NEAR INFINITY SPATIAL COHERENCE LIGHT SYSTEM

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Abstract—This paper illustrates the utilization of Spatial Energy Coherence [1] obtained from a special electronic circuit; know as a SEC [1] Exciter [2]. The Exciter [2] is configured to provide a reliable source of energy to a large number of light producing LED's [4] while feeding back into its power source a significant amount of Spatial Energy which greatly extends the life and efficiency of the Near Infinity Light System [3].

Introduction

A SEC Exciter [2] when properly designed and tuned for operation will display the ability to Cohere or capture additional energy from the Energy Lattice [5] and use this excess energy for doing work in the Exciter [2] circuit which increases overall efficiency.

In today's world, many people have yet to enjoy the benefit of Electric Lighting and for many that do have electric lighting, is it often not reliable and highly inconsistent. This coupled with the high-energy consumption of countries such as the United States and the goal of reducing that consumption has created a great need to find and implement Alternative Energy Sources along with reducing the consumption by improving efficiency without affecting productivity and lifestyle.

The SEC Theory [1] did not evolve because of the requirements for conservation, but it did nicely offer a number of solutions for solving many of our current energy problems by utilizing the most basic of energy sources; The Energy Lattice [5].

The NILS

The NILS [3] is a logical application for a SEC Exciter [2] as Exciters [2] have been utilized to drive LED [4] light configurations from the very first Exciter [2] prototypes and the application of SEC [1] technology has substantially shown it to be an advantage for this type of application.

In order to gain additional benefit from an Exciter [2] the NILS [3] circuit was designed to allow for a significant portion of the Cohered Spatial Energy [1] to be fed back into the battery or batteries supplying the initial energy to a NILS [3] System.

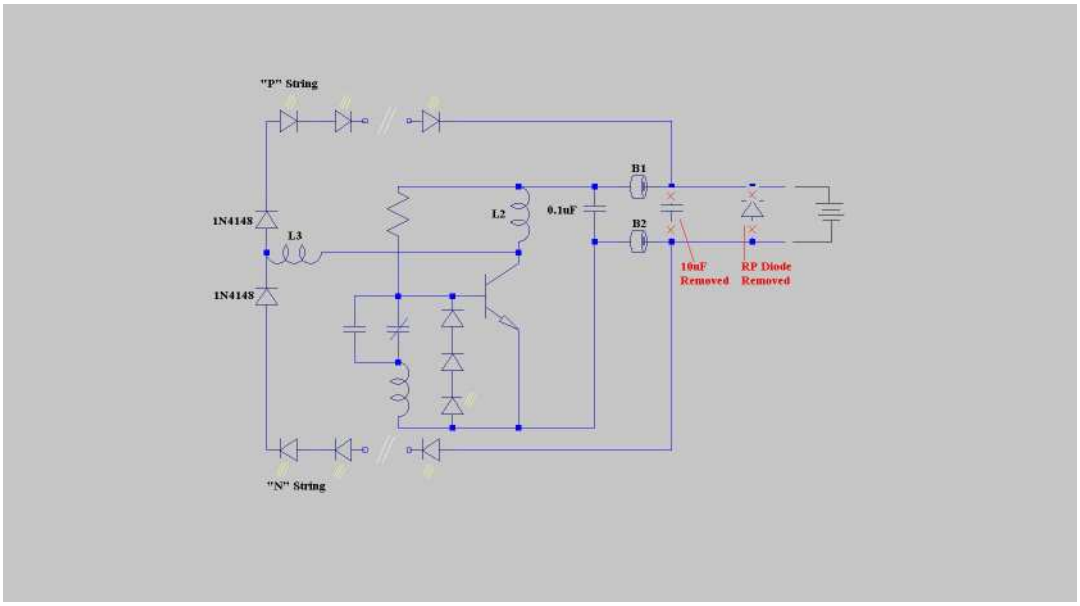
A limitation has persisted with SEC Exciters [1] and that limitation relates to Impedance matching of output configurations to desired loads. In order to achieve Spatial Coherence [1] the output must be at high impedance, which provides high voltage and low current. This is a limitation for many desired loads that require high currents and moderate voltages, which the Exciters do not supply while maintaining Coherence.

To get around this limitation NILS [3] uses the offset impedance of the active light producing LED's to add the necessary impedance buffer between the Exciter [1] output and the source battery so that energy can be recovered by the battery from the overall Cohered Spatial recovery.

In fact the configuration of NILS [3] only has one non-recoverable loss of power and that is from a slight heating of the Exciter [1] Transistor. The NILS [3] configuration easily Coheres a matching amount of energy to make up for the light emitted by the LED's and the very small amount of power dissipated in the diodes feeding the LED array.

NILS Circuit

Fig: 1



In Fig: 1 you see two strings of LED's, 'P-String' and 'N-String'. The number of LED's in 'P-String <> N-String'. The positive pulse generated by L3 has a much higher voltage than the negative pulse generated. As a result the number of LED's in the N-String will be less than the number in the 'P-String'.

The number of LED's that can be supported by each leg is determined by the maximum output that can be obtained from the Exciter [1] and the desired amount of return energy that is to be fed back into the source battery.

Empirical testing has provided adequate information to allow a formula to be derived from the experimental data and this formula is different from the Coherence Mode Calculation (See Appendix) normally used for a SEC Exciter [1].

Eq: 1

$$[N_{LED+}] = 1 + ((\ L3 / L2 * Vs) / V_{LED})$$

Eq: 2

$$[N_{LED-}] = 1/2\ [N_{LED+}]$$

or

$$[N_{LED-}] = Vs / V_{LED}$$

Where;

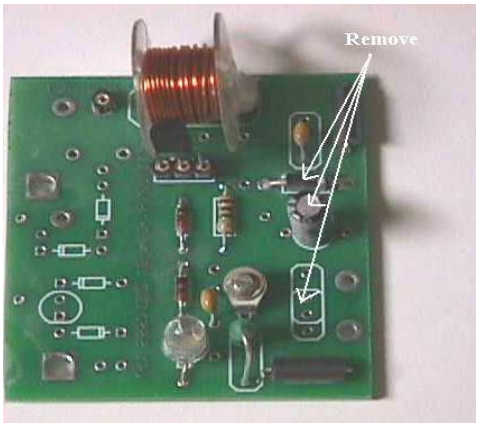
$[N_{LED+}]$	is the 'Floor' value for maximum (+) Plus Rail LED's
$[N_{LED-}]$	is the 'Floor' value for maximum (-) Minus Rail LED's
L2	is the inductive value of L2 in uH
L3	is the inductive value of L3 in uH
Vs	is the voltage of the battery supply to the Exciter
V_{LED}	is the forward LED voltage drop, manufactures Vf

It should be understood that the results of Eq: 1 and Eq: 2 are approximations and only produces a starting point for overall design, although the empirical data indicates the results are more often than not, conservative.

When an 18-1 [6] Exciter [1] is utilized (converted) to a NILS [3] driver for this application, certain components need to be removed from the 18-1 [6] circuit board.

The following picture is of a standard 18-1 [6] circuit board with markings for the components that must be removed when used as an NILS [3] driver.

Fig: 2

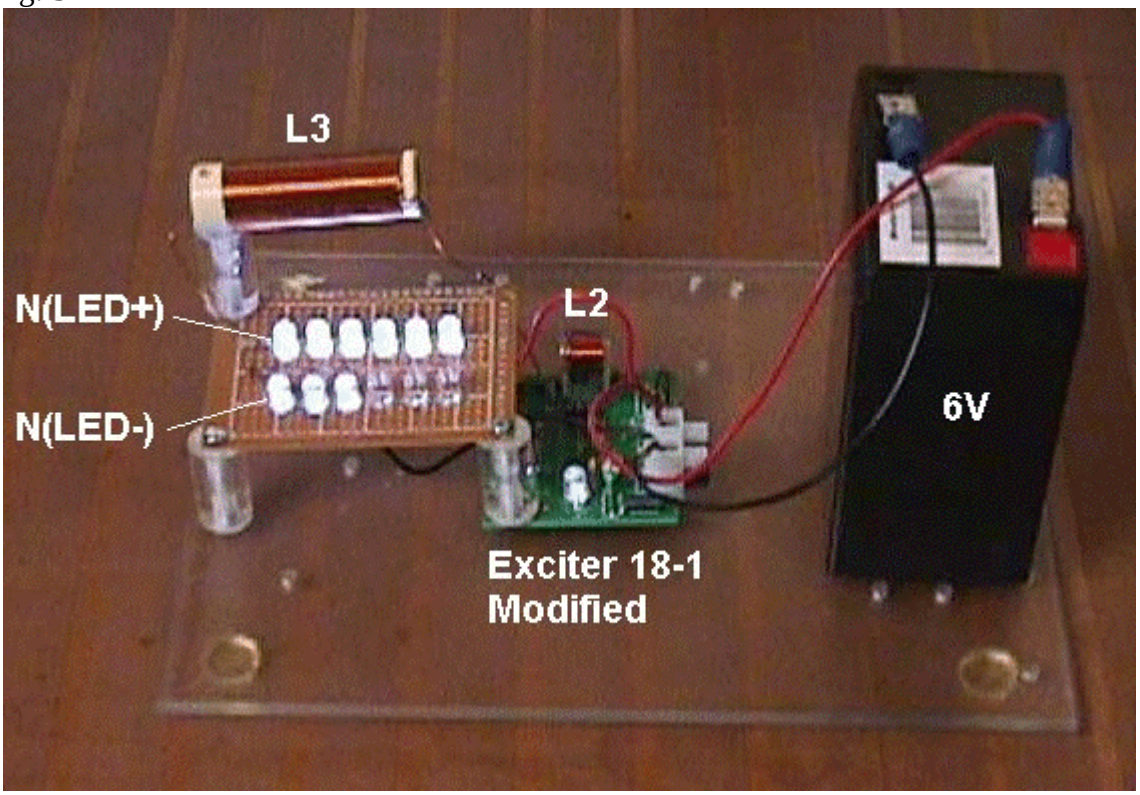


The components to be are removed are; the reverse polarity protection diode, the 10uF filter capacitor and if installed any extra filter capacitor just adjacent to the power rail connections. By removing these components you are allowing for the full application of the recharge pulses applied to the battery.

The NILS [3] circuit will operate if these components are not removed, but the energy recover to the battery is diminished and the overall benefit from the circuit is reduced.

The following picture is from one of the initial research NILS [3] circuits and contains some of the primary component identifiers.

Fig: 3



*The circuit shown in Fig: 3 can be seen in operation on YouTube at this address;

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=esS1SpHLOuw

There are two components in the NILS [3] circuit that can be changed and further increase the overall circuit efficiency and these components are the Ferrite Bars B1 and B2.

B1 and B2 offer impedance to the pulses presented to the source battery and assist in isolation from the active portion of the circuit so as to not cause an excess current and thereby decrease efficiency.

The addition of another Ferrite Bar (of the same type) in series with each of the existing Ferrites can increase overall efficiency by another 5-8%.

The following is a section of the data tracking table on a NILS [3] being tested in my lab and was of the same configuration as the circuit shown in Fig: 3.

Fig: 4

Status	Date	Time	Voltage	Voltage Change	Elapsed Hours
Start	10/1/2009	1000	6.35	0	
	10/1/2009	2100	6.31	-0.04	11
	10/2/2009	0700	6.30	-0.05	21
	10/2/2009	1700	6.28	-0.07	31
	10/3/2009	0700	6.26	-0.09	45

Looking at the data presented in Fig: 4, one easily sees the high efficiency of the NILS [3] circuit and the potential advantage over conventional LED [4] drivers.

For a comprehensive overview of the Spatial Energy Coherence Technology, please view my other papers covering this subject.

Appendix

SEC Exciters normally operate as Open Systems when in Coherence Mode and excess energy is obtained from the Energy Lattice whereas the NILS Exciters are Closed Systems.

When an Open System SEC Exciter is used to drive LED's, as it's sole load the number of LED's it will drive can be approximated from the following;

Calc: 1

$$[N_{LED}] = (Vs\text{^}2 / V_{LED}) - 2$$

Where;

$[N_{LED}]$	is the 'Floor' value for maximum LED's
Vs	is the voltage of the battery supply to the Exciter
V_{LED}	is the forward LED voltage drop, manufactures Vf

References

[1] Spatial Energy Coherence or commonly referred to as SEC. SEC is a Theory developed by Dr. Ronald Stiffler on the Coherence of energy from the Energy Lattice [5] which is the underlying power source for the Universe as we know it.

[2] A SEC Exciter is a specially designed Ultra Wideband Oscillator conceived of and designed by Dr. Ronald Stiffler that is able to exhibit Spatial Coherence during its operation.

[3] The Near Infinity Light System, referred to as NILS is a family of electronic circuits constructed around SEC Exciters and used to power various light producing systems with great overall efficiency, often exceeding by orders of magnitude what is available without a SEC Exciter.

[4] LED stands for Light Emitting Diode and is now a common replacement for many light applications ranging from but not limited to; Portable lights of all types, Emergency Lights, Auto and Street Warning Lights and now entering the Home Lighting arena. LED's are known for their low energy demands and bright focused light output along with very long operational life times often claimed to be in the tens of thousands of hours.

[5] The Energy Lattice is the underlying structure or foundation, which powers the Universe. It is called a Lattice because it is composed of a near infinite number of Energy Nodes, which are tied or joined to each adjoining Energy Node by Bonding Conduits, which support the flow of Energy throughout the entire near infinite Energy Lattice.

[6] Many variations of SEC Exciters are available from 'Stiffler Scientific' [7] and each variation has a designation as to purpose and applicability. The 18-1 is the designation of for the general research board utilized to assess and demonstrate the technology.

[7] Stiffler Scientific, http://www.stifflerscientific.com