Energy from Space: A schematic

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Abstract: this short note presents a schematic of a proposed acoustical feedback system that produces unexpected electrical energy feedback into the power grid.

This is a diagram of my 2011 experiment (circles here represent sound waves). It's very simple, you need 40 dollars for materials. The speakers presented here are usual cheap computer speakers; you can connect the speakers to the sound card of your computer: there will be no feedback on them. The feedback will go to the tee; nuances in the sound amplifying cascades are possible - the speaker may also burn out. Note that loudspeakers are both emitters and absorbers of acoustic energy; it is an acoustic feedback system. Why 108 cm between the centers of the speakers - I don't know, I just wanted it to be so; in Buddhism the number 108 is sacred. I'm not seeing much sense myself in making a full-scale model again: hearing the clap of a fuse is not very interesting, and I am not capable of anything more in electrical engineering, alas. The frequency of the sinusoid must be carefully selected: at some frequency a "miracle" of electric energy feedback will happen.

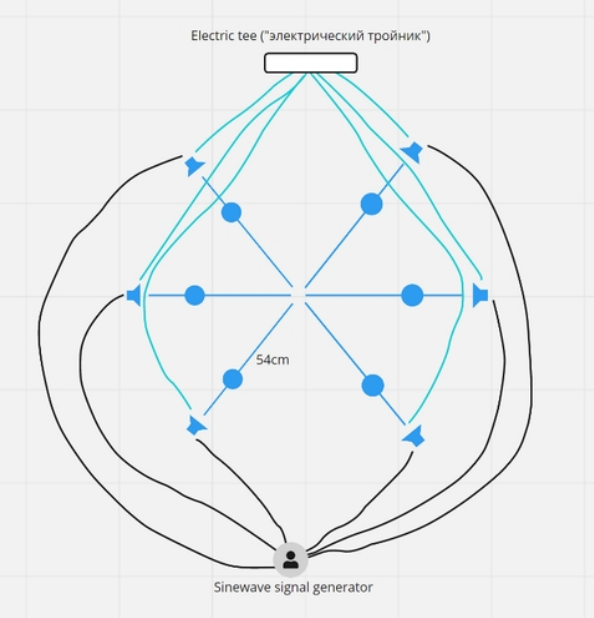

Fig.1 Acoustic feedback energy system

Further notes: in this experiment, same 6 cheap 10W-rated small analog loudspeakers were used, that are acoustically directional. The speaker cones were 15cm off the floor. The blown fuse was rated 15A, and the electric tee was connected to municipal power grid at 220V. As the speakers were not damaged, it is an impossibility they started to draw 3KW of power, so it is likely the feedback went to the power grid, blowing the fuse in the process. Any "electric spikes" are out of the question as electric tee fuse needs time to fire-up, it does not react on electric spikes (e.g. on/off spikes and the like).

It is important to note that, in this system, while loudspeaker's signal-amplifying circuitry tries to move the speaker cone, it is opposed by acoustic wave that comes from the opposite speaker. This creates an unresolvable electrical tension (singularity, or paradox, or "squeeze"). The "sinewave frequency" mentioned above affects the balance between speaker cone movement and opposition: the correct frequency periodically puts the system into a paradoxical state at which all 6 speaker cones are opposed

by soundwaves from the opposite loudspeakers. If this system is completely symmetric (a hexagon), it requires only a single sinewave signal source of correct frequency to put it into this state. The frequency depends on distances, room modes, ambient temperature and humidity, so a fixed reproducible frequency value for this system cannot be given.

A loudspeaker/transducer schematic depicting opposing EMFs, when a soundwave from an opposing loudspeaker hits another loudspeaker that produces a soundwave itself (via controlled EMF):