
STRESS AMPLIFIER

E-STRESS POWER GENERATING SYSTEM

The E-Stress Amplifier is a most intriguing over unity power generating project. The E-Stress system is extremely versatile, relatively easy to construct and readily upgradeable. The Golden Key or Golden Mean is the principle which allows this device to draw power directly from the E-field's relative vacuum energy density using the induction-less coils. The uniqueness of this design becomes evident in the figures shown. What makes this dual induction-less coil so special is that it nullifies the effects of the electrostatic induction at a fraction of the power required to sustain the charge displacement that creates the affecting E-field. In conventional electronic circuits, coils and capacitors are generally kept away from each other both in this circuit the interaction is the key to success!

The E-Stress Amplifier basically consists of three cylindrical capacitors and two induction-less coils with external circuitry designed to start-up and maintain the entire system and load. The interior and exterior capacitors (CDI/CDE) are charged up and remain charge by a voltage source Vc at approximately 50 to 90 volts DC. The charge will remain for a lengthy period depending upon the dielectric resistivity and barring no accidental shorts, so power to these capacitors is quite minimal. The third capacitor (Cr) is sandwiched between the interior and exterior capacitors and is independent of Vc. When the other two capacitors (CDI/CDE) become charged, (Cr) becomes charged as well but at a slightly lower voltage due to dielectric voltage drop. This charging effect is a result of electrostatic induction. Isolating the concentric capacitors are two special induction-less coils(mentioned earlier). When current passes through these coils,the electrostatic induction forces are temporarily neutralized, allowing the charged (Cr) to discharge and oscillate with an exterior power coil or transformer shown in figure 7. The induction-less coils (L0) are pulsed with DC at the same rate as the natural resonant frequency of the tank circuit (CrLr) tank circuit. Keeping the pulse rate within 10% of the tank circuit's resonant frequency will maintain maximum output power.

Because of the flexibility in construction parameters, determining the resonant frequency and power capabilities will be difficult without advanced analyzing equipment. So to circumvent these difficulties, a variable frequency oscillator allows ready determination of the appropriate frequency range needed. A steady constant load will make this determination easier as well. When maximum power output is reached, you can measure the set resistance of the oscillator's potentiometer to aid in determining and finally setting the natural resonant frequency. An additional 1K ohm potentiometer can be placed in series with the 100K potentiometer shown for further "fine" tuning.

Figure ONE depicts the general layout of the entire E-Stress Power system. This diagram illustrates the driver core and the variable frequency oscillator which determines resonance. Figure one also shows the 50-90 volt DC power source which initially charges the "core" capacitor CDI/CDE. Also shown in this diagram is the resonant coil and power "pickup" coil.

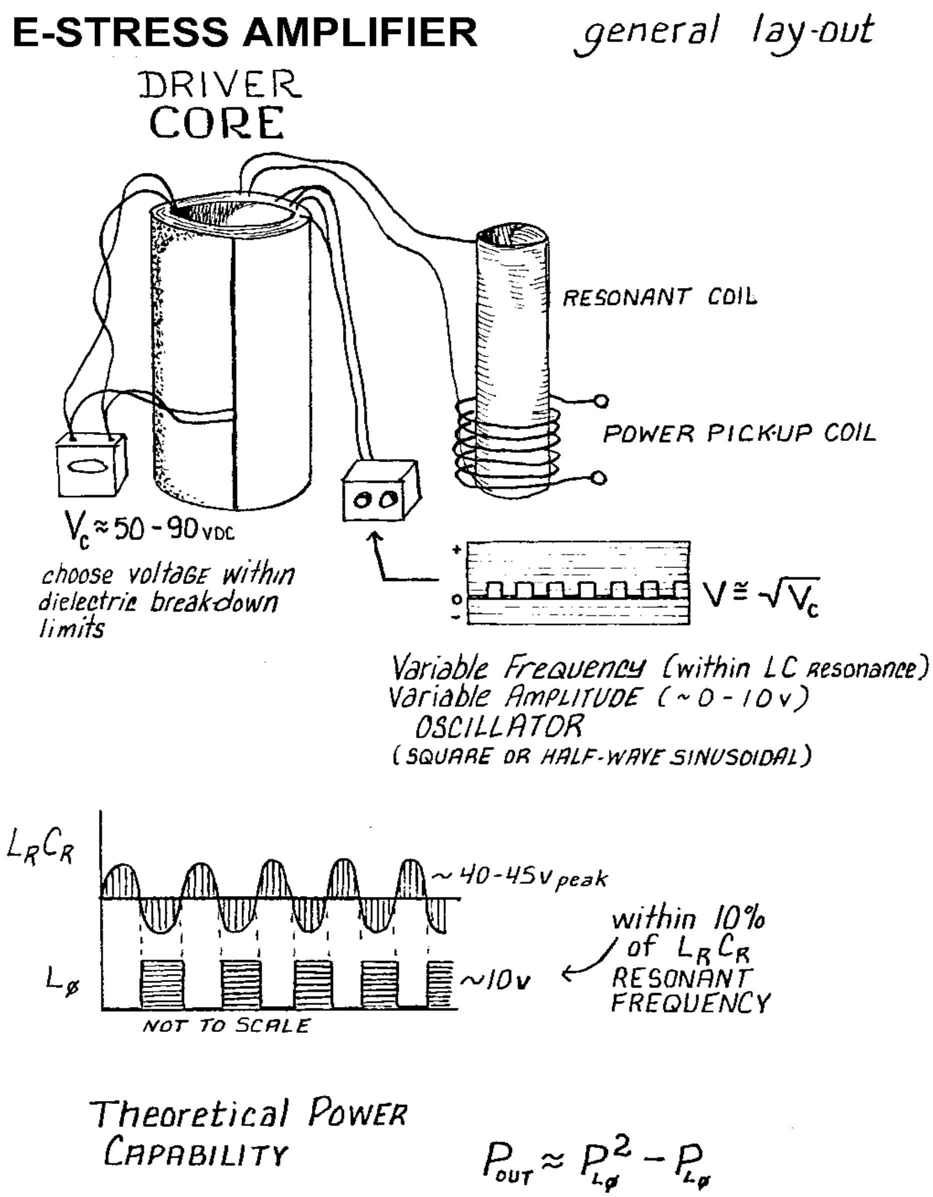
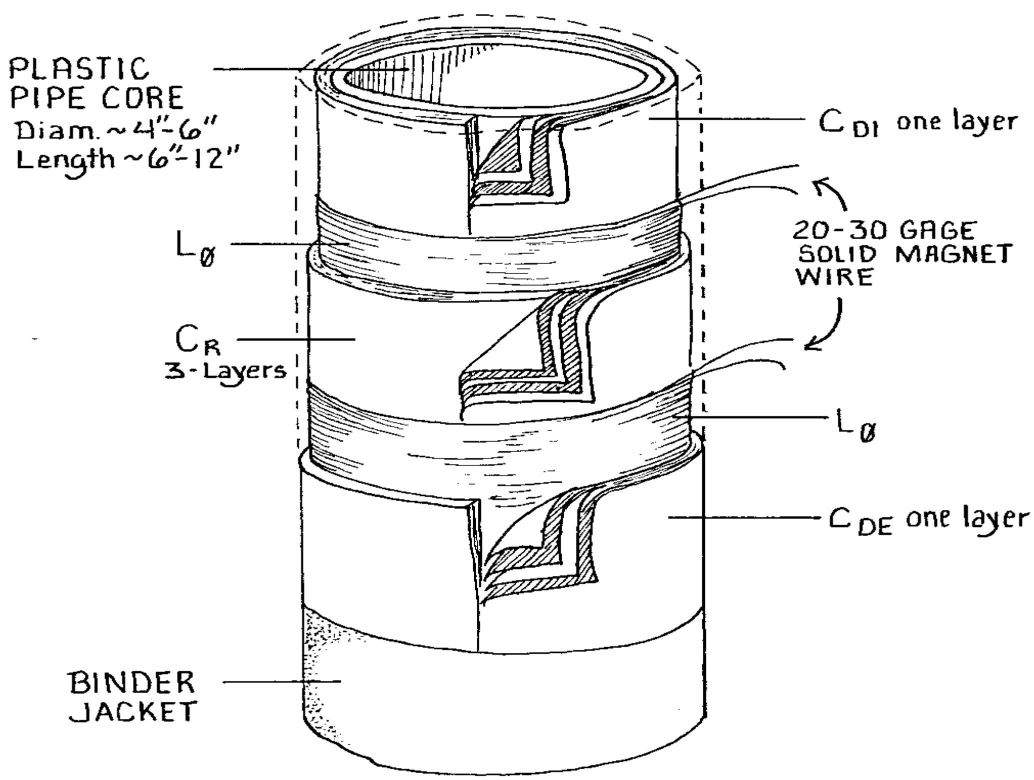
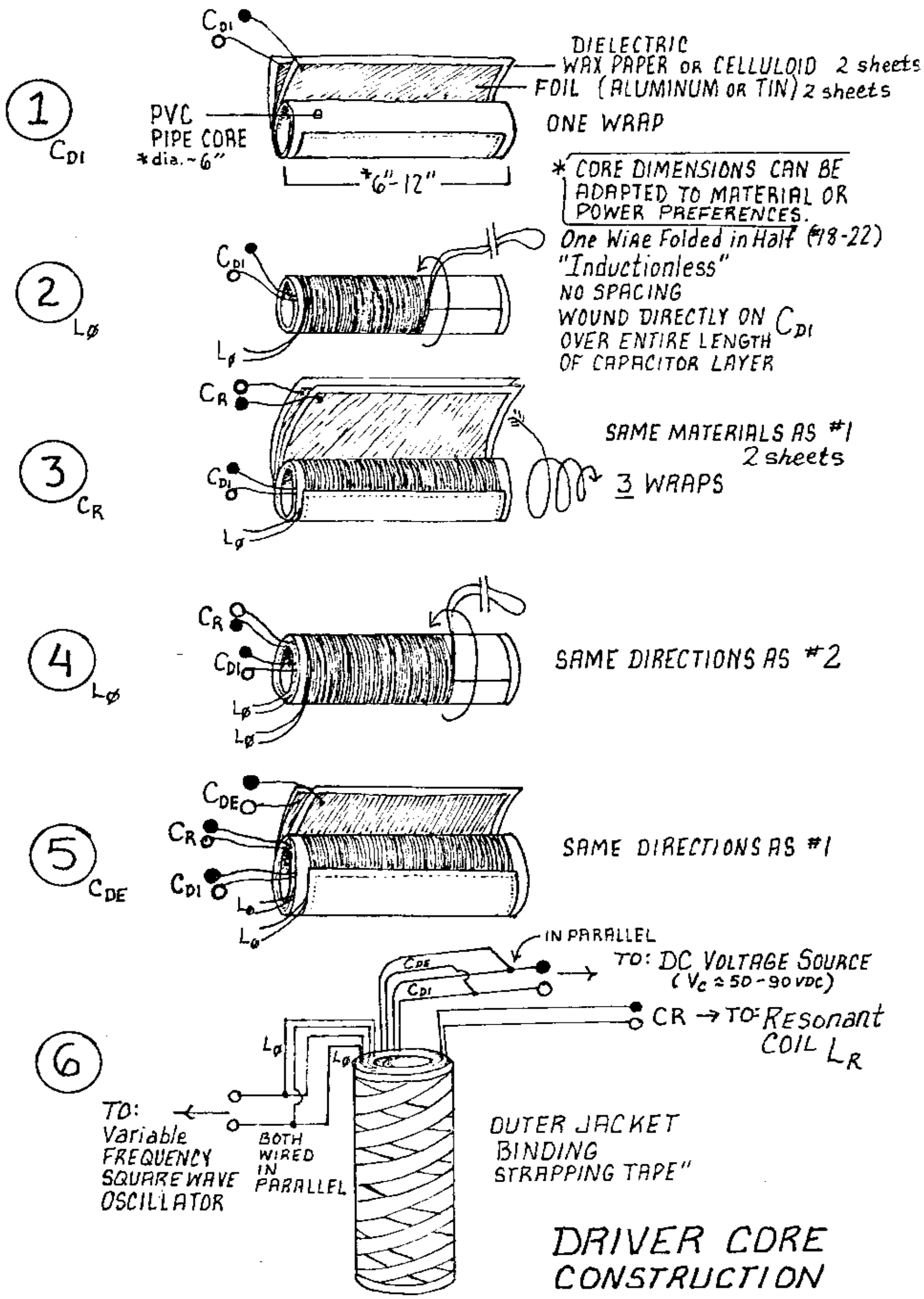


Figure TWO illustrates the "driver core" cutaway diagram. The PVC plastic "core material can be a 6 inch diameter foot long piece of PVC pipe in this scaled down model system. In this diagram note the inner and outer one layer capacitor capacitors at CDE and CDI,also note that the middle capacitor (Cr) is a three layer capacitor made from heavy aluminum foil or stainless steel. The induction-less coils can be sen in two places on either side of capacitor (CR). The induction-less coils are made from solid gauge #20 to #30 magnet wire.

DRIVER CORE CUT-AWAY DIAGRAM
(GENERAL)





DRIVER CORE CONSTRUCTION

Figure THREE above, illustrates how the center driver "core" is constructed. There are six basic steps to constructing the driver "core" assembly. First begin with the PVC pipe as shown and begin wrapping the first capacitor(CDI). Step two shows the first induction-less coil(L1). Note the induction-less coil, the wire is "folded" back and the two conductors are wound together as shown. This - coil is a single wound coil of #18 to #22 gauge wire. Step three depicts the center capacitor (Cr). Capacitor (Cr) is created in the same manner as the previous capacitor except that it has three wraps. Step four illustrates the second induction-less coil which is wound in the same direction as the first coil. This second coil (L0) is a single layer coil. Step five is the final capacitor (CDE), which consists of a single wrap, and is wrapped in the same direction as the two previous capacitors. The final step, six is to wrap the entire assembly with strapping tape to form an outer jacket when finished.

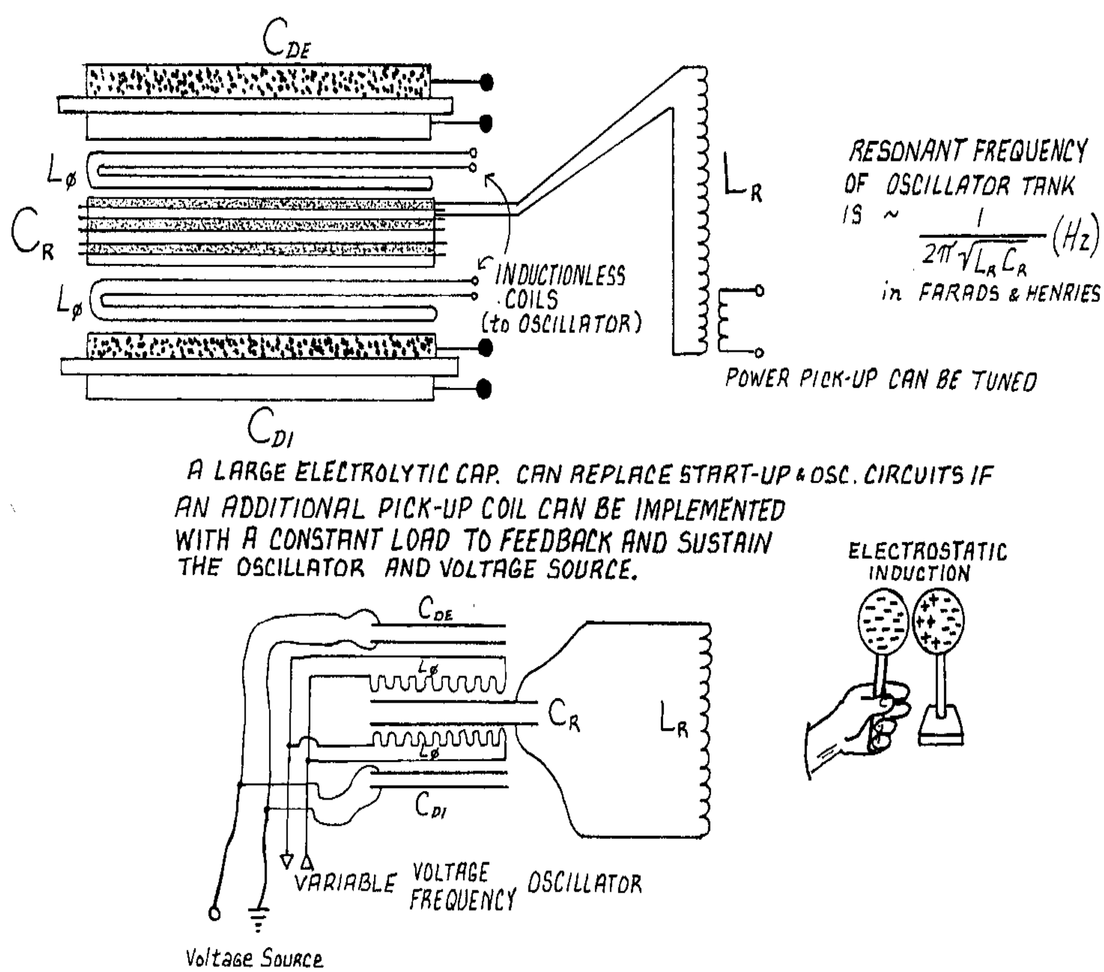


Figure Four above, is electrical diagram of the main capacitor "core" and the coil hookups of the E-Stress Power System. Note the parallel connections of the inner and outer capacitors (CEI/CDE),which connect to the 90 volt Dc power source. Also note,the parallel connections of the induction-less coils which connect to the variable oscillator circuit. The center capacitor (Cr) is shown connected to the power resonant coil at (Lr).

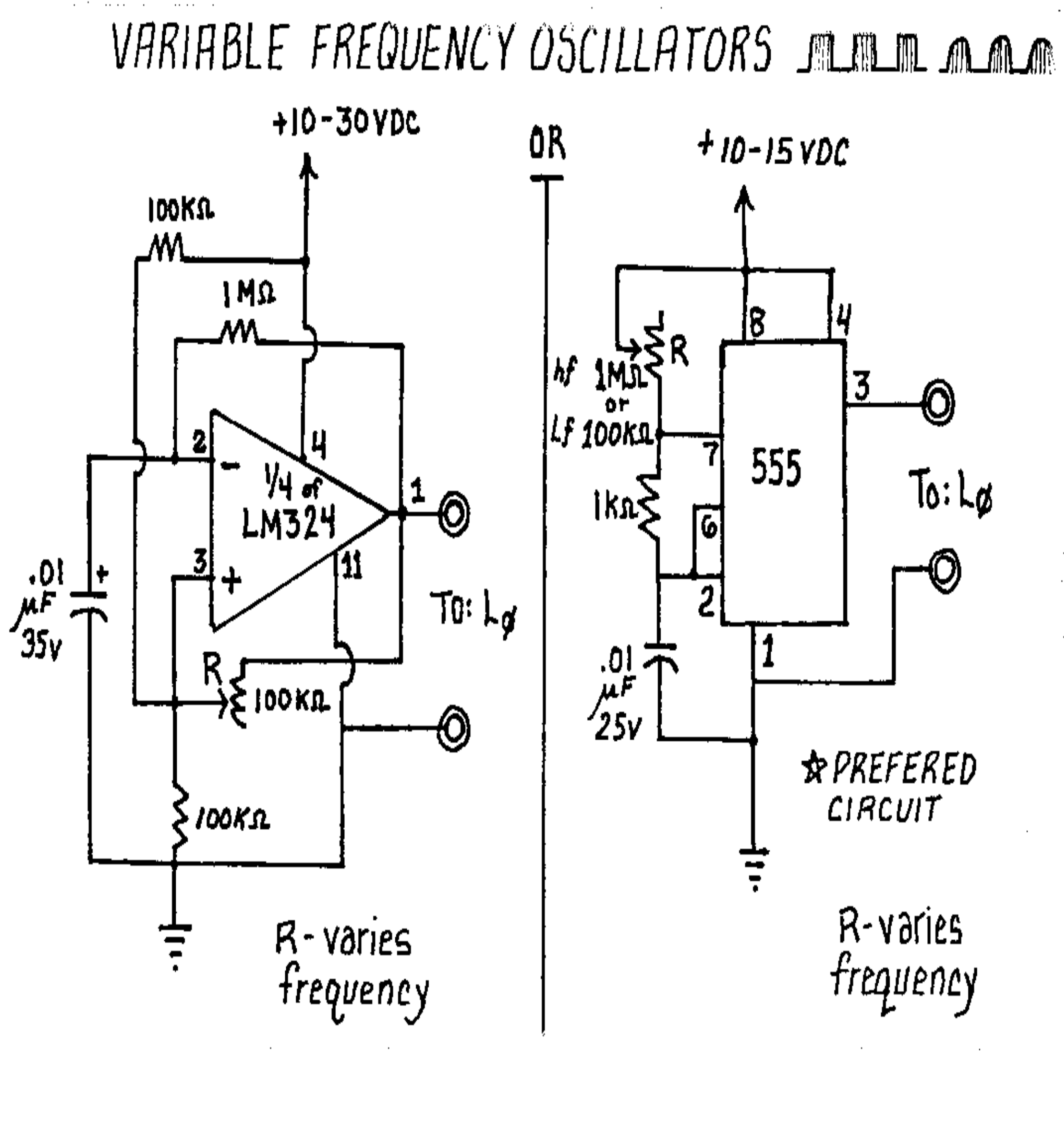


Figure FIVE above, displays the two different types of variable frequency oscillators which are used to drive the induction-less coils. The first oscillator displayed consists of an LM324 Op-amp configured to produce feedback and thus oscillate. The second example oscillator consists of an LM555 timer IC. Either example oscillator can be used to drive the induction-less coils.

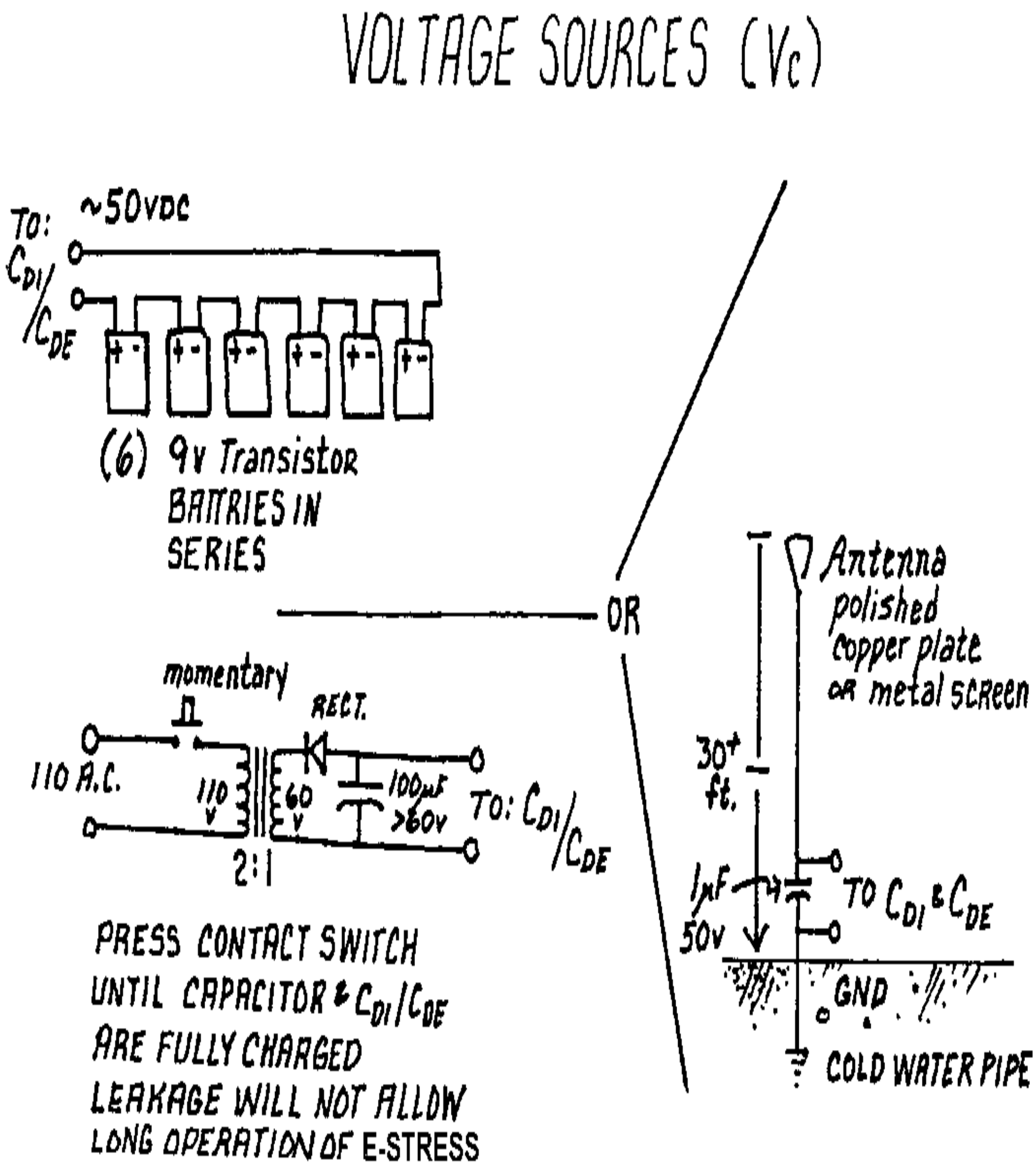


Figure SIX above, depicts the DC voltage source Vc which is applied to the (CDE/CDI) capacitors which are connected in parallel to form the electrostatic field. The DC voltage source could be one of the three types of voltages sources as shown. A battery could be used, which consists of five nine volt batteries. You could also fabricate an AC to DC power source or you could elect to create your own antenna DC source as shown. The battery method affords a quick means to test the circuitry and is safe as well.

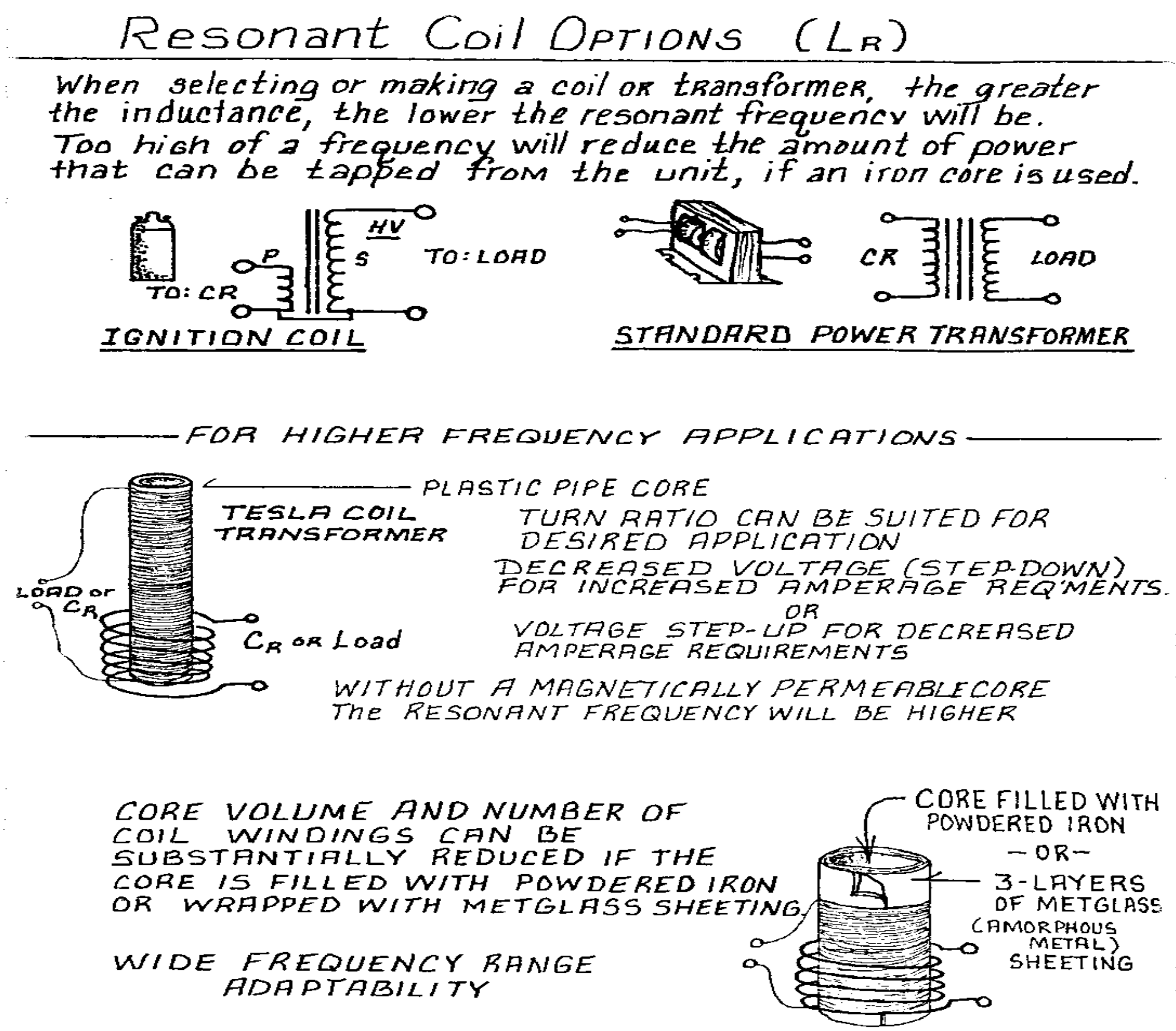


Figure SEVEN above, illustrates the two different types of resonant coil (Lr) options. Basically there are two coil options. The standard iron core power transformer and the high frequency Tesla type coil such as the ignition type coil. You will need to determine the type of output you wish to have in the overall design. For conventional designs you would most likely construct the standard transformer shown at the bottom of the diagram, which consists of a core filled with powdered iron or Metglass.

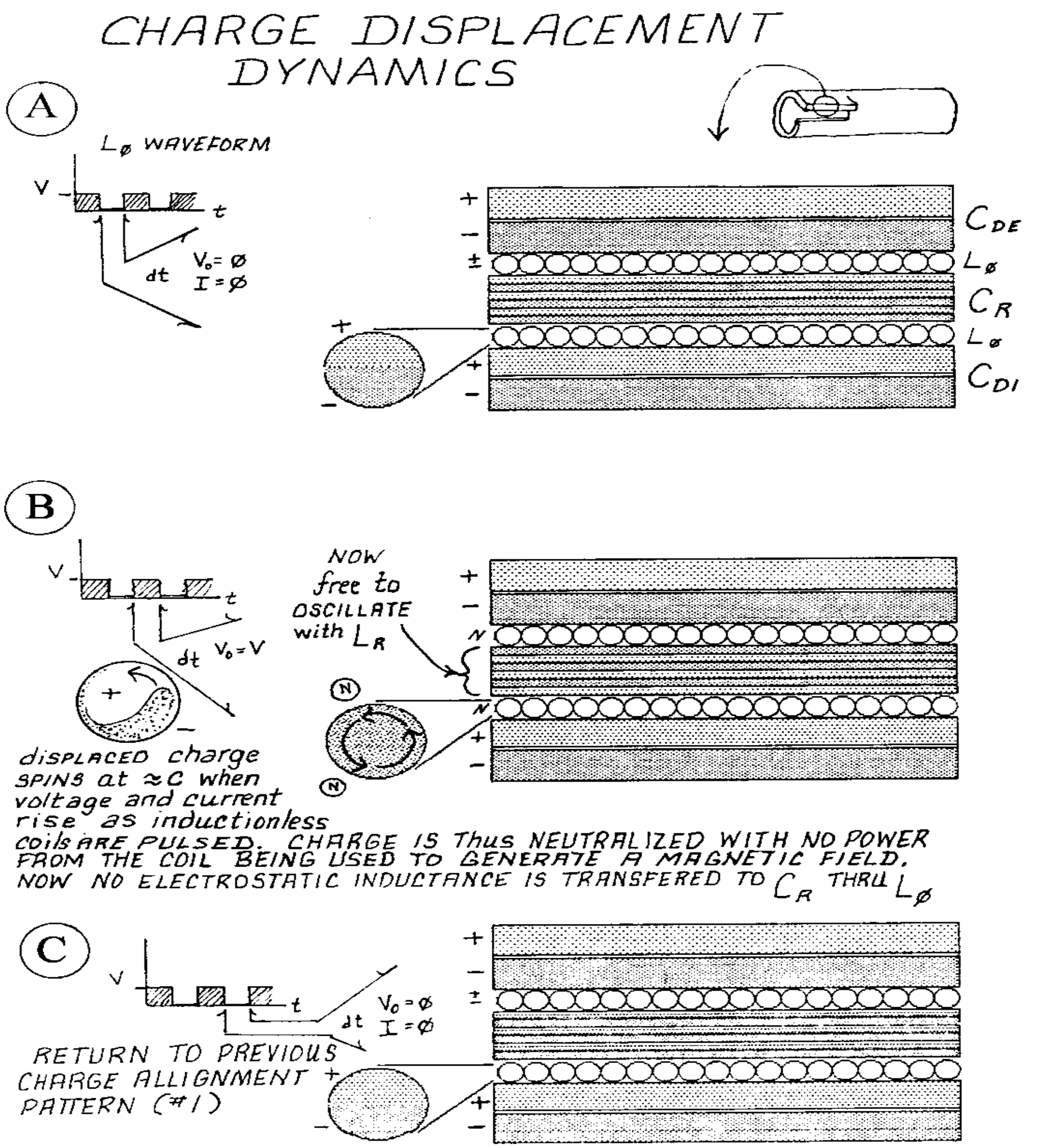


Figure Eight above, discusses the charge displacement dynamics involved in the E-Stress

Amplifier power system. Diagram A illustrates the induction-less coil L0 waveform. Diagram B depicts the displaced charge spins when the voltage and current rise as the induction-less coils are pulsed, while diagram C shows the waveform as the return to the previous charge patterns starting the cyclic over again.