

Exhibit 17

Electricity

Summary of intellectual property plagiarized by Demystifying Science

Demystifying Science copied from WGDE and The Rope Hypothesis:

1. the description of the electron not as an orbiting bead as Mathematical Physics (mainstream) alleges, but as a *physical membrane* that encapsulates the nucleus;
2. the description that *physical*, elongated, hellically entwined, extremely thin entities protrude radially from the electron shell. (DS = wires, tails, filaments);
3. that *physical* electron shells/membranes from different atoms merge or blend to form long, aligned strings/rows of molecules that make up live wires;
4. that these *serpentes* (Rope Hypothesis) spin *in situ*;
5. that electricity/current consists of serpentes (merged electron shells) torquing clockwise (CW) /counter-clockwise (CCW) *in situ*;
6. the physical CW/CCW spinning of serpentes is what is known in Mathematical Physics as positive and negative;
7. that if we coil a wire into a bedspring-like solenoid, the direction of the swinging threads map the direction of the electromagnetic force which is through the center of the coil.

Quick References

Side by side comparison of the physical mechanisms of electricity (CW/CCW rotation of merged electron shells) proposed by Demystifying Science and The Rope Hypothesis can be seen here:

Merged e-shells <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PSRC28dQtrQ>

Electric Circuit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RQn-r0jLLE>

Alternating current (Rope Hyp) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2kYIK02CUc>

How Does Electricity Work? Originally uploaded by DS on May 10, 2020:
proposes the same thing as RH: spinning merged electron shells...

<https://demystifyingscience.com/blog/how-to-visualize-electricity>

Demystifying Science

Visualizing Electricity

The electron-bead model is highly accurate in terms of quantitative accounting, but it stretches the imagination as to how a moving bead actually produces motive pressure, other than the self-referential concept of “charge,” which itself lacks visualization.

To address these shortcomings, we build on an idea first proposed by Bill Gaede in the mid-2000s: Electricity as surface-to-surface rotational gearing between electron-shells on atoms (see movie below).

The circuit shown below (Fig 2) is composed of single-file hydrogens. We can consider the hydrogens ionized and illustrate this as enmeshed electron shells.

We see that the electron columns at either terminal rotate opposite. This rotation illustrates cohesive directionality of angular momentum... clockwise (CCW) rotation represents positive (+) charge and counter-clockwise (CW) is negative (-) charge.

... current is the process where... electron shells... incite... shells into motion... The atoms stay put, however, and their electrons... rotate...

the actual electron shells are, in fact, rotating.

complex electron shapes are mathematically described by the concept of orbitals.

Our visualization is easily extended to alternating current by having the atoms move back and forth instead of unidirectionally — a motion which is equally capable of providing motive force at a distance through a circuit.

we are invoking real structural understanding of the atom to sum up the phenomenon of electricity.

The Rope Hypothesis

I. Electricity (*Excerpts*)

6.3 The Thread Theory version of electricity: the electron serpentine

I said earlier that all kinds of bonds in thread and shell theory – whether ionic, covalent, or metallic – are some variation of the merged-shell type. This requires atoms that constitute a wire to be in physical contact with each other, shell to shell. A potential applied on the first shell of the wire induces this shell to spin in a specified direction, for example CW. The next shell merged to the first one is also induced to spin CW, and so on.

Valence electron shells in contact with each other spin in situ, taking the *signal* from one end of the wire to the other through each atom. Think of a worm twisting in a pool of acid. Consistent with de Broglie's electron wave theory, electrical conduction consists of a continuous line of spinning electron shells forming a standing serpentine. Electricity is not a flowing river of particles, but rather a drill bit twirling in place (*Fig. 6.11*)! WGDE Pages 302 - 303

Fig. 6.11 The electron serpentine

Rotation of a string of coupled (Iron) electron shells. Electricity is not a river of particles flowing along a wire, but rather a drill bit twirling in place. (I use the sphere for simplicity's sake.)

Rather than concern themselves with CW and CCW, the mathematical physicists have been distracted by the orthogonal counterparts, positive and negative, and North and South. WGDE Pages 302 - 303

Fig. 6.10 An electron is ‘dipole’

An electron shell spins CW or CCW depending on the observer's vantage point. As we will see, CW and CCW run perpendicular to the traditional (North Pole – South Pole) and (positive – negative) directions of Mathematical Physics. WGDE Page 302.

How Do Magnets Work? (July 21, 2020)

<https://demystifyingscience.com/blog/magnetism>

In our visualization, surface-to-surface transmission of e-shell rotation between aligned shells of atoms constitutes electricity.

there are never electron beads moving along in our wire,

Current flow is merely reimagined as propagation of *in situ* e-shell surface rotation. This perspective, that electromagnetic phenomena are the result of physical objects rather than mathematical equations, is rooted in the conceptual framework of rational science, as championed by Bill Gaede and others.

We utilize the simplest and most abundant atom, hydrogen, for our explanation of both electricity and magnetism, since it has only a single electron forming one e-shell orbital. We fashion a simple, hypothetical single-atom-thick wire from ionized hydrogen. The ionization indicates that the atoms [*sic*] electron surface is not localized by [*sic – but*] enmeshed with its neighbors. We can extend the electromagnetic principles applied to hydrogen across other more complex elements and molecules by the careful addition of orbital surfaces, recognizing that new e-shells may participate in conduction and bonding alone while others may rotate freely and separately contribute to magnetism.

The Electromagnetic Coil

To construct the most basic magnet imaginable, we coil up our single-file hydrogen wire as shown in below in Figure 3. Coiling of the wire aligns the lateral motion of all e-shells on the surface of the composite cylinder (Fig 3B). The combined flow of the coil's composite surface appears to track out from one end of the coil and into the other. The composite magnetic field describes this pole-to-pole flow of the coil's atomic surfaces.

It is now easy to understand how the magnetic attraction between current-aligned wires multiplies through the coil's architecture, since lateral efforts align and combine.

Coil/Solenoid

Rope Hypothesis version
Uploaded August 14, 2008
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=evfUTmx0uh8>

shorter version extracted from that video...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=unut5sgioTk>

Demystifying Science Coil

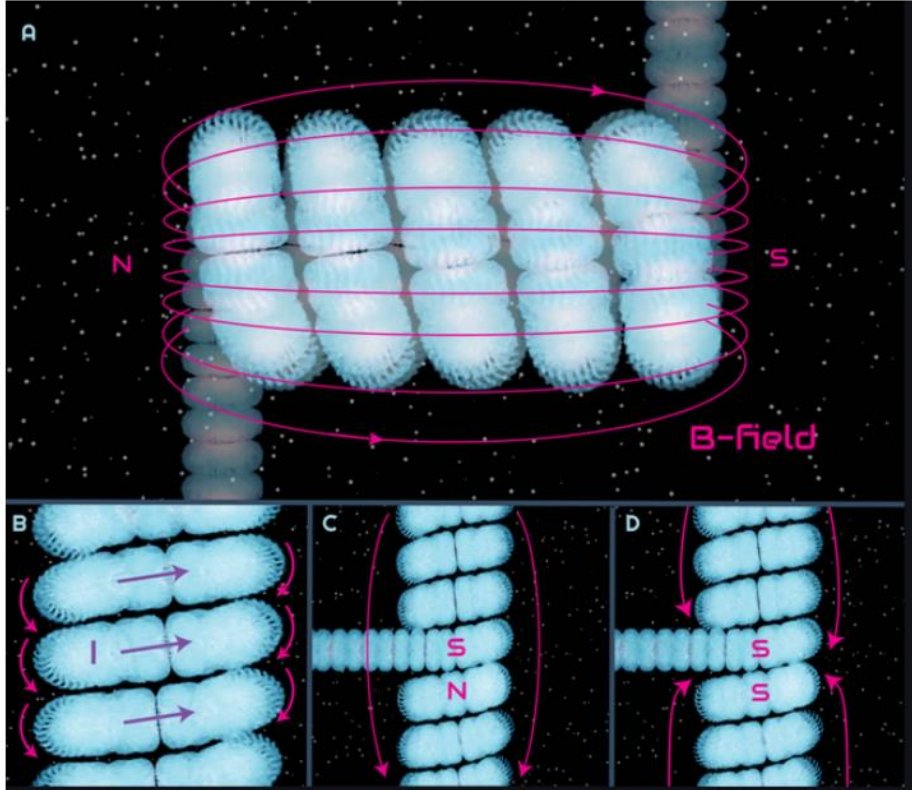


Fig. 3 The simplest magnet, a solenoid (A), is fashioned by coiling our single-file hydrogen wire so that on all surfaces current and magnetism are aligned (B). The result is cohesive surface motion of all atoms on the composite cylinder. If we bring two coils together with similar orientation, an attractive synergism is observed between their e-shells (C). If we invert one coil and bring them together we observe the clashing of oppositely oriented e-shells pushes them apart (D).