

COMMENTS ON THE NEW TESLA ELECTROMAGNETICS

Part II: The Secret of Electrical Free Energy

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Again I wish to express my deep appreciation to two of my friends and colleagues who at this time, I believe, wish to remain anonymous. I thank them both for their exceptional contributions and stimuli, and their forbearance with the many discussions we have had on this and related subjects.

Also, it goes without saying that any errors in this paper are strictly my own, and not the fault of either of my distinguished colleagues.

Present electromagnetic theory is only a special case of the much more fundamental electromagnetism discovered by Nikola Tesla at the turn of the century.

Pure vacuum is pure charge flux, without mass. The vacuum has a very high electrical potential -- something on the order of 200 million volts, with respect to a hypothetical zero charge.

Thus in an ordinary electrical circuit, each point of the "ground" - - which has the same potential as the vacuum -- actually has a non-zero absolute potential. This circuit ground has a value of zero only with respect to something else which has the same absolute electrical potential.

Voltage, which is always associated with a flow of electrical "mass" current (even if only a miniscule flow), is, by definition, a difference dropped in potential when a charge mass moves between two spatially separated points. What we have termed "electrical current" only flows where there is a suitable conducting medium between things which have a difference in absolute potential. Furthermore, between any two points in any material, there is considered to be a finite resistance -- if we apply a voltage and have a mass current flowing between the two points! The simple statement that $V = IR$ irrevocably ties together voltage drop, mass current, and resistance between two points. Rigorously, to have one of the three is to have them all. To lose one is to lose all three. Immediately we see a major error in present theory: One can have a "difference in scalar potential" between two points without having a "voltage drop" between them. Specifically, if no mass current flows between them, no resistance exists between them, and no voltage drop exists between them.

In the same fashion, one can have a "scalar wave" through the vacuum without a voltage wave. In that case, the wave has no E-field and no H-field. The only reason one has an E-field around a statically charged object is because the charged electrons accumulated on

the object are actually in violent motion. It is this motion of the charged masses that produces E-field -- as well as H-field whenever that entire E-field ensemble moves through laboratory space.

Now let us reason together in the "approximate" manner utilized in present electromagnetic theory. For example, let us examine a bird sitting on a high tension line.

The bird sits on the high tension line without a flow of mass electricity, because there is no significant difference in potential drop between the bird and the line. Specifically, between the birds two feet -- each in contact with a different portion of the line -- there exists no potential difference. This is true even though, with respect to the vacuum, each foot is at a potential that would be "100,000 volts higher," were a mass current flowing. And it is true even though the absolute potential of each foot may be some 200.1 million "volts," were a mass current flowing.

Now an interesting thing happens to the bird when he flies through the air to light upon the high tension wire. As he flies towards the wire, he is flying through the massless electrostatic potential field of the wire, for that field extends an infinite distance away from the wire. The electrostatic potential field -- pure Φ -field -- is actually the spatiotemporal intensity of the massless charge at a point. In other words, as the bird flies to the wire, he flies into an increasing "massless charge" potential, building up to 100,000 "volts" higher than the earth. However, very little (if any) "mass flow" potential difference is experienced upon his body in approaching the wire, and so essentially no "charged mass currents" are induced in his body. Thus the little flier safely navigates into the teeth of a very high electrostatic potential, lights upon the wire, and is not "fried" in the process. When he lights on the wire, his body has reached the electrostatic potential that each foot's contact point has. Again, there is no mass current flow. But his body is immersed in an increased flux of massless charge -- which is what the electrostatic potential represents. And each "virtual particle" flow in that charge represents a "massless (scalar)" electrical current.

The point is, one can have any amount of massless charge flow -- "scalar" current -- without any mechanical work being done in the system. All electrical work in a circuit is done against the physical mass of the charged masses that flow. Rigorously, force is defined as the time rate of change of momentum. Even in the relativistic case where $F = ma + v(dm/dt)$, change of momentum requires mass movement. No mechanical work, and hence no energy, is expended by massless charge flow.

That is why the vacuum massless charge -- which is composed of a very high flux of massless "particles" -- normally does no work on our systems, and expends none of its very high "potential energy." It is exactly the same as the bird which flew into an increasing scalar field as it approached the high tension wire -- no work was done upon the bird by the increasing scalar flux currents encountered by its body.

By existing "in the vacuum," so to speak, we (the whole earth) are as birds sitting on a high tension line! Until we create a significant difference in potential, via our present

electromagnetic circuits, no current can flow -- anywhere. Even if we produce potential differences, we must have a conductor and charged masses to flow, if we wish to produce mechanical work. Presently our electromagnetic theory allows us to create a difference in potential within different parts of a circuit, but only by moving and shifting charged mass. We therefore have to do work on this electrical mass in moving it around, and we only get back the work we have put into the circuit. In other words, presently all we do is "pump" electrical mass.

Now notice what would happen to the bird on the line if we substantially "pulsed" the potential on the line. Suppose we "pulsed" it such that the bird's physical system -- considered as a circuit containing a capacitance, a resistance, an inductance, and many free electrons -- became resonant to the pulsing frequency. In that case the "bird system" would resonate, and a great deal of electrical mass would surge back and forth in the body of the bird. In the bird's body, voltage would exist, charged mass current would flow, work would be done, and the bird would be electrocuted.

Also, note that, without mass movement, electromagnetic vector fields are not produced (and a portion of the difficulty lies with the actual vector mechanics itself). Scalar (nonvector) waves continually penetrate the "space" where there is no mass movement. This means there can exist a "delta- Φ " without a voltage or an E- field. The present theory does not allow this, because it always uses "q" (charge) to be charged mass. Briefly, without belaboring the point, let us just say that it is the mechanical spin of the individual charged particle -- such as the electron -- which "entangles" or "knits together" or "couples" independent scalar waves into vector waves. A vector wave is simply two coupled scalar waves. The entire force field concept -- such as the E-field and the B-field -- is operationally defined in terms of the force exhibited on a test particle, or test mass. Rigorously, an E-field does not exist as a force field in a vacuum, but as two coupled scalar Φ -fields "tumbling about each other." When these two coupled, tumbling fields meet a spinning electron, e.g., the force emerges on the electron mass. In short, movement of a rotating mass changes delta- Φ to "voltage", creating the V/I/R triad.

By "accumulating charged mass particles" -- such as electrons -- one certainly can increase the value of Φ , which represents the charge intensity or "scalar electrostatic potential." However, that is not the only way to increase it. Resonance and rotation of charged mass can also be appropriately employed to vary the vacuum charge potential Φ , under proper circumstances. By the correct application of rotary principles and Tesla electromagnetic theory, it is possible to oscillate -- and change the vacuum potential itself, in one part of an electrical system.

Thus by correct procedures a part of a system can be electrically altered so that the absolute value of its "ground" (vacuum) potential differs significantly of the remainder of the circuit. In other words, we shift the vacuum-ground potential of part of the circuit by oscillating the massless vacuum charge itself, and in so doing we gain a substantial, oscillatory electrical potential difference between that part of the circuit and the normal ground potential of the rest of the system. Then we connect the two parts of the system by means of a conductor containing a load in the middle.

In every conductor, a large number of "free electrons" are available. If we oscillate the actual vacuum charge itself, unlimited additional free electrons also become available from the Dirac sea, since partial "unstripping" of the negative energy wells (each containing an electron) occurs. This "unstripping" of the potential of the well is due to vacuum potential oscillation, which oscillates time as well as space. To a negative energy well (positive time), the oscillation of its "time stream" increases the well's negative potential during one half-cycle and decreases its potential for the other half-cycle. Thus during half the oscillatory cycle, negative energy electrons may be lifted from the Dirac sea if the oscillation is sufficiently intense.

Therefore we obtain an attendant voltage and flow of mass current through the load. This voltage and current, by the way, are essentially limitless, and are free for the asking, assuming the proper "vacuum oscillation" is initiated and maintained so that electrons are continually being lifted from the Dirac sea by the time oscillations, and fed into the circuit.

Standard electromagnetic theory assumes that the vacuum potential is zero. It does not recognize the existence of massless charge, separated from charged mass. Therefore, orthodox scientists have never looked for a way to engineer the vacuum, because they have not realized it is composed of pure massless charge. Electrical physics has almost hopelessly confused charge and charge mass, thereby eliminating scalar longitudinal electrostatic waves. Expressed in the bird/high tension line analogy, the present electromagnetic theory restricts us to walking along the high tension line, laboriously carrying small batteries and power units, unaware of the limitless, surging power beneath our very feet.

Electromagnetically, we have been rather like one of the five blind men who touched an elephant. We have only touched one small portion of the electromagnetism "elephant," yet we thought we had grasped the entire beast.