

Today, 04:19 PM



Vinyasi
Senior Member

Join Date: May 2013
Posts: 420

➔ **A mechanical switch is a parametric oscillator.**

Ossie uses a reed switch. A mechanical switch is a parametric oscillator due to the dielectric air gap (in between the poles of that switch) vary their dielectric spacing, and hence their capacitance, over time.

This, plus his use of a dead bank of batteries to convert reactive power into usable power makes this a viable method of synthesizing electricity from its constituent ingredients of magnetism, electrostatics and variations of either or both over time.

A set of brushes on a DC motor are parametric if their voltages sparking across their air gaps (at the commutator) varies over time. This is the equivalence of a dielectric parametrically varying its capacitance over time. But in this case, its the byproduct of capacitance, namely: the voltage charges on either side of a capacitor's dielectric, which is varying rather than the dielectric's capacitance. The end result is the same: parametric excitation.

It is the dead battery turned around (in reverse) which is creating this variation of voltages across the DC motor's sparking air gapped set of brushes in its commutator. This inversion of batteries, paired with batteries #1 and #2, creates a conflict of voltages which vary -- either over time, or else simultaneously -- and is the direct equivalence of a varying dielectric.

Although a coil of wire is also capable of parametrically varying its induction over time, it is not overunity. For the dimensionality of a transverse wave's induction is strictly confined to space while the dimensionality of capacitance is inversely proportional to space since longitudinal waves only exist in counter-space.

A longitudinal electric wave may only travel in counter-space. Transverse waves travel in space. A longitudinal wave "sees" its distance across the dielectric of a capacitor as being inversely proportional to the same distance it must travel across a capacitor's dielectric in space.

While, by comparison, the transverse wave in a wire, or more poignantly in a coil, must travel the same distance in space as it does in space.

In other words, we build our circuits in space and so we have space as our reference frame. And transverse (electromagnetic) waves hang out with us in our world of preferred references.

But longitudinal waves hang out in counter-space wherein their dimensionality is inverted from our's, and transverse wave's, spatial characteristic. In

other words, in space, speed is distance traveled over time, while in counter-space, speed is time over distance traveled. This is why Ohms Law is also inverted whenever we consider the negative of resistance as compared to its more familiar variety of positive resistance, aka: Ohms Law becomes Mho's Law (or, Siemens) when positive resistance becomes negative in a spark gap or in a gas discharge tube (such as in a neon bulb or in a fluorescent tube minus its ballast).

This dimensional inversion is what results in faster than the speed of light rate of traversal of longitudinal waves in counter-space in as much as this is an illusion. Nothing actually travels faster than the speed of light. It just looks that way since we're taking our measurements in space while a longitudinal wave travels in counter-space wherein the distance traveled is not the same as it is in space. Instead, it's much shorter. So much so, that the conversion of a longitudinal wave back into an equally energetic transverse wave makes it appear as if the time between the conversion of a transverse wave (existing here in space) into its longitudinal equivalent prior to its embarkation through the medium of counter-space followed by its returning to its transverse format passes a reduced quantity of time from which we falsely conclude that the speed of a longitudinal wave travels faster than the speed of a transverse light beam traveling in space. This illusory inversion becomes accentuated the greater is the distance in space (which the longitudinal wave cannot travel in) since the equivalent distance in counter-space is reduced. This only happens in the dielectric of a capacitor or the dielectric of capacitance in general occurring in other circumstances, such as: across sparking air gaps, or the vacuum of a vacuum tube or in outer space, or across bedrock deep underground.

For example, Tesla experimented bouncing a longitudinal wave off the moon and recorded an increase to the speed of light by a factor of fifty, or 5,000%, while Eric Dollard recorded a mere 26% increase over the spatial distance of a few thousand feet back in the 1980s while conducting his [analog computer experiments](#) with the assistance of Peter Lindemann and Thomas Brown.

Newton's Cradle is a perfect analogy to why, and how, a transverse wave must convert into a longitudinal wave in order to pass through a compressed medium (such as: bedrock), or a tsunami sound wave traveling through the depths of the ocean, or an electric wave traveling through the equivalent medium of compression, namely: a vacuum, before a longitudinal wave converts back into a transverse wave upon exiting the compressed (or vacuous) medium which it traveled through.


This apparent increase to the speed of light across the dielectric of a capacitor -- or an air gap across a sparking commutator brush in a DC motor -- also manifests an increase in energy. This, too, is an illusion, (although a happy illusion) for our senses and our meters will not know any different, nor will our electric bill! Since the Laws of Physics (to date) only deal with spatial considerations, free energy may appear to defy Physics. Yet, their vernacular does consider this possibility. They call it Quantum Mechanics rather than the Aether. And there is a body of knowledge already behind parametric oscillations of the mechanical variety with its electrical equivalent lagging not far behind...

[Parametric Excitation and Oscillation of both the Electrical and Mechanical Realms](#)

This leads me to strongly conclude, what I have been (recently) weakly suspecting, that: [parametric oscillation or excitation](#) is the *only* method for producing overunity in 'free energy' devices and methods.

And since (now) I have a direct relationship equating reactive power with the populist alternative notion of radiant power -- along with various techniques for reclaiming the wasted current and voltage of reactive waves getting out of phase with each other, namely: the poor man's reactive converter of a fully sulfated, dead, lead-acid battery (or, a synchronous generator/motor), then it is safe to assume that the broad topic of 'free energy' is actually a simple matter for anyone to attempt the analysis of.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Vinyasi** 

For I have determined that reactive and radiant are one and the same thing. Nothing mysterious here, except that standard theory poses reactive to be a problem not waiting to be exploited, but rather avoided.

Ossie Callanan and Dave Bowling may have discovered that a dead fully sulphated lead acid battery is a simple alternative to synchronous generators/motors (or Jim Murray and Paul Babcock's SERPS or Eric Dollard's analog computer caps and coils) for converting reactive power into usable generative power.

<http://www.fluxite.com/WorkingRadiantEnergy.pdf>

<http://is.gd/FerdinandCap>

<http://www.energeticforum.com/73799-post24.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XsrbaCJo3Qw>

[Energetic Forum - View Single Post - Tesla's Electric Car](#)

Attached Images

 [Ossie Callanan's Radiant Circuit.JPG](#) (23.9 KB, 1 views)

 [Ossie Callanan's Reactive Conversion plus Radiant Circuit.JPG](#) (32.1 KB, 1 views)

 [Newtons_cradle_animation_book_2.gif](#) (300.9 KB, 5 views)

Last edited by Vinyasi; Today at 04:54 PM. Reason: grammar

