Understanding Schauberger's Repulsine: Centrifugal Forces and Energetic Transformations by Infinity Turbine

Infinity Turbine LLC

[TEL] 1-608-238-6001

[Email] greg@infinityturbine.com

https://infinityturbine.com/repulsine-theory-storage.html

Explore the intricate workings of Schauberger's Repulsine device, including the centrifugal and rotational forces that drive its unique energy transformation process. Delve into the principles behind the device's ability to modulate fluid flow and dissociate air into its components, leading to a powerful centripetal force and the phenomenon of levitation described by Schauberger.

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Repulsine Theory

As the Repulsine device's chamber rotates, it generates significant suction at its central inlets due to centrifugal forces pulling the fluid—whether water or air—toward the outer edges. This fluid, entering inward, is drawn through a low-pressure zone crafted from what Schauberger describes as a silver-coated copper of inorganic nature. Here, the fluid's movement is modulated and momentarily pressurized by flow constrictions arrayed around the chamber's circumference, possibly forming concentric circles, to shape and briefly compress the fluid flow. This mechanism leverages both the centrifugal forces, converting axial movement to radial, and rotational forces acting at right angles to centrifugal ones, effectively pulling the fluid into the low-pressure area.

Schauberger observed a unique transition within this system, influenced by planetary motions and a rhythmic alteration between suction and compressive pressures. This dynamic causes the air flowing through to dissociate into oxygen and carbon components.

Two primary forces are at play in this process:
1. A centrifugal force that alternates between suction and pressure, capable of rhythmic modulation;
2. A rotational friction force emanating from the turbine's low-pressure chamber, spinning at speeds around 10,000 RPM.

This setup is particularly effective because carbon particles respond more to centrifugal force than oxygen does. As atmospheric air enters through the chamber's center, initiating the dissociation, carbon is drawn more forcefully by the rotational friction into the low-pressure area than oxygen. Consequently, oxygen takes a wider radial path than carbon during its flow, resulting in a dual-flow system akin to a pipe scenario, preparing the separated elements for recombination.

At the machine's perimeter, this energetic force undergoes transformation. By positioning a curved wall beneath this rotating energy to direct it downwards and back towards the device's axis, it converts the energy flow into a centripetal force. Schauberger illustrates this as a radial-to-axial rotational force converging inward, akin to the acceleration of axial fluid through a pipe but with significantly more energy due to a prior synthesis stage. This forceful centripetal motion compacts a large mass of energized fluid into a small space for its final transformation, creating a potent reaction.

Schauberger's theory extends to the resulting energy dynamics within the Repulsine turbine, emphasizing a natural or artificial motion sequence. In this dynamic, electricism serves as an essential resistance against all movement, increasing with the acceleration's formative velocity to generate additional friction surfaces necessary for the accelerating matter. This process conservatively loses about 4% of the formative energy, thus liberating approximately 96% of this energy as a levitational force, or levitism, which exerts a powerful upward pull on the device and its surroundings.

Schauberger does not specifically attribute this levitational effect to pressure-based propulsion or electrokinetic forces. Instead, he variously refers to it as a form of magnetism, bio-magnetism, an organic vacuum, a universally attractive force, or diamagnetism. In discussions more focused on water than air, he describes this force as a magnetic tractor, implying a suction effect or a reference to hydrogen, highlighting the challenge in describing this novel force within existing scientific terminology. This concept encompasses a universally attractive force, reminiscent of a magnetic flux curve's movement.