

I have set it up quickly in the hope you see the importance of doing the test.
You don't have to be an EE to do this it's not difficult at all, and you will learn A LOT from doing it.

The transformer experiment does not involve 3 frequencies nor intermodulation.

It's two frequency's running slightly out of phase.

The TPU uses 3 switches, and most thought that 3 frequencies were needed, one for each switch. This is not exactly the case as only one clock frequency is used in a special way which creates two different frequencies which form 3 switching times in the form of ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF etc. SM often talked about squeezing a hose pipe with water in it so as the water would come out of the end, also that this is like an electron accelerator.

I will now drop some things for you to think about.

*It's not magnetic fields that power the TPU.

***It's Electrons.**

*The Magnetic fields only make the electrons stop, when needed. (Means to an end)

*Magnetic waves or standing waves are not what produces the kick.

***Electrons hitting their target do.**

*However, the magnetic waves control the moment of the big kick, as said they do not create it.(it's electrons)

It is the current, electron current, in a wire that creates the magnetic field, and in the TPU it is the change of current to magnetic field and back again that makes electrons clump together, primarily in the form of magnetic flux. In the TPU there are two areas of magnetic field generation, first within the CMC, and secondly around the core of the toroidal unit.

***The kicks are a result of electrons set in motion and thereafter freeing them so they can move freely, without anything holding them back, until they strike their target, and then behave like cannonballs, setting even more electrons in motion on impact, due to the kinetic energy they were given when fired.(or pulled as is actually the case)**

These electrons set in motion is a switch turning ON to charge a coil wound around a ferrite core, the CMC. Freeing them is the switching OFF of the switch and the current moving in the same direction as when the switch was ON, for example, as in a DC to DC boost converter.

Maybe this is too hard to imagine for you..

Let me give you some more DEEP insight and understanding to this,

Because of the high voltage potential on the Plate, The electrons are attracted towards the plate or Anode of the tube, but before they reach the Anode, the power is cut. You need a very high frequency and a high voltage to do this (Tubes!)
(High frequencies are the REAL catalyst).

Remember he is talking about “tubes”. In a boost converter the anode is the positive plate of a capacitor, the negative being connected to the “input supply.” The positive “plates” are the two shorted “core coils” of the TPU unit, the negative plates are the first coils wound over the core plates. This is a new type of distributive capacitance where you have two capacitors actively connected within an inductive supply, the over wound coils. A capacitor here is working also as a transformer.

Now, since the power is cut, the electrons are free to move without anything holding them back, and they have gained enough kinetic energy to full fill their journey, **moving close to the speed of light**, remember the Part about the inertia energy available for conversion when they strike their target.

The anode, the positive plate of the capacitor. This capacitor is charged with stored energy within the magnetic core when the switch turns OFF. Unlike in a boost converter, there is no diode switch, but here we have two switches out of phase which stops the capacitor back flow in a special way (think about it).

NOW Here's the REAL trick: Because the power was cut before they reached the Anode, the circuit was never closed and there was never any current flow, only electron flow due to their response to the voltage potential...FREE electron flow if it was not for the energy hungry filament which is boiling them off the Cathode, at 3 amps..So you need to figure out that part.
Flowing water can make a paddle wheel turn, but a turning paddle wheel also can move water..

***Your frequency's are only a means to an end, this means they are used to force the electron stream, to strike their target in the right place at the right time, all at once, and combining into one big kick.**

Do this in small steps, moving over the output coil, in a circular motion and you can think of the result.

It's an AC ripple from the magnetic fields, and the kicks are electrons hitting the coil in one direction, DC.

The vibration comes from the kinetic energy from the electron stream that is touching the output coils.

Remember there are no diode switches as in a DC to DC boost converter, the electrons hit one another across what SM called the output coil. This is similar to

what happens with standing waves within a distribution line, but here it is not a common standing wave, here not high voltage is created, but high current. This is similar to a charged capacitor having its terminals shorted, infinite current.

This is how the thing ticks and the transformer test will give you these answers.

Like I said it's not difficult at all.

I do not like to see you putting in this much effort without knowing where and what to look for.

So now you know why I said....Start at the beginning.

Which is what I did, and as so I am doing we those who are following me.

PS: As you see this has got nothing to do with the mechanical tpu magnet setups or whatever you changed your new pathway to.

So my advice is to rethink your new direction and with this new information, you can start looking in the right one.

It took me 6 years to figure this out.

It has taken me from 2013 until 2021, 8 years, a lot of time and money

PSS: This is also how Mr.Tesla powered his '31 Pierce Arrow, except for the fact that he used beam triodes, and he actually used the grid to accelerate the electrons towards the Anode.

As you might know this is the exact opposite way of doing things in regular vacuum tube setups, as in that example the grid is limiting electron flow by pushing the electrons back towards the Cathode...

Simply said, in normal tube setups electron flow is LIMITED by the charge on the grid, and in our new FE example here, electron flow is CAUSED by the charge on the grid.

So it's the other way around!

When the two transformers are always in sync, the situation is fixed, but when they run slightly out of phase there will be moments when the Anode is at a zero voltage potential whilst the field from the Cathode is accelerating electrons, I suggest you look for this exact moment, or you can use a triode instead, and measure what reaches the Anode.

Now you can also see why the frequency's are related to the length of the track, so to speak.

The time of travel, longer the coils will create a different frequency.

Also rethink the standing wave part, if it really is standing waves, the kicks always hit

at the same spot, the wires will melt just there, not good, **you need a moving field to distribute the heat from impacts, as well as to cause the DC output.**

I think I have explained myself on that one. The movement felt is the sequence, the bump felt is when the “electrons” hit a short situation.