

'Cyclotron'-electron accelerator on Zero point energy.

Extract.

A method and equipment, wherein "free" electrons, are being accelerated in (a) thin conductor(s), in which in sections an alternating-voltage with increasing amplitude is effectuated by means of surrounding permanent-magnetic fields, in such a way that their kinetic energy is sufficient to overcome a rectifying threshold to be able to charge a direct current storage; this using a "signal"-generator, of which the energy needed is obtained from the energy produced.

Subject.

A Method and equipment derived therefrom have been found for giving high kinetic energy to "free" electrons, which make a high direct voltage storage possible via a diode wherein use is made of

- (a) high-frequency signal generation,
- (B) high-frequency oscillation resonance in main circuit,
- (c) permanent magnetism in the main circuit,
- (d) super-conductivity in thin metallic films in main circuit,
- (e) a main-circuit going around many times through the same permanent-magnetic fields,
- (f). Zero point energy as a power source.

Summary

In the period 2002 - 2005 it was found that, if 'free' electrons are being oscillated through very thin conductors at higher frequencies, they lose much of their ohmic resistance in said conductors and connected circuits. If said conductors with "free" electrons, which have almost no ohmic resistance, are located in a primary permanent-magnetic field, in which the lines of force are parallel to said conductors, then the primary permanent-magnetic fields are capable, per each oscillation, from the southern direction, to exercise a driving force to said 'free' electrons that simultaneously with the oscillations, a directed flow is being produced.

By said primary permanent-magnetic field is an oscillation of work performed; This work caused deformation field with the same frequency; This field distortions are cause for intermittent allow flow of Aether (action-Law, Bemouilli the Aether) which brings its own zero-energy additions per oscillation with it.

By providing multiple primary permanent magnetic fields around conductors said high kinetic energies can be obtained for the 'free' electrons, which can charge a capacitor. Than high through a diode The distance between the permanent magnets, the fields that cause said to be a harmonic of the wavelength of the oscillties of the "free" electrons.

If the circuit on a sufficient scale, surrounded by plenty of permanent-magnetic fields than more electrical energy can be obtained, the electrical signal generator, which supplies the oscillations consumed. Resulting is a net conversion of Zero point energy into electrical energy.

Objective of the invention.

Generating electrical energy from Zero point energy is the primary objective. However of secondary importance is that very high voltages can be achieved with the technology of this invention, which is of importance for the application of the harrow Biefeld-Brown Effect procedures to obtain. levitation, or space, or for new transport technologies.

Description.

(a) Theory.

In Patent Applications of inventor with the numbers: 1029476 and 1030697 is the technology of the oscillation of an electromagnetic field treated within a primary permanent magnetic field, which was about converting zero point energy into electrical energy in both applications but specifically different technologies.

The derivation of the formula for the generated electrical energy absorbed due to zero point energy, containing all variables, as follows:

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

$$v_{el} = \frac{V_{max} \cos(2\pi \cdot \nu \cdot t)}{d \cdot m_{el.f(v)}}. \text{ For sinusoidal wave is: } \bar{v}_{el} = \frac{V_{max} \sqrt{2}}{2d \cdot m_{el.f(v)}};$$

$$\bar{v}_{el} \approx \frac{V_{max}}{d \cdot m_{el.f(v)}}.$$

For an approximate 'block' is voltage;

Absorption occurs during the movement against it, the field-direction (ether-wind), so the speed:

$$\bar{v}_{el} \approx v_{ae} + \frac{V_{max}}{d \cdot m_{el.f(v)}} \Delta t. \quad . \text{ Per unit of time, there are } \nu \text{ pulses, whereby these}$$

average speed increases exhibits:

$$\Delta v_{el} = \nu \left(v_{ae} + \frac{V_{max}}{d \cdot m_{el.f(v)}} \right).$$

With 'block' voltage is: $d = \lambda / 2.$ The increase in the kinetic energy.

$$\text{per unit of time: } \frac{m_{el.f(v)} \Delta v_{el}^2}{2},$$

The ether-speed is the field strength divided by the density of the aether $x_{const} = c_1$

Per unit of time is the absorbed energy - increased electrical energy:

$$\Delta E_{kin} = \frac{m_{e,f(v)} \Delta v^2}{2} \approx \frac{m_{e,f(v)} \cdot \left\{ v \left(v_{\infty} + \frac{V_{max}}{d \cdot m_{e,f(v)}} \right) \right\}^2}{2}$$

$$\Delta E_{kin} = \frac{v^2 m_{e,f(v)}}{2} \left(c_1 \frac{H}{\rho} + \frac{2V_{max}}{\lambda \cdot m_{e,f(v)}} \right)^2$$

Thus, the electric power-increase is proportional to: the squares of-the (1) frequency, (2) the field strength, (3) amplitude of the voltage. Have fully confirmed this. Numerous laboratory tests

Nomenclature used physical quantities: $m_{e,f(v)}$: Mass of the electron, depending on the movement rapidly here with this technology are not yet relativistic speeds, so $f(v)$ can be omitted.

d: distance over which oscillations takes place

λ : wavelength of the 'injected' voltage signal

Vmax: maximum amplitude

H: field strength

ρ : density of the aether

(b) Technology.

Figure 1 shows an electrical circuit associated with: permanent magnets arrangement, signal generator, high-voltage DC power supply storage, and retrieval, or 2nd-circuit, for power supply to signal generator.

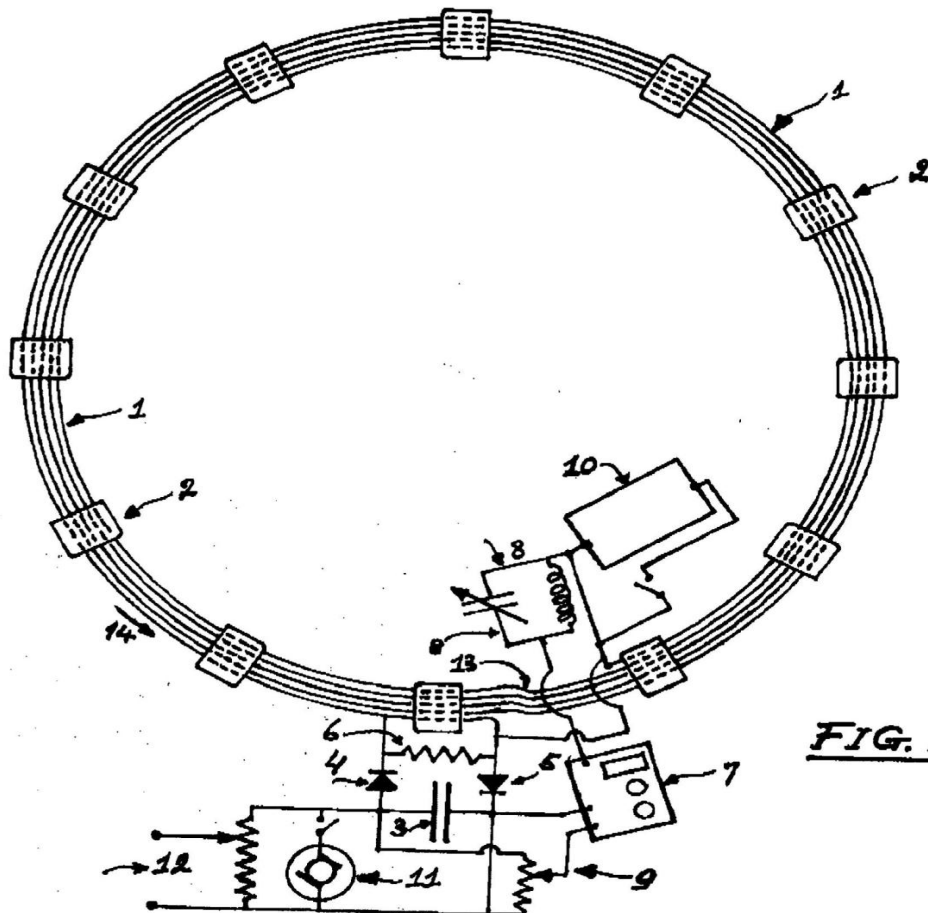


FIG. 1

The electron conductor goes in this setup many times around through circular placed permanent magnets.

It is equally possible that said permanent magnets are arranged in a straight or curved line, however, limiting large length hereto, the "cyclotron" is the preferred configuration.

Since the frequencies associated with the desired as high as possible zero point energy absorption should be selected as high as possible, the electron conductor is made preferably of thin-walled copper, Cu tube with a layer of Silver, Ag, at the outside of less than 10 microns thick.

It is also necessary that the entire circuit must be set on the "resonance" frequency.

At passage through each permanent magnetic field, wherein the conductor passing through openings in said magnets; the kinetic energy of the electrons is getting higher.

After sufficient (a configurable number) passages the kinetic energy of the electrons can be high enough for 'a diode' to be able to deliver the desired high-voltage.

Storage of the electron can be done in big capacitors. (modern "Leyden jars")

An object of this invention is to achieve voltages of up to 50,000 Volts, in which also can be provided, in some low-power at this voltage to f.i. activate asymmetric capacitors which everywhere, including in space, exercise thrust forces without the need for energy or fuel to be fed. Said asymmetric capacitor systems were already 40 years ago developed in the USA for the Air Force by Dr. T. Townsend Brown; these developments stayed relatively secret or no attention was donated to the technology of Brown, for decades.

For further explanation of the technology of Brown one would read U.S. Patent No. 2,949,550.

The operation and theoretical background of this technology are well known by the inventor.

The thrust which asymmetrical capacitors exhibit is known as the 'Biefeld-Brown Effect'.

If there is no leakage of electrons, internally, ie an excellent dielectric um is required between the plates of the said asymmetric capacitors and also not externally, good insulation against leakage by the air or other medium, then the thrust is 'ad-infinitum'" and is provided by the 'gravitational inflow'.

If we let the thrust work anti-gravitational, ie if we want 'levitation', then the negative plate of the capacitor needs to be located vertically below

the positive plate and if horizontal movement is desired, then the positive plate has to be located in the direction of the movement compared to the negative plate; also in this case the energy is being supplied by the 'gravitational inflow'.

'Space-time' bends and a gravitational surf will established; on the angle of inclination of which the 'plate-pair of the capacitor continuously 'surfs'.

It will be obvious to the reader that only some possible capacitor embodiments are possible for operation of this technology.

Also, it is essential that the ohmic resistance in the cyclotron-circuit is minimal.

In 2000 and 2001, was shown in a number of experiments, that if 'free' electrons are send through very thin conductors, but only then if AC voltage of higher frequencies is applied, said 'free' electrons encounter much lower ohmic resistance, during and after passing through said thin conductor, a reduction to 95% is achievable.

We can speak of 'almost'-super-conductivity.

While Classical Physics for years is looking for super-conductivity by choosing certain materials and matrices, inventor has followed an entirely different course, like the creation of a change in the constitution of the 'electron-in-motion'.

In the period 1998-2000, a number of important discoveries were made regarding the constitute of the electron, such as the Primary Physica is showing:

(a) The spiral motion of the electron results because of 'spin' over not one, but two axes that are perpendicular to each other; both rotations bring forth a sinusoidal motion, but these are 90° out of phase; hence the resulting movement a 'spiral'.

The fluid-dynamic 'Magnus Effect' acts here.

The 'spiral' movement takes place not only in matrices, but also in the free space.

The explanation of the 'spiral' motion is included in Fluidum Universalis Continuum, Part I, "Introduction in fluid-mechanical Physica, Section 3.1.5.9

(b) The highly "elastic" constitution of the electron gives it 'positive mass' when the electron is 'in motion'; however, if the electron does not move and, in particular, if the electron, together with other electrons is located in large density of electrons, such as on a high negatively charged capacitor-plate, or in a 'ball-lightning" configuration, then the electron will become so aether-liquid deficit between the vortex rings, that there will be negative pressure inside the electron with respect to the working pressure of Aether in the immediate vicinity.

In this circumstance, we find that the electron has a negative mass.

As such these electrons can give 'levitation' to materials, which electrons with 'negative mass' make part of.

The subjects: 'gravitational influx', 'Levitation', 'gravitational maintenance' of the orderly flow of elementary Particles, "negative-mass for electrons in concentrations of high density, the electron" at-rest", etc. are all extensively discussed in several chapters of "Fluidum Continuum", Part II, the "Micro Phenom Ones" by inventor: available at Teknerios Publishing Co., 10510 Garneys Ferry Rd, Eastover, SC, 29044, USA...

The booklet, "electro-gravitics" Thoma Valone, PE, is helpful with some insight with respect to the Biefeld-Brown Effect.

Notwithstanding the fact that they are secretive is with respect to applications of the Biefeld-Brown Effect, inventor can inform that it's already being used in practice by the Defence in the USA, eg on the B2 bomber.

The technology of Brown has been extensively shown in 1958 in location: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, OH, and was thereafter placed in a 'black box' program.

This technology of Brown had long been an important step forward in space, especially if it is combined with the technology of this invention, in which the energy supply is provided by the zero point energy.

Combining the technologies of Brown and inventor makes that space travel could be Feasible and inexpensive within a short time.

(c) Description of the figures.

(See next Page for Figures.)

Figure-1 "shows a circuit (circular here, but may also be elongated), which at least passes once through a plurality of permanent magnets, in which all the magnets are oriented such that the south poles are pointing in the direction of the direct current component of the total electrical current in the said circuit.

Figure 2, shows a detail of a permanent-magnet (one from the total 'cyclotron') having a plurality of relatively small openings through which the electron conductor comes through; one and the same electron conductor goes around a few times, whereby each time after completing a circumferential corridor a hole position is skipped.

Figure 3, shows the 'cyclotron' "electron-accelerator at the periphery of a space vehicle integrally composed with a large asymmetrical plate capacitor, with an open central portion, wherein the control housing is situated.

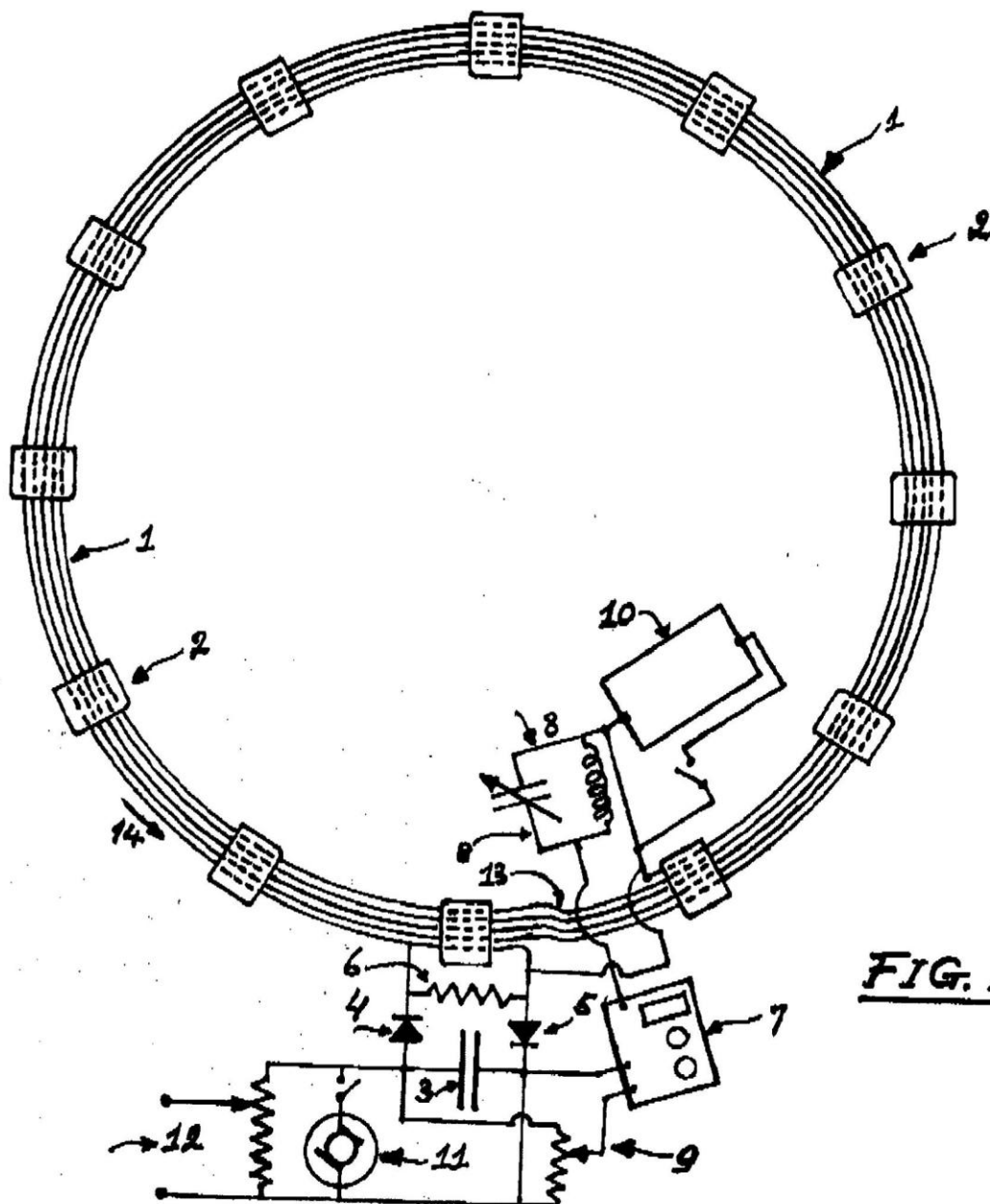
Figure 1 is, (1): conductor, which can go through severall times, each time changing of hole of the permanent magnets, (2): permanent magnets with relatively small holes, which a conductor runs through, (3): large capacity capacitor (Leyden jar), (4). and (5): diodes, (6): high ohmic resistance, (7): signal generator, (8): oscillator 'tank-.circuit', (9): DC voltage power supply for signal generator

(10): electron-polarizer unit, (11) high-voltage motor (Poggendorff), (12): DC power take-off.

(13): region where conductor always jumps to another hole-route (5 Conductor passages are drawn in), (14): resulting direction of the saw-tooth movement of the 'free' electrons.

In Figure 2, (front and side view) is, (15): permanent magnet, (16): holes, which conductor runs through, (17): cross-sectional view of conductor, (18): length cross view of conductor, (19): tube-shape, (20): electron-conductor layer of less than 15 microns thick.

In Figure 3, (cross-section at rest in the vertical plane) is, (21) permanent magnets with holes through it, (22): asymmetric capacitor consisting of ring-shaped discs, plus, as well as, minus for 'lift' (23): sub-systems, as in Figure 1, as well as operating and control electronics (24): second asymmetric capacitor with different sectors, in which charge can be moved from section to section, to facilitate control in the horizontal plane, (25) controlroom, and 'charge'.



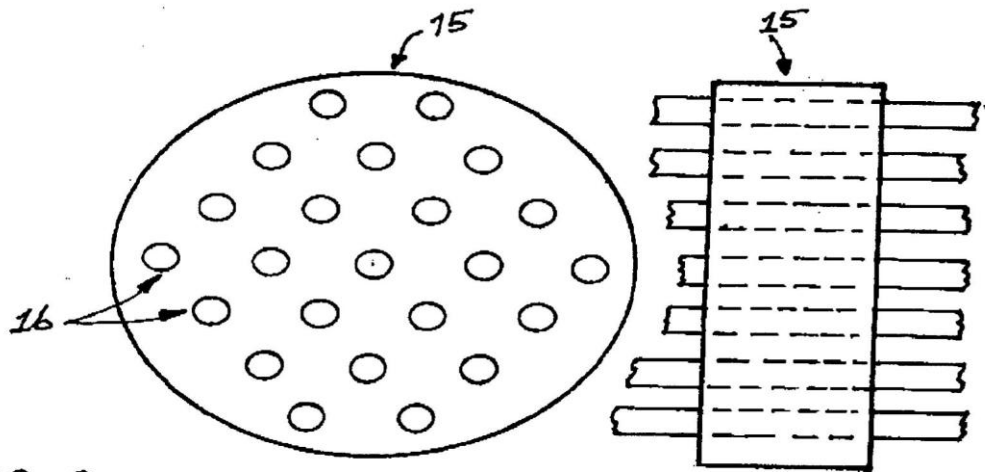


FIG. 2

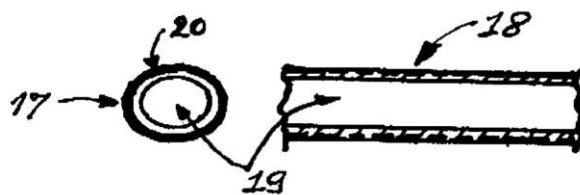
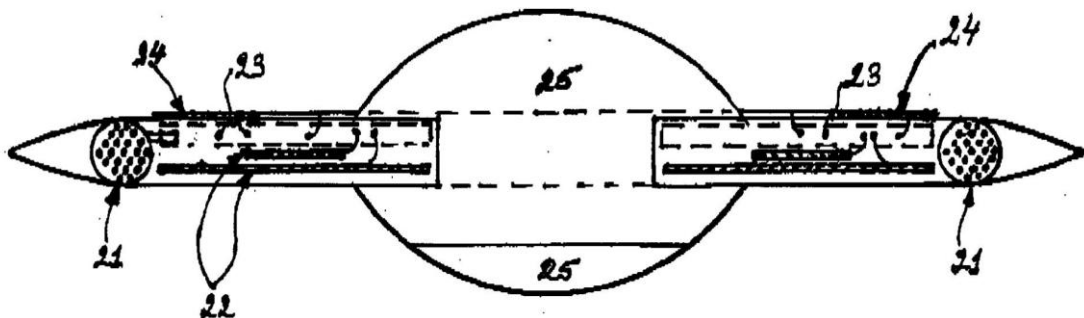


FIG. 3



Conclusions.

1. A method and Equipment, wherein "free" electrons are being accelerated, in thin conductor(s), in which in sections an alternating-voltage with increasing amplitude is effected by means of surrounding permanent-magnetic fields, in such a way that their kinetic energy is sufficient to overcome a rectifying threshold to be able to charge a DC storage; this using a 'signal' generator, for which the required energy is supplied from the energy produced.
2. A Method and Equipment, as in (1), wherein said conductor(s) are running in parallel with the lines of force of one or more primary permanent-magnetic fields.
3. A Method and Equipment, as in (1) and (2), wherein said conductor(s) are running through openings in the permanent magnets, which create said permanent-magnetic fields.
4. A Method and Equipment, as in (1), (2) and (3), wherein said conductors are Looping-back, and one or several times, run through the same permanent magnets.
5. A Method and Equipment, as in (4), wherein said looping-back, occurs in a just about a circular

path.

6. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein said conductor(s) is tubular, and possibly thin walled.

7. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein a thin coating of an excellent electron conductor is applied to said conductor(s).

8. A Method and Equipment, as in (7), wherein said excellent electron conductor, which is applied on said conductor(s), consists of any of the following elements Cu, Al, Ni, Ag, Ir, Os, PT, Pd or a combination of these.

9. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein said permanent-magnets, whose fields surround the conductor(s), exists at equal distances from each other, measured in the longitudinal direction of the conductor(s).

10. A Method and Equipment, as in (9), wherein said distances are a multiple of a wave-length of the alternating-voltage which will be set on said conductor(s).

11. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein said alternating-voltage signal is connected to said conductor on the spot between a so called "tank circuit", which is included in the conductor, and the first permanent magnet, where said conductor(s) are running through.

12. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein said alternating-voltage has a 'square'-, 'sawtooth'-, or 'trapezoid'- shaped time-profile.

13. A Method and Equipment, as in (11), wherein said alternating-voltage is created by a so called Signal generator, which is being energized from said DC power storage.

14. A Method and Equipment, as in (13), wherein said signal generator at the same time, energizes a second conductor (co circuit) which after absorption of the zero point-energy of the electrons therein, has sufficient electrical energy to operate said signal-generator.

15. A Method and Equipment as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein a rectifier / Diode is connected to the main circuit conductor at a place, at a distance of one or more permanent magnetic field away of where the signal generator is connected.

16. A Method and Equipment, as in (14), wherein a capacitor or battery is connected with a pole to said rectifier / diode, in such a way that electrons are allowed to pass in the direction of said capacitor or battery, to which a payload may be attached.

17. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein at the other than said pole of Said capacitor or battery, a second rectifier / diode is connected, in such a way that electrons are allowed to pass in the direction away from said capacitor or battery.

18. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein a so called 'tank-

circuit' (inductance and adjustable capacitor parallel) in said main circuit is included, for the possibility of adjusting the impedance, in relation to various loads.

19. A Method and Equipment, as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein an additional conductor-part, which is less than 15 micron thick and has a substantial area, is added between said 'tank circuit' and the place where said 'signal' is administered.

20. A Method and Equipment as in any of the preceding conclusions, wherein one or more so called a-symmetrical capacitors per switch can be connected to said capacitor (which, in this case, is a high-voltage capacitor), which is placed between said diodes.