

Self-Charged Electric School Bus With Continuous Climate Control Even While Parked!



Always cool on hot days

No charging

No fueling

Always warm on cold days

No noise

No pollution

Compressed Air-Driven Air Conditioner/Heater

The compressed air-driven air conditioner/heater (US Patent 4,407,134 “Air Conditioning System”) relies on the principle of a vortex tube. Air whirled in a vortex tube separates with the cold air molecules collecting in one portion of the tube, and the warm air molecules collecting in another portion of the tube. The cold air is expelled from one end of the tube, and the warm air is expelled from the other end. It can be switched between providing 90% cold air and 10% warm air, or 10% cold air and 90% warm air.

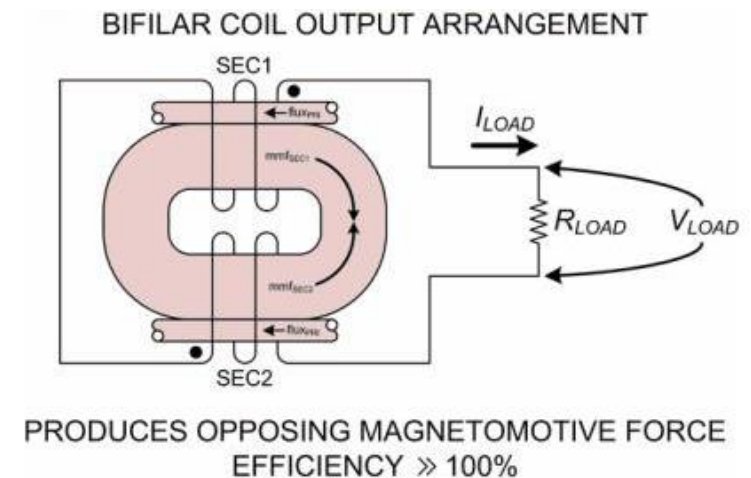
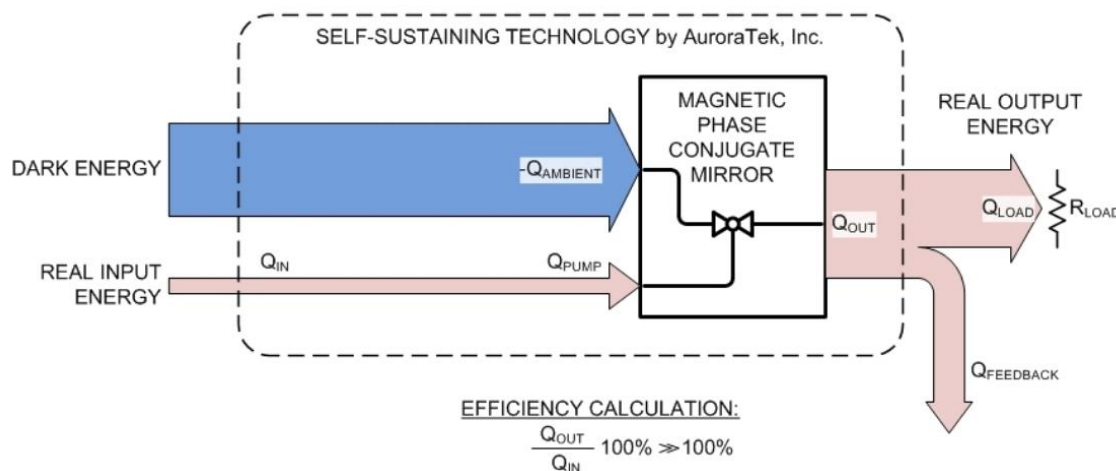
The metal tube is about a foot long and a half-inch in diameter with a two-inch long compressed air intake tube perpendicularly attached about three inches from one end. The intake compressed air requirement specifications are 7 cubic feet per minute at a pressure of 40 pounds per square inch. The volume of air expelled is twice that of a refrigerant-type automobile air conditioner while requiring only one-fourth the horsepower. Also, no warm-up period is required as with conventional air conditioners or heaters. Its laboratory-certified efficiency is nearly 30%. On a hot Las Vegas summer day the air blowing out of the cold end has been measured at around 0 degrees Fahrenheit.

Combined with an on-board battery charger, the advanced self-powered electric vehicle would have the exceptionally nice feature of continuous climate control, even while parked! Parked on a cold winter day, the interior of the vehicle would always be toasty warm. On a hot summer day, the vehicle’s interior would always be refreshingly cool.

AuroraTek's Self-Charging Electric Bike

AuroraTek, Inc., exhibited at the 2014 International Consumer Electronics Show their self-charging electric bike which never needs to be recharged at an electrical outlet.

Dark energy is harnessed through the use of bifilar coil configurations, which neutralizes the effect of self-induction. The bifilar coil is driven by two independent transverse pump waves. The ferromagnetic core material used by the bifilar coil acts as a nonlinear medium known as a Pumped Phase-Conjugate Mirror (PPCM). During operation of the PPCM, when anti-waves or 'dark energy' comes in contact with the mirror, a transformation occurs producing time-forward electromagnetic waves. In other words, the PPCM acts as a gateway or valve transforming 'dark energy' to 'real energy'. This process occurs in the low to mid-frequency range allowing ordinary power electronics to capture the real power and deliver it to a load.



Richardson Fuel-Less Electrical Generator

Two pairs of electromagnets warp a permanent bar magnet's magnetic fields back and forth across output field coils to induce a DC output voltage. With additional resonant circuit components, over-unity electrical energy conversion gain is achieved. US Patent 4,077,001 for "Electromagnetic Convertor with Stationary Variable-Reluctance Members".

The Richardson blade-less Tesla-type steam turbine has a closed-loop cycle which is far more efficient than the electric motor in terms of converting electrical energy into rotational energy for application to a vehicle's drive wheels. The water is heated with radio frequencies like a microwave oven into steam which is then forced through two disks in sequence. The two disks are perforated in such a manner as to prevent cavitation (bubbles) even at high rotational velocity. Since steam offers a 1,000-to-1 expansion ratio compared with gasoline's expansion ratio of approximately 300 to 1, the turbine is extremely powerful. An 18-inch diameter prototype's output power was measured at approximately 1,000 horsepower. The electricity for the water heater comes from the Richardson fuel-less electrical generator. Combining the blade-less steam turbine with his electrical generator, Frank Richardson had built a self-powered modified beetle-shaped Volkswagen automobile which he drove around during the early 1970's without bothering with refueling at gas stations, tune-ups, oil changes, etc.

Melanin Battery-Generator

The melanin battery-generator is a photoelectrochemical system which integrates a semiconductor material and a water electrolyzing material, melanin, inside a monolithic design, to produce hydrogen directly from water. Natural or synthetic light is used as the main or sole source of energy. The system or light absorbing compound generates enough energy to start, lead and complete the photoelectrolysis reaction. The system can generate hydrogen, oxygen and high energy electrons, and can synthesize water from the union of hydrogen and oxygen, thereby generating electricity. The system can also be coupled to other processes, generating a multiplication effect, and can be used for the reduction of carbon dioxide, nitrates, sulphates and the like.

The process continues as the same molecule brings together both elements turning them into water again; as a result one more energy load is triggered. Once this process is reached, it can continue for 100 years. This ever-lasting battery can only be used to power up household appliances, but this is just the beginning, as it is planned that it can boost the engine of an electric car very soon. Imagine not having to buy batteries ever again.

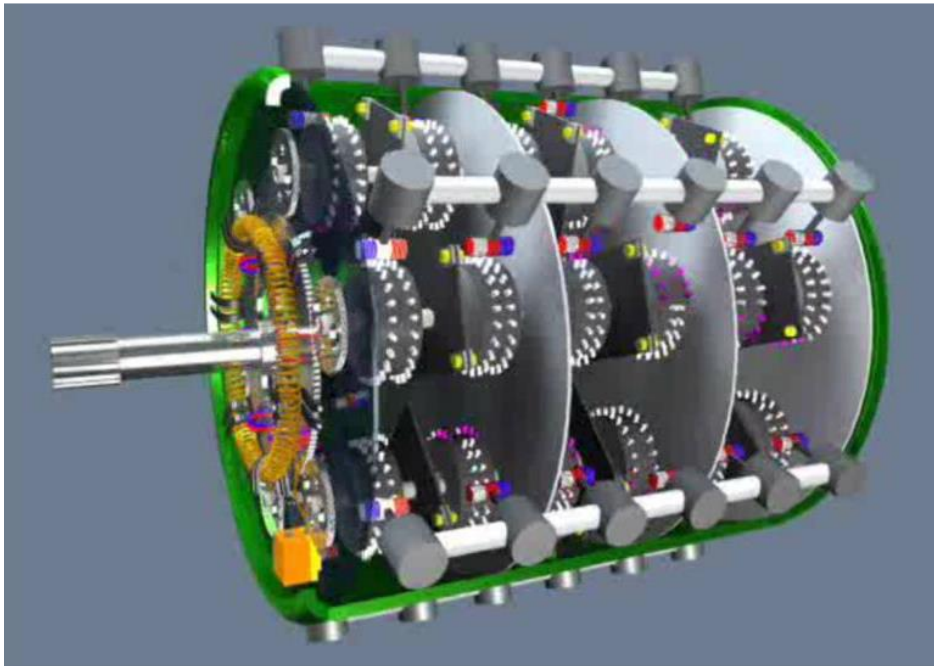
US Patent 8,920,990: Device for performing a photoelectrochemical method of separating water into hydrogen and oxygen



Walden Amplified Magnetic Motor

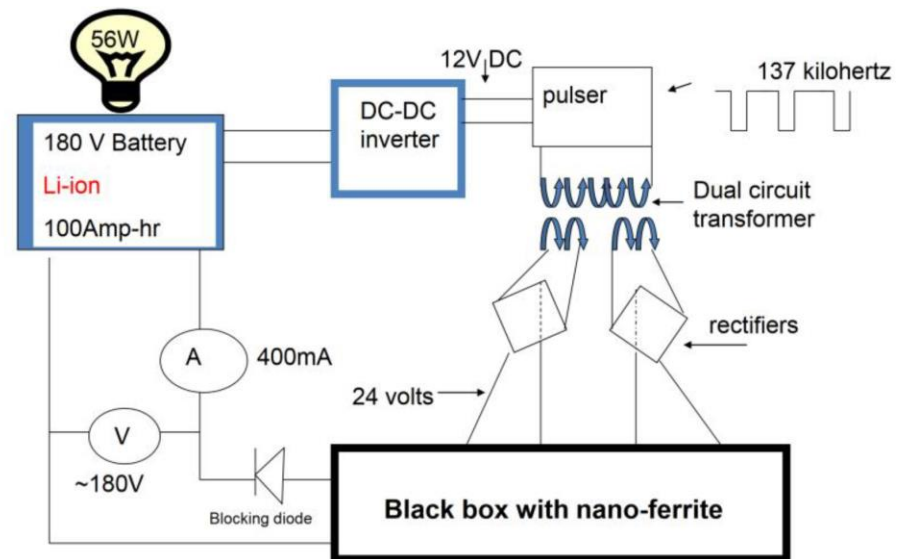
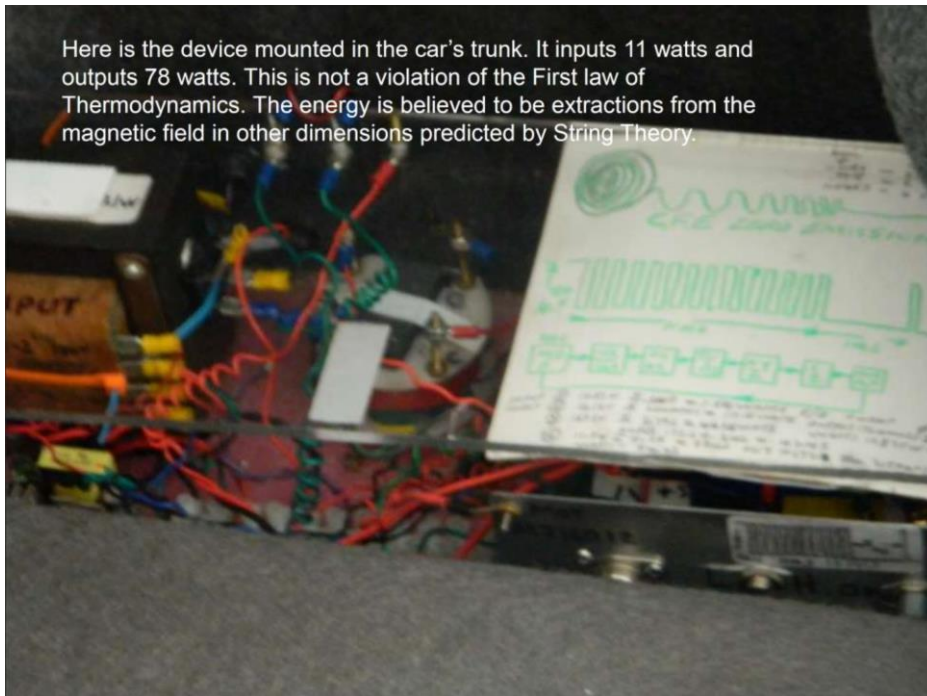
Michael Walden's Amplified Magnetic Motor runs on minimally small input power for its control electronics, but all torque and rotational motion is provided by the permanent magnets on the rotor and stator. The Walden amplified magnetic motor meets the basic requirements for electric vehicles. This model uses permanent magnets of the same type and model generating force *only* from the change in distance between the rotor magnets and the stator poles. There is no difference in magnetic force between the rows of the rotor magnets to increase torque on this model.

US 20100308601 A1 "Permanent Magnet Motion Amplified Motor and Control System".



Manelas Battery Charger

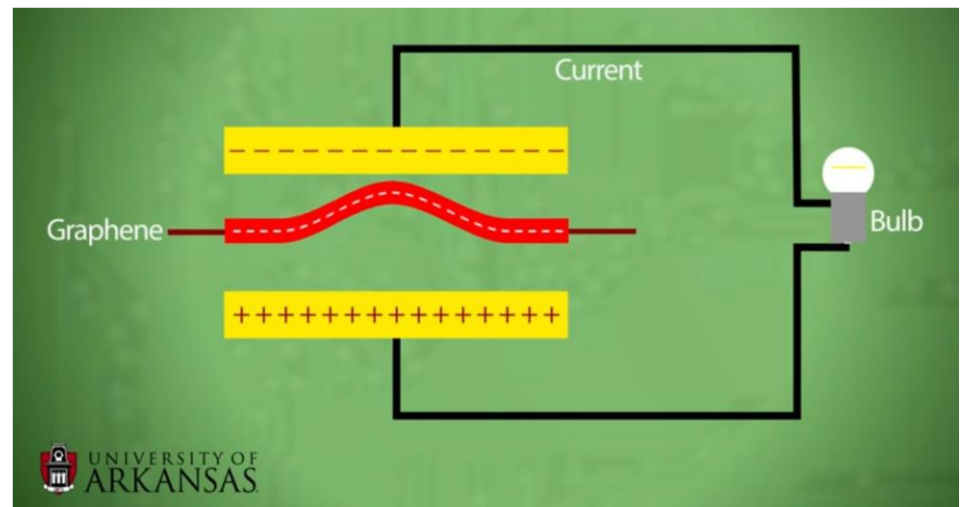
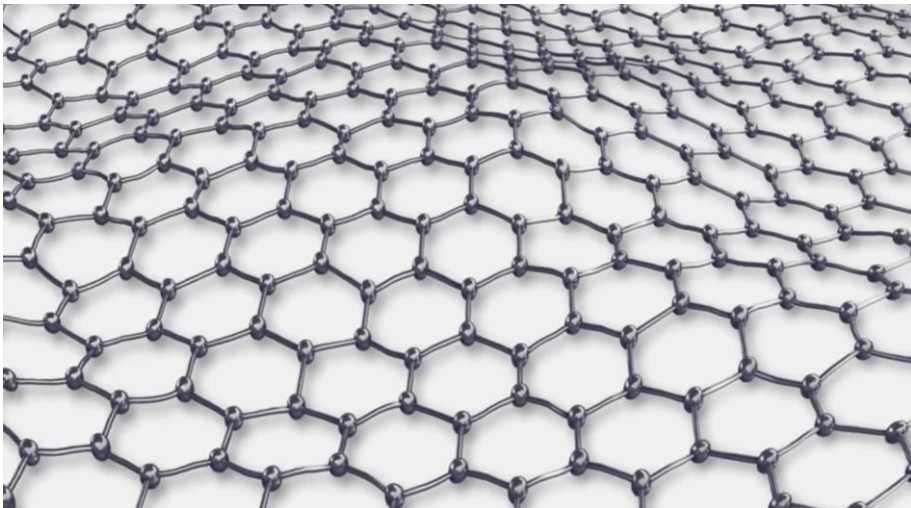
The prototype Manelas battery charger is a one-pound 4" x 4" x .5" $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ strontium ferrite billet with grains 3-10 nanometers in size. A large proportion of the atoms are near a grain's surface and reside in shallow, non-parabolic potential wells which produce nonlinear large amplitude low-frequency vibrational modes. Nonlinear coupling from the quantum vacuum results in energy localization at the nanoscale which circumvents the second law of thermodynamics. When the billet is properly conditioned and is impressed with a resonant electrical frequency the self-oscillating magnetic fields of these grains combine to enable the billet to generate a net electrical output while becoming cooler than the ambient temperature.



- An oscillating current is impressed on battery. Super important point here. The billet has a natural frequency of magneto-elastic origin when it is properly conditioned. We try to resonate with that frequency.

Neutrinovoltaic Generator

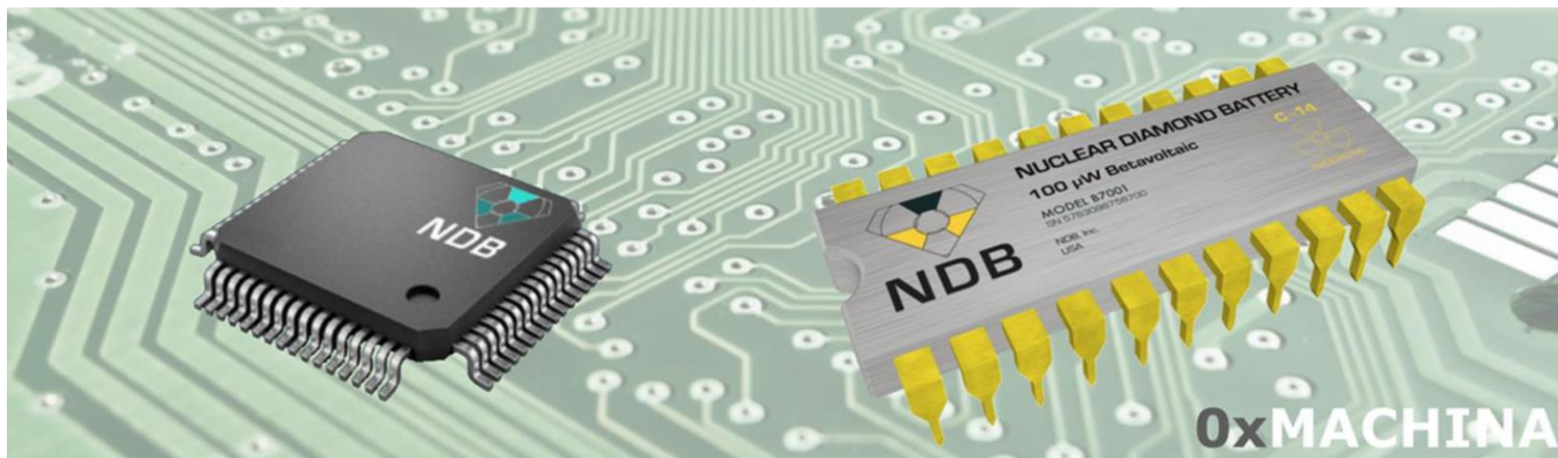
Each second 60 billion invisible neutrinos of different energy levels pass unimpeded through a square centimeter of the earth's surface. The left diagram is of a single layer, graphene, of interlocking carbon atoms. A microscopically small percentage of neutrinos transfer their kinetic energies to the carbon atoms. Some of the neutrino kinetic energies self-amplifying resonate with the carbon atoms to vibrate. The vertically vibrating carbon atoms in the diagram are shown as ripples in the graphene. The other diagram shows a layer of vibrating graphene sandwiched between two layers of conductive electrodes. The two electrodes capture the energy of the graphene's alternating concave-convex vertical motions to cause an electrical current to flow. A vibrating sheet of graphene 10 microns by 10 microns in area can produce 10 microwatts of power. 20,000 of these sheets can fit on a pinhead. Photovoltaics can only operate as a single layer exposed to direct sunlight. When stacked bottom layers of neutrinovoltaics equally operate as top layers, even when underground. Neutrinovoltaic generators can power appliances, vehicles, and buildings.



Diamond Nuclear Voltaic Battery

Carbon-14 emits electrons as it decays for thousands of years. Nano-Diamond Battery (NDB) has fabricated recycled carbon graphite from nuclear waste into radioactive single crystalline diamond. To contain the nuclear radiation from the diamond, it is encased in another layer made from non-radioactive, lab-created carbon-12 fabricated into polycrystalline diamond, which is the hardest material and twelve times tougher than stainless steel. The non-radioactive polycrystalline diamond is an exceptionally thermally conductive material useful for conducting heat away from the radioactive diamond.

A diamond nuclear voltaic device is a combination of a semiconductor, metal and ceramic which has two contact surfaces functioning as the usual battery anode and cathode to facilitate charge collection. A multi-layer stack arrangement maximizes efficiency for high energy output. While the diamond itself stores the charge, a supercapacitor is constantly charged for occasional high electric power output. The battery's advanced flexible structural design enables the battery to take any shape based on its application.



Portable Electromagnetic Generator

An off-grid non-polluting affordable lightweight Portable Electromagnetic Generator can make electric power available to everyone in the world. Based on Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction a patented motionless rotor supplies up to 15,000 watts of electric power depending on the model (3,000, 6000, 12,000 and 15,000 watts). An electronic controller meter monitors, in real-time, Power IN, Power OUT, Voltage IN, Voltage OUT, Current IN, and Current OUT using a Wi-Fi feature.



Solar Radiant Energy

Due to the solar wind from our sun, energy is constantly hitting the earth and surrounding ionosphere with ions and electrons. These solar electrons wrap around the earth 24 hours/day. This energy envelops us constantly and is always present. The secret is tapping into this constant solar energy. Photovoltaic solar panels use light frequencies from the sun to create variable electricity. ZPower's solar radiant energy panels use non-light frequencies from solar winds to create constant electricity by collecting solar-activated electrons 24/7.

A 1-square-foot solar radiant energy panel produces over 300 watts. A 1-cubic foot prototype (not shown) puts out over 5 kilowatts of constant DC power. A 1-megawatt generator is the size of a 20-foot shipping container and can power 500 homes 24/7.

