

Smaller Generators

Magnetic Drive Generator

The magnetic drive generator is currently designed to produce 5 kilowatts. It is a small unit, about 3 feet cubed. The power source is magnetic with no other power source. It produces power through magnetic induction only. The coil used in this generator is a special toroidal coil generating 10 amperes per volt. These coils have only negligible voltage drop with applied load. As load increases the voltage remains the same and amperage rises. As amperage rises the magnetic field increases thereby decreasing the resistance of the conductor.

These coils and magnetic drive generators will be available commercially by 2015.

Self-Recharging Energy Generating Gel Cells

Nano-particulated alpha-emitter isotope materials are intercalated with conventional electrolytic materials in the presence of advanced anodic materials in a gel cell environment to produce self-recharging energy generating gell cells.

In tests conducted with the I.N. Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science (IPMS), Kiev, Ukraine, energy densities in excess of 1140 watt-hours/kilogram were measured using conventional materials and the proprietary IPMS mono-molecular carbon crystalline lattice. These measurements were corroborated by the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory and the Advanced Materials and Technologies Laboratory of the Department of Defense in 1993.

When an alpha-emitter such as thorium-232 is used to replace cobalt-lithium in a polymer base, the addition of 10^{17} electrons per square centimeter increases energy densities to more than 1500 watt-hours/kilogram, which is more than double the energy density of gasoline.

Multask Dome Multiple Output Omni-Directional Solar Power Generator

The MulTask Dome multiple output omni-directional solar power generator is a simple cheap hemispherical lens made from proprietary special high impact-resistant glass. Without the need for tracking systems the lens self-focus the sun's rays from any direction at the center of the area covered by the lens – creating temperatures as high as 1600 F with minimal heat loss. It can be used singly or arranged in a battery, to heat air and liquids and to concentrate sunlight on solar cells.

The MulTask Dome's multiple outputs include electricity (from photovoltaic cells, thermo-ionic "Power Chip" modules, magneto-hydro-dynamic devices, and the Stirling heat engine) plus heated liquid/air. A circular prism around the central photovoltaic cell converts low-angle light rays to useable angles over the center. Its efficiency is 36-45% – more efficient than traditional photovoltaic or other concentrators.

Its proprietary, non-electrical Solar Safe Umbrella reflects the sun's rays if its temperature reaches an unsafe level.

Ceramic Electrodynamic Wafer

The ceramic electrodynamic wafer is an alpha-emitter isotope which is combined with a proprietary thin film to produce a homogeneous crystalline material on an inert substrate. When subjected to a continuous magnetic field flux, the ions emitted by the isotopic material can be collected and rectified to perform work functions. Its output is 2.25 volts DC @ 10 - 20 micro-amperes/cm².

This concept has already been in testing and demonstration for five years. Optimization of this technique is the objective of this project.

The physics of this device is based on the model of fine scale interactions described in the Y-bias and angularity model of physics.

Advanced Solar Photo-Voltaic Crystal Lattice Cells

The I.N. Frantsevich Institute for Problems of Materials Science, Kiev, Ukraine, has invented advanced solar photo-voltaic crystal lattice cells which can simultaneously convert almost all wavelengths into ionic flow or electrical current from extra-low frequency long wavelengths all the way up through the visible light spectrum, X-rays and beyond.

At night efficiencies, regardless of weather, greatly exceed Western solar cells operating in sunlight. The cost of electricity could be reduced to less than \$.002 per kilowatt hour.

The cells utilize a new feature of quantum mechanics – instantaneous simultaneity of crystalline oscillation regardless of the distance of separation. The oscillation characteristics demonstrated by these structures operate outside the normal context of space-time.

Self-Recharging Capacitive Discharge Thermal Generator

Optimized ceramets devices are integrated with other highly capacitive elements in the presence of deuterium oxide to produce self-recharging high-density charge cluster emissions as a means to thermally charge high-density anodic targets. The heat is used to support several types of thermal exchange-based apparatus.

The physics is based on the model of fine scale interactions described in the Y-bias and angularity model of physics.

Casimer-Layered Electrodynamic Generator

The Casimer-layered electrodynamic generator is a Casimir array consisting of stacked CD-ROM type disks coated with alpha-emitter isotopic thin film, which have been super-compressed to provide room temperature super-conductivity. Controlled oscillation of the stack will produce ion flow which can be rectified and used.

The electrical function is the same as thin-film power generating disks with the added concept that when plates comprised of materials with highly divergent dielectric coefficients are finely polished and placed in immediate juxtaposition to each other, after having been coated on one side with the appropriate alpha-emitter materials, the stack of such panels can then be oscillated in the X-axis at a rate and magnitude that will alter the Lagrangian address transitional electrons are positioned in.

With the alteration of its address the electron is forced to find a path to match up with other quantum ensembles possessing spin, charge, and polarity vectors that will give the electron a zero sum balance. As soon as the electron's transitional trajectory is altered in a way that allows it to come into contact with the Meissner Field of an adjoining superconductive layer, the electron will be captured, rectified and converted to a set of attributes that enable it to be harnessed to perform work functions.

The physics is based on the model of fine scale interactions described in the Y-bias and angularity model of physics.

Thin Film Power Generating Disks

An alpha-emitter isotope is combined with a proprietary thin film applied to a disk [same form factor and size as a conventional CD-ROM disk] which has been treated to produce a substrate with room-temperature super-conductive properties. This technology would make it possible for the system to pick up 10^{17} electrons per square centimeter that are emitted by the alpha emitter materials.

The super-conductive surface features of the substrate materials would amplify rather than attenuate the amperage – providing the ability on a scalable basis to drive 2.25 volts DC at amperage that is totally dependent on the amount of surface area provided by the plates.

This is tantamount to a self-recharging capacitor device with a half-life of more than 1 billion years that emits no waste materials and consumes no fuel.

Hybrid Cold Fusion Hydrogen Reactor

The hybrid cold fusion hydrogen reactor is intended to be an economical super-efficient heater for buildings and greenhouses and as a hot water heater.

The electrodes are made of nickel.

The device was so new that its potential ultimate electrical input-to-thermal output conversion gain was yet to be experimentally determined.

Applications could include heating homes and other buildings, greenhouses, and fish tanks.

Electronically Shaded Photo-Voltaic Glass

Electronically shaded photo-voltaic glass is a special layer of material between clear glass panes allows electronically controlled darkening, fully blocks infrared transmission, and generates electricity in daylight.

By laminating a specially designed layer of liquid crystal material between panes of either clear glass or clear polycarbonate materials, which have been coated with either an indium-tin oxide or transparent metallic conductive film, a window transparency control system has been created which enables the viewer to darken the window pane [or other application] electronically, without the aid of shutters, blinds or curtains.

The panel also rotates polarity up to 90 degrees from the vertical and substantially reduces infrared transmissivity. Buildings with windows made of electronically shaded photo-voltaic glass should have significantly lower air conditioning loads because they offer full blockage of infrared radiation. Buildings should additionally have lower net electrical power consumption because windows facing the sun will be able to generate usable photo-voltaic electricity.

US Patent 7,356,969 “Electronically shaded thin film transparent monochromatic liquid crystal display laminated window shading system”

LUMELOID™ Light-Polarizing Photovoltaic Film

The light-polarizing photovoltaic film known as LUMELOID™ is a stretch-oriented polymer film about 0.3 microns thick which mimics photosynthesis. Light energy is absorbed in a molecular antenna which converts it to electron energy. The electron energy is then rectified by a molecular tunnel diode comprising an electron donor, an insulating space and an electron acceptor. Voltage and current is generated in the plane of the film parallel to the stretch axis. LUMELOID™ has a theoretical efficiency of 72%.

The projected cost of LUMELOID™ thin film is \$1.00 per square meter, and the assembly which comprises a LUMELOID™ film on a substrate with microelectronics circuitry, is about \$5.00 per square meter. Its capital investment cost is about 30¢ per watt. This is a fraction of all conventional electric energy producing technologies.

LUMELOID™ will be available in rolls at low cost, affording easy transportation, and any amount of power during sunlight hours by just rolling it out flat on any surface. Eventually with the development of QUENSOR™, which is like a very thin battery, a combined LUMELOID™/QUENSOR™ sheet may be spread out on a roof or on the ground, and will provide electric power day and night – available on demand.

Hendershot Magnetic Motor

Hendershot had discovered that the Earth's rotating magnetic field could be used to provide power to motors and generators, much like Nikola Tesla's discovery that the Earth was a huge capacitor, capable of providing significant amounts of electrical power.

The Hendershot magnetic motor cuts the Earth's magnetic field to develop a rotary motion. A prototype motor self-rotated at a constant speed of 1800 RPM while producing 45 horsepower.

Hendershot changed directions and decided to build a generator on the same principle, after deducing that a magnetically-powered motor was not as practical as a magnetically-powered generator.

In 1961 Dr. Ed Skilling, from Columbia University, successfully replicated and tested a Hendershot free energy device, out of which he got 300 watts. Skilling had been associated with Hendershot and learned of the device through him. The generator was self-resonant at 500 kHz.

N-1 Homopolar Generator

Bruce DePalma invented the homopolar electricity generator, also called the “N-Machine”, that could provide cheap, inexhaustible, self-sustaining and non-polluting energy.

The N-Machine uses principles that flout conventional physics and are still not fully understood.

A 100-kilowatt N-1 homopolar generator prototype sat in his garage. It could power his whole house.



Trombly-Kahn Closed-Path Homopolar Generator

During the early 1980's Adam Trombly and Joseph Kahn, Ph.D., co-invented the Trombly-Khan closed-path homopolar generator.

Their generator has an output power exceeding its power input by a factor of 4.92. The patent application and drawings represent the result of the expenditure of \$290,000 in two phases.

Coal-fueled power generators can be retrofitted to run without fuel.

In 1989 Adam Trombly proposed the retrofitting of the Four Corners coal-fired power plant with an advanced Trombly-Khan closed path homopolar motor-generator. Trombly and David Farnsworth estimated that the cost of such an advanced electrical generator to be approximately the cost of installing smoke scrubbers on one coal-fired generating unit.

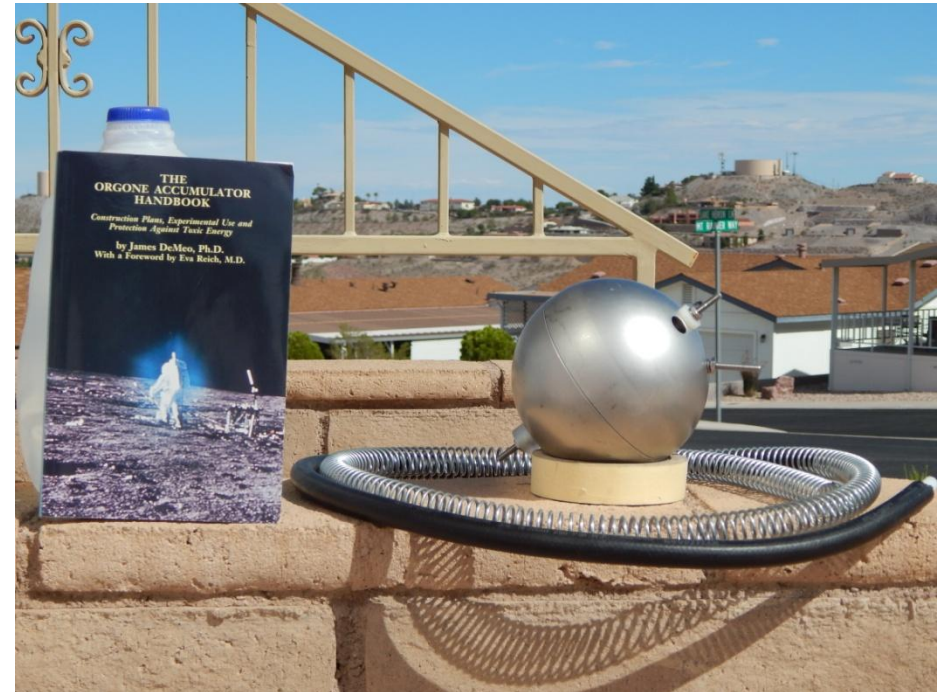
Trombly-Farnsworth Solid-State Oscillating Electromagnetic System

Adam Trombly co-invented with David Farnsworth the Trombly-Farnsworth solid-state oscillating electromagnetic system.

In June of 1989 inventors Adam Trombly and David Farnsworth publicly demonstrated a solid-state resonant device which physically produced over fifty times greater electrical output than input.

Fossil-Fueled Generator Combo of Moe-Joe Orgone Energy Cell, Induction Coil Coating, and Fuel Mule

A gasoline or diesel-fueled generator's fuel consumption could be halved by the simultaneous installation of three inventions: The generator's efficiency could be increased by one-third by coating its induction coils with a proprietary material. A 1999 Ford Expedition with a 4.6 liter V-8 used 17.6 liters in 94 kilometers without a Fuel Mule, old oil, and no tune-up. It then used only 9.0 liters in the same 94 kilometers after installation of a Fuel Mule (shown as black box), new filters, oil change, and tune-up. A Moe-Joe orgone energy cell installed in a 1993 Saturn increased its mileage from 30 MPG to 47 MPG, and exhaust pollutants dropped by 90%. A Moe-Joe orgone energy cell could increase the generator's output of electricity per gallon of fuel by one-third. (Photo on right shows new unused cell.)



Reference:

A file of 153 pages of “102 Electrical Energy Innovations” is available for free downloading at padrak.com/vesperman and commutefaster.com/vesperman.html.