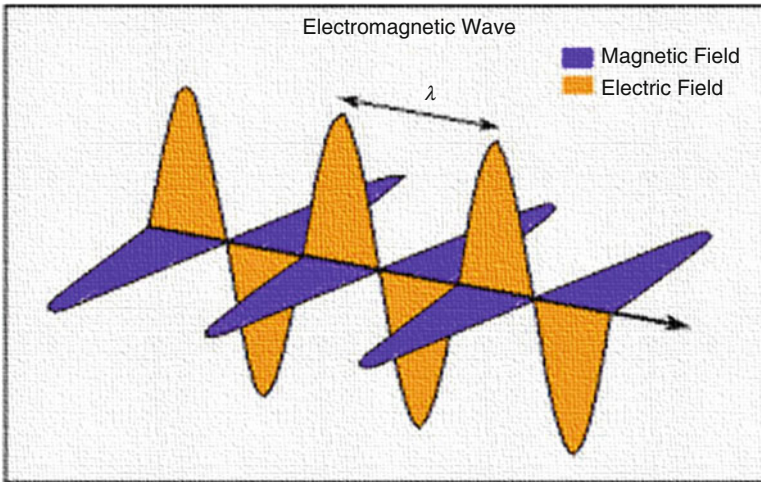


Scalar Wave Driven Energy Applications



$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

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Scalar Wave Driven Energy Applications

 Springer

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ISBN 978-3-319-91022-2 ISBN 978-3-319-91023-9 (eBook)
<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-91023-9>

Library of Congress Control Number: 2018951776

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The registered company address is: Gewerbestrasse 11, 6330 Cham, Switzerland

*To my son Sasha and grandson Darius,
as well as my daughter Natalie and
Dr. Natasha Zohuri*

Preface

What is a “scalar wave” exactly? A scalar wave (hereafter SW) is just another name for a “longitudinal” wave. The term *scalar* is sometimes used instead because the hypothetical source of these waves is thought to be a “scalar field” of some kind, similar to the Higgs field for example.

There is nothing particularly controversial about longitudinal waves (hereafter LWs) in general. They are a ubiquitous and well-acknowledged phenomenon in nature. Sound waves traveling through the atmosphere (or underwater) are longitudinal, as are plasma waves propagating through space (i.e., Birkeland currents). LWs moving through the Earth’s interior are known as “telluric currents.” They can all be thought of as pressure waves of sorts.

SWs and LWs are quite different from a “transverse” wave (TW). You can observe TWs by plucking a guitar string or watching ripples on the surface of a pond. They oscillate (i.e., vibrate, move up and down or side-to-side) perpendicular to their arrow of propagation (i.e., directional movement). As a comparison, SWs/LWs oscillate in the same direction as their arrow of propagation.

Only the well-known (transverse) Hertzian waves can be derived from Maxwell’s field equations, whereas the calculation of longitudinal SWs gives zero as a result. This is a flaw of the field theory because SWs exist for all particle waves (e.g., as plasma wave, as photon- or neutrino radiation). Starting from Faraday’s discovery, instead of the formulation of the law of induction according to Maxwell, an extended field theory is derived. It goes beyond the Maxwell theory with the description of potential vortices (i.e., noise vortices) and their propagation as an SW but contains the Maxwell theory as a special case. With that the extension is allowed and does not contradict textbook physics.

William Thomson, who called himself Lord Kelvin after he had been knighted, already in his lifetime was a recognized and famous theoretical physicist. To him the airship seemed too unsafe and so he went aboard a steamliner for a journey from England to America in the summer of 1897. He was on the way for a delicate mission.

Eight years before his German colleague Heinrich Hertz had detected the electromagnetic wave (EW) in experiments in Karlsruhe and scientists all over the world had rebuilt his antenna arrangements. They all not only confirmed the wave as such, but also, they could show its characteristic properties. It was a TW, for which the electric and the magnetic field pointers oscillate perpendicular to the direction of propagation. This can be seen as the reason that the velocity of propagation is displays itself as field-independent and constant. It is the speed of light c .

Because Hertz had experimentally proved the properties of this wave, previously calculated in a theoretical way by Maxwell, and at the same time proved the correctness of the Maxwellian field theory. The scientists in Europe were just saying to each other: “Well Done!” While completely other words came across from a private research laboratory in New York: “Heinrich Hertz is mistaken, it by no means is a transverse wave but a longitudinal wave!”

Scalar waves also are called “electromagnetic longitudinal waves,” “Maxwellian waves,” or “Teslawellen” (i.e., Tesla waves). Variants of the theory claim that scalar electromagnetics, also known as scalar energy, is background quantum mechanical fluctuations and associated zero-point energies.

In modern-day electrodynamics (both classical and quantum), electromagnetic waves (EMW) traveling in “free space” (e.g., photons in the “vacuum”) are generally considered to be TW. But then again, this was not always the case. When the preeminent mathematician James Clerk Maxwell first modeled and formalized his unified theory of electromagnetism in the late nineteenth-century, neither the EM SW/LW nor the EM TW had been experimentally proved, but he had postulated and calculated the existence of both.

After Hertz demonstrated experimentally the existence of transverse radio waves in 1887, theoreticians (e.g., Heaviside, Gibbs, and others) went about revising Maxwell’s original equations; at this time, he was deceased and could not object. They wrote out the SW/LW component from the original equations because they felt that the mathematical framework and theory should be made to agree only with experiments. Obviously, the simplified equations worked—they helped make the AC/DC electrical age engineerable.

Then in the 1889 Nikola Tesla—a prolific experimental physicist and inventor of alternating current (AC)—threw a proverbial wrench into the works when he discovered experimental proof for the elusive electric SW. This seemed to suggest that SW/LW, as opposed to TW, could propagate as pure electric waves or as pure magnetic waves. Tesla also believed these waves carried a hitherto unknown form of excess energy he referred to as “radiant.” This intriguing and unexpected result was said to have been verified by Lord Kelvin and others soon after.

Instead of merging their experimental results into a unified proof for Maxwell’s original equations, however, Tesla, Hertz, and others decided to bicker and squabble over who was more correct because they all derived correct results. Nonetheless, because humans (even “rational” scientists) are fallible and prone to fits of vanity and self-aggrandizement, each side insisted dogmatically that they were right, and the other side was mistaken. The issue was allegedly settled after the dawn of the twentieth century when (1) the concept of the mechanical (i.e., passive/viscous)

Ether was purportedly disproved by Michelson-Morley and replaced by Einstein's Relativistic Space-Time Manifold, and (2) detection of SW/LWs proved much more difficult than initially thought; this was mostly because of the wave's subtle densities, fluctuating frequencies, and orthogonal directional flow. As a result, the truncation of Maxwell's equations was upheld. Nevertheless, SW/LW in free space are quite real.

Besides Tesla, empirical work carried out by electrical engineers (e.g., Eric Dollard, Konstantin Meyl, Thomas Imlauer, and Jean-Louis Naudin, to name only some) has clearly demonstrated SW/LWs' existence experimentally. These waves seem able to exceed the speed of light, pass through EM shielding (i.e., Faraday cages), and produce overunity—more energy out than in—effects. They seem to propagate in a yet unacknowledged counterspatial dimension (i.e., hyper-space, pre-space, false-vacuum, Aether, implicit order, etc.).

In addition to the mathematical calculation of SWs, this book contains a voluminous collection of material concerning the information's technical use of SWs; for example, if the useful signal and the usually interfering noise signal change their places, if a separate modulation of frequency and wavelength makes a parallel image transmission possible, if it concerns questions of the environmental compatibility for the sake of humanity (e.g., bioresonance, among others) or to harm humanity (e.g., electro-smog) or to be used as high-energy directed weapons—also known as Star Wars or the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)—as tomorrow's battlefield weapons.

Albuquerque, NM, USA
2018

B. Zohuri

Acknowledgments

I am indebted to the many people who aided me, encouraged me, and supported me beyond my expectations. Some are not around to see the results of their encouragement in the production of this book, yet I hope they know of my deepest appreciation. I especially want to thank my friends, to whom I am deeply indebted, and have continuously given support without hesitation. They have always kept me going in the right direction.

My most gratitude goes to Dr. Edl Schamiloglu, the Associate Dean of Engineering and Distinguished Professor in Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the University of New Mexico, who first of all gave me the opportunity and funding for this research and guided me in right direction as well.

Above all, I offer very special thanks to my late mother and father and to my children, particularly, my son Sasha and grandson Darius. They have provided constant interest and encouragement without which this book would not have been written. Their patience with my many absences from home and long hours in front of the computer to prepare the manuscript are especially appreciated.

I would like to extend my gratitude to Dr. Horst Eckardt of A.I.A.S. and his valuable write up on the subject of scalar waves, which I found very helpful and useful for me to write the chapter in this book on the subject. My many thanks also go to the pioneer of this new subject area, Dr. Konstantin Meyl, professor of Computer and Electrical Engineering at Furtwangen University in Germany; he has written a few excellent books on the subject of scalar waves.

I also would like to take this opportunity to express my great appreciation and gratitude to Ms Cheyenne Stradinger, the Senior Librarian, and Ms Anne D. Schultz, the manager of Library Operation at the Engineering Library of the University of New Mexico–Albuquerque,. They constantly supported my research throughout by obtaining all the resource books and journals for me. Without their help this book could not have come to its final form as presented here.

Contents

1	Foundation of Electromagnetic Theory	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Vector Analysis	2
1.2.1	Vector Algebra	2
1.2.2	Vector Gradient	7
1.2.3	Vector Integration	10
1.2.4	Vector Divergence	12
1.2.5	Vector Curl	13
1.2.6	Vector Differential Operator	14
1.3	Further Developments	15
1.4	Electrostatics	18
1.4.1	Coulomb's Law	18
1.4.2	The Electric Field	21
1.4.3	Gauss's Law	22
1.5	Solution of Electrostatic Problems	25
1.5.1	Poisson's Equation	25
1.5.2	Laplace's Equation	26
1.6	Electrostatic Energy	26
1.6.1	Potential Energy of a Group of Point Charges	27
1.6.2	Electrostatic Energy of a Charge Distribution	28
1.6.3	Forces and Torques	29
1.7	Description of Maxwell's Equations	33
1.8	Time-Independent Maxwell's Equations	39
1.8.1	Coulomb's Law	39
1.8.2	The Electric Scalar Potential	44
1.8.3	Gauss's Law	47
1.8.4	Poisson's Equation	53
1.8.5	Ampère's Experiments	55
1.8.6	The Lorentz Force	57
1.8.7	Ampère's Law	60

1.8.8	Magnetic Monopoles	61
1.8.9	Ampère’s Circuital Law	63
1.8.10	Helmholtz’s Theorem	68
1.8.11	The Magnetic Vector Potential	74
1.8.12	The Biot-Savart Law	77
1.8.13	Electrostatics and Magnetostatics	79
1.9	Time-Dependent Maxwell’s Equations	82
1.9.1	Faraday’s Law	83
1.9.2	Electric Scalar Potential	86
1.9.3	Gauge Transformations	87
1.9.4	The Displacement Current	90
1.9.5	Potential Formulation	95
1.9.6	Electromagnetic Waves	96
1.9.7	Green’s Function	103
1.9.8	Retarded Potentials	107
1.9.9	Advanced Potentials	113
1.9.10	Retarded Fields	116
1.9.11	Summary	119
	References	121
2	Maxwell’s Equations—Generalization of Ampère-Maxwell’s Law . .	123
2.1	Introduction	123
2.2	Permeability of Free Space μ_0	127
2.3	Generalization of Ampère’s Law with Displacement Current . . .	130
2.4	Electromagnetic Induction	134
2.5	Electromagnetic Energy and the Poynting Vector	137
2.6	Simple Classical Mechanics Systems and Fields	147
2.7	Lagrangian and Hamiltonian of Relativistic Mechanics	149
2.7.1	Four-Dimensional Velocity	152
2.7.2	Energy and Momentum in Relativistic Mechanics	153
2.8	Lorentz versus Galilean Transformation	158
2.9	The Structure of Spacetime, Interval, and Diagram	160
2.9.1	Spacetime or the Minkowski Diagram	168
2.9.2	Time Dilation	171
2.9.3	Time Interval	172
2.9.4	The Invariant Interval	172
2.9.5	Lorentz Contraction Length	174
	References	176
3	All About Wave Equations	177
3.1	Introduction	177
3.2	The Classical Wave Equation and Separation of Variables	180
3.3	Standing Waves	186
3.4	Seiches	187
3.4.1	Lake Seiches	189
3.4.2	Sea and Bay Seiches	191

3.5	Underwater or Internal Waves	192
3.6	Maxwell’s Equations and Electromagnetic Waves	192
3.7	Scalar and Vector Potentials	199
3.8	Gauge Transformation: Lorentz and Coulomb Gauges	202
3.9	Infrastructure, Characteristics, Derivation, and Scalar Wave Properties	205
3.9.1	Derivation of the Scalar Waves	214
3.9.2	Wave Energy	248
3.9.3	Particles or Charge Field Expressions	250
3.9.4	Particle Energy	253
3.9.5	Velocity	255
3.9.6	The Magnetic Field	258
3.9.7	The Scalar Field	262
3.9.8	Scalar Fields: From Classical Electromagnetism to Quantum Mechanics	266
3.9.9	A Human’s Body Works with Scalar Waves	295
3.9.10	The Scalar-Wave Superweapon Conspiracy Theory	300
3.9.11	Deployment of Superweapon Scalar Wave Drive by Interferometer Paradigm	306
3.10	Quantum Waves	324
3.11	The X-Waves	330
3.12	Non-linear X-Waves	335
3.13	Bessel’s Waves	336
3.14	Generalized Solution to Wave Equations	339
	References	345
4	The Fundamental of Electrodynamics	351
4.1	Introduction	351
4.2	Maxwell’s Equations and the Electric Field of the Electromagnetic Wave	352
4.3	Wave Equations for Electric and Magnetic Fields	353
4.4	Sinusoidal Waves	355
4.5	Polarization of the Wave	357
4.6	Monochromatic Plane Waves	365
4.7	Boundary Conditions: The Reflection and Refraction (Transmission) Dielectric Interface	369
4.8	Electromagnetic Waves in Matter	374
4.8.1	Propagation in Linear Media	374
4.8.2	Reflection and Transmission at Normal Incidence	376
4.8.3	Reflection and Transmission at Oblique Incidence	379
4.9	Absorption and Dispersion	388
4.9.1	Electromagnetic Waves in Conductors	389
4.9.2	Reflection at a Conducting Surface	393
4.9.3	The Frequency Dependence of Permittivity	395

4.10	Electromagnetic Waves in Conductors	402
	References	412
5	Deriving the Lagrangian Density of an Electromagnetic Field	413
5.1	Introduction	413
5.2	How the Fields Transform	415
5.3	The Field Tensor	424
5.4	The Electromagnetic Field Tensor	426
5.5	The Lagrangian and Hamiltonian for Electromagnetic Fields	428
5.6	Introduction to Lagrangian Density	431
5.7	Euler-Lagrange Equation of the Electromagnetic Field	433
5.7.1	Error-Trial-Final Success	436
5.8	Formal Structure of Maxwell's Theory	439
	References	442
6	Scalar Waves	443
6.1	Introduction	443
6.2	Descriptions of Transverse and Longitudinal Waves	444
6.2.1	Pressure Waves and More Details	451
6.2.2	What Are Scalar Longitudinal Waves?	457
6.2.3	Scalar Longitudinal Wave Applications	458
6.3	Description of the $\vec{B}^{(3)}$ Field	470
6.4	Scalar Wave Description	471
6.5	Longitudinal Potential Waves	475
6.6	Transmitters and Receivers for Longitudinal Waves	478
6.6.1	Scalar Communication System	481
6.7	Scalar Waves Experiments	482
6.7.1	Tesla Radiation	482
6.7.2	Vortex Model	484
6.7.3	Meyl's Experiment	488
6.7.4	Summary	489
	References	490
	Appendix A: Relativity and Electromagnetism	493
	Appendix B: The Schrödinger Wave Equation	505
	Appendix C: Four Vectors and the Lorentz Transformation	529
	Appendix D: Vector Derivatives	557
	Appendix E: Second-Order Vector Derivatives	559
	References	563
	Index	565

About the Author

Bahman Zohuri currently works for Galaxy Advanced Engineering, Inc., a consulting firm that he started in 1991 when he left both the semiconductor and defense industries after many years working as a chief scientist. After graduating from the University of Illinois in the field of physics and applied mathematics, he then went to the University of New Mexico, where he studied nuclear and mechanical engineering. He joined Westinghouse Electric Corporation after graduating; there he performed thermal hydraulic analysis and studied natural circulation in an inherent shutdown heat removal system (ISHRS) in the core of a liquid metal fast breeder reactor (LMFBR) as a secondary fully inherent shutdown system for secondary loop heat exchange. All these designs were used in nuclear safety and reliability engineering for a self-actuated shutdown system. Dr. Zohuri designed a mercury heat pipe and electromagnetic pumps for large pool concepts of a LMFBR for heat rejection purposes for this reactor during 1978 and received a patent for it.

Subsequently, he was transferred to the defense division of Westinghouse, where he oversaw dynamic analysis and methods of launching and controlling MX missiles from canisters. The results were applied to MX launch seal performance and muzzle blast phenomena analysis (i.e., missile vibration and hydrodynamic shock formation). Dr. Zohuri also was involved in analytical calculations and computations in the study of non-linear ion waves in rarefying plasma. The results were applied to the propagation of so-called soliton waves and the resulting charge collector traces in the rarefaction characterization of the corona of laser-irradiated target pellets.

As part of his graduate research work at Argonne National Laboratory, he performed computations and programming of multi-exchange integrals in surface and solid-state physics. He earned various patents in areas, such as diffusion processes and diffusion furnace design, while working as a Senior Process Engineer at various semiconductor companies (e.g, Intel Corp., Varian Medical Systems, and National Semiconductor Corporation). He later joined Lockheed Martin Missile and Aerospace Corporation as Senior Chief Scientist and oversaw research and development (R&D) and the study of the vulnerability, survivability, and both radiation and laser hardening of various components of the Strategic Defense Initiative, known as Star Wars.

This work included payloads (i.e., IR sensor) for the Defense Support Program, the Boost Surveillance and Tracking System, and the Space Surveillance and Tracking Satellite against laser and nuclear threats. While at Lockheed Martin, he also performed analyses of laser beam characteristics and nuclear radiation interactions with materials, transient radiation effects in electronics, electromagnetic pulses, system-generated electromagnetic pulses, single-event upset, blast, thermo-mechanical, hardness assurance, maintenance, and device technology.

He spent several years as a consultant at Galaxy Advanced Engineering serving Sandia National Laboratories, where he supported the development of operational hazard assessments for the Air Force Safety Center in collaboration with other researchers and third parties. Ultimately, the results were included in Air Force Instructions issued specifically for directed energy weapons operational safety. He completed the first version of a comprehensive library of detailed laser tools for airborne lasers, advanced tactical lasers, tactical high-energy lasers, and mobile/tactical high-energy lasers, for example.

Dr. Zohuri also oversaw SDI computer programs in connection with Battle Management C³I and artificial intelligence and autonomous systems. He is the author of several publications and holds several patents, such as for a laser-activated radioactive decay and results of a through-bulkhead initiator. He has published the following works: *Heat Pipe Design and Technology: A Practical Approach* (CRC Press); *Dimensional Analysis and Self-Similarity Methods for Engineering and Scientists* (Springer); *High Energy Laser (HEL): Tomorrow's Weapon in Directed Energy Weapons, Volume I* (Trafford Publishing Company); and recently the book on the subject of *Directed-Energy Weapons and Physics of High-Energy Lasers* with Springer. He has published two other books with Springer Publishing Company: *Thermodynamics in Nuclear Power Plant Systems* and *Thermal-Hydraulic Analysis of Nuclear Reactors*. Many of them can be found in most universities' technical library, can be seen on the Internet, or ordered from Amazon.com.

Presently, he holds the position of Research Associate Professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the University of New Mexico—Albuquerque, and continues his research on neural science technology and its application in super artificial intelligence. Dr. Zohuri has published a series of book in this subject as well on his research on SWs; the results of his research are presented in this book.