

## INTRODUCTION TO APPLIED AETHER ENERGY SCIENCE

by Dr Robert Adams © 2000

*"There seems no reason why the Adams Motor cannot be developed rapidly for general use."*

— Dr Harold Aspden, PhD, BSc, FIEE, FIMechE, MInstP, CEng, CPhys, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Southampton, England, UK (c.1994)

With the advent of harnessing *aetheric energy* by means of Adams Technologies, it is important to describe this applied aether energy science, as it is almost virtually unknown in the mainstream of electrical sciences.

To begin at the grassroots, so to speak, it all started during 1969 when I first determined to use permanent magnets to construct an electric motor generator that would defy Lenz's law and, in so doing, invent an electrical machine that would run "at unity" and, so too, in turn, defy certain other orthodox laws.

Throughout my many years of experience and constant studies, I had followed the works of other pioneers in other countries, who had been *theorising* new ideas and hypotheses more than experimenting in a practical sense, and it occurred to me over and over again that these scientists and inventors were trying to equate these new ideas with endless reams of unsuccessful calculations and equations based on the sacrosanct (and ageing) *man-made* electrical and associated laws.

I started to work quietly, according to the laws of the Universe and Nature; and along the way, over the years, I made some rather astonishing discoveries of my own which quite bowled me over at times, and still do.

As time went on, empirical findings made me bold enough to come out of my shell and go public with my discoveries and the results of my experimentation—quietly at first. This was both good and bad for me, and I was eventually forced to anticipate and indeed prepare myself for the onslaught to come.

What I was doing was an affront to every respectable teaching institution that I knew of. Scores of electrical engineers and physicists bombarded me *ad nauseam* with dogma; for instance, that with my devices I would get absolutely nowhere without *closing the loop*.

At lectures, this was one of the greater thorns in the sides of my contemporaries. Very few indeed were those attendees who gave this matter any in-depth thought at all, and those who did brush away the cobwebs as I lectured on, slowly nodded, quietly smiled and shouted no more. Instead, they would listen with greater intensity and keen interest until the end of the lecture, when murmuring grew rapidly to an ever-increasing buzz of heated dissertation and debate which often rang through the lecture chambers long after I had departed.

Such lectures, especially those (most) which were accompanied by at least an hour and more of question-and-answer session with the attendees, were always a great joy for me, and I can say with more than a little satisfaction that they were never boring for the attendees.

So it is for all my readers to understand that, although the walk has been long, thorny and arduous at times, the journey has been one of the utmost intrigue, fulfilment and discovery wherein I have experienced many surprises myself. Red rags have turned to green lights, frustration to reward; in the end, all quite good fun.

## The Equilibrium Calorimeter

I now discuss matters pertaining to calorimeters. Calorimeters are vital instruments for this technology—so much so, that I purport them to be the only *accurate* means of measuring power generated/harnessed within these devices of the Adams Technologies. This realisation came to be because of the great difficulty in having to engage in applying empirical knowledge to working with this technology, as orthodox theories/methods are of no value whatsoever in the *design, construction* or *testing* of these super-machines.

Late 1995 to 1996 heralded the successful and sophisticated Adams Thermo-Motor-Generator, entering the *kilowatt* range at greater power and performance.



During that period, I also designed and built various types of calorimeters.

One special unit which I can mention but briefly, as it is on the "classified" file, is the Equilibrium Calorimeter. Now, if equal masses of copper and water are heated over a flame for equal periods of time, the temperature of the copper rises 10 times as quickly as the temperature of the water; and to cause the same temperature change of the water, it would have to be heated 10 times as long. This massive variance, in addition to other factors to be accounted for, results in the necessity of tedious calculations which all have their resultant and inevitable error factors.

These complex ramifications of coefficients, specific heat, thermal conductivity, convection, radiation, absorption and insulation losses have created contention that is ongoing to this day.

To put the matter to rest for my own sake, I turned to inventing a water calorimeter that would dispense with *calculations* and need only rely on *measurements*. (Measurements can be relied upon; calculations, in calorimetry involving water, cannot!) This, then, is the Equilibrium Calorimeter mentioned above.

In this type of water calorimeter, a *small quantity* of water and a *short operation time* is of paramount importance. The unit itself is unique in that its load heating element heats both the water and copper vessel simultaneously, and, as the machine being tested operates in the *kilowatt* range, a state of equilibrium in the calorimeter is very rapidly reached after switching on the machine, and remains so to boiling point or any desired temperature. The copper vessel contains only 0.5 of a litre of water, with a boiling-point time of two minutes.

The fact that all componentry and water reaches equilibrium so rapidly, ensures that the resultant accuracy and performance of the unit is such that insulation loss is so low for such a minimal period of time that it is negligible and can therefore be dismissed.

The end result of this calorimeter invention precludes all doubtful calculations and therefore requires but *three measurements only* to be taken: those of *mass, temperature and time*, all of which, with the application of modern measuring methods, are *extremely accurate*, resulting in an overall maximisation of machine/device *zero-point*

performance measurement possibly never before attained.

I now cite a discovery I made in 1996, this being that the machine, in addition to showing evidence of running *at unity* but also displaying *massive heat energy* at its load point, delivers a heat power upwards of greater than 600 per cent. This power *does not* register in the machine or in the line to the load! This heat power can only be accurately measured by means of calorimetry, and is known as *wattless (currentless) power*.

To understand this phenomenon, one must be conversant with Tesla aether energy science. Currentless power was described by Tesla in 1889. I quote Gerry Vassilatos from his *Secrets of Cold War Technology* (BSRF, USA, 1996, p. 38):

**It is impossible to comprehend this Tesla technology without considerable knowledge of the aether.**

## **"The Fractionation of Electric Currents:**

Voltage pulses traversed the secondary surface like a gas pulse under increasing constriction. Until reaching the free end of the coil, these gaseous pulses flowed over the copper surface rather than through it. Tesla referred to this specific manifestation as "the skin effect". In this, the discharge greatly resembled the manner of gasses in motion over surfaces."

It is impossible to comprehend this Tesla technology without considerable knowledge of the aether. One must seek out and study the proofs, of which there are now many, that have been established by experimenters worldwide. It is a technology capable of being explained through gas dynamic analogues. The fact that even partial elimination of electrons from aether currents takes place indeed spells out that this is a new kind of electricity which could find no resolution in present electrical

science. This new energy technology is going to change the world we live in on an immense scale.

To understand Tesla aetheric forces technology, one must eliminate the notion that electrons are the working gremlins of electrostatic energies, for in this technology they are no longer the working gremlins.

We are considering here an entirely different kind of electricity, endowed with totally different characteristics. Therefore, we require a new and different approach to the method of measuring the performance of any devices created as a result of the development of this technology, as the disparity between the two is immense.

My Adams DC Impulse Electric Motor can be designed in such a way that the succession of charge and discharge impulses develops energy of such magnitude, that it is possible to have control of the flow of conventional electricity electrons through the complex metallic lattice of the very long length of wire used in the stator system, due to its superluminal velocity, where the gaseous pulse flows over the coil surface. This then provides us with an electric motor that requires very little current at nominal voltage, yet whilst delivering considerable power.

There are certain parameters required to be implemented which do not apply to conventional DC electric motors: those of repulsive-impulsing operating potential, stator winding resistances, winding wire size and quantity, and machine construction materials, etc. The established gaseous electrostatic electricity moves over the surface of the winding's wire at a superluminal velocity. This creates an enormous surge, leaving the slower-moving electrons behind, and hence a consequent reduction in current flow is possible according to machine parameter variables applied.

The machine load Equilibrium Calorimeter is the vital measuring instrument in the line-up, as it *measures* the output power of the machine proper. The other two heat manifestations are by no means small, and are free spinoffs which can be readily harnessed.

The Adams Aetheric Energy Electric Motor-Generator Technologies over the past 10 years have heralded innovations that have culminated in very significant discoveries—including the *use of certain materials not normally used in the construction of orthodox electrical machines*, resulting in the manifestation of massive

power in the form of heat from the thermomotor-generator designs, at undreamed of ratios of input power to output power.

There are now "proven" *natural laws* pertaining to energy which render the orthodox "assumptions" of the establishment down to the realms of the obsolete and, however troublesome to accept, include those contained in the hypotheses traditionally served at the banquet hall tables seated by Einstein's relativity, quantum mechanics, the laws of thermodynamics, Lenz's law, Ohm's law and others.

The truth of the entire situation is that I, Robert G. Adams, have proved over hundreds of thousands of hours of hard labour at laboratory benches and machine shops, with the aid of intuition and empirical knowledge, that these *aetheric energies* are manifesting at unity/zero point, whereby the bottom line is that there is no longer any reference point from which to base any kind of so-called "efficiency" test.

So the word "efficiency", with regard to aetheric engines, simply cannot possibly apply because the only way by which to calculate the "efficiency" of the omnipresent would be to draw up scales of mathematically astronomical proportions that such scales would ultimately become *eternal and infinite* and totally *impossible* to monitor, police or keep track of—utterly beyond the ability of mankind.

And so the term "efficiency" cannot ever be applied to aetheric energy or, for that matter, to the technologies invented or created by which mankind may have the capability to gate or harness it. So the term "efficiency", here in the case of aetheric energies, becomes a nonentity forever and a day.

I hereby lay claim to the original discovery and, indeed, acknowledgement of this "law of Nature", and hereby designate this discovery "the Adams law". The Adams law also encompasses many other discoveries I have made pertaining to Ohm's law, Lenz's law, etc.

## The Adams Triplex Aetheric Energy Motor-Generator

This device is a super-power, thermo, impulse, salient pole, open magnetic circuit, repulsion, self-starting, reluctance, electric motor-generator.

The Adams Triplex Aetheric Energy Motor-Generator is so named in view of its unorthodox and unusual ability to manifest

considerable aetheric energy from three different areas of the machine.

The stator system, with its ability to reach high temperatures very rapidly, is designed to harness this heat from the cores of the stators via water circulation.

The second source of energy is derived from loading the machine as a generator. The heat in the stator system is present whether the machine is run in a no-load or loaded condition. When loaded, however, the heat in the stator system increases

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rapidly and "continues" to do so during the period of operation.

A further and third source of aetheric heat energy is manifested at the mosfet. This heat is also harnessed by the heating of water. This mosfet is set inside the copper storage vessel (or calorimeter) for measurement purposes.

The total heat from all three sources can reach upwards of eight times the input/heat power.

A unique method of successfully transferring the heat from the stator system is water circulation within the stator cores; and as the stators are water-cooled, it provides the windings with protection from burning out. This is of paramount importance because, as the machine is running

"at unity", the heat manifesting at the stators "continues" to rise with *time*. The water so heated is circulated with the aid of an electronic pump which transports it to a holding tank/calorimeter for measurement purposes.

In addition to the unique structure of the stator system is that of the rotor. The rotor was invented and perfected during 1996. Its materials, in addition to the magnets and the dimensions and geometrical placements of the said materials, are vital to the massive manifestation of heat that results from its structure and that of the stator system and its technological parameters.

This machine is revolutionary, *the first of its kind in the world*, and it provides economical, clean, safe power. In an actual domestic application installation, the machine would of course have a common hot water holding cylinder which would receive all three sources of the aetheric heat energies manifest within the machine componentry.

## Electrical Energy Generation

In considering electrical energy generation and the vital role played by temperature and time factors when calculating machine performance, we should first ask the question, "how is electrical energy generated?"

To begin with, we must dispose of the *myth* that electromagnetic machines generate electrical energy, as is taught in our schools and universities by the establishment. So-called *electric generators* do not generate electric power *per se*. They are mechanical devices which, due to their rotational field, act as a gating mechanism, tapping the *aetheric* energy field within the air gap between the machine stator and rotor, and delivering that energy externally in the form known to us as *electrical energy*. This energy is ever present (omnipresent, as previously explained) but *the machine must be in motion to harness it, not generate it*.

(Note: In the interests of simplicity for the reader, however, I will continue in this paper to use the words "generate", "generated" and "generator" as the words are used in their normal, general context.)

In electric motors we have the interesting situation whereby we apply stored or "generated" electric power to supply motive force to do mechanical work. However, the motor is also reliant on *aetheric energy* from the air gap of the device for rotational power.

From the foregoing, it is clearly evident that if the aether did not exist, as the establishment and Newtonians would have us believe, then there would be **no aetheric force**, and therefore **no manner of electric motor or generator would function**, as there would in turn be **no action at a distance**, **no lines of force**, **no magnetic fields**, and hence **no Universe!**

## Translocating Potential Gradient to the Motor

On translocating potential gradient to the charged mass in a circuit element and sourcing it via impulse to the motor, this will amplify the inherent magnetic unified charged mass and, for a finite time, retard or very nearly block off electron flow, thus precluding current flow. This is termed the *relaxation time* of the mass of the circuit element, i.e., in this case, the motor stators including windings. In addition to impulsing the source, there are at least two possible methods of causing a finite delay time, thereby retarding current flow within the stator element: (1) using doped winding wire (at present, a difficult one); and (2) designing the stator(s) by incorporating sacred geometry, i.e., *pi* and *phi* involving the *golden ratio*.

The collector element will then become a secondary battery being used in a conventional manner to power a load, which does not affect the primary source. This power so provided in the external load is free, and sourced in such a way that the prime mover source is not being brutalised—whereas they are designed to do just that in conventional motors, which themselves, in turn, are brutalised with resultant high temperature and extremely poor performance. Bluntly, their role is that of destroying their own source of potential gradient and eventually destroying themselves.

There is massive trapped energy in many natural materials, especially metals. Latent magnetic energy is ever present in these materials, and this energy I describe within the structures of electric motors is found to play an important role, together with that of the energy harnessed from the small air gap between the rotor and stator sections. This applies to both motors and generators alike.

Power source applied to electric motors expands the ever present covert electromagnetic flux of the metal materials, i.e., the iron core and copper windings. It is not the impressed energy applied to the motor that creates the inductive field, as taught in

universities and colleges alike: the magnetic flux field *already* exists in its natural state within the stator system. The application of energy into the system simply "expands" the natural latent inherent inductive energy residing therein.

This *expanded inductive energy*, in conjunction with the energy harnessed at the air gap between the rotor and stators, provides the driving power of the motor. The important roles played by these two sources of force have *never before* been properly highlighted. They have eluded mainstream academia and scientists alike for *over a century* in regard to their vital importance in machine design, and this explains why electric motors have *never*

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been improved upon during these past 100-odd years.

The role played by these two forces requires more investigation and understanding in the part they play in magnetism and inductance as applied to electric motors. The design parameters concerning these two forces far outweigh the importance of I<sup>2</sup>R losses.

It is incredible indeed to realise that electrical engineers and scientists in this modern technology age are still taught to use free-trapped electromagnetic energy to destroy the source of the said energy, by placing these "stone age" motors across the national grid systems and/or battery energy sources. In this brutal way, millions of megawatts of energy is wasted daily throughout the world in the manner described above, and there is no excuse for allowing such a monstrous waste to persist any longer. Every fossil-fuelled and nuclear power station in the world could be shut down in the space of three years.

## Defining the New Energy Devices

There is a problem with definitions of "unity", "zero point", "over unity" and

other terms used to describe performance of new energy devices, but that is not the fault of people like ourselves in the New Energy field. It is the fault of false teachings and mind entrenchment concerning the methods adopted for the performance testing of grossly inefficient conventional electric machines.

I do not subscribe to the definitions of "over 100% efficiency" or "beyond unity". There can be no "beyond unity", as the totality of the Universe is Unity. This then tells us that conventional electrical machine "efficiency testing procedures" adapted to the testing of new energy devices can only be described as "bizarre" and are of no substance whatsoever.

New mentation must evolve whereby our new energy devices' performances are "measured" in accordance with the *truth*, and not with man-made laws and "presumptions" still in vogue today.

## Input Power Measurement

In relation to measuring the input power to the Adams Motor-Generator—where there is a question of differentiating between the heat produced by the motor section and the heat produced by the generator section, particularly where the motor generator is one integral unit—a controversial situation is posed of how best to calculate the measurement, if the measurement is determined calorimetrically. In reality, it is irrelevant in any case to measure the quantities of heat of *either* sections.

I made the decision some years ago to abandon trying to differentiate between the two measurements—and, in so doing, put an end to the unnecessary, laborious hours spent in complex calculations by measuring total heat power—and simply consider any heat energy not harnessed as an *additional loss* together with other normal losses.

This is entirely acceptable for the very reason that *all* losses are of no consequence whatsoever in this technology, as the machine in question is operating in the dimension commonly known and referred to in scientific circles as "zero point", i.e., energy generation being "infinite", with power incrementally increasing with time, as the calorimetric graph indicates.

The machine is now in a situation whereby it is creating potentially high steam pressure to drive a turbine which, in turn, generates free electric power to drive yet another Adams Motor-Generator by which to generate further heat, *ad infinitum*.

# NEWSCIENCE NEWSCIENCE NEWSCIENCE

This kind of evidence, in my knowledge of science, is the *only* method by which the violation of the law of conservation of energy can be explicitly shown beyond all doubt.

At this point, I refer the reader to the following comments from an internationally recognised scientist in applied aetheric energy technologies, one Dr Peter Lindemann of the USA, from his correspondence of 16 October 1999:

"Thank you for the package of your latest writing. In my humble opinion, it is the best material I have seen to date. Your documentation on the violation of Ohm's law is monumental! Congratulations. Also, your eloquent defense of yourself and others in the field is masterful. Spoken as the real leader you are.

"Now that you know, with confidence, that Ohm's law only operates within a narrow window, and that once outside this window it begins to fail as a useful method to *calculate* accurately the behaviour of certain equipment, such as your machines, surely you can now better appreciate what I have stated in the past, that *we do not know what the real equivalences are* between electrical work as watt-hours, heat work as BTUs, and mechanical work as foot-pounds. If we really do not know what the equivalences are, then we cannot *calculate* conversions between these units of measure! I really do not know how to make this point more emphatically!"

And, in further correspondence, Dr Lindemann comments:

"There is also another way of looking at the 'efficiency' of your machine. Your machine *recovers* all of the electrical input.

Then, it also produces mechanical energy and heat energy. Since no mechanical work or heat is put *into* the machine, these outputs represent an *infinite percentage gain* over the zero amounts put in—more than enough to irrefutably crush conventional explanations! Absolutely spectacular! You are liberating real *work* from the aether!

"Since we really don't know the 'equivalent' values of electrical mechanical heat in real units, it seems best to measure inputs and outputs for each energy manifestation separately. In this way, your machine

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shines like a beacon toward a new horizon. It also begs the question, 'Since you are getting all of the electricity you put in back out, where does the heat and mechanical energy come from?' This way of looking at it shatters any hope of finding an explanation within the 'conversion' or 'efficiency' ideas of the 'first law of thermodynamics'.

"The real efficiency of your machine is *unknown* because it proves that nothing is being converted into anything else. Energy effects are simply *appearing from* 'the aether', 'nowhere', 'counter-space', 'the Zero Point'...you name it. The truth is, we still don't know how best to do it.

"What we can measure is:

- 1) Voltage (potential difference);
- 2) Temperature (thermal difference);
- 3) Mass (weight or atomic volume);
- 4) Distance (length);
- 5) Time (duration).

"The cross-product between temperature and mass gives us *work* units of calories or BTUs. The cross-product of distance and mass gives us 'work' units of foot-pounds or dyne-centimeters, which can also be expressed as joules (1 joule = 0.7375 foot-pounds = 107 dyne-centimeters). Watts are defined as a 'joules per second' or as 'volts times amperes'. This makes a joule also equal to a 'watt-second' by definition.

But since 'current' and 'resistance' are generated by calculation according to Ohm's law, the watt-second cannot be measured as a unit of electrical work, it can only be measured as a unit of *mechanical* work. Without Ohm's law, there is no way to determine 'work' in electrical machinery unless you resort to calorimetry. Then, and only then, can you measure things again, and get away from calculating. This is what you are already doing, which is exactly correct!"

— Peter A. Lindemann,

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## Editor's Note

NEXUS first published an article on the Robert Adams Motor-Generator in the Dec 1992-Jan 1993 issue (2/11) and followed up with items in 2/15, 2/26, 2/27, 3/03 and 3/04. Copies of *The Adams Pulsed Electric Motor Generator Manual* and the *Addendum* update are still available from NEXUS offices.

Dr Adams has written a specially updated 2000 edition of his compilation, *Applied Modern 20th Century Aether Science*. It covers subjects including nature and the environment, pollution, politics, the scientific establishment as well as aether energy technologies and devices, modern calorimetric aether power measurement techniques, Adams thermo-motor-generators, aetheric energy from mosfets and magnets, and more. It also includes papers written by eminent scientific pioneers in ferromagnetics and aether technology, e.g., UK engineer Dr Harold Aspden. The book is available from Aethmogen Technologies for NZ\$42.00 + p&h (NZ\$3.00 in NZ; NZ\$6.50 elsewhere).

## APOLOGY

In Science News in our last issue, 7/06, we published an article, "A New Theory of Gravity: A Brief Introduction", by David W. Allan of [www.allanstime.com](http://www.allanstime.com). While it is our policy to obtain the necessary permissions to reproduce copyrighted articles such as this one, and while we thought we had done so in this case, unfortunately we seem to have inadvertently omitted this step in this instance. We offer our apology to Allan's TIME for this error and hope it does not impair their process of obtaining peer review for a publication which they are now preparing.