

RADIO WAVE RECEPTOR POWER GENERATOR

IMAGINE BEING ABLE TO RECEPT MOST OF THE RADIOWAVES THAT TRAVEL THROUGH THE AIR AND TURN THEM INTO DIRECT CURRENT. WITH THE AMOUNT OF SIGNALS WE ARE CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO, WE COULD POWER A FEW HOUSES IF THE CORRECT ANTENNA WAS USED TO CAPTURE THESE SIGNALS AND RECTIFY THEM INTO DC.

THE MILITARY HAS A SPECIAL DEVICE WHICH ONCE USED BATTERIES TO POWER IT'S LEVITATION FANS ON A FLYING OBSERVATION DEVICE. THE BATTERIES WEIGHTED IT DOWN TOO MUCH SO THEY HAD TO COME UP WITH A NEW MEANS OF POWER. THEY DESIGNED AN ANTENNA USING ARRAYS OF LOW LOSS DIODES AND CONNECTED IT TO THE FLYING DEVICE. THEY THEN EMITTED MICROWAVE RADIATION AT THE DEVICE AND IT FLEW, USING THE POWER FROM THE SIGNAL.

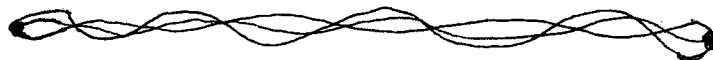
THE IDEAS AND CONCEPTS BELOW WILL DESCRIBE THREE WAYS WHICH CAN BE RESEARCHED FURTHER. ONE OF WHICH IS A DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE MILITARY MODEL.

First you will need to attain parts from a reliable source. This source must have an enormous array of semiconductor parts.

Parts list for all three models:

- 20 Extremely low loss rectifier diodes.
 - 20 Extremely low loss germanium diodes.
 - 20 Extremely low loss tunnel diodes.
 - Silver solder.
 - Pencil soldering iron. 20 watt.
 - Multimeter.
 - 36 gauge magnet wire.
 - 3 Long ferrite rods. 1" diameter X 10" long.
-

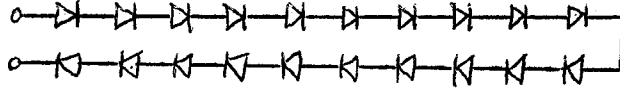
First you need to braid the wire using three pieces, like a french braid. Make three braids about 15 feet long. Connect the three wires at each end as to make them all one piece. Wrap this wire around the entire length of the ferrite rod. Do this to three rods. Place rubber cement on the length of the rod to hold the wire in place. This device is now a highly sensitive antenna. Refer to this parts as the Ferrite Antenna 1, 2 and 3.



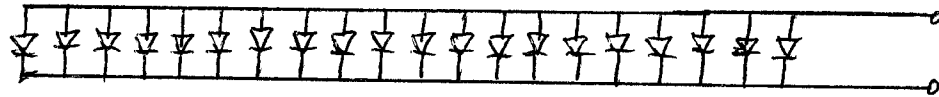
Now you will need to make the array of germanium diodes. We used diodes labeled PG 2078. Our diodes would put out about 150 mV when exposed to the surface of a monitor and about 50mV when exposed to a microwave window.

You can either connect them in series, parallel or series parallel. We will show you three ways to try.

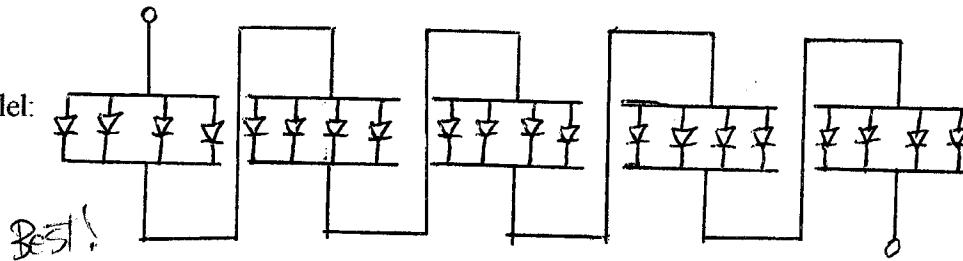
Series:



Parallel:



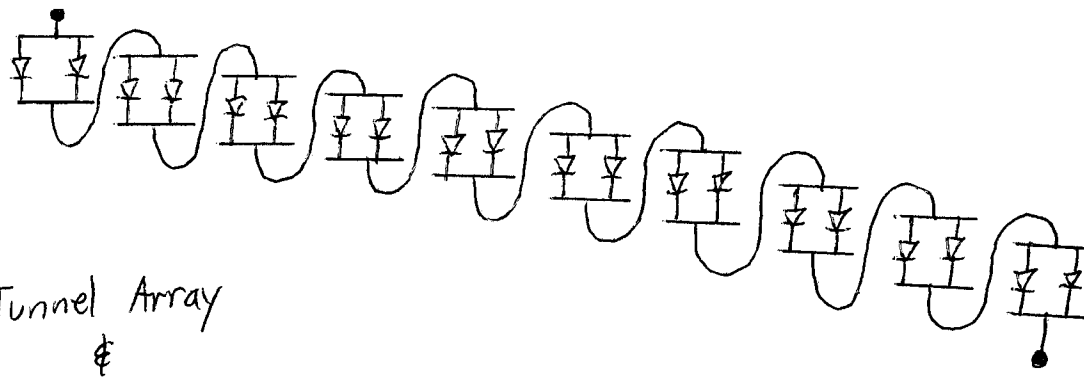
Series parallel:



We had the best results with the series parallel. Make sure you use low loss diodes.

Now you will need to make the other array with the rectifier diodes...do the same with the tunnel diodes....low loss.

We advise using only series parallel for these arrays. See below:

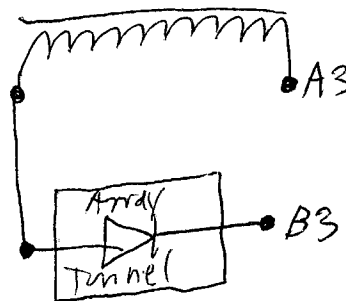
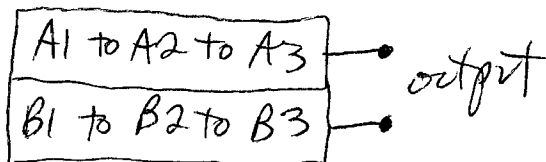
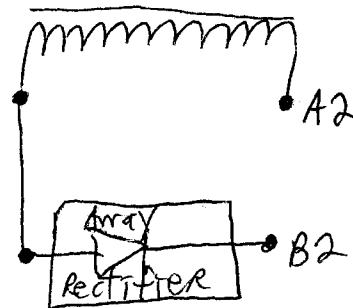
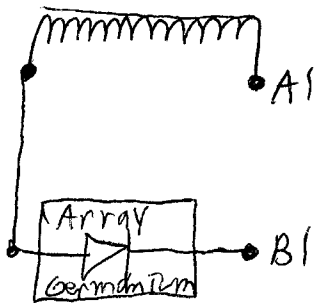


Tunnel Array

⊕

Rectifier Array

Now you are ready to connect them all together or use them separately. Connect one side of the germanium array to one side of the ferrite 1 rod. Connect one side of the rectifier array to one side of the ferrite 2 rod. Connect one side of the tunnel array to one side of the ferrite 3 rod. The other two ends of each unit should be connected in parallel to each other. Once you have built the entire unit measure the output current and voltage with your multimeter. See schematic below of entire unit.



Logistics and concepts to mind.

You can use and it is suggested that you use litz wire, we sell it. It is the best wire every invented, look it up.

We supply special diodes that have extremely low loss and very low junction loss. Normal diodes are generally .3-.7volts breakdown at junction, ours are .2-.5volts. try to find the lowest loss diodes. The more the better.

The diodes must be perpendicular to the signals or radio waves you wish to intercept. You must use a ground plane which will act as a terminal in your wave battery.

How to make one: find a ground or pound a 3 foot section of pipe into the ground. Connect a wire to it. Place a large sheet of metal foil under the whole diode array system. This is your ground plane.

Using a few thousand diodes is not uncommon. Remember that with just a few hundred, you can power a small motor. With a few thousand, you should be able to power an inverter or other current slug.

Keep us up to date on your progresses.
