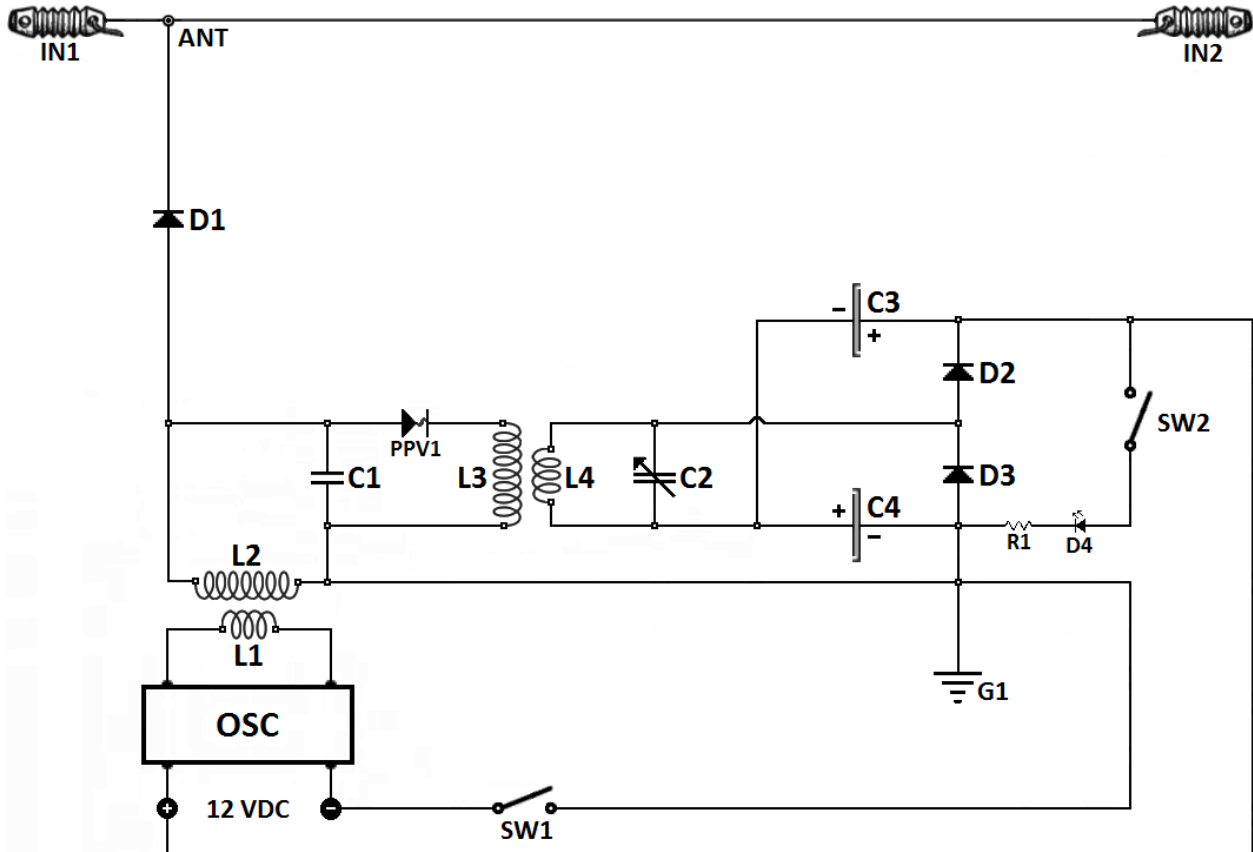


RADIOIONICS POWER SUPPLY REPLICATOR BUILD v1.0.0

Designed by Bruce A. Perreault June 18th, 2017



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 artificially created electrical noise sources contribute only a small amount to the ionization process.

Circuit Key

High voltage charge builds up on the capacitor **C1**. A critical point is reached within the Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1** where the charge creates a glowing plasma field across the inter electrode spacing of its inner electrodes. The high voltage generator circuit **OSC** is carefully adjusted so that the capacitor **C1** doesn’t over reach the inter electrode gap of the Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1**, causing it to short itself out with an arc (spark). When a glowing plasma field is present an oscillating electromagnetic field is generated at the center of the inter electrode gap, which corresponds with the glowing plasma field. An inductor **L3** and **L4** captures the generated electrical current through mutual induction. The oscillations cease when the plasma field is been significantly reduced, where it can no longer be sustained between the inter electrode gap within the Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1**. The high voltage generator circuit

(OSC) obtains its power from the energy that is stored in **16.2V/500 Farad Fixed Super Capacitor Banks C3 and C4**.

PPV1 – Perreault Plasma Valve: a compact, open air valve, for efficiently generating high frequency, high power, radioionic pulsations of a negative or positive charge carrier. It consists of an *iron (Fe) cathode*, and *aluminum (AL) anode thermoelectric* dissimilar metal couple. This thermoelectric couple generates intense radioionic surges with high efficiency, consuming the least amount of current, so that the maximum amount of power can flow through the inductor **L1**, which takes a charge from the storage capacitor **C1** to provide extremely efficient power to the load **L**. A more efficient cathode, anode combination might be used. Check with a good thermoelectric series chart to see what you might have on hand. 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 a new Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1** is fired up for the first time the output power of the receiver is low, up until it reaches its optimum peak, the better it performs, and the more energy is obtained from the receiver. A new Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1** will give only a fraction the power before it is conditioned.

The Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1** generates a pulsating radioionic 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 radioionic 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 **PPV1** 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 low to high voltage generator circuit (**OSC**) in combination with a 250KV Multiplier **VM**, not shown, truly amazing results can be obtained.

To sum it all up; the Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1** converts the high potential **air ions** into a high frequency oscillating radioionic form of electric power. Tank circuit inductor **L1** is used to step down the voltage that surges which is inductively coupled through inductor **L1** and inductor **L2**. The high voltage is transformed into a useful lower voltage, and higher amperage, where it is used to power electrical loads. The electrical energy consists of spikes (surges) of high frequency, which doesn't generate wasteful heat. 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 60Hz 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 – Fixed High Voltage Ceramic Disk Capacitor: .001 μ F/20Kv.

C2 – Variable Radio Tuning Capacitor: 250pF/1,500V.

C3, C4 – 16.2V/500 Farad Fixed Super Capacitor Bank: Six (6) 2.7 volt individual super capacitors wired in series, where the bank can be charged up to 16.2 volts. The bank in practice is charged to 12 volts to avoid overcharge damage, using a voltage regulation circuit which isn't shown in the provided diagram. The **Banks C3** and **C4** must not be allowed to fully discharge their energy or they will become irreversibly damaged. When the bank becomes drained down to no less than **12 volts** it must be fully recharged. The voltage regulation circuit keeps the **Banks C3** and **C4** topped off at **12 volts**. The **Banks C3** and **C4** are initially charged with an external power supply. When the circuit is fully operational the external charging source is no longer required, and the radioionic energy receiver is self sustaining.

L1, L2 – Step up flyback transformer configuration

L3, L4 – Step down flyback transformer configuration

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

D1, D2, D3 – Diode: 20KV High Voltage/100ns.

D4 – Diode: 12V L.E.D.

R1 – Resistor: 300 ohm L.E.D. current limiter

OSC – Low to high voltage generator circuit: 12 VDC; low voltage, direct current to 20,000 kV; high voltage, direct current step up from 12 to 15 volts, 20-50 kHz, low current, variable output source.

SW1 – Switch on/off

SW2 – 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 pulse fed to an inductor **L1**. Alternatively, a second ground can be used to replace the antenna **ANT**, which is not shown.

2. The **aluminum (Al)** anode electrode 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 of the Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1** receives its negative charge from the negatively charged rod **G1**. Negatively charged ions are generated on the surface of the cathode of the Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1**.

4. The Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV1** neutralizes the positively charged ions which collect on its **aluminum (Al)** anode electrode with the onrushing negatively charged ions that are emitted from its **iron (Fe)** cathode electrode. It is here where the oppositely charged ions are electrically neutralized and are converted into useful radioionic energy through the inductor **L1**. It is then inductively converted into useful radioionic energy by way of inductor **L2**.

5. The high voltage surging radioionic field of inductor **L1** induces radioionic current into inductor **L2**.

6. Inductor **L1** and fixed capacitor **C4** function as electrical tank circuit. Capacitors **C1** and **C2** are charged with the ever present ambient ions which flow from the antenna **ANT** to the ground **G1** supply of ions, where they are discharged by the Perreault Plasma Valve **PPV**. The inductor **L2** has lower number of turns compared to the antenna **ANT** and ground **G** receiving inductor **L1**. This has the effect of transforming the received high voltage ionic oscillations into a lower voltage, higher amperage, alternating, high frequency, electrical current of useful electrical power.

7. The diode **D1** prevents energy from flowing back to the antenna **ANT**.

8. The rectified electrical power charges the **16.2V/500 Farad Fixed Super Capacitor Banks C3** and **C4**, where they become a useful source of stored direct current electrical power.

9. Balancing resistors, not shown in the circuit, where they are used to ensure that the **16.2V/500 Farad Fixed Super Capacitor Banks C3** and **C4** are equally charged to avoid damage to them. A **12 volt** regulation circuit is also used to avoid damaging the **16.2V/500 Farad Fixed Super Capacitor Banks C3** and **C4**.

10. The available **12 volts** direct current can be used to provide power to an electronic convertor which converts it to a high frequency current to power lamps, high frequency motors, or inductive heating appliances, with high efficiency. When an incandescent light bulb or fluorescent lamp is run on this high frequency electricity, the light is pure white and it is extremely bright! The wires going to a light bulb don't get hot, only the bulb, or load emits heat, this is because the electrical power is a high frequency, which can also be electrically shorted with a piece of wire and the bulb will still provide light!

11. A **lightning arrester**, not shown in the diagram is added to protect the circuit for protection against lightning 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 height is not required. It does this with the aid of a high voltage, low current, electronically generated source, shown in the circuit as a low to high voltage circuit (**OSC**). 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.

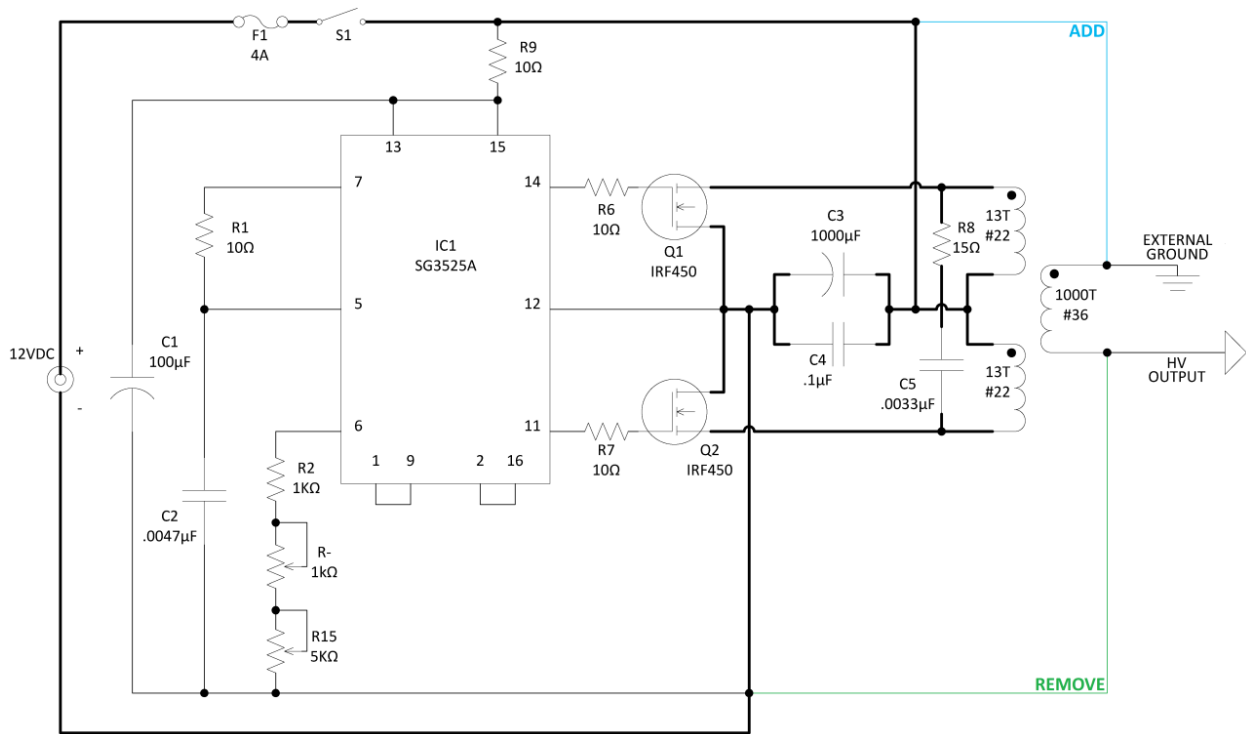
The low to high voltage circuit (**OSC**) ionizes the antenna **ANT** which has the effect of drawing in the ions from the surrounding air to it. The elevated antenna **ANT** ionization draws in the ions that are stored in the air indefinitely. A small amount of the generated energy output is

recycled back to power the high voltage source that attracts and directs planetary ions into the radioionic energy receiver. The low to high voltage circuit (**OSC**), the capacitor **C1** and inductor **L1** 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 **PPV1** 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.

On/off switch (**SW1**) is closed to supply power to the low to high voltage circuit (**OSC**).

On/off switch (**SW2**) is closed to check to see if the **Super Capacitor Banks C3** and **C4** are charged. When they are in their charged condition the diode **D4** emits light. If no light shines then the **Capacitor Banks C3** and **C4** must be recharged using an external **12 volt** battery.

Low to High Voltage Circuit (OSC) 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](#)

