

7-20-84

The 16 electromagnets housed in the craft body are the AC stator while the 32 ~~at~~ permanent magnets in the free turning ring are the armature; together, this stator and armature comprise a basic permanent magnet motor to drive the ring and this circuit is about 80% efficient.

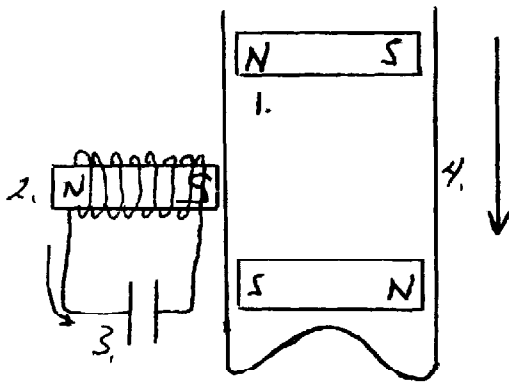


Fig 1.

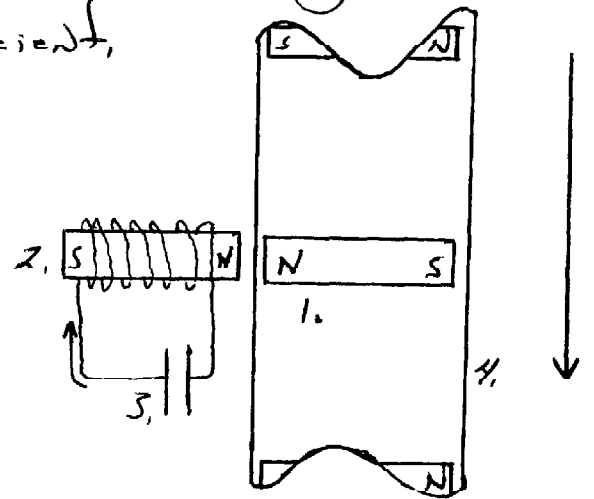


Fig 2.

Figures 1. & 2. illustrate the interaction between the stator (2 & 3) and the armature (ring 4 and magnets 1). We will concentrate on one electromagnet 2 while understanding this represents the action of all 16 ~~ele~~ electromagnets. The electromagnet 2 is also an inductive coil and is wired in series with a capacitor 3.

Principle One.

(2)

This inductive coil 2, is comprised of a core (either of MS laminations or Ferrite) and a coil winding. Assume the circuit of 2 & 3 contains no energy; then, as in Figure one; the motion of the ring 4 brings the permanent magnet 1, into the proximity of the coil assembly 2 which induces an opposing magnetic pole in the core of 2. The motion of the approaching magnet 1, varies the magnetic flux of the induction coil core which induces a voltage & current in the winding of 2 which stores this energy in the capacitor 3. Simply stated - the kinetic energy of the approaching magnet is stored ~~in~~ as potential energy in a capacitor via a magnetic transducer assembly.

Now in Fig. 2 we see the capacitor discharges which causes current to flow in the opposite direction, producing a magnetic pole of the same polarity as that of the inducing magnet. This action now acts

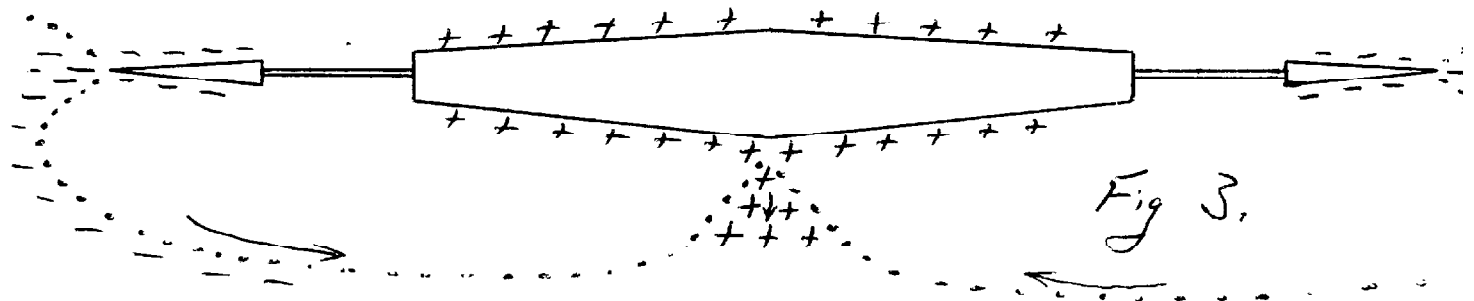
to repel the magnet 1. Or again simply stated; the potential energy of the capacitor is transformed into kinetic energy of the magnet via the magnet transducers, without friction - this process is 95% efficient.

Principle Two

The action of the rotating conductive ring with alternately oriented permanent magnets ionizes the air due to induced eddy currents from the alternating magnetic field.

Principle Three

The earth's magnetic field is the stator while the rotating ring is the armature of a homopolar gen. which produces an electron current toward the rim. This homopolar effect produces a polarity with the negative charge stored at the rim of the craft and a positive charge on the craft central body.



The homopolar generator is in itself about 95% efficient, however, it is a well known anomaly that homopolar generators require no net torque. The result is that the energy of the motorizing circuit (principle one) gets used twice so that the combined motor/generator circuit (of principle one and three) operates at an efficiency of 170%!

Fig. 3 shows the charge location/distribution on the craft. Note the separation of charge between the craft main body and its outer ring across the rotating ring. This separation of charge constitutes a capacitor and this capacitor electric field is perpendicular to the rotating ring. Also, the electric field is static while the motion of the moving ring provides a magnetic field of an alternating nature cutting through the electric field - giving rise ~~to~~ to high potential.

Principle Four  
Principle Five

The alternating magnetic field impressed upon a shorted turn (the craft's conductive outer skin) induces an eddy current electric field of high

intensity as depicted in Figure 4.

