

## ANTIGRAVITY DOES NOT EXIST

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Abstract: Several experiments in the field of antigravity research by different individuals and or groups showed that rotating masses (gyroscopes) apparently showed antigravity effects. The two results were: Weight loss. Gyroscope(s) falling slower or measured  $g_n$  changed. These results and conclusions were false due to poor methodology and failure to understand exactly what the parameters of a gyroscope are. Furthermore, antigravity (as a force/field) cannot exist, as there is no morphological (table) position for them to exist at. Simply, an antigravity (Riemann Mirror Image of the gravity force/field) force/field would self-destruct.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

Over the past years various experiments by H. Hayasaka [1], V. G. Labeysh [2] and many other of a similar nature, apparently showed the existence of an antigravity effect.

The work by Hayasaka only will be considered, as the end result is likewise applicable to all of the other experiments. Within reason, Hayasaka eliminated, to the best of his ability, all of the other possible causation's such as the Coriolis' force, change of  $g_n$  with Earth's surface tides, temperature, etc.

However, to the best of the author's knowledge, none of the experimenters considered the absolute speed and direction of the Earth through space that changes (vectors) constantly. However, it has no measurable effect and so is eliminated. Likewise, all of the experiments were done in the Northern Hemisphere between restricted latitudes.

### 2. THE GYROSCOPE:

Unfortunately, the author must digress at this point. The majority of the readers of this paper will probably not be familiar with the simple experiment shown in the old physics textbooks as such have been removed from almost, if not all, current textbooks. A person holds a gyroscope (a spinning bicycle wheel with the axle extended a few inches, in ones hands, arms extended at right angles to their body while standing on a "lazy Susan". When the person attempts to tilt the wheel, their body rotates. In addition the wheel exerts a strong force against the tilt apparently becoming "heavier". Moving the axis laterally has no effect. Likewise, moving the whole axis up or down vertically or even in a "horizontal" arc has no effect

1. A free (unrestrained and not subject to any outside force) gyroscope is fixed to space.
  - A. This means the centerline of the axle points to two points of absolute rest, 180 degrees apart, to the Universe or in the up and down direction.
2. The Earth itself rotates and the gravitational field “drags” on said gyroscope.
3. Any force applied “along” the axis only results in moving the gyroscope “along” the centerline.
4. Any force applied at any other angle results in a reaction at right angles to the force, normally called precession and resulting therein.

### **3. ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIMENT:**

For brevity, Hayasaka permitted a gyroscope to fall in vacuo and measured the rate of fall between two arbitrary points. Depending on the direction of spin and the position of the axis, in one position the gyroscope fell slower. First, it must be stipulated that all the directions herein are relative looking down on the gyroscope, i.e., to top of the apparatus.

The Earth rotates clockwise when looked up at the South Pole (relative to the apparatus), but counterclockwise to space. Looking down on the North Pole reverses the relative rotation. Therefore, when the gyro is itself rotating with a counterclockwise (left) rotation, there is no effect on said gyro. When it rotates right, the drag acting horizontally, acts at right angles (effect, remember it is floating free) so that the gyro literally tries to move up (and does do so to against space) and hence falls slower. That is why there is no effect when the axis is horizontal (gyro precesses in horizontal/vertical plane) or gyro not rotating at all; same thing.

All of these relative directions might be confusing, but pick any one specific to start, the best relative to space as that is what a free gyro is relative to itself, say the North Pole star, and the result is the same. Left-right, up-down, horizontal-vertical, etc.

The experiment was not conducted at other latitudes apparently. The increased fall time should be more noticeable at the lower latitudes, hence, at the equator the slowest with no difference at the poles. Though not as much, but detectable, at different elevations (not done also?) at essentially the same latitude.

The final end result is: If this experiment is performed in the Southern Hemisphere, all those relative “directions” reverse. Ergo, the “left” spinning gyro will fall slower than the “right” spinning one. Remember, what is right in north is left in south so even if the right spinning one falls slower, it is not the same right spinning one in the northern hemisphere. The whole apparatus has been turned up-side-down relative to its original pointing to in space. The old top is now “facing” 180 degrees opposite to the original reference point.

This spinning relative direction also accounts for the apparent “weight” loss when such gyros are placed on scales. It also accounts for why the results are inconsistent due to any force (restraining) being exerted. It is impossible to directly “weigh” an unrestrained gyroscope as some part must touch the scale whatever.

The author is not aware of such experiments being done in the Southern Hemisphere as all of the current experiments were done in the Northern Hemisphere and at latitudes above roughly 40 degrees.

Obviously, if ever done on the Moon, no effect as the rotational rate of the Moon is below measurable effect.

#### **4. NO ANTIGRAVITY FORCE EXISTS:**

The author has offered a \$2000.00 reward [3] starting over two years ago (EASY MONEY, 1998) to anyone who can show that there are more than three forces: Gravity, electric, and magnetic. The morphological process did this. To date, not one single person has responded.

In addition, the author has a new a theory [4] that totally destroys all current physics theories. It has been (was even in the past) that the Gravitational Constant is only a constant of proportionality, consisting of two parts, and therefore just a number. The author has also shown that any constant of proportionality can be eliminated in any equation it so appears in. The Gravitational Constant is not required (and never should have been) in the first place to calculate the force of gravity between masses. This is also in the reward along with the true equation for gravitational attraction and the effect that requires only one mass to calculate it, i.e., a/the singular gravitational force exists.

#### **5. CONCLUSION:**

A spinning mass does not create antigravity. The wrong conclusions were applied to poorly performed experiments as all of the experimenters forgot the three primary simple facts on gyroscopes to start with.

There is no place in the Laws of the Universe for antigravity, as it cannot exist.

#### **References:**

- [1.] H. Hayasaka, *Galilean Electrodynamics*. Vol. 11, Special Issues 1, Spring 2000, pp.12-17
- [2.] V. G. Labeysh, *Galilean Electrodynamics*, Vol. 11, Special Issues 1. Spring 2000, pp 8-11
- [3]. B. Schreiber, EASY MONEY II, *New Energy News*, November 1999, pages 19-20
- [4]. B. Schreiber, *QUANTUM - QUANTA THEORY \* \* \* THE THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE*, 4th. Revision 1999, Self published, April 1999
  
- [4] This has now been revised and name changed etc.  
Charles Bert Schreiber, *QUANTUM-QUANT UNIVERSAL PHYSICS \* \* \* THE THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE* in *SEGMATICS*, First Edition, July 2007, self published.

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