



Zero Point Energy The Source of Free Energy and Magnetism

Dr Thorsten Ludwig

Zero point energy is the sea of energy that we live in. The quantum energy fills everything from empty space to matter. All particles, waves, systems and even space itself are pervaded with this energy. These quantum fluctuations hold matter together, give rise to the magnetic moment of elementary particles and to magnetism in general. Zero point energy could be the power source of the future using several theoretical and experimental approaches to harnessing this energy.

New physics shows that the quantum energy of space, zero point energy, is the power that leads to and sustains magnetism. A number of experiments and ideas on how to extract energy from the quantum field will be presented including information on the famous Hans Coler Current Generator that produced 6 kw in the 1940s. Additionally, the working replication of Hans Coler's Magnetic Current Apparatus will be highlighted. Another well established zero point energy effect is the Casimir effect. Casimir predicted that zero point energy can be converted into a force with simple metal configurations. This force can be used for propulsion and for generating electric power. Latest studies also included energy extraction in water plasma. Be prepared for a wild ride into real science theory, experiments and actual device efficiency measurement.

The Use of Tesla Coils for the Wireless Transmission of Electricity

Gary Peterson



From the starting point of the commercial iron core induction coil transformer this presentation tells the story of Tesla's development of the World Wireless system transmitter over the years between 1891 and 1936. His original improvement of the commercial coil driver circuit, and improvements to the transformer itself resulted in

the high-potential, high-frequency induction coil bearing his name... the Tesla Coil.

Tesla coil circuits were used commercially in spark gap radio transmitters for wireless telegraphy until the 1920s. Tesla experimented with numerous configurations using two, sometimes three, coupled resonant electric circuits. These circuits were used for innovative experiments in electrical lighting, phosphorescence, X-ray generation, electrotherapy, and ultimately the transmission of electrical energy without wires.

Demonstrations include operation of Ford "buzz box" automobile ignition spark coil, single wire operation of light/motive devices connected to a high frequency induction coil, and wireless transmission by electrostatic induction using an ungrounded dual terminal Tesla coil transmitter. The latter foretells development of the "disturbed charge of ground and air" wireless method.



Wireless Power Transmission by Zenneck Surface Waves

Gary Peterson

The use of guided electromagnetic waves for the wireless transmission of electrical energy has long been the subject of scientific investigation. While attention is presently focused on the near-field inductive and far-field radiative techniques there is ongoing interest in the possibility of using a terrestrial transmission mode for wireless telecommunications and power transfer. Surface wave theory development is provided, along with comments on the functionality of Tesla's original designs.

Apparatus for the collection of Tesla wireless system performance data is described. The basic "Tesla wireless system" with elevated charge terminal and ground terminal electrodes, and symbols representing the generic transmitter excitor-driver and generic receiver load are shown. Comments are made on the one wire transmission with a ground return circuit leading to the true *Tesla wireless system*. Propagation modes are discussed, including the terrestrial Zenneck surface wave, the Corum brother's experimental verification, and NIST-traceable documentation of Tesla's 1899 surface wave propagation phenomenon. Demonstrations include power transmission by one-wire with ground return, atmospheric conduction with ground return, and wireless transmission between two ground terminals. Simulation of independent ground terminal electrodes is achieved by accessing the building's electrical ground system.