

Explanation of TPULike devices

Post 1

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Close-packing>

<http://cst-www.nrl.navy.mil/lattice/index.html>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R XO7-Lajxdg>

http://www.everyscience.com/Chemistry/Inorganic/Ionic_Solids/a.1296.php

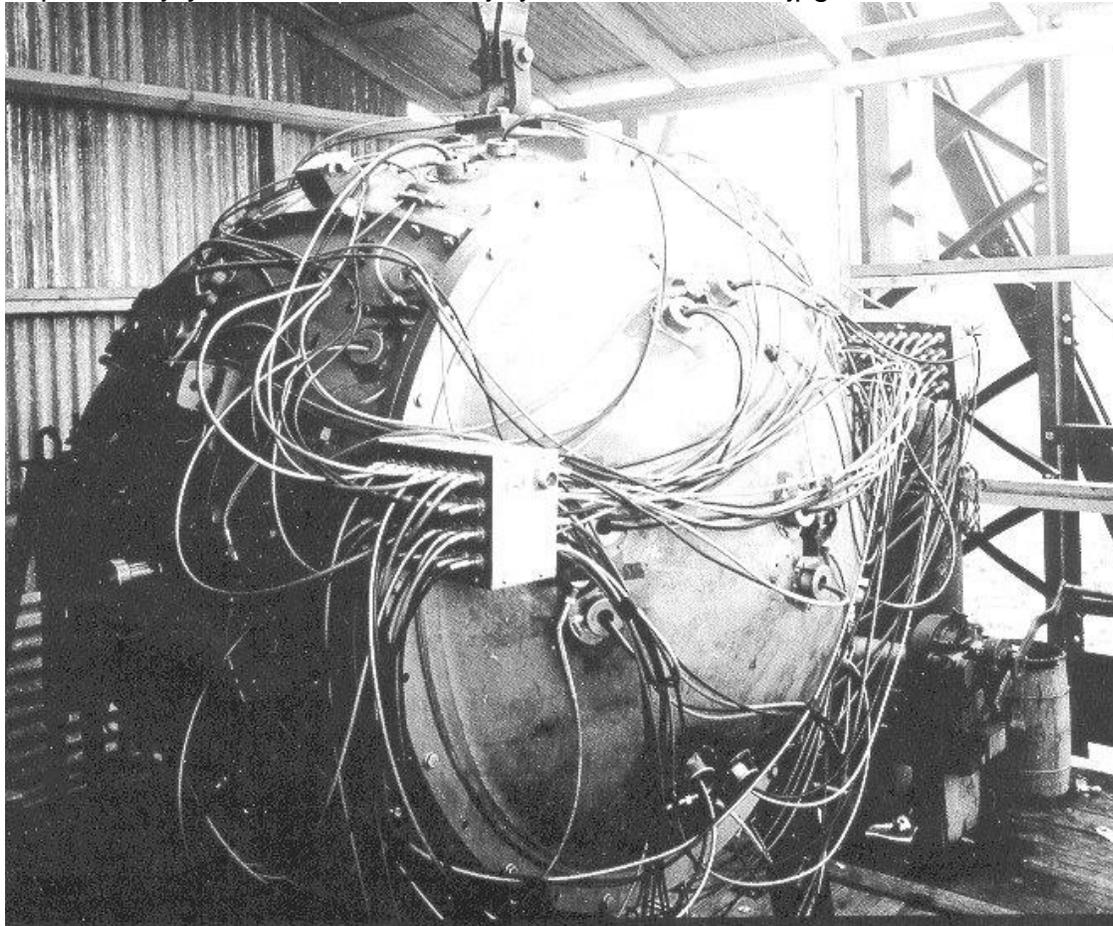
There are those amongst you that have shown courage and conviction; something that is sorely lacking in so many of the young minds of today. Can I say that you will all believe what I have to say ? Certainly not. It is a reflection of society today that so many do not question yet reject anything outside of their comfort zone. This forum is the antithesis of such dower formulaic habits. Unfortunately so many have come to associate a questioning mind as being synonymous with a disbelieving mind when in reality a questioning mind needs to be an open mind; a mind that allows the absurd, the idiotic and beyond credulous ideas to percolate into the subconscious. It is only when the full bounds of the ideas have been allowed full roam of all aspects of the mind that the varacity of the claim can be fully comprehended. All I ask is that you ponder the essence of my presentation in light of the known characteristics of the Steven Mark TPU.

I am sure many of you have already perused the given web references and have already started to believe that this posting is misplaced! Oh ye of little faith. But it would be remiss of me to leap into my explanation without first setting the scene of exactly what energy you all are attempting to harness. In short this energy could be termed nuclear (from this point on I will use the word **density** to mean nuclear), but not in the familiar sense. Matter is nothing more than spherical stationary standing waves within the travelling ether! Already I hear the shutters closing. It is the ether that has the energy not the matter; it is the ether that is manipulated via torsion fields set up via electromagnetic fields; it is the ether that vortexes and is the essence of the electromagnetic field; it is the collapsing ether vortex that releases energy. The ether its self pulsates at extra-ordinary high frequency. It is this pulsing that feeds energy into the spherical standing waves, that is matter, that brings about all of the characteristics of an atom. A nuclear blast releases a huge magnetic pulse because the ether has been manipulated into a self feeding 3d vortex; a vortex that resonates with the pulsations of the ether. It is the high frequency pulsations of the ether that contains all of this energy. It is but a fabulous veil in front of the eyes of the public that **density** weapons have to use rare, dangerous heavy metals. Nonsense! Consider this. Ask the layman on the street how it is possible to fill a bottle of coca-cola at high speed without all the contents bubbling up out of the bottle; they wouldn't have a clue how this is done. Ask them however how a density weapon works and they will rattle off without thinking many of

the so called essential working mechanisms. Why is this ? It is because there is a continuous psychological operation that permeates this so called knowledge into the community. It becomes so pervasive that no one no longer questions it. The common knowledge is bunkum!

Those who are more familiar with the intricacies of posting on this forum may be able to get the picture to appear, if this is within your skills please upload in a reply message.

http://www.jaysnet.com/666-2005-july27_atomic_bomb.jpg



As you can see coaxial wires enter the sphere in pairs. One goes to a coil to generate electromagnetic waves and the second is a feedback receiver coil. You'll notice that the entry point of these coils on the sphere are predominantly equilateral from each other. Those of you of a keen eye will have observed the apparent excess of coaxial wire used. Ah ha. It is not excess but precise lengths to ensure pulses are with precise timing and amplitude. Within the space of the sphere electromagnetic waves constructively interfere to generate the necessary 3D vortex in the ether. Constructive wave interference causes massive build up of ether wave amplitudes within the center of the sphere. Tune these waves to the pulsation of the ether and the ether will feed by resonance its energy into the 3d ether vortex. You will no doubt recall a doubling of wave amplitude causes quadrupling of energy within the wave. Some of the more astute

of you can surely see the parallels with TPU characteristics. Are you frightened yet ? Steven Mark knows for sure. So take heed SMs warning about not tuning dead on frequency! Abruptly remove the generating waves and the vortex collapses, sending a huge, massive emp pulse propogating outwards within the ether. The nature of the pulse in the ether is such that the stationary standing waves of ether (matter) are disrupted according to interference wave locations. No heavy metals required to do this! unless the ghastly intention is to also have ongoing decaying poisons.

To resonate with the ether a specific pattern is required. The spherical propogation of waves means that spherical packing dictates the precise location of electromagnet coils for optimum control. Review the files at the start of this posting. Hexagonal spherical packing (HSP) is where you need to focus. Many of you are unwittingly using face centered cubic (FCC) arrangement of coils. You will have limited success if your coils are placed according to FCC arrangements.

There is good reason for hexagonal packing as these scientists are beginning to comprehend.

Google the following terms to understand: iron superconductivity hexagonal packing

All coils need to point to a central 3D location. If you look at the hexagonal packing the most basic arrangement is 4 spheres forming a tetrahedral. Place identical coils orientated so that the **poles point to the dead center of the tetrahedral**. You should imagine 3 spheres with one sphere on top. The top coil (coil A) will be pointing downwards and the other 3 coils (X,Y,Z) will be pointing towards the center BUT note the three coils will not be in a horizontal plane; they will be pointing **30 degrees upwards**. Now those of you on the ball will no doubt see why Bob Boyce, Marinov, GiantKiller et al. have had extraordinary results. In these designs the coils are pointing horizontal and not angled upwards, and the top vertical coil is created by wrapping around all of the three coils. As the vertical coil is not identical to the other 3 this creates problems which is why DC they feed into this coil; and the other coils need to be fed with high energy pulses. It is not optimum and neither are their results. If you set up according to hexagonal packing all coils are equidistant from each other and pointing towards a common center. You need only supply correctly phased DC offset square waves of approximately 300V (levels of 0V and 300V not -150V to 150V) to succeed in creating a rotation magnetic field which in reality is vortexing ether. Surely I don't need to tell you how to intercept a high speed rotating magnetic field to create current of high potential!

Now I'm telling you the practical theory on how to use the ether. Steven Mark never did understand exactly why things worked. His coils are not optimum but never-the-less indirectly generate what my four coils will achieve.

Coils XYZ are pulsed at frequency F1 with a phase of 120 degrees between each coil. Coil A is fed a frequency of 3 x F1 and has a phase of 0 with respect to the other coils.

In other words:

When air-core coil X pulses so does air-core coil A.
When air-core coil Y pulses so does air-core coil A.
When air-core coil Z pulses so does air-core coil A.

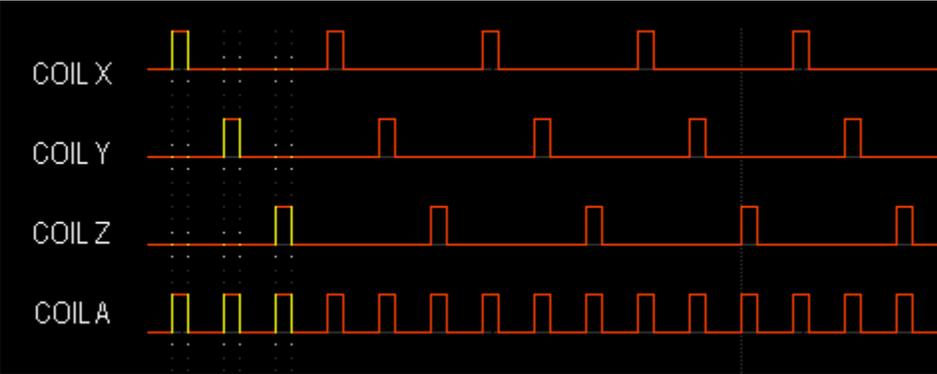
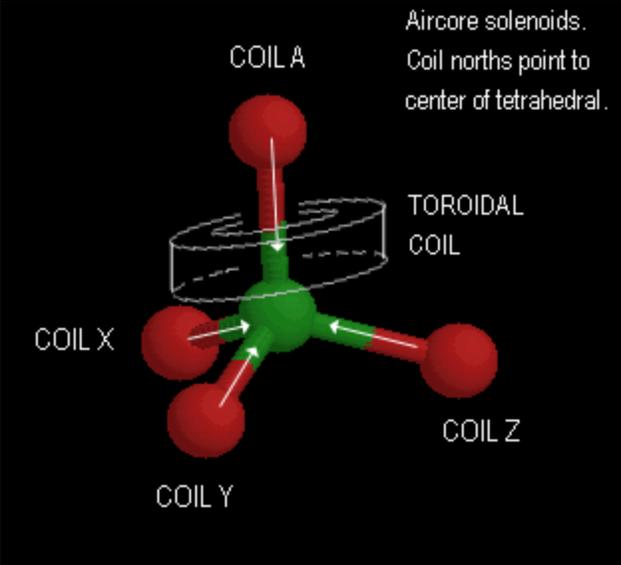
The frequency should be a harmonic of the NMR of iron. Do not use iron anywhere in your device this will only cause huge eddy current problems. Iron is magnetic because of the geometry and spacing of its atoms (stationary waves remember) which interact with the ether flow in a resonant fashion despite what you may already believe! The NMR is directly linked to this geometric spacing and hence to the resonant frequency of the ether. If you pulse iron wire at iron's NMR you'll get a minor resonance effect even if the coil is not tuned to that frequency. Steven Mark was utilising this effect along with the timing delay action of iron wire to generate a rotating magnetic field of the correct frequency. The requirement for coil A to pulse in time with the other coils was not understood by SM who unwittingly incorporated its effect via interaction of several coils. A testament of observation over empirical understanding!

To complete the picture the intercept coil can be an air-core toroidal coil placed in a horizontal plane halfway between the top coil and the bottom three coils sized so that the outside of the toroid would touch, but not overlap, the imaginary planes of the tetrahedral pyramid sides. The diameter of the toroid hole should be the same as the diameter of the toroid windings for optimum results but quite frankly you could stick two solid 1 cm diameter 3/4 circle copper bars into the field and measure substantial voltage and current.

I trust you'll appreciate the risk you are now all taking. Too many of you are tempting fate by feeding the output back into the input. Consider 1000 fold output power over input. Oh yes, these are the levels you are potentially working with. 100Watt goes to 100KW. With no feedback this is a major copper vaporising experience. With feedback your momentary 100KW goes to a potential 100MW but more realistically 1MW or less as wires vaporise. How on earth do you think you and your house will survive such an event ^{????????????????} 😞😞😞😞😞??

I've shown enough for you to now understand with what you are playing and a schematic outline of a relatively safe design that will get you the results that you desire.

I've taken the liberty of posting whilst on vacation. I shall not be returning to this forum. Good luck.



POST 2

It appears I have been too brief in my presentation. I truly believed that there would be a group here who would be able to make the leap between the Steven Mark devices you are familiar with and the design that I showed.

Firstly although this has been mooted I am not Jack. All I will say is the interview says more about the character of Jack than it does Steven Mark. I will also add that the SM device uses rotation. I say this without doubt and Jack is wrong in saying rotation is not necessary.

I will now talk about the Steven Mark designs you have seen in the videos and the like so you will understand why my design at the start of this message works.

The SM 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.

No doubt this may be disconcerting to many who have fond references to baling wire, iron wire and the like. I will now digress onto the circumstance surrounding the initial eureka moment as I understand them. Audiophiles who frequent this watering-hole will no doubt have heard of QUAD ESL electrostatic speakers. An essential design element is the incoming signal is sent into, I believe, 7 or 8 progressive delay elements. These elements delay the signal by microseconds each time.

As part of experiments, associated with what would become his 3D spacial control patents, he was using these delay elements with custom made bifilar wound voice coils (i.e. air coils) and unexpectedly detected an anomolous signal on his spectrum analyser.

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.

You are privy to the information that the COMP field is nulled by iron. Those who so wish may like to take some time to fully comprehend the frustrations of closely packing the delay and bifilar coils together only to find the unexpected pulse was no longer appearing!!! This is what SM had to contend. And Jack says SM was not technical. Bunkum!!

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.

Feedback of the output into the input was achieved using toroidal saturable inductor switches. I've copied the picture from other messages of the inductor switches. Refer to the patent for an example to see how these switches are used. Early designs used a small magnet to bias the saturable inductors.

All SM devices had small batteries to power the LC oscillators. The LC oscillators were used as control pulse currents to the saturable inductors. To start the process high voltage capacitors were step charged, this is why the coils took time to start-up! The first few pulses came from these pre-charged capacitors being switched via saturable inductors. Part of the DC output was feedback to keep the capacitors fully charged.

My design shown at the very start of this message thread eliminated the need for an iron delay coil because the pattern is set up in the ether **outside of the influence of copper metal** of the control coils. It directly allows the COMP field to be generated IN **FREE SPACE.** By placing the output toroidal coil within this free space the COMP field

is intercepted. The complete lack of any magnetic materials within this design is what allows this to happen.

I do believe there are elements of information here that you will not have been aware of before. I trust this is enough to convince at least some of you to reflect and ponder more seriously on this material.

http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/19820016542_1982016542.pdf



Quote from: EMdevices on March 25, 2008, 03:58:46 PM

FIG. 1

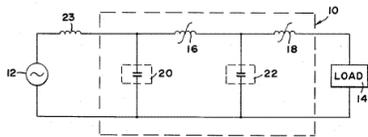
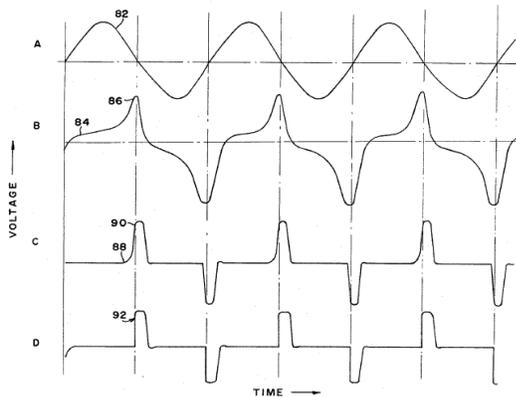


FIG. 9



Above goes to diagram.

Yes, this is what I described. Thanks for the diagram.

This diagram shows you what is needed to get a kick, and view a kick on an oscilloscope.

No iron as a core. Wind on a stiff poly pipe. Use copper wire for the windings.
Keep the delay coil 2+ feet away from the bifilar coil.
Keep the bifilar as far away as possible from your oscilloscope and permanent magnets.
Pulse with a square wave.
Tune as per previous post.

Someone mentioned about connecting the oscilloscope.
Use two channels and connect two probes, one probe to each coil.
Not one probe across the two coils.

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The tetrahedral diagram was to show the orientation of the coils to help clarify my description.
What is important is the 4 coils are identical both physically and electrically and are oriented at the exact angle as per the tetrahedral diagram and are placed equidistant from the center.
Tao diagrams are spot on and show how for a given size of coil where you can place the toroid pick up.
Again no iron in any of the cores. (or nickel or aluminium contact wires)
No metal for supports.

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Someone mentioned the Alberto Molina-Martinez device as being the same. It would appear at a casual glancing at the patent to be **chock full to the brim with iron/steel and other magnetic materials** which I have said ad nauseum is a no-no. Also the 3 phase *pickup* coils use the same coil structure and location as the 3 phase *generating* coils. As soon as the pickup coils are induced they will reflect a pattern in the ether back on the generating coils and any advantage will be lost. There are also no pulses timed to cause an *overlap* of ether waves in the proximity of the pickup coil nor is there any directional biasing.

@commentor on toroid pickup

You need to wrap your head around some of concepts espoused by Harold Aspden before commenting on whether the toroid is correctly placed or of the correct structure. The ether keeps spinning for a considerable amount of time after the pulses are stopped. If you would care to consider the angle in 3D where the magnetic fields would

oppose you would observe that it forms at an angle. Transposed into a rotation this forms a funnel of compression. With a little bit more thought you may even consider the placement of the magnetic void and again see that this void would transpose on rotation to form a toroid void. The persistence of the ether waves long after the magnetic field allows discrete time separated pulses to merge in their affect on the ether. This void combined with the rotating pulses cause the ether to spiral. The spiraling ether interacts with the metal of the copper toroid along with the vertical direction pulse from the top coil. This cause the ether to not only spiral round in a circle as viewed from above but also to corkscrew along the path of the toroid windings. The corkscrewing path of the ether around the toroid is now *in line with* the windings. This creates a longitudinal wave along the copper creating a large current **effect** in the toroid windings. Which is what is needed. Given that the toroid is now generating a magnetic field, outside of the toroid even though you don't have a magnetic field you stil have ether waves. You'll note the 3 generating coils are symmetrically and equally affected by these ether waves such that the rotation does not become lop-sided. You'll also note the top coil above the toroid is affected equally on all sides ensuring that the pulse from the top coil that reaches each of the three coils is identical in everycase even after interacting with the etherwaves from the toroid.

This information is not for general distribution on the public forum.

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.

I'll put a diagram together.

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. 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 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.

In the example I gave where the iron delay coil was used obviously the resistance of the iron coil needs to be negligible 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.

I sent the information below to others earlier in the week.

Hello.

Tao, stellar graphics your input was very much appreciated.

Earl, climate change is politicised as you will be aware; how hard is it to get accurate raw data ? Are we sure we have identified all of the long wave cycles that could influence the climate ? Are high order mathematicians really required on an ongoing basis to simulate shaped charges to compress a core in the model you believe for density weapons ? Or would these mathematicians be required to calculate complex ether patterns caused by tens/hundreds of coils...

The 3D TPU runs only slightly warm. A comp field induces currents in a different way than a normal magnetic field. Consider a magnetic field of a permanent magnet, we understand that field by the effects it has on matter. Or rather the effects are observed and a model is concocted that is given the name magnetic field. As the model stands the test of time it is assumed the model IS the reality. But what is it that happens around the permanent magnet that allows the space around the magnet to act in some ways as invisible matter ? The starting point to realise is that permanent magnets create a stable effect in the ether. A solenoid fed a constant DC current creates a stable effect in the ether. You can think of this effect as a pattern in the ether or as stationary waves in the ether. The stationary magnetic field is your starting point. The ether waves that make up a permanent magnet matter is such that the ether waves are not contained. They spread out and have influence; they interact with other matter. Iron even if it is unmagnetised will readily interact with ether waves that are not contained. The ether waves that make up iron then respond to the uncontained ether waves and in turn will

also respond with outgoing ether waves.

Jason, your experiment with the round permanent magnet on its side oscillating violently at particular frequencies is an example of this. The solenoid you used to oscillate will have needed two components. A DC component that sets up a stable magnetic field, the essential stable ether pattern. On top of this you will have applied the oscillation. The oscillation will have manipulated this stable ether pattern to expose the comp field. At particular frequencies this comp field will have been largest. Of course the comp field is only a model of the effects of the patterning that is happening in the ether. You were right in thinking the schumann resonance was involved. The schumann resonance also sets up ever changing patterns in the ether. You set up the stable ether pattern, this interacts with the ever changing pattern caused by the schumann resonance in a predictable and repeatable way. On top of this pattern you applied another oscillating ether pattern. At certain frequencies these patterns stabilise into an oscillation of the ether that has an effect similar to a large magnetic field.

If you try to use a permanent magnet to give you the stable ether field you have to contend with the physical oscillation of the magnet relative to other coils and physical oscillation within the material of the magnet; this makes things unrepeatable. Use an air core coil that surrounds your experiments to create within the coil a repeatable stable ether pattern. The air core coil should be wound using copper and not iron if that is not obvious. Feed that coil from a stable DC source. A battery is ideal. Do not use common batteries to supply this coil and other coils of your experiment. Have a dedicated battery/source for this coil.

Steven Mark did not use permanent magnets for anything other than to bias the inductor switches to the knee of the inductor switch cores.

WARNING. Be aware that your stable ether pattern coil, let's call this a SEP coil, has the potential to hold vast amounts of energy within the ether patterns that you set up within it. These patterns can be stable, rotating, resonating and so on. Think of the resonant build of energy within a tesla coil. Disconnect your SEP coil abruptly and you force the ether patterns to responding in an equally abrupt fashion. The response is infinitely variable and its effects on matter equally so. Have some mechanism to turn the current on the SEP coil down slowly over several seconds.

In the so named tetrahedral TPU the top coil has a combined function. It is the SEP coil but it is also used to set up a pattern in the ether with the other pulsing coils. The angles between all of the coils ensures the setup of a particular pattern in the ether that is dependant on amount of copper used in the coils, dimensions of coils, distance coils are apart and so on. At a particular pulse repetition frequency, dependant on the previous

factors, a pattern is set up in the ether that has the effect of a comp field model.

Deliberately this tetrahedral TPU requires high megahertz square pulses. The SEP coil is pulsed to ensure a release of the ether pattern to prevent build up at low repetition rates. Only at high megahertz does the pattern caused by release combine with the next pulse to effect the COMP field. This deliberately puts experimenting into the hands of people who have some electronics familiarity.

If you were to include another always on SEP coil in the same orientation as the combined SEP coil but large enough so the whole spheric TPU could fit inside you would have a working model at 300V repetition pulse rates as low as 3khz especially if the SEP coil is powered by high voltage and high amps. The temptation to route DC output back into the SEP coil to see-what-happens is almost a given. What happens is a run away event in microseconds that turns you and your experiment into shrapnel.

_____ Posting included below which you may not have captured _____

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Quote from: EMdevices on Today at 01:06:52 PM

nice work tao, may I suggest you simulated something slightly different than what tetrahedral proposed?

Note that there is no vertical plane that cuts exactly through the top vertical coil AND contains TWO lower coils. Why is that? Because if you look from the top, the 3 bottom coils are spaced at 120 degrees.

So you need to simulate just one vertical coil and one bottom coil (full simulation not assuming symmetry), then you will have what tetrahedral describes. (at least one pulsing instance, where top coil and one of the 3 bottom coils pulse together)

Anyway, I like the picture, and yes we can see the "voids" clearly. The real question is what do the voids do, can they induce a current into the toroid placed at that location? My answer, NO. 😊

@ all,

tetrahedral mentioned the spin after you turn off the pulsing, and I assumed the gyration of the atomic spins, but let's assume there is no mass, like tetrahedral describes, just empty space. The question is, can you actually have a true, real ROTATION with some INERTIA (that can keep it going after the pulsing stops) ?

The answer to this is a bit complicated, since there could be resonance in the LC circuits forming the pulses, and there can be observed and deduced that something is rotating (by seeing the ringing on an oscilloscope) but if this can be snubbed out instantly, the theory says there is nothing !!! no rotation no nothing, it dies out instantly. Why? because the rotation is an illusion, because it is actually a SUPERPOSITION of quasi-static phased fields, and due to their electrical phasing only "appear" to rotate. So when these coils stop pulsing, NO MORE FIELD!!!. Or is there something? If somebody can prove this beyond a shadow of doubt, that they can truly "spin" empty space, and can prove that it's not the coils ringing after the pulse stops, then you might have a shot at stardom.

EM

thanks tao nice image.

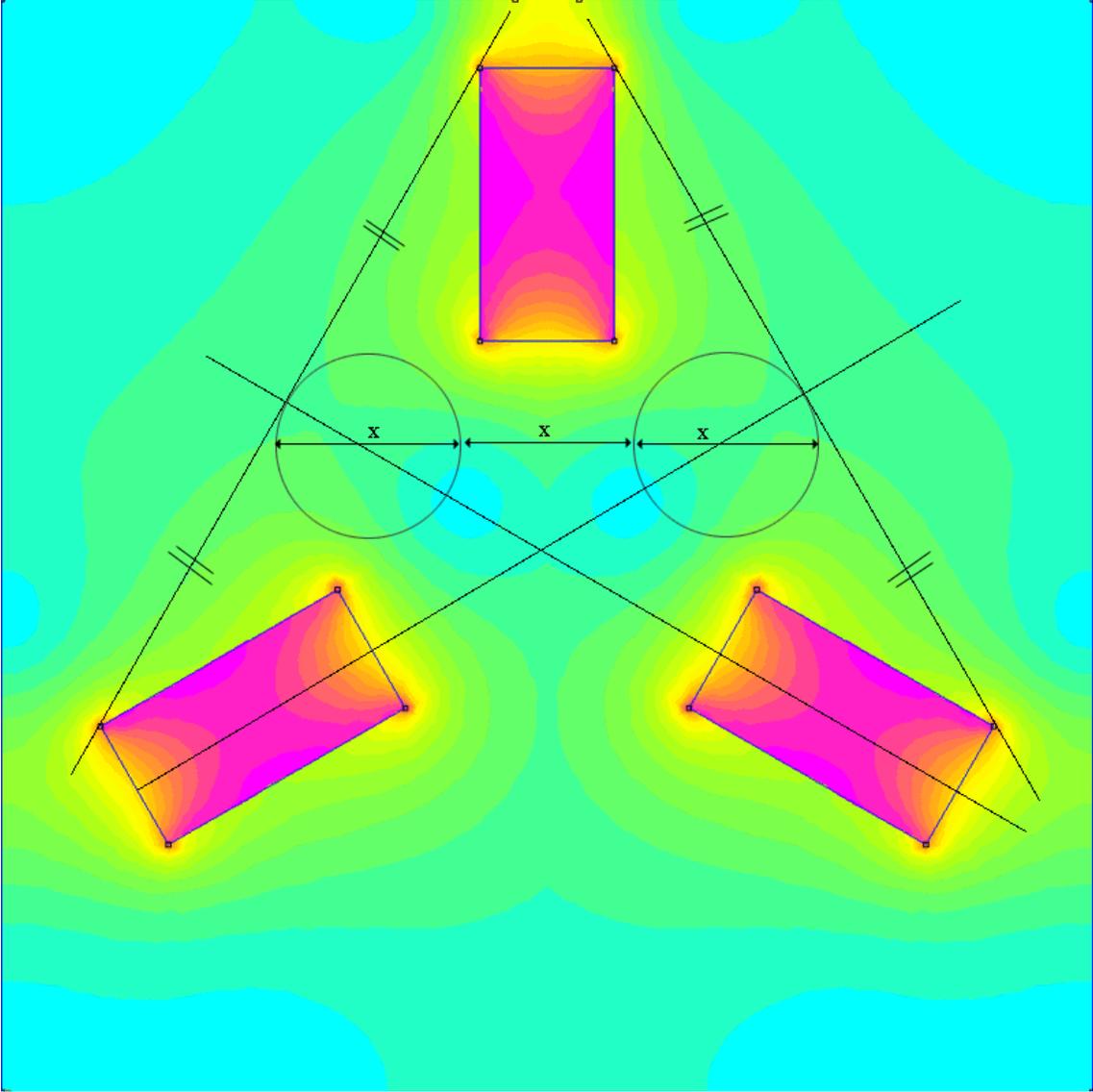
The output coil goes here as shown on tao image. My original message described the coil placement as halfway between the two coils. In my reply to you yesterday concerning why the toroid is correct as an output coil I again described this position in reference to magnetic field lines which match with tao image. **At no point did I say the**

coil was to placed at the void like you suggest.

Again with regard to the Aspden Effect I enclosed a comment from Harold Aspden. This experiment is easy to conduct and verify. You'll also find that there is a disparity when spinning up a block of aluminium *without any magnets* which is even easier to try as an experiment (disparity of approx. 13-16%). You'll also find the same with nickel (disparity of approx. 8-12%). With unmagnetised iron you'll also get a smaller effect in the region of approx. 5% difference.

This author (Harold Aspden) has assembled a motor using disc-shaped ferrite magnets of the kind used in loudspeakers, mounted on a rotor shaft and interleaved with electrical sheet steel laminations each having eight poles. Here rotation causes the magnets to induce radial EMFs in those poled rotor laminations and the passage of those poles past the corresponding poles of a stator assembly causes flux pulsation. So we have the induction of a pulsating radial electric field in aether coextensive with the rotor assembly, a recipe according to what has been stated above for inflow of aether energy. However, here again, this being an alternative version of a homopolar magnet machine, the thought of this ever being a way forward in meeting our future energy needs has been ruled out. However, the tests on this motor did give further insight into that interplay with the aether and the presence of an anomalous energy gain. When the motor was first started, spinning at some 1500 rpm, it was noted that it reached that speed after switch-on in a period of 20-30 seconds. If it was then stopped and restarted, its speed-up time to that speed was some 5 seconds if no more that two or three minutes had passed since it had come to rest, but the longer the period waited before restart, the longer it took to reach 1500 rpm. It was as if there was something there having a weak inertial coupling with the rotor that was spinning separately and slowing down at a slower rate. Here was what seemed to be an aether phenomenon.

Before moving on from that research effort several tests were performed at different times of day and with different compass orientations of the rotor axis. The phenomenon varied with spin axis direction, suggesting that the quantum spin of the aether has a fixed orientation in space, a result consistent with the author's theoretical expectations dating back to the late 1950 period. This phenomenon has been named 'The Aspden Effect' by Dr. Hal Fox, editor of the U.S. publication New Energy News, which is why that expression is used as the title to this section.



toroid location2.gif (48.32 KB, 800x800 - viewed 17 times.)