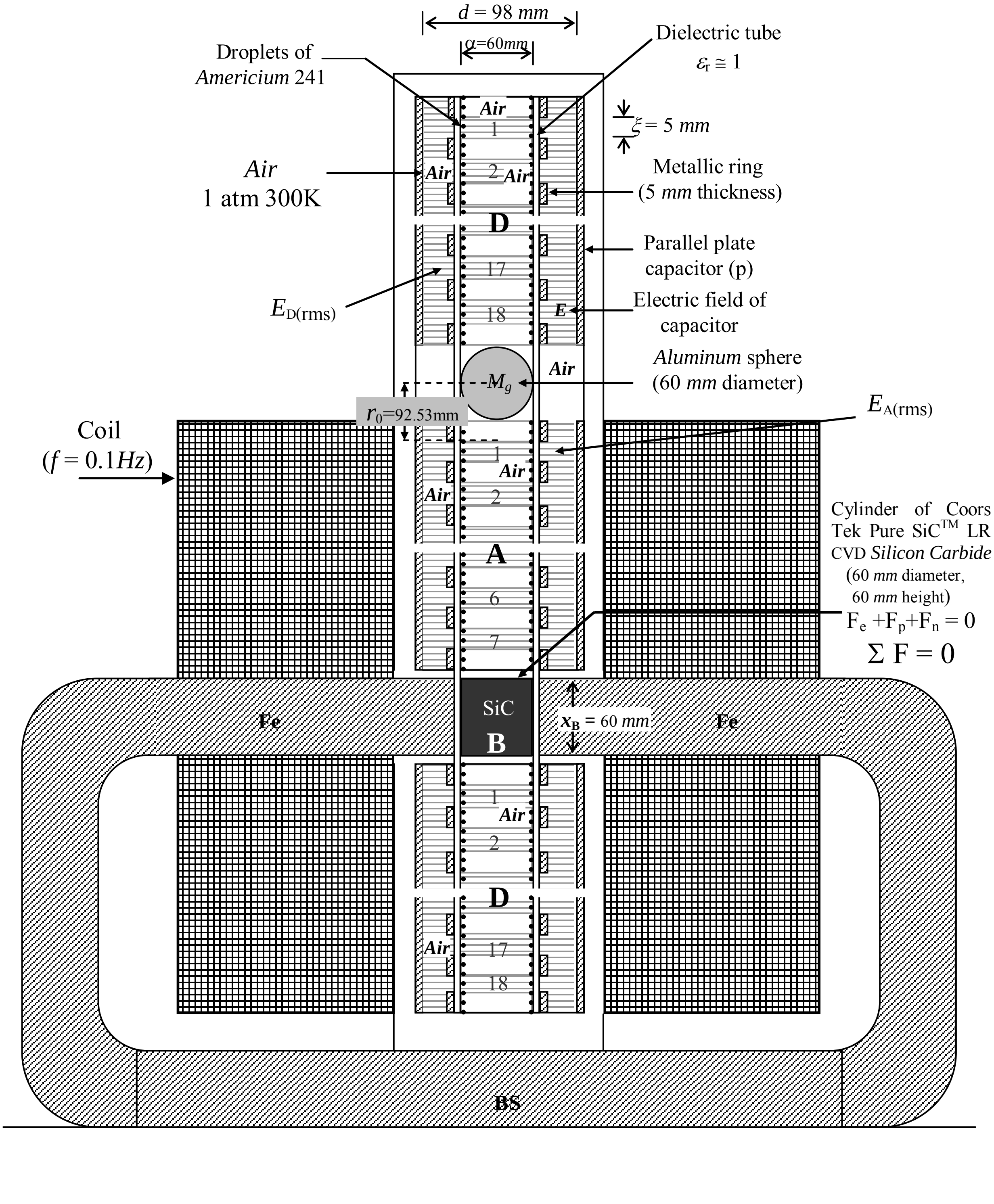

Fig. 3 – A *Gravitational EMF Source* (Developed from a process *patented* in July, 31 2008, PI0805046-5)

Appendix A: *The "Geometrical Radii" of Electron and Proton*

It is known that the frequency of oscillation of a simple spring oscillator is

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} \qquad (A1)$$

where m is the inertial mass attached to the spring and K is the spring constant (in N·m^{-1}). In this case, the restoring *force* exerted by the spring *is linear* and given by

$$F = -Kx \qquad (A2)$$

where x is the displacement from the equilibrium position.

Now, consider the gravitational force: For example, above the surface of the Earth, the force follows the familiar Newtonian function, i.e., $F = -GM_{g\oplus}m_g/r^2$, where $M_{g\oplus}$ is the mass of Earth, m_g is the gravitational mass of a particle and r is the distance between the centers. *Below* Earth's surface the *force is linear* and given by

$$F = -\frac{GM_{g\oplus}m_g}{R_\oplus^3}r \qquad (A3)$$

where $R_\oplus$ is the radius of Earth.

By comparing (A3) with (A2) we obtain

$$\frac{K}{m_g} = \frac{K}{\chi\ m} = \frac{GM_{g\oplus}}{R_\oplus^3}\left(\frac{r}{x}\right) \qquad (A4)$$

Making $x = r = R_\oplus$, and substituting (A4) into (A1) gives

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{GM_{g\oplus}\chi}{R_\oplus^3}} \qquad (A5)$$

In the case of an *electron* and a *positron*, we substitute $M_{g\oplus}$ by m_{ge}, χ by χ_e and $R_\oplus$ by R_e, where R_e is the radius of electron (or positron). Thus, Eq. (A5) becomes

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{Gm_{ge}\chi_e}{R_e^3}} \qquad (A6)$$

The value of χ_e varies with the density of energy [1]. When the electron and the positron are distant from each other and the local density of energy is small, the value of χ_e becomes very close to 1. However, *when the electron and the positron are penetrating one another*, the energy densities in each particle become very strong due to the proximity of their electrical charges e and, consequently, the value of χ_e strongly increases. In order to calculate the value of χ_e under these conditions($x = r = R_e$), we start from the expression of correlation between *electric charge* q and *gravitational mass*, obtained in a previous work [1]:

$$q = \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\ m_{g(imaginary)}\ i \qquad (A7)$$

where $m_{g(imaginary)}$ is the *imaginary* gravitational mass, and $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

In the case of *electron*, Eq. (A7) gives

$$\begin{aligned} q_e &= \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\ m_{ge(imaginary)}\ i = \\ &= \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\left(\chi_e m_{i0e(imaginary)} i\right) = \\ &= \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\left(-\chi_e \tfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}} m_{i0e(real)} i^2\right) = \\ &= \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\left(\tfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\chi_e m_{i0e(real)}\right) = -1.6\times10^{-19}C \end{aligned} \qquad (A8)$$

where we obtain

$$\chi_e = -1.8\times10^{21} \qquad (A9)$$

This is therefore, the value of χ_e increased by the strong density of energy produced by the electrical charges e of the two particles, under previously mentioned conditions.

Given that $m_{ge} = \chi_e m_{i0e}$, Eq. (A6) yields

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{G\chi_e^2 m_{i0e}}{R_e^3}} \qquad (A10)$$

From Quantum Mechanics, we know that

$$hf = m_{i0}c^2 \qquad (A11)$$

where h is the Planck's constant. Thus, in the case of $m_{i0} = m_{i0e}$ we get

$$f = \frac{m_{i0e}c^2}{h} \qquad (A12)$$

By comparing (A10) and (A12) we conclude that

$$\frac{m_{i0e}c^2}{h} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{G\chi_e^2 m_{i0e}}{R_e^3}} \qquad (A13)$$

Isolating the radius R_e, we get:

$$R_e = \left(\frac{G}{m_{i0e}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{\chi_e h}{2\pi\ c^2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 6.87\times10^{-14}m \quad (A14)$$

Compare this value with the *Compton sized electron*, which predicts $R_e = 3.86\times10^{-13}m$ and also with standardized result recently obtained of $R_e = 4-7\times10^{-13}m$ [10].

In the case of *proton*, we have

$$q_p = \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\ m_{gp(imaginary)}\, i =$$
$$= \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\left(\chi_p m_{i0p(imaginary)} i\right) =$$
$$= \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\left(-\chi_p \tfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}} m_{i0p(real)} i^2\right) =$$
$$= \sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0 G}\left(\tfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\chi_p m_{i0p(real)}\right) = -1.6\times10^{-19}C \quad (A15)$$

where we obtain

$$\chi_p = -9.7\times10^{17} \qquad (A16)$$

Thus, the result is

$$R_p = \left(\frac{G}{m_{i0p}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{\chi_p h}{2\pi\ c^2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 3.72\times10^{-17}m \quad (A17)$$

Note that these radii, given by Equations $(A14)$ and $(A17)$, are the radii of *free* electrons and *free* protons (when the particle and antiparticle (in isolation) penetrate themselves mutually).

Inside the atoms (nuclei) the radius of protons is well-known. For example, protons, as the hydrogen nuclei, have a radius given by $R_p \cong 1.2\times10^{-15}m$ [11, 12]. The strong increase in respect to the value given by Eq. (A17) is due to the interaction with the electron of the atom.

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