

Space Quanta Modulator

Clean Propulsion Power Now! Automotive Propulsion Tomorrow

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The days of the rotating electrical energy producing machine, the alternator, are about over. A static version of the Space Flux Alternator is on the drawing board. A working prototype, a 10 kW, 3-phase, 240 V machine, excited by low power oscillatory means is planned. It's expected isolated feed-back techniques will provide closed loop source of low level oscillator power, thus eliminating a 100% duty cycle battery.

A concept of a unique type of electric motor with efficiency approaching unity is in the realm of possibility, soon replacing the primitive energy hogging series type motor.

With innovative state-of-the-art controls, by means of phase shift techniques and phantom poles, (induced) by superimposed polarized rotating field operating at 400 Hz fundamental frequency with sub-harmonics providing many poles. Slow speed hi-h torque and smooth acceleration to maximum high speed, high horsepower lower torque provided by induced 2, 4, 6 poles, 8, 10, 12 pole intermediate speed, medium hp, medium torque, and 14, 16, 18 pole slow speed high torque.

A slip cycle effect provides smooth transition as poles change either in the negative or positive direction. A foot pedal the same as the gas pedal on contemporary cars completely controls acceleration or deceleration. No cooling system is required, and it is estimated the motor would weigh no more than 150 lb. to produce 150 hp at 80 mph.

The Space-Quanta Modulated Mark 1 Static Alternator

Laboratory experiments dealing with magnetic fields support the concept that magnetic flux may be modulated by low level oscillatory means. However there is no lateral movement of flux. Rather, what happens is that the individual packets of quanta are polarized by the initiating and sustaining coherent force the field of the primary magnets or in special cases, electromagnets.

As the low level oscillatory frequency (modulating frequency) from the oscillators pass through zero reversing polarity during Δt . The quanta, being polarized, flip in synchronism with the modulating frequency, presenting a change in flux polarity varying with time determined by the period of the oscillator frequency. Stationary field and stationary stator coils are featured in the machine. Except for a possible low level 60 Hz hum, the alternator is noise-less. There are no bearings or moving parts.

The single phase machine is obviously simple electrically and mechanically to build. The three phase machine may consist of one integral unit or three single phase units mechanically integral, but electrically isolated and interfaced by interconnection. At this point in time it appears that three separate oscillators are needed but special electronics may provide multiplexing techniques whereby only one oscillator will be needed. In as much as multiplexing techniques are out of my field, consultation with a multiplexing electronics specialist will be necessary. Frequency Stability: It is essential for compatible interfacing to existing 60 Hz power system grids that the oscillator output frequency must not vary more than that of the power system. If the frequency does vary more than minimum fluctuations, then a "hunting condition" exists. Such an asynchronous condition would "trip out" affected parts of a system, causing power outages, until the system frequency could be stabilized. Consultation with an electric power engineer may be needed to determine a means of utilizing the power grid system frequency to "sync" the low level oscillator frequency to that of the grid.

And <Name Blanked Out> may be able to contribute an optimized design for the mechanical architecture for the machine. A team effort is surely the way to go.

My guess is that in order to sustain a sinusoidal output wave form, the modulated quanta field will need to be switched electronically in a complete circle configuration to be compatible for paralleling operation with existing sine wave systems.

As you can see, there is more lab work to be done on the non-rotating machine. Probably three months to verify the ideas in mind.

The Space Quanta Modulator: How it Works

First a time varying magnetic flux must be produced. This must be caused to vary in sync with three modulating signals displaced in time phase 120 electrical degrees. The magnets producing coherent quantizing of the incoherent quanta packets comprising the surrounding space field, providing a continuous stream of energy from an infinite source.

As the time varying flux of a period of 1/400 or 2.5 milliseconds sweeps over the stationary armature coils, voltage is induced defined by Faraday's law.

Very low power is needed to modulate the quanta, which is in a coherent state under the influence of the residual effects of energy initially consumed in the so-called magnetization process. This energy is steady state and is actually orientated space quanta, which is not a property of the magnet, but initiated by the initial magnetizing force.

The architectural configuration of the windings and their relationship to the magnets will be best understood by observing the construction of a prototype. The defining equations are similar to those of the dynamic Space Flux Coupled alternator. A working prototype should be ready about Easter.

As you know the first prototype will be a 6-pole, single phase, 7 ½ - 10 kW machine. The data in the folder applies to a 3 phase machine. The underlying principles are the same.

The 3 phase windings are conventional. For a 6 pole machine there would be 6 magnets per phase, totalling 18, and there would be 6 coil groups per phase at 2 coils per group, also totalling 18 groups. The area of a pole-phase group would approximately equal the area of one magnet. There would be 36 individual coils arranged in a lap configuration.

The number of turns per coil is determined by Faraday's law as quantized by Neumann. Stranded wire is used for ease of winding. This wire is specially insulated, and over this insulation is wound a current feedback winding spirally traversing the total length of the coil conductor. Also a voltage winding of

considerably smaller wire and more turns is also wound axially, traversing the total length of the coil conductor. The respective leads are brought out to terminals, and to these terminals is connected the output of the current and voltage sensing transformers. We now have, when the current and voltage windings are excited, another set of fields virtually in quadrature with the fields (alternating) initiated by the load current flowing in the power phase coils. The current and voltage initiating fields are in such a direction to either accelerate or decelerate the rate of flow of charges depending on the applied polarity and voltage amplitude.

As polarity may be maintained constant, that polarity of acceleration should be chosen so charges move at faster rates, lowering copper duty factor, and at the same time opening the gates wider so more coherent field entities may enter for the conversion process. It's obvious; we have a self-regulating machine whose inherent magnetic properties will provide energy conversion conservation to the Nth degree.