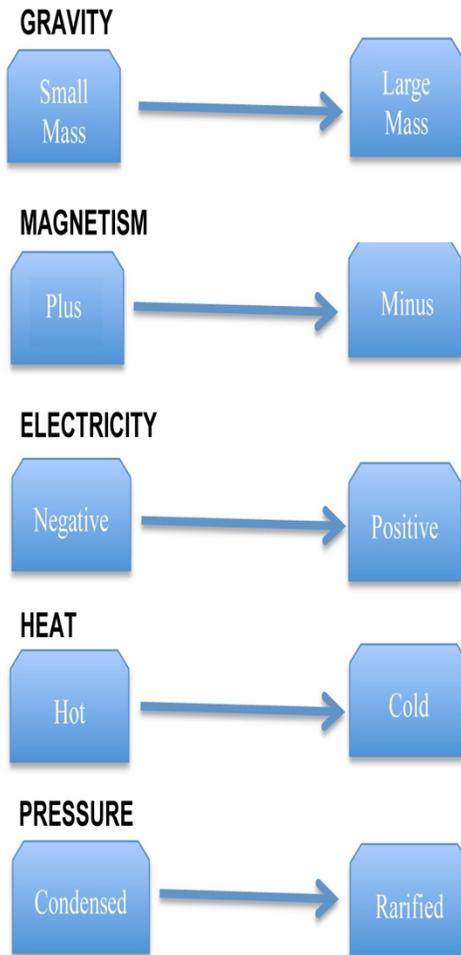


Energy Miracle Definitions



Dichotomy

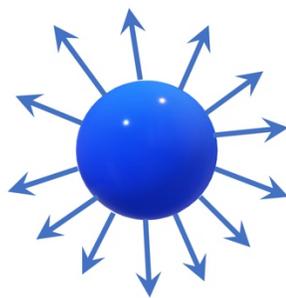
- Dichotomy comes from the Greek words meaning to cut into 2 parts; and that was exactly its original meaning. Today it is generally thought of as two things or conditions in opposition. In physics, a dichotomy is a pair of opposites which when interplayed cause action. Some common dichotomies that produce energy are shown on the following chart.



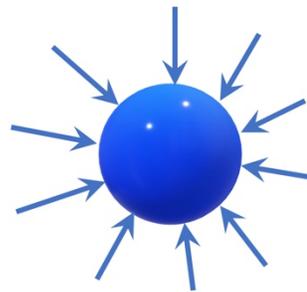
Dispersal

- A dispersal is the (often explosive) distribution of matter or energy outwards, spherically, from a center point. Examples are a nuclear explosion, or the day-to-day action of our sun. An implosion could be called a reverse dispersal, where all the surrounding matter is sucked in to a single point.

DISPERSALS



EXPLOSION



IMPLOSION

Electricity

- A movement of force or particles between two different potentials. Lightning is the most available manifestation of natural electricity given impetus by the difference between a high electrical potential created in the clouds and the zero-potential existing on the ground.



HERE,
KITTY
KITTY



Electrical Engineer

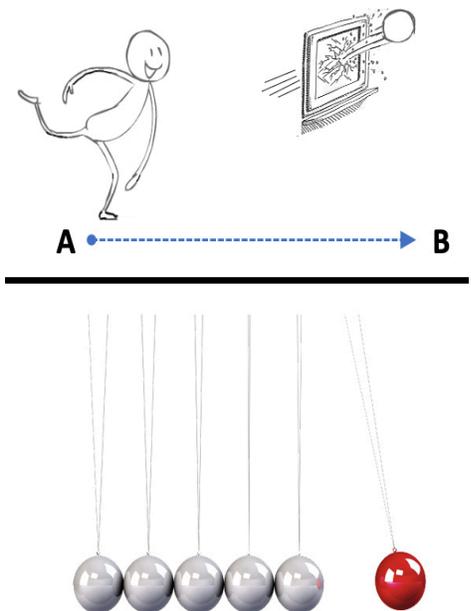
- An electrical engineer is a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments. Mechanics refers to that science which treats of the doctrines of motion. It investigates the forces by which energy and bodies are kept either in equilibrium or in motion. Mathematics as originally defined, refers to the science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. The 21st Century definition of an Electrical Engineer is one who is actively pursuing the discovery of energy miracles.

Empirical

- Based on, concerned with, or verifiable by observation or experience, rather than theory or pure logic.

Energy

- Energy consists of postulated particles in space, and we find whenever energy is generated there will be two "terminals" and a line between them. The particles can be any size; large as ping-pong balls, railroad cars or planets; or small as atoms, electrons or protons. In physics postulated is a specially applied word with a causative or dynamic connotation. It implies a motion of starting, stopping or changing which can set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past. Particles are normally called energy when they flow from one point in space to another. They can create a direct impact as in the top frame of the diagram below or they can transmit an impulse such as shown in the device in the bottom frame, known as Newton's Cradle.



Energy Miracle

- An Energy Miracle is a source of energy that must meet three conditions: 1) It must be cheaper than today's hydrocarbon energy; 2) It must have zero CO2 emissions; and 3) It must be as reliable as today's overall energy systems.

Explosion

- A type of energy dispersal which distributes particles of matter spherically outwards from a center point. This is often accompanied by great force. Examples are a nuclear explosion or the day-to-day operation of our sun.(See diagram at dispersal.)

Flow

- The motion of energy particles from one point in space to another.

Generate

- The meaning of generate (verb) is to cause something to arise or come about. As it applies here, it means to cause energy to arise or come about. Energy can be said to be being created or generated when otherwise quiescent particles are suddenly caused to go into motion.

Generator

- A thing or system of things that causes energy particles to go into motion. To keep the flow of energy stable, a generator must include a firm base to keep the two poles separate.

Implosion

- A reverse explosion. A type of energy dispersal where all the surrounding particles are sucked into a central point. A black hole is an example. (See diagram at dispersal.)

Kinetic

- Relating to motion or the flow of energy particles. It comes from the Greek 'kinētikos': 'to move'. A kinetic is something that has motion or is potentially capable of it.

Knowledge

- Knowledge is not just a rote recitation of formulas and facts. Knowledge is the certainty achieved by observation, study, and experience that enables you to control something. It has been said that knowledge is assured belief; it's more than data--it's also the ability to draw conclusions from that data.

Line

- Any path of energy particles strung from Point A to Point B or from Cause to Effect.

Magnetism

- a physical phenomenon characterized by attractive and repulsive forces between objects in the presence of strong electrical currents. It can be demonstrated by taking a piece of iron, curling a copper wire around it, and then running electrical current through the wire. If you now place a second piece of iron in the "field" near to the first piece, the two objects will either be attracted to or repulsed from each other.

Mathematics

- The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. It is the peculiar

excellence of mathematics that its principles are demonstrable. The emphasis is on magnitude, number and demonstrable. Although there's always been a branch of mathematics that treated "pure," "abstract," or "speculative" math; until quantum mechanics came along, the purely abstract was always considered the baby brother of the mainline activity which dealt with the magnitudes and relationships of things that could be sensed, measured or numbered

Matter

- Matter and objects are groups of particles of energy located in a relatively stable relationship to each other.

Poles

- Either of the two terminals of a generator between which energy particles flow. (See "terminal" below)

Postulated

- In physics, postulated is a specially applied term with a causative or dynamic connotation. It implies a motion of starting, changing, or stopping, which can set a pattern for the future or nullify a pattern of the past.

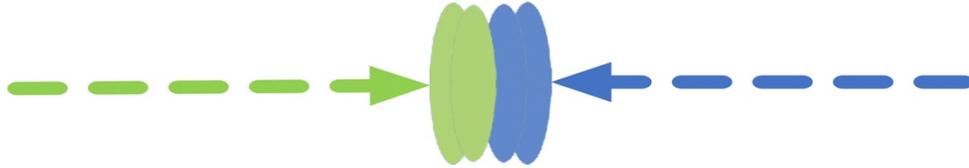
Pressure

- The experience of a flow or flows of energy particles against an object. Also, the force of one object exerted against another object.

Ridge

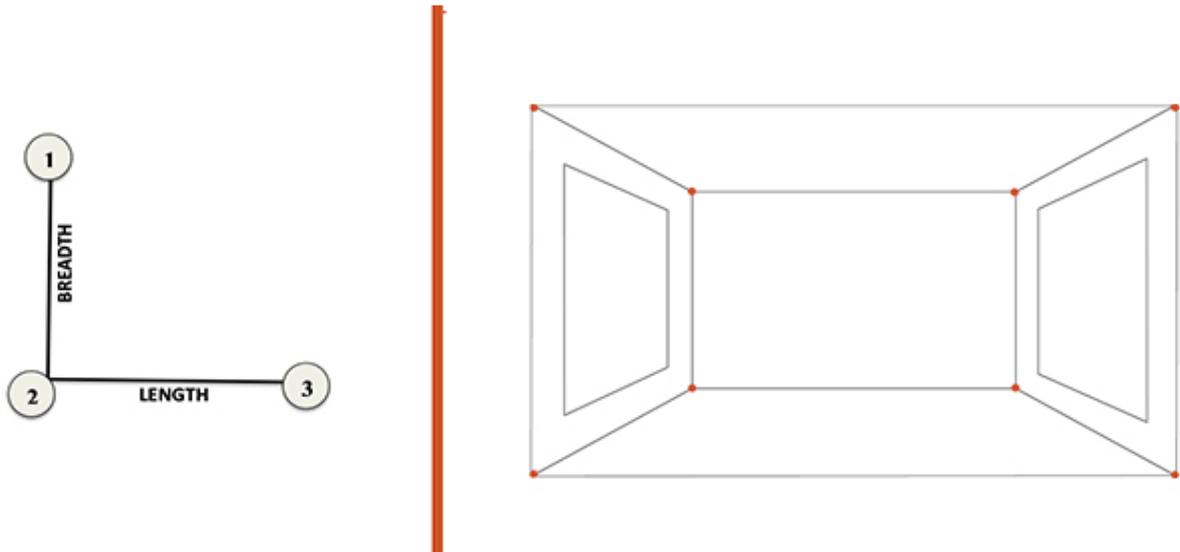
- A Ridge is the third type of energy, two flows hitting up against each other to form a continuing state of matter. Mountains are examples of ridges. Mountains are created when gigantic flows or dispersals pushed against landmasses bringing new ranges of high peaks into being that

lasted long after the original flow that created them. Momentary ridges can be seen in the atmospheric or electrical interferences to radio or network signals.



Space

- Simply stated, space is a viewpoint of dimension. Whatever dimensions you are viewing, that is your space. You say: "I am here looking in a direction." To have 2-dimensional space (length and breadth but no depth) you actually need at least three points to look at. (See left frame.) The eight corners of a room (right frame) are an example of 3-dimensional space.

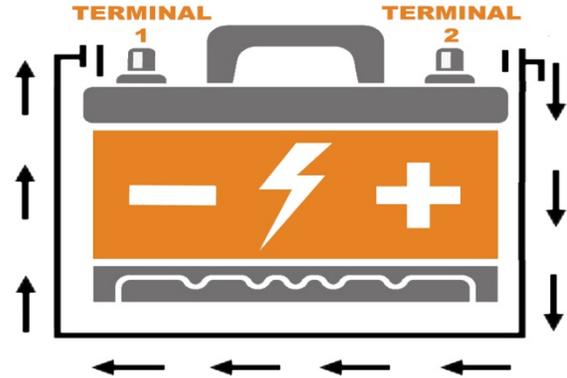


Static

- A static is not just a state of equilibrium of forces. A true static has no mass or motion, no wavelength, and no location in space or in time.

Terminal

- One of the two terminals of a generating device or system between which energy particles flow.



Time

- Time is not a ticking clock and clocks create neither space nor time. Time is the postulate that Matter and Energy will persist. Time marks the co-action of particles or the change in position of particles in space. The common denominator of time is change, and change is the primary manifestation of time. If particles are absent or are unmoving you have no time. A particle moving, such as the dog in the graphic below, manifests time.



Universe

- A universe is defined as a whole system of created things. There are three in number. The first of these is one's own universe. The second universe would be the material universe (which is the universe of matter, energy, space, and time, which is the common meeting ground of all of us. The third universe is actually a class of universes, which could be called "the other person's universe," for all the "other persons" have universes of their own.

Vacuum

- Dictionaries define vacuum as a space entirely devoid of matter. That may describe a theoretical condition but not anything actual since no such space has ever been discovered. A vacuum is a relative thing, e.g. a space with relatively less density or pressure than an adjoining space.

