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The Writings of Prof. Bailey
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LETTER 01-16 "Repulsine Car Horn Plates, Thermal Equilibrium"

Kim, I need to mention that if you take a car horn apart it has a plate bent in a fashion similar to the Repulsine.

I have made this point before. The general public believes a Repulsine disc is static.

I feel they are totally wrong about the wavy disc plates.

They "RESONATE" just like a car horn, Period!

We have no time to educate Repulsine experimenters that refuse to see the obvious.

Once more examine the fact that the Repulsine goes between "TWO STATES".

Yes, I have looked into the steady state theory where the shell stays at one temperature.

I feel that it is working with "ONLY" kinetic energy in its base hole heat input. That is not acceptable for the power output that is generated with all the heat lost from the upper bell housing.

So back we are to the "TWO STATE" Repulsine. So here it is.

We start with the initial spin up. Then Repulsine chamber begins to "COOL" as we reach 3000 Rpm.This cooling is from the "PERFORATIONS" in the rim of the wavy disc. Those perforations generate suction as they move through the rim air. This keeps the air between the two wavy disc plates below atmospheric pressure. Instead of a centrifugal compressor, we are actually spinning a centrifugal "EXPANDER".

At this point internal pressure inside the bell housing will reach several PSI, with a temperature below the external ambient.

At the same point in time the Wavy disc plates have a high flow rate between them and lift begins to exert its influence.

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The plates "SNAP" together and heat is generated inside the Repulsine from this mechanical energy ram takes place below the Repulsine and increases the heat to 300 degrees.

Now the chamber just like a Pulse jet will begin to evacuate as the external updraft increases.

Remember no further air can enter the plenum chamber, it is all going out the upper exhaust turbine.

The internal Repulsine bell is now several PSI below external atmospheric pressure.

The plates pop apart and a rush of "COLD" air enters the Repulsine. The Repulsine bell becomes very cold, as low as 50 below zero.

The chamber rapidly begins to pressurize as the external updraft loses thermal energy.

In fractions of a second, the external updraft stops. The chamber is well below the external temperature but rapidly heats from external radiation.

Once it reaches the external pressure and temperature the wavy disc plates begin to dump energy into the bell housing.

This is a simple flywheel effect. The plates once more experience too much plenum pressure and snap together and heat up.

This resonance will build until the Repulsine shatters.

Remember it is "NEVER" in thermal equilibrium.

When the Repulsine is "TOO HOT" its internal pressure drops opening the plates and cooling it by air expanding between the wavy disc plates.

When it is "TOO COLD" the upper exhaust turbine suction ceases as the external updraft is diminished and the plates begin to close together as internal plenum pressure builds. This "HEATS" the Repulsine well above the external temperature. An updraft forms and the chamber begins to evacuate once more.

During the Repulsine cold state it absorbs external thermal radiation.

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This is not a theoretical concept. The vacuum bell resonating disc experiment proves that a cycle of this nature cannot be avoided.

I begin to believe that the answer we seek is in the fluctuation between high and low temperature.

High temperature is low pressure, low temperature is high pressure as the external updraft increase and decreases.

The whistle tube effect is a good example of this updraft resonation.

The comparison with a steady state centrifugal compressor is obvious.

Once a non-wavy disc (no ability to change its internal plate separation gap) centrifugal compressor's motor is switched off it continuous to dissipate heat into the environment.

It must shut down!

The Repulsine has the ability to resonantly absorb heat from the environment. A standard centrifugal compressor has no ability to do so. The cold downdraft that strikes cooling standard centrifugal compressor simply robs it of the last of its plenum pressure.

Once the standard centrifugal compressor cools it shuts off and further pressure to its exhaust turbine.

Kim, we have tens of thousands of gas turbine engines that "SHUT DOWN" the second fuel is cutoff.

There were dozens of centrifugal compressor type jet engines developed during WW2. In no case did they continue to produce energy when the fuel source was removed.

Therefore the Repulsine is unique.

Its ability to cool to well below ambient temperature by its internal plate expansion causes a resonant power build up inside the bell housing.

IN EFFECT KIM, THE COLDER THE REPULSINE BECOMES THE MORE PRESSURE THAT WILL BE EXERTED ON ITS WAVY DISC PLATES!

As the plates open they are still hot from the last compression cycle and begin to cool. The air in between the plates will implode!

This snaps the plates together and the heat cycle begins again.

A standard centrifugal compressor has no such ability. Its plates are "FIXED" they cannot change their separation distance. External cooling will only lower the energy level of the plenum chamber.

In the distinct case of a Repulsine external cooling will "ALWAYS" cause the plates to close together.

This phenomenon is difficult to understand and counter intuitive.

There can however be no question as to its existence in nature.

The colder a Repulsine becomes the more powerful the wavy disc plate oscillation is.

I realize it is not easy to see this.

KIM WE KNOW A STANDARD CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSOR IS WORTHLESS WITHOUT A MOTOR OR A FUEL SOURCE, IT MUST SHUT DOWN.

Allow the centrifugal compressor to change its plate gap during rotation and new physical rules must be developed.

Remember the colder the Repulsine becomes internally the greater the plate implosion and heating.

It is a physical paradox.

Think of a giant mallet smashing the plates together as the plenum chamber cools above them.

The Repulsine is a **"CONTROLLED IMPLOSION MOTOR".**

The only example of implosion I can find is the gap between the plates. Evacuate a bell jar from above and it will cool from expansion. Any plate that is open as air flows in from the base will also be cooled. This implodes the air between the plates and heats the bell jar. The external updraft increase and once more the plate open.

Kim this is a "TESTED" fact.

The plates therefore open to a very low pressure plenum chamber that is rapidly being cooled. The hot air between the plates then cools and implodes the plates together.

It is not an easy subject to discuss with the general public.

If you ever put anything on your web page I feel the vacuum resonation plate experiment will go the farthest to explaining what a Repulsine does.

Fuel has only one purpose other then reaction mass that is to add heat.

The Repulsine adds heat as it intakes fresh air and implodes its plates together.

There is no "SIMPLE" explanation.

Long term experimentation with the vacuum resonation plate will give the Repulsine builder the greatest possible advantage when it comes to understanding the reason no fuel is required.

Consider all that I have said here. The answer is the right combination of the external updraft fluctuation and wavy disc implosion as warm air trapped between the plates becomes cold and contracts.

Kim I simply want you to be prepared for all contingencies.

The more theory you go over, the less likely you will be surprised by the Repulsine's ability to build up energy.

If all that I say is true. THEN THERE IS NO KNOWN WAY TO THROTTLE A REPULSINE.

You have fuel source to cut off!

That is why again and again I instruct you to do the resonating disc experiment and look carefully into the use of an electromagnet as a way to open and close your plate gap.

The electromagnet in the end (permanent magnets are of no value in this application) is the only known way of shutting a Repulsine type implosion plate convection motor off. Never forget that.

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You will destroy your plates the first time they begin to implode if some precaution is not taken.

I simply do not know. The best answer is to allow the implosion plate gap to become so compressed as by spring tension that the implosion effect ceases. Only an electromagnet can control that spring tension.

We must proceed with great care. Repulsine plates are hard to come by. I want you to **"EXPECT THE UN-EXPECTED"!!!**

END