



New Technology Announcement: Longitudinal Electrostatic Impulse Force Provides a Global Solution to Fossil Fuel Combustion Emissions

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William John Montague.

I live in Canada, a major fossil fuel exporting nation where arguably our elevated 'standard of living' is mostly paid for by fossil fuel extraction economic activities. It is not surprising to me that Canadian political leadership has no intention to stop. Canada is certainly not alone, as none of the world's energy rich countries are willing to stop selling fossil fuels simply because there is a very lucrative global market demand for this energy as it provides for much global economic employment and the extremes of wealth generation. As long as there is no sustainably viable alternative, nothing will change.

Atmospheric carbon dioxide 430 ppm this spring. The wildfires now burning in Canada have already consumed more than 3 million hectares and the summer hasn't even started yet. When I was born, atmospheric CO₂ was recorded at 313 ppm meaning the atmospheric level has risen by more than 35 percent, just in my lifetime, but the rate of increase is also still increasing. We see the intensity increase in storms and fires and smoke and floods. We feel the heat waves happening more often but accumulating changes to the acidity of the oceans is an even greater danger to humanity.

What happened to all the global leadership and promises made at the 2015 Paris Accord to limit global warming by 2100 to 1.5 degrees Celcius? Ten years down the road and Canada as increased it's fossil fuel exports by 50 percent while the Canadian climate has warmed more than 1.8 degrees in the south and closer to 3.6 degrees or double that in the Arctic. The Canadian government just finished building a brand new 34 billion dollar fossil fuel export pipeline and right now even as the country burns all they can talk about is how to get more fossil fuels out of the ground and delivered to new world markets as a generation of kids grow up without hope for a future.

Fundamental principles

If a small sphere is placed in contact with a large sphere, when the two bodies are electrostatically charged the mean electrical density on the small sphere will only be $\pi^{1/2}/6 = 1.64493$ times greater than that on the other.

If the two spheres are placed some distance apart and connected through a thin wire and electrically excited as before, the electrical density on the small sphere will be many times that on the larger one. Since both are at the same potential it follows directly that the densities on them will be inversely as their radii of curvature.

If the electric charge density is designated as d and the radius of the small sphere r then the charge q and potential p on the surface of the small sphere will be as follows:

charge: $q=4\pi r^2 d$

potential: $p=4\pi r d$

The outward electrostatic force, normal to the surface: $f=2\pi d^2$.

At normal atmospheric pressure in dry air, when the electrical density d on the surface of the small sphere is greater than 20 C.G.S units, the electrostatic force f becomes sufficiently intense to break down the dielectric (air molecules in a vacuum) and a streamer or corona appears. In this case, $p=80\pi r$.

For a sphere with a 1cm radius near the surface of the earth, disruption would take place at a potential of $p = 80\pi = 251.328$ C.G.S. Electrostatic Units or 75,398.4 volts. (in reality the discharge would occur at a lower pressure as a consequence of unequal charge distribution on the small sphere, the density being greater on the side turned away from the large sphere).

The following pertinent paragraph is extracted from one of Nikola Tesla's lectures. "No discharge through a gas can vibrate. The atoms of a gas behave very curiously in respect to sudden electric impulses. The gas does not seem to possess an appreciable inertia to such impulses, for it is a fact, that the higher the frequency of the impulses, with the greater freedom does the discharge pass through the gas. If the gas possesses no inertia then it cannot vibrate, for some inertia is necessary for the free vibration. If a lightning discharge occurs between two clouds, there can be no oscillation, such as would be expected, considering the capacity of the clouds. But if the lightning discharge strike the earth, there is always vibration – in the earth, but not in the cloud. In a gas discharge, each atom vibrates at it's own rate, but there is no vibration of the conducting gaseous mass as a whole. To reach this result, we must use impulses of very high frequency and necessarily also high potential".

What this means is that we can directly affect individual molecules and cause them to interact with a larger mass of the same. The most important factor is the 'time rate of change' of the electrostatic impulses. Mean free path length of acceleration is one thing and can be simply modified by pressure but velocity at collision impact is another and the correct combination of high voltages (meaning 100,000 volts or more) and fundamental impulse frequencies (meaning 20,000 per second or more) are ballpark requirement examples as different types or species of gas molecules require different parameters. The electrostatic force affecting the ether carriers varies approximately as the product of frequency and voltage squared.

Implementation overview

To dissociate atmospheric gas molecules such as dinitrogen and dioxygen and carbon dioxide at normal atmospheric pressure in a commercially meaningful manner, first of all they need to be separated. Needless to say, Tesla provided a means for accomplishing this using this same electrostatic technology in a slightly different way. The concept being that lighter gas molecules travel further than heavier ones if the same force is equally applied.

To actually dissociate atmospheric gas molecules, what is necessary is to accelerate individual atoms and molecules with enough energy to cause collisions that are powerful enough to shatter the electrostatic bonds holding the molecules together.

This technology has been available for more than a hundred years but nobody saw the coming danger of biospheric carbon dioxide accumulations. Gasoline was cheap and oil was plentiful and together they provided unprecedented global economic activity. Control over global fossil fuel markets has also lead to devastating world wars that started more than a hundred years ago and from what I can see have continued right up until today.

Nikola Tesla's longitudinal electrostatic ether waves are created by the electrical impulses generated by disruptively discharging capacitors. Modern physics still insists that longitudinal electrical waves do not exist. I disagree and contend that at the most fundamental level, all electrical activity is caused by longitudinal electrostatic force waves.

Conclusion

Our world is dying and there is a simple solution to carbon emission that not only can save our civilizations from fossil fuel pollution induced global warming but also will provide the entire world with the ability to produce clean and inexpensive atmospheric nitrogen based alternative fuel. Yes it will be disruptive to current global fossil fuel economics.

If anyone wants more information, I will happily explain this technology. I am willing to go anywhere and build an apparatus for anyone that agrees to share this technology worldwide. I will won't take very long if the required workshop and necessary tools and materials were provided.