

key words: QMogen, red-tagged, patent, teas, federal, black-ops,  
black budget, electricity, 125 kw

## A. Philadelphia Experiment Physicist's Self-Looped Ranch Power System

by Sterling D. Allan, Free Energy News  
Feb. 12, 2018

One of the Top 5 clean energy technologies I used to cover regularly was the "QMogen," as I called it. This entails a motor turning a generator that produces enough energy to power the motor while also producing plenty more for use.

On the surface, that sounds like the classic "impossible" self-looped scenario, but somehow this set-up enables a harvesting of energy from the environment, which is the true source of the power that shows up.

Well, today, here in prison, I talked to a fellow inmate who grew up on a ranch that was thus powered, <sup>for four decades, spanning</sup> from just after WWII until 1987 when it finally burned out.

I'll call him "Nick," because he doesn't want his real name used. He said his dad worked with Einstein on the Philadelphia Experiment. Nick told me how the system works and why. He also told me about how to build a "Tesla Tower," but not of the variety we're accustomed to hearing about. That one also is capable of powering a home — or several homes. He also told me how to build a simple anti-gravity craft.

②

In the next few days, I plan on telling you about all these, one at a time. Though I'm not in a position to test these out myself, I hope this information contributes to another piece of this puzzle that could eventually result in a full set of open source plans for propagating a complete open source system.

If FESwiki were still operational as a wiki site, it could be the home for that open sourcing. (Click here for an alternative home for this, providing plans, parts lists, scaled versions, replications, improvements, translations, etc...)

Nick said the Feds — black budget variety — have been using this [QMegea] for decades. The patent has been "red-tagged" so it (1) can't be accessed in any way [not including hacker capabilities]; (2) can't be patented; (3) would be "difficult to commercialize." But from what I understand, all the parts are attainable, and assembly would be doable for the typical do-it-yourselfer.

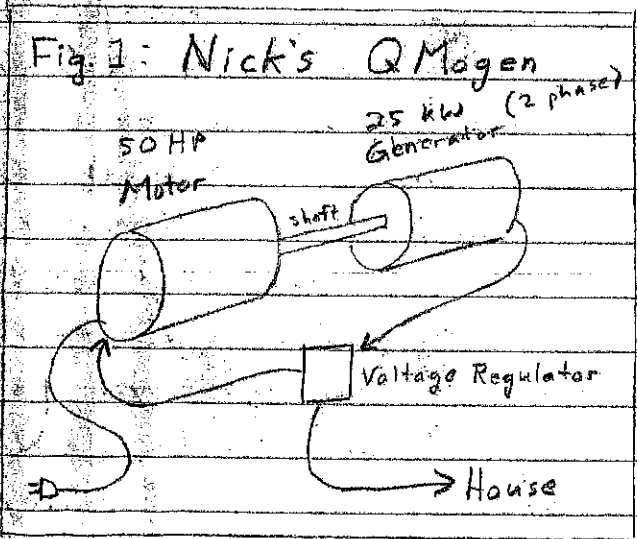
The one Nick's dad built put out 25 kw (the generator was rated for 25 kw), turned by a 50 HP motor. That was adequate to cover all their peak load needs on their ranch, which included ~2k milk cows.

Nick said this type of system is also what powered the Flying saucer craft the Feds were

cranking out, and it also powered the huge electromagnets (~5' diam, 3' high) that surrounded the perimeter of the Philadelphia Experiment (ship) that disappeared for about a week before it reappeared with only three of the sailors surviving (not including the many who had gone insane who were sunk with the ship into a ~14,000 foot deep trench - one of the deepest in the Atlantic), according to Nick. He said his father "was in the remote control room turning dials" during the Philadelphia Experiment event.

"The reason Physics teaches that a system like this [QMagen] would be impossible, is because they don't want people using this technology that would make oil obsolete."

In figure 1 to the right is a simplified representation of the QMagen that Nick's dad pulled together. The 50 HP motor would be plugged into the grid to bring the system up to speed, at which point they would unplug it and it would remain in operation, being powered from the voltage regulator. Nick said that wire was spliced into the wire coming from the plug. The shaft coming from the motor was attached to the 25



Nick said the alternator wiring could be of a ratio of 80:20 (which would be cheaper) because it doesn't have to be as malleable. Tungsten is about 1/8th the price of copper.

kW alternator. directly.

A key difference is that Nick's dad undid the copper wires in the generator and rewound it with a Tungsten-Copper wire alloy of ratio 60:40. I'll explain below how this is the key to multiplying the output. That's how the 25 kW rated generator became a ~125 kW generator with the same input power to the shaft. The output wire coming from the generator was of the same alloy as inside the generator. The wires from the VR to the motor and from the VR to the house were regular Copper wires.

Rewinding a generator is not going to be a task most DIYers would be able to tackle. But Nick said an alternator would also work, and copper wiring in it would not be too difficult to replace with the Tungsten-Cu alloy. I'm not familiar enough with the internal working of generators & alternators to comment. He said some generator-manufacturing/assembly/winding companies could take an order for the windings and out-going wiring to be of the 60:40 alloy. Ditto for the wiring in an alternator.

The difference functionally is that the generator will produce a constant output, whereas the alternator will give you as much or little as you need. So with the generator, in a non-grid-tied scenario, you'd need a way to bleed off the excess power. Electrical engineers will know how to manage that.

WHY TUNGSTEN-COPPER ALLOY

Here's the explanation Nick gave for the 60:40 Tungsten-Copper alloy in the generator coils. He said

(5)

Cu has 29 "standing electrons" (atomic number: 29) and two "pushing electrons." Multiplying  $29 \times 2$  gives 58, plus 2 gives 60 Volts DC that this generates. Then you multiply this  $\times 2$  in an AC (alternating current) scenario, for 120 volts. Tungsten, has 74 "standing electrons" (atomic number: 74; symbol: W) and 6 "pushing electrons." Using the same formula,  $6 \times 74 = 444$ ; and  $444 + 6 = 450$  V, which in AC goes to 900 Volts coming from the generator.

Nick said his dad had also done something to the generator to make sure the frequency of the AC was 60 Hz. He said the Voltage regulator was able to take that input and provide a 120 V, 60 Hz output. I'm not an electrical engineer, so I don't know whether all this is feasible, or if other modifications or equipment would be required. Nick said a 65:35 ratio of W:Cu would also work in the generator.

He indicated that in scaling this, the Motor-Generator or Alternator ratio should be around 2 HP: 1 kW.

After writing this up, I ran it by Mike, an inmate I met in CUCF last year, who claimed to have a power generator that powered a household with six people. He said Nick's is similar to his own, which is far more complicated. Mike thinks the Tungsten-Cu alloy idea would improve his system. "Tungsten is the only metal that has no reduction when electrons flow through it."

( )

( )

( )