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(54) Method and means for producing perpetual motion with high power

(57) The perpetual static energies, as provided by the electron (self spin) and the permanent magnet (push and pull) are combined to form a dynamic function. Electrons emitted from a heated coil F are entrapped permanently within the central magnetic field of a cylindrical magnet M5. A second magnet M6, in opposite polarity to the poles of the electrons causes polar tilt, and precession. This precession radiates powerful electromagnetic field to a coil L between the cylindrical magnet and a vacuum chamber C - wound in a direction perpendicular to the polar axes of the electrons. Alternatively, the electromagnetic radiation is emitted as coherent light. The original source of electrons is shut off after entrappment.

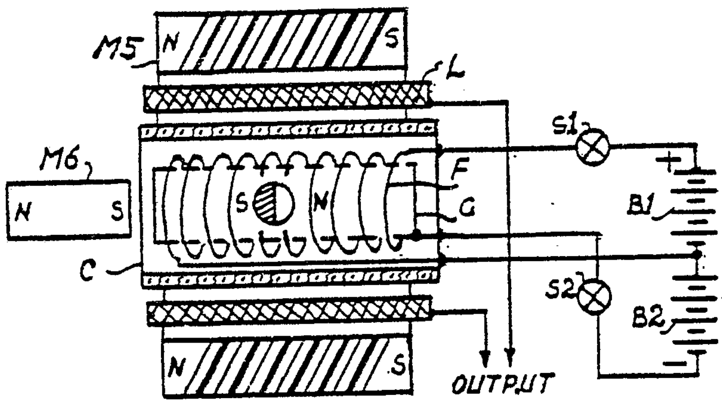

Fig. 6

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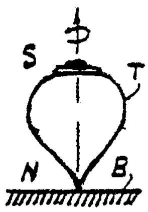


Fig. 1

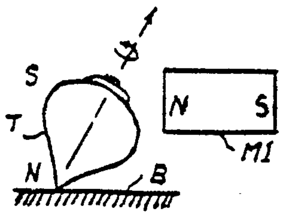


Fig. 2

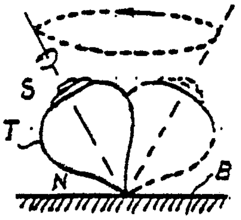


Fig. 3

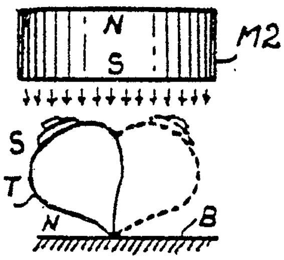


Fig. 4

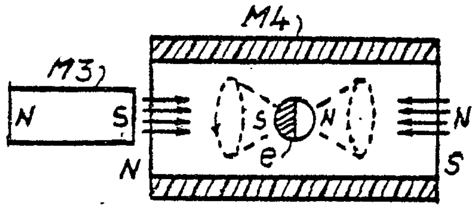
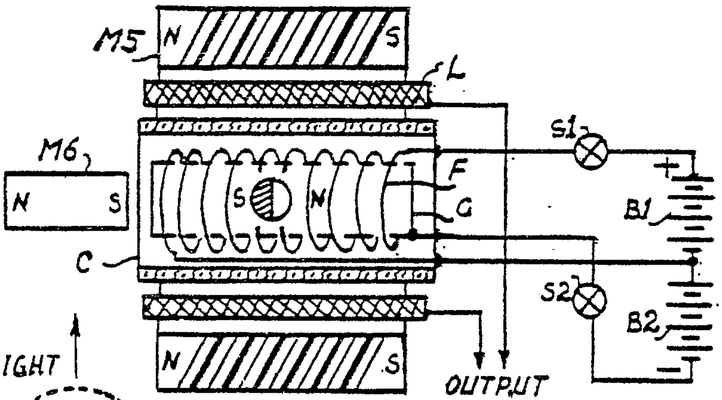


Fig. 5



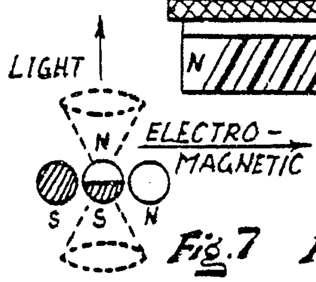


Fig. 6

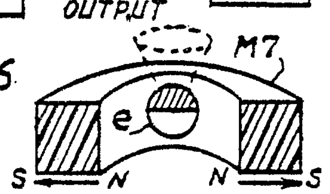


Fig. 7 Fig. 8

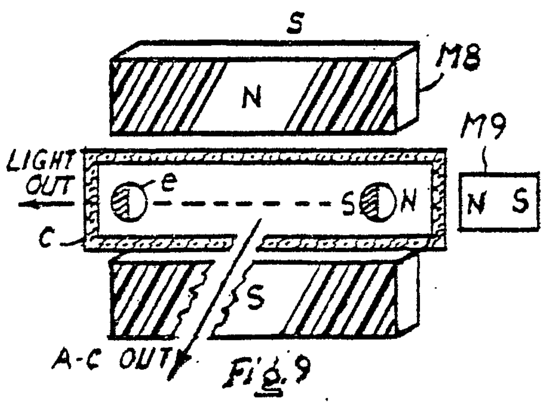


Fig. 9

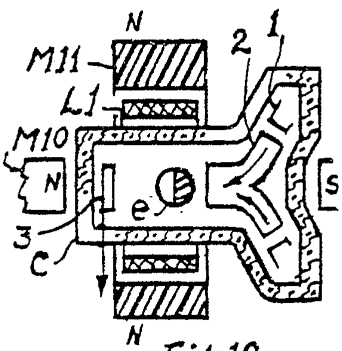


Fig. 10

SPECIFICATION

Method and means for producing perpetual motion with high power

This invention relates to methods and means for producing perpetual motion. An object of the invention is, therefore, to produce useful perpetual motion for utility purposes.

Brief embodiment of the invention

The electron has acquired self spin from the very beginning of its birth during the time of creation of matter, and represents a perpetual energy. But self spin alone, without polar motion is not functional, and therefore, useful energy cannot be derived therefrom. Similarly, the permanent magnet represents a perpetual energy, but since its poles are stationary, useful energy cannot be derived from it. However, the characteristics of these two types of static energies differ one from the other, and therefore the two types of energies can be combined in such a manner that, the combined output can be converted into perpetual polar motion.

In one exemplary mode, a cylindrical vacuum chamber having a filament and a cathode inside, is enclosed within the central magnetic field of a cylindrical permanent magnet, the magnetization of which can be in a direction either along the longitudinal axis, or from the center to the circumferential outer surface of the cylinder. When current is passed through the filament, the emitted electrons from the cathode are compressed into a beam at the center of the cylindrical chamber by the magnetic field of the cylindrical magnet. Thus, when the current through the filament is shut off, the electrons in the beam remain entrapped within said magnetic field permanently.

In such an arrangement, the poles of the electrons are aligned uniformly. When a second permanent magnet is held against the beam in repelling polarity, the poles of the electrons are pushed and tilted from their normal longitudinal polar axes. In such tilted orientations, the electrons now start wobbling (precessing) in gyroscopic motions, just like a spinning top when it is tilted to one side. The frequency of this wobbling (precessional resonance) depends upon the field strengths of the two magnets, similar to the resonance of the violin string relative to its tensional stretch. The polar movements of the electrons radiate electromagnetic field, which is receivable by an inductance for conversion into any desired type of energy. Because of the uniformly aligned electrons, the output field is coherent, and the output is high.

Observed examples upon which the invention is based

The apparatus can best be described by examples of a spinning top in wobbling motion. Thus, referring to the illustration of Figure 1, assume that the spinning top T is made of magnetic material, as indicated by the polar signs (S and N). Even though the top is magnetic, the spin motion does not radiate any type of field, for reception and conversion into a useful type of energy. This is due to the known fact that, radiation is created only when the poles of the magnet are in motion, and in this case, the poles are stationary.

When a magnet M1 is held from a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal polar axis of the top, as shown in Figure 2, the polar axis of the top will be tilted as shown, and keep on spinning in that tilted direction. When the magnet M1 is removed, however, the top will try to regain its original vertical posture, but in doing so, it will wobble in gyroscopic motion, such as shown in Figure 3. The faster the top spins, the faster the wobbling motion will be.

The reason that the top tilts angularly, but does not wobble when the magnet M1 is held from horizontal direction, is that, the one sided pull prevents the top from moving away from the magnetic field for free circular wobble. But instead of holding the magnet M1 from the side of the top, we may also hold the magnet from a direction above the top, as shown in Figure 4. In this case, however, the polar signs between the magnet and the top are oriented in like signs, so that instead of pulling action, there is pushing action between the magnet and the top - causing angular tilt of the top, such as shown in Figure 4. The pushing action of the magnetic field from above the top is now equalized within a circular area, so that the top finds freedom to wobble in gyroscopic rotation.

The important point in the above given explanation is that, the top tries to gain its original vertical position, but it is prevented to do so by the steady downward push by the static magnetic field of the magnet M2. Thus, as long as the top is spinning, it will wobble in a steady state. Since now there is polar motion in the wobbling motion of the top, this wobbling motion can easily be converted into useful energy. To make this conversion into perpetual energy, however, the top must be spinning perpetually. And nature has already provided a perpetually spinning magnetic top, which is called, the electron - guaranteed to spin forever, at a rate of 1.5 $\times 10^{23}$ (one hundred fifty thousand billion billion revolutions per second).

Brief description of the drawings

Figure 1 illustrates a magnetic spinning top, for describing the basic principles of the invention.

Figure 2 illustrates a controlled top for describing the basic principles of the invention.

Figures 3 and *4* illustrate spinning tops in wobbling states for describing the basic principles of the invention.

Figure 5 shows how an electron can be driven into wobbling state by control of permanent magnets, according to the invention.

Figure 6 is a practical arrangement for obtaining perpetual motion.

Figure 7 shows a natural atomic arrangement for obtaining precessional resonance.

Figure 8 shows a different type of electron trapping permanent magnet, as used in Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a modification of Figure 6; and

Figure 10 is a modification of the electron trapping magnets, as used in Figure 6.

Best mode of carrying out the invention

Referring to the exemplary illustration of Figure 4, the spinning top T is pivoted to the base B by gravity. In the case of the electron, however, it must be held tight between some magnetic forces. Thus, referring to the illustration of Figure 5, assume that an electron e is placed in the center of a cylindrical magnet M4. The direction of magnetization of the magnet M4, and the polar orientation of the electron e are marked in the drawing. In this case, when a permanent magnet M3 is placed at the open end of the cylindrical magnet M4, the electron e will precess, in a manner, as described by way of the spinning top. The difficulty in this arrangement is that, electrons cannot be separated in open air, and a vacuum chamber is required, as in the following:

Figure 6 shows a vacuum chamber C, which contains a cylindrically wound filament F, connected to the battery B1 by way of the switch S1. Thus, when the switch S1 is turned ON, the filament F is lighted, and it releases electrons. External of the vacuum chamber C is mounted a cylindrical permanent magnet M5, which compresses the emitted electrons into a beam at the center of the chamber. When the beam is formed, the switch is turned OFF, so that the beam of electrons is entrapped at the center of the chamber permanently.

The permanent trapping of the electrons in the chamber C represents a permanent storage of static energy. Thus, when a permanent magnet M6 is placed to tilt the polar orientations of the uniformly poled electrons in the beam, they start precessing perpetually at a resonant frequency, as determined by the field strengths of the magnets M5 and M6.

The precessing electrons in the beam will radiate quadrature phased electromagnetic field in a direction perpendicular to the polar axes of the electrons. Thus, a coil L may be placed between the magnet M5 and the vacuum chamber C, to receive the radiated field from the beam. The output may then be utilized in different modes for practical purposes, for example, rectified for d-c power use.

The electron beam-forming cylindrical magnet M5, which may also be called a focusing magnet, is shown to be bipolar along the longitudinal axis. The direction of magnetization, however, may be from the central opening to the outer periphery of the magnet, as shown by the magnet M7, in Figure 8. But the precessing magnet M6 will be needed in either case.

In the arrangement of Figure 6, I have included a current control grid G. While it is not essential for operation of the arrangement shown, it may be connected to a high negative potential B2 by the switch S2 just before switching the S1 in OFF position, so that during the cooling period of the filament, there will occur no escape of any electrons from the beam to the cathode. Also, the grid G may be switched ON during the heating period of the cathode, so that electrons are not forcibly released from the cathode during the heating period, and thereby causing no damage to the cathode, or filament.

Biological precessional resonance

Electron precessional resonance occurs in living tissue matter, as observed in laboratory tests. This is called ESR (Electron Spin Resonance) or PMR (Paramagnetic Resonance). In tissue matter, however, the precessing electron is entrapped between two electrons, as shown in Figure 7, and the polar orientations are indicated by the polar signs and shadings, for clarity of drawing.

Simulation

The arrangement of Figure 7 may be simulated artificially in a manner as shown in Figure 9, wherein, the electron trapping magnet is a pair of parallel spaced magnets M8. In actual practice, however, the structure of this pair of magnets M8 can be modified. For example, a second pair of magnets M8 may be disposed between the two pairs, so that the directions of the transverse fields between the two pairs cross mutually perpendicular at the central longitudinal axis of the vacuum chamber. The inner field radiating surfaces of these two pairs of magnets may be shaped circular, and the two pairs may be assembled, either by physical contact to each other, or separated from each other.

Modifications

Referring to the arrangements of Figures 6, 9 and 10, when the electron is in precessional gyroscopic motion, the radiated field in a direction parallel to the polar axis of the electron, is a single phased corkscrew waveform, which when processed at light frequency, the radiation produces the effect of light. Whereas, the field in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the electron produces a quadrature phased electromagnetic radiation. Thus, instead of utilizing the output of electron precession for energy purposes, it may be utilized for field radiation of either light or electromagnetic waves, such as indicated by the arrows in Figure 9. In this case, the output will be coherent field radiation.

In reference to the arrangement of Figure 6, the electron emission is shown to occur within the central magnetic field of the focusing magnet M5. It may be practically desired, however, that these electrons are injected into the central field of the cylindrical magnet from a gun assembly, as shown in an exemplary arrangement of Figure 10. In this case, the vacuum chamber C is flanged at the right hand side, for mounting an electron emitting cathode 1 (the filament not being shown), and a curved electron-accelerating gun 2. The central part of this flange is recessed for convenience of mounting an electron-tilting magnet (as shown), as close as possible to the electron beam. In operation, when current is passed through the filament, and a positive voltage is applied (not shown) to the gun 2, the emitted electrons from the cathode are accelerated and injected into the central field of the magnet 11. Assuming that the open end of the gun 2 overlaps slightly the open end of the cylindrical central field of the magnet M1, and the positive accelerating voltage applied to the gun 2 is very low, the accelerated electrons will enter the central field of the magnet M11, and travel to the other end of the field. Due to the low speed acceleration of the electrons, however, they cannot spill out of the field, and become permanently entrapped therein.

In regard to the direction in which the coil L1 is positioned, its winding should be in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the beam - to which the polar axes of the electrons are aligned uniformly in parallel. In one practical mode, the coil L1 may be wound in the shape of a surface winding around a tubular form fitted over the cylindrical vacuum chamber.

In regard to the operability of the apparatus as disclosed herein, the illustration in Figure 7 shows that the field output in a direction parallel to the polar axis of the electron is singular phased, and it produces the effect of light when the precessional frequency is at a light frequency. Whereas, the output in a direction perpendicular to the polar axis of the electron is quadrature phased, which is manifested in practiced electromagnetic field transmission.

In regard to experimental references, an article entitled "Magnetic Resonance at high Pressure" in the "Scientific American" by George B. Benedek, page 105 illustrates a precessing nucleus, and indicates the direction of the electromagnetic field radiation by the precessing nucleus. The same technique is also used in the medical apparatus "Nuclear magnetic resonance" now used in numerous hospitals for imaging ailing tissues (see "high Technology" Nov. Dec. 1982. Refer also to the technique of detecting Electron Spin Resonance, in which electrons (called "free radicals") are precessed by the application of external magnetic field to the tissue matter. In all of these practices, the electromagnetic field detecting coils are directed perpendicular to the polar axes of the precessing electrons or the nuclei.

In regard to the production of light by a precessing electron, in a direction parallel to the polar axis of the precessing electron, see an experimental reference entitled "Free electrons make powerful new laser" published in "high Technology" February 1983 page 69.

In regard to the aspect of producing and storing the electrons in a vacuum chamber, it is a known fact by practice that the electrons are entrapped within the central field of a cylindrical permanent magnet, and they will remain entrapped as long as the magnet remains in position.

In regard to the performance of obtaining precessional resonance of the electron, the simple example of a wobbling top is sufficient, as proof of operability.

Having described the preferred embodiments of the invention, and in view of the suggestions of numerous possibilities of modifications, adaptations, adjustments and substitutions of parts, it should be obvious to the skilled in related arts that other possibilities are within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

CLAIMS

1. The method of effecting perpetual retainment and precession of electrons, for obtaining perpetual field radiation from the polar motions of said precessing electrons, comprising the steps of:

producing electrons;

compressing said produced electrons into a perpetually retainable state; and

precessing said compressed electrons for effecting perpetual field radiation by the polar motions of said precessing electrons.

2. The method of producing perpetual field radiation for conversion into perpetual energy, the method comprising the steps of:

producing electrons;

imposing a first perpetually occurring electron controlling force from a first direction upon said produced electrons into a perpetually retainable state; and

imposing a second perpetually occurring electron controlling force from a second direction upon said retained electrons, for inducing precessional motions to the electrons, and thereby obtaining said perpetual field radiation for conversion into perpetual energy.

3. The method of generating perpetual simultaneous single phased and quadrature phased coherent field radiations, comprising the steps of:

producing electrons;

imposing a first perpetually occurring electron controlling force from a first direction upon said produced electrons into a uniformly polarized perpetually retainable compressed state; and

imposing a second perpetually occurring electron controlling force from a second direction upon said compressed electrons, for effecting precessional motions of the electrons, thereby causing a quadrature phased coherent field radiation in a direction perpendicular to the uniformly polarized polar axes of said electrons, and a simultaneous single phased coherent field in a direction parallel to the polar axes of said electrons.

4. The method of producing perpetual dynamic motions for conversion into energy, comprising the steps of:

trapping and compressing a concentrated quantity of electrons within a first electron controlling field in a vacuum space, whereby forming a tightly confined permanent concentration of statistically spinning electrons, both of their polar axes and polar orientations being uniformly aligned; and

tilting the polar axes of said trapped electrons by a second permanent electron controlling field, for inducing precessional gyrations to the electrons in the form of perpetual dynamic motions, which are adaptively convertible into energy.

5. Apparatus for producing perpetual dynamic motions, which comprises:

a vacuum chamber having an electron-emitting means; an auxiliary means for causing emission of electrons from said electron-emitting means;

a first permanent magnet disposed externally of said chamber for trapping and compressing a quantity of said emitted electrons within its magnetic field, with uniform alignments of the polar axes and polar orientations of said electrons;

means for stopping said auxiliary means from further causing emission of electrons from said electron emitting means, whereby forming a tightly confined concentration of statistically spinning electrons permanently entrapped within said first permanent magnet; and

a second permanent magnet, the field projection of which is oriented to tilt the polar a axes of said trapped electrons, for causing precessional gyrations of the electrons, as representation of said dynamic motions.

6. Apparatus comprisng:

a vacuum chamber having an electron emitting means;

an auxiliary means for causing emission of electrons from said electron emitting means;

a first permanent magnet disposed externally of said chamber for permanently trapping and compressing a quantity of said emitted electrons within its magnetic field, with uniform alignments of the polar axes and polar orientations of said electrons; and

a second permanent magnet so oriented with respect to said entrapped electrons that, the field projection from the second magnet causes precessional gyrations of the uniformly aligned entrapped electrons.

7. The apparatus as set forth in claim 6, wherein said first permanent magnet is cylindrical magnet surrounding said chamber, and the magnetization of said first magnet is in a direction along the longitudinal axis of the cylinder.

8. The apparatus as set forth in claim 6, wherein said first permanent magnet is cylindrical magnet surrounding said chamber, and the magnetization of said first magnet is in a direction from the central hollow space to the outer surface of said cylinder.

9. The apparatus as set forth in claim 6, wherein the polar sign of field projection from said second magnet to said entrapped electrons is in repelling polar sign.

10. The apparatus as set forth in claim 6, wherein is included a field responsive coil mounted between said first magnet and said vacuum chamber, for receiving the field radiation that is effected by the motions of said gyrating electrons.

11. The apparatus as set forth in claim 6, wherein is included a field responsive coil mounted between said first magnet and said vacuum chamber, the turns of winding of said coil being in a direction perpendicular to the polar axes of said compressed electrons.

12. Apparatus for producing perpetual motion, the apparatus being substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as illustrated by, the accompanying drawings.

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