

# How to Make Hydrogen using Antigravity Energy: Prototype Development

by

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**Abstract:** The principle of separating hydrogen from oxygen in water using antigravity energy is simple; change the voltage feeding the electrolyser from D.C. volts, to the antigravity frequency. The phase of the voltage then needs to be shifted by up to 90° in time [180° in space] to create 'antigravity energy'. Three methods [or devices] capable of generating antigravity energy are considered.

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## INTRODUCTION:

### How to Make Hydrogen using Antigravity Energy: Prototype Development

Michael Faraday (1791 – 1867) was unaware of the atom, unaware that atoms radiate electromagnetic energy in the form of radio waves, unaware of alternating current, and unaware of gravity waves. Faraday's electrolysis depends upon the primitive ripping-apart of hydrogen from oxygen determined through experimentation, using D.C. voltage.

The principle of the new method is simple; change the voltage feeding the electrolyser from D.C. volts, to 'pulsed D.C.', where the frequency of the pulses corresponds to twice the hydrogen frequency [ $2 \times 1.420.4058\text{Ghtz}$ ]. The phase of the pulsed energy then needs to be shifted by up to  $90^\circ$  in time [ $180^\circ$  in space] to create 'antigravity energy' [evidenced by the appearance of gas bubbles] which will decouple the bonds holding together the hydrogen and oxygen molecules [and the hydrogen atoms].

Three methods of achieving this are considered; one using Low Voltage and two using High Voltage.

The Low Voltage electrolyser is designed to allow a very low level (infinitesimal) 'convection current' to pass through the electrolyte between the electrodes, but the current itself plays no part in the decoupling of hydrogen bonds, rather, the antigravity voltage-pulses, through the water, provide the impetus to break the bonds.

In the High Voltage method, the electrolyser electrodes are placed either-side of a glass container which is partially-filled with water. Hence no electrical current flows *through* the electrolyte. Notwithstanding, a 'displacement current' can be said to flow between the electrodes, but the current itself plays no part in the decoupling of hydrogen bonds, rather, the antigravity voltage-pulses provide the impetus to break-apart the bonds. The glass container, the water, and any air between the electrodes, together provide the dielectric medium.

A second method using high voltage, which compensates for 'z-spin' is also considered.

**Caution: Gravity energy and Antigravity energy are capable of decoupling hydrogen from oxygen, that is to say, both may cause the 'disintegration' of water. In the same way, man-made electromagnetic gravity waves, and antigravity waves, that radiate from an 'antenna-like' source [like radio waves] are capable of the same effects.**

The human body is comprised of 75% water, hence antigravity energy and electromagnetic antigravity waves may, given the right conditions, disintegrate human tissue.

This is most unlikely, using the Low Voltage method, because for ill-effects to be experienced the human body would need to be positioned between the electrodes. The low voltage method is unlikely to produce any harmful electromagnetic gravity or antigravity waves that radiate from the electrodes.

The High Voltage method may produce electromagnetic gravity waves and/or antigravity waves that radiate from the electrodes; such leakage being of the incident, and not of the essence. Moreover, the effects of such waves will diminish in proportion to the square of the distance (in metres) from the electrodes, hence distance can be used to provide a safe working environment. Moreover, the electrodes, using the high voltage method have been deliberately sized, at 0.625 of the antigravity wavelength, to inhibit such radiation.

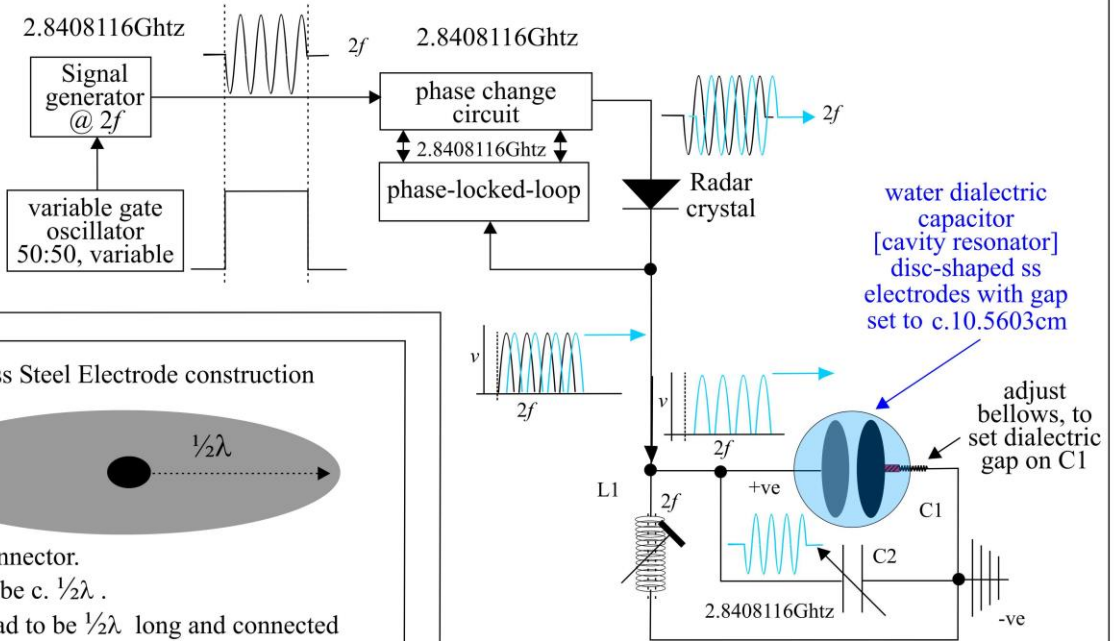
## Antigravity Hydrogen Generator: Prototype development

### Low Voltage method

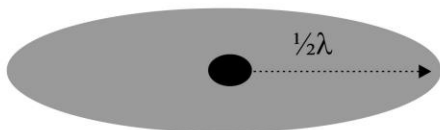
Purpose; To determine optimal plate dimensions and plate gap for C1, optimal resonant frequencies and optimal phase-shift for max gas production.

‘Start’ settings

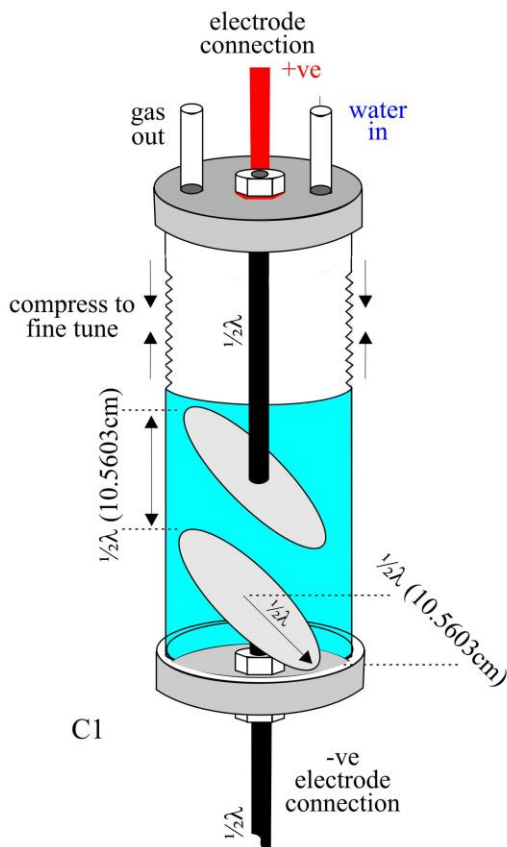
Set frequencies to  $2f = 2.8408116\text{Ghtz}$   
 Set electrode-plate radius to  $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$  (10.5603cm)  
 Set gap on cavity resonator capacitor c. $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$  (10.5603cm)



### Stainless Steel Electrode construction



Centre bolt connector.  
 Disc radius to be c.  $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$  .  
 Connection lead to be  $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$  long and connected prior to tuning.



The signal generator sends a gated R.F. sine-wave signal, at twice the hydrogen frequency, to a phase change circuit which is able to vary the phase of the output signal by up to 180°. The output is fed via a radar crystal which clips the negative half cycles. +ve pulses are fed to a tuned circuit comprising of a coil (L1) and water-filled (dielectric) capacitor (C1), which are designed to operate as a cavity resonator. Thus, low voltage [c.+2Vpulsed] ‘antigravity energy’ travels through the water dielectric of the resonator to electrical-Earth causing decoupling of the hydrogen bonds that hold-together the oxygen and hydrogen molecules in the water. A feedback signal is passed-back from the cavity resonator to the phase-locked-loop which automatically shifts the phase of the delayed signal to compensate for frequency variations caused by changes in gas-pressure and temperature. Each electrode is constructed to resonate, with input connections at wavelength nodes. The method will not work unless the tuning of the cavity resonator and associated connections corresponds to resonant frequency requirements. Circulation of the water in the capacitor will increase gas production. The signal generator, phase change circuit, phase-locked-loop and load [L1, C1 and C2] must all be tuned to 2.8408116Ghtz. Then, the phase of the pulsed signal must be changed to obtain maximum gas bubble production. The dielectric-gap, on the water-filled capacitor, must be manually adjusted to obtain maximum gas bubble production, and then C2 must be adjusted to compensate for variations in capacitance caused by changing the gap on C1.

figure 4.

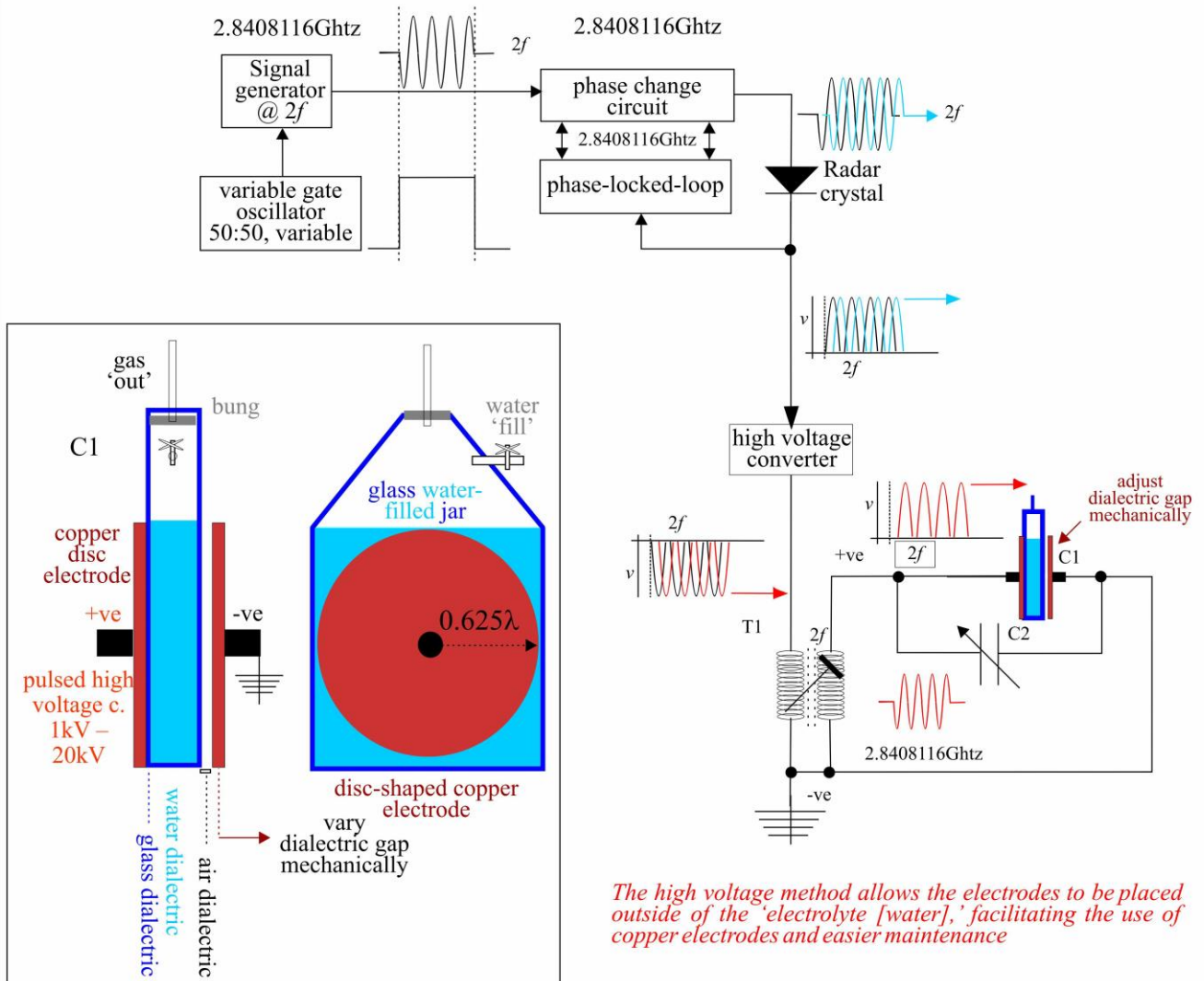
## Antigravity Hydrogen Generator: Prototype development

### High Voltage method

Purpose; To determine optimal plate dimensions and plate gap for C1, optimal resonant frequencies and optimal phase-shift for max gas production.

'Start' settings

Set frequencies to  $2f = 2.8408116\text{Ghz}$   
 Set electrode-plate radius to  $0.625\lambda$  (15.84045cm)  
 Set gap on cavity resonator capacitor c.  $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$  (10.5603cm)



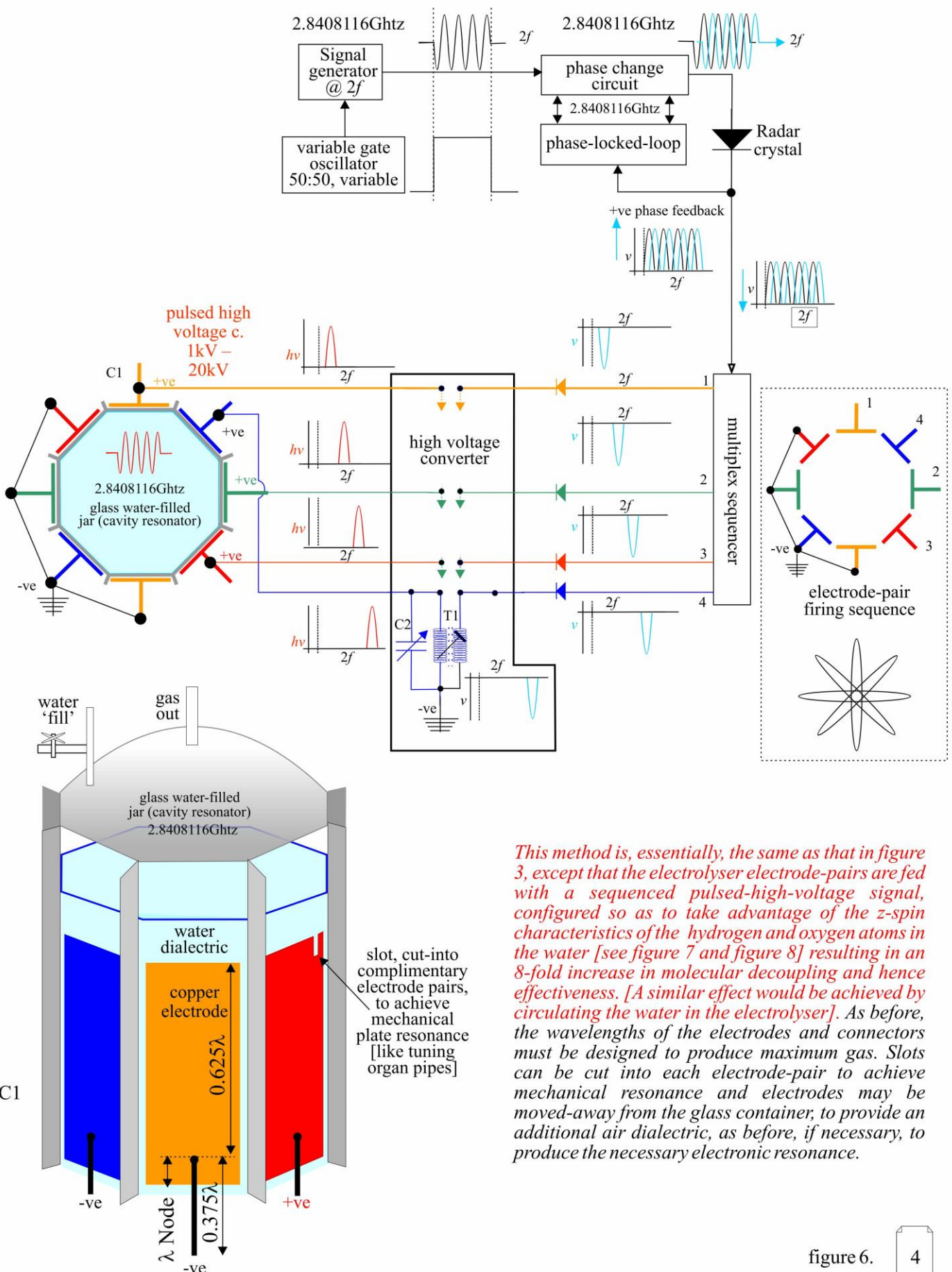
*The high voltage method allows the electrodes to be placed outside of the 'electrolyte [water],' facilitating the use of copper electrodes and easier maintenance*

The signal generator sends a gated R.F. sine-wave signal, at twice the hydrogen frequency, to a phase change circuit which is able to vary the phase of the output signal by up to  $90^\circ$  in time [ $180^\circ$  in space]. The output is fed via a radar crystal which clips the negative half cycles. +ve pulses are fed to a tuned circuit comprising of a transformer (T1) and water-filled (dielectric) capacitor (C1), which are designed to operate as a cavity resonator. Thus, high voltage 'antigravity energy' stresses the water molecules in-between the electrodes, causing decoupling of the hydrogen bonds that hold-together the oxygen and hydrogen molecules in the water. A feedback signal is passed-back from the cavity resonator to the phase-locked-loop which automatically shifts the phase of the delayed signal to compensate for frequency variations caused by changes in gas-pressure and temperature. Each electrode is constructed to resonate, with input connections at wavelength nodes. The method will not work unless the tuning of the cavity resonator and associated connections corresponds to resonant frequency requirements. Circulation of the water in the capacitor will increase gas production. The signal generator, phase change circuit, phase-locked-loop and load [T1, C1 and C2] must all be tuned to  $2.8408116\text{Ghz}$ . Then, the phase of the pulsed signal must be changed to obtain maximum gas bubble production. The dielectric-gap, on the water-filled capacitor, must be manually adjusted to obtain maximum gas bubble production, and then C2 must be adjusted to compensate for variations in capacitance caused by changing the gap on C1. The radius of the electrodes is set at  $0.625\lambda$  to inhibit radiation of gravity waves and/or antigravity waves from the electrodes. [See cautionary comments in the Introduction [p1].

figure 5.

## Antigravity Hydrogen Generator: Prototype development

### High Voltage method [with z-spin compensation]



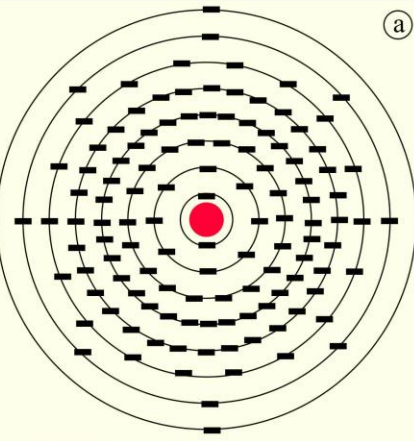
*This method is, essentially, the same as that in figure 3, except that the electrolyser electrode-pairs are fed with a sequenced pulsed-high-voltage signal, configured so as to take advantage of the z-spin characteristics of the hydrogen and oxygen atoms in the water [see figure 7 and figure 8] resulting in an 8-fold increase in molecular decoupling and hence effectiveness. [A similar effect would be achieved by circulating the water in the electrolyser]. As before, the wavelengths of the electrodes and connectors must be designed to produce maximum gas. Slots can be cut into each electrode-pair to achieve mechanical resonance and electrodes may be moved-away from the glass container, to provide an additional air dielectric, as before, if necessary, to produce the necessary electronic resonance.*

figure 6. 4

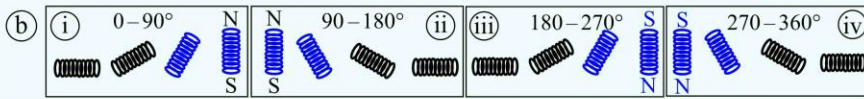
# An explanation of 'z-spin' (I): Proof that the electron is a coil-shaped electron-magnet

—and electron-shell architecture explained

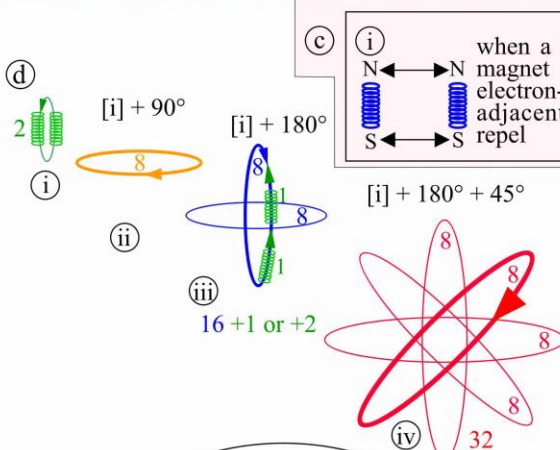
a) Schematic showing the theoretical maximum numbers of electrons filling the maximum number of available shells in an atom. The maximum number of electrons in the shell closest to the nucleus is 2. The maximum number of electrons in the next outermost shell/subshell is 8, followed by shells/subshells containing a maximum of 18, 32, 32, 18, 8, 2. It can be seen that, theoretically, the heaviest atom (illustrated) contains 120 electrons. The number of electrons orbiting an atom is usually balanced [but there are exceptions] with the same number of protons in the centre and (in our 'new atom') the same number of spiked-neutrons protruding from the centre (not shown). This also means that there are a maximum of only 120 different fundamental materials (elements). The heavier ones are more 'massive' and hence said to contain more *mass* (electrons, protons and neutrons).



b(i - iv) illustrate the electric - magnetic tipping point of the orbiting electron-magnet [EM] at 45° intervals: bi) From 45° - 90° (1/8 of the time) the magnetic field of the EM rises [and it is more magnetic than electric]. bii) From 90° - 135° it falls [but is still more magnetic than electric]. b(iii - iv) The same thing happens between 225° - 270°, and from 270° - 315°, but with opposite magnetic polarity.

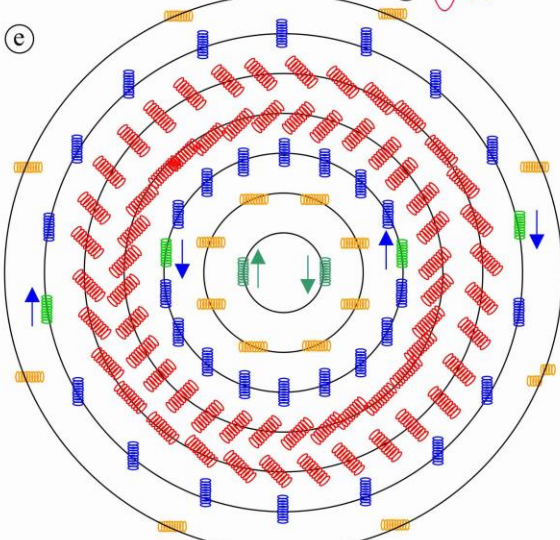


*orthodox Science does not understand why the atom is structured the way it is—the reasons are given below*



c(i - ii) when a northsouth [N-S] EM meets a northsouth [N-S] EM the two repel each other, and when a northsouth [N-S] EM meets a southnorth [S-N] the two attract, stick together, and exit the host shell. Hence, as subatomic particles accrete into atoms, EMs inside shells/sub-shells must be separated by at least 45° to avoid annihilation and EMs in one shell must be separated by at least 45° from those in adjacent shells. Hence the constraint of up to 8 EMs per shell/sub-shell [8 x 45° = 360] and the requirement for different shell/sub-shell planar orientations.

ii) when a S-N meets a N-S the two coalesce and the pair can no longer remain in the shell. Only atoms with a [maximum] sequence of 2.8.18.32.32.18.8.2 survive.



d) and e) As a general rule orbital shells [for sub-shells of equidistant radii] cannot sustain more than 8 EMs because of considerations set down in b(i - iv) and, to avoid magnetic conflict *between* shells/subshells, the plane of successive shells/subshells must be progressively offset by at least 45°. However, shells 3 and 6 can sustain up to 2 more EMs in the scheme proposed in (d) and (e) because the magnetic moments from the 2 EMs in shell 1 (being equal and opposite to 2 EMs in shell 3) cancel, and magnetic moments from 2 EMs in shell 3 cancel those of 2 EMs in shell 6, allowing those shells/subshells to sustain up to 18, rather than 16, EMs.

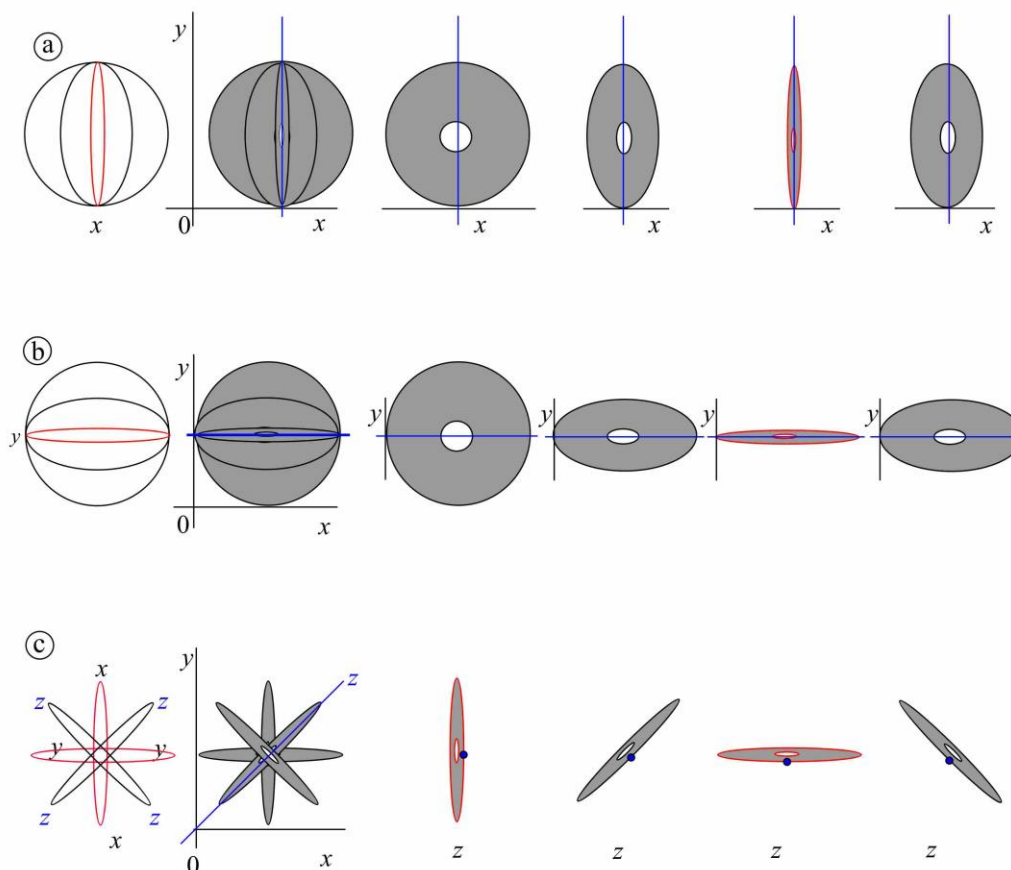
here, (left) to further illustrate the relationship between magnetic moments, EMs in successive shells are shown reorientated; in shell 2 by 90°, in shell 3 by a further 90°, in shell 4, by a further 45°, in shell 5 by a further 90°, in shell 6 by a further 45° and in shell 7 by a further 90°. It can be seen that no magnetic conflicts occur in such a scheme and that the 2 EMs in shell 1 (green) influence the magnetic moments of those in shells 3 and 6, so that those shells can sustain up to 2 more EMs (green) than generally possible. This defined structure confirms that the electron must be coil-shaped and that it behaves as an electromagnetic particle

*schematic only—EMs are actually synchronised by gravity waves and [instead] the inclination of each shell/sub-shell is offset as shown in d(i - iv)*

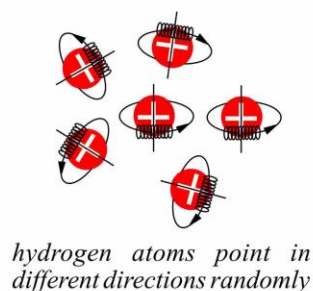
Note: The electron is shown cylindrically-coil-shaped to facilitate explanation—it need not be—it could be round, spherically-coil-shaped.

figure 7.

## An explanation of 'z-spin' (II): (Proof that the electron must be a coil-shaped electron-magnet)



'Disc analysis' showing that three-dimensional atoms survive because each plane is shifted by at least  $45^\circ$  to its neighbour as the orbital plane shifts *within a sphere*: a) Shows four orbital planes (4 discs) separated by  $45^\circ$  each, spinning on an x-axis, that ensures separation of  $45^\circ$  between the 8 disc segments (where each disc represents an orbital plane containing orbiting electron-magnets). This scheme ensures separation of  $45^\circ$  between orbiting particles horizontally, but not vertically. In the same way (b) shows the orbital planes of 4 spinning discs each separated by  $45^\circ$  on the y-axis. This scheme ensures separation of  $45^\circ$  between orbiting particles vertically, but not horizontally. c) Shows the orbital planes of 4 discs spinning on the z-axis; note that the z-axis at times passes through the x-axis [(a), red]. The same happens in (b) where the z-axis passes through the y-axis [(b), red]. z-axis, three-dimensional planar-spin is the only configuration that embraces all three dimensions and so ensures that no magnetic conflicts subsist between spinning electron-magnets [where the requirement for separation is at least  $45^\circ$ ]; which explains why the atom is constructed the way it is—the z-spin characteristic (c) confirms that orbiting particles must be made of spinning electron-magnets where the magnetic moments of the orbiting particles—repulsion and attraction—results in self-separation of the orbiting particles by  $45^\circ$  in three dimensions. This illustration accommodates electron-magnets in shells 1,2,3 and 4 (containing 2,8,18 and 32 electron-magnets), thereafter the scheme repeats backwards (32,18,8 and 2).



Hydrogen atoms must be distributed randomly. This has to be the case, otherwise gravity would not work in all directions. This means that the magnetic moments of the hydrogen electron must fall within the influence of only one of 8 possible magnetic orientations; North-facing, South-facing, West-facing, East-facing, NW-facing, NE-facing, SW-facing or SE facing. z-spin incorporates all of these possibilities. Hence, when a population of hydrogen atoms is bombarded by antigravity energy, from a single directional source, then only 1/8th of those atoms will be affected by the radiation. Re-orientation of the antigravity energy, in accordance with sequential z-spin considerations, will radiate hydrogen atoms in all 8 of the possible orientations, resulting in 8-times more molecular decoupling. This is why 'z-spin compensation' is used in figure 6 (page 4). An alternative to this would be circulation of the water (the electrolyte) within the electrolyser, which is difficult to do, and difficult to maintain.

figure 8.