



Enhanced Energy Conversion Device (Day/Night “Solar Cell”!)

Mike Windell

The newly developed *Enhanced Energy Conversion Device* (EECD) is similar to a photoelectric cell (or “solar cells”). As you know a photo electric cell which can be found in many devices such as hand held calculators provides photo electric energy to power the low current draw device. Our ambient energy cell (AEC or EECD) also provides low current draw constant ambient power to keep the main drive cell charged.

The difference is our ambient energy cell does not need visible light to produce its power as the photoelectric cells do. We have found a unique way to store useable ambient energy during night or dark periods when a photoelectric cell would be ineffective and normal batteries would have limited life. With the use of this add on ambient power source and the solar cell or battery system, such devices should extend the normal use of the main cell and its ability to do work.

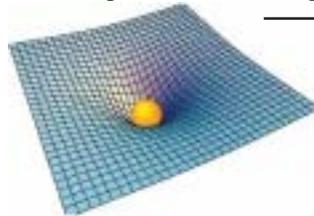
It is suggested that the device shows a true manifestation of the *zero point* energy (ZPE) through manipulation of the coulomb barrier forces, as demonstrated in thin film nano-structures. The possibility of extracting energy from zero point radiation, *via* a mechanical device consisting of a charged foliated conductor was postulated in 1984 by Forward.

Cascade Electric Discharge for ZPE Activation

Moray King

High voltage electric discharges in a series cascade may produce a surprisingly energetic pulse activated from zero-point energy (ZPE). The cascade is supported by an alignment of spark gaps in series such that the spark is quenched in the first gap prior to firing across the final gap. The cascade manifests pulse sharpening and a unipolar switching event where current pulses surge through the cascade with no oscillatory ringing. Three inventors (Ken Shoulders, William Hyde, and Edwin Gray) effectively utilize electric discharge cascades and claim excessive energy production from their devices.

Shoulders repeatedly produces a micron-sized plasmoid that he calls “electrum validum” (EV). It appears to be a microscopic form of ball lightning containing more energy than what was stored on the originating capacitor. A series cascade of EV launchers produces centimeter sized EV containing a dangerous amount of energy. Triggering EVs may act as coherent forms, coupling to successive launches to form a plasmoid vortex ring.



For decades, researchers and experimenters have theorized that energy can be extracted from space to power motors or mechanisms that would be useful to mankind.

Our present use of fossil fuels is inefficient and generates massive quantities of undesirable by-products in the form of gases and solids such as CO₂, CO, SO₂, NO_x compounds and ash in addition to waste heat.

Machines have been invented that have a net power gain. They derive the additional energy from the space surrounding them. All space is capable of storing and trans-

Cascade Discharge



Pure Unipolar Switch

Creates Large Ball Lightning (EV)

Hyde’s mechanical field chopper is a simplistic waveform generator reminiscent of the 1930s. Using a large number of thin stator segments at sufficient rotor speed, Hyde claims to observe anomalous voltage spikes coming from each of the stator segments. A special rectifier circuit would absorb these spikes and store excessive energy on output capacitors. Hyde claimed to have sufficient output power to make his device self running.

A cascade discharge trigger circuit drives Gray’s plasma tube. Polarized corona builds up within the tube’s cathode. The corona is excited from a spark gap within the tube, which may launch a plasmoid in response to the sharp voltage spike from the triggering cascade. The interaction of the plasmoid with the cathode grid corona yields a highly energetic polarization pulse which manifests a “cold current” characteristic: Appreciable power is guided by the circuit wires without heating them. Here the wires seem to be guiding a polarization displacement pulse in the ZPE surrounding them.

The Power In Space

Ron Nott

mitting static and dynamic electric, magnetic and electromagnetic energy. Understanding the nature of space that allows this energy storage will promote further development of devices that have a net power gain.

More than a century ago, Faraday demonstrated the static storage of energy in electric and magnetic fields. Then Maxwell explained the propagation of dynamic electromagnetic energy through space after which Tesla explained electromagnetic resonance.

Energy exists in all space. To utilize it, we must understand the mechanisms by which it is stored, both by static and dynamic mechanisms.