

Flaws in the “Ecklin Theory”

By Floyd A. Sweet. Ph.D.

Document restored by hyiq.org

Ecklin speaks of “spin flipping” of the electron. This thought is a misconception due to the overwhelming force associated with the axial spin of the electron that maintains its Free State in the orbit about the nucleus’ positively charged proton. Ecklin means, as I believe he implies in his concept of “spin flipping”, instantaneous reversal of the spin direction. If this is what happens, then the electron must come to a complete stop on its axis during Δt before reversing rotational direction. The electron is supported by mass, though infinitesimally small to our senses, extremely large relative to the diameter and charge on the particle.

What would happen during period of Δt ? The electron’s inertial mass = M_0 , an infinitesimally short time relative to our sense of time, but to the time frame of inner space, the world of the electron’s Δt may appear to be an eternity. If the spin velocity of the electron was reduced to Zero, the free electrons would probable fall out of orbit towards the nucleus, which is the predominating mass with the atom. Ecklin is confusing charged particles with molecules which are reversing in direction in the ferromagnetic circuit in synchronism with frequency, lagging behind the current producing the flux. The molecular friction of the molecules against one another produces the loss called “hysteresis loss” in the magnetic circuit, which presents itself as heat.

The ball, paper clip and magnet is not a new phenomenon. It is well known in electrical labs and has little to do with the case at hand. It is useful in calculating magnetic circuits where the cross sectional area is not constant and in determining flux density of a small area. I might suggest that the flux-switch alternator is better suited to high frequency, small, low duty-factor space vehicle applications. As a unity N Machine at standard power frequencies, its application is next to useless.