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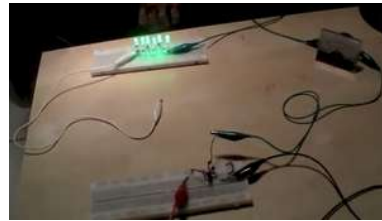
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The Quantum Resonant Gyator Embodies Simple Tesla Technology

An electrician and businessman by the name of Ton Kuiper has invented a circuit that is asserted to produce longitudinal waves, and many of the effects of Nikola Tesla's technology, while powered only by a few nine volt batteries. A schematic and a video are provided.

Last Spring we did a series of articles on [Steve](#). This is a follow-up to that concept, carried out by independent parties.



Screen shot from the video below.

by [Hank Mills](#)
 Pure Energy Systems News

Nikola Tesla's transmitters and receivers can be used to perform many amazing feats. These systems are enabled by the fact they produced longitudinal waves, instead of ordinary transverse waves. These longitudinal waves are thought to be compressions and rarefactions of the "aether", or a gaseous like substance that fills the universe.

By utilizing these manipulations of the aether, you can transfer power wirelessly, power loads with one wire (an open circuit instead of a closed circuit), transmit through Faraday cages that should block all ordinary waves, and even produce a type of electricity that seems "cold" rather than "hot." The production of "free" energy is also possible.

A new device called the Quantum Resonant Gyator seems to also allow for these effects, with the advantage of being a small solid state system, powered by a few nine volt batteries.

The Quantum Resonant Gyator was invented by Ton Kuiper, a European businessman, inventor, and electrician. The development of the technology is being assisted by Samer al Duleimi who also resides in Europe. Samer is an industrial engineer, web developer, and co-organizer of [GlobalBEM](#) -- an organization that, "acts to promote the rapid widespread development and deployment of advanced, clean, and sustainable energy technologies, by educating the general public, organizing conferences and provide an online community for collaboration and learning."

What is so interesting about the QRG, is that it can allow for many of the same phenomena that can be seen with Tesla coil based transmitters and receivers. Although the QRG is low powered and is not quite ready for practical usage, it can allow for the transfer of power down single wires with no return path, transmit power wirelessly, send power through a Faraday cage, and potentially produce more power than it consumes.

Instead of having to build a large and potentially expensive system to experiment with these Tesla like effects, someone can build a simple QRG circuit for probably less than 20 dollars. The circuit can be viewed in the schematic below.

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1.0	10-15-2011	1 of 1

[click for enlargement](#)

-- The left side of the diagram is the portion of the circuit that resonates in a high frequency mode when connected to a DC voltage. The right side of the diagram with the diode loops (connected to the left side by a single wire) is where the output power is produced, and where loads can be attached.

-- If you look on the left side of the schematic, you will see a transistor in the circuit. This transistor performs the role of a "gyator", which is a confirmed and absolutely real electronic component. The gyator is asserted to make the circuit resonate with itself, and also constantly reverses the properties of the circuit. A good document explaining what a gyator is can be found, [here](#). If it were not for the gyator, this circuit would not work.

-- To transmit power wirelessly you would separate both sides of the circuit, and attach an antenna to both the transmitter and the receiver.

Samer and the inventor have done a lot of experimentation with this circuit. They have found it can produce many anomalous effects, and also may have the potential to produce "free energy."

One interesting effect is that with or without the wire between both halves of the circuit, increasing the load does not seem to increase the current draw from the batteries. If you have one LED or six, the power draw remains the same.

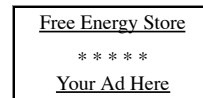
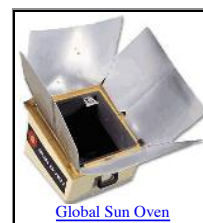
In one test they performed, they estimate that the power consumption was only 40mW, but that 240mW was being produced by the illuminated LEDs. Interestingly, in some tests when additional LEDs were added, the current draw from the battery dropped. It seems the output is decoupled from the input.

So far, only LEDs have been powered by this device, but they think other small devices could also be powered. There are also many possible improvements to the device that could allow for more output to be produced. A few of these ideas are to increase the input voltage, using a Tesla coil to boost the voltage produced by the transmitter, and the use of more optimum antennas. Increasing the input voltage may be the easiest improvement to make. According to their math, by increasing the voltage you increase the output without an equal increase in power consumption.

Another interesting effect of the device is that when using a wire between the transmitter and receiver, they can transmit power over long distances with apparently no losses. In one test they were able to transmit power over 30 meters without any losses.

In wireless operation, it seems they have significant losses, but my thinking is that this is probably due to the fact they are not using optimum antennas. However, they have been able to transmit power through a metal cooking pot with the lid on, which acts like a Faraday cage. The water in the pot was used as an antenna for the transmitter, and a piece of aluminum was used as an antenna on the receiver.

They can also transmit power through wires that are not conductive. It seems like the power produced can travel through a plastic "wire" just as well as a copper wire. This is a strong indication that they are not producing normal electricity, but longitudinal waves. Longitudinal waves will travel down any material that have the properties of a wave guide -- even if has a high electrical resistivity. Conventional electricity will only travel through conductors. Also, conventional electricity will not power a load without a return path.



The following is a [video](#) of the circuit in action. In the near future a new video of the circuit powering a load wirelessly will be posted.

DESCRIPTION:

One wire energy transmission based on scalar resonance.

Schematic: <http://globalbem.com/QRG/QRG.png>

This is the first draft and version of the circuit. I assigned the letters A to J to the components for later descriptions so don't mind them.

Several other versions with slightly different components work even better. I will publish them later. This is the most simple stable version with relatively cheap components.

The one wire transmission can travel through water, plastic, air and other high resistant materials. The current follows the path of highest resistance! (gyrator reverse effect) It even works with no wire at all. Rebuild it and find out what COP you get!

There is much more to say about this circuit. The research that led the inventor to this simple circuit is huge, covering several scientific fields. I will publish all relevant scientific papers and documentation later. There are also a lot of unknowns which we will point out later as well.

We are also working on a full theory supporting this principle involving scalar waves, gyrators, resonance and much more

I personally feel that this could be a breakthrough in scalar energy physics and it could change energy, communication, healthcare, transportation and may even open the doors for anti-gravity, space propulsion and much more!

Please post your comments or video comments below :)

It should also be noted there are more advanced variations of this circuit. However, the one provided is the easiest to build and is the easiest to get to work.

In my opinion, this circuit should be replicated and tested by third parties. I think with some research and development, it could be made to power larger loads. Also, I would like to see additional tests performed such as...

-- Placing multiple receivers around the transmitter to see just how much power can be produced.

-- Connecting the transmitter to a Tesla coil, to see if the output can be boosted without the power consumption increasing.

-- Powering a small motor with the output.

What would also be great is if more detailed testing of input and output power could be done, with oscilloscopes and appropriate probes. However, it has been indicated that digital meters can go haywire when connected to the device.

Samer and Ton also have the same problem as many other researchers -- they have a lack of funds to do the kind of research they would like. For example, they do not have access to an oscilloscope.

Here is a list of questions I sent Samer, with the answers he provided.

1) Could you tell me a little about yourself, and your background?

Samer al Duleimi: I'm an Industrial Engineer (Bachelors), web-developer and co-organizer of GlobalBEM.com. In my free time I play a lot with alternative energy technologies.

2) Could you tell me about the inventor's background? If I remember correctly, was he a university professor?

Ton Kuiper: Electrician, founder of several companies and inventor and producer of the Random Number Generators (used in the global consciousness project)

3) Please describe your circuit in a basic and simple to understand way?

It's an electrical circuit for the transmission of energy over one wire. The main component is the transistor. When connecting it with the components on the left side in the circuit and supplying a DC current, the circuit starts to resonate with itself. When connecting the diode circles on the right with one wire, this second part of the circuit starts resonating with the first part and therefore the LEDs light up.

It is important to notice that the energy used by the LEDs is not coming out of the battery, at least not in a conventional way.

It seems that some transistors have a little known property, namely that they are in stable when connected as an emitter follower. This produces a random signal (noise) in the transistor. Tom Bearden and Bill Fogal mention this in their work. (I'll add links later)

4) What is the best definition, and explanation of the function of a gyrator?

A gyrator is basically an electrical gyroscope. The main property is that it inverts almost all electric values. For example the current flips into voltage and vice versa. Info on this can be found on the net. I will work out more info later.

5) In your circuit, is the transistor the "gyrator", or is the gyrator technically the transistor PLUS additional components?

The transistor simulates the effect of a gyrator by itself, in fact it is a gyrator but overlooked. The same effect can be achieved by only using one transistor, a resistor and two diodes.

6) What does the gyrator do in your circuit? You mentioned that it reverses everything from +1 to -1. Is this a method of producing high frequency waves, as in Tesla's system?

Yes. For example, by reversing the impedance in the circuit into a negative impedance, displacement current is allowed to flow through (current without 0 voltage, aka dielectric current).

7) What frequencies did you measure when using the spectrum analyzer at the university?

I measured several oscillations on multiple frequencies somewhere in between 7 and 200 MHz. It's important to note here, that these frequencies are an effect of a cause, the cause being the longitudinal resonance from the circuit. Note that I could measure a relatively powerful signal, which is hard to reproduce with this setting conventionally.

8) How exactly does your system produce longitudinal waves? What aspects of your circuit produce longitudinal waves?

It does not 'produce' longitudinal waves. It resonates with longitudinal waves, by electronically gyroscopically phase locking the scalar forces with the di-electrical forces in the circuit.

9) You mentioned that the system automatically "locks in" or "tunes in" to the receiver. How is this taking place?

The background noise produced by scalar forces, interferes with the materials in the transistor. The gyrator phases this noise out by 'phase-conjugation'. This can only take place if every part of the circuit goes along, otherwise it stops resonating, the 'bad' parts cancel out the phase-conjugation process. That's why you actually need to 'start' the effect.

10) In some of Tesla's systems, longitudinal waves could be received by a flat plate connected to a wire. The wire could be connected to a bulb, which would light up. You mentioned that in your system, anything that draws power from the receiver would have to be connected to it at certain points (you mentioned rings of diodes). Can you elaborate about where exactly someone would need to place a load, and why would it need to be placed at that location?

We're not sure about this yet, we actually don't know what the best point is to connect the load. We are still experimenting. In this case after the one wire, a little load can be connected as an isolator (diode circles) You can also 'transmit' the energy via a piece of aluminum, this

way you can 'receive' (lock into) the circuit wirelessly.

11) You mentioned how the power can be transferred via one wire for an almost infinite distance with losses. Have you done a comparison by connecting the transmitter to the receiver via wires of different conductivity, but the same diameter? For example, a plastic cord compared to a copper wire of the same diameter?

We tested this a little bit, but what we know at this point is this: it can travel via plastic, water and almost every other high resistance medium. We tested copper and several other standard wires, it all seems to work.

12) How far have you been able to transmit power using one wire or solid material?

Up to 30 meters without any difference in power.

13) You mentioned that you have conducted the power through a column of water. How far did it transmit through water?

We connected the one wire to a water tank of approximately 1 meter tall and 20 cm wide. This became a powerful antenna for wireless transmission. The exact distance via water is unknown.

14) Can you give some examples of tests you have performed?

Discharging a 22 mF capacitor with or without the 'second part' (the LEDs after the one wire) does not make any difference in discharge time, indicating that the only load is the 'gyrator part'. This is done multiple times.

15) What is needed to transmit power through the air? What size, design, shape of antennas do you recommend for people who would like to build your circuit?

A sheet of aluminum attached to the one wire (best way at this point) or use water as an antenna.

17) Have you done any tests to see if the longitudinal waves become focused in a path between the transmitter and receiver (in wireless operation), or if they still broadcast omnidirectionally?

No

18) Can you review what kind of devices (LEDs, motors, bulbs, etc.) you have been able to power, both with a wire and without?

At this point, we only have little power and can only power LED's.

Those who replicate this circuit are urged to contact Samer at the following email address, and share their results. He is willing to help and assist individuals that replicate the circuit.

samertje@gmail.com

What are your thoughts about this circuit?

###

Related Forum

- http://groups.yahoo.com/group/jk_wireless - official project discussion list, commenced April 19, 2011

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Page composed by [Sterling D. Allan](#)
Last updated February 25, 2012



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All truth passes through three stages:
First, it is ridiculed;
Second, it is violently opposed; and
Third, it is accepted as self-evident.
-- Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860)

"When you're one step ahead
of the crowd you're a genius.
When you're two steps ahead,
you're a crackpot."
-- Rabbi Shlomo Riskin, (Feb. 1998)

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