local energy density

"The point is, you have established a mighty, hidden, 2-way river of energy between that collection of charges and every other point in the universe. There is infinite energy in each of those infolded waves and antiwaves. But in a localized region, the energy density in each wave is finite. Since in finite circuits the potential interacts with a localized set of mass, we shall be concerned with the **local energy density** (joules / coulomb) of the potential." [Bearden, The Final Secret of Free Energy]

"A static potential - which is identically excess energy - is internally dynamic and infinite. Energy is internally infinite and unlimited! But it has a finite energy density in a local region of spacetime. Since energy interacts with matter locally, we shall be concerned with the **local energy density** (joules per coulomb)." [Bearden, The Final Secret of Free Energy]

"The only way you can have a "chunk" or finite amount of energy to dissipate in a circuit as work is to first have a potential's **local energy density** interact with a local finite mass collector. The normal interacting mass collector is the free electrons (the free electron gas) in the circuit. You can have, e.g., (joules/coulomb x coulomb); (joules/gram x grams); (joules/m^3 x m^3); etc." [Bearden, The Final Secret of Free Energy]

"We presently use the notion of "voltage" in two completely contradictory ways in electrical physics. Here's how we got the confusion: We take a potential gradient (which has a **local energy density**), and we "collect" it across some charged masses in a locality - usually the free electrons in the free electron gas in our circuitry. That is, we express the finite energy density of the potential gradient (before collection onto charges) in the local region in terms of energy per coulomb. The potential gradient actually is a change to the ambient potential, and so it contains an **excess energy density** (the magnitude may be either positive or negative). We then collect this potential (actually this potential density) on a certain number of coulombs, which places tiny little gradients of potential across (coupled to) each free electron. The **local excess energy density** of the potential gradient multiplied by the amount of collecting mass gives the amount of excess energy collected (on the interacting charges/coulombs)." [Bearden, The Final Secret of Free Energy]

"But to return to the completion of our collection cycle (cycle one). During collection, we have not extracted power from the source. That is vital. We have not moved the gate through which our source is furnishing free energy. We have not diminished our primary source. From our previous definitions of potential, we have indeed extracted trapped energy from the primary source, because we placed its "**local energy density**" across a certain finite collector/mass, instead of extracting power (dissipating energy inside the source or battery to spoil its chemistry and deplete its charge separation)." [Bearden, The Final Secret of Free Energy]

"The voltmeter is calibrated so that it effectively indicates the collected energy per coulomb that was dissipated, and it calls that entity voltage. It involves a finite amount of energy that has already been dissipated as work, and it's a measure of the **local energy density** of the potential in terms of joules/coulomb. It is not a measure of the potential proper. It's after the fact; the extracted (collected) potential gradient it actually refers to existed in the past, before the work (dissipation of the collected trapped energy) was done." [Bearden, The Final Secret of Free Energy]

See Also

Electric energy electrostatic scalar potential Energy-Source free energy density generative energy God Light of all-knowing and all-energy high-energy radiation HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE DISSOCIATION OF MATTER, AND OF INTRA-ATOMIC ENERGY intra-atomic energy INTRA-ATOMIC ENERGY: ITS MAGNITUDE. mass-energy equivalence potential density Scalar Potential Source of energy stillness of universal energy THE THEORY OF INTRA-ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE PASSING-AWAY OF MATTER. transformation of matter into energy universal energy Source Vector Potential