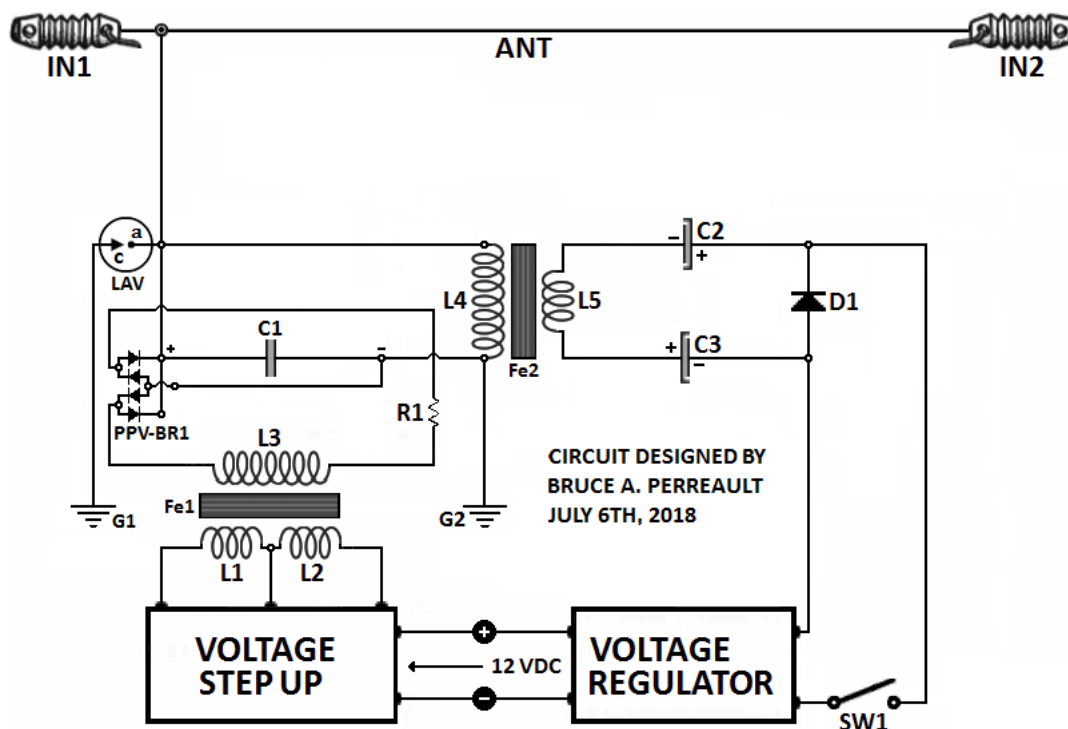


RADIOIONIC ELECTRICAL GENERATOR BUILD v1.3.3



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 the planet. To capture the 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 with the correct arrangement of inductance and capacities. The components respond to the particular wave frequency oscillations of energy from the Planet. The Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) dams the charge coming into the antenna, charging a bank of capacitors. The high voltage charge thus obtained can be stepped down into useful electrical power utilizing the correct electrical components using correct circuit configurations.

The radioionic battery component 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 what I presently know. A conventional electrical generator must have mechanical power applied to it to make its rotor revolve while my radioionic generator sits perfectly

still, requiring picking up the energy from its surroundings. There is an unlimited source of electricity that surrounds our entire planet which can be efficiently harnessed using radioionic battery 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 oscillating ions. It is my objective to offer to the common person an affordable radioionic energy receiver which generates useful electrical power taken from a plentiful supply of 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 novel electrical component I call an "ion valve," which doesn't require any exotic materials in its construction. The radioionic valve functions as a cold cathode, which mixes negative and positively charged ions. It generates useful radioionic energy using only available ions taken which are taken from an ever present ambient source.

The radioionic receiver draws in energy from the plentiful supply of ambient ions, which are generated from the ionizing ultraviolet solar radiation, and other sources. The radioionic generator doesn't require a direct overhead exposure of the Sun to maintain ionization as the entire ionosphere of our planet is ionized irrelevant of its position. It will operate during the night hours, as well as during the day hours. Cosmic rays, terrestrial thunderstorms and artificially created electrical noise sources contribute to the overall ionization process of the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**). This makes the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) an excellent energy sensor of many different wavelengths of ionizing sources.

Circuit Key

High voltage charge builds up on the capacitor (**C1**). A critical point is reached within the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**)/Bridge (**BR**) where the charge creates a glowing plasma field across the gaps between the electrodes of the four Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPVs**). The high voltage **STEP UP** circuit is carefully adjusted so that the capacitor (**C1**) doesn't over reach the inter electrode gaps of the Perreault Plasma Valves (**PPVs**), causing them to arc (**spark**). When a glowing plasma field is present an oscillating electromagnetic field is generated at the center of their gaps, which corresponds with the glowing plasma field. The high voltage that is used to activate a Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) is transformed down to a more suitable **12 volts** through the mutual inductances of inductor (**L4**) and inductor (**L5**).

The high voltage **STEP UP** circuit obtains its power from the energy which is stored in a storage device such as a high farad capacitor, or lithium ion battery which is rated at 16.2V/500 Farads or higher, not shown. It is electrically connected at the negative and positive contacts shown at the 12 VDC source shown in the diagram above.

PPV-BR1 – consists of four (4) compact Perreault Plasma Valves (PPVs). They are compact, oxygen fed valves for efficiently generating high frequency radioionic pulsations of high power. They individually contain an *iron (Fe)* cathode, and *lead (Pb)* anode **thermoelectric** dissimilar metal couple. This is a thermoelectric couple which 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 (**L4**), which receives an oscillating radioionic spike of electrical current which then passes through the capacitor (**C1**). The inductor (**L4**) is coupled to the capacitor (**C1**) which acts as a tank circuit. A more efficient Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) 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 *aluminum (AL)*. The choice made determines the efficiency of the couple, material availability, cost, and the difficulty level working with the chosen materials. When a new Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) 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 (**PPV**) 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 and 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 its surroundings. This unique valve conducts oscillating ionic energy and converts it into an 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 directly supply power to conventional incandescent light-bulbs which can provide a highly efficient light source.

What is seen on a storage oscilloscope is the fact that radioionic spikes that are high frequency random electromagnetic radiation which 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 as a result of the high frequency spikes. The more voltage, not current, that is applied to the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) the more power output will be obtained to power loads. To generate the radioionic oscillations efficiently you only need high voltage and no, or little, current. If too much current is supplied then the current will suppress the high frequency radioionic oscillations. So, basically your source of high voltage must have a very high, if not infinite, resistance and impedance in regards to the positive air ions, and 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 **STEP UP** circuit in combination with a **250,000** Voltage Multiplier (**VM**), not shown, where truly amazing results can be obtained.

To sum it all up; the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) converts the high potential **ions** into a high frequency oscillating radioionic form of electric power. The tank circuit variable capacitor (**C2**) and inductor (**L4**) are used to efficiently transfer radioionic energy surges through the mutual magnetic inductance of the secondary step down inductor (**L4**) and inductor (**L5**) where they are then converted into a useful lower voltage, and at higher amperage. The energy is then regulated to **12 volts direct current** storage through the voltage regulator electronic circuit, and the stored in either a bank of lithium ion storage cells or in a bank of high farad super capacitors.

The electrical energy consists of spikes (**surges**) of high frequency, which will not 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. 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 which contain mercury can be replaced. The high frequency electricity can also be transmitted over hair size wires, minimizing the use of expensive quantities of 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. This high frequency electrical current is converted into a **12 volt direct current** using a voltage regulator as in shown in the diagram.

The regulator must use ultra fast recovery diodes, which will respond well to high frequency. The converted high frequency is then used charge your lithium ion cells or high farad super capacitor bank. The energy stored is used to power the **up voltage step** circuitry to sustain the operation of the device described herein.

The circuit is protected from a lightning strike with the lightning arrester valve (**LAV**).

Parts List

ANT – Antenna: Thin wire, or a long metal spike;

G1, G2 – Earthed Ground Rods;

C1 – Fixed High Voltage Ceramic Disk Capacitor: .001 μ F/20Kv;

C2, C3 – Super Capacitor, or Lithium Ion Battery: 3.2 volt/3000 mAh;

D1 – Diode: PRHVP2A-20 Single Phase High Voltage Rectifier Diode 20000V 20KV 2A;

R1 – 1 Meg ohm Resistor:

L1, L2 – Low Voltage Primary Winding;

L3 – High Voltage Secondary Winding

L4, L5 – Step down flyback transformer configuration;

Fe 1, Fe 2 – Ferrite Transformer Core;

IN, IN2 – Ceramic, or Glass: Insulator;

PPV BRIDGE – Perreault Plasma Valve Bridge x4: see description on page 3;

LAV – Lightning Arrester Valve;

VOLTAGE REGULATOR – Circuit stabilizes low voltage direct current to 16 volts output;

VOLTAGE STEP UP – Low to High voltage step up electronic circuit: 12 volt direct current step-up from 12 to 15 volts, 20,000 to 50,000Hz, low current, variable output source;

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 pulse fed to an inductor (**L1**). Alternatively, a second ground can be used to replace the antenna (**ANT**), which is not shown.
2. The lead (**Pb**) anode electrode of the proof of concept 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 ground ions concentrate around an earthed grounding rod (**G1**) that is embedded in the earth's aerated soil. The iron (**Fe**) cathode 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 iron (**Fe**) cathode of the proof of concept Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**).
4. The Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV1, PPV2**) neutralizes the positively charged ions which collect on its lead (**Pb**) 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 radiomagnetic energy. The proof of concept Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) also prevents energy from flowing back to the antenna (**ANT**).
5. Variable capacitor (**C1**) and inductor (**L4**) function as an electrical tank circuit. Inductor (**L4**) and inductor (**L5**) transform high voltage to a lower voltage, higher amperage current. This tank circuit is kept alive with the ever present ambient ions which flow from the antenna (**ANT**) to the ground (**G1**) supply of ions, where they are mixed and converted into radiomagnetic energy through the proof of concept Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**).
6. Diode (**D1**) prevents electrical current from going back to its source. The electrical power charge build up in capacitors (**C2**) and (**C3**) becomes a useful source of stored direct current electrical power.
7. The high voltage electrical after it is converted down to **12 volts** through the high voltage circuit **STEP DOWN** circuitry can become available to provide power to an electronic convertor which can convert it to a high frequency electrical 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!
8. A Lightning Arrester Valve (**LAV**) shown in the diagram is added to protect the circuit against lightening strikes. It is connected between the antenna (**ANT**) and earth ground (**G1**).

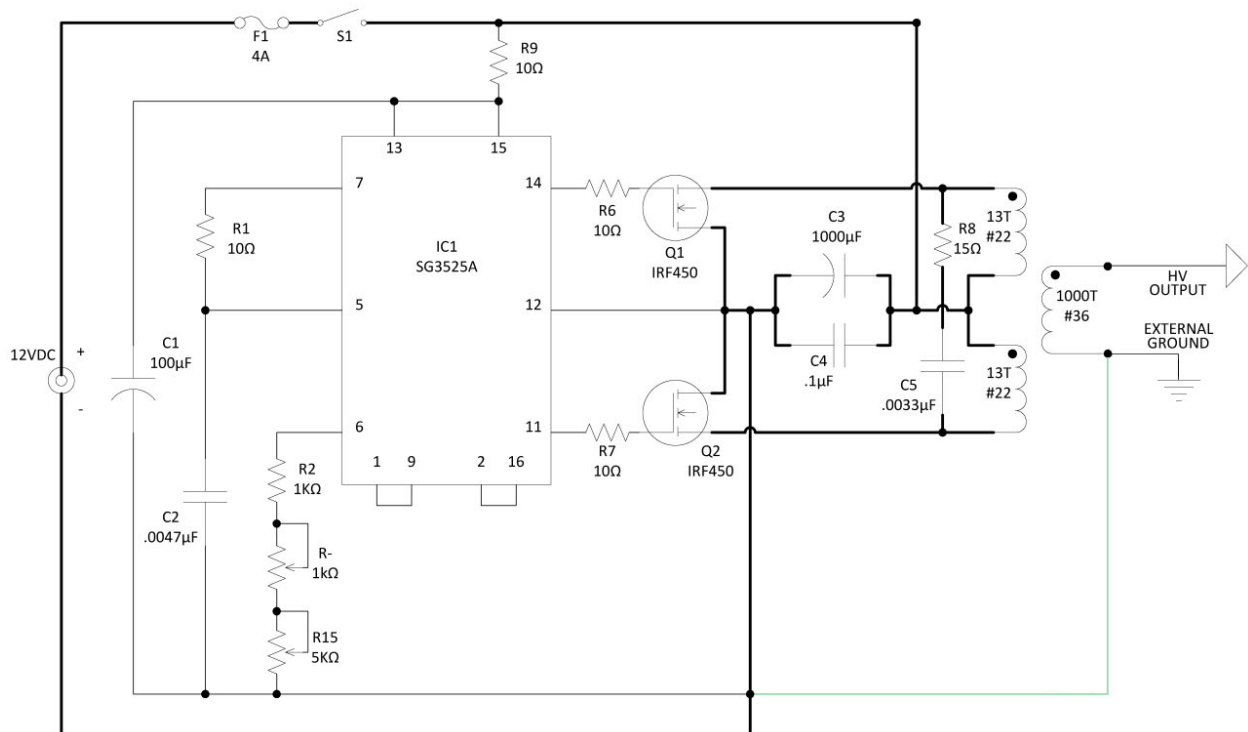
Operating Instructions

What makes the present method to obtain electrical power from planetary ions practical is that extreme antenna height is not required. This is accomplished through the aid of a high voltage, low current, electronically generated source, shown in the circuit as a low to high voltage **STEP UP** circuit. 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 ion electronic source provides and draws into the receiver oppositely charged electropositive atmospheric ions, through mutual attraction. The positive ions the electronic source provides draws into the receiver the oppositely charged from the 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 which surrounds 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, the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**). It has been well known for a long time that the atmosphere is rich in oxygen ions. What hasn't been realized is it is electricity in its fluid state. When the weather is good the atmosphere usually holds electropositive air ions and the soil through mutual induction holds an electronegative charge of ground ions are present in the soil of the planet. It is also known that a greater amount of air ions can be obtained at higher elevations.

The low to high voltage **STEP UP** circuit ionizes the elevated antenna (**ANT**) which has the effect of drawing in additional ions into it that are present in the air. A small amount of the generated energy output is recycled back to power the high voltage source which attracts and directs planetary ions into the radioionic energy receiver. The low voltage to high voltage **STEP UP** circuitry can be compared to a gasoline pump in an automotive vehicle. In the automotive vehicle *gasoline fuel* is pumped into its combustion engine, where it is transformed into mechanical power. In the radioionic power receiver *ion fuel* is pumped into the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) where it is transformed into useful electrical power. The fuel pump in an automotive vehicle pumps gasoline, its 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 reaction generates intense heat which is converted into mechanical power. In the radioionic receiver **oxygen ions** are fed into the Perreault Plasma Valve (**PPV**) where they react with the **pyrophoric cathode** and are converted into electrical current. It is at this stage when an intense **radiomagnetic** surge is generated and is then transformed into a useful lower voltage via inductor (**L4**) and inductor (**L5**).

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

VOLTAGE STEP UP — 12 VDC 1-20kV, 20-50 kHz, 30W, ADJUSTABLE CIRCUITRY



ITEM #PVM12

The PVM12, available from Information Unlimited is a front panel adjustable output power supply. It is a variable open circuit voltage source ranging from 1k-20kV with short circuit current of 20mA. Its frequency is adjustable from around 20 kHz to about 50 kHz and is controlled from the front panel; it 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" reaching its peak — this is the peak harmonic resonance of the circuit. There may be other harmonics, but there will be one that is the 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 to 20kV (auto-adjust)

FREQUENCY - Variable 20,000 to 50,000 Hz (direct adjust)

CURRENT - Reactance Limited to 20mA





[PVM12 Instructions](#)