Notes on Radiant Energy from username Spherics

When Spherics was asked if we could run the coils in the AVEC device "open-ended", this was his response:

It's a good question but you need minimal current. We tried what you suggested. Even if you drive open ended at resonance it doesn't have the effect on the ether that is required.

The system works by getting the maximum advantage from the largest mass of copper. The quantity of copper is important. Double the amount of copper, double the effect on the ether. Yet the amount of energy you need to supply has not doubled, it's stayed the same. Current flows in a wire only after an ether effect has rippled through the wire and out into the air surrounding the copper wire. Only after this has happened can current flow, which is another ether effect, then you see the typical inductor response, as the magnetic field builds. But realize that this magnetic field is a secondary response on the ether that has already been affected.

The higher the voltage the larger the ether effect. The more mass the larger the ether effect. But you have to have the current, as the current is the natural response to you having applied the high voltage in the correct way.

----The initial ether response is Tesla's radiant energy.<<<----
----To minimize the current that subsequently flows you can't use an inline resistor, it has to be the natural resistance due to the length and gauge of copper wire used.<<<----

No doubt you've read about Tesla's radiant energy experiments where he obtained heating, cooling breezes, stinging rays that penetrated everything, light effects and more. If you apply a square wave of the sort I've shown where the lower voltage is over 500V and the top voltage is over 10KV you get these affects and much more, from 6khz through to 100khz.
The length of wire in your coil needs to be long enough so the resistance of the coil is high enough that 10KV is not going to allow enough current through the wire to vaporize it. We used a capacitor bank and pulsed through a chain of 6 sat core inductor switches. Even using only one sat core inductor switch you can get stinging rays and cooling breezes. But you need a tighter pulse more defined pulse for the other effects, which the chaining of the sat cores does. The forum has mention of an example patent. Your capacitor charging network doesn't have to be sophisticated because once you've charge your cap bank the amount of charge required to keep it topped up is minimal because your current is minimal. The 500V level, via cap and charging network doesn't need to be switched; it's always on but isolated via diodes from the 10KV which is switched over the top of it.

(Note that Spherics later said that using a separate DC-powered solenoid around the pulsed coils was equivalent to using a DC offset.)

Referring to the static DC powered coils of the AVEC device said this about radiant energy and cold current:

There are a number of things that are happening with these static ether pattern (SEP) coils which I have yet to explain.
Ether pulses are emitted from the input coils which you may like to think of as charged +ve and -ve particles, or perhaps encapsulated waveforms of very high frequency. If they hit a copper wire a flow can occur on the surface of the wire between the wire and the insulation of the wire. The insulation seems to improve the flow of the charge to the plates. If a positive 'particle' hits the wire, for the flow to occur there needs to be a plate of the opposite charge connected to the wire.
This flow is cold electricity. Plate of opposite charge means using a capacitor or battery. The cold electricity on hitting the plate has a charging effect. The amount of equivalent charge that appears on the plate is dependant on dimensions of the plate and insulation on the wire. Neither of the former we can easily control with off the shelf parts unless you like to make your own capacitors/batteries. But in a SEP coil which is connected to the battery we have both positive and negative plates.
This means we get a flow through the coil of cold electricity. This has three effects:
1. The coil remains cooler than expected for the normal current flow
2. the battery charges up to some extent
3. and we believe the magnetic SEP pattern changes in a subtle way, due to this cold current flow, because the nature of the current output changes. The nature of the output can be seen in a incandescent bulb on the output. The bulb lights the same amount of room but does not strain the eyes when you look at it.
If you bang-off (quick turn-off), the SEPS, and you are very, very unlucky, you run the risk of an explosion.

When asked about how to see the ether effect on a scope:

I understand that you pulse the inner coil and the outer coil has the DC for the steady field.
Reply:
If the steady field is from a battery you'll be able to see on the terminals of the battery.
OR
Charge a 100V cap to 50V. Cut two separate pieces of wire around 8 feet long that has good insulation. Connect one wire to one terminal and the other wire to the other terminal - no circuit!. Curl the wires up into two rough cylinders, diameter unimportant.
Place near the pulse coil (with DC coil around it). Now pulse the coil whilst measuring the voltage on the cap, and scoping the cap. On the scope it looks like a very short burst of sustained oscillation.
Voltage on cap will steadily rise. Cut wire down to get best pulse definition.

When asked about how to produce the HV pulses, Spherics replied:

This is the way we see things:
Everything is ether. Elements are a stable pattern in the ether. The oscillation of the ether as a whole allows the patterns to continue. It provides the energy to keep spherical ether patterns continuing whilst allowing those spherical ether patterns to also emit ether waves. All elements emit ether waves.
You apply a voltage across a conductor. Ether waves are propagated from both ends at the same time. As they move through the copper the ether waves that the copper is made from cause further strong waves to move out from copper into the ether around it, (This is the ether shock wave), whether or not that ether is patterned into the elements of what constitutes air.
The ether shock wave is NOT the magnetic field. The ether surrounding the copper, could be ether patterned into air, or ether patterned into insulator, or just ether. This ether interferes, if you like, with the shock wave, and causes subsequent ether waves to affect the ether waves of the copper. It's a cyclical interaction that settles to a repeatable pattern of interaction. Once the repeatable pattern is established even though you still have the same voltage across the conductor
the wave from the copper is effectively attentuated and goes into building this repeatable pattern. PART OF the repeatable pattern is the magnetic field. All these waves are longitudinal.
A SEP coil generates a stable repeating pattern in the ether. An ether shockwave travelling through this pattern causes this stable repeating pattern to alter. As the shock passes the pattern reverts but in a finite amount of time. If you send out another ether shock before the pattern reverts completely, and from a different location, you can now manipulate the pattern, expand the pattern, or cause the pattern to rotate around in space. Even if this pattern does not manifest in a way that we measure as a magnetic field, it can still interact with copper to produce a current like effect.
The amplitude of the shock ether wave depends on the physical amount of copper the ether waves from both ends of the copper coil travel through and on the voltage applied across the coil.
*Let's say it takes 10 units of time to form the repeatable pattern from the application of the HV pulse. If the HV pulse is 1200V but has a rise time of 60 units, in 10 units it will only have risen to 200V. (10/60 * 1200). In affect you are only creating an ether shock wave with 200V. This is why the rise time needs to be as sharp as possible. The trailing edge needs to be as sharp as possible so that the total pulse width from start of leading edge to end of trailing edge is as short*
as possible, to minimise the rise in current so only a very small magnetic field is generated.
*Car ignition coils are not going to do much more than 500hz before the volts tail off. sparks per second = (7000rpm *4cylinder) / 60 =~ 500Hz.*
Modified TV horizontal transformer will certainly get you the volts, but you want constant pulse width in time, not percentage duty cycle, across frequencies.
The shock wave comes from the copper. The HV causes the copper to generate the shock wave. + previous answers.
Faster rise time, faster fall time. Time spent at top of pulse should be only large enough to generate a feeble magnetic
field. Straight up, straight down.

To be able to apply the voltage and remove the voltage before the current rises too high requires the highest inductance possible BUT WITH AN AIR CORE. Can't have other metals in the core.

(This requires a HV pulse generator. I recently gave up on MOSFETs after the Miller Effect interference on the gate became detrimental at higher voltages, and will go back to avalanche transistors.)

The Bifilar Pulsed Coil with Iron Delay Method

The SM (Steven Mark TPU's) designs all work on the same set of principles. A pulse into a coil generates an expanding magnetic field. The magnetic field comes into being by an underlying patterning of the ether. It is a **cascade action** on the part of the ether that causes the EFFECT of an expanding magnetic field. If you then cause a second magnetic field to expand through the same space as the already expanding magnetic field, a specific cascading action, a pattern is setup in the ether which is the EQUIVALENT of a magnetic field and has many of the characteristics of a magnetic field. By this I mean it will interact with metals, and cause the EFFECT of a current, IF the field is moving across the metal. I will refer to this field as a COMP field from now on. But please be clear this COMP field is in addition to the expected magnetic field. This COMP field, a patterning in the ether, is dampened and effectively nulled by magnetic metals. This is why if you are using an iron **core** in the coils named **control** coils you will never get a working TPU.

Steven Mark created his own delay elements using iron wire after several years of intermittent experimentation. The technique was to carefully wrap a bifilar air-coil using copper wire. The longer the length of copper the better but using identical lengths. The two coils were connected to the SAME pulse waveforms in parallel so that the magnetic field is additive NOT cancelling. The delay element was added in series to only one of the coils that made up the bifilar coil. The delay coil was made from insulated iron wire wound into an air coil. An oscilloscope was connected to both COPPER coils. The setup would be pulsed with a dc offset square wave (i.e. 0 to 20V not -10 to 10V) at the resonant frequency of the bifilar coils. The tuning consisted of cutting the iron wire down in length until an unexpected pulse/signal appeared. This pulse is the kick. I will refer to these tuned bifilar coils as kick coils.

> In the example I gave where the iron delay coil was used obviously the resistance of the iron coil needs to be negligeable compared to the resistance of the bifilar coils and you need higher volts because you are substituting brute force for finesse. Indeed *different* voltage pulses can be helpful but not if one pulse is 150V and the other is 30V. 500V and 300V would be OK. 300V and 150V would be OK. 1200V and 900V would be even better. The information from Mannix concentrated on the generation of this kick so I thought I'd let people know what the underlying principle of what SM was doing. It's a poor way of getting a delay and hard to get right.

From traditional electrical engineering view point the kick coils for a particular quantity of energy now put out the expected magnetic field but also put out the COMP field which has effects like a magnetic field. In a world that excludes the ether, these coils are overunity. If the world took into account the ether, then the coils would not be thought of as overunity.

The magnetic field is now larger than expected. All that needs to be done is to rotate this field in a circle and intercept the field with an output coil. The captured energy is greater than the input energy because of the energy apparently created by the COMP field. If you arrange all N poles of the kicker coils so that they point towards the center and pulse each coil in turn you will get a rotating magnetic field. There are many ways to create a rotating magnetic field. A secondary effect of a rotating field is the entrainment of the COMP field so that the pattern in the ether is partially additive. A big problem was the iron in the delay coils. It was found that a large solenoid fed with a DC current to produce a static magnetic field around all of the kicker coils allowed the kicker coils to be tuned with the iron delay coils in close proximity. Intercepting only N poles of the kicker coils means you get a DC output along with a smaller induced ripple from pulsing the kicker coils.

Seeing the Ether Oscillation Using the Bifilar Coil Method

With the bifilar coils the two bifilar coils need to be *identical*.

Take a look at this site to see how precise speaker voice coils are wound, *as an example*, of precise bifilar winding. http://www.audiostar.com.cn/asp-bin/EN/?page=8&id=57 See item D.

You can get voice coils made with round not ribbon copper wire without any aluminum also having a bobbin made of kapton. Kapton doesn't distort under localised heating.

In an ideal world you'd feed each coil from a separate source capable of producing square pulses over 150V and then control the pulse timings. If the coils are identical then the pulses will be identically timed e.g. the pulse width is the same but the start and end are offset, phased if you like, by anything from a few nanoseconds to microsecond.

If your coils are not identical then you'd need to adjust the pulse width so that the difference in turn-on time is not the same as the turn-off time. Although the turn-on difference is important the turn-off difference is more important to control because at the time of turn-off you already have energy in the system.

The repetition rate is important and must be consistent; the frequency must not drift. You also get a much better effect if the whole coil is also wrapped with another coil and a pure DC current applied. However if you do this the whole set of coils needs to be bonded together to stop relative movement between the bifilar coil and the static field coil. See posting below that explains why to use DC field - VERY IMPORTANT.

Assume identical pulses. Measure the ramp up time on your scope, divide this by 10. Adjust the delay, phase, so that the second pulse turns on 10% before the end of the ramp up time. Apply this to your bifilar coil. Now sweep through the frequencies from 1khz to 3.5MHz.

Use two channels and connect two probes, one probe to each coil. Not one probe across the two coils.

At a certain point you'll observe very high frequency high voltage pulses that start to appear. Once you get the largest effect go back and adjust the timing of the turn-off differences first, followed by the turn-on differences for maximum voltage and duration of these pulses. If you don't have that level of control adjust the the overall phase for the best high voltage effects.

This shows you that ether energy can be accessed but the energy is not in an easily useful form.

Rotation is the key and using SPACE to control the timing so the effects occur not in your pulsing coils but in your output coils.

(Spherics was talking about rotating a field into a vortex which will induce a current in a coil.)