THE IMPULSE GENERATOR

Dr. Evgeny Podkletnov on the Impulse Gravity-Generator

By Tim Ventura & Dr. Evgeny Podkletnov, April 10th, 2006

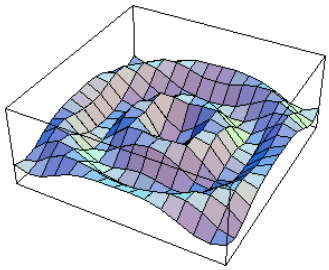
In 2001, Dr. Evgeny Podkletnov began publishing a series of scientific papers detailing the experimental results of what he called an "impulse gravity generator". The device reportedly produced hundreds of pounds of gravitational force in a non-diverging beam, capable of "punching holes through concrete and warping metal like hitting it with a sledgehammer". Podkletnov further added that this beam produced no recoil on the superconducting emitter itself, and that a radiation had been produced behind the device creating a molecular juxtaposition between plastics, metals, and living tissues similar to that described in the Hutchison Effect. This document is the result of 3 interviews between 2004 and 2006 that attempt to document and further clarify his remarkable experimental claims...

AAG: Thanks again for taking the time to speak with us about your research; it's truly been pioneering in the field of superconductive antigravity. A lot of the papers that I read online – and a lot of the references – date directly back to your research from the early 1990's, and more recently your experiments with Dr. Giovanni Modanese. Is there anything that you can tell us about what you've been up to lately?

Podkletnov: My research is based on the idea that it is possible to change or to modify the local gravitational field, and to consequently change the gravitational properties of objects within that field to make them lighter or heavier. This all can be done by creating special conditions in what might be described as the polarization of the ubiquitous vacuum, or by modifying the curvature of Einstein's space-time. There are several ways to do this – we can use high-voltages, large magnetic fields, and extremely high-speed rotation of various objects. We can also take advantage of topological effects in superconductive materials. Altogether, there are a number of possibilities, including potential combinations of some or all the parameters that I've just described.

Dr. Evgeny Podkletnov: Specialist in Type-II superconductive gravitomagnetic systems.

My latest experiment is a device called the "gravity impulse generator", which utilizes a Marx-Generator discharge through a superconducting emitter in a high-magnetic field to create a wave in time-space with properties very close to gravity-waves. The similarities are apparent enough we're almost positive that it actually is a form of gravity. These impulses can be directionally projected in any direction in space, and they exert a force on any object in the path of propagation. We haven't quite uncovered a detailed mechanism to explain how this force is generated, but we nonetheless have the technological possibility for industrial and commercial applications of these results, and this is the most important.



HFGW: A High Frequency Gravitational Wave model.

AAG: You'd mentioned that this effect generated hundreds of pounds of force in a very short period of time, and I'd wondered if

this effect has been able to punch holes through lightweight substances, or does it produce more of just a motion on them?

Podkletnov: The force of the impulse depends entirely on the structure of the superconducting emitter and the voltage that we apply to it. Given the materials & voltages we currently have available, we can obtain large impulses capable of deforming metal plates with a thickness of a couple of inches, and we've also been able to demonstrate punching holes in thick concrete walls. Obviously these effects are not limited to just lightweight substances – a concrete wall is something very solid. The impulse deforms metal in the way that a hydraulic press might do it, but the pulse-duration is very short in time, so we've been discussing a system utilizing several Marx-Generators to give a series of impulses that will definitely improve the overall effect. We've experimented with using the impulse-generator to treat a variety of materials, and we've also made another important find: the beam can hit a target over very large distances with a minimum of divergence and what appears to be zero loss in energy, even after passing through other objects in the beam-path.

By using extreme parameters we can create an even larger impulse forces. We discovered in the last year and a half that if we go to 5-million volts we can generate hundreds of pounds of force. At that time, we were also trying to measure the speed of propagation for these impulses. The results were extremely interesting, and hard for even us to believe, because to some extent it contradicts many aspects of modern physics. Nonetheless, we have experimental proof, and we're going to continue developing all of these experiments.

Marx Generator: An example 2 megavolt model constructed by Information Unlimited.

AAG: Oh, so these are all generated by Marx-Generator discharges?

Podkletnov: It is possible to use high-voltage discharges up to 5 million volts and specially prepared superconductors. These impulses are very short in time, we're talking about 1 millionth of a second and shorter, and they can be very powerful, and can be used for rocket propulsion in space. At the same time, they can be used for the correction of satellite orbits from the earth with minimum expense, making this a very promising technology.

AAG: In terms of putting holes through concrete, it makes sense that the holes would remain, but with metals, after the metal is deformed, do they snap back after the beam is gone, or do they remain deformed?

Podkletnov: No, they just remain deformed. It's just like a punch – very short in time, so it's close to an explosive action or something like that.

AAG: One of the things that I was wondering about is whether you've been able to do efficiency calculations for the force-beam.

Podkletnov: Well, Dr. Giovanni Modanese made some preliminary measurements that gave us the force in joules, but we did not try to make predictions – we wanted to simply see the results of how different objects reacted to the action of this impulse, so we didn't make any precise calculations.

AAG: The type-II YBCO emitter measured 47mm in diameter, if I remember correctly. Does changing the size or the shape change the beam output – maybe making it stronger or refocusing it?

Podkletnov: Well, in terms of the size of the superconducting emitter, there are some limitations. The diameter of the superconductor shouldn't be smaller than 4 inches, because of the Schwartzchild radius. Now to answer your question, in terms of the shape of the emitter, the superconductor can in fact have different shapes, and the projected impulse will maintain the emitter's cross-sectional shape, so is important.

Impulse Gravity Generator (initial setup)

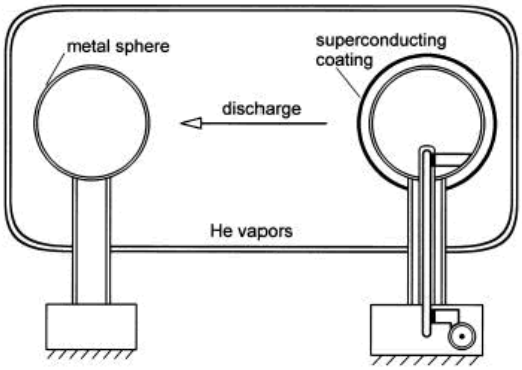


Fig. 1

AAG: The 4-inch minimum size for the superconductor seems to limit the public's ability to perform experimental replications. The largest commercial available superconductor that I've seen is a 1" superconductor – so it sounds like the emitters require custom fabrication?

Podkletnov: Well the size is very important – we didn't get any good results with smaller superconductors, and it's also more difficult to create the correct flat-glow discharge with smaller superconductors.

Impulse Gravity Generator (improved variant)

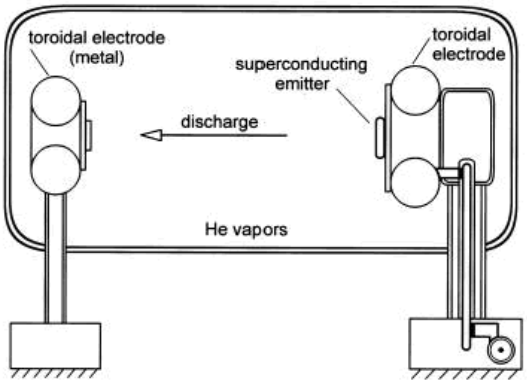


Fig. 2

Emitter Configuration: Schematic of two superconducting emitter apparatus designs.

AAG: Have you noticed any changes in the molecular structure, internal materials deformation, or maybe simple mechanical compression in the targets that you'd sent the beam through? You'd mentioned metals deforming and holes through concrete...

Podkletnov: We didn't see any compression effects or any change of the molecular structure – just a large scale deformation of the target material from the beam's force.

AAG: I should ask whether the beam loses energy as it penetrates materials. Does it naturally decrease or diverge with distance?

Podkletnov: That's an interesting question...and to our great surprise the beam practically does not lose energy when it meets the materials. It can pass through a brick wall or concrete, or metal-plates – very thick ones – or plastics also, and it seems that it doesn't lose energy at all. This is the consistent, long-term evidence from a lot of test discharges we performed at an installation I've been working at for about 4 years.

These results seem a bit strange, but we don't believe we're breaking any natural laws...simply that the system we're working in is not a closed one, and therefore the second law of thermodynamics is not applicable in the traditional sense.

In terms of action at a distance – and the dependence of distance on the beam energy – we don't have much experimental data, but what we do have is a first measurement at a distance of 1.2 kilometers without any loss in energy. Our latest experiment was conducted over a distance of 5 kilometers, and the beam penetrated through several houses made of concrete. We did not measure any loss of energy, but after closely evaluating some of the calculations that we've made, we should get some decrease in beam-energy at distances greater than 100 kilometers. This is research that awaits us in the future.

AAG: You'd mentioned 5 kilometers – did you notice any change in the focus of the beam. Did it widen or perhaps get smaller as it travels?

Podkletnov: If the main solenoid which is wound around the chamber is made in a good way, then we have a very good discharge and it effectively maintains a non-divergent cross-sectional pattern of the emitter it was projected from. However, at a distance of 5 kilometers, the beam begins to lose focus– it gets a bit wider than it was, indicating minor deviations in the shape of the impulse as it propagates.

AAG: I collected a few questions online, and one person wrote me, "Is it possible to generate more work along the path of the beam than energy put into the beam?" I think they were asking about potential "over-unity" applications.

Podkletnov: It's been surprising to find that the energy that we put into the discharge is much less than the energy that the impulse seems to generate, but it doesn't mean that it's an over-unity device, simply that we're creating a set of special space-time conditions through the interactions of the electromagnetic pulse-discharge with the bose-einstein condensate (superconductor). By manipulating these

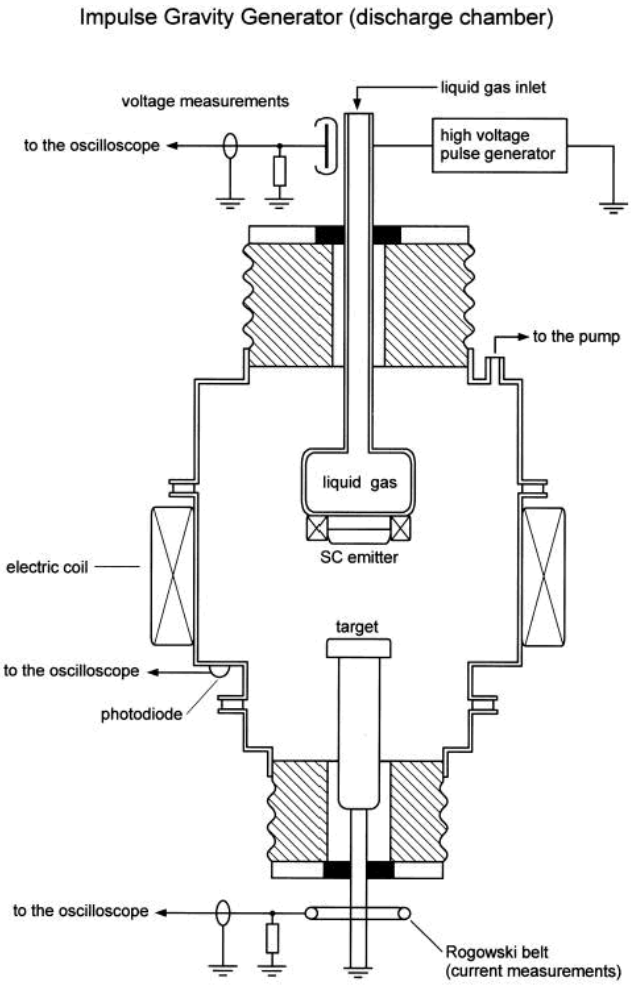


Fig. 3

Discharge Chamber: A complete layout-schematic of the chamber showing experimental components.

parameters we allow the interaction of electromagnetic fields with the sub-atomic field environment. We may call it zero-point energy or maybe even aether, but whatever it is, when normal matter interacts with it this special energy is obtained, and we can harness this energy. Our technology may be like a key that opens the door to the energy of the subatomic realm. This is at least our fervent hope...

AAG: Does the impulse-generator seem to defy conventional Relativity Theory? I'm wondering if you might have any specific examples or observations of things that Relativity Theory simply can't explain...

Podkletnov: I would never say that that our experiments defy conventional Relativity Theory because they don't. You know, people also suggested that about my earlier experimentation with the rotating disks, but in that case the rotations around the disk's own axis are absolute rotation. This is absolute movement, not relative, which is why relativity theory is not applicable to our rotating disks – it's a totally different thing. However, I don't think the force-beam experiment defies Relativity Theory either.

AAG: Does the inertia change in proportion to changes in mass? The reason that I wrote that down was really in relation to Fran De Aquino's research. He believes that inertial & gravitational mass are not equal, they just appear equal to us in our frame of reference.

Podkletnov: Well, based on our understanding and our experience, we didn't differentiate between gravitational and inertial mass, and we believe that they are equal. Experimentally, the pulse-width of the impulses is too short to notice any difference, and we never conducted any special experiments just to distinguish gravitational and inertial mass.

AAG: In Relativity Theory, gravitation and time are integral components of the "fabric of time and space" –and modifying one inherently changes the other. Given your description of the impulse-beam as being gravitational in nature, have you noticed any experimental time effects?

Podkletnov: It's difficult to say, because in a practical sense it's not truly a gravity-beam – it's a gravity-impulse with a very short time-duration, and because of this limitation -- because it has such a short pulse-width -- we didn't notice any time effects and didn't even try to measure them, but it's possible they are present. These effects were definitely present when we were experimenting with the rotating disks – definitely – and we had some experience with this, but with the gravity impulse-generator we simply didn't conduct any measurements.

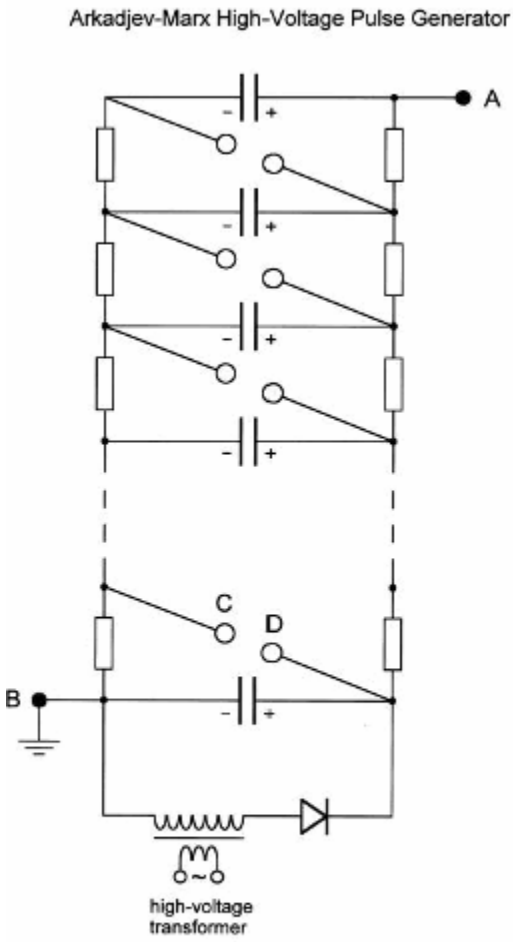


Fig. 4

Marx Circuitry: An overview of an idealized circuit for the Marx-Generator.

AAG: Now you've mentioned working on some scientific publications, and I'd like to find out more about what topics you plan on publishing about in the future, and what your schedule for publication might be?

Podkletnov: Well, of course there is a growing interest in the concept of manipulating gravity in a number of countries. For instance, we got a very interesting offer from China-- they have a very special project at the University of Beijing – and there's also been some interest from the private sector in the United States as well.

As soon as we get funding we'll try to publish on a variety of experiments in a more detailed manner, but at present we're extremely interested in attempting to measure the interaction of the impulse-beam with visible light, and we published some preliminary results about this in the journal of low-temperature physics in August of 2004. The details are all in my article with co-author Dr. Giovanni Modanese, and we're continue this research now, again with a focus on attempting to measure the propagation speed of the impulse.

We're very cautious about what we write, because we don't want to frighten the scientific community, and also we want to be absolutely sure that the results are checked and rechecked several tens of times-- but it seems that based on what we have now, and we've already been working for a year and a half, the speed of the impulse is much higher than the speed of light.

With the parameters that we use now – using our current emitter designs and a voltage of 3 and 5 million volts, the speed is about 63 to 64c – which means that the propagation speed of the impulse is close to 64 times the speed of light. Of course, we would like to measure all these parameters using different measurement systems and different approaches. At present we use two atomic clocks, and we think that our measurements were precise enough, but we would welcome the advice of the international community. It would help to have additional input on how to measure the speed of the impulse in a very specific way. As soon as we get a good confirmation of these results, we will try to publish all of this information.

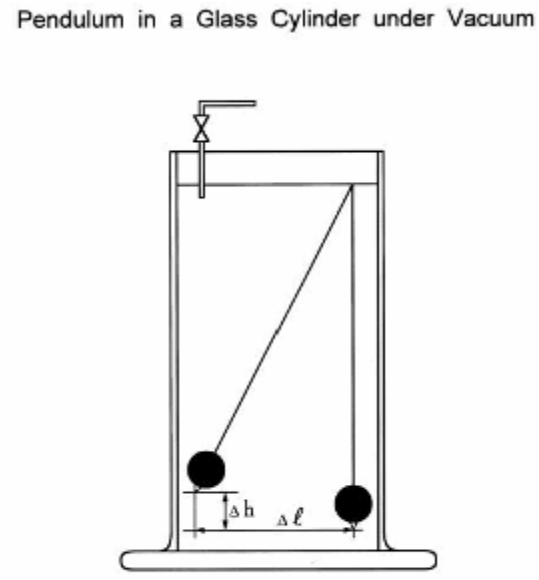


Fig. 5

Pendulum: Podkletnov's initial force-beam experimental measurement apparatus.

AAG: I was wondering about funding: you've mentioned that there was interest from the private sector in the United States and from China – do you know if there are any replication efforts underway by other groups to duplicate your research?

Podkletnov: I know that there was a lot of interest from Boeing, but I don't know the details. I also know that the Department of Defense in the United States is very interested in this technology, and that's why they invited Dr. Ning Li to lead the scientific laboratory funded by AMCOM, but at present I don't know of any official replication of my gravity experiments. This is because my research is rather hard to categorize, it's costly, and the official attitude of the

"politically correct" scientific establishment towards gravity-modification is negative, which creates a lot of difficulties.

However, I don't hide anything, and when people contact me directly or by email I usually try to give all the advice that I have and to share my experience with them. The problem is too complicated for one country or for one lab to succeed; gravity should be studied all over the world using the best forces and the brains of difference scientists. That's the key to success.

Dr. Modanese: Podkletnov's research partner, physicist, and force-beam co-author.

AAG: I think we've already agreed that one of the chief obstacles to a successful replication is the 4-inch superconductor – do you know if those are manufactured and sold anywhere, or is that a process that everyone has to go through to build their own?

Podkletnov: Frankly speaking, in the case of extremely effective emitters that's a part of my professional know-how, but if you're only talking about emitters that allow you to generate small effects, then it's not a problem. I believe that American Superconductor can help to easily make emitters of this kind, and also there is a nice firm called "Superconductive Components" in Columbus, Ohio – they're more or less familiar with my technology, and I think that they are up to the task of building emitter components.

AAG: So essentially, by using a smaller superconductor you have a smaller effect, but that can be tested by using more sensitive equipment.

Podkletnov: The diameter of the disk should still not be less than 4-inches, but I'm talking about the physical structure of the ceramic itself. The structure for efficient emitters is very difficult to build, and requires a lot of experience to build correctly, so even if I provided a detailed description, it would be difficult to construct without my help. Normal emitters which allow you to push a thick book away from a table are possible to construct, as they aren't quite so complicated.

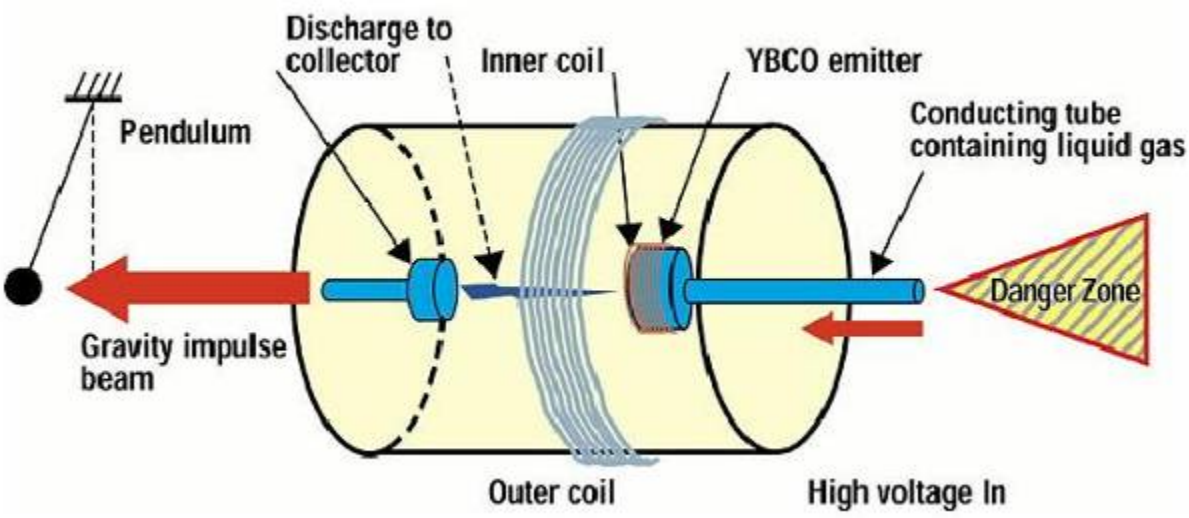
Dr. Ning Li: A colleague of Podkletnov's and specialist in gravitomagnetic coupling effects.

AAG: I had a question from another person who was asking about video, but they were also asking about a flat-glow discharge.

Podkletnov: Well, in order to make a video for the flat-glow discharge, we should use a high-speed video camera that we don't presently have, so we typically have to rely on our keen sight, but it's a bit difficult. We're planning to film it, but even with a normal discharge – a spark, as in a van de graaf generator, or in a flat-glow discharge, which repeats the configuration of the emitter, it's possible to see it with your own eyes -- you don't need a camera for that.

AAG: Now in terms of experimental setup, because I'm getting ready to buy parts...it looks like, from reading through your experimental setup, that essentially you're discharging a high-voltage onto a superconductor – that, and the superconductor itself is inside a magnetic field. It looks in some ways deceptively simplistic, but I understand that there is a definite challenge involved with it. Have you found any real tricks to testing with this?

Podkletnov: Well, this technology is really nothing special, but I work with a team of experienced people who are experts in high-voltage discharges, experts in ceramic materials & superconductors, and experts in magnetic fields, and only by combining the knowledge different fields and people from different countries can we reach something positive. This international collaboration becomes inevitable, and becomes the key to success.



Emitter Experimental Setup: An overview of the emitters subjected to a high-voltage discharge.

AAG: Dr. Bob Baker is working on putting together a 2006 High-Frequency Gravity-Wave Conference as a follow-up to the earlier one in 2003. Has he contacted you about this, and would you be open to attending?

Podkletnov: No, he hasn't sent me anything. You know, I have a job here and I don't want to risk it, especially without firm opportunities for funding. I'm hoping to find investors wise enough to see how much money this research can generate. Unfortunately, up to now they don't understanding it – if I release this technology, if they put money in it – then we will definitely succeed in it, and in 2 or 3 years they will be richer than Bill Gates, but this understanding comes very slowly. We've been hoping for commercial funding, because the impulse generator is basically a gravity-gun, and I'm not really interested in providing a weapon of strategic importance to the United States. If we're talking about new propulsion systems, though, I'm eager to share my knowledge. Of course the gravity-beam can also used for propulsion, but the rotating superconductor can be used only for creating propulsion – a vertical column to help lift a craft off the surface of the earth.

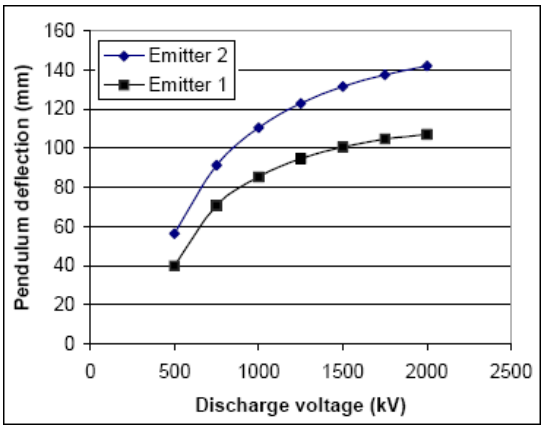
AAG: The force-beam that you'd mentioned coming out of the back of the impulse generator had a negative effect on living organisms, right?

Podkletnov: Yes, it produced a strange kind of non-focused radiation that was very harmful to biological tissue -- fortunately for us; the impulses were very short in time. It was very harmful to living organisms; we also observed a melting or molecular-juxtaposition effect of biological tissues with plastic materials, and even with metals to some extent.

AAG: So this was a very different force than the impulse coming out of the front of the generator?

Podkletnov: Yes, it was an entirely different force, and it was not focused like the gravity-beam.

AAG: In "The Hunt for Zero Point", Nick Cook described an experiment in the 1940's called the "Nazi-Bell" that reportedly exhibited side-effects like the crystallization of cell-membranes in plants and the breakdown of living tissue into a greasy substance after repeated exposure. Does this sound similar in any way to what you saw emanating from the back of the impulse-generator?



Deflection: Deflection of pendulum during testing as a function of discharge voltage.

Podkletnov: Well, I can't speak for what they might have seen – during the 40's I hadn't even been born yet! However, it might be that the side-effects are similar to ours. There are several effects that are similar to this – one is the Hutchison Effect, where he reported molecular distortions & materials juxtapositions, which is similar to the anecdotal claims of "sailors melting into decks" in the Philadelphia Experiment legend.

AAG: Oh, so you're actually talking about a radically different set of associated effects...did you witness anything like atomic transmutations or Low-Energy Nuclear Reaction (LENR) effects occurring, or just the molecular-level anomalies?

Podkletnov: Well, the radiation that emanates from the rear of the impulse-generator might somehow create conditions suitable to LENR effects, but this wasn't an area of focus in our research, so I really don't know. Our primary focus was on studying the gravity-beam itself.

AAG: In terms of the force-beam, you've said that it was hundreds of pounds of force, and I realize that it was very difficult to measure. You've said that it was also enhanced with 5-million volt discharges. Can you tell me a bit more about this?

Podkletnov: Yes, it output force depends on the voltage and also on the effect of how sharp the the impulse is. If the rise-time of the impulse is long in duration, then we have a lower-power impulse, and if it is very sharp – I mean the voltage rises very fast – then the effect is very large and is able to bend metal plates.

AAG: Ok, did you test on anything besides metal or concrete, to try some other substances?

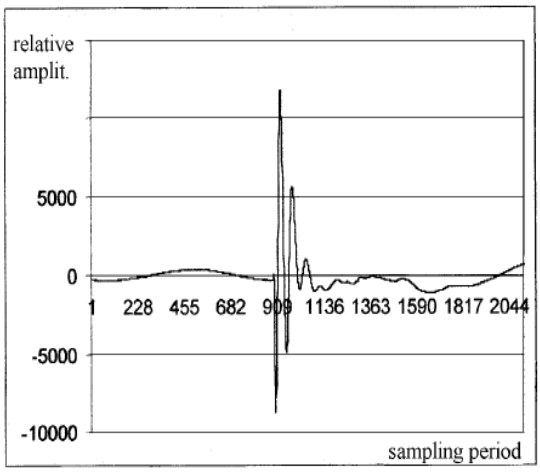
Podkletnov: It's not a drilling-machine, sorry. We're interested mainly in the use of this technology for propulsion in space, and frankly speaking it really is what you'd call "propellantless propulsion".

AAG: Let's focus on that for a second: when you noticed the impulse force on objects in the beam path, was there an equal & opposite force on the superconductor itself?

Podkletnov: No, there wasn't. There was no reaction force at all.

AAG: So if you put the superconductor inside of a spacecraft then, I guess that it wouldn't produce a conventional forward propulsion?

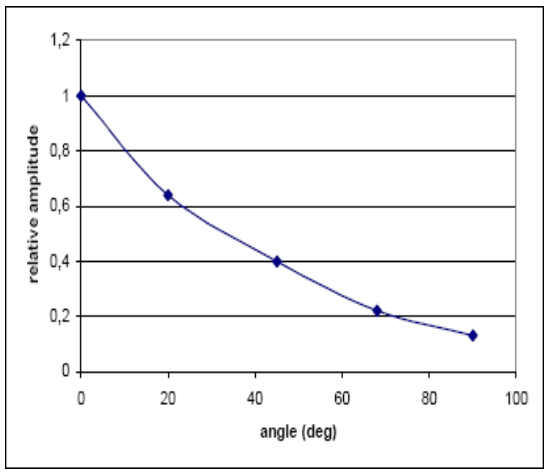
Podkletnov: Yes, it doesn't act according to Newtons third law – that every force has an equal an opposite reaction. But simply the superconducting emitter, whether it is a rotating disk or the discharge-system, is able to create a gravitational wave in what you might call the aether or the space of subatomic particles. Or you call it a gravity-wave. So this wave propagates through space, through all the objects, sometimes it can interact with normal matter, but to my surprise it does not lose its energy at very high distances – it remains collimated as it propagates.



Amplitude: Relative pulse-amplitude from impulse-discharge experimental testing.

AAG: Did you notice any other strange effects in the general area? Anything in addition to the impulse itself, the effect on objects, or the strange radiation coming out behind?

Podkletnov: No, we didn't, but frankly speaking it is not very easy to measure all these additional effects. You know, when you're dealing with millions of volts, it's better to keep a bit of safe distance. We use a faraday cage and special rubber-metal coatings to shield the radiation, because otherwise the high magnetic field strength from the discharge will erase computer hard drives and damage nearby test-equipment.



Deflection: Angle of pendulum deflection correlated with adjusted pulse amplitude.

AAG: When you analyzed the metal sample that was bent with the gravity-beam, did it appear to be only bent forward in the direction of beam propogation? Dr. Bob Baker postulates that gravity-waves may be quadripolar in nature, and I'm wondering if these waves might leave a detectable signature in the materials they deform to help validate his theory...

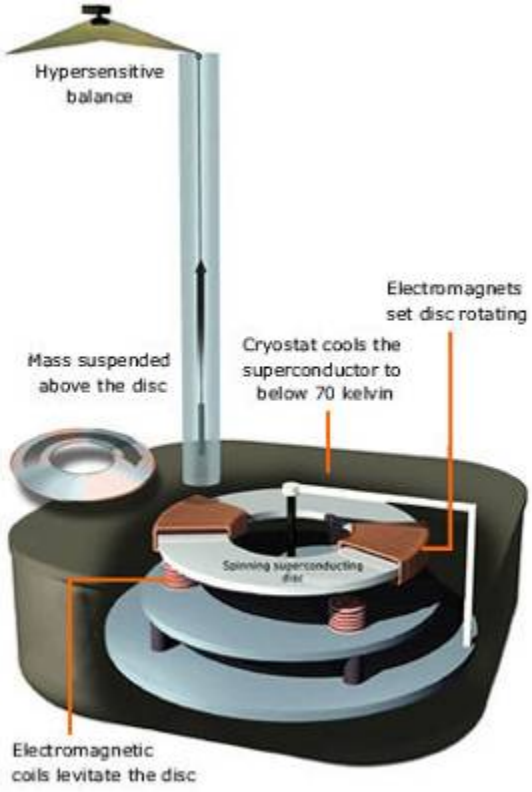
Podkletnov: In our experiments we were able to observe only the forward action.

AAG: Do you think that there might be any torsion physics involved with the impulse-generator?

Podkletnov: I think that torsion or axial fields may be present in our experiments, but it's more suitable to suggest a role for torsion physics in our original rotating disk experiments - the mechanism behind the impulse-generator is a bit different.

AAG: Speaking of which, in terms of the failed NASA replication for the rotating-disk experiment, I'd heard from a NASA insider that they only spun it up to about 200rpm. Does that mean that they didn't fully complete your experiment?

Podkletnov: I cringe every time I hear that NASA failed to replicate my experiment, because no, they didn't fail. They made their own disks, and they were big enough: about 12 inches in diameter. They published some initial test information indicating that they had definitely noticed some unusual effects. Then I got involved in participating to helping them to replicate my experiments, and they practically had everything ready when they ran out of money. So at the last stage they were not able to rotate the superconductor in the magnetic field, and shortly after that the department of defense came in and grabbed all the experiments. All of this research was transferred to Dr. Ning Li – so now NASA has nothing, and we have nothing either.



Rotating Disk: A cutaway of the Type-II disk apparatus from the first experiment.

AAG: So is Dr. Ning Li still in charge of the project then?

Podkletnov: I think so, but the point is that NASA never completed the experiment, and thus nobody can claim that they failed to see results, because they never completed it.

AAG: Have you ever been approached by the Department of Defense for any kind of funding?

Podkletnov: No, they would not do it. I am a citizen of Russia so they wouldn't even try.

AAG: Well, the Chinese, though, have a gravity-lab: have they expressed any interest in your research?

Podkletnov: They expressed real interest and they've invited me to China several times, but they are like kindergarteners: they want me to come just and give them completed technologies. They have a rather good theoretical school but they haven't achieved much in practice, and they seem rather limited in funding, so I am not eager to travel to China and work there at my own expense.

AAG: Have you ever been able to gravity-research lab in China? Bob Baker visited a couple of years ago, and was impressed by their efforts.

Podkletnov: No, but I'm perfectly aware of the projects they have and their progress in development, because I have very good relationships and discussions with my colleagues from different countries, although I haven't seen it with my own eyes.

AAG: One of the responses that we had online was the question, "with nearly a decade of experience, why haven't we been able to see videos or photos of your experiments up until now?"

Podkletnov: Well first of all, when we began those experiments, in Tampere in the early 90's, it just wasn't common practice to make videos or photos of the equipment or of the experiment. I know that it's typical in the United States, but here in Europe it's different...and the same thing goes for Russia, especially with the last experiment in the Moscow Chemical Research Center, because the whole center is a very secure facility and some of the research laboratories are closed to the general public. In our case, nothing was secret, but it was a dangerous environment because we use high-voltages, so it's a closed lab. We have special signs on the walls of the laboratory which do not allow us to make any photos. It's an accepted, established policy at this scientific research center, and I didn't want to break the rules.

AAG: Well, in light of the publicity that you've had recently, have you given thought to doing any photos or video in the near future?

Podkletnov: I've discussed this possibility with the administration and they think it might be possible, but at present we don't have any photos or video to share with you.

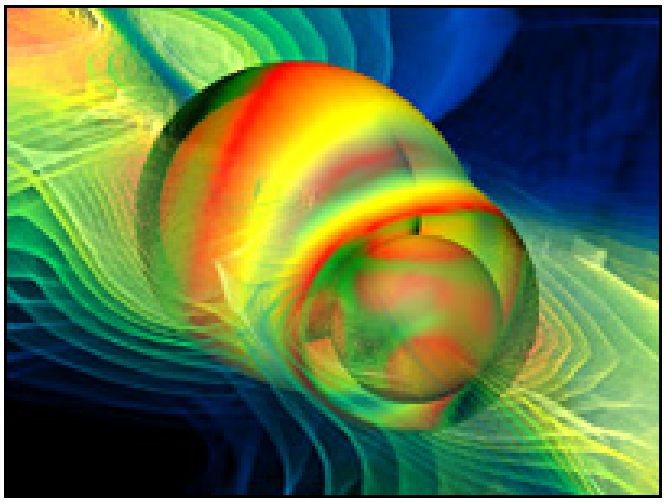
AAG: OK – well, I look forward to hopefully seeing some in the future if it turns out that it's possible. To move along, have you been able to obtain funding from government or private interests? Has there been a fair amount of interest that's come forward and tried to provide funding for your experiments?

Project Delta-G: The now-defunct NASA group tasked with examing superconductive gravity-coupling.

Podkletnov: There has been some interest from the private sector, because by policy the government does all of the research into gravity and experimental gravity. This type of research is not popular, so we don't get much money from the government. Of course, we use the right installations at the technological center. There is some interest in general all over the world – like the United States and Great Britain, but we didn't get any funding from the government. We get rather small funding from the private sector, but our plans are really amazing and we need considerable fundin g. So this topic of gravity is a bit unusual, and we need some exotic materials...we need special installations, we need cryogenic systems, we need the help of top people who are qualified in their own areas, and these all cost a lot.

AAG: Just to wrap things up, because we're almost out of time, again it sounds like you're getting amazing results – you're able to put holes through concrete and bend metals with this at 5 million volts – these are remarkable results. Is there anything you'd like to say in close?

Podkletnov: I don't think that these results are remarkable in general. This subject called experimental gravity research has a very big potential, and if we compare how complicated this problem is to the problem of, let's say, nuclear explosives, I think that gravity research is much more complicated. But even if we speak about nuclear power, there was a period in the United States when everybody was interested, and the military and people wanted to make some research, and the government was interested. Then people came and said, "could you please make a small explosion, and then we will give you money for a big one?"...but it's impossible to make a small nuclear explosion. The same thing refers to gravity – it's an enormous problem, and we can't get much if we don't have an organized approach as it was in the nuclear program for example in the United States. Only combining the knowledge of different fields, and of different physicists, chemists, and materials scientists & theoretical physicists – only through them working together can we make a breakthrough in this field, because it's very, very serious research.



Gravity-Wave: The core of a gravity-wave event as predicted by Dr. Robert Baker's HFGW research.

Dr. Evgeny is a research scientist living in Finland, with an impressive body of experimental research relating to EM/gravitational coupling in superconductive materials. His published abstracts about the impulse generator experiment are online at: Investigation of HV discharges through large ceramic superconducting electrodes, Superconductor Impulse Gravity Generator