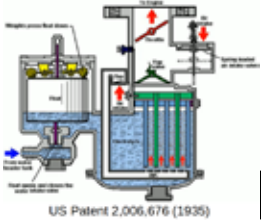


Garrett Electrolyzer



Invent a ZPE Device from an Electrolyzer

Moray B King

Running an engine from electrolyzer gas is easy to invent once you know one fundamental principle: Dislodge the bubbles off the electrolyzer plates while they are still at a tiny sub-micron size. Here the bubbles are strong because they cocoon a net charge. The polarized water molecules comprising the bubble membrane interlock symmetrically as they are attracted toward the trapped interior charge. Once in the engine's combustion chamber, the strong bubbles support formation of sub-micron plasmoids that Ken Shoulders named "exotic vacuum objects" (EVO's) because they exhibit a huge, anomalous self-acceleration sourced from ZPE. They drive the piston with a large force well exceeding the force of hot air expansion from combustion. Hydrogen combustion provides the plasma needed to convert the strong bubbles into EVO plasmoids. This understanding begets a simple means to create a zero-point energy invention. Examples come from the history of inventors that purportedly ran cars and generators solely from water. They include Charles Garrett and Archie Blue. Both blew air across the plates to dislodge the bubbles. Also featured will be Stephan Barrie Chambers who used a special coil in the water above the electrolyzer plates to attract the charged bubbles off the plates and into turbulence.

Magnetic Motor-Generator Measurements and Zero Point!

Dr Thorsten Ludwig

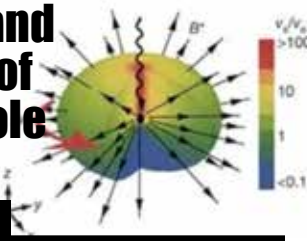


Based on the magnetic motor-generator concepts of Raymond Kromrey and John Bedini, as well as ideas from Dr. Ludwig and others, test results on real hardware are reported. Different configurations of fields and hardware designs will be shown. Tests were conducted on large and small prototypes, some producing up to 3 kW. There is a deep connection between magnetism and Zero Point Energy (ZPE). Modern physics shows us that we live in a sea of energy called ZPE. The presenter has researched ZE for almost 30 years and has conducted numerous experiments. Most publications are available in open access. Dr. Ludwig will explain how ZPE can be transformed into real forces. The connection between ZPE and magnetism is discussed, especially in the context of magnetic motors with rotating fields. The magnetic Casimir effect will also be introduced.

Furthermore, updates will be provided on long-term projects to harness ZPE and quantum energy through the Casimir effect and structured surfaces, as well as experiments involving consciousness and Casimir forces. Building real hardware and conducting thorough testing are vital for progress in free energy research. Details on how the machines are built and how to test energy efficiency in electrical and thermal devices included. With new generations of digital oscilloscopes, it is more affordable to perform accurate measurements.

The Power and Signature of the Monopole Clutch

Bob Greenyer



In September 1931, Paul Dirac proposed the monopole in his seminal paper 'Quantised Singularities in the Electromagnetic Field.' Monopoles are the mirror image of electric charges that were necessary to restore symmetry to Maxwell's equations. Magnetic monopoles are necessary in quantum mechanics to allow electric charge to be quantised. Paul Dirac showed that even one monopole, anywhere in the universe, would force every electric charge to come in discrete multiples. The Dirac monopole, however, is actually a topological

monopole that cannot be smoothed away and at large distances appears like a point. In recent years these have been predicted and simulated in Bose-Einstein condensates.

At the extreme, such structures, with requisite flux intensity, can cause the collapse of baryons such as protons and neutrons. Over the past ten years it has been experimentally established that fractal electrodynamic structures can lead to the formation of magnetic charges in the form of topological monopoles. These are metastable structures in virial equilibrium in our vacuum energy state.

They have observable physical signatures which are seen in natural phenomena and a range of hitherto unexplained emerging technologies. They allow manipulation of matter—energy density as well as having clear propulsive properties. We examine signatures with predicted capabilities and their opportunities for a world of abundance.