

The STEAP TPU, investigation into the Steven Marks TPU

by
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The crucial fact to keep in mind is that each plate of a capacitor has a huge amount of **mobile electrons**.

To charge a capacitor, mobile electrons are 'pumped', via the external circuit, from one plate of the capacitor to the other plate in order to charge the capacitor. In the case of the TPU, this pumped charge is at three harmonically linked frequencies into the positive plates (the coils) around the common negative plate (the shorted copper loops).

This leaves the plate that supplies the mobile electrons positively charged and the plate that receives the electrons negatively charged. We have a DC charged capacitor with a 5KHz ongoing hash.

A capacitor discharges when the external circuit allows electrons from the negatively charged plate to travel 'back' to the positively charged plate. The negative in the TPU is a floating ground.

To the external circuit, the capacitor is not an open circuit even though there is no conduction current through the dielectric.

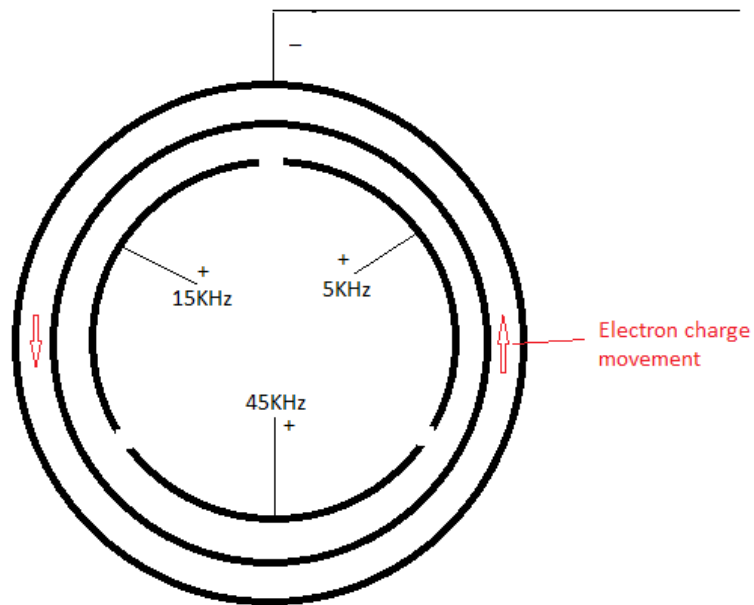
From a circuit theoretical point of view, there *is* an *electric* current through the capacitor and that current is proportional to the time rate of change of the voltage across.

From an electromagnetic point of view, there is a *displacement current* (changing electric flux) through the dielectric and this **current produces a magnetic field** in the same way that a conduction current does. This is seen in the TPU on startup with a compass, **until** the capacitance has a full charge, if a load is connected, then the magnetic field will continue due to continual displacement current.

A schematic of how the TPU "capacitor" is arranged is shown as Fig: 1 in this document. To make this work, the mobile electrons are supplied to each positive plate (coil), at different frequencies, for example 5KHz, 15KHz and 45KHz (base, 3rd and 9th harmonics). This positive charge comes from a charging choke (the CMC's seen in the SM TPU's). I believe it is the only function of these chokes, and all TPU's have these, even the very first simple open TPU which drove two 100w lamps.

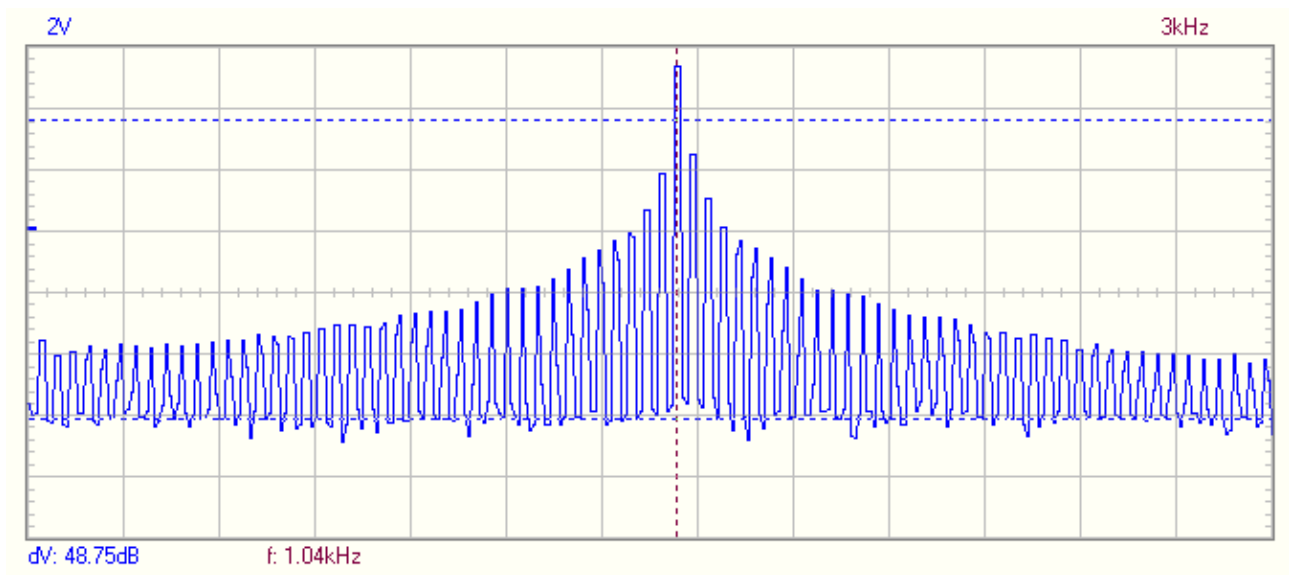
So where does the overunity come from? I believe it is from the charge which always exists between the ionosphere and the earth, and where lightning comes from when that charge gets too high. The reaction of the harmonics within this unusual capacitor, possibly draws in this charge, just as a capacitor over time will gain charge if left on its own, but here we are using a multi frequency pump within a configuration which is a type vortex. This is conjecture on my behalf, but seems to fit the bill of events.

Please be careful with this item, I have been having some bad dizzy spells and also static discharge from putting keys into the locks on my gate. I believe I build up a huge static charge within my body, you have been warned.

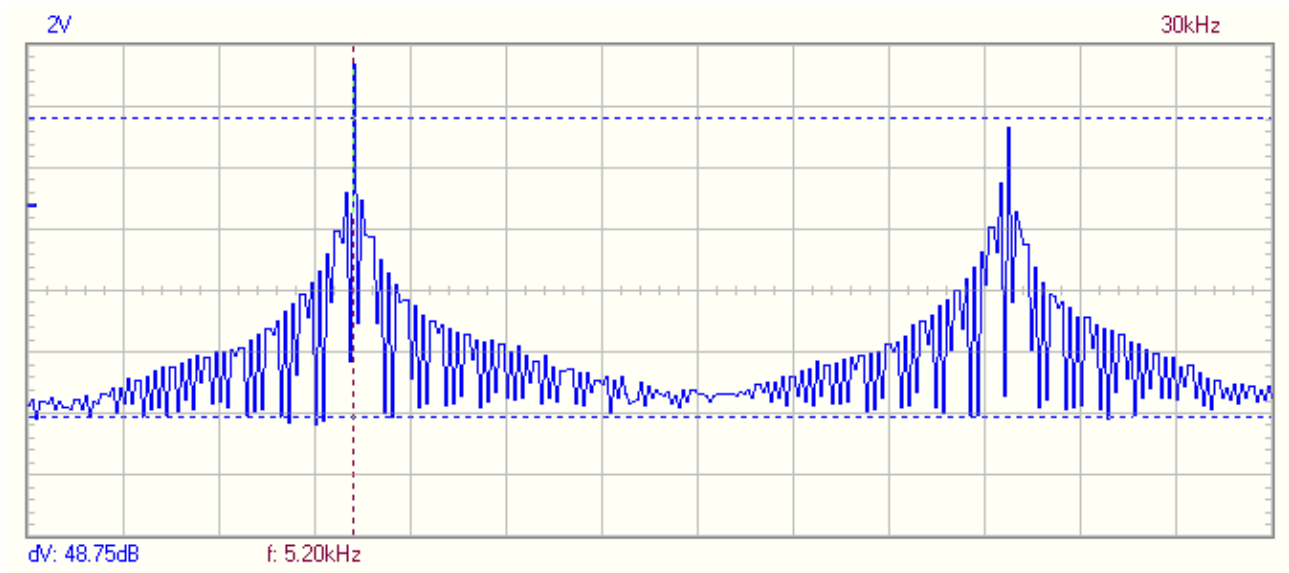


Schematic of electron charge movement within the capacitance of the TPU loop and control coils.

Fig: 1



Sub harmonic buildup of base frequency 5.20KHz



5.20KHz harmonic build up. The peaks move and cross over giving a large kick, must be seen to appreciate what is seen.

Below:- example frequency overlay of base, 3rd and 9th harmonics. All switch pulse high at the same time.

