

Radiant Battery Charger

Figure 34 is a schematic for a full radiant battery charger and power supply embodiment using a SCR in its switching circuitry. In this embodiment, the battery on the left side of the schematic is used as the power-furnishing battery, and it discharges electrical energy in normal positive energy mode to power the circuitry. In the output there are two additional 12 volt batteries as the load, and these batteries are being very rapidly charged by excess, amplified negative energy furnished from the altered vacuum environment and local curvature of spacetime.

In the examples given, the various operational parameters listed—such as 12V and 300 KW and the particular components such as SCR, 555 timer, optocoupler, 1:1 transformer, 1 KV diode bridge, etc.—are simply with respect to a preferred embodiment, and other equivalent components and operational parameters can be substituted without departing from the novel spirit and scope of the invention.

The particular schematics, components, and operations shown will allow an understanding of the operations themselves, and will demonstrate the principles and concepts for deliberately extracting and using radiant energy from an altered asymmetrical vacuum, the novelties of processing, amplifying, and using said radiant energy while still in force-free field form, and demonstrate circuits made from normal electrical components for transducing collected negative energy into EM positive energy so it can easily be used in conventional fashion by conventional circuitry to power conventional loads and devices. The operational parameters are thus presented to illustrate a preferred embodiment or embodiments, for the purpose of teaching the invention, and not by way of limitation.

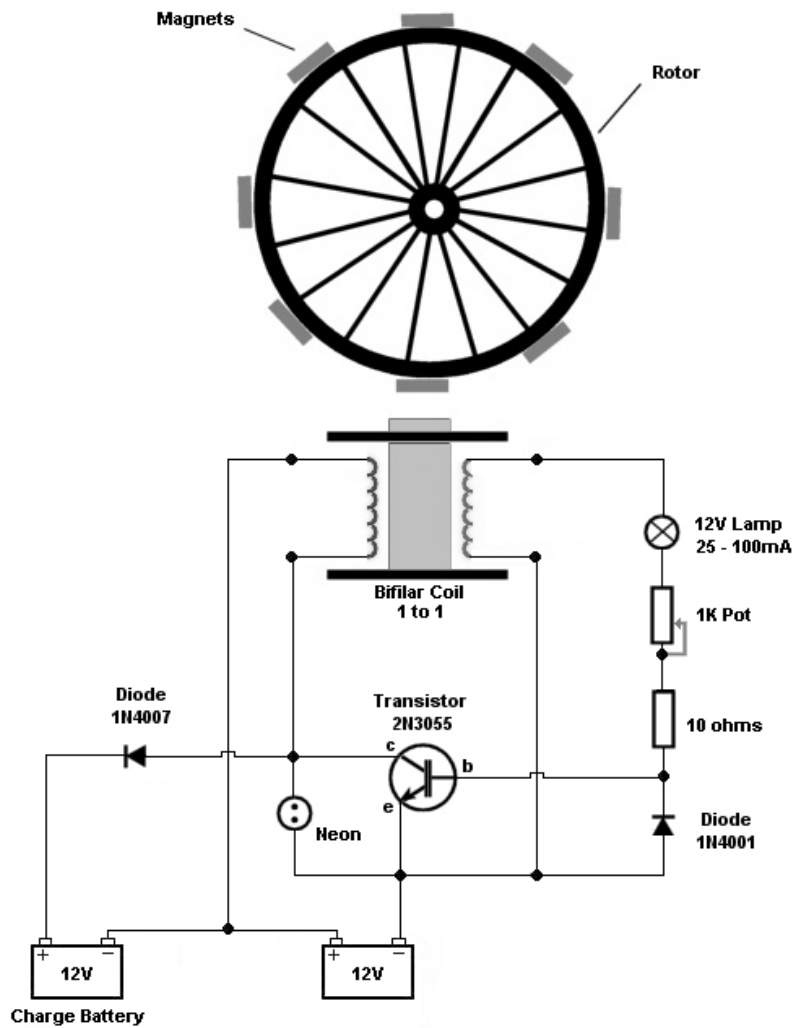


Figure 35 is a schematic for powering a monopole electrical motor by the full circuit shown in Figure 17. For continuous operation, the roles of the powering battery leftmost in the diagram and of a recharging battery to the right in the diagram can periodically alternate. In this manner, battery roles alternate between recharging and powering mode, so that a freshly charged battery is always powering the system, while two batteries are recharging quickly using highly amplified pulses of negative energy freely received from the external environment. In this way, the unit is a continuous power unit for the motor as the desired output load, which in turn powers a shaft load—which may be any normal shaft load used with electrical motors. This is a schematic for a selfpowering system, freely powering itself and its losses and load with re-gauging energy freely received from its active external environment.