potential between the antenna and the earth. The resulting pulses from the system establish the sharp gradients with the local vacuum potential and curved spacetime, thus providing an environmental amplifier for negative energy and a negative energy flow from said altered local environment into the system and across the battery, charging it with powerful pulses of negative energy. Note that the battery is isolated from the earth grounding of the system, and is on a "floating ground."

Figure 34 is a schematic for a full radiant battery charger and power supply embodiment using an SCR in its switching circuitry. In this embodiment, the battery on the left side of the schematic is used as the power-furnishing battery, and it discharges electrical energy in normal positive energy mode to power the circuitry. In the output there are two additional 12 volt batteries as the load, and these batteries are being very rapidly charged by excess, amplified negative energy furnished from the altered local vacuum environment and local curvature of spacetime.

Figure 35 is a schematic for powering a monopole electrical motor by the full circuit shown in Figure 17. For continuous operation, the roles of the powering battery leftmost in the diagram and of a recharging battery to the right in the diagram can periodically alternate. In this manner, battery roles alternate between recharging and powering mode, so that a freshly charged battery is always powering the system, while two batteries are recharging quickly using highly amplified pulses of negative energy freely received from the external environment. In this way, the unit is a continuous power unit for the motor as the desired output load, which in turn powers a shaft load—which may be any normal shaft load used with electrical motors. This is a schematic for a self-powering system, freely powering itself and its losses and load with re-gauging energy freely received from its active external environment.

Figure 36 shows an application system using Earth Cells with a potential switch and a transistor.

Figure 37 shows an aspect of the invention in such a manner that the circuit's operation as an inverted potential switch can be better understood, considering also the use of negative energy rather than positive energy. The inverted potential switch can be further modified to optimize the receipt of negative energy through the E-amp effect. However, that will be the subject of a separate Provisional Patent Application.

3.2. Detailed Description of the Invention

Because the invention is of unusual novelty and makes the first deliberate use of negative energy freely received from the asymmetric Dirac Sea vacuum in charging batteries and powering electromagnetic systems, and also makes the first deliberate use of free environmental amplification of negative energy flow in resistive, inductive, and capacitive circuitry sections of the invention, a considerable summary of the necessary science was provided in Section 1 to

enable persons skilled in physics and in the standard electromagnetic art to understand the invention's operation, objects, and performance.

The following description assumes familiarity with the material and references previously cited in Section 1 on p. 51.

3.2.1. Summary

The invention consists of a method, system, and apparatus to (i) alter the local ambient active vacuum environment that surrounds a charging system, making said active vacuum asymmetrical, (ii) freely extract energy from that altered vacuum environment, and in particular to extract EM negative energy, (iii) provide free re-gauging amplification of said EM negative energy by additional receipt of additional excess energy from the altered active vacuum—a process called environmental amplification (E-amp)—in circuitry sections having impedance and through which the negative energy flows, (iv) transform the extracted negative energy utilized to charge batteries into useful positive electrical energy which may be further utilized to recharge additional batteries and/or power circuits, loads, and devices, and (v) implosively charge batteries with high-powered (up to 300 KW in the examples given, or even higher) pulses of negative energy. It should be understood that scaled-down or scaled up embodiments could use different peak pulse power than the 300 KW typical of certain preferred embodiments hereof. For very small applications, the peak power pulse used is much smaller, and for very large applications it can be much larger.

In the examples given, the various operational parameters listed—such as 12V and 300 KW and the particular components such as SCR, 555 timer, opto coupler, 1:1 transformer, 1 KV diode bridge, etc.—are simply with respect to a preferred embodiment, and other equivalent components and operational parameters can be substituted without departing from the novel spirit and scope of the invention.

The particular schematics, components, and operations shown will allow an understanding of the operations themselves, and will demonstrate the principles and concepts for deliberately extracting and using radiant energy from an altered asymmetrical vacuum, the novelties of processing, amplifying, and using said radiant energy while still in force-free field form, and demonstrate circuits made from normal electrical components for transducing collected negative energy into EM positive energy so it can easily be used in conventional fashion by conventional circuitry to power conventional loads and devices.

The operational parameters are thus presented to illustrate a preferred embodiment or embodiments, for the purpose of teaching the invention, and not by way of limitation.