



Fig.5

The Mark 3 Generator works on the same principle as the previous model. It is a cylinder, which contains a motor and shaft. Attached to the shaft is a disc with 4 magnets attached to the lower side. There are four coils under the disc, so as the disc spins the magnets pass over the coils with around a 1-2mm air gap.

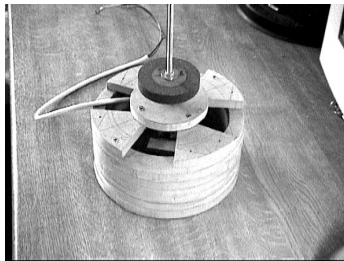


Fig.6
The Mark 3 Generator

This is a very high-speed motor. The flywheel at the top weighs 145 grams/5oz. This serves two purposes. The first is to smooth out the vibrations, which occur at high-speed rotation. Its second function is to keep the generator spinning when the motor is shut off. A 555 timer and transistor are used to switch the motor on and off every 1 second. So the motor kicks in again before the flywheel's inertia starts to slow down.

I used several coil designs in the generator and several types of magnets, including NIB magnets. These however were so strong that they kept the disc still over the coils to the point that the DC motor, which spins the disc, would burn out.

After several attempts I could not get 12V out of with the required current. 12V was easily achievable, but the current was so weak that the free-running period, *i.e. when the flywheel was spinning the generator without the assistance of the motor*, I would have to spin much longer than it could on its own. So a heavier flywheel could be used to increase the self-run period, but then more current is taken by the DC motor to spin the unit. So as you increase one thing everything else increases to cancel out your efforts. My research in this type of design has come to a close since I no longer believe it can work.

Editorial: Perhaps, the problem is a wrong idea about the real design? Any extra power in magnetization-demagnetization is a function of mass and physical properties of the core.

ARTICLE UPDATE

An Introduction to Gravity



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(Editorial: in NET #2(5), 2002 photo of Mart Gibson, was published instead of Lew P. Price photo).

In New Energy Technologies, Issue #2 (5) 2002, there was an article called "An Introduction to Gravity". In that article, I stated that the neutrinos are "bits of

rotating aether". I no longer believe this to be true and an explanation follows which must include something regarding the nature of light if it is to be understood.

As was mentioned in the article, the electron is not a particle, but a vortex with aether (ether) moving into it just as air moves into a tornado or water moves into a whirlpool. A vortex of ether within a universe of ether extends as far as the universe exists. When such a vortex moves, it creates a disturbance within the ether surrounding it (the whole universe). This disturbance is a wave of ether acceleration, which moves outward from the vortex center in a plane, which is perpendicular to the direction of vortex motion. If the vortex reverses its direction another wave is produced but with opposite ether acceleration. Together, these two waves form what we call a wave of light, so that each actual wave of accelerating ether is what we call a half-wave of electromagnetic energy.

If the production of a single half-wave could be likened to a stone being dropped into a pond of water, the dimension of polarization of the ensuing wave would be the vertical dimension of the falling stone, an electromagnetic half-wave moving outward at the speed of light would be similar to the circular ripple of

water moving outward in the plane of the pond surface, and the acceleration produced in the electromagnetic half-wave would be acting parallel to and along the circumference of the expanding circle.

When an electron moves in any particular direction, a half-wave of light is produced, but this half-wave alone is only a small fraction of a photon and we cannot detect it as light. When this same vortex reverses direction, the half-wave produced is the second half of a full wave of light. But this is still a very small fraction of a photon and we cannot detect it as light. For light to be detected, the electron must vibrate consistently numerous times along the same path. The half-waves produced must find an electron which is located in a position where its rate of vibration when disturbed will match the frequency of the incoming series of half-waves (the photon). The first half-wave will begin to move the receiving electron, the next will move it back, the third will move a bit farther in the same direction as did the first, and so on until enough half-waves have arrived to cause the receiver to vibrate to its fullest. This is possible because the receiver is "resonant" to the incoming photon.

So light as we perceive it, is caused by a "package" of half-waves which we call a photon. These we can detect. But there are many half-waves which are too few to qualify as a photon. Most of these are single half-waves, each caused by a "charged particle" (vortex) moving in a particular direction and then failing to go backward along the same path. These ubiquitous half-waves move at the speed of light. They have no "mass" because "mass" is equal to ether "Mass" taken into a vortex within a certain period of time. They are simply expanding rings of transverse ether acceleration without charge, micro-gravity (or any other form of gravity), and without sufficient electromagnetic energy to make themselves known except by direct collision. Each is composed of the rotational energy of a vortex as this energy moves outward from the source.

Neutrinos have been theorized as bits of rotational energy that are necessary to balance certain equations. These travel at the speed of light, are very numerous (ubiquitous), without mass, without charge, and are virtually undetectable except by direct collision. My conclusion is that electron neutrinos are merely half-waves of light, and other neutrinos are half-waves caused by reactions of vortices ("charged particles") other than electrons.

For those of you who are well versed in the concepts of contemporary physics, this all may seem to be preposterous. However, there are several concepts in contemporary physics, which are either confusing or completely erroneous. Once they are clarified, this will seem more reasonable. The first, of course, is the concept that ether cannot exist. There are too many arguments to the contrary to place them all here.

The second is the concept of kinetic energy being equal to the product of mass and velocity squared divided by two ($E_k = mv^2/2$). Although this equation is a

convenient mathematical shortcut, it is misleading. Actually, $E_k = Fd$ where "F" is "force" and "d" is "distance through which the force acts". $F = ma$ where "m" is "mass" and "a" is its "acceleration". So: $E_k = Fd = mad$ (*Editorial (the joke): Really mad?*). This can be expressed in terms of velocity, but velocity is a constant state and acceleration is the cause of change. An object in motion has a velocity, but to convert this velocity to energy, acceleration (deceleration in non-scientific terms) for a particular distance must be exerted. In the case of rocket launch, the final energy of the rocket can be expressed in terms of velocity, but this velocity is achieved by acceleration over a distance. This information will be understood as pertinent after we look at Compton's work.

The third is caused by the experiments performed by Arthur Holly Compton which led to two equations: $e = hf$ where "e" is the "energy" of a photon, "h" is Planck's constant, and "f" is the "frequency" of the photon; and $w = hf/c$ where "w" is the "momentum" of a photon, and "c" is the speed of light. These equations are correct in magnitude, but incorrect in their dimensions. Compton and those who may have helped him to arrive at the equations logically decided that "c" in these equations is the velocity of light (dimensionally d/t where "t" is one second). However, c/t has the same magnitude and is an acceleration. When c/t is substituted for c, the equations make perfect sense. Planck's constant becomes the energy in one light wave, so $h = M(c/t)d$ where "M" is the Mass of ether moving through the expanding ring of acceleration, "c/t" is the acceleration along the ring, and "d" is the distance along which this acceleration occurs.

The fourth is the idea of the photon as a natural package of light. The energy of a photon is based upon the number of waves produced in one second. This is a manmade definition. Nature's photons do not produce waves for precisely one second. So the actual energy in natural photon is the energy produced by the number of waves passing during the time period that the source electron chooses to vibrate. Therefore, the photon energy of one second is a relative measure based upon an arbitrary time and is not the true energy of the natural photon. This has often led to confusion in thinking on the part of contemporary physicists.

The circular nature of the outward-moving ring, which constitutes a half-wave, is the key to the validity of the EPR experiments. The removal at one point of the half-waves in a photon from a distant star will prevent that photon from reaching a point more distant from the star. This principle in concert with those of polarization and pulse code modulation should lead to nearly instantaneous communication between inhabitants of different solar systems.

For more details, the reader may wish to view my website which is currently found as www.softcom.net/users/greebo/price.htm or use search on the Internet with Lew Paxton Price as the subject in case the website has been moved.