

# Panacea-BOCAF On-Line University



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The Panacea University is the world’s first “unofficial” OPEN SOURCE University. Panacea calls this resource a university as we teach. This is an educational series covering clean FREE energy technology towards building our children a future. [Panacea-BOCAF](http://www.panacea-bocaf.org) is a **registered non-profit organization, dedicated to educational study and research.**

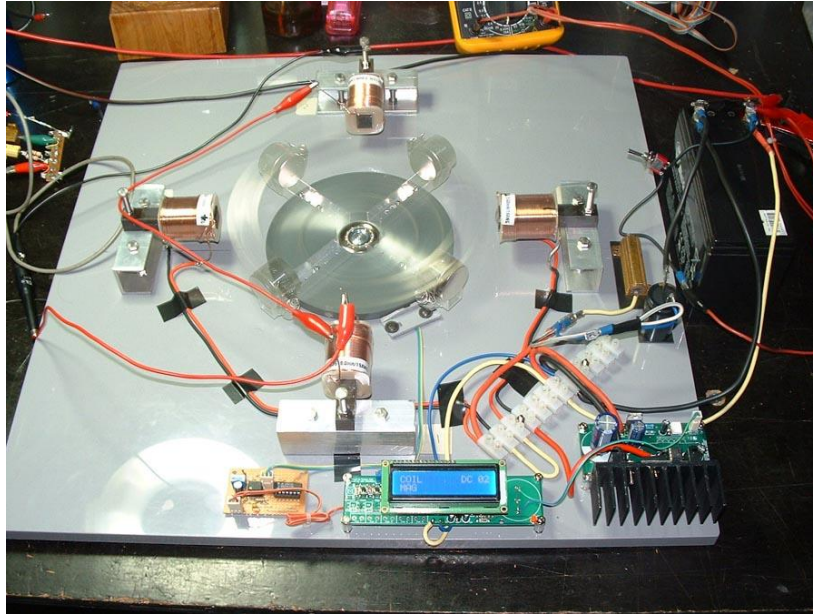
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## Overview



Rod's Pulse motor in action taken the [You Tube Video](#)

My name is Rodney Wells. I have devoted many years of research to alternative fuel energy. I all so have a sound education in electronics and had been a teacher in this field. I have been working as a technician in audio visual with many good friends in the electronics industry. I have always felt there was a lot more to science than we are told. May be I am a romantic a just wishing for something better. Having built many experimental drives I have now included list of a few discarded experiments that lie around my work shop. Countless Bedini pulse motors. Window motors. Robert Adams motors. Minato wheel motors. Perendev motors even the Milo motor or better known as brain Johnson. And my favourite the all magnet wankel motor. I have even worked extensive on HHO systems Bob Boyce and Stan Meyers. By now I had formed my own opinions on how the following experiments where possibly going to bear fruit.

I had my own ideas on some designs that needed to be looked into further. Thanks to all the inventors and forward thinkers who laid down all the work for us to share. This motor set out here is best described as the Robert Adams motor.

If you have read my description of the effects and techniques described it best fits the Adams design I now also believe all the over unity devices built are all subject to the same working principle if they produce over unity. I can see how they all utilize the same laws of physics weather they are solid state or a motor design.

A few weeks ago I decided to have another go. Here we are again. Another bunch of magnets and coils all rotating on an old computer hard disc drive. When I noticed something very different the coils where running cold for once and battery depletion was all most nonexistent. After running a few calculation things didn't add up. Currents and wattage did not calculate as normal. Hypothetical values where appearing in the math that weren't there in the circuits. I knew I was seeing something different for the first time. The first thing that does your head in is the efficiency of the drive stage. When you get this properly timed and setup it will run on 4 A A battery's total 6 volts for many days. That was fun but not the goal of the experiment. Good luck with you research Rod.

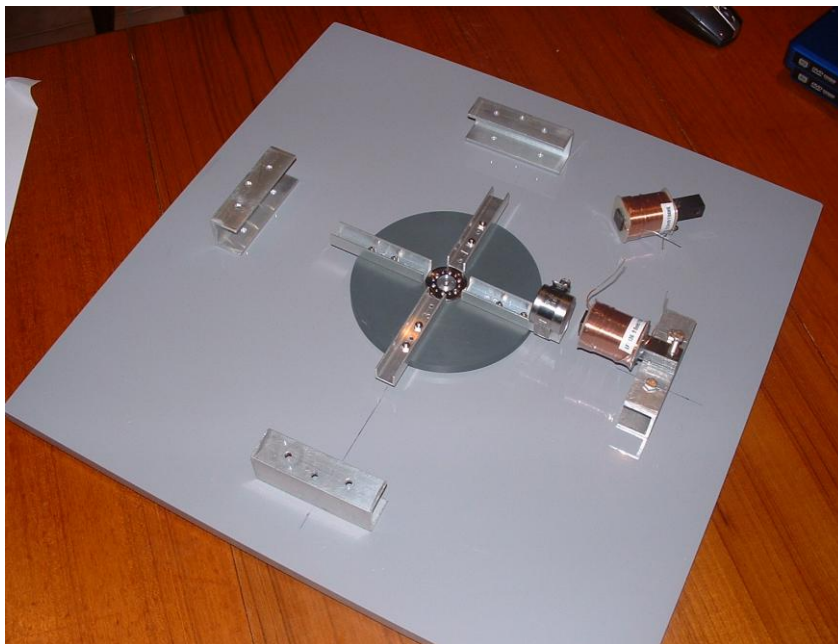
For those who are not able to build this experimental pulse motor from this OPEN SOURCE information, Rod intends to provide both technical support and kits which are [available at his website](#). Any purchase of these kits in turn supports Rod's OPEN SOURCE research. Rod intends to keep no secrets. Rod knows that all past free energy inventors have not given everything away hence it has been up to "followers" to work out the clues. This is the reason why we have no free energy technology and are bound in bondage to the energy cartels.

The Non profit organization Panacea-BOCAF intends to support open source engineers working with the Rodin Coils and other suppressed /neglected and misunderstood clean energy technologies. These engineers require grants, resources, faculty recognition and security. All this can be created in [Panacea's proposed granted non profit research and development centre](#). For those able to help this effort, please [Contact us](#).

For technical support and discussion please visit the following thread at the energetic forum

[Robert-Adams-pulse-motor-design-review](#)

## **Construction and Test results**



You Tube - [Over Unity Free energy Motor Generator 1](#)

You Tube- [Over Unity Free energy Motor Generator 2](#)

This document is being written for the person who wants to have a go at something amazing Who doesn't hold a degree in electrical engineering or other such qualification?

Large 6000 gauss magnets have been chosen, with a 30mm pole face and iron core induction coils with a 14mm square face. This may not be the best combination. The distance has been set between the magnet and iron core at a nominal distance of 10mm as a starting point for this experiment. If you choose a closer gap this will change drive requirements, i.e. more current so subsequently

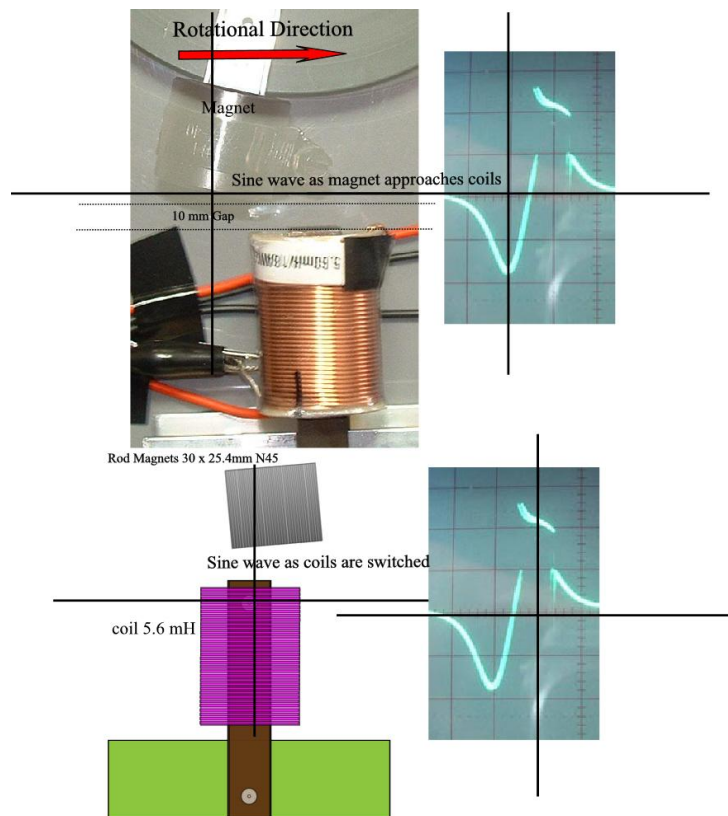
higher voltage on the input stage. This will also require a change to the duty cycle pulse duration from the computer.

The secret to efficient over-unity is to understand the two fields and their direct relationship to one another. Factors to be aware of:-

- 1 surface area of your magnets;
- 2 surface area of your iron cores;
- 3 gap between the iron core and the magnets; and
- 4 rotational velocity, RPM.

This determines how long the key point of the magnets and iron cores are in direct relationship to each other.

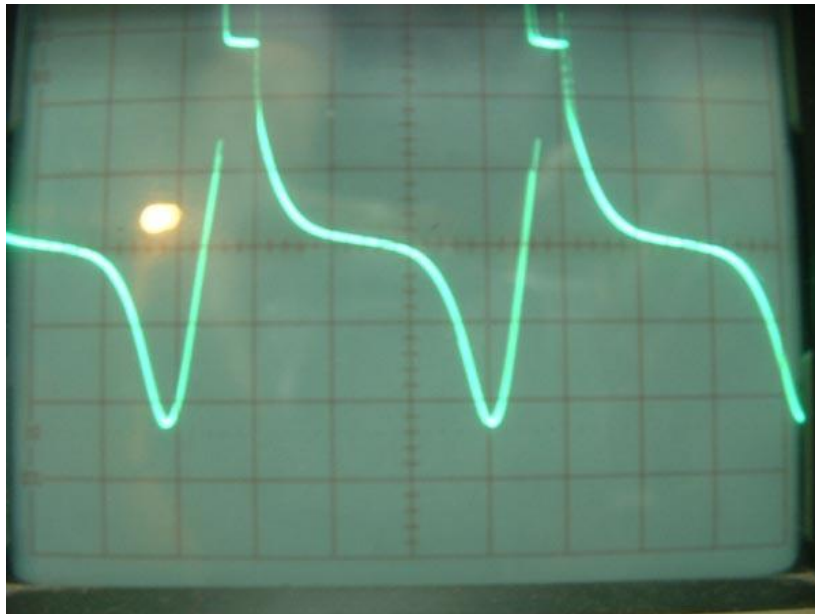
Refer to diagram below. Note

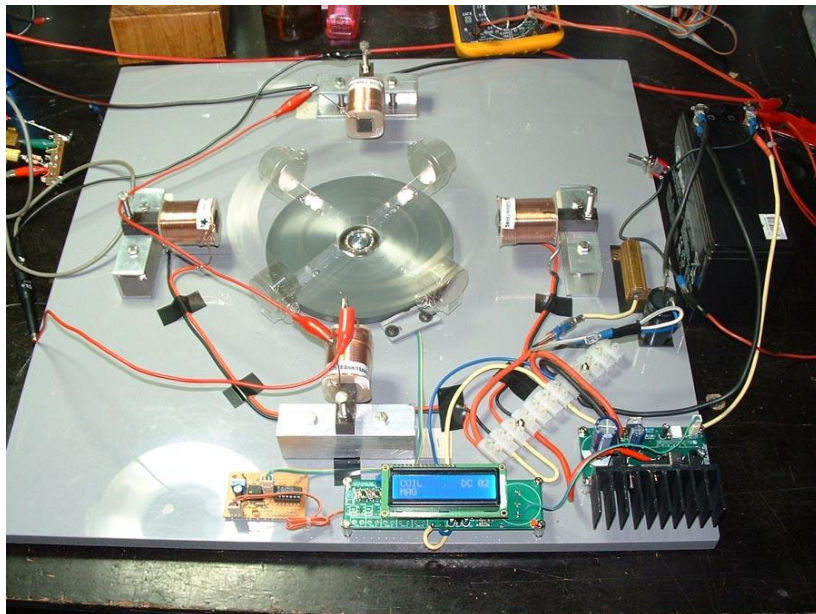
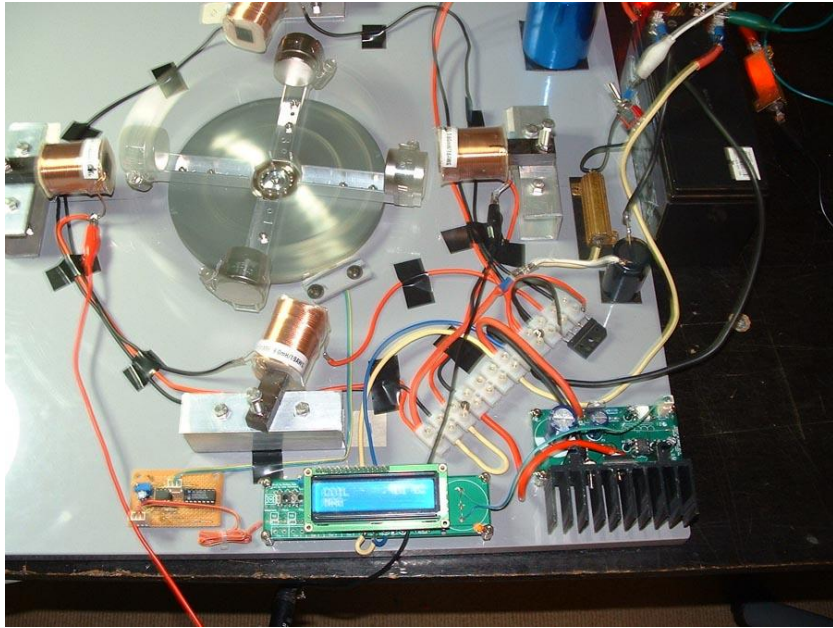


I use the term collision point rather than opposing current flow. When you see or feel the motor generator in action you will understand. Just make sure you choose a good solid base to put it on. Here is a screen shot of the ignition pulse, timed exactly over the output sine wave. Note the timing. This is critical.

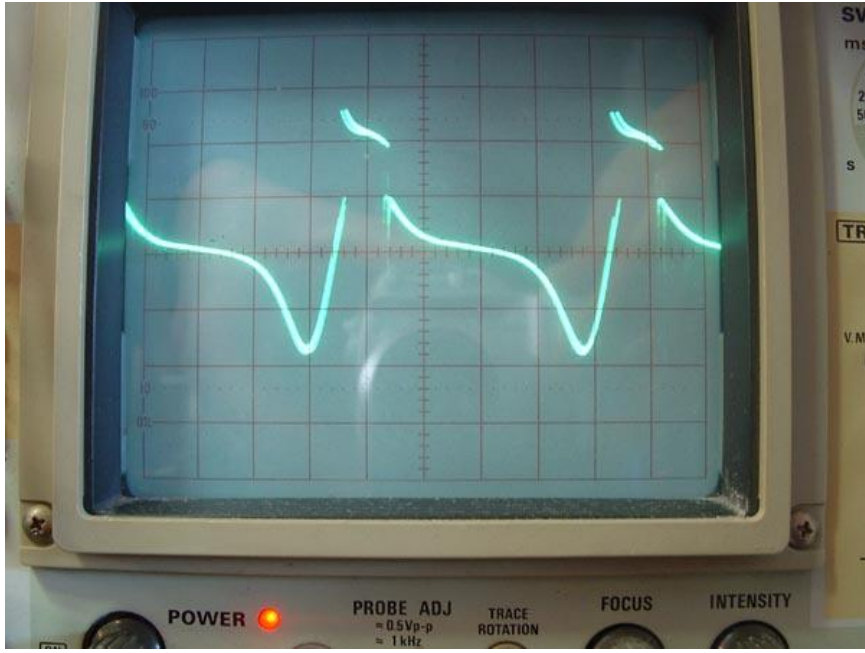
The square part of the pulse is the drive time, delivered by the computer's calculation so as to precisely saturate the induced voltage, current being generated by the magnetic field within the coil, only lasting for .004 of a second. Also, this time applies specifically to the motor design. It is at this point that the magnetic field generated by the induced current in the coil and the magnetic field within the magnet are forced together by the kinetic energy of the magnet's attraction to the iron core. This conflict of forces causes the reactance of the coil to rise and current consumption to fall and at the same time, breaking the magnet's natural attraction to the iron core allowing the magnet of the rotor stage to rotate on to the next pole and repeat the process once again.

It is important to note that if we were to energize the coil too soon, or allow the pulse duration to continue on for a longer period of time, the drive coils would consume far too much electrical current making any attempt at over-unity completely impossible.

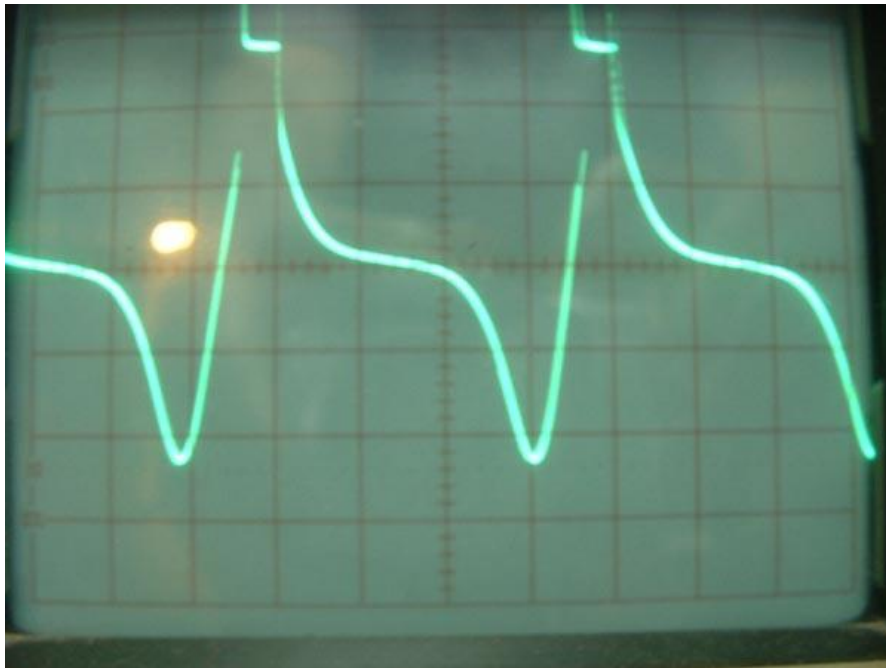




This is the motor pictured. Note: What makes an over-unity motor is the drive stage. The drive stage and how that is tuned is what will decide the gain of the motor generator or even if over-unity is obtainable. This is the 12 volt supply on the oscilloscope.



This is the 30 volt supply on the oscilloscope.



This is where it gets interesting. The strength of your magnets is important. You need to make note of the gauss rating of your magnets so you can best determine the drive voltage required. Or at best give it some thought. There is a suitable drive voltage, coil inductance and coil resistance that produces the correct current flow, which in turn produces the correct magnetic field, to produce the correct resonance at the field collision point. I use the term collision point rather than the opposing current flow. When you see or feel the motor generator in action you will understand. Just make

sure you choose a good solid base to put it on. If you don't feel the vibration you are not close to over unity

The voltage has been increased to the drive coils. There is an optimum drive voltage that will give the best results, more is not better and too little won't work. This in turn, increases current flow at the same ratio as dictated by Ohm's law. This improves motor torque making it possible to improve output over-unity.

When the permanent magnet rotates towards the iron core of your inductors they are naturally attracted to the iron as magnets like to do. At this point they build up kinetic energy and without the appropriate reverse magnetic field to release them they would stop there. This is where we take over and switch on the coils to our electric magnets. Delivering a pulse to the stator coils inducing current to flow. The coil stator is wired so that current flow creates an opposing magnetic field to the magnet that now directly faces it forcing the demagnetization of the stator iron core. Neutralizing the lock of magnet to core. The rotor is now able to move on, just get over it as they say. To our good fortune the current induced in the stator coils by the magnets on the rotor is balanced with the injected pulse from our power source this is where we start to see the creation of over unity.

Better known as opposing the force that induced it. This is why we call it reactance not resistance because it is reactive to charges in the magnetic field within it. Reactance rises as frequency increases in an inductor or copper coil put simply reducing current flow. The same is true for a capacitor it just works in the opposite direction. If you want to understand this better study inductance and reactance of EMF in an inductor.

Testing Electrical Parameters on Magnetic Motor Generator (MMG) - Data collected. All results collected are based on this configuration as outlined in other relevant MMG documents.

Voltage - 24 volts supplied from two lead acid batteries in series;

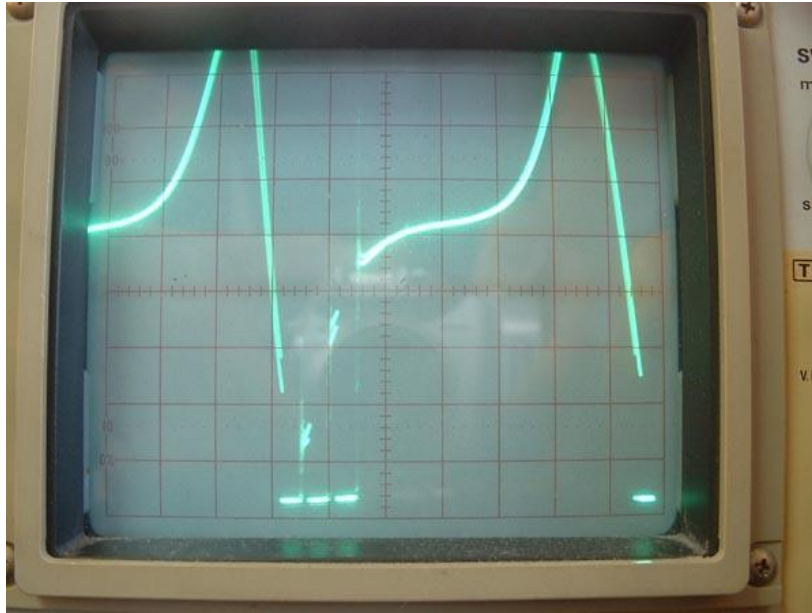
Drive coils - Two 9 mH .9 ohm iron core coils;



Neo magnets - Four, 6000 Gauss, South poles facing drive coils;

Total disc diameter - 200 mm, from magnet to magnet;

Gap between magnet and coil - 9mm.



Source Signal from Drive Coils

Oscilloscope settings – 5 volt divisions x 5 millisecond time sweep.

A three cycle PWM drive pulse used;

Generated by a small micro controller;

Timed on the rising edge off the signal generated by the hall effect sensor;

Three cycle PWM pulse .0075 of a second (7.5 milliseconds);

RMS current total - 105 milliamps;

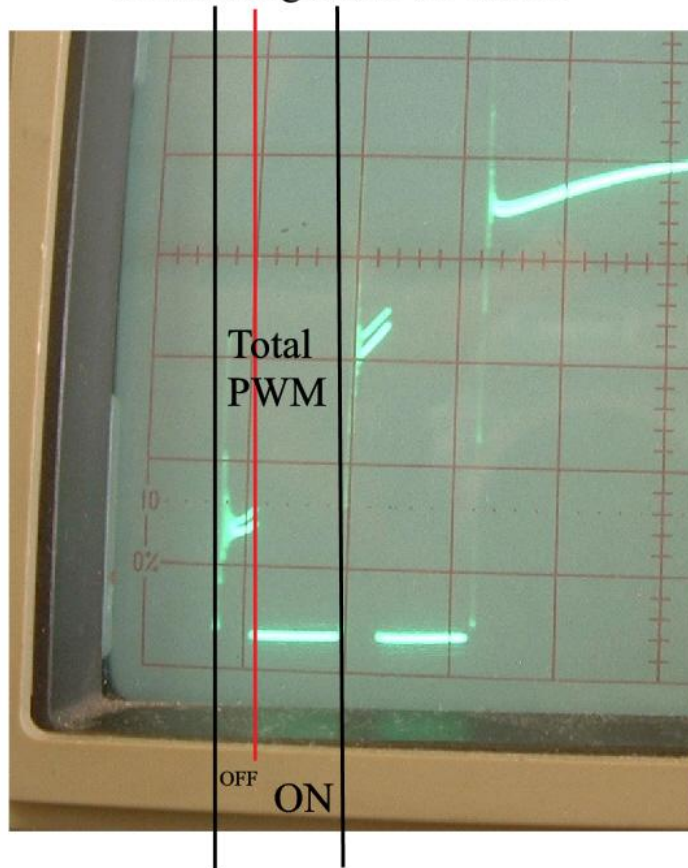
Voltage – 24.84 volts.

The three PWM pulses of this duration are an attempt to increase total impedance, reducing current flow even more than with the single drive pulse. It also provides three collapsing magnetic fields to collect the back EMF that is returned to the system.

Note: The EMF measured and collected in a high voltage capacitor totaled 200 volts. When this voltage and current was returned to the drive source the supply batteries were recharged while driving the motor coils. The energy used to drive the motor was collected and returned to the system, with timed intervals determined by the program in the micro controller.

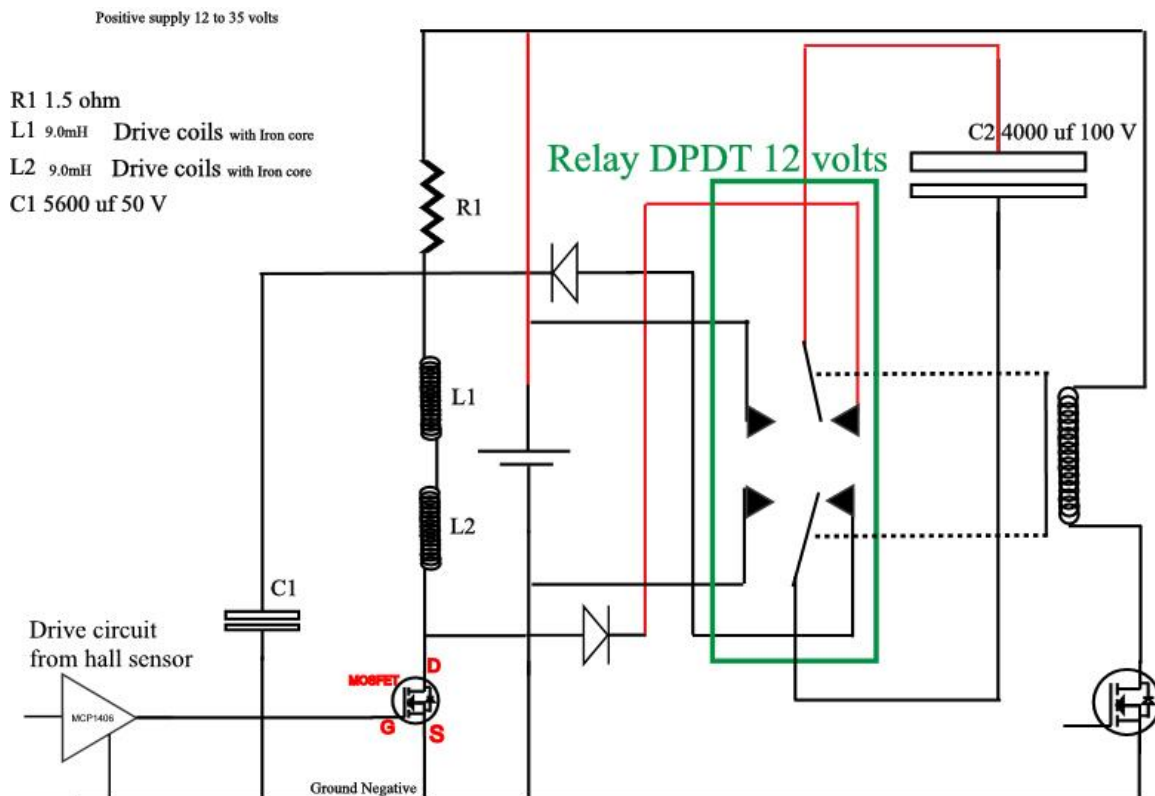
Evaluation so far: The battery after a run time of 24 hours lost none of its voltage potential. If anything, an increase of 20 mill volts was measured across the system supply.

PWM cycle 2.5 m sec.  
Three PWM cycles.  
Total firing Time 7.5 m sec



PWM cycle 2.5 m sec.  
Duty cycle off time .5 m sec. On time 2 mm sec.

Back EMF Collection and Return Circuit Schematic



For the intent of keeping this as simple to understand as possible, I have used an electromechanical device, i.e. a DPDT (a double pole double throw mechanical relay) to demonstrate how the capacitor C2 is switched mechanically in and out of the battery charging circuit.

In normally closed position, the relay connects the capacitor to the drive coils L1, L2 and is allowed to charge through the 2 rectifying diodes, collecting the high voltage EMF off the collapsing magnetic field. The capacitor is allowed to charge to twice the battery voltage potential, i.e.  $24 \times 2 = 48$  volts. At that time the processor determines the right moment when the circuit is no longer switching to return to activate the relay and switch the voltage stored by the capacitor back to the battery source, returning all energy back to the system.

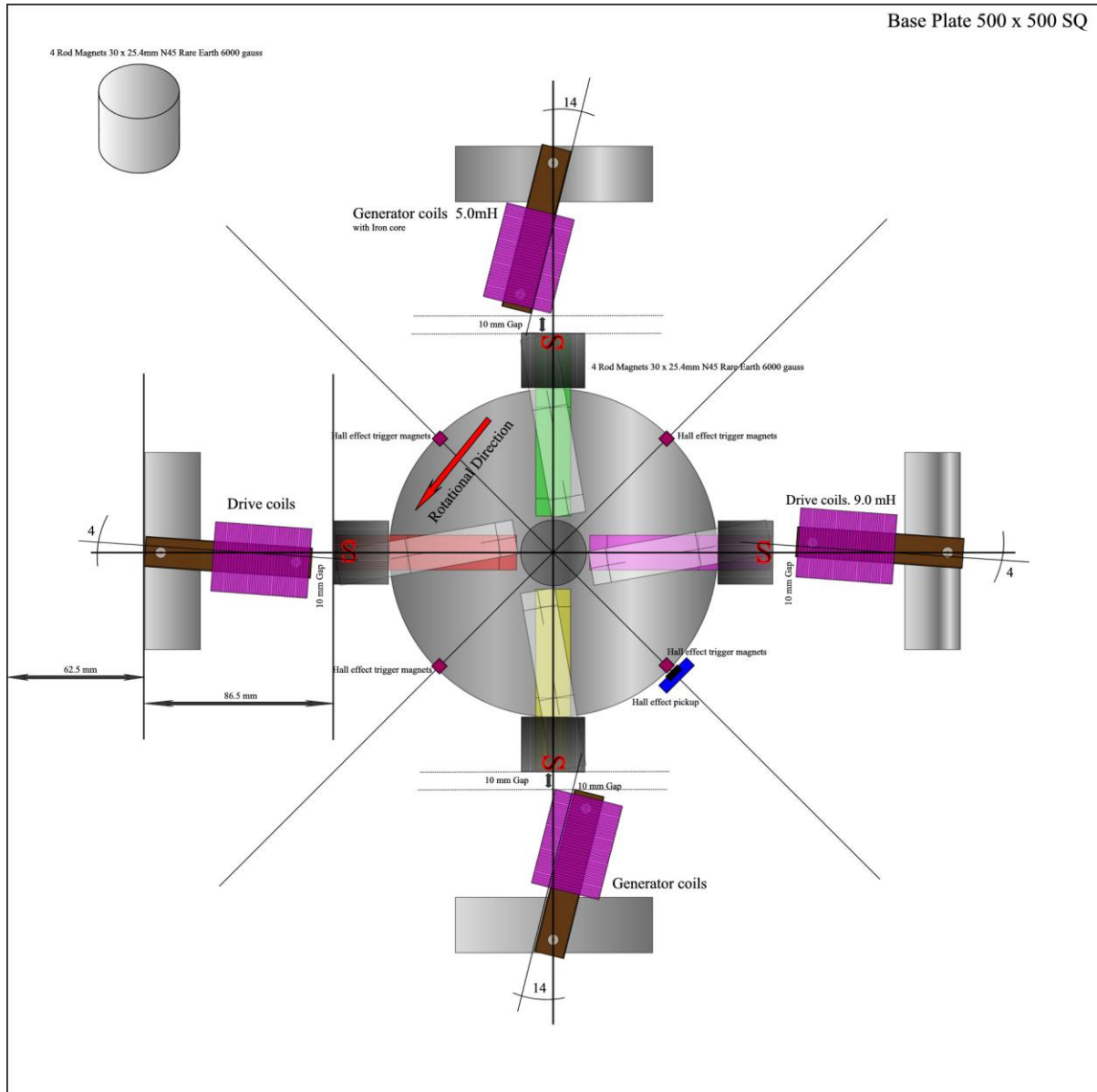
Note: Resistive capacitive time constants need to be considered so the capacitor can be discharged to the correct potential of the battery. This duration time is also calculated by the micro processor.

It is also important to note that the micro processor counts how many times it has triggered a drive pulse and uses the amount of ignition pulses to determine how long to charge the capacitor before returning the charge back to the battery.

In the test shown here a pulse count of 250 was reached to bring the capacitor up to a 48 volt charge before it was discharged back to the batteries' 24 volt potential. By using a counting sequence instead of time to calculate the charge potential of the capacitor we were able to maintain a 48 volt charge peak irrespective of the motor's RPM.

Note for reference: A relay was used to conduct this experiment and provided a working prototype for a short period of time: however, the relay contacts eventually burnt out. Future switching will be done by a solid state circuitry which will be documented in future references of this research.

### Schematics



Down load high quality

### Faculty Information

#### The Robert Adams Pulse Motor Design Review

All the literature about Robert Adams and his motor speaks extensively about cold current reversal, amazing efficiency figures, and drive coils that were run cold while having very low resistances while at the same time, pulling almost no current from the source supply.

My first attempts over the next few weeks obtained the complete opposite results. My drive coils were heating up to the point where they were melting the plastic they were wrapped in and current draw was so high that there was no way over unity could be achieved if I continued along this line of thinking. The motor appeared to be running fantastically, producing high RPM, fairly large amounts of torque and running so smoothly it was almost whisper quiet. As motors go it looked great, but electrically it was all going in the wrong direction.

I was sure Robert Adams was not a hoax and that his over unity claims must have had some validity because he has been around for almost 30 years. It also seems he was founding father of this pulse motor over unity phenomenon that so many other inventors and researchers claim success upon. The main one frustrating aspect: no one has clearly explained how and why these motors actually work so when you set about your replication there are plenty of diagrams and building examples to copy but no technical literature on how to electrically control the system and work within the magnetic field.

### **Adams Motor Review Key Factors to be Observed**

I am using electronics to precisely measure the PWM width, i.e. the duty cycle is maintained at 5 mille seconds and the timing of the ignition firing is moved by advancing or retarding the ignition (like an ECU controls the ignition spark to a car engine).

The results of these experiments where so conclusive it has, without a doubt, proved Robert Adams to be correct.

By fixing the PWM to 5 mille seconds and adjusting the timing without changing the duty cycle duration there was conclusive proof of a direct correlation between the cold magnetic field of the neo magnets and the switched magnetic field induced in the coils. The changes in current consumption in the drive coils was clear evidence of the phenomenon termed "cold current reversal". This is an electrical state that appears to exist at a specific moment when the 2 magnetic fields are in some form of collision with each other. The example data is taken from a real time test.

With a 5 mille second duty cycle and by adjusting the timing delivery of the pulse, the current flow changes from 32 mille amps at the correct degree location to 200-250 mille amps when advancing the timing delivery only a few degrees.

### **Notes from an experimenter who spoke to Robert Adams**

The following has been taken from the thread at the energetic forum. This experimenter was commenting on Rod's design.

Quote -The Adams motor was being mainly designed for heat this was the original intention but as time went by Robert learned how to harness the electrical charge directly from the cooling water. This was a big improvement and much simpler to do than using boilers and turbines connected to generators and far more efficient. There is a charge in the cooling water that is probably very much like a static charge and can be extracted quite simply. You have built the Adams motor with neos instead of ferrite magnets and there is a lot of useful power to be gotten from that setup but I never ever built those machines. Robert told me the first time I met him not to waste my time with those designs but to build only the thermo motor. I am sure you guys using digital timing techniques are on

the right track as timing is critical to these machines but the higher voltages produce stray currents that can wipe out low voltage digital equipment so you will need to be very careful with shielding and earthing techniques I think. The real radiant or Aetheric energy operates almost the opposite to everything you have been taught about electricity so keep this in mind when the obvious does not work the way you think it should.

I have seen the Thermo motor many times and done some experimenting with it. Robert never showed how to set it up properly but was trying to get me to work it out for myself by trial and error. I never got there before he died unfortunately. If I may make a few comments here please do not take them as criticism of this very very good work. I will just comment on what I have seen and deduced. The Magnets here are about the same size as the neos RA was using in his 10KW small thermo motor, 4 x magnets arranged axially through the rotor, (much safer as they don't fly out) and we can use both poles. 2 coils giving both drive and recovery, one on the north side one on the south side diametrically opposite. Wired in series to give a combined resistance of exactly 72 ohms. Air gap of 1.25mm or less to the cores when aligned with the magnet so they have to be running true and accurate. This close gap causes the poles to be the opposite of what you would expect as the core becomes part of the magnet when in register. Solid pure iron cores drilled with water running through them as they do heat up when working right and the coils are oil cooled as well (dont water cool them or a short will be disastrous) as I found out you get the odd nic in the insulation when winding the fine wire you need to get such high resistance.

Bedini works on a capacitive value in the windings RA works on the inductive value in the coil. Bedini uses low voltage RA uses high voltage for the thermo motor 360volts DC. Speed is very important as there is a magnetic resonance going on I believe and an electrical resonance but the speed for a 4 magnet rotor is not excessively fast <2000rpm. You are right about the timing of the switching being critical, it is.

This motor of RAs produced energy in 2 ways the primary was the electrical feedback he got from the coils probably 10KW and the secondary was electrical energy he collected from the cooling water, I believe to be in the order of another 40KW, that was real tricky and but simple when you saw it. He called it reverse engineering. The magnets were 7/8" diameter and 1" long X4 off on this small motor but it produced adequate energy for a house ++ some to export or sell. Also I can vouch for the fact that the magnets got stronger with time because the magnets he had used for a long time which when he brought them were lower powered than the ones I brought to make a copy had far more strength in them than mine had so I believed his claim that they gained strength over time when used right. Some thoughts to chew over but most impressed with your work so far.

## **Credits**

The open source spirit

