

**USING AMBIENT PHOTONS  
AS A STATOR IN A MOTOR**

**BY  
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## USING AMBIENT PHOTONS AS A STATOR IN A MOTOR

Ansys Maxwell 2D allows one to use multiple bands; this capability of the software enabled me to check for anti-gravitational behaviour in an overunity motor that I call the unified field energy transducer.

The motor does not obey Newton's third law of motion: when the stator of the motor is kept stationary, the rotor rotates about the axis of rotation; but when the rotor is kept stationary, the stator does not rotate at all. And when both the rotor and the stator are allowed to rotate, they both rotate about the axis of rotation.

FIGURE 1 shows the top plan view of the motor, the casing being partly in section;

FIGURE 2 shows the torque output of the motor, when the rotor and stator are rotating about the axis of rotation;

FIGURE 3 shows the angular speeds of the rotor and stator;

FIGURE 4 shows their angular displacements;

FIGURE 5 shows the power loss in the motor;

When the motor is in operation, the ambient magnetic fields oscillate continuously and rapidly. See the gif pictures...

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1L1IQsmq1Botr7HSJ8sz76lg0qrySxgFg>

[https://drive.google.com/open?id=106xU3IRAAJH30DZzPDIun-o0RE6ak\\_qG](https://drive.google.com/open?id=106xU3IRAAJH30DZzPDIun-o0RE6ak_qG)

A magnetic field is the angular momentum of a photon; and an electric field is the linear momentum of the photon. Thus the ambient magnetic fields are photons whose angular-momentum vectors are oscillating continuously and rapidly. Since the ambient magnetic fields possess energy and angular momenta, they are able to exert reactive forces on the rotor and stator of the motor. Thus the ambient magnetic fields serve as the stator.

FIGURE 1

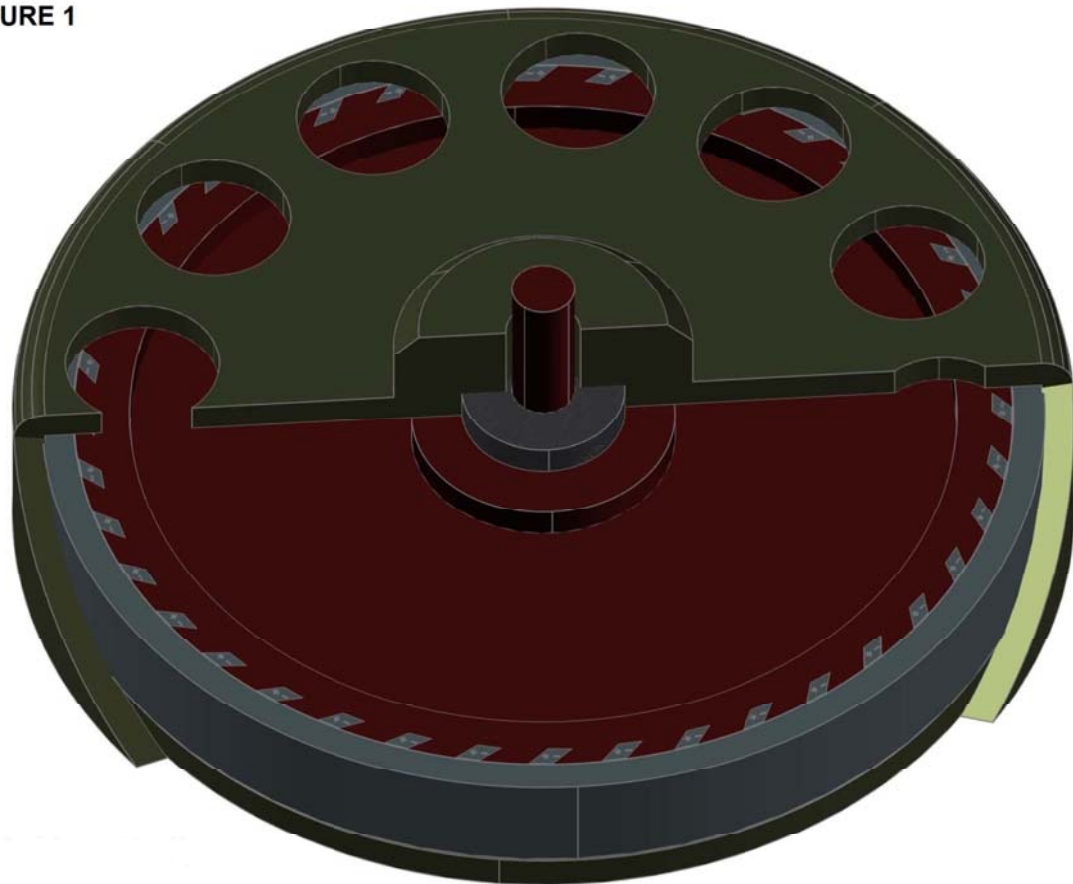


FIGURE 2

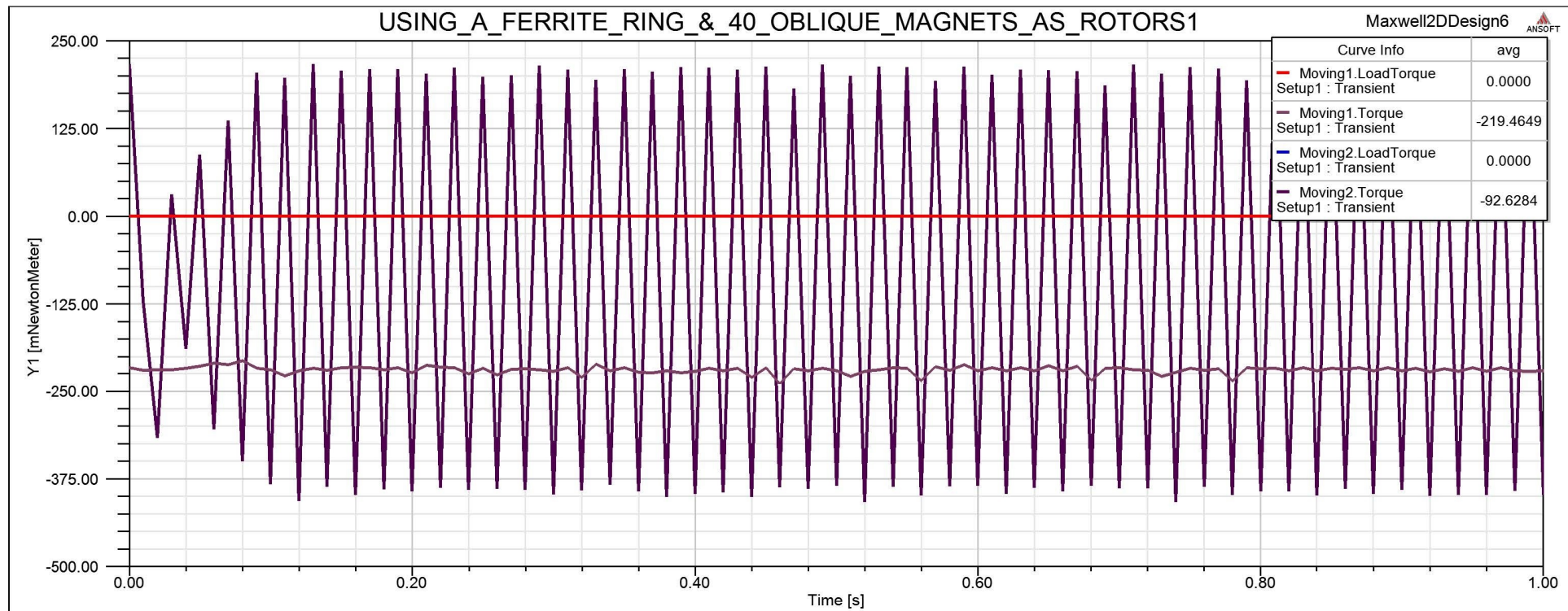


FIGURE 3

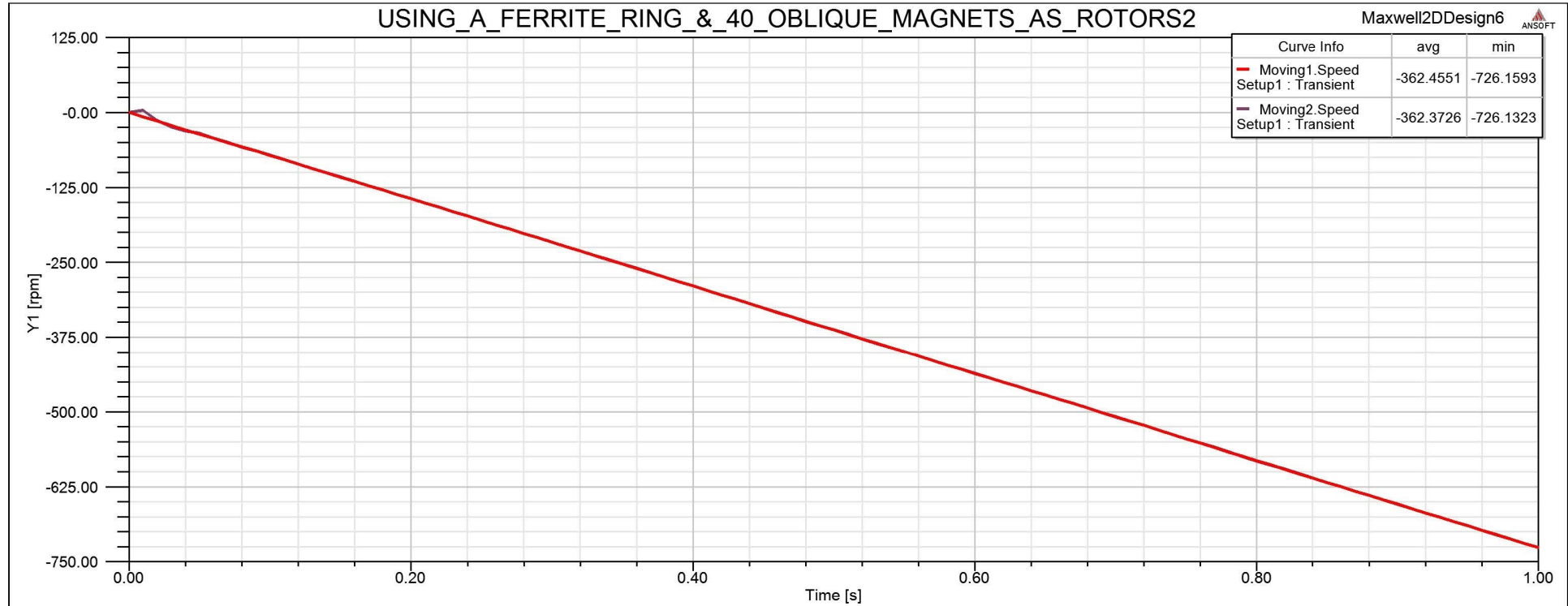


FIGURE 4

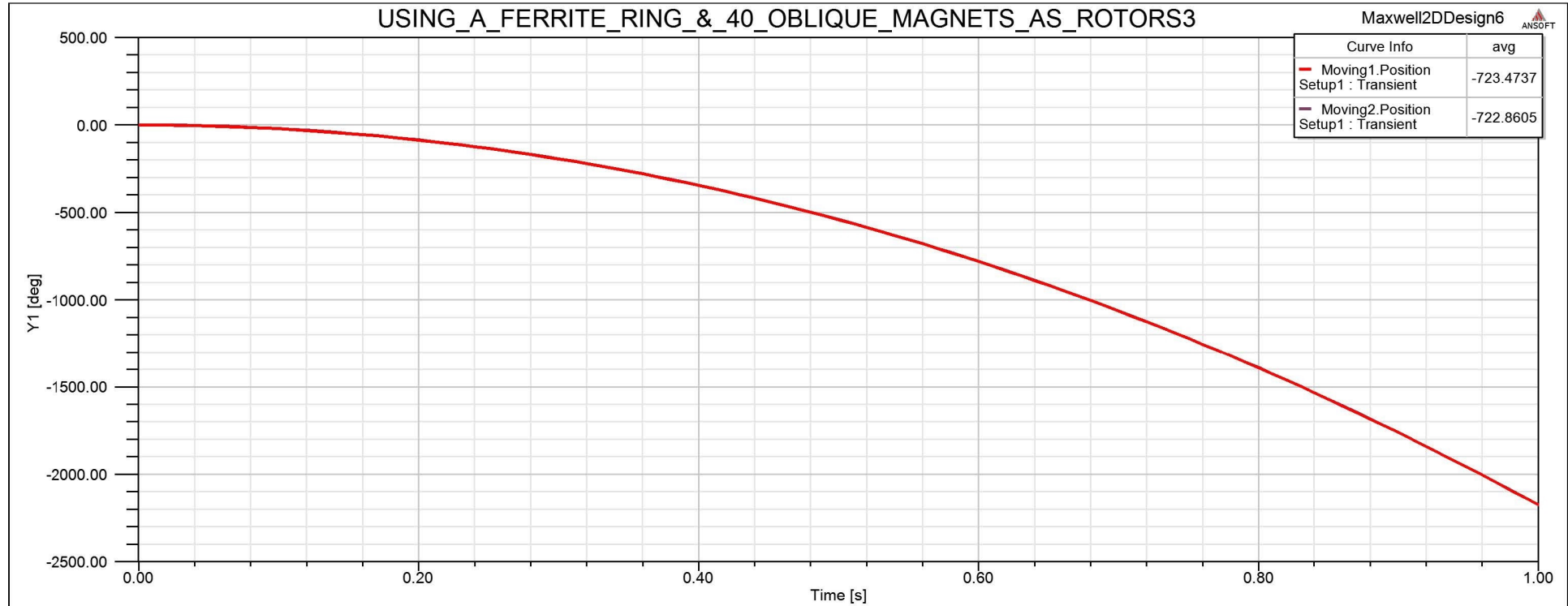


FIGURE 5

