**New Technologies**

*J Aetherom Res* 5, 1: 1-58 (2026)

# Aetherometric Technologies based on the scientific inventions of the Correas

Paulo N. Correa & Alexandra N. Correa

with the collaboration of

Arthur A. Axelrad, M. Norberto Correa, Eugene Mallove & Malgosia Askanas

*Aurora Biophysics Research Institute, Concord, Ontario, Canada*

**Abstract**

Descriptive summaries are provided for the main aetherometric technologies based upon the scientific discoveries and inventions of the Correas and collaborators.

## SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS OF THE CORREAS and AETHEROMETRIC TECHNOLOGIES

I. ALTERNATIVE ENERGY & MOTOR SYSTEMS
- 1 – Pulsed Plasma Power (aPAGD/IVAD)
- 2 – Power from Nuclear Fusion: Aetherometric Fusion Reactor (AFR)
- 3 – Solar and Atmospheric Energy Conversion Systems: HYBORAC Converter
- 4 – The Aether Motor/Converter (AMC)
- 5 – The Passive Ground Charger (PGC)
- 6 – The Passive Electric Water Turbine (Turbat)
- 7 – A New Stirling Regenerator Design
- 8 – The Ocean Wave Electric Generator (WEG)
- 9 – Solid State Battery
- 10 – The Solar Charged Capacitor

II. ALTERNATIVE WATER SYSTEMS
- 1– The Passive HYBORAC Distiller/Desalinator (PDD)

III. LIFT SYSTEMS
- 1 - The Aetherometric Weight-Neutralizer (AWN)
- 2 - The Aetherometric Anti-Gravitator (AAG)

IV. BIOPHYSICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES
- 1 – The Chemically-defined Serum-free (SeroZero) Medium for Cell Culture
- 2 - The BioElectric Field and Contact Meter (BEM)
- 3 - The Biochemical Linear-Log p[e-] Meter (PE Meter)
- 4 - Topicals with Clinical Application

V. ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENTATION
- 1- The Aetheroscope

VI. INTEGRATED FINAL PRODUCTS: THE AETHEROMETRIC VISION

**Intoductory Note:**

**Inventions by the Correas that have led to Novel Aetherometric Technologies**

Aetherometry, or the science of massfree energy, is the beginning of an interdisciplinary scientific and technological revolution. It has laid the foundations for a new energy-based understanding of physical and biophysical systems, and has created an encompassing experimental platform permitting multiple research forays into a variety of conjugated disciplines. This constitutes a productive analytical and experimental mix that is rich in practical applications. The technological embodiments of Aetherometry are therefore quite varied. They encompass new Power-Generation or Alternative Energy Systems, Lift and Transportation Systems, Biophysical Meters and Biological Radiation Detectors, Cell-Growth Methods, Clinical Products, and Automated Analytical Instrumentation (the Aetheroscope).

Research on rather diverse scientific topics was and continues to be conducted by the Correas, Dr. Askanas and co-workers at the Aurora Biophysics Research Institute (ABRI), a division of the Akronos Publishing company, active since 2001. Most of the technologies described herein resulted from this effort; others resulted from research conducted at Labofex Co. and at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto.

# I. ALTERNATIVE ENERGY & MOTOR SYSTEMS

## Introduction to alternative energy and motor systems

All the alternative energy systems developed by the Correas - first at Labofex and then at ABRI (Aurora Biophysics Research Institute) - share a common philosophy that is best described by two simple strategies: (1) independence from the energy grid and the utility infrastructures; and (2) autonomy of power generation. Since the various energy technologies arose from a systematic investigation of the new physics (Aetherometry) of molecules, electrons and massfree energy, it is to be expected that they have many points of confluence, even as they yielded distinct embodiments and applications.

Together, these technologies imply a very simple vision: to provide a sufficient number of alternative power technologies operating in different media and with various outputs so that human beings and collectivities may enjoy practically-free and strictly non-polluting sources of energy. That has been all along the main aim of ABRI.

The financial and economic return these technologies offer lies in the production and marketing of the proposed systems or devices, and servicing their maintenance. To be successful, each technology must be developed at a pace that permits exact application of the relevant novel basic science. Capital investment and a work force trained in aetherometric methods are the only factors limiting the development of any of the product-prototypes.

As discussed in part VI below, integrated final products - ranging from Autonomous Energy Buildings to Autonomous Energy Vehicles of various types - that interlace many of these technologies are expressly contemplated as the ultimate targets of development.

**I.1 – Pulsed Plasma Power** (tapping 'vacuum'-energy: aPAGD/IVAD)

Dr. Paulo Correa and Alexandra Correa made their first experimental breakthrough in 1986, when they discovered and isolated a self-triggered pulsed plasma discharge in the abnormal-glow discharge region (autogenous Pulsed Abnormal Glow Discharge, or aPAGD, or just PAGD). The basic circuitry consists of a DC input section, a plasma reactor, and an output pulsed DC section. When properly tuned, the electrodynamically-sustained resonant state of plasma pulsation outputs more electric power than is input. Output pulses have reached >30 kW, with mean power inputs of 50 to 100W and mean outputs of 200 to >600W. The energy in excess of breakeven is the result of a resonance of the accelerated electron plasma with the local massfree energy *Plenum*, or so-called "vacuum state". This state of resonance permits tapping a new source of energy - in fact, a source of massfree electric energy discovered and identified by the Correas.

The Correas have developed Inverter and Converter applications for this plasma technology. Together with the PAGD plasma reactor, these individual applications were the subject of 7 separate patents granted in the US, Canada, England and Israel. All have now expired.

The Converter system encompasses a secondary-battery-based environment for the extraction of plasma energy in excess of the input energy required to drive the converter.

The Inverter solutions allow the operation of AC devices (motors, relays, transformers, etc) from the pulsed DC output of the PAGD plasma reactor, with a minimum of circuitry and losses. Inverter-flywheel systems were also developed.

High Power Reactors employing both the PAGD regime and mechanically-interrupted Vacuum Arc Discharges (IVADs) have been the subject of continued research and improvement up until 2015, with innovations having been kept as commercial secrets. Converter-competitive inverter solutions were also developed before Labofex closed down, including a closed-loop, inverter-based, inertially dampened motor-generator system. The entire PAGD technology has been ready for commercialization for well over thirty years. Up until 2012, working bench-prototypes of the Converter System were regularly employed in more than thirty demonstrations given to interested parties who presented the appropriate credentials. Three serious business negotiations that followed extensive demonstrations almost came to fruition (Ontario hydro, IAI and Gilo Ventures). Yet, despite the efforts of all at ABRI - and in particular the personal efforts of Dr. R. Silva, Dr.

H. Aspden, Dr. E. Mallove, Mr. U. Soudak, Prof. A. Axelrad, Prof. H. Branover and still others - no investor secured our Business Plan. The technology received no support save from dedicated donors. Politicians, governments and their granting agencies refused to become involved unless total control was given to them. And for over 3 decades, dissident scientists, champions of the New Energy Movement and all self-styled ecologist groupings have been strictly silent on the discovery and the PAGD technology.

Full technical details of this project are described in the various patents, as well as in articles, papers and monographs accessible on-line (see aetherometry.com). Some of these models are demonstrated in the Akronos DVD "From Pulsed Plasma Power to the Aether Motor". For a technical and legal evaluation of this technology, the reader is referred to Dr. Harold Aspden's "Opinion on the Correa Invention". For a scientific evaluation, the reader is referred to to Dr. Aspden's "Power from Space: the Correa Invention" and to Prof. Emeritus Dr. William Tiller's essay "Some Reflections on Gas Discharges and PAGD Pulses".

**References:**

**Primary:**

1. Correa PN & Correa AN (1993)"Advanced Communication of a New Power technology", Labofex Development Report Series, S3-001.

2. Correa PN & Correa AN (1993) "Metallographic & excess energy density studies of LGEN cathodes subject to a PAGD regime in vacuum", Labofex Scientific Report Series, Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, monograph LS1-07.

3. Correa PN & Correa AN (1994) "Pulse generator", W.I.P.O, Geneva, Switzerland,IPN: WO 94/03918.

4. Correa PN & Correa AN (1994) "Energy conversion system", W.I.P.O, Geneva, Switzerland, IPN: WO 94/09560.

5. Correa PN & Correa AN (1995) "Electromechanical transduction of plasma pulses", May 16, USPTO, Pat.# 5,416,391, U.S.A.

6. Correa PN & Correa AN (1995) "Energy conversion system", Sept. 12, USPTO, Pat.#5,449,989, U.S.A.

7. Correa PN & Correa AN (1996) "Direct current energized pulse generator utilizing autogenous cyclical pulsed abnormal glow discharge", Mar. 26, USPTO, Pat.#5,502,354, U.S.A.

8. Correa PN & Correa AN (1996) "Pulse generator", April 3, GB Pat. #2,284,093.

9. Correa PN & Correa AN (1996) "Power from auto-electronic emissions", Labofex Scientific Report Series, Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, monograph LS1-24.

10. Correa PN & Correa AN (1996) "Excess energy (XS NRG) conversion system utilizing autogenous pulsed abnormal glow discharge (aPAGD)", Proc. 3rd Int. Symp. New Energy, Denver, Colorado, pp. 43-62.

11. Correa PN & Correa AN (1996) "XS NRG technology", Infinite Energy, 7:18-21.

12. Correa PN & Correa AN (1996) "Other applications of the PAGD technology besides energy conversion", Infinite Energy, 7:22-27.

13. Correa PN & Correa AN (1997-98) "Metallographic and excess energy density studies of LGEN cathodes subject to a PAGD regime in vacuum", Infinite Energy, 17:73.

14. Correa PN & Correa AN (1999) "The autogenous PAGD technology", PACE, 10 (2&3):11.

15. Correa PN & Correa AN (1999) "Commentary on the politics of science", PACE, 10 (2&3):17.

16. Correa PN & Correa AN (1999) "Usages of Physics and the Inventor's health", Infinite Energy, 23:33.

17. Correa PN & Correa AN (2000) "Pulse generator", January 4, Can. Pat. #2,141,309.

18. Correa PN & Correa AN (2002) "Aether power from pulsed plasmas", Labofex Scientific Report LS-25, Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada. Delivered at the 1st Berlin Conf. On Innovative Energy Technologies, Berlin, Germany, 2002.

19. Correa, P & Correa, A (2003) "From Pulsed Plasma Power to the Aether Motor", An Aethera Production DVD, Aethera, NH, USA; Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada.

20. Correa, P & Correa, A (2004) "The myths of Orgone-charged Vacor tubes", Infinite Energy, 55:48.

21. Correa PN & Correa AN (2025) "Critical appraisal of XXIst century energy science and technology (2): causes of the failure of the electric vehicle (EV) and basics of the autonomous Electric Vehicle (AEV)", J Aetherom Res, 4, 2:1-25.

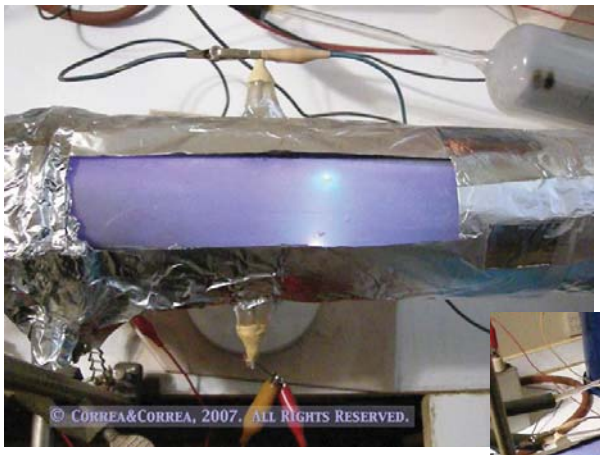
22. Correa PN & Correa AN (1993, 2025) "Design of XS NRG™ autonomous electric vehicles", J Aetherom Res, 4, 3:1-39.

23. Correa PN & Correa AN (2025) "Critical appraisal of XXIst century energy science and technology (3): nuclear fusion, LENR and anomalous plasma electrodynamics", J Aetherom Res, 4, 5:1-84.

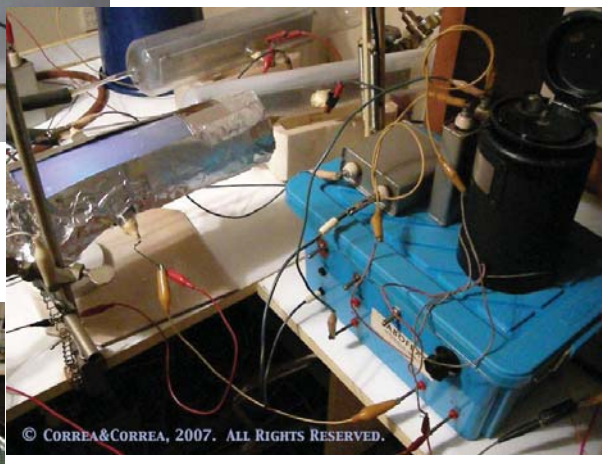
24. Correa PN & Correa AN (1999, 2026) "The autogenous PAGD technology", J Aetherom Res, 4, 9:1-6, 1-5.

**LINK I. Publications by others on the PAGD work of the Correas**

**LINK II. References by others to the PAGD work of the Correas**




PAGD Reactor



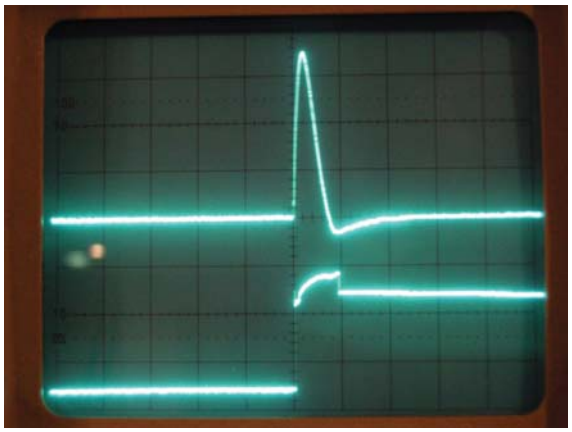

PAGD Reactor working as an inverter: driving a magnetic flywheel Spinner at 17,000 rpm




Vacuum gauges at 0.0001 torr




Rotary and diffusion pumps plus manifold



I & V oscillogram of the XS NRG Converter






1 kW PAGD Reactor, 3rd series

Electromechanical automatic Ping-Pong Converter System

**I.2 - The Aetherometric Fusion Reactor (AFR)**

The design of the AFR is based upon a new hydrogen fusion reaction that has to this day eluded the attention of nuclear physicists. It was first reported in the 2005 publication "The Correa Solution to the Cold Fusion Enigma" (see references below), which provided the exact electrokinetic energies of the resulting proton intermediates:

{[D+D] +[D+D]} -> 2 (T + p) -> 2 ($_3$He) + 2 p + 2 beta ->
-> $_4$He + 2 p (3 MeV) + 2 p (6.6 MeV)+ 2 beta

The fusion pathway discovered by the Correas generates no tritons or neutrons, and releases no gamma radiation. Under conditions of gravitational confinement - as in the core of the Sun - the same reaction with different values follows from an even more basic one that generates the deuteron tetrad that serves as input to the preceding step. Written aetherometrically for the solar core -

$4\ \{p^+_{1834} + p^+_{1834} + E_{\delta e^-} + 3(E_{\alpha e}{}^2/E_{Ge})\} =>$ #14,688, 4+
$=> 4\ \{p^+_{1834} + p^+_{1834} + (E_{\delta e^-} + E_{k460}) + E_{R1073}\} =>$
$=> 4\ \{p^+_{1834} + (n_{1837} + E_{k460}) + E_{Ambi51}\} =>$
$=> 4\ ({}^2_1H^+_{3671} + E_{k460}) + 4\ E_{Ambi51}$

The overall reaction of these two steps even regenerates the proton fuel. One might say that the cat is basically out of the bag, were it not that no traditional confinements - magnetic or inertial - can do the job of sustaining these reactions, any more than current energy injection techniques can trigger and control them. At ABRI, this has led to two new approaches - solid-phase confinement, and electrodynamic trigger and control techniques. The former led to the design of special reactor cores requiring novel construction techniques, and the latter flowed from a synthesis of the experimental work of the Correas in plasma and nuclear physics with their breakthrough analytical work in decoding both the electronic and the nuclear structures of the atom. As shown in other references below, the reaction can be modulated to replace beta emission with ambipolon production. The technology is completely clean and produces no radioactive emissions or byproducts.

The reactor and circuitry output is engineered to directly generate electricity by means of an electrodynamically-controlled pulsed plasma discharge operating with auto-electronic emission in the PAGD regime and employing patented converter-system techniques. Secondary production of heat can be an option. We note that the exact reactions have neither been understood properly by the scientific establishment, nor mastered under conditions that electrodynamically permit their controlled utilization. Most of the aetherometric theory of nuclear fusion reactions and the nuclear structure of the atom, as well as the entirety of the work focused on the development of the AFR, have been kept strictly as a scientific and commercial secret.

At present, the AFR remains a proprietary research project in need of investment to develop a two-step proof-of-concept prototype. The natural power output targets for the development of this technology are expected to lie in the mega to gigawatt range for small reactors.

**References:**

1. Correa PN & Correa AN (2004) "The 'Correa Solution' to the 'Cold-Fusion' enigma: the 2004 DoE Report on the submitted Cold Fusion Review, and the generation of anomalous heat in Table-top Fusion Reactors", J Aetherom Res, 1(3):1-19.

2. Correa PN & Correa AN (2023) "Sunspots and the internal structure of the Sun: a little lesson in nuclear physics and photochemistry", Volume VII of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VII.5.

3. Correa PN & Correa AN (2023) "The evolutions of stars and the secrets of nuclear fusion", Volume VII of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VII.10.

4. Correa PN & Correa AN (2025) "Critical appraisal of XXIst century energy science and technology (3): nuclear fusion, LENR and anomalous plasma electrodynamics", J Aetherom Res, 4, 5:1-84.

5. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "The Erroneous Notion of Temperature in Modern Thermodynamics and its Negative Implications for Thermonuclear Fusion", J Aetherom Res, 4, 12: 1-17.

**I.3 – Hyborac Energy Converter**

The Hyborac is a passive storage system that traps both sensible and latent heats released in response to the absorption of solar radiation. Its distant origin is the ability of Faraday Cages to evolve sensible heat inside and above them, a phenomenon discovered by Dr. W. Reich, effectively confirmed by Prof. A. Einstein, and experimentally verified and studied both by the Correas and Dr. Eugene Mallove who authored and co-authored several publications on the subject (see below).

The Hyborac outputs sensible heat that can be used to drive a thermomechanical system (such as a Stirling Motor) that, in turn, can drive an electric generator, AC or DC. Alternatively, the Hyborac can also be directly employed for thermoelectric conversion. In this context, recent (2025) research at ABRI has opened new vistas (analytical and technical) regarding operation of thermoelectric junctions that allow electron currents to more efficiently absorb heat and deliver maximal power. Between 2010 and 2013, tests were also conducted to ascertain the best internal structure (including chemical composition) of the Hyborac.

Many differently-structured proof-of-principle prototypes have been built over the past two decades. The early development of the technology can be followed in the DVD "Free Power Around-the-Clock". 'Proof-of-concept' lab prototypes having small volumes of only 8x8x8 cubic inches were capable of generating 4 watts of sensible heat during daytime and 2 watts during nighttime. By coupling them to sensitive Stirling motors this effort succeeded in demonstrating how such motors can work continuously for 48 hours. This is extensively documented in a monograph by the Correas, "Around-the-clock free power from improved HYBORACs driving low delta-T Gamma Stirling engines, Part IV". Subsequently, attempts were made to cast scaled-up prototypes with CAD-directed 3D printing but the results lacked the precision required for a final assembly. Later developments (in 2018) changed the materials structure and the geometry of the Hyborac, to both streamline manufacture/assembly and maximally increase the energy density of the captured radiation. It is worth noting that recently the Correas invented an improved Stirling regenerator that potentially has a direct application to the Hyborac technology.

Though the principles of operation and many technical details are now public, most of the technology remains proprietary and research is still ongoing. A detailed Power

Point presentation and a Corporate Business Plan were presented to several investors under NDA in 2012, but no one had what it took to step up to the plate.

## References

### Primary:

1. Correa, P & Correa, A (1998, 2001) "The thermal anomaly in ORACs and the Reich-Einstein experiment: implications for blackbody theory", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-05.

2. Correa PN & Correa AN (2001) "The reproducible thermal anomaly of the Reich-Einstein experiment under limit conditions", Infinite Energy, 37:12.

3. Mallove, E (2001) "Breaking Through: A Bombshell in Science", Infinite Energy, 37:6.

4. Mallove, E (2001) "The mysteries and myths of heat: a brief history of hot and cold", Infinite Energy, 37:9.

5. Correa PN & Correa AN (2002) "A modified orgone accumulator (HYBORAC) as a drive for a low Delta-T Stirling engine - Part I", Infinite Energy, 41:23; also Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-25.

6. Correa PN & Correa AN (2002) "A modified orgone accumulator (Complete HYBORAC) as a nighttime drive for a low Delta-T Stirling engine - Part II", Infinite Energy, 42:41; also Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-26.

7. Mallove, E (2002) "Demonstrating Aether Energy", Infinite Energy, 41:7.

8. Mallove, E (2002) Second Open Letter of Support, 22nd February, 2002.

9. Correa, P & Correa, A (2003) "From Pulsed Plasma Power to the Aether Motor", Part III, an Aethera/ABRI Production DVD, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada.

10. Correa PN, Correa AN & Mallove, E (2004) "Power performance of Stirling motors driven from modified Orgone Accumulators", Infinite Energy, 53:9.

11. Mallove, E (2004) "The 'New' Solar Power", Infinite Energy, 53:6.

12. Correa PN & Correa AN (2004) "Around-the-clock free power from improved HYBORACs driving low delta-T gamma Stirling engines (Part IV)", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-32.

13. Correa PN & Correa AN (2004) "Free Power around-the-clock", an ABRI/Akronos Production DVD, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada.

14. Correa PN & Correa AN (2000, 2010) "The Reproducible Thermal Anomaly of the Reich-Einstein Experiment under Limit Conditions", J Aetherom Res, 2(6):1-24.

15. Correa PN & Correa AN (2012) "The Hyborac/Stirling technology", power-Point presentation, Akronos Publishing, non-disclosed.

16. Correa PN & Correa AN (2024) "Experimental Confirmation of the Aetherometric Theory of Temperature and the Conversion Equivalence of Electric and Thermal Energies", J Aetherom Res, 3(6):1-9.

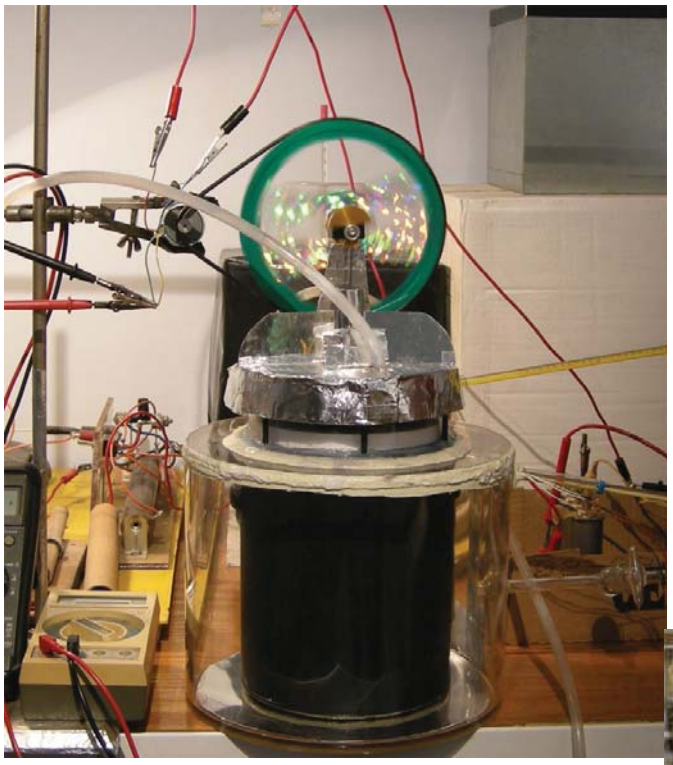
17. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "The errors of quantum theories and radiation laws: cosmic radiation(s), electron emission and the temperatures of electrons in metals", Volume IV of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-IV.1.

18. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "The electron conduction current", Volume IV of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-IV.4.

**Other References:**

1. Aspden, H (2002), "Gravity and its thermal anomaly: was the Reich-Einstein experiment evidence of energy inflow from the Aether?", Infinite Energy, 41:61.

2. Bearden, T (2002) "Energy from the vacuum", Cheniere Press, Santa Barbara, CA, pp. 333-337.



3rd Generation Hyborac driving Stirling motor and DC generator

Manufacturing 4th Gen Hyborac







4th Gen Hyborac concept

**I.4 – The Aether Motor/Converter (AMC)**

The first of the original technologies in alternative power generation developed by the Correas at ABRI within the framework of AToS (Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity) was a totally self-sufficient Aether Motor/Converter (AMC). Its development drew upon the lost and misunderstood investigations of Nikola Tesla and decoded Wilhelm Reich's "Orgone Motor", which the Correas managed to reconstruct and reproduce.

The AMC operates by capturing ambipolar radiation from a variety of sources in different media, such as the atmosphere and the earth ground. It can employ ground-floating Faraday cages or plate capacitances as antennas, living beings or the electric ground as sources, capture acoustic pressure waves in air or ground, or replicate Tesla's ground transmission between an ambipolar emitter and a resonantly-tuned receiver. It can be coupled to the PAGD technology, or employ other plasma discharge regimes, to charge capacitors and batteries.

Many working lab prototypes of the Motor, operating - with or without plasma tubes - in a range of 1 to 100 watts, were built at ABRI, and several of these are demonstrated in the DVD "From Pulsed Plasma Power to the Aether Motor". A large video collection of over 10 demonstrations has been archived for eventual release to the public. Two U.S. patents for the *first phase* of development were granted in 2006 and 2007, but the same patent applications were refused in Canada. In parallel, in 2006, Akronos Publishing released the Correas' book "The Discovery of the Aether Motor (I)". The second volume details the *second phase* of development, and has not been published.

The still current focus aims to achieve a positive feedback system that taps the Schumann resonances and resonantly amplifies them, to emulate Tesla's claim of his "magnifying transformer". The Correas recently demonstrated how the Schumann spectrum is present not just in the atmosphere/ionosphere, but also in the ground and oceans. They suggested this spectrum is framed between the main Schumannn frequency (caused by the proposed ram action of the sub-Mantle-Transitional-Zone), and the last Schumann frequency - that of the ambipolar radiation driving the bilaminar geoplasma which the Correas have identified analytically and experimentally. Success in this endeavour will make it possible to extract substantial energy from the acoustic-ambipolar radiation present in the ground.

NB - Without making any sort of apology for employing the term Aether - which, in their own distinct ways, Tesla and Reich also employed - one should make a simple statement, as follows:

By Aether it is not meant any "electromagnetic Aether", be it the luminiferous one of Maxwell or other. The term simply denotes the *primary* nature of *massfree* energy as being electric and ambipolar, and that it deploys a complex spectrum which the Correas have studied in great detail. All matter - that is, all massbound particles - have been and are created from the cosmic ambipolar radiation by specific physical processes that Aetherometry has proposed and analyzed. In the science of Aetherometry, the term Aether is not a vague catch-all term. Rather, it has specific meanings and is subject to reproducible measurements.

**References:**

**Primary:**

1. Correa, P & Correa, A (1999) "The aetherometric approach to the fundamental problem of magnetism", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-15.

2. Correa, P & Correa, A (1999) "Aetherometric treatment of the energy radiation output by Tesla coils (3): 1° massfree electric-and-magnetic waves, 2° massbound capacito-inductive waves and 3° electromagnetic waves", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-16.

3. Correa, P & Correa, A (1999) "The indirect 'ORgone effect' of Tesla radiation: solar spectra for ambipolar Aether and Blackbody radiation", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-17A.

4. Correa, P & Correa, A (2002) "Pulse of the Planet taken to task", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, at http://www.aetherometry.com/PP5_index.html

5. Correa PN & Correa AN (2003) "A Short Appreciation of Nikola Tesla", Infinite Energy, 48:40.

6. Correa PN & Correa AN (2003) "From Pulsed Plasma Power to the Aether Motor", an Aethera Production DVD, Aethera, NH, USA.

7. Correa, P & Correa, A (2004) "The myths of Orgone-charged Vacor tubes", Infinite Energy, 55:48.

8. Correa, P & Correa, A (2006) "Energy Conversion System", first Aether Motor/Converter patent, USPTO # 7,053,576.

9. Correa, P & Correa, A (2006) "The Discovery of the Aether Motor (1): Re-Discovery of the Orgone Motor", Experimental Aetherometry, Vol. 3A, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada (only available in book form).

10. Correa, P & Correa, A (2007) "Energy Conversion Systems", second Aether Motor/Converter patent, USPTO # 7,235,945.

11. Correa PN & Correa AN (1998, 2006, 2008) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (9) - Quantum & Subquantum Aether (Anti)Gravity: Fine Variation and Determinations of G", Volume II of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.11.

12. Correa PN & Correa AN (2023) "The toroidal plasmaspheres of stars and planets under gravitational-ambipolar equilibrium and the dual-sourced geomagnetic fields", Volume VII of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VII.8.

13. Correa PN & Correa AN (1998, 2001, 2025) “The discovery of the Orgone Motor: (1) The archeology of Function Y”, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, monograph AS2-18.

14. Correa PN & Correa AN (1998, 2001, 2025) “The discovery of the Orgone Motor: (2) Reproduction of Reich's Y-fed 2ø motor circuit and (3) An improved Y-fed PAGD-driven split-ø Aether Motor”, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, monograph AS2-19.

15. Correa PN & Correa AN (1999, 2001, 2025) “The discovery of the Orgone Motor: (4) Discovery of latent thermoelectric conversion and (5) Diurnal variation of atmospheric response with an improved Aether Motor”, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, monograph AS2-20.

16. Correa PN & Correa AN (2000, 2001, 2025) “The rediscovery of the Orgone Motor: (6) AC Spinner motors - from Tesla's first Aether Motor to the Western Electric KS Spinner Motors”, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, monograph AS2-21.

17. Correa PN & Correa AN (2025) "Critical appraisal of XXIst century energy science and technology (1): relevance of Nikola Tesla's inventions and discoveries, from the perspective of Aetherometry", J Aetherom Res, 4, 1:1-54.

18. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "The Earth's pulse and the Schumann frequency ", J Aetherom Res, 4, 15:1-17.

**By Others:**

1. Mallove, E (2001) "Aether Science and Technology", Infinite Energy, 39:7

2. Mallove, E (2001) First Open Letter of Support, June 14th, 2001.

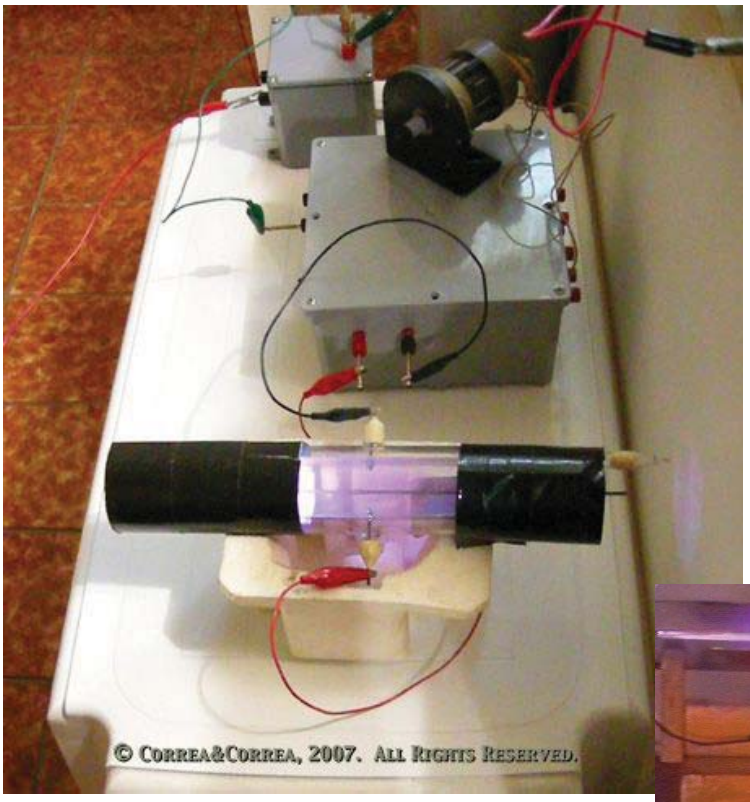
3. Mallove, E (2002) Second Open Letter of Support, 22nd February, 2002.

4. Axelrad, A (2002) "PAGD, Aether Motors, and Free Energy", Open Letter of Support, 3rd April, 2002.

5. Mallove, E (2002) "The Correas: an appreciation of their science and technology", Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada.

6. Mallove, E (2002) "Demonstrating Aether Energy", J Aetherom Res, 2(6):25-31 (first published as a "Breaking Through" editorial in Infinite Energy 41:6).

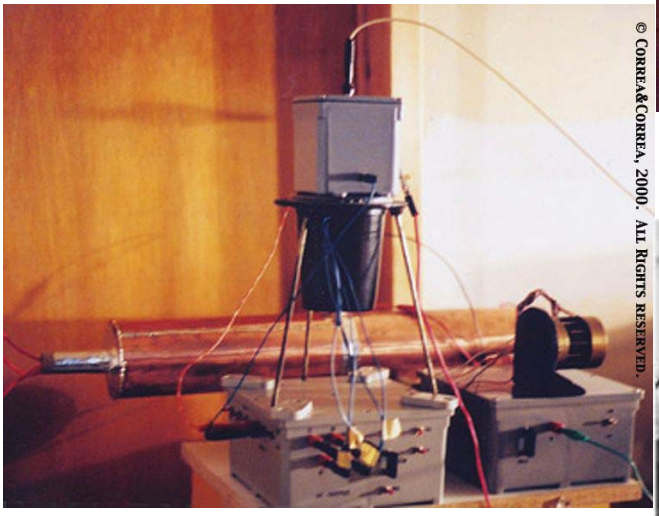
7. Mallove, E (2003) Introduction to the DVD "From Pulsed Plasma Power to the Aether Motor", Aethera, NH, USA.



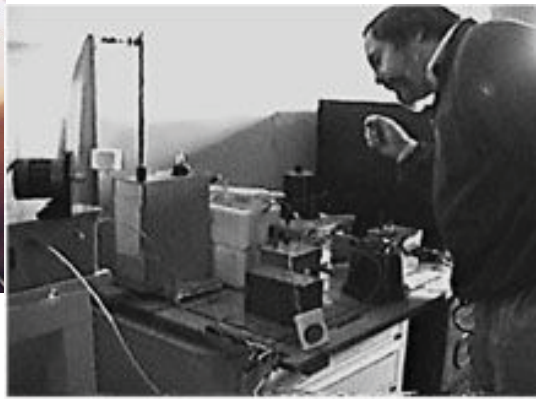

AMC with PAGD reactor driving Spinner motor




AMC with PAGD reactor driving Spinner motor




AMC directly driving Spinner motors



Dr. E. Mallove examining the AMC

US007053576B2

(12) **United States Patent**
**Correa et al.**

(10) **Patent No.: US 7,053,576 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: May 30, 2006**

(54) **ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS**

(76) Inventors: **Paulo N. Correa**, 42 Rockview Gardens, Concord, Ontario (CA) L4K 2J6; **Alexandra N. Correa**, 42 Rockview Gardens, Concord, Ontario (CA) L4K 2J6

( * ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/270,154**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 15, 2002**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2006/0082334 A1 Apr. 20, 2006

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/907,823, filed on Jul. 19, 2001, now abandoned.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
***H05B 31/48*** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **318/558**; 315/111.21

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 310/308, 310/309; 318/558; 315/111.01, 111.21, 315/111.31

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 433,702 A | | 8/1890 | Telsa | |
| 645,576 A | | 3/1900 | Telsa | |
| 3,233,157 A | * | 2/1966 | Stockman | 318/116 |
| 4,095,118 A | * | 6/1978 | Rathbun | 290/2 |
| 4,213,797 A | * | 7/1980 | Sher | 136/254 |
| 4,473,736 A | * | 9/1984 | Bloyet et al. | 219/121.48 |
| 5,063,330 A | * | 11/1991 | Leprince et al. | 315/111.21 |
| 5,416,391 A | | 5/1995 | Correa et al. | |
| 5,449,989 A | | 9/1995 | Correa et al. | |
| 6,271,614 B1 | * | 8/2001 | Arnold | 310/233 |

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Kuhn, T.S. (1978) "Black-body Theory and the Quantum Discontinuity, 1898-1912", The University of Chicago Press, pp. 246-249, 289-290.
Wang, LJ et al (2000) "Gain-assisted superluminal light propagation", Nature, 406:277.
Martin, Thomas Commerfold (1894) "The Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla", The Electrical Engineer, New York, p. 68.
Tesla, Nikola (1956) "Lectures, Patents, Articles", Nikola Tesla Museum, Beograd, Yugolsavia, L-70-71 & L-130-132 ( Figure 16.II).

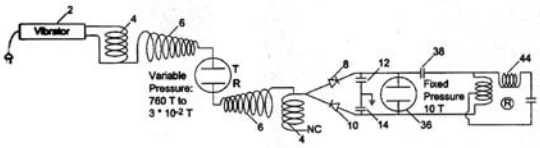
(Continued)

*Primary Examiner*—Bentsu Ro
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Ridout & Maybee LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to apparatus for the conversion of massfree energy into electrical or kinetic energy, which uses in its preferred form a transmitter and a receiver both incorporating Tesla coils, the distal ends of whose secondary windings are co-resonant and connected to plates of a chamber, preferably evacuated or filled with water, such that energy radiated by the transmitter may be picked up by the receiver, the receiver preferably further including a pulsed plasma reactor driven by the receiver coil and a split phase motor driven by the reactor. Preferably the reactor operates in pulsed abnormal gas discharge mode, and the motor is an inertially damped drag motor. The invention also extends to apparatus in which an otherwise driven plasma reactor operating in pulsed abnormal gas discharge mode in turn used to drive an inertially damped drag motor.

**16 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**




US007235945B2

(12) **United States Patent**
**Correa et al.**

(10) **Patent No.: US 7,235,945 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jun. 26, 2007**

(54) **ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS**

(76) Inventors: **Paulo N. Correa**, 42 Rockview Gardens, Concord, Ontario (CA) L4K 2J6; **Alexandra N. Correa**, 42 Rockview Gardens, Concord, Ontario (CA) L4K 2J6

( * ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/299,705**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 12, 2005**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2006/0238148 A1 Oct. 26, 2006

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/270,154, filed on Oct. 15, 2002, now Pat. No. 7,053,576, which is a continuation of application No. 09/907,823, filed on Jul. 19, 2001, now abandoned.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
***H05B 31/48*** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **318/558**; 315/111.31

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 318/558; 310/308, 309; 315/111.01, 111.21, 111.31; 60/641.8, 641.15

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 433,702 A | | 8/1890 | Telsa | |
| 645,576 A | | 3/1900 | Telsa | |
| 3,233,157 A | | 2/1966 | Stockman | |
| 3,654,759 A | * | 4/1972 | Abbot | 60/641.14 |
| 4,095,118 A | | 6/1978 | Rathbun | |
| 4,213,797 A | | 7/1980 | Sher | |
| 4,295,334 A | * | 10/1981 | Johnson | 60/669 |
| 4,345,584 A | * | 8/1982 | Royer | 126/610 |
| 4,473,736 A | | 9/1984 | Bloyet et al. | |
| 5,063,330 A | | 11/1991 | Leprince et al. | |
| 5,416,391 A | | 5/1995 | Correa et al. | |
| 5,449,989 A | | 9/1995 | Correa et al. | |
| 6,271,614 B1 | | 8/2001 | Arnold | |

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Kuhn, T.S. (1978) Black-body Theory and the Quantum Discontinuity, 1894-1912, The University of Chicago Press, pp. 246-249, 289-290.
Wang, Li et al (2000) Gain-assisted superluminal light propagation®, Nature, 406:277.
Martin, Thomas Commerford (1894) The Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla®, The Electrical Engineer, New York, p. 68.
Tesla, Nikola (1956) Lectures, Patents, Articles®, Nikola Tesla Museum, Beograd, Yugolsavia, L-70-71 & L-130-131 (Figure 16.II).
Reich, Wilhelm (1949) A Motor Force in Orgone Energy. Preliminary Communications®, Orgone Energy Bulletin, vol. 1, #1, pp. 7-11.
Laithwaite, Eric (1957) Induction Machines for Special Purposes®, p. 322-323.
Halliday, David & Resnick, Robert (1978)169 Physics®, Parts I and II Combined Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, p. 488-489.

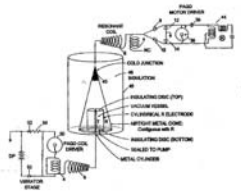
* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner*—Bentsu Ro
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Tarolli, Sundheim, Covell & Tummino LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A device comprising a massfree energy receiver and means to convert massfree energy into ordinary electricity or mechanical work, including a pulsed plasma reactor driving an inertially damped drag motor.

**5 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**



**I.5 – The Passive Ground Charger (PGC)**

The PGC is a modular series-circuit that combines diverse passive inputs, whether DC, AC or acoustic. It captures ambipolar emissions from geomagnetic currents (including those induced by electrical storms) on the terrestrial crust, transmissions from man-made ambipolar sources (whether present in the atmosphere or in the electrical ground), electric oscillations of pressure waves or water waves, and combines any of these with soil-battery-type currents and the output from photoelectric semiconductor rectifiers. Each PGC unit employs ultra-high capacitances and is entirely passive in operation. It can be coupled to other units to form series strings. Typical voltages per unit vary between 1 and 2.5 VDC, ideal for charging battery cells. The captured power depends on the number of inputs and their nature, as well as the number of serialized units.

The PGC has been demonstrated by the Correas to be capable of recharging capacitors or small AA batteries overnight. Dr. E. Mallove described one such demonstration in his Second Open Letter of Support. There are no other publications on the invention, which has been kept a commercial secret. Since it requires zero maintenance, it is ideally suited for very light-weight portable applications, the outdoor enthusiast and outdoor lighting markets.



**I.6 – The Passive Electric Water Turbine (Turbat)**

The Turbat was the subject of intense development at ABRI between 2011 and 2016. It is the outcome of the integration of three different entirely passive approaches to the extraction of energy from moving water: (1) the old hydroelectric principle of employing moving water to mechanically generate electricity is here coupled to entirely new passive electric methods, to extract, *without any moving parts*, (2) the currents of moving monopolar charges in water and (3) the currents of ambipolar charges being emitted and resonantly transmitted through water, in particular High Pressure Spikes. The overall structure is bilaminar and introduces no turbulence.

After proof-of-principle of the new energy extraction methods was obtained with laboratory versions, rather successful field tests (2013-2015) were conducted by towing a Turbat behind a boat or just by letting water waves and currents flow through the anchored turbine.

The technology can be applied to the hull of maritime vessels, introduced at any depth in any flowing body of water, or employed as an internal component of some of the structural elements (such as drive pipe and delivery pipe) of an hydraulic ram. Basic costs of production and part replacement estimates have been done.

There are only a few references to the Turbat which the Correas have made in diverse communications, since the technology has also been kept as a commercial secret.

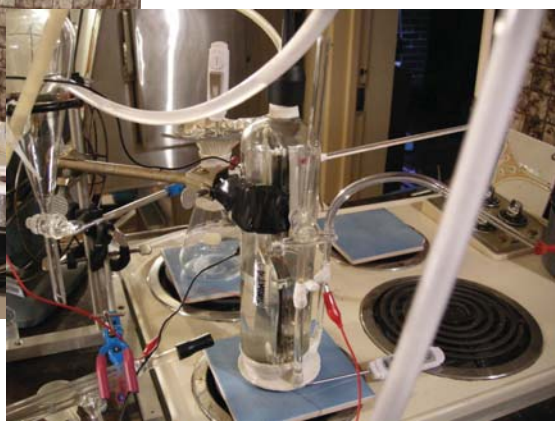
**References:**

1. Correa PN & Correa AN (2025) "Critical appraisal of XXIst century energy science and technology (2): causes of the failure of the electric vehicle (EV) and basics of the autonomous Electric Vehicle (AEV)", J Aetherom Res, 4, 2:1-25.

2. See subsection on ram pumps in Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) " 'Heretic' models of the Great Pyramid of Giza as an energy machine", J Aetherom Res, 4, 14:1-47.



Testing mini-Turbat



Calibrating Turbat 4





Testing Turbat 4
and calibrating Turbat 2





Testing Turbat 2:
(left) in lab outdoors;
(right) in open water

**I.7 – A new Stirling Regenerator**

As an outcome of their entirely novel analysis of Carnot's ideal heat engine and the Stirling Motor, the Correas, radically re-designed the Stirling regenerator to maximize the thermomechanical conversion and minimize the loss of thermokinetic heat. Both designs (for high and low ΔT) require manufacturing with nanotechnology methods. A patent application is currently under preparation in case an investor can be found.

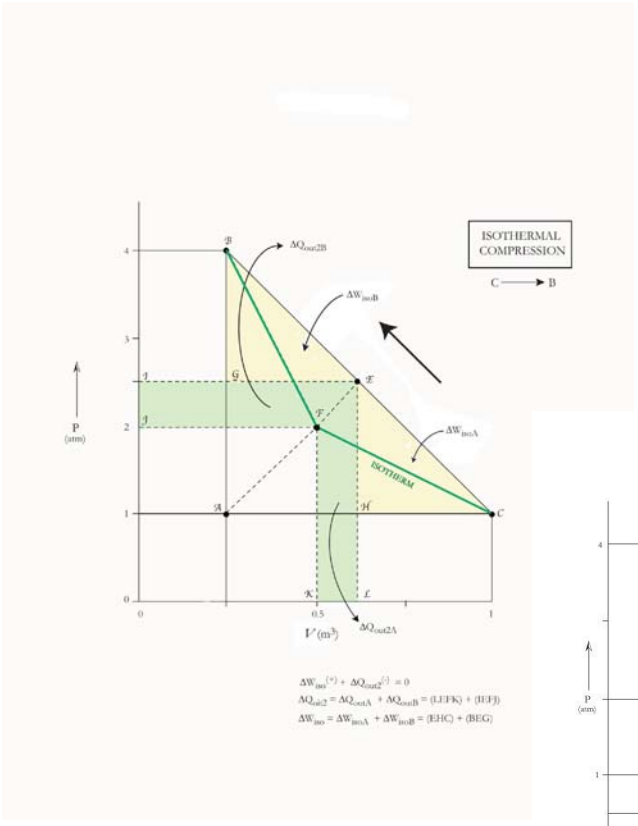
The new Stirling Regenerator can be employed in any of the three types of existing Stirling Motors/Engines. It is of direct application to the Hyborac converter, and as well to the extraction of heat from a PAGD reactor - as a video at aetherometry.com demonstrates - since both applications can employ a Stirling Motor. Together with the Passive Electric Water Turbine, the Stirling technology (Motor and new Regenerator) can be integrated into the design of Autonomous Energy Buildings and Autonomous Electric Marine Vessels.

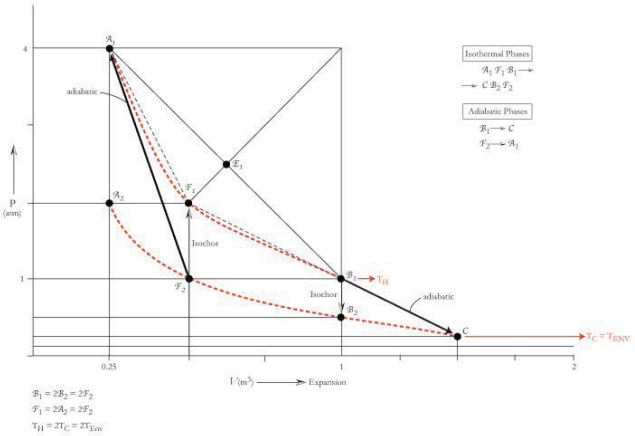
**References:**

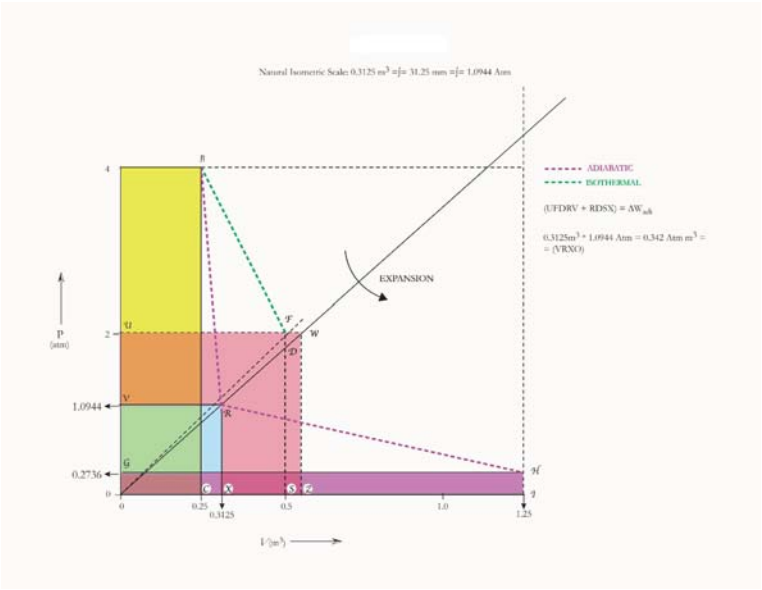
1. Correa PN, Correa AN & Askanas M (2024) "Entropies of state and of transfer, and the functions of the calorimeter: a different granulation of heat", Volume VI of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VI.3.

2. Correa PN & Correa AN (2024) "Experimental Confirmation of the Aetherometric Theory of Temperature and the Conversion Equivalence of Electric and Thermal Energies", J Aetherom Res, 3(6):1-9.

3. Correa PN, Correa AN & Askanas M (2025) "An algebra of discernible quantities: entropy, heat and work, and the operation of Carnot and Stirling heat engines", Volume VI of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VI.6.


ISOTHERMAL
COMPRESSION
C ⟶ B
ISOTHERM
P (atm)
V (m³)


Isothermal Phases
Adiabatic Phases
adiabatic
Isochor
Isochor
adiabatic
Expansion


Natural Isometric Scale: 0.3125 m³ =|= 31.25 mm =|= 1.0944 Atm
ADIABATIC
ISOTHERMAL
EXPANSION
P (atm)
1.0944
0.2736
0.3125

**I.8 – The Ocean Wave Electric Generator (WEG)**

At present, this is a research project in need of investment to deliver a proof-of-concept prototype. It was designed by the Correas as a solenoid-based, mechano-electric oscillator that outputs AC at fixed variable voltages and is ideal to inertially capture the kinetic energy of moving water waves. It introduces zero relative wind or wave friction, and responds proportionately to the amplitude of the waves.

Stand-alone WEGs encapsulated in buoys to be anchored at sea, or affixed to pontoons or boat docks, is a basic target application. Together with the Passive Electric Water Turbine and the improved Stirling Motor/Regenerator technologies, the Ocean Wave Electric Generator can best be integrated into the design of Autonomous Electric Marine Vessels.

**References:**

1. Correa PN & Correa AN (2025) "Critical appraisal of XXIst century energy science and technology (2): causes of the failure of the electric vehicle (EV) and basics of the autonomous Electric Vehicle (AEV)", J Aetherom Res, 4, 2:1-25.

**I.9 – Solid State Bilaminar-Plasma Battery**

This is an ongoing research project that arose from the verifiable observation that the bilaminar electron plasmas discovered and identified by the Correas - human bioplasma and terrestrial geoplasma - can be stored directly in a variety of metals and distilled water, without requiring shielding by insulation or incurring loss of potential for at least a week. It opened the door to creating high voltage, chemistry-less batteries that are virtually lossless.

The electric potentials are experimentally measured as those of single charges, not of the dyad. The potentials and energies of the dyad-paired high-energy electrons are comparable to those needed by incoming "primary electrons" in order to trigger "secondary electron" emission from a variety of metals. The paired electrons can be readily communicated to another metal on contact, and transferred between metals; or conveyed through distilled water.

Select metals can be employed, both expensive and not-so-expensive, and a detailed comparison of their performance should be one of the research targets. Another is exploration of methods which will permit the close stacking of storage wafers without incurring charge loss.

**References:**

1. Correa PN & Correa AN (2004) "Nanometric Functions of Bioenergy", Akronos Publishing, University of Toronto Press, Concord, ON, Canada.

2. Correa PN & Correa AN (2020) "Human Experimental Bioenergetics", Vol. II of Foundations of Aetherometric Biophysics, Monograph AS2-29, published electronically by Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada.

3. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "The errors of quantum theories and radiation laws: cosmic radiation(s), electron emission and the temperatures of electrons in metals", Volume IV of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-IV.1.

**10 – The Solar Charged Capacitor**

Several series of experimental tests at ABRI showed that certain types of capacitors respond to solar radiation by spontaneously polarizing and becoming charged. The effect increases with focused radiation. The capacitors also evolve significant heat in the process. This opens the possibility of re-designing them to permit a direct coupling to Stirling Motors while at the same time employing them as a free source of DC power. A possible structural coupling to the Hyborac system should also be explored.

At present, this is an embryonic project with no publications.



## II. ALTERNATIVE WATER SYSTEMS

### II.1– The Passive HYBORAC Solar Distiller/Desalinator (PDD)

A large part of the development of the Hyborac system aimed at producing a passive solar distiller, as detailed in the 2012 Corporate Plan, has now been accomplished at ABRI during the last decade. Its purpose is simple: to provide safe drinking water from sources of non-drinkable water, in particular salt water, and do so with zero energy costs. A surplus is that the condensed water product can be as pure as distilled water.

The Passive HYBORAC Solar Distiller/Desalinator is designed so that it can stack operational units in successive stages that function as distinct distillation cycles. Two large scale designs were developed using distinct Hyborac structures - one a variable-stage still with a rainwater collector and tank, and the other a two-stage evaporator with a tank that will accept any ground water source.

Testing of basic units built at ABRI led to design optimization. Tests were carried out both with alkaline water and sea-salt water at ocean concentrations and above. With alkaline water, a single cycle delivered 33% of the input load. The presence of salt at ocean concentration slowed down the yield rate 4-fold, with the module developing an average power of 7.6 watt per liter of load, and delivering 8.3% of the load in 15h of continuous solar exposure over a long summer day. A single cycle produced condensate with the pH of distilled water. In all cases, the remainder water in the source tank underwent an increase in pH.

These experimental studies also permitted detailed analysis of the energy conversion process and a more exact determination of the temperature variation of the enthalpy of vaporization that confirms the final aetherometric model of the latent heat(s) of phase.

**References:**

1. Correa PN & Correa AN (2012) "Hyborac energy technology", Power Point Presentation, under NDA.

2. Correa PN, Correa AN & Askanas M (2026) "Electrochemical and thermal enthalpies of phase, phase transition and formation, with water as example", Volume VI of

Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VI.9.

3. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026 draft) "Analysis of the performance of solar-powered Hyborac distillers: consequences for the enthalpy of vaporization", J Aetherom Res, in preparation.

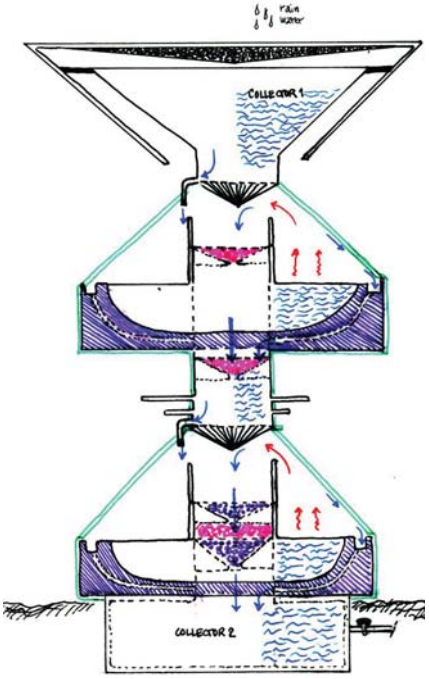


Testing 3rd Gen Passive Hyborac Distillers/Desalinators





2nd Gen Hyborac Distiller




Multistage Hyborac Distiller with rain water collector

## III. LIFT SYSTEMS

### Introduction to Lift Systems

Aetherometric Lift systems developed at ABRI and explained by AToS have employed active weight cancellation by means of both the "kinetoregenerative phenomenon" and the aetherometric techniques of engineering ambipolar radiation to generate anti-gravitons. The recent (2021) discovery of the ambipolar nature of acoustic signals and associated pressure waves has opened up new vistas for the combination of "acoustic levitation" techniques and sono-ambipolar beam-forming methods.

These technologies should enable the development of systems of Lift, Excavation, Transportation and Flight which utilize aetherometric engineering of massfree sono-ambipolar energy to generate antigravitational work. The technologies are still at an experimental stage, with proof-of-concept having been achieved for 100% weight-cancellation of high atomic weight metals by employing either ambipolar beams or the monopolar effect, and lift forces up to more than 4x the magnitude of the weight force with the monopolar effect.

**III.1 - The Aetherometric Weight-Neutralizer (AWN)**

The Aetherometric Weight-Neutralizer (AWN) is a tunable, target-directed device that can be used for short-range weight-cancellation of an object of known chemical composition. With a power consumption of a few watts, first-generation devices can induce weight-loss of objects weighing in the 100 mg range, by employing a homogenous ambipolar energy beam. Demonstrations of cancellation of 70% and 95% of weight were observed and described by Dr. E. Mallove.

Present research at ABRI concentrates on methods to increase the energy density of infrasonic ambipolar beams. Ultimately, it aims at the development of phase- and frequency-controlled infrasonic ambipolar emissions that may be focused and collimated into beams and arrays in order to achieve levitation of large objects. This requires engineering the beam at very high energy densities. Success in this project should take this technology beyond the weight-neutralization stage to allow for controlled displacement of targets using directed sono-ambipolar radiation.

**References:**

**Primary:**

1. Correa, P & Correa, A (2000) "The cosmic background microwave radiation as evidence for cosmological creation of electrons with minimum kinetic energy and for a minimum of cosmic ambipolar massfree energy", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-17C.

2. Correa, P & Correa, A (2003) "The Gravitational Aether, Part I: Gravitational Orgonometry (1)", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.1.

3. Correa, P & Correa, A (2003) "The Gravitational Aether, Part I: Gravitational Orgonometry (2)", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 3, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.2.

4. Correa, P & Correa, A (2003) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (1)", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 4, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.3.

5. Correa, P & Correa, A (2003, 2004) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (2), Mysteries of Inertia", Volume II of the Aetherometric

5. Correa, P & Correa, A (2003, 2004) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (2), Mysteries of Inertia", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 5, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.4.

6. Correa, P & Correa, A (1992, 2004) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (3), A Note on Synchronicity and Manifold Commensurability", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 6, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.5.

7. Correa, P & Correa, A (1998, 2004) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (4), Quantum Aether Gravity: I. Role of Cosmological Leptons", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 7, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.6.

8. Correa, P & Correa, A (2004) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (4), Quantum Aether Gravity: II. Electrically-controlled experimental anti-gravity: the monopolar lift effect (and a refutation of the Biefeld-Brown effect)", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 8, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.7.

9. Correa, P & Correa, A (2006) "Energy Conversion System", first Aether Motor/Converter patent, USPTO # 7,053,576.

10. Correa PN & Correa AN (2002, 2004, 2006) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (6), Antigravity Lift and Exotic Flight (I): Critical Overview of Theories and Technologies", Volume II of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.8.

11. Correa PN & Correa AN (2002, 2004, 2006) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (7), Antigravity Lift and Exotic Flight (II): Critical Overview of Theories and Technologies", Volume II of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.9.

12. Correa PN & Correa AN (2002, 2004, 2006) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (8), Antigravity Lift and Exotic Flight (III): The Aetherometric Theory of Gravity and the Organized Fear of Knowing", Volume II of

Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.10.

13. Correa PN & Correa AN (2011) "The electron mass-energy flux as a deformable nanometric torus - fine and hyperfine structures and flux topogeometries", Volume III of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-III.4.

14. Correa PN & Correa AN (2023) "The swing, the wake and the spin: of gravitational cycloidal waves and gravitons", Volume VII of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VII.1.

15. Correa PN, Correa AN & Askanas M (2025) "Aetherometric acoustics and the theory of octaves: how sound disturbances are propagated by ambipolons", Volume VI of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VI.8.

16. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "The errors of quantum theories and radiation laws: cosmic radiation(s), electron emission and the temperatures of electrons in metals", Volume IV of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-IV.1.

17. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "Fine structure and cosmogenic creation of the electron mass-energy", Volume IV of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-IV.3.

18. Correa PN & Correa AN (2026) "Sonic ambipolons emitted from free electrons at high voltage, as sound frequency carriers for coherent 'acoustic lasers' ". J Aetherom Res, 4, 13:1-25.

**By Dr. E. Mallove**

1. Mallove, E (2002) Second Open Letter of Support, 22nd February, 2002.

**III.2 - The Aetherometric Anti-Gravitator (AAG)**

The Aetherometric Anti-Gravitator (AAG) represents the development of the kinetoregenerative phenomenon beyond the dynamic balance characteristic of weight-neutralization observed in electrostatic and electroscope-type interactions. The demonstrable electrodynamic effect is strictly monopolar, independent of ionization or ion-wind generation, and can induce negative gravitational work sustained against the local gravitational field.

Only experimental, proof-of-concept bench apparatuses currently exist.

**References:**

1. Correa, P & Correa, A (1997) "Non-equivalence between work performed by charge against gravity and the electric energy of the same 'charge gas' ", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-01.

2. Correa, P & Correa, A (1998, 2001) "Variation of the spontaneous discharge rate of atmospheric electroscopes induced by electric and nonelectric, local and nonlocal, hidden variables", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-02

3. Correa, P & Correa, A (1998, 2001) "Comparative study of the variation in the spontaneous discharge rate of atmospheric electroscopes and electroscopes placed within 'orgone accumulators' ", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-06.

4. Correa, P & Correa, A (1999, 2001) "The kinetoregenerative phenomenon and the AToS model of a fundamental aether energy element capable of counteracting gravitons", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-10.

5. Correa, P & Correa, A (1998, 2004) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (4), Quantum Aether Gravity: I. Role of Cosmological Leptons", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 7, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.6.

6. Correa, P & Correa, A (2004) "The Gravitational Aether, Part II: Gravitational Aetherometry (4), Quantum Aether Gravity: II. Electrically-controlled experimental anti-gravity: the monopolar lift effect (and a refutation of the Biefeld-Brown effect)", Volume II of the Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Chapter 8, Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-II.7.

## IV. BIOPHYSICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

### Introduction to the biophysical and biochemical ABRI technologies

Perhaps the most exciting applications of AToS are those that permit the development of biophysical and biological technologies having potential for clinical applications, either as diagnostic, analytical or as therapeutic tools.

Applications of aetherometic science to the development of new biochemical and biophysical techniques encompass a wide range of diverse products: new analytical meters, cell culture methods, new clinical detection systems and topicals with medical application. They are in different states of development. Some have been established under granted patents that are now expired (such as the SeroZero medium), others have gone through preliminary testing and proof-of-concept (such as the Biofield Energy Meter and most of the topicals), and several have remained in an embryonic state. These biotechnologies are intended to serve the interests of a clinical medicine committed to understanding the involvement of dynamic biophysical factors in disease, and to the use of this new understanding as a potential for prophylaxis and new therapeutic techniques.

### IV.1 – Chemically-defined Serum-free (SeroZero) Medium for Cell, Tissue and Mitochondrial Cultures

The original work of development of the SeroZero (S0Z0) was conducted by Dr. P. Correa and Prof. Axelrad at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine. US and Canadian patents were successfully prosecuted and granted, but the Faculty of Medicine declined to support the required commercialization despite entirely positive test results that would have saved its now defunct Medium-Producing Facility.

The invention introduced a new analytical step in cell and hematopoietic tissue culture - the SeroZero background that secures no-growth of primary cells but assures their viable state in quiescence up to a week, and also allows detection of autocrine proliferation by transformed cells. Against that clean background, growth factors, individually and in combinations, can be reliably tested in primary cells. With this methodology, a spectacular full myeloid development was obtained from circulating blood stem cells in culture free of serum or serum contaminants. Analytically, it led to the identification of the EPO-independent IGF-I hypersensitive pathway of erythropoiesis in *Polycythemia vera*, permitted identification of hypersensitive response to growth factors in other myeloid proliferative disorders, and significantly contributed to the identification of the role of the Janus (JAK2) kinases in these disorders and leukemia.

Correa & Axelrad intended to develop the SeroZero technique for the growth of the lymphoid compartment of the blood system using both marrow and circulating stem cells. Success in this endeavor would have opened the door to the design of biological reactors that could replicate a full marrow system from circulating stem and progenitor cells, and provide for autologous marrow-like transplants *devoid of graft rejection*. Further, the SeroZero technique should have been established as a Gold Standard for the testing of pharmaceuticals, since it readily permits detection of toxicity, proliferative and differentiation responses in primary cells.

Despite a long process of commercialization attempts with over 30 different companies and laboratories, Correa & Axelrad never succeeded in closing a deal. Attempts by some of the interested parties to sidestep the patent protection only provided researchers with chemically-undefined ("dirty") versions of the SeroZero product. These have become easy to spot, since the culture controls always show background growth.

Probably for this reason, most researchers continue to use serum-containing culture media made up with serum-contaminated products, and rather than employing primary cells, use secondary cell lines from which typically little of clinical or physiological value can be gleaned.

With his know-how, Dr. Correa developed further applications of the SeroZero technique at ABRI. In the absence of medical grants to develop the growth factor packages that would sustain lymphoid colony growth from circulating blod cells in a SeroZero background, the work at ABRI (2009-2013) concentrated on employing the SeroZero to determine the conditions for the extra-cellular growth of isolated intact mitochondria extracted from purified myeloid and lymphoid cells. Though still unpublished, this project was highly sucessful.

**References:**

1. Correa, PN (1991) "An improved serum-free medium for the growth of normal human circulating erythroid progenitor cells and its application to the study of erythropoiesis in Polycythemia vera", Ph.D. Thesis, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Canada.

2. Oliveri NF, Grunberger T, Ben-David Y, Ng J, Williams DE, Lyman S, Anderson, DM, Axelrad AA, Correa PN, Bernstein A, Freedman MH (1991) "Diamond-Blackfan anemia: heterogenous response of hematopoietic progenitor cells in vitro to the protein product of the steel locus", Blood, 78, 9:2211.

3. Correa PN, Axelrad AA (1991) "Production of erythropoietic bursts by progenitor cells from adult human peripheral blood in an improved serum-free medium: role of IGF-I", Blood, 78, 11:1.

4. Correa PN, Axelrad AA (1992) "Retinyl acetate and all-trans-retinoic acid enhance erythroid colony formation in vitro by circulating human progenitors in an improved serum-free medium", Int J Cell Cloning, 10:286

5. Freedman M, Grunberger T, Correa PN, Axelrad AA, Dube ID & Cohen A (1993) "Autocrine and paracrine growth-control by GM-CSF in acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells", Blood, 81:3068.

6. Correa PN, Axelrad AA (1993) "A two-tiered basal and growth/differentiation-promoting serum free medium for the cultivation of human circulating erythroid

progenitor cells, other hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells, and leukemia cells", World Intellectual Property Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, May 1993.

7. Correa PN, Axelrad AA (1994) "Circulating erythroid progenitors in Polycythemia vera are hypersensitive to IGF-I", Blood, 83, 1:99.

8. Correa PN, Axelrad AA (1995) "Serum-free basal and culture medium for hematopoietic and leukemia cells", Mar. 14, USPTO, Pat.# 5,397,706, U.S.A.

9. Mirza A, Correa PN & Axelrad AA (1995) "Increased basal and induced tyrosine phosporylation of the IGF-I receptor b subunit in circulating mononuclear cells of patients with Polycythemia vera.", Blood, 86, 3:877.

10. Correa PN, Axelrad AA (1999) "Cell culture medium", October 10, Can Pat. #2,123,094.

11. Axelrad AA, Eskinazi D, Correa PN, Amato D (2000) "Hypersensitivity of circulating progenitor cells to megakaryocyte growth and development factor (PEG-rHu MGDF) in essential thrombocythemia", Blood, 96:3310.

12. Usenko, T, Eskinazi, D, Correa, PN, Amato, D, Ben-David, Y & Axelrad, A (2007) "Overexpression of SOCS-2 and SOCS-3 genes reverses erythroid overgrowth and IGF-I hypersensitivity of primary polycythemia vera (PV) cells", Leukemia & Lymphoma, 48(1): 134-146.

13. Correa PN & Correa AN (2010) "The PA & SAPA Bion experiments and proto-prokaryotic biopoiesis", J Biophys Hematol Oncol, 1(2):1-49

14. Correa PN & Correa AN (2010) "A unitarian biochemical and bioenergetic theory of adaptive oncogenesis: from hypoxia and energy starvation (aerobic and ambipolar) to the roles of HIF-1, IGF-I, and Vitamins C and D", J Biophys Hematol Oncol, 1(5):1-93.

15. Correa PN & Correa AN (2010) "Anemia, polycythemia and leukemia (1): molecular biology and functional interrelationships of hematologic disorders", J Biophys Hematol Oncol, 1(6):1-165.

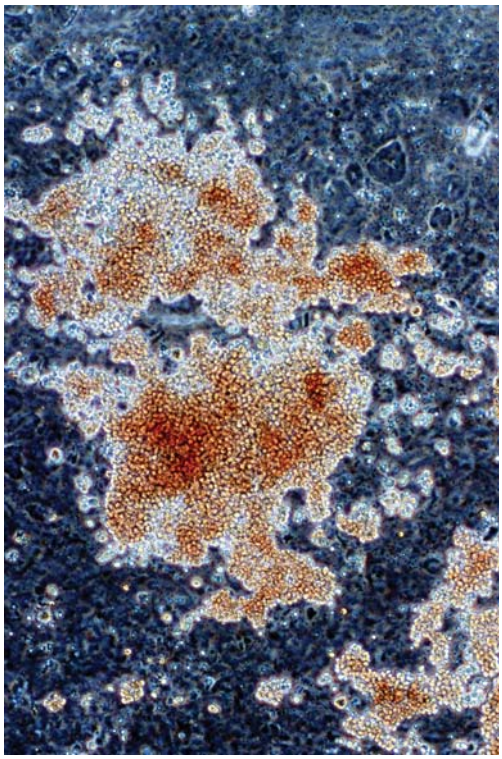
16. Correa PN & Correa AN (2024) "Understanding Metabolism: aerobic catabolism, heat production and bioplasma formation in mitochondria and the human body", J Aetherom Res, 3(5):1-39.

**References by others to the work of Correa & Axelrad**

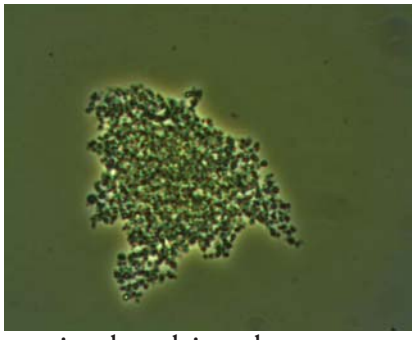
Given the large number of citations involved, we direct the reader to consult the database of the Semantic Scholar at

www.semanticscholar.org

by searching for Paulo N. Correa or Arthur A. Axelrad. The reader should note that the database of semanticscholar.org is only useful up until early 2020. Since then, the database has stubbornly refused to update no matter how many and varied attempts were made. Just as miserably, the indexing by Google Scholar is woefully incomplete.

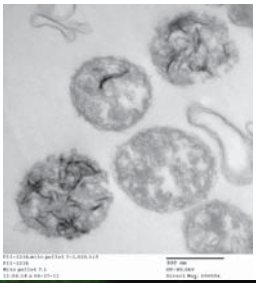


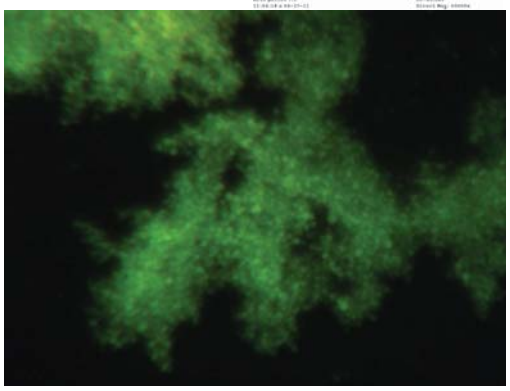
d15 Erythroid/Myeloid CFU-GEmM colonies with full hemoglobinization in Serum-Free medium (S0Z0), methylcellulose 40x



Cell-free mitochondria colony in liquid Serum-free medium (S0Z0), Phaco 1600x

TEM of mitos grown in S0Z0





Mitochondrion-specific NAO fluorescence histochemistry of mitochondrial colonies grown in S0Z0, 1000x

**IV.2 - The BioElectric Field and Contact Meter (BEM)**

Biophysics research at ABRI focused on understanding the novel bioenergetics of primary (or ambipolar) massfree energy and its interactions with the human body. This required a new approach to bio-electricity, including new sensor and processor instrumentation. Above all, none of the BEM variants and their sensors that have now been developed employ a power supply. They are all strictly passive devices able to function simply with the bioelectric input of the body. The BEM is not a capacitance meter or an electromagnetic field meter like so many false so-called biophysical field meters currently marketed.

The original BioElectric Meter started from the observation that the human body could at a distance affect a parabolic antenna in two different ways: distally, it diminished progressively the antenna current and voltage ("draw effect"), and proximally, it increased the current and voltage progressively until contact ("radiative aura effect"). Dr. E. Mallove has provided a summary description of his observations with the primitive BEM. A documentary video of this demonstration was even produced.

Back in 2007 (as in an earlier presentation of this technology), when the aetherometric treatment of thermodynamics had not yet congealed, these two effects were operationally seen as the effects of a latent heat draw and of ambipolar radiation. But whereas the latter had by then been well studied and defined experimentally and analytically, the concept of latent heat remained strictly operational. As a result of the experimental development of the BEM, a new theory of the electrical (static and dynamic) interactions of massbound and massfree charges emerged that took into account both destructive and constructive interference. We succeeded in demonstrating that the draw effect was the result of a constant-polarity field - emitted and transmitted ambipolarly from a stationary insulated body - destructively interfering with the AC field emitted and transmitted ambipolarly from an AC source in the neighbourhood of the BEM antenna. That was one of the fundamental steps in the development of the BEM, one that finally removed the concept of a draw of latent heat from having any true physical sense in this context.

These findings led to an integrated approach to bioelectricity, one that was able to separate massfree from massbound electric processes. It became possible to demonstrate that ambipolar radiation can carry DC, AC and acoustic signals, whereas electromagnetic

and thermal signals simply result from the interaction of ambipolar radiation with massbound charges, when these release their acquired kinetic energy. In fact, the BEM demonstrates that there is no electromagnetic aura around the human body. The new model for the ambipolar propagation of different signals was also an outcome of the research and development of the BEM.

Another fundamental step in development was the experimental demonstration of the existence of a structured electron bioplasma by contact of the body with an improved BEM. A confirmation followed using an entirely new electroscopic technique. The same detection methods were used to measure the potential of a geoplasma in the terrestrial ground.

Diverse variants of the BEM have now been employed to study in detail a variety of bioelectric processes. For contact procedures: bioplasma body gradients and regional changes in potential; action potentials associated with limb motion; potentials of cardiac and neurovegetative ion fluxes (including a new EEG circuitry and method); electrostatic potentials of the insulated body; ambipolar emissions from acupuncture points; accurate measurements of the capacitance, inductance and resistance of the body and their changes; biomagnetic gradients and responses, along with their field orientations; electric power outputs from the body and its maximum current; pleopolar responses to approaching electric and magnetic fields. For detection at distance, distally or proximally: ambipolar emissions from the body and its neurovegetative centers; sonic-ambipolar pressure waves, ranging from the suprasonic to the infrasonic; electrostatic fields, moving or stationary; ambipolar propagation of AC-, RF-, microwave- and infrared-inducing fields.

The technology underwent at ABRI a concerted, totally self-funded (with the help of dedicated donors) effort of development in the period of 2014 to 2019. It resulted in a variety of dedicated modules, including single and dual-channel BEMs and tuned 3-band detector BEMs using a novel method to wire oscillators. Algorithms were developed for each variant and its applications so that the data could be processed by the Aetheroscope. Several modules of the latter were developed, tested and used. The intended commercial prototype should embody a dedicated computer station for the acquisition of BEM data and its processing by the Aetherosocope algorithms.

All of these isolation, detection and measurement processes and results - along with the respective BEM modules, procedures and algorithms - have been detailed in the

massive publication of Vol. 2 of the Foundations of Aetherometric Biophysics, "Human Experimental Bioenergetics" (2020). The treatise also proposes a new understanding of acupuncture and biological metabolism.

Evidently, the potential applications of the BEM are vast, not only for bioelectric purposes, but as a general field meter. Its use for medical diagnostics is central, along with utilization by practitioners of alternative medicine, and for the detection of moving or stationary biofields (with applications to security and rescue or emergency responses). The greatest potential of this invention is its eventual development as a method for the passive measurement and imaging of massfree biofields and bioplasma currents in the human body and on its surface.

**Note on the physical meaning of ambipolar charge**

For two centuries, the dual role of voltage as an electric function has been misunderstood: *as a constituent of energy* - be it mass-energy, kinetic energy or ambipolar energy - it never flips its polarity, for it describes the always forward spiralling electric wave that moves, or even forms (as in mass-energy), the charge-particle; but *as a constituent of current*, and therefore power, it may (AC) or may not (DC) flip its polarity. These are the properties of the electric (voltage) waves, one constitutive *of energy*, the other *of power*, as they are shared by massbound and massfree charges alike. They cannot be confused with the property of flipping the constitutive magnetic field of a charge, and thus flipping the charge polarity, a property that is exclusive to massfree charges or ambipolons. And it is these massfree particles that convey electric fields, AC or DC, and sound signals at a distance.

**References:**

1. Correa, P & Correa, A (1998, 2001) "Electroscopic demonstration of reverse potentials of energy flow able to draw kinetic and electric energies", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-04.

2. Correa, P & Correa, A (2002) "Fundamental measurement of biological energies 1: overview of bioenergetic investigations", Akronos Publishing, Concord, Canada, ABRI monograph AS2-28.

3. Correa PN & Correa AN (2004) "Nanometric Functions of Bioenergy", Vol. I of Foundations of Aetherometric Biophysics, Akronos Publishing, University of Toronto Press, Concord, ON, Canada.

4. Correa PN & Correa AN (2008) "On the physical concept of 'work' (or how statues are silent and obliging) ", J Aetherom Res, 2(2):1-24.

5. Correa PN & Correa AN (2020) "Human Experimental Bioenergetics", Vol. II of Foundations of Aetherometric Biophysics, Monograph AS2-29, published electronically by Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada.

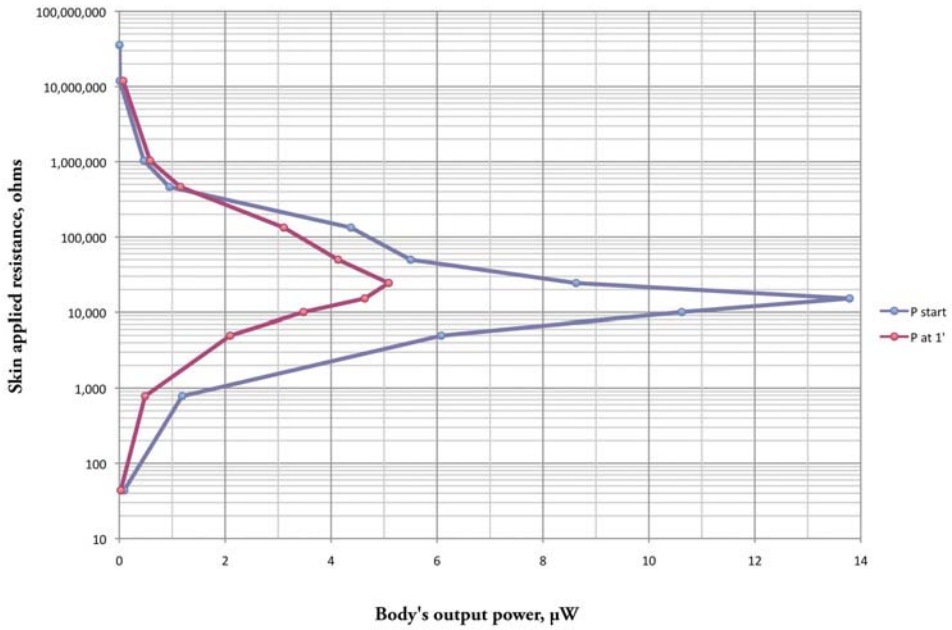
6. Correa PN & Correa AN (2024) "Understanding Metabolism: aerobic catabolism, heat production and bioplasma formation in mitochondria and the human body", J Aetherom Res, 3(5):1-39.

7. Correa PN & Correa AN (2024) "Experimental Confirmation of the Aetherometric Theory of Temperature and the Conversion Equivalence of Electric and Thermal Energies", J Aetherom Res, 3(6):1-9.

8. Correa PN, Correa AN & Askanas M (2025) "Aetherometric acoustics and the theory of octaves: how sound disturbances are propagated by ambipolons", Volume VI of Aetherometric Theory of Synchronicity (AToS), Akronos Publishing, Concord, ON, Canada, ABRI monograph AS3-VI.8.

**By Dr. E. Mallove:**

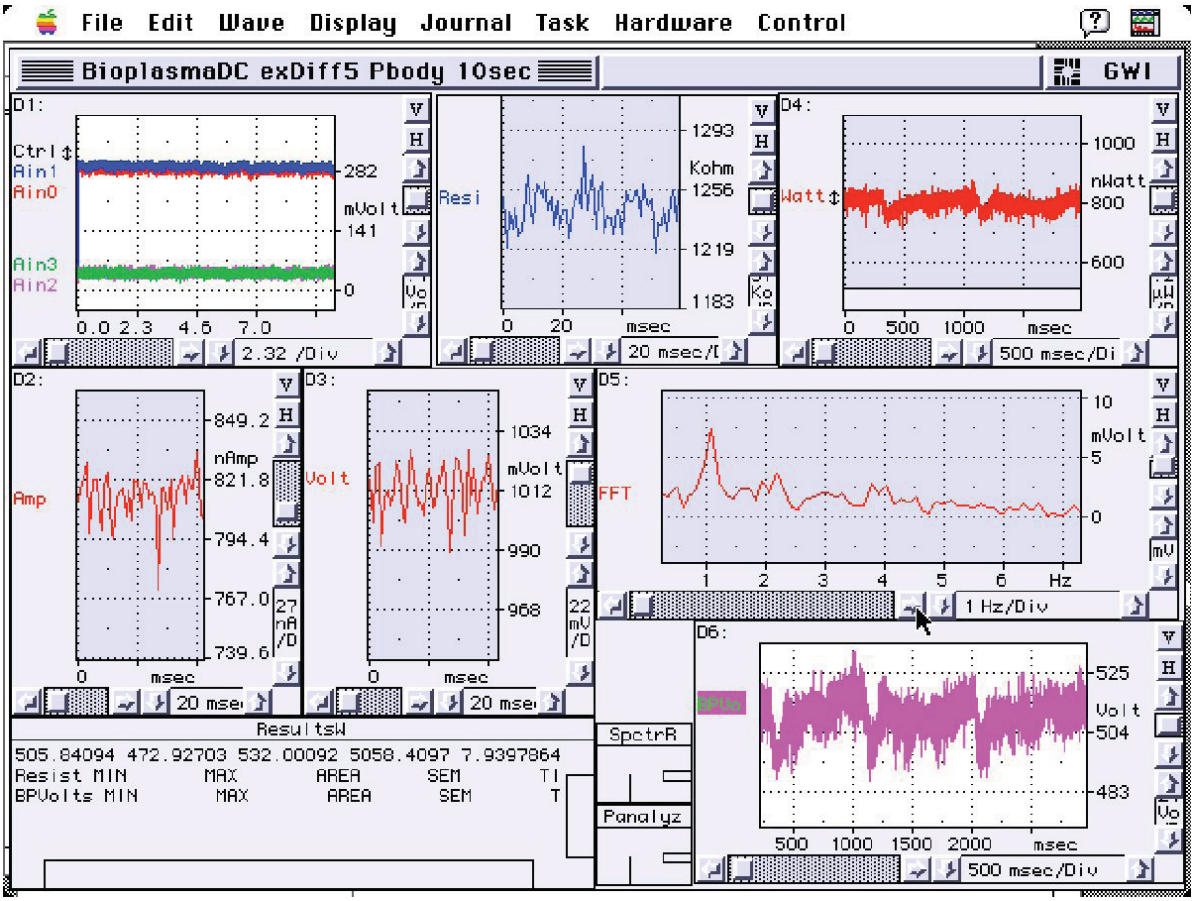
1. Mallove, E (2002) Second Open Letter of Support, 22nd February, 2002.




A fundamental Aetherometric discovery made withthe BEM: how the electric power output from the human body is limited



Ambipolar radiation from a double-gloved (latex) human hand triggering the release of lightning-like multiple filamentary discharges in a Kirlian tube driven by a Tesla coil secondary




Aetheroscope BEM module showing the bioplasma oscillation including its dominant mode at near 1 cps ("Hz") caused by the Ambipolar Master Clock (AMC)

**IV.3 - The Biochemical Linear-Log p[e-] Meter (PE Meter)**

This technology, based on measuring the linear log of the electron concentration (PE Meter), is the result of the Correas' nanometric investigation of the acid/base and redox chemistries of water and hydrogen, conducted with aetherometric methods. Based upon the extended aetherometric treatment of the Nernst equation, the PE Meter directly measures the electrokinetic energy and velocity of chemical reactions, whether heterolytic or homolytic, without the end-scale skewing characteristic of all pH Meters, or of pH and pOH scales. It employs a new algorithm (disclosed in 2004) that is able to integrate and differentiate acid/base (pH and pOH) and redox contributions together with the novel determination of the log of the concentration of *chemically active free electrons* in solution.

The PE Meter will revolutionize the methods of chemical and biochemical analysis, while introducing the users to the basic foundations of analytical aetherochemistry. Current development focuses on designing the best types of sensors. The principles of the technology have been fully disclosed.

**References:**

1. The analytical and theoretical basis of this technology, including the master algorithm, is extensively presented in Correa, P & Correa, A (2004) "Nanometric functions of bioenergy", Akronos Publishing, University of Toronto Press, Concord, Canada, Chapter 6, "Aetherometric theory of the pH scale and the cycles of water and hydrogen formation and dissociation", pp. 194-224.

2. Correa PN & Correa AN (2024) "Understanding Metabolism: aerobic catabolism, heat production and bioplasma formation in mitochondria and the human body", J Aetherom Res, 3(5):1-39.

### IV.4 - Topicals with Clinical Application

For over 2 decades, chemical preparations of ointments, creams and other topicals were an object of development at ABRI. Using solely plant products and proven non-toxic compounds, a variety of products have been preliminarily tested by the Correas and are in need of clinical trials and certification. These include: mucosal and skin lubricants and balms; sunscreens; analgesic and regenerative ointment for burns and scalding; nasal and oral gel with anti-bacterial, anti-viral, anti-sinusitis and anti-granuloma activity; anti-hemorroidal topicals; a combination of skin ointment and topical solution for the treatment of articular psoriasis. There are no publications available. All the preparations and know-how has been kept proprietary and confidential. Patents can be applied for all products if any serious investment is considered.



## V. ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENTATION

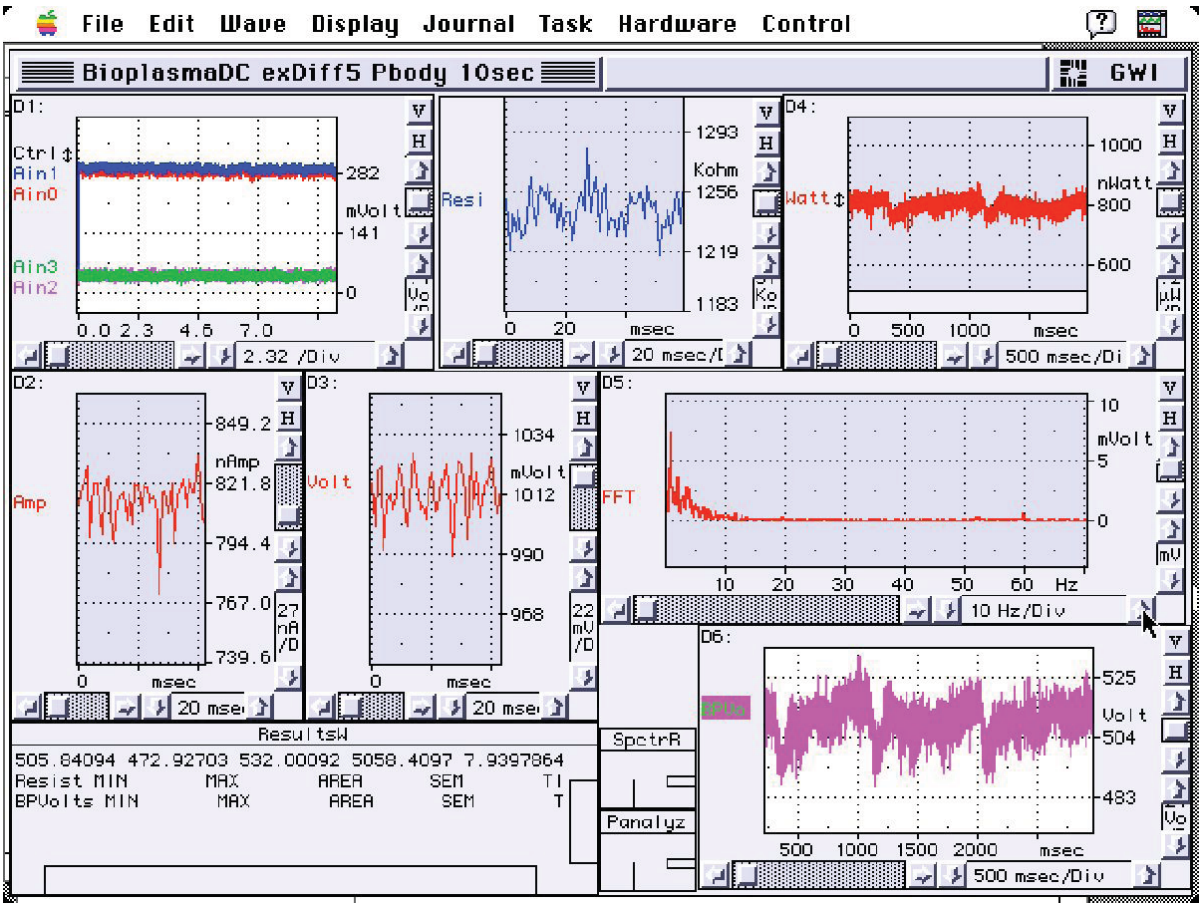
### V.1- The Aetheroscope:

The Aetheroscope is intended as an Advanced Aetherometric Data Acquisition & Analysis System. Under the direction of Dr. Askanas and benefitting from her extensive and diverse programming experience, many modular aetheroscopic modules have over the past 2 decades been tested, debugged and run at ABRI for a variety of projects - data processing and analysis of motor performance, environmental sensor inputs, BEM and PE Meter inputs, astrophysical inputs, etc.

Based upon the the Correas' development of aetherometric algebra and the new calculus of discrete quantities, together with the new analytic capabilities it offers with application to electrodynamic, thermodynamic, acoustic, gravitodynamic and kinemassic interactions, the Aetheroscope provides entirely new physical information variables. Established physics is either ignorant of most of these variables (eg the intrinsic magnetic wavefunction of charge, the length equivalent of temperature, the frequency function of a field, etc) or considers their determination uncertain (eg the velocity of conduction electrons, the localization of particles with known speed, etc).

The Aetheroscope is designed as a dedicated station for sophisticated aetherometric data acquisition and analysis, which will permit anyone to make these new determinations in situ for virtually all energy interactions and power computations. The complete program is envisaged as being widely encompassing. It will provide essential routine analysis of complex physical and chemical parameters in virtually all domains of Physical Science, Earth Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering by the much simpler but far more accurate determination methods provided by AToS.

The Aetheroscope modules have a very wide range of marketability and applicability. Aside from direct utility for the analysis of the performance of electromagnetic, electrodynamic, thermodynamic, acoustic devices, the instrument will prove to be essential for the analysis and set-up of control routines in virtually all physical and engineering systems. The Aetheroscope technology has been kept as a commercial secret, even though a patent application for existing modules has been drafted.




Example of an Aetheroscope BEM module reading indicator channels, body resistance, current, voltage and power at the BEM, plus the frequency and oscillating voltage of the human skin bioplasma

## VI. INTEGRATED FINAL TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS: THE AETHEROMETRIC VISION OF A POSITIVE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Even though the above-described aetherometric technologies are distinct, most of them are interconnected not just by a scientific nexus, analytical and experimental, but also by an engineering logic that permits their integration into a higher order of products. Furthemore, this order subtends what one may call the philosophical vision that underlies both the aetherometric science and its technologies: to bring about a major change in the infrastructure and habitat of the social fabric, one that would transform everyday life in nearly all of its basic modes - the way we interact with our natural and social environments, how we extract energy, how and where we dwell, the ways we move on land or in the sea, and even space flight itself.

As an example of this logic of integration, consider the Stirling Regenerator: It could find applicability in any of the energy conversion systems that today still employ a Stirling Motor/Engine. Likewise, in the context of the aetherometric technologies, it gains value and interest whenever such an application of the Stirling Motor/Engine is required - as in the extraction of heat provided by the Hyborac, or released from a PAGD reactor assembly, etc. In turn, while either of the latter two technologies can stand alone, they, too, gain an added value and interest when developed in the context of providing heat to a building or serving as the power plant intrinsic to an Autonomous Energy Vehicle, whether it be an automobile or a marine vessel. Another example is the passive water turbine - it can be developed for application to fast moving bodies of water, integrated into an energy-autonomous electric boat, or be made into a structural component of a water ram pump. The technological and scientific integration takes one through several orders of interconnected product applications.

Ideally, the whole potential of the technological integration will find an investment commited to the vision in all its breadth, including the step-wise method of reaching that full potential. The pursuit of that vision was already why, in the context of the now-defunct Labofex Co., the final products were fundamentally structural - and they have remained so for ABRI:

1. **Autonomous Energy Buildings** and dwellings that follow a modular logic and a geometry that escapes the rigid cube and at the same time have their own power plant,

whether it be based on the PAGD, the Hyborac Converter, or the Aetherometric Fusion Reactor (AFR) that is free from radioactive byproducts.

2. **Autonomous Local Power Grids** that would employ adequately scaled AFRs and water rams with incorporated Passive Electric Water Turbines (PEWTs), to liberate communities from the bureaucratic control of vast power grids, and free them from the galloping costs of municipal and federal services.

3. **Autonomous Energy Vehicles** - non-polluting cars or marine vessels that are energy self-sufficient because they carry onboard power plants that combine a series of distinct technologies, such as PEWTs, OWEGs and the Hyborac Converter.

4. **New Lift and Transportation Systems** using infrasonic ambipolar beams, and even ambipolar-propelled space flight vehicles that carry onboard the AFR.

Furthermore, there is room in each of these final products for integration with still other, non-aetherometric technologies. In the 1993 Labofex study of Autonomous Energy Buildings, rain water collectors, brown and black water treatment plants, water storage, a small hydraulic ram plus a novel design of solar water collectors (for heat storage, heat release, hot water, etc) were devised and integrated with a PAGD power plant. Later variations at ABRI led to the design of dwellings that operated as structural Hyboracs for passive heating and cooling.

The proposed approach is not a green or blue or whatever-color vision. It has no politics other than those of pursuing the intelligence of life and the living. It is rather the vision of a scientific *ethos*, an ethical path to positively and concretely transform the human and social relations away from the present abysses of self-destruction. It is the practical and concrete path to reverse how the structures of socialized capitalism currently work: do humans and all else alive serve these structures to unceasingly aggrandize their power, or should these structures serve life - the lives of human beings and all else, living and non-living, on this planet that humans are now responsible for?

Should the proposed vision one day triumph, there would only be a capitalism of technical machines, not one that makes its profit from the cost of energy and its artificial rarity. Then, maybe, the social nature of work will change from one of labour to one of creation and innovation, and the political and economic logic of subsistence will no longer rule life and the living.

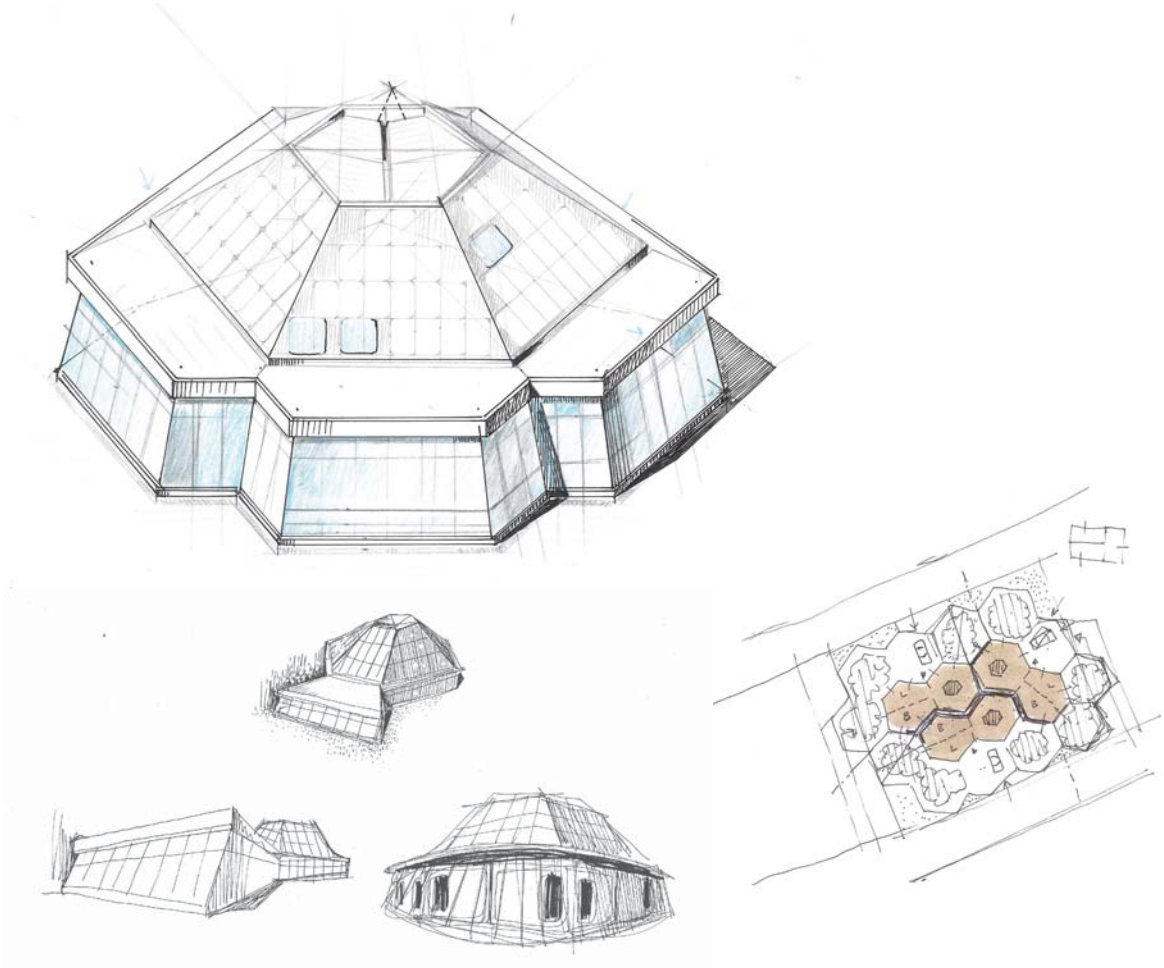
**References**

1. Correa PN, Alexandra AN & Correa MN (1993) "Design of XS NRG-Powered Autonomous Building Modules", Labofex Technical Report Series, S2-006.

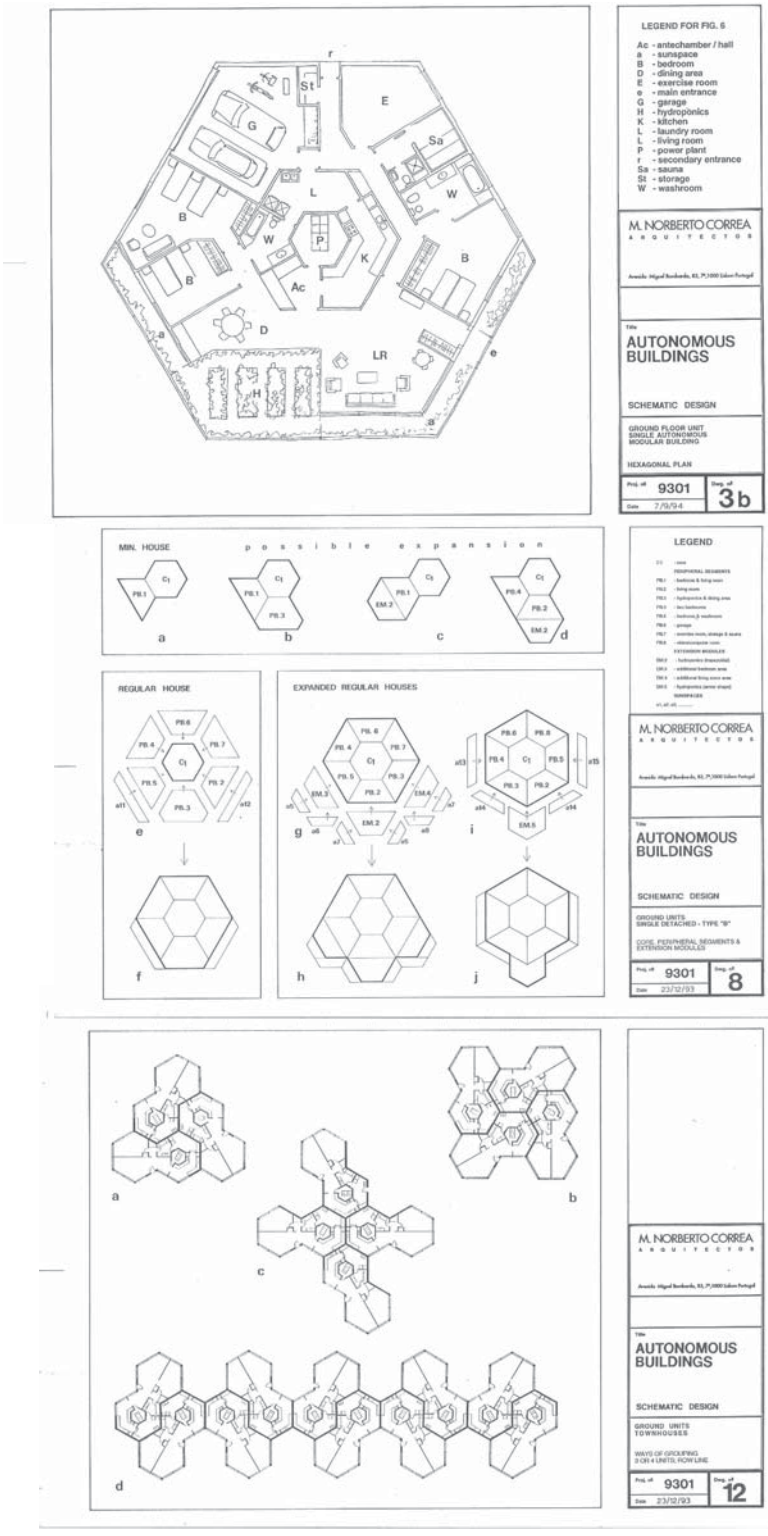
2. Correa PN, Alexandra AN & Correa MN (1993) "Autonomous Buildings", published by M.N. Correa Architects.

3. Correa PN & Correa AN (1993, 2025) "Design of XS NRG™ Autonomous Electric Vehicles", J Aetherom Res, 4, 3:1-39.

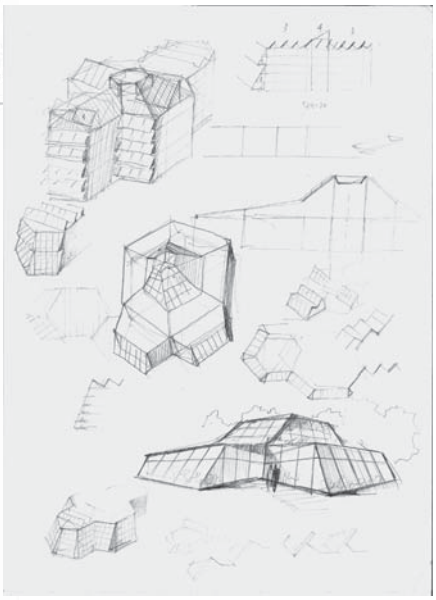
4. Correa PN & Correa AN (2025) "Critical appraisal of XXIst century energy science and technology (2): causes of the failure of the electric vehicle (EV) and basics of the autonomous Electric Vehicle (AEV)", J Aetherom Res, 4, 2:1-25.



Drawings by M. Norberto Correa, Arch.




The Autonomous Buildings.
Concept by Dr. P. Correa,
Architectural drawings
and Sketches by
M. Norberto Correa, Arch



Maverick scientific researchers and inventors, Dr. Paulo Correa (MSc, PhD) and Alexandra Correa (HBA), joint authors of more than 160 papers and 5 books, and joint holders of 13 patents spanning over 3 decades of work together, many of them for alternative energy systems.

Dr. Correa was trained as research biophysicist and hematologist-oncologist at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto. He has published extensively in hematology, oncology, nanobiology, thermodynamics, plasma physics and quantum electrodynamics.

Ms. Correa was trained as a psychologist and sociologist at York University. She is also a professional glassblower, and a business administrator. She manages Akronos Publishing, a pioneering web-based publisher of alternative scientific research.

The Correas pursue their work at the Aurora Biophysics Research Institute.



