

QUANTUM CONVERTER (VIRTUAL PHOTON POWER CONVERTER)

CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW

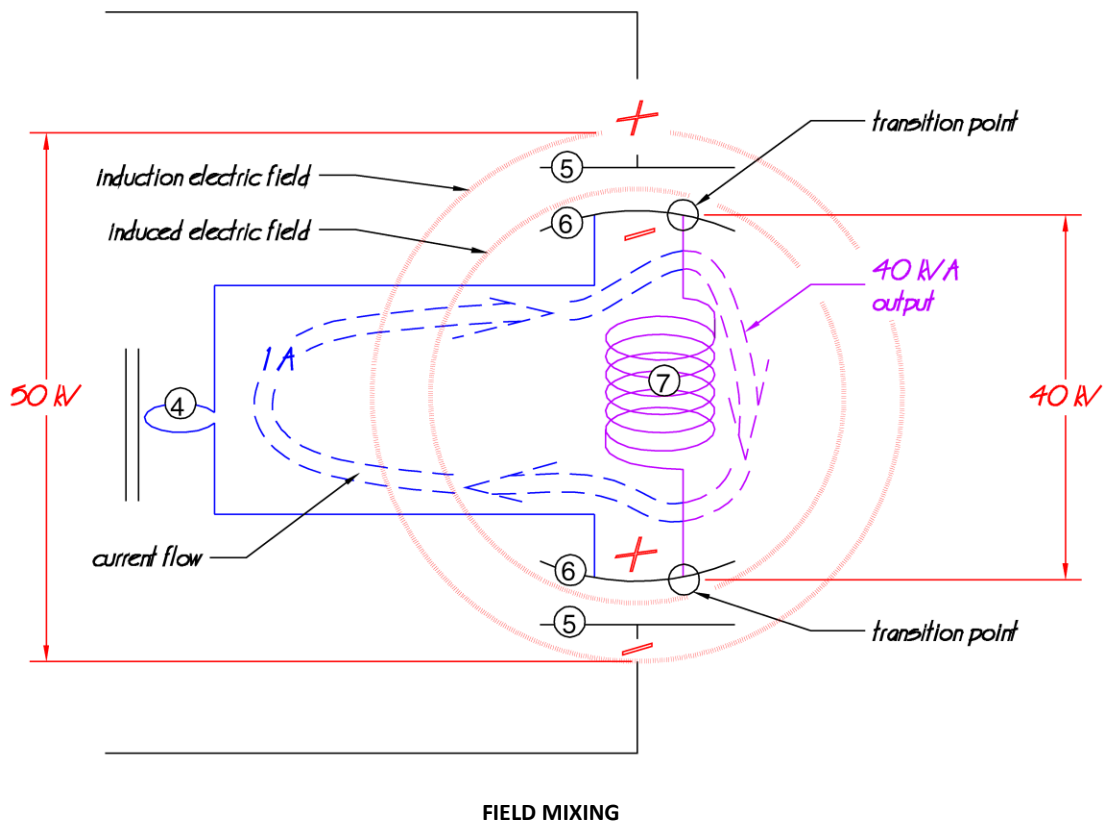
This circuit is an exercise in customizing the electromagnetic field envelope exhibited by a coil with two separate energy sources. One dedicated energy source provides the electric field component, while the other energy source provides the magnetic field component. Through field induction – electric and magnetic, the two fields produce in a device a mixed induced field and it is that electromagnetic field that is used.

DEVICE OVERVIEW

A device is suspended in an electric field and then a current is induced in it; thereby exhibiting, by induction, its own intrinsic EMF. The device uses a capacitor plate of one circuit – voltage -- as a conductor in the other circuit -- current. The two energy sources excite, through induction, this closed conductive system such that the induced fields/currents in the closed conductive system have a coil in the system exhibit an electromagnetic field with intrinsic properties.

AREA OF INTEREST

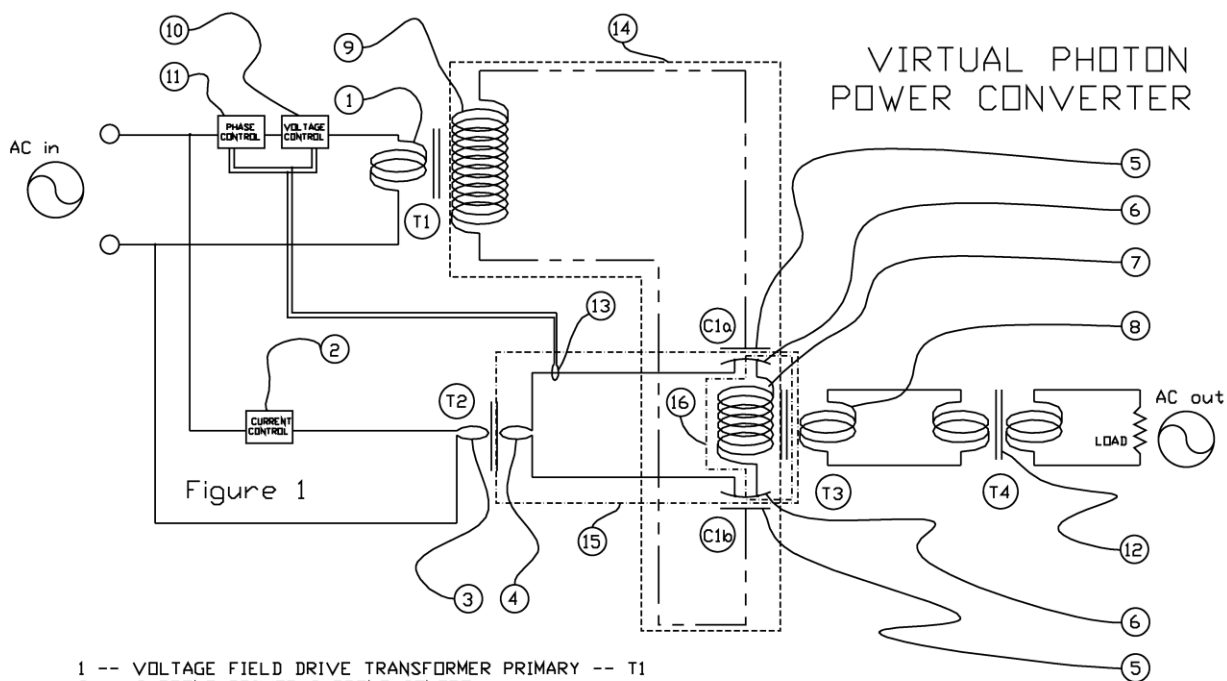
When the voltage circuit approaches the 5-50kv range and when the induced voltage matches the induced current flow.



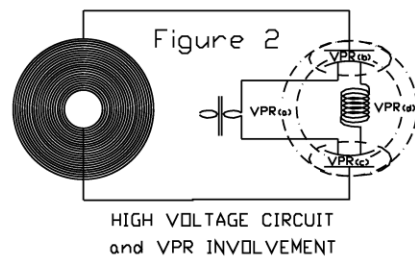
ELECTRICAL OR EMF EXPLANATION

ELECTRIC FIELD -- With the quantum converter there are two energy sources. The electric field energy source suspends the primary winding (7) in a closed circuit (4-6-7-6-4) electric field. The electric field energy source polarizes this closed circuit through electric field induction. Alone, with the electric field circuit being a capacitive circuit, any coil current is the migration current between the capacitor plates within this closed system. This coil current is directly proportional to the total capacitance of the device.

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- 1 -- VOLTAGE FIELD DRIVE TRANSFORMER PRIMARY -- T1
- 2 -- CURRENT DRIVER CURRENT CONTROL
- 3 -- CURRENT DRIVE COIL PRIMARY -- T2 (ISOLATION TRANSFORMER)
- 4 -- CURRENT DRIVE COIL SECONDARY -- T2 (ISOLATION TRANSFORMER)
- 5 -- MIXING CAPACITOR VOLTAGE INDUCTION PLATE -- C1a & b
- 6 -- MIXING CAPACITOR VOLTAGE/CURRENT MIXING PLATE -- C1a & b
- 7 -- MIXING TRANSFORMER PRIMARY -- T3
- 8 -- MIXING TRANSFORMER SECONDARY -- T3
- 9 -- VOLTAGE FIELD DRIVE TRANSFORMER SECONDARY -- T1 (maybe a Tesla wound coil)
- 10 -- VOLTAGE FIELD CONTROL
- 11 -- PHASE CONTROL
- 12 -- 1:1 CONVERTER TRANSFORMER -- T4 (ISOLATION TRANSFORMER)
- 13 -- CURRENT SENSOR
- 14 -- ELECTRIC FIELD CIRCUIT
- 15 -- MAGNETIC FIELD CIRCUIT
- 16 -- FIELD MIX POINT



MAGNETIC FIELD and MIXING -- The current energy source (T2) feeds into this electric field suspended coil through the capacitor plate (6) and provides the magnetic field component – current -- for the primary (7). As soon as an electron leaves the capacitor plate, it then enters the induced high voltage electric field and acts accordingly. The primary coil (7) is energized by an electron flow coming out of one high voltage potential, across the transformer, through the transformer, towards and into the other HV potential on the other side of the transformer. This provides the magnetic component of the primary winding’s electro-magnetic footprint.

Since the HV circuit is a coil/capacitor – LC -- circuit, its power draw would be directly related to voltage and capacitance and can have a relatively low VA if total capacitance is low. In addition, normally (in an LC tank circuit) the voltage on the capacitor is 90 degrees out of phase with the current in the coil across it. This necessitates a device (11) that keeps the voltage on the capacitor C1 and therefore on the primary in phase with the current in (4).

In summary, this device would give a single phase line transformer the electro-magnetic field footprint and VA – volt/amps - capabilities of when it’s attached to the grid with a VA input that is a fraction of its VA output. Energy used from the virtual photon quantum state – physics theory -- is manifested in a local electromagnetic event.

Once it is recognized that for any electro-magnetic field device, using separate induction energy sources, the combination of the electric field and the magnetic field (and their relationship) can be customized in terms of relative field strength, phase and/or field polarity, and/or spatial relationship. From my limited perspective (a relatively strong technical background in analog electronics troubleshooting and repair on the component level), this concept opens a whole new field of study (pardon the pun) and can present industries of new applications. It’s “pick a card, any card” time.

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This device is patent pending.