

How to Make Hydrogen using Antigravity Energy

by

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Abstract: Approximately 4.2% of naturally occurring gravitational waves cause the molecular disintegration of matter [resulting in the fading of fabric, and skin cancer] and, hence, may be described as ‘antigravity energy’. Antigravity energy may also be generated artificially and used to cause the deliberate molecular disintegration of water and, in so doing, used as a method of separating water into its constituent parts of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas.

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INTRODUCTION: A brief explanation of Atomic Bonding

The orthodox view assumes that atoms bond with neighbouring atoms to form compound molecules in one of three ways; **Ionic bonding, Covalent bonding and Hydrogen bonding**:

Ionic Bonding

In their natural state, the number of negative charges (electrons) in an atom is, generally, balanced by the number of positive charges (protons). But some atoms acquire an extra positive charge, or charges, and some atoms acquire an extra negative charge, or charges. These 'unbalanced atoms' are referred to as ions. An atom with more positive charges than negative charges is called a 'positive ion' and an atom with more negative charges than positive charges is called a 'negative ion'. When a positive ion is brought into close proximity with a negative ion the two attract each other and are drawn together because the charges are of a different polarity. The ionic charges cause the atoms to bond together permanently into a stable group of atoms known as a molecule.

Covalent bonding

Covalent bonding is defined as a 'chemical bond produced when two atoms share one or more pairs of electrons (usually each atom contributes at least one electron)'. It occurs when the weakly-bound electrons in the outer orbital sub-shells of atoms lasso a neighbouring atom to increase their own outer sub-shell electron count in an attempt to achieve structural stability.

But the orthodox definition is ambiguous and contradictory because although this sharing of electrons may happen, for example, in the bonding of electrons from the weak outer shells of say 'oxygen and carbon and oxygen', to form the compound-molecule of carbon dioxide (CO₂) it cannot work in the case of the hydrogen atom without stripping each individual hydrogen atom of its single individual electron, in which case it would cease to be a hydrogen atom. Because of this, an alternative School of thought has arisen suggesting that hydrogen must bond in a different [mysterious] way, referred to as '**hydrogen bonding**'; but orthodox Science has thus far failed to provide an alternative explanation.

Hydrogen bonding is actually gravity-wave bonding:

Notwithstanding: As we have just seen, ionic bonding is known to be inter-dependent; a positive ion attracts a negative ion and a negative ion attracts a positive ion in equal measure. The same is known of covalent bonding; a valence electron from atom A lassoes its neighbour and a valence electron from its neighbour, atom B, lassoes atom A in equal measure. But with hydrogen bonding the bonding differs in that it is known to be uni-directional, one-way only; **hydrogen bonds to the neighbouring atom, but the neighbouring atom does not bond to hydrogen.**

This distinction is of great importance, because we know that hydrogen radiates helically polarized electromagnetic gravity waves that attract neighbouring atoms, but neighbouring atoms do not attract hydrogen, because hydrogen does not contain 'spiked-neutrons' (see [www.MauriceCotterell.com/How Gravity Works](http://www.MauriceCotterell.com/HowGravityWorks)). This means that 'hydrogen bonding' must, therefore, in fact, be '**gravity-wave bonding**'.

Unlimited [virtually] free hydrogen

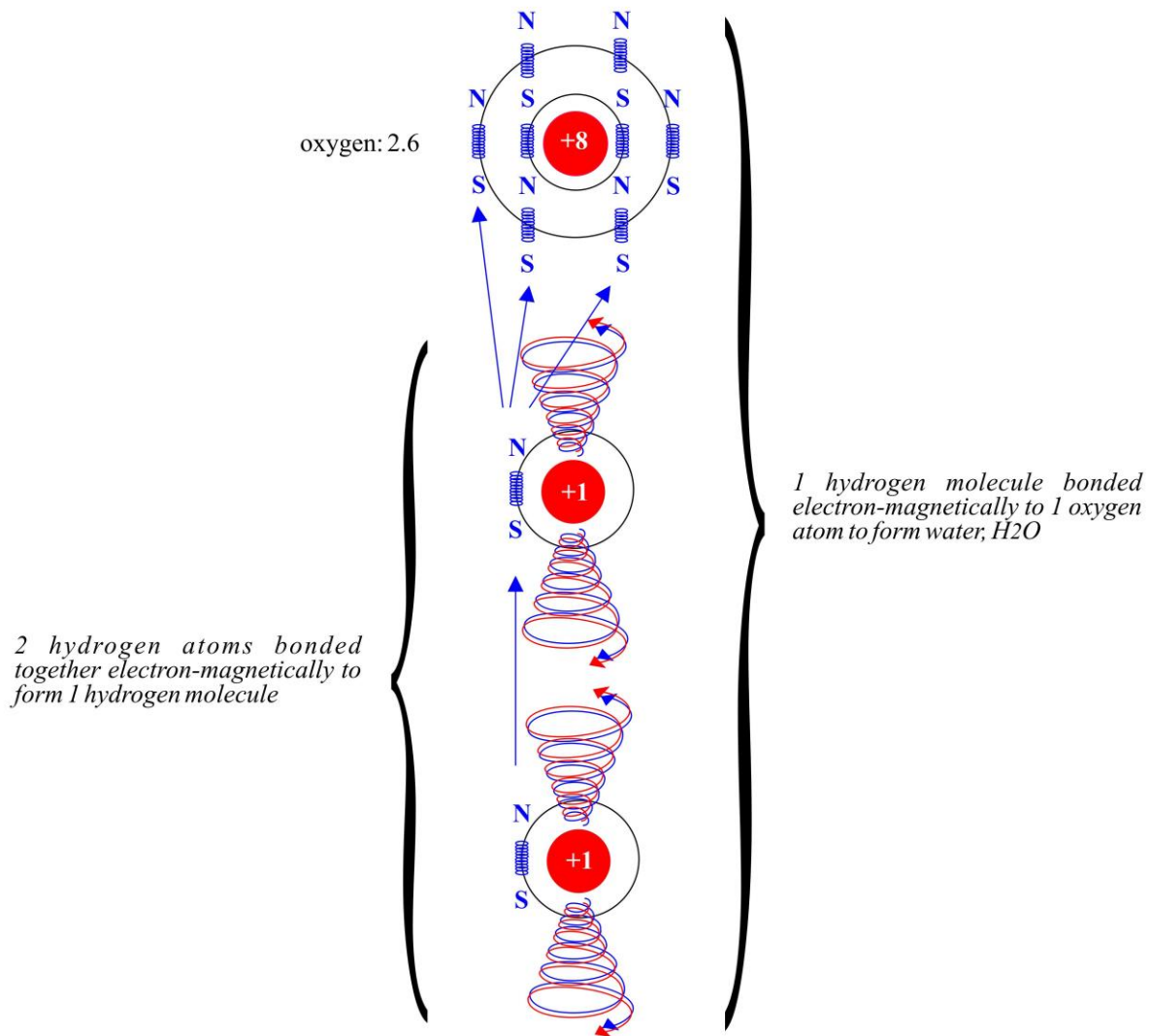
Electrolysis, presently, uses electricity to *rip-apart* hydrogen molecules from the oxygen atoms in water, thus separating the hydrogen from the oxygen. The disadvantage is that the process consumes more conventional energy than the hydrogen it produces.

It would be far more efficient to break the gravity bonds that hold-together the hydrogen and oxygen in water. One way of neutralising the gravity bonds is to generate an alternating magnetic waveform, as shown in figure 2b(ii), but this is difficult to do.

It is far easier to produce a conventional A.C voltage (figure 3.b(i)), at twice the hydrogen frequency of 1,420.4058Mhtz [2 x 1,420.58Mhtz], remove the negative half-cycles (via a half-wave rectifier, (figure 3.b(ii)), and then phase-shift the signal by 180° (figure 3.b(iii)). This would cancel-out the electric activity of the electrons involved in the gravity bonding during the electric parts of the atomic cycle, thus neutralising the gravity bonds holding the atoms together, resulting in the molecular disintegration of the hydrogen and oxygen.

A conventional hydrogen generator, using electrolysis, may thus be modified to operate as described above to improve efficiency substantially. The gain in efficiency could be determined experimentally.

Hydrogen [Gravity-wave] bonding



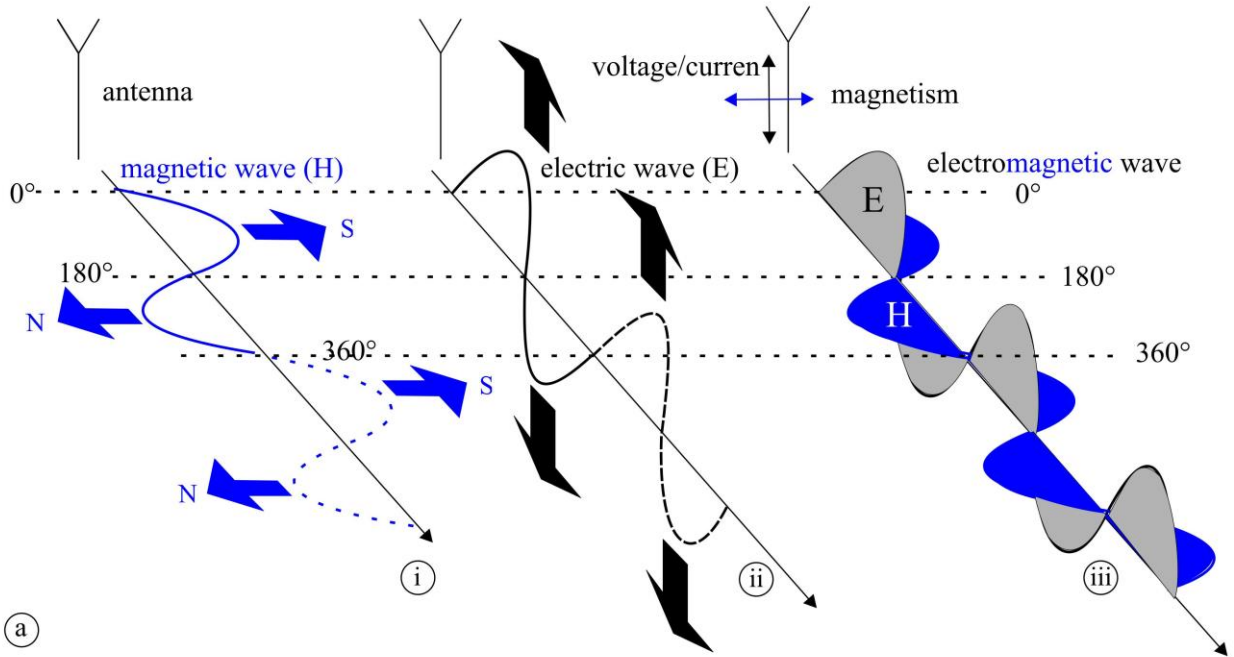
Here, two hydrogen atoms with *synchronized spins* bond together electron-magnetically to form a single hydrogen molecule. The radiating helically polarized electromagnetic radiation in turn synchronizes the spin of electron-magnets in the nearby oxygen atom. The hydrogen molecule and the oxygen atom are hence drawn together electron-magnetically by the alternating gravitational waves to form the compound molecule of water, H₂O. The bonding is uni-directional because helically polarized radiation from the hydrogen molecule in the first instance acts upon the spiked-neutrons [not shown] in the oxygen atom causing the oxygen atom to spin in the same direction and, at the same time, synchronizes the spin of its electrons with those of the hydrogen molecule. Hydrogen atoms contain no spiked-neutrons and therefore cannot be influenced by any radiation from the oxygen atom.

Evidence to support the molecular disintegration of matter hypothesis;

ScienceDaily (January 7, 2011): 'the Orion nebula produces *circularly polarized light* [antigravity radiation] in the ultraviolet wavelengths, **which is able to break the (strong) covalent bonds between the atoms of ice molecules**'.

[Author's note; the 'circularly polarized light', discussed here must, actually, be 'helically polarized' as described previously and the 'covalent bonds' must be 'gravity bonds' (because hydrogen cannot bond covalently, as discussed earlier). This statement from the Scientific Community explicitly ratifies the molecular disintegration of matter hypothesis—when helically polarized radiation (antigravity radiation, at the hydrogen frequency, or a harmonic of the hydrogen frequency) bombards water, the molecules can be expected to disintegrate].

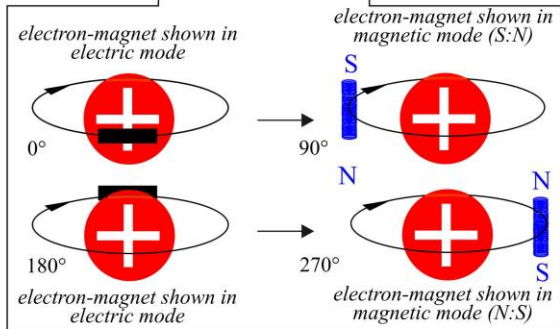
Man-made Radio wave



In the case of man-made electromagnetic radiation: An alternating electric voltage [at radio frequency] forces an alternating electric current to flow back and forth along the length of the antenna, figure 2.a(iii). The alternating voltage is in phase with the alternating current and with the alternating radiated magnetic field. Hence, the radiated electric/magnetic fields change polarity every 180°

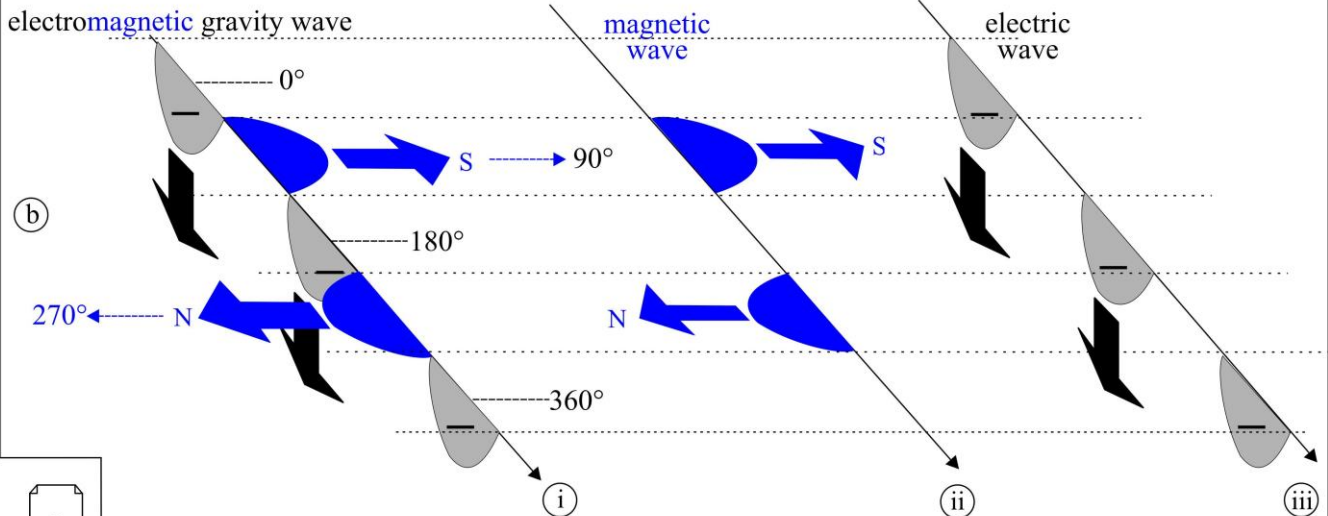
hydrogen atom

Atomic Gravity wave



Note: The electron is shown cylindrical to facilitate explanation. It need not be cylindrical; it could be round—spherically-coil-shaped.

electromagnetic gravity wave

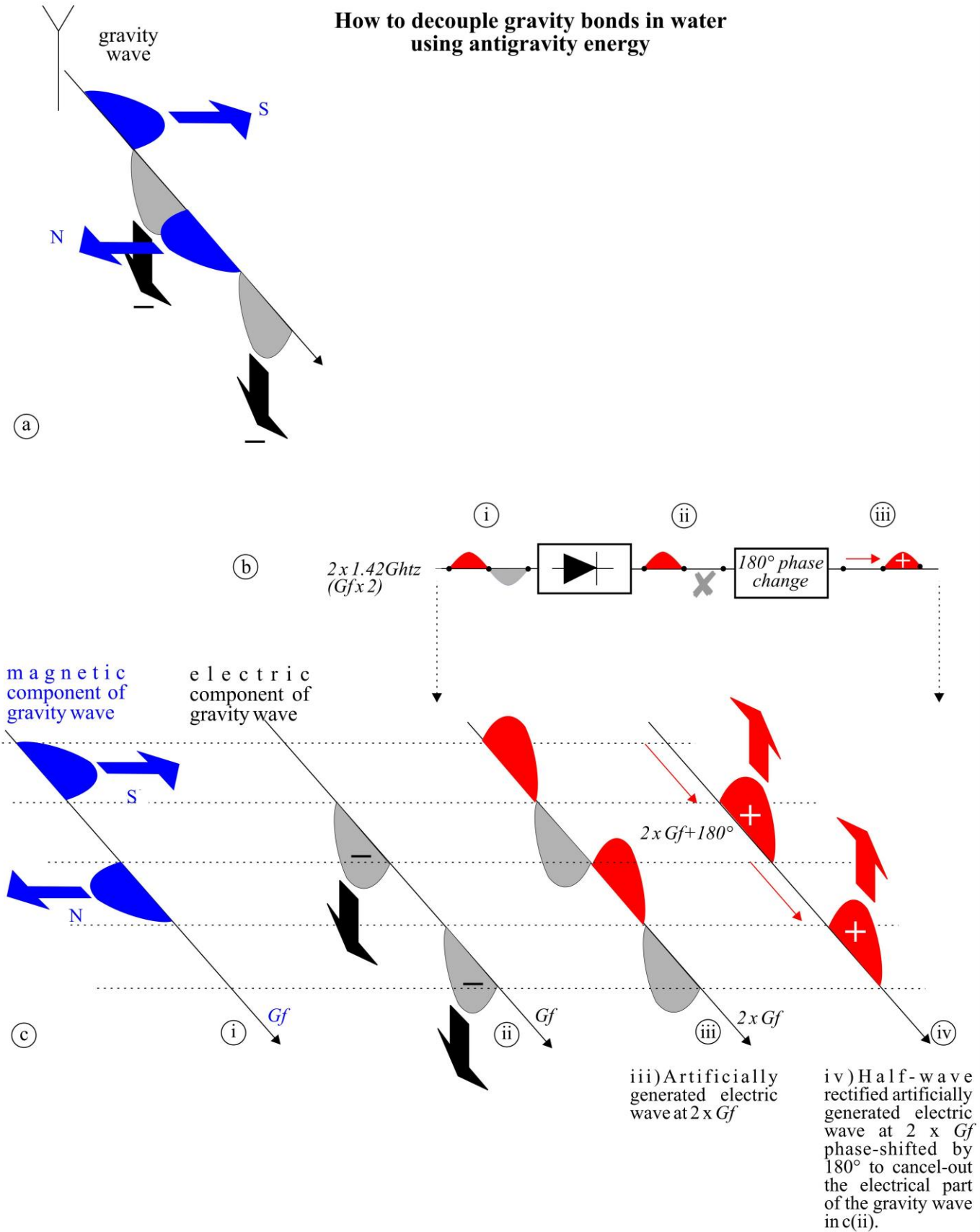


In the case of atomically generated gravity radiation: The electric and magnetic moments alternate in both time and space every 90°. And, the electric field can only ever be negative with respect to the proton. This results in the radiation of a complex 'interspersed' fundamental non-sinusoidal electromagnetic waveform; and many harmonics.

3

figure 2.

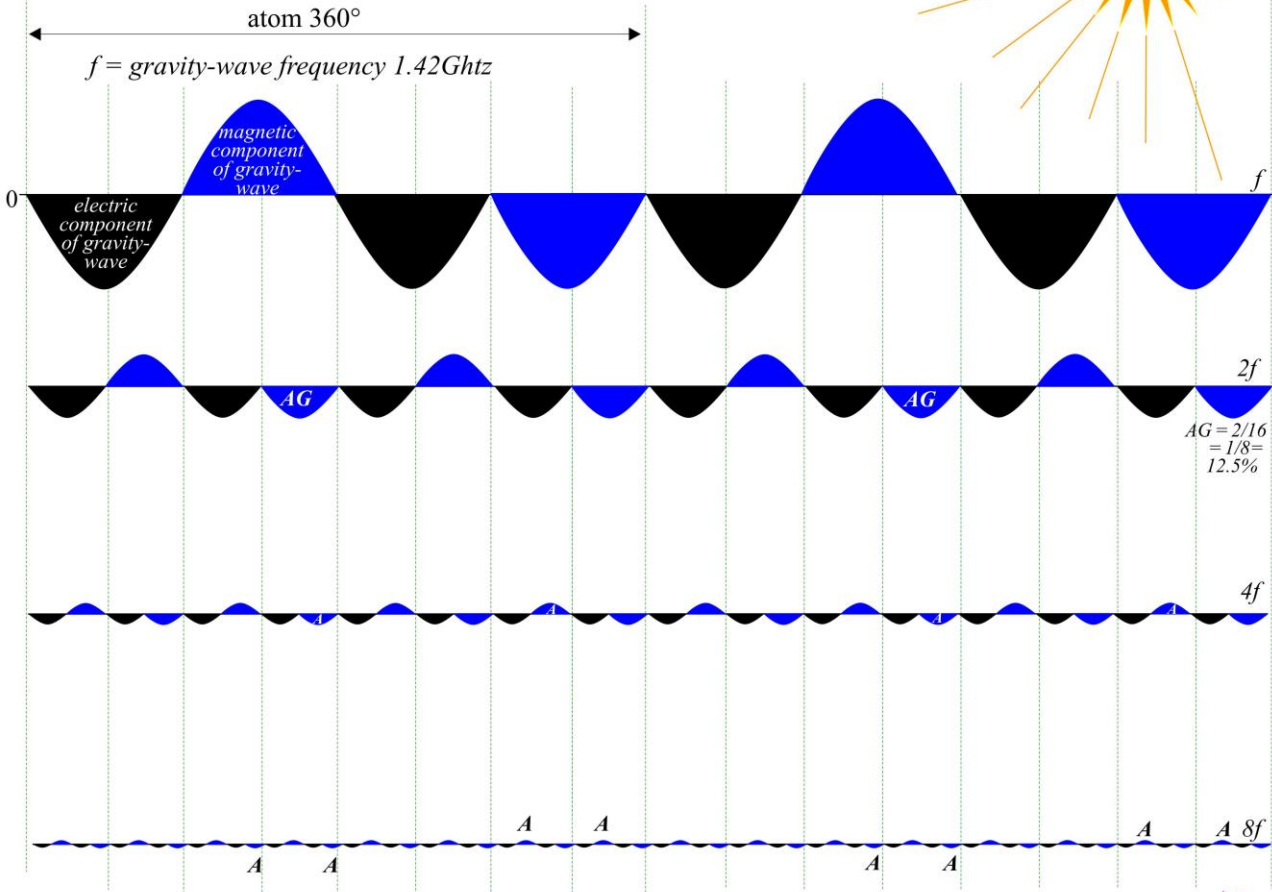
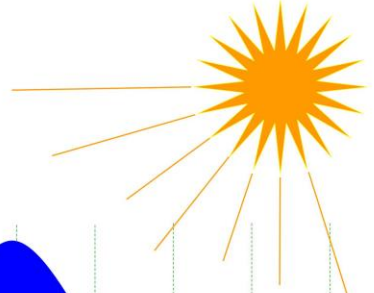
How to decouple gravity bonds in water using antigravity energy



4 figure 3.

Proof that Gravity-waves are non-sinusoidal and, hence, comprise of many harmonics:
How gravity waves fade curtains—and how gravity waves and uV harmonics cause skin cancer.

The non-sinusoidal electric component of the gravity wave gives rise to many harmonics at multiple frequencies.



$$AG = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8} = 12.5\%$$

simplified schematic for illustration purposes only

$$2f \text{ Anti Gravity radiation } (AG) = \frac{8}{64} = 12.5\% @ \frac{1}{3} = 4.16\%$$

$$4f \text{ Anti Gravity radiation } (AG) = \frac{8}{64} = 12.5\% @ \frac{1}{9} = 0.057\%$$

$$\text{Total} = c. = 4.2\%$$

Fundamental gravity waves are comprised of many harmonics. The magnetic component of harmonic half-waves (in-filled, as shown, above) oppose the fundamental (f) gravity waves and, hence, amount to ‘pulses of anti-gravity radiation’, in the ultraviolet (uV) wavelengths*, which has the ability to decouple molecular bonds in hydrogen-containing matter, causing the molecular disintegration of that matter; which explains why approximately 4.2% of gravity waves from the Sun cause the molecular disintegration of curtain fabric—over long periods of time. Gravity waves, and Harmonics in the uV range, also cause the molecular disintegration of water* and of skin tissue (skin cancer).

*note; ScienceDaily (January 7, 2011): 'the Orion nebula produces circularly polarized light [anti-gravity-radiation] in the ultraviolet wavelengths, which is able to break the [gravity] bonds between the atoms of ice molecules'.