TESLA DICTIONARY

OF ADVANCED RESEARCH TERMINOLOGY

2008 EDITION

Compiled by

Michael Riversong

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INTRODUCTION

Librarians often come across information that is not known to the general public. In the 1960s, the very name of Nikola Tesla was only known to a few electrical engineers and top-level physicists. When my mother accepted a position as a librarian at the Thornton, Colorado Public Library in 1967, she started finding out about this rarely seen information. Since I had expressed an interest in science from early childhood, she made sure it was passed on.

In 1984 when the International Tesla Society was forming in Colorado Springs, I had to become part of it. These people were dedicated to following Tesla's research lines to the greatest extent possible. Through a series of miraculous events, I became the Master of Ceremonies for that first Symposium and continued doing the work from that time until the society went bankrupt in 1999.

Right away it became obvious that many inventors and researchers were using terminology not understood by most of the general public. In some cases, most attendees were falling asleep during lectures, a sure sign that some misunderstood words were lurking in the material. Some of these terms are familiar to physicists and electrical engineers, but others were not common in those fields. Some of the phenomena observed in experiments literally have no names in the English language so lecturers had to make them up. Researchers working independently sometimes made up different terms for what might have been the same phenomena. To complicate matters, one of the best lecturers at the early conferences was from India. He brought in special terminology from his background studying ancient scriptures usually only available in his native country.

By 1995 it became obvious that a dictionary would be needed to help laypeople and students get an understanding of both basic concepts and the new ideas being brought forth through the International Tesla Society. As any branch of science develops communication among researchers has always been essential. If there's any doubt, look at the arcane symbolism used by ancient alchemists and see how much of their work is lost to us today. Work on compilation began in 1995. The Internet quickly became a key tool in this, allowing for rapid communication with scientists both within and outside the Society. Few web sites were available at first, but there were plenty of email discussion lists which helped a lot.

In July 1996 the first edition of this Dictionary was published by the International Tesla Society. At that time enough people bought it to make some difference in the level of communication among researchers. Also negotiations began with Bob Ware, the creator of OneLook.com which is a central link for many general and specialized English dictionaries worldwide. Eventually an electronic edition was created which allowed for circulation of this work after the Society had to close.

Recent years have brought great difficulties to this work. Knowledge has been expanding and new researchers have been coming into the field in ever larger numbers. Expansion of the Internet has helped a lot even though at times the amount of information can be overwhelming. On the other hand, new techniques available for electronic publishing have made it possible to update this work quickly. More updates are already being planned.

Often the biggest difficulty is finding time to do the work. A few clients and friends have made it possible to survive while slaving over a hot transistor for hours at a time. Others have consistently helped to make connections which are essential to this work. To all who help, great thanks is due. All who are involved in any way, including readers, can be inspired by the fact that the development of new technologies due to this research will result in great benefits to all humanity. That's why this dictionary is being made available.

Essential links:

Tesla Tech: http://www.teslatech.info

Tesla Academy: http://www.teslaacademy.info

TESLA DICTIONARY OF ADVANCED RESEARCH TERMINOLOGY

Adiabatic

1 Any thermodynamic or magnetic process in which no heat or other energy is moving in or out of the process area.

2 When vapor is expanded or compressed without any transfer of heat either to the outside or from the environment to the vapor. (Wiseman)

Aether

Alternative spelling of Ether when used in the sense of a fundamental invisible substance permeating the entire Universe. [see definition of Ether below]

Alpha Particles

Radioactive emissions conceived as consisting of two protons and two neutrons travelling together. This could also be called a helium ion. These have a positive charge, travel slowly, and can damage physical matter by contact. They may draw electrons from the environment in order to balance charge. If the environment happens to be within a living body, that body will be weakened.

Alternating current (AC)

Electricity which reverses its direction of flow in a cyclic pattern according to its frequency. Tesla developed the first commercially used Alternating Current generators in 1893.

Amperage

Amount of electrons moving in an electrical flow. This is measured against time with an ammeter. One amp equals one coulomb of electrons moving past a point in one second.

ARRL

Amatuer Radio Relay League -- the primary organization for amatuer radio operators. Knowledge of such radio operations has long been considered helpful when studying Tesla's research lines.

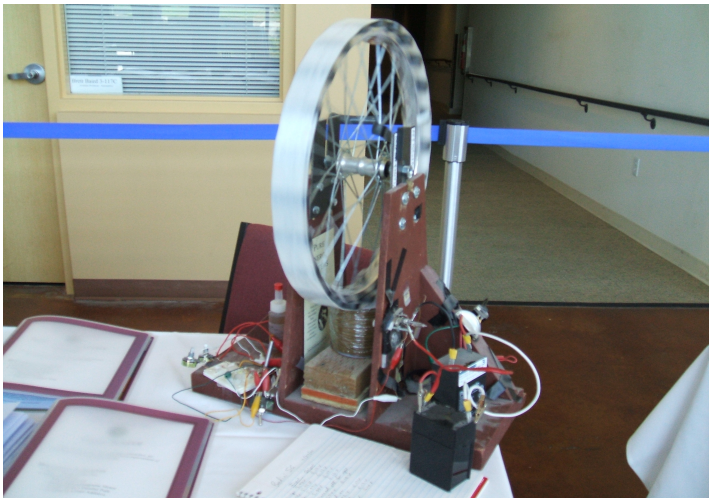
Ball Lightning

1 Any electrical discharge in free space which appears to have a spherical form.

2 When a pseudosphere of magnetic field lines and a catenoid of a surface of associated electric field lines interact to form a toroid. (Kovac)

Bedini, John

American inventor who has been working with alternative magnetic motor designs since the early '80's. A few other inventors have named their designs after his.



Copy of a Bedini "Schoolgirl Wheel" with magnets on the outside

Beta Particles

Radioactive emissions consisting mostly of stray electrons. These have a negative charge. In large numbers they can cause some damage to physical matter, such as radiation burns. Usually, they dissipate into the atmosphere and become negative ions, which are beneficial to life processes.

Bifilar

Usually refers to wires folded back on themselves in a winding to increase efficiency. Can also mean the use of two wires in an assembly such as a transformer.

Bioelectromagnetics

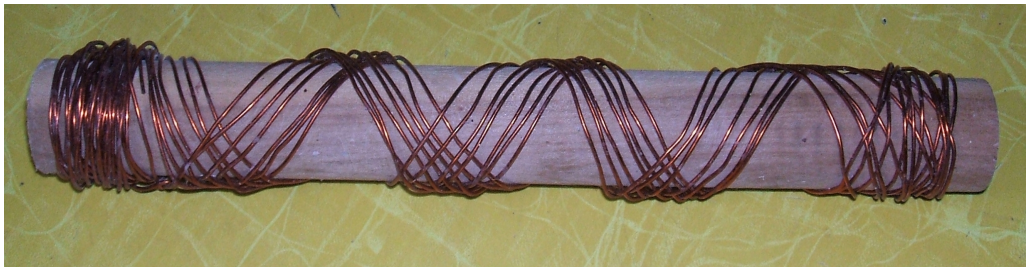
Study of how living bodies respond to the presence of electromagnetic fields.

Brown's Gas

Highly efficient form of matter demonstrated by Bulgarian-American researcher Yul Brown. It may be an elemental form preceding hydrogen, or it may be some alternate configuration of hydrogen. It is made by a proprietary process for dissociating water. There have been indications that use of this gas can transmute radioactive wastes into more benign substances. Previously impossible welding techniques have been developed using it.

Caduceus

In ancient times, a magical staff consisting of a golden rod with two serpents entwined around it. Now refers to any wire winding similar in form.



Hand-wound Caduceus Coil

Capacitance

Holding back of electrical current by a thin nonconducting layer. The current can then be discharged under the control of a circuit or an operator. The amount of capacitance is proportional to the relative strength of the non-conducting layer or area in comparison to the strength of the current.

Carnot Cycle

An idealized mathematical scenario for the way a heat engine can work. Real designs can be compared against this model.

Catalyst

Anything which facilitates a chemical reaction, which is not directly changed or consumed by the process. Catalytic

Catalysis

Any process which involves the facilitation of a chemical reaction by a substance not directly changed or consumed by the reaction itself. Many researchers have said that this is the key to so-called "cold fusion".

Catenary, Catenoid

> Shape formed by the curve of a loose string, under the influence of gravity, suspended by its two ends. A heated glass tube with the ends pulled apart will form a catenoid. (Kovac)

Ch'i

> Chinese concept of a characteristic which pervades all the Universe, having no mass, energy, or existence in time, but is essential as a foundation for all material and life. It is best described in the Tao Te Ching by Lao Tze. Also written as Ki (Japanese) or Qi (People's Republic of China).

Chladni Plates

Special surfaces which transmit acoustic waves in such a way that sand or metal filings will form distinctive patterns based on the character of vibrations passing through the area. Named after German physicist Ernst Florens Friedrich Chladni, 1756-1827.

Coherence

When waves have a continuous phase relationship with each other, or when a set of related waveforms come into a state of harmonic resonance with each other. Several commercial usages of this term have been unclear, so it should be approached with caution.

Cohesion

1 Something sticking to something else.

2 Sympathetic negative attraction, its degree corresponding to the character of molecular density. (Keely)

Cold Fusion

When atoms merge into a heavier element at temperatures typical of Earth's normal environment, thus generating energy. There are several possible chemical reactions in this class. Most of them involve some kind of catalysis. Research has been conducted on hydrogen, lithium, and palladium.

Corona

Luminous electromagnetic discharge, either visible or detectable by instruments, which fills an area around the origin point of the phenomenon.

Coulomb

Measure of the estimate of the number of electrons physically present at any point. One Coulomb equals about 6.25 billion billion electrons, which has been standardized as one ampere of electricity in one second.

Cosmic Rays

1 The highest possible frequencies of electromagnetism. These emanate from distant regions of space and can pass through all physical matter easily.

2 Unspecified waves of charged particles which come from outer space and hit the planet constantly, and can cause changes in physical matter on some level. In this sense, these are not necessarily electromagnetic in nature.

Cryogenics

Study of physical matter and associated waveforms at extremely cold temperatures, approaching those of deep space. Under these conditions, many elements suddenly become superconductors. Therefore, part of this study focuses on how to induce superconductivity at higher temperatures.

Current

1 Electrons and neutral particles flowing together in a wire: standard DC.

2 Electrons and neutral particles oscillating together in a circuit: standard AC.

3 Electrostatic pressure waves propagating through the neutral particle flux (Ether) with little or no electron movement. These are longitudinal with no magnetism. (Tesla, Lindemann)

Cymatics

Study of the response of physical substances to vibrations.

Dendritic

Literally means "tree-like", and can apply to anything which naturally branches out in this manner, including trees, rivers, lightning, and blood vessels.

Dimension

1. Distance from one point to another in space.
2. An area of reality.

Direct Current

Electricity consisting of a flow of electrons in one direction. Static electricity and chemical battery current are examples.

Disruptive discharge

An electric discharge from a low impedance source, such as a capacitor, characterized by a 'single crack'. A uni-directional discharge with no alternations or oscillations associated with it. A perfect DC square wave characterized by a high electrostatic tension. (Lindemann)

DOR

Abbreviation for Deadly Orgone Radiation. This can occur when a source of orgone energy is contaminated with radioactive material. Its effects have been observed to go out over a wide area and make people sick.

Drown, Ruth

Developer of a series of radionics instruments in the 1930's. These worked on a sympathetic vibratory principle, and were said to treat patients remotely by acting on blood samples, hair, or photographs. Sometimes similar machines are named after her.

DX

Amateur radio term meaning "distance". Usually refers to communications from far points.

Dyne

Metric standard measurement of force. An acceleration of one centimeter per second on one gram of mass.

Eidetic

Derived from Plato, who probably inherited the concept from Persians, who in turn probably inherited it from Egyptians. The ancient view of vision was very different from ours. It extended beyond mere objects. Ancient philosophers were well-versed in qualitative sciences, and had observed that matter in an ordinary state was radiant. Matter sends out its emanations in all directions, even in the dark. The human & animal eye is a special organ through which the aura is projected. When the mind is properly initiated and exercised, consciousness can actually leak through the eyes, and be projected. When that happens, a very special type of vision occurs. They gave a name to the radiance coming from the eye and from all objects: EIDOLA, which means literally "idea messages". What they're saying is, when the Eidola from your eyes and Eidola from objects meet, that creates perception. One can literally examine ideas which have no physical form, but which nevertheless radiate Eidola. Ideas can radiate Eidola. Descartes restored this idea in his discussions of "Ether". Eidolic vision is the ancient term; Eidetic is what the term became with the movement from qualitative to quantitative. Eidetic vision includes a special type of persistent afterimage, which has conscious qualities. This is all beyond neurology.
It is an ability to process or reshape remembered forms and images. Memory is a reconnection with real things -- with eidetic or eidolic images.
Eidolic = qualitative

Eidetic = quantitative
Eidetic imagery is carried with a set of lines, as a living thing. (Vassilatos) NOTE: A similar concept, using different terminology, is developed in the book Scientology 8-8008 by L. Ron Hubbard.

Eidolic

See definition for Eidetic.

Electricity

1. Any flow of electrons.
2. Low-frequency flow of electromagnetic energy, which under normal Earth conditions will tend to stay confined in wires or along set paths.

Electrochemical

Describes any reactions between chemical elements which involve electricity, either as a product or as a catalyst.

Electrolysis

Passage of electrical current through a fluid, in which the flow is accompanied by movement of ions. Electrolytic

Electromagnetic

See Electromagnetism

Electromagnetic Field

A region of space in which electrical and magnetic energy are charging the area. There are generally two components to the field: magnetic and electric, or space charge. These can be at widely varying levels relative to each other, which is an important consideration in environmental surveys.

Electromagnetic Spectrum

Range of frequencies of all energies which have been classified as electromagnetic. The slower the frequency of vibration relative to time, the longer the wavelength of the energy. In order from slowest to fastest, the frequency range encompasses the following energies:
Brain Waves

Alternating Current (AC) Electricity
Very Low Frequency (VLF) Radio
Amplitude Modulation (AM) Radio
Shortwave (SW) Radio
High Frequency (HF) Radio
Microwave, Radar
Infrared (Heat)
Visible Light
Ultraviolet Light
X-Rays
Gamma Rays
Cosmic Rays

Electromagnetism

One of the fundamental forms of energy in the Universe. It changes characteristics radically depending on its frequency and wavelength, which tend to correlate closely with each other. Generated in relatively pure form by numerous natural processes such as solar fusion, electromagnetism normally interacts with other energy forms. As of this writing, it is generally thought to travel at a constant speed, known as the "speed of light", or 186,000 miles per second. Larry Spring has demonstrated that electromagnetic energy usually travels through space as an expanding sphere, and will tend to do so until it encounters an obstacle.

Electromechanical

Of or pertaining to mechanical devices or systems electrically actuated, such as a solenoid (magnetic actuator) or an electrometer (electrostatically actuated). (Nurnberger)

Electromotive

The potential of electrical force sufficient to create an obvious effect on matter, generally by moving it.

Electron

Small theoretical particle which is generally believed to normally orbit around the nucleus of an atom. It may under some conditions come loose from atoms in materials, such as metals, and create a flow of electrical current. Many physicists believe electrons are always composed of very small, unstable particles.

Electrophoresis

Movement of suspended particles through a fluid when stimulated by an electrical force. An example is a laboratory process used in medicine to determine differences in motion of protein molecules. This can be used to tell if someone has had a heart attack, by applying the process to a sample of protein molecules from the heart muscle.

Electrostatic

Stationary separation of electrical charges.

Element

1 Any fundamental frequency of matter, expressed materially as a unique atomic structure, with its own chemical properties, conventionally illustrated in a table of periodic characteristics depending on which octave of material coherence the atomic structure resides.

2 Term incorrectly applied to the Chinese conception of five natural forces. These forces are translated as Water, Wood, Fire, Earth, and Metal.

Eloptic

Type of radionic energy patterns observed and utilized by Dr. T. Galen Hieronymous. Combination of Electrical and Optical.

Ephemeralization

Doing more work with less material. This is currently embodied in Nanotechnology.

Equipotential Surface

The surface of anything where the electrical or magnetic potential is the same throughout.

Erg

A measurement of applied energy and work within the metric system. Standardized as one dyne of force applied through the distance of one centimeter.

Ether

1. Fundamental medium of time and space, recognized by most 19th Century scientists but largely abandoned as a concept after 1900. This was originally used in attempts to explain how waves can propagate through an apparent vacuum.
2. A name for a specific chemical, also known as Chloroform. It was given this name because it evaporates easily and evenly permeates air. In medicine, it was one of the first generally used anesthetics, but was abandoned because of its extreme flammability and toxicity.
3. A state of matter at plasma or above. (Pond)

Exciton

In a crystal, holes (vacancies) and electrons can become energetic, and move about the area. This phenomenon is key to the development of transistors and integrated circuits.

Faraday Cage

By setting up a room with grounded metal walls, it is possible to keep all electromagnetic waves from entering the area from outside. This is a good environment for research.

Faraday, Michael

Early electrical researcher from England. Lived from 1791-1867. Several electrical and medical terms have been named after him.

FEA

Abbreviation for Free Energy Accumulator. (Wiseman)

Fractals

Mathematical equations which describe general natural sequences of evolution applicable to matter and energy. Most dendritic processes are best described this way.

Free Energy

Gaining power from an as yet unknown (or possibly unknowable) source.

Free Radical

Usually refers to a piece of a molecule which has a positive charge. This means that it has a lack of electrons, and so may tend to scavenge electrons from the environment. In the human body, this can cause health problems.

Frequency

Rate of vibration of a force or wave, usually measured relative to local time. According to Tesla, this can apply as:

1. Number of sinusoidal alternations per unit of time in an AC circuit
2. Rates at which DC pulses are produced
3. Recognition of how often any electrical event occurs per unit of time
4. Duration of a DC pulse

Fusional

When atoms merge into a heavier element. This generates energy across the electromagnetic spectrum. Until 1987, it was generally thought that this could only occur at extremely high temperatures typical of plasmas. Thus, an atomic fission explosion was deemed necessary to generate sufficient heat to produce a fusion explosion in hydrogen bombs. Attempts to fully control high-temperature fusion reactions have usually failed, primarily due to borderline phenomena related to containment of the reactions. See Cold Fusion.

Gamma Rays

Extremely high frequencies of electromagnetic radiation. These will pass through physical matter, and may alter its structure if possessing sufficient intensity. Usually associated with atomic decay of radioisotopes.

GEET

Stands for Global Environmental Energy Technology. This is a set of inventions by Paul Pantone that have in common a little understood reaction that produces fuel economy. Piping is retrofitted on to existing engines. Part of the process involves a magnetic rod inserted into one of the pipes.

Lawnmower with a GEET installation, including a bubbler in front.

Geobiology

The study of energies coming from the Earth and how they affect living organisms.

Gauss

A measurement of magnetic force, named after Karl Friedrich Gauss, German physicist and mathematician, 1777-1855. See Magnetic Measurement Scale.

Giga-

One billion of any measurement.

Gravity

One of the fundamental forms of energy in the Universe. Its operation is not generally understood at this time. Gravity tends to be stable, although some researchers have found it forming into waves on occasion. As a force, it may be either a push, a pull, or both. According to conventional physics, it is the weakest of the four fundamental natural forces, but it operates over the greatest range. It can be the observed tendency of material objects to be attracted to each other. The operation of gravity appears to be instantaneous throughout the universe.

Grunge

Radio interference of either man-made or natural origin. See also QRM and QRN.

Ham

Slang term for an amateur radio operator.

Harmonic

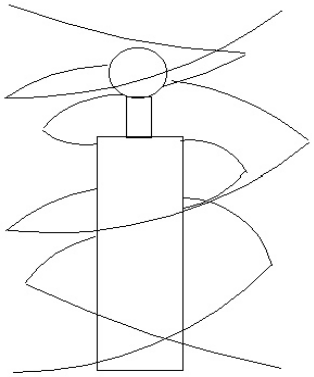
1 Having to do with the resonance of one thing to another, through matching

frequencies. A harmonic is a frequency that is a doubling or halving of another frequency.

2 In music, partial resonance between one frequency and another. (Pond) Certain intervals between tones may sound pleasant to the human ear, and thus are called harmonic. Partial resonance may also be a factor in chemistry and physics, but this area has not been explored as of this writing.

Helix

Twisting energy or matter in free space. If represented in two dimensions, it looks like a spiral. Helical



Crude diagram of helical magnetic fields around an operating Tesla coil

Hertz

The name of a German physicist applied to the measurement of frequency in cycles per second. Heinrich Hertz, 1857-1894.

Homopolar

When only one electromagnetic pole is present in a particular structure. All charge is equally distributed. It is expected that generators based on this principle will be extremely efficient. The original concept was discovered by Michael Faraday.

Impedance

A measure of resistance to electrical current flow.

Implosion

Sudden inward collapse of matter. In many natural processes, this occurs in the form of a rapid vortex. Several engineering possibilities for harvesting energy from controlled implosions have been proposed, including the work of German researcher Viktor Schauberger beginning in the 1920's.

Inductance

Electrical current can flow in a coiled conductor, and be made to flow nearby.

Inert Gas

Any of the so-called "Noble Gases" from the Periodic Table of the Elements. These elements

normally do not combine with other elements. They are useful as buffers against chemical interactions, and appear to have interesting properties related to scalar-field interactions. The gases and their atomic numbers are: Helium 2, Neon 10, Argon 18, Krypton 36, Xenon 54, and Radon 86.

Inertial Propulsion

Gravity seems to behave in a fundamentally different manner from electromagnetism, although there are relationships between the two forces. Apparently, its action may be instantaneous. If a propulsion system is developed that purely with gravity force, that may also appear to operate in an instantaneous manner. Several researchers have proprietary definitions of their own.

Interferometer

1 Instrumentation which uses interference patterns between two waves to determine parameters of a wave. This can be used in optics, electronics, radio, astronomy, and acoustics.

2 An effect similar to an interference pattern. (Beardon)

3 Certain natural objects could be technically said to be interferometers, including planets, the human brain, and quartz crystals. What they have in common is a bipolar structure, which can serve simultaneously as a generator and background for detecting interference patterns. (Beardon)

4 Any device or effect which creates a remote resonant pattern.

Ion

An incomplete atom or a group of incomplete atoms, which thus has a charge. These can be simple, as in negative ions, which often consist of free electrons, or they can be fairly complex, as the nuclei of metal atoms with some or all electrons stripped off. Ions form because of dissociation (e.g. salt in water), strong radiation (UV, x-rays, radioactivity etc.), strong electrical forces (e.g. high voltage on a pointed electrode), radioactive decay, extreme heat, cold fusion and other processes. In general, negative ions have an excess of electrons, and positive ions lack electrons.

Isotropic

Everywhere the same. Can be applied to a geometric figure in space, or to a solution.

Joe Cell

Set of concentric stainless steel cylinders that are filled with charged water and installed in a vehicle. Invented anonymously in Australia. There have been a few reports that users have experienced increased fuel economy. See Moe-Joe Cell.

Keely, John Ernst Worrell

Inventor and scientist who lived 1837 - 1898, considered the founder of the field of Sympathetic Vibratory Physics. He was noted for having developed a technology of levitation, and motors which ran on acoustical energy. He assembled a remarkable set of laws which apply to chemistry and physics. Sometimes inventions similar to his are named after him. The primary source of information on his work in the 20th century has been Delta Spectrum Research, headed by Dale Pond www.svpvril.com

Ki

See Ch'i.

LC Circuit

L stands for Inductance, and C stands for Capacitance. So this is any circuit in which inductance and capacitance are used in combination. This can create resonant phenomena.

Lakhovsky, Georges

Usually credited as the original inventor of the Multi-Wave Oscillator (MWO). He was most active in the 1930s.

Latency

1 Can refer to a characteristic such as energy that is a potential.

2 When there is a delay in a continuing process.

Light

Intermediate frequencies of electromagnetic energy which happen to be visible to the sensory apparatus of our species.

Lightning

Large electrical discharge through the air. Can be generated by storms, Tesla coils, and atomic blasts.

Longitudinal Wave

Any wave that propagates by compression and rarefaction, meaning that whatever it goes through (the medium) gets more and less dense. One example is sound waves. Several researchers believe there are many kinds of longitudinal waves, including some associated with Zero Point Energy. If you assume there are no absolute vacuums, these waves can go through Ether.

Luminous

Emitting any kind of light.

Magnetic

1 Having a tendency to attract or repel iron, depending on polarity.
2 Anything which attracts or repels another thing by invisible force.

Magnetic Measurement Scale

Note that the items on this scale do not seem to precisely match in all cases. This is due to a current imperfect understanding of the nature of magnetism on the part of most, if not all, scientists.

Maxwell: 1 Gauss per square centimeter.

Gauss: one line of force per square centimeter during 1 second of time.

Milligauss: One thousandth of a Gauss; the most commonly used measurement of AC electromagnetic fields in residential and commercial inspections.

Weber: Enough magnetic force to induce 1 volt of electricity in a single-coil circuit during 1 second of time. 100,000,000 Maxwells.

Tesla: 1 Weber per square meter; equals 10,000 Gauss.

Magnetic Resonance Amplifier (MRA)

A class of over-unity device involving regeneration of magnetic fields.

Magneto Hydro Dynamics (MHD)

1. Treatment of plasma as a fluid in attempts to control high-temperature fusion reactions.
2. Process of applying magnetic fields to water and other fluids to modify their energy, and thus become effective agents for other purposes, such as medicine or industrial applications.

Magnifying Transmitter

Device under development by Tesla which was intended to allow electrical energy to manifest at will anywhere on this planet. This project was the primary project at Wardenclyffe when funding was cut off by J.P. Morgan in 1907, and so was never completed. (see Wardenclyffe)

Malillumination

When plants, animals, or humans have light which is missing essential frequencies, and disease results. (Dr. John Ott)

Mana

A root word for "power", usually spiritual. This word is associated with the Kahuna priesthood of Hawaii.

Maximum Usable Frequency

In radio transmission, the highest frequency at which a signal can be transmitted between two points under current conditions. Factors which affect this can change from one hour to the next, and include the distance to be covered, geography of the intervening area, solar events, local weather conditions, and man-made disturbances. Abbreviated as MUF.

Maya

1. Sanskrit term meaning illusion, referring to an ancient doctrine saying that all reality is illusory.
2. Name of a particular tribe whose home is in the Yucatan and Guatemala area of Central America. They created a remarkable civilization which suddenly disappeared. Their mathematical and calendar systems were the most accurate yet seen on this planet. About three hundred years after their disappearance, the Aztecs took some of their technology and used it to build their own civilization.

Mega-

One million of any measurement.

Metempsychosis

1. The wandering of the soul during dreams & at death. (Vassilatos)
2. Any transmigration of souls.

MHD

Abbreviation for Magneto Hydro Dynamics.

Microvita

Most fundamental building block of atomic particles, which contains a universal life and intelligence. This term was developed by the Indian guru P.R. Sarkar, late founder of the Ananda Marga Yoga Society.

Milligauss

See Magnetic Measurement Scale.

Moe-Joe Cell

Variant of the Joe Cell concept using stainless steel spheres.

Parts of a Moe-Joe Cell, along with a finished unit

Montauk

Town on the easternmost point of Long Island over 100 miles east of New York City. Experiments based on Tesla's technology were allegedly conducted in secret at a small Air Force base there in the early 1980's.

MRA

Abbreviation for Magnetic Resonance Amplifier.

MUF

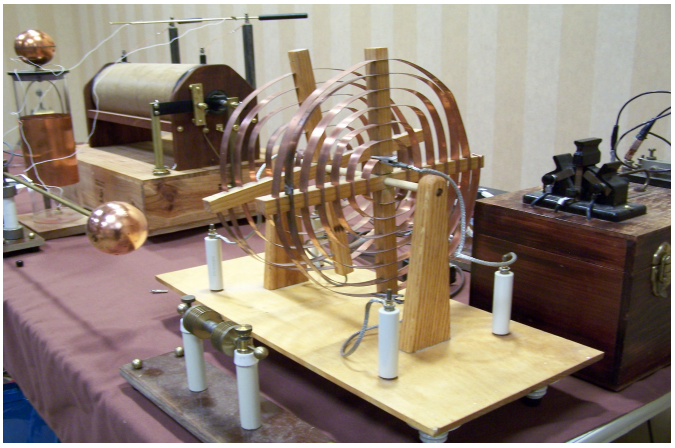
Abbreviation for Maximum Usable Frequency.

Multiple Wave Oscillator

A healing device using very wide bandwidth unmodulated radio waves, developed in France in the 1920's. Several researchers have made versions of this device. (Georges Lakhovsky)

MWO

Abbreviation for Multiple Wave Oscillator. Normally a spiral coil or printed circuit is used.



Early MWO type, replicated by James Hardesty

N-Machine

One of many magnetic-ring motor types, which is designed to produce more energy than it uses. (DePalma; Tewari)

Nano-

One-billionth of any measurement. Increasingly being used to indicate very small assemblies.

Negative Charge

An area where there is an excess of electrons. This was misnamed by early electrical researchers due to a misunderstanding of the direction of current flow.

Neutral Center

All structures rest on a foundation of an indestructible and indivisible unit, which has no mass, time, or energy of its own. Descriptions of this concept resemble descriptions of the Chinese concept of Ch'i. (Keely)

Non-Hertzian

Any waveform which propagates in space, but does not conform to the standard model of electromagnetic waves being apparent vectors in space.

Nuclear

1. Pertaining to the nucleus of an atom.
2. Energy which is generated as unstable atoms rapidly or slowly decay.

Orgone

Energy form first described by Dr. Wilhelm Reich. The term was derived from "orgasm", as Reich felt this energy is related to the phenomenon of human sexuality, and is also a primary motivating force of the Universe. Reich built several devices which collected orgone, and retransmitted it back to humans. He also used the energy to modify weather.

Oscillation

1. Rhythmic vibration. This can be mechanical or electric.

2 Rhythmically recurring translatory (of an object about itself) movement. Oscillation is thus external rhythmic motion. (Pond)

Oscilloclast

An early Radionic device using resonant frequencies for the treatment of disease, developed about 1920. (Dr. Albert Abrams)

Oscilloscope

Device which measures electrical energy waves and illustrates them on a screen.

Over-Unity

Any device which puts out more power than it consumes.

Ozone

Three oxygen atoms bound together. Normally, oxygen exists in Earth's atmosphere as two atoms bound together. Ozone has a distinctive set of characteristics and a smell which can be easily recognized. It can be formed by electric arcing in air, which is why it is often found in significant quantities on the trailing edges of thunderstorms. Ozone will react against parasitic bacteria, and can filter out several high frequencies of electromagnetic radiation.

Philadelphia Experiment

In October 1943, a US Navy ship was outfitted with electronic gear allegedly based on a design by Nikola Tesla. The object of the experiment was to render the ship invisible. According to most accounts, the experiment did make the ship invisible, and also suddenly transported it 200 miles away to Norfolk harbor, where it materialized briefly, and then re-materialized minutes later back in Philadelphia. When the crew came off the ship, they were all incurably insane. This experiment has spawned a great deal of literature.

Photon

1. Theoretical particle of light. Tremendous controversies exist over whether light is a pure electromagnetic waveform, or is made of particles. Those who feel it forms into particles are further divided as to the nature and charge of these particles. As of this writing, photons have not yet been observed.

2. Quantized bundle of light. (Pond)

Photon Belt

Theoretical region of space where some kind of light energy is present in greater amounts than in the region of space which our planet has been travelling through during recorded history. In the 1990s, It was said by some prophetic sources that once Earth moves into this area, there will be radical shifts in climate and consciousness.

Phytoremediation

Using plants to extract contamination from soil or alter the nature of polluted material.

Piezoelectric

Some crystals, especially quartz, will produce an electric charge when squeezed. This charge will typically be high voltage and low amperage.

Piezoluminescence

Some crystals will emit light when squeezed. This will even happen with sugar crystals, which can be relatively entertaining if one looks in a mirror in a dark room while eating certain kinds of candy.

Planck's Constant

Any radiation has a constant ratio of energy relative to its frequency. In our part of the Universe, this is expressed as a number: 6.547 x 10-27 ergs per second. (An erg is a measurement of energy equal to one dyne of force over a distance of one centimeter.) Named after a German physicist, Max Planck, 1858-1947.

Plasma

1 When matter is stripped of all electrons, and flows violently. This can occur at extremely high temperatures typical of stars. It is an energetic state higher than gas. The majority of matter observed in the universe is in this state.
2 Liquid portion of blood in which cells are suspended.

Positive Charge

An area where there is a lack of electrons. This was misnamed by early electrical researchers due to a misunderstanding of flow direction.

Potential

1 Any electrical voltage difference between two points.
2 Difference in energy level between two or more places.

Propagation

How an electromagnetic wave moves through space or any medium, including its response to any other waves or solid objects which may be obstacles at the wave's frequency.

Pseudosphere

1 To form a model of one, push the ends of a heated glass tube together.
2 When applied to gravity, a geometric object with the same properties as a sphere, but the equipotential surface of gravity is pushing rather than pulling. (Kovac)

Psychotronic

1 Any energy having an effect on the interface between mind, matter, and/or spirit. This is sometimes incorrectly used as a synonym for "Radionics". Derived from Greek "Psyche" which usually means both mind and spirit, and "Tronics", meaning instrumentation. The term was coined in France during the late '60's. The first Psychotronics Conference was in Prague in 1972.
2 Sometimes used as a slang term meaning unusual and awesome.

Psychotropic

Having an effect physically on the brain, usually resulting in hallucinations. That in turn will usually affect the mind, unless a person has been highly trained.

Pythagoras

Greek educator who lived in the 6th century B.C. He developed the sciences of mathematics, philosophy, music, and medicine simultaneously, as an integrated whole. Much of his work,

especially in mathematics and music, is the foundation of modern methods. Pythagorean

Qi

See Ch'i.

QRM

Radio operator's term for man-made interference. SEE Grunge

QRN

Radio operator's term for natural interference. SEE Grunge

QRP

Low power operation

QSL

Radio operator's code for acknowledging the receipt of a transmission. Many amateur operators, government stations, and commercial stations will send special QSL postcards in exchange for written reception reports.

Quantum

1. Something which can be measured or counted.
2. This term has been applied to the theoretical fundamental constants of physics, as a specialized technical mathematical definition.
3. A given quantity that is separate from anything else.

Radioactivity

Emanations from individual atoms of unstable isotopes of material elements. There are three generally recognized types of radioactivity: alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma rays. (See separate definitions for each.)

Radioisotope

Form of an element that is unstable and will split into other elements, giving off particles and radiation.

Radionics

Use of invisible, largely unclassified energies to create effects on biological entities. It can operate equally well at any distance, because it is using resonant forces which are inherently non-locational.

Reality

In society, reality is an agreement among people as to what is being observed or inferred. The same applies in science, although new discoveries can change the understanding of the agreement at any time.

Regauging

Free change of magnetic scalar potential with little or no change in force fields. This phenomenon can be a way to make over-unity devices effective. (Beardon)

Resistance

Electrical current flow is weakened and dissipates as it does work of any kind. Most electrical

manuals define this in terms of volts, amperes, and watts. Resistance is measured in Ohms.

Resonance

Vibration of one thing or force in sympathy with another, because of a similarity or mutual harmonic characteristic.

RF

Abbreviation for Radio Frequency.

Rife, Dr. Royal R.

1888-1971. Developer of a type of electromagnetic resonant microscope and corresponding treatment equipment beginning in the mid-1920's. The treatment equipment pulsed precisely calibrated low-frequency electricity through the patient's body. Several versions of equipment were developed, using direct induction into the human body or radio transmission methods. In recent years, light waves have also been developed which use similar frequency sets for the same purpose. Rife was harassed by agencies of the United States Government and his laboratories were closed. Most of his equipment was destroyed. Several diagnostic and treatment devices have been named after him, although not all of these specifically use his principles.

Scalar

1 Any quantity with magnitude which can be described by a number. Not associated with direction or location in space.
2 Same as Keely's Neutral Center, which is the full harmonic chord of the Universe. (Pond)

Scalar Wave

A wave form which is composed of compression and rarefaction, as sound waves. It does not necessarily move in any particular direction or have a specific location. (Beardon)

Schumann Resonance

There is a gap in the ionosphere of the Earth's atmosphere. It creates a massive electronic cavity in which a certain frequency can resonate constantly, as a sort of "signature" of this planet. That frequency is generally given as 7.83 cycles per second. According to some researchers, it may change over time. Several inventors have developed devices which are worn close to the body and constantly impart this frequency to a person, using the theory that having this "correction" in a person's biofield will create a defense against unnatural electromagnetic fields.

Sine Wave

In two dimensions, one can often see a wave form that forms in a regular up and down pattern. This is especially characteristic of AC electricity, and can easily be seen on an oscilloscope. Sine waves can be mathematically calculated with trigenometry. Sinusoidal

Soliton

A wave can propagate with no energy loss, and also retain its shape and speed after collision with another wave. In fact, it can absorb and feed on small waves.

Somatid

Small biological entity which goes through a life cycle of its own inside a plant, animal, or

human. It can, due to stress factors, manifest as bacteria and viruses. In more benign stages, it appears to play a role in cell division. (Naessens)

Sonoluminescence

Light which is generated as a result of sound energy.

Stirling Cycle Engine

Runs on heat applied to the outside of a cylinder that contains a piston. This relatively simple design was created in the early 1800s and has long been a good starting point for highly efficient engine designs.

Stochastic

Random, cannot be predicted. Sometimes used in reference to a liquid solution.

Strong Nuclear Force

One of the four forces of nature recognized by conventional physics. That which holds atomic nuclei together. Believed to be the strongest of all natural forces, although it operates over a very small range.

Subatomic

Any particle smaller than an atom. Because of their size, the existence of these particles cannot be directly observed, but only inferred from the results of various experiments.

Sublimation

1 Matter changing suddenly from one form to another. Some compounds will change from a solid to a gas when heated.

2 Changing of mental energy from one purpose to another. Often applied to processes such as using sexual energy to create art works.

Subtle Energy

A general term referring to any kind of waveform, emanation, or pattern which can have an effect and is difficult or impossible to quantify using present technology.

Synergetics

System of geometry developed by Buckminster Fuller, in which all relationships between forms are accounted by whole numbers only. Once understood, it can potentially be applied to material forms, chemistry, geobiology, and physics as a common ground.

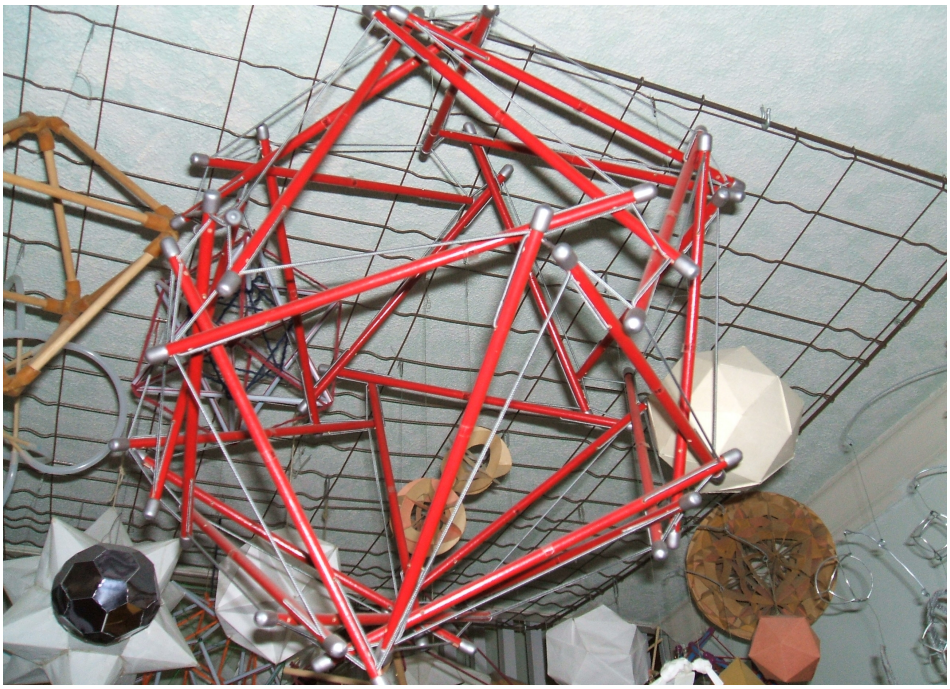
A galaxy of Synergetics models

Tachyon

1. Theoretical particle in physics usually connected with cosmic rays. Its name comes from an ancient Greek word for "speed", because it was thought to travel very fast. The particle has never been observed, and the name gradually fell out of favor in conventional physics. More recently, some researchers, inventors, and marketers have revived the term without defining it, which has led to some confusion.
2. Mutated particle, harmful to humans, which is created when a type of cosmic ray strikes the Earth and comes out the other side. Anyone who spends much time at a spot where these particles come out will have serious health problems. (Vince Wiberg)

Tensegrity

Structural integrity created through tension of structural members. This is the opposite of compression structures, which for most of human history have comprised the majority of buildings. (Buckminster Fuller)



Tensegrity Icosahedron

Tesla

1. Nikola Tesla, who invented AC power generators, AC motors, radio transmitters, several mechanical turbines, and many other important items. He lived from 1857 - 1943. He was born and raised in Serbia, went to school in Hungary, and emigrated to the United States in 1884. For a brief time, he worked with Thomas Edison, and then broke away to form his own laboratory, where he produced his greatest inventions.
2. A measurement of magnetic force. (See Magnetic Measurement Scale)

Tesla coil

Electrical apparatus developed by Nikola Tesla. It is a type of transformer. In this, a current is raised in voltage and lowered in amperage. It has two coils, primary at the bottom and secondary at the top. At the top of the secondary coil, there may be a discharge of lightning. It has some use in radio, but during the period after Tesla's death was mostly used for demonstrations and decoration. Tesla had been using a giant version as a key component of his proposed universal energy transmission system during experiments at Wardencliffe and Colorado Springs. Some measurements have indicated that moving helical magnetic fields are present when Tesla coils are operating.

Tesla Coil demo in Colorado Springs, July 1990

Tetrahedron

Most fundamental form of space, with four sides and a triangular base. According to Buckminster Fuller, can also be applied to thought forms and conceptions of problems in the Universe.

Samples of Tetrahedrons

Topology

A branch of mathematics dealing in whole shapes and forms. Some authorities consider Synergetics as a type of Topology.

Toroid, Torroid

1. Anything having a donut-like shape, including visible objects and invisible fields.
2. The only self-sustaining electromagnetic wave shape in nature. (Kovac)

Torsion

Twisted or twisting. Many processes in nature occur in a helical manner, including some electrical or gravity fields.

Trexar

Specially constructed wire composed of silver, gold, and platinum. (Keely)

Ultrasonic

Sound vibrations above the range of human hearing, which for most people extends to about 20,000 cycles per second.

Unclassified Energy

Any pattern of energy or force which is not generally understood within the scope of modern physics or chemistry. This can apply to radionic, etheric, orgone, and subtle energies. The main point of this definition is that scientists are rarely in agreement as to the nomenclature for some observed energy.

Vacuum

Lack of matter in an area of space. So far, no pure vacuum has ever been observed anywhere, but this can be used as a relative descriptive term.

Vector

1. Direction of a force along time in space.
2. Applied to any force which apparently has a specific direction.

Vector Wave

Any waveform which appears to travel in a specific direction.

Vedic

Having to do with certain respected, ancient scriptures of India. Some of these scriptures contain hints at types of energy production using resonant forces which exist in all life.

Veridical

Not illusory. (Shepherd)

VIBE Machine

Developed by Gene Koonce, this spectacular device contains a Tesla Coil, a Multi-Wave Oscillator, a Toriod, and several intert gas tubes. People who have sat near it for one to five minute sessions have often reported great relief for many health problems.

Vibration

Rhythmical motion of a body within itself. (John Keely)

Vimana

A type of aircraft mentioned in the ancient Vedic scriptures of India.

Violet Ray

1. Medical appliance invented by Tesla, which transmits a broad range of electrical frequencies through a glass applicator which should be placed on the skin. Named because the electricity has a purple color as it passes through the glass.
2. Any purple- or violet- colored electrical discharge.

Typical Violet Ray appliance

Vril

Fundamental resonant energy which is inherent to planetary structure. It can, with training, be perceived as a radiant black light. It comes from an ancient Lithuanian word meaning "power". (Vassilatos)

Voltage

Relative pressure at which electrons are moving through a medium, such as a wire. This is the push that electrons potentially have in electricity.

Vortex

Energy formed into a spiral pattern. A good example of a rapid vortex would be a tornado. A small vortex is formed whenever a sink drains. Recently, this term has been used to denote as yet undefined geobiological patterns at certain locations. Vortices, Vortexian

Wardenclyffe

Location of Tesla's main laboratory on the northern coast of Long Island, about 60 miles east of New York City. The tower was demolished in 1917, but the main laboratory building survived into the 21st century. Sometimes spelled Wardencliff.

1/35th working scale model of Wardenclyffe transmitter, built by Gary Peterson October 2006

Watt

Standard measurement of electrical power, named after James Watt, inventor of the steam engine. This is usually expressed as current (amperage) multiplied by voltage.

Wave

Matter or energy with periodic changes in intensity while flowing.

Waveform

Since humans normally can't directly observe invisible radiations such as electromagnetism, an agreement as to their structure is based on instrumentation applied to electrical circuits. From that, we see certain patterns form on instrument readouts, and we can refer to these patterns as the form of the wave being observed. In many cases, what we are seeing on the readout may only be a cross-section of part of the wave.
In cases where instrumentation is not available to provide a readout of a particular phenomenon, any illustration of the form of the waves involved must be regarded as a good guess.

Weak Nuclear Force

One of the four forces recognized by conventional physics. All explanations of this force are highly technical. In conventional physics, it has been observed only in the interactions of various subatomic particles, especially neutrinos. At the subatomic level, some particles will change state to other particles. This often involves the precursors to electrons. Thus, molecular bonds are affected by this force. It is obvious from the diversity of explanations in the literature, and the complexity of the mathematics, that this force is poorly understood, even among experts, as of this writing.

Weber

See Magnetic Measurement Scale.

Wimshurst Generator

An important type of static electricity generator developed in the 1880s.

Wimshurst Generator replicated by James Hardesty, with Leyden jars to the left

Winding

Refers to wire wrapped around a rod, framework, or motor armature, usually in a tight spiral pattern.

Yang

Fundamental male, active principle of nature. Derived from ancient Chinese doctrines.

Yin

Fundamental female, receptive principle of nature. Derived from ancient Chinese doctrines.

X-Ray

Electromagnetic energy at frequencies between ultraviolet light and Gamma Rays. These are used in medicine because they disturb matter to varying degrees as they pass through, and this disturbance can be recorded on photographic film.

Y-Bias

No human language, including math, can adequately convey this concept. It comes from a practice of making graphs to represent parts of reality. To an observer, it can seem like much activity first emerges from one axis of the graph, and proceeds to organize at an angle. Thorough study of papers by David Yurth is necessary to fully appreciate how this works, and how it can be helpful in engineering.

Z-Ray

Theoretical non-electromagnetic wave which can be channelled into a seriously destructive force.

Zero-Point Energy

All empty space is filled with a fluctuating energy. The term "zero point" refers to the fact that these fluctuations even continue at a temperature of absolute zero. It is possible that this energy could be made coherent, and thus tapped as a power source. (Moray King)