

ISSN: 3066-3822

Digital Journal of Science (DJS)

Short Communication

The Energy Generation of The Future: The Propulsion Systems for Spacecraft in The Future

Gerd Helmecke^{1*}, Ulrich Herkenrath²

- ¹Nephrologisches Zentrum Hennef -Erfurtstr. 33, D-53757 St. Augustin, Germany
- ²Fakultät für Mathematik (em.), Universität Duisburg-Essen-Hans-Weber-Str. 1, D-53773 Hennef, Germany

*Corresponding Author:

Dr. med. Gerd Helmecke, Nephrologisches Zentrum Hennef -Erfurtstr. 33, D-53757 St. Augustin, Germany.

Received Date: 27 February; Published Date: 10 March, 2025

Keywords:

Spacecraft; Nuclear Fusion; Energy; Fuels; Emissions

Citation:

Helmecke G, Herkenrath U (2024) The Energy Generation of The Future: The Propulsion Systems for Spacecraft in The Future. Digital J Sci 2(2): 119.

Abstract

It should be undisputed that the rocket engines used to date are at most suitable for exploring our solar system. The supply of fuel limits the activities, as does the time required due to the limited "travel speeds". Taking Einstein's theory of relativity into account, intergalactic ventures are pointless, as the time distortions de facto rule out effective communication with the earth. Considering the models, we have created, other drives can create completely new perspectives, whereby conventional fuels are no longer required. In the following, the principles of these drives are explained, and it is to be hoped that a decision will be made to implement our findings accordingly.

The Energy of The Future

When conventional fuels are eliminated, only atomic energy remains as a solution. The energy stored in matter is practically inexhaustible. For an effective use it is crucial that nonfissile material can be chosen as a starting point. As shown in our new atomic model, matter is built up from high-energy waves. Nuclear fusion is also still a relatively crude method that does not allow the material to be used continuously. It is a well-known phenomenon in physics that resonance frequencies can lead to a destabilization of waves. This is where the approach to energy generation lies in the future. Just as a company of soldiers in lockstep can lead to the collapse of a bridge that can carry many times the weight of the soldiers, so resonance frequencies

will trigger similar destabilizing effects on the matter and release controllable energy. It is logical that such resonance frequencies do not or only extremely rarely occur in the cosmos, because otherwise the stability of our matter would be very endangered. These are the resonance frequencies of the individual atomic components and not the vibrations of the atoms as they are shown in the spectral analysis. It can be assumed that if an atomic building block is directly influenced, it will start to decay, but it should be controllable and will not trigger a chain reaction as in nuclear fission.

Rotating waves that move at the speed of light certainly need special impulses to create interactions and release

Digital Journal of Science (DJS)

energy. It will be the task of physics to find practical solutions here [1-5].

The Interplanetary Space Drive

The predominant force in every solar system is gravity. As shown in our work, gravity is an electromagnetic effect that is caused by the excess charge of the atoms. The electromagnetic interaction of the electron and the atomic nucleus is universal for matter. Because of this, this interaction takes place in the Matter takes place throughout the cosmos. The coordination of the systems is always the prerequisite for interactions to occur at all. A magnetic field is not disturbed or changed by gravity and, conversely, gravity is not disturbed or changed by a magnetic field. Even if it is an electromagnetic effect in each case, the "relationship" does not lead to an interaction. This is not surprising, because electromagnetic waves have very different properties, e.g. in relation to matter. Gamma rays can penetrate matter far while other waves are immediately absorbed. Gravitation is induced by an excess of charge in the atomic nucleus. According to our theories, this means: a rotating squared sine wave leads, due to the amplitude position, to a positive excess charge, which is radiated into space, considering the probability of the electron location [6-10].

A synthetic gravity field can only be built up by taking this complex development into account, which is either attractive or repulsive due to the appropriate polarity. This can then be used to drive a spacecraft and is completely free of emissions.

The Intergalactic Space Drive

A space travel in the three-dimensional space-time continuum is not to be aimed for, because the temporal distortions make any use and communication impossible. So, the question arises: "What cancels the space-time continuum?" The answer to this can only be: it is the realities of the black hole. In plain language, the maximum dose of gravity cancels the space-time structure. With a resolved space-time structure, points that are light years away in three-dimensional space are in a different arrangement and can then be reached in a kind of hyperspace without

problems and timeless. This would also make intergalactic space travel possible. Based on our gravitation model, gravitation is an electromagnetic effect. If projectors are used to project a synthetic black hole in front of a spaceship, this tears open the 3-D structure and pulls the ship into other dimensions. Since it is an artificial black hole that is always in front of the spaceship, the ship's matter is not destroyed during this process. Of course, such a drive must not be started in a solar system, since then interactions with existing matter would not be calculable. We hope that these explanations will finally dissuade established physics from smashing matter largely pointless with crude methods and turning to energy production from our point of view [11-13].

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Financial Support and Sponsorship

No financial support or sponsorship was received.

References

- 1. FS Crawford Jr (1968) Waves, Berkeley Physics Course Vol. 3, McGraw-Hill, USA.
- 2. Gerthsen C, Kneser HO (1966) Physik, Springer, Germany.
- 3. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U (2003) Foundations for a new basic cosmos-model. Einstein only part of a whole. Romanian Astronomical Journal 13(1): 91-103.
- 4. Hey T, Walters P (1998) Das Quantenuniversum: Die Welt der Wellen und Teilchen. (1st Edition) Deutsche Ausgabe, Spektrum, Akademischer Ver-lag.
- 5. Purcell EM (1965) Electricity and Magnetism, Berkeley Physics Course Vol. 2, McGraw-Hill, USA.
- 6. Vlasak W (1997) The Secret of Gravity and Other Mysteries of The Universe. Adaptive Enterprises.
- 7. Vlasak W (1999) Secrets of The Atom. Adaptive Enterprises, USA.
- 8. Wichmann EH (1989) In: Schubert A (Eds.), Quantenphysik, Berkeley Physik Kurs Vol. 4, (3rd Edition), Deutsche Ausgabe, Vieweg, Springer, Germany.

Digital Journal of Science (DJS)

- 9. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U (2023) Consequences of the Wave Theory of Matter: The Energy of the Future. Int J Cosmol Astron Astrophys 5(2): 217-220.
- 10. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U (2022) The Jetstream of Black Holes-Gravitation as Electromagnetic Phenomenon. Int J Cosmolog Astron Astrophys 4(2): 192-195.
- 11. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U (2016) The new Atomic Model. Int Edu Sci Res J 2(7).
- 12. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U (2008) From the synchronization of the atom via gravity to the organization of the universe. Rom Astron J 18(1).
- 13. Helmecke G, Herkenrath U (2003) Foundations for a new basic cosmos model-Einstein only part of a whole. Rom Astron J 13(1): 91-103.