

A no-nonsense way to create a RMF in the TPU

The Basic Idea

The control coils are either wound trifilar, or are 3 separate layers. In either case there are 3 coils, and they go the full 360° around the collector coil. I am leaning more to the trifilar approach because it correlates better with the "several segments" requirement, and all 3 coils are at the same strength as they are wound on the same layer.

The RMF can easily be created by applying a cosine wave (f') to the collector coil, and a sine wave (f) to the control coils. This is from patent 4,595,843.

One of the few solid and irrefutable clues SM gave was that lamp cord is used as the collector coil. This is a significant clue. It is unlikely that SM is simply paralleling the two conductors. No bifilar connection of any sort is implied here for now. Keep this two wire collector in mind for the next part. So we now have COL1 and COL2.

As a result of Vortex's excellent work regarding the RMF's and the discovery that harmonics will also work for one of the two quadrature coils, I am proposing that we drive COL1 with f_1' , and the CTL's 1, 2, and 3 with f_1 , f_2 , and f_3 respectively. This ties in well with SM saying that we need f_1 , f_2 , and f_3 .

With the proper generators at hand, drive COL1 along with the CTL's in order to create the faster than light (FTL) RMF, and COL2 becomes "excited" and begins to act as the collector. This is of course a leap of faith and where the "magic" is supposed to happen. Maybe there is some kind of energy release when the RMF exceeds c (a photon boom?).

A Further Embodiment Of The Idea

What happens if the phase of the cosine wave driving COL1 is *inverted*? Will this not reverse the direction of the RMF? If this is correct, then to satisfy SM's comments about rotating a field in two directions, AND canceling flux, **what if we drive COL1 with f' , and we drive COL2 with NOT f' ?** This should produce two CRMF's.

Well, it so happens that we don't need to electronically invert the cosine to feed COL2 because we can simply connect COL1 and COL2 in series bifilar. This will produce the required inversion in COL2.

So we now have the desired flux cancellation and a relative linear velocity between the two that should easily exceed c .

This setup however presents the problem of not having an overall net RMF which a compass can follow. The other problem falling out of this configuration is obvious.....where do we derive the output from?

SM may have left a clue regarding this, and that was that many currents can be present in a wire at the same time, and one only has to find a way to tap this energy relative to their potential power source. It is believed that "cold" and "hot" electricity can flow in a wire simultaneously.

As Vortex noted in his "Radiant Event" theory, perhaps ortho-rotation might occur with two CRMF's and hence couple to the collector. In this case however, it is the collectors that are directly involved in creating the CRMF's.

It would seem that this setup will also create a scalar wave or field. Slightly change the frequency of f or f' , and this will result in a rotating scalar? In any event, this seems to tie nicely also with the theory that two canceling fields don't really cancel, but "something" else happens.

Afterthoughts

After contemplating the idea of this setup and re-reading much of the SM material, I am again leaning towards the notion that pulses (or impulses) are used in the device. **It's the only input that makes sense considering all the factors.**

With the ideas presented above, I can only hope that the RMF can still be created in this manner using pulses instead of sinusoidals.

In my estimation, the key to cracking the secret of the TPU's operation, is discovering how the applied frequencies are related to the circumference of the collector coil. The rest will absolutely fall into place.

It has occurred to me that the outer control coil is possibly used as a feedback control mechanism. Signals seen on this coil will be the summation of all the signals input to the control coils. As such, this net feedback signal is what tells the control unit when it is getting close to creating the "intersecting" (superpositioning) frequencies (pulses). This however is only a theory, but seems to make sense at this point.

A possible relationship between frequency and circumference of the TPU

The answer may be: **VELOCITY**

The calculated velocity of the RMF in the 15" TPU as per SM is 41,893 m/s. This is at a frequency of 35 kHz. $v = 2\pi rf$ is the equation for **Linear Velocity**. f = frequency, and r = radius of TPU.

In order for the RMF (single RMF) to have a velocity of c in the 15" TPU, the frequency would have to be about 250 MHz.

42 km/s is pretty fast, but it is a far cry from 3×10^8 m/s.

Perhaps SM is NOT implying that the desired velocity is c , although he references it at least once. One other time he says the following:

"Has anyone ever done any research on what happens when we create a magnetic field and revolve it faster and faster? What changes, and at what speed or frequency of the pulsed field do things suddenly change?"

So this leaves open the possibility of almost any velocity. Note also that he says "pulsed field"???

Maybe "something" does change at 42 km/s with a 15" TPU?

The Kicks

There is a body of work by Dragone, Harwood, and Alek that suggests a **Negative Impulse** occurs at switch closure of a coil that has a remnant opposing flux within. Apparently this phenomenon is seen in the Adams motor and in many Tesla Coil replications. This negative flux and impulse is of reversed polarity, i.e. it charges the source, and it consists of "cold" electricity. Alek states that the coil will go into negative resistance for this brief phase.

The kicks are apparently the basis for overunity in the TPU. Investigations of the above mentioned works merits closer examination of the effect, and is worthy of its own paper. For the purpose of the theories discussed here, it will simply be assumed that the kicks do occur.

90° Coupling Mechanism

According to patent 4,210,859, "Inductive device having orthogonal windings", it is possible to achieve 90° coupling by applying a second static B-field to each 90° plane. VTA researcher Barry Beasley has experimentally verified this method in his "VTA_Conditioning.pdf" paper.

Putting it all together

It would appear that the TPU operates via a multi-step process. Some of these steps may be as follows:

- 1) switch a coil with a relatively high current, very short duration impulse
- 2) capture the overunity negative impulse on the collector and feed it back
- 3) use minimum 3 frequencies such that superpositioning occurs
- 4) drive the collector coil as well such that a RMF is created
- 5) the RMF sweeping across the electrostatic impulses is analogous to Faraday induction

IDEAS

RMF with pulses.

RMF with sines.

RMF using sines in the CTLSEC and COL1 coils. Then pulse CTL's 1, 2, and 3. The pulses will couple electrostatically, and because of the RMF, "something odd" may manifest. All CTL's are single and wound trifilar 360°.