

Increase of electrical energy by means of absorption of Zero - Energy.

Extract.

A method and apparatus, by which zero point energy is extracted, in order to increase electromagnetic field energy, which is translated in an increase in kinetic energy of the "free" electrons, which is brought by means of the counter-by-side to create the space 2 in oscillating electro-magnetic "fields", having the same frequency, but with a phase-difference, in-parallel electron conductors, which have a small distance relative to each other.

Summary.

It has been found, after ample research, that zero point-energy can be extracted from Space in several ways: by using permanent magnetic and / or electromagnetic fields, as well as "Time-Space " changes . That this is not known by the contemporary Physics , or don't want to know, is the biggest scandal done to humanity. Since 1912, the year of the "failed " Michelson - Morley experiment, which failed because of the erroneous assumption that the Aether, if it would exist, would flow tangentially along the Earth's surface flow, is simply adopted by Physics that it did not exist / exists.

The reason that Michelson-Morley had failed is that the equipment should have been set up 90° different. (The gravitational inflow is the main component of the Aether flow near and in the Earth) . Poincare suggested the nonsense that Nature itself would hide the discovery of the existence of a carrier for electromagnetic and gravitational waves and currents.

Einstein already in 1931 proposed serious objections against the direction which Physics has gone (Einstein , Podolsky , Rosen).

However, to date, the theorists have kept the developments in Physics with respect to low-temperature fusion and zero point-energy to a stand, aided by the large-industries, for the enforcement of the status quo and little interested in energy technologies which make low costs, decentralization and independence for consumers possible. This invention concerns the "against each other in oscillation" of two electro- magnetic fields, wherein it has been observed that , depending on the frequency , more Electric energy can be taken away, then is provided.

Use is being made of conducting wires, which are right next to each other. Possible ways are (a) "in the plane", (b) on a "cylinder", (c) on a "toroid"

Background.

(a) Theory.

The fast oscillation of an electro-magnetic field in a conductor for "free electrons" produces longitudinal wave compaction / dilutions in the Aether, both within and just around the matrix of a conductor. If sufficient dv is available, then the law of Bernoulli , which is valid in the frictionless Aether,

shows that there is also a noticeable $\frac{dp}{\rho}$. (Bernoulli) $\frac{dp}{\rho} + \frac{dv^2}{2} = C$: . An increase in

the ether-speed leads to a reduction of the pressure, making it possible that Aether of the immediate surrounding Space can flow in, thus its energy, which is the zero point energy (ZPE) (potential, and kinetic component) entails.

The absorbed ZPE transforms itself to further field speed increase which means higher kinetic energy for the "free electrons" in the conductor.

The purpose of this invention is two – fold:

(a increase of the frequency of the alternating current (AC) in the conductor.

(b an increase of the kinetic energy of the "free electrons".

In former patent applications made by the inventor at the patent office, Netherlands, being number: 1029476, Method and apparatus for increasing and Applying certain energies to the tissues of plants, animals and humans; and number: 1030697, Conversion of Zero-point Energy in added kinetic Energy of electrons, the oscillation of an electro- magnetic field within a primary permanent magnetic field is being discussed/handled. The increase of the kinetic energy as a consequence of the absorbed zero point energy was found to be proportionally to the square of the frequency of the electro- magnetic field.

The following is a derivation of the kinetic energy as a function of the frequency of two against each other in oscillating electro- magnetic fields as well as a function of other quantities. Nomenclature: Frequency : ν ; maximum voltage wave : V_{\max}
oscillation cycle distance : d ; acceleration of electron : a ; speed Aether : V_{ae}

angular velocity of cycle : ω ; impedance of electro - magnetic circuit / chain; Z ; Ohmic resistance therein : R ; inductance therein : L ; capacity in circuit C ; Local density aether : p ; aether density remote : p_0 ; electromotive force : emf . Considering a " free" electron in a circular conductive thread:

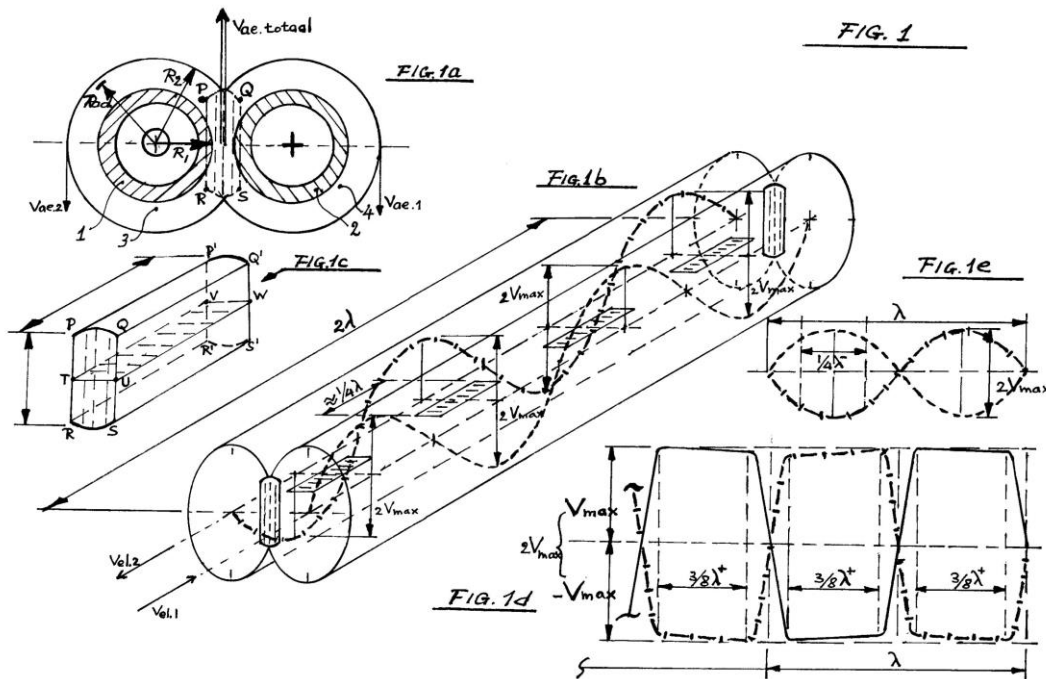
$$a = \frac{V_{\max} \sin(\omega t)}{d \cdot m_{el.f(\nu)}}; \quad (\omega t) = \left(\frac{\omega}{\nu} \right); \quad \omega = 2\pi \cdot \nu$$

$$em\bar{k} = \frac{V_{f(t)}}{d} = m_{el.f(\nu)} \cdot a; \quad \text{For sinusoidal wave applies: } \bar{v}_{el} = \frac{V_{\max} \sqrt{2}}{2d \cdot m_{el.f(\nu)}}$$

$$v_{el} = \frac{V_{\max} \cos(2\pi \cdot \nu t)}{d \cdot m_{el.f(\nu)}}; \quad \text{for a square -voltage applies: } \bar{v}_{el} = \frac{V_{\max}}{2d \cdot m_{el.f(\nu)}}$$

Average v_{el} is \bar{v}_{el}

Let us now consider two " free " electrons in 2 adjacent wires (the insulations of the wires are fixed against each other and are thin) .



See FIG 1 , a, b , c, d and e .

The movement of this " free " electron is sinusoidal (speed) against each other , or away from each other . Cause both electrons called " fields " , rather, " Smooth spatial aether - constitutions ." In the Physics , as taught is , be a "field" around a wire with current i therein , shown

by the first law of Maxwell : $\oint H_i dl = (i + \dot{\Psi}) / \delta$, in which the field strength H_1 ,

Ψ any existing changing $\square ux$ and $\delta = c \sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$, where c is the

local velocity of an electro- magnetic field , ϵ_0 is the permittivity and , μ_0 is the permeability. The field strength H is a measure of the speed of the ether in a

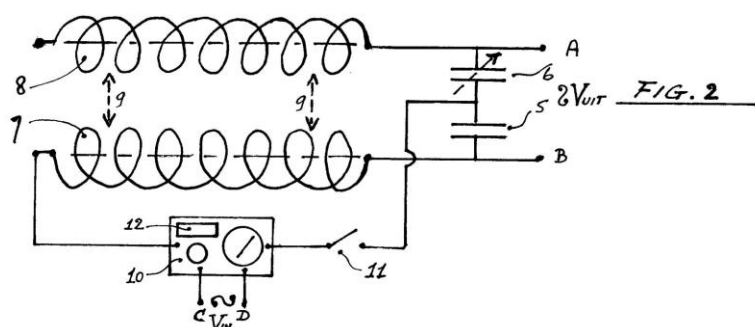
certain " circle " around a conductor . $v_{ae} = \frac{\text{moment}_{ae, \text{stroom}}}{\rho} = C_1 \frac{H}{\rho}$, Herein is p

ether local density and C_1 is a constant . For the movement of the " free " electron and the "field " direction applies the so-called " Corkscrew rule " . This is a found empirical rule . The explanation of this phenom : The rotation of a "field" around a conductor , in which an electron travels is a direct consequence of the spin of the electron moving in z 'n path , both within a matrix , as in the free space . The "field " is the result of " entrainment " of the aether spiraling electron . There is also a component of the "field" in the direction of the movement of the electron. That a moving electron is always spiraling is due to the fact that the electron has 2 axes of rotation, of which one is the main axis. This fact is proven and the physics of it was extensively analyzed in inventor ' s book : Fluidum Continuum Universalis , Volume I , Chapters 3.1.5.8

and 3.1.5.9 and in Part II , Chapter 7 . Figure 1 shows the locations where both fields have a considerable opposite amplitude . Because the fields are opposite ,

count the tangential aether - flow vectors: v_{ae1} and v_{ae2} in the field – touch area!
 If the fields would come from the same sides then the v_{ae} -'s would nullify each other in the field-hit area. The observations verify this; in the latter case, there is no absorption of zero point energy (ZPE) , which translates into higher kinetic energy of the "free" electron . This invention therefore concerns only the case of oscillating against each other " fields" . So in the field- hit area is:
 $v_{ae, total} = v_{ae1} + v_{ae2}$ That means.: There is in the field hit area locally a Δv_{ae} t.a.v. v_{ae} in the surrounding area, which is right outside the field- hit area. If we examine the cross-sectional area PQRS , where an increased v_{ae} prevails, then there is a reduced pressure on the volume PQRS - TUVW . This follows from the law of Bernoulli and consequent is : an influx of aether from the immediate area, which brings along the kinetic and potential energy of the inflowing aether with it .
 Thus, the total field energy increases, and this translates as the aether flow Exerting pressure (action reaction) on the Vortex - ring - constitution of the electron in the higher kinetic energy of the electrons in the conductor .

This influx varies with the local amplitudes of the v_{ae} of the two fields , which are either sinusoidal or otherwise vary. In this invention, the conductor wires are connected at one end with each other by means of 2 in series placed capacitors (which pass through alternating current and block direct current) , see Figure 2 below.



If there is a 180° phase difference (equal capacities) between the electron currents, then we are dealing with " bellies " and " nodes " which move along the wire pairs. Similarly, moving the aether inflow locations where So zero point energy is absorbed .

Logical is that the amount of zero point energy that is absorbed per unit of time, is dependant on the frequency and the amplitude of the injected alternating current.

An open end (other than at the said capacitors) acts as a mirror, and so the length of the two wires have to be not only equal, but must also be a multiple of a half wave-length, to get pure " bellies " and " nodes " and resonance, making maximum absorption of zero-point energy possible. Also, because of the "bellies" is the alternating voltage measured between the wires 2 x as high as the input voltage.

By varying the capacity of one of the capacitors, higher frequencies / super - positions can be achieved , for example, doubling at a phase difference of 135° . Also, if the incoming alternating voltage wavelength-wise does not correspond to the lengths of the wires , will the reflections at the end of the wires and the charge and discharge of the capacitors cause the creation of several wave super-positions, which is undesirable; absorption of zero point energy remains therefore very small. A "Clean " wave is desirable and higher frequencies result than in higher zero point energy absorption . The relationship between the field strength H and current i in the

wires is linear : At a radius Rad : $H = \frac{i}{\delta \cdot 2\pi Rad}$

In the volume - sectional area PQRS - PQTU is :

$$\bar{v}_{ae, total} = 2v_{ae} = 2C_1 \left(\frac{H}{\rho} \right) = \frac{C_1}{\pi \cdot \rho \cdot \delta} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{d(Rad)}{Rad} i(t) ; \text{ for } R1 \text{ and } R2 \text{ (see Figure 1)}$$

$$\bar{v}_{ae, total} \approx \frac{C_1 (\ln R_2 - \ln R_1) V_{max} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \nu \sqrt{2}}{4\pi \cdot Z \cdot d \cdot m_{el} \cdot \rho \cdot \delta} \quad (\text{Approximate})$$

Per unit of cross-sections by volume and per unit of time the absorbed

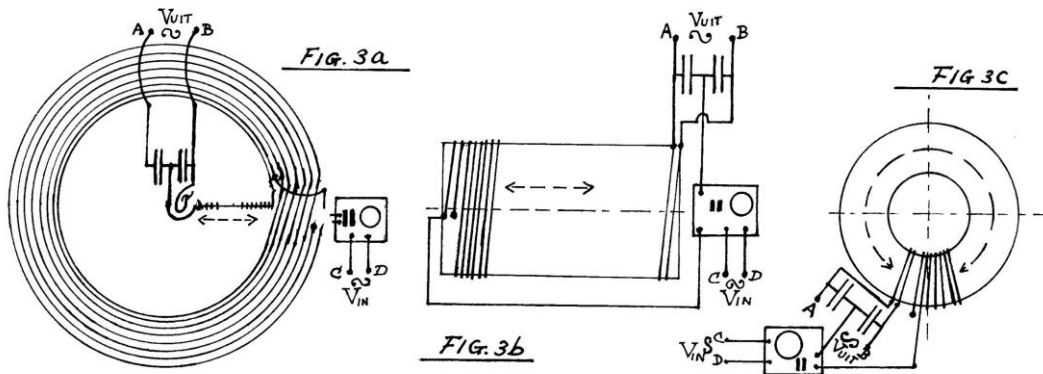
zero point energy is: $ZPE_{abs} = \frac{\rho (\Delta v_{ae})^2}{2}$; $\Delta v_{ae} = v_{ae}$; Take for $d = \frac{\lambda}{2}$

Substitution then gives to local absorption :

$$ZPE_{abs} = \frac{C_1^2 \cdot V_{max}^2 \cdot 8\pi^2 \cdot \nu^2 (\ln R_2 - \ln R_1)^2}{8\pi^2 \cdot Z^2 \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot m_{el}^2 \cdot \delta^2 \cdot \rho} = \frac{Const. \cdot V_{max}^2 \cdot \nu^2 (\ln R_2 - \ln R_1)^2}{Z^2 \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot c^2 \cdot m_{el}^2 \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \rho}$$

Herein are the important variable factors : V_{max}, ν, Z, λ . The other factors are approximately constants. R1 , R2 will depend on the thickness of the insulation around the wires; p and c are having local values , However, these are minor less than the default values for these parameters in the immediate vicinity .

Clearly , for the highest possible zero - energy absorption , we need the highest possible frequency and amplitude and the lowest possible impedance . This latter factor has limits , as we must also have considerable length of the wires , to have as much as possible areas where Zero-point energy can flow in, so the inductance L , is not necessarily very small. The capacitor-capacities are at least about half picofarad.



(b) Technology

There are a number of ways in which this system can be carried out with parallel wires with 2 in series Capacitors in the middle See Figures 3a , 3b and 3c .

Fig. 3a: The plane (pancake) implementation, has the two capacitors in series in the center .

Advantage: takes no space perpendicular to the plane ;

Cons : relatively large area required; (hard to put down overall dual windings together and pure) .

Fig. 3b : The implementation on a cylindrical surface .

Advantages :

1) The double winding also causes to each other opposing fields over the entire cylinder .

This also brings some zero - energy absorption; However, more limited, because the distance to the wire is large and therefore the relative $\Delta \bar{v}_{ae}$ is lower.

In this case, we have to do with the field component of \bar{v}_{ae} which is parallel to the motion component of the electron , which is parallel to the axis of the cylinder, this component may be up to 10 % of the value of \bar{v}_{ae} around the cylinder .

2) pure tight double winding is easy to achieve .

Fig. 3c : The toroidal implementation allows significant absorption of zero – energy due to the shape: By the oscillation of an electro- magnetic field around the cylindrical cross-section the entire flow volume of ether from around the circumference has to go through the central hole. This hole is a venturi and the \bar{v}_{ae} has to increase enormously through the hole.

The pressure at this momentarily higher aether speed will be with every oscillation in the venturi lower then the pressure of the aether in the direct vicinity and thus additional ether with associated energy will the flow in (ejector effect) , which will increase the energy of the oscillating field (s) , which translates into higher kinetic energy of the electrons in the conductor (s). With several new technologies inventer uses high - frequency oscillations around toroides , which often involves more than 10 % power increase . Difficulties with this embodiment: the practice of Making the windings through the hole, as well as that it is close next to one another are necessarily entails that the parts of the windings at the through hole come to lie over each other.

The control of the regular alternation of the two wires of the double windings is virtually impossible to maintain. However, the overall result for absorption of zero point energy in application of this embodiment is better than the models listed below Fig . 3a and 3b.

With respect to all forms of embodiment goes that not as usual one winding layer on top of the other may be wound .

The zero point energy absorption process does not work if electrons flows move next to each other in the same direction .

With the embodiments of Fig. 3a and 3b , it is possible , for better use of space to run smoothly (3a) an identical process in planes parallel , albeit with some distance between them, or , (3b) in concentric cylindrical surfaces , but with some distance between them .

For execution 3b , which is easy to realize , applies : (empirical)

$$L(\mu H) = \frac{a^2 n^2}{9a + 10l} , \text{ Wherein , } a \text{ is the radius of the winding and } l \text{ is the length .}$$

In contrast to the usual desire with coils : large diameter and short, should be for larger zero point energy absorption , in this case, the length l chosen to be relatively large so that the inductance L remains low, which helps to obtain higher resonant frequencies.

This factor is the most important for obtaining the highest possible zero - energy absorption .

(c) Operation .

With an arrangement of the embodiment of Fig . 3b and a cylinder length of the double winding of

33 cm and a winding-diameter of 16,5 cm - windings , wherein wire diameter (with insulation included , so called magnet wire) of 1.1 mm was used, it was in the application of a square-wave voltage of 21 volts, with a frequency measured at or near 8.5 MHz, a power increase of close to 8% . (measurement done with instruments that are accurate to 8.5 MHz) .

If one has input voltages at higher frequencies or could have there is therefore the possibility to generate free electric power , and at any scale level . It is possible by properly choosing the length of the wires , inductances and capacities with respect to the input frequency with a simple circuit , as described above, to bring frequencies at a high level with very low losses, in which case a number of these circuits must be drawn up . as a " cascade "

Description of the figures .

Referring to Fig. 1a : The conductors have numbers (1) and (2) ; these are here plotted as a thin-walled tube (high frequencies are thin-walled tube preferable) . (3) and (4) show the insulation which at spot PQRS (plotted here) are depressed because of tight winding. PQRS is the area with increased (almost doubled aether flow , $V_{ae\ total}$) . Figure 1b shows the voltage amplitude gradients with 180 ° - phase difference in conductors (1) and (2) . The locations TUVW , which are instantaneous , indicate where aether - influx - takes place. The total maximum voltage between the conductors is : $2V_{max}$ (see also in Figures 1d and 1e) . Figure 1c is a detail drawing of an instantaneously volume -region where aether influx , and hence so zero – energy absorption takes place .

Figure 1d shows square voltages (with 180 ° phase - difference) in the conductors, while Figure 1e shows "sinus " voltages . clearly visible is that a "square" is to be the preferred voltage , because of the fact that the TUVW areas are significantly greater (longer) compared with when " sine " – voltages are present in the conductors .

Certainly $2 \times \frac{3}{8} \lambda$ length per wavelength , where $2V_{max}$ voltage difference prevails is accessible by "square" - voltages , whereas with application of the " sine " - voltage less than about

$2 \times \frac{1}{4} \lambda$ Length per wavelength , to obtain a voltage difference of $> \frac{3}{4} \times 2V_{max}$ is obtainable.

In Figure 1a Rad displays running radius , wherein R_1 and R_2 have the minimum and maximum pitch radii with respect to the area with the increased V_{ae} .

In Figure 2, are : (5) and (6) , the two capacitors placed in series , wherein (6) a variable capacitance capacitor may be wherewith other than 180 ° phase differences can be set (to achieve higher frequency) . (7) and (8) show the windings with equal lengths (these are located in reality, in each other ; arrows (9) indicate this . (10) is an alternating -voltage source with variable adjustable frequency to achieve resonance levels) . (11), the on-off switch . (12) is frequency

LCD . A-B : $V_{out} \approx 2 \times V_{in}$, C-D.

Figure 3a shows the "flat - concentric" turns configuration , also called the " pancake " oscillator . The parts of the drawing will be clear , since Figure 2 has the same components and in principle an in the same way operating system. A-B is the input AC voltage; C -D is the output .

Figure 3b shows the double turns on a cylindrical surface ; the explanation of the parts is such as that associated with Figures 2 and 3a.

Figure 3c shows the double windings on a toroid ; the explanation of the parts is such as that associated with Figures 2 and 3a.

In the embodiment , as shown in Figure 3b , there is also some contribution by zero point energy in addition to the absorption as a result of the " flat - juxtaposition horizontal wires " configuration because of the oscillating in opposite induced fields within the cylinder space in the longitudinal direction thereof.

In the embodiment , as shown in Figure 3c , there is reasonably significant contribution

in the absorption of zero-point energy due to the fields which through the hole of the must oscillate. around toroid It is here where the aether speed should greatly increase and therefore because of the law of Bernoulli a noticeable drop in pressure and density in the aether takes place , resulting in the ejector effect that creates sucking in of the additional aether causing the bringing in of kinetic and potential zero - point energy . The increased field energy is transferred to the "free" electrons in the conductive coil wires. In the "aether - physics not only to the law of Bernoulli applies, but also

relation between pressure and density: $\frac{P}{\rho} = c^2$. Derivation of this connection is

to be found in inventor ' s book : Fluidum Universalis Continuum , Part I , Chapter 1.1.3 .

Conclusions.

1. A method and apparatus, by which zero point energy is extracted, in order to increase electromagnetic field energy, which is translated in an increase in kinetic energy of the "free" electrons, which is brought by means of the counter-established to the Space 2 of each other-in oscillating electro-magnetic "fields", with the same frequency, but with a phase-difference, in-parallel electron conductors, which have a small distance relative to each other.
2. A Method and Equipment, as in (1), wherein said electron-conductor lie in a flat plane.
3. A Method and Equipment, as in (1), wherein said electron-conductors lying on a cylinder surface.
4. A Method and Equipment, as in (1), wherein said electron-conductor are wound around a toroid.
5. A Method and Apparatus, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein the two electron-conductors are of equal length.
6. A Method and Apparatus, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein the two electron-conductors at one end connected to each other by means of two in-series-arranged capacitors.
7. A Method and Apparatus, as in (6), wherein said capacitors have the same capacity (and thus a 180 ° phase difference occurs).
8. A Method and Equipment, as in (6), wherein the capacity of one of the said two capacitors, the half-capacity value of the other (and there is a phase difference of 135 ° occurs), which is a doubling of frequency accomplishes.
9. A Method and Equipment, as in (6), wherein the capacity of one of the said two capacitors is other than those mentioned in (7) and a value (8) to obtain other phase differences.
10. A Method and Equipment, as in (6), wherein the capacitance values of said capacitors are located less than 10 picofarads.
11. A method and apparatus, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein said electron conductors have a tubular shape.
12. A Method and Apparatus, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein an AC-voltage source by varying frequency is set (for setting up resonance frequencies) in a circuit which is formed by said electron-conductor, as well as by the said capacitors.

13. A Method and Apparatus, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein the time characteristic of the voltage which is generated by said alternating voltage source of the saw-tooth, trapezoidal-like or block-type.

14. A Method and Equipment, as in (2), wherein more than one in the horizontal plane lying above the other coil systems are situated at some distance (for the prevention of interference), which is fed by one and the same alternating voltage source.

15. A Method and Equipment, as in (3), forming a plurality of a cylinder-surface winding systems are located on the annular surfaces, with some distance between them and concentric with each other, which are fed by one and the same alternating voltage source.

16. A Method and Apparatus, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein the power end of the winding, which is not connected to said alternating voltage source, an "open" direct from-end.