Extending the Range of Electric Vehicles by Maximizing their Amp-Hours.

Vinyasi

Electrical transients are a renewable source of pollution-free energy.

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Introduction

A strong presence of voltage is not needed to compensate for the thermodynamics of powering a motor. Instead, resonance is needed among all the components of an overunity circuit to ensure there are no conflicts.

http://is.gd/oufree

Wouldn't it be nice to have all the energy we need? And not have to pay for any of it on a regular basis such as we do now? Just an upfront cost whenever we purchase an appliance. The production of energy necessary to run our appliances can be built into each one ensuring their independence of a vulnerable utility grid!

Credit goes to: Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and the Transcendental Meditation technique, Eric Dollard, Jim Murray, William Lyne, Thomas Bearden, Mark McKay, Dave Turion, Byron Brubaker, Samantha Feinberg, Joseph Newman, Thomas Commerford Martin, Nikola Tesla and Charles Proteus Steinmetz. The Ammann brothers of Denver, Colorado, also deserve credit for the earliest known conversion of a battery free, electric car in 1921.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, PHOENIX, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1921

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN PIERCE-ARROW PRICE ANNOUNCED

A substantial reduction in the prices of its touring car models ef-fective after September 1, and a re-duction on the prices of its truck models, effective immediately, has been announced by George W. Mix-ter, president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company. The new price of the standard seven-passenger touring car is 36,500 at the factory, the inclosed car prices being graded proportionately. The new prices of its truck models are: 44,850 for the five-ton size; 44,350 for the 3%-ton and \$3,200 for the 2-ton.

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ELECTRICITY "TAKEN FROM AIR" DRIVES AUTOMOBILE

AMMANN AND HIS "ATMOSPHERIC GENERATOR" AT-C. E. TACHED TO AN ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE

LUTO INCUDANOF

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 26.—Demon-strations are being made on the streets of Denver of a new electric generator that is claimed by the in-ventors to take electricity from that. The inventors are J. E. Ammann of Denver, and his bother, C. E. Am-mann of Spokane, Wash. To demonstrate, the brothers bor-rowed an old electric auto, took out the hatteries, and after roping their new "atmospheric generator" fast, they got in and rode off at high speed.

bulance bodies was the highlight of

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Buys a brand new s \$1,625.00 f. o. b. Pl automobile. The fa them to some other cost of re-shipment make special terms cars. There are onl



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"TWO REAL

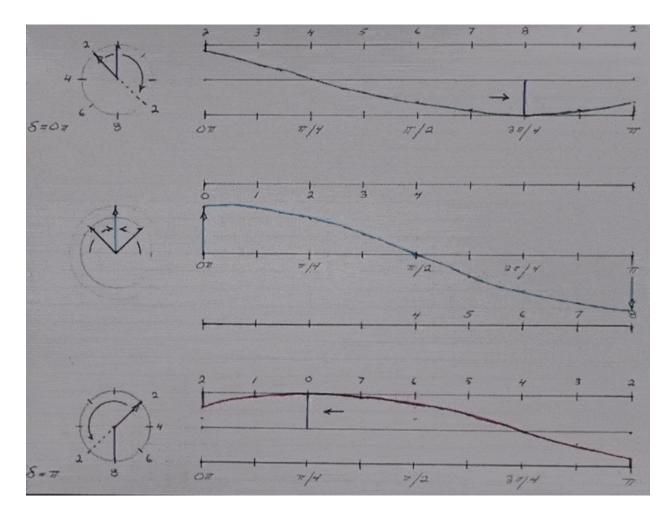
Dodge Coupe car for private use 1921 Nash 7 extra equipment. I covers and will m Special terms on e Then we have Dodge Comp Ford Coupe Hudson Sup 1921 Essex

About Me

My duties – as an independent researcher of electrodynamics – has been to discover the likelihood that one set of laws of physics (applied to electrical engineering) encompasses an oversight: the laws of thermodynamics do not address everything. Yet, the law of the conservation of energy does. This fact precludes any other which might attempt to defend the defiance of free energy since Mother Nature makes no distinction between the two: both energy and free energy are one and the same as far as She is concerned.

All of this is based on assessing how incomplete is the electrical engineer's viewpoint of power factors regarding alternating current – one fourth of which has been avoided, namely: the power factor of negative one. This power factor is a mathematical fiction spawned of the multiplication of two complex numbers, namely: the zero power factors of both a capacitor and an inductor occurring simultaneously. This mathematical fiction is a simplification of these two, aforementioned zero power factors (of opposite polarity) uniting to create a standing wave condition resulting from the combination of their parent waves' opposing directions of movement.

Eric Dollard's description of a standing wave.



Another mathematical fiction is when the difference between two frequencies creates a third frequency – a <u>beat frequency</u>, a mathematical fiction whose parent frequencies are very real; also known as a composite frequency of multiple, component frequencies.

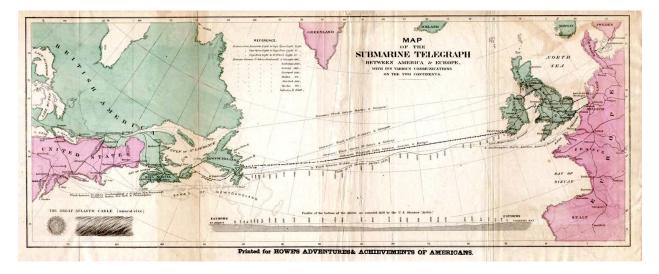
This <u>beat frequency</u> is capable of doing what neither of its two parent frequencies are capable of, namely: shatter a wine glass. Not due to the beat frequency having resonance with the resonant frequency of the wine glass, but due to the rapidly, alternating expansions and compressions of the material substance of the wine glass alternately being pulled apart and pushed together by the expanding and contracting mathematical differences occurring between the parent frequencies' pair of waves.

Just because a power factor is a fiction doesn't make it not-real. Just because it is not-real - as an electrical entity - does not mean it is also not-real as a mathematical fiction.

Another good example is karma, aka reaction, following upon an action.

Actions are real. Yet, their reactions are not. Yet, the latter can hurt its author just as easily as the former had hurt its victim.

Oliver Heaviside used mere mathematics (known as: the <u>telegrapher's</u> equation) to solve the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable problem and was scorned by the Royal Society of London for his success since his solution did not support their religious belief that mere brute force – of increasing the voltage at the sender's end – could solve the problem of the fading signal spanning the length of the telegraph transmission line without recourse to oceanic, booster stations along the way. *{Not until 1956 were booster stations, known as repeaters, made possible for an oceanic transmission line.}*



Since negative power factored waves of electricity can't move anywhere, they cannot dissipate (according to the assumptions of thermodynamics). All they can do is accumulate more energy from their source – which is not spatial, but is temporal, namely: the temporal difference between the two opposing zero power factored complex values of capacitance and inductance mentioned earlier.

{But notice how this source of energy is not spatial, ie. not from a material source, such as: a battery or something physical. Instead, this source of electrical energy is temporal resulting from the difference between the multiplication of two opposing complex numeric values. This makes this source of renewable electrical energy born of a mathematical fiction not of this world of hard facts and even harder egos to bust wide open!}

This accumulation of energy is the reason why transient surges can result in electrical overloads capable of exploding transformers and frying circuit boards. These surges have been suppressed, for good reason, for more than a century. I

study how to foster them, manage them, and harness them to power all of our appliances – but especially: our electric cars.

I have succeeded within the virtual boundaries of the simulator environment and have self-published my results on <u>Amazon</u> and <u>elsewhere</u>.

I also have computer skills in managing websites, web servers and mail servers, anti-spam protection, and limited computer programming.

I have not left my present self-employment. Rather, I continue to pursue it as a never-ending hobby playing second fiddle to my primary goal which is to wait patiently for some other opportunity to come knocking at my proverbial door of consciousness to pay for this inexpensive hobby of mine.

My device is an offshoot of the Joseph Newman device.

<u>Chapter 11 – Miscellaneous Interesting Designs and Theories</u> – from Patrick Kelley's informative website.

Here are the main points to distinguish my device from <u>Joseph Newman's</u> as well as draw some important similarities ...

The Legacy of Newman's Motor

- 1. The high resistance of Newman's massive coil reduces his batteries' amphour losses. This would have occurred due to their current drainage. Instead, the coil's voltage is boosted.
- 2. High inductance is another significant property of Newman's massive coil.
- 3. His proprietary use of an insulative, glass containment of helium wrapped with an open coil, converts these two salient features (of points <u>#1</u> & <u>#2</u>) into an overunity condition.
- 4. The result is a mild milli ampere of reverse current sent back to his tiny batteries to recharge them by taking advantage of helium's well-documented property of responding to its reception of a low-frequency, electrostatic field through its open coil.
- 5. This electrostatic reception is transmitted from Newman's massive coil dominated by voltage (with very little current).
- 6. The helium responds by radiating a moderate to high frequency of electromagnetic vibration/s.
- 7. These EM waves are returned to Newman's massive coil to contribute a moderate to high frequency of a very mild current blended with the low frequency of voltage-dominant square waves produced by his commutator.
- 8. This input of a mild current (from the helium) is just enough to reverse the trickle of current coming from his batteries and recharge them.

Distinct Differences with My Device

- 9. My device replaces his helium with a moderate, frequency sine wave generator of low voltage.
- 10. This input voltage must not approach 9V to 12V remaining, instead, in the

vicinity of 3V, or far less at around a dozen or less micro volts depending upon the size of its main (voltage-oriented) coil.

- 11. The smaller its main coil, the more severely must the input voltage be reduced.
- 12. His batteries are removed as is his commutator.
- 13. A full bridge rectifier is located near the main coil which feeds a capacitor.
- 14. This capacitor amounts to being a dead-end load with no where else for the current to go.
- 15. This current cannot make a return trip due to this capacitor is blocking the flow of D/C current exiting the full, bridge rectifier.
- 16. Consequently, this accumulates voltage in a manner similar to the massive size of Newman's coil.
- 17. Hence, this helps reduce the size of the main coil while retaining its reduced largess as a salient feature.
- 18. Desired output is predicated upon the size of the main coil. More power output will result from enlarging this coil.
- 19. Increasing the input frequency will accelerate the time needed for the main coil to become energized, aka. warm up to its full operation. But this will not increase the output. Point $\frac{\#18}{18}$ takes care of that.
- 20. Increasing the input voltage beyond its safe limit (point $\frac{\#10}{}$) will kill the overunity output of this device.

Conclusions ...

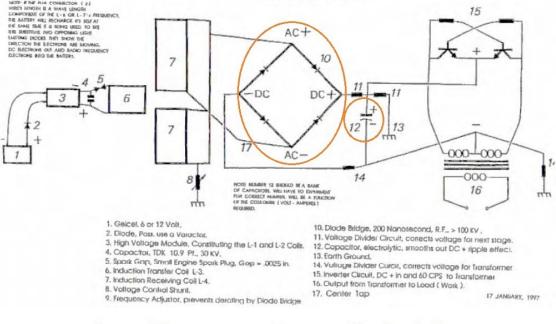
- 21. The source of my device's overunity will probably best be explained by greater minds than I.
- 22. Suffice to say the size of the main coil plays a major role.
- 23. This is the reason why the modifications of my device do not impair its similarity to the device of Joseph Newman.
- 24. For I have retained one other feature of Newman's device: the input of a <u>moderate frequency vibration</u> far surpassing the limitations of the slow rotation of his rotor.
- 25. Our collective ignorance of this last point, $\frac{#24}{}$, is a severe handicap to understanding his design.

Although

- 26. It is Oliver Heaviside who provides the greatest similarity to both my device and Newman's.
- 27. It was *he* who came up with the solution to the <u>trans-Atlantic telegraph</u> <u>cable problem</u>.
- 28. He boosted its magnetism by wrapping its insulated copper core with iron ribbon or iron wire.
- 29. The cable was already boosting its own voltage by its sheer length. The similarities are ...
- 30. Newman boosts both voltage and magnetism by enlarging his coil. This increases its resistance as well as its inductance.
- 31. I boost the voltage of my device by adding a capacitor blocking the rectified flow of its D/C current.
- 32. I boost the current of my device by adding a small set of low resistance coils sharing a high mutual inductance with the main coil.
- 33. This effectively creates a step-down transformer which converts some of the voltage of the main coil into current and transfers it to these smaller coils.
- 34. This current returns back to the main coils, due to an electrical short, adding to the voltage of the main coil.
- 35. This is positive feedback.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATING SYSTEM





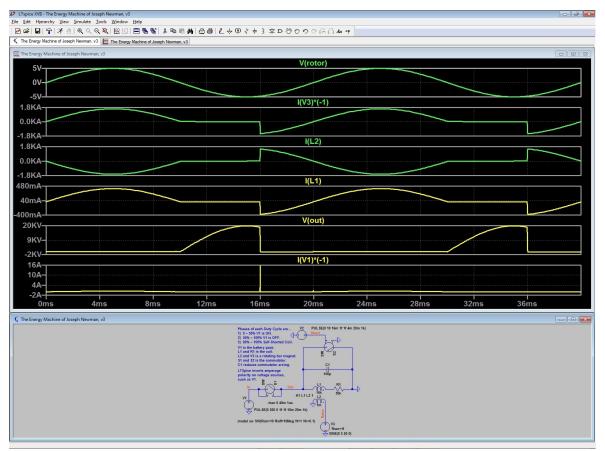
from "Resonance Energy Methods", by Donald L. Smith, Sept. 23, 2002

Don Smith, "Magnetic Resonance"

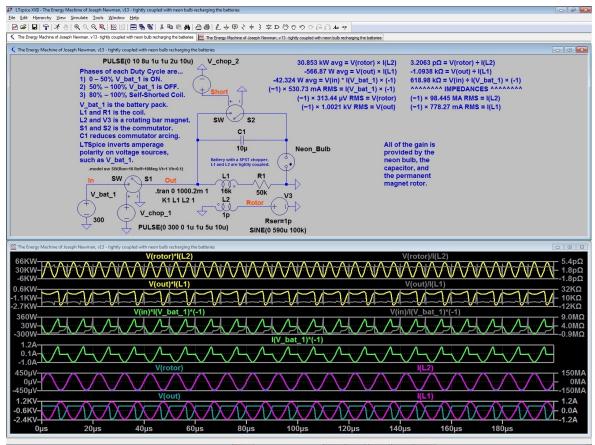
- 36. Page 23, of <u>the PDF</u>, above, illustrates the use of an electrolytic capacitor at the output of a full bridge rectifier.
- 37. So, Donald Smith's pending patent has some correlation to my modifications of the Newman device.

And lastly ...

38. Here are two LTSPICE schematics exhibiting the differences between running a simulation of the Newman device at <u>300 RPM</u> versus <u>6,000,000</u> <u>RPM</u> ...



300 RPM



6 Mega RPM

Heaviside Solution for the Ferranti Effect

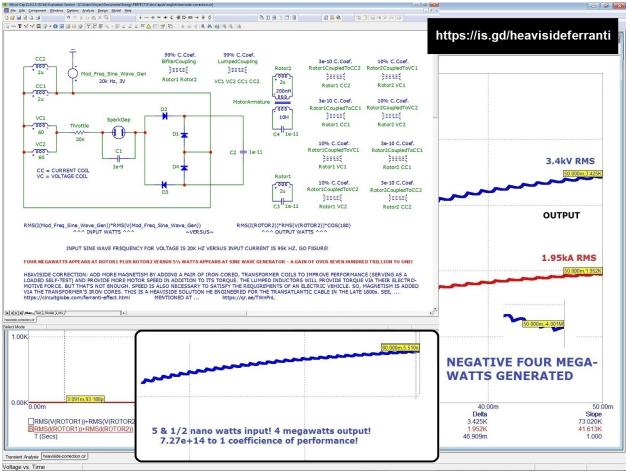
It was mentioned <u>in one of the previous chapters</u> that the trans-Atlantic cable had a problem: the magnetic field propagating down the line was fading far faster than did the electric field causing either a delay, or else an outright loss of signal. This problem is called: the <u>Farranti effect</u>. I first learned about this effect from someone <u>who answered a question</u> about <u>negative power factors</u> on <u>Quora</u>.

Then I realized that this is what someone else on stackExchange had been trying to tell me: that my circuit simulation had only lumped inductors without any transformers modeling a motor. This is true.

Then I realized that an iron-core armature is needed to provide speed to an electric vehicle as well as magnetically load the circuit so as to prevent it from soaring to ridiculous levels of output.

Lumped inductors provide torque without any contribution of speed. This is what the Joseph Newman device is: a torque motor. This is why he always gave demonstrations of his device pumping water. He failed to consistently excite his audience whenever he gave repeated demonstrations of his slow-moving, electric car outfitted with his motor, because the public wants both speed *and* torque – not merely torque, alone.

So, I took his advice and added a transformer which represents the armature of a single phase, induction motor. Here it is ...



Download this image or its Micro-Cap simulation file.

The original conversion kits for electric cars favored the use of motors removed from forklifts since the public, in these early days, was not too disappointed in their lack of speed or range. They were happy with anything it could provide them. And these forklift motors are specifically designed to cater to the demands of lifting heavy objects utilizing immediate acceleration working (such as they were) against gravity for which they were very well suited. They were not designed to accelerate from zero to sixty in less than <u>18 seconds</u> – which is what the RAV4EV from 2002 was designed to accomplish despite its A/C motor *not* being from a forklift! As little as this appears by conventional standards, the Joseph Newman device is poorly suited for application to electric cars since its acceleration is far worse.

Don't let this to happen to you.

Joseph Newman was screwed by the National Bureau of Standards when they tested his device.*

*http://files.ncas.org/nbsreport/approach.html

They actually admit on their website to having added a resistor in parallel with his massive coil. This resistor was a mere 100Ω – far less resistance than the resistance of the coil (50k Ω as measured by Dr. Hastings in chapter six* of Newman's book for the same size model). This created a current division between the coil and the additional load in which the current would prefer to travel the path of this lesser resistance rather than pass through the coil of greater resistance. This prevented voltage from building up in the coil which was a very important feature to Newman's circuit. This constitutes a short and an error whenever shorts are encountered where they don't belong.

*https://archive.org/details/TheEnergyMachineOfJosephNewman8thEdition/pa

His circuit was never electrically tested – only theirs was. This nullified their tests.

Mechanical testing is a different matter. A mechanical load test doesn't infringe upon the electrical resonance often required of an overunity circuit. It can only infringe upon the mechanical resonance of an overunity device if there are any resonances of a mechanical variety required of that device.

The Aether is a Mathematical Fiction – MP3

Do you believe in flat earth? – Quora

Think about the consequences of what I've presented.

Whenever two lines of dielectric force cross in space, the illusion of matter is spawned.

What dimension is a crossing of two uni-dimensional lines of whatever?

Two, right?

So, space – from an energetic point of view (what other point of view is there?) – dictates a flatness to itself. If space is flat, then how could we claim that anything else is flat? What would be our reference for distinguishing a difference if everything is of the same dimension?

But, if I'm wrong in a minor detail...

If the formation of illusory matter can encompass more than the minimum of merely two lines of dielectric force, then whatever limits this multiplicity of crisscrossing lines of dielectric force (if there is a limit at all), then *that* is the limit to the dimensionality of space.

Thus, to answer your question is to not bother since its answer will be predicated, firstly and primarily and exclusively, on whatever is the answer to this question which I pose to myself as a consequence of yours.

Since I don't know about this detail, then I can't possibly answer yours.

At least I've answered the initial question concerning seeing light in space.

I realize that growth of awareness is incremental at best and I will have to step aside and be patient that all of these questions, and more, will be answered in the fullness of time by someone else.

Peace. And, thanks for asking.

Preventing Saturation – among either Capacitors or Inductors – Prevents a Run-Away Condition (resulting from Transient Surges)

We want a transient to surge indefinitely to get continuous production of freeenergy. Yet by their very nature, surges are meant to be a transient phenomenon or else self-destruction of their hosting circuit will be the result.

It's possible to prevent a transient surge from getting out-of-hand by controlling either capacitors or inductors in a novel way. Yet, in both instances, we'll be preventing their saturation.

In the case of capacitors, we'll be suppressing their dielectric material from becoming saturated with electrostatic charge.

Or in the case of inductors, we'll be suppressing their magnetizable core material from becoming saturated with magnetic charge.

In a free-energy circuit, we only need to do one or the other to control a surge. We don't need to do both. And, I suspect, we may create an inherent contradiction if we do both, for <u>each is the complete denial of the other</u>. Ergo, each is the direct opposite of the other. Hence, each is the reaction to, and the mirrored reflection of, the actions of the other.

Preventing saturation among either a pivotal capacitor or inductor will make my free-energy motor-design practical. This will produce an outpouring of overunity which is incapable of being suppressed by a load, or a dynamic load, which many resonant free-energy devices are vulnerable to (just ask the ghost of John Ernst Worrell Keely). And it will be able to rotate a motor shaft (*best of all!*). And this method – which I am about to share with you – is inclusive of the two electrical components which Eric P. Dollard has claimed are all that are necessary to synthesize or decompose electricity from, or return it back into, its constituent ingredients of time, magnetism (aka, the magnetic field surrounding a live wire) and dielectricity (the electric field surrounding a live wire). These two components, namely: the inductor and the capacitor, together replace the need for constructing Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter (aka, Wardenclyffe). Yet, both are prone to saturation. And it is this saturation which hampers the production of free-energy.

Take motors, for instance. Historically, overunity motors would often succeed

at synthesizing more energy exiting their system than it took to run them by suppressing their back EMF. It is a major mistake to overlook this simple ruleof-thumb, especially when it also applies to capacitors.

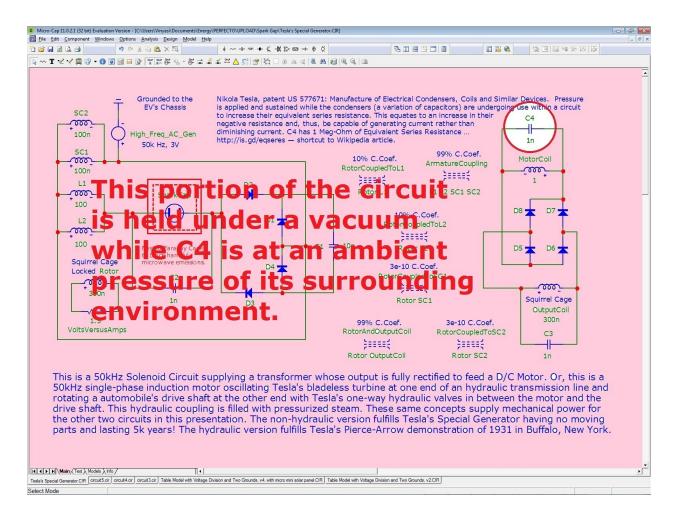
The analogous impediment within capacitors (prohibiting the production of free energy) is the saturation of their dielectric material with electrostatic charge.

Yet, both of these two unique, but similar, types of saturation can be prevented from occurring – each in their own unique way.

Let's take capacitors, for starters ...

Capacitors can be pressurized to prevent their saturation with dielectric force. And Tesla managed to get a patent for this procedure (although the patent, <u>US # 577671</u>, merely claims the use of pressure during their formation; not during their use). Simulators are able to emulate this by allowing for the increase of their equivalent series resistance. Unlike limits imposed upon entering values for mutual inductance among coils (known as their coupling coefficient) beyond that of positive or negative unity (in order to adhere to conventional applications of electrodynamic theory), there is nothing to prevent the entering of, what may appear to be, a ridiculously high value for a capacitor's series resistance during its simulation. See, <u>http://is.gd/eqseres</u> at Wikipedia.

An alternative to pressurizing capacitors is the depressurization of all the other components of the circuit by placing them within a vacuum tube while the capacitor, in question, is located outside the vacuum tube or embedded in the glass shell of that tube.



Inductors can have the magnetizable cores of their largest coils magnetically coupled to a much larger ferromagnetizable mass to prevent their magnetic saturation and resultant back EMF if this exterior mass is large enough to adequately export (by way of diffusion) the magnetic charge inside the coil's core. Every single phase, induction motor is usually a motorized variation of a passive transformer in the sense that this motor may also possess a pair of starter coils who share the same magnetizable armature as the main motor coils. These smaller, starter coils will exhibit a rise in their coupling coefficient (linking them to the larger main coil/s of the motor way beyond unity) if the magnetizable cores of the much larger motor coils are (strongly) magnetically coupled to a massive (iron) structure, such as the chassis of the Pierce-Arrow from 1931 (allegedly used by Tesla during his demonstration in Buffalo, New York), or else magnetically coupled to the hull of a WWII Elektroboote retrofitted to accept Tesla's Special Generator. *By the way, Wernher von Braun was coached by* Tesla immediately prior to the war – between the years of 1936 and 1938 – on how to do this along with Tesla's knowledge of the neutron bomb – tested by Rommel in the deserts of Libya, plus Tesla's anti-gravity technology invented –

but never patented – in the 1890s.} William Lyne is the <u>sole source</u> we have for this technique of preventing magnetic coil-core saturation concerning Tesla's Special Generator when applied to the hull of a Nazi Elektroboote. It has never been tested, otherwise.

I'm just following this logic, when applied to both components, to draw analogous conclusions despite their speculative (and inconclusive) nature (by conventional standards of collective ignorance).

For all I know, I may be spot on!

mathematical relationship which is the dominant source for energetic relationships across the cosmos, namely: capacitive reactance, aka. merely one of two varieties of radiant energy. Thus, is born the Flat Earth societies whose sole existence is the aforementioned salient feature of the cosmos.

For all things in operation are largely electrically definable. The nuclear physicist, and the quantum physicist, are the minor consequences to electrodynamics.

Physics has politicized electrodynamics by placing the latter under the auspices of the former. Yet, the opposite condition is the case: physics could not exist except as a consequence to electrodynamics.

Let's take chemical explosions, for instance ...

The chemistry of every explosive bomb can be translated into a series of electrical events. Remove the chemistry, keep the electricity, and it will be possible to induce an explosion to the exact same specifications as its chemical analog with the same resulting explosive force.

I hold that the atom is a fiction born of the cross-interference of two lines of dielectric force. Around this intersection circulates an electromagnetic ring which has the ability to radiate at close range, only. Mass and gravity are also short range influences. Only the dielectric lines of force are infinite since they don't have to travel. They are merely differences in voltage between two points across empty space. Yet, it is the capacitance of empty space which makes electrostatic communication possible far faster than the speed of light could possibly catch up to match.

In fact, I further hold that this fictional mass is born of taking the mathematical square of both sides of the following equation ...

The dielectric force equals magnetism times a number which just happens to be the speed of light.

Square both sides, and we get ...

- 1. The dielectric becomes energy.
- 2. Magnetism becomes mass.
- 3. And, the speed of light numeric value gets squared.

So, all energy — even mechanical energy — is ultimately sourced from the dielectric, aka capacitive reactance.

We take the square because we are crossing two dielectric lines of force to

create matter. Thus, is born the mathematical fiction of a flat universe, and a flat Earth, etc.

The dielectric force of capacitance is a uni-dimensional relationship between two poles/terminals of voltage. Yet, matter can only exist as a two dimensional mathematical relationship occurring between two uni-dimensional dielectric lines of force becoming entwined.

This interaction of two dielectric lines of force I liken to how we tie a string around a package ...

We begin by bending a string around one face of a box shaped package. Then, we cross the two ends of our string on the opposite side of our package. When we cross these two ends, we give each of them a quarter turn to proceed across the other two sides of our package which we haven't yet covered with string to meet up back at the beginning side and can then tie it off.

It is this quarter turn which may be how matter gets created?

It is not enough for two lines of dielectric forces to come close enough together to almost cross. They have to also want to sling-shot past one another not unlike the mathematics of hypothetically sling-shotting an imaginary Voyager satellite around the Sun to give it extra momentum to leave our solar system.

We can travel through space if we want to waste the energy to do so. But this doesn't mean that electrostatic forces have to. Why should they be so dumb?

Tesla was really big on efficiency. Why shouldn't creation also be efficient at the microscopic level of electrical forces?

So, if the Moon walk never happened, I would NOT be surprised.

Fictional Aether? Or, Fictional Self? Which is Real?

My Youtube: Your title says the Aether is a mathematical fiction.

Are you suggesting it is a fiction? Tesla said differently on several occasions and illustrated Aether by name and use in several patents. Who should we believe? Suggest you and your viewers download and read <u>Secrets of the Cold</u> war <u>Technology</u>, by Gerry Vassilatos and read chapter one very carefully. – {Mirrored: <u>here to read and download</u>. Also, mirrored: <u>here to read</u> versus download it from here.}

Now that I have your attention ...

The aether is cosmologically a mathematical result born of what we see and measure despite its electrostatics is the first cause. All electromagnetic radiations comprising the entire spectrum, and mass, gravity, flat Earth societies, are cosmologically spawned from this mathematical resultant born of empty space and any two voltage differences no matter what distance lies between them.

Does it sound like I'm contradicting myself when I say that a cosmological mathematical resultant/fiction is the parent to all other forces of nature? Yes!

For all of these other forces we can see and measure yet are illusory in that they cannot cause anything to come into being.

Yet, the aether causes all of it. And, seemingly: contradictorally, the aether mathematically results into complex numbers from the real numbers.

This is vaguely similar to the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, but gets worse: we who call ourselves the observers are also not the first cause. We are the result born of this aether since the mass of our bodies couldn't exist without the aether causing our mass to come into being by crossing two dielectric lines of force in empty space.

So, it's largely a question of perspective. We can't believe that the square root of negative one is the parent to negative one. We feel compelled to call the former an imaginary number born of performing an impossible mathematical function of taking the square root of negative one. Yet, we easily may square this imaginary number to achieve a real number and enumerate it as the negative value of a very real number one.

So, couldn't it be said that - somehow or another - imaginary numbers come

into being, first before all else, and then can easily be squared to produce real numbers?

We can't imagine the aether being the progenitor to all energies. So, we call it counter-spatial (courtesy of Eric Dollard) while at the same time relegating space as our perceptual point of reference. Yet, we have it totally backwards!

This is the dilemma facing physics: we are the fiction. We are the Maya. And that which we cannot measure, but merely infer via our mathematical oddity, of imaginary and complex numbers, is reality.

In the Vedas, it is similar ...

The three gunas are the first cause, yet they cannot be seen. They are: sattwa, rajas, and tamas, also known as purity, maintenance, and destruction.

Their blends result into the three doshas of vata, pitta and kapha also metaphorically known as: snake, frog and swan. These doshas make up our body and senses. It is these doshas which are illusory being that they are merely the result born of their parental causative gunas. Without the three gunas, these doshas could not exist.

Yet, we cannot see the gunas. They may merely be inferred. It is the doshas we can see since we may take a persons pulse (using our hands plus a special technique taught by Ayurvedic medicine which is largely intuitive and looks for these three metaphorically, psychological inner-impressions of snake, frog and swan within the patient's pulse) to diagnose any imbalances to the doshas which may exist in that person's physiology.

It is very appropriate that Plato called us: "Shadow people living in a shadow world". We are shadows, he said, cast upon the wall of perception in our mind. The light which casts this shadow is real. The shadows are not real.

The aether is this light. We and all of matter and all other energies are not real. But we'll never know this spiritual twist to our illusory physical existence so long as we seek physical answers to what is largely a non-physical situation. In other words, until we correctly phrase our questions, we'll never understand the answer waiting for us right in front of our noses.

So, I begin my quest to impart knowledge by throwing smoke in your eyes and by turning our preferred orientation upside down and inside out.

I didn't lie. We already lie to ourselves.

The truth is found by negation of whatever we take to be real.

As the Brahma sutras, among the Vedic literatures, proclaims: reality is not this, not that.....a long litany of what reality is not. Only after this list is exhausted may we begin to suspect what reality is.

Truth discovered by way of innumerable contradictions.

So, you're right by catching me with my proverbial pants down. Oops!



The Five Elements Render a Nice Hierarchy to the Manifestation of the Cosmos

<u>Charlie Lutes</u> used to say that this spiritual knowledge is best – not kept secret, yet – not advertised on every street corner!

There's a lot of similarities between what I'm presenting and traditional knowledge on the topic of Cosmological manifestation. Compare what I'm saying versus what Eastern wisdom has to say about the Sanskrit term for "life force", also known as: the whole range of vibratory consciousness or: prana. Also similar is what Western esoterica has to say about the analogous five elements.

Warning: I don't intend to confuse you, but I'm going to use the term of 'aether' to mean something other than what traditional nomenclature has usually defined it at the links within the prior paragraph.

- 1. Akasha: Absolute Pure Consciousness; fully enlightened soul; access to the "akashic records" wherein is recorded every single action of everything in Creation; Transcendental and without equivocation.
- 2. the **Eternal Moment** of the "NOW": a dimensionless point (of zero dimensions) locating the spiritual heart of everything in Creation; the life-force before it materializes as a creature's breath.
- 3. the **Aether**: uni-dimensional, bidirectional time-line of past, present, and future; dielectric line of force; electrostatics; <u>capacitive reactance</u>; heavenly abode of the astral plane wherein all Earthly dreams are satisfied.

- 4. planar, ie. two dimensional, **antakaranah**: a Sanskrit term indicating a bridge between physicality and the astral plane of heaven; flat Earth society; vital force which animates all living creatures and vacates them upon their death; the ghost in the cemetery which "hangs out" near its associated corpse and degrades itself at the same rate as the degradation rate of the physical corpse.
- 5. three dimensional **physicality**: matter, mass, gravity, inertia, electromagnetic radiation and its associated spectrum (X-rays, light, heat, microwaves, radio waves, etc).

These four elements of manifestation, plus their fifth transcendental element, are metaphorically similar to the <u>pyramidal shapes</u> occurring in <u>various places</u> <u>around the world</u>.

