

## How a Flying Saucer Works

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See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

[www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva105.pdf](http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva105.pdf)  
[www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva223.pdf](http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva223.pdf)

The flying saucers need to have an area much bigger than the habitable area. That area is a capacitor of a double negative electric charge to generate a negative mass equal to the positive mass of the craft, so the ship becomes with a mass equal to zero.

The mass is a electric dipole moment and has the sign of the charge.

$$m \approx Qd ; \quad Q - \text{Electric charge}; \quad d - \text{Dipole distance.}$$

$$m = \frac{Q \cdot k}{d} ; \quad k - \text{Boltzmann constant.}$$

For the electron (negative mass):

$$m_e = \frac{q \cdot k}{x_e} ; \quad m_e \text{ -- Electron mass}; \quad q - \text{Electron charge}$$

$x_e$  -- Compton wavelength of the electron

A flying saucer with 10 meter of diameter has a weight of 30 Tons.  
So, a minimum force generates a huge acceleration.

The flying saucers have accelerations that the human body can't support. As the bodies are diamagnetic, a strong magnetic field transmits the accelerations to each atom of the body and the pilots don't feel any acceleration.

The flying saucers have magnetic fields of  $1 \times 10^6$  Tesla, so they can reach accelerations of  $1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}^2$ . A distance of 50 light years can be travelled in 20 days. The propulsion system is based on the magnetic levitation between the magnetic field of the spacecraft and the magnetic field of the vacuum  $B = c$ , That we don't feel because it has a value  $dB/dx$  very small.

The magnetic field of the ship can be generated by two methods: by superconductors of room temperature or by an electrically charged rotating superfluid. The second method is the most probable.

The ship only needs a weak source of electric energy that can be a small nuclear reactor.

There is no light speed limit. The maximum possible speed is only limited by the apparent density of the vacuum that is very great for speeds near light speed squared.

Disappearance of a flying saucer – a flying saucer can disappear if it moves 1 km in the time of persistence of the human vision  $t = 1/25$ . The ships can reach accelerations of  $1 \times 10^6 m/s^2$ .

Magnetic field – we know that a flying saucer at 500 meter can stop the motor of a car, blocking the high voltage coil. For that is needed a field at the coil of 0.1 Tesla:

$$0.1 = \frac{B_0 \cdot 2^3}{500^3} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad B_0 = 1.6 \times 10^6 T$$

Relation magnetic field – maximum acceleration:

$$B \frac{dB}{dx} = 0.14 \rho \cdot g ; \quad \rho \text{ -- Human body density}$$

$$g \text{ -- Acceleration; } \quad \frac{dB}{dx} = 87.5$$

$$\text{For } B = 1 \times 10^6 T \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad g = 6.3 \times 10^5 m/s^2$$

The trips are made at constant acceleration at half distance and then decelerating. For a distance of 50 light years the maximum speed is  $1 \times 10^{12} m/s$ .

Apparent density of the vacuum:

$$\rho = \rho_0 e^{v/V} \quad \text{and} \quad V = c^2 m/s \quad (\text{c is the light speed})$$

At light speed the relative mass of the ship is infinite but the energy of the source is also infinite. For the pilots nothing changes.