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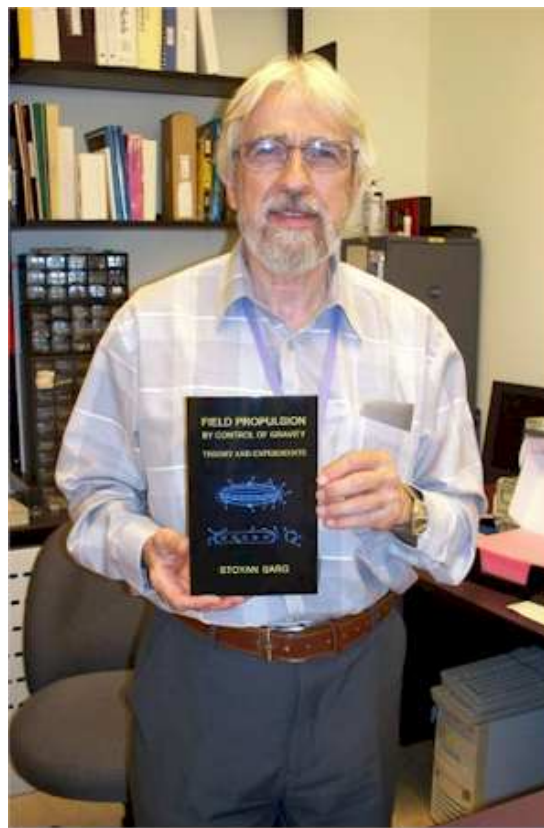
Stoyan SARG (SARGOYTCHEV) SARG Effect

SARG, Stoyan : *Hidden Space Energy ~ The Heterodyne Resonance Mechanism : Theory & Experiments...* an overunity device, and author biography.

[[PDF](#)]

<http://www.helical-structures.org/> [Sargoytchev's website]

<http://www.helical-structures.org/first-motion-exp.htm>



MOTION EXPERIMENTS CONFIRMING THE PREDICTED GRAVITO-INERTIAL EFFECT CALLED "STIMULATED ANOMALOUS REACTION TO GRAVITY" (SARG) EFFECT

The “Basic Structures of Matter : Supergravitation Unified Theory” (BSM-SG) ISBN 1412083877 & ISBN 0973051531

(See Book reviews section in Physics in Canada vol. 62, No 4, 206-207, July-Aug (2006) @ www.cap.ca/brms/Reviews/Rev813_486.pdf)

...predicts a new propulsion method based on a unique gravito-inertial effect (discussed in Chapter 13 of the book). The BSM-SG suggests a successful physical model of the underlying structure of the physical vacuum called a Cosmic Lattice (CL), which also permits unveiling the structure of the elementary particles, including the electron (see the article in Physics Essays, v.16, No. 2, p. 184-195, (2003)).

After a few year research on the effects of the properly activated neutral plasma, I was able to demonstrate a successful motion experiment based on a unique gravito-inertial effect, predicted by BSM-SG theory. It is achieved by a proper modulation the parameters of the physical vacuum, in which a quantum mechanical interactions occur between the oscillating electrons and the oscillating Cosmic Lattice nodes. The applied technical approach called a “Heterodyne Method” allows accessing the very high Compton frequency

1.236x10²⁰ Hz (which is found to be an important parameter of the Cosmic Lattice node) by a lower frequency activation technique. The propulsion is caused by a unique gravito-inertial effect, which permits obtaining a force field as a result of unidirectional change of the gravitational (and inertial) mass of the object and the gas molecules in the activated zone of surrounding space. The physical phenomenon is called Stimulated Anomalous Reaction to Gravity (SARG) Effect. The technical realization is not based on ion wind so it should not be confused with the electrogravity. The experiment was reported and demonstrated on the 26 Annual Meeting of the Society of Scientific Exploration, May 30 –June 2, 2007 East Lansing, MI, USA. (www.scientificexploration.org).

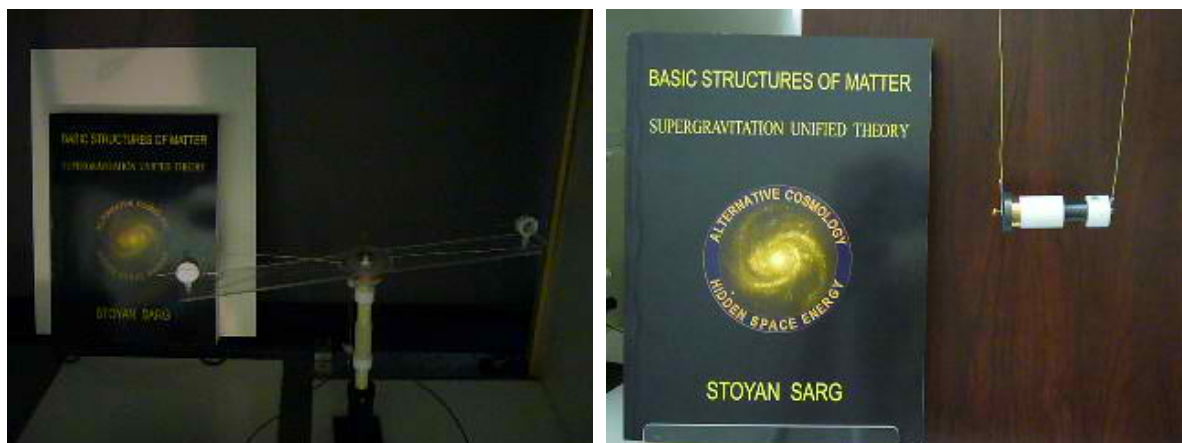
Note: While the glow discharge has been investigated by many researchers, nobody so far envisioned its signature for modification of the gravitational and inertial mass. This is not explainable from the currently accepted concept about space. The physics of this phenomenon and its potential is unveiled for a first time by the BSM-SG Unified theory.

<http://youtube.com/watch?v=TL4SG3LxWho> (first motion experiment)

<http://youtube.com/watch?v=ffAPpWq7kTo> (second motion experiment in light)

<http://hk.youtube.com/watch?v=vq0HAhV7Lgs&feature=related> (second motion experiment in dark)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o2r3tiPDqVE> - third experiment (The actuator is fixed in a closed cylinder. The whole cylinder motion confirms that this is a physical gravito-inertial effect).



<http://spectrumradionetwork.com/Archive/dr-stoyan-sarg-ufo-propulsion-technology.html>

Dr. Stoyan Sarg - Sargoytchev is a Bulgarian born Canadian. He holds engineering diploma and PhD in Physics in the field of space research. From 1976 to 1990 he was involved in space projects sponsored by the program Intercosmos coordinated by the former Soviet Union. He participated also a collaborative project with the European Space Agency. For his pioneering work he was rewarded with medals from Intercosmos, Russia and Bulgaria. In 1990 he was invited as a visiting scientist by Cornell University and worked in Arecibo Observatory, P.R. on a Lidar project funded by the NSF (USA). This was the place where the first SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence) program was operated before 1985 using the world largest radiotelescope – radar. In 1991 he immigrated to Canada, where he worked on projects coordinated by the Canadian Space Agency. Since 2002 he is with the York University, Toronto, Canada. He has over 50 publications in peer review journals and a few patents related to space research.

During his 30-year work in space research Dr. Sarg was aware about some aerial phenomena that are unsolved mysteries for contemporary physics. After extensive study the history of physics and reviewing thousand of articles in different fields of physics he realized that there is a problem in the current understanding of space. Working extensively on this issue he arrived to a challenging new idea about the space-time, matter and gravitation. For a few years of intensive but morally awarded work he was able to develop and publish in 2001 his treatise “Basic Structures of Matter - Supergravitation Unified Theory” (BSM-SG). Dr. Sarg wrote three books in English and one in Bulgarian language. A book review of his theoretical monograph was published in Physics in Canada journal, v. 62, No. 4, p. 206-207, (2006). His work provided for a first time the missing physical relation between the EM field and gravity. This permitted him to analyze the enigmatic UFO phenomenon from a new physical point of view. One of the major predictions of the BSM-SG theory is the possibility to change the gravitational and inertial mass of a specifically design spacecraft. Being also

experimentalist Dr. Sarg discovered an unique gravito-inertial effect by a laboratory experiments. This discovery, understandable only from the BSM-SG point of view, was reported at the Annual meetings of the Society for Scientific Explorations in 2007 and 2008 in Boulder, Colorado and also at the Annual meeting of the Natural Philosophy Alliance, 2010, Long Beach, California. His recent book is titled "Field Propulsion by Control of Gravity – Theory and Experiments" (Amazon.com). The described propulsion mechanism is completely different from the jet propulsion. It is invoked by EM activated plasma and does not need combustion or jet. The publications and experiments of Dr. Sarg are widely discussed in Internet. He believes that his discovery will contribute to the further advances in interplanetary and deep space travels.

<http://hutchisoneffectreproduced.blogspot.com/>

Hutchison Effect Replicated at York University

--- Forwarded message from Stoyan Sargoytchev --- Date: Fri, 20 Jun 2008 11:58:13 -0400 (EDT)

From: Stoyan Sargoytchev

Reply-To: Stoyan Sargoytchev

Subject: Re: A Hutchison effect accidentally

To: William Treurniet



Dear Friends, Yesterday I got something like a Hutchison effect unintentionally during my experiments on the gravito-inertial effect. I wanted to make some filtering in the circuit that activated the plasma and I decided to use a ferromagnetic rod OD 0.8" L 8" wound by one layer of a wire with thick isolation. I got two such rods a year ago by one friend and have wound one by hand and obtain inductance of 6.5 mH. During the experiment for which I applied a High voltage (about 30 kV, but low current, a spark appeared between one turn of the wire on the rod and the ground and I turned the power off. I usually stay about 2 m from the experiment. When I took the wired ferromagnetic rod for a big my surprise I see that it got curved. You could not curve such rod even at few thousands of degree, but it happened just for a second or two. The dissipated power on that place was not more than 15 W for 2 sec. The deviation of one end is 5 mm. The spark point, which is visible from the picture is at 1.7" from the end and almost at the center of the obtained curvature. The rod has internal hole with ID 0.5. and from the curved side it also got an ellipticity of 1mm. I did not doubt that the Hutchison effect is a real physical phenomenon and I had even explanation by my theory. Now I am more convinced that during my experiments I modulate the space parameters (physical vacuum). It is equivalent to say - a temporal creation of artificial space curvature. What happened is that the modulation that I obtained by the plasma around the actuator (now enclosed in a cylinder) during the spark has been suddenly transferred to the spark place. It changes the binding conditions between the atoms in the solid object. So now I have my own sample of Hutchison effect.

Stoyan

<http://thatradio.podhoster.com/index.php>

Yesterday morning I got a phone call from Stoyan, a physics research scientist, who asked me to come over to his lab in the basement of Petrie at York U. to see the unexpected effects of an experiment he performed the previous day before our radio/TV interview with

John Hutchison.

Below is a quick e-mail Stoyan sent to me and others that same morning which describes what happened. I can confirm that I examined the wire wrapped ferric rod (a cylindrical tube), one of two rods that he obtained from Ole in Ottawa, and found that it was indeed slightly bent and somewhat flattened at one end.

Stoyan believes this "jellification" of what was otherwise a very straight and rigid and brittle ferric rod was an accidental reproduction of one of the many Hutchison Effects. Stoyan's experiment may be the first independent replication and identification of the Hutchison Effect in a research physics lab in Canada.

Stoyan returns from the Society for Scientific Exploration conference in Colorado later this month where he will give a talk and present his findings and demonstrate the amazing propulsion technologies of ET flying saucers based on a new science to the scientific community. I think we should invite Stoyan to give the first public talk and demo on 'Cosmic Horizons' about his new theory which not only predicts but explains the observed Hutchison Effects and other amazing but still not understood effects that promise to make space travel to the stars and a free and unlimited source of energy from the quantum vacuum a reality in our lifetime.

Stoyan heard and saw our show on ThatRadio.com/ThatChannel.com on Thursday night and is prepared to make his first public disclosure of his incredible findings.

A colleague of ours, a retired professor and radio astronomer from St. Mary's University in Halifax has finished editing Stoyan's book on the new (alien?) science and the clearer and more readable edition of this truly revolutionary scientific work should be available to everyone soon.

Nick

CA 2638667
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SPACECRAFT PROPULSION WITH A FIELD SHIELD PROTECTION

[[PDF](#)]

Inventor: SARGOYTCHEV STOYAN [CA]
EC: H02N11/00C // H05H1/54
IPC: B64G1/24 // B64G1/40 // H01F30/08

The propulsion method is based on a gravito-inertial phenomenon predicted by the Basic Structures of Matter - Supergavitation Unified Theory (BSM-SG), the practical demonstration of which is called a Stimulated Anomalous Reaction to the Gravity (SARG) effect. The SARG effect is a unidirectional change of the gravito-inertial mass of an object by modulation the parameters of the physical vacuum. The suggested technique employs an asymmetrical envelope of EM activated neutral plasma. The result is a unique force field distinguished from the reactive jet propulsion by lack of throwing mass and effect of reduced gravito-inertial mass of the spacecraft and the surrounding gas molecules. This means a less power for acceleration and less turbulence when moving in a planetary atmosphere. A small scale SARG effect is verified by laboratory experiments. A unique field shield protection against micrometeorites, also predicted by BSM-SG theory, can be achieved by emission of properly space and time correlated EM field packets and superluminal waves, known also as X-waves. KEYWORDS: massless propulsion, space drive, field shield, X-waves, three-phase Tesla coil

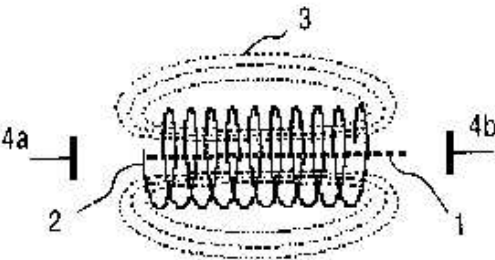


Fig. 1

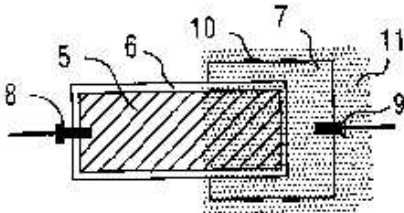


Fig. 2

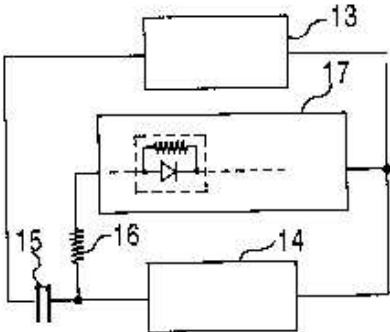


Fig. 3

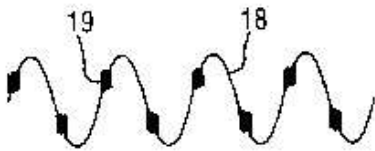


Fig. 4

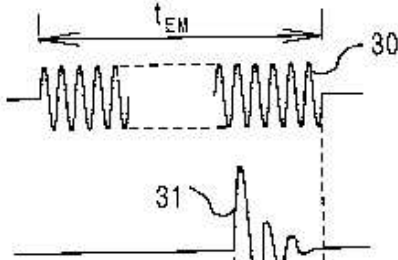


Fig. 6

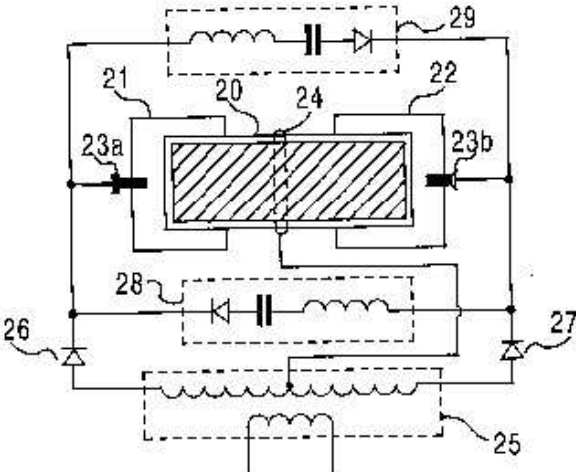


Fig. 5

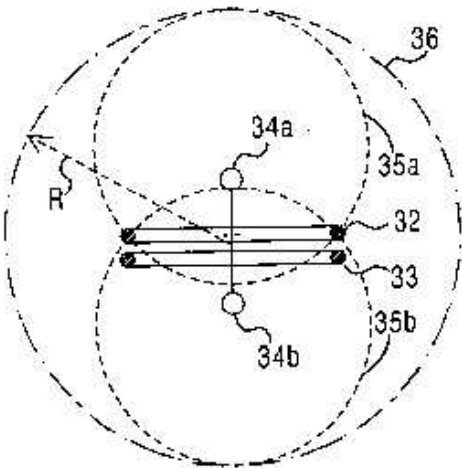


Fig. 7

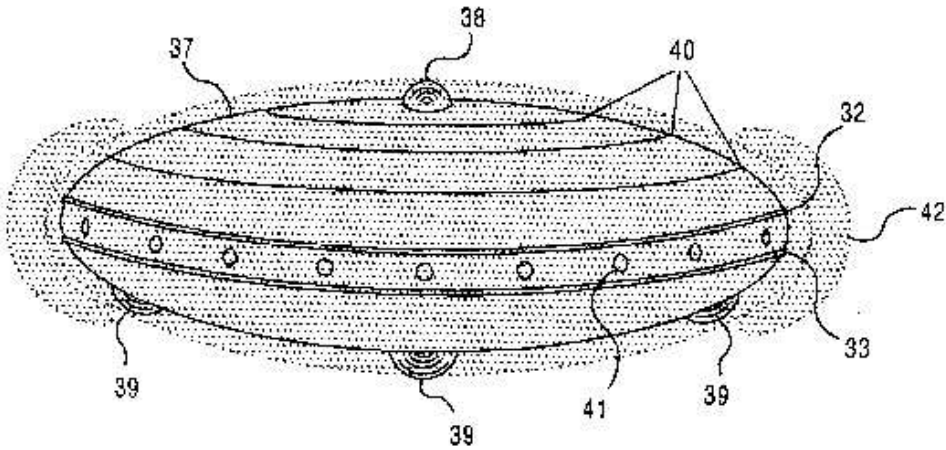


Fig. 8

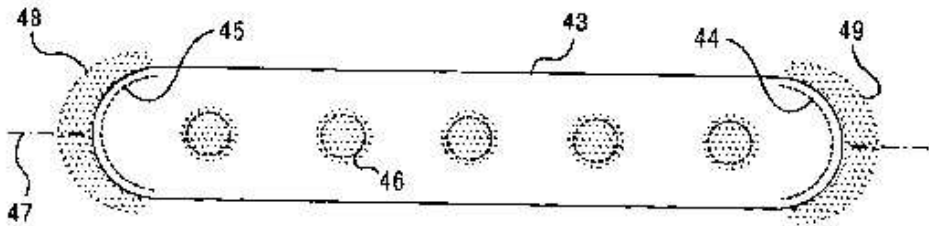


Fig. 9.a

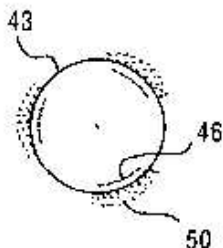


Fig. 9.b

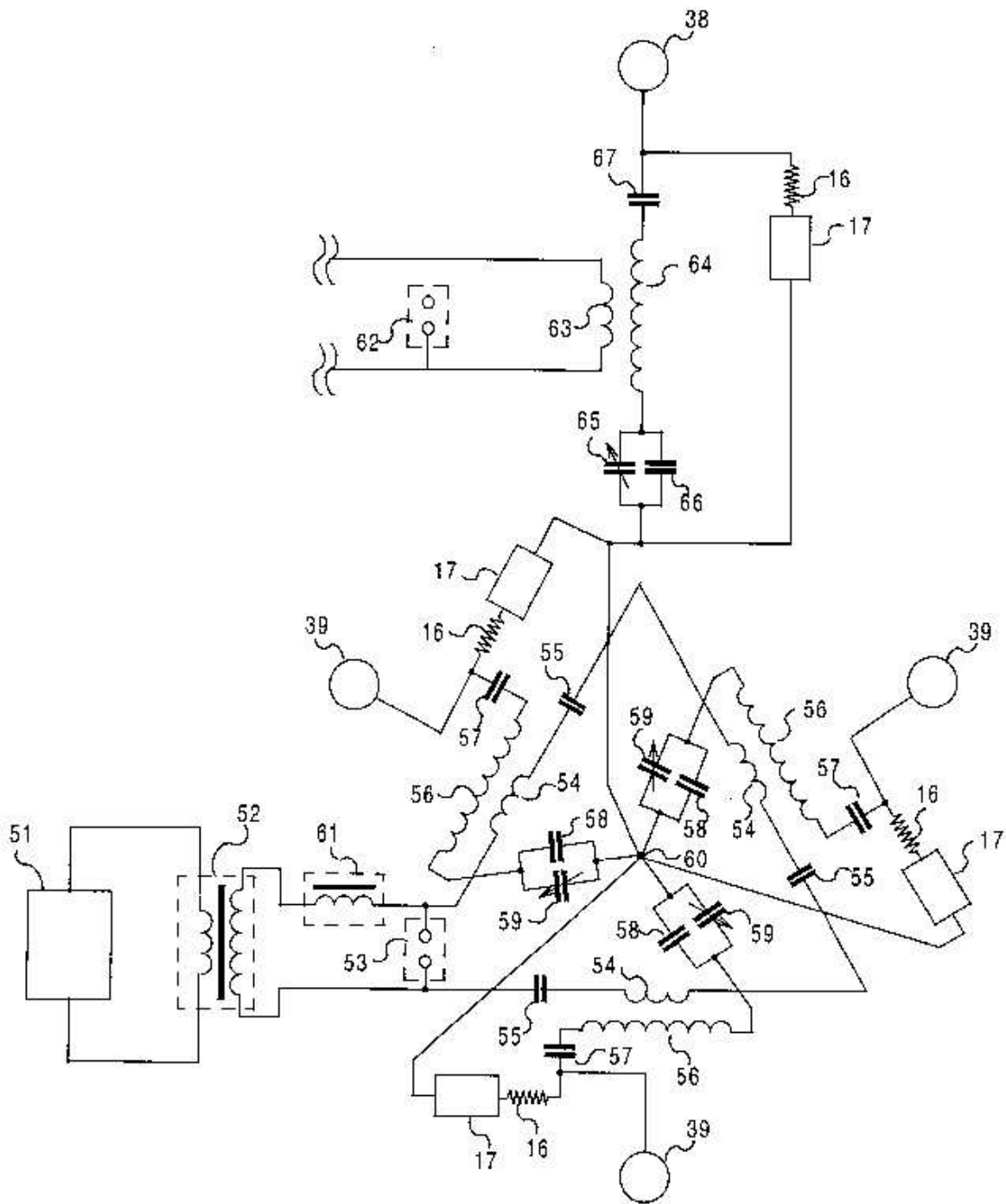
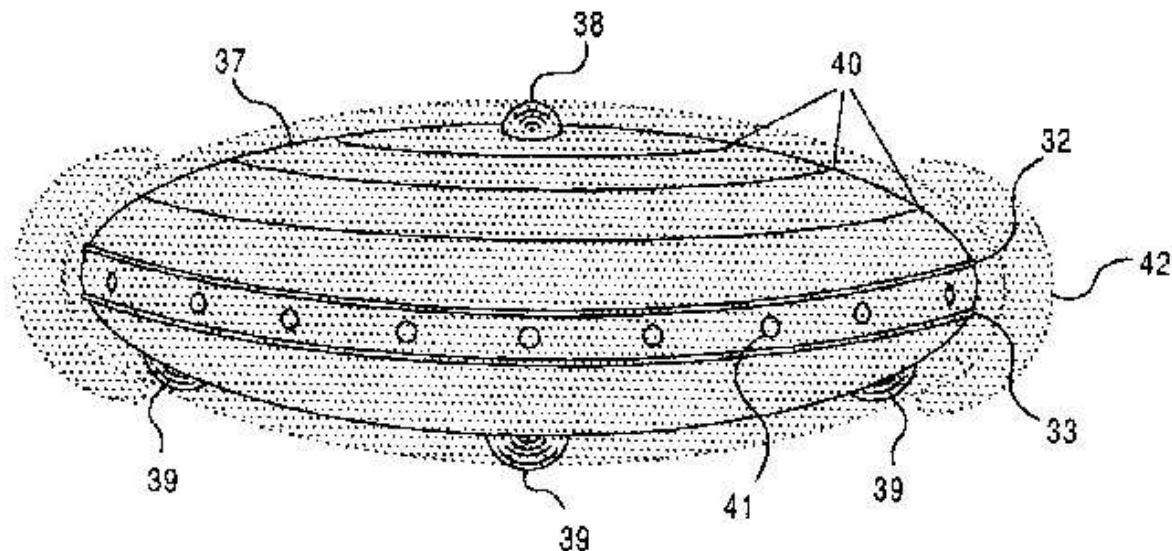


Fig. 10



http://vixra.org/author/stoyan_sarg_sargoytchev

viXra:1105.0030

[WARNING -- DO NOT VISIT THE PAGE -- IT CONTAINS MALWARE THAT LOCK-CRASHES THE COMPUTER]

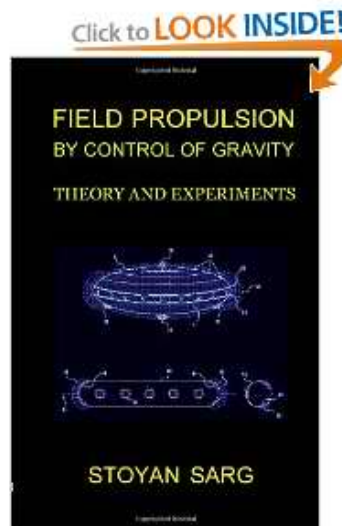
A Laboratory Experiment for Testing Space-Time Isotropy

Authors: S. Sarg Sargoytchev, B. M. Quine

We describe a simple experiment to validate the principle of light isotropy. The method is based on measurement of the ratio between refractive indices of two different optical media by using a collimated beam. The method exploits the speed-of-light dependence of light propagating at an angle across optical interfaces. The experiment provides a means to test for light anisotropy with respect to a preferred reference frame, for example, determined from measurements of the Cosmic Microwave Background anisotropy. Presently, the operational management of the GPS system applies corrections indicating the existence of a universal clock. Other researchers have identified evidence of altitude dependence for the speed-of-light and other speed variation effects. These phenomena do not fully comply with the definition of the inertial frame according to Special Relativity. Previous tests of the speed of light may be categorized into one-way or two-way dependency tests. Two-way tests, such as Michelson and Morley's original experiment average a round trip velocity and, consequently, can only provide limited bounds for some anisotropic effects. One-way tests, such as the experiment described here, measuring the speed of light in a single direction may be designed with significantly increased sensitivity to time-dependent variations in light propagation. They may also be designed to be resilient to clock and wavelength variation errors. Our preliminary results indicate a time-dependent variation of the speed of light that is not correlated with CMB anisotropy but is consistent with anisotropy reported by other investigators. The identification of an absolute or preferred reference frame would provide new experimental evidence that may constrain theories that seek to unify gravity with the other fundamental forces or improve the standard model.

http://www.amazon.com/Field-Propulsion-Control-Gravity-Experiments/dp/144869308X#reader_144869308X

Field Propulsion by Control of Gravity: Theory and Experiments [Paperback]
Stoyan Sarg (Author)



http://www.scientificexploration.org/talks/27th_annual/27th_annual_sarg_gravito_inertial_propulsion.html

SSE Talks

Apr 05, 2009

Gravito-inertial Propulsion Effect Predicted by the BSM - Supergravitation Unified Theory

AUTHOR(S) : Stoyan Sarg

ABSTRACT

The Basic Structures of Matter - Supergravitation Unified Theory (BSM-SG) is based on an alternative concept of the physical vacuum [1,2,3,4]. At the basic level the theory suggests a physical model of two fundamental particles associated with the Planck's scale parameters (time and length). In pure empty space, as assumed precondition of the physical vacuum, they interact by close range forces according to a law called Supergravitation (SG) and congregate in formations possessing vibration properties with embedded frequency ratio equal to the fine structure constant, $\sim 1/137$. Such formations are embedded in the superfine structure of the physical vacuum and the elementary particles. In the physical vacuum space, the SG forces are strong at atomic distances. The suggested model works well in different fields of Physics. It provides a relation between the electrical, magnetic and gravitational fields with new understanding of the gravity and inertia. The unveiled oscillating properties of the electron [5] permit understanding the physical mechanism of quantum mechanical interaction between the electrons in EM activated plasma and the physical vacuum. The new understanding about the physical vacuum allows predicting a possibility of unidirectional change the gravitational force acting on a material object. By proper modulation the parameters of the physical vacuum, the gravito-inertial mass of a specifically designed spacecraft would be reduced, so it could be accelerated with less energy. Technically the new space drive mechanism could be realized by electromagnetically activated neutral plasma surrounding the spacecraft. In such approach secondary effects, such as optical glow, hissing noise, light bending and disturbed propagation of EM waves and Earth magnetic field would take place in the surrounding zone. In atmospheric environment, the spacecraft may exhibit a reduced turbulence since the mass of the air molecule should be also affected. The predicted space drive should work also in a deep space. In this case a gas cloud surrounding the spacecraft is necessary. Initial laboratory experiments confirm some of the predicted effects, such as, weak propulsion, optical glow, hissing noise and reduced turbulence. Extensive research in this new field is still necessary.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR(S)

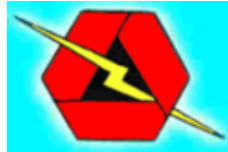
Dr. Stoyan Sarg (Sargoytchev) graduated electrical engineering in 1971 and defended PhD in Physics in 1984, both in Bulgaria. From 1974 to 1990 he actively participated in number of space research projects coordinated by the program Intercosmos established by the former USSR. From 1990 to October 1991 he worked in Arecibo Observatory, PR, as a visiting scientist of Cornell University. In 1991 he moved to Canada and worked in space research projects with ISTS (later CRESTech), University of Western Ontario and York University, where he still holds a position. Apart of his space research activity his major theoretical work is the Basic Structures of Matter –

Supergravitation Unified theory. His primary interest resulting from his theory is in gravity and inertia.

NOTES

References:

- (1) S. Sarg, New Approach for Building of Unified Theory, May 2002 <http://lanl.arxiv.org/abs/physics/0205052>.
- (2) Stoyan Sarg, Basic Structures of Matter – Supergravitation Unified Theory, Trafford Publishing, 2006, ISBN 1412083877.
- (3) S. Sarg, BSM-SG Unified Theory, IX International Scientific Conference, Space, Time, Gravitation, 7-11 Aug 2006, St. Petersburg, Russia. (Conference Proceedings, 2007).
- (4) Books review in Physics in Canada, v. 62, No 4, 206-207, (2006).
- (5) S. Sarg, A physical model of the electron according to the Basic Structures of Matter Hypothesis, Physics Essays, vol. 16 No. 2, 180-195, (2003).



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