

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedini's Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

Originally this appeared on Energy Forum in rough form – I edited it and added Google searches to clarify what he was referring to, and to allow this to be used as a research tool – as Google searches will include new research as it is made available. The original author calls himself nanotube – an unusually bright man in France – a friend – Marc nouveaumarc@gmail.com – I learned a lot editing it – Vincent.Cataldi@GMail.com

Hello everybody !

Sorry for my poor English : I am learning every time – as I write ! It's my first web post on free energy forum, so, I want first to give thanks for this Forum and all the free energy researchers & peace workers & all the spirits which work for us.

I want to speak about my understanding of the strange effects occurring in the components of Bedini's charger :

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Perhaps herein I make big mistakes or misunderstandings, and I am OPEN to all constructive critics. Each of us catch understanding by various ways and so I think it's important for me to release my ideas, for others to investigate.

I note there is a lot of questions about Capacitors :

- 1) HV / low farads vs. LOW voltage / high farads...
- 2) radiant energy conversion,
- 3) anomalous production of energy after totally discharged... and
- 4) specific transformation between a "Normal" and "Conditioned" Capacitor (regarding definitions in *Free Energy Generation*)...

Each subject has its own topic below :

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...1. - Topic-Related Search Links – Google

1. <http://oregonite.blogspot.com/>
2. http://www.nuenergy.org/technology/perreault_radiant_energy_patent.htm
3. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q="dark+matter"+"dark+energy"+"virtual+particles"+"vacuum+flux"+"zero+point+energy"&btnG=Search](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=)
4. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=weight+of+a+spinning+top+will+change+vibrated,+heated+cooled+&btnG=Search>
5. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=helium+neon+xenon+Krypton+light&btnG=Search>
6. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=capacitor+pyramid&btnG=Search>
7. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Dr+Nikolai+A.+Kozyrev+&btnG=Search>
8. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=superluminal+speeds&btnG=Search>
9. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=magnetostatic+rule&btnG=Search>
10. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=HE TERO+CHARGE&btnG=Search>
11. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Capacitor+disposable+camera&btnG=Search>
12. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ferromagnetic+nanopowders&btnG=Search>
13. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ferromagnetic+nanopowders+discount&btnG=Search>
14. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Radiant+Energy+Diatribes&btnG=Search>
15. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=geometry+of+the+"flower+of+life"&btnG=Search](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=geometry+of+the+)
16. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ion-valve+ground+discharge&btnG=Search>
17. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=standing+wave+created&btnG=Search>
18. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Modern+Perreault+Conversion+Circuit&btnG=Search>
19. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=energy+multiplying+transducer&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=energy+multiplying+transducer&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
20. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Chetnis+Switch&btnG=Search>
21. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=pre+glow+discharge+noble+gases+korea&btnG=Search>
22. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=mica+highly+paramagnetic&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=mica+highly+paramagnetic&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
23. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Boltzmann+Equation&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Boltzmann+Equation&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
24. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=under+the+influence+of+a+weak+longitudinal+magnetic+field&btnG=Search>
25. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=under+influence+weak+longitudinal+magnetic+field&btnG=Search>
26. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=schottky+diode+bridge&btnG=Search>
27. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Peak+Repetitive+Reverse+Voltage&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Peak+Repetitive+Reverse+Voltage&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
28. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Flat+electrolytic+capacitors&btnG=Search>
29. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Flat+capacitors&btnG=Search>
30. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Paulo+Alexandra+CORREA+&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Paulo+Alexandra+CORREA+&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
31. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Leyden+Jar&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Leyden+Jar&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
32. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Thyratron+tube&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Thyratron+tube&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
33. [http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=triggered+spark+gap&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og="](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=triggered+spark+gap&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=)
34. <https://www.tubeworld.com/6005.htm>
35. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=pulsate+autogenously&btnG=Search>
36. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=moebius+coil&btnG=Search>
37. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=bifilar+coil&btnG=Search>
38. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=caduceus+coil&btnG=Search>
39. <http://www.kbapps.com/tubemanual.html>
40. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=vacuum+tube+manual+HV+spark+gap+switch+Thyratrons&btnG=Search>
41. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Over+Voltage+Spark+Gap+vacuum+tube+discount+25kv&btnG=Search>
42. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=krytron+tube&btnG=Search>
43. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=krytrons+Over+Voltage+Spark+Gap+vacuum+tube+discount+25kv&btnG=Search>
44. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Thyratrons&btnG=Search>
45. <http://www.ask.com/web?q=which+glass+vacuum+tube+are+over+voltage+spark+gap+switch&search=search&qsrc=0&o=0&l=dir>

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...2 - ABOUT THE ELECTRET EFFECT

capacitor and tunneling/electret effects, cold boiling

In fact,

I have seen nobody speak about the ELECTRET EFFECT in the Bedini pulse cap discharge.

According to my understanding of the phenomenon, I will try to give you clear explanations of this effect : an electret is a simple free energy device, it's a capacitor which recovers for itself, its own charge without having to charge it 'conventionally' [externally] ! [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ELECTRET+EFFECT+&btnG=Search \]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ELECTRET+EFFECT+&btnG=Search)

Normally you make it (conditioned capacitor) by passing pure DC high voltage through an acrylic plastic capacitor heated around 300°C (but others materials are possible) ; its' voltage depends on the thickness of the material of the dielectric. [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=conditioned+capacitor+heated+300C+foil+&btnG=Search \]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=conditioned+capacitor+heated+300C+foil+&btnG=Search) After it is properly heated, and then becomes cold, you wrap it in aluminum paper, wait 2 or 3 weeks ***(be careful when you remove the aluminum paper, this is high voltage !)*** and you have a 'conditioned' capacitor which can 1) collect for itself, the 'ambient energy', 2) charge in 2 or 3 minutes, and 3) it can be discharged every 2 minutes or so, and 4) do so for a dozen years or so. [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=conditioned+capacitor++aluminum+paper+&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=conditioned+capacitor++aluminum+paper+&btnG=Search) See Appendix A

There is voltage amplification in this 'conditioned' device : if you treated it with 15KV, for example, you will have something like a 20KV discharge.

(vjc : ***See Instructions below for high voltage cautious-use rules.*** Does paper have an impressed polarized grid burnt into, or due to this paper, or due to the barrier at the transition gradient, or glass to paper? choices? Flat Mica? - sonic vortex concussion tunneled through aluminum, changing it and the glass crystals structure physically and energetically - angular momentum - but BLAA - must watch for saturation - frequency of relaxation time?) see "Flower of life" pattern

The ambient energy is very high frequency oscillations ... so high that there's not a lot of things able to catch it freely or easily like electrets : germanium diodes but with very little power, So in order to catch it, we need 'Supraconductors' here..... [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=supraconductors+&btnG=Google+Search+&q=f&og= \]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=supraconductors+&btnG=Google+Search+&q=f&og=)

SO guys, WHAT IS THE MYSTERY of electrets? [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=electrets+&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=electrets+&btnG=Search)

That is by application of electricity through the dielectric [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=dielectric+&btnG=Search \]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=dielectric+&btnG=Search), we stressed the dielectric which takes a little amount of time to become polarized and conduct electricity - like in a transistor - the energy passes by the "tunneling effect" in and through the dielectric. Some scientists discovered that : cosmic particles pass more rapidly through matter than in the vacuum by "tunneling effect". [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=tunneling+effect+vacuum+&btnG=Search \]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=tunneling+effect+vacuum+&btnG=Search)

At a sufficient level of energy (voltage and current) this tunneling effect becomes permanent : the dielectric is imprinted by nanotubules (extremely thin tube) through which electricity can pass easily/readily. [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nanotubules+&btnG=Search \]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nanotubules+&btnG=Search)

So, if we make NANOTUBES in the dielectric, and if the dielectric is based on carbon, so you make carbon nanotubes [\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nanotubules+carbon+&btnG=Search \]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nanotubules+carbon+&btnG=Search), in other mediums, you can make others nanotubes ; in fact these

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nanotubes are supraconductors, and have another very great particular characteristics : they conduct the electron flow in just ONE way (direction?) !

In an electret capacitor [<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=electret+capacitor&btnG=Search>], thousands of nanotubes are polarized in the same way (direction) – when using DC for conditioning treatment - and they catch the ambient high frequency oscillations and charge the plates of the capacitor ; so it's a simple low cost way to make supraconductor here !

Another consideration : when you treat (condition?) your electret on one given side with a positive charge, this side becomes negative, and is then an inverse compliment.

At a lower stage of energy, dielectric is not printed by physical/solid nanotubules, but it occurs as low energy plasma "tubes", which are removed after the electric stress (relaxation?).

[<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=low+energy+plasma+tubes&btnG=Search>]

So --- why is there voltage amplification in a discharge?

[<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=conditioned+capacitor+voltage+amplification+discharge&btnG=Search>]

Nanotubes were discovered a short time ago, and there is already an application(s) for a new generation of televisions which will use carbon nanotubes in place of the cathode tube, simply by adding a coil around the nanotubes

[<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=carbon+nanotubes+televisions+&btnG=Search>]- and you have a nanotube 'electron cannon' ... [<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=electron+cannon&btnG=Search>]

Generally, Electrets are heated under High voltage (15 / 30 KV) with 3mm acrylic plastic capacitor, but you can use others materials also. Thomas Brown added metallic powders [heavier the better] in the dielectric to increase wattage (but less voltage). So, if the metallic powders are ferromagnetic, this will help do something, No? [

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Thomas+Brown+added+metallic+powders+&btnG=Search>]

I see a nanotube like a 'nanometer supraconductive secondary' of a Tesla coil, freely oscillating in the ambient oscillations, mounted with a very fast high-voltage diode, connected to the plates of a polarized capacitor.

You can try to play with a magnet around an electret you will see the interaction like with a little coil - some scientists that they have discovered a "field effect" around the plates of capacitors.

[<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nanometer+supraconductive+secondary+of+a+Tesla+coil&btnG=Search>]

[See also : *The Truth in Charged Barrier Technology* – by Bill Fogal http://www.eskimo.com/~ghawk/fogal_device/ & http://www.eskimo.com/~ghawk/fogal_device/fogalhtm.zip & Fogal's Charge-Barrier Semiconductor - <http://www.cheniere.org/misc/fogal.htm>]

Can you see that? - a supraconductive (HV) nano-coil which conducts electron in just one way (direction?).

[<http://www.google.com/search?q=supraconductive+HV+nano-coil&hl=en&start=10&sa=N>]

[<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=supraconductive+nano-coil+omni-direction&btnG=Search>]

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So, you have a very special capacitor, and when it is discharged, strange properties appear because thousands of (polarized?) nano-coils are in the dielectric :

- 1- discharge cause EM/scalar stress through the capacitor, which stress the nanotubes
=> generates high frequency oscillations in the output pulse
- 2- electric stress create back EMFs into the nanotubes
=> makes high frequency oscillations
- 3- discharge causes nanotubes to suddenly collect ambient energy,
that is that they create a vacuum in the scalar field
(acting like thousands of nano black holes)...
which attract strongly the scalar field, and generates resonance with the vacuum
=> generates high frequency oscillations

So Stop here, if you think about this : it can be (might be?) a key of (to?) free energy, because at this moment, when we conduct the scalar field - momentarily polarized by the nanotubes through the load - COP is infinite.

So, if you connect the load to the polarized vacuum, generating very high frequency pulses, it is a polarized connect with an **infinity of particles, which resonate** with the discharge stress (relaxation? And inhalation? Angular 'Spin'!).

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=resonate+discharge+stress+relaxation&btnG=Search>

Another simple consideration :

if you look at the discharge of the variants of Tesla coils, you can see different forms of arcs :

- 1) white and thin with a classic solenoidal secondary, or
- 2) large purple flames with flat spiral secondary.

When the arc passes through a solid transparent glass or acrylic plastic, we can see the forms of arcs :

- 1) http://205.243.100.155/photos/For_Sa...Discharge1.jpg
- here an arc in acrylic plastic
- 2) http://205.243.100.155/photos/For_Sa...Sq/Square1.jpg
- bigger than nano tubes because high energy Tesla Coil has existed for a long time.

There are various forms of this arc : *The Turn Of The Century Electrotherapy Museum* (C) Jeff Behary 2007 -Thomas Burton Kinraide Archives - 22 x 28 Prints from the collection of Steve and Pamela.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Thomas+Burton+Kinraide+Archives+&btnG=Search>] Here you can see glass treated with a Kinraide Coil <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Thomas+Burton+Kinraide+Coil+vortex&btnG=Search>] and we can see what occurs if a coil has a good vortex effect (Spiral Kinraide Coil) the tubes printed have a more **complex branched-tree**, rather than a simple branch. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=spiral+Kinraid+coil&btnG=Search>] We can see that too in Rodin's coil field - <http://jnaudin.free.fr/html/magvtx.htm>.
http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rIz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=Rodin+coil+field&btnG=Search]

The nanotubes (or low energy plasma "tubes") formed in a capacitor take the form of arcs in air... what form did you prefer trees or a branch ? (vjc : more direct is best – converge not diverge? A Branch? Both? Inhale – exhale – each at its harmonic with interferences constructively & destructively, and warping with attraction and a repel?)

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedini's Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...3. - PRE-GLOW DISCHARGE and ORMUS GENERATION in a BATTERY :

http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=PRE-GLOW+DISCHARGE+ORMUS+GENERATION+BATTERY&btnG=Search

Bedini chargers create very high frequency voltage oscillations in the battery, which cause pre-glow discharge between the plates. This pre-glow discharge (see Korea's research) is a short time BEFORE the right (proper?) discharge of current, since this (is a ?) very little amount of time, a strange thing occurs : a tiny amount of matter on the cathode is vaporized, and forms very little crater on the cathode.

http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=pre-glow+discharge+Korea+research&btnG=Search

Matter passes (transmuted) through a another state : matter to gas, this is sublimation ("magnifying" said Tesla for his coil), the gas released forms a tunneling/vortex in the way of (into?) the anode, but it STOPS [his way] in the middle, half way between the battery's plates, because at this moment the medium (electrolyte here) creates a resistance to be polarized, and the conduction stops here. This [it] generates a very short pulse (dozen of nanoseconds) into the battery's plates.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Matter+passes+transmuted&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=sublimation+magnifying+Tesla+coil&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=sublimation+gas+released+forms+a+tunneling+vortex+anode&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=gas+released+forms+tunneling+vortex+anode&btnG=Search>

The matter vaporized/transmuted into gas has released high state energy materials : ORMUS particles, ormus are supraconductive nanoparticles, even at room temperature, and when they are present in the battery, [since] (do to?) the battery's discharge, they attract the scalar field and conduct it to the load by low (energy?) state nanotubules in water/electrolyte between the plates - my opinion ! I think :

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=matter+vaporized+transmuted+into+gas+released+high+state+energy+materials+ORMUS&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ormus+superconductive+nanoparticles&btnG=Search>

- this is why the capacitance increases in a conditioned battery : billions of tiniest craters increase the area of the cathodes.
- Ormus particles have anti-gravity properties ; this is an explanation of fluctuations of the battery's weight.

When the electrolyte of battery is fully charged of solubilised gas/ormus particles, water starts to boil because gas bubbles are formed ; ormus has implosive properties, and when it forms tiny bubbles, they implode and generate a blue/green light which release energy.

This is sololuminescence, cold fusion... same things as Joe cell & the like.

http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=sololuminescence+coldfusion&btnG=Search

Ormus can pass through anything and in conditioned battery the gas is [in] (at?) the same time in and out of the battery.... Mr. Bedini says something like : "in conditioned battery energy is, more out than in".

There are various ways to catch ormus, but Barry Carter say that is possible to catch it in collapsing magnetic fields... this is under our nose ! (French ""expression"")

http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=catch+ormus+magnetic+field+collapsing+&btnG=Search

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The ormus particles resonate at the MHz range, and WHAT DOES BEDINI (do?) with his "10 000KHz" resonances in the pulse? What does Tesla do with his "magnifying coil", and the others? Discharge into high impedance to generate very high frequency by collapsing field / resonance with the nanoparticles (ormus) in the(?) medium, right no?

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=Discharge+into+high+impedance+generate+HF&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=Discharge+into+high+impedance+generate+HF&btnG=Search)

Gray Tube, secondary of Tesla coil, Joe cell pulses : [are] always discharge into high impedance ; just a different form... scalar or EM/scalar field, no?

Can you see that?

An ormus particle is described as a tetrahedron of very high spin, with an electron of very high spin around it. This is like a spinning nano-top, a rotating little supramagnet, so they are attracted by themselves and form a merkabah1 :

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=tetrahedron+high+spin+merkabah+1&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=tetrahedron+high+spin+merkabah+1&btnG=Search)

Two tetrahedrons overlapped. will (envelope?) into themselves, making cancellation of magnetism, no EM energy, but now a monopole magnet, scalar energy we can't measure with conventional EM technology ; strike it at 90°, like Flynn does with his monopole magnet (VTA), and they release EM energy.

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=tetrahedron+high+spin&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&rlz=1C1GGLS_enUS304US304&q=tetrahedron+high+spin&btnG=Search)

What happens is that during each discharge which polarizes the monopole-medium which, for a moment, becomes an infinity of resonant nanomagnets, which resonates at "nano-frequency" (the MHz range).

Pre-glow discharge occurs with voltage but it does not need very much current - or very little. I think this effect is just a part of what the Bedini charger does ; radiant discharge creates a high pulse-power of free electrons of high-state energy.

Are there others effects in addition to pre glow discharge?

--- Mr. Bedini says "the right amount of current at the right time" (or like that),
I want to understand more on that, can anyone help me?

(vjc : I see this as two shock waves 'systems' pushing toward an equilibrium,
Of distance, gradient force, flux rate?)

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedini's Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...4. - ZETA POTENTIAL, ORMUS COLLECTION, and
COILS CAPACITANCE EFFECT on electrostatic :

A capacitor is not just static energy : it attracts ormus particles by a simple way which you must understand : ZETA POTENTIAL EFFECT. The ormus particles are positive inside (proton) and negative outside (electron), so the positive plate of a capacitor attract the negative (out)side of ormus particles, but when this particle is next to the negative plate, the positive energy inside the ormus particle (proton) [which is more powerful than the electron]– this is why the center of Joe cells start to boil first.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ZETA+POTENTIAL+EFFECT&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=COILS+CAPACITANCE+EFFECT+on+electrostatic&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=>

*Note : this is in blue in above paragraph from nanotube – precise contextual binding of sentence structure.

(vjc :Legal speak : **is not just static . The Ormus particles are positive (Inside)** – herein referred to as proton, **and negative (Outside)**, herein referred to as electron ; **so the positive of capacitors attract the negative Nature Of ormus particles** – (collect or just attract ormus) **BUT - when this particle is next to the negative plate, the more powerful Internal Energy is attracted and accumulated on the negative plate** – “Boom, Boom, Boom” - like a sonic boom X 3? – cavitations? - a vortex concussion? , amplification? – A Nanotube Energy Cannon perhaps?)

NEON NANOTUBE, one little word ! – under our nose - and the best for last as promised ‘answer’ is : “neon” Nanotube – and neon Light - vjc :)
(also found Xeon is a neighboring noble gas which glows white, neon can glow purple & greenBlue)

Free energy/ ormus collection is made in the STATIC MODE, (as says Bearden and Bedini), so the zeta potential permits the ormus collection on capacitors (Joe cells & likes) with DC current and little power because static... (vjc : & dynamic?) but free energy collection in a coil use the same zeta potential effect, each wires are like capacitors and the difference of potential attract ormus by zeta potential effect, but we must use pulsed energy for collect them here. (resonate the pipe organs?)

If it's right,

the capacitor effect in a coil and the difference of potential between the wires are strongly important,
there is many ways to increase capacitance in a coil,

and there is the Teslas' way for increasing difference of potential between the wires

with bi-filar or multi-filar coils, Tesla said bifilar coil is 250,000 times greater than a standard coil....

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=bifilar+or+multifilar+coils&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=increase+capacitance+in+a+coil&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=difference+of+potential+between+wires+Tesla&btnG=Search>

but for the static collection !

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=potential+static+collection&btnG=Search>

And here we can understand the importance of voltage : higher is the voltage, higher is the attraction of **gas/ormus particles**, like Mr. Bedini says : **"high voltage is the KEY"**.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=voltage+higher+attraction+gas+ormus&btnG=Search>

(vjc : neon gas? Or Xeon – purple color. It has a glow & high resolution – a tuning fork? Gives & receives – In and Out – converge, diverge : perhaps the wake concussions trigger next potential firing with a recoil? Cannon Bang, collision Bang, same time [almost – but not exactly – like quartz differential], recoil-wake Bang,)

And what about the difference of potential between the wires of a heavy litz wire?

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=difference+potential+between+heavy+litz+wire&btnG=Search>

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

(vjc : converging gradients sharpen – short? So secondary concussive-cavitations sync with primary, oscillate best at a finest distance proportionate to This harmonic differential – [almost] equal time and force grows with time/distance? – Is this the Time/Space Asymetry 'key stone'? TSAks – looks like you would never get your work done :-)

Another consideration with zeta potential :

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=zeta+potential&btnG=Search>

You can collect ormus powders in charged water (as Joe cell's water)

by turning up the PH (from acid to basic) to around PH 13, why? (vjc : almost full?)

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=collect+ormus+powders+in+charged+water&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=collect+ormus+powders+in+charged+water+PH&btnG=Search>

The same way as static collection :

make the water basic by adding caustic solution (HO-)

is the same as adding electrons (vjc : negative ormus) to water ,

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=static+collection+adding+caustic+ormus&btnG=Search>

making it electronegative,

(most of) ormus materials are negative outside, (vjc : and weaker?)

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=static+collection+electronegative&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ormus+materials+negative+outside&btnG=Search>

negative repulse negative, so water will repulse ormus which precipitate ;

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=water+repulse+ormus+precipitate&btnG=Search>

in contrary acidic water will therefore attract ormus.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=acidic+water+attract+ormus&btnG=Search>

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...5. - HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT CAPACITOR FOR BEDINI APPLICATIONS?

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=HOW+TO+CHOOSE+THE+RIGHT+CAPACITOR+&btnG=Search>

So, free energy ormus particles pass through the dielectric of the capacitor, like Bearden says in MEG book : a cascade is both static and dynamic.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ormus+particles+pass+through+dielectric+capacitor&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=cascade+both+static+dynamic&btnG=Search>

FIRST thing I think about capacitors :

Capacitors are scalar generators : look at the Biefeld and Brown effect with High K dielectric capacitor at 70Kv which makes or produces anti-gravity effect (see : Thomas brown and electret effect).

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Capacitors+are+scalar+generators&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Biefeld+Brown+effect&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=High+K+dielectric+capacitor+&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=produces+anti-gravity+effect+&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Thomas+brown+electret+effect&btnG=Search>

Ormus particles are repulsed by magnetism, because without stress there are in monopole configuration, it's a fact, you can build magnetic traps to catch it from water, but they pass easily and are attracted by PARAMAGNETIC MATERIALS.....

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Ormus+repulsed+magnetism&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=without+stress+monopole+configuration&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=PARAMAGNETIC+MATERIALS&btnG=Search>

So, there are a lot of paramagnetic materials which attract strongly ormus..... Reich said Orgone is attracted strongly by water and bees wax (never heat it more than 64°C ! !), Barry Carter speak about the high paramagnetic properties of pink quartz used in large quantity in the king's chamber of "Kheops" pyramid...

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=paramagnetic+materials+which+attract+strongly+ormus&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Reich+Orgone+attracted+strongly+water+bees+wax&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Barry+Carter+high+paramagnetic+properties+pink+quartz&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=pink+quartz+king's+chamber+of+Kheops+pyramid&btnG=Search>

others crystals have very good paramagnetic properties too.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=crystals+paramagnetic+properties+&btnG=Search>

So, if we think about all these things, we will use paramagnetic materials in capacitor no ?

All that is perhaps stupid, maybe I am totally wrong !? !

But when I read John Bedinis' notes about the device for charging battery from an antenna : "it's important to use a capacitor something like mica or a glass tinfoil capacitor" my heart skips a "beat", you know : high frequency scalar waves "boom boom boom", because mica is highly paramagnetic, if not the best of paramagnetic materials ! ! ! (**vJc: Is this specific – as three sonic booms – or more casual use of words?**)

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=charging+battery+antenna+capacitor&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=mica+glass+tinfoil+capacitor&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=high+frequency+scalar+waves+Boom&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=high+frequency+scalar+waves+highly+paramagnetic&btnG=Search>

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedini's Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=mica+is+highly+paramagnetic&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&og=>

SECOND thing that I think about capacitors is the form :

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=capacitors+form&btnG=Search>

If the sheets metal and the dielectric film of the capacitor are rolled generally like in plastic and electrolytic capacitors, it will generate an EM field when charged/discharged witch unsettle the scalar field making loss of scalar potential and EM energy ..(it's my opinion)...

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=metal+dielectric+film+capacitor+rolled+&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=plastic+electrolytic+capacitors&btnG=Search>

And THIRD thing :

I think electrolytic capacitors are good for Bedini application (very good electret effect)... but they are rolled, and another problem they use aluminum as conductors plates, and aluminum in water.....

Bah !!! not good !

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=electrolytic+capacitors+very+good+electret+effect&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=electrolytic+capacitors+aluminum+conductors+plates&btnG=Search>

Teflon and aluminum are good materials, but at the right place ! They both attract so much the ambient energy they saturate and slow down the flux of energy through them and so through water/capacitor. This is why we don't make Joe cell with aluminum.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ambient+energy+saturate+slow+flux+energy+&btnG=Search>

Better caps must be classic flat plates, but today for HF or VHF applications, the better caps we can find are 3D closed, spherical or pyramidal capacitors, for less losses (pyramidal seems to be the best)...

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=capacitors+spherical+pyramidal+3D-closed&btnG=Search>

3D closed capacitor looks like Orgone accumulator no ? William Reich had built an Orgone accumulator triggered by a pulse in the middle like Tesla(gray) tube to run a little DC motor..... some UFO[2] seems to use spherical capacitors. (vjc : Sonic booms collide to harmonic oscillations 'balance' at bow wake to net zero potential - two sonic cannons Bang Bang & and the wakes collision - Bang)

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=capacitors+3D-closed&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=capacitors+spherical&btnG=Search>

Another ideas in vac :

- I think Bedini use his "conversion capacitor" as the same stuff as Teslas' "conversion tube" (replicated by Edwin Gray as in the "Gray tube") but just triggered differently.
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Bedini+conversion+capacitor+Tesla+tube+&btnG=Search>
- if the capacitor can catch the scalar field why not make a Bedini's FLUX GATE around the capacitor ??? the monopole rotor is a very amazing stuff too.
(Vjc : What is a Bedini Flux Gate? Rotor spin within - so converge toward, diverge out?)
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Bedini+FLUXGATE&btnG=Search>
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=FLUXGATE+around+capacitor&btnG=Search>
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=monopole+rotor&btnG=Search>

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

- the replication of Teslas' motor by Edwin gray EMA1 used a large amount of little capacitors as input, why ? A little cap resonate at higher frequency than a big cap, the surface around capacitors is increased and increase the field effect (?)
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Edwin+gray+EMA1+many+small+capacitors&btnG=Search>
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=little+cap+resonate+at+higher+frequency+&btnG=Search>
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=surface+around+capacitors+increased+field+effect+&btnG=Search>
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Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...6. - TUNING and TUNNELING-EFFECT IN TRANSISTORS AND DIODES :

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=TUNING+TUNNELING-EFFECT+TRANSISTORS+DIODES&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=TUNING+TUNNELING-EFFECT+TRANSISTORS+DIODES&btnG=Search)

So, we have seen strange effects occur when electricity pass through dielectrics : tunneling / electret effect, pre glow discharge, nanotubes,

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=tunneling+electret+effect+pre+glow+discharge+nanotubes&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=tunneling+electret+effect+pre+glow+discharge+nanotubes&btnG=Search)

so WHAT HAPPENS IN A TRANSISTOR when turned on ?

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=in+TRANSISTOR+when+turned+on&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=in+TRANSISTOR+when+turned+on&btnG=Search)

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=in+TRANSISTOR+when+turned+on+tunnel&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=in+TRANSISTOR+when+turned+on+tunnel&btnG=Search)

current pass by tunneling effect ?... and if enough energy is used dielectric is imprinted by nanotubes ?

YES ! WHY nobody speak about that ? when turned ON the dielectric take a little time to be polarized, but this time can be totally reduced by making nanotubes into the dielectric.... making a better high frequency transistor with better SHARP PULSE.

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=current+pass+by+tunneling+effect+&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=current+pass+by+tunneling+effect+&btnG=Search)

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=dielectric+imprinted+by+nanotubes&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=dielectric+imprinted+by+nanotubes&btnG=Search)

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=dielectric+imprinted+by+nanotubes+better+high+frequency+transistor+better+SHARP+PULSE&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=dielectric+imprinted+by+nanotubes+better+high+frequency+transistor+better+SHARP+PULSE&btnG=Search)

- Mr. Bedini tune his transistors, but without say more than "you can't make it, this is too dangerous" or something like that. I can understand this is a dangerous tuning !!
- Some Russian scientists polarize their transistor by ONE high voltage pulse through a HV silicone transistor to imprint the dielectric with nanotubes ; that's give to them a better sharp pulse for nanosecond pulse generation and higher frequency switch ...
[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ONE+high+voltage+pulse+HV+silicon+transistor+imprint+dielectric+nanotubes+Russian&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ONE+high+voltage+pulse+HV+silicon+transistor+imprint+dielectric+nanotubes+Russian&btnG=Search)
(you can search on this, they've got a website, try with "nanosecond pulse generation + polarized transistor " or something like that).
[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nanosecond+pulse+generation+%2B+polarized+transistor&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nanosecond+pulse+generation+%2B+polarized+transistor&btnG=Search)

Nanotubes are polarized, so if you want to do something like that, in what way do you want to send the pulse positive side or negative ? both ways are possible, but one way has little more interesting results for us.

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Nanotubes+are+polarized&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Nanotubes+are+polarized&btnG=Search)

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Nanotubes+are+polarized+positive+side+or+negative+&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Nanotubes+are+polarized+positive+side+or+negative+&btnG=Search)

BE CAREFULL WITH HIGH VOLTAGE !!!!

always use your right hand (for the heart), rubber gloves and take your time !!!!

- In fact, what really happens in the tunneling effect ?
- E-AMPLIFICATION (scalar amplification) ???
- And what happens IN A DIODE ? Is there scalar amplification everywhere ?
- perhaps in a diode the effect is very little, but ?

---Some diodes are polarized when built and have a voltage without anything, ELECTRET EFFECT occur here too...

[\[http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=diodes+polarized+when+built+voltage&btnG=Search\]](http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=diodes+polarized+when+built+voltage&btnG=Search)

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=diodes+polarized+when+built+voltage+ELECTRET+EFFECT+&btnG=Search>

In discharge radio frequency are generated, because charged particles have different state of energy (THE FERMIONS), the particles with the highest state of energy moved more rapidly, this create waves of different states of energy.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=discharge+radio+frequency+generated&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=discharge+radio+frequency+generated+FERMIONS&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=FERMIONS+create+waves+of+different+states+of+energy&btnG=Search>

Very short pulse time seems to be very interesting, conditioned battery have better state of energy particles as charged capacitor with radiant energy.

A diode mounted inversed take a little time to stop conduction and can cut a pulse,

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=diode+mounted+inversed+take+a+little+time+to+stop+conduction+and+can+cut+a+pulse&btnG=Search>

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedini's Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...7. - ABOUT CORES OF BEDINI COILS :

If we search to generate very high frequencies in the resonant pulse, the core material is VERY important, a heavy ferrite core saturate rapidly at High Frequency,

Mr. Bedini says something like "Start with welding rods, air core is the second stage" because air core generate higher frequencies,

But, but, but... okay, but what is the third stage ???

The answer is perhaps : NANO FERROMAGNETIC POWDERS, or nano magnetite powders (perhaps you can't read more because you think I am crazy "nano, still nano, every time nano...all is nano with me, and my pseudo is nanotube...make to much ?") because these particles don't saturate at very high frequency and will generate a big amplification of the high frequency's medium resonance, right no ?

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=NANO+FERROMAGNETIC+POWDERS&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=particles+saturate+very+high+frequency+generate+amplification&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=amplification+high+frequency+medium+resonance&btnG=Search>

---Today scientists are playing with ferromagnetic nanoparticles and speak about supramagnetism, because the van der waals force interactions are in the nanometer size, so this is simple : if we cut the interactions between the particles and align them by magnetism we make supramagnets (you can search on this word), so in a simple way we can play with supracores !!! In just adding resin to the nano-powders (and we can polarize them in various configurations.....)

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=ferromagnetic+nanoparticles+supramagnetism&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=resin+nano-powders+add&btnG=Search>

Magnetite or ferromagnetic nano-powders are expensive,
if you find a great way for buying it not too expensive I am interested !

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Magnetite+or+ferromagnetic+nano-powders&btnG=Search>

For the moment I have found synthetic magnetite 2-5 microns at 15\$US / pound, on "miniscience"

And the best for the end :

I think LITZ NANOWIRES can have very great properties, but this is for tomorrow ! because you can't read more, right no ?

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=LITZ+NANOWIRES+&btnG=Search>

---Some scientists found that Nano wires have piezoelectric effects.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Nanowires+have+piezoelectric+effects&btnG=Search>

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...**8. - GEIGER TUBE AS RADIANT ENERGY COLLECTOR ?**

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=GEIGER+TUBE+AS+RADIANT+ENERGY+COLLECTOR&btnG=Search>

The fourth state of matter : PLASMA absorbs all vibrations, radiations, and cosmic particles... all you says ? any ideas ?
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=PLASMA+absorbs+all+vibrations+radiations+cosmic+particles&btnG=Search>

So guys, I don't think what make a good Bedini charger is just :
 " take a BJY723 and a H1D1446, put a 600V 3 μ F cap and tune the 555..."

We use electronic components not built for radiant energy applications,
 so we must first REALLY understand what effects occurs in them
 and between them !), right no ?

"find the FORM not the FORMULA" said Victor Schauberger.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=find+the+FORM+not+the+FORMULA&btnG=Search>

Perhaps you will have any ideas about all that,
 and I will be happy for that....
 if you work for peace on planet !

That's all for today, I have make a part of work without have spent some years in scientist's schools, we can all clear our mind
 and catch information from the scalar field !

I am 25 years old since one month,
 I have no lab, no scope, spectrometer or LCR meters,
 I don't like too much electronic...
 I prefer the simplicity of plasma opening switches,
 and don't want spent dozens of years to search the rights components..

So, if you can help me for something ,

if I have ONE question : A VERY LITTLE QUESTION with a VERY LITTLE ANSWER..... this is :

WHAT IS THE DIVINE LIGH BULB WICH CAN MAKE THE PERFECT LOW VOLTAGE SWITCH ????

(something like 25V/high current, short pulse time at high frequency) (Vjc : Dimming Neon :-))

and I'll give you a REAL REAL GREAT THANKS !!!!!!!!
pleeeeeease ! just a little word my email is nouveaumarc@gmail.com

So, have a good fun,
 I am open to all constructive critics.

It's All In the Stress-Fields

<http://www.youtube.com/user/BodkinsEnergy>

In fact this thread is more for strange effects AND tuning/choice of Bedinis' chargers components...

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...9. - electron cascade effect

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=electron+cascade+effect&btnG=Search>

I want to speak more about voltage amplification in a discharge regarding the "electron cascade effect" in the dielectric/medium, an other effect : in French the name is the "plasmon effect" and make the parallel with metamaterials.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=voltage+amplification+in+a+discharge+&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=voltage+amplification+discharge+electron+cascade+effect&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=metamaterials&btnG=Search>

When a discharge occur in a capacitor (like a Tesla [gray] tube) the dielectric/medium is since a quick time "polarized" and an amplification occur by electron cascade effect between the plates, an electron pass through the dielectric/medium and carry others electrons from the vacuum, each electrons from the vacuum carry others electrons in a cascade : this is like sending a music note "DO" and its' receipt at the terminal plate the resonant song of the universe OOOM, which has much much much more notes in.

(Vjc : 'tiny black holes, superconductor gushing weak flow of 'normally negative' ormus?')

This amplification occur in the same way in a nanotube... that's my opinion !

you have no more energy at the output but it is very useful in a load,
because you have the good song which resonate with all loads...

in fact we spoke about current, but not of QUALITY / STATE of currents,

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=QUALITY+STATE+current+resonate+&btnG=Search>

I think the new way of free energy is not the old paradigm "quantity of current" but quality.

the plasmon effect is the same way, it gives the same understanding of the phenomenon, when the first plate of capacitor receive the pulse (or any energy : light, heat...)

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=QUALITY+STATE+current+resonate+plasmon+effect+&btnG=Search>

the energy is manifested by a plasma of charges positive and negatives which oscillates on the plate,

each electronic charge on the plate have his own counter-charge behind the plate and are both reversed in the oscillations of this plasma

""""""statics""""""

charge (there is nothing static here no ? !)

can you see that ?

you send the pulse and

you have a plasma beam of charged electronics particles freely oscillating on each sides of the plate like waves...

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

So, another effect occur, this is the "splash effect" on the others plates of capacitor :

the plasma beam is splashed on the second capacitor plate by the energy pulse,
and the charged particles are multiplied as a "quantum electron", or "virtual electron" ...

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=QUALITY+STATE+splash+effect+plates+capacitor+&btnG=Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=charged+particles+multiplied+quantum+electron+virtual+&btnG=Search>

we can see the plates capacitor as multiples mirrors (of both sides)

you look your image in the first mirror and

your image is reflected behind the mirror and in the same time from you...

so with multiples mirrors at the last plate of the cap,

you've got an infinity or your image....

this virtual energy can be used for "quantum discharges" !

--- Scientists discovered this effect in some materials and
give the name "metamaterials" as quantum materials.

I think all these effects occurs in the capacitor of Bedinis' discharge cap.

thanks to all,
nanotube

(Vjc : and so is the Tesla Switch a recursively wired 'conditioned capacitor' pair of pairs osculating and resonating surges,
gushing through and into - When the switch is Off??)

Note: The goal of this effort was to share knowledge in return for an idea – What light to use as The Devine Lamp – in order to use it as a switch. I believe Bedini uses the neon lamps in this way, but some research indicates that a xenon short arc lamp also is an interesting possibility. Neon can run around 100Vdc – Bedini uses six in series often as indicator – and perhaps more also. Xenon gas becomes a conductor when near HV – about 1KVdc, and the lamps give off light around 10KVdc – my research indicates we can use an auto-coil, allow 12Vdc onto primary, a milli-second later the inductive charging spikes back about 100KVdc on primary feed lines; this is used to power a coil wrapped around the xenon lamp causing it to conduct and allowing it to pass a low voltage through the lamp – without operating it near its operational capacity, and therefore not wearing it out. Still to be determined, will this allow – with a simple resistor, diod, and electrolytic capacitor – and simple adjustable PWM with a sharp short pulse?

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

Appendix A –Electret – History & How to Make

Electret – a piece of insulating or dielectric material which has been heated and specially cooled to provide dipolar domains and thus possess an overall fixed dipolarity. It is the electrical analogy of a permanent magnet. Instead of opposite magnetic poles the electret has opposing electrical poles of trapped opposite charges. As a result, there exists a fixed “static” potential between the two opposite charges of the dipolar electret.

Because of the opposite charges and the electrostatic scalar potential, several characteristics come into play.

(1) By the proven asymmetry of opposite charges, this electrical dipole must continuously absorb virtual EM energy from the vacuum and re-emit the energy as observable EM energy output (for a broken symmetry, something virtual must become observable). Since the EM energy “output” of the electret is that electrostatic scalar potential, then the potential must be an ongoing outflow of EM energy.

(2) That “static” potential – presented with a sort of “frozen waterfall” analogy in CEM/EE theory – actually corresponds to an “unfrozen waterfall” analogy, as beautifully presented by Van Flandern. The “static” potential is comprised of internal parts in continuous motion; these parts are combined longitudinal and scalar photon pairs. At any point, the scalar potential (the voltage difference) between the electret’s dipolar ends is continuously being established and replenished by the ongoing EM energy flow.

(3) Corresponding to Van Flandern’s analogy, [Whittaker showed in 1903](#) that every scalar potential decomposes into sets of internal EM energy flows in the form of bidirectional longitudinal EM wave pairs. Hence Van Flandern’s analogy is correct and the standard EM textbook is wrong, as to the nature of a “static potential”. Indeed, every “static” EM field or potential decomposes into just such sets of internal energy flows, as shown by combining two papers by Whittaker in 1903 and 1904.

(4) The EM energy flow comprising the “static” potential occurs both in space and time. Classical EM essentially ignores the time aspects, but they can be gathered from quantum field theory. In quantum field theory, not only are there *longitudinal* photons, but also there are *time-polarized* or “scalar” photons. Neither the longitudinal photon nor the scalar photon is individually observable. However, the combination of the two produces voltage – that is, the scalar electric potential. Said another way, any voltage (scalar potential) must decompose into the flow of such photon pairs. From the wave view, the scalar potential decomposes into ongoing flow of longitudinal and time-polarized EM wave pairs. If we include the time-polarized waves in addition to the longitudinal waves, then from the vacuum’s virtual state fluctuation energy the electret’s dipolarity produces an *observable* set of ongoing EM energy flows. This observable energy flow set is comprised of both longitudinal EM waves and time-polarized EM waves in combination, thereby making “voltage” – thus creating and continuously replenishing that scalar potential between the electret’s dipole. For that reason, a so-called “static” voltage, applied to a circuit, will easily flow throughout the circuit. Supposedly a scalar concept, it nevertheless demonstrates vector flow characteristics.

(5) As a dipole, the electret is already a system which extracts virtual state energy from the vacuum and transduces it into real, observable EM energy pouring steadily from the dipolarity. This process, evidenced by the steady presence of the potential, totally violates the present hoary old second law of thermodynamics because it steadily produces negative entropy. Instead of the “truly frozen static” potential taught in CEM/EE theory, the “static” potential is a nonequilibrium steady state (NESS) system. It is continuously producing negative entropy (absorbing the totally disordered virtual state fluctuation energy of the vacuum, re-ordering it, coherently integrating it to observable (quantum) size, and then re-emitting the energy as real observable EM energy flow).

(6) Hence the electret (as is any dipolarity) is a physical example of a real electromagnetic system exhibiting the continuous negative entropy production behavior shown theoretically possible by Evans and Rondoni.

(7) For proper understanding of the electret and the dipole, Leyton geometry is required rather than the more limited 1872 Klein geometry presently used. Klein geometry essentially “omits” all such negative entropy operations, while Leyton geometry includes them automatically.

(9) In classical EM and electrical engineering, it is not commonly recognized that there is no such thing as an “isolated charge”. Indeed, a so-called “isolated charge” is engaged in an ongoing energetic exchange with its surrounding virtual state vacuum. It *polarizes* its vacuum, producing opposite virtual charges surrounding it. So the “isolated charge” is actually a *special kind of electret*, and thus a dipolarity, once its vacuum polarization activity is accounted.

(10) In modern physics the classical “finite charge” is actually composed of an infinite “bare” charge surrounded by an infinite charge of opposite sign in the seething vacuum. Our instruments, peering through this external Faraday screen at the bare charge inside, will “see” and measure a finite difference of the two infinite charges, with the sign of the internal infinite charge prevailing. Hence our instruments “see” and measure the “finite charge” that is printed in our textbooks for each fundamental particle, etc. But the real charge physically there is comprised of two infinite charges, each having infinite charge and infinite energy. Hence as a special “electret” the classical “isolated charge” easily sits there and continuously radiates real EM energy, perpetually, because its infinite energy is never exhausted by finite emission. The fundamental charges present in the original mass of the universe have been continuously radiating real EM energy in that fashion, for something like 13.7 billion years, and have shown no signs of “running down”.

(11) Since any charge or dipole is a special form of electret, which continuously radiates real EM energy, then the problem in the present energy crisis is not in having any shortage of energy, but in our scientists and engineers having totally failed to understand “static” EM fields and potentials and things such as electrets, and having totally

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failed to develop circuits and systems which freely collect and use EM energy from these steady EM energy flow sources that are universally available in every circuit and system. Instead, our scientists have misunderstood completely, erroneously assumed away Whittaker's constituent energy flows, and have developed only that very limited class of EM system which is Lorentz-symmetric and continually kills its dipolar (electret) source of energy faster than it will power the loads. Hence we pay the power company (i) to deliberately engage in a giant wrestling match inside its generators and lose, and (ii) to require us to continually input – and pay for – the mechanical energy to crank the generator shaft, just to continually restore the dipolarity inside the generator and the resulting free energy flow from the vacuum, that the inane circuits keep destroying.

Electrets are used in a wide range of applications, from air filters to microphones, and there are more and more electret applications emerging every year.

Typical applications are in electret transducers; electrophotography; electrostatic recording; electret air filters; electret motors and generators; electret dosimeters; piezoelectric polymer transducers; pyroelectric polymer devices, electret microphones, etc. Electret motors have also been developed and used, although the achieved power outputs up to the present have been small. Because of their ability to generate a constant electric field, electrets have been used as a method of electronic focusing in applications such as gas filters and microphones. In recent years a much wider application of electrets has been made in new applications ranging from controlling lubrication in machine parts to regulating drug diffusion.

In the energy-from-the-vacuum field, there is evidence that Sweet also was able to induce electret characteristics in his conditioned self-resonating permanent magnets, thereby producing a free and powerful Poynting energy flow of $E \times H$ from the magnets with coupled electret characteristics. This intense EM energy flow interacted with the surrounding coils of [Sweet's Vacuum Triode Amplifier](#), which produced a COP = 1,500,000. Later he was also successful in producing a unit with a little clamped positive feedback, so that it became self-powering and no input by the operator was required, once the unit was in operation.

A good coverage of electrets, their principles, materials, conditioning, uses, and operation is [Electrets](#), 3rd Edition, Vol. I, edited by G. Sessler, Laplacian Press, 1998. The booksellers can be contacted at electro@electrostatic.com, or by phone at 408-779-7774.

Another more expensive but excellent book covering some additional aspects is Bladimir N. Kestelman, Leonid S. Pinchuk, and Victor A. Goldade, [Electrets in Engineering: Fundamentals and Applications](#), Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2000.

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...Electrets for Power Q&A - 02/07/01

The following information is not currently endorsed by KeelyNet because we have no direct physical evidence of the claims, though of course are highly intrigued.

This document contains unverified claims and is being posted at the request of [Paul Clint](#).

QUESTION What is an Electret.

ANSWER A solid electrically insulating, or dielectric, material that has acquired a long-lasting electrostatic polarization. Electrets are produced by heating certain dielectric materials to a high temperature and then letting them cool while immersed in a strong electric field. An electret is an analog of a permanent magnet. The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition states;

"If you take one electret and one magnet you will get a surprise. When not in motion, these two differing objects will have no effect on one another. It is only when you move them that anything happens ... and ... it is not the familiar attraction-repulsion. When a pole of the magnet is in relative motion to a "pole" of the electret they push each other at 90 degrees to the direction of motion. The effect is entirely odd and immediately unfamiliar (unless you are a physics student)."

QUESTION Can the Electret effect be used to generate power directly?

ANSWER The general consensus of the experts is no, but there are some new techniques that raise doubts about their certainty. One new technique is to mix ferrite granules into the dielectric when it is formed. A magnetic field applied at a right angle to the resulting electret's field has a dramatic effect in maximizing and recharging the electret effect.

There is very little doubt, however, that the electret is much more effective in generating power indirectly by using its field to move and trap existing electro-static charges.

A prime example of this are reports from amateur radio operators of the static charges collected by coaxial cables.

A great many of the numerous claimed free-energy machines are obviously employing the electret effect to collect electro-static charge..

QUESTION In what materials can the strongest manifestation of the electret effect be produced?

ANSWER In general the higher a materials insulating properties are, the better an electret it will form. Thus, teflon is near the top of the list, with glass, plastics and ceramics.

Another important factor in plastic materials is the strength of the polymer bonds. This factor also relates to the fact that the thinner the material is, the more intense the electret's field because the stress on the polymer's bond is transmitted through less intermediate material. But this is limited by the dielectric constant as well because if the electret's field generates a voltage high enough to break down the dielectric resistance, the device arcs across its own field and self destructs.

QUESTION Where can I learn more about electrets?

ANSWER Here are some references.

See "Electrostatics - And its Applications" by A.D. Moore (1973) is a very well researched book on electrets (p122 - 130) and electrostatic machines; "Handbook of Electrostatic Processes" by Jen-Shih Chang (1995) pp509 on electrets.

The first person to make an electret was Mototaro Eguchi, see his "On the Permanent Electret" paper in "Philosophical Magazine" Vol 49 (1925) pp178.

"How to Make an Electret" by C.L. Strong in "Scientific American" Vol 203 (Nov 1960) p202 - 210 is a practical description of how to make an electret using carnauba wax.

QUESTION How can a small cable extract so much energy from the kinetic energy of the wind?

ANSWER Your dilemma is easily resolved. The energy collected from the cable generator is not derived from the kinetic energy of the wind.

As you may or may not be aware, the earth's atmosphere is a gigantic capacitor. At its upper level, air molecules are constantly being ionized and then as the air circulates, the charge is eventually carried to the ground which has a negative charge with respect to the upper atmosphere.

Another source of atmospheric charge is condensing water vapor. As water evaporates, it gathers electrons the molecules in the liquid state are sharing, and leaves behind a positive charge. When it condenses in the atmosphere, it gives back the electrons creating a negative charge. This is why the cable generator's output increases in stormy weather.

Ham radio operators will certainly confirm that a coaxial cable strung out as an antenna will pick up static charge, especially in wet, stormy weather.

So the power is derived from the atmospheric charge rather than kinetic energy. This is clearly demonstrated from the fact that the power generated is directly proportional to the square of the speed of the wind rather than the cube of the speed.

QUESTION Still the wire hardly intersects any of the wind. Even if the power isn't from the winds kinetic energy, how can a little wire collect so much?

Answer The cross section of the wind from which power is collector is much larger than you might think. Remember that the electret effect creates an electric field which attracts charged air molecules like a magnet attracts iron. The cross section of this field can be as great as 2 feet, so a 100 foot cable could intersect as much wind as a 16 foot diameter air foil.

There are occasions static charge is generated though two objects are not in contacted. If a charged object moves against other object, static charge of the other object will be increased or decreased. This is called as a field induced charging. The moving charged thundercloud charges neighboring clouds because of field induced charging.

Question Have you measured the cable generators power output?

Answer Measurement of the output of the cable generator is not a simple process. The form out the output varies over several orders of magnitude for voltage, current and frequency and is thus well beyond the capability of all simple measuring devices.

As a consequence of this fact, I have devised a couple of indirect methods. In the first of these, I connected the a spark plug between the generator and ground so that whenever the generator voltage builds up to the arc-over value, a pulse of current is generated that can be counted.

Upon further investigation, this method can be termed no more than a rough estimate because the shape and duration of the pulse still varies over a substantial range. Analysis of the pulses will eventually allow us to use an average and thus devise a formula that will give a close approximation of the power output.

The second method is simple and if done properly, very accurate. We simply place a resistive heating element between the generator and ground and then into a bucket of water. The output is measured by the change in temperature of the water.

Neither of these methods takes into account the losses of the charging circuit, battery, or inverter.

Question Does the electret effect wear out or dissipate over time?

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Answer The question as to whether the electret effect wears out is not a simple one to answer. I am clearly using it in a way that is different. The fact of the matter is that, in general, the electret effect is unwanted, and engineers are normally working to prevent or eliminate it. The fact that they have to work very hard to do so is an indication that it is pretty stable. Thus, the best answer I can give is that it doesn't wear out in the short term (years).

I have learned that when the electret effect was first observed, it was produced in a relatively soft wax and if left undischarged for a long period of time, dissipated. In order to preserve an electret device in these soft mediums, they wrapped them in foil which would have continually discharged them.

This would at first seem to be contrary to what one would expect, as the continual discharge would be, in effect, dissipating the energy the electret produced. But if you look at it from the perspective of the effect that the electric field has on the material of the device itself, it is easily understood. The electric field would produce a counter force against the molecular distortion that was producing it which would tend to undo the distortion.

This means that an electret placed in a circuit which used its field at a low level would be very, very stable.

Question How can I determine if the cable wind generator will produce more power for its cost than I would have to pay the utility company?

Answer Again, this can only be done over a long time period because it is dependant on wind, location, humidity and possibly other lesser undetermined factors.

Question How can I be sure that the power to a load is energy from the cable generator rather than the battery or some hidden source?

Answer This is impossible because there is no difference between them. I can take a simple circuit that charges 2 capacitors in parallel from a dead battery and then connect the capacitors in series and discharges them back into the battery. Although no new energy is put into the battery some of the battery's potential chemical energy in the battery is converted and the battery will appear to be fully charged. The charging pulses from our controller (or the spark gap-coil) is closer to the double capacitor circuit than it is to a normal battery charger (DC).

Question How can the high voltage static current produced by the cable generator be altered to a useable form.

Answer The only practical method I have found to date is to charge a battery. There are, however, a number of people who have received patents on high voltage electrostatic motors.

Some generators with similarities to the Testatika machine are the "Electrostatic Energy Field Power Generating System" invented by William W. Hyde (US Patent 4897592 of Jan 30 1990) is a rotor/stator variable capacitance machine capable of producing 300 KV.

Other such generators are; "Parametric Electric Machine" invented by Ferdinand Cap (US Patent 4622510 of Nov 11 1986) which has a series resonant (LCR) circuit structured into it so that it oscillates - and indeed operates AT RESONANCE to ensure a high output;

"Electrostatic Generator" invented by Dan B. Le May (et al) (US Patent 3094653 of Jun 18 1963) is a very ingenious system of variable capacitance;

the "Electrostatic Machine" by Noel Felici (US Patent 2522106 of Sep 12 1950) is a good standard which utilizes a valve rectifier; and the "Electrostatic Generator" by William S. Spencer (US Patent 1415779 of May 9 1922) is an early rotor/stator generator which transferred its electric impulses through a transformer to produce a higher current output.

Here is another method developed by Van DeGraff himself. For Van de Graaff's transformer see US patents 3,323,069 (May 30 1967) and 3,187,208 (June 1 1965).

These patents were not just for a Van de Graaff high voltage generator, they were for a special system devised by Van de Graaff long after his generator had been in use to convert static electricity into current electricity.

Question How can you charge a battery with high voltage static current?

Answer Thus far, I have devised two methods. The first is simple and inexpensive but only 15-20% efficient. It simply involves breaking the current into pulses with a spark gap, and then transforming the voltage down and current up with a coil and increasing the pulse duration with a capacitor in parallel with the coil.

The second method uses a micro processor to monitor current and voltage. The impedance is then adjusted to make the charging current as smooth as possible. This circuit can also easily protect a battery from overcharging.

Question How does humidity affect the cable generators operation?

Answer Ham radio operators have reported that static discharges are more common and more intense in times of high humidity or atmospheric changes resulting in rain or snow. The technical literature reports that most atmospheric charge is carried by aerosol particles of dust or water that collect 100's, 1000's and sometimes even 10's of thousands of units of charge. As they collect more and more charge, these particles migrate toward the earth's surface and constitute a major component of the fair weather current.

Question Does the cable generator attract lightning?

Answer

1. Lightning is a discharge of built up electrical charges that is initiated by an electrostatic potential sufficient to rupture the dielectric (air) between the charge differential. This is facilitated by sharp pointed objects that concentrate the electric field (lightning rods and the like).

2. If the potential difference can be minimized by discharging the area below one of the plates (cold layer) and keeping the potential below the rupture point a lightning strike is significantly less likely to occur.

3. The generator system, if spread over a large area, would appear as a more positively charged area as it is "bleeding" electrons off to the ground through its load system.

4. thus the generator could well serve as a shield from a direct strike... BUT!

5. the EMP effect of a local strike could be devastating!

Question Have you tested the cable generator in other configurations such as a spiral, grid, or vertical mode?

Answer The output of the cable generator is reduced by any alteration of the cable generator from a suspension 5 to 15 feet from the ground in a straight line.

Question What type of cable works best?

Question Has anyone measured the ion density of the atmosphere?

Answer Not just yes, but a qualified yes. The average is 3000 ions/cubic meter. The figure is subject to stupendous variations of many orders of magnitude as shown by this quote from "Atmospheric Electricity in the Planetary Boundary Layer" by William A. Hoppel, R.V. Anderson and ohn C. Willet.

"Most atmospheric processes are interrelated and cannot be studied in isolation, but it is possible to identify one or two dominant influences.

In the case of atmospheric electricity in the Planetary Boundary Layer, however, separating the various causes and their effects can be extremely difficult. In fact, this field may be unique with respect to its sensitivity to many disparate phenomena spanning a tremendous range of scales in both space and time.

For example, locally produced turbulent fluctuations in space-charge density have an effect roughly comparable in magnitude to that of changes in the global thunderstorm activity on electric-field variations within the Planetary Boundary Layer."

Question The ion density does not appear to provide enough charge to account for the current generated by the cable. Are there other sources of energy contributing to the current?

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Answer Both the electric field of the earth (typically 100-200 volts) and that of the cable generator produce an effect called the induction charging mechanism.

A physical process for particle charging involving the collision of pairs of particles in an ambient electric field. Electric charge induced on the particle surfaces by the ambient electric field is made available for transfer when the two particles come into contact. Subsequent differential particle motions under gravity is postulated to result in large scale charge separation. The specific role of induction charging in the electrification of thunderclouds has not been resolved.

Another effect which is unquestionably effecting the cable generator is the double layer effect described below.

On the surface of a substance, a layer of electric dipoles whose axes have an average orientation normal to the surface. Double layers may appear on interfaces of solid and gas, liquid and gas, liquid and liquid, etc. They arise whenever media with different electron affinities (forces of attraction, or work function) are contiguous, and if dipoles are available. A net potential difference, the electrokinetic potential exists across a double layer.

Still another source of atmospheric charge collected by the cable generator are Aerosol Charges. These are particles of dust or water which form dipoles and disproportionately collect one charge or the other. Where ions carry only single or double units of charge, Aerosols carry 100's to 10's of thousands of units of charge. The fact humidity is such an important factor in the output of the cable generator indicates that aerosols are an important source of the energy it collects.

Question What else would be needed besides a cable generator to provide a good alternate electrical source for a home.

Answer You would need a battery or bank of batteries, a charge controller and a Grid Tied Inverter.

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When you build this energy "Cell" it is in many respects like a magnet, in that it acts to have ENERGY even after you discharge or release its energy. So where does this energy come from?

Does it come from the atmosphere or is it like a permanent magnet, You might say its basic operations appear to be exactly like those of making a magnet.

In making a magnet, you place a piece of steel or iron in a coil of wire and send a current through the coil, The atoms in the steel or iron then all align up in the same direction and this attracts other similar metals to the magnet you have made. The electret Energy Cell is made much in the same way a magnet is made, in that we apply a high voltage to the material and it then turns into a self powering cell! You can then discharge it and then it will lose its power for one second and then regain it back again. WOW! IT RECHARGES ITSELF! This places this energy capacitor cell in the FREE ENERGY group! But where does the power come from????

The very first Electret made that was able to retain its charge, was made by Dr. Eguchi, The Japanese physicist. He undertook this experiment, by taking some wax known as "Carnauba" and placing it between two metal plates. He heated the Carnauba until it became soft and pliable He then applied two wires, One to the upper plate and one to the lower metal plate and connected these with highly insulated wires, (Neon Transformer wire, Neon sign shops have them.) to a high voltage system that supplied DC or rectified DC Voltage. With The high voltage still remaining on the 2 plates, one + and one - , he then simply removed the heat from the plates. He then allowed the wax to cool and harden again with the high voltage still on the 2 plates! (Power supply can be a 9,000 volt AC transformer and using diodes to turn it into DC current. so you will get a positive and a negative on you volt meter.) At this point he disconnect the power supply to the metal plates, He then discovered by placing a wire to one side of the plate to the other, as to short out the capacitor plates, a large amount of voltage was given off! WOW! That recharge Themselves! He then discovered that on placing a wire, touching one side of the electret capacitor to its other side, a large amount of voltage was given off, Allowing a few seconds to pass he again tried it and to his total amazement the same amount of voltage was again given off! WITH NO LOSS OF POWER OR ENERGY! WOW! This discovery led to the use of this strange and mysterious POWER CELL which was used to power telephones by the Japanese during world war two! (Powered By Free Energy!) Many years have passed and the discovery of this amazing power cell was forgotten and placed away for future reference.

But today interest has again taken over this remarkable discovery and today a new telephone microphone, Using an electret capacitor for power is being tested and researched at the Northern Electric Lab, at Ottawa, Canada. next they feel that as well as saving up to 95% in power to power modern telephones, they will also be able to produce a radio loud speaker using a similar powering system.

We might call to your attention also that the modern transistor is not a new invention. the first transistor developed was discovered many years ago, it was called the Lilienfeld transistor. This to was put away and shelved. So many discoveries have been lost due to the over assurance by Universities and others that fail to see nor to be able to project their minds into the discoveries that have been made by the average none scientific youth. this is true to even a greater extent today! we have lost thousands of important discoveries, simply because they were discovered and invented by a person who did not have any way to finance nor to develop his own invention and had to more or less depend on Universities or Government research departments. Science is not for a few well educated men or women or youths, it is for everyone who wants it! The electret capacitor that can keep a charge up to 12 years is still in it's infant stage, I am sure that you the reader will find some outstanding discoveries concerning this capacitor. Please share it with us so we can share it to the world.

How The Electret is similar to a capacitor A Capacitor acts to store electrical charges and unlike a battery, when you short it out , (that is when you use a wire to short the + and the - terminals together) the capacitor discharges very quickly, the will give off a loud explosive sound, this is the discharging of the power that was stored inside the capacitor.

The Electret acts very much like a capacitor, except it continues to RECHARGE ITSELF! and continues to be able to give off great amounts of electricity, voltage, and power on shorting its two sides together. WOW! Here is the theory in part as to how it works: Some theories as to how it works were presented by, Dr. Gamant and Dr. Bernard Gross, Of The Northern Electric Labs, - Canada.

We are now going to give you two technical names, #1 The Hetero Charge, The name simply refers to the kind of charge placed on the material we will use to make an electret. They feel it means as follows: That when you charge your material, the charge of high voltage applied to the materials acts acts to align up to polarize (Again like a magnet) the straight lines of atoms that the material is made up of. Next, the #2 the homo charge, is caused by free positive and negative groups (charges) developing on the material. When we apply the high voltage to our soft heated materials and allow it to remain on our two plates until the material cools and becomes cold. They feel that the power applied to the materials act to attract the positive ions to the positive side of the material and the free electrons then travel around and attach themselves to the negative side of the electret, The polarization of the atoms in the material, then acts to align up the atoms, and the ions are also aligned up in a manner(ions are either highly charged negative or positive particles of energy!

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Prep and heating Electret At this point you can use 3,000 to 20,000 volts HV Power supply DC power supply in the milliamps to charge the electret. A great power supply for this can be bought at any neon sign shop or sign supply house. The power supply will be AC, But you will need to turn it into DC by using a high 9,000 vdc POWER SUPPLY voltage diode that will match you output of your power supply. Using a small conventional oven or out door grill, Place the electret on a microwave High Voltage plate (Something that will take the heat) and use Diode You can buy a Hv high temp wire to connect from power supply to Diode x low mamp, or electret or use standard wire with and place wire place smaller ones in on glass so you will not short out power supply. The + & - must not touch! Then place wire onto electret that is in the oven and shut door, make + Plate #1 sure wire does not move around, best to use high temperature tape or such to hold wire into place. Place rock or brick weights on electret so it will stay pressed together as a tight sandwich, if it is lose, you will loose your charge. 200 to 300 Plate #2 _ degrees should do nicely. heat until you see Carnauba or plastic get real soft. use a fork.

When it is soft then slowly shut door and turn on your power supply, Watch for sparks there should be none. (See further instructions for how long.) After the correct amount of time you turn off the oven only! DO NOT TURN OFF POWER SUPPLY! keep power connected while it is cooling and getting hard again.

That , Since atomic alignment of the material itself happens, then acts to provide a recharging possibility to take place. The recharging of the power to the material then seems to be reforming of atoms, that make this power possible and when this is done we should consider that the power is also coming from the free charged particles that are found in our atmosphere, air, etc....

The Electret is not to be considered a battery, nor as a capacitor. IT IS A SELF POWERING COLLECTOR and storage place for energy-Free Energy!
A very interesting thing about an electret is that it must be kept shorted out by either wrapping it in aluminum foil or having a wire connected to both of its two sides when not in use. or it will soon die and and loose it's energy (same as a perm. magnet must be shorted out.) (Very interesting indeed!) Much like a magnet it must always have a keep bar when not in use to keep it strong! NOT ALL MATERIALS CAN BE USED TO MAKE AN ELECTRET!
The word dielectric simply means a material that acts as an insulator, Wax is a dielectric the same as glass, yet glass cannot be used to make an electret, It does not have atomic arrangement necessary for the charge to remain. It's atoms and molecules are not arangible or polarisable if I can use the word, to be realigned and used as a self charging chargeable material, as is Carnauba Wax. Carnauba wax seems to be the best!
Glass and many clear plastic or paraffin wax is not good to use, they just will not work. These have no electret properties that are at all suitable for making an electret.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE ELECTRET!

First, some dielectric materials such as resins, sulphur and certain other materials as well as other forms of plastics, develop only what we now know to be called, The HETERO CHARGE, this is a charge that simply forms on the surface of suitable dielectric material, this charge remains on the surface in this way. as soon as the electret is made it is wrapped up tightly in aluminum foil and placed away to age, After a week it is then opened up, and using a short piece of wire, place the wire across the electret to short it out to produce one short out flash after another. WOW! FREE ENERGY! Use a voltmeter then to check the amount of discharge in volts. Now this is very important: The charge remains the same, One side is always positive and the www.fuellesspower.com
This is explained as follows; When this material is charged and by heating between two metal plates THE HIGH VOLTAGE IS APPLIED UNTIL COOL AND COLD!, Then disconnected from the electret.

The Hetro Charged Electret was measured and found to give off a high charge of electrical energy only when a short was placed across it's two plates! (Creative Science: If this is true you may not be able to measure voltage with a meter only when a load is on electret????) They account this as being that the face of the material being charged with the positive high voltage, had acted to pick up a negative charge and the negative charged side had picked up the positive charge and this remained for several months only while wrapped tightly in aluminum foil. and this for some strange reason is necessary to start it working. It must be kept a week in the foil to allow the polarization to fully take effect.

Now this Hetro Charge lasts only for a few months. Only certain materials will form this single sided charge. (Creative Science: they must be talking about the Carnuaba Wax.)??? The Hertero Charge Electret was made with a high voltage a little higher than 10,000 Volts DC., Being applied to the plates. The voltage was then increased to about 15 to 20,000 volts DC and a new electret was born! One that the charged remained for up to 12 years. This type of new charging method was then known as THE " HEMO CHARGE" The increased voltage to the material plates then acted to alter the simple short lived Hetero charge that had such a short life. It acted to cause the simple, short lived Hetero Charge to die away to nothing after 2 weeks, but after 2 weeks it changed its polarity! The negative side became positive and the positive side became negative. and the charge acted to stay strong for up to 12 years. THIS IN IT SELF IS AN OUTSTANDING DISCOVERY! HOW TO MAKE AN ELECTRET!

You can check with chemical or scientific supply stores to locate some of the early used - " Carnauba Wax" Though we will not be using it in our electret. Because LUCITE PLASTIC in sheet form can be obtained easier. Hobby shops, Plastic suppliers, Hardware stores, Sign Shops, Neon Sign shops etc.... Lucite we were told is also known as " Acrylic Plastic and also known as Plexi Glass, if it is a true Lucite material I do not know, Some companies use these words loosely to refer to something that has replaced another material. Check with plastic co's. or just go ahead and try what you can get. if it does not work then its not the right stuff!

Plate #1 + Side View Aluminum or metal LUCITE plastic or C.WAX Aluminum or metal Plate #2 _ Electret SEE FIG 1. page 4. The electret plates can be made of aluminum for example, a good starting size for your first experiment can be about 8" x 8" or 8" diameter. You will need one oven, 2 - 6 foot pieces of high voltage wire which you can get at any neon sign shop. This is much safer to use when using high vokage, 10,000 to 20,000 volts will jump across thin insulated wire and get you or short out. which is not good for your transformer. While you are at the Neon Sign shop ask them to sell you a 15 to 20,000 volt neon transformer which plugs into 120 vac house current. Or if you know some electronic genius who loves to take apart old TV sets ask them to make you a 20,000 volt power supply using a TV set. This is simple and no problem m to them. Tell them to make it safe! Now you will need some LUCITE Plastic about 1/8" thick x 9.25 inches square or in diameter.

BE SURE TO WEAR RUBBER GLOVES WHEN EXPERIMENTING WITH HIGH VOLTAGE, IT CAN KILL YOU. USE ONE HAND TO HANDLE IT WHEN YOU CAN. SO IT WILL NOT GO THROUGH THE HEART. YOU WILL THANK ME LATTER. Do not preheat oven. Now See Fig 1. page 4. Connect power supply as seen and put in the oven as written. Now after plastic is very soft it may only take 30 min to bake., again after it is soft turn off the oven, only! DO NOT TURN OFF THE 15,000 VOLTS OF POWER! allow charge to form on plastic for at least ONE HOUR, Then turn off power supply of 15 * 20,000 volts. When plastic is then cool and hard and has a charge

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then do this next; Using rubber gloves take small metal clamps that have a spring inside them, (Hardware store) and before you remove the bricks, clamp plates top and bottom on both sides, try not to move plates at all. so you will not lose your charge.

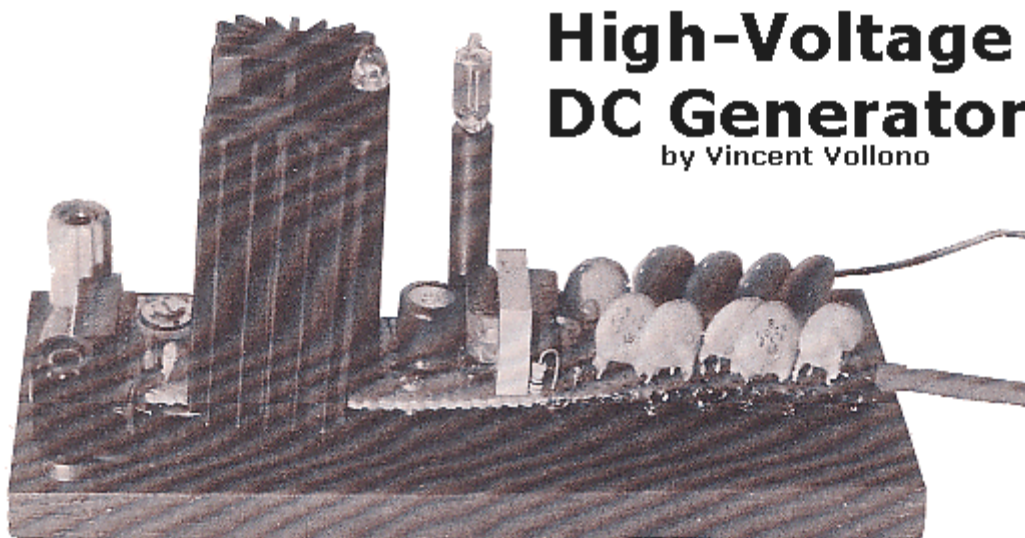
It is important to keep plate 1 and plate 2 pressed as tightly as you can together with the LUCITE plastic still in between. Now take aluminum foil and wrap it around the entire electret and let it sit for one week and then test it out by shorting the two plates, remember if plates move you can lose your charge, keep clamps on tight and or use strong rubber bands, you may need up to 4 clamps if you are making an 8" electret.

Plate #1 + Side View #H757 Aluminum or metal LUCITE plastic or C.WAX Aluminum or metal Plate #2 _ Electret After the week has passed, when you remove the aluminum foil you tightly wrapped the entire electret in. DO NOT GRASP BOTH SIDES OF THE ELECTRET WITH YOUR BARE FINGERS, you will get a real shock if you do. use rubber gloves. Remember the electret (If you made it exactly as described, should be ready to produce energy as soon as you UNwrap it or a few minutes after that.

We have been told that this really works, so if it is true and you can get about 15,000 volts x 10 milliamp then WOW! you can make dozens of plates and place them in parallel to increase the amperage until you get 3 - 5 amps x 15,000 volts.?? or you should be able to rig up a small timer switch to discharge the one 15,000 volt x 10 milliamp electret and by using a 50 volt X 27,000 uF electrolytic store bought capacitor you can step down the voltage to gain more amperage! you should be able to get 50 volt DC x 3 amps. WOW!) Please write to us with your results and comments concerning the electret, and we will pass it on to other customers and we can use your name if you like.

Making two metal plates to attach to each side of the electret:

Any clean metal should do. It would be best if your metal or aluminum were not too thin as your electret can bend too easy and lose the charge. Remember to always keep your electret capacitor shorted out when you are not using it. So now the world of electret is open to you. So research and experiment and see what you can do with this FREE ENERGY POWER that will last up to 12 years.

Strange Effects in the Components of Bedinis' Chargers : Cap, Battery, Transistors ...

"Learn how very-high voltages are generated from relatively low power sources and apply the same techniques to your own experimental circuits."

Rewritten by Tony van Roon (VA3AVR)

Voltage, by definition, is the electrical pressure that causes current to flow through a conductor. When that pressure is sufficiently high, a high voltage is produced. But how do we define high-voltage? Is 100, 1000, or 10,000 volts considered high voltage? When compared to 10 volts, they all can be considered high voltage.

As far as safety goes, high voltage can be considered any voltage that endangers human life. It's obvious that 1000 volts poses a greater hazard than does 100 volts, but that does not mean that 100 volts is safe to handle. As far as safety goes, 100 volts is still considered high voltage--and that fact must be understood.

The *Miniature High-Voltage DC Generator*, presented in this article, is capable of generating around 10,000-volts DC. So high a voltage can ionize air and gases, charge high-voltage capacitors, and also be used to power a small laser or image tube, and has many other applications that are useful to both the experimenter and the researcher.

Circuit Description:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of our Miniature High-Voltage DC Generator. The circuit is fed from a 12-volt DC power supply. The input to the circuit is then amplified to provide a 10,000 volts DC output. That's made possible by feeding the 12-volts output of the power supply to a DC-to-DC up converter. The output of the up converter is then fed into a 10-stage, high-voltage multiplier to produce an output of 10,000-volts DC.

Let's see how the circuit works. First, let's start with U1 (a 14584 hex Schmitt trigger). Gate U1-a is set up as a square wave (pulsating DC) output. The output of U1-a is fed to the inputs of U1-b to U1-f, which are connected in parallel to increase the available drive current.

The pulsating output of the paralleled gates is fed to the base of Q1, causing it to toggle on and off in time with the primary winding of T1. The other end of T1 is connected directly to the positive terminal of the battery or power supply. This produces a driving wave in the primary winding of T1 that is similar to a square wave.

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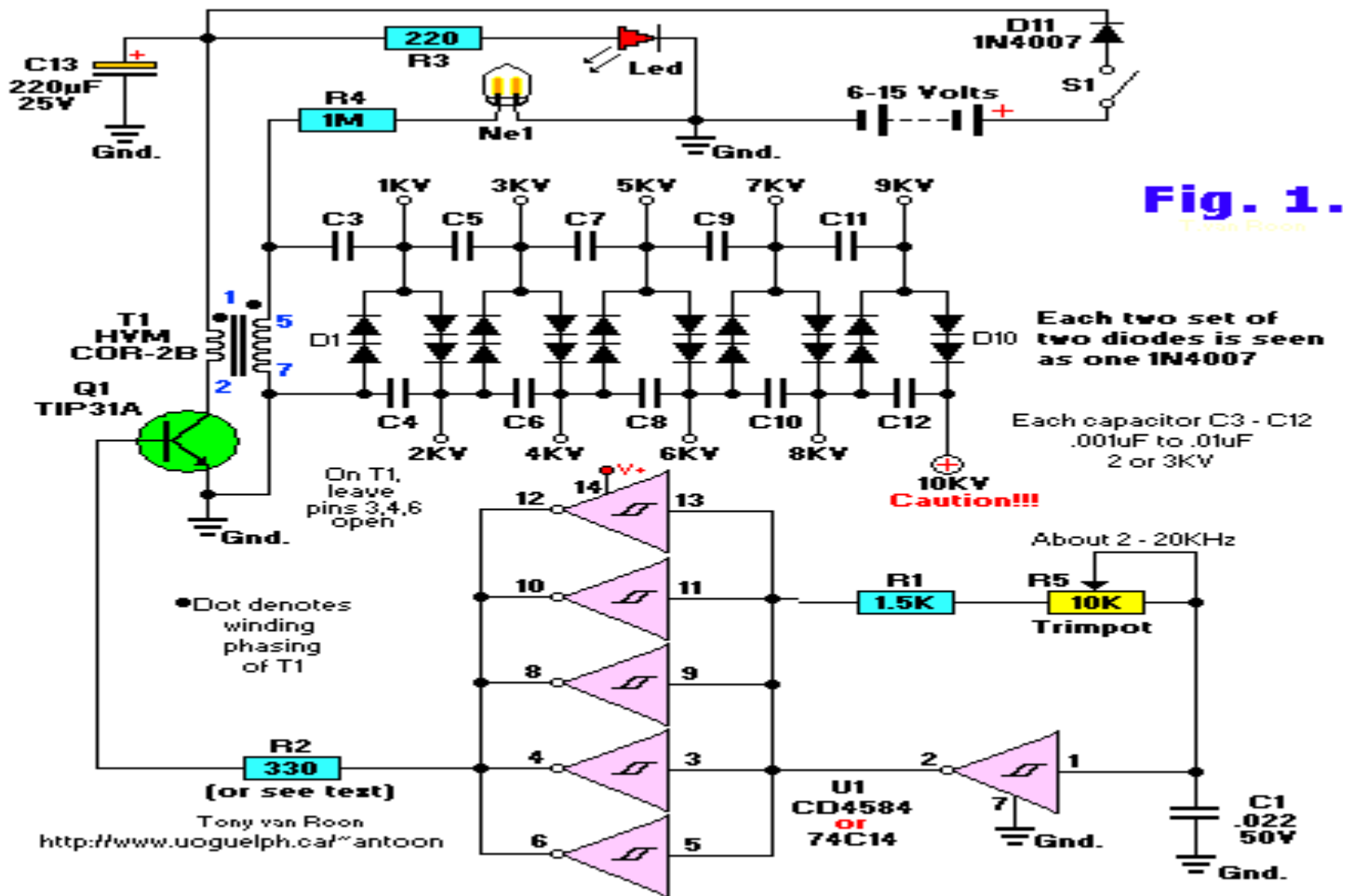
The on/off action of the transistor, caused by the pulsating g-signal applied to Q1, creates a rising and collapsing field in the primary winding of T1 (a small ferrite-core, step-up transformer). That causes a pulsating signal, of opposite polarity, to be induced in T1's secondary winding.

The pulsating DC output at the secondary winding of T1 (ranging from 800 to 1000 volts) is applied to a 10-stage voltage-multiplier circuit--consisting of D1 through F10, and C3 through C12. The multiplier circuit increases the voltage 10 times, producing an output of up to 10,000-volts DC. The multiplier accomplishes its task by charging the capacitors (C3 through C12), through the diodes (D1 through D10), the output is a series addition of all the capacitors in the multiplier.

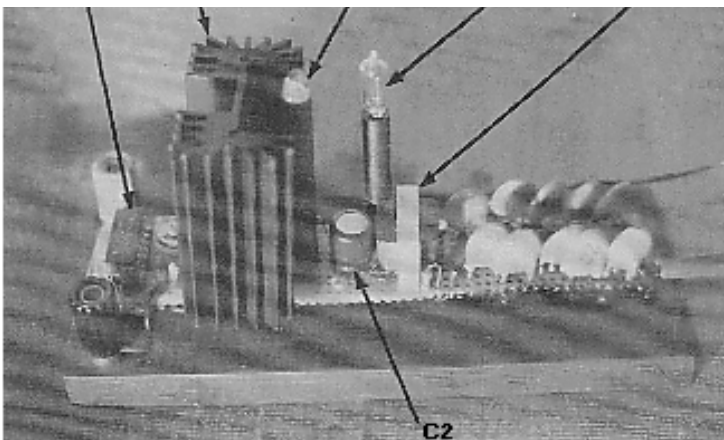
In order for the circuit to operate efficiently, the frequency of the square-wave, and therefore the signal applied to the multiplier, must be considered. The output frequency of the oscillator (U1-a) is set by the combined values of R1, R5, and C1 (which with the values specified is approximately 15KHz). Potentiometer R5 is used to fine tune the output frequency of the oscillator. The higher the frequency of the oscillator, the lower the capacitive reactance in the multiplier.

Light Emitting Diode Led serves as an input-power indicator, while neon lamp NE1 indicates an output at the secondary of T1. A good way to get the maximum output at the multiplier is to connect an oscilloscope to the high-voltage output of the multiplier, via a high-voltage probe, and adjust potentiometer R5 for the maximum voltage output. IF you don't have the appropriate test gear, you can place the output wire of the multiplier about a half-inch away from a ground wire and draw a spark, while adjusting R5 for a maximum spark output.

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In the High-Voltage DC Generator, the input to the circuit, taken from a 12-volt DC power supply, is magnified to provide a 10,000-volt DC output. There's **no** C2.



In the author's prototype, Led1 and NE1 were mounted to 1-1/2 inch stand-offs, and the entire circuit (minus the powersupply) was mounted to a block of wood. The wood block helps to isolate the circuit board from any metallic objects.

Parts List, Fig. 1

All resistors are 1/2-watt, 5%, unless otherwise noted

- R1 = 1K5 (1.5K) (brown-green-red)
- R2 = 300 ohm (orange-black-brown)
- R3 = 220 ohm (red-red-brown)
- R4 = 1 mega ohm (brown-black-green)
- R5 = 10K potentiometer

Capacitors

- C1 = 0.022µF, 50WVDC metalized film
- C2 = none, omitted.
- C3-C12 = 0.001µF, 2000WVDC ceramic disc
- C13 = 220µF, 25V, electrolytic
- C14 = 4700µF, 35WVDC, electrolytic

Semiconductors

- D1-D10 = 1N4007, 1A, 1000PIV, silicon rectifiers connected in series (see text)
- D11 = 1N4007, 1A, 1000PIV, silicon rectifier

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Q1 = TIP31A, NPN, Darlington transistor
 U1 = MC1458BAL hex, inverting Schmitt trigger, IC
 BR1 = 6A, 50PIV, full wave bridge rectifier
 Led1 = Jumbo green light emitting diode

Other Components

Ne1 = Ne-2 type neon lamp
 T1 = HVM COR-2B, Ferrite core step-up transformer (see text)
 T2 = 12 Volt, 2A, power transformer
 PL1 = 117 volt AC plug with line cord
 Perfboard materials, enclosure, battery, heat sink, IC sockets, battery, wire,
 Battery, Battery holder, solder, hardware, etc.

NOTE: *There is no further information available about T1, the step-up transformer. Research it or create it on your own.*

Caution:

The output of the multiplier will cause a strong electric shock. In addition, be aware that even after the multiplier has been turned off, there is still a charge stored in the capacitors, which, depending on the state of discharge, can be dangerous if contacted. That charge can be bled off by shorting the output of the circuit to ground. (In fact, its a good idea to get in the habit of discharging all electronics circuits before handling or working on them).

Also, U1 is a CMOS device and, as such, is static sensitive. It can handle a maximum input of 15 volts DC. Do not go beyond the 15-volt DC limit of the IC will be destroyed. Diode D11 is used to prevent reverse polarity of the input voltage source.

As far as the voltage multiplier goes, the diodes and the capacitors must be rated for a t least twice the anticipated input voltage, So, if we have a 1000-volt input, all of the diodes and the capacitors must be rated for at least 2000 volts each. Because diodes with that voltage rating can be hard to find and expensive, D1 through D10 are each really two series-connected 1-amp, 1000-volt rectifier diodes.

Construction:

The unit can be assembled on perfboard, as is the case with the author's prototype shown in the photo. Transistor Q1 must be properly heat sunked or it will overheat quickly and self destruct.

The multiplier must be assembled in such a way so as to prevent any ion leakage. When a high-voltage source is terminated at a sharp point, the density of charge is concentrated at that point. The ions both on the point and near the point are like charges, so they repel each other and quickly leak off. So it is very important when soldering he multiplier to keep all connections rounded by using enough solder to make a smooth, ball-like joint.

The solder-side of the multiplier should be insulated to prevent contact with any metallic object. On the author's prototype, a high-voltage insulating compound was used on the solder side of the board. High-voltage putty can also be used. Also in the prototype, the output of the circuit is simple a heavily shielded wire, like that used to feed high-voltage to the anode on a TV picture tube. That type of wire can safely handle voltages in the 15,000-to-20,000 volt range, and will also help to prevent leakage.

Positive and Negative Ions:

The polarity of the diodes in the multiplier will determine the polarity of the ions. In the author's prototype, the multiplier is set up to generate positive ions. If the diodes were reversed, negative ions would be reproduced.

In a positive-ion generating multiplier, like that used in the author's prototype, which generates approximately 10,000 volts DC, the output is a shock hazard. A negative-ion generating multiplier with a -10,000 volt DC output, offers the same shock hazard as the positive +10,000volt output.

Experiments:

If you place the high-voltage output wire about 1/2 to 3/4 inch from a ground wire, you will draw a spark of 10,000 volts. But remember, the oscillator is built around a CMOS device, which is static sensitive, and any high-voltage kickback will toast the unit. So when experimenting with the spark, do not use the circuit ground. A more reliable method would be to draw a

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spark to an **earth ground**.

Flash Lamp Electric Storm. When the output of the Miniature High-Voltage DC Generator is connected to a small flash tube, the high voltage ionized the Xenon gas in the tube, creating small electrical storm within the tube's glass envelope.

Getting Different Voltages. By tapping the multiplier circuit at various stages you'll get output voltages ranging from 1,000 volts to 10,000 volts DC. For instance, by placing a tap at the cathodes of D2, D6, voltage of 2000 and 6000 volts are made possible.

Troubleshooting:

If you get no output or a low output from the circuit, check that the input to logic gates is below 15 volts. The application of an input voltage exceeding that limit will blow out the IC. Also check the signal (with an oscilloscope) that you get a square-wave output of approximately 12KHz at pin 6 of U1

The switching transistor must be mounted on a heat sink or it will over-heat. Make sure the heat sink is of a suitable size to keep the transistor cool.

If a 2-KV diode is placed at the output of transformer T1, you should get an unloaded output of approximately 800 to 1000 volts DC. If you have a problem with the output of the unit, it is best to disconnect the multiplier from the oscillator and check the output of the transformer. In that way you will know if the problem lies in the oscillator of the multiplier.

The multiplier components must be rated for at least twice the input voltage. The diodes and capacitors used in the multiplier circuit should be rated at 2000volts. However, you may choose to do as the author did; use two series-connected 1-KV units for each diode in the multiplier to give an effective rating per pair of 2KV.

Safety:

The output of the circuit is high-voltage DC, which will cause an electric shock if touched. So use caution. Also with the circuit turned off, the capacitors in the multiplier are still charged, and will discharge through the path of least resistance-- your body--if you come in contact with the circuit. So discharge the circuit by connecting the output lead to ground with the power off.

The Miniature High-Voltage DC Generator emits a fair amount of ozone. If the circuit is to be operated for a long period of time, make sure that you do so in a well ventilated room. Ozone is harmful in moderate to large quantities.

When drawing a spark discharge, the circuit emits radio and television interference (RFI). That can be seen as static lines on your television set or heard as noise on your AM radio.