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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR WIRELESS
TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICITY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to generators and transmission of electricity and, more particularly, to a system for wireless transmission of electricity that utilizes a magnetosphere to produce electrons which may be collected and converted to almost weightless muons that are transmittable with a low frequency radio signal.

Transmission of electricity through the air was attempted in the past by famed scientist Nikola Tesla. In fact, Tesla conducted multiple experiments between 1890 and about 1906 testing in early 30s into wireless transmission of electricity. Despite his many patents and invention of the method of alternating current, he was unsuccessful regarding fireless transmission of electricity. Failure of prior attempts is largely because the magnetosphere or charged atmosphere has been largely misunderstood. Past attempts proved that transmission of electrons out of the magnetosphere is a useless exercise and electrons are far too weak and far too heavy to use.

Therefore, it would be desirable to have a system for wireless transmission of electricity through the air that utilizes Earth's natural magnetosphere or an induced magnetosphere to produce electrons which may be systematically converted to almost weightless preparticles that are transmittable from a tower with a low frequency radio signal.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

First, the present invention uses terminology that is, in some ways, outside the safe perimeter of traditional physics and electricity. However, it will be understood that the present invention expands, corrects, and explains components of physics and electrical transmission that were commonly referred to by the famous scientist Nicholas Tesla and others. Therefore, the subject matter of the present invention is, in fact, a manufacturable device and is patentable subject matter pursuant to 35 USC 101.

A system and method for the wireless transmission of electricity is disclosed. The key to this invention is to not allow electrons to be transmitted but force the modification of the free electrons coming out of the magnetosphere **100** and converted to a preparticle that can be transmitted. Specifically, each electron is passed through a transducer that changes the electron's polarity by reducing amperage in the electron, thereby fluxing the electron into its counterpart and what is referred to as a muon. When transmitted muons arrive at a car antenna or house antenna the resistance on the antenna is already strong enough to convert the new preparticle back to a flow of electrons and the normal service can be used as electricity of the normal style.

With further specificity, an electron contains pre-matter sparks called ultimatoms and the body of an electron is made up of 100 of them. When one of those sparks is forced out of the electron body it changes itself into a muon. A muon almost flies into the air by itself and is easily transmitted as a low frequency radio broadcast off a specifically configured tower. There is a minimum height of a tower and a maximum tower height that had to be computed using the arc of the earth's curvature which the magnetosphere covers precisely. The wiring includes an underground cable beneath three dynamo generators which feed off the cable and magnify the

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magnetosphere output by adding their generating capacity to the cable and to the top of the tower.

An overall summary of the invention is that the output of the cable and the generators consistently generates an electrical conduit for the endless supply of electricity out of the magnetosphere.

A critical aspect of the present invention is that the magnetosphere produces unusable electrons which must never be used on the tower. These so-called satellite electrons are even heavier than normal electrons are and are too heavy to transmit through the air. Tesla tried to transmit satellite electrons and they are rocks compared to the feather light muon which has no voltage whatsoever. The tower in this invention carries 20 megawatts of electricity to the top of the tower and if a person were to touch the tower, that person would get a slight tingle in his arm. That is a muon effect and they are harmless and cannot electrocute a person.

The present invention includes these primary components:

20 The Induction Sphere. This is a sphere hung within twenty feet of the top of the tower like a plumb bob on a survey transit. It hangs down the center of the tower and its job is to solidify the magnetosphere transmission of electrons into the fact that the tower is made into an electromagnet and the sphere forces electrons onto the magnet for transmission first to the underground cable and then generators.

30 The Cable. It must be designed very specifically and buried at a precise depth to be the consistent receptor of the magnetosphere broadcast of standard electrons through the transducers. In many respects other than forcing electrons to become another style preparticle, it is the precision of installation and use of the cable that makes endless production of electricity inexpensively and totally feasible. The magnetosphere produces one megawatt of electricity every second, not more or less. That output is captured first by the cable and then magnified by generators above it.

Transducers. Each transducer uses a one-inch metal plate and places holes in it to take bolts four inches long, and press the bolts through the holes and solder the back securely, then the generators may be wired through this device such that the output of the generators is converted from electrons to muons. There are five transducers that must be wired into the apparatus.

Therefore, a general object of this invention is to provide a system for wireless transmission of electricity that utilizes a magnetosphere to produce electrons which may be converted to almost weightless muons that are transmittable with a low frequency radio signal.

Another object of this invention is to provide a system for wireless transmission of electricity, as aforesaid, that utilizes a tower, induction sphere, a buried cable, and a plurality of transducers together in a wired connection.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein is set forth by way of illustration and example, embodiments of this invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a system for wireless transmission of electricity according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2a is a perspective view from another angle of the system as in FIG. 1;

FIG. 2b is an isolated view on an enlarged scale taken from FIG. 2a;