Generation of Electrical Power from Absolute Vacuum by High Speed Rotation of Conducting Magnetic Cylinder

(Editor's note: The following patent application is for an "over-unity" electrical generation device. The patent applicant acknowledges the work of Adam Trombly and Joseph Kahn, of the ACME Energy Company in San Rafael, California, on a "Closed Path Homopolar Machine," and the critique of that work by Bruce DePalma, of Santa Barbara, California. **MAGNETS** *will feature the Trombly-Kahn work and critique in a later issue. At this time we believe the math represented in Paramahamsa Tewari's patent application speaks for itself, to those who understand math, and we are simply reprinting the application data for our reader's benefit.)*

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Abstract — Recent experiments performed for generation of electric power through a machine operating on new basic principles have shown that an output power greater than input can be generated. It is shown in this paper that the origin of additional power is from absolute vacuum which can be rotated to produce electric charge. The computation of energy in the rotating vacuum has been done with the use of new fundamental relationships on electron's charge and electron's rest-mass derived from electron structure in author's works [1] that discuss dynamics of vacuum and show interrelationships of space (absolute vacuum), energy and electron.

INTRODUCTION

It has been recently reported by Bruce De Palma [2] that in a new machine (electrical generator) measured output exceeds input by a factor of 4.92. As described in Fig. 1A, De Palma Trombly [3] machine is essentially a conducting cylindrical magnet rotated at high speed around the axis with magnetic field parallel to the axis. Since there is no relative motion between the magnetic field and the conducting cylinder, the appearance of dc voltage between the shaft and the periphery, and consequent generation of power cannot be due to Faraday's law of electro-magnetic induction.

In order to have an independent check on the above results, experiments have been carried out on a similar machine constructed by the author at Tarapore Atomic Power Station. The test results have shown an efficiency of the machine above 250%. The experimental results in which the output is larger than the input by a factor more than unity are in violation of the 'law of conservation of energy' unless it is shown theoretically that the additional power is generated in the interatomic space of the rotating cylinder and without the requirement of an equivalent input to the drive motor. A theoretical proof of generation of power from space in the above experiments is obtained in this paper with the use of new fundamental equations on electron's charge and electron's rest-mass derived in [1].