Scalar Field Theory

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Scalar field theory (SFT) is a set of theories[1][2][3] popularized by Thomas E. Bearden (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_E._Bearden) (and often rejected by mainstream science) which are claimed to restore certain aspects of electromagnetic theory (http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Electromagnetic_theory) discarded in the 19th Century by John Henry Poynting (http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/John_Henry_Poynting) and Oliver Heaviside (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Heaviside) .

Scalar waves in these theories (as opposed to a Scalar field (physics) scalar field (http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Scalar_field_%28physics%29) in mainstream physics) are hypothetical (http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Hypothetical) wave (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wave) s, which differ from the conventional electromagnetic transverse waves by having two oscillations oppositional::anti-parallel with each other, each originating from oppositional::opposite charge sources, thereby lacking any net directionality. Such waves are claimed to be conjugates of each other, and as a result, if left unperturbed, can pass through ordinary matter with relative ease, so they are not included in mainstream physics. Although they have characteristics of longitudinal wave (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longitudinal_wave) s, they are unlike well-understood physical phenomenon such as sound waves or ocean waves. Scalar waves are called also "*electromagnetic longitudinal waves*", "*Maxwellian waves*", or "*Teslawellen*" (tr., "Tesla waves").[4][5][6][7]

Description

For time-dependent charges (Q=Q(t)) the continuity equation is broken and we have scalar electromagnetic field S=1/rc dQ(t)/dt (monopole radiation of a charge).[Citation needed (mailto:DonEMitchell@groupKOS.com?subject=Citation%20needed)]

Terminology

The basic understanding of scalar field theory begins with several definition of terms within the theory, which are also used in academic physics, but assigns them other meanings.[8]

- A *scalar field* is a set of assigned observable magnitudes at every point in n-dimensional space (compare this with the [standard definition (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalar_field) ; n is also 4 or greater).
- An *electric field* is composed of the spinning charged mass, in motion through a finite change in electrostatic scalar potential (compare this with the current academic definition (http://en.wikipedia.org /wiki/Electric_field)).
- A *potential* is pure energy (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy)] and, is any ordering (static or dynamic) in the vacuum (eg., the position of the object relative to other objects).
- A *scalar potential* is the stationary ordering in the virtual particle flux of the vacuum (compare this with the current academic definition (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalar_potential)]).
- A "*vector potential*" is any nonstationary ordering in the virtual particle flux of vacuum (compare this with the current academic definition (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_potential)]). Scalar potentials and vector potentials are thus defined as: "contained" inside the energy domain.

Magnetic fields interaction

SFT is based on "non-symmetrical regauging" potentials, demonstrated by the interaction of two magnetic fields. When the field lines oppose each other, the magnets are pulled together. When the fields are aligned in the same direction, the magnets push apart.

The theory states that when two magnets strongly oppose each other but are not permitted to move apart, the force between them is said to create a "scalar bubble" between the magnets. The greater the repulsive force, the larger this scalar bubble becomes. As the magnets move away and the pushing force decreases, the scalar bubble shrinks in size and strength.

In a similar manner, the theory states that when two magnets that are strongly attracted create a "scalar void" between them that grows larger the closer the two magnets become. Two magnets powerfully attracted to one another create a very large scalar void, that decreases as the attracting magnets are moved apart.

Field effects of scalar energy

SFT suggests that scalar energy can move through space much like an electromagnetic wave. However, the operating principles are different. The regular expansion and contraction of a scalar bubble/void is like rhythmically splashing water on a pond. It sends out ripples through the general scalar field that can subtly affect the size and strength of distant scalar bubbles/voids.

This means that a pair of magnets that are rhythmically opposing/attracting each other may be sending out scalar ripples through space that will slightly perturb the scalar bubble/void between a second pair of magnets nearby. The net effect is that the attraction and/or repulsion between the second pair of magnets could exhibit a change in strength, even though the magnets and fields themselves are motionless.

Thomas E. Bearden's views

Thomas E. Bearden (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_E._Bearden)

Bearden claims that most electrical devices are designed with little intention to interact electrical fields flowing outside and parallel to a conductor. Such flows are said to have been discovered, independently, by Poynting and Heaviside. Bearden claims these flows of electrical potential were rendered insignificant by both of them for their fear of being cast as "perpetual motion nuts", as well as their inability to conceive of any source for such electrical potential. Bearden's explanation allegedly accounts for this electrical potential by dispensing with the idea that energy is conserved in ordinary three dimensional space and claims that, instead, it is conserved fundamentally in four-dimensional spacetime. He claims such that energy can cross from one time to another, as well as one space to another, creating an illusion of a violation of energy conservation. Bearden claims this "Dark EM Energy" is pulled in from the fourth dimension of spacetime (i.e. the time dimension) by the formation of electric dipole moments. He claims that it is possible to intercept these fields in ways that do not significantly add to the deterioration of the dipole, allowing extraction of electric potential in the empty region surrounding the electric dipole.[9]

Theory of operation

Theory of a basic scalar communications system

A scalar communications broadcast antenna does not make any sense according to normal electromagnetic theory. The goal of a scalar broadcast antenna is to create powerful repulsion/attraction between two magnetic fields, to create large scalar bubbles/voids. This is done by using a broadcast antenna with two opposing electromagnetic coils that effectively cancel out as much of each other's magnetic field as possible. An ideal scalar broadcast antenna will emit no electromagnetic field (or as little as possible), since all power is being focused into the repulsion/attraction between the two opposing magnetic fields. Normal electromagnetic theory suggests that since such a device emits no measurable electromagnetic field, it is useless and will only heat up. For a scalar broadcast antenna, any normal RF emission is wasted energy.

A scalar reception antenna similarly excludes normal electromagnetic waves and only measures changes in magnetic field attraction and repulsion. This will typically be a two-coil powered antenna that sets up a static opposing or attracting magnetic field between the coils. The coils are counter-wound so that any normal RF signal will be picked up by both coils simultaneously and effectively cancel itself out, leaving only the scalar component.

Scalar antenna examples

- A *single-wire bifiliar* scalar antenna is a single coil of wire that is wrapped clockwise for one layer, then wrapped with a counterclockwise layer, reversing the wrap direction for each layer. The magnetic field forces between each layer effectively cancel each other out.

- A *dual-wire bifiliar* scalar antenna employs two separate opposing layers of wire that can be powered from two separate power sources, or cross-connected to power both coils in opposition to each other from a single power source, as with the single-wire bifiliar.
- A *pancake bifiliar* scalar antenna is a flat disc with paired spirals of overlapping, opposing coils.
- A *cone bifiliar* scalar antenna is like the flat ring, but just cone-shaped.

Bifiliar test antennas are readily available as a commercial product in the form of a 1:1 isolation transformer. These can take the form of a ferrite rod, ferrite ring, an air core, or the common square transformer shape.

Theory of scalar field detection by normal RF antennas

Even though a scalar wave train does not contain the regular EM components that are used by radio frequency communications, it can still be detected by a normal RF antenna, if that antenna is in the presence of some other static magnetic field. When the scalar wave train passes through, the theory states that the wave train will create a disturbance in the field surrounding that magnet and make the field lines move, which will impart a small electrical current in the standard RF antenna, as if the magnet itself were moved.

Since all normal RF antennas are immersed in the magnetic field of the planet, they can serve as crude scalar detectors, though the reception will be extremely weak and washed out by any normal RF in the vicinity. Detection ability is greatly increased by enclosing the antenna and circuitry in a Faraday cage so as to shield it from ambient RF energy, and by placing a very strong magnet near the antenna inside the cage.

Scalar antennas and detectors

Various proponents have claimed to have developed instruments with characteristics and specifications for different designs, though these claims have not yet been rigorously tested. Scalar antenna and detector examples include:

Types[10]

- Magnetostatic (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetostatics) Detectors
- Electrostatic (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrostatic) Detectors
- Barkhausen (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barkhausen_effect) Detector

Windings

The goal of bifilar windings[11] is to produce equally opposing magnetic fields, so as to create theoretical zones of scalar bubbles and voids. The net external magnetic field is not important.

- *single-wire bifilar (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bifilar)*
- *dual-wire bifilar*
- *pancake bifilar*
- *cone bifiliar*

Association with zero-point energy

Variants of the theory claim that *Scalar electromagnetics* (also known as *scalar energy*) is the background quantum mechanical fluctuation (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_fluctuation) s associated with zero-point energies (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zero-point_energy) (in contrast to "*vector energies*" which sum to zero). *The scalar energy ocean is sometimes called zero point energy —the all-pervading energy that fills the fabric of space. The term* **Zero point** *refers to zero degrees Kelvin and it means the energy is not thermal in nature. Quantum electrodynamics theorizes that all particles are intertwined in a vacuum polarization interaction with zero point energy.*

Notes

Superpotentials, Scalar interferometry, and Internally Structuring of Fields and Potentials (http://www.cheniere.org/references/superpotential.htm) , Tom Bearden, citations and references

References

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4. ↑ "The Energy Machine Of T. Henry Moray"
5. ↑ The connectivity hypothesis"
6. ↑ "Saving Planet Earth - A Practical Hands on approach"
7. ↑ *The scalar energy ocean is sometimes called zero point energy—the all-pervading energy that fills the fabric of space. The term* **Zero point** *refers to zero degrees Kelvin and it means the energy is not thermal in nature. Quantum electrodynamics theorizes that all particles are intertwined in a vacuum polarization interaction with zero point energy.* (*http://biologyofkundalini.com /article.php?story=BiologicalRelationtoZero-Point*)
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