

Electron Entrapment

Free Energy

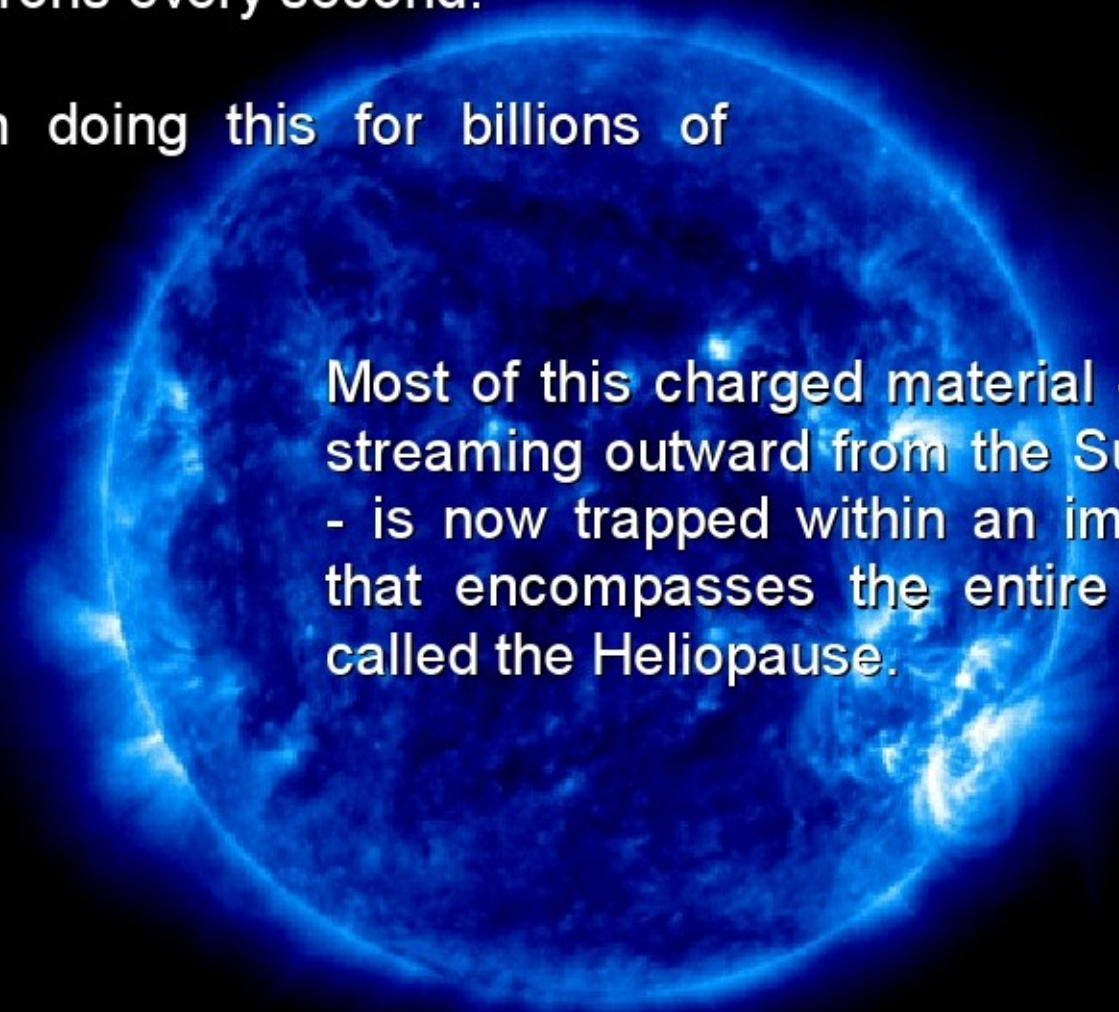
peterxdunn

"Electric power is everywhere present in unlimited quantities and can drive the world's machinery without the need of coal, oil, or any other fuel."

-- Nikolai Tesla (1933)

Our Sun pumps out a half of a million tons of electrons every second.

It has been doing this for billions of years.



Most of this charged material - that has been streaming outward from the Sun for millennia - is now trapped within an immense bubble: that encompasses the entire Solar System, called the Heliopause.

There is an unimaginable amount of raw power – in its purest form – out there, waiting for us to learn how to tap into it.

At the moment we exploit electrons – generally – by burning stuff to generate electrical streams which we then distribute over grids and circuits in order to get them to do work; to power-up our lives.

But why should we need to generate electricity at all when the electron is so abundantly – and freely – available?

We do not need to generate electricity.

What we do need is to devise a way to simply collect it.

Now are we looking at a complex methodology here?

Do we need to devise an intricate device manufactured from rare, exotic materials to achieve our desire?

Why would it have to be so?

Perhaps there is – already in existence – a phenomenon that we could imitate. Some natural propensity or even a physical law that we could turn to our advantage.

Well – we are here talking about harvesting electrons right?

And there is – indeed – a model, a paradigm upon which we could base our own design.

This model lies hidden in plain sight. You will have missed it because you happen to be standing on it. It's called Planet Earth.



Planet Earth receives – or collects – electricity: in the form of charged particles (electrons), from the Sun all the time.

Most of this electricity arrives in a fairly steady stream that we call the Solar Wind.

There are times, however, when this electrical material/energy arrives in massive blasts. This happens when the Earth takes a direct hit from a Coronal Mass Ejection (CME): a huge cloud – which can weigh many millions of tons – of charged particles and super-heated gas.

Our focus here, though, is on the interaction between the electrons that arrive from the Sun and the Earth's magnetic field.

This is the model that we need to emulate.

Magnetism is the Key

Some curious – and rather fortunate – facts about magnetism and electrons.

Magnetic flux will always take the shortest route possible to get where it needs to go.

Electrons are attracted by magnetic fields.

Electrons will flow – spiral around – magnetic force lines in the direction of the magnetic flux.

**Electrons moving through space – or some other medium –
*generate a magnetic field.***

Ergo:

Magnetism and electrons are self-reinforcing phenomena.

Put simply:

The stronger the magnetic field – the more electrons will be attracted to it.

The more electrons that are attracted – the stronger that magnetic field becomes.

So – using Planet Earth as our template – let's devise a way to entrap electrons.

Our first component is
a hollow silica glass
sphere.



Silicate minerals
make up 90% of the
Earth's Crust.

Now we need a component designed to emulate the Earth's molten core.

The problem here is that nobody has ever seen it.

In fact – we don't actually *know* anything for sure about it either.

All we have are theories about the composition of the core and the way in which it generates the Earth's magnetic field.

Not to worry.

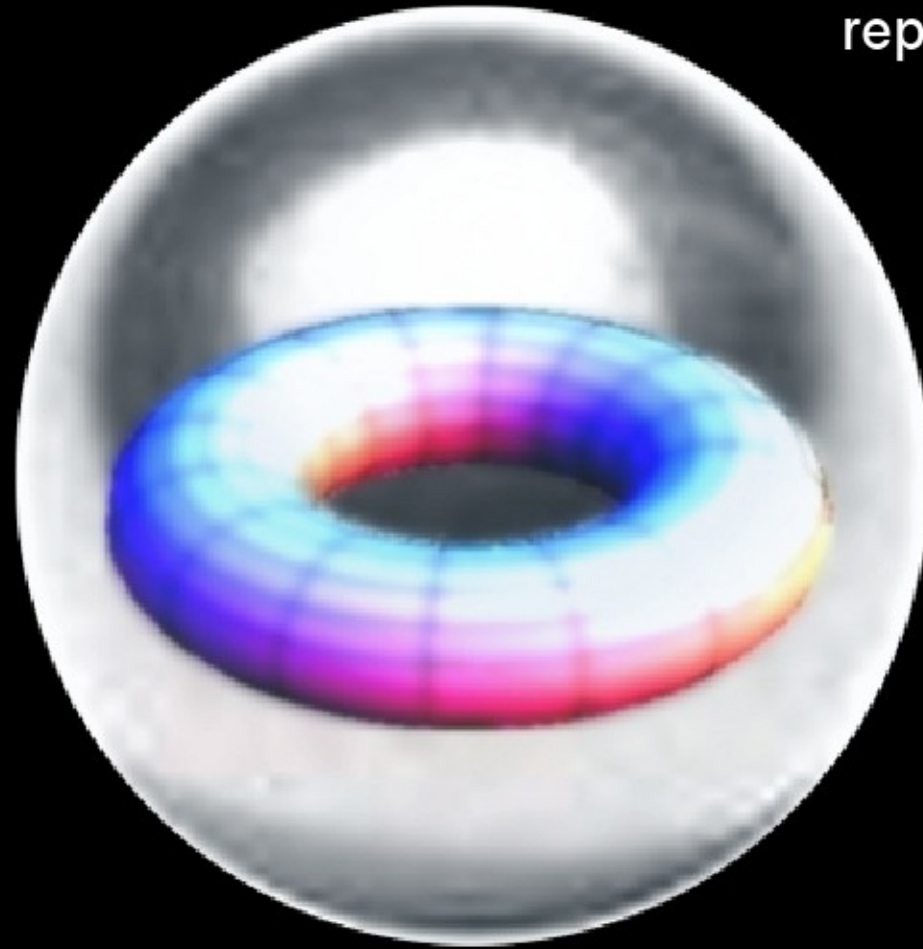
I think I have found a solution to this dilemma.

Instead of the postulated ball of molten iron – we will, instead, utilize the configuration and properties of a (toroidal) ring magnet.

My reason for choosing this configuration will – I hope – become clear as we progress.

So here we see our ring magnet within the glass sphere.

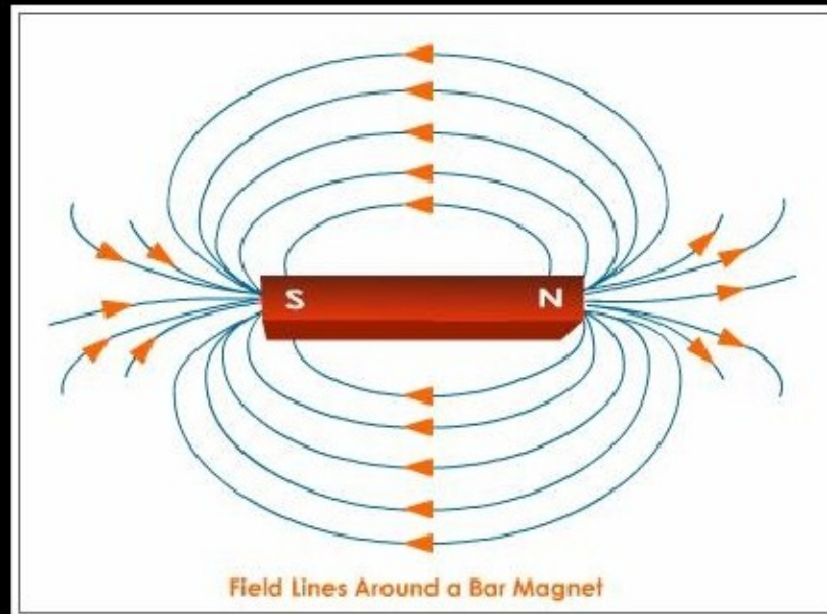
It will be held in position using magnetic repulsion/suspension.



Please note: all magnets possess a North and South Pole.

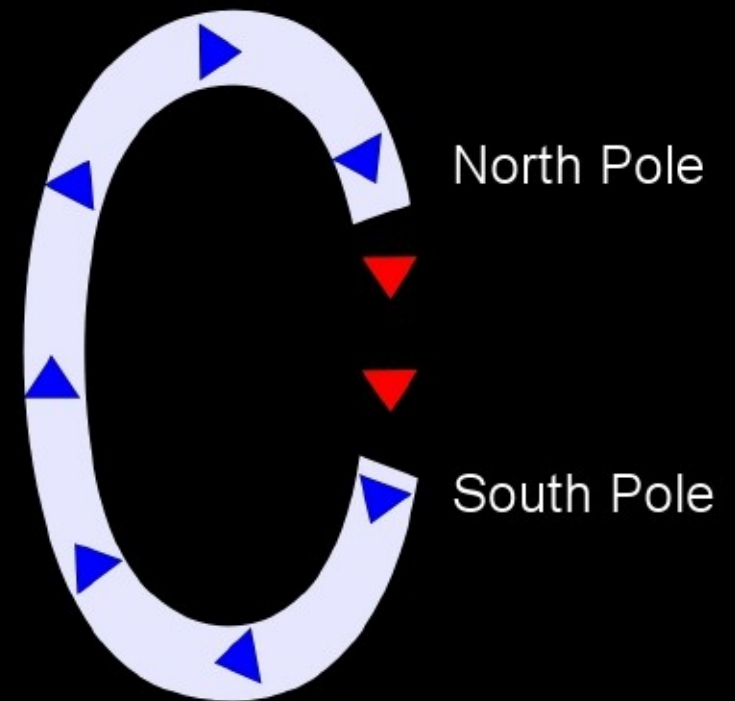
Our ring magnet's North Pole corresponds with the ring's upper surface.

We now need to look at other configurations of magnet and understand something of the way in which magnetic forces (flux) move both through and around magnets.



This image represents a simple bar magnet and the way in which the magnetic flux – represented by the flow lines – travels from the magnet's North Pole to its South Pole. The direction of flow between the two poles is always the same. When travelling through the magnet the flow is South to North. When travelling around it – through the air – the direction is always North to South.

The 'C' Magnet.

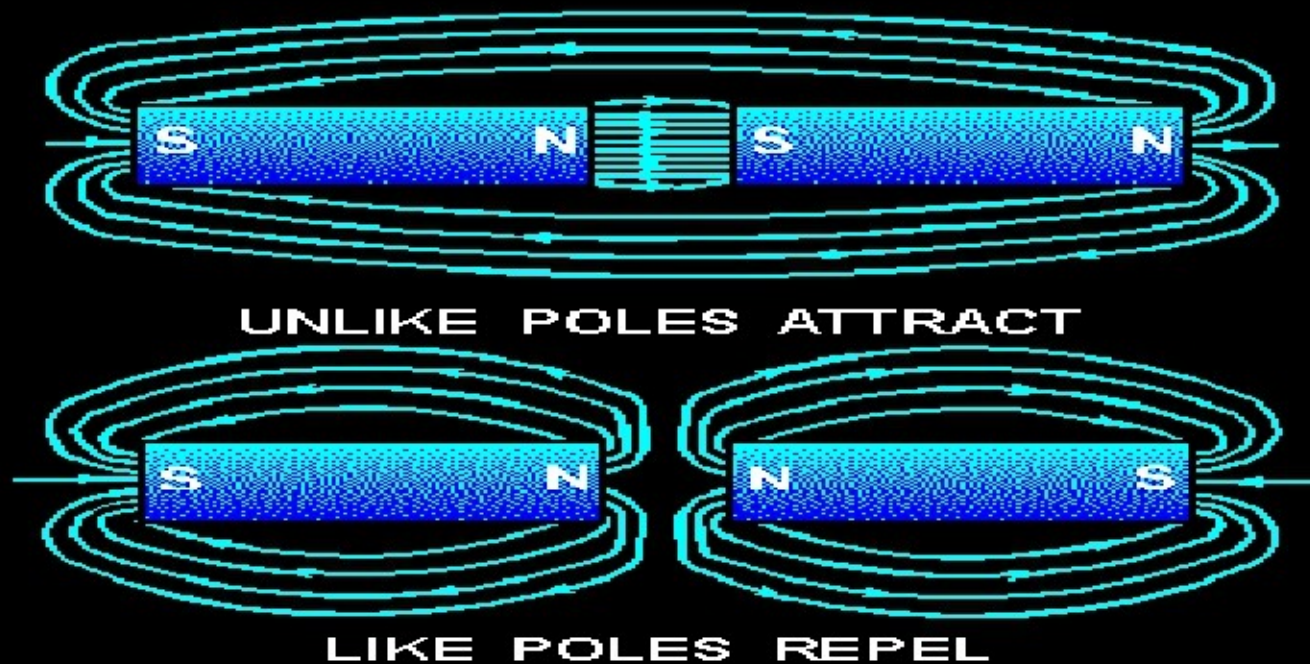


I've chosen this shape (*NB* which will be modified as we progress) for our third element: the 'C' magnet, because with it we can physically model the actual shape of the Earth's magnetic field - which is essentially the shape of a ring doughnut (tech speak: torus).

With the 'C' magnet, magnetic force flowing around it is negligible due to the proximity of the North and South Poles to each other. All the North to South flux is: instead, concentrated directly between the poles. (Indicated by the red triangles)

We will be using multiple instances of the 'C' magnet in our design.

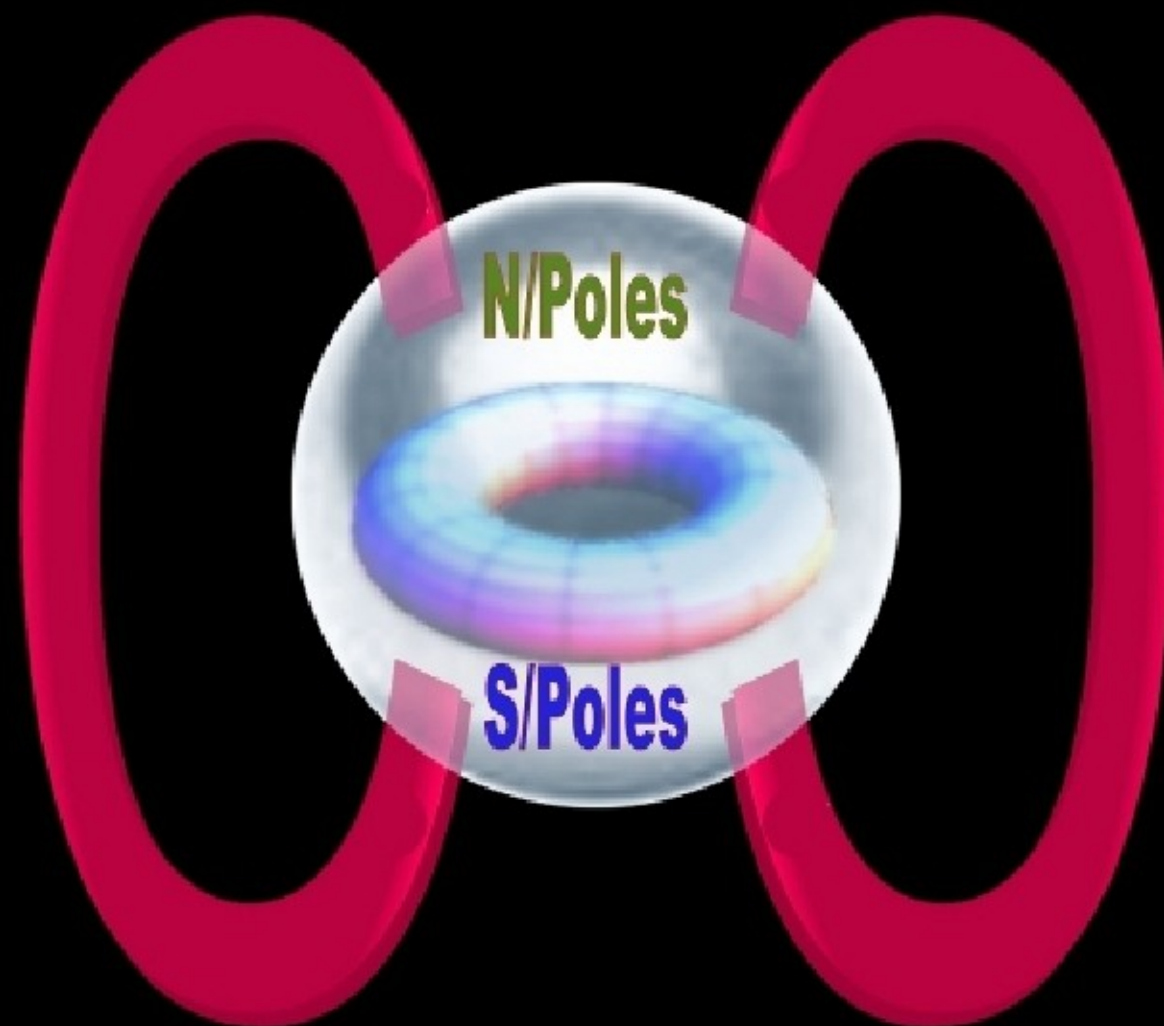
However, before we take a look at how the 'C' magnets are to be arranged within our electron trap we need a little more information on how magnets behave when in close proximity to one another.



Take a look at the diagram above. You will see that when the North and South Poles of two individual magnets are brought together the magnetic force between them is one of attraction.

The opposite becomes true when 'like' poles (North to North/South to South) come into contact. The force becomes repulsive.

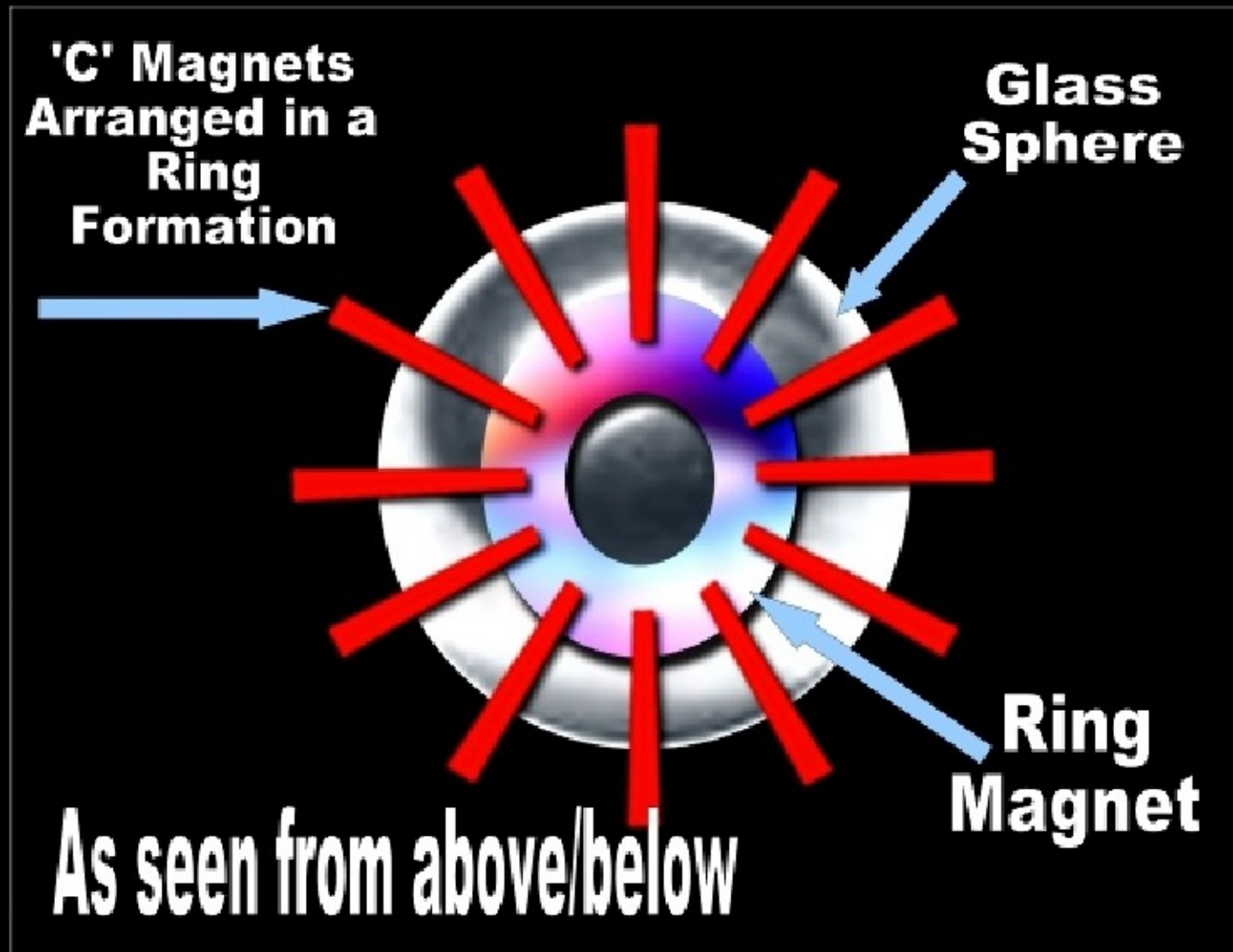
We are now ready to integrate our third element: the 'C' magnets, into our design.



This illustrates how the ring magnet is suspended within the system. Its North (N) pole (upper surface) is repulsed by the 'C' magnets N poles and its South (S) pole (lower surface) is – likewise – repulsed by the 'C' magnets.

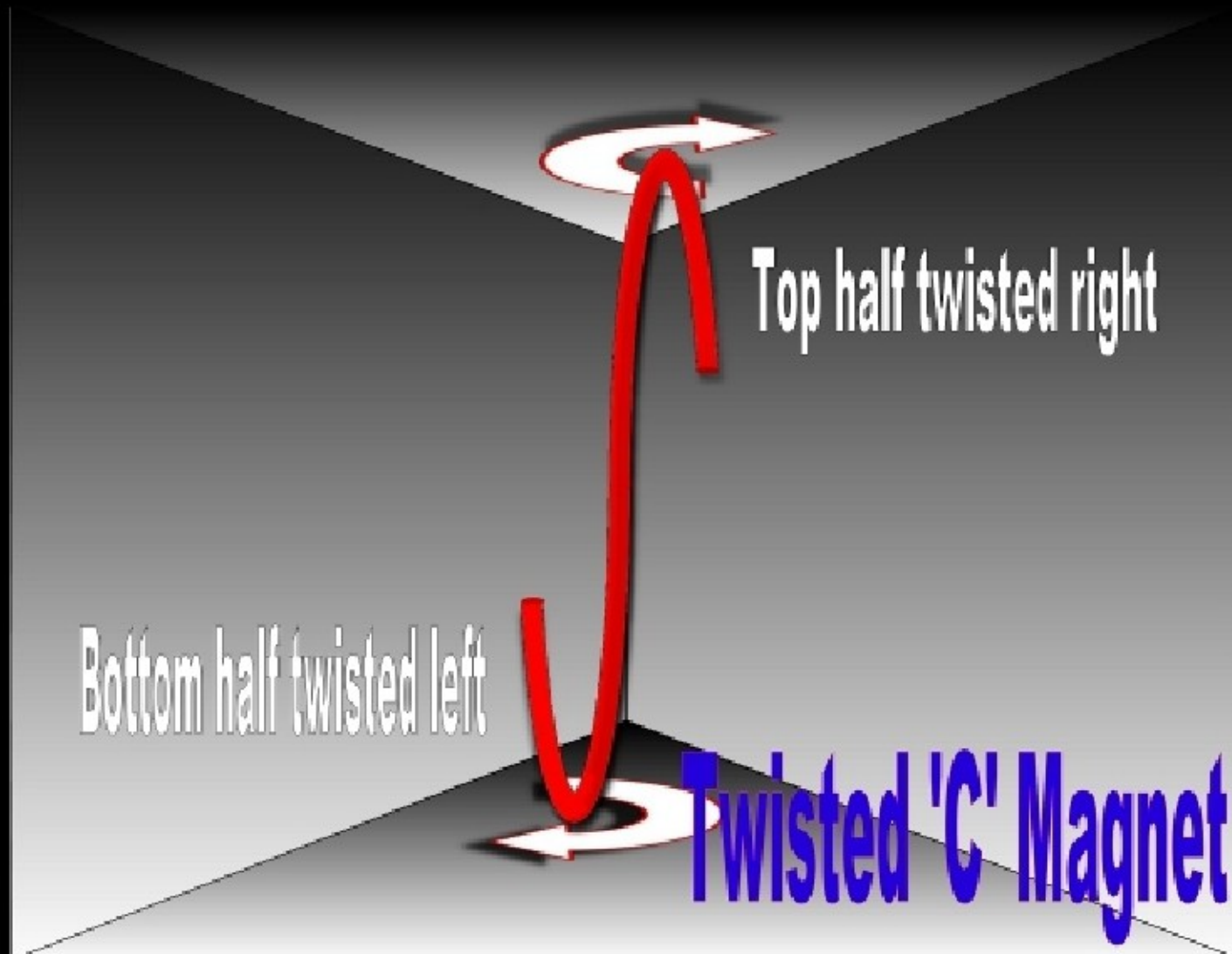
Please note the 'C' magnets shown here are fixed: actually embedded in the glass sphere, whilst the ring magnet is left free to rotate.

There will also be more than just two 'C' magnets used in the system.



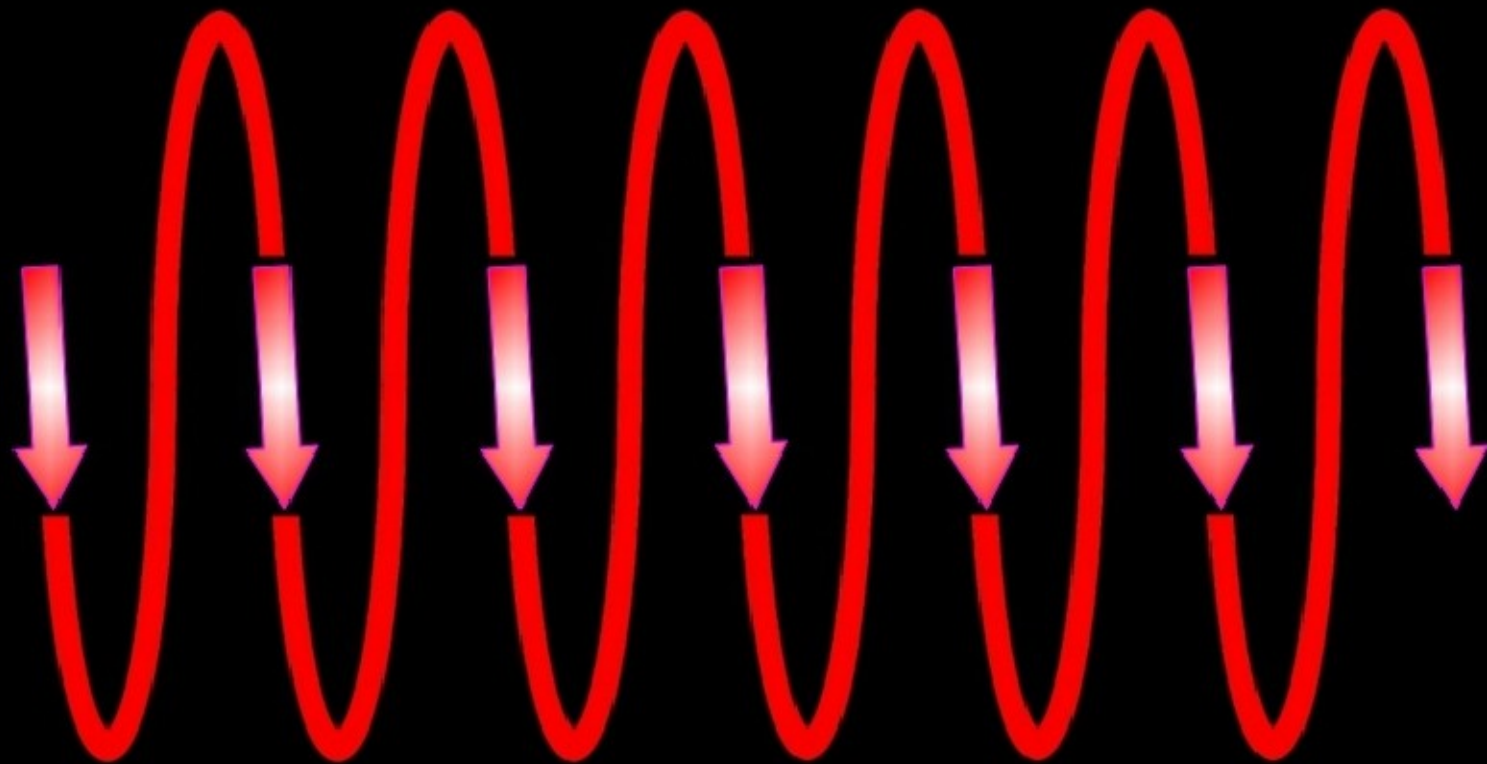
Please be aware that the diagrams I am showing you are only intended to illustrate the principles related to electron entrapment in a general way. An actual – nuts and bolts – system might look a lot different to what I am showing you here.

We need now, also, to modify the configuration: the physical shape, of the 'C' magnets in that ring above so that the twelve individual magnets effectively become one.



This 'C' magnet configuration is crucial to the success our design.

This is what it allows for. The magnetic flux originating from the N/pole of one magnet now flows to the S/pole of the adjacent magnet. 12 individual magnets have now become a single, circular (closed) magnetic helix.



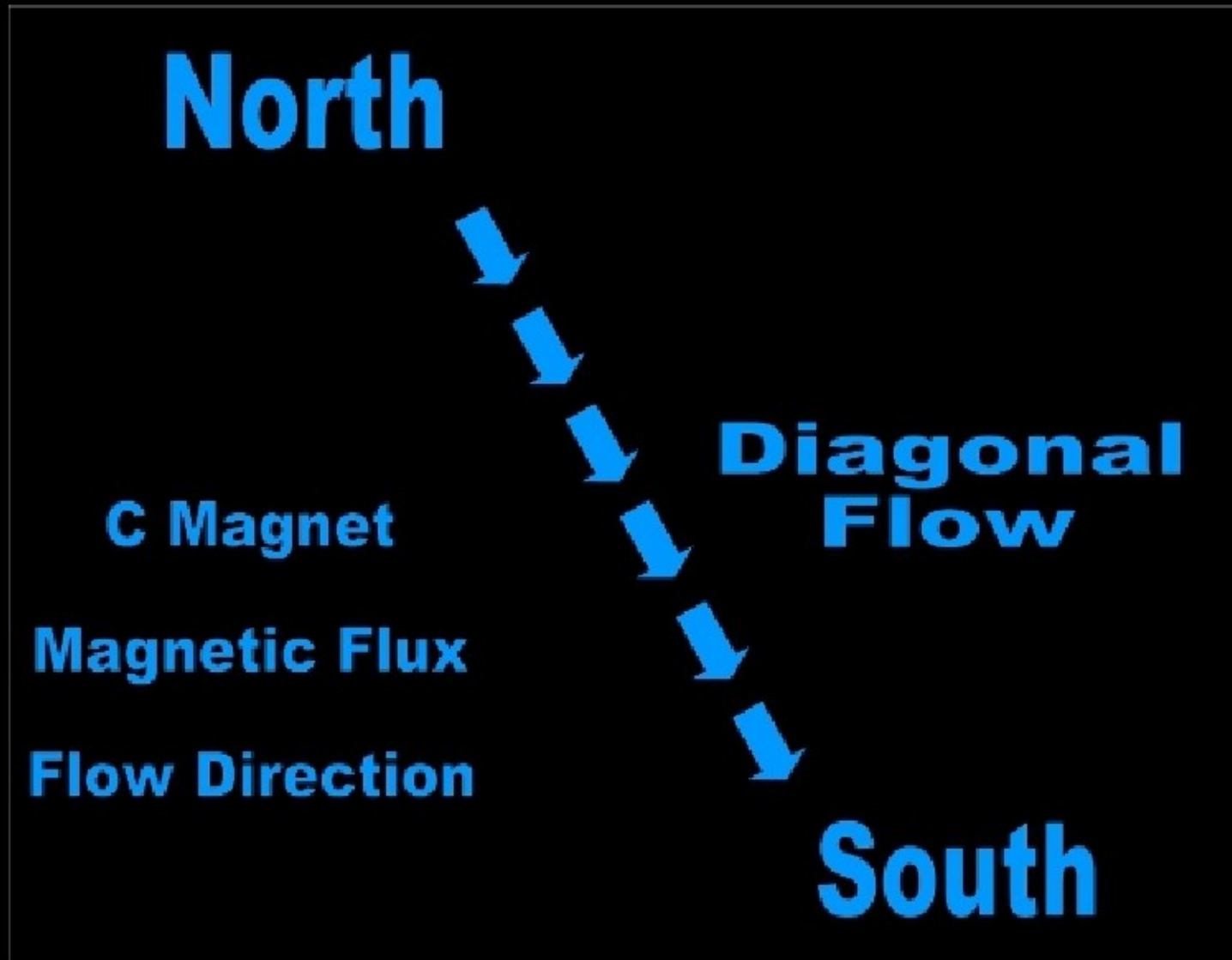
 Indicates flow direction of the magnetic flux

We now have all the essential elements of our device in place. It is now time to look at how this arrangement of magnets: and the magnetic flux generated by them, is going to behave.

It will help, here, if we begin to break things down a little.

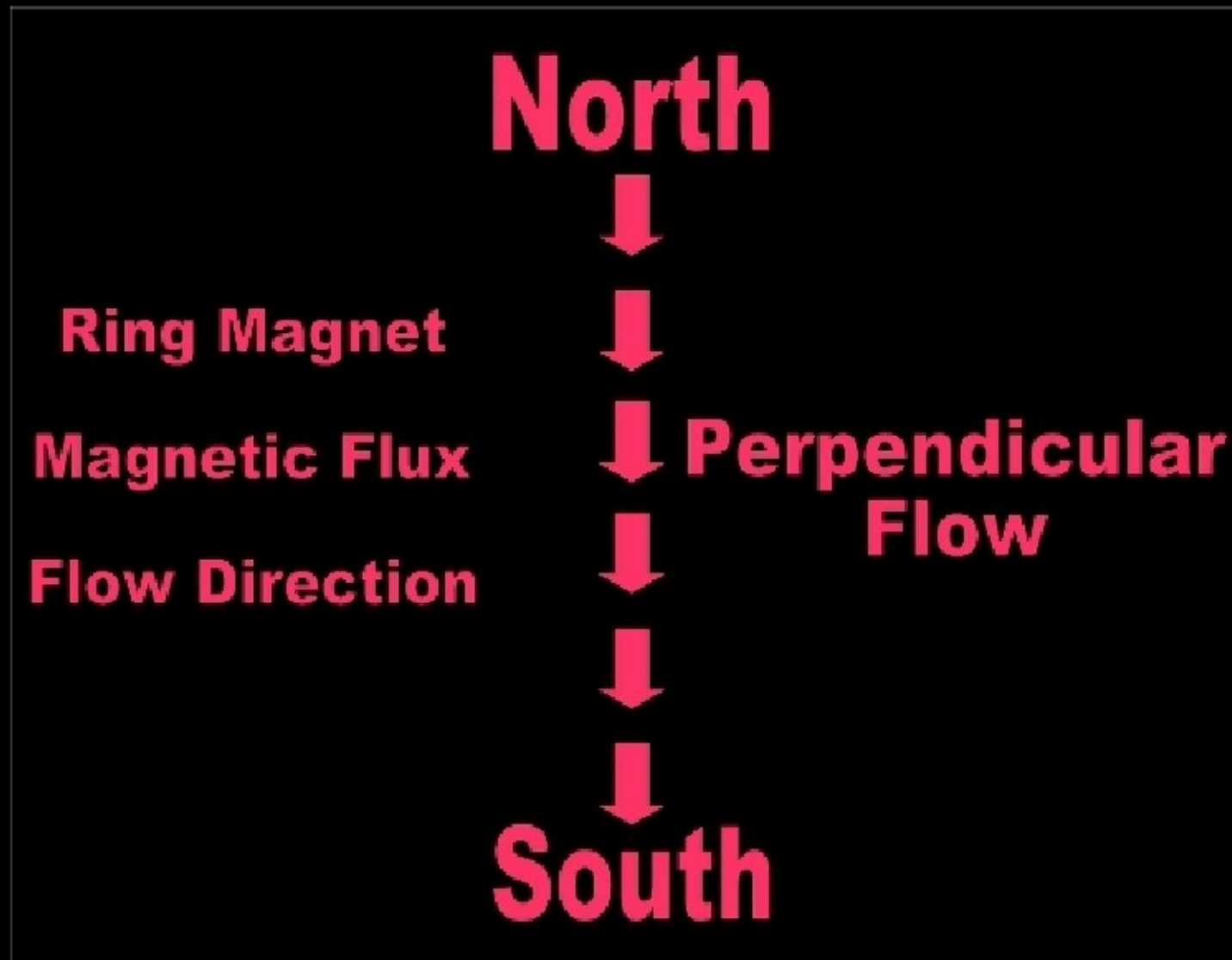
This is where it gets somewhat complicated.

I'll explain how this works with diagrams.



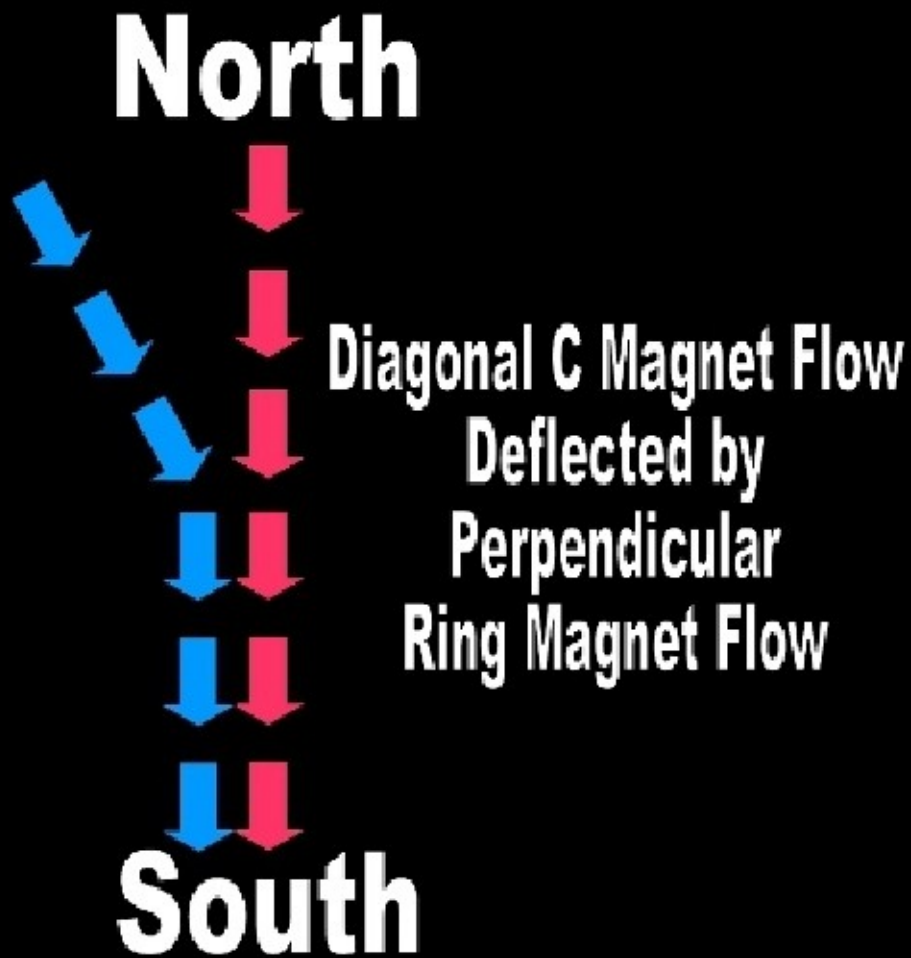
Here we can see that the flow direction of the flux from a C magnet north pole to the south pole of the adjacent C magnet describes a diagonal line.

With the ring magnet – however – the north/south flow direction is perpendicular.



What we now need to understand is: how are these different directional flows going to interact with one another?

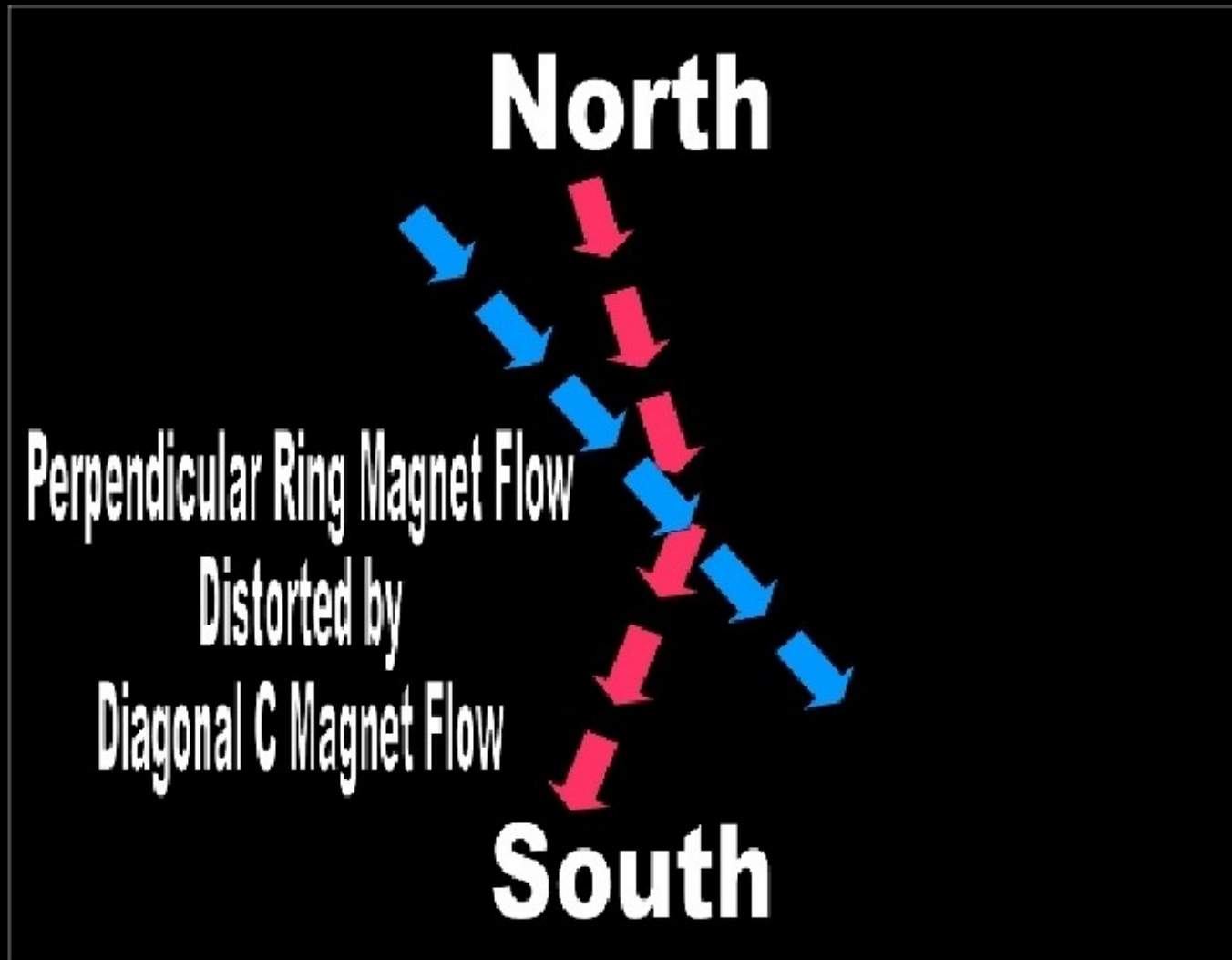
Let's take a look.



Here we can see the perpendicular flow of the ring magnet will tend to deflect the C magnet diagonal flow downwards along its own direction of travel.

This means that the diagonal flow will constantly push against the perpendicular flow in order to reach its desired destination: the adjacent C magnet's south pole. In doing this it will force the ring magnet's magnetic field, and therefore the ring magnet itself, to rotate in a clockwise direction.

Now let's take a look at how the diagonal flow affects the perpendicular flow.



Here we can see that the diagonal flow will act to distort the perpendicular flow. The perpendicular flow – however – still needs to take the shortest possible route between the ring magnet's north and south poles. This means that the perpendicular flow will constantly push back against the diagonal flow in order to maintain its perpendicularity. And this – in turn – means that the freely rotating ring magnet's magnetic field will be forced, once again, to rotate in a clockwise direction.

(I would like the reader – at this point – to consider what happens in a conventional power plant. Fuel – in the form of coal, oil, natural gas or nuclear energy – is used to generate steam which is pumped: under pressure through a turbine. The turbine generates rotary/mechanical energy which is then used to rapidly rotate a magnet within a coil. As the magnet/magnets spin electrical energy/an electron stream is induced in the coil.

So now ask yourself – dear reader – what, exactly, is happening here? We have a magnet rapidly rotating within a coil. Do we not?)

What needs to be understood here is that this system: although constructed from several components, only exploits a single magnetic field. All the components are connected by the magnetic flux flowing both through and around them.

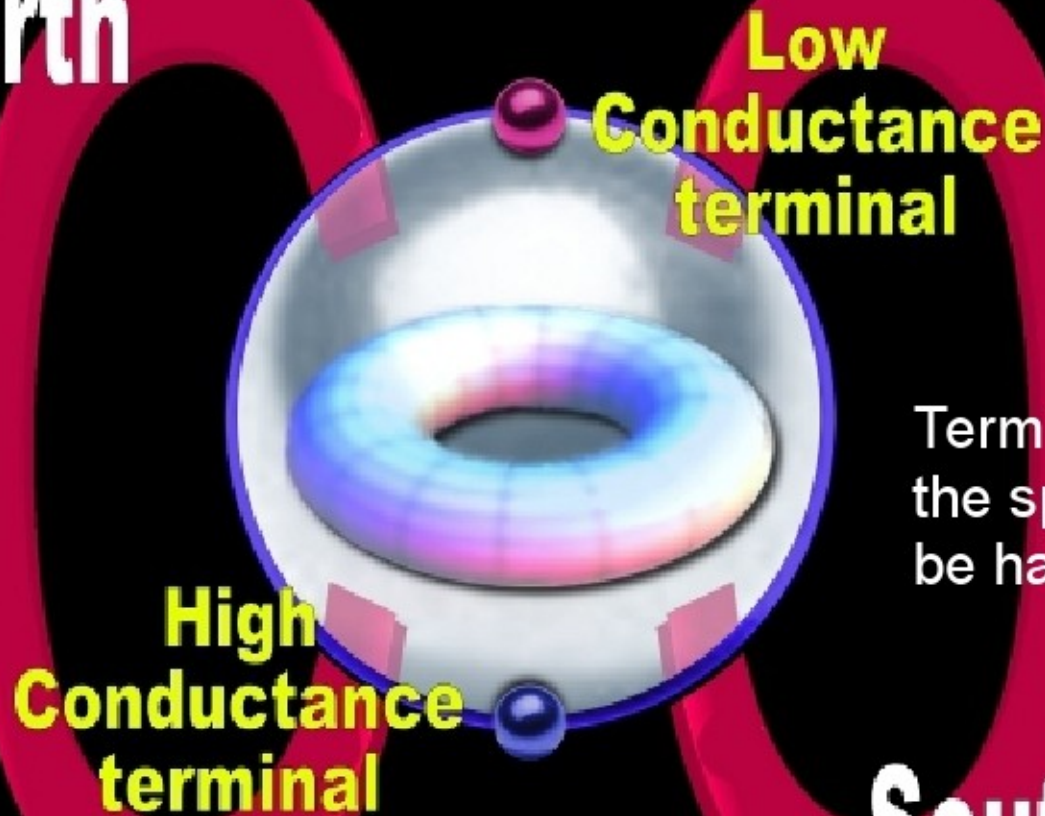
Once the only moving part in this system: the ring magnet, is set in motion it need never stop.

As it spins it will accelerate. The magnetic field around the ring magnet will become a vortex. The vortex will reach out beyond the confines of the system to draw in electrons. As more and more electrons are drawn into the system the ring will accelerate faster and faster and the magnetic field will begin to intensify exponentially.

Before long the electrical charge within the system will need to equalize; to discharge.

So now I'd better show you how we are going to get that electricity out of the system and into the World.

North



**Low
Conductance
terminal**

**High
Conductance
terminal**

Terminals embedded in the sphere allow power to be harvested.

South

Electricity: like magnetic flux, will always follow the line of least resistance. So we simply provide a 'preferred' route for it to follow out of the system.

Part Two

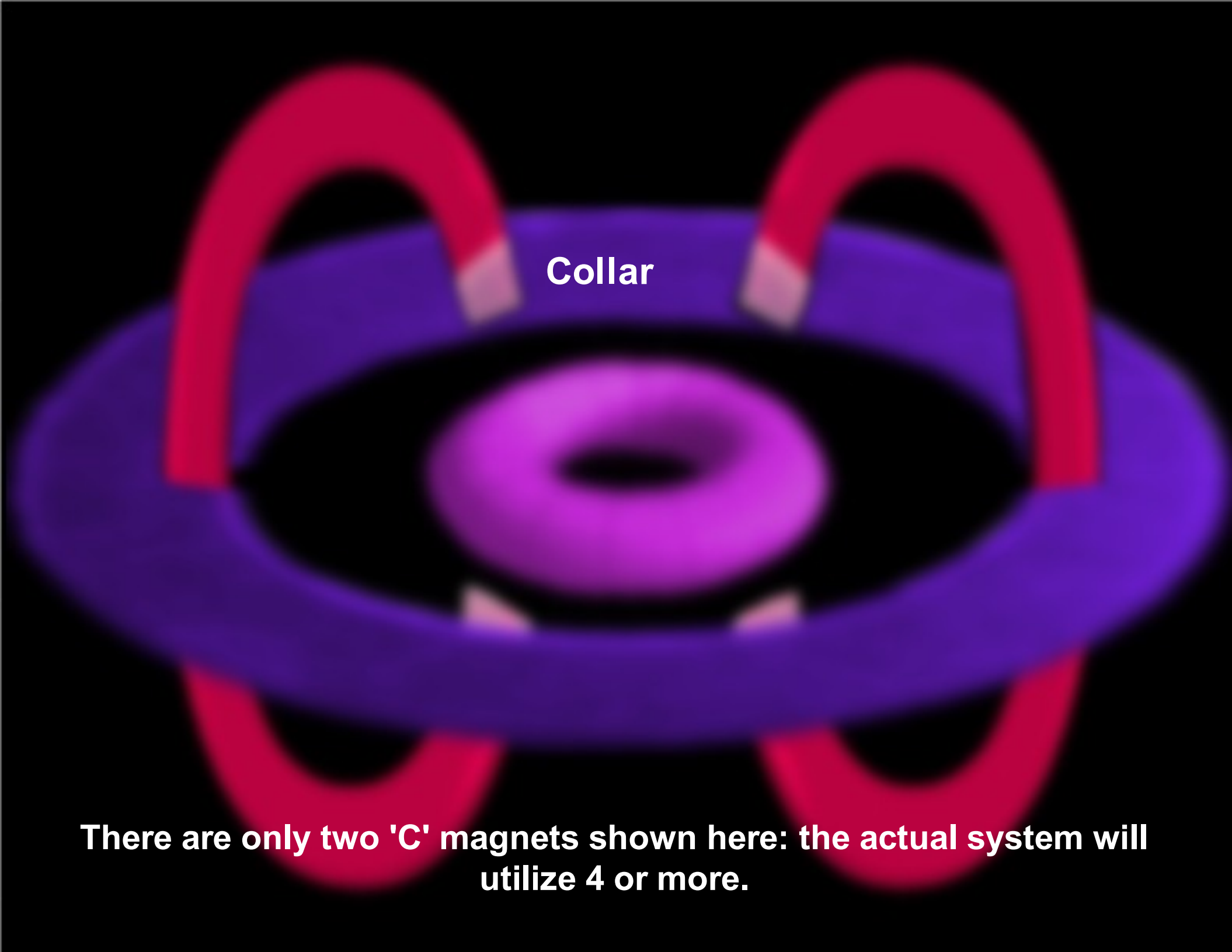
ALTERNATIVE CONFIGURATION

A SIMPLER PATH TO LIMITLESS ENERGY

With the alternative configuration we dispense with the glass sphere and terminals altogether.

With this design the twisted 'C' magnets will be held in position with a ceramic/glass collar.

See image below.



Collar

There are only two 'C' magnets shown here: the actual system will utilize 4 or more.

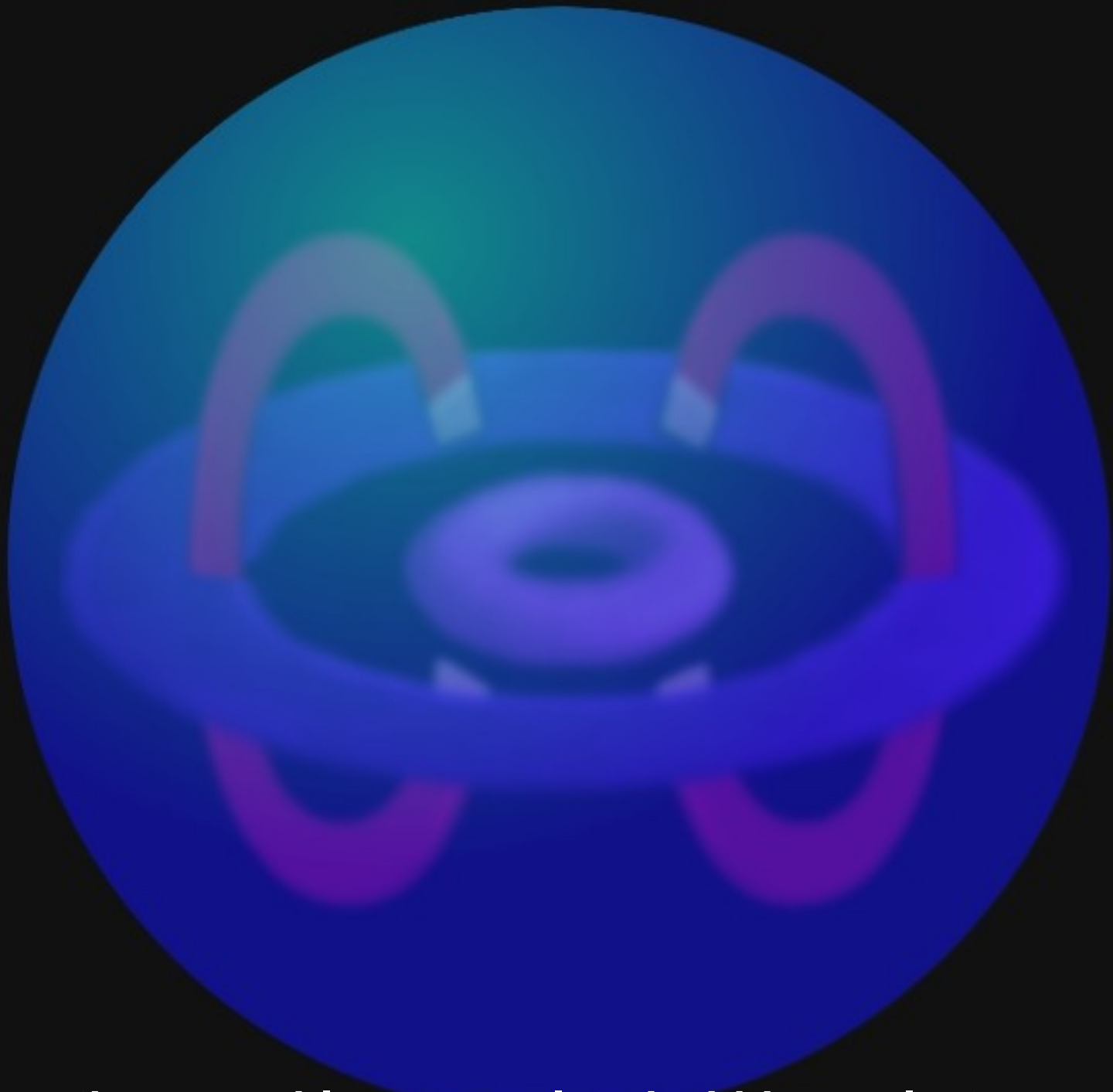
Again, I would stress that the diagrams shown here are only intended as guides.

With the necessary R&D undertaken this configuration could change.

The 'ring magnet' – for instance – might well work better if it was more cylindrical than ring shaped.

Next we take the whole assembly: ring magnet, 'C' magnets and collar, and encapsulate the assembly within a sphere made of electromagnetically transparent material.

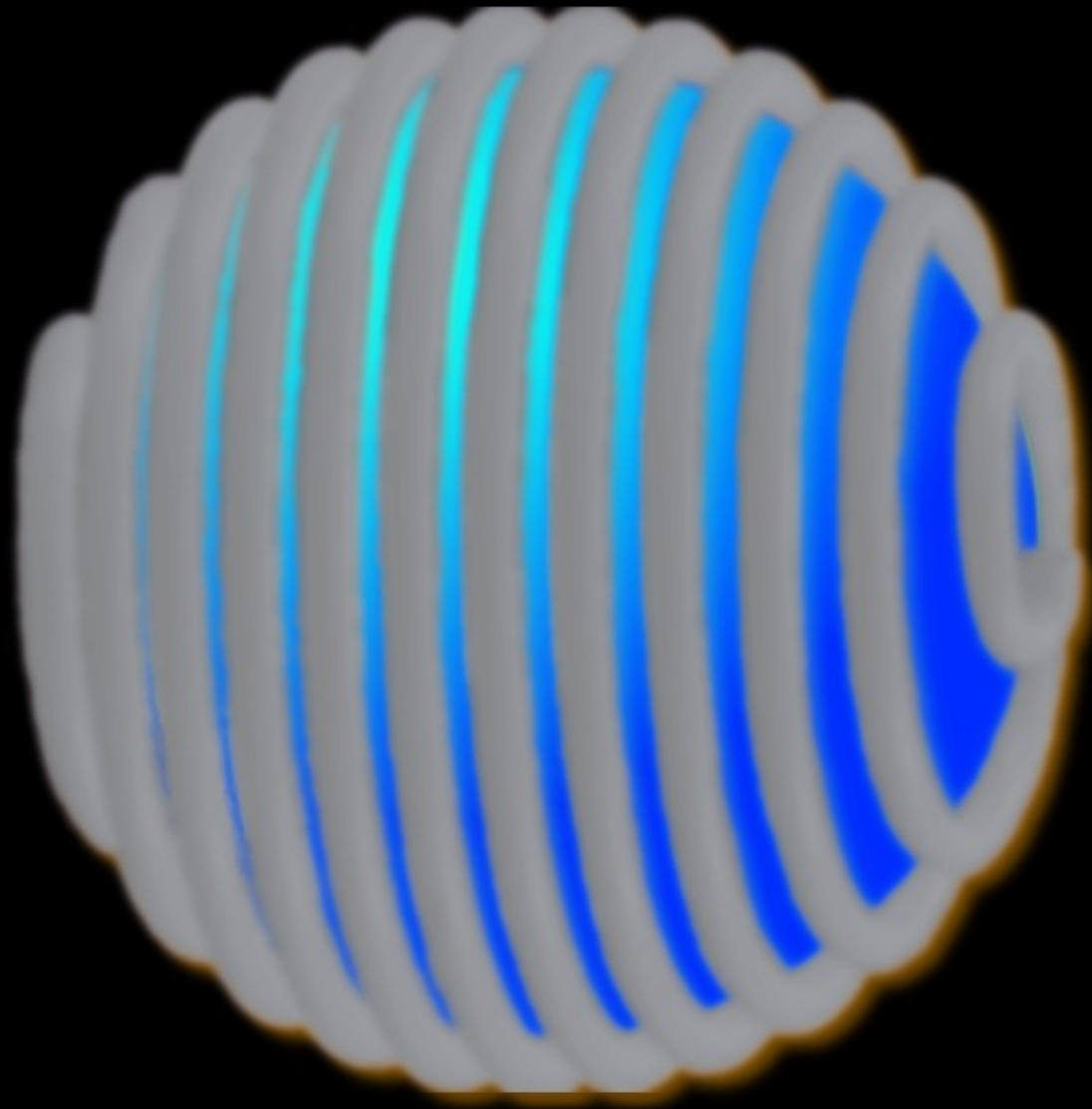
This needn't be a complicated procedure: the sphere could be simply constructed using two hemispheres.



Here we see the assembly encapsulated within an electromagnetically transparent sphere.

For our next step we take electrical wire and wind a coil vertically: IE at right angles to the rotational plane of the ring magnet, around the sphere.

See image below.



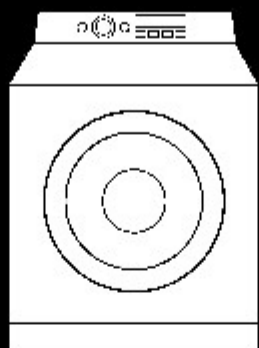
Here we see an electrical coil wound vertically around the electromagnetically transparent sphere.

With this configuration the spinning ring magnet will now induce an electrical current in the surrounding coil.

It will do this in exactly the same way as a normal generator.

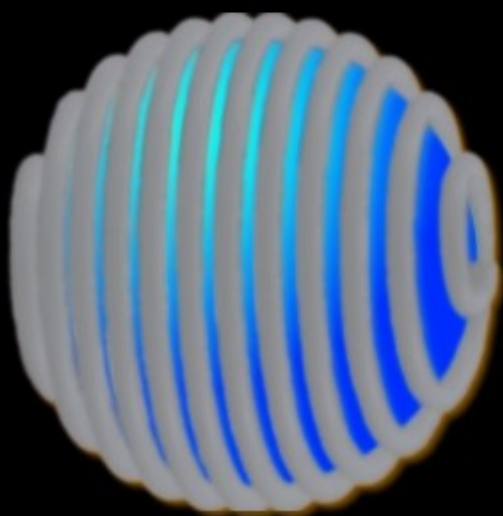
At this point we need to consider how the system is going to behave when it is integrated into a circuit such as a ring main.

See image below.



OFF

ON



Here we see the system connected: via a circuit, to an appliance.

With the appliance turned off the system and circuit have a given capacity to carry/accomodate electrons. When the system and circuit are full of electrons electromagnetic repulsion kicks in and further electrons are prevented from joining the electron stream: and the spinning ring magnet stabilizes (stops accelerating).

Now, if we want to increase the capacity of the system and circuit to carry/accomodate electrons we simply turn the appliance on.

This increases the potential and the ring magnet accelerates to meet the increased demand placed upon the system.

So what we are looking at here is a system that will automatically adapt to meet the demands placed upon it.

A system that exploits three of the most fundamental attributes of the Cosmos.

- Electromagnetism.
- Angular Momentum.
- Mass.

Momentum: which includes angular momentum, is a component of mass. The faster an object moves: or simply rotates, increases the amount of mass possessed by that object.

When it comes to a magnet, if the mass is doubled (IE by increasing the rate at which it rotates), the intensity of it's associated magnetic field increases four fold.

My Friends

This is the system that our world has been waiting for.

This is the system that will place energy production directly into the hands of the people that use it.

This is the system that will power our future.

You can help to turn this imaginary system from being just an idea into a reality that will impact every single aspect of all our lives.

My Friends

Please send this PDF to all your friends and family.

Please help to spread the word.

Peace, Love & Respect

peter dunn

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