

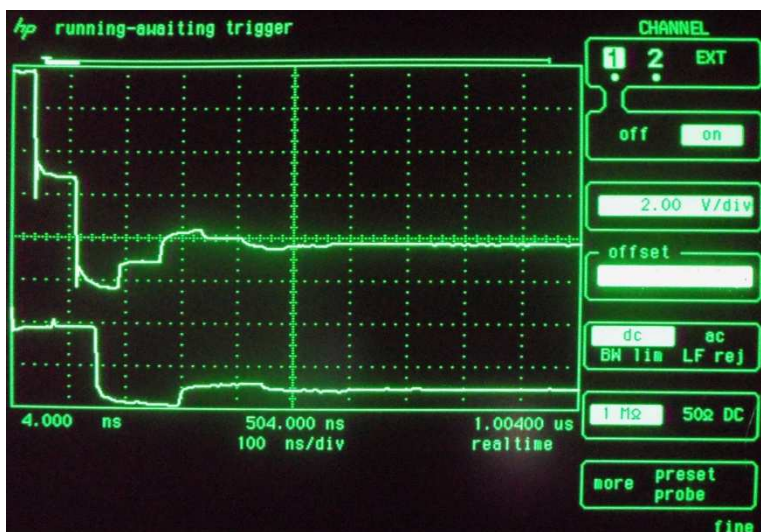
The killer picture.

The **bottom trace** is the killer picture.

A “steady charged capacitor” – a piece of charged 75 ohm coaxial cable – is drip fed from a 9v battery up to 8v (four squares) through two 1 megohm resistors. A 40 ohm resistor is then connected to its right hand end. Initially, a positive pulse one and a half squares long of 3v approx. enters the resistor. Meanwhile there has been a 33% negative reflection back to the left, along the cable. It reflects at the left hand end without change of polarity and advances to the right, finally emitting from the charged cable into the 40 ohm resistor. At this point, the energy entering the resistor has been turned upside down. Of particular interest is the fact that, during the next one and a half squares of time, positive electric charge is returning into the top plate of the capacitor. That is, at this period, from one and a half squares to three squares, when the capacitor is supposed to be discharging, it is in fact recharging. The “electric current” travelling in the wrong direction up the 40 ohm resistor must be entering the top plate of the capacitor, recharging it.

Conservation of energy applies. The energy all enters the resistor, less and less each cycle (= twice the transit time across the capacitor). Some of it has been inverted. As to the electric currents involved, that is a long, seedy story. If we use “Theory C”, we do not have to concern ourselves with the latter, except to show the fatal flaws in the story of electricity. But they are already shown elsewhere, for instance in ["The Catt Question"](#) and ["The Second Catt Question"](#) .

Ivor Catt 11 May 2012



40ohm terminator 100ns/div. 40 ohm (had to move base line up so as you can see the negative -ve)