FREE NEW ENERGY:
THE ELECTRIC, K-O-H, PAULUS POWER PROCESS®

By

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1. The Philosophy of Free New Energy. ↑

Scientists say 'Energy is the ability to do work – move things, do things.' But philosophers take it further and ask, 'Who is the prime mover? What got everything going?' And there's the rub: The finite human mind has parameters; we are born and we die; we have a beginning and an end. And since we see everything from our perspective, people conclude that everything else must be as we are. So we look for the beginning and the end of everything – even in time and in space. But the universe, sub-atomics and mathematics prove that nothing is so small that it cannot be smaller, and nothing is so big that it cannot be bigger. Yet the concept of eternity seems to be so incomprehensive that it cannot be contained within the finite human mind. In fact people even get hostile, when they are referred to the eternal God.

Since the concept of free new energy, that something can be created out of nothing, presupposes the existence of a prime mover, an eternal energy source – the eternal God, atheistic finite human minds denounce the concept of a prime mover. Therefore for them, the generation of free new energy is preposterous. Nevertheless, the fundamental law of gravity, which is driving the entire universe, illustrates and conclusively proves that eternity exists, because eternal motion, driven by a prime mover exists, as it is manifested by the law and force of gravity. So then, since the force of gravity is constantly exerted on matter, the force of gravity could be called the mother of energy. And energy, once created, cannot be destroyed, yet it can be cyclically altered from and into any kind of energy.

Thus categoric rejection of **POWER PROCESS** is categorically rejected, once the fact is acknowledged that free new energy is constantly created in an eternally expanding universe. Consequently, the **POWER PROCESS** deflates Einsteinian concepts of nuclear fission, Black Holes and the Big Bang, for energy is not derived from fission, the disintegration of matter. Splitting wood does not release energy. Molecular restructuring of wood does. The opposite of fission applies. Energy is required to separate things at Lift-off going uphill away from center of gravity. Energy is released at Re-entry and falling water driving turbines. In short, energy is required to split things; energy is released as they come together.

In principle, nuclear energy production by fusion is similar to the **POWER PROCESS**. But in the **POWER PROCESS** energy production is on a molecular (not sub-atomic) level: (a) Molecules are split into constituting atoms, then (b) atoms are FREELY reconstituted as molecules, according to fundamental scientific principles and laws. In both, nuclear energy production and the **POWER PROCESS** the energy, required to break up large complex matter, is less, than the sum total energy, which is released during the natural re-structuring of smaller matter and molecules. Thus, by cyclical undoing of complex molecules, and cyclical, natural scenario of re-structuring smaller molecules, the **POWER PROCESS** progressively harnesses free energy. The forces, at play in this process, are (a) a fragmented DC or AC voltage power supply and (b) the inherent electro, magnetic and gravitational bonding characteristics of three elements, potassium, oxygen, and hydrogen. The **POWER PROCESS** has advantages over nuclear energy: It (1) is simple, (2) clean, (3) cheap, (4) needs no replenishing, (5) has no contaminants, and (6) can be applied anywhere, from municipal power generation to residential hot water tanks.
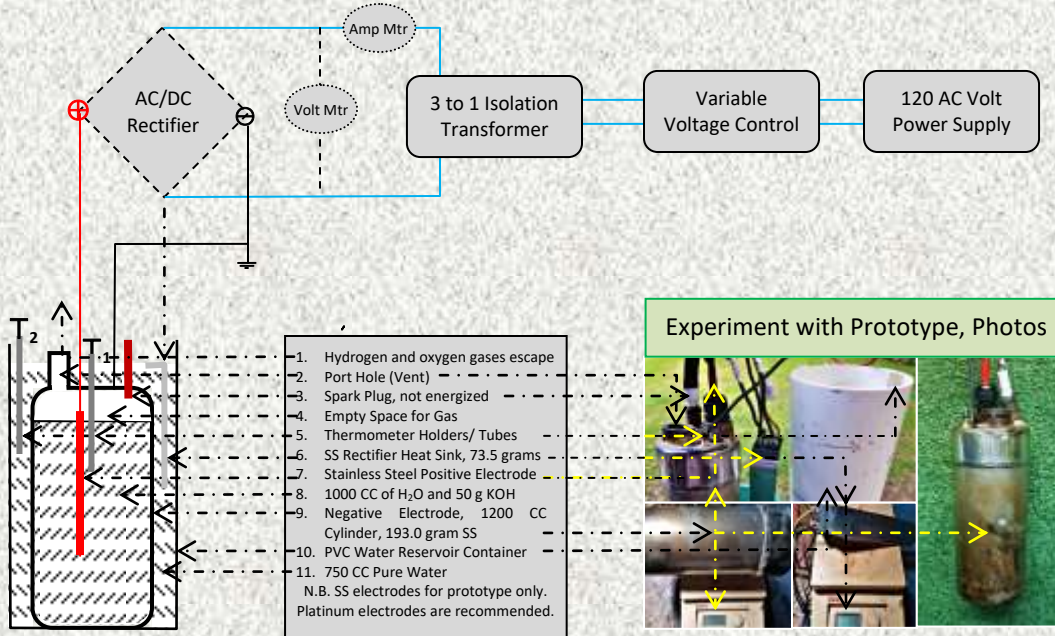
2. Science Of The POWER PROCESS ↑

The **POWER PROCESS** is based on the following cyclical, physical and chemical facts:

1. Every physical and chemical reaction is either exothermic or endothermic. They either produce or require heat/energy, which depends whether the primary function of the process unites matter or separates matter. When even two of the smallest of all elements, hydrogen, H, are gravitationally and electro-magnetically aligned, they exothermically form hydrogen gas, H_2. The same applies to any other combination of elements or molecules. Energy is released when any bond is made, or strengthened; energy is required when any bond is broken, or weakened; and the cumulative result of all constituents of an equation determines whether the event is exothermic or endothermic.

2. When the energy of an electric arc/current, or a flame, breaks the molecular hydrogen bond, H_2, in the presence of oxygen, O, (both of which are produced and released at respectively charged electrodes of a 100 % efficient electric heating circuit of the **POWER PROCESS**) the two hydrogen atoms are gravitationally and electro-magnetically attracted to oxygen, O, and a potentially explosive exothermic reaction occurs, as the dipolar water molecule, H_2O, is formed.
   a. Such dipolar water molecules align themselves according to their magnetic orientation; and they form hexagonal semi-circular water molecules $(H_2O)_6$, as it becomes apparent when water vapors crystallize as snowflakes, and as it is common in hexagonal complex carbon molecules.
   b. Therefore, since hexagonal water molecules, $(H_2O)_6$, are perfectly electro-magnetically balanced, and aligned, pure water is inert and non-conductive of electricity.

3. However, when elemental potassium, K, (or any alkali metal), is introduced to pure water molecules, $(H_2O)_6$, then potassium, K, which has a greater gravitational, electro-magnetic force than hydrogen, combines with oxygen, O, of $(H_2O)_6$, to form potassium oxide, K_2O, and releases hydrogen (H_2) gas.
   a. The very hygroscopic potassium oxide (K_2O) simultaneously assimilates the remnants of $(H_2O)_6$, which alters inert hexagonal water molecules, $(H_2O)_6$ into two complex, electro-conductive, linear [inter-molecular](#) potassium hydroxides ($K^+(^HO_H{}^HO_H)OH^-$).
   b. The liberated hydrogen gas, H_2, allows the process, started in Step 2 above, to be re-initiated.
   c. Since all the above reactions, which combine matter, are exothermic reactions, every chemical reaction cumulatively increases the thermal energy of the **POWER PROCESS** electrolyte.

4. This, in summary, is the key to free energy production by the electro chemical **POWER PROCESS**. A fragmented AC or DC electric energy voltage supply is providing one single electron to reduce an aqueous alkali hydroxide ion, which produces elemental alkali metal, which cyclically initiates a sequence of extremely exothermic chemical reactions, which cumulatively produce more thermal energy than the initially required electric voltage. And voilà! Free energy!

5. **NOTE:** The author abandoned his 2015 [Canadian Patent Application](#) No: [2887178](#) on Free Energy ([YouTube](#),), because he failed to mention voltage control, which is hereby corrected:
   a. The **POWER PROCESS** is a mere efficient electric heating circuit, if H_2 and O is not burned, if non-alkali salts, if a (—) DC battery voltage, or if a regular (∿) AC voltage power supply is used.
   b. The **POWER PROCESS** depends on the constantly pulsating (⋀⋀) DC rectifier voltage, or a fragmented (⌃) AC voltage, which does not merely slide from positive to negative, but has a definite break, stop/start, which creates the necessary arc for ignition of H_2 and O in Step 2.
   c. Molecular combining of matter, 2 K + O, K_2O + $(H_2O)_6$, $K^+(^HO_H)_2OH^-$ + $(H_2O)_6$, is very exothermic; and, as the molecule grows in size, it progressively widens the gap, and weakens bond strength, between anions and cations; thus the electrical breaking of $K^+(^HO_H)_8OH^-$ requires less energy than $K^+(^HO_H)_2OH^-$, which makes for a win, win, situation, and ideal for harnessing free energy.
   d. Increasing frequency of circuit interruption and KOH content increases efficiencies accordingly.

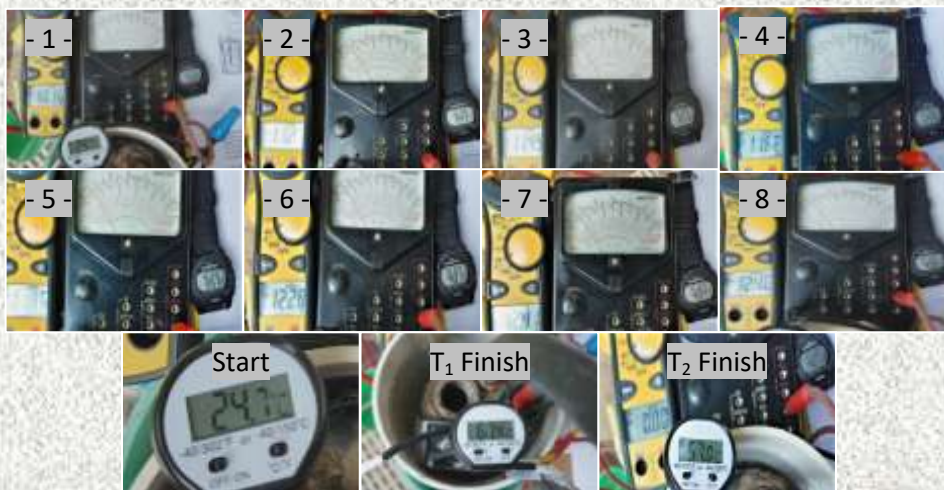# 3. A. DC Verification, Without Ignition System. ↑

Schematic Diagram, Test Results, and Verification Calculations (Videos/jpg images available on request)
(For additional Verification By And Test Results Of YouTube.)

Experiment with Prototype, Photos

Legend for diagram:
1. Hydrogen and oxygen gases escape
2. Port Hole (Vent)
3. Spark Plug, not energized
4. Empty Space for Gas
5. Thermometer Holders/ Tubes
6. SS Rectifier Heat Sink, 73.5 grams
7. Stainless Steel Positive Electrode
8. 1000 CC of H_2O and 50 g KOH
9. Negative Electrode, 1200 CC Cylinder, 193.0 gram SS
10. PVC Water Reservoir Container
11. 750 CC Pure Water

N.B. SS electrodes for prototype only.
Platinum electrodes are recommended.

Test Result Calculations with Formulae:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Avg. of 8	Avg. of 8	a*b	24.66	c*d/60	1,000*35.7	750*32.3	f+g	h*0.001162	i/e*100
Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Output	Output	Total Output	Cal. In Watt Hrs.	Efficiency
AC Volts	AC Amp	VA= Watts	Time Min.	Watt Hrs.	Cal. of T1	Cal. of T2	Cal. of T1 + T2	0.001162	%
6.10	11.70	71.38	24.66	29.34	35,700.00	24,225.00	59,925.00	69.63	**237.34**
With SS Aparatus Heat Loss	((73.5+193)*32.3*0.108)+59,925)						60,854.66	70.71	**241.02**

Above Facts are based on the average of at least 8 Volt and Amperage readings, on
1,000 CC of KOH electrolyte with a temperature rise of 35.7 Degrees Celsius, and
750 CC of water reservoir with a temperature rise of 32.3 Degrees Celsius
Over a period of 24 minutes and 40 seconds.

- 1 -   - 2 -   - 3 -   - 4 -
- 5 -   - 6 -   - 7 -   - 8 -

Start T_1 Finish T_2 Finish

Schematic Diagram, Test Results, and Verification Calculations (Videos/jpg images available on request)

Amp Mtr

AC/DC Rectifier

Volt Mtr

3 to 1 Isolation Transformer

Variable Voltage Control

120 AC Volt Power Supply

Ignition Coil

Ignition Circuit

Experiment with Prototype, Photos

1. Pressure Safety Valve
2. Port Hole
3. Spark Plug
4. Empty Space for Gas
5. Thermometer Holders/ Tubes
6. SS Rectifier Heat Sink, 73.5 grams
7. Stainless Steel Positive Electrode
8. 1100 CC H_2O and 50 g KOH
9. Negative Electrode, 1200 CC Cylinder 193.0 gram SS
10. PVC Water Reservoir Container
11. 750 CC Pure Water

N.B. SS electrodes for prototype only.
Platinum electrodes are recommended.

Test Result Calculations with Formulae:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Avg. of 8	Avg. of 8	a*b	22.33	c*d/60	1,100*31.6	750*28.2	f+g	h*0.001162	i/e*100
Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Output	Output	Total Output	Cal. In Watt Hrs.	Efficiency
AC Volts	AC Amp	VA= Watts	Time Min.	Watt Hrs.	Cal. of T1	Cal. of T2	Cal. of T1 + T2	0.001162	%
6.12	10.67	65.30	22.33	24.30	34,760.00	21,150.00	55,910.00	64.97	267.33
With SS Aparatus Heat Loss		((73.5+193)*28.2*0.108)+55,910)					56,721.65	65.91	271.21

Above Facts are based on the average of at least 8 Volt and Amperage readings, on
1,100 CC of KOH electrolyte with a temperature rise of 31.6 Degrees Celsius, and
750 CC of water reservoir with a temperature rise of 28.2 Degrees Celsius
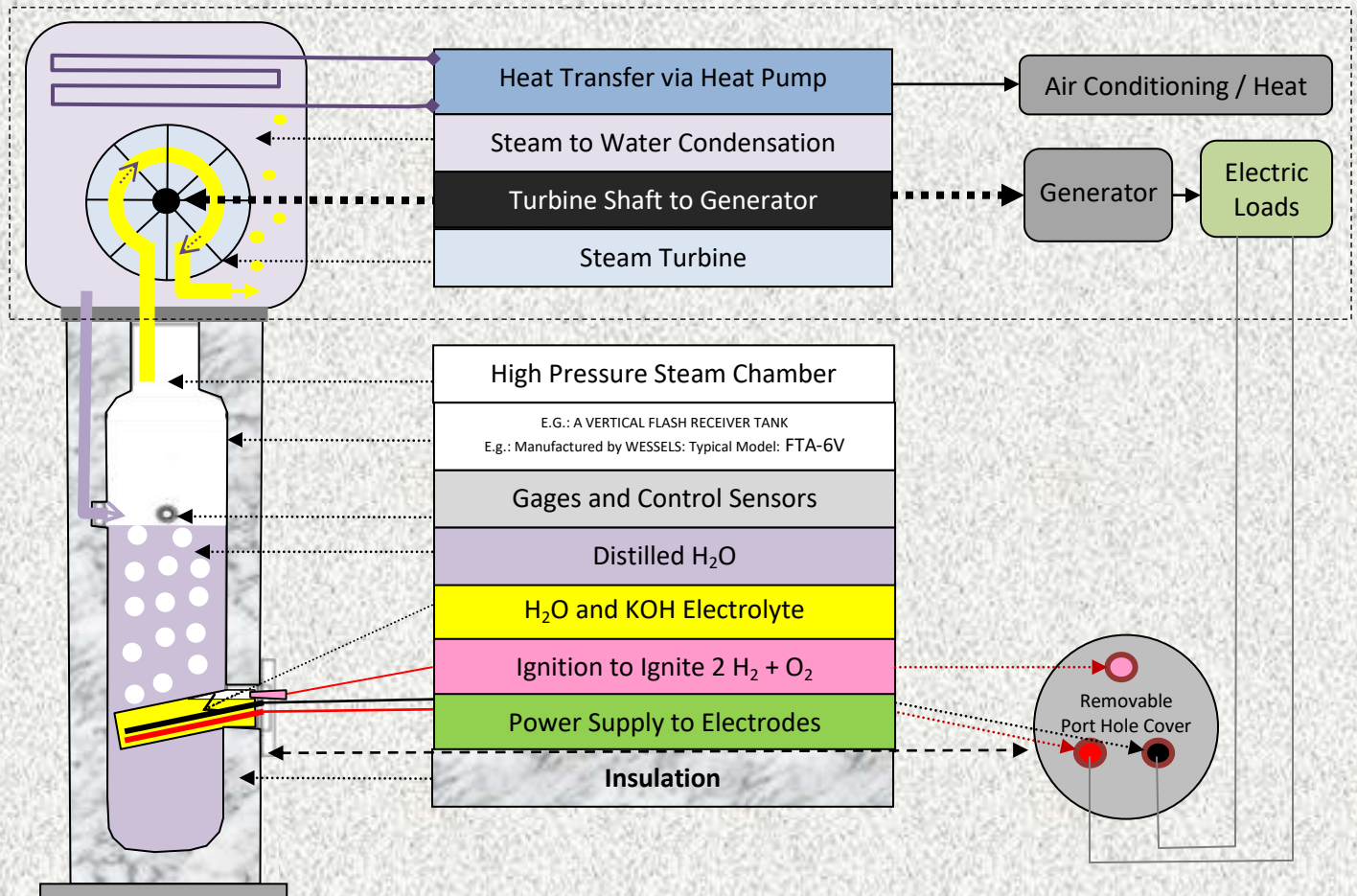Over a period of 22 minutes and 20 seconds.

- 1 - - 2 - - 3 - - 4 -
- 5 - - 6 - - 7 - - 8 -

Start

T_1 Finish

T_2 Finish

Conclusion:

The increased efficiency of Test No. 2., due to the spark plug igniting H_2 and O_2 is lower than expected.
It seems that most of H:O ignition occurs within electrolyte, and spark plug ignites only surfical gases.

4. Potential Implementations Of The POWER PROCESS ↑

Replacement of Radioactive Nuclear Power, Carbon, and Wind Turbine Generation;
Supplying Local, Public, Private, Industrial, Commercial Power Generation,
Residential Central Hot Water Heating and Hot Water Tanks.

SCHEMATIC FLOW CHART FOR POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Heat Transfer via Heat Pump	Air Conditioning / Heat
Steam to Water Condensation	
Turbine Shaft to Generator	Generator → Electric Loads
Steam Turbine	

High Pressure Steam Chamber
E.G.: A VERTICAL FLASH RECEIVER TANK E.g.: Manufactured by WESSELS: Typical Model: **FTA-6V**
Gages and Control Sensors
Distilled H_2O
H_2O and KOH Electrolyte
Ignition to Ignite $2 H_2 + O_2$
Power Supply to Electrodes
Insulation

Removable Port Hole Cover

Detailed Scientific Basis, Theories, and Facts:
Specific Details on Abstract and Canadian Patent Appl. No 3,111,233
https://paulwelk.files.wordpress.com/2022/02/fr.energy.e5.pdf
https://paulwelk.files.wordpress.com/2022/04/mpadc.e7.pdf

Bare Bone Summaries

INPUT: Watts − (Heat Loss & Friction) **+** OUTPUT → EFFICIENCY

OUTPUT: ① Electric Heat $_{(Watts)}$ **+** Four Exothermic Reactions:
② $2 K + O \rightarrow K_2O$ **+** ③ $K_2O + H_2O \rightarrow 2 KOH$ **+**
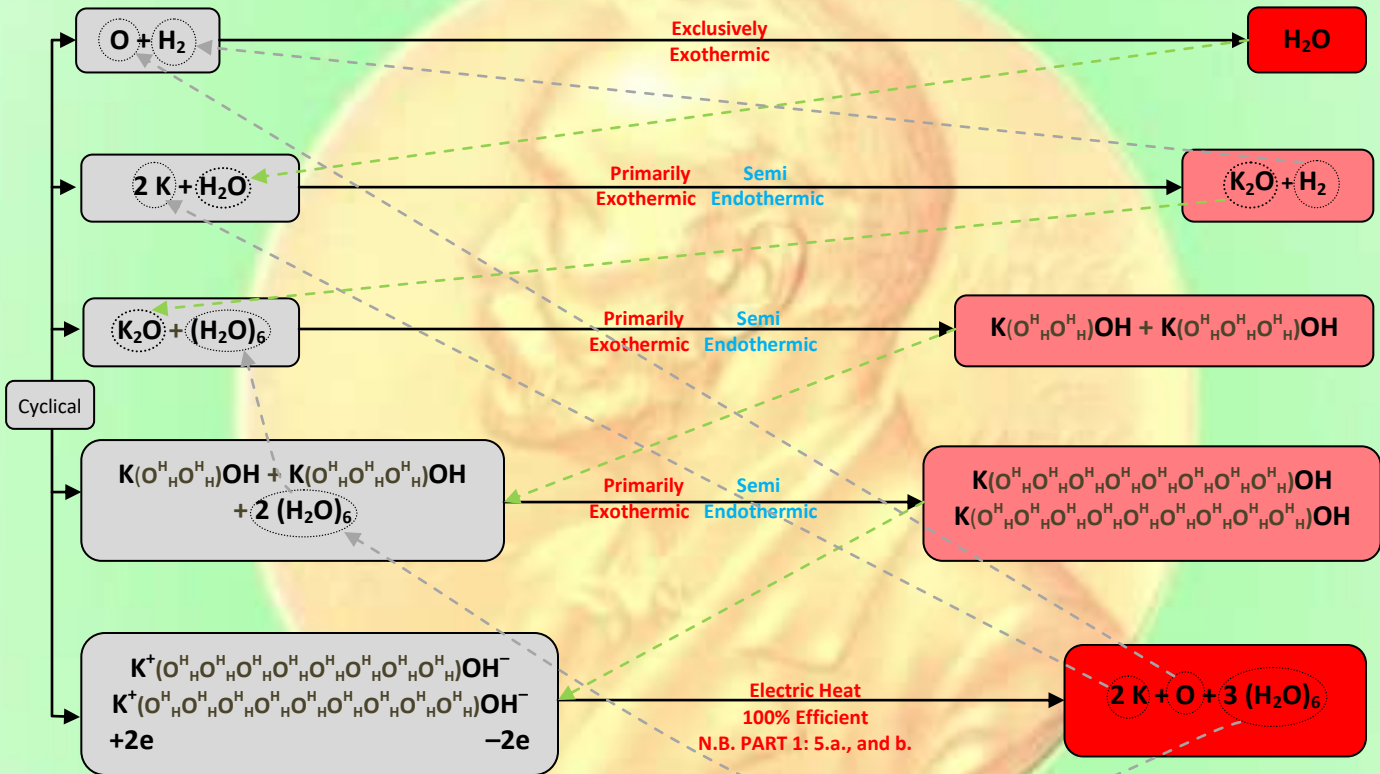④ $KOH + x H_2O \rightarrow K(_HO^H)_xOH$ **+** ⑤ $2 H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2 H_2O$)

Variable AC Power Supply

Altered Rectifier AC

Platinum) Electrodes In KOH Electrolyte

Highest efficiency rate produced to date: The above 271.21 %.

Complex Chemical Formula of POWER PROCESS

Self-Explanatory,
Perfectly Balanced, Sequential,
Exothermic, Semi-Endothermic, Complex,
Electro-Chemical, POWER PROCESS® Reactions

Left column	Transition	Right column
$O + H_2$	Exclusively Exothermic	H_2O
$2K + H_2O$	Primarily Exothermic / Semi Endothermic	$K_2O + H_2$
$K_2O + (H_2O)_6$	Primarily Exothermic / Semi Endothermic	$K(O^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH + K(O^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH$
$K(O^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH + K(O^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH + 2(H_2O)_6$	Primarily Exothermic / Semi Endothermic	$K(O^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH$ $K(O^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH$
$K^+(O^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH^-$ $K^+(O^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_HO^H{}_H)OH^-$ $+2e$ $\quad -2e$	Electric Heat 100% Efficient N.B. PART 1: 5.a., and b.	$2K + O + 3(H_2O)_6$

Cyclical

Obvious Conclusion:

Atomic $(2K+O \rightarrow K_2O)$ and molecular $(K_2O+H_2O \rightarrow 2KOH)$ bonding reactions of potassium, oxygen and hydrogen are exothermic. When pulsating (∧∧) DC, or a stop/start, fragmented (⌒⌄) electric current is initiated in the POWER PROCESS electrolyte $(K(O^H{}_H)_xOH)$, then thermal energy cyclically, progressively and cumulatively increases in the electrolyte. Furthermore, said, electric circuit is not endothermic; it is resistive, exothermic and produces thermal energy at an efficiency of 100 %. Fusion/combustion of hydrogen and oxygen releases and injects additional thermal energy as well. For fringe benefits, the atomic constituents, potassium, oxygen, and hydrogen behave perfectly: They never change in a self-contained cylinder; they are not consumed; they need no replenishing; and they produce no waste.

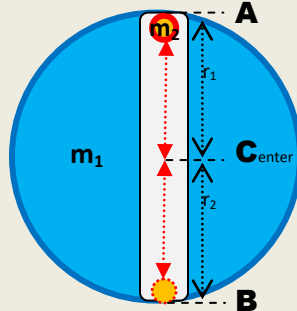**This invention is many thousand times more valuable than the invention of dynamite.**

THE BIRTHING UNIVERSE By **Paul Welk**, March 21, 2023

Two Dimensional Visualization of Three Dimensional Realities   https://paulwelk.wordpress.com/abstracts/

Radius

Of Spiral

Orbiting

6 Fact Principle

1. If a vacuum could be established in a tube through a diameter of earth,
2. If at Point A, an **O**bject, with mass, would be released inside of said tube,
3. Then the earth's gravitational force would pull the Object at progressive speeds, toward Point C.
4. After the Object reached Point C, the inertia of the moving Object, would project the Object toward Point B,
5. But an identical gravitational force, which moved the Object from A to C, would counteract the inertia and bring the Object to rest at Point B,
6. And the above Steps 1 to 5 would be eternally repeated.

Gravity of m_1 and m_2 generates new energy to initiate and to stop inertia of m_2.

Since a vacuum is an existential impossibility in earth, for in earth the moving **O**bject encounters friction, which is not the case in space. Therefore in the empty space of the universe, energy is continuously created, like a clock that will run endlessly. And since it is a recognized scientific fact: Energy can be transformed from any energy to any other kind of energy; it can be gravitational, kinetic, electric, thermal, sunlight, or any other kind of energy and back again. The formula for the creation of this new, universal energy is not $E=mc^2$. As in kinetic energy, E is proportional to mass, speeds and vectors.

$E = m_1 \times m_2 \times (\text{relative speed of } m_1 \text{ and } m_2)^2 \times (\text{factored angle of vectors})$

Based on the **6 Fact** Principle: In the empty space of the universe, moving objects that are driven by forces of gravity normally do not collide, as long as their common center of gravity is outside the circumference of the largest object. They automatically go into semi-circular orbits and eternally create energy. Thus so-called concepts, like 'Black Holes', 'Black Energy', 'Black Matter' and the 'Big Bang' are false hypothetical attempts of those, who as yet fail to take the **6 Fact** Principle into consideration.

The **6 Fact** Principle demands that present-day textbooks on theories of physics about the universe be re-written. And a most logical conclusion, which explains why and how energy is eternally created in an eternally expanding universe, is by gravity, and ultimately the Eternal God.
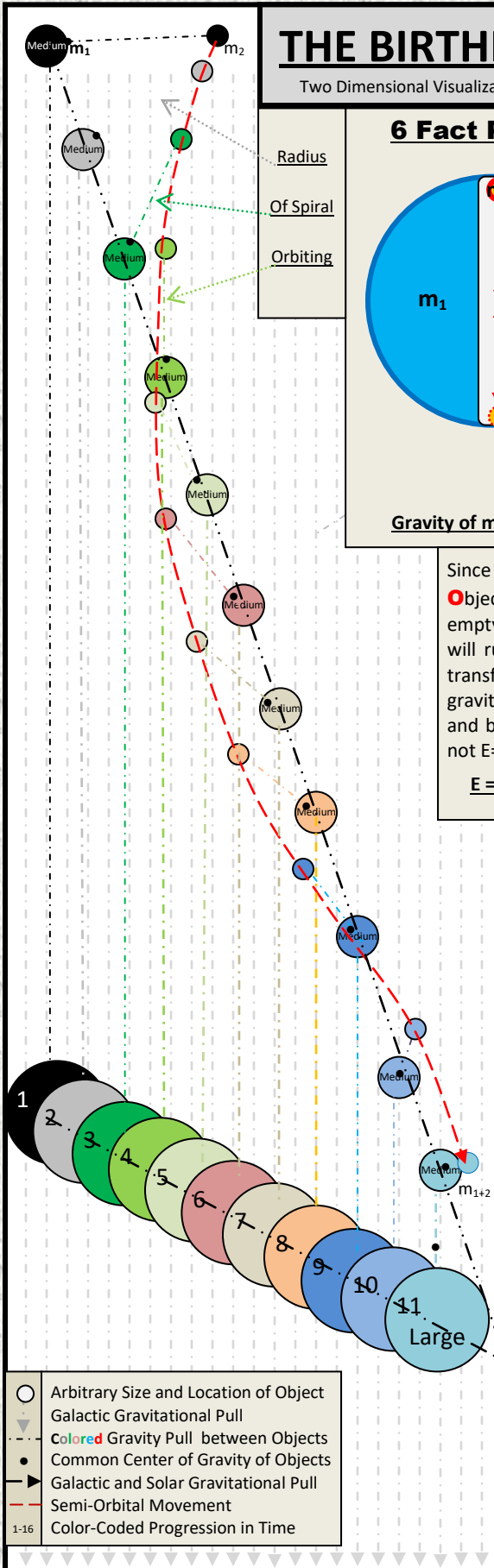
Arbitrary Size and Location of Object
Galactic Gravitational Pull
Colored Gravity Pull between Objects
Common Center of Gravity of Objects
Galactic and Solar Gravitational Pull
Semi-Orbital Movement
1-16 Color-Coded Progression in Time

Large

m_{1+2}

16
Planet

Moon   Moon

Extra Large
(Sun)

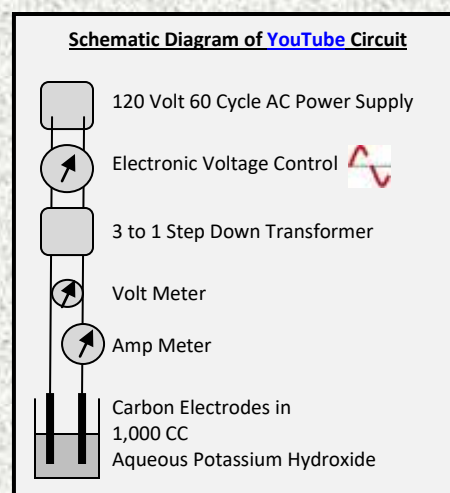Galactic and/or universal gravitational force field.

7. AC VERIFICATION BY YouTube ↑

Original Verification For
Abandoned 2015 Canadian Patent Application No: 2887178

The author abandoned said Patent Application, because his written description of his equipment did not correctly describe the equipment, which he actually used. So if someone would try to duplicate what he did, it may not be duplicated because of the reasons already stated above in Section 2., Paragraph 5., Page 2. Nevertheless, the author achieved his originally stated objectives: He illustrated that the **POWER PROCESS** energy output can exceed the energy input by more than 200%. But he did not re-apply for Patent protection, for no individual should control what is freely available and universally beneficial.

YouTube Energy Efficiency Calculation Information:
From Min:Sec Mark Of Video:
1. 5:10   Electrolyte Tem. 19° Celsius
2. 6:14   Start of Process 2:18:00
3. 6:31   AC Voltage   8.5 AC
4. 6:31   Amperage   13.48
5. 7:28ff KOH Electrolyte 1,000 Cubic Centimeters
6. 12:44 End of Process 2:24:30
7. 12:44 AC Voltage   7.8 AC
8. 12:44 Amperage   17.47
9. 13:03 Electrolyte Tem. 50° Celsius
10. Average AC Voltage   (8.5+7.8)/2   = 8.15
11. Average Amperage   (13.48+17.47)/2 = 15.475
12. Energy Input   (8.15*15.475)   = 126.12 Watts
13. Power Factor of a purely resistive circuit = 0.0
14. Time of Procedure   (2:24:30-2:18:00) = 6:30
15. Temperature Rise 31° Celsius

Schematic Diagram of YouTube Circuit

120 Volt 60 Cycle AC Power Supply

Electronic Voltage Control

3 to 1 Step Down Transformer

Volt Meter

Amp Meter

Carbon Electrodes in 1,000 CC Aqueous Potassium Hydroxide

Categories	AC Volts	AC Amp	VA= Watts	Time Min.	Watt Hrs.	°C Rise	H2O+KOH Vol.	Calory Input		Calory Input WattHrs. X 860.421	Efficiency Ouput/Input*100
Amounts	8.15	15.475	126.12	6.5	13.66	31.0 x	1,000 =	31,000 =		11,756	**263.69%**

8. POSTSCRIPT AND PREDICTION. ↑

The author was initially and indirectly introduced to the **POWER PROCESS** when he used two electrodes to heat up acidic solutions, when he noticed that an electrolyte could be heated much faster, if it was used as an electric conductor, rather than merely placing it on a hot plate, for in an aqueous electrolyte, an electric AC and DC circuit is a resistive circuit, which is 100% efficient at producing heat. But to exceed 100% efficiency, the **POWER PROCESS** requires a constantly pulsating (∧∧) DC rectifier voltage, or a fragmented (⌐∨) AC voltage, which does not merely slide (∧∨) from positive to negative stages; the voltage must have a definite break, stop/start, which creates the necessary internal arc for the internal ignition of the hydrogen and oxygen, which is released at the electrodes. Thus, the efficiency of the **POWER PROCESS** is directly proportional to (1) the electrolyte concentration, (2) the frequency of the constantly pulsating DC rectifier voltage (∧∧), or (2) the frequency of the fragmented AC voltage (⌐∨. Since the author had no access to varying frequencies, he only used a fragmented 60 cycle 120 Volt power supply. But the results of the **POWER PROCESS** would be even more super-phenomenal, if the frequency would be doubled or even tripled.

Since the POWER PROCESS (1) is simple, (2) clean, (3) cheap, (4) needs no replenishing, (5) has no waste, and (6) can be applied anywhere, it will replace every (a) complex, (b) dirty, (c) expensive, (d) resource consuming, (e) wasteful and (f) remote wind, hydro, atomic and fossil fuel energy generation.