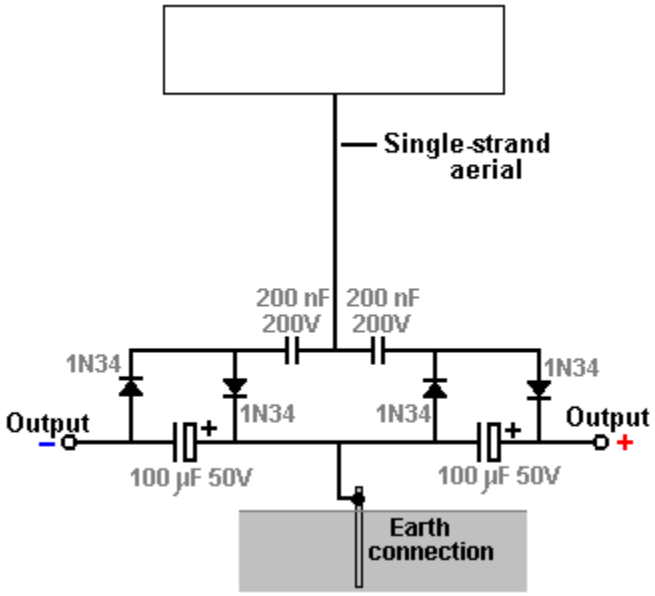
Aerial Energy Generator eBook

This sort of information may seem confusing and may be a little too technical for you, so let me tell you about the practical and useful applications of this generator. Let's start with the very simple system and progress from that to the more powerful arrangements.

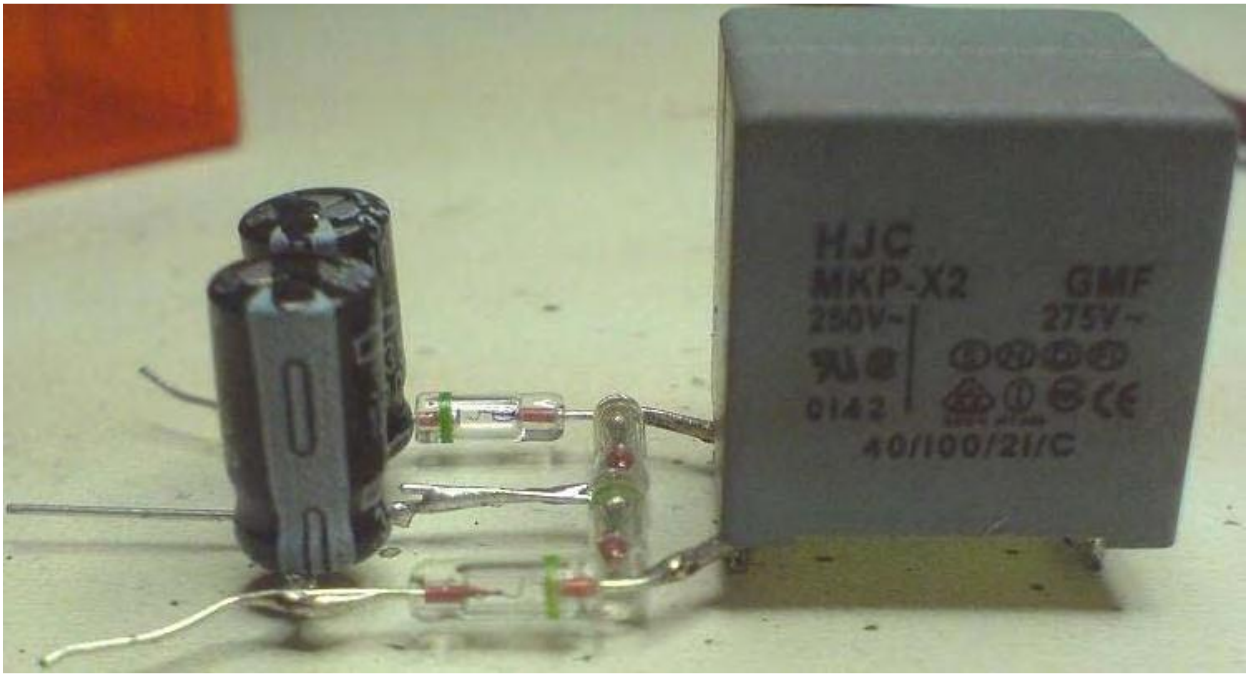
The initial circuit uses one strand of solid wire which rises vertically to a 700 mm diameter drum where there are some twenty turns. The arrangement is like this:



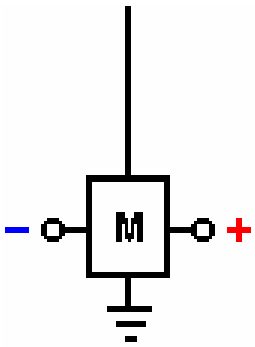
The aerial wire is several meters long, and in the prototype, was supported by (and insulated from) the eaves of a house. The aerial should be vertical or near vertical and a proper earth connection provided by driving a metal rod into the ground or connecting a wire to a metal plate and burying the plate in the ground as a good electrical connection is needed here. The earth connection used here is a 12 mm copper pipe 3 meter long, driven into the ground and the ground around it saturated with water.

The wire used to connect with the earthing rod is very important and should not be less than 8 swg copper wire, that is, 4 mm diameter and 13 sq. mm. cross-sectional area. As with all free-energy devices, the exact constructional details are vital.

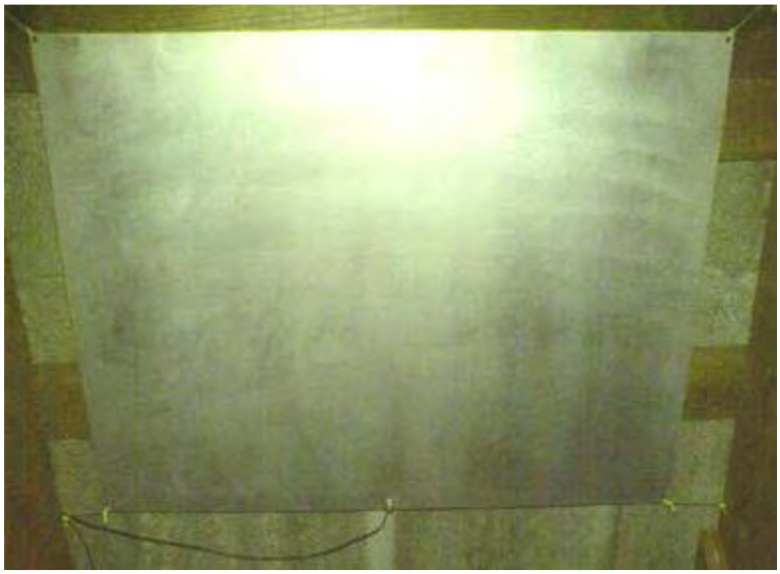
The diodes used are germanium 1N34 or 1N34a which are particularly suited to this application. Ceramic disc types are recommended for the 200 nF capacitors. The prototype build looked like this:



Now, consider this circuit as described, to be one modular building block which can lead to unlimited power from an aerial. I will represent the circuit shown above as a rectangle, showing the above circuit as:

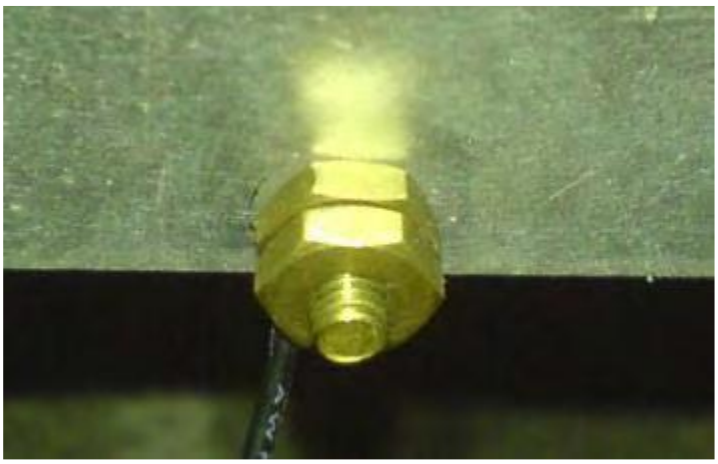


While it is possible to use more than one module with the aerial to get more power, we switched to the full arrangement by attaching a 600 x 800 x 2 mm aluminium plate inside the sloping roof of a house:



The plate being suspended using nylon cord to prevent it touching the roof or anything else:

The plate is positioned between 3 and 3.5 metres (10 to 12 feet) above the ground and the attachment to the plate is also heavy-duty 8 swg cable:



The cable is connected to the aluminium plate using a brass bolt and nuts which the builder thinks may be significant, quite apart from avoiding any galvanitic connection to the circuit. The cable is then run vertically downwards to the circuit. For this arrangement a second earthing point is also used. This is a galvanized iron pipe 3 meters long, driven vertically into the ground which is saturated with water. The second earth is 2 meters away from the first earth and there is no known significance in the use of an iron pipe as it was used because it was to hand at the time..

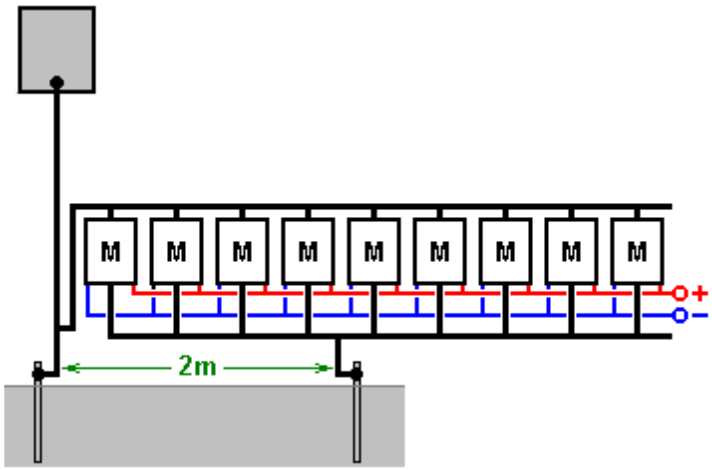
This arrangement provides serious power, enough to cause injury to, or kill a careless human.

With two modules, it will light an LED very brightly, driving it to 2.6 volts. If the LED is removed, then the voltage climbs to about twenty volts and is easily sufficient to charge a 12V battery or battery bank although that takes time.

With twenty modules a 12V battery can be charged overnight. It is estimated that with two hundred modules, the power would be sufficient to power a household. It should be borne in mind that

each module is easy and cheap to make, so arranging for a stack of them where additional modules can be added at a later date for more power, is an ideal arrangement.

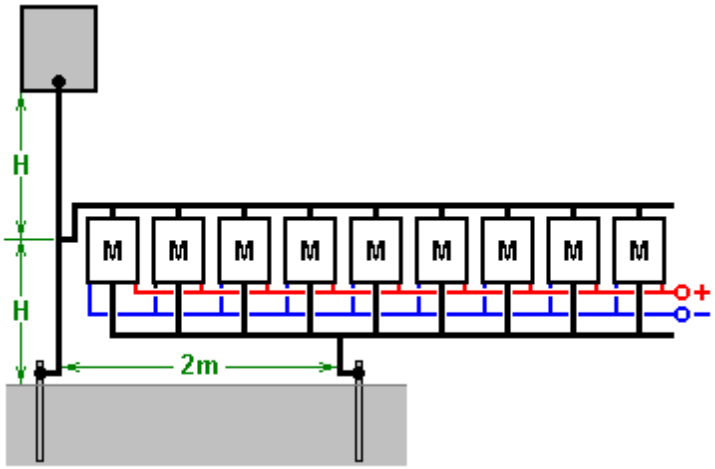
The circuit is like this:



This circuit looks completely mad as the aerial input to the circuit appears to be directly short-circuited by the second earth connection. In spite of this, the circuit works very well when connected this way. Additional modules can be added without any known limit. Increased power can be had by either raising the aluminium plate higher above the ground, to say, 10 meters (33 feet), or by adding one or more additional aerial plates. As you have a good aerial connected through to a very good earth, there has to be the possibility of the equipment being hit by lightning, and so it is recommended that a protective spark-gap is installed between the aerial and the earth, close to the circuit, so that if high-voltage is suddenly applied to the aerial, the spark gap will fire and shunt the excess power through to the earth. Alternatively,

possibly a better solution is to install a standard lightning rod system a few meters away from the aerial and a meter or two higher up, so that it forms a more attractive point for
a lightning strike.

Further experimentation has shown that altering the connection point for the aerial has a significant effect on the results. If the connection is made at the midpoint between the aerial plate and the earth connection, it produces a greater output:



With this arrangement a single module produces around 30 volts while the original method of connecting near the earth was giving about 26 volts with two modules.

Remember:

1. The plate **must** be high off the ground.
2. The plate **must** be polished and insulated.
3. The wire **must** be single-strand solid wire.
4. There **must not** be any part of the wire above the circuit, which is not insulated.

You can use aluminium foil and cling film to make many collector plates 0.4 m x 5 m and connect them close together to feed the aerial wire. Remember, no uninsulated wire anywhere.