Outsmarting Inertia

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Inertia is analyzed in the light of the Coriolis Gravity Theory. It is found that inertia is orientation-dependent, which opens a way to outsmart its effects. Particles can be oriented and made inertia-insensitive for given accelerations and forces by using magnetic fields. Although the theory allows it, effective technology to realize this still has to be developed. **Keywords:** Coriolis Gravity, inertia.

1. Introduction

In former papers [2-4], I have shown that the fundamental interaction of elementary particles (electrons, protons, neutrons) by forces is easily explained by assimilating forces to Coriolis interactions of tiny wave packets that orbit an elementary particle and that hit another spinning elementary particle. The tiny wave packet can be called 'a particle', 'a graviton', 'a wave', etc.

It is well-known that trapped 'light' is the most convenient description of matter, and the difference between a particle and a quantum wave is only the fact that the path is open or closed. In fact, the wave-particle duality of electrons is precisely due to the fact of being trapped 'light' in a closed or in an open loop. Where waves below the critical mass of an electron hardly can be dense enough to fulfill a closed loop, larger particles can easily get that density and be detected as particles, not as waves. The double split experiment shows that electrons' loops can be broken and then behave as waves.

The presence of orbiting wave packets about particles shouldn't surprise us. Particles spin, but matter can escape from it. To understand that, one must know what is making matter to not escape. It is gravity.

But, as I said before, to explain forces, only the interaction between particles by a Coriolis effect makes sense, because it is a pure mechanical effect without any artifice nor assumption. So, even gravity and inertia are generated by the Coriolis effect. And if the Coriolis effect is absent, there cannot be any gravity force nor inertia.

In other words, an isolated elementary particle that spins cannot be hit by other particles or wave packets and cannot get any interaction. When not accelerated, these particles cannot hit closeby paths either, because they consist of wave packets that spin in concentric paths. In other words, these particles don't have gravity of their own. So, wave packets can escape from it, at the condition to be as concentric as possible with the isolated elementary particle. Each angle between the wave packet and the concentric path will generate a Coriolis effect and oppose any escapement.

With regard to inertia, the concentric paths of wave packets in elementary particles will intersect with each-other when they are accelerated and cause a Coriolis 'force' that works in the opposite direction of the acting force, as shown in my earlier papers [2-4].

2. How Inertia Works

A direct consequence of regarding matter as trapped light is the interpretation of the mechanism of inertia. Also this mechanism is ruled by the Coriolis effect.

Let the trapped wave packet with a path C_j be accelerated by a force $\vec{F}$ in a direction perpendicular to the spin $\vec{\omega}_j$, as shown in Fig. 1. The wave packet's path will cross in several points, like in τ_{jj1} and τ_{jj2}.

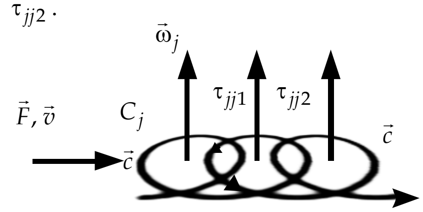

Fig. 1. Trapped light under a force $\vec{\mathbf{F}}$, perpendicular to the spin vector, undergoes a Coriolis effect that is oriented in opposite direction.

One could object that the wave already passed away before it could cross with itself, but remind that particles are like a cloud of spinning packets.

There are six possible orientations of $\vec{\omega}_j$ (like the sides of a dice) whereof four result in the same orientation of the Coriolis acceleration $-a_{jj} = 2\omega_j c$, and two of them that have a screwing shape (right of left screwing) that don't have intersections and therefore don't undergo any Coriolis effect at all (Fig. 2).

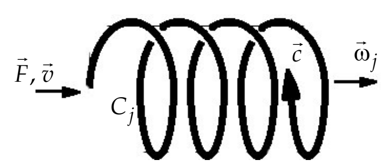

Fig. 2. Trapped light under a force $\vec{\mathbf{F}}$, in line with the spin vector, undergoes no effect. The particle is insensible to inertia.

In other words, in these two positions, the particle is insensitive to inertia. So, inertia only occurs in 2/3 of the cases.

3. Outsmarting Inertia

The theoretical solution to outsmart inertia is evident: the spin orientations of the elementary particles have to be in line with the exerted external force.

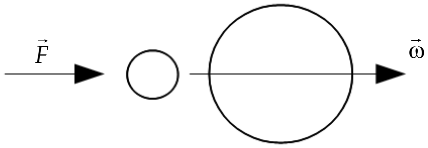

Fig. 3. A small object to be accelerated is induced by the spin of a large, dense spinning object. The small object becomes insensible to inertia when accelerated in line of the spin orientation.

The way to do so by gravity is simple but not very fast: put during a long time a dense, large fast spinning object close to the object that has to be accelerated and put it in line with the intended acceleration vector, so that the orientation of the particles will get aligned alike with the large fast spinning object. Then, the accelerated object will be insensitive to inertia (Fig. 3).

As I explained in a former paper [3], this is exactly the way of how stars become red giants. By the spin that last during billions of years, the particles inside a star become like-oriented with the global spin. Moreover, the particles that are like-oriented repel, like shown [1-2].

But there is a faster way to get particles oriented. Since electrons and protons are sensitive to magnetic fields, the spins can be oriented alike the magnetic field much faster than only by gravity. But regarding neutrons, it is not clear if they would respond to spin orientation fields as quickly as protons and electrons do. Though, neutrons must be oriented as well to outsmart inertia.

4. Conclusion

Although the precise technology isn't developed yet, inertia can be reduced and even eliminated for given orientations of accelerations and forces, due to the fundamental properties of elementary particles. There are electromagnetic ways to make whole objects insensitive to their inertia, at least for a certain orientation that corresponds to that of the intended acceleration, and the object will immediately reach a very high speed that can only be restricted by the presence of surrounding particles and ether (or dark energy).

Further investigation should be done about using electric and magnetic fields in order to obtain a fast orientation of particles. Superconductivity certainly is a key tool in order to get such devices fabricated.

References

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