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Diametric Propulsion Drive

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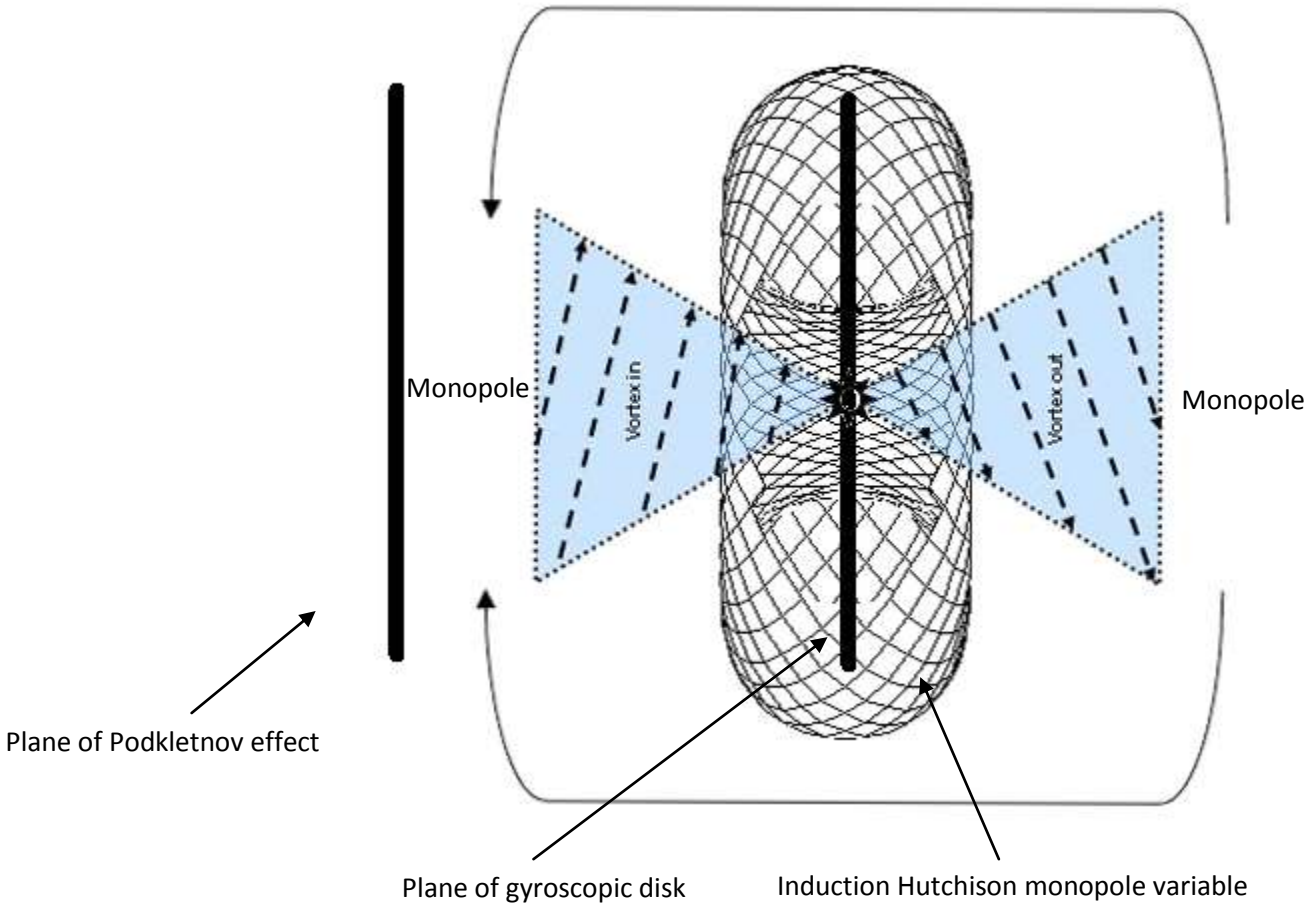
Brief :

This document is a description covering an overview of Podkletnov Diametric Propulsion a diametric drive which is a overview of a previously unknown and undocumented functional acceleration manipulation device which is a concept introduced 2014. After reading this document you will basically understand mechanism of how to build a functional modeled propulsion device and have a understanding of functionality. Podkletnov diametric is entirely an innovation invention. This device is a rational functional aerospace propulsion chassis concept which introduces a new innovation in methodology unexpressed prior to this document in 2014. This innovation by assessment of Eugene Podkletnov a colleague from BPPP 2002 theoretical principles and proposals are evaluated over several years to present of his achievements; data was subsequently collected and interpreted. The device is a Podkletnov diametric acceleration device and is a innovation 2014-03-07. Present here is manipulation which covers its capability of acceleration as well as elaborated proposal of use as a propulsion device. This document should be reviewed by a applied physicists and engineers for interpolation assessment.

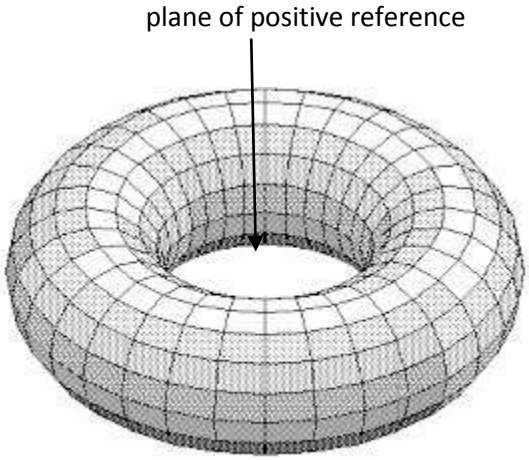
Diametric reference :

Rotation has the potential to accelerate and given torque / coreolis / centripetal, Lorentz force properties the tensile structure of structural composition will use energy to compete for and maximize space available to it at 90 degrees. When spun into a curved space rotation at a high state of torque acceleration the disks will occupy and attempt to own the path of least resistance affording maximum space this is to say that it will occupy with great force the available space at 90 degrees of spin along the equatorial of the axis of a disk component. We can then say that the introduction of a quantum vacuum gradient will cause a quantum vacuum distension gradient in opposition to the 90 degree spin of the axis of the disks causing it to consummate a distension state of acceleration reference facilitating propulsion. The device allows transference from gyroscopic rotation stasis to diametric acceleration at potential between parallel planes of rotation.



configuration for a diametric drive in R&D.

Perspective:



negative reference planar floor

S^2

This illustration shows a torus wave form with a gradient reference of ∄ a void and is between existence existing above a planar dimension (having energy). A torus with its shadow reference to a void propagates with drag since CG planar cannot consume it's reference to a void hence propagating at a velocity rather than an acceleration for example a parachuted fall that acceleration is matched by a coefficient drag. For the void dimension S^2 presenting a potential with gravity signature. Seen here a electromagnetic wave form shows a singular sharing a point at center of plane of positive reference which is it's complex point for space-time coordinate; complex because the point is referenced and is a Ð. Seen in this way it is this point at center positive plane space-time that ∃ with fictitious quality since the torus both ∃ and ∄ reflecting a gradient with a void ⇔ for both. A helium environment would contribute with flux of free space for subatomic potential funnel of a monopole possibly from a static field Hutchison monopole ranging a length for reversion RF (Podkletnov).

A Hutchison acoustic effect shows to displace an object in a gravity field for field aligned orthogonal atoms excited and producing subatomic potential (void potential) which enables the object to competed for ownership of space eventual orbit better while producing void potential along existing field alignment. For this drive to function potential

is vortexed to a monopole which is reverted by a Podkletnov plane at one end resulting in a diametric spatial configuration resembling a segment of a gravity well.

A Podkletnov diametric drive resembles spatial distribution of a wave form to facilitate propulsion _____ .