INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL of RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH
C. Austin Cooper, Vol.2, No.3, 2012

Quantum Generator Synthesis

C. Austin Cooper*

*Independent Researcher

‡ Corresponding Author; C. Austin Cooper, Independent Researcher , c.austincooper@yahoo.com

Received: 11.05.2011 Accepted:14.06.2012

Abstract- The quantum generator is the result of an independent investigation into whether the quantum charge present in water could function as an alternative energy source. To that end, a spectrum analysis was conducted on a solidified 30 ml sample of H2O. The test revealed a frequency component with harmonics similar to an analog signal. Research to account for its presence led to a document by the Pythagoreans, who established the principles of audio centuries ago. They also developed the processes to convert the Greek musical clef's properties into geometric structures, which we validated by constructing a symmetrical octahedron from red oak, wood planking. At the time, it was believed an orb of electrical energy similar to "ball lightning" would form within the vessel, which could be controlled with a vacuum pump. The first vessel failed the pressurization tests for obvious reasons, and a subsequent vessel was constructed from clear acrylic. After it became relatively easy to sustain a deep vacuum, the voltmeter had registered no discernible changes in the vessel's output, conclusively proving our idea false. This led to an entirely different design using the single hemisphere of the symmetrical Cube as the base structure in the latest version, Sydalcis 3. The device is 22 cm wide and 9 cm high, and produces 120 mV of energy in a pulsating dc trace superimposed on a sinusoidal waveform with a fundamental frequency of 60 Hz. This revolutionary device could certainly have a significant impact in the field of renewable energy research.

Keywords- Quantum, Sydalcis, Generator, Harmonics, Energy

1. Introduction

The synthesis of a quantum generator arose from an independent investigation into whether the quantum charge present in water could function as an alternative energy source. Initially, we solidified a 30 ml sample of H2O, which was then patched into a hand held digital o - scope for signal analysis with quite dramatic and equally problematic results. Schrödinger et al postulated that atoms flowed in a wave-like motion [1], and since water is a homogenous mixture, we assumed its frequency component would be reflective of this. Our expectation of a monolithic block containing 3 to 5 frequencies cycling at 60 Hz, the natural rate of oscillation, were not realized. The analysis revealed an ultra-low frequency structure from 5 to 300 Hz, with harmonics similar to an analog signal.

This was certainly unusual, and a separate investigation was begun to ascertain it source with research into the Pythagoreans, who established the fundamental properties of audio. Our idea that their writings might aid our investigation into this phenomenon was correct, and eventually a document [2] was found that detailed the processes to literally transfer the properties of the Greek musical clef into five geometric shapes. The structures of the cube, pyramid, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron were symmetrical in nature, and we validated their assertions by constructing an octahedron from 1.9 cm thick red oak. It consisted of two symmetrical hemispheres with four identical triangles in each hemisphere, and required several jigs for assembly. The octahedron also contained three seam types, the hemispherical seam arising from the joining of the two halves, and major and minor seams in a base / base, or side/ side arrangement of the triangles.

It was also a true geometric shape in that the structure lacked a base to rest upon, and required the construction of a frame for suspension above the workbench as well. The uniqueness of the vessel required a "out of the box" hypothesis, so to speak, as to its operation. It was assumed an orb of electrical energy similar to "ball lightning" would form within the vessel and the commonality between these phenomenon, as it exists in nature and within the vessel were related atmospherically.

We believed that by drawing the vessel into a deep vacuum, the size of the orb would diminish as well, resulting in a decrease of energy output. To test this line of thought, a second octahedron was constructed for the purposes of depressurization. Included within the structure was a vacuum tube inserted into the hemispherical plane, along with two metal plates positioned in opposition across the vessel's interior. The function of these plates was to brush against the orb and tap its energy.

Completely assembled, Sydalcis 1 was 29.5 centimeters in length, with a width of 17 centimeters, and weighed 940 grams. Our initial tests were conducted with a digital voltmeter while the octahedron was in a steady state of atmospheric equilibrium. Surprisingly, the vessel produced two charges of energy with hemispherical voltage levels ranging from 9 - 34 mV AC, without polarity or a common ground. Data collected over a 72 hour also revealed the vessel's output had a tendency to spike when the demand for electricity was at its greatest.

This led to a logically sound hypothesis, where the harmonic properties in the octahedron's segments were converting electromagnetic fields into quantum energy, since audio is mechanical energy, as opposed to electromagnetic. The octahedron was also sensitive to barometric pressure in a directly proportional relationship and to external vibrations as well. To continue with the depressurization experiment, a vacuum pump with a draw down rate of 4 cubic feet per minute was connected to Sydalcis 1 through a two - valve brass manifold. After briefly establishing a deep vacuum of 30 mm Hg, pinholes in the wood became vacuole - like, causing air to seep into the vessel unabated and render the test a failure. While addressing the material defects, we continued to build the remaining structures in the document that confirmed the existence of the first unities [3].

These structures are five isosceles triangles with intrinsic harmonic properties, designated with the first letter of their original configuration. Arranged from the smallest to largest, they are Units P, C, O, D, & I, and configured the geometry in the document to varying degrees of precision. Based upon this information, the next vessel in our investigation was a mathematically reduced version of Unit I, being precisely 19.05 cm in length for the base, a side length of 13.49 cm, with a bevel of 18° on both faces. Sydalcis 2 was constructed from clear acrylic having a high elastic limit, which resolved the pinhole issue. The vacuum tube assembly was shortened and inserted into the hemispherical plane at the structure's theoretical rear.

The collector plates were also removed, since the binding posts were just as effective in collecting the voltages. Completely assembled, this robust model had a length of 31.5 cm, with a width of 20.0 cm, and weighed 1.7 kilograms. While it was relatively easy to sustain a deep vacuum within Sydalcis 2 (Fig. 1), the voltmeter registered no discernible changes in the vessel's output, conclusively proving the "ball lightening" hypothesis false. Certain the output was not vacuum dependent, future prototypes from this point forward would lack the hardware for such an endeavor. Untethered by the design constraints of a pressurized vessel, an entirely different device was developed, beginning with the geometry.

Fig. 1. Sydalcis 2

The cube became the base structure in the latest version, being far easier to assemble than the octahedron. The suspension frame was deleted by mounting a single hemisphere onto to a level, non- porous surface that also reduced the structure's dual voltages into a single output. Unfortunately, a problem arose from this configuration, since two terminals were necessary for bench testing. The fix was the inclusion of a collector plate into the hemispherical plane, permanently attached to a lead wire that would function as the second terminal. The upper collector plate was not required, but was included for structural balance. The geometric configuration was also reduced from the octahedron to a single hemisphere of the symmetrical cube, which was not as problematic to assemble. Table 1 lists the equipment and materials used in the experiment.

Table 1. Equipment & Materials

Qty	Description
1	Fluke 199 B/S Dual Input 200 Mhz Digital Hand held Oscilloscope
1	Electric drill
3	drill bits - 3,5 & 8 mm diameter
1	Jig platform - 50.8 x 40 x 64 x 2 cm wood board
3	2 x 18 x 17.5 cm jig blocks, 5 mm holes 2 cm form each end
6	6 cm Phillips Head Drywall Screws
1	Philips head screw driver
1	Tube of marine Goop adhesive
1	Butter knife
1	Soldering iron
1	10 cm length of solder
3	6 mm strips of Duct tape
3	Acrylic segments - 1.9 cm thick with 18° bevel on both faces.
	Inside Diameters - 19.05 cm base & 13.49 cm side lengths
2	Sheet metal triangles 1 mm thick, with side lengths of 2.69 cm and a base of 3.81 cm
1	22 gauge shielded twisted pair wire 15 cm in length stripped 1.5 cm of sheathing both ends
1	Zinc bolt 3.5 cm x 4 MM
2	8 mm nuts
1	Flat glass plate 30 cm ² x 6 mm, cleaned
1	30 cm² x 3 mm square of cork automotive gasket

2. Methods

Sydalcis 3 was assembled in a well-ventilated area through a four-step process, the base plate, the upper collector plate, structural, and final assembly.

Step 1: The Base Plate Assembly: Using the marine adhesive, we adhered the automotive gasket squarely to the plank surface and after drying, adhered the glass squarely to the surface of the gasket, and set aside to dry. To fabricate the base collector plate, a 3 mm hole was drilled 1.3 cm from the vertex of a metal triangle centered. We looped one end of the lead wire through this hole and soldered firm. This triangle was adhered center mass of the glass, and set aside to properly cure.

Step 2: The Upper Collector Plate Assembly: To fabricate the upper collector plate, a 5 mm hole was drilled through the center of an acrylic segment. On the exterior face, the hole was enlarged 8 mm to a depth of 3 mm as a countersink. For the lead wire port, an additional 5 mm hole was drilled 1.5cm from the left leg, and 2 cm above the base. Next, a 5 mm hole was drilled center of the remaining metal triangle and fastened to the segment by inserting the bolt through both parts. The countersink area was filled with a thin bead of adhesive, with an 8 mm nut threaded tight into the void. The remaining nut was partially threaded down the bolt shaft as the terminal wire binder.

Step 3: The Structure: A jig block was screwed 20 cm from the left side, and 8 cm down from the top of the platform. A segment was laid flat on the platform, with its base against the jig block. The vertex of this segment was raised while a second segment was slid under the left side until the interior faces were in precise alignment and held in place with a strip of duct tape across the side seam. The third segment was positioned in the remaining opening to where its interior face was also in precise alignment with the other segments. Duct tape was laid across both seams and a jig block was secured against each segment's base, creating the outline of an equilateral triangle. Once the jig's operability was confirmed, the segments were extricated from the jig. A 3 mm band of adhesive was lightly spread on the bevels above the segment's interior faces with the butter knife. They were reinserted into the jig and again secured with duct tape until dry.

Step 4: Final Assembly: After the structure set, we removed the tape and applied one more bead of adhesive to all the side seams, and allowed the vessel to set for an additional four days to acclimate to the environment. Before its mounting to the base plate, the lead wire was threaded through the porthole on the collector segment. A heavy bead of adhesive was laid on the structure's hemispherical seam and securely mounted over the base plate.

3. Results

The device was patched into a digital oscilloscope for signal analysis after the curing period. The first test conducted was the bi - terminal configuration of Sydalcis 3, where the probe was connected to the upper terminal, with the probe ground attached to the lead wire terminal. Once the data in this configuration was secured, both leads from the o - scope were reversed. In either configuration, the voltages were identical, fulfilling an earlier goal. In the mono - terminal configuration, data was collected using the probe only, after the lead wire was secured to the upper terminal. The probe ground was either attached to the base glass as a machine ground reference, or allowed to float open. These results were identical to those of the bi - terminal configuration as well, meaning the energy output of the device was consistent across the configuration methods. In Fig. 2, the Sydalcis 3 waveform registered a peak value of 120 mV, with an rms of 85 mV. The signal contained 7 mV of dc, having a total harmonic distortion level of 33 %. The triangular pattern rode a pulsating dc trace superimposed over an unseen, sinusoidal trace. The spectrum analysis in Fig. 3 revealed a very low frequency range of 5 - 500 Hz, separated into 22 blocks of amplitude. The fundamental frequency was 60 Hz, with an 80 Hz cluster from 420 to 500 Hz.

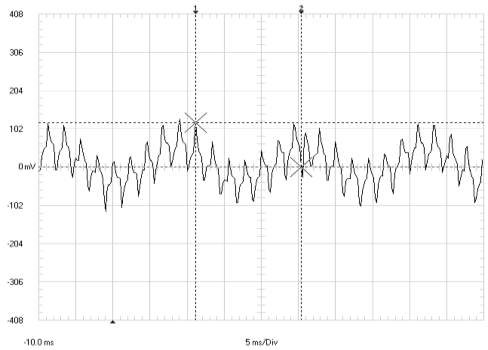

Fig. 2. Sydalcis 3 voltage waveform

To ascertain the level of operability for Sydalcis 3, the results were compared to the control data, a signal analysis of the solidified H2O sample. The control waveform in Fig. 4 registered a peak value of 96 mV, with an rms of 68 mV. There was 16 mV dc present in the signal; its total harmonic distortion was 100% in an irregular saw tooth pattern superimposed over a linear, pulsating dc trace.

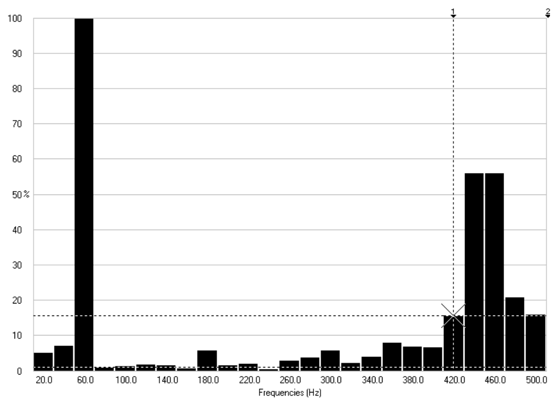

Fig. 3. Sydalcis 3 spectrum analysis

In Fig. 5, the frequency component was a blend of extremely low and ultra-low frequencies form 5 - 305 Hz, with a fundamental frequency of 20 Hz. There were 62 blocks of amplitude, in a somewhat even distribution.

Although the 60 Hz frequency component was dominate in its presence, its signal strength was comparatively weak at 37%.

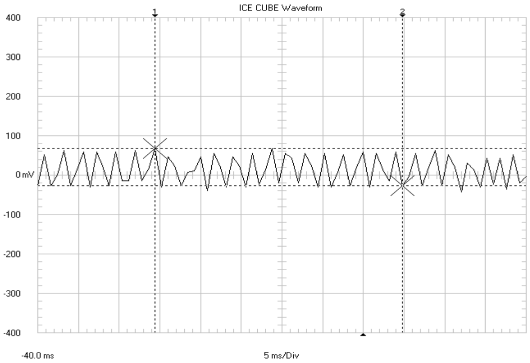

Fig. 4. Control sample waveform

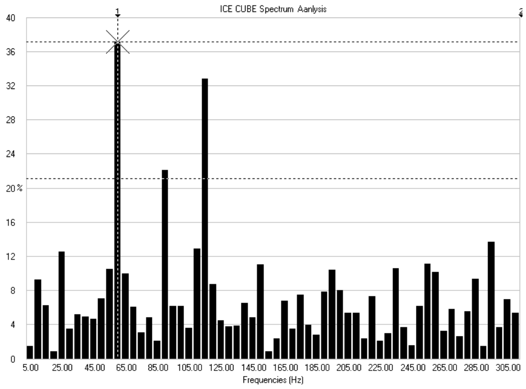

Fig. 5. Control sample spectrum analysis

In Table 2, both sets of data were organized as a matter of comparative analysis. In the area of peak voltages, Sydalcis 3 had a 24 mV increase in its output over the control sample, as well as a 17 mV increase in its rms. The control sample had 16.3% of its signal as dc, while Sydalcis 3 carried less than 6% of its signal as dc. There was a 40 Hz difference in the fundamental frequencies, with Sydalcis 3 also having 40 fewer frequency blocks. Overall, the data suggests Sydalcis 3 outperformed the control in every aspect of its operability, further strengthening our hypothesis.

Table 2. Comparative Analysis Model

Data Points	PEAK	RMS	DC	THD	FUND FRQ	FRQ BLOCKS
	mV	mV	mV	%	Hz	
Control	96	68	16	100	20	62
Sydalcis 3	120	85	7	33	60	22

4. Conclusion

Sydalcis 3 is the first structure of its kind with the ability to supply an endless amount of energy through non - mechanical means. It has the potential to advance research into renewable energy well beyond its current level, and with more research could offer a high degree of adaptability in a myriad of voltage applications.

References

[1] T. W. Graham Solomon, Organic Chemistry, 4th Ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1988, pp. 19 -20. (book)

[2] A. Fairbanks, ed. and trans. The First Philosophers of Greece. London: K. Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1898, pp. 132 - 156. (book)

[3] C. Cooper, Three Ancient Secrets of Pythagoras' First Principles, CreateSpace, 2009, pp. 13 - 57. (book chapter)

Appendix

Specifications Geometric Configuration - 1 hemisphere of a symmetrical Cube, with a structural inclination - 53°.

Signal composition - triangular pattern on a pulsating dc trace superimposed over a sinusoidal waveform.

ELECTRICAL			DIMENSIONS:	
Output:	120 mV		Width:	21.5 cm
RMS:	85 mV		Height:	9 cm
DC:	7 mV		Area:	200 cm²
Fund Frq:	60 Hz		Weight:	2.2 Kg
THD:	33%			

Fig. 6. Sydalcis 3

Table 3. Components

Quantity	Description
3	Acrylic segments - 1.9 cm thick with 18° bevel on both faces. I. D. 19.05 cm base, side lengths 13.49 cm
2	Sheet metal triangles 1 mm thick, with side lengths of 2.69 cm and a base of 3.81 cm
1	22 gauge shielded twisted pair wire 15 cm in length stripped 1.5 cm of sheathing both ends
1	Zinc bolt 3.5 cm x 4 MM
2	8 mm nuts
1	Flat glass plate 30 cm ² x 6 mm, cleaned
1	30 cm² x 3 mm square of cork automotive gasket
1	30 cm ² x 1.9 cm wood plank