

**TECHNOLOGY PROFITS CONFIDENTIAL**

# **INVISIBLE POWER:** FROM TESLA'S LAB TO YOUR HOME



**7 SEVEN FIGURE**  
PUBLISHING

# Invisible Power: From Tesla's Lab to Your Home

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Nikola Tesla was a brilliant “mad scientist” and Thomas Edison’s biggest rival. But for all of his innovation, there was one obsession he couldn’t accomplish — transmitting electricity through the air.

Today, however, nearly a century after Tesla was forced to give up his work, scientific breakthroughs are making his dream a reality.

Early adopters are already using this tech to power their electronic devices... just the beginning of what could prove to be an exponential growth curve. That means there’s still time for you to buy into this technological charge (so to speak) before it delivers the biggest profits. And I’ve identified the innovator that is leading the field.

I’ll tell you all about it in a second. First, let me share why it’s taken so long for Tesla’s dream of “invisible power” to come true...

## Tesla's Dream Becoming Reality

Tesla and Thomas Edison weren’t always rivals. In fact, Tesla started working at Edison’s lab in 1884. At the time, he was focused on wired power.

He told Edison he had a better idea for transmitting electrical power over long-distance wires. Tesla wanted to use alternating current (AC). Edison was already heavily invested in direct current (DC), so he wasn’t interested.

However, after studying Edison’s inefficient DC generators, Tesla told him of the huge improvements he thought he could make.

Edison promised him \$50,000 if he succeeded — a vast sum in those days. Unfortunately, when Tesla came through, Edison reneged on his word.

Edison could be hard to deal with. He usually wasn’t too keen on using ideas that weren’t his own. He also wasn’t big on giving credit when someone who worked for him invented something.

Tesla quit and found investors to back his idea that AC was superior to DC.

This led to a fascinating period called the “War of Currents,” where Edison and investor J.P. Morgan tried to dissuade the public from using AC power. However, despite getting fleeced and attacked by Edison and Morgan, Tesla won the war through better technology. With the help of investor George Westinghouse, Tesla succeeded by securing a contract to build the nation’s first hydroelectric plant, in Niagara Falls. We’ve been an alternating current country ever since.

Tesla’s AC power system relied heavily on electrical transformers, a recent invention at the time. These devices were an efficient way to change voltage and current. They worked by transmitting power between two nearby conductors without them ever touching.

Fascinated, Tesla developed the idea further with a type of transformer we’ve come to call the Tesla coil. He believed that one day not only would communication travel through the air wirelessly, but also that power would be sent all over the world — without the need for power lines. He aspired to modify an early communications



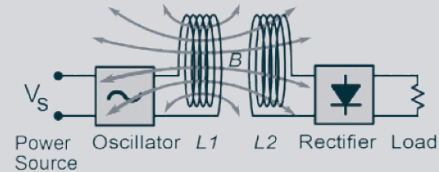
tower on Long Island, sometimes called the Tesla Tower, in order to implement his ideas to create what he called the World Wireless System.

By now, J.P. Morgan had come around to Tesla's ideas and was funding his research. But when he heard about what Tesla wanted to accomplish, he pulled the plug. It seemed like a bad business idea from his perspective. After all, how could he bill for electricity if the end-user was tapping it wirelessly? Without Morgan's funding, the work ended, and Tesla died without ever fully realizing his dream of wireless power.

However, wireless power is now making a comeback. The company I am going to tell you about is making tiny versions of "Tesla Towers."

## HOW WIRELESS CHARGING WORKS

A wireless charging system uses a transmitter and a receiver, both of which contain electrical coils. When alternating electrical current flows through the transmitter coil in a charging station, it creates an alternating magnetic field. When a device's receiver is near the transmitter, this magnetic field induces an alternating electrical current, which is then converted into a lower-voltage direct current that can be used to power the device or charge its battery. Various industry-standard communication protocols have been created so that the wireless charging unit can adjust power or stop transmitting if a battery is charged.



## An Innovator With a Powerful Edge in Wireless Charging

The company is San Jose, California's **Integrated Device Technology** (NASDAQ: **IDTI**). IDT is a mixed-signal semiconductor company, meaning it specializes in chips that integrate both analog and digital circuits.

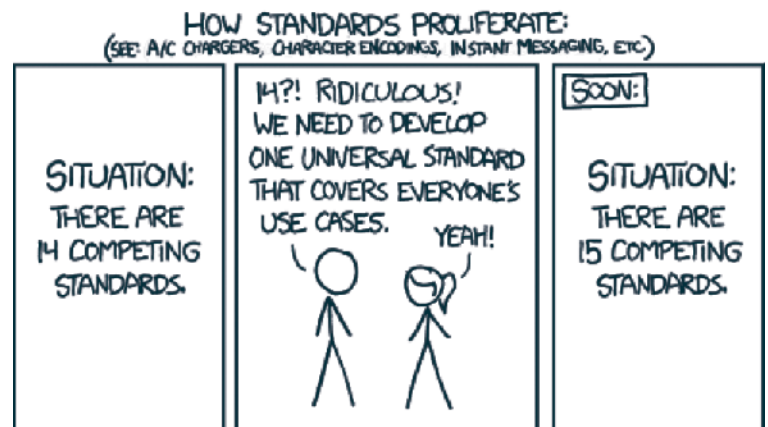
The company already operates a successful and growing business selling semiconductors. However, the emergence of wireless charging standards creates an opportunity for IDT to leverage its existing technology in a new high-growth area.

IDT has created some of the most innovative wireless charging solutions in the industry. With their devices, you can recharge a device's battery by simply placing it near a charging station — no plugs or cables required. Featuring highly programmable and flexible wireless transmitter and receiver circuits, IDT's integrated circuits stand above competitors' and remove impediments to wireless charging adoption.

One impediment to people using wireless chargers is a multiplicity of wireless charging standards. This is an old problem in emerging technology. When Wi-Fi came out, for example, competing standards meant some products couldn't communicate with others. The same was true when Bluetooth and, further back, Ethernet became hot new technologies.

Selling a smartphone that isn't compatible with a customer's existing wireless charger is a big downer. Selling a charger that won't work with your smartphone is too.

However, in 2014, IDT produced the first dual-mode wireless power transmitter, meaning it is smart enough to figure out what receiver it is trying to link to and adjust accordingly. In January 2016, Belkin started selling a charging device using IDT's hardware, Belkin's first such pad widely available to consumers.



Source: xkcd.com

And even better things are coming, because IDT has also created a new generation of wireless power transmitters that can work using all three major standards.

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In addition, IDT introduced a powerful new feature for wireless devices called Wireless PowerShare. Not only is it a wireless power receiver that supports all major wireless power standards, but it can also double as a charger. With this technology, you can charge your wearable device just by setting it on or near an enabled smartphone. That can come in handy if you are on the go. You can even give a friend an emergency boost.

IDT has teamed up with smartphone juggernaut Samsung to bring wireless charging to some of the company's newest products.

The company continues to innovate, releasing more efficient chargers that can power bigger and bigger batteries. And with companies like Samsung, LG and Belkin integrating IDT's hardware into their devices, the sky is the limit here.

But there are plenty of other reasons to like the company.

## Not Just Wireless Power

IDT participates in other areas that are growing faster than the overall semiconductor market. Over 40% of IDT's revenues come from making circuits used in communications infrastructure. Here, the company sells the equivalent of digital "traffic cops" regulating the flow of bits between processors and memory in communications devices such as 4G wireless base stations. Processors have become increasingly powerful, but there is a bottleneck in high-performance environments: the speed of memory access. In this market segment, IDT has also begun to sell devices used in radio frequency and timing circuits. With wireless data use exploding, demand for IDT's components is expected to increase.

Furthermore, in both wireless communications and data center/high-performance computing, IDT is increasing the number of different functions it can offer. It's not only focused on fast-growing markets, but it's also increasing the amount of the market it can service.

Overall, with over 1,000 patents issued or pending, IDT has a rich intellectual property estate. It intends to keep it that way. The company spent \$182 million on research and development last year and reported a net income of \$110 million. It seems all of their innovations & smart business moves have paid off. Which in turn will lead to even bigger rewards for shareholders.

In order to invest in IDT, you'll need to buy shares in their parent company **Renesas Electronics Corp (OTCMKTS: RNECY)**.

**Recommendation: Consider buying shares of Renesas Electronics Corp (OTCMKTS: RNECY).**

**Important Note:** RNECY is not a tracked *Technology Profits Confidential* recommendation. If you plan on investing in RNECY, be sure to have an entrance and exit strategy. If RNECY ever becomes an official recommendation, you'll be the first to know. Remember, never invest any money you can't afford to lose.

To a bright future,



Ray Blanco

