

Neueste Patentanmeldung von Holcomb:

WO2023118149 (A1) — 2023-06-29

In der Klassifikation ist unter anderem die **Klasse H02K 53/00** aufgeführt, womit Patente klassifiziert werden unter der Rubrik «**Alleged dynamo-electric perpetua mobilia**».

Das sind u.a. solche Patentanmeldungen, in denen behauptet wird, die **Gegen-EMK** bzw. das **Gegen-Drehmoment** sei durch irgendwelche Massnahmen **reduziert oder neutralisiert**, was natürlich zu einem O/U-Effekt führt, den es **nach klassischer Physik bzw. Maxwell-Theorie nicht geben kann**. **Denn dann müsste von einer unbekannt-ten Quelle Energie zusätzlich eingekoppelt werden.**

Dass allerdings via Kopplung des Elektronen-Spins an das ZPF-Feld ein Energieaustausch möglich sein könnte, wie das **nach der Stochastischen Elektro-Dynamik (SED)** durchaus postuliert werden könnte, **halten bisher nur wenige Wissenschaftler wie z.B. Prof. Claus Turtur für möglich.**

In der Beschreibung steht u.a. ganz unverblümt **gleich am Anfang** folgender Satz: ...**magnifying the output watts** compared tot he input watts **by** a method of **harvestung the magnetic energy** generated by the electron spin of the unpaired electrons of the iron atoms which constitute the elctric steel or other ferromagnetic or paramagnetic materials which are used to structure the stator and rotor (which is solid-state, not rotating).

Im «Summary» auf S. 3 steht sogar u.a. ... design which **eliminates reverse torque...**, d.h. das **Gegendrehmoment wird sogar (komplett) eliminiert!**

In Punkt 1 des Summarys **heisst es sogar** u.a.: ... **true power booster** ... in which a **portion of the output is fed back to** the utility **input**

block. This sets up a **self-sustaining loop** ... such that the system takes **no net power from the utility supply**.

In der weiteren Beschreibung auf S. 4 steht u.a.: ... (non moving) **rotor hookup** of the oscillating modulator are **connected with a plurality of capacitors** ... stabilizing and **doubling the output power**

... This **additional energy originates from** the pulsed alignment and the realignment of **the magntic domains of the steel**. **The unit power is over twice the power input** ; the voltage is unchanged but the **circuit amperage is more than doubled**.

This phenomenon occurs because **the circular interacting magnetic field lowers the impedance** of the stator coils, thereby **increased amperage occurs from the collapsing magnetic field** without an increase in voltage. **This is a heretofore unexpected phenomenon.**

Weiter steht auf S. 4/5 folgendes:

... Utilizing the 3-phase excitation AC power into the 3-phase winding of the motor stator to **spin the 4 pole magnetig field at 1800 rpm (virtually!)**. This excitation cycle generates power in the rotor core which powers the rotor capacitor load. The capacitor send rebound energy back into the stator windings thereby **picking up additional energy from the repated excitation of the magnetic domains** of the electric steel on both the stator and inner rotor.

The **current** flowing **through the rotor coils forms relatively weak magnetic poles** which alings the magnetic domains of the metal **to form powerful moving sequenced rotating magnetic poles** which **generates more power from the magnetic domains than is requires to align the fields**. Therefore, in the invention of the present disclosure, **the harvested energy from the moving magnetic fields** as the

domains are aligned allows more usable energy output than energy input for the system.

The solid state rotor of the present disclosure is virtually free of reverse torque due to five design changes when compared to the standard electric generators found in the prior art:

1. The rotor of the solid state system has no moving parts;
2. The rotor does not rotate in the stator cavity;
3. The magnetic poles rotate in proper frequency and sequence to generate the desired electric power output ;
4. The solid state rotor can be used to retrofit any standard generator, single-phase, two-phase or three-phase;
5. Rotors and stators can be radially laminated to improve power and efficiency ;

Weiter steht auf S. 7

1k W input power + 3 kW from the magnetic domains
= 4.0 kW output power

The above summary equation accounts for all of the significant energy of the system and the input and output energy is completely balanced.

... In accordance with an aspect, a **method is disclosed for removing reverse torque** from a rotary electric generator **that includes replacement of the conventional dipole** or multipole spinning rotor **with a unipole, dipole of multipole static solid-state rotor and/or stator** which creates distinct rotating magnetic poles...

S. 8

... The relative permeability of electrical steel compared to air is 4,000 max. μ / μ_0 .

S. 11

... Optionally, **the capacitors are arranged** across the leads of the stator and the rotor **that sufficient reactive power is generated** to maintain a stable voltage to push the energy generated to the electrical load...

S. 12

... Advantageously, the **reactive power** provided by the arrangement of the capacitors is **in the range of 5 Kvar to 10 Kvar**...

S. 13

... Optionally, the **magnetic domains are repeatedly aligned and relaxed** in a cyclic fashion, thereby **each cycle** the generator **generates four times more power** than it takes to excite the wires with the

input power. For example, **the magnetic poles** of both the stator and the rotor relax and **are excited twice the cycle**. **The unit magnify the power input up to four times more.**

Brief Description of the drawings

S. 16

... Embodiments of the present disclosure **provide systems and methods** for a **generator design virtually free of reverse torque** due to five design changes when compared to a conventional rotary generator.

... It allows the **magnetic poles** of the rotor and stator **to be rotated at any speed without back EMF or reverse torque** because the **rotor does not spin, only the magnetic poles spin...**

S. 17

... Since the rotor and stator is stationary **there is no energy consuming interaction** between the induced magnetic poles formed in the stator piece **when the generator is connected to an electric load, nor does the generator require energy to spin a rotor** at a proper frequency...

... **Removal of the reverse torques allows** an AC or DC generator to operate **with 400% - 500% increased efficiency** by this design change alone. The removal of reverse torque **may be due to geometric isolation or solid-state technology...**

S. 17/18

...It will be evident from the present disclosure that **the weak excitatory field plus the powerful field of the aligned magnetic domains is the source of the energy of the system...**

S. 19

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating an end view projection of an oscillating modulator in-line power generator phase converter laminate 1 with three of the phase winding coils 2; 3; and 4 in place consistent with embodiments of the present disclosure. In the case of a rotary generator in

common use today at operating speed the rotor exerts a flywheel effect to stabilize the voltage and enhance the power output by generating real power and reactive power. The reactive power stabilizes the voltage. In the case of the present disclosure the modulator 1 serves the function of the rotor/flywheel effect. The modulator coil is constructed by pressing laminates of the present Figure which may be made up of 0.34mm (but not limited to 0.34mm) of electrical steel under the appropriate pressure. While under the appropriate pressure, fastening members such as torque

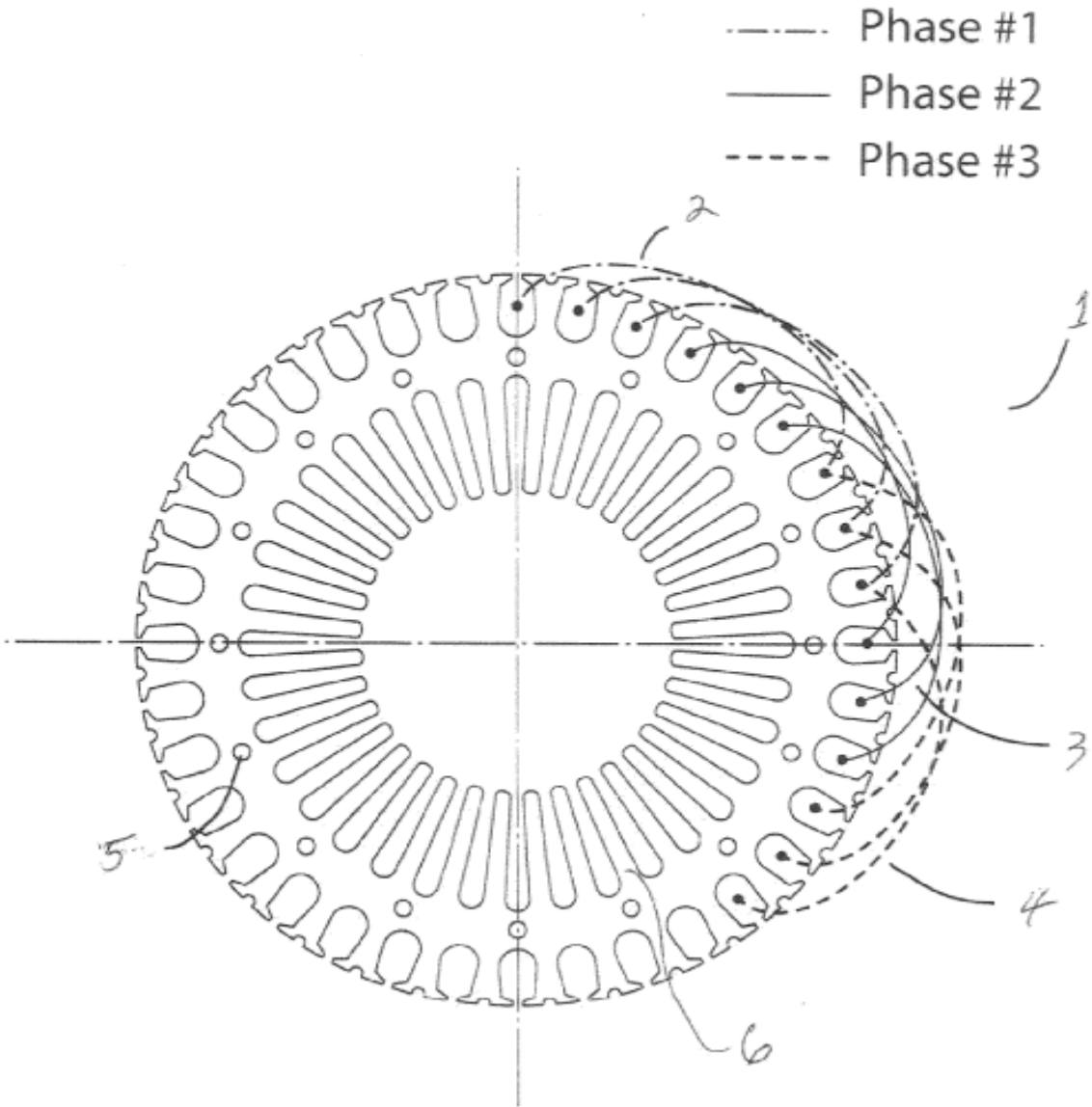
Torque bolts = Drehmoment-Bolzen, verhindern, dass sich der Rotor drehen kann!

bolts may be applied through retention holes 5. After insulating the modulator laminate 1, the slot coils 2; 3; 4 are laid in place. The slot coils 2; 3; 4 may be made of #18 AWG insulated copper magnet wire, but not limited to #18 AWG insulated copper magnet wire. In the exemplary embodiment there are 12 coil groups which are wound 5 in hand and 9 turns with a span of 1 – 7 in 36 slots, but not limited to 12 groups of coils, 5 in hand, 9 turns and a span of 1 – 7 in 36 slots. The hookup is in a 4-pole “high wye” stator hookup but may be “low wye” or delta.

Fig. 1

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12 **handgewickelte** Spulengruppen mit 9 Windungen und einer Spanne von 1-7 in 36 Nuten. Hinweis: Die Nuten befinden sich aussen an den zusammengepressten Elektroblechen. Der Anschluss erfolgt in einem vierpoligen High-Stern-Anschluss, es kann jedoch auch ein Low-Stern- oder Delta-Anschluss sein.

Variable capacitor loads are connected across L1 – L2, L2 – L3, and L1 – L3. Capacitors of variable loads are also across L1 – Neutral, L2 – Neutral and L3 – Neutral. The coil winding and labelled leads are illustrated in **FIG. 2**. Specifically, a span of 1-7 is illustrated as the exemplary embodiment.

Es werden **auch Kondensatoren zwischen den Spulen und zwischen den Spulen und den Neutral-Leiter** angeschlossen. Die Spulenwindungen und Durchnummerierung ist aus Abb. 2 zu sehen.

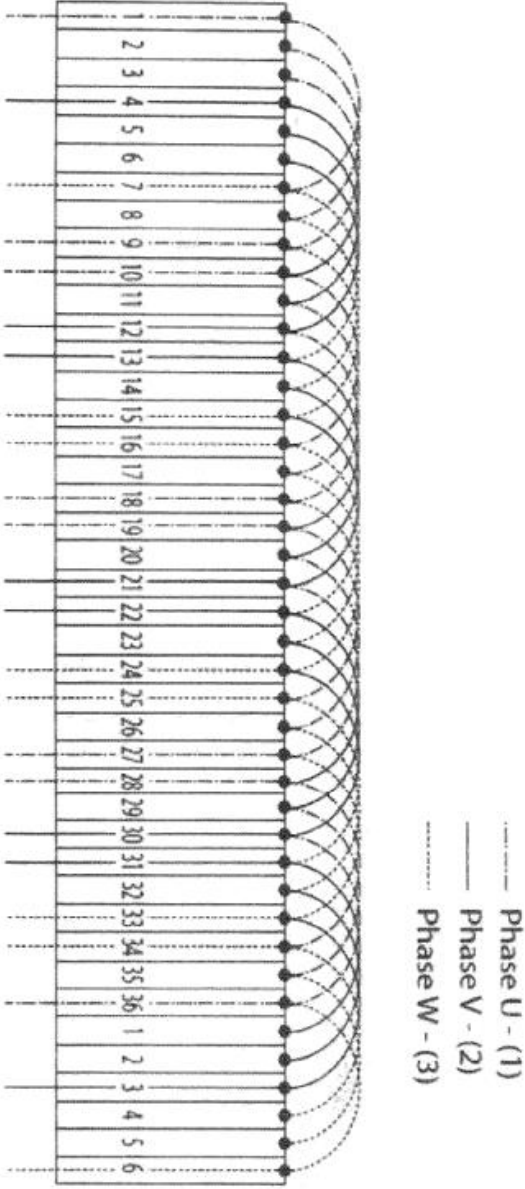


Figure 2

In Abb. 3-6 werden **Beispiel-Illustrationen** einer Anordnung des Oszillator-Modulators gezeigt.

FIGs. 3-6 provide illustrations of an assembly of the oscillator modulator 1. In particular, **FIG. 3** is an illustration of the stator of the oscillating modulator in-line power generator phase converter 8, fully wound with coils 9 and hooked up as a 4-pole 1800 rpm 3-phase 60Hz electric motor/generator. **FIG. 4** is an illustration of a modulator in-line power generator phase converter rotor 13, which slides in to a stator 7. The modulator rotor 13 is fastened in place on both ends by retaining bar 15 illustrated in **FIG. 5**, which also provides a side view of the rotor 14. The retention holes 16 in **FIG. 5** are configured to receive fastening members 10 illustrated in **FIG. 3**. In the exemplary embodiment, capacitors 17, 18 and 19 illustrated in **FIGs. 5 and 6** are attached across L1 – L2, L2 – L3 and (L1 – L3 as well as L1 – Neutral, L2 – Neutral and L3 – Neutral (not shown) but not limited to this arrangement.

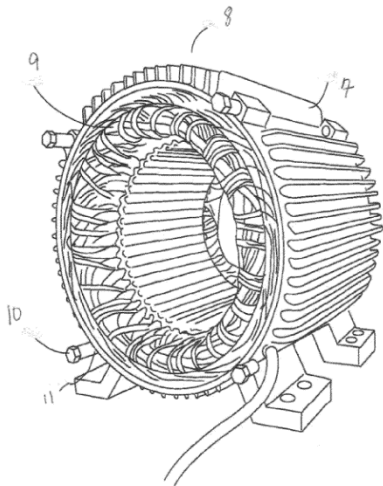


Fig. 3

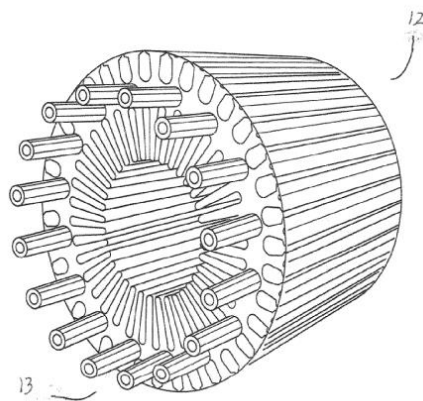


Fig. 4

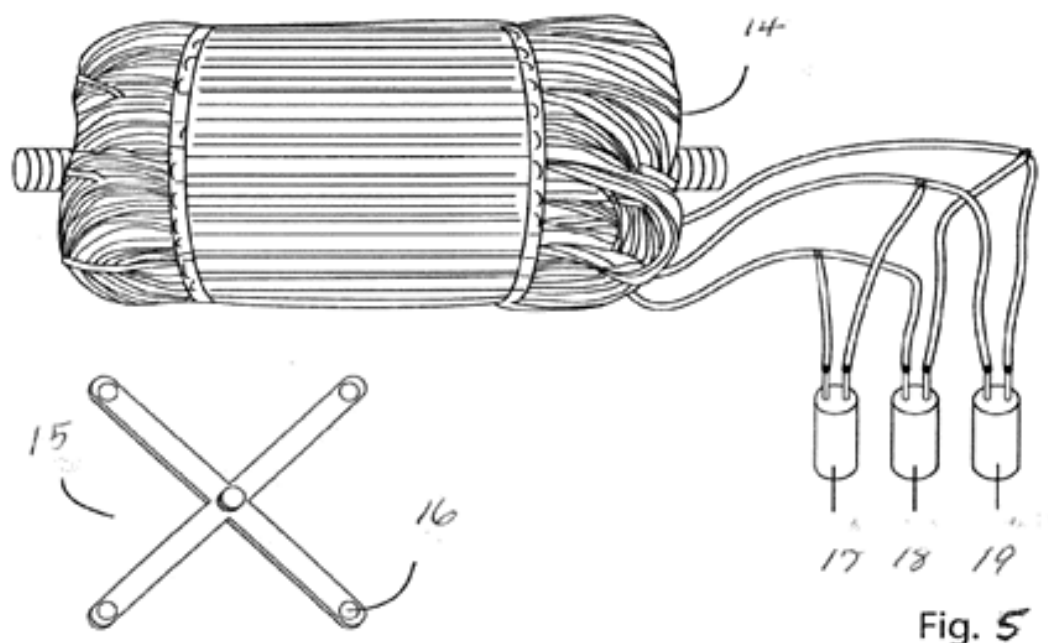


Fig. 5

same terminal block as the input power. The input power excites the stator iron with spinning magnetic poles which in turn excites the inner rotor and induces spinning magnetic poles in the inner rotor iron which generates volts and amps in the rotor windings. The current flows into the capacitors as in FIG 5, 17 and 19. The capacitors feed back into the rotor coils which increase the magnetic flux in the rotor iron which further excites the stator coils and iron thereby increasing the output to an electric load. Each cycle of the magnetic poles of both the stator and rotor collapse and are excited again twice per cycle. The magnetic domains are repeatedly aligned and relaxed, thereby each cycle the unit pumps out four times more power than it takes to excite the coils with the input power. This mechanism allows the unit to magnify the power input up to four times more output than input. The capacitor arrangement across the leads the stator (FIG 6 22a, 23a and 24a) and rotor are of such power and arrangement to result in generation of sufficient reactive power to maintain a stable voltage to push the power to the load. The reactive power is ideally in the range of 5 Kvar to 10 Kvar but not limited to 5 Kvar to 10 Kvar.

Hier ist klar beschrieben, dass die **magnetischen Domänen periodisch ausgerichtet und dann wieder pro Zyklus kollabieren**. Dies bedeutet, dass die jeweils die ganze Hysteresekurve durchfahren wird. Dabei zeigt sich, dass **bei diesem Prozess die 4-fache elektrische Energie/Leistung am Ausgang erscheint**, als zur Erregung der Elektrobleche erforderlich ist.

Genau diesen Effekt hatte bereits Dr. Wolfgang Volkrodt (Siemen-Ingenieur) in den 70er Jahren des letzten Jahrhunderts entdeckt und in seiner (sehr lesenswerten!!!) Patentanmeldung zur Energiegewinnung mittels Impulsmagnetisierung entdeckt, siehe:
<http://www.borderlands.de/Links/EnergyConverter.pdf>

Er schreibt dort u.a.: ... Die Erfindung verwertet den seit mehreren Jahrzehnten bekannten, aber energietechnisch bisher nicht genutzten **Sachverhalt, dass die in magnetischen Werkstoffen speicherbare Energie erheblich grösser ist als der notwendige Energiebedarf beim Auf- oder Ummagnetisieren, um vorbenannten Speichervorgang auszulösen.**

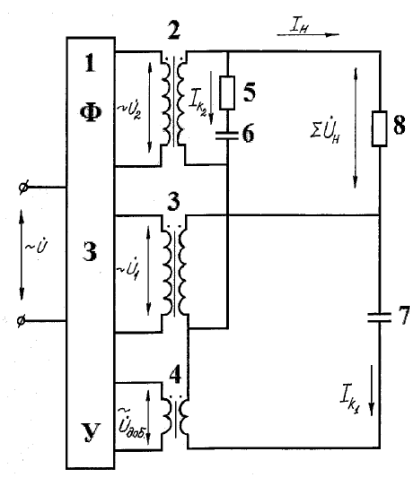
Weiter heisst es: ... Die dem Hyperraum entnommene Energie wird in gleicher Menge, letztendlich in Wärmestrahlung gewandelt, an den Hyperraum zurückgegeben. - Das Entropiegesetz, das für Energiewandlungs-Kreisprozesse das Vorhandensein zweier Speicher voraussetzt, wird eingehalten. Der erste, vermutlich für uns Menschen unerschöpfliche Speicher ist der Hyperraum, der zweite Speicher und zugleich Wandler in herkömmliche Energieformen ein Magnetkern....

... Aufgabe vorliegender Erfindung ist die Verwertung der in einem Magnetkern zwischengespeicherten Energie für technische Zwecke durch Wandlung in Elektroenergie oder mechanische Arbeit. **Die Impulsmagnetisierung ist hierbei im übertragenen Sinn als eine Art Ventilsteuerung zwischen dem äusseren Hyperraumenergiespeicher und dem Magnetkernzwischenpeicher zu verstehen...**

Zurück zur Erfindung von Dr. Robert Holcomb. Er verwendet normale 60-Hz- (oder 50 Hz-) Ströme, wobei zur **Magnetisierung** der Elektrobleche vergleichsweise **niedrige Ströme benötigt** werden und - ähnlich wie gemäss der Erkenntnis von Dr. W. Volkrodt - **zusätzliche magnetische Energie aus dem Quantenfeld** (dieser nannte dies "Hyperfeld") **in die magnetischen Domänen eingebracht wird.** **Praktisch steht dann nach dem Kollaps des Feldes** (Entmagnetisierung) **die 4-fache Energie, d.h. dann der 4-fache Strom, zur Verfügung.**

In Bild 6 wird gezeigt, wie die Kondensatoren jeweils an die Wicklungsenden der einzelnen Phasen angeschlossen werden.

Das Prinzip, an die Wicklungen der Ausgangsseite (Sekundär-Seite) Kondensatoren anzuschliessen, hat auch der russische Erfinder **Arkadi Anatollevich Stepanov bei seinem Resonanz-Energieverstärker auf Trafo-Basis realisiert, siehe:**



Stepanov spricht von einer Verstärkung der Scheinleistung (durch die angeschlossenen Kapazitäten) und gleichzeitig von einer Umwandlung von einem Teil der Scheinleistung in Wirkleistung. **Mit seinem Prinzip erreicht er Verstärkungsfaktoren von 3:1 bis 8:1.**

Vermutlich wird auch bei diesem Resonanztransformator letztlich Energie aus dem Quantenfeld über die magnetischen Spins

der Elektronen im Elektroblech eingekoppelt.

Patentanmeldung:

<http://www.borderlands.de/Links/WO2013039415A1>

Weitere Infos zum Leistungsverstärker der Firma STEHO:

<http://www.borderlands.de/Links/LV-STEHO.pdf>

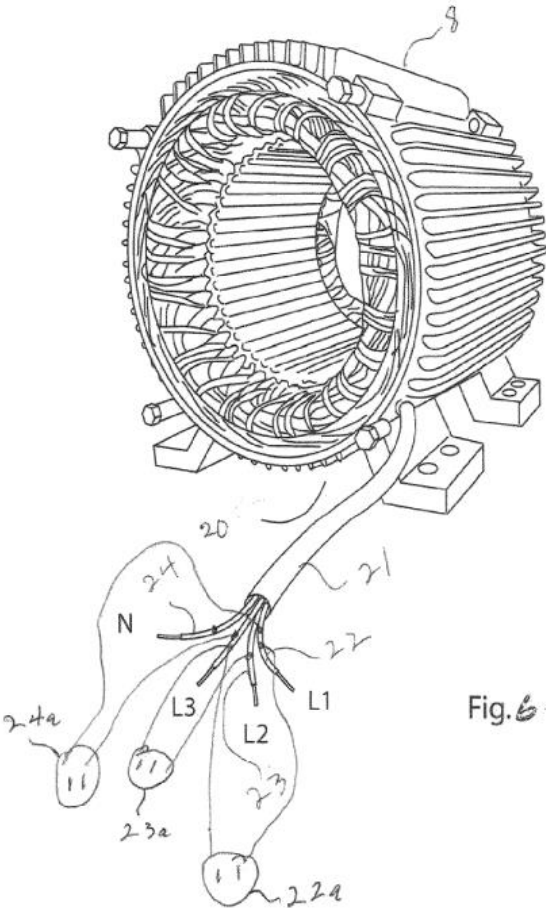
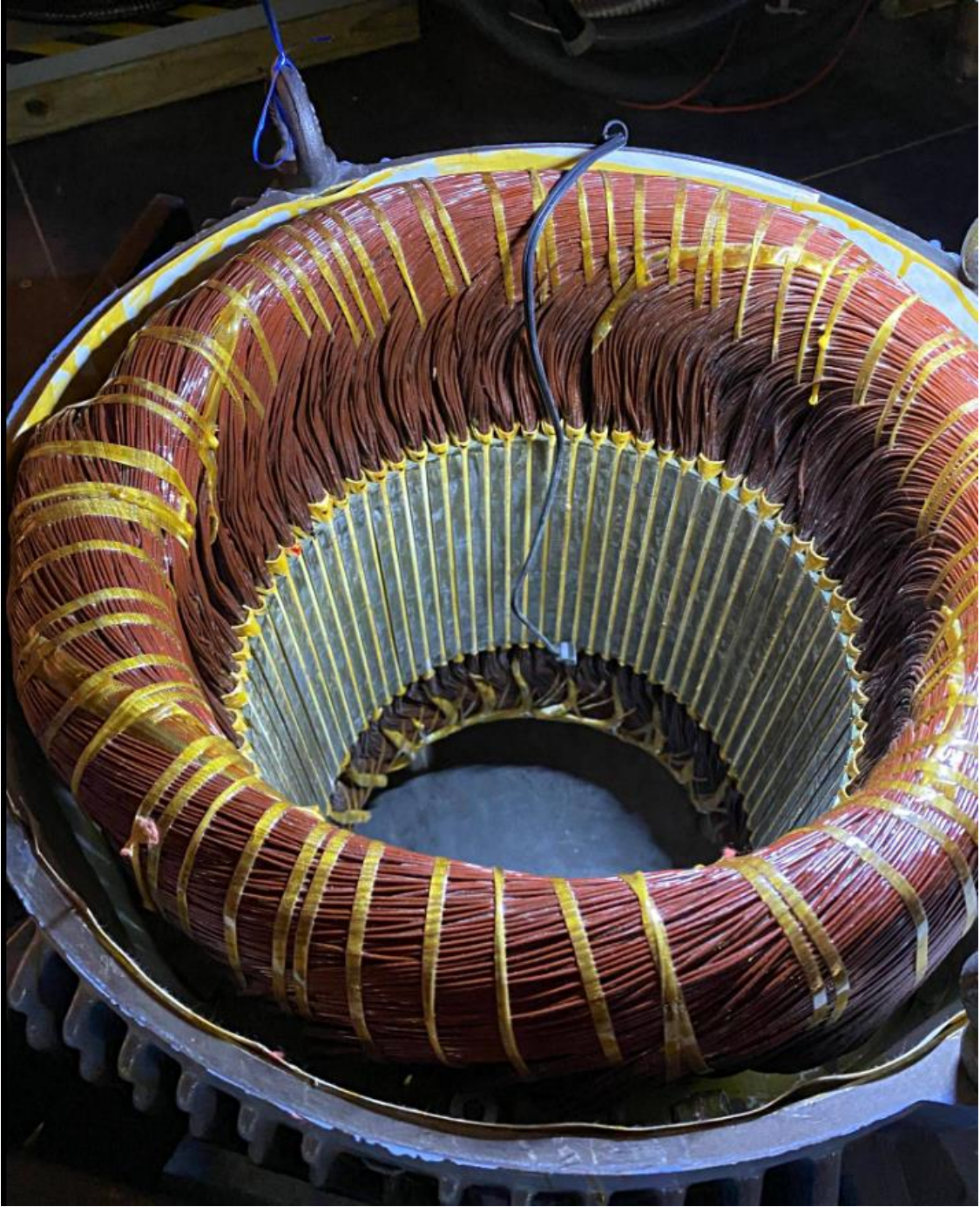


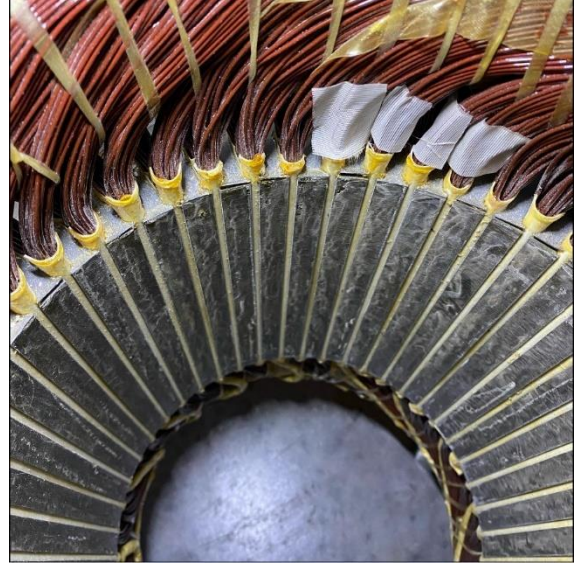
Fig. 6

More pictures from the lab

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=167260499199717&set=pb.100077568384360.-2207520000>









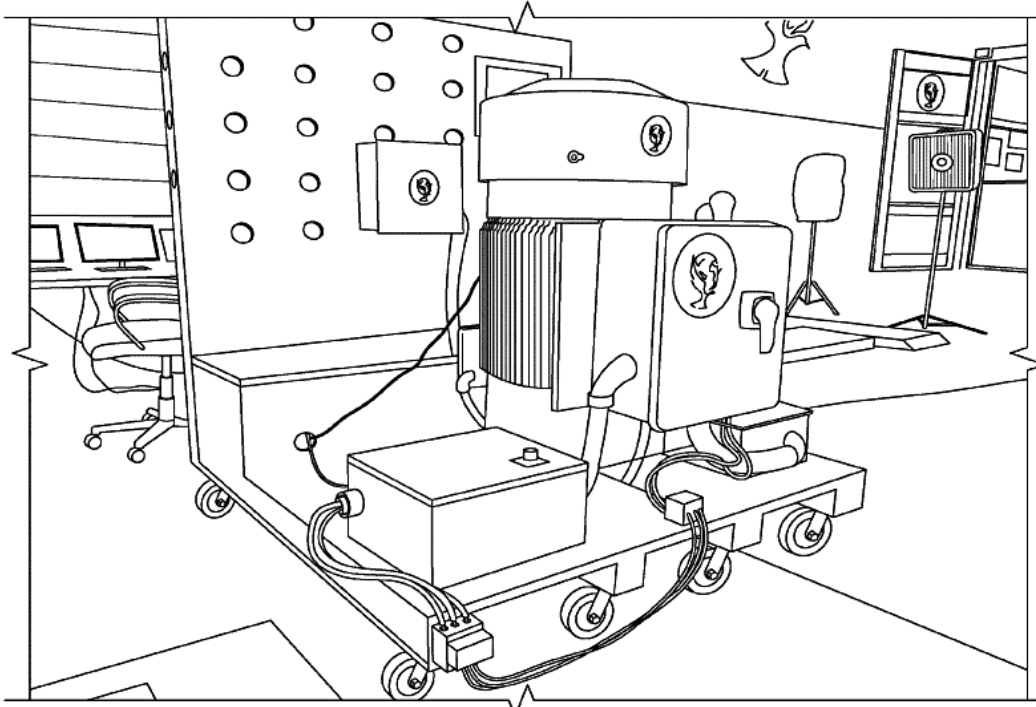


FIG. 7

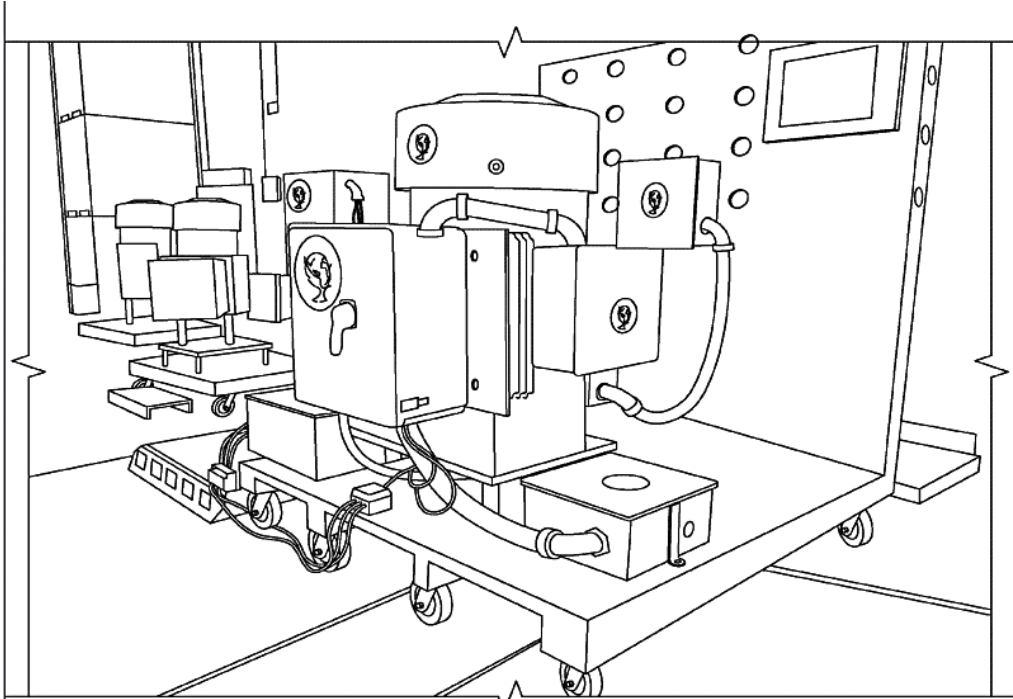


FIG. 8

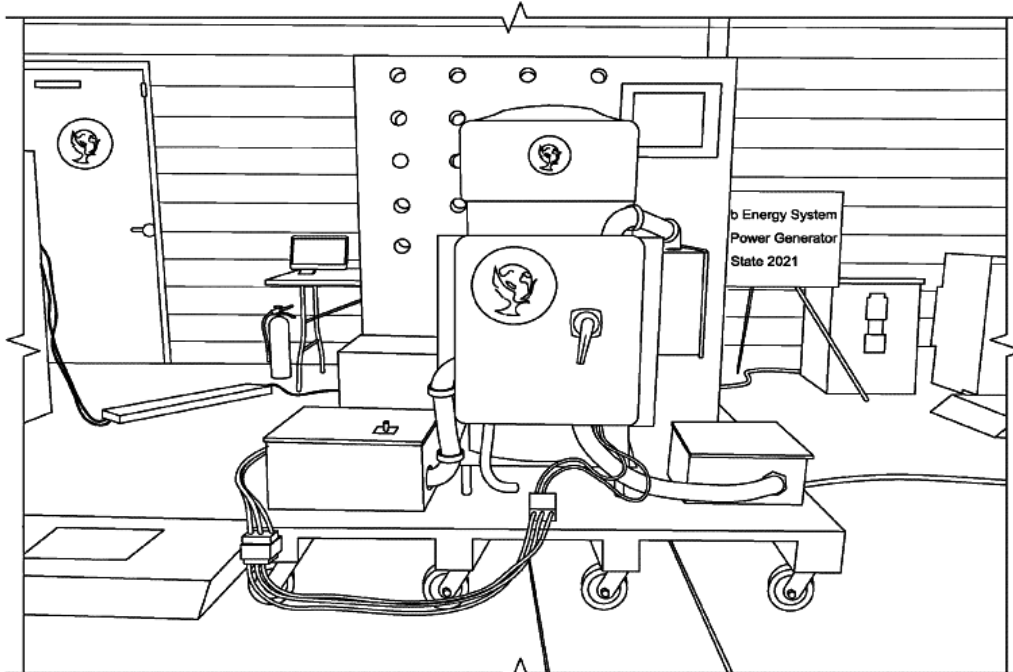


FIG. 9

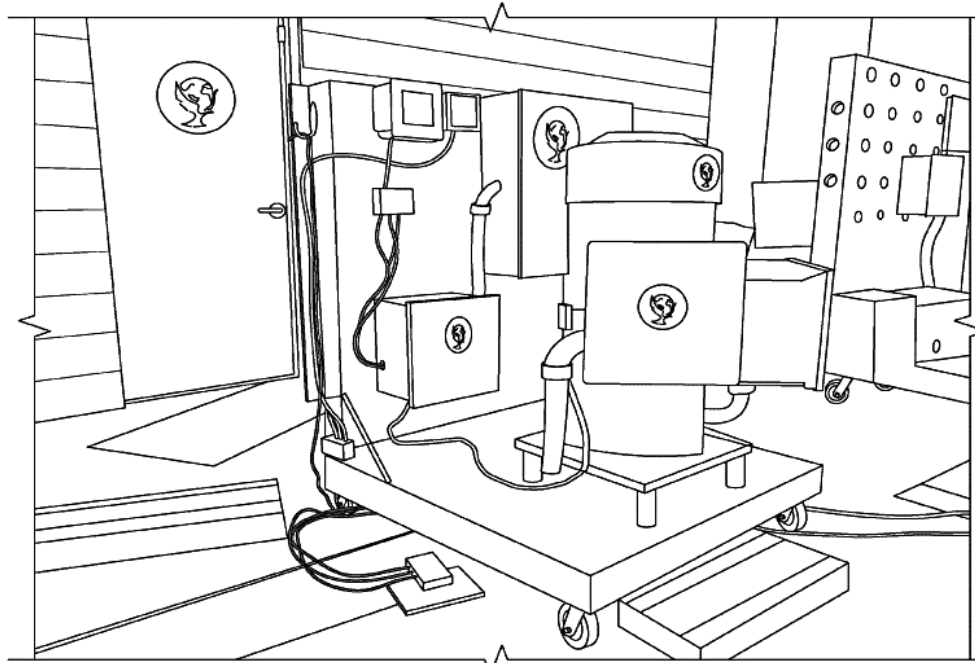


FIG. 10

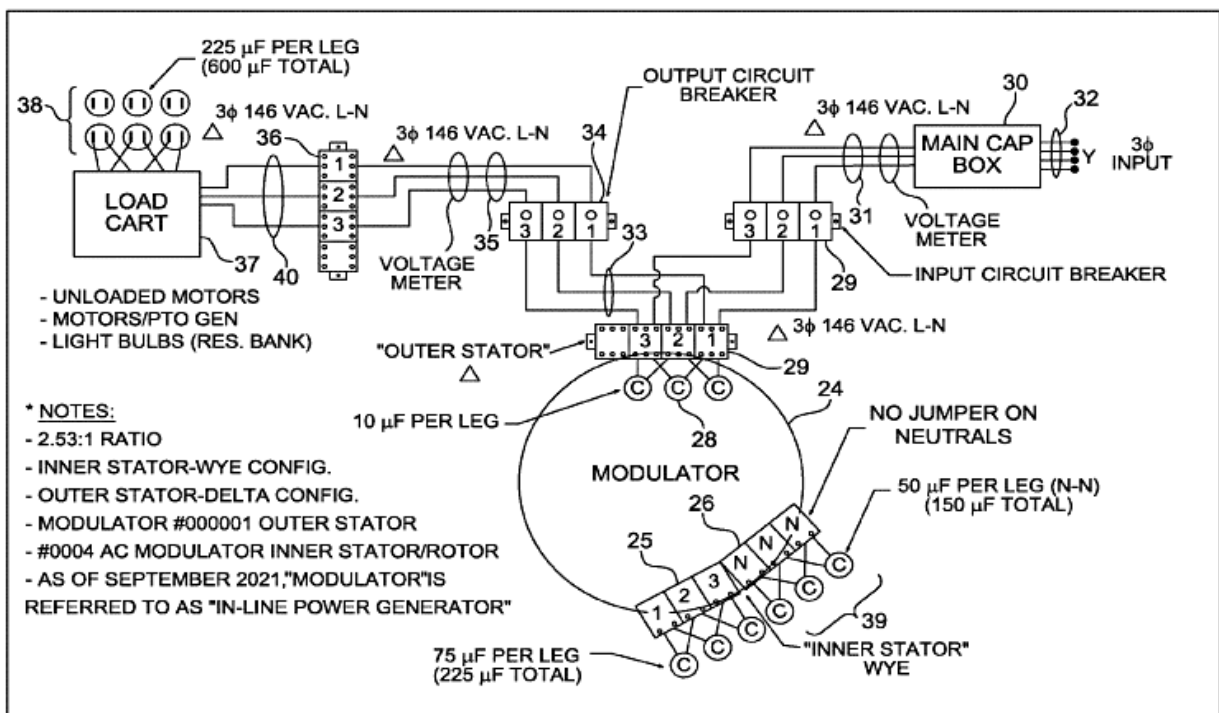


FIG. 11

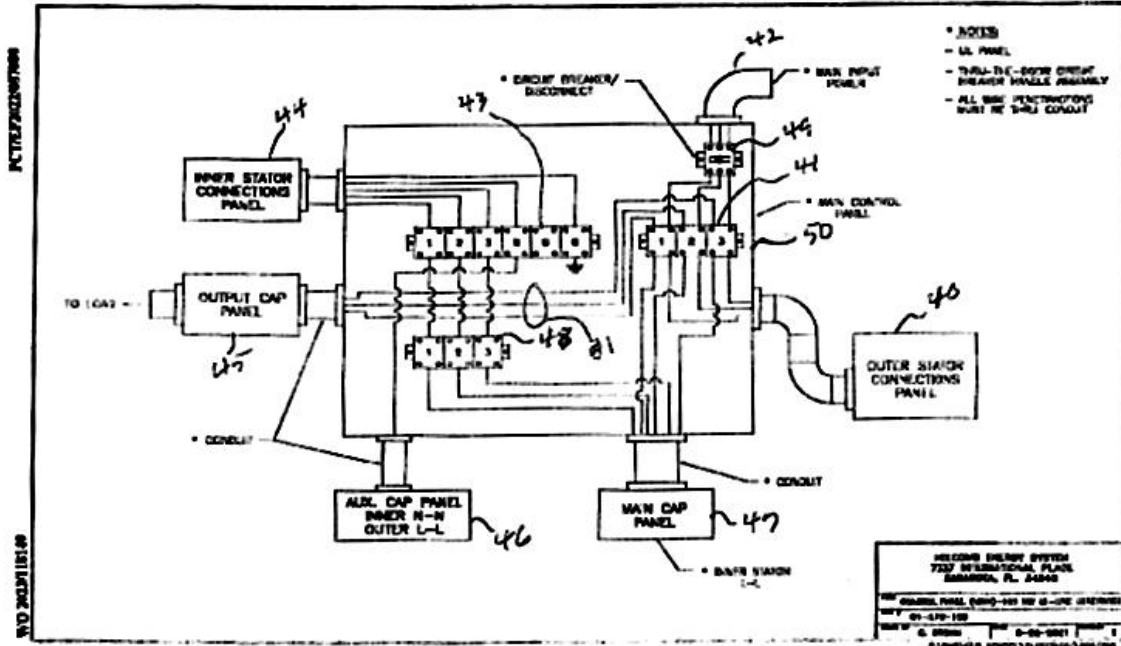


FIG. 12

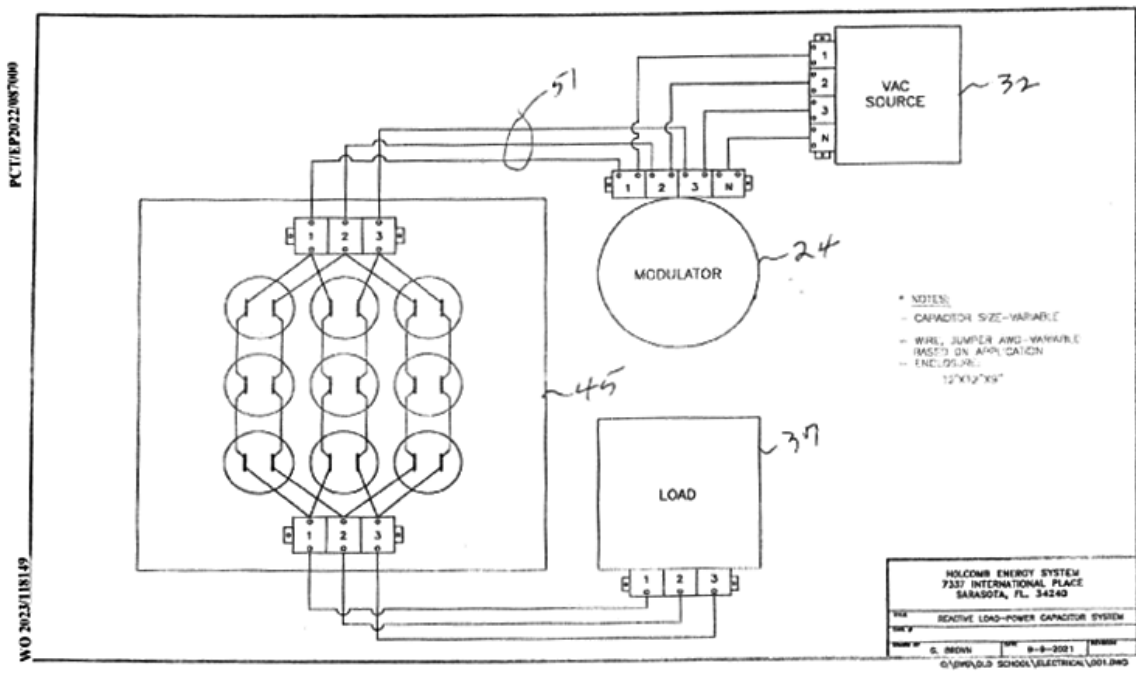
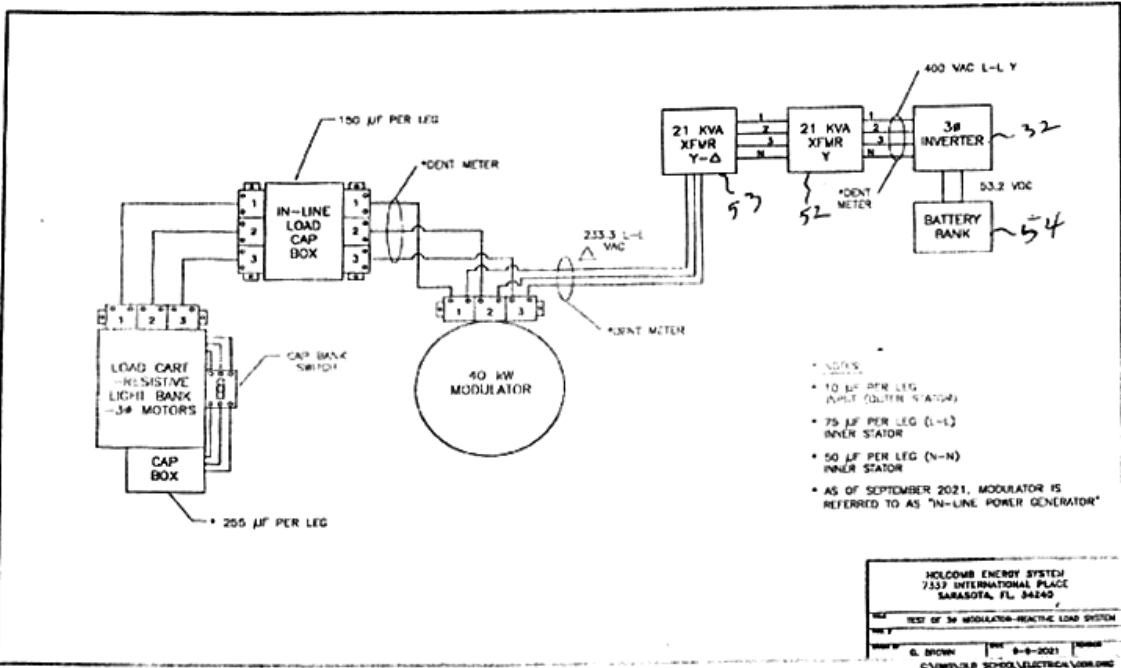


FIG. 13

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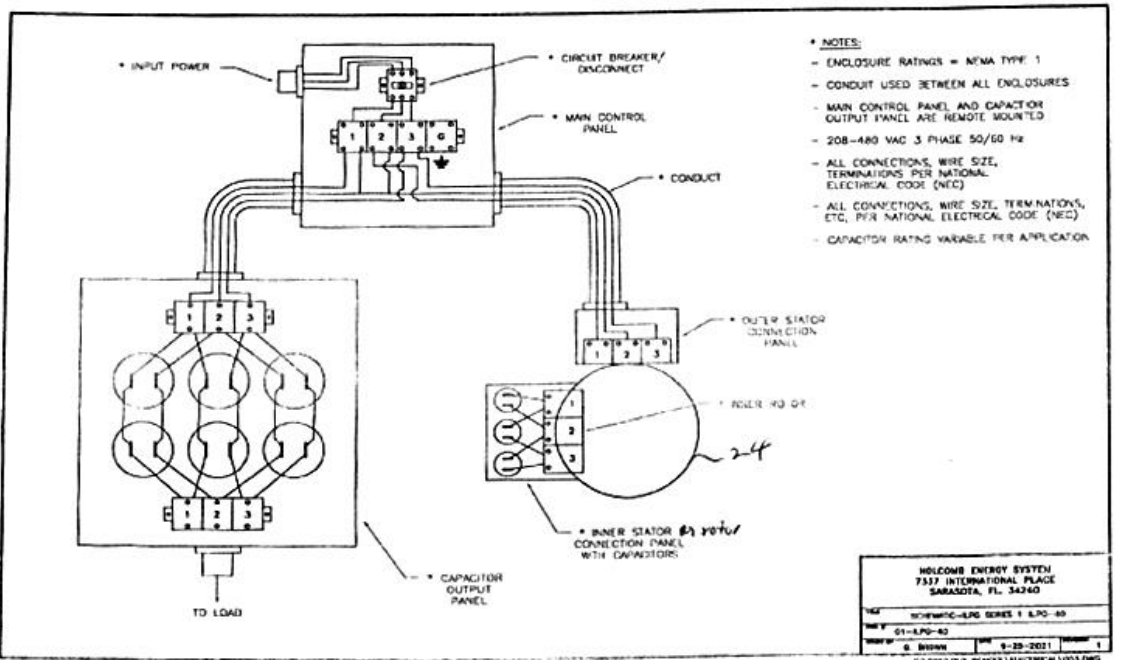


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FIG. 14

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FIG. 15

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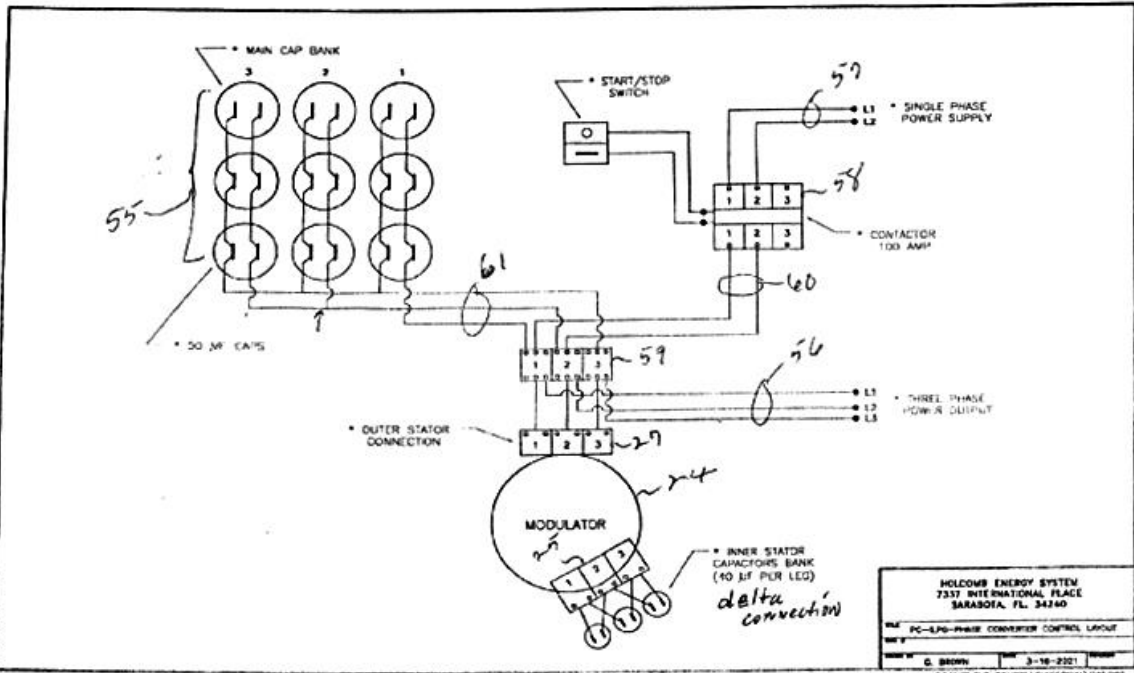


FIG. 16

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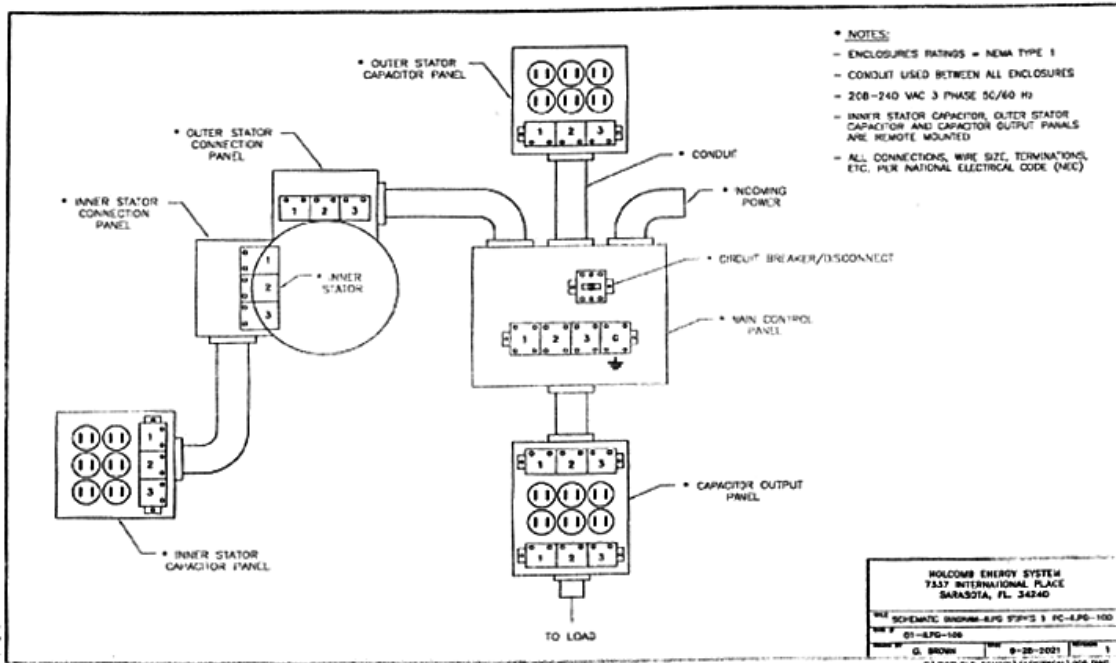


FIG. 17

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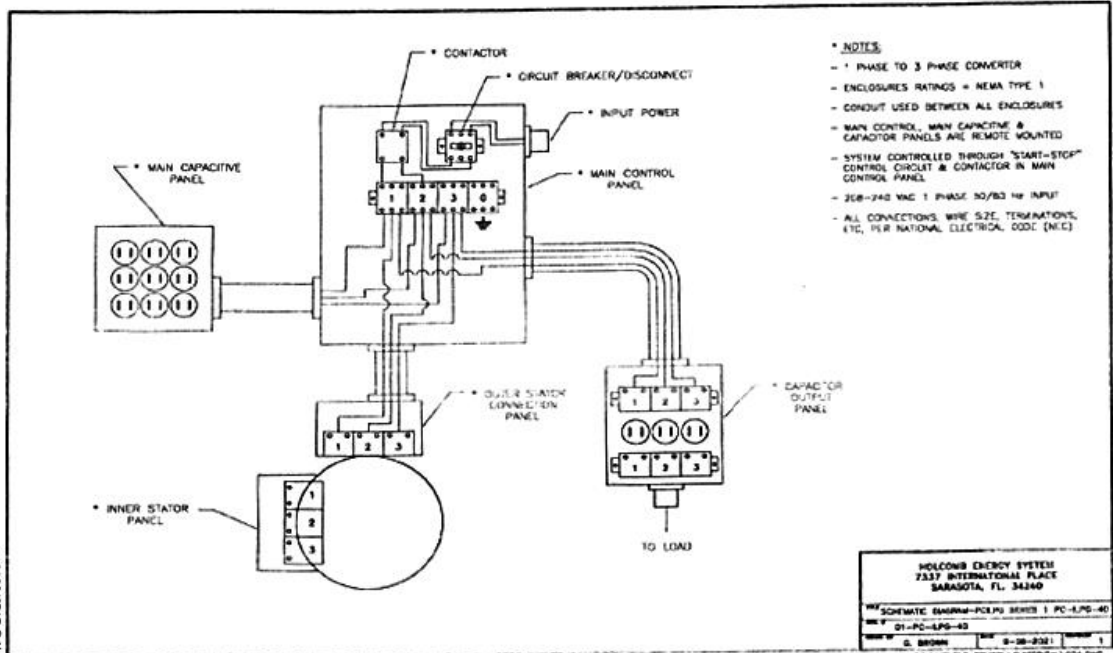


FIG. 18

BUILDING POWER TEST RUN - PC-ICPG-40

* with Regen Loop

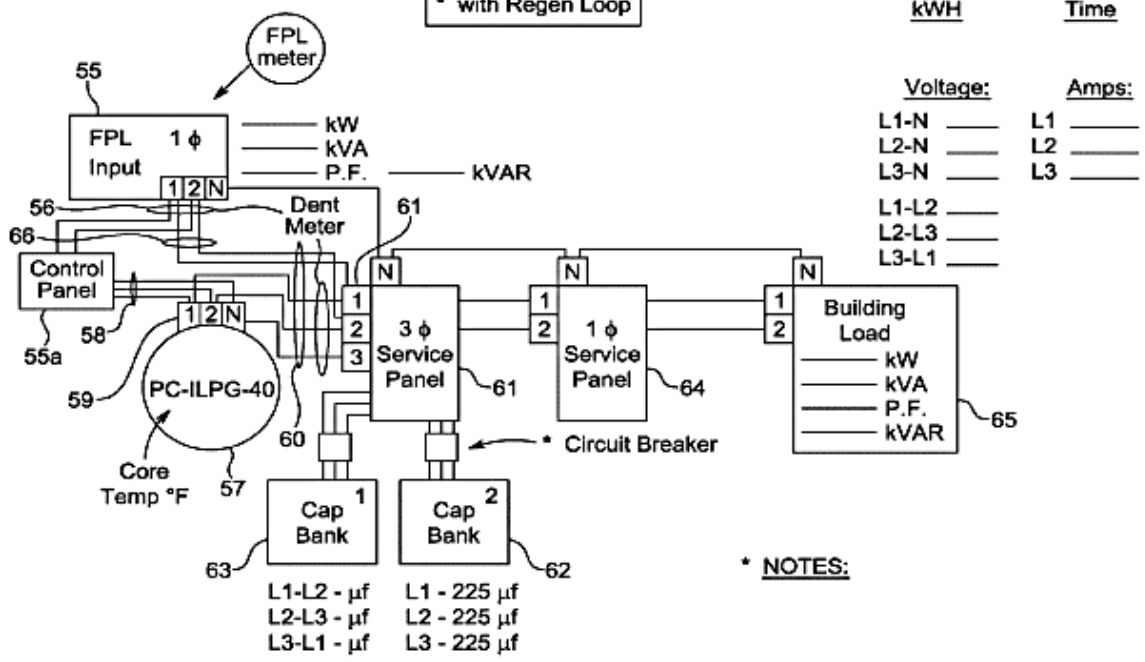


FIG. 19