



Nikola Tesla's 'Electrical Arts' and The Dissociation of Linear Gas Molecules

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June 2019 has just been declared as the hottest month ever recorded in the history of human civilization. Catastrophic rainfall events will continue to escalate in every way as this part of global warming science is not complicated. More ocean and atmospheric heat means more evaporation of the water that covers three quarters of our world. This means more water vapour in the air at any given moment which also means that more electrical charge builds up in the atmosphere. More atmospheric electricity and water vapour triggers heavier rainfalls. The evidence is now undeniably overwhelming that the fundamental heating effects of fossil fuel waste emissions have changed the chemistry of both the atmosphere and the oceans. The natural ecological environment which has remained unchanged throughout the thousands of years of human existence, is near to collapse. Worldwide use of fossil fuels continues to accelerate and already vast regions of our world are no longer habitable. Each passing year swells the numbers of climate migrants by millions of people. Twenty years of obfuscation and delay show that Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calls for action are easily thwarted by the greed of fossil fuel economics. A technological breakthrough is now our only hope and to this end, an electrical solution invented by Nikola Tesla, is available.

Telsa has left us with all the patents, lectures and technical documents to describe his unique methods, including the apparatus necessary to economically dissociate linear gas molecules. This technology creates the correct high frequency alternations of high voltages needed to generate the necessary electrostatic force field discharge technology. Tesla's combination of electrostatic fields and electromagnetic current forces are capable of interacting directly with and easily dissociating linear gas molecules at atmospheric pressure. Tesla's designs use less energy to dissociate gas molecules than is considered possible by modern science. This technology can enable the disposal of carbon dioxide at the source of combustion meaning that clean fossil fuel technology is possible.

The theory behind Tesla's electrostatic technology is not new to science, merely misunderstood. The knowledge of the required electrical forces was well documented more than a hundred and twenty five years ago. The key to understanding this technolo-

gy is that tiny invisible gas molecules must first be appropriately aligned in a unique electrical environment which is created by the operation of the device. It is this background environment which makes possible the more direct interactions needed between the generated electrical forces and those that bind molecules together.

In other words the machine first sets up a conducive electrical environment in the background or a working space as a prerequisite for the actual molecular dissociation of the gas placed within it. These design considerations, combined with the overall efficiency of his resonant frequency oscillators, means that this machine uses less input energy than the modern laws of physics and the science of chemistry say is necessary to break apart linear gas molecules. Nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide all have linear molecular structures.

Scientific consensus, more than a hundred years ago, considered the required equations that Tesla used to be too complex for practical electrical engineering use. Electrical science was simplified for conducting wires and the earlier equations were abandoned. As we now we have computers to quickly do complex calculations, there is no longer any practical reason not to go back to using the more encompassing equations from the Centimetre-gram-second (CGS) systems of units of measure. Tesla correctly interpreted how to combine the separated electric and magnetic equations to create the necessary electrical forces as needed to more directly affect gaseous matter. To dissociate a gas molecule, his apparatus makes use of both inducing electric dipole moments from the bound charges within the dielectric or gas molecules, as well as extreme rates of change of electric currents to create fluctuations of powerful electric fields to create the necessary electrical discharges. The output of the apparatus manipulates molecular vibrations within molecules and causes collisions between them. The actions of his machine affect gas molecules from within as well as outside. Conjointly they effect the dissociation of the targeted dielectric gas passed between the discharge surfaces of the output condenser. Understanding the separate equations for electric and magnetic forces defined in the CGS systems of units is the only way to understand how Tesla's machine works. Our modern International System of units of measure (SI) electromagnetic formulas can not

be used to explain how this technology was discovered or invented by Tesla or how it functions.

Tesla's electrical concepts show that our modern definition of 'electric current', ostensibly in tribute to Andre Marie Ampere, is incomplete. It is the adherence to the Ampere electrical current theory that prevents us from understanding Tesla's molecular dissociation and other electrostatic force technology. Ampere, about 200 years ago, was the first to develop a mathematical model for what he called electrodynamics. Many consider him to be the founding father of the science but of note is that other early electrical researchers including Oersted disagreed with his theory. It was Oersted's experiments which inspired the Ampere theory.

The SI (International System of Units) organization recently redefined electric current, in May of 2019. The new definition is certainly better than the absurd circular reference it replaced but is still an impediment to understanding the physics necessary for replicating Tesla's work. This is because the new definition does not change any 'electrical laws'. Ampere's law is really only valid for the electric currents which can be conducted through wires made of what we call metals.

That this is a defect in the theory of electrical physics becomes very obvious as voltages, frequencies, materials, rates of vibration and rates of change in the direction or reversals of the three fundamental forces are augmented. There are many other electrical interactions caused by tiny vibrations of electrically charged molecular particles than those that appear in Ampere's theory. What can be passed through a wire is a very limited subset of all possible combinations of electrical and magnetic forces. In light of this, the new definition of electric current seems to be another political driven economic decision that simply does not stand up to unbiased scrutiny.

When, the condensers as they were referred to by Tesla inside this apparatus, are repeatedly highly charged and then disruptively discharged, a flow of powerful electrical impulses can be made to result. These impulses first create the powerful electrostatic forces that then generate the electric currents that can be used as a unique energy source. The electric forces contained within all physical matter are affected by these impulses. The fundamental forces, once stirred up, can be multiplied by harmonics and modified by wave interference. They can be enhanced by reversals and affected by variations in timing. Understanding how to safely manifest and implement these high energy electrostatic forces is necessary for building this machine. All of this information has been precisely and carefully documented by Tesla for us.

The following four paragraphs are taken directly from one of his early applicable patents for implementing this method. His several documented lectures detail a precise guide into the rules he used for designing these electrical inventions.

My invention is based on certain electrical phenomena which have been observed by eminent scientists and recognized as due to laws which have been in a measure demonstrated, but which, so far as I am aware, have not hitherto been utilized or applied with any practically useful results. Stated briefly, these phenomena are as follows:

First, if a condenser or conductor possessing capacity be charged from a suitable generator and discharged through a circuit, the discharge under certain conditions will be of an intermittent or oscillatory character; second, if two points in an electric circuit through which a current rapidly rising and falling in strength is made to flow be connected with the plates or armatures of a condenser, a variation in the current's strength in the entire circuit or in a portion of the same only may be produced; third, the amount or character of such variation in the current's strength is dependent upon the condenser capacity, the self-induction and resistance of the circuit or its sections, and the period or time rate of change of the current.

It may be observed, however, that these several factors—the capacity, the self-induction, resistance, and period—are all related in a manner well understood by electricians; but to render such conversion as may be effected by condensers practically available and useful it is desirable, chiefly on account of the increased output and efficiency and reduced cost of the apparatus, to produce current-impulses succeeding each other with very great rapidity, or, in other words, to render the duration of each impulse, alternation, or oscillation of the current extremely small.

To the many difficulties in the way of effecting this mechanically, as by means of rotating switches or interrupters, is perhaps due the failure to realize practically, at least to any marked degree, the advantages of which such a system is capable. To obviate these difficulties, I have in my present invention taken advantage of the fact above referred to, and which has been long recognized, that if a condenser or a conductor possessing capacity be charged from a suitable source and be discharged through a circuit the discharge under certain conditions, dependent on the capacity of the condenser or conductor, the self-induction and resistance of the discharging circuit, and the rate of supply and decay of the electrical energy, may be effected intermittently or in the form of oscillations of extremely small period.

More than one hundred and twenty five years ago, as Tesla noted above, there were many manufacturing difficulties presented by his technology. Perhaps engineering limitations and available materials were the reasons this technology was never implemented, although Tesla believed it was the economics and abundance of inexpensive fossil fuels that prevented its use. The primitive manufacturing technology at the end of the nineteenth century is no longer an impediment to implementation.

If there are people who care for preserving a future world for the children of today, this technology is your opportunity to act. Simply insist that Tesla's Electrical Arts no longer be subverted by short term fossil fuel economics or the deliberate and wilful blindness of those who control the political interests.

This article is an open invitation for anyone, anywhere in the world. If you are willing to implement this technology, I will be happy to answer the questions necessary for providing the technical details to safely replicate Tesla's lost 'Electrical Arts'.

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