(19) Canadian Intellectual Property Office
An Agency of Industry Canada

Office de la Propriété Intellectuelle du Canada
Un organisme d'Industrie Canada

(11) CA 2 469 325 (13) A1

(40) 09.12.2005
(43) 09.12.2005

(12)

(21) 2 469 325

(51) Int. Cl.[7]: H01Q 1/00, H04B 1/00

(22) 09.06.2004

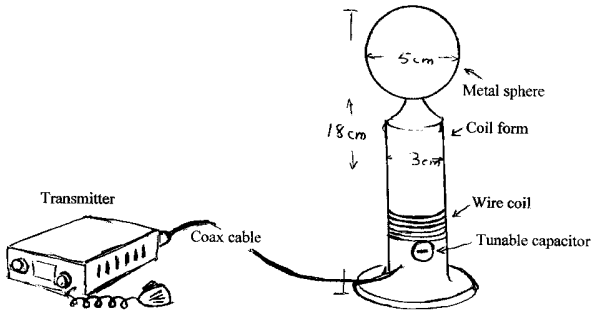
(71)
ERDMANN, ERICH,
P.O. Box 446
Stn Main, MEDICINE HAT, A1 (CA).
ERDMANN, ADOLF,
PO Box 481
Stn Main, MEDICINE HAT, A1 (CA).

(72)
ERDMANN, ERICH (CA).
ERDMANN, ADOLF (CA).

(54) ANTENNE DE RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS BILATERALES PLUS RAPIDES QUE LA LUMIERE
(54) FASTER THAN LIGHT SPEED TWO-WAY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNA

(57)

" The antenna designed to transmit or receive an electronic intelligent signal such as voice, video or computer information, will transmit said signals faster than light at infinite speed over distances of several kilometres on the average when hooked up to regular communications equipment. Other than this invention no such equipment exists in the world that we know of. In the field of science, communications and electronics in general, it often becomes necessary to somehow compensate by electronic means for time delay factors which are caused by the fact that regular radio signals are not instantaneous, but are limited to the speed of light. To give an example if in the future a manned mission to Mars will be made, the astronauts can talk directly to the control centre in Houston without having to wait so many minutes for a reply. The faster than light antenna eliminates this time factor."



Office de la Propriété Intellectuelle du Canada
Un organisme d'Industrie Canada

Canadian Intellectual Property Office
An agency of Industry Canada

CA 2469325 A1 2005/12/09

(21) 2 469 325

(12) DEMANDE DE BREVET CANADIEN
CANADIAN PATENT APPLICATION

(13) A1

(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 2004/06/09

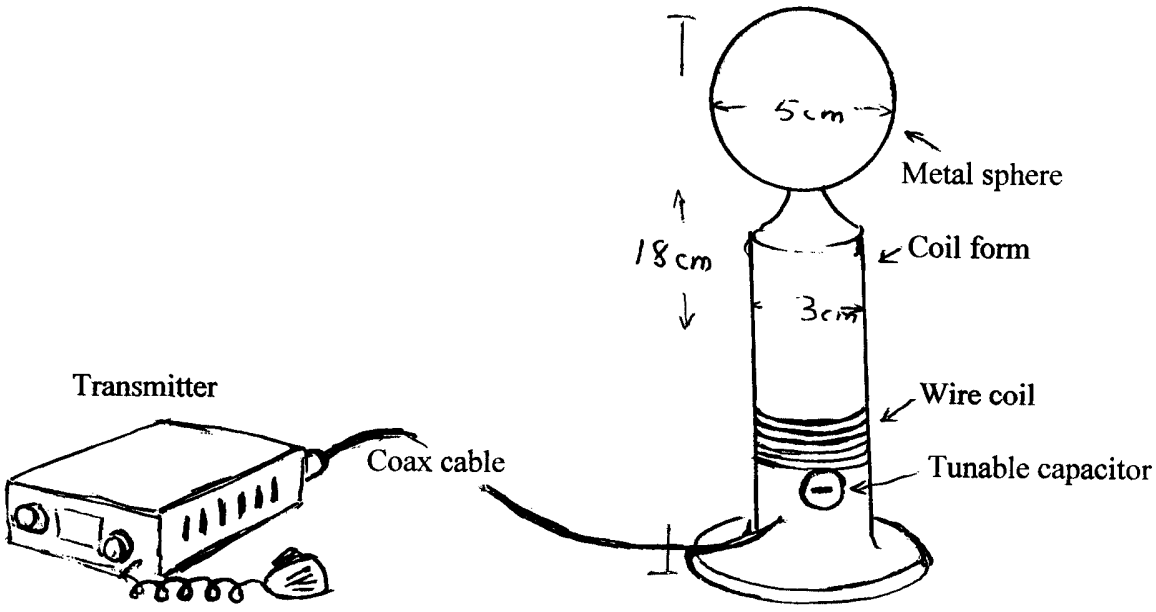
(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 2005/12/09

(51) Cl.Int.^{7}/Int.Cl.^{7} H01Q 1/00, H04B 1/00

(71) Demandeurs/Applicants:
ERDMANN, ERICH, CA;
ERDMANN, ADOLF, CA

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
ERDMANN, ERICH, CA;
ERDMANN, ADOLF, CA

(54) Titre : ANTENNE DE RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS BILATERALES PLUS RAPIDES QUE LA LUMIERE
(54) Title: FASTER THAN LIGHT SPEED TWO-WAY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNA



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
" The antenna designed to transmit or receive an electronic intelligent signal such as voice, video or computer information, will transmit said signals faster than light at infinite speed over distances of several kilometres on the average when hooked up to regular communications equipment. Other than this invention no such equipment exists in the world that we know of. In the field of science, communications and electronics in general, it often becomes necessary to somehow compensate by electronic means for time delay factors which are caused by the fact that regular radio signals are not instantaneous, but are limited to the speed of light. To give an example if in the future a manned mission to Mars will be made, the astronauts can talk directly to the control centre in Houston without having to wait so many minutes for a reply. The faster than light antenna eliminates this time factor."

Abstract.

" The antenna designed to transmit or receive an electronic intelligent signal such as voice, video or computer information, will transmit said signals faster than light at infinite speed over distances of several kilometres on the average when hooked up to regular communications equipment. Other than this invention no such equipment exists in the world that we know of. In the field of science, communications and electronics in general, it often becomes necessary to somehow compensate by electronic means for time delay factors which are caused by the fact that regular radio signals are not instantaneous, but are limited to the speed of light. To give an example if in the future a manned mission to Mars will be made, the astronauts can talk directly to the control centre in Houston without having to wait so many minutes for a reply. The faster than light antenna eliminates this time factor."

Disclosure

"This invention relates to a transmitting antenna / receiving antenna capable of transmitting an electrical signal from a regular radio communications transmitter, faster than light over a distance of several kilometres, the distance depending on the electrical output power of the equipment.

The antenna makes use of the principle that electrostatic fields propagate instantaneously and are not limited to the speed of light such as regular radio waves are. For example if two atomic clocks located apart from each other at a considerable distance were to be synchronized with each other by synchronizing signals modulated on conventional radio waves, the time delay factor would produce inaccuracies.

The instantaneous antenna system would eliminate such inaccuracies, since no delay lines or electronic circuitry to compensate for the time delay, is required, because the synchronization signal is instantaneous regardless of the distance it is required to spans. In other words no additional equipment or precise distance measurements are required.

The above description is only one example where the instantaneous telecommunications antenna can be made use of, there are many other applications that can make use of this antenna as well. The same antenna can also work as a receiving antenna"

" In drawings which illustrate embodiments of the invention, Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of the components as they are interconnected. Figure 2 is a three quarter view of the device. Figure 3 depicts the working principle of the antenna. Figure 4 shows the test setup which was used to provide the proof that the antenna transmits an instantaneous signal. Figure 5a and 5b are actual test equipment printouts of the tests results done with a PC SCOPE 1GS/s 50 MHz oscilloscope made by Velleman instruments"

Claims
"The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:"

1. An antenna, capable of transmitting and receiving a telecommunications signal such as audio or video faster than the speed of light over a distance of several kilometres, when connected to regular telecommunications equipment, the device comprising a metal sphere, a wire coil of a number of turns, two electrical capacitors connected in series, one tunable, the other of a fixed value and a coaxial cable for connecting it to a communications transmitter or transceiver.

2. The antenna as defined in claim 1. works on the principle that when the tunable capacitor is adjusted properly so as to produce resonance in the coil and capacitor resonant circuit, the voltage and current in this circuit will surge due to the fly wheel effect, this puts a high voltage alternating electrical charge on the metal sphere.

3. The antenna as defined in claim 1. and 2. generates an alternating electrostatic field, that radiates outward from the metal sphere at faster than light speed, provided that the LC resonant circuit has the proper values for optimum performance and that the size of the sphere is sufficiently small enough (1/200 wavelength) and connected to the coil with the exact length of wire so as not to interfere with the proper working principle of the system.

Fig. 1.

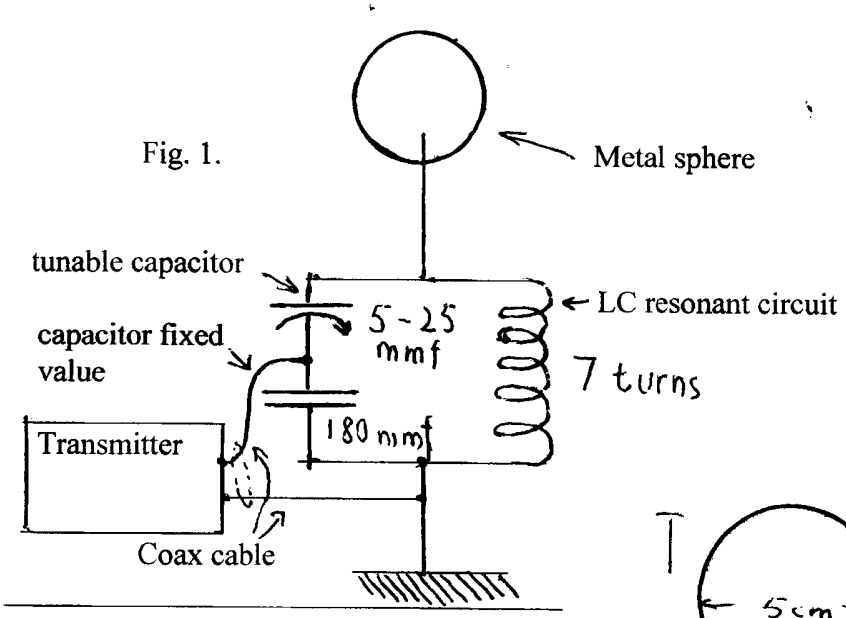


Fig. 2.

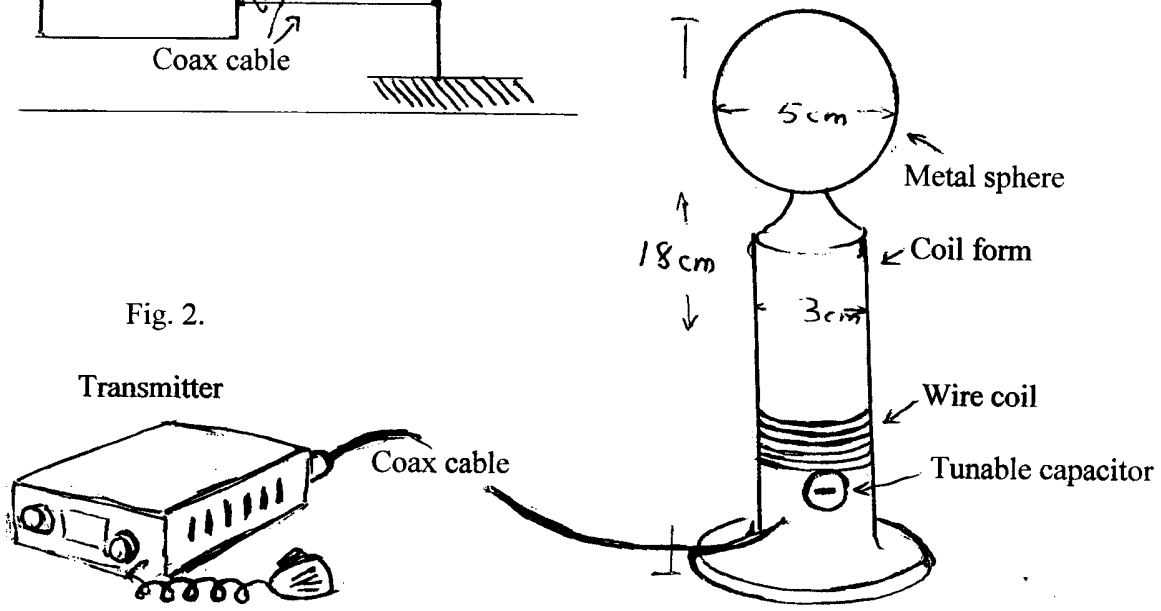


Fig. 3

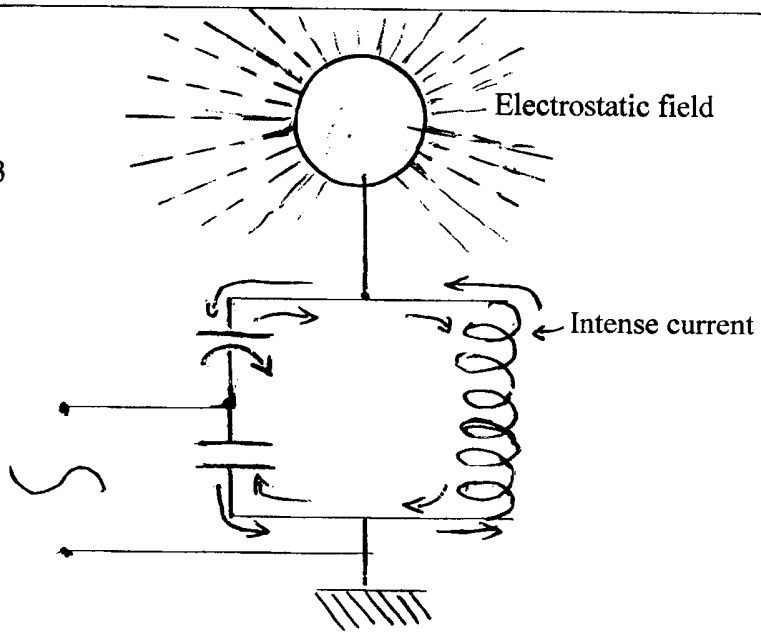
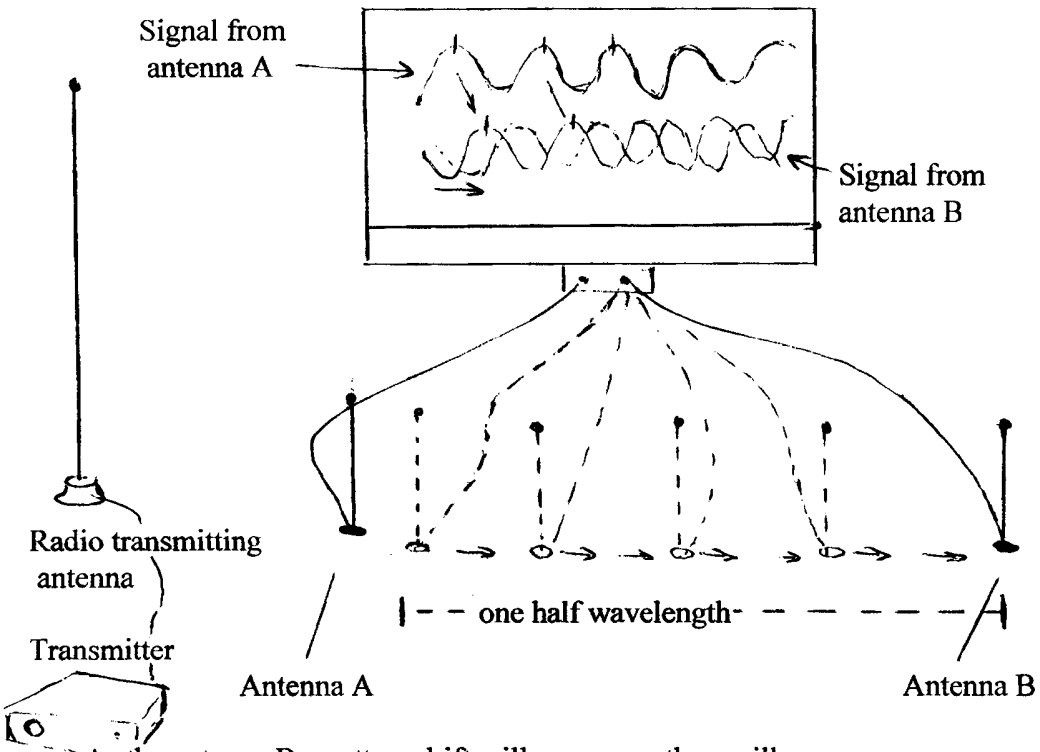
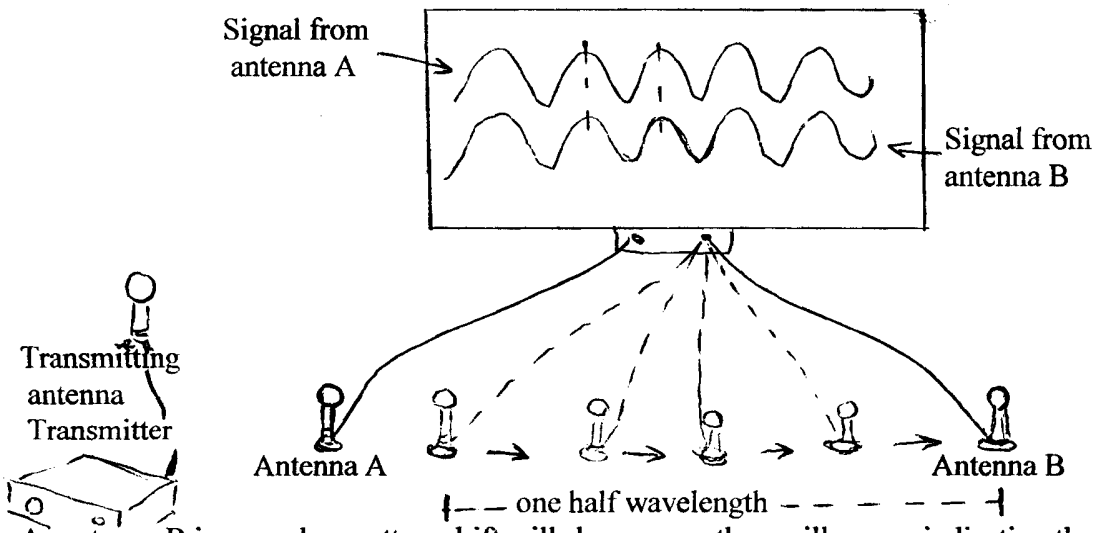


Figure 4 Test setup for Regular Radio Waves



As the antenna B a pattern drift will appear on the oscilloscope.

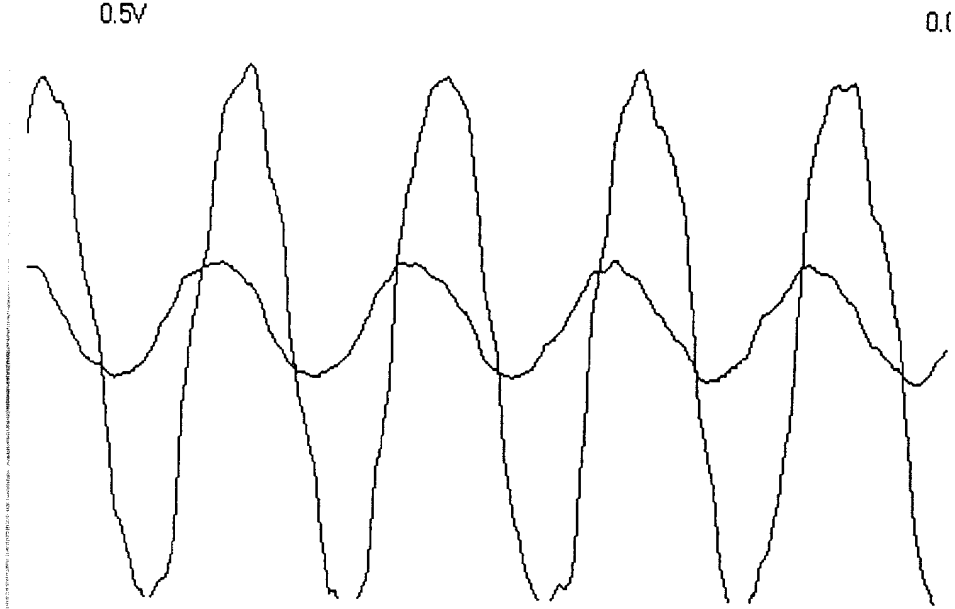
Test setup for the Instantaneous Faster Than Light Antenna

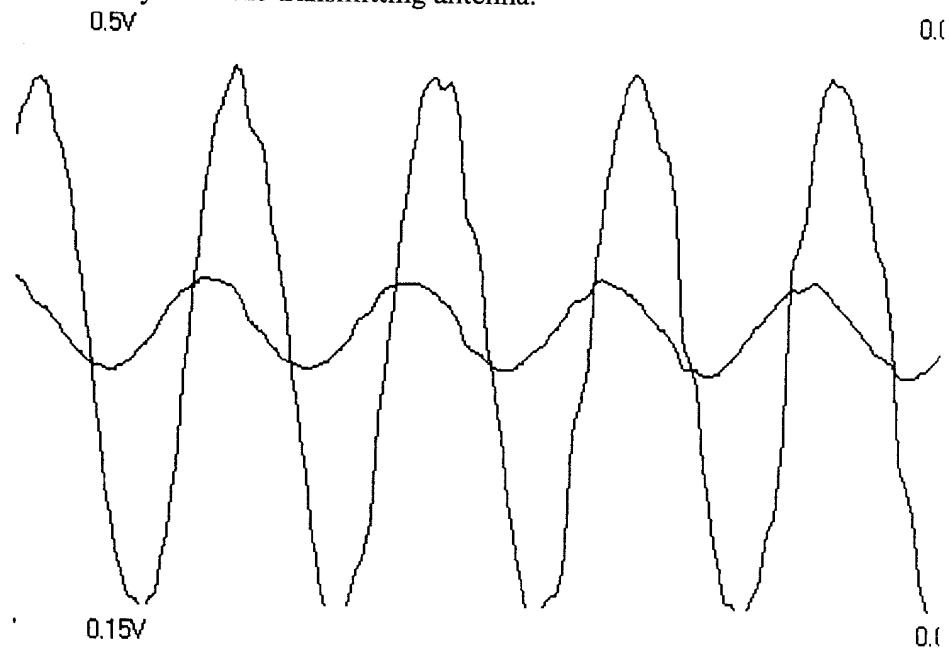


As antenna B is moved no pattern drift will show up on the oscilloscope indicating that the signal requires no time to cover this distance.

Faster than Light Speed Antenna

The delay was created by coax cables of different lengths to show that once the signal is received it behaves in the coax line the same as regular radio waves. The difference in height between the two waves is the result of the sensitivity setting to make it easier visible to prove that there is no time delay as one antenna is moved farther and farther away from the transmitting antenna.





CA 02469325 2004-06-09

Regular Radio waves

The test starts out with a half wavelength of difference, which is the result of the difference in coax cable length. The difference in height between the two waves is not actual, but as the result of the sensitivity settings and also some minor adjustment on the antenna coupling.