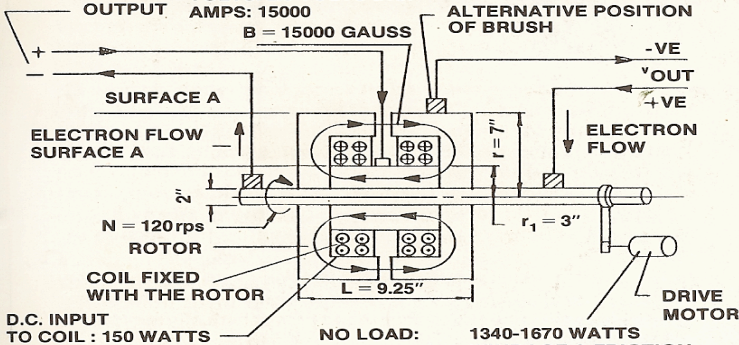


MACHINE INTERNAL RESISTANCE: 6-10 MICRO-OHMS

VOLTS: 2.9 VOLTS D.C.
AMPS: 15000

B = 15000 GAUSS



SPACE POWER GENERATOR (FIG. - 1A)

NO LOAD: 1340-1670 WATTS WINDAGE & FRICTION
LOADED: 10.8KW (9.3KW IS DRAG DUE TO CURRENT WITHDRAWAL)
OUTPUT: 43.7KW, (45.8KW MAX.)
POWER GAIN: 45.8KW/9.3KW = 4.92

FORMULATION

The central concept introduced in [1] is that space, rather than being an empty extension, is a nonmaterial and mobile entity which generates, with its irrotational vortex motion, 'velocity field' (VF), defined as the most fundamental universal field from which charge, mass and the associated electromagnetic and gravitational fields are produced. In Fig. 2A, an irrotational vortex of space and VF vector are shown. The non-material properties of space are continuity, incompressibility, nonviscosity and zero-mass.

The other postulate [1] is the limiting spin of space, defined as the ratio of the limiting speed of light (c) in absolute vacuum and the radius (r_e) of a spherical void created due to the breakdown of space (Fig. 2B) when spin reaches the limiting value [2]. The spherical void is a 'fieldless hole in space at the centre of electron. The electron structure, rather than being a point-charge, is an irrotational vortex of space around a central void.

Fundamental Equations on Electron's Charge and Mass.

Following fundamental equations derived from void-vortex structure of electron are relevant to the computation of rotational charge energy produced in the new machine.

REST-MASS OF ELEMENTAL DISC OF VOID,

DM = dv x SPEED OF CIRCULATING SPACE AT THE INTERFACE OF THE ELEMENT.

$$dm = (\pi_e^2 \sin^2 \theta r_e d\theta) w r_e \sin \theta$$

ELECTRONIC REST-MASS,

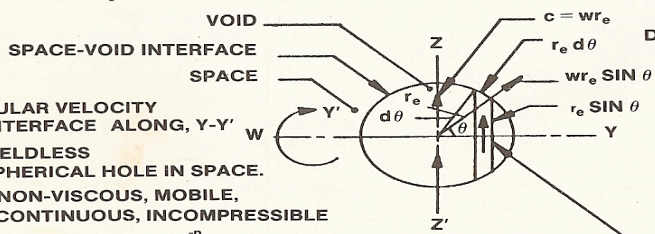
$$m_e = \int_0^\pi \pi n c r_e^3 \sin^3 \theta d\theta = (4\pi/3) r_e^3 e$$

DIMENSIONS OF m_e = LENGTH³/TIME

VOID: FIELDLESS SPHERICAL HOLE IN SPACE.

SPACE: NON-VISCOUS, MOBILE, CONTINUOUS, INCOMPRESSIBLE

VOID-RADIUS r_e ≈ 10⁻¹¹ CM



Refer Fig. 2B which shows spin of space at void-space interface. At the elemental surface, tangential velocity of space is w r_e sin θ, which increases to its limiting value c at the dimetrical section of the interface. The basic definitions for electron's charge, rest-mass and dielectric constant for vacuum are:

$$q_e = (\pi/4) (4\pi r_e^2 c) \quad (1)$$

where

q_e is the electron's charge

r_e is the radius of spherical void

c is the light speed in vacuum

Hence, it follows that the dimensions of q_e are:

$$q_e = L^3/T \quad (2)$$

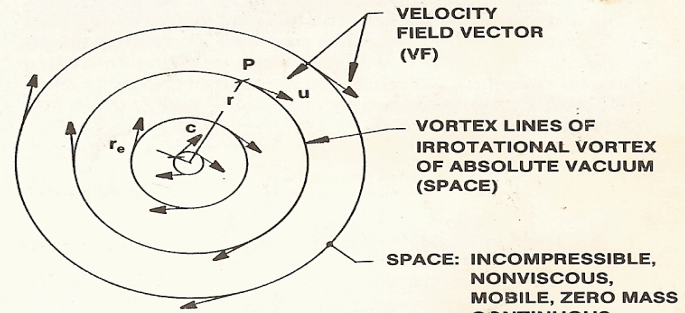
$$m_e = (4\pi/3) r_e^3 c \quad (3)$$

where

m_e is the electron's rest-mass.

Hence, it follows that the dimensions for mass m_e are:

$$m_e = L^4/T \quad (4)$$



AT ANY POINT P OF A VORTEX LINE, ur = CONSTANT

WHEN r = r_e, u = c.

THEREFORE, cr_e = CONSTANT,

AND u = r_e/r

IRROTATIONAL VORTEX OF ABSOLUTE VACUUM (SPACE) (TWO DIMENSIONAL) FIG. - 2A

CHARGE ON ELEMENTAL RING SURFACE, dq = RING AREA x SPEED OF CIRCULATING SPACE ON RING SURFACE

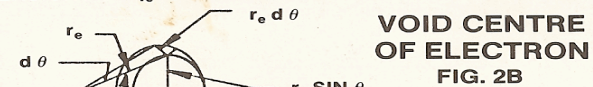
$$dq = dA (w r_e \sin \theta)$$

ELECTRONIC CHARGE,

$$q_e = \int_0^\pi \pi (2\pi r_e \sin \theta r_e d\theta) (w r_e \sin \theta)$$

$$q_e = (\pi/4) (4\pi r_e^2 c)$$

DIMENSIONS OF q_e = LENGTH³/TIME



$$dA = (2\pi r_e \sin \theta) r_e d\theta$$

$$dv = (\pi r_e^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta) r_e d\theta$$