

My UFO Propulsion Theory (v4.0): Unification of Toroidal Electromagnetic Propulsion using Electrohydrodynamics, Rail/Coil Guns, Superconductors, and the Magnetoelectric Effect.

Posted byu/Robin_Goodfella in reddit on June 3rd, 2021

https://www.reddit.com/r/ufo/comments/nqy5y1/my_ufo_propulsion_theory_v40_unification_of/

In light of the Pentagon revealing a public report of UAP activity this month, I too have been studying very hard to come up with a new propulsion theory. This time I believe I have cracked the code behind the UAP phenomenon. But ultimately you have to decide if this propulsion theory makes sense to you.

So without further ado, let's begin.

In my previous iterations, I've said that these craft are using the Electrohydrodynamics Asymmetrical Capacitor/Ion-Propulsion technique coined by Thomas Townsend Brown as the Biefeld-Brown Effect, and adding the Meissner Effect into the equation to balance the magnetic field within it's effect.

But now I realize that the Biefeld-Brown Effect + Messiner Effect is actually only one piece of the puzzle. We will be moving on to show you the ufo propulsion mechanism in it's entirety.

In all my theories that I have so far, I've concluded that these craft are electromagnetic in propulsion, specifically utilizing permanent magnets and electromagnetism with the help of high voltage electric fields to accelerate it's electrodynamic propulsion.

I know that this has to be it, and there can't be anything else. Even if there is something else, it is only something that would compliment the electromagnetic propulsion system. You can go do the research yourself, and you'll find that all your research will lead you back to the theories that I've presented here for you.

I am confident in saying so because in all my research so far, for some reason or another, the hints that electromagnetic propulsion is the answer has signaled to me on more than one occasion.

Method One:

First I'd like to say this technology is completely analog in its mechanics, and runs entirely by using raw materials and the interaction of composite materials with high energy electrodynamics. Electrical equipment near it would cause Electromagnetic Interference due to its large generated magnetic fields, and living organisms near the craft would be treated as a conductor.

As Bob Lazar mentioned with the Sports Model, there are no wires because all the interactions are connected through a spark gap and magnetic induction.

In other words, it uses the fundamental principles of our compact electronics, but with more openly laid out materials and at a larger scale. More specifically, stacking composite materials are more in common with understanding batteries and capacitors.

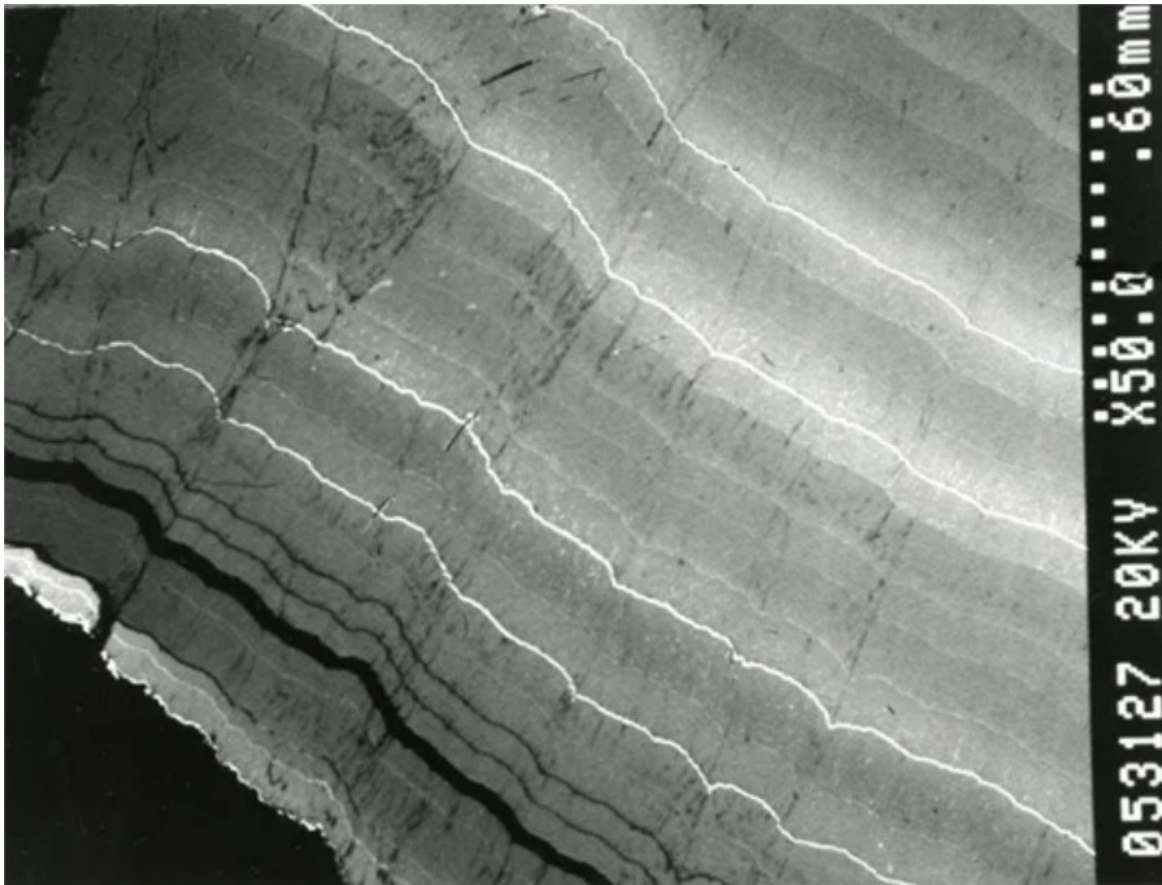
With this technology, the entire craft acts as a giant battery, using a Rotating Magnetic Field of a Multipole Homopolar Generator to interact with Composite Materials consisting of high voltage electron transference.

We'll be using the Linda Molten Howe piece found from a bottom of a wedge shaped UFO in the 1940s. A micron layered Bismuth, Zinc, Magnesium composite metal.



Micron-layered Bismuth and Magnesium/Zinc
from bottom of wedge-shaped UFO in late 1940s
near White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico.
Image © 1999 by Linda Moulton Howe.

The full report, only available on earthfiles.com/bismuth



Stacked metals stem back to the invention of the first battery known as the Voltaic Pile created by Alessandro Volta, using stacked zinc and copper with a electrolytes sandwiched in the middle in a form of paper soaked in salt water or brine. The zinc's electrons travel to the copper through the electrolytes, producing voltage.

In Electrochemistry, different combinations of metals produce different voltages and this depends on how strongly the metal could force its electrons to move across a cell. The Electrochemical Series is a list of metals and other substances arranged in rank order of how easily their atoms may lose electrons. The electrons always move from the metal with the more negative electrode potential to the more positive electrode potential. All of the values are measured in Volts. The further apart the metals are in the Electrochemical Series, the higher the voltage is produced across the cell.

	Half Reaction	Standard Potential (V)
↑ stronger oxidizing agent	F₂ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ 2F ⁻	+2.87
	Pb⁴⁺ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ Pb ²⁺	+1.67
	Cl₂ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ 2Cl ⁻	+1.36
	O ₂ + 4H ⁺ + 4e ⁻ ⇌ 2H ₂ O	+1.23
	Ag ⁺ + 1e ⁻ ⇌ Ag	+0.80
	Fe ³⁺ + 1e ⁻ ⇌ Fe ²⁺	+0.77
	Cu ²⁺ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ Cu	+0.34
	2H ⁺ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ H ₂	0.00
	Pb ²⁺ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ Pb	-0.13
	Fe ²⁺ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ Fe	-0.44
	Zn ²⁺ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ Zn	-0.76
	Al ³⁺ + 3e ⁻ ⇌ Al	-1.66
	Mg ²⁺ + 2e ⁻ ⇌ Mg	-2.36
	Li ⁺ + 1e ⁻ ⇌ Li	-3.05
	↓ stronger reducing agent	

With this composite material, we're going to combine all the Electrochemical values, and measure the Electrode Potential in order from the most negative potential to the most positive.

Magnesium: -2.37 V Zinc: -0.76 V Bismuth: -0.19 V

Magnesium > Zinc > Bismuth = -3.32 V

The most commonly used negative Electrode Potential that we have is Lithium, which has -3.05 V electrode potential, rendering it an ideal anode material for high-voltage and high-energy batteries.

Magnesium is also known for its use as a rechargeable battery. Today Magnesium batteries are widely researched and considered to be the next replacement for the Lithium-ion battery.

Now let's move on to Bob Lazar's interpretation of Element 115. He said it was piece of triangle metal, copper in color, that was machine cut from from a cone, that was also machine cut from a pancake disc stack that was in a shape of a cylinder.

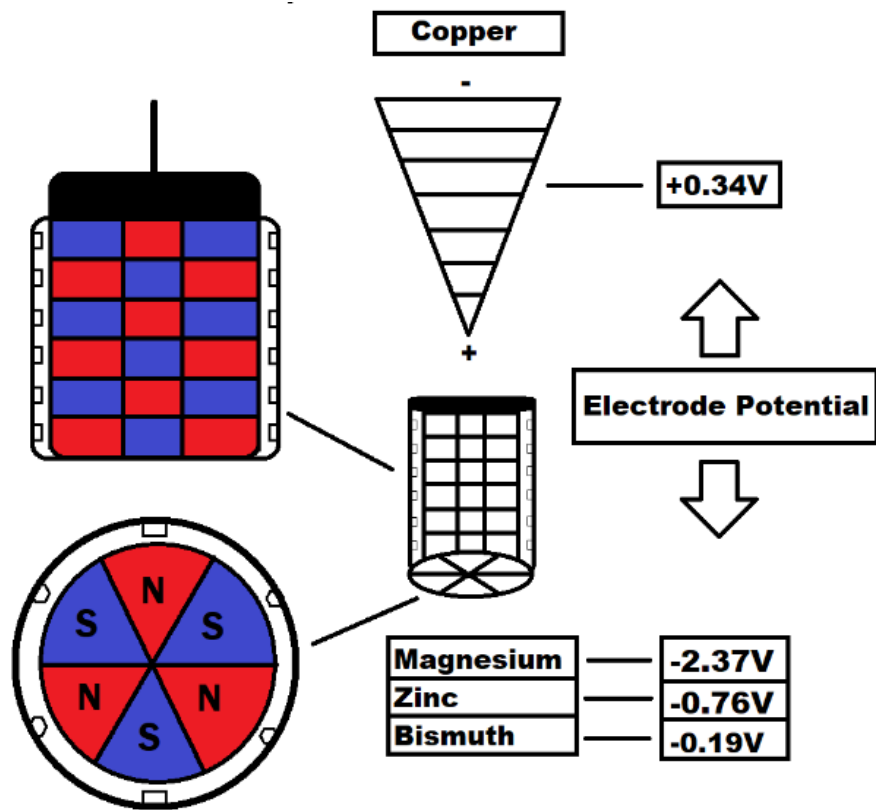
Now we go to Copper in the Electrochemical Series, and we see that Copper is +0.34 V in it's Electrode Potential, which means that the electrons received from the Magnesium/Zinc/Bismuth to the Copper is -2.98 V, just below in the approximate rank of the Lithium.

In Bob Lazar's 1989 video describing Element 115, we see that the copper looking triangle piece is faced down, with the tip of the triangle facing the bottom of the chamber. This comes back to the Biefeld-Brown's Asymmetrical Capacitor, which shows how electrons move from a small positive electrode to a large negative electrode. Ultimately it sounds like the Bismuth/Zinc/Magnesium is an anode battery cell, acting as the Oxidation, and the Copper metal is a cathode arc rectifier, acting as the Reduction. And the reason the Copper is stacked is just as a Laminated Transformer, reducing the eddy currents in the copper, which further compliment the Oxidation-Reduction Reaction process.

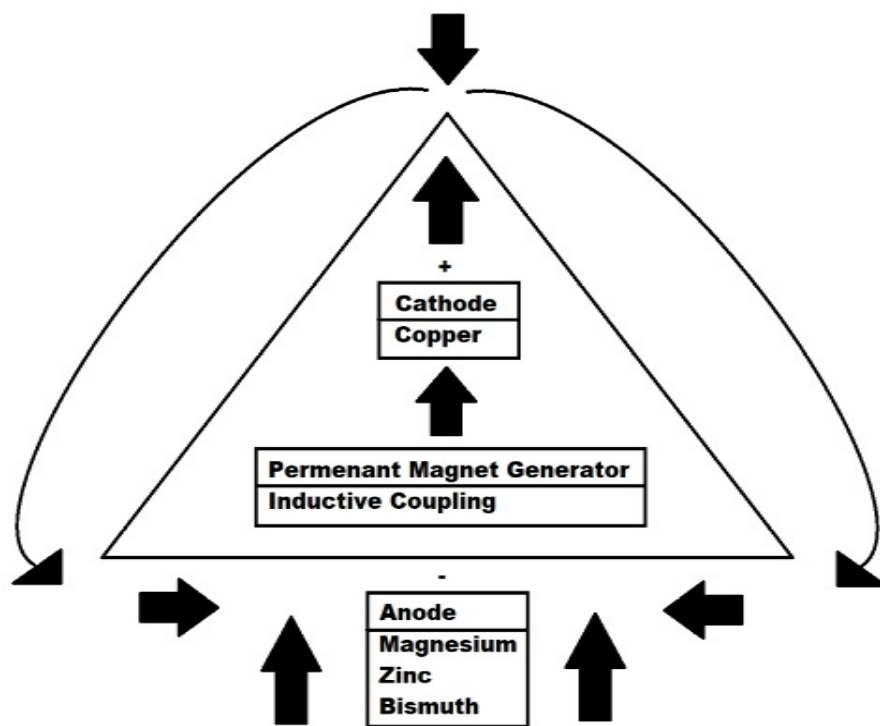
Before we get ahead of ourselves, let's talk about the three cylinders located in the lower chamber. Those are a type of Electrical Generator. Electrical generators were invented by Michael Faraday, first known as the Faraday Disc. It was not until later that Dynamos were revolutionized by Thomas Edison who popularized Direct Current, and Alternators were revolutionized by Nikola Tesla who popularized Alternating Current. This left the battery to be excluded out for large scale power generation. Dynamos and Alternators are most commonly made with wrapped Coils around Rotors housed inside around a Stator. Today we use generators separately, receiving electricity from power plants through transmission lines linked to transformers and into our homes electrical outlets, to charge our batteries.

But the electrical generators that we're going to talk about for this craft don't use wrapped coils, but instead use arranged magnetic discs, which is known as a Magneto, or more specifically in our case a (PMG) Permanent Magnet Generator, which only consist of Halbach arranged Permanent Magnets, Rotor Cores, and Stators, using Magnetic Induction and the Lorentz Force as it's primary mover. Since the magnetic fields alternate as they gyrate, this will produce a Pulsing Alternating Current.

The intriguing thing about this is that we can couple the Bismuth/Zinc/Magnesium battery cell to transfer it's voltage through the Permanent Magnet Generators through a process known as Inductive Coupling, which would make sense since the Copper is the receiver and rectifier. The rectified DC will turn into a Pulsed DC and travel up again to the top dome of the craft, which houses it's primary electrical generator, and from there the current would travel across the outside layer of the composite material down to the bottom of the craft once more, inductively coupling to the generators and repeating the cycle. The only caveat here is that the Copper in the center console needs to be periodically replaced, because the rectifier would gradually melt the copper.



So we now have a rechargeable battery giving power to electrical generators in a feedback loop.



Why is all this power necessary? We'll get to that soon.

Method Two:I've also discovered a website called Crop Circle Connector, which tries to break down the ideas and symbols behind crop circles. I soon find out that most crop circles are related to using permanent magnets and electromagnetic techniques, some that are already known, and some that are yet to be achieved. If you're trying to figure out ufo propulsion systems, that's a good place to start. Here is another website explaining in from another perspective.

Crop Circle Connector has since opened up my eyes in studying everything that has to do with the UFO/UAP phenomenon because most of it comes from understanding the meaning of the symbols. And now that we know it mostly has to do with magnetism, we simply connect the dots.

With that being said, I have taken this idea and applied it to other places that I've seen ufo symbols, such as alien religions, like Raelism. The old symbol shows the Star of David with the Swastika in the middle, and the new symbol is the Star of David with a swirl in the middle.



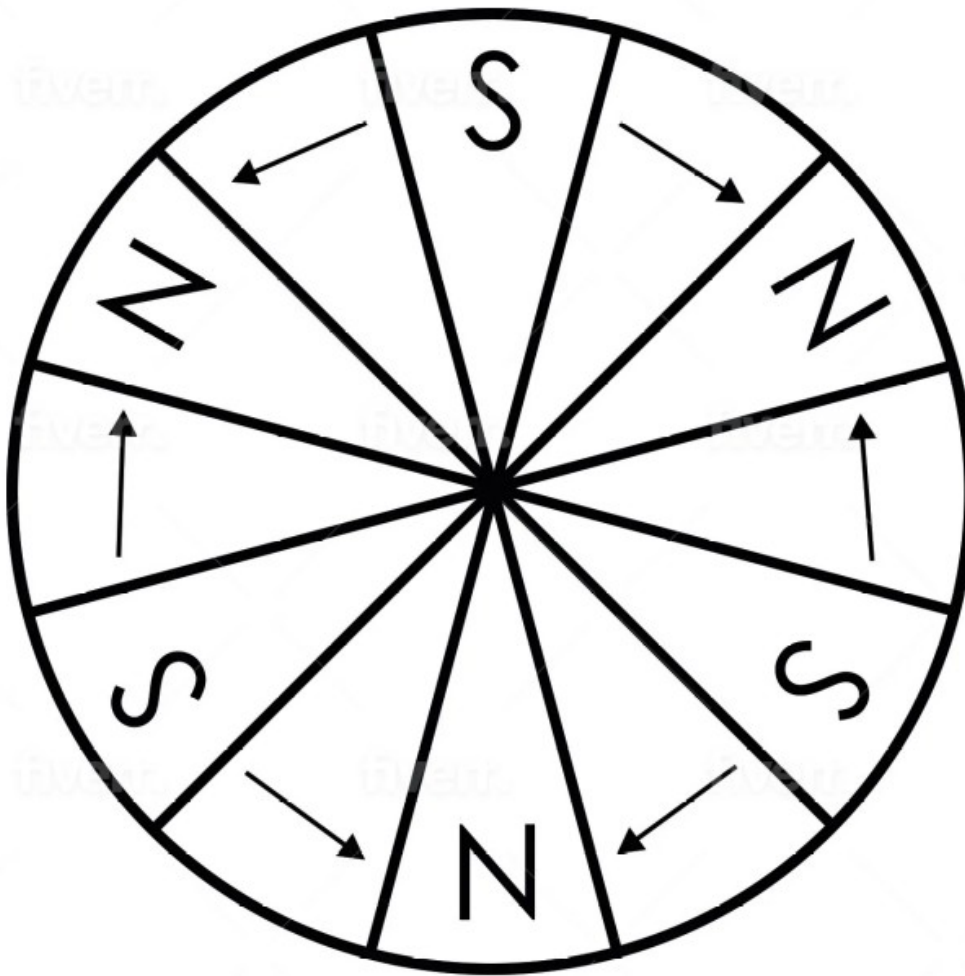
Old Raelism symbol



New Raelism Symbol

The shape of the Star of David is a hexagon. Hexagons in magnetism are most commonly used in Particle Accelerators.

Those of you who have followed me in my past theories might have seen me provide the Halbach Array. The Halbach Array are a set of dipole magnets arranged radially around a disc, providing a range of magnetic polarities to form a strong magnetic field in an aligned direction.



Halbach Array

In the picture above, it shows the Halbach Array, with the arrows indicating which way the north polarity is facing. The magnetic fields always move from North to South. If you draw a line connecting the North to South magnetic lines, it will show you six circular magnetic fields, such as that of a hexagon, which is a property of Sextupole Multipole Magnet.

Aside from Motors and Electric Generators, Multipole Magnets are used for Beam Focusing in electron accelerator experiments. In particle accelerators, magnets are arranged radially in the same fashion as the Halbach Array and the electron beam is focused through center of the magnetic discs in the beam tubes with the array of magnets surrounding the radius of the tube. I would suggest that you familiarize yourself with Quadrupole Magnets before jumping into Sextupole Magnets.

The swirl in the Raelism symbol suggests that there is a spin involved in the halbach discs. Spinning the disc would create a uniform magnetic field around the designated area of the halbach alignment.

Spinning dipole magnets comes back to Hamdi Ucar's Polarity Free Magnetic Repulsion and Magnetic Bound State, where a uniform toroidal magnetic field is formed around the spinning halbach array, allowing for Magnetic Bound state to come into effect, repelling and attracting magnetic materials around it's magnetic field parameter.

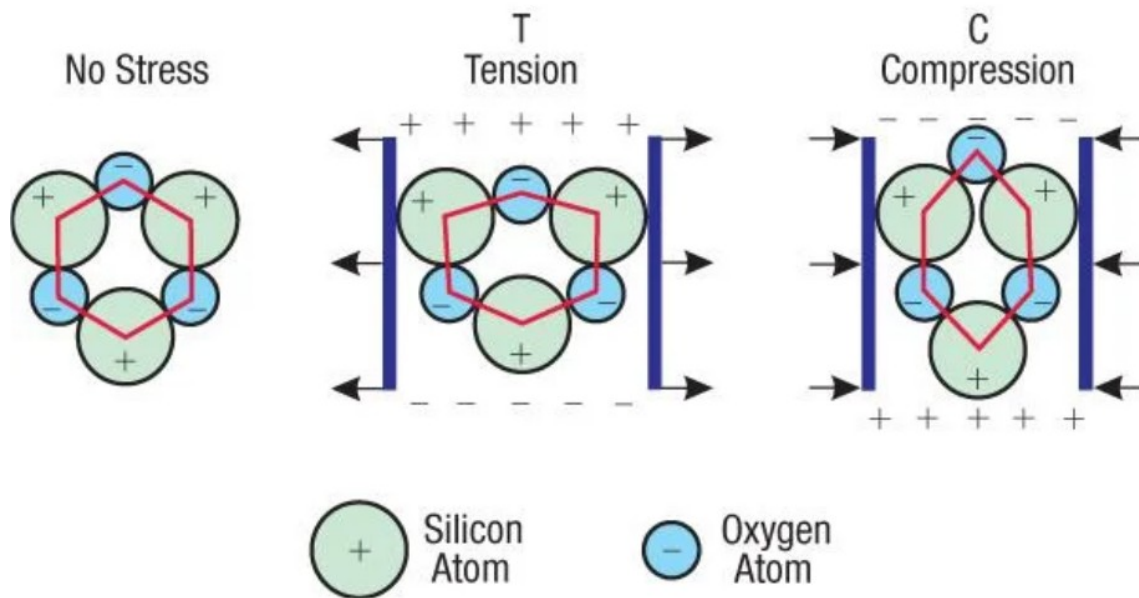
I also noticed the shape of the Sports Model from a side view perspective is a hexagon, and I wanted to see if there was any correlation with the shape and materials used for the craft.

Turns out Hexagonal lattice atomic structures are most commonly found in the study of Crystallography, more specifically the Hexagonal Crystal Family.

The particular crystal in the Hexagonal Crystal Family that we're first going to look at is the Quartz. Quartz was the first Piezoelectric material discovered. When you strike a Piezoelectric material, it produces electrical voltage.

This has to do with the atomic symmetry of the crystal, and how charges move within the cell unit. Both the Oxygen and Silicon overlap each other in a lattice. The Oxygen in the Quartz is negatively charged, and the Silicon is positively charged. When you push the material together, both charges move in the opposite direction and leave an area of neutral space that attract positive electrons in the direction towards the negative charge, while the negative charge simultaneously repels away electrons from the positive charge. This creates a build up of positive charges on one end of the material and a build up of negatives charges in the opposite end of the material.

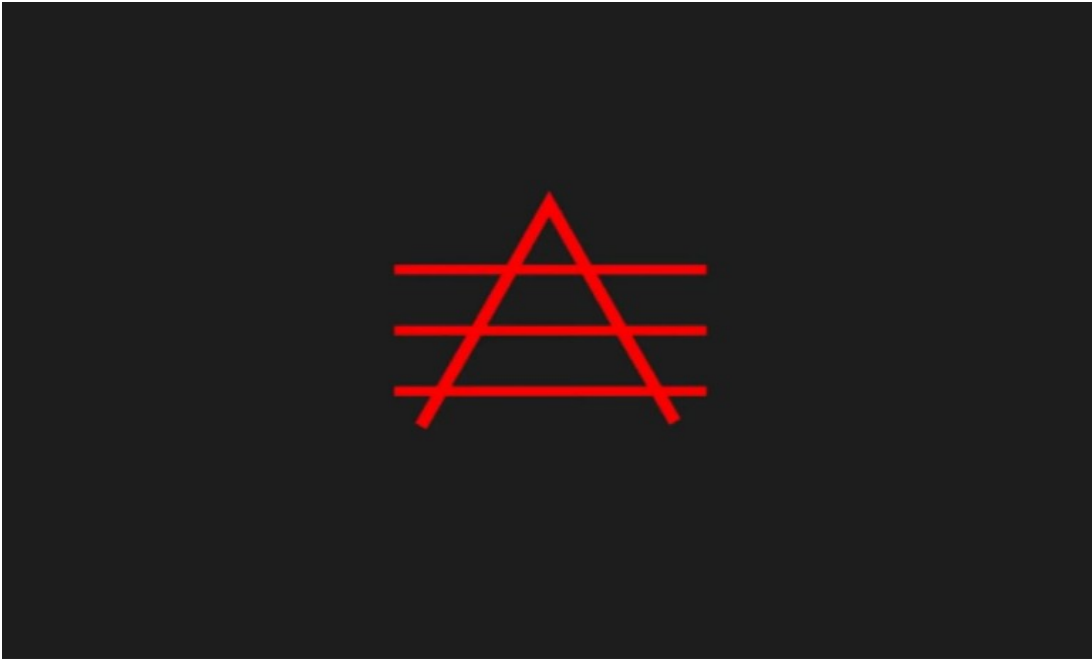
Piezoelectric Effect in Quartz



Connecting the opposite sides together with a wire will allow the electrons to jump across the wire and create a DC voltage. Pulling the material from the opposite ends (as opposed to pushing) will reverse the DC polarity.

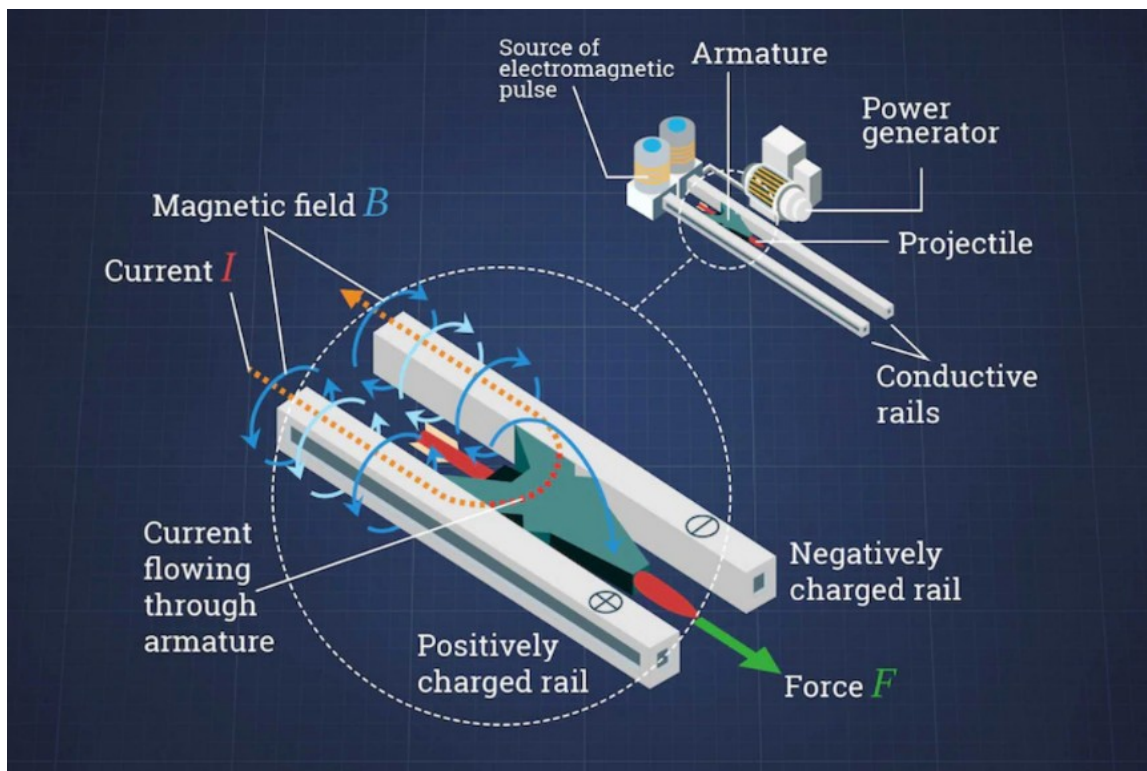
Bismuth is also within the Hexagonal Crystal Family. As some of you may know, Bismuth is a Diamagnetic, and diamagnetic materials produce their own magnetic fields in opposition to any external magnetic field, allowing it to levitate along other magnets.

Let's take a look at another symbol for a moment, the Lonnie Zamora incident. Lonnie Zamora claimed to have seen a Tic Tac ufo. In the initial descriptions of Lonnie Zamora explaining the symbol he had seen on the craft, it was a triangle with three lines cutting across it.

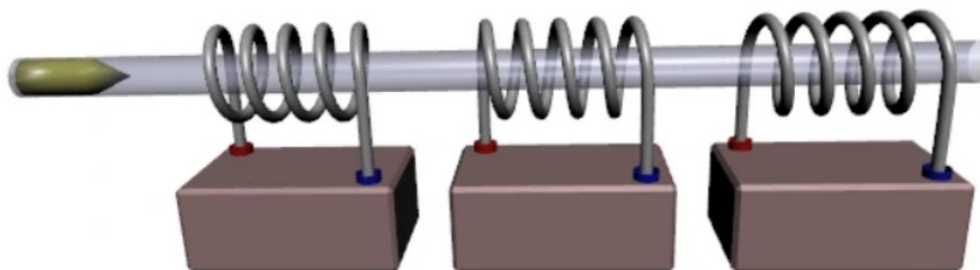


Aside from the composite material we mentioned previously, in magnetism the closest description to this is a Coil Gun, which is an electromagnetic configuration of a Linear Motor that can accelerate a ferromagnetic or conducting projectile to high velocity.

There are three types of this effect, one is the Rail Gun, which runs a DC power with two rails, positive to negative electrode, with the conductive projectile in the middle. Running high voltage accelerates the magnetic field in right angles, known as the Lorentz Force, which causes the unhinged projectile to fly at incredible speeds out of the barrel.



Second is the aforementioned Coil Gun, which uses AC power with multistage coils. Each coil pushes and pulls the projectile to the center of coil when the power is turned on. The trick is to switch the power On for the first coil to push the projectile forward and turn it Off before it goes to the second coil so it doesn't pull back to the center of the first coil.



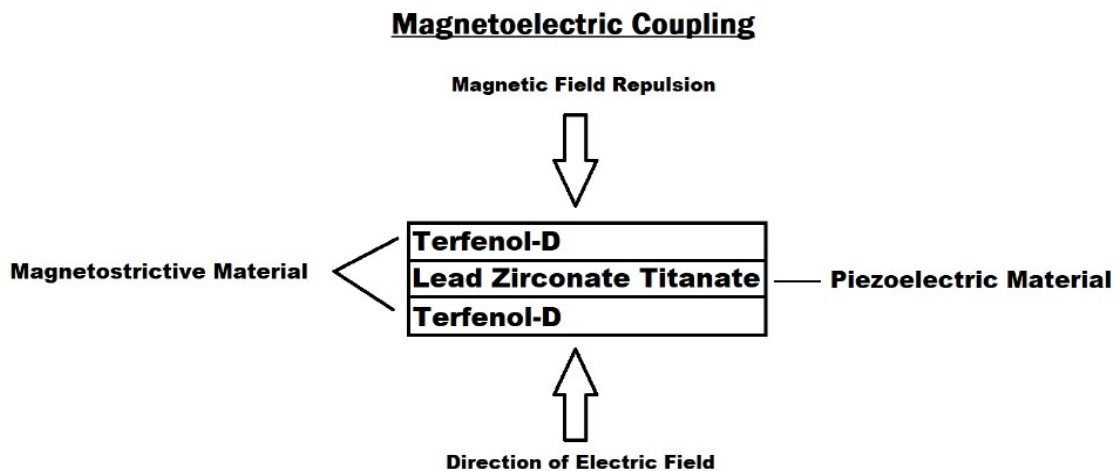
Coil Gun

nd third is called the Helical Rail Gun, which uses both principles, using two rails on each side, positive to negative, and a coil in the middle of the rails, acting as a bridge. The projectile is equipped with two brushes that slide across the coil, giving a uniform magnetic field that slide the projectile forward.

After doing some intensive research, I discovered a method which we can apply the helical coil gun method to our craft using a combination of the Piezoelectric and Bismuth materials.

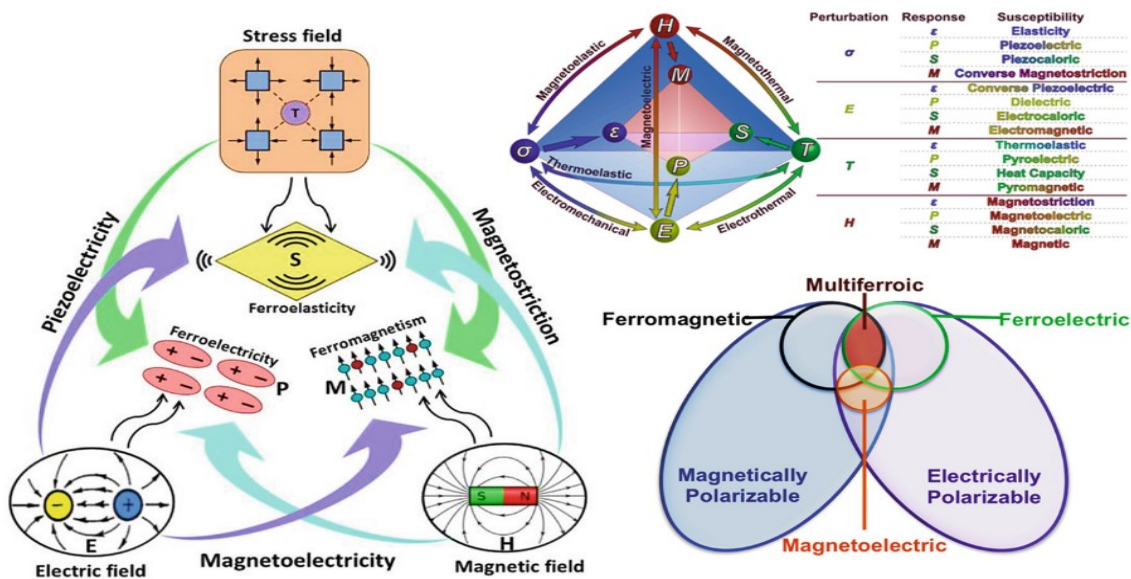
First we use a mechanical technique known as Magnetostriction. Magnetostriction is a property of some conductive materials that causes them to change their shape or dimensions when a magnetic field is applied.

This is important because we can create a tightly bonded composite film with the Magnetostrictive material on top of the Piezoelectric material and induce a mechanical stress using an applied magnetic field to the Magnetostrictive material, deforming it's shape and transferring it's strain to the Piezoelectric material to produce electrical polarization. This is known as Strain Driven Magnetoelectric Heterostructured Effect, which is attributed to Multiferroic materials and a coupling known as the Magnetoelectric Effect.



Magnetoelectric Coupling

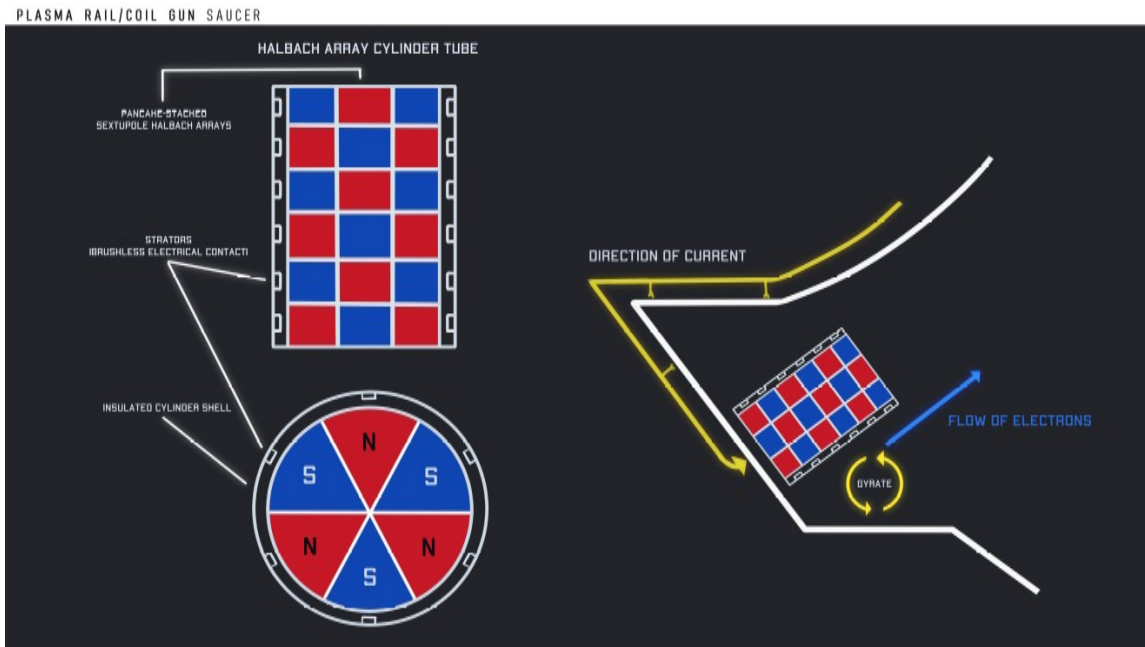
However the most common Multiferroic material used for the Magnetoelectric Effect is Bismuth Ferrite, which exhibits ferromagnetism, ferroelectricity, and ferroelasticity within a single phase, meaning each them can be switched using it's applied effects.



- Ferromagnetism – A magnetization that is switchable by an applied magnetic field.
- Ferroelectricity – An electric polarization that is switchable by an applied electric field.
- Ferroelasticity – A deformation that is switchable by an applied stress.

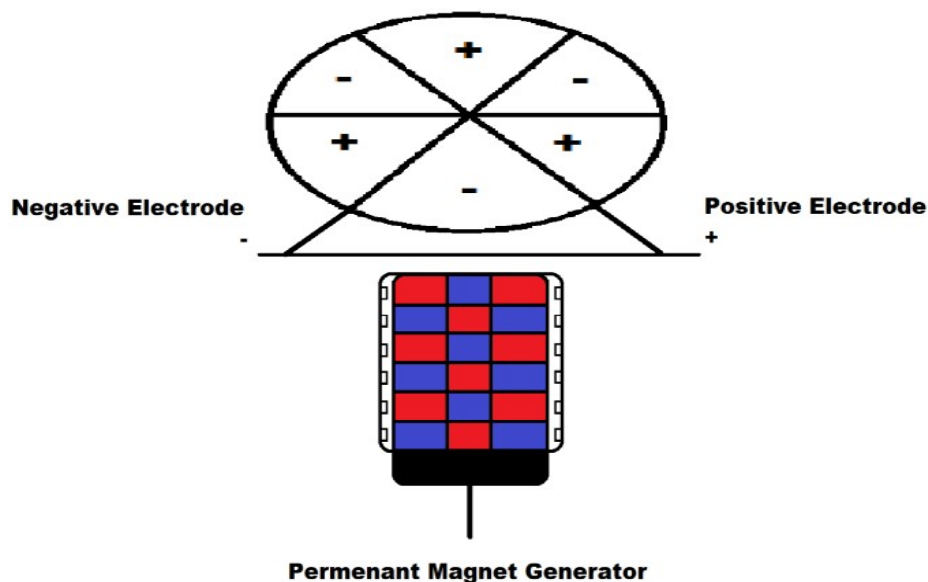
I've given both examples of materials used for the magnetoelectric effect, the custom composite film and the bismuth ferrite, but both methods are legitimate for use.

With the PMG's, we can continuously switch the effects of the Multiferroic material, inducing a DC that surround the craft and create a phase transition between ferromagnetism and ferroelectricity of the Magnetoelectric Effect with the external magnetic field of the halbach array. Since piezoelectric material induces it's own voltage within the magnetoelectric effect, an external power supply is not necessary, although more power would increase it's efficiency.



Halbach Cylinder/Electrical Generator

Conclusion: My hypothesis is that we can use the helical coil gun technique to create a bridge of positive and negative electrodes at the opposite ends of the craft, and within the same circuit we can use Hamdi Ucar's Magnetic Bound State to create a toroidal electromagnetic field with the PMG's directly in the middle of the positive and negative electrodes to pull the craft forward like a rail gun projectile. Again, since the toroidal electromagnetic field created by the PMG's is part of the same circuit as the Pulsed DC surrounding the craft, then the positive and negative sides of craft should be drawn towards the electromagnetic field like a coil gun.

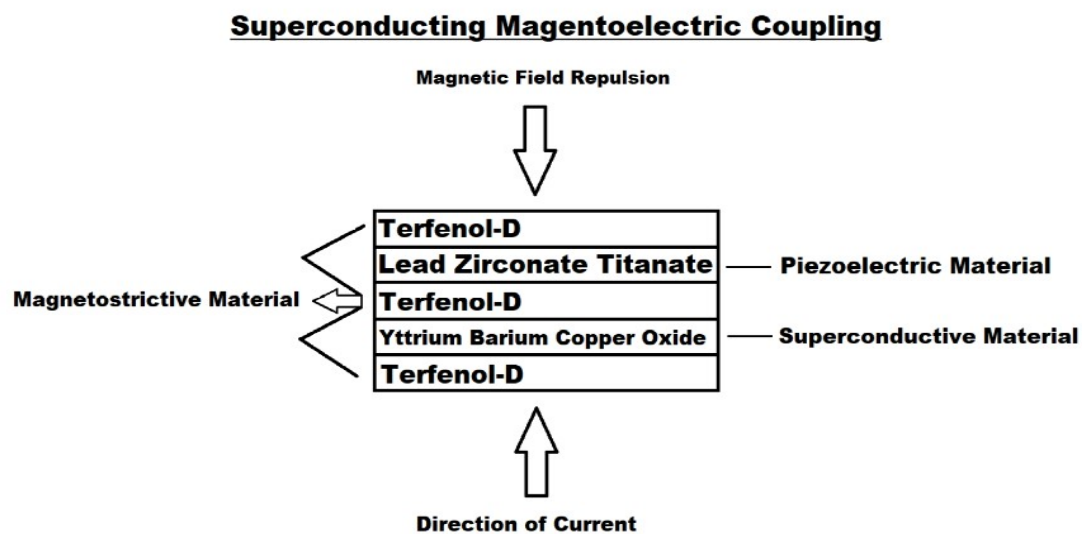


Each PMG that doesn't rotate becomes the secondary electrode to the circuit, allowing the other PMG's to pivot and accelerate the craft forward in any direction of the crafts axis.

The magnetic field will generate Eddy Currents in the composite film and dissipate the applied kinetic energy into heat with the conducting materials' electrical resistivity, so it is important to make it have zero resistivity by adding a superconducting element and super cooling the composite materials to near absolute zero to gain the Bose-Einstein Condensate effects. This will dramatically increase the voltage and power output.

Here I've created another composite film with the addition of YBCO, which can induce the Superconducting Meissner Effect by super cooling the film with a Liquid Nitrogen reservoir.

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Superconducting Magnetoelectric Coupling

Finally, let's do a recap,

We've made our own clean energy rechargeable battery cell using a custom composite material.

Added the battery cell with an electrical generator.

Created a DC magnetoelectric material capable of producing it's own helical electromagnetic field.

Combined the magnetoelectric composite material with a superconducting material.

Unified the helical rail gun with the magnetic bound state repulsion to create a toroidal magnetic field propulsion.

PLASMA RAIL/COIL GUN SAUCER

