

# Free Energy Via Wobulation Of A Faraday Homopolar Generator

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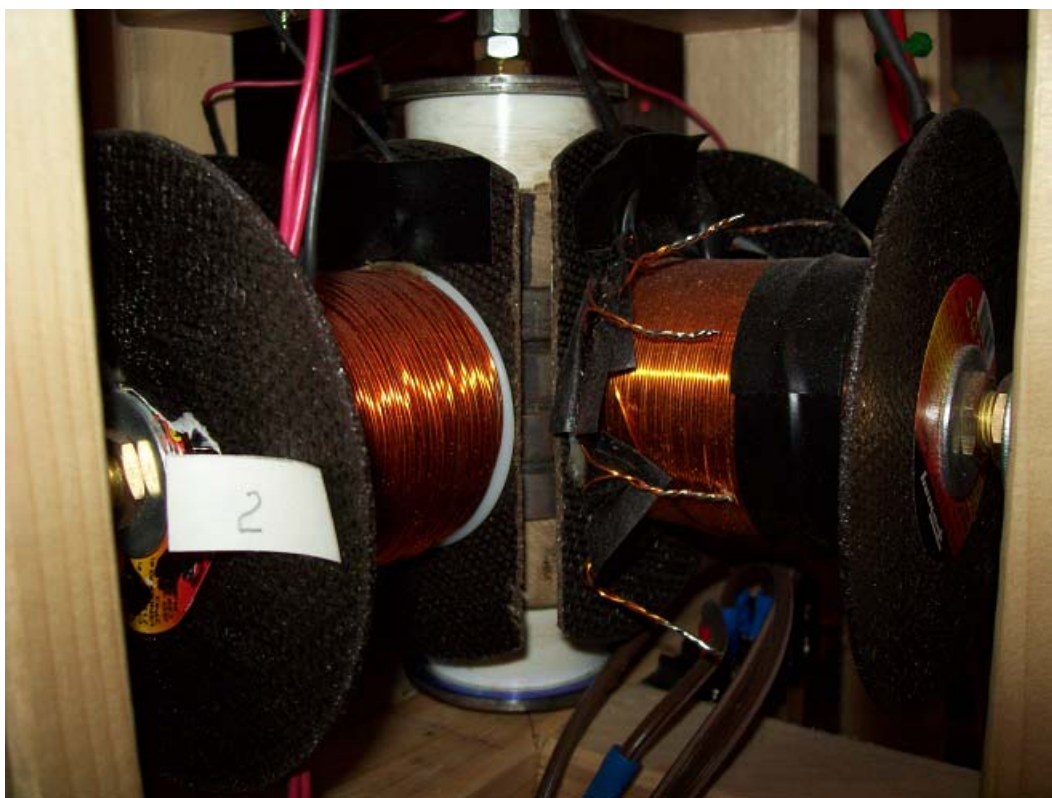
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Recent tests have revealed a method of extracting energy from what I call energy space via a rotation in space of 90 degrees of the fields associated with a spinning Faraday Homopolar Generator. Namely, the magnetic flux vector, (B), the radial electric field, (E), and the magnetic vector potential, (A), (also known as the A-Vector.) The change in energy density through the axis of a hollow coil is the key to extracting free energy from energy space. The magnet assembly is located within four identical coils but only one of the coils is necessary to achieve the energy extraction for demonstration of feasibility purposes. It turns out that a slight offset of the center of axis of the vertical magnet assembly creates what can be termed *impulse momentum* 90 degrees to the axis of rotation of the magnets. Normally, the alignment of the magnetic B field being 90 degrees to the end of the coil would not induce current activity in the coil. However, the A-vector is related to momentum and one is activated by the other. It turns out that the A-vector acts to change momentum in general on particles and not just on the charged particles. However, acting on a particle that has charge to change its momentum will create current which then creates an associated magnetic B field. The main test platform is shown below.



It is established that for the spinning magnet assembly, the magnetic B field is vertical, the radial E field extends from the axis of spin of the magnets to their edge and the A-vector follows the rotation of the magnets in the horizontal plane. Then all three vector fields are 90 degrees to each other, which is the normal case for the Faraday generator in motion.

Now, when the magnets are not perfectly centered about the axis of rotation, their circumference moves back and forth in the horizontal plane in front of the coil face whose windings are 90 degrees to the axis of spin of the magnets but has the coil axis inline to the vector action of the wobble in the horizontal plane. A changing or **delta energy field** then is introduced in the horizontal plane through the coil axis. This is translated to a corresponding A-vector field that circulates 90 degrees to the coil axis which acts on the electron mass in the copper windings directly to cause a momentum change in the free electrons in the wire of the coil. This establishes current which then in turn establishes a magnetic flux B along the center of the coil 90 degrees to the plane of the windings of the coil and the associated A-vector. Finally, a radial E field is established in the center of the coil that extends from the center of the open coil to the metal iron tube that it is wound on. Below is a coaxial capacitor consisting of a 1/4 inch copper tube inserted in the 5/16 inch diameter iron core or the coil and insulation between the two is provided by an ordinary plastic soda straw. This coaxial capacitor is used to measure for the expected E field by an oscilloscope. If an E field is detected, it provides to proof of concept wherein all three fields related to the Faraday Homopolar Generator have been translated by 90 degrees in the coil due to the energy density gradient along the axis of the open coil caused by wobble of the magnet surface in front of the coil. The energy gradient field is the immediate extension of momentum impulse where a change in momentum per unit time is force and moving that through a distance in front of the coil is force times distance which is work, or energy expended. This energy expended is translated to the 90 degree A-vector that initiates current in the coil as explained above. Below is the coil and magnet assembly.



The flux capacitor is shown below where the radial E field is established between the copper tube and the threaded iron tube as explained above. The energy gradient through the axis of the coil moves on through the coil and does not return to the wobbling spinning magnet. Over time, one may expect the field to diminish in the magnet but such is not the case. Energy space is obliged to restore the lost energy and that lost energy is sent out to the universe to be accumulated in more dark energy and eventually dark matter. Meanwhile some of that energy gradient is captured by the coil and when that coil is loaded with a short circuit, the magnets actually try to speed up. The reason for this was demonstrated by the test that I recently performed which is shown in a video I recently made for UTUBE.



During the test, a zero beat in frequency of rotation of the magnets and a 60 Hz ambient noise frequency being picked up by the flux capacitor. The first zero beat occurred at a point where the magnet rotation frequency was equal to 60 Hz divided by the fourth root of the Golden ratio ( $= (4/\pi)^2$ ). The next zero beat was at 60 Hz which was no surprise and both amplitudes were about twice the noise level of the 60 Hz hum. The next zero beat was about four to five times the ambient 60 Hz hum level and occurred at the square root of the golden ratio times 60 Hz. This means that the rotation frequency (wobulation rate) reduced its rate by the amount of being divided by the square root of the Golden Ratio. Put another way, shorting the coils at a 60 Hz rotation rate would tend to make the spinning magnets want to speed up to catch the rate equal to 60 Hz times the square root of the Golden Ratio. In fact, this would apply to most any rate of rotation as previous tests on UTUBE have demonstrated.

The action above could be demonstrated using a tuning fork where magnets glued to the tines of the fork would have the magnetic field along the length of the tine as for a bar magnet while the magnetic flux would be placed at 90 degrees in front of the face of the coil. The vibration of the tuning fork could be amplified by placing a similar arrangement at the other end of the hollow core of the coil and the resonance between the two tuning forks could build over time.

Finally, any case where energy density is changing along a line or vector direction, a corresponding A-vector would circle it and establish motion in circular fashion of matter particles containing mass such as molecules of air. This would explain tornado action. From the center of the spin axis to the outside would be an electric E field which can grow strong enough to throw out lightning bolts. In this case the energy gradient is supplied by warm ground and cooler air aloft which is not just a temperature gradient but in fact an energy gradient as well. There should also be a magnetic B field that is along the axis of spin.

In summation, The action described herein can be applied to generate free energy and the amount is dependant upon refining the design as outlined above. It is simple to build and everyone could have on in their own home or automobile for that matter. It is of interest that it is in the imperfection of the spin imbalance that an energy gradient is formed that causes a three vector system to shift all of its vectors by 90 degrees and from that comes free energy.

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