Overunity may be nothing more than a matter of perspective!

This circuit broadcasts its power to any coil, or wire, which is immediately adjacent to – alongside of – iron, or some other ferromagnetic material, because of its very high parallel capacitance inside of each coil. Needless to say, it is strange that the synonym for parallel capacitance is parasitic capacitance! And it is obvious that popular opinion is hinting at criticizing anyone for thinking that parallel capacitance could create free energy! Instead, it is popularly admitted that parasitic capacitance will destroy equipment without admonishing anyone to make bigger equipment and seek to regulate this destructive tendency of free energy to grow to infinite oblivion if left unchecked.

It is obvious that this discouragement, of popular opinion, is preventing anyone from investigating any further to discover that magnetic remanence is what is being hinted at. And furthermore, that this is effectively equivalent to a magnetic coupling way beyond unity despite the actual coupling is one percent of one percent in this example! I did not bother to find out if there is an actual minimum requirement of coupling coefficience. All I took the trouble to find out is whether or not a magnetic coupling is required, it is, but not how much minimum is needed for this circuit to continue to behave in this manner.

I'm beginning to see a pattern of behavior...

On several occasions, what I see happening is this...

Only coils can exhibit the generation of power and it is always reactive power, never real power. They need not move, ie. rotate. Thus, they are defying Michael Faraday's Law of Induction. And if they did move, they'd probably generate still more power than they are, already generating, constituting an escalation which might spiral out-of-control for all I know. This is speculation on my part, perhaps. But nonetheless, weird things are happening.

Furthermore, regarding screenshot (from zip file)... “Byron Brubaker Tesla Hairpin.zip” – located...

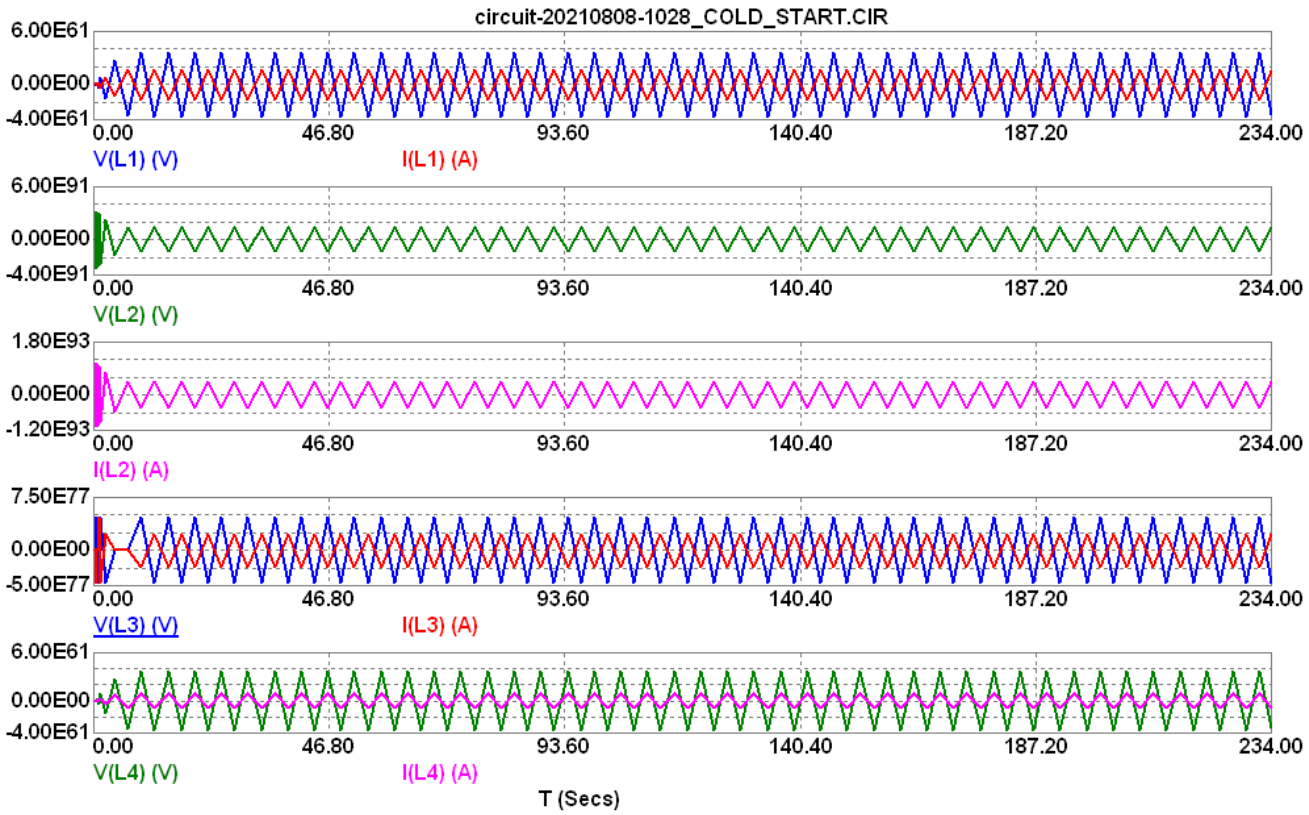
https://ufile.io/tyk8hmhj

earlier versions...

https://ufile.io/dahfce70

https://ufile.io/e6yl51dm

https://ufile.io/jghy2dyc



L1 and L3 generate reactance while L2 and L4 consume watts. The volts of L1 is in opposition to the watts of L2. The amps of L3 is in opposition to the watts of L4.

...in this circuit, another condition of the generation of reactive power is occurring.

Not only is the definition of self-induction exhibiting the generation of reactive power, but also the definition of mutual induction is also exhibiting the characteristic behavior of the generation of reactive power. In other words,...

Not only are the smaller of each pair of inductor pairs, L1 and L3, generating power, but they are also generating one-half of electricity relative to the other inductor of their pairing. And each pairing completes each other. So,...

The volts of L1 is in opposition to the watts of L2. And the amps of L3 is in opposition to the watts of L4. So, the mutual coupling of each pair of inductors, L1 coupled with L2, and L3 coupled with L4, are together building a total generation of power when we consider both pairs together as a singular unit of generation. Talk about co-ordination!

So, how do we build parallel capacitance into a coil of wire which is magnetically coupled to

another coil of wire? By doing what Nathan Stubblefield did: wind insulated copper wire alongside of bare iron wire. Oliver Heaviside did this, as well, in the 1880s. But he laid it out as a straight transmission line of telegraph communications across the Atlantic oceanic bottom. And they did not replace his technique, which had been: to wind bare iron wire or ribbon around an insulated copper core, until 1956. What took them so long?

They waited until they realized that to not do it would jeopardize their monopoly of free energy. The powers that be want to keep us ignorant. So, they switched over to a new technique.

Instead of boosting the magnetic field – which tends to retard the (di-)electric field, they retarded the electric field so that it wouldn't get ahead of the magnetic field. This is the method used by the utility companies who manage their very lengthy transmission lines across the continent...

https://is.gd/spacedisjunction – Eric Dollard talks about this...

So, they installed (sank to the bottom of the Atlantic ocean) repeater stations of banks of capacitors just like they do on dry land. This way, no one would stumble upon Nathan Stubblefield's method, and Oliver Heaviside's similar method, of boosting the magnetic field by preserving it against decay.

So, if we wind iron wire against copper wire whenever we wind one or more coils on a transformer, we raise the surface of the iron core up to surround each layer of windings.

Normally, we don't do this. Consequently, the surface of the core gets further and further away (ie. separated) from each subsequent layer of winding making it harder and harder to maintain a high coupling coefficience among the multiple coils which are perched on top of this core.

The whole point of the core is to unite the several coils which are wound on top of it. So, why don't we do as Nathan Stubblefield did and elevate the core to engulf all of the layers of windings instead of merely engage the first layer? I don't know...

Parallel capacitance does this, automatically. This is why there is no need to possess any specific coupling coefficience since any value of coupling will be overridden by the value of the parallel capacitance. Yet, we do need some coupling, but how much do we need to minimally possess? Again, I don't know...

There is one more asset to parallel capacitance...and that is...that it is equivalent to magnetic remanence.

So, not only is the coupling coefficience irrelevant due to the presence of parallel capacitance, but also due to the massive iron which we couple to the core to increase its effective mass despite this

additional ferromagnetic material being held outside the boundaries of the core (which is restricted to the boundaries defined by the inside diameter of the first layer of windings).

This additional core mass is what we want to build to exhibit parallel capacitance in the coils associated with it.

This is still not enough...

We want to increase efficiency by turning the standard model for a transformer inside-out by putting a copper tube in the center of the winding (to act as its core) and surround this hollow core with an exclusive winding of iron wire. This copper tube has two hollow spheres perched at either end whose interiors are connected to the interior of the tube. This interior is filled with helium and metallic (reduced) aluminum powder, or oxidized alumina (aluminum oxide) powder. This will add parallel capacitance to this winding's core in addition to the iron winding performing an equivalent function.

So, now, we won't have to have so much iron coupled to the core of the windings of this device. Such was the case with the Elektro-U-Boots of the World War II era which the German Nazi's used: a small fleet of conversions swimming around in the oceans of the world with a minimum range of 30k miles fueled by stolen Tesla technology involving the use of his Special Generator dated from 1895 when it was originally stolen from his lab with arson to hide their theft. The patenting, in Germany, that same year by a Carl Linde of Tesla's liquefaction of air device gives away their arson and theft. Many other technologies were stolen: Tesla's neutron bomb, his anti-gravity technology, and many others.

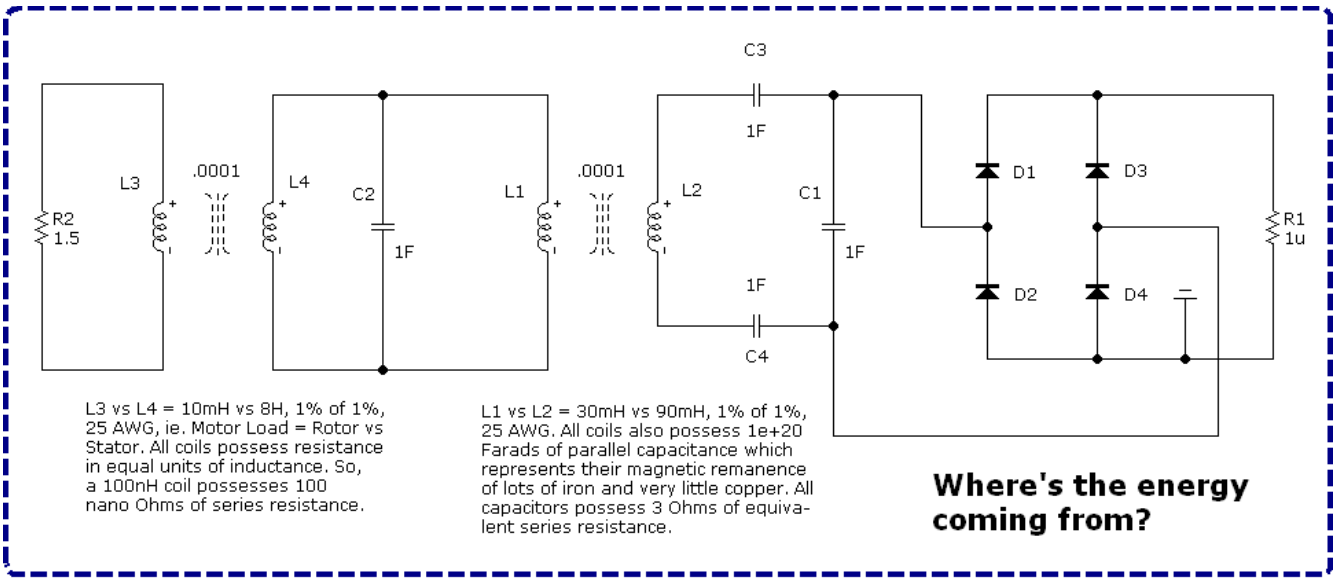
So...

Why does the increase of the mass of iron, magnetically coupled to a transformer core, give us more power – analogous to the behavior of parallel capacitance?

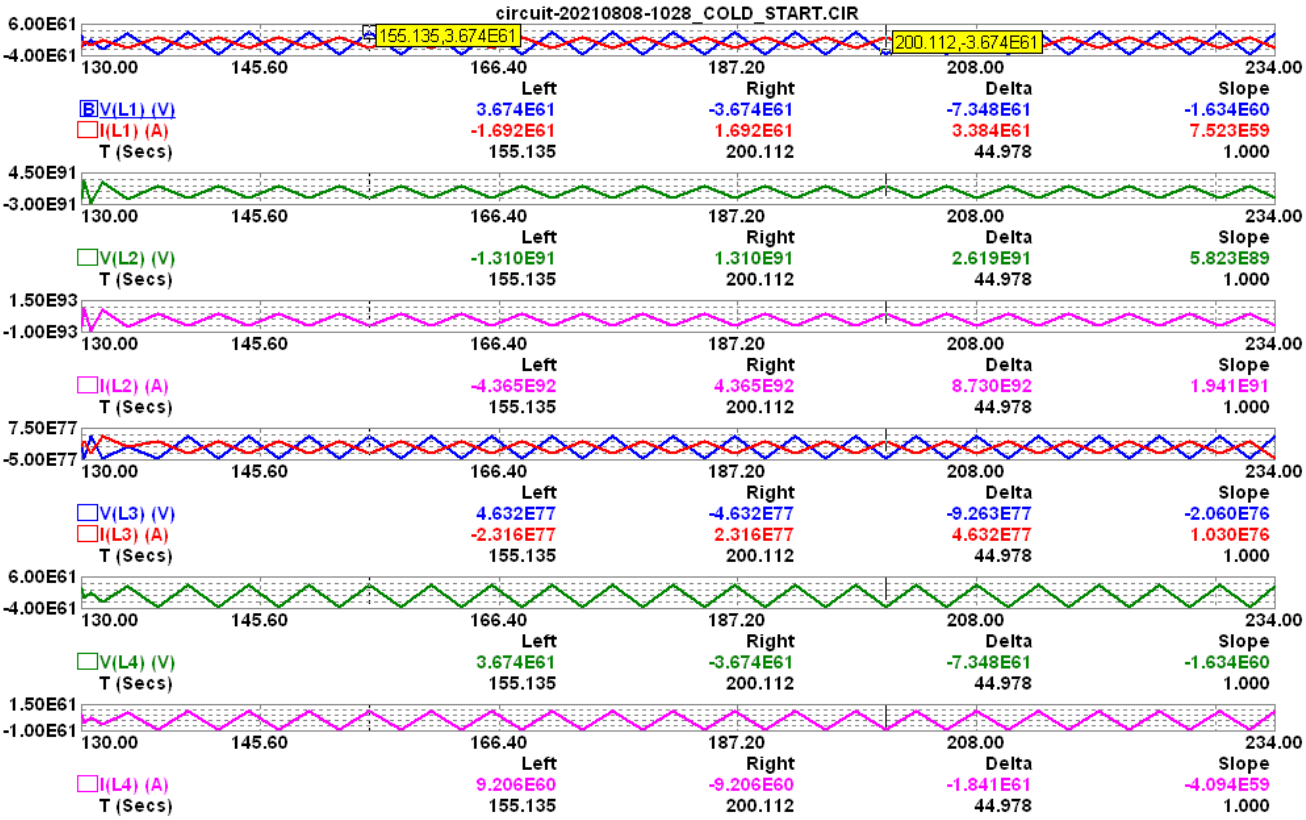
It's a matter of perspective...

The larger is the mass of a planet nearby a much smaller planet, the greater will be their gravitational attraction despite not reducing their distance.

So, if the mass of iron – which is magnetically coupled to the core of a transformer – is increased, then it continues to dwarf the mass of the windings associated with it. Their layers of windings are no longer separated by any severe distance (whose distance would have caused a loss of coupling and, hence, a loss of analogous parallel capacitance). Hence, these windings get closer, and closer, to the core and are, eventually, engulfed by it. These coils become a footnote merely signifying their location in space and their association with the core. But it is the core which begins to dominate their behavior.



The smaller inductor of each coupled pair, L1 and L3, generates reactance while the larger inductor of each coupled pair, L2 and L4, consumes watts. Everything else consumes watts. Go figure... Notice how small is the coupling percentage?...1% of 1%! Thus, is this device broadcasting power to any coil of wire which is associated with hard magnetic iron or similar. This was the choice for transformer cores of a bygone era.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-4.00E61
155.135,3.674E61
200.112,-3.674E61
130.00
145.60
166.40
187.20
208.00
234.00
Left
Right
Delta
Slope
V(L1) (V)
3.674E61
-3.674E61
-7.348E61
-1.634E60
I(L1) (A)
-1.692E61
1.692E61
3.384E61
7.523E59
T (Secs)
155.135
200.112
44.978
1.000
4.50E91
-3.00E91
V(L2) (V)
-1.310E91
1.310E91
2.619E91
5.823E89
1.50E93
-1.00E93
I(L2) (A)
-4.365E92
4.365E92
8.730E92
1.941E91
7.50E77
-5.00E77
V(L3) (V)
4.632E77
-4.632E77
-9.263E77
-2.060E76
I(L3) (A)
-2.316E77
2.316E77
4.632E77
1.030E76
6.00E61
-4.00E61
V(L4) (V)
3.674E61
-3.674E61
-7.348E61
-1.634E60
1.50E61
-1.00E61
I(L4) (A)
9.206E60
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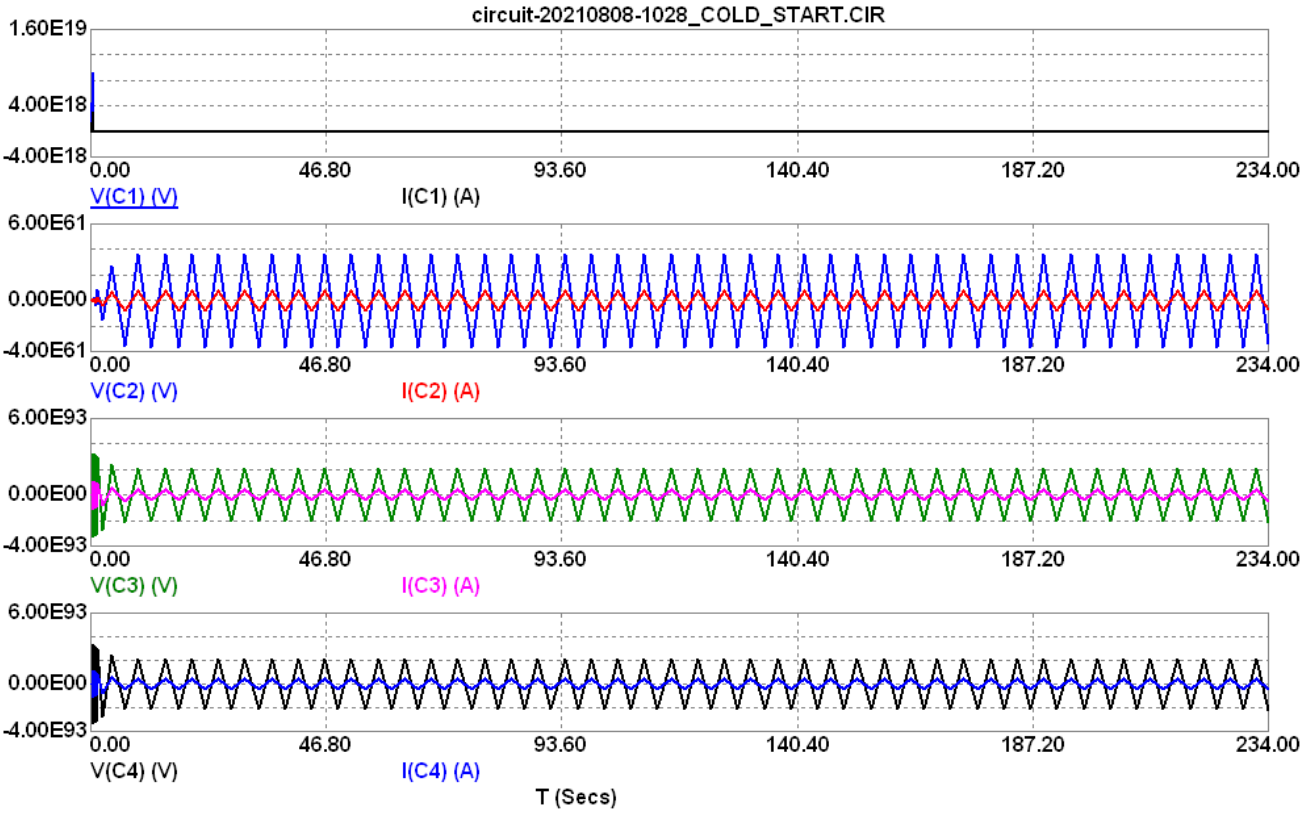
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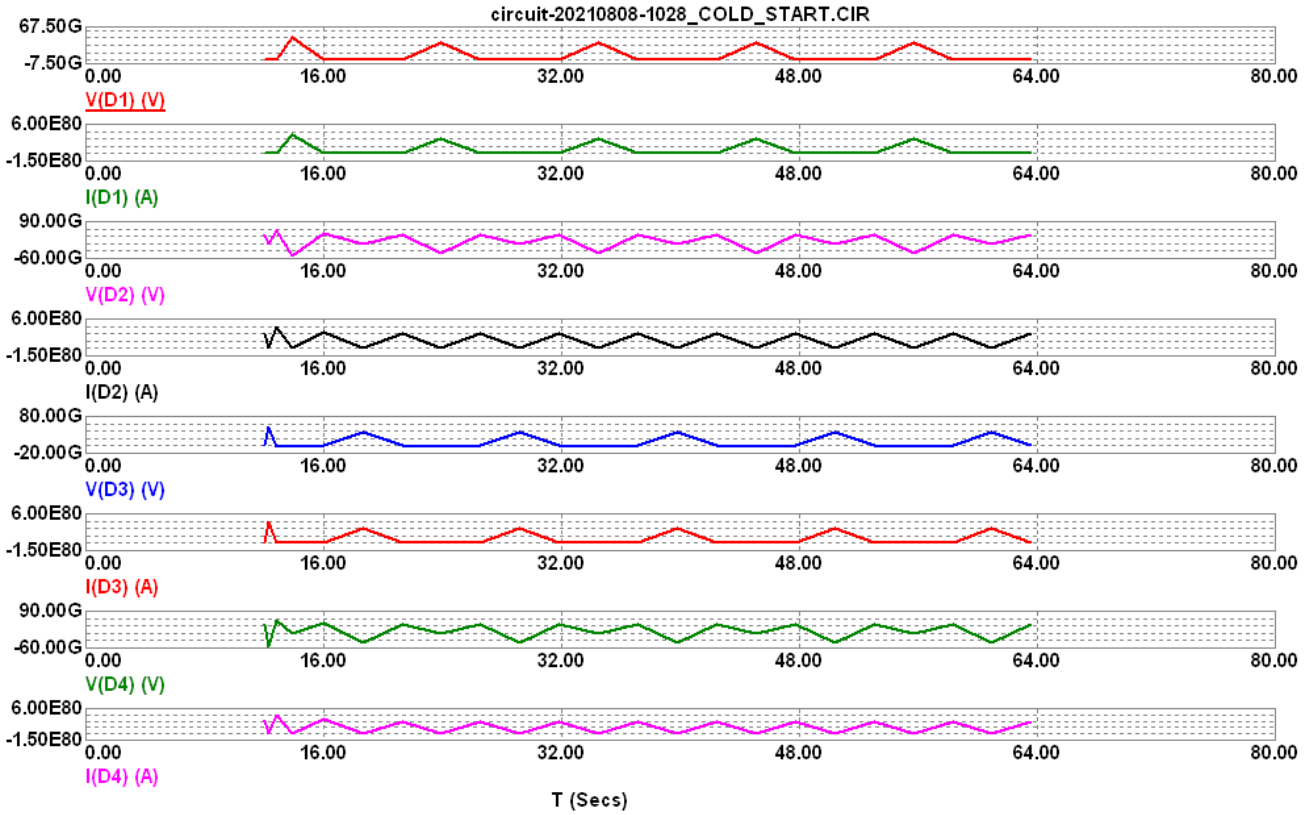
0.00
46.80
93.60
140.40
187.20
234.00
V(C1) (V)
I(C1) (A)
6.00E61
0.00E00
-4.00E61
V(C2) (V)
I(C2) (A)
6.00E93
0.00E00
-4.00E93
V(C3) (V)
I(C3) (A)
6.00E93
0.00E00
-4.00E93
V(C4) (V)
I(C4) (A)
T (Secs)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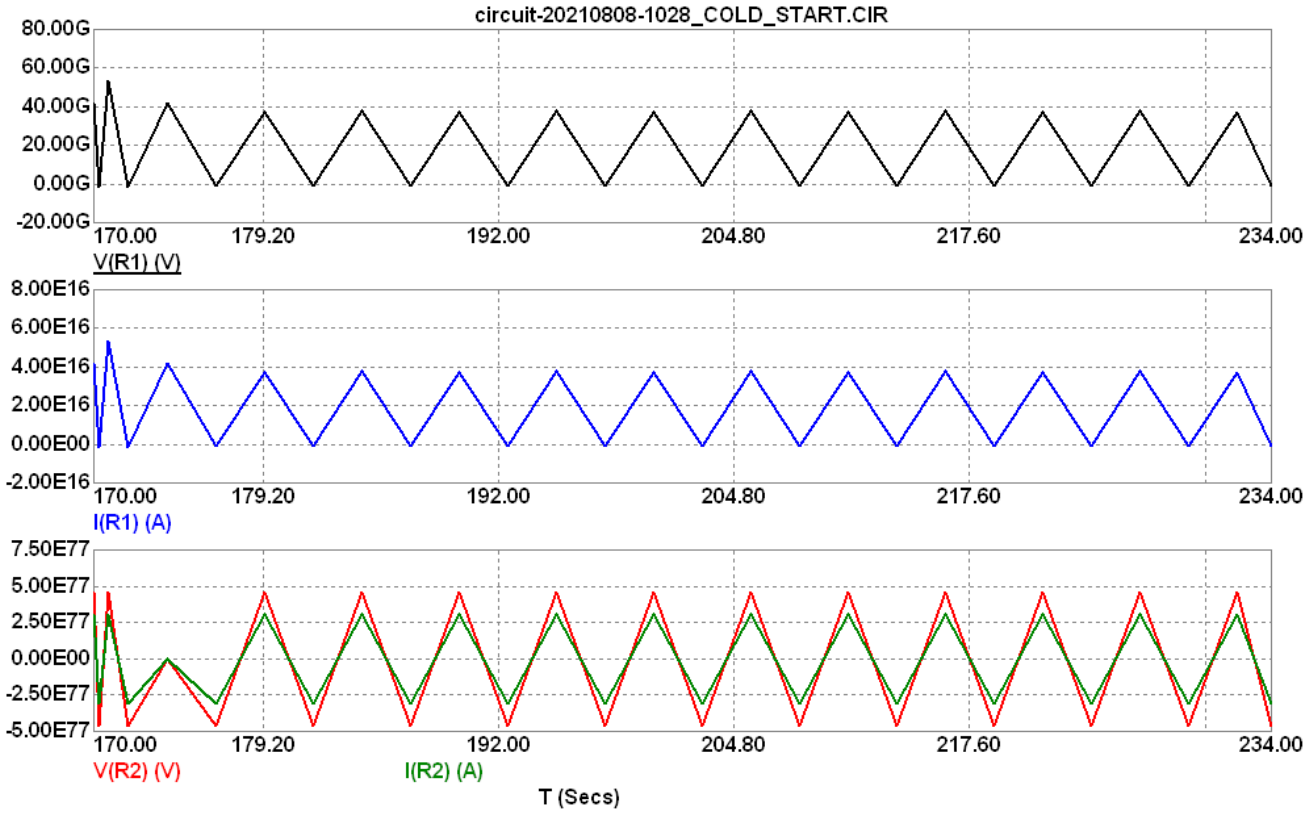
67.50G
-7.50G
0.00
16.00
32.00
48.00
64.00
80.00
V(D1) (V)
6.00E80
-1.50E80
I(D1) (A)
90.00G
-60.00G
V(D2) (V)
I(D2) (A)
80.00G
-20.00G
V(D3) (V)
I(D3) (A)
V(D4) (V)
I(D4) (A)
T (Secs)


circuit-20210808-1028_COLD_START.CIR
80.00G
60.00G
40.00G
20.00G
0.00G
-20.00G
170.00
179.20
192.00
204.80
217.60
234.00
V(R1) (V)
8.00E16
6.00E16
4.00E16
2.00E16
0.00E00
-2.00E16
I(R1) (A)
7.50E77
5.00E77
2.50E77
0.00E00
-2.50E77
-5.00E77
V(R2) (V)
I(R2) (A)
T (Secs)

Hint…Whenever a wave of voltage is in alignment with a wave of current, then that pair of waves are exhibiting the behavior of the consumption, and conversion, of real power. But whenever a wave of voltage is out of alignment with the wave of current by one-half cycle of oscillations, or 180 degrees of angular shift, then that pair of waves are exhibiting the behavior of the generation of reactance.

Eric Dollard likes to call this, the synthesis of electricity from its constituent ingredients of: magnetism, dielectricity and time. These ingredients are infinite in scope. Their limitations are undefined. It is their conjunction (intersection) which creates the limitations of matter and energy.

Imagine, if you will, the intersection of two lines. Geometry defines them as having infinite length. These are the unlimited ingredients of electricity. Yet, whenever these indefinitely lengthy lines intersect, they create (or, synthesize…if you prefer) a finite point of finite characteristics.

So, even a schoolchild already knows about how we may shrink or expand preexisting energy at will by going to its root causation and handling it there before bringing it back to the relativistic field of limitations (which are an illusion, yet very believable to the untrained eye).

For emphasis, may I repeat the point, …

... that this definition of wave behavior is not limited to the self-induction of all electronic components. It is also extended to the mutual inductance among two or more inductors (as noted, above)… a sort of collective consciousness among inductances.