
(12) **UK Patent**

(19) **GB**

(11) **2432463**

(13) **B**

(45) Date of Publication: **29.12.2010**

(54) Title of the invention: **Electric power generating apparatus**

(51) INT CL: **H02N 11/00** (2006.01) **H02J 17/00** (2006.01) **H02N 1/08** (2006.01)

(21) Application No: **0523690.6**

(22) Date of Filing: **22.11.2005**

(43) Date A Publication: **23.05.2007**

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(56) Documents Cited:
GB 2390941 A

(58) Field of Search:
As for published application 2432463 A viz:
UK CL (Edition X) **H2A**
INT CL **H02N**
Other: **ONLINE: WPI, EPODOC**
updated as appropriate

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Electric Power Generating Apparatus

FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to a new and non-conventional means for the generation of electrical power. The energy source is the quantum underworld of space, the aether medium of the vacuum state, long recognized for its ability to store electrical field energy by reacting as its intrinsic charge is displaced, a process understood by physicists by reference to the research findings of Clerk Maxwell.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Specifically, this invention is a development arising from the disclosure of record in GB Patent No. 2,390,941 granted on 14th June 2005 and so the general background of the invention is that described in the specification of that patent.

As was there explained, the setting up of a radial electric field, as between the electrodes of a concentric-electrode capacitor, such as one of Leyden jar form, induces rotation of the aether between those electrodes and, owing to a phase-lock associated with the quantization and jitter motion in the aether, this imports energy from that medium, energy associated with angular momentum, which poses the technological challenge of harnessing it for useful purposes before it is dispersed once that radial field collapses owing to capacitor discharge.

The scientific background of this phenomenon is the realization that it is the process by which the sun acquired its angular momentum when created, owing to its hydrogen composition and its state of ionization, whereby free

protons, in experiencing a much stronger mutual gravitational attraction compared with electron gravitational attraction, endowed the sun with a positive electric core charge density setting up repulsion exactly in balance with gravitational attraction. The consequence is the onset of a radial electric field within the core of the sun and the one-off import of angular momentum with its associated energy at the time of its creation.

Essentially GB Patent No. 2,390,941 required two capacitor units having concentric electrodes to be coupled together via an in-series inductor and have a high d.c. voltage applied across the electrodes of both capacitor units, the object being to exploit the effect of oscillations set up in that resonant link and what is, in effect, a pumping action that taps energy from the aether.

The invention now to be described arises from a new insight into the process by which that aether energy deploys itself during capacitor discharge, insight which leads to the conception of the specific form of apparatus now to be described.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

According on one aspect of the invention, an electric power generating circuit comprises two capacitors, each having three electrodes formed by three metal cylinders having concentric axes, the capacitors being interconnected by an inductor and a series-connected load circuit, d.c. voltage excitation means connected to a parallel combination of the two capacitors, whereby to apply between the outer and innermost electrodes of each capacitor a d.c. bias voltage which primes them with electric charge, and power output terminals, one at each point of connection as between the central electrode of the capacitors and the associated inductor and series-connected load circuit, whereby to provide for an

a.c. power output owing to oscillations of electric charge as between the two capacitors.

According to an alternative aspect of the invention, an electric power generating circuit comprising two capacitors, each having three electrodes formed by three metal cylinders having concentric axes, the capacitors being interconnected by an inductor and a series-connected load circuit which includes a third capacitor, d.c. voltage excitation means connected to a series combination of the two capacitors, the innermost electrode of one capacitor being connected to the outermost electrode of the other capacitor, whereby to apply between the outer and innermost electrodes of each capacitor a d.c. bias voltage which primes them with electric charge, and power output terminals, one at each point of connection as between the central electrode of the each capacitor and the associated inductor and series-connected load circuit, whereby to provide for an a.c. power output owing to oscillations of electric charge as between the two capacitors, the third capacitor having a relatively very-high capacitance so as to permit easy flow of a.c. current whilst blocking d.c. current.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 shows an electrical power generating circuit incorporating a parallel combination of two concentric capacitors, each having three electrodes having central axes that are parallel, with an inductor and resistive load series-connected between the output terminal connections of the two central electrodes.

Fig.2 shows an electrical power generating circuit incorporating a series combination two concentric capacitors, each having three electrodes having central axes that are parallel, with a capacitor, inductor and resistive load series-connected between the output terminal connections of the two central electrodes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The energy stored by a capacitor is a function of the capacitance which is determined according to the structure of the capacitor and the voltage applied across the electrodes. That energy comes from the voltage input source. In the circumstance where some additional energy, that provided by the induced aether spin, enters the space between those electrodes, its effect is not to increase that voltage or cause charge to be expelled. It merely sits there waiting for the applied voltage to be reduced and it is then, during the discharge, that it is shed or can be redeployed, provided the capacitor has the necessary design features.

Such a feature is provided by this invention by incorporating a third concentric electrode, an outer electrode, on each of the interconnected capacitors, with the inductive connection being between the two central electrodes and the externally applied d.c. priming voltage being that between the outer electrodes and the inner electrodes. This is shown in Fig. 1, where a common positive and high electric potential is applied to the inner electrodes of both capacitors, outer electrodes of which are earthed or at a negative potential. When a radial electric field is set up between the inner and outer electrodes of each capacitor the aether in both the inner and outer cavities develops a state of spin as part of its reaction, the kinetic energy of this being energy input from the aether, whereas the electrical energy is that stored as input from the d.c. voltage supply. Should the voltage of a central electrode then decrease in relation to that of the inner electrode the aether spin between those electrodes will reduce speed in proportion but its angular momentum, being conserved, will cause the radius of the aether section that spins to expand and spread into the space between the central and outer electrodes. There, the voltage between the central and outer electrodes will have increased commensurately with the voltage decrease

between the inner and the central electrode, but this will allow the aether in spin to contribute to the energy involved, meaning that the aether spin energy shed will assume electrical form. This makes it available for powering the output circuit provided in series with the inductor.

To understand this note that, if the three-electrode capacitor has two sections of equal capacitance C and a the d.c. voltage across the inner and outer electrodes is $2V$, a change v in voltage of the central electrode will increment the total electrical energy of the capacitor from $2(CV^2/2)$ to $C(V+v)^2/2$ plus $C(V-v)^2/2$, which is greater than $2(CV^2/2)$ by the amount Cv^2 . That additional energy cannot come from the d.c. power supply because $2V$ is a fixed quantity and C is a fixed quantity. Therefore, with the capacitor system being described there is no way that the voltage of the central electrode can change unless some hidden power source such as the aether considered here is effective in injecting energy.

This invention relies on the reality of such a phenomenon, it being the only explanation that can account for the entry of what has come to be referred to as 'free energy' into electrical apparatus manifesting such anomalous operation.

The dual three-electrode capacitor configuration of concentric electrode construction as here described, once triggered into oscillatory operation by a voltage fluctuation, such as a sudden adjustment of the d.c. power supply, can then, by virtue of the inductor and the resonant circuit action, have the voltage of one central electrode increasing as the voltage of the other decreases, with the voltage difference being that across the inductor together with a load resistance.

Operation at frequencies of the order of 100 kHz with a d.c. voltage supply of the order of 10 kV and capacitors of the order of 20 cm in size should deliver power on a kW scale.

In summary, therefore, this invention is a very important advance on the invention, the subject of GB Patent No. 2,390,941.

Concerning Fig. 2, here an alternative configuration is shown with the two concentric electrode capacitors series-connected so that the priming d.c. voltage is applied between the two innermost electrodes, thereby allowing the outermost electrodes to be earthed. In operation, this means that a high d.c. potential will exist as between the two central electrodes, which requires that the circuit path through the load resistance and the linking inductor must freely admit a.c. current but block d.c. Therefore, a capacitor having very much higher capacitance than the two concentric electrode capacitors must be included in the series-connected path through the inductor but this capacitor will not be effective in determining the resonant frequency of the apparatus.

Being at high a.c. voltage the output to the load resistor may best be delivered through a transformer so as to give higher current at lower a.c. voltage and act as an d.c. voltage isolator to allow the output to be referenced on earth potential.

CLAIMS

1. An electric power generating circuit comprising two capacitors, each having three electrodes formed by three metal cylinders having concentric axes, the capacitors being interconnected by an inductor and a series-connected load circuit, d.c. voltage excitation means connected to a parallel combination of the two capacitors, whereby to apply between the outer and innermost electrodes of each capacitor a d.c. bias voltage which primes them with electric charge, and power output terminals, one at each point of connection as between the central electrode of the capacitors and the associated inductor and series-connected load circuit, whereby to provide for an a.c. power output owing to oscillations of electric charge as between the two capacitors.
2. An electric power generating circuit comprising two capacitors, each having three electrodes formed by three metal cylinders having concentric axes, the capacitors being interconnected by an inductor and a series-connected load circuit which includes a third capacitor, d.c. voltage excitation means connected to a series combination of the two capacitors, the innermost electrode of one capacitor being connected to the outermost electrode of the other capacitor, whereby to apply between the outer and innermost electrodes of each capacitor a d.c. bias voltage which primes them with electric charge, and power output terminals, one at each point of connection as between the central electrode of the each capacitor and the associated inductor and series-connected load circuit, whereby to provide for an a.c. power output owing to oscillations of electric charge as between the two capacitors, the third capacitor having a relatively very-high capacitance so as to permit easy flow of a.c. current whilst blocking d.c. current.

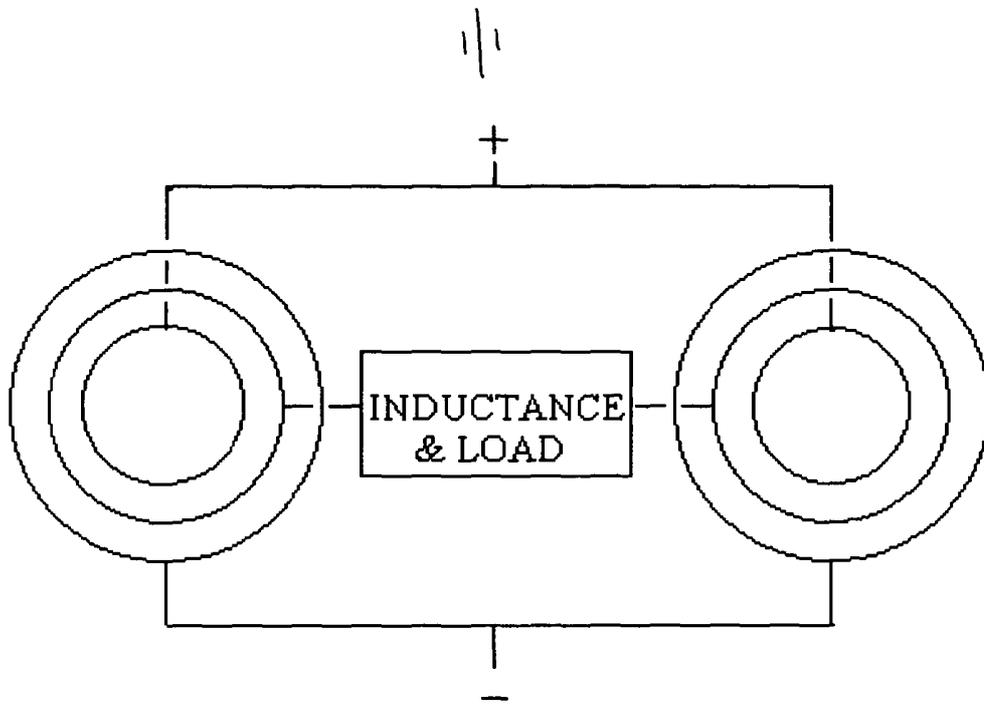


FIG. 1

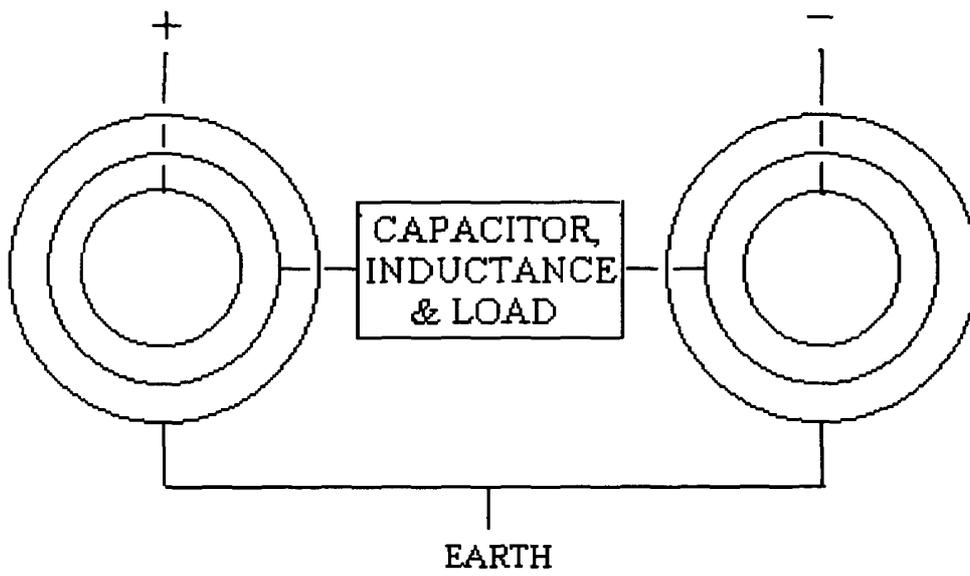


FIG. 2