

Radiant Energy: Tying it all together

by Tom Swift

Audience

This document is primarily intended for an audience of researchers in the overunity field, hobbyists and engineers who have spent significant time learning, reading, and experimenting. To most of these, the terms I use will be generally familiar and as such I will not take the time to define everything or give complete historical background. At a minimum, I recommend that the reader familiarise himself with:

Patrick Kelly's document regarding overunity systems (www.free-energy-info.com)

Tom Bearden/John Bedini's "Energy from the Vacuum" (www.cheniere.org)

Introduction

Like yourself, I have been engaged in the quest to find the magical "free energy", like the mythical pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, or the seven cities of gold. It is a siren song, an idea that once taken up cannot be put down and has the potential to consume your whole life. For me, it has irrevocably altered the course of my own life and cost me more than can be easily expressed in time, money, and hardship. Although my quest is not over yet, I believe that I am sufficiently close to the pot of gold now that it behooves me to share what I know at this point. My goal is the betterment of humanity, not personal gain. Researchers in this field will know well the all-too-familiar story of an inventor who achieves a breakthrough of stunning proportions, refuses to divulge its secrets, is never able to successfully market it or convince the experts, and finally dies taking the secret to his grave with him. The only way to prevent this sad story from repeating itself yet again is information sharing, and unfortunately it just isn't possible to simultaneously give away the secrets and also get rich selling them. Someone has to "take one for the team", and devote much of their life to understanding this breakthrough technology, and then give it away. That someone is me. Humanity is at a crossroads at the current time, and our future depends on whether we can successfully transition from a culture of waste and conflict to one of sustainability and cooperation. I am grateful and humbled to have had a part to play in this transition.

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Also, I want to include a caveat: although I feel that understand much more now than I did previously, I certainly do not understand everything, and it is quite likely that I am wrong in some areas. Nothing herein is to be taken as gospel but must be subject to experimental verification. Please do your own experiments and form your own opinions, and publish them accordingly so we can all be wiser.

What radiant energy actually is

Radiant energy is electricity with an unbalanced scalar component. Conventional electricity has two scalar components, but they are equal and opposite as a phase-conjugate wavepair or wavepairs. When the scalar components are no longer equal and opposite but unbalanced, the resulting "electricity" takes on an entirely different character. This has been called by many names such as radiant energy, cold electricity, and scalar energy. They all mean essentially the same thing. Radiant energy is to conventional electromagnetism somewhat as the imaginary numbers are to the real numbers. It is quite evident, here in the twenty-first century, that "conventional" electromagnetic theory, both classical and quantum electrodynamics, does an excellent job of describing almost all observed phenomena and is highly useful and accurate for engineering the array of advanced electronic devices we enjoy in our daily lives. However, this is not the end of the story. Tesla frequently found himself at odds with the academic establishment of his day because he observed first-hand, with his own eyes, results in his laboratory that seemed to be different to those which theory would predict. How can both be right?

In a mathematical sense, one can do arithmetic with the real numbers and they work exactly as described. Or one can add the imaginary numbers and do arithmetic with the set of complex numbers, and again this works exactly as described, but the two sets are not the same and indeed behave quite differently. They are also related in that $i^2 = -1$, a combination of two pure imaginary numbers yields a real number. There is no corresponding symmetry whereby a combination of two real numbers yields an imaginary component, so here the analogy breaks down.

Generally speaking, radiant effects are produced from conventional electromagnetic fields in opposition: things like bucking coils. Just as $i^2 = -1$, two electromagnetic fields interfering give not zero, but a zero EM component and a non-zero scalar component. Likewise, two scalar fields interfering give not zero, but a zero scalar component and a non-zero EM component. Read Bearden's "Fer de Lance" for much more about scalar interferometers. A pure scalar wave can perhaps be thought of as a quantum superposition of two equal and opposite EM waves. Their magnitudes cancel, yet something important remains. Bedini and others have demonstrated the reality of this.

In fact, for the best introduction to scalar fields and longitudinal waves, I suggest you read Bearden. ALL of Bearden. Some important things to understand are that the "principle of superposition", whereby multiple waves in a system can be treated each separately, only applies to a linear system. As Bearden writes at length, we know from relativity that spacetime is curved, and is not a linear system. So because of this, it is erroneous to look at all of the voltages and currents happening in a circuit separately. As Don Smith showed, effects are possible which can be extremely useful.

What voltage actually is

As Bearden often mentions, key papers by Whittaker in 1903 and 1904 break down the normal classical description of an electromagnetic field into a superposition of two scalar potentials. These come in a phase conjugate pair: one moves outward and forward in time, the other moves inward and backward in time. As this new discipline of scalar electrodynamics comes into focus, it is becoming increasingly clear (at least to me) that a number of classical and even quantum notions will have to be revised. One of these notions is time. According to quantum theory, the universe preserves CPT symmetry, the product of charge, parity, and time. In other words, an electron moving to the left forward in time is indistinguishable from a positron moving to the right, backwards in time. So when a dipole is created, it is as if both time-forward and time-reversed components propagate out from that event. In other words, it is almost as if causality-time is completely different from duration-time, if that makes any sense at all.

So now we know that voltage itself is composed of subcomponents which are more fundamental, the scalar potentials and the longitudinal waves in them. This is what opens up the door to overunity, because power equals volts times amps is true in a strict sense, but we can now take apart "volts" into scalar potentials that do not need to preserve this relationship, and then reassemble the amps in the circuit with a much larger effective potential. This is exactly what the Don Smith device does.

Don Smith discovered that the means to do this is simple: the ordinary capacitor does it. Think of a capacitor not as a two-terminal device but a three-terminal device: the two ordinary terminals and the case itself connected to the potential of the space around it. It is highly instructive to the experimenter to take an oscilloscope probe and move it around in the vicinity of an operating circuit, particularly one with high frequencies or sharp transients, and high voltage. With a tabletop device such as a slayer exciter it can be easily seen that capacitive coupling even through the very tiny capacitance of the space between the probe and the circuit is sufficient to induce significant voltages. At distances of a few inches from the coil it can easily measure hundreds of volts.

Now that we have a region of space where the potential is oscillating with an AC voltage of thousands of volts, all that is necessary is to put a capacitor in this space. One of the reasons why the Don Smith device is so compact is so that the capacitors can be physically close to the operating Tesla coil section. Along with the capacitor being located in a region of space "connected to the third terminal", it is necessary for a current pulse to arrive at the capacitor while the outer case is at a high potential. Here is where another whole section of classical and quantum theory will have to be revised. What happens is that the charge entering the capacitor during this interval takes on a scalar signature, a *characteristic*, equal to the voltage in the surrounding environment. This is what Don meant by

“making a magnetic copy.” This is a complete misnomer and is highly misleading. It has nothing whatsoever to do with magnetism or conventional physics. The real situation as proven by the Don Smith device and other real overunity devices is that somehow, in contravention of conventional theory that all electrons are the same, the electrons entering the capacitor during this time become different. Is this a form of quantum entanglement? I don't claim to know, perhaps future experiments by more qualified physicists will make this clear.

The usual water-flow analogy of a capacitor is something like a water tower: an accumulator that stores or releases current flow according to whether the potential on it exceeds the stored potential. To understand the Don Smith effect, imagine that somehow for a water tower, the water entering the tower gets colored according to the color of the water tower. Somehow it acquires something else in the process of entering. It's still water but the *conditions around it* matter. When the water (the charge, for the capacitor analogy) is released again then it has this extra something. It's something like a flavor, a color, or a taint.

Since we know that normal “voltage” is a superposition of two balanced scalar potentials, we now have a capacitor that is charged, but it's charged with an *unbalanced* scalar potential. This is the so-called “radiant charge” often referred to by overunity researchers. It still has a measurable voltage in the conventional sense, and measurable charge in the conventional sense, but there is something *else*, something *different*. Normal meters are only capable of seeing the symmetric picture, when the scalar potentials are equal and opposite in a phase-conjugate sense. Any unbalanced scalar potential doesn't register, but many experimenters are quite familiar with unusual happenings and test equipment destroyed by something they can't measure. This is why.

I call this extra unbalanced something, the *characteristic*. The reason I chose this is that first of all, it's descriptive. The “electrons”, or whatever they really are, take on the characteristic of the space around the capacitance. Second, it is apparent from other researchers in related fields, such as the Hieronymous “eloptic” radiation, that this characteristic can take on a more complicated nature than just a DC potential. It can apparently be chemical, and even biological (for instance, the John Cejka Bio-Harmonic device). The characteristic can be superimposed and carried along with ordinary electrical current, and as researchers such as Don Smith and John Bedini have shown, it can be stored in batteries and capacitors. It is also possible to have a pure scalar wave with no balanced conventional component at all, but the convenience of being able to manipulate this type of energy along with “electrons” in conventional analog electronic circuits can hardly be overstated.

So we have now arrived at the position that we really don't know what an electron actually is at all. Don Smith described it as a pair, a “voltage electron” and a “current electron” that can be split apart. Eric Dollard has said that only Philo Farnsworth actually knew what the electron is. It is abundantly clear that the conventional view is quite incorrect, or at least it is only the tip of the iceberg in terms of what is really happening. It is like the real part of a complex number. Remember, you can do arithmetic on the real part only and still have correct answers. But now it is clear from many years of research by many researchers into the unconventional, that you can do this type of “complex arithmetic” with normal “electrons” in regular circuits, and the scalar characteristic part rides along and is amplified, even transmitted, right along with the conventional current.

Tesla first observed this effect and set out to understand and manipulate it. Remember, all it takes to produce a radiant effect is a capacitive coupling of a current from a region of non-zero voltage. For small voltages the effects will be very small, which is why they are normally missed. Take the instance of a conductor of an early high-voltage DC power transmission system, at the instant when the switch is closed. The fast risetime causes the potential in the space around the conductor to be very far from zero, at least very briefly, and any surrounding conductor will receive a small amount of charge by capacitive coupling. This charge will thus carry a radiant component, which is usually harmless and normally not noticed at all. Tesla's experiments in this regard led him to develop the Tesla coil, which as Eric Dollard has demonstrated, is not really a device for boosting conventional voltage to very high levels at all. It's primary purpose by Tesla was to amplify the radiant component. Think about the capacitance between neighboring turns of the Tesla coil secondary. There is capacitive coupling happening between the turns, and at the point in the oscillation waveform when the voltage is high, this coupling will carry a radiant component because of the high ambient voltage in the parasitic capacitor between the turns. As the wave rises up the coil, the radiant characteristic will grow more and more along with the voltage. Yes, there is certainly conventional voltage and current happening too in the ways that should be familiar to every experimenter, but Tesla was well aware of the radiant component and found a way to maximise it.

Don's primary contribution was not that he discovered Tesla's "radiant energy" all over again, far from it. Don's primary contribution was the one that is not seen on his schematics: how to turn unbalanced electricity, with a strong superimposed scalar characteristic, back into ordinary power in a way that doesn't conserve energy in the conventional sense. This is accomplished in the output transformer, the item that is mentioned briefly but never shown.

Have you ever considered what exactly would happen in a transformer if Lenz's law didn't exist? Obviously, any transformer would be an overunity device. As Bearden makes abundantly clear, the source dipole and its broken symmetry with the active vacuum is the actual source of all electromagnetic energy. One could draw unlimited amounts of power from the secondary, at least until material limits either within the core material or windings were reached (more on this later). But what else would happen? It seems likely and believable that such a large-scale negentropic process would cause other side effects, such as the transformer getting cold. In addition, because in some sense negative entropy is much like time reversal, time (that is, "duration time", not "causality time") could slow down, stop, or perhaps even reverse in this region. If the transformer core had radioactive material in it, one might observe its decay rate, for instance. It is also quite possible that other external interactions like gravity could see alterations or reversals due to the negentropy/time reversal effect at work.

Now, how much of this sounds familiar to researchers in overunity? Many inventors claim to have devices that run cold, and some lose weight or even levitate. It has been said that both Floyd Sweet and Searl had devices that levitated. Certainly the few who claim to have successfully reproduced the Don Smith device admit that the output transformer undergoes "extreme temperature variations".

Here is Don's contribution: the scalar characteristic does not appear to be subject to Lenz's law, or at least not in the usual sense. When one puts current into the primary of a transformer, but the current contains a DC scalar characteristic, the Lenz's law reflection of the primary current in the secondary creates a situation with two scalar potentials running opposite to each other, which is the definition of voltage. Or perhaps current in this case, because it's the two magnetic fields interfering, magnetic fields which apparently also contain a "magno-scalar?" characteristic because they come from a current of electrons with a nonzero scalar characteristic. At any rate, the result is very much like the case as if Lenz's law didn't exist: massive overunity is obtained, together with some side effects such that the transformer runs cold and loses weight. I suspect a time-slowness or even reversing effect could be happening as well but I have no way to measure this. The transformer becomes a scalar interferometer in the Bearden sense.

At this point let me begin to connect the dots with other researchers and their devices. Most readers will be familiar with Ed Gray's "cold electricity". Gray mentioned that he had "split the positive," in some sense. I think this was in the literal sense. If you charge a capacitor with high voltage pulses, one terminal grounded and the other connected to the high voltage source through a diode, all that's necessary to make this arrangement produce radiant charge is to "split the positive" and attach the high voltage lead also to the case of the capacitor. In Don's "commercial model" he didn't bother to do this, or at least to show it explicitly: at a high enough input voltage even floating the outside case of the capacitor would likely produce some effect. Much work has been done by many experimenters on the CSET tube, and it should now be evident that this itself is not responsible for the overunity magic. It's the radiant charge in the capacitor, and how he likely attained it. In this way any magnetic device attached to the output would be Lenz's law free, and run cold with very high COP overunity, much as Don Smith's device. The only real difference is that Don used a transformer and Ed used a motor. It should be simple to use a Don Smith device with an AC induction motor in this way. Just use a run capacitor sized to match the motor winding inductance to give 50 or 60 Hz resonance (to increase power factor and reduce the amount of hot electric power required to run it). The overunity effect will manifest because of induction between the motor coils and the induced currents in the rotor.

This is essentially the same process used to run anything with a Don Smith device. It works to power an inverter if you can get the voltage down to 12/24/48 volts. Within every inverter is a DC-DC switching power supply containing a high-frequency inverter and a small transformer (some units use a 60 Hz inverter and a big 60 Hz transformer). Either way, all you have to do is supply enough watts of conventional "hot" electricity to run the switching and control logic of the inverter. On a small inverter, this might be less than an amp at 12 volts. If the scalar unbalanced "cold" electric component is significant, the overunity effect will manifest in the transformer of the inverter, which will run cold and display the other negentropic effects. It should be noted that the power available is not truly unlimited. Without Lenz's law to limit the secondary current and heating due to core and copper loss in the transformer no

longer a factor, the normal ratings of a transformer can be greatly exceeded but eventually other problems will happen. Magnetic saturation of the core material will happen at currents exceeding the rating and although overunity power can continue to be drawn, eventually other strange effects will manifest, such as "cold melting", also known as the Hutchison effect.

The Hutchison effect can best be explained with a riddle: what happens when you melt something with cold heat? Most readers will be familiar with induction heating. The transformer of a device drawing overunity power is essentially the workpiece in an induction heater. If the frequency and currents are such that the saturation is low and "core loss" (if it were occurring, since we're talking overunity here) is low, everything will work ok, but because of the overunity vastly more power can be drawn from a device than it could normally handle, thus making the transformer core itself draw overunity power ("cold heat") to overcome "core losses" then eventually it will "cold melt". What happens at a molecular level in this case I can only speculate.

Other applications of similar technology can now be easily explained as well. Let's take the case of Ed Leedskalnin, who according to rumour was able to float large blocks of stone by cancelling out gravity somehow. Apparently Ed's generator used the magnetic method instead of the electric method of Don Smith and Ed Gray. Somehow he used the oppositely wound coils to produce a current with superimposed scalar component, which at that point is essentially identical to what flows through the output transformer of a Don Smith device. Note that Floyd Sweet also used the opposite coil method to produce scalar unbalanced electricity, with the output transformer also in the same device as one neat small package, excellent overunity engineering! Anyhow, back to Ed Leedskalnin. If you take this current and throw one or several turns of a cable around a big rock, and then a few turns of another cable around the same rock, you have created a transformer of which the rock is the core material. This would only be a good idea if you use a non-conductive type of rock. If the rock or object was conductive, the previously-mentioned cold melting effect would happen due to eddy currents. Now it should be obvious how Ed produced antigravity on the stones: he ran the other motor using the overunity power generated through this rock transformer. He would vary the load on the motor to control the amount of antigravity produced. As Floyd Sweet noted, apparently the antigravity effect is linear with the power output and can reach levels enough to levitate.

Other experimenters, knowingly or unknowingly, have certainly been producing and using radiant effects. Amateur experimenters have tried to reproduce Townsend Brown's famous "gravitators" without success. Much agonising has been done over materials and methods. I would suggest (but have not personally experimented) that essentially, any parallel plate capacitor charged with a strong scalar component should produce the electrogravitic effect. In a tubular construction capacitor such as might be used in a Don Smith device, the electrogravitic effect would be present but not easy to observe since the gravity force vectors would be mostly internal to the device and also radial in direction. The resulting forces on the capacitor probably also limit the total amount of radiant/scalar component that can be stored before mechanical damage will result, and could in fact be hazardous to an unsuspecting experimenter. Batteries can also take a radiant charge (per Bedini and Don Smith) and could also be damaged or destroyed by excessive internal electrogravitic forces, resulting in an uncontrolled release of battery acid and/or high-velocity bits of battery.

In closing, so much experimental work needs to be done to verify all of my speculations that it's difficult to even know where to start. Also, for the theorists and students of physics as taught in schools, a new era has just begun. Yet again, as is so often the case through the whole history of scientific progress, the things we thought we knew have been proven either outright wrong, or at best part a smaller part of a larger picture. Much work by many people needs to happen before we have a thorough understanding of the new world we now find ourselves in. What is clear is that a new day is dawning for humanity, where these technologies that hold so much promise for ending human suffering can finally be made available, freely to all.

I have built many, many configurations on the bench while investigating these phenomena. Hundreds, possibly thousands. For the last two years or so I have been stuck at the point where my circuits "worked", in the sense that everything resonated and operated properly, but no magic overunity. I finally had one "successful" test, that seemed to be producing more output power than it should, but using light bulbs as a load it's quite difficult to accurately measure power. It definitely could have been just inductive power transfer since it wasn't massive overunity gain as would be expected from the Don Smith device.

My goal has been not just to replicate the device from plans but to really understand the physics at work. I am definitely still working and don't have a complete device yet, but as you can tell from the document, I believe I am

well on the way and it is only a matter of time now. The main difficulty is in the low efficiency of the power transfer, converting hot watts in to enough cold watts out to run anything useful. I have been using the Royer oscillator configuration from Don's schematic and it seems to be quite power inefficient. Next I will go back to higher output voltages from the resonant circuit and use a spark gap to fire the output transformer and hope to see overunity from this configuration. I also think one of Don's secrets was to use a radiantly charged battery at the input, and the wireless "1/4 wave wire" feedback would also continually radiantly charge it. This would cause even the high voltage module to produce some overunity, then more gain in the resonant stage, then yet more in the output transformer. I am currently radiantly charging a gel cell using a slayer exciter so I can test this theory as well. Marc Belanger has replicated this wireless charging and has a YouTube video documenting it, if it hasn't been taken down. Marc was very active and seemed to be making very good progress and then all of a sudden went quiet, I'm not sure what happened there.

In my case I can't really claim to be the original inventor of anything, I am merely painstakingly reconstructing the clues that Don Smith and a few others left us, leaving no stone unturned in trying to pin down exactly how the overunity effect manifests and can be controlled. I believe I understand the theoretical part now and I wanted to share it so others can also make more progress with their replication attempts. There's still a fair amount of engineering and bench work to make the darn thing operate even knowing the principles. Once I arrive at a working configuration it is my plan to produce a "reference design" with enough information for replication and distribute it freely. That's when things will get very interesting....

Yes, I was able to find "Salty Citrus" video recently. It's also more or less the standard Don Smith configuration, if I recall he had either four or eight large output capacitors but no output transformer, just the light bulbs. Much greater overunity should be available from a transformer output due to the reduced Lenz's law from the cold electricity.

A large part of my study has been trying to identify the common threads between all of Don's devices. What are the necessary and sufficient pieces of the equation? Also many other people like Kapadnadze, Akula, and Zilano that seemed credible when claiming a working device. The answer is really just an oscillating high voltage source and a capacitor or battery acting like an antenna as shown in Don's "Resonant Energy Methods" with the plasma tube sticking through the flat plate capacitor. The standard Don type device with the coils is just a clever arrangement of making sure a current pulse of electrons arrives at the storage capacitor in phase with the voltage pulse of the Tesla coil electric field outside the capacitor to produce the unbalanced electricity as the electrons are stored. But Don also showed his "commercial model" with only a non-resonant high voltage transformer and a big capacitor. The magic happens in the capacitor. Unfortunately, most experimenters don't realise that they can use a resistive load to measure it at that point and see no overunity. What the unbalanced "cold" electricity does is reduce Lenz's law in magnetic devices it is used in, such as transformers or motors. This is why in the Bedini device you have to use two sets of batteries and keep swapping them, you get the gain as the cold electricity is run through the Bedini motor. Running an inverter from a Bedini charged battery would show an overunity gain, but just putting a load resistor across it wouldn't.

Don's device produces such extraordinary COP ratios by using three gain stages. Starting with a radiant charged battery, the "high voltage module" such as a flyback or Neon Sign Transformer will already operate overunity with reduced Lenz's law. Taking Bedini's devices as an example, the single-stage overunity gain at this point might be on the order of 10. Then the Tesla coil section will operate at another COP of 10, giving total COP of 100 at this point. Then the output transformer will operate at another COP of 10, giving 1000 total. Then many of the devices you might plug into the output themselves have motors or transformers, and would operate with additional COP even beyond this. A resistive load like a bank of light bulbs wouldn't have any more gain beyond the device itself, but a COP of 1000 is already plenty to run even big stuff from a small battery, and loop the output back to the battery. Since the output has a cold/radiant component, the battery gets charged with the radiant energy, allowing the cycle to start all over again.

The main reason the Don Smith device is so hard to replicate is that that there is so much going on that a schematic doesn't show. Even if the schematic itself is correct and complete, it won't show how close the capacitors need to be to the coil to get useful coupling. Don doesn't tell what the magic "1/4 wave" length for the battery wires needs to be to self-charge, if you do the math with a 30 kHz forced resonant frequency the wire would have to be insanely long, I think it doesn't actually depend on the wire length but the battery proximity. And Don never really explained the importance of the output transformer, which is necessary to see any really significant power gains.

I hope all this helps. My main goal immediately is to pass on what I have learned so far in case anything should

happen to me. I still believe I am closing in on a working high power device, one that should have kilowatts of output as Don showed and be capable of running a typical household. Once I achieve this I will document it completely so it can be replicated, and disseminate it in an open source format. The first version will probably be spark gap and thus noisy and maintenance prone, working toward an all solid state version like Kapadnadze's latest video. Based on my current knowledge, I don't think there's anything fundamentally necessary or essential about the spark itself, it's just a convenient way of oscillating a Tesla coil.