

# Preferred Embodiment

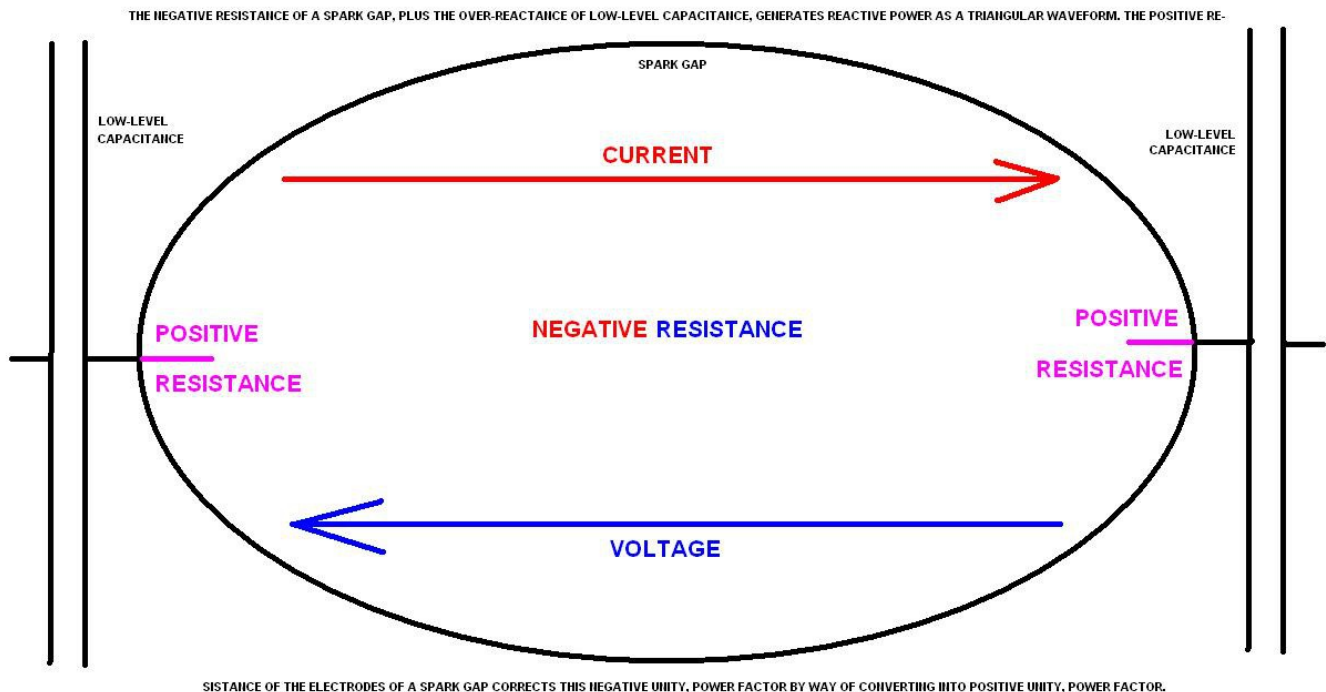
## ***But first, a few details about insulation surrounding the spark gap...***

The spark gap is an interesting phenomenon. Besides its primary function, it may also serve the purposes of a radiator of its function, not unlike that of a radio broadcast tower, and also serve as a resistive load. I've seen this happen in some of my earlier work.<sup>1</sup> These other two functions are useful for helping nearby components, such as: motor coils, to be able to utilize the benefits of its primary function of serving as a negative resistor by putting the components of electricity back together again (the current and the voltage phases of fully reactive power of negative unity power factor) so that it can benefit our motored appliances with real power of positive unity power factor.

A resistor merely corrects for power factor to benefit itself. But a negative resistor, such as a spark gap, shares (broadcasts) this benefit with other neighboring components.

But this also has its drawbacks of radio interference in the local environment and microwave radiation impacting the safety and health of people nearby (autoimmune disorders such as: rheumatoid arthritis,<sup>2</sup> higher incidence of mongoloid births due to genetic damage<sup>3</sup> among fathers exposed to microwave radiation, etc). This is why I recommend shielding be placed surrounding each and every sparking component, or completely surrounding broader areas of its occurrence between highly charged components, such as: the gap between rotors and stators in a magneto-dynamo lawnmower situation in which this sparking action is desirable for amplifying the motor's output.

NASA specified that the spacesuits for their astronauts be made of alternating layers of paper and foil. I recommend that this paper must not have any waxy coating lest this serve as a dielectric medium if this is to be useful for shielding any sparking gap.



1 Reactive Motor → <https://is.gd/reactivemotor>

2 "10 Common Household Items That May Worsen Your Autoimmune Disease" → <https://is.gd/igifec> = <https://www.iamunhealthy.com/10-items-worsen-autoimmune-disease/>

3 "Hazards of EMFs and RF Microwave Radiation" → <https://is.gd/wijeza> = <https://scientists4wiredtech.com/2017/03/rfr-hazards/>

## Reviewing the internal dynamics of this circuit concept (image, above)...

...of a low-level capacitance flanking both sides of a spark gap (such as, a neon or helium gas discharge tube with or without enhancement from frequency injection of a zero voltage, sine wave).

The activation of low-level capacitance (on the right-hand side of the image, above), by that capacitance becoming “hit” by a completely reactive wave of current (split apart from voltage by one-half cycle of 180° of separation), creates an accelerative condition serving as an accelerative ground plane which contributes reactive power for its complimentary reactive wave of voltage (split apart from current by an equal amount of separation) to emerge from this low-level capacitance (on the right-hand side) at an accelerated amplitude (of voltage). This, in turn, accelerates the current emitting from the left-hand side of this sandwich creating a feed-back loop of ever-escalating values of current and voltage if not regulated with periodic collapses (staccato wedgies) if both reactive waves fire (are reflected) from their respectively, low-level capacitances at the same time such that the current hitting the right-hand capacitor activates that capacitor so that the voltage emitting from there is enhanced which furthers enhances the emission of current arising from out of the left-hand capacitor. These enhancements are incremental over time (per alternating cycle), but – due to the nature of acceleration of reactive power (which is lossless) – these waves are hyperbolic (exponential) so that, over time, the rise of amplitude of the total reactive power of this sandwich (and everything else connected to it) becomes more and more vertical when plotted against time as a horizontal value.

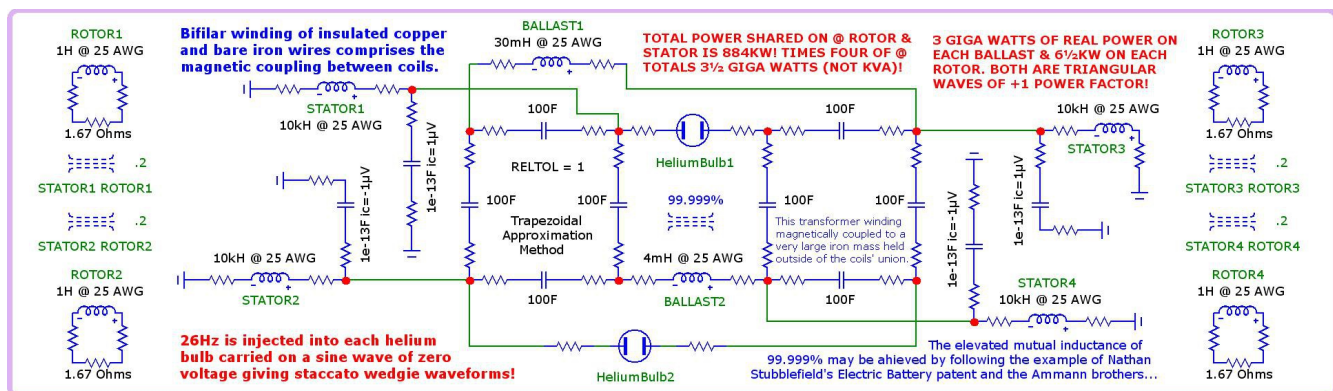
All of this is possible due to these low-level capacitances failing to absorb (charge up) nor discharge since they are too lacking in capacitance to do either. This avoids any time delay that would have made it impossible for them to instantaneously reflect whatever comes at them back and simultaneously return that reactive force outwardly in reverse direction to which it was received. This makes the simultaneous action (on both sides of this triune sandwich), described in the previous paragraph and depicted in the image above, possible.

One can only wonder if this is an electrical equivalence to a LASER (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation). Hence, it could be named with the acronym of...

...**Reactive Amplification by the Simultaneous Emission of its Complimentary Reflection**, aka. **RASECoR**. Ergo, **voltage IN does not equal current OUT** and **current IN does not equal voltage OUT**.

## The Preferred Embodiment...

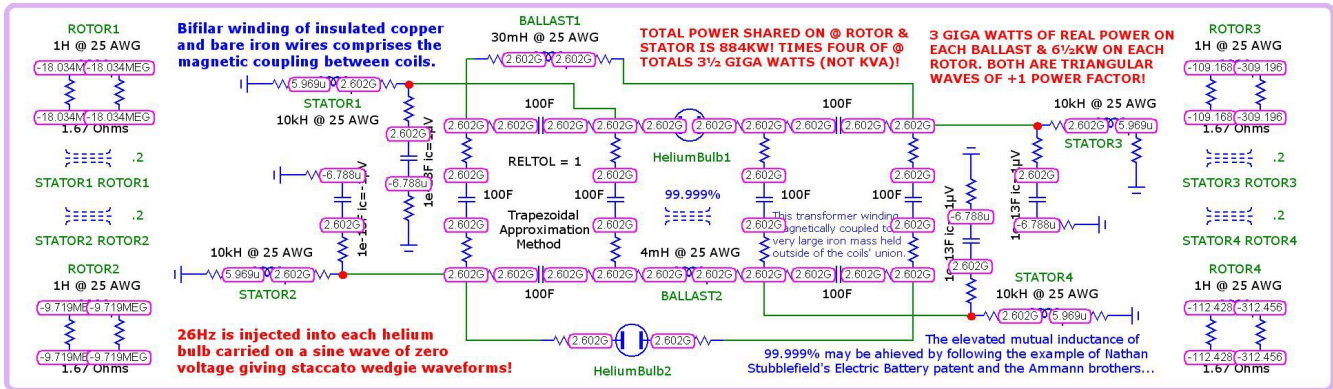
...of this capacitor|sparkGap|capacitor sandwich is a power supply directly powering a single phase motor of four stators and four rotors. *{Although a four phase motor may be possible? I don't know.}*...



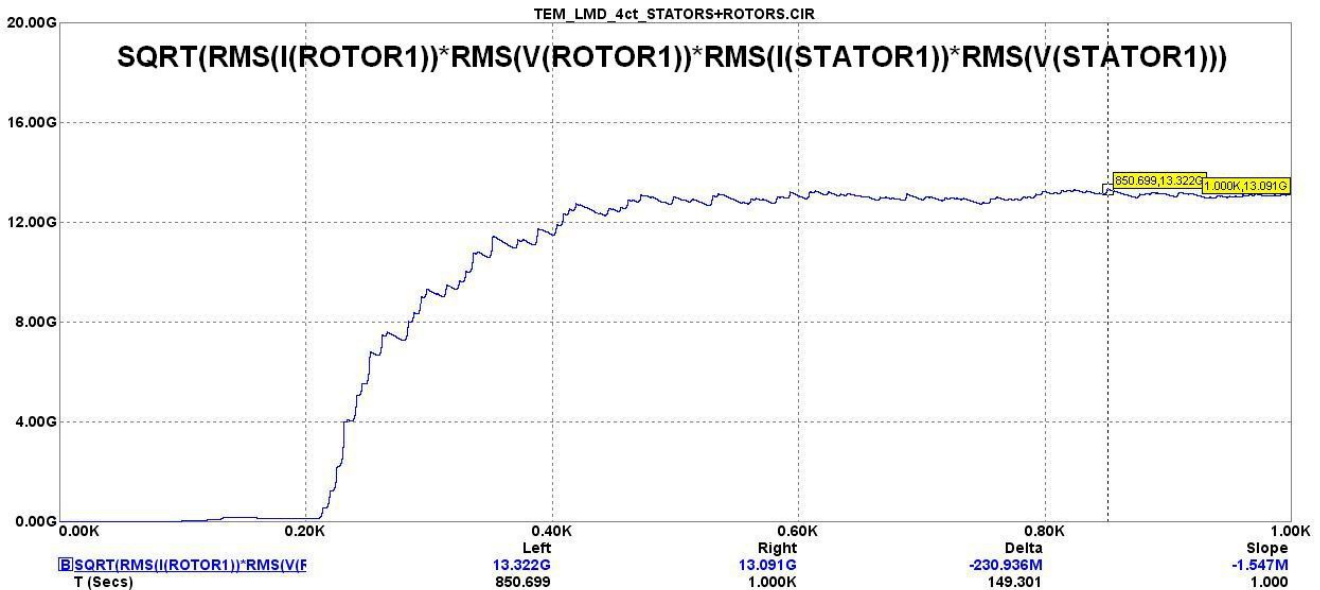
Notice how I've overlooked the addition of capacitances which may have shifted the phase of three

of these four rotor/stator pairings to accommodate a four phase motor? That is work for someone else (more highly skilled than I) to undertake.

The nodal voltages of this 1 kilo second simulation are in the range of 2.6 Giga volts...



The total reactive output of just one of its four rotors plus one of its four stators is ~13 Giga Watts...



Notice, this is real power, not reactive power. In other words, this is not measured in kva, but is measured in watts.

*BTW, don't be surprised if you should get different results than those shown here if you should happen to simulate this in your own version of Berkeley SPICE. Nor should you become shocked to receive differing answers on different occasions since this circuit concept is predicated, almost exclusively, upon the random behavior inherent within a spark gap.*

*Another BTW...*

*The mutual coupling between each rotor and its corresponding stator is 20% for maximum amplification of power. 60% is the standard average among single phase motors (ranging from as low as 50% to as high as 70%).*

*Yet, an even greater enhancement of amplification is found by using a mutual coupling of 20%*

suggesting that this is another resonance point (unlike any coupling other than these two values yielding less than desirable results).

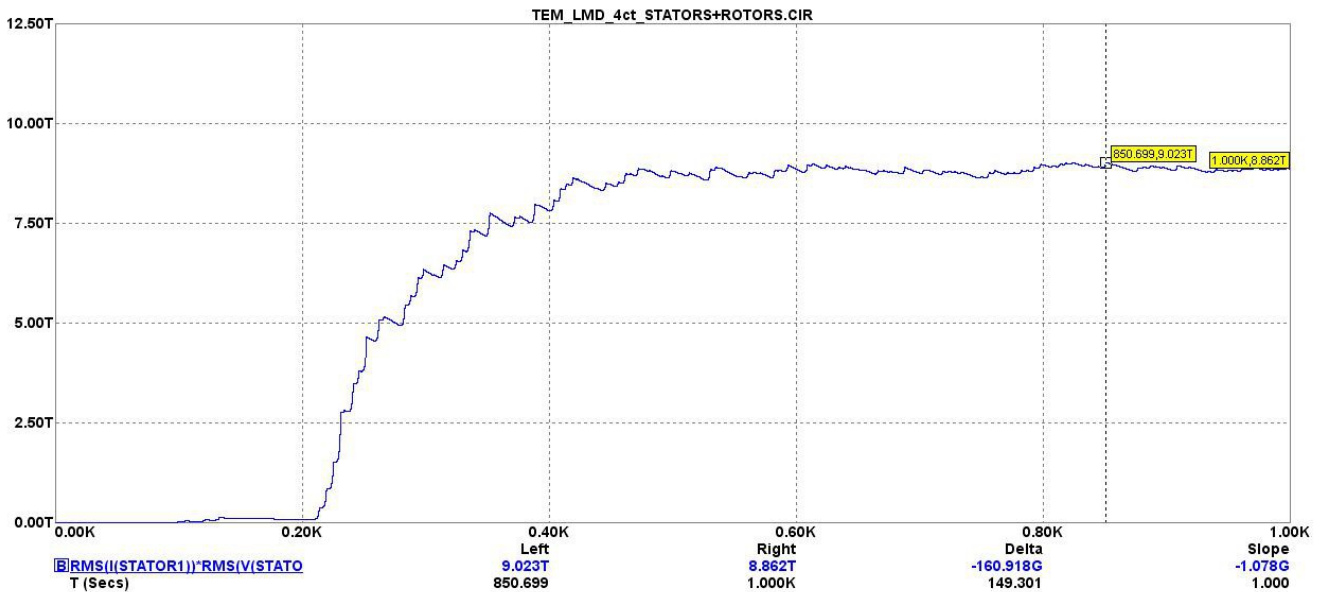
This latter condition suggests the flipside to reactive power in that it can depreciate itself without recourse to thermodynamic losses and conversions. This is the dual nature to reactive power: a constant gamble of whether it will expand or will it contract (since energy cannot be created nor destroyed and reactive power is not kinetic energy, but is potential energy not definable by thermodynamics, nor subject to conservation). Add this last factor to the random essential nature to the behavior of a spark gap, and we have the makings of non-consistency.

It's no wonder Conservation does not apply! And, maybe, an electric motor is not the best appliance to make use of this power supply?

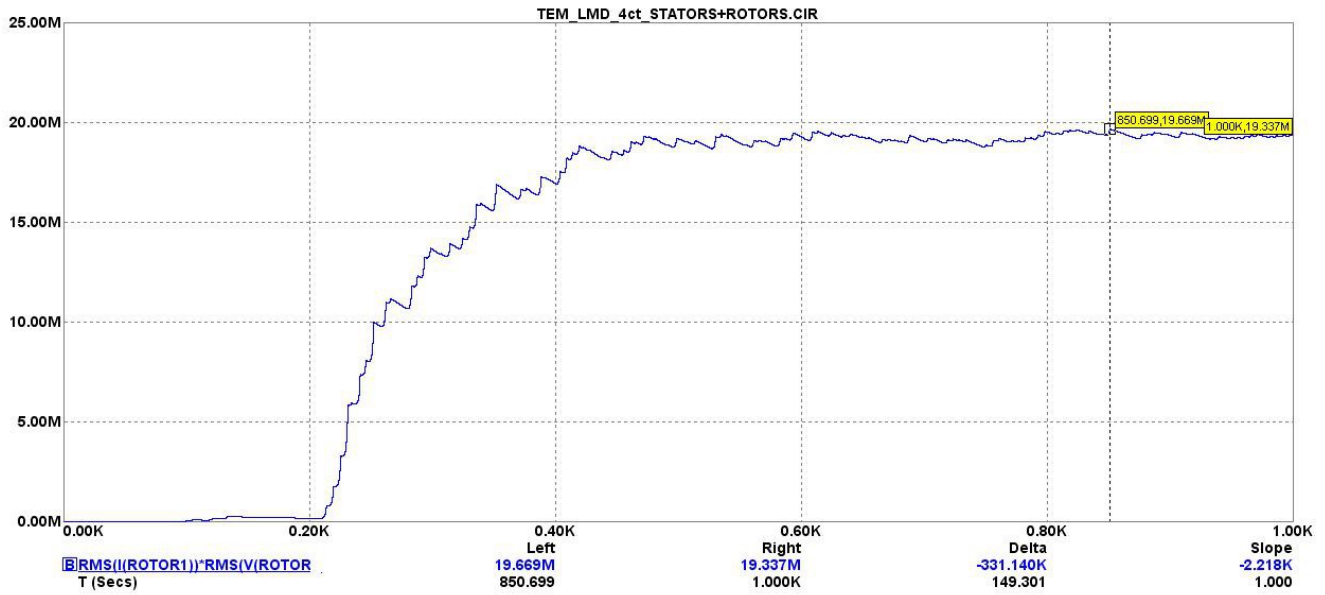
Maybe a levitational craft would be more suitable since it might have more tolerance for inconsistent output?

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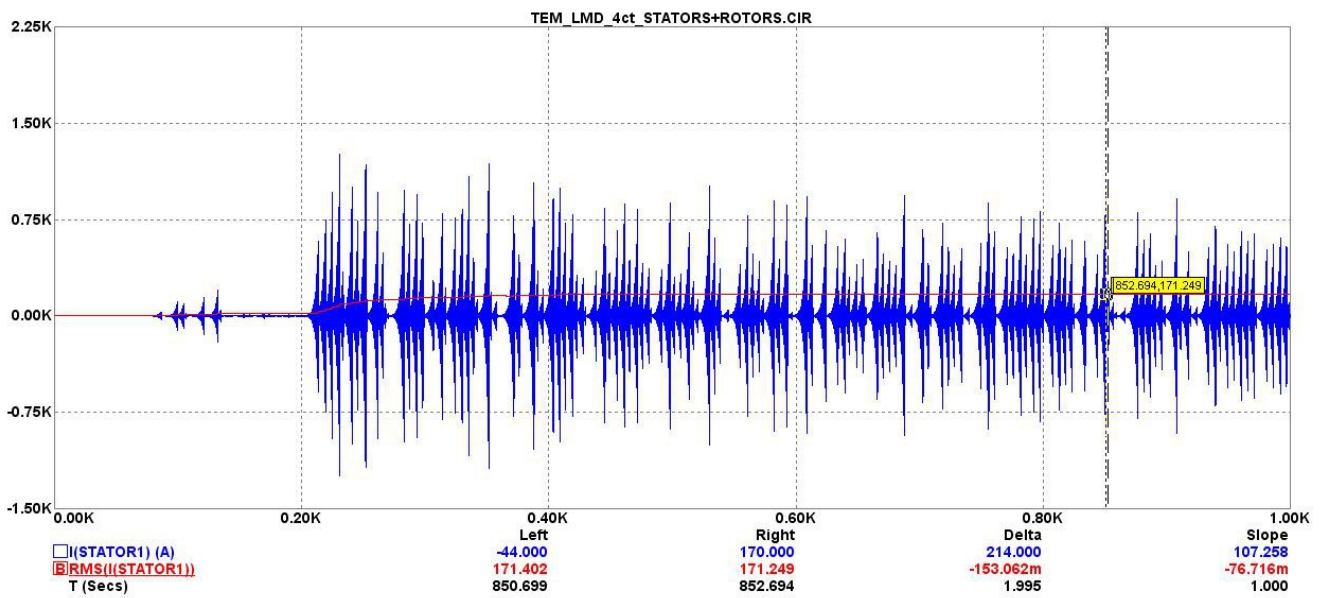
The wattage of one stator, alone, is somewhere in the vicinity of 9 Tera watts...



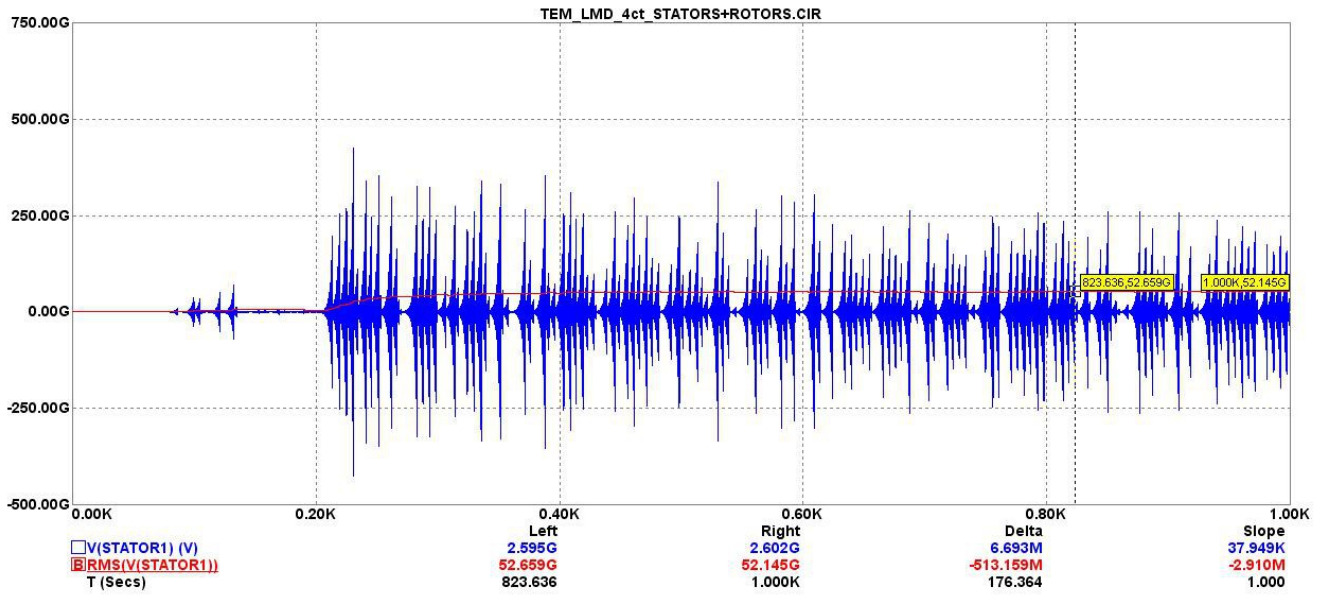
The wattage on one rotor is approximately 19 Mega watts...



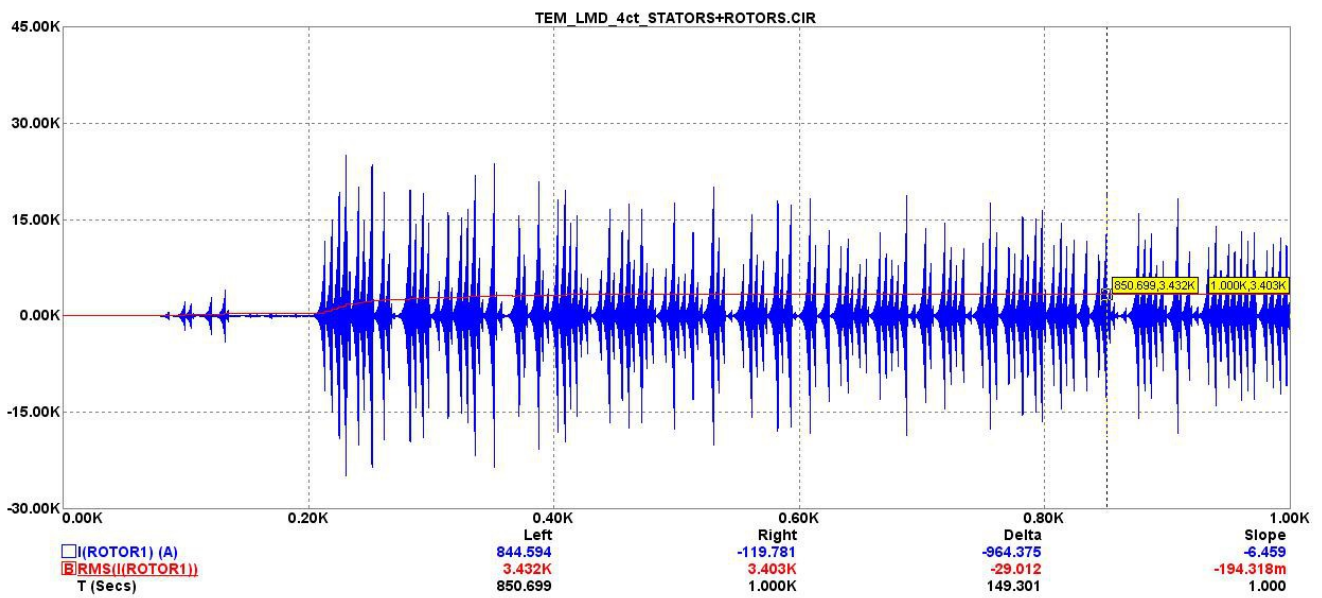
The amperage on one stator is 171.25A RMS...



The voltage on this stator is over 50 Giga volts...



Meanwhile, the amperage on one rotor is over 3kA...



And voltage on this rotor is over 5<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>kV...

TEM\_LMD\_4ct\_STATORS+ROTORS.CIR

