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MAGNETIC SCALAR FIELD GENERATOR

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ABSTRACT

In this work, the authors represent an innovative construction of the scalar field generator called the “scalar field gun”. The scalar field gun proposed in this article can be used as a magnetic scalar field generator for some researches in physics, biology, medicine or as a part of communication systems, etc. For educational purposes, some relevant information from free Internet sources is reviewed in this article to educate undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students as well as engineers and researches whose interests lie in the field of new communication technologies.

Keywords: Scalar field, magnetic generator, communication system.

INTRODUCTION

The authors of this work will talk about the scalar field and how it can be generated that was promised earlier in the book by Shkatov and Zamsha (2015). The scalar field was discovered more than 100 years ago, and the first who dealt with it was Nikola Tesla. He built different scalar field devices mainly to transfer an electrical energy. After that appeared many replicas of Tesla’s scalar field devices but all of them emit mixture of electromagnetic waves and scalar waves. Therefore, they are not good as "pure" scalar generators because they all have an "open" construction. Figure 1 shows the well-known picture of the Tesla’s scalar field tower and some “modern” replicas that are already compact devices and they occupy only a small spot on a worktable.

It is necessary to state that all of the mentioned scalar field devices can create a lot of electromagnetic interference. Thus, in order to avoid electromagnetic emissions, the authors of this article attempted to develop a "pure" scalar generator based on the magnetic scalar field theory developed by the Russian outstanding researcher Nikolaev (1997). He assumed that one deals here with a ”Second Magnetic Field”. According to the theory developed by Nikolaev, the scalar field is generated by any charge in motion. The scalar field can be also generated by an electrical current in a wire or by any charge that moves in a vacuum.

Also, the scalar field can be static or dynamic. The static scalar field is generated by a DC current or by permanent magnets. The dynamic scalar field can be generated, for instance, by a pulsed current. As mentioned above, the scalar field can be easily generated but it is difficult to register it. The scalar field has a good penetrating ability, so it is difficult to shield it. The simplest way to get a magnetic scalar field source is to take an ordinary permanent magnet from any speaker, cut it in two halves, and rotate one half on 180 degrees, and stick it back to other half. This is shown schematically in Figure 2.

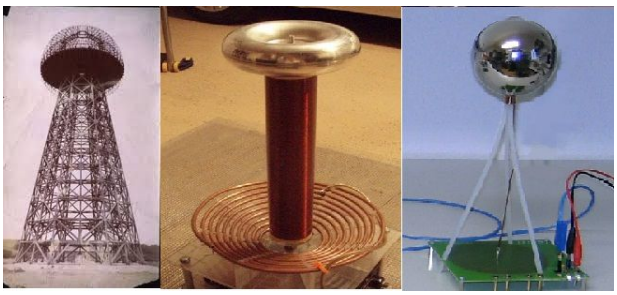

Fig. 1. The scalar field devices (from left to right): The Tesla’s tower and two of many modern “replicas” of different shapes.

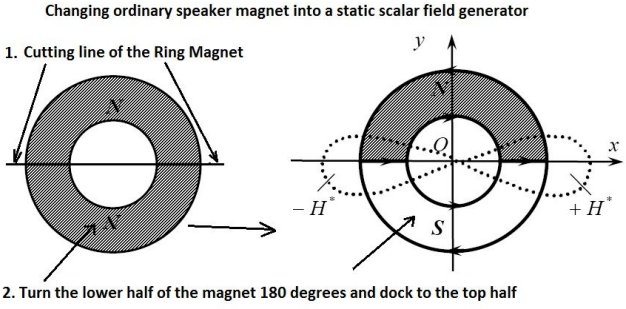

Fig. 2. The schematic representation of the simplest scalar field device, where +H* and –H* are magnetic scalar field zones.

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However, there exists the other way how to change any speaker magnet into a scalar field source. Place the speaker magnet into a very hot stove with +400 degrees and warm it up. When magnet warms up, it will lose its factory-made axial magnetism. Then, after magnet gets cold, wind a thick wire on its ring (~ 10 turns). Next, it is possible to connect this assembly to the car battery through the fuse of by about 25 A. So, this will be a short high current pulse and the fuse will explode and the prepared scalar field magnet will be ready to use. This method of preparing the scalar field magnet shown in Figure 3 was popularized by Sergey Deyna from Russia (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axe2F3xia-M). After magnetisation done, the zones of the scalar field will be oriented axially perpendicular to the plane of the toroid as shown in Figure 4.

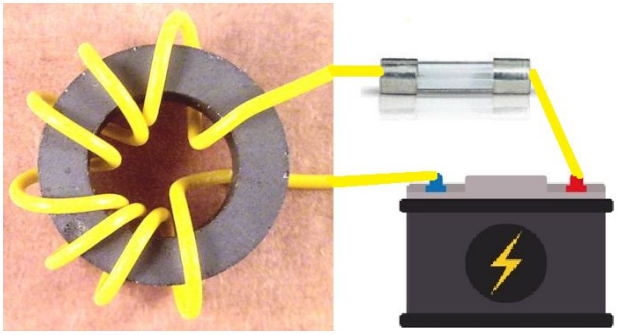

Fig. 3. The prepared scalar field magnet connected to the car battery.

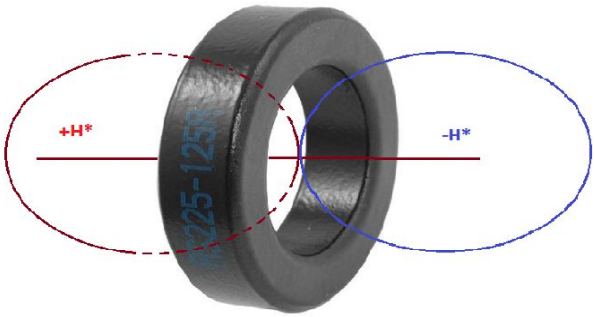

Fig. 4. The toroid and the scalar field zones.

Therefore, the vector of the magnetic field is completely enclosed inside the toroid, namely in its plane. However, the scalar field is formed orthogonally to the toroid's plane, namely along the axis of the toroid (the zones + H^* and – H^* shown in Fig. 4). It is also necessary to state here that a static magnetic scalar field is not so powerful as dynamic. So, the scalar field can be generated by the use of the electrical current. Figure 5 shows how the positive and negative zones of the scalar field can be created by an electrical charge when it moves.

However, it is not efficient to create the scalar field just by one wire with the electric current in it because it is better to use two wire loops to generate the scalar field. Consider a system of two identical rectangular wire loops with the electrical current in them. It is necessary to state that the vector diagrams shown here are for illustrating the use of DC current. Figure 6 shows how the positive ($+H^*$) and negative ($-H^*$) zones of the scalar field can be created when it is utilized two wire loops fed with the DC current.

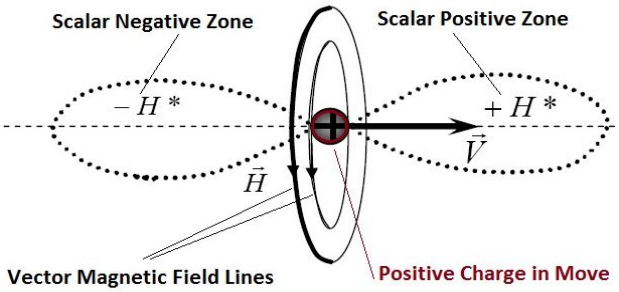

Fig. 5. The schematic representation of the creation of the positive and negative zones of the scalar field (Tomilin, 2009).

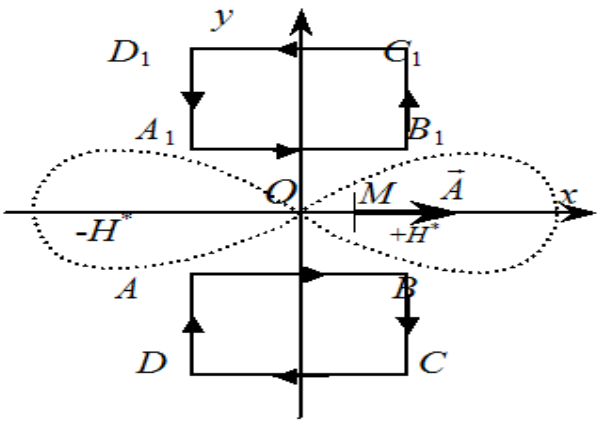

Fig. 6. The two wire loops (ABCD and $A_1B_1C_1D_1$) fed with the DC current. The arrows in the rectangular wire loops show the directions of the electrical current (Tomilin, 2009).

Further development in the scalar field theory was made by Tomilin (2009). He proposed to exploit a set of many pairs of rectangular loops around the common axis to gain more scalar field power. However, even this is not a final solution. Zamsha has proposed to "approximate" (or in other words, convert) those wire loops into the assembly of two solid hollow cylindrical tubes and two "washers": one in the front to connect the inner cylinder with the outer one and the other washer placed on the rear side of this construction to make an electrical connection between the external cylinder and the coaxial cable braiding.

The author's construction of the scalar gun

After taking into consideration all information about the scalar field, the authors of this article discussed possible design and proposed the final assembly of the magnetic scalar field gun prototype shown in Figures 7 and 8.

The prototype of the scalar gun assembled by Vladimir Shevtsov has the following sizes: the external diameter is ~ 35 mm, the internal hole diameter is ~ 12 mm, and the length is 275 mm. To increase the efficiency of the scalar field gun, it was proposed to fill the inner space between the two cylinders with ferrite rings in order to concentrate the magnetic field, and thus increase the scalar field power. So, it was prepared the sketch of the scalar field gun and Vladimir Shevtsov assembled it in Belarus.

It is assembled using two long aluminum cylinders (outer and inner) and two aluminum washers: one is placed at front and the other is rear. The internal space between these two cylinders is filled with toroidal ferrite cores. So, the scalar field can be generated by electrons (electric current) moving along the internal and outer cylinders of the scalar field gun. The magnetic field almost concentrated between the mentioned above cylinders (aluminum or copper pipes). The used ferrite cores improve the performance of the scalar field gun. The permeability of toroids is ~ 2000mu. The sketch of the scalar field gun (head) is shown in Figure 9.

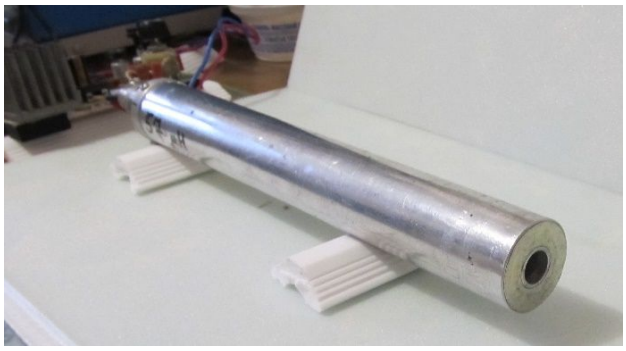

Fig. 7. The assembled prototype of the magnetic scalar field gun.

Fig. 8. The other photograph of the assembled prototype of the magnetic scalar field gun.

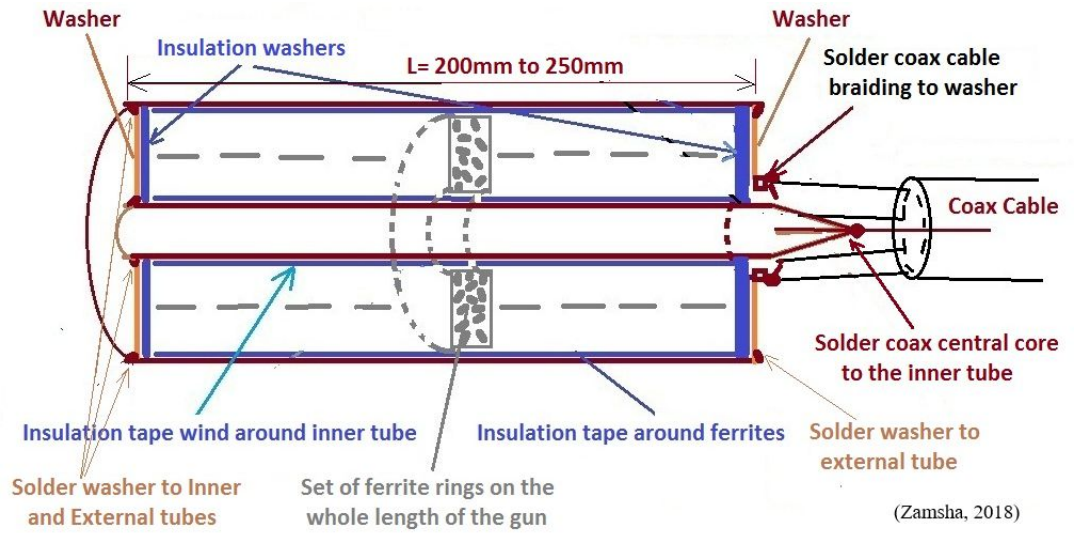

Fig. 9. The scalar gun construction.

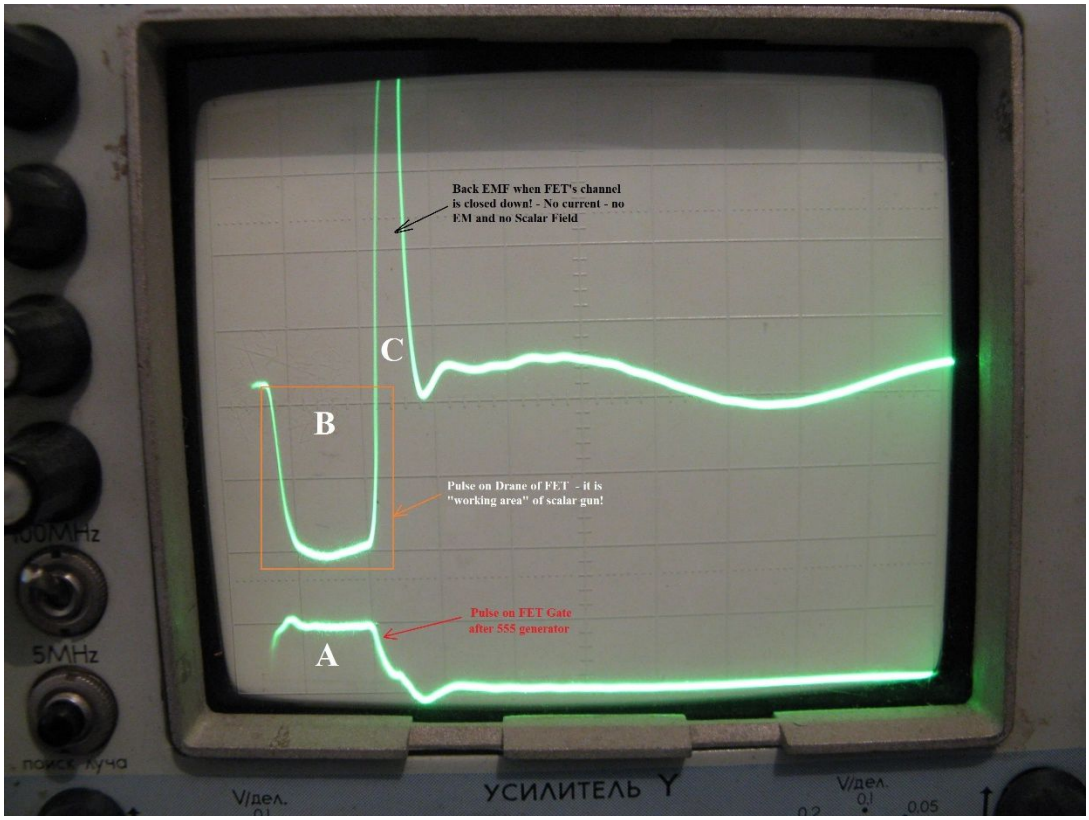

Fig. 10. The pulse transition.

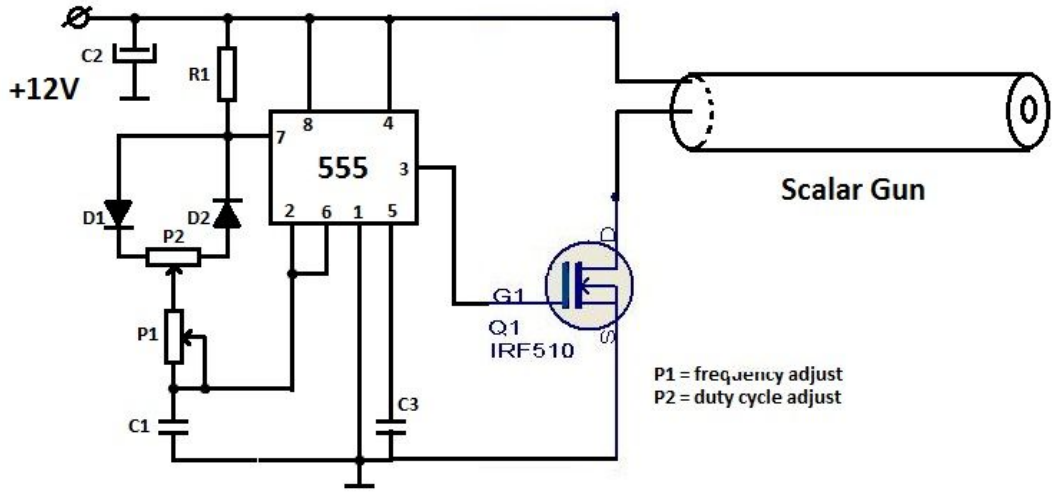

Fig. 11. The simple scheme of the scalar gun including the pulse generator.

Also, it was assembled another small prototype of the scalar field gun in Australia for testing purposes. This small prototype shown in Figure 12 works on much higher frequencies. The micro scalar gun features are as follows: the external diameter is 13 mm, the hole diameter is 4 mm, and the length (head) is by about 30 mm. The micro scalar gun is connected to a simple pulse generator as shown in Figure 13. The micro scalar gun consumes ~ 80 mA DC current, amplitude of pulses on inputs of scalar gun was ~ 33 V. Figure 14 shows the observed phasing of W1 and W2 winds to get correct pulsing. Note that the schematics represented here just give an idea how the scalar gun can be assembled. The pulses of the micro scalar gun have ~ 25 ns width, and the period is ~ 1.5 μs. The full schematic diagram of the scalar gun is shown in Figure 15.

Fig. 12. The small prototype assembled in Australia.

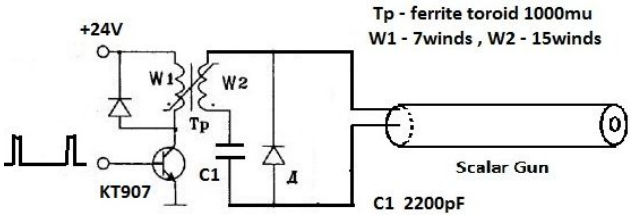

Fig. 13. The micro scalar field gun with the simple pulse generator.

Fig. 14. The observed pulses.

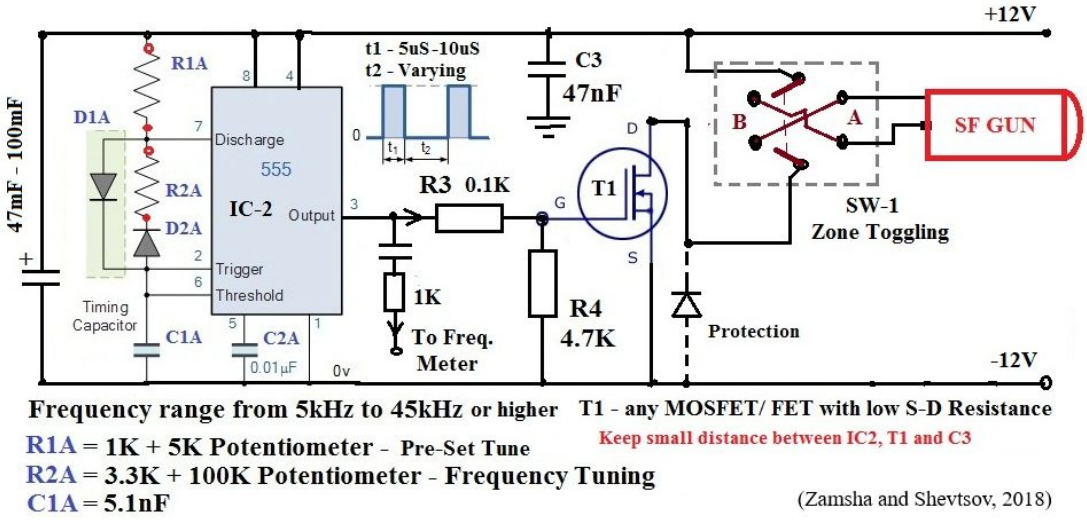

Fig. 15. The full schematic diagram of the magnetic scalar field gun.

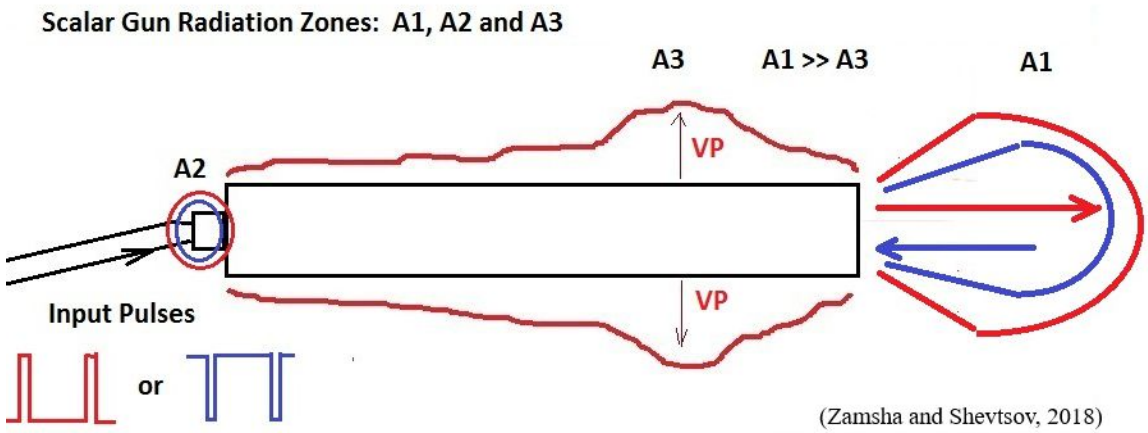

Fig. 16. The diagram of the emissions' distribution around the scalar field gun.

Some observations how the scalar field gun works

When the palm of the hand approaches to the front of the working scalar gun, the operator can feel some "warmth" in the center of the palm or "chill" if the polarity of the pulses fed into the scalar gun is reversed. So, we can feel a negative or positive zone of the scalar field generator. Also, it was noted some “warmth” on the side of the cylinder at distance about 1/3 back from the gun's front. However, it not changed to “cold” state if the polarity of the pulses changed! So, from the scalar gun’s side we maybe have different emissions and it looks like a Poynting vector works in this situation. Figure 16 shows how the emissions spread around the scalar field gun.

Some electromagnetic emissions around the scalar field gun were also observed at a distance of by about 1 cm from its surface. However, the electromagnetic interference was below 0.1 Volt. So, this is the background level of the electromagnetic emission! Note that the surface of the scalar gun must not contact any conductive objects, except the rear connection port. Also, do not hold the cylinder of the working scalar gun with your hand!

Warning!

Please take precaution when use a big power scalar gun because its operation can harm your health!

CONCLUSION

The authors of this article developed a relatively “pure” magnetic scalar field generator (scalar gun) based on the scalar field theory developed by Nikolaev and Tomilin. Of course, the developed device needs further optimization for different uses. However, the authors advise to start with a big device such as the scalar gun because it works on relatively low frequencies. So, it is easy to tune it and operate. The shape of the outer cylinder can be different, for instance, it can be as sphere. The proposed devise can be employed as a magnetic scalar field generator for some researches in biology, medicine, physics, or as a part of new communication systems, including the ones discussed in (Shkatov and Zamsha, 2015; Zakharenko, 2018, 2020).

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