



US 20070007844A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Barbat**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0007844 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Jan. 11, 2007**

(54) **SELF-SUSTAINING ELECTRIC-POWER
GENERATOR UTILIZING ELECTRONS OF
LOW INERTIAL MASS TO MAGNIFY
INDUCTIVE ENERGY**

(75) Inventor: **William N. Barbat**, Lake Oswego, OR
(US)

Correspondence Address:
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
121 SW SALMON STREET
SUITE 1600
PORTLAND, OR 97204 (US)

(73) Assignee: **Levitronics, Inc.**

(21) Appl. No.: **11/369,446**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 6, 2006**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/697,729, filed on Jul.
8, 2005.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H02K 3/04 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **310/208**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Electrical oscillations in a metallic “sending coil” radiate inductive photons toward one or more “energy-magnifying coils” comprised of a photoconductor or doped semiconductor coating a metallic conductor, or comprised of a superconductor. Electrons of low inertial mass in the energy-magnifying coil(s) receive from the sending coil a transverse force having no in-line backforce, which exempts this force from the energy-conservation rule. The low-mass electrons in the energy-magnifying coil(s) receive increased acceleration proportional to normal electron mass divided by the lesser mass. Secondly radiated inductive-photon energy is magnified proportionally to the electrons’ greater acceleration, squared. E.g., the inductive-energy-magnification factor of CdSe photoelectrons with $0.13\times$ normal electron mass is $59\times$. Magnified inductive-photon energy from the energy-magnifying coil(s) induces oscillating electric energy in one or more metallic “output coil(s).” The electric energy output exceeds energy input if more of the magnified photon-induction energy is directed toward the output coil(s) than is directed as a counter force to the sending coil. After an external energy source initiates the oscillations, feedback from the generated surplus energy makes the device a self-sustaining generator of electric power for useful purposes.

