Progress in ZPE
‘Water Fuel’Research
Moray King

Pulsing, water electrolyzer projects are popular throughout the world. Their popularity is rising with many claims of excess energy production either to boost an automobile’s efficiency or to completely run a car on water. Most researchers believe their electrolyzers are producing molecular hydrogen or atomic hydrogen gas, known by various names such as Brown’s gas, Rhoad’s gas, hydroxy, HHO. Moreover, when the gas is used for welding applications it exhibits unusual anomalies, perhaps the most extraordinary is the ability to sublimate tungsten despite exhibiting a cool welding flame. There are even claims of radioactive remediation and element transmutation. The excessive energy and extraordinary anomalies of this gas cannot be explained by atomic (or molecular) hydrogen burning.

Here it is proposed that the produced gas is actually “charged water gas clusters,” whose excessive energy is sourced from the zero-point energy. Charge water clusters, (hydrated electrons) exist in the gaseous state. Strange energetic anomalies come from Ken Shoulders’ studies of plasma charge clusters, akin to microscopic ball lighting, that can disrupt atomic bonds in metals by non-thermal means, and has measured element transmutation in targets struck by them. Similarities in the observed anomalies between Brown’s gas and clusters are compelling, which suggest they might be forms of a same underlying ZPE cohering phenomena.

Pyramidal Electric Transducer

A DC to RF Converter for the Capture of Atmospheric Electrostatic Energy
Peter Grandics

We have found that the dimensional ratios of the Great Pyramid of Giza express the key ratios of an AC voltage sine wave as well as ratios of the Fibonacci number. As pyramidal horn antennas are suitable for the detection of short-pulse waveforms, we reasoned that the shape of the Great Pyramid could embody a time domain, wide-band antenna for atmospheric electrostatic discharge (ESD) impulses. This hypothesis has subsequently been confirmed. We have further found that the pyramidal antenna, modeled on the Great Pyramid, can couple into the atmosphere and transfer the power of ESD impulses into a novel lumped-element resonant circuit that converts the random impulses into regular series of exponentially decaying sinusoidal wave trains. Thus, ESD impulses can be transformed into an alternating current of predictable frequency.

This system, modeled on the Great Pyramid, could become a source of renewable electric power by utilizing the electrical activity of the atmosphere.

The True Nature of Gravity and Inertia

A Discussion on How/Why They Work as They Do and an Experiment to Prove it
Arthur A. Larson

Newton’s Law of Gravity only describes its behavior, not how or why it works as it does. Questioned on how his attractive gravity worked, Newton replied he didn’t deal in conjecture.

Einstein said there was no force of gravity or lines of force, only paths or geodesics in space, caused by the presence of mass. Although he tried for years to link his geodesic gravity with the other particledized forces of Nature, Einstein died without achieving his Unified Theory.

Today, scientists agree massless gravitons are carrier particles of the gravity force but still do not know why gravity works as it does or how it is made. The search for quantumized gravity is still the Holy Grail of science.

Inertia has a connection with gravity, but it is not known what this connection is. Newton thought it a fixed attribute of any mass; Einstein thought the equality of gravitational and inertial mass was an ‘amazing coincidence.’

A new hypothesis of gravity states that gravity is a self-movement of atoms caused by the exchange of gravitons between any two bodies or atoms to set up the conditions for the atoms to move themselves. This new theory builds on Newton’s Law and Standard Theory and continues on to further explain how inertia is made and how it works, using graviton exchange and graviton recoils as the linking motive force for both gravity and inertia. Two of the quantitative predictions can be experimentally tested!