

gravity - Tesla

"Earth is a [realm](#), it is not a planet. It is not an object, therefore, it has no edge. [Earth](#) would be more easily defines as a system environment. [Earth](#) is also a machine, it is a [Tesla coil](#). The sun and moon are powered wirelessly with the electromagnetic field (the [Aether](#)). This field also suspends the celestial spheres with electromagnetic levitation. Electromagnetic levitation disproves [gravity](#) because the only for you need to counter is the electromagnetic force, not [gravity](#). The stars are attached to the [FIRMAMENT](#)." [attributed to [Nikola Tesla](#)] no source given.

At the end of 1889, after having spent a year working in the workshops of George Westinghouse, in Pittsburgh, I experienced such an enormous longing to resume my interrupted investigations that, despite the tempting proposition that did, I left for New York with the intention of resuming my laboratory work. But, due to the pressing demands of various scientific societies foreigners, I made a trip to Europe where I gave lectures before the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Royal Institution, in London, and the Soci  t   de Physique, in Paris. Later, and after a brief visit to my home in Yugoslavia, I returned to this country in 1892, eager to dedicate myself to the subject that is the predilection of my thoughts: the study of the universe. For the next two years, with intense concentration, I was sufficiently lucky enough to make two powerful discoveries. The first was a dynamic theory of gravity which I have elaborated in all its details and which I hope make it known to the world very soon. Such a theory explains the causes of this force and the movements of the heavenly bodies under its influence so satisfactorily that put an end to vain speculations and false conceptions, such as that of space curved. According to relativists, space has a tendency to curvature. due to a property or inherent characteristic of the stars. Even when I know grant a veneer of truth to this fantastic idea, it contradicts itself. All action is accompanied by an equivalent reaction and the effects of the latter are directly opposite to those of the first. Assuming that the bodies act on the space that surrounds them causing their curvature, to my naive mind it seems that curved spaces must react on bodies and produce the effects opposites, that is, straighten the curves. As action and reaction coexist, concludes that the supposed curvature of space is totally impossible. But even if existed, it would not explain the motions of bodies as they are observed. Only the existence of a force field can account for them, and accepting this implies that it is not necessary to resort to the curvature of space. All the literature on this matter is vain and destined to fall into oblivion. So are all attempts to explain the workings of the universe without acknowledging the existence of the ether and the essential role it plays in phenomena. [Nikola Tesla](#), July 10, 1937. ([Prior to the interviews with the press on the occasion of its eighty-first birthday](#)).([Part 1](#))

Nikola Tesla reading Maxwell's Scientific Papers book in front of the high frequency transformer spiral coil at 46 East Houston Street, New York.

When Tesla turned 82, instead of speaking at the dinner party, he issued a written statement:

"I have studied the dynamic theory of gravity in detail and hope to present it to the world soon. It satisfactorily explains the cause of this force and the motion of celestial bodies under its influence, thus ending unhelpful guesses and misconceptions like curved space. According to relativists, space has a tendency to bend due to the innate properties or presence of celestial bodies.

"While this wonderful idea looks like reality, it's still very self-contradictory. Every action is accompanied by an equivalent reaction, the latter effect is directly opposite to the former. Assuming the object acts on the surrounding space, causing the surrounding space to bend, in my simple mind, the curved space must act on the object and produce the opposite effect, straightening the curve.

"Because action and reaction co-exist, the hypothetical curvature of space is completely impossible - however, even if it exists, it cannot explain the observed motion of objects. Only the presence of force fields can explain them, and their assumption does not need to consider space curvature. All the literature on this subject is futile and destined to be forgotten.

Another prepared statement criticizing Einstein's theory of relativity on his 81st birthday on July 10, 1937:
"Suppose objects act on the surrounding space, causing the surrounding space to bend, in my simple mind, the curved space must react to the object and have the opposite effect, straightening the curve. Since action and reaction co-exist, it follows that the hypothetical curvature of space is completely impossible - but even if it exists, it cannot explain the observed motion of objects. Only the presence of a force field can explain the observed motion of the object, and the assumption that its motion "remove the curvature of All the literature on this subject is futile and destined to be forgotten. The same is true of all attempts to explain the workings of the universe without recognizing the existence of the ether and its indispensable role in phenomena.

Pioneer radio engineer expresses his opinion on electricity - New York Herald Tribune, September 11, 1932:
"I think space can't bend for the simple reason it can't have properties. It can also be said that God has character. He doesn't, but only properties that we create ourselves. For properties, we can only speak when dealing with space-filled matter. To say that space becomes curved in the presence of large objects is to say that something can act on anything. I personally refuse to agree with this view.

Nikola Tesla's life (1856-1943) spanned two scientific periods: the 19th century thought the universe was filled with an invisible matter "the ether", and the 20th century thought the universe was a vacuum filled Random movement of matter. As an example of the difference between these two worldviews, when the idea of electrons was proposed in the late 1800s, it was portrayed as a rotating vortex of ether condensed into solid matter.

Greatest achievement of mankind - Nikola Tesla - New York American - July 6, 1930:
"The original matter is thrown into the infinitesimal vortex of amazing speed and becomes coarse matter; the force is reduced, the movement stops, the matter disappears and returns to the original

Mr. Tesla's vision: how Aladdin's electric lights build a new world - Nikola Tesla - New York Times - April 21, 1908:
According to one adopted theory, every atom with weight is different from a thin (fragile, blurry) fluid that fills all space by just rotating motion, like a whirlpool of water in a calm lake. By making this fluid move, the ether, becomes a coarse matter. Its movement stops (stopps) and the main substance returns to its normal state. Well, it seems that humans can start and stop the etheric vortex by using the energy of the medium and the proper machinery, causing matter formation and formation to disappear. At his orders, with little effort needed, the old world will disappear and the new world will emerge. He can change the size of the planet, control its seasons, adjust its distance from the sun, and guide it towards eternity. Travel along any road he chooses, through the depths of the universe. He can make planets collide and produce his sun and stars, his heat and light; he can create all infinite forms of life. The creation of matter that creates birth and death at will will be the greatest act of man, which will give him mastery of material creation and enable him to

Transformation of matter - British mechanics and science world - July 14, 1905

In the 19th century, scientists Michael Faraday, James Clerk Maxwell, and Heinrich Hertz proposed a theory describing electromagnetic phenomena. The theory shows that electricity and magnetic forces are caused by the action of electric and magnetic fields that exist between the charges. These charges are generated by ether, which is thought to be able to apply electricity to ordinary matter. Hertz shows that moving electromagnetic fields can detach from ordinary matter and propagate through the ether as independent electromagnetic waves carrying energy. These electromagnetic waves have visible and invisible forms. Hertz shows that visible light is a visible form of electromagnetic waves. Invisible electromagnetic waves include radio waves, X-rays and microwaves. This concept of waves propagating in the ether can be compared to waves propagating over a pond after throwing stones into the water. The helium in a pond can be considered electromagnetic waves, while the still surface of water can be considered ether. In the pond, the force of stones hitting the water's surface creates ripples. One of the things that puzzled scientists in Einstein's era was what exactly caused the formation of electromagnetic fields, the independent motion of electromagnetic fields that led to the generation of electromagnetic waves, which they thought were propag

Michelson-Morley experiment by Albert A. Michelson and Edward W. Morley was published in 1887 and conducted at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. It compares the speed of light in the vertical direction, trying to detect the relative motion of matter through a still luminous ether ("the ether wind"). These negative results are often considered the first strong evidence against the then prevalent ether theory,

and triggered a series of studies that eventually led to special relativity, in which the concept of static ether had no effect. The experiment has been called "the starting point for the theoretical aspects of the second scientific revolution"

Lincoln Barnett's book *The Universe and Dr. Einstein*, London, 1949, page 38:

" Among those who pondered the mystery of the Michelson-Morey experiment was a young patent office examiner in Bern named Albert Einstein. In 1905, he was only 26 years old and published a short paper offering the answer to this puzzle. He first rejected the ether theory and rejected the whole idea of space as a fixed system or frame, absolute stillness, in which absolute motion and relative motion can be distinguished. The incontrovertible fact established by the Michelson-Morley experiment is that the speed of light is unaffected by the Einstein saw this as a revelation of universal law. If the speed of light is constant no matter how the earth moves, he reasoned that it must be constant no matter how any sun, moon, star, meteor, or other system moving anywhere in the universe moves. From this he draws a wider generalization and asserting that the laws of nature are the same system for all uniformly moving objects. This simple statement is the essence of Einstein's special theory of relativity. It combines the Galileo principle of relativity, which states that mechanical laws are the same for all systems of uniform motion. But its wording is more comprehensive; because Einstein considered not only the mechanical laws but also the laws governing light and other electromagnetic phenomena. So he concentrated them on a basic assumption: that all natural phenomena, all natural laws, are the same for all systems that move in line with each other.

Ether is considered the background of absolute still state, the movement of cosmic elements takes place on the ether. Einstein did not really completely deny the existence of ether in his 1905 article. He only suggested mathematical treatment of some relativistic problems. In 1920, after he proposed general relativity, he came to the conclusion that the ether should exist. This fact is very important when quoting Albert Einstein's contribution. Einstein's 1920 statement is not included in academic physics textbooks, only his 1905 article is mentioned.

Ether and relativity - Albert Einstein-Leiden University - 5 May 1920:

"The ether in general relativity is a medium that does not have any mechanical and kinematic properties of itself but helps to determine mechanical (and electromagnetic) events.

1920 Albert Einstein:

"To deny the ether is ultimately to assume that the vacuum has no physical properties. The basic facts of quantum mechanics don't match this view.

Ether and relativity - Albert Einstein - Methuen & Co. Ltd, London, 1922:

"How do physicists come up with the idea of a different kind of matter, the ether, besides the concept of weighty matter abstracted from everyday life? This explanation may be needed in those phenomena that give rise to the theory of long distance action, as well as in the

"In a nutshell, we can say that according to general relativity, space is given physical properties; therefore, in this sense, there is an ether. According to general relativity, space without an ether is unimaginable; because in such a space, there is an ether. Not only does light not propagate, but the standards of space and time (measurement rods and clocks) cannot exist, so the physical space-time interval cannot exist. However, this ether may not be considered to be given the quality characteristics of heavy media, composed of parts that can be traced over time. The concept of movement may not apply to it

1920 Einstein called the ether corresponds to the classical ether. But in his 1924 paper *On the ether*, Einstein explained that the "the ether of general relativity" is not absolute, because matter is affected by the ether, just as matter affects the structure of the ether.

Therefore, the only similarity between this relativistic ether concept and the classical ether model is the presence of physical properties in space. Einstein's use of the word "ether" was therefore not supported by the scientific community and did not contribute to the continued development of modern physics.

Understanding the ether is also important for understanding the theory of electromagnetic phenomena that predate Einstein's theory of relativity

Gravitational wave

In modern physics, gravitational waves are thought to be ripples in the curvature of spacetime, coming from a heavy moving object that travels in the form of waves, traveling outward from sources that radiate at the speed of light. Albert Einstein predicted the existence of gravitational waves in 1916 based on his general theory of relativity, which theoretically transmits energy in the form of gravitational radiation. Detectable gravitational wave sources may include binaries of white dwarf stars, neutron stars, or black holes.

These gravity waves behave in a similar way to many other types of waves. Tesla's greatest inventions are all based on the study of waves. He always believed that sound, light, heat, X-rays and radio waves were related phenomena that could be studied using the same mathematical methods. So it's possible for Tesla to extend this thinking to gravity.

Thermodynamics

In physics, the law of conservation of energy states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant, i.e. conserved over time. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; instead, it transforms from one form to another. For example, chemical energy can be converted into kinetic energy when an explosive rod explodes. One result of the law of conservation of energy is that the first type of permanent machines cannot exist. That said, any system without external energy supply can't deliver unlimited amounts of energy to its surroundings.

Eternal source of cosmic energy, origin and intensity of cosmic rays - New York - October 13, 1932 and Tesla's prepared statement (interview with media on 81st birthday):

"There is no more energy in matter than the energy obtained from the environment"

The following list is a selection of citations designed to gather some information that might be relevant to Tesla's dynamic gravity theory. (Coming soon)

Very high frequency alternating current experiments and their application to artificial lighting methods - Speech before AIEE (Columbia College) - May 20, 1891 and award of the Edison Medal to Nikola Tesla: minutes of the annual meeting of the American Society of Electrical Engineers, held at the Engineering Society Building - New York City - May 18, 1917:

"The extent to which we can understand the world around us is the ultimate thinking of every natural student. The roughness of our senses prevents us from recognizing the secret constructions of matter, and the grandest and most active natural science of astronomy can only teach us something that happens near us; we know nothing about the distant parts of the infinite universe, of the countless stars and suns. But far beyond the perceptual limits of our senses, the spirit can still guide so we may hope that even these unknown worlds - infinitely small and infinitely large - can be understood to some extent. Still, even if we can understand this knowledge, the exploring mind will discover an obstacle that may never be overcome. True recognition of what seems to exist, and its mere appearance is the only weak foundation of all our philosophy."

Mr. Tesla's vision: how Aladdin's electric lights build a new world - Nikola Tesla - New York Times - April 21, 1908: According to one adopted theory, every atom with weight is different from a thin (fragile, blurry) fluid that fills all space by just rotating motion, like a whirlpool of water in a calm lake. By making this fluid move, the ether, becomes a coarse matter. Its movement stops (stops) and the main substance returns to its normal state. Well, it seems that humans can start and stop the etheric vortex by using the energy of the medium and the proper machinery, causing matter formation and formation to disappear. At his orders, with little effort needed, the old world will disappear and the new world will emerge. He can change the size of the planet, control its seasons, adjust its distance from the sun, and guide it towards eternity. Travel along any road he chooses, through the depths of the universe. He can make planets collide and produce his sun and stars, his heat and light; he can create all infinite forms of life. The creation of matter that creates birth and death at will will be the greatest act of man, which will give him mastery of material creation and enable him to

Nikola Tesla talks about the future of the biggest problem facing science now - New York Press - March 2, 1913

Q: What is your opinion on the oyster and its future prospects?

"My views on this issue may not be at odds with the views of many scientists working on this area. People may not know that my paper published in Electrical Review in New York from 1896 to 1897 proved this existence long before Madame Curie discovered it and described the remarkable properties of radiation of the same nature. My views were questioned at the time but I am happy to say they are now fully adopted. I see no reason to change

the views I expressed at the time. The so-called helium launch is not an isolated phenomenon, but universal. According to my idea, there is no such element as helium or helium, although spectral analysis, Mendeleev's theory and various experimental observations support this modern view I think the scientific view is wrong about this, because a century ago, it was assumed that there were substances like phlogin involved in combustion until Lavoisier discovered oxygen. Similarly, the performance of magnesium is most likely due to the effect of universal medium on certain volatile substances. Most speculations are based on MM. Curie's views are necessarily wrong and directly in conflict with established principles. Some hobbyists claim that holds the possibility of future power development is nothing but a dream. But some facts are that we are facing new and wonderful effects, and the study of these effects is leading us to a better and deeper understanding of the mechanics of the universe

Mastering nature - can freedom in space be harnessed? - Scientific American - April 5, 1913

"Mr. Nikola Tesla's experiments with the electric potential of 2 million volts led him to believe that if a voltage of 10 million volts could be generated, it was possible to destroy the atomic structure of any element, releasing a certain amount of "But," he told the authors of the paper, "even if it is possible to accomplish this feat and release enough energy, there is still an extremely difficult problem of designing a way to harness energy in a practical

Greatest achievement of mankind - Nikola Tesla - New York American - July 6, 1930:

"The original matter is thrown into the infinitesimal vortex of amazing speed and becomes coarse matter; the force is reduced, the movement stops, the matter disappears and returns to the original

75-year-old Tesla predictions new energy - New York Times - July 5, 1931

When and where do you expect to officially announce your new discoveries? Someone asked the inventor.

"These discoveries," he replied, "are not overnight but the result of almost thirty-six years of intensive research and experiment. I naturally desire to tell the world the facts as soon as possible, but I also want to present them in full form. This may take months or years.

"The idea of atomic energy is illusory, but it has held such a powerful influence in the minds of people that even though I've been against it for 25 years, there are still people

"I used a high-potential vacuum tube introduced in 1896 to break down atoms in my experiment, and I think this is one of my best inventions I operate it under pressure of 4,000,000 to 18,000,000 volts. Recently, I designed a device with 50,000,000 volts that should produce many results of great scientific significance.

"But as for atomic energy, my experimental observations show that the process of disintegration is not accompanied by the release of energy expected by existing theory.

Tesla's statement about force and matter - unknown - April 15, 1932:

Here are Tesla's statements about force and matter, Einstein's theory, and Tesla's own theory of Available from the Nicholas Tesla Library of Papers, Rare Books and manuscripts at Columbia University.

We read a lot about matter being transformed into force by cosmic rays and forces being transformed into matter by cosmic rays. This is ridiculous. This is equivalent to saying that the body can become the mind and the mind can become the body. We know that the mind is a function of the body, just as force is a function of matter. Without body there is no mind, without matter there is no power.

Einstein has been developing formulas to explain the mechanics of the universe for years. In doing so, he ignored an important factor, the fact that some celestial bodies are increasing their distance from the sun. It's like writing a business letter and forgetting the subject you want to write about. To explain this phenomenon, Einstein invented the quantity "lambda".

My theory of gravity explains this phenomenon perfectly.

Tesla cosmic ray engine can transmit electricity around the earth - Brooklyn Hawk - July 10, 1932 John J. A. O'Neill:

"The attraction of cosmic rays lies in their stability. They pour down at us throughout 24 hours, and if a plant is developed to harness their energy, it won't need a device to store energy like a device that uses wind, tides or sunlight.

"All my research seems to point to the conclusion that they are small particles, each with a small charge, and we have reason to call them neutron. They move very fast, surpassing the speed of light.

"Over 25 years ago I started working hard to use cosmic rays, and now I can say that I have successfully operated the power unit using cosmic rays.

Pioneer radio engineer's opinion on electricity - New York Herald Tribune - September 11, 1932:

Since general knowledge of this discipline seems to be very limited, I can say that even the waves that I produced 33 years ago were only a millimeter or two long could spread around the globe as long as they carry enough energy. This is due not so much to refraction and reflection as to the properties of the gaseous medium and some special effect which I will explain sometime in the future. For now, it may be enough to draw attention to an important fact in this regard, i.e. that this bending of the beam projected from the reflector does not affect its behavior. As for deflection within the horizontal plane, it acts like a straight line. To be clear, horizontal deviations are relatively small. Vertical bending is far from an advantage in the proposed ultra-short wave transmission, but a serious drawback, as it greatly increases the possibility of interference by obstacles on the earth. Regardless of the wavelength, regardless of the light beam is projected up at a certain angle to the horizontal surface, a downward deflection always happens, and according to my findings, this trend becomes more pronounced as the planet gets bigger. For celestial bodies as large as the sun, it is impossible to project this disturbance to any considerable distance except along the surface.

It might be possible to deduce that I am hinting at the curvature of space that should exist according to the doctrine of relativity, but nothing is. I think space can't bend for the simple reason it has no properties. It can also be said that God has character. He has no, only properties, and these properties are our own creation. We can only talk about properties when dealing with the matter that fills space. Saying that space becomes curved in the presence of large objects is equivalent to saying that something can act on any object. Personally, I refuse to agree with this view.

Eternal source of cosmic energy, origin and intensity of cosmic rays - New York - October 13, 1932 and Tesla's prepared statement (interview with media on 81st birthday):

"There is no more energy in matter than the energy obtained from the environment"

German cosmic ray theory called into question - New York Herald Tribune - March 3, 1935

"Light is a wave of a certain speed, determined by the elasticity and density of the medium. Cosmic rays are particles of matter whose speed depends on the thrust and mass, and may be much smaller or larger than light."

"Cosmic rays produced during the star's maximum brightness, depending on their speed, may reach the place centuries earlier or later than light".

New York Sun, July 12, 1937 page 12 6

The kinetic and potential energy of an object is the result of motion, determined by the product of its mass and the square of its velocity. Let the mass be reduced and the energy is reduced in the same proportion. If it is reduced to zero, the energy is also zero for any finite speed."