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GRAVITY MODIFICATION TODAY, FOR SATELLITE NAVIGATION

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The exploration of space time and gravity emerged from two discoveries that were derived from very detailed analyses of the empirical data. These discoveries are, (i) the massless formula for gravitational acceleration g=τc2 and (ii) that the gravitational constant G is not a constant but a variable Gi dependent upon the isotopic mass of element i. Therefore, the need for a gravitational theory that encompasses, cosmology, near field gravity measurement inconsistencies, and gravity modification. This paper presents one approach, that spacetime is the carrier of velocity and acceleration. Macro forces are observed when a Non Inertia (Ni) field is present and governed by g=τc2, the universal (gravitational, electromagnetic and mechanical) descriptor of macro forces. A Non Inertia (Ni) Field is the spatial gradient of real or latent velocities. It was verified that these velocities are real in mechanical structures, and latent in gravitational and electromagnetic fields. Thus g=τc2 is the mathematical formula for acceleration for macro forces. This lends itself to the development of gravity modification engines. Solomon showed that four criteria need to be present when designing force field engines (i) the spatial gradient of velocities, (ii) asymmetrical non-cancelling fields, (iii) vectoring, or the ability to change field direction and (iv) modulation, the ability to alter the field strength. This paper provides detailed guidance on how to design and construct gravity modification engines, one of which has been verified by independent researchers.