

A New Law of Electromagnetic Induction

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Abstract

In a previous paper, we described a resonant transformer aimed at harvesting atmospheric electric energy.¹ Analysis of the data revealed a new law of induction along with a new constant termed the Induction Constant (I_c), having a value of 37. When the apparent power of the secondary coil of the transformer is divided by a multiple of the apparent power of the primary coil and the I_c , a new Fibonacci pattern appears in which the measured values alternate around and converge to true \emptyset^2 . This indicates that resonance drives electrons into a \emptyset^2 pattern, suggesting a parabolic contraction of the electron's inner spiral focus² accompanied by a rise of voltage. A new power equation for coupled resonant inductors is thereby introduced.

Results

The experimental conditions used in the design and testing of the electric energy generator were described in a previous paper.¹ The resonant transformer was fed by an ENI-1140LA power amplifier at a resonant frequency. The controlled variable was the voltage, which was increased in steps until the maximum voltage in the secondary coil (permitted by circuit components and test equipment) was achieved for the given resonant frequency. A Tektronix TPS 2024 digital oscilloscope was used for signal acquisition and analysis, and Tektronix A503 current amplifiers were used with the Tektronix A6302 and A6303 probes for current measurement. High voltage was measured using a Tektronix P6015 probe. The following data set was analyzed:

Primary

Frequency (kHz)	83						
$V_{P\ RMS}$	3.97	9.86	20.3	26.7	33.8	39	40.8
$I_{P\ RMS}$ (mA)	87.6	300	792	1117	1389	1541	1838
Apparent power (VA)	0.35	2.95	16.02	29.7	46.77	59.95	74.75

Secondary

$V_{S\ RMS}$	341	1150	3540	4670	6220	7140	7710
$I_{A\ RMS}$ (mA)	62.2	193	438	579	728	834	919
Apparent power (VA)	21.2	222.8	1552	2707.8	4530.2	5957.5	7087.3
Power sec/prim	60.57	75.52	96.87	91.17	96.86	99.37	94.81

When the apparent power of the secondary coil was divided by the multiple of the apparent power of the primary coil and a new constant, termed the Induction Constant (I_c) having a value of 37, a new Fibonacci series appeared in which the measured values alternate around and converge to true \emptyset^2 :

Secondary (S_2) divided by Primary (S_1)	Induction Constant (I_c): 37 $S_2/I_c * S_1 \rightarrow \emptyset^2$ (2.618)
(1) 60.57	(1) 1.6370
(2) 75.52	(2) 2.0370
(3) 96.87	(3) \emptyset^2
(4) 91.17	(4) 2.4640
(5) 96.86	(5) \emptyset^2
(6) 99.37	(6) 2.6856
(7) 94.81	(7) 2.5624

Therefore, we introduce the following power equation for two coupled resonant inductors:

$$\frac{S_2}{S_1} = I_c * \emptyset^2$$

In a previous paper, we analyzed the geometric ratios in the electric wave.³ The wave is a spiral but it can be represented by a circle in 2D (Figure 1).

We recognize two chords inside the unit circle of the electric wave. This is because the electric wave is a phi-based spiral,⁴ so one chord (Chord A) is determined by 108° , the angle of phi, the chord length where electric and magnetic forces resonate. This presents the other chord length (Chord B) at 72° as $\sqrt{1+1/\emptyset^2}$. The use of \emptyset and \emptyset^2 in inductor design should allow better tuning of voltage and current with minimal loss of power.

Discussion

Our observations suggest that linear wire conduction is actually a \emptyset -based phenomenon while resonant induction is a function of \emptyset^2 . When various shapes/waves come into the same phase and frequency, the wave intensity multiples as power, velocity, force and/or size. For the spherical electron, resonant intensity multiplies as voltage, so V^2 defines wave

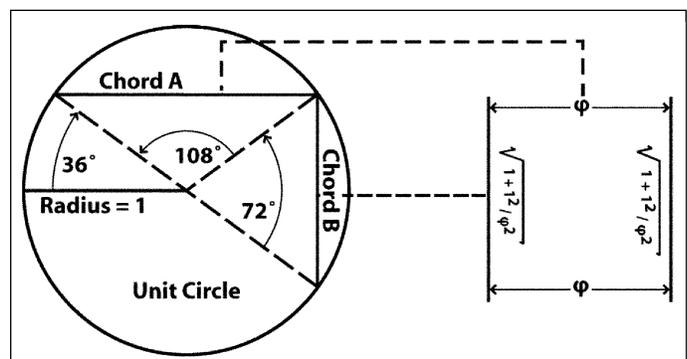


Figure 1. Geometrical ratios of the electric wave.

height and r (radius) defines wave size. Therefore, r is in a feedback loop to V^2 and P . We propose that the electron sphere's phi-based inner spiral focus^{2,3} contracts parabolically (\emptyset^2) during resonance. This likely leads to wave amassment during transfer between inductors that could be the physical basis for the resonant rise of voltage.

The newly discovered induction constant ($I_c = 37$) is a number that has a history in science and esoteric literature.⁵ According to the science of the ancient Chaldeans, the number 37 symbolizes "the force, the capacity and the power." This interpretation overlaps intriguingly with our discovery. In the Christian tradition, the number 37 symbolizes God and the Christ. All these suggest a large, possibly universal significance for the number 37, as physical principles have frequently been presented in an esoteric context since early times.⁶ The new induction constant connects resonant inductors in a mode of predictable transfer of power. This understanding will be valuable in developing our generator and also for the development of more efficient inductors.

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About the Author

Peter Grandics has an MS in chemical engineering and a Ph.D. in biochemical engineering. He has worked in the fields of biomedical research and recently in physics focusing on new energy technologies. He intends to help find answers to the continuing mystery of alchemical references.

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