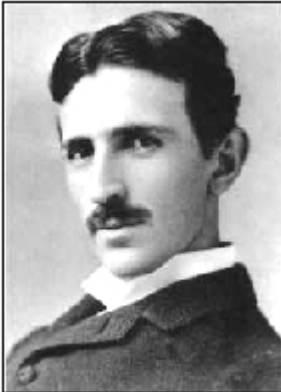


The Secret of radiant energy.



To know the truth,
need to become a part of it ...
Truth is, the consent of the soul
and mind.

Nikola Tesla has created and implemented the many engineering and technical decisions. But the mysteries left no less. One of the most mysterious is the mystery of radiant energy. The most persistent researchers have not come to the unequivocal opinion that such a radiant energy? Undertook a study of works, patents, just realized that I can not understand the meaning of radiant energy. Reflecting further action came analogy. Watched as the man wants to sit on something moving? He was in the beginning of trying to accelerate and to level the speed, then tries to jump. This analogy has served as the impetus to learn how to imagine the world around himself Nikola Tesla. Having studied and accumulated experience, came to the conclusion that we must restructure thinking and try to accept all categories of Tesla. Gradually departed from traditional thinking and wrote cavitation theory. After some time, since the positions of the theory began to realize that I can answer many questions, including what is radiant energy? In the beginning, once was lined with cavitation theory, its perceived very stormy, all thought that it is very simple. By asking questions and getting answers, all sharply still. Loss of interest perceived in two ways, first thought was that the theory is perceived as another attempt to impose Forum raving illiterate subjects. Second, a little comforted that after all trying to understand, because the goal looked through, trying to unravel the secrets of Tesla, and this could not but wonder ... After some time, received 8-10 of positive feedback and a very animal, where I was frankly called an idiot and imbeciles. First identified four very strong person with a wonderful wit and ability to restructure thinking. I decided to conduct correspondence and to explain and give little hints to understand the ability of independent thinking. Among those who began to write very quickly identify the leader. Sergey Belikov, he quickly began to understand and explain exactly how to present it himself. That made me happy, but others have tried, all adapted for their experience and they did not what did not, although some education was very good, specializing in electronics and radio engineering. Once Sergei asked me a question, I understand that this radiant energy and can he explain it? He replied that yes, I have an idea and the mechanism of this

energy clear to me. Sergey asked me to tell me the same thought occurred to give him a hint whether he could find themselves and understand what is clear to me. He advised very carefully to give a lecture Tesla and show me a place where there is a connection with radiant Energy. The next day Sergei sent a letter, making no secret of joy, the place and fully painted, what is radiant energy. From that moment on he was on the same conditions to participate in this topic. We agreed that we

will not rush and make a series of experiments, we see and after discussions with the team, will publish. Sergei Belikov was remarkably decent and nowhere to nothing before the time is not telling. Work started and after a while he sent a letter that the experiments had not obtained is not the desired effect. He advised, not in a hurry, lecture Tesla and think through the theory of cavitation. The result did not wait, he alone made the experience and found the radiant energy. It gave an explanation in terms of theories. Below is his job description is accompanied by photos and explanations of the theory of cavitation. This is the greatest reward for me, because he started all over from the standpoint of theories of cavitation, all the work done by Sergei Belikov had alone. At this time also had a very interesting series of experiments only the high energy level, has decided a number of compromise tasks.

The time has come for an explanation, as the author managed to unravel the mystery of radiant energy. After writing the cavitation theory by considering the motion of electrons as the pistons push the matter * [ether, dissolved in a vacuum therein]. He came to the unequivocal conclusion that the crystal lattice of the conductor can be excited as a transversely across the magnetic lines, as well as longitudinally. Perpendicular to the excitation of the crystal lattice are all known types of generators. In order to excite the longitudinal to defuse the high-voltage discharge through the inductor. The wave propagates along the wire, immediately fill the entire crystal lattice of electrons through the mechanism of cavitation, but only where at this moment is moving wave itself. Since the wave can not spread instantly, then there is the inductance between the ends of a very large potential difference. This principle of excitation, as it deprives the conductor resistance in the usual classical sense. The currents can reach up to hundreds of thousands of amperes, Ohm's law, we do not agree to the site chain. The potential difference on the same circuit, thick copper bus can reach several tens of volts, depends entirely on your selections. Since the internal resistance of copper, thick tires, without the express, bridge and even impossible to measure. And in this case the source, the internal resistance of the source is actually negligible. It is not difficult to guess that nourish such a source can not countable number of loads, while the inner source and load resistance is not raze. But here the only documented mechanism of the process of radiant energy. At this point, the wording is needed, just explaining that this radiant energy. Radiant energy is the same as electric energy, but the resulting motion of the longitudinal wave in the conductor.

Have you ever had the choice of the term radiant energy? My vision is such a rad way to measure the arc, dividing it into angular segments. Hence, I had the association of a wave running at an angle. Why? Under the angle of the crystal lattice of the conductor. Wave creates the conditions for cavitation of the electrons in the crystal lattice of the conductor. I do not know Tesla was guided by choosing the term proposed by me thinking, but I like it very much explained. In radiant Energy has some effects not observed in conventional electricity is connected with the fact that the source has a negligible internal resistance is very high currents. What would the current go through the load, need soglasovka impedance source and load, but

as internal source resistance is already known to be very low then the load is automatically allocates as much power as it allows its resistance. This allows you to connect, all sorts of pressures and they are all in perfect harmony. There is no hesitation, powerful connections load, as happens in a normal network. Since the current flows, as if without the presence of resistance, which is connected with the principle of obtaining the most radiant Energy, the conductor is not heated by passing large currents. Readers do not have e-education, can not not understand the principle of no advantage, radiant energy. In short it looks like a mechanism for obtaining radiant Energy helps strengthen the capacity of the source from tens to thousands of times. This is the most brilliant discovery made by Nikola Tesla.

After weighing, the material can be understood to produce a lot of devices that could not be repeated. Generator Hubbard. Machine cold electricity Edwin Gray. Car Testatiku. Yes, the same

can be slightly redesigned to produce neg. You can develop your sources, using only the principle for radiant energy. This principle of obtaining radiant energy can give a great chance for the development of technology in different directions. This principle has developed Nikola Tesla, the controversial genius in the eyes of many generations ... The following are suggested first steps for the Study of radiant energy, experience the work being done Sergei Belikov. In further experiments, which will be done on this topic, will be added. In this, the theme seeks to clarify what is radiant energy? This topic is a submerged rock, people involved in professional electronics immediately conclude that there is a standing-wave regime, well-studied in the radio. This moment is deeply flawed, in that in his time, Nikola Tesla pointed out that the waves should not be confused with the waves of Hertz. This error occurred with Professor Chernetsky, his unit was thin, and spec of Radio, it quickly defeated, suggesting shunted discharger. Nikola Tesla pointed out that all of its devices will provide the expected effect only with great effort and capacity. Towards the realization of a powerful device a lot of engineering technical problems. But they can be solved, many different technical aspects have decided to communicate with me. Various experiments have placed the author himself some verification experiments in the stages of completion. Here is an experience only Sergei Belikov.

10/18/2007

Laputko Valery I..

Impedance Phenomenon "

Many devices and inventions of Nikola Tesla, until recently, neither had an explanation. But from the standpoint of the theory of cavitation can be easily explained. Here for example is a very interesting phenomenon that Tesla describes in his lectures and articles, moreover, more than 3 times. It's called "The phenomenon of Impedance. (See "Nikola Tesla Lectures * Articles" page L-45, L-46, L-133, L-134, L-153, L-157, L-158)

Среди множества феноменов, наблюдаемых у электрического тока, возможно, наиболее интересным является импеданс проводников к токам с очень высокой частотой колебаний. В своем первом выступлении перед аудиторией Американского Института Инженеров-Электриков я описал несколько поразительных наблюдений. В частности я продемонстрировал, что при прохождении такого тока, или неожиданных разрядов через толстый металлический брусок, на бруске могут быть точки, отстоящие друг от друга всего на несколько дюймов, разность потенциалов между которыми оказывается достаточной для того, чтобы поддерживать яркое свечение обычной лампы накаливания. Я также объяснил необычное поведение разреженного газа, окружающего проводник, возникающее вследствие таких неожиданных всплесков тока. С тех пор эти явления были изучены более тщательно, а пара новых экспериментов оказалась настолько интересны, что заслуживают того, чтобы на них подробно остановиться.

На Рис. 19а, изображена схема, где B и B_1 очень толстые медные стержни, соответственно соединенные своими нижними концами с пластинами C и C_1 конденсатора. Противоположные пластины конденсатора подключены к клеммам вторичной обмотки высоковольтного трансформатора. На первичную обмотку трансформатора подается переменный ток от обычной низкочастотной динамо-машины, либо от распределительной сети. Как обычно, конденсатор разряжается через воздушный зазор d . Оказалось, что при наличии частых колебаний, довольно легко можно проделать следующий, весьма любопытный эксперимент. Стержни B и B_1 соединены поперку лампой низкого напряжения I_2 ; чуть ниже, с помощью креплений CC размещена 50-вольтовая лампа I_2 ; еще ниже расположена другая 100-вольтовая лампа I_1 ; и наконец, на строго определенном расстоянии от последней лампы — вакуумная трубка T . Осторожно перемещая эти устройства по стержням, вполне возможно добиться того, чтобы каждая из них светила в соответствии с определенной ей мощностью, несмотря на то, что все

они соединены параллельно между двумя толстыми медными стержнями и требуют для работы совершенно различное напряжение. Разумеется, этот эксперимент требует определенного времени на подготовку, но его очень легко осуществить.

На Рис. 19b и 19c представлены схемы двух других экспериментов, которые в отличие от предыдущего, не требуют точной регулировки. На Рис. 19b две лампы, 100-вольтовая I_1 и 50-вольтовая I_2 , расположены определенным образом: 100-вольтовая лампа находится ниже 50-вольтовой. Когда между точками d и d проскакивает дуга и скачкообразные разряды проходят через стержни B и B_1 , то, как правило, 50-вольтовая лампа излучает яркий свет, по крайней мере такого результата можно добиться без особого труда, тогда как 100-вольтовая лампа едва светится, или вообще остается темной, Рис. 19b. Но если стержни B и B_1 соединить толстым поперечным стержнем B_2 , то легко можно добиться того, чтобы 100-вольтовая лампа работала на полную мощность, а 50-вольтовая оставалась темной, Рис. 19c. Как и уже отмечал ранее, данные результаты не следует объяснять только частотой, это в большей мере относится к периоду времени, в течение которого и происходит ионизация, который может быть очень большим, особенно при низкой частоте тока. Имеется еще множество различных результатов, которые представляют не меньший интерес, особенно для тех, кто в своей практике использует только ток слабой силы. Возможно, здесь они найдут ключ к разгадке тайны природы электрического тока.

В предыдущих экспериментах я уже имел возможность продемонстрировать некоторые явления, и, возможно, было бы целесообразно изучить их более детально. Однако для того, чтобы придать данному исследованию более законченный вид, я думаю, что необходимо и

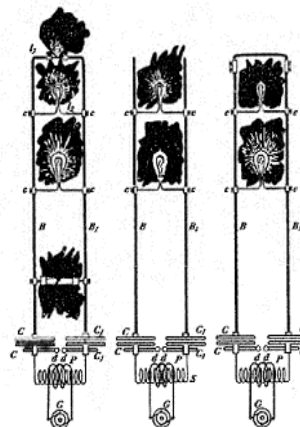


Рис. 19а., 19b и 19с

первую очередь сделать несколько замечаний в отношении электрического резонанса, который наблюдался при проведении всех этих экспериментов.

The essence of the phenomenon lies in the fact that the short segment of a conductor with a large cross section, under favorable conditions it is possible to obtain a potential difference of more than one hundred and even thousands of volts! Moreover, that the resistance of the wire segment may be less than 1 miliOm. How is this possible?. If we calculate by Ohm's Law, the current in the conductor must take significant, from 1000 amperes and above. But in this current guide, if not melted, it should be very strongly heated. But in practice, the conductor is not heated. Ohm's law is impossible to explain this phenomenon.

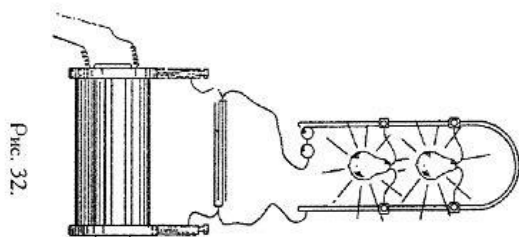
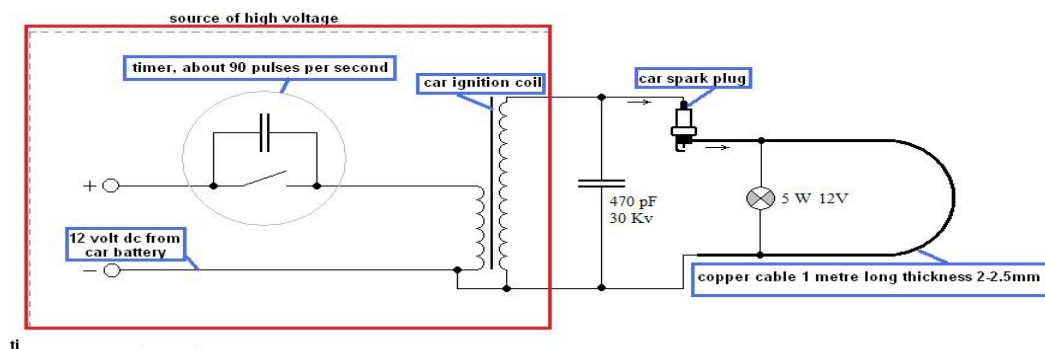


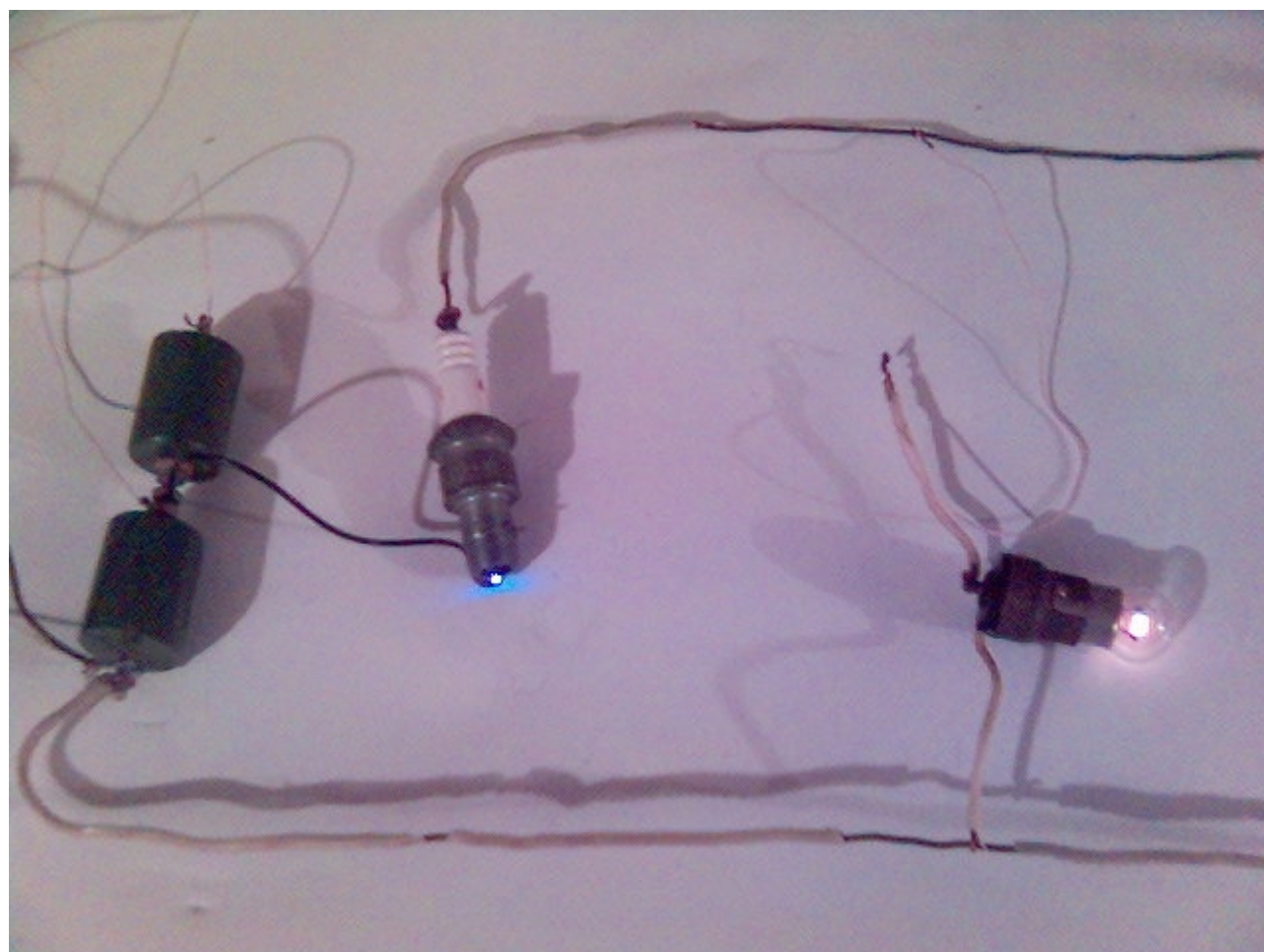
Рис. 32.

To test this phenomenon in practice, we need high-voltage DC source voltage capacitor of 500 pF and higher operating voltage of not less than 10 kV, spark and meter piece of wire cross section 2.1 mm².

As a high-voltage source used ignition coil, ignition distributor and battery at 12 volts. Ignition distributor is rotated electric motor (1350 rpm). Instead, the distributor can use the switch and a simple pulse generator. You can use any source of high voltage.

A simple spark can be made of spark plugs. As an indicator of the potential difference used automotive lamp 12 V 5 W. Now if you combine all according to the scheme can be seen that the bulb lit up, though shorted closed conductor with a resistance of about 10 miliOm! In the calculation of Ohm's Law to create a potential difference across the wire must pass a current of at least 500 amperes!







In this case, the potential difference is not subject to Ohm's law. If we use to explain the cavitation theory the process can be represented as follows: when the spark discharge is abrupt interruption of electric current (ie the movement of the ether with dissolved therein a vacuum suddenly stops). Similarly hydra shock in the tube with water, the reverse occurs in the conductor (longitudinal) wave. Longitudinal wave encountering the crystal lattice as a result of cavitation, produces electrons. The longitudinal wave moving along a wire form parts with different potential (voltage). Connecting a light bulb to the areas with different capabilities, easy to detect an electrical current.

Using a movable contact, or simply inserting a light bulb to different parts of the conductor, it is easy to detect that the potential at different points in the conductor varies.

Increased capacity in this experiment is accompanied by an increase in brightness lamp. Ie with increased capacity, the potential difference rises. Tesla in his experiments sought to obtain the shortest possible pulses. Since automotive spark does not claim to be the good breaker, for further experiments need a good gap and a more intensive high-voltage capacitors.

18.10.2007 Material prepared Sergey Belikov.