Chapter 1

Foundations and Scientific Mindset

"...the scientist makes use of a whole arsenal of concepts which he imbibed practically with his mother's milk; and seldom if ever is he aware of the eternally problematic character of his concepts. He uses this conceptual material, or, speaking more exactly, these conceptual tools of thought, as something obviously, immutably given; something having an objective value of truth which is hardly even, and in any case not seriously, to be doubted. ...in the interests of science it is necessary over and over again to engage in the critique of these fundamental concepts, in order that we may not unconsciously be ruled by them." [Albert Einstein]{1}

1.1 Introduction

Einstein's quote is a beautiful statement that scientists should never take the present understanding — and the present models — as absolute. That is the approach the present author has taken for some 30 years, in a struggle to comprehend that class of electromagnetic (EM) systems that are open systems in disequilibrium in their *virtual photon energy exchange* with the active vacuum, and exhibiting a broken symmetry in that exchange. The statement beautifully expresses that the major problems encountered in grappling with such EM systems have been the existing errors and non-sequiturs in classical electrodynamics and other parts of physics. Many difficulties have resulted from the continued propagation of a 137-year old classical electrodynamics model formed before electrons, atoms, nuclei, positrons, the active vacuum, special and general relativity, quantum mechanics, etc. were discovered or known.

1.1.1 EM Foundations Are Incomplete and Contain Errors
In any model, there are many assumptions. Even when a model is well-fitted and well-developed, it still applies only when the foundations assumptions on which it is based are true or are not too much in error. Whenever one or more of the fundamental assumptions is violated by phenomena uncovered, then there is a new class of phenomena where the model does not hold, or does not hold well and is only an approximation at

best. In that case, either the existing unsatisfactory model must be improved and advanced, or a new model must be constructed.

Great scientific minds continue to point out Einstein's beautiful principle in different words. E.g., expressing the thought of Stephen Hawking, one of the great physicists of our day:

> *"All we ever know is our models, but never the reality that may or may not exist behind the models and casts its shadow upon us who are embedded inside it. We imagine and intuit, then point the finger and wait to see which suspect for truth turns and runs. Our models may get closer and closer, but we will never reach direct perception of reality's thing-in-itself."* [As stated by George Zebrowski] {2}.

Excellent scientists — Feynman, Wheeler, Bunge, Evans, Barrett, and many others — have indeed pointed out that classical EM theory is seriously flawed. In the words of Bunge {3}:

> *"...it is not usually acknowledged that electrodynamics, both classical and quantal, are in a sad state."*

The author also found it imperative to return to many of the original seminal papers of physics, particularly in electrodynamics. The major concepts in those papers led to the present classical EM model. This was particularly true of the work of Poynting {4a, 4b} and Heaviside {5a-5c}, who independently and simultaneously arrived at the notion of the flow of EM energy through space[5]. Their work occurred in the 1880s, after Maxwell was already deceased. It also necessitated reviewing Lorentz symmetrical regauging of the Maxwell-Heaviside equations, where Lorentz arbitrarily discarded all permissible COP>1.0 Maxwellian systems.

The science of this "EM energy flow through space" is controversial to this day. Which is the real "EM energy flow vector" as such has never been

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[5] As we shall point out later, the concept of energy flowing through 3-space is a non sequitur and requires substantial revision today, to be consistent with the nature of observation and the fact that no observable continuously persists. Any observation is an instantaneous frozen 3-space "snapshot" at a single instant, gone the next instant when almost immediately replaced by another such frozen snapshot. In between observations, not mass but *masstime* exists. The same is true for 3-space, which only exists as the output of an observation process. Prior to observation, *spacetime* exists.

adequately resolved, and there continue to be polite debates about it {6}. One should also be aware that physicists really do not know what many things — including energy — *are*. The definitions of these fundamentals are still uncertain, as stated rather poignantly by Feynman {7} in this quote:

> *"It is important to realize that in physics today, we have no knowledge of what energy <u>is</u>."*

As another fundamental example, Feynman {8} also pointed out that we really do not know what *force* is[6] either! Quoting:

> "*One of the most important characteristics of force is that it has a material origin, and this is <u>not</u> just a definition. ... If you insist upon a precise definition of force, you will never get it!*"

1.1.2 Physics Is Not the Mathematics, But What It Manipulates

Following Feynman's ansatz, one should realize that the physics is not really in the mathematics itself, but in the physical meaning of the concepts that the mathematics manipulates. Here again, the inimitable Feynman {9} cautioned against over-attachment to the mathematics itself. He said it very clearly:

> *"Mathematicians or people who have very mathematical minds, are often led astray when "studying" physics because they lose sight of the physics. They say: "Look, these differential equations – the Maxwell equations – are all there is to electrodynamics it is admitted by the physicists that there is nothing which is not contained in the equations. The equations are complicated, but after all they are only mathematical equations and if I understand them mathematically inside out, I will*

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[6] The problem is the ubiquitous and erroneous use of a "separate" force acting on a "separate" mass. Actually mass is a *component* of force, as can be seen from $F \sum d/dt(mv)$. Hence there is no such thing as a separate force in empty space, acting upon a mass. Instead, the massless 4-field in space acts upon mass to produce force *in that interaction*. Force is not a cause, but an effect of an ongoing interaction — as is any observable. An observable is a continuing series of frozen 3-space LLL snapshot entities given by the result of continual application of $\in/\in t$ (LLLT) ♥ LLL by photon emission. The formation of the LLLT (spacetime and masstime) in between observed m as LLL, is produced by photon absorption of the previous $m = \in/\in t$ (LLLT).

*understand the physics inside out." Only it doesn't work
that way. Mathematicians who study physics with that
point of view – and there have been many of them –
usually make little contribution to physics and, in fact,
little to mathematics. They fail because the actual
physical situations in the real world are so complicated
that it is necessary to have a much broader understanding
of the equations."*

Such matters and similar thoughts had bothered me even back in the early 1950s, when I could not find a single professor or dictionary of physics that *logically* defined a field or a potential. Considered rigorously, the definitions all fell apart and violated elementary logic. Improper, insufficient, or just plain *wrong* definitions in physics have continued and are still widespread to this day. To give a single example from an excellent book by Kraus {10}: On p. 60, Kraus gives the formula for a potential referred to as the "absolute potential" of a charge source. Quoting:

> *"This potential… is, by definition, the work per coulomb
> required to bring a positive test charge from infinity to the
> point r_1."*

Kraus erroneously "defines" the scalar potential identically as work, which is equating the cause with the effect. The work that dissipating a potential does or can do, is not the potential itself! Else "human" means nothing but how well one can chew one's food or drive an automobile. Actually, Kraus gives one theoretical way to measure or calculate the effect of the potential's *local intensity at a point*.[7] Note that what is measured is the energy *diverted from* the potential at that point, around that test charge. This does not specify the *entity* (the potential itself) at all, but only what has been diverted from it. It is rather like confusing the whirlpool (water diverged from the normal river flow) in a river as being the river itself.

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[7] To show the non sequitur, a million more positive test point charges could be brought from infinity to that same point, and the potential — without any change in it — would cause the same amount of work to be done upon each of those charges. As can be seen, even noted professors can speak rather casually when they "define" the potential's point intensity as "the" potential (which extends over all space, not just at that one point). There may be different intensities at different points in the potential, but the potential itself remains one-and-the-same thing regardless of which one or all of the point intensities are discussed. And neither the point intensity of the potential nor the potential is the work that is done upon a moving charge by that potential or its intensity.

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Integrating what has been diverted from it does not yield the potential itself! At best, the measurement gives an indication of the *intensity* of the potential at a point, insofar as its reaction with charge is concerned. More rigorously, what is being utilized is the potential's reaction cross section presented to a *unit point static charge* at that point. The same unit point charge, if placed in particle resonance, will sweep out more geometrical area and exhibit a greater reaction cross section. That will increase the energy collected divergence of the energy flow that is being moved around the particle itself. By normal calculations, the resonant charge may collect some 18 times as much energy as is possible at the same point by the same charge in static mode — e.g., as shown by Bohren {24, 25}.

A definition must present an identity. Examining the proposed definition as "the potential is identically … work" one sees the problem immediately. *The potential exists whether or not there is a positive test charge, or whether one moves such a charge in from infinity or not, and whether there is any work done or not.* None of that is what a potential *identically is*, but only one aspect of what it *does* or *can do* or *can cause.* One leaves as an exercise for the reader the task of further examining dictionaries of physics and textbooks, to try to find a satisfactory definition of that common scalar potential.[8] We do not believe the reader will find it.

Yet any good textbook will also contain some real gems of great insight, simply said. As an example from Serway {11}, we eventually took a most marvelous cue, of how to get around classical thermodynamics' prohibition against heat energy "running uphill" from hot to cold. In an insightful statement, Serway said {11}:

> *"The second law [of thermodynamics] does not rule out the possibility of pushing heat uphill, as it were, from a cold object to a hot one, or of creating order out of*

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[8] The scalar potential identically is actually a harmonic set of phase conjugate longitudinal EM wavepairs, as shown by E. T. Whittaker in 1903 {85}. Even Whittaker, however, misinterpreted his wavepairs only after interaction with that ubiquitous unit point charge assumed at every point in space. He gave two *effects* of that interaction, not the *cause* (which exists prior to interaction) *and the effect* (which exists only after interaction). Reinterpreting to get at the causal wave, each wavepair is a matched set of two waves; an incoming EM longitudinal wave in the time domain prior to interaction with a charge, and — after the time-energy wave is absorbed by the charge, an emitted outgoing EM longitudinal EM wave in 3-space. The so-called "static" potential is not static at all, but is a dynamic, ongoing 4-space process. This follows the re-interpretation by the present author {12} of Whittaker's decomposition — a reinterpretation then found to be consistent with quantum field theory {19} and with broken symmetry of opposite charges in particle physics {73}.

disorder. It merely states that such a reversal of the
natural flow requires an influx of energy…"

This essentially states the *law of entropy*, where to reverse entropy (disorder), one must apply ordering (energy).[9] We also note that the original concept of entropy was as *dissipation of potential*. There are of course different ways to apply the energy, and it need not be by the operator himself. Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the present book give some unusual ways. A special paper {12} published by the author in 2000 gives another. Indeed, when the flow of time is predominantly reversed, so is the "entropy" of a situation, since the "videotape is running backward", so to speak. In that case, the entire classical thermodynamics must be extended to essentially include its own opposite. The making of a small time-reversal zone where such things happen is as simple as involving a predominance of antiphoton interactions with the charged particles in that zone, rather than a predominance of photon interactions. What we are saying is that the notion of irreversibility in thermodynamics is not necessarily absolute. It usually assumes a "time forward" situation, and may not hold in a "time-reversed" situation. In our chapter on cold fusion, we will present some specific and quite startling nuclear interactions that occur as a result of the time reversal of the coulomb barrier (repulsion of

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[9] Now notice what Serway's statement means with respect to the classical thermodynamics "definition" of closed system. Thermodynamics defines a *closed system* as one in which mass is not exchanged across its boundary, but energy can be. That definition permits a closed system to receive excess energy from its active environment, and thereby reduce its entropy. A specific example is simply potentializing a circuit, prior to movement of the current. Hence the entropy of a closed system does not necessarily increase, but may decrease or increase if the system is in disequilibrium (difference in energy received from its active environment and energy escaping back to the active environment from the system. For the same system, if energy exchanges across its boundary equally in both directions, the system is said to be in "equilibrium" with respect to external energy exchange. One must be very careful in interpretation of the second law of thermodynamics! One has a very different "closed thermodynamic system" when it is in *energy exchange disequilibrium*, than when it is in *energy exchange equilibrium*. Equilibrium is the condition of maximum entropy. For substantial disequilibrium condition, entropy cannot be computed, but is less than the entropy of the same system in equilibrium. The entire ansatz of thermodynamics may be violated once time-energy is transduced into internal EM energy inside the system. That is a fundamental disequilibrium, performed by every charge in the universe. Hence of necessity we have advanced and utilized new definitions of "open system" and "closed system" in our approach in this book, as discussed in the Appendix.

like charges in a forward time situation) into a coulomb attraction between like charges in a time-reversal zone and time-reversed situation.

If Serway's statement were reversed, it would then be a statement of the *law of negentropy*. It would state that self-ordering (i.e., freely receiving energy from the active environment) in a system could indeed "push heat uphill from a cold object to a hot one", and the system could simultaneously emit energy in the process. Every charge does it!

We did find it necessary to correct the classical thermodynamic definitions of "open system" and "closed system". To define a closed system as closed only to mass transfer, but open to energy transfer, is a gross non sequitur. Since general relativity was published in 1915, energy and mass are known to be the same thing (*mass is just a special form of energy*), hence the term "mass-energy" (mass as energy) in physics. Whenever energy crosses the boundary of a system, the system's mass changes and mass (or certainly mass change) has also crossed that boundary. Indeed, as we shall point out, in 1917 Hilbert specifically pointed out that in general relativity there can be no energy conservation equations of the kind usually employed elsewhere. The fact that general relativity falsifies much of the present foundations of classical thermodynamics seems to have been either ignored or missed by most of the scientific community, although we will quote leading Russian scientists who have noticed it and are aware of it.

The reader is thus warned that, henceforth, when we use "open system" we mean one where either energy or mass or both exchanges across the system boundary. When we use "closed system" we mean one in which *neither* energy nor mass exchanges across the boundary. In short, the notion of a "closed system" has been redefined into what classical thermodynamics calls an "isolated system". We already know from particle physics and the active vacuum (and from general relativity and the change of spacetime curvature with every change of spatial energy or mass-energy), and from the giant negentropy involving time energy transduced into 3-space energy and vice versa, that there is no such thing in all the universe as a truly closed system.

In Appendix A, we have discussed how extension and change to classical thermodynamics must be made. We do this by extending the first law, refuting any absoluteness of the second law and third law, dealing with the zeroth law in a new way, etc. We also urge the better theoreticians to re-examine classical thermodynamics along such lines, to modernize and upgrade it. We believe that the present scientific work to extend

thermodynamics so it fits those situations now known to violate it should include additional considerations such as we present in Appendix A.

In short, with the new definitions Serway clearly states the difference between classical equilibrium thermodynamics, where no excess energy from the environment is received, and the thermodynamics of systems far from equilibrium with their active environment (using the new definition of open system for clarity), in which case excess net energy from the environment can be received and used in electromagnetic systems, providing COP>1.0 systems or even COP = ←systems. The windmill, sailboat, and waterwheel are age-old examples of disequilibrium systems where of course the energy of mass in motion is what is transduced. It is our objective in this book to point out the use of electromagnetic systems in energetic disequilibrium with their active environment (the active vacuum and curved spacetime) to provide just such negentropy.

1.1.3 Time Is Energy and Must Be Considered As Such

In a physics model, one's choice of fundamental units is arbitrary.[10] As an example, in one type of physics only a single fundamental unit — length — is employed. All other entities then become functions of length.

We are also free to choose the *joule* as the single fundamental unit in our physics model. The result that mass is a function of energy is now familiar and quite accepted, by the famous formula $E = mc^2$. Indeed, as can be seen, in that equation mass and energy are one and the same thing, since c^2 is a dimensionless constant. However, in our new model time becomes a function of energy similarly, and thus time is identically energy.

Let us perform a thought experiment. Suppose we take some spatial EM energy in 3-space, and compress it by the factor c^2. What can we do with it? If we leave it there in 3-space, it is known as "mass". If we place it on the fourth Minkowski axis *ict*, it is known as time because *t* is the only variable on that axis, and the only "place we can set it".

So to first order, *time has the same energy density as mass*. Multiplying an amount of time *t* (in seconds) by c^2 gives the decompressed spatial energy *E* that the time *t* will transduce into. In short, $E = tc^2$ also.

Now we notice what special relativity has to say about the relationship between time-energy and mass-energy. When the mass-energy increases

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[10] E.g., see Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 2nd Edition, Wiley, 1975, p. 811-812; *ibid.*, 3rd Edition, 1998, p. 775. Jackson wryly remarks on how much excess heat and passion have been unnecessarily expended on that subject.

(e.g., as a function of velocity), time "dilates" or "decreases". In other words (hint), there is a sort of special new extension to the conservation of energy law: If mass (3-space) gains some 3-spatial energy, then time loses some time-energy. Since time is spatial EM energy compacted by c^2, then *the relativistic energy changes in the time domain are enormously greater than the corresponding relativistic changes in spatial energy in the photon*. To the external 3-space observer, this is the injection of negentropy with respect to the present 3-spatial conservation of energy law. In the reverse case (as when the object reduces its velocity), if mass (3-space) loses some energy, then time gains some time because the time dilation reduces — i.e., time contracts or densifies (less time has more energy). To the observer, this is the production of entropy with regard to 3-space energy conservation. Yet the observer misses the fact that, accompanying entropy in 3-space is negentropy in time energy on the 4th Minkowski axis, and vice versa.

We believe this to be a rather dramatic extension to the previous concept of entropy in thermodynamics. We get 3-space entropy in physical processes only by gaining 4th dimensional negentropy accordingly. One can thus appreciate the impact upon the entire subject of thermodynamics, once time-energy is accounted and the new interplay of entropy and negentropy are accounted. We believe that this mechanism may involve the fundamental mechanism for both entropy and negentropy. Neither is produced alone; both are always produced in tandem. This of course is not what we "observe" since all observation is 3-spatial. Hence to observe the system and see 3-space entropy or negentropy is to hide the simultaneous 4th dimensional negentropy or entropy that unobservably accompanied the observable that we did see.

Again we call attention to the original meaning of entropy: the dissipation of potential (i.e., potential energy).

Once we understand that *time* is a special form of energy (we discuss this shortly), we may input the energy required to "move heat energy backwards" — i.e., we may directly engineer negentropy — by transducing some time-energy into 3-spatial energy. We can do it easily by time reversal, and every charge in the universe does it already. On the other hand, we can do it by breaking the symmetry of time-energy flow — which is as simple as forming a little dipole. The broken symmetry of unlike charges — and therefore the dipole — was discovered by Lee and Yang {13a-13c}, who strongly predicted it in 1956. Wu *et al.* {14} confirmed it experimentally in early 1957. This was such a revolutionary

change to physics that Lee and Yang were awarded the Nobel Prize in the same year, 1957 — an almost unprecedented action.

Its broken symmetry tells us that the dipole's unlike charges continuously absorb virtual photon energy from the active vacuum, transduce it into real observable energy, and pour out real, observable EM energy in all directions in 3-space. That puts an entirely different perspective on *what really powers every dipolar EM circuit; i.e., what produces the flow of energy pouring from the terminals of every generator and battery, filling all space around the external circuit and its conductors*. The EM energy pouring from the generator or the battery is not due to the generator outputting some of its own available internal energy (from the shaft energy input to the generator, transduced into magnetic field energy inside the generator, and then dissipated to separate the charges and form the source dipole between the generator terminals) or the battery transducing and outputting some of its available chemical energy (which is only dissipated inside the battery to separate the internal charges and form the source dipole between the battery terminals). We will explain that later, and explain how any dipole or charge simply pours out real, observable energy continuously in all directions, without any *observable* input of energy. The input energy is there, but it is in *unobservable* (virtual) form.

In 1971 while a graduate student at the Georgia Institute of Technology, I realized the mechanism that generates the "passage of time" insofar as the observer is concerned {15}. With a little more work, this gave the clue in the 1990s for the mechanism generating little momentary *time-reversal zones* (TRZs) {16} in the electrolyte utilized in cold fusion experiments. Hence we proposed the use of little time-reversal zones forming momentarily in the electrolyte after loading of the palladium lattice of the electrodes with hydrogen or deuterium. Such time-reversal zones can form in the region of excessive positive charge accumulation, since positive charge can be said to receive negative EM energy from the time domain and output negative EM energy in 3-space.

This led to uncovering an entire class of new nuclear reactions — fusion reactions at low spatial energy but high temporal energy — in these little temporary time-reversal zones (TRZs), in which like charges attract and unlike charges repel {17}, followed by rapid decay of the TRZs where the normal law of attraction and repulsion is restored again.

In theory, a fermion cannot be time-reversed because the Pauli exclusion principle prohibits it. However, a boson can be time-reversed, so fermions can be time-reversed in pairs, where each pair acts as a *quasi*-boson. The

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TRZ completely overcomes and *reverses* the "coulomb barrier" between a pair of like fermion charges.[11]

As an example, two deuterium ions in a little TRZ would momentarily form a quasi-nucleus of helium, since the two positive deuterons are attracted so closely that each enters the strong force region of the other. At the same time, the strong force is weakened by the partial time reversal of the gluon forces, so that the quarks are nearly freed. As the other ions in the surrounding solution then move to destroy the momentary time-reversal zone, their movement forces the TRZ to decay back to a time-forward zone — with the decay action starting from every point in spacetime inside the nucleons themselves[12]. The TRZ decay-induced action thus strikes the *nearly freed* quarks first, and decay can occur by easy quark flipping while the gluon forces are still much reduced and not back to normal strength. Hence as the gluon forces return toward normal, the quasi-nucleus decays by the strong force increasing and overpowering and drawing the quasi-nucleus into a full-blown helium ion — i.e., an alpha particle —flipping the partially-freed quarks as necessary to do so (that is not necessary in equation [1] below.

During decay of the TRZ, the weakened strong force grows much more rapidly than the Coulomb force zeroes and then increases. Consequently, the quasi-nucleus of two D+ ions merely draws together due to the rapidly increasing strong force, forming an alpha particle without quark flipping. Four H+ ions — four protons — in a quasi-nucleus in a TRZ will undergo quark flipping twice when the TRZ decays, thereby resulting in an alpha particle.). So that explained the anomalous formation of the alpha particles in the experiments. The interaction for two ions of deuterium is given by:

$$^{2}H_1^+ + {}^{2}H_1^+ \Downarrow {}^{4}He_2^{++} \qquad\qquad [1]$$

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[11] In a TRZ, the law of attraction and repulsion of charged particles is reversed.

[12] Any moment in time exists everywhere simultaneously throughout the universe. In short, time is a multiple connection in 3-space. Hence in any time-reversal zone (a TRZ) where time is reversed, then starts fading away and back to a time-forward zone (TRZ), the changes induced by the "fading back to TFZ" *simultaneously* involve every point in the 3-space of that TRZ that is changing (decaying). An easy change is quark flipping, since the quarks are almost freed in the TRZ to begin with. The reason the reaction proceeds in that direction is that the recovery of the strong force is much faster than the restoring of normal electrical repulsion, hence the quasi-nucleus is drawn further together into a full nucleus, constituting a legitimate nuclear transmutation at low spatial energy but high time-energy.

This interaction between two deuterons in solution does not occur in a normal time-forward zone because of the coulomb barrier preventing the two deuterons from entering each other's strong force region and acting as a quasi-nucleus of helium, so particle physicists have missed it. It does exist in a time-reversal zone; such zones form and then decay back into normal time-forward zones. This is possible because the coulomb barrier is momentarily reversed. The use of such TRZs in particle physics opens up thousands of new nuclear reactions, all at low *3-spatial* energy, but involving very high *time*-energy. Because of the extreme energy density of time, *these time-energy-induced reactions are actually much higher-energy reactions than high-energy physicists presently consider and utilize!* Indeed, it opens up a new kind of far more energetic "high energy physics".

Cold fusion experimenters have unwittingly opened a window upon a vast new particle physics, previously overlooked by our scientists because they have disregarded the use of time-energy, time reversal zones, and transmutation of time-energy into 3-spatial energy in their nuclear reactions. However, a few physical theorists attempting to better explain particle physics have recognized the importance of the time domain, and probing work in that respect is occasionally done {18}. In our view, it is not accidental that more than 600 successful cold fusion experiments have been obtained, by a variety of researchers in many labs in several nations. We strongly suggest that much of the conventional physics community has firmly placed its collective head in the sand, and is refusing to grapple with the startling new time-energy physics that is being initiated by cold fusion research.

In 1999 (published in 2000) {12} we finally discovered a great new symmetry in EM energy flow, whereby time-energy flow symmetry and 3-space energy flow symmetry are each individually broken, while an overlooked and more fundamental 4-symmetry energy flow — between the time-domain and 3-space — is sustained. *The result is that all EM energy in 3-space comes from the time domain locally and returns to the time domain locally, in a giant negentropic circulation.*[13] Together by the

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[13] This is also understandable from the implications of the observation process, which yields a frozen 3-space snapshot existing only at a single instant. Thus any 3-space energy existing there in that frozen instant, had to just come from 4-space (from the time-domain via the giant negentropy process, if we take the view that "the past exists only in time itself".). For the frozen snapshot to "change", time must be added to it, which converts it to a 4-space process again. So the "3-spatial" observed

discovery of relevant quantum field theory work by Mandl and Shaw {19}, this now lends strong support to the use of time-energy in physics as a practical matter for strenuous investigation.

As an example, Mandl and Shaw {19} treat the four polarizations of the photon. Neither the longitudinal nor the scalar photon is directly observable, but in the presence of charge the two are observable in combination, where they manifest as the "instantaneous" Coulomb (i.e., electrostatic) potential. This argument, translated from particle terminology to wave terminology, directly fits our re-interpretation {12} of Whittaker's 1903 decomposition of the scalar potential {85}. For the combining mechanism of the fields of the photons, we must account for *the field as a ubiquitously assumed interaction with the detecting/observing unit point charge.* Thus we must account for the absorption of the incoming time-polarized wave or photon, the transduction of that excitation energy of the charge into longitudinal EM wave/photon energy, and subsequent emission of that excitation energy in 3-space. That is what happens for a negative charge. For the positive charge, the process is time-reversed, hence occurs in opposite fashion. Or as an alternative, the positive charge can be said to continuously receive negative time-energy from the time domain and emit negative spatial EM energy.[14]

There is an *energy polarization transduction function* of charge, whereby it transforms received time-polarized photon energy into emitted longitudinal photon energy in 3-space (for the negative charge, and vice versa, for a time-reversed positive charge). This transduction appears to have been overlooked in physics prior to our recognition of it. It can in fact be used to generate an acceptable definition of charge itself. Charge is the

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energy must come from an immediately previous 4-space process, and must return to an immediately following 4-space process.

[14] As we will find in our chapter on antigravity, there is good reason to treat the positive charge as a source of negative energy and negative energy fields. However, this is pertinent only prior to observation of the charge, while it is still a 4-spatial unobserved negative energy electron entity. For the observable charge, one has already conjugated — after all, the positron is observed as if it were an electron going backwards in time, which we observe as an electron with its charge reversed and with parity reversal (of its spatial direction). For the observable charge, we have already reversed the negative energy fields into positive energy fields by simply reversing their direction and the time associated with the photon (quantum of the EM field).

continuously active entity which performs that ongoing process or those ongoing processes of energy transduction between the time domain and 3-space (between the causal unobserved 4-space process and the observed 3space snapshot). Or in other words, it is an active process connecting 4-space cause and 3-space effect, and connecting the unobserved (such as virtual) to the observed (such as mass).

So for a dipole, the "causal" time-polarized EM wave or photon as a 4-space entity comes to the dipole[15] (3-spatial as observed) and is absorbed by the detecting negative charge or dipole, then is re-emitted as the longitudinally polarized EM wave or photon in 3-space. *That absorption and remission is what charge does, since it is an entity for performing that process*. The emitted energy in turn is absorbed by the nearby positive charge, retransduced into time-energy, and re-emitted back to the time domain. This ongoing very special 4-space energy circulation (even with a virtual charge in the vacuum) is what a scalar potential *identically is and is doing*, at every spatial point of itself, inducing vacuum polarization and "point dipoles" in the virtual state in the process. Recognition of these missing functions allowed at last a solution to the long-vexing problem of the source charge and its associated fields and their energy, often called the most difficult problem in both quantum and classical electrodynamics {68}. We discuss that solution later.

1.1.4 The Search for COP>1.0 Circuits and Systems
A very long search and much intense study and reflection eventually revealed the concepts and principles of those long-neglected disequilibrium Maxwellian systems that permissibly output more energy than the operator inputs. The active environment — not the operator — simply inputs the rest of the energy. Such disequilibrium systems are indeed permitted in Maxwell's theory {20}, and are also still prescribed by Heaviside's severe curtailment of it {21} into what is two vector equations with variables unseparated, rather than Maxwell's 20 equations in 20 variables.

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[15] Prior to interaction of the incoming time-energy with the observable charge or dipole, it interacts with the virtual particles of the vacuum, generating vacuum polarization. Neither the virtual particles nor the time-energy are observable; only the effects of their conglomerate interactions with observable charges are observed. Hence one can take the particle view that virtual particle energy is continually absorbed, or one can also take a quantum field theory view that time-energy is continually absorbed. The two are always present in combination.

When Lorentz[16] symmetrically regauged the Maxwell-Heaviside equations, he arbitrarily discarded the entire class of Maxwellian systems that are far from equilibrium in their exchange with their active (vacuum) environment. Lorentz revised (symmetrically regauged) the Maxwell-Heaviside equations to make them amenable to separation of variables and closed analytical solutions, thus reducing the onerous chore of numerical methods. This Lorentz symmetrical regauging is given in most EM textbooks {22}, and we show it in Chapter 2. The symmetrically regauged Lorentz equations are not Maxwell's equations, nor are they the truncation of Maxwell's theory by Heaviside *et al*. Considering an active environment, under our altered thermodynamics definitions Lorentz implicitly selected and retained only the equilibrium class of Maxwellian systems, while *arbitrarily discarding* the entire disequilibrium class. He thus discarded all those Maxwellian systems permitted to produce COP lying in the range $1.0 < \text{COP } \Omega \leftarrow$.

Maxwell's electrodynamics is a *material fluid flow theory* and it assumes a material ether. Anything that fluid systems can do, electrodynamics systems can do, at least in theory, because their mathematical models are the same form. So when one cites known examples of fluid-driven physical systems where the energy to run the system is freely furnished by the active environment, analogous electrodynamic systems in active environments — and in disequilibrium exchange with that environment — must also exist in nature. Indeed, particle physics requires it and proves it. These are the very systems arbitrarily discarded by Lorentz symmetrical regauging in every university.

So there exists a direct analogy between fluid systems and classical electromagnetic systems. The common windmill, waterwheel, and sailboat demonstrate by analogy that open EM systems far from equilibrium — powered by free EM "winds" and "energy flows" in the active vacuum environment — also exist in consonance with natural law. They are no more mysterious than a solar cell power system, which is after all a recognized "free energy" or "overunity" system, as is the humble charge (thought to be the source of all EM energy, fields, and potentials). In physics, the powering of systems by receipt and use of energy from their

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[16] Actually first accomplished by Ludwig Valentin Lorenz in 1867, then by H. A. Lorentz much later. Lorentz was given the credit erroneously. Lorenz actually derived electromagnetic theory independently in his paper. See J. D. Jackson and L. B. Okun, "Historical roots of gauge invariance," *Rev. Mod. Phys*, Vol. 73, July 2001, p. 663-680.

active environment leads directly to the thermodynamics of systems far from thermodynamic equilibrium in their energetic exchange with that active environment.

It follows that the seeming absence of such *electrodynamic* systems arises not because they are impossible but because present-day circuits and systems are ubiquitously designed to self-enforce an inherent energy equilibrium with their active vacuum environment. The closed-current loop circuit turned out to be the Lorentz self-regauging demon involved in destroying the COP>1.0 capabilities of every EM circuit. So little by little, we unraveled the long tedious trail of Maxwell's electrodynamics and what had happened to those missing Maxwellian-Heaviside systems far from equilibrium with the active vacuum.

We learned how, where, and by whom those permissible overunity Maxwellian systems were discarded. That is, we found what happened to all those Maxwellian *open disequilibrium systems* — originally included in Maxwell's and Heaviside's theories — where such a system receiving and using excess energy from its active environment[17] is permitted by the laws of physics, electrodynamics, and thermodynamics to:

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[17] For the discerning reader, of necessity we have revised the foundations of the ancient classical thermodynamics, as further discussed in Appendix A. We refer the reader to Bimalendu N. Roy, *Fundamentals of Classical and Statistical Thermodynamics*, Wiley, New York, 2002, and to any good book on the history of thermodynamics. Also particularly good is Kondepudi and Prigogine, *Modern Thermodynamics: From Heat Engines to Dissipative Structures*, Wiley, Chichester, 1998, reprinted with corrections in 1999. The foundations of classical thermodynamics (and its fundamental definitions) were basically frozen prior to the advent of Maxwell's 1865 seminal theory, and well before the 1880s discovery (modeling) of the flow of EM force field energy through space. Some of the fundamental definitions of thermodynamics now will not withstand critical review in terms of "meshing" with the Heaviside/Poynting material fluid energy flow theory. Neither will they withstand the new concepts of energy such as mass-energy, time-energy and transduction between time-energy and spatial energy by every charge. E.g., thermodynamics defines an *open system* as one that exchanges energy and mass with its surroundings. Yet it defines a *closed system* as one closed only to mass exchange, not to energy exchange. *If the energy exchange is analogous to material energy flow and changes the mass of the system, then that definition of closed system is a non sequitur.* From general relativity, mass is simply energy anyway, and so "mass" exchanging across the boundary of the system is actually energy exchanging, and vice versa. Since Maxwell's theory is a *material fluid* theory, the Poynting and Heaviside energy flow models are *material fluid flow energy* models by analogy. The specialized thermodynamics definition of *closed system* rigorously will not logically allow the exchange of "material fluid energy flow" (or energy as matter)

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since it prohibits matter flow, but the specialized definition of *open system* would and does. In short, with respect to material fluid energy flow, the concept of the "closed system" in thermodynamics has forced itself to become the *isolated system* instead, which is unacceptable since we must model EM energy flow exchange between the environment and the system. So we must change the thermodynamic definitions of *open system* and *closed system*. Else there cannot be any EM energy-mass or mass-energy flow between environment and system, which totally violates what is well known to be happening in all EM systems. In modern physics, every charge and every dipole already have such energy exchange with the active vacuum environment, and it is never zero; instead, it is of enormously high magnitude. Without that exchange, as we advance in this book, there cannot even be a "source charge" or associated EM fields and potentials and their energy, reaching across space. In other words, without it we can have no electrodynamics at all. So we have uncovered a fundamental and major contradiction between classical thermodynamics and general relativity, as well as between thermodynamics and the "material EM fluid energy flow" model used in electrodynamics. What classical thermodynamics calls a "closed system" permitting energy flow exchange, we must now logically regard as an *open* system because it is open to energy exchange across the boundary! The previous notion of the *isolated* system — with no exchange of either energy or mass — is what we must treat as a truly *closed system*. And there is none such in the universe, as we know in particle physics (e.g., because of the discovery of broken symmetry in 1957 and because of the well known active vacuum exchange with every EM charge and dipole). So we have corrected these direct contradictions between "EM as a material fluid energy flow theory" and the old classical thermodynamics.

As the reader will later see, this strongly affects our new definitions of *efficiency* and *coefficient of performance*. The new definitions we advance are rigorous, and they also apply to COP>1.0 EM systems, and even to self-powering (COP = ↔) EM systems. They also hold for very novel new energy processes such as quantum potential energy in a multiply connected space, multiple retroreflections and re-use of the same energy, conversion between time energy and spatial energy, and 4-space giant negentropy energy flow circulation.

But one can no longer be allowed to equate *efficiency* with *coefficient of performance*. Now they are never the same thing, just as a six-foot tall man and a six-foot tall doorway are never the same thing, even though they have the same height magnitude. We warn the reader that a great deal of thought and study must be put into appreciating these suddenly encountered changes to the quite old classical thermodynamics definitions. The changes are absolutely necessary. Bluntly put, in light of much more modern knowledge, a rigorous foundations analysis reveals the classical thermodynamics as well as disequilibrium thermodynamics to contain logical contradictions, such as its direct contradiction with general relativity and the EM material fluid energy flow theory. Either we give up or dramatically change the present EM energy flow theory, or we must make the necessary foundations changes to thermodynamics. We have chosen the latter option in this book, and the reader is forewarned of that dramatic change. The specific changes and rationale are discussed in Appendix A.

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(1) self-order,

(2) self-oscillate or self-rotate,

(3) output more energy than the operator inputs (the excess being freely received from the active environment),

(4) power itself and its load simultaneously (all the energy being freely received from the active environment), and

(5) exhibit negentropy.

We vigorously pursued those long-lost Maxwellian systems, and we eventually found them. We also found real experiments {23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28} and real devices {29a, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35a, 36a, 36b} that performed one or more of those fabulous five functions, though there was often no realization by the experimenters, inventors, and scientists of the actual mechanism involved. Eventually my colleagues and I were also able to produce a successful experimental device {37, 38a-38c, 39}, the motionless electromagnetic generator (MEG), which outputs more energy than we input to it. We cover the MEG in Chapter 7. Presently a cooperative research program is ongoing with the National Materials Science Laboratory of the National Academy of Sciences of a friendly foreign nation, to develop and market commercial power systems based on successful laboratory experiments with the MEG. At this writing, we are also strongly seeking the extensive funding required to set up a physics lab and complete the final research allowing production of power systems.

1.1.5 Additional Very Important Implications
We also formally proposed {40} that the vast nondiverged EM energy flow component — Heaviside's "dark" nondiverged energy flow component, accompanying every reaction of a charge with a field or a potential, but arbitrarily discarded by Lorentz and modern classical electrodynamicists — is the generatrix for the extra gravity holding the arms of the spiral galaxies together, after all the dark matter is accounted.[18]

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[18] Heaviside himself recognized the gravitational implications of his extra component of energy flow, which is in closed circular loops. Beneath the floorboards of his little garret apartment, years after his death, handwritten papers were found where Heaviside used this component for a unified EM approach to gravitation. See E. R. Laithwaite, "Oliver Heaviside – establishment shaker," *Electrical Review*, 211(16), Nov. 12, 1982, p. 44-45. Laithwaite felt that Heaviside's postulation that a flux of gravitational energy combines with the (**E∆H**) electromagnetic energy flux, could shake the foundations of physics. Quoting from Laithwaite: *"Heaviside had*

In addition, my close colleague Bedini and I have filed a patent application upon a very special process to "freeze-frame and lock-in" a disequilibrium Maxwellian system in its otherwise far-from-equilibrium state, so the apparent disequilibrium operation of the system can be maintained stably as a new equilibrium condition. This appears to be a method to produce and utilize what Kondepudi and Prigogine refer to as a *nonequilibrium stationary state*. This stabilization is necessary in order for such a system to maintain its COP>1.0 excitation and steadily output more energy than the operator inputs, or to steadily power itself and its load {41}.

We also found that COP>>1.0 EM systems (and some COP>1.0 systems) produce (as a function of the COP) a current of Dirac sea holes (positrons) *in the local vacuum environment itself*, from the output section back to the input section. At COP<1.0 and COP not too greatly above 1.0, a Dirac sea hole in the vacuum almost immediately interacts with an orbital electron in the material lattice of the system. This converts the negative energy, negative mass "vacuum hole or state" into a lattice hole, which is attached to the large positive mass of the ion left by the disappearance of the electron. This "lattice positron" type of problem has been known in semiconductor design for some decades. Normal EM circuits do not usually meet the phenomenon overtly because the semiconductor designers controlled it in the semiconductors themselves by use of appropriate donors and acceptors.

There is a great difference between the actions of Dirac sea holes in the vacuum prior to observation, and lattice holes in materials (after observation). So there is a great difference between the action of a "positron" on spacetime before its interaction with mass and observation, and its action on spacetime after it interacts with mass and is observed.

For COP>>1.0, significant phenomenology and novel effects occur because a substantial fraction of the Dirac sea holes (unobserved positrons) sweeping from output to input do not convert to lattice holes (observed and bound positrons) along the way. For substantial values of COP above 1.0, Bedini's invention (patent application filed by Bedini and the present

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originally written the energy flow as $S = (E\Delta H) + G$, where G is a circuital flux. Poynting had only written $S = (E\Delta H)$. Taking p to be the density of matter and e the intensity of a gravitational force, Heaviside found that the circuital flux G can be expressed as pu 4 ce, where u represents the velocity of p and c is a constant."

author)[19] covers the master process for intercepting and transducing this appreciable flow of negative energy from the output section back to the input. Otherwise, that flow — if not intercepted and not converted — will "eat" extra input electrons from the power supply, thus acting as a novel "extra load" appearing in the input section. That extra load then draws additional current and power from the external power supply by electron-hole annihilation[20].

With the Bedini invention, the negative energy (unobserved positron) flow appearing at the input section is transduced into a flow of positive energy (a flow of electron current) from the input section back into the system. The process deliberately uses the "interaction and observation" process to phase conjugate the charge and reverse its direction of flow! In that case, the otherwise detrimental *negative* energy output back through the COP>1.0 system (which is nature's decay process for COP>1.0 interactions) is changed to a beneficial *positive* energy input within the system itself, freely received from the vacuum environment. This process is then used to close-loop the system for self-powering in a "locked" and stabilized disequilibrium condition — a nonequilibrium stationary state.

If we consider mass to be a special kind of positive energy state, then positive energy states represent curvatures of spacetime that are positive gravity. Negative energy states generate antigravity (the time-reversal of gravity).

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[19] Bedini personally discovered and implemented the solution before the exact nature of either the problem or the solution was recognized! My contribution was to recognize the nature of the problem and the mechanism used in the solution. We also stress that, contrary to conventional treatment, all EM circuits do involve not only lattice holes in the conductors and components, but also Dirac sea holes in the local vacuum. That the Dirac sea is involved whenever there are EM fields is clearly shown by Felix Finster, "Definition of the Dirac Sea in the Presence of External Fields," *Adv. Theor. Math. Physics*, Vol. 2, 1998, p. 963-985.

[20] With a proper change in the curvature of local spacetime, pair annihilation can occur with no accompanying photon radiation. The condition is that the part of the curvature of spacetime representing the energy change of the otherwise emitted radiation, does not "relax" even though it is an "excited state". Rigorously, the emission of the radiation from pair annihilation occurs in two steps: (i) first the local spacetime is curved for and by the energy excitation, as a *static change* of the curvature, and (ii) then that curvature relaxes back to its former value, propagating that specific curvature in space, which is recognized as the radiation propagating in space. If the spacetime curvature excitation does not relax, there is no photon emission and propagation.

Before their interaction and observation, the Dirac sea hole (positron) currents — produced in natural COP>1.0 processes in the universe — are still negative energy electrons in 4-space. They are not 3-positrons until interaction with matter has occurred. These "negative energy electrons" generate negative energy EM fields, including both the Poynting energy flow component and the Heaviside nondiverged energy flow component. These negative energy EM fields appear to be *generating the antigravity* whose effects are seen in the distant parts of the universe. They produce far more powerful effects than the accounted electrogravitation effects in astrophysics, which only uses the gravitational effects of the very much smaller Poynting energy flow component. Also, astrophysicists do not use the "positron before observation," when it is still a negative energy electron with negative mass. The accumulation of the negative energy (Dirac holes) in space (in the surrounding vacuum) is connected with massive objects and violent processes, where very strong gradients are produced.[21] As a result, very large negative energy fields and potentials are produced. In turn, this results in cumulating antigravity. This cumulating and interacting antigravity appears to be the mechanism for the forces *accelerating* the expansion of the universe — rather than it decelerating as would be the case if the net gravity there were positive. In Chapter 8 we propose this explanation for the observed acceleration of the expanding universe — and the basis for the explanation can be and has been successfully demonstrated in a legitimate overunity EM circuit or system {42}. We offer this in honor of Heaviside, who first discovered the gravitational aspect of his huge nondiverged energy flow, but did not live to publish it. He also did not consider the Dirac sea prior to hole interaction with matter, as it was not yet formulated, so he had not yet recognized the way to produce and utilize the practical antigravity potential of his discovery.

1.1.6 A Scientific Dilemma

There would seem to be a sufficient abundance of techniques, devices, processes, and theoretical works to impel a crash project in the scientific community to develop successful overunity electrical power systems {43a-43d}. This would be especially appropriate at this time, since the

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[21] Kondepudi and Prigogine, *ibid.*, p. 459 already point out that strong gradients produce situations that violate present thermodynamics. Research in these and other situations violating present thermodynamics is going forward under the caption of "extended thermodynamics" research. A discussion of the area is given by D. Jou, *Extended Irreversible Thermodynamics*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1996.

escalating energy crisis now threatens to slow the world economy, and then eventually collapse it. At this writing, the MidEast has heated considerably, and appears headed for another MidEast war, with resulting severe interruptions of cheap oil supplies from the MidEast. Nonetheless, in spite of Russia having opened its oil field spigots to try to fill the need, a crisis in oil appears to be looming.

So *why* does the U.S. scientific community still so adamantly oppose the very notion of Maxwellian systems freely extracting EM energy from the vacuum? Why is there no outcry pointing out what the hoary old Lorentz regauging really means in terms of equilibrium or disequilibrium of the regauged system with the active vacuum? The unequivocal participation of the vacuum in a continuous energy exchange with the charges and dipoles of every EM system has long been affirmed by particle physics. All the fields and potentials — and their energy — manipulated in any EM circuit come from the vacuum, as proven in particle physics for 45 years. Why have our electrical scientists not understood — from the broken symmetry of the vacuum exchange with the opposite charges of the source dipole between the charged terminals of every generator and battery — that *EM energy from the vacuum powers, and has always powered, every electrical power system and circuit ever built?* Why have the later rigorous broken symmetry findings of particle physics not been incorporated to update the ancient classical EM theory used to design and build electrical power systems, nearly a half-century after those broken symmetries were discovered and proven? Why do our classical electrodynamicists continue to assume that every charge and dipole in the universe is a perpetual motion machine, freely creating energy out of nothing and pouring it out across all space at the speed of light?

Therein lies one of the real problems of present science — its historical and continuing resistance to "out-of-the-box" thinking[22] and to research that overcomes conventional strictures. More than 40 years after the basis for the vacuum-energy powering of every dipolar system (and of every

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[22] "Out-of-the-box" thinking is a widely used concept among planners and program formulators, when conventional thinking will not suffice to solve a major problem with which they are struggling. Conventional thinking is considered "in the box" thinking, so by demanding out-of-the-box thinking, a problem demands an unconventional solution outside those normally proposed. In short, some new thoughts and concepts are required. Much lip service is given to the concept as a favored buzzword, but few proposed programs with truly "out of the box" approaches will be funded. In the energy field, none at all are funded that are truly "out of the box", whether or not that or similar phraseology is used.

observable charge once its clustering virtual charges of opposite sign are accounted) was discovered and proven in particle physics, all our university electrical engineering departments continue to erroneously teach that the shaft energy input to the generator powers its external circuit. Internal EM energy in the generator, transduced from the input shaft energy, does not directly add a single watt to the external circuit. Instead, it only continually forces the generator's internal charges apart, to continually remake the source dipole, which then extracts energy from the vacuum and pours it out of the terminals, filling the space surrounding the conductors of the external system for the system to intercept and utilize some of the available external energy flow.

Once the dipole is established, it will extract and transduce EM energy from the vacuum and pour it out in all directions at the speed of light, without ceasing. Else, the Nobel Committee should admit its grave error and revoke the Nobel Prize awarded to Lee and Yang. Real observable EM energy extracted and transduced from the vacuum's virtual energy is precisely what the "broken symmetry of the opposite charges" on the ends of the dipole *means*. Indeed, all the forces of nature are already considered as generated by the interaction of virtual particles with observed particles. Since force produces energy changes in the system affected, then it follows directly that energy changes are produced by the interaction of virtual particles with observable particles.

However, our power system engineers ubiquitously use the closed current loop circuit. This inane circuit self-enforces the Lorentz symmetrical regauging condition. It uses half the energy captured by the external circuit (from intercepting some of that "energy flowing around the circuit from the seething vacuum" that is copiously pouring out of the generator terminals) to ram the spent electrons back through the back emf of the source dipole itself. That scatters the dipole charges and kills the dipole and its broken symmetry — and also kills the free flow of transduced EM energy from the vacuum.

That insane circuit kills the source dipole in the generator faster than it powers its external loads! So one has to keep rotating the shaft of the generator, to keep producing a magnetic field inside the generator, so that this magnetic field energy can continue to force the charges back apart and continually reform the source dipole.

In short, our engineers build the equivalent of an electrical windmill, then — so to speak — force it into a closed barn so the environmental wind

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cannot reach it any longer. It is little wonder that we ourselves then have to do work on that "electrical windmill" to crank it around!

We pay the power company to engage in a giant wrestling match inside its own generator and *lose*. We also wildly pollute the planet with hydrocarbon and nuclear wastes, poison species (including killing of X numbers of humans every year via the disruption of their body functions and health), and enhance global warming. We are slowly strangling our biosphere and ourselves. None of that is necessary.

1.2 Organized Science Often Resists Innovative Change

The history of science is littered with examples where the scientific community has ignored the principle behind Einstein's statement quoted at the beginning of this chapter. As pointed out by Smith {44}, science has become reoriented toward profit. Quoting:

> *"...science is not the danger; scientists encouraged to do bad science to survive are." ... "...changing the way modern science is funded is an enormous undertaking, but it is a necessary one if we want to protect our future. Call it managed risk."*

Science's resistance to change is so well known to historians of science that it is rather universally accepted — although usually not made explicit to undergraduates. Further, scientists are under great pressure to conform:

1. After all, science is *patronized*; someone must fund the laboratories, the research supplies, the salaries and personnel benefits, etc.

2. To procure and protect its patronage, science has become quite organized, particularly with respect to how the funds — received and channeled down from the top — are cut into individual packages (research grants and research programs) and made available for competition among the "performing" chain of universities and research laboratories.

3. In the last few decades, there has risen an increasingly fierce demand by universities that the scientific researchers (i) be successful in attracting outside funds and (ii) file patents assigned to the university. So fierce has this demand become, that the research professor's continued livelihood may literally depend upon his or her success in bringing in extra funding. Further, much of his time is now spent in writing proposals to

compete for these "packaged funds". When he wins them, the kind of research and the areas of research are already stringently defined, and he dare not deviate — else there will shortly be no more funding packages won, no funding for his graduate students, and soon thereafter there will be no job of any importance for the professor!

4. In the United States, all the government National Laboratories and our universities are intensely seeking and filing patents! So small, independent inventors cannot deal with these organizations, without risking and almost guaranteeing the loss of their patents and intellectual property. Funding dangled in front of the inventor, much like a carrot dangled in front of a horse, is often tied to "march in" rights {45, 46} calling for surrender of the inventor's patent rights altogether, *whenever the government — i.e., a single bureaucrat — wants to take it.* All that has to be done is to declare that the inventor is not getting it developed and to market fast enough. Science has thus become more avaricious and — some inventors would even say — it increasingly involves overt and covert piracy of intellectual property rights. From personal experience, reluctantly I would not argue with that statement. Simply ask Larry Fullerton of Time Domain Corporation about his struggle with a National Laboratory over patent rights to his ultrawideband communications invention and technology.[23] It eventually resulted in a "draw" of sorts. He did not lose his rights, but the government gained them also, in competition with him. The government *circumvented* his patent, even though they did not succeed in taking it. We were delighted to recently see that Larry (the company is Time Domain, Inc.) received its 74th patent in this technology, as well as a ruling that will allow the technology to at last go to market.

5. The result is a dramatic increase in the pressure on working scientists and independent inventors to conform, and to "play the game by the rules". Then everybody up the scientific food chain is fed, and is happy and secure. The journals happily publish the research papers and results, the professor gets

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[23] Stephen Fenichell, "Radio Flyer," *Discover*, 22(5), May 2001. Fullerton's technology has been given a limited go-ahead by the FCC, which has drafted standards and regulations in the area as of February 2002.

funding for his graduate students, the university gets that wonderful overhead cut of the research funding — such as half or it or more — and the entire apparatus is like a very large and tidy Titanic adhering to its ponderous course toward the iceberg. Meanwhile, truly new and innovative science discoveries — vulnerable and desperately needing nurturing funding during their initial embryonic state — get shoved aside, crushed, and starved in the funding rush to adhere to performance of the *prescribed* funding packages.

6. In this environment, the day of the "defenders of the scientific faith" has arrived! A small percentage of conventional scientists who are dogmatic and vociferous, are now very prominently attacking any novel experiments and ideas with a vehemence seldom seen in organized science. It is again reminiscent of some of the noted scientific attacks in history, e.g., as pointed out by Hellman {47}. Yet, because of the financial pressure upon the scientific community, and the increased pressures to conform, there is little restraint of the dogmatists and they are almost never called to task. Cold fusion is a current example. The American Physical Society has recently issued a statement condemning perpetual motion machines — yet the society's members continue to condone and use a classical EM model that assumes every charge in the universe to continuously be creating energy from nothing. Even the American Physical Society has not recognized what broken symmetry of opposite charges means with respect to the common dipole and dipolarity in every circuit. Nuclear reactions at low spatial energy (which means at extraordinarily high total energy when the c^2-*compressed* time energy is considered) do indeed sometimes occur in carefully controlled experiments, whether or not we yet sufficiently understand the reactions theoretically, and regardless of whether we can get the anomalous results to happen every time. Yet this area of nuclear interactions at low *spatial* energy {48} — and unknown to the scientific community, at very high *time* energy {49, 50, 51} — has been savaged by these self-appointed spokespersons for the "official" community, none of whom even account the compressed energy in the time increment portion of the photon. More than six hundred successful experiments in multiple laboratories, by respected scientists in multiple nations worldwide, are now

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rather resoundingly ignored. Yet the replication rate for good cold fusion experiments is certainly higher than many of the replication rates for novel and little-understood phenomena in large particle accelerators, and the cold fusion experiments are also *far cheaper*.[24] While particle accelerators are "popular" in their ability to garner huge funding, their cost/benefit ratio compared with, say, cold fusion experiments, may be abysmally low. Simply examine the decades of effort and many billions of dollars expended on the search for *warm* fusion (using spatial energy only). What has it produced, in terms of watts of power on the power lines? When will it produce any electrical power of any significance? Prototype cold fusion power systems have in fact been produced and patented {52}. With seed money from the scientific community and using a higher symmetry electrodynamics, cold fusion power could proceed at a rapid pace.

Strangely, the ever-present pressure to conform to *that which is already known and accepted* has often made science its own worst enemy throughout its history. Establishment scientists and the "system itself" now probably block — and have blocked over the decades — more innovative scientific research than does any other factor {53}.

1.2.1 Many Scientists and Historians Have Pointed It Out
The scientific community is well known to have always been highly resistant to novel ideas and innovations. Here are some selected pertinent comments regarding this phenomenon, where organized science is itself the obstacle to the advance of science, and where such has been recognized for many decades:

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[24] As an example, see R. P. Taleyarkhan *et al*., "Evidence for Nuclear Emissions During Acoustic Cavitation," *Science*, Vol. 295, 8 Mar. 2002, p. 1868-1873; Charles Seife, "'Bubble Fusion' Paper Generates a Tempest in a Beaker," *ibid*., p. 1808-1809. See also Donald Kennedy, "To Publish or Not to Publish," *ibid.,* p. 1793. *Science* had the courage to publish the peer-reviewed results of a tabletop sonoluminescence experiment that apparently produces nuclear reactions. Editor Kennedy essentially advises all protagonists on both sides to cut the rhetoric and allow the scientific community to do its replication work, to either validate or refute the successful experiments of Taleyarkhan *et al*. This action by *Science* is a shining beacon to remind the scientific community that science is based on experimental method, and that prevailing theories cannot refute new experiments that contradict them. Instead, laboratory bench experiments must decide such an issue.

"Every great scientific truth goes through three stages. First, people say it conflicts with the Bible. Next they say it had been discovered before. Lastly they say they have always believed it." [Louis Agassiz, 1807-1873.]

"There are three steps in the history of a great discovery. First, its opponents say that the discoverer is crazy; later that he is sane but that his discovery is of no real importance; and last, that the discovery is important but everybody has known it right along." [Sigmund Freud].

"Anybody who has studied the history of science or worked as a scientist knows that whenever something novel is discovered or proposed, there is a polarization of scientists, with hostility and bitterness that may last for generations. What wins arguments is scientific fact, and that may change as the years go by. A good example of this is the geological theory of continental drift, as proposed by Wegener in 1912. When I studied geology around 1950, continental drift was acknowledged in my undergraduate textbook as a crank theory. The first serious confirmation was in 1956, and it was finally established as the dominant theory in the early 1970s. Until that time, anybody who admitted that he or she believed in continental drift was the subject of derision and scorn. Sorry, folks, science is not and has never been the 'idealized portrait painted in textbooks'." [Allan Blair] {54}

"... the four stages of response to any new and revolutionary development [are]: 1. It's crazy! 2. It may be possible — so what? 3. I said it was a good idea all along. 4. I thought of it first." [Arthur C. Clarke]. {55}

"...I suggest that most revolutions in science have taken place outside the lofty arena of the refereed journals, and with good reason. The philosophy by which these journals govern themselves virtually precludes publication of ideas that challenge an existing consensus." [William K. George] {56}

"At every crossway on the road that leads to the future, tradition has placed against each of us, 10 thousand men to guard the past." [Maeterlinck].

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> *"An important scientific innovation rarely makes its way by gradually winning over and converting its opponents: it rarely happens that Saul becomes Paul. What does happen is that its opponents gradually die out, and that the growing generation is familiarized with the ideas from the beginning."* [Max Planck] {57}.

> *"Peer review is widely seen as a modern touchstone of truth. Scientists are roundly drubbed if they bypass it and 'go public' with their research… The first limitation of peer review is that nobody can say quite what it is… A more pernicious danger is that peer review may reject the important work. As Charles W. McCutchen, a physicist at the National Institutes of Health, has put it, peers on the panel reviewing a grant applicant 'profit by his success in drawing money into their collective field, and by his failure to do revolutionary research that would lower their own ranking in the profession. It is in their interest to approve expensive, pedestrian proposals.'"* [Jonathan Schlefer] {58}.

The sheer massive size and inertia of the modern scientific establishment also exert mind-numbing difficulty in "hearing" and recognizing an innovative scientist's message, even a message of utmost importance, and even if it gets through the censors. For example:

> *"We used to be able to say things once; if the message was reasonable, it had a good chance of becoming a permanent part of the structure of the field. Today, a single publication is lost; if we say it only once, it will be presumed that we have changed our mind, and we therefore must publish repeatedly. This further fuels the large publication volume that requires us to repeat."* [Rolf Landauer] {59}

1.2.2 Some Specific Examples
There are hundreds of examples of new discoveries in science that have at first — and often for an extended period of years — been severely obstructed and ridiculed. Here are just a selected few:

1.2.2.1 *Conservation of Energy*
Von Mayer {60}, the discoverer of the modern statement of the conservation of energy and the mechanical equivalent of heat, was severely chastised for his "insane" work. He was hounded and severely

ridiculed. This extremely harsh treatment, together with domestic problems, drove him to a suicide attempt and a nervous breakdown, and into psychiatric treatment for some years. Toward the end of his life, his principle of energy conservation had so greatly increased the ease of calculations and the understanding of systems that the same scientific community — due to the commendable efforts of Helmholtz, Clausius, and Tyndall — began to recognize his great contributions and lionize him. In 1867, he was made a member of the nobility, dying in 1878 with his "insane" work by then well respected. He was fortunate to have the "cur dog attack" reversed in his lifetime. Most scientists with novel discoveries are not so fortunate.

1.2.2.2 *Continental Drift*
Alfred Wegener {61} proposed the theory of continental drift in 1912. The reception was extraordinarily hostile. So ferociously was he ridiculed for the notion that huge continents of rock could "float" and "drift" that his very name, "Wegener", was often used as a synonym for "utter idiot". To refer to someone as "a Wegener" was to cast the greatest slur possible upon that person's mental powers and to label him a gibbering lunatic. Only in the 1960s when sea-floor spreading from ocean ridges was discovered, proving that ocean basins are not permanent features, did Wegener's concept of continental drift concept finally gain acceptance.

1.2.2.3 *Kinetic Theory of Gases*
As pointed out by Paul Nahin {62}:

> *"J. J. Waterston's paper on the kinetic theory of gases, in 1845, was rejected by the Royal Society of London. One of the referees declared it to be 'nothing but nonsense, unfit even for reading before the Society.' ... "Waterston's dusty manuscript was finally exhumed from its archival tomb forty years later, because of the efforts of Lord Rayleigh..."*

Lord Rayleigh was the Secretary of the Royal Society when he had Waterston's paper reprinted nearly a half-century after submitted. Lord Rayleigh also gave an introduction to the paper, regretting it lying so long unpublished when its content was quite important. His introduction is a way of explaining the delay.[25]

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[25] Waterston's paper was finally published as John James Waterston, "Free and Elastic Molecules," *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond*., Vol. 183, 1892, p.1-79. Lord

1.2.2.4 *Surgical Pain Deemed Necessary*

It has *always* been this way in science. As another example, the famed surgeon Alfred Velpeau wrote in 1839:

> *"The abolishment of pain in surgery is the chimera. It is absurd to go on seeking it today. 'Knife' and 'pain' are two words in surgery that must forever be associated in the consciousness of the patient. To this compulsory combination we shall have to adjust ourselves."* [Martin Gumpert] {63}.

Wryly we observe that today a similar attitude of "we must glory in the pain" — where the "pain" is due to the yoke of COP<1.0 EM systems and of the second law of classical equilibrium thermodynamics — consumes most modern electrical power system scientists and engineers.

1.2.2.5 *The Photoelectric Effect*

Almost every household now knows Albert Einstein's epochal achievements. Yet his formative three papers — on Brownian motion, the photoelectric effect, and special relativity — were published in 1905 while he was working in the Swiss Patent Office. The most renowned physicist of the time was Max Planck. Planck was embarrassed that a scientist who was not even employed in physics was doing such important work in physics. So Planck and other scientists arranged for Einstein to be awarded a chair in physics at a proper university. In their letter to the university, they pointed out Einstein's brilliance in his papers. They also then excused him for straying down the road of the photoelectric effect, because — as they put it — everybody knew that was foolishness, but persons of such brilliance could be forgiven a few such little bobbles along the way. Years later, in 1921, Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, for his work in theoretical physics and *especially* for his explanation of the photoelectric effect.

The Einstein incident is a typical illustration of Arthur C. Clarke's cogent observation:

> *"When a distinguished but elderly scientist states that something is possible he is almost certainly right. When he states that something is impossible he is very probably wrong*." [Clarke's First Law]

Rayleigh's introduction and Waterston's paper also are given in Jefferson Hane Weaver, *The World of Physics*, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1987, p. 632-651.

1.2.2.6 *Amorphous Semiconductors*

Stanford R. Ovshinsky's development of amorphous semiconductors {64, 65} is another modern example. "Everybody knew" that a crystalline structure was necessary in order to have a semiconductor at all; in short, a semiconductor formed out of non-crystalline material was deemed to be totally impossible, never mind this "phase" change that Ovshinsky advanced. However, some young graduate students, e.g., began to look at Ovshinsky's amorphous materials and his phase change approach.

Finally funded by the Japanese, Ovshinsky's company, Energy Conversion Devices, Inc. (ECD) simply placed its amorphous semiconductor devices into working equipment. Copy machines appeared with his amorphous semiconductors installed in them — with the machines and their amorphous semiconductors working very well. More graduate students and post-docs enthusiastically entered the area, did research, and wrote dissertations.

As a result, amorphous semiconductors finally became accepted, and they are now part of the established technology and scientific knowledge base. The interested reader can simply look up Ovshinsky's company and statistics on http://www.ovonics.com . The Japanese have reaped a continuing bonanza from the sales of amorphous semiconductors, because of the shortsightedness and bias of the U.S. scientific community.

1.3 Scientific Disagreement or Street Fight?

It is one thing to scientifically disagree — even strongly — in a technical and courteous fashion, and quite another to engage in ad hominem attacks. The first is science; the second is a cur dog fight. Unfortunately the history of science far too often reveals "cur dog fights" instead of respectful scientific disagreements {66}.

A recent modern example of legitimate research and qualified researchers still being savaged in a "cur dog fight" manner is cold fusion (low energy nuclear reactions). Quoting one learned orthodox scientist, whose name is withheld, speaking to a learned scientist in cold fusion:

> *"How stupid do you think we are? My assessment of you
> and your colleagues is that you are complete frauds or
> totally mad. There is no known physical principle that
> would support the kind of results that you claim your
> technology can accomplish, nor is there any credible
> argument why there should be such a principle."*

We answer that "cur dog attack" unemotionally and scientifically. The key is in the scientist's own phrase: "no *known* physical principle." If the experiments work and are replicated, but are not understood by the conventional theory, then they refute the prevailing theory, whether the physical principle is understood or not. Else scientific method has been totally abandoned in favor of "truth by authority and dogma". The experiments clearly show that a previously *unknown* physical principle is at work. The real task then is to rediscover this new principle — that being one of the primary ways that science advances. We propose new principles in this book as a possible explanation of those experiments.

The dogmatic scientist's statement was made in spite of some two hundred (200 at that time; now more than 600) scientific experiments worldwide, in many nations, many at prestigious institutes, where dozens of scientists have reported positive and anomalous results in cold fusion experiments.

So yes, there is indeed a very "credible argument" — *the results and replicability of the experiments*, which are supposed to be the *decisive* statement of science. If that view in science has changed, then we are no longer practicing the scientific method. Instead of accepting successful and replicable experiments and seeking to change the model, the scientist is insisting that we must first understand the principle and thus have a model. This of course is a total violation and reversal of the scientific method. We used aspirin effectively for decades without the slightest notion as to the mechanism enabling its beneficial actions. The mere fact that "there is no known physical principle" for the results achieved has nothing to do with the validity of the replicated experimental results. Instead, it merely substantiates that *there should be a vigorous scientific program to uncover the new principle or principles obviously involved*, since the old model has either failed or been revealed as too limited.

The derogatory statement by the dogmatic scientist is also made from the viewpoint of the conventional nuclear physics model. The conventional physics has not taken into account that all 3-spatial electromagnetic energy associated with charges and dipoles and their fields and potentials in fact comes from the time domain {85, 86, 12, 19}. It has also not taken into account that time itself (as in the time component transported by the time-polarized photon or a time-polarized EM wave) may be comprised of extraordinarily dense energy. Indeed, time appears to be spatial EM energy compressed by the factor c^2, so it has the same energy density as mass {67}, which we pointed out earlier. The smaller the *spatial* energy of the

photon, the greater its time component and hence its *time*-energy in seconds expressed in decompressed spatial energy joules[26]. The highest energy particle physics is not *spatial*-energy physics as presently practiced, but *time*-energy physics, where some of the time-energy of photons is transduced into spatial energy. One second of time transduced (decompressed) into spatial energy yields approximately $9\Delta10^{16}$ joules. Further, every negative charge in the universe continuously accomplishes that decompression, and every positive charge continuously accomplishes the recompression.

In other words, not all physical principles were discovered in the particle physics of, say, five years ago, as the literature since then clearly shows. To assume that everything is already known today is ludicrous; science is never completed. The new principles reported in the present book now are at least "candidates" for the physical principles that do support cold fusion results. There is also another powerful argument for these hypothesized principles: they have produced the final resolution of the source charge problem — something for which the arch skeptic quoted has no solution whatsoever, and which he himself cannot explain. *If the arch critic cannot produce an alternate solution to the source charge problem, and is unaware of that new principle that may solve it, let him go and learn the new principle. Until then, he unwittingly assumes that every charge in the universe is a perpetual motion machine, continuously creating and pouring out EM energy in all directions at the speed of light.* So we return his own argument and approach to him: he should attack the conventional scientific community for accepting the source charge, while having absolutely no principle to explain how it continuously pours out observable EM energy without any observable EM energy input. In short, he should practice what he preaches; else he brands himself a total hypocrite. The alert reader will note that none of the arch skeptics doing all the ad hominem attacks on cold fusion and COP>1.0 EM systems are practicing what they preach.

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[26] The spatial energy of the photon decreases linearly as the frequency is lowered, while the time component in seconds increases linearly. But the highly compressed time energy, comprising that time component, increases nonlinearly (by the factor $c^2\div t$). Hence the highest energy photons are actually the low frequency photons — something completely alien to particle physicists — and not the high frequency photons chased by "high energy physics". Indeed, high energy physicists are practicing a high spatial energy physics, which — overall — is a much lower energy physics than radar, microwave, VHF, or ELF, *if the total energy of the photon, to include its time energy, is considered.*

What we are saying is this:

(a) If one's physics knowledge was current five years ago, it may be stale today. A few years ago, no one believed the expanding universe was accelerating. Today we know that it is, rather unequivocally. And by "no known physical mechanism". We will later present a strong candidate for that missing mechanism. The results of experiments will substantiate or refute it.

(b) The proposed principles in this book, e.g., are newer, and may shed light on the mechanism for the cold fusion results as well as other phenomena. The experimental results themselves are irrevocable; any proposed explanation requires validation.

(c) The new principles do explain cold fusion and are consistent with the phenomena encountered in multiple experiments by multiple researchers in many laboratories. We readily admit that the stale and incomplete principles presently utilized in nuclear physics *do not* explain cold fusion. Neither do they explain how a charge continuously pours out EM energy. So do the skeptics attack all those physicists who believe in source charges and their provision of the fields and potentials and all EM energy? Of course not. They themselves believe in that greatest of all "perpetual motion" *faux pas*.

(d) The proposed new principles also solve the source charge problem, which is still ignored by most conventional physicists and electrodynamicists, even though often referred to as the "most difficult problem in electrodynamics" {68}.

(e) Scientists should not be close-minded, but should consider new proposals and let the experimental results decide their validity or falsity — precisely the position taken by the journal *Science* in publishing the results of some new cold fusion experiments. That is the scientific method in action.

(f) Those scientists who remain close-minded, and viciously attack experimentally demonstrated new processes and mechanisms, are guilty of practicing dogma and not science. They are in fact guilty of being what they so frequently charge: *pseudo-scientists*.

When science does not allow proposed new mechanisms and principles to be considered in science following demonstration of new phenomena inexplicable by present models, then science is no longer practicing scientific method. When any scientist rejects these demonstrated new

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experimental phenomena out-of-hand, he is practicing dogma rather than science. The "friendly skeptic" attitude is welcomed and appropriate. The cur dog attack has no place in science, but only among cur dogs — and those who behave like them.

1.4 A Few Significant and Unresolved Scientific Problems

1.4.1 Time as Structured Energy

Time also has internal structure and dynamics {69, 70}, as we explain later, as well as the same energy density as mass. So it should not be surprising that a tiny bit of time-energy, transduced into ordinary spatial EM energy, might be capable of energetically inducing a wide variety of nuclear reactions. One has transduced not only "gross" energy, but also energy structuring and dynamics — which *act internally* on any object with which interaction occurs. Further, the overall spatial energy component and the time-energy component in a photon are canonical. Being quanta, all observable photons have the same fixed "total magnitude" with respect to angular momentum. The photon is also "made" of $(\div E)(\div t)$ which may be taken as $(\div E)(c^2 \div t)$ in terms of *purely spatial* energy equivalent content, assuming that the time energy is decompressed into spatial energy. As can be seen, the so-called "low (spatial) energy" photons are precisely the photons that transport the greatest time-component. When that time-energy component $(\div t)$ is converted to spatial energy $(\div E_C)$, the formula is $(\div E_C) = c^2(\div t)$. As can be seen, the converted time energy will produce far more spatial energy in the *converted* interaction, than was carried by the photon in its spatial energy $(\div E)$ component prior to interaction and time-energy transduction. Hence the highest energy photons are actually low frequency photons — under the circumstances where time-energy transduction into spatial energy is involved. With transduction, the highest energy particle physics can be conducted at low frequencies and low spatial energy if conversion of time-energy occurs in the interaction.

Since cold fusion involves transduction of a little bit of the time-energy, the total lack in physics of knowledge of time-energy transduction into spatial energy explains why conventional nuclear physicists find the cold fusion results so confusing and astonishing.

1.4.2 The Obsolete Foundations of Classical Electrodynamics

Another modern example of science's resistance to change is the failure to update classical electrodynamics to include the active vacuum interaction

and the interaction with the local curved spacetime[27], as we shall discuss in Chapter 2. It has been scientifically established (in particle physics) that there can be no equilibrium of any physical system without accounting for the vacuum interaction.[28] To simply observe a physical electrical power system sitting there stably and running, is to prove its vacuum interaction in order to even *have* such equilibrium.

An interesting point then arises since every charge and dipole in the system is a *broken equilibrium* in the exchange between the material system and the vacuum. Not only does an electrical circuit receive some energy from the vacuum, but also the energy from the vacuum is *massively hemorrhaging* from the vacuum into the system (and back out)! The isolated charge, e.g., is infinite if one removes the screening clustered virtual charges of opposite sign, as is well known in modern physics. Further, the screening virtual charges also have infinite charge, again as is well known. The difference between these two infinite values of charge, e.g., gives the standard finite observed charge of the charged particle. The lay reader may wish to positively verify that statement; e.g., as given by Nobelist Steven Weinberg.[29] Quoting:

> *"[The total energy of the atom] depends on the <u>bare mass</u> and <u>bare charge</u> of the electron, the mass and charge that appear in the equations of the theory before we start worrying about photon emissions and reabsorptions. But free electrons as well as electrons in atoms are always emitting and reabsorbing photons that affect the electron's mass and electric charge, and so the bare mass and charge are not the same as the measured electron mass and charge that are listed in tables of elementary particles. In fact, in order to account for the observed values (which of course are finite) of the mass and charge of the electron, the bare mass and charge must themselves be infinite. The total energy of the atom is thus the sum of two terms, both infinite: the bare energy that is infinite*

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[27] We again stress the concept of the *supersystem*, introduced in footnote 11.

[28] E.g., see T. D. Lee, *Particle Physics and Introduction to Field Theory*, Harwood, New York, 1981. On p. 380-381, Lee shows how there is no symmetry of matter alone, but only of matter and vacuum.

[29] Steven Weinberg, *Dreams of a Final Theory*, Vintage Books, Random House, 1993, p. 109-110.].

*because it depends on the infinite bare mass and charge,
and the energy shift ... that is infinite because it receives
contributions from virtual photons of unlimited energy."*
[Steven Weinberg].

So a simple charged particle actually involves a polarization of the vacuum involving two charge energy functions — the bare charge and the charge change functions — each of which has a known and recognized COP = ↵!

A priori, the conventional system's overall actions must incorporate functions (whether intentional or unintentional) that continuously adjust to provide *net equilibrium in that exchange by adjusting the hemorrhaging-out to equal the hemorrhaging-in*. In this book, we will spell out just what those unintentional functions are, such as the ubiquitous closed-current-loop circuit, and how to beat them so that excess energy from the vacuum can be utilized by the system to power the loads.

1.4.3 What Powers an EM Circuit or Electrical Power System?
Another modern example of science's resistance to change is the continued engineering of electrical power systems with the erroneous notion that mechanically powering the shaft of a generator directly powers the power line. The notion is that the generator transduces some of the mechanical shaft energy into output EM energy added to the power line {71}. To the contrary, *all EM systems are powered by energy extracted from the vacuum*. They are not powered by the mechanical energy we input to the shaft of a generator, or by the chemical energy in a battery. In this book, we discuss at some length what powers the EM system, and we have previously published the basis for our "shocking" statement {12, 72}. The basis for how an EM system is powered by energy from the vacuum has been known in particle physics for nearly a half-century {73}, since the experimental proof of broken symmetry {74}, including the broken symmetry of opposite charges (and hence of any dipole) in its fierce energy exchange with the active vacuum {75}.

A generator or battery expends all of its available energy to separate its internal charges and form its source dipole between the terminals. Once made, the dipole's broken symmetry — in its violent energy exchange with the active vacuum — converts virtual photon energy absorbed from the vacuum into observable EM energy, and emits it — *pours it out* — through the terminals and along the power line, filling all space around the conductors.

If one wishes to appreciate the enormity of the vacuum changes engendered by formation of that source dipole, simply visualize those two

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infinite charge energy functions (from Weinberg's quotation above) for every charged particle on the ends of that dipole. The dipole then is a great set of offsetting infinities in EM energy (photon energy) boiling and being ordered in the vacuum. Making a simple little dipole or producing a simple charge initiates into motion an enormous set of infinite energy changes in the vacuum! None of these startling, enormous vacuum energy changes and functions is modeled in classical electrodynamics and electrical power engineering. So when we speak of the Heaviside nondiverged energy flow component pouring from the terminals of a generator, as being a trillion or ten trillion times as great in magnitude as the intercepted Poynting component, the reader should not be appalled. The reader should recall that we are dealing with the difference between sets of infinities that combine to provide finite differences. These finite differences can be very small, or they can be extraordinarily large, depending on the exact situation. In the case of a source dipole formed in an ordinary generator or battery, the difference of the infinities is very large.

Figure 1, adapted from Kraus {76}, illustrates that small part of the external energy flow around a typical transmission line that is intercepted by the surface charges and their fields, and that is drawn into the wires to power the circuit as these charges are driven axially back and forth across the conductors. The surface charges are constrained to the "drift velocity" (usually a few inches per hour) movement down the wire by repulsion of the electrons ahead of them.

The spinning, *longitudinally restrained* electrons precess laterally, thus withdrawing across the transverse axis of the wire. So the laterally precessing electron withdraws a little ways, withdrawing that first small portion of its fields and their energy increased by intercept of additional energy from the outside energy flow. The further part of the fields is not withdrawn into the conductor, and is not used to power the electrons.
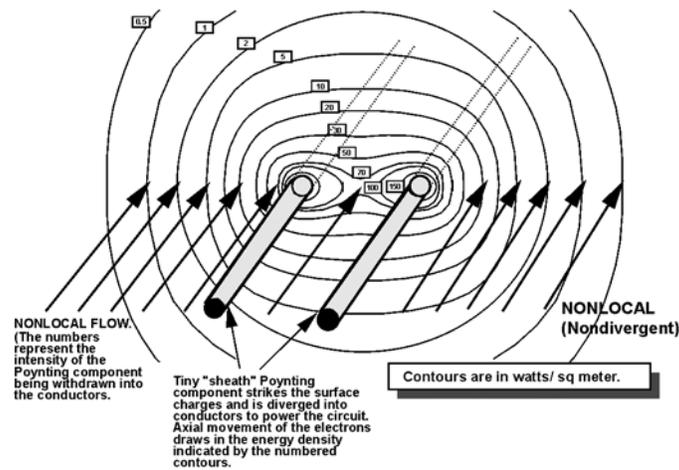
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NONLOCAL FLOW. (The numbers represent the intensity of the Poynting component being withdrawn into the conductors.

Tiny "sheath" Poynting component strikes the surface charges and is diverged into conductors to power the circuit. Axial movement of the electrons draws in the energy density indicated by the numbered contours.

NONLOCAL (Nondivergent)

Contours are in watts/ sq meter.

Figure 1-1 Poynting (caught energy) flow contours surrounding a transmission line.

Most of the available energy flow misses the circuit and is not drawn into the conductors. However, that large component is not shown by Kraus, and Poynting did not consider it. Heaviside {5c} pointed out that the remaining flow component is hardly reduced (hardly changes direction) from the entire flow component before the extraction of the small Poynting component. Given sufficient intercepting charges outside the wires in separate receiving circuits, the total remaining energy flow that could potentially be intercepted is enormous — far more than the feeble amount of energy that is input to the generator shaft or that is in the chemical energy of a battery.

This is easily established by actual experiments placing intercepting charges in separate "receiving" circuits in the otherwise nondivergent energy flow outside the conductors, or one may show it with Bohren's experiment {24}. Collecting additional energy completely outside conductors is one part of the COP>1.0 operation of the motionless electromagnetic generator (MEG) {37}, to be discussed later in this book. The Sweet device {29a} established sustaining self-oscillation of the

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barium nuclei in a barium ferrite magnet, by using the surrounding vacuum as a semiconducting medium.[30]

1.4.4 The Incompleteness of Aristotelian Logic

Another false notion usually perpetuated in much of science and mathematics is that Aristotelian logic is complete and consistent {77, 78}. To the contrary, it is both incomplete and inconsistent, as is easily shown. Let us use the symbols "A" for a particular thing, "Ā" for that which is not-A, "$\sum$" for "is identical to," "$\not\equiv$" for "is not identical to", "$\vee$" for "or", and "$\wedge$" for "and". Using these symbols, the three laws of Aristotelian logic may be expressed as follows:

$$A \sum A \qquad\qquad [2]$$

$$A \not\equiv \bar{A} \qquad\qquad [3]$$

$$A \vee \bar{A} \qquad\qquad [4]$$

The first law states that a thing is identical to itself. The second states that a thing is not identical to that which is not itself. The third states that a thing is either itself, or it is something else. Those are the three laws of Aristotelian logic. As written, the process of perception, observation, etc. *has been excluded*. More on that in a moment.

Specifically excluded are the laws

$$A \not\equiv A; \ A \sum \bar{A}; \ A \wedge \bar{A} \qquad\qquad [5]$$

Which says that a thing is not identical to itself but is identical to something else that is not itself.

Heraclitus posed a profound challenge to Aristotelian logic, a challenge that has not been adequately resolved by Aristotelians to date. He simply observed that, for a thing to change, it had to change into something else. "But then," he asked, "how can a thing be itself but also something else as

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[30] E.g., see Richard E. Prange and Peter Strance, "The Semiconducting Vacuum," *Am. J. Phys.,* 52(1), Jan. 1984, p. 19-21. The vacuum may be regarded as a semiconductor. In particular, the vacuum in the region close to the nucleus of a superheavy element is analogous to the inversion layer in a field effect transistor. The authors introduce the idea of the inverted vacuum. Just as a semiconductor may be manipulated by subjecting it to external fields, doping etc., it appears that so can be the vacuum.

well?" In philosophy that is still known as the unresolved "problem of change". It has no resolution in Aristotelian logic, but can be resolved in an extended logic we shall advance. The solution to Heraclitus' problem of change is the nature of observation, as advanced in this book.

We now critique Aristotelian logic, by observing a simple Venn diagram of the type used in "proving" logic theorems in axiomatic logic. See Figure 1-2.

1-2a. Usual Venn diagram of A and Ā.
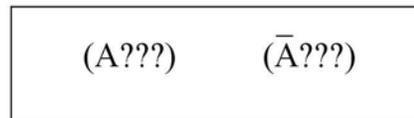
1-2b. Applying second and third laws to divider.

1-2c. Applying second and third laws to divider and outer boundary.

Figure 1-2 Applying Aristotle's laws to Venn diagram used to prove logic theorems destroys the entire diagram.

In Figure 1-2 a, we have introduced a dividing boundary line between A and Ā. *Unfortunately that dividing line belongs entirely to both A and Ā.* So it violates all three Aristotelian laws, and must be removed.[31] Therefore, we remove it in Figure 1-2 b. Now we have neither a discernible A or a discernible Ā, but we have removed naught but the boundary separating them, so we may argue that they are both still there although not discernible. However, if they are not discernible, we cannot distinguish what A is or what Ā is, and so we cannot discern whether they

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[31] A clever fellow once proposed regarding the boundary as a total discontinuity, being neither A nor Ā. However, in that case A and Ā could never meet, so there could not be a cause interacting with not-cause to produce an effect. So that suggestion as to how to "fix" Aristotelian logic does not hold.

are identical or not. Here again this violates all three laws of Aristotelian logic, so we have to remove the diagram. Indeed, the outer rectangle line is also such a boundary, between the "inside" and the "outside" (the not-inside), and so it must be removed. In compliance with Aristotle's laws, we are left with the trivial diagram shown in Figure 1-2 c, which is nothing at all.

If this Venn diagram method is objected to, then we must insist that all those papers and texts using that method of proof of logic theorems be either abolished or corrected!

Sometimes the objection is raised that, as far as the center boundary line is concerned in Figure 1-2a, the line "belongs to A on the left and belongs to Ā on the right". Fine! Then we have a unique situation where a line (call it L) is an entity made of two entirely different things, which we may refer to as L_L and L_R. Yet L $\sum$ L, without any qualifications as to "sides" L_L and L_R. It can be shown that every point in L is a point in L_L, and is simultaneously a point in L_R. The point in L is obviously identical to itself, by Aristotle's first law. Further, the same point in L_L and in L_R is identical to itself, by the same first law. But L_L is the set of all such points, and so is L_R, and so is L. Therefore L $\sum L_L \sum L_R$, since each one consists of each point that the others consist of. There is absolutely no distinction between the three things themselves, unless we are to violate Aristotle's laws.

Note that in passing from left to right across the boundary, a "change" occurs. This simply re-resurrects Heraclitus' original objection that, according to Aristotelian logic, there can be no change. That is, a line cannot change from "a different entity as seen from the left" compared to that entity as seen from the right. None of Aristotle's three laws contains a "left and a right" for A or Ā.

So the question of logic is a little more complex than writing three simple laws and drawing simplified Venn diagrams. In short, one cannot have Aristotelian logic without having something else *outside* it, which follows directly from Gödel's theorem and proof {78}. Note that we are introducing the required notion of "perception" into the formal notions implied as axioms in Aristotle's laws, as that "something outside the prescription of the laws themselves" and in addition to them. We are perfectly free to *use* Gödel's theorem and observation.
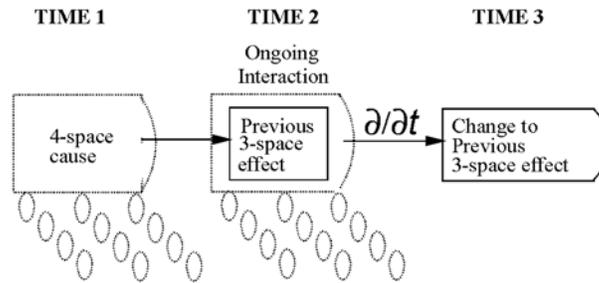
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Figure 1-3 Mechanism for observation of change to a previous observation.

See Figure 1-3. We now add the notion that a thing is a perceived, thought, or observed thing. So let us use the symbol ⇒to mean *explicit*, i.e., *output* by a given perception, thought, or observation process as the result of a $\in/\in t$ operator having been applied to whatever exists prior to perception, thought, or observation. The symbol ⇔is used to mean *implicit*, e.g., when one observes an observation "Y" at time two, and later is deciding in time three whether or not that observation "Y" in time two is identical to a previous observation "X" made during time one, then *memories* of the observations of X and Y are involved in time three rather than the observations X and Y themselves, and so the observations of X at time one and Y at time two — by whatever manner they were observed and according to whatever decision algorithm is used — is said to be "implicit".

We note that we can know nothing about the so-called "thing in itself" *without* thought, perception, observation, or other process involving $\in/\in t$. Further, at the moment the $\in/\in t$ operator is applied, time momentarily ceases. The resulting perception, thought, or observation exists therefore as a "frozen output" at that single moment in time. To have it "persist" or exist a moment later, we have to apply the $\in/\in t$ operator *again*, and stop time again, so that we again perceive, think, or observe.

But at any moment later than when we made a particular perception, thought, or observation of "A", *that* specific "perceived A" no longer exists, except in our memory as a recording of "observed A" that we can *continually recall*. Our conscious mind is a very fast serial processor, with only one "perception" or "thought" at each fleeting moment — only one

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slide at a time in the slide projector, so to speak. But it is very rapid. However, our so-called "unconscious" mind is totally conscious, just multiply so. It is a massively parallel processor, and has "a great many slides in the slide projector" at any given time.[32] Hence in our genetic multiprocessor mind, we can indeed record, recall, compare, etc. — and perform all the modern massively parallel computer operations.

Let us now re-examine the three Aristotelian laws. Let us label the "slide snapshots" with the time instants when each "perception, thought, or observation" is or was consciously made, by use of a subscript, such as A_1, which means *what was perceived, thought, or observed as "A" in time-snapshot 1*. Let us also note that each of the symbols $\sum, \not\equiv, \vee$, and $\wedge$ actually involves the output of a *comparison and decision algorithm* in the massively parallel processor, after the two observations X_1 and X_2 were made. Let us use the symbol $\heartsuit$ to mean "results in the decision that" or "implies that". As a check for identity, e.g., simple comparison algorithms for determining identity or nonidentity might be

$$\{[A_1 - A_{(2)}] = [0]_3 \heartsuit_4 (A_1 \sum A_2) \tag{6}$$

$$\{[A_1 - A_{(2)}] \prod [0]_3 \heartsuit_4 (A_1 \sum A_2) \tag{7}$$

Thus we more precisely rewrite Aristotle's laws as

$$A_1 \sum_3 A_{(2)} \tag{8]]}$$

$$A_1 \not\equiv_3 \bar{A}_{(2)} \tag{9}$$

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[32] E.g., this can be seen by a moment's reflection. At any one time, the "unconscious" mind is controlling and directing a great multitude of ongoing physical processes, is also processing short-term and long-term memory processing, filing conflicts for resolution or later presentation to the conscious mind in symbolic fashion, etc. One can physically measure the electromagnetics associated with this activity, after the mind transduces its time-polarized EM interactions into 3-space EM actions. The process is two-way, and certain recorded EM stimuli will be "reverse-processed" back to affect the time-polarized EM operations of mind. Mind operations are electromagnetic; but they use time-polarized (scalar) photons and time-polarized (scalar) EM waves which are unobservable a priori. Mind operations are also electrodynamically engineerable, but that is beyond the scope of this treatise.

$$A_1 \vee_3 \bar{A}_{(2)} \qquad\qquad [10]$$

Where — surprise! We have now accounted for all those different times and periods of observations, processing, comparison, decision, etc. We are dealing not with some mystical "thing-in-itself", but with interactions (perceptions, thoughts, observations, associations) in the mind and psyche of the observer. And hidden in time 3 is the application of a decision algorithm such as given in [6] and [7] above.

Now the first law [8] states that in time one an observation was made and named "A", notated (A_1), by comparing it to a previously recorded observational memory of what we call "A". The existence of that *memory* of what we call A is implicitly assumed in the first law, as well as the others. We do not show the memory itself in [8], [9], and [10]. In time two an observation X_2 was made (not notated), but it is not then known at the moment whether that X_2 is A or $\bar{A}$. So in time interval three the decision algorithm to determine identity or non-identity occurred in the mind, and the zero output of that algorithm [6, 7] established that $A_{(2)}$ was actually identical to A_1, *according to the decision algorithm actually used. The algorithm matters, and it too is a variable*.

A similar process occurs in law two [9], but this time the algorithm had a different output. Note that the little line over $X_{(2)}$ to make it $\bar{A}_{(2)}$ was not assigned until time interval four (not shown) after the decision algorithm had given its output in time interval three.

The second law merely states that the operation of the decision algorithm in time interval 3 found the two snapshots (in time 1 and in time 2) not to be identical, *by the decision algorithm and comparison process utilized. Again, the algorithm matters, and it too is a variable that must be taken into account.*

All three laws [8, 9, 10] written one after the other _assume_ that the identity algorithm does not change between snapshot 1 and snapshot 2, in all three of them. This is the key point.

With two different versions of the identity decision algorithm, the results of two different comparisons may differ. If the identity decision algorithm does not change during the time between snapshot one and snapshot two, then we have one case. This is like a person with good color vision, looking at a red marble beside a black marble. That observer clearly

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distinguishes the marbles, and to him they do *not* appear identical. Every time he looks again, they still differ because he did not change his decision algorithm between looks. On the other hand, a color-blind observer cannot distinguish the marbles, and to him they are seen as identical. Every time he looks, they are seen as identical, because his identity decision algorithm did not change.

Or, suppose a proponent argues that the "rightness" or "leftness" of the dividing line L, between A and Ā in the Venn diagram, can be taken into account. He is actually invoking a different algorithm (it belongs to the left and therefore to A) in one time snapshot than the algorithm (it belongs to the right and therefore to Ā) used in the other time snapshot. So his right side and left side of a line implicitly invokes the very point we are making: *the algorithm utilized is a variable and must be accounted.*

The point is this: *identity — whether in perception, thought, or observation — is not absolute, but depends upon the precise nature of the operation of the perception, thought, or observation process utilized and specifically on the "decision algorithm" used for "determining" identity or nonidentity.* For example, two antennas certainly "see" quite differently, if one is a VLF (very low frequency) antenna and the other is an IR (infrared) antenna! As another example, two observers in different frames may see a particular object as quite different observed things! In n-space, an observer in a frame at right angles to the lab frame, will see any mass in the lab frame as a wavefront going at light speed; in short, as a photon or photonic object, whereas the observer in the lab frame will continue to see it as just a common old mass object. So the "same object" *physically* differs to the two different observers, according to their frame of reference. An observer whose frame is rotated by three orthogonal rotations from the lab frame, will see that object as an "object existing in time only," i.e., as simply a sort of "thought" image, so to speak. To be more scientific, he may assign it to something called the "virtual state".

In short, we can violate any and all of the laws of Aristotelian logic, because identity per se is *perceived, thought, or observed* identity — the output of a variable decision algorithm — and is not absolute.

For clarity, we add a fourth law that violates all Aristotle's three:

$$A_1 \sum_3 \bar{A}_{(2)} \qquad\qquad [11]$$

All this really says is that, in time 3, the decision algorithm being used was changed from what it had been in times 1 and 2, and now could not distinguish between what was seen in snapshot 1 and what was seen in

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snapshot 2, even though to some "ultimate" observer the two were distinctly different.

In addition, we say that it "implicitly includes" the negations of all three Aristotelian laws. We then add an "application rule" (or a fifth law, as one wishes) as follows:

$$\{ [(A_1 \Sigma_3 A_2) \Rightarrow^\wedge (A_1 \not\equiv_3 A_2)] \Leftrightarrow \}_5 \quad^\vee \{ [(A_1 \Sigma_3 A_2) \Leftrightarrow^\wedge$$

$$(A_1 \not\equiv_3 A_2)] \Rightarrow \}_5 \qquad [12]$$

This winds up producing an extension of Aristotle's logic, so that the following explicit laws emerge:

$$A_1 \Sigma_3 X_{(2)} \quad \heartsuit \quad A_1 \Sigma_3 A_{(2)} \qquad [13]]$$

$$A_1 \not\equiv_3 X_{(2)} \quad \heartsuit \quad A_1 \not\equiv_3 \bar{A}_{(2)} \qquad [14]$$

$$A_1 \quad^\vee_3 \bar{A}_{(2)} \qquad [15]$$

We also have the exact opposites of those three laws implicitly. The opposites can all be congealed into a single fourth law:

$$A_1 \Sigma_3 \bar{A}_{(2)} \qquad [16]$$

To make sense of these, we also have the master application rule or 5th law:

$$\{ [(A_1 \Sigma_3 A_2) \Rightarrow^\wedge (A_1 \not\equiv_3 A_2)] \Leftrightarrow \}_5 \quad^\vee \{ [(A_1 \Sigma_3 A_2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$^\wedge (A_1 \not\equiv_3 A_2)] \Rightarrow \}_5 \qquad [17]$$

We prefer to refer to this extension as a "four-law logic", where equations [13], [14], and [15] are the normal "explicit" laws, with the implicit law [16] understood but not explicitly written, and where equation [17] is the master application rule that puts it all together. But if one wishes to be rigorous, we have specified a 5-law extended logic that contains but expands Aristotle's 3-law logic. The application rule is the fifth law.

The point is this: In every case, we have a part of the perception, thought, or observation that obeys the explicit laws, and we also have a part that obeys the implicit laws. If opposites are not *explicitly* identical, then they

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are simultaneously *implicitly* identical. If opposites are *explicitly* identical, then simultaneously they are also *implicitly* not identical.

The new approach then covers what we observe more completely. As an example, any "wave" (observed) is implicitly a non-wave (particle), but not observably so. If its particle nature is observed and therefore explicit, its wave nature is unobserved and therefore implicit, and vice versa.

One also resolves such dilemmas as stating something "does not exist" but having to first call it into existence to even state it does not exist. In the new approach, it simply does not *explicitly* exist, but *implicitly* exists. *Not-being* is something like that: explicitly it doesn't exist, but implicitly it exists. The great problems of the philosophers were never solved, mostly because the logic brought to bear was Aristotelian and incomplete. The ultimate answers they sought all involved the fourth and fifth logic laws. So the ultimate answers all appeared to them to involve such things as "the accursed necessity for the identity of opposites." Precisely!

In physics, there has been the same problem over whether a fundamental particle is a particle or a wave. Physicists argued fiercely until they realized the futility of further argument, and settled for the duality principle. That simply states, well, in one case it can be a particle as observed in your experiments, and in another case it can be a wave as observed. So simply treat it as whichever one is useful! The philosophers, on the other hand, split into different schools, where each school had its "interpretation" usually involving a very "smooth" position statement of the school's position. In physics also, there are eight or more "interpretations" of quantum mechanics, for example. So the same centuries-old problem is still with us today in modern physics.

Opposites are no longer the formidable opponents they once seemed. Instead, they become more like the two sides of a coin, lying with only one side up. To see heads or tails is to decide which is explicit. The other is always there, implicitly. But notice also that the "two sides" require a 3-dimensional object, and not just the 2-dimensional "head" or the 2-dimensional "tail". This juxtaposition of "identical" opposites is strongly met with in modern physics. For example, quoting Lee[33] :

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[33] T. D. Lee, "Space Inversion, Time Reversal and Particle-Antiparticle Conjugation," *Physics Today*, 19(3), Mar. 1966, p. 23. Positive charge is really *observation* imposed on negative charge moving backwards in time, and the positron is really observation imposed upon an electron traveling backwards in time, etc.

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> *"As we expand our observation, we extend our concepts.*
> *Thus the simple symmetries that once seemed self-evident*
> *are no longer taken for granted. Out of studies of different*
> *kinds of interactions we are learning that symmetry in*
> *nature is some complex mixture of changing plus into*
> *minus, running time backward and turning things inside*
> *out."*

Any addition to the Aristotelian laws of logic is actually a higher dimensional form of it. Three-law Aristotelian logic is in fact fitted to primitive observation — the result or output of single-photon interaction and observation processes.

This "four-law" logic (or "five-law" logic if one includes the master application rule as another "law") has proven very useful over the years, particularly in bioenergetics applications. It has also been most useful in attempting to decipher that branch of Russian energetics weapon science called "psychoenergetics", and in attempting to decipher the mind-body coupling mechanism, but that is beyond the scope of this chapter {79}.[34]

1.4.5 Substitution of Effect for Cause

Refer to Figure 1-3 again, to see the relationship of the unobserved cause, the interaction of cause and a previous effect, and the production of the resulting "new effect" as a change to the old effect or the output of a second replica of it. The greatest non sequitur in electrodynamics — and in parts of physics such as mechanics — is the widespread substitution of the *effect* for the *cause,* as a result of considering an observable to *persist in time* without any physical interaction. We discuss that more fully in Chapter 2, particularly with respect the notion of the same EM field existing both as a component of a material environment and as a component of a nonmaterial environment, but with the "force reducing to zero" in the latter. Jackson {80} points out the prevailing view of electrodynamicists as follows:

> *"Most classical electrodynamicists continue to adhere to*
> *the notion that the EM force field exists as such in the*
> *vacuum, but do admit that physically measurable*

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[34] The interested reader is referred to my website, www.cheniere.org, for papers dealing with the nature of the mind-body coupling mechanism and the body-mind coupling mechanism, as well as direct engineering of the mind, and limited information on the weapons referred to.

quantities such as force somehow involve the product of charge and field."

On the other hand, Bunge {81} very clearly stated that the standard electrodynamics and physics itself are in terrible shape. Here is a direct quotation:

"... the best modern physicist is the one who acknowledges that neither classical nor quantum physics are cut and dried, both being full of holes and in need of a vigorous overhauling not only to better cover their own domains but also to join smoothly so as to produce a coherent picture of the various levels of physical reality."

We shall try to further clarify these unresolved difficulties with the field concept in Chapter 2.

1.5 Electrodynamics is Still Developing

1.5.1 Statement by Penrose

Roger Penrose, one of the leading physicists of our time, pointed out the still-developing nature of electrodynamics with respect to the developments from conventional gauge-theoretic interpretation of Maxwell's equations. Quoting Penrose {82}:

"These facts should not, however, deter theoretical or experimental physicists from seeking alternative descriptions, unconventional formulations, surprising electromagnetic effects, or radical generalizations. The various articles in this book provide the reader with a great variety of different kinds of approach to developments of this nature. We have historically motivated accounts, suggestions for new experiments, unconventional viewpoints and attempts at generalizations. We also see novel and ingenious formulations of electromagnetic theory of various different kinds... I am sure that this book will make it clear that electromagnetism is a subject that is in no way closed to stimulating new developments. It is very much alive as a source of fruitful new ideas."

1.5.2 An Example of a Ubiquitous Error

One of the rather horrid "bad examples" of ubiquitous errors in electrodynamics is the conventional illustration of a so-called planar EM wavefront moving through space, as shown in Figure 1-4.

A succinct evaluation of that diagram and notion is given by Evans {83}, one of the great electrodynamic theoreticians of our times:

> *"I broadly agree ... that the transverse plane wave view of vacuum electrodynamics is the biggest blunder of twentieth century science."*
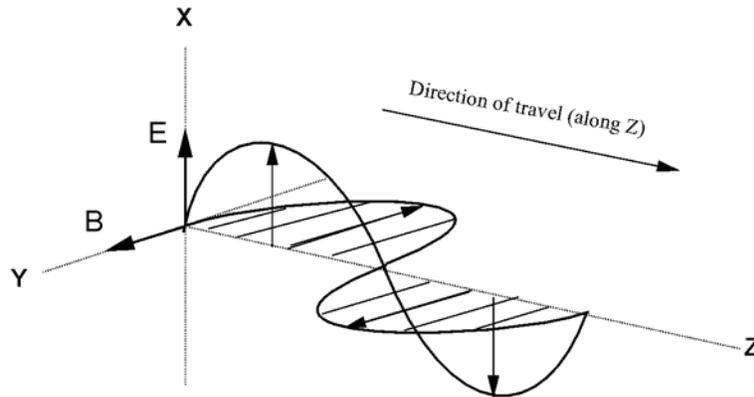

Figure 1-4 The erroneous but ubiquitous supposed illustration of the transverse EM wave in 3-space.

Dr. Robert H. Romer, former Editor of the *American Journal of Physics*, also chastised the horrid diagram shown in Figure 1-4, purporting to illustrate the transverse plane wave traveling through 3-space. In endnote 24 of his noteworthy editorial, Dr. Romer {84} takes that diagram to task as follows:

> *"...that dreadful diagram purporting to show the electric and magnetic fields of a plane wave, as a function of position (and/or time?) that besmirch the pages of almost every introductory book. ...it is a horrible diagram. 'Misleading' would be too kind a word; 'wrong' is more accurate." "...perhaps then, for historical interest, [we*

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> *should] find out how that diagram came to contaminate*
> *our literature in the first place."*

Indeed, each point along the z-axis, is a momentary "3-space frozen slice" of the $\in/\in t$ operator being applied to the ongoing 4-space interaction of the causal field in 4-space interacting with the previous "observed effect" (in this case, the previous 3-space slice) to produce a change to it. So the entire diagram is a set of "frozen 3-space observations", in which nothing at all is moving, and where the fields shown are in the mass (detecting/observing) medium. There is no such thing as a "traveling EM wave in 3-space", because "moving" or "changing" or "traveling" *a priori* must involve time as well as 3-space. What we are looking at in Figure 1-4 is the iterative and very rapid results of continual "3-space observations" (frozen 3-snapshots) of an on-going 4-space interaction.

1.5.3 An Extremely Important EM Omission
There is an enormous amount of development yet to be done in electrodynamics! As a simple example, for nearly a century there has been waiting quietly a fundamental "internal" or "infolded" electrodynamics by Whittaker {85, 91a, 86}, based on more primitive initial work by Stoney {87}, existing inside — and *comprising* — all conventional EM potentials, fields, and waves. This internal electrodynamics {88} has been essentially ignored in the West, but has already been weaponized in the weapons laboratories of several nations under the aegis of *energetics*. The U.S. Secretary of Defense, Secretary Cohen {89}, alluded directly to some of these weapons in a speech in 1997 as follows:

> *"Others [terrorists] are engaging even in an eco-type of*
> *terrorism whereby they can alter the climate, set off*
> *earthquakes, volcanoes remotely through the use of*
> *electromagnetic waves… So there are plenty of ingenious*
> *minds out there that are at work finding ways in which*
> *they can wreak terror upon other nations…It's real, and*
> *that's the reason why we have to intensify our*
> *[counterterrorism] efforts."*

The weapons are already being utilized against various nations in the form of terrorist acts in an undeclared war {89}, and have been so used since the 1950s.

This internal longitudinal-wave EM and its dynamics is a much more fundamental electrodynamics (actually a subset of a unified field theory) consisting of correlated longitudinal EM wavepairs in both the 3-space and time domains. Each Whittaker decomposition wavepair is comprised of an

incoming longitudinal wave — a "time-polarized" EM wave {90a-90c} — in the time domain, perfectly correlated with an emitted longitudinal EM wave in 3-space. See Figure 1-5. This multiwave structuring and dynamics in both the time domain and in 3-space simultaneously *comprises* the scalar potential.
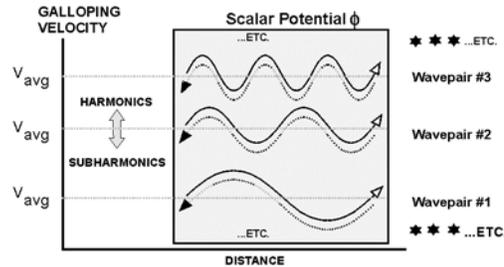
The Structure Is:

- A harmonic set of longitudinal phase conjugate wavepairs.
- In each wavepair the two waves superpose spatially after detection, but travel in opposite directions.
- Prior to detection, the convergent wave set is in the imaginary plane, and hence is not observable. It is EM energy incoming to the potential (dipolarity) from the time domain.
- The charges receive the complex convergent EM energy, transduce it into real EM energy, and emit enormous energy at the speed of light in all directions -- which includes bidirectional pairs in 3-space (after the reaction, being after "observation").
- This produces the fields and potentials from the "source charge or dipole."
- Mandl and Shaw argue that the scalar (time-polarized) photon and longitudinal photon are observable only in similar pairs, which then makes the instantaneous scalar potential. Thus quantum field theory work strongly supports the "negative resistor" interpretation of the scalar potential and our solution to the source charge and source dipole problem.

Figure 1-5 The scalar potential is a harmonic set of phase conjugate
longitudinal EM wavepairs.

We specifically stress that the dynamics occur in the *time* domain (in its specific structuring, propagation pace, etc.) as well as in 3-space.

Deliberately changing the internal longitudinal EM wave structuring produces precise energetics (both energy and dynamics) in spacetime itself. This is a special form of "spacetime curvature structure and dynamics" which we call a *spacetime curvature engine* or *vacuum engine*. Together with superpotential theory in the original form initiated by Whittaker {91a} and extended by others {91b, 91c, 91d}, this internal electrodynamics — together with scalar potential interferometry {92} — creates all ordinary EM fields and waves {79}. Superluminal communication is possible using the internal longitudinal EM wave structure of the EM fields, potentials, and waves {93a, 93b}.

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1.6 A Summarizing Letter

Our thrust in this book is to attempt to (1) reveal some of the major flaws in electrodynamics that have prevented development and use of COP>1.0 electrical power systems, and (2) point the way toward the development and use of such systems. To give a general summary of the ground this book will cover, we conclude with an informal E-mail letter I sent to the recent editor of *American Journal of Physics*, pointing out the greater implications of his cogent observation of that "dreadful diagram" and where it leads. Indeed, it (i) leads to a dramatic change in electrodynamics, (ii) changes the way in which we regard "propagation of EM energy through 3-space", (iii) solves the long-vexing problem of the association of the source charge or source dipole with its fields and potentials and their energy, (iv) changes dramatically the way we view what powers an electromagnetic circuit or power line, (v) allows extraction and use of copious EM energy from the vacuum, and (vi) solves the energy crisis permanently.

Here is the letter sent informally to Dr. Robert H. Romer — *slightly edited* to improve the grammar, correct one error of misstatement, and with reference citations added and listed at the end of this chapter:

To: Dr. Robert H. Romer   Thursday, Mar. 8, 2001
       American Journal of Physics
       Amherst College, Box 2262
       Amherst, MA 01002

Personal communication

Subject: Implications of your cogent comments on that atrocious illustration

Dear Dr. Romer:

This is not a submission of a manuscript, but a personal communication to you on a matter of great importance in physics, directly related to endnote #24 of your seminal editorial {94}.

It will take a little exposition, so please bear with me and read this when you have the spare time to do so. We are going to show you how your keen insight can be extended to solve some extraordinarily formidable

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foundations problems in present electrodynamics. We will also show how to apply the implications of your insight to totally solve the present electrical energy crisis permanently.

In your endnote #24, {94} you took to task (quoting):

> *"...that dreadful diagram purporting to show the electric and magnetic fields of a plane wave, as a function of position (and/or time?) that besmirch the pages of almost every introductory book. ...it is a horrible diagram. 'Misleading' would be too kind a word; 'wrong' is more accurate." "...perhaps then, for historical interest, [we should] find out how that diagram came to contaminate our literature in the first place."*

Dr. Romer, you have lifted the corner of a dark cover concealing one of the most important flaws in electrodynamics and in fact in all of physics: the unwitting and pervasive substitution of the effect for the cause. A marvelous extension to the present physics is enabled if one removes this terrible non sequitur in physics, and particularly in electrodynamics. For openers, one solves what has been called the most difficult problem in electrodynamics (the problem of the source charge and the association of its fields and potentials and their energy) {100}. I will solve that problem for you in this informal write-up. I will also explain how to extract enormous EM energy from the vacuum, anywhere and anytime, easily. Extracting it is easy; catching it and using it to power loads without killing the extraction process is another matter.

One also gets a unified field theory, engineerable by novel electrodynamic means, as is steadily being shown by a series of rigorous Alpha Foundation's Institute for Advanced Study (AIAS) papers published in various leading journals (and more than 90 of them carried on a Department of Energy website restricted primarily to DoE scientists). Dr. Myron Evans, Director of the AIAS, has over 600 papers published in the literature, including such journals as *Physical Review*, *Foundations of Physics*, *Physica Scripta*, etc. Many of the other AIAS co-authors are excellent theoreticians and scientists.

The early pioneers of electrodynamics (Maxwell etc.) all assumed a material ether filling all space {95}. To these early scientists, there was not a single point in the entire universe that was devoid of matter, because the ether was present there. Hence their outlook as to the nature of EM fields etc. was quite material. Faraday conceived his "lines of force" as physical, taut strings, so that perturbations were "plucking these taut strings".

Maxwell himself points out in his famous "Treatise" that he specifically captured the thinking of Faraday in his theory. In fact, Maxwell wrote a *material fluid flow dynamics* theory.

In the light of more modern knowledge, let us see the impact of these and similar early *but still retained* erroneous electrodynamics assumptions.

First, observation/detection is totally spatial, as is well known in quantum mechanics. In fact, observation is a $\in/\in t$ operator imposed upon 4-space (LLLT spacetime), yielding a frozen instantaneous snapshot LLL of an ongoing 4-space dynamic process. At the next instant, that particular *previous* observation no longer persists. Why?

Well, no observable *persists*, since it is only an instant frozen 3-space snapshot, at a single point in time, *a priori*. Here again we have another horrendous non sequitur in all of physics: the assumption that observables "continue to exist" and therefore persist in time in a passive manner. In fact, there is an interactive process that generates their (seeming) persistence, involves time, and continually changes mass into masstime and back to mass, etc. With the reader's permission, we will pass discussing that mechanism until another time (pun intended!).

What we conceive as "an observable such as mass, traveling through space and persisting in time while doing so", is actually an iterative, continual series of these frozen 3-space snapshots or observations, much like the frames of a motion picture film. We ourselves mentally add the "continuity" to provide "the sensed motion", but rigorously what is actually "observed" is not continuous, but is a vast continual series of those frozen 3-space snapshots.

We're getting directly at that atrocious diagram!

Each snapshot is an *effect*, not a cause, because it was the output of the observation process whereby a 4-space *causal* entity (non observed *a priori*) interacts with a previously observed frozen entity (say, a unit point charge at some point in space) to produce the observation (change or effect generated in that interacting observed charge) as the "next instantaneous observation".

The usual "representation" of a "3-space EM wave" propagating in 3-space is indeed atrocious, just as you stated! It is actually just an iterative succession of such instantaneously frozen snapshots in 3-space, one after the other. There is no such thing as that set of snapshots independently existing in spacetime, *prior to interaction with charge* in that series of

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interactions and observations, unless we wish to discard quantum mechanics and the laws of logic.

There is, however, a continual iterative stream of those observations — those frozen 3-space snapshots — that we interpret (erroneously) by recall from memory as the "EM wavefront propagating in 3-space". As you eloquently pointed out, that is not so, and it is atrocious. An observation, being an absolutely frozen entity, cannot "move through time" anyway, since it cannot persist, nor can it move. A change to an observable can only be another observable snapshot of the ongoing 4-space entity and action, which is then compared to the first snapshot and a difference noted {96} [See Figure 1-3].

In short, a great stream of "frozen effects" (frozen instant observations) does not constitute a "picture" of the ongoing 4-space action, but only a series of frozen 3-space intersections involving the interaction of that fixed observed (3-space) charge with the ongoing causal 4-space entity. If we add and integrate a series of 3-space pieces, we *do not* get a 4-space entity! Instead, we get a longer or bigger 3-space slice/piece, but one for which each piece of it only existed at a single point in time as a 3-space "slice" at that moment. That is precisely what is wrong with that horrible illustration.

But it is also "wrong" with electrodynamics itself! Electrodynamicists mistakenly conclude that the same *effect* "series of static 3-slices" — which they might call, e.g., the "field" in a case where the field is the subject — is the same as the 4-space continuous *causal* field prior to observation interaction with charge at all. Well, LLLT is definitely not LLL, nor is it n(LLL) where n is some large but finite number of 3-slices LLL.

So the field concept is dichotomously used in two contradictory manners in electrodynamics:

(1) it is considered to be in 4-space prior to the observing/detecting interaction with the observable (such as a unit point 3-space charge), and it is also considered a 3-space entity *after* that interaction. The dimensions of the two entities are not the same, and neither are the dynamics. The causal EM wave is dynamic and 4-spatial, the effect "3-space EM wave" (ugh!) is static and 3-spatial at each instant it is "observed". Assuming that the two are the same thing is a non sequitur.

In fact, it substitutes the *effect* for the *cause*, a rather gross violation of the causality principle itself.

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(2) then an attempt at glossing over the illogic is used by the smooth statement that "the field (meaning that atrocious series of frozen 3-space snapshots) remains in the absence of charge, but the force goes to zero." Well, if the field is defined as a force field, it cannot be a "non-force field in the same observation!" Else, opposites are always identical.

So of what importance is all that?

It is of great importance. Let me show you one very startling thing that comes out of correcting this "biggest foundations non sequitur in physics, that of substituting the effect for the cause".

Consider a very special paper by E. T. Whittaker {97} in 1903. [I can send you a pdf file of the paper if you do not have it and are interested]. In this much-neglected paper, Whittaker decomposed the so-called "static" potential into a harmonic set of bidirectional longitudinal EM wavepairs, where each pair consists of a longitudinal 3-space wave (an *as-observed* wave) and its longitudinal phase conjugate wave (*considered unwittingly as having also interacted with charge, and therefore as being shifted into 3-space as an "as-observed" wave with inverse parity*).

Whittaker — as has everyone since him — unwittingly assumed the "iterative continual observation" interaction in there for the phase conjugate wave also. In so doing, he came up with two *effect* "waves" that are the outputs of the assumed observation process. Neither of these effect waves would be a wave in spacetime {98} at all, but the two in ensemble are an example of the same thing you objected to in your cogent commentary on that abominable "illustration".

In short, Whittaker invoked *observation* as a process with two effects and no cause, rather than with a cause and an effect, with the interaction with the observing/interacting unit point charge being assumed for both waves. Whittaker and everyone since seem to have made the same error in interpreting that seminal Whittaker decomposition. This misinterpretation of the decomposition has until now hidden one of the greatest secrets of all times in Nature's electrodynamics!

Let us correct the interpretation, and uproot that great secret to the light of day.

First, for observation to occur, one must have a cause acting upon the affected (observable) entity, and an effect (observable change) must be produced in, on, or of that affected (interacting) entity. One *must not* have two effects (two observables) and the affected entity (another observable and therefore another effect)! Again, assuming that one has three effects

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(observables) constituting the observation process is a logical non sequitur of first rank.

Let us now correct that logical non sequitur made by Whittaker and other physicists and electrodynamicists, and see where it leads us.

First, we go to particle physics, where broken symmetry {99} was discovered in the 1950s. Lee, e.g., received a Nobel Prize for his work in that area {75}. Lee also showed that any dipole is a broken 3-symmetry in its violent energy exchange with the active vacuum.

Well, a scalar potential is a dipolarity; always a potential is actually a difference between two potentials, so to speak. So the potential itself represents a broken 3-symmetry in an energy flow exchange with the active vacuum.

Let us further examine that interesting broken symmetry aspect. It means that the "static" potential is a process whereby energy is received from the vacuum in *one* form, not observable, and hence unusable, but is output in *observable* (usable) form. In short, the dipolarity or dipole receives and absorbs (QM view) virtual photons, integrates them into observable magnitude, and emits real, observable EM energy ("continual observation" snapshots of the latter being assumed).

In physics, all observation is 3-spatial, as is well known. And 3-space is the realm of the observed. The EM energy from the vacuum is not received in 3-spatial (observable) form, else there would be no broken 3-symmetry of the dipolarity.

We can also *experimentally* verify that there is no 3-space input of EM energy to the potential — e.g., to the potential between the ends of any source dipole, because we cannot measure any 3-space observable energy feeding the charges of the dipole. Instead, observable 3-space energy is continuously pouring out of the dipole.

Let us continue now with the notion of a real dipole of separated source charges, with our "scalar potential" between its ends, so we have something concrete in mind.

First, our instruments prove there is a continual emission of EM energy in all directions in 3-space (of the kind in that atrocious diagram; a "series of iterative film-snapshots"). That is the way it is conventionally represented, as if observed at each and every point successively in that 3-space, and along every radial.

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But secondly, our instruments also prove there is no such observable *input* of EM energy in that same 3-space *to* the dipole. Bummer! That is precisely what has stopped electrodynamicists from solving that vexing problem of where all the energy pouring out of the source dipole is coming from, and how! They unconsciously assume that the only possible source of the EM energy input is in 3-space. That is totally wrong. Further, the conservation of energy law does not require that energy be conserved in 3-space! Instead, rigorously — if we are using a 4-space (i.e., spacetime) model — it requires that energy be conserved in 4-space. The assumption of the extra condition of 3-space energy conservation is an added and arbitrary extra condition.

Since electrodynamics has not resolved this "source dipole and its associated fields and potentials" problem, it has stopped work on the problem and implied that every dipole in the universe is a perpetual motion machine, freely creating all that EM energy it continuously pours out across space, in all directions, creating its associated fields and potentials. That implicit assumption, if true, of course destroys the conservation of energy law.

It isn't true, and the energy conservation law is alive and well!

We can experimentally prove that the source dipole *does* continuously pour out energy in all directions in 3-space, without ceasing, as follows:

In a gedanken experiment, we set instruments every 300 million meters or so, along a radial line from an origin in the lab. With the instruments and clocks synchronized, we suddenly form a dipole at the origin. One second later, the first instrument reads. A second later, the second instrument reads. And so on. But it is not a "passing pulse". Whatever reading the instrument makes as the forward edge of the energy flow reaches it, is then continuously maintained thereafter. This proves that the energy is poured out continuously and at the speed of light, and in any (and all) directions in 3-space, *and it continues to pour out at exactly the same rate so long as that dipole remains intact*.

Dipoles in the original matter of the universe have been pouring out EM energy in that fashion for some 14 billion years, and they have not "exhausted" their unobserved energy input source yet.

A newly formed simple dipole, e.g., in one year will have poured out energy into a spherical volume of space that is a light-year in radius. Wait another year, and that volume of space whose energy density has been

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Let me digress now to speak of fundamental units. As is well known, the fundamental units one chooses to make his physics model represent an arbitrary choice. One can, if one wishes, make a perfectly valid (but mentally nightmarish!) physics using only a single fundamental unit. In that case, all other "fundamental units" in the present model become functions of that single fundamental unit.

Suppose, e.g., that we make the joule our only fundamental unit. Then "mass" becomes totally a function of energy — and we have no heartburn with that one since the Einstein revolution and the nuclear age. But then "time" also becomes totally a function of energy — and that surprises us, because we have unconsciously been taught (erroneously) that "time is a flowing river down which a mass drifts like a drifting boat". That is not the nature of time at all; the totality of the photon interactions with a mass create that mass's "motion through time". I can later explain that to you also, if you wish, but let us pass it for now.

It turns out that time is spatial energy compacted by the factor c^2, so it has the same energy density as mass, but in the time axis instead of 3-space. Intuitively, if we are interested in cause and effect, the energy of the cause (time) should be equal to the energy of the effect (in this case, mass). After one reflects a moment, one also sees that "time energy" is required to "drive" a mass through time, just as "spatial" energy is required to "drive" a mass through space. The notion that mass in an inertial frame moves through "empty space with no reaction" is false; it continually moves through the energetics of spacetime, and interacts continuously with it.

Anyway, from still another viewpoint there is no magic in EM energy currents moving in the time domain! Quantum field theory already recognizes multiple polarizations of the photon, including transverse, longitudinal, and time-polarized. Thus, it implies a time-polarized EM wave also. A longitudinal EM wave *moving in the time domain* oscillates along its line of travel. That is indeed oscillating its energy density in the time domain, so that it is "time-polarized". Hence it is a proper time-polarized EM wave, and appears to "gallop" {102} or vary its speed periodically.

The solution to the "source dipole" problem is that the phase conjugate wave half-set of the Whittaker decomposition, when reinterpreted, is the *incoming* EM energy in the time domain, continuously input to the charges of the dipole. The charges interact in the imaginary plane (the time domain), and absorb the time-energy, then transduce it into 3-space, and emit it as Whittaker's set of real observable longitudinal EM waves in all

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directions in 3-space (as observed). The time-energy waves that are input to the dipole cannot be observed, since observation destroys time and its constituents.

All 3-spatial EM energy comes from the time domain! Broken 3-symmetry of the source dipole immediately releases our arbitrary additional restriction on nature's energy conservation law — i.e., our insistence that the energy input for conservation must be input in 3-space. By removing these arbitrary "shackles" from nature's feet, we allow nature to joyously resume her much-preferred special 4-symmetry in EM energy flow: the circulation of EM energy from the time domain into 3-space, and outpouring of that energy in all directions in 3-space, at the speed of light {103}.

Now let us solve the source-charge problem as well. That one is now easy to resolve.

We know from quantum mechanics that any "isolated" observable charge is actually clustered around by virtual charges of opposite sign. So we simply take one of these clustering opposite charges while it exists, and a differential piece of the observable charge, and we have a composite dipole. Hence the "isolated charge" may be represented as a grouping of such momentary dipoles, each (while it exists) with a scalar potential between its poles, and hence each subject to the same decomposition and reinterpretation we have done.

That is why the source charge can "sit there" and pour out EM energy in 3-space (as observed) continuously, and indefinitely. It is also continuously absorbing EM energy from the time domain. As a set of composite dipoles, it is a set of broken 3-symmetries in EM energy flow. Hence it exhibits nature's preferred 4-symmetry in energy flow, between the time-domain and 3-space.

Note also that, to the 3-space observer, this 4-symmetry is purely negentropic. It is a continuous and ongoing (and expanding) reordering of the vacuum energy, in the form of the reinterpreted Whittaker decomposition.

We can easily engineer negentropy! Just make a little dipole, and nature happily starts pouring out energy and reordering part of the vacuum, with that reordering spreading at the speed of light, steadily increasing all the while.

Reinterpreting Whittaker's marvelous decomposition tells us many things: (i) the source charge or dipole does indeed continuously receive and

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absorb its input energy from the time domain, (ii) it continuously transduces its absorbed energy to real 3-space energy (as observed!), and (iii) it continually outputs its absorbed and transduced time-energy as 3-space energy emitted in all directions in 3-space (as continually observed).

So the terrible foundations problem of the source charge and source dipole is resolved, and the energy conservation law is maintained.

We have also uncovered a most important thing: Given a little broken 3-symmetry in EM energy flow, t-symmetry in EM energy flow is also broken. A more primary 4-symmetry {104} between time-energy flow and 3-space energy flow emerges *automatically*. In short, every potential, every dipolarity, and every charge is such a broken 3-symmetry and an example of the new, preferred 4-symmetry of EM flow, with input flow in the time-domain (nonobservable!) and output flow (as continually observed in a series of 3-snapshots) in all directions in 3-space.

This also resolves the logical cause and effect problem for observation.

This 4-symmetry is a purely negentropic process, once the dipole is established! Well, we should have known that from the gauge freedom axiom in gauge field theory anyway! That axiom says that we can change the potentials anytime, freely and at will. In electrodynamics, that means we can change the potentials at will, anytime we want to. But that means *we can freely change the potential energy of a Maxwellian system at will, whenever we wish*. It costs nothing — at least in theory; in the real world we have to pay a little for switching — to suddenly potentialize an EM system, prior to the time the Drude electrons relax and current flow begins.

I have applied this great new 4-symmetry in EM energy flow, that is freely evoked and persists indefinitely after one pays a little to make the dipole and thus produce a little broken 3-symmetry, to produce EM energy freely from the vacuum. Without going into it, I refer you to our forthcoming papers {105}. Indeed, we can use this negentropic process to extract as much EM energy from the vacuum as we wish, anywhere, anytime, for peanuts. Let us now move to discuss that area.

First, we point out another astounding result that comes from resolving this "source charge and source dipole" foundations problem.

Generators do not use any of the shaft energy input to them — even in transduced form — to power their external circuits! A generator itself does not add a single watt to the power line, and neither does a battery's chemical energy dissipation add a single watt to its attached circuit.

Neither does burning all those hydrocarbons, consuming all those nuclear fuel rods, building all those dams, etc. to provide our conventional power systems and grid. None of that enormous destruction of the biosphere and pollution of it has ever directly produced one watt on the electrical power line.

Just follow the energy flow, in light of what we now know. Here's how it works.

Typically, we burn some fuel to boil water and make steam, and use the steam to power a steam turbine, which forcibly rotates the shaft of the generator, thereby inputting mechanical shaft energy into the generator. So far, so good. That took care of all the hydrocarbon burning and fuel rod consuming, extracting and transporting the oil, etc.

This input of the shaft energy forcibly rotates the rotor against internal resistance, forming an internal magnetic field. Assuming a 100% efficient generator with no internal losses whatsoever, this means that the *mechanical shaft energy input* has now been totally transduced into *internal magnetic field energy*.

So what does that magnetic field energy *do*? It is totally dissipated upon the internal charges of the generator, performing work on them and forcing the positive charges in one direction and the negative charges in the other direction. That dissipation of the energy in the internal magnetic field *forms a source dipole inside the generator, connected to the terminals.*

And that is all the generator does. Period. *None* of the energy transduced from that shaft input, went roaring out of the terminals and down through space outside the conductors of the power line. Not a single watt. So let us turn to particle physics to find out what happens next, because *it does not yet appear in the electrodynamics model, even though proven.*

The internal source dipole, *once formed*, is a great broken symmetry in the vacuum flux, as we discussed and as is well known in particle physics. But the proven and well-known vacuum interaction with the generator and the dipole charges is not even modeled in the classical EM theory used by the scientists and engineers to build electrical power systems — much less a *broken symmetry* in that active exchange! That's atrocious, since it's been proven in particle physics for nearly a half century, Nobel prizes awarded, etc. But the hoary old 137-year old Maxwell-Heaviside model, further curtailed by Lorentz symmetrical regauging, does not incorporate what has already been proven in physics. *It does not accurately model the situation as it is and as it is known to be.*

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Let us continue.

Once that dipole is formed, it extracts *enormous* EM energy from the vacuum, and pours it out of the terminals of the generator, filling space surrounding those conductors of the attached external power line. It is a huge EM energy flow, trillions of times larger than what we account after Lorentz taught us to disregard almost all of it.[37]

Only the tiny little bit of that EM energy flow in space along and surrounding the conductors — the little "boundary layer" that skims down the surface of the conductors — will strike the surface charges in the conductors and get diverged into them to potentialize the Drude electrons and "power the power line and its circuits and loads". *All the rest of the giant EM energy flow in space surrounding the conductors, and generally parallel to them, misses that power line entirely and is just wasted.*

Check the original papers by Poynting {4a, 4b} and by Heaviside {5a, 5b, 5c}, who independently discovered the flow of EM energy through space (as if continually observed!) in the 1880s, after Maxwell was already dead. I can furnish the citations required. From the beginning, Poynting only considered that component of the energy flow that actually enters the circuit. He considered only the "boundary layer" right on the conductor surfaces, so to speak.

Heaviside considered that component that enters the circuit, and also uncovered and recognized the *gigantic* component in the surrounding space that *does not* enter the circuit but misses it entirely and is wasted. [Added] Here is Heaviside's {106} own statement:

> *"It [the energy transfer flow] takes place, in the vicinity of the wire, very nearly parallel to it, with a slight slope towards the wire… . Prof. Poynting, on the other hand, holds a different view, representing the transfer as nearly perpendicular to a wire, i.e., with a slight departure from*

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[37] However, contrary to what is in the textbooks, $\mathbf{E} \Delta \mathbf{H}$ energy flow is not in observable EM field form $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{H}$ until it interacts with charge. Instead, the flow is in the form of virtual energy currents in the vacuum. We point out that the fields $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{H}$ utilized in the Poynting energy flow theory are effects and not causes. They are rigorously defined as $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{H}$ only after the causal 4-fields have interacted with charge. E.g., $\mathbf{E}$ is "defined" as force per unit point massive charge — i.e., as the force created by interaction of the "vacuum field" (curvature of spacetime) with a unit point charge. No unit point charge interaction, no force or force field intensity per interacting unit point charge.

*the vertical. This difference of a quadrant can, I think,
only arise from what seems to be a misconception on his
part as to the nature of the electric field in the vicinity of
a wire supporting electric current. The lines of electric
force are nearly perpendicular to the wire. The departure
from perpendicularity is usually so small that I have
sometimes spoken of them as being perpendicular to it, as
they practically are, before I recognized the great
physical importance of the slight departure. It causes the
convergence of energy into the wire."* [End of Added].

But Heaviside had absolutely no explanation for the enormous and
startling magnitude of this energy flow that "misses the surface charges of
the conductors and is wasted". You can see an elementary illustration of
the "point intensity" of this Poynting diverged energy flow component in
Kraus {107}. Kraus's figure 12-59, p. 576 shows a good drawing of the
Poynting component *being withdrawn* from the total EM energy flow
filling all space around the conductors [see our Figure 1-1 in the present
chapter].[38] Most of that available energy flow is not intercepted and thus
not diverged into the circuit to power it, but just "wasted." The *remaining*
huge component discovered by Heaviside is not shown on Kraus's
diagram. Kraus's numbers on the contours represent the amount of power
(watts per sq meter) being withdrawn from each contour, by the very
limited axial movement of the electrons and the very ends of their
associated fields into the wire.[39]

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[38] The energy flow in space near the surface of the wires strikes the surface
electrons and their fields, potentializing them and creating a force field with respect
to inner electrons. This drives the surface electrons axially into the wire, since they
can only move down the wire with the drift velocity, nominally on the order of a few
inches per hour. The short inwards drawing of those small portions of the fields and
of the increased potentials attached to the charges that move into the wires, interacts
with the internal charges in the interior of the wire, powering the Drude electrons
throughout the conductor and the circuit. For a discussion of the importance of the
surface charges, see J. D. Jackson, "Surface charges on circuit wires and resistors
play three roles," *Am. J. Phys.*, 64(7), July 1996, p. 855-870.

[39] Obviously the increased fields on the withdrawing surface charges reach toward
infinity radially outward from the wire. Thus most of this increased field on a
withdrawing electron remains outside the wire, radially reaching toward infinity,
since the electron and its field cannot be withdrawn further than the diameter of the
wire. As the surface charges and their fields change in Jackson's discussion,
obviously those distant parts of the field remain outside the conductors. Hence there
remains an extensive field and field energy outside the conductors and the circuits

So Heaviside {106} spoke cautiously of the *angles* and *relative directions* of the flow components; he did not wish to be scientifically destroyed for pointing out such an inexplicably large EM energy flow, far larger than the known energy input to the generator. There was then no such thing yet discovered as the electron, the atom, the nucleus, special relativity, general relativity, quantum mechanics, the active vacuum, etc. Poynting {4a, 4b} never even thought of the "nondiverged component that misses the circuit", nor did he consider it.

Lorentz, however, understood the extra Heaviside component and its vast magnitude, but he also could not explain it in any fashion. Even the great Lorentz could not risk publishing or advocating such an enormous energy flow, lest he be called a "perpetual motion nut" and destroyed. So he reasoned that, since that stupendous nondiverged energy flow component misses the circuit and powers nothing, it has "no physical significance" (his words).

Jackson in his famous 1975 *Classical Electrodynamics*, 2nd edition, uses essentially the same phrase {108a} as did Lorentz. And so do most other electrodynamicists.

So Lorentz {109} originated a little trick of integrating the energy flow vector itself around a closed surface surrounding any volume element of interest. Obviously, that zeros all *nondiverging* EM energy flows — including precisely that inexplicable and enormous Heaviside "dark energy" component. The integration trick does retain that small, *diverged* Poynting component that enters the circuit. In addition, our instruments measure energy dissipation from the circuit, and the energy has to *enter* the circuit to *be dissipated* from it. So our instruments and their measurements will indeed agree with the Poynting energy flow component. Lorentz thus arbitrarily discarded accountability of trillions of times as much EM energy flow as was retained and accounted.

In a later book by Lorentz, one can see that little trick {109} that is still used by electrodynamicists {110}.

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that is never drawn into the wire. Additional separate receiver circuits with resistive loads, adroitly placed in this "externally remaining" field energy flow, can be made to intercept additional EM energy and will perform additional work in those external loads in the secondary circuits, separate from powering the loads in the primary circuit.

The Lorentz trick does not cancel the *actual* flow of the Heaviside dark energy component around every circuit! It just drops it from any accountability.

Indeed, we do precisely a similar thing for the "field" and the "potential". There is not a single text in the U.S. that calculates the magnitude of the *field itself*, prior to point interaction. Instead, we are taught to calculate the reaction of that field at a point in it, with a unit point static charge at that point. In short, we calculate *what is actually locally diverged from the field or potential by that little point static unit charge*, and call it "the magnitude of the field". At best, it is indicative of the field intensity at a point, because we have prescribed the magnitude of the static point charge's *reaction cross section* with the field, *not* the overall magnitude of the entire field itself. Another major non sequitur! By identifying the "field" as "that which is diverged from it", we gravely err. We do the same for the potential, again using its reaction cross section for a unit point charge at a point in the potential.

There is hardly a living electrodynamicist, it seems, who has calculated the magnitude of the field itself, or of the potential itself! All calculate the respective reaction cross section (and the *static* reaction cross section at that!) and erroneously call that the "magnitude of the field" or the "magnitude of the potential". It is no such thing. No thing filling all space is identical to a little something diverted from one point in itself, else we discard all logic.

Now we can return to our source dipole and its extraction of an *enormous* energy flow from the vacuum, once we account for the long-neglected (for more than a century) Heaviside dark (nondiverged, unaccounted) energy flow component. That is the essence of one of my papers {111}.

The easiest thing in the world to do is to extract enormous usable EM energy flow from the vacuum, *from the time domain*. Every circuit and every electrical power system already does it, and every electrical power system is powered by vacuum energy, *not* by burning all that coal, oil, etc. None of that does anything to actually power the circuit. It only makes dipoles.

If you will check the characteristics of the ubiquitous closed current loop circuit, you will discover a diabolical thing: that closed current loop circuit forces all the spent (depotentialized) electrons from the ground return line back through the source dipole (back through the back emf). It is easily shown that precisely half the energy *collected* in the circuit from that feeble Poynting energy flow component is then used to perform work on

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those dipole charges and scatter them, thereby destroying the source dipole and abruptly shutting off all energy extraction from the vacuum. The other half of the collected Poynting energy is dissipated in the external loads and losses. That means that half the collected Poynting energy is used to kill the source dipole, and less than half is used to power the loads {112}.

Well, we must input at least as much energy (assuming a 100% efficient generator with no losses) to the shaft of the generator to *restore* the dipole, as was used to *destroy* it. This means we shall always have to input *more* energy to the generator shaft, than we get dissipated in the loads.

That is precisely what is responsible for our ubiquitous COP<1.0 systems. *COP* is Coefficient of Performance, and is the average load power output in the external circuit divided by the average shaft power we pay to input to the generator.

COP < 1.0 comes from (i) the ubiquitous usage of the closed-current-loop circuit, and (ii) the prevailing notion that electrical power systems far from equilibrium in their energetic exchange with the active vacuum are impossible to build. In fact, every electrical power system is *already* just such a COP > 1.0 system, as far as the energy flow out of the generator or battery — compared to the shaft input energy to the generator or battery — is concerned.

As is well-known in the thermodynamics of open systems far from equilibrium with their active environment (in this case, the active vacuum), such a system is permitted to: (1) self-organize, (2) self-oscillate or self-rotate, (3) output more energy than the operator himself must input to the system (the excess energy being freely received from the active environment, in this case the active vacuum), (4) power itself and its loads simultaneously (all the energy being freely received from the active environment, in this case the active vacuum), and (5) exhibit negentropy.

But by designing all our systems so that they use more of their collected energy from the vacuum to kill their source dipoles than they use to power their loads, we have foolishly wasted the planet's resources, vastly overcharged the consumer, artificially created a great energy crisis, fomented wars for precious oil and other energy resources, polluted the planet, enhanced global warming, and strangled species.

In short, we pay the power company to have a giant wrestling match inside its generators and lose! And we pay our electrical engineers to keep designing and building such asinine systems!

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ENERGY FROM THE VACUUM: CONCEPTS & PRINCIPLES.

This sad state of affairs is what is now upon us as a great and increasing energy crisis, polluting and destroying the biosphere, etc. and threatening to eventually collapse the world economy.

It is astounding that, since the basis for the above has been in physics for nearly a century (Whittaker decomposition) and for nearly a half century (broken 3-symmetry of the source dipole, as well as the active vacuum), the hoary old classical EM model has not been updated to incorporate what has already been proven in particle physics. Such is inexplicable and unconscionable.

It is also astounding that no electrical engineer realizes that energy extracted from the vacuum powers every electrical power system, and few if any professors are aware of it either.

This is where your cogent realization of the terrible non sequitur in that atrocious "wave in 3-space" standard diagram leads.

Our AIAS (Alpha Foundation's Institute for Advanced Study) advanced theorists now have a series of papers published in the hard literature pointing out the feasibility of extracting EM energy from the vacuum {113a, 113b}. About 20 other AIAS papers along such lines or related have been submitted to the various journals and are in the referee process.

I just wanted to contact you informally and, for your personal information, show you how perceptive and correct your objection to that atrocious diagram is. You have lifted the corner of the veil on electrodynamics' confusion between effect and cause, with effect being widely used as the cause. The entire notion of a "separate force" acting on a "separate mass" in mechanics is also a non sequitur. If we define force as $F \sum \in/\in t$(mv), then we see that mass is a *component* of force! So here is another major and uncorrected non sequitur. This one was also largely responsible for the dichotomy of the field concept, where the "same field" is used in both a force (mass-containing) manner and a force-free (without mass) manner, as if the two were the same!

I very much enjoyed your editorial, and would urge you to publish additional material along that same vein. You are striking at the very heart of the problem, and every bit of insight and change in those terrible non sequiturs will result in enormous progress in electrodynamics and physics.

Sincerely,

Tom Bearden, Ph.D.

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