Advanced Space Propulsion Concepts for Interstellar Travel



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Presentation Objectives and Caveats

- Provide a high-level, "evolutionary", information-only overview of various propulsion technology concepts that, with sufficient development (i.e. \$), may lead mankind to the stars.
- Only candidate concepts for a vehicle's primary interstellar propulsion system will be discussed.
 - No attitude control
 - No earth-to-orbit launch
 - No traditional electric systems
 - No sail-based systems
 - No beamed energy
- None of the following will be given, assumed or implied:
 - Recommendations on specific mission designs
 - Developmental timelines or cost estimates
- Not all propulsion options will be discussed that would be impossible!
 - Please refer to the Supplemental Information slides for more details

Chapters

- 1. The Ultimate Space Mission
- 2. The Solar System and Beyond
- 3. Challenges of Human Star Flight
- 4. "Rocket Science" Basics
- 5. Conventional Mass Ejection Propulsion Systems
 - State-of-the-Art
 - » Possible Improvements
- 6. Alternative Mass Ejection Systems
 - » Nuclear Fission
 - » Nuclear Fusion
 - Matter/Antimatter
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- 7. Physics-Based Concepts
 - » Definitions and Things to Remember
 - » Space-Time Warp Drives
 - Fundamental Force Coupling
 - Alternate Dimension / Hyperspace
 - Comparison, Reference Books and Summary
- 8. Closing Statements

Graphics References and Supplemental Information

Chapter 1: The Ultimate Space Mission

The Ultimate Space Mission

For humans to travel to the stars and return to Earth within a "*reasonable fraction"* (around 15 years) of a human lifetime.



• Why venture beyond our Solar System?

- Because we have to humans love to explore!!!
- Visit the Kuiper Belt and the Oort Cloud
 - Theoretical home to long-period comets
- Investigate the nature of the interstellar medium and its influence on the solar system (and vice versa)
 - Magnetic fields, low-energy galactic cosmic rays, composition, etc.
- Explore or better observe nearby solar systems (e.g. Alpha Centauri)
- Look for other earth-like planets
- Search for life beyond our local region of the galaxy

Chapter 2: The Solar System and Beyond

Interstellar Measurements

Interstellar discussions require *large* units of measurement.



(in vacuum)

186,282 miles/sec 2.99 x 10⁸ meters/sec 670,616,630 miles/hour



Solar System and Interstellar Medium



Possible Destinations

With the **15-year** mission proposed, where could we go if travel at *light speed* were possible?

12 O I Y



stance	
<u>nt Years)</u>	<u>Name</u>
0.00	Sun (Sol)
4.24	Proxima Centauri (Alpha Centauri C)
4.36	Alpha Centauri (A&B)
5.96	Barnard's Star (Proxima Ophiuchi)
7.78	Proxima Leonis (Wolf 359, CN Leonis)
8.29	Proxima Ursae Majoris (Lalande 21185)
8.58	Sirius (A&B, Alpha Canis Majoris)
8.73	Proxima Ceti (A&B, Luyten 726-8, UV & BL Ceti)
9.68	Proxima Sagittarii (Ross 154, V1216 Sagittarii)
L 0.32	Proxima Andromedae (Ross 248, HH Andromedae
10.52	Epsilon Eridani (Proxima Eridani)
L 0.74	Proxima Piscis Austrini (Lacaille 9352)
L 0.92	Proxima Virginis (Ross 128, FI Virginis)
1.27	Proxima Aquarii (A,B&C, EZ Aquarii)
1.37	Proxima Cygni (A&B,61 Cygni)
1.40	Procyon (A&B, Alpha Canis Minoris)
1.52	Proxima Draconis (A&B, Struve 2398)
1.62	GX/GQ Andromedae (Groombridge 34 A&B)
1.82	Epsilon Indi (Proxima Indi)
1.83	Proxima Cancri (DX Cancri)
1.89	Tau Ceti (5 planets w/1 in habitable zone)
1.99	Proxima Horologii (GJ 1061)
2.10	YZ Ceti (LHS 138)

Green denotes presence of planetary system

Chapter 3: Challenges of Human Star Flight

Spacecraft velocity limitations:

- A Our spacecraft are far too SLOW!
- To reach Tau Ceti (12 LY) in 40 years, you would need to travel at 30% c or ~90,000 km/sec (202,500,000 mi/hr) Wow!
- Velocities need to be tens of percent of the speed of light, or greater for human star flight to be conceivable



Special Relativity: Must be considered even at very low sublight speeds

1) **Mass increase-** As velocity approaches *c*, mass appears to increase, thus more energy is required to further accelerate it ($E = mc^2$).



The energy required to accelerate a relativisticallyincreasing mass becomes infinite as v approaches c.

Particles with mass can <u>NEVER</u> be <u>accelerated</u> to the speed of light! <u>Scientifically Proven!</u>

2) **Time dilation-** Time passes **slower** for moving objects when measured against that of a stationary observer. **Scientifically Proven!**



- Issues with human aging during high-velocity trips
- Communication delays between spacecraft and Earth

- Human physiology: How will humans cope with multi-year journeys through interstellar space?
 - Extended exposure to zero-gravity, cosmic radiation, lack of reference or "familiarity" of surroundings
 - May have to place crew in hibernation for a majority of the journey



From Star Trek: Voyager



From Alien



From 2001: A Space Odyssey

From Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back



Hazards of interstellar space:

- Radiation cosmic background, vehicle power sources, gamma rays, etc.
 - Could employ plasma "deflector shield" around spacecraft
- Just and Small Bodies particularly near the Kuiper Belt and Oort Cloud
- Æ Extreme cold (2-4°K)
- Spurious hot gases and charged particles

Lack of external resources:

- No solar energy available between stars too dim for heat, light or power
- Starlight too dim for plant growth affects food supply considerations
- No celestial bodies from which to mine/extract fuel, oxygen or water

Emergency plans:

No rescue possible. Where to go if ship evacuated?





Intelligent, reliable autonomous systems:

- Self-repair/learning required to reduce system degradation and maintain reliability
- Close encounters:
 - Would we be ready for first contact?
- Many, many others.....



"WTF??"



Chapter 4: "Rocket Science" Basics

"Rocket Science" Basics

Based on Conventional Propulsion Science, here are what's needed for an interstellar rocket engine:

High Delta-v (Δv):

The Rocket Equation (1903, Tsiolkovskii)

$$\Delta v = v_{\rm e} \ln \frac{m_0}{m_1}$$

v_e = exhaust velocity of engine m_o = initial mass m₁ = final mass

- The change in velocity required to change direction or accelerate
- Measure of **propulsive energy** required/delivered
- Based on exhaust velocity of propulsor
- **Δv** is **cumulative** whether accelerating or decelerating
- ✓ Vehicle mass and trajectory determine Δv required

	Mission Description		Typical ∆v [km/s]
PROBLEM:	LEO, GEO, Planetary Targets	Satellites, Robotic missions	10-15
WE ARE HERE 🏅	Human Planetary Exploration	Fast, direct trajectory	30 – 200
State-of-the-Art	100 - 1,000 AU (Distance Sun-Earth)	Interstellar precursor mission	100
	10,000 AU	Mission to Oorth cloud	1,000
WHAT WE NEED	Slow Interstellar Wowl	4.5 light-years in 40 years	30,000
	Fast Interstellar	4.5 light-years in 10 years	120,000

Assumes 90% of vehicle is propellant ($m_1/m_0 = 0.1$)

 The propulsion system MUST be capable of providing the Δv required for a mission

"Rocket Science" Basics

High Specific Impulse, I_{sp}:

$$I_{\rm sp} = rac{v_{\rm e}}{g_0} \, \, \mathop{\rm v_e}\limits_{{\rm g_o}\,=\,{\rm earth\,gravitational\,accel}} \, \, v_{
m e}$$

accel

- The time to burn one unit mass of propellant while producing one unit force of thrust." Units in **seconds**
- Directly related to **exhaust velocity** and directly impacts Δv 1
- The higher the I_{sp}, the more **"propellant-efficient"** the engine 1
- Stable and Continuous Thrust, F:

$$\mathbf{F}_{\texttt{thrust}} = v_{\texttt{e}} \cdot \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t}$$

- Desired **acceleration** rate and Δv will determine the thrust required 1
- Also used for **slowing down** close to destination
- **High Thrust-to-Weight, T/W:**
 - A high-thrust, low-weight propulsion system yields more manageable vehicle mass and allowable payload or fuel
- **Excellent Reliability:**
 - The propulsion system must withstand **extremely harsh environments** and **extended duty cycles** required for interstellar missions

Chapter 5: Conventional Mass Ejection Propulsion Systems

State-of-the-Art: Chemical Combustion

- 99% of all rocket engines operate on the principle of chemical combustion:
 - Put fuel and oxidizer into a chamber, burn them, accelerate products through a nozzle
- Multiple variations on engine cycles and designs, each with pros/cons depending on application
- Over 90 years of flight history proven technology, "same stuff"



The Best Available Today: LH₂/LOX

- Liquid Hydrogen (LH₂) & Liquid Oxygen (LOX) engine systems
 Max. Theoretical I_{sp}: ~470 sec
- Other common propellant combinations (liquid or solid) have lower I_{sp}
- This technology has reached an upper limit of development
 - Substantial investment would only lead to marginal improvement



RS-68 (Delta IV) LH2/LOX Gas Generator Vac I_{sp} = 410 s Max. F_{vac} = 751,000 lbf



RL10 (Upper Stages) LH2/LOX Expander Vac $I_{sp} = 444$ s Max. $F_{vac} = 23,500$ lbf



RS-25 (Space Shuttle and SLS) LH2/LOX Fuel-Rich Staged Comb. Vac I_{sp} = 453 s Max. F_{vac} = 513,000 lbf

Options for Chemical Propulsion

- Improvements to state-of-the-art are much "easier said than done."
- Option 1: Increase propellant density
 - Example: Use slush hydrogen instead of liquid hydrogen
 - Reduces structural weight by allowing smaller tanks
- Option 2: Increase I_{sp} by using High Energy Density Materials (HEDM)
 - More energetic than LH₂/LOX; I_{sp} over 500 sec possible
 - Metastable helium could yield $I_{sp} \approx 3,100$ sec
 - Metallic hydrogen could yield $I_{sp} \approx 1,700$ sec (J. Cole NASA/MSFC)
 - Not producible in mass quantities and are highly unstable
 - Combustion products could be non-gaseous, toxic or highly reactive
- Either option would require significant investment, technology development and an entirely new launch infrastructure
- To reach <u>Alpha Centauri</u> (4.2 LY) in <u>900 years</u> using internal combustion propulsion, the required propellant mass exceeds the mass of the known universe!

Chemical combustion systems are <u>NOT viable</u> for interstellar missions.

Is there anything else?

Chapter 6: Alternative Mass Ejection Systems

Alternative Mass Ejection Systems

 Add thermal energy to a working fluid propellant by means other than combustion:

Nuclear Fission Split atomic nuclei by bombarding them with energetic particles



Nuclear Fusion Fuse atomic nuclei by high-energy collisions



Matter/Antimatter Annihilation Convert oppositely-charged particles to energy



 Can provide 7-9 orders of magnitude higher energy density than the best chemical system – yields very high I_{sp}!



Solid-Core Nuclear Fission

Use nuclear fission to heat hydrogen and expel it through nozzle

- MERVA/Rover 1961-1972
 - Successful program \$2.4B
 - Nearly flight qualified
 - Continuous thrust of ~75 klbf for
 3.75 hrs
 - I_{sp} : ~850 sec, growth to ~1100
 - NASA LEU-NTP project started in 2016 to resurrect technology





Fuel Flow

Nuclear Fuel





Particle Bed Reactor – 1980's

- More surface area for fission process, higher fission density, compact design
- Thrust: 180 kN (40 klbf)
- I_{sp}: ~1000 sec

Linear fuel rod Particle bed arrangement arrangement

Gas-Core Nuclear Fission

 Fission fuel in liquid or gas form is injected and contained in high-temperature, magnetically-confined fission plasma

» Open-Cycle Gas Core

- Working fluid (LH2) heated through plasma and ejected through nozzle
- Exhaust is irradiated and carries fissionable fuel with it – not good!
- Magnetic containment of plasma is challenging
- I_{sp}: 3,000 7,000 sec
- Can be launched in dormant (off) state

Closed-Cycle Gas Core

- Gaseous fission process contained in ablatable transparent vessels (quartz)
- Hydrogen used to cool vessel walls while absorbing heat
- Plasma temps around 55,000°K
- I_{sp}: 1,500 2,400 sec
- Thrust: 45 450 kN (101 klbf)





Nuclear Fusion

- Bonds atomic nuclei by overpowering their electrostatic repulsion
- Energy release and fusion products are contained within a plasma
 - Plasma cannot contact containment vessel walls or it will cool and neutralize, thus stopping the fusion process
 - Primary technical challenges are plasma containment and sustainment
- Has yet to yield greater than 1% of the energy required to sustain it
 - Joint European Torus (JET) achieved a 60% initial energy output for one minute (1997)
- For propulsion, heat a working fluid or expel fusion products directly
- <u>Three</u> main approaches:
 - Magnetic Confinement (MCF)
 - Uses strong magnetic fields and magnetic gas dynamic "mirrors" in a Tokamak reactor or linear device



Nuclear Fusion

Inertial Confinement (ICF) and Magnetic Inertial Confinement (MIC)

- ICF: Pellets of fusible material blasted by <u>petawatt</u>-powered laser pulses will implode/fuse at nearly **100 million degrees**
- MIC: Metallic liners driven inwards by huge magnetic forces collapse around a fusible plasma and initiate fusion



- Inertial Electrostatic Confinement (IEC)
 - Bombards fusion plasma with ions to hold it in place
 - Ions generated by 100 kV potential have enough energy to initiate fusion







Matter/Antimatter Annihilation

- Elementary particles have counterparts of opposite charge, but same mass
 Electron (1) > Decition (1)
- ✓ Electron (-) → *Positron (+)* Proton (+) → *Antiproton (-)* M/AM reactions yield the highest energy density process in nature:
 - 1 kg matter + 1 kg $AM = 1.8 \times 10^{17}$ J!
 - AM must be stored and handled using magnetic fields. It <u>can not contact</u> <u>normal matter</u>
- <u>Very</u> inefficient capture process: Global production is 2-20 nanograms/yr at a cost of between \$25B-300B per milligram!
 - Grams of AM could propel a spacecraft to Mars in one month, but capturing that much would take millions of years!
- Engine concept: Inject AM into working fluid to augment heat release
 - Example: use antiprotons to initiate fusion (antiproton catalyzed fusion)
- I_{sp} between 5,000 10,000,000 sec Viable for multi-decade, robotic interstellar missions, but not for shorter, human missions



Other Alternative Mass Ejection Systems

- Interstellar Ramjet / Bussard Hydrogen Ramjet (c.1960)
 - Juses strong magnetic fields to scoop interstellar hydrogen into a collector, heats it (conventionally) and expels it
 - Infinite I_{sp} since hydrogen fuel collected in-situ
 - Fields must sweep 10¹⁸ cu. meters of space to collect 1 gram of hydrogen!





- Nuclear Pulse Propulsion (Orion c.1947)
 - Uses nuclear detonations (fission, fusion or antimatter) to propel a vessel
 - Extensively studied with many variants 1 (e.g. Mag-Orion, Mini Mag-Orion)
 - Many technical issues to resolve
 - I_{sp}: 6,000 100,000 sec.
 Theoretical velocities of 0.1c



Propulsion System Comparison

Generalized comparison of Δv , Thrust and I_{sp} for Mass Ejection propulsion systems:

	Propulsion System	Subclass	Δv* (km/s)	Thrust (lbf)	I _{sp} (s)
	Chemical	Solid	5.7-7.1	Up to 3.0M	200-310
WE ARE HERE State-of-the-Art		Liquid	6.9-11.5	Up to 1.5M	300-470
	Nuclear	Solid Core Fission	11.5-20.7	25-250k	600-1100
		Gas Core Fission	N/A	~100k	1500-7000
		Fusion	230-2300	~25k	10k-100k
		Antimatter	~2000	N/A	5k-10M
	Alternative	Bussard Ramjet	Infinite	N/A	Infinite
		Orion	N/A	N/A	6k-100k

* Assumes 90% of vehicle is propellant ($m_1/m_o = 0.1$)

Current Status of Mass Ejection Systems



Bottom Line: Mass ejection propulsion is NOT VIABLE for interstellar missions within a human lifetime. Good for interplanetary exploration within a "reasonable" time, but won't work for interstellar travel.

Propulsion Science needs a **<u>paradigm shift</u>** in technology: **Move from mechanics-based to physics-based concepts.**

Chapter 7: Physics-Based Concepts

Physics-Based Concepts

What's different about these concepts compared to the others?

- No mass ejection ("propellantless")!
 - Eliminates the necessity to carry fuel or propellant
 - Terms like " I_{sp} " and " $\Delta v''$ become meaningless
- Use the space-time medium as the energy source or "working fluid"
- Propulsive forces derived from fluidic space, quantum physics, string theory, gravito-electromagnetism, and many others.
- Some employ aspects of cosmological genres like dark matter, dark energy, black holes, gravity waves, alternate dimensions and universal expansion
- Most are <u>highly-speculative</u>, but have strong foundations rooted in current scientific knowledge and experimental observations
- These concepts could not only propel a vehicle at very high sublight speeds (~70-99% c), but at <u>the speed of light Or beyond!</u>
- Necessary for truly feasible, human interstellar missions!

And now for something completely different...

...But First, Some Important Definitions

 Space-time Medium – The 3 spatial +1 temporal dimensional continuum in which all physical things exist. The medium through which electromagnetic energy propagates.



Space-time distortion from Newtonian gravity (Minkowski space-time)

- Negative Mass/Matter Matter that produces negative (or repulsive) gravity contrary to normal, "positive" matter. Sometimes called "exotic" matter. Antimatter is <u>not</u> negative matter.
- Zero-Point Energy/Field (ZPE/ZPF) Quantum mechanical, random, instantaneous energy fluctuations within a volume of empty space (vacuum). The smaller the observed volume (approaching the "zero point"), the larger the fluctuations. Demonstrated through the <u>Casimir effect</u>.



- ZPF "radiation pressure" forces two parallel conducting plates together with a measurable force.
- 1 cm sq. plates spaced at 1 micron generate

More Important Definitions

 String Theory – A universe model in which space-time is composed of fundamental entities called "strings". Strings are thought to exist at Planck lengths (1.6×10⁻³⁵ m or ~10⁻²⁰x smaller than a proton) or smaller. Strings randomly interact to produce elementary particles, EM fields and gravity.



 Brane or Brane World – Membranelike continuum composed of strings. Sometimes considered as "alternate universe", compactified dimension, alternate dimension, or space-time called a D-Brane.



Things to Remember...

We (humans) don't understand the true nature of space-time

- Does it have fluid-like properties?
- Is it pure ZPE?
- Can energy be extracted from it?
- Can it be manipulated without using mass?
- We don't know the true nature of mass
 - Created by Higgs particles and fields?
 - Formed by knotted strings and quantum filaments?
- We don't know the true nature of gravity and inertia
 - Created by "gravitons"?
 - Caused by the distortion and displacement of space-time?
 - Generated as the force from distant matter in the universe?
 - How fast does it propagate through space-time?
- No proven model exists that explains "everything"
 - Gravity-electromagnetism (GEM)?
 - String/Brane theory?
 - Heim's theories?
 - // Tri-Space?

We don't know the nature of Dark Matter & Dark Energy

- Can it be synthesized?
- Can it be used for propulsion?
- Einstein's field equations, quantum field theory and both Special and General Relativity do not discount FTL travel!


Categories of Propellantless Concepts

The concepts listed below are some of the "more popular" ones in their genre and have **many variants** beyond those presented.

 Space-Time Warp Systems – Modify the space-time continuum to mitigate relativistic effects and allow for travel.

- Alcubierre Warp Drive (and Experiments)
- A Traversable Wormholes

2) Fundamental Force Coupling – Mitigate, reduce or artificially create gravity, inertia or propulsive effects through novel electromagnetic interactions with fundamental forces or through quantum mechanics.

- Resonant Energy Devices (and Experiments)
- Mach's Principle and Mass Fluctuations (and Experiments)
- Gravito-Electromagnetism (GEM) (see Supplemental Info)
- Extended Heim Theory (EHT) (see Supplemental Info)
- 3) Alternate Dimensions / "Hyperspace" Enter an alternate spacetime where relativistic effects are circumvented and faster-than-light travel is naturally possible.
 - Brane-Based Alcubierre Drive
 - Tri-Space and Fluidic Space-Time
 - Hyperspace in General Relativity (see Supplemental Info)

Alcubierre Warp Drive

- Generate a positive (attractive) gravity well in front of the vehicle and a negative (repulsive) well behind it. The region between the two fields will move through space-time unaffected by relativistic effects.
- An elegant approach for a vehicle to "ride a gravity wave".



Pros:

- Simple and makes sense. A sound theory.
- Many variants explored by many theoretical physicists.
- The mathematics have been contrived and solved (general relativity).
- Negative energy may be possible through the Casimir effect and ZPE.
- Cons:
 - Requires controllable, negative mass to create repulsive gravity, possibly as much as 10⁶⁷ grams. Some approaches claim only a few milligrams are required.
 - Not guaranteed to propagate at *c* or FTL.
 - Real-time navigation difficult or impossible.

Warp Field Interferometry Experiments

- Dr. H. S. White (EagleWorks at NASA/Johnson) attempting to artificially produce and detect space warping using laser interferometry
 - Uses toroidal capacitor rings to supposedly change the "optics" of spacetime
 - Compares path length of laser beams through distortion, if present
 - Setup similar to Michelson-Morley aether detection experiment of 1887
- Goal is to quantify energy required to create the Alcubierre warp metric

 Challenge is to create a positively-detectable distortion
- To date, non-null results from two separate interferometers using three different analysis techniques
- Results are far from conclusive and could be noise or false positives
 - Lab may construct a high-fidelity test article for independent testing



Traversable Wormholes

 Connect two regions of space with a "tunnel" through which information/mass can travel.



- Pros:
 - Instantaneous travel between two points no relativistic effects.
 - Light speed never exceeded locally.
 - The mathematics have been extensively studied and deemed possible.
- Cons:
 - Requires gigantic quantities (e.g. neutron star equivalent) of both negative and positive matter as well as enormous magnetic fields (>10¹³ Tesla) to create a tunnel large enough for a spacecraft.
 - Requires that the other end of the "hole" be taken through.
 - Single-point destination, if known. Navigation not possible.
 - Stability issues and collapse during transit.

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Resonant Energy Devices (1)

- Create propulsive forces through precise control of EM fields and/or quantum fluctuations confined within a specially-designed cavity or container.
 - Justical straight set of the set
 - Theoretically works by creating a differential "radiation", "quantum" or "field pressures" inside the cavity that reacts with ambient space-time.
- Numerous concepts exist based on a variety of theories:
 - Q-Thruster (NASA Johnson) Based on quantum fluctuations
 - Cannae Device (Cannae Company) Based on EM/RF energy
 - EmDrive (Shawyer, U.K.) Based on microwave energy
 - Serrano (Gravitec, Inc.) Based on electric field shaping
- Thrust levels (unverified) in the micro- to millinewton range.
- Pros:
 - For over 100 years, similar concepts have been thoroughly examined.
 - Many "engineering" approaches exist, some patented.
 - May be scalable, if real.
 - Z Experiments in progress.
- Cons:
 - For over 100 years, has **never been successfully demonstrated**!
 - Theories of operation are often based on alternative, usually incorrect interpretations of well-known, proven physics.
 - Initial experimental characterization methods remain questionable and have been verified to produce unsubstantiated results.
 - *Rigorous* experimentation shows <u>zero thrust</u> and/or benign alignment with earth's magnetic field.

Resonant Energy Devices (2)



Q-Thruster (2004 version) NASA Johnson/Eagleworks



EmDrive Shawyer

Q-Thruster (2015 version)





Figure 8. Slotted Pillbox Cavity (view down beam pipe central axis) and Test Article Close-up

Cannae Drive Cannae

Mach's Principle and Mass Fluctuations

Mach's Principle:

Inertia is felt by an accelerating object due to the radiative gravitational effects of the distant matter in the universe.

 Induce mass fluctuations which the distant matter in the universe (ballast) will react upon to develop a net force (the Mach Effect).
 The time-averaged "push-pull" may result in a directional force.



Pros:

- Experiments in progress around the world (US, Ger, Ital, Can)
- Øperational theory *may* be contained within General Relativity and other well-known, proven, accepted conventions.
- May **produce negative energies** required for other exotic concepts.
- Testable at reasonable power levels and with simple hardware.
- Relatively simple engine application: Mach Effect Gravity Assist (MEGA)
- Cons:
 - Difficult to measure and quantify "thrust": signal-to-noise issues, test apparatus effects, sensitivity of device to experimental conditions.
 - Ø Operational theory has been shown to be based on critical misinterpretations
 - Scaling effects unexplored.
 - Propulsive performance of MEGAs not yet quantified (may sublight only).

Mach Effect Experiments (1)

- CalState University Fullerton (CSUF) experimenting with Mach Effect Propulsion using **piezoelectric** wafer stacks.
 - Careful applications of AC voltages induces internal energy changes to the stack, simulating a fluctuating mass.
 - This produces a periodic acceleration of one end of the stack while its internal energy fluctuates at twice the applied frequency.
 - Mass fluctuation is "rectified" by the application of a second harmonic voltage signal that results in a net force on the device.
- µN thrust levels purportedly detected with current experimental setup.
- Higher thrust levels possible if effects can be scaled millinewtons??
 Claims to demonstrate sustained (near pulsed) thrust in both directions.
- Claims to demonstrate sustained (non-pulsed) thrust in both directions.
 CSUF experiments spanning over 15 years show interesting results!



Woodward's PZT Module (mid-2000's to 2018)

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Mach Effect Experiments (2)

- Rigorous testing in Germany (2017-2019) shows that signals are likely caused by thermal and/or mechanical effects, not Mach Effect.
 Final conclusions to be published in 2020.
- Signals can also be reproduced from mechanical modeling of device acting like an anharmonic oscillator.
- MEGA operational theory from CSUF <u>does not hold up</u> to scientific rigor and convention.





Larger cube configuration w/ different wafer material (present)

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 - Alcubierre Warp Drive
 - *^{*}* Traversable Wormholes
- 2) Fundamental Force Coupling Mitigate, reduce or artificially create gravity, inertia or propulsive effects through novel electromagnetic interactions with fundamental forces or through quantum mechanics.
 - Resonant Energy Devices
 - Mach's Principle and Mass Fluctuations
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 - Tri-Space and Fluidic Space-Time
 - Hyperspace in General Relativity (see Supplemental Info)

Brane-Based Alcubierre Drive

- Adjust the radii of extra dimensions within our own to affect changes in the local cosmological constant.
 - Develops an Alcubierre-like space-time distortion. Relates the cosmological constant to the Casimir energy of Planck-scale, compactified dimensions from Brane-world theory.
 - Utilizes quantum field theory instead of Special Relativity.
 - Requires ultra high energies to explore.
- Would utilize the negative energy densities generated by the Casimir effect to influence extra dimensions.



- Does not directly use negative mass.
- Faster than light travel is possible with upper limit of 10³²c!
- Originated at Baylor University (R. Obousy/G. Cleaver)
- Cons:
 - Requires the existence and manipulation of as yet unobserved extra dimensions.
 - A significant/infinite number of extra dimensions may need to be altered.
 - Navigation not considered.

Tri-Space and Trans-Space FTL Travel

 Proposes that the universe consists of three, co-located space-times: subluminal (v<c), luminal (v=c) and superluminal (v>c), hence "Tri-space".







Superluminal Space

- Energy extraction results in higher velocities.
- Real, positive mass energy can exist in only one space at a time.
- In superluminal space, rest mass becomes imaginary and only velocities greater than c exist.
- Superluminal mass is made of tachyon equivalents of subluminal particles.
- Either space is unobservable from the other, but gravity acts across each.



Superluminal mass has a repulsive gravitational effect in subluminal space₄₉

Tri-Space and Trans-Space FTL Travel

 Trans-Space FTL Travel: Traverse subluminal space by <u>traveling through</u> superluminal space.



Luminal Spacetime (v=c)



- Pros:

- Velocities <u>always</u> greater than light speed (theoretical infinite velocity)
- **No relativistic effects.** Causality or relativity not violated in either space
- Navigation possible
- No negative matter required
- Several plausible theories exist for entering superluminal space
- Tri-Space model consistent with current scientific discoveries
- Æ Evidence suggests existence of superluminal space & fluidic space-time
- Cons:
 - **Assumes** existence of superluminal space (possibly dark matter/energy)
 - Mathematics partially understood, requires analysis of fluidic space-time
 - Characteristics of superluminal space need to be understood
 - Difficult to model in 3-D

Comparison of FTL Concepts

Trans-Space FTL Travel has many advantages over other FTL concepts...

	Trans-Space FTL Travel	Other FTL Travel Concepts
basic Concept	Matter energy transferred from one space to another through spacetime medium	 Disturbance created in spacetime via holes, warps, folds, etc. Access to multi-dimensional spaces/branes
Mass	Vessel traverses <i>subluminal</i> space by traveling through <i>superluminal</i> space	Vessel travels through holes, warps, folds, or hidden dimensions in spacetime
Energy	 Absolute throughout tri-space Conserved between all spaces 	 Large amounts required 'Negative' energy required (?)
Time	 No causality effects Time travel not possible 	 Sometimes instantaneous - no causal effects 'Negative' energy may pose temporal issues
Navigation/ Control	 Possible in superluminal space (similar to subluminal space) Detection/Interaction using gravity wells 'Stationary' EM energies for attitude control 	 Unknown, difficult or impossible Destination must sometimes be known beforehand
Other	 No 'negative' quantities required Transition to FTL state at subatomic level No initial velocity required to transition 	 No guarantee of FTL velocities Quantum effects not defined "Brute force" to get to near-c velocities

The Only **Books on** Credible **Advanced Propulsion**

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Conversionly Material

D Springer

James F. Woodward <u>Making Starships and Stargates:</u> <u>The Science of Interstellar Transport and</u> <u>Absurdly Benign Wormholes</u> Available through Amazon.com

Frontiers of Propulsion Science

Edited by Marc G. Millis and Eric W. Davis

Foreword by Burt Rutan

Marc Millis, Eric Davis Frontiers of Propulsion Science Now in 2nd Printing, Available through AIAA Frank K. Lu, Editor-in-Chief

Summary of Propellantless Ideas

- All "back of the napkin" concepts, so NASA TRL is about 0 or 1
- Of the concepts described, only these few appear to offer the possibility of light speed or FTL travel:
 - Alcubierre Warp Drive
 - Traversable Wormholes
 - Brane-Based Alcubierre
 - Trans-Space FTL Travel
 - Hyperspace in GR (see Supporting Info)
- Subsystems required to support these concepts are still being conceived, as are the actual "engines"
- Cosmology and quantum mechanics are intimately related
- An "alternate space" is necessary for light speed or FTL travel to be possible

Bottom Line on Propellantless Concepts Right now, <u>these are the only ideas</u> that will allow human interstellar travel within a reasonable timeframe (if they work at all)!





Where do we go from here?

Chapter 3: Closing Statements

There Will ALWAYS be Skeptics (a good thing!)

- "There is practically no chance communications space satellites will be used to provide better telephone, telegraph, television, or radio service in the United States."
 - T. Craven, FCC Commissioner, 1961
 The first communications satellite went into service in 1965.
- "The concept is interesting and well-formed, but in order to earn better than a 'C', the idea must be feasible."
 - A Yale University management professor in response to Fred Smith's paper proposing reliable overnight delivery service.

Smith went on to create Federal Express Corp.

- "Where a calculator on the ENIAC is equipped with 18,000 vacuum tubes and weighs 30 tons, computers in the future may have only 1,000 vacuum tubes and weight only 1.5 tons."
 - Popular Mechanics, March 1949.







There Will ALWAYS be Skeptics

From the October 9th, 1903 edition of the The New Hork Times

"[A] flying machine which will really fly might be evolved by the combined and continuous efforts of mathematicians and mechanicians in from <u>one million to ten million years</u>."

From the October 9th, 1903 entry in Orville Wright's diary:



"We started assembly today."

Final Thoughts on Interstellar Travel

- Mankind needs to venture out into the universe to seek the answers to questions about our evolution and our fate
 - Terrestrial-based and robotic exploration have extreme limitations.
- Current propulsion technology and near-term advancements <u>will not</u> facilitate rapid, human exploration of the solar system or local stars
- Contrary to popular belief, the speed of light is <u>NOT</u> the speed limit!
 - Einstein and others have shown this to be true
- A paradigm shift in propulsion technology must happen if we are ever to become a thriving, space-faring civilization
 - Depart from conventional systems into physics-based concepts that enable travel at superluminal speeds!
- Some of these concepts could be developed within 50 years with proper program structure, dedicated research, and of course <u>funding</u>!

And finally...

Open minds and the defiance of convention are essential for the advancement of technology.

And Lastly....

"So many of our dreams at first seem impossible, then they seem improbable, and then when we summon the will, they soon become inevitable." - Christopher Reeve, Actor

"You have kindled a fire, and we shall not let it die out, but will bend every effort to make the greatest dream of mankind come true."

> Prof. Hermann Oberth to Tsiolkovskii, 1929, describing putting a human in space

Thank You for Your Attention!



THANK YOU!

Interstellar Exploration Vessel Orion Star © Greg Meholic, 2005 (No...This isn't from Star Trek) For a copy, contact: Greg Meholic at orionstar2209@yahoo.com



Photo/Graphics Credits (1) (may not be in order)

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Supplemental Information:

Antimatter Information Gravito-Electromagnetism (GEM) Extended Heim Theory Hyperspace in GR MLT Fluctuation Experiments NASA Breakthrough Propulsion Physics Project (BPP) BPP Details and Experiments Anomalous Acceleration Field (Tajmar) Potential Acceleration Field Applications

Matter/Antimatter Annihilation

- Every elementary particle has a counterpart that is of opposite charge, but same mass.
 - Electron (-) → Positron (+)
 - Proton (+) -> Antiproton (-) (preferred for propulsion more mass)
- When two similar mass particles collide, the two masses are annihilated and completely converted to energy.
 - Antimatter can be sustained indefinitely as long as it does not contact normal matter.
 - Process yields the highest energy density in nature: 1 kg matter + 1 kg AM = 1.8x10¹⁷ J!



- Antimatter is created by colliding a highly-accelerated matter stream with a stationary target.
 - Antimatter must be quickly and carefully captured during the process - inefficient.
 - Trapping and storing antimatter requires high vacuum conditions at very low temps.
 - Global annual production: 2-20 nanograms/yr
 - Production cost: \$300B per milligram
 - Able to make Anti-hydrogen?



Gravito-Electromagnetism (GEM)

- Create or manipulate gravity through precise control of EM forces
 - Usually involves antennae, coils, toroidal inductors, various other hardware
- Generate an "anti-inertial" field to protect vehicle from rapid accelerations - "inertial dampeners"
- Attempts to merge the physics of gravity & inertia with those of electromagnetism
 - Heavy math: Einstein Field equations, stress-energy tensors, torsion fields, etc.
 - Involves both particle and quantum physics.

Pros:

- Has been thoroughly examined for over 100 years
- Many "engineering" approaches exist, some patented
- J. Brandenburg & P. Murad (Morningstar) (among many) actively pursuing theory development for propulsion applications

Cons:

- Has never been successfully demonstrated in over 100 years!
- Very few concepts have been experimentally tested, all with null, unfavorable or questionable results
- Travel at speeds at or near c is unknown





Extended Heim Theory (EHT)

- Convert photons into "gravito-photons" via quantum hyperspace resulting in a measurable force.
 - Could be used for propulsion.
- Developed by Burkhard Heim in the 1970's-1980's as an approach to the "Theory of Everything".
 - Complex mathematics attempts to unify gravitation and quantum mechanics.
- Involves a 6, 8 or 12-dimension "quantum hyperspace" which defines fundamental particles and their interactions.
 - Predictions of the masses of neutrino.
 - Predictions of new particles.
 - Predictions of excited states of existing particles.

Pros:

- W. Dröscher and J. Häuser (Germany) are using EHT to facilitate propulsion concepts.
- Beginning to gain recognition as a viable alternative to Standard Models of modern physics and quantum mechanics.
- Cons:
 - Predicts new particles and natural forces not yet observed or experimentally verified.
 - Does not account for some particles and forces already observed.
 - Only one peer-reviewed publication exists by Heim (1977), but other non-reviewed documents available.





Hyperspace in General Relativity

- Shift or "rotate" a spacecraft into a hyperspace where time is measured differently, but where travel at *c* or greater is allowed. Provides the construct of an **added dimension**, or "hyperspace", to our 3+1 space-time through General Relativity. Based on a re-definition of time. 1. Particles in hyperspace move at c. 1 Hyperspace topology may also help to explain universal expansion. 1 ... and re-enters its spacetime at a new location. Proper Time of Special Relativity, T nace-tir distance, x **Object leaves its** ...travels through space-time... hyperspace... Cons: Highly mathematical and somewhat esoteric. Pros: Causality is eliminated by definition of hyperspace. Faster than light travel is possible! Examines hyperspace "optics" to utilize high-frequency gravitational waves and particle interaction. G. Fontana (University of Trento, Italy) continually refining theory. 1 Hyperspace only exists in a mathematical sense – may be untestable.
 - 69

MLT Mass Fluctuation Experiments

Paul March (ret. Lockheed, Barrios) and H. Sonny White (IAS) using a circular ring of capacitors subject to an oscillating magnetic field.
 Force measured on custom-designed pendulum.
 All experiments are in progress and continuing!



Breakthrough Propulsion Physics (BPP) Program

- First dedicated effort to experimentally explore fundamentals of physics-based propulsion concepts
 - Developed a rigorous process for determining the scientific credibility and validity of unique propulsion ideas involving "new" or "breakthrough" physics.
- Operated out of NASA Glenn Research Center by Marc Millis between 1996-2002
 - <u>GOAL</u>: Exceed the fundamental limits of existing propulsion by further advancing physics to discover the breakthroughs that could revolutionize spaceflight and enable interstellar voyages.
- Summary of BPP Program:
 - \$1.55M spread over 6 years
 - 16 experiments funded
 - 5 not viable (null)
 - 7 unresolved
 - 4 open for continued study
 - **16 AIAA journal publications**
 - See Supporting Information for the categories explored



- Book: <u>Frontiers of Propulsion Science</u> <u>Available thru AIAA</u>
 - 23 chapters from 18 contributing authors (including editors)

BPP Detailed Topics


BPP Null Research Findings



- Mechanical "Antigravity" (AIAA-2006-4913) Gyroscopes, Sticktion oscillators
- Hooper "antigravity" coils (NASA TM-106963)
- Schlicher thrusting antenna (AIAA-2001-3657)
- Podkletnov gravity shield (Hathaway, Physica C 385 p.488)
- Corona blowers (NASA CR-2004-213312)
 "Biefeld-Brown," "Electrogravitcs," "Lifters," "ACTs"

- Quantum tunneling as FTL venue

BPP Unresolved Research Approaches



Woodward's inertial oscillation theory & experiments
If genuine, assess propulsive implications



Abraham vs. Minkowski electromagnetic momentum (1909)
If Minkowski correct, assess propulsive implications



Inertia & gravity interpreted as quantum vacuum effects
If viable, assess propulsive implications



- Podkletnov latest claim: "force-beam"
- Superconductors as a new generic exploration tool

BPP Open Research Approaches



Space Drives

- Seek reaction mass from space (revisit cosmological anomalies)
- Revisit Mach's Principle (inertial frame physics)
- Seek Asymmetric Coupling of the Fundamental Forces



Quantum Vacuum Energy Experiments (NASA CR-2004-213311)

- As a window to studying fundamental space properties
- Asses magnitude of tangible forces or energy
- Note: Although propulsion possible in principle, still too feeble



Provocative Questions

- Resolve anomalous spacecraft trajectories
- Look for violations of Equivalence Principle in free-fall



Faster-Than-Light Inquiries

- Average null energy conditions
- Quantum fluctuations in topology
- Causality questions

Anomalous Acceleration Field (2004-2012)

- Dr. M. Tajmar (Austria) had experimentally observed what was described as a "gravity-like" anomalous acceleration field generated within the vicinity of rotating, liquid helium
 - Anomalous signals detected by stationary gyroscopes and accelerometers
 - Dipole field exhibited an unusual rotational parity violation
- Observed effect was 16-18 orders of magnitude greater than prediction by General Relativity (GR)
 - Observed field was in the 10⁻⁵ G range
 - No known theory in physics could readily explain the field's strength or observations
- Careful examination determined effect was caused by some sort of acoustical mechanical resonance. It was <u>not</u> an anomalous acceleration field
- Possible ties to Gravity Probe B data anomalies





Potential Acceleration Field Applications

If a Mach Effect or anomalous acceleration field can be amplified, controlled, directed, and efficiently produced, *remote force* generation technology may potentially be possible for...





Gravity Gradients Artificial gravity in space *∡*Extends astronaut endurance Changes space structure

construction techniques

"Zero"/microgravity on earth





Object Deflection

- based missile defense
- Asteroid or "space junk" De-orbit capability deflection





Vehicle Control Projectile-less, satellite- "Propellantless" satellite or upper stage RCS



Propellantless propulsion?

... Plus a myriad of other medical & manufacturing possibilities!