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A HOME CENTRAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM

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16. Abstract

A description is given of a device which can be used as a generator, and extracts energy from metals. The experiments are discussed, and it is concluded that the device may be a source of inexhaustible energy.

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AN ELECTRIC POWER PLANT AT HOME

WHILE SYNERGETIC EXPERIMENTS ARE BEING CONDUCTED IN SEVERAL LABORATORIES, ANOTHER INVENTOR, MICHEL MEYER, CAME TO BRING US ANOTHER ENERGY GENERATOR WITH A DIFFERENT--BUT JUST AS INTERESTING-PRINCIPLE. HERE ARE THEREFORE TWO TOOLS UNDER WAY THAT COULD BRING A VAST SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION: ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.

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It has now been more than 50 years since physicists have discovered the mass-energy equivalence law: a long march with hard work and brilliant researchers to arrive at the famous equation of Albert Einstein. From that day, we have known that it is possible to extract thousands of kilowatts from any pebble and practical works began. It took the war to make them soar, leading to the release in one stroke of the energy in a piece of uranium: the A bomb gave proof as to the validity of the equation $E=mc^2$. After the first bomb came the second, then the third and the rest in a vast deployment of explosions. Civilization did not gain much from it.

Because, for it to be profitable to civilization, energy should have been extracted slowly from matter. But, apparently, researchers only knew how to make firecrackers and it took very long years to slowly perfect nuclear power plants that are very large, very heavy, very costly and very dangerous.

And since official research remains confined to bombs and large power plants, it was of course necessary that a few individuals pursue on their own the work capable of leading to the individual generator. There were many failures, many enthusiasms suddenly cooled off. Here, we regularly receive theories that are attractive a priori but that prove contradictory after examination. Those that are not are very scarce: until now only Professor Vallée's synergetic fits this case. We also receive set-up descriptions, experimental procedures; most of the time, we can detect

*Numbers in margin indicate pagination in original foreign text.

the error just from the drawing.

All of this is to say that here we only present consistent hypotheses brought to us or experiments that can be reproduced directly. It is an experiment of this type that we will report on to-day. This experiment is both surprising and easy to reproduce by any engineer having access to a certain amount of electrical equipment. It is the work of a young Alsacian, Michel Meyer, science student whose research is currently aimed toward the theory of electric fields. In his work, moreover, he uses the results of wave mechanics and quantum mechanics.

The basic idea is simple enough and rests on the current concept of electric current: the latter is in fact only a transfer of electrons that go from one atom to another under the action of an electric field. In an even more general manner, any charge motion is a current: in metals, the case is that of conduction currents where a motion of negative charges, electrons, is triggered by the presence of a field. But, as soon as there is a displacement of charged particles, there is an electric current. Since matter is made of atoms, themselves made of a positive nucleus surrounded by negative electrons, this matter represents an immense reservoir of charges.

The entire problem consists of putting them into motion since, in principle, electrons are in equilibrium around the nucleus and an addition of energy is needed to send them on their way in large numbers and in the same direction. This addition of energy can be the variation of a magnetic field -process used in alternators, generators, transformers, etc.- a chemical reaction -batteries- a light ray- photoelectric cells- and so forth. But this energy is always brought from the outside which is hardly natural if we consider that the material contains considerable energy. /43

The most interesting generator is therefore no longer the electric generator, the photoelectric cell, or the storage battery , even if nuclear*, but the device that would know how to draw energy out of

*Translator's note: The author engages in a play on words: the French word "pile" is the same for storage batteries and nuclear reactors.

metal directly and in the form of electricity. This is where the atomic concept of wave mechanics intervenes, a concept applied by Michel Meyer. The somewhat simplistic usual drawing makes a small planetary system out of the atom, with a large central nucleus and electrons on well-defined orbits.

The current concepts of physics are moving away considerably from this beautiful simplicity while becoming more statistical than determinstic. We no longer talk of orbits for electrons but of an orbital spherical area surrounding the nucleus where it is only probable to find the electron at a particular point. Moreover, the entire atom is considered as an ocillatory system, every particle being tied to a wave and reciprocally. We cannot go further here, a more precise explanation requiring higher-level knowledge of wave mechanics and quantum mechanics.

We will only remember, to understand Meyer's invention, that any atom is a system oscillating at a frequency that cannot be known precisely. The basic idea of the electric generator rests on the utilization of a resonant frequency causing the divergence of the desired orbit through an alteration of the field linking the electron and the nucleus. By divergence, it must be understood that the radius of this orbit tends to increase indefinitely, which is the same as saying that the electron leaves the nucleus. Why a resonant frequency? Because it has been known for a very long time that by bringing to an oscillating system energy oscillating at the same frequency, we can amplify this motion as much as we want and generally up to the breaking point. The example that has remained famous is the bridge that collapsed because of soldiers that had crossed it in step. Like a crystal glass that breaks at the moment where the tenor throws his C note from his chest.

Thus, any vibrating system can be put into forced oscillation until the breaking point: it is only necessary to give it a small amount of energy at its own frequency. Since the atom is an oscillatory system, we imagine that it is possible to separate the electron through resonance. The difficulty came from extremely high frequencies associated with

electrons: they are counted in billions of oscillations per second, which is much more than what we know how to produce. Fortunately, the resonance phenomenon takes place not only at the natural frequency of the oscillator but also at any frequency that is a multiple or full sub-multiple of the natural frequency. In other words, if a standard tuning fork gives the note "A" at 440 periods per second, we make it resonate at the frequency of 440 Hz, and also just as well at 880 as at 220 or 110 - what we call the harmonics of a fundamental frequency.

For an atom, the frequency from quantum and wave equations is given by the equation:

$$f = 2\epsilon_o r_o m_o c^2/e^2 \sqrt{8c\epsilon_o h^3/m_o e^4}$$ (see footnote)

with r_o is the radius of the selected orbit, m_o is the mass of the electron, c is the velocity of light, ϵ_o is permittivity of a vacuum, e is the charge of an electron and h is Plank's constant. Taking copper as the metal and its conduction orbit for r_o, we find a practical harmonic of the resonant frequency at 172753.867 Hz. In practice, it is applied to a coil to give an electric field of the same frequency. The metal chosen, copper in this case, is thrust into this alternating induction field and, through resonance, the metal atoms are transformed into electron transmitters.

Therefore, there is the generation of a current which, at first glance, has nothing that is unique. What is more interesting is that the current produced in the copper is far greater to the current needed to maintain the resonant frequency. Under the best testboard conditions, Mr. Meyer obtained a multiplying factor of 30 to 40: for 1 watt of power consumed in maintaining the frequency, he collected 30 to 40 watts directly usable at the output. By virtue of the conservation of energy principle, it appears that the system behaves like a converter that draws its energy from the heart of the matter itself: the energy linking the electron and the nucleus is converted into an electric current. It is therefore an

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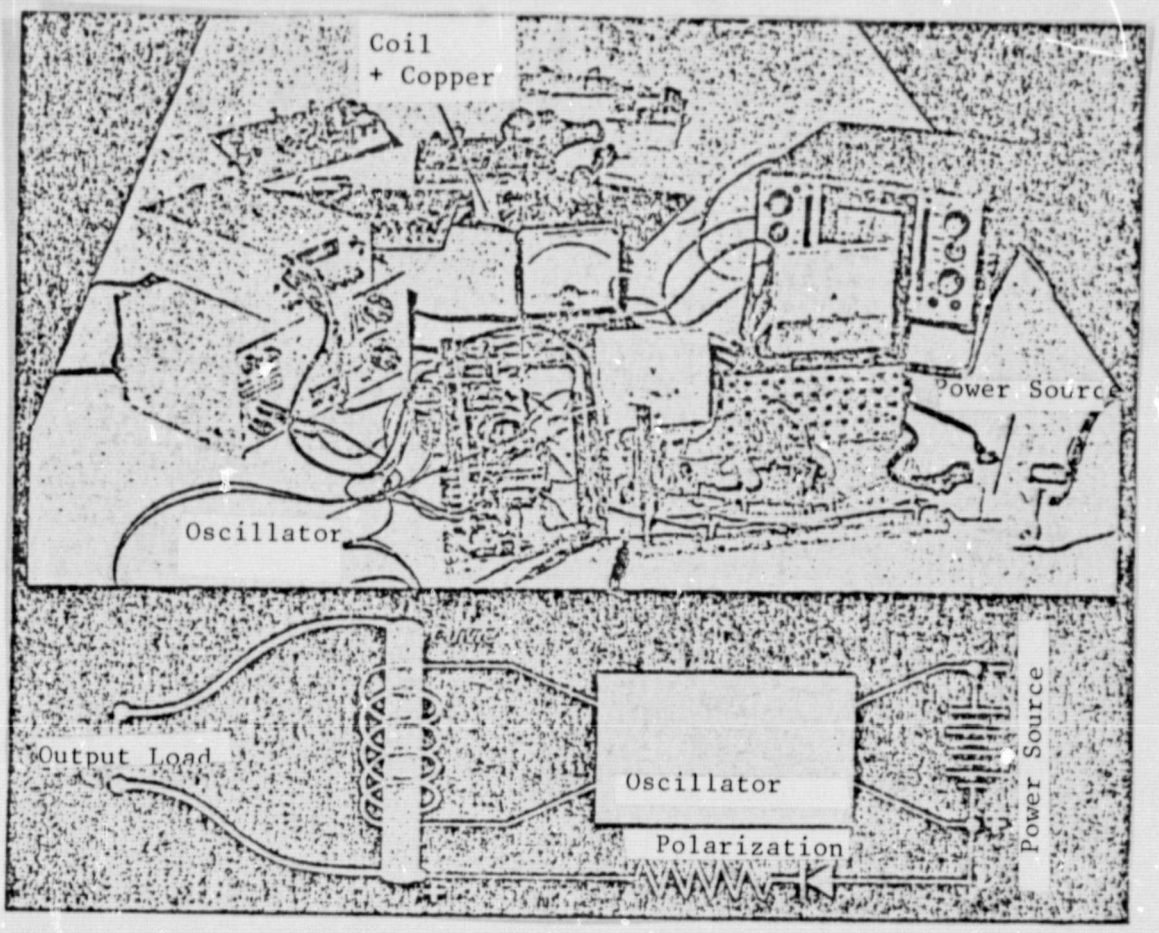
Footnote: Translator's comment: Readers are advised to check the accuracy of the equation as it was almost illegible in the original document.

autonomous power generator.

Under its two aspects, theoretical and practical, the device perfected by Meyer offers no major difficulties. Oscillators capable of reaching hundreds of kilohertz already exist. Those that were used for the first experiments have been assembled by the inventor himself in accordance with the usual schematic for oscillating circuits: components, coils, capacitors, transistors are found commercially. The disadvantage of these circuits lies rather in their lack of frequency stability. But, you must be exactly at the desired harmonic, which represents nine exact significant numbers. That is a considerable amount of accuracy. The power source presents no problems: from 6 to 15 volts with a few tenths of an ampere of current; that is the power of several standard round batteries. As for the flowing current, it is a function of the resistance /44 of the circuit in use: if this resistance decreases, the current increases while the voltage remains nearly constant. From the first tests, it appears that the limit along these lines remains the heating of the metal used as a generator.

As for the theoretical question, we can only leave it to the experts to debate with Mr. Meyer the validity of the proposed hypotheses. Nevertheless, let us note that these originate from the most reliable equations in wave mechanics or quantum mechanics and do not cast doubts on current concepts in the field of physics. In comparison with the intrinsic energy of the atomic nucleus, the efficiency of the device is about 10^{-7}, or 0.00001%. It is low, without any doubt, but the energy enclosed within a single gram of matter is so colossal that the low efficiency still meets our energy needs at the individual level.

Moreover, there are self-limits to this device; first, nuclear stability limits as we cannot extract all of the energy in the nucleus without destroying it, or at least seriously endangering the internal equilibrium. Then, practical limits -a generator of this type being limited by its internal heating- tied to the flow of electrons generated by the flow in the receiver.



To snake the atoms and to have them surrender the energy that they contain, it is necessary to send with a high-frequency oscillator (in the order of 173 kHz) a wave that is in resonance with the vibration of the copper electrodes. This is done through an oscillating magnetic field caused by the coil attached to the oscillator and surrounding the copper. Part of the input current is used to polarize the metal which then restitutes up to thirty times the energy consumed by the oscillator.

Practical construction of the generator will therefore require an oscillator, a coil and a metal. The most difficult problem is that of the oscillator as it requires high stability. The ideal is to use a quartz

oscillator but this requires costlier equipment than oscillators you can build yourself. On the other hand, it has the advantage of being much /45 more stable in time. The coil causes no problems, its self-inductance being in the order of a millihenry (o.4 mH for the assembly that we observed in operation). The metal must be as pure as possible, without going so far as to seek chemical purity for the first tests. Mr. Meyer had selected copper but, in principle, operation should be the same with iron or aluminum . The receiver circuit, finally, can be made up of a simple passive resistor to make measurements or of any device consuming current.

The most highly perfected generator would be self-sustained, that is to say that part of the current obtained would be returned to the input to maintain oscillator operation. In the present state of experimentation, the power source is stabilized at 12 volts and 0.1 ampere or about 1 watt. But the most important factor to the success of the experiment remains the precise value of the frequency, requiring measuring and control equipment of the highest quality: oscilloscope, frequency-meter and multi-meter. The set of equipment costs thousands of francs.

But this is equipment that we saw in operation and, unless we admit to an error in set-up or design, the posted results prove that this is indeed a completely new device. The power input, as we have said, consisted of a 12 VDC source providing one tenth of one ampere. At the output, the multi-meter indicated 20 volts and 0.36 ampere or 7.2 watts for an input of 1.2 watts. The output power was therefore six times the input power. The inventor told us that he had obtained, after polarization of the copper conductor, 45 volts and 1 ampere, or 45 watts. The multiplying factor reaches 37 in this case.

It was not possible to repeat such a high level while we were there, as the frequency could not be stabilized with enough accuracy. Nevertheless, we have no reasons to doubt these figures given by the inventor, the primary item of interest being the fact that the device behaves as a true energy generator. The input power has little significance as soon

as it represents only a fraction of the energy recovered at the output. In fact, it is only necessary to divert part of the output to the input in order to have a power generator operating continuously. However, let us note that the output current is alternating, with a frequency between 100 and 1000 Hz. An appropriate device could bring it down to 50 Hz and 220 volts to feed standard commercial appliances. It would then be necessary to plan for another converter to feed the oscillator with DC.

Let us stay for now with the experimental device of Mr. Meyer. It is in fact a small laboratory set-up easy to reproduce by any technician having access to the equipment mentioned, and that is what is interesting about it. This is because, if the inventor has not made the smallest error in interpretation, we are facing a device capable of modifying our civilzation appreciably to the extent that it can be produced commercially at low cost. It would then be energy independence for all with all advantages resulting therefrom. It is therefore to be wished that the experiment be repeated widely in order to make it widely known if the results remain as promising as the first tests. Of course, the principle has been patented by Mr. Meyer who is already working to perfect the equipment to improve its efficiency further. After the synergetic that we discussed two months ago, here is therefore a second apparatus that proves the possibility of exploitation-for the benefit of all-of a truly inexhaustible energy.

Renaud de la Taille

SYNERGETICS STILL AWAITS SERIOUS CONTRADICTORS

Our November article on synergetic theory and experiments aimed at verifying it resulted in mass of letters sent to us. For the most part, they come from technicians who wish to pursue the experiment. Some even had prepared several set-ups. To all, we are forced to reply the same way: the experiment performed by Eric d'Hoker

is a prototype assembly intended for verification of a hypothesis and not an industrial machine for which we could distribute plans.

From now on, experiments similar to those performed by E. d'Hoker will be made in many laboratories. These will be done under the watchful eye of certain "authorities" (primarily the Acadamy of Sciences) which have indicated that they will issue all the necessary publicity if there is a negative result. In case the experiment is convincing, they have stated that they will find a way of explaining the result within the framework of classical physics. This is a good example of scientific spirit and intellectual honesty.

We will consider only a few passages from letters received on the subject which imply a contradiction. M. Renarmen, Quimperle School science professor, states " what Vallée says is only an expose of facts known for a long time. In the article there is only "hot air". We do not wish to be nasty but will state only that this "opinion" tells us nothing about the deficiencies of synergetics.

In Valence (France), Mr.Vergier , an engineer, expressed "horror about our lack of seriousness of our article on synergetics". He finds that we wrote 38.67 V/m for the limiting electric field instead of 38.67 . 10^{15} V/m. He is right but we are surprised when he stated that "he has foundnothing in the book of Vallée which refutes the energy conservation theorem. The experiment described (of d'Hoker) seems to represent a crack in the wall ! Conservation of energy is the basis of synergetics and is part of the experiment, which contradicts nothing. The energy output by the generator is taken from diffuse gravitation energy. Nothing is lost, nothing is created , and how could it be any different ?

M.Leborgne in St.Germain (France) has found a 1934 manuscript entitled "The great secret of the universe explained by the radio pressure of ultra-microscopic waves". It contains the principle of an omnipresent cosmogenic pressure, an energy medium that is permanent and in which we are floating. The author, P.Cambeil in Buenos Aires, was none other than the Argentine ambassador. The work appeared published by Hachette (French publisher). The theme is completely synergetic.