

Outline of ZPE Device Categories

ZPE technology falls into identifiable categories related to the mechanism of energy production. The individual pages contain more specific information on each area. In general, ZPE devices fall into the following categories:

1. Solid state: solid state devices contain the following features:
 - no moving parts
 - an approach-specific electronic circuit board to convert transitional ZPE energy to usable electrical energy
 - a core element that initially accesses the quantum vacuum, includes, for example:
 - one or more crystals to establish a critical resonance
 - antenna of some sort
 - EMF transient circuit, usually involving very narrow, high voltage spikes
 - EMF field containment configuration
 - a form of resonance control circuitry
 - relatively small size relative to the amount of usable power it produces
 - little/no heat production or actual reduction in device temperature
 - create DC voltage that can be converted to AC with inverters such as used for solar cells
 - rugged, transportable
 - inventors/researchers of note: Thomas Henry Moray, Tom Bearden,
2. “Back EMF” generator (includes motor/generator-like components)
 - moving (oscillating) or rotating component (rotor) with magnets
 - stationary induction coils (stator) that generate voltage transients as magnets pass the coils
 - circuitry that captures not only the positive, but negative aspects of the electrical transients (back EMF)
 - often use batteries to chemically transform the very fast transient spikes to stored energy
 - inventors of note: John Bedini, Tom Bearden, John Searl, Floyd Sweet
3. Water based, water-enhanced combustion engines
 - use water as a medium to access zero-point energy (not just formation of H₂ by electrolysis)
 - combination of static and transient electrical fields
 - some form of nebulization (atomization)
 - may also range from inducing enhanced explosion to implosion (vacuum) based on conditions
 - inventors of note: Stanley Meyer, Joe (Australia), Walter Jenkins

4. Scalar wave

- can operate with static or rotating primary components
- high speed, high voltage electronics
- includes coils and sometimes magnets in specific configurations to focus pulses/fields that stimulate quantum field
- applies high voltage pulses tuned to specific sequences and frequencies
- pulses are timed to intersect, add, or cancel each other at specific points
- usable energy is typically extracted with some sort of receiving coil
- inventors of note:

5. perpetual motion, magnetic force

- usually includes a weighted spinning/rotating/oscillating active component (like flywheel or pendulum)
- often contains configurations of permanent magnets and/or electromagnets arranged to move active component through attraction/repulsion forces
- can include gears or pulley to extract mechanical energy
- usually contains electrical coils and magnets to extract electrical energy to feed energy back to maintain active component motion
- sometimes blended with back EMF style motor/generator design components
- inventors of note: Jim Watson, John Bedini, Howard Johnson

6. plasma

- high temperature, high energy, high electron flux, high light emission
- high energy plasma causes atomization and excitation of gases present
- often includes contained noble gas or mercury as medium for plasma
- high energy stimulation like microwave or radio frequencies, tuned to excite the medium
- some form of EMF field and physical components to contain plasma
- extra form of EMF to stimulate quantum field
- coils and electronics to extract usable energy

7. photoelectric

- requires a source of light energy (plasma, phosphorescent medium, arc, spark ..) to emit photons
- photoelectric transducer (photodiodes, solar cells)
- means of returning some of energy generated back to stimulate source and maintain photon flux

8. Resonant cavity/ Casimir plate

- classic form relies on attractive forces between closely spaced surfaces (low energy output)
- ZPE extended form relies on using plates to form resonant cavities
- uses specific plate compositions and orientations

- electronic components to generate and apply specific bias and stimulation to inter-plate spaces
- coils or electrostatic plates to extract electrons for usable energy
- Inventors of note: Casimir, Garrett Modell

9. Earth battery

- takes advantage of ambient EMF fields and conduction of earth
- incorporates grounding rods into earth coupled with some form of antenna
- coils and capacitive inductors and sometimes other resonant circuit components are combined and tuned to the targeted energy
- inventors of note: Nathan Stubblefield , Nikola Tesla, Thomas Moray

10. Lift systems

- use EMF or gravity cancelling fields to lift loads
- when fields are turned off, gravity pulls load down
- gears, pulleys or similar connected to load provide recovery of mechanical energy
- mechanical energy is transformed to electrical energy via generators
- inventors/researches of note: Valone, Loder, Cameron, LaViolette