

CONFERENCE "THE TIME MACHINE"

Editorial: On April 12 of 2003 a scientific conference "The Time Machine" was organized by Faraday Laboratories Ltd in Moscow, Russia. It was devoted to the experiments on control of space-time physical properties. At the conference there were discussed problems of time and gravitation in the context of etherodynamics, experiments and applied aspects of these technologies. Below we publish a review of the main reports presented at the conference.

The First Results of the Works on the Designing of Devices to Control Parameters of Physical Processes (of Time)

Further Plans on Designing of the Time Machine

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To conduct the experiments on the influence upon physical Time (density of space energy) some special devices were used as a general method of such influence. These devices can create converging waves which can cause the appearance of quasi-monopole in the confined space. *Quasi-monopole* is a part of space which has some parameters of hypothetical unitary monopole or bunch of such particles (in particular, it allows registering one magnetic pole by means of measuring equipment from the outside at some distance from this pole).

The pilot experiments have shown that it is very difficult (if not impossible) to create long-living quasi-monopole

by means of permanent magnets or electromagnets operating on direct currents (in this case quasi-monopole represents a space with one outer and one inner magnetic pole). It can be explained by the fact that lines of force of the "inner pole" invariably find a weak spot in the heterogeneous surface of magnets and break out. As a result, at the device along with one "outer" magnetic pole there is a local output of magnetic lines of the "inner" pole.

During the designing of new devices there was a task to create a quasi-monopole situation in the confined space. This situation should be created not uniformly but transiently by pulsation method. Frequency of work of electromagnetic oscillators first of all was selected depending on linear dimensions of the devices. Selection of the frequency was made in such a way that one period of pulsation does not exceed the period of time which is necessary for electromagnetic waves to reach the center and opposite waves of the device.

At the designing of laboratory devices, which generate converging longitudinal waves, several different principles to obtain required parameters were considered in the multi-layer quasi-monopole, which works in high-frequency mode. Several types of the devices were realized at different degrees of development and with different success. It was shown that the simplest devices were that ones which used electromagnetic (solenoid) oscillators connected in series and in parallel. In different experiments between 3 and 5 such surfaces were used. These surfaces were called electromagnetic work surfaces (EWS). All layers of EWS of different diameters were mounted in series in each other (like matreshka). The outer layer was either mounted at force shell or simultaneously represented such a shell by itself.

The size of the maximal EWS was about 0.9 m, the diameter of the minimal (inner) EWS was equal to 115 mm that was enough to place laboratory animals inside the control detection devices. Laboratory animals were used to determine the consequences of the influence of converging spherical electromagnetic waves. Payload, (i.e. that which was directly used for transfer in Time-Space), included the afore-mentioned detection devices and (occasionally) laboratory animals. The term “payload” was coined by analogy with the term which is used in cosmonautics. Volume of payload section was placed in the center of symmetry of the Time Machine (TM). In all the earliest Machines (except the 7th model) this volume still has not exceeded the volume of a football. The device with an outer diameter of 2.1 m and inner payload section of 1 m has the maximum size. It allows making human-aided experiments.

At different stages of the experiments the calculations were made by all available known modern methods to fix time. All types of electronic, quartz, mechanical and several specially made doubled quartz generators were used (there were compared frequency readings of measuring and etalon heat-insulated generators which were placed at a distance). Certain experiments used lightguiding diodes and some other methods. Before and after the experiment (more rarely during the experiment) readings of measurement clocks were periodically compared with those of an etalon clock and with signals of exact time which were transmitting by radio. Other physical factors causes side effects upon some types of measuring devices, for example, upon quartz-crystal clocks. However, doubling of measurement methods allowed essentially decreasing inaccuracy of measurements.

At some operating modes (which were not always predicted) the change of Time speed was attained (Prof. Nikolay A. Kozyrev called it density of Time t/t_0). This change came to about a fraction of a second per an etalon hour. Let us take usual “etalon” earth time as $t_0 = +1$ then it becomes clear that it is speed range of $+0.99 < t/t_0 < +1.01$ which is researched in the experiments. Thus being placed inside the device, the inanimate objects and animals were transferred in the Future (with “above-zero” speed) more slowly or faster than those around them. It occurred at all operational modes of the device (deceleration or acceleration).

Difference of Time (gradient of Time speed or curvature of Space-Time field) was observed not only inside the TM, though there is no doubt that a maximal value of changed Time was registered inside the smallest

“matreshka”. As was expected, during the experiments Time change was also registered outside the device. However such change which had an opposite sign was smaller than the change inside the device approximately by an order of magnitude. It entirely corresponds to geometric laws, i.e. in proportion to the cube of the distance).

In other words, TM influences not only its inner part and pay load but also the environment. It bears a strong resemblance to jet propulsion but in Time and not in Space. It is a flight which is realized by rejection of Time instead of mass.

Thus it was determined that the processes of deceleration and acceleration of Time distinctly differ in their nature and consequences. In such a way the deceleration was considerably smoother and more stable. During acceleration there were observed sudden changes in readings and this operational mode was characterized by general instability and dependence on any (or many) external factors. Particularly, acceleration instability also consisted in the following: at fixed power the value speed of Time depended on the time of day and situation of the Moon. Possibly it also depended on some other factors including the presence of an operator or other people near the device. Even insignificant external influence, for example, mechanical shaking, caused the change of speed value which sometimes was rather significant.

Inside the laboratory devices there was also registered that **Time can change with some sluggishness**. After the changed Time speed influenced some physical object (for example, soil) then residual effects were observed at it for some period of time. These effects can be eliminated only by the influence of another speed of Time.

Preliminary general conclusions

The Present is the transfer or transformation of the polyvariant easily changeable Future into the univariant unchangeable Past. Thus flights in the Past (at “negative” density-speed t/t_0) and in the Future will happen in different ways. They can be compared with the motion of an ant along the tree: from any point of the tree (i.e. from the Present) there is only one way downwards open to the ant (i.e. in the Past) and many different ways upwards (i.e. in the Future). However among all the ways to the Future undoubtedly there are most probable, low-probable and almost improbable variants for development of the Future. The less probable this variant of the Future the more unstable and energy-intensive the motion to the Future will be. According to

the “law of the crown of tree”, return to the Present is possible only if when being in the Past the traveler does not interfere in the course of events and does not change the course of the past History. Otherwise the chronotraveler will return to the parallel Present from the Past by another branch of History. Penetration to the Future from the Present is hampered by the choice of the branch for transference. However return from any variant of the Future into the Present is possible at any scenario if there are no fusions of different variants of History...

In other words, we have a circumstantial evidence of the assumption that Time has more than one dimension. Thus there is an affirmation of the theoretical inferences

of R. Bartini who believed that Time has 3 dimensions. Hence we can consider our terrestrial globe as 6-dimensional where the dimensions are: length; width; height; age or date of Time; variant of History or blur of Time; density or speed of Time. Thus the notion of “Arrows of Time” is completely absent in the fourth dimension (date of Time) but it is a special case of the notion of the sixth dimension i.e. speed of Time. At the same time the notion of speed of Time also relates to the physical notions of gravitation and energy. Thus the notion of “Einstein-Rosen bridge”, which was introduced in 1916, or notion of “worm course”, which was introduced by John Willer in the end of the fifties, are connected with transference in the 5th and 6th dimensions.

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Method and Device to Control Temporal Parameters of Physical Processes by Means of Changing of Energy Density of Space

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This invention belongs to the methods and devices to provide control on rate of physical processes (that includes the process of the existence of matter in space-time) by means of increasing or decreasing of energy density of space (i.e. energy density of physical vacuum or density of the aether).

Let us consider the history of the invention:

Earlier there were proposed some methods and devices to influence the rate of physical and chemical reactions,

biological processes or period of oscillation of the system. In the works by N.A. Kozyrev [1] there is a description of the experiments on the influence of some process (for example, process of evaporation or crystallization of matter) upon the period of another process, which serves as a detector and can be compared with reference oscillation process. In one case, the rate of oscillations of the detector decreases in the surrounding area near the process of matter evaporation. In another case, the rate of detector oscillations increases in the surrounding area near the process of matter crystallization. If we use a term of “entropy” then it is possible to say that the processes which are accompanied with entropy increasing (for example, conversion of matter from solid state into liquid one) influence on the matter (surrounding processes) in such a way that entropy of systems decreases. In another case, for example, near the process of crystallization, entropy of systems increases in the surrounding area near this process. Kozyrev used the term “wave of density of time” and he made a conclusion that in addition to “directivity” of time (time course) there are active properties of time, for example, “density of time”.

To develop this approach for applied purposes it is necessary to use in-depth analysis of the physical sense