

"Since the effect of cavity structures propagates passively through the quantum fields in the conjugate world (vacuum), then we should not observed a screening of the Cavity Structural Effect (CSE). This was checked in experiments with iron sheets, clothe, plastics, cardboard, wood, brick walls. According to our theoretical conclusions we could not find any screening." (text by Professor Zolotariov).

Further, Professor Zolotariov gives a calculation formula for location of the wave maximums. "The regularity of location of de Broglie wave maximums on the distance D from the tube structure shall be calculated with the formula:

$$D = 2L (N+1) 2^K,$$

where N,K=0,1,2... L is the circumference length of the tube, N is the harmonic number of the standing de

Broglie waves, K is the number of maximum".

The conclusion of these articles was to make an association with the "golden section" and the effect studied: *"...the hologram of human memory is situated in the vacuum field and exists in the space after the human death"* (Maneev A.K., *Movement, contradiction, development. Minsk, "Technique and Science", 1982*).

All this brings us to the thought that the organism interacts with the de Broglie waves going through it. The resonance character of interaction supposes the multiplicity of lengths of the waves and frequencies, which are determined by the geometric sizes of the interacting structures. Hence, the importance of the geometric proportions appears, i.e. "golden section". That is why the appearance of the "golden section" in nature is not accidental, because the basis of it lies in the de Broglie waves. In practice, it should be recommended to all inventors of the CSE-effect systems.

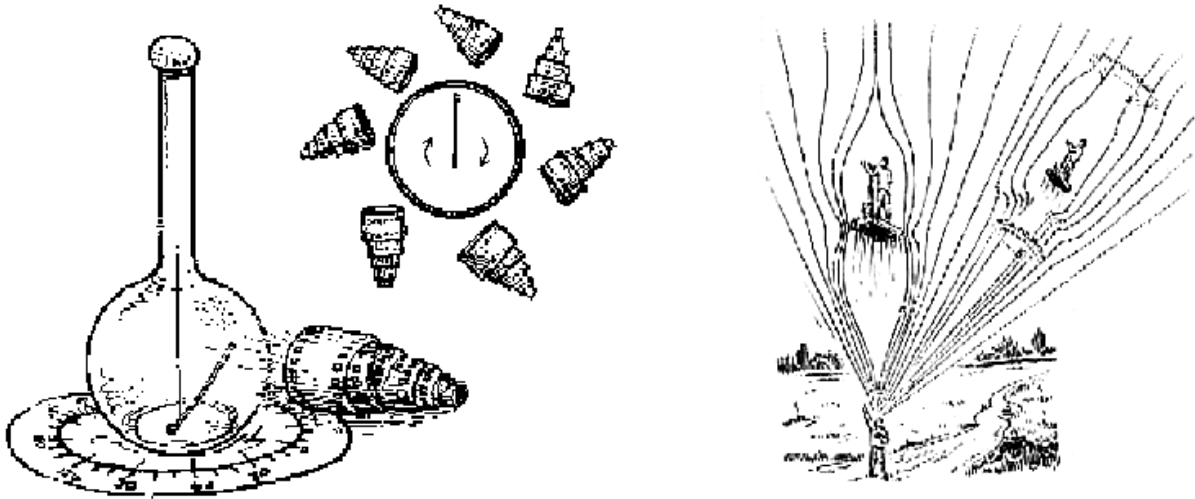


Fig 2

This picture from Grebennikov's book "My World" provides us with some ideas on simplest experiments with rolls of films (left side) and possible amazing antigravitation "warp drive" technology (right side). In 1996 Prof. Zolotarev also demonstrated similar experiments for participants of International Scientific Congress "New Ideas in Natural Science", for example, he used small fiber-optic coil suspended in glass container. The dielectrical coil can react (it is rotating) with permanent magnet or with hands. In both cases the coil is operating as a kind of de Broigle's waves detector.

Power Output can be More than Power Input

Patent of 1877 by Pavel N. Yablotchkov

by Alexander V. Frolov



Pavel N. Yablotchkov

Pavel N. Yablotchkov was born in 1847 near Saratov, Russia. He graduated as a Military Engineer in 1866 and spent several years in the Russian Army.

In 1872 he came to Moscow and started his activities in electrotechnical field. From 1875 he worked in Paris with well-known Louis Breget and his first patent in France # 110479 of November 29, 1875 was about electromagnetic transformer. Then he patented and developed a lighting system (the famous Yablotchkov's electrical candle). In 1876 he patented new electromagnetic transformer for industrial application, France # 115793 of November 30, 1876.

The most interesting patent claim on over-unity by Pavel N. Yablotchkov is known as France patent #120684, October 11, 1877, "The system of distribution and amplification of electrical currents by means of atmosphere electricity..." The patent describes special capacitors connected in series with the load, to increase output current by means of ionization. Experiments were produced together with well-known phisicists (such as Dr. Maskar, Dr. Varren-Delaru and others) and **they confirmed 200% efficiency of the circuit**. Let's try to explain the method. Fig.1 is a schematic drawing from Yablotchkov's patent. The Leyden jar is not a symmetrical capacitor, i.e. it is different in principle from a two-plate flat capacitor. The inner electrode of the jar should be connected to a high voltage source and in this case the changes of

The other known fact is that great ionization of air is observed when the converter is in operation. So, the electrostatics machine can produce pulses of very high voltage (potential difference) but it can't be used as a source of powerful current. We should use some method to increase the current in the circuit and Yablotchkov's technology is quite a good idea for this. A large surface of external electrode of the Leyden jar can solve the problem. Maximum strong ionization allows us to get output current several times stronger than the weak current from the electrostatic machine.

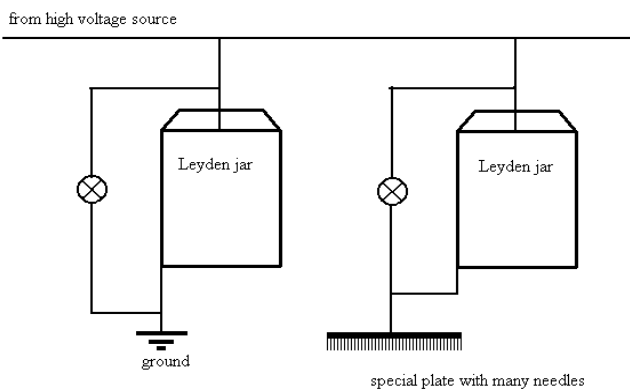
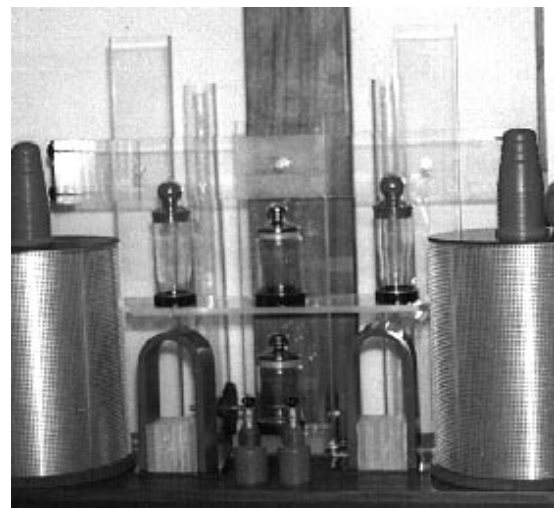
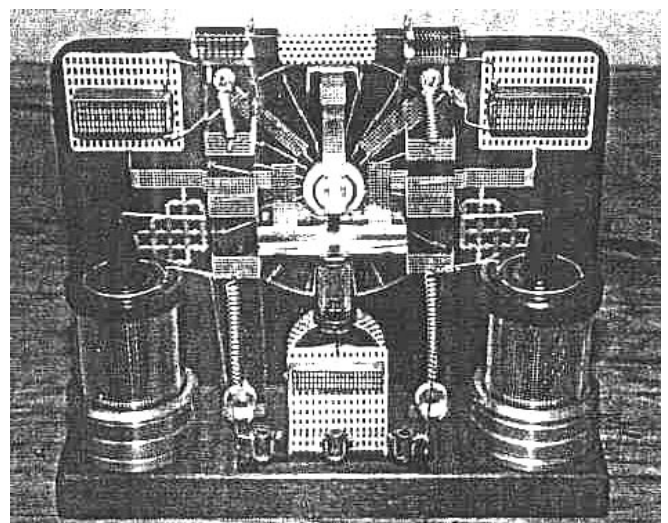
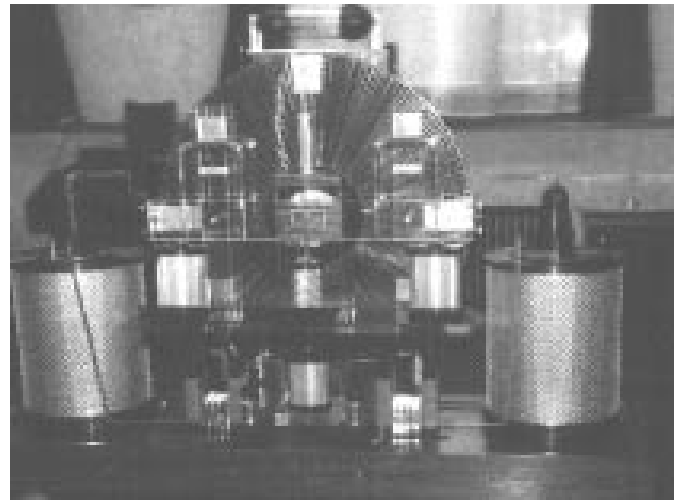


Fig.1

In the opposite case it does not work and if you connect a high voltage source to the external electrode no potential changes will be detected on the inner electrode. Connection to ground or to a special plate (that is covered by many needles to increase air ionization) is necessary to collect the maximum electrons on the plate surface or to return the maximum electrons from the plate surface when changes of potential in the external electrode are produced by means of electrical induction in the Leyden jar.

As a conclusion I should note one more supposition about the secrets of the well-known Swiss M-L converter (Methernitha). The main elements of the design are Leyden jar capacitors, which have the external surface, made of perforated metal.



Swiss M-L converter (Linden- Methernitha)