

How to continue with the electrostatic rotor ?

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Condition of the work up to now:

In meantime, the rotation of the electrostatic rotor has been observed on the basis of a reconstructed radiometer (using bearing with a toe and glass). This means, that it is not necessary any further, to use a hydrostatic bearing (with water), to make an electrostatic rotor run.

What has to be done now. → The criterion of power-production.

The electrostatic rotor should be optimized in a way that it can be used for energy production. The aim of this optimization is that the mechanical energy-gain will be larger than the electrical energy-input. Let us call this the criterion of power-production.

- Not important for this criterion is the amount of energy for the nonrecurring process of putting the electrical charge onto the field source to initiate the rotation.
- Important for this criterion is the amount of energy, which is necessary to keep the rotor in permanent movement. This would be for instance the electrical power to compensate leakage currents (for instance because of non perfect isolators) and other unwanted losses. The power for this compensation has to be less than the mechanical power produced of the rotor.

How to understand the criterion of power-production:

The mechanical power P_m produced by the rotor is the product of the torque M and the angular speed ω , this is $P_m = M \cdot \omega$.

The electrical power P_e of the machine should be zero in the ideal case, but in reality, there are leakage currents I_l (because of imperfect isolation), which lead to a power loss $P_e = U \cdot I_l$.

In the condition of the development now, the isolation is not optimized at all. Consequently the leakage currents turned out to be too large (as we found by measurements with a pico-ammeter at Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt in Braunschweig), for a sensible measurement of the criterion of power-production. Up to now, the optimization of the machine regarding the criterion of power production did not begin at all.

Up to now, the only explanation for the rotation of the electrostatic rotor is given by the conversion of vacuum-energy, but there is no explanation within classical Electrodynamics. From this reason, it is expected, that the criterion of power-production can be verified, which is also necessary for a technical and economical use of the machine.

Some of technical details to be solved for the criterion of power-production:

1. The field source and the rotor should be brought into the vacuum. Vacuum is a extremely good isolator, also for very high voltage. Furthermore in vacuum the ionisation of particles of the air can be excluded, and herewith the rise of recoil of atoms of the rotor.
2. Optimization of the geometry of the rotor blades with regard to a minimization of strong electric fields at parts with small radius of curvature.
3. Usage of isolators as ideal as possible to avoid leakage currents. In the moment the leakage current is stronger than the current under investigation.
4. Solid mechanical setup with optimal bearings and adjustment. The rotation of the rotor has turned out to be rather sensitive against mechanical inaccurateness of the setup.

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