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## Radiant Energy

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**Renewable Energy** Discussion on various alternative energy, renewable energy, & free energy technologies. Also any discussion about the environment, global warming, and other related topics are welcome here.

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### #1 ([permalink](#))

05-11-2007, 08:44 PM

[Aaron](#)

Energetic Scientist

Join Date: Feb 2007

Location: Washington State

Posts: 646

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### Radiant Energy

The purpose of this thread is to discuss what radiant energy is.

### #2 ([permalink](#))

05-12-2007, 02:34 AM

[lighty](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 19

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@Lindemann

I watched your DVD of lecture on radiant energy. Some of the requirements as I understand them are:

1. The mass of material of primary and secondary has to be equal as precisely as possible. That is the requirement proposed by Tesla regarding his high frequency coils and especially his flat archimedean spiral coils. I may be way of the track on this one but it seems to me that the amount of the dielectric charge (or rather the density of dielectric lines of force) are in some way proportional to the mass of the conductor or rather to the number of atoms available in order to resonate and produce radiant energy event. For example I've conducted a number of experiments in which I compared the highly saturated high quality ferrite core with small airgap (in order to increase the saturation point and to store more magnetic flux in the airgap- I'm talking about 0.1mm airgap and smaller number of turns of conductor. I compared it with the extremely heavy coils with smaller core (in this case Metglas ones- I used them for their high permeability and extremely narrow hysteresis curve) and open geometry (pretty much similar to the Bedini SG coil). Of course one can produce pretty much the same voltage spikes on both coils but the coil with the more conductor mass exhibit a somewhat different properties. For example the discharge of the capacitor filled with the Back-EMF from the ferrite core showed different properties compared to the discharge of the capacitors filled with the BEMF from the massive coil. I'm talking here mostly about visual and auditive quality of the discharge. My guess is that a mass of conductor definitely plays some role in the way coil produces BEMF.

2. The surface area of the conductors definitely plays a role in radiant energy release. The fact is that a Litz wire or a flat strip of conductor material shows much better properties dealing with sudden impulses. I also compared several types of wire in the pretty much similar conditions (same core, same number of ampere turns, same current and same saturation of core. The BEMF curve of the

Litz wire and flat strip wire are much more steeper (thus more sudden in time) and goes to the much higher voltage. I couldn't believe a geometry could make such a difference but it did. My guess is that a conductor tube would exhibit pretty much similar characteristics- in fact I used copper tubing for Tesla induction coils primaries and they definitely show more appropriate behavior and less losses than the full conductor profiles. Of course much of that behavior can be attributed to the lower impedance those kind of big surface conductor shows when dealing with sudden impulses. The other thing I observed is that Litz wire coils sometimes gain by separating of their turns somewhat. The flat strip conductors also benefit if one winds them in a way to be oriented edgewise to each other. It surely lower their inter-capacitance and probably contribute to the lowering of the impedance of coil itself. Skin effect also plays a role in that effect but I'm not sure to what extent.

3. For Tesla resonant system it's advisable to have secondary set to 1/4 wavelength of the resonant frequency. Tesla himself advise in that direction and although I never experimentally tried that rule I guess there must be some rationale behind it. I know that if some conditions are met a stationary wave can be produced and in energy transfer it plays significant role. To be honest I'm still learning about this stuff so please cope with me as much as you can.

4. When talking about BEMF as a kind of radiant event I've learned that inductance plays significant role. With higher inductance one usually gets more severe potential gradient change (measuring with an oscilloscope it means one gets higher voltage spikes). With lowering of capacitive component of impedance voltage spikes go even higher- it's probably why flat strip conductor (for one layer coils- I've never tried multilayer coils of this type) shows significant advantage over ordinary round- profile conductor. It's surface is also extremely large so it could also play a role regarding a skin effect.

So here it is- and although there is so much more I could say about the results I obtained for now I will reduce my ranting on refining my knowledge on the phenomena I talked about. I've based my conclusions on practical experiments but my interpretation oethe results might be wrong so feel free to correct me. I'm always glad if someone disprove my conclusions with solid arguments so that I can learn more about the topic in question.

#3 ([permalink](#))

05-12-2007, 03:51 AM

[Peter Lindemann](#)

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 50

[My Profile](#)

**Lighty, excellent!**

Lighty,

Thank you for opening up such an intelligent conversation. The most important thing here is not to be "right" or "wrong", but that you are learning, experimenting, and thinking deeply about what you are seeing in your experiments! Congratulations.

There are two issues here. The first issue is the PRODUCTION of radiant energy and the second is the EFFICIENT TRANSFER of radiant energy.

The first issue is covered by Tesla in his work on the "Method of Conversion", that is, the conversion of "normal electricity" into "longitudinal waves of electrostatic force" otherwise known as Radiant Energy. As I show in my DVD, Tesla's Radiant Energy patents clearly state that Radiant Energy is defined as electrostatic charge CONVEYED by Radiant Matter. Radiant Matter is made up of neutral particles of mass at least 100 times smaller than electrons. The general "Method of Conversion" is to charge an inductor with intermittent DC current, and collect the inductive discharges in a capacitor. Then, discharge the capacitor into another inductor of high self-inductance and low impedance, to raise the voltage even higher for use in lighting systems or stepper type motors. When studying Tesla's "Method of Conversion" it becomes obvious that he was talking about a very broad phenomena. The original diagram shows SIX different processes, all of which produce variations on the Method.

The term "Radiant Energy" evolved from Tesla's friendship with and admiration of Sir William Crookes. Crookes invented the Radiometer, a device Tesla referred to as the most elegant motor ever devised. Crookes was studying the effects relating to the emissions from incandescent matter. The question was, when a piece of mass is heated to the point where it starts to emit light and heat, what EXACTLY is coming out of the matter that conveys these properties into the surrounding space? The Radiometer demonstrated that these emissions had MASS and could convey a PHYSICAL FORCE to another object. Tesla came to believe that ANY source of light and heat, such as the Sun, was emitting "whatever" is emitted when MATTER RADIATES! Whatever that was, was termed "Radiant Matter." Since it could go right through the glass enclosure of the Radiometer WITHOUT disrupting the vacuum inside, the determination was that the particle size was INFINITESIMALLY SMALL. Tesla's later experiments determined

that these Radiant Matter particles where the primary CONVEYOR of electrostatic charge.

When I can, I will discuss the second issue you bring up.

Peter

#### #4 ([permalink](#))

05-12-2007, 06:51 AM

[Aaron](#)

Energetic Scientist

Join Date: Feb 2007

Location: Washington State

Posts: 646

[My Profile](#)

#### back emf vs. collapsed magnetic field

Quote:

Originally Posted by **lighty**

*For example the discharge of the capacitor filled with the Back-EMF from the ferrite core showed different properties compared to the discharge of the capacitors filled with the BEMF from the massive coil. I'm talking here mostly about visual and auditive quality of the discharge. My guess is that a mass of conductor definitely plays some role in the way coil produces BEMF.*

Hi Lighty,

To my understanding, back emf and the collapsed coil's voltage potential are two different things that happen at two different times.

The back emf is happening at the exact same time that a current is induced into a coil. There is the forward induction and then the back emf is counter induced and is explained by the Lenz law.

After the coil is charged and the back emf event happens and the coil power is turned off, the build up magnetic field collapses in reverse polarity and fills the capacitor with voltage potential free or mostly free of electron current and therefore no back emf in that event since it is for the most part, just voltage potential and not current.

So when Bedini's circuits for example are charging capacitors, it does so with radiant energy or the voltage potential free of current instead of charging a capacitor with back emf or electron current.

Someone else may be able to clarify the distinction between back emf/counter current and voltage potential/collapsed field

#### #5 ([permalink](#))

05-12-2007, 11:11 AM

[lighty](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 19

[My Profile](#)

I think the main problem is the lack of proper terminology practice. I use the term to label the induced EMF of the higher value and reverse polarity than the voltage of the source inducing the original current flow (and thus magnetic field) that manifests itself when the conductance of the coil circuit goes suddenly to zero and the magnetic field collapses very fast. Now look at this very vague definition that is somewhat contradictory in itself [Counter-electromotive force - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

When I think of it I cannot remember a proper term used in electronics. The phenomena is mostly labeled as detrimental as it might burn out the semiconductor devices (and thus all the protective snubber circuitry usually engineered in the circuitry) and simply calls it "transient phenomena". While that term is appropriate because it is transient phenomena it's at the same time very vague so no luck there. Just look at here [Snubber - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#) In relation to the transil diodes it's only mentioned that they protect circuit from the "voltage spikes". [Transient voltage suppression diode - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

So what would be the proper terminology for that fast transient phenomena?

Last edited by lighty : 05-12-2007 at 11:13 AM.

#6 (permalink)

05-12-2007, 05:10 PM

[Peter Lindemann](#)

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 50

[My Profile](#)

### What is Back EMF?

Quote:

Originally Posted by **lighty**

*I think the main problem is the lack of proper terminology practice. I use the term to label the induced EMF of the higher value and reverse polarity than the voltage of the source inducing the original current flow (and thus magnetic field) that manifests itself when the conductance of the coil circuit goes suddenly to zero and the magnetic field collapses very fast. Now look at this very vague definition that is somewhat contradictory in itself [Counter-electromotive force - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)*

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*So what would be the proper terminology for that fast transient phenomena?*

Lighty, Aaron, and anybody else who cares,

OK folks, here is the real answer. The Wikipedia definition for Counter Electromotive Force (CEMF) actually covers the territory pretty well. It is just a little short on detail. Technically, BACK EMF is the reverse voltage generated in an electric motor that is responsible for holding back the current when the motor speeds up. My DVD *Electric Motor Secrets* shows exactly what the BACK EMF is and how it works.

CEMF is any other reverse induction in an inductor that slows down the increase or decrease in the applied current. This process is described by Lenz Law, where ANY induced current opposes the movement of the magnetic field that induced it. So, when a DC square-wave pulse is applied to a coil of wire, the voltage reaches its maximum value nearly instantaneously, whereas the current rises to its maximum value on a ramp-wave with a specific time constant. The current cannot rise instantaneously, like the voltage, because the current in one turn of the coil is causing CEMF inductions in other turns of the coil nearby. So the current fights itself to reach its maximum value. These processes only happen when the current is CHANGING, either rising or dropping in value.

In the older books, the distinction between these two processes, or the names used to describe them was not made. Many names for electrical processes changed in the 1950's and 1960's. Cycles-per-second became Hertz, CEMF became Back EMF and lots of other things. It is no wonder that there is confusion about these things.

The most important thing to understand in all of this is that all of these phenomena follow ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION LAWS. Currents are induced in relationship to the strength of the magnetic field and voltages are induced based on the rate-of-change of that flux. In standard transformer operations, voltages in the output winding (secondary) cannot exceed the voltage in the input winding (primary) times the turns ratio between the primary and the secondary.

The appearance of the very short duration, very high voltage transient, when the current powering an inductor on DC is shut OFF, does not follow these Laws, especially on CLOSE OBSERVATION. John Bedini has spent 30 years studying this situation and has articulated most accurately the conditions to maximize the production of this voltage spike. I refer to this situation as the energy of "the inductive collapse", since that distinguishes it from other varieties of CEMFs. The voltage producing phenomena produces a

different QUALITY of electricity, according to the "Method of Conversion" described by Tesla. In fact, charging and discharging an inductor is the FIRST STEP in Tesla's "Method of Conversion" and the first step in the process of producing PURE Radiant Energy.

According to Tesla, the "fast transient phenomena" is a Longitudinal Wave, a time compressed zone of electrostatic charge or pure voltage, traveling ahead of the electron current. It appears BEFORE the current starts moving and is separate and distinct from it.

I hope this helps.

Peter

*Last edited by Peter Lindemann : 05-15-2007 at 05:33 AM.*

#Z ([permalink](#))

05-13-2007, 12:54 AM

[lighty](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 19

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Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*Thank you for opening up such an intelligent conversation. The most important thing here is not to be "right" or "wrong", but that you are learning, experimenting, and thinking deeply about what you are seeing in your experiments! Congratulations.*

Well, thank you but I owe that fact mostly to you since it's been your article on MWO published by BSRF which interested me in this area of research in the first place. I really have nothing but respect for your research and for your skills as the talented popularizer of

hard to understand topics.

Quote:

The general "Method of Conversion" is to charge an inductor with intermittent DC current, and collect the inductive discharges in a capacitor.

Indeed it's the basic principle used by Tesla as it's obvious simply by observing the designs of various Tesla oscillators (as he called them himself). There is one thing I observed that is not so obvious at the first look. The polarity of the "fast transient phenomena" of the induction discharge used will to some degree determine the behavior of the system. For example I discovered by experiment that the - polarity of the inductive discharge doesn't behave the same as the + polarity of the inductive discharge. One would think that they're the same because it's the same if you watch either polarity voltage on the oscilloscope but in reality there are some strange things going on with semiconductors when using - polarity of the inductive discharge as well as some very odd behavior of the oscilloscope probe itself. I suspect that grounding of the oscilloscope is interacting with the - polarity of inductive discharge and it causes some serious troubles during the measurement rendering them practically unusable. I alway wondered why Bedini uses handheld oscilloscope. The thing about handhelds is that they should behave much more stable because of their floating power supply is not connected to ground in any way.

Also, if one end of the inductive discharge coil is grounded the transient voltage effect is diminished to some extent or at least changed slightly in it's nature. My guess is that any ground path in the circuit will simply allow the excessive dielectric charge to be leveled out with the surrounding media and thus effectively neutralizing it to some extent. Maybe I'm mistaken but to me it seems only logical.

As I wrote earlier there are some rules that I find must be observed in order to get the better results but I was wondering if you could elaborate some more on the best design of the coils for inductive discharge and on the methods of achieving the highest inductance with least impedance. I mean one could lower the capacitive component of impedance the way I described before but is there some other things that should be observed in order to achieve optimal results?

Your input on this matter would be much appreciated.

#8 ([permalink](#))

05-13-2007, 01:18 AM

[lighty](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 19

[My Profile](#)

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*I refer to this situation is the energy of "the inductive collapse", since that distinguishes it from other varieties of CEMFs.*

OK, now that is indeed a good description of what is going on and I choose to use that term in the future instead of the more vague

Back-EMF.

Quote:

It appears BEFORE the current starts moving and is separate and distinct from it.

Indeed. Now, it would be most useful if one could limit the movement of the electrons during the charging of capacitors with the inductive collapse voltage or rather with the dielectric charge. One could of course try putting an inductor between inductive collapse inductor and the capacitor in order to limit the electron flow to capacitor. Now, if that capacitor is then discharged into next inductor and then the same electron move limiting inductor is used to limit the electron flow to the next stage capacitor one could maybe make a kind of cascade connection to purify the dielectric charge toward the end of such cascade. Do you have any ideas on how to do that?

In one experiment I used + polarity of the inductive collapse and I put an aircore inductor in series with it. Now, when the opposite end of the series inductor was slowly removed from the ground (to where it was connected in the first place) there was produced an extremely powerful continuous arc of the most peculiar nature (of course the inductive collapse coil was in the high frequency function all the time). First of all it was a rather constant arc without any interruptions and it could be drawn a few millimeters before becoming extinguished. The other peculiar thing was the fact that the arc produced a sound just like the high frequency plasma. The spectra of arc was green to blue and it produced extreme heat enough for me to weld two small pieces of steel together. And all of that exclusively by using the inductive discharge of very small magnitude and with rather low power used to power the inductive collapse coil with rather low voltages gained in the range of 95-120V but I must again accentuate the fact that I used the + polarity of the inductive collapse. My guess is that a kind of positive plasma was induced that showed some rather peculiar phenomena. Now, I tried doing the same with the - polarity of the inductive collapse but I was simply unable to make anything work because the system had common ground and it rendered extraction of the - polarity practically impossible.

Quote:

I hope this helps.

You're being most helpful indeed!

#9 ([permalink](#))

05-13-2007, 10:43 AM

[Mario](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 4

[My Profile](#)

Hi Lighty,

Have you tried a caduceus coil? It's supposed to have no impedance at all and a very narrow induction field in that, if you want to get two coils in resonance you have to align them with the precision of a laser beam.  
Here you can download a doc.:

<http://www.stealthskater.com/Documen...E/Caduceus.doc>

regards

Mario

**#10 (permalink)**

05-13-2007, 12:02 PM

[lighty](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 19

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@Mario

No, I didn't try using Caduceus coil for the purpose of inductive discharge. I could try it in the next time period in order to discern the truth from myth. Lindemann got it right- there is a lot of theoretical work out there but much less practical experiments to prove or disprove those theories.

But you gave me an incentive to try it- at least to see if the claims about extremely low impedance are correct.

**#11 (permalink)**

05-13-2007, 12:16 PM

[Mario](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 4

[My Profile](#)

Hi Lighty,

I'm experimenting myself working on John's solid state circuits. I will try a caduceus coil soon, but first I have a lot of different options to test. Let me know how it works out if you get a chance to play with it!

regards

Mario

**#12 (permalink)**

05-13-2007, 06:24 PM

[Peter Lindemann](#)

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 50

[My Profile](#)

**Lighty, two answers.....**

Lighty,



You are really learning this material, and it is very gratifying to see.

OK, how do you separate the electron flow (current) from the neutral particle flow (voltage)? Believe it or not, Tesla's simple method does it. So does John Bedini's methods. When an inductor is charged with DC current, the intensity of its magnetic field is described by the "ampere-turns" of the coil. When the magnetic field discharges, the voltage it produces is described by the "rate-of-change" of the flux. The flux changes are resisted by themselves, as we have discussed, due to Lenz Law effects.

So, if you discharge your inductive collapse energy into a capacitor, here is what happens. If the capacitor starts at ZERO volts, the first few inductive collapses deliver CURRENT pulses to bring the capacitor up to the voltage level of the source powering the coil. As this process continues, once the voltage in the capacitor gets ABOVE the power source charging the coil, the balance switches, and the coil must start generating more voltage to keep getting above the voltage already in the capacitor. If you have a current probe on your oscilloscope, watch the current pulses going into the cap. The energy of the inductive collapse constantly adjusts to produce more and more voltage and less and less current to keep the capacitor charging up.

Now it gets interesting. IF your inductor has a magnetic field that is completely closed down, like a standard transformer, the voltage level you can charge your capacitor to is only a few times higher than your power source. But, as John Bedini has shown, if the inductor is totally OPEN to the environment, (no closed magnetic field) the voltage produced by the inductive collapse can easily attain 30 times the level of your power supply. With really good air-core coils, I have seen some of John's oscillators produce voltages 50 times higher than the supply.

The question is why? The answer is LENZ LAW! As the capacitor charges up above the supply voltage, current CANNOT be pushed into the capacitor by standard ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION LAWS. There is NO turns ratio gain for voltage production, so all voltage gain is by Tesla's ELECTROSTATIC INDUCTION LAWS. As the current in the discharge drops, the magnetic field can collapse faster and faster because the Back EMF caused by current is diminishing. This INCREASES the "rate-of-change" of flux and the voltage can rise to higher values.

At a certain point, there is no current left, at which point the voltage can rise to VERY HIGH VALUES. This is what Tesla discovered as he scaled these systems up.

So, the coil design suitable to receive the discharge of this capacitor is the primary coil of Tesla's flat spiral or conical coil "TRANSFORMER". That primary coil is always described as "a few turns of stout wire or copper strap." Look at the designs of the coils built by Eric Dollard in the old Borderlands videos. Why? The capacitor can take all of the VOLTAGE you put in it and discharge it in less than a microsecond, creating a HUGE CHANGE of dielectric flux, the quality of which is very low on electron movement. This is the time compressed electrostatic wave. The time-compression is all the time it took to charge the cap is given back in an instant.

The other thing you are seeing is the truth that "electricity is electricity" is a false theory. Electricity can and does appear as a wide variety of different QUALITIES of energy, depending on how the circuit is set up. Only experimental work will show you this. So, again, congratulations.

Keep up the great work.

Peter

#13 ([permalink](#))

05-13-2007, 09:58 PM

[lighty](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 19

[My Profile](#)

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*If the capacitor starts at ZERO volts, the first few inductive collapses deliver CURRENT pulses to bring the capacitor up to the voltage level of the source powering the coil. As this process continues, once the voltage in the capacitor gets ABOVE the power source charging the coil, the balance switches, and the coil must start generating more voltage to keep getting above the voltage*



*already in the capacitor. If you have a current probe on your oscilloscope, watch the current pulses going into the cap. The energy of the inductive collapse constantly adjusts to produce more and more voltage and less and less current to keep the capacitor charging up.*

Indeed you're right- the effects you're describing are exactly what I was referring to in one of my earlier posts. I called it a "transformer effect" because in those first few pulses when the electron flow is charging the capacitor one can observe that there is anomalous current consumption going on in the "primary". I suspected that it also has something to do with the fact that Bedini is using a full bridge rectifier in his "secondary" and that such configuration is allowing for inductive coupling to transfer energy to the capacitor. I then used only a single diode in order to reduce that effect caused by inductive transfer from "primary" to "secondary". Indeed, a single diode did reduce the anomalous current consumption on the "primary" during the "charging phase" prior to inductive collapse. It's easily seen with the current clamp and fast DSO. It was then that by chance I observed that the negative and positive polarity of the inductive collapse charge doesn't behave the same way. I won't go further into that because I already wrote about that.

Quote:

But, as John Bedini has shown, if the inductor is totally OPEN to the environment, (no closed magnetic field) the voltage produced by the inductive collapse can easily attain 30 times the level of your power supply. With really good air-core coils, I have seen some of John's oscillators produce voltages 50 times higher than the supply.

In fact 50 times higher voltage is easily achieved if a proper geometry, a proper core material and electronics are used. I can normally achieve a 18V/900V ratio and more is possible but for some reasons of design I have to use the semiconductors in the capacitive discharge circuit and I have to reduce voltage to remain <1kV to prevent a possible semiconductor voltage breakthrough. As I discovered several requirements have to be observed to achieve higher voltage impulses to capacitor and among them is the speed of diode (I use special extremely fast diodes), a semiconductor used to energize the coil should be chosen and driven in a way that would allow for extremely fast shutdown of current through coil and low leakage current after, a high-permeability narrow hysteresis material should be used (I use one form of material similar to Metglas), a precise control of the saturation point of core in order to shut down energizing semiconductor device in the exact moment of highest saturation in order to prevent losses and excessive heating of the components, and finally one should use as high frequency as possible (the coil in configuration I'm using is going up to 6kHz and is limited solely by the inductance of the coil and the time necessary to fully saturate the core). It took me quite some time to get a necessary understanding and control of the processes involved in order to meet all those requirements and still I learn something new every time I try some new approach.

Quote:

The capacitor can take all of the VOLTAGE you put in it and discharge it in less than a microsecond, creating a HUGE CHANGE of dielectric flux, the quality of which is very low on electron movement. This is the time compressed electrostatic wave.

Exactly! A sudden change of the dielectric flux is what's Tesla was lecturing about and the thing that usually perplexes people is the fact that there is almost no electron movement involved but rather an electrostatic impulse of great magnitude able to produce a some sort of dielectric avalanche in the secondary. Of course that's the underlying principle but several things have to be observed in order for everything to work as described by Tesla such as the proper impulse control, the appropriate sparkgap, the position of the sparkgap in the system etc. I'm just getting into this field and I plan to do several experiments of my own in the near future.

Quote:

Keep up the great work.

I'm doing the best I can and I can thank you for getting me interested in these topics several years back when I read your articles on MWO published by BSRF and especially with your book The Secrets of Cold Electricity. That was my primer in this field of research so I thank you for writing all down so eloquently and concise.

#14 ([permalink](#))

05-14-2007, 09:19 AM

[Shad](#)  
Junior Member

Join Date: May 2007  
Location: Croatia  
Posts: 9  
[My Profile](#)

**question to Dr. Lindemann**

Dear Dr. Lindemann

As I understand to create the time compressed electrostatic wave and HUGE CHANGE of dielectric flux in the flat spiral or conical coil "TRANSFORMER" the spark gap is an important medium.

From the personal writings of Nikola Tesla, as well as from your lectures I understand that dielectrics used in a spark gap is very important.

Above you discussed the first step of radiant energy conversion, please allow me to scrutinize and analyze the second step.

In one of your lectures you said that the spike must be created in a way in the spark gap, that it will crack only once.

Tesla in his personal notes says the same - the electric arc must be avoided. He describes that this electric arc is created in conductive gases, such as air, on the molecular level and the molecules are charged and discharged that quickly that thereby light is created. In this way light currents are caused and the energy is lost, therefore he made a magnetic spark gap to interrupt the electric arc. The best would be a dielectric, such as vacuum, or something similar, that would lock up the spike, thus isolating it, while it 'bolts' through the spark gap.

The external appearance would be that 'it cracks only once', since no electric arc is created.

Could you give some suggestion on what dielectrics would be suitable for this kind of spark gap?

My greatest sympathies go towards vacuum tubes, but since they are very difficult to be manufactured, I would do a compromise and try liquid dielectrics, such as compressing transformer-oil, liquid hexane, or other liquid dielectrics in a spark gap.

What do you think about this? What kind of spark gaps did Dollard use?

Thank you very much and best of greetings,

Shad

#15 ([permalink](#))

05-15-2007, 05:12 AM

[Peter Lindemann](#)

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 50

[My Profile](#)

**Let's look at fundamentals..**

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Shad**

*Dear Dr. Lindemann*

*As I understand to create the time compressed electrostatic wave and HUGE CHANGE of dielectric flux in the flat spiral or conical coil "TRANSFORMER" the spark gap is an important medium.*

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*Tesla in his personal notes says the same - the electric arc must be avoided. He describes that this electric arc is created in conductive gases, such as air, on the molecular level and the molecules are charged and discharged that quickly that thereby light is created. In this way light currents are caused and the energy is lost, therefore he made a magnetic spark gap to interrupt the electric arc. The best would be a dielectric, such as vacuum, or something similar, that would lock up the spike, thus isolating it, while it 'bolts' through the spark gap.*

*The external appearance would be that 'is cracks only once', since no electric ark is created.*

*Could you give some suggestion on what dielectrics would be suitable for this kind of spark gap?*

*My greatest sympathies go towards vacuum tubes, but since they are very difficult to be manufactured, I would do a compromise and try liquid dielectrics, such as compressing transformer-oil, liquid hexane, or other liquid dielectrics in a spark gap.*

*What do you think about this? What kind of spark gaps did Dollard use?*

*Thank you very much and best of greetings,  
Shad*

Shad,

Dollard used large vacuum triodes for his Magnifying Transmitter, and glass enclosed hydrogen spark arresters for the other BSRF demonstrations.

But let's start at the beginning. What was Tesla trying to do? He was trying to produce a simple DC square-wave pulse train. But he didn't have ANY electronic control devices. No 555 timer chips. No transistors. No vacuum tubes. He only had coils, capacitors, mechanical contacters, and spark gaps.

So, what does Tesla's longitudinal electrostatic wave-front look like? It looks like a DC square-wave pulse train where the pulse repetition rate is one million impulses per second, the duty-cycle is 10% On and 90% OFF, and the voltage in each impulse is 50,000 volts DC or more. This is what Tesla wants the circuit to do. This is what he wants to create by the discharge of his capacitor stage in the circuit.

So, if the spark gap is his "circuit controller" then he only wants a "single crack" each time the capacitor discharges. Just a single, unidirectional impulse of electrostatic charge to proceed forward before the circuit shuts off again. Then, the capacitor can charge up again for the 900 nanoseconds the spark gap is quiet and then discharge all of the stored energy again in 100 nanoseconds. Then repeat indefinitely.

It creates a "staccato of electrostatic bursts." Don't make this mysterious, because it is not. It is no more difficult to understand than the output of a 555 timer chip. It's just that we are talking about very high voltage DC, and very high pulse repetition rates. What is difficult is finding the circuit components that allow you to create these conditions without self-destructing!

In my *Tesla's Radiant Energy* DVD I go through all of Tesla's patents and discuss the various methods he used. They included spark gaps quenched by magnets, spark gaps quenched by blasts of hot air, spark gaps in insulating oil, spark gaps across rotating contacters. All of these methods work to one degree or another.

In the 1920's, as vacuum tubes started becoming available, John Bedini and I are convinced that Tesla went to Lee DeForest and had him build the first experimental Thyratrons. This is a family of circuit controlling devices specifically designed to conduct a unidirectional impulse, only when triggered, and then automatically shut off when the voltage drops to ZERO. This is most easily seen today in the function of the Thyristor, the simplest of which is the SCR. The problem with SCRs today is that they are not designed to shut OFF fast enough for the purposes of these circuits.

I hope this helps.

Peter

#16 ([permalink](#))

05-15-2007, 08:53 PM

[Shad](#)  
Junior Member

Join Date: May 2007  
Location: Croatia  
Posts: 9  
[My Profile](#)

Thank you, Peter, for your detailed reply!

I am not a blind believer, but prefer to really understand things. Allow me to analyze some more this point.

I disagree with you, but this does not necessarily mean that I am right. It's not about my opinion, nor your opinion, but merely about the truth and scientific facts. Discussing with you, is meant to get there, to see the truth from the right angle. If I am wrong, please correct me!

[quote=Peter Lindemann;2397]Shad,

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*It creates a "staccato of electrostatic bursts." Don't make this mysterious, because it is not. It is no more difficult to understand than the output of a 555 timer chip. Its just that we are talking about very high voltage DC, and very high pulse repetition rates. What is difficult is finding the circuit components that allow you to create these conditions without self-destructing!*

*Peter*

I think things are not that easy, that we can only talk about very high voltage DC, and very high pulse repetition rates. If it was that simple, we would not have to bother so much about inductive collapses, spark gaps, and could simply take a microwave oven and do the same

Tesla in his writing clearly says that this has nothing to do with AC or DC or very high pulse repetition rates. He describes the properties of dielectricity in neat details and I succeeded to reproduce some of these effects, to also practically convince myself that those were not merely some theories in Tesla's head, but they in fact function that way.

For example, Tesla says when a dielectric or electrostatic spark bolts in an air spark-gap it produces an ark, whereby even the air can heat up and light be caused. He described that light and heat are caused by 'molecular friction' of the air molecules, by charging and discharging. Frequencies with Millions of pulse repetition rates develop here.

My own experiment shows that really light and heat can be developed when an electrostatic spark bolts through the gap. No mystery for me here, rather easy to understand, although I was not really able to measure the frequencies, but I guess it must be quiet high. I even tried to move dielectric transformer oil or veggie oils by electrostatic discharge, as it is described in some of Tesla's experiments. And – it works. The oil started rotating similar to a tornado. The discharges had a very striking effect on magnetic materials, such as slightly magnetic stainless steel, whereby even the electrodes dissociated. If the electrodes was put into a dielectric liquid, nothing would happen. Especially fast was the dissociation at the weld-seam. A specific kind of non-magnetic stainless steel in these remained unimpaired. Iron wire by the discharge of these electrostatic discharges heated up that quickly, as Tesla described it, whereby the non-magnetic stainless steel conducted without heating up.

Plastic in air will be shot through, like bombed by the sparks, shaving wholes as done by a molecular machine-gun.

So, all this won't happen with AC or DC high voltage, as Tesla says in his writings – and I tried it, it really doesn't work.

So, for me it is nothing mysterious if Tesla says that conductive gases, such as air and other should be avoided, because they destroy the material, causing energy losses.

He depicts his air-magnetic spark-gap as a compromise, because there losses are caused. The air molecules are charged and discharged and energy is lost as of light and warmth. He explains that if a better dielectrica was used, which would not allow the energy being 'radiated away' as light and warmth they system would be more efficient, which makes sense to me.

Maybe I am wrong, but to simply say scalar waves simply are high-voltage staccato DC, in my understanding is wrong. As you said yourself in your lectures Tesla described that what we understand as electrons are made of much smaller particles. He didn't mystify and clearly said that current is made out of molecular electricity, positive and negative electrostatic charges. He claimed that if these two charges unite and cancel and if they are moved on, in the orbit a magnetic field will be caused. And this is the magnetic field in our current, AC or DC, or the magnetic field in permanent or electro-magnets.

My question now around these spark gaps was: how to reduce losses in a spark gap without unnecessarily waste dielectricity?

We saw the video from Dollard and it surely all works the way you described it, but I cannot accept that scalar-field are staccato very high pulse repetition rates.

Please don't take my challenging opinion personal, this merely is a scientific discussion and analyzing with a friendly mind. No

negative criticism.

Best of greetings,  
Shad

#17 ([permalink](#))

05-16-2007, 01:23 AM

[lighty](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 19

[My Profile](#)

@Shad

I must concur with you about the fundamental difference between dielectric field transfer impulse and the electrons current impulse. The most obvious difference is that an dielectric impulse should not produce a movement of electrons in any way or at least reduce them to a minimum. The moment the arc is formed the electron current flow starts and the dielectric field consisting of monopoles is transformed or rather the monopoles are recombined into a dipole electrons thus all the energy is dissipated in the form of heat and light.

The thyratron is but a triggered switch and while it's suitable for transfer of high currents hydrogen's conductivity is allowing the electrons current to form thus effectively transforming and dissipating dielectric impulse into light and heat.

The analogy about DC square wave with short duty cycle is rather awkward because in the case of what Tesla called "discharge crack" (or rather the spark instead of arc) the duty cycle duration should be much shorter than 10%. Ideally the duty cycle duration should be infinitesimally short in order to facilitate the potential transfer before the monopoles recombination and electron current flow starts.

One of the ways is to prevent any form of arc forming while allowing the spark to discharge. As Tesla said, any kind of pre-discharge corona or glow forming is a good sign that the arc is going to form and basically it makes it a bad sign. So, one of the solutions was to use some form of magnetic spark disruptor which original purpose was to allow the spark to jump over but as soon as any arc would start to form a strong magnetic field between electrodes would simply disrupt it. In that way a strong electron flow would get significantly reduced and most of the discharge waveform ringing would be prevented as well as the potential and current backlash back to the condenser. We're of course talking about ideal circumstances and however well constructed the magnetic disruptor will not yield ideal results. In fact the results are far from ideal but much better than those obtained with the ordinary sparkgap both stationary and rotating.

Another, simpler way to prevent forming of arc and allowing the spark to jump is the use of the oil filled sparkgap in which the oil is serving the purpose of the dielectric which disallow the forming of strong arc (if the distance between electrodes is set correctly) and which closes the ionized path behind spark. The disadvantage of using this form of sparkgap is the fact that it can be used only at lower frequency range and with limited success compared with the magnetic disruptor. The advantage of using oil as a dielectric is the fact that in specific circumstances and configuration the dielectric discharge is being magnified with the dielectric itself. It can be than observed that a spark can then jump at much further distance and it's color is changed from blue to white while there are no temperature changes present whatsoever.

Let me be clear on this one- the magnetic disruptor sparkgap is far from ideal and it requires a heavy dose of tweaking with several parameters before it works correctly but it's certainly a definite improvement over the ordinary sparkgap. Tesla talked about infinitesimally (ideally) short impulses where no electron current is made possible. That's certainly cannot be achieved with a thyratron no matter how short the duty cycle is. Of course some effects will be noticed but that's far from the things Tesla described in his lectures.

That's my educated guess and opinion based on reading of Tesla and some practical experiments. Of course that doesn't mean I'm correct in all of my assertions and conclusions.

#18 ([permalink](#))

05-16-2007, 05:20 AM

## [Peter Lindemann](#)

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 50

[My Profile](#)

### To Shad and Lighty

Gentlemen,

I agree with both of you completely. Perhaps the simplicity of my example was too extreme. I was trying to create an image to convey an idea. A DC square-wave was what Tesla was trying to create. But you are both correct, a simple chopped DC electron current was not Tesla's goal. The intermittent timed release of packets of electrostatic charge was the goal. We all agree on this.

We all understand the situation quite well. That you are both able to get into a detailed description of these circuit functions and describe them in your own words is EXCELLENT. That you are both so clear and confident in your knowledge that you feel free to challenge me, a person you believe to be an expert, is even more IMPRESSIVE.

Tesla was the real expert. I do not consider myself an expert in this field. We are all just trying to understand what Tesla discovered. I am honored to be able to help you clarify your growing understanding. And that is the point. In the end, it will be YOUR UNDERSTANDING that you have. It is, in fact, impossible for me to convey my understanding to you. The real MEANING of things arises from within your own mind. It is not possible to transfer MEANING from person to person. There is no such thing as "teaching". There is only "learning" and the opportunity for it.

Personally, I do not believe that total agreement in these discussions is or should be the goal. Honest, intelligent men rarely agree on every detail of a scientific discussion. The goal is the free exchange of ideas and the ability to disagree in a civil manner, with mutual respect. In this regard, I am honored to share my thoughts with you.

Peter

[#19 \(permalink\)](#)

05-16-2007, 06:15 PM

## [Shad](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: May 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 9

[My Profile](#)

Dear Peter

Thanks for your nice words!

The purpose of this forum is to exchange ideas and realization, and to individually or jointly try to assemble the radiant-energy-jigsaw-puzzle, how it works, and how to practically use it, for oneself, the community and well-being in common.

I cannot call myself an expert, for 15 years I have 'theoretically' occupied with this subject matter, and still study on, this is never-ending - and the last eight years I do intensive research and experiments and have innovations on the field of radiant energy.

The theory in the head usually is easy and logical, but to then practically apply it is often full of obstacles and problems, and really hard work, accompanied by high financial investments.

So, it is not easy, but feasible.

Radiant energy is not only some spook in some free-energy-freaks' brains but real energy! The fact that it is so hard to tap and convert this energy in my eyes only is a lack of knowledge, which in my case like a jigsaw-puzzle, which with the years gets more and more pieces and I receive a more and more clearer picture of the whole.

I think it is important that we, who have some slight clue of what radiant energy is, and also practically experiment with it, should also exchange and try to boot each other with this knowledge. We should also try to somehow spread the knowledge, because our environment is on the edge and we will leave a destroyed planet without solutions to our heirs.

Tom Bearden, John Bedini, Jeane Manning, Prof. Meyl, people like you, Peter, and some other researchers of this field who



contribute are in my eyes are very significant, as they do not only ignorantly watch how things go on, but try to change something. If nothing more, than at least spread the knowledge, which is one of the most important things.

To add something to my mail from yesterday - in my practical experiments I realized that with dielectricity also fields can be build up, which are similar to magnetic fields, but much more in interaction with our ambient. The first time I observed this was in my experiments with my Neutrino-egg. When I pumped the water with high velocity through my neutrino-egg a dielectric field built up, which even blocked the current in nearby light bulbs. The lamps went off with a loud blow, and the fuses burned out. The pump that ran the Neutrino-egg was powered by a 12V battery, and was not connected to that bulb which ran on 220V from the grid. We taped the experiment on video and when my wife brought the lamp closer to the Neutrino-egg, so I could see better, it simply blew off.

The first time we thought this was chance, but it happen very often, and only if the lamp was brought closer to the unit, while this one ran at high velocity.

Back then I did not have any real explanation, why this happened. I back then also reported this to my friend Dr. Patrick Flanagan, who at this time sponsored my work. Also he was quiet baffled and could not really explain the effect. And Dr. Patrick Flanagan back then and still today is THE expert on radiant energy. Later then I learned when a dielectrica charges, it builds up a field, which can even move magnetic fields.

So the field was that strong, that it blocked the current flow in that light-bulb. Dielectric materials have some kind of permeability for dielectricity, as I see. This would also explain the moving of oil in my experiments. From this it is evident to me that matter is full with these dielectric charges and if such charges are created one has influence on the matter through this energy, whereby the electric energy which we use in our everyday lives is limited only to conductive materials and electromagnetic devices that can receive it.

Dielectricity can influence everything, all matter without exception. The nicest about this is that our atmosphere and our Earth are charged from space with this kind of energy, and that we only have to find a profitable way to tap and apply it.

So please, if someone has ideas or wants to add something to this jigsaw puzzle, please stand up now and post it here, share it. If this is too public, also private exchange is possible. I know that there are many readers here that do not like to see this energy become applied for the broad masses...

Best regards,  
Shad

#20 ([permalink](#))

05-16-2007, 11:01 PM

[lighty](#)  
Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007  
Location: Croatia  
Posts: 19  
[My Profile](#)

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Shad**

*Dielectric materials have some kind of permeability for dielectricity, as I see. This would also explain the moving of oil in my experiments.*

While a strong whirling motion of liquid dielectric as well as it's movement in upward direction (against gravity) was interesting enough, even more impressive was the spark discharge magnification effect which proved that polarized and over-saturated dielectric produce a strong dielectric field in it's own vicinity which can significantly elongate the spark discharge in it's vicinity up to several hundred percent. The effect of such magnified discharge could be felt a meter and half away directly on the skin and hair as the sudden change of pressure of the surrounding media. The same device spark discharge without the dielectric magnification effect produced an effect that could hardly be felt even as close as several centimeters from the point of discharge.

The other effect that I observed only once was in the vicinity of such discharges when an ordinary incandescent lightbulb (with resistive filament and no high vacuum) started to grow it's intensity of light to a significant degree. Even a few days later and after the lightbulb was moved to another location it showed that same stronger light volume which had a different nature of it's visible spectrum much more like a neon or xenon lamp. Regrettably I was clumsy enough to break the bulb after only but a short measurement of it's resistive values (which was within the normal tolerances). To my great disappointment we were never able to



reproduce that effect again.

Anyway- I agree with both of you that a scientific discussion must be civilized and often people can only agree to disagree. In fact in science the worst enemy of the further advancement is superego of the scientists who neglect to see beyond their own theories while basking in it's own self-importance. The other enemy is the complacency and worshiping of such people by followers who accept everything the "authority" says without rationally questioning rationale behind their statements. I for one can accept somebody's point of view only if that person backs it up with well explained arguments. Anything other than that is a blind leap of faith.

That being said I think we should continue our discussion of radiant energy in hope that something constructive might come out of it.

[#21 \(permalink\)](#)

05-17-2007, 11:08 PM

[Peter Lindemann](#)

Member

Join Date: Apr 2007

Posts: 50

[My Profile](#)

### Shad and Lighty

Gentlemen,

Thank you both for volunteering some of your original experimental findings. Most interesting! I had not heard of any of these effects before, and would like to learn more.

Shad, please tell us more about your "neutrino-egg" device. What is it? How do you run it? What is its primary purpose, since extinguishing light bulbs at a distance was an unexpected side-effect? Have you come to a deeper understanding of the effect at this point?

Lighty, have you discovered or theorized a reason for the light bulbs unusual behavior yet?

These are both important discoveries, only experimentation could uncover. No amount of brilliant logic could have predicted these events.

I salute you both!

Peter

[#22 \(permalink\)](#)

05-18-2007, 08:26 AM

[Shad](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: May 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 9

[My Profile](#)

Hi Peter et all

Please see my answers below.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*Shad, please tell us more about your "neutrino-egg" device. What is it?*

It is a device in which a neutrino-diffusion-process occurs.

I gave it the name according to the theory of Prof. DDr. Meyl ([www.k-meyl.de](http://www.k-meyl.de)) who claims that neutrinos are scalar-waves, such as Dr. Tesla had described them.

It received the 'nickname' neutrino-egg from Stefan Hartmann from Berlin ([www.overunity.com](http://www.overunity.com)), after he viewed and published video-material of my experiment.

The first Neutrino-diffuser (ND) was egg-shaped.

In simple words, the dielectric charges in this device are converted to mechanical energy.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*What is its primary purpose, since extinguishing light bulbs at a distance was an unexpected side-effect?*

The main purpose if my ND is to convert liquids from their liquid state of aggregation to gaseous.

You can see a very simple description on my (purposely simple) website:

<http://www.geocities.com/waterpowers/FuelCracker.html>

I cannot give any further technical data to this device as I am bound by contract I have with industry. But the physics I can reveal is much more important than the technical data.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*How do you run it?*

With a pump. My toy model was run a windscreen-water-pump for cars, ca. 12V/10W.

Gasoline, kerosene, diesel or even water are converted to gas - the process is cold, no heating/warming effects. This process is highly efficient; to achieve the same results with heat or mechanical energy one would have to invest ca. 5x more energy.

Gas can be produce on demand.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**

*Have you come to a deeper understanding of the effect at this point?*

Yes, and this is the important part of this message.

The atoms have a dielectric charge, not electromagnetic, as we all might have learned in school. The electromagnetic charge is produced by the manipulation or proper interaction of these dielectric charges. The atoms communicate among each other and are in constant exchange with this energy. They vibrate or oscillate and in this way become sender and receiver of this energy. They have a memory on how much energy they received and sent off. The atoms are a kind of 'cosmic wind-mills', which constantly absorb energy from vacuum, transform it and 'radiate it off'. (forgive my funny English...)

If the atoms are artificially triggered, as an example here, in a mechanical way with molecular friction and fluid-dynamics, they will absorb a much higher amount of dielectric charges and 'radiate it off'.

Water for example has a specific permeability and capacity on how much charge it can take, before it discharges. Thereby a very big dielectric field is created, composed of these charges, which absorbs water molecules from the ambient, in this special case from the air. The higher the frequency of the triggered molecules, the more charge will be absorbed by the water molecules.

You can even measure how much dielectric charge for example a water drop has got. A simple way here would be the Lord Kelvin water drop-experiment. This link shows a simple way to verify this: [[Lord Kelvin's Water Drop Experiment Demonstrator - Science Kit](#)].

One can measure how much dielectric energy a water drop has in its normal condition and after being artificially triggered. These dielectric charges or fields are a great resistance for electrons, current-flow, magnetic fields, etc. or vice versa. If the dielectric field is strong enough, it will repel or ban electromagnetic from its ambient.

The field in the ND was strong enough to block the current flow in the bulb.

The most important to understand is, that our Earth, our atmosphere are full of these dielectric charges, and that they can be tapped and be bundled to a field, which can be used for mechanical work, similar to magnetic fields we use now.

These dielectric charges are monopole (also called unipolar) charges and attract their opposite pole and same-poled charged repel one another. They act like tiny monopole magnets.

If one creates strong (unipolar) dielectric fields they will attract opposite-poled dielectric charges from the ambient, may it be earth or air, or will repel the charge if it same-poled.

These charges are able to transform matter from one element to the other, as for example water to air, whereby water would expands for ca. 2000x. Today we use nuclear power plants to generate heat and steam to produce pressure which runs steam turbines.

Dielectric charges can create the same pressure by converting the element water to air. But it is also possible, but I haven't tried this, to convert air in the same with dielectric charges to vacuum or gravity fields. I met the engineer of Viktor Schauberger, who still is alive, he was present when Schauberger made these levitation experiments. In the future when time, place and circumstances will allow me, I will try to replicate these experiments, since I already was able to do part of it.

As you can see the dielectric charges can be used for mechanical or practical work.

In my eyes and understanding the bolt of lightning hides the key to free energy. The one who will profoundly analyze this will find a way how to tap dielectric negative energy from the earth.

Best regards,  
Shad

Last edited by Shad : 05-18-2007 at 09:06 PM. Reason: link missing

#23 ([permalink](#))

05-18-2007, 02:37 PM

[lighty](#)  
Junior Member

Join Date: Apr 2007  
Location: Croatia  
Posts: 19  
[My Profile](#)

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Peter Lindemann**  
*Lighty, have you discovered or theorized a reason for the light bulbs unusual behavior yet?*

As I said I have ran into a bit of a problem while trying to replicate the effect. I know that several conditions seems to be significant.

1. Lightbulb was turned on while exposed to the strong changing dielectric field. I tried exposing lightbulbs with no power supply connected but no luck so there.
2. The electrostatic machine and the lightbulb were connected to the same wall outlet so they shared mutual phase and ground.
3. The lightbulb was exposed to the strong changing dielectric field for prolonged length of time (15-20 minutes).
4. Since the lightbulb had an isolated metal shield around it (like in the normal table lamps) there could be that some kind of capacitive coupling occurred during the exposure to the strong changing dielectric field.

As I said previously- we had several similar lightbulbs to compare it with, no visible changes appeared on the glass and the resistance of the filament remained within normal tolerance compared to the other similar lightbulbs available to me.

The nature of light emitted was very much like the xenon lamps and the intensity of light was almost 50% stronger. In fact it was a 100W lightbulb that gave light as a 150W type.

The effect stayed consistent even when the lightbulb was moved to another location and even after a few days. The effect was so noticeable that a colleague of mine who didn't know the whole story asked me why did I replaced my table lamp lightbulb with such a bright and more powerful one.

Before I managed to accidentally break the lamp I haven't had time to measure it's temperature (I think it was as hot as a normal 100W lamp but I cannot be sure now) or spectrum of emitted light. What a shame!

It seems that as with the Shad's Neutrino Diffusor's resonator a several precise and very particular demands must be met before the effect can be reproduced. Shad spent years of his life perfecting the construction of ND and to be honest after the lightbulb broke I simply didn't spend much more time reconstructing the proper conditions needed to reproduce the lightbulb effect. My point is that as opposed to the ND which is fully understood and reproducible if one observe several seemingly unimportant and precise details in order to get it to work the lightbulb effect was a fluke yet to be understood. In fact at that time so many more interesting dielectricity effects presented themselves that the lightbulb incident was of minor interest to me.

However, my theory is that the vacuum dielectric in the lightbulb was excited with the heat and EM radiation from the AC current in a way that allowed for the strong changing dielectric field to polarize dielectric (vacuum or even glass although my bet lies with the former one) permanently in a way that would allow the heat or EM radiation from AC current to excite it even further. In fact I suspect that to a certain point the lightbulb started to behave like a discharge tube of low pressure but with a heat and EM radiation of AC current as the exciting agents.

That's all of course a wild speculation. Further experiments should be done in order to be able to reproduce the effect and the one could measure temperature, light spectrum, power consumption, EM field as well as dielectric field in order to determine what is really going on.

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*Last edited by lighty : 06-27-2007 at 12:20 PM.*

#24 ([permalink](#))

05-28-2007, 10:30 AM

[Shad](#)

Junior Member

Join Date: May 2007

Location: Croatia

Posts: 9

[My Profile](#)

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**one more though...**

Dear Peter, Lighty, and all

I would like to add something to my last message and am curious to hear your opinion.

In my understanding the universe also is a universe of frequencies (broad band of frequencies). Each element is a frequency occupying a band width of space. Groups or combinations of elements can, as a unit, cover a broader band width of space.

The atom is a manifestation and is both positive and negative in character; therefore, space also has two basic properties that is, positive and negative.

Atom energy, or any other energy derived from changing the form or state of physical material, is energy taken from atomic structure.

With the right theory it is possible to tap energy in abundance from the driver of the atom (space energy) without taking it from atomic structure.

Atomic power with its penalty of contamination is not necessary, as the basic atomic energy can be tapped before it is material substance. Then there are no contaminations or harmful side effects, because nothing is destroyed and because the energy is only used, even as the wind is used by the windmill.

Radiant energy in my opinion is a result of distorted and nonlinear space and energy in common is a result of distorted space.

As example:

Magnetism is a distortion of space, a distortion within the atomic structure of the magnet material or copper coil which extends into the space surrounding it.

As an illustration, we consider an undistorted area of space before us. We move an activated magnet into this area of space and the result is that this previously undistorted and linear space is now. That is, two poles exist in relation to the magnet; an N pole and an S pole.

At the N pole we have a lack of S pole and at the S pole we have a lack of N pole. Or, at each end of the magnet, we have a lack of balanced space. In other words, distorted space, (a low pressure area) now exists at each pole.

Any non-polarized material within the band width of magnetism and electricity (a paramagnetic material) will migrate to the low pressure area at either pole, while a polarized object (another magnet) will demonstrate the law of opposites attracting and similars repelling each other. The above theory of expansion and/or contraction holds true as cause of magnetism in all types of permanent magnets or electromagnets.

An inductive collapse of a coil, the so-called collapsing field could now be described as space returning back to linearity with a slap. That is the positive and the negative closing in from opposite directions and filling a rapidly diminishing area and then suddenly coming together; perhaps even bringing about a slight crossing of bands, or a short circuit of electric space which would be like a miniature bolt of lightning.

The collapsing field of an electromagnet is a distortion of ether/vacuum space which is elastic in his property and cause of the resulting mono-polar electrostatic charge.

In this way it is possible to tap energy in abundance from the driver of the atom (space energy) without taking it from atomic structure. This is why I like to describe the atom like a cosmic energy windmill.

Best of greetings,  
Shad

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