

N-MACHINES, FREE ENERGY AND LANCZOS POTENTIAL

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We propose that the Lanczos spintensor may give theoretical support to N-machines via the Tewari's space vortex theory.

1. Introduction

We generally think of space as being empty, that is, having no structure whatsoever. Space is usually considered to be the background upon which or within which form and structure appear, and within which matter sits. However, recent developments in zero-point Physics [1–4], or free energy [5–12], is proving that concept of space to not only be wrong, but one that is blinding humanity to some very real solutions to the global ecological crisis [2, 13, 14].

The emerging paradigm of zero point-energy (and it is a paradigm, since acknowledgement of its existence will necessarily require a reinterpretation [1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16], (S. Inomata, Private communication, 2000) of the nature of our world), is that the vacuum space is not empty [17, 18]. Rather than a vacuum, space is more like a plenum: an absolute fullness [2] of energetic potentiality that is somehow in a state of balance or equilibrium, such that this enormous potentiality is prevented from manifesting and thus appears as emptiness. Incidentally, Lanczos [19, 20] believed that perhaps instead of a flat Minkowski universe the background is a dynamic highly oscillatory field.

If, however, at any point there is an imbalance or asymmetry [1] in this omni-directional cancelling of energies, there appears a disturbance or a ripple that is commonly known as matter. By this analogy all forms of matter, all elementary particles and photons are simply differing modes of asymmetry of the zero-point field of the vacuum with itself.

The amount of potential energy contained within the fabric of space has been independently calculated by several physicists [21–23] to be somewhere around of 10115 gr/cm³! This amount of energy is inconceivable by the human imagination. This means that within a single cubic centimeter of vacuum there is an amount of energy potentially present but in a state of balance. The paradigm of the zero-point energy potential

of the vacuum space literally disallows scarcity from being considered to be real, that is, if we can find a way to tap [1, 9] into this sea of energy and extract some of it to do work [1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 24]. This is the big issue at hand and the outcome of this issue has enormous ramifications for the future existence of the human species and for that of all life on Earth [13, 14].

It is safe to say that the understanding of zero-point vacuum fluctuation Physics [1–4, 8–10, 17, 18, 22, 25–29] is one of the more important steps that has ever occurred in the history of science. It has the potential to utterly change our view of the nature of things and may have technological implications that can allow us to really clean up the planet and stop destroying the biosphere in the greedy, short sighted way that is currently going on at an ever accelerating rate.

2. N-machines and Lanczos spintensor

Shiuji Inomata is a Senior scientist with 35 years working for the Japanese Government, at the Tsukuba Electrotechnical Laboratory. He has built a version of Bruce DePalma's unipolar generator [2] (sometimes called the "N-Machine", connoting the production of power to the Nth degree). He and other inventors [30], (P. Tewari, Private communication, 1999) have developed devices that have a fly wheel with magnets on them. The fly wheel is accelerated very, very fast, and at a certain threshold of RPMs it suddenly starts getting all these anomalous effects that seem to defy the known laws of old paradigm Physics, such as suddenly you start getting a huge amount of current flooding into the fly wheel.

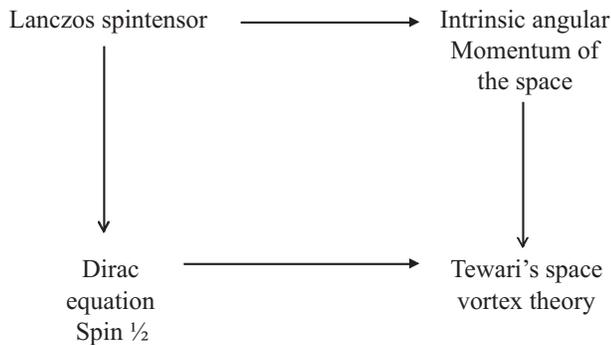
Seven years ago, Inomata imparted a seminar on free energy before an overflow audience of six hundred leading industrialists, academics and governmental scientists. The Toshiba Corp. accepted give him money for superconducting magnets in his N-machine. Inomata and other highly qualified scientists are moving

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into this area, and almost certainly it will be only a matter of time before we see Japanese free energy devices dominate the marketplace. Some people (for example, Stanton Friedman, Private communication, 2000) not believe in the reality of N-machines, however, in a recent letter (S. Inomata, Private communication, 2000) we learned about the success of Inomata et al: Their N-machines is finished! And now they are looking for a large scale funding both domestically and internationally.

Like Inomata, Tewari [2, 11, 13, 24, 30, 31] built a unipolar generator (free energy device) consisting primarily of two corotating magnetic disks, which functioned perfectly. Paramahansa Tewari, who is one of the main people working with the Indian nuclear power industry, had also won first prize for his N-machine in an international science competition. Numerous teams of scientists have tested the Tewari's device, but Tewari doesn't have the funding to carry on in any big way. He has, however, been able to use his N-machines to generate electricity in small scale at India; he is receiving the support of his government to research and develop this technology further.

Tewari [6, 11, 15, 24, 31], (P. Tewari, Private communication, 1999) has his space vortex theory to explain the electron capture directly from vacuum space via N-machines for the free power generation. Our proposition is to investigate the possible connection between the Lanczos spintensor [32] Kijr and the Tewari's theory. It is surprising that in the analysis of Kabc for weak gravitational fields one obtains the Dirac equation for the electron. On the other hand, we have pointed out [33, 34] that Lanczos potential is a kind of intrinsic angular momentum of the spacetime. Then our idea is to study the following relationships [35]:



3. Conclusion

If our proposition is correct, then the Lanczos potential will supply a theoretical support to Tewari's theory for N-machines.

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