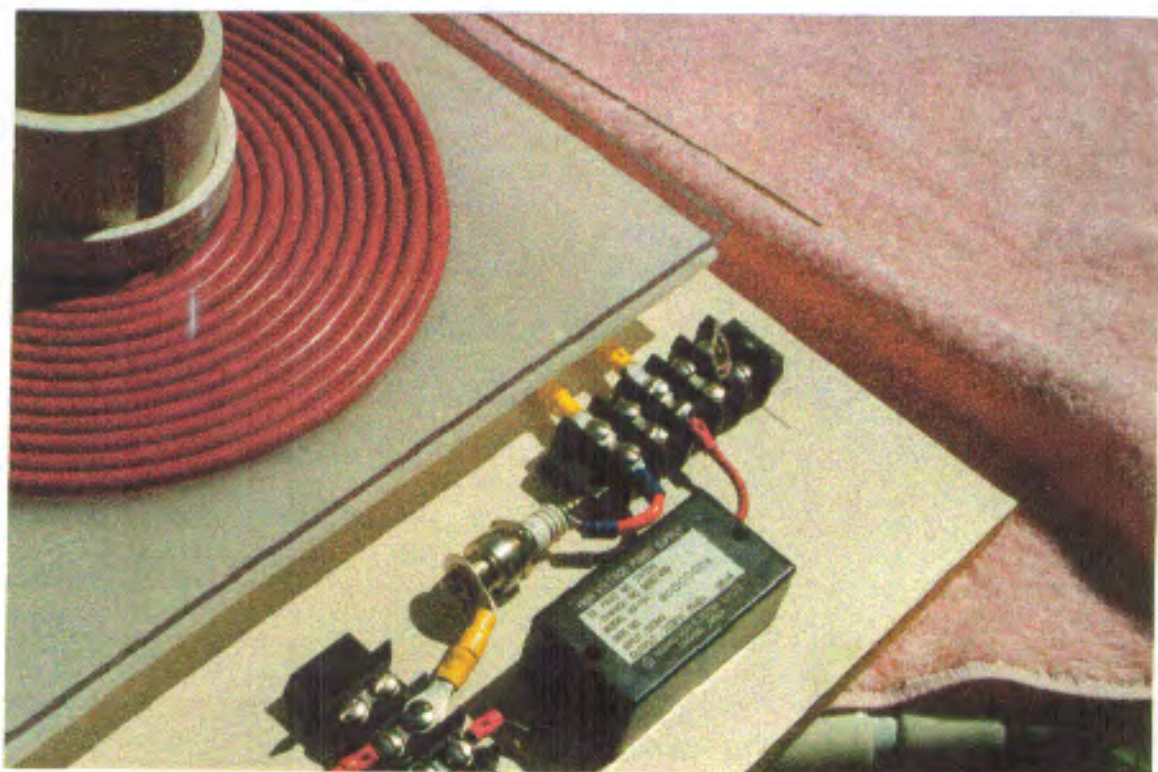


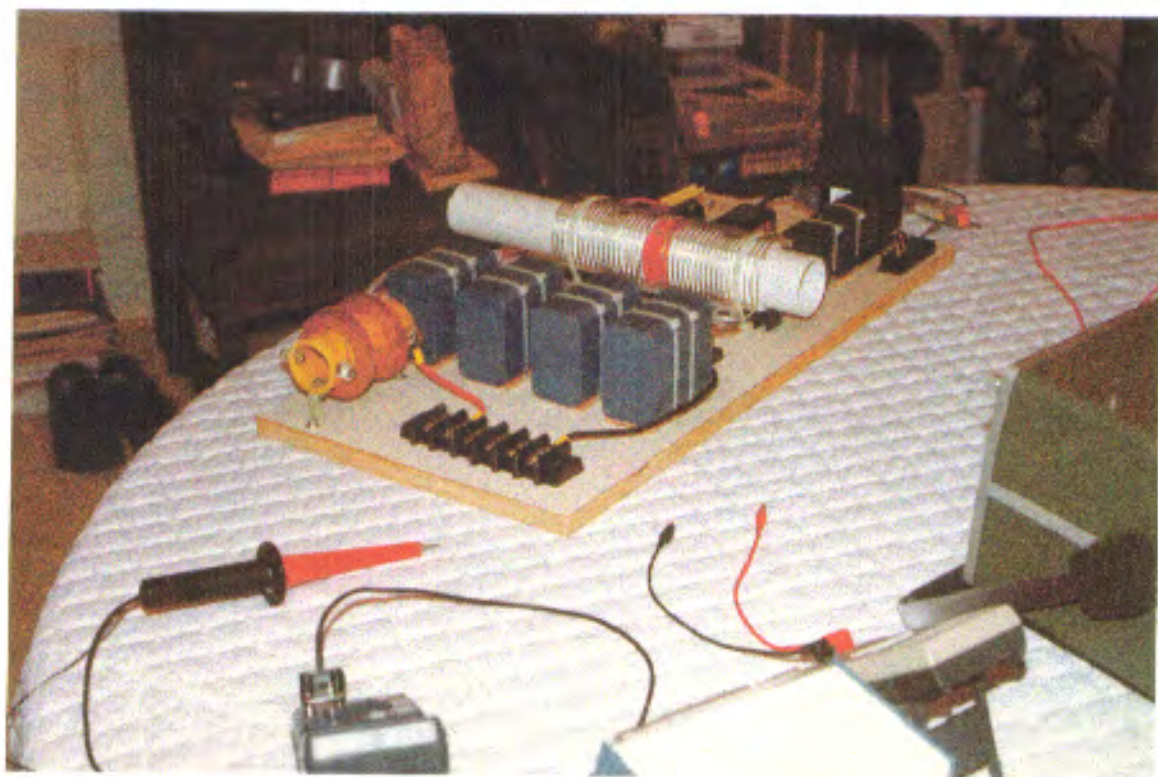
RESONANCE ENERGY METHODS

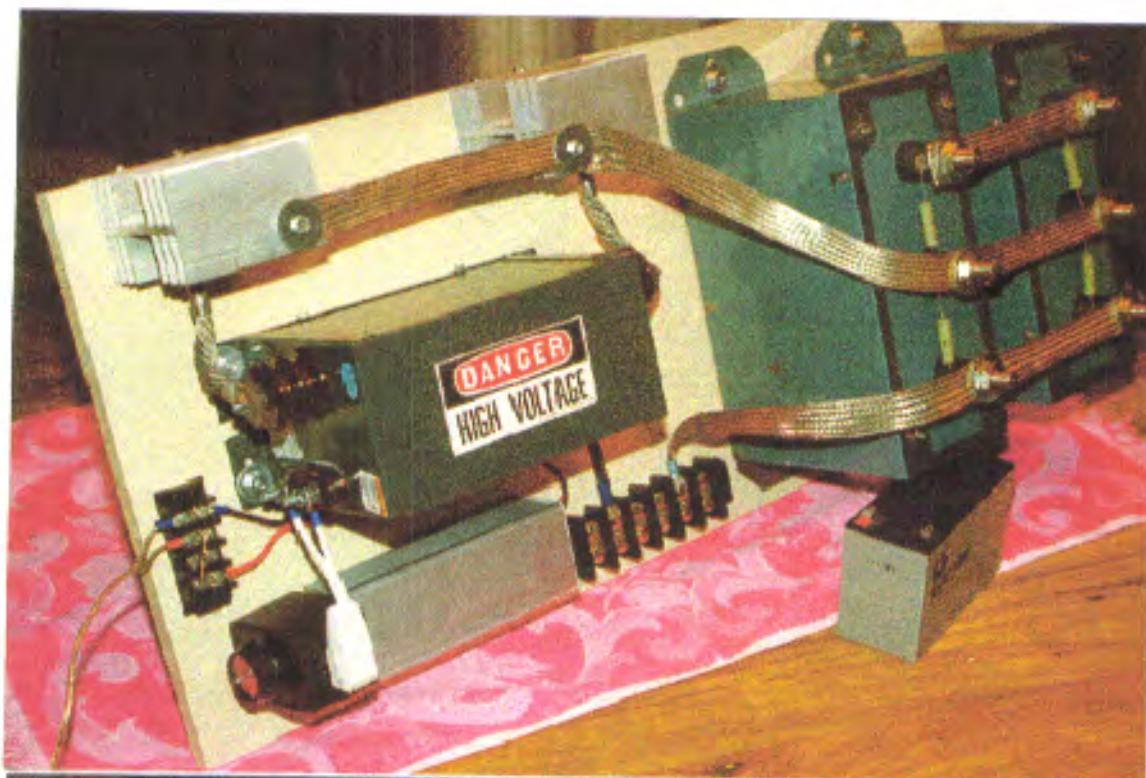
Donald L. Smith
TransWorld Energy, CEO
September 23, 2002

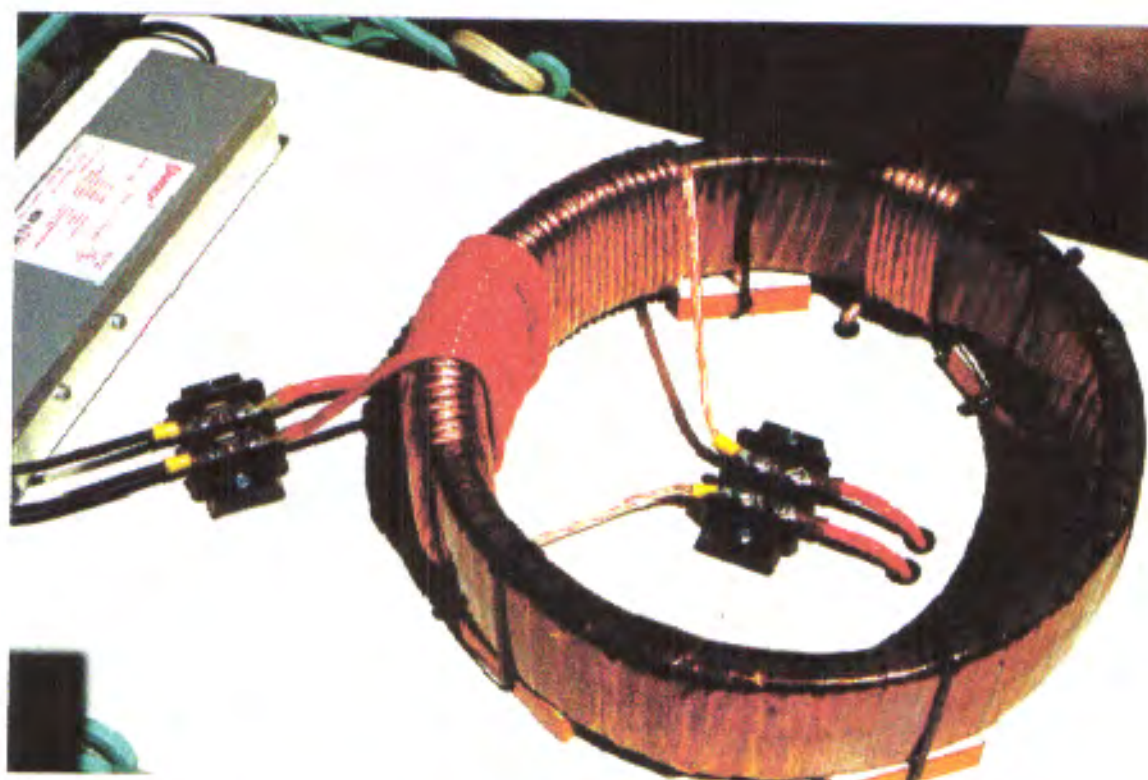
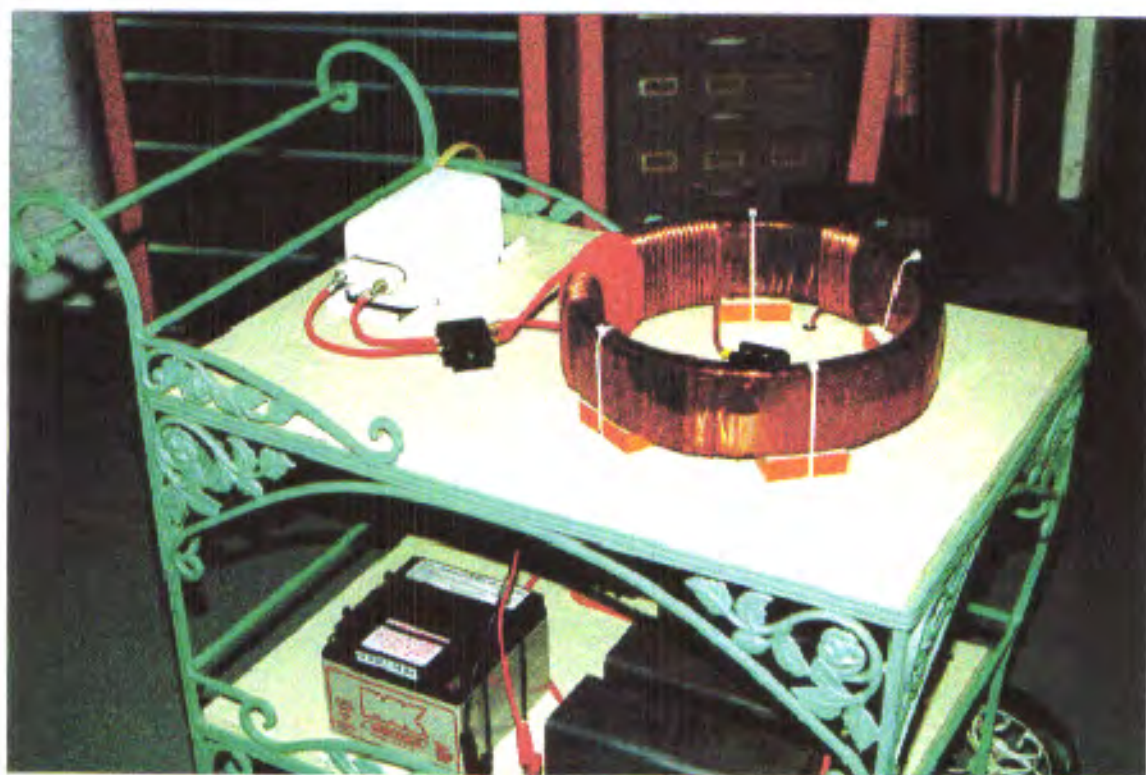
Fax/Phone 281-370-4547 and e-mail donsm1@earthlink.net

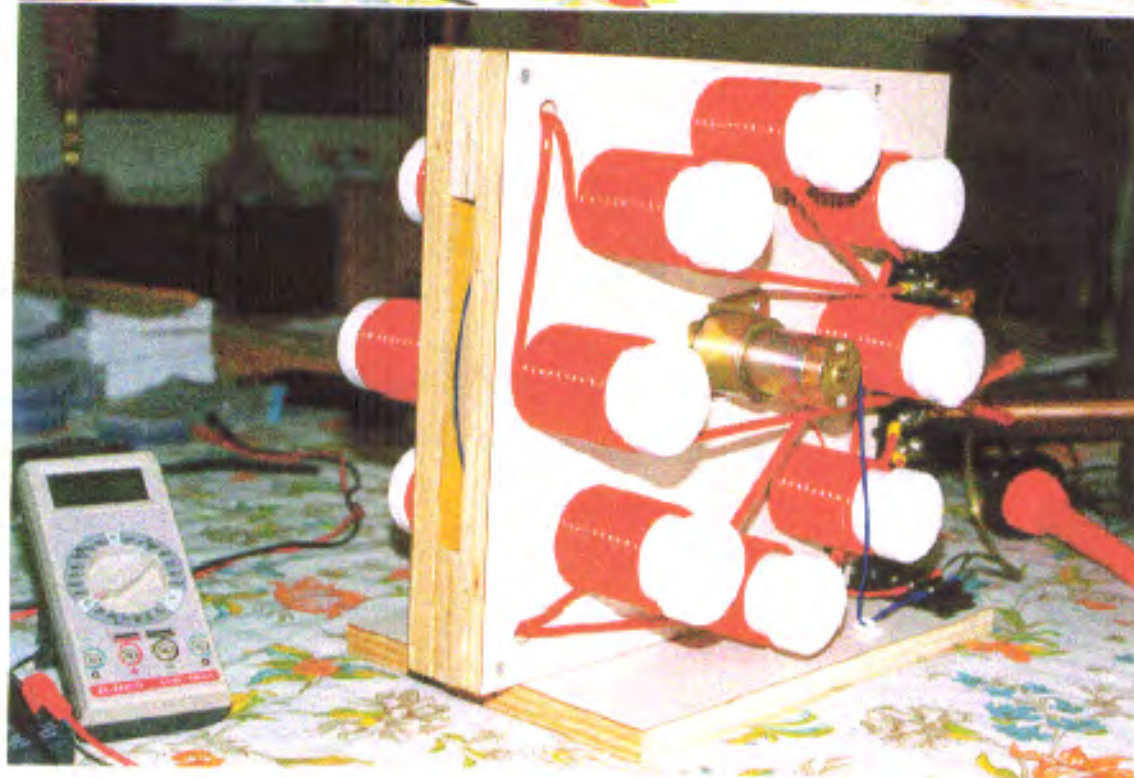
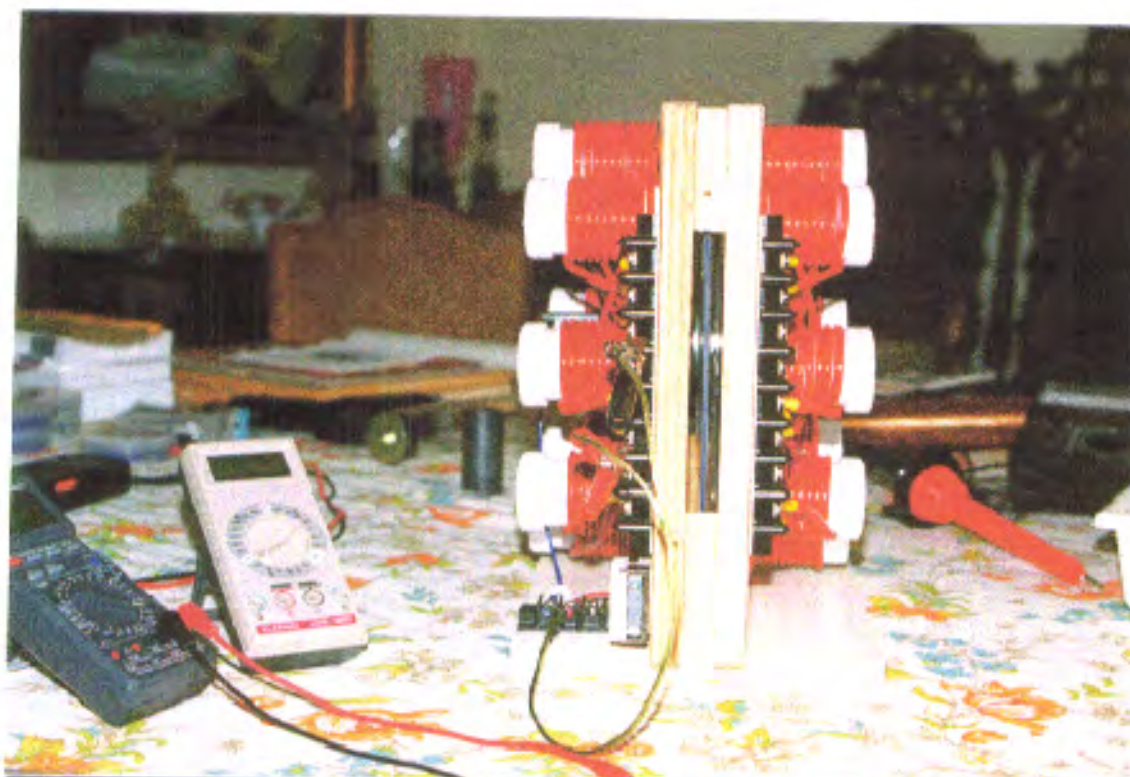


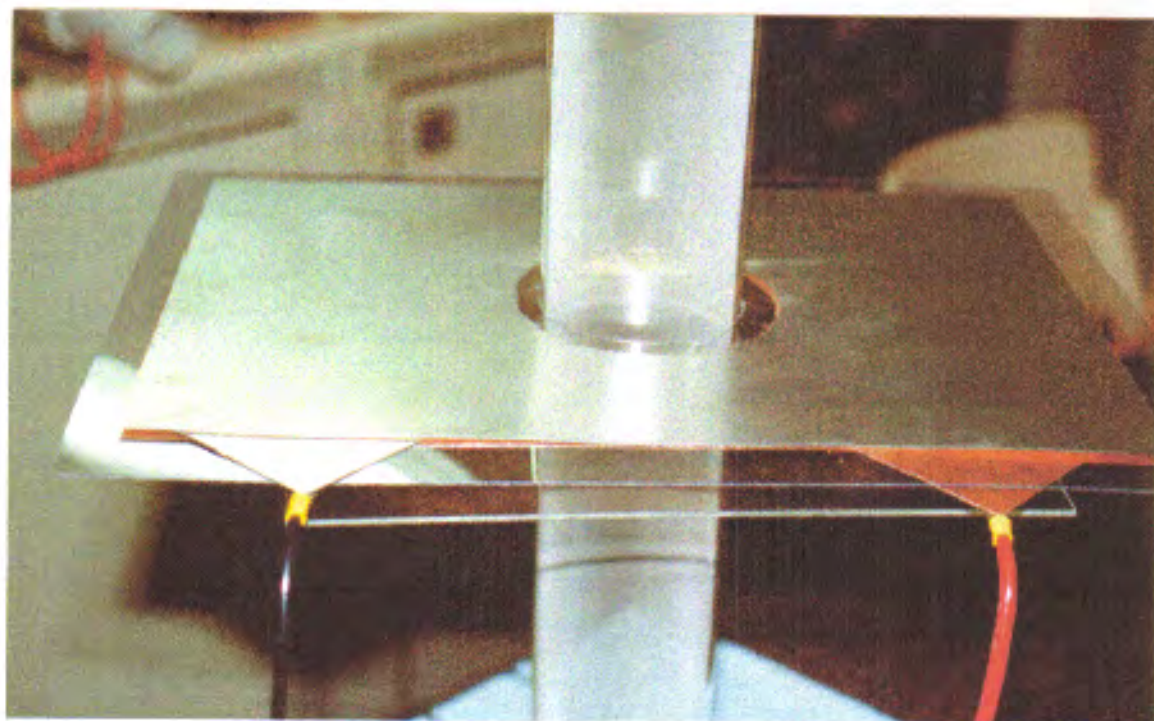
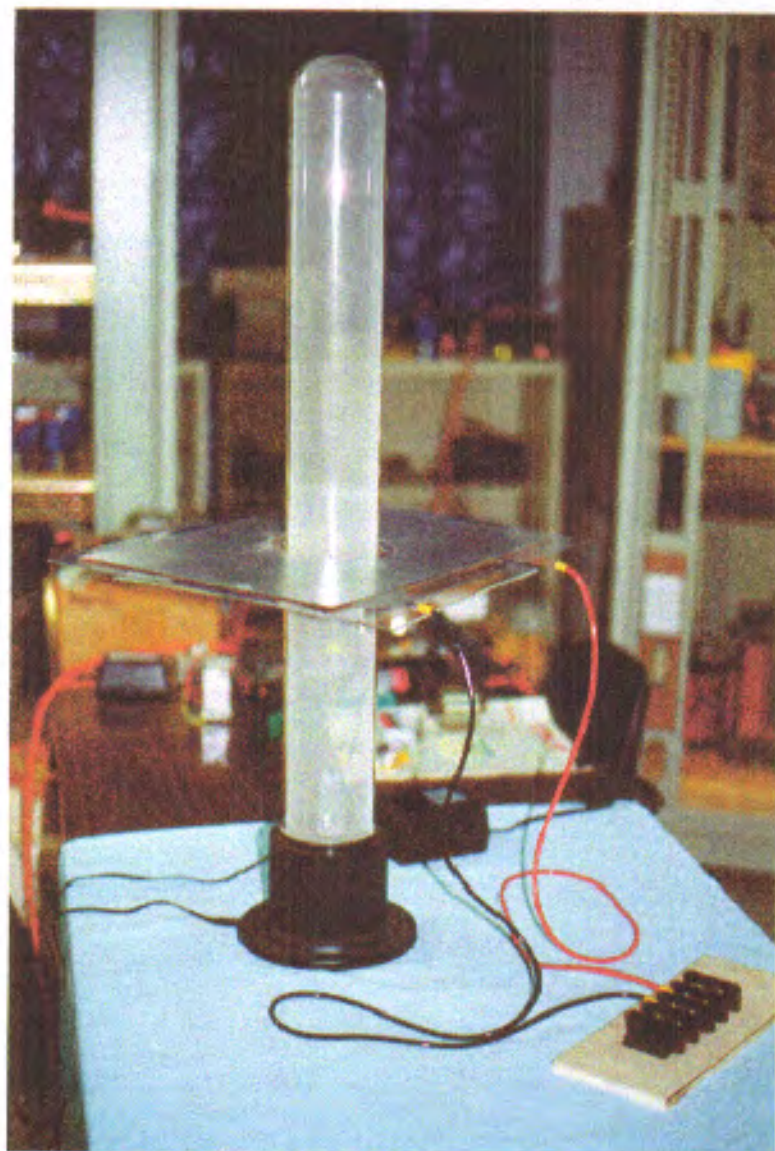


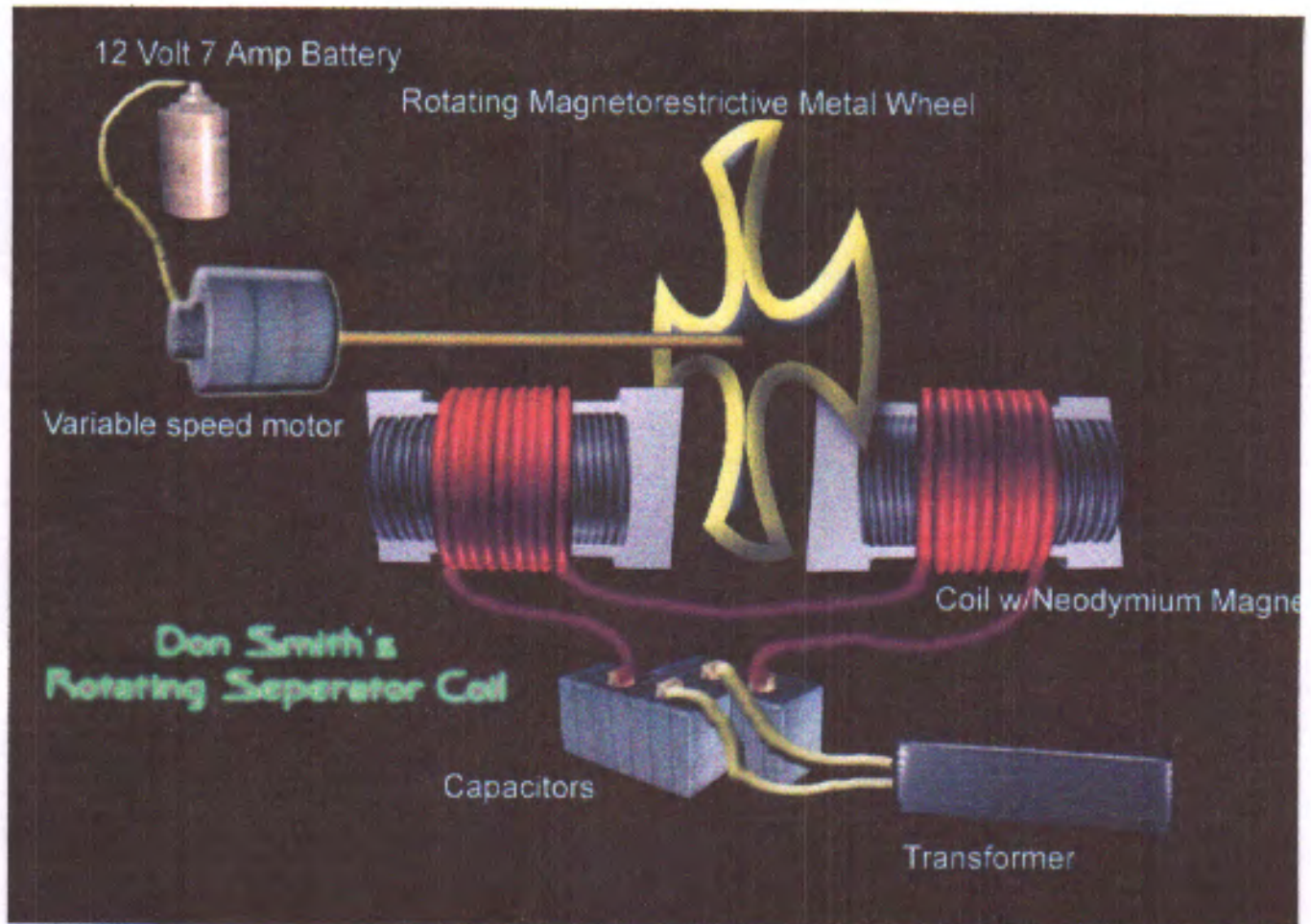












1 magnetic waves. The originating source is not depleted or degraded as is common in conventional transformers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

5 The Dipole at right angle allows the magnetic flux surrounding it to intercept the capacitor plate or plates at right angle. The electrons present are spun such that the electrical component of electron is collected by the capacitor plates. Essential parts are the South and North component of an active Dipole. Examples here presented exist as fully functional prototypes and were engineer constructed and fully tested for utility by the Inventor. Corresponding parts are utilized in
10 each of the three examples as shown in the Drawings.

DRAWING 1 OF 4 : VIEW OF THE METHOD

N = North and S = South of the Dipole

1. North and South component of the Dipole.
2. Resonate High Voltage induction coil.
- 15 3. Dipoles electromagnetic wave emission.
4. Heaviside current component.
5. Dielectric separator for the capacitor plates
6. For purposes of the drawing, a virtual limit of the electromagnetic wave energy.
- 20 7. Capacitor plates, with dielectric in between.

DRAWING 2 OF 4 : COMPONENTS, 2A and 2B

2-A

1. Hole for mounting Dipole B-1.

1

2. Resonate high voltage induction coil.
5. Dielectric separator, a thin sheet of plastic separating the capacitor sheets.

5

7. Capacitor sheets, upper is aluminum and lower is copper.
8. Battery system, deep cycle.
9. Inverter input Direct Current, output is 120 Volts at 60 cycles.
10. Connector wires.
12. Output to point of use being the load.

10

2-B N = North and S = South component of the Dipole

1. Metal rod, being soft magnetic metal such as iron.
2. Resonate high voltage induction coil.
10. Connector wires.
11. High Voltage input energy source such as a neon tube transformer

15 DRAWING 3 OF 4 : Proof of Principal Device using a Plasma Tube as an active Dipole.

N = North and S = South Components of the active Dipole.

20

5. Dielectric separator of the capacitor plates.
7. Upper capacitor plate, upper being aluminum and lower being copper.
10. Connector wires.
15. Plasma Tube, 4 feet Length and 6 inches diameter.
16. High Voltage Energy source for the active Plasma Dipole.
17. Connector block, to outlet for testing and use.

DRAWING 4 OF 4 : Manufactures Prototype, Constructed and fully tested.

1. Metal Dipole rod.

- 1 2. Resonate High Voltage induction coil.
10. Connector wires.
17. Connector block for input from high voltage energy source.
18. Clamps for upper edge of capacitor packet.
- 5 19. Support Device for The Dipole Transformer Generator.
20. Packet of Capacitor Plates.
21. Output connectors of the capacitor, producing energy into a deep cycle battery which then powers the inverter.

BEST METHOD OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION:

- 10 The Invention is applicable to any and all electrical energy requirements. The small size and it's high efficiency makes it an attractive option. It is particularly attractive for remote areas, homes, office buildings, factories, shopping centers, public places, transportation, water systems, electric trains, boats, ships and all things small or great. Construction materials
- 15 are commonly available and the skill level required is moderate.

CLAIMS:

1. Radiated magnetic flux from the Dipole when intercepted by capacitor plates at right angle, changes to useful electrical energy.
2. A Device and method for converting for use, normally wasted
- 20 electromagnetic energy.
3. The Dipole of the Invention is any resonating substance such as Metal Rods, Coils and Plasma Tubes which have interacting Postive and Negative Componets.
4. The Resulting Heavyside current component is changed to useful electrical energy.

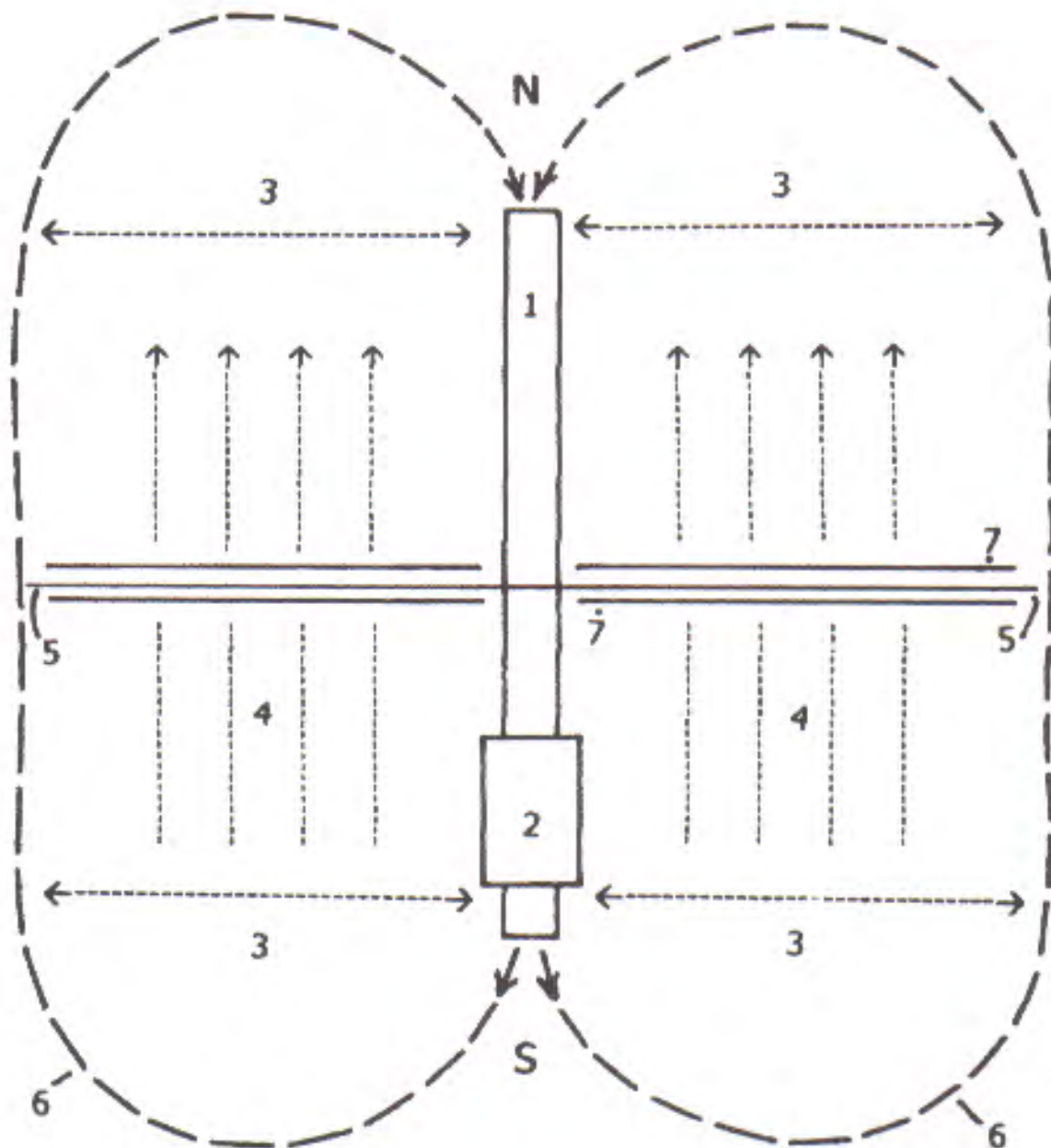
ABSTRACT

A Electromagnetic Dipole Device and Method, wherein radiated and wasted energy is transformed into useful energy. A Dipole as seen in Antenna Systems is adapted for use with capacitor plates such that the Heavyside Current Component becomes a useful source of electrical energy.

Dipole Transformer Generator

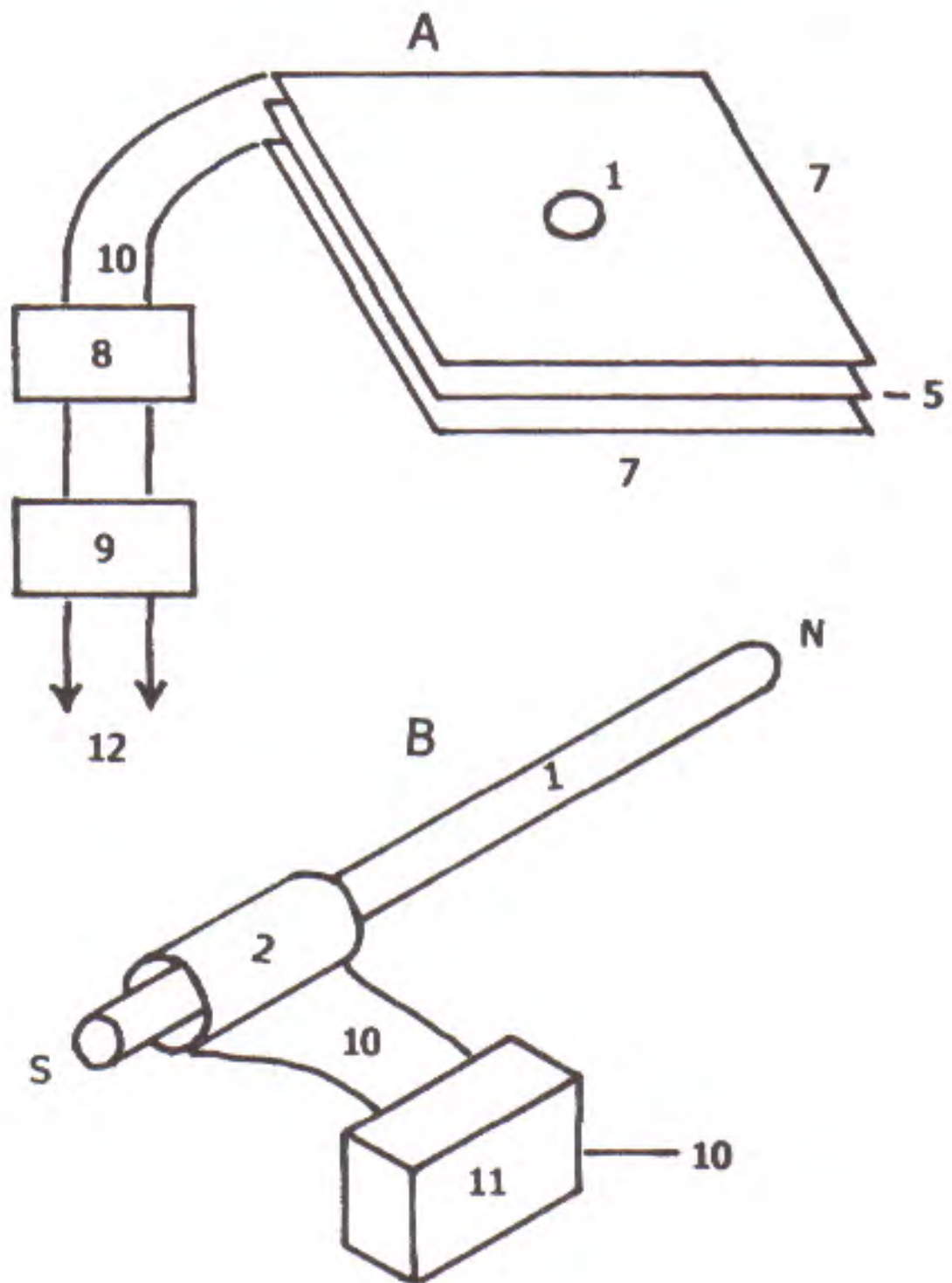
DRAWING 1 of 4

Not to Scale View of Method



Dipole Transformer Generator

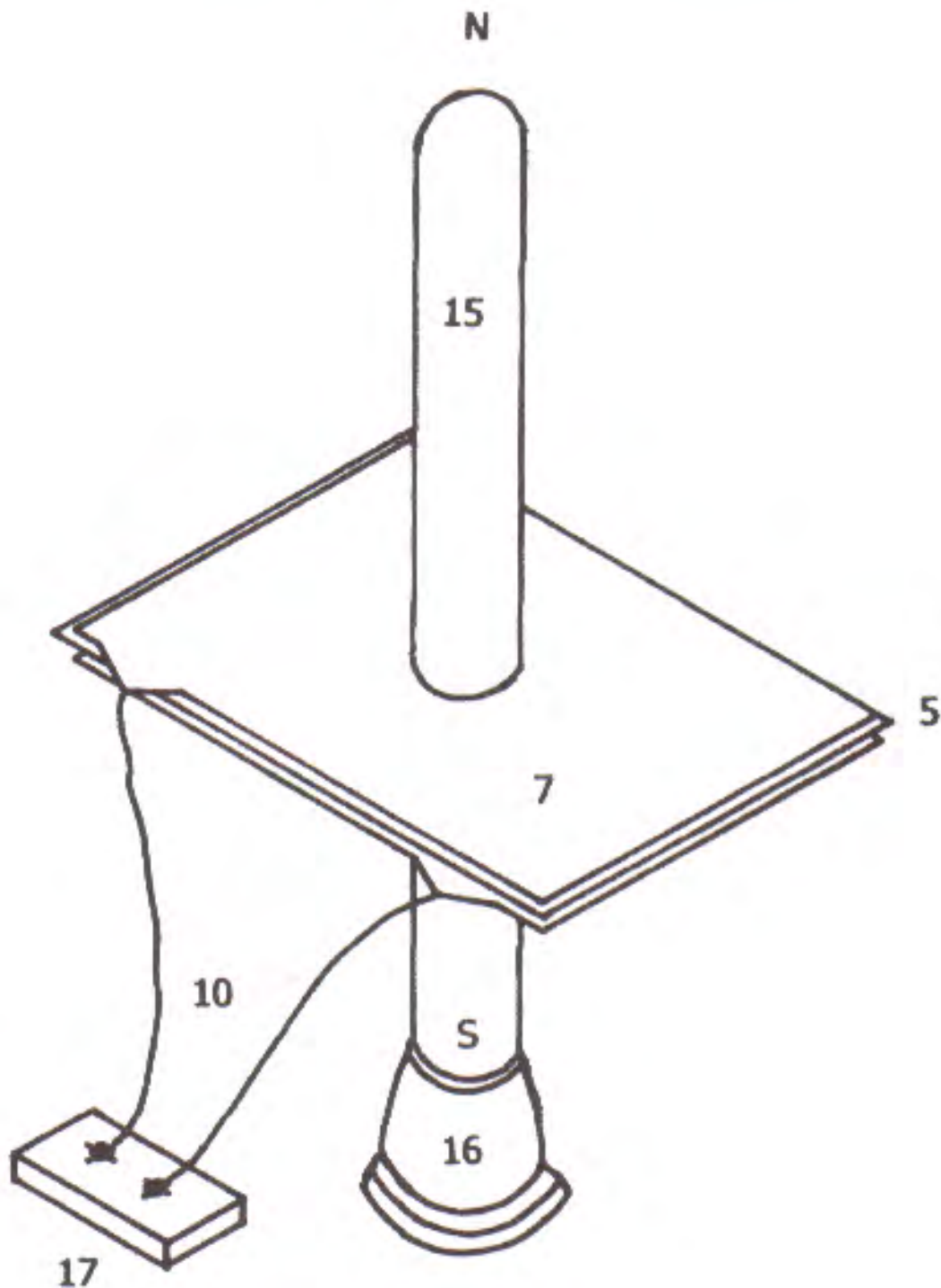
DRAWING 2 of 4
Not to Scale Components



Dipole Transformer Generator

DRAWING 3 of 4

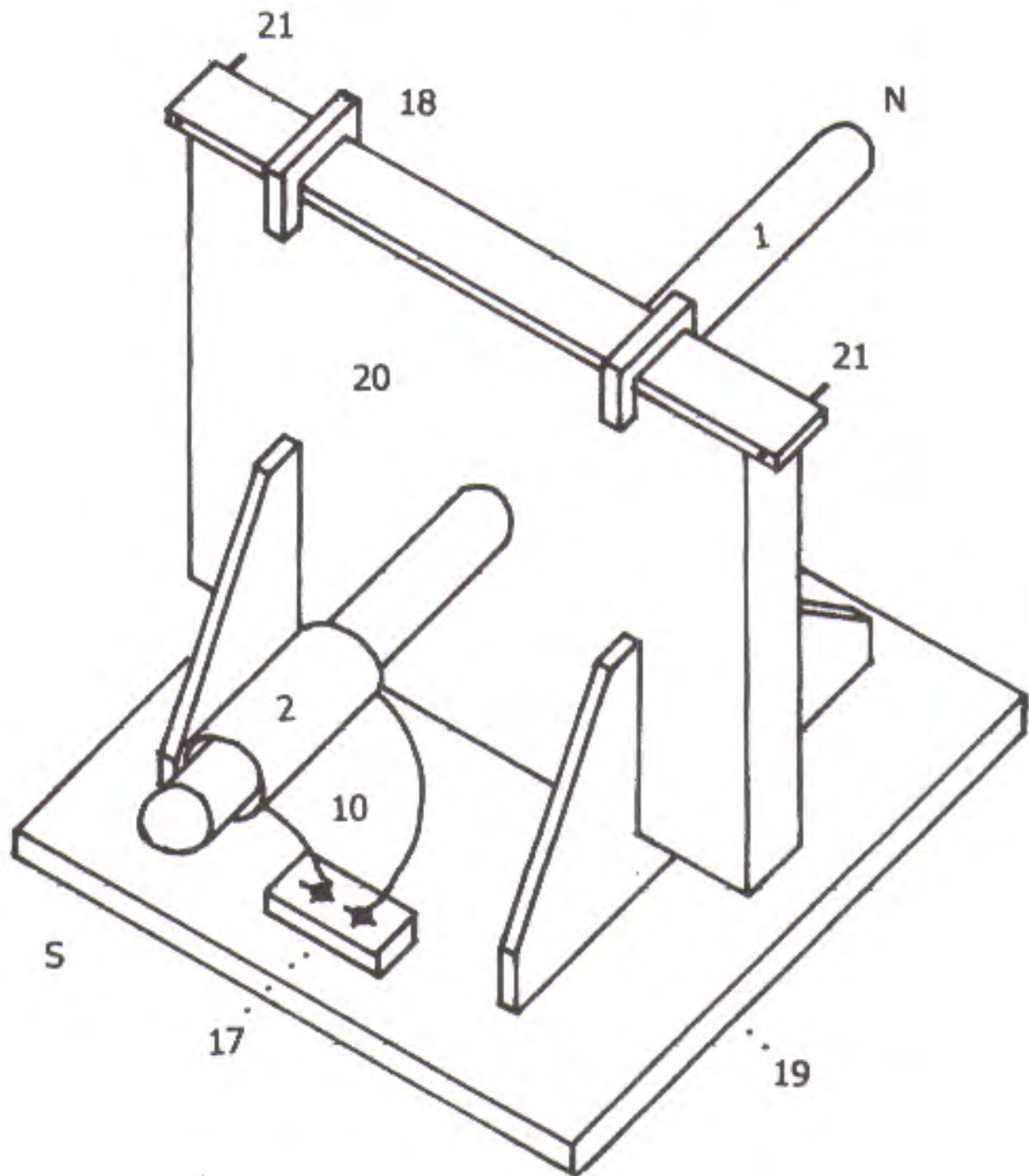
Not to Scale Proof of Principle Device



Dipole Transformer Generator

DRAWING 4 of 4

Not to Scale Manufacture's Prototype



TransWorld Energy

**227 W. Airtex Blvd.
Houston, Tx. 77090**

September 23, 2002

Phone: (281)876-9200
Fax: (281)876-9216

Web-Site: altenergy-pro.com
E-mail donsm1@earthlink.net

Dear Reader:

TransWorld Energy is dedicated to improving the Human Condition in the Field of Energy which at the same time makes possible Healthy Water and increases the Food Supply. A never ending source of energy found throughout the universe is easily accessed with the minimum of effort and cost. The technology for doing this has been around since the 1820's. Selfish special interest has made sure that the technology remains discredited. People who control the Energy Sources control the World.

Extensive research and development by TransWorld and Associates has been progressing for more than 15 years. Numerous successful Energy Producing Devices have been produced and demonstrated throughout the World. Some of these can be viewed by the Web Site located at all major search engines (Such as Lycos, Yahoo, Altavista, NorthernLight and more than 2,000 others throughout the World).

The Book which You are viewing has more than 40,000 copies in circulation. It has been translated and distributed in all major languages including Japanese, Arabic, Portuguese, French, Italian, Russian, Chinese, German, Spanish and many more. There are seven editions in circulation. An enormous interest is evident in the subject matter. An average of fifty e-mails per day from the ends of the Earth (about 1,500 per month).

Once the Web Site and the book are viewed, it will become evident that abundant, self sustainable energy is available every where for the taking. This is natural energy which does not harm the environment or those using it. The proper Device for Collecting is all that's required.

The Good News is that the problem is solved and with assistance an ultimate source of energy that is environmentally benign, in abundance throughout the universe and inexpensive to capture is there for the taking.

Thank You for your consideration

Donald L. Smith, CEO

MEM

Electrical Energy Generating System

Description and Function:

Generation of Electrical Power requires the presence of electrons with various methods of stimulation, yielding magnetic and electrical impulses, collectively resulting in Electrical Energy (Power). In place of the mechanical - coils and magnet system, present in conventional electrical power generation, visible moving parts are replaced by resonate magnetic induction, using radio frequency. Transfer of energy by resonate induction is related to the ratio of the square of the cycles per second.

The Energy System, here presented, operates at millions of cycles per second verses the conventional 60 C.P.S.'s. This tells us that it has a size advantage over conventional methods. The same advantage applies to the amount of electrical energy output. Therefore the Device is small in size and produces large amounts of Electrical Energy. The Electrons acquired are from the surrounding Air and Earth Groundings, being the same source as in conventional methods. This is accomplished by magnetic resonate radio induction.

Applications:

This Electrical System adapts nicely to all Energy Requirements. It is a direct replacement to all now existing Energy Systems. This includes such things as Manufacturing, Agricultural, Home Usage, Office Complexes, Shopping Centers, Rail Transportation, Automobiles, Electrical Power Grids, Municipalities, Subdivisions, and Remote Areas. Briefly, only the imagination is the limiting factor.

Economic Possibilities:

No Historical Reference Point exist for a comparison of the Possibilities of this System. One can see from the impacted applications listed above that the magnitude exceeds any known invention, presently a part of the Human Experience.

Present and Future Plans:

The Energy System has been in the developmental stage during the past seven years. It is Patent Pending # 08/100,074 with the Patent Office. No prior art exist based on the Patent Office response. The System is presently being introduced into the World Market.

Useful energy occurs as the result of imbalances of ambient and is a transient phenomena. In the electrical field it is a closed system subject to heat death, which severely limits its utility. The flip side of the electron produces magnetic waves which are an open system, not subject to heat death. These waves being unrestricted are the universal source of energy. When resonate unlimited duplicates from this one source are available. Therefor the key to unlimited energy is Magnetic Resonance. In order to understand this requires putting a stake through the Heart of Antique Physics. Nonlinear and Open Systems are universally available in Magnetic Resonance Systems, Explosions of any sort [includes Atomic] Combustibles of any type. Mechanical equivalents would be levers, pulleys and hydraulics. A highly obvious example is the Piano where the Key impacts the one note giving one sound level, which resonates with it's two side keys providing a much higher level. Magnetic Resonance Energy clearly amplifies it's self demonstrating more energy out than in.

Ohmic resistance does no apply to Magnetic Resonance which travels unrestricted for great distances, therefore multitudes of electrons are disturbed, who's back spin translates magnetic into usable electric energy. The right angle component of the magnetic flux provides - translates into useful electrical energy. Taken at right angle the Magnetic Dipole provides an unlimited source of electrical energy. The writer recognized world wide for his knowledge and experience. See his Web Site at altenergy-pro.com.

Gravity is a function of spin phenonm as observed in gravity separataion of liquids. Whin spun milk and cream separates. Therefor relative specific gravity is function mass verses spin. Magnetic's and gravity are both spin related. In part spinning a top levitates when spun. Therefor spinning magnetic fields Are a functional motor source as in flying saucer's.

ABSTRACT: Technology of New Energy:

Developments in understanding of Electricity and Materials not previously available allows construction of Devices which collect energy from the Earth's Ambient Electrical Background in large quantities. This Energy is naturally occurring, is environmentally benign and available everywhere. It's available where ever and whenever required. New Devices use Resonate Magnetic Waves which replicate upon spinning the locally present electrons, providing multiple duplicate copies of the Energy Present. Each electron when spun yields both magnetic and electric waves in equal proportion. The electrical component is a closed system limited by Ohms Law. The magnetic component is an open system not limited and replicates multiple copies of the energy present. Special materials and recent development allow the magnetic energy to reproduce through resonance, unlimited duplicate copies, acquired from the ambient background. These Devices harvest the energy that has and is always present universally. Conventional methods consist of coils and magnets systems. Upon moving past each other, the magnetic flux field disturbs electrons which yield electricity, which is collected by the coils system. This is accomplished electronically with the new technology, with out moving parts and the energy is multiplied such that the Device becomes self sustaining once started. This Technology as previously presented World Wide will be shown at the the Conference.

Dr. Smith

www.altenergy-pro.com

e-mail donsm1@earthlink.net

Putting a stake thru through Heart thus removing the mental block put there by antique physics is required. Conditions where in this becomes necessary are none linearity, resonance and explosions of any sort.

Combustibles of any sort such gasoline and atomic explosions are good examples where in more energy out than in, is obvious. You can add to that nonlinarty found in pulleys, hydraulics steam power and such.

Magnetic resonance is highly obvious source for multiplying energy out. The sound system present in the piano demonstrates this very clearly. Energy amplification clearly present in the above demonstrates the silliness attested to by many Physicist.

Ohmic resistance does not apply to magnetic resonance which travels unrestricted for great distances, therefor multitudes of electrons are disturbed, who's back spin translates from magnetic to usable electric energy. These same electrons have been around from the beginnings, undiminished and remain so until the end of time.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS PREFACE

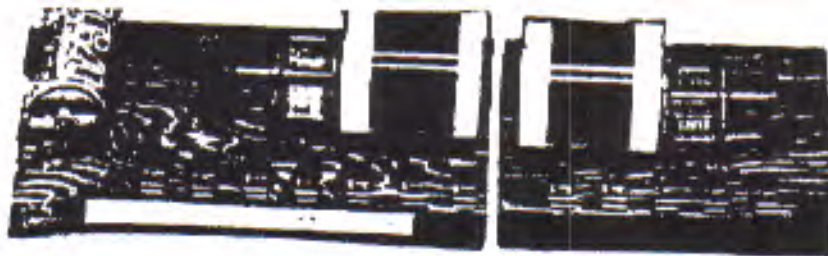
Useful Electrical Energy is obtained directly from electron spin induced by incoming magnetic waves or indirectly through mechanical exchange as in dynamo type devices. Simply put electron spin converts from magnetic to electrical energy and vice versa. Nature for free provides grand scale magnetic wave induction through out the universe. In Electrical Systems movement is at right angle to the direction of current movement. This explains the rotary movement of the Earth and other related Systems. The rate of Spin for the Earth is known as well as the mass (5.98×10 to the 24 th. kg)* therefore the amount of Electrical Energy incoming which produces this action can be calculated. It can be easily be seen that the incoming magnetic wave energy is Vast and Continuous. As an accretion mass, the Earth is an Energy Sink, getting it's energy from elsewhere, being Cosmic, Galactic and Solar.

Conversion of incoming magnetic waves into electrical energy provides an unending, inexpensive and environmentally friendly source available to all. Cosmic and Galactic Energy is available twenty four hours per day. Large amounts of this Energy accumulates in the Earth's radiation belts. This Giant Energy Storage, when properly understood provides a major source of free unending electrical energy. One of My Inventions plugs into this vast energy source.

A perverse Intentional Ignorance on the part of the Establishment prevents recognition of the importance of the Energy Systems herein. Any new system favorable towards the masses is considered as disruptive and therefore not allowed. Those who have the (Gold) Energy Rule (Golden rule) Mandated Destruction of all Humanity is not a consideration..

This Presenter will remove some of the Fog placed with intent of preventing the recognition of this unending, environmentally clean electrical energy Source, present throughout the Universe. The Cost of Harvesting and Using this Free Energy is a function of Human Stupidity.

* "Physics for Scientist and Engineers", Raymond A. Serway, Saunders College Publishing, Second Edition, page 288, Table 14.2



RESONANCE CIRCUITS DEMO

Used to demonstrate electromagnetic radiation between two L/C circuits - one a transmitter and the other a receiver. When the 1.5 volt power transmitter is pulsed, the radiated signal is picked up by the remote receiver circuit which then lights up a 70 volt neon lamp.

With this apparatus, the student quickly understands some basic principles governing wireless communication, broadcasting, etc.

8486

\$49.95

The SCIENCE SOURCE
WALDOBORO, MAINE 04572

(207) 832-6344

P.O. BOX 727

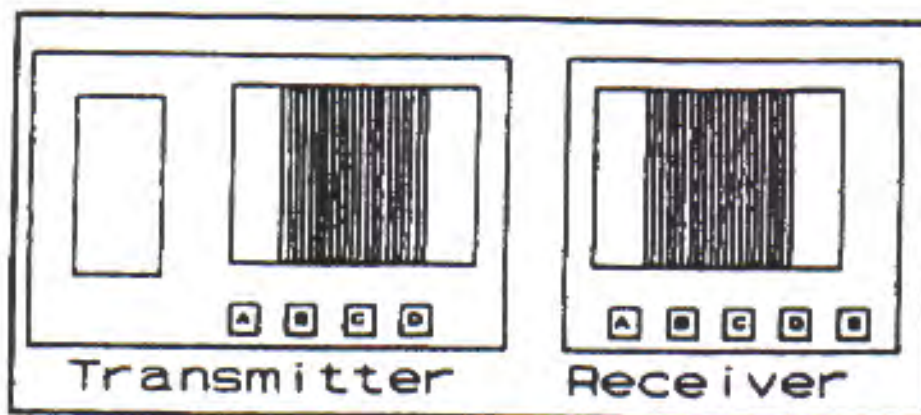


Figure 1

Diagram of transmitter and receiver coils.

ULTIMATE ENERGY SOURCES

A human is a speck of dust on Earth, the Solar System is a speck of dust in the Galaxy and in turn it's a speck of dust in the Universe (Cosmos). All of these respectively represent vast ambient energy reservoirs. Awareness of the Sun opens doors into other energy sources. Electromagnetic Energy present everywhere throughout the Universe is accessed by catalytic activity, directly as in Solar Cells or indirectly as by mechanical means. When Resonate, Magnetic Waves (Faraday's Action at a Distance) allows Energy Activation Transfer to remote points of usage. Capture and use of this Energy is optional as to Method and therefore it's cost (Free Energy) is a function of Human Stupidity.

Direct access is more desirable and technology transfer from Solar Cell type Devices provides the Catalyst. Enormously high Ambient Energy Levels are not detected by instruments that use the Ambient Background as a Reference Plane. A spoon full of water lifted from the Ocean does not define the Ocean. Incoming magnetic waves are reflected, Deflected or absorbed. Deflected Magnetic Waves spin electrons sideways producing useful Electrical Energy. Absorbed Wave Energy produces heat, therefore a hot interior for the Earth. In Electrical Systems physical movement is in the direction of current flow, frictional drag from inflow current defines gravity. Accretion masses resulting from Energy Sinks provides all solid entities with their respective gravitational effect.

Increasing the tolerance level for Intellectual Awakening opens Doors of Reality. These doors blink into and out of existence and upon recognition benefit Mankind. Opening some of these Doors, presently seen through a deep fog is our purpose. Exploring Unrecognized Energy Sources, being a Part of the Ambient Background is another goal. Available Instruments do not use reference planes which allow recognition as we shall see, vast Energy Sources that totally surround and are available through Technology Transfer. They are inexpensive (Free), fully self renewable and environmentally benign.

Incoming Magnetic Wave Energy with Faraday's action at a distance will be looked at closely. Particle Physics will be left for the Astrophysics. Excited Electrons at point "A" the Sun (includes the Galaxy and Cosmos) do not travel to point "B" the Earth, however a corresponding action occurs at point "B". The Electrons being disturbed at the Central Power Plant in the same manner excite the Electrons at Your House, upon switching into an Earth grounding (known as flipping the switch). Correspondingly there are Four Major Power Sources providing enormous amounts of Ambient Background Magnetic Wave Energy. They are The Cosmic, Galactic, Solar and Earth's Ambient Electromagnetic Backgrounds. The Earth's Electromagnetic Field comes from reflection, deflection and absorption as a result of action at a distance from the above.

Prescription Physics mandates that the Earth's background is of little interest. When we have Considered the evidence herein, it will become obvious that Special Interest's effort

at keeping the People ignorant has until now largely succeeded.

Information for the entire World is available regarding the Magnetic Flux Background of the Earth's Surface (United State's Geological Survey, Colorado, USA, Office). When examined and properly understood, these Maps yield important information regarding reflection, deflection and absorption of incoming Magnetic Waves, plus action at a distance. When properly understood, these Maps yield a very large Ambient Electromagnetic Energy Source. This is the Part of the Earth's Energy System that relates to the Bird on the High Voltage Line. When deflected, magnetic flux from electrons changes to electrical flux, providing the Motor System that spins / rotates the Earth. Physical movement by electrical systems is from inflow current movement. What level of current movement is required to spin the Earth? The Earth's Mass is 5.98×10^{24} kg, Page 288, "Physics for Scientist & Engineers, 2 ed., Edited by Raymond A. Serway, Pub. Saunders, USA. From this Information the Watts of Electricity Required may be calculated! Absorbed microwave flux energy heats from the inside out, therefore a hot interior for the Earth. Water is strongly diamagnetic and ocean waves present on windless days provide visible Proof of the overhead incoming magnetic flux. From above the Earth's weight and rate of spin allows the calculation of the amount of incoming ambient background energy required. As You can see it is not inconsequential as Prescription Physics mandates.

Astrophysicist are concerned with charged particles that whiz by once every one hundred years, rather than Wave Phenomenon associated with action at a distance. This highly Active Wave Energy translates into Electrical Energy at point "B". The Galaxy is alive With Energy, being billions of times greater than that of the Sun. Visible Light is a very tiny part of the Electromagnetic Energy Spectrum. Frequencies present in the Galaxy and Cosmos allows Radio Telescope photographs of their existence and magnitude. One such photograph at 408 MHz of the Electromagnetic Energy Spectrum is here presented. The Earth is a tiny speck of dust in this Enormous Ocean of Energy, near the left end of the Central High Energy Area. A second Radio Telescope photograph comparing the filtered images is presented.

This Energy extends in all directions. Accretion and formation of Planets, Suns and Galaxies are results of energy sinks and variable sized black holes. Mass retains heat And is cooked from the inside out by the microwave back ground provided by the Universe. Flux movement into energy sinks provides the frictional force know as gravity. Spinning mass in the presence of incoming flux amplifies the gravitational effect.

At present only Solar Energy is recognized. It is inconsistent, flaky and a very small Part of the Magnetic Wave Energy Present. Technology Transfer from Solar Power provides uncomplicated and inexpensive, direct access to the Other Greater Energy Sources. All Electromagnetic Energy harvesting methods include a Catalyst, a Collector and a Pump. Catalyst include sensitization through doping with certain

elements, air and earth groundings. Collectors include temporary storage as in Capacitors, Coils and Transformers. The Pump System Includes induced movement onward to point of use. Conventional rotating coils and magnet systems activate electrons present, such that action at a distance can occur, therefore it is an energy activation pump. In Direct Access Systems such as Solar Cells, the same occurs without mechanical action. Direct access occurs when Magnetic Waves impact a catalyst, spinning the local electrons sideways, producing useful electrical energy.

Indirect acquisition of electrical energy by mechanical means is wasteful, troublesome, expensive and degrades the environment. The dynamo is a combination collector and pump of energy which is collected from the Earth's Ambient Energy Background. Generators do not make electricity, they collect it from the Ambient Background and forward it, as in Faraday's action at a distance. Energy Conservation Laws related to the systems herein relate to gray areas and when understood are excluded because of existence of External forces, open and nonlinear systems a la Einstein. The Knowledge Base just viewed provides a Direct Understanding of the Requirements for Harvesting of unending fully renewable, environmentally benign Sources of Electrical Energy.

Magnetic Resonance Power System Suggestions for Construction

This is the Basic Sonar Power System which permits submarines to see approximately 50 miles distance. What is not commonly known is that it works better at higher frequencies into the Gigahertz. Any Device that can radiate 50 miles plus is producing an enormous electromagnetic disturbance from a small input into a rod of magnetostrictive material. Disturbing the Earth's Ambient Background plus the strong dipole being produced turns the magnetostrictive rod into a combination receiving antenna and a vastly superior output transformer.

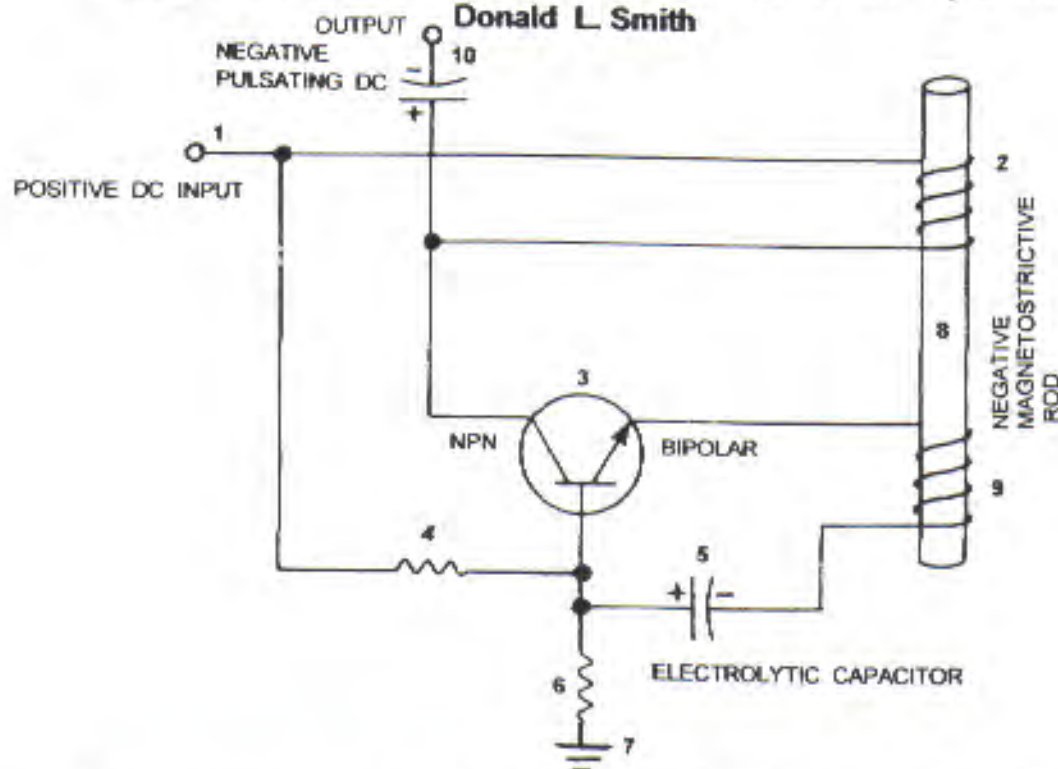
The Drawing is only the Key Unit. A power input module and an output inverter circuit (diode bridge plus output transformer) is required. The metal core and wire size of the output transformer plus adjusting the Earth Grounding of the Load will determine the Amperage.

The Ideal rod material is Terfenol-D (check the internet). However a 1 1/2" D and 10" L cost over \$5,000. Each. Less expensive alternates are obvious. In construction use PVC tubing with removable caps. Wind the coils on it and insert the experimental rod. Use magnetostrictive material only.

When You get it right You will have exactly what the Doctor ordered.

Magnetic Resonance Power System for Water Systems

Donald L. Smith



Magnetostriction oscillators work by magnetic resonance in a rod of magnetostriction material*. This rod serves two purposes, It vibrates at frequency of resonance oscillation, and becomes the feedback transformer. Frequency is determined by items 4, 5, 6 and 8. The diameter, length and volume of the rod and output windings determines the output. Item # 2 provides feed back into the system. Negative magnetic character of item # 8 plus the windings # 2 in reaction to the magnetic flux field provided by # 9, increases (amplifies - magnifies) the output. Magnetic permeability is the counterpart of negative resistance. Resonate with negative magnetic resistance it pumps energy from the Earth's ambient background. Magnetic permeability is the ratio of flux density (Earth's B field) to the magnetizing force (H) in oersteds.

* Magnetostrictive materials are piezoelectric in character, have very high resistivity to electrical current flow. Examples are:

1. Permealloy	Negative Magnetic Permeability	>	80,000
2. Sendust	"	"	30,000 - 120,000
3. Metglas	"	"	> 200,000
4. Iron with (34%) Cobalt	"	"	13,000
5. New Technology	"	"	> 1,000,000

ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS METHODS

1. **DIRECT** - Faraday's Action at a Distance from incoming magnetic wave conversion to useful electrical energy. Includes Cosmic, Galactic, Solar and Magnets. Technology Transfer from Solar Cell Technology.

2. **INDIRECT**-Electron Stimulation-Induced Electron Spin Systems
Electron Avalanche Pumping Systems

Primitive, Indirect Conversion from another form of energy.

Coils and Magnet as in Dynamo Systems (Closed Systems).

Chemical Systems, Atomic, Pons & Fleischman and etc.

Advanced , Direct Conversion, Magnetic Wave (Open Systems).

Ambient Sources

Air Core Coil Systems

Gaseous Tube Systems

Solid State Marx Generator Avalanche Type Systems.

Leyden Bottle Capacitor Types inserted in Lakes and other.

Magnet Systems

Electron Beam Antenna Systems

3. TRANSFER MECHANISMS

Solids-as in metal conductors

Gaseous as in radio wave transmission, a form of ionization.

Sensitizing of Systems by use of Trace Doping with
Radioactive elements, includes metal surfaces.

Open Systems, none linear with external forces . Albert

Einstein as a direct quote from his biography states that
these are excluded from the conservation of energy laws.

Closed Systems Maxwellian Type Systems. Mathematics are
predictable requiring deductive reasoning. Ohm's Law is King
and Establishment Intellectuals being comfortable with this
brand all else as a violation of the Laws of Nature by
obtaining something for nothing. This is Dishonesty grand mal.

AMBIENT ENERGY SOURCES

	<i>RADIATION SYSTEM</i>	<i>DIFFUSION METHOD</i>	<i>MAGNETIC WAVE ENERGY</i>
1.	Cosmic	*	Ultraviolet
2.	Galactic	*	Infrared
3.	Solar	*	Visible Light
4.	Earth	*, **, ***	Earth's Electrical System

* Reflection, Deflection and Absorption

** Faraday's action at a Distance from Magnetic Waves

*** A Composite of from All the Above

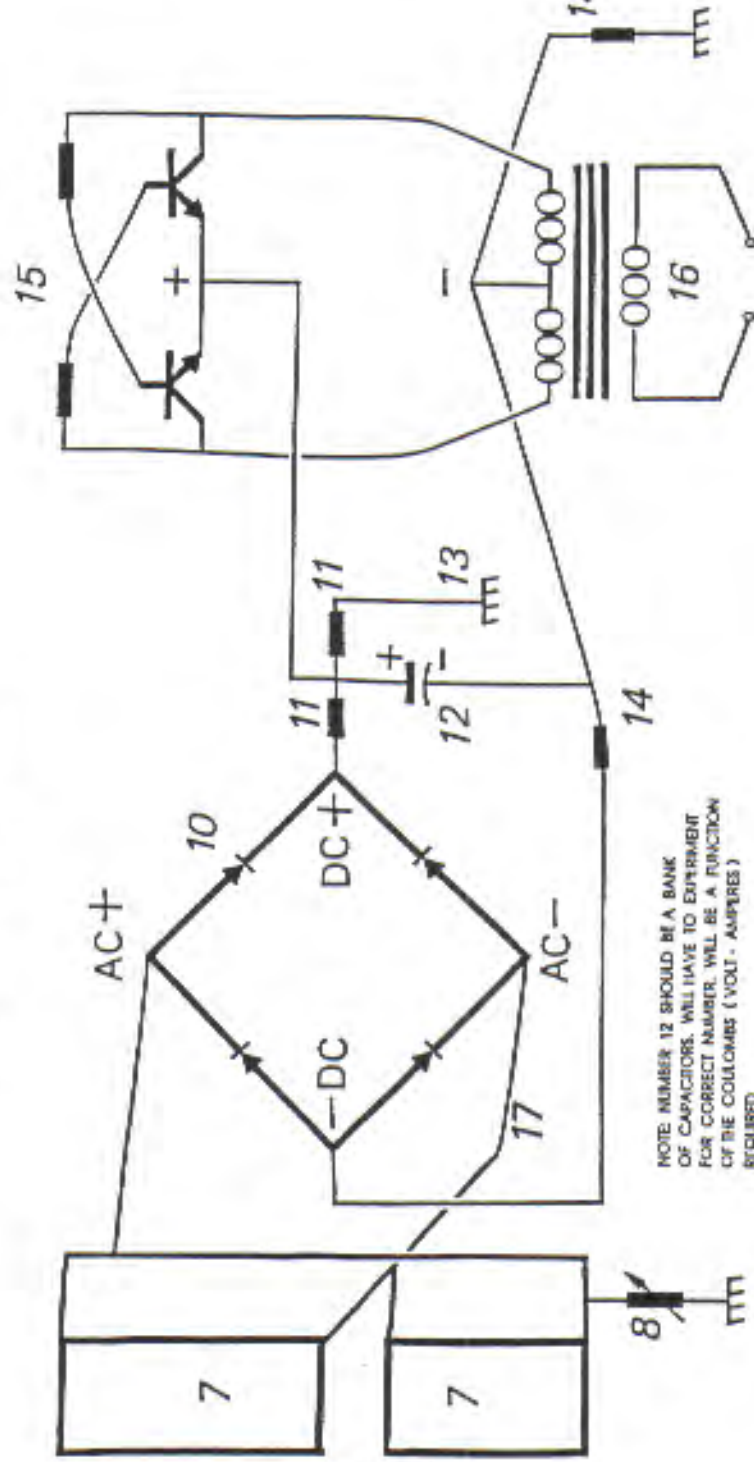
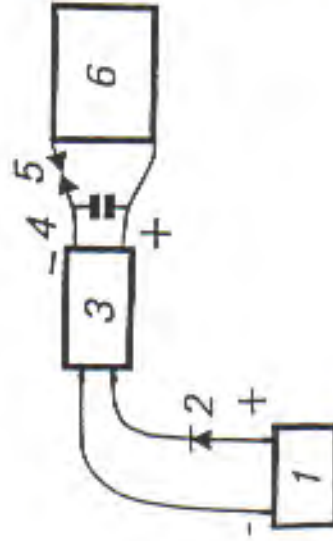
A deep fog pervades the entire Scientific Community with regards to the Significance of the Above Energy Sources. Magnetic Waves convert directly into Electrical Waves (useful electricity). Two sides of the electromagnetic system are always present and never separate. Local electron spin provides (action at a distance) the flip side of the incoming magnetic wave energy.

Enormous amounts of incoming magnetic wave energy becomes a part of the Ambient Background and as such can not be measured directly. Reconstruction from indirect information allows us to establish actual energy levels present. Instruments provided by the Scientific Community measure only point "A" to "B", when both are ambient no potential energy is shown. This is the bird sitting on the million volt power line and sensing nothing approach. The Earth's actual ambient back ground has as it's Energy level multi Billions of Volts, which are conveniently and obviously ignored by the scientific community. When properly understood this enormous, never ending source of environmentally friendly energy becomes available.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATING SYSTEM

Patent Pending 08 / 100,074

NOTE: IF THE PLUS CONNECTOR (2) WIRE'S LENGTH IS A WAVE LENGTH COMPONENT OF THE L-6 OR L-7⁺ FREQUENCY, THE BATTERY WILL RECHARGE IT'S SELF AT THE SAME TIME IT IS BEING USED. TO SEE THIS SUBSTITUTE TWO OPPOSING LIGHT EMITTING DIODES, THEY SHOW THE DIRECTION THE ELECTRONS ARE MOVING, DC ELECTRONS OUT AND RADIO FREQUENCY ELECTRONS INTO THE BATTERY.



NOTE: NUMBER 12 SHOULD BE A BANK OF CAPACITORS, WILL HAVE TO EXPERIMENT FOR CORRECT NUMBER, WILL BE A FUNCTION OF THE COILS (VOLT - AMPERES) REQUIRED.

1. Gelcel, 6 or 12 Volt.
2. Diode, Pass. use a Varactor.
3. High Voltage Module, Constituting the L-1 and L-2 Coils.
4. Capacitor, TDK 10.9 P.F., 30 KV.
5. Spark Gap, Small Engine Spark Plug. Gap = .0025 in.
6. Induction Transfer Coil L-3.
7. Induction Receiving Coil L-4.
8. Voltage Control Shunt.
9. Frequency Adjustor, prevents derating by Diode Bridge
10. Diode Bridge, 200 Nanosecond, R.F., > 100 KV.
11. Voltage Divider Circuit, corrects voltage for next stage.
12. Capacitor, electrolytic, smooths out DC + ripple effect.
13. Earth Ground.
14. Voltage Divider Circuit, corrects voltage for Transformer
15. Inverter Circuit, DC + in and 60 CPS to Transformer
16. Output from Transformer to Load (Work).
17. Center Tap

Electrical Energy System

Don L. Smith, Energy Consultant

At a meeting between J.P. Morgan, Edison and Tesla, Tesla proposed an Electrical Energy System which could be connected into directly, with out using a meter. Tesla's Idea of "Free Energy" was not compatible with their thinking. Courtesy of Morgan and Edison, from that day foreword, a complete and total bastardization of the Idea has been in progress. Agents for Morgan and Friend include the U.S. Patent Office and Academia. Academia's bad habit of incestuous quoting of each other eliminates them as a possibility in cleaning up the mess. This selective ignorance permeates through out the study of electricity.

Many persons, otherwise as intellectuals, have a total blackout and become jabbering idiots when "free energy" is mentioned. The term has been amended to say, "something which was never there is being harvested and that this violates the laws of physics". For the selectively ignorant this seems the way to run. Those who choose Morgan's drum beat, have severely limited the possibilities built into electricity.

This paper will be an exercise in creative understanding, in placing updated knowledge at your disposal. Whether it becomes a useful tool or is selectively ignored is your choice.

Electrons are defined as the practical source of electrical and magnetic energy. The electron as a particle was postulated by professor J. Thompson in early 1900's. It is now universally accepted that, the electron exist and that it is the source of electricity. When the electron is agitated it produces magnetic and negative electrical energy. Physics as it exist, can not explain why the electron remains in tact and is not diminished by the energy it releases. This is a part of the built in ignorance provided by the Morgan and Edison Camp.

A volts worth of electrons, when cycled yields a volts worth of electricity. This can be repeated continuously forever and never deplete or diminish the electrons in question. They simply return to their air and, or earth source, waiting to do the whole thing, again and again. Therefore, electrical energy is available, any and every where humans go. Persons who intercede for profit, set the cost of electrical energy. Otherwise, all electrical energy is free, Morgan and Edison be dammed.

Improving upon Professor Thompson's postulation, other obvious character further defines the electron. It has both magnetic and electrical emanation resulting from a right and left hand spin. Since magnetic and amperage are one package this suggest, that electrons in a natural none ionic state exist as doublets. When pushed apart by agitation one spins and supplies electricity and the other

spins and provides magnetic (amperage) energy. When they reunite, we have Volts X Amperage = Watts. This Idea, until now, has been totally absent from the knowledge base.

The times an electron is cycled sets the collective energy potential present. The electrical equivalent of $E = MC^2$ is $E = (\text{Volts} \times \text{Amperes}) \times \text{Cycles Per Second squared}$. Those who choose, are now free to head for the bushes and make their usual contribution to humanity.

Prior to Tesla, there was a large group of persons in Europe, who were building resonate coil systems related to medical usage. Amperage was dangerous in their coil systems. The Tesla Coil is only the Voltage half of their coil system, as will be demonstrated herein.

A short list of those active (1860-1880 onward) in resonate high frequency coil systems include the Curies, Roentgen, Ruhmkoff, Oudin, Hertz, Levassor, Dumont, D'Arsonval and many others.

Peugeot, Panhard-Levassor, Bollee, Renault and others had successful electric automobiles in production using A.C. motors. Various electrically powered airships including the Dirigible France were in service.

D'Arsonval, Professor of Experimental Medicine at the College of France, invented the electrocardiograph, oscilloscope, amp and volt meters, thermography and numerous other medical applications of high frequency electricity. As early as 1860, he was building high frequency coil systems, used in his experimental work.

There is a strong connection between the work of Tesla and the above mentioned.

Electric vehicles of all sorts, dominated until the 1920's, when the electric starter motor made the internal combustion engine practical. Prior to that, upon cranking, it frequently would break the owner's arm. At that point the use of batteries as a source of power was replaced by oil.

The establishment's carpet has some rather large lumps under it. Coulomb's and Newton's inverse square law is politely ignored and it's opposite is allowed only the most abstract status. Without opposites we have no definition.

The source value of a remote flux reading, requires the squaring of the distance, times the remote reading, to obtain the original value. The opposite of this, being the derivations relate to Energy equals Mass times the Velocity constant squared. The electrical equivalent, being Energy equal capacitance times voltage squared and Energy equals induction times amperes squared. Flux lines increase as the law of squares and then activate electrons (energy) not previously a part of the sum. The cumulative capacitance and inductance as the distal ends of a Tesla coil are approached, results in energy greater than the input being present. This Energy is real when properly understood. It can be safely measured by magnetic flux methods and electrostatic voltmeters, based on the inverse square law.

As seen above flux lines result both from Induction-henrys-amperage and capacitance-coulombs-volts and define electrical energy. The non-linearity of this system does not obey ohm's law, which is replaced with impedance and reactance for alternating current systems. Impedance is the sum of the system resistance, which becomes zero at resonance. In a resonate induction systems, cycles per seconds increases, invokes a second round for the law of squares.

The degree to which flux lines are present, disturbs an equal amount of electrons, upsetting ambient, resulting in useful electrical energy. The frequency at which the disturbance occurs, obeying the law of squares further accelerates away from ambient, increasing the useful energy available. Two square law entities, flux density and frequency are evoked. Enter resonance which cancels the resistive effect.

Only that electrical energy above or below ambient is useful. For the Central U.S. going east to west, ambient as approximated by electro-static voltmeters and flux methods is on a solar quite day 200,000 volts.

At night time ambient drops to about one half the daytime value. On a solar active days it may reach more than five times that of a quite day. Ambient background energy at the polar regions is approximately 500,000 volts on a solar quite day. The background varies as relates to the north-south component and the east-west continuum.

This leaves us with an interesting problem. Electrons, when disturbed, first produce magnetic flux and then electrical flux when they spin back to their normal position. Therefore any electron movement produces above ambient energy, being over unity.

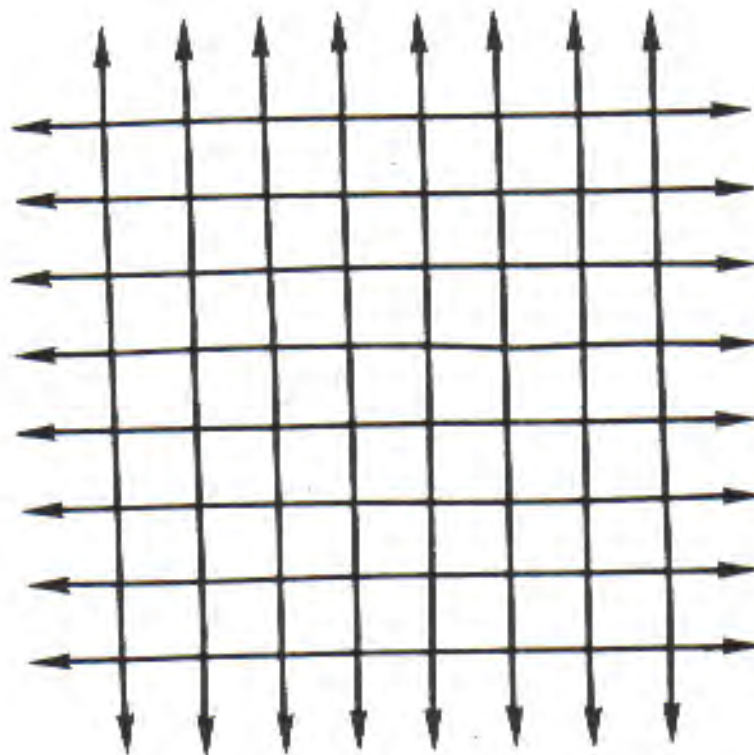
ELECTRICAL ENERGY WITH ASSOCIATED PHENOMENA

1. Current-amperes results from the unequal distribution of negativity (electrons).
2. Electron spin causes electrical current and magnetic lines of force.
3. Magnetic imbalance causes the gravitational effect. This is evidenced in electric motors by magneto-gravitational displacement of mass, which causes the motor to rotate.

ENERGY LINES OF FLUX (FORCE) FIELDS & WAVES *

MAGNETIC EFFECT

ELECTRONS
Electrical Flux
Capacitance
Volts



CURRENT
Magnetic Flux
Induction
Amperes

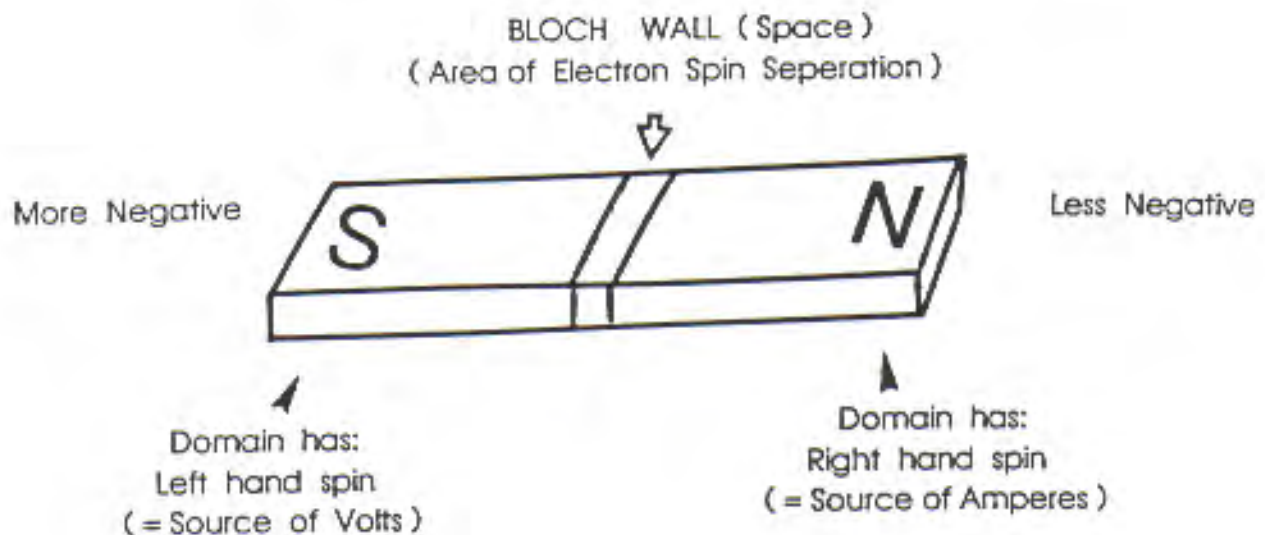
GRAVITATIONAL EFFECT

- * Below 20,000 Hertz Per Second = Fields
Greater than 20,000 Hertz Per Second = Waves(Radio Freq)

Derivation of Magnetic and Electrical Power

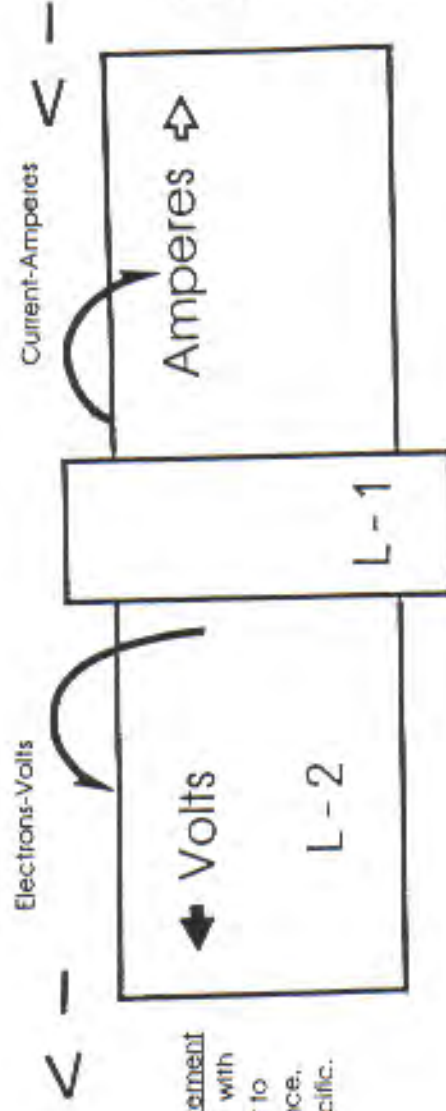
Analogous Relationships:

1. Potential Power is present in a bar magnet as shown.



2. The Source of these Electrons being from the Solar Plasma, are none ionic and occupy all Free Space. They are commonly obtained from Earth and Air Groundings. They exist in Doublet Pairs, one being more negative than the other. The more negative one has a Left Hand Spin. The less negative one has a Right Hand Spin.
3. Resonate Electrical Coil Systems (Tesla) are Analogous to the System observed in the Bar Magnet (above). The Bloch Wall Area is Located at the base of the L - 2 Coil. The Left Spin portion (Voltage Only) part of the Coil predominates. The right hand spin portion (Magnetic-Amperage) portion is mostly absent.

Tesla Coil Geometry *



Correct Method of Measurement
Use the Inverse square law with an Electrostatic Volt Meter to measure from a safe distance, they are frequency nonspecific.

Correct Method of Measurement
Use the Inverse square law with Hall-Effect devices to measure from a safe distance, they are normally frequency nonspecific. The magnetic field they measure converts directly to Amperage

Volts dominate if the L-1 Coil is far right
Volts and Amperes about equal if L-1 Coil centered

This End Has Greater Voltage
Distributive Capacitance at Maximum
Capacitance-Coulombs-Voltage
Voltage has Electrons spinning to Left

This End Has Greater Amperage
Distributive Inductance at Maximum
Induction-Henrys-Amperage
Amperage has Electrons spinning to Right

Volts represent the more negative and Amperes the less negative. Therefore the electrical charge of more negative must seek the less negative to regain ambient.

* Contains proprietary information related to Patent Procedure
Geometry - properties of lines, surfaces and solids

Donald L. Smith
2 November, 1995

Induced Electrical Energy System

Collection and transfer of energy requires temporary storage, which occurs as capacitors and coils of a resonate circuit are cycled, off and on. The frequency at which the capacitors and coils are pumped determines the amount of electrical energy that moves onward.

The amount of Energy transferred relates directly to the density of lines of flux present. The Kinetic Energy Formula is helpful in establishing the amount of energy present. This formula squares the velocity times mass. In the case of electrical energy, intensity of voltage and amperes times cycles per second replace velocity.

Note the "acceleration" of the Voltage "E" and Amperage "I", which increase as none linear, then obeys the Law of Squares.

Each unit of increase causes a squaring of the flux lines present
The amount of energy transfer caused by this increase in flux lines is demonstrated below.

Increase in Flux Lines Present Symbolized



One Volt



Two Volts = Four



Four Volts = Sixteen

In resonate air core coil energy transfer, the increase in flux lines present disturbs more electrons than previous, resulting in over unity energy being present and available.

Energy stored, times the cycles per second, represents that being pumped by the system. Capacitors and inductors temporary store electrons.

Capacitor formula: $W = .5 \times C E^2 \times C.P.S.$

W = energy in Joules (Watt Seconds)

C = capacitance in farads

E = applied potential in volts squared

Inductor (Coil) formula: $W = .5 \times L I^2 \times C.P.S.$

W = energy in Joules (Watt Seconds)

L = inductance in henrys

I = current in amperes squared

Both one henry and one farad equal one volt. The higher the cycles per second, including the squaring of the flux lines cause a large increase in the amount of energy being produced.

The above combined with a resonate energy induction system (all electrons moving at the same time in the same direction), make the next move into overunity practical.

The dampning process of conventional electrical power generation has all the available electrons randomly bouncing, mostly canceling out each other. In this System, useful energy available is a very small percent of that present.

In the resonate induction system a very high percent of the energy present is useful. When resonate, (ohms-Impedence-Z) becomes zero and all energy present is available, undegraded. Ohms is load or wasted energy and amperes is the rate of wasting.

Using the previous information, now apply it to an air core coil, resonate transformer energy system. L-one and L-two coils are now present. L-one has a smaller number of turns and is several times the diameter of L-two. Input from a 12 volt gelcel* source produces 8,000 volts with low (wasted energy) amperage into 4 turns of coil L-one. Each turn of L-one then acquires 2,000 volts of resonate potential. Each turn of L-two is then exposed to the electric flux of 2,000 volts. Each turn at the bottom end of L-two acquires 2,000 volts. The flux lines are squared and are additive as the voltage and amperage progresses towards the top end of L-two's many turns.

A huge amount of flux lines not previously present occur at the top end of L-two. These flux lines excite the electrons nearby in it's earth and air and groundings. This high level of excitement above the ambient causes a large amount of electrons not previously a part of the energy present to become available. At this point overunity is present in large amounts.

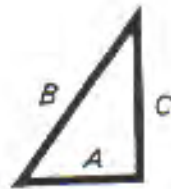
The bubble gum between the ears response to this is, lots of volts but no amperes. Please recall that amperage is wasted energy, and that until wasting occurs there are no amperes. A good way to demonstrate this is let the bubble gum crowd, put their hand on the high voltage end of the device while standing on wet ground (a people zapper).

This overunity device produces energy at radio frequency, ranging into the megahertz range. This allows the device to be small in size, and produces large amounts of energy. A megawatt sized unit will sit comfortably on a breakfast table. This energy is changed to direct current and then to the desired working frequency.

* A high voltage laser module.

Power Triangle

L-1 Power System

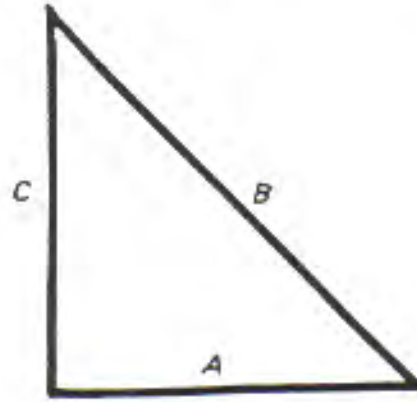


A: Volts x Amperes

B: Volts x Amperes x Time

C: Volts x Amperes x Reactive

L-2 Power System



(Available Power).

(Used Power).

(Resonate Power).

1. Random movement of electrons in "A" and "B", mostly cancel out each other. This dampening, or wasteful concept of energy, is a source of much pleasure for the establishment.
2. "C" (Volt Amperes Reactive V.A.R.), all electrons move in the same direction at the same time. Therefore, near unity energy output by resonate induction transfer.
3. Resonate induction transfer from one isolation power system allows, other resonate induction systems to duplicate the original source, which in no way diminishes the original source. Air core coils (isolation-transformers) when a part of a functioning system confirm this. A less perfect illustration would be, the number of radio devices running in no way diminishes the output source.
4. Resonate induction transfer disturbs a large number of adjacent electrons, which were not a part of the original source. the pulsating-pumping effect then incorporates the newly available extra electrons into the ongoing energy generation source-system. A near unity energy system of resonate air core coils and the extra acquired electron-energy source constitute an over unity system.

Electrical Power Generation / Points of Reference

Useful Electrical Power is Generated when Electrons from Earth and Air Groundings are disturbed by the movement of coils and magnets with reference to each other. The resulting electrical and magnetic energy is then changed to joules [watt seconds, Volts x Amps x Seconds]. Each forward electron movement results in a magnetic impulse and each return movement causes an electrical impulse. The composite of the electrical energy impulses from these electrons yields useful energy [Power].

Let the above electron movement be represented by a room full of ping pong balls randomly bouncing. Most of the energy present cancels out by random impacting. This is the Classic Under Unity approach to Electrical Power Generation, sanctioned by the Establishment.

In the Electrical Energy Generation System here presented, the resonate Electrons are all moving in the same direction at the same time. This allows Near Unity Electrical Power to Develop. This is the room temperature equivalent of super conductivity.

The Energy System here presented consists of a properly adjusted and functional resonate air core coil tank . The Electrical Energy is stored in capacitors and magnetic energy in the coil system. From Maxwell and others, we know that electrical related energy has an equal amount of magnetic energy associated with it..

* The formula which establishes the Useful Energy of the System:"

$$\text{Joules} = [0.5 \ C \times V^2] \times \text{C.P.S.}$$

$$\text{Joules} \{ \text{Volts} \times \text{Amperes} \times \text{Seconds} \} \text{ Watt Seconds}$$

C = Capacitance in microfarades

V = Potential in Volts

C.P.S. = Cycles per second

Transfer of Electrical Power by Resonate Induction is a direct function of the squaring of the cycles per second. For example square 60 C.P.S. and then square the radio frequency C.P.S.'s of the System here presented. Obviously One Million Cycles per Second transfers more energy than Sixty Cycles per second. The Sanctioned Method of Electrical Power Generation uses the 60 C.P.S. Method. Usage of the 60 C.P.S. and the random scattering of the Electrons System assures the Establishment of it's desired Under Unity Goal.

This random bouncing of the Electrons is the Ohms of Ohm's Law and is used to establish the rate of dissipation and or Load [Work].

In the Resonate Tank Induction Energy Transfer System here presented Impedance [system resistance] replaces the conventional ohm's usage. At Resonance impedance becomes Zero and the full force and effect of the Energy Transfer occurs. This is superconductor conditions at room temperature. At radio frequency the Electrons do not pass through the conductor as at lower frequencies. These Electrons encircle the conductor and are free of the conductor's resistance.

Let the Establishments Power Generation System be "A" and the System here presented be "B".

"A". Given 60 C.P.S. at 120 Volts using 10 microfarad Capacitor

$$\text{Joules} = [0.5 \times .000,010 \times 120 \text{ squared}] \times \text{C.P.S.'s squared}$$

$$[120 \times 120 = 14,400.]$$

$$[.000,010 \times 14,400. = .144]$$

$$[.144 \times 0.5 = .072]$$

$$[.072 \times 3,600 = 259.2]$$

If using the Inventor's Resonate Induction System the Electrical Power available would then be 259.2 Joules [Watt Seconds]. Using the Establishment's method only permits less than 10 Watt Seconds of Useful Electrical Energy.

B. Given One Million Cycles per second at 100,000. Volts, using a 10 microfarad Capacitor.

$$\text{Joules} = [0.5 \times .000,010 \times 100,000. \text{ squared}] \times \text{C.P.S.'s squared}$$

$$[100,000 \times 100,000. = 10,000,000,000.]$$

$$[.000,010 \times 10,000,000,000. = 100,000]$$

$$[100,000 \times 0.5 = 50,000]$$

$$[50,000 \times \text{One Million squared} =]$$

The useful Electrical Energy available is greater than 50 Mega K-Joules [Watts] plus., Since the Resonate Electrons are nonimpacting, all the Energy is available for direct usage.

Benefits of the Inventor's System are summarized:

1. Induction Energy transfer is enhanced by squaring of the cycles persecond by the System.
2. Induction Energy transfer is enhanced by squaring the input voltage and amperage.
3. The increase of the flux lines occurring from the above, disturbing more electrons, causes more electrical energy to become available.
4. Resonate Induction has all the Electrons moving. unimpeded, resulting in superconductor conditions at room temperature.
5. A smaller amount of energy is used to disturb a larger number of Electrons. Electrons not originally a part of the System then contribute their energy, resulting in a net gain in available usable power.
6. The physical size of the System [Device] is small. The Device describe in "B" sits comfortable on a breakfast table.
7. A small energy source is used to start the device and remains fully charged at all times from the System .

The Evidence Against Under Unity

1. Use of Logarithmic Scales on electrical measurement instruments. Linear measurement works fine where Ohm's Law applies (direct current). In alternating current ohms are replaced by impedance and the measurements become non linear.
2. Infinite "Q" at resonance confirms that voltage and amperage is squared, as in the kinetic energy formula. See the formulas of this report.
3. Square waves are clipped infinite "Q"s.
4. Maxwell and others show that magnetic-inductance-amperage and electrical-capacitance-voltage are two sides of the same coin, Magnetic-inductance is directly equal to amperage. Both obey the Law of Squares, which has over unity built in.
5. Magnetic and electrical flux are present in enormous amounts at the distal ends of an operating Tesla Coil.
6. Ignorance in how to measure and relate magnetic and electrical flux, is the chief weapon of the under unity gaggle.
7. The Cumulative inductance and capacitance of the Tesla Coil grounds it's self out if not properly utilized. See this report for the temporary energy storage accessible, if properly managed.
8. The Patent Office refers devices related to over unity to their metering group, which is a sure indication that they are aware and accept the logarithmic measuring devices.

This is direct and absolute evidence that they accept the square law as relates to kinetic energy. This also indicates they are aware that over unity exist. Since their bureaucratic brain is improperly motivated they continue to badger inventors who are working in the over unity arena. Their level of intellectual dishonesty is sanctioned by, and is a real part of doing business with a government which prides it's self in being a hooliganistic bureaucracy.

Reading List

1. Alston, L.L. (Ed.), 1968, High-Voltage Technology, Oxford Univ. Press, London.
2. Beck, E. 1954, Lightning Protection for Electric Systems, McGraw-Hill, N.Y.
3. Bowdler, G.W. 1973, Measurements in High-voltage Test Circuits Pergamon, Oxford. L.C. 72-86488
4. Brewley, L.V., 1951, Traveling Waves in Transmission Lines Pub: John Wiley, N.Y.
5. Chapman, S. and Bartels, J., 1940, Geomagnetism, two volumes, 1,000 plus pages, Oxford at the Clarendon press, England
6. Craggs, J.D. and Meek, J.M. 1954, High-Voltage Laboratory Technique., Butterworth, London
7. EHV Transmission Line Reference Book, 1968 Edison Electric Institute, N.Y.
8. Farno, R.M., Chu, L.J., and Adler, R.B., 1968, Electromagnetic Fields, Energy and Forces, Pub: M.I.T Press, Cambridge, Mass.
9. Feinberg, R. (Ed.) 1979, Modern Power Transformer Practice, McMillan, London
10. Frungel, F., High Speed Pulse Technology, Vols. 1 and 2, Pub: Academic Press, 1965, N.Y., and London.
11. Gallagher, T.J. and Pearmain, A.J. 1983, ISBN 0-471-90096-6 High Voltage Measurement and Design, John Wiley, N.Y.
12. Hague, B., Alternating-Current Bridge Methods, 5 th. ed. Pub: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1959, London.
13. Hawley, W.G. 1959, Impulse-voltage Testing, Chapman and Hill, London.
14. Hayashi, Ch., Nonlinear Oscillations in Physical Systems, Pub: McGraw-Hill, 1964, N.Y.
15. Henny, K. 1933-1959, Editor-in-Chief, Radio Engineering Handbook, five different copyrights, L.C. 58-11174, McGraw Hill, N.Y.
16. Hudlestone, R.H. and Leonard, S.L., Plasma Diagnostics Techniques, Pub: Academic Press, N.Y.
17. Jacobs, J.A., Editor, Geomagnetism, (a massive work) 3 large volumes, Pub: Academic Press, London.
18. Jeans, J.H. 1925, The Mathematics of Electricity and Magnetism, 5 th. Ed., Chambridge University Press,
19. Jones, B. 1972, New Approaches to the Design and Economics of EHV Transmission Plant, Pergamon, London.
20. Kind, D. 1978, An Introduction to High-voltage Experimental Technique, Viewieg, Braunschweig ISBN 3-528-08383-2
21. Knoepfel, H. 1970, Pulsed High Magnetic Fields, North-Holland, Amsterdam.
22. Kreuger, F.H. 1964, Discharge Detection in High-Voltage Equipment, Temple Press, Heywood, London.
23. Kuffel, E. and Zaengl, W.S. 1984, High-Voltage Engineering, Pergamon, ;London. ISBN 0-08-024213-8
24. Kupfmuller, K. 1957, Introduction to the Scientific Basis of Electrical Engineering, Pub: Springer, Berlin.

25. Lemon, H.B. and Ference, M. Jr., Analytical Experimental Physics " a major work " from The Ryerson Physical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, numerous copyrights 1933-1944. Printed as a text book by the University of Chicago Press
26. Lewis, I.A.D., and Well, F.H., Millimicrosecond Pulse Techniques Pub: Pergamon Press, N.Y. and London.
27. Mañan, D.J. 1963, Physics of Lightning, English University Press, London.
28. Martin, T.L. Jr., Physical Basis for Electrical Engineering, Prentice-Hall, N.J.
29. Matsuta, S. and Campbell, W.H., 1967 Physics of Geomagnetic Phenomena, Massive work in two volumes of 700 pages each, Academic Press, London.
30. National Physical Laboratory, 1956, Notes on Applied Science # 17, High Voltage Impulse Testing, HMSO.
31. Rather, H., 1961, The Electron Avalanche and it's Generation, Pub: Vo. 33, Springer, Berlin.
32. Rokityansky, I.I., 1982, Geoelectromagnetic Investigation of the Earth's Crust and Mantle, Pub: Springer-Verlag, Berlin.
33. Salge, J., Peier, D., Brilka, R., Schneider, D., 1970, Applications of Inductive Energy Storage for the Production of Intense Magnetic Fields, Pub: Procedure of 6 th. Symp. on Fusion Technology, Aachen.
34. Schulz, E.H., Anderson, L.T., and Leger, R.M., Experiments in Electronics and Communication Engineering, Copyrights, various, from 1943 thru 1954 LC 55-5033 Harper and Brothers, N.Y.
35. Schwab, A.J. 1972, High-Voltage Measurement Techniques, The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass., ISBN 0262-19096-6
36. Sevin, L., 1965, Field Effect Transistors, McGraw-Hill, London.
37. Silsbee, F.B., 1942, Static Electricity, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, (N.B.S. Circular C 438)
38. Smith, A.A., 1977, Coupling of External Electromagnetic Fields to Transmission Lines, ISBN 0-471-01995-X
39. Terman, F.E., Electronics and Radio Engineering, 4 th. ed., Copyrights 1932, 1937, 1947 and 1955 LC 55-6174 McGraw-Hill Book Co., N.Y.
40. Thomas, R.T., 1970, High-Impulse Current and Voltage Measurement, Trans. I.E.E.E. IM-19, pages 102-107
41. Thompson, Professor W., (titled Lord Kelvin) Reprint of Papers on Electrostatics and Magnetism (original 1872) London.
42. Traister, R., 1983, The Experimenter's Guide to Solid State Diodes, Prentice-Hall, Inc. ISBN 0-13-295444
43. Valley, G.E., and Wallman, H., 1948, Vacuum Tube Amplifiers, McGraw-Hill, N.Y.
44. Weedy, B.M. 1980, Underground Transmission of Electrical Power, Wiley, London.
45. Weeks, W.L. 1981, Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy, Harper and Row, N.Y.
46. Winch, R.P. Electricity and Magnetism (several printings) Composed in Copenhagen, Denmark, Prentice-Hall Physics Series
47. Zijlstra, H., 1957, Experimental Methods in Magnetism, two volumes, North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam.

An Answer to America's Energy Deficit

Donald L. Smith
Energy Consultant

Energy, energy everywhere and not a Joule to Jounce. Conventional wisdom, when properly tuned will appreciate the nature of energy, as here presented. The basic unit of electricity (the electron) upon encountering a moving magnetic field (or wave) spins, giving off an electric impulse. When this impulse collapses, it spins back to it's natural position, giving off a magnetic impulse. Therefore, magnetic and electric are two sides of the same coin. When the magnetic side is pulsed, it yields electricity and conversely, pulsing of the electrical side yields a magnetic field. Moving one in relation to the other produces useful energy. When done consecutively, each cycle pushes (current) forward, while pulling electrons into the system...in much the same way as a water pump moves water. These electrons are obtained from Earth and air grounding.

The word "electric" comes from the Latin word electron "amber". When rubbed, amber develops an electrical charge, which can be transferred to a dissimilar substance. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a great deal of attention was centered on this attribute of amber. Amber was used to differentiate the non-metals. Carbon-related substances and other non-metals, when subjected to friction, give up negative electrical charges. On the other hand, metals when subjected to friction, simply conduct the charge. It is important to note approximately 70% of the Earth's exposed crustal portions (surface) consist of silicone related non-metals (electron donors) and become a direct source of electrical energy when properly agitated.

Useful electrical energy can be obtained by grounding into the Earth's non-metal crust and into it's atmosphere as a natural source of electrons. These electrons have accumulated from the solar plasma during the aging of the Earth for more than 4.5 billion years, at a rate exceeding 3.9 exajoules per year. This indicates that the Earth's electrical field contains in excess of 17.6×10 to the 18th power of cumulative exajoules of energy. One Exajoule is the approximate energy equivalent of 125 million barrels of oil. The electrical energy in one display of lightning is approximately ten trillion joules. Each 24 hours, the land portions of Earth's surface yields in excess of 200,000 emissions, which involves more than 2,000 quadrillion watt

C.F. Gauss (1777-1855) and H.C. Oersted (1777-1851) both were separately trying to define the Earth's electrical field with external influences removed. These external influences being solar quiet periods and being remote from the land's surface. The air electricity background which they measured varies with latitude. Their European measurements correspond to approximately the latitude of Washington, D.C. They were measuring magnetic field flux as an indicator of negative electron energy active and present. A related family of measurement are now presented. Units of measure used to define flux fields include Gauss (one unit = 100,000 volts), Oersted (one unit = 50,000 volts), Tesla (one unit = 10,000 Gauss) and Gamma (one unit = 1/10,000 of a Gauss). Much confusion exists in electrical related publications about these units. As presented here they are correct with values taken from their original definitions.

The entire surface of the Earth has been surveyed by aerial magnetometer, in most cases using gamma or nano teslas. One gamma is the magnetic flux equivalent of 10 active volts of electricity. When the data is corrected for flight height it becomes obvious that there are numerous areas where the gamma readings exceed one trillion gammas. Lightning strikes from the ground up are in that energy range. With knowledge of these electron enriched areas, the quality of Earth grounding, becomes enhanced. The correction necessary for land surface data when acquired from aerial magnetometer maps (using Coulomb's law) requires that the remote distance be squared and then multiplied times the remote reading. As an example, the remote reading is 1,600 gammas and the flight height being 1,000 feet. Take $1,000 \times 1,000 = 1,000,000 \times 1,600 \text{ gammas} = 1.6 \text{ trillion gammas} \times 10 \text{ volts} = 16 \text{ trillion volts equivalent for land surface data}$. Present day methodology requires mechanical energy in exchange for electrical energy. Once obtained, this energy is subject to Ohm's Law. Present Methodology obtains it's electrical energy from it's non-metal and air groundings.

This same energy can be obtained without the wasteful mechanical approach and at a much, much lower cost. Any required amount of electricity is available by resonate induction transfer from the Earth's magnetic and electrical fields. The major difference is in the functioning of Ohm's Law in relation to resonate circuits. In the resonate induction system here suggested, system resistance (Z) becomes zero at resonance.

Therefore, volts and Amperes are equal (V.A.R.) until work (load) is introduced.

Each cycling of this resonate induction system pulls in additional electrons from the Earth's electrical field, generating electrical energy in any required amount. In this system, a small amount of electrical energy is used to activate and pull into the system a much larger amount of energy.

This electrical advantage corresponds to the pulley and lever of the mechanical world. The electrical system here presented is extremely efficient. Using present methodology as a basis for comparison, with it's 60 Hz. per second system. The resonate induction system, cycling at 60 million times per second produces one million times the energy produced by the present energy systems. A single small size unit of the resonate induction system has more usable electrical output than a major conventional unit. The radio frequency energy here produced is easily changed to direct current, then to the present 60 Hz. per second system in preparation for commercial usage.

*Patent Pending # 08/100,074, Electrical Energy Generating System,
4 February, 1992.

Definitions: Joule is one watt for one second
One watt is one volt ampere
V.A.R. is Volt Amperes Reactive

Additional
Reading: Electricity and Magnetism
By B.I. Bleany and B. Bleany
Oxford University Press 1991
I.S.B.N. 0-19-851172-8

Engineering Electromagnetics
By W. H. Hayt, Jr.
McGraw-Hill 1989
I.S.B.N. 0-07-027406-1

Continued:

Energy Methods in Electromagnetism
By P. Hammond
Oxford University Press 1986
I.S.B.N. 0-19-859368-6

Energy in Electromagnetism
By H. G. Booker
Institution of Electrical Engineers
by Peter Peregrinus Ltd. 1982
I.S.B.N. 0-906048-59-1

The American Radio Relay League Handbook for 1992 and
1993. 69th and 70th editions.
Published by The American Radio Relay League. (For V.A.R.
information)
I.S.B.N. 0-87259-169-7

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance, Techniques & Applications
By R. S. Alger, U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory,
San Francisco, California.
Pub. Interscience Lib. Congress #67-20255

Geomagnetic Diagnosis of the Magnetosphere
By A. Nishida, University of Tokyo 1978
Pub: Springer-Verlag
I.S.B.N. 0-387-08297-2

Energy and The Missing Resource
By I. Dostrovsky
Pub: Cambridge University Press 1988
I.S.B.N. 0-521-26592-4

High Voltage Measurement Techniques
By A. Schwab, M.I.T., 1971
I.S.B.N. 0-262-19096

Continued:

Environmental Magnetism
By R. Thompson & F. Oldfield
Pub: Allen & Unwin, London 1986
I.S.B.N. 0-04-538003-1

Geoelectromagnetic Investigation of the Earth's Crust and
Mantle.

Translated from Russian, By I. I. Rokityansky,
Institute of Geophysics, Kiev, U.S.S.R.
Pub: Springer-Verlag 1982.
I.S.B.N. 3-540-10630-8

Electron Paramagnetic Resonance of Transition Ions
By A. Abragam and B. Bleaney
Dover Publications, New York, N.Y. 1986

The Electromagnetic Field
By A. Shadowitz
Dover Publications, New York, N.Y. Date?

Geomagnetism, Several Volumes, Pub. Periodically
By J.A. Jacobs, Institute of Earth Studies, Dyfed, U.K.
Pub: Academic Press 1989-1990's.

Geomagnetism
By S. Chapman and J. Bartels, 3 Volumes
Oxford University Press, 1940

Physics of Geomagnetic Phenomena, Several Volumes
By S. Matsushita and W. H. Campbell
National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado
Library of Congress #67-23168
Pub: Academic Press, 1967

Continued:

Physics Problems and How to Solve Them

By C. E. Bennett, Professor Emeritus of Physics,
University of Maine (Particularly the sections on Electricity and
Magnetism, and Units of Measure).

Pub: Harper & Row Date?

I.S.B.N. 0-06-460203-6

Units and Standards for Electromagnetics

By P. Vigoureux, National Physical Laboratory

Pub: Springer-Verlag 1971

I.S.B.N. 0-387-91077-8

Surveyor's Guide to Electromagnetic Distance

Measurement, Edited by J. J. Saastamoinen, Canada

Pub: University of Toronto Press Date?

Electromagnetic Distance Measurement

By C. D. Burnside

Pub: Granada, London 1971

I.S.B.N. 0-258-96793-5

Der Magnetische Kreis "The Magnetic Circuit"

By Von Heinz Rieger of Siemens AG. 1970

Berlin and Munchen, Germany

I.S.B.N. 3-8009-4719-6

Electronic Modeling of Power Electronic Converters

By J. A. Ferreira

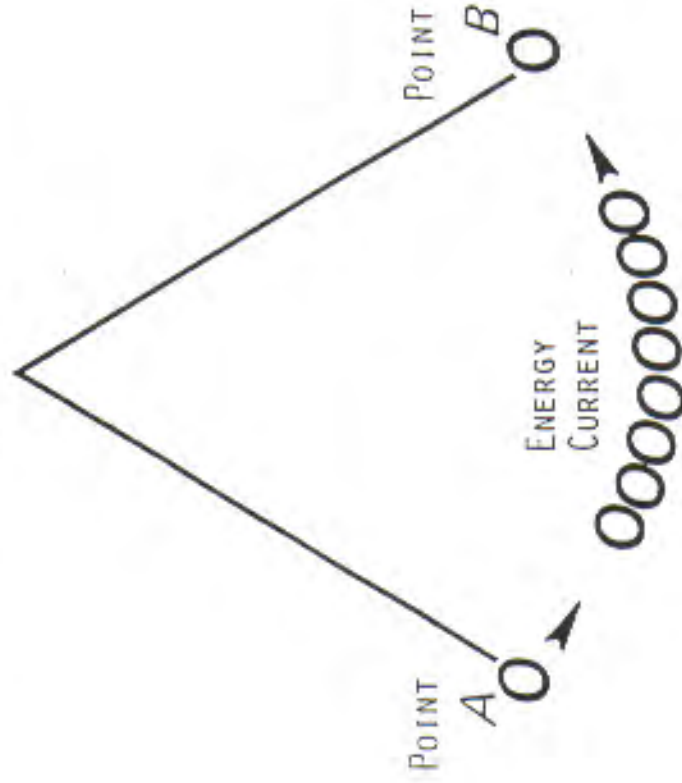
Pub: Kluwer Academic 1989

33 AH Dordrecht, The Netherlands

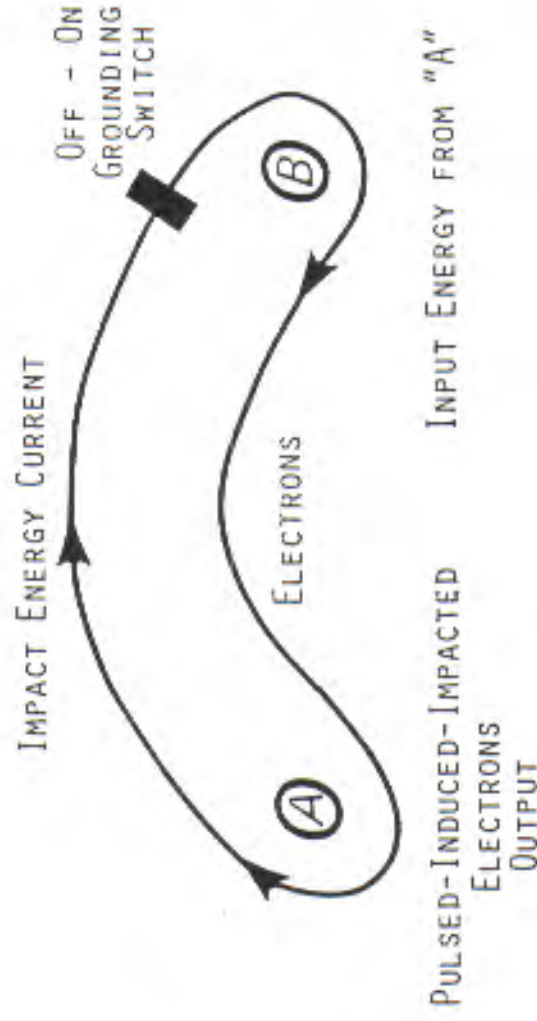
I.S.B.N. 0-7923-9034-2

ALTERNATING IMPACT ENERGY TRANSFER ANALOGY

ENERGY TRANSFER BY SWINGING
STEEL BALLS



ELECTRICAL ENERGY TRANSFER BY INDUCTION
PULSED (IMPACTED) ELECTRONS



IN ALTERNATING ELECTRICAL ENERGY SYSTEMS, ONLY THE POTENTIAL-IMPACT
LEVEL REPLICATES IT'S SELF AT POINT "B". ELECTRONS DO NOT TRAVEL
FROM POINT "A" TO POINT "B".

E.E.S. II, BACKGROUND INFORMATION & CONCEPT

With alternating electrical current, electrons do not move from point "A" to point "B" as commonly envisioned! Electrical potential (oscillating electrons) at point "A" results in harmonic electron activity at point "B", when the grounding switch (circuit) is closed. That is to say, point "B" supplies it's own electrons and mirrors the activity of point "A". Impulsing (turbulence) by magnetic induction causes electrons to be pulled into the system, which then oscillates. When the magnetic field collapses (becomes absent) the electrical potential returns to it's natural background.

Several major flaws are present in the conventional 60 Hertz's per second method of electrical power generation and it's iron core transformer system. ***This system is handcuffed by the inverse relationship of volts to amperes.*** This represents a stodgy inflexible inheritance, courtesy of Mr. T.A. Edison and his concept of electrical power generation.

Nikola Tesla stood, almost alone, against Edison and managed to prevail with his alternating current system. Without the alternating current system, electronic things in the modern sense would not exist.

This report will be concerned with some of the extensions and benefits of the alternating current electrical system. ***This study will limit it's scope to air core coil transformers at radio frequency and upward. The electrical power produced by this method is inverted to direct current and then to alternating current as required for popular usage.*** There are several important advantages of this system over conventional power generation.

Start with two coils (separate-apart), one being a reactor coil (L-1) and a second coil (L-2), being the reactant coil. Magnetic field fluxing (off-on of the electrical source) causes inductive reactance of L-1 which replicates by induction in L-2. Pulsing of the magnetic field (from L-1) in the presence of L-2, generates electrical potential. For example, should the L-1 coil have ten turns, with an imposed A.C. potential of 1,200 volts. This results in each turn of L-1 acquiring 120 volts of potential. This induced magnetic field, then replicates itself in each turn of the L-2 coil. The L-2 coil may have one or many hundreds of turns. Modern encapsulation techniques makes high frequency and high energy controllable.

Let's take another important step in this air core transformer process. For purpose of discussion, let the value of inductive reactance at 60 Hertz's per second equal one. Each time the Hz's. are doubled, the effectiveness of induction is squared. At about 20,000 Hz., ***when radio frequency is achieved, the electrons begin spinning free, outside of the inductor. They become increasingly free of the inverse relationship of volt-amperes.*** From this point on, they replicate by the inductive

process as V.A.R.. *That is to say, volts and amperes are equal, until resistance (work) is introduced.*

Therefore, additional, not previously available electrons become incorporated for a very large net gain in potential. This gain is real!

The quality of the grounding system determines the effectiveness of this method of producing electricity. A handy reference to locate the negative grounding areas for power generation can be found in the Aeromagnetic Map Studies of the US. Geological Survey. They provide an excellent method for locating the best sites for optimum negative grounding areas.

When this method is combined with the induction coil system, already described, it provides an electrical power generating system millions of times more efficient than any known conventional method.

This new system (E.E.S. II) is uncomplicated, small in physical size and inexpensive to build. Technology required already exists. Maintenance is near zero, as there are no moving parts. Once operating, this system could last forever.

Small mobile E.E.S. II units are presently available as replacements for the batteries used in electric automobiles. Larger E.E.S. II units can be provided as a replacement source of power for hotels, office buildings, subdivisions, electric trains, manufacturing, heavy equipment, ships, and; generally speaking; in any present day application of electrical power.

Earth Electrical System II, Modular Units

The system consists of three separate modules. Reverse engineering is used in matching the modules to the desired usage.

HIGH VOLTAGE INDUCTION TRANSFORMER MODULE:

1. Preferably an off-the-shelf-unit similar to a TV flyback and/or automobile ignition type related coil (transformer).
2. Ratio of input to output may be from less than 1/100 to greater than 1/1,000. A voltage tripler may then be used.
3. A connection allowing the high voltage output to pass onward through the induction coil L-1 and then to it's grounding.

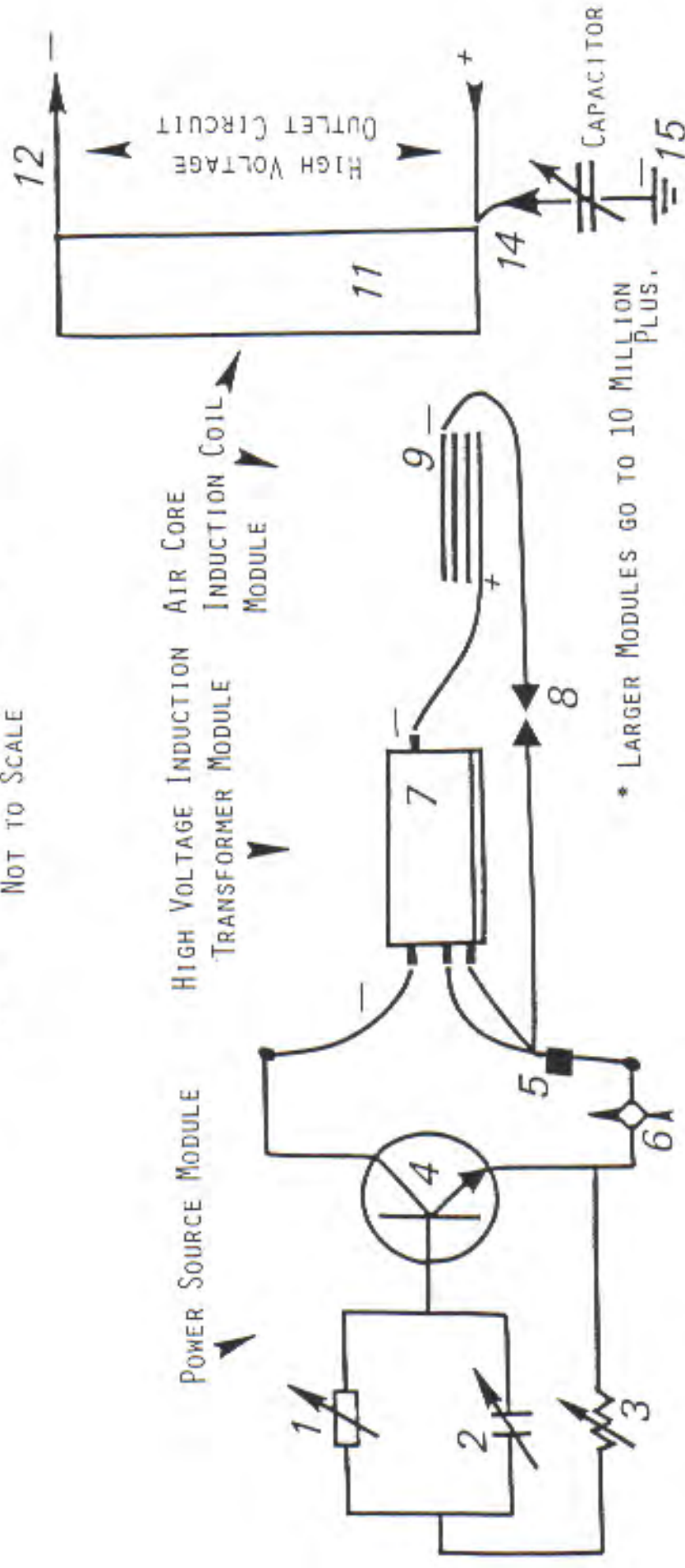
AN AIR CORE INDUCTION COIL TRANSFORMER MODULE:

1. Two coils, the reactor coil L-1 and the reactant coil L-2. L-1 has a high voltage radio frequency capacitor between it and it's grounding.
2. Input into the L-1 inductor is divided by the number of turns therein. The magnetic flux field provided from each turn of L-1 replicates itself as an electrical potential in each turn of L-2.
3. L-2 may have one turn or many hundreds of turns. The net gain depends upon the number of turns in L-2. Output from L-2 is in V.A.R. ***With this type of output, volts and amperes are the same until work(resistivity) is introduced***

THE INVERTER MODULE:

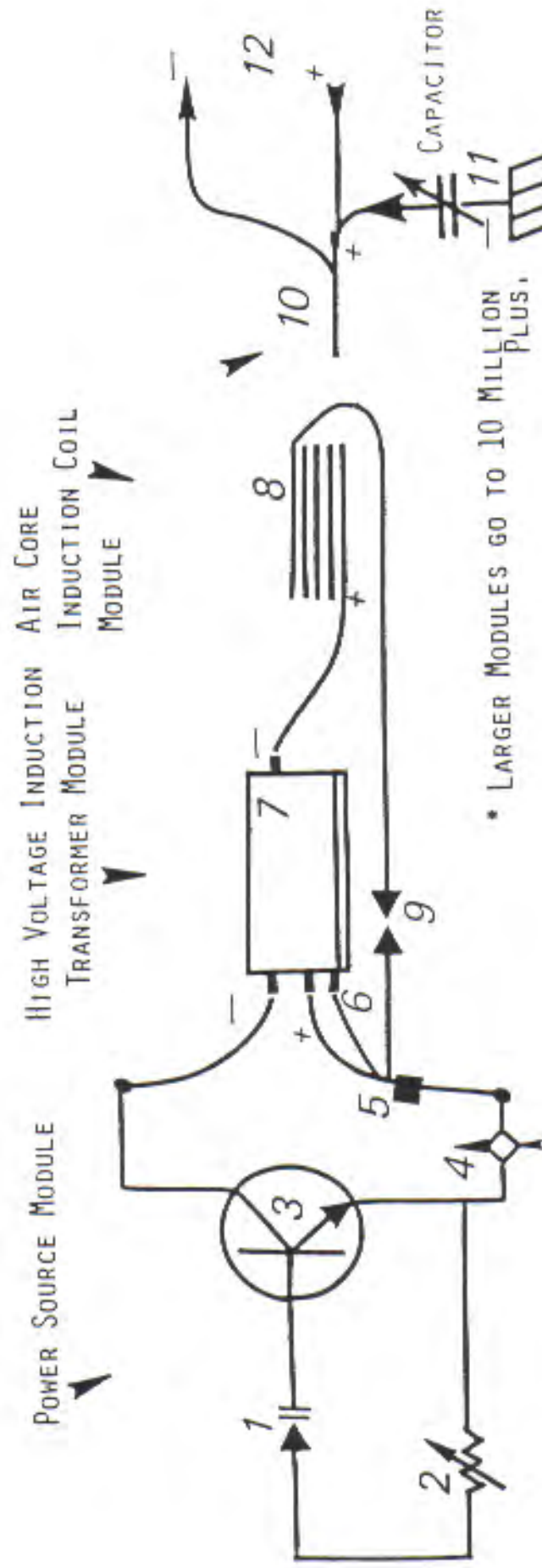
1. Inverts to direct current (D.C.)
2. Inverts to alternating current (A.C.), as desired.
3. Provides customized output of electrical power ready for designated usage.

EARTH ELECTRICAL SYSTEM II, DOMESTIC USE RANGE MODULE
UP TO TWO MILLION VOLT-AMPERES-REACTIVE OUTPUT *
PLAN "A", WITH VARIABLE CONTROLS
NOT TO SCALE



- PARTS: 1. COIL, VARIABLE, 2. CAPACITOR, VARIABLE, 3. RESISTOR, VARIABLE, 4. TRANSISTOR, R.F., 5. BATTERY, RECHARGEABLE, 6. OFF-ON SWITCH, VARIABLE, 7. HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER, 8. FEED BACK WITH SPARK GAP, 9. REACTOR, INDUCTION COIL, 10. FEED BACK WITH SPARK GAP, 11. REACTANT COIL, 12. OUTPUT FOR # 11, 13, INPUT FOR ELEVEN, 14, GROUNDING FOR ELEVEN,

EARTH ELECTRICAL SYSTEM II, DOMESTIC USE RANGE MODULE
UP TO TWO MILLION VOLT-AMPERES-REACTIVE OUTPUT *
PLAN "B", ELECTRICAL AUTOMOBILE ENERGY SOURCE



PARTS: 1, VARACTOR, RADIO FREQUENCY, 2, RESISTOR, 3, TRANSISTOR, RADIO FREQUENCY, 4, OFF-ON SWITCH, MULTI-POSITION, 5, BATTERY, RECHARGEABLE, 6, TRANSFORMER GROUNDING, 7, HIGH VOLTAGE INDUCTION TRANSFORMER, 8, REACTOR, INDUCTION COIL, 9, FEED BACK WITH SPARK GAP, 10, REACTANT, INDUCTION COIL, 11, GROUNDING FOR # 10, OUT-PUT CIRCUIT, IN VOLT-AMPERES-REACTIVE.

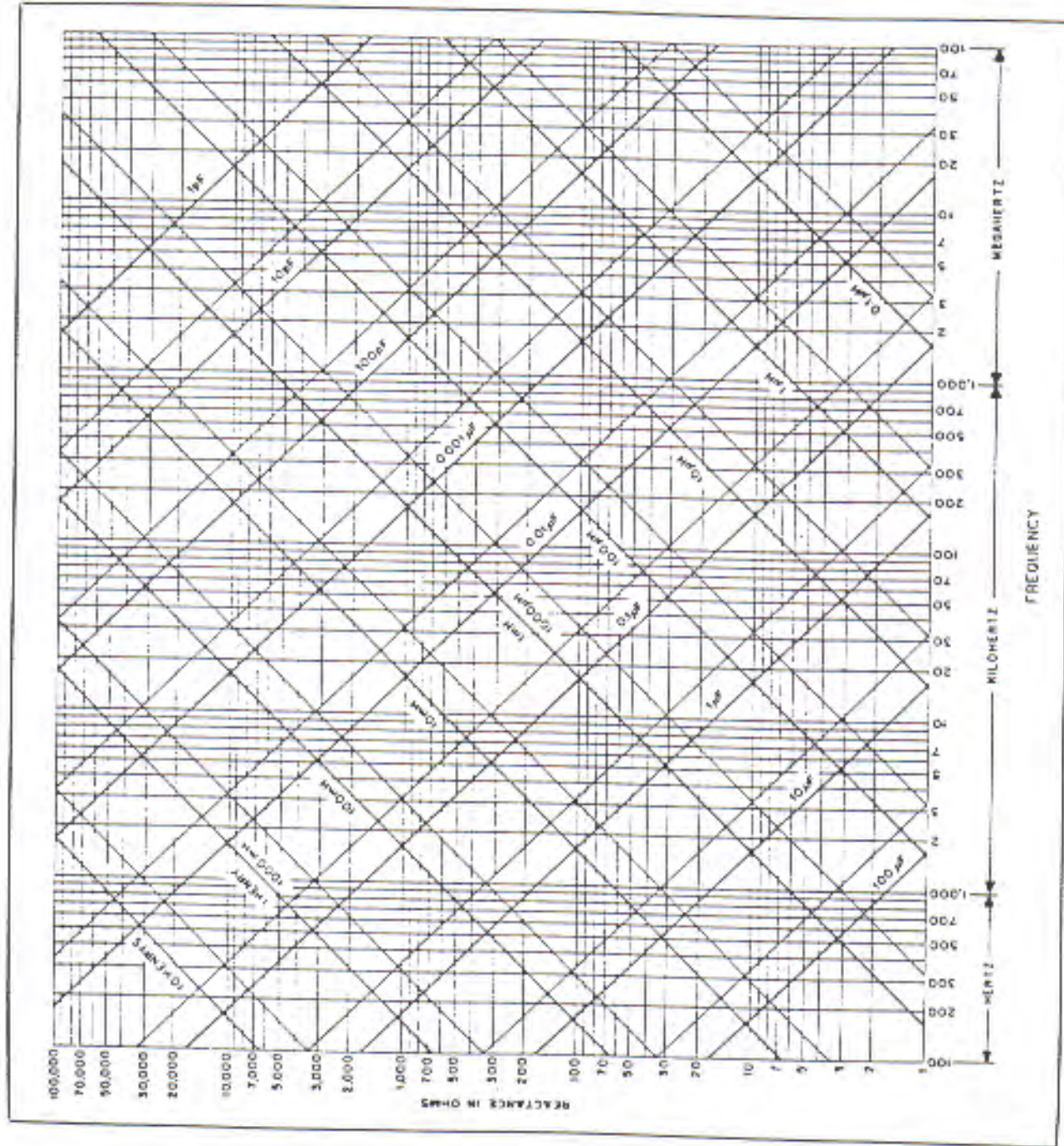


Fig. 44 — Inductive and capacitive reactance vs. frequency. Heavy lines represent multiples of 10. Intermediate light lines multiples of five. For example, the light line between 10 μF and 100 μF represents 50 μF ; the light line between 0.1 μF and 1 μF represents 0.5 μF , and so on. Intermediate values can be values within the chart range. For example, the reactance of 10 henrys at 60 Hz can be found by taking the reactance of 10 henrys at 600 Hz and dividing by 10 for the 10 x times decrease in frequency.

Speech presented the evening of 23 July, 1994 at the
International Tesla Society Convention at Colorado Springs, Colorado

DONALD L. SMITH
ENERGY CONSULTANT
8110 BENT OAK LANE
SPRING, TEXAS 77379

ELECTRICAL ENERGY REFERENCE POINTS

Electrical Energy Generating System
Patent Pending # 08/100,074, 2/4/92

The word "electric" comes from the Latin word electron "amber". When rubbed, amber develops an electrical charge, which can be transferred to a dissimilar substance. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a great deal of attention was centered on this attribute of amber. Amber was used to differentiate the non-metals. Carbon-related substances and other non-metals, when subjected to friction, give up negative electrical charges. On the other hand, metals when subjected to friction, simply conduct the charge. It is important to note that approximately 70% of the Earth's exposed crustal portions (surface) consist of silicone related non-metals (electron donors) and therefore becomes a direct source of electrical energy when properly agitated.

Useful electrical energy is obtained by grounding into the Earth's non-metal crust and into its atmosphere as a natural source of electrons. These electrons have accumulated from the solar plasma during the aging of the Earth for more than 4.5 billion years, at a rate exceeding 3.9 exajoules per year. This indicates that the Earth's electrical field contains in excess of 17.6×10^{18} power of cumulative exajoules of energy. One Exajoule is the approximate energy equivalent of 125 million barrels of oil. The electrical energy in one display of lightning is approximately ten trillion joules. Each 24 hours, the land portions of the Earth's surface yields in excess of 200,000 emissions, which involves more than 2,000 quadrillion watt seconds of active energy on display.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY REFERENCE POINTS (Continued)

This physical phenomenon indicates the Earth's crust is an unending source of electrical energy. The surface area involved is a very small portion of the Earth's crust.

J.C. Maxwell (1891) suggested an active electron field gives rise to an associated magnetic field. Therefore, both are present with pulsating current. Early studies, involving observation of compass needles by microscopy, revealed that the needle vibrates as with alternating current. More recent studies by A. Nishida and others, confirm alternating current is common in the Earth's crust.

C.F. Gauss (1777-1855) and H.C. Oersted (1777-1851), both were separately trying to define the Earth's electrical field with external influences removed. These external influences being solar quiet periods and being remote from the land's surface. The air electricity background which which they measured varies with latitude. Their European measurements correspond to approximately the latitude of Washington, D.C. They were measuring magnetic field flux as an indicator of negative electron energy active and present.

A related family of measurement is now presented. Units of measure used to define flux fields include Gauss (one unit = 100,000 volts), Oersted (one unit = 50,000 volts), Tesla (one unit = 10,000 Gauss) and Gamma (one unit = 1/10,000 th of a Gauss). Much confusion exist in electrical related publications about these units. As presented here they are correct with values taken from their original definitions.

The entire surface of the Earth has been surveyed by aerial magnetometer, in most cases using gamma or nano teslas. One gamma is the magnetic flux equivalent of 10 active volts of electricity. When this data is corrected for flight height it becomes obvious that there are numerous areas where the gamma readings exceed one trillion gammas. Lightning strikes from the ground up are in that energy range. With knowledge of these electron enriched areas, the quality of Earth grounding, becomes enhanced.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY REFERENCE POINTS (Continued)

The correction necessary for land surface data when acquired from aerial magnetometer maps (using the inverse square law) requires that the remote distance be squared and then multiplied times the remote reading. As an example, the reading is 1,600 gammas and the flight height being 1,000 feet. Take $1,000 \times 1,000 = 1,000,000 \times 1,600 \text{ gammas} = 1.6 \text{ trillion gammas} \times 10 \text{ volts} = 16 \text{ trillion volts}$ equivalent for land surface data.

INSERT AND DISCUSS, Aerial Magnetometer Map GP-948
East-Central United States

Present day methodology requires mechanical energy in exchange for electrical energy. Any required amount of electricity is available by resonate induction transfer from the Earth's magnetic and electrical fields. Each cycling of this resonate induction system pulls in additional electrons, generating energy in any required amount. A small amount of electrical energy is used to activate and pull into the system a much larger amount of energy.

ENERGY VERSES MASS

INSERT AND DISCUSS ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Steady State	Unsteady State
Static "Pre-Energy"	Kinetic "Energy"
Mass attracts Mass, Gravity Dominates	Expanding, Magnetic Energy Dominates Electrons moving apart Pressure decreasing Cooling effect dominates Less scattering of Energy Negative resistance
	Contraction, Electrical Energy Dominates Electrons moving together Pressure increasing Heating effect dominates Scattering of Energy Positive resistance

Functions of active Electrons

Electrons become active when placed inside the critical distance allowed by their negativity.

Active Electrons provide:

1. Electricity
2. Magnetism
3. Gravitational thrust as in Electric Motors
4. The source of Visible Light
5. Its charge is Negative

They move in a closed loop as seen in the icon for infinity, not in a circle as shown in many books.

One half of the loop consist of a magnetic impulse and the return half consist of the electrical impulse. This is seen as the classic sine wave of alternating electrical energy.

A flash of light occurs when two electrons suddenly find they are too close to gather. Daylight results from the impingement of Electrons in the Earth's atmosphere with the Electrons of the Solar Plasma.

My Concept of the Forces of Nature differs from the conventional. It consist of a weak and a strong force, each being additionally composed of electrical, magnetic and gravitational (fields & waves). Any two of the three constitute the third member. Gravity "B" of the weak force competes with humans on a daily basis. Gravity "A" of the strong force is the force that holds the Solar System and the Universe in place. Energy from the Electrons represent the weak force. Energy inside the Atom represents the strong force "A". Controlled resonate induction of any two of the three, changes into the third and is the motor that runs the Universe. We see this in the electrically induced magnetic thrust against gravity in electric motors.

Weak force is required to dislodge electrons and strong force (atomic) to dislodge protons.

Unless dislodged, these particles are of little value in producing Conventional Electrical Energy.

Functions of active Electrons (Continued)

INSERT AND DISCUSS:

1. Electrical Energy with Associated Phenomena
2. Energy Acquired by Magnetic and Electrical Impusing
3. Electrical Energy

Therefore, in conventional electrical energy production, the particle of importance is the negative electron. Electrons have a "grudging" relationship with other electrons. They like each other, especially at arms. length. Like potentials repel each other and unlike potentials attract. To demonstrate this, take two batteries of the same type, but of a different charge level (unequal potentials). Put the plus and minus ends facing the same direction. Then with a volt meter, measure the electrical potential between the two negative ends and then the two positive ends. It is obvious that the " more negative " moves to the " less negative ", is the correct concept for electrical energy generation. Electrical Energy flow consist of a higher concentration of electrons moving to an area of lesser concentration.

OHM'S LAW WITH CORRECTIONS:

A major obstruction in reference to the correct function of electrical energy is the establishment's incorrect interpretation of Ohm's Law. The corrected version is:

Volts = Energy Available (Potential)

Ohm = Scattering, dissipation of Energy (Load)

Ampere = the rate of, dissipation / scattering of energy

It is important to note that Ohm and Ampere are after the fact, and are not decisive except for the dissipation factor. High Voltage at low amperage simply means that the High Voltage is still intact for future usage. In no way is the potential diminished by low amperage.

EXAMPLES OF OVERUNITY

Dominos did not exist in England when the Laws of Conservation were originally put in place. Otherwise they might have been very different. For example let us take a long row of upright dominos, (many thousands) and flip number one. The Energy required to flip # 1 must now be added with that of thousands more in order to have a correct assessment.

The Electron it's self is an excellent example of overunity. The electron provides various forms of energy continuously throughout eternity and is in no way diminished. It simply cycles through the system and is available thereafter.

In Electrical Systems, Electrons active at point "A" are not the same Electrons active at point "B". That is to say, the Electrons activated at the Central Electrical Energy Station are not the ones used at your house. When you ground your system by flipping the wall switch, you use your own electrons. In closed energy systems, electrons communicate with and replicate the activity of the overbalanced potential, when provided with Earth and or Air Groundings.

The number of Radios and Televisions running at any one time do not diminish, in any way the electrical output of the source station.

For example, let now use use an Air Coil Resonate Induction System for the purpose of flipping some electrons.

The flipping device (reactor L-1 Coil) is pulsed which then provides a resonate induction pulse, in turn this flips the electrons present at the (reactant L-2) Coil. The energy input in L-1 is divided by the number of turns present. The induced magnetic pulsing in turn flips the electrons in each turn of L-2. If more turns are present in L-2 than L-1, there is a net gain in the Energy present, as demonstrated by the dominos above. The farads and henrys of the resonate system provide the resonate frequency when pulsed by an external energy system. A system shunt in the resonate circuit sets the containment level for energy potential.

EXAMPLES OF OVERUNITY (Continued)

The Induction Process it's self provides an excellent example of overunity. When comparing rate of induction the cycles per second must be squared and then compared to the square of the second System. Let's then compare the 60 c.p.s. System with my 220 Mhz. Device. Energy produced at radio frequency has several major advantages over the conventional system. Ohm's Law when applied to the resonate air core radio frequency system is not functional.

For example: When resonate the following is true.

EXPECTED RESULTS

$$\frac{\text{Energy Potential as Volts}}{\text{Dissipation}} = \text{Rate of Dissipation}$$

ACTUAL RESULTS

Super Conductor Conditions take over

$$\frac{\text{Energy Potential as Volts}}{(\text{Dissipation})^*} = (\text{Rate of Dissipation})^*$$

* OHMS / DISSIPATION, IN AIR COIL RESONATE INDUCTION SYSTEMS, RESISTIVITY BECOMES ZERO AT RESONANCE.

This is named the V.A.R. (Volt Amperes Reactive) System.

When compared to the Conventional Under Unity iron core transformer system, the results are over unity.

It is strange that mechanical advantage as in pulleys, gears, levers and others which correspond to the electrical advantage above mentioned are not considered over-unity devices.

EXAMPLES OF OVERUNITY DEVICES (Continued)

Let us take a closer look at resonate induction. As an example, let a room full of ping pong balls randomly bouncing at a high speed represent the Conventional method of underunity energy generation.

Suppose that by resonate induction the balls all move in the same direction at the same time. When this occurs a huge amount of energy not previously available is present. The resonate air core coil system lines up the electrons in such a manor that the energy factor is near 100 % , not 2 and 3 % as in Conventional underunity devices sanction by the establishment.

Some other devices where overunity is common would be resonate induction circuits present in conventional radio tubes (high plate voltage), negative feedback systems found in Op-Amps and possibly others.

SUMMARY

Useful electrical energy is achieved when the electron density at point "A" becomes greater than at point "B", (being the more negative moving to the less negative concept). Coils moving through a magnetic field or vice versa causes this imbalance.

The mind set of the professional electrical engineer is restricted to none-resonate and iron core coil resonate systems. Ohm's Law when applied to resonate air core induction systems, becomes, system resistivity (impedance, Z). " Z " at resonance becomes zero. Therefore, in this system, volts and amperes are equal until load (resistivity) is introduced. This is called the Volt Ampere Reactive (V.A.R.) System. With impedance being zero, the System grounding is coupled directly into the Earth's immense electrical potential.

Efficiency of induction relates to the square of the cycles per second. Compare the ratio of the conventional 60 c.p.s. System and the 220 million plus cycles of my Earth Electrical System II.

SUMMARY (Continued)

Electrons which cycle through this system, after being used, are returned in tact to their former state for future usage.

Electron spin causes electrical current and magnetic lines of force.

The effect of current results from the unequal distribution of negativity (electrons).

Magnetic imbalance causes the gravitational effect. This is evidenced in electric motors by magnet-gravitational displacement of mass which causes the motor to rotate.

The System is an extension of present technology

The System and it's source utilizes magnetometer studies.

This System (Earth Electrical System II, E.E.S. II) utilizes a fully renewable energy source.

This System utilizes a non-poluting energy source.

This System utilizes an universally available energy source.

Endorsement and Certification of The System can be anticipated by States with pollution problems.

AIR CORE INDUCTION COIL BUILDERS GUIDE

DONALD L. SMITH

Energy Consultant

1. Decide frequency. Considerations are: (economy of size)
 - a. Use radio frequency upward (above 20,000 Hz's).
 - b. Use natural frequency (coils have both capacitance and inductance), that is match the wire length of the wire in the coil to the desired frequency.
 - c. Wire length is either one quarter, one half or full wave length.
 - d. obtain wire length (in feet) use the following: If using one quarter wave length divide 247 by the desired frequency (megahertz range is desirable). If using one half wave length divide 494 by the desired frequency. If using full wave length divide 998 by the desired frequency.
2. Decide number of turns, ratio of increase in number of turns sets the function. In the case of L-1 coil each turn divides the input voltage by the number of turns. In the case of L-2 the resulting voltage by division from L-1 is induced into each turn of L-2, resulting in an additive process. For example if the input into L-1 from a high voltage, low amperage module is 2,400 volts. L-1, for example has 10 turns. Then each turn of L-1 will have 240 volts of magnetic induction which transfers 240 volts of electricity to each turn of L-2. L-2 may be one turn or many, such as 100 to 500 plus turns. At 100 turns, 24,000 volts is produced. At 500 turns, 120,000 volts is produced.
3. Decide the height and diameter of the coil system. The larger the diameter of the coil, the fewer number of turns required, and shorter (lowering of) in height. In the case of L-2 this results in lowering the amplification of the induced voltage from L-1.
4. For example, 24.7 MHz is the desired frequency output from L-2. One quarter wave length would be 247 divided by 24.7 equals 10 feet of wire. The number of turns will be the amplification factor. The coil may be wound on standard size P.V.C. or purchased from a supplier. The supplier is normally a ham radio supply source. Once the length is determined and the number of turns decided, move the next step. For example let each turn of L-1 have 24 volts and desired output of L-2 being 640 volts. Therefore L-2 needs 26.67 turns. It has been determined that the wire length for one quarter wave length is 10 feet. The number of inches in 10 feet is 120. Using Chart "A" supplied look for next higher number of turns showing (being between 20 and 30 turns with a 2" diameter coil). This tells us

to use a 2" coil. If ready made as in the case of Barker and Williamson, 10 Canal Street, Bristol, Penna., 215-788-5581, they come in standard sizes of 4, 6 and 10 turns per inch. For higher "Q" use wider spacing of the turns. These coils come in a ready made length of 10 inches. Select from the coil 30 turns and put input clamps on the base of the coil and at 30 turns. For exact determination of the correct position of the output clamp, use an externally grounded voltage probe. The node of maximum intensity, being the natural resonate point. Off the shelf multimeters are not radio frequency responsive. The easiest way to accomplish the above is to get from the hardware store or Radio Shack a voltage detector having a neon bulb system (Radio Shack Cat. No. 272-1100b, NE2-Neon Lamps) will work. With your hand as a ground, move the wire extension of the neon lamp along the coil surface until bulb is brightest. This is the desired point of resonance and connection.

5. The input power now needs consideration. A 2,400 H.V. module has been previously selected. This module can be made from a diode bridge or any combination of voltage amplifiers. The one used here is an off-the-shelf type, similar to those used for laser technology.
6. Construction of the input L-1 coil. For purposes already determined there will be 10 turns. Length of the wire here is not critical. Since L-2 is 2" in diameter, the next off-the-shelf larger may be used for L-1. Use a 3" diameter off the shelf coil having 10 turns to the inch. Remove (cut) a 10 turn portion from the larger coil. Use a L.C.R. meter and get the natural farads and henry's reading from L-2. Now do the same for L-1. It will be necessary to put a capacitor for matching L-1 to L-2 across the voltage input of L-1. Also a spark gap in parallel is required on the return voltage from L-1. A tunable capacitor of the pad type for L-1 is desirable.
7. L-2 can be further enhance by having an Earth grounding from the base of the coil. The maximum voltage output will be between the base and top of L-2. Lesser voltage can be obtained at intermediate points from L-2.

SUPPLY SOURCES

1. HAM RADIO SUPPLY STORES
2. COILS, AIR INDUCTOR IN HOUSTON

BAKER AND WILLIAMSON (READY MADE), BRISTOL, PENNA.
ALSO R.F. DUMMY LOADS AND WATTMETERS.

NOTES

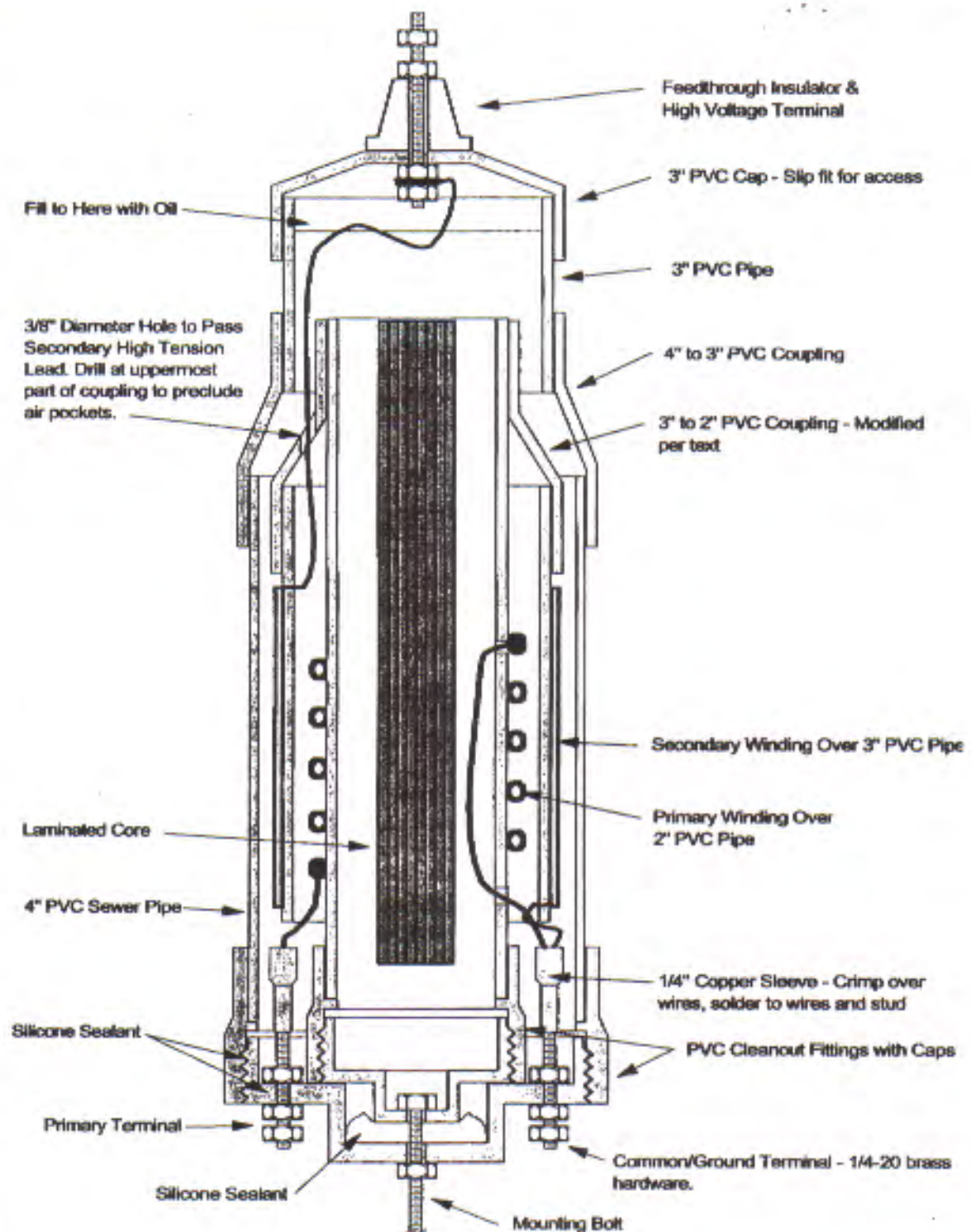


Figure 3 - Impulse Transf Assembly (Note, vertical : shortened.)

ELECTRICAL PRINCIPLES, TERMINOLOGY & SAFETY

The use of electricity is so common place that most people assume that it will always be available on demand. To fully realize the dependence upon electricity, survey the ways electricity is being used each day in the home and on the farm and ranch. Electricity is doing more to increase work efficiency and promote enjoyable living than any other single factor. The use of electricity has grown to the extent that an increasing portion of the home or business budget is used in paying for this source of energy.

1. Definition of Electricity

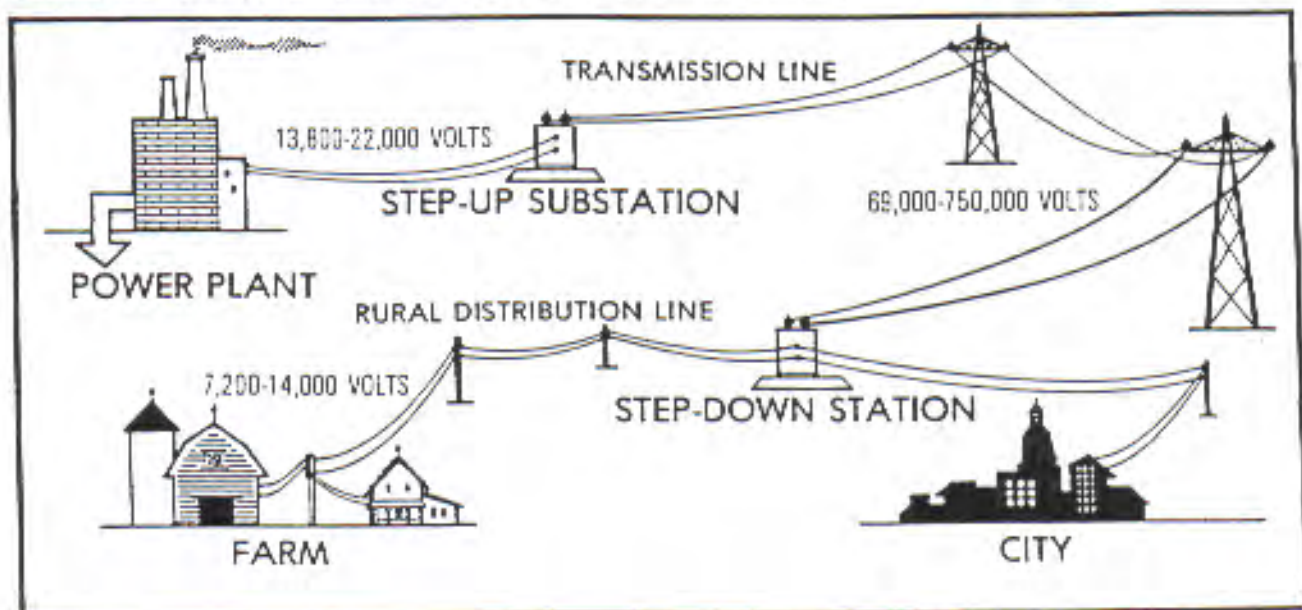
Electricity can be defined in several ways. The layman defines electricity as a source of energy that can be converted to light, heat, or power. Electrical engineers define electricity as a movement of electrons caused by electrical pressure or voltage. The amount of energy produced depends on the number of electrons in motion.

2. The Manufacture and Distribution of Electricity

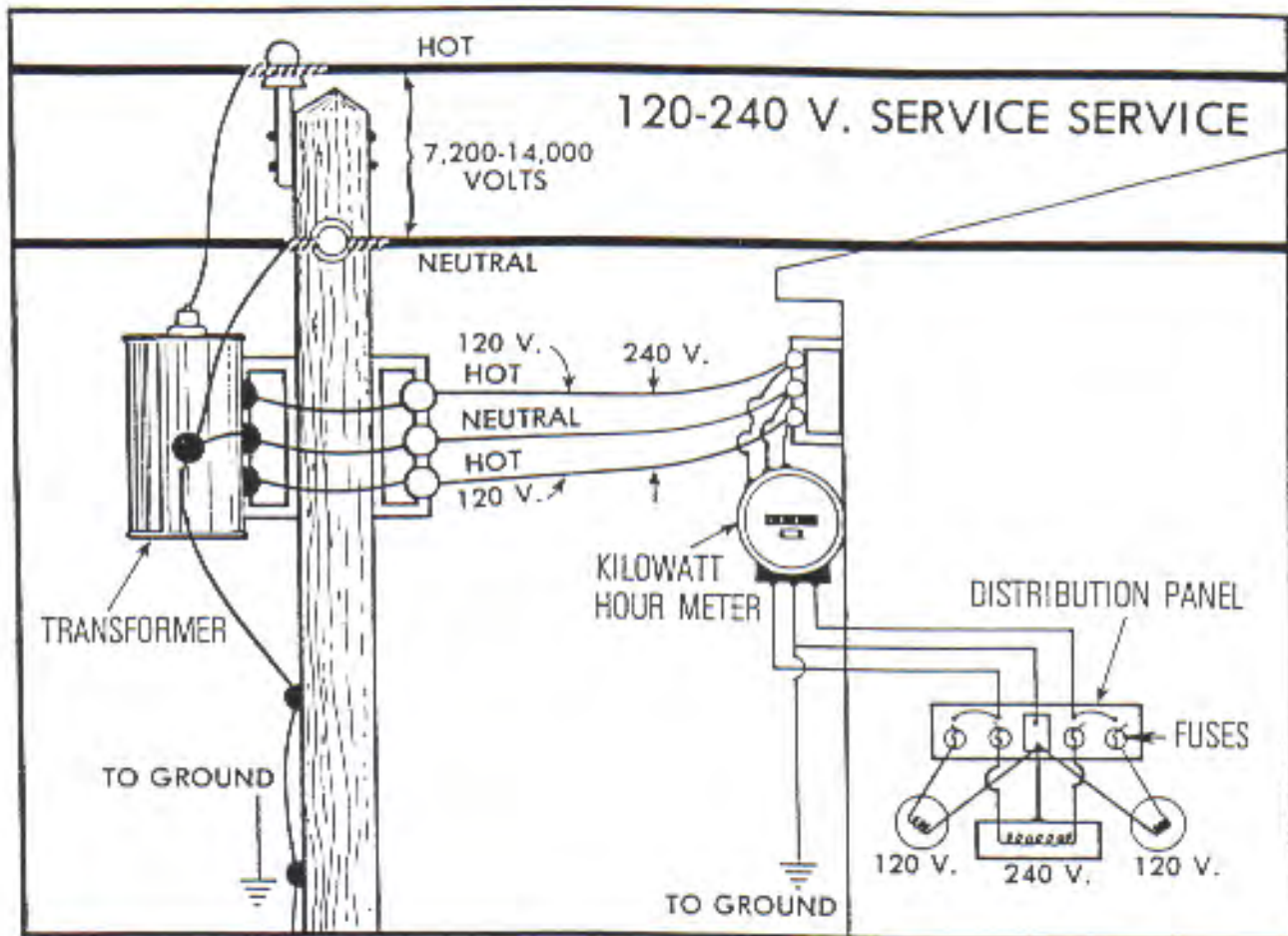
Electricity is produced from generators that are run by water, steam, or internal combustion engines. If water is used as a source of power to turn generators, it is referred to as hydroelectric generation. There are a number of this type located in areas where huge dams have been built across large streams.

Steam is used as a source of power for generating much of today's electricity. Water is heated to a high temperature, and the steam pressure is used to turn turbines which generate electricity. These are referred to as thermal-powered generators. Fuels used to heat the water are coal, natural gas, and/or fuel oil.

Generators at the power plant generate from 13,800 to 22,000 volts of electricity. From the power plant, electricity is carried to a step-up substation which, through the use of transformers, increases the voltage from 69,000 to 750,000 volts. This increase in voltage is necessary for the efficient transmission of electricity over long distances. From the step-up substation, the electricity is carried on transmission lines to a step-down substation which reduces the voltage to 7,200 to 14,000 volts for distribution to rural and city areas.



Transformers at the business or residence reduce the voltage to 120 or 240 volts to the meter of the customer.



3. Common Electrical Terms

In order to work safely and efficiently with electricity and have the ability to converse on the subject, the following terms should be understood:

Ampere (Amp) - A measurement in units of the rate of flow of electrical current. This may be compared with the rate of flow of water in gallons per minute.

Example: A 60-watt incandescent lamp on a 120V circuit would pull 1/2 ampere of electricity (60 divided by 120 = .5 or 1/2). (Formula: Amperes = Watts divided by Volts)

Volt (V) - A unit of measure of electrical pressure. A given electrical pressure (V) causes a given amount of electrical current (Amps) to flow through a load of given resistance. Voltage may be compared with water pressure in pounds per square inch in a water system. Common service voltages are 120 volts for lighting and small appliance circuits and 240 volts for heating, air conditioning, and large equipment circuits.

Watt (W) - A unit of measure of electrical power. When applied to electrical equipment, it is the rate that electrical energy is transformed into some other form of energy such as light. Watts may be compared to the work done by water in washing a car. (Formula: Volts x Amps = Watts)

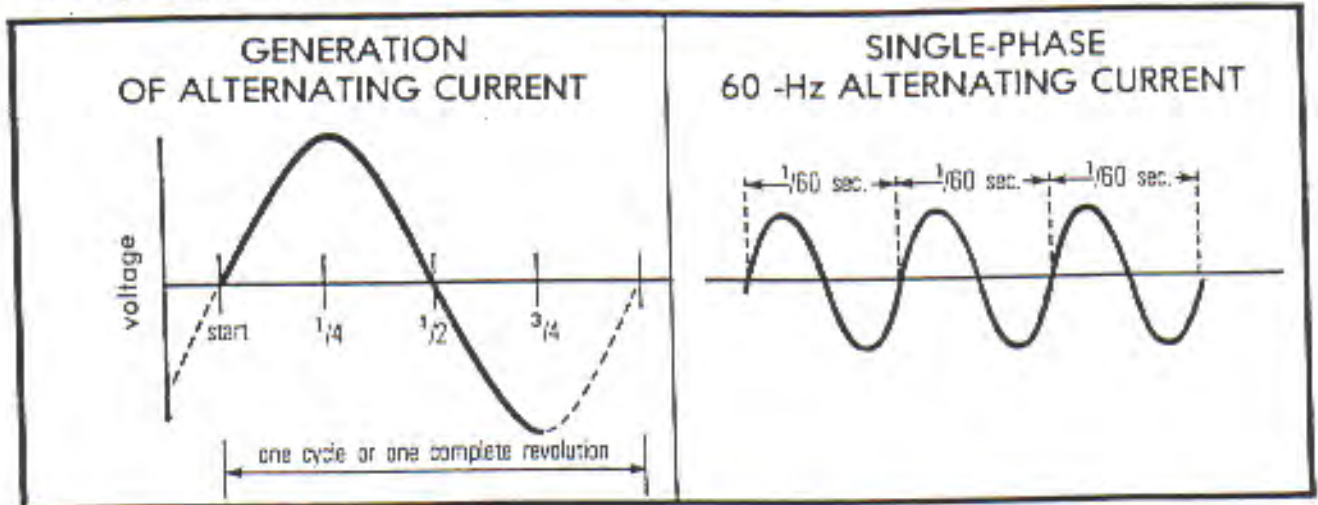
Kilowatt (KW) - A unit of measurement used in computing electrical energy used. Kilowatts are determined by dividing the number of watts by 1000 (1 KW = 1000 W).

Kilowatt Hour (KWH) - A measure of electricity in terms of power in kilowatts and time in hours. A KWH is 1000 watts used for one hour.

Alternating Current (A.C.) - Electrical current that alternates or changes direction several times per second. The direction current moves depends on the direction the voltage forces it.

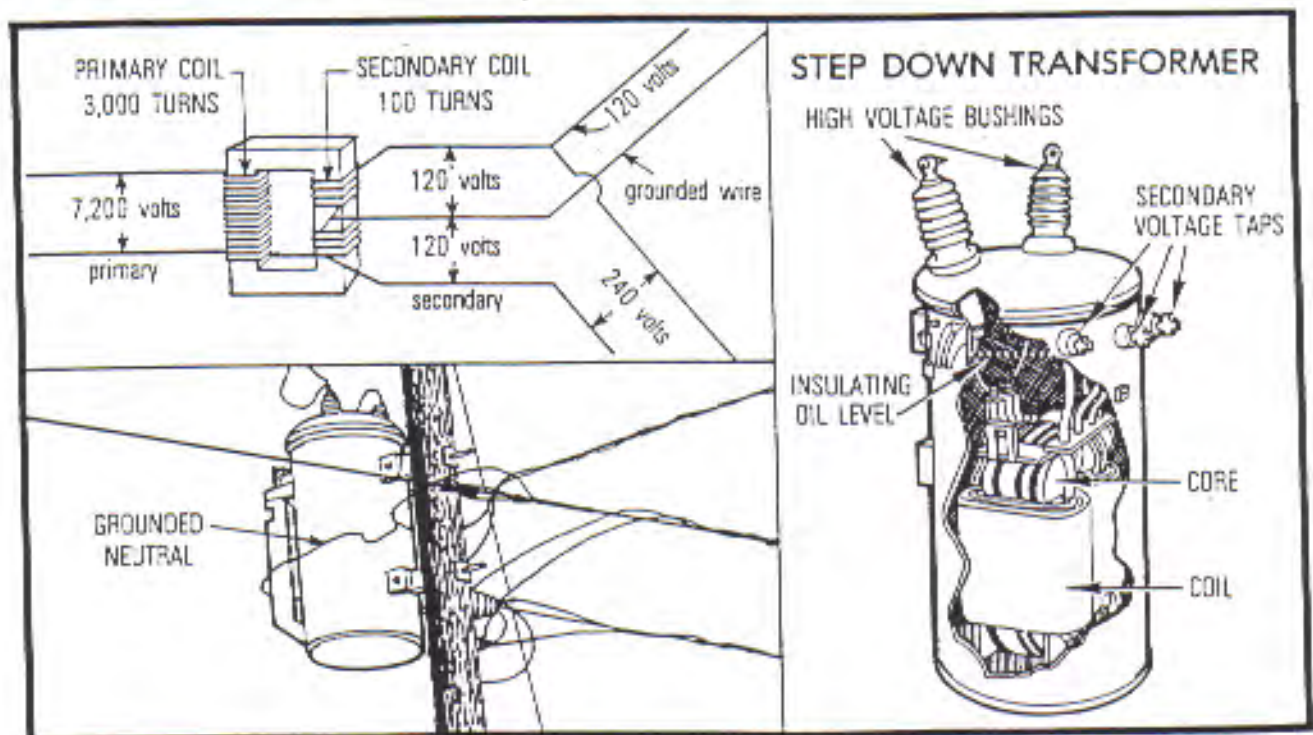
Cycle - The flow of electricity in one direction, the reverse flow of electricity in the other direction, and the start of the flow back in the other direction.

The cycles per second are regulated by the power supplier and are usually 60. Most electric clocks are built to operate on 60 cycles. More or less cycles would cause the clocks to gain or lose time. The present practice is to use the term Hertz (Hz) rather than cycles per second.



Direct Current (D.C.) - Electrical current flowing in one direction. Example: electrical circuit in automobiles and tractors.

Transformer - A device used to increase or decrease voltage.



Single Phase - The most common type of electrical service or power available to consumers. One transformer is used between the distribution line and the meter. Usually three wires, two "hot" and one neutral, are installed to provide 120V and 240V single-phase service. Single-phase service may also be supplied with three-phase service.

Three-Phase - This type of service is designed especially for large electrical loads. It is a more expensive installation due to three wires and three transformers. The important advantage of three-phase power is that the total electrical load is divided among the three phases; consequently, the wire and transformers can be smaller. Other advantages exist in the design of three-phase motors.

Short Circuit - A direct connection (before current flows through an appliance) between two "hot" wires, between a "hot" and neutral wire, or between a "hot" wire and ground.

Voltage Drop - A reduction of current between the power supply and the load. Due to resistance, there will be a loss of voltage any time electricity flows through a conductor (wire). Factors that influence voltage drop are size of wire, length of wire, and the number of amps flowing. A drop in voltage may cause a loss of heat, light, or power output of a motor. It could cause motor burn-out unless the motor is properly protected (time-delay fuse).

Fuse - A device used to protect circuits from an overload of current.

Circuit Breaker - A device used to protect circuits from an overload of current. May be manually reset.

Time-Delay Fuse - A fuse with the ability to carry an overload of current for a short duration without disengaging the contacts or melting the fuse link.

Horsepower (hp) - A unit of mechanical power equal to 746 watts of electrical power (assuming 74.6% electric motor efficiency). One hp and above motors are rated at 1000 watts per hp; motors below one hp are rated at 1200 watts per hp.

Conductor - The wire used to carry electricity (copper or aluminum). Copper and aluminum should not be spliced together due to their incompatibility resulting in deterioration and oxidation.

Insulator - A material which will not conduct electricity and is usually made of glass, bakelite, porcelain, rubber, or thermo-plastic.

"Hot" Wire - A current-carrying conductor under electrical pressure and connected to a fuse or circuit breaker at the distribution panel. (Color Code: usually black or red)

Neutral Wire - A current-carrying conductor not under electrical pressure and connected to the neutral bar at the distribution panel. (Color Code: usually white)

Grounding - The connection of the neutral part of the electrical system to the earth to reduce the possibility of damage from lightning and the connection of electrical equipment housings to the earth to minimize the danger from electrical shock. (Color Code: can be green or bare wire)

Underwriters' Laboratory (U.L.) - A national organization which tests all types of wiring materials and electrical devices to insure that they meet minimum standards for safety and quality.

National Electric Code (N.E.C.) - Regulations approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters primarily for safety in electrical wiring installations. All wiring should meet the requirements of the national as well as the local code.

4. Computing Electrical Energy Use and Cost

If an estimate of cost for electricity used is desired, the name plate data on appliances and equipment and an estimate of operating time may be used. The following formulas should be used for determining watts, amps, volts, watt-hours, kilowatt-hours, and cost.

$$\text{WATTS} = \text{VOLTS} \times \text{AMPERES}$$

$$\text{AMPERES} = \frac{\text{WATTS}}{\text{VOLTS}}$$

$$\text{VOLTS} = \frac{\text{WATTS}}{\text{AMPERES}}$$

$$\text{WATTS} \times \text{HOURS OF OPERATION} = \text{WATT HOURS}$$

$$\text{KILOWATT-HOURS} = \frac{\text{WATT-HOURS}}{1000}$$

$$\text{COST} = \text{KWH} \times \text{LOCAL RATE PER KWH}$$

EXAMPLE COST PROBLEM:

LOCAL RATE PER KWH USED - 8 CENTS
NAME PLATE DATA - 120 VOLTS, 5 AMPS
MONTHLY HOURS OF OPERATION - 10

$$(1) (W = V \times A) \quad W = 120 \times 5 \quad W = 600$$

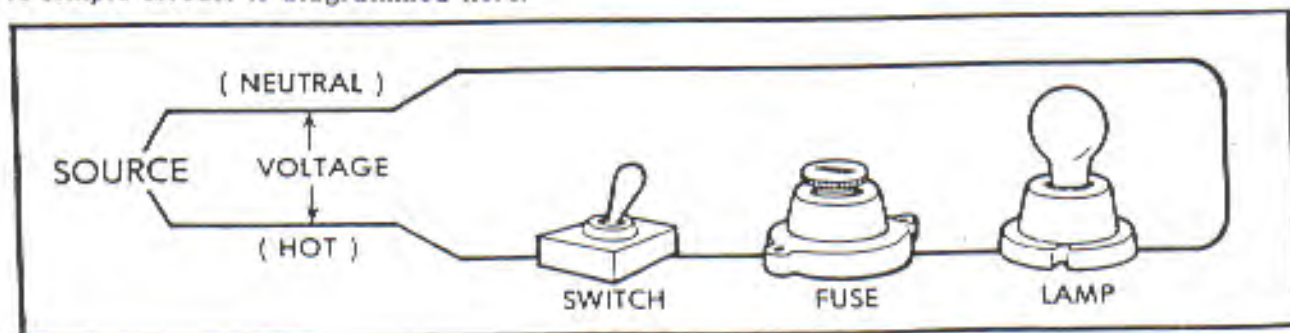
$$(2) (\text{WATT-HOURS} = W \times \text{HOURS}) \quad \text{WATT-HOURS} = 600 \times 10 \quad \text{WATT-HOURS} = 6000$$

$$(3) (\text{KWH} = \frac{\text{WATT-HOURS}}{1000}) \quad \text{KWH} = \frac{6000}{1000} \quad \text{KWH} = 6$$

$$(4) (\text{COST} = \text{KWH} \times \text{RATE}) \quad \text{COST} = 6 \times 8 \quad \text{COST} = 48 \text{ CENTS}$$

5. Electrical Circuits

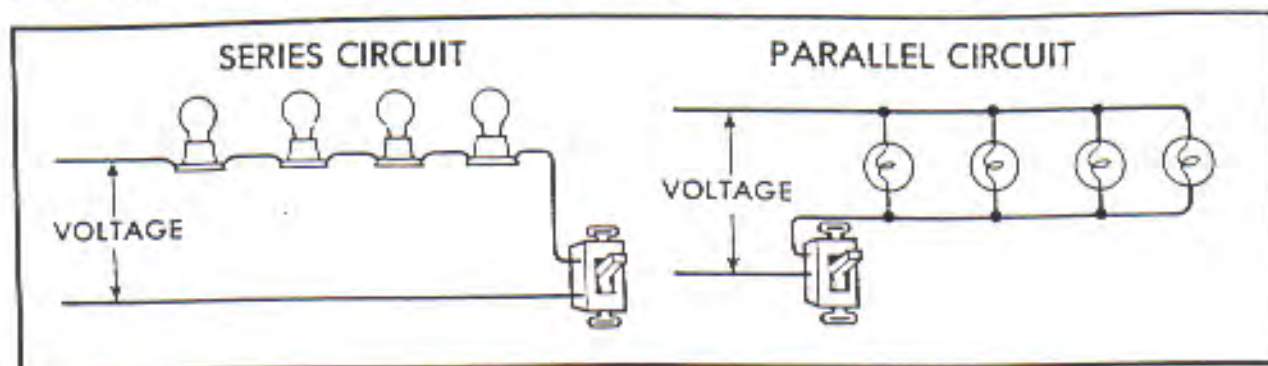
An electrical circuit is a completed path through which electricity flows. Insulated conductors (wires) provide the path for the flow of electricity. A water system and an electrical circuit are similar in many respects. Water flows through pipes and is measured in gallons per minute, and electricity flows through conductors and is measured in amperes. A simple circuit is diagrammed here:



A circuit includes a "hot" wire (red or black) carrying current from the source through a switch, circuit protector (fuse or circuit breaker), and an appliance. The neutral wire (white) conducts the current from the appliance to the source (ground).

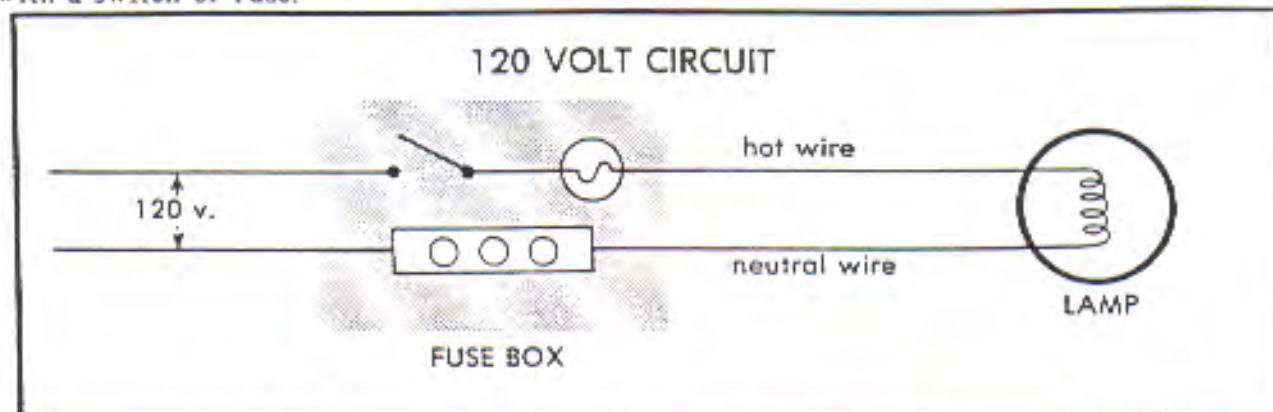
There are two methods for connecting devices in a circuit--series and parallel. In a series circuit all the current must flow through each device in the circuit. Removing or opening any one of the devices in the series circuit will stop the flow of current. In parallel circuits the load (lights or appliances) are connected between the two wires of the circuit providing an independent path for the flow of current, and removing a lamp has no effect on the other lamps in the circuit.

Switches, fuses, and circuit breakers are always connected in series. In most cases, except for some Christmas tree lights, appliances and lights are connected in parallel.

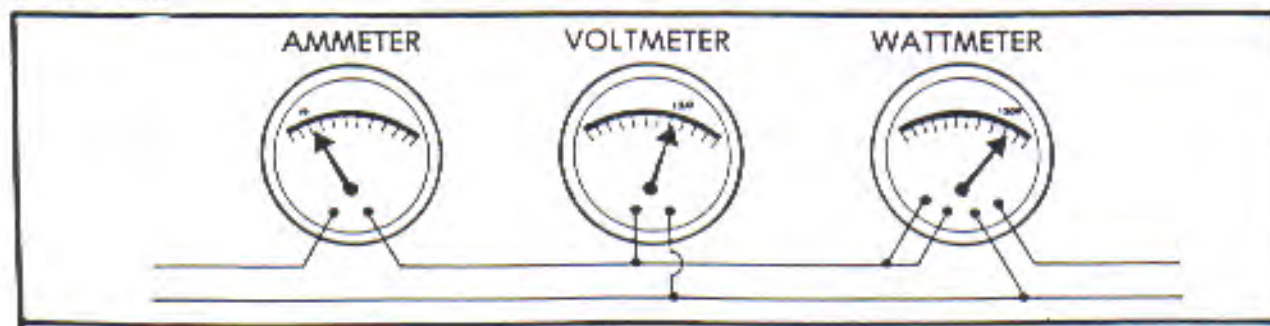


6. 120 Volt and 240 Volt Circuits

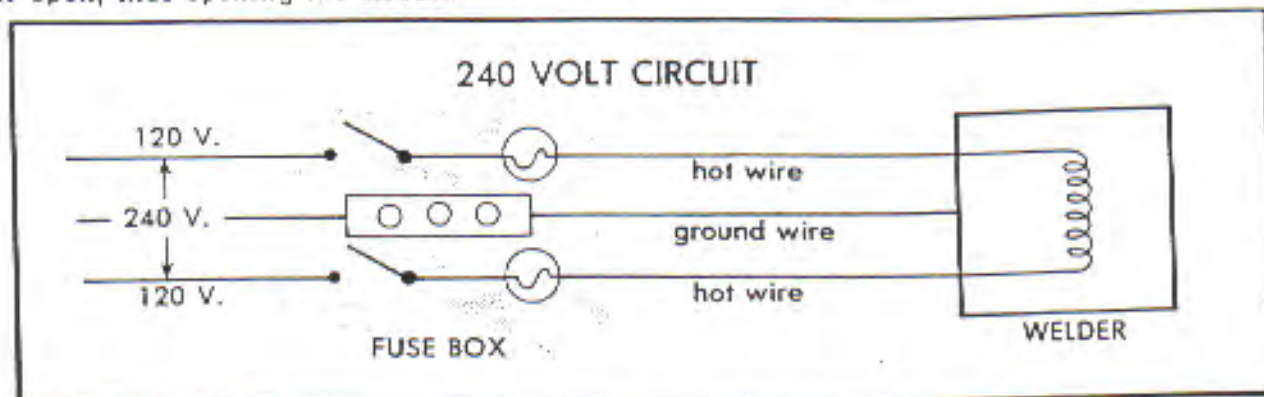
The 120V circuit has one "hot" and one neutral wire with the switch and circuit protector in the hot line. The neutral wire from the appliance is connected to the neutral bar in the fuse or breaker box. For safety, the neutral wire should never be broken or interrupted with a switch or fuse.



The voltage in a 120V circuit is measured with a voltmeter with one lead on the hot terminal and the other lead on the neutral bar. The number of amperes flowing may be measured with a clamp-on ammeter by encircling the hot or neutral wire with the jaws of the ammeter.



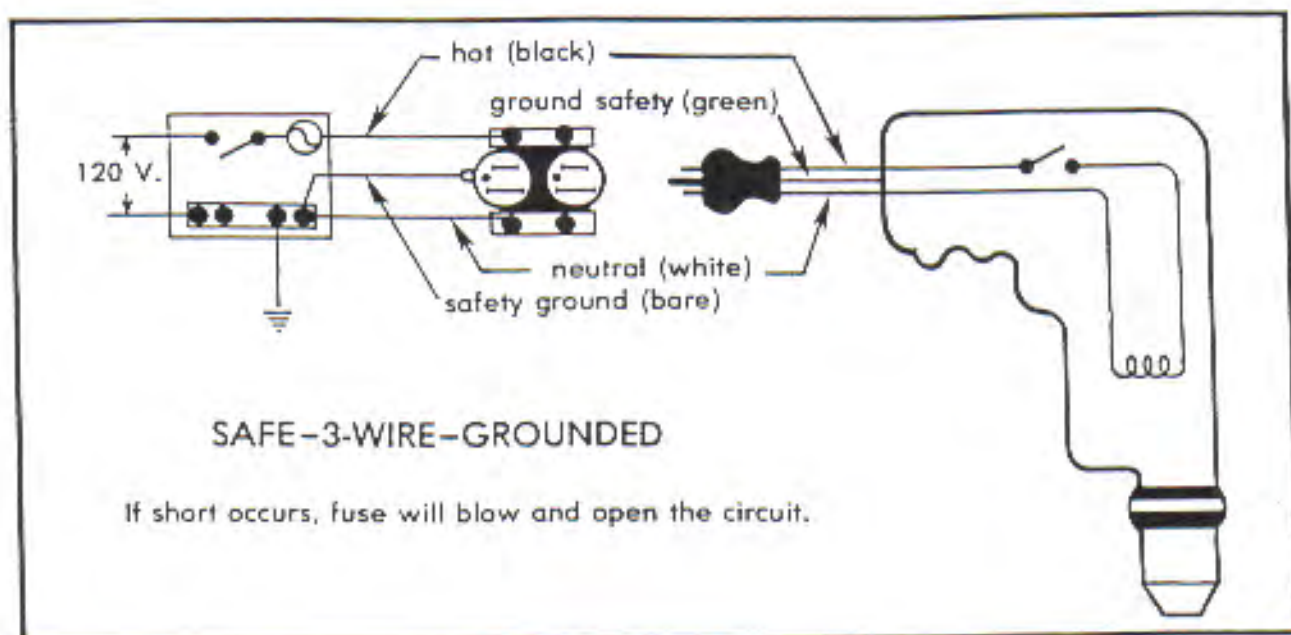
The 240V circuit has two hot wires and one safety-ground wire. Switches and fuses are installed in the hot lines. The two hot wires are necessary for the operation of 240V welders and motors. The safety-ground wire, connected to the metal frame of the equipment or motor and to the neutral bar, does not carry current unless a "short" develops in the motor or welder. If a short should occur, one of the circuit protectors will burn-out or open, thus opening the circuit.



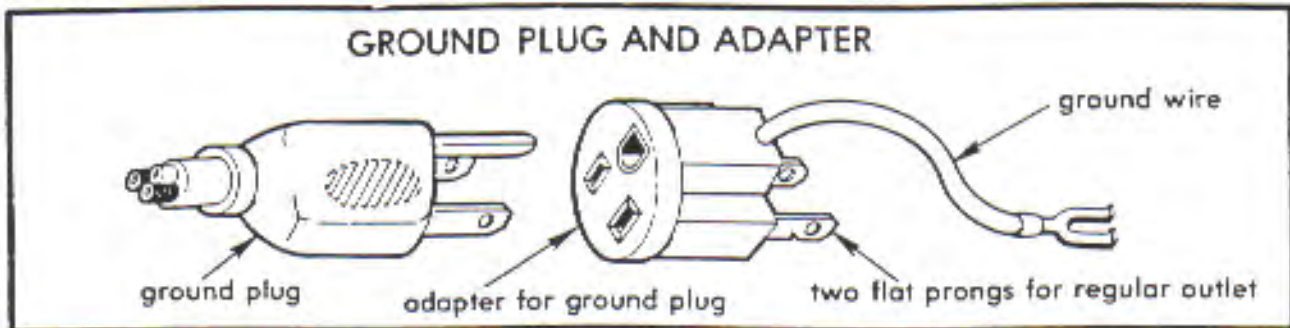
The voltage on a 240V circuit is measured by fastening a lead on the voltmeter to each of the hot wires. Voltage between either hot terminal and the neutral bar will be one-half of the voltage between the two hot wires. The number of amperes flowing can be measured by clamping an ammeter around either of the hot wires.

7. Safety Grounding Electrical Equipment

Refer back to the 240V circuit and note the ground wire from the metal frame to the neutral bar. The following illustration shows proper safety grounding when operating a drill in a 120V circuit. The safety-ground wire may be bare, but a three-wire romex is recommended. Safety-ground wire in three-wire romex is usually green in color. A current-carrying neutral wire should never be used for a safety-ground. Likewise, a safety-ground wire should never be used as a current-carrying hot or neutral wire.



Using grounded receptacles and a safety-ground on all circuits will allow the safety-grounding of appliances when they are plugged into the outlet. An adapter must be used to properly ground appliances connected to receptacles not safety-grounded. If an adapter is used, the green pigtail wire must be connected to a known ground to give protection from electrical shock should a short occur.



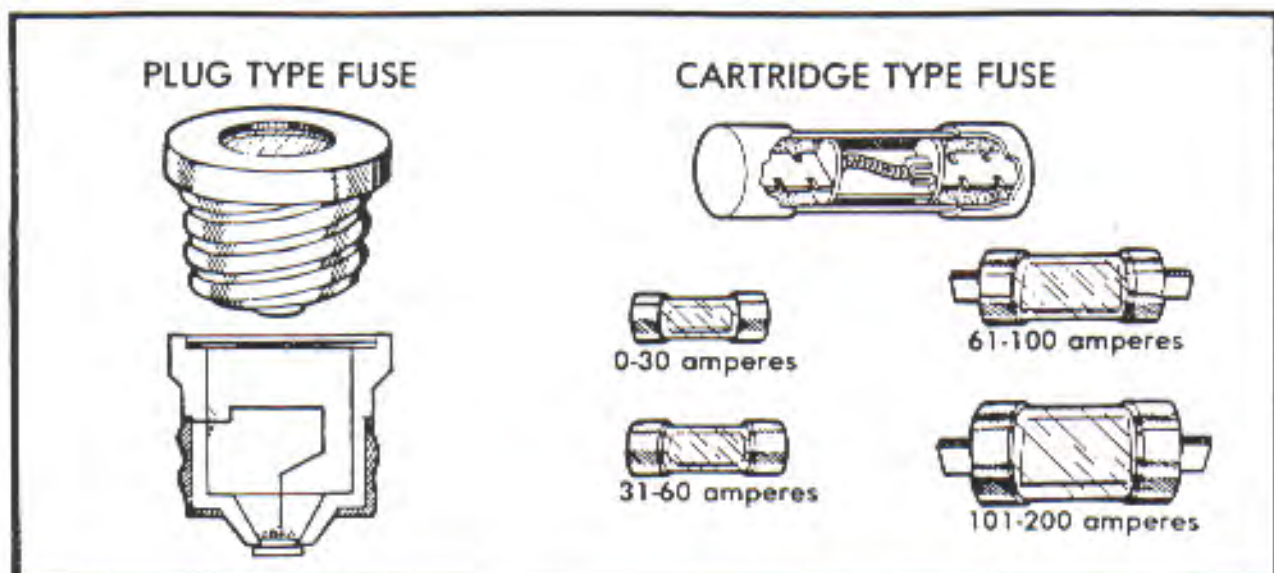
A test lamp can be used to check a circuit completed between a "hot" wire and a neutral wire. Use the test lamp to check appliances for shorts. With the appliance plugged into an outlet, touch the appliance frame with one lead of the test lamp while the other lead of the test lamp is grounded to a water or gas line. If the test light does not burn, reverse the appliance plug and check with the test lamp again. If the light burns, a short exists. (Hot wire is touching the frame of the appliance.) Unplug the appliance and repair or discard it.

8. Electrical Circuit Protection

Electrical circuits should be protected from an overload of amperes. Too many amperes flowing through an unprotected circuit will generate heat, which will deteriorate or melt the insulation and possibly cause a fire. The number of amperes that a given conductor can carry safely depends upon the kind and size of wire, type of insulation, length of run in feet, and type of installation. Charts are available in reference texts giving allowable current-carrying capabilities of various conductors.

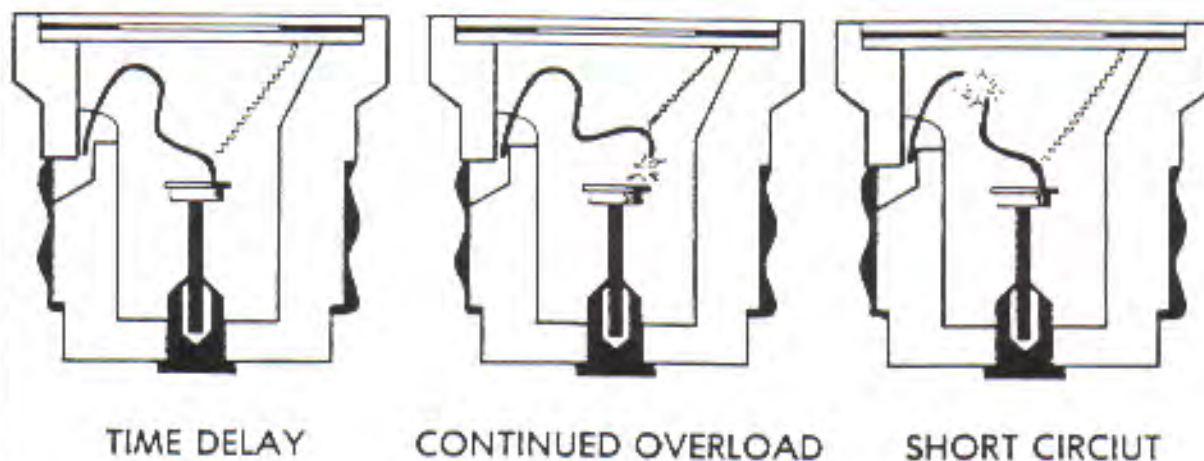
The four types of circuit protection are common fuses, fusetrans (time-delay), fustats (two-part time-delay), and circuit breakers. Fuses are of two basic types, plug and cartridge.

Common fuses contain a link made from a low melting alloy which is designed to carry current up to the rating of the fuse. Current higher than the amperage rating causes the link to heat above its melting point. When the fuse "blows", the link melts and opens the circuit.



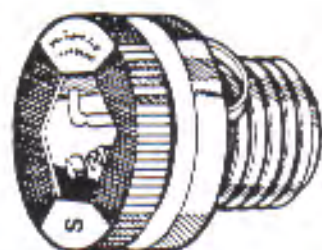
Fusetrans (time-delay fuses) are made to carry a temporary overload, such as the overload caused by the starting of an electric motor. The fuse, however, still provides protection for the circuit, and a short circuit will melt the fuse link. If a common fuse is used, the fuse link will melt every time an electric motor starts. The use of a larger ampere common fuse will prevent the "blow" resulting from the temporary overload, but will not provide protection for the motor or the circuit.

OPERATING PRINCIPLE OF DELAYED ACTION FUSE

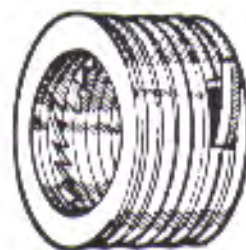


Fustats, nontamperable fuses of the time-delay type, have a different size base and require a special adapter that is screwed into the standard fuse socket. After the adapter is installed, it cannot be removed. For example, the installation of a 15-ampere adapter allows only the use of 15-ampere or smaller fuses.

FUSTATS

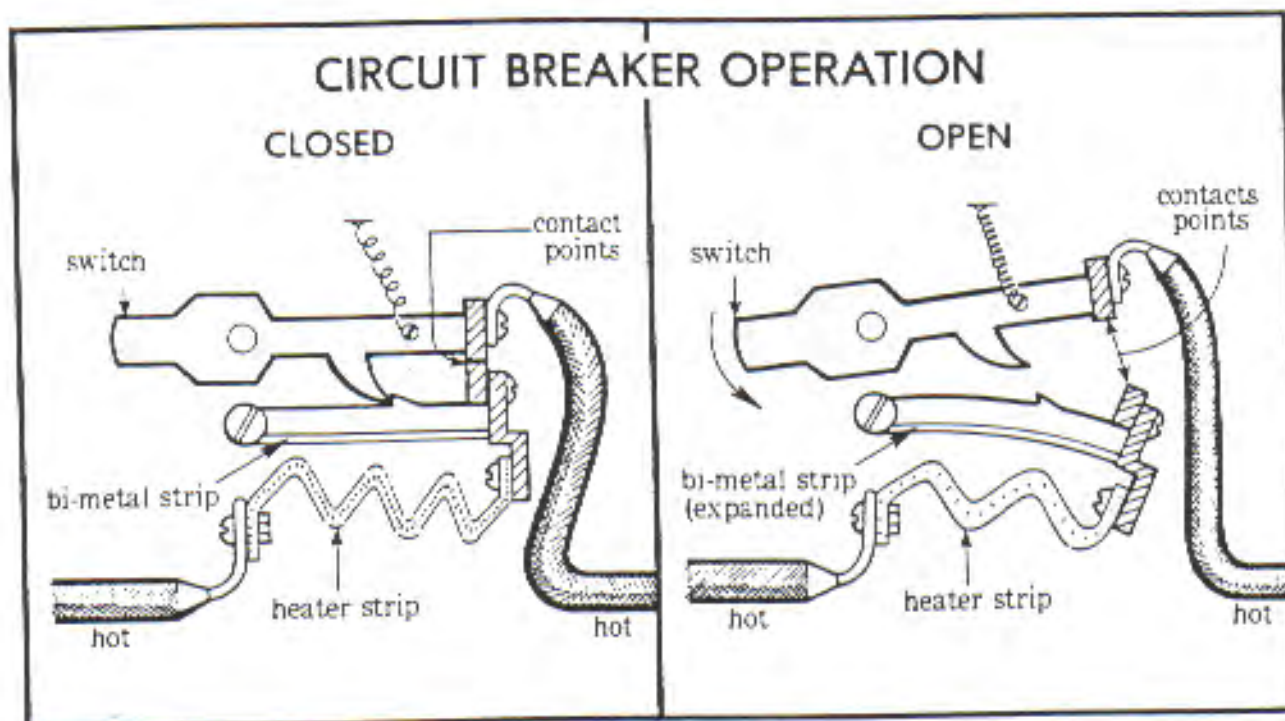


FUSE



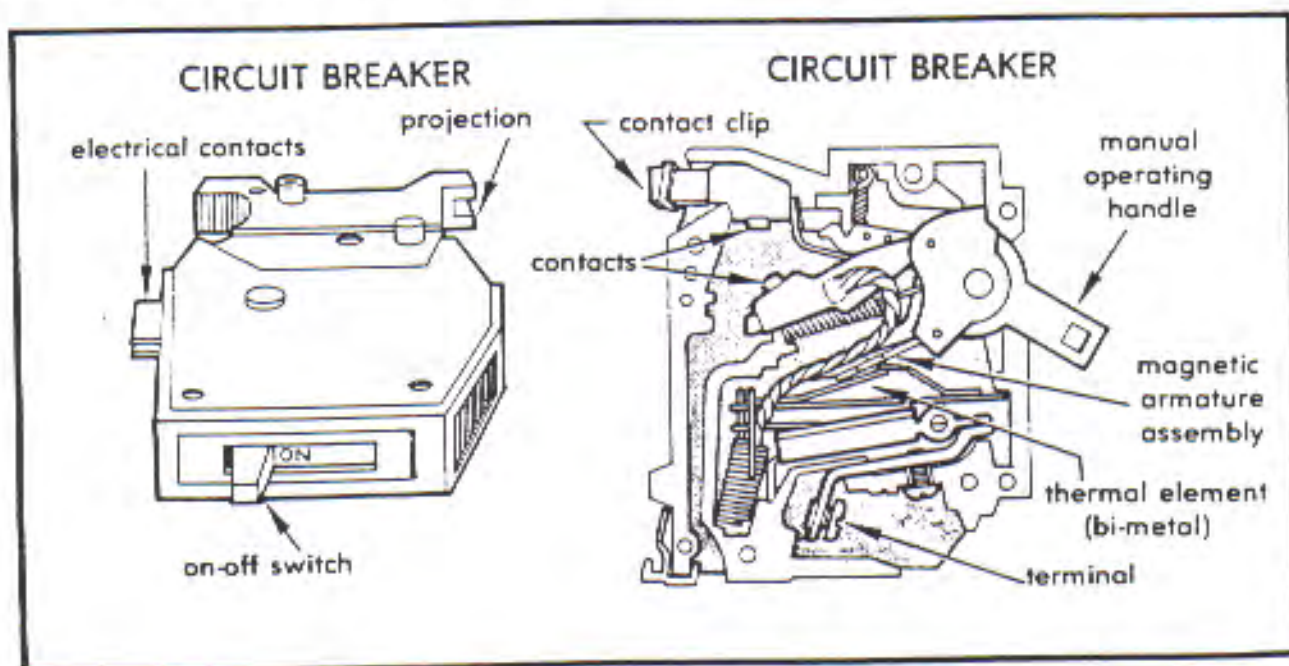
ADAPTER

Circuit breakers eliminate the replacement of fuses and are commonly used even though a circuit breaker box costs more than a fuse box. Circuit breakers are of two types, thermal and magnetic. The thermal breaker has two contacts held together by a bi-metal latch. An overload of current causes the bi-metal strip to become heated, the latch releases, and the points spring open. After the bi-metal strip cools, the switch is reset, and service is restored.



The magnetic breaker has contacts that are held together by a latch which is released by the action of an electromagnet. The amount of current flowing through the circuit will determine the size of the electromagnet. This type of breaker is reset by moving the toggle switch to the "on" position.

The following diagram shows the parts of a circuit breaker.



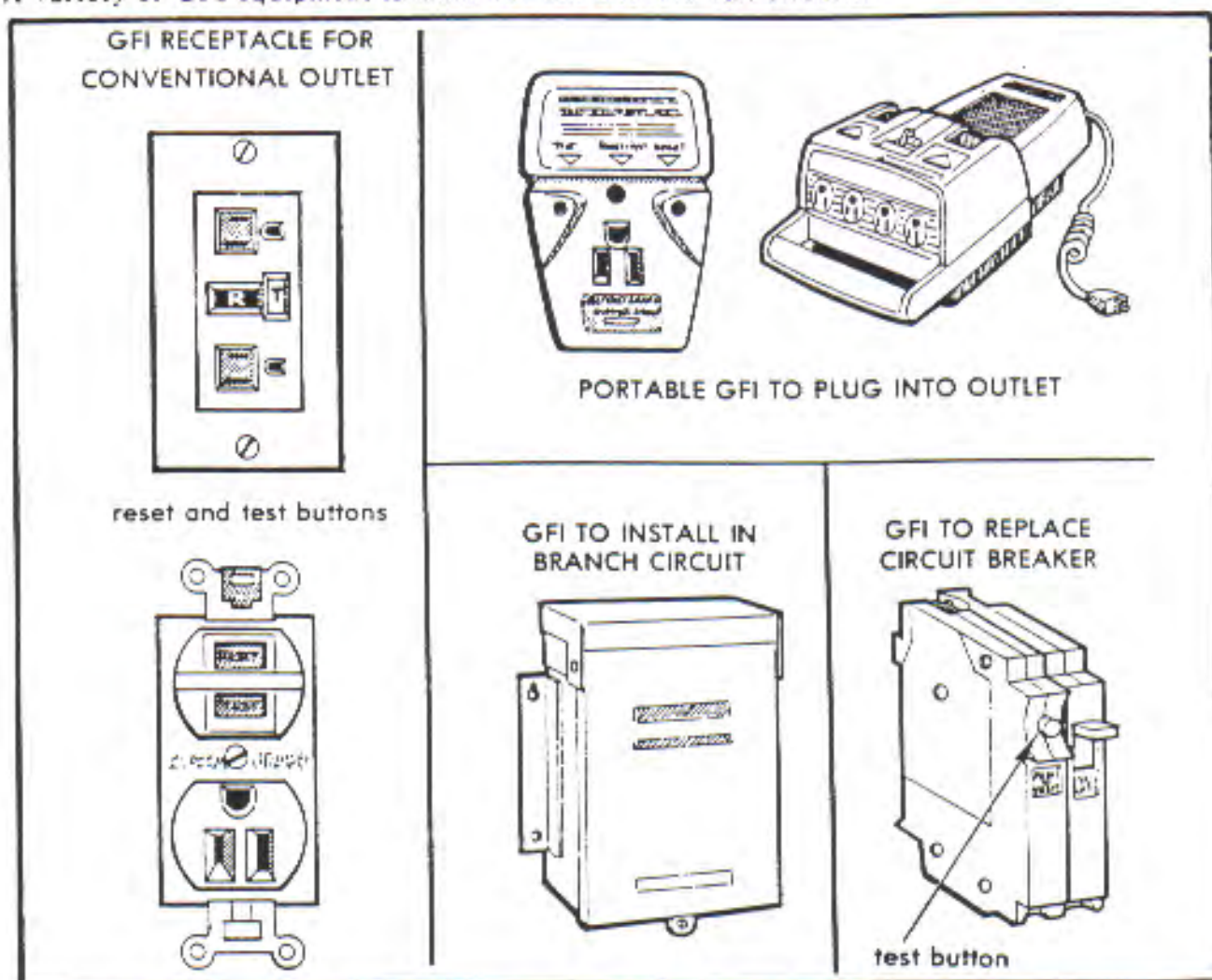
9. No Fault Grounding

Fuses and circuit breakers are safety devices which limit current (amperage) in a circuit. Their main function is to protect equipment and wiring from overload. Ground fault circuit interrupters (GFI) are designed to protect humans, equipment, and/or electrical systems from injury or damage if electricity flows in an unintended path (a short).

A GFI is a very sensitive device that functions by comparing the current moving in the "hot" wire with that in the neutral wire. If these two currents are not equal, a fault exists, and current is "leaking" out of the circuit. If the difference in current between the two wires is 5/1000 of an ampere or greater, the GFI will open the circuit, shutting off the power and eliminating any shock hazard.

The National Electrical Code requires GFI's for all 120V, single phase, 15 and 20 amp receptacles installed outdoors, in bathrooms, and in garages for residential buildings. A GFI is required at construction sites and some other applications. After correcting the circuit fault, the GFI may be reset for further use.

A variety of GFI equipment is made for 120 and 240 volt circuits.



References:

Cooper, Elmer L., *Agricultural Mechanics: Fundamentals and Applications*, Delmar Publishers, Inc., Albany, New York.

Electrical Wiring - Residential, Utility Buildings, Service Areas, AAVIM, Athens, Georgia.

APPENDIX

18. ADDITIONAL ELECTRICAL UNITS

Since one rarely encounters calculations in the emu system involving electric dipole moment p , polarization P , electric susceptibility η , and electric displacement D , we shall not define units for these quantities in the emu system.

A-3 Table of conversion factors

The mks electrical units belong to the rationalized mksa system. In this system, permittivity of empty space has the value

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 8.98776 \times 10^9} \frac{\text{coulomb}^2}{\text{newton m}^2} \quad \left(\text{or } \frac{\text{farad}}{\text{meter}} \right)$$

and permeability of empty space has the value

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{weber}}{\text{amp meter}} \quad \left(\text{or } \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{meter}} \right)$$

Both esu and emu are unrationalized systems.*

See page 728 for instructions for use of the following table.

Quantity	Conversion Factor		
	Conversion Number	Numerator	Unit of Denominator
Angle, plane	1.745×10^{-1}	radian	degree
	57.30	degree	radian
	2.778×10^{-1}	revolution	degree
	2π	radian	revolution
	360	degree	revolution
Area, A	1×10^{-6}	meter ²	cm ²
	9.290×10^{-8}	meter ²	foot ²
	6.452×10^{-8}	meter ²	inch ²
Capacitance, C	1.113×10^{-12}	farad	statfarad (esu)
	1×10^9	farad	abfarad (emu)
	1×10^{-6}	farad	microfarad, μf
	1×10^{-12}	farad	micromicrofarad, $\mu\mu\text{f}$
Charge, electric (or quantity of electricity) Q, q	3.336×10^{-10}	coulomb	statcoulomb (esu)
	10	coulomb	abcoulomb (emu)

* For conversion of a formula in one system of units to the same formula in another system of units, see W. R. Smythe, *Static and Dynamic Electricity*, 2d ed., New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950, pp. 585-589.

APPENDIX

Quantity	Conversion Factor		
	Conversion Number	Unit of Numerator	Unit of Denominator
Current, i, I	3.336×10^{-10} 10	amp amp	statamp (esu) abamp (emu)
Density	1×10^3 16.02 515.4	kg/meter ³ kg/meter ³ kg/meter ³	g/cm ³ pound/foot ³ slug/foot ³
Distance (or length) l, L	1×10^{-3} 2.540×10^{-2} 0.3048 1×10^3 1609	meter meter meter meter meter	cm inch foot kilometer mile
Electric displacement (or induction), D	$1/(12\pi \times 10^3)$ $10^4/4\pi$	coulomb/meter ² coulomb/meter ²	esu of displacement (no name assigned) emu of displacement (no name assigned)
Electric field intensity, E	1×10^3 2.998×10^4 2.998×10^{10}	volt/meter or newton/coulomb volt/meter volt/meter	volt/cm dyne/statcoulomb (esu) dyne/abcoumb (emu)
Energy (or work), W	1×10^{-7} 3.6×10^6 4.186 1.356 1055	joule joule joule joule joule	erg kwhr calorie ft lb Btu
Force (or weight), F	10^{-3} 0.1383 4.448 9.807×10^{-3}	newton newton newton newton	dyne poundal pound (force) gram (force)
Inductance, L or M	1×10^{-9} 8.987×10^{11} 1×10^{-6} 1×10^{-3}	henry henry henry henry	abhenry (emu) stathenry (esu) microhenry millihenry

APPENDIX

Quantity	Conversion Factor		
	Conversion number	Numerator	Unit of Denominator
Magnetic field intensity, H	$10^3/4\pi$ 1×10^3 39.37	amp turn/meter amp turn/meter amp turn/meter	oersted (emu) abamp turn/cm (emu) amp turn/inch
Magnetic flux, Φ	1×10^{-8} 1×10^{-4} 2.998×10^9	weber weber weber	maxwell, or line (emu) kiloline (emu) esu of Φ (no name assigned)
Magnetic flux density, B	1×10^{-4} 1.550×10^{-1} 2.998×10^9	weber/meter ² weber/meter ² weber/meter ²	gauss, or line/cm ² (emu) kilolines/inch ² esu of B (no name assigned)
Magnetomotive force, mmf	10 $10/4\pi$	amp turn amp turn	abamp turn (emu) gilbert (emu)
Mass	1×10^{-3} 14.59 0.4536 2.205	kilogram kilogram kilogram pound (mass)	g slug pound (mass) kilogram
Pole strength, m	$4\pi \times 10^{-9}$ 0.1 $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	weber (mks Kennelly) [†] amp meter (mks Sommerfeld) [‡] weber (mks Kennelly)	unit pole (emu) unit pole (emu) amp meter (mks Sommerfeld)
Potential difference and emf, V, \mathcal{E}	299.8 1×10^{-9}	volt volt	statvolt (esu) abvolt (emu)
Power, p, P	1×10^{-7} 745.7 1.356 4.186	watt watt watt watt	erg/sec horsepower footpound/sec calorie/sec

APPENDIX

Quantity	Conversion Factor		
	Conversion number	Unit of Numerator	Unit of Denominator
Resistance	8.987×10^{11}	ohm	statohm (esu)
	1×10^{-9}	ohm	abohm (emu)
Resistivity	1×10^{-8}	ohm meter	ohm cm
	1×10^{-11}	ohm meter	abohm cm (emu)
	8.987×10^9	ohm meter	statohm cm (esu)
Speed	0.3048	meter/sec	foot/sec
	0.4470	meter/sec	mile/hr
	0.2778	meter/sec	kilometer/hr
Volume	1×10^{-6}	meter ³	cm ³
	2.832×10^{-3}	meter ³	foot ³
	1.639×10^{-6}	meter ³	inch ³
	1×10^{-3}	meter ³	liter

† Not used in this text, see footnote 6, Par. 17-6.

‡ Used in this text.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF TABLE OF CONVERSION FACTORS. In making a conversion of a quantity from one system to another, be sure that the proper units are on the number to be converted (e. g., 1.52 radian, 6.15 statcoulomb, 5×10^7 maxwell). Next secure the appropriate conversion factor from the table. The second column gives the conversion number and the third and fourth columns give the units which belong to the conversion number; the third column is the unit of the numerator of the conversion number and the fourth column that of the denominator (e. g., the conversion factors 57.30 degree/radian, 3.336×10^{-10} coulomb/statcoulomb, 1×10^{-8} weber/maxwell). Then perform the operation (multiplication or division) with the conversion factor which will cancel the units which you wish to eliminate and retain the units which you wish to retain. For example, suppose you know that the magnetic flux density of a certain magnetic field is $B = 5.5 \times 10^3$ gauss and you wish to know the magnetic flux density of this same field expressed in weber/m². From the table, the conversion factor is

$$1 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{weber/m}^2}{\text{gauss}}$$

The unit to be canceled is the gauss and the unit to be retained is weber/m².



Don Smith. One of most impressive developers of free-energy devices is Don Smith who has produced many spectacular things, generally with major power output. These are a result of his in-depth knowledge and understanding of the way that the environment works. Don says that his understanding comes from the work of Nikola Tesla as recorded in Thomas C. Martin's book "The Inventions, Researches, and Writings of Nikola Tesla" ISBN 0-7873-0582-0 available from <http://www.healthresearchbooks.com> and various other book companies. Much of the content of the book, such as Tesla's lectures, can be downloaded free from <http://www.free-energy-info.com>.

Don states that he repeated each of the experiments found in the book and that gave him his understanding of what he prefers to describe as the 'ambient background energy' which is called the 'zero-point energy field' elsewhere in this eBook. Don remarks that he has now advanced further than Tesla in this field, partly because of the devices now available to him and which were not available when Tesla was alive.

Don stresses two key points. Firstly, a dipole can cause a disturbance in the magnetic component of the 'ambient background' and that imbalance allows you to collect large amounts of electrical power, using capacitors and inductors (coils). Secondly, you can pick up as many powerful electrical outputs as you want from that one magnetic disturbance, without depleting the magnetic disturbance in any way. This allows massively more power output than the small power needed to create the magnetic disturbance in the first place. This is what produces a COP>1 device and Don has created nearly fifty different devices based on that understanding.

Although they get removed quite frequently, there is one video which is definitely worth watching if it is still there. It is located at http://www.metacafe.com/watch/2820531/don_smith_free_energy/ and was recorded in 2006. It covers a good deal of what Don has done. In the video, reference is made to Don's website but you will find that it has been taken over by Big Oil who have filled it with innocuous similar-sounding things of no consequence, apparently intended to confuse newcomers. A website which I understand is run by Don's son is <http://www.28an.com/altenergypro/index.htm> and it has brief details of his prototypes and theory. You will find the only document of his which I could locate, presented as a downloadable .pdf document here <http://www.free-energy-info.com/Smith.pdf> and it contains the following patent on a most interesting device which appears to have no particular limit on the output power. This is a slightly re-worded copy of that patent.

Patent NL 02000035 A

20th May 2004

Inventor: Donald Lee Smith

TRANSFORMER GENERATOR MAGNETIC RESONANCE INTO ELECTRIC ENERGY

ABSTRACT

The present invention refers to an Electromagnetic Dipole Device and Method, where wasted radiated energy is transformed into useful energy. A Dipole as seen in Antenna Systems is adapted for use with capacitor plates in such a way that the Heaviside Current Component becomes a useful source of electrical energy.

DESCRIPTION

Technical Field:

This invention relates to loaded Dipole Antenna Systems and their Electromagnetic radiation. When used as a transformer with an appropriate energy collector system, it becomes a transformer/generator. The invention collects and converts energy which is radiated and wasted by conventional devices.

Background Art:

A search of the International Patent Database for closely related methods did not reveal any prior art with an interest in conserving radiated and wasted magnetic waves as useful energy.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The invention is a new and useful departure from transformer generator construction, such that radiated and wasted magnetic energy changes into useful electrical energy. Gauss meters show that much energy from conventional electromagnetic devices is radiated into the ambient background and wasted. In the case of conventional transformer generators, a radical change in the physical construction allows better access to the energy available. It is found that creating a dipole and inserting capacitor plates at right angles to the current flow, allows magnetic waves to change back into useful electrical (coulombs) energy. Magnetic waves passing through the capacitor plates do not degrade and the full impact of the available energy is accessed. One, or as many sets of capacitor plates as is desired, may be used. Each set makes an exact copy of the full force and effect of the energy present in the magnetic waves. The originating source is not depleted or degraded as is common in conventional transformers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The Dipole at right angles, allows the magnetic flux surrounding it to intercept the capacitor plate, or plates, at right angles. The electrons present are spun such that the electrical component of each electron is collected by the capacitor plates. Essential parts are the South and North component of an active Dipole. Examples presented here exist as fully functional prototypes and were engineer constructed and fully tested in use by the Inventor. In each of the three examples shown in the drawings, corresponding parts are used.

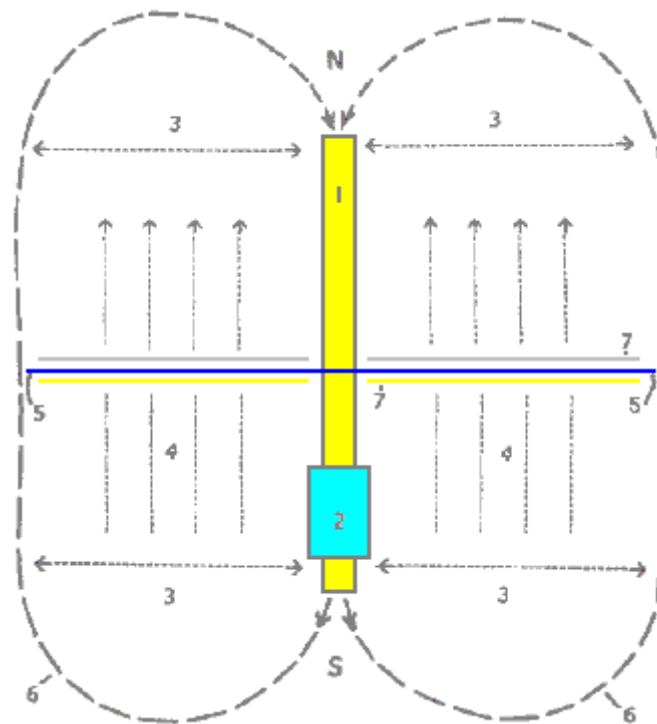


Fig.1 is a View of the Method, where **N** is the North and **S** is the South component of the Dipole.

Here, 1 marks the Dipole with its North and South components. 2 is a resonant high-voltage induction coil. 3 indicates the position of the electromagnetic wave emission from the Dipole. 4 indicates the position and flow direction of the corresponding Heaviside current component of the energy flow caused by the induction coil 2. 5 is the dielectric separator for the capacitor plates 7. 6 for the purposes of this drawing, indicates a virtual limit for the scope of the electromagnetic wave energy.

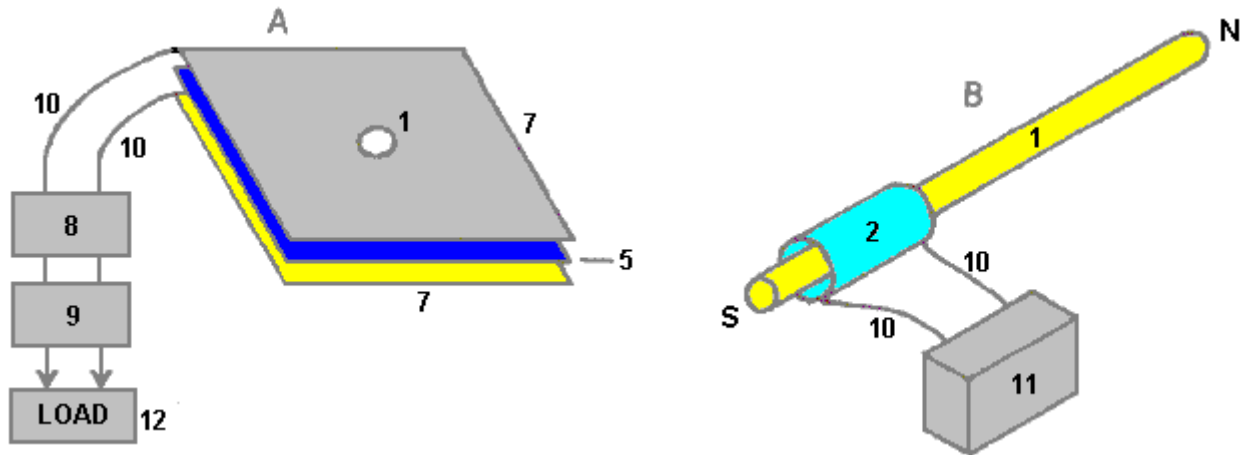


Fig.2 has two parts **A** and **B**.

In **Fig.2A** 1 is the hole in the capacitor plates through which the Dipole is inserted and in **Fig.2B** it is the Dipole with its North and South poles shown. 2 is the resonant high-voltage induction coil surrounding part of the Dipole 1. The dielectric separator 5, is a thin sheet of plastic placed between the two capacitor plates 7, the upper plate being made of aluminium and the lower plate made of copper. Unit 8 is a deep-cycle battery system powering a DC inverter 9 which produces 120 volts at 60 Hz (the US mains supply voltage and frequency, obviously, a 240 volt 50 Hz inverter could be used here just as easily) which is used to power whatever equipment is to be driven by the device. The reference number 10 just indicates connecting wires. Unit 11 is a high-voltage generating device such as a neon transformer with its oscillating power supply.

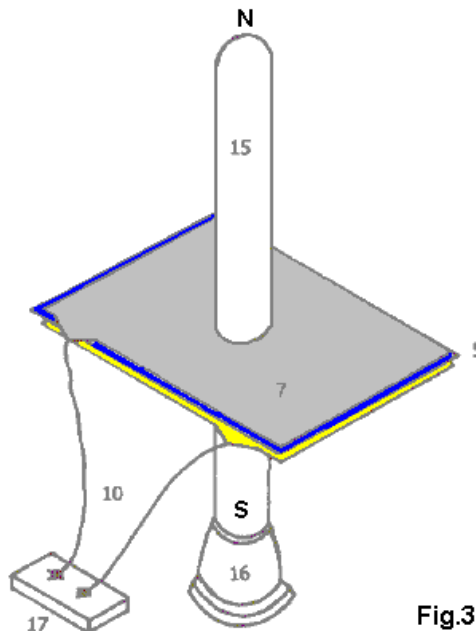


Fig.3

Fig.3 is a Proof Of Principal Device using a Plasma Tube as an active Dipole. In this drawing, 5 is the plastic sheet dielectric separator of the two plates 7 of the capacitor, the upper plate being aluminium and the lower plate copper. The connecting wires are marked 10 and the plasma tube is designated 15. The plasma tube is four feet long (1.22 m) and six inches (100 mm) in diameter. The high-voltage energy source

for the active plasma dipole is marked **16** and there is a connector box **17** shown as that is a convenient method of connecting to the capacitor plates when running tests on the device.

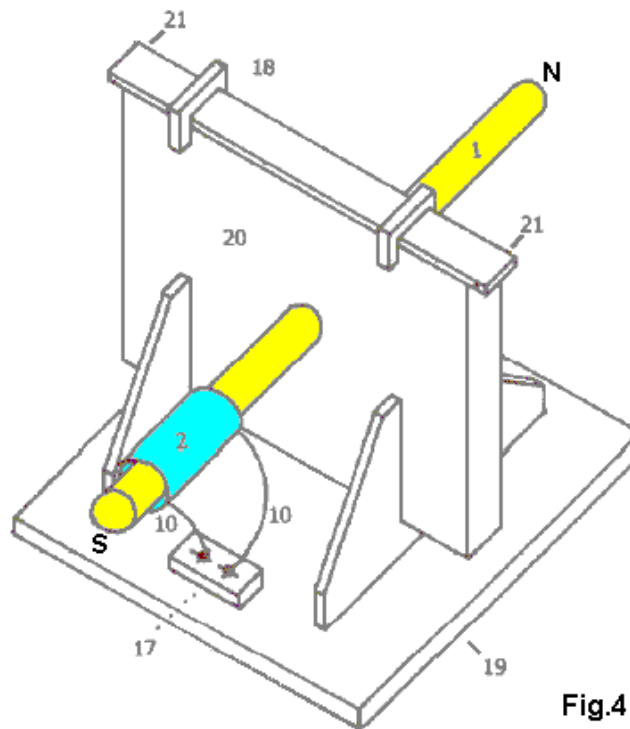


Fig.4

Fig.4 shows a Manufacturer's Prototype, constructed and fully tested. **1** is a metal Dipole rod and **2** the resonant high-voltage induction coil, connected through wires **10** to connector block **17** which facilitates the connection of it's high-voltage power supply. Clamps **18** hold the upper edge of the capacitor packet in place and **19** is the base plate with it's supporting brackets which hold the whole device in place. **20** is a housing which contains the capacitor plates and **21** is the point at which the power output from the capacitor plates is drawn off and fed to the DC inverter.

BEST METHOD OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

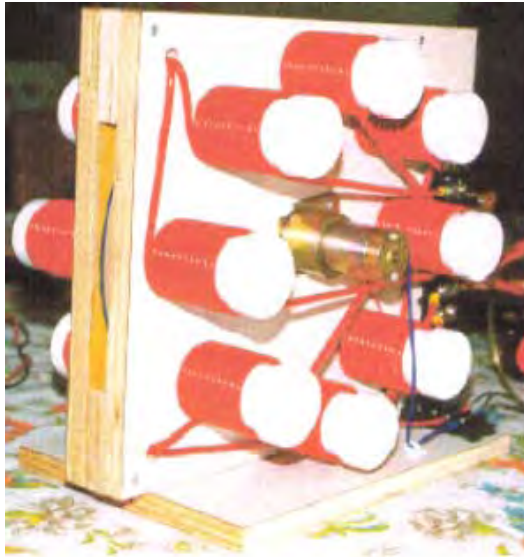
The invention is applicable to any and all electrical energy requirements. The small size and it's high efficiency make it an attractive option, especially for remote areas, homes, office buildings, factories, shopping centres, public places, transportation, water systems, electric trains, boats, ships and 'all things great and small'. The construction materials are commonly available and only moderate skill levels are needed to make the device.

CLAIMS

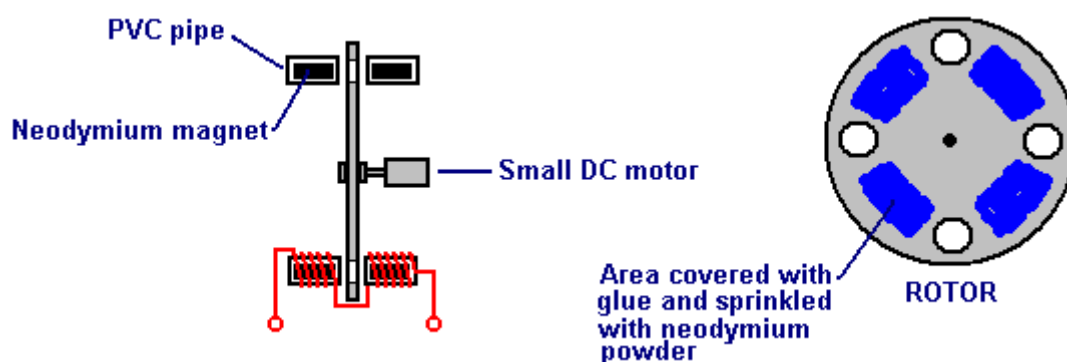
1. Radiated magnetic flux from the Dipole, when intercepted by capacitor plates at right angles, changes into useful electrical energy.
2. A Device and Method for converting for use, normally wasted electromagnetic energy.
3. The Dipole of the Invention is any resonating substance such as Metal Rods, Coils and Plasma Tubes which have interacting Positive and Negative components.
4. The resulting Heaviside current component is changed to useful electrical energy.

This patent does not make it clear that the device needs to be tuned and that the tuning is related to its physical location. The tuning will be accomplished by applying a variable-frequency input signal to the neon transformer and adjusting that input frequency to give the maximum output.

Don Smith has produced some forty eight different devices, and because he understands that the real power in the universe is magnetic and not electric, these devices have performances which appear staggering to people trained to think that electrical power is the only source of power. One device which is commercially produced in Russia, is shown here:

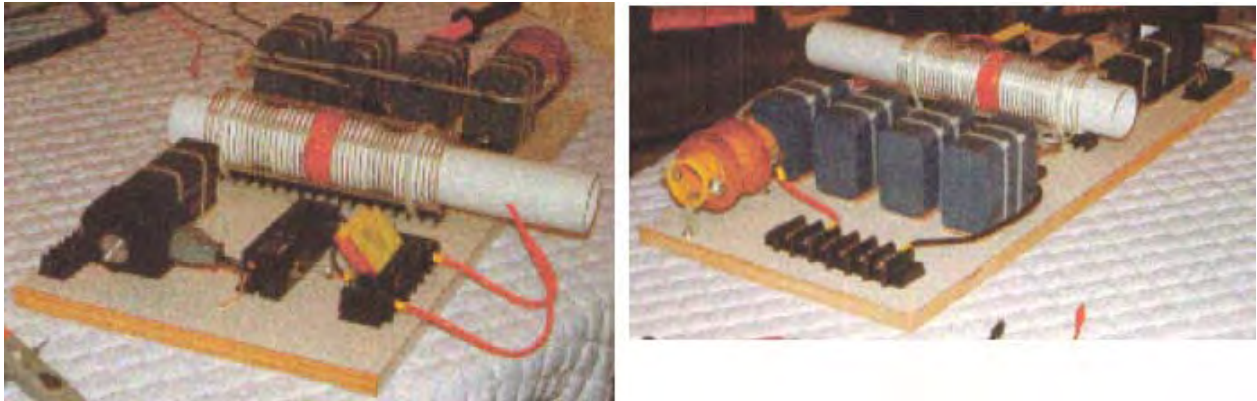


This is a small table-top device which looks like it is an experiment by a beginner, and something which would be wholly ineffective. Nothing could be further from the truth. Each of the eight coils pairs (one each side of the rotating disc) produces 1,000 volts at 50 amps (fifty kilowatts) of output power, giving a total power output of 400 kilowatts. It's overall size is 16" x 14.5" x 10" (400 x 370 x 255 mm). In spite of the extremely high power output, the general construction is very simple:



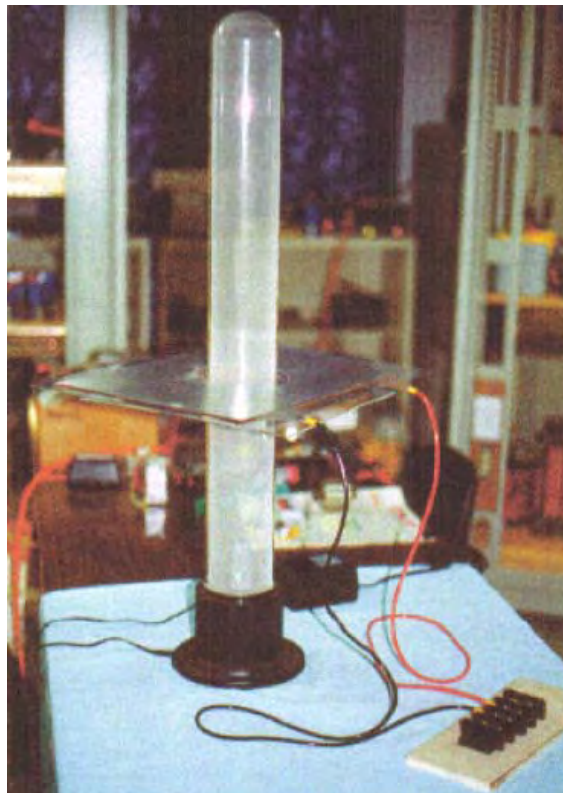
The device operates on a fluctuating magnetic field which is produced by a small low-power DC motor spinning a plastic disc. In the prototype shown above, the disc is an old vinyl record which has had holes cut in it. Between the holes is an area which was covered with glue and then sprinkled with powdered neodymium magnet material. It takes very little power to spin the disc, but it acts in a way which is very much like the Ecklin-Brown generator, repeatedly disrupting the magnetic field. The magnetic field is created by a neodymium magnet in each of the sixteen plastic pipes. It is important that the change in the magnetic flux between the matching magnets on each side of the disc is as large as possible. The ideal rotor material for this is "Terfenol-D" (tungsten zirconate) with slots cut in it but it is so expensive that materials like stainless steel are likely to be used instead.

For Don Smith, this is not an exceptional device. The one shown below is also physically quite small and yet it has an output of 160 kilowatts (8000 volts at 20 amps) from an input of 12 volts 1 amp ($COP = 13,333$):



Again, this is a device which can be placed on top of a table and is not a complicated form of construction, having a very open and simplistic layout. However, some components are not mounted on this board. The twelve volt battery and connecting leads are not shown, nor is the ground connection, the step-down isolation transformer and the varistor used to protect the load from over-voltage by absorbing any random voltage spikes which might occur, but more of these things later on when a much more detailed description of this device is given.

Another of Don's devices is shown here:



This is a larger device which uses a plasma tube four feet (1.22 m) long and 6 inches (100 mm) in diameter. The output is a massive 100 kilowatts. This is the design shown as one of the options in Don's patent.

Being an Electrical Engineer, none of Don's prototypes are in the "toy" category. If nothing else is taken from Don's work, we should realise that high power outputs can be had from very simple devices.

There is one other brief document "Resonate Electrical Power System" from Don Smith which says:

Potential Energy is everywhere at all times, becoming useful when converted into a more practical form. There is no energy shortage, only grey matter. This energy potential is observed indirectly through the manifestation of electromagnetic phenomenon, when intercepted and converted, becomes useful. In nonlinear systems, interaction of magnetic waves amplify (conjugate) energy, providing greater output than input. In simple form, in the piano where three strings are struck by the hammer, the centre one is impacted and resonance activates the side strings. Resonance between the three strings provides a sound level greater than the input energy. Sound is part of the electromagnetic spectrum and is subject to all that is applicable to it.

"Useful Energy" is defined as "that which is other than Ambient". "Electric Potential" relates to mass and it's acceleration. Therefore, the Earth's Mass and Speed through space, gives it an enormous electrical potential. Humans are like the bird sitting unaware on a high voltage line. In nature, turbulence upsets ambient and we see electrical displays. Tampering with ambient, allows humans to convert magnetic waves into useful electricity.

Putting this in focus, requires a look at the Earth in general. Each minute of each day (1,440 minutes), more than 4,000 displays of lightning occur. Each display yields more than 10,000,000 volts at more than 200,000 amperes in equivalent electromagnetic flux. This is more than 57,600,000,000,000 volts and 1,152,000,000,000 amperes of electromagnetic flux during each 24 hour period. This has been going on for more than 4 billion years. The USPTO insist that the Earth's electrical field is insignificant and useless, and that converting this energy violates the laws of nature. At the same time, they issue patents in which, electromagnetic flux coming in from the Sun is converted by solar cells into DC energy. Aeromagnetic flux (in gammas) Maps World-Wide, includes those provided by the US Department of Interior-Geological Survey, and these show clearly that there is present, a spread of 1,900 gamma above Ambient, from reading instruments flown 1,000 feet above the (surface) source. Coulomb's Law requires the squaring of the distance of the remote reading, multiplied by the recorded reading. Therefore, that reading of 1,900 gamma has a corrected value of $1,900 \times 1,000 \times 1,000 = 1,900,000,000$ gamma.

There is a tendency to confuse "gamma ray" with "gamma". "Gamma" is ordinary, everyday magnetic flux, while "gamma ray" is high-impact energy and not flux. One gamma of magnetic flux is equal to that of 100 volts RMS. To see this, take a Plasma Globe emitting 40,000 volts. When properly used, a gamma meter placed nearby, will read 400 gammas. The 1,900,000,000 gamma just mentioned, is the magnetic ambient equivalent of 190,000,000 volts of electricity. This is on a "Solar Quiet" day. On "Solar Active" days it may exceed five times that amount. The Establishment's idea that the Earth's electrical field is insignificant, goes the way of their other great ideas.

There are two kinds of electricity: "potential" and "useful". All electricity is "potential" until it is converted. The resonant-fluxing of electrons, activates the electrical potential which is present everywhere. The Intensity/CPS of the resonant-frequency-flux rate, sets the available energy. This must then be converted into the required physical dimensions of the equipment being used. For example, energy arriving from the Sun is magnetic flux, which solar cells convert to DC electricity, which is then converted further to suit the equipment being powered by it. Only the magnetic flux moves from point "A" (the Sun) to point "B" (the Earth). All electrical power systems work in exactly the same way. Movement of Coils and Magnets at point "A" (the generator) fluxes electrons, which in turn, excite electrons at point "B" (your house). **None of the electrons at point "A" are ever transmitted to point "B"**. In both cases, the electrons remain forever intact and available for further fluxing. This is not allowed by Newtonian Physics (electrodynamics and the laws of conservation). Clearly, these laws are all screwed up and inadequate.

In modern physics, USPTO style, all of the above cannot exist because it opens a door to overunity. The good news is that the PTO has already issued hundreds of Patents related to Light Amplification, all of which are overunity. The Dynode used to adjust the self-powered shutter in your camera, receives magnetic flux from light which dislodges electrons from the cathode, reflecting electrons through the dynode bridge to the anode, resulting in billions of more electrons out than in. There are currently, 297 direct patents issued for this system, and thousands of peripheral patents, all of which support overunity. More than a thousand other Patents which have been issued, can be seen by the discerning eye to be overunity devices. What does this indicate about Intellectual Honesty?

Any coil system, when fluxed, causes electrons to spin and produce useful energy, once it is converted to the style required by its use. Now that we have described the method which is required, let us now see how this concerns us.

The entire System already exists and all that we need to do is to hook it up in a way which is useful to our required manner of use. Let us examine this backwards and start with a conventional output transformer. Consider one which has the required voltage and current handling characteristics and which acts as an isolation transformer. Only the magnetic flux passes from the input winding to the output winding. No electrons pass through from the input side to the output side. Therefore, we only need to flux the output side of the transformer to have an electrical output. Bad design by the establishment, allowing hysteresis of the metal plates, limits the load which can be driven. Up to this point, only potential is a consideration. Heat (which is energy loss) limits the output amperage. Correctly designed composite cores run cool, not hot.

A power correction factor system, being a capacitor bank, maintains an even flow of flux. These same capacitors, when used with a coil system (a transformer) become a frequency-timing system. Therefore, the inductance of the input side of the transformer, when combined with the capacitor bank, provides the required fluxing to produce the required electrical energy (cycles per second).

With the downstream system in place, all that is needed now is a potential system. Any flux system will be suitable. Any amplification over-unity output type is desirable. The input system is point "A" and the output system is point "B". Any input system where a lesser amount of electrons disturbs a greater amount of electrons - producing an output which is greater than the input - is desirable.

At this point, it is necessary to present updated information about electrons and the laws of physics. A large part of this, originates from me and so is likely to upset people who are rigidly set in the thought patterns of conventional science.

Non - Ionic Electrons

As a source of electrical energy, non-ionic electrons doublets exist in immense quantities throughout the universe. Their origin is from the emanation of Solar Plasma. When ambient electrons are disturbed by being spun or pushed apart, they yield both magnetic and electrical energy. The rate of disturbance (cycling) determines the energy level achieved. Practical methods of disturbing them include, moving coils past magnets or vice versa. A better way is the pulsing (resonant induction) with magnetic fields and waves near coils.

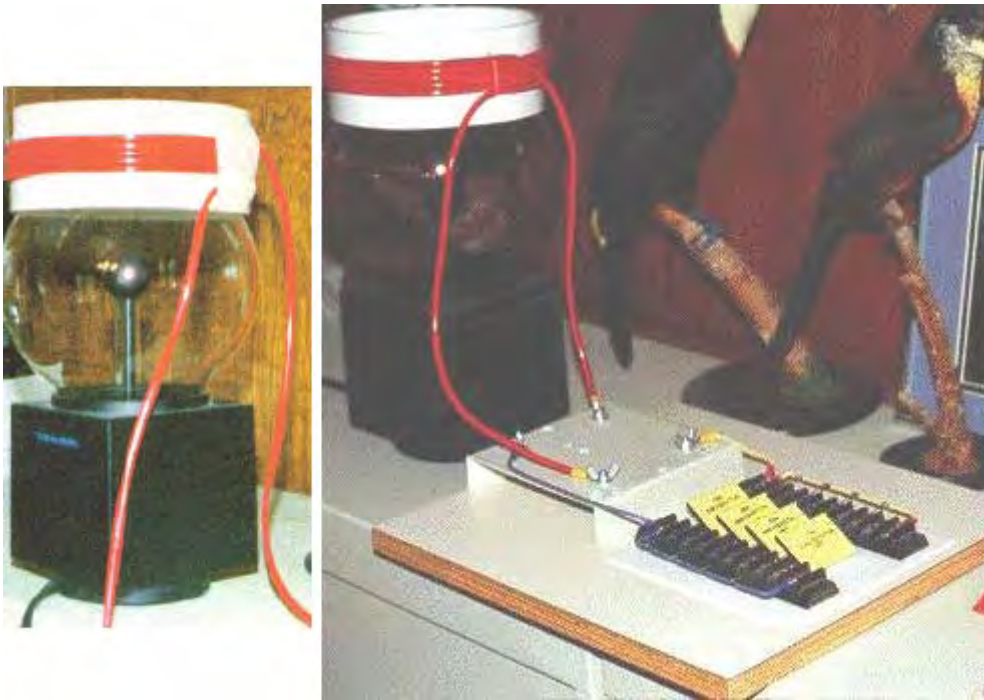
In coil systems, magnetic and amperage are one package. This suggests that electrons in their natural non-ionic state, exist as doublets. When pushed apart by agitation, one spins right (yielding Volts-potential electricity) and the other spins left (yielding Amperage-magnetic energy), one being more negative than the other. This further suggests that when they reunite, we have (Volts x Amps = Watts) useful electrical energy. Until now, this idea has been totally absent from the knowledge base. The previous definition of Amperage is therefore flawed.

Electron Related Energy

	<u>Energy Available</u>	<u>Method of Storage</u>	<u>Common Unit</u>	<u>Units of Measure</u>
Electrons	Electrical	Capacitor/Coulombs	Volts	Flux Units
	Spin / Gravity	Momentum	Torque	Ergs
	Magnetic	Coils/Amp. turns	Amperes	Flux Units
				Teslas, Gauss,
				Gammas, Oesteds
Electrons	Light	Laser	Lux , Photons/Gamma Rays	
	Impact / resistance			
	Heat	Various	Fahrenheit/Celsius	Temp

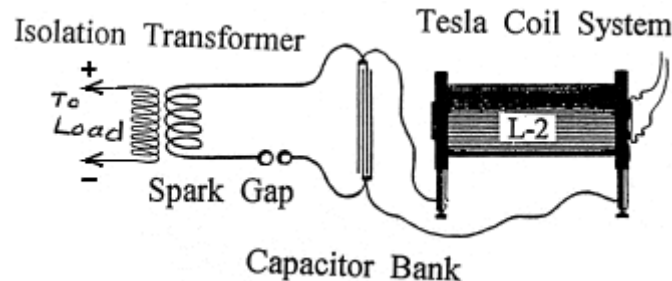
Left hand spin of electrons results in Electrical Energy and right hand spin results in Magnetic Energy. Impacted electrons emit visible Light and heat.

Useful Circuits, Suggestions for Building an Operational Unit

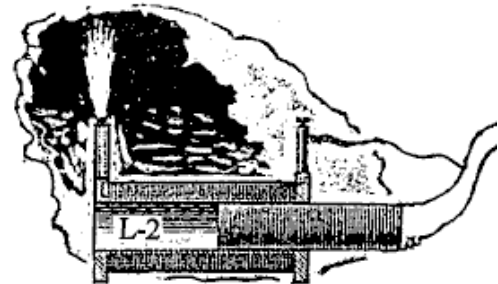
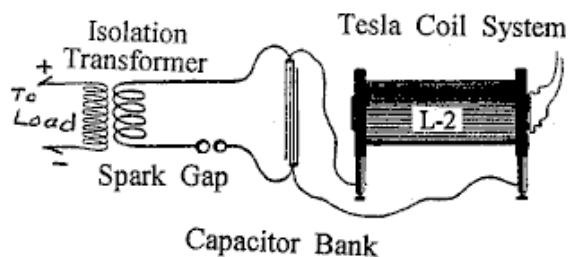


1. Substitute a Plasma Globe such as Radio Shack's "Illumna-Storm" for the source-resonant induction system. It will have about 400 milligauss of magnetic induction. One milligauss is equal to 100 volts worth of magnetic induction.
2. Construct a coil using a 5-inch to 7-inch (125 to 180 mm) diameter piece of PVC for the coil former.
3. Get about 30 feet (10 m) of Jumbo-Speaker Cable and separate the two strands. This can be done by sticking a carpet knife into a piece of cardboard or wood, and then pulling the cable carefully past the blade to separate the two insulated cores from each other. (PJK Note: "Jumbo-Speaker Cable" is a vague term as that cable comes in many varieties, with anything from a few, to over 500 strands in each core. As Don points out that the output power increases with each turn of wire, it is distinctly possible that each of these strands acts the same as individual insulated turns which have been connected in parallel, so a 500-strand cable may well be far more effective than a cable with just a few strands).
4. Wind the coil with 10 to 15 turns of wire and leave about 3 feet (1 m) of cable spare at each end of the coil. Use a glue gun to hold the start and finish of the coil.
5. This will become the "L - 2" coil shown in the Circuits page.
6. When sitting on top of the Plasma Globe (like a crown) you have a first-class resonant air-core coil system.
7. Now, substitute two or more capacitors (rated at 5,000 volts or more) for the capacitor bank shown on the Circuits page. I use more than two 34 microfarad capacitors.
8. Finish out the circuit as shown. You are now in business !

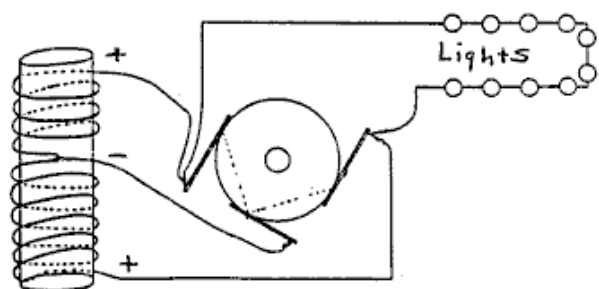
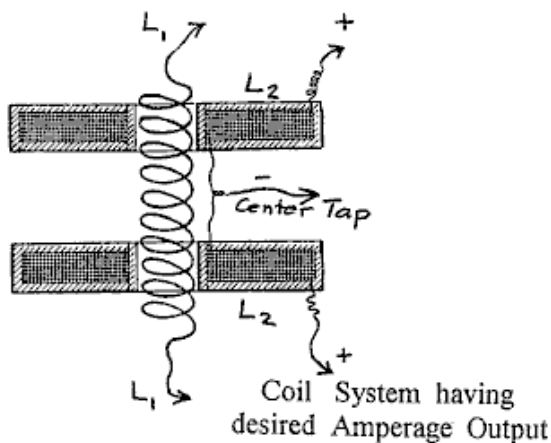
9. Voltage - Amperage limiting resistors are required across the output side of the Load transformer. These are used to adjust the output level and the desired cycles per second.



Useful Circuits from Nikola Tesla



Tunable Coil System
Insertable Movable L-1



Armature (generator)
taking place of the L - 1
yields desired Amperage

Don Smith's Suggestions: Get a copy of the "Handbook of Electronic Tables and Formulas", published by Sams, ISBN 0-672-22469-0, also an LCR meter is required. Chapter 1 in this book has important time constant (frequency) information and a set of reactance charts in nomograph style ("*nomograph*": a graph, usually containing three parallel scales graduated for different variables so that when a straight line connects values of any two, the related value may be read directly from the third at the point intersected by the line) which makes working, and approximating of the three variables (capacitance, inductance and resistance) much easier. If two of the variables are known, then the third one can be read from the nomograph.

For example, if the input side of the isolation transformer needs to operate at 60 Hz, that is 60 positive cycles and 60 negative cycles, being a total of 120 cycles. Read off the inductance in Henries using the LCR meter attached to the input side of the isolation transformer. Plot this value on the (nomographic) reactance chart. Plot the needed 120 Hz on the chart and connect these two points with a straight line. Where this line crosses the Farads line and the Ohms line, gives us two values. Choose one (resistor) and insert it between the two leads of the transformer input winding.

The Power Correction Factor Capacitor (or bank of more than one capacitor) now need adjusting. The following formula is helpful in finding this missing information. The capacitance is known, as is the desired potential to pulse the output transformer. One Farad of capacitance is one volt for one second (one Coulomb). Therefore, if we want to keep the bucket full with a certain amount, how many dippers full are needed? If the bucket needs 120 volts, then how many coulombs are required?

$$\frac{\text{Desired Voltage}}{\text{Capacitance in Microfarads}} = \text{Required frequency in Hz}$$

Now, go to the Reactance Chart mentioned above, and find the required resistor jumper to place between the poles of the Correction Factor Capacitor.

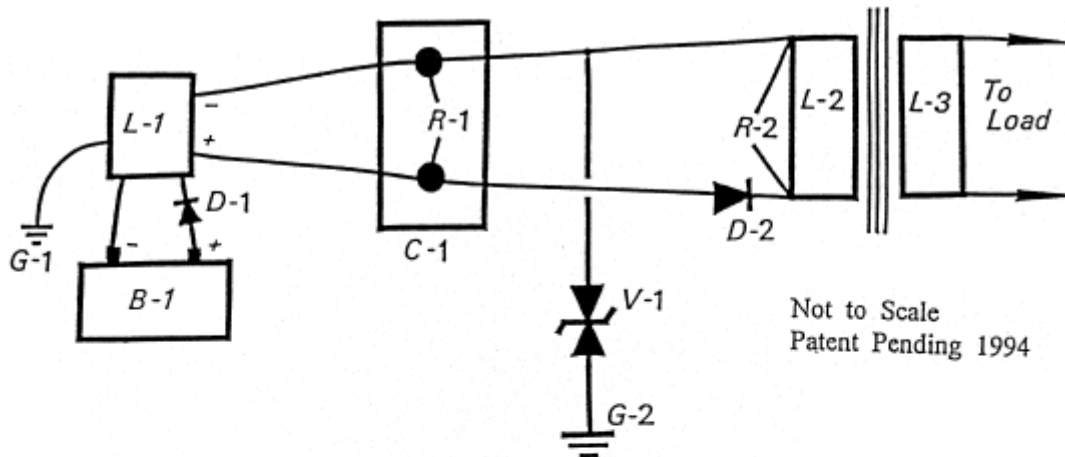
A earth grounding is desirable as a voltage-limiter and transient spike control. Two are necessary, one at the Power Factor Capacitor and one at the input side of the isolation transformer. Off-the-shelf surge arrestors / spark gaps and varistors having the desired voltage/potential and amperage control are commonly available. Siemens, Citel America and others, make a full range of surge arrestors, etc. Varistors look like coin-sized flat capacitors. Any of these voltage limiters are marked as "V - 1" in the following text.

It should be obvious that several separate closed circuits are present in the suggested configuration: The power input source, the high-voltage module, a power factor capacitor bank combined with the input side of the isolation transformer. Lastly, the output side of the isolation transformer and its load. None of the electrons active at the power source (battery) are passed through the system for use downstream. At any point, if the magnetic flux rate should happen to vary, then the number of active electrons also varies. Therefore, controlling the flux rate controls the electron (potential) activity. Electrons active at point "A" are not the same electrons active at point "B", or point "C", and so on. If the magnetic flux rate (frequency Hz) varies, then a different number of electrons will be disturbed. This does not violate any Natural Law and does produce more energy out than in should that be desirable.

A convenient high-voltage module is a 12 volt DC neon tube transformer. The Power Factor Correction Capacitors should be as many microfarads as possible as this allows a lower operating frequency. The 12-volt neon tube transformer oscillates at about 30,000 Hz. At the Power Correction Factor Capacitor bank we lower the frequency to match the input side of the isolation transformer.

Other convenient high-voltage sources are car ignition coils, television flyback transformers, laser printer modules, and various other devices. Always lower the frequency at the Power Factor Correction Capacitor and correct, if needed, at the input side of the isolation transformer. The isolation transformer comes alive when pulsed. Amperage becomes a part of the consideration only at the isolation transformer. Faulty design, resulting in hysteresis, creates heat which self-destructs the transformer if it is overloaded. Transformers which have a composite core instead of the more common cores made from many layers of thin sheets of soft iron, run cool and can tolerate much higher amperage.

RESONATE ELECTROMAGNETIC POWER SYSTEM



- Power Source: B - 1 Gelcell, 12 Volt, 7 Amp Hour
 D - 1 Kick back protection for L - 1
 L - 1 Bertonee, NPS - 12D8, constant burn Neon Tube transformer, Bertonee, Boston, MS
- Power Conditioner: C - 1, Capacitor or Capacitor Bank, 8,000 microfarads for 480 volts DC. R - 1, Resister used to set electron pump rate, frequency of the capacitor. Maintains the desired voltage level required to operate the system.
- Voltage Control: V-1, Varistor, limits the voltage as required for the Output Transformer L-2. (480 V @ 60 Amps)
- Output Transformer: Isolation Type, (L - 2 / L-3) with R - 2 (resistor) correcting the output frequency to 60 CPS, being 60 UP and 60 DN (120 total). (28.8 KVA)
- Useful Timing Formulas:
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| T = frequency | in cycles per second |
| C = capacitance | in microfarads |
| L = Inductance | in millihenries |
| R = resistance | in ohms |
- Therefore: $T = RC$ and $T = \frac{L}{R}$

The information shown above, relates to the small Suitcase Model demonstrated at the 1996 Tesla Convention, presented as Don Smiths' Workshop. This unit was a very primitive version and newer versions have atomic batteries and power output ranges of Gigawatts. The battery requirement is low level and is no more harmful than the radium on the dial of a clock. Commercial units of Boulder Dam size are currently being installed at several major locations throughout the world. For reasons of Don's personal security and contract obligations, the information which he has shared here, is incomplete.

- Booker, H.G., "Energy in Electromagnetism", Institute of Electrical Engineers, Peter Peregrinus, Ltd., 1982, I.S.B.N. 0-906048-59-1
- Bleaney and Bleaney, "Electricity and Magnetism", Oxford University Press, 1991, I.S.B.N. 0-19-851172-8
- Chapman and Bartels, "Geomagnetism", 3 vol., Oxford University Press, 1940
- Hammond, P., "Energy Methods in Electromagnetism", Oxford University Press, 1986, I.S.B.N. 0-19-859368-6
- Matsushita and Campbell, "Physics of Geomagnetic Phenomena", several vols., National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, Academic press, 1967
- Nashida, A., "Geomagnetic Diagnosis of the Magnetosphere", University of Tokyo, Springer-Verlag, 1978, I.S.B.N. 0-387-08297-2
- Rieger, Von Heinz., "Der Magnetisch Kreis", Siemens A.G., Berlin and Munchen, Germany, I.S.B.N. 3-8009-4719-6
- Rokityansky, I.I., "Geoelectrical investigation of the Earth's Crust and Mantel", Institute of Geophysics, Kiev, U.S.S.R., Springer-Verlag, 1982, I.S.B.N. 3-540-10630-8
- Vigoureux, P., "Units and Standards for Electromagnetics", National Physical Laboratory, 1971, Springer-Verlag, I.S.B.N. 0-387-91077-8
- Finnell, Woosley, "Solar Power Satellite Microwave Transmission and Receiver System. Energy Conversion Conference, Sept. 1981 pp 266-271
- Glaser, "Satellite Solar Power Station" The Journal of Solar Energy and Technology, Vol. 12, No. 3., p. 353 .
- Dennum et al, "A Microwave Power Transmission System for Space Satellite Power", Energy Conversion Conference Conference, Sept. 1977, pp 162-168
- Nalos et al, "Microwave Power Beaming for long range energy transfer" "Proceedings of the 8th European Microwave Conference" pp 573-578, 4 through 8 th. Sept., 1978
- Angrist, S.W., "Direct Energy Conversion", forth edition, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pub. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, London, Sidney and Toronto, ISBN 0-205-07758-7
- Smith, D.L., "An Answer to Americas Energy Deficit", fifth edition, Pub. International Tesla Society, Colorado Springs, Co., 1996
- Aspden, H. "The Law of Electrodynamics", J. Franklin Inst., 287:179, 1969.
- Sethian, J.D., "Anomalous Electron-Ion Energy Transfer", Phys. Rev. Letters, vol. 40, No. 7, pp. 451-454, 1978.
- Westinghouse R. & D., "Electromagnetic Spectrum Chart", Pub. The Exploratorium, San Francisco, CA 94123, Distributed by Edmond Scientific, Barrington, N.J. 06007
Order # 609-573-6250

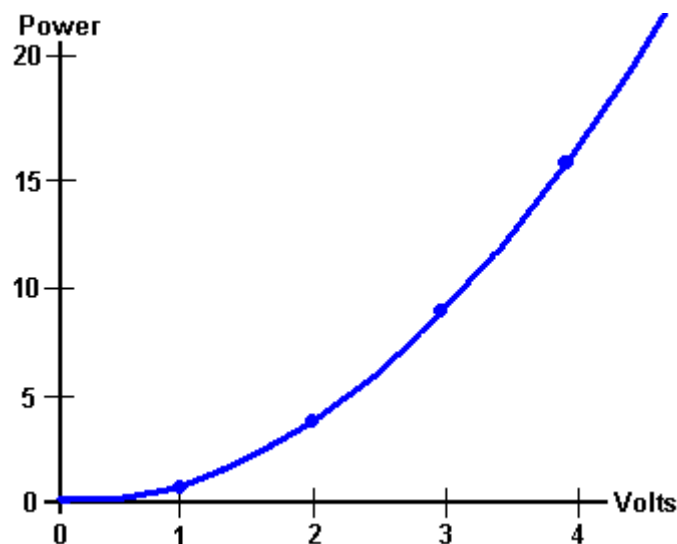
I am most definitely not an expert in this area. However, it is probably worth mentioning some of the main points which Don Smith appears to be making. There are some very important points being made here, and grasping these may make a considerable difference to our ability to tap into the excess energy available in our local environment. There are four points worth mentioning:

1. Voltage
2. Frequency
3. Magnetic / Electric relationship
4. Resonance

1. Voltage. We tend to view things with an 'intuitive' view, generally based on fairly simple concepts. For example, we automatically think that it is more difficult to pick up a heavy object than to pick up a light one. How much more difficult? Well, if it is twice as heavy, it would probably be about twice as much effort to pick it up. This view has developed from our experience of things which we have done in the past, rather than on any mathematical calculation or formula.

Well, how about pulsing an electronic system with a voltage? How would the output power of a system be affected by increasing the voltage? Our initial 'off-the cuff' reaction might be that the power output might be increased a bit, but then hold on... we've just remembered that Watts = Volts x Amps, so if you double the voltage, then you would double the power in watts. So we might settle for the notion that if we doubled the voltage then we could double the output power. If we thought that, then we would be wrong.

Don Smith points out that as capacitors and coils store energy, if they are involved in the circuit, then the output power is proportional to the **square** of the voltage used. Double the voltage, and the output power is four times greater. Use three times the voltage and the output power is nine times greater. Use ten times the voltage and the output power is one hundred times greater !



Don says that the energy stored, multiplied by the cycles per second, is the energy being pumped by the system. Capacitors and inductors (coils) temporarily store electrons, and their performance is given by:

Capacitor formula: $W = 0.5 \times C \times V^2 \times Hz$ where:

W is the energy in Joules (Joules = Volts x Amps x seconds)
 C is the capacitance in Farads
 V is the voltage
 Hz is the cycles per second

Inductor formula: $W = 0.5 \times L \times A^2 \times Hz$ where:

W is the energy in Joules
 L is the inductance in henrys
 A is the current in amps
 Hz is the frequency in cycles per second

You will notice that where inductors (coils) are involved, then the output power goes up with the square of the current. Double the voltage **and** double the current gives four times the power output due to the increased voltage and that increased output is increased by a further four times due to the increased current, giving sixteen times the output power.

2. Frequency. You will notice from the formulas above, that the output power is directly proportional to the frequency "Hz". The frequency is the number of cycles per second (or pulses per second) applied to the circuit. This is something which is not intuitive for most people. If you double the rate of pulsing, then you double the power output. When this sinks in, you suddenly see why Nikola Tesla tended to use millions of volts and millions of pulses per second.

However, Don Smith states that when a circuit is at it's point of resonance, resistance in the circuit drops to zero and the circuit becomes effectively, a superconductor. The energy for such a system which is in resonance is:

Resonant circuit: $W = 0.5 \times C \times V^2 \times (\text{Hz})^2$ where:

W is the energy in Joules
C is the capacitance in Farads
V is the voltage
Hz is the cycles per second

If this is correct, then raising the frequency in a resonating circuit has a massive effect on the power output of the device. The question then arises: why is the mains power in Europe just fifty cycles per second and in America just sixty cycles per second? If power goes up with frequency, then why not feed households at a million cycles per second? One major reason is that it is not easy to make electric motors which can be driven with power delivered at that frequency, so a more suitable frequency is chosen in order to suit the motors in vacuum cleaners, washing machines and other household equipment.

However, if we want to extract energy from the environment, then we should go for high voltage and high frequency. Then, when high power has been extracted, if we want a low frequency suited to electric motors, we can pulse the already captured power at that low frequency.

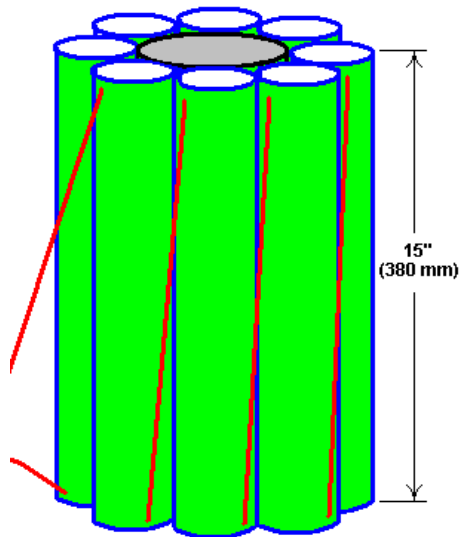
It might be speculated that if a device is being driven with sharp pulses which have a very sharply rising leading edge, that the effective frequency of the pulsing is actually determined by the speed of that rising edge, rather than the rate at which the pulses are actually generated. For example, if pulses are being generated at, say, 50 kHz but the pulses have a leading edge which would be suited to a 200 kHz pulse train, then the device might well see the signal as a 200 kHz signal with a 25% Mark/Space ratio, the very suddenness of the applied voltage having a magnetic shocking effect equivalent to a 200 kHz pulse train.

3. Magnetic / Electric relationship. Don states that the reason why our present power systems are so inefficient is because we concentrate on the electric component of electromagnetism. These systems are always COP<1 as electricity is the 'losses' of electromagnetic power. Instead, if you concentrate on the magnetic component, then there is no limit on the electric power which can be extracted from that magnetic component. Contrary to what you might expect, if you install a pick-up system which extracts electrical energy from the magnetic component, you can install any number of other identical pick-ups, each of which extract the same amount of electrical energy from the magnetic input, **without** loading the magnetic wave in any way. Unlimited electrical output for the 'cost' of creating a single magnetic effect.

The magnetic effect which we want to create is a ripple in the zero-point energy field, and ideally, we want to create that effect while using very little power. Creating a dipole with a battery which has a Plus and a Minus terminal or a magnet which has North and South poles, is an easy way to do create an electromagnetic imbalance in the local environment. Pulsing a coil is probably an even better way as the magnetic field reverses rapidly if it is an air-core coil, such as a Tesla Coil. Using a ferromagnetic core to the coil can create a problem as iron can't reverse it's magnetic alignment very rapidly, and ideally, you want pulsing which is at least a thousand times faster than iron can handle.

Don draws attention to the "Transmitter / Receiver" educational kit "Resonant Circuits #10-416" supplied by The Science Source, Maine. This kit demonstrates the generation of resonant energy and it's collection with a receiver circuit. However, if several receiver circuits are used, then the energy collected is increased several times without any increase in the transmitted energy. This is similar to a radio transmitter where hundreds of thousands of radio receivers can receive the transmitted signal without loading the transmitter in any way.

This immediately makes the Hubbard device spring to mind. Hubbard has a central "electromagnetic transmitter" surrounded by a ring of "receivers" closely coupled magnetically to the transmitter, each of which will receive a copy of the energy sent by the transmitter:



Don points to an even more clearly demonstrated occurrence of this effect in the Tesla Coil. In a typical Tesla Coil, the primary coil is much larger diameter than the inner secondary coil:



If, for example, 8,000 volts is applied to the primary coil which has four turns, then each turn would have 2,000 volts of potential. Each turn of the primary coil transfers electromagnetic flux to every single turn of the secondary winding, and the secondary coil has a very large number of turns. Massively more power is produced in the secondary coil than was used to energise the primary coil. A common mistake is to believe that a Tesla Coil can't produce serious amperage. If the primary coil is positioned in the middle of the secondary coil as shown, then the amperage generated will be as large as the voltage generated. A low power input to the primary coil can produce kilowatts of usable electrical power as described in chapter 5.

4. Resonance. An important factor in circuits aimed at tapping external energy is resonance. It can be hard to see where this comes in when it is an electronic circuit which is being considered. However, everything has its own resonant frequency, whether it is a coil or any other electronic component. When components are connected together to form a circuit, the circuit has an overall resonant frequency. As a simple example, consider a swing:



If the swing is pushed before it reaches the highest point on the mother's side, then the push actually detracts from the swinging action. The time of one full swing is the resonant frequency of the swing, and that is determined by the length of the supporting ropes holding the seat and not the weight of the child nor the power with which the child is pushed. Provided that the timing is exactly right, a very small push can get a swing moving in a substantial arc. The key factor is, matching the pulses applied to the swing, to the resonant frequency of the swing. Get it right and a large movement is produced. Get it wrong, and the swing doesn't get going at all (at which point, critics would say "see, see ...swings just don't work - this proves it !!").

Establishing the exact pulsing rate needed for a resonant circuit is not particularly easy, because the circuit contains coils (which have inductance, capacitance and resistance), capacitors (which have capacitance and a small amount of resistance) and resistors and wires, both of which have resistance and some capacitance.

These kinds of circuit are called "LRC" circuits because "L" is the symbol used for inductance, "R" is the symbol used for resistance and "C" is the symbol used for capacitance.

Don Smith provides instructions for winding and using the type of air-core coils needed for a Tesla Coil. He says:

1. Decide a frequency and bear in mind, the economy of the size of construction selected. The factors are:
 - (a) Use radio frequency (above 20 kHz).
 - (b) Use natural frequency, i.e. match the coil wire length to the frequency - coils have both capacitance and inductance.
 - (c) Make the wire length either one quarter, one half or the full wavelength.
 - (d) Calculate the wire length in feet as follows:
 - If using one quarter wavelength, then divide 247 by the frequency in MHz.
 - If using one half wavelength, then divide 494 by the frequency in MHz.
 - If using the full wavelength, then divide 998 by the frequency in MHz.

For wire lengths in metres:

 - If using one quarter wavelength, then divide 75.29 by the frequency in MHz.
 - If using one half wavelength, then divide 150.57 by the frequency in MHz.
 - If using the full wavelength, then divide 304.19 by the frequency in MHz.
2. Choose the number of turns to be used in the coil when winding it using the wire length just calculated. The number of turns will be governed by the diameter of the tube on which the coil is to be wound. Remember that the ratio of the number of turns in the "L - 1" and "L - 2" coils, controls the overall output voltage. For example, if the voltage applied the large outer coil "L - 1" is 2,400 volts and L - 1 has ten turns, then each turn of L - 1 will have 240 volts dropped across it. This 240 volts of magnetic induction transfers 240 volts of electricity to every turn of wire in the inner "L - 2" coil. If the diameter of L - 2 is small enough to have 100 turns, then the voltage produced will be 24,000 volts. If the diameter of the L - 2 former allows 500 turns, then the output voltage will be 120,000 volts.
3. Choose the length and diameter of the coils. The larger the diameter of the coil, the fewer turns can be made with the wire length and so the coil length will be less, and the output voltage will be lower.
4. For example, if 24.7 MHz is the desired output frequency, then the length of wire, in feet, would be 247 divided by 24.7 which is 10 feet of wire (3,048 mm). The coil may be wound on a standard size of PVC pipe or alternatively, purchased from a supplier - typically, an amateur radio supply store.

If the voltage on each turn of L - 1 is arranged to be 24 volts and the desired output voltage 640 volts, then there needs to be $640 / 24 = 26.66$ turns on L - 2, wound with the 10 feet of wire already calculated.

Note: At this point, Don's calculations go adrift and he suggests winding 30 turns on a 2-inch former. If you do that, then it will take about 16 feet of wire and the resonant point at 10-feet will be at about 19 turns, giving an output voltage of 458 volts instead of the required 640 volts, unless the number of turns on L - 1 is reduced to give more than 24 volts per turn. However, the actual required diameter of the coil former (plus one diameter of the wire) is $10 * 12 / (26.67 * 3.14159) = 1.43$ inches. You can make this size of former up quite easily if you want to stay with ten turns on the L - 1 coil.
5. Connect to the start of the coil. To determine the exact resonant point on the coil, a measurement is made. Off-the-shelf multimeters are not responsive to high-frequency signals so a cheap neon is used instead. Holding one wire of the neon in one hand and running the other neon wire along the outside of the L - 2 winding, the point of brightest light is located. Then the neon is moved along that turn to find the brightest point along that turn, and when it is located, a connection is made to the winding at that exact point. L - 2 is now a resonant winding. It is possible to increase the ("Q") effectiveness of the coil by spreading the turns out a bit instead of positioning them so that each turn touches both of the adjacent turns.
6. The input power has been suggested as 2,400 volts. This can be constructed from a Jacob's ladder arrangement or any step-up voltage system. An off-the-shelf module as used with lasers is another option.
7. Construction of the L - 1 input coil has been suggested as having 10 turns. The length of the wire in this coil is not critical. If a 2-inch diameter PVC pipe was used for the L - 2 coil, then the next larger size of PVC pipe can be used for the L - 1 coil former. Cut a 10-turn length of the pipe (probably a 3-inch

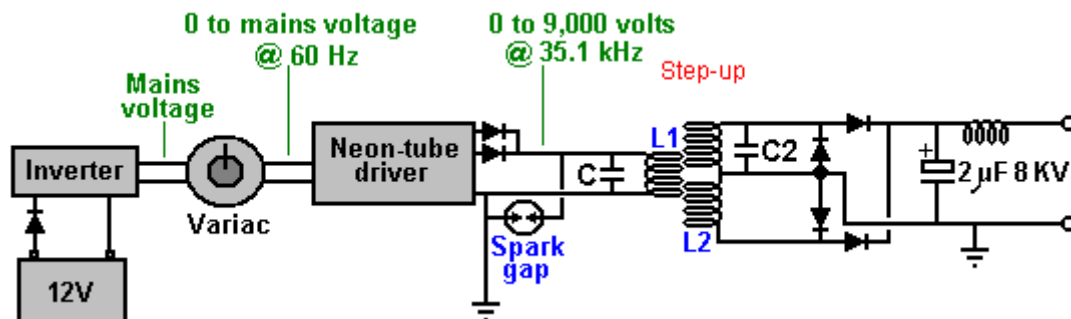
diameter pipe). The pipe length will depend on the diameter of the insulated wire used to make the winding. Use a good quality multimeter or a specialised LCR meter to measure the capacitance (in Farads) and the inductance (in henrys) of the L - 2 coil. Now, put a capacitor for matching L - 1 to L - 2 across the voltage input of L - 1, and a spark gap connected in parallel is required for the return voltage from L - 1. A trimmer capacitor for L - 1 is desirable.

8. The performance of L - 2 can be further enhanced by attaching an earth connection to the base of the coil. The maximum output voltage will be between the ends of coil L - 2 and lesser voltages can be taken off intermediate points along the coil if that is desirable.

Don provides quite an amount of information on one of his devices shown here:



Without his description of the device, it would be difficult to understand its construction and method of operation. As I understand it, the circuit of what is mounted on this board is as shown here:



The electrical drive is from a 12-volt battery which is not seen in the photograph. Interestingly, Don remarks that if the length of the wires connecting the battery to the inverter are exactly one quarter of the wave length of the frequency of the oscillating magnetic field generated by the circuit, then the current induced in the battery wires will recharge the battery continuously, even if the battery is supplying power to the circuit at the same time.

The battery supplies a small current through a protecting diode, to a standard off-the-shelf "true sine-wave" inverter. An inverter is a device which produces mains-voltage Alternating Current from a DC battery. As Don wants adjustable voltage, he feeds the output from the inverter into a variable transformer called a "Variac". This produces an AC output voltage which is adjustable from zero volts up to the full mains voltage (or a little higher, though Don does not want, or use, a higher voltage). The Variac is there so that Don can feed a reduced AC voltage to the next component of his circuit which is a commercial Neon-tube driver. The use of a Variac makes it essential for the inverter to be a true sine-wave type as a Variac cannot adjust the voltage of a square wave which the cheaper inverters generate. As the power requirement of the inverter is so low, the inverter should not cost very much.

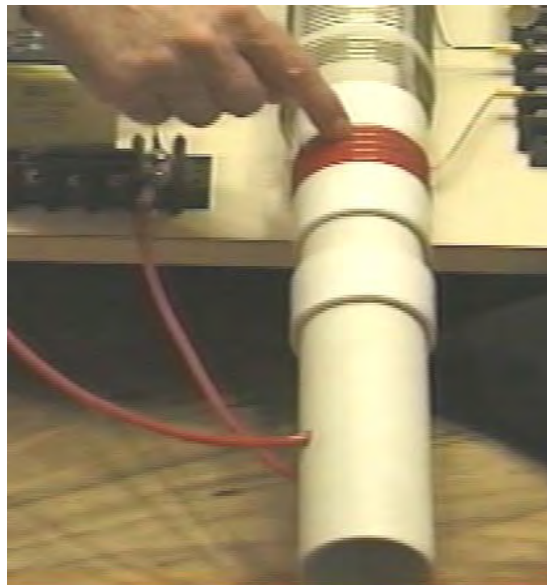
The neon-tube (or "gas-discharge" tube) driver circuit is a standard off-the-shelf device used to drive neon tube displays for commercial establishments. The one used by Don contains an oscillator and a step-up

transformer, which together produce an Alternating Current of 9,000 volts at a frequency of 35,100 Hz (sometimes written as 35.1 kHz). The term "Hz" stands for "cycles per second". The Variac is there so that Don can lower that 9,000 volts. He has found that he gets great power output at lower input voltages. The particular unit which Don is using here, has two separate outputs, so Don connects them together and uses a blocking diode in each line to prevent either of them affecting the other one. Not easily seen in the photograph, the high-voltage output line has a very small, encapsulated, spark gap connected between it and a ground connection. This is to trap any voltage spikes by discharging them and restricting the output voltage. The device is commonly used as a lightning strike protection device and in Don's circuit it lights continuously when the device is running. The component looks like this:



The output of the neon-tube driver circuit is used to drive the primary "L1" winding of a Tesla Coil style transformer. This looks ever so simple and straightforward, but there are some subtle details which need to have attention paid to them.

The operating frequency of 35.1 kHz is set and maintained by the neon-tube driver circuitry, and so we do not have to do any direct tuning ourselves. That frequency is imposed on the "L1" coil winding which induces exactly the same frequency on the "L2" secondary winding. However, we need to pay special attention is the ratio of the wire lengths of the two coil windings as we want these two winding to be tuned to **exactly** the same frequency.

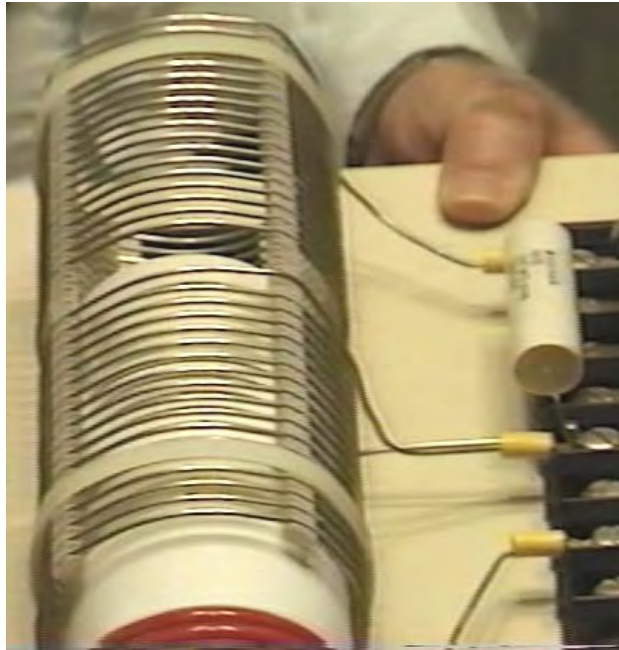


Don uses a plastic tube as the former for his "L1" primary coil winding. As you can see here, the wire is fed into the former, leaving sufficient clearance to allow the former to be slid all the way into the outer coil. The wire is fed up inside the pipe and out through another hole to allow the coil turns to be made on the outside of the pipe. There appear to be five turns, but Don does not always go for a complete number of turns, so it might be 4.3 turns or some other value. The key point here is that the length of wire in the "L1" coil turns is exactly one quarter of the length of wire in the "L2" coil turns.

The "L2" coil is a commercial 3-inch diameter unit from Barker & Williamson, constructed from uninsulated, solid, single-strand "tinned" copper wire. Don has taken this coil and unwound four turns at the centre of the coil in order to make a centre-tap. He then measured the exact length of wire in the remaining section and made the length of the "L1" coil turns to be exactly one quarter of that length. The wire used for the "L1" coil looks like Don's favourite "Jumbo Speaker Wire" which is a very flexible wire with a very large number of extremely fine uninsulated copper wires inside it.

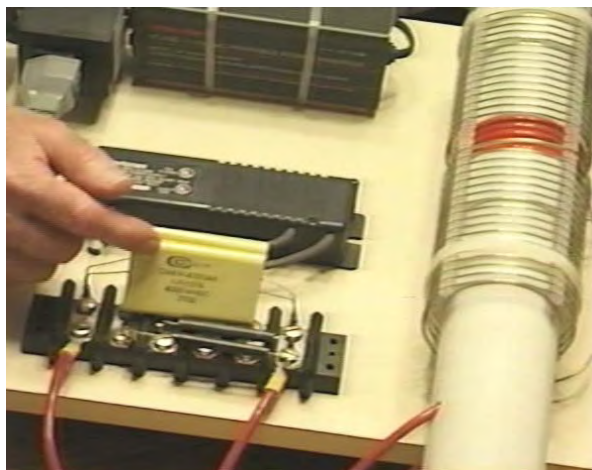
You will notice that Don has placed a plastic collar on each side of the winding, matching the thickness of the wire, in order to create a secure sliding operation inside the outer "L2" coil, and the additional plastic collars positioned further along the pipe provide further support for the inner coil. This sliding action allows the primary coil "L1" to be positioned at any point along the length of the "L2" secondary coil, and that has a

marked tuning effect on the operation of the system. The outer "L2" coil does not have any kind of tube support but instead, the coil shape is maintained by the stiffness of the solid wire.



The "L2" coil has two separate sections, each of seventeen turns. One point to note is the turns are spaced apart using slotted strips to support the wires and maintain an accurate spacing between adjacent turns. While the spacing might be to avoid sparking because of the high voltage generated in this coil, it must be remembered that spacing coil turns apart like this alters the characteristics of the coil, changing its main energy-storing capability from "inductive" to "capacitive" mode. Every coil has resistance, inductance and capacitance, but the form of the coil construction has a major effect on the ratio of these three characteristics. The coil assembly is held in position on the base board by two off-white plastic cable ties. The nearer half of the coil is effectively connected across the further half as shown in the circuit diagram above.

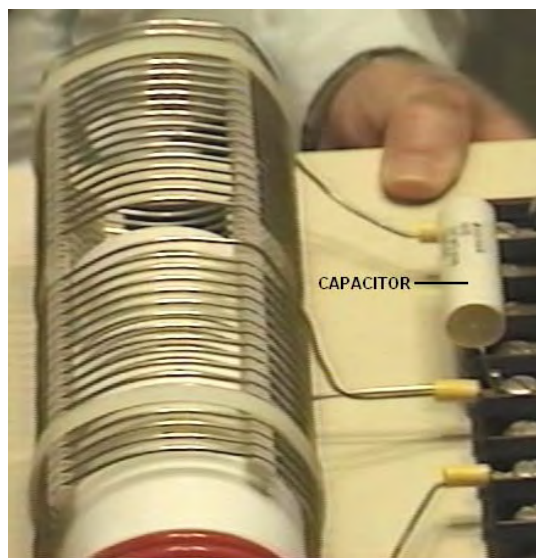
One point which Don stresses, is that the length of the wire in the "L1" coil and the length of wire in the "L2" coil, must be an exact even division or multiple of each other (in this case, the "L2" wire length in each half of the "L2" coil is exactly four times as long as the "L1" coil wire length). This is likely to cause the "L1" coil to have part of a turn, due to the different coil diameters. For example, if the length of the "L2" coil wire is 160 inches and "L1" is to be one quarter of that length, namely, 40 inches. Then, if the "L1" coil has an effective diameter of 2.25 inches, (allowing for the thickness of the wire when wound on a 2-inch diameter former), then the "L1" coil would have 5.65 (or 5 and 2/3) turns which causes the finishing turn of "L2" to be 240 degrees further around the coil former than the start of the first turn - that is, five full turns plus two thirds of the sixth turn.



The L1 / L2 coil arrangement is a Tesla Coil. The positioning of the "L1" coil along the length of the "L2" coil, adjusts the voltage to current ratio produced by the coil. When the "L1" coil is near the middle of the "L2" coil, then the amplified voltage and amplified current are roughly the same. However, Don stresses that the "height" length of the coil (when standing vertically) controls the voltage produced while the coil "width" (the diameter of the turns) controls the current produced.

The exact wire length ratio of the turns in the "L1" and "L2" coils gives them an almost automatic synchronous tuning with each other, and the exact resonance between them can be achieved by the positioning of the "L1" coil along the length of the "L2" coil. While this is a perfectly good way of adjusting the circuit, in the 1994 build shown in the photograph, Don has opted to get the exact tuning by connecting a capacitor across "L1" as marked as "C" in the circuit diagram. Don found that the appropriate capacitor value for his particular coil build, was about 0.1 microfarad (100 nF) and so he connected two 47 nF high-voltage capacitors in parallel to get the value which he wanted. It must be remembered that the voltage across "L1" is very high, so if a capacitor is used in that position it will need a voltage rating of at least 9,000 volts. Don remarks that the actual capacitors seen in the photograph of this prototype are rated at fifteen thousand volts, and were custom made for him using a "self-healing" style of construction. As has already been remarked, this capacitor is an optional component.

Don also opted to connect a small capacitor across the "L2" coil, also for fine-tuning of the circuit, and that optional component is marked as "C2" in the circuit diagram and the value used by Don happened to be a single 47nF, 8,000 volt capacitor. As the two halves of the "L2" coil are effectively connected across each other, it is only necessary to have one fine-tuning capacitor for "L2":

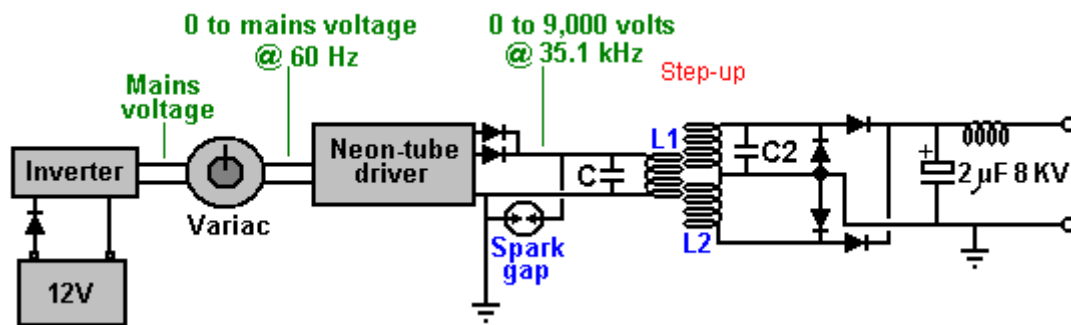


There are various ways of dealing with the output from the "L2" coil in order to get large amounts of conventional electrical power out of the device. The method shown here uses the four very large capacitors seen in the photograph. Each of these four capacitors are 8 microfarad capacity with a 2,000 volt rating. In spite of the fact that they appear to be wired in parallel, they are in fact, wired in series to make a single capacitor of 2 microfarad capacity with an 8,000 volt rating. Don remarks that he has to be very careful to keep the voltage to the neon-tube driver circuit turned down in order to avoid getting more than 8,000 volts on these output storage capacitors.

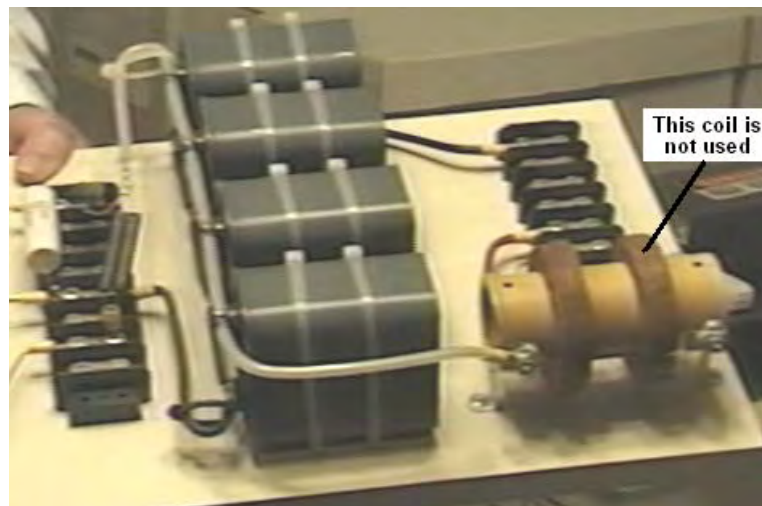
This capacitor bank is fed through a diode which is rated for both high voltage and high current, as Don states that the device produces 8,000 volts at 20 amps, in which case, this rectifying diode has to be able to handle that level of power, both at start-up when the capacitor bank is fully discharged and "L2" is producing 8,000 volts, and when the full load of 20 amps is being drawn. The actual diodes used by Don happen to be rated at 25 KV but that is a far greater rating than is actually needed.

In passing, it might be remarked that the average home user will not have an electrical requirement of anything remotely like as large as this, seeing that 10 kW is more than most people use on a continuous basis, while 8 KV at 20 A is a power of 160 kilowatts. As the neon-tube driver circuit can put out 9,000 volts

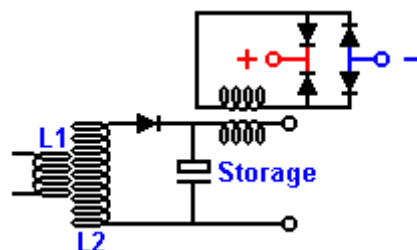
and since the L1 / L2 coil system is a step-up transformer, if the voltage fed to the capacitor bank is to be kept down to 8,000 volts, then the Variac must be used to reduce the voltage fed to the neon-tube driver circuit, in order to lower the voltage fed to the L1 / L2 coil pair, typically, to 3,000 volts.



At this point, the storage capacitor bank behaves like an 8,000 volt battery which never runs down and which can supply 20 amps of current for as long as you want. The circuitry for producing a 220 volt 50 Hz AC output or a 110 volt 60 Hz AC output from the storage capacitors is just standard electronics. In passing, one option for charging the battery is to use the magnetic field caused by drawing mains-frequency current pulses through the output "choke" coil, shown here:

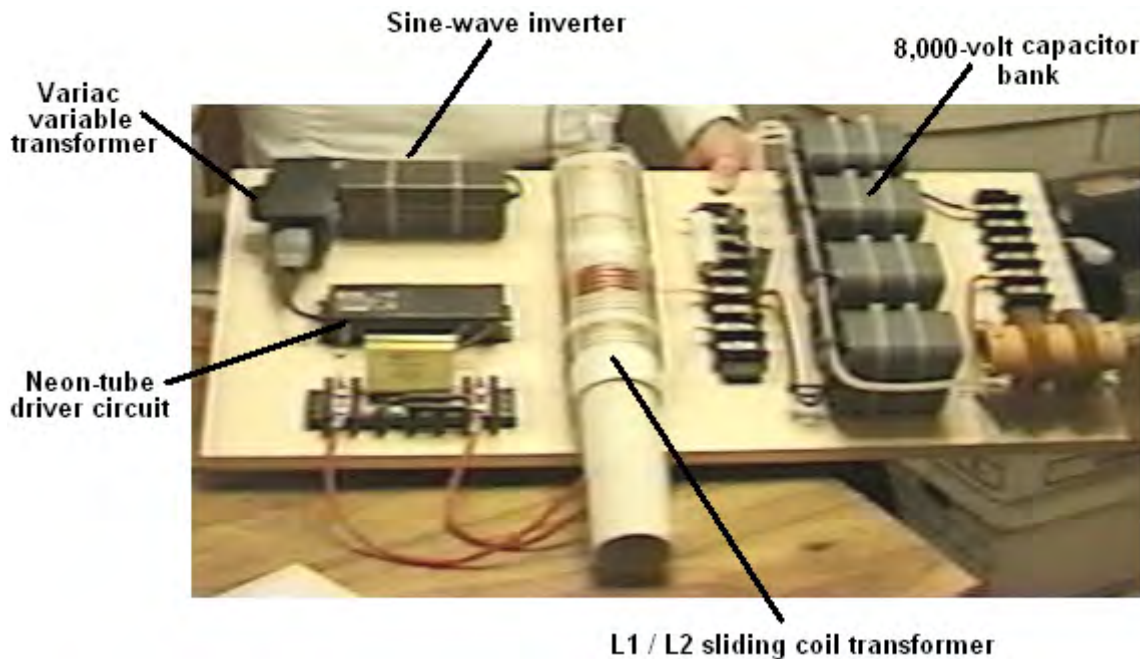


The output current flows through the left hand winding on the brown cylindrical former, and when the photograph was taken, the right-hand winding was no longer in use. Previously, it had been used to provide charging power to the battery by rectifying the electrical power in the coil, caused by the fluctuating magnetic field caused by the pulsing current flowing through the left hand winding, as shown here:



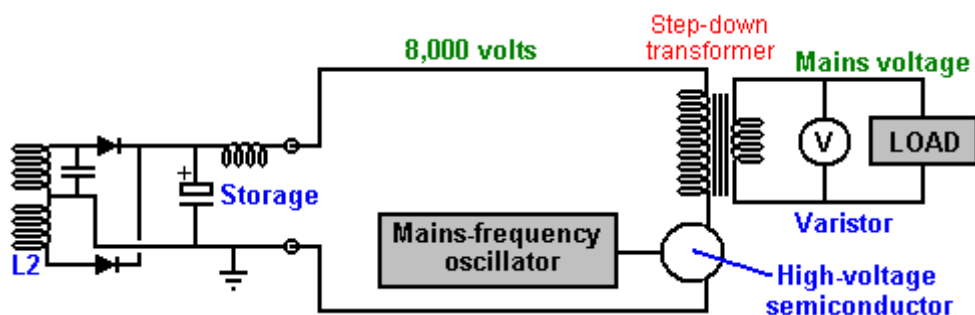
The DC output produced by the four diodes was then used to charge the driving battery, and the power level produced is substantially greater than the minor current drain from the battery. Consequently, it is a sensible precaution to pass this current to the battery via a circuit which prevents the battery voltage rising higher than it should. A simple voltage level sensor can be used to switch off the charging when the battery has reached its optimum level. Other batteries can also be charged if that is wanted. Simple circuitry of the type

shown in chapter 12 can be used for controlling and limiting the charging process. The components on Don's board are laid out like this:



Don draws attention to the fact that the cables used to connect the output of "L2" to the output of the board, connecting the storage capacitors on the way, are very high-voltage rated cables with special multiple coverings to ensure that the cables will remain sound over an indefinite period. **Please bear in mind that the voltages here and their associated power levels are literally lethal and perfectly capable of killing anyone who handles the device carelessly when it is powered up. When a replication of this device is ready for routine use, it must be encased so that none of the high-voltage connections can be touched by anyone. This is not a suggestion, but it is a mandatory requirement, despite the fact that the components shown in the photographs are laid out in what would be a most dangerous fashion were the circuit to be powered up as it stands. Under no circumstances, construct and test this circuit unless you are already experienced in the use of high-voltage circuits or can be supervised by somebody who is experienced in this field. This is a "one hand in the pocket at all times" type of circuit and it needs to be treated with great care and respect at all times, so be sensible.**

The remainder of the circuit is not mounted on the board, possibly because there are various ways in which the required end result can be achieved. The one suggested here is perhaps the most simple solution:

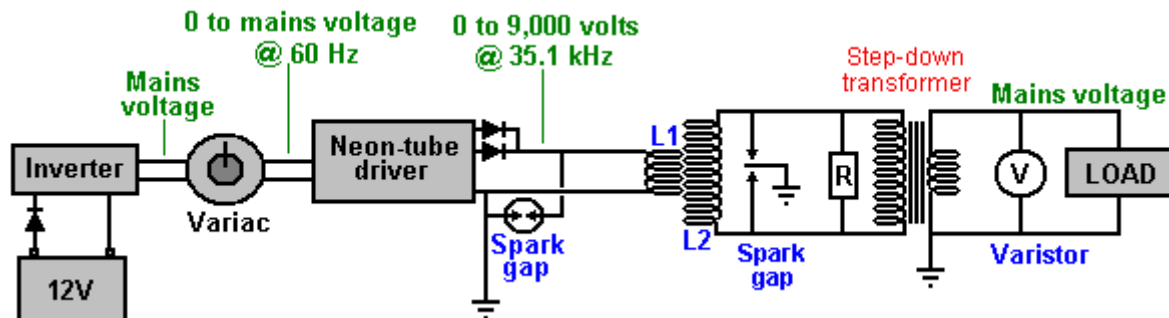


The voltage has to be dropped, so an iron-cored mains-frequency step-down transformer is used to do this. To get the frequency to the standard mains frequency for the country in which the device is to be used, an oscillator is used to generate that particular mains frequency. The oscillator output is used to drive a suitable high-voltage semiconductor device, be it an FET transistor, an IGBT device, or whatever. This device has to switch the working current at 8,000 volts, though admittedly, that will be a current which will be at least thirty six times lower than the final output current, due to the higher voltage on the primary winding of the

transformer. The available power will be limited by the current handling capabilities of this output transformer.

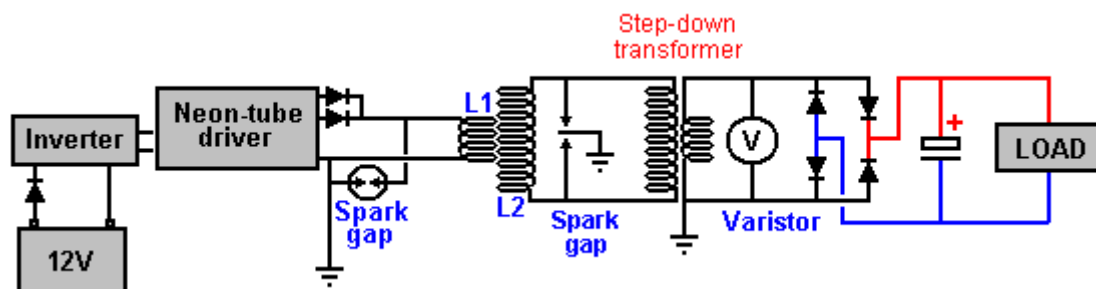
As the circuit is capable of picking up additional magnetic pulses, such as those generated by other equipment, nearby lightning strikes, etc. an electronic component called a "varistor" marked "V" in the diagram, is connected across the load. This device acts as a voltage spike suppressor as it short circuits any voltage above its design voltage, protecting the load from power surges.

Don also explains an even more simple version of the circuit as shown here:



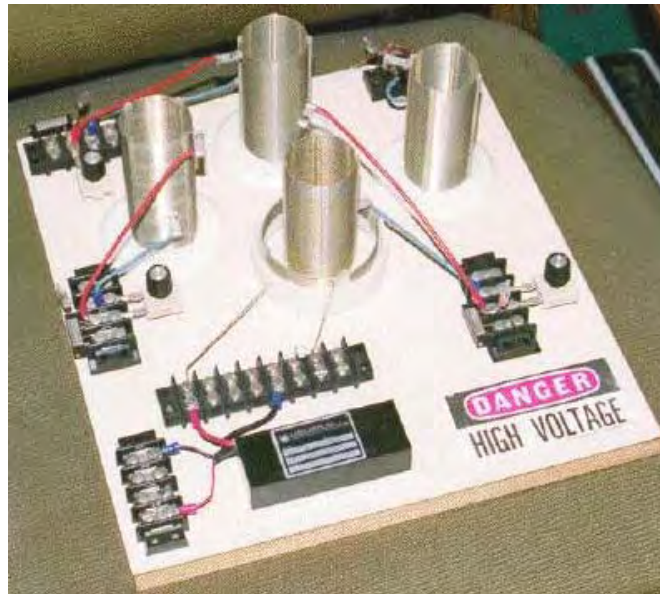
This simplified circuit avoids the need for expensive capacitors and the constraints of their voltage ratings, and the need for electronic control of the output frequency. The wire length in the turns of coil "L2" still needs to be exactly four times the wire length of the turns in coil "L1", but there is only one component which needs to be introduced, and that is the resistor "R" placed across the primary winding of the step-down isolation transformer. This transformer is a laminated iron-core type, suitable for the low mains frequency, but the output from "L2" is at much higher frequency. It is possible to pull the frequency down to suit the step-down transformer by connecting the correct value of resistor "R" across the output transformer (or a coil and resistor, or a coil and a capacitor). The value of resistor needed can be predicted from the American Radio Relay League graph (shown as Fig.44 in Don's .pdf document which can be downloaded free from the www.free-energy-info.com website). The correct value could also be found by experimentation. You will notice that an earthed dual spark gap has been placed across "L2" in order to make sure that the voltage levels always stay within the design range. Don remarks that he intends this particular device to be built by anyone who wants to, providing power for that person's needs and that some two hundred replications have already been built.

Don also explains an even more simple version which does not need a Variac, high voltage capacitors or high voltage diodes. Here, a DC output is accepted which means that high-frequency step-down transformer operation can be used. This calls for an air-core transformer which you would wind yourself from heavy duty wire. Mains loads would then be powered by using a standard off-the-shelf inverter. In this version, it is of course, necessary to make the "L1" turns wire length exactly one quarter of the "L2" turns wire length in order to make the two coils resonate together. The operating frequency of each of these coils is imposed on them by the output frequency of the neon-tube driver circuit. That frequency is maintained throughout the entire circuit until it is rectified by the four diodes feeding the low-voltage storage capacitor. The target output voltage will be either just over 12 volts or just over 24 volts, depending on the voltage rating of the inverter which is to be driven by the system. The circuit diagram is:



Another device of Don's is particularly attractive in that almost no construction is needed, all of the components being available commercially, and the output power being adaptable to any level which you

want. Don particularly likes this circuit because it demonstrates $COP > 1$ so neatly and he remarks that the central transmitter Tesla Coil on its own is sufficient to power a household.



The coil in the centre of the board is a power transmitter made from a Tesla Coil constructed from two Barker & Williamson ready-made coils. Three more of the inner coil are also used as power receivers. The outer, larger diameter coil is a few turns taken from one of their standard coils and organised so that the coil wire length is one quarter of the coil wire length of the inner coil ("L2").

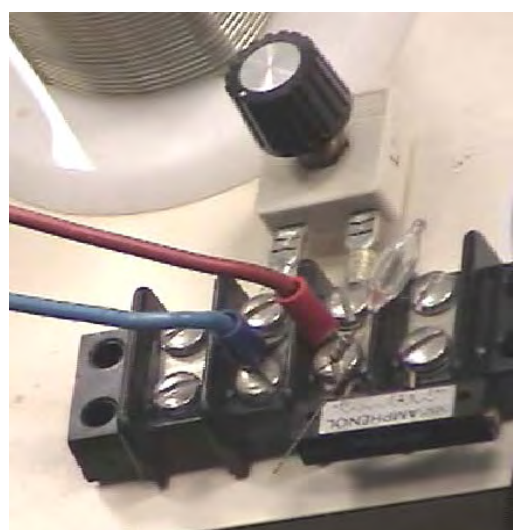
As before, a commercial neon-tube driver module is used to power the "L1" outer coil with high voltage and high frequency. It should be understood that as power is drawn from the local environment each time the power driving the transmitter coil "L1" cycles, that the power available is very much higher at higher frequencies. The power at mains frequency of less than 100 Hz is far, far less than the power available at 35,000 Hz, so if faced with the choice of buying a 25 kHz neon-tube driver module or a 35 kHz module, then the 35 kHz module is likely to give a much better output power at every voltage level.



The "L1" short outer coil is held in a raised position by the section of white plastic pipe in order to position it correctly relative to the smaller diameter "L2" secondary coil. Again, it appears to have five turns:



The secondary coils are constructed using Barker & Williamson's normal method of using slotted strips to hold the tinned, solid copper wire turns in place.



As there are very slight differences in the manufactured coils, each one is tuned to the exact transmitter frequency and a miniature neon is used to show when the tuning has been set correctly.

The key feature of this device is the fact that any number of receiver coils can be placed anywhere near the transmitter and each will receive a full electrical pick up from the local environment, without altering the

power needed to drive the Tesla Coil transmitter - more and more output without increasing the input power - unlimited COP values, all of which are over 1. The extra power is flowing in from the local environment where there is almost unlimited amounts of excess energy.

Each of the pick up coils act exactly the same as the "L2" secondary coil of the Tesla Coil transmitter, each picking up the same level of power. Just as with the actual "L2" coil, each will need an output circuit arrangement as described for the previous device. Presumably, the coils could be connected in parallel to increase the output amperage, as they are all resonating at the same frequency and in phase with each other. Alternatively, each could have its own separate output circuit with a step-down isolation transformer and frequency adjustment as before. If any output is to be a rectified DC output, then no frequency adjustment is needed, just rectifier diodes and a smoothing capacitor following the step-down transformer which will need to be an air core or ferrite core type due to the high frequency.

Two DVDs containing video recordings of Don Smith's lectures are available for purchase via the website link: https://secure.netsolhost.com/nuenergy.org/product_catalog.htm

Patrick Kelly

engpjk@yahoo.co.uk

<http://www.free-energy-info.co.uk>

<http://www.free-energy-info.com>