



Gravity Modification based on the GEM Effect

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Experimental evidence of possible gravity modification based on a “Plasma Universe Theory” is introduced using the GEM Effect. Two unified field theories following the Einstein concept, and consistent with the “Plasma Universe” picture of a unified gravito-electrodynamics universe, have proposed that the two long ranges forces of nature, Gravitation and Electro-Magnetism (EM), can be unified separately from the short range nuclear forces. Both theories are based upon the connection of Gravitation to the Poynting vector of EM and suggest that gravity modification by EM fields may be possible.

The basic theories are summarized as an introduction to the derivation of the Vacuum Bernoulli Equation which makes quantitative predictions of the degree of gravity modification. Such effects may have been observed in the laboratory and a new experiment confirms these results and is described in detail, along with its results. The experiment, using a 170g coil from a miniature electric race car motor energized with Tesla 3-Phase power at frequencies in the range of 400Hz, hung by nylon filaments from a load cell, to avoid EM interference, apparently experienced changes in gravity force corresponding to a loss of approximately 0.15 grams when energized and relaxed back to normal weight when power was terminated. Null tests confirmed that no EM interference with weight measurement occurred.

Grebennikov & MetaMaterials

Are we ready
to manufacture
HG Wells' *cavorite*?



Lucian M Ionescu PhD

Nature, as always, is an available tutor... one that Viktor Grebennikov listened to when he claimed to have invented a levitation platform which operated by attaching dead insect body parts to the underside. Grebennikov wrote detailed accounts of his experiences flying over the Russian countryside using his levitation device. He asserted that he invented a levitation platform that operated by utilizing the cavity structure effect found in insect body parts, which he believed produced a form of anti-gravity.

This demands a look at some insect wing geometric structures, with a 2D-Moire materials approach and crystallography theory in mind. Remembering quark structure is important, we'll get some hints of what may be going on from Walsh's Average Quark Model and orbitals theory in Chemistry of 2D-materials. Engineers designed and manufactured super-strength materials like graphene and beyond, with “super-power properties”. When stacked as a multi-layer wafer into a Moire superlattice, they acquire superconducting and weird EM properties, technology reminiscent of UFO “skin”.

Finally, the Quantum computing revolution has advanced to whole new level of technology achieving the control of nuclear spin one at a time; quantum tunneling at macroscopical dimensions (mini warp-jumps in Josephson junctions: Nobel Prize 2025); and developing super-metamaterials!

AI Conflicts with the 5-Step Scientific Method

**SCIENCE requires objective
evidence, reproducibility,
and logic... AI does NOT!**

Thomas Bailey PhD



AI and the Scientific Method by definition will often be in direct irresolvable conflict! The nature of AI is to collect as much information on a topic as possible without regards as to its accuracy or veracity. Its algorithms tend to disregard, even discard, radical approaches in favor of established tradition. Such has become evident regarding the understanding of *nanocarbons* as discovered 40 years ago at Rice University where a false geodesic dome model of structure and bonding was

proposed with the subsequent backing of the 1996 Nobel Prize regarding fullerenes. For the last 3 centuries chemistry was taught with pop concepts like double or triple bonds introduced of value only for Euclidean systems. In the course of study and comparisons of the different carbon allotropes, it was learned that basic understanding of bonding concepts in chemistry have been faulty regardless of the numerous Nobel Prize winners involved.

Evolving work over the last 4 years, proves that only a revolutionary new NonEuclidean concept of bonding involving curvature and electron delocalization can explain NonEuclidean nanocarbons and their properties. Working exclusively with only carbon and studying its different allotropes, a “Composition of Matter” patent of the new super allotrope of crossene was awarded to be added to the diamond, graphite/graphene and fullerene allotropes providing a new concept of bonding!