# EXPERIMENTS

*The objective of the experiments is to demonstrate: acceleration intensifies elementary processes.*
*Two experiments were made: one with electricity supply and the other, without. Equipment and tools were manufactured in the Timar Workshop in Paks, Hungary, measurements were made in the same workshop together with Gabor Timar and Istvan Balogh in 2009 and 2010.*

## 1. Rotating Disc – Generator of Electron Potential

The device is a construction of 2 homogenous *Aluminum* discs (diameter of 362 mm, thickness of 5.82 mm), installed on a common rotating axle. Discs are insulated from each other and from the axle of the rotation. The axle is rotated by an electromotor, with bearings on both sides of the disc.

First measurements were made only with a single disc. Second disc was installed between the drive and the working disc for shielding, as much as possible the magnetic field of the electromotor.

The potential difference between the periphery and the centre of the discs is measured through *Carbon* brush contacts. *Al* disc is one of the best for generating and demonstrating the potential.

The accelerating effect of the *rotation* generates potential difference between the periphery and the centre of the rotating *disc* without external electricity supply.

The potential difference means difference in electron *blue shift* impact alongside the growing radius. It is consequence of the *intensity* and the *time shift* impact of the acceleration. The longer is the radius and higher the speed of the rotation the higher is the potential difference.

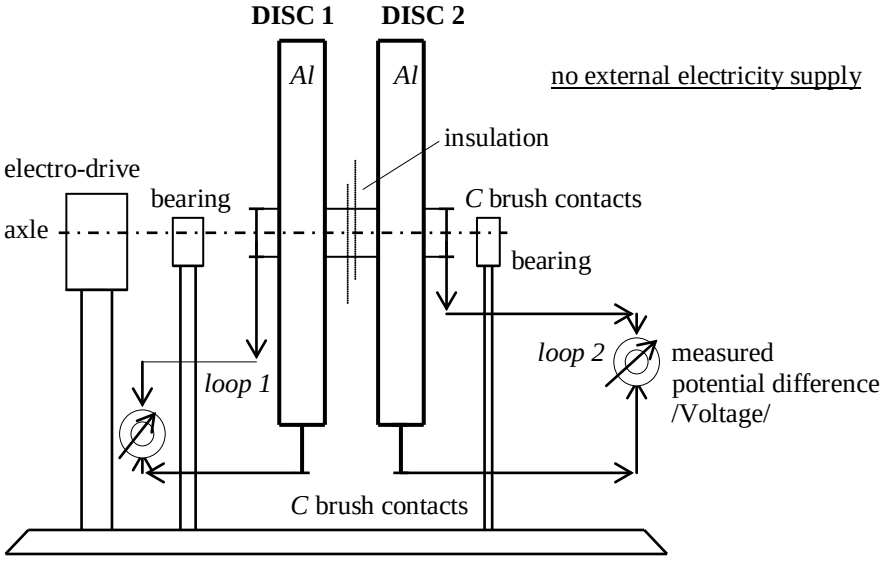
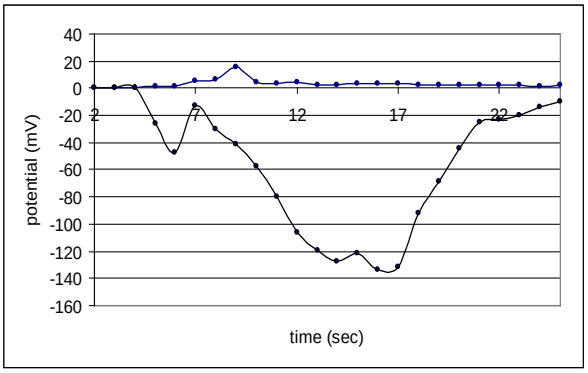



Fig.1

After the additional shield-disc was installed, the distance between the electromotor and the discs was increased with a longer axle.

Demonstration of the growing *blue shift* demand of the neutron process at the start of the rotation




*Acceleration* intensifies the proton and the neutron processes.

The consequence is increased electron *blue shift* demand and deficit of the neutron process.

Diagram 1 shows this growing demand in the first 14 seconds of the rotation – result of the increasing speed.

After reaching the 6000 RPM the *time shift* of the electron process works and the demand is covered.

Diagram 1

The upper line is the potential within the shield-disc. The increasing *blue shift* demand of the periphery – result of the acceleration is covered by the *blue shift* of the magnetic field of the electromotor. This experiment was made with the two disc device, but the motor and the discs were at a short distance to each other. That is why the impact of the motor on the shield-disc is so significant.

The measured potential means electron flow from the centre to the periphery.

The experiment with single disc device has provided important information on the acceleration and the influence of the electromotor. There is no disc-shield in the following two examples. The magnetic field of the motor has its certain impact on the results.

The circumstances and the place of the measurements have influenced very much the results. The speeding up time from 0 to 6000 RPM is with growing *blue shift* demand. After it was consolidating.

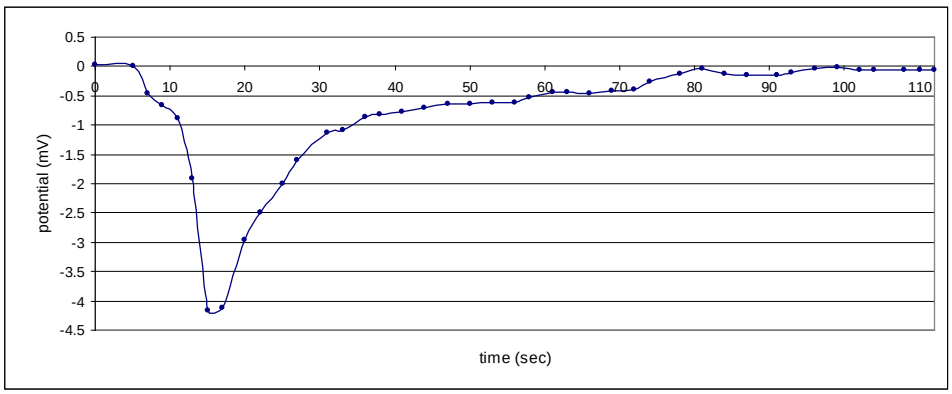
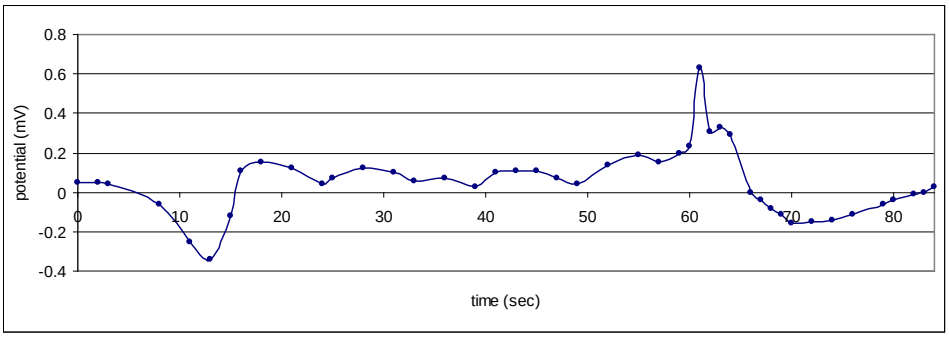



Diagram 2




The current flowing through the measurement device was between (– 35 nA) and (+35nA)

Diagram 3

Diagram 3 shows the significance of the *time shift* of the electron process: at the moment of the slowdown – at the moment of the turning off the electromotor – the "accumulated" electron potential, caused by the *time shift* of the electron process within the disc, at the periphery reaches its maximum.

0-13 sec: is the speeding up: acceleration. The intensity growth of the proton and the neutron processes is dominant; there is an electron *blue shift* deficit in the direction of the growing radius. The potential of the periphery is negative relative to the centre.

13-18 sec: the electron process *time shift* gives the compensation (stable speed rotation at 6000 RPM = acceleration only in the direction of the radius).

Time period until 59th sec the status is very much stabilised.

At 59 sec, at the moment of the stop of the drive the accumulated reserve of the electron process *time shift* causes a maximum potential value.

The measurements in Diagram 4 were the latest ones. It was not just the distance between the motor and the discs increased from 450 mm to 900 mm, but the electromotor was covered with additional shielding metal net.

The results reflect the change: the *blue shift* impact of the magnetic field of the electromotor still has its effect, but it is less. The increasing intensity impact of the acceleration during speeding up is demonstrated in both discs. There is no compensation, or if any, they impact both disc the same way.

Electromotor is protected and drive distance from the discs increased.

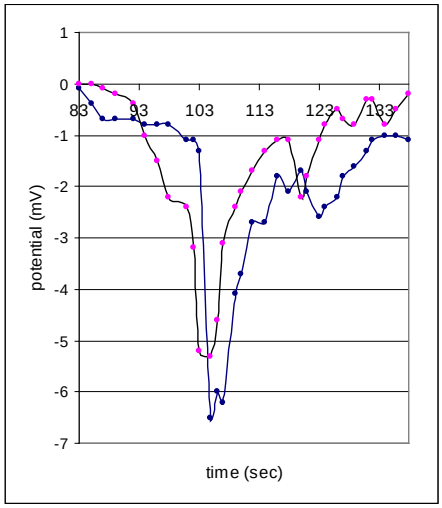
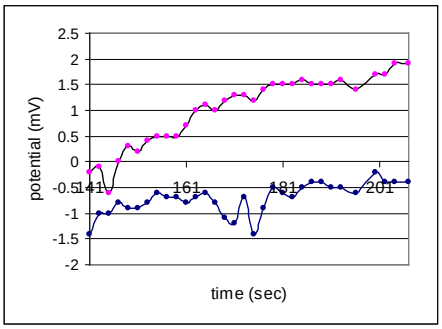



Diagram 4/a




The first 4 diagrams belong to the same acceleration process and show the case: the deficit, the consolidation, the permanent speed period, the slow down and the stop

Diagram 4/b

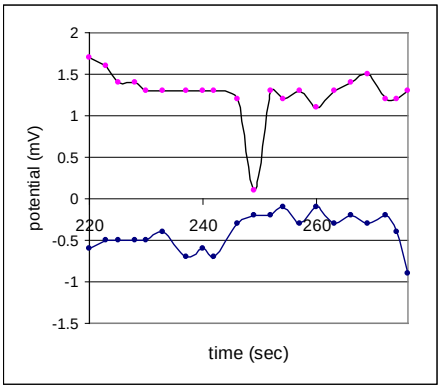



Diagram 4/c

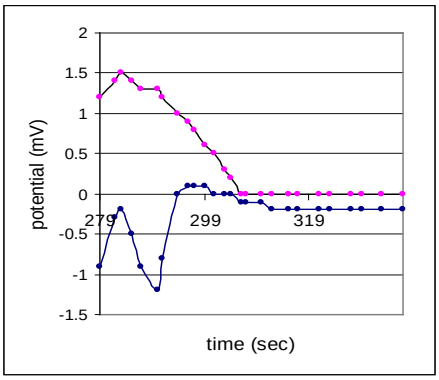



Diagram 4/d

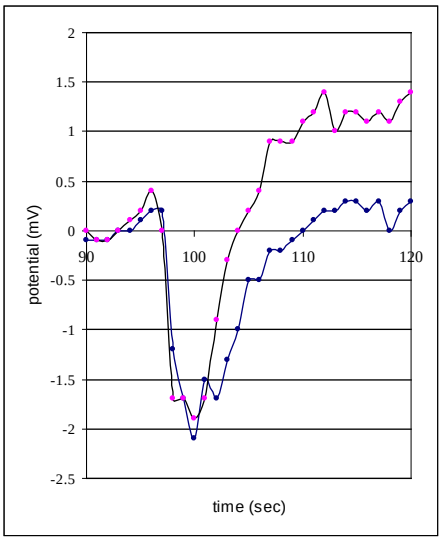
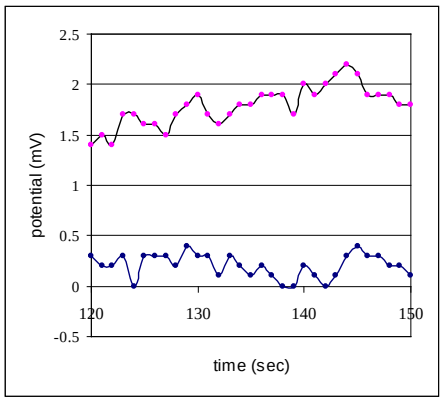



Diagram 4/e




The last two diagrams are part of similar acceleration, with two discs and increased distance between the motor and the discs.

Diagram 4/f

Before isolating the electromotor, pictures like in Diagram 5 with two discs also were measured. The *blue shift* deficit is simply missing.

Diagram 5 means, there is a *blue shift* transfer between the periphery and the centre within the "working disc"; the impact of the rotation on the disc-shield has been compensated by other *blue shift* sources, including electromotor.

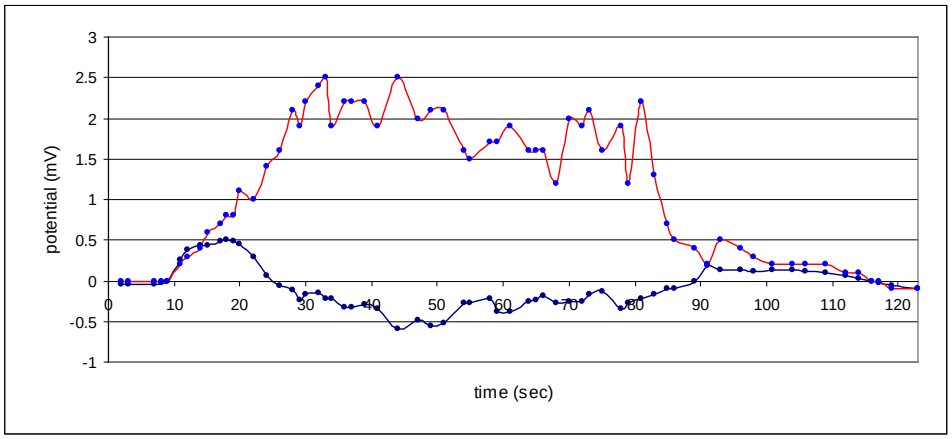



Diagram 5

In different way, but all results prove: the *acceleration* of the rotation increases the potential difference between the *periphery* and the *centre* of the rotation. The circumstances heavily influence the character, the development and the value of the difference.

The reason of this potential difference is the impact of the *acceleration* on elementary processes. The *intensity* of the mass-energy transformation, represented by the *proton* and *neutron* processes is directly impacted. The *intensity* of the *electron* process remains unchanged. It causes however electron deficit and surplus.

## 2. Rotating Disc – Generator of Quantum Impact

The objective of the experiment remains the same, but the impact of the acceleration (of the rotation) is assessed with electron flow connected to the disc.

The elementary electron *blue shift* demand and deficit of the neutron process of the rotating disc – with external electricity supply – shows a specific feature: stimulating the external electron flow towards the periphery.

The device is the on Fig.2

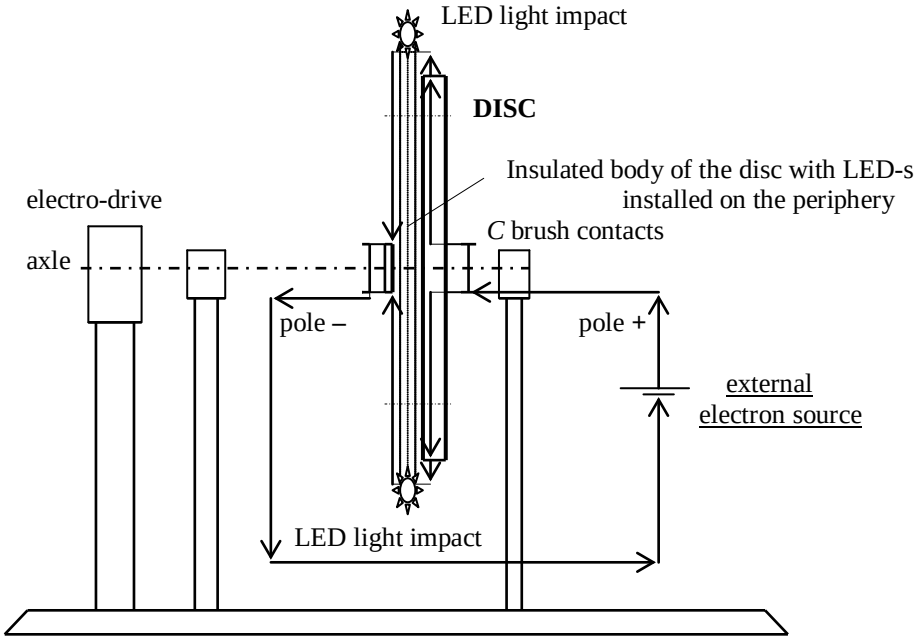



Fig.2

The *device* is a construction with a single homogenous working disc, installed on a rotating axle. *Light Emitting Diodes* (LED-s) are installed in parallel all around the periphery of an insulated spacer disc, fixed to the rotating disc. The positive pole of the external electron source is connected to the centre of the *"working"* disc through a *Carbon* brush contact. The negative pole of the external source is connected via similar *C* brush contact to a small support disc on the other side of the working disc. The insulation spacer disc is positioned between the working disc and the small supporting disc. The positive and negative poles of the LED-s are connected to the working disc and to the supporting small disc and with those to external supply respectively. The rotating axle is installed on bearing supports.

The cycle of the electron flow is the following: external electron source towards the positive pole of the centre of the working disc – electron flow within the working disc towards the periphery – electrons are approaching the positive poles of the *Light Emitting Diodes* – electron *blue shift* conflict causes light impact within the LED-s – electrons flow from the negative poles of the LED-s towards the negative "exit" *C* brush contacts at the centre of the small disc – and get back to the external source.

"Working" disc means the disc, internal elementary process of which fully determines the event and controls the process.

The diameter of the disc and the structure, the direction and the size of the support stand is indifferent. The only criterion is the free rotation of the disc. The material of the disc is indifferent, but the quantum impact of the LED is only measurable with discs of metal structures.

The accelerating effect of the *rotation* increases the intensity of the elementary (proton-neutron) process within the structure of the *working disc*. This is the reason, why the rotation stimulates electron flow in the direction of the growing radius. With the growing radius and with the growing speed the demand in electron *blue shift* grows.

The accelerating effect of the rotation generates *blue shift* conflict between the internal electron process of the disc and the external electron flow. The resistance of the disc against the external electron flow demonstrates the conflict. The light impact of LED-s corresponds to the value of the resistance. The higher is the resistance, the stronger is the light generation (impact to the quantum membrane).

In the case of external electron source with *unlimited* capacity: With the increase of the speed of the rotation – the *blue shift* conflict and the resistance grows – the unlimited external electron flow covers the need: the light impact of the LED-s is strengthening.
In the case of limited external electron source with *constant* potential (accumulator): With the increase of the speed of the rotation – the growing intensity increases the electron flow – at the same time the light impact of LED-s, because of the less *blue shift* conflict, weakens.

The *blue shift* demand of the rotation and the increasing electron flow from external electron source towards the periphery results in electron *blue shift* surplus.

For testing the resistance of the periphery of the rotating disc, a wire of permanent resistance was spooled on a rotating stainless steel disc, diameter of 250 mm. The change of the speed of the rotation from zero up to 6000 RPM and back resulted in changing electron flow within the wire under constant voltage of $U = 6.4\,\mathrm{V}$ from an accumulator, which is in this case represents limited electron source. The findings are shown in Diagram 6.

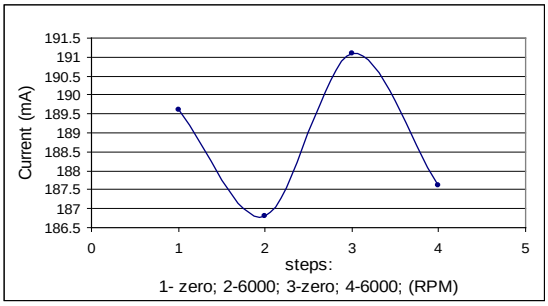



Diagram 6

Measurement of the current within the wire of permanent resistance at the periphery of the rotating disc (speed of the rotation is 6000 RPM and zero, U=6.4 V constant from accumulator)

The *blue shift* surplus at the periphery of the rotating disc results in increased resistance.

The measured current within the wire at speed 6000 RPM is less than at rest. The *blue shift* surplus at the periphery represents an increased *blue shift* conflict to any external electron flow.
(We can interpret this effect in a different way as well: the increased *blue shift* demand at the periphery utilises the *blue shift* of the electrons flowing within the wire, therefore the measured electron flow between the two ends of the wire is less.)
With slowing down the resistance conditions of the current are “improving”.

The increase of the resistance of the disc, as result of the rotation (even without external electron flow) can be directly measured. Diagram 7 shows the data: Results of the measurement of the resistance of two *Al* discs in rotation, connected in parallel *without* any external electricity supply.

Discs are 5.82 mm thick and the diameter of 362 mm. (Al-93.4%; Si-5.25%; Fe-0.8%; Mg-0.04%; Mn-0.04%.) *R* is measured between the *C* contacts on the axle and the *C* contacts on the periphery.

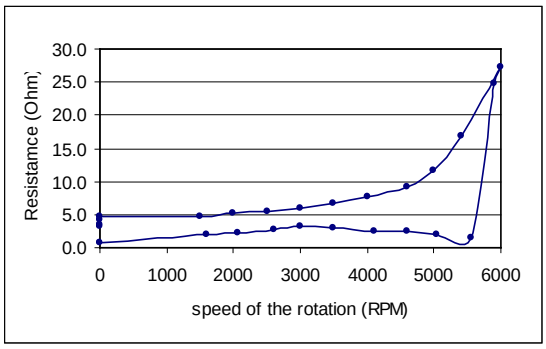



Diagram 7

The resistance was measured during the speeding up from 0 up to 6000 RPM (the bottom line) and during slowing down (the other line).

The diagram demonstrates the increased resistance of the periphery at 6000 RPM, result of the *blue shift* flow toward the periphery.

This resistance exists even if the *blue shift* surplus is created by the *time shift* of the electron process.

[*The increased mass impact (weigh or centrifugal force) of the rotating disc* towards the periphery *is result of the increased intensity of the neutron collapse* (re-transformation of energy in to mass), result of external work.]

If external current is connected to the disc with LED-s on the periphery, with one end connected to the centre and the other to the periphery, the potential difference between the two poles will be changing during the increase of the speed of the rotation. Measurements are presented on Diagram 8.

LED lights are on, the speed of the rotation is changing, the initial voltage, current, light and temperature are measured.

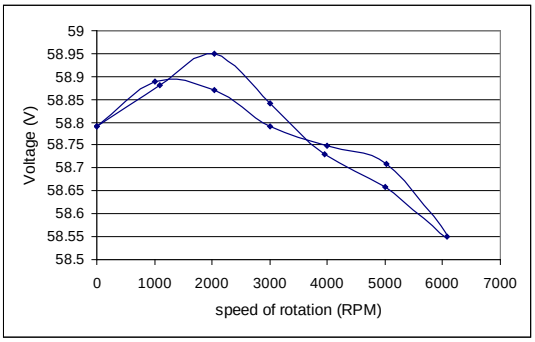



Diagram 8

The explanation of this phenomenon is that the increase of the intensity of the proton-neutron process, consequence of the speeding up results in increased *blue shift* demand.

The value of the current from external electron source follows the demand dictated by the rotation.

The value of the external electron flow corresponds to the *blue shift* demand of the periphery of the working disc, the difference between the *time shift* effect of the internal electron process of the working disc and the *blue shift* need of the rotation.

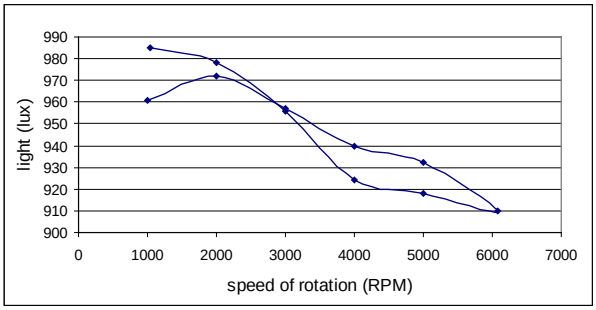
During the first period, the internal electron flow of the disc covers the *blue shift* need. This results in increased *blue shift* conflict at the periphery against external electron flow, which results in increasing potential difference.

With the further increase of the speed of the rotation, with reference to Diagram 8, at approximately at 2000 RPM of the rotation the external electron flow takes over and will be dominant. The intensified elementary process towards the periphery results in increased electron flow demand – the resistance obviously decreases, as the driving potential difference as well.

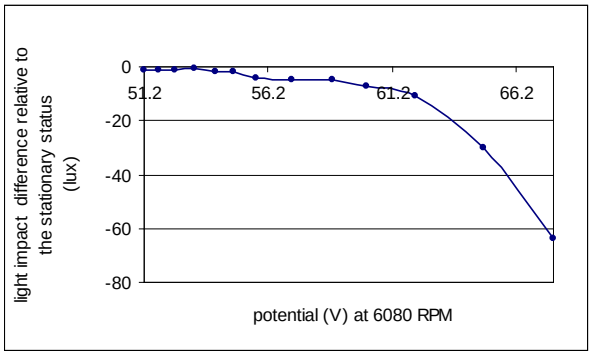
For good measure we have to note that the potential which can be created by the *time shift* of the internal electron process is of range of 2-3 mV. Here, the external potential difference in effect between the poles at the periphery and the centre is at 58 V level, which is quite a pressure to move electrons within the disc. The potential difference between the periphery and the centre of the disc is changing. At level of 2-3 mA of the electron flow, the difference is around 200 mV. The range of the change of the potential during the full length of the speed increase is 400 mV.

It also can be noted that the disc in rotation without external electricity supply itself "generates" around 3-4 nA within the wires of the measurement – as impact of the changing intensity status of the periphery and the centre of the disc.

The intensity increase, consequence of the rotation will be impacting the elementary process of the LED-s as well: As result of the increased neutron (and proton) intensity, the process goes with less *blue shift* conflict. The light impact of LED-s therefore at speed is less than at stationary status.
Experiments prove it and Diagram 9 shows the results.




The diagram shows the strength of the light impact of 20 LED-s, function of the speed of the rotation during speeding up and slowing down (current is: 14.1-14.9 mA)




The difference in the light impact at 6080 RPM relative to the stationary status also depends on the potential and the value of the current through the disc.
At the range of 50-52V and 30-100 mA within the experiment, it was around -5 lux, while at 67 V and 14 A it was -60 lux.

Diagram 9

Any "other type" of the external *blue shift* "support" has impact to the LED "light-event" as well. At certain stable voltage and current values, the impact of the temperature was recorded. Temperature demonstrates an acting and intensified *blue shift* conflict. Temperature is an increased *blue shift* conflict among molecules and atoms themselves. The increase of temperature (heating) means additional *blue shift* impact to the process. If the LED-s of the rotating disc have been heated, the light impact at the *same* original electron flow became less.

Heating decreases the potential, since its intensity increasing impact resolves part of the *blue shift* conflict, origin of the light impact.
This effect results in more electron flow, but less conflict – weaker light impact.

Light impact, function of the temperature

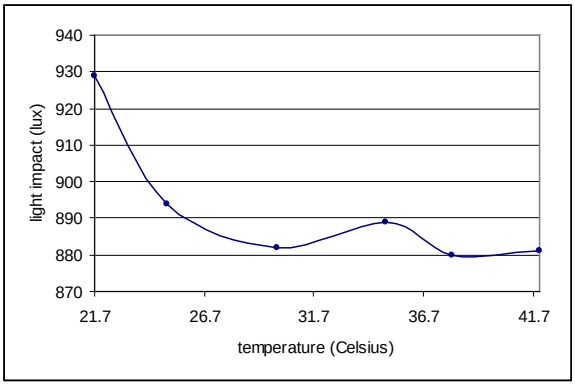



Diagram 10

The reason is that the heating provides *blue shift* impact and intensifies the neutron processes. External electron flow meets less conflict in the lighting LED devices, which means less light impact.

Higher electron flow is only increasing the light impact, if the *blue shift* conflict is the same. If part of the conflict is resolved by the heating effect, the resistance against the electron flow is less – therefore the light impact is also less. Diagram 10 demonstrates it.