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DISCOVERY OF "VIRTUAL INERTIA"

By Dr. Harold Aspden

I report an anomalous energy phenomenon found in my motor experiments.

Imagine an electric machine having no electrical input itself and which, when started on **no load** by a drive motor and brought up to speed (3250 rpm), thereafter runs steadily at that speed with the motor drawing a little extra input power with a time decay rate of about two minutes. The machine rotor has a mass of 800 gm and at that speed its inertial kinetic energy together with that of the drive motor is no more than 15 joules [to overcome friction], contrasting with the excess energy of 300 joules needed to satisfy the anomalous power surge [to spin up from rest.]

Imagine further that when the motor, after running five minutes or more, is switched off and the machine is stopped, **you can restart it in the same or opposite direction** and find that it now has a memory in the sense that it will not now ask for that 300 joules of excess input. 30 joules will suffice provided the time lapse between starting and restarting is no more than a minute or so.

This is not a transient heating phenomenon. At all times the bearing housings feel cool and any heating in the drive motor conductors would imply an increase of resistance and a build-up of power input to a higher steady state condition.

The experimental evidence is that there is **something spinning of an ethereal nature coextensive with the machine rotor**. That 'something' has an effective mass density 20 times that of the rotor, but it is something that can spin independently and take several minutes to decay, whereas the rotor comes to rest in a few seconds.

Two machines of different rotor size and composition reveal the phenomenon and tests indicate variations with time of day and compass orientation of the spin axis. One machine, the one incorporating the weaker magnets, showed evidence of gaining strength magnetically, as the tests were repeated over several days.

I will soon be reporting in detail on these findings, after further work and evaluation of the implications. The phenomenon was something I should have been prepared for, having regard to my years of theorizing, but **this discovery was unexpected as it has crept in loud and clear in a project aimed at testing a motor principle totally unrelated to 'vacuum spin'**. It has appeared obtrusively and I do not yet know whether, in adapting to its presence, it can serve in improving machine performance or become detrimental.

Readers who are curious about my more general research endeavors may find interest in the specification of U.S. Patent No. 5,376,184 granted to me on December 27th 1994. In connection with the subject of this particular communication I quote from lines 3 to 28 of column 21 of that patent:

"Extract from US Patent 5,376,184:

Now, in a practical device, one can similarly set up electric fields in a metal rotor by displacing those charge carriers, either by inertial action or by the action of a magnetic field directed along the spin axis. However, even here physicists have problems understanding the phenomena they observe, as one may see from the scientific paper by James F. Woodward: *Electrogravitational Induction and Rotation, Foundations of Physics*, 12, pp 467-478 (1982). On page 472 one reads, after a statement that machine operation produced induced charge in evidence from a voltage:

Plainly, an effect of some sort is present. Since a negative charge appears during spindown, we may infer either that (1) an initially present positive charge disappears during spindown, or (2) some process drives the sample case to negative potentials during spindown. The genuine disappearance of charge from the sample/sample-case assembly would be, of course, prima facie evidence for the existence of electrogravitational reduction.

"What this means is that electric charge can be held displaced within a metal to set up electric field gradients

in that metal. Woodward did this by inertial spin action, possibly affected by extraneous magnetic fields, such as the earth's field, but a similar result can be obtained by building a series-connected capacitor stack."

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THE ASPDEN EFFECT

By Hal Fox

The discovery of "Virtual Inertia" (which in Aspden's honor, we name **The Aspden Effect**) is, in my judgement, the type of fundamental discovery that may force dramatic changes in our understanding of physical reality. There may be others who have noticed this effect, but Dr. Harold Aspden immediately initiated a series of events: he observed a new and unpredicted anomaly, he did not reject it, he added to his experimental knowledge by replication (different times, different motors, different magnetic orientations), he made some preliminary attempts to tie this new evidence into his understanding of the physical world, and he disclosed the information to his friends (in this case including the pages of *New Energy News*). **These are the actions of a true scientist.** One of the most important attributes of a true scientist is that he/she does not allow theory to get in the way of the experimental facts. Another important attribute is the willingness to share his/her findings.

Because of the importance of this discovery, this is my attempt to describe and understand this discovery:

Aspden is apparently working with permanent magnet rotors (he writes: "One machine, the one incorporating the weaker magnets, showed evidence of gaining strength magnetically..."). The rotor weighs 800 grams. There is a resistance to spinning up the rotor (science/engineering uses the term inertia) so that it requires energy to get the rotor up to speed. This energy is measured at 300 joules (one volt at one amp = one Watt. One Watt for one second = one Joule/sec of power).

When the machine is rotating at the speed of 3250 rpm, the **inertial kinetic energy** of the 800-gram rotor, plus the drive motor rotor, needs no more than 15 Joules to continue rotating. Apparently, that energy is being used to overcome air friction, bearing friction, and any other losses that might be occurring.

Now run the machine for, say, five minutes. Dr. Aspden found that **if the machine is started up again within a minute, from rest, only 30 Joules is required to bring**

the machine back up to rated speed! I invite you to ask any high school science teacher or any college professor of physics or engineering if this observation can be explained by current physical principles. I am quite sure that you will not find anyone who will agree that these experimental results are even possible. **Therefore, it is an anomaly,** a deviation from the normal rule.

Aspden states, "The experimental evidence is that **there is something spinning**" [with the rotor, and he adds] "of an aethereal nature coextensive with the machine rotor." That something of an ethereal nature implies, **strongly implies**, that this experiment is a dramatic demonstration that there is an ether and that our scientific model of the real world **has been wrong for over 75 years!** Unless someone can come up with an explanation based on the current model of nature, then this experiment is one of the simplest methods to demonstrate to students, of all ages, that there is an ether.

Aspden further discovers and reports, "...variations with time of day and compass orientation of the spin axis." My interpretation would include the assumption that if the ether spins with the rotor, **then there is a big chunk of ether that is spinning with the earth.** [That information could explain why the most famous negative experiment in scientific history -- the Michelson-Morley experiment measuring light speed -- did not find a difference in the speed of light with and perpendicular to the earth's motion.] Also, if there is a rotating ether around the earth, then there could be an interaction between rotor-ether spin and earth-ether spin. Therefore, suggesting some interesting new experiments that could be made to find out precisely how much interference one could measure between differently oriented ether spins.

If our understanding of the ether is correct, it is the sum total of the universe's electromagnetic radiations and it has the characteristic of not being discernable **except from a rotating frame of reference.** We also understand that the energetic ether is the ultimate source of that effect which we label as inertia. (See Puthoff's report, *NEN*, February 1994). What is so fascinating about this discovery is that "something" that is affiliated with electromagnetic fluctuations (moving at the speed of light) can maintain an imparted motion **"and take several minutes to decay"**. One might ask, "If you introduced a strong stationary magnetic field into this space, would the effect dampen quickly?" In other words do ether effects interact or would it be like trying to get two beams of light to interact?

Aspden says the following: "...you can start it in the same or opposite direction and find that it now has a memory in the sense that it will not now ask for that 300 Joules of excess input." **If it is true that the effect is non-**

directional, then the implications could be that for a period of a few minutes some ether effect has become a part of that rotor. Because this effect appears to be related to inertia, could the effect also be related to gravity within that local region?

A CHALLENGE TO OUR READERS

Many of you have asked for something that you could replicate. Here is a good one. One of our friends suggests that you use a stepping motor as the driver because it would be easier to track the input power. It was also suggested that you might want to use a flat belt pulley system to lower the speed and rotate larger masses. I hope that some of you will rotate both magnetic and non-magnetic masses of the same size and report on your results. We also ask any of you theorists, such as Tom Bearden, to give us some help to begin to understand **the Aspden Effect**.

COMMERCIALIZATION OF NEW ENERGY - NOW?

[Information courtesy of Dr. Robert Bass, Dick Liebel, John Eriksen, information received Jan. 27, 1995.]
By Hal Fox, Editor

Giant Bay Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C. under the direction of Catherine Stauber, President, has entered into the **New Energy Age**. Here is the story: Giant Bay has acquired the Sam Leach patent on "Electric Arc Plasma Steam Generation" (U.S. Patent 4,772,775, issued Sept. 20, 1988). Here are excerpts from their latest letter to shareholders (courtesy of Dick Liebel):

"Giant Bay Resources Ltd. has had a very eventful and interesting year. The main focus of the Company is now dedicated to the development and commercialization of our new technology so we can focus on earning income.

"Steam Power Generation Technology - H₂O as Fuel.

Many shareholders are already familiar with our involvement in this exciting technology, however; as few of us have a degree in Physics the description and potential of this process has now been simplified for easier understanding.

"In our more technical literature this process has been referred to as **Electric Arc Plasma Steam Generation**. This technology performs a highly efficient method of producing super-heated steam (thermal energy) using electricity and water as a primary fuel. The super-high temperatures achieved (over 10,000 - 20,000°F) compare to fossil fuel flames in the 3600°F range. These high temperatures can only improve the existing speed, efficiency and drastically reduce pollution levels of the steam-making process. This process should prove to be highly efficient and very economical.

"...After achieving encouraging results, Giant Bay has engaged Crossbow Electronics Inc. of Toronto, Canada to perform an independent study of the technology in California. Crossbow has enthusiastically embraced the technology with confidence and stated **with their professional expertise Giant Bay can have a working proof of principle prototype in just 60 to 90 days. ...**"

"Sincerely /s/ Catherine Stauber, President.

Excerpts from the December 6, 1994 News Release:

"...Crossbow Electronics Inc. of Toronto, Ontario has conducted an independent on-site testing and review of the technology's development to date. With encouraging results, Crossbow has now agreed to a contract development agreement to complete a proof in principle prototype in Toronto. **The goal is to complete and design the system to operate in an efficient, non-polluting closed-loop manner and generate more electricity than it consumes.**"

Editor's Note: I talked to John Eriksen, President of Crossbow Electronics. He confirms the statements attributed to him. He also stated that tests of a much cruder system were made at Georgia Tech with the preliminary results indicating that the thermal power measured 157 percent more than the input power. Eriksen expects that the improvements will provide additional **efficiencies**. To meet their stated goal of being able to create more electrical output than used on the input, the conversion to steam and then back to electrical output would imply that the steam-generating process is providing thermal power from two to three times the input electrical power.

COMMERCIALIZATION?

In addition to Giant Bay Resources the following companies are also involved in new energy systems: Hydro Dynamics Inc. in Georgia is manufacturing and installing electric-powered **Hydrosonic (t.m.) pumps** which have been measured to be over 100 percent efficient **not including losses**. The HydroCatalysis Power Corporation of Lancaster, Pennsylvania is developing an electrolytic cell that produces excess power. ENECO, Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah has obtained rights to intellectual property representing over thirty patents pending in the cold fusion and enhanced energy areas. UTAHKOMET is a joint venture manufacturing company in the Republic of Belarus which has been established to help provide a manufacturing base for new energy devices and systems.

Conclusion: **Commercialization has begun.**