



# York & Windell, 2006

## Cold-Plasma Beam Experiments

In 1990 my associate Warren York and I began experimenting with modulating resonant plasma beams. We soon discovered that by placing a target in or near the beam we could cause structural lattice changes in various crystalline materials. We were forced to temporarily suspend our investigations due to lack of funding. However, last year we were able to again continue our work. We found that we could harden or soften crystals by simply changing the phase angle and duty cycle of the resonant beam.

We also found that we could increase the performance of semiconductors by about 30%. We believe that many of the anomalous effects were due to time dilation. We have observed the apparent conversion of electrical energy in excess of what can be explained by conventional theory. It was also found that many other strange and interesting effects could be produced. We are now working on making sure that all of the observed phenomena are 100% reproducible.

— Mike Windell



**THE FINAL THEORY**  
A Grand Unified Field Theory

**YGEN**  $\Psi$

**HEISENBERG'S FAMOUS EQUATION**  
The energy of a photon is equal to the speed of light multiplied by its frequency. This revolutionary equation is the foundation of quantum mechanics.

**E=mc<sup>2</sup>**

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**THE FINAL THEORY**  
A Grand Unified Field Theory

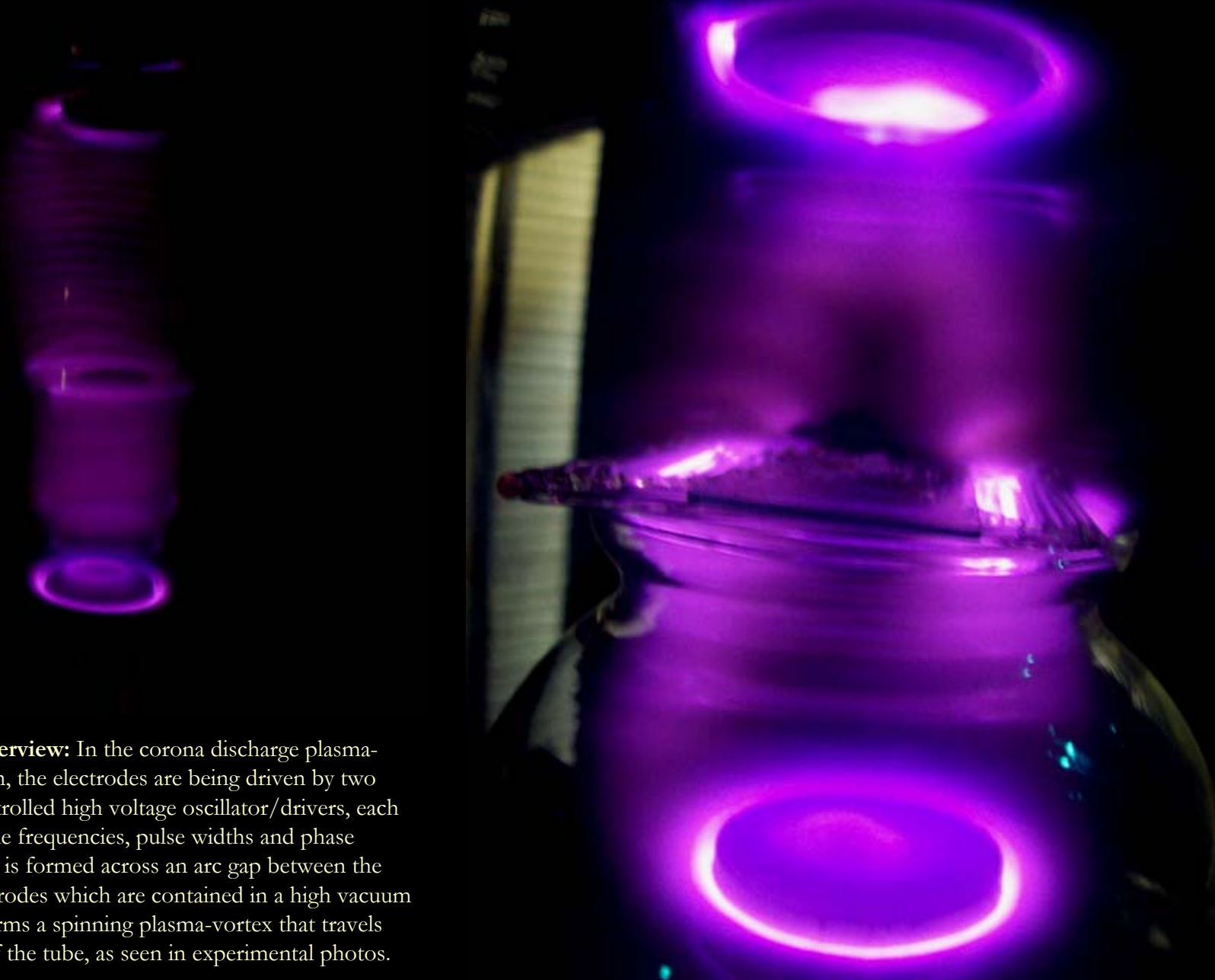
**E=MC<sup>2</sup> :: E=MC<sup>2+2H</sup>**  
UNIFIED FIELD EQUATION

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**Warren E. York**



**Experimental Overview:** In the corona discharge plasma-beam device shown, the electrodes are being driven by two independently controlled high voltage oscillator/drivers, each operating at variable frequencies, pulse widths and phase angles. The plasma is formed across an arc gap between the two magnetic electrodes which are contained in a high vacuum tube cavity, and forms a spinning plasma-vortex that travels the entire length of the tube, as seen in experimental photos.

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**Materials Effects:** The molecular structure of the quartz crystal shown above was changed by the plasma-beam. One section of crystal became jellified into a putty-like consistency, and another was hardened enough to cut diamond. These effects resemble similar reports by inventor John Hutchison.

