

*Aether Tunnels
To Produce
Free Energy
For
Free Electricity*

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Previous Inventions by Tesla

Over a hundred years ago Nikola Tesla was groping in the dark at the boundaries of science and astronomy. So it is not surprising that he took many years to develop his knowledge and discovered that the universe has an untapped source of energy. He called it *radiant* or *free energy*.

At the beginning, in an 1891 patent, Tesla introduced his coil, later known as the *Tesla Coil*. (See the next page.)

A source of alternating current G is fed into the primary P of a Tesla Coil. The secondary S goes to a condenser and a spark gap before it is fed into the primary P' of a second Tesla Coil. The condenser C stores electricity until it is fully charged and then it produces a pulse of energy. The pulses are rapid and so the energy produced is an alternating current voltage far higher than the output of the generator G and of far higher frequency, being magnified twice by the two Tesla Coils.

The light globes, in this instance, are wired to the secondary S' . But that is their only wire, in contrast to normal light globes that have to have two wires to complete a circuit.

Obviously there has to be some other power or current or earthing to excite the filaments in the light globes and Tesla writes:

*but I have discovered that if I connect to either of the terminals of the secondary coil or source of current of high potential the leading-in wires of such a device, for example, as an ordinary incandescent lamp, the carbon may be brought to and maintained at incandescence, or, in general, that anybody capable of conducting the high-tension current described and properly inclosed in a rarefied or exhausted receiver may be rendered luminous or incandescent, either when connected directly with one terminal of the secondary source of energy **or placed in the vicinity of such terminals so as to be acted on inductively.***

That is, an ordinary light globe will light up when it is brought close to the very high frequency generated by the second Tesla Coil.

The patent is, unfortunately, vague. But Tesla writes:

*Without attempting a detailed explanation of the causes to which this phenomenon may be ascribed. I deem it sufficient to state that, assuming the now generally accepted theories of scientists to be correct, the effects thus produced are attributable to molecular bombardment, condenser action, and electric or **etheric disturbances.***

So the other *connection* to the light globes is by means *electric or etheric disturbances*, and by “electric or etheric disturbances” he means *free energy*.

Free energy is one of two types of energy that pervade the universe; I will explain the other type of energy later. Tesla estimated that it's about 5,000 kilowatts in each cubic centimetre and so, if we can harness it, it can power the whole world. But in the 1891 patent there is no means for harnessing free energy, and without that the

system will not work.

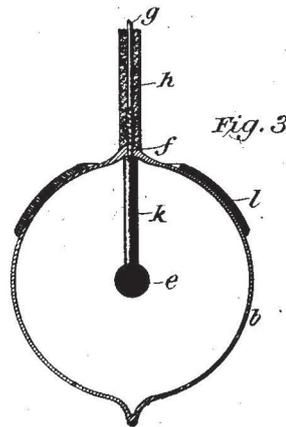
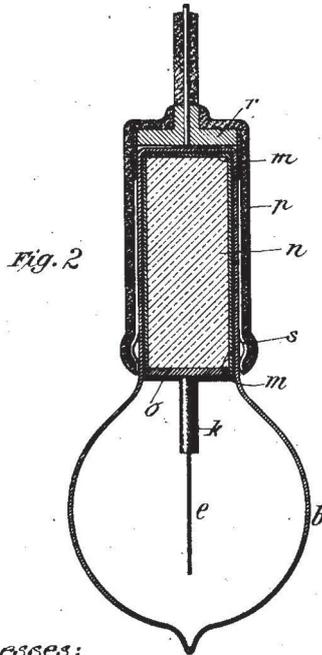
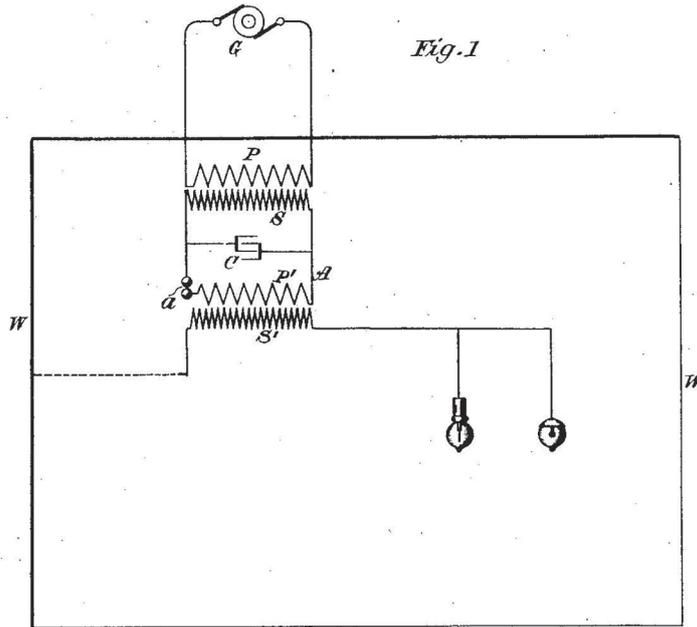
Note that the patent is specifically about lighting, but that is irrelevant. The important points disclosed in the patent are the Tesla Coil and the discovery of free energy.

(No Model.)

N. TESLA.
SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

No. 454,622.

Patented June 23, 1891.



Witnesses:
Raphael Netter
Ernest Sopkinson

Inventor
Nikola Tesla
by
Duncan & Page,
Attorneys.

Nine years later, in a 1900 patent, Tesla showed a system for transmitting electrical energy. It uses Tesla Coils and Tesla is more precise about his invention. (See the next page.) He patented this two times, in March and May 1900, and it was first published in the San Francisco Call, November 13 1898.

Tesla had previously patented a system (patent No. 593,138 in 1897) that had B and B' connected by power poles, a conventional system for moving electricity over large distances that is still used today. But that patent was primarily about the design and construction of Tesla Coils. What Tesla proposes in this new patent is to transmit almost any amount of power almost any distance without wires, and *without loss*.

The transmitter (left) has a large alternating current or intermittent power source G which runs through the primary C of a Tesla Coil, the secondary A runs to a wire B to an elevated antenna D . The antenna is:

preferably of large surface, formed or maintained by such means as a balloon at an elevation suitable for the purpose of transmission, thirty to thirty-five thousand feet above the level of the sea. (About 7 miles above sea level.)

The receiver D' , likewise maintained at the same elevation and which can be many hundreds and even thousands of miles away, has a wire B' connected to the secondary of a Tesla Coil and to the primary circuit C' :

are connected lamps L , motors M , or other devices for utilizing the current.

Tesla only shows a few lamps and motors but obviously the power of the electrical energy transmitted from D to D' is far greater:

the energy of many thousands of horse-power may be transmitted over vast distances

To put it in context, a typical house consumes about 30 KW. So Tesla's patent could produce about 3,730 KW and power about 125 houses and about 500 people.

Tesla is quite precise about the source of this energy:

It is to be noted that the phenomenon here involved in the transmission of electrical energy is one of true conduction and is not to be confounded with the phenomena of electrical radiation which have heretofore been observed and which from the very nature and mode of propagation would render practically impossible the transmission of any appreciable amount of energy to such distances as are of practical importance. ...

*It will be readily understood that when the above prescribed relations exist **the best conditions for resonance** between the transmitting and receiving circuits are attained, and owing to the fact that the points of highest potential in the coils or conductors $A A'$ are coincident with the elevated terminals the maximum flow of current will take place in the two coils, and this, further, necessarily implies that **the capacity and inductance in each of the circuits have such values as to secure the most perfect condition of synchronism with the impressed oscillations.***

The highlighted words make it clear that some sort of tunnel of energy is created between D and D' , but Tesla does not specify of what it is composed, however he had a good idea of what it was.

Note that the wires B and B' each weigh about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. So the balloons have to have anchor points strong enough to support this weight as well as the transmitters and receivers. Which is why W. I. Pennock ("Apparatus For Collecting Atmospheric Electricity," US patent 911,260 of 1909) uses four balloons.

No. 649,621.

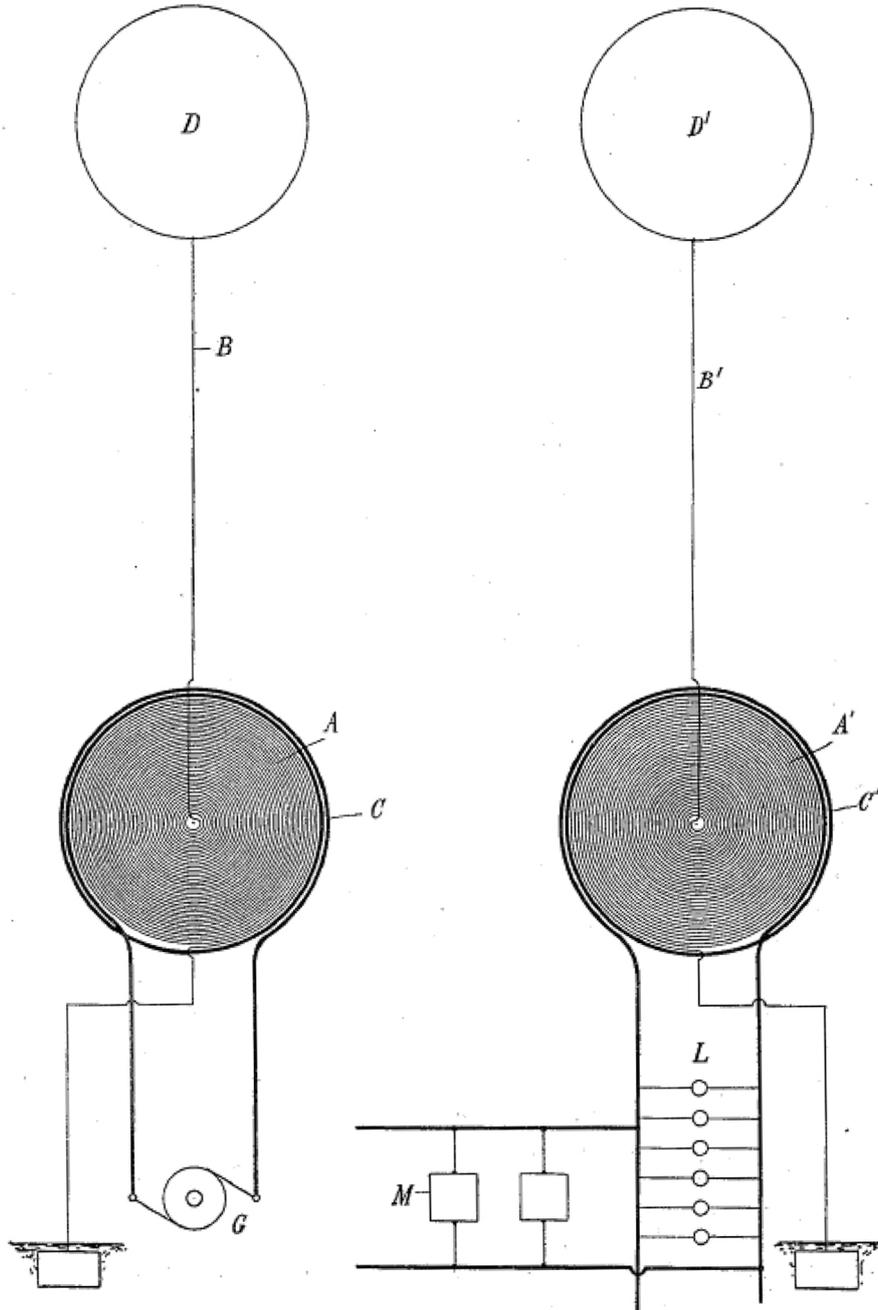
Patented May 15, 1900.

N. TESLA.

APPARATUS FOR TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

(Application filed Feb. 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
Benjamin Miller.
G. W. Marting.

Nikola Tesla, Inventor
 by *Ken. Page Cooper* Attys

In later patent (787412 of 1905), describing a similar system, he writes:

I have found it practicable to produce in this manner an electrical movement thousands of times greater than the initial - that is, the one impressed upon the secondary by the primary A - and I have thus reached activities or rates of flow of electrical energy in the system D A D', (the earth plate,) measured by many tens of thousands of horsepower. Such immense movements of electricity ...

So Tesla's patent could produce about 37,285 KW and power about 1,250 houses and about 5,000 people. And in the 1914 patent of a tower transmitter, Tesla proposes an output of about 500,000 horsepower, about 372,850 KW to power 12,428 homes with 50,000 people.

Both those patents would require a "tunnel" effect of some sort in order for that immense power to be directed to the receiver D' and not scattered all over the universe.

But the most important aspect is that the two systems must match *exactly*, both in frequency and the elevations of D and D' . If there is the smallest difference then the tunnel will not be generated and the system would fail.

Tesla also states:

The length of the thin wire coil (A and A') in each transformer should be approximately one quarter of the wave length of the electric disturbance in the circuit, this estimate being based on the velocity of propagation of the disturbance through the coil itself and the circuit with which it is designed to be used. ...

*For the operation of motors of the ordinary kind under the conditions above assumed, I would use a secondary of fifty miles in length. By such an adjustment or proportioning of the length of wire in the secondary coil or coils the points of highest potential are made to coincide with the elevated terminals D D', and it should be understood that whatever length be given to the wires **this requirement should be complied with** in order to obtain the best results.*

50 miles is 264,000 feet, and so the diameter of a secondary using 0.05 inch insulated wire would be about 40 feet. But that wire is not suitable for such a large current, and so the coil would much, much greater in diameter and so be only practicable in large power stations. Obviously Tesla is groping in the dark and his initial thoughts were very conservative.

As with the previous patent, this patent is vague about critical points. Is the energy transmitted only the energy from G , implied by the patent of 1905? If so, then G and the coils must be very large and the receiver coils must be correspondingly large in order to run multiple motors and other devices. Or does the very high frequency transmitted and the tunnel effect enable free energy from the aether to be captured and utilised? The second is probably correct and G and the transmitter's coil need only to be relatively small but emitting a very high frequency current.

In 1901 Tesla patented means for capturing radiant energy (free energy) and part of the diagram is given opposite.

The text of the patent starts:

No. 685,957.

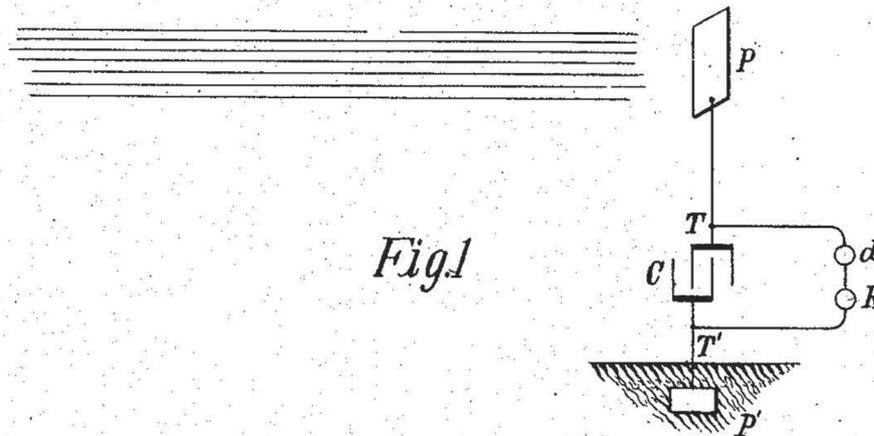
Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

N. TESLA.

APPARATUS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF RADIANT ENERGY.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)



My own experiments and observations lead me to conclusions that sources of such radiant energy throw off with great velocity minute particles of matter which are strongly electrified, and therefore capable of charging an electrical conductor, or, even if not so, may at any rate discharge an electrified conductor either by carrying off bodily its charge or otherwise.

*It is based upon a discovery which I have made that when **rays or radiations** of the above kind are permitted to fall upon an insulated conducting-body connected to one of the terminals of a condenser while the other terminal of the same is made by independent means to receive or to carry away electricity a current [that] flows into the condenser so long as the insulated body is exposed to the rays, and under the conditions hereinafter specified an indefinite accumulation of electrical energy in the condenser takes place. This energy after a suitable time interval, during which the rays are allowed to act, may manifest itself in a powerful discharge, which may be utilized for the operation or control of mechanical or electrical devices or rendered useful in many other ways.*

In Fig. 1, C is the condenser, P the insulated plate or conducting-body which is exposed to the rays, and P' another plate or conductor which is grounded, all being joined in series. The terminals TT' of the condenser are also connected to a circuit

which includes a device R to be operated and a circuit-controlling device d. This latter may be any form of circuit controller, an instrument or device for alternately closing and opening the circuit, with fixed or movable parts or electrodes, which may be actuated either by the stored energy or by independent means.

Unfortunately Tesla is again vague. He includes three sources of radiant energy, the first being natural energy produced by the universe, but does not write about radiant energy being produced at night, although obviously his Fig. 1 allows for it. And he does not specify the amount of energy being produced, although it is enough to drive at least one device and more if the receptor P is large enough, although Tesla does not specify the size.

Because the patent does not include a transmitter, the receptor P must capture whatever energy falls upon it, and this is very inefficient compared to the previous patents.

Another of Tesla's methods of harnessing free energy is narrated by Zach Royer on the web site (<http://nexusilluminati.blogspot.com/2012/07/nikola-teslas-wireless-electric.html?m=1>) and I quote some of it:

Tesla took the gasoline engine from a new car and replaced it with an 80-horsepower alternating-current (AC) electric motor with no external power source.

At a local radio supply shop he bought 12 vacuum tubes, some wires and assorted resistors, and assembled them in a circuit box 24 inches long, 12 inches wide and 6 inches high, with a pair of 3-inch rods sticking out.

Getting into the car with the circuit box in the front seat beside him, he pushed the rods in, announced, "We now have power," and proceeded to test drive the car for a full week, often at speeds of up to 90 mph.

His car was never plugged into any electrical receptacle for a recharge. As it was an alternating-current motor and there were no batteries involved, where did the power come from?

Tesla used the collection of vacuum tubes (also called a valve amplifier), wires and assorted resistors to build a radio wave receiver/amplifier 24 inches long, 12 inches wide and 6 inches high, with a pair of 3-inch rods 1/4" in diameter sticking out. The pair of rods that Tesla pushed in were used to close (complete) the circuit – like an on/off switch.

The rod ends were most likely the positive and negative leads (connections) between the car antenna and the radio wave receiver/amplifier. By pushing them into the box containing the radio wave receiver/amplifier the connection was completed allowing the radio waves that were received from the air by the antenna to flow through the receiver/amplifier to the electric motor.

This "invention" has been criticised on the grounds that it is a fabrication and Tesla never did the experiment. Can we decide?

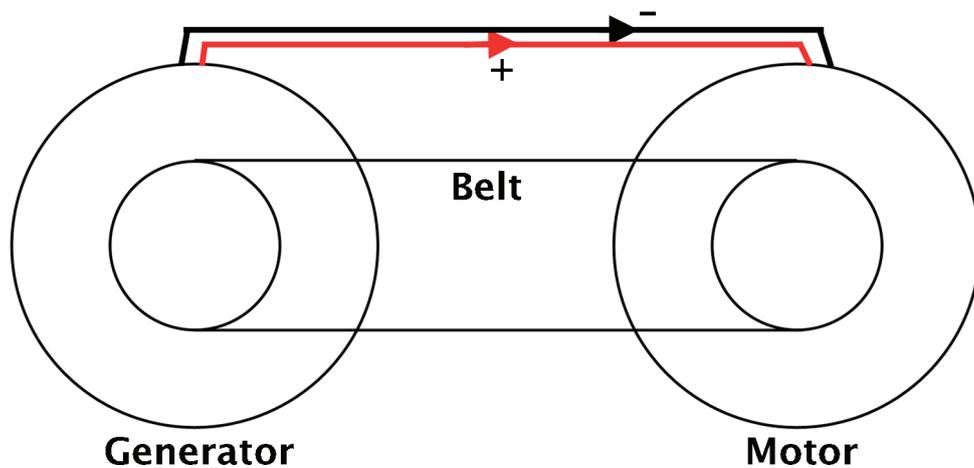
First, the electric motor must have been about 60 KW, enough to power 2 houses, and it is probably not practical.

Second, and more importantly, a car antenna is very inefficient source of free

energy and could not receive enough because it could not *focus* a large amount of energy. Without a tunnel effect, which requires both a *transmitter* and receiver, the conclusion must be that something is missing from the description or else it has been contrived.

Coupled Generators and Motors

Many people have claimed that they have produced systems to harness free energy from coupled motors and generators, illustrated below. It's not perpetual motion because they claim there's an input to the system.



There is a generator whose output is electricity.

The energy goes to a motor and drives the motor. Then you have a belt on the motor that drives the generator. If there are no losses in the system then once you start it, which requires an external power source, you have perpetual motion. But there are losses, from friction, heat and resistance in the wires, so the generator and motor will stop very quickly when the external power source is disconnected.

So people have claimed the system works because it sucks free energy out of the surrounding space.

But if you don't have a mechanism to capture the free energy you are doomed to failure. And that is what is missing from most of these systems.

Zach Royer goes on to describe making a free energy collector system that resolves the problem with the generator-motor described above:

Connect the shaft of the small electric motor to the shaft of the rotor of the electric generator.

*Erect a TV or CB antenna on the roof of your house and connect (wire) it to **a circuit box like the one Tesla made**. Wire this circuit box to the electric motor and complete the circuit.*

The key to unlimited free home energy is erecting the antenna above head height. Why? Physicists have determined that the earth has a negative charge which

amounts to 400,000 coulombs, yet six feet above the ground (above head height) the air is charged with more than 200 volts positive in respect to the ground. Your electrical outlets and home appliances are charged with 120 volts positive.

An antenna is a free energy receiver. It receives free radiant energy and converts it into electric current. So an antenna erected on the roof of a house will tap into and immediately start receiving this free and infinite supply of 200 volts positive energy.

Royer doesn't explain how the circuit box is constructed, except a vague statement that it is like a valve amplifier. Again there is no comment about night time, but an antenna can collect energy at any time and in any weather. However, a TV or CB antenna, like a car antenna, can collect only a miniscule amount of energy, certainly not enough to power a home or car, let alone provide energy to the whole world. So although Mr Royer is on the right track, he has not gone far enough. There must be a system, like in Tesla's 1900 patent above, to focus the energy so that it can be harnessed.

Theory

No one before has commented on what radiant, or free energy is, except in the vaguest of words. But my investigations over many years have led to a more precise understanding. And that leads to a more efficient way of capturing free energy.

Elements of the theory are also in http://www.watkinsr.id.au/Tesla_Theory.html

Einstein showed us that $e = mc^2$, where e is free energy, m is mass and c is the speed of light. Unfortunately he didn't understand one implication and it is easier to explain if we transform the equation into:

$$c^2 = e/m.$$

At the beginning of the universe, the big bang, there was only energy, *unconstrained* and *constrained* energy, and no mass. Unconstrained energy, e in the above equation, is what we know as free energy. I will explain constrained energy later, but it does not feature in Einstein's equation. So at the beginning of the universe the equation was

$$c^2 = e/0,$$

and that is only possible if $c = \infty$, the speed of light is infinite.

Which is important because free energy e moves at the speed of light.

Free energy is inherently unstable and transforms into mass. So slowly over time, beginning a few micro-seconds after the big bang, some of it was converted into mass, the denominator of the equation became greater than zero and the speed of light dropped imperceptibly over time to what it is today. Light is the most obvious type of free energy and it is converted into mass, in trees for example.

Free energy is the energy generated by thermonuclear processes when a mass becomes extremely dense, like in stars. And it's generated by other processes, like burning wood. And it is harnessed and used on a very, very small scale as electricity,

which moves in wires at the speed of light.

Free energy's generation increases the speed of light, but as it moves away from its source it is eventually transformed into mass, decreasing the speed of light. But very slowly. So the amount of free energy fluctuates, and so the speed of light fluctuates imperceptibly.

The universe is vast and free energy and matter are distributed unevenly. So there are places where the speed of light is almost infinite (not quite because there's some matter everywhere). And there are places, like black holes, where the speed of light is zero. The universe is billions of years old and relatively stable, so any changes in the speed of light are miniscule and undetectable by us.

What Tesla was groping for, and his successors didn't understand, is that harnessing free energy requires a *tunnel*, a transmitter *and* a receiver. Tesla's successors primarily investigated systems that had a receiver of free energy and not a transmitter. So they were doomed the failure, as in Tesla's 1901 patent, the generator and motor combination, and Royer's idea.

Tesla almost got there, with his many patents for systems to transmit electricity, including the 1900 patent considered above. But even though those patents used a transmitter, they could not transmit free energy, only the energy generated by Tesla's circuits. The problem with most of his designs is that the antenna would radiate in every direction and so the second antenna would receive only a miniscule fraction of the energy produced. And they did not employ constrained energy.

In a 1933 newspaper Tesla claimed that he could harness cosmic energy, but he didn't explain how, because he probably couldn't and he probably had only a vague idea what to do. Partly because he did not understand that cosmic energy, radiant energy and free energy are synonymous and refer to the same thing, the all pervading free energy.

Astrophysicists can only make sense of the universe if there is what they call dark energy or dark matter, which I call *constrained energy*.

It isn't in Einstein's equation, but it dominates the universe and it's quantity is far, far more than the quantity of free energy and mass combined. It's quantity doesn't vary. And constrained energy doesn't move, it's stationary and it is distributed evenly throughout the universe. It can't be detected by conventional means, because it has zero watts of available energy, and the energy it contains cannot be used. It can only be inferred to make sense of the universe.

Constrained energy cannot be converted into matter and so there is no dark matter in the universe, only dark energy.

But I have found that you can produce *tunnels* of constrained energy. In theory, matter or energy inserted into the tunnel appeared at the other end almost instantly, very much faster than the speed of light, because the tunnel expels almost all matter and we are approaching the limit of $c^2 = e/0$ where the speed of light is infinite.

But the most important point is that tunnels of constrained energy absorb the surrounding free energy and transmit it to the receiver.

And so there is no need to inject energy into the system other than the energy needed to create the tunnel.

Tunnels can be created by transmitters and receivers that consume far less energy than they can transmit and receive. So the receiver can produce far more power than it uses, because of the free energy in the tunnel, and we can tap into that spare power.

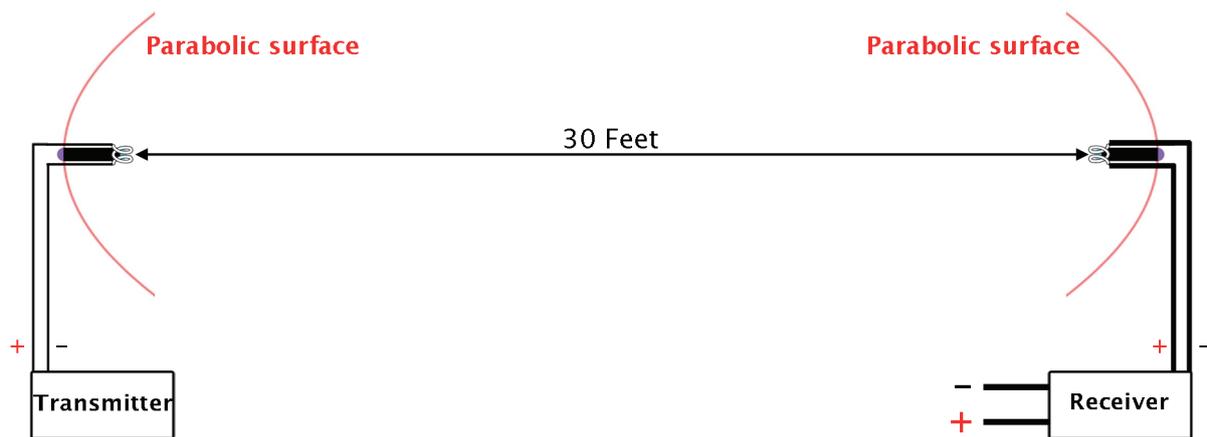
So how do you create a tunnel?

Construction of the Components

To create a constrained energy tunnel is quite easy.

All you need to do is have a reflecting surface that focuses the free energy generated by a transmitter and transmits it to another reflecting surface that points directly at the other.

And the second reflecting surface likewise focuses and transmits free energy of *exactly the same frequency* and sends it to the first reflecting surface. The collision of the two identical beams of free energy sets up a tunnel composed of constrained energy.

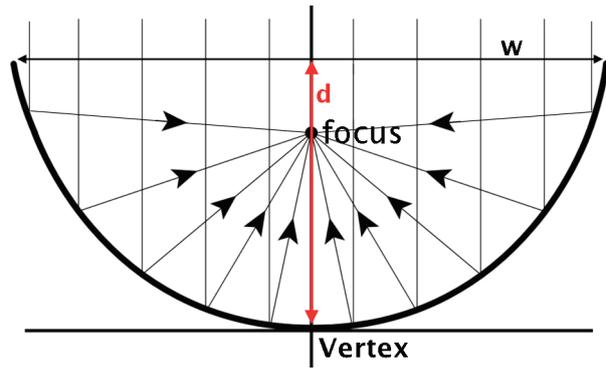


I will describe a small tunnel suitable for supplying one house, but it can be scaled up to generate enough energy to supply many houses, maybe even a city.

The reflecting surfaces are two parabolic concentrators 2½ feet in diameter and with their focal points placed exactly 30 feet from each other. (But see my postscript.) Parabolas are used because parallel beams of energy falling anywhere on them are reflected to the focus. And, conversely, beams of energy emitted from the focus are reflected into parallel beams that radiate out in one and only one direction. And so they can make a cylindrical tunnel between them. As they will be used for electrical energy, not light, they can be made from wire mesh strong enough to hold their parabolic shapes.

They must have the same shape so that their focal points are the same. And they must be of the same size so that all the energy generated by one will be received by the other. Obviously they must point exactly at one another.

To find the focal points measure the longest diameter w of the parabola at its rim. Divide the diameter by two to determine the radius x and square the result x^2 . Then measure the depth of the parabola d at its vertex and multiply it by 4, $4d$. Calculate $x^2/4d$. The answer is the distance from the vertex of the parabola to its focal point.



Both parabolic dishes are insulated from the ground.

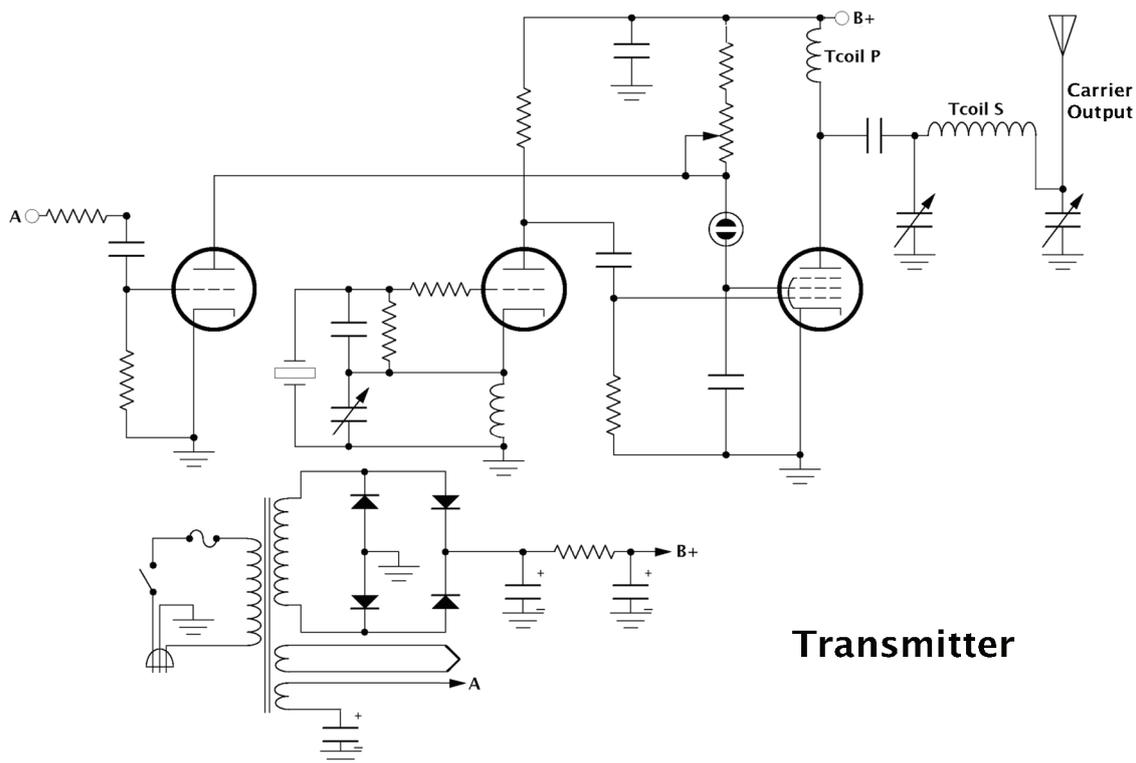
At the transmitter parabola focal point there is a simple, small coil whose centre is exactly at the focal point and whose turns are vertical in the diagram. One end of this coil is grounded and the other end is connected to the transmitter circuit. It is held in place by a rod shaped insulator running from the vertex to the focal point.

At the receiver parabolic dish focal point there is a similar coil and rod, but they have to be made of much thicker wire and use a thicker insulator rod because the coil carries both the carrier to form the tunnel and the free energy output.

The small coils radiate in all directions and so only part (but over half) of their energy is transmitted to the surface of the parabola and forms the tunnel. A more efficient design would be to place two small reflectors in front the coils so that their radiation in that direction will be reflected back to the parabolic dishes and so help in forming the tunnel. But my experiments found this refinement wasn't necessary.

The circuits, for home power, are as follows.

The transmitter only produces the carrier which, if another carrier is detected, forms



Transmitter

the tunnel of constrained energy. The circuit is excited by low voltage alternating current at *A*. That current is converted to a very high frequency and fed into the primary of a Tesla Coil, *Tcoil P*. The secondary of this Tesla Coil, *Tcoil S*, goes to the transmitter parabolic dish's coil at its focus and is of ultra high frequency.

There are three variable condensers and one variable resistor that are adjusted to get the right carrier frequency.

I use valves instead of transistors for two reasons:

First, they can handle more power. And if more power is needed that the valves can handle they and, if necessary, the other components can be replaced by higher rated valves and components.

Second, it is much easier to build up and solder a circuit from large, discrete components. Even so, a small aluminium chassis is all that is needed.

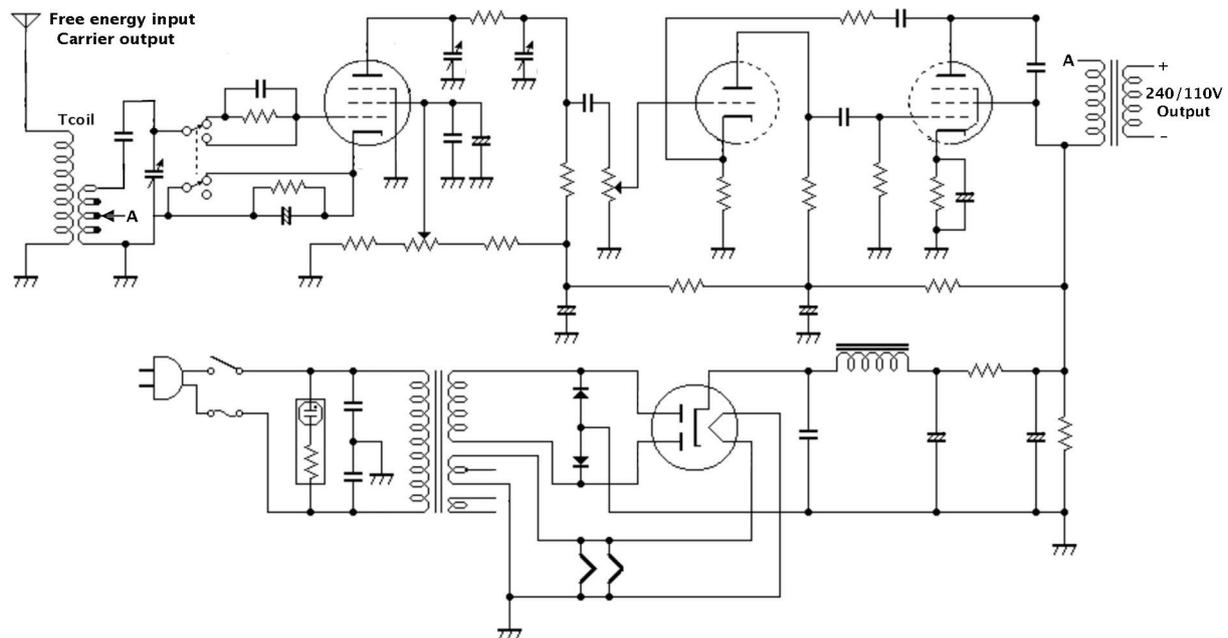
The receiver has to do two functions.

First, it has to generate the carrier so that a constrained energy tunnel can be set up between its parabolic dish and the transmitter's parabolic dish. Most of the circuit is employed in this task and the Tesla Coil transmits the ultra high frequency to the antenna.

The receiver can be the same as the transmitter circuit, but I use a different design for it because it has to receive the free energy power.

There are three variable condensers and a variable resistor that are adjusted to get the right carrier frequency. The carrier frequencies of the transmitter and receiver must *exactly* match or the constrained energy tunnel will not be formed.

Second, the receiver's parabolic dish concentrates the free energy that has been collected by the constrained energy tunnel. So this can be done, the secondary of the Tesla coil is connected to the antenna and the primary of the Tesla coil is connected to a step down transformer that produces the voltage and current necessary to power



Receiver

devices. The primary of the Tesla coil is tapped so that the output voltage can be varied.

Because there is a high current produced from the free energy, the Tesla coil and the components between the last valve and the antenna need to be large enough to handle this current.

As the output of the receiver is alternating current, it can be used as the input to the power supply, bottom left in the circuit diagram. It can also be used to power the transmitter if an extension lead is used. But the purpose of the output is to replace the input from the electricity grid and so be independent.

As with the transmitter, the circuit can be built up on an aluminium chassis, but it has to be larger because of the bulk of the Tesla coil and the step down transformer.

I have mentioned that the system can be scaled up to provide power for a larger community.

But it cannot be scaled down. I have tried a smaller system with 24 inch parabolic dishes 20 feet apart, but it did not work and so I assume that this is the smallest system that can be built. Which is a problem if thirty feet of clear space cannot be found, such as in apartments.

If there is enough ceiling height the parabolic dishes can be suspended in corridors and the electronics fixed to the walls. And other solutions might be found.

But see my postscript.

Construction of the System

Fortunately, these days we have laser measuring devices to help us measure distances precisely, and they use laser beams that emit visible light. So setting up the system is simpler than in the past.

The most difficult things are forming the two parabolic surfaces.

Below I describe what I did, but new and used dishes are available from China very cheaply. They are not the right size for the system I describe, so they need to be cut down. Or, if they are used as is, they may work satisfactorily. The most important point is that they must be identical. And the collectors/transmitters at the focus need to be replaced by suitable coils.

Now to my method of constructing parabolic dishes.

The equation for a parabola is:

$$y = x^2/4a$$

where x is the radius, y is the height and a is the focal point. So:

$$x^2 = 4ay \text{ and}$$

$$a = x^2/4y$$

It is preferable to work in inches, so in the home system $2x = 30$ inches, and so:

$$y = 15^2/4a$$

If we choose a convenient value for the focus a , such as 6 inches then

$$y = 15^2/12 = 9.375 \text{ inches.}$$

So our parabola will have a width of 30 inches, a depth of 9.375 inches and the focal point will be 6 inches from the base, the vertex.

Obviously these figures can be adjusted to personal preferences. However I will describe what I built, which is having the focal points at 6 inches.

I got a very thick, stiff, long copper wire and its diameter was 0.3 inches. First I bent some of it into a circle with an inside diameter of exactly 30 inches, cut it off and soldered it.

Its easier cutting wire exactly than getting other measurements exactly, so I concentrated on getting easy values for y . So I used the formula:

$$x^2 = 4ay = 24y$$

I had a piece of wood exactly 1 inch thick and I cut it off so that it was a little greater than 30 inches.

But I have to allow for the thickness of the wire, and if I placed it on the first circle then the second wire's centre would be 1.3 inches from the first wire. So y would be 8.075 and the diameter would be approximately 27.84 inches. So I made a wire circle with that inside diameter, cut of and soldered it.

Then by choosing y to be 6.775, 5.475, 4.175, 2.875, 1.575 and 0.275 inches I made circles of wire the appropriate size.

Then I joined them together by soldering on short strips of wire to form the shape of the parabolic dish. To do this, I laid the first circle with the diameter of 30 inches in a table. Then I laid the piece of 1 inch wood on it and placed the second wire, with a diameter of 27.84 inches, on it and soldered several short pieces of wire to hold in place.

Then I extracted the piece of wood, laid it on the third circle and put and soldered the third circle on it. And so on.

The eighth circle was only 0.275 inches from the vertex but it had a diameter of 5.138 inches.

So I added a ninth circle spaced half the thickness of the wire, 0.15 inches. It was 3.46 inches in diameter. The parabola from there to the vertex was basically flat, so I soldered a copper plate to the tenth circle to mount the insulated, cylindrical post holding the focal point coil. The post was a bit shorter than 6 inches to allow for it being just above the vertex.

It was difficult to get the measurements exact but they need to be very precise or the system will not work.

Finally, I fitted fine wire mesh into the shape to form the antenna.

Of course I made the two parabolic dishes simultaneously.

Fortunately my house has an outside level walkway under the power box and meters, so I got an electrician to install outside power points one under the power box and one about 30 feet away. I put the transmitter and receiver in waterproof boxes and connected them up to the power points with the power turned off.

The receiver was under the power box so that, when it was time, short leads from

it to the power box could be connected to the house wiring and replace the mains power from the grid.

I made wooden frames with insulators to support the parabolic dishes and set them approximately 30 feet apart.

I fixed one frame to the concrete walkway by bolts so that the parabolic dish could not move. Then using a laser measurer resting against one insulated post a friend shifted the other parabolic dish so that, first, the light from the laser beam was exactly in the middle of its post and, second, the laser measurer read exactly 30 feet. Then we fixed its frame with bolts.

The last thing was fixing the coils to the insulated posts so their centres were at the focal point and led insulated wires from them through holes drilled in the copper plates beside the vertexes to the two waterproof boxes which held the electronics.

The coils at the focal points should be adjustable in case your calculation of the focal points are in error. These are adjusted with the system turned on and moved for maximum power output.

They must be moved by a person standing on a very good insulated platform or else there would be a very strong electric shock.

Once the system had been checked over, I turned the power on and it worked!

So the electrician disconnected the power supply from the street and connected my free energy supply from the receiver electronics instead. I have never paid a power bill since.

There is a problem in that the system has to be kick started. That is, alternating current power is necessary to activate the transmitter and the receiver and to form the constrained energy tunnel before it would work.

To do this, I hired a small portable generator that ran on petrol. I then got an electrician to disconnect the mains power from the grid and connect the receiver instead. I plugged the generator into the transmitter and the receiver and started it. Immediately the receiver produced electricity and I could turn off the generator.

Scaling Up

What is the maximum power output from my system?

Tesla stated that free energy is about 5,000 KW per cubic centimetre. That means there is about 135,000,000 KW per cubic foot and this is enough to power about 4,500,000 homes assuming each home consumes 30 KW.

This is obviously far, far greater than my system. Constrained energy tunnels can only absorb a very small fraction of the available energy, and so are inefficient, but they are a very good way to capture free energy.

My experiments on my system indicate that constrained energy tunnels absorb about 0.5 KW from the surrounding free energy. And so two 30 inch parabolic dishes placed 30 feet apart have a tunnel of 147 cubic feet and can generate a maximum of

about 74 KW, enough to power 2½ homes.

Building larger constrained energy tunnels is practical.

The volume of a cylinder is:

$V = \pi r^2 d$ where r is the radius of the constrained energy tunnel and the parabolic dishes, and d is the length of the tunnel, the distance apart of the focal points.

The following table shows four systems that are practical to build:

<i>r feet</i>	<i>d feet</i>	Tunnel Volume	KW/cub feet	KW	Homes
1.25	30.00	147.26	0.50	73.63	2.45
5	100.00	7,853.98	0.50	3,926.99	130.90
10	500.00	157,079.63	0.50	78,539.82	2,617.99
20	1,000.00	1,256,637.06	0.50	628,318.53	20,943.95

The first row is what I constructed. If the receiver had a larger Tesla Coil and a larger transformer, then it could power about 2½ homes.

If the parabolic dishes are 10 feet in diameter, the second line of the table, and they are placed 100 feet apart then enough power is generated to satisfy 130 homes.

Except for the Tesla Coil and transformer in the receiver, the transmitter and receiver only need to be large enough to form the constrained energy tunnel and building larger ones is not a problem. However, the Tesla Coil and transformer in the receiver have to be large enough to handle about 4,000 KW, which is not a problem because transformers are already built to handle higher loads than that, and the Tesla Coil is easy to design and produce. In addition, the variable and fixed capacitors adjacent to the parabolic dish in the receiver need to be large.

Finally, the frequency emitted by the transmitter and receiver is important.

First, they both have to be exactly the same frequency to form the constrained energy tunnel. If not then the tunnel will not be formed.

Second, and I do not know why, varying the frequency affects the efficiency of the constrained energy tunnel. So it has to be altered by trial and error until you get the best power output. I stopped experimenting when I found the frequency that gave me 0.5 KW per cubic foot because it was enough to power my house comfortably. Perhaps if I had gone on and tested other frequencies I might have been able to boost the power output.

Postscript

I have since investigated the theory of constrained energy tunnels and I have found that:

$$d = 12r\sqrt{r}$$

That is, calculate the square root of the radius of the dish r , multiply it by the radius r and multiply it by 12.

This formula changes d and the tunnel volume, but it allows us to increase the

power to 1 KW as in the table below.

I think that is the maximum possible.

<i>r feet</i>	<i>d feet</i>	Tunnel Volume	KW/cub feet	KW	Homes
1.25	16.77	82.32	1.00	82.32	2.74
5	134.16	10,537.22	1.00	10,537.22	351.24
10	379.47	119,215.06	1.00	119,215.06	3,973.84
20	1,073.31	1,348,764.43	1.00	1,348,764.43	44,958.81

Note that in the top row the distance apart of the two dishes has decreased, and so it is a more practical solution to use at home.

There is some leakage of power and my neighbours complained that sometimes their lights were pulsing unexpectedly. The reason is that the transmitter radiates in all directions and a little energy from the tunnel escapes into the surrounding area. Not wanting to aggravate the people close by, I dismantled everything and gave it to a friend who was in the country and off the electricity grid. He put the system in a shed and hasn't reassembled the tunnel. I think he is a sceptic, more fool him.