

Eight Questions for Free Energy Scientists

1. Is not a standing wave – a condition in which there is complete separation of alternating current from alternating voltage – the very foundation for producing lossless electrical energy which cannot be spent?
2. Must this lossless format of a standing wave exponentially accumulate at a rate determined by its frequency *and* its amplitude? *Rephrased and repeated for emphasis...*
3. Since its amplitude can't help but accumulate along with an increase in its frequency, then it stands to reason that the rate of these changes can't help but exponentially accelerate?
4. Does this not give birth to free energy of a radical nature in that it cannot be spent since its alternating current is 180° out-of-phase with its alternating voltage?
5. Yet, cannot this peculiar format be readily converted into *real power* by simply passing it through a resistor to reunite these two halves of alternating electricity?
6. And cannot a short involving a small resistor – of 1½ Ω – be placed in parallel with *any* resistive load of *any value* preserving whatever delicate balance was achieved to produce this overall condition in the first place and, thus, serve as a buffer between its load and the synthesis of electricity from its constituent ingredients of time, magnetism and electrostatic charge?
7. And cannot some of this excessive production also be passed through a transformer of mild hysteresis followed by a small valued capacitor to serve as an inductive buffer in parallel with an *inductive load of any value*? [Including sine wave inverters for supplying A/C motor loads.]
8. Is this not a **free energy circuit** – as radical a proposition as this may seem?

