

# ZPE BASICS

## ZPE basics for you. What is it? Part Two

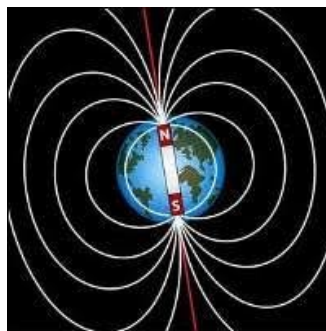
The zero point energy of vacuum quantum physics is a captivating subject to say the least. There is no end as to where all its ramifications may lead. Realistically, we can utilize some aspects of ZPE now and convert it into our present energy form we call electricity to do any number of jobs for us via machinery of common usage. Theoretically ZPE very well may be the answer to advanced uses of its quantum attributes such as transporter beams (ala Star Trek), time travel, or jumping into other dimensions beyond our every day three dimensions of length, width, height, (plus a 4<sup>th</sup> dimension - time, since everything is in motion and a time measurement is needed to keep track of them). We certainly want to stay away from “fooling around” with these theoretical assumptions of ZPE on the better part of reason that it would be like a three year old walking around with a loaded 12 gauge shotgun. But as far as tapping into ZPE and converting it into free electricity for machinery and uses which we *do* know how to handle, the benefits for the aware survivalist can be huge.

". .it is a mere question of time when men will succeed in attaching their machinery to the very wheelwork of nature." -Tesla addressing the Amer. Inst. of Elec. Eng., 1891  
The “wheelwork of nature” to which Tesla referred in his experiments is what he deemed to be “Radiant Energy” which is currently described (renamed) as Zero Point Energy that exists everywhere in the great vacuum of the entire universe.

Since all of “space” is actually not an empty void but is an endless ocean of ZPE that only *appears* empty, the question arises: How then does matter exist in a huge bundle of nothing? The answer is ZPE fluctuations. The best way to describe it is by picturing a still pond where nothing appears on its surface. But toss in a stone (causing a fluctuation) then the results are a visible ripple seen arising on top of the pond. This, of

course, is oversimplifying things but to scale the concept down to everyday language this is basically why matter appears in the zero temperature vacuum of the ZPE field. In other words, cause a highly advanced fluctuation in the electromagnetic potential of the universal ZPE and matter appears. It may be a little humbling to realize that you and I are ZPE fluctuations of God “tossing his creative pebble” (His power) into the endless energy ocean. Also, God Almighty being the infinitely intelligent and powerful Father that He is, He can manipulate the ZPE ocean to a degree that it becomes the work of a master sculptor. (That takes a lot of “pebble tossing”). However, we being God’s children, is it possible for us to cause fluctuations in the ZPE just like “Daddy” does? Sort of to a relatively very small degree. We are only capable of tossing extremely small “pebbles” likened to a grain of sand as compared to a 100 ton boulder. Maybe when we grow up more we shall learn to toss bigger pebbles or even stones into the ZPE ocean and see what ripples materialize. But not yet.

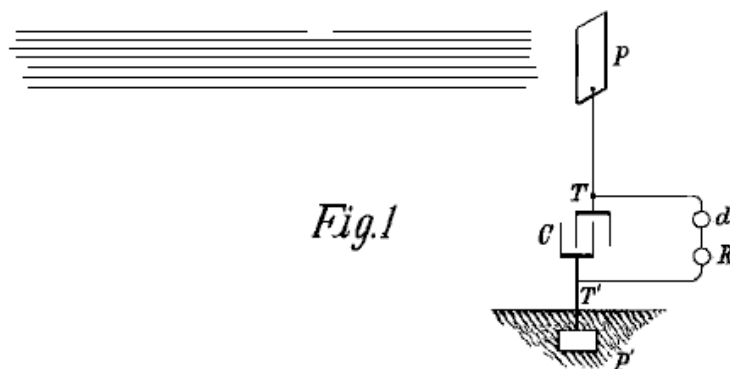
The best way for us in the “here and now” to cause a fluctuation in the ZPE field is the good ole spark of a spark gap using a dipole. An electric dipole deals with the separation of the positive and negative electric charges found in any electromagnetic system. When you scoot your feet along a carpet and shock somebody’s nose with your finger, you have created a dipole (a positive and negative) that just converted ZPE into electricity. The spark plug of a car engine makes use of the positive and negative dipole principle from a battery and ignition coil to make a spark that ignites the gasoline in the cylinder piston. One heck of a lot of uses can be obtained by creating a dipole (a positive and negative charge) within the ambient ZPE field that is everywhere. Below is a depiction of the Earth as an electromagnetic dipole (north & south like a magnet):



Obviously we won't attempt to make a ZPE fluctuation as big as the Earth in converting some ZPE into electricity, but we certainly can adapt the same principle to secure some free energy during the trying times ahead. ZPE dipoles are used everyday in certain applications but we never understand it. Take the common battery for instance. The usual idea held by almost everyone is that “electric voltage power” is put into a battery, and when the power runs out then your flashlight or cell phone or favorite toy stops working. This is not what is taking place. A battery is a chemically loaded dipole (a + positive and a - negative) that extracts the power from the environment (the ZPE).

When a battery is inserted into an appliance's battery compartment and the appliance is turned "on", the dipole begins taking in ZPE energy from *outside of the battery*, many ultra-rapid times a second. It's an "on and off" type operation which continually uses up a few chemical electrons inside the battery with which to make a dipole. But the dipole is almost immediately destroyed as the electricity in a circuit goes around to the negative side and destroys the dipole. So the chemical energy in the battery instantly makes a *new* dipole which draws another "zap" of electrons from the ZPE field *outside of* the battery. The battery's chemical ability to create a dipole of + positive and - negative takes place many thousand times a second and is so rapid that it seems to be a smooth continuation as each new dipole makes electricity from the local environment for the connected appliance to use. However when all the chemical electron action used to make a dipole is depleted the dipole switching that is converting ZPE into electricity also stops. People then say "the battery is out of power" but what really happened is that the battery stopped chemically making the dipoles that were drawing on the real power from the local environment ZPE. The battery *never* had any voltage power loaded into it. The battery voltage power comes from the external environment --- from the Zero Point Energy field in which we are submerged. It is shocking (no pun) to hear of how many electrical engineers and physicists still think that batteries store electric power. These are just repeating what they learned in their college classrooms. Some physicists who have the disposition to reason independently have been catching on to the real electric world around us. From The Scientific American May 29, 2006 we have this statement from Kenneth Buckle, scientist at Rochester Institute of Technology: "There are no batteries that actually store electrical energy. All batteries store energy in some other form." This is a correct statement. Batteries like AA or AAA batteries we all use merely have chemicals in them whose electron movements create dipoles. The dipoles "tweak" the local external ZPE which in turn downloads electric power into the battery for us to use.

This being the case, can we make a dipole system that will draw electricity from the ZPE field for free (not including some materials costs) and not have to depend upon or pay fees to an electric power company to obtain it? Most certainly. Enter Nikola Tesla's basic concept from one of his original patents:



What we have here is a dipole being made by directly using the Earth and the radiant ZPE coming to the Earth from the vacuum of space. “P” is a metal photon collecting plate raised on an antenna. This the the positive (+) of this basic system. “p’” is a metal grounding plate buried in the Earth for the negative (-) end of the dipole. “C & T” together make up a capacitor (formerly called a condenser). The capacitor collects and stores electro-magnetic photons which the antenna plate is collecting from the ZPE. When the capacitor is fully charged it in turn discharges a spark of electricity through the wires running into “d & r” which represent a “load” being operated by electricity (a light bulb, motor, pump, etc.). As long as the universal cosmic ocean of ZPE exists this unit will never run out of free power. This illustration by Tesla is a “concept drawing” only, as the actually unit to run an appliance involves a few more components but not with any added difficulty. This author has gotten results by substituting some items shown in the Tesla diagram. Instead of using a metal plate I opted for 100’ of insulated copper wire used to collect ZPE photons, ran it into a Model A Ford ignition coil, a 25V new capacitor, a diode, and a regular lawn mower spark plug for the electric spark gap. I was able to gather enough free static (ZPE) energy on the wire to charge a 12 volt car battery in about 18 hours. But the efficiency can be increased by modifications which plans are in the making. A lot of our website future projects will involve trial and error as there aren’t any schools or electronic courses that teach radiant energy conversion. The backyard inventor is own his own. Articles and reports of workable endeavors will be uploaded to this website as time permits. All uploaded projects will be in the low amperage range. Please stay tuned.