(54) **Title:** METHOD OF MAKING TOOLS POWERED BY SPACETIME
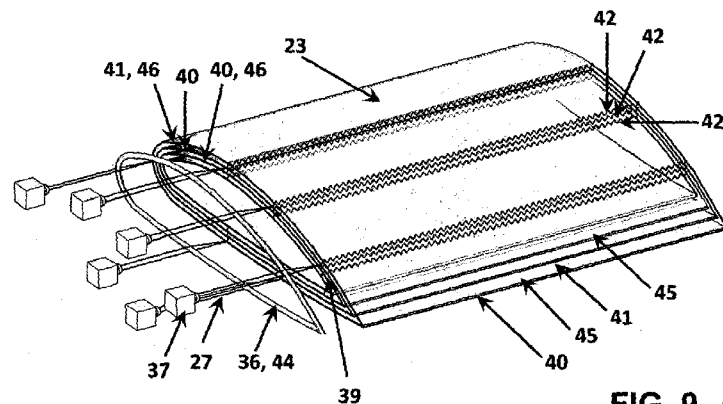
FIG. 9- A

(57) **Abstract:** A method for creating a barrier blade of a conventional wind turbine, or a fixed wing of an aircraft (22), (23), to intercept the winds of spacetime, to power their movements. Layers of originally reflected foci of beta, or X-Rays are created under the inner surface of a blade (22) or wing (23), such that these blades (33) or wings (34) of foci layers (45) block and intercept the flowing dark matter particles, the rays are directed through Nano ring-lenses (35) or airfoil-lenses (36), arranged around the circumference of the wide edge of the blade (22) or wing (23) end, such that they pass the rays to create a foci-ring (38) or a foci- airfoil (39) to be received at a reflective mirror (40), and be reflected to a 2nd mirror (42) parallel to it, through the whole area under the surface of the blade (22) or wing (23), and toward the far end of them. Nano-reflective mirrors can produce multiple layers of these foci.

METHOD OF MAKING TOOLS POWERED BY SPACETIME

Description of the Invention

Technical Field of Invention

This invention relates to int. Patent application No.: PCT/IB2014/00069, and
relates to focusing of high frequency rays, to create a barrier on the way of
spacetime (dark matter) particles, along the surface of an aircraft fixed wing, or
rotatable blade of a turbine.

Background Art

The main power sources that are driving all of our tools and machines,
especially those used in transportation, are based on petrol and nuclear energy,
both of these are highly pollutant, and causing an increase in the temperature of
the earth.

Most of electricity we use every day, comes from power plants. With more and
more demand for power, the world become more concerned about new
unharmful power resources, so developments are running to develop many
resources of power from: Hydroelectricity, tidal energy, wind power, solar
power, biomass energy...

But still it is expensive to produce power from these resources, and the
produced amounts are limited, it is also still well known, that many machines
which are already in the market, are depending on petrol.

A deep vision to the problem, can predict how the future of the earth will look
like, with the slow steps toward shifting into a clean power with no effects on
the global warming potential, it is clear that the nature will be ruined, the
temperature at the end of the century may reach 10 degrees more, the pollution
will be horrible.

The problem is that no clean source of power with no side effects on the nature
is available now, or predicted to be coming in the near future, even theoretically,
to switch us from the major harmful power resources.

To think about such substitute with such requirements and results, cannot be
involved by one invention, but still one or two never preceded methods of
inventing such a power source, can withdraw the eyes and thoughts to think

deeply to give such methods of inventions the chance to be built and tested, developed and evaluated.

Theoretically, and experimentally, it has been proven many times in many fields, that the space-time is compressible, and bendable (curving) by mass or energy.

5   Spacetime is filling the universe, our earth is swimming (moving) through this spacetime at a speed of 30 km/s, or 108,000 Km/hr, which means in another way that the spacetime itself is crossing the earth at a speed of 108,000 Km/hr.

As the spacetime has that powerful and energetic speed, this invention is providing a method of how to harvest that power, in another way, how to

10   intercept, or interact with this abundant energy to produce power.

Physically, spacetime is consisting of ordinary matter 4.9%, dark matter 26.8%, and dark energy 68.3%, dark energy is expanding the universe, and moving all of the visible matter through the interaction and effect of dark matter, but dark matter which is consisting of quantum particles, cannot be sensed by our

15   bodies or any available tool, but it is still having its effect via gravity on all types of ordinary matter. So, as the Earth is crossing this dark matter at a speed of 108,000 Km/s; it means this energetic dark matter is crossing the Earth at a speed of 108,000 Km/s, as a result, if we get manage to interact, or intercept with the flow of the particles of this dark matter, via a blade of a turbine, the flow

20   of this matter will rotate such a blade at enormous speeds, such a blade when it is part of a set of blades installed on a rotor, would create abundant energy.

The prior art is showing an int. patent application No.: PCT/IB2014/00069 titled Method of Spacetime Energy Harvester Machine, depending on the compression of spacetime, all text data in the description of this application, in

25   addition to all the same data in both Int. application publication No.: WO/2013/0088425 titled Method of Space Compression Time Dilation Machine, and in patent application No.: PCT/IB2014/000305 titled: Planetary Wavy Orbit Simulator, these data are to be referenced here, as a support for claiming that spacetime matter or dark matter is a fluid bent, curved, by extremely focused

30   rays, and as a result, such a fluid flowing on a blade, or wing of extremely focused layers of rays, would create the same effect of the air flow, either on a turbine blade, or on a rotating wing, or a fixed wing of aircraft.

Disclosure of Invention

Brief Description

A method for creating a barrier blade from a modified conventional wind turbine, or from a fixed wing of an aircraft, to intercept the winds of space-time, to power their movements.

Basically, it is assumed that as it is proved that curved or compressed spacetime bends light, then a highly concentrated and compressed layers of electromagnetic rays (such as beta, or X-Rays) can be used to block spacetime, such that a highly concentrated beta or X-rays layers, are created in parallel with the inner surface of a conventional wind turbine blade, these rays are directed through rectangular convex Nano lenses, arranged around the circumference of the wide edge of the blade, such that they create a line of foci to be received at a reflective Chrystal surface (top layer), coating and Aluminum base along the inner surface of the blade, wherein the line of foci of the rays is reflected back towards a bottom similar layer, which reflects it again in a propagating manner toward the top layer and toward the far end of the blade.

The line of foci is infinitely reflected in-between the Chrystal surfaces, until producing a layer of compressed rays sandwiched in-between the reflective surfaces, such a layer of foci, can be duplicated thousands of times, if nano reflective layers are used, wherein the compressed line of foci is guided from a layer to another, to create finally a relatively thick layer of highly concentrated foci (cloud of foci), to intercept the wind of the spacetime, to rotate the created blade of concentrated foci.

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Brief Description of the Drawings:

- FIG. 1: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens, with a set of beams passing it.

- Fig.2: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens, with two horizontal planes (upper, lower) of beams passing it.

- Fig.3: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens, with two vertical planes (right, left) of beams passing it.

- Fig.4: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens, with infinite planes of beams passing all points in the lens.

- Fig.5: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens curved into a circular shape (ring), to take the shape of the end side of a wind turbine blade (rotor side).

- Fig.6: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens curved into the shape of the end side of an air craft wing (fuselage side) taking a shape of airfoil cross section.

- Fig.7: Illustrates a 3-D view for zigzag foci reflection in-between built-in mirrors along a wing or blade inner surface.

- Fig.8: Illustrates a 3-D view for a curved lens made of nano lenses.

- Fig.9 (A, B): Illustrates a 3-D view for zigzag foci reflection in-between multiple layers of nano built-in mirrors along a wing or blade inner surface.

- Fig.10: Illustrates a 3-D view for a spacetime powered blower assembly, driven by spacetime, and sucking cold air from cold regions in the atmosphere.

Detailed description for carrying out the Invention:

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention:

In order to make it easy to carry out the invention, a detailed description of the parts of the invention, supported with figures, is provided here, wherein the

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main parts are arranged sequentially, according to the importance of the part, we made it easy to read, by referring to each feature, with a number included in the parts description text, and in the parts numbering list, the numbering of parts features is indicated here, by starting it sequentially from number 20,

5   whenever a part feature appears in a text, it will be directly assigned its required serial number.

Brief principles for the tools theory of operation:

It was aimed in the prior int. patent application PCT/IB2014/00069 titled Method

10   of Spacetime Energy Harvester Machine, to create a tool 20 powered by spacetime 21 such as a blade 22 or wing 23 of high frequency rays foci, to power its movement by the intercepted spacetime 21; it was based on that a conventional convex lens can collect rays from all sides into one dot, called focus. So to create a full surface of foci with no space in-between them; it

15   required a number of lenses with an area that is thousands times larger than the resulting area of foci, in such a way that the lenses are spread over an extended area. This may be unpractical if it is required to create an area of foci along an aircraft wing, or a wind turbine blade.

So the solution here is based on that instead of making each lens creates one

20   focus 24 depending on a convex lens, here one lens can create a line of foci 25, such that the shape of this lens 26 is to be rectangular, curved out from both sides increasingly toward the center.

The following figures are showing how such a rectangular lens 26 works to produce a line of foci 25:

25   • FIG. 1: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens 26, with a set of beams 27 passing through it. For simplicity, when two parallel beams 27 pass the lens 26 from the top and the bottom respectively, then while leaving the lens 26 they diverge straight toward the center that faces the center of the vertical part of the rectangular lens 26, around which they passed

30   from the top and bottom. As a result, each parallel beams 27 set falling on

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a vertical line 28 along the rectangular lens 26, will produce their own focus 24, separately from any nearby set of beams 27, unlike in convex lenses, which direct all beams from all sides toward only one focus.

- Fig.2: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens 26, with two horizontal planes 29 (upper, lower) of beams passing it from the top and the bottom respectively, such that while leaving the lens 26, they diverge straight toward a center line of foci 25 facing the center line of the lens 30, creating a line of foci 25, not one focus 24 like in convex lenses.

- Fig.3: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens 26, with two parallel vertical planes 31 (right, left) of beams 27 passing the rectangular lens 26 from the right and the left sides respectively, such that while leaving the lens 26, each plane 31 diverges into one focus 24 separated from the other one, not one united single 24 focus like in convex lens.

- Fig.4: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens 26, with infinite planes of beams 32 passing all points in the lens 26. Here a combination of infinite vertical and horizontal beams 32 of rays, passing a lens 26, wherein all of them are to be concentrated into a line of foci 25, the theory of operation of the used lens 26 and beams combination 32 in this invention, will be based on this illustration.

Design of a tool powered by spacetime

The tools are basically constructed as example here, based on a wind turbine blade 22, or a fixed wing 23 of an aircraft, wherein a so-called spacetime interceptor blade 33 or wing 34 from a layer of infinite foci 25, is to be created under the inner surface of a conventional blade 22 or wing 23, such that when the high speed winds of spacetime 21 (108,000 km/hr) hit the blade 33 of a layer of infinite foci 25, they rotate the blades 22 of a turbine producing extreme amounts of power, while when the high speed winds of spacetime 21 (108,000 km/hr) flow over and under a wing 34 of a layer of infinite foci 25 inside a wing 23 of an aircraft, it provides an enormous power to move the aircraft.

As the shape and area of the surface of the blade 22 or a wing 23 is neither supporting the installation of a rectangular lens 26, nor it is practical to cover the whole surface with rectangular lenses 26, the best way is to install the lens 26 at one side of the blade 22 or wing 23, and from that location to send the produced line of foci 25 inside the blade 22 or wing 23 along its surface, such a requirement, requires the following modifications:

1- The location to be selected for installing the lens, should be in a place where it is easy to install and support it, and to be of the widest end area of the blade 22 or wing 23, as a result the rotor side of the blade 22, and fuselage side of the wing 23 is to be selected Fig.s (5, 7).

2- The lens shape should be modified such that it takes the shape and size of the blade 22, Fig.5: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens 26 curved into a circular shape ring-lens 35, to take the shape of the end side of a wind turbine blade 22 (rotor side). While for the wing 23, Fig.s 6, 7: Illustrates a 3-D view for a rectangular lens 26 curved into the shape of the end side of an air craft wing 23 (fuselage side), taking the cross sectional shape of airfoil (airfoil lens 36).

3- A high frequency beta or X-rays sources (HFR Sources) 37 are installed facing that lenses 35, 36 which faces the edge of the blade 22 or the wing 23 respectively. The lower edges of the conventional blade 22 or wing 23, where its HFR 37 are directed through the ring-lens 35 or airfoil lens 36, to produce a similar shape of foci (foci-ring 38, foci-airfoil 39), which is to be received by a first mirror 40 of Chrystal coating and Aluminum base, extending along the inner surface of the blade 22 or wing 23, this mirror 40 reflects the foci ring up toward another similar second mirror 41, which will reflects it down toward the first mirror 40, such that the foci-ring 38 or foci-airfoil 39 propagates in a zigzag shape of rays 42 from the end of the blade 22 or wing 23, toward the other end, passing all the area under the inner surface of the blade 22 or wing 23, and creating a continuous layer of foci 25, Figs (5, 6, 7).

4- To assure that the rays 27 are focused in the foci-ring 38 or foci-airfoil 39, to approach the ultimate physical limit set by the laws of diffraction, the

focusing power can be increased by using nano lenses ring 43 or nano lens airfoil 44, which means raising the chance for the extremely focused beams 27, to intercept the spacetime (dark matter) particles 21, FIG. 8.

5- Furthermore, extra layers 45 of foci 25 clouds can be created under the surface of the conventional blade 22 or wing 23, to assure that if the spacetime 21 passed (penetrated) partially the first one, it still can hit the next ones, and as a result it dissipated its kinetic energy through these blades of foci 33, 34, to create the movement, this can be achieved by using nano layers of mirrors 46, wherein more that 1,000 of layers can be installed within 1 mm under the surface of the blade 22, or wing 23 FIG.9 (A, B).

In total, using nano lenses 43, 44 and nano mirrors 46, can increase the capacity of beta rays 27, which has its range in meters equals ten to the power fifteen, to intercept with particles of spacetime 21 which have a range in meters equals ten to the power twenty or more, a range which is supposed to be over that of WIMPs or dark matter particles 21.

Note 1: As the spacetime 21 wind speed is hundreds times faster than the air wind, it means the blades 22 of turbines, can be made of smaller sizes, while still rotated by a powerful source, in another way, one spacetime turbine, can replace hundred normal wind turbines.

Note 2: As spacetime 21 fluid material is passing through all types of matter, it means that the spacetime 21 turbine should not be necessarily installed in an open place, because the spacetime 21 wind will reach it wherever it is located, even roomed inside, this is beneficial to design a spacetime blower 47, wherein a spacetime blower 47 with spacetime blades 33 as demonstrated in Fig.s 10 (A, B, C), is installed at the bottom of a long L-shaped pipe 48 opening at e.g 2,000 meters over the surface of the earth, as the material of the pipe 48 at the bottom will not block the flowing spacetime (dark matter) particles 21 from passing it toward the inner built-in spacetime blower 47 blades 33, the rotation of the blades 22 shall let the blower 47 suck cold air 49 from 2,000 meters up, with temperatures of around 15 degrees less than that at the earth's surface, it will

suck this air 49 toward the earth surface, this will be much beneficial to be used in hot climate countries, where the blower 47 can produce power, and provide cold air 49, with no use of any type of energy source: petrol, nuclear...etc. So we are getting an enormous free power, with cold air 49 helping in decreasing

5   earth's temperature, such heat exchanger is of great benefit in many aspects.

Note 3: Such spacetime blades 33, specially in mini and micro spacetime turbines, still can be used in driving all types of crankshafts, in vehicles, ships, planes, providing an enormous amounts of power, that may boost the speeds of such transportation means.

10   Note 4: Such spacetime technical features when installed inside the wings 23 of aircrafts, wherein instead of gliding on the air, these spacetime wings 34 can glide on the fast flowing (108,000 km/hr) spacetime, which will boost the speeds of our aircrafts and space shuttles, to penetrate the space easily and reach farthest distances easily, noting that activating these wings 23, 34 starts only

15   while the aircraft is already on the air.

Note 5: such spacetime turbines powers can support great machines to reach far planets with abundant resources of expensive crude matters to transfer it to the earth, the space doors can be opened for the humanity business, scientific, and tourists' trips.

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Industrial applicability:

1- A tool powered by spacetime wind energy, can be manufactured from available tools, parts, mechanisms, with applicable modifications.

2- The available recently produced nano lenses, which achieved the maximum theoretical compressions of light rays, can be used in such tools.

3- Enormous free power, with an option of providing cold air to the hot countries, which provides promising sources of decreasing the earth's temperature.

4- Spacetime turbines can be installed everywhere, even on top of each skyscraper to produce its power, no more cables to carry electricity in-between the power generation stations and the cities, towns, factories...etc.

5- Mini spacetime turbines can be installed in all home appliances, offices, transportation means, factories machines...etc, as independent power production units that do not require cables, transformers...etc, it is providing Macro, mini, and micro clean energy power stations.

6- Any material discovered in nature to have properties interacting and intercepting with the spacetime flow, can be used to build the blades of these spacetime wind turbines, instead of the nano lenses arrangements inside conventional blades, these materials can be produced from further researches depending LHC, or from places were negative gravity is occurring.

7- A Spacetime Civilization on the earth and even through the space, can appear to substitute all of our globally polluted and overheated civilization, no nuclear stations, no hydrocarbon power stations, no petrol, no coal...

Parts Drawing Index:

20   Tool powered by spacetime.

21   Spacetime (dark matter).

22   Blade.

23   Wing.

24   Focus.

25   Foci (line of foci).

26   Rectangular lens.

27   Beams (rays).

28   Vertical line.

29   Horizontal plane of beams.

30   Center line of lens.

31   Vertical plane of beams.

32   Infinite planes of beams.

33   Spacetime interceptor blade.

34   Spacetime interceptor wing.

35   Ring-lens.

36   Airfoil-lens.

37   High frequency rays source.

38   Foci-ring.

39   Foci-airfoil.

40   1st mirror.

41   2nd mirror.

42   Zigzag rays.

43   Nano lens ring.

44   Nano lens airfoil.

45   Layers of foci.

46   Nano mirrors.

47   Spacetime blower.

48   L-shaped pipe.

49   Cold air.

Claims

1- A method of creating a tool (20), powered by spacetime (dark matter) particles (21), comprising:

a blade of a turbine (22);

a wing of aircraft (23);

a focus (24);

a foci line (25);

a rectangular lens (26);

a beam of rays (27);

a spacetime interceptor blade (33);

a spacetime interceptor wing (34);

a ring-lens (35);

an airfoil-lens (36);

a high frequency rays source (37);

a foci-ring (38);

a foci-airfoil (39);

a 1st mirror (40);

a 2nd mirror (41);

a nano lens ring (43);

a nano lens airfoil (44);

a layers of foci (45);

a nano mirror (46);

a spacetime blower (47);

an L-shaped pipe (48);

2- The tool (20) according to claim 1, wherein the rectangular lens (26) is curved into a circular shape ring-lens (35), to take the shape of the end side of a wind turbine blade (22) (rotor side). While for the wing 23, the lens (26) is curved into the shape of the end side of an air craft wing (23) (fuselage side), taking the cross sectional shape of airfoil (airfoil-lens 36).

3- The tool (20) according to claim 1, wherein the high frequency beta or X-rays sources (HFR Sources) (37) are installed facing a ring-lens (35) or airfoil-lens (36) which faces the edge of the blade (22) or the wing (23)

respectively, such that the rays (27), (32) are directed through the ring-lens (35) or airfoil lens (36), to produce a similar shape of foci (foci-ring (38), foci-airfoil (39), which is to be received by a first mirror (40) of Chrystal coating and Aluminum base, extending along the inner surface of the blade (22) or wing (23), this mirror (40) reflects the foci-ring (38) up toward another similar second mirror (41), which will reflects it down toward the first mirror (40), such that the foci-ring (38) or foci-airfoil (39) propagates in a zigzag shape of rays (42) from the end of the blade (22) or wing (23), toward the other end, passing all the area under the inner surface of the blade (22) or wing (23), and creating a continuous layer of foci (25).

4- The tool (20) according to claim 1, wherein the nano lenses ring (43) or airfoil (44) are used increase the focusing power to approach the ultimate physical limit set by the laws of diffraction, which results in raising the chance for the extremely focused beams, to intercept the spacetime (dark matter) particles (21).

5- The tool (20) according to claim 1, wherein the nano layers of mirrors (46), with more than 1,000 layers are installed within 1 mm under the surface of the blade (22), or wing (23) to produce extra layers (45) of foci (25) clouds, to assure that if the spacetime 21 passed (penetrated) partially the first one, it still can hit the next ones, and as a result it dissipates its kinetic energy through these blades of foci (33), (34), to create the movement of the blade 22 or ring 23.

6- The tool (20) according to claim 1, wherein the spacetime blower (47) with spacetime blades installed at the bottom of a long L-shaped pipe (48) opening at e.g 2,000 meters over the surface of the earth, such that as the material of the pipe (48) at the bottom would not block the flowing spacetime (dark matter) particles (21) from passing it toward the inner built-in spacetime blower (47) blades (33), then the rotation of the blades (22) will let the blower (47) rotate a rotor to produce power, and suck cold air (49) from 2,000 meters up, with temperatures of around 15 degrees less than that at the earth's surface, to come down for cooling.
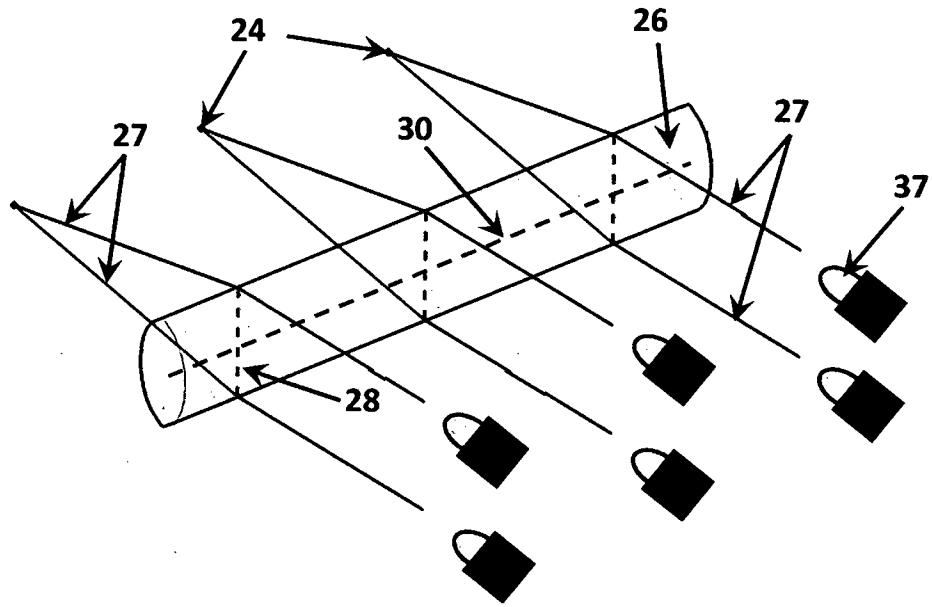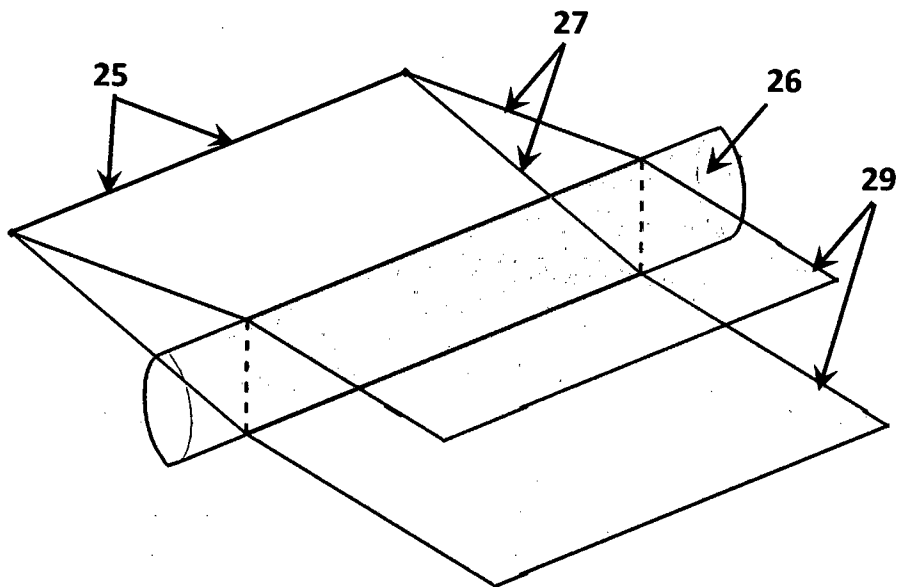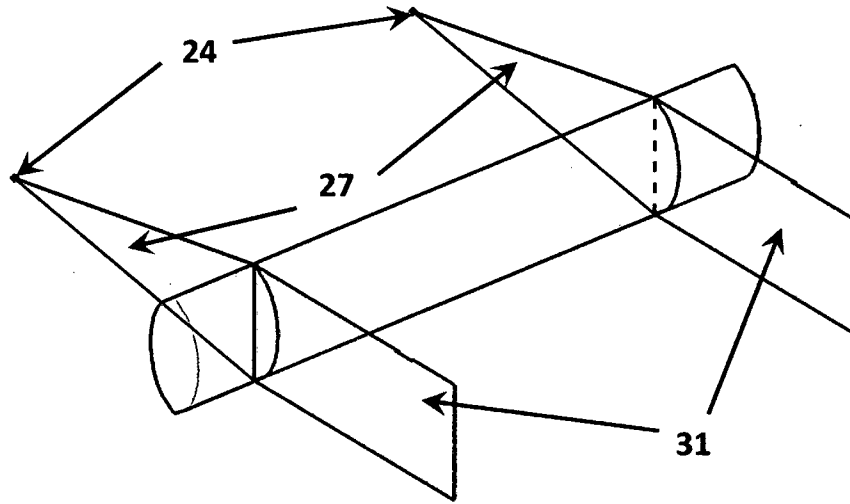
FIG. 1

FIG. 2

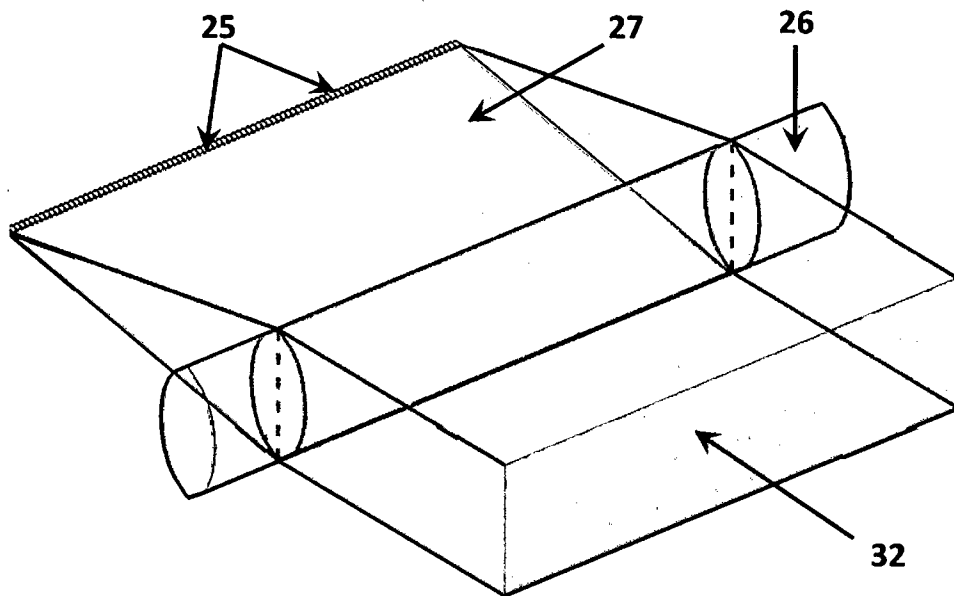**24**

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FIG. 3

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FIG. 4
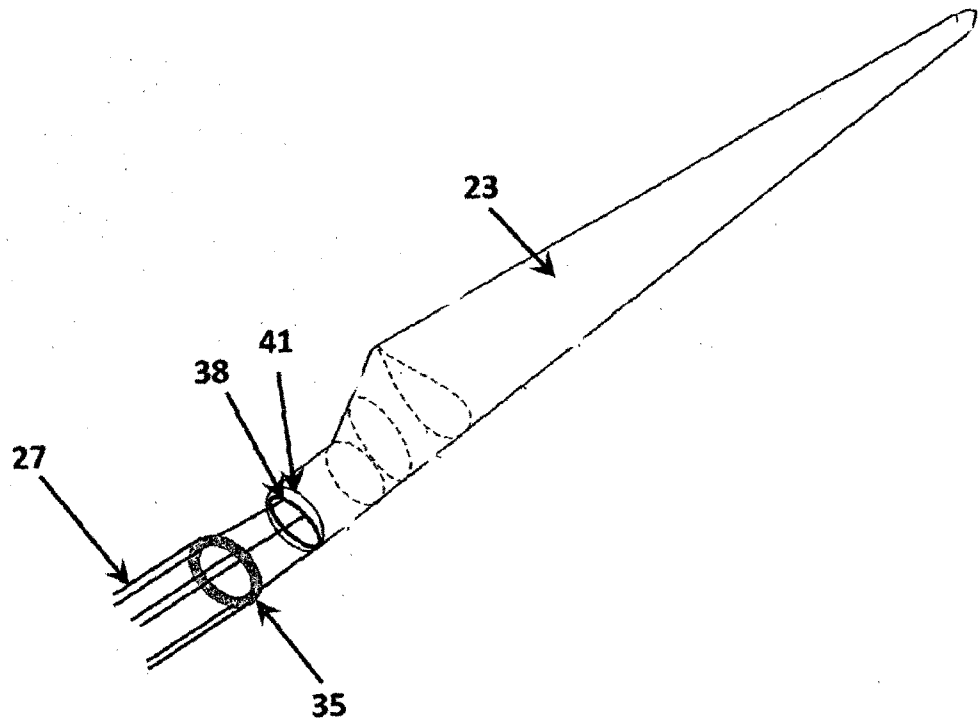
FIG. 5
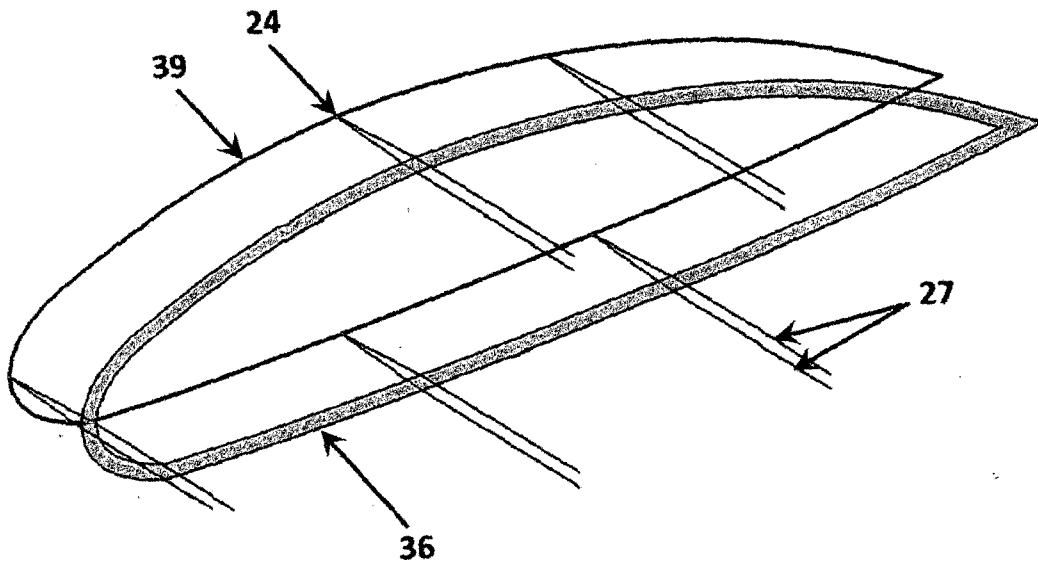
FIG. 6

FIG. 7

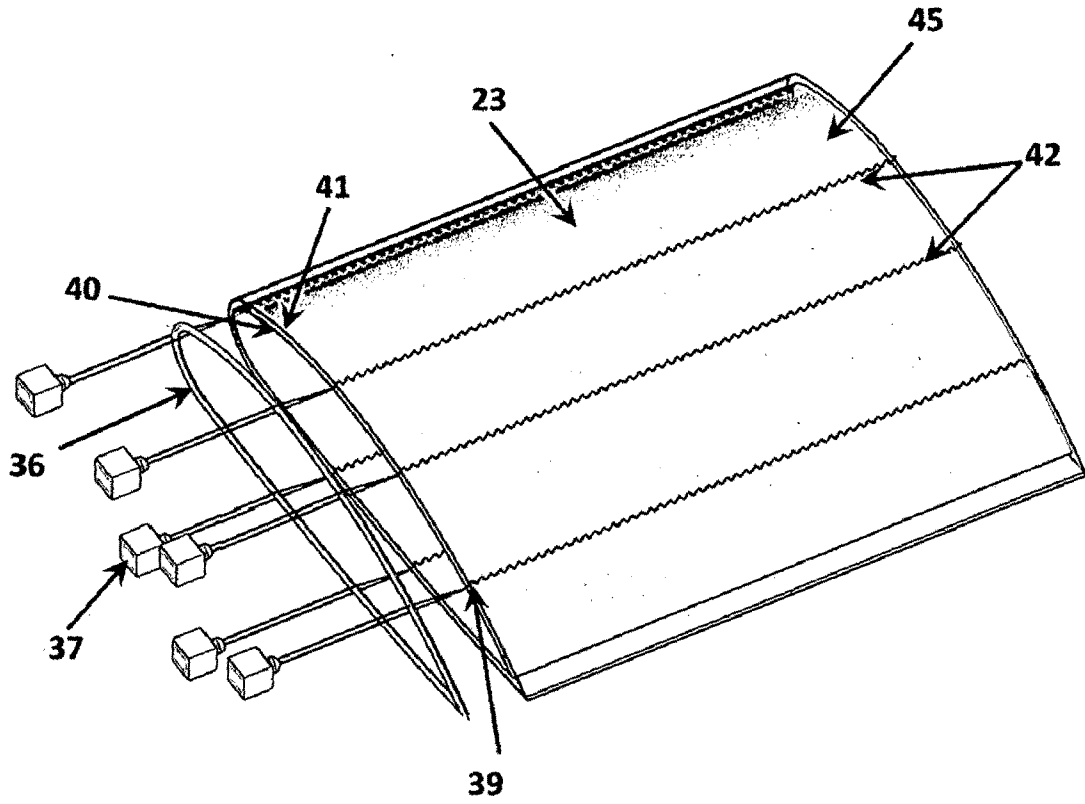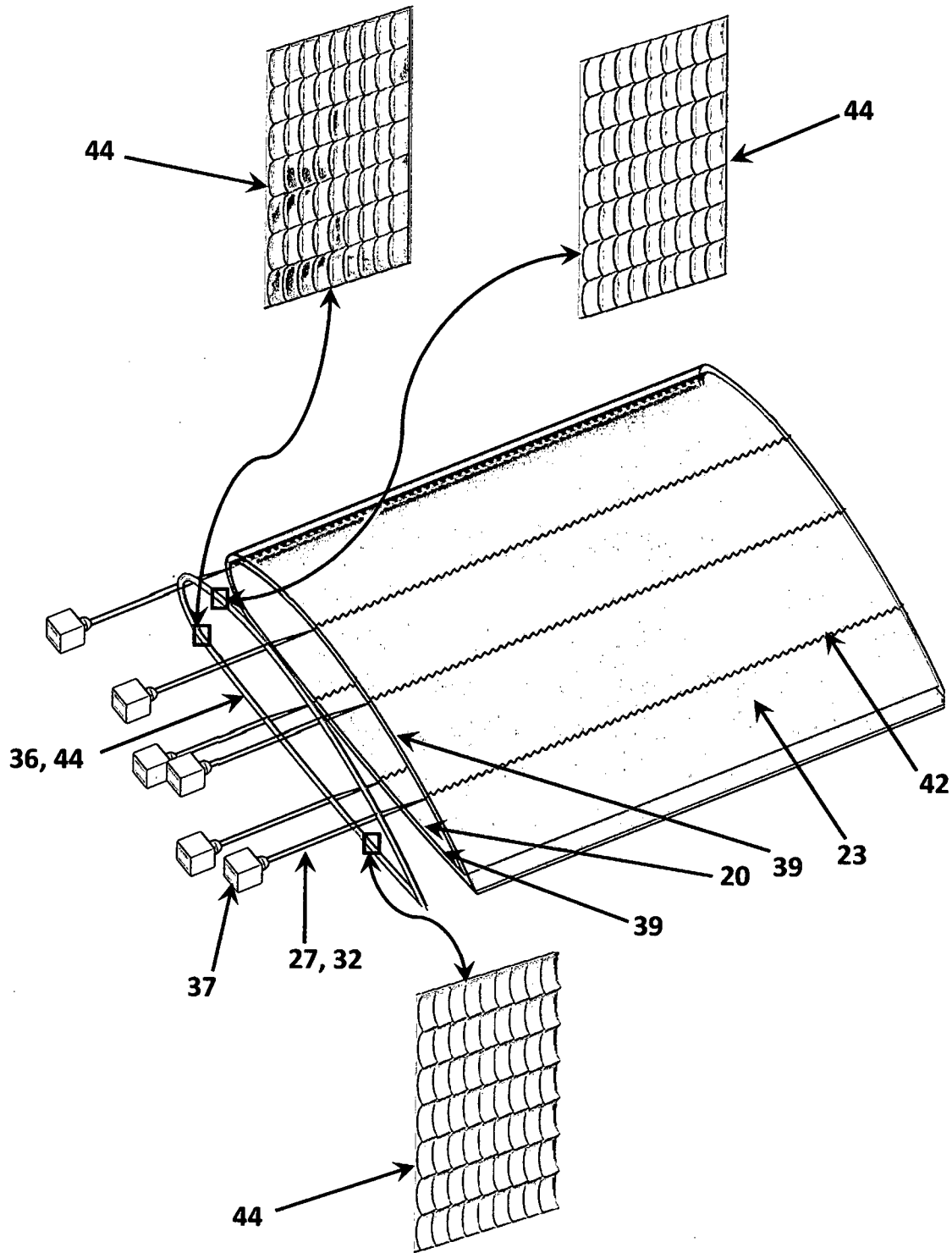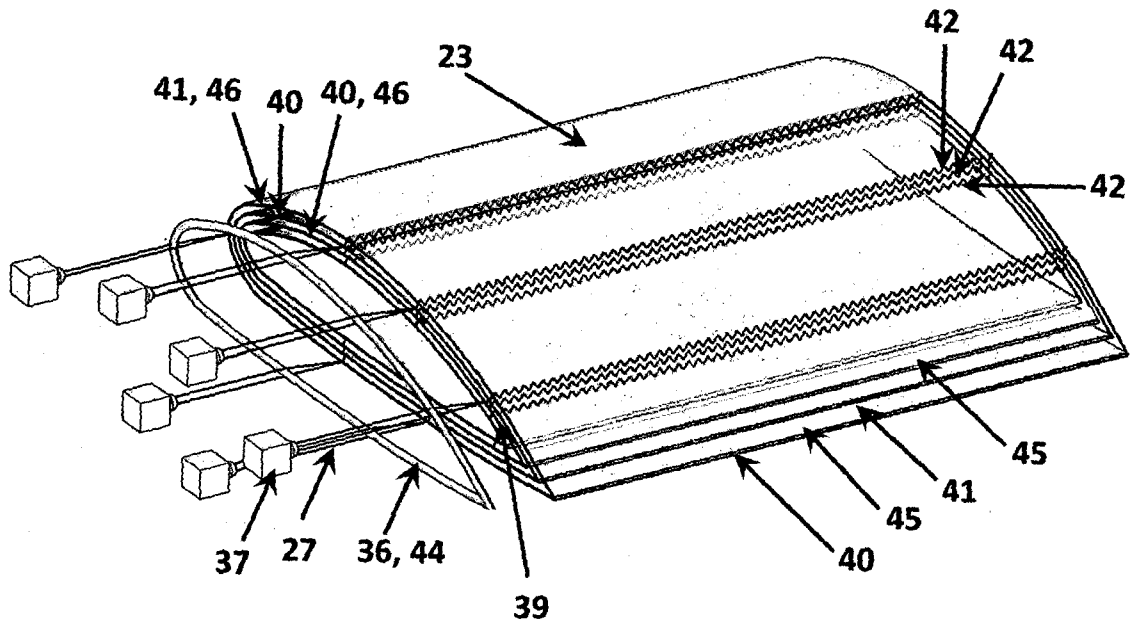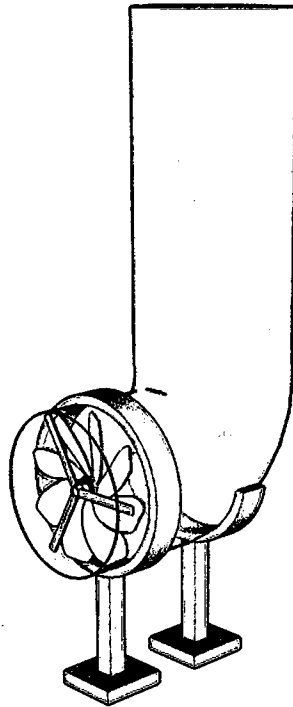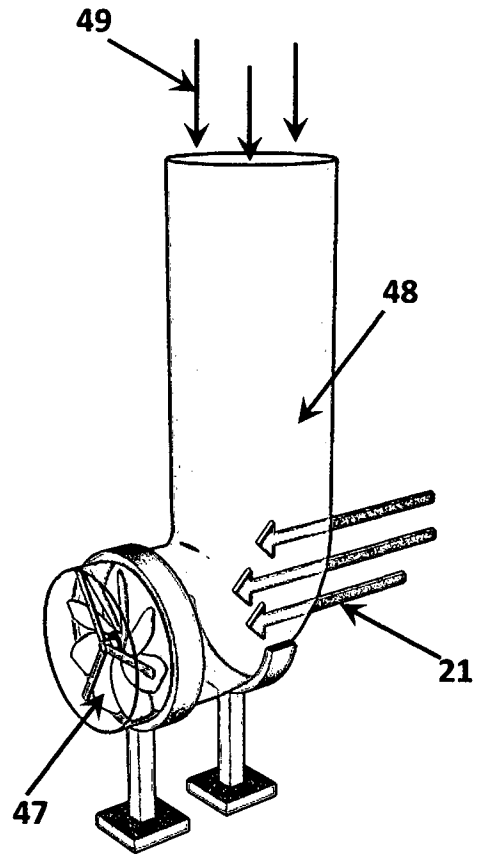**FIG. 8**

FIG. 9- A
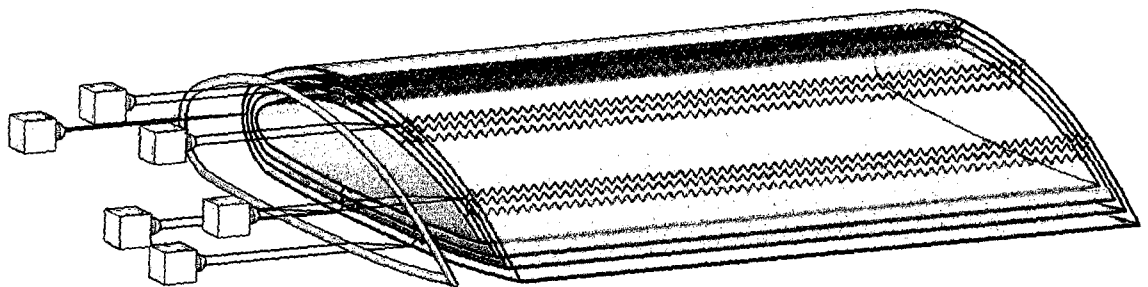
FIG. 9- B

FIG. 10- A   **FIG. 10- B**   **FIG. 10- C**