

Free Energy Device Project

Device « Photon Generator »

V1 – December 2012



Physical world is that illusion constantly maintained by Shiva's eternal dance: trampling down egos' ignorance, it permanently blows infinite movements and energies into our material environment.



Photon Generation Theory

Project and Postulates Overview

Project Origins

- **The source of awakening**
 - Prof. RL. Vallée Synergetics Theory
 - A pure speculation, yet an interesting synthesis:
 - The universal electromagnetic origin of everything
 - Space energy
 - Special roles of resonant frequencies and stationary waves systems
 - Corpuscular models for photons and electrons (although eventually false)
 - A limited validity model of Einstein's model
- **Other sources of reflection and further developments**
 - Quantum mechanics
 - Evidencing how matter is structured as stationary waves systems
 - Identifying the Zero Point Energy, which density is theoretically infinite
 - Stochastic Electrodynamics (Boyer, Haish & co.)
 - Binding Zero Point Energy to local electromagnetic environment
 - JJ. Thomson, E. Schrödinger, P. Dirac, H. Apsden
 - For studies and developments about the electromagnetic origin of mass and matter
 - The electric vacuum polarization
 - Nowadays theories about the toroidal model of electron
 - <http://home.claranet.nl/users/benschop/electron.pdf>
 - <http://www.secrets-of-the-aether.com/joomla/>

Clues and facts

- The Maxwell-Lodge experiment and the Aharonov-Bohm effect
 - Evidencing the physical reality of the vector potential
 - Which corresponds to a true electromagnetic momentum
- The Biefeld-Brown effect
 - Momentum creation from an asymmetric distribution of the Poynting vector
 - Antigravity forces from static electric charges influence
- The Compton effect
 - Interactions between photons and electron orbitals
- Cosmic rays
 - Spontaneous creation of photons (gamma bursts) from outer space
- Electron-positron pair production
 - Obtained from high-energy photons
 - Suggesting a close intimacy between photons and electric charges
- Vacuum polarization
 - Spontaneous electron-positron pair generation under a defined electric influence

Fundamentals

- Vacuum doesn't mean emptiness
 - The vacuum possesses a subelectric structure
 - It sustains in constant balance and in constant neutrality
 - Electro(magnetic) effects witness local perturbations of the medium
 - These perturbations propagate and constitute a complex weft of interacting waves
 - When these waves are trapped into stationary shapes, they become matter particles
 - $E = m.c^2$ not only stands for mass-energy equivalence, but more importantly reports the **true electromagnetic nature of mass**
- Photons are already matter
 - It is the simplest stationary pattern of matter
 - It can only sustain itself by propagating straight forward at speed of light
 - Its boundaries and content match with specific electromagnetic conditions
 - Such conditions explain Planck law $E = h.v$

Producing energy from out vacuum

- How to?
 - By reproducing the conditions of photon production from the understanding of how the subelectric medium behaves
 - This phenomenon has been called **photonization**
 - Photons are next captured and transformed into electrons' motion
 - The vacuum can thus transfer its intrinsic energy to a material system
- About the concept of energy
 - Energy is most often identified as a kind of liquid that is conserved and transferred from one system to one another
 - This simplified vision is not totally true
 - Energy is primarily a mathematic operator issued from Newton's work
 - The true physical reality is what can be directly observed: these are charge, space, time, speed, momentum and forces
 - Energy conservation is therefore a pure theoretical point of view which is attached to a validity domain whose limits have never been defined

Strongly shaking the subelectric medium

- The medium is driven by its fundamental principle:
 - It is the ONE and the INDIVISIBLE
 - It sustains its neutrality by the **Charge Conservation** law
 - Mathematically, this law corresponds to the « Lorenz gauge »
 - It reports the constant balance between static and dynamic aspects of electricity
 - Literarily: « **Any perturbation must have enough time to dissipate at speed of light** »
 - There are 2 ways to thwart this law:
 1. Provoking an electric perturbation very much fast
 - By analogy, this is like provoking an explosion so to obtain noise
 2. Introducing divergence of electric propagation
 - This is like crossing violent winds so to obtain whistling
 - Lorenz conditions show these 2 approaches to be totally equivalents

Fundamental Hypothesis

- Photonization is deduced from postulates which deserve experimental confirmations

- **1st Postulate – the subelectric medium capability of interaction**

When strongly shacked, the subelectric medium compensate any attempt to violate its neutrality, by injecting additional energy

- **2nd Postulate – limits of the conservation laws**

Electric perturbations have a cut frequency that corresponds to the Compton frequency of electrons. Above this value, charge and energy conservation can't be sustained.

- **3rd Postulate - photonization**

To enable local neutrality in conditions of violation, a photon is generated with energy provided:

- Half-part from the local zero-point energy provided by the circuit ($h \cdot \nu / 2$)
- Half-part created by the cosmic laws to sustain its neutrality ($h \cdot \nu / 2$)



Photon Generator Practices

Experimental generator presentation

Benefits of the Approach

- The « free energy » researches are affected by missing theoretical foundations
 - Accumulation of experimental systems obtained from trial-and-error approaches
 - Most often difficult to be reproduced
 - Explanations are confusing, or much too complex or disputable
- On the other hand, mainstream physics is lost in the abstraction of mathematics
 - Validity domains are never defined
 - The reality of things make mathematic models much too complicated to be workable
 - Simplifying postulates (noticeably the promotion of universal constants) reduce consequently the fields of research
 - Colossal efforts are spent in research with too little true impacts upon current life conditions
- **Renewing a true fundamental process of scientific approach has become urgent**
 1. Independence and open mind virtues, deepened analysis of current theories and possibilities to question them or to identify their validity domain
 2. Elaboration of verifiable hypothesis
 3. Proposition of a predictive model
 4. Experimentation and confirmation or negation of hypothesis
 5. Experience results review in order to improve or to give up the proposed model
 6. Process reiteration from the corrected model's hypothesis

Quantum Carnot's Cycle

- The photons generator works like a heat pump in application of a “quantum” Carnot's cycle
 - The same that fluids exchange energy when changing of state
 - Photonization can be regarded as the subelectric medium changing state
 - Transition from aether to matter (photon)
 - By this state transition, the medium does transfer energy to the system
 - Similarly to a heat pump, the system must possess:
 - A hot spot = where conditions locally violate the Lorentz gauge equality
 - A cold spot = where photons are captured and their energy is injected back into the circuit

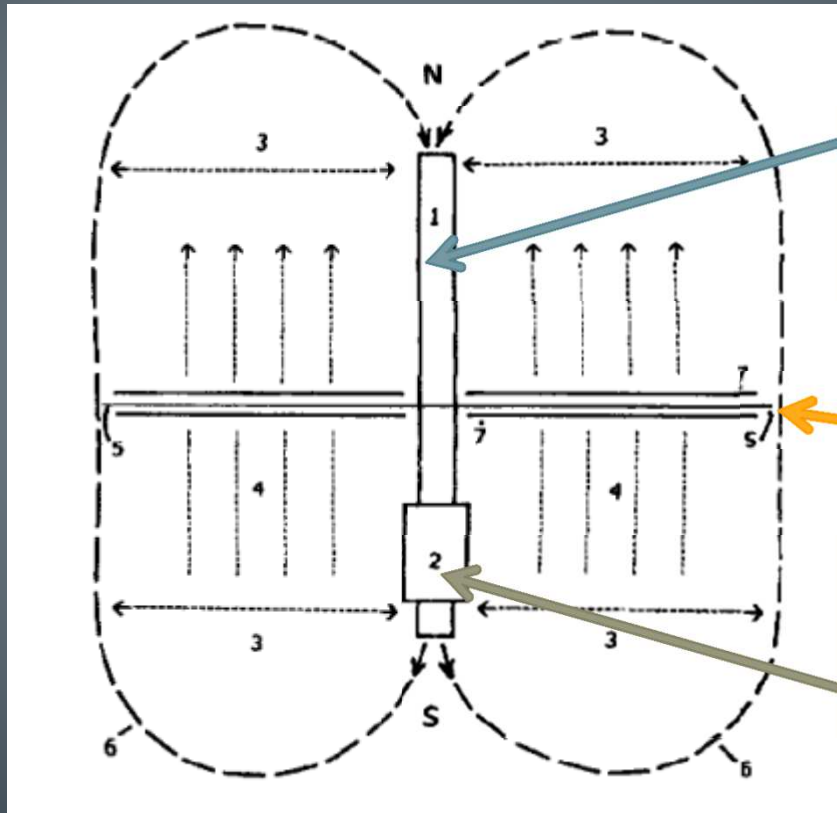


Photon Generator Components

- Basically a RLC oscillating circuit
 - The Inductor takes the role of the cold spot
 - Can be dimensioned so to set up the working frequency
 - Its geometry helps capture the generated photons so to integrate their energy as circuit electrons' oscillation
 - Coupled with a secondary circuit, it can transfer exceeding energy
 - It can also receive startup energy from the secondary, so as to initiate the functioning
 - The Capacitor takes the role of the hot spot
 - Can be dimensioned so to set up the working frequency
 - Can be coupled to classical capacitors so to adjust its capacitance
 - Its geometry is the main cause of Lorentz gauge violation by creating current divergence

Possible Photon Generator 1

- Don Smith system



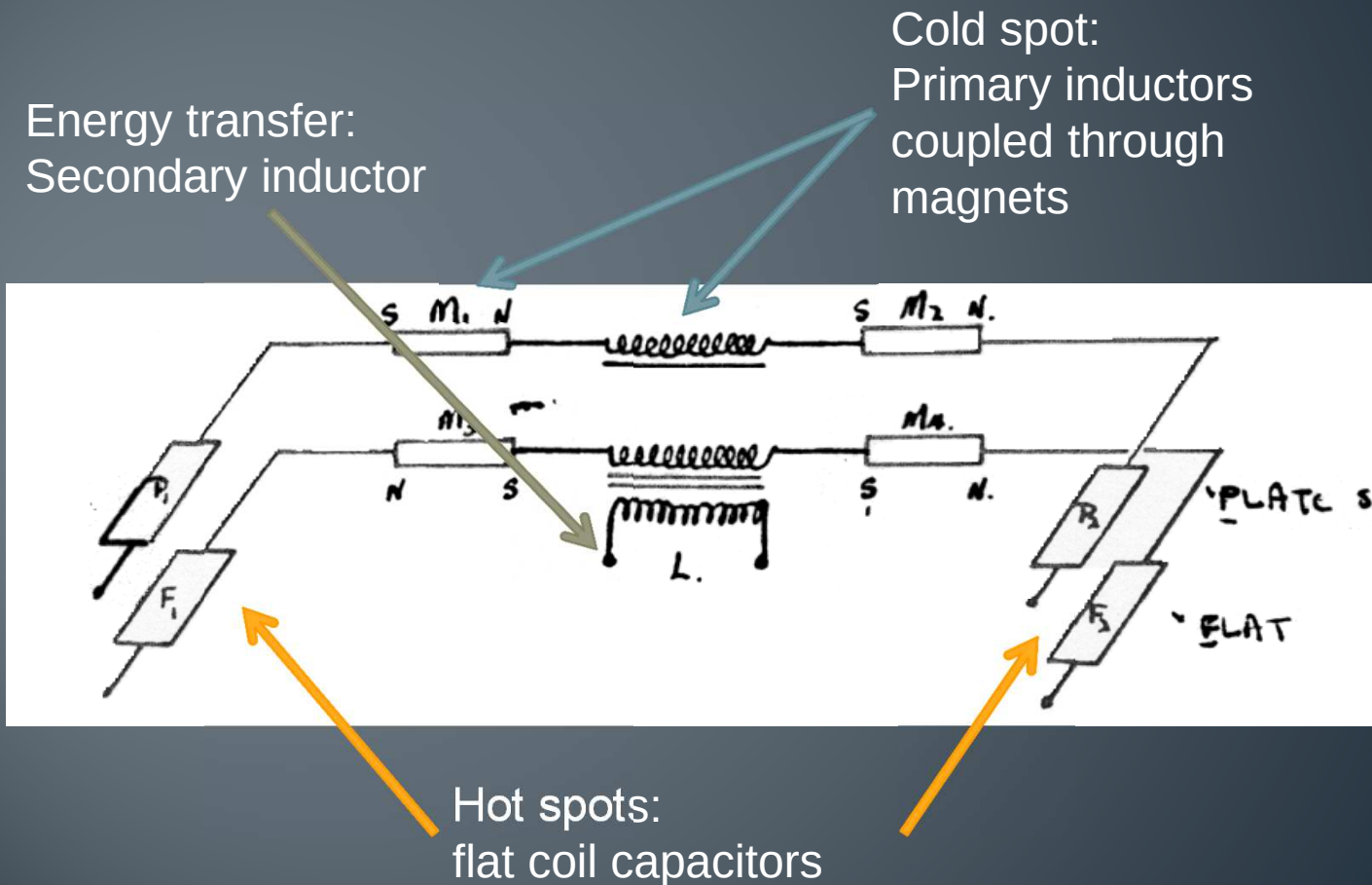
Cold spot:
Primary inductor
geometrically
coupled to the
capacitor
influence

Hot spot:
High-voltage
capacitor

Energy transfer:
Secondary inductor

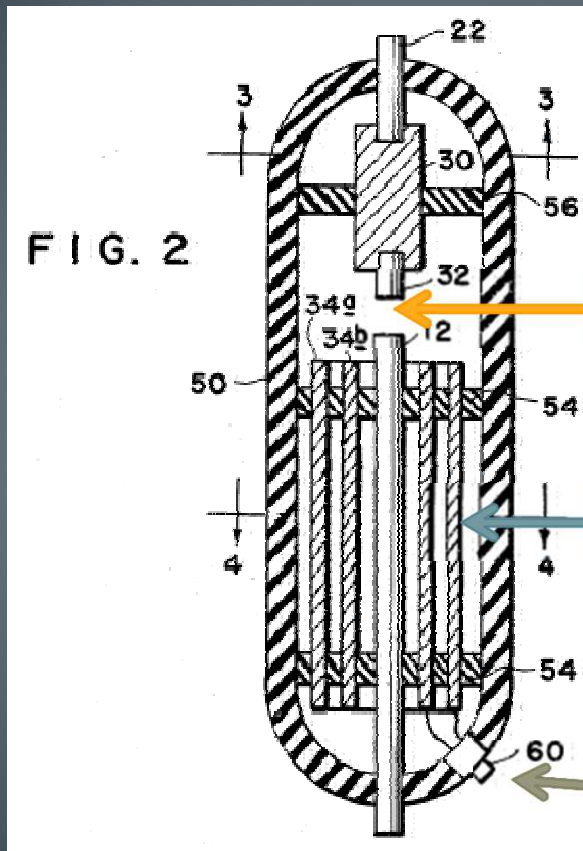
Possible Photon Generator 2

- Hans Coler system (Stormanzeuger)



Possible Photon Generator 3

- E.V. Gray motor's cell



Hot spot:
high-voltage
sparking gap

Cold spot:
Double conducting cylinders

Energy transfer: the wire
connects to the motor inductor
(probably working as a wave
guide, thus explaining the notion
of « cold current »)

Possible Photon Generator 4

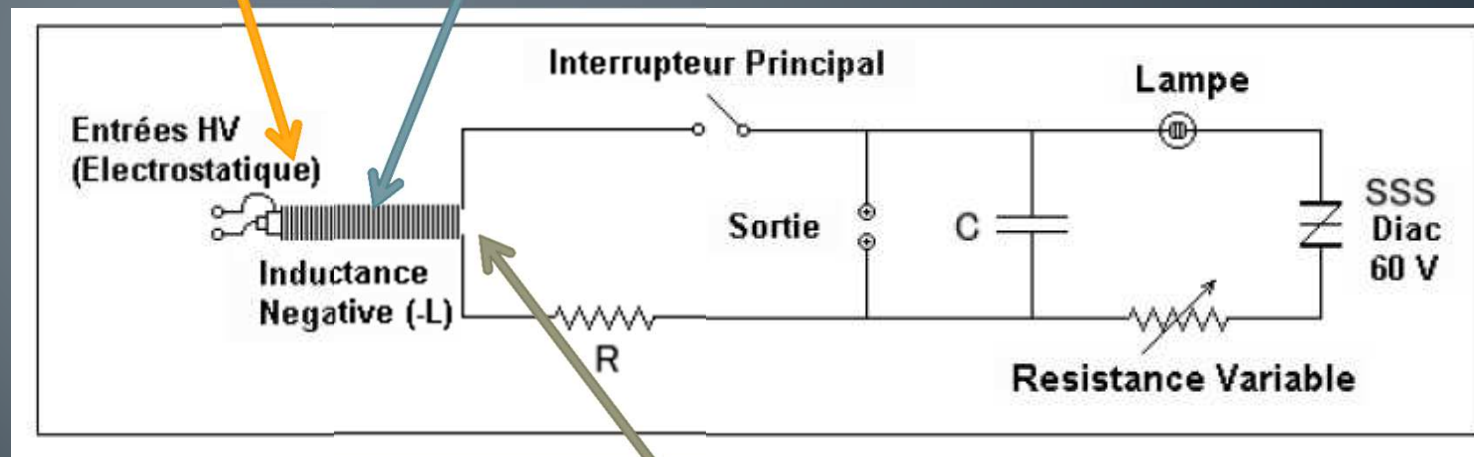
- Ito Nayado Genesis system

Hot spot:

Capacitance of the internal core charged under high-voltage

Cold spot:

bifilar coil (weak self-inductance)



Energy transfer:
the resulting dipole presents a
negative inductance

Hot Spot Conditions

- Relations settling the limits of Lorentz conditions

- $\Delta V = c \cdot \Delta A = c \cdot \sqrt{\frac{z \cdot \hbar}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot S}}$ (c = speed of light, z = vacuum impedance)

- $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \Delta V \cdot f$ et $\nabla A = \frac{\Delta A}{\lambda}$ (f et λ = Compton frequency and wave length for the electron)

- For a photonization surface = $4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

- Representing the transverse surface of a plate capacitor (and not its surface of electrostatic influence)

- High-voltage rupture to obtain so to outreach the Lorentz limits

- Speed of rupture = $1.5 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ V/s}$

- At first glance, this value should be difficult to be realized due to the spark limits of air and the production of an arch, which modifies the true speed of voltage drop
 - To pursue in this way, one can reproduce the E.V. Gray's cell as a mean to obtain the desired hot spot

- Current divergence to obtain so to outreach the Lorentz limits

- Corresponds to a current crossing = 12 kA/m

- Supposing an isolating layer of some 10th of millimeters (case of coated AWG wires)
 - One can reach this value with less than a single A (0.6 A with 0.1 mm isolation)

- System based on current divergence are thus easier to obtain

Optimal design of the hot spot

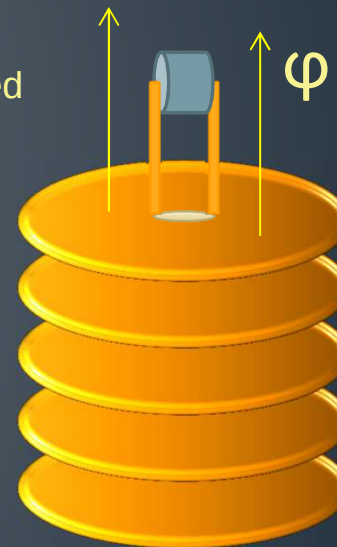
- Once having a supporting theory, it is simpler to design optimal conditions to obtain sought results
- A bifilar coil makes the ideal capacitor for hosting an important surface of current crossing
 - With a cylinder coil, generated photons would propagate radially, thus making difficult to realize the geometry of the capturing cold spot
 - With a flat (pancake) coil, generated photons would propagate axially and the capability to capture them appears simpler with a regular solenoid inductor as cold spot
- Optimal geometry:
 - Many flat bifilar coils can be stacked along the same axis, and they can be complemented by a regular capacitor to adjust their resulting capacitance
 - The obtained dipole is ideally measured with a capacitance meter so to determine the resulting value
 - AWG coated wire should be cautiously chosen so to allow flowing 25 A or so within a diameter less than 2 mm
 - AWG 17 to 15 appear the right dimension
 - Finding the right tradeoff between diameter and current peak capability appears critical

Optimal design of the hot spot (2)

- Preparation of flat bifilar coils
 - Below: an illustration found on the Internet



Expected
direction of
the generated
photons



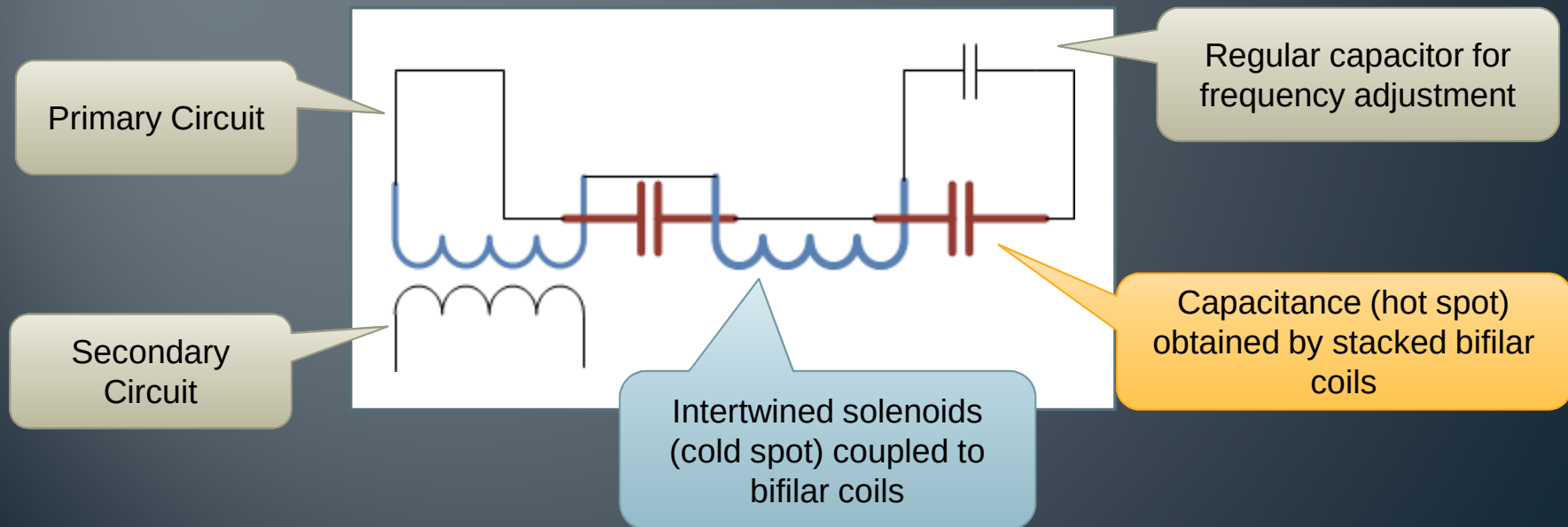
- Axial stacking of flat coils
 - As many as wished coils can be mounted
 - Preferably wound in the same direction
 - At the end, a regular capacitor may adapt the resulting capacitance

Design of the hot-to-cold coupling

- An high-voltage solenoid constitutes the ideal antenna that captures the generated photons
 - The ideal inductor should work under high-voltage so to allow the required current strength that outreaches Lorenz gauge conditions
 - It is axially aligned with the flat coils used for hot spot
 - Three possible geometries:
 1. The inductor completely wraps around the flat coils
 - Which implies a greater surface and a greater resulting inductance
 2. The inductor is contained internally at the center of the flat coils
 3. The inductor is intertwined at mid-radius of the flat coils
 - Which allows greater possibilities of diameter
 - Note: the resulting inductance determines the peak current value
- The solenoid also allows coupling with an external secondary circuit
 - The secondary provides the necessary energy that helps starting up the functioning and receives any exceeding energy
 - The right coupling dimensioning allows conversion so to obtain workable electricity at the secondary (ex: 240 or 360 V)

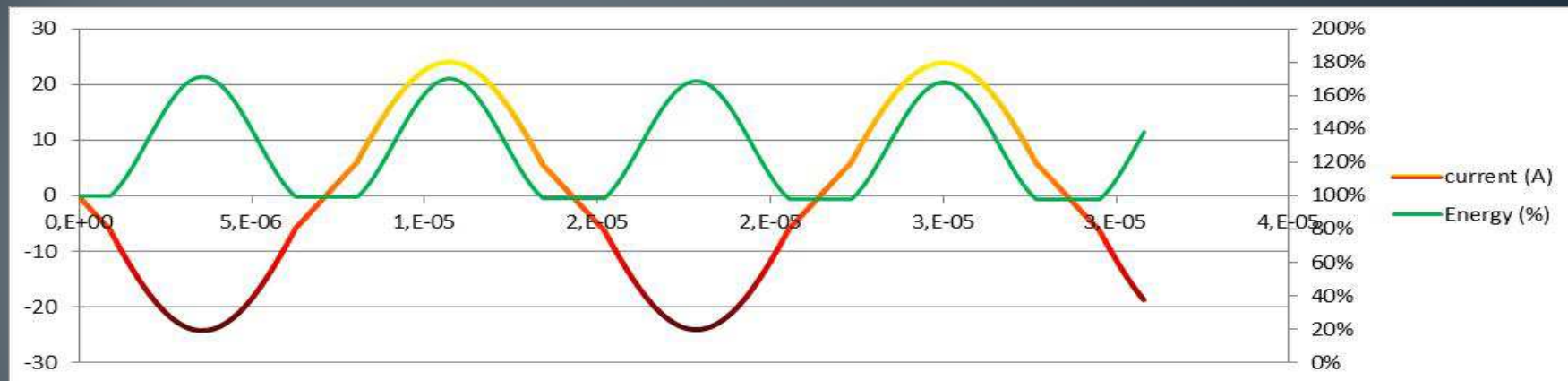
Photon Generator Building

- The equivalent electrical schema is the following
 - The primary RLC circuit sustains the oscillation between the two kinds of coils connected in series
 - As soon as the current outreaches the limit, photonization and cosmic energy capture occur
 - The secondary circuit allows starting up the system and gathering the energy production
 - Many stages of coupled inductor / bifilar capacitors can be added so to adjust the power of production

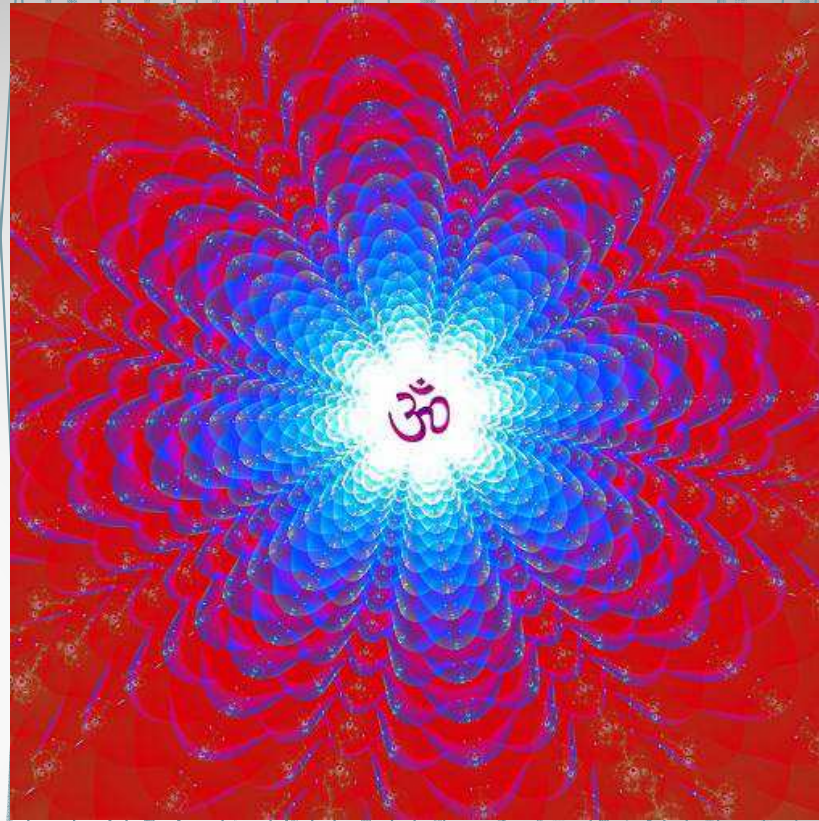


Simulation (subject to confirmation)

- Simulation obtained from ODE resolution (Runge-Kutta)
 - Resulting capacitance # 5 μF
 - Resulting inductance # 100 μH
 - Working voltage 250 V with peak current 24 A / 2 KHz



- Photonization current # 9 A
- Theoretical COP +30%
- Free energy provided # 100W
- The higher the current peak the better energy gain
 - The right tradeoff between the wire diameter in the flat coils and the admissible peak current could be found by further simulations
- Although one obtains overunity, the system seems damping over time and it thus requires to be reinitialized about every 10 cycles.



The quest for free energy continues...

Thanks to let me know if you wished to experiment the photon generator system