BASIC SCALAR EM CONCEPTS
and
A SCALAR WAVE DETECTOR

By Thomas E. Bearden

Define a "vector zero" E-field system as:

$$\bar{E}_T = \bar{O} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \bar{E}_i$$

Define an artificial electrostatic potential as:

$$\phi_a \equiv \sum_{i=0}^{n} |\bar{E}_i|$$

It can now be seen that the $\bar{\bar{E}}_i$ can all (or a portion) be time-varying. Take the simplest case, where all vary sinusoidally with time, and in phase. In that case,

$$\bar{E}_T = \bar{O} \quad \text{always, yet} \quad \phi_A = A\cos\theta \quad \text{or}$$

$$\phi_a[X,T] = A\sin\left[\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda} \pm \frac{2\pi f T}{m}\right]$$

So we have defined a wave of pure potential, a "scalar wave" or "Tesla wave," which never develops a non-zero gradient to a point-measurement device, yet is a sinusoidal wave of pure potential as a function of time.

Note that each component $\bar{E}_i$ has "EM energy" in the accepted sense, yet the overall scalar wave does <u>not</u> possess any "envelope" E-H energy.

This is the scalar EM wave. Note I can "enfold" as much EM energy as I wish, yet ordinary measurement detection devices (point measurement) show no energy whatsoever.

The "locked-in" energy is in a new form; I call it "anenergy."

Let K represent "kinetic" wave energy in the accepted EM sense.

Then $$K_i \neq 0, \ [A_i \neq 0]$$

yet $$K_T = 0 \quad [A_i \neq 0], \ \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{E}_i = \bar{O}\right]$$

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Scalar EM Concepts (Continued)

Now define K_A as the <u>anenergy</u>.

then $K_A \neq 0$ even though $K_T = 0$

Let $K_A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |K_i|$

This is its definition. It represents the amount of "energy" (related to a single non-zero force gradient) which has been locked into "anenergy" (related to a <u>multiple</u> set of force gradients that sum to a system zero-vector resultant).

Let K_S = the average ambient anenergy stress of vacuum/spacetime.

Then the scalar wave represents a disturbance in K_S

In a local region, a <u>standing scalar wave</u> represents an additional accumulation of K_S in that local region. In other words, the addition of K_n represents an amount of $(K_s + K_a)$ in the local region of spacetime.

This now represents a locally curved spacetime, and the local system is now a <u>general relativistic system</u>. Ergo, "conservation of energy" does not locally apply, <u>if we believe general relativity</u>!

The Bedini motor utilizes special application of this principle to achieve a locally general relativistic system. Locally, then, it can be either a local sink or a local source to the external observer, depending on the way the curvature of spacetime is achieved (positive or negative).

Note that, in either case, a compensatory opposing curvature of spacetime will exist in the immediate surrounding environment. Hence, if the machine produces "free energy," this energy is extracted from the locally surrounding environment, producing a cooling effect externally. If the machine acts as a "sink" and soaks up energy, this energy is added to the locally surrounding environment, producing a heating effect externally >>>>>

Scalar Wave Detector

The following is a scheme for building a scalar wave detector. The features are:

(1) A Faraday cage is used to strip off and ground out competing ordinary (transverse) EM waves. Only scalar waves (waves of artificial potential) enter the Faraday cage.

(2) The S pole of a strong magnet (ceramic or similar) inside the cage is used to warp the local spacetime. Specifically, it adds a magnetostatic scalar potential to the ambient magnetostatic scalar potential of the vacuum.

(3) The entering scalar wave -- which is after all a zero-summed system of phased EM waves -- enters the warped spacetime region above the S-pole. The warping thus dephases the waves partially. The result is that the system no longer sums to zero, but now has a situation where:

$$\bar{E}_T = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \bar{E}_i \neq \bar{0}$$ ("e" vector no longer = 0)

Thus the new $\bar{E}_T$ is non-zero, and this is detectable by a quite ordinary detector. Similarly with the $\bar{B}_T$ field.

(4) A coil, axially aligned along the longitudinal axis of the magnet, acts as a detector for the now non-zero, time-varying $E_T - B_T$ wave from the dephasing of the scalar wave.

5) A simple adjustable tuning capacitor in series with one end of the floating pickup coil allows the resonant bandwidth desired to be tuned in.

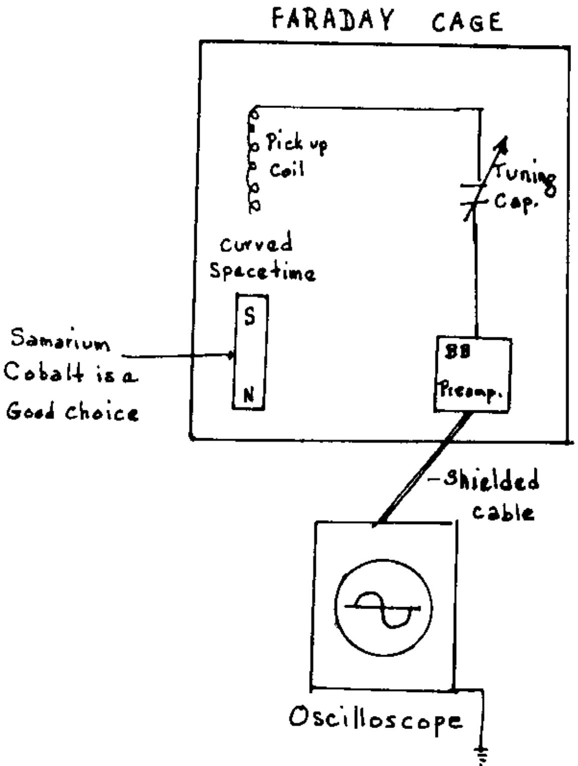
(6) The detected signal is carefully brought through the Faraday cage within a shielded cable out to an oscilloscope. For greater sensitivity, include a transistorized preamp inside the cage, just after the tuning capacitor. Adjust pickup coil value and tuning capacitor value according to the bandwidth it is desired to scan.

(7) Multiple tuning arrangements can be incorporated to constitute a <u>spectrum analyzer</u>.

(8) A superconducting magnet can be utilized for much greater sensitivity.

(9) Note that the cage must not be large and enclosing the human operator. The human being is a scalar functioning system which can to some extent "blank out" or cancel scalar fields in its immediate environment. >>>>>

This is the scheme for the scalar detector built by John Bedini. It generally follows a scheme originated by Jack Dea and Hal Faretto. The scalar EM explanation is my own, along with the concepts of the vacuum/spacetime being nothing but combined electrostatic and magneto-static scalar potential, the concept of the artificial potential, the concept of anenergy, etc.



BEDINI VERSION OF DEA/FARETTO SCALAR DETECTOR

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