

The Fourth State Of Matter (Plasma Energy) Power Generation

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Under the proper configurations and in the correct pre glow discharge environment more electrons can be released than what is required to trigger the release. This release of energy attains a high frequency oscillation that is indicative of the metal or metals involved in its release.

The release of high frequency energy from metals and semi metals (semi conductors) through the mechanism in the pre-glow discharge leads to the generation of radiant energy. This correlation has been identified through my findings. The release of high frequency energy from the atoms of electrical conductors is credited to my identification of the mechanism in the pre-glow discharge, or fourth state of matter. This has lead to extremely efficient alternative energy circuits.

The pre-glow discharge condition occurs when a sufficient amount of charge difference is applied across the gap of two electrical conductors. It makes a hissing sound if the electrodes are surrounded by air. The electrical properties between this gap change: electrons become “stripped” from their respective atoms and are liberated. In this state, air is **ionized** and is transformed into a **plasma** and is no longer a gas. It is now in the fourth state of matter, the other three being solid, liquid, and vapor (gas). The fourth state of matter is a good conductor of electricity, its average resistance being much lower than that of the same substance in its gaseous state.

A good readily available spark gap combination is lead and iron. This combination generates plenty of radiant energy and causes noise to be heard on a radio in its vicinity. As a general rule, the better the thermoelectric difference between the dissimilar couple the more radiant energy that will be generated when it is exposed to a plasma field.

Early in the summer of 1981, the pre glow had first caught my attention. This is where I had observed it between two plastic insulated hook-up wires from radio shack. The plasma between the two wires was called into existence because of a high voltage power supply that I had obtained for my electrogravitic experiments. The two wires were twisted together and given a charge of around ninety kilovolts.

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It was not until 1989 when I observed a high frequency signal on my oscilloscope coming from the pre-glow discharge phenomenon.

These signals were coming from across the room and originated from a crude component that I had built. This crude component consisted of a guitar wire that was centered through a section of PVC tubing. Around this tube was wrapped a coil of insulated transformer wire. This was my first ion-valve. It was excited with the same power supply where I had observed the plasma effect several years previous.

I knew that my ion valve was generating high frequency oscillations using air ions but did not find any practical applications for it until six years later. It was in this year (1995) when I realized the importance of the ion valve and its associated high frequency ion field, known as radiant energy to Moray, it being the essential principle behind his energy receiver.

In one experimental set-up, it was confirmed that when a charged capacitor is discharged through a spark gap that the stored energy is transferred by way of high frequency electrical oscillations. It was found that these oscillations occur directly before the discharge of the capacitor, thus the term, pre-glow discharge. It was found that during the pre-glow discharge plateau, energy is transferred from a primary to a secondary electrical coil. Directly after pre-glow discharge, a surge of current is measured. At the point of current surge is where most

of the stored energy in the capacitor is released as wasted heat. It was apparent that by maintaining the pre-glow discharge plateau a very efficient mode of energy transfer and conversion can be obtained. Logically what is required is a control mechanism. This is where my ion valve finds its niche. Upon further investigation, it is found that it keeps pre-glow discharge oscillations at their plateau, and suppresses current surge in a spark gap. It is a self-regulating quenching device. When it is placed in series with an air-core transformer and arc gap, its plasma hisses smoothly, the arc in the spark gap is almost silent and is very small. Continuous oscillations can be seen on an oscilloscope. A light bulb connected to the secondary will glow brightly. This result is not possible without the ion valve included in the circuit. The ion valve has the added feature of preventing back electromotive force, generated from inductive loads, from being discharged back through the circuit. Without the ion valve, energy is normally lost when it is discharged and is transformed into heat. Using the ion valve therefore has the effect of conserving energy.

Fundamental Radiant Energy Device

“Standard” scientific principles are not being violated. There is no fringe science involved with radiant energy power generation. This is a very old source of energy being extracted and harnessed in a unique way through my discoveries. What I have discovered is practically a limitless source of energy. Radiant energy has existed since the beginning of time. What I hold claim to is an improved method to generate and to convert radiant energy, kinetically active ions, cosmic energy, call it what you will, into useful electrical power. Think of the radiant energy power generator as a type of energy detonator that liberates great quantities of energy with only a small exciting spark. No laws of physics are being violated. No new laws are being implied. They are being expanded. The concept is not that much different from how a lighted matchstick is able to start a bonfire.

The power generated from my circuits comes from the transformation of matter into radiant electricity. It does not come from the splitting of atoms. To obtain high wattage from a spontaneously radioactive substance would require unsafe amounts of radioactive material.

Under the right conditions, ordinary matter can be made to generate intense surges of radiant energy that can be heard on a radio receiver as static noise. Build a device that can efficiently capture this energy and convert it into useful electrical currents and you will have yourself

a powerful source of electrical power. This device will be powered by artificially disintegrating matter as described by Gustave Le Bon in his book “The Evolution of Matter” and in his book “The Evolution of Forces”.

Energy and matter are two distinct entities of the same manifestation. Matter represents a stable condensed form of energy. Heat, light, electricity, etc., are uncondensed vibrations of matter oscillating at differing rates. “Cosmic Energy” is the term that Le Bon used to define matter and energy as being one and the same manifestation. He theorized that when stable matter is disintegrated it is transformed into energy that we recognize as heat, light, electricity, radioactivity, etc.

Semiconductors will generate intense surges of electron oscillations that become powerful sources of radiant energy. A simple **ion valve**, or call it what you will, can be used to generate and convert this form of radiant energy into useful electromagnetic oscillations. A tuned transformer can be used to directly convert these oscillations into a practical voltage and amperage. This unique valve is shown in Fig. 1. Before it can function it must be connected to a suitable voltage source. The circuit in Fig. 2 demonstrates the full working concept. Other embodiments are also possible. The proof of concept circuit reveals how radiant energy can be generated and converted into useful electrical currents. Many additional stages can be added for more power. Many other circuit and component configurations can also be used but the fundamental conversion principle remains the same. The circuit and components shown should give you a very clear idea of how the technology works. The actual mechanics and electronics of building and validating a radiant energy prototype are relatively simple. Contrary to what some people might think, dangerous levels of radioactivity are never used in my devices.

Ion-valve Converter Technology Explained

The ion-valve converter (ion-valve) shown in Fig.1 has an axial negatively charged tungsten cathode wire that extends the length its cylinder and is capable of emitting secondary electrons. The anode cylinder is positively charged and is made from a semiconductive material that will readily capture electrons.

Within a few milliseconds the accumulated negative ions are attracted to the positively charged onrushing atomic ions. When the negative and positive charges collide they

neutralize each other generating high frequency electrical oscillations.

There appears to be a common thread shared between several alternative energy devices. It is the pre-glow discharge. The report on the **Hans Coler** device released by the British Government indicates that there is excess energy released when electrical contacts are opened and closed. The **Lester Hendershot** device utilized a buzzer circuit that opened and closed its electrical contacts. In the **Alfred Hubbard** coil pre-glow discharge flowed through electrical contacts, a distributor cap and radium soaked spark plug. The **Joseph Newman** motor used a sparking commutator. **Thomas Moray** invented a glowing, cold cathode discharge tube that was the heart of his radiant energy device. **Hermann Plauson** was granted U.S. Patent No. 1,540,998 that used spark gaps to convert atmospheric energy. **Frank Wyatt Prentice** was granted Canadian Patent No. 253,765 that detailed his invention, which lighted 50 sixty-watt carbon lamps with an input of only 500 watts. His invention utilized a spark gap driven high frequency tuned resonant system. **Chancy Britten** used ion-valves constructed with a central wire that was surrounded by a coil of wire which is described in his US Patent No. 1,826,727. Britten's valve was said to have lit up his home in the 1930's according to a local newspaper article of that time period. **Alexander Chernetski** experimented with what appears to have been a type of ion-valve that was filled with hydrogen gas. It is said that he got up to five times more energy out of his device than what he put into it. **Edwin Gray** was granted U.S. Patent No. 3,890,548 for his efficient spark gap driven capacitive-discharge motor. He improved on this patent by replacing the spark gaps with a pre-glow discharge switching tube. His U.S. Patents No. 4,595,975 and No. 4,661,747 describes this tube in detail. Gray's patents claim to conserve battery power by sending unused energy back to the supply batteries. On close examination, we also find that his switching tube is actually a quenching device.

Radiant energy was generated during the pre-glow discharge cycle that also contributed to recharging the batteries. **Paulo N. Correa** and **Alexander N. Correa** obtained patents to a pulsed pre-glow discharge system that recovers energy and recharges a battery.

I have found that radiant energy is generated when a plasma field is in contact with the atoms of an electrical conductor. Most importantly, the quantity of radiant energy is greatly increased when the plasma field occurs between the inter-electrode couple of two differing electrical conductors. That, the wattage produced will depend largely on the type of electrode materials that

are used. I do not suspect that the above referenced inventors were aware of this amplifying mechanism.

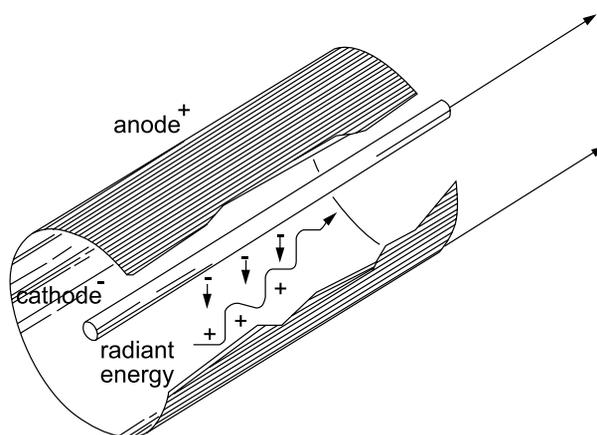


Fig. 1

Ion Valve

In the embodiment in Fig 1 the negative charge on the wire in the ion-valve negatively ionizes any gas that contacts it. These ions rush towards the positively charged cylinder. When a metal ion that carries an excess electron hits head-on with an elementary differing positively charged onrushing metal ion a violent union of the two metals occurs. This causes the newly formed bimetallic alloy to violently oscillate, break up (dissociate) and to liberate a burst of electrons. The "sea electron model" helps to explain this effect. According to the sea electron model metals are bonded to each other through electron sharing. The model suggests that metal atoms be bathed in a sea of valence electrons. If this model is taken one step further it can be seen that when metallic atoms are dissociated from each other excess electrons are released in the form of electrical oscillations of high frequency (radiant energy). This occurs because the electrons no longer take part in the inter-atomic binding force that existed before the dissociation took place. It becomes clear that the freed electrons will add amperage to the output circuit to which it is connected. Henceforth, the equation $I \times E = P$ holds true in this system. Where, "I" represents the electrons (amperage), "E" electromotive force (ionic voltage), and "P" the power generated.

Obtaining Electrical Energy from the Transformation of Cosmic Energy

Matter is cosmic energy in a condensed state according to Le Bon and Moray. What this means is that matter can be excited its plasma state and caused to rapidly disintegrate transforming itself into electricity.

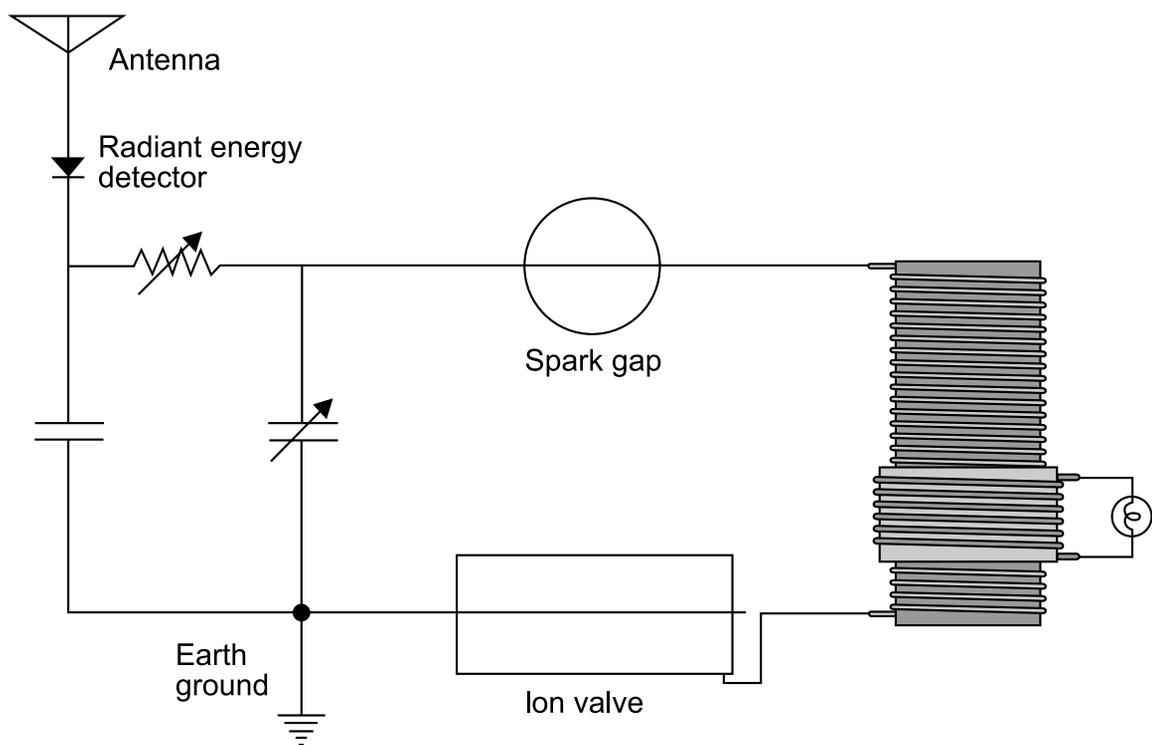


Fig. 2

Proof of Concept

The proof of concept shown will obtain energy from the dissociation of matter bringing the circuit to life. It does this by creating a plasma field between differing electrical conductors. Electrons are unleashed and feedback to the circuit where they are converted into useful power.

Plasma oscillating on the correct wavelength will act like a spark on a mass of explosive material but releasing electrical particles instead of heat. This is to say that the excited fourth state of matter (plasma) causes condensed energy (solid matter) to become uncondensed (radiant energy). The reaction will be far superior to the force that invoked it in the first place because the energy stored in matter is released. The energy that is condensed in the elements of matter is immense. The result is that an enormous amount of energy is released with only a slight loss of matter. Gustave Le Bon proved this when he demonstrated that the action of solar light and from electric arcs on bodies produced electric particles similar to those of uranium. He showed that it caused all bodies to disintegrate to different degrees.

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According to the law of conservation, when we give to a material body a determined quantity of energy, this energy might be transformed, but the body will never give back a quantity in excess of what it received. This principle is considered too self-evident to be disputed. It makes sense that matter can only give up energy that

is given to it and is unable to create excess energy. Without violating this law, matter can be excited into giving up its stored inter-atomic energy. Condensed matter can become uncondensed if its oscillations become

violent enough and henceforth transforming itself into radiant energy. No laws have been violated. They have been expanded. The first law of thermodynamics describes the principle of the conservation of energy. It states that “energy is not created or destroyed; it merely changes form”. The fact is that the creation or destruction of energy is a result of matter being broken down or built up. They both go hand in hand.

Naturally occurring radioisotopes were created through the billions of years of **cosmic ray** bombardment of ordinary matter. Their matrixes became unbalanced. The

correct trigger will cause these isotopes to seek their original balanced state. Enormous amounts of electrical energy can be obtained from the transformation of stored cosmic energy. These isotopes contain a very old energy reserve that can be released in a unique way with my discoveries.

Have you ever wondered about spontaneous radioactive decay? Is it really a super charged state of matter? If an atom can become ionized by either gaining or by losing electrons then why can there not be a nuclear ionization too? I hypothesize that atoms do become ionized on the nuclear level by gaining or losing neutrons. This may appear incidental but could be at the very heart of an ultra-chemistry. It is highly probable that this hypothesized phenomenon is behind natural spontaneous radioactive decay and explains many unanswered questions about nuclear science.

Liberated Energy

With a slight excitement from a pre-glow discharge in a spark gap, or even with no excitement at all, as we observe in spontaneously disintegrating radioactive bodies, such as U235, we can obtain large quantities of energy. Clearly, we did not create this liberated energy, since it already exists in matter, but we release it under the right conditions. This is being done without violating the law of energy conservation. The idea that matter could be transformed into energy was absurd before the acknowledgement of nuclear transformations.

A Nu Science is on the horizon. It involves the means of transforming matter into energy without splitting atoms. This science recognizes several isotopes of matter that spontaneously liberate energy as observed in naturally occurring radioisotopes. My research indicates that it is also possible to artificially speed up the natural decay process of condensed energy (matter) using a minute plasma field, as from a pre-glow discharge, etc... With a very small quantity of energy, we will be able to produce a very large quantity of energy without splitting the atoms.

Capture Capacitor

Nature offers us cosmic energy that manifests itself in many different forms. Electricity is only one of its manifestations. From this knowledge, we can obtain electrical power with no moving parts. The natural world contains many storehouses of this cosmic energy. Energy is all around us just waiting to be transformed.

The capture capacitor is one such example. It is called a capture capacitor because it captures and transforms electrical charge into electrical current. It does this with the aid of naturally occurring radioactive matter (N.O.R.M.). Put a pair of dissimilar metal electrodes together with a porous ceramic dielectric material sandwiched between them, along with a weak electrolyte and you have built a capture capacitor. In a low power capture component there exists a minute impurity of N.O.R.M. It is always present in clays and is usually present in ceramic materials.

If you want a capture capacitor to generate more power all you have to do is to add additional amounts of radioactive material to the dielectric. Lead-210 is the optimum choice because it has a half-life of around 22.3 years and is a pure beta (electron) emitter. Its half-life is almost twice as long as tritium. This means that it is feasible to build a component that will put out power for several years with little maintenance. Lead-210 is a decay product of radon gas. The parent source of radon is uranium. Therefore, uranium ore can be powdered and mixed into the ceramic material.

The atomic ions emitted from naturally occurring or artificially induced radioactive transformations can be directly converted to electrical power. The circuit shown can be used to convert radiant energy into useful electrical currents. Additional stages can be added for more power. The circuit shown gives a general idea of how such an energy conversion device functions. By no means is this technology limited to this one circuit, configuration, or source of radiant energy.

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