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I think this is a very important and seminal document, please study it carefully and if you choose to duplicate the circuits, we at Keelynet would appreciate it if you would share your findings with us, thanks!...>>> Jerry

This superior file was placed by Alexander Frolov on the InterNet and is the first detail I have seen of the early experiments of Chernetskii and Avramenko. Frolov links the experimental results of these two researchers with the high voltage stress principles in the Testatika.

Please note, this is early Chernetskii work, before he creating the cycloid pattern in the plasma as discussed in PLASMAFE.ASC on KeelyNet. Avramenko discovered a means of transmitting power through a single wire. The wire could be cut, tied in a bow and power would still move across the wires.

The inventor claimed he used a 'monovibrator' with a transmitter at the power side and a receiver at the load side. I have tried to clean up the file to some degree for a clearer understanding. It is an excellent file with many clues.....>>> Jerry

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From: "alex"
Newsgroups: alt.sci.physics.new-theories
Subject: Potential-Power transformation
Date: 2 Sep 1995 14:16:58 +0400
Organization: Alexander V. Frolov, Private Account
    
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POTENTIAL-POWER TRANSFORMATION
 Theory and experiments
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INTRODUCTION

The present article discusses the extraction of excess power by means of an electric discharge (an arc). This extraction technique relies on the application of a field of electric potential (rather than current) for the creation of power.

DEFINITIONS

Energy is the ability to do work.
 Power is the process of work per unit of time.
 Potential is the value of energy that can be used to make the work.

PREHISTORY

It is clear that any experimental data can be interpreted in the light of different conceptions. Nikola Tesla's research work for wireless power transmission from the point of view of energetics can be described as the transformation of high-voltage and high-frequency electric field energy as output power to make produce useful work in a load. The direction of some of Tesla's patent research [1] was the derivation of excess power from electric discharges.

Towards the end of the 1960s Prof. Alexander V. Chernetsky and Uri A. Galkin, Institute of Electrical Engineering, Moscow, carried out experiments using strong arc currents and observed a phenomenon they called, the "self-generating discharge". Figure 1 shows the voltage U and current I for this special case of arc.

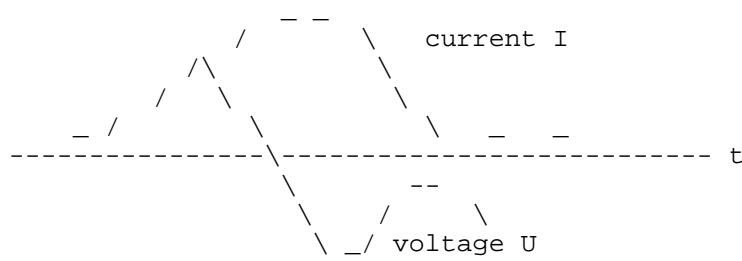


Figure 1

Note that for part of the cycle the current is increasing while the voltage is decreasing.

$$dI/dt > 0 \text{ for } dU/dt < 0 \quad \text{F.1}$$

Negative resistance takes place

$$R = U/I \quad \text{F.2}$$

This fact means that in the process of the self-generating discharge, by Chernetsky, the power

$$P = I U \quad \text{F.3}$$

is the inflow into the system from an outside source.

Detailed description of Chernetsky's experiments were published in English in [2] and [3]. Power output was up to 500 Kwatts and the proof of a reverse current from the experimental system into the electric station was detected.

The Swiss M-L converter described in [4] and [5] uses a high potential source like the Wimshurst machine where it is connected to "spark gap cylinders". These devices are capacitors which have spires between the cylinders to create a "slow electrical arc" between the inner and outer cylinders.

SCHEMES FOR EXPERIMENTS

Let us find what is the common observations we can extract from all the above technologies. Chernetsky's scheme was published in the magazine Energy and Ecology '86 in Russian, along with the following circuit:

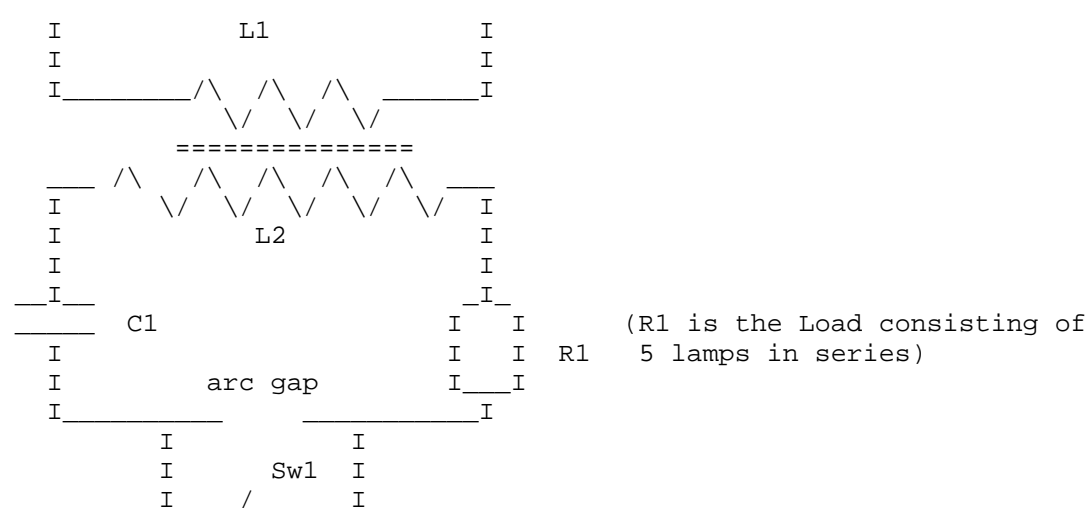


Figure 2

A.V. Chernetsky used 5 lamps for 220 AC in series as the load. So, the stepup transformer was rated at 220/1000 Volt, at 50 Hz. The discharge gap had carbon electrodes. When switch Sw1 is open the power in the load is increasing.

I used a hand-made stepup transformer rated at 28/2800 VAC at a 5 KHz input and using a high-voltage lamp as the load and metal electrodes. The gap was 2-3 mm. A voltmeter and ammeter were used to check the input power.

You will find in this experiment that the output power is increasing when the arc is energized, while the power in the primary circuit is decreasing.

You can check that the Conservation Law is right: when Sw1 is closed and the

current of conductivity is in force, the connection to the load will lead to an increase of the power consumed.

So, the "plasma element" in the circuit allows for the extraction of additional power from OUTSIDE of the system and NOT from the primary source.

Now let us consider ANOTHER simple experiment that is closely connected with the scheme above. A more detailed description of it is published in [6].

Use a high voltage metal piece, for example a screw-driver and create an arc between the end of it and one wire of a high-voltage transformer.

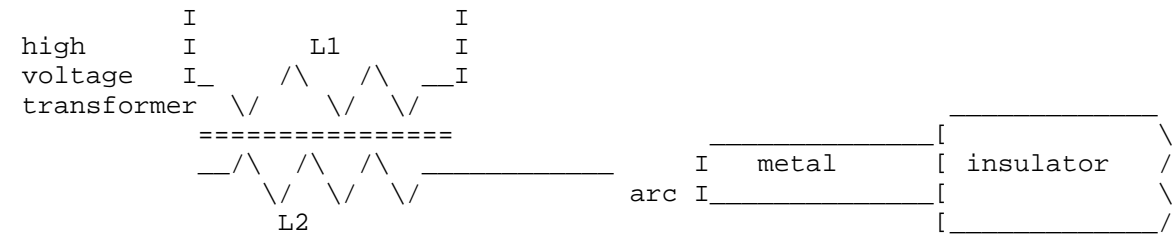


Figure 3

Check the power input and be sure that the power process of the arc is free from the input source. (I think he means no direct short.) There will be no power consumption increase despite the powerful arc, which is sufficient to heat up the screwdriver.

The next version of the experiment is possible if you have a single-polarity potential at the end of the wire for a pulsed current transformer. You will note that with a positive potential on one wire the arc is more powerful than for the other wire. This difference is not demonstrated using an AC transformer. Both ends of an AC coil can be used for creation of the arc.

This difference will show the nature of this type of free power arc. Positive potential on the wire will provide for the attraction of free electrons from the metal of the screw-driver. It is NOT the current of conductivity that you are witnessing, but the DISPLACEMENT CURRENT.

Application of the above effect into a useful form can be made like the well known Avramenko-Zaev-Lisin experiments [7]. The scheme is

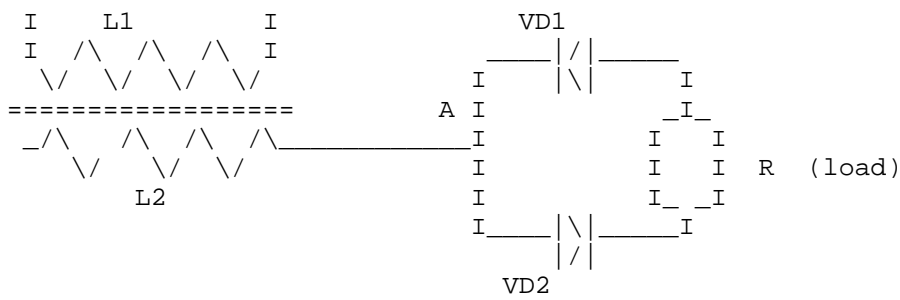


Figure 4

The alternating potential as measured at point A is sufficient to establish a current of conductivity in the closed circuit of VD1-VD2-R. This diode pair configuration is called 'Avramenko's plug'.

I used for this scheme a 30 VAC hand-made generator (variable oscillator) to supply the input for L1, at a frequency of 10 KHZ. The transformer was rated at 30/3000 Volts and the diodes rated at 1.5 KV. The ammeter can be used as load R. Note that an ammeter placed between the transformer and point A does not show any current drain.

CONCLUSIONS

These circuits have experimentally proved the possibility of producing power in a load by means of POTENTIAL ONLY! Using a similar approach, mechanical motion, rotation and even a propulsion force can be created.

So, free energetics can be formulated as the transformation of potential into power or Energy-Power Transformation. Since the power is a process, the question is the parameters of the process only.

Alexander V. Frolov

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Vanguard ...
If what this paper purports is true, then Bearden is correct in his theory that potential alone can drive a useable load. Many people have had problems with this claim, including me, because every power appliance we use requires current and not just potential (voltage).

From my admittedly limited understanding of the matter, any energy can be 'translated' into a scalar form, which can be thought of as a stress soliton (bubble) in space, rather hyperspace.

That soliton can simply exist in one location, can be 'thrown' like a ball, or sequentially streamed in a wavetrain to a given location where a receiver captures the solitons and translates them back into 3space.

The nature of the energy sent using this method can be totally different from the nature of the energy received.

Once translated to the 'base medium' of a scalar bubble (soliton), it can be re-translated from hyperspace to 3space in a form which is determined by the receiver characteristics.

For instance, you could use magnetic energy to create the stress wave, send it to a receiver and re-translate it back into 3space IN THE FORM of light, electrical current, sound, heat, physical vibration, whatever you choose.

To quote from an old book 'Light, when properly resisted, can be made to yield sound', from 'Dweller on Two Planets', available for about \$18 from Health Research, PO BOX 70, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245. Ask for one of their superb catalogs.

It is interesting to note the work of Hooper, who used a moebius form to produce what he called a 'motional field', a PURE ELECTRIC FIELD or wave if streamed in a wavetrain. Would not a pure electric field be pure potential?

Such a signal is INVISIBLE to matter and normal instrumentation, therefore can be transmitted vast distances without loss of energy by inductive, capacitive or resistive sapping.

I think there is a distinct possibility that a pure motional (electric) field is in fact, a scalar stress bubble!

Our friend Peter Kelly, of Georgia, also indicates this by claiming 'information as energy' where the signature of a mass is held in a pure electric field. To alter (transmute) a mass, you must suppress the magnetic

to allow access to the electric. Once the changes have been made in the electric field, you restore the magnetic and the mass slowly transmutes to fit its new pattern.

So, the potential which Frolov refers to, is probably a pure electric field which is 'translated' from its hyperspace form to CURRENT. Over the past couple of years, I have been toying with the idea that electricity is nothing more than a resistance to the flow of magnetic force and that electricity simply would not exist without resistance to its flow. But that's another tall tale....have fun and please share your findings should you decide to experiment in this area!.....thanks...>>> Jerry

