Work by Professor Alex Yakovlev of Newcastle University. The mid point of a long capacitor charged to +7x, when shorted at both ends. The mid point vacillates between +7v and -7v.

"The mid-point B meanwhile oscillates with the overall amplitude of 14V from +7V to -7V." – AY, see below.

Re: Wakefield 4

Ivor Catt <ivorcatt@gmail.com> 14 Sept 2019, 22:02

to John, Alex

Ivor's response is to repeat
what Wakefield wrote; http://www.ivorcatt.co.uk/wak4.pdf
Ivor Catt

Virus-free. www.avast.com

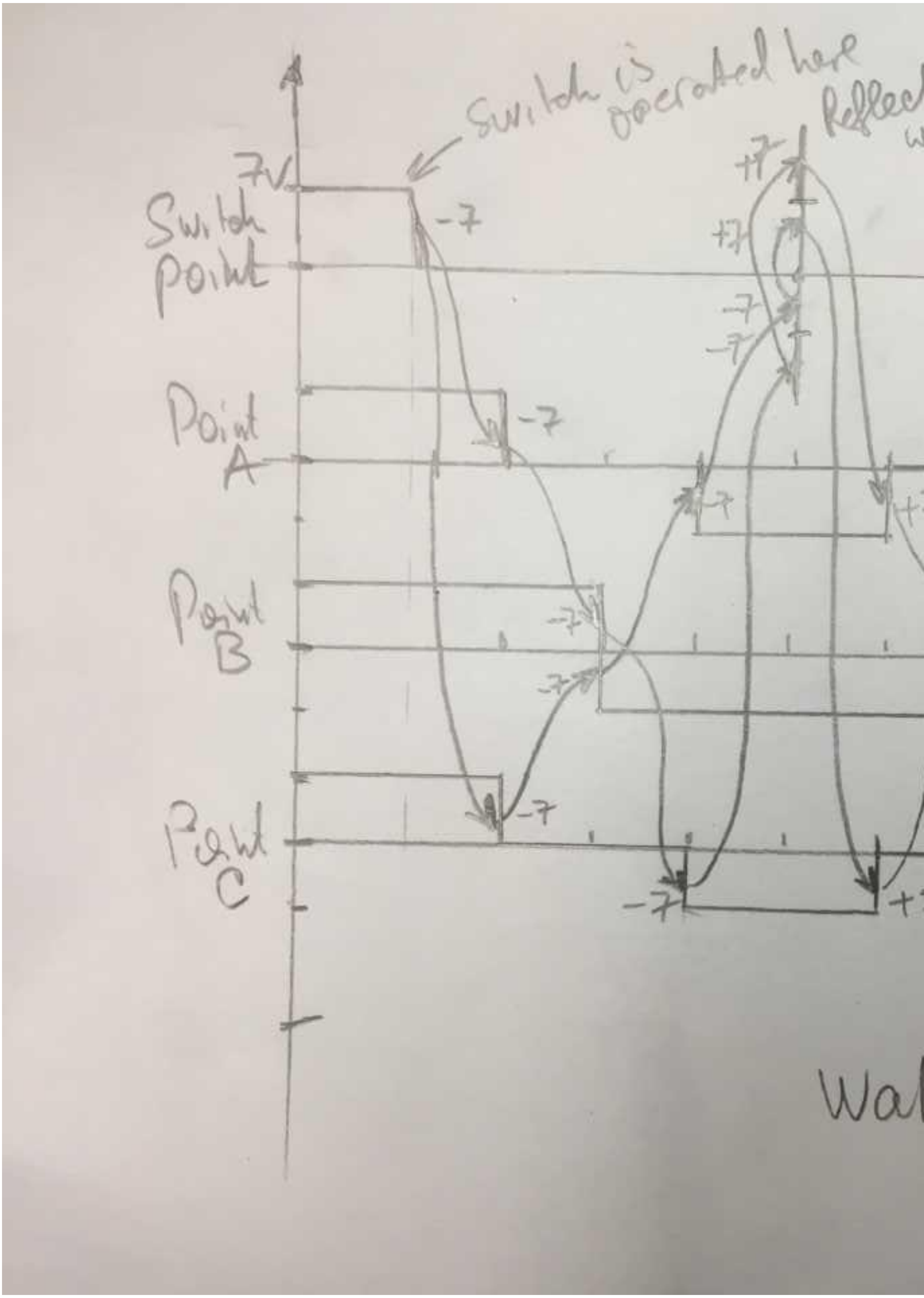
On Sat, Sep 14, 2019 at 4:33 PM John Raymond Dore <johnrdore@gmail.com> wrote:

Alex,
A wonderfully clear exposition to which Ivor's response is eagerly awaited.
John

On Sat, 14 Sep 2019 at 15:54, Alex Yakovlev <Alex.Yakovlev@newcastle.ac.uk> wrote:

Yesterday Ivor reminded us about the Wakefield 4 experiment, the description can be found here: http://www.ivorcatt.co.uk/wak4.pdf

I sketched the space-time cause-effect diagram for it:



Switch is operated here
7V
Switch point
Point A
Point B
Point C
-7
+7

It can be clearly seen that in the **point next to the switch** after we short the cable to ground, although the normal state of potential is 0V, we have transfer of energy via the reflection of steps with a coefficient (-1). Energy comes to this point from both sides independently. This means that as soon as say a falling step of -7V arrives from the side of point A, it gets reflected to a rising step +7V and hence the overall level of potential remains unchanged.

The mid-point B meanwhile oscillates with the overall amplitude of 14V from +7V to -7V.

If you look at the experimental traces from the above link http://www.ivorcatt.co.uk/wak4.pdf

especially with the compressed time resolution, we have an interesting effect of sine-like wave oscillation at the level of steps (rather than conventional sine-wave that happens in the an "enveloped version" in condensed LC circuits), which takes place in the middle of the loop - point B, and t**his oscillation is totally 'hidden' from the view taken say at the location of the switch, which 'thinks' that the cable is in static 0V state**. This is a wonderful effect from the distributed-capacitor of the Tx line. The moving energy current is invisible to the outside world from the terminal point but it actually stays in the Tx line for a fairly long time - even with the unmitigated natural losses of the real-copper cable. **The system has hidden memory to perform energy transfer inside the Tx line**!

Alex

++
There are now four Wakefield experiments. All the results are what would result if the charged capacitor was "dynamic". The omerta of the academic mafia (supported by you) refuses to explain how the results are compatible with the dogma, that before anything is connected to a charged capacitor, the field is stationary. Professor Yakovlev correctly predicted the results of Wakefield 3 even before Wakefield did the experiment. The most startling is the result of Wakefield 4, shorting both ends of a long charged capacitor charged to +8v. The centre point then vacillates between +8v and -8v.
.http://www.ivorcatt.co.uk/wak4.pdf
http://www.ivorcatt.co.uk/x8b2w4.jpg
Half the energy was already travelling to the right and half to the left. They both inverted at the shorts, and arrived back at the central point at the same instant. Thus, +8v went straight to -8v. Then later they inverted again to +ve, and arrived back at the centre again. Spargo and Tony Davies, part of the omerta of the academic mafia, will say nothing. They will not even say they are not competent to comment.
A long charged capacitor is not stationary. Half the energy is travelling to the left, and half to the right.
Ivor Catt