25: $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$

365: $10^2 + 11^2 + 12^2 = 13^2 + 14^2$

2030: $21^2 + 22^2 + 23^2 + 24^2 = 25^2 + 26^2 + 27^2$

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{\Phi}} = \pi$$

Tesla Magnifying Transmitter Experiments

Jan Rak

Nami-tech

October 3, 2023

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

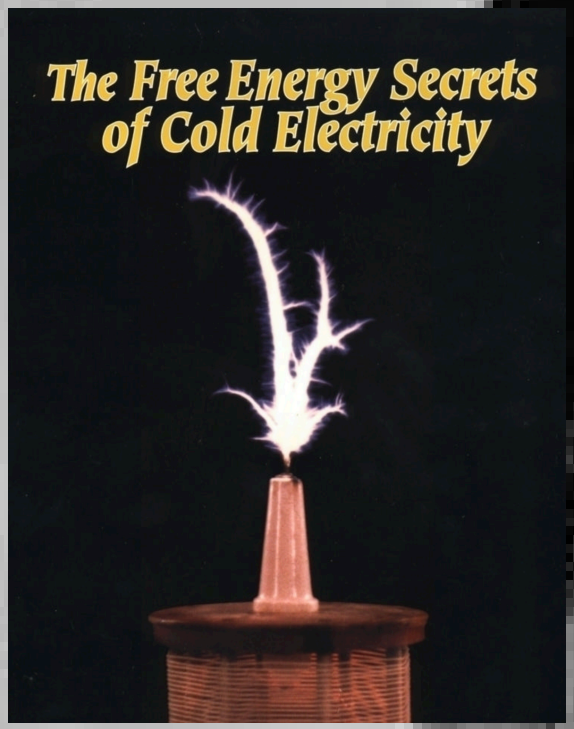
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n = -\frac{1}{12}$$

Truth passes through three stages.
First, it is ridiculed.
Second, it is violently opposed.
And third, it is accepted as self evident.
ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER (1788-1860)

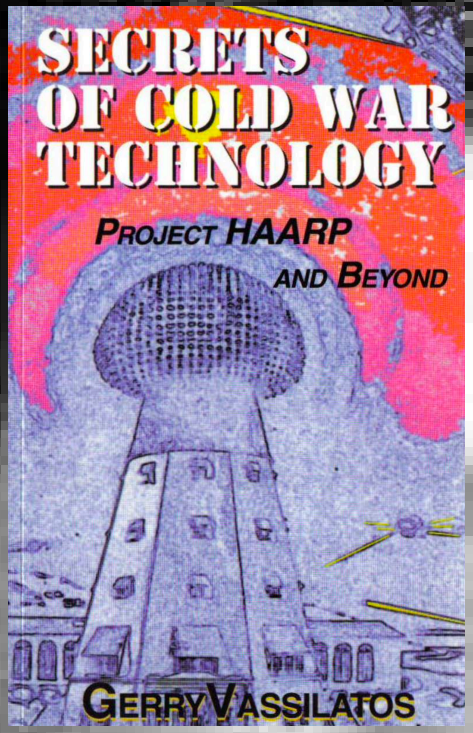
$$\phi^2 - \phi = 1$$

$$F_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}(-i)^{n-1} \sin\left[n\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - i\ln\phi\right)\right]$$

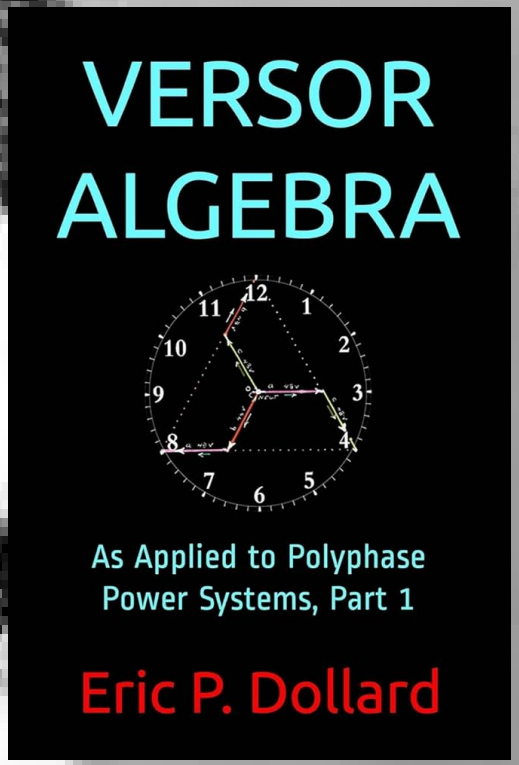
Nikola Tesla 1856 – 1943



Peter Lindemann



Gerry Vassilatos



Eric Dollard

Adrian Marsh `https://www.am-innovations.com`


Say What You Do.
Do What You Say.

Electric Power Systems in 21st century

ALBERT EINSTEIN

No problem can be solved from the same level of consciousness that created it.

To my opinion, majority of known “free energy” techs reflects principles discovered by **Nikola Tesla.**

I believe we need to reexamine concept of:

- spacetime continuum.
- Gauge freedom
- Ether.

Few bold statements

Electromagnetic phenomena in the field of

High Voltages and Frequencies

are key:

- For understanding a new unrecognized physical field (radiant, scalar etc).
  - Negative Resistor.
  - Power transmission Zenneck waves
  - Single-wire electric power transmission.
- For observation of superluminal phenomena, Coulomb waves.
- Electric Universe, gravity...
- New Type of phenomena, Cold Electricity etc.

Example – SWEPS

D. S. Strebkov, S. V. Avramenko, A. I. Nekrasov

"Single-Wire Electric Power System For Renewable-Based Electric Grid."
July 2000

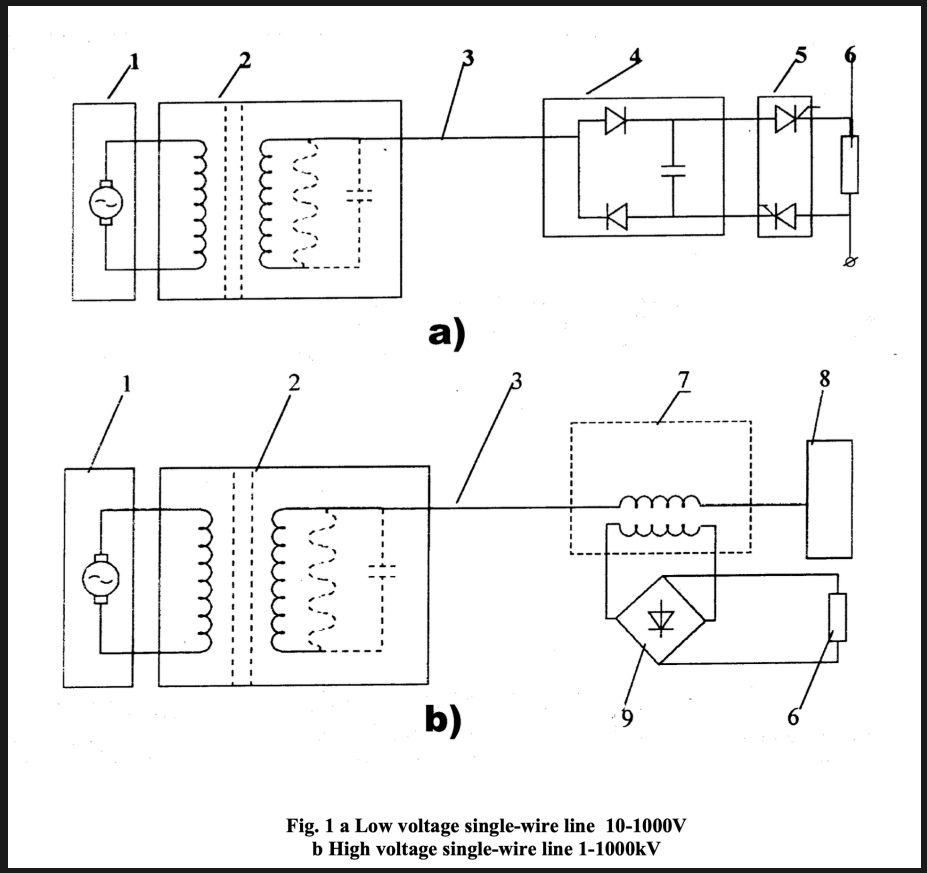
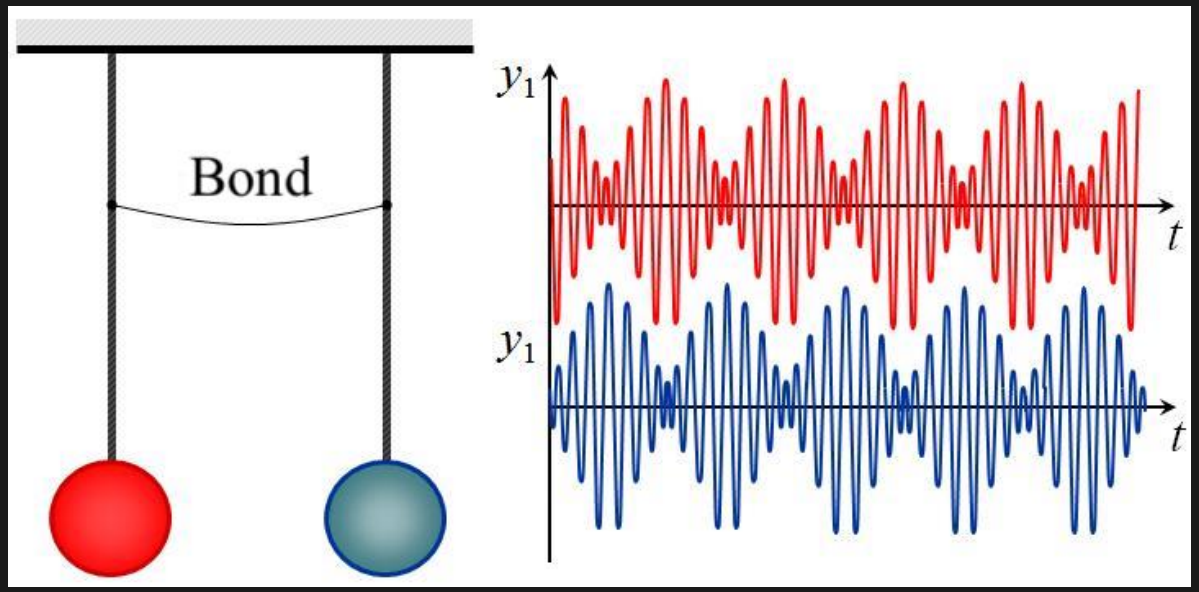


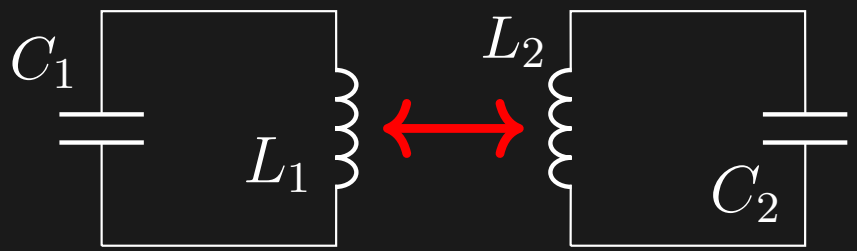
Fig. 1 a Low voltage single-wire line 10-1000V
b High voltage single-wire line 1-1000kV

Resonance mode of oscillation with frequency from 3 to 30 kHz was used to provide the most efficient power transmission. It was experimentally proved that SWEPS has quasi-superconductivity property...

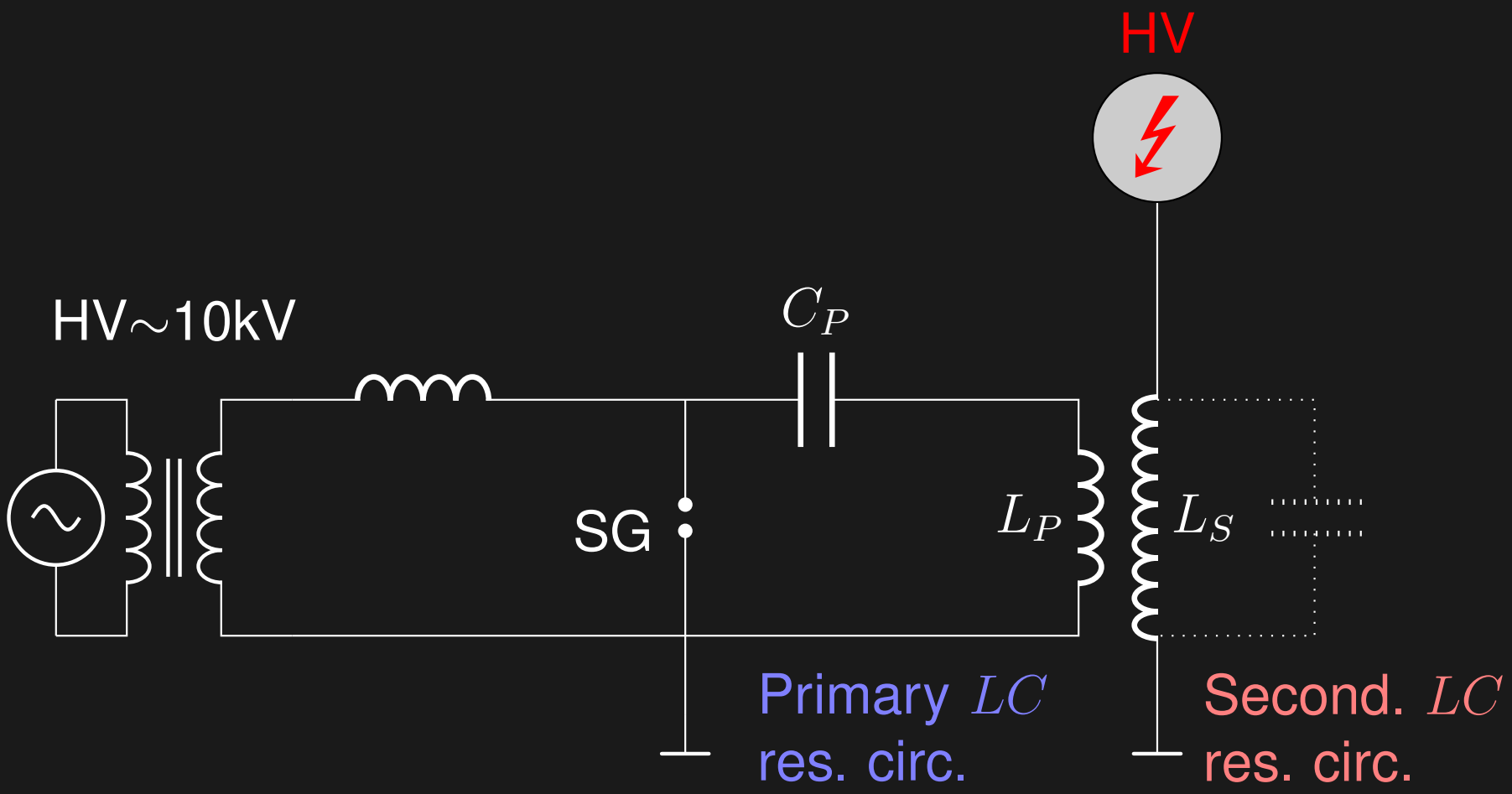
Tesla Magnifying Transmitter

Tesla used an **Inter-Resonant Interaction** between the two resonant systems.

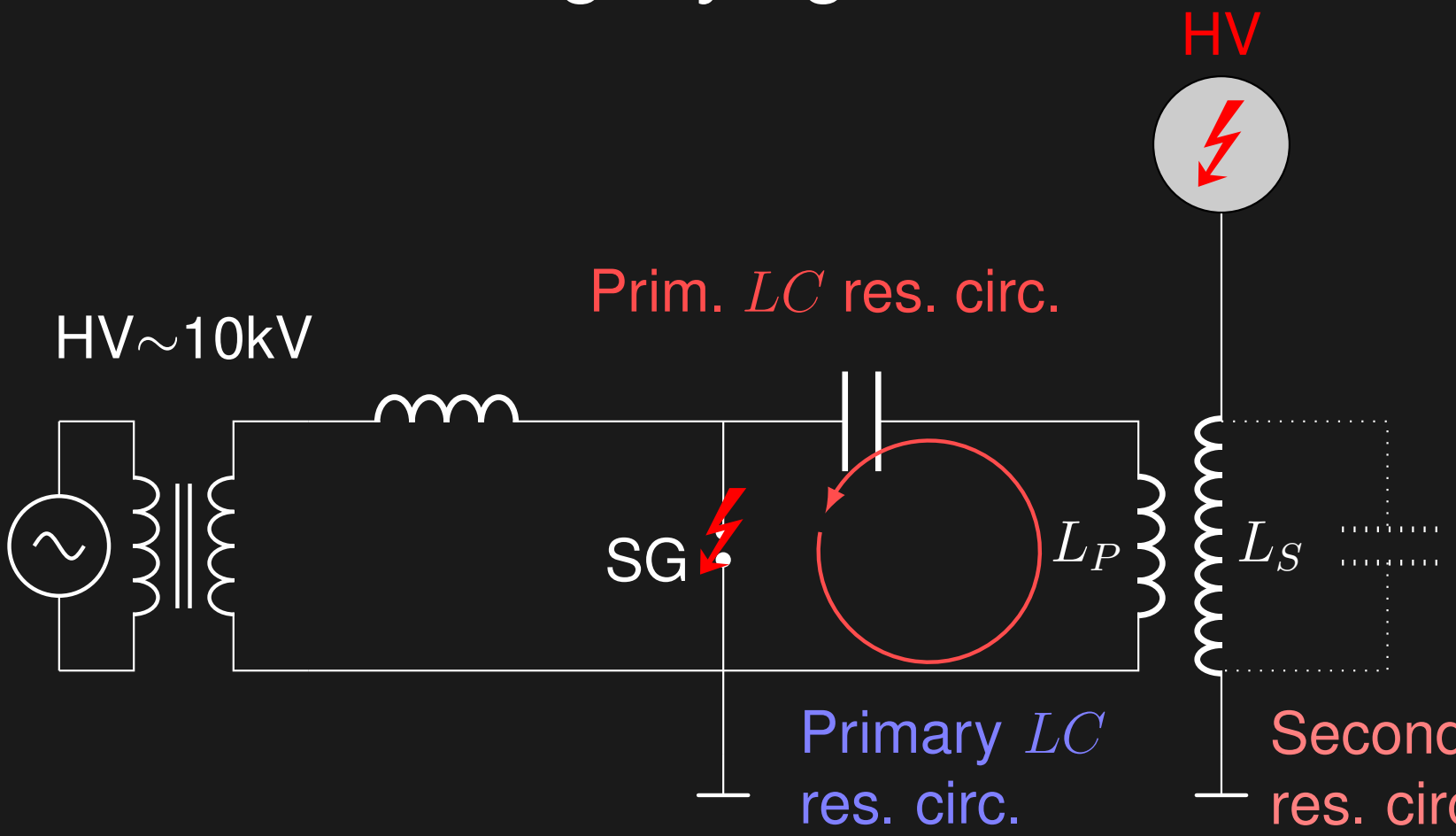


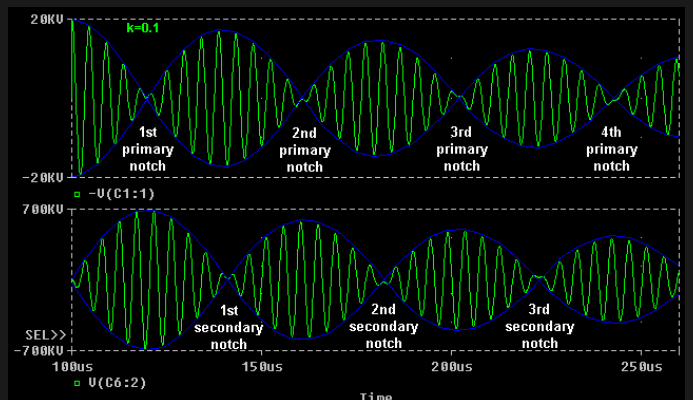


Tesla Magnifying Transmitter

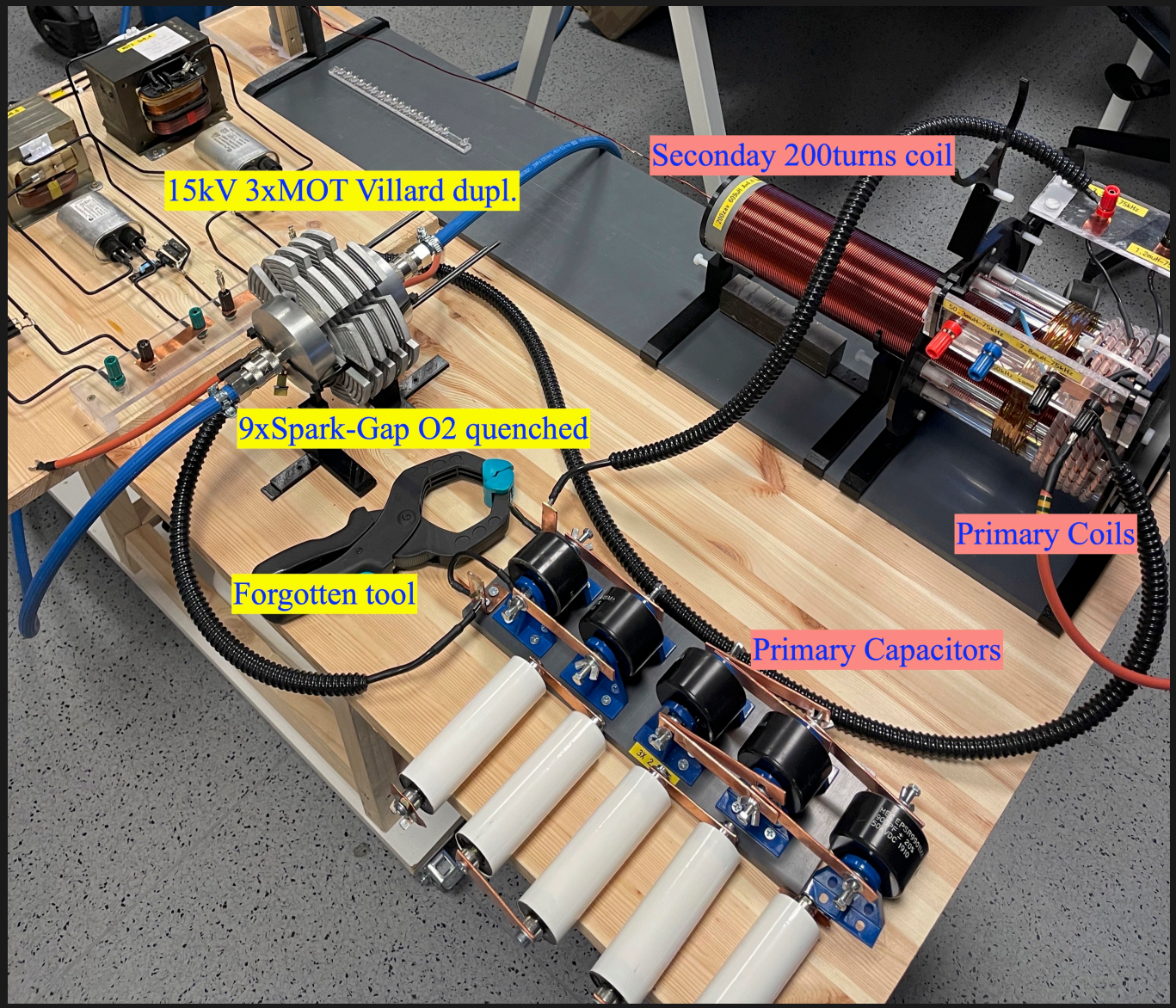


Tesla Magnifying Transmitter





Experiment


15kV 3xMOT Villard dupl.
Seconday 200turns coil
9xSpark-Gap O2 quenched
Primary Coils
Forgotten tool
Primary Capacitors

Secondary coil

Table: Characteristics of “coil200”. Inductance L_{calc} according Eq. (**??**) with $\mu_{\text{rel}} = 0.8$. Inductance L_{LRC} measured with use of RLC bridge.

turns N	wire Φ [mm]	L_{calc} [μH]	L_{LRC} [μH]	Rad/Len. [cm]	Asp.	l_{wire} [m]	$f_{\lambda/4}$ [MHz]
200	1.7	570.9	609.0	3.92/34	4.34	49.3	1.52

Inductance of the solenoid can be evaluated according

$$L = \mu_{\text{rel}}\ \mu_0 \frac{N^2 \pi R^2}{l}. \tag{1}$$

where $\mu = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$ H/m, μ_{rel} is a relative permeability of core material ($\mu_{\text{rel}} = 1$ for air, but I use 0.8 value), N is number of turns, R is a coil diameter and l is a length of the coil.

TMT Tuning

Vector network analyzer

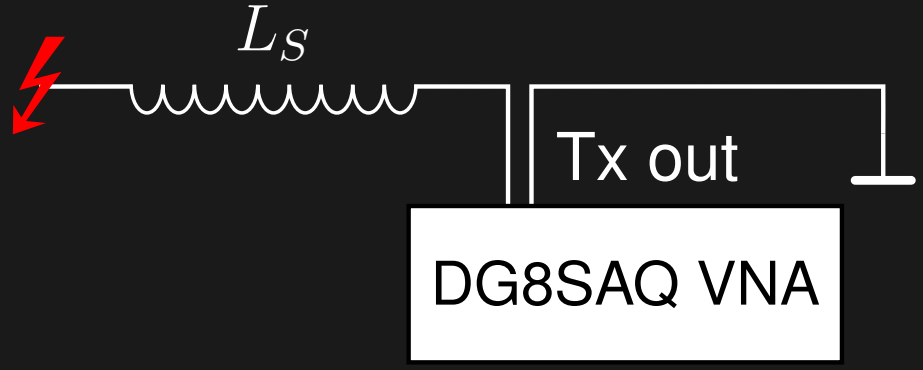
DG8SAQ Low Cost 1.3 GHz Vector Network Analyzer.
Designed by Thomas Baier.

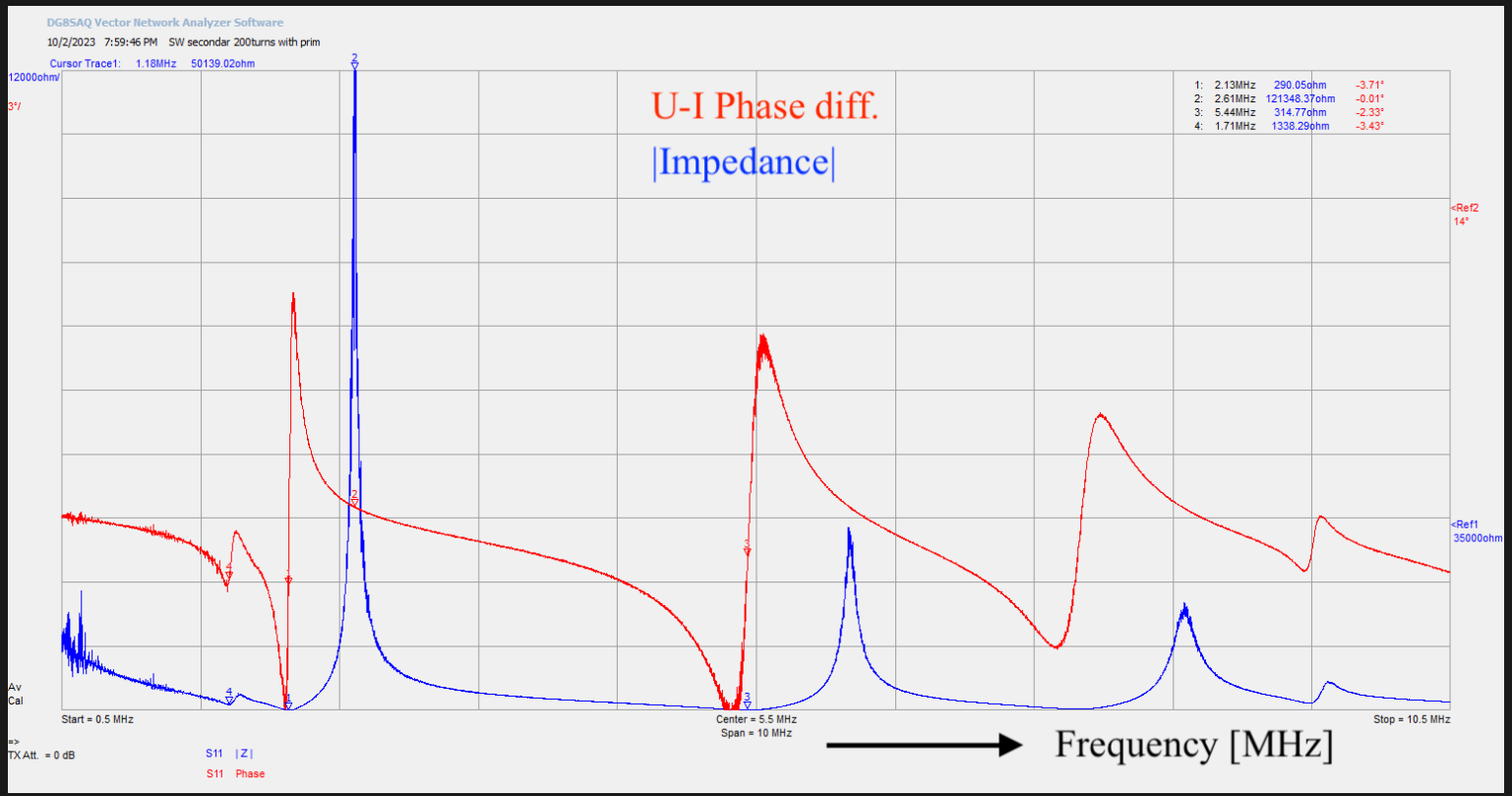
https://www.sdr-kits.net/VNWA-3

More details Adrian Marsh

https://www.am-innovations.com

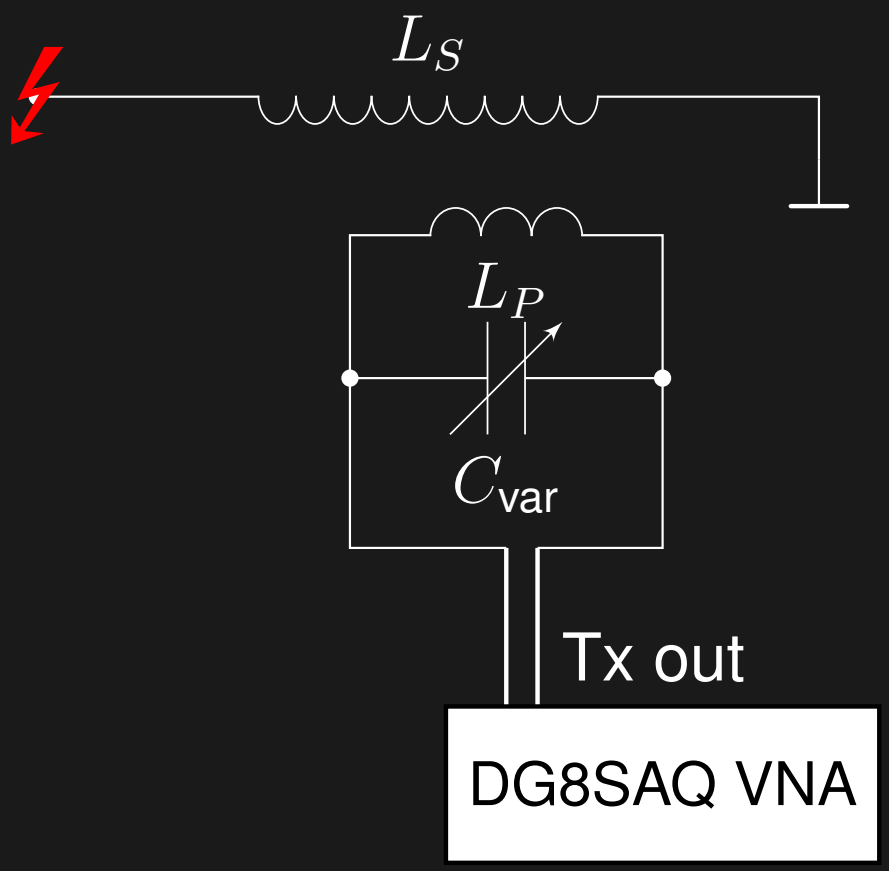
TMT Tuning Secondary coil “Series Fed”



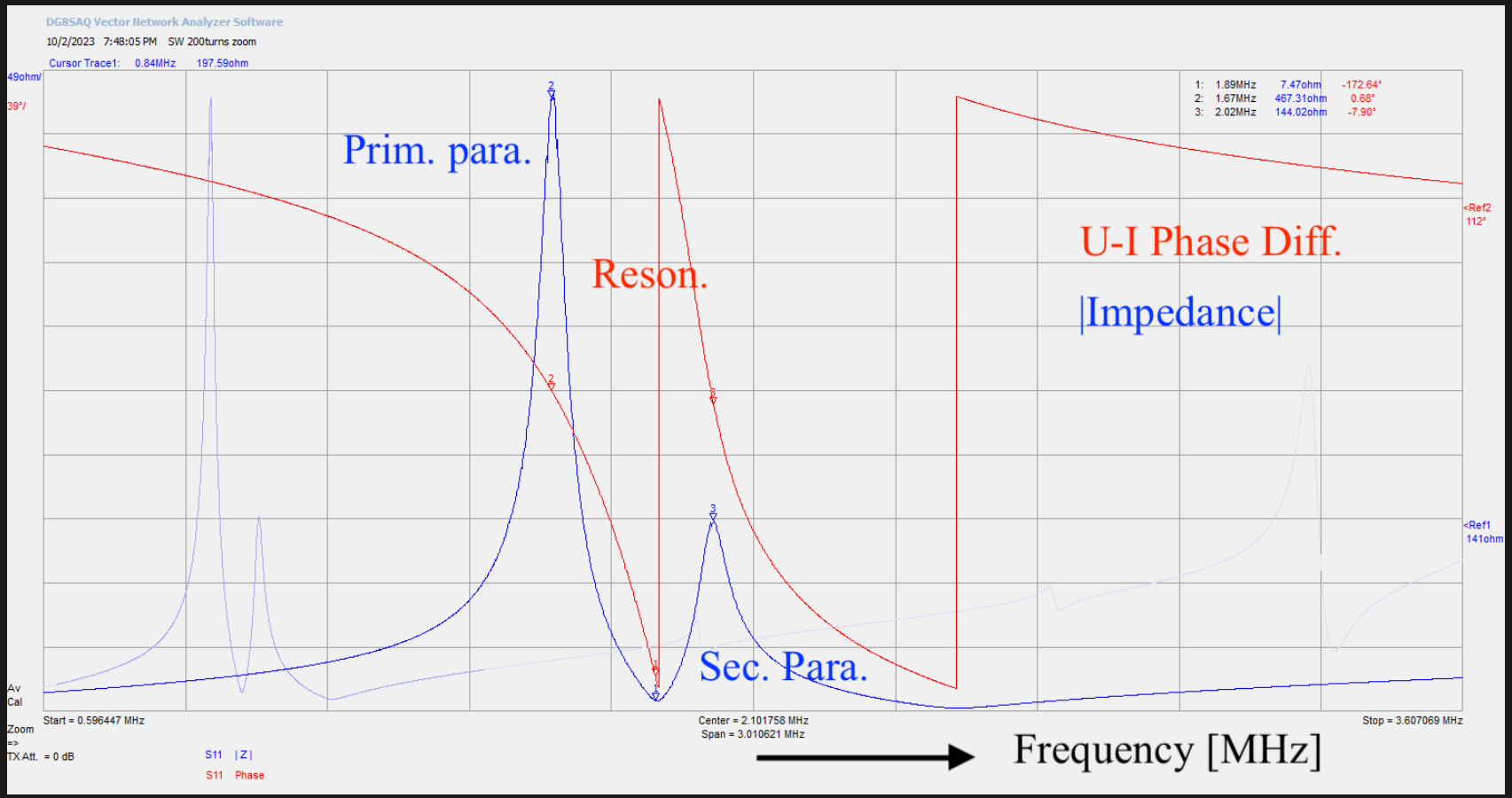


$f_0^S = 2.13$MHz / 290 Ω, $f_0^P = 2.6$MHz / 121 kΩ.

TMT Tuning “Primary Fed”



TMT Tuning “Primary Fed”



$f_0^{\text{Res}} = 1.9\text{MHz} / 7.5\ \Omega$

$f_{\text{Prim}}^{P} = 1.7\text{MHz} / 470\ \Omega$; $L_{\text{Prim}} = 3.3\mu\text{H}$ & C_{Prim}=2nF$\rightarrow$1.96MHz

$f_{\text{Sec}}^{P} = 2.0\text{MHz} / 144\ \Omega$ Goal $|Z_{\text{Prim}}| \simeq |Z_{\text{Sec}}|$

Fourier spectrum – R&S oscilloscope

VNA $f_0^{\text{Res}} = 1.89\text{MHz}$

FFT $f_0^{\text{Res}} = 1.83\text{MHz}$

Good agreement ☺

What does a layman see

What do I see

New types of Electromagnetic phenomena

What do I see

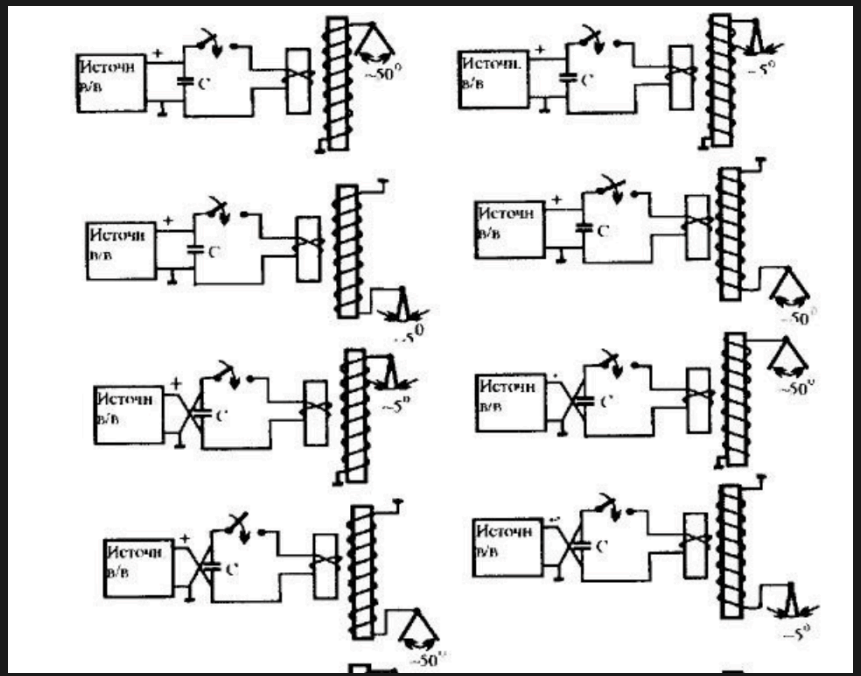
Video M4.mov

Anomalous DC field

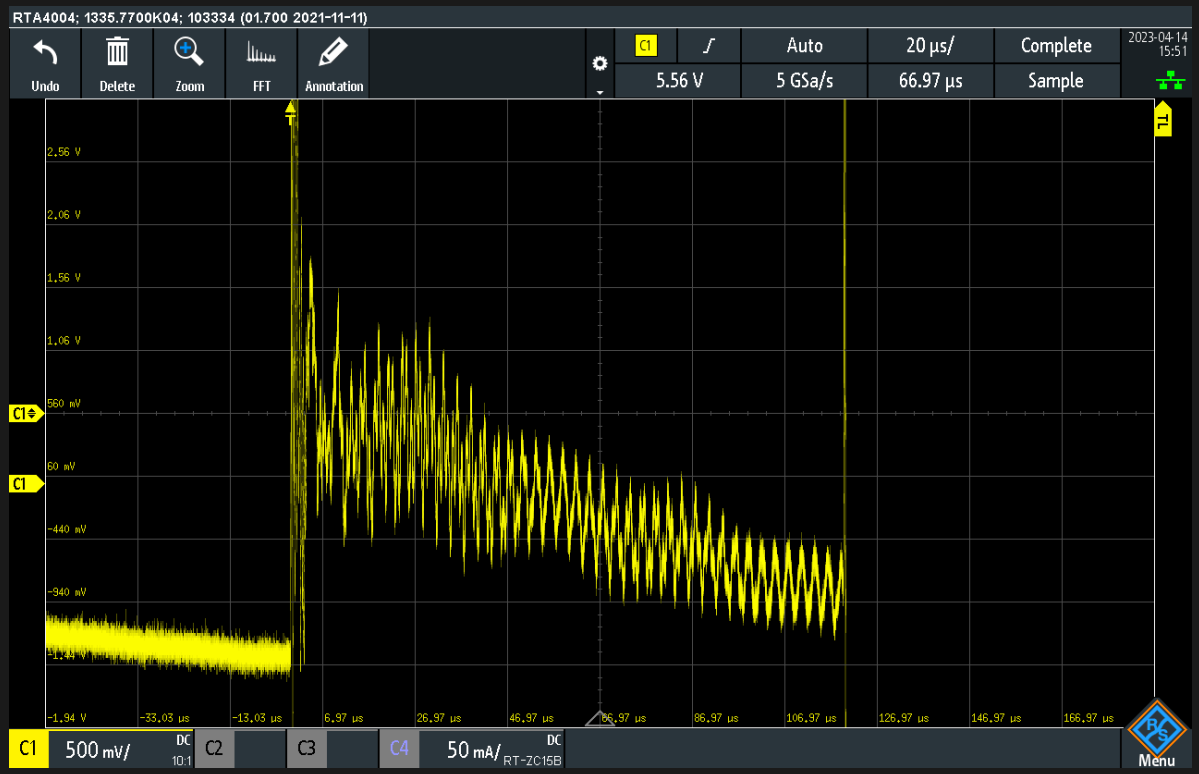
This research goes back 1975
Kurchatov Institute, Moscow

R.F. Avramenko, L.P. Grachev, V.I. Nikolaeva

"Symmetry violation of the law of electromagnetic induction relative to the direction of the magnetic vector potential of the electromagnetic field."



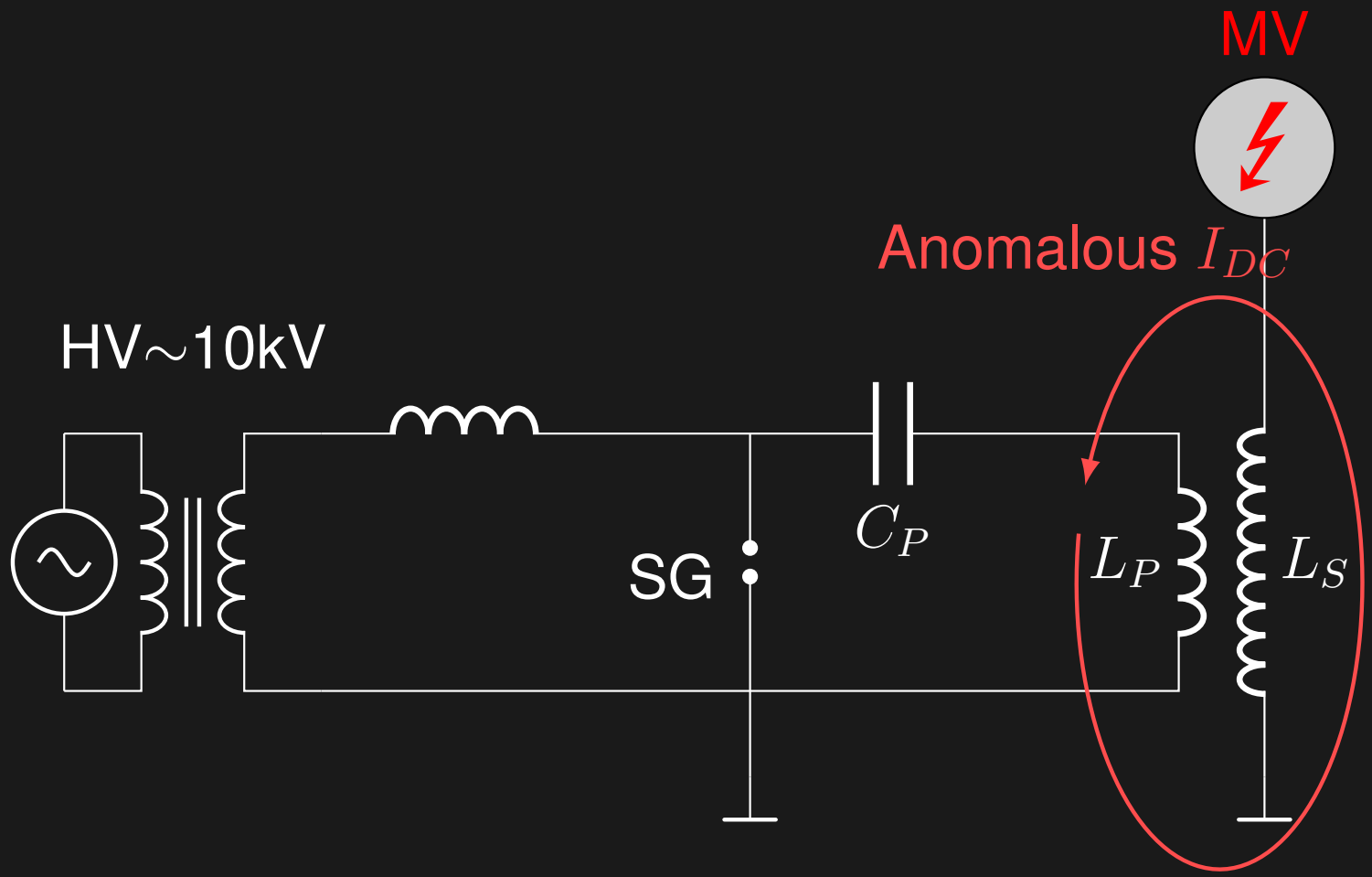
Anomalous DC field



Strong Anomalous Static (DC) Potential.
Even if L_S is grounded. Origin not known. Peculiar effects.

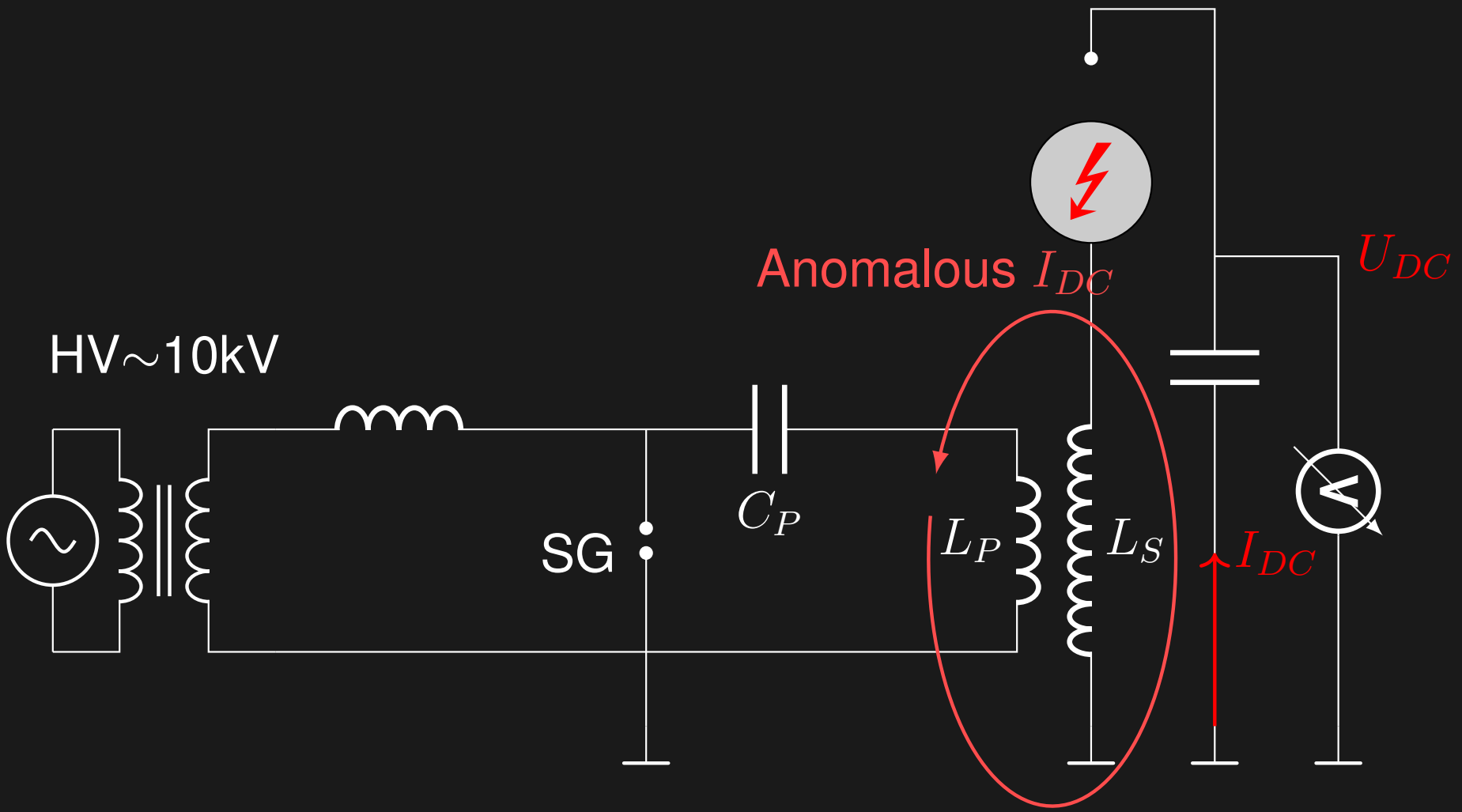
Since low capacity of oscill. probe, there is a exponential discharge of static energy into a oscill. inner circuits.

Anomalous DC current



Where is the DC current coming from no known to me ☺, but more in Avramenko's paper.

Spatial distribution - Standing waves

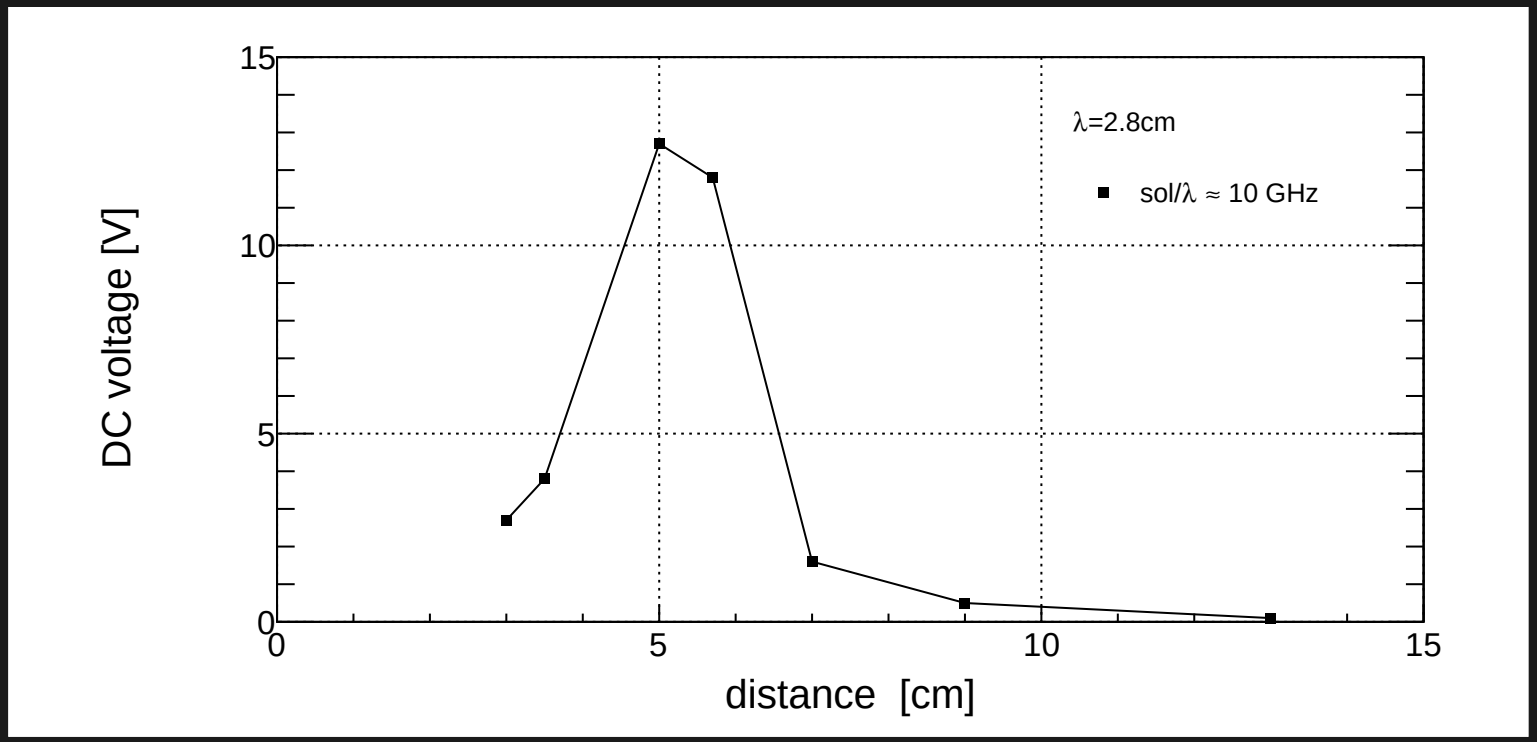


DC current Measurement

video M2.mov

Observation of Standing Waves

Anomalous frequency – preliminary



Magnitude of the U_{DC} varies with distance from Hot End.
Characteristic scale $\lambda \approx$28mm $\rightarrow f_\lambda = \text{sol}/\lambda \approx$ 10.7 GHz.

Summary

Anomalies:

- DC current in totally symmetric circuit. No diodes no other rectifier.
- It charges Capacitor to high Voltage and other peculiar effects.
- DC current forms Standing wave.
- The characteristic length $\lambda \approx$28mm $\rightarrow$ $f_{\mathrm{SW}} = \mathrm{sol}/\lambda \approx 10.7 \times 10^9$ Hz.

Just a beginning....