

Method for Low –Energy Nuclear Reaction (LENR) Using Gravity Accelerating Funnel

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Abstract

The meaning of Cold fusion is well known (1989, Fleischmann and Pons). The more modern designation is LENR (Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions). Researchers began using LENR to move away from the stigma of the 1989 "Cold fusion" fiasco and to better describe observations that did not follow the rules of Hot fusion. This known method is based on mechanism is Deuterium-Deuterium fusion accompanied by Energy emitting .The main reason for the fusion is the reduction of the distance between Deuterium-Deuterium by using catalysts in support structures and the subsequent reaction with the release of heat.

This report proposes a method that is based also on decreasing of the distance between Deuterium-Deuterium and overcome the repulsion between them .But the news is that this decreasing of distance is done by applying high positive acceleration . It applies a suction by **positive Gravity acceleration** and Gravity accelerating Funnel. It sucks in with a positive Gravitational Force the deuterium molecules and they stick together with accelerating Force. Thus the deuterium molecules overcome the repulsive forces and a reaction occurs with the release of Energy. This proposed method is based on the Theory of new Axioms and Laws or in short - the Theory of Open Vortices, developed by the same author. This theory contains 2 new Axioms and 8 new Laws. The current report uses only 1 Axiom and 3 Laws. This proposed method appears a modernized method of of Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions (LENR).

1. A Clarification

1.1. A Scientific News (Zyga, 2008)[3].

“Physicists from Osaka University have demonstrated a cold fusion reaction. Scientists claim that they have managed to "make" two deuterium nuclei turn into a helium nucleus at room temperature, reports the electronic publication New Energy Times. A large amount of energy is released during the nuclear fusion reaction. Until now, however, physicists could not carry out this reaction under the conditions of low temperature and pressure. Japanese physicists, led by Prof. Yoshiaki Arata, claim to have found a way to trigger the reaction without extreme conditions. The researchers brought the deuterium atoms close enough for the reaction to occur using an absorbent substance. The deuterium is fed into a "cell" containing a mixture of palladium and zirconium oxide”.

A substance is usually used, for example, a mixture of palladium and zirconium oxide, called an absorber. It strongly absorbs a certain amount of deuterium atoms. Some of these atoms stick without using high pressure and temperature - they stick in the

cold. They must form helium nuclei, during which a huge amount of energy is released in the form of heat. This approach of **Prof Yoshiaki Arata from Osaka University** is still hypothetical and because it is not clear whether the result is obtained from a nuclear reaction or rather - from a chemical reaction.

2. The Method of LENR , according Open Vortex Theory:

(Axiom1, Axiom2, Law1, Law2, Law5, Law6)

2.a) A Classic Axiom

It is known that the Classic Field Theory is based by Maxwell’s Laws (1864) and on a single Classic Axiom (Figure1a) .It claims that the divergence from the rotor of any **smooth vector field E** is always equal to zero : **div rot E = 0 or $\nabla(\nabla \times E) = 0$** . It ideal explains Electromagnetic field as a smooth and evenly field and it makes Maxwell’s Laws valid Maxwell’s Laws .There the velocity V of tangent vector E equals a constant $V(E) = \text{const.}$, because vector E describes closed circle [1].

2.b) The new Axiom1

The previous studies of this author attempt to expand the Classic Field Theory to a more general Theory of Extended Field. The author change this Classic Axiom and adapts it to **uneven or not-smooth field** that moves with $V(E) \neq \text{const.}$ (Figure1b,c,e)[2].

Axiom1 states that the movement of a vector E in an open loop ($\text{div rot } E \neq 0$ or $\nabla(\nabla \times E) \neq 0$) or in an open vortex ($\text{div Vor } E \neq 0$) the velocity is variable: $V(E) \neq \text{const.}$ It describes the unevenly movement of vector E in not-smooth field with monotone-decreasing or monotone-increasing velocity along an open circle : $\text{div (Vor } E) > 0$ or $\text{div (Vor } E) < 0$ in 2D, $\text{div (Vor } H) > 0$ or $\text{div (Vor } H) < 0$ for 3D

Result: In not-smooth or uneven field velocity V of vector E is variable: $V(E) \neq \text{const.}$, or it can be monotonous - accelerated or decelerated.

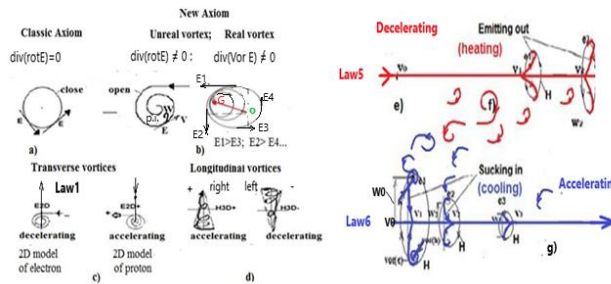


Figure 1: The Open Vortex Theory (or Theory of new Axioms and Laws)

a) Classic Axiom as Closed Loop; b) New Axiom as Opened Loop (vortex); c) Transverse Vortices (Decelerating and Accelerating); d) Longitudinal Vortices (Accelerating and Decelerating); e) Decelerating Main Vortex Emits Decelerating Primary Vortices (to out); f) Accelerating Main Vortex Sucks Accelerating Primary Vortices (to in).

Result: The open vortex is always eccentric.

For example, in “real” decelerating vortex $E1 > E3$ and the Geometric Center (O) will aim to move to the larger vector E1 (up). In the same vortex $E3 > E4$ and at the same time the Geometric Center (O) will aim to move to the larger vector E3 (to the left). Therefore, the Geometric Center(O) will move to a **second quadrant** or to the Gravity Center (G) (Figure 1b).

Result: In every (i) point (p) of open vortex there are two simultaneous movements: longitudinal movement as vector

$$\Delta 1- \text{Vor} (E_{2D-}) \Rightarrow \text{Vor} (H_{3D+})$$

Results: It describes in 3D the model of electron.

A decelerating transverse inward vortex that generates in Gravity center(G) a longitudinal accelerating vortex or Funnel (Figure 2c).

2.c) Law 5 in 3D:

The **deceleration** vortex(or Funnel) in 3D is described by 4

Result: This new uneven field describes Gravity field including so called field of Free Energy. This the uneven, not-smooth field is different than even, smooth Electromagnetic field(including field of Light waves) because it describes Open Vortices.

Result: There are 4 types of O Open vortices: a transverse vortex in 2D (E_{2D}) that can be accelerated (E_{2D+}) or decelerated (E_{2D-}) (Figure1c) and a longitudinal vortex in 3D (H_{3D}) that can also be accelerated (H_{3D+}) or decelerated (H_{3D-})(Figure1d) [4,5] .

We are accustomed to the wrong image of a spiral with a constant distance between the turns (Figure1a). Because if the spiral is opened , it must has variable tangent velocity and this causes to be eccentric. The reason is in the acceleration of E.If spiral is decelerating , it must be eccentric like this in Figure1b [4].

velocity (V) and transverse movement as amplitude (W) of Primary vortex.

At every (i) point p(i) of a decelerating vortex(E) there are two simultaneous movements: velocity vector (-V) and amplitude of the transverse vortex(-W).The two simultaneous movements (V and W) also exist at all points of the vortex. The transverse vortex (E_{2D-}) is transformed into a longitudinal vortex (H_{3D+}). This is accomplished through a specific operator ($\Delta 1$) for transverse -longitudinal transformation [4,5].

2.d) Law1 in 3D: An open *decelerating* transverse vortex (E_{2D-}) inward generates an open accelerating longitudinal vortex (H_{3D+}) outward. This action (H_{3D+}) takes place from the Gravity center (G) of decelerating transverse vortex (E_{2D-})through a particular transverse -longitudinal operator for transformation $\Delta 1-$:

nonparametric equations in which: longitudinal velocity (V) decreases in (n) portions (ψ_n) times; the angular velocity (ω), the amplitude (W) and the number (N) of Primary transverse vortices increase in (n) portions (ψ_n) times: $V-1/V = -V_0$, $W-1/W = +W_0$, $\omega-1/\omega = +\omega_0$, $N-1/N = +N_0$,

where the periodic roots : v_n , w_n and ω_n and n are expressed as : $v_n = (1/\psi^n) \cdot V_0$, $w_n = \psi^n \cdot W_0$, $\omega_n = \psi^n \cdot \omega_0$, $[N_n] = \psi^n \cdot N_0$; linear velocity V_0 is the starting value of V_n , amplitude of cross vortex W_0 is the starting value of W_n , angular velocity ω_0 is starting value of ω_n , number N_0 is starting value of N_n , $[N_n]$ is the closest integer ; ψ is Golden proportional that fulfills the requirement: $\psi - 1 / \psi = 1$; v_n , w_n , ω_n and n are periodic roots with period n ; v_n , w_n and $v_n \cdot \omega_n$ are mutual orthogonal that fulfill the requirement for orthogonality: $v_n \cdot w_n = V_0 \cdot W_0$, $v_n \cdot \omega_n = V_0 \cdot \omega_0$; $n = 0 \div \infty$, [4,7].

Result: A decelerating vortex emits Primary transverse decelerating vortices (-Quanta).

A decelerating vortex (E_{2D-}) with a decelerating velocity vector (-V) emits to the environment decelerating vortices with increasing amplitude (+W) , because of positive sign (+) in second equation .The amplitude (+W) increases in perpendicular direction to the velocity vector (-V). In decelerating longitudinal vortex(-V), the amplitude (+W) increases only if it is directed from the inside to the outside (Figure 1e).

Result: The Law5 describes nonparametric process by a single internal parameter the Golden proportion ψ .At a decelerating vortex vector velocity (-V) is transformed according to internal Law 5 ($v_n = (1/\psi^n) \cdot V_0$, $\omega_n = \psi^n \cdot W_0$) into the amplitude of the transverse vortex (+W)[7]

2.e) Law 6 for 3D:

The *acceleration* vortex (or Funnel) in 3D is described by 4nonparametric equations in which: longitudinal velocity (V) increases in (n) portions (ψ^n) times, the angular velocity (ω), the amplitude(W) and the number (N) of Primary transverse vortices decrease to zero in (n) portions (ψ^n) times: $V-1/ V = + V_0$, $W-1/ W = -W_0$, $\omega-1/\omega = -\omega_0$, $N-1/N = -N_0$,

where the roots v_n , w_n , ω_n and N_n are expressed as : $v_n = (\psi^n) \cdot V_0$, $w_n = (1/\psi^n) \cdot W_0$, $\omega_n = (1/\psi^n) \cdot \omega_0$, $N_n = (1/\psi^n) \cdot N_0$; linear velocity V_0 is the starting value of V_n , amplitude of transverse vortex W_0 is the starting value of W_n , angular velocity ω_0 is starting value of ω_n , number of Primary transverse accelerating vortices N_0 is starting value of N_n ; ψ is a Golden proportion that fulfills the requirement: $\psi - 1 / \psi = 1$; v_n , w_n , ω_n and N are periodic roots with period n ; v_n , w_n and ω_n are mutual orthogonal that fulfill the requirement for orthogonality: $v_n \cdot w_n = V_0 \cdot W_0$, $v_n \cdot \omega_n = V_0 \cdot \omega_0$; $n = 0 \div \infty$, [4].

The first positive root of the first equation is: $v_1 = \psi$. $V_0 = 1,62$. V_0 . The periodic roots of the first equation are obtained from the expression: $v^n = V_0 \cdot (v^{n-1} + v^{n-2})$. The first positive root of the second equation is: $w_1 = (1/\psi) \cdot W_0 = 0,62$. W_0 . The periodic roots of the second equation are obtained from the expression: $w^{n-2} = W_0 \cdot (w^n - w^{n-1})$.

Result: The Law6 describes a nonparametric process by Golden proportion ψ .

At an accelerating vortex vector velocity (+V) (first equation) is transformed according by internal Law 6 into the *decreasing*

amplitude of the transverse vortex (-W) (second equation) : $1/\psi^n \cdot W_0$ (Figure 1g) [7]. For comparison: In the previous point we saw that at a decelerating vortex vector velocity (-V) is transformed according to internal Law5 into the *increasing* amplitude of the transverse vortex (+W) : $\psi^n \cdot W_0$, (Figure 1e) [7].

When velocity (+V) increases, the amplitude (-W) decreases so that at each step (n_i) the **product ($V_i \cdot (W_i)$ is a constant.**For an accelerating longitudinal vortex, the amplitude (-W) decreases only if it is directed from the outside to inside , ie. if the accelerating vortex *sucks in* Primary accelerating transverse vortices with decreasing amplitude (-W) (Figure 1g).

Results: The accelerating vortex suck in Primary transverse accelerating vortices (+Quanta).

When an outer accelerating vortex passes through volume full of many such Primary transverse vortices (Figure1f).According to Law 6 an outer accelerating vortex *suck in* them (Figure1g). As a result, the accelerating vortex increases much more . Its positive acceleration, mass and Power increases. The reason is that the accelerating vortex adds the mass and Energy from Primary transverse vortices or from accelerating Quanta(+Quanta). Thus an accelerating vortex (E_{2D+}) with a velocity vector (+V) sucks in accelerating Primary vortices with decreasing amplitude (-W) in perpendicular direction (because of sign (-) in second equation) (Law6).

Result:The suction of accelerating free Primary transverse vortices is in perpendicular direction .The sucking of accelerating cross vortices from environment in perpendicular direction forms so called “ quanta “ and this process is called “quantum”.

Result:Accelerating vortex form accelerating right rotating wheels from Primary accelerating transverse vortices.

The Primary accelerating transverse vortex inward (e+) generates by sucking to its Primary Gravity center (g) a decelerating longitudinal vortex (h-) from the outside to inside. At each point (p) a right rotating **wheel** is formed.Thus the accelerating **Funnel** is formed by these current (i) wheels that rotate to right (clockwise (+), viewed against the movement (Figure 1g).

Result: The accelerating Funnel appears as stretching narrowing and right rotating spiral (clockwise (+),watched against the movement.

Because of the amplitude (-W), angular velocity (- ω) and the number of cross vortices (-N) decreases it forms accelerating, stretching, narrowing, right rotating spirals in which: W_{min} , w_{min} , N_{min} (Figure 1g).

Result: Two or several accelerating longitudinal vortices attract each other ,due to the suction of transverse vortices and they form accelerating Funnel.

The reason is that two or several accelerating longitudinal vortices,

due to the suction of Primary transverse vortices, attract each other. They **attract** each other as they **insert** one in another and form an accelerating Funnel.

Result: The accelerating vortices insert one in another.

In center inserts the **fastest vortex**, outside rotates vortex with **less velocity** and at periphery rotates vortex with the **smallest speed**. The reason for attraction is increasing the velocity with positive acceleration and is decreasing the amplitude of transverse vortices with positive acceleration as well (Figure 1f,g). The direction of rotation of the resultant Funnel is to right .It is caused by the accelerating transverse vortices to the right (Law 6).

Two accelerating longitudinal vortices(j and j+1) are attracted towards and Force of attraction $[jF_i-(j+1)F_i]$ between them is right proportional to the **margin** between their momentary transverse accelerations $[jA_i - (j+1)A_i] : [jF_i-(j+1)F_i] \sim [jA_i-(j+1)A_i]$ where A_i has bigger positive (in suction) transverse acceleration than A_{i+1} .

2.f) Construction of accelerating Funnel

The faster longitudinal vortex is wound in a **narrower tube** (Figure2a). The slower longitudinal vortex is wound in a **wider tube** (Figure2b).The faster vortex (Figure2a) inserts into the slower (Figure2b).The reason is that the slower is wound in a wider tube and the faster is wound in narrower tube.

The slowest vortex is wound in periphery of Funnel.Thus the slowest vortex that is located in the periphery of Funnel and accelerates itself as sucking **environment's free transverse vortices** from environment around the Funnel. Every faster vortex is located in internal of Funnel. Therefore every more internal and

faster vortex accelerates itself as sucking all **adjacent transverse vortices** of the slower adjacent more external vortex.

3. A Proposal the Method of Low Energy Nuclear Reaction (LENR)

3.a) Simulating an input twisted longitudinal Funnel

Let we simulate generation of an accelerating vortex or accelerating Funnel by rotation of decelerating transverse vortex (by mimicking of Law 1) . We can use **snail form** .A longitudinal Funnel should be fed at the input of snail.This longitudinal Funnel should be **slightly twisted** to the left ,if see against the movement (Law5). The twist should be consistent with the length of the snail. If the length of the snail is (L) then the twist should be 180 degree or : $(\pi/2)/L$. It start from the **lowest point in input of tube** to highestest point at innermost of tube (Figure2d).

3.b) Snail

Snail contains a **Camera with Nozzles**.The decelerating transverse Primary vortices aimed at Gravity center(G) and generate perpendicular accelerating longitudinal Funnel in it (Figure2d). Through Nozzles is emitted the Primary transverse vortices and form their Full Resonance.The dimensions of snail are calculated as a function of the longitudinal (V) and angular speed (ω) of the flow from the input Funnel(Law5).This flow will be delayed due to friction. The exact locations of the transverse vortices (W) and places of Nozzles should be calculated .The **Nozzles** with the appropriate inclinations (ϵ) and diameters (d) of the opening holes should be placed at these locations. Primary transverse decelerating vortices **emerge** from the Nozzles to the **internal Camera** for Primary transverse vortices toward Gravity center(G) (Figure2d).

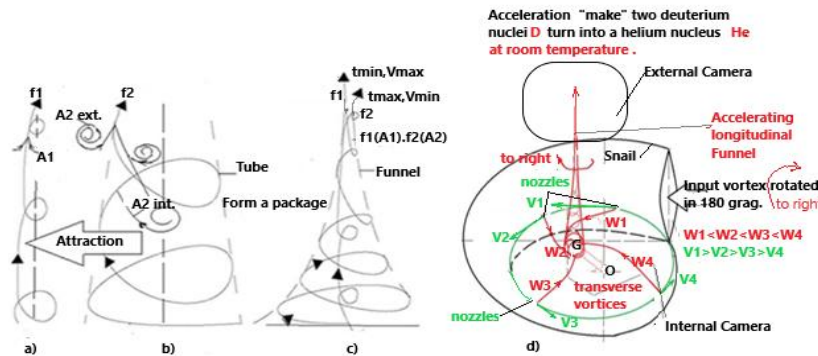


Figure 2: The Method of LENR,

a) The fastest vortex, b) The slower vortex, c) Result is an accelerating Funnel, d) Simulating of Snail

3.c) Generating the accelerating longitudinal Funnel

Primary transverse decelerating vortices form Full **Resonance in Time and in Space**.They accumulate in successive moments in Time at the same place of Space in the Camera, called the

Gravitational center (G). The **Gravitational center is offset** from the Geometric center (O) by a distance vector equal to the Eccentricity vector (OG)(Figure 1b)). Therefore, the Gravitational center (G) is in the **second quadrant (II)**of the coordinate system ,while the Geometric center (O) is in the very center of the snail. I can mention that this **Eccentricity vector** is the reason for creating a system of mutually orthogonal object (electron-proton or Earth-

Sun) where electron rotates around proton and Earth around Sun. Accumulating in the Gravitational center (G), the Primary transverse decelerating vortices generate a perpendicularly accelerating longitudinal Funnel (Law1) (Figure2d) [6].

3.d) Reason for generating the accelerating longitudinal Funnel.

The twisting of the inlet Funnel by 180 degrees causes the Primary transverse vortices to accumulate on top of each other. This happens as at the snail tube, a transverse Primary decelerating vortex is emitted through the Nozzles. The first Nozzle emits Primary vortex with a minimal length (W_0) is at the lowest position in axis (z). From the second Nozzle, a second Primary decelerating vortex with a larger length (W_1) is emitted and it is wound higher than the previous one in axis (z). From the third Nozzle, a third Primary decelerating transverse vortex with an even larger length (W_2) is emitted, which is wound at the top in axis (z). And so on until the last innermost Nozzle, which emits a transverse vortex with maximum length (W_{max}) and is wound at the toppest in axis (z). Thus, a double effect is obtained: First, the increase in the amplitude (W_i), according to Law 5 pushes the Geometric center (O) to the second quadrant (II), or it is pushed to the Gravity center (G). Second, the Primary transverse decelerating vortices are superimposed on each other along the z -axis. This happens by performing 2 changes simultaneously according to Law 5: **While their amplitude (W) is lengthened, the number of their turns (N) is increased.** So the first circle has a short amplitude (W_1) and a small turn ($N/2$) but with big radius ($\omega_{1,max}$). The second circle is located above the first one, but has a longer amplitude (W_2) and a larger turn ($N \cdot 4/5$) with less radius (ω_2). The third one is located above the second one and has an even longer amplitude (W_3) and more than one turns ($N \cdot 5/4$) with much less radius (ω_3) in the center and so on. The last one (the innermost one) will be at the top of z -axis and has the longest amplitude ($W_{n,max}$) with several transverse turns ($N \cdot n$) with the least radius ($\omega_{n,max}$) in the center, where $i=0-n$.

Result: The reason is decreasing of radius ($-\omega_i$), increasing the acceleration ($+A_i$) and turns ($N \cdot n$), the result is generating of perpendicular accelerating longitudinal Funnel.

As result many Primary transverse vortices generate along z -axis an accelerating perpendicular longitudinal vortex (according Law1) [5,6].

3.e) In External Camera

Let us pass the accelerating Funnel through an external Camera. It is full with saturated deuterium ($2H$). When accelerating Funnel passes through deuterium medium then it **attracts** deuterium atoms to itself (Law6). The positive acceleration of Funnel attracts and **glues 2** deuterium atoms with each other.

Result: In room temperature 2 atoms of deuterium ($2H$) stick in helium (He).

Thus in room temperature acceleration synthesizes helium (He) with the **release of Energy** as complex Energy. It includes an

Energy of **light** and an Energy of **warm**.

Result: Radiation of complex Energy includes both the emission of a flux of light and a flux of heat. In room temperature positive acceleration of Funnel fuses helium (He).

Result: The result of synthesis of helium (He) is the release of complex Energy.

The reason is that many of the atoms of the deuterium are attracted to the longitudinal Funnel with a force (F) proportional to the acceleration (A) and inverse proportional to amplitude (W) of transverse accelerating vortices and number of turns (N) (Law6): $F = F(A) = F(1/W) = F(1/N)$. Thus atoms of the deuterium are dragged and stick together. Part of them fuse and form helium.

Result: The process of fuse cools the medium of external Camera due to suction out-in.

Then the synthesis process itself releases complex Energy that includes light and warm Energy.

Result: In room temperature positive acceleration of Funnel fuses helium (He).

Thus the process is carried out at normal temperature and does not need additional heating.

Result: The process of fuse only needs a significant positive acceleration by accelerating longitudinal Funnel. This positive acceleration suck in Energy from environment and even cools (not warms) the medium (Law 6) (Figure 1g, Figure 2d) [4, 5].

4. Conclusions

Conclusion: The reason for Cold Nuclear Fusion is a significant positive acceleration of Funnel, the result is emission of complex Energy.

This conclusion is analogous to the conclusion about Gravity, namely: According Open Vortex Theory (OVT) the cause of Gravity attraction or repulsion is the positive or negative **acceleration** of the Primary transverse vortices emitting or sucking by longitudinal Funnel (Law6, Law5). The Result is Accretion disks [6].

Conclusion: The reason for Gravity Force is acceleration of Funnel, the result is distortion of Space around Funnel (the bifurcation of nonlinearly located Accretion disks).

Conclusion: It is opposite-Gravity Force according Open Vortex Theory that is an acceleration of longitudinal vortices and Gravity Force according Classic Theory that is a distortion of Space by to Accretion disks.

Conclusion: In Open Vortex Theory the reason is dynamics in Time as change (acceleration of Open vortices) and in Classic Theory the reason is statics in Space as description (dimensions and location of atoms or irregularity in structure of Accretion disks).

5. The Algorithm of Model

#The problem is in generating an accelerating vortex or Funnel! In practice we can generate a longitudinal accelerating vortex imitating the result of Law 1 on base of Open Vortex Theory (or of new Axioms and Laws). How an accelerating vortex is generated according to the OpenVortex Theory is shown in a previous works by the same author [6].

According Law1 the decelerating vortex (in 2D) from outward to inward generates an accelerating vortex (in 3D) in Gravity center(G), perpendicular to the plane (2D) of decelerating vortex. The reason is that decelerating vortex in plane 2D, that forms decelerating toroid emits (Law5) many decelerating vortices to its Gravity center (G). In decelerating toroid this emitting Primary decelerating vortices has direction from peiphery of toroid to Gravity center (G) of this toroid (in 2D). The result is accelerating perpendicular Funnel from center to up (in 3D) (Figure 2d)[5].

#Snail: The main construction is to assemble such snail as toroid , so that the emitted decelerating vortices sume and resonate at one point of the Gravitational center (G).

#Complex Resonance: This resonance must be Complex Resonance. It is resonance in Space(S) and resonance in Time (T). This means that the decelerating vortices must superimpose their hooks on each other at one point of **Space (S)** called Gravity center (G) and sequentially over Time (T). Thus they superimpose their hooks sequentially over **Time (T)** on each other in the one and the same place in Space (S), called Gravity center (G) (Figure 2 d) [6].

Result: Only by Complex Resonance an accelerating Funnel is generated in Gravity center

#Twist: It is known that the decelerating vortex emits Primary decelerating transverse vortices (Law 5). It is necessary to *superimpose* the circles from the hooks of the Primary decelerating transverse vortices, emitted by the main decelerating longitudinal vortex one above the other. This means that a decelerating input Funnel in entrance of snail to be a slightly twisted (Figure 2d).

Result: It is necessary to twist left from bottom to top of 180 deg. (π rad.) for a distance of 1 snail length (L), when viewed against the movement: π rad/L.

Thus the Funnel in entrance of snail is slightly twisted to the left on (π).

#Especially arrangement of circles: Let's denote D_i is diameter of transverse turns, A_i is acceleration of angular speed. The reason of Full Resonance is that the diameter (D_i) decreases but acceleration (A_i) increases of each subsequent (i) turn of hook. Thus, every subsequent ,current turn in time (T_{i+1}) has less diameter (D_{i+1}) and

more acceleration (A_{i+1}). It formes above the previous in time(T_i) circle that has *less* diameter(D_i): $D_{i+3} < D_{i+2} < D_{i+1} < D_i$: with bigger acceleration (A_i): $\dots A_{i+3} > A_{i+2} > A_{i+1} > A_i$: at current time (T_i): $\dots T_{i+3} > T_{i+2} > T_{i+1} > T_i$.

#Accelerator along z-axis: The Funnel of circles with decreasing radius (ω) and increasing acceleration (A_i) appears a very special arrangement .It includes the less circle to be above bigger circle or every **less circle to stay above every bigger circle**. Namely this arrangement acts as an Accelerator. It emits and accelerates the central perpendicular Funnel (Figure2d) [6].

Result: An Accelerator is constructed as a longitudinal accelerating Funnel of transverse circles that they are stacked one on top of the other along the z-axis.

The reason is that circles have a decreasing diameter (-D), increasing acceleration (+A) at each subsequent moment (T_i). Circles stack their transverse vortices one on top of the other along the z-axis. Thus is generated an acceleration along z-axis .This action coinsides to Law1, according Open Vortex Theory. Generating a Force from the bottom up is equal to creating an Antigravity Force from the bottom up [6].

Result: The accelerating Funnel plays role of Generator of Antigravity Force.

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