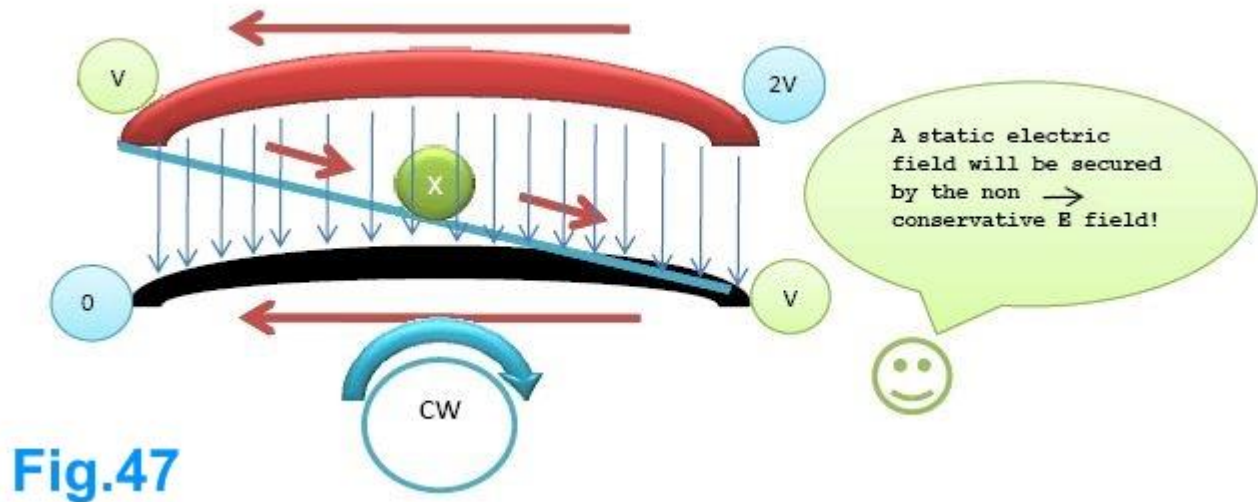


Part 2

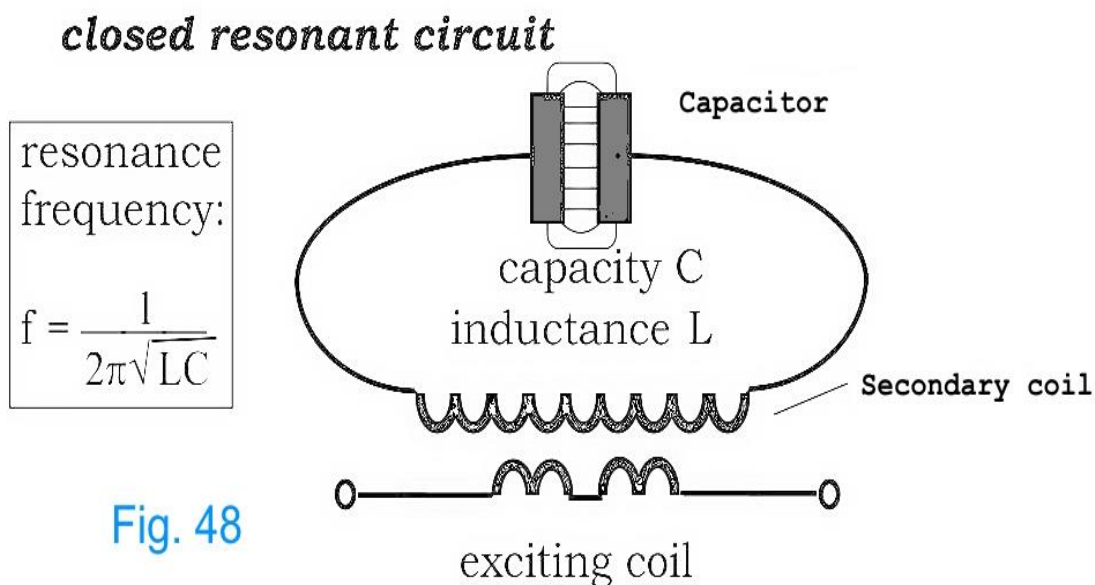
created by Belkired Mohamed Algeria , hopehope3012 at gmail dot com



This is an update for the above documents with some corrections and a lot of new information, after publishing my pdf a lots found it very difficult for understanding, the conception depends on using the rotating electric component generated from the varied magnetic field to create a kind of excess energy present as a static electric field, instead of using normal wire it's vital to use conducting foils to benefit from this excess of energy



The extended Tesla bifilar coil can be understood from another point of view which can explain a very interesting Remarque given by Don Smith but before this let's start with Pro Konstantin Meyl when he explains Tesla wireless energy transfer using a model of a closed resonating L/C



Pro Konstantin Meyl described wireless energy transfer at the same time the presence of over unity at the receiver, Fig 48 show a kind of resonating transformer with excitation coil and a resonance L/C circuit in the secondary side , the above circuit can be modified as follow :

separating the resonant circuit

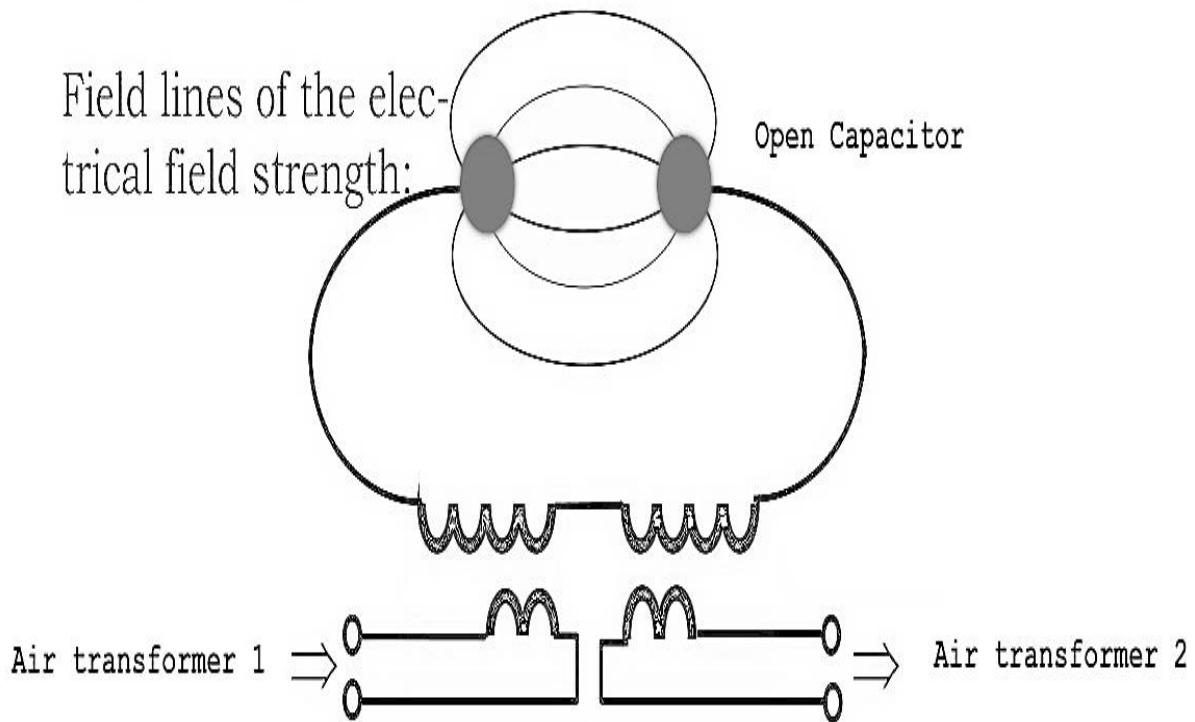


Fig.49

The separation of the resonant circuit take place in the capacitor plate initially because it's an open device, after that the secondary can be divided into two identical part the same happen to the excitation coil:

resonant circuit with open capacitor

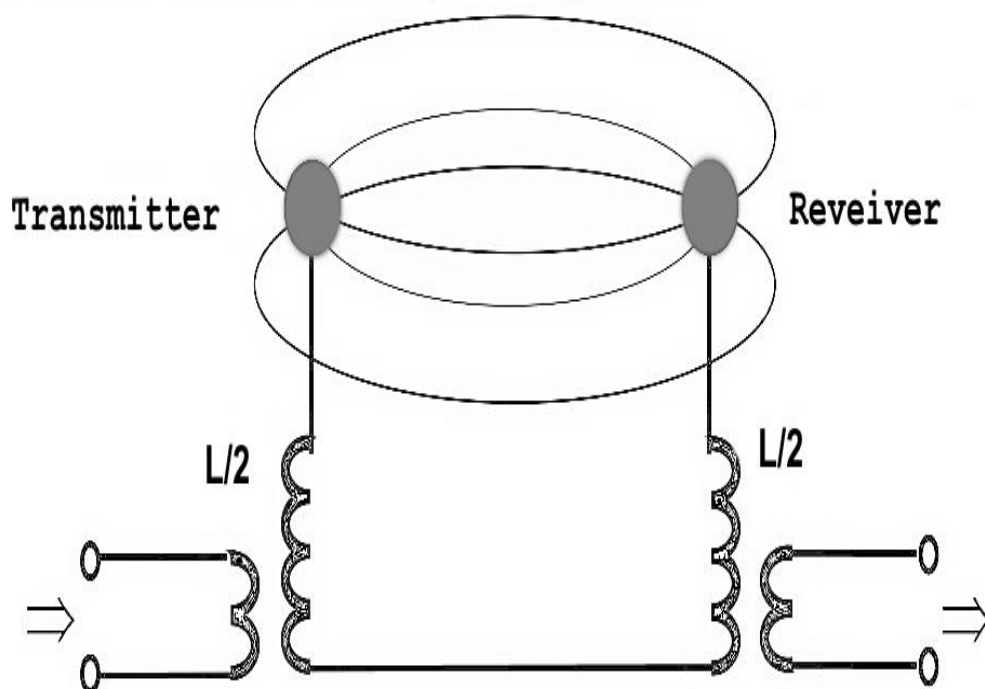


Fig.50

The final situation is the famous Tesla wireless energy transfer device which composed from a transmitter and a receiver Fig.50, the interesting phenomena present in the reception side where over unity can be measured and seeing, the received voltage is much higher a published result by Pro Konstantin Meyl is the input = 0.5 MW the output = 6 MW

The following photo show the used experimental kit:



Fig.51

In the right, you see the transmitter and the receiver in the left, some very interesting values of electric and magnetic fields is measured as follow:

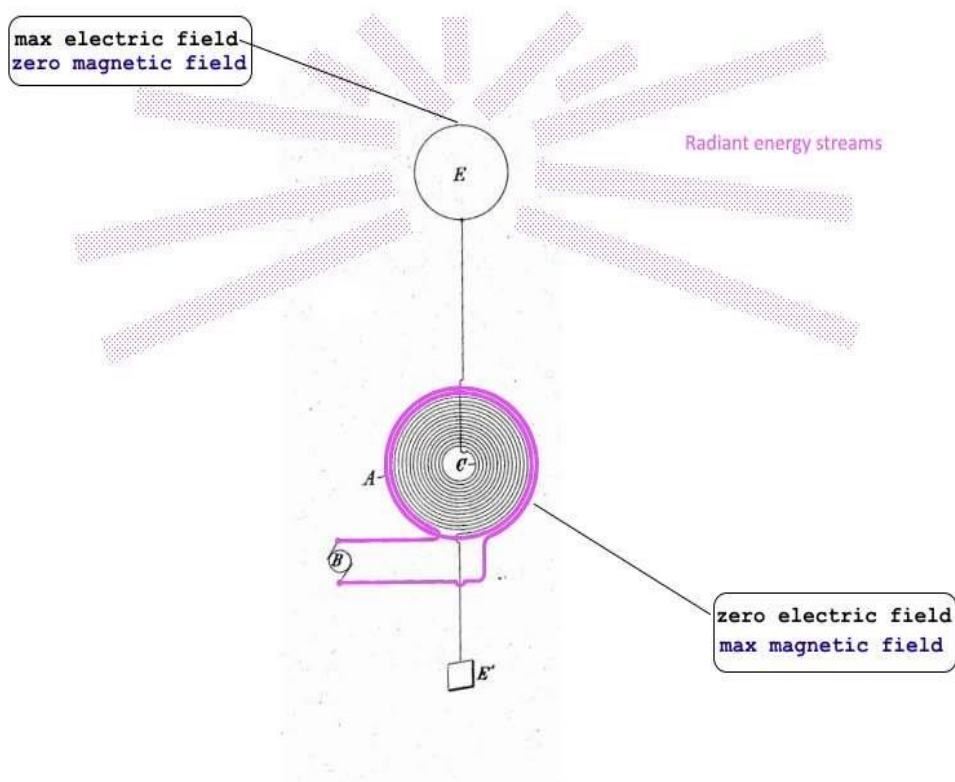


Fig.52

Another photo shows the used Tesla Monofilar flat spiral coil:

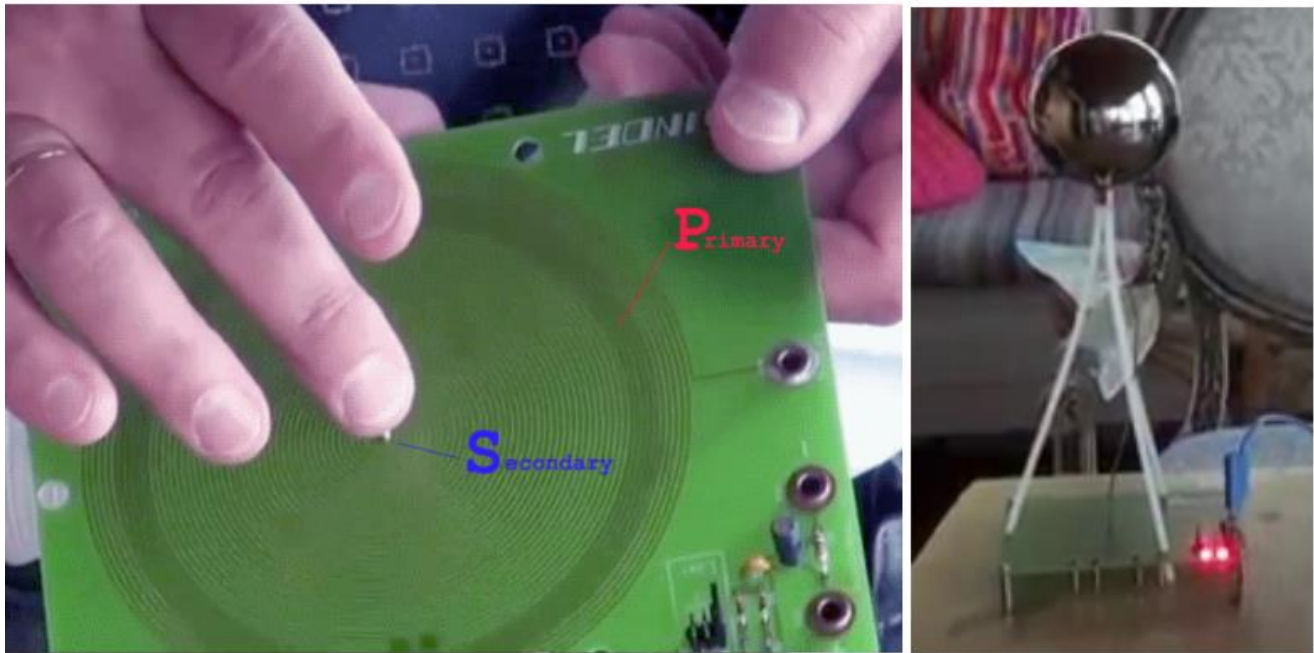


Fig.53

Fig.52 from Tesla patent named ART OF TRANSMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH THE NATURAL MEDIUMS.SERIAL NUMBER 787,412, Tesla was interested in using stationary waves for special purposes include wireless power transmission, mutual induction is a weak point so he decided to use spiral form of the secondary coil C, this allow his stationary waves oscillator to work as expected. The mutual inductance is neglected in Tesla system but compensated using a kind of capacitive coupling, something similar in Meyl device Fig.53 where you can see the primary coil nearly surround the secondary large turn coil, this is to accomplish as much capacitance as possible between primary and secondary winding, if this is true why pro Meyl detected maximum magnetic field with zero electric field in this area?

The answer is the exchange of power when we have a resonance cause this to happen, in the center of the secondary coil the winding gets smaller and smaller which allow a higher concentration of voltage, as you see there's an inverse relation between magnetism and electricity in scalar waves environment, pro Meyl explain this as 90° phase shift between electric field pointer and magnetic field pointer, the over unity effect in the receiver can be also understood regarding this inverse relationship because the scalar electric field in the receiver is converted to scalar magnetic field in the secondary few turn coil , the conversation process in this case can convert voltage to electric current ,beyond Ohm low over unity can be seeing since the used current is very low (the used power = 0.5 MW) The loss is very small, this explain why over unity is small when using higher power in that system in my opinion the reason is the increased electric current which cause more loss for example if you send 10W you receive only 11W!

In my opinion both magnetism and electricity have to be taken into consideration in such open system, the problem in Meyl experimental kit is you have to break the resonating LC circuit to achieve this, pro Meyl explain Tesla wireless energy transfer but not the over unity effect involved, if the capacitor still present in the conducting two spheres the inductance is destroyed Fig.54

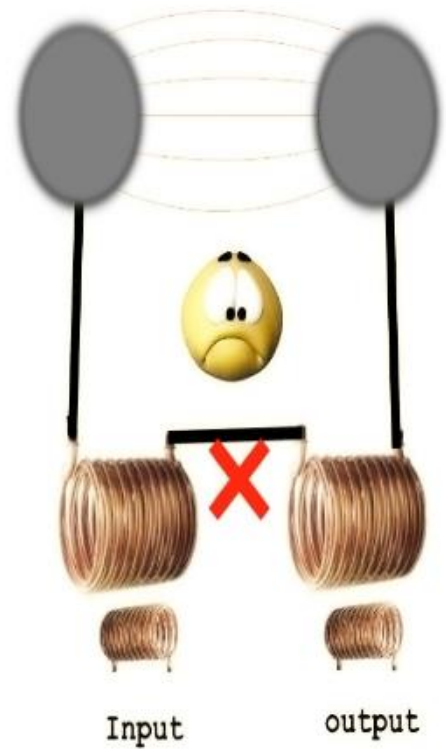
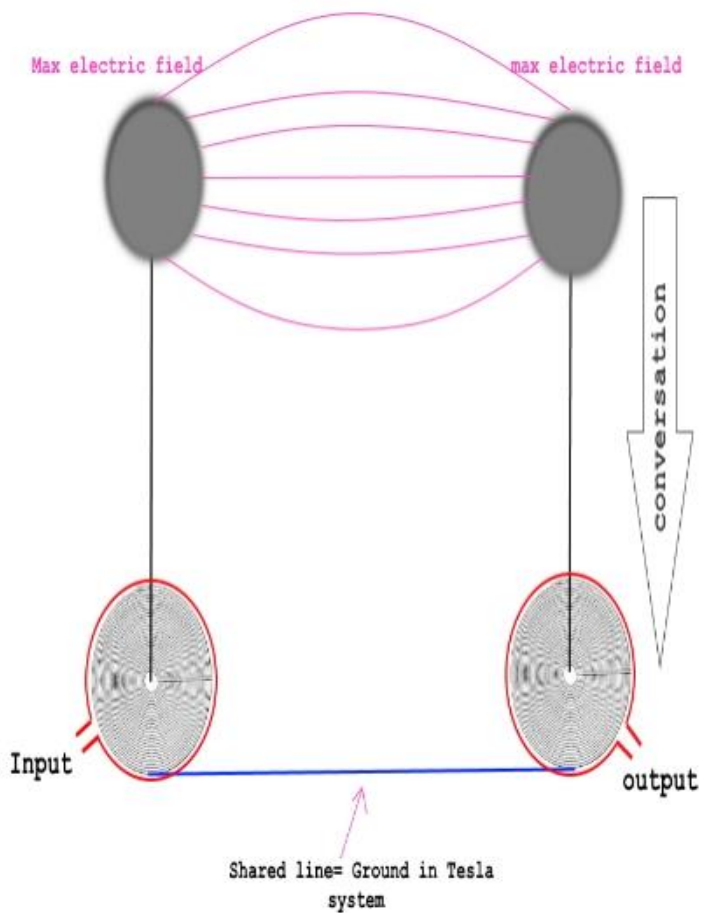


Fig.54

If the electric field lines are present because we already have two spheres the magnetic field lines is absent because the coil is divided Fig.49 /Fig.54, the divided coils isn't similar to a single coil since there's no shared magnetic field ...

According Tesla there's two shapes suitable for radiant energy, the sphere share or a cylinder, the wireless energy system can be divided to emitter and receiver as follow:

Transmitter Zone (1)

Receiver Zone (2)

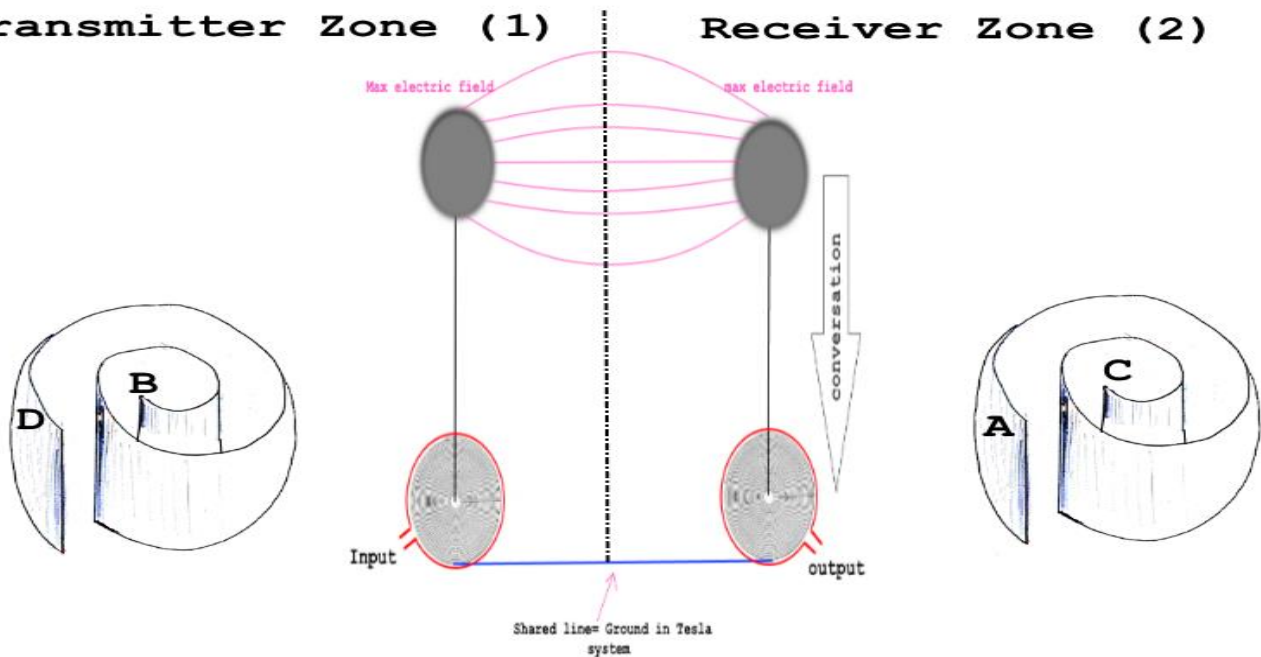


Fig.55

The combination of Tesla Monofilar flat spiral coil with a sphere will give an extended Tesla Monofilar coil

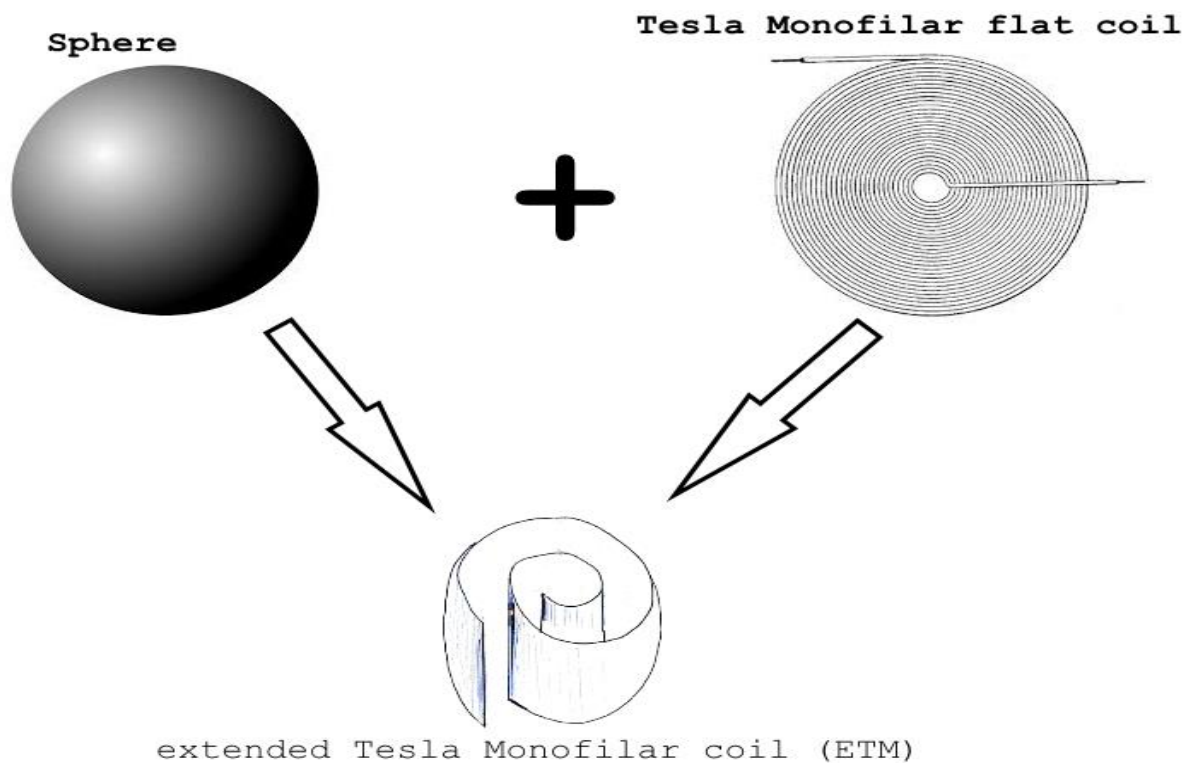


Fig.56

The transmitter in Tesla wireless energy transfer can be made as a single device ETM, the same happens to the receiver, the idea in Fig.55 is understood now but we still have another problem: how to combine the two ETM to make a single device? As explained before, we need to keep the coil unbroken. When combining the two ETM, the coil has to be kept intact at the same time. We could approach the two ETM to form a kind of capacitive coupling, the capacitive interaction here is strong because we have a wide area covered (Fig.57).

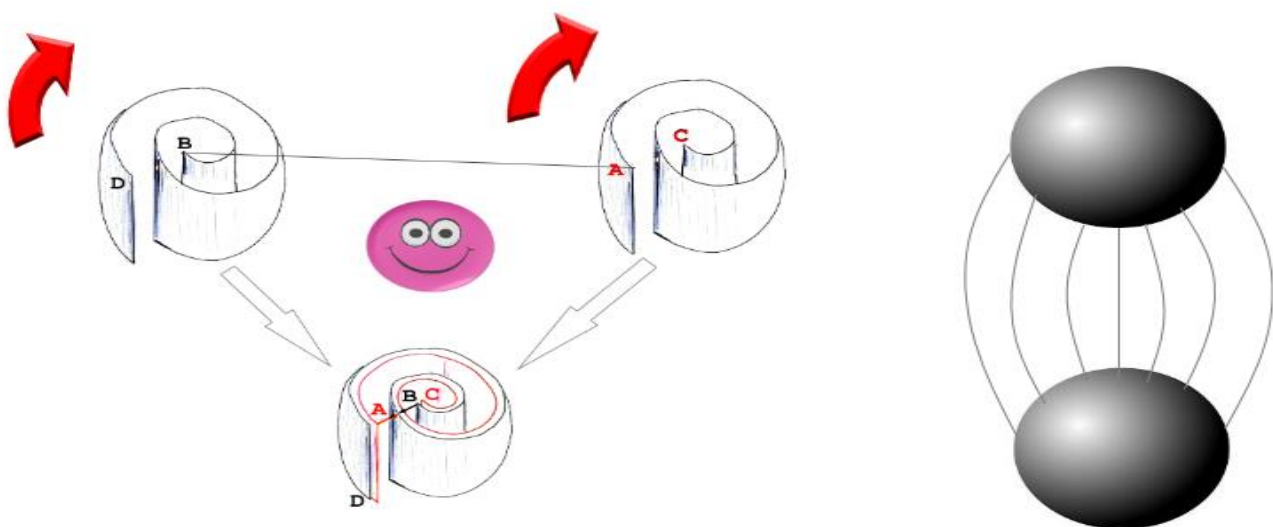


Fig.57

When combining two ETM we shall have an extended tesla bifilar coil ETBC, in the first ETM we move from D to B and go to the second ETM starting from A and finish in C, in part 1 of this document I suggested to use the spark gap between A and B but this kill the correct geometry because the coil is partitioned, all the experiments I did with some friends show there's no useful power when making a spark gap in AB position so the correct model is the following

ETBC with closed AB

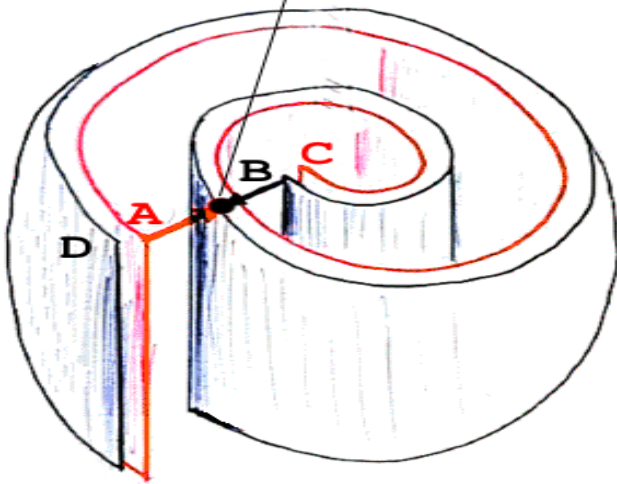


Fig.58

When moving from D to B the device form an emitter but from A to C the device form a receiver, this look like having a Tesla wireless energy transfer system acting in a single device, upon oscillation we shall have an excess of power in the receiver side, this explain the increased oscillation captured when using this corrected model:

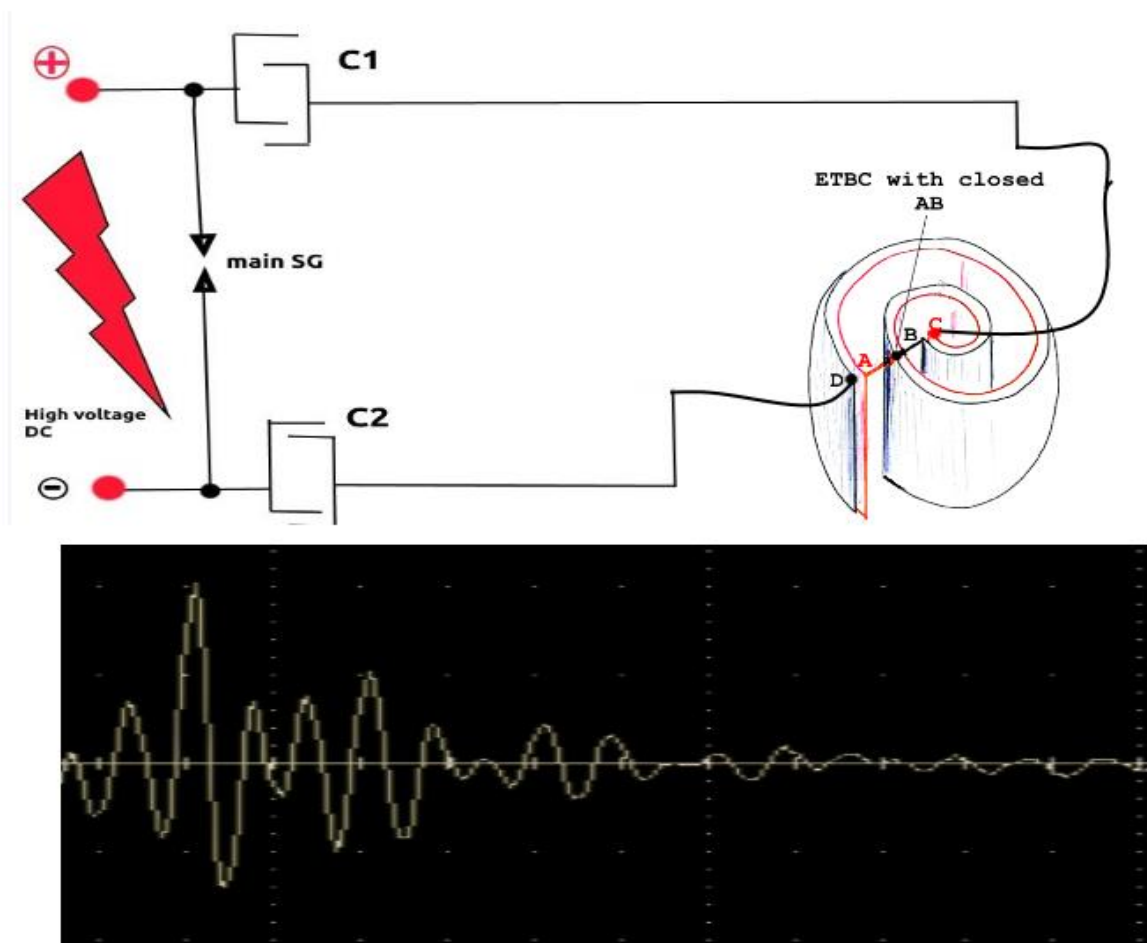


Fig.59

Instead of using one capacitor to excite the ETBC it's important to use two of them, with this each side is excited in the same manner which allow a better energy balance, Don Smith presented the following device as over unity example! one emitter and three receivers



Fig.60

Each receiver gives the same amount of power sent by the emitter, it's possible to replicate the power according the receiver we have, in this case we have three receivers, 3 times more power than the input, in the case of ETBC each side DB or AC can be either a transmitter or a receiver so the amount of gained power is proportional to the working frequency, it's clear the ETBC is superior compared the example given by Don Smith but as we see the idea remain the same (hint)...

The concept energy balance need a little explanation because it's related to the special capacitor that exist inside the ETBC

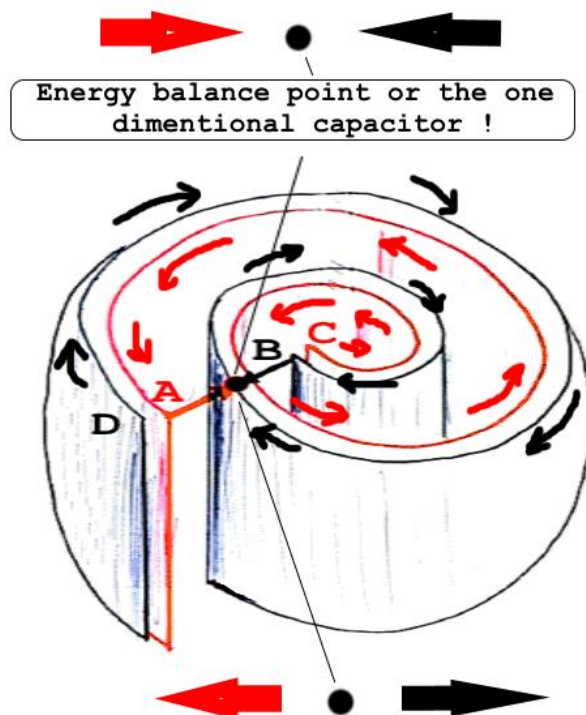


Fig.61

Because the ETBC form another resonating L/C circuit where everything situated in the same device, I could say there's a symmetry between magnetism and electricity in it, I think we need to dig deeper to approach the concept of electron spin given by Don Smith.

If we divide a magnet into small parts, each part will form another magnet, if we continue with it we find an iron atom act as small magnet

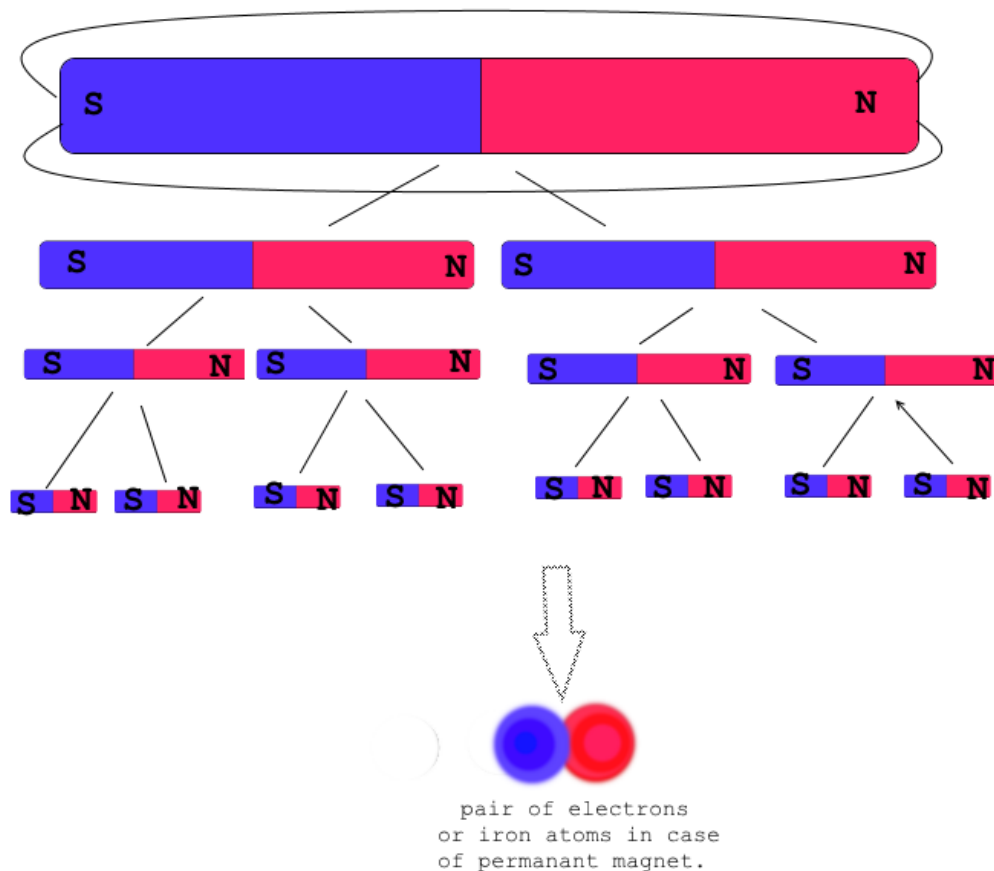


Fig.62

if we change a magnet by a coil and we do the same thing we find an electron act as a small magnet, the magnetic field in a straight wire form a circle around it, this suggest the electrons do spin to make a closed magnetic field Fig.63.

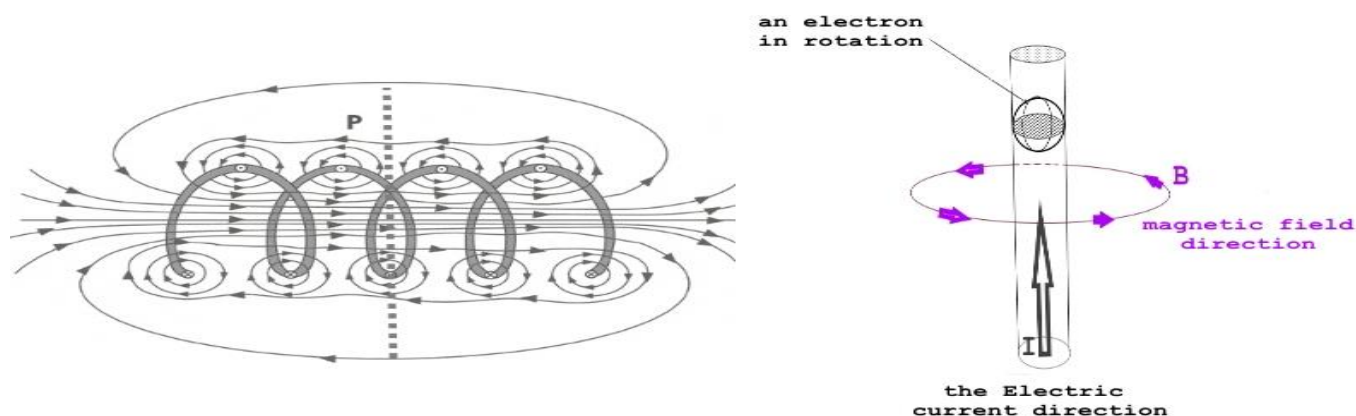


Fig.63

In a solenoid coil the electrons spin in the same direction along the coil, Fig.63 you see the coil is divided into two identical part where the electrons take the same direction of rotation so the magnetic field flow along the coil, the mistake in part 1 of this document is talking about an electric current that don't exist! the reason is the absence of closed loop to introduce an electric current, in this case the electron spin take the leadership, to explain this let's take another look at the scope graph in Fig.59 :

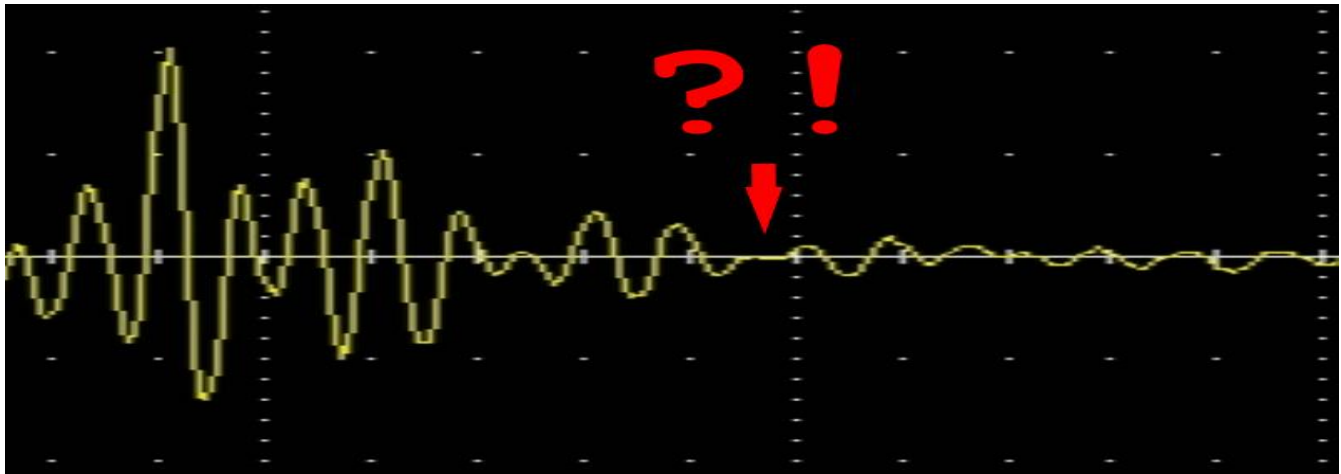


Fig.64

The marked area shows an absence of voltage, in that experiment no ferromagnetic material was used, only aluminum foils, the voltage is zero so it's expected for the ETBC to stop the oscillation but the device act once again! This mean there's an accumulation of magnetic inside the ETBC, in other words it's a magnetic field without electric component, the magnetic field in this case present as electrons spin potential which give a better picture about the presence of Bloch wall area in the ETBC, this device looks like a dynamic permanent magnet, this explain the statement given by Don Smith about the similarity of his device with ordinary permanent magnet power generator.

Now it's absolutely clear the ETBC need a kind of energy balance to oscillate correctly, as explained in Fig.59 two capacitors are needed to arrange a kind of spin balance inside it, I said the ETBC form a special capacitor coil but this is not exactly true! In reality, there's no coil nor a capacitor! Both of coil or capacitor need an electric current but the ETBC need an energy balanced electron that can be supplied only if the same amount of positive charges meets the same amount of negative charge.