

A DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM AND METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to field of the telecommunications, particularly to sending and receiving messages through the use of pulsating whirl carrier energy.

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Various data transmission methods and transmission mediums exist. Examples of such transmission include microwave, radio, and fibre optical cable. While known methods provide a way of transmitting data they are expensive to construct and maintain. In the case of microwave and raid they are additional limited
10 particularly by obstacles.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of at least one embodiment of the invention is to provide a data transmission system that overcomes the above disadvantages or at least to provide the public or industry with a useful choice.

15 Accordingly in a first embodiment the present invention consists in a generator for generating a rotating impact energy comprising:

a first cone, said first cone being made of transparent material;
a second cone, said second cone being made of a transparent material
and being the same size as said first cone, said first and second cones forming
20 a pair of cones, said pair of cones being joined together at their respective
bases;

a first energy conductor, said first energy conductor being located at the vertices of said first cone, said first energy conductor conducting energy from the inside of said first cone to outside of said first cone;

a second energy conductor, said second energy conductor being located at the vertices of said first cone, said second energy conductor conducting energy from the inside of said second cone to outside of said second cone; and

5 a cylinder, said cylinder being magnetically permeable, the inside of said cylinder being knurled with a geometric shape, the inside diameter of said cylinder being sized to fit the base of a said cone,

 wherein said first cone of said pair of cones is located substantially within said cylinder.

10 Accordingly in a second embodiment the present invention consists in a data transmitting system comprising:

 a rotating impact energy generator;

 a transmitting antenna, said antenna connected to said generator by conductors, said antenna generating a magnetic solar whirl, said antenna
15 trapping said data to be transmitted within said whirl.

 Accordingly in a third embodiment the present invention consists in a method of transmitting data comprising the steps of:

 generating a magnetic solar whirl; and

 encapsulating data within a magnetic solar whirl.

20 The invention may further be said to consist in any alternative combination of parts or features mentioned herein or shown in the accompanying drawings. Known equivalents of these parts or features, which are not expressly set out, are nevertheless deemed to be included.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Disclosed embodiments and methods of utilising the invention will be further described, with reference to the accompanying figures, by way of example only and without intending to be limiting, wherein;

5 **Figure 1** is a side view of the Energy Generator of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a cut away view of the Energy Generator of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a three dimensional view of the Antenna of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a plan view of the Antenna of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a side view of the Antenna of the present invention;

10 **Figure 6** is a view through an oscilloscope of the whirl energy;

Figure 7 is diagram of the whirl energy and the electrometric signal carried;
and

Figure 8 is diagram of the whirl energy and the electrometric signal carried
showing the electrometric signal inside the whirl energy.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSED EMBODIMENTS**

Referring to the figures it will be appreciated that the invention may be implemented in various forms and modes. The following description of the disclosed embodiment of the invention is given by way of example only.

20 It present invention is a new system to broadcast communication streams. The present invention is able to send and receive any kind of messages, signals, data or other streams that are possible to send and receive through the use electromagnetic

energy. This is done using a new type of carrier; which can be metaphorically assimilated to fiber optics.

The present invention produces and stores a new type of energy, which is utilized, to send and receive messages by a new type of carrier wave/energy. This new energy is the result of the combination of the sunlight and the magnetic field of the earth. The new carrier energy has a different nature in comparison with the conventional electromagnetic energy. The present invention includes three essential parts, which are an energy generator, a transmitting antenna and a radio receiver.

Referring to Figure 1 and Figure 2 the energy generator 101 consists of two cones 201, 202 and a cylinder 203. There are no electric or electronic components in the energy generator 101. The energy generator 101 dimensions are proportionate in such way that, in combination with the special inside lining of the cylinder generating rotating impact energy. The maximum diameter of each cone 201, 202 is $\frac{7}{8}$ of the height of the cone. The cones are joined together.

Each cone 201,202 is made of glass or crystal or other materials with a high transparency factor. The type of material utilized for the cones 201, 202 can affect the size of the apparatus. The cylinder 203 is made of a material with high magnetic permeability, the inside surface of the cylinders 203 is covered by aluminum lining or other suitable material with high reflective factor. The cylinder in the preferred embodiment is $1\frac{1}{8}$ the height of the cones 201, 202. The internal lining has a geometrical shape knurling 204 such as a truncated cone. Two flexible conductors 205, 206 are placed in the vertices of the two cones 202,203 and convey the energy from the cones.

Referring to Figure 3, 4 and 5 the transmitting antenna 301 is the shape of a cone funnel; it has a central aerial 302 and spokes 303, 304 in the upper part. Two cables 305, 306 enter from the bottom of the funnel, the first cable 305, which is the

larger of the two, comes directly from the energy generator and the second cable 306 comes from the sound, data or images transducer.

The transmitting antenna 301 material is completely reflective both, internally and externally. The transmitting antenna 301 can be made out of aluminum or
5 alternatively stainless steel or other material with high reflective factor. In the preferred embodiment the central aerial 302 and spokes 303, 304 are made of nickel.

The radio receiver is made up of standard electronic components, which are available in the market.

In use the energy generator 101 needs to be exposed to solar light. The
10 apparatus is simultaneously both the generator and the accumulator of the energy. This means that solar energy is stored and not wasted. Because of the storage ability the apparatus can work in the absence of solar light.

The upper cone 201 is placed on the top of the cylinder so that the two cones 201, 202 and the cylinder 203 are all joined at about the same place. The purpose of
15 the upper cone 201 is to refract solar rays inwards, because of the conic shape of the upper cone 201 it diverges the light flow and reflects it toward the bottom of the cylinder. In order to avoid refraction outwards, the walls of the cone 201 opposite to the sunlight are covered with a very thin layer of reflecting paint in order to stop the solar rays escaping due to the continuous internal reflection within the upper cone
20 201.

The second cone 202, with the tip towards the bottom of the cylinder 203, increases the effect of both reflection and refraction, allowing a longer path for the solar rays, and as a result a higher quantity of energy is accumulated inside the generator 101. The cylinder's internal lining 204 being knurling in shape increases
25 energy, since a longer path of the light is permitted

While two cones have been described the number of cones will vary in accordance with energy needs. The number of cones used will however be a multiple of two, with the bases joined two by two. The material the cones are made of is preferably glass but other materials with a high transparency factor are also suitable.

5 Glass is preferred for larger generators, but for smaller generators crystals are preferred.

As the luminous rays entered the upper cone 201, they are reflected and diverted in opposite directions: in this way there are two diverted light fluxes. When the light fluxes enter into the second cone 202, the majority of the energy is refracted,

10 and because of the continuous refraction on the cylinder walls, the energy takes the shape of two rotating whirls. One whirl flows clockwise and the other anticlockwise. As a consequence of ferromagnetic walls inside the cylinder, magnetic induction is higher than outside the generator 101.

The cylinder 203 is preferably circular but the diameter and height may vary.

15 The material the cylinder is made of must have ferromagnetic properties.

Inside the cylinder 203, a magnetic flow is added to the double flow of the solar rays, producing two rotating (clockwise and anticlockwise) currents. In such a way there is a mixed rotating flow, composed of three quarters solar rays and one-quarter magnetic energy.

20 Because of the reflection angle on the walls of the first cone, the two rotating fluxes move toward the bottom of the cylinder 203; then because of the reflecting material of the base, they are pushed up. The magnetic flow increases the angular velocity of the whirl.

This whirl goes up towards the center of the two cones. Being fed

25 continuously by the new solar rays entering. The whirl converges towards the center on a spiral trajectory path: and generates a rotating compressing momentum that is a

rotating centripetal impact wave. Because of the rotating flow, the air contained inside the whirl, undergoes a spiral movement; the density increases enormously, until atoms are shattered, crushed and the matter retransforms into energy.

5 The two magnetic rotating flows increase the vibrations, the pulsations of the atoms of air up to the critical point, when matter transforms itself to energy. This phenomenon happens in the center of common base of the two cones. The energy obtained in this way is pushed towards the vertices of the two cones and is conveyed towards outside through two conductors 208, 209.

10 The means of transforming matter directly to energy is based on the atomic theory of the pulsating whirl and vibrations.

For transmission of streams a carrier is always used. In the present invention this is not the classical electromagnetic wave but energy. The energy produced in the generator 101 by the magnetic solar whirl is conveyed to a mixer or transmitting antenna 301 through a flexible cable; this energy is transformed into the carrier in 15 which the stream is trapped, but not modulated.

Since the carrier is not an electromagnetic wave but magnetic solar or nuclear energy the sound or image stream always remains in an electromagnetic nature.

20 The energy coming from the energy generator 101 enters at the base of the antenna 301 and goes up toward the top. It retakes the shape of whirl 311 again, rotating with a very high vibration. The spokes 303, 304 located on the upper part of the antenna 301 increase the thrust force of the whirl 311 at the instant of the separation from the antenna 301.

25 A normal shielded cable 306 drives toward the centre of the antenna the electromagnetic wave of sound, data or image stream, where an electric field is produced. As in the standard transmissions, around the antenna 301 a magnetic field

is generated, with the same amplitude and frequency of the electric field. In such a way the electromagnetic field 310 is trapped by the solar magnetic energy 311 enabling the stream to be carried inside the whirl.

5 The electromagnetic wave 310, even if of low frequency and week power, does not undergo any interference and weakening, since it is protected inside the whirl 311. The whirl 311 in turn, being of matter energy, can penetrate anywhere, irrespective of obstacles, carrying the stream, and at the same time preserving it from obstacles or interferences that can alter or attenuate the stream.

10 Another important characteristic of the carrier is that it cannot be lost, because it is continuously utilized. When the magnetic solar carrier leaves the transmitting antenna 301, it expands with a spiral form trajectory in all directions, length, width, height and depth for the distance it is designed and returns again to the source. It functions like a pulsating whirl: it expands, carries the message, and it returns again to the antenna 301. The maximum distance depends on the quantity of the energy stored
15 in the generator. The receiving antenna is similar to the transmitting antenna 301, and is connected to a radio receiver.

The present invention includes a receiver but there is no need, unlike an ordinary radio to select the frequency nor for demodulators or low or high pass filters. Further the carrier does not have to be separated or diverted to ground where it would
20 be wasted. When the carrier enters into radio through the antenna 301, it follows a unique path, it leaves the imprint of the electromagnetic wave at low frequency (the sound/image) and it returns to the transmitter to be used again for another message.

The energy does not disperse because it has a spiral shape trajectory, it reaches a maximum distance, in accordance with the type of the energy generator, and it
25 returns to source again. It behaves like a pulsating whirl. Once the energy generator is charged and the transmitter remains constantly connected, the energy is flowing

continuously even without any message. For this reason it works also at night, in absence of the solar light.

Referring to Figure 7 as seen from an oscilloscope, the combination of the carrier and sound appears there is no similarity between this combination and the modulation of the classic transmission.

The micro energy 602 and the lines 601 represent the section of the whirl, in which the message sent is trapped inside. Using an oscilloscope the section of the whirl are visible, different shapes exist due to the distance from the transmitter. In the case of the absence of the sound you will only see the carrier. Referring to Figures 7 and 8 the shape of the whirl 701 and the carried information 702 are shown

The invention has the advantage in that there is an absence of any electromagnetic pollution resulting from the use of the new carrier energy. Further obstacles of any nature can be overcome by this energy and hence reception is possible in galleries, mines, underwater and even across the mountains without the use of repeaters. The strength of the message or data transmitted does not affect its original quality at reception since it is secured inside the whirl energy and does not weaken. Nor is there any need for high power broadcasting. Also broadcasts do not suffer from noise or interference resulting from strong magnetic perturbations. As a result of the above advantages the present invention offers a lower cost of broadcasting compared with conventional methods.

To those skilled in the art to which the invention relates, many changes in construction and widely differing embodiments and applications of the invention will suggest themselves without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims. The disclosures and the descriptions herein are purely illustrative and are not intended to be in any sense limiting.

Claims

1. A generator for generating rotating impact energy comprising:
 - a first cone, said first cone being made of transparent material;
 - a second cone, said second cone being made of a transparent material and
 - 5 being the same size as said first cone, said first and second cones forming a pair of cones, said pair of cones being joined together at their respective bases;
 - a first energy conductor, said first energy conductor being located at the vertices of said first cone, said first energy conductor conducting energy from the inside of said first cone to outside of said first cone;
 - 10 a second energy conductor, said second energy conductor being located at the vertices of said first cone, said second energy conductor conducting energy from the inside of said second cone to outside of said second cone; and
 - a cylinder, said cylinder being magnetically permeable, the inside of said cylinder being knurled with a geometric shape, the inside diameter of said cylinder
 - 15 being sized to fit the base of a said cone,
 - wherein said first cone of said pair of cones is located substantially within said cylinder.
2. A data transmitting system comprising:
 - a rotating impact energy generator;
 - 20 a transmitting antenna, said antenna connected to said generator by conductors, said antenna generating a magnetic solar whirl, said antenna trapping said data to be transmitted within said whirl.
3. A method of transmitting a signal comprising the steps of:
 - generating a magnetic solar whirl; and

encapsulating said signal within a magnetic solar whirl.