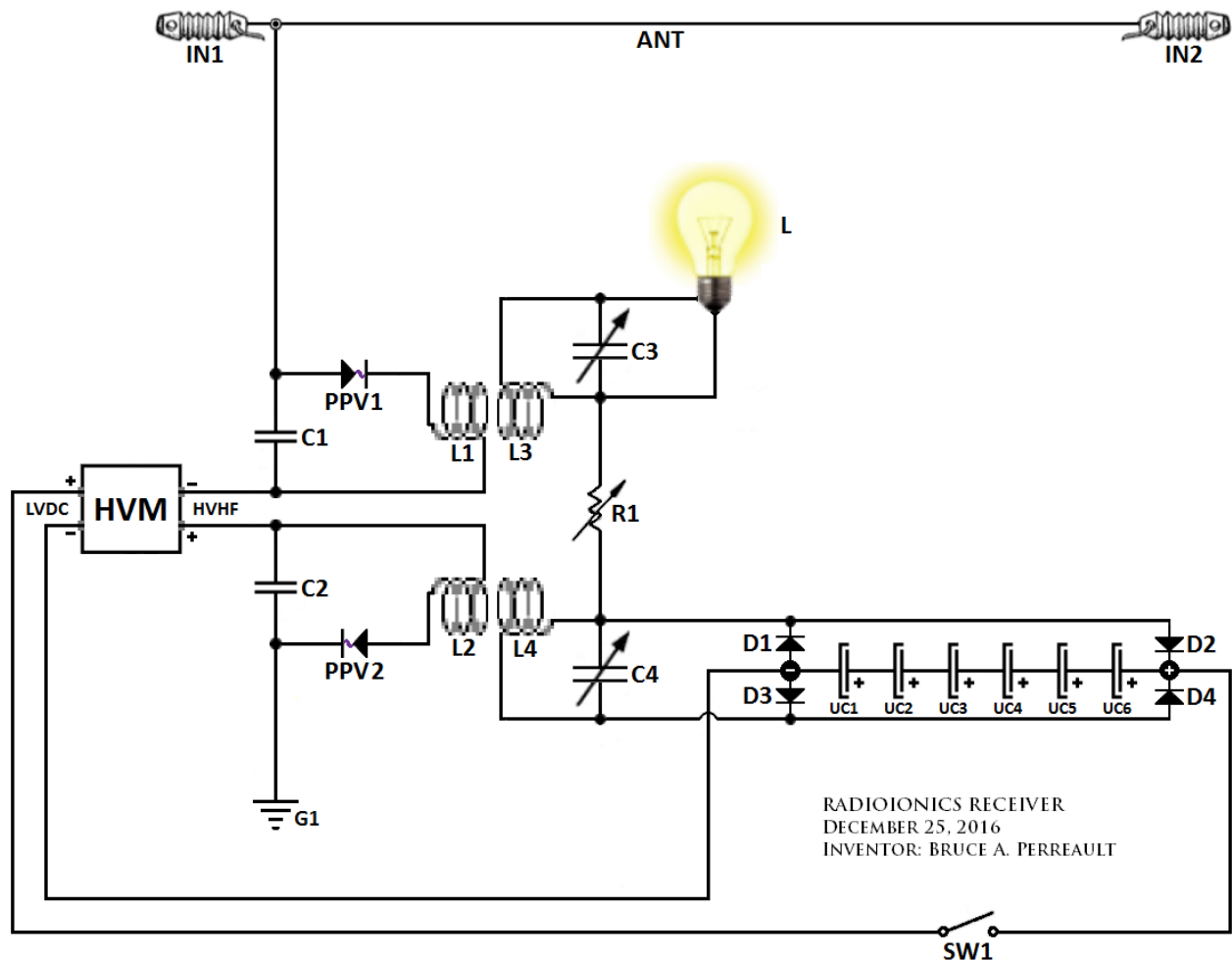


RADIOIONIC ENERGY RECEIVER BUILD v7.0.0



Fundamental Description

The earth floats in a sea of ions that are forever present in its atmosphere. They are mostly generated when ultraviolet light coming from the Sun is absorbed in the ionosphere which surrounds our planet. To capture these ions an opposite polarity must be applied to one lead of an electrical capacitor. The electrostatic potential difference (high voltage) which is stored between the capacitor plates must be transformed into a suitable form of electricity because our electrical appliances aren't designed to function on this form of energy. They cannot be powered with raw ions. They require electromagnetic energy to function. No means were known, until now, to directly or to indirectly convert ionic charge (electrostatic) energy into electromagnetic energy (electricity).

Similar to the reception of radio waves, a properly tuned radioionic energy receiver can be tuned into resonance by the right arrangement of inductance and capacities. The components respond to the particular wave frequency “oscillations” of energy from the Planet. An ion valve dams the charge coming from the antenna and charges a bank of capacitors. The high voltage charge thus obtained can be stepped down into useful electrical power utilizing conventional electrical circuits.

The radioionic valve converter generates only a minute amount of waste heat and it can be built into a compact and light weight system. It offers a huge advantage of power to weight ratio, than all other energy sources, to the best of my knowledge. A conventional electrical generator must have mechanical power applied to it to make its rotor revolve while my radioionic generator sits perfectly still, requiring only an antenna to pick up the energy from its surroundings. There is an unlimited source of electricity that surrounds our entire planet that can be efficiently harnessed using radioionic valve converters.

I am not claiming any new laws of physics as having been discovered. I am simply expanding on what is presently known. What I do claim is that my method to convert the energy that is contained in the Earth’s atmosphere is unique. Electrical power “generation” is accomplished through the utilization of the oscillating ions. It is my objective to offer to the common person an affordable radioionic energy receiver which generates useful electrical power from the plentiful supply of planetary ions. The ever present quantity of “free” ions that are stored in the air and in the ground are diverted to flow through a new and improved ion valve, which doesn’t require any exotic materials. The radioionic valve functions as a cold cathode corona mixing component which generates radioionic electrical power, using only the energy taken from the planet.

The antenna of a radioionic receiver draws in energy from the plentiful supply of ambient ions, which are generated from the ionizing ultraviolet solar radiation. The radioionic generator doesn’t require the direct exposure of the Sun to maintain ionization as it operates during the night hours. Cosmic rays, terrestrial thunderstorms and man-made electrical noise sources contribute only a small amount to the ionization process.

Circuit Key

The energy that builds up in the capacitors (**C1, C2**) exist between their anode and cathode inter electrode gaps of the Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPV1, PPV2**) literally over reaches their gaps. Just like a pendulum which swings past its neutral point when given a push by the hand. After the first rush of current passes in one direction, a reversal of the cycle occurs and then a second rush in the opposite direction occurs. This operation is repeated many thousands of times per second. The discharge gradually dies down as all the energy is either completely radiated, used up in heating or in performing work. The oscillations cease once the potential across the capacitors has been reduced, and can no longer sustain a plasma field within the Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPV1, PPV2**). The capacitors (**C1, C2**) and inductors (**L1, L2**) constitute tank circuits which are charged with the high tension ions that exist between the earth and its

soil, where a highly energetic plasma field exists within the Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPV1, PPV2**). The Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPV1, PPV2**) act as a high speed switches which disrupt the field causing it to pulsate at an extreme rate of frequency. The Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPV1, PPV2**) discharge through a succession of crashing sparks. Capacitors (**C1, C2**) can immediately take a fresh charge from the antenna (**ANT**) that is a supply of **electropositive ions**, which in turn generates the plasma field within the Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPV1, PPV2**), and the entire cycle of operations is repeated. The **250,000** high voltage multiplier (**HVM**) is driven by the voltage multiplier (**VM**) module. The voltage (**VM**) multiplier module obtains its power from the charged Ultra Capacitors (**UC1 – UC6**). The tank circuit inductors (**L1, L2**) and capacitors (**C1, C2**) are kept alive through the discharge of the Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPV1, PPV2**). It passes in an infinitesimal fraction of a second. It should also be understood that if the oscillating tank circuits have the correct impedance, reactance, and inductance, they will absorb energy from the antenna source of ions. With the correct conditions being met the tank oscillations can be kept alive by establishing resonance with the supply of planetary ions. The surge of radioionic high frequency waves is generated through the inductors (**L1, L2**) coil. The high frequency electrostatic oscillations (radioionic) waves produced are induced into inductors (**L3, L4**) transforming them into useful electromagnetic energy.

ANT – Bare copper wire, electrically isolated at least 5 feet height from the ground, optimally around 468 feet in horizontal length.

IN1, IN2 – Electrically non-conductive insulators.

G1 – Electrically conducting, earth ground rod.

L1, L2 – Inductor: 38 turns wound on a 8 inch PVC tube, with 30KV high voltage wire, 190 μ H resonant within the 500 kHz range.

L3, L4 – Inductor: 4 turns layered over L1, L2 inductors, with 1KV high voltage wire, 10.5 μ H resonant within the 500 KHz range.

PPV1, PPV2 – Perreault Plasma Valves: an open air improved, compact, open air valve, for efficiently generating high frequency, high power, electromagnetic oscillations with direct current. It consists of an **iron (Fe) cathode**, and **aluminum (AL) anode thermoelectric** dissimilar metal couple. This thermoelectric couple generates intense radioionic oscillations with high efficiency, consuming the least amount of current, so that the maximum amount of power can flow through the inductor (**L1, L2**), and capacitor (**C1, C2**) tank circuits to provide power to the load (**L**). A more efficient cathode, anode combination might be used. Check with a good thermoelectric series chart. Another good couple is **Iron (Fe)** and **lead (Pb)**. The choice made all depends on efficiency of the couple, material availability, cost, and the difficulty level working with the materials chosen. When you first start using a new Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) the output power of the receiver is low, every second you use it the better it performs. You will find that the longer it is used the more energy is obtained from the receiver. A new Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) will give only a fraction the power before it is conditioned.

The Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) generates an oscillating electromagnetic field with every ionized particle that impinges upon its thermoelectric cathode to anode couple. An avalanche of secondary ions is also emitted with every ion which impinges upon the cathode. When the positive and negative ions mix they neutralize each other, generating a surge of electromagnetic waves of electrical power. Simply stated, the radioionic receiver obtains natural energy from a common radio antenna. This unique valve conducts oscillating ionic energy and converts it into oscillating electromagnetic energy. The high frequency can be transformed into a more desirable voltage, using a step down transformer configuration. This high frequency electricity can be used to supply power to conventional incandescent light-bulbs which provides a highly efficient light source.

What is seen on a storage oscilloscope is the fact that radioionic spikes are dislodged high frequency random electromagnetic radiation that is generated at a very high voltage and pulsation rate. The radioionic frequency is so high that its oscillations are a product of all the inductances of the circuit which are ringing from the high frequency spikes. The more voltage, not current, that is applied across the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) the more power output will be obtained to power loads. To generate the radioionic oscillations efficiently you need only high voltage and no, or little, current. If too much current is supplied then the current will suppress these high frequency radioionic oscillations. So, basically your source of high voltage must have a very high, if not infinite, resistance and impedance from the positive air ions, as compared to the **electronegative** ground ions; the higher the potential difference that is supplied to the receiver the better. This means that your antenna must be placed at a high enough elevation to obtain useful electrical power. This limitation is addressed by utilizing a voltage multiplier (**VM**) module in combination with a high voltage multiplier (**HVM**) **250KV Walton – Cockcroft voltage multiplier**, truly amazing results are obtained!

To sum it all up; the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) converts the high potential **electropositive air ions** into a high frequency electric power. Tank circuit inductors (**L3, L4**) and capacitors (**C3, C4**) are used to step down the voltage that surges through inductors (**L1, L2**). The tank circuits convert the high voltage into a useful lower voltage. The electrical power that is generated to power electrical loads is high frequency. When this form of energy powers a light bulb, or fluorescent lamp an intense white light is produced. The light from a lamp that utilizes this form of electrical energy imparts an unusual glow to the light bulb. A light bulb displays a clear brilliancy without the associated haze that normally surrounds its filament when conventional 60 Hz electricity is used. Another added benefit of this high frequency electricity is that expensive and potentially hazardous fluorescent lamps that contain mercury can be replaced. The high frequency electricity can also be transmitted over hair size wires, minimizing the use of expensive wire. The wires that connect to the lamp will not generate heat as is normally expected, which is the case when using conventional electricity. It is surprising to see that when a lamp is electrically shorted with a piece of wire it still shines brightly! The high frequency electricity can be used directly to power lamps, or specially wound high frequency motors. When it is converted into 12 volts direct current, using a diode that responds well to the high frequency, it can charge a direct current storage component.

C1, C2 – Fixed capacitor: .001μF/20,000 volts.

C3, C4 – Variable air tuning capacitor: 250pF/1,500 volts.

PPV1, PPV2 – Perreault Plasma Valve: See description on page 3.

D1, D2, D3, D4 – Diodes: Four low voltage radio frequency, Shottky 1N5817, or equivalent. Converts radio frequency into a direct flow of useful low current, it is then stored in a bank of Ultra Capacitors (**UC1 – UC6**). An alternative method to store the electrical current that is received from the inductors (**L2, L3**) can also be used. The stored energy is used to power the high voltage module (**HVM**), which allows the radioionic energy receiver to be self sustaining.

R1 – Resistor: 500K ohm, variable non-inductive potentiometer.

HVM – High Voltage Module: 12 VDC; low voltage, direct current to 20,000 kV; high voltage, high frequency (**HVHF**) step up from 12 to 16 volts, 20-50 kHz, low current, variable output source.

VM – Voltage Multiplier 250,000 Volt: half-wave series Cockcroft–Walton multiplier (Greinacher multiplier), not shown.

L – High Frequency Load: The wires going to a light bulb don't get hot, only the bulb, or load (**L**) emits heat, this is because the electrical power is a high frequency, which can also be electrically shorted with a piece of wire and still provide power!

UC1, UC2, UC3, UC4, UC5, UC6 – Ultra Capacitor: 2.7 volt 500 Farad.

SW1 – Switch on/off.

Circuit Theory

1. The circuit shown draws into its elevated antenna (**ANT**) ambient ions that are stored in the air and in the soil of the planet. Positively charged air molecules (**+ions**) concentrate around the antenna (**ANT**) that is elevated in the air and is fed to an inductor (**L1**). Alternatively, a second ground can be used to replace the antenna (**ANT**), not shown.

2. The **aluminum (Al)** anode cylinder of the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) receives its positive charge from the positively charged antenna wire (**ANT**). Negatively charged ions are generated along the surface of its **iron (Fe)** cathode wire.

3. Negatively charged ions ground ions concentrate around an earthed grounding rod (**G1**) that is embedded in the earth's aerated soil. The cathode wire of the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) receives its negative charge from the negatively charged rod (**G1**). Negatively charged ions are generated on the surface of the valve corona wire of the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**).

4. The Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) neutralizes the positively charged ions on its **aluminum (Al)** anode cylinder with onrushing negatively charged ions that are emitted from its **iron (Fe)** cathode wire. It is here where the oppositely charged ions are electrically neutralized and are converted into useful electromagnetic energy through the inductances of (**L1, L2**).
5. The high voltage oscillating electromagnetic field of inductors (**L1, L2**) induces electrical current into inductors (**L3, L4**). Capacitors (**C3, C4**) are tuned to synchronize with its tank circuit components which consist of capacitors (**C3, C4**) and inductors (**L1, L2**).
6. Inductor (**L3, L4**) and variable air tuning 250pF 1,500 volt capacitors (**C3, C4**) function as electrical tank circuits. Capacitor (**C1, C2**) are charged with the ever present ambient ions which flow from the (**ANT**) to the ground (**G1**) supply of ions. The inductors (**L3, L4**) have lower number of turns compared to the antenna (**ANT**) and ground (**G**) receiving inductors (**L1, L2**). This has the effect of transforming the received high voltage ionic oscillations into a lower voltage, higher amperage, alternating electrical current of useful electrical power.
7. The alternating electrical current is then rectified with diodes **D1, D2, D3** and **D4**, which are low voltage, radio frequency, **Shottky 1N5817**, or equivalent diodes.
8. The rectified electrical power charges 2.7 volt 500 Farad (**UC1**), (**UC2**), (**UC3**), (**UC4**), (**UC5**), and (**UC6**) Ultra Capacitors, where they becomes a useful source of 12 – 16 volts of stored direct electrical power.
9. Balancing resistors, not shown in the circuit, for simplicity, are used to ensure that the Ultra Capacitors **UC1, UC2, UC3, UC4, UC5**, and **UC6** are equally charged to avoid damage to them. A 12 volt regulation circuit is also used to avoid damaging the Ultra Capacitors **UC1, UC2, UC3, UC4, UC5**, and **UC6**.
10. The low voltage, high frequency current at the load (**L**) can be used to power lamps, other high frequency motors, or inductive heating appliances. When it powers a light bulb, or fluorescent lamp, the light is pure white and it is extremely bright!
11. A **lightning arrester**, not shown in the diagram is added to protect the circuit for protection against lightening strikes. It is connected between the antenna (**ANT**) and earth ground (**G1**).

Operating Instructions

What makes the present method to obtain electrical power from the planetary ions practical is that extreme antenna is height is not required. It does this with the aid of a high voltage, low current, electronically generated source, shown as a high voltage module (**HVM**) and an optional voltage multiplier (**VM**), not shown. This high voltage electronic source is a replacement for the **Atomic Ion Valve**, which is diagrammatically shown and described in my Alpha Fusion Electrical Energy Valve; **U.S. Patent No. 7,800,285**. This low wattage source consumes only a fraction of what the radioionic energy circuit receives. The negative ions

generated by the electronic source draws into the receiver the oppositely charged electropositive atmospheric ions, or highest potential through mutual attraction. The positive ions that are generated by the electronic source draw into the receiver the oppositely charged planetary ions in its soil, or lowest potential through mutual attraction. The quantity of energy received depends on the potential difference of the electronic source. In the working device the electropositive atmospheric ions corresponds to the excess of electricity, which forms an invisible conductor around the channel of air around the antenna (**ANT**). Electrical power or electromagnetic energy is generated when the two electricities, electropositive and electronegative ions are combined in a type of mixing chamber, Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**). It has been known for a long time that the atmosphere always contains ions, which is electricity in its fluid state. When the weather is good the atmosphere usually holds electropositive ions and the soil through induction holds an electronegative charge of ions. It is also known that the amount of stored ions is greater at higher elevations.

The high voltage multiplier (**HVM**), and the tank circuits capacitors (**C1, C2**) and inductors (**L1, L2**) can be compared to a gasoline pump in an automotive vehicle. In the automotive vehicle gasoline fuel is pumped to its combustion engine, where it is transformed into mechanical power. In the radioionic power generator ion fuel is pumped to the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) it is transformed them into electrical power. The fuel pump in an automotive vehicle pumps gasoline (fuel source) to its combustion engine. The pump isn't the source of power. It merely feeds the combustion engine with gasoline and air where they react chemically. The resulting violent reaction generates intense heat which is converted into mechanical power.

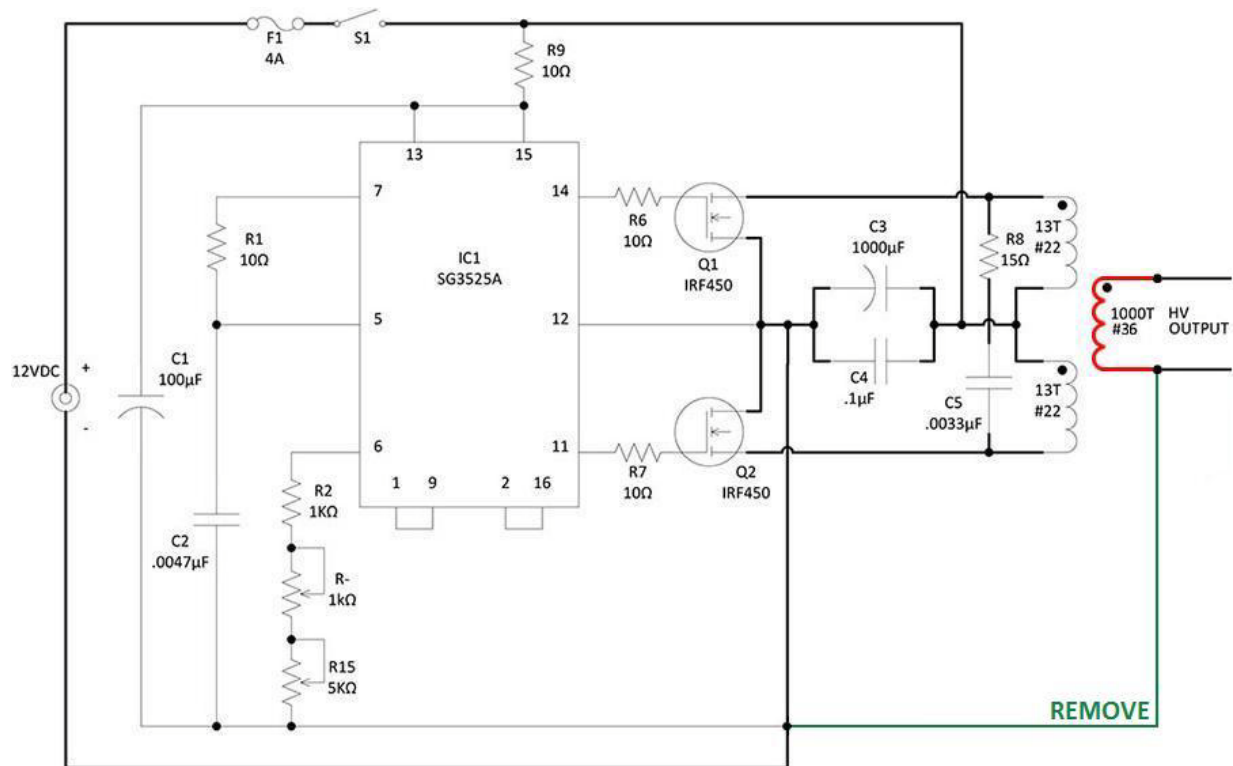
Variable capacitors (**C3, C4**) tune their respective tank circuits to synchronize with the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) pulsation rate. This maximizes circuit efficiency. Variable capacitor (**C3, C4**) converts the voltage spikes of the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**), which it generates, into undamped electromagnetic oscillations.

Variable 500k ohm resistor (**R1**) fine tunes the mirror circuit synchronicity.

The Ultra Capacitor bank (U1–U6) when fully discharged must be primed with an external **13** to **16** volt direct current energy source. Once the circuit is kick started into oscillation the priming battery is no longer required.

On/off switch (**S1**) is closed to supply power to the high voltage multiplier (**HVM**). The high voltage multiplier (**HVM**) ionizes the antenna (**ANT**) which has the effect of drawing in the ions from the surrounding air to it. The elevated antenna (**ANT**) ionization draws in the ions that are stored in the air indefinitely. A small amount of the generated energy output is recycled back to power the high voltage source that attracts and directs planetary ions into the radioionic energy receiver.

HIGH VOLTAGE MODULE (HVM) 1-20kV 20-50kHz 30W Adjustable Power Supply



ITEM #PVM12

Front panel adjustable output power supply, variable open circuit voltage of 1k-20kV with short circuit current of 20mA. Frequency is adjustable from 20k to 50kHz and is controlled from the front panel; voltage auto-adjusts to capacitive load & frequency. What you will find in practice is that as you are adjusting the frequency, the display will suddenly "come to life" and get very bright -- this is the peak harmonic resonance of the circuit. There may be other harmonics, but there will be one that is strongest, and you can then fine-adjust this power supply to your desired output.

This unit is built on a metal chassis with plastic cover. Size is 2.75 x 3.25 x 7.5" rectangular with a 12" output lead. The included 12V adapter operates from any wall power (100-240VAC), so both American and international customers can plug this into their wall outlets.

INPUT - 12VDC 3A (includes a 12V wall adapter)

OUTPUT - Variable 1k-20kV (auto-adjust)

FREQUENCY - Variable 20k-50kHz (direct adjust)

CURRENT - Reactance Limited to 20mA



[PVM12 Instructions](#)