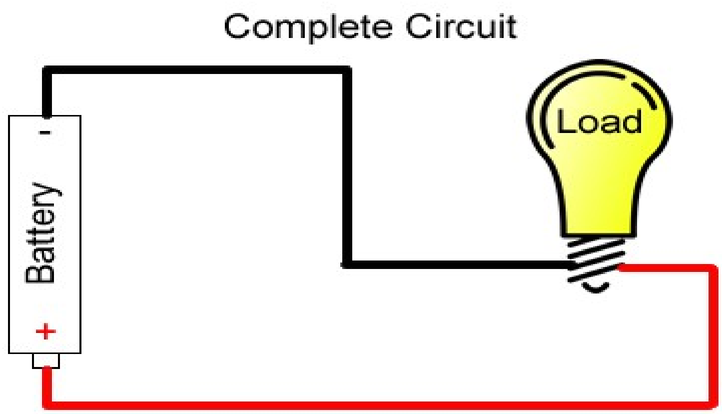
The Don Smith Secret – The Magnetic Flux Triode Tube
Full Disclosure By Joel Lagace

First we must take a look at traditional electrodynamics systems. Let's take a look at the classic DC closed loop light bulb circuit. Figure Bellow.



Explanation:

In a conventional closed-loop DC circuit, the flow of electricity is driven by a potential difference between two points: the positive and the negative terminals of a battery or power source. When a light bulb is incorporated into this loop, the filament offers resistance to the flow of electric current, which is the movement of electrons. This resistance in the filament converts electrical energy into light and heat, illuminating the bulb.

Now, the Heaviside component, which is often neglected in the traditional formulation of circuit theory, is the vast amount of energy flowing around and outside the conductors, as opposed to the Poynting vector's description of energy flow within the circuit. The Poynting vector represents the rate of energy transfer per unit area, which in a circuit, flows into the conductor from the surrounding space. It's a small part that enters the wire, while the Heaviside component is larger but not harnessed in ordinary circuits.

The Back Electromotive Force (BEMF) and Counter Electromotive Force (CEMF) are two phenomena that occur when the electrical system resists the change in current. BEMF is the voltage, or electrical force, that pushes against the current which generates it, due to the system's inductance. CEMF is the resultant effect that opposes the change in current. They are intrinsic properties of the electrical components that act to preserve the status quo of the current flow, adhering to Lenz's law.

As for the start-up power, a circuit requires an initial surge of current to overcome the inertia of rest, analogous to a mechanical system requiring an initial force to overcome static friction. Once the current is flowing, it only needs to overcome the dynamic resistance of the circuit, which includes the resistance of the bulb filament and any losses due to heat, which is less than the initial power required.

A closed-loop DC circuit can't provide energy gains because it adheres to the law of conservation of energy. The energy put into the circuit from the power source is equal to the energy taken out in the form of light, heat, and other losses. The energy cannot be created nor destroyed within this system; it can only be converted from one form to another. Any energy extracted from this system has to come at the expense of the energy supplied to it.

In visual terms, imagine the circuit as a water system where the battery is a pump that creates pressure (voltage) to move water (electrons) through pipes (wires). The light bulb is like a water wheel that resists the flow of water, harnessing some of its energy to perform work (emit light). The initial push to get the water moving is greater than the effort required to keep it flowing, just as more energy is required to start the current than to maintain it. And in this system, no more water (energy) can be obtained than what the pump (battery) provides.

The reason for no energy gain lies in the inherent design of the system. It's not a limitation of the laws of physics, but rather a limitation of the system's design and the components used. It operates within a closed loop, adhering to classical electromagnetism, where energy conservation is fundamental. The system is not designed to tap into the Heaviside energy flow, which exists predominantly outside the conductors and is not accounted for in the circuit's energy balance.

So now what?

In the context of Bearden's perspective on electromagnetism and energy systems, an open-loop circuit is fundamentally different from the closed-loop system we traditionally consider. By opening the loop, we break the classical closed path that electrons follow, which allows us to potentially interact with the vast Heaviside energy flow that normally bypasses the circuit.

Breaking the symmetry in an electrical circuit means that the flow of energy is not conserved in the conventional sense within the circuit itself. Symmetrical systems return to their initial state after an interaction, like a pendulum swinging back to its starting position. In an asymmetrical system, however, the return to the starting state is not required; the system can be pushed to a new state of energy balance, potentially allowing us to tap into energy reservoirs that are not available in symmetrical systems.

Nonlinearity is crucial here; it introduces the possibility of multiple outputs for a given input, unlike in linear systems where a single output is directly proportional to the input. In a nonlinear system, certain conditions may lead to the amplification of the output or to the system behaving in an unpredictable, yet potentially useful, manner. This nonlinearity can be introduced in various ways, such as through components that have variable resistance or through the application of external fields or frequencies that alter the normal behavior of the circuit.

Asymmetrical re-gauging involves making a small change in the potential without spending energy to do so. In classical physics, re-gauging often involves making changes to the potential while ensuring that the force fields remain the same, thus not performing any work. However, in an open system that has been made asymmetric, this re-gauging can result in a net gain of usable energy because it may allow us to access the Heaviside component of energy flow.

When all these elements—open-loop configuration, broken symmetry, nonlinearity, and asymmetrical re-gauging—are combined, the "rules of the game" change in the sense that the system is no longer bound by the traditional closed-loop conservation of energy. In theory, such a system could draw more energy from the environment than is input by the user, tapping into the vast Heaviside energy flows and potentially leading to a greater output than input, which could be interpreted as an over-unity condition. This is a significant departure from classical electromagnetism, which operates under strict laws of energy conservation within closed systems. It suggests that by properly engineering the conditions of the circuit, one could potentially harness energy from the environment that is currently unaccounted for in conventional systems.

The Bedini Method:

The Bedini system, as conceptualized, utilizes a pulse motor to generate a condition known as "asymmetrical regauging." This method involves interrupting the flow of current to create sharp, non-linear pulses of energy. The system operates by sending a series of short, sharp pulses to the motor, which are of a much shorter duration than the pauses between them. This pulsing creates a scenario where the circuit is "on" for significantly less time than it is "off."

In terms of visuals, imagine the circuit as a faucet intermittently releasing water into a bucket with a hole. The goal is to fill another bucket by catching the water that leaks out. If you turn the faucet on and off quickly, you disturb the water's steady flow, creating splashes that can be captured by the second bucket while conserving water usage. The faucet is your pulse motor, and the splashes represent the energy being redirected to charge a second set of batteries.

Hysteresis typically occurs in magnetic materials where there is a lag between the application and removal of a magnetic field and the subsequent magnetization and demagnetization of the material. This is usually considered an unwanted effect because it represents a form of energy loss as heat. However, in the Bedini system, hysteresis is exploited during the "off" times of the pulsing. The magnetic field collapse during these periods results in a "flyback" or "kickback" effect, a sharp spike in voltage known as the inductive kickback.

Bedini harnessed this inductive kickback by using diodes to direct the high-voltage spikes into charging a secondary set of batteries. Since these spikes are of a higher voltage than the primary battery's potential, they can charge the secondary batteries. The system thus seems to perform two functions simultaneously: running the motor (doing work) and charging a set of batteries. It's akin to using the energy lost in the hysteresis loop for a useful purpose, which in conventional systems is not utilized.

The clever aspect of Bedini's approach is that it takes advantage of what is typically considered a non-useful form of power—reactive power—by converting it into a form that can charge batteries. By carefully timing the pulses and utilizing the flyback energy, Bedini claimed to create a system that operates efficiently by minimizing the input current while maximizing the utility of the energy that would otherwise be wasted in a conventional system. It's a practical application of creating an asymmetry in the system to purportedly achieve more work than what is expected through the input energy alone.

The Don Smith Method.

Don Smith's method operates on principles that align with non-conventional approaches to energy systems. It is inspired by the work of Nikola Tesla and aims to utilize the ambient electromagnetic energy present in the environment. Smith's device typically consists of a high-voltage, high-frequency source such as a Tesla coil, which is used to create a large potential difference with respect to the ground.

The system uses a "capacitive hat," or topload, which is a part of the Tesla coil that accumulates high charge. This charged topload is then capacitively coupled to nearby "one-wire capacitive plates." The plates are connected to the real ground, creating a potential difference between the high-voltage source and the ground. The idea is that this potential difference can be harnessed to rapidly charge a bank of capacitors.

The capacitors are then discharged through a switch, often synchronized to a convenient frequency like the standard AC mains frequency of 60 Hz. This discharge is filtered through a low-pass filter to remove the high-frequency transients before being converted back into usable AC power through a transformer. The system supposedly creates high-amperage discharges on the secondary side of the transformer without placing a high demand on the initial static generator.

In terms of visualizing this system, picture a Tesla coil sending out electrical ripples into the surrounding space, much like a stone thrown into a pond creates ripples in the water. These ripples, or electromagnetic waves, induce a charge in nearby plates that can then be directed into capacitors. Once the energy is stored, it can be discharged in a controlled manner to do useful work.

This method interacts with the Heaviside energy flow in a wireless manner, effectively maintaining an open loop where the energy is transferred without direct electrical connection. This approach purportedly allows for multiple "stages" of energy capture and discharge, where each stage can charge a capacitor that, when full, can discharge and transfer its energy to the next capacitor in the sequence, with diodes ensuring that the energy flows in one direction.

Comparing Smith's method to Bedini's, the apparent advantage is the wireless interaction with the environment, which could theoretically harvest more ambient energy due to the broader area of interaction. Smith's method does not rely on mechanical movement or the inductance of coils for energy transfer, which can be seen as a more direct way of tapping into environmental energy. It's a more "static" form of energy collection, relying on the potential difference created by the Tesla coil and the ground.

Taking The Final Leap

In Bearden's terms, when discussing RF (radio frequency) systems like a 50 kW FM broadcast station, one must consider the vast difference between the transmitted power and the minuscule amount of power that can be harnessed at a receiver's end, especially as distances increase. The signal strength diminishes rapidly with distance due to the inverse square law, which dictates that as you double the distance from the source, the power density of a wave in free space decreases by a factor of four.

Now, visualize this broadcasting system as a stone creating ripples in a pond. At the edges, the ripples are faint, yet even these faint ripples carry the full information of the original splash. In an analogous manner, the RF signal carries the full information of the broadcast across vast distances, despite the energy of the signal being greatly attenuated.

If we had a hypothetically perfect resonator, it could capture all of this energy without loss. But in reality, the energy we can extract is minimal. Even close to the source, the energy captured is still relatively low; it is not until one is almost underneath the antenna that the energy available becomes substantial.

Traditional electrodynamics would suggest that if more receivers are tuned in to the station, it should drain more power from the transmitter, but this is not observed. Radio listeners can tune in without affecting the signal strength for others, indicating that the receivers do not directly "take" energy from the transmitter.

Bearden's perspective offers a different viewpoint: he suggests that the scalar potentials, which are built into the RF waves as sum zeros, allow for interaction with the zero-point field or the vacuum. The RF wave, even though it is weak when far from the source, acts as a trigger for this interaction. The receiver, when resonantly tuned to the broadcast frequency, doesn't directly draw power from the transmitter but uses the information carried by the RF wave to locally interact with the vacuum energy.

According to this view, the receiver's LC (inductor-capacitor) circuit gets excited by this interaction, tapping into the vacuum energy at the sum zero points of the wave, producing usable energy at the receiver end. This is not a direct drain from the transmitter's power, but rather a local extraction of energy from the environment, facilitated by the broadcast signal.

The principle behind the Don Smith device is similar; it uses high-frequency, high-voltage sources to induce a local interaction with the vacuum, wirelessly extracting energy without the need for a closed loop. This method, according to Bearden, taps into the Heaviside component and the scalar potential of the electromagnetic wave, potentially allowing for energy gains without stressing the original source of the transmission.

In essence, Bearden's interpretation suggests that both the conventional RF system and the Don Smith device operate by triggering local resonant conditions that allow for the extraction of energy from the vacuum, without requiring a proportional expenditure of energy at the source of the signal. This perspective implies a non-linear open-system approach to energy extraction, fundamentally different from conventional closed-system thermodynamics.

The Magnetic Flux Triode Tube

In the realm of energy system design, Joel Lagace presents a compelling contrivance known as the Magnetic Flux Triode Tube. This device purports to harness energy in a manner that aligns with the open-system energy theories posited by visionaries like Bearden, where conventional constraints of closed systems are transcended, potentially leading to over-unity results.

At the inception of the system stands a high-frequency, high-voltage (HF HV) generator. This apparatus is not dissimilar in concept to a Tesla coil's power supply, initiating the process by generating a potent electromagnetic field. The ion valve, a critical intermediary, meticulously modulates this field. In traditional thermionic valves, the ion flow between electrodes can be controlled to modulate a signal. In Lagace's design, this modulation appears to regulate the interaction with the ambient Heaviside energy flow, a vast reservoir of untapped potential that envelops the circuitry.

The heart of Lagace's system is the Magnetic Flux Triode Tube chain. Envision a series of tubes, each wrapped with coils that interconnect in series, with the last coil purposefully left open-ended. This construction is reminiscent of resonant cavities that are tuned to specific frequencies, potentially creating standing waves within the system. These standing waves could facilitate interactions with the surrounding vacuum energy, tapping into the scalar potentials that Bearden frequently references.

In this context, the capacitive plates, akin to the cathode and anode in a vacuum tube, capture the oscillatory energy from the coils. Each coil, meticulously layered and tuned, acts as a resonant element—a 'control grid'—to output a trigger energy to the capacitive plates, albeit wirelessly. The assembly's compact nature is a deliberate design choice to maintain structural integrity and prevent the tubes' overpressure, which could lead to physical failure.

Lagace's design philosophy suggests a scalability principle, where multiple triode tubes can be chained in the output stage to charge additional capacitors swiftly at high voltages. This approach hints at a cascading effect, where each stage in the chain could amplify the energy capture process, theoretically leading to an exponential increase in energy output relative to input.

This system's visual representation might resemble a futuristic power plant with tubes and coils interlinked to form a lattice of energy-harvesting nodes, each node pulsating with captured and amplified energy from the environment. The switching mechanism and high-frequency filter serve as the final stages, ensuring that the harvested energy is converted into a form suitable for conventional loads, like the 60 Hz AC power we use in our homes.

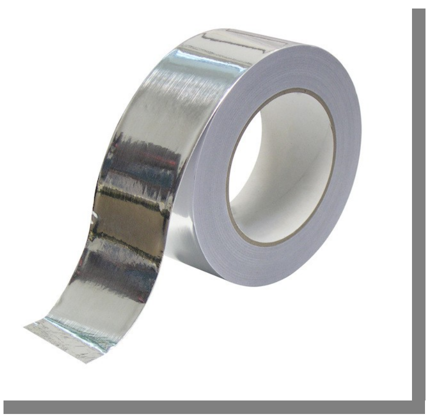
Lagace's conceptualization, therefore, stands as a testament to the ingenuity and creativity at the frontier of energy research, boldly challenging the status quo and inviting us to rethink the potential of our ambient energy landscape.

Materials Needed To Build The Triode Tube:

Magnetic Wire

Fluorescent Tubes

Aluminum Foil Tape



Electrical Tape

Building The Tube:

Construction Instructions:

Begin by selecting your initial tube. Gently apply a layer of foil tape around the tube, ensuring you leave approximately half an inch of space at each end.

For the subsequent step, cut a length of conductor wire to at least 7 inches. Secure this wire along one side of the foil tape using additional foil tape to ensure a snug fit and optimal conductivity to the plate.

Then, cover this assembly with a layer of dielectric vinyl electrical tape. This not only insulates but also utilizes dielectric resonance. Make sure to also secure the wire firmly in place as you apply this tape layer.

Proceed to apply another layer of foil tape over this, maintaining a one-inch margin on each side of the tube. This helps prevent any internal shorting between the plates. Attach another length of conductor wire to this layer, followed by yet another layer of electrical tape to encapsulate it.

Now it's time to wind the first coil. Pay attention to the end where you begin and take note of the coil's winding direction, whether clockwise or counterclockwise. Wind the coil meticulously around the last layer of electrical tape. This step may take several hours per coil.

At this stage, your assembly should consist of two capacitive plates and a single coil, with both ends of the coil remaining open. Encase this in another layer of electrical tape.

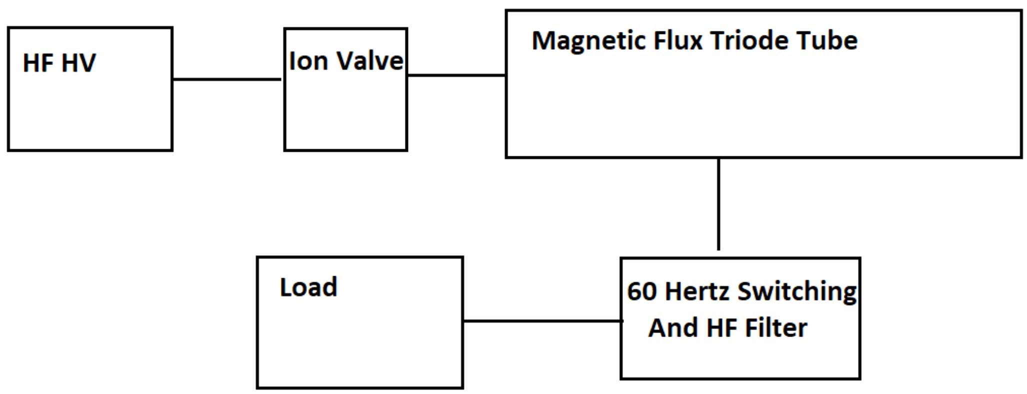
Continue this process, adding layers until you reach the desired number. Keep the same winding directions for each coil. More layers can potentially lead to greater power extraction, but be mindful of the pressure exerted on the tube. It's prudent to balance this with sound judgment, considering the construction of additional, separate tubes for better results. Be prepared for this to be a time-consuming endeavor. The more tubes the better it will be.

Connection Description

Attach the ion valve's output to the tube's input to power it up. On the opposite side, link one end of the first coil. Ensure the orientation is clockwise. The output from the initial coil should feed into the input of the second coil, located at the extreme left. Keep the output end of the coil on the extreme right free so that it can be connected to the third coil. Continue this pattern up to the final coil. The end of the last coil should remain disconnected, maintaining an open loop.

Block Diagram

Joel Lagace's Magnetic Flux Triode Tube - Over Unity Device



Schematic Diagram