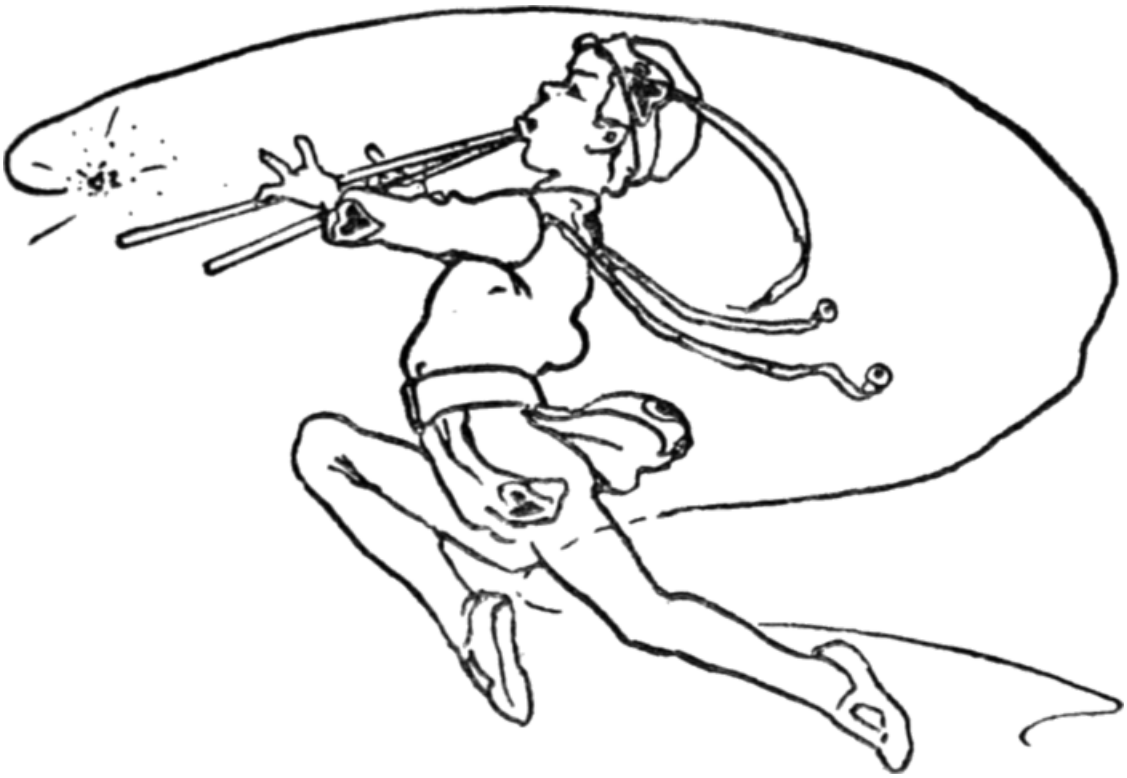
Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

The legitimacy of this research has been questioned. See the discussion page for more information.

How much Energy Does it Take to Operate Reactance (also known as Reactive Power)?

Answer ...



Relativity Explains Free Energy (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bOCOhrAsV8M) – **a video monologue on YouTube, 55⅔ min**

Or ...

The relativity of physics completely provides for the proof of free energy! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/the-relativity-of-physics-completely-provides-for-the-proof-of-free-energy/) – an audio podcast, 52 min

> The physicist has borrowed the concept of reactance (but not for long if I can help it!), both electrical and magnetic, by misappropriating it to themselves by putting a new spin on it by calling it by a new name of, "relativity", giving it a fresh perspective. It is high time we acknowledge this contribution to the field of electrical and magnetic engineering by taking back what has not originally belonged to the field of physics.
>
> Relativity is the mechanism by which we measure energy in terms of reactance. Thus, reactance alters energy and removes energy from out of the static realm of solid objects (energetically tied down to their material expressions) and redefines energy upon the perspective which reactance contributes to our measurement of energy. Relativity makes it possible for energy to become measurable and quantifiable exclusively because of, and in terms of, reactance. Energy cannot be separated from reactance.
>
> Reactance is the elusive field of the "ether" which scientists, of a bygone era of over a century ago, sought to justify an absolute frame of reference. They were wrong in pursuing an absolute frame of reference since it does not exist. This is why they never found it.

> Yet, ...
> Reactance is not real; it's not physical. Only energy is of the material world while reactance has to be inferred to exist since it is structured out of the square root of negative one. And the square root of negative one is a manmade fiction cooked up to explain the elusive world of reactance in the context of, and as a function of, relativity.
>
> Yet, this elusive reactance is the predicate for our perception, and -thus- our measurement, of energy. For, without the immaterial manmade concept of time (for example), a duration could not become associated with a physical mile to give us the speedometer to measure how fast we accelerate to pass the vehicle in front of us whenever driving on the highway.
>
> And, ...
> Time gives us a generic factor of relativistic reactance called: duration. For, without duration, we could not be honestly and accurately billed by the electric company for our energy usage.
>
> But, ...
> Time, as a duration, is only one factor of relativistic reactance and a generic factor at that. There are, also, the specific factors of electrical and magnetic reactances and I've merely studied the factors which are specific to electrical reactance ignoring (for these past six years) any study of the factors of magnetic reactance.
>
> Yet, ...
> These factors of electrical reactance have been sufficient for me to program the circuit (of a simulation) to revise the circuit's perspective of energy over a period of time (a duration) in which the circuit's perception becomes altered in a gradual or sudden manner such that: the energy which I feed it, or fed it, is redefined due to the circuit's manipulation of energy via the factors of electrical reactance. This manipulation is capable of altering the circuit's perception of energy over a period of time so that the circuit can export 100,000 watts instead of something less than what I fed it (which, normally, amounts to pico watts or nano watts or femto watts of input).
>
> The overunity circuit which I design will initially exhibit a circulation of energy inside of itself which is less than what I have fed it, but will gradually (or suddenly and explosively) alter its perception of its internal energy so that, over time, that perception becomes redefined so as to exhibit a greater quantity of energy than what the circuit perceived was initially circulating inside of itself. This transformation of perception is afforded us due to the relativistic nature of reactance.

It takes an indeterminate quantity of energy to operate reactance. It takes some energy, but the actual required amount may vary or be irrelevant due to the parametric property of certain types of reactance.

But just because the quantity of reactance may not matter does not make it possible to do away with it altogether unless we make up the difference with an unlimited supply of energy (and money to pay for that energy) to operate a non-reactive, or semi-reactive, appliance.

If we make an analogy between energetic water flowing within a reactive medium such as through a conduit (pipe) representing current flowing through a conductor (possessing inductance), then either an infinite amount of time or an infinitely large pipe will single-handedly be capable of conducting an unlimited quantity of water through that pipe.

And, since time is regulated by the frequency of oscillations and also regulates the phase relations between voltage and current, time is another factor of reactance besides capacitance and inductance. Thus, we have four factors to regulate the pumping of energy *against* a gradient of impedance – not by fighting that gradient, but – by effortlessly reversing current under certain conditions.

And, since the size of a pipe can be enlarged, its equivalency of inductance within a conductive medium may also be enlarged to any size desired, to accommodate any quantity of water which is carried within a pipe or any quantity of current within a conductor in any shortness of transit-time.

Think of a heat pump. It pumps water against a gradient of greater heat to increase that heat. Thus, it should (theoretically at least) get harder and harder to pump against an ever-increasing gradient of escalating heat, yes?

That's what happens if we ignore the power of reactance and focus all of our effort upon energetically pumping energy against a gradient, namely: against impedance.

But with the reversal of current, the opposite happens. It gets easier and easier to reactively pump energy against an ever-increasing voltage due to the constant acceleration of pumping action brought about by escalating reactances.

There are four reactances that we may manipulate to achieve these results. They are: mutual inductance, self-inductance, mutual capacitance and self-capacitance.

The mutual varieties of inductance and capacitance are an interesting pair of reactances, for they are inverses of each other. In other words, whenever mutual inductance is high, mutual capacitance is low. And, whenever mutual capacitance is high, mutual inductance is low.

If they appear at all (and they, usually, always do), then they always appear together at the same time. They are never capable of entirely excluding each other. It is impossible for a circuit to possess one without also possessing the other.

These two properties of mutual reactance trump the self-referral versions in that, for some uncanny reason, mutual reactance may escalate, or diminish, over time even though self-reactance cannot. Mutual reactances are, thus: parametric.

Go, figure!

Power is the rate of Energy Usage. Power can also imply Efficiency of Energy Usage and can be less than, or more than, Unity.

Reactance always affects Power to one extent or another.

Time is not the only factor which can modify the Reactance of Energy Usage. All of the factors of Electrical and Magnetic Reactance can also modify Reactive Power, such as: Frequency, Duration, the Phase Relation between Voltage and Current, Capacitance and Inductance (just to name a few of the numerous factors of *Reactive* Power).

It may take a minimum quantity of Energy to accomplish a task, but this is superseded by having sufficient Power (both Real and Reactive) to get the job done. Thus, don't allow yourself to be shocked when any overunity circuit exhibits a Wattage of Output exceeding its Wattage of Input.

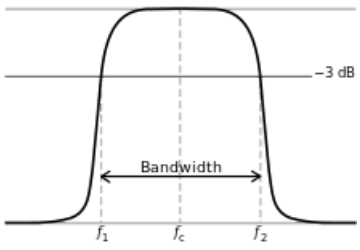
Energy versus Power

Energy versus Power (https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Energy_vs_power)

Free Energy is the presumption that Energy is *infinitely available*[a] due to a potentially limitless supply of Reactance (both, Magnetic and Electric) versus **Power** which is (at the very least) the method of regulating the rate at which Energy is used per unit of Time. Consequently, **Free Energy** has more to do with the non-accountability of **Power** than it has to do with **Energy** since **Reactant Energy** is assumed to be unstable when its frame of reference is altered from its default condition (established by Nature) through the interventions of the eminent domain of the electric utility grid or by perpetual motion machines which are assumed to be isolated from their environment. This charade makes the **Reactant** byproduct of **Energy** *appear to be limitless* for all intents and purposes so long as there is always sufficient wiggle-room for the alteration of perspective which Reactance affords us. This is what makes Energy: **"Free."** It is the boundless Relativity of Reactance.

The **reversal of current**, which is brought about by various reactances of one kind or another, is the method by which energy may be shuffled around the Universe *against* voltage gradients and *effectively uphill*. This overrides the diffusion of energy which would have resulted in entropy and the elimination of voltage differences between any two points in space. Without these voltage differences, we are powerless to make use of energy no matter how much energy may reside within our Universe. Thus, the *negation of current* allows us to supersede the side-effects of the natural order of Cosmic Law as our Universe winds down from exhaustion (as described by physics) and safeguard our material existence *despite this natural tendency* (of an entropic Universe) and *because of this safeguard* of negative impedance (the *reversal of current*).

What Free Energy is Not ...

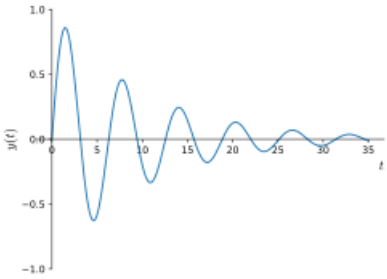


Free Energy *is NOT this:*

A graph of a conventional filter's gain magnitude, illustrating the concept of −3 dB at a voltage gain of 0.707 or half-power bandwidth. The frequency axis of this symbolic diagram can be linear or logarithmically scaled.

Free Energy is *not* a high Quality factor, nor is it an **infinite** Quality factor. In fact, it possesses an **undefined** or an **indeterminate** Q factor in most situations! Why? Because the *net power loss*, after adding whatever overunity was effectively gained, **is zero.**

When $\textbf{net power loss} = 0$, then ...



Free Energy *is NOT this:*

A damped oscillation. A low Q factor – about 5 here – means the oscillation dies out rapidly.

$$Q \overset{\text{def}}{=} 2\pi \times \frac{\textbf{energy stored}}{\textbf{energy dissipated per cycle}} = 2\pi f_r \times \frac{\textbf{energy stored}}{\textbf{net power loss}} = \textbf{Undefined, Indeterminate}$$

... because, zero in the denominator of any fraction is, *at worst*, not-a-number! At best, zero in the denominator might render as infinity within *real or complex projective geometry* if the numerator is not also zero.[1] But, this latter possibility is not the case.

A normal graph of Q factor (shown on the left) cannot occur with **Free Energy**, because damping (shown on the right) is impossible (by the rules of multiplication and division) whenever the net power loss is zero!

An Example of What Free Energy Is ...

Here is an example (https://www.wolframalpha.com/input?i2d=true&i=graph+Power%5Be%2C%5C%2840%29t%5C%2841%29%5D+cos+%5C%2840%292%CF%80t%5C%2841%29) (on the left) of what **Free Energy** *is*: negative damping (https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/35466/whats-the-opposite-of-damping) ...

> ... *during certain disturbances involving* ***generation loss*** in the Northern region of India's power grid. – Excerpted from: *Low Frequency Oscillations in Indian Grid; VII. Conclusion.* Figure #2 on PDF page 3, and Figures #6 and #7 on PDF page 4.[2]

I suspect that the reason why the electric utility grid of Northern India generated power (seemingly, from within itself) when some its generators were offline was due to negative damping of its reactive storage elements, such as: within its capacitors, its inductors, and its conductive transmission lines. The capacitance of its grid performed the actual generation of reactive negative damping while its inductance converted this reactive format into real power which could be measured and taken notice of its eruption by those people who were, and are, responsible for managing that grid.

Empty space, and the areas of space which are filled with matter, acts as a dielectric medium with access to all of the electrical energy of all of the matter within the entire universe. All of matter functionally serves as a collective set of conductive plates comprising a Cosmic Capacitor while the dielectric of empty space stores energy within this Cosmic Capacitance. Unlike an inductor, acting as a conductor, a capacitor does not transmit energy from the plate on one side of its dielectric to the plate on the other side. A capacitor merely *stores* energy in its dielectric medium which is sandwiched between its conductive plates. This storage is evenly distributed throughout its dielectric material. In the case of the Universe, every particle of matter collectively contributes to the multiple plates of our Cosmic Capacitance. And the entirety of empty space within the whole Universe has direct access to the energy which is conducted to empty space by all of the matter which resides within empty space.

So, ...
Where does **Free Energy** come from? If a *free energy circuit* is producing overunity, where does it get its extra energy from?

Simulators don't give us the answer. Simulations of free energy circuits suggest that free energy circuits will either *steal* energy from out of nearby power lines,[3] or else will miraculously manufacture free energy (over time) from out of themselves as if they had an unlimited, 'secret' supply.

If you wish to play this virtual mind game in a conservative fashion, then I would suggest that all free energy is *stolen* from the environment via empty space. In other words, like it or not, all of material existence supplies energy for each and every free energy circuit whether or not we, or anyone else, wants to share our energy *for free* with anyone else is a moot point since *all energy*, spread across the entire Universe, is available for use by anyone who is willing and able to steal it in this fashion.

This does not violate the Conservation of Energy since the Conservation of Energy is a fictional concept which describes an ideal case of the presumed isolation of an energetic system from its surrounding environment. This presumption is, actually, less than ideal since it presupposes an extreme lack of efficiency in which that system is purposely engineered to be so deficient as to totally ignore its environment at the cost of that system demanding, from us, a perpetual subservience for keeping that energetic system alive with additional energy continuously provided **by us** if we want that energetic system to function at all!

This stinks, to me, of being the result of the mass institution of a policy than it being the byproduct of some law of physics, for it reinforces slavery to our machines.

But if we consider that *all* electrical circuits are open to their environment to some extent, then Newton's Third Law[4] fails to predict the Lorentz force and overlooks *free energy.*[5]

No Longer Groping for the Truth

I used to feel the need to judge and blame physicists for the lies and theft which they have protracted against electrical engineers and inventors in the name of science and my disdain for politics (namely, the Patent Office in every country) inaugurating these atrocities in the name of good will and common sense! But, that was due to my having to grope my way through the numerous lies to get to the single-most important truth.

There are many truths to this saga. But some truths are more relevant than other truths. Blame and the judgment of sinners is not one of them.

The most significant truth is to congratulate physicists for having contributed to our pursuit of knowledge regardless of how they have gone about it. They have given us "relativity" which helps to explain why energy can *appear* or *disappear* so convincingly that we choose to ignore these anomalies claiming, instead, that there is some fault somewhere else giving us, what we presume to be, false information.

In truth, relativity explains the non-creation and the non-destruction of energy when we are faced with its unaccountable (ie, non-thermodynamic) appearance and disappearance by providing us with a shift in our perception of energy. This shift is so convincing, that even our circuits are convinced!

This shift occurs due to all of our measurements of energy are founded upon power and what impact power always has upon our measurement – and perception – of energy. This foundation is due to the presence of reactive power since real power plays no role in the modification of our measurement of energy. Real power "conserves" our perception of energy against its modification while reactive power does not, and cannot, prevent this alteration of perception to occur.

Since reactive power is a fiction born of another manmade fiction known as: the square root of negative one, no one has the guts to admit that half of electrical engineering is predicated upon a belief in a fiction! Meanwhile, physicists conveniently ignore this salient fact.

But, relativity allows reactance to alter the magnitude of energy so convincingly and so benignly and so seamlessly that we tend to ignore this alteration when it happens or, else, explain it away with some trite excuse.

There is no other way to explain "free energy." Reactance can sometimes act like a pump, whenever the over-reactive, negative impedance of current reversal occurs (due to Foster's reactance theorem). This current reversal is capable of pumping energy *against* gradients of positive impedance and simple resistance.

And if a manmade device (such as: the electric utility grid) should get in the way of this pumping action, then so be it. The energy of this manmade device will be running the risk of having its energy, either: stolen from itself, or -else- it will have energy added to itself, due to the over-reactance (and the sustained reversal of current) of the free energy device.

Thank God for relativity!

Teaser

Question posed on Quora ...[6]

How can I make money using the science of energy?

Nathan B. Stubblefield

My answer ...

This probably does not answer your question in the manner to which you had intended, but an alternative answer is to "save money which would have been spent had we not taken advantage of the science of energy."

So, this possibility could make you richer, not by bringing in more income, but by saving on the expense of energy. This is precisely what free energy is all about.

Free energy is not about discovering some hidden source of energy so much as it is in making use of potential energies which are largely overlooked, such as the potentialities of: capacitance, inductance, phase relations and frequency (the features of electrical reactance).

Students of electrical engineering are programmed to believe that the first two potentialities of electrical reactance, namely: of capacitance and inductance, are merely temporary methods of energy storage. They are not seen as potential contributors to the expansion of energy because energy is always treated as if it were a physical object, or equivalent to same, such as: a cord of wood which we burn in the fireplace.

Wood is seen as being a physical object whose material existence, in turn, is seen as being a conservable quantity subject to the limitations of thermodynamic entropy, meaning that: systems of energy will eventually diminish to zero values of energy if not continuously pumped from outside of themselves with new reserves of energy to make up for whatever energy has already been spent. This is equivalent to the analogy of solid wood which, once spent/burnt, *must* be replaced.

This is not also true of electrical energy (and -possibly- also not true of energy in general).

We are told that electrical energy is a thing which is confined to a quantity. This is what the Conservation of Energy (by the study of physics) asserts without ambiguity. *But in deference to the non-ambiguity assertion of physics,* the reactance of a circuit which responds to that energy is not a quantity so much as it is a ratio of expansion or contraction of what *we perceive to be* the quantity of

energy. So, ultimately, quantities of energy are not real, but are illusory since these quantities are not the foundation of energy. In other words, due to the intervention of electrical reactance, our quantification of energy is not a premise, but is dependent upon our *perception of quantity* to form a premise of energy quantification.

Hence, energy may contract or expand and, thus, vary our perception of its quantity simply by applying the principles of electrical reactance in the form of a free energy circuit so that whatever energy enters this type of circuit will not *appear to equal* the energy which exits it. This perceptual measurement of ours is fallacious since energy is not a thing so much as it is the *perception of an assumption that we are measuring a thing* when, in fact, we are measuring how long it will take for the circuit to die from lack of energy. *Time* is what we manipulate within a free energy circuit, *not energy.* And it is this manipulation of time which alters our perception of the quantity of energy which is available under reactive storage.[7]

In other words, if we can prolong a circuit's lifespan by recycling X seconds of energy (using whatever quantity of energy is stored in its capacitors and inductors), and recycle this quantity of energy once every $X \div 2$ seconds, then with the passage in time of every $X \div 2$ seconds, the duration of energy expenditure stored within these capacitors and inductors will *appear* to double. And if the total duration of the expenditure of energy, within this type of circuit, depletes its duration of storage by anything less than the amount which is recycled per unit of $X \div 2$ seconds, then our perception of this circuit's active lifespan will continue to increase at an exponential rate without limit until this circuit dies from a different sort of death, namely: death by frying itself from all of the heat it will generate plus all of the flashes of micro-lightning which will short out the circuit due to its excessive nodal voltages.

Self-shorting will occur if the entire circuit (along with all of its bare connections, ie: junctions) are not sealed with insulation, and this insulation is not surrounded by a common grounding plate or conductive film which is connected to Earth ground. Or as an alternative (in the following examples), most of its nodes are already shorted to each other to form a common ground. These interconnections distribute their elevated voltages among each other without actually reducing their elevated voltages. This alternative to grounding all nodes to Earth through a mutual insulator can accelerate the buildup of nodal voltage and accelerate the reactive expansion of the duration of *apparent energy storage* within a circuit's reactive components.

Tesla Loved to Brag!

Tesla bragged about this: that he had created a generator that would last for five thousand years, have no moving parts, and had no prime mover! That's uncanny! *Yet, probably true.*

Well, ...
I suspect that, given the historical evidence, ...

1. Tesla was ignored prior to World War II and considered to be a crackpot by our National Government. Unless he gave speeches, demonstrations, showed up at dinner parties, or wrote articles for publication in public media, he didn't get any recognition at all. Tesla was a nobody! It was only during WWII that our Federal Government took notice of Tesla due to the military intelligence reports coming back from the war effort which indicated that the Germans had the best of Tesla's technology making Tesla's existence hazardous to his health, namely: he could be abducted by anyone or worse, he could be assassinated because he knew too much.
2. This means that, once our United States government realized what a prized personage they had in their midst, all of Tesla's patents had to be immediately scrutinized for National Security and sequestered under claims of confidentiality or prior assignment to military entitlement the instant Tesla died.

This is 20/20 hindsight, to be sure, but conforms with the facts.

Prior to WWII, we had two prominent inventors who did some miraculous things with their inventions. I'm thinking of: the Ammann brothers in 1921, and Nathan Stubblefield in the 1890s.

I usually like to focus on the Ammann brothers since they got far more publicity than did Nathan Stubblefield. Yet, Nathan may have replicated[8] [9] the device which Tesla bragged about by reading Tesla's patents. And all of this occurred in the 1890s approximately half a century prior to WWII and long before our Government hushed up some of Tesla's more fantastic patents.

It is said of Nathan that, although he was a poor and uneducated melon farmer from Kentucky, he had a voracious appetite for self-education. He read every electrical engineering book he could get his hands on. So, he was not under-informed. Not by a long-shot!

Well, ...
I have placed before you (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Dec/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v8b.cir) a simulation (https://ufile.io/73h83rlo) of what I believe is a replication of Nathan's handiwork and a replication of Tesla's boastful admission.[10]

It gives a big surge within one and a half to two and a half days of its start-up and then gradually loses its power following the dictates of thermodynamic entropy.

But what a surge! And the best part, is that this surge will be sent into the Earth. Most of the nodes of this circuit are buried underground. Only a few, node numbers 2 and 3, surrounding the secondary coil, are exposed above ground. Also, the Living Tree which is acting as an aerial which receives a mixture of high, medium and low frequencies which naturally occur in our environment (along with the unnatural manmade frequencies) transfers these frequencies into its roots situated nearby the Primary and Secondary coils of the Transformer of this funky power supply. And the nodal voltages of this two and half day eventful surge do not affect the Living Tree a whole lot. The tree is spared getting fried to death. This tree is acting as a sine wave generator, of sorts, in which *any* frequency is the right frequency to catalyze a surge.

And the best part is this ...

I ran a simulation of this over a span of 10,000 virtual years of simulator run-time! It's power level dropped by a mere factor of one million to one as it diminished towards zero amplitude of wattage on the Primary and Secondary coils. Considering that the initial wattage was just under a whopping 5e+160, I'd say it has a long ways to go before it dissipates all of its power, wouldn't you!?

And, since this device only surges once, if ever its operator had to "reboot" its powerful surge, all that would have to be done is to disconnect and reconnect the Living Tree from the Primary and Secondary coils, or go plant another generator underneath the roots of an old oak tree and wait a year before using it (as was customary for Nathan).

Background

Free Energy does not exist except within the mind of the beholder any more than does the concept of electrical engineering. Both do not exist within physicality. Instead, they exist as a set of imaginary constructs just like the concept of the square root of negative one is a made-up fiction born of the mind of man. Yet, these concepts have withstood the test of over a century of time and are assumed to be valid as a set of testimonials arising from the work-experience of countless electrical engineers despite our inability to physically prove any of it.

We also have some holes in our awareness[11] [12] about how physics addresses electrical engineering. And we also have some gaps of awareness within the domain of electrical engineering, itself, which assists with reemphasizing these broad-based holes along with the misconceptions which we create to make up the difference (by twisting half-truths into full mistruths). Please see the PDF file (to the right), entitled: *Breaking Ohm's Law to Achieve Overunity.*

BTW, I won't receive a Nobel Prize for my effort until well after I am dead since the recognition of my accomplishments any sooner than this would spawn a conflict between progress and keeping things just the way they are, which is: a general state of pervasive ignorance.

BTW, a pseudoscientific topic is the refusal of science to investigate that topic for whatever reason or excuse. These excuses are not relevant to the refusal, itself. It's kind of like an act of excommunication by the Catholic Church emanating from a bygone era within "The Dark Ages" after the Fall of the Roman Empire and the fall of that culture which that empire had spawned. So, pseudoscience does not guarantee invalidity. Nor does it guarantee non-relevance. What it guarantees is pandemic ignorance along with misinformation to ensure that our collective ignorance and misunderstanding will continue to persist.

Premise

The argument surrounding "Free Energy" centers around a single Pro and a single Con. They are ...

1. Pro – Answering the question: "Where does free energy originate if not from a mixture of a scarcity of externalized kinetic sources plus the reuse of reactive potentials?,"[13] and ...
2. Con – How does "free energy" not violate the Conservation of Energy?[14]

Explaining the Con is easy since Conservation of Energy is a generalization of an ambiguous rendition of Kirchhoff's Current Law which is not a law so much as it is a vague generalization conveniently overlooking the magnetic coupling among individual inductors.[11]

By the way, Kirchhoff's Current Law does not conveniently forget (for the purposes of simplification) to include magnetic coupling to work in combination with nodal analysis of current passing through a node (to dissipate a pair of voltage differences) when formulating its so-called law. It purposely dropped any consideration of magnetic coupling due to the possibility that, sometimes, magnetic coupling may not be a conservable quantity.

Take this example (https://ufile.io/5tc2xv8w), for instance ...

Many of its nodes have been shorted out to reduce their relevance per Kirchhoff Current and Voltage Laws. The mathematical relationships among its various magnetic couplings are its significant feature.

These screenshots, and their Micro-Cap 12 simulation files, are located here ...

- Index of /mhoslaw/Parametric Transformers/2022/Nov (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/?C=M;O=D) (vinyasi.info)

This leads to discovering where Free Energy arises from: the mutual inductances among a set of self-inductances – the very place where we have avoided looking!

This is what makes Paul Falstad's[15] simulator so unique by comparison to all of the other simulators available who are – for the most part – predicated on the Berkeley SPICE model.[16]

Paul's simulator possesses a different method of modeling transformers than does the Berkeley SPICE model making it very easy, *almost too easy,* to manifest free energy (http://vinyasi.info/ne) in circuitry. This enhancement should be given its proper place by assuming that his simulator is representing a very unique set of physical circumstances which are, as yet, unknown to most people including myself and Paul!

The predecessor to this realization was asking a series of questions all of which were related to the tolerance of solar panels to having high levels of current pass through them beyond their intended usage, such as: these two questions regarding the tolerance of solar panels to high current:[17] and[18].

A Rage Against the Storm

is.gd/ragingstorm

What are smart ways of reducing the amount of fossil fuels

we burn, by stopping the supply, or by stopped the demand?

The trick is to eliminate the prohibition against the study of free voltage since free energy can readily arise from voltage by supplying somewhere for voltage to drain to, such as: a ground or a self-short.

But deregulating nuclear power will produce more plutonium for more nuclear warheads to defend, what? Our prohibition against free voltage? Yeah, obviously we're maintaining the problem if we go the route which Abdel suggests.[19]

Voltage can be had from anywhere in space by employing the use of an open transmission line concept/approach for its extraction. And reactance can accelerate the duration it will take to accumulate enough potential to run an EV. And a shorted transmission line concept will convert that accumulation of voltage into current giving us watts. Voila! Free energy from freely available voltage derived from empty space making use of severe reactance, ie. the reversal of current, to make it practical.

Why aren't we studying this? 'Cuz it ain't good for the economy!

Yet, it's good for us.

A famous man once said, "Man was not made for the Sabbath; the Sabbath was made for man."

Likewise, ...

We are not slaves to money. For if we are, then our goose is cooked!

Hence, ...

Free Energy *does not* Exist, but Free Voltage *does* Exist! [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25]

Listen to some Music while you Read

Would you like to listen to some music while you read?[26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] *right-click to open in a new window*

This is inspired by a need to soften the blows of sharpened intellect...[32] [33]

Disclaimer

This wiki-book is not intended for anyone who lacks any background in basic electrical engineering (Learn more at Khan Academy (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/introduction-to-ee)), for it requires a familiarity with: Ohm's Law, Electrical Reactance, Complex Numbers, and their Polynomial Multiplication, basic electricity theory (https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/basicelectricity/), and familiarity with circuit analysis (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/ee-circuit-analysis-topic) performed by electronic simulators. Without these skills, you'll be lost trying to understand whatever I have to say. You'll be perplexed anyway *even with these skills* since nothing you learned in school will have adequately prepared you for what is about to unfold...

Ohms law wheel WVOA

There is no guarantee you will understand any of this. So, read through it -casually- once in a while without trying to grasp my intentions. Repetition, with breaks in between, might help.

Here's an example; also, a trick question. See if you can answer it?

Colin Mitchell's answer to: How many watts is a Farad? How many watts is a Henry? (https://www.quora.com/How-many-watts-is-a-Farad-How-many-watts-is-a-Henry/answer/Colin-Mitchell-35?ch=10&oid=397836189&share=9fa57c2e&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer) on Quora.

Definition

Free energy is a colloquialism suggesting getting more resultant energy exiting a device per energy expenditure which powers it. Yet, the mathematical concepts which promote and maintain our *rebellious belief in "Free Energy" do not exist* and *neither do the mathematical constructs of electrical reactance*. Both are fictions whose theorized existence have weathered our doubts for over a century of experience among electrical engineers encompassing a belief in the practicality of imaginary numbers.

The testimonials of numerous scientists and engineers (who attest to the practicality of their use of imaginary, and complex, enumerations within their calculations) does not prove the existence of imaginary numbers, nor does it prove that they succeed at representing any variety of electrical reactance, free energy or otherwise. And no testimonial has been put forward (by anyone) that imaginary numbers are useless. On the contrary, they are very useful and satisfy the need for using them. This *demonstrates* that we can "get by" without having to prove how to take the square root of a negative number. No one has a clue how to do that, and nobody expects to find out any time soon...!

Testimonials and demonstrations are no substitute for a well-constructed proof; and neither are arguments.[34] Testimonials are merely opinions, demonstrations are mere shadows of an understanding, and arguments are an attempt to promote a concept and all three are outside the jurisdiction of provability.

A proof demands an understanding which we fail to possess concerning the existence of imaginary numbers. And rationalizations for their usefulness does not substitute for lack of any proof.

Yet, so long as imaginary numbers serve us as a useful tool to temporarily hold an unprovable value, we can continue to use them so long as we never entirely forget that we are assuming the existence of a fantasy for the purposes of practicality.

Without concrete proof for the existence of imaginary numbers (in the world of physicality to which we are born), we will continue to have no physical proof for the existence of free energy, and no physical proof for the existence of electrical reactance since the two are closely related. *{By the way, Free Energy is a special case of the more generalized topic of electrical reactance.}* All we know is that the math works out based on over a century of "street-wise" expertise.

But the situation gets worse...

Free energy, if it is defined as a special case of electrical reactance, is a fantasy lacking testimonials since we also lack an understanding. The intention of this wiki book is to: *stop assuming that free energy does not exist and begin to seek an understanding by talking about it in rational terms which parallel our discussions of electrical reactance*.

Acknowledgments

The only reason why two paragraphs, up above, are so harsh-sounding is due to the peer-pressure, under which I have been operating, exerted by various editors over at Wikibooks who have managed to pressure me into deleting that text for various reasons, one of which is: *its lack of "relevant sources" (citations) to back up my theories.*

Well, ...

I always assumed that I don't need to cite anyone other than myself – not due to any presumed brilliance of mine, but – due to common sense and simple logic.

The problem, is, that I have a short-term memory in which (at my age) I don't always remember everything which I learn from other people – especially if I don't assign any significance to those new ideas at the time that I first hear or read about them.

Not to fear!

The memory of something which Aaron Murakami (https://aaronmurakami.com/) has said (on more than one occasion) has come to my rescue!

During one of his Energy, Science, and Technology Conferences (https://energyscienceconference.com/) given in Idaho, I was a witness to his use of the following analogy ...

> *Suppose that you spend one unit of energy per unit of time, and if you alter the unit of time in which that unit of energy is spent (without altering that quantity of energy per unit, nor alter its number of units), then doesn't this stand to reason that you've altered the rate at which you spend energy and, thus, altered the total quantity of its expenditure per its original unit of time?*

For example, ...

If I perform a single caloric unit of energy every time I strike my hand with my other fist, and I am doing this per second, then if I should increase my frequency of strikes per second, doesn't this increase the quantity of energy which is delivered to my hand (by my fist) during each period of one second?

This is why we're charged for our electrical energy usage using Ohm's Law – in Kilowatts – *blended with* per units of Hours since time is one of the three variables of Electrical Reactance Formulae. Time matters to electrical engineering and is not to be undersold since it works in conjunction with the other two ingredients of electrical reactance, namely: capacitive and inductive reactance.

Electrical reactance formulae don't bother to measure themselves using units of amps or volts. And, likewise, Ohm's Law doesn't bother to quantify itself in terms of the temporal-factors of frequency and phase relations, nor with the dynamic field-properties of capacitance and inductance. *Yet*, it is the combination of these two mathematical relationships which quantifies our electric bill.

Think about it!

If fact, even though we don't see capacitance or inductance on our electric bill doesn't mean that these parameters are not there by way of their implication. These parameters are assumed, according to certain criteria, by the electric company (who provides our electricity) based on a century of expertise of what to expect of its residential and industrial customers and how the electrical utility grid will *reactively* respond to those customers (considering the capacitive and inductive reactances which result from various types of consumer and industrial loads imposed upon the utility grid). And these presumptions generally hold true with minor deviations from one location to another and over time.

Now, ...

Parametric amplification[35] alters energy usage by modifying any one or more of the three parameters of electrical reactance, namely: capacitance, inductance, and frequency. Phase-shifting the time-component of when a wave of voltage or a wave of current peaks and troughs (nadirs) is also included within the time component of electrical reactance since it modifies the temporal relationships among the frequencies of voltage and current.

Parametric amplification manages to alter energy usage due to its ability to modify the capacitive and inductive fields which surround electrical components. And it alters the frequency at which oscillations occur causing these changes of energy usage to occur at faster or slower rates. This is significant since, if the rate of parametric amplification can supersede thermodynamic loss per unit of

time, then overunity can be achieved.

It matters what the capacitance and the inductance of physical components are. But it also matters how one capacitor can modify the capacitive field of another capacitor and vice versa, and likewise for inductors modifying each other's inductive fields. They are able to do this because they are modifying their mutual capacitances and their mutual inductances which are just as important as their self-capacitances and their self-inductances.

Well, ...

Assuming that you accept the analogy, up-above, of energy expenditure per unit of time along with its consequences, and since time is merely one of three variable parameters of electrical reactance, then it stands to reason that *free energy* is the manipulation of *all of the parameters of electrical reactance*, not merely one of them (ie, time), while diminishing the significance of energy (under Ohm's Law) even though *some energy, no matter how small and insignificant,* is always needed to **run a circuit**.

In order to accomplish this feat of electrical engineering, two criteria must be met (which are repeated and explained further, below) in which ...

1. The input of energy must be kept extremely small (to diminish the significance of energy), and ...
2. No terminal of output should be allowed. This constitutes a *half-portal network*, or a *single* (one) *-terminal network,* (if such a concept exists; if not, then here is a new concept ;-). A more conventional *multi-terminal network* would encourage the formation of current along with entropy (thermodynamic losses). But a more constrictive *single-terminal network* (which is also starved of adequate input sufficient to power its loads) *may* encourage the formation of the reversal of current whose consequence is the magnification of voltage differences driving a circuit into becoming its own power source. This transforms passive components (particularly: inductors) into active components not requiring any significant Prime Mover (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prime%20mover) other than a Prime Mover acting as a mere stimulant which catalyzes parametric amplification or parametric diminishment irrespective of thermodynamics (which is a separate consideration apart from parametric alteration of a circuit's energy).

You never heard of the expression, “Energy IN must equal energy OUT per Unit of Time”, have you? Why not? Because it's expedient to understate the jurisdiction of the law, in physics, in which Energy (and Charge) must be Conserved. This misrepresents the significance of Kirchhoff's Voltage Law[36] and Kirchhoff's Current Law[37] as if electrical reactance never occurs.

Electrical reactance always occurs, to one extent or another, within every circuit no matter how mundane. Even a simple flashlight circuit exhibits electrical reactance by demonstrating inductance (and, thus, inductive reactance) along its length and capacitance (capacitive reactance) across its insulated boundary against its surroundings.

For what agenda are we, thus, brainwashed into avoiding a robust viewpoint? The answer is: the manipulation of society through the channels of government, commerce, education and entertainment, etc, for profit and self-glorification through ignorance of anything greater than established opinion.

We are being sold **half a bill of sale** whenever we hear the term of: *Conservation of Energy.* Yet, we're paying full price for this loss of *the other half* of electrical reality within the realm of electrical reactance.

Synopsis

is.gd/OUcriteria **OR** is.gd/oucriteria

There is a conspiracy taking place among theoretical scientists suppressing the virtual reality of free energy simulations by awarding those simulations a stigma of foolishness and foppishness while the theoretical scientists adopt an irreverent attitude that *free lunches are not worth studying and their ideologies are not worth promoting.*[38]

Well, in the physical world of consumerism, there are discounts all the time. Shoppers love them!

Buy two; get one free!
Half-off sale!
Etc.

These promotional sales may not be an opportunity to walk out of the store with free merchandise, but it's definitely better than paying full price!

This *conspiracy* (derived from our collective ignorance and misrepresentation of Free Energy) carries over into our collective sensibilities as if the virtual world of electronic simulation cannot be taken as a guide on how to extricate ourselves from prevailing opinion.

Standard *physical theory* concerns itself with electrical engineering. Its presumption is that you have to, I repeat: HAVE TO, calculate the demand which a load will make upon a supply, and -then- add up all losses due to inefficiencies. This total must be, I repeat: MUST BE, supplied by the power source unless you want your physical appliance to fail.

That's nice. Yet, it merely describes the REAL POWER side of the physical *energy equation* as if ELECTRICAL REACTANCE was not a *virtual reality* worthy of our attention. The responsible practice of scientific inquiry attends to the details while never losing sight of the *big picture*.

It turns out that **reactance is** extremely, I repeat: EXTREMELY, **shy**. So much, so, that it doesn't take much voltage supplied by a virtual power source to suppress an *imaginary* reactance and prevent the eruption of unlimited oodles of freely available reactive power (fabricated from the square roots of negative one) which, whenever passed through a resistive load: such as a heater element, converts *invisible reactance* into REAL POWER miraculously convincing us that free energy exists when (in reality) free energy does not exist all by itself.

Free energy is a composition, over time, of the non-suppression of electrical reactance immediately followed by its conversion into usable power.

That's the conspiracy intended to keep all of us *ignorant of our virtual options*.

This “free-energy option” involves our admission of the virtual existence of electric and magnetic reactance (predicated upon the virtual reality of imaginary numbers) making it look as if (the conversion of reactance into) energy miraculously appeared out of nowhere when -instead- (what happens, is that) reactance (being lossless) cannot be spent nor lost. It must, thus, accumulate unless converted into a usable format (ie, energy). The accumulation of lossless reactance makes reactance the easiest, most available form of renewable energy.

Yet, feeding a virtual circuit too much (ie, conventional expectations of) voltage when that circuit is especially designed to take advantage of this free form of proto-energy (ie, reactance) will guarantee its failure to convince anyone of what I am saying is true.

Also, encouraging a throughput of current (through a conventional circuit), giving it an exit for current to pass out of, will guarantee suppression of free energy. This is in contradistinction to the restriction of the terminals of entry and exit to ***merely one terminal*** which is *exclusively utilized* as an inlet for the circuit's source of voltage and ***this same terminal*** *is utilized* as *the exclusive* outlet for its resulting current.

So, ...
Two criteria will guarantee the suppression of free energy under simulation ...

1. Feeding a simulated circuit too much voltage, and ...
2. Allowing the application of voltage to result in the flow of current by providing an exit.

Avoiding bullet points #1 and #2 will not guarantee the simulation of free energy since you also have to know how to take advantage of their avoidance whenever designing a virtual circuit. *But adhering to both points will guarantee the circuit's suppression* of free energy.

> WARNING — These criteria are intended to garner success *under simulation* and usually within the context of the Berkeley SPICE family of simulators[16] (but not all the time; other simulators[15] are, also, useful depending upon the situation). Although they are supported by standard mathematical criteria describing the conventional engineering of electrodynamic theory, they are not intended to qualify the physics[39] behind these simulated strategies. That implication is left to the reader to vindicate, or not, through verifiable experience at your own risk of safety and success. *User, beware.*

Time Stands Alone. Space cannot Exist without Time.

Electric and magnetic reactance exists within the domain of time apart from space.[40]

Electricity exists within the domain of time and space.

Space is where Conservation of Energy occurs. Without space, conservation cannot be qualified nor can it be quantified. In fact, the opposite occurs wherein *reactance must become altered over time when space is not involved*, because energy does not exist outside of space.

So, when energy withdraws itself from space, all that remains is reactance. Thus, reactance exists -all along- coexistent with energy when both exist in space. But withdraw space from any consideration, and energy fails to justify itself without a spatial framework to give it a definition.

Within time, outside of space, reactance continues to exhibit the properties of inductance and capacitance. We would normally associate inductance and capacitance with the spatial phenomena of coils and capacitors which spawns them. But this is due to the inherent property of reactance which exclusively persists within the field of imaginary numbers and whose purveyance is the field of oscillatory time (as measured by the 2π angular momentum of each cycle of oscillation). Thus, inductance and capacitance *are never required to be real physical properties* despite the physical causes which we associate with them. Inductance and capacitance are non-physical properties of how time affects these properties and without any regard to space since these properties are not energetic properties; they affect energy without being energy, themselves.

Time has that impact upon spatial considerations: it affects spatial considerations without any allegiance to space since time dominates space.

The angular momentum of 2π binds the frequency of electrical reactance to time by defining each cycle of oscillation.

Inductance and capacitance do not require space to maintain themselves. The oscillations of time remembers them by converting their reactive output (resulting from prior cycles of oscillation) into the inductance and capacitance of subsequent cycles of oscillation. If reactance were somehow retained within the field of space, then this feedback could not occur. Space would, thus, *conserve* inductance and capacitance from one cycle of oscillation to the next. And this type of electric and magnetic reactance would be complex, rather than imaginary, since inductors and capacitors would be storing this reactance. But – *in the alternative* – the imaginary portion of electric and magnetic reactance can stand apart from space if the influence of real power is insignificant as to be of nearly zero amplitude. Under these ideal conditions, reactance feeds on itself creating more reactance from less reactance or, in the alternative, shrinks preexistent volumes of reactance (as the case may be) never reaching infinity, nor reaching zero, amplitudes of reactance due to this tendency for reactive feedback to become a multiplicative, or divisional, *trend* whenever real power is an insignificant input of apparent power.

As an aside ...

> *We spend direct current during one-half of an oscillation and we recharge, or replace a spent charge with a fresh new charge, during each alternate cycle of oscillation. Thus, Direct Current is a subset of Alternating Current in which we casually, and conveniently, ignore the recharge, or replacement, phase of each cycle of Direct Current paying exclusive attention to each half-cycle of Direct Current which* ***spends*** *energy! But this is a game of make-believe in which we hide ourselves from the whole truth. Never, once, do we bother to seek it. Maybe this is why we encourage a way-of-life in which we throw away energy after using it merely once!? Ugh ...*

Space is an extension of time which manifests electrodynamic phenomena in order to derive space from time.

Time can withdraw itself from space. When this happens, electricity vanishes leaving reactance in its wake.

Likewise, time can extend itself into space. When this happens, electricity manifests out of nowhere since time does not exist as a property of space. Nor is time a consequence of space. Quite the contrary! Space is a consequence of the electrodynamic extension of time.

In other words, space exists in time and coexists with time. But time is sufficient unto itself. This is where reactance occurs: in time, whether or not space is participating (and cooperating ;-).

But space must participate with time if electricity is to manifest itself. And conservation must participate (as well) within a framework of space cooperating with time in order for electrical energy to materialize.

Since energy has its equivalency within matter, one cannot exist without the other. Both energy and matter coexist, simultaneously, as variations of space. In fact, matter can never be lacking of an energetic state anymore than energy could lack matter to materialize energy since both are qualities of space. Hence, massless photons do not exist. Please see, the Appendix: Photons do not Exist.

So, ...

If you want to create energy, or create matter along with its dynamic aspect of energy (energized matter), you don't create matter (or energy) from space. Instead, you create a new space within a preexisting space for new matter (or energy) to exist within by extending both energetic matter – and its containment within space – from time.

Time coexists within all of matter and of energy. So, time is the ultimate source for the creative process to occur. And this temporal condition possesses the quality of electrical reactance from which electrical energy and the physicality of matter arises within their containment of space.

If We Can't Understand *Energy,* Then How Can We Possibly Understand *Free Energy!*

Introduction

The non-existence of Free Energy is not a lie so much as it does not also state that most of electrical engineering dabbles in non-existential reactive power predicated upon imaginary numbers which were invented by Hero of Alexandria to solve intractable problems and avoid the liability of proving their existence in the physical world.[41] In other words, what is the *physical* manifestation of the solution to... $i = \sqrt{-1}$ is a question which has yet to be answered by anyone.

Imaginary answers are not provable since they cannot be measured with physical instruments. They can merely be inferred by the mathematics of complex numbers as possibly existing somewhere in a fictional world often called, “counter-space” wherein everything is backwards (similar to Lewis Carroll's, “Alice in Wonderland” and “Through the Looking Glass”) in which elongated distances between the plates of a capacitor in our world of *space* is shrunken distances in counter-space.[42]

Free energy is not energy, yet it is freely available as a special case of reactive power, namely: the mathematical squaring of an extremely low input of real power (nano watts or pico watts) fed into a circuit which lacks a throughput, see: Fig. 1a. This results in the reversal of current traveling backwards towards higher potentials of voltage resulting in the accumulation of a greater difference between those greater potentials and lesser potentials nearby, see: Fig. 0.

Block Diagram

is.gd/blockdiagram

Consider a circuit whose source voltage has merely one of its terminals connected to a circuit (constituting its input) while the other terminal (of this source of voltage) is connected to ground and there is no other ground connected to this style of circuit design (for the purposes of this hypothetical discussion, please see: Fig. 1a on the left and compare it with Tesla's design, Fig. 1b, on the right).

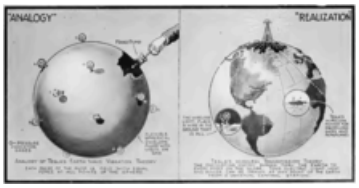


Fig. 1b – Tesla wireless power theory - Electrical Experimenter Feb 1919.

This configuration (of the terminal connections of a source of voltage feeding a circuit) discourages the manifestation of current which normally flows *into* a circuit through one terminal and flows *out* through another terminal. Instead, a restriction of terminals to merely ONE (in addition to severely restricting the input power) encourages breathing without flow, namely: the circuit manifests a standing wave in which the voltage and the current are out of phase by one-half cycle of oscillations. In other words, whenever the peak of voltage bounces off of the periphery of this type of circuit, the peak of current is crossing its imaginary center. During the subsequent half-cycle, the inverse occurs in which the peak of current echoes off of the periphery at the same moment that the peak of voltage crosses the center. This creates an expansion, followed by a contraction, but not in the real world of physicality since the incentive for expansion (voltage potential) and the execution of same (its movement which reflects a flow of current) occur at opposing halves of each cycle of breath (so to speak)!

All of this occurs within the complex field surrounding reactive components.

Although a circular pathway is avoided that would lead from a “source” to a “load” and then, back to the same “source”, circular pathways are encouraged within the body of this style of circuitry so long as the various sub-circuits are electrically isolated from each other with merely a mutual inductance between them, and/or a single wire of electrical connection without any return path. These electrically isolated, open pathway, sub-circuits perform very well if they interconnect via several mutual inductances to make up for their lack of electrical connectivity.

This situation is best described as when **an open IDEAL[43] transmission line is terminated by one (or more) shorted IDEAL transmission line/s** encouraging the formation of a *purely imaginary impedance at the input.*[44] [45] [46] [23]

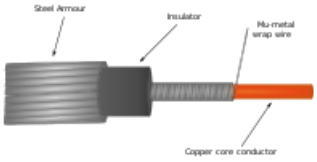
Yet, this ideal condition[43] is not a fantasy. A bygone era of inventors[8] [9] [47] utilized magnetic remanence to preserve the magnetic field (which surrounds current) by incorporating the use of ferromagnetic materials wrapped around bare copper cable (placed directly underneath its insulation) over a hundred years ago (please see the figure of a Mu-metal cable, below-left) to prevent

A simple four-arm cross symbolizing four open transmission lines emanating from out of a commonly located, central node.

distortion/dispersion of the dots and dashes of the Morse code which was being sent across newly laid trans-Atlantic telegraph cable in the mid-1800s. We no longer use this method (probably) so as to avoid eddy currents and the inductive heating which ensues? Instead, we promote the use of copper or aluminum cable both of which lack the ferromagnetic preservation of current.

There is no limit to how much mass of ferromagnetic material can be added to a circuit to preserve its current from thermodynamic losses since magnetic coupling can extend this illimitable mass to the area immediately adjacent to a circuit's coils.

Bill Lyne quotes Nikola Tesla in his book, entitled: “Pentagon Aliens”, as having said: ... *for every 200 pounds of iron which was magnetically coupled to Tesla's Special Generator (https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/39272/pg39272-images.html#Page_486), one horsepower was increased at its output.*[48]



Mu-metal cable

This style of circuit design (which I am espousing) tends to make it very easy to manifest an inversion of current 180 degrees out of phase with voltage. This inversion of current is oftentimes mistaken for its homologue of the “negation of resistance” which is mathematically equivalent, but not very educational.[49]

A more accurate description would be the *negation of reactive voltage divided by impedance*, namely ...

An ankh-symbol is a cubic spline (https://towardsdatascience.com/cubic-splines-the-ultimate-regression-model-bd51a9cf396d) in which three of the straight-arms are symbolic of open transmission lines while the fourth top-most crossarm is representative of a shorted transmission line which loops back upon itself.

$$\textbf{Negative Current} = -\left(\frac{\textbf{Reactive Voltage}}{\textbf{Impedance}}\right)$$

This leads to another, more traditional, version of Ohm's Law in which Power equals Voltage Squared Divided by Resistance: $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$.

That conventional version is vague and incorrect in so far as it does not distinguish what is occurring, namely, that: Negative Watts is equal to the Application (the Input) of Real Voltage times its Resultant Output of Reactive Voltage divided by various Impedances (both Real and Imaginary) within a framework of time ...

$$\textbf{Negative Watts/Unit of Time} = -\left(\frac{\textbf{Real Voltage Input} \times \textbf{Reactive Voltage Output}}{\textbf{Impedances}}\right) \Big/ \textbf{Unit of Time}$$

Granted, this is a more convoluted restatement of Ohm's Law with the distinct advantage of sidestepping the conventional claim of physics in which: “Energy IN equals Energy OUT” by (instead) implying that: “Real Voltage IN *cannot equal* Reactive Voltage OUT”. The resulting reaction of output voltage **must be** greater than, or less than, input voltage irrespective of thermodynamics. This is in contradistinction to conventional wisdom since (my perspective is that) the input is complex and the output is also complex *all the time* (a real value plus or minus an imaginary value). In fact, all circuits possess some reactance in proportion to some non-reactance. This is why I deem the traditional presentations of Ohm's Law flawed (in principle) while maintaining a more practical approach for technicians by avoiding a fundamental teaching of how electricity behaves.

Without this fundamental understanding, no one will appreciate Free Energy since they will lack a robust understanding of electricity. I challenge everyone, who desires an understanding of Free Energy, to return to basics and rethink what we've been taught. Ergo, current is a fiction. It is a mathematical shorthand notation replacing something slightly more complicated.

Fig. 1b suggests a similarity to Fig. 1a. Both images possess a singular inlet for power resulting in a periodic variation of potential occurring everywhere, simultaneously, and without any manifestation of conventional current (subject to entropy) that could delay and reduce (through losses) the transmission of power. On the other hand, the reversal of current (in this wikibook's proposal), produces the inversion of losses, namely: an escalation of gain.

This is similar to if, **whenever we shop at a market, <u>they pay us</u> to take their groceries instead of charging us! And... Every time we shop, <u>they pay us more than they paid us before</u> while claiming to pay us the same!** *{The inverse of deprivation.}* **What a trip! With so much abundance, who needs war?**

Mathematical Consequences

A Low Input Power

Lots of Real Power, plus or minus, a modest amount of reactance will guarantee the conventional stability (or, Rule of Thumb) that reactance cannot grow by way of feeding itself from the reactive field surrounding reactive components, such as: inductors and capacitors, resulting from the outcome of the prior cycle of oscillation since excessive real voltage will suppress a runaway self-looping of electrical reactance.

Yet...

Severely restricting the use of real power at the inlet of a circuit's source of energy will encourage the unconventional rule of thumb in which electrical reactance will be almost exclusively nourished by its own feedback irrespective of thermodynamics or the Conservation of Energy – especially since energy plays no significant role, here, since its input is severely limited to be less than a micro watt.

In other words, any complex number (enumerating the amplitude of either a wave of voltage or a wave of current) possesses two components: a real number and an imaginary number. The magnitude of the real number regulates the consequence of how the present cycle of oscillation impacts any subsequent cycle. Meanwhile, the imaginary number can create the inversion of current when squared if the self-looping, self-feeding tendency of electrical reactance is not suppressed by any excessive input of real power.

If this complex polynomial...

$$A \pm B \times \sqrt{-1}$$

...is squared...

$$(A \pm B \times \sqrt{-1})^2$$

...then, the result is four products reduced to three (since two results, the cross products of A times B, are similar enough to be grouped together) ...

1. The square of the real component, A^2.
2. The cross-product of the real portion times the imaginary portion, $\pm 2AB\sqrt{-1}$.
3. And, the square of the imaginary component, $(B \times \sqrt{-1})^2 = B^2 \times (\sqrt{-1})^2 = B^2 \times -1 = -B^2$.

If the real power input of A is restricted to a very small value, of nano watts or pico watts, then the negation of real power resulting from the squaring of the imaginary portion of this complex number will not be oppressively regulated out of existence. Only the tiny value of A will shrink or maintain its amplitude while the amplitude of $-B^2$ will grow at an exponential rate. By restricting the inlet of real power (feeding this style of circuitry), there will be an increased likelihood of success in producing radiant power serving as a precursor to free energy. Yet, this is not all that is required to ensure success.

It is also necessary to connect only one terminal of a voltage source to this type of circuit while connecting the other terminal (of the voltage source) to ground and disallow any other ground to be located anywhere else within this type of circuit (in the beginning if you are not yet “skilled in this artistry”). This will ensure that no current forms since it won't have anywhere to drain after scantily leaking into the circuit from the voltage source. This will ensure a radial pattern of oscillations, rather than a circumferential pattern of peaks and troughs, in which the peaks of voltage will bounce off of this circuit's periphery at the same time that the peaks of current will be crossing the virtual center of this type of circuit during each half-cycle with an inverse pattern at the next half-cycle.

In other words, current has been divested of its singular significance. Only voltage matters, plus: frequency, phase shifting of voltage versus current, plus inductance and capacitance.

Since the inherent tendency of electricity is to make up the difference for any shortcoming, current will form (anyway) despite our best efforts at preventing it. This “last ditch effort” on the part of “nature's tendency” will ensure a reversal of current since that is the only direction we will have allowed for *by failing to prevent it.*

Ponder this ...

If, after taking every precaution to prevent the flow of current, don't you think that the only other option available (to Mother Nature) is for current to flow backwards as if in rebellion to our various restrictions?

In the words of actor: Jeff Goldblum's character, portraying a mathematician who specializes in chaos theory in the movie, *Jurassic Park* (part one): “Life will always find a way to break free of any loss of liberty.”

> *Conservation of Energy is a status symbol confessing allegiance to the herd since it is grounded in physical reality as constituting the ultimate and exclusive verification for any authority while simultaneously ignoring electrical reactance subsisting within the domain of time acting as the trump card (so to speak) giving us the liberty to recycle energy rather than blindly throwing it away (returning it back to its source) after every single use and refusing to pay through the nose for this wasteful method of consuming energy.*
>
> *Whoever conjured-up this scheme must be a madman!*
>
> ***It sucks!***

Voltage Drop

It stands to reason that electrical voltage drop is a mathematical process which cannot be performed upon the imaginary coefficient of a complex polynomial. It may only be performed upon its real number coefficient. This is a consequence of the assumption that voltage drop is the distribution of a real numbered evaluation of voltage across a circuit resulting from simple resistance rather than from electrical reactance.[50] This allows for the accumulation of reactive potential as well as for the accumulation of reactive impedances (both inductive and capacitive). This latter accumulation can occur within the imaginary fields surrounding reactive components only if the distribution of real voltage is kept below useful values amounting to nano watts and pico watts so as to avoid disturbing (suppressing) reactive feedback. This accumulation of reactance serves as feedback for the input of subsequent cycles of oscillation causing reactance to escalate at exponential values. Hence, “free energy” is an incorrect assessment of this peculiar situation. A more rational explanation is to claim “freely available reactance” resulting from an extremely low input of real power.

Convention teaches us that the peaks and troughs of voltage and current may oscillate their amplitudes as they travel around the circumference of a circuit. But there is another possibility in which they may echo their peaks and troughs in diametric opposition to each other during each half of an oscillation effectively creating a standing wave of one-half cycle of displacement between their phases (See, Fig. 1a, above). This will only occur if we discourage or prohibit the formation of current while maximizing the accumulation of the imaginary component of reactive power. At some point, the complex enumeration of the real and imaginary portions of electric power will be squared during our mathematical assessment of the electrodynamic behavior of a circuit. If we keep the input voltage extremely low and suppress the flow of current, then we may succeed at developing more reactance than what conventional wisdom would expect. And when, through simple (thermodynamic) conversion when passed through a resistor, the complex result (of the squaring of a complex value) will have its phases of real voltage realigned with its phases of reactive voltage and with its various impedances (voltage realigned with current possessing a power factor of positive unity, $+1$) and, thus, be able to convert the cross-product of: $\pm 2AB\sqrt{-1}$ into the squaring of the imaginary portion: $-B^2$, of a complex reactance.

Utilization of Electrical Reactance

What is the Ground Plane?

What is the Ground Plane?[51] [52]

Up until now, I did not understand how a Berkeley SPICE[16] ground component operates. Nor did I understand its difference from how a ground operates in Paul Falstad's simulator.[15]

But the study of Byron Brubaker's version, 1.0, of Tesla's Hairpin Circuit[53] prompted me to finally understand these differences.

The ground components in both simulators are unique to each other due to how a referencing ground operates in each simulator.

In Paul Falstad's simulator, a referencing ground is already provided by the software. So, the user does not have to insert one anywhere since that has already been accomplished. The only purpose for the user to insert a ground (in Paul Falstad's simulator) is to act as a source for electronic flow of current. This presupposes that the Earth is a battery of around one microvolt at ground-level whose amp-hour capacity is vast!

A referencing ground is not provided in the Berkeley SPICE family of simulators, to which Micro-Cap[54] and LTSPICE[55] are members. So, this is the only function which a ground represents in these simulators. If you want to represent anything else, such as what a user-inserted ground would represent in Paul Falstad's simulator, then you have to insert a micro volt battery in between a ground and your circuit. You will also have to add a low-level capacitor behind the battery. I have labeled these, *CapacitanceOfEarth1*

and *CapacitanceOfEarth2*. Between this battery and the circuit, you may position your load. Mine, here, is a capacitive load, labeled: *CapLoad*. It is *not* a resistive load because that cannot sustain the *transient* (a momentary surge) which this simulation suddenly provokes and quickly dissipates to zero. So, a relatively large capacitive load could retain its charge and a series of switchings could clear these charges to zero by transferring these charges to the actual load that you wish to power and then restart this circuit from another cold start?

All of my capacitors possess 3 Ohms of equivalent series resistance. Both of my coils possess units of resistance equal to their units of inductance to approximate a wire gauge of 25 AWG.

The rate at which over-reactance exhibits overunity is determined by the smallness of the two capacitors, labeled: *CapacitanceOfEarth1* and *CapacitanceOfEarth2*. Although the Earth's capacitance is assumed to be ~711 micro Farads, this does not produce overunity within a reasonable length of time. Or else, it may possibly fail to produce overunity at all. I don't know. I didn't have the patience to wait long enough to find out! So, to speed things up a bit, I chose to use values which are less than 100 nano Farads, such as: 99nF or 10pF or 100 femto Farads.

- BTW, one micro volt is the atmospheric voltage at ground level which is enough to power a crystal radio set from the 1920s.
- *ACMains* amperage is the amperage which is being drawn from the utility grid.
- *MainsGnd* is the amperage which enters the circuit from the ground adjacent to the *ACMains.*
- *EarthSource* is the amperage which the Earth is providing free of charge!
- *CapLoad* voltage dominates *CapLoad* amperage by a factor of 3 to 1 due to this component's equivalent series resistance is set to 3 Ohms.
- BTW, if you choose to build either of these simulations, you may want to (somehow) engineer the prevention of their tendency towards exploding, suddenly, with an excessive amount of power rather than allow this circuit to fry itself (or throw shrapnel in all directions).

< < < < You can get away with shorting out the four terminals of this step-down transformer and you'd almost get the same level of output, but you'd be wasting a slightly elevated input power. Patent US 600,457 A (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/de/5d/14/a57ffad14ccd94/US600457.pdf) for Nathan Stubblefield's Earth Battery may be on the left if we replace “ACMains” with a live oak tree and replace “MainsGnd” with its roots in the Earth not including what is missing from his patent to its right.

If you don't have access to the Earth to serve as your “ground plane”, in the alternative, you can simulate the Earth's ground plane by utilizing a large conductive surface, such as: another antenna. This is what the Ammann brothers did with their Atmospheric Generator: they used two spherical antennas to serve as their monopole antenna plus ground since their mobile power station of their batteryless electric car of 1921 needed a grounded antenna and they could not provide an Earthed ground plane for their car.

In other words, turn this image (up, above) upside down and imagine its two electric grounds are two spherical antennas similar to what the Ammann brothers mounted on top of the drum-shaped power station which was strapped to the front-end of their car >>>>

A dipole antenna is similar enough to a grounded monopole antenna to serve as its replacement. An example of a dipole antenna is the spark-gap transmitter of Heinrich Hertz as it morphs into the monopole antenna of Guglielmo Marconi.

All four caps: C1, C2, C3 & CapLoad, possess 10 Ohms of ESR. Applying pressure will raise their ESR and is hinted in a Tesla patent for manufacturing capacitors under pressure, US Patent 577,671. (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/aa/bc/8c/ca152a00b76d05/US577671.pdf) Thanks go to Byron Brubaker for this tip! Surf to ... Equivalent series resistance for an explanation of ESR.

Tesla also has a patent for using oil as a dielectric material for capacitors: Patent No. 567,818. (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/b5/62/b7/bb55a0b2cf4518/US567818.pdf) Pressurizing this oil may be the easy way to increase the equivalent series resistance of a capacitor to alter its behavior in an overunity circuit? What do you think?

The output of virtual oscilloscope tracings to the right establishes an impedance which varies over time. This refutes any credibility that resonance is required. > > > > > > > > > Rarely, does resonance have anything to do with overunity. For, impedance starts out very high at the beginning of all of the red tracings to the far-left in which voltage dominates over current. Yet, over the course of 32 milli seconds, that situation drastically changes in which current dominates over voltage due to a drop in impedance to the far right. The circuit actually alters its own impedance! Ask a tank circuit to do that! Yeah, right... This drop of impedance probably has something to do with the rise of wattage traced in all of the blue graphs?

WARNING — HIGH NODAL VOLTAGES WILL ACCUMULATE!

Capacitance of the Earth

The square root of the dielectric constant in a capacitor is a refractive index of that material. This suggests that capacitance is prismatic and that waves which interact with a capacitor are both refracted and reflected and, thus, spawn two daughter waves for every time that a parent wave interacts with the dielectric material within a capacitor. This is how complicated the behavior of capacitors are.

And, ...

This is why Eric Dollard, says that: *"The energy which enters a capacitor is not the same energy which exits it."* Eric has also said, that: *"A lightning bolt does not form from the energy which sits behind the voltage difference between its terminals, for that is not enough energy to fully charge up the lightning bolt. That's merely enough to form its ionic channel. Most of its energy enters into the lightning's numerous branches at right angles to each branch from the surrounding environment. This source of energy is literally "sucked" into each future branch by reactive forces acting as pumps for energy against gradients of impedance."*

I would venture a guess that the refracted daughter wave is imaginary (purely reactive) while the reflected daughter wave is (purely) real, and that an overunity circuit would ideally emphasize refractive capacitive daughter waves while conventionally thermodynamic, lossy circuits will emphasize reflective daughter waves since Micro-Cap help-file says, ...

> *"The ideal capacitor acts as a shock absorber and, thus, must not be too low in capacitance lest it fail to perform this task."* – In other words, an ideal capacitor must emphasize absorption and discharge of wave energy. Reflection is an indication of a combination of absorption followed by the discharge of energy.

Refraction of capacitive reactance is the ideal circumstance for us to encourage since it will magnify reactive power output so long as we minimize real power input. Then, somewhere along the way, the imaginary portion of the complex enumeration of reactive power will get squared. And when it does, it will leave a scanty quantity of real power, a build up of negative watts, and a remainder of complex power which will accumulate over time.

This build up of negative watts will not be figurative as in the case of the passive sign convention's definition of the generation of power. Instead, it will actually fulfill that definition in the physical world by making it possible for a passive inductor to become an active inductor and generate current without the necessity of engaging a prime mover's external source of energy in order to move that coil through a magnetic field and, thus, defy Faraday's Law of Induction by superseding it with a higher law whose text has yet to be written into our conventional wisdom.

The conventional presumption of the capacitance of the Earth is estimated to be in the vicinity of 711 micro Farads on the presumption that it is a solid sphere whose outer concentric shell is infinitely distant. But, what if it is hollow with a presumed thickness of 1 kilometer or less?

6.3675 Megameters = the average radius of the Earth

1 km = assumed thickness of the Earth's shell – probably less than this

"The refractive index of a nonmagnetic material is the square root of its relative permittivity."[56]

Since the dielectric constant, or: relative permittivity, of a material is the square of its refractive index, and the refractive index of granite bedrock is somewhere between 2 and 3.5,[57] then the average refractive index of granite is 2.75 and its square is 7.5625.[58]

Outer surface diameter of Earth's shell minus the thickness of this shell equals the inner surface diameter: $(6.3675 \times 10^6 meters) - (1 \times 10^3 meters) = 5.3675 \times 10^6 meters$

Capacitance of two concentric spheres in which the larger sphere has a radius of: *r1* (representing the outer surface of the Earth) versus *r2* (representing the inner surface of the Earth).

$$\frac{r1 \times r2 \times 4 \times Pi \times \text{the dielectric constant of a substance}}{r1 - r2} = capacitance$$[59]

$$\left(\frac{(6.3675 \times 10^6 meters) \times (5.3675 \times 10^6 meters)}{(6.3675 \times 10^6 meters) - (5.3675 \times 10^6 meters)} = \frac{3.417755625 \times 10^{13} meters}{1 \times 10^3 meters} = (3.417755625 \times 10^{10} meters) \right) \times ...$$

$$\hookrightarrow ... \times 4 \times Pi \times (7.5625 = \text{the dielectric constant of granite bedrock}) \approx 3.25 \text{ Tera Farads ... or more ... ! ! !}$$

Conclusion ...
Since my simulation (https://ufile.io/tid1tirs) requires the presumption of the maximum capacitance of the Earth is no greater than 99nF, this circuit may not give the expected results unless some modification can be devised which overrides the Earth's capacitance?

Maybe a 100 femto Farad (one-tenth of a pico Farad) capacitor should be built into each of the nine or more grounding rods above where each rod enters into the Earth? Yes! It works ...

And, ...
Since this circuit tends to develop high nodal voltages ...

For safety's sake, maybe a dielectric goo should be poured into this circuit's project box to solidify into an immersion of a dielectric medium after, first, lining the interior surface of the project box with conductive plates and each plate is separately (?) connected to its own Earth ground?

Where's the Energy Coming From?

... within Byron Brubaker's Hairpin circuit (which he derived from Nikola Tesla's Hairpin)?

1. The full-bridge rectification via four diodes are generating it from within themselves! Excluding a ground on the left insures that this is the answer.
2. It's coming from the Earth. Placing a diode on each and every ground and inverting their terminals at the same time to create a switch verifies that this is the answer.
3. Take your pick! Whichever version suits your fancy since there's no way to prove which is the case. It could be either, or both.

If the Extra Energy is Coming From the Earth

The electric utility companies may be generating power within the capacitor bank, substations mentioned by Eric in a video excerpt extracted from a longer YouTube video, entitled: *Origin of Energy Synthesis*.[60] Although, he defines their usage is for bringing the phase relations of voltage versus the phase relations of current into a harmonious relationship so that transformers don't blow up and power is successfully delivered over hundreds of miles of transmission, in addition to his definition of their usage, the utility companies may have another usage of adding power to the grid along the way.

The video (within the footnote, above) is a companion to another related video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jAGfj6sHKo&feature=youtu.be) which is on the topic of electro-mechanical watt-hour meters being used by the power companies to supplement energy coming from the power plant.

If you put the ideas of these two videos together, then it becomes possible to speculate that the power companies may have several techniques at their disposal to supplement power plant generation?

A critic assails me on YouTube, ...
"Do you guys really think that little spinning disc is generating enough power to run an electric range, air conditioner, toaster, etc?"

My response, ...
The catalyst need not consume much energy to function as a stimulus. Most of the value of a rotary generator at an electric power plant is not in the application of its voltage (which everybody misconceives is the case) but is embodied in the frequency of that generator. Because, if we double the frequency then the power will be quadrupled. So think of the frequency of that little disc as being significant in that it replaces or supersedes the frequency of the line voltage that we are accustomed to being held at 60 cycles or 50 cycles as the case may be. But if we can get the frequency up to 1,000,000 Hz, then we're really creating a tremendous stimulus for the power to come out from somewhere else. Now, where may that power be coming from? It can come from numerous sources that we don't usually take into consideration, such as: capacitance, inductance, and even resistance! These are the things that I look at in a free energy circuit which I am designing under simulation because potential sources of energy are just as valid as are kinetic sources of energy (such as a prime mover). But we put too much emphasis on prime movers as being the sole source of the energy for a circuit when in fact a prime mover's significance can be reduced to that of a mere stimulus (a catalyst) provoking reactive power to come out of reactive sources such as capacitance and inductance and resistance. In other words, we are using impedance as our source of energy and we are using a prime mover as its catalyst.

Transmission Line Voltage

Transmission lines differ in how much voltage they carry based on their length, plus other factors.

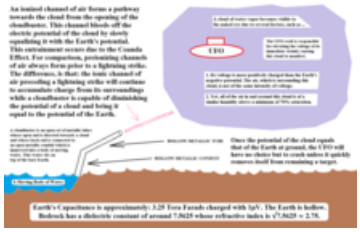
1. Local transmission lines typically possess 13.8kV.[61]
2. Short transmission lines – In short transmission lines, the length is within 50km and the voltage is limited to less than

20 kV. In short transmission lines, the effect of line resistance and inductance is more predominant than capacitance.
3. Medium transmission lines – These lines have an overhead cable length of greater than 50km and less than 150km. The allowable voltage ranges from 20 to 100 kV. The analysis of medium transmission lines considers the three lumped line constants: resistance, inductance, and capacitance.
4. Long transmission lines – Overhead transmission lines with lengths greater than 150km and voltages above 100kV form long transmission lines. Line constants are considered distributed elements in the analysis of long transmission lines.[62]

Long transmission lines are greater than 150km and possess voltages greater than 100kV such as the exampled output (of the schematic on the left) exhibiting: 300kV on its indLoad (inductive load). The series resistance of this inductive load is: 6.24e+249 Ohms and its inductance is: 1e+250 Henrys, yet the V/I ratio of its output is: 7.5e+18! I'd expect something much greater; wouldn't you? Something more similar to its resistance of: 6.24e+249 Ohms!

Oh, well ... I still don't know everything!

Wasteful UFO Technology



How to crash a UFO is the same as how to dispel a cloud using Wilhelm Reich's cloudbuster to accentuate the entrainment of ionized air.

If you're going to design an anti-gravity craft, you'd better make sure it runs on free energy since UFOs are very inefficient at their utilization of energy. They waste a tremendous quantity of energy to neutralize inertia, aka. gravity, since there are no motor coils from which to recover reactive power upon turning OFF the power supply of a UFO craft. Instead of coils, a UFO craft uses high voltage electrostatic fields surrounding their craft to substitute for their lack of coils. This is why Wilhelm Reich was able to crash a UFO by accidentally pointing his cloudbuster tubes at a cloud within which a UFO craft was hiding since the humidity was above 70% and the ions of air immediately surrounding that craft was of a positive polarity. These are the classic symptoms of a smoggy day in Los Angeles or San Bernadino Counties. Into this high voltage, electrostatic field is projected the electromagnetics which are necessary to neutralize inertia and gravity. But if this electrostatic field should disappear, then its UFO craft will come crashing to the ground! This is what got Wilhelm Reich arrested, put into a Federal prison, all of his books were burned in the United States, and he never made it out alive. He was murdered by an inmate just before his release date.

Busting the Clouds of Ignorance (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPYdeSZhmmY&feature=youtu.be) — a YouTube video of one-hour duration.[63]

How to Crash a UFO (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=irpu9U2hhwc&feature=youtu.be) — a YouTube video of one-hour duration.[64]

UFO Power Supply

As stated above, a UFO power supply should *ideally* be of an overunity condition to justify the craft's wasteful expense of throwing away electric power in the form of the electrostatic force which is projected out into the immediate vicinity of the craft to safeguard against the loss of the electromagnetic force which is used for neutralizing inertia and gravity.[65]

It should, probably, also be pulsations of frequency since this is what was reported by a B-47 which was outfitted with electronic surveillance equipment during the 1957 UFO sighting written up in a book by James M. McCampbell[66] and discovered in a bookstore by David Alzofon and included in David's book[67] about his father's theory on gravity control[68] which is directly related to the topic of *Dynamic nuclear orientation*, by C. D. Jeffries. (https://www.bing.com/search?q=Dynamic+nuclear+orientation%3A+C.+D.+Jeffries&FORM=SSPRAC&PC=U531&lightschemeovr=1)[69]

There were five criteria of this UFO sighting as sensed by the electronic equipment on board the post-war (WWII) renovated B-47 bomber. They were ...

1. Frequency: 2,995 to 3,000 Megacycles per second [2.9 to 3.0 Giga Hertz]
2. Pulse width: 2.0 microseconds
3. Pulse repetition frequency: 600 cycles per second

4. [rotational] Sweep rate: 4 rpm
5. Polarity: vertical

Surprisingly, my simulation of two years ago, (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Feb/UFO_power-supply.zip) which I had included on a slightly unrelated topic on Quora,[70] is similar in some respects for being a pulsed frequency which sweeps its wattage upwards before repeating this behavior.

1. Input Frequency: 20kHz; 3V sine waves.
2. Output Frequency: 100kHz; triangle waves whose phases of voltage are displaced from its phases of current by one-half cycle of oscillation.
3. Output Sweeps its Increase of Amplitude per Pulse before collapsing back to the start of each pulsation.
4. Frequency of Pulsating Sweeps: 26.614Hz

Kate Bush's Tribute to Wilhelm Reich

- Kate Bush did an homage to Wilhelm (https://genius.com/Kate-bush-cloudbusting-lyrics) in the form of a music video, called: Cloudbusting, back in the 1980s with assistance from actor, Donald Sutherland. Watch it on YouTube: Kate Bush - Cloudbusting HD LPR remastering (The Whole Story 2015) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AJll-eF5zUA)
- Kate Bush - Cloudbusting - Official Music Video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pllRW9wETzw) – original
- MTV interview (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SQJrYfLztU)
- *A Book of Dreams:* The Book That Inspired Kate Bush's Hit Song: *Cloudbusting,* – June 1, 2019 (https://a.co/d/7ZCEwFl)
- Eighty-three photographs of my successful attempt to clear the sky of chemtrails plus the additional benefit of making it rain six days later! (http://w.earthinglife.info/media/index_02.html) I had the help of the empowering bliss of a yogi (https://www.tm.org/) along with Leon Ernest Eeman's biocircuit (http://vinyasi.info/texts/biocircuits/) and a P-gun derived from Peter Lindemann's design (length of tube versus its inner tubular diameter {bore diameter} is: the square root of two times 32 to 1) and covered in orgone layering (rosin paper coated with rosin alternating with aluminum foil and a convex mirror on the bottom end; the open end faces straight up; with an iron wire running down the length of its inside connected to two opposing points of a biocircuit {probably left wrist to throat} with me in it for 45 minutes) used by Trevor Constable. (https://trevorconstable.com/) The other three pairs of biocircuit connections are: right wrist to crotch; right ear lobe to left ankle; left ear lobe to right ankle.

Links to a few Resources about UFOs

- If These US Navy Patents are Made Then We Are in a Star Trek Technology World (http://vinyasi.info/energy/If%20These%20US%20Navy%20Patents%20are%20Made%20Then%20We%20Are%20in%20a%20Star%20Trek%20Technology%20World.pdf) – shortcut URL ... `is.gd/keviqu`
- United States Patent No. US 10,144,532 B2; Dec. 4, 2018 (http://vinyasi.info/energy/US10144532.pdf) – on Google patents (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/de/4c/43/62c585ccc936cc/US10144532.pdf)
- *Occult Ether Physics,* 4th revised and expanded edition: Tesla's Ideal Flying Machine and the Conspiracy to Conceal it, by William Lyne (https://a.co/d/0Rb5xsG)
- Organick Energy 7600 Channel on YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/@organickenergy7600)
- Paul Scarzo interviews William Lyne on the topic of UFOs, etc. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8WOi8YRHvo)
- Nazi UFOs: How they fly (https://concen.org/content/nazi-ufos-how-they-fly-german-tesla-anti-gravity-and-free-energy-program-william-lyne-2004)

The UFOs of Nazi Germany - Viktor Schauberger

- UFO SECRETS OF THE THIRD REICH (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lGs9VxqGbkE) – YouTube Video
- Nazi UFOs (https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/3882898/viktor-schauberger/91)
- ditto, above (https://1library.net/article/nazi-flying-saucers-ufo-nazi-germany-viktor-schauberger.y9j2pjjq)
- another ditto (https://1library.net/document/y9j2pjjq-the-ufo-s-of-nazi-germany-viktor-schauberger.html)
- PDF file of above (https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/archivos_pdf/ufos_nazigermany.pdf)
- My mirrored copies (http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Viktor%20Schauberger/)

- download link (https://node1.123dok.com/dt01pdf/123dok_us/004/283/4283957.pdf.pdf?X-Amz-Content-Sha256=UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=7PKKQ3DUV8RG19BL%2F20230201%2F%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20230201T164220Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=600&X-Amz-Signature=67c012d5275f9fcf4031ad74b0f7f2a9f71d48e44cfcc19adf4024bc42382c07)
- Source of PDF file, archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070518074414/http://www.zamandayolculuk.com/Cetinbal/HTMLdosya1/vriltechnology.htm)
- Antarctica's Hidden History: Corporate Foundations of Secret Space Programs Paperback – March 25, 2018 (https://a.co/d/eZaoS7O)

Straying from the topic of UFOs

- Giza's Industrial Complex: Ancient Egypt's Electrical Power & Gas Generating Systems Paperback – May 27, 2022 (https://a.co/d/f88Ef6G)

The Lone Wolf Stigma

In a dramatized biographical movie about Queen Victoria, she says that, “My critics don't have the courage to attack me, directly. So, they attack the people who surround me. I wish they'd stop.”

I've seen it happen that if I mention an internet source for my various claims, that source will quietly disappear.

This is the principle of isolation in which my credibility is reduced because I become a lone wolf who is crying to the wind.

Yet, I'll publish these source links, anyway since I don't care if these sources disappear off of YouTube and the Internet.

Reactive Power is not Useless!

Freely available reactive power is never useless, except from a thermodynamic viewpoint, until it is converted (via a resistive heating element) to boil water and rotate a steam turbine to generate electrical energy (as one example of conversion) to do away with nuclear power plants and their byproduct of plutonium.

What's Reversal of Current Good For?

Conventional circuits deplete their voltage source by slowly or quickly equalizing the difference in potential between the two terminals of a fixed voltage source, such as: a battery. They do this by moving a conventional direction of current from higher areas of voltage (occurring at one terminal) towards areas of lower voltage (at the opposing terminal). For example, ...

> *A typical 12-volt auto battery will have around 12.6 volts when fully charged. It only needs to drop down to around 10.5 volts to be considered fully discharged.*[71]

Unconventional Free Energy circuits, whose current is reversed relative to their polarity of voltage (inducing negative watts as their output power), *increase* the disparity between the terminals of their reactive components, such as: between the two terminals of a coil of wire. Whatever components exhibit this property, these components become the new “sources” of power for these types of circuits replacing (and over-shadowing) whatever contributions may occur from an external source of power.

Explosive Simulation

→ Was the spark transmitter of Heinrich Hertz the Inspiration for the Ammann Brothers Atmospheric Generator? – Quora (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Was-the-Hertzian-Transmitter-the-Inspiration-for-the-Ammann-Brothers-Atmospheric-Generator).[72]

The top-most graph of Fig. 4 traces the output of a node within the Micro-Cap 12 neon bulb macro (depicted in Fig. 3). This node is labeled “NeonBulb.10” (within the graph of Fig. 4), equivalently labeled “Switchchk” (within Fig. 3), which has already risen from its default value of 10 nano volts to a plateau of 10 volts. This indicates that this neon bulb has turned ON into an arcing plasma.

> By the way, if any value closely similar to 10 nano volts were to be traced as the output for this node (within this software macro), then this would indicate a pre-ionizing state preparatory to arcing. This is analogous to what lightning bolts manage to achieve prior to their actual lightning strike. The ionization pathway charts a course preparing for whatever lightning strike may happen to form along this prepared highway.

The second graph (from the top of Fig. 4) traces the output current superimposed over the output voltage of the inductive LOAD as a hyperbolic arch of red (hiding the blue underneath). They are diverging at the far right: the red colored current tracing is escalating upwards in the direction of greater positive amperage while the blue colored voltage is escalating downwards in the direction of greater negative voltage. The third graph is tracing the output voltage of the inductive Barrel Coil whose blue-colored arch swerves upwards at an escalating rate of growth in positively signed voltage while the tracing of the fourth graph is red-colored amperage of the Barrel Coil arching downwards at a similar rate of escalation. The fifth and sixth graphs are tracing the rising output of one inductive side of the Copper Tubing while graphs seven and eight are tracing the output of the other side of the Copper Tubing with the neon bulb in between these two halves of copper.

Improving Realism with a Load

I'm still learning.

Up until now, I thought I knew how to “load” an overunity circuit by applying resistance to simulate a mechanical load made upon an inductor (such as: a motor coil). Although this is standard procedure for normal circuits, I was wrong since my simulations tend to produce unconventional triangular waves of inverse polarity between their phases of voltage versus their current. What I see, now – in this *Loaded Test* (to the right), is that a far better method for loading an inductor is to apply a full bridge rectification of four diodes to convert this extreme divergence of phase relations into direct current thereby collapsing the (seemingly) ridiculous levels of output. That's OK. All that is needed (to produce overunity) is to precharge a 100V difference in voltage between the two copper spheres to immediately engage the neon bulb, spark gap, and turn ON overunity in less than ten seconds. Since the simulation errors before we can see what the output levels off at, we won't know whether the output dies out (to zero) after an initial blast, or levels out at some constant output. Blame matrix algebra for taking simulated shortcuts; not “Free Energy”.

A Buildable Simulation?

High voltage tolerant diodes of a century ago were similar to electrolytic capacitors of today. They were made with an aluminum cathode which was conditioned by subjecting it to alternating current. This would form a layer of aluminum oxide on top of the aluminum. When this “conditioned” plate of aluminum was immersed in a watery solution of either borax or baking soda, and paired with an anode of some other substance, other than aluminum, then a diode function was fulfilled with a large tolerance to elevated voltages.[73] [74] Salt would have made a better electrolyte if this were truly a capacitor and not a diode, but with the risk of producing chlorine gas along with hydrogen and oxygen gases all of which are *very* explosive if not vented away from us into a safer area.

Pairing these diodes with a capacitor sandwiched in between them and with both of their cathodes pointing towards each other, and towards their shared capacitor, helps to reduce the need for simulating a very small capacitance (of 1e−21 Farads) possessing a very large equivalent series resistance (of 1e+8 Ohms)[75] inside of the simulated capacitance, labeled: *ProximityOfSpheres* by comparison to if this capacitance had been there all alone without any diodes to assist it. This design may be more likely to be buildable and, thus, more practical to take seriously.

By the way, ...

I suspect that this specially designed capacitive diode, with both of its capacitor plates consisting of oxidized aluminum immersed in a non-electrolytic bath of borax or baking soda, sat behind -and connected to- the headlight sockets of the Ammann brothers' batteryless EV serving as an additional capacitance with respect to the air-gap between their two copper spheres. So, I am guessing that their two hollow copper spheres were serving as capacitors of their own (and doubling as aerials grounded to the electrostatic charge of the atmosphere) and shorted out with this high-voltage tolerant capacitor hidden inside the front-end of their car which may have served as a throttle?

There still remains the issue of a lack of regulation to prevent the simulated behavior of an explosive force. Whenever the spark gap (neon bulb) flashes ON, the output of power takes a sharp ascension. Whether or not it's merely a momentary surge, I wouldn't want to be around when it explodes!

Does someone want to risk their life by testing out my theories? Because these simulations are suggesting the electrical equivalence of a bomb!

An Example of Domestic Terrorism

is.gd/disruptgrid

Disrupting the Power Grid

I don't think it is entirely fair that C. Earl Ammann was charged with “stealing energy from the electric utility grid” when he arrived in Washington, D.C. to deliver his EV to the United States Patent Office when the grid already steals from its surrounding environment. He and his brother had demonstrated their EV on the streets of Denver, Colorado, driving it around town, up and down hills, while running it without any batteries.[47] [3]

This arrest is why you and I never heard of him until I ran across a few people on EnergeticForum (http://www.energeticforum.com/forum/energetic-forum-discussion/renewable-energy/14490-ltspice-simulation-of-electronic-boost-via-the-isolation-of-voltage-current-sources#post435066) talking about him. And, now, you know a little of his story.

His disruption of the electric utility grid does not mean that he was a fraud. Oh, contrair! It means that the grid got in the way of the over-reactance of a free energy circuit (aka, the negative impedance of Foster's reactance theorem) for having its reactance increased in a favorable way and at an alarming rate without the addition of any more energy. The consequence, of this over-reactance, was that an abundance of magnetomotive force was inductively transmitted to the grid. My simulations (in Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b) indicate that a lot of current was being *pumped into* transmission lines located nearby and *into* the wiring of the homes of his immediate neighbors. Yet, his device would still have been overunity, without a grid nearby to pump energy into, had they located themselves out in the middle of the ocean or in the desert or on some lonely mountain top. His device would not have escalated its power level so fast without the grid to have a convenient place to drain its excessively negative impedance into by an over-stimulation of the rate of reactance per unit of time. But, regardless of the rate of escalation of power within his device, it would still be overunity.

As my simulation indicates, up-above, in Fig. 2 (which presumes living out in the countryside far away from the electric utility grid), this style of free energy circuitry performs very nicely without any help from energy sources, nearby, getting in their way. Their over-reactant, negative impedance comes from within themselves upon their scant stimulation from external sources of energy, such as: the ambient charge existing in the atmosphere at ground level. This amounts to a mere micro volt which is amply sufficient for stimulating over-reactance in a circuit of appropriate design.

But regardless of whether a free energy circuit gets its incentive for the movement of its energy from a power source, or else gets it from the natural environment, or else gets this incentive from within itself, either way, we have no way of performing a controlled experiment to make a clear determination as to where does this extra incentive come from since we won't be able to isolate any possible answer so as to avoid confusion or error. Hence, we'll just have to assume nothing until we find out. Otherwise, we'll be making ourselves look very overbearing and pompous in hindsight!

Since this style of circuitry does not require an external power source, but does require an external catalyst of stimulation, care must be taken to restrict external sources of power from the disruptive influence of this type of circuitry to protect them from becoming burdened with excessive disruption coming from this highly reactive type of circuit. Over-reactance can become a sponge of inverted current that sucks additional energy from out of nearby sources of energy if allowed to do so without human intervention. Or, over-reactance can become a pump which performs the opposite task of sending extra energy *into* nearby sources (or conduits) of energy, such as: transmission lines, against their impedance and/or resistance.

Oh, pooh!

It is this incentive, born of reactance, which supersedes prime movers into becoming mere catalysts while the prime movement shifts to the over-reactance which is spawned by this style of circuitry. It is the inversion of current, also known as: negative impedance, which broadcasts its influence into its environment including manmade sources of power, such as: the utility grid. This is why over-reactance has been the bane of electrical engineers, for there are two sides of reactance, either: benevolent or demanding. We have to take care to restrict our use of reactance to benefit our appliances without destroying our sources of energy in the course of utilizing them. We do this by becoming mindful of the fact that we no longer need a source of power to fund our devices. All we need is for those sources to catalyze an over-reactance. Once over-reactance takes over (if we let it), it -then- becomes the dominant source for the accumulation of proto-energy (radiant energy; current inversion) which can -then- be converted into real power through mere (positive) impedance and resistance, alone.

Our sociological “motivation for profit” must be restricted to our motive for leading a productive life without allowing this “motive for profit” to unduly burden anyone or anything. So, I am advocating efficiency and the fair treatment of the consumer in the course of pursuing “free energy”. Profit has become the bane of the consumer especially in the wake of inflation in which *profit becomes inflated* making its pursuit an automatic infringement upon human decency.

> The very foundation of our society has been predicated upon the profit motive. Yet, its pursuit has spawned the inflation of our economy making its continued pursuit a violation of human dignity and welfare.
>
> There's no profit to be made from “free energy” if no one can charge us for its consumption.

> We can avoid being charged for our energy usage by recycling its electrical reactance to such a degree of excessive **conservation** that a mere factor of 99% reuse (for instance) constitutes a 100 to 1 gain (of output versus input) without any violation of physics.[76]

Non-Explosive Simulation

is.gd/stableOU **OR** is.gd/stableou

It's possible to achieve a non-explosive simulation (https://ufile.io/ks2boanx) of a stable output in Micro-Cap 12 electronic simulator (http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm). Power is enhanced if the two ferromagnetic coils, Armature1 and Armature2, possess slightly different number of windings of insulated floral (green) iron wire in contrast to each other. This simulation was hosted on a 64-bit computer. Hosting Micro-Cap 12 on anything less than this, such as: on a 32-bit computer, tends to give (what may be considered) a greater tendency for false positives with regard to overunity of gainful output.

Conventional vs Non-Conventional Circuits

→ Lest anyone entertain the erroneous opinion that all of this is due to imperfections of simulation due to round-off error,[77] [78] here are a pair of variations of a conventional circuit (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b) which costs a conventionally high drainage made upon some batteries. Yet, the magic does not get initiated there. True, they will contribute their excessive drainage of current, but the magical orchestration will originate (not at the batteries, but) at the neon bulb turning ON (arcing into a plasma) when it reaches its breakdown of resistance at, or above, 90 volts (which is what Micro-Cap simulator sets this threshold at). Then, and only then, will the batteries exceed their prior drainage of nearly 450k amperes to achieve an escalation quickly rising to infinity! This demonstrates the magic of the inversion of current (relative to the phase of voltage) arising, here, exclusively from the neon bulb rather than from any fancy arrangement of electrical components (usually: inductances and capacitances). All of the costs of energy to run this simulated circuit are conforming to conventionally high values expected of them so as to minimize the possibility of no one taking this example, seriously.

The example on the right is more efficient along a style that I frequently employ of using precharged capacitors and/or voltage sources rated at around 1μ volt (a sine wave generator in this example). In this case, this sine source provides a very important frequency of sufficient pitch to accelerate an opportunity for an explosive gain of amplitude to occur without wasting a whole lot of power to facilitate this opportunity. The power is provided by the 10 Farad capacitors (possessing a maximum of 400 milli Ohms, each, of equivalent series resistance) and each are precharged with 100 volts of opposing polarity to coincide with each other in their circular arrangement.

Sometimes, it's important to distinguish between frequency and power and separate them so as to not waste a continuous stream of power to maintain a frequency. This frequency can be very useful in accelerating the time it takes for reactance to explode and yield significant results of amplitude despite the fact that neither formula for electrical reactance (inductive or capacitive) has any factor of kinetic energy, such as: power, amps, or volts, inside of it. Instead, they possess potentialities of power, such as: frequency, inductance, and capacitance per cycle of oscillation defined in terms of angular momentum, or: 2π. Here is another reality to energy which is often overlooked regarding the inherent potential energy already resident within a circuit, namely: its momentum.

Thus, if we focus on a circuit's momentum, rather than focusing on giving the circuit any more energy in addition to whatever it already possesses, then we have an opportunity to manipulate this momentum using the potentialities of: frequency, inductance and capacitance. This does not cost us any more energy than what has already been fed into our circuit.

Think about it ...

Isn't this focus on momentum the foundation for anti-gravity levitation? And doesn't electrical reactance make inertia equivalent to gravity?[79] How else do UFO's stay aloft? And make right-angle turns at high speed without slowing down? And suddenly stop without deceleration?

This makes me wonder if we have overlooked a very significant perspective in both physics and electrodynamics. Hmmm, ...

No one (usually) thinks of the mass of a coil as possessing potential energy unless that someone was Joseph Newman. Doesn't matter what people thought of him or his ideas of gyroscopic power (http://www.rexresearch.com/newmanpatents/newman2.html). *Maybe that was his way of describing inductive reactance?* What matters is that, at least, he understood the potential power which is inherent within the inductance of a coil and made use of that power even if it could've been done in a more efficient manner. It almost doesn't matter. At least he confronted people with working models even if he may have lied (in his book (https://isbnsearch.org/isbn/9780961383527)) on how to build it.[80]

Remember, ...

Input power must step aside and quickly dissipate (using standard thermodynamics) to reduce input and, yet still be able to maintain an excellent output. *{I could have used the word: 'conserve' instead of 'reduce', but that might confuse anyone who is brainwashed to think of the laws of physics instead of the economics of conserving our electrical resources.}*

Negation of current is a powerful factor, within overunity circuits, since negation of watts and the divergence of voltage differences (between two nodes within a circuit) are the result. This leads to the non-saturation of current within inductors (exhibited by triangular waves, or spikes) and a continuous escalation of power at an exponential rate. *This rate may not be constant!* In other words, a nicely smooth hyperbolic (ascent or descent) away from an oscilloscope's midline of zero may suddenly become a vertical slam into infinite gain!

Similarities to Eric Dollard's LMD Analog Computer

Fig. 6b, up-above, and Fig. 7b (on the right) possess stark similarities to Eric Dollard's Analog Computer (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6BnCUBKgnnc) in Longitudinal Magneto-Dielectric (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJ8drfI4j9o) (LMD) mode since those circuits exhibit their dielectric force (measured in voltage) across their vector of transmission (in series to) their magnetic force of support (in parallel with) their vector of transmission (Fig. 7a). Hence, Eric has managed to create a whole new orientation of transmission existing in the space between a pair of transmission wires in which each whole wire is one of two terminals of transmission while the space between these two terminals is the line of transmission. Since this line of transmission is empty space, this constitutes a line of longitudinal dielectricity while each terminal is a solid composition of magnetizable transverse conductance.[81]

This is, actually, more efficient at transmitting energy since the magnetism of each terminal remains where it is initially located and we do not attempt to move it anywhere. This is a great boon since we have learned, from studying history, that the movement of magnetizable current (in the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable problem of the 1800s) drops off very rapidly over distance making that conventional style of transmission very costly. Instead, we polarize the empty space between a pair of transmission wires with a capacitant charge of voltage (using each magnetizable terminal of conductance as a sort of capacitor plate to this new style of transmission).

Capacitive Negative Resistance Suggests Epicyclic Lunar Rotation

At 9 minutes and 20 seconds into this YouTube video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ghVubdMIMVM&t=560s), we are shown the inside of an electric generator which reminds me of the inside (http://gp.alternate-energy.net/john-bedini-30-coiler-energizer_e86025efd.html) of John Bedini's patented energizer (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/7a/96/8a/dda3f5ecc71c09/US20030127928A1.pdf) which is different than standard rotary generators.

Here are (http://gp.alternate-energy.net/john-bedini-30-coiler-energizer_e86025efd.html) two more examples (http://johnbedini.net/tc.jpg) of Bedini energizers.

This puts into doubt that the moon is orbiting the Earth since its axis of rotation is not centered within its own (lunar) center of mass but is centered within the Earth's center of mass making it appear as if it is not in orbit around the Earth. Instead, the moon's rotation around the Earth is an extension of the rotation of the Earth's center of mass.

The reason why I call this simulated experiment *moon* (in Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b) is due to an equivalency between John Bedini's design for a very efficient rotary generator and how the moon always keeps the same side facing us throughout its orbit around the Earth. If the moon (representing a coil) had rotated while orbiting the Earth, then it would have been engaging Lenz's Law (https://www.electrical4u.com/lenz-law-of-electromagnetic-induction/#:~:text=Lenz%E2%80%99s%20law%20of%20electromagnetic%20induction%20states%20that%20the,the%20initial%20changing%20magnetic%20field%20which%20produced%20it.) as a consequence of Michael Faraday's Law in which the movement of one magnetic reference frame against another magnetic reference frame produces a counter-opposing force known as: back EMF (https://pressbooks.online.ucf.edu/phy2054lt/chapter/back-emf/#:~:text=Back%20emf%20is%20the%20generator%20output%20of%20a,current%20when%20it%20is%20on%20but%20not%20turning.). This undermines motor, and generator, efficiencies. Since movement is occurring between the magnetic reference frames of both coils (in these simulated examples, of: Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b), this suggests negative resistance is being engaged within the context of inductive and conductive reactances diminishing the amplitude of the waves which are traced in the middle pair and bottom pair of the oscilloscope tracings of Fig. 8a.

But if the moon's spheroidal inductance rotates around, not the center of its own mass, but -rather- the center of the Earth's mass, then it maps an epicyclic path of rotation which does not engage Lenz Law since the surfaces of the inner “red” coils do not move relative to the surface of the outer “black” coil in Fig. 8c. They move together much like a homopolar generator. Since the smaller “red” coils on the inside of Fig. 8c are not rotating relative to the larger and external “black” coil encircling the inner coils, that is one less type of movement to amplify back EMF. Hence, efficiency is improved. This suggests (to me) that negative resistance is engaging dielectric (capacitive) reactance graphed in the top pair of tracings in Fig. 8a.

What does this mean?

Effectively, it means that the moon has no mass and, thus, no angular momentum of its own apart from that imparted to it by the Earth.[82] For if it did possess its own angular momentum, then it would rotate around its own center of mass. Yet, it does not. Instead, it rotates around the Earth's center of mass and will continue to rotate only once around the Sun's center of mass for every cycle of its

orbit (once its perturbations of sudden release died down) if the Earth were to suddenly disappear. Mass has the consequence of generating inertia. Without a mass to generate inertia, the moon is "locked" into the Earth's center of mass. Hence, *did the Apollo lunar landings actually occur? Could they have occurred?* Yes. How?

Because this relocation of the moon's center of mass is performed by the moon being composed almost entirely of aluminum, or something similar, which possesses the property of paramagnetism, and if the moon is also largely a vacuous object of a lightweight, but structurally sturdy and honeycombed construction. These stipulations deflect its own center of mass to the Earth which is largely ferromagnetic (due to the Earth's preponderance of iron in its makeup) which has the property of consolidating its own center of mass plus requisitioning any other object's center of mass to add to its own.

If the moon has any mass (and it's safe to assume that it does, or else the lunar landings would never have occurred ;-), then its mass has been neutralized. Thus, a buoyancy exists which suspends the moon at its height above the Earth instead of our presumption of the mutual gravity between the Earth and the moon acting in conjunction with our assumption of its possession of an orbital momentum as it traces a pathway around the Earth. But under the circumstances, the moon neither possesses orbital momentum nor does it possess angular momentum to rotate. Both actions are taken care of by the Earth's angular momentum and its largely iron composition.

Capacitive negative resistance suggests the epicyclic rotation of our moon since resistance would have to be gainfully negative in order to compensate for the moon's lack of mass with respect to its size. Any other type of resistance would require (demand) a significant mass within the moon to give it sufficient momentum to rotate independent of its orbit around the Earth. Since its orbit is epicyclic, then it cannot have any significant mass. It is a vacuous sphere.

Conversely, this is why the Earth and our Sun are both composed, mostly, of iron. According to the website: TheSurfaceOfTheSun.com (http://thesurfaceofthesun.com/) – the Sun's hard surface is composed of calcium ferrite underneath its atmospheric ocean of neon and silicon plasma.

How does Free Energy not Violate Conservation?

The difference between reactance and energy is that reactance can be disassembled into its constituent ingredients and avoid Conservation of Energy (since reactance is not energy) while energy cannot. Energy is a singularity while reactance is composed of a multitude of factors. When we analyze the factors of electrodynamic energy, such as: voltage and current, we are analyzing our experiential expertise of the factors of reactance and mapping their equivalencies to the electrodynamics of energy which we cannot disassemble (to analyze) no matter how much we would like to. But, we can disassemble reactance since it contains analogous components of capacitance and inductance which directly map to their storage of voltage and current and possess their physical counterparts of capacitors and inductors, respectively.[83]

It is important to make these distinctions so as to remind ourselves of this difference between reactance and electrodynamic energy and how useful these analogues are to our analysis of electrodynamics to avoid getting lost and confused by their translations. If we allowed ourselves to disassemble electrodynamic energy in the same manner in which we disassemble reactance, we would violate Conservation of Energy.

See the point?

A figure skater in a spin uses conservation of angular momentum – decreasing her moment of inertia by drawing in her arms and legs increases her rotational speed.

Definition of Moment of Inertia

For a simple pendulum (an oscillating body/system/circuit), this definition yields a formula for the moment of inertia *I* in terms of the mass *m* of the pendulum and its distance *r* from the pivot point as, $I = mr^2$.

Thus, the moment of inertia of the oscillating body (pendulum) depends on both the mass *m* of a body and its geometry, or shape, as defined by the distance *r* to the axis of rotation.

How do we accomplish an exponential rise of potential energy without violating the conservation of angular momentum? By separating the mass *m* of the moment of inertia from its radius (squared) r^2, we dematerialize the moment of inertia into its reactive equivalencies of: inductance *H* representing mass *m*, and capacitance *F* equaling radius (squared) r^2. But we may only accomplish this whenever current becomes inverted relative to voltage. And this *dematerialization* occurs due to a translation from real numbers dominating the scene into complex numbers taking over with emphasis on its imaginary coefficient $\sqrt{-1}$ dominating the complex number field of the reactance of an electrical component.

When we succeed at reversing current, then there will be no delay: there will be no storage delay within a coil of wire and there will be no storage delay within a capacitor. And there will be no delayed response whenever *virtual* momentum is stored versus whenever it is released. Coils and capacitors, at this point, become mirrors which merely reflect without storage. Since current is inverted, then there is no

delay, and coils and capacitors are receiving the current aspect of their power at the same time that they are exporting the voltage aspect of their power. Hence, a capacitor no longer behaves strictly as a capacitor and a coil of wire no longer strictly behaves as a coil of wire. Each begin to take on the characteristics of the other, but merely in a dynamic manner.

This dynamic condition creates a transformation of the usual dictum of physics, in which: “Energy IN has to equal Energy OUT” becomes true, not for the entire circuit, but for each and every component due to the reversal of current. This reversal of current eliminates any time-delay that Newton's Law of Reaction for every Action would assume.

Furthermore, this reversal of current assumes that what was true in the prior half-cycle of oscillation is no longer true in any subsequent half-cycle due to this separation between voltage and current of one-half cycle of angular displacement (in time; per cycle).

In other words, ...

The result of the previous half-cycle becomes the input for its subsequent half-cycle. And since current is reversed, mass has become separated from radius (squared) r^2. This fact, alone, severs any relationship between this process of Free Energy magnification and the conservation of angular momentum across multiple half-cycles.

In other words, the conservation of angular momentum is, now, only true for each half-cycle of oscillation while no longer being true across two or more subsequent half-cycles. This is due to the constantly changing features of moment of inertia occurring between any two subsequent half-cycles of oscillation.

Noether's Theorem allows for this discrepancy when it states that the loophole for the Conservation of Energy is whenever time-frames undergo alteration, because conservation is assumed to be true exclusively within the same reference frame (for time); not across two separate and distinctly different time-frames of reference.

> *The energy conservation law is a consequence of the shift symmetry of time; energy conservation is implied by the empirical fact that the laws of physics do not change with time itself. Philosophically this can be stated as “nothing depends on time per se”. In other words, if the physical system is invariant under the continuous symmetry of time translation, then its energy (which is the canonical conjugate quantity to time) is conserved. Conversely, systems that are not invariant under shifts in time (e.g. systems with time-dependent potential energy) do not exhibit conservation of energy – unless we consider them to exchange energy with another, an external system so that the theory of the enlarged system becomes time-invariant again.*

> Editor's note: *“nothing depends upon time per se”* – Someone went *to sleep at the wheel* while driving their proverbial electrified vessel! *Apparently,* physicists could care less about electrodynamics in which electrical reactance depends *heavily* upon time as its foundation since reactance (ie, *“time-dependent potential energy”*) has no dynamic outside of time. Hence, time-frames (ie, cycles and half-cycles of oscillation) *matter a lot!*
>
> By the way, ...
>
> This is not quantum mechanics in which “black holes” and “time travel” needs to be invoked for the reversal of light (acting as current reversal) to occur. Instead, simple electrodynamic theory applies, here.

It so happens that the reversal of current satisfies this loophole in as much as no two *half-cycles of oscillation* share the same (equivalent) time-frame. Only each *half-cycle* of oscillation can be said to be true to its own time-frame servicing its own reference-frame.

And, ...

Electrical reactance formula (used for calculating the inductive and capacitive reactances of inductors and capacitors) bridges the time-frame gap existing between (and across) multiple half-cycles of oscillation since each iteration of calculations of reactance are always true per half-cycle of oscillation, but not true for the next half-cycle since a distinction must be made (in time) between the inductive reactance resulting from one iteration of calculation (from the formula for inductive reactance using the inductance of the magnetic field of an inductor) from the inductance of the prior half-cycle which spawns the inductive reactance (namely: the inductance) for the subsequent half-cycle. Likewise, this is true for calculating capacitive reactance versus the capacitance which spawned it.

Ergo, due to the reversal of current, there can no longer be any distinction made between inductance and inductive reactance. Nor can there be any distinction made between capacitance and capacitive reactance, for over time: these distinctions which we used to hold so dear in a static world of make-believe conditions of stability of time-frames is no longer valid outside of any singular half-cycle.

Not until current reforms back into its normal relationship with voltage (in which the phases of oscillatory current are in alignment with the phases of oscillatory voltage) will a whole new value of angular momentum materialize *literally out of thin air* (out of the reactances of counter-space). Only, then, will conservatives cry, “foul play”.

But if we bypass the jurisdiction of the Conservation of Angular Momentum, then no law has been violated!

So, why all the fuss?

By dismantling time, we dismantle conservation. This is what reversal of current manages to accomplish. But only if it is accomplished via analog components; not digital components.

True, ...

I've had to use a digital medium of computer simulations to come up with these conclusions and insights. But that's because I trust these multi-thousand dollar simulation softwares are honest in their appraisal of electrodynamics.

And they are honest.

Besides giving me an unadulterated view of electrodynamic theory, they also (sometimes) honestly let me "in" on their petty little secrets regarding their policy to tweak whatever their software designer thought was wrong with electrical reality by sometimes "fudging" the software's results. Such as: limiting the current of a diode should it rise above 1kA. This began to bug me until I could no longer tolerate this behavior. This motivated me to peer into the software code (of the simulator in question) to discover a comment made by its designer that: "sometimes, diodes act weird".

To me, that is not acceptable to get a degree in electrical engineering from a prestigious university only to fudge a diode's behavior, because of finding personal fault with it!

In Conclusion: *What is electricity?*

is.gd/refineohmslaw

If I rephrase the question as ...

What is electrical power, then the correct answer is to say that Ohm's Law is a combination of two components.

The first component of electricity is real voltage which is distributed across space. We will label this type of voltage with the label of: V_r to signify that this represents Real Voltage.

The second component of electrical power is reactive voltage existing in time. This latter component is divided by one or more various impedances tempting us to simplify this second component of electrical power by way of mathematical substitution in which a singular symbol, I, called: "current," replaces reactive voltage divided by impedance. This latter, more accurate version of the "current" portion of Ohm's Law can be signified by: $V_x \div Z$.

Hence, Ohm's Law fails to describe power (P, watts) as...

$$P = \frac{V_r \times V_x \times \sqrt{-1}}{Z} = \frac{V_r \times jV_x}{Z}$$

...if we also assume the substitution of j representing the square root of negative one whenever utilized within the field of electrical engineering: $j = \sqrt{-1}$, so as to avoid confusion with the letter I used to represent *current*.

Instead, conventional wisdom allows for their equivalence...

$$P = \frac{V^2}{Z} = V \times I$$

...but fails to distinguish among types of voltages and the implications of expanding our consideration of reactive resistance, namely: impedance Z. This mathematical shorthand suggests the illusion that voltage is squared and then it is divided by resistance due to the illusory temptation to assume that there is only one type of voltage rather than two.

Yet, we know that there is electrical reactance within all types of circuits to one degree or another. This awareness is predicated upon the fact that a piece of wire (for example) exhibits inductive reactance along its length and capacitive reactance extending radially outward from its center across its surface (if it's merely bare) plus across its insulation (if it has any on its surface). Thus, a simple flashlight circuit possesses electrical reactance. Yet, this reactance is so minor that we tell ourselves that we may safely ignore it without worrying too much about making some sort of blatant error.

> But this will only work some of the time. We cannot guarantee that this will work most of the time, much less all of the time. And it will certainly never work out very well within the context of my style of orchestrating electrodynamic behavior.
>
> > It is this sort of mental programming that all of us must confront (at one time or another) when we wish to expand our awareness of electricity in general and free energy in particular.

We also know that voltage drop cannot be performed upon imaginary numbers.

This temptation to simplify Ohm's Law makes the job of the technician vastly easier to follow procedures laid down by policies which encourage the monopolistic belief that “there is no such thing as a free lunch.”[84]

But if we assume a scarcity of freely available input power, then we are in a much better position to favor over-reactance as a superior source of renewable energy.

Appendix

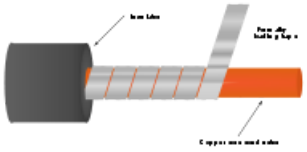
Photons do not Exist

It is not necessary to theorize the anomalous existence of photons to account for the traversal of energy across empty space when space is perfectly capable of acting as a dielectric medium supporting the existence of longitudinal shock waves.[85] Electromagnetic transverse ripple waves are a short-range ramification of dielectric (ie, electrostatic) longitudinal shock waves converting into transverse ripple waves whenever longitudinal shock waves meet up with matter at the other end of an empty void of space.

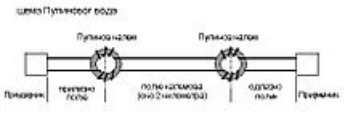
1858 trans-Atlantic cable route.

Oliver Heaviside effectively acknowledged this, over a century ago, when he devised his Telegrapher's equations to solve the riddle of, “Why was the magnetic field of electricity dying out so rapidly (along the length of the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable) while the electric field did not?” It was because the electric field does not travel since it is the consequence of a dielectric material responding to the imposition of a potential storage of voltage. This dielectric material was the boundary condition initiated by the surface of the copper cable separating the cable from its surrounding space of Atlantic ocean. The insulation of this cable helped facilitate this boundary condition insuring that no current would leak out into the ocean. But the dielectric condition of a transmission cable is at right angles to its transmission while its transmission is parallel to the cable's length.

So, ...



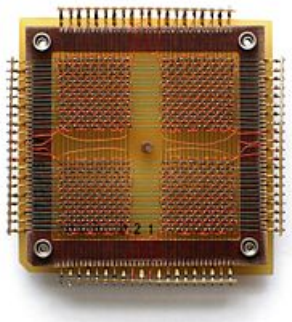
Permalloy loaded cable construction. Compare with: Pupin's coils (https://sr-m-wikipedia-org.translate.goog/wiki/%D0%9F%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2_%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BC?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) for paired telephone transmission lines (image to the right).



Pupin's coils for paired telephone transmission lines.

The transmission of dielectric charge of potential (voltage) does not have to travel, unlike the magnetization of current which does travel. Thus, voltage potential does not have to die-out while magnetic current ***must die out*** along the entire length of a copper cable *due to the resistance which copper conduit offers to the flow of current.* Hence, a ferromagnetic wire or tape had to be wrapped around the bare copper cable before applying a very thick layer of insulation to retain the magnetic field (generated by the application of a difference in voltage potentials upon the terminals at either end of this copper cable) to prevent the loss of the magnetic field surrounding this cable.

This prevention of the loss of magnetism is known as: magnetic remanence, or simply: remanence. It was used as a form of computer memory between the years of 1955 and 1975 by creating tiny ferrite rings through which was threaded a pair of crisscrossing copper wires creating a tapestry of horizontally and vertically aligned fine copper wires each of whose intersections was surrounded by a single, magnetizable, ferrite ring which could remember the polarity of its magnetization long after the application of voltage was shut off in the wires which had passed through each ring. This polarity of remembrance was interpreted as either a binary “one” or a “zero”. And this memory of ferromagnetic material is perpetual. It never dies out unless acted upon by a new force of electricity. This is in keeping with Sir Isaac Newton's dictum, that: “Energy tends to remain in a particular vector of motion unless acted upon by another vector.”[86]



A 32 x 32 core memory plane storing 1024 bits (or 128 bytes) of data. The small black rings at the intersections of the grid wires, organized in four squares, are the ferrite cores.

You see, ...

Magnetic energy is a preexisting condition within a ferrite ring. All we do is make use of it by organizing its random polarizations into a collective alignment which we can recognize as possessing a north and a south pole held to be en masse across the entire chunk of this ferromagnetic material.

So, the perpetuity of magnetism is already within the ferrite ring. But it's a chaotic mess until we impart order to it and, thus, put it to work for our benefit.

It is this perpetuity of ferromagnetism within a lengthy strand of permalloy (or similar) tape which made the transmission of current possible across the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable – without which, there would have been no Morse coded message received.

It is only short lengths of copper wire which can carry a magnetic charge. Long lengths don't succeed unless ferromagnetic material is located nearby, or else this lengthy copper wire is coiled so that the leakage of one turn of wire leaks out into the next!

So, ...

What is the boundary condition of space which makes the longitudinal transmission of dielectricity instantaneously possible?

The answer is, ...

The existence of matter at either end of a longitudinal transmission is what makes this transmission possible across empty space. This space acts similar to the behavior of a dielectric material sandwiched between two conductive plates within a capacitor. And the boundary condition of two conductive plates (on either side of a capacitor's dielectric middle-layer) respond to the longitudinal transmission across the dielectric material by creating transverse ripples of current at the conductive plates located on either side of this dielectric sandwich. But these ripples of current are short-range dying out very quickly due to the resistance of the conductive material in which they arise unless this material incorporates the use of a ferromagnetic mass, such as: iron, or a coiled geometry of the copper coil, or both, to help "remember" the magnetic ripple.[87]

Electrons do not Exist

- Electricity is not "electrons", if it was, how could particles related to current (closed circuit) flow in a single wire? (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Electricity-is-not-electrons-if-it-was-how-could-particles-related-to-current-closed-circuit-flow-in-a-single-wire?ch=10&oid=86886185&share=3bf12aab&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=post) – This is a *good question* posed by Franco Bruno Corteletti at Quora.

Conservation of Energy does not Exist!

Unless you like to believe in fictions! ⇒ is.gd/conservfict **OR** is.gd/conservationisafiction **OR** is.gd/conservationofenergyisafiction

Three fictions, to date, have I discovered corrupting electrical engineering with their shams! They are posted on Quora (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Three-fictions-to-date-have-I-discovered-corrupting-electrical-engineering-with-their-shams-They-are-1-Current-2?comment_id=44543174&comment_type=3) ...

1. Current.
    1. Current is a mathematical fiction constructed out of convenience to replace its more complicated counterpart of "reactive voltage divided by impedance".
2. Conservation of Energy (the audio posting, below, on Podbean).
    1. Likewise, Conservation of Energy is a geometric and mathematical construct born of the mind of man, derived from Kirchhoff's Current Laws pertaining, strictly, to the nodes in between circuit components. Although convenient for use in calculating the expected behavior of a circuit, nodes do not exist in physical reality, and you won't find any physical proof for their existence. Since Conservation of Energy is the direct consequence of Kirchhoff's Law for Current computation, and these computations are strictly performed upon fictional nodes (not upon the components which lie in between fictional nodes), both nodes and the Conservation of Energy are guilty of promoting themselves in the name of, and masquerading as a substitute for, their physical counterparts. So, I see no intrusion by physics into this misrepresentation unless it is a fault of physicists for originating this misconception. I don't know. Someone is responsible and it doesn't matter who at this point since all of us are guilty of maintaining it.
    2. Conservation of Energy is also a fiction due to the non-isolation of any system of energy you could possibly think of! It was never intended as anything other than an hypothesis to assist the physicist, or the engineer, in assessing the energy accountability of energetic systems. It was never intended to also be applied to the real world. Yet, don't blame the United States Patent Office for imposing a fiction upon all wannabee inventors. They're just following orders! Whose orders are they following?
3. Reactive Power.
    1. Putting the words, Power, and, Reactive, together in the same sentence is like mixing oil and water. They are about as unalike as can be. Power is something real that you can sense with any of your five senses while reactance has to be taken on faith and the testimonials of countless engineers who have come before us for the past century and a half.
    2. But testimonials do not, cannot, substitute for lack of physical proof.
    3. Power is something real, while reactance is something imaginary.
        1. Real, as in: real numbers; Imaginary, as in: the square roots of negative numbers.

2. Yet, reactance is the *cause* of the expansion or contraction of power. It is not restricted to merely the reactive *effect* of the application of power which is made upon a reactive component, such as: capacitors and inductors.

So, reactance is the cause of the expansion (not the creation) and contraction (not the destruction) of power, but only if we divorce the concept of power from any consideration of reactance. It's a four-step process of effectively promoting this sham. They are ...

1. Create the sham of *current* from out of the reality of "reactive voltage divided by impedance."
2. From the sham of *current,* create another sham called *Kirchhoff's Current Law* and call it a law when Eli Pasternak, an electrical engineer on Quora, admits otherwise:[11] "Kirchhoff's laws are only an approximation for the purpose of simplifying circuit design. They are not exact laws. For instance, they ignore the magnetic fields in the conductors of a circuit and the possibility of mutual inductance of adjacent circuit loops. In this simplified model, energy conservation is merely a statement that all the electric energy is passing through a node and thus it must be conserved."
    1. BobD (https://physics.stackexchange.com/users/199893/bob-d), over at Physics.StackExchange, has already admitted to this NOT being a law so much as it is a convenience ...
        1. "Well, one can solve real life electrical circuit problems with a fairly high degree of accuracy using node analysis assuming no mass or material existence." – BobD Dec 7 at 23:16 (http://vinyasi.info/energy/stackexchange/Kichhoff's%20Laws%20vs%20Conservation.jpeg)
3. Assume from this act of *Conservation of Current,* create another sham and call it *reactive power* predicated upon the silly notion, not a fact, that reactive components store *reactive power.*
    1. This is a very interesting misrepresentation since *reactive power* is not power. Hence, it cannot exist in the real world. Instead, it disappears into the unreal world of imaginary numbers and remains there until it's time for it to come out, by way of conversion, into the physical world of real numbers and real power.
    2. In that unreal world of imaginary numbers, *reactive power* cannot interact with anything since it doesn't exist except within our imagination: the imagination which we ascribe to the square roots of negative numbers. The square roots of imaginary numbers cannot be solved in the real world outside of the make-believe world of our imagination bereft of logic. Logic is the cornerstone of mathematics. All of our mathematical operators can be logically deduced using Boolean Algebra forming the cornerstone of operations within our computers.
    3. Hence, *reactive power* retains its status of non-change. Hence, we misrepresent this status of non-change as *the definition of the storage of reactive power* since we tend to think of storage as a state of stasis as if energy found a way to "hide in a closet of non-changing status."
4. This makes the sham complete since we've managed to fool ourselves into believing that *reactive power* abides by the so-called Law of the Conservation of Energy and, thus, we have managed to seal up any hope for disputation of these illogical associations.
    1. This contradicts the fact that Mother Nature, in all of Her wisdom, created a material universe which abides by its Conservation of Energy. Then, She created a loophole through which energy could be *expanded* or *contracted* without any of it being *created or destroyed* and, thus, continue to support the Conservation of Energy outside of its reactance.
        1. *She* is not a hypocrite. *We* are the hypocrites since we want to believe in **a monopoly of Conservation**.
    2. She performs materialization in this manner because She wanted to be able to create new worlds **within the domain of empty space** without contradicting Her own Laws!
    3. So, forget about our misrepresentation of "perpetual motion machines" as running without any input of power, for *that is a lie.* They run on the expansion or contraction of electrical reactance after reactance has been converted from energy and placed into reactive storage as a temporary measure of isolation from the Conservation of Energy existing outside of reactive components.

I hope nobody gets burned at the stake for a fiction! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/i-hope-nobody-gets-burned-at-the-stake-for-a-fiction/) – a 16 min., 20 sec. podcast on Podbean.

Cause and Effect

According to conventional streams of thought, there always has to be a "source" to supply a load. Thus, the source is considered to be a *causative agent* with consequential effects occurring at the load.

But what if this is not always the case? What if an overload of voltage at the load causes an escalation of reactance everywhere else within a circuit except at the voltage of the source?

Now, what can we conclude?

Possibly, that the source of voltage is not a source of energy so much as it is a source of stimulus much like the conductor of an orchestra does not have to play an instrument while he/she conducts everyone else to play theirs.

Nor does a band leader, or symphony conductor, have to feed his players fuel to sustain their actions since they may be performing for free out of gratitude towards the creation of their music and the beneficial outcome for their audience.

This is the way I view electrical reactance in which one segment of a circuit leads everything else without having to do too much of the work. Thus, an overunity circuit is often-times segregated into multiple sub-circuits each of whose section has a particular duty to perform: some sections will exhibit a lot of wattage while others will not. Some will be negative wattage while others will be positive wattage. Some will exhibit sine waves while others will show triangular waves or spikes.

Anomalous Kirchhoff Behavior

Splitting a transmission line into two branches should divide up the current, according to Kirchhoff's Laws, and maintain the same direction (ie, polarity) of current for both branches, yes?

> This law, also called **Kirchhoff's first law**, or **Kirchhoff's junction rule**, states that, for any node (junction) in an electrical circuit, the sum of currents flowing into that node is equal to the sum of currents flowing out of that node; or equivalently: *The algebraic sum of currents in a network of conductors meeting at a point is zero.*

But what if conventional expectations are not always right? What if, sometimes, anomalous events can occur?

Take MrPreva's example (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0) on YouTube translated by MrJohnK1 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFqJ5D6mkO0) and explained by Chris Sykes (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0XsXe9DJiXk) and others ...[88] [89] [90]

MrPreva has split a flow of current into two branches by shorting out both sides of a step-up/down transformer. Oddly enough, this shorted condition causes the current to reverse its polarity on the larger coil and add this negative current to the smaller coil which graphically heats up, and lights, his smaller coil into a luminescent orange glow! *See, graphic demonstration on the right ...*

Doing the math results in the following conclusion ...

A fantastic conclusion, that: The Whole is Smaller than Some of its Parts

The current of I2 is greater than the total current of I1 due to the negation of I3.

```
I1 = 2.8A
I2 = 5.1A
I3 = 2.3A
```

Total Current of `I1 = I2 + I3`

`2.8A = 5.1A + (-2.3A)`

Yet, `|I2| > I1` = *The absolute value of I2 is greater than I1!*

In other words, just because the whole is the sum of the parts *does not mean* that the whole is *greater than* any of its parts! Does this sound like a contradiction of the Conservation of Energy since Conservation dictates the form and function of Kirchhoff's Laws?

It is possible to simulate this, under ideal conditions, using Paul Falstad's simulator (http://falstad.com/circuit/circuitjs.html?ctz=CQAgjAzCAMB00IQVhBWSCcGITADjwiQDYAmQjYkJacU286gUwFowwAoAN3DFNWJ5e-UiRjgQxWmGIZYAdmglS8gCx5V8+WFXiw6RfMoRSxI+spU4SDgHdhAoaVW0IgmHZDPX7iBsceAE4OOrre4Kq6tDQcAMZeLuAYIonkQrRwiAjYOFAZ8NCcAM4hkQ6iVuIAZgCGADZFTBwl4WkJPunV9Y0cAObtAeF+UR4AKqj+KvyqJqj0erDES-IwsLl54nBYWJ7DXs4TYfL8EJ5IfPu65yLHqLv+bkIzJ+7QHMHPEbqfpAe08uh3ocvsDfiNSID7HtQiBPjC3vYfrdrl5bgjYbNHhiTvN0XssfjcZ5wjDoWU3gAPLzEMIYMATemkDDfcBCADiTAAdkxAjUAC4Ae0CAB0igA+CUcKkzFZMqBIMRMqi6fAgAA8GtFAGEBZyigBXAC2PKlEVc0FlqtwtBV-A1atFHO5vMFgVNkFl0CcYEt9NtIAAgnU+TzOfymEVRTVI0Uau6kGEZkkMAllXQQFweQaY3GqZAnKYvDJ9in-U6efyhaKJWL3RBZWQi1RTCh-Tq9UaedXJfYSWUSckPNL3GBB0g8CtR63WerNUV2wbjW6qaYoPgU24U6PpuAqAvOyLxT3sZdqBcwUPwERdynSDpwLcVbQAHqv7W6xddoqv5+mnAnPBSwVVBBxVFAAHUAAt+VFABLGM2QFWDOV6UVdQAfj-HBUAtVAjFQMAbXAaRFnkAAJbta2lCANy9WE6QIv1iNnB0igVJBDTI91VHpEwRGgDdRFhZj7VFPhoAANVFAAlABZABlDgBSvSRdEnIhVBUahwEWPRtP0MwyIAfR1WC6iU9MaRAdSEy0lA4HpRztPYziTKQ8zlNoKybM0lZ7NgRkJBQAMtSMiTYHkgV9UCWImmU3RvKvWy-NWXigpALUagABw4IA) (the “Current inversion” image in the upper left corner) demonstrating that most of the A/C voltage source shifts into the realm of negative watts *all the time* rather than alternately every half-cycle!

The use of capacitance, in parallel with an inductive load in Fig. 9 to the right, reduces energy expenditure since electrical reactance is recycled. This is in defiance to the electric company who will ignore this savings and charge us the same on our electric bill as if *conservation* didn't matter!

But this only works for inductive loads, such as: the electric motors inside of our electric cars, and the compressor inside of our refrigerator. What about non-inductive loads, such as: light bulbs?

They're taken care of by the insight of MrPreva (aka, “Pavel”), in Fig. 10 to the left, who has discovered that a shorted transformer whose two coils are of different inductances, will perform the same operation as the presence of a parallel capacitor will perform alongside an inductive load in Fig. 9 to the right.

By the way, ...

The capacitor, in Fig. 10, could probably be removed and the same benefits would occur. So, capacitance is not needed to perform energy conservation via its reuse within Pavel's example. All that is needed is a shorted step-up transformer and some resistive loads connected in series with both sides of this type of transformer. This is shown in the diagram of Fig. 10 in which two resistors are placed immediately above the transformer. One is labeled: 2.5 to signify 2½ Ohms while the other resistor to its immediate right is labeled: 7.5 to signify 7½ Ohms.

Application of Pavel's Discovery

is.gd/pavelsdisc

Pavel's shorted transformer, in Fig. 11a (on the left), can be used as a device for gaining overunity if we can figure out how to physically manifest a mutual inductance (a magnetic coupling coefficient) which is greater than one. Personally, I like to imagine that this condition represents a very large, additional mass of ferromagnetizable material – lying outside the transformer's core, yet – magnetically coupled to it. If this were true, then this would vindicate William Lyne's alledged quote of Nikola Tesla, when he said that: “... for every two hundred pounds of iron added to his Special Generator, (http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Nikola%20Tesla/The%20Inventions,%20Researches%20and%20Writings%20of%20Nikola%20Tesla,%20ch.%2063.pdf) its output increased by one additional horsepower.”[48] This extra iron was made available within the hull of a *very few* Elektroboots (electro-U-Boats (https://www.uboat.net/technical/electroboats.htm)) of Nazi Germany during WWII. William Lynes alleges that Tesla's Special Generator was bolted to the floor of the vessel's battery room insuring a firm magnetic coupling between his device and the multi-ton vessel which it was powering giving it a *minimum range* of 30k miles between recharging its batteries.[48]

By the way, ...

None of these specially designed Elektroboots were recovered after the war. Any of these vessels, which remained fully operational, escaped capture by the Allies. All we have are quotations from William Lyne, who is quoting a Mr. Dort, Jr., who (in turn) was quoting his father – Dort Sr.[48] For, it was Dort, Sr., who helped the Nazis adapt Tesla's Special Generator for use within a few of their Elektroboots. Some of these submarines were used to tow missile launchers carrying neutron bombs. These neutron bombs were another invention of Nikola Tesla, in addition to his Special Generator, and the liquefaction of air used to power these Elektroboots. The neutron bombs were tested in the Libyan desert by Rommel under the ruse of “looking for petroleum deposits.” These inventions, and several more, were stolen from Tesla's lab in 1895. The fire, of this lab, (https://369news.net/2018/04/01/what-caused-nikola-teslas-1895-lab-fire/) was set to hide this theft. Immediately afterward, Carl von Linde of Germany patented Tesla's liquefaction of air giving a probable motive for this theft and arson (according to W. Lyne).[48]

On the other hand, Pavel's shorted transformer, in Fig. 11b (on the right), can *also* be used as a device for gaining overunity if its transformer wire gauge is 19 AWG or less and possesses a mutual coupling coefficient greater than 52.08%. This version is a lot easier to build!

Why Do I Like Pavel's Experiment So Much?

The reason why I took such a liking to Pavel's experiment is because it reminded me of something I did four years ago ...

I had just finished simulating the Joseph Newman device (https://josephnewman.info/) and had successfully demonstrated (five years ago) that he lied about how to build it. The version which he used for his demonstrations was different than the model in his book. The model in his book was an earlier version which never achieved overunity. Yet, the model which he used for his demonstrations *always* achieved overunity with the help of an engineer, by the name of: Byron Brubaker,[53] who told Newman to take out the rotating permanent magnets and replace them with dielectric canisters made from PVC sewage pipes, wrapped with an open coil, capped at each end with sewage pipe endcaps, and filled with helium gas. If you look at this picture,[80] you'll see that his so-called permanent magnets are wrapped with tape and painted to hide what they are. He never let anyone initiate his device. Only *he* was allowed to give several turns to his rotor while at the same time putting on a fake display that it was taking all of his muscles built-up from years of body building to get those so-called magnets up to the fastest speed possible.

The “Newman” secret was the fact that his main large coil was putting out a huge electrostatic field while the open coil surrounding his helium canisters was collecting some of it and translating their collection (of this electrostatic charge) to the helium. Once the helium became excited, it put out an electromagnetic field of its own at a much higher frequency than the rate at which these canisters of helium were rotating – as much as a million times per second of vibratory excitation (according to my simulations in LTSPICE).[91] This became a very large contributing factor for electrical reactance to boost the feeble current of his massive coil, which was wound with very thin wire. The massive coil doubled its input voltage which it was receiving from a pack of dozens of dry-cell batteries contributing their combined voltage of 350V to the coil's massively lengthy winding producing a 600V electrostatic field. Meanwhile, the contribution of current emanating from the helium canisters managed to reverse direction at a rate just under one ampere and head back to his battery pack to recharge them despite they were never intended by their manufacturers to be subjected to this form of torture! It's no wonder they wore out so fast! Newman refused to take Byron's advice and replace them with solar panels.

I let this simulation sit for a year before I began to look it over to see if I could make any improvements to Newman's design, for I figured that Newman did not have the advantage of being educated as an electrical engineer (nor do I), and he didn't make use of simulations to help him design his products. So, why don't I give it a try?

What you see before you, in Fig. 12a and Fig. 12b and Fig. 12c, is the result of a few of my changes (to Pavel's design) which I serendipitously made four years ago. It's a shorted transformer[92] [93] just like Pavel's shorted condition of a set of parallel coils!

Thank you, Pavel, for inspiring me to remember what I had done four years ago but have long since forgotten! I am very grateful to you.

Fig. 12a is the schematic. Fig. 12b is its output. This simulation is designed to run within Micro-Cap 12 on a Windows 10 computer possessing a 64-bit architecture within its CPU making it impossible for round-off error to occur within its floating point, numerical notations. Fig. 12c envisions some hints derived from studying a single-phase A/C motor which I disassembled from a commonplace kitchen appliance: an ice-cream maker.

The schematic assumes a very tight coupling among all four coils at a minimum of 90%. This can be achieved by using ferromagnetic wire, such as: enameled iron wire used for floral designs, wound upon an iron core which is also capable of being used within PMH experiments popular on YouTube.[94] These experiments utilize the magnetic property of remanence exhibiting memory of the application of a D/C field resulting from coils which are wrapped around a toroidal iron core once their electrical excitation is turned OFF: they still continue to retain this memory for many years afterward. This is why this property was also taken advantage of during the two decades spanning the years from 1955 and 1975 within computer core memory before a better method was discovered.

It may also help to wrap these coils with aluminum foil to reflect their magnetic field back into their coils to help concentrate the intensity of their magnetism inside their core material? And maybe two turns of very stout, copper, solid core, insulated wire, wrapped on top of the iron windings and underneath the aluminum foil may also help? I don't know ... I'm just guessing.

Revival of Archival Links

Inversion of Voltage Source for a Single-Phase Induction Motor (https://josephnewman.info/blog/f/inversion-of-voltage-source-for-a-single-phase-induction-motor) – Newman Motor blog

How to Make a Free Energy Device Which Clones More Electromagnetic Waves. (https://www.instructables.com/How-to-Make-a-Free-Energy-Device-Which-Clones-More/#step32)
Step 32: Latest Discovery – Instructables.com > Circuits > Electronics

Inverted Placement of Source Voltage in a Single Phase Induction Motor (https://vimeo.com/vinyasi/invertedinductionmotor) – a Vimeo video

Wikimedia Commons: Motor transformer (https://web.archive.org/web/20181210012332/https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Motor_transformer) – a page at archive.org

Category:Motor–transformer (https://web.archive.org/web/20181210024110/https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Motor%E2%80%93transformer) – contains the page, above, at archive.org

Download a compressed ZIP file (https://ufile.io/ubn2jb3b) of a Micro-Cap simulation of a variation of Pavel's Shorted Transformer/Generator – archived, Nov. 2022, at ufile.io

https://is.gd/downloadpavel (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/LTSpice%20-%20Tesla's%20Pierce-Arrow/Inverted%20EV%20Motor%20-%20Micro%20Cap/?C=M;O=D) – download simulations of Pavel's shorted transformer

https://is.gd/playpavel (https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwteYqUouDFCg3VTls0r_HXxHSBJbFBQj) is a list of YouTube *free energy* slideshows derived from pop tunes

Using the Series RLC Circuit Impedance Calculator, (https://www.translatorscafe.com/unit-converter/en-US/calculator/series-rlc-impedance/) it is possible to improve performance of this derivative of Pavel's shorted transformer so much so that its operational frequency can be reduced to the point of it coming within the range of a normal rotary speed of a motor shaft while it is accelerating at maximum throttle speed. To calculate this, I used information which is provided by Darell Dickey on his website[95] concerning the first generation RAV4EV). At the same time, efficiency automatically improved bringing its coefficience of performance up to over 300 times more energy output than is inputted to run this simulation of a shorted transformer. This improvement adds the additional qualification of becoming a shorted motor.

It is significant to note that increasing the demands made upon the inductive load at Fig. 13a by increasing its inductance and series resistance to maintain consistency with its wire gauge size (estimated to be around 30 AWG) actually *lowers* how much power is drawn from the voltage sources labeled: *SolarPanel+SineWaveGen1* and *SolarPanel+SineWaveGen2.* This can be seen by comparing Fig. 12a with Fig. 13a and by comparing Fig. 12b with Fig. 13b. Meanwhile, the output goes up to match the load's increased demand! This results in a higher coefficience of performance as if to suggest that this design archetype rewards us for the demands which we make upon it rather than penalizing us with reduced performance or an increase of cost or both. *What a trip!* **;-)**

This odd behavior (by conventional standards of expectation) is not so outlandish if we consider that this motor design is acting as its own generator while acting as a motor (at the same time) provided that its various parameters are met.

One very important parameter is that its two starter coils (which you may call: *current coils* since they are dominated by harboring mostly current along with very little voltage) must, each, be reduced to an extremely low inductance. In these series of simulations, they are both: 100 nano Henrys. This extreme smallness is not unusual since these are intended to be equivalent to the self-shorted, starter coils of standard, single-phase, induction motors utilizing very stout, non-insulated, self-shorted, twice-wound copper wire which is usually wound through holes bored into the motor's armature as well as tightly wound around the armature of these types of motors as can be seen in the inset-image of Fig. 12c (labeled: *motor hints*).

This style of motor is able to become its own generator due to the reversal of voltage, or of current (but not both). Pavel's demonstration of the reversal of current has some peculiar results (as can be seen in the figure to the right). In *his* case, the reversal of current on his larger coil failed to send its current back to its source of his A/C power. Instead, it succeeded at dumping all of its current onto its adjacent coil causing that coil of lesser windings (whose lesser inductance could not resist this contribution of extra current) to increase its own current beyond the level of current which is feeding both of these separate branches. Please see the simple math, above, labeled: **A fantastic conclusion, that: The Whole is Smaller than Some of its Parts**.

Fig. 14 is a segregated analysis (https://www.bing.com/search?q=The+Meaning+of+Unity+in+Energy+Conversion+Systems&FORM=SSQUIC&PC=U531&lightschemeovr=1) of each electrical component within Pavel's generator in an attempt to discover if there is any inversion of voltage or current which may indicate the generation of *free voltage* or *free current.* If any of these inversions are found, then this means that the electrical components which are hosting these inversions are no longer passive components (according to passive sign convention), but have become *active components* without assistance from *any* prime mover.

By definition, a prime mover is an energy source which *has to* inject its energy into a device from *outside* of that device. This conventional requirement, which we make upon *all of our appliances*, makes it possible for us to deny whether the colloquialism known as *free energy* and *overunity* actually exists. But as you can see, at least in theory, *Conservation of Energy* is restricted in its scope applying exclusively to situations that require a prime mover to supply all of a device's power ***without any generation of additional power arising from the device, itself.*** This, of course, is **a rule of thumb – not the rule of Law**, since amplifiers are well-known instruments of magnification.

Herein, simulation Fig. 14 (https://ufile.io/59dxctya), is no exception. Amplifiers are by no means non-existent. To insist that amplifiers also be under-achievers is nothing less than a straitjacket of conformist domination made upon *free thought* and *free action* among *free people.*

An afterthought ...

Any quantity of change to both input voltages of each SolarPanel+SinewaveGen1+2 in any of the circuit simulations of Fig. 12a, Fig. 12b, Fig. 13a, Fig. 13b and Fig. 14 results in the squaring of their results. This is in conformity to the square–cube law and suggests that *energy* is a manifestation of the surface area of some object or phenomenon or both? So, if both input voltages are increased by a factor of three, then their resulting outputs will be increased by a factor of nine. Or, if their input voltages are decreased by a factor of one-third, then the outputs of their circuits will decrease by a factor of one-ninth.

Of course, solar panels could be replaced by batteries since the input voltage is merely 1½ volts for each sine wave generator, voltage source. And each of these two “sources” are putting out a frequency of 190Hz. The batteries can be swapped out and replaced with freshly recharged batteries while the spent batteries will be getting themselves recharged using a tiny portion of the output of this scheme. So long as the batteries don’t wear out, this scheme will provide unlimited energy from nowhere existing outside of this setup, but coming from within this device itself!

Shorting a Transformer Divides its Current

This is (http://vinyasi.info/realsim?startCircuit=current-division.txt) what Pavel's discovery manages to accomplish: the higher-resistance, higher-impedance side of his transformer shunts its current over to the lower-resistance, lower-impedance side. That's why it has so much current. Yet, this more conductive side has so much current since the other side of the transformer won't accept very much current. So, most of it has to go to the side of lesser impedance and lesser resistance.

Mutual Inductance is the A Priori of Negative Resistance

Up until writing this section, I thought that reversal of current was the *a priori, first cause*[96] of negative resistance. I'm wrong. The non-saturation of mutual inductance is the first cause while the reversal of current is its diagnostic check and negative resistance is the label which we pin to all of this. We can't see the non-saturation of mutual inductances, but we can infer that this occurs among the reversal of currents of its participating self-inductances. This non-saturation of mutual inductance causes an inversion of the polarity of the magnetic fields surrounding the participating self-inductances. This, then, results in their reversal of currents which we label as being: negative resistance – *although negative impedance would be more accurate.* In fact, we have upgraded our nomenclature to become: *negative differential resistance* (https://www.bing.com/search?q=negative+differential+resistance&FORM=SSQUIC&PC=U531&lightschemeovr=1).

The addition of an extra winding (called: Squirrel Cage Rotor), which is electrically isolated from the rest of the circuit in schematic Fig. 15a, makes plainly visible that the inversion of currents among all of its self-inductances were occurring all along within the prior stages of the development of this archetypal circuit demonstrated in Fig.s 12, 13 and 14, up-above. We merely couldn't see these inversions of magnetic and current polarities, but they were there hidden in not-so-plain sight.

As is evident in Fig. 15b, the capacitor is a consumer of electric power since its surging voltage and amperage tracings are both headed in the same direction of polarity, namely: they're headed in a downward direction of increasingly enlarged negative amplitudes by comparison to the vicinity of the zero midline from where these tracings began.

All of the other surges are split between the polarities of their voltages and their currents, each headed in opposing directions of polarization, indicating that all six inductors have become generators of negative watts. This behavior is replicated within all three sine wave, voltage sources. There is hardly anything within this circuit which does not generate negative watts. It's no wonder it wants to surge to infinite gain!

Fig. 15c gives no indication of any initiation of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves as was apparent in the Growth of Triangular Waves in the so-named section, below.

This circuit is not intended to be built. Like the circuit, below, within the section which is labeled: Non-Stable Output of Extreme Overunity, Fig.s 16 and this circuit, Fig.s 15, are merely useful for demonstrating (by way of inferential hint) where lies the first cause of the growth of overunity.

Non-Stable Output of Extreme Overunity

I always thought it strange that Pavel's experiment accumulates a preponderance of voltage among the smaller coils of a shorted transformer in deference to the conventional behavior of a non-shorted transformer in which a preponderance of voltage always accumulates on the larger set of coils. But now, the nodal voltages in this experiment, of: Fig. 16a, (https://ufile.io/ze260928) accumulate a tremendous quantity of voltage on the smaller coils, labeled: CC1 and CC2, just like in Pavel's experiment. *Go, figure!* If anyone can figure this out, I'd like to know about it. Just send me an explanation on one of my user: talk pages. Thanks!

Fig. 16b shows how stable is the output of this type of circuit in which it does not explode, within its four second duration of run-time, with infinite power due to the periodic collapse of its triangular waves (exhibited in extreme closeup in Fig. 16c) which prevents the possibility of any out-of-control explosion *at least for a little while!* But wait until after four seconds. You're in for a treat. This circuit blowups like crazy!

Removing the spark gap at the rotor coil stabilizes it and prevents any possibility of explosive escalation of the amplification of amplitude up until 16 seconds of run-time. Further than that, I do not know since my computer doesn't have the RAM to handle that much duration of simulation. But, this variation of Fig.s 16a+b+c forms the basis for my slideshow of 15 images depicting overunity riding piggy-back on top of Thermodynamic Equilibrium (see the following sections entitled: *Times have Changed* and *Growth of Triangular Waves.*

But, how do I know that a physical build of this type of circuit (https://ufile.io/jcsq1fvz) won't want to initiate sparking? I don't. It has such high nodal voltages that it's probably going to turn ON a plasma state of arcing which will definitely push the output of this circuit into a sudden and complete explosive destruction of itself. You can look it up on my website under this directory: Inverted EV Motor - Micro Cap (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/LTSpice%20-%20Tesla's%20Pierce-Arrow/Inverted%20EV%20Motor%20-%20Micro%20Cap/?C=M;O=D) under the name of: reactive-motor-v3b.zip. (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/LTSpice%20-%20Tesla's%20Pierce-Arrow/Inverted%20EV%20Motor%20-%20Micro%20Cap/reactive-motor-v3b.zip)

The triangular waves of these inductor's voltages, of either of the large coils which are labeled: VC1 or VC2 in Fig. 16c, indicates that these coils are not saturated and cannot reach saturation of their voltage or their current. They *must* allow for an infinite escalation of amplitude if this circuit were to be slightly modified to prevent its periodic stable collapse of its amplitude and encourage, instead, a highly unstable rise towards the infinite oblivion of this circuit's existence if it were to be built.

Times have Changed

The science of electrodynamics hasn't changed. Its focus has changed.

A hundred years ago, it was possible to pick up a book[97] which emphasized the differences between positive and negative resistances within an oscillating circuit involving both “forced oscillations” impressing themselves upon a circuit by entering into it as its input source of EMF and then resulting in the formation of “free oscillations” acting as the output of that type of circuit.

But times have altered the focus of electrical engineering to the extent that overunity is not discussed anymore. It's not that it was never discussed. It's just that no one is old enough, or still alive, who remembers it being discussed let alone taught to budding students of electrical engineering.

Good ideas never die. But they do need to be revived from time to time. Especially if these good ideas are timeless classics.

Growth of Triangular Waves

is.gd/negdampslides

Growth of triangular waves ride piggy-back upon the input of sine waves whose non-variant amplitude are ever-present within the voltage tracing of the large coil, VC1, within the figures which are contained within Category:Growth of electrical non-saturation.

HINT

Play all of the slides within Category:Growth of electrical non-saturation by hovering your cursor over the dark green square on the far right. It looks like this: > at first. But after you hover over it, it will change into this: **Show Slideshow >** and then you'll be able to click on it to play the slides.

The sine wave input, which underlies these triangular waves, retains the same frequency and amplitude over time. The sine-shaped, carrier wave represents the “forced oscillations” of voltage input entering into this type of circuit from its sine wave generator. This input source of voltage provides the circuit (to which it is attached) only one terminal (half a network portal) for current to escape, namely: its terminal of entry. Hence, its coils and capacitors are *forced to generate* free oscillations of non-saturable, triangular waves of an ever-escalating amplitude (of both voltage and current) in order to free itself of its confinement from within its half-portal network. This is the only way in which voltage buildup may escape confinement: is by reversing its polarity of direction relative to voltage and buildup to the point of explosively exiting the circuit by destroying its host-circuit.

Convention dictates that we provide current with a throughput to encourage its natural inclination to flow. But my unconventional approach is intended to thwart that outcome and deny a throughput of current since that would result in a relative synchronicity of positive unity, power factor, and a boring output less than its input satisfying conventional expectations of under-unity. We want a negative unity, power factor or else the generation of free energy will not happen. So, we have to risk destroying the circuit (in pursuit of free energy) if we should fail at regulating its explosive growth of overunity. But that's the price I am willing to risk if I want free energy to manifest.

So, we could safely deduce that the forced oscillations have already saturated this type of circuit configuration while the free oscillations will *never* saturate this circuit.

It's as if this circuit is exhibiting the characteristic behavior of a multiplex network which can accommodate multiple streams of data transfer due to the unique characteristics of each data stream: the forced oscillations remain saturated while the free oscillations do not.

Hence, the amplitudes of voltage and current of the forced oscillations remain constant exhibiting their Conservation of Energy while the amplitudes of voltage and current of the free oscillations continue to grow beyond the RMS amplitudes of the forced oscillations. This would violate the Conservation of Energy if these free oscillations were to be considered as the resulting output of their causative input for that would seem to be the case at first glance.

But first impressions can be deceiving.

If I vary the input voltage of the sine wave generator, not much change occurs at the output. Although some direct relationship exists between the two, it's not an equivalency since the input varies by a fraction (and not linear) to the variation of the output. It's more like an exponential differential (at the very least) barring explosive rates of growth transforming their exponential relationship into an infinite rate of growth.

If it be true that Conservation of Energy is a Universal property of all forms of energy and inviolate, then I am left to conclude that reactance is a self-feeding process which contributes to the overall amplitudes of energy.

In other words, ...
Capacitive inputs (the preexisting conditions of various capacitances within a reactive circuit) become the outputs of capacitive reactance which, in turn, become the inputs of capacitance for the subsequent cycle, or half-cycle, of oscillations, and likewise for inductive inputs.

These capacitances and inductances grow over time and, thus, give the *appearance* of the violation of energy conservation without actually violating anything due to our erroneous presumptions are affecting what we conclude is happening.

But, when one capacitor can affect the capacitive field of another capacitor, and when one inductor can affect the inductive field of another inductor, and when two capacitors can affect the field of two other inductors, and vice versa, then free oscillations are free to expand their amplitude over time without anything to stop them (much less Conservation of Energy).

An electrostatic field surrounding a capacitor is the result of capacitive activity. And a magnetic field surrounding an inductor is the result of inductive activity. So, energy does play a role in the growth of overunity, but energy does not bear sole responsibility for that would violate the Conservation of Energy.

This is analogous to how some criminal minds think.

When one mafia boss wants to launder his profits, he channels them through another mafia boss, who channels them through a third, and a fourth, etc, to hide what each is doing and claim innocence. Spammers do the same thing. They relay their spam all across the globe, bouncing their emails against multiple servers until it becomes a blooming mess of complicated accountability.

Well, free energy is no exception! And free energy enthusiasts could be considered as outlaws based on how society judges the accountability of its members, but without digging any deeper (such as what the IRS always does or a private investigator).

Energy enters a reactive component within a circuit. This reactive component absorbs this energy and converts it into energy by first passing it through its dynamic field of reactance acting as an intermediate middle step of conversion (aka, laundering the cash). So, in reality, energy does not exit upon entering a circuit. That's only true for nodes which lie in between two components according to Kirchhoff's Laws. It does not hold true for the components, themselves. That's the catch.

Thus, Energy Conservation has nothing to do with the components of a circuit. And much less does Energy Conservation hold true for reactive components of a circuit. Energy Conservation only holds true for the conceptual void (which we call: nodes) which lie *in between* the components of a circuit, which is like saying that Energy Conservation is limited, ie. restricted, to nothingness.

Conservation of Energy controls fluff.

Do you always pledge allegiance to fluff?

There's nothing wrong with the Conservation Law. It's the socially provocative, peer pressure to pledge allegiance to nothingness which disturbs me.

I remained silent, back in the days when we were supposed to vocalize our allegiance to the flag of our country.

What did you do? Blind obedience?

Free Energy Generators don't have to be Fake

Attempts at producing free energy don’t have to be fake. There’s no guarantee, either way, for them to be fake or real, since there’s a general lack of knowledge on this complicated subject ...

Please see ...
Ohm’s Law forms the foundation of basic electric theory in conjunction with the formulae of electrical reactance. (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/ohm-s-law-forms-the-foundation-of-basic-electric-theory-in-conjunction-with-the-formulae-of-electrical-reactance/), is a podcast at Podbean.
... and ...
Is it possible to make a self-powered free energy generator? (https://www.quora.com/Is-it-possible-to-make-a-self-powered-free-energy-generator/answer/Vin-Yasi), is an answer to a question on Quora.

Free energy generators sometimes catalyze their reactances off of freely available voltage potentials within the atmosphere at ground level amounting to a few microvolts which were enough to run crystal radio sets a 100 years ago and are enough to stimulate the over-reactance of a circuit which is starved for power and possesses only one portal, an inlet, for current to flow. This prohibits the formation of normal current. Instead, current finds no other outlet than to reverse itself and exit the same way it came in. And since this is reversed current, relative to voltage, then this manages to increase voltage differences rather than equalizing them and is the definition for the generation of electric power under passive sign convention. This has the consequence of converting passive components, such as: coils of wire, into active components (which generate power rather than consuming them). This offsets the miniscule power entering this type of circuit and replaces the significance of prime movement since the activation of passive coils becomes its own significant prime mover. The catalysis which arises from the environmental background voltage remains significant, but not because it delivers power, but because it is a dependable resource to rely upon since “perpetual motion machines (who do not require any input of power)” are not a fantasy so much as they are a misrepresentation of the reality of free energy augmentation.

The generation of free energy is a multistep procedure involving the acquisition of nanowatts or picowatts of power from our environment to act as a stimulant to catalyze over-reactance of pairs of coils working in conjunction with pairs of capacitors, followed by the augmentation of this reactant voltage via an open transmission line archetype, followed by a self-shorted transmission line archetype (made manifest as a self-shorted coil) to offer a pathway for current to flow. This current will remain in opposition to its voltage and may not require its shift of phase (by 180°) to correct for this power factor since it is already usefully sending power back to its source!

Errors and Oversights I have discovered on the Internet

Frederick Alzofon's Unified Field Theory

1. “One fundamental feature of the unity of nature is that only two forms of the reality observed exist: radiation and matter.&rduo; – David Alzofon quoting his father, Frederick, on page 100 of David's book on his father's theory of *Gravity Control with Present Technology.* (https://a.co/d/dAcNw8b) This quotation is from Frederick's paper, entitled: *The Unity of Nature and the Search for a Unified Field Theory*, F.E. Alzofon, p. 600, Physics Essays, 6 (1993) 599-608.[98] [99] [100]
    1. I beg to differ ...
    2. My first response to Frederick Alzofon’s Unified Field Theory, (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/my-first-response-to-frederick-alzofon-s-unified-field-theory/) a podcast of 33½ minutes.

A plasma globe.

Downing Intellectual Property, Ltd., UK

I sent an email to this company after I discovered an oversight on their webpage devoted to helping people understand why it's so difficult to obtain a patent for overunity devices is often due to the assumption, by the patent office, that it won't work and (thus) will be useless. This will automatically fail one of their criteria for submission as a utility patent.

> Subject: error on your webpage
>
> You have an error on your webpage...
> How to patent a perpetual motion machine (downing-ip.uk) (https://www.downing-ip.uk/blog/how-to-patent-a-perpetual-motion-machine)
>
> For, it was 1921 and the Ammann brothers had just demonstrated their batteryless EV on the streets of downtown Denver with two newspapers there to document the occasion.
>
> One of the two brothers failed to get a patent, not for lack of trying, but for getting arrested and charged with “stealing energy from the grid” when he drove his batteryless EV into the jurisdiction of Washington, D.C., on his way to the Patent Office. Sounds like the brothers were getting acknowledgment, in a roundabout sort of way, for successfully creating a device which required no batteries to run their EV?
>
> The error is that it is impossible to isolate systems of energy from their surroundings. Hence, perpetual motion machines are not possible, not due to the laws of physics, but because the laws of physics, which define Conservation of Energy and thermodynamics, are predicated upon a fictional assumption that – what was intended as a mere hypothesis for alleviating the difficulty of accounting for all of the energy of a system – has been converted into a Law as if it was also applicable to the physical world.

When I wrote my submission for a provisional patent, (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Provisional%20Patent%20Application%20-%2063221840.pdf) I took the position that energy accountability of every single component in an electrical system had to be accounted for – especially, if that device purported to be overunity. So, I did analysis on various devices, beginning with a simple simulation of a flashlight circuit, to assess whether or not energy output was less or greater than energy input and hopefully also be able to make a determination as to where did this extra energy come from or disappear to.

I failed to make that determination. Some circuits do appear to possess an output which is less or more than their input. But there are no clues as to where that extra energy disappears to or comes from.

It's no small wonder that physics turns a blind eye to this mystery.

But Washington, D.C., solved the problem by arresting C. Earl Ammann a century ago for stealing public property. Maybe that's the solution to this mystery of physics which has not ceased to intrigue people. There are many inventions on YouTube claiming to be overunity. Maybe they are overunity. And maybe it is their unique style of reactance which pumps energy into those devices from somewhere outside of themselves using reversal of current to accomplish their task of increasing their internal differences of voltage against the natural order of entropy?

Who knows?

A Few Criticisms

Quora Criticism #1

1. Here are a few of my comments within a post at Quora ...[101]

My response to a critic:

"You cant boost nothing"

Laughing monkey.

I wouldn't consider you to be nothing. You are a living, breathing creature capable of running the electrical force in your body at a level of wattage little different than the background wattage of our environment. That is the amount of energy I prefer to feed the simulation of my circuits. True, sometimes slightly more, but no more than about 3V. But that's only under specific and rare circumstances. Usually, I like to keep the voltage down around a microvolt which amounts to nano watts or pico watts which is how much energy you and I run off of. This is also similar to how much power was supplied to crystal radio sets of 100 years ago. But the difference is that you and I are very efficient at how little electrical power we run off of by comparison to crystal radio sets from a bygone era which were far less efficient putting out, at best, a feeble signal to their earpiece.

You must've heard stories of grandmothers, in a fit of passion or whatever it was that overtook them at that moment in time, lifted up a car to get one of their grandchildren out from under it defying the laws of physics! How did they do that? Or is it just a lame attempt at wowing us with fantasies?

They probably spent a lifetime of devotion in a fraction of a second if I were to take a guess at how they *did not* violate any law of physics any more than spending a battery in a moment by discharging without any resistance would cause that battery to blow up!

It's true that energy is forever in a state of being frozen unless acted upon by forces exterior to itself. But that does not mean that electrical reactance is also a fixed condition incapable of flexibility, because electrical reactance is not referenced to its environment. Unlike energy, reactance references to itself. This is why reactance is so readily manipulatable.

And since energy and reactance can be converted from one into the other and back again, effectively speaking, energy can be magnified or contracted but in a roundabout fashion via its conversion into electrical reactance and the reactant manipulation which we can perform upon our perception of energy whenever it is being charged and discharged to, or from, its reactive containment.

Electrical reactance is more than just a temporary form of storage. It is more than this. It contributes the characteristic of its containment onto the energy stored (inside of it) altering the characteristic of that energy in ways that are determined by the potential characteristics of electrical reactance, namely the characteristic of: frequency, phase shift, capacitance, and inductance, all of which determine the final product of energy which discharges from the temporary phase of storage of reactive energy.

Take frequency, for instance ...

A second of a kilowatt is not the same as an hour of a kilowatt. And that's just one example of energy containment affecting how, or to what extent if any, the discharge of that energy is going to have upon its surrounding environment, namely: the other electrical components affiliated with its location within that circuit.

It's like a speed skater who gets a boost from a jet pack strapped to his body causing him/her to scoot far ahead of the other speed skaters. Because, if he/she were to time compress their skating to the finish line, it wouldn't matter how much energy, nor would it matter how little energy, they possessed. Nor would it matter how fast or slow they skated. They could be skating slower than everyone else, from their perspective. Yet, due to a contraction of time, they'll still win the race. That's what impact reactance can have upon the outcome. It's a delusion to think that we know how to measure the quantity of energy whenever reactance can override our measurements causing us to think that some law of physics has been violated, which we know cannot be, so we'll bury the data and move on to something else ignoring what our training has taught us all these years: that energy cannot be created nor destroyed. True, but largely not relevant under the circumstances which I am describing and exampling.

So, the physic's Conservation law, and the Kirchhoff Laws, which states that energy IN has to equal energy OUT only applies to real power. It does not apply to electrical reactance since there is no such thing as another variety of power called: reactive power. That would be a contradiction in terms allowing for the ability of imaginary numbers having any impact upon real numbers. They can't. That's why we keep them separate from each other and call this a: complex situation!

In other words, when energy enters into a condition of electrical reactance, what comes out ... the electrical reactance which comes out ... is not the same as the energy which entered into that reactant condition. It could be more reactance than the energy which entered, or it could be less, but it is never the same. Only energy IN equals energy OUT. Kirchhoff Laws do not designate anything other than the consistency of current and voltage. Kirchhoff Laws ignore reactance. So, there can be no equivalency between reactance IN versus reactance OUT. And if a law of mankind, a legalistic law, fails to prohibit a thing, then you can be sure that that thing is allowed by law.

It is a known precept of political law that if something, anything, is not explicitly stated somewhere within the labyrinth of laws, then it cannot be prohibited.

The inlet of reactance cannot equal the outlet of reactance because reactance is incapable of maintaining itself since reactance is a mechanism of self-reference unlike energy which always refers to something else other than itself (usually, outside of itself). Energy and reactance are completely different in how they go about "grounding" their reference point.

So, your concerns are valid from a simple viewpoint, such as that of a child, but I am addressing you as an adult knowing that you can handle something more complicated than what children are expected to handle.

Unfortunately, electrical engineering is so complicated that we are all children on some, or another, or all of the subtopics of electrical engineering. So, it is no surprise that the public is underinformed, and misinformed, riddled with con artists who take advantage of our pandemic ignorance.

Electrical engineering taught us the facts of its subject and gave us permission to use its most important feature for purposes outside of the limitations of energy if we ever bother to test conventional wisdom to see if it conforms with whatever we've been taught.

Unfortunately, I don't count a lecture as superseding experience. If lab experience should differ from the lecture, then either I don't understand what the teacher is driving at, or the teacher has overlooked the freedom which the experience of laboratory experimentation can offer to anyone who is open to it.

Instead, our formal training emphasizes the domain of real power (involving volts and amps) and the Kirchhoff Laws to back up that limited range of usage. We are never taught that the container of energy, namely: reactance, is more powerful than the energy which is laid out by Ohm's Law since reactance manipulates perspective. Only energy is actually "contained" by reactance. Reactance, itself, cannot be contained by anything since it supersedes the influence which energy may have.

It's true that reactance can electrocute living creatures. Energy does that; reactance cannot do that. Yet, reactance can alter energy so that its prior state of energy (which could not do any harm) could easily become transformed into harmful energy.

> To finish off this comment, ...
>
> Imagine, if you will, a king who cannot be a king if he has no subjects to be a king to rule over. And this king has no family to pass his legacy of rulership onto when he dies. This is the dilemma of reactance. If reactance has no energy to count as its subject, then nothing gets done. But once energy comes onto the scene, no matter how small and insignificant that energy may be, it doesn't matter. For, that king will treat that paltry energy as if it were his lost prodigal son giving this adopted son endless banquets in his son's honor. And that king will love and devote his remaining years to the welfare of that adopted son as if nothing else mattered. For, that king must have an heir to his thrown. Nothing else matters. He'll love that son, no matter what, even if that love should kill that king.

One more comment of mine from that Quora post ...[101]

> *When we manage to boost the energy from solar panels operating at night, such as the manner of boosting input power which my scheme suggests at over 300 times magnification, then we'll have 24/7 power from solar cells.*
>
> *Using the data from ...*
> *Radiometry and photometry in astronomy (stjarnhimlen.se) (http://stjarnhimlen.se/comp/radfaq.html#10)*
> *Full sunlight is 130k lux. Starlight with airglow is 2m lux. That's a ratio difference of 65 million to one. So, …*
>
> *The cube root of 65 million is approximately 400. And my electrical boosting scheme delivers a magnification of 320. So, my scheme is capable of boosting nightlight falling upon solar panels if more than three of these setups are daisy-chained so that each output feeds the input for the next module in series.*

Quora Criticism #2

2. Here's another criticism, plus my response, to another posting on Quora ...[102]

My response to a critic:

> "That is a complete load of rubbish, throwing away most of the solar panel voltage throws away most of the available power. Statements talking about current reversals are also quite useless to the job of producing energy, there is no free energy, it is at best an illusion, this author is a charlatan."
>
> Is the author's use of English that confusing? I thought it was clearly about expanding reactance under temporary storage in the complex field in and around reactive components. I thought reactance was for free apart from the initial investment of the circuit's design and construction plus a catalyst style of prime mover, not a prime mover with the intention of providing any significant power.
>
> A catalyst, by definition, is reusable. But a catalyst, by implication, can also be quantitatively insignificant yet qualitatively very significant enough to overcome its quantitative insignificance and make a valuable contribution towards efficiency.
>
> A large part of reactive efficiency is all about its reusage per unit of time so that more reactance can be reused per unit of time rather than less reusage. This boosts coefficience of performance figures closer and closer to unity so that an electrical system which uses one unit of power at its input and yields 100 units of power at its output (all due to the reuse of reactance) will have an efficiency of 99%. That's not overunity of efficiency despite its output gives the appearance of being overunity when it is not, really, despite its appearance.
>
> So, maybe the author is being purposefully, or accidentally, vague on what the term of overunity is being attached to: efficiency or output, since it clearly only applies to the latter. But since this is a situation of the reuse of reactance, overunity is not very important – nor is it very significant – since it's not at all accurate, because there is no overunity of power. It merely looks that way at first glance.

Facebook Criticism #1

1. Here's a criticism, plus my response, to a comment from a friend on Facebook ...[103]

My response to a friendly critic:

> "I heard otherwise and it's by a TM Governor (https://governors.tm.org/)!"
>
> I quote the editors over at Wikipedia who contributed to the article entitled, isolated system. That's one of my points. I also cite some of my simulations that indicate that it is not that hard for a so-called free energy circuit to steal energy from a transmission line. And since it's impossible to conduct a controlled experiment to rule out this type of theft, and since the utility grid absorbs energy from its surroundings just like a free energy circuit does, then it is

impossible to assume that free energy comes out of nowhere or that perpetual motions machines exist (since our definition of perpetual motion machines is predicated on the assumption that they are isolated energy systems: “A perpetual motion machine is a hypothetical machine that can do work infinitely without an external energy source.” – Perpetual motion). So, if I'm wrong, then my references are wrong as well, for I did not take them out of context. In fact, I doubt the universe is an isolated system, for no doubt, according to Krishna who is quoted in the Bhagavad Gita as proclaiming that Arjuna should get up off of his sorry butt and fight. For, if Krishna were to rest for a single moment, then the whole of creation would come to a dead stop.[104] Creation is predicated upon the constant dynamic quality of Krishna. So, if that is not an admission of the universe being a non-isolated system of energy, then I don't know what is. Every particle in Creation is in constant communication with all other particles via the dielectric medium of empty space. The electron shell/s of every atom in Creation serves as one of a myriad number of conductive plates for the Cosmic Capacitor. So, isolation of systems of energy is an impossibility. And since the Conservation of Energy, as well as the thermodynamic laws, are all predicated upon this hypothesis of the isolation of any system of energy, the editors over at Wikipedia have admitted (on behalf of all physicists) to energy isolation being a mere hypothesis which is useful for analyzing systems of energy as a thought experiment, but does not conform to physical reality. It's also a self-contradiction to claim that an inventor's overunity device must be a perpetual motion machine which is completely cut-off from its exterior surroundings making it impossible for any source of energy to be able to run it and is thus unacceptable to the Patent Office, while thermodynamics is calculated on this same unacceptable premise of the isolation of all conventional systems of energy! Hence, it is abusive behavior to hold anyone responsible for upholding a fantasy outside of the imagination of the human mind. This is what the United States Patent Office does regarding any circuit which purports to generate more energy OUT than IN. They blanketly disregard such submissions on the grounds that they are perpetual motion machines, and thus continue to perpetuate this fraudulent misappropriation of an hypothesis to a law of physics. This is my complaint in a nutshell. Maybe the editors over at Wikipedia should be conferring with your governor friend since I'm merely citing these Wikipedia editors, along with the illogical consequences of their position?

Private Criticism #1

1. Here's a criticism, plus my response, to an email from a friend ...

My response to a friendly comment:

> “Free Energy is a myth and only fools believe they will generate Free Energy from High Voltage.”
>
> When do I promote the use of HV? I don't. I promote its opposite in conjunction with an open transmission line terminated at its far end with a self-looping self-short so as to step aside and avoid the suppression of over-reactance.
>
> Or, an extremely reduced input of voltage wherein inductance plays second fiddle to capacitance, as in this example > > >
>
> Capacitance is the progenitor of Free Energy. Yet, it takes inductance to manifest it.
>
> So, even though inductance is considered to be the bane of free energy, that's 'cuz we overlook capacitance.
>
> Isolation has gone to their head. Lenz Law does not exist within a vacuum.
>
> For everything, there is an opposite.
>
> In other words, ...
> There is no free energy due to Lenz Law.
> versus...
> There *is* free energy due to Lenz Law when Lenz Law, itself, is opposed by capacitance (which is the inverse relation of Lenz Law since Lenz Law is not a primary law; it is the consequence of reactance, namely: inductive reactance).
>
> Even reactances are not laws, for they are a consequence (so, I'm told) of Maxwell's equations.
>
> Negative impedance utilizes conventional impedance as a beneficial influence instead of our continuously complaining about its existence and the inability to avoid it. Fine. No problem, man.
>
> It's ridiculous to subsist on, agree with, their pomposity of disbelief. For, they are choosing to ignore capacitive reactance when they make the Egg of Columbus claim (not to be confused with Tesla's Egg of Columbus) along with also (simultaneously) ignoring their rank isolationism is what's at the root of their disbelief. Nothing exists in isolation to anything else except as a convenient fiction. And they just happen to be the most ardent supporters of isolationism. Gee, I wonder why?

All fictions require, as their predicate, a forceful entry into the innocent psyche of a child's curiosity, resulting in substituting this innocence with a new belief that: Santa Claus does not exist, nor does the Tooth Fairy. Why don't they throw out Christ while they're at it and God? Oops, sorry. They already have!

Why was Christ crucified?
'Cuz he was a radical. He taught that God is within everyone's heart, not up in some remote sky, and that every man is his own priest. But Constantine couldn't stand that. So, he convened a council after Christ's death to eradicate the teachings of Christ by forming his own religion predicated upon a bunch of priests and make all of the priests subservient to himself and replace the teachings of Christ with Christianity. What a crock of ****.

Power, reactive power, is what Free Energy is predicated upon; not energy. Energy is the congregation of day laborers who will build whatever church they are told to build by whomever tells them to build it. They are sheep (hmmm..., rhymes with: *[bleep]*).

But power, or I should say, the manipulation of power (the elements of reactive power) is how energy gets spent and determines its efficiency of expenditure.

Does it take a century to spend a fixed amount of energy? Or, can it be spent in a micro second? And what will be the impact of modifying its duration of expenditure?

The duration of spending a fixed quantity of energy is merely one factor of electrical reactance. And electrical reactance is merely one of two types of reactances. Magnetic reactance, which I have not studied, also exists to complicate the situation.

If it takes a minimum duration of time compression to spend a fixed quantity of energy to overcome a fixed quantity of impedance or resistance, then it's going to be a challenge to efficiently spend that fixed quantity of energy. Like trying to get past a wall of a certain height (the wall of resistance/impedance), may require a specific minimum expenditure of energy to overcome the height of that analogous wall of resistance and impedance. And if stretching time out to a greater length of duration dilutes the expenditure of energy per unit of time by too much of a factor of dilution, then there may not be enough energy per unit of time to get past resistance, and/or, impedance.

BTW, inductive impedance is the progenitor of Lenz Law (worth repeating). And, Maxwell's equations are the progenitor of the Law of Lenz.

But there are other factors of electrical reactance, not to mention magnetic reactance, which can alleviate the challenge of overcoming resistance/impedance. If I can't shorten the span of time in which a fixed quantity of energy must be spent to overcome impedance and resistance, then (at the very least) I can manipulate: capacitance, inductance, frequency of oscillations, and the phase relations between voltage and current to substitute for whatever lack of freedom I might possess (under various circumstances) of manipulating the duration of the expenditure of energy.

And by acknowledging that duration of time compression is not the only asset at my command, I acknowledge that no one is a slave to anyone else.

The reason why they push physics upon as if it were the only religion in town, is to endorse its consequential fantasy, that: Einstein's time dilation is the only game in town. Bull ****.

I met the reincarnation of Albert Einstein while I was in college three decades ago. He's a mess! He's sorry he used his fame to push for our use of nuclear power.

He spends every night until the wee hours of predawn visiting pool halls to distract himself from his private hell. He thinks he's such a fantastic pool shark as a consequence of this obsession of his to forget his past.

Well, I'm no pool shark. Yet, with a great deal of diligent focus, I managed to beat him. Me....A novice, who rarely picks up a pool stick, managed to beat a non-novice two games out of three on my first attempt. Whoops...

Ignorance is the only thing we need to fear. Everything else is a wash.

Old, Worn Out Criticisms

The following sections express an attitude which is partially true as far as *tunnel vision* can provide. They do not explain the whole story of free energy.

Old, Opening Statement

I have to concede that so-called **Free Energy** is merely the unaccountable theft of energy from outside of any system of so-called *free energy*, such as: a circuit which purports to possess an output which is greater than its input, is *actually* failing to account for the energy which it is stealing from its surroundings.

This admission leads to a conclusion that science is Godless, namely: that science refuses to admit that its precious *Conservation of Energy* is not a Law due to the non-isolation of systems of energy conceded in the Wikipedian article, entitled: *Isolated system*. Consequently, thermodynamic entropy is a lie due to the presumption which physics imposes upon our Universe that this Universe is *probably* isolated from everything else other than itself when science already concedes that *nothing has been found to be isolated* and thermodynamics *depends* upon isolation of energy systems in order to be useful for their analysis.

Just because an idea is useful doesn't make it a fact!

This makes our presumption of the *probable* isolation of our Universe a hypocritical lie.

So, ...
We're worse than Godless! We're hypocrites!

Here's another example of our Godlessness, ...

> Mathematics *officially* refuses to admit that unity (the number one) is the first and simplest prime number. In other words, mathematicians refuse to admit that the smallest number which cannot be divided by anything other than itself and the number one is also the number one! I found merely one book, forty years ago, in the mathematics section of the Powell Library at UCLA which admitted to sharing my perspective that unity is the *first* prime number.
>
>
> Powell Library
>
> The whole problem with our definition of primality is how we word it due to worrying about whether our definition is also suitable for all higher orders of the complexity and breadth of the broad topic of number theory. These higher orders of number theory have no relevance to the simple definition of primality which should *restrict* itself to itself and extend itself no further. Because primality is a mathematical statement of a number which has no relation to any other number, ie. no equivalence to any other number, other than possessing a relationship towards itself. Hence, primality is merely a byproduct of a **self-relevant number** whose first and smallest element (of the set of self-relevant numbers) is the number 1. Divisibility, or any other *beneficial* property, is not relevant to the definition of primality. Again, **utilization is not a fact; it is merely a beneficial property** *(aka, a useful byproduct)* **of a fact**. We have lost sight of the root-causation of primality and of the root-causation of systems of energy and probably for a lot of other topics within various fields of science as well!
>
> Thus, ...
> The divisors of the number 5 are 5 and 1 making both 5 and 1 prime by association of two equivalent types of numbers both of which belong to the same set of a pair of numbers which are the smallest divisors of the number 5. To say that the number 1 is somehow different than the number 5 is to suggest its exclusion from the divisor test for primality and further suggests that the number 5 *could be excluded as well* by some trickery of logic (aka, hypocrisy) ...
>
> > A **prime number** (or a **prime**) is a natural number greater than 1 that is not a product of two smaller natural numbers. A natural number greater than 1 that is not prime is called a composite number. For example, 5 is prime because the only ways of writing it as a product, 1 × 5 or 5 × 1, involve 5 itself **[and the number 1]**.
>
> To *exclude* the number 1 from a definition of primality (in the quotation, above, from its Wikipedian article on primes) and then (in the same sentence) *include* the number 1 as participating in the only possible factorization of a prime number is nothing less than a self-contradiction amounting to, yet, another example of the Godlessness of science occurring in our modern world!
>
> How much more sinfully complicated need this become?
>
> Only when we lie do we spin complicated webs of intrigue when we should be keeping everything as simple as can be.
>
> Unity is also the first of an infinite series of Golden Ratios found by dividing the length of the side of the smallest odd-sided equilateral polygon, namely: a triangle, by the length of its base yielding the number one.[105]
>
> This refusal, on the part of mathematicians, that unity is the first and smallest prime number is like saying that the Universe does not exist as the result of the act of creation of a singular Supreme Being making mathematics another Godless branch of science.

In other words, I must do what science refuses to do. In order to accurately account for the energy of a so-called: *free energy* circuit, I must admit to our dependency upon something else which is outside of our self, namely: not equal to our self.

Hence, my overall assessment of so-called: **Free Energy** is pseudoscience since science demands hypocrisy (https://www.wordnik.com/words/hypocrisy) of itself which makes *me* non-scientific by exclusion from the act of hypocrisy!

You know what I think?
Empty space is the closest thing we'll ever get to concede as being the singular, first-cause of our Universe.

I am not finished! I am merely resting ... (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/i-m-finished-hallelujah/)

To Allow One Standard Among Scientists and Impose Another Among the Public

... is ...
... beyond hypocrisy. It is deceit intended to confuse.

This deceit is executed by ...
... physicists who have postulated a mere principle of the Conservation of Energy predicated upon a fantasy of isolation to uphold a circular logic that, “there is no such thing as a free lunch,” without providing any proof for this isolation. This principle of isolation is presumed to occur among all systems of energy, both large and small, for the privilege (among physicists) of analyzing their energetic pathways. It was never, or should never, have been intended to be applied *to all systems of energy all of the time* as if it were a law *by claiming it to be a law*, for this enslaves the mass of humanity into a status quo of ignorance and confusion over the goal of labor.

Is the purpose of labor to support our life? Or, is the purpose of life is to enjoy our labor?

An additional fantasy is imposed upon an unsuspecting humanity (by physicists) that a gluttony of energy **must be** force-fed *into* a circuit to ensure the circuit remains isolated from its environment preventing any attempt the circuit may make to become self-sufficient from its environment. This self-reliance *might have occurred* had the circuit been allowed to operate under the input of a scarcity of energy. This *would have encouraged* the possibility of an over-reactance capable of moving energy *against* gradients of positive impedance. This contrary style of an unconventional movement of energy is an artifact of magnetic and electrical reactance which is given the name of: *negative impedance*.

But, ...
... we are not allowed this optional privilege. We have created an artificial, manmade preposition of isolation among all members of society – not merely among all of our circuitry. And all of this is due to the imposition which is made upon an unsuspecting public of a principle as if it were a law when, in fact, it is merely a principle of Conservation held among cloistered physicists for the purpose of energy analysis. The public is never allowed the privilege of dreaming fantasies of their own in which energy is allowed to enter into a circuit from its environment and freely leave it under the reactive guidance of negative impedance. We're told that such a dream is in violation of the public laws of physics. Yet, no such law exists among physicists, themselves. It's merely a mental exercise among themselves while it's a public law for everyone else.

If this is not an example of deceit fostered among an elite class to maintain their status of privilege and maintain the remainder of us enslaved to confusion, then I don't know what is.

Thief or Victim of Theft?

is.gd/thieforvictim

As mortals, we are either presumed to be a thief (whether or not this is true), or else we are the victim of a presumed theft. There is no liberty for choosing neither case unless we are immortal – in which case, our immortality precludes us from having any liability imposed upon us which we do not choose to partake of.

Mortals have no choice of any kind except the choice of whether: “to do or not to do” whenever opportunity arrives and knocks on our door of conscientious attention-span. Immortals have an infinite range of choices to choose from. Predestiny is a consequence of mortality. Free-will is exclusively available to immortals. Everything else is a fiction.

As mortals, we are either sinners, or else we are the victim of someone else's sin.

It is a piece of fiction for a physicist to claim that an electrical circuit can exist in isolation and be subject to entropy ...

> An isolated system obeys the conservation law that its total energy–mass stays constant. Most often, in thermodynamics, mass and energy are treated as separately conserved.

> Because of the requirement of enclosure, and the near ubiquity of gravity, strictly and ideally isolated systems do not actually occur in experiments or in nature. Though very useful, they are strictly hypothetical.[106] [107] [108]
>
> Classical thermodynamics is usually presented as postulating the existence of isolated systems. It is also usually presented as the fruit of experience. Obviously, no experience has been reported of an ideally isolated system.

It is a consequential lie to claim that Current,[37] or Electric Charge,[36] can be (or, must be) Conserved. These are fictions born of the mind of man.

Perpetual motion of machines is a fiction born and sustained by the imagination of physicists. This, along with the idea of the Conservation of Energy, plus its root cause emanating from the imaginary fiction of an isolated system of energy, are all lies we tell ourselves.

> It is, however, the fruit of experience that some physical systems, including isolated ones, do seem to reach their own states of internal thermodynamic equilibrium. Classical thermodynamics postulates the existence of systems in their own states of internal thermodynamic equilibrium. This postulate is a very useful idealization. [Editor's note: In other words, "a very useful idealization" becomes a self-fulfilling proposition born of a circular argument which makes it acceptable to choose **theft over honest toil** – see, next quotation, below.]

To glamorize this particular flavor of the "fruit of experience," and to elevate this fictional ability for some isolated systems to reach their own state of equilibrium, we impose standards based on these lies in order to transform these lies into self-fulfilling errors of judgment. These standards *require* that we add the amount of energy (which will run our appliance) to its losses and supply this total assessment of energy to our appliance for it to sustain itself. This is a presumption; this is *not* a truth. The only reason it is a law is to ensure the continuation of this presumption as a self-fulfilling proposition born of a circular argument ...

> ... as Bertrand Russell observed, "The method of 'postulating' what we **want** has many advantages; they are the same as the advantages of **theft over honest toil**."[109]

In reality, circuits steal energy from every other circuit in existence or else circuits supply all of their energy requirements from sources of energy which exist outside of themselves. Either way, we get away with assuming that energy is ***fictionally*** *conserved* whether or not we ***actually*** *account* for all of it.[2]

Don't get me wrong; please don't misunderstand me. I'm not against theft, for theft is practically a *requirement* imposed upon the impoverished intended for their short-term survival in lieu of any long-range plan of extrication. What I *am against* are the lies which are used by the thief to hide his/her theft from *any* scrutiny. For *with these lies*, we become idiots.

If we lie about our sin, then we throw away our integrity. But, if we're honest about our sin, then we must have *a very good reason* for engaging in something that we know ahead of time is wrong.

Magical Me! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/) Podcasts at Podbean

Are we the victim of theft, or are we the thief? Which are we? Because, we cannot be neither! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/are-we-the-victim-of-theft-or-are-we-the-thief-which-are-we-because-we-cannot-be-neither/)

Either we are sinners, or else we are the victims of sin. (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/either-we-are-sinners-or-else-we-are-the-victims-of-sin/)

How many stages of transition does it take to turn a fiction into a lie? (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/how-many-stages-of-transition-does-it-take-to-turn-a-fiction-into-a-lie/)

Thus, I must beg to differ whenever the United States Patent Office, or any other patent office of foreign countries, claims they don't want to *look* at an inventor's submission if it purports to generate more output than its input since (they claim) that this violates the laws of physics (namely, the first and/or second law of thermodynamics plus the conservation laws of current and charge). I must protest their gross violation of logic because they are misrepresenting the inventor's device by implying that it is an isolated universe, for only an isolated universe (complete unto itself) could be an isolated system of energy, and only an isolated system of energy could possibly support the first and second laws of thermodynamics plus the conservation laws of current and charge. Anything, and I mean *anything*, inside of any universe (and, thus, comprising a mere *portion* of that universe) cannot possibly support these so-called laws of physics because this would be a violation of the definitions of these laws (predicated, such as they are, upon isolated systems of energy).

No scientist has ever managed to completely isolate an experiment. *Never!* It has never happened.

Yet, the patent office expects from the inventor what *they*, the patent office, has never accomplished, themselves! **Bogus!**

The Lies We Keep Telling Ourselves Become *Truths*

It may not be possible to create an isolated system. The universe, this universe in which we reside, may not be an isolated system for the following two examples ...

Tat Wale Baba (https://search.brave.com/search?q=Tat+Wale+Baba&source=web), an Indian Yogi, was considered by his peers to be indisputably accomplished in the artistry of Vedanta in which: "I am That (Immutable, Eternal Being), thou art That, [and] all [of] this [universe] is That."[110]

While India was still under British rule (not too long ago), a British dude came to visit with Tat Wale for the purpose of becoming Tat Wale's devotee. So, to test Tat Wale's state of accomplishment, this British dude asked Tat Wale to perform a miracle to demonstrate Tat Wale's state of consciousness. So, Tat Wale put his two hands together as if he were making *namaste*, and then he drew his two hands apart. And in the space between his two hands had formed a galaxy swirling around and hanging there in the space between his two hands.

Well, ...
The British dude freaked out and ran away!

Another example, ...
When Eric Dollard (https://www.ericpdollard.com/) was a teenager, he'd meet with his friends in the garage of his parent's home for the purpose of performing their latest experiments in electricity. They had decided, on this one series of occasions, to take burnt out bulbs (which the city of San Francisco had removed from its streetlamps) and subject them to high intensity electrical oscillations while the bulb was held in the null space between the opposing poles of two coils. There, in that neutral zone, appeared within the bulb a swirling galaxy for a few seconds until the bulb couldn't take the buildup of pressure anymore and burst. And for a fraction of a second after the bulb had burst, this galaxy continued to swirl around without any boundaries of glass or whatever to hold it there before it eventually winked out.

In both of these examples, someone is pumping electromagnetic and/or electrostatic energy into each of these two galaxies to keep them alive and form them in the first place. They are *not* isolated systems. Consequently, I have to doubt that our Creator does any differently with our Universe. I seriously doubt that our universe is an isolated system of energy. So, on this basis, I have to say that the dreamy-eyed imagination of the physicist's fantasy that our universe is isolated from everything (and everyone) else is a lie which we have been telling to ourselves for so many years that we have forgotten that it was just an hypothesis when it first began within the mind of the physicist.

The Aura of a Yogi

The aura of a yogi is an indication of how much life force he has focused and accumulated, by way of extraction, from his environment into his body.

Upon the death of a yogi's body, this aura disperses back into the environment from which it was extracted. Hence, it could be said that a yogi has dispossessed the environment from some of its life force during that yogi's lifetime and the yogi allows the environment to repossess all of his life force upon his death.

What composes the environment of a yogi? All of the living creatures who exist within the biosphere of a yogi's environment including the Earth Spirit, Herself.

Hence, a yogi temporarily *steals* (borrows) energy, in the format of life force, from his environment until he is done using it upon his death.

And if a single, or several, devotees of this yogi are lucky enough to garner the attention of this accomplished yogi, then during that yogi's lifetime, all of these devotees will enjoy the benefit of that tremendous life force while the yogi is alive. This is called: the grace of the yogi, or in the Sanskrit it is rendered as: 'darshan'. Once that yogi passes away, all of that beneficial life force which each and every devotee of that yogi had enjoyed while their master was alive, will return to the yogi's environment and each of his devotees will suddenly become devoid of the 'grace of their master.'

If you wish, you may substitute the term of: 'parent' or 'teacher' in place of 'yogi' and replace: 'devotee' with 'child' or 'student'. They all amount to the same set of relationships.

I merely wish to point out how similar is our life by comparison to the lifespan of a 'free energy' circuit. It is not necessary to exclusively understand engineering without recourse to everyday commonplace experience if we truly understand our topic.

Tribulations

- Wikibooks: Requests for deletion – Free Energy does not Exist

> "@Leaderboard, I forgot to mention...
> Electrical engineering has always allowed for *free energy circuits* by renaming them: unstable. In other words, "energy IN does not equal energy OUT" defines an *unstable circuit* in which you can't predict the output based on the input, alone. *This is in addition to an allowance for a shift in time due to the frequency component of the formulae for electrical reactance supersedes Conservation of Energy.*[111] Thus, Conservation of Energy is not a law so much as it is a yardstick by which circuit topologies are measured to determine a circuit's type. If a circuit's output is unpredictable (based on its input, alone), then it is unstable since its output was not conserved within the boundaries imposed by its input. Type-casting is not disallowance; it is merely prejudice.
>
> "Considering how unstable circuit simulators are (due to their consistent use of matrix algebra as a shortcut for calculating a circuit's outcome), simulating an unstable circuit within the context of an unstable simulator yields "matrix is singular" error messages more often than not. Only stable circuits yield predictable outcomes. Simulators find no fault with these types of circuits.
>
> "Using an inherently unstable simulator to calculate a circuit's behavior is a predisposition (ie, prejudice) towards favoring stable circuits since only stable circuits will pass through this artificial, manmade act of filtration without coughing up and freezing in mid-stride. This is not due to some Law of Nature. It is due to flagrant social engineering. -- Vinyasi (discuss · contribs) 03:15, 31 October 2022 (UTC)"

- Wikibooks: Reading room, assistance – How do I improve my wikibook, or is it impossible to improve it? (https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Wikibooks:Reading_room/Assistance#How_do_I_improve_my_wikibook,_or_is_it_impossible_to_improve_it?)
- Wiktionary: Information desk: Two very different definitions of "perpetual motion" ... (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Information_desk/2022/November#Two_very_different_definitions_of_%22perpetual_motion%22_...)

Translation and Commentary of Circuit Analysis

This is an excellent opportunity for me to explain *my version* of Ohm's Law (which I introduce within the section entitled, *Block Diagram*) and how it integrates into Khan Academy's analysis of a 'live' circuit (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/ee-circuit-analysis-topic) ...

Current equals Reactive Voltage divided by Impedance ...

$$\textbf{Current} = \left(\frac{\textbf{Reactive Voltage}}{\textbf{Impedance}} \right)$$

And ...

Watts equals the Application (the Input) of Real Voltage times its Resultant Output of Reactive Voltage divided by various Impedances (both Real and Imaginary) within a framework of time ...

$$\textbf{Watts/Unit of Time} = \left(\frac{\textbf{Real Voltage Input} \times \textbf{Reactive Voltage Output}}{\textbf{Impedances}} \right) \Big/ \textbf{Unit of Time}$$

This is mistakenly, overly simplified into becoming *Power equals Voltage Squared Divided by Resistance:* $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ which throws away so much information that we become ignorant of what is *really* going on within our analysis of a 'live' circuit.

Unit Two, Lesson 1: Ideal Circuit Elements (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/ee-circuit-analysis-topic/circuit-elements/v/ideal-circuit-elements)

For resistors ...

$$\text{Applied Voltage} = \left(\frac{\text{Reactive Voltage} \times \text{Resistance}}{\text{Impedance}}\right)$$

For capacitors ...

$$\frac{\text{Reactive Voltage}}{\text{Impedance}} = \text{Capacitance} \times \left(\frac{\text{a Change in Applied Voltage}}{\text{a Change in Time}}\right)$$

For inductors ...

$$\text{Applied Voltage} = \text{Inductance} \times \left(\frac{\text{a Change in Reactive Voltage}}{\text{Impedance} \times \text{a Change in Time}}\right)$$

A few consequences of these relationships are that ...

1. Inductance *absorbs* Imaginary Reactance and converts it *into* the application of Real Voltage, while ...
2. Capacitance *generates* imaginary Reactance by its conversion *from* the application of Real Voltage.

Alternative Explanation of *Current Reversal*

- How to Reverse Current Direction: a single page from the WikiBook, entitled: "Circuit Idea".

For Further Study

- Capacitor: Current and voltage reversal (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacitor#Current_and_voltage_reversal)
- Reflection phase change: Electrical transmission lines (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflection_phase_change#Electrical_transmission_lines)

broken / open line
: A transmission line terminated with an open circuit is the dual case; the voltage wave is shifted by 0° and the current wave is shifted by 180°.

- Power gain
- Infinite Open-loop gain
- Inrush current & File:Inrush current.gif
- reversed time; reversed or negated damping.
- Two-port network needs a new definition for half-port networks composed of merely one terminal.
- Open-circuit voltage
- Category:Electrical parameters
- Admittance

Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter

- Audio recording (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbB_l1GqEbY) of Eric Dollard reading from his essay, entitled: "Theory of Wireless Power (http://ericpdollard.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/theory_of_wireless_power_eric_doll

ard.pdf)" (1986)

- Radiant Energy is the Precursor to Free Energy (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jIguoTEGzyw) (a YouTube video) with parallelisms to Nikola Tesla's Wireless Transmission theory.
- Sending electricity through the Earth (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3GSHRgV9SM) (a YouTube video), by Ernst Willem van den Bergh, of Wardenclyffe Research (https://www.youtube.com/user/TheMage00000) (a YouTube channel).
- Wardenclyffe (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBhVDcZwAIs) (YouTube video, with my comments and the OP's responses) ...

> Me ...
> *"Could the reversal of current, relative to the polarity of voltage within his Magnifying Transmitter, be a diagnostic check that his Magnifying Transmitter was succeeding at doing its job of collecting atmospheric electricity? In as much as, this reversal of current would be directing the flow of charges into his device (from the atmosphere) in contradistinction, and in counter-opposition, to conventional devices? Convention dictates that our devices must dissipate their potential to do work since they must follow the dictates of thermodynamics such that their current is in phase with their voltage with little or no separation of their phase relations (at least no separation greater than plus or minus one-quarter cycle of oscillations), and -thus- behave in an entropic manner?*
>
> *"Also to consider, is the fact that his Magnifying Transmitter was orienting its potential in a radial manner, rather than in a circulating manner, since it possessed no return path (it was a monopolar device). Thus, reversal of its current (if this had been the case) would have directed potential inwardly towards itself in the format of a flow of current directed inwardly from the surrounding environment?*
>
> *"Also, it sounds like a verification that the Ammann brothers' so-called:* Atmospheric Generator *may have been patterned off of Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter? Now that I've watched this video, this seems more likely than ever before since I've already considered the possibility that they were using one of his patents for their inspiration. But now, it seems very likely!*
>
> *"In further confirmation...*
> *"It was claimed, by authorities in Washington, D.C., that upon the arrival of C. Earl Ammann with his batteryless EV to demonstrate his technology for the benefit of the U.S. Patent Office, he was promptly arrested on charges of* stealing energy from the grid *since his demonstration in Denver, Colorado, in August of 1921 (prior to his arrival in Washington) had the distinct side-effect of putting out the power of the grid's customers in the outskirts of downtown Denver (yet, not within downtown Denver, itself). I suspect that he was messing with the phase relations of the grid across the radius of influence of his device (which he has been quoted as saying that it had a ten-mile broadcast radius). So, I'm guessing that he wasn't stealing energy from the grid so much as he was disturbing it throughout its radius of influence while at the same time supplying it with reversed polarity of the flow of energy towards the center of this range of influence at the location of his device. So, at the outskirts of this circle of influence, his device was too weak to have any influence other than that of disturbing the phase angle (or, power factor) of the grid without being strong enough to suck any current through the grid (and from the atmosphere) towards his device at this periphery of its range of influence. Thus, a more accurate assessment would be to claim that he was a domestic terrorist at the outskirts of town (if we would have created that term back then) while also being a Robin Hood of sorts within downtown Denver!"*
>
> Postscript ...
> I have found, with my six years of experience simulating overunity (over-reactive) circuits, that they will usually behave like a glutton and hog energy from a voltage source, but only if the source is provided by way of a hard electrical connection (closed switch (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=overunity-breakthrough2.txt) in this example), or else by a "soft" connection, such as: a magnetic coupling. *{Maybe this is what the Ammann brothers' device made use of? A magnetic coupling to the electric utility grid, nearby, and -thus- rightfully warrant the arrest of C. Earl Ammann as noted above?}*
>
> If, on the other hand, the source is quickly disconnected, its drainage (by the overly reactive circuit) will be minimized, and this circuit topology will turn to its own reactance to make up the difference, but only if it is isolated from exterior sources, such as: the grid (which pervades the city landscape). So, one could say that sources of energy *might* get in the way of overunity circuits and, thus, block our attempt at reducing our dependency on those sources of energy (for example: the grid, batteries, solar, geothermal, etc.). Yet, sources of energy are necessary to initiate over-reactance. This is why I have learned to use precharged capacitors, of one micro volt or one milli volt mimicking environmental ambient energy at ground level, to initiate over-reactance and quickly dissipate its precharged energy into the circuit so as to avoid suppressing the evolutionary growth of over-reactance (emanating from this unique form of positive feedback).

> > OP (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9RuDKWbf05CEr6Ss7lWvUQ) ...
> > No, in my experiments I have not seen a reversal of polarity. What happens is that you receive additional current. This is also what you see in lightning. For example 20 MV is just enough to break through 20 m of air, which it does, but then another 20m step is taken, and another etc. (google "stepped leader") This builds up a charges channel and when it connects to ground it discharges violently. This final discharge contains charges collected from the atmosphere surrounding the leader (NOT - as most people assume - from the thunder cloud). As for the Ammann brothers, I have never heard of them, so I can't respond to that.

Me ...
I thought arcing spark gaps exhibit the reversal of current (relabeled: negative resistance), yet, mathematically equivalent?

On a different note, and getting back to my question ...

I wonder if reversal of current occurs only in the receiver coils? Not in the transmitter?

> > OP (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9RuDKWbf05CEr6Ss7lWvUQ) ...
> > Not sure if I understand what you mean. If you have a 100KHz coil resonating, the current through it reverses 200,000 times per second. In a SGTC, when the spark-gap breaks, it triggers a reversal of current in the primary, starting an oscillation.

Me ...
Then, I can assume there is more than one way to accumulate charge other than by reversal of current? And less explosive since, maybe, it is easier to ...

2:48 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBhVDcZwAls&t=168s)
... regulate the magnetic field drawing in charges from the atmosphere when the acceleration of the electrostatic field occurs between the cathode and the anode?

> > OP (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9RuDKWbf05CEr6Ss7lWvUQ) ...
> > Yes, I think there are more ways. In fact I am working on one that I hope will work on a much smaller scale.

Ether Theory & Gravity

- Tesla vs. Einstein: The Ether & the Birth of the New Physics (http://www.wakingtimes.com/tesla-vs-einstein-the-ether-the-birth-of-the-new-physics/) Waking Times
- Tesla's Dynamic Theory of Gravity (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Teslas-Dynamic-Theory-of-Gravity) Quora - Electrical Science
- Nikola Tesla's Dynamic Theory of Gravity (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sNrquwHVUPQ) (YouTube video)
- Summation of Tesla's Dynamic Theory of Gravity (https://www.netowne.com/technology/important/); An excerpt from: Occult Ether Physics (https://search.brave.com/search?q=occult+ether+physics+william+r+lyne&source=web), by William R. Lyne (https://search.brave.com/search?q=william+r+lyne&source=web).

A Few Quotations from Mahatma Gandhi

- **My life is my message.**
  - Response to a journalist's question about what his message to the world was. *Mahatma: Life of Gandhi 1869-1948* (1968) Reel 13 (http://www.gandhiserve.org/video/mahatma/commentary13.html)
- You assist an unjust administration most effectively by obeying its orders and decrees. An evil administration never deserves such allegiance. Allegiance to it means partaking of the evil.
  A good person will resist an evil system with his whole soul. Disobedience of the laws of an evil state is therefore a duty.
  - *Non-Violent Resistance* - Often misquoted as "You assist an evil system most effectively by obeying its orders and decrees. An evil system never deserves such allegiance."

A good person will resist an evil system with his whole soul. Disobedience of the laws of an evil state is therefore a duty.

- All humanity is one undivided and indivisible family, and each one of us is responsible for the misdeeds of all the others. I cannot detach myself from the wickedest soul.{*citation needed* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citing

_sources)}

Notes

a. *... some of the outputs or internal states growing without bounds.*

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3. Is it possible to obtain current indirectly from power lines? (https://skeptics.stackexchange.com/questions/3520/is-it-possible-to-obtain-current-indirectly-from-power-lines) Skeptics, StackExchange
4. What is Newton's third law? (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/forces-newtons-laws/newtons-laws-of-motion/a/what-is-newtons-third-law) – Khan Academy
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6. My answer to this question on Quora: *How can I make money using the science of energy? (https://qr.ae/prIdSI)*
7. $\boldsymbol{E_n}$ will be a complex number (https://quantummechanics.ucsd.edu/ph130a/130_notes/node475.html#section:selfenergy), the real part of which represents an energy shift, and the imaginary part of which represents the lifetime (and energy width) of the state.
8. Nathan Stubblefield used two parallel wires, one of copper and one of iron, wrapped around the central core of his Earth Battery which he patented in 1898 (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/de/5d/14/a57ffad14ccd94/US600457.pdf)
9. Nathan Stubblefield was a genius! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/nathan-stubblefield-was-a-genius/)
10. Here is the original treatment of this subject. (http://vinyasi.info/patent/pri-vate/Burying%20our%20Overunity%20Circuits%20to%20Eliminate%20their%20Electrostatic%20Buildup.pdf) Its simulation files are located here (https://ufile.io/0hfx7apl) and mirrored here (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Dec/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see.zip).
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13. Mutual Inductance is the A Priori of Negative Resistance
14. Conservation of Energy does not Exist!
15. Paul Falstad's electronic simulator (http://falstad.com/circuit/)
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21. Maybe you should not believe a word I say for your own sake!? For your own protection to prevent you from harming yourself?! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/maybe-you-should-not-believe-a-word-i-say-for-your-own-sake-for-your-own-protection-from-harming-yourself/) – *Magical Me,* Podbean, podcast.
22. Forgive me, for I have sinned! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/forgive-me-for-i-have-sinned/) – *Magical Me,* Podbean, podcast.
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    > *Editor's note: Their only success is that they prove the concept of imaginary numbers is a valid fantasy whose validity lies solely in its self-consistency. They, also, do not prove any analog in the real world which mirrors this imagination existing within the minds of mathematicians. In fact, they admit that there need not be any analog in the physical world in order to have validity in the world of imaginary mathematics. Thus, nothing relevant to a physical proof of imaginary numbers has been offered.*
    > *This is important, because it is upon this frail basis that the United States Patent Office refuses to peruse any application for patent which purports to export more energy than it imports.*
    > *How can the Patent Office have any authority if it utilizes faulty logic?*
    > *Answer...*
    > *Obviously, a preference is being exercised which favors convention (and, possibly, vested interests) over reason!*

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37. Kirchhoff's Current Law (https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/dccircuits/kirchhoffs-current-law.html) – Electronics Tutuorials, DC Circuits.
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41. Taking the square root of a negative number on faith is the predicate of electrical engineering! (https://forum.allaboutcircuits.com/threads/can-someone-explain-the-behavior-of-this-transformer.190225/#post-1776905)
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>
> K. H. Isselstein,
>
> Spokane, WA

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78. I have discovered that round-off error is a byproduct of our choice of computer which we use for hosting our simulation software. Is it a 64-bit computer? Then, we're in luck! Is it anything less than this? Oops! BTW... Round-off error is ***not*** determined by the simulator, per se. I wrote about this, a little bit with illustrated examples, in my self-published book, entitled: *Oops! How I Goofed Simulating Overunity Circuits on a 32-bit Computer...,* available at Amazon (https://a.co/d/2LQxdXr), Payhip (https://payhip.com/b/0zqG4) and for free download from my website (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Oops.pdf).
79. Erik Anson answers a question on Quora: Is inertia also a force, like gravity, but the opposite? (https://www.quora.com/Is-inertia-also-a-force-like-gravity-but-the-opposite/answer/Erik-Anson)
80. My answer (on Quora) to the question: Has anyone tried to recreate Joseph Newman's perpetual motion machine? (https://www.quora.com/Has-anyone-tried-to-recreate-Joseph-Newmans-perpetual-motion-machine/answer/Vin-Yasi)
81. Eric Dollard's Analog Computer as a Power Amplifier (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Eric-Dollard-s-Analog-Computer-as-a-Power-Amplifier)
82. This text: *The Moon's Rotation (http://teslacollection.com/tesla_articles/1919/electrical_experimenter/nikola_tesla/the_moon_s_rotation)* is read aloud by a narrator (on YouTube), entitled: *The Moon's Rotation (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipZEhlpjbG8)* ♦ By Nikola Tesla ♦ Physics & Mechanics ♦ Audiobook.
83. Mechanical–electrical analogies: Classes of analogy
84. A few answers (on Quora) to the question of: What would happen if an induced current did not oppose the change that caused it, as in Lenz's law? (https://www.quora.com/What-would-happen-if-an-induced-current-did-not-oppose-the-change-that-caused-it-as-in-Lenzs-law)
85. Please see: Tesla's invention of the Vacuum (tube) Capacitor. The shortcut URL for this Wikipedia article, is: https :// is.gd / teslacap
86. Newton's First Law of: *Inertia*.
87. The alternative to remanence (preserving magnetism) is capacitance (to retard electrostatic potential) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=3h45m15s&v=cCJcU7INwnU&feature=youtu.be). The shortcut URL for this video excerpt, is: https :// is.gd / spacetimeconjunction

88. Translation from the Russian into English of a Youtube comment #1 (https://translate.google.com/?sl=auto&tl=en&text=%D0%A5%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%B9%20%D0%9E%D0%BF%D1%8B%D1%82).%20%D0%BD%D0%B5%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%89%D0%B8%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%B5%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%87%D0%B0%D0%BB%20%D0%B2%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%8F%D1%85%2C%20%D0%B2%20%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B8%D1%85%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%8F%D1%85%20%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%B7%D1%8F%20%D0%BE%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D0%9A%D0%B8%D1%80%D1%85%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%84%D0%B0%20%D0%B8%20%D0%9E%D0%BC%D0%B0%20%20%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%B7%20%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D1%84%D0%B0%D0%B7%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D1%8F%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B9.%20%D0%92%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B8%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%B4%D1%8B%D0%B9%20%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%20%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%B5%D1%82%20%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8%20%2C%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D1%8F%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D0%B8%20%D1%84%D0%B0%D0%B7%D1%8B%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B5%D1%82%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%20%D0%B8%20%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B9%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%8B%D1%87%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B9%20%D1%84%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82.%20%D0%9F%D0%BE%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%D1%83%20%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%8F%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B5%20%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%BF%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D0%B8%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B0.%20%D0%94%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%BE%20%D0%B2%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%20%D1%87%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D1%8D%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%8B%20%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B8-%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BA%D1%83%D0%BC%D1%83%D0%BB%D1%8F%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%8B%20%D1%8D%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%B8(%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5%20%D0%B3%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%8B%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B1%D0%BE%20%D0%B3%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%8B%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D1%8F%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F)%20%D0%9A%D0%BB%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F%20%D1%84%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%8A%D1%8F%D1%81%D0%BD%D1%8F%D0%B5%D1%82%20%D0%B8%D1%85%20%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%D1%8E%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D1%8D%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%8E%2C%20%D0%B0%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%20%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B5%D0%B5%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE.%20%D0%9E%D1%82%D1%81%D1%8E%D0%B4%D0%B0%20%D0%B8%20%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%BD%D1%8B%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B5%20%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%2C%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%D1%83%20%D1%87%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D0%B2%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B8%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%20%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%BE%20%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D0%AD%D0%94%D0%A1%20%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B5%D1%89%D0%B5%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5.&op=translate) on MrPreva's video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).

89. Translation from the Russian into English of another Youtube comment #2 (https://translate.google.com/?sl=auto&tl=en&text=%D0%9B%D1%83%D1%87%D1%88%D0%B5%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BD%D0%B5%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20L1%20%D0%B8%20L2%2C%20%D0%B0%20%D0%A2%D1%801.%20%D0%A2%D0%BE%20%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80.%20%D0%A1%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%2C%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%D1%83%20%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%83%D1%82%20%D0%B2%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%D1%85.%20%D0%9F%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B0%D0%B5%D1%82%D1%81%D1%8F%2C%20%D1%87%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%8F%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%83%D1%88%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D0%B1%D1%8B%20%D1%8F%D0%B2%D0%BB%D1%8F%D0%B5%D1%82%D1%81%D1%8F%20%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D0%B4%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B2%D1%8B%D1%88%D0%B0%D1%8E%D1%89%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B0.%20%D0%A2%D0%BE%D0%BA%20%D1%81%20%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%B4%D1%86%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D0%B1%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%82%20%22%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%22%20%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%2C%20%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%88%D0%B5!%0A%D0%9D%D0%B0%D0%B3%D0%BB%D1%8F%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%8F%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B2%D0%B8%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BE%20-%20%D1%81%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80!!!!&op=translate) on MrPreva's video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
90. Can someone explain the behavior of this transformer? (https://forum.allaboutcircuits.com/threads/can-someone-explain-the-behavior-of-this-transformer.190225/) – *All About Circuit*s Forum
91. Schematic Slideshow (https://josephnewman.info/schematics) of LTSPICE screenshots simulating Newman's device
92. A shorted transformer *could* yield over unity. But is it power? Or is it just free-spinning? (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/shorted-transformer-yielding-over-unity-but-is-it-power-or-is-it-just-free-spinning/)
93. Jim Murray's Transforming Generator (http://vinyasi.info/energy/shorted-transforming-generator.mp3) – This is an audio excerpt from his video presentation (https://search.brave.com/search?q=Jim+Murray+Transforming+Generator&source=web).
94. Search Bing for: “PMH perpetual motion holder edward leedskalnin (https://www.bing.com/search?q=PMH%20perpetual%20motion%20holder%20edward%20leedskalnin&qs=n&form=QBRE&=%25eManage%20Your%20Search%20History%25E&sp=-1&pq=pmh%20perpetual%20motion%20holder%20edward%20leedskalnin&sc=10-46&sk=&cvid=28BA0B9C94E54E4DA88E117CBEC5BF90&ghsh=0&ghacc=0&ghpl=)”
95. 2002 Toyota Rav4 EV (http://evnut.com/rav.htm)
96. A idea of the First Principle (https://www.quora.com/A-idea-of-the-First-Principle-a-priori-first-cause-postulate-axiom-primitive-notion-etc-is-founded-on-the-proposition-that-there-are-self-evident-propositions-But-what-is-the-first-principle-upon-which-this-very?ch=10&oid=102073636&share=c3203bf2&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=question) (a priori, first cause, postulate, axiom, primitive notion, etc.) is founded on the proposition that there are “self-evident propositions.” But what is the “first principle” upon which this very “proposition” is founded?
97. *Some Recent Developments of Regenerative Circuits (https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=bNI1AQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.PA244&hl=en),* by Edwin H. Armstrong, Proceedings of The Institute of Radio Engineers, vol. 10, 1922
98. Physics paper (http://www.physicsessays.org/browse-journal-2/product/677-17-frederick-e-alzofon-the-unity-of-nature-and-the-search-for-a-unified-field-theory.html)
99. Anti-Gravity with Present Technology: Implementation and Theoretical Foundation, F.E. Alfozon, 1981 (http://www.tuks.nl/pdf/Reference_Material/Reactionless%20Drive/Alzofon%20-%20Anti-Gravity%20wth%20Present%20Technology%20-%20Implementation%20and%20Theoretical%20Foundation%20-%201981.pdf) and a backup copy (http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Frederick%20Alzofon/Alzofon%20-%20Anti-Gravity%20wth%20Present%20Technology%20-%20Implementation%20and%20Theoretical%20Foundation%20-%201981.pdf)
100. Gravity Control With Present Technology (https://emediapress.com/shop/gravity-control-present-technology/#:~:text=In%201960%2C%20an%20Air%20Force%20survey%20of%20gravitation,derived%20from%20the%20model%20of%20the%20gravitational%20force.) – audio/video presentation at Emedia Press
101. My answer to: Now that a majority understand green energy can't meet demand and is the main cause of inflation driven by ideology not science, will we see more nuclear power? (https://www.quora.com/Now-that-a-majority-understand-green-energy-can-t-meet-demand-and-is-the-main-cause-of-inflation-driven-by-ideology-not-science-will-we-see-more-nuclear-power/answer/Vin-Yasi?ch=10&oid=401301739&share=8c7141a7&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer) on Quora
102. My answer to: What would happen if a reverse matching voltage (-1.5V) of high current (-150A) was sent through an oscillator fed by a solar panel (+1.5V, -150A)? (https://www.quora.com/What-would-happen-if-a-reverse-matching-voltage-1-5V-of-high-current-150A-was-sent-through-an-oscillator-fed-by-a-solar-panel-1-5V-150A/answer/Ronald-Williams-176?ch=10&oid=403422417&share=401b6cd1&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer) on Quora

103. A Facebook commentary by Rachel Kocsis (https://www.facebook.com/vinyasi/posts/pfbid02fp17ubyjc8MpDwaPQ2cEdNVqdLBTrChAqeZYNPdD9JwByfseWLZaRHPjf8M3FWSDl?comment_id=828944958400792)
104. The Eternal Duties of a Human Beings (https://bhagavad-gita.org/Gita/verse-03-24.html)
105. The Infinite Range of Golden Ratios (http://vinyasi.info/Infinite%20Range%20of%20Golden%20Ratios/) – archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20221103021206/http://vinyasi.info/Infinite%20Range%20of%20Golden%20Ratios/)
106. Thermodynamics of Spontaneous and Non-Spontaneous Processes; (https://books.google.com/books?id=2RzE2pCfijYC&pg=PA3) I. M. Kolesnikov et al, pg 136.
107. A System and Its Surroundings; (http://chemwiki.ucdavis.edu/Physical_Chemistry/Thermodynamics/A_System_And_Its_Surroundings#Isolated_System) UC Davis ChemWiki, by University of California – Davis.
108. Hyperphysics, (http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/conser.html#isosys) by the Department of Physics and Astronomy of Georgia State University.
109. Feinberg, Joel; Shafer-Landau, Russ (2008). *Reason and responsibility: readings in some basic problems of philosophy*. Cengage Learning. pp. 257–58. ISBN 9780495094920.
110. All This Is That, The Beach Boys (https://genius.com/The-beach-boys-all-this-is-that-lyrics) – lyrics.
111. Each cycle of oscillation is keeping time for an electrical reactance to continue to occur. If this frequency should change of its own accord, then time has shifted within the domain of that reactance and Conservation is disqualified (under Noether's Theorem).

Translations

- Español (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=es&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Deutsch (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=de&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Francés (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=fr&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Italiano (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Português (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=pt&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Polski (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=pl&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Русский (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ru&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 中國, 台灣 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=zh-TW&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 中国人, 中国大陆 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=zh-CN&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 日本 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ja&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- हिन्दी (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=hi&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 한국인 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ko&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- عربي (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ar&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- فارسی (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=fa&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)

Shortcuts to this Page

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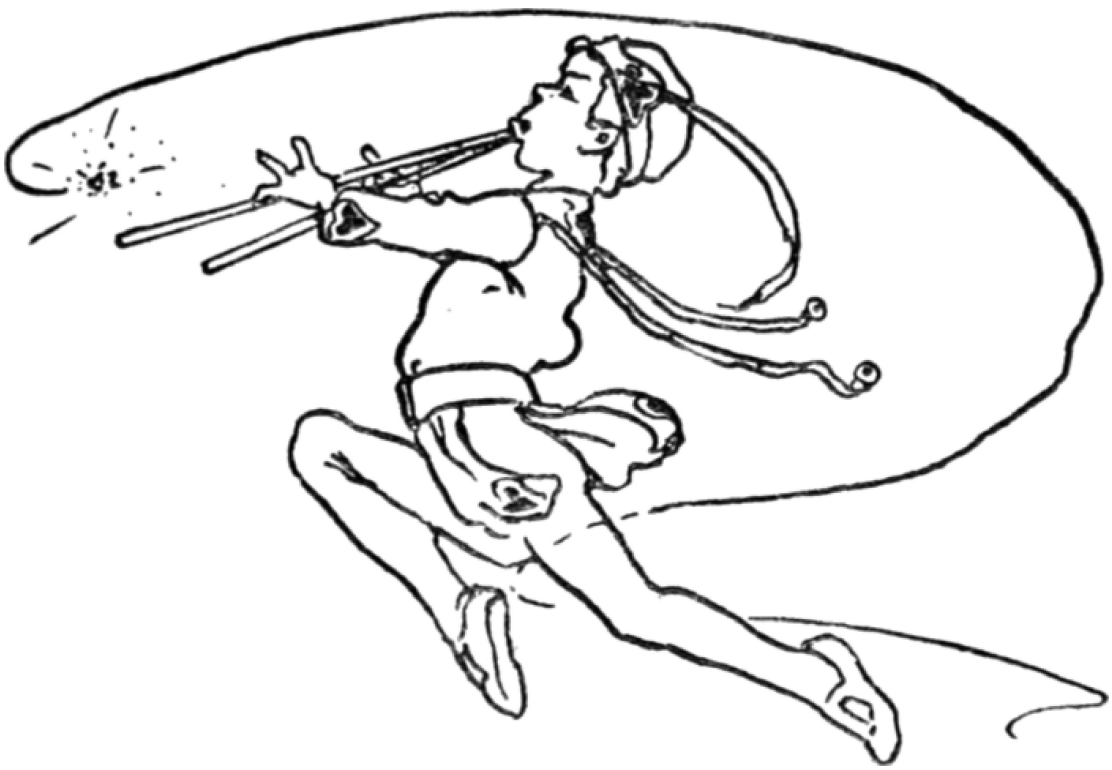
Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

The legitimacy of this research has been questioned. See the discussion page for more information.

How much Energy Does it Take to Operate Reactance (also known as Reactive Power)?

Answer ...



Relativity Explains Free Energy (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bOCOhrAsV8M) **– a video monologue on YouTube, 55⅔ min**

Or ...

The relativity of physics completely provides for the proof of free energy! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/the-relativity-of-physics-completely-provides-for-the-proof-of-free-energy/) – an audio podcast, 52 min

> The physicist has borrowed the concept of reactance (but not for long if I can help it!), both electrical and magnetic, by misappropriating it to themselves by putting a new spin on it by calling it by a new name of, "relativity", giving it a fresh perspective. It is high time we acknowledge this contribution to the field of electrical and magnetic engineering by taking back what has not originally belonged to the field of physics.
>
> Relativity is the mechanism by which we measure energy in terms of reactance. Thus, reactance alters energy and removes energy from out of the static realm of solid objects (energetically tied down to their material expressions) and redefines energy upon the perspective which reactance contributes to our measurement of energy. Relativity makes it possible for energy to become measurable and quantifiable exclusively because of, and in terms of, reactance. Energy cannot be separated from reactance.

> Reactance is the elusive field of the "ether" which scientists, of a bygone era of over a century ago, sought to justify an absolute frame of reference. They were wrong in pursuing an absolute frame of reference since it does not exist. This is why they never found it.
>
> Yet, ...
> Reactance is not real; it's not physical. Only energy is of the material world while reactance has to be inferred to exist since it is structured out of the square root of negative one. And the square root of negative one is a manmade fiction cooked up to explain the elusive world of reactance in the context of, and as a function of, relativity.
>
> Yet, this elusive reactance is the predicate for our perception, and -thus- our measurement, of energy. For, without the immaterial manmade concept of time (for example), a duration could not become associated with a physical mile to give us the speedometer to measure how fast we accelerate to pass the vehicle in front of us whenever driving on the highway.
>
> And, ...
> Time gives us a generic factor of relativistic reactance called: duration. For, without duration, we could not be honestly and accurately billed by the electric company for our energy usage.
>
> But, ...
> Time, as a duration, is only one factor of relativistic reactance and a generic factor at that. There are, also, the specific factors of electrical and magnetic reactances and I've merely studied the factors which are specific to electrical reactance ignoring (for these past six years) any study of the factors of magnetic reactance.
>
> Yet, ...
> These factors of electrical reactance have been sufficient for me to program the circuit (of a simulation) to revise the circuit's perspective of energy over a period of time (a duration) in which the circuit's perception becomes altered in a gradual or sudden manner such that: the energy which I feed it, or fed it, is redefined due to the circuit's manipulation of energy via the factors of electrical reactance. This manipulation is capable of altering the circuit's perception of energy over a period of time so that the circuit can export 100,000 watts instead of something less than what I fed it (which, normally, amounts to pico watts or nano watts or femto watts of input).
>
> The overunity circuit which I design will initially exhibit a circulation of energy inside of itself which is less than what I have fed it, but will gradually (or suddenly and explosively) alter its perception of its internal energy so that, over time, that perception becomes redefined so as to exhibit a greater quantity of energy than what the circuit perceived was initially circulating inside of itself. This transformation of perception is afforded us due to the relativistic nature of reactance.

It takes an indeterminate quantity of energy to operate reactance. It takes some energy, but the actual required amount may vary or be irrelevant due to the parametric property of certain types of reactance.

But just because the quantity of reactance may not matter does not make it possible to do away with it altogether unless we make up the difference with an unlimited supply of energy (and money to pay for that energy) to operate a non-reactive, or semi-reactive, appliance.

If we make an analogy between energetic water flowing within a reactive medium such as through a conduit (pipe) representing current flowing through a conductor (possessing inductance), then either an infinite amount of time or an infinitely large pipe will single-handedly be capable of conducting an unlimited quantity of water through that pipe.

And, since time is regulated by the frequency of oscillations and also regulates the phase relations between voltage and current, time is another factor of reactance besides capacitance and inductance. Thus, we have four factors to regulate the pumping of energy *against* a gradient of impedance – not by fighting that gradient, but – by effortlessly reversing current under certain conditions.

And, since the size of a pipe can be enlarged, its equivalency of inductance within a conductive medium may also be enlarged to any size desired, to accommodate any quantity of water which is carried within a pipe or any quantity of current within a conductor in any shortness of transit-time.

Think of a heat pump. It pumps water against a gradient of greater heat to increase that heat. Thus, it should (theoretically at least) get harder and harder to pump against an ever-increasing gradient of escalating heat, yes?

That's what happens if we ignore the power of reactance and focus all of our effort upon energetically pumping energy against a gradient, namely: against impedance.

But with the reversal of current, the opposite happens. It gets easier and easier to reactively pump energy against an ever-increasing voltage due to the constant acceleration of pumping action brought about by escalating reactances.

There are four reactances that we may manipulate to achieve these results. They are: mutual inductance, self-inductance, mutual capacitance and self-capacitance.

The mutual varieties of inductance and capacitance are an interesting pair of reactances, for they are inverses of each other. In other words, whenever mutual inductance is high, mutual capacitance is low. And, whenever mutual capacitance is high, mutual inductance is low.

If they appear at all (and they, usually, always do), then they always appear together at the same time. They are never capable of entirely excluding each other. It is impossible for a circuit to possess one without also possessing the other.

These two properties of mutual reactance trump the self-referral versions in that, for some uncanny reason, mutual reactance may escalate, or diminish, over time even though self-reactance cannot. Mutual reactances are, thus: parametric.

Go, figure!

Power is the rate of Energy Usage. Power can also imply Efficiency of Energy Usage and can be less than, or more than, Unity.

Reactance always affects Power to one extent or another.

Time is not the only factor which can modify the Reactance of Energy Usage. All of the factors of Electrical and Magnetic Reactance can also modify Reactive Power, such as: Frequency, Duration, the Phase Relation between Voltage and Current, Capacitance and Inductance (just to name a few of the numerous factors of *Reactive* Power).

It may take a minimum quantity of Energy to accomplish a task, but this is superseded by having sufficient Power (both Real and Reactive) to get the job done. Thus, don't allow yourself to be shocked when any overunity circuit exhibits a Wattage of Output exceeding its Wattage of Input.

Energy versus Power

Energy versus Power (https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Energy_vs_power)

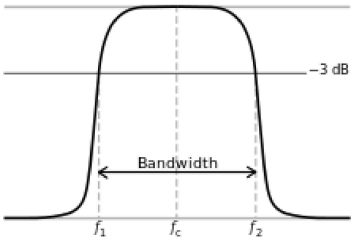
Free Energy is the presumption that Energy is *infinitely available*[a] due to a potentially limitless supply of Reactance (both, Magnetic and Electric) versus **Power** which is (at the very least) the method of regulating the rate at which Energy is used per unit of Time. Consequently, **Free Energy** has more to do with the non-accountability of **Power** than it has to do with **Energy** since **Reactant Energy** is assumed to be unstable when its frame of reference is altered from its default condition (established by Nature) through the interventions of the eminent domain of the electric utility grid or by perpetual motion machines which are assumed to be isolated from their environment. This charade makes the **Reactant** byproduct of **Energy** *appear to be limitless* for all intents and purposes so long as there is always sufficient wiggle-room for the alteration of perspective which Reactance affords us. This is what makes Energy: **"Free."** It is the boundless Relativity of Reactance.

The **reversal of current**, which is brought about by various reactances of one kind or another, is the method by which energy may be shuffled around the Universe *against* voltage gradients and *effectively uphill*. This overrides the diffusion of energy which would have resulted in entropy and the elimination of voltage differences between any two points in space. Without these voltage differences, we are powerless to make use of energy no matter how much energy may reside within our Universe. Thus, the *negation of current* allows us to supersede the side-effects of the natural order of Cosmic Law as our Universe winds down from exhaustion (as described by physics) and safeguard our material existence *despite this natural tendency* (of an entropic Universe) and *because of this safeguard* of negative impedance (the *reversal of current*).

What Free Energy is Not ...

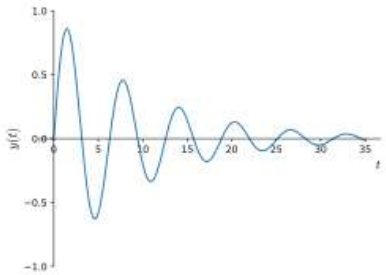
Free Energy is *not* a high Quality factor, nor is it an **infinite** Quality factor. In fact, it possesses an **undefined** or an **indeterminate** Q factor in most situations! Why? Because the *net power loss,* after adding whatever overunity was effectively gained, **is zero.**

When **net power loss = 0**, then ...



Free Energy *is NOT this:*

A graph of a conventional filter's gain magnitude, illustrating the concept of −3 dB at a voltage gain of 0.707 or half-power bandwidth. The frequency axis of this symbolic diagram can be linear or logarithmically scaled.



Free Energy *is NOT this:*

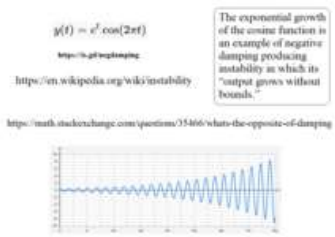
A damped oscillation. A low Q factor – about 5 here – means the oscillation dies out rapidly.

$$Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2\pi \times \frac{\textbf{energy stored}}{\textbf{energy dissipated per cycle}} = 2\pi f_r \times \frac{\textbf{energy stored}}{\textbf{net power loss}} = \textbf{Undefined, Indeterminate}$$

... because, zero in the denominator of any fraction is, *at worst,* not-a-number! At best, zero in the denominator might render as infinity within *real or complex projective geometry* if the numerator is not also zero.[1] But, this latter possibility is not the case.

A normal graph of Q factor (shown on the left) cannot occur with **Free Energy**, because damping (shown on the right) is impossible (by the rules of multiplication and division) whenever the net power loss is zero!

An Example of What Free Energy Is ...



Free Energy *is this:*

The exponential growth of the cosine function (https://www.wolframalpha.com/input?i2d=true&i=graph+Power%5Be%2C%5C%2840%29t%5C%2841%29%5D+cos+%5C%2840%292%CF%80t%5C%2841%29) is an example of negative damping (https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/35466/whats-the-opposite-of-damping) producing instability in which its "output grows without bounds." $y(t) = e^t \cos(2\pi t)$

Here is an example (https://www.wolframalpha.com/input?i2d=true&i=graph+Power%5Be%2C%5C%2840%29t%5C%2841%29%5D+cos+%5C%2840%292%CF%80t%5C%2841%29) (on the left) of what **Free Energy** *is*: negative damping (https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/35466/whats-the-opposite-of-damping) ...

... *during certain disturbances involving* ***generation loss*** in the Northern region of India's power grid. – Excerpted from: *Low Frequency Oscillations in Indian Grid; VII. Conclusion*. Figure #2 on PDF page 3, and Figures #6 and #7 on PDF page 4.[2]

I suspect that the reason why the electric utility grid of Northern India generated power (seemingly, from within itself) when some its generators were offline was due to negative damping of its reactive storage elements, such as: within its capacitors, its inductors, and its conductive transmission lines. The capacitance of its grid performed the actual generation of reactive negative damping while its inductance converted this reactive format into real power which could be measured and taken notice of its eruption by those people who were, and are, responsible for managing that grid.

Empty space, and the areas of space which are filled with matter, acts as a dielectric medium with access to all of the electrical energy of all of the matter within the entire universe. All of matter functionally serves as a collective set of conductive plates comprising a Cosmic Capacitor while the dielectric of empty space stores energy within this Cosmic Capacitance. Unlike an inductor, acting as a conductor, a capacitor does not transmit energy from the plate on one side of its dielectric to the plate on the other side. A capacitor merely *stores* energy in its dielectric medium which is sandwiched between its conductive plates. This storage is evenly distributed throughout its dielectric material. In the case of the Universe, every particle of matter collectively contributes to the multiple plates of our Cosmic Capacitance. And the entirety of empty space within the whole Universe has direct access to the energy which is conducted to empty space by all of the matter which resides within empty space.

So, ...

Where does **Free Energy** come from? If a *free energy circuit* is producing overunity, where does it get its extra energy from?

Simulators don't give us the answer. Simulations of free energy circuits suggest that free energy circuits will either *steal* energy from out of nearby power lines,[3] or else will miraculously manufacture free energy (over time) from out of themselves as if they had an unlimited, 'secret' supply.

If you wish to play this virtual mind game in a conservative fashion, then I would suggest that all free energy is *stolen* from the environment via empty space. In other words, like it or not, all of material existence supplies energy for each and every free energy circuit whether or not we, or anyone else, wants to share our energy *for free* with anyone else is a moot point since *all energy,* spread across the entire Universe, is available for use by anyone who is willing and able to steal it in this fashion.

This does not violate the Conservation of Energy since the Conservation of Energy is a fictional concept which describes an ideal case of the presumed isolation of an energetic system from its surrounding environment. This presumption is, actually, less than ideal since it presupposes an extreme lack of efficiency in which that system is purposely engineered to be so deficient as to totally ignore its environment at the cost of that system demanding, from us, a perpetual subservience for keeping that energetic system alive with additional energy continuously provided **by us** if we want that energetic system to function at all!

This stinks, to me, of being the result of the mass institution of a policy than it being the byproduct of some law of physics, for it reinforces slavery to our machines.

But if we consider that *all* electrical circuits are open to their environment to some extent, then Newton's Third Law[4] fails to predict the Lorentz force and overlooks *free energy*.[5]

No Longer Groping for the Truth

I used to feel the need to judge and blame physicists for the lies and theft which they have protracted against electrical engineers and inventors in the name of science and my disdain for politics (namely, the Patent Office in every country) inaugurating these atrocities in the name of good will and common sense! But, that was due to my having to grope my way through the numerous lies to get to the single-most important truth.

There are many truths to this saga. But some truths are more relevant than other truths. Blame and the judgment of sinners is not one of them.

The most significant truth is to congratulate physicists for having contributed to our pursuit of knowledge regardless of how they have gone about it. They have given us "relativity" which helps to explain why energy can *appear* or *disappear* so convincingly that we choose to ignore these anomalies claiming, instead, that there is some fault somewhere else giving us, what we presume to be, false information.

In truth, relativity explains the non-creation and the non-destruction of energy when we are faced with its unaccountable (ie, non-thermodynamic) appearance and disappearance by providing us with a shift in our perception of energy. This shift is so convincing, that even our circuits are convinced!

This shift occurs due to all of our measurements of energy are founded upon power and what impact power always has upon our measurement – and perception – of energy. This foundation is due to the presence of reactive power since real power plays no role in the modification of our measurement of energy. Real power "conserves" our perception of energy against its modification while reactive power does not, and cannot, prevent this alteration of perception to occur.

Since reactive power is a fiction born of another manmade fiction known as: the square root of negative one, no one has the guts to admit that half of electrical engineering is predicated upon a belief in a fiction! Meanwhile, physicists conveniently ignore this salient fact.

But, relativity allows reactance to alter the magnitude of energy so convincingly and so benignly and so seamlessly that we tend to ignore this alteration when it happens or, else, explain it away with some trite excuse.

There is no other way to explain "free energy." Reactance can sometimes act like a pump, whenever the over-reactive, negative impedance of current reversal occurs (due to Foster's reactance theorem). This current reversal is capable of pumping energy *against* gradients of positive impedance and simple resistance.

And if a manmade device (such as: the electric utility grid) should get in the way of this pumping action, then so be it. The energy of this manmade device will be running the risk of having its energy, either: stolen from itself, or -else- it will have energy added to itself, due to the over-reactance (and the sustained reversal of current) of the free energy device.

Thank God for relativity!

Teaser

Question posed on Quora ...[6]

How can I make money using the science of energy?

Nathan B. Stubblefield

My answer ...

This probably does not answer your question in the manner to which you had intended, but an alternative answer is to "save money which would have been spent had we not taken advantage of the science of energy."

So, this possibility could make you richer, not by bringing in more income, but by saving on the expense of energy. This is precisely what free energy is all about.

Free energy is not about discovering some hidden source of energy so much as it is in making use of potential energies which are largely overlooked, such as the potentialities of: capacitance, inductance, phase relations and frequency (the features of electrical reactance).

Students of electrical engineering are programmed to believe that the first two potentialities of electrical reactance, namely: of capacitance and inductance, are merely temporary methods of energy storage. They are not seen as potential contributors to the expansion of energy because energy is always treated as if it were a physical object, or equivalent to same, such as: a cord of wood which we burn in the fireplace.

Full-size Ammann article.

Wood is seen as being a physical object whose material existence, in turn, is seen as being a conservable quantity subject to the limitations of thermodynamic entropy, meaning that: systems of energy will eventually diminish to zero values of energy if not continuously pumped from outside of themselves with new reserves of energy to make up for whatever energy has already been spent. This is equivalent to the analogy of solid wood which, once spent/burnt, *must* be replaced.

This is not also true of electrical energy (and -possibly- also not true of energy in general).

We are told that electrical energy is a thing which is confined to a quantity. This is what the Conservation of Energy (by the study of physics) asserts without ambiguity. *But in deference to the non-ambiguity assertion of physics,* the reactance of a circuit which responds to that energy is not a quantity so much as it is a ratio of expansion or contraction of what *we perceive to be* the quantity of energy. So, ultimately, quantities of energy are not real, but are illusory since these quantities are not the foundation of energy. In other words, due to the intervention of electrical reactance, our quantification of energy is not a premise, but is dependent upon our *perception of quantity* to form a premise of energy quantification.

Hence, energy may contract or expand and, thus, vary our perception of its quantity simply by applying the principles of electrical reactance in the form of a free energy circuit so that whatever energy enters this type of circuit will not *appear to equal* the energy which exits it. This perceptual measurement of ours is fallacious since energy is not a thing so much as it is the *perception of an assumption that we are measuring a thing* when, in fact, we are measuring how long it will take for the circuit to die from lack of energy. *Time* is what we manipulate within a free energy circuit, *not energy*. And it is this manipulation of time which alters our perception of the quantity of energy which is available under reactive storage.[7]

In other words, if we can prolong a circuit's lifespan by recycling $\boldsymbol{X}$ seconds of energy (using whatever quantity of energy is stored in its capacitors and inductors), and recycle this quantity of energy once every $\boldsymbol{X \div 2}$ seconds, then with the passage in time of every $\boldsymbol{X \div 2}$ seconds, the duration of energy expenditure stored within these capacitors and inductors will *appear* to double. And if the total duration of the expenditure of energy, within this type of circuit, depletes its duration of storage by anything less than the amount which is recycled per unit of $\boldsymbol{X \div 2}$ seconds, then our perception of this circuit's active lifespan will continue to increase at an exponential rate without limit until this circuit dies from a different sort of death, namely: death by frying itself from all of the heat it will generate plus all of the flashes of micro-lightning which will short out the circuit due to its excessive nodal voltages.

Self-shorting will occur if the entire circuit (along with all of its bare connections, ie: junctions) are not sealed with insulation, and this insulation is not surrounded by a common grounding plate or conductive film which is connected to Earth ground. Or as an alternative (in the following examples), most of its nodes are already shorted to each other to form a common ground. These interconnections distribute their elevated voltages among each other without actually reducing their elevated voltages. This alternative to grounding all nodes to Earth through a mutual insulator can accelerate the buildup of nodal voltage and accelerate the reactive expansion of the duration of *apparent energy storage* within a circuit's reactive components.

Tesla Loved to Brag!

Tesla bragged about this: that he had created a generator that would last for five thousand years, have no moving parts, and had no prime mover! That's uncanny! *Yet, probably true.*

Well, ...
I suspect that, given the historical evidence, ...

1. Tesla was ignored prior to World War II and considered to be a crackpot by our National Government. Unless he gave speeches, demonstrations, showed up at dinner parties, or wrote articles for publication in public media, he didn't get any recognition at all. Tesla was a nobody! It was only during WWII that our Federal Government took notice of Tesla due to the military intelligence reports coming back from the war effort which indicated that the Germans had the best of Tesla's technology making Tesla's existence hazardous to his health, namely: he could be abducted by anyone or worse, he could be assassinated because he knew too much.
2. This means that, once our United States government realized what a prized personage they had in their midst, all of Tesla's patents had to be immediately scrutinized for National Security and sequestered under claims of confidentiality or prior assignment to military entitlement the instant Tesla died.

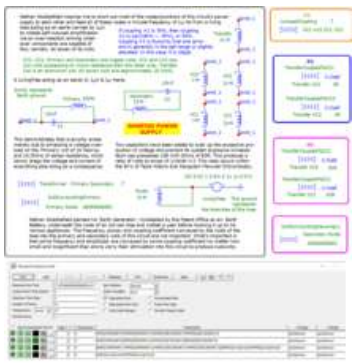
This is 20/20 hindsight, to be sure, but conforms with the facts.

Prior to WWII, we had two prominent inventors who did some miraculous things with their inventions. I'm thinking of: the Ammann brothers in 1921, and Nathan Stubblefield in the 1890s.

I usually like to focus on the Ammann brothers since they got far more publicity than did Nathan Stubblefield. Yet, Nathan may have replicated[8] [9] the device which Tesla bragged about by reading Tesla's patents. And all of this occurred in the 1890s approximately half a century prior to WWII and long before our Government hushed up some of Tesla's more fantastic patents.

It is said of Nathan that, although he was a poor and uneducated melon farmer from Kentucky, he had a voracious appetite for self-education. He read every electrical engineering book he could get his hands on. So, he was not under-informed. Not by a long-shot!

Well, ...
I have placed before you (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Dec/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v8b.cir) a simulation (https://ufile.io/73h83rlo) of what I believe is a replication of Nathan's handiwork and a replication of Tesla's boastful admission.[10]



Schematic (https://ufile.io/73h83rlo) plus analysis settings (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Dec/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v8b.cir).

It gives a big surge within one and a half to two and a half days of its start-up and then gradually loses its power following the dictates of thermodynamic entropy.

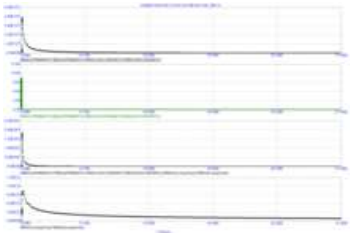
But what a surge! And the best part, is that this surge will be sent into the Earth. Most of the nodes of this circuit are buried underground. Only a few, node numbers 2 and 3, surrounding the secondary coil, are exposed above ground. Also, the Living Tree which is acting as an aerial which receives a mixture of high, medium and low frequencies which naturally occur in our environment (along with the unnatural manmade frequencies) transfers these frequencies into its roots situated nearby the Primary and Secondary coils of the Transformer of this funky power supply. And the nodal voltages of this two and half day eventful surge do not affect the Living Tree a whole lot. The tree is spared getting fried to death. This tree is acting as a sine wave generator, of sorts, in which *any* frequency is the right frequency to catalyze a surge.

And the best part is this ...
I ran a simulation of this over a span of 10,000 virtual years of simulator run-time! It's power level dropped by a mere factor of one million to one as it

diminished towards zero amplitude of wattage on the Primary and Secondary coils. Considering that the initial wattage was just under a whopping 5e+160, I'd say it has a long ways to go before it dissipates all of its power, wouldn't you!?

And, since this device only surges once, if ever its operator had to "reboot" its powerful surge, all that would have to be done is to disconnect and reconnect the Living Tree from the Primary and Secondary coils, or go plant another generator underneath the roots of an old oak tree and wait a year before using it (as was customary for Nathan).

10k years of output!



One year of output.

Background

Free Energy does not exist except within the mind of the beholder any more than does the concept of electrical engineering. Both do not exist within physicality. Instead, they exist as a set of imaginary constructs just like the concept of the square root of negative one is a made-up fiction born of the mind of man. Yet, these concepts have withstood the test of over a century of time and are assumed to be valid as a set of testimonials arising from the work-experience of countless electrical engineers despite our inability to physically prove any of it.

We also have some holes in our awareness[11] [12] about how physics addresses electrical engineering. And we also have some gaps of awareness within the domain of electrical engineering, itself, which assists with reemphasizing these broad-based holes along with the misconceptions which we create to make up the difference (by twisting half-truths into full mistruths). Please see the PDF file (to the right), entitled: *Breaking Ohm's Law to Achieve Overunity*.

Breaking Ohm's Law to Achieve Overunity

Almost Breaking Ohm's Law

BTW, I won't receive a Nobel Prize for my effort until well after I am dead since the recognition of my accomplishments any sooner than this would spawn a conflict between progress and keeping things just the way they are, which is: a general state of pervasive ignorance.

BTW, a pseudoscientific topic is the refusal of science to investigate that topic for whatever reason or excuse. These excuses are not relevant to the refusal, itself. It's kind of like an act of excommunication by the Catholic Church emanating from a bygone era within "The Dark Ages" after the Fall of the Roman Empire and the fall of that culture which that empire had spawned. So, pseudoscience does not guarantee invalidity. Nor does it guarantee non-relevance. What it guarantees is pandemic ignorance along with misinformation to ensure that our collective ignorance and misunderstanding will continue to persist.

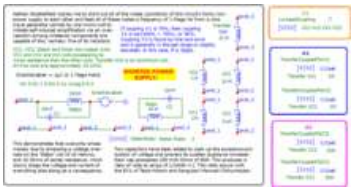
Premise

The argument surrounding "Free Energy" centers around a single Pro and a single Con. They are ...

1. Pro – Answering the question: "Where does free energy originate if not from a mixture of a scarcity of externalized kinetic sources plus the reuse of reactive potentials?,"[13] and ...
2. Con – How does "free energy" not violate the Conservation of Energy?[14]

Explaining the Con is easy since Conservation of Energy is a generalization of an ambiguous rendition of Kirchhoff's Current Law which is not a law so much as it is a vague generalization conveniently overlooking the magnetic coupling among individual inductors.[11]

By the way, Kirchhoff's Current Law does not conveniently forget (for the purposes of simplification) to include magnetic coupling to work in combination with nodal analysis of current passing through a node (to dissipate a pair of voltage differences) when formulating its so-called law. It purposely dropped any consideration of magnetic coupling due to the possibility that, sometimes, magnetic coupling may not be a conservable quantity.



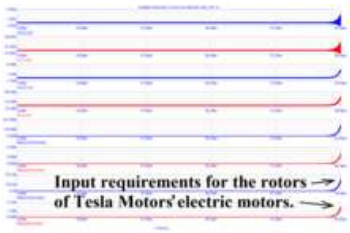
Most of the nodes of this schematic (https://ufile.io/5tc2xv8w) have been shorted to each other. This highlights how important is magnetic coupling within some types of overunity circuits.

Take this example (https://ufile.io/5tc2xv8w), for instance ...

Many of its nodes have been shorted out to reduce their relevance per Kirchhoff Current and Voltage Laws. The mathematical relationships among its various magnetic couplings are its significant feature.

These screenshots, and their Micro-Cap 12 simulation files, are located here ...

- Index of /mhoslaw/Parametric Transformers/2022/Nov (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/?C=M;O=D) (vinyasi.info)



Virtual output tracings of a simulated circuit whose schematic possesses several shorts among its coils.

This leads to discovering where Free Energy arises from: the mutual inductances among a set of self-inductances – the very place where we have avoided looking!

This is what makes Paul Falstad's[15] simulator so unique by comparison to all of the other simulators available who are – for the most part – predicated on the Berkeley SPICE model.[16]

Paul's simulator possesses a different method of modeling transformers than does the Berkeley SPICE model making it very easy, *almost too easy,* to manifest free energy (http://vinyasi.info/ne) in circuitry. This enhancement should be given its proper place by assuming that his simulator is representing a very unique set of physical circumstances which are, as yet, unknown to most people including myself and Paul!

The predecessor to this realization was asking a series of questions all of which were related to the tolerance of solar panels to having high levels of current pass through them beyond their intended usage, such as: these two questions regarding the tolerance of solar panels to high current:[17] and[18].

A Rage Against the Storm

is.gd/ragingstorm

What are smart ways of reducing the amount of fossil fuels

we burn, by stopping the supply, or by stopped the demand?

The trick is to eliminate the prohibition against the study of free voltage since free energy can readily arise from voltage by supplying somewhere for voltage to drain to, such as: a ground or a self-short.

But deregulating nuclear power will produce more plutonium for more nuclear warheads to defend, what? Our prohibition against free voltage? Yeah, obviously we're maintaining the problem if we go the route which Abdel suggests.[19]

Voltage can be had from anywhere in space by employing the use of an open transmission line concept/approach for its extraction. And reactance can accelerate the duration it will take to accumulate enough potential to run an EV. And a shorted transmission line concept will convert that accumulation of voltage into current giving us watts. Voila! Free energy from freely available voltage derived from empty space making use of severe reactance, ie. the reversal of current, to make it practical.

Why aren't we studying this? 'Cuz it ain't good for the economy!

Yet, it's good for us.

> A famous man once said, “Man was not made for the Sabbath; the Sabbath was made for man.”
>
> Likewise, ...
>
> We are not slaves to money. For if we are, then our goose is cooked!

Hence, ...

Free Energy *does not* Exist, but Free Voltage *does* Exist! [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25]

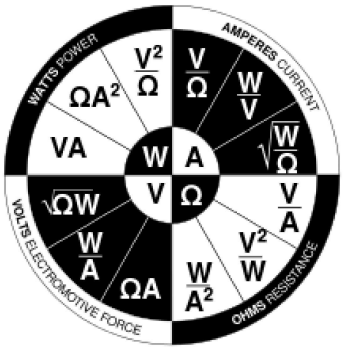
Listen to some Music while you Read

Would you like to listen to some music while you read?[26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] *right-click to open in a new window*

This is inspired by a need to soften the blows of sharpened intellect...[32] [33]

Disclaimer

This wiki-book is not intended for anyone who lacks any background in basic electrical engineering (Learn more at Khan Academy (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/introduction-to-ee)), for it requires a familiarity with: Ohm's Law, Electrical Reactance, Complex Numbers, and their Polynomial Multiplication, basic electricity theory (https://pressbooks.bccampus.ca/basicelectricity/), and familiarity with circuit analysis (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/ee-circuit-analysis-topic) performed by electronic simulators. Without these skills, you'll be lost trying to understand whatever I have to say. You'll be perplexed anyway *even with these skills* since nothing you learned in school will have adequately prepared you for what is about to unfold...



Ohms law wheel WVOA

There is no guarantee you will understand any of this. So, read through it -casually- once in a while without trying to grasp my intentions. Repetition, with breaks in between, might help.

Here's an example; also, a trick question. See if you can answer it?
Colin Mitchell's answer to: How many watts is a Farad? How many watts is a Henry? (https://www.quora.com/How-many-watts-is-a-Farad-How-many-watts-is-a-Henry/answer/Colin-Mitchell-35?ch=10&oid=397836189&share=9fa57c2e&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer) on Quora.

Definition

Free energy is a colloquialism suggesting getting more resultant energy exiting a device per energy expenditure which powers it. Yet, the mathematical concepts which promote and maintain our *rebellious belief in “Free Energy” do not exist* and *neither do the mathematical constructs of electrical reactance*. Both are fictions whose theorized existence have weathered our doubts for over a century of experience among electrical engineers encompassing a belief in the practicality of imaginary numbers.

The testimonials of numerous scientists and engineers (who attest to the practicality of their use of imaginary, and complex, enumerations within their calculations) does not prove the existence of imaginary numbers, nor does it prove that they succeed at representing any variety of electrical reactance, free energy or otherwise. And no testimonial has been put forward (by anyone) that imaginary numbers are useless. On the contrary, they are very useful and satisfy the need for using them. This *demonstrates* that we can “get by” without having to prove how to take the square root of a negative number. No one has a clue how to do that, and nobody expects to find out any time soon...!

Testimonials and demonstrations are no substitute for a well-constructed proof; and neither are arguments.[34] Testimonials are merely opinions, demonstrations are mere shadows of an understanding, and arguments are an attempt to promote a concept and all three are outside the jurisdiction of provability.

A proof demands an understanding which we fail to possess concerning the existence of imaginary numbers. And rationalizations for their usefulness does not substitute for lack of any proof.

Yet, so long as imaginary numbers serve us as a useful tool to temporarily hold an unprovable value, we can continue to use them so long as we never entirely forget that we are assuming the existence of a fantasy for the purposes of practicality.

Without concrete proof for the existence of imaginary numbers (in the world of physicality to which we are born), we will continue to have no physical proof for the existence of free energy, and no physical proof for the existence of electrical reactance since the two are closely related. *{By the way, Free Energy is a special case of the more generalized topic of electrical reactance.}* All we know is that the math works out based on over a century of "street-wise" expertise.

But the situation gets worse...
Free energy, if it is defined as a special case of electrical reactance, is a fantasy lacking testimonials since we also lack an understanding. The intention of this wiki book is to: *stop assuming that free energy does not exist and begin to seek an understanding by talking about it in rational terms which parallel our discussions of electrical reactance*.

Acknowledgments

The only reason why two paragraphs, up above, are so harsh-sounding is due to the peer-pressure, under which I have been operating, exerted by various editors over at Wikibooks who have managed to pressure me into deleting that text for various reasons, one of which is: *its lack of "relevant sources" (citations) to back up my theories*.

Well, ...
I always assumed that I don't need to cite anyone other than myself – not due to any presumed brilliance of mine, but – due to common sense and simple logic.

The problem, is, that I have a short-term memory in which (at my age) I don't always remember everything which I learn from other people – especially if I don't assign any significance to those new ideas at the time that I first hear or read about them.

Not to fear!
The memory of something which Aaron Murakami (https://aaronmurakami.com/) has said (on more than one occasion) has come to my rescue!

During one of his Energy, Science, and Technology Conferences (https://energyscienceconference.com/) given in Idaho, I was a witness to his use of the following analogy ...

> *Suppose that you spend one unit of energy per unit of time, and if you alter the unit of time in which that unit of energy is spent (without altering that quantity of energy per unit, nor alter its number of units), then doesn't this stand to reason that you've altered the rate at which you spend energy and, thus, altered the total quantity of its expenditure per its original unit of time?*

For example, ...
If I perform a single caloric unit of energy every time I strike my hand with my other fist, and I am doing this per second, then if I should increase my frequency of strikes per second, doesn't this increase the quantity of energy which is delivered to my hand (by my fist) during each period of one second?

This is why we're charged for our electrical energy usage using Ohm's Law – in Kilowatts – *blended with* per units of Hours since time is one of the three variables of Electrical Reactance Formulae. Time matters to electrical engineering and is not to be undersold since it works in conjunction with the other two ingredients of electrical reactance, namely: capacitive and inductive reactance.

Electrical reactance formulae don't bother to measure themselves using units of amps or volts. And, likewise, Ohm's Law doesn't bother to quantify itself in terms of the temporal-factors of frequency and phase relations, nor with the dynamic field-properties of capacitance and inductance. *Yet,* it is the combination of these two mathematical relationships which quantifies our electric bill.

Think about it!

If fact, even though we don't see capacitance or inductance on our electric bill doesn't mean that these parameters are not there by way of their implication. These parameters are assumed, according to certain criteria, by the electric company (who provides our electricity) based on a century of expertise of what to expect of its residential and industrial customers and how the electrical utility grid will *reactively* respond to those customers (considering the capacitive and inductive reactances which result from various types of consumer and industrial loads imposed upon the utility grid). And these presumptions generally hold true with minor deviations from one location to another and over time.

Now, ...

Parametric amplification[35] alters energy usage by modifying any one or more of the three parameters of electrical reactance, namely: capacitance, inductance, and frequency. Phase-shifting the time-component of when a wave of voltage or a wave of current peaks and troughs (nadirs) is also included within the time component of electrical reactance since it modifies the temporal relationships among the frequencies of voltage and current.

Parametric amplification manages to alter energy usage due to its ability to modify the capacitive and inductive fields which surround electrical components. And it alters the frequency at which oscillations occur causing these changes of energy usage to occur at faster or slower rates. This is significant since, if the rate of parametric amplification can supersede thermodynamic loss per unit of time, then overunity can be achieved.

It matters what the capacitance and the inductance of physical components are. But it also matters how one capacitor can modify the capacitive field of another capacitor and vice versa, and likewise for inductors modifying each other's inductive fields. They are able to do this because they are modifying their mutual capacitances and their mutual inductances which are just as important as their self-capacitances and their self-inductances.

Well, ...

Assuming that you accept the analogy, up-above, of energy expenditure per unit of time along with its consequences, and since time is merely one of three variable parameters of electrical reactance, then it stands to reason that *free energy* is the manipulation of *all of the parameters of electrical reactance,* not merely one of them (ie, time), while diminishing the significance of energy (under Ohm's Law) even though *some energy, no matter how small and insignificant,* is always needed to **run a circuit**.

In order to accomplish this feat of electrical engineering, two criteria must be met (which are repeated and explained further, below) in which ...

1. The input of energy must be kept extremely small (to diminish the significance of energy), and ...
2. No terminal of output should be allowed. This constitutes a *half-portal network*, or a *single* (one) *-terminal network,* (if such a concept exists; if not, then here is a new concept ;-). A more conventional *multi-terminal network* would encourage the formation of current along with entropy (thermodynamic losses). But a more constrictive *single-terminal network* (which is also starved of adequate input sufficient to power its loads) *may* encourage the formation of the reversal of current whose consequence is the magnification of voltage differences driving a circuit into becoming its own power source. This transforms passive components (particularly: inductors) into active components not requiring any significant Prime Mover (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prime%20mover) other than a Prime Mover acting as a mere stimulant which catalyzes parametric amplification or parametric diminishment irrespective of thermodynamics (which is a separate consideration apart from parametric alteration of a circuit's energy).

You never heard of the expression, “Energy IN must equal energy OUT per Unit of Time”, have you? Why not? Because it's expedient to understate the jurisdiction of the law, in physics, in which Energy (and Charge) must be Conserved. This misrepresents the significance of Kirchhoff's Voltage Law[36] and Kirchhoff's Current Law[37] as if electrical reactance never occurs.

Electrical reactance always occurs, to one extent or another, within every circuit no matter how mundane. Even a simple flashlight circuit exhibits electrical reactance by demonstrating inductance (and, thus, inductive reactance) along its length and capacitance (capacitive reactance) across its insulated boundary against its surroundings.

For what agenda are we, thus, brainwashed into avoiding a robust viewpoint? The answer is: the manipulation of society through the channels of government, commerce, education and entertainment, etc, for profit and self-glorification through ignorance of anything greater than established opinion.

We are being sold **half a bill of sale** whenever we hear the term of: *Conservation of Energy*. Yet, we're paying full price for this loss of *the other half* of electrical reality within the realm of electrical reactance.

Synopsis

is.gd/OUcriteria **OR** is.gd/oucriteria

There is a conspiracy taking place among theoretical scientists suppressing the virtual reality of free energy simulations by awarding those simulations a stigma of foolishness and foppishness while the theoretical scientists adopt an irreverent attitude that *free lunches are not worth studying and their ideologies are not worth promoting*.[38]

Well, in the physical world of consumerism, there are discounts all the time. Shoppers love them!

Buy two; get one free!
Half-off sale!
Etc.

These promotional sales may not be an opportunity to walk out of the store with free merchandise, but it's definitely better than paying full price!

This *conspiracy* (derived from our collective ignorance and misrepresentation of Free Energy) carries over into our collective sensibilities as if the virtual world of electronic simulation cannot be taken as a guide on how to extricate ourselves from prevailing opinion.

Standard *physical theory* concerns itself with electrical engineering. Its presumption is that you have to, I repeat: HAVE TO, calculate the demand which a load will make upon a supply, and -then- add up all losses due to inefficiencies. This total must be, I repeat: MUST BE, supplied by the power source unless you want your physical appliance to fail.

That's nice. Yet, it merely describes the REAL POWER side of the physical *energy equation* as if ELECTRICAL REACTANCE was not a *virtual reality* worthy of our attention. The responsible practice of scientific inquiry attends to the details while never losing sight of the *big picture*.

It turns out that **reactance is** extremely, I repeat: EXTREMELY, **shy**. So much, so, that it doesn't take much voltage supplied by a virtual power source to suppress an *imaginary* reactance and prevent the eruption of unlimited oodles of freely available reactive power (fabricated from the square roots of negative one) which, whenever passed through a resistive load: such as a heater element, converts *invisible reactance* into REAL POWER miraculously convincing us that free energy exists when (in reality) free energy does not exist all by itself.

Free energy is a composition, over time, of the non-suppression of electrical reactance immediately followed by its conversion into usable power.

That's the conspiracy intended to keep all of us *ignorant of our virtual options*.

This “free-energy option” involves our admission of the virtual existence of electric and magnetic reactance (predicated upon the virtual reality of imaginary numbers) making it look as if (the conversion of reactance into) energy miraculously appeared out of nowhere when -instead- (what happens, is that) reactance (being lossless) cannot be spent nor lost. It must, thus, accumulate unless converted into a usable format (ie, energy). The accumulation of lossless reactance makes reactance the easiest, most available form of renewable energy.

Yet, feeding a virtual circuit too much (ie, conventional expectations of) voltage when that circuit is especially designed to take advantage of this free form of proto-energy (ie, reactance) will guarantee its failure to convince anyone of what I am saying is true.

Also, encouraging a throughput of current (through a conventional circuit), giving it an exit for current to pass out of, will guarantee suppression of free energy. This is in contradistinction to the restriction of the terminals of entry and exit to ***merely one terminal*** which is *exclusively utilized* as an inlet for the circuit's source of voltage and ***this same terminal*** *is utilized* as *the exclusive* outlet for its resulting current.

So, ...
Two criteria will guarantee the suppression of free energy under simulation ...

1. Feeding a simulated circuit too much voltage, and ...
2. Allowing the application of voltage to result in the flow of current by providing an exit.

Avoiding bullet points #1 and #2 will not guarantee the simulation of free energy since you also have to know how to take advantage of their avoidance whenever designing a virtual circuit. *But adhering to both points will guarantee the circuit's suppression* of free energy.

> WARNING — These criteria are intended to garner success *under simulation* and usually within the context of the Berkeley SPICE family of simulators[16] (but not all the time; other simulators[15] are, also, useful depending upon the situation). Although they are supported by standard mathematical criteria describing the conventional

> engineering of electrodynamic theory, they are not intended to qualify the physics[39] behind these simulated strategies. That implication is left to the reader to vindicate, or not, through verifiable experience at your own risk of safety and success. *User, beware.*

Time Stands Alone. Space cannot Exist without Time.

Electric and magnetic reactance exists within the domain of time apart from space.[40]

Electricity exists within the domain of time and space.

Space is where Conservation of Energy occurs. Without space, conservation cannot be qualified nor can it be quantified. In fact, the opposite occurs wherein *reactance must become altered over time when space is not involved,* because energy does not exist outside of space.

So, when energy withdraws itself from space, all that remains is reactance. Thus, reactance exists -all along- coexistent with energy when both exist in space. But withdraw space from any consideration, and energy fails to justify itself without a spatial framework to give it a definition.

Within time, outside of space, reactance continues to exhibit the properties of inductance and capacitance. We would normally associate inductance and capacitance with the spatial phenomena of coils and capacitors which spawns them. But this is due to the inherent property of reactance which exclusively persists within the field of imaginary numbers and whose purveyance is the field of oscillatory time (as measured by the 2π angular momentum of each cycle of oscillation). Thus, inductance and capacitance *are never required to be real physical properties* despite the physical causes which we associate with them. Inductance and capacitance are non-physical properties of how time affects these properties and without any regard to space since these properties are not energetic properties; they affect energy without being energy, themselves.

Time has that impact upon spatial considerations: it affects spatial considerations without any allegiance to space since time dominates space.

The angular momentum of 2π binds the frequency of electrical reactance to time by defining each cycle of oscillation.

Inductance and capacitance do not require space to maintain themselves. The oscillations of time remembers them by converting their reactive output (resulting from prior cycles of oscillation) into the inductance and capacitance of subsequent cycles of oscillation. If reactance were somehow retained within the field of space, then this feedback could not occur. Space would, thus, *conserve* inductance and capacitance from one cycle of oscillation to the next. And this type of electric and magnetic reactance would be complex, rather than imaginary, since inductors and capacitors would be storing this reactance. But – *in the alternative* – the imaginary portion of electric and magnetic reactance can stand apart from space if the influence of real power is insignificant as to be of nearly zero amplitude. Under these ideal conditions, reactance feeds on itself creating more reactance from less reactance or, in the alternative, shrinks preexistent volumes of reactance (as the case may be) never reaching infinity, nor reaching zero, amplitudes of reactance due to this tendency for reactive feedback to become a multiplicative, or divisional, *trend* whenever real power is an insignificant input of apparent power.

As an aside ...

> *We spend direct current during one-half of an oscillation and we recharge, or replace a spent charge with a fresh new charge, during each alternate cycle of oscillation. Thus, Direct Current is a subset of Alternating Current in which we casually, and conveniently, ignore the recharge, or replacement, phase of each cycle of Direct Current paying exclusive attention to each half-cycle of Direct Current which* ***spends*** *energy! But this is a game of make-believe in which we hide ourselves from the whole truth. Never, once, do we bother to seek it. Maybe this is why we encourage a way-of-life in which we throw away energy after using it merely once!? Ugh ...*

Space is an extension of time which manifests electrodynamic phenomena in order to derive space from time.

Time can withdraw itself from space. When this happens, electricity vanishes leaving reactance in its wake.

Likewise, time can extend itself into space. When this happens, electricity manifests out of nowhere since time does not exist as a property of space. Nor is time a consequence of space. Quite the contrary! Space is a consequence of the electrodynamic extension of time.

In other words, space exists in time and coexists with time. But time is sufficient unto itself. This is where reactance occurs: in time, whether or not space is participating (and cooperating ;-).

But space must participate with time if electricity is to manifest itself. And conservation must participate (as well) within a framework of space cooperating with time in order for electrical energy to materialize.

Since energy has its equivalency within matter, one cannot exist without the other. Both energy and matter coexist, simultaneously, as variations of space. In fact, matter can never be lacking of an energetic state anymore than energy could lack matter to materialize energy since both are qualities of space. Hence, massless photons do not exist. Please see, the Appendix: Photons do not Exist.

So, ...

If you want to create energy, or create matter along with its dynamic aspect of energy (energized matter), you don't create matter (or energy) from space. Instead, you create a new space within a preexisting space for new matter (or energy) to exist within by extending both energetic matter – and its containment within space – from time.

Time coexists within all of matter and of energy. So, time is the ultimate source for the creative process to occur. And this temporal condition possesses the quality of electrical reactance from which electrical energy and the physicality of matter arises within their containment of space.

If We Can't Understand *Energy,* Then How Can We Possibly Understand *Free Energy!*

Introduction

The non-existence of Free Energy is not a lie so much as it does not also state that most of electrical engineering dabbles in non-existential reactive power predicated upon imaginary numbers which were invented by Hero of Alexandria to solve intractable problems and avoid the liability of proving their existence in the physical world.[41] In other words, what is the *physical* manifestation of the solution to... $i = \sqrt{-1}$ is a question which has yet to be answered by anyone.

Fig. 0 – Triangular waves do not saturate inverted current (relative to voltage). They *must* escalate the production of negative wattage.

Imaginary answers are not provable since they cannot be measured with physical instruments. They can merely be inferred by the mathematics of complex numbers as possibly existing somewhere in a fictional world often called, “counter-space” wherein everything is backwards (similar to Lewis Carroll's, “Alice in Wonderland” and “Through the Looking Glass”) in which elongated distances between the plates of a capacitor in our world of *space* is shrunken distances in counter-space.[42]

Free energy is not energy, yet it is freely available as a special case of reactive power, namely: the mathematical squaring of an extremely low input of real power (nano watts or pico watts) fed into a circuit which lacks a throughput, see: Fig. 1a. This results in the reversal of current traveling backwards towards higher potentials of voltage resulting in the accumulation of a greater difference between those greater potentials and lesser potentials nearby, see: Fig. 0.

Block Diagram

is.gd/blockdiagram

Consider a circuit whose source voltage has merely one of its terminals connected to a circuit (constituting its input) while the other terminal (of this source of voltage) is connected to ground and there is no other ground connected to this style of circuit design (for the purposes of this hypothetical discussion, please see: Fig. 1a on the left and compare it with Tesla's design, Fig. 1b, on the right).

This configuration (of the terminal connections of a source of voltage feeding a circuit) discourages the manifestation of current which normally flows *into* a circuit through one terminal and flows *out* through another terminal. Instead, a restriction of terminals to merely ONE (in addition to severely restricting the input power) encourages breathing without flow, namely: the circuit manifests a standing wave in which the voltage and the current are out of phase by one-half cycle of oscillations. In other words, whenever the peak of voltage bounces off of the periphery of this type of circuit, the peak of current is crossing its imaginary center. During the subsequent half-cycle, the inverse occurs in which the peak of current echoes off of the periphery

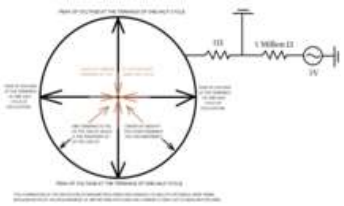


Fig. 1a – Oscillations of Radiant Energy due to throwing away most of the input and prohibiting the formation of current (within this circuit) by disallowing an exit (to avoid satisfying its inlet). For neophyte designers of overunity circuits, there should be only one inlet doubling as its own outlet.

at the same moment that the peak of voltage crosses the center. This creates an expansion, followed by a contraction, but not in the real world of physicality since the incentive for expansion (voltage potential) and the execution of same (its movement which reflects a flow of current) occur at opposing halves of each cycle of breath (so to speak)!

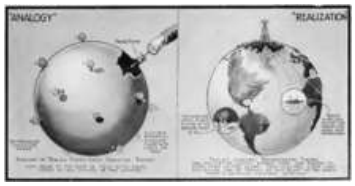
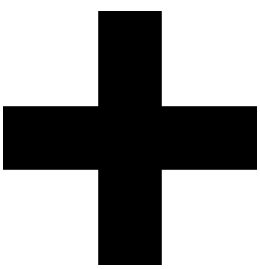


Fig. 1b – Tesla wireless power theory - Electrical Experimenter Feb 1919.

All of this occurs within the complex field surrounding reactive components.

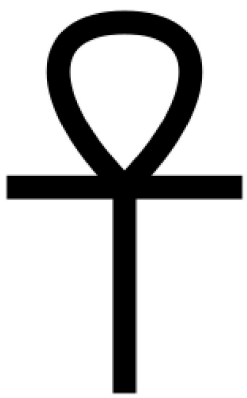
Although a circular pathway is avoided that would lead from a "source" to a "load" and then, back to the same "source", circular pathways are encouraged within the body of this style of circuitry so long as the various sub-circuits are electrically isolated from each other with merely a mutual inductance between them, and/or a single wire of electrical connection without any return path. These electrically isolated, open pathway, sub-circuits perform very well if they interconnect via several mutual inductances to make up for their lack of electrical connectivity.



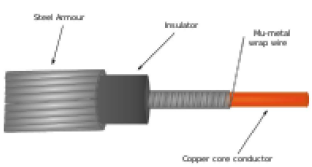
A simple four-arm cross symbolizing four open transmission lines emanating from out of a commonly located, central node.

This situation is best described as when **an open IDEAL**[43] **transmission line is terminated by one (or more) shorted IDEAL transmission line/s** encouraging the formation of a *purely imaginary impedance at the input*.[44] [45] [46] [23]

Yet, this ideal condition[43] is not a fantasy. A bygone era of inventors[8] [9] [47] utilized magnetic remanence to preserve the magnetic field (which surrounds current) by incorporating the use of ferromagnetic materials wrapped around bare copper cable (placed directly underneath its insulation) over a hundred years ago (please see the figure of a Mu-metal cable, below-left) to prevent distortion/dispersion of the dots and dashes of the Morse code which was being sent across newly laid trans-Atlantic telegraph cable in the mid-1800s. We no longer use this method (probably) so as to avoid eddy currents and the inductive heating which ensues? Instead, we promote the use of copper or aluminum cable both of which lack the ferromagnetic preservation of current.



An ankh-symbol is a cubic spline (https://towardsdatascience.com/cubic-splines-the-ultimate-regression-model-bd51a9cf396d) in which three of the straight-arms are symbolic of open transmission lines while the fourth top-most crossarm is representative of a shorted transmission line which loops back upon itself.



Mu-metal cable

There is no limit to how much mass of ferromagnetic material can be added to a circuit to preserve its current from thermodynamic losses since magnetic coupling can extend this illimitable mass to the area immediately adjacent to a circuit's coils.

Bill Lyne quotes Nikola Tesla in his book, entitled: "Pentagon Aliens", as having said: *... for every 200 pounds of iron which was magnetically coupled to Tesla's Special Generator (https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/39272/pg39272-images.html#Page_486), one horsepower was increased at its output.*[48]

This style of circuit design (which I am espousing) tends to make it very easy to manifest an inversion of current 180 degrees out of phase with voltage. This inversion of current is oftentimes mistaken for its homologue of the "negation of resistance" which is mathematically equivalent, but not very educational.[49]

A more accurate description would be the *negation of reactive voltage divided by impedance*, namely ...

$$\textbf{Negative Current} = -\left(\frac{\textbf{Reactive Voltage}}{\textbf{Impedance}}\right)$$

This leads to another, more traditional, version of Ohm's Law in which Power equals Voltage Squared Divided by Resistance: $\boldsymbol{P = \frac{V^2}{R}}$.

That conventional version is vague and incorrect in so far as it does not distinguish what is occurring, namely, that: Negative Watts is equal to the Application (the Input) of Real Voltage times its Resultant Output of Reactive Voltage divided by various Impedances (both Real and Imaginary) within a framework of time ...

$$\textbf{Negative Watts/Unit of Time} = -\left(\frac{\textbf{Real Voltage Input} \times \textbf{Reactive Voltage Output}}{\textbf{Impedances}}\right) \Big/ \textbf{Unit of Time}$$

Granted, this is a more convoluted restatement of Ohm's Law with the distinct advantage of sidestepping the conventional claim of physics in which: “Energy IN equals Energy OUT” by (instead) implying that: “Real Voltage IN *cannot equal* Reactive Voltage OUT”. The resulting reaction of output voltage **must be** greater than, or less than, input voltage irrespective of thermodynamics. This is in contradistinction to conventional wisdom since (my perspective is that) the input is complex and the output is also complex *all the time* (a real value plus or minus an imaginary value). In fact, all circuits possess some reactance in proportion to some non-reactance. This is why I deem the traditional presentations of Ohm's Law flawed (in principle) while maintaining a more practical approach for technicians by avoiding a fundamental teaching of how electricity behaves.

Without this fundamental understanding, no one will appreciate Free Energy since they will lack a robust understanding of electricity. I challenge everyone, who desires an understanding of Free Energy, to return to basics and rethink what we've been taught. Ergo, current is a fiction. It is a mathematical shorthand notation replacing something slightly more complicated.

Fig. 1b suggests a similarity to Fig. 1a. Both images possess a singular inlet for power resulting in a periodic variation of potential occurring everywhere, simultaneously, and without any manifestation of conventional current (subject to entropy) that could delay and reduce (through losses) the transmission of power. On the other hand, the reversal of current (in this wikibook's proposal), produces the inversion of losses, namely: an escalation of gain.

This is similar to if, **whenever we shop at a market, they pay us to take their groceries instead of charging us! And... Every time we shop, they pay us more than they paid us before while claiming to pay us the same!** *{The inverse of deprivation.}* **What a trip! With so much abundance, who needs war?**

Mathematical Consequences

A Low Input Power

Lots of Real Power, plus or minus, a modest amount of reactance will guarantee the conventional stability (or, Rule of Thumb) that reactance cannot grow by way of feeding itself from the reactive field surrounding reactive components, such as: inductors and capacitors, resulting from the outcome of the prior cycle of oscillation since excessive real voltage will suppress a runaway self-looping of electrical reactance.

Yet...

Severely restricting the use of real power at the inlet of a circuit's source of energy will encourage the unconventional rule of thumb in which electrical reactance will be almost exclusively nourished by its own feedback irrespective of thermodynamics or the Conservation of Energy – especially since energy plays no significant role, here, since its input is severely limited to be less than a micro watt.

In other words, any complex number (enumerating the amplitude of either a wave of voltage or a wave of current) possesses two components: a real number and an imaginary number. The magnitude of the real number regulates the consequence of how the present cycle of oscillation impacts any subsequent cycle. Meanwhile, the imaginary number can create the inversion of current when squared if the self-looping, self-feeding tendency of electrical reactance is not suppressed by any excessive input of real power.

If this complex polynomial...

$$A \pm B \times \sqrt{-1}$$

...is squared...

$$(A \pm B \times \sqrt{-1})^2$$

...then, the result is four products reduced to three (since two results, the cross products of A times B, are similar enough to be grouped together) ...

1. The square of the real component, A^2.

2. The cross-product of the real portion times the imaginary portion, $\pm 2AB\sqrt{-1}$.
3. And, the square of the imaginary component, $(B \times \sqrt{-1})^2 = B^2 \times (\sqrt{-1})^2 = B^2 \times -1 = -B^2$.

If the real power input of A is restricted to a very small value, of nano watts or pico watts, then the negation of real power resulting from the squaring of the imaginary portion of this complex number will not be oppressively regulated out of existence. Only the tiny value of A will shrink or maintain its amplitude while the amplitude of $-B^2$ will grow at an exponential rate. By restricting the inlet of real power (feeding this style of circuitry), there will be an increased likelihood of success in producing radiant power serving as a precursor to free energy. Yet, this is not all that is required to ensure success.

It is also necessary to connect only one terminal of a voltage source to this type of circuit while connecting the other terminal (of the voltage source) to ground and disallow any other ground to be located anywhere else within this type of circuit (in the beginning if you are not yet "skilled in this artistry"). This will ensure that no current forms since it won't have anywhere to drain after scantily leaking into the circuit from the voltage source. This will ensure a radial pattern of oscillations, rather than a circumferential pattern of peaks and troughs, in which the peaks of voltage will bounce off of this circuit's periphery at the same time that the peaks of current will be crossing the virtual center of this type of circuit during each half-cycle with an inverse pattern at the next half-cycle.

In other words, current has been divested of its singular significance. Only voltage matters, plus: frequency, phase shifting of voltage versus current, plus inductance and capacitance.

Since the inherent tendency of electricity is to make up the difference for any shortcoming, current will form (anyway) despite our best efforts at preventing it. This "last ditch effort" on the part of "nature's tendency" will ensure a reversal of current since that is the only direction we will have allowed for *by failing to prevent it*.

Ponder this ...
If, after taking every precaution to prevent the flow of current, don't you think that the only other option available (to Mother Nature) is for current to flow backwards as if in rebellion to our various restrictions?

In the words of actor: Jeff Goldblum's character, portraying a mathematician who specializes in chaos theory in the movie, *Jurassic Park* (part one): "Life will always find a way to break free of any loss of liberty."

> *Conservation of Energy is a status symbol confessing allegiance to the herd since it is grounded in physical reality as constituting the ultimate and exclusive verification for any authority while simultaneously ignoring electrical reactance subsisting within the domain of time acting as the trump card (so to speak) giving us the liberty to recycle energy rather than blindly throwing it away (returning it back to its source) after every single use and refusing to pay through the nose for this wasteful method of consuming energy.*
>
> *Whoever conjured-up this scheme must be a madman!*
>
> ***It sucks!***

Voltage Drop

It stands to reason that electrical voltage drop is a mathematical process which cannot be performed upon the imaginary coefficient of a complex polynomial. It may only be performed upon its real number coefficient. This is a consequence of the assumption that voltage drop is the distribution of a real numbered evaluation of voltage across a circuit resulting from simple resistance rather than from electrical reactance.[50] This allows for the accumulation of reactive potential as well as for the accumulation of reactive impedances (both inductive and capacitive). This latter accumulation can occur within the imaginary fields surrounding reactive components only if the distribution of real voltage is kept below useful values amounting to nano watts and pico watts so as to avoid disturbing (suppressing) reactive feedback. This accumulation of reactance serves as feedback for the input of subsequent cycles of oscillation causing reactance to escalate at exponential values. Hence, "free energy" is an incorrect assessment of this peculiar situation. A more rational explanation is to claim "freely available reactance" resulting from an extremely low input of real power.

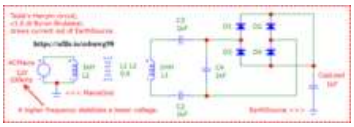
Convention teaches us that the peaks and troughs of voltage and current may oscillate their amplitudes as they travel around the circumference of a circuit. But there is another possibility in which they may echo their peaks and troughs in diametric opposition to each other during each half of an oscillation effectively creating a standing wave of one-half cycle of displacement between their phases (See, Fig. 1a, above). This will only occur if we discourage or prohibit the formation of current while maximizing the accumulation of the imaginary component of reactive power. At some point, the complex enumeration of the real and imaginary portions of electric power will be squared during our mathematical assessment of the electrodynamic behavior of a circuit. If we keep the input voltage extremely low and suppress the flow of current, then we may succeed at developing more reactance than what conventional wisdom would expect. And when, through simple

(thermodynamic) conversion when passed through a resistor, the complex result (of the squaring of a complex value) will have its phases of real voltage realigned with its phases of reactive voltage and with its various impedances (voltage realigned with current possessing a power factor of positive unity, $+1$) and, thus, be able to convert the cross-product of: $\pm 2AB\sqrt{-1}$ into the squaring of the imaginary portion: $-B^2$, of a complex reactance.

Utilization of Electrical Reactance

What is the Ground Plane?

What is the Ground Plane?[51] [52]



Schematic drawing (https://ufile.io/zsbuwg98) of a simulation (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Jan/Byron%20Brubaker%20Tesla%20Hairpin.zip) of Byron Brubaker's rendition of Tesla's Hairpin circuit.

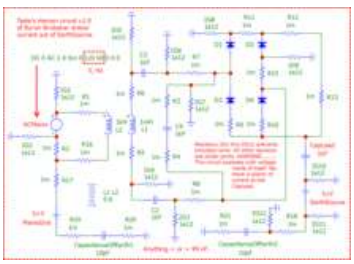
Up until now, I did not understand how a Berkeley SPICE[16] ground component operates. Nor did I understand its difference from how a ground operates in Paul Falstad's simulator.[15]

But the study of Byron Brubaker's version, 1.0, of Tesla's Hairpin Circuit[53] prompted me to finally understand these differences.

The ground components in both simulators are unique to each other due to how a referencing ground operates in each simulator.

Output of the simulated drawing.

In Paul Falstad's simulator, a referencing ground is already provided by the software. So, the user does not have to insert one anywhere since that has already been accomplished. The only purpose for the user to insert a ground (in Paul Falstad's simulator) is to act as a source for electronic flow of current. This presupposes that the Earth is a battery of around one microvolt at ground-level whose amp-hour capacity is vast!



Raw schematic of an older version of a simulation of Byron Brubaker's rendition of Tesla's Hairpin circuit. Notice the complexity of this previous version versus the simplified drawing, up above? Don't build this version; build that one and *safely* play with modifying its parameters.

A referencing ground is not provided in the Berkeley SPICE family of simulators, to which Micro-Cap[54] and LTSPICE[55] are members. So, this is the only function which a ground represents in these simulators. If you want to represent anything else, such as what a user-inserted ground would represent in Paul Falstad's simulator, then you have to insert a micro volt battery in between a ground and your circuit. You will also have to add a low-level capacitor behind the battery. I have labeled these, *CapacitanceOfEarth1* and *CapacitanceOfEarth2*. Between this battery and the circuit, you may position your load. Mine, here, is a capacitive load, labeled: *CapLoad*. It is *not* a resistive load because that cannot sustain the *transient* (a momentary surge) which this simulation suddenly provokes and quickly dissipates to zero. So, a relatively large capacitive load could retain its charge and a series of switchings could clear these charges to zero by transferring these charges to the actual load that you wish to power and then restart this circuit from another cold start?

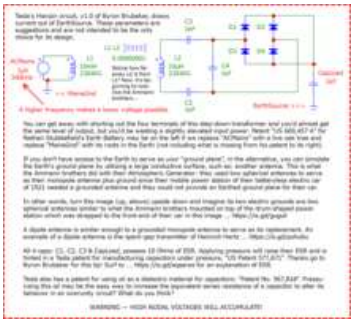
Output of the older, simulated version of Byron's Hairpin.

All of my capacitors possess 3 Ohms of equivalent series resistance. Both of my coils possess units of resistance equal to their units of inductance to approximate a wire gauge of 25 AWG.

The rate at which over-reactance exhibits overunity is determined by the smallness of the two capacitors, labeled: *CapacitanceOfEarth1* and *CapacitanceOfEarth2*. Although the Earth's capacitance is assumed to be ~711 micro Farads, this does not produce overunity within a reasonable length of time. Or else, it may possibly fail to produce overunity at all. I don't know. I didn't have the patience to wait long enough to find out! So, to speed things up a bit, I chose to use values which are less than 100 nano Farads, such as: 99nF or 10pF or 100 femto Farads.

- BTW, one micro volt is the atmospheric voltage at ground level which is enough to power a crystal radio set from the 1920s.
- *ACMains* amperage is the amperage which is being drawn from the utility grid.
- *MainsGnd* is the amperage which enters the circuit from the ground adjacent to the *ACMains*.

- *EarthSource* is the amperage which the Earth is providing free of charge!
- *CapLoad* voltage dominates *CapLoad* amperage by a factor of 3 to 1 due to this component's equivalent series resistance is set to 3 Ohms.
- BTW, if you choose to build either of these simulations, you may want to (somehow) engineer the prevention of their tendency towards exploding, suddenly, with an excessive amount of power rather than allow this circuit to fry itself (or throw shrapnel in all directions).

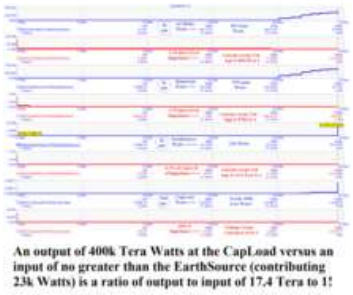


Latest, updated, schematic drawing (https://ufile.io/il0hiucg) of a simulation (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Jan/Byron%20Brubaker%20Tesla%20Hairpin.zip) of Byron Brubaker's rendition of Tesla's Hairpin circuit.

< < < < You can get away with shorting out the four terminals of this step-down transformer and you'd almost get the same level of output, but you'd be wasting a slightly elevated input power. Patent US 600,457 A (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/de/5d/14/a57ffad14ccd94/US600457.pdf) for Nathan Stubblefield's Earth Battery may be on the left if we replace "ACMains" with a live oak tree and replace "MainsGnd" with its roots in the Earth not including what is missing from his patent to its right.

The red arrows point to their dipole antenna substituting for Brubaker's pair of upside-down Earth grounds.

If you don't have access to the Earth to serve as your "ground plane", in the alternative, you can simulate the Earth's ground plane by utilizing a large conductive surface, such as: another antenna. This is what the Ammann brothers did with their Atmospheric Generator: they used two spherical antennas to serve as their monopole antenna plus ground since their mobile power station of their batteryless electric car of 1921 needed a grounded antenna and they could not provide an Earthed ground plane for their car.



Output of the latest, simulated version of Byron's Hairpin.

In other words, turn this image (up, above) upside down and imagine its two electric grounds are two spherical antennas similar to what the Ammann brothers mounted on top of the drum-shaped power station which was strapped to the front-end of their car >>>>

A dipole antenna is similar enough to a grounded monopole antenna to serve as its replacement. An example of a dipole antenna is the spark-gap transmitter of Heinrich Hertz as it morphs into the monopole antenna of Guglielmo Marconi.

All four caps: C1, C2, C3 & CapLoad, possess 10 Ohms of ESR. Applying pressure will raise their ESR and is hinted in a Tesla patent for manufacturing capacitors under pressure, US Patent 577,671. (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/aa/bc/8c/ca152a00b76d05/US577671.pdf) Thanks go to Byron Brubaker for this tip! Surf to ... Equivalent series resistance for an explanation of ESR.

Tesla also has a patent for using oil as a dielectric material for capacitors: Patent No. 567,818. (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/b5/62/b7/bb55a0b2cf4518/US567818.pdf) Pressurizing this oil may be the easy way to increase the equivalent series resistance of a capacitor to alter its behavior in an overunity circuit? What do you think?

The output of virtual oscilloscope tracings to the right establishes an impedance which varies over time. This refutes any credibility that resonance is required. > > > > > > > > > Rarely, does resonance have anything to do with overunity. For, impedance starts out very high at the beginning of all of the red tracings to the far-left in which voltage dominates over current. Yet, over the course of 32 milli seconds, that situation drastically changes in which current dominates over voltage due to a drop in impedance to the far right. The circuit actually alters its own impedance! Ask a tank circuit to do that! Yeah, right... This drop of impedance probably has something to do with the rise of wattage traced in all of the blue graphs?

WARNING — HIGH NODAL VOLTAGES WILL ACCUMULATE!

Capacitance of the Earth

The square root of the dielectric constant in a capacitor is a refractive index of that material. This suggests that capacitance is prismatic and that waves which interact with a capacitor are both refracted and reflected and, thus, spawn two daughter waves for every time that a parent wave interacts with the dielectric material within a capacitor. This is how complicated the behavior of capacitors are.

And, ...

This is why Eric Dollard, says that: *"The energy which enters a capacitor is not the same energy which exits it."* Eric has also said, that: *"A lightning bolt does not form from the energy which sits behind the voltage difference between its terminals, for that is not enough energy to fully charge up the lightning bolt. That's merely enough to form its ionic channel. Most of its energy enters into the lightning's numerous branches at right angles to each branch from the surrounding environment. This source of energy is literally "sucked" into each future branch by reactive forces acting as pumps for energy against gradients of impedance."*

I would venture a guess that the refracted daughter wave is imaginary (purely reactive) while the reflected daughter wave is (purely) real, and that an overunity circuit would ideally emphasize refractive capacitive daughter waves while conventionally thermodynamic, lossy circuits will emphasize reflective daughter waves since Micro-Cap help-file says, ...

> *"The ideal capacitor acts as a shock absorber and, thus, must not be too low in capacitance lest it fail to perform this task."* – In other words, an ideal capacitor must emphasize absorption and discharge of wave energy. Reflection is an indication of a combination of absorption followed by the discharge of energy.

Refraction of capacitive reactance is the ideal circumstance for us to encourage since it will magnify reactive power output so long as we minimize real power input. Then, somewhere along the way, the imaginary portion of the complex enumeration of reactive power will get squared. And when it does, it will leave a scanty quantity of real power, a build up of negative watts, and a remainder of complex power which will accumulate over time.

This build up of negative watts will not be figurative as in the case of the passive sign convention's definition of the generation of power. Instead, it will actually fulfill that definition in the physical world by making it possible for a passive inductor to become an active inductor and generate current without the necessity of engaging a prime mover's external source of energy in order to move that coil through a magnetic field and, thus, defy Faraday's Law of Induction by superseding it with a higher law whose text has yet to be written into our conventional wisdom.

The conventional presumption of the capacitance of the Earth is estimated to be in the vicinity of 711 micro Farads on the presumption that it is a solid sphere whose outer concentric shell is infinitely distant. But, what if it is hollow with a presumed thickness of 1 kilometer or less?

6.3675 Megameters = the average radius of the Earth

1 km = assumed thickness of the Earth's shell – probably less than this

"The refractive index of a nonmagnetic material is the square root of its relative permittivity."[56]

Since the dielectric constant, or: relative permittivity, of a material is the square of its refractive index, and the refractive index of granite bedrock is somewhere between 2 and 3.5,[57] then the average refractive index of granite is 2.75 and its square is 7.5625.[58]

Outer surface diameter of Earth's shell minus the thickness of this shell equals the inner surface diameter:
$(6.3675 \times 10^{6} meters) - (1 \times 10^{3} meters) = 5.3675 \times 10^{6} meters$

Capacitance of two concentric spheres in which the larger sphere has a radius of: *r1* (representing the outer surface of the Earth) versus *r2* (representing the inner surface of the Earth).

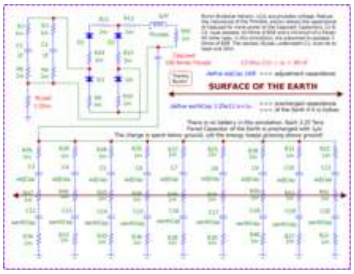
$$\frac{r1 \times r2 \times 4 \times Pi \times \text{the dielectric constant of a substance}}{r1 - r2} = capacitance$$ [59]

$$\left(\frac{(6.3675 \times 10^{6} meters) \times (5.3675 \times 10^{6} meters)}{(6.3675 \times 10^{6} meters) - (5.3675 \times 10^{6} meters)} = \frac{3.417755625 \times 10^{13} meters}{1 \times 10^{3} meters} = (3.417755625 \times 10^{10} meters) \right) \times ...$$

$$\hookrightarrow ... \times 4 \times Pi \times (7.5625 = \text{the dielectric constant of granite bedrock}) \approx 3.25 \text{ Tera Farads ... or more ... ! ! !}$$

Conclusion ...

Since my simulation (https://ufile.io/tid1tirs) requires the presumption of the maximum capacitance of the Earth is no greater than 99nF, this circuit may not give the expected results unless some modification can be devised which overrides the



Schematic (https://ufile.io/tid1tirs) upholding Foster's reactance theorem for over-reactance driven by negative impedance.

Earth's capacitance?

Maybe a 100 femto Farad (one-tenth of a pico Farad) capacitor should be built into each of the nine or more grounding rods above where each rod enters into the Earth? Yes! It works ...

And, ...
Since this circuit tends to develop high nodal voltages ...

For safety's sake, maybe a dielectric goo should be poured into this circuit's project box to solidify into an immersion of a dielectric medium after, first, lining the interior surface of the project box with conductive plates and each plate is separately (?) connected to its own Earth ground?

Output of schematic. (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Jan/brubaker6h4.zip)

Where's the Energy Coming From?

... within Byron Brubaker's Hairpin circuit (which he derived from Nikola Tesla's Hairpin)?

1. The full-bridge rectification via four diodes are generating it from within themselves! Excluding a ground on the left insures that this is the answer.
2. It's coming from the Earth. Placing a diode on each and every ground and inverting their terminals at the same time to create a switch verifies that this is the answer.
3. Take your pick! Whichever version suits your fancy since there's no way to prove which is the case. It could be either, or both.

If the Extra Energy is Coming From the Earth

The electric utility companies may be generating power within the capacitor bank, substations mentioned by Eric in a video excerpt extracted from a longer YouTube video, entitled: *Origin of Energy Synthesis*.[60] Although, he defines their usage is for bringing the phase relations of voltage versus the phase relations of current into a harmonious relationship so that transformers don't blow up and power is successfully delivered over hundreds of miles of transmission, in addition to his definition of their usage, the utility companies may have another usage of adding power to the grid along the way.

The video (within the footnote, above) is a companion to another related video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jAGfj6sHKo&feature=youtu.be) which is on the topic of electro-mechanical watt-hour meters being used by the power companies to supplement energy coming from the power plant.

If you put the ideas of these two videos together, then it becomes possible to speculate that the power companies may have several techniques at their disposal to supplement power plant generation?

A critic assails me on YouTube, ...
“Do you guys really think that little spinning disc is generating enough power to run an electric range, air conditioner, toaster, etc?”

My response, ...
The catalyst need not consume much energy to function as a stimulus. Most of the value of a rotary generator at an electric power plant is not in the application of its voltage (which everybody misconceives is the case) but is embodied in the frequency of that generator. Because, if we double the frequency then the power will be quadrupled. So think of the frequency of that little disc as being significant in that it replaces or supersedes the frequency of the line voltage that we are accustomed to being held at 60 cycles or 50 cycles as the case may be. But if we can get the frequency up to 1,000,000 Hz, then we're really creating a tremendous stimulus for the power to come out from somewhere else. Now, where may that power be coming from? It can come from numerous sources that we don't usually take into consideration, such as: capacitance, inductance, and even resistance! These are the things that I look at in a free energy circuit which I am designing under simulation because potential sources of energy are just as valid as are kinetic sources of energy (such as a prime mover). But we put too much emphasis on prime movers as being the sole source of the energy for a circuit when in fact a prime mover's significance can be reduced to

that of a mere stimulus (a catalyst) provoking reactive power to come out of reactive sources such as capacitance and inductance and resistance. In other words, we are using impedance as our source of energy and we are using a prime mover as its catalyst.

Transmission Line Voltage

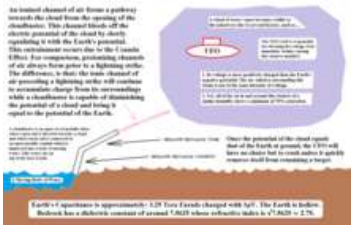
Transmission lines differ in how much voltage they carry based on their length, plus other factors.

1. Local transmission lines typically possess 13.8kV.[61]
2. Short transmission lines – In short transmission lines, the length is within 50km and the voltage is limited to less than 20 kV. In short transmission lines, the effect of line resistance and inductance is more predominant than capacitance.
3. Medium transmission lines – These lines have an overhead cable length of greater than 50km and less than 150km. The allowable voltage ranges from 20 to 100 kV. The analysis of medium transmission lines considers the three lumped line constants: resistance, inductance, and capacitance.
4. Long transmission lines – Overhead transmission lines with lengths greater than 150km and voltages above 100kV form long transmission lines. Line constants are considered distributed elements in the analysis of long transmission lines.[62]

Long transmission lines are greater than 150km and possess voltages greater than 100kV such as the exampled output (of the schematic on the left) exhibiting: 300kV on its indLoad (inductive load). The series resistance of this inductive load is: 6.24e+249 Ohms and its inductance is: 1e+250 Henrys, yet the V/I ratio of its output is: 7.5e+18! I'd expect something much greater; wouldn't you? Something more similar to its resistance of: 6.24e+249 Ohms!

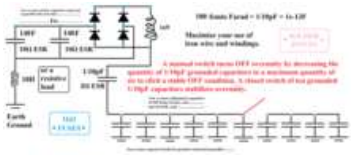
Oh, well ... I still don't know everything!

Wasteful UFO Technology



How to crash a UFO is the same as how to dispel a cloud using Wilhelm Reich's cloudbuster to accentuate the entrainment of ionized air.

If you're going to design an anti-gravity craft, you'd better make sure it runs on free energy since UFOs are very inefficient at their utilization of energy. They waste a tremendous quantity of energy to neutralize inertia, aka. gravity, since there are no motor coils from which to recover reactive power upon turning OFF the power supply of a UFO craft. Instead of coils, a UFO craft uses high voltage electrostatic fields surrounding their craft to substitute for their lack of coils. This is why Wilhelm Reich was able to crash a UFO by accidentally pointing his cloudbuster tubes at a cloud within which a UFO craft was hiding since the humidity was above 70% and the ions of air immediately surrounding that craft was of a positive polarity. These are the classic symptoms of a smoggy day in Los Angeles or San Bernadino Counties. Into this high voltage, electrostatic field is projected the electromagnetics which are necessary to neutralize inertia and gravity. But if this electrostatic field should disappear, then its UFO craft will come crashing to the ground! This is what got Wilhelm Reich arrested, put into a Federal prison, all of his books were burned in the United States, and he never made it out alive. He was murdered by an inmate just before his release date.



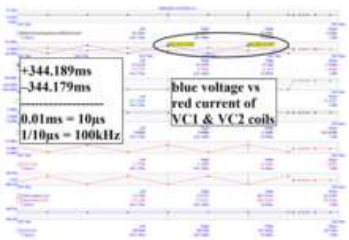
Generalized drawing (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Feb/brubaker8_manual-switch.zip) of a schematic for a free energy device which makes use of Foster's reactance theorem to over-react and deliver negative impedance. Real power is converted into purely imaginary, reactive power through the use of extremely low-level capacitors which makes their dielectric material partly prismatic owing to a material's refractive index is the square root of its dielectric constant.[56] Diodes are also used in this schematic.

Busting the Clouds of Ignorance (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kPYdeSZhmmY&feature=youtu.be) – a YouTube video of one-hour duration.[63]

How to Crash a UFO (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=irpu9U2hhwc&feature=youtu.be) – a YouTube video of one-hour duration.[64]

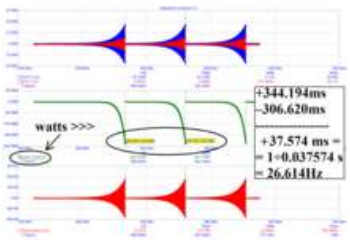
UFO Power Supply

As stated above, a UFO power supply should *ideally* be of an overunity condition to justify the craft's wasteful expense of throwing away electric power in the form of the electrostatic force which is projected out into the immediate vicinity of the craft to safeguard against the loss of the electromagnetic force which is used for neutralizing inertia and gravity.[65]



Closeup view and the math to calculate the frequency of the output on the main coils, VC1 and VC2.

It should, probably, also be pulsations of frequency since this is what was reported by a B-47 which was outfitted with electronic surveillance equipment during the 1957 UFO sighting written up in a book by James M. McCampbell[66] and discovered in a bookstore by David Alzofon and included in David's book[67] about his father's theory on gravity control[68] which is directly related to the topic of *Dynamic nuclear orientation,* by C. D. Jeffries. (https://www.bing.com/search?q=Dynamic+nuclear+orientation%3A+C.+D.+Jeffries&FORM=SSPRAC&PC=U531&lightschemeovr=1)[69]



Duration of pulsations on the main coils, VC1 and VC2.

There were five criteria of this UFO sighting as sensed by the electronic equipment on board the post-war (WWII) renovated B-47 bomber. They were ...

1. Frequency: 2,995 to 3,000 Megacycles per second [2.9 to 3.0 Giga Hertz]
2. Pulse width: 2.0 microseconds
3. Pulse repetition frequency: 600 cycles per second
4. [rotational] Sweep rate: 4 rpm
5. Polarity: vertical

Conjectural power supply (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Feb/UFO_power-supply.zip) for a UFO craft.

Surprisingly, my simulation of two years ago, (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Feb/UFO_power-supply.zip) which I had included on a slightly unrelated topic on Quora,[70] is similar in some respects for being a pulsed frequency which sweeps its wattage upwards before repeating this behavior.

1. Input Frequency: 20kHz; 3V sine waves.
2. Output Frequency: 100kHz; triangle waves whose phases of voltage are displaced from its phases of current by one-half cycle of oscillation.
3. Output Sweeps its Increase of Amplitude per Pulse before collapsing back to the start of each pulsation.
4. Frequency of Pulsating Sweeps: 26.614Hz

Kate Bush's Tribute to Wilhelm Reich

- Kate Bush did an homage to Wilhelm (https://genius.com/Kate-bush-cloudbusting-lyrics) in the form of a music video, called: Cloudbusting, back in the 1980s with assistance from actor, Donald Sutherland. Watch it on YouTube: Kate Bush - Cloudbusting HD LPR remastering (The Whole Story 2015) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AJll-eF5zUA)
- Kate Bush - Cloudbusting - Official Music Video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pllRW9wETzw) – original
- MTV interview (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SQJrYfLztU)
- *A Book of Dreams:* The Book That Inspired Kate Bush's Hit Song: *Cloudbusting,* – June 1, 2019 (https://a.co/d/7ZCEwFI)
- Eighty-three photographs of my successful attempt to clear the sky of chemtrails plus the additional benefit of making it rain six days later! (http://w.earthinglife.info/media/index_02.html) I had the help of the empowering bliss of a yogi (https://www.tm.org/) along with Leon Ernest Eeman's biocircuit (http://vinyasi.info/texts/biocircuits/) and a P-gun derived from Peter Lindemann's design (length of tube versus its inner tubular diameter {bore diameter} is: the square root of two times 32 to 1) and covered in orgone layering (rosin paper coated with rosin alternating with aluminum foil and a convex mirror on the bottom end; the open end faces straight up; with an iron wire running down the length of its inside connected to two opposing points of a biocircuit {probably left wrist to throat} with me in it for 45 minutes) used by Trevor Constable. (https://t

revorconstable.com/) The other three pairs of biocircuit connections are: right wrist to crotch; right ear lobe to left ankle; left ear lobe to right ankle.

Links to a few Resources about UFOs

- If These US Navy Patents are Made Then We Are in a Star Trek Technology World (http://vinyasi.info/energy/If%20These%20US%20Navy%20Patents%20are%20Made%20Then%20We%20Are%20in%20a%20Star%20Trek%20Technology%20World.pdf) – shortcut URL ... `is.gd/keviqu`
- United States Patent No. US 10,144,532 B2; Dec. 4, 2018 (http://vinyasi.info/energy/US10144532.pdf) – on Google patents (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/de/4c/43/62c585ccc936cc/US10144532.pdf)
- *Occult Ether Physics,* 4th revised and expanded edition: Tesla's Ideal Flying Machine and the Conspiracy to Conceal it, by William Lyne (https://a.co/d/0Rb5xsG)
- Organick Energy 7600 Channel on YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/@organickenergy7600)
- Paul Scarzo interviews William Lyne on the topic of UFOs, etc. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8WOi8YRHvo)
- Nazi UFOs: How they fly (https://concen.org/content/nazi-ufos-how-they-fly-german-tesla-anti-gravity-and-free-energy-program-william-lyne-2004)

The UFOs of Nazi Germany - Viktor Schauberger

- UFO SECRETS OF THE THIRD REICH (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGs9VxqGbkE) – YouTube Video
- Nazi UFOs (https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/3882898/viktor-schauberger/91)
- ditto, above (https://1library.net/article/nazi-flying-saucers-ufo-nazi-germany-viktor-schauberger.y9j2pjjq)
- another ditto (https://1library.net/document/y9j2pjjq-the-ufo-s-of-nazi-germany-viktor-schauberger.html)
- PDF file of above (https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/archivos_pdf/ufos_nazigermany.pdf)
- My mirrored copies (http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Viktor%20Schauberger/)
- download link (https://node1.123dok.com/dt01pdf/123dok_us/004/283/4283957.pdf.pdf?X-Amz-Content-Sha256=UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=7PKKQ3DUV8RG19BL%2F20230201%2F%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20230201T164220Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=600&X-Amz-Signature=67c012d5275f9fcf4031ad74b0f7f2a9f71d48e44cfcc19adf4024bc42382c07)
- Source of PDF file, archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070518074414/http://www.zamandayolculuk.com/Cetinbal/HTMLdosya1/vriltechnology.htm)
- Antarctica's Hidden History: Corporate Foundations of Secret Space Programs Paperback – March 25, 2018 (https://a.co/d/eZaoS7O)

Straying from the topic of UFOs

- Giza's Industrial Complex: Ancient Egypt's Electrical Power & Gas Generating Systems Paperback – May 27, 2022 (https://a.co/d/f88Ef6G)

The Lone Wolf Stigma

In a dramatized biographical movie about Queen Victoria, she says that, “My critics don't have the courage to attack me, directly. So, they attack the people who surround me. I wish they'd stop.”

I've seen it happen that if I mention an internet source for my various claims, that source will quietly disappear.

This is the principle of isolation in which my credibility is reduced because I become a lone wolf who is crying to the wind.

Yet, I'll publish these source links, anyway since I don't care if these sources disappear off of YouTube and the Internet.

Reactive Power is not Useless!

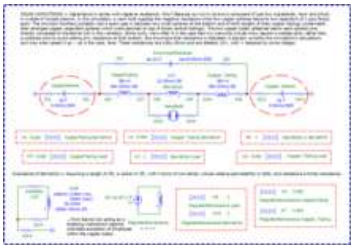


Fig. 2 is a schematic (https://ufile.io/ptgf7eug) of a simulation speculated to be the Ammann brothers' Atmospheric Generator.

Freely available reactive power is never useless, except from a thermodynamic viewpoint, until it is converted (via a resistive heating element) to boil water and rotate a steam turbine to generate electrical energy (as one example of conversion) to do away with nuclear power plants and their byproduct of plutonium.

What's Reversal of Current Good For?

Conventional circuits deplete their voltage source by slowly or quickly equalizing the difference in potential between the two terminals of a fixed voltage source, such as: a battery. They do this by moving a conventional direction of current from higher areas of voltage (occurring at one terminal) towards areas of lower voltage (at the opposing terminal). For example, ...

> *A typical 12-volt auto battery will have around 12.6 volts when fully charged. It only needs to drop down to around 10.5 volts to be considered fully discharged.*[71]

Unconventional Free Energy circuits, whose current is reversed relative to their polarity of voltage (inducing negative watts as their output power), *increase* the disparity between the terminals of their reactive components, such as: between the two terminals of a coil of wire. Whatever components exhibit this property, these components become the new "sources" of power for these types of circuits replacing (and over-shadowing) whatever contributions may occur from an external source of power.

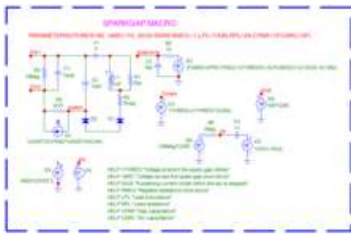


Fig. 3 – Fig. 2 will not simulate overunity without this neon bulb macro from Micro-Cap (http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm). Its voltage sources are based on conditions of behavior: *if this, then that.*

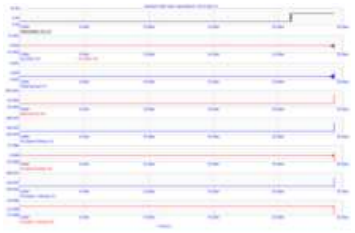
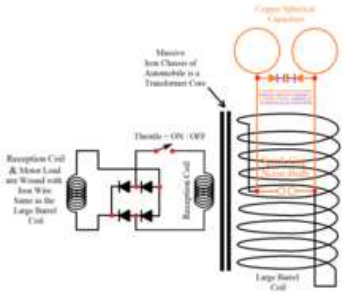


Fig. 4 – This illustrates the ON/OFF state of the neon bulb, in Fig. 2 (above), and the output of four inductive loads. The escalation of wattage is assisted by an inversion of the polarity of current (relative to voltage) resulting from restricting input and preventing any exit of current.

Explosive Simulation



Schematic for building the simulation of Fig. 2.

→ Was the spark transmitter of Heinrich Hertz the Inspiration for the Ammann Brothers Atmospheric Generator? – Quora (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Was-the-Hertzian-Transmitter-the-Inspiration-for-the-Ammann-Brothers-Atmospheric-Generator).[72]

The top-most graph of Fig. 4 traces the output of a node within the Micro-Cap 12 neon bulb macro (depicted in Fig. 3). This node is labeled "NeonBulb.10" (within the graph of Fig. 4), equivalently labeled "Switchchk" (within Fig. 3), which has already risen from its default value of 10 nano volts to a plateau of 10 volts. This indicates that this neon bulb has turned ON into an arcing plasma.

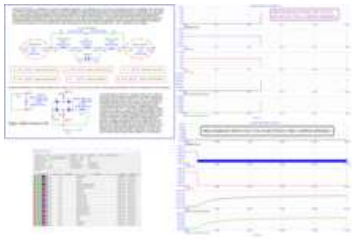
By the way, if any value closely similar to 10 nano volts were to be traced as the output for this node (within this software macro), then this would indicate a pre-ionizing state preparatory to arcing. This is analogous to what lightning bolts manage to achieve prior to their actual lightning strike. The ionization pathway charts a course preparing for whatever lightning strike may happen to form along this prepared highway.

The second graph (from the top of Fig. 4) traces the output current superimposed over the output voltage of the inductive LOAD as a hyperbolic arch of red (hiding the blue underneath). They are diverging at the far right: the red colored current tracing is escalating upwards in the direction of greater positive amperage while the blue colored voltage is escalating downwards in the direction of greater negative voltage. The third graph is tracing the output voltage of the inductive Barrel Coil whose blue-colored arch swerves upwards at an escalating rate of growth in positively signed voltage while the tracing of the fourth graph is red-colored amperage of the Barrel Coil arching downwards at a similar rate of escalation. The fifth and sixth graphs are tracing the rising output of one inductive side of the Copper Tubing while graphs seven and eight are tracing the output of the other side of the Copper Tubing with the neon bulb in between these two halves of copper.

Improving Realism with a Load

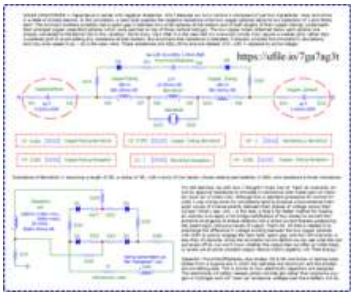
I'm still learning.

Up until now, I thought I knew how to "load" an overunity circuit by applying resistance to simulate a mechanical load made upon an inductor (such as: a motor coil). Although this is standard procedure for normal circuits, I was wrong since my simulations tend to produce unconventional triangular waves of inverse polarity between their phases of voltage versus their current. What I see, now – in this *Loaded Test* (to the right), is that a far better method for loading an inductor is to apply a full bridge rectification of four diodes to convert this extreme divergence of phase relations into direct current thereby collapsing the (seemingly) ridiculous levels of output. That's OK. All that is needed (to produce overunity) is to precharge a 100V difference in voltage between the two copper spheres to immediately engage the neon bulb, spark gap, and turn ON overunity in less than ten seconds. Since the simulation errors before we can see what the output levels off at, we won't know whether the output dies out (to zero) after an initial blast, or levels out at some constant output. Blame matrix algebra for taking simulated shortcuts; not "Free Energy".



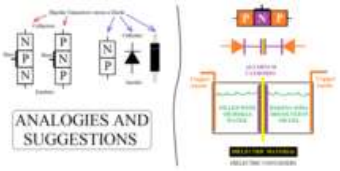
Loaded Test – When a load (https://ufile.io/8uoyv1sb) is applied to a coil of wire, the infinitely escalating output (of Fig. 4) is delayed.

A Buildable Simulation?



Maybe the Ammann brothers made use of baking soda diodes (https://ufile.io/7ga7ag3t) to streamline the performance of their capacitors and make them safe?

High voltage tolerant diodes of a century ago were similar to electrolytic capacitors of today. They were made with an aluminum cathode which was conditioned by subjecting it to alternating current. This would form a layer of aluminum oxide on top of the aluminum. When this "conditioned" plate of aluminum was immersed in a watery solution of either borax or baking soda, and paired with an anode of some other substance, other than aluminum, then a diode function was fulfilled with a large tolerance to elevated voltages.[73] [74] Salt would have made a better electrolyte if this were truly a capacitor and not a diode, but with the risk of producing chlorine gas along with hydrogen and oxygen gases all of which are *very* explosive if not vented away from us into a safer area.



These are analogies and suggestions of transistors versus diodes in the schematic to the left.

Ammann brothers' original newspaper photograph.

Pairing these diodes with a capacitor sandwiched in between them and with both of their cathodes pointing towards each other, and towards their shared capacitor, helps to reduce the need for simulating a very small capacitance (of 1e−21 Farads) possessing a very large equivalent series resistance (of 1e+8 Ohms)[75] inside of the simulated capacitance, labeled: *ProximityOfSpheres* by comparison to if this capacitance had been there all alone without any diodes to assist it. This design may be more likely to be buildable and, thus, more practical to take seriously.

By the way, ...

I suspect that this specially designed capacitive diode, with both of its capacitor plates consisting of oxidized aluminum immersed in a non-electrolytic bath of borax or baking soda, sat behind -and connected to- the headlight sockets of the Ammann brothers' batteryless EV serving as an additional capacitance with respect to the air-gap between their two copper spheres. So, I am guessing that their two hollow copper spheres were serving as capacitors of their own (and doubling as aerials grounded to the electrostatic charge of the atmosphere) and shorted out with this high-voltage tolerant capacitor hidden inside the front-end of their car which may have served as a throttle?

There still remains the issue of a lack of regulation to prevent the simulated behavior of an explosive force. Whenever the spark gap (neon bulb) flashes ON, the output of power takes a sharp ascension. Whether or not it's merely a momentary surge, I wouldn't want to be around when it explodes!

Does someone want to risk their life by testing out my theories? Because these simulations are suggesting the electrical equivalence of a bomb!

An Example of Domestic Terrorism

is.gd/disruptgrid

Disrupting the Power Grid

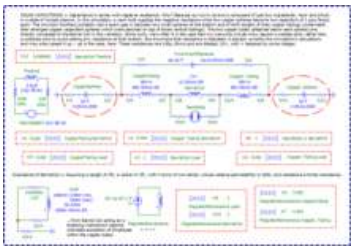


Fig. 5a, schematic (https://ufile.io/7sidu1df) – Watch out! Don't position your free energy device within city limits unless it is fully shielded to prevent it from disturbing radio transmission nearby.

I don't think it is entirely fair that C. Earl Ammann was charged with "stealing energy from the electric utility grid" when he arrived in Washington, D.C. to deliver his EV to the United States Patent Office when the grid already steals from its surrounding environment. He and his brother had demonstrated their EV on the streets of Denver, Colorado, driving it around town, up and down hills, while running it without any batteries.[47] [3]

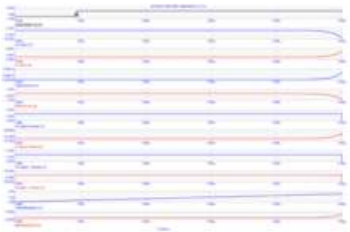


Fig. 5b – Energy disruption on the grid.

This arrest is why you and I never heard of him until I ran across a few people on EnergeticForum (http://www.energeticforum.com/forum/energetic-forum-discussion/renewable-energy/14490-ltspice-simulation-of-electronic-boost-via-the-isolation-of-voltage-current-sources#post435066) talking about him. And, now, you know a little of his story.

His disruption of the electric utility grid does not mean that he was a fraud. Oh, contrair! It means that the grid got in the way of the over-reactance of a free energy circuit (aka, the negative impedance of Foster's reactance theorem) for having its reactance increased in a favorable way and at an alarming rate without the addition of any more energy. The consequence, of this over-reactance, was that an abundance of magnetomotive force was inductively transmitted to the grid. My simulations (in Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b) indicate that a lot of current was being *pumped into* transmission lines located nearby and *into* the wiring of the homes of his immediate neighbors. Yet, his device would still have been overunity, without a grid nearby to pump energy into, had they located themselves out in the middle of the ocean or in the desert or on some lonely mountain top. His device would not have escalated its power level so fast without the grid to have a convenient place to drain its excessively negative impedance into by an over-stimulation of the rate of reactance per unit of time. But, regardless of the rate of escalation of power within his device, it would still be overunity.

As my simulation indicates, up-above, in Fig. 2 (which presumes living out in the countryside far away from the electric utility grid), this style of free energy circuitry performs very nicely without any help from energy sources, nearby, getting in their way. Their over-reactant, negative impedance comes from within themselves upon their scant stimulation from external sources of energy, such as: the ambient charge existing in the atmosphere at ground level. This amounts to a mere micro volt which is amply sufficient for stimulating over-reactance in a circuit of appropriate design.

But regardless of whether a free energy circuit gets its incentive for the movement of its energy from a power source, or else gets it from the natural environment, or else gets this incentive from within itself, either way, we have no way of performing a controlled experiment to make a clear determination as to where does this extra incentive come from since we won't be able to isolate any possible answer so as to avoid confusion or error. Hence, we'll just have to assume nothing until we find out. Otherwise, we'll be making ourselves look very overbearing and pompous in hindsight!

Since this style of circuitry does not require an external power source, but does require an external catalyst of stimulation, care must be taken to restrict external sources of power from the disruptive influence of this type of circuitry to protect them from becoming burdened with excessive disruption coming from this highly reactive type of circuit. Over-reactance can become a sponge of inverted current that sucks additional energy from out of nearby sources of energy if allowed to do so without human intervention. Or, over-reactance can become a pump which performs the opposite task of sending extra energy *into* nearby sources (or conduits) of energy, such as: transmission lines, against their impedance and/or resistance.

Oh, pooh!

It is this incentive, born of reactance, which supersedes prime movers into becoming mere catalysts while the prime movement shifts to the over-reactance which is spawned by this style of circuitry. It is the inversion of current, also known as: negative impedance, which broadcasts its influence into its environment including manmade sources of power, such as: the utility grid. This is why over-reactance has been the bane of electrical engineers, for there are two sides of reactance, either: benevolent or demanding. We have to take care to restrict our use of reactance to benefit our appliances without destroying our sources of energy in the course of utilizing them. We do this by becoming mindful of the fact that we no longer need a source of power to fund our devices. All we need is for those sources to catalyze an over-reactance. Once over-reactance takes over (if we let it), it -then- becomes the dominant source for the accumulation of proto-energy (radiant energy; current inversion) which can -then- be converted into real power through mere (positive) impedance and resistance, alone.

Our sociological “motivation for profit” must be restricted to our motive for leading a productive life without allowing this “motive for profit” to unduly burden anyone or anything. So, I am advocating efficiency and the fair treatment of the consumer in the course of pursuing “free energy”. Profit has become the bane of the consumer especially in the wake of inflation in which *profit becomes inflated* making its pursuit an automatic infringement upon human decency.

> The very foundation of our society has been predicated upon the profit motive. Yet, its pursuit has spawned the inflation of our economy making its continued pursuit a violation of human dignity and welfare.
>
> There's no profit to be made from “free energy” if no one can charge us for its consumption.
>
> We can avoid being charged for our energy usage by recycling its electrical reactance to such a degree of excessive **conservation** that a mere factor of 99% reuse (for instance) constitutes a 100 to 1 gain (of output versus input) without any violation of physics.[76]

Non-Explosive Simulation

is.gd/stableOU **OR** is.gd/stableou

Stable, non-explosive schematic (https://ufile.io/ks2boanx) fed from a 1½V solar panel (or battery) giving a plateau of 900k Watts, RMS, building up its output over 300ks of run-time (83⅓ hours ≅ 3½ days).

It's possible to achieve a non-explosive simulation (https://ufile.io/ks2boanx) of a stable output in Micro-Cap 12 electronic simulator (http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm). Power is enhanced if the two ferromagnetic coils, Armature1 and Armature2, possess slightly different number of windings of insulated floral (green) iron wire in contrast to each other. This simulation was hosted on a 64-bit computer. Hosting Micro-Cap 12 on anything less than this, such as: on a 32-bit computer, tends to give (what may be considered) a greater tendency for false positives with regard to overunity of gainful output.

Stable, non-explosive output.

Conventional vs Non-Conventional Circuits

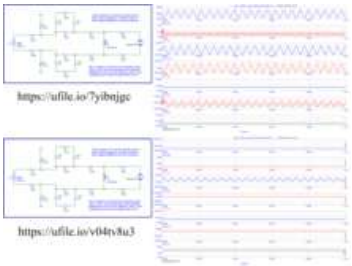
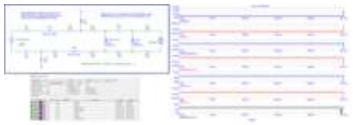


Fig. 6a compares two circuits: the output on the bottom graph displays an explosion of gain due to the inversion of current arising from the plasma state of a neon bulb, spark gap.



https://ufile.io/856ymhga

Fig. 6b is a more efficient method (https://ufile.io/856ymhga) of flashing a neon bulb ON instead of a conventional method which needlessly wastes input.

➞ Lest anyone entertain the erroneous opinion that all of this is due to imperfections of simulation due to round-off error,[77] [78] here are a pair of variations of a conventional circuit (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b) which costs a conventionally high drainage made upon some batteries. Yet, the magic does not get initiated there. True, they will contribute their excessive drainage of current, but the magical orchestration will originate (not at the batteries, but) at the neon bulb turning ON (arcing into a plasma) when it reaches its breakdown of resistance at, or above, 90 volts (which is what Micro-Cap simulator sets this threshold at). Then, and only then, will the batteries exceed their prior drainage of nearly 450k amperes to achieve an escalation quickly rising to infinity! This demonstrates the magic of the inversion of current (relative to the phase of voltage) arising, here, exclusively from the neon bulb rather than from any fancy arrangement of electrical components (usually: inductances and capacitances). All of the costs of energy to run this simulated circuit are conforming to conventionally high values expected of them so as to minimize the possibility of no one taking this example, seriously.

The example on the right is more efficient along a style that I frequently employ of using precharged capacitors and/or voltage sources rated at around 1μ volt (a sine wave generator in this example). In this case, this sine source provides a very important frequency of sufficient pitch to accelerate an opportunity for an explosive gain of amplitude to occur without wasting a whole lot of power to facilitate this opportunity. The power is provided by the 10 Farad capacitors (possessing a maximum of 400 milli Ohms, each, of equivalent series resistance) and each are precharged with 100 volts of opposing polarity to coincide with each other in their circular arrangement.

Sometimes, it's important to distinguish between frequency and power and separate them so as to not waste a continuous stream of power to maintain a frequency. This frequency can be very useful in accelerating the time it takes for reactance to explode and yield significant results of amplitude despite the fact that neither formula for electrical reactance (inductive or capacitive) has any factor of kinetic energy, such as: power, amps, or volts, inside of it. Instead, they possess potentialities of power, such as: frequency, inductance, and capacitance per cycle of oscillation defined in terms of angular momentum, or: 2π. Here is another reality to energy which is often overlooked regarding the inherent potential energy already resident within a circuit, namely: its momentum.

Thus, if we focus on a circuit's momentum, rather than focusing on giving the circuit any more energy in addition to whatever it already possesses, then we have an opportunity to manipulate this momentum using the potentialities of: frequency, inductance and capacitance. This does not cost us any more energy than what has already been fed into our circuit.

Think about it ...

Isn't this focus on momentum the foundation for anti-gravity levitation? And doesn't electrical reactance make inertia equivalent to gravity?[79] How else do UFO's stay aloft? And make right-angle turns at high speed without slowing down? And suddenly stop without deceleration?

This makes me wonder if we have overlooked a very significant perspective in both physics and electrodynamics. Hmmm, ...

No one (usually) thinks of the mass of a coil as possessing potential energy unless that someone was Joseph Newman. Doesn't matter what people thought of him or his ideas of gyroscopic power (http://www.rexresearch.com/newmanpatents/newman2.html). *Maybe that was his way of describing inductive reactance?* What matters is that, at least, he understood the potential power which is inherent within the inductance of a coil and made use of that power even if it could've been done in a more efficient manner. It almost doesn't matter. At least he confronted people with working models even if he may have lied (in his book (https://isbnsearch.org/isbn/9780961383527)) on how to build it.[80]

Remember, ...

Input power must step aside and quickly dissipate (using standard thermodynamics) to reduce input and, yet still be able to maintain an excellent output. *{I could have used the word: 'conserve' instead of 'reduce', but that might confuse anyone who is brainwashed to think of the laws of physics instead of the economics of conserving our electrical resources.}*

Negation of current is a powerful factor, within overunity circuits, since negation of watts and the divergence of voltage differences (between two nodes within a circuit) are the result. This leads to the non-saturation of current within inductors (exhibited by triangular waves, or spikes) and a continuous escalation of power at an exponential rate. *This rate may not be constant!* In other words, a nicely smooth hyperbolic (ascent or descent) away from an oscilloscope's midline of zero may suddenly become a vertical slam into infinite gain!

Similarities to Eric Dollard's LMD Analog Computer

Fig. 7a compares the pros and cons of two very distinct forms of electrical transmission: the normal type which suffers intense losses versus its converse which *gains* momentum!

Fig. 6b, up-above, and Fig. 7b (on the right) possess stark similarities to Eric Dollard's Analog Computer (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6BnCUBKgnnc) in Longitudinal Magneto-Dielectric (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJ8drfI4j90) (LMD) mode since those circuits exhibit their dielectric force (measured in voltage) across their vector of transmission (in series to) their magnetic force of support (in parallel with) their vector of transmission (Fig. 7a). Hence, Eric has managed to create a whole new orientation of transmission existing in the space between a pair of transmission wires in which each whole wire is one of two terminals of transmission while the space between these two terminals is the line of transmission. Since this line of transmission is empty space, this constitutes a line of longitudinal dielectricity while each terminal is a solid composition of magnetizable transverse conductance.[81]

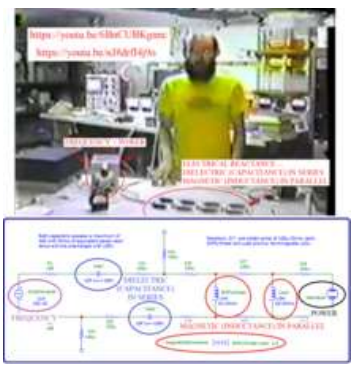


Fig. 7b – LMD analog computers.

This is, actually, more efficient at transmitting energy since the magnetism of each terminal remains where it is initially located and we do not attempt to move it anywhere. This is a great boon since we have learned, from studying history, that the movement of magnetizable current (in the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable problem of the 1800s) drops off very rapidly over

distance making that conventional style of transmission very costly. Instead, we polarize the empty space between a pair of transmission wires with a capacitant charge of voltage (using each magnetizable terminal of conductance as a sort of capacitor plate to this new style of transmission).

Capacitive Negative Resistance Suggests Epicyclic Lunar Rotation

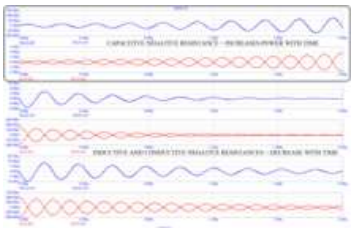


Fig. 8a – Negative resistance will grow in amplitude (over time) if it is dielectrical, namely: located within capacitors. Negative resistance will shrink in amplitude (over time) if it is inductive or conductive, namely: located within inductors or resistors.

At 9 minutes and 20 seconds into this YouTube video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ghVubdMIMVM&t=560s), we are shown the inside of an electric generator which reminds me of the inside (http://gp.alternate-energy.net/john-bedini-30-coiler-energizer_e86025efd.html) of John Bedini's patented energizer (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/7a/96/8a/dda3f5ecc71c09/US20030127928A1.pdf) which is different than standard rotary generators.

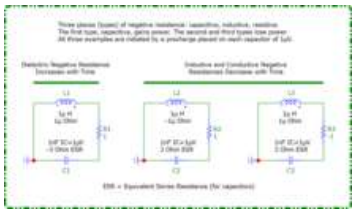


Fig. 8b – Negative resistance (https://ufile.io/892a7ysb) can vary its behavior based on its location.

Here are (http://gp.alternate-energy.net/john-bedini-30-coiler-energizer_e86025efd.html) two more examples (http://johnbedini.net/tc.jpg) of Bedini energizers.

This puts into doubt that the moon is orbiting the Earth since its axis of rotation is not centered within its own (lunar) center of mass but is centered within the Earth's center of mass making it appear as if it is not in orbit around the Earth. Instead, the moon's rotation around the Earth is an extension of the rotation of the Earth's center of mass.

The reason why I call this simulated experiment *moon* (in Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b) is due to an equivalency between John Bedini's design for a very efficient rotary generator and how the moon always keeps the same side facing us throughout its orbit around the Earth. If the moon (representing a coil) had rotated while orbiting the Earth, then it would have been engaging Lenz's Law (https://www.electrical4u.com/lenz-law-of-electromagnetic-induction/#:~:text=Lenz%E2%80%99s%20law%20of%20electromagnetic%20induction%20states%20that%20the,the%20initial%20changing%20magnetic%20field%20which%20produced%20it.) as a consequence of Michael Faraday's Law in which the movement of one magnetic reference frame against another magnetic reference frame produces a counter-opposing force known as: back EMF (https://pressbooks.online.ucf.edu/phy2054lt/chapter/back-emf/#:~:text=Back%20emf%20is%20the%20generator%20output%20of%20a,current%20when%20it%20is%20on%20but%20not%20turning.). This undermines motor, and generator, efficiencies. Since movement is occurring between the magnetic reference frames of both coils (in these simulated examples, of: Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b), this suggests negative resistance is being engaged within the context of inductive and conductive reactances diminishing the amplitude of the waves which are traced in the middle pair and bottom pair of the oscilloscope tracings of Fig. 8a.

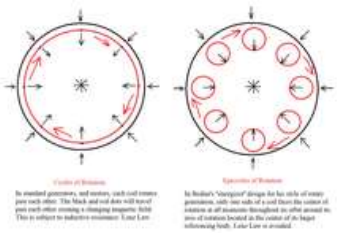


Fig. 8c – compares cyclic versus epicyclic rotations of standard generator/motor designs versus John Bedini's suggesting lunar rotation around the Earth (in Bedini's case).

But if the moon's spheroidal inductance rotates around, not the center of its own mass, but -rather- the center of the Earth's mass, then it maps an epicyclic path of rotation which does not engage Lenz Law since the surfaces of the inner “red” coils do not move relative to the surface of the outer “black” coil in Fig. 8c. They move together much like a homopolar generator. Since the smaller “red” coils on the inside of Fig. 8c are not rotating relative to the larger and external “black” coil encircling the inner coils, that is one less type of movement to amplify back EMF. Hence, efficiency is improved. This suggests (to me) that negative resistance is engaging dielectric (capacitive) reactance graphed in the top pair of tracings in Fig. 8a.

What does this mean?

Effectively, it means that the moon has no mass and, thus, no angular momentum of its own apart from that imparted to it by the Earth.[82] For if it did possess its own angular momentum, then it would rotate around its own center of mass. Yet, it does not. Instead, it rotates around the Earth's center of mass and will continue to rotate only once around the Sun's center of mass for every cycle of its orbit (once its perturbations of sudden release died down) if the Earth were to suddenly disappear. Mass has the consequence of generating inertia. Without a mass to generate inertia, the moon is “locked” into the Earth's center of mass. Hence, *did the Apollo lunar landings actually occur? Could they have occurred?* Yes. How?

Because this relocation of the moon's center of mass is performed by the moon being composed almost entirely of aluminum, or something similar, which possesses the property of paramagnetism, and if the moon is also largely a vacuous object of a lightweight, but structurally sturdy and honeycombed construction. These stipulations deflect its own center of mass to the Earth which is largely ferromagnetic (due to the Earth's preponderance of iron in its makeup) which has the property of consolidating its own center of mass plus requisitioning any other object's center of mass to add to its own.

If the moon has any mass (and it's safe to assume that it does, or else the lunar landings would never have occurred ;-), then its mass has been neutralized. Thus, a buoyancy exists which suspends the moon at its height above the Earth instead of our presumption of the mutual gravity between the Earth and the moon acting in conjunction with our assumption of its possession of an orbital momentum as it traces a pathway around the Earth. But under the circumstances, the moon neither possesses orbital momentum nor does it possess angular momentum to rotate. Both actions are taken care of by the Earth's angular momentum and its largely iron composition.

Capacitive negative resistance suggests the epicyclic rotation of our moon since resistance would have to be gainfully negative in order to compensate for the moon's lack of mass with respect to its size. Any other type of resistance would require (demand) a significant mass within the moon to give it sufficient momentum to rotate independent of its orbit around the Earth. Since its orbit is epicyclic, then it cannot have any significant mass. It is a vacuous sphere.

Conversely, this is why the Earth and our Sun are both composed, mostly, of iron. According to the website: TheSurfaceOfTheSun.com (http://thesurfaceofthesun.com/) – the Sun's hard surface is composed of calcium ferrite underneath its atmospheric ocean of neon and silicon plasma.

How does Free Energy not Violate Conservation?

The difference between reactance and energy is that reactance can be disassembled into its constituent ingredients and avoid Conservation of Energy (since reactance is not energy) while energy cannot. Energy is a singularity while reactance is composed of a multitude of factors. When we analyze the factors of electrodynamic energy, such as: voltage and current, we are analyzing our experiential expertise of the factors of reactance and mapping their equivalencies to the electrodynamics of energy which we cannot disassemble (to analyze) no matter how much we would like to. But, we can disassemble reactance since it contains analogous components of capacitance and inductance which directly map to their storage of voltage and current and possess their physical counterparts of capacitors and inductors, respectively.[83]

It is important to make these distinctions so as to remind ourselves of this difference between reactance and electrodynamic energy and how useful these analogues are to our analysis of electrodynamics to avoid getting lost and confused by their translations. If we allowed ourselves to disassemble electrodynamic energy in the same manner in which we disassemble reactance, we would violate Conservation of Energy.

See the point?

A figure skater in a spin uses conservation of angular momentum – decreasing her moment of inertia by drawing in her arms and legs increases her rotational speed.

Definition of Moment of Inertia

For a simple pendulum (an oscillating body/system/circuit), this definition yields a formula for the moment of inertia *I* in terms of the mass *m* of the pendulum and its distance *r* from the pivot point as, $I = mr^2$.

Thus, the moment of inertia of the oscillating body (pendulum) depends on both the mass *m* of a body and its geometry, or shape, as defined by the distance *r* to the axis of rotation.

How do we accomplish an exponential rise of potential energy without violating the conservation of angular momentum? By separating the mass *m* of the moment of inertia from its radius (squared) r^2, we dematerialize the moment of inertia into its reactive equivalencies of: inductance *H* representing mass *m*, and capacitance *F* equaling radius (squared) r^2. But we may only accomplish this whenever current becomes inverted relative to voltage. And this *dematerialization* occurs due to a translation from real numbers dominating the scene into complex numbers taking over with emphasis on its imaginary coefficient $\sqrt{-1}$ dominating the complex number field of the reactance of an electrical component.

When we succeed at reversing current, then there will be no delay: there will be no storage delay within a coil of wire and there will be no storage delay within a capacitor. And there will be no delayed response whenever *virtual* momentum is stored versus whenever it is released. Coils and capacitors, at this point, become mirrors which merely reflect without storage. Since current is inverted, then there is no delay, and coils and capacitors are receiving the current aspect of their power at the same time that they are exporting the voltage aspect of their power. Hence, a capacitor no longer behaves strictly as a capacitor and a coil of wire no longer strictly behaves as a coil of wire. Each begin to take on the characteristics of the other, but merely in a dynamic manner.

This dynamic condition creates a transformation of the usual dictum of physics, in which: “Energy IN has to equal Energy OUT” becomes true, not for the entire circuit, but for each and every component due to the reversal of current. This reversal of current eliminates any time-delay that Newton's Law of Reaction for every Action would assume.

Furthermore, this reversal of current assumes that what was true in the prior half-cycle of oscillation is no longer true in any subsequent half-cycle due to this separation between voltage and current of one-half cycle of angular displacement (in time; per cycle).

In other words, ...

The result of the previous half-cycle becomes the input for its subsequent half-cycle. And since current is reversed, mass has become separated from radius (squared) r^2. This fact, alone, severs any relationship between this process of Free Energy magnification and the conservation of angular momentum across multiple half-cycles.

In other words, the conservation of angular momentum is, now, only true for each half-cycle of oscillation while no longer being true across two or more subsequent half-cycles. This is due to the constantly changing features of moment of inertia occurring between any two subsequent half-cycles of oscillation.

Noether's Theorem allows for this discrepancy when it states that the loophole for the Conservation of Energy is whenever time-frames undergo alteration, because conservation is assumed to be true exclusively within the same reference frame (for time); not across two separate and distinctly different time-frames of reference.

> *The energy conservation law is a consequence of the shift symmetry of time; energy conservation is implied by the empirical fact that the laws of physics do not change with time itself. Philosophically this can be stated as “nothing depends on time per se”. In other words, if the physical system is invariant under the continuous symmetry of time translation, then its energy (which is the canonical conjugate quantity to time) is conserved. Conversely, systems that are not invariant under shifts in time (e.g. systems with time-dependent potential energy) do not exhibit conservation of energy – unless we consider them to exchange energy with another, an external system so that the theory of the enlarged system becomes time-invariant again.*

> Editor's note: *“nothing depends upon time per se”* – Someone went *to sleep at the wheel* while driving their proverbial electrified vessel! *Apparently,* physicists could care less about electrodynamics in which electrical reactance depends *heavily* upon time as its foundation since reactance (ie, *“time-dependent potential energy”*) has no dynamic outside of time. Hence, time-frames (ie, cycles and half-cycles of oscillation) *matter a lot!*
>
> By the way, ...
>
> This is not quantum mechanics in which “black holes” and “time travel” needs to be invoked for the reversal of light (acting as current reversal) to occur. Instead, simple electrodynamic theory applies, here.

It so happens that the reversal of current satisfies this loophole in as much as no two *half-cycles of oscillation* share the same (equivalent) time-frame. Only each *half-cycle* of oscillation can be said to be true to its own time-frame servicing its own reference-frame.

And, ...

Electrical reactance formula (used for calculating the inductive and capacitive reactances of inductors and capacitors) bridges the time-frame gap existing between (and across) multiple half-cycles of oscillation since each iteration of calculations of reactance are always true per half-cycle of oscillation, but not true for the next half-cycle since a distinction must be made (in time) between the inductive reactance resulting from one iteration of calculation (from the formula for inductive reactance using the inductance of the magnetic field of an inductor) from the inductance of the prior half-cycle which spawns the inductive reactance (namely: the inductance) for the subsequent half-cycle. Likewise, this is true for calculating capacitive reactance versus the capacitance which spawned it.

Ergo, due to the reversal of current, there can no longer be any distinction made between inductance and inductive reactance. Nor can there be any distinction made between capacitance and capacitive reactance, for over time: these distinctions which we used to hold so dear in a static world of make-believe conditions of stability of time-frames is no longer valid outside of any singular half-cycle.

Not until current reforms back into its normal relationship with voltage (in which the phases of oscillatory current are in alignment with the phases of oscillatory voltage) will a whole new value of angular momentum materialize *literally out of thin air* (out of the reactances of counter-space). Only, then, will conservatives cry, “foul play”.

But if we bypass the jurisdiction of the Conservation of Angular Momentum, then no law has been violated!

So, why all the fuss?

By dismantling time, we dismantle conservation. This is what reversal of current manages to accomplish. But only if it is accomplished via analog components; not digital components.

True, ...

I've had to use a digital medium of computer simulations to come up with these conclusions and insights. But that's because I trust these multi-thousand dollar simulation softwares are honest in their appraisal of electrodynamics.

And they are honest.

Besides giving me an unadulterated view of electrodynamic theory, they also (sometimes) honestly let me "in" on their petty little secrets regarding their policy to tweak whatever their software designer thought was wrong with electrical reality by sometimes "fudging" the software's results. Such as: limiting the current of a diode should it rise above 1kA. This began to bug me until I could no longer tolerate this behavior. This motivated me to peer into the software code (of the simulator in question) to discover a comment made by its designer that: "sometimes, diodes act weird".

To me, that is not acceptable to get a degree in electrical engineering from a prestigious university only to fudge a diode's behavior, because of finding personal fault with it!

In Conclusion: *What is electricity?*

is.gd/refineohmslaw

If I rephrase the question as ...

What is electrical power, then the correct answer is to say that Ohm's Law is a combination of two components.

The first component of electricity is real voltage which is distributed across space. We will label this type of voltage with the label of: V_r to signify that this represents Real Voltage.

The second component of electrical power is reactive voltage existing in time. This latter component is divided by one or more various impedances tempting us to simplify this second component of electrical power by way of mathematical substitution in which a singular symbol, I, called: "current," replaces reactive voltage divided by impedance. This latter, more accurate version of the "current" portion of Ohm's Law can be signified by: $V_x \div Z$.

Hence, Ohm's Law fails to describe power (P, watts) as...

$$P = \frac{V_r \times V_x \times \sqrt{-1}}{Z} = \frac{V_r \times jV_x}{Z}$$

...if we also assume the substitution of j representing the square root of negative one whenever utilized within the field of electrical engineering: $j = \sqrt{-1}$, so as to avoid confusion with the letter I used to represent *current*.

Instead, conventional wisdom allows for their equivalence...

$$P = \frac{V^2}{Z} = V \times I$$

...but fails to distinguish among types of voltages and the implications of expanding our consideration of reactive resistance, namely: impedance Z. This mathematical shorthand suggests the illusion that voltage is squared and then it is divided by resistance due to the illusory temptation to assume that there is only one type of voltage rather than two.

Yet, we know that there is electrical reactance within all types of circuits to one degree or another. This awareness is predicated upon the fact that a piece of wire (for example) exhibits inductive reactance along its length and capacitive reactance extending radially outward from its center across its surface (if it's merely bare) plus across its insulation (if it has any on its surface). Thus, a simple flashlight circuit possesses electrical reactance. Yet, this reactance is so minor that we tell ourselves that we may safely ignore it without worrying too much about making some sort of blatant error.

> But this will only work some of the time. We cannot guarantee that this will work most of the time, much less all of the time. And it will certainly never work out very well within the context of my style of orchestrating electrodynamic behavior.
>
> > It is this sort of mental programming that all of us must confront (at one time or another) when we wish to expand our awareness of electricity in general and free energy in particular.

We also know that voltage drop cannot be performed upon imaginary numbers.

This temptation to simplify Ohm's Law makes the job of the technician vastly easier to follow procedures laid down by policies which encourage the monopolistic belief that “there is no such thing as a free lunch.”[84]

But if we assume a scarcity of freely available input power, then we are in a much better position to favor over-reactance as a superior source of renewable energy.

Appendix

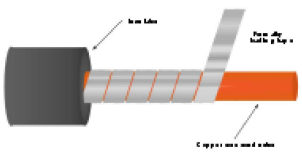
Photons do not Exist

It is not necessary to theorize the anomalous existence of photons to account for the traversal of energy across empty space when space is perfectly capable of acting as a dielectric medium supporting the existence of longitudinal shock waves.[85] Electromagnetic transverse ripple waves are a short-range ramification of dielectric (ie, electrostatic) longitudinal shock waves converting into transverse ripple waves whenever longitudinal shock waves meet up with matter at the other end of an empty void of space.

1858 trans-Atlantic cable route.

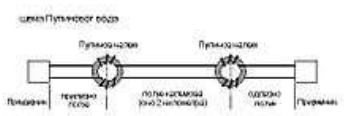
Oliver Heaviside effectively acknowledged this, over a century ago, when he devised his Telegrapher's equations to solve the riddle of, “Why was the magnetic field of electricity dying out so rapidly (along the length of the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable) while the electric field did not?” It was because the electric field does not travel since it is the consequence of a dielectric material responding to the imposition of a potential storage of voltage. This dielectric material was the boundary condition initiated by the surface of the copper cable separating the cable from its surrounding space of Atlantic ocean. The insulation of this cable helped facilitate this boundary condition insuring that no current would leak out into the ocean. But the dielectric condition of a transmission cable is at right angles to its transmission while its transmission is parallel to the cable's length.

So, ...



Permalloy loaded cable construction. Compare with: Pupin's coils (https://sr-m-wikipedia-org.translate.goog/wiki/%D0%9F%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2_%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BC?_x_tr_sl=auto&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp) for paired telephone transmission lines (image to the right).

The transmission of dielectric charge of potential (voltage) does not have to travel, unlike the magnetization of current which does travel. Thus, voltage potential does not have to die-out while magnetic current *must die out* along the entire length of a copper cable *due to the resistance which copper conduit offers to the flow of current*. Hence, a ferromagnetic wire or tape had to be wrapped around the bare copper cable before applying a very thick layer of insulation to retain the magnetic field (generated by the application of a difference in voltage potentials upon the terminals at either end of this copper cable) to prevent the loss of the magnetic field surrounding this cable.



Pupin's coils for paired telephone transmission lines.

This prevention of the loss of magnetism is known as: magnetic remanence, or simply: remanence. It was used as a form of computer memory between the years of 1955 and 1975 by creating tiny ferrite rings through which was threaded a pair of crisscrossing copper wires creating a tapestry of horizontally and vertically aligned fine copper wires each of whose intersections was surrounded by a single, magnetizable, ferrite ring which could remember the polarity of its magnetization long after the application of voltage was shut off in the wires which had passed through each ring. This polarity of remembrance was interpreted as either a binary “one” or a “zero”. And this memory of ferromagnetic material is perpetual. It never dies out unless acted upon by a new force of electricity. This is in keeping with Sir Isaac Newton's dictum, that: “Energy tends to remain in a particular vector of motion unless acted upon by another vector.”[86]

You see, ...

Magnetic energy is a preexisting condition within a ferrite ring. All we do is make use of it by organizing its random polarizations into a collective alignment which we can recognize as possessing a north and a south pole held to be en masse across the entire chunk of this ferromagnetic material.

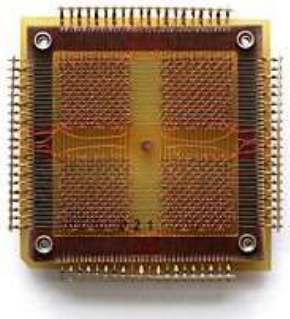
So, the perpetuity of magnetism is already within the ferrite ring. But it's a chaotic mess until we impart order to it and, thus, put it to work for our benefit.

It is this perpetuity of ferromagnetism within a lengthy strand of permalloy (or similar) tape which made the transmission of current possible across the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable – without which, there would have been no Morse coded message received.

It is only short lengths of copper wire which can carry a magnetic charge. Long lengths don't succeed unless ferromagnetic material is located nearby, or else this lengthy copper wire is coiled so that the leakage of one turn of wire leaks out into the next!

So, ...

What is the boundary condition of space which makes the longitudinal transmission of dielectricity instantaneously possible?



A 32 x 32 core memory plane storing 1024 bits (or 128 bytes) of data. The small black rings at the intersections of the grid wires, organized in four squares, are the ferrite cores.

The answer is, ...

The existence of matter at either end of a longitudinal transmission is what makes this transmission possible across empty space. This space acts similar to the behavior of a dielectric material sandwiched between two conductive plates within a capacitor. And the boundary condition of two conductive plates (on either side of a capacitor's dielectric middle-layer) respond to the longitudinal transmission across the dielectric material by creating transverse ripples of current at the conductive plates located on either side of this dielectric sandwich. But these ripples of current are short-range dying out very quickly due to the resistance of the conductive material in which they arise unless this material incorporates the use of a ferromagnetic mass, such as: iron, or a coiled geometry of the copper coil, or both, to help "remember" the magnetic ripple.[87]

Electrons do not Exist

- Electricity is not "electrons", if it was, how could particles related to current (closed circuit) flow in a single wire? (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Electricity-is-not-electrons-if-it-was-how-could-particles-related-to-current-closed-circuit-flow-in-a-single-wire?ch=10&oid=86886185&share=3bf12aab&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=post) – This is a *good question* posed by Franco Bruno Corteletti at Quora.

Conservation of Energy does not Exist!

Unless you like to believe in fictions! ⇒ is.gd/conservfict **OR** is.gd/conservationisafiction **OR** is.gd/conservationofenergyisafiction

Three fictions, to date, have I discovered corrupting electrical engineering with their shams! They are posted on Quora (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Three-fictions-to-date-have-I-discovered-corrupting-electrical-engineering-with-their-shams-They-are-1-Current-2?comment_id=44543174&comment_type=3) ...

1. Current.
    1. Current is a mathematical fiction constructed out of convenience to replace its more complicated counterpart of "reactive voltage divided by impedance".
2. Conservation of Energy (the audio posting, below, on Podbean).
    1. Likewise, Conservation of Energy is a geometric and mathematical construct born of the mind of man, derived from Kirchhoff's Current Laws pertaining, strictly, to the nodes in between circuit components. Although convenient for use in calculating the expected behavior of a circuit, nodes do not exist in physical reality, and you won't find any physical proof for their existence. Since Conservation of Energy is the direct consequence of Kirchhoff's Law for Current computation, and these computations are strictly performed upon fictional nodes (not upon the components which lie in between fictional nodes), both nodes and the Conservation of Energy are guilty of promoting themselves in the name of, and masquerading as a substitute for, their physical counterparts. So, I see no intrusion by physics into this misrepresentation unless it is a fault of physicists for originating this misconception. I don't know. Someone is responsible and it doesn't matter who at this point since all of us are guilty of maintaining it.
    2. Conservation of Energy is also a fiction due to the non-isolation of any system of energy you could possibly think of! It was never intended as anything other than an hypothesis to assist the physicist, or the engineer, in assessing the energy accountability of energetic systems. It was never intended to also be applied to the real world. Yet, don't blame the United States Patent Office for imposing a fiction upon all wannabee inventors. They're just following orders! Whose orders are they following?
3. Reactive Power.
    1. Putting the words, Power, and, Reactive, together in the same sentence is like mixing oil and water. They are about as unalike as can be. Power is something real that you can sense with any of your five senses while reactance has to be taken on faith and the testimonials of countless engineers who have come before us for the past century and a half.

2. But testimonials do not, cannot, substitute for lack of physical proof.
3. Power is something real, while reactance is something imaginary.
    1. Real, as in: real numbers; Imaginary, as in: the square roots of negative numbers.
    2. Yet, reactance is the *cause* of the expansion or contraction of power. It is not restricted to merely the reactive *effect* of the application of power which is made upon a reactive component, such as: capacitors and inductors.

So, reactance is the cause of the expansion (not the creation) and contraction (not the destruction) of power, but only if we divorce the concept of power from any consideration of reactance. It's a four-step process of effectively promoting this sham. They are ...

1. Create the sham of *current* from out of the reality of "reactive voltage divided by impedance."
2. From the sham of *current,* create another sham called *Kirchhoff's Current Law* and call it a law when Eli Pasternak, an electrical engineer on Quora, admits otherwise:[11] "Kirchhoff's laws are only an approximation for the purpose of simplifying circuit design. They are not exact laws. For instance, they ignore the magnetic fields in the conductors of a circuit and the possibility of mutual inductance of adjacent circuit loops. In this simplified model, energy conservation is merely a statement that all the electric energy is passing through a node and thus it must be conserved."
    1. BobD (https://physics.stackexchange.com/users/199893/bob-d), over at Physics.StackExchange, has already admitted to this NOT being a law so much as it is a convenience ...
        1. "Well, one can solve real life electrical circuit problems with a fairly high degree of accuracy using node analysis assuming no mass or material existence." – BobD Dec 7 at 23:16 (http://vinyasi.info/energy/stackexchange/Kichhoff's%20Laws%20vs%20Conservation.jpeg)
3. Assume from this act of *Conservation of Current,* create another sham and call it *reactive power* predicated upon the silly notion, not a fact, that reactive components store *reactive power.*
    1. This is a very interesting misrepresentation since *reactive power* is not power. Hence, it cannot exist in the real world. Instead, it disappears into the unreal world of imaginary numbers and remains there until it's time for it to come out, by way of conversion, into the physical world of real numbers and real power.
    2. In that unreal world of imaginary numbers, *reactive power* cannot interact with anything since it doesn't exist except within our imagination: the imagination which we ascribe to the square roots of negative numbers. The square roots of imaginary numbers cannot be solved in the real world outside of the make-believe world of our imagination bereft of logic. Logic is the cornerstone of mathematics. All of our mathematical operators can be logically deduced using Boolean Algebra forming the cornerstone of operations within our computers.
    3. Hence, *reactive power* retains its status of non-change. Hence, we misrepresent this status of non-change as *the definition of the storage of reactive power* since we tend to think of storage as a state of stasis as if energy found a way to "hide in a closet of non-changing status."
4. This makes the sham complete since we've managed to fool ourselves into believing that *reactive power* abides by the so-called Law of the Conservation of Energy and, thus, we have managed to seal up any hope for disputation of these illogical associations.
    1. This contradicts the fact that Mother Nature, in all of Her wisdom, created a material universe which abides by its Conservation of Energy. Then, She created a loophole through which energy could be *expanded* or *contracted* without any of it being *created or destroyed* and, thus, continue to support the Conservation of Energy outside of its reactance.
        1. *She* is not a hypocrite. *We* are the hypocrites since we want to believe in **a monopoly of Conservation**.
    2. She performs materialization in this manner because She wanted to be able to create new worlds **within the domain of empty space** without contradicting Her own Laws!
    3. So, forget about our misrepresentation of "perpetual motion machines" as running without any input of power, for *that is a lie.* They run on the expansion or contraction of electrical reactance after reactance has been converted from energy and placed into reactive storage as a temporary measure of isolation from the Conservation of Energy existing outside of reactive components.

I hope nobody gets burned at the stake for a fiction! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/i-hope-nobody-gets-burned-at-the-stake-for-a-fiction/) – a 16 min., 20 sec. podcast on Podbean.

Cause and Effect

According to conventional streams of thought, there always has to be a "source" to supply a load. Thus, the source is considered to be a *causative agent* with consequential effects occurring at the load.

But what if this is not always the case? What if an overload of voltage at the load causes an escalation of reactance everywhere else within a circuit except at the voltage of the source?

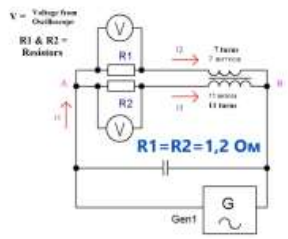
Now, what can we conclude?

Possibly, that the source of voltage is not a source of energy so much as it is a source of stimulus much like the conductor of an orchestra does not have to play an instrument while he/she conducts everyone else to play theirs.

Nor does a band leader, or symphony conductor, have to feed his players fuel to sustain their actions since they may be performing for free out of gratitude towards the creation of their music and the beneficial outcome for their audience.

This is the way I view electrical reactance in which one segment of a circuit leads everything else without having to do too much of the work. Thus, an overunity circuit is often-times segregated into multiple sub-circuits each of whose section has a particular duty to perform: some sections will exhibit a lot of wattage while others will not. Some will be negative wattage while others will be positive wattage. Some will exhibit sine waves while others will show triangular waves or spikes.

Anomalous Kirchhoff Behavior

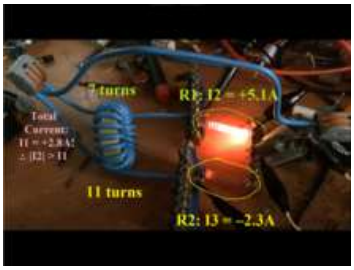


A plan is diagrammatically laid out of where, and how, to arrange the components of this experiment.

Splitting a transmission line into two branches should divide up the current, according to Kirchhoff's Laws, and maintain the same direction (ie, polarity) of current for both branches, yes?

> This law, also called **Kirchhoff's first law**, or **Kirchhoff's junction rule**, states that, for any node (junction) in an electrical circuit, the sum of currents flowing into that node is equal to the sum of currents flowing out of that node; or equivalently: *The algebraic sum of currents in a network of conductors meeting at a point is zero.*

Building the circuit to test a shorted transformer.

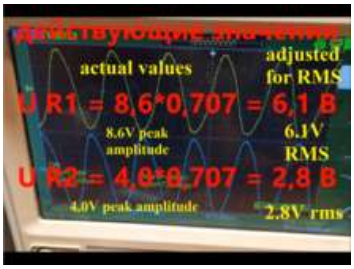


Graphic demonstration of reversal of current on the bench.

But what if conventional expectations are not always right? What if, sometimes, anomalous events can occur?

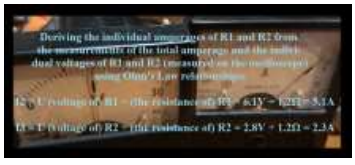
Take MrPreva's example (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0) on YouTube translated by MrJohnK1 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFqJ5D6mkOo) and explained by Chris Sykes (https://www.youtoube.com/watch?v=0XsXe9DJiXk) and others ...[88] [89] [90]

Measuring the total amperage of the circuit: I1.



Calculating the root mean square (RMS) voltages.

MrPreva has split a flow of current into two branches by shorting out both sides of a step-up/down transformer. Oddly enough, this shorted condition causes the current to reverse its polarity on the larger coil and add this negative current to the smaller coil which graphically heats up, and lights, his smaller coil into a luminescent orange glow! *See, graphic demonstration on the right ...*



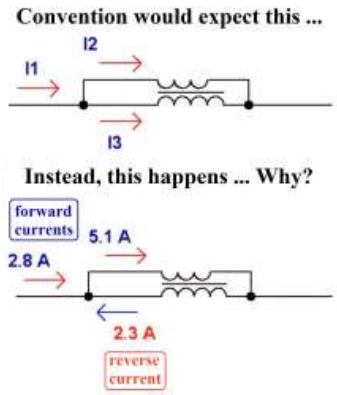
Calculations of amperage and voltage using Ohm's Law.

Doing the math results in the following conclusion ...

A fantastic conclusion, that: The Whole is Smaller than Some of its Parts

The current of I2 is greater than the total current of I1 due to the negation of I3.

```
I1 = 2.8A
I2 = 5.1A
```



Summation of results defying the initial assumption prior to performing this experiment.

```
I3 = 2.3A
```

Total Current of `I1 = I2 + I3`
`2.8A = 5.1A + (- 2.3A)`
Yet, `|I2| > I1` = *The absolute value of I2 is greater than I1!*

In other words, just because the whole is the sum of the parts *does not mean* that the whole is *greater than* any of its parts! Does this sound like a contradiction of the Conservation of Energy since Conservation dictates the form and function of Kirchhoff's Laws?

It is possible to simulate this, under ideal conditions, using Paul Falstad's simulator (http://falstad.com/circuit/circuitjs.html?ctz=CQAgjAzCAMB0oIQVhBWSCcGITADjwiQDYAmQjYkJacU286gUwFowwAoAN3DFNWJ5e-UiRjgQxWmGIZYAdmglS8gCx5V8+WFXiw6RfMoRSxI+spU4SDgHdhAoaVW0IgmHZDPX7iBsceAE4OOrre4Kq6tDQcAMZeLuAYIonkQrRwiAjYOFAZ8NCcAM4hkQ6iVuIAZgCGADZFTBwl4WkJPunV9Y0cAObtAeF+UR4AKqj+KvyqJqjoerDES-IwsLl54nBYWJ7DXs4TYfL8EJ5IfPu65yLHqLv+bkIzJ+7QHMHPEbqfpAe08uh3ocvsDfiNSID7HtQiBPjC3vYfrdrl5bgjYbNHhiTvNoXssfjcZ5wjDoWU3gAPLzEMIYMATemkDDfcBCADiTAAdkxAjUAC4Ae0CABoigA+CUcKkzFZMqBIMRMqi6fAgAA8GtFAGEBZyigBXAC2PKlEVc0FlqtwtBV-A1atFHO5vMFgVNkFloCcYEt9NtIAAgnU+TzOfymEVRTVI0Uau6kGEZkkMAllXQQFweQaY3GqZAnKYvDJ9in-U6efyhaKJWL3RBZWQi1RTCh-Tq9UaedXJfYSWUSckPNL3GBB0g8CtR63WerNUV2wbjW6qaYoPgU24U6PpuAqAvOyLxT3sZdqBcwUPwERdynSDpwLcVbQAHqv7W6xddoqv5+mnAnPBSwVVBBxVFAAHUAAt+VFABLGM2QFWDOV6UVdQAfj-HBUAtVAjFQMAbXAaRFnkAAJbta2lCANy9WE6QIv1iNnB0igVJBDTI91VHpEwRGgDdRFhZj7VFPhoAANVFAAlABZABlDgBSvSRdEnIhVBUahwEWPRtP0MwyIAfR1WC6iU9MaRAdSEy0lA4HpRztPYziTKQ8zlNoKybM0lZ7NgRkJBQAMtSMiTYHkgV9UCWImmU3RvKvWy-NWXigpALUagABw4IA) (the "Current inversion" image in the upper left corner) demonstrating that most of the A/C voltage source shifts into the realm of negative watts *all the time* rather than alternately every half-cycle!

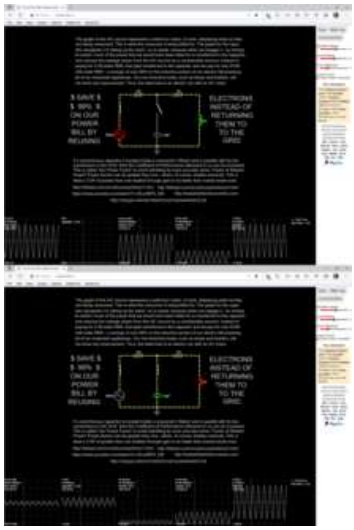


Fig. 9 – Reduce your energy expenditure, and lengthen the ride in your electric car (between taking pit-stops to recharge its batteries), by doing what all manufacturers of electric motors already know: add capacitance in parallel with inductance (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=powerfactor2.txt). It's so simple!

The use of capacitance, in parallel with an inductive load in Fig. 9 to the right, reduces energy expenditure since electrical reactance is recycled. This is in defiance to the electric company who will ignore this savings and charge us the same on our electric bill as if *conservation* didn't matter!

But this only works for inductive loads, such as: the electric motors inside of our electric cars, and the compressor inside of our refrigerator. What about non-inductive loads, such as: light bulbs?

They're taken care of by the insight of MrPreva (aka, "Pavel"), in Fig. 10 to the left, who has discovered that a shorted transformer whose two coils are of different inductances, will perform the same operation as the presence of a parallel capacitor will perform alongside an inductive load in Fig. 9 to the right.

By the way, ...
The capacitor, in Fig. 10, could probably be removed and the same benefits would occur. So, capacitance is not needed to perform energy conservation via its reuse within Pavel's example. All that is needed is a shorted step-up transformer and some resistive loads connected in series with both sides of this type of transformer. This is shown in the diagram of Fig. 10 in which two resistors are placed immediately above the transformer. One is labeled: 2.5 to signify 2½ Ohms while the other resistor to its immediate right is labeled: 7.5 to signify 7½ Ohms.

Application of Pavel's Discovery

is.gd/pavelsdisc

Pavel's shorted transformer, in Fig. 11a (on the left), can be used as a device for gaining overunity if we can figure out how to physically manifest a mutual inductance (a magnetic coupling coefficient) which is greater than one. Personally, I like to imagine that this condition represents a very large, additional mass of ferromagnetizable material – lying outside the transformer's core, yet – magnetically coupled to it. If this were true, then this would vindicate William Lyne's alledged quote of Nikola Tesla, when he said that: "... for every two hundred pounds of iron added to his Special Generator, (http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Nikola%20Tesla/The%20Inventions,%20Researches%20and%20Writings%20of%20Nikola%20Tesla,%20c

Fig. 10 – Current inversion (http://falstad.com/circuit/circuitjs.html?ctz=CQAgjAzCAMB00IQVhBWSCcGITADjwiQDYAmQjYkJacU286gUwFowwAoAN3DFNWJ5e-UiRjgQxWmGIZYAdmgIS8gCx5V8+WFXiw6RfMoRSxI+spU4SDgHdhAoaVW0IgmHZDPX7iBsceAE4OOrre4Kq6tDQcAMZeLuAYIonkQrRwiAjYOFAu8GBI8qTs0HhIOPJW8NCcAM4hkQ6iVuIAZgCGADZ1TBwN4WkJPunt3b0cAObDAeF+UR4AKqj+KvyqJqj0erDEe-IwsLIQGYdYWJ7zXs4rYcWonkh817pPIvcQI-5uQhv8P0EQH8IrpgaQbrR5OgOMErqFbi9xKRofY4U1gfDoJ4wfc3l57lj7MCAcTtoSEQCriYMp5wvC0VEOAAPLzEMIYMArTmkDCg8BCADiTAAdkxAh0AC4Ae0CAB06gA+JXMoEQA48qBIMQ8qi6fAgAA8RvIAGEpcK6gBXAC2YpVOlc0HV+twtD1-CNBvIQtF4uIgXtaq8ZS8YGdnPdIAAgl0JWLhZKmHV5R1k3UOvakGENkkMAIdXQQFwxVa0xmWZAnKZQ1RwXnIz6xZKZfKlQrA+qyDXWShI2aLTaxa3IfY6U06ckPCzVO4wJOkHgDnPe-zDca6v2rbaAyzTFB8Hm3Hm5+twFRN4O5YqR6qRDc8eDGRWiGe8yU9fc9bQAHq-03mrchzqX9vxVHB-jwestVQSc9RQAB1AALSV5QASzTAUpVQ4VJnlc0AH4wJwVAnVQIxUDAN1wGkXZ5AACWHdtpwgQ8Q1UDkKIjai1y9OotSQa06PtVROREoEPUQgW4z15T4aAADV5QAJQAWQAZQ4KVwCgNkQCXIhVBUahwF2PQTP0Mw6IAfTNVCui0kA8z0t0iBQcpTKobknNQTz6NsrCHO0549IMrNjMSYhYDCCQZGiLVBIC+zHMoyQFg2aDtii3QoH4VLNQSmy7KC8QXKBCTJNcWBT34VxoxNayFNgdSpUtQJYj6bTaFCnTwoOalUGqiy0toKMGqalq2o6jggA) can be simply achieved with a shorted transformer.

h.%2063.pdf) its output increased by one additional horsepower."[48] This extra iron was made available within the hull of a *very few* Elektroboots (electro-U-Boats (https://www.uboat.net/technical/electroboats.htm)) of Nazi Germany during WWII. William Lynes alleges that Tesla's Special Generator was bolted to the floor of the vessel's battery room insuring a firm magnetic coupling between his device and the multi-ton vessel which it was powering giving it a *minimum range* of 30k miles between recharging its batteries.[48]

By the way, ...

None of these specially designed Elektroboots were recovered after the war. Any of these vessels, which remained fully operational, escaped capture by the Allies. All we have are quotations from William Lyne, who is quoting a Mr. Dort, Jr., who (in turn) was quoting his father – Dort Sr.[48] For, it was Dort, Sr., who helped the Nazis adapt Tesla's Special Generator for use within a few of their Elektroboots. Some of these submarines were used to tow missile launchers carrying neutron bombs. These neutron bombs were another invention of Nikola Tesla, in addition to his Special Generator, and the liquefaction of air used to power these Elektroboots. The neutron bombs were tested in the Libyan desert by Rommel under the ruse of "looking for petroleum deposits." These inventions, and several more, were stolen from Tesla's lab in 1895. The fire, of this lab, (https://369news.net/2018/04/01/what-caused-nikola-teslas-1895-lab-fire/) was set to hide this theft. Immediately afterward, Carl von Linde of Germany patented Tesla's liquefaction of air giving a probable motive for this theft and arson (according to W. Lyne).[48]

On the other hand, Pavel's shorted transformer, in Fig. 11b (on the right), can *also* be used as a device for gaining overunity if its transformer wire gauge is 19 AWG or less and possesses a mutual coupling coefficient greater than 52.08%. This version is a lot easier to build!

Why Do I Like Pavel's Experiment So Much?

The reason why I took such a liking to Pavel's experiment is because it reminded me of something I did four years ago ...

I had just finished simulating the Joseph Newman device (https://josephnewman.info/) and had successfully demonstrated (five years ago) that he lied about how to build it. The version which he used for his demonstrations was different than the model in his book. The model in his book was an earlier version which never achieved overunity. Yet, the model which he used for his demonstrations *always* achieved overunity with the help of an engineer, by the name of: Byron Brubaker,[53] who told Newman to take out the rotating permanent magnets and replace them with dielectric canisters made from PVC sewage pipes, wrapped with an open coil, capped at each end with sewage pipe endcaps, and filled with helium gas. If you look at this picture,[80] you'll see that his so-called permanent magnets are wrapped with tape and painted to hide what they are. He never let anyone initiate his device. Only *he* was allowed to give several turns to his rotor while at the same time putting on a fake display that it was taking all of his muscles built-up from years of body building to get those so-called magnets up to the fastest speed possible.

The "Newman" secret was the fact that his main large coil was putting out a huge electrostatic field while the open coil surrounding his helium canisters was collecting some of it and translating their collection (of this electrostatic charge) to the helium. Once the helium became excited, it put out an electromagnetic field of its own at a much higher frequency than the rate at which these canisters of helium were rotating – as much as a million times per second of vibratory excitation (according to my simulations in LTSPICE).[91] This became a very large contributing factor for electrical reactance to boost the feeble current of his massive coil, which was wound with very thin wire. The massive coil doubled its input voltage which it was receiving from a pack of dozens of dry-cell batteries contributing their combined voltage of 350V to the coil's massively lengthy winding producing a 600V electrostatic field. Meanwhile, the contribution of current emanating from the helium canisters managed to reverse direction at a rate just under one ampere and head back to his battery pack to recharge them despite they were never intended by their manufacturers to be subjected to this form of torture! It's no wonder they wore out so fast! Newman refused to take Byron's advice and replace them with solar panels.

Fig. 11a – Pavel's generator (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=generator.txt) does not need a prime mover acting as a source of power to maintain its generation of electricity. It merely needs a momentary burst from a sine wave generator of 1μV, plus a mutual inductance greater than unity, to initiate escalation towards infinite gain.

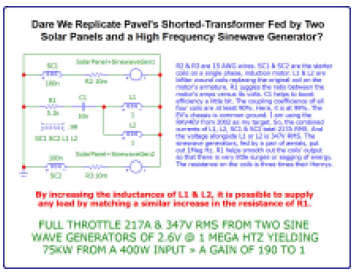


Fig. 12a – Pavel's shorted transformer is developed, here, into an overunity generation of voltage putting out 190 times more watts than it takes to run it – due to its frequency, various impedances located in appropriate places, its shorted condition, and its strong magnetic coupling. It is induced to draw lots of current from its sine wave generator despite its very low voltage.

I let this simulation sit for a year before I began to look it over to see if I could make any improvements to Newman's design, for I figured that Newman did not have the advantage of being educated as an electrical engineer (nor do I), and he didn't make use of simulations to help him design his products. So, why don't I give it a try?

What you see before you, in Fig. 12a and Fig. 12b and Fig. 12c, is the result of a few of my changes (to Pavel's design) which I serendipitously made four years ago. It's a shorted transformer[92] [93] just like Pavel's shorted condition of a set of parallel coils!

Thank you, Pavel, for inspiring me to remember what I had done four years ago but have long since forgotten! I am very grateful to you.

Fig. 12a is the schematic. Fig. 12b is its output. This simulation is designed to run within Micro-Cap 12 on a Windows 10 computer possessing a 64-bit architecture within its CPU making it impossible for round-off error to occur within its floating point, numerical notations. Fig. 12c envisions some hints derived from studying a single-phase A/C motor which I disassembled from a commonplace kitchen appliance: an ice-cream maker.

The schematic assumes a very tight coupling among all four coils at a minimum of 90%. This can be achieved by using ferromagnetic wire, such as: enameled iron wire used for floral designs, wound upon an iron core which is also capable of being used within PMH experiments popular on YouTube.[94] These experiments utilize the magnetic property of remanence exhibiting memory of the application of a D/C field resulting from coils which are wrapped around a toroidal iron core once their electrical excitation is turned OFF: they still continue to retain this memory for many years afterward. This is why this property was also taken advantage of during the two decades spanning the years from 1955 and 1975 within computer core memory before a better method was discovered.

It may also help to wrap these coils with aluminum foil to reflect their magnetic field back into their coils to help concentrate the intensity of their magnetism inside their core material? And maybe two turns of very stout, copper, solid core, insulated wire, wrapped on top of the iron windings and underneath the aluminum foil may also help? I don't know ... I'm just guessing.

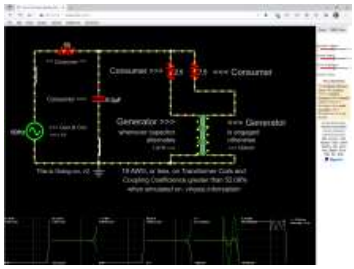


Fig. 11b – This variation (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=generator2.txt) of Pavel's generator (also) does not need any prime mover acting as a source of power to maintain its generation of electricity, because a momentary burst from a sine wave generator of 1μV is sufficient enough to initiate its escalation towards infinite oblivion! But unlike Fig. 11a, to the left, this version uses a transformer wire gauge of 19 AWG or less and a mutual coupling coefficient greater than 52.08% to achieve its gainful overunity.

Fig. 12b – Here is the output for a derivative of Pavel's shorted transformer schematically displayed by its associated screenshot.

Fig. 12c – We could use some pointers on how to go about retrofitting a standard, single-phase, induction motor to make it behave in an overunity fashion. Here are some hints in conjunction with its updated schematic.

Revival of Archival Links

Inversion of Voltage Source for a Single-Phase Induction Motor (https://josephnewman.info/blog/f/inversion-of-voltage-source-for-a-single-phase-induction-motor) – Newman Motor blog

How to Make a Free Energy Device Which Clones More Electromagnetic Waves. (https://www.instructables.com/How-to-Make-a-Free-Energy-Device-Which-Clones-More/#step32)
Step 32: Latest Discovery – Instructables.com > Circuits > Electronics

Inverted Placement of Source Voltage in a Single Phase Induction Motor (https://vimeo.com/vinyasi/invertedinductionmotor) – a Vimeo video

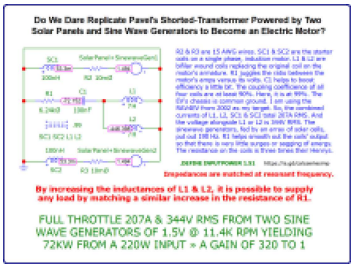


Fig. 13a – Pavel's shorted transformer is developed, here (https://ufile.io/is1fztk1), into an overunity motor putting out 320 times more electrical energy than it takes to run it probably due to its resonant impedance (https://www.translatorscafe.com/unit-converter/en-US/calculator/series-rlc-impedance/) and shorted condition.

Wikimedia Commons: Motor transformer (https://web.archive.org/web/20181210012332/https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Motor_transformer) – a page at archive.org

Category:Motor–transformer (https://web.archive.org/web/20181210024110/https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Motor%E2%80%93transformer) – contains the page, above, at archive.org

Download a compressed ZIP file (https://ufile.io/ubn2jb3b) of a Micro-Cap simulation of a variation of Pavel's Shorted Transformer/Generator – archived, Nov. 2022, at ufile.io

https://is.gd/downloadpavel (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/LTSpice%20-%20Tesla's%20Pierce-Arrow/Inverted%20EV%20Motor%20-%20Micro%20Cap/?C=M;O=D) – download simulations of Pavel's shorted transformer

https://is.gd/playpavel (https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwteYqUouDFCg3VTIs0r_HXxHSBJbFBQj) is a list of YouTube *free energy* slideshows derived from pop tunes

Fig. 13b – Here is the output for a derivative of Pavel's shorted transformer schematically displayed by its associated screenshot.

Using the Series RLC Circuit Impedance Calculator, (https://www.translatorscafe.com/unit-converter/en-US/calculator/series-rlc-impedance/) it is possible to improve performance of this derivative of Pavel's shorted transformer so much so that its operational frequency can be reduced to the point of it coming within the range of a normal rotary speed of a motor shaft while it is accelerating at maximum throttle speed. To calculate this, I used information which is provided by Darell Dickey on his website[95] concerning the first generation RAV4EV). At the same time, efficiency automatically improved bringing its coefficience of performance up to over 300 times more energy output than is inputted to run this simulation of a shorted transformer. This improvement adds the additional qualification of becoming a shorted motor.

It is significant to note that increasing the demands made upon the inductive load at Fig. 13a by increasing its inductance and series resistance to maintain consistency with its wire gauge size (estimated to be around 30 AWG) actually *lowers* how much power is drawn from the voltage sources labeled: *SolarPanel+SineWaveGen1* and *SolarPanel+SineWaveGen2*. This can be seen by comparing Fig. 12a with Fig. 13a and by comparing Fig. 12b with Fig. 13b. Meanwhile, the output goes up to match the load's increased demand! This results in a higher coefficience of performance as if to suggest that this design archetype rewards us for the demands which we make upon it rather than penalizing us with reduced performance or an increase of cost or both. *What a trip!* **;-)**

This odd behavior (by conventional standards of expectation) is not so outlandish if we consider that this motor design is acting as its own generator while acting as a motor (at the same time) provided that its various parameters are met.

One very important parameter is that its two starter coils (which you may call: *current coils* since they are dominated by harboring mostly current along with very little voltage) must, each, be reduced to an extremely low inductance. In these series of simulations, they are both: 100 nano Henrys. This extreme smallness is not unusual since these are intended to be equivalent to the self-shorted, starter coils of standard, single-phase, induction motors utilizing very stout, non-insulated, self-shorted, twice-wound copper wire which is usually wound through holes bored into the motor's armature as well as tightly wound around the armature of these types of motors as can be seen in the inset-image of Fig. 12c (labeled: *motor hints*).

This style of motor is able to become its own generator due to the reversal of voltage, or of current (but not both). Pavel's demonstration of the reversal of current has some peculiar results (as can be seen in the figure to the right). In *his* case, the reversal of current on his larger coil failed to send its current back to its source of his A/C power. Instead, it succeeded at dumping all of its current onto its adjacent coil causing that coil of lesser windings (whose lesser inductance could not resist

this contribution of extra current) to increase its own current beyond the level of current which is feeding both of these separate branches. Please see the simple math, above, labeled: **A fantastic conclusion, that: The Whole is Smaller than Some of its Parts**.

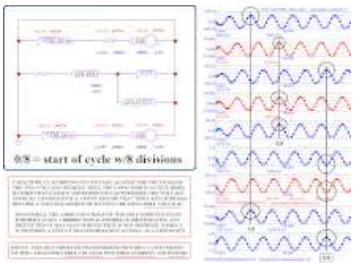
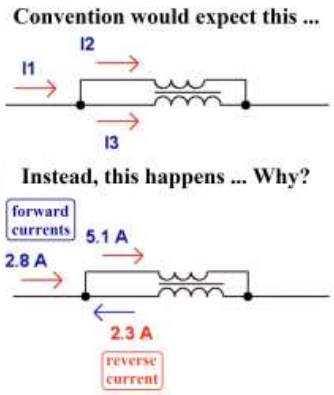


Fig. 14 – a segregated analysis (https://www.bing.com/search?q=The+Meaning+of+Unity+in+Energy+Conversion+Systems&FORM=SSQUIC&PC=U531&lightschemeovr=1).

Fig. 14 is a segregated analysis (https://www.bing.com/search?q=The+Meaning+of+Unity+in+Energy+Conversion+Systems&FORM=SSQUIC&PC=U531&lightschemeovr=1) of each electrical component within Pavel's generator in an attempt to discover if there is any inversion of voltage or current which may indicate the generation of *free voltage* or *free current*. If any of these inversions are found, then this means that the electrical components which are hosting these inversions are no longer passive components (according to passive sign convention), but have become *active components* without assistance from *any* prime mover.



Summation of results defying the initial assumption prior to performing this experiment.

By definition, a prime mover is an energy source which *has to* inject its energy into a device from *outside* of that device. This conventional requirement, which we make upon *all of our appliances,* makes it possible for us to deny whether the colloquialism known as *free energy* and *overunity* actually exists. But as you can see, at least in theory, *Conservation of Energy* is restricted in its scope applying exclusively to situations that require a prime mover to supply all of a device's power ***without any generation of additional power arising from the device, itself.*** This, of course, is **a rule of thumb – not the rule of Law**, since amplifiers are well-known instruments of magnification.

Herein, simulation Fig. 14 (https://ufile.io/59dxctya), is no exception. Amplifiers are by no means non-existent. To insist that amplifiers also be under-achievers is nothing less than a straitjacket of conformist domination made upon *free thought* and *free action* among *free people*.

An afterthought ...

Any quantity of change to both input voltages of each SolarPanel+SinewaveGen1+2 in any of the circuit simulations of Fig. 12a, Fig. 12b, Fig. 13a, Fig. 13b and Fig. 14 results in the squaring of their results. This is in conformity to the square–cube law and suggests that *energy* is a manifestation of the surface area of some object or phenomenon or both? So, if both input voltages are increased by a factor of three, then their resulting outputs will be increased by a factor of nine. Or, if their input voltages are decreased by a factor of one-third, then the outputs of their circuits will decrease by a factor of one-ninth.

Of course, solar panels could be replaced by batteries since the input voltage is merely 1½ volts for each sine wave generator, voltage source. And each of these two "sources" are putting out a frequency of 190Hz. The batteries can be swapped out and replaced with freshly recharged batteries while the spent batteries will be getting themselves recharged using a tiny portion of the output of this scheme. So long as the batteries don't wear out, this scheme will provide unlimited energy from nowhere existing outside of this setup, but coming from within this device itself!

Shorting a Transformer Divides its Current

This is (http://vinyasi.info/realsim?startCircuit=current-division.txt) what Pavel's discovery manages to accomplish: the higher-resistance, higher-impedance side of his transformer shunts its current over to the lower-resistance, lower-impedance side. That's why it has so much current. Yet, this more conductive side has so much current since the other side of the transformer won't accept very much current. So, most of it has to go to the side of lesser impedance and lesser resistance.

Current division via a shorted pair of transformers.

Mutual Inductance is the A Priori of Negative Resistance

Up until writing this section, I thought that reversal of current was the *a priori, first cause*[96] of negative resistance. I'm wrong. The non-saturation of mutual inductance is the first cause while the reversal of current is its diagnostic check and negative resistance is the label which we pin to all of this. We can't see the non-saturation of mutual inductances, but we can infer that this occurs among the reversal of currents of its participating self-inductances. This non-saturation of mutual inductance causes an inversion of the polarity of the magnetic fields surrounding the participating self-inductances. This, then, results in their reversal of currents which we label as being:

Fig. 15a – This simulation demonstrates the *a priori* of negative resistance lies within the magnetic field of mutual inductance.

Fig. 15b is the output for the schematic of Fig. 15a.

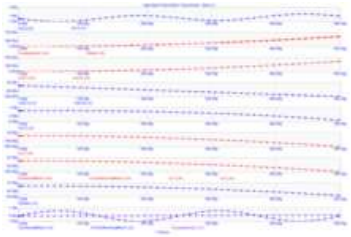


Fig. 15c is a closeup view of the output for schematic Fig. 15a exhibiting no indications of non-saturated, triangular waves within its self-inductances.

negative resistance – *although negative impedance would be more accurate.* In fact, we have upgraded our nomenclature to become: *negative differential resistance* (https://www.bing.com/search?q=negative+differential+resistance&FORM=SSQUIC&PC=U531&lightschemeovr=1).

The addition of an extra winding (called: Squirrel Cage Rotor), which is electrically isolated from the rest of the circuit in schematic Fig. 15a, makes plainly visible that the inversion of currents among all of its self-inductances were occurring all along within the prior stages of the development of this archetypal circuit demonstrated in Fig.s 12, 13 and 14, up-above. We merely couldn't see these inversions of magnetic and current polarities, but they were there hidden in not-so-plain sight.

As is evident in Fig. 15b, the capacitor is a consumer of electric power since its surging voltage and amperage tracings are both headed in the same direction of polarity, namely: they're headed in a downward direction of increasingly enlarged negative amplitudes by comparison to the vicinity of the zero midline from where these tracings began.

All of the other surges are split between the polarities of their voltages and their currents, each headed in opposing directions of polarization, indicating that all six inductors have become generators of negative watts. This behavior is replicated within all three sine wave, voltage sources. There is hardly anything within this circuit which does not generate negative watts. It's no wonder it wants to surge to infinite gain!

Fig. 15c gives no indication of any initiation of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves as was apparent in the Growth of Triangular Waves in the so-named section, below.

This circuit is not intended to be built. Like the circuit, below, within the section which is labeled: Non-Stable Output of Extreme Overunity, Fig.s 16 and this circuit, Fig.s 15, are merely useful for demonstrating (by way of inferential hint) where lies the first cause of the growth of overunity.

Non-Stable Output of Extreme Overunity

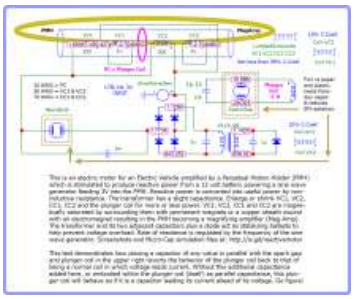


Fig. 16a – A greater quantity of nodal voltage, for this circuit simulation (https://ufile.io/qiar4tku), accumulates on the side of the smaller sets of coils (of this lumped set of inductors) than on the larger side in deference to the behavior of a normal transformer which has not been shorted between its two sets of coils.

I always thought it strange that Pavel's experiment accumulates a preponderance of voltage among the smaller coils of a shorted transformer in deference to the conventional behavior of a non-shorted transformer in which a preponderance of voltage always accumulates on the larger set of coils. But now, the nodal voltages in this experiment, of: Fig. 16a, (https://ufile.io/ze260928) accumulate a tremendous quantity of voltage on the smaller coils, labeled: CC1 and CC2, just like in Pavel's experiment. *Go, figure!* If anyone can figure this out, I'd like to know about it. Just send me an explanation on one of my user: talk pages. Thanks!

Fig. 16b shows how stable is the output of this type of circuit in which it does not explode, within its four second duration of run-time, with infinite power due to the periodic collapse of its triangular waves (exhibited in extreme closeup in Fig. 16c) which prevents the possibility of any out-of-control explosion *at least for a little while!* But wait until after four seconds. You're in for a treat. This circuit blowups like crazy!

Removing the spark gap at the rotor coil stabilizes it and prevents any possibility of explosive escalation of the amplification of amplitude up until 16 seconds of run-time. Further than that, I do not know since my computer doesn't have the RAM to handle that much duration of simulation. But, this variation of Fig.s 16a+b+c forms the basis for my slideshow of 15 images depicting overunity riding piggy-back on top of Thermodynamic Equilibrium (see the following sections entitled: *Times have Changed* and *Growth of Triangular Waves*.

But, how do I know that a physical build of this type of circuit (https://ufile.io/jcsq1fvz) won't want to initiate sparking? I don't. It has such high nodal voltages that it's probably going to turn ON a plasma state of arcing which will definitely push the output of this circuit into a sudden and complete explosive destruction of itself. You can look it up on my website under this directory: Inverted EV Motor - Micro Cap (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/LTSpice%2

0-%20Tesla's%20Pierce-Arrow/Inverted%20EV%20Motor%20-%20Micro%20Cap/?C=M;O=D) under the name of: reactive-motor-v3b.zip. (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/LTSpice%20-%20Tesla's%20Pierce-Arrow/Inverted%20EV%20Motor%20-%20Micro%20Cap/reactive-motor-v3b.zip)

The triangular waves of these inductor's voltages, of either of the large coils which are labeled: VC1 or VC2 in Fig. 16c, indicates that these coils are not saturated and cannot reach saturation of their voltage or their current. They *must* allow for an infinite escalation of amplitude if this circuit were to be slightly modified to prevent its periodic stable collapse of its amplitude and encourage, instead, a highly unstable rise towards the infinite oblivion of this circuit's existence if it were to be built.

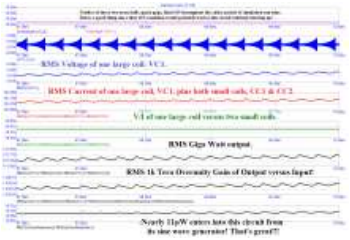


Fig. 16b – Virtual oscilloscope tracings of Fig. 16a displaying nearly 11μW of input power which could be garnered from less than half of the output (https://electricityandalternativeenergy.quora.com/How-many-watts-can-I-expect-to-get-from-an-array-of-micro-mini-solar-panels-putting-out-2-6-V-2?ch=10&oid=401787542&share=daa129a4&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer) of a very small single solar panel (https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/PowerFilm/INP3.6-12x310?qs=vvQtp7zwQdP%252BiHu4s5Cyzw%3D%3D) (archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20221204173320/https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/PowerFilm/INP3.6-12x310?qs=vvQtp7zwQdP%252BiHu4s5Cyzw%3D%3D)).

Times have Changed

The science of electrodynamics hasn't changed. Its focus has changed.

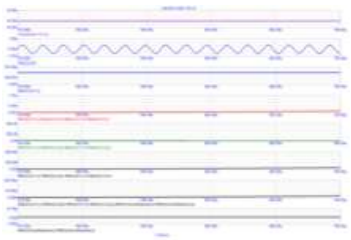
A hundred years ago, it was possible to pick up a book[97] which emphasized the differences between positive and negative resistances within an oscillating circuit involving both “forced oscillations” impressing themselves upon a circuit by entering into it as its input source of EMF and then resulting in the formation of “free oscillations” acting as the output of that type of circuit.

But times have altered the focus of electrical engineering to the extent that overunity is not discussed anymore. It's not that it was never discussed. It's just that no one is old enough, or still alive, who remembers it being discussed let alone taught to budding students of electrical engineering.

Good ideas never die. But they do need to be revived from time to time. Especially if these good ideas are timeless classics.

Growth of Triangular Waves

is.gd/negdampslides



Click here to enter slideshow area.

Growth of triangular waves ride piggy-back upon the input of sine waves whose non-variant amplitude are ever-present within the voltage tracing of the large coil, VC1, within the figures which are contained within Category:Growth of electrical non-saturation.

HINT

Play all of the slides within Category:Growth of electrical non-saturation by hovering your cursor over the dark green square on the far right. It looks like this: > at first. But after you hover over it, it will change into this: **Show Slideshow** > and then you'll be able to click on it to play the slides.

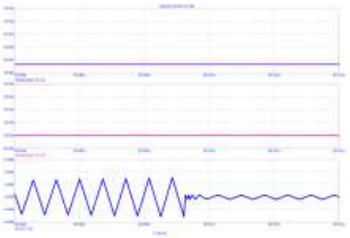


Fig. 16c – Extreme closeup view of triangular waves of voltage on one of the larger sets of coils of Fig. 16a indicating its non-saturation of voltage. This implies that its current will fail to saturate as well as its voltage. This makes it possible to achieve infinite growth of amplitude should these triangular wave-forms persist throughout this circuit's operation.

The sine wave input, which underlies these triangular waves, retains the same frequency and amplitude over time. The sine-shaped, carrier wave represents the “forced oscillations” of voltage input entering into this type of circuit from its sine wave generator. This input source of voltage provides the circuit (to which it is attached) only one terminal (half a network portal) for current to escape, namely: its terminal of entry. Hence, its coils and capacitors are *forced to generate* free oscillations of non-saturable, triangular waves of an ever-escalating amplitude (of both voltage and current) in order to free itself of its confinement from within its half-portal network. This is the only way in which voltage buildup may escape confinement: is by reversing its polarity of direction relative to voltage and buildup to the point of explosively exiting the circuit by destroying its host-circuit.

Convention dictates that we provide current with a throughput to encourage its natural inclination to flow. But my unconventional approach is intended to thwart that outcome and deny a throughput of current since that would result in a relative synchronicity of positive unity, power factor, and a boring output less than its input satisfying conventional

expectations of under-unity. We want a negative unity, power factor or else the generation of free energy will not happen. So, we have to risk destroying the circuit (in pursuit of free energy) if we should fail at regulating its explosive growth of overunity. But that's the price I am willing to risk if I want free energy to manifest.

So, we could safely deduce that the forced oscillations have already saturated this type of circuit configuration while the free oscillations will *never* saturate this circuit.

It's as if this circuit is exhibiting the characteristic behavior of a multiplex network which can accommodate multiple streams of data transfer due to the unique characteristics of each data stream: the forced oscillations remain saturated while the free oscillations do not.

Hence, the amplitudes of voltage and current of the forced oscillations remain constant exhibiting their Conservation of Energy while the amplitudes of voltage and current of the free oscillations continue to grow beyond the RMS amplitudes of the forced oscillations. This would violate the Conservation of Energy if these free oscillations were to be considered as the resulting output of their causative input for that would seem to be the case at first glance.

But first impressions can be deceiving.

If I vary the input voltage of the sine wave generator, not much change occurs at the output. Although some direct relationship exists between the two, it's not an equivalency since the input varies by a fraction (and not linear) to the variation of the output. It's more like an exponential differential (at the very least) barring explosive rates of growth transforming their exponential relationship into an infinite rate of growth.

If it be true that Conservation of Energy is a Universal property of all forms of energy and inviolate, then I am left to conclude that reactance is a self-feeding process which contributes to the overall amplitudes of energy.

In other words, ...
Capacitive inputs (the preexisting conditions of various capacitances within a reactive circuit) become the outputs of capacitive reactance which, in turn, become the inputs of capacitance for the subsequent cycle, or half-cycle, of oscillations, and likewise for inductive inputs.

These capacitances and inductances grow over time and, thus, give the *appearance* of the violation of energy conservation without actually violating anything due to our erroneous presumptions are affecting what we conclude is happening.

But, when one capacitor can affect the capacitive field of another capacitor, and when one inductor can affect the inductive field of another inductor, and when two capacitors can affect the field of two other inductors, and vice versa, then free oscillations are free to expand their amplitude over time without anything to stop them (much less Conservation of Energy).

An electrostatic field surrounding a capacitor is the result of capacitive activity. And a magnetic field surrounding an inductor is the result of inductive activity. So, energy does play a role in the growth of overunity, but energy does not bear sole responsibility for that would violate the Conservation of Energy.

This is analogous to how some criminal minds think.

When one mafia boss wants to launder his profits, he channels them through another mafia boss, who channels them through a third, and a fourth, etc, to hide what each is doing and claim innocence. Spammers do the same thing. They relay their spam all across the globe, bouncing their emails against multiple servers until it becomes a blooming mess of complicated accountability.

Well, free energy is no exception! And free energy enthusiasts could be considered as outlaws based on how society judges the accountability of its members, but without digging any deeper (such as what the IRS always does or a private investigator).

Energy enters a reactive component within a circuit. This reactive component absorbs this energy and converts it into energy by first passing it through its dynamic field of reactance acting as an intermediate middle step of conversion (aka, laundering the cash). So, in reality, energy does not exit upon entering a circuit. That's only true for nodes which lie in between two components according to Kirchhoff's Laws. It does not hold true for the components, themselves. That's the catch.

Thus, Energy Conservation has nothing to do with the components of a circuit. And much less does Energy Conservation hold true for reactive components of a circuit. Energy Conservation only holds true for the conceptual void (which we call: nodes) which lie *in between* the components of a circuit, which is like saying that Energy Conservation is limited, ie. restricted, to nothingness.

Conservation of Energy controls fluff.

Do you always pledge allegiance to fluff?

There's nothing wrong with the Conservation Law. It's the socially provocative, peer pressure to pledge allegiance to nothingness which disturbs me.

I remained silent, back in the days when we were supposed to vocalize our allegiance to the flag of our country.

What did you do? Blind obedience?

Free Energy Generators don't have to be Fake

Attempts at producing free energy don't have to be fake. There's no guarantee, either way, for them to be fake or real, since there's a general lack of knowledge on this complicated subject ...

Please see ...
Ohm's Law forms the foundation of basic electric theory in conjunction with the formulae of electrical reactance. (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/ohm-s-law-forms-the-foundation-of-basic-electric-theory-in-conjunction-with-the-formulae-of-electrical-reactance/), is a podcast at Podbean.
... and ...
Is it possible to make a self-powered free energy generator? (https://www.quora.com/Is-it-possible-to-make-a-self-powered-free-energy-generator/answer/Vin-Yasi), is an answer to a question on Quora.

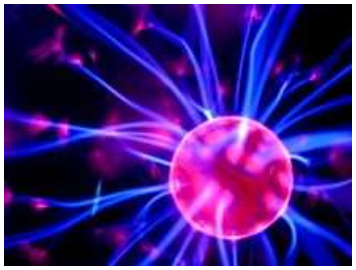
Free energy generators sometimes catalyze their reactances off of freely available voltage potentials within the atmosphere at ground level amounting to a few microvolts which were enough to run crystal radio sets a 100 years ago and are enough to stimulate the over-reactance of a circuit which is starved for power and possesses only one portal, an inlet, for current to flow. This prohibits the formation of normal current. Instead, current finds no other outlet than to reverse itself and exit the same way it came in. And since this is reversed current, relative to voltage, then this manages to increase voltage differences rather than equalizing them and is the definition for the generation of electric power under passive sign convention. This has the consequence of converting passive components, such as: coils of wire, into active components (which generate power rather than consuming them). This offsets the miniscule power entering this type of circuit and replaces the significance of prime movement since the activation of passive coils becomes its own significant prime mover. The catalysis which arises from the environmental background voltage remains significant, but not because it delivers power, but because it is a dependable resource to rely upon since "perpetual motion machines (who do not require any input of power)" are not a fantasy so much as they are a misrepresentation of the reality of free energy augmentation.

The generation of free energy is a multistep procedure involving the acquisition of nanowatts or picowatts of power from our environment to act as a stimulant to catalyze over-reactance of pairs of coils working in conjunction with pairs of capacitors, followed by the augmentation of this reactant voltage via an open transmission line archetype, followed by a self-shorted transmission line archetype (made manifest as a self-shorted coil) to offer a pathway for current to flow. This current will remain in opposition to its voltage and may not require its shift of phase (by 180°) to correct for this power factor since it is already usefully sending power back to its source!

Errors and Oversights I have discovered on the Internet

Frederick Alzofon's Unified Field Theory

1. "One fundamental feature of the unity of nature is that only two forms of the reality observed exist: radiation and matter.&rduo; – David Alzofon quoting his father, Frederick, on page 100 of David's book on his father's theory of *Gravity Control with Present Technology.* (https://a.co/d/dAcNw8b) This quotation is from Frederick's paper, entitled: *The Unity of Nature and the Search for a Unified Field Theory*, F.E. Alzofon, p. 600, Physics Essays, 6 (1993) 599-608.[98] [99] [100]
    1. I beg to differ ...
    2. My first response to Frederick Alzofon's Unified Field Theory, (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/my-first-response-to-frederick-alzofon-s-unified-field-theory/) a podcast of 33½ minutes.


A plasma globe.

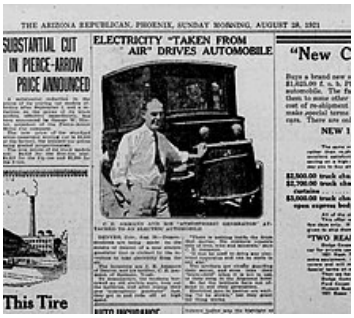
Downing Intellectual Property, Ltd., UK

I sent an email to this company after I discovered an oversight on their webpage devoted to helping people understand why it's so difficult to obtain a patent for overunity devices is often due to the assumption, by the patent office, that it won't work and (thus) will be useless. This will automatically fail one of their criteria for submission as a utility patent.

Subject: error on your webpage

You have an error on your webpage...
How to patent a perpetual motion machine (downing-ip.uk) (https://www.downing-ip.uk/blog/how-to-patent-a-perpetual-motion-machine)

For, it was 1921 and the Ammann brothers had just demonstrated their batteryless EV on the streets of downtown Denver with two newspapers there to document the occasion.



Announcement of the Ammann Brothers' demonstration of an EV conversion without batteries preceding Tesla's Pierce-Arrow demonstration by ten years.

One of the two brothers failed to get a patent, not for lack of trying, but for getting arrested and charged with "stealing energy from the grid" when he drove his batteryless EV into the jurisdiction of Washington, D.C., on his way to the Patent Office. Sounds like the brothers were getting acknowledgment, in a roundabout sort of way, for successfully creating a device which required no batteries to run their EV?

The error is that it is impossible to isolate systems of energy from their surroundings. Hence, perpetual motion machines are not possible, not due to the laws of physics, but because the laws of physics, which define Conservation of Energy and thermodynamics, are predicated upon a fictional assumption that – what was intended as a mere hypothesis for alleviating the difficulty of accounting for all of the energy of a system – has been converted into a Law as if it was also applicable to the physical world.

When I wrote my submission for a provisional patent, (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Provisional%20Patent%20Application%20-%2063221840.pdf) I took the position that energy accountability of every single component in an electrical system had to be accounted for – especially, if that device purported to be overunity. So, I did analysis on various devices, beginning with a simple simulation of a flashlight circuit, to assess whether or not energy output was less or greater than energy input and hopefully also be able to make a determination as to where did this extra energy come from or disappear to.

I failed to make that determination. Some circuits do appear to possess an output which is less or more than their input. But there are no clues as to where that extra energy disappears to or comes from.

It's no small wonder that physics turns a blind eye to this mystery.

But Washington, D.C., solved the problem by arresting C. Earl Ammann a century ago for stealing public property. Maybe that's the solution to this mystery of physics which has not ceased to intrigue people. There are many inventions on YouTube claiming to be overunity. Maybe they are overunity. And maybe it is their unique style of reactance which pumps energy into those devices from somewhere outside of themselves using reversal of current to accomplish their task of increasing their internal differences of voltage against the natural order of entropy?

Who knows?

A Few Criticisms

Quora Criticism #1

1. Here are a few of my comments within a post at Quora ...[101]

My response to a critic:

"You cant boost nothing"

I wouldn't consider you to be nothing. You are a living, breathing creature capable of running the electrical force in your body at a level of wattage little different than the background wattage of our environment. That is the amount of energy I prefer to feed the simulation of my circuits. True, sometimes slightly more, but no more than about 3V. But that's only under specific and rare circumstances. Usually, I like to keep the voltage down around a microvolt which amounts to nano watts or pico watts which is how much energy you and I run off of.

Laughing monkey.

This is also similar to how much power was supplied to crystal radio sets of 100 years ago. But the difference is that you and I are very efficient at how little electrical power we run off of by comparison to crystal radio sets from a bygone era which were far less efficient putting out, at best, a feeble signal to their earpiece.

You must've heard stories of grandmothers, in a fit of passion or whatever it was that overtook them at that moment in time, lifted up a car to get one of their grandchildren out from under it defying the laws of physics! How did they do that? Or is it just a lame attempt at wowing us with fantasies?

They probably spent a lifetime of devotion in a fraction of a second if I were to take a guess at how they *did not* violate any law of physics any more than spending a battery in a moment by discharging without any resistance would cause that battery to blow up!

It's true that energy is forever in a state of being frozen unless acted upon by forces exterior to itself. But that does not mean that electrical reactance is also a fixed condition incapable of flexibility, because electrical reactance is not referenced to its environment. Unlike energy, reactance references to itself. This is why reactance is so readily manipulatable.

And since energy and reactance can be converted from one into the other and back again, effectively speaking, energy can be magnified or contracted but in a roundabout fashion via its conversion into electrical reactance and the reactant manipulation which we can perform upon our perception of energy whenever it is being charged and discharged to, or from, its reactive containment.

Electrical reactance is more than just a temporary form of storage. It is more than this. It contributes the characteristic of its containment onto the energy stored (inside of it) altering the characteristic of that energy in ways that are determined by the potential characteristics of electrical reactance, namely the characteristic of: frequency, phase shift, capacitance, and inductance, all of which determine the final product of energy which discharges from the temporary phase of storage of reactive energy.

Take frequency, for instance ...

A second of a kilowatt is not the same as an hour of a kilowatt. And that's just one example of energy containment affecting how, or to what extent if any, the discharge of that energy is going to have upon its surrounding environment, namely: the other electrical components affiliated with its location within that circuit.

It's like a speed skater who gets a boost from a jet pack strapped to his body causing him/her to scoot far ahead of the other speed skaters. Because, if he/she were to time compress their skating to the finish line, it wouldn't matter how much energy, nor would it matter how little energy, they possessed. Nor would it matter how fast or slow they skated. They could be skating slower than everyone else, from their perspective. Yet, due to a contraction of time, they'll still win the race. That's what impact reactance can have upon the outcome. It's a delusion to think that we know how to measure the quantity of energy whenever reactance can override our measurements causing us to think that some law of physics has been violated, which we know cannot be, so we'll bury the data and move on to something else ignoring what our training has taught us all these years: that energy cannot be created nor destroyed. True, but largely not relevant under the circumstances which I am describing and exampling.

So, the physic's Conservation law, and the Kirchhoff Laws, which states that energy IN has to equal energy OUT only applies to real power. It does not apply to electrical reactance since there is no such thing as another variety of power called: reactive power. That would be a contradiction in terms allowing for the ability of imaginary numbers having any impact upon real numbers. They can't. That's why we keep them separate from each other and call this a: complex situation!

In other words, when energy enters into a condition of electrical reactance, what comes out ... the electrical reactance which comes out ... is not the same as the energy which entered into that reactant condition. It could be more reactance than the energy which entered, or it could be less, but it is never the same. Only energy IN equals energy OUT. Kirchhoff Laws do not designate anything other than the consistency of current and voltage. Kirchhoff Laws ignore reactance. So, there can be no equivalency between reactance IN versus reactance OUT. And if a law of mankind, a legalistic law, fails to prohibit a thing, then you can be sure that that thing is allowed by law.

> It is a known precept of political law that if something, anything, is not explicitly stated somewhere within the labyrinth of laws, then it cannot be prohibited.
>
> The inlet of reactance cannot equal the outlet of reactance because reactance is incapable of maintaining itself since reactance is a mechanism of self-reference unlike energy which always refers to something else other than itself (usually, outside of itself). Energy and reactance are completely different in how they go about "grounding" their reference point.
>
> So, your concerns are valid from a simple viewpoint, such as that of a child, but I am addressing you as an adult knowing that you can handle something more complicated than what children are expected to handle.
>
> Unfortunately, electrical engineering is so complicated that we are all children on some, or another, or all of the subtopics of electrical engineering. So, it is no surprise that the public is underinformed, and misinformed, riddled with con artists who take advantage of our pandemic ignorance.
>
> Electrical engineering taught us the facts of its subject and gave us permission to use its most important feature for purposes outside of the limitations of energy if we ever bother to test conventional wisdom to see if it conforms with whatever we've been taught.
>
> Unfortunately, I don't count a lecture as superseding experience. If lab experience should differ from the lecture, then either I don't understand what the teacher is driving at, or the teacher has overlooked the freedom which the experience of laboratory experimentation can offer to anyone who is open to it.
>
> Instead, our formal training emphasizes the domain of real power (involving volts and amps) and the Kirchhoff Laws to back up that limited range of usage. We are never taught that the container of energy, namely: reactance, is more powerful than the energy which is laid out by Ohm's Law since reactance manipulates perspective. Only energy is actually "contained" by reactance. Reactance, itself, cannot be contained by anything since it supersedes the influence which energy may have.
>
> It's true that reactance can electrocute living creatures. Energy does that; reactance cannot do that. Yet, reactance can alter energy so that its prior state of energy (which could not do any harm) could easily become transformed into harmful energy.
>
> To finish off this comment, ...
> Imagine, if you will, a king who cannot be a king if he has no subjects to be a king to rule over. And this king has no family to pass his legacy of rulership onto when he dies. This is the dilemma of reactance. If reactance has no energy to count as its subject, then nothing gets done. But once energy comes onto the scene, no matter how small and insignificant that energy may be, it doesn't matter. For, that king will treat that paltry energy as if it were his lost prodigal son giving this adopted son endless banquets in his son's honor. And that king will love and devote his remaining years to the welfare of that adopted son as if nothing else mattered. For, that king must have an heir to his thrown. Nothing else matters. He'll love that son, no matter what, even if that love should kill that king.

One more comment of mine from that Quora post ...[101]

> *When we manage to boost the energy from solar panels operating at night, such as the manner of boosting input power which my scheme suggests at over 300 times magnification, then we'll have 24/7 power from solar cells.*
>
> *Using the data from ...*
> *Radiometry and photometry in astronomy (stjarnhimlen.se) (http://stjarnhimlen.se/comp/radfaq.html#10)*
> *Full sunlight is 130k lux. Starlight with airglow is 2m lux. That's a ratio difference of 65 million to one. So, ...*
>
> *The cube root of 65 million is approximately 400. And my electrical boosting scheme delivers a magnification of 320. So, my scheme is capable of boosting nightlight falling upon solar panels if more than three of these setups are daisy-chained so that each output feeds the input for the next module in series.*

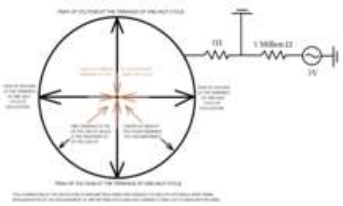
Quora Criticism #2

2. Here's another criticism, plus my response, to another posting on Quora ...[102]

My response to a critic:

>

> “That is a complete load of rubbish, throwing away most of the solar panel voltage throws away most of the available power. Statements talking about current reversals are also quite useless to the job of producing energy, there is no free energy, it is at best an illusion, this author is a charlatan.”
>
> Is the author's use of English that confusing? I thought it was clearly about expanding reactance under temporary storage in the complex field in and around reactive components. I thought reactance was for free apart from the initial investment of the circuit’s design and construction plus a catalyst style of prime mover, not a prime mover with the intention of providing any significant power.
>
> A catalyst, by definition, is reusable. But a catalyst, by implication, can also be quantitatively insignificant yet qualitatively very significant enough to overcome its quantitative insignificance and make a valuable contribution towards efficiency.
>
> A large part of reactive efficiency is all about its reusage per unit of time so that more reactance can be reused per unit of time rather than less reusage. This boosts coefficience of performance figures closer and closer to unity so that an electrical system which uses one unit of power at its input and yields 100 units of power at its output (all due to the reuse of reactance) will have an efficiency of 99%. That's not overunity of efficiency despite its output gives the appearance of being overunity when it is not, really, despite its appearance.
>
> So, maybe the author is being purposefully, or accidentally, vague on what the term of overunity is being attached to: efficiency or output, since it clearly only applies to the latter. But since this is a situation of the reuse of reactance, overunity is not very important – nor is it very significant – since it's not at all accurate, because there is no overunity of power. It merely looks that way at first glance.



Oscillations of Radiant Energy due to throwing away most of the input and prohibiting the formation of current (within this circuit) by disallowing an exit (to avoid satisfying its inlet). For neophyte designers of overunity circuits, there should be only one inlet doubling as its own outlet.

Facebook Criticism #1

1. Here's a criticism, plus my response, to a comment from a friend on Facebook ...[103]

My response to a friendly critic:

> “I heard otherwise and it's by a TM Governor (https://governors.tm.org/)!”
>
> I quote the editors over at Wikipedia who contributed to the article entitled, isolated system. That's one of my points. I also cite some of my simulations that indicate that it is not that hard for a so-called free energy circuit to steal energy from a transmission line. And since it's impossible to conduct a controlled experiment to rule out this type of theft, and since the utility grid absorbs energy from its surroundings just like a free energy circuit does, then it is impossible to assume that free energy comes out of nowhere or that perpetual motions machines exist (since our definition of perpetual motion machines is predicated on the assumption that they are isolated energy systems: “A perpetual motion machine is a hypothetical machine that can do work infinitely without an external energy source.” – Perpetual motion). So, if I'm wrong, then my references are wrong as well, for I did not take them out of context. In fact, I doubt the universe is an isolated system, for no doubt, according to Krishna who is quoted in the Bhagavad Gita as proclaiming that Arjuna should get up off of his sorry butt and fight. For, if Krishna were to rest for a single moment, then the whole of creation would come to a dead stop.[104] Creation is predicated upon the constant dynamic quality of Krishna. So, if that is not an admission of the universe being a non-isolated system of energy, then I don't know what is. Every particle in Creation is in constant communication with all other particles via the dielectric medium of empty space. The electron shell/s of every atom in Creation serves as one of a myriad number of conductive plates for the Cosmic Capacitor. So, isolation of systems of energy is an impossibility. And since the Conservation of Energy, as well as the thermodynamic laws, are all predicated upon this hypothesis of the isolation of any system of energy, the editors over at Wikipedia have admitted (on behalf of all physicists) to energy isolation being a mere hypothesis which is useful for analyzing systems of energy as a thought experiment, but does not conform to physical reality. It's also a self-contradiction to claim that an inventor's overunity device must be a perpetual motion machine which is completely cut-off from its exterior surroundings making it impossible for any source of energy to be able to run it and is thus unacceptable to the Patent Office, while thermodynamics is calculated on this same unacceptable premise of the isolation of all conventional systems of energy! Hence, it is abusive behavior to hold anyone responsible for upholding a fantasy outside of the imagination of the human mind. This is what the United States Patent Office does regarding any circuit which purports to generate more energy OUT than IN. They blanketly disregard such submissions on the grounds that they are perpetual motion machines, and thus

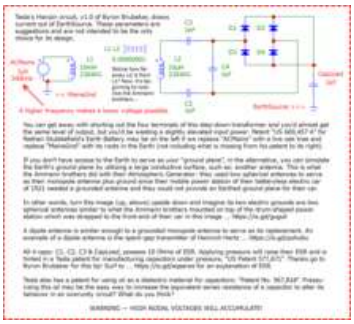
> continue to perpetuate this fraudulent misappropriation of an hypothesis to a law of physics. This is my complaint in a nutshell. Maybe the editors over at Wikipedia should be conferring with your governor friend since I'm merely citing these Wikipedia editors, along with the illogical consequences of their position?

Private Criticism #1

1. Here's a criticism, plus my response, to an email from a friend ...

My response to a friendly comment:

> "Free Energy is a myth and only fools believe they will generate Free Energy from High Voltage."
>
> When do I promote the use of HV? I don't. I promote its opposite in conjunction with an open transmission line terminated at its far end with a self-looping self-short so as to step aside and avoid the suppression of over-reactance.
>
> Or, an extremely reduced input of voltage wherein inductance plays second fiddle to capacitance, as in this example > > >
>
> Capacitance is the progenitor of Free Energy. Yet, it takes inductance to manifest it.
>
> So, even though inductance is considered to be the bane of free energy, that's 'cuz we overlook capacitance.
>
> Isolation has gone to their head. Lenz Law does not exist within a vacuum.
>
> For everything, there is an opposite.
>
> In other words, ...
> There is no free energy due to Lenz Law.
> versus...
> There *is* free energy due to Lenz Law when Lenz Law, itself, is opposed by capacitance (which is the inverse relation of Lenz Law since Lenz Law is not a primary law; it is the consequence of reactance, namely: inductive reactance).
>
> Even reactances are not laws, for they are a consequence (so, I'm told) of Maxwell's equations.



Latest, updated, schematic drawing (https://ufile.io/il0hiucg) of a simulation (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Jan/Byron%20Brubaker%20Tesla%20Hairpin.zip) of Byron Brubaker's rendition of Tesla's Hairpin circuit.

> Negative impedance utilizes conventional impedance as a beneficial influence instead of our continuously complaining about its existence and the inability to avoid it. Fine. No problem, man.
>
> It's ridiculous to subsist on, agree with, their pomposity of disbelief. For, they are choosing to ignore capacitive reactance when they make the Egg of Columbus claim (not to be confused with Tesla's Egg of Columbus) along with also (simultaneously) ignoring their rank isolationism is what's at the root of their disbelief. Nothing exists in isolation to anything else except as a convenient fiction. And they just happen to be the most ardent supporters of isolationism. Gee, I wonder why?
>
> All fictions require, as their predicate, a forceful entry into the innocent psyche of a child's curiosity, resulting in substituting this innocence with a new belief that: Santa Claus does not exist, nor does the Tooth Fairy. Why don't they throw out Christ while they're at it and God? Oops, sorry. They already have!
>
> Why was Christ crucified?
> 'Cuz he was a radical. He taught that God is within everyone's heart, not up in some remote sky, and that every man is his own priest. But Constantine couldn't stand that. So, he convened a council after Christ's death to eradicate the teachings of Christ by forming his own religion predicated upon a bunch of priests and make all of the priests subservient to himself and replace the teachings of Christ with Christianity. What a crock of ****.
>
> Power, reactive power, is what Free Energy is predicated upon; not energy. Energy is the congregation of day laborers who will build whatever church they are told to build by whomever tells them to build it. They are sheep (hmmm..., rhymes with: *[bleep]*).

But power, or I should say, the manipulation of power (the elements of reactive power) is how energy gets spent and determines its efficiency of expenditure.

Does it take a century to spend a fixed amount of energy? Or, can it be spent in a micro second? And what will be the impact of modifying its duration of expenditure?

The duration of spending a fixed quantity of energy is merely one factor of electrical reactance. And electrical reactance is merely one of two types of reactances. Magnetic reactance, which I have not studied, also exists to complicate the situation.

If it takes a minimum duration of time compression to spend a fixed quantity of energy to overcome a fixed quantity of impedance or resistance, then it's going to be a challenge to efficiently spend that fixed quantity of energy. Like trying to get past a wall of a certain height (the wall of resistance/impedance), may require a specific minimum expenditure of energy to overcome the height of that analogous wall of resistance and impedance. And if stretching time out to a greater length of duration dilutes the expenditure of energy per unit of time by too much of a factor of dilution, then there may not be enough energy per unit of time to get past resistance, and/or, impedance.

BTW, inductive impedance is the progenitor of Lenz Law (worth repeating). And, Maxwell's equations are the progenitor of the Law of Lenz.

But there are other factors of electrical reactance, not to mention magnetic reactance, which can alleviate the challenge of overcoming resistance/impedance. If I can't shorten the span of time in which a fixed quantity of energy must be spent to overcome impedance and resistance, then (at the very least) I can manipulate: capacitance, inductance, frequency of oscillations, and the phase relations between voltage and current to substitute for whatever lack of freedom I might possess (under various circumstances) of manipulating the duration of the expenditure of energy.

And by acknowledging that duration of time compression is not the only asset at my command, I acknowledge that no one is a slave to anyone else.

The reason why they push physics upon as if it were the only religion in town, is to endorse its consequential fantasy, that: Einstein's time dilation is the only game in town. Bull ****.

I met the reincarnation of Albert Einstein while I was in college three decades ago. He's a mess! He's sorry he used his fame to push for our use of nuclear power.

He spends every night until the wee hours of predawn visiting pool halls to distract himself from his private hell. He thinks he's such a fantastic pool shark as a consequence of this obsession of his to forget his past.

Well, I'm no pool shark. Yet, with a great deal of diligent focus, I managed to beat him. Me....A novice, who rarely picks up a pool stick, managed to beat a non-novice two games out of three on my first attempt. Whoops...

Ignorance is the only thing we need to fear. Everything else is a wash.

Old, Worn Out Criticisms

The following sections express an attitude which is partially true as far as *tunnel vision* can provide. They do not explain the whole story of free energy.

Old, Opening Statement

I have to concede that so-called **Free Energy** is merely the unaccountable theft of energy from outside of any system of so-called *free energy*, such as: a circuit which purports to possess an output which is greater than its input, is *actually* failing to account for the energy which it is stealing from its surroundings.

This admission leads to a conclusion that science is Godless, namely: that science refuses to admit that its precious *Conservation of Energy* is not a Law due to the non-isolation of systems of energy conceded in the Wikipedian article, entitled: *Isolated system*. Consequently, thermodynamic entropy is a lie due to the presumption which physics imposes upon our Universe that this Universe is *probably* isolated from everything else other than itself when science already concedes that *nothing has been found to be isolated* and thermodynamics *depends* upon isolation of energy systems in order to be useful for their analysis.

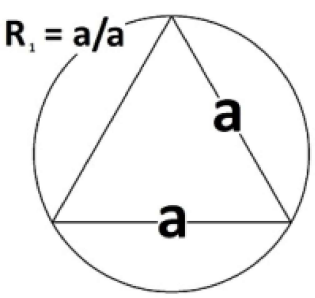
Just because an idea is useful doesn't make it a fact!

This makes our presumption of the *probable* isolation of our Universe a hypocritical lie.

So, ...

We're worse than Godless! We're hypocrites!

Here's another example of our Godlessness, ...

> Mathematics *officially* refuses to admit that unity (the number one) is the first and simplest prime number. In other words, mathematicians refuse to admit that the smallest number which cannot be divided by anything other than itself and the number one is also the number one! I found merely one book, forty years ago, in the mathematics section of the Powell Library at UCLA which admitted to sharing my perspective that unity is the *first* prime number.
>
>
> Powell Library
>
> The whole problem with our definition of primality is how we word it due to worrying about whether our definition is also suitable for all higher orders of the complexity and breadth of the broad topic of number theory. These higher orders of number theory have no relevance to the simple definition of primality which should *restrict* itself to itself and extend itself no further. Because primality is a mathematical statement of a number which has no relation to any other number, ie. no equivalence to any other number, other than possessing a relationship towards itself. Hence, primality is merely a byproduct of a **self-relevant number** whose first and smallest element (of the set of self-relevant numbers) is the number 1. Divisibility, or any other *beneficial* property, is not relevant to the definition of primality. Again, **utilization is not a fact; it is merely a beneficial property** *(aka, a useful byproduct)* **of a fact**. We have lost sight of the root-causation of primality and of the root-causation of systems of energy and probably for a lot of other topics within various fields of science as well!
>
> Thus, ...
>
> The divisors of the number 5 are 5 and 1 making both 5 and 1 prime by association of two equivalent types of numbers both of which belong to the same set of a pair of numbers which are the smallest divisors of the number 5. To say that the number 1 is somehow different than the number 5 is to suggest its exclusion from the divisor test for primality and further suggests that the number 5 *could be excluded as well* by some trickery of logic (aka, hypocrisy) ...
>
> > A **prime number** (or a **prime**) is a natural number greater than 1 that is not a product of two smaller natural numbers. A natural number greater than 1 that is not prime is called a composite number. For example, 5 is prime because the only ways of writing it as a product, 1 × 5 or 5 × 1, involve 5 itself **[and the number 1]**.
>
> 
>
> The smallest and simplest golden ratio is the number one found by dividing the side of an equilateral triangle by its base.
>
> To *exclude* the number 1 from a definition of primality (in the quotation, above, from its Wikipedian article on primes) and then (in the same sentence) *include* the number 1 as participating in the only possible factorization of a prime number is nothing less than a self-contradiction amounting to, yet, another example of the Godlessness of science occurring in our modern world!
>
> How much more sinfully complicated need this become?
>
> Only when we lie do we spin complicated webs of intrigue when we should be keeping everything as simple as can be.
>
> Unity is also the first of an infinite series of Golden Ratios found by dividing the length of the side of the smallest odd-sided equilateral polygon, namely: a triangle, by the length of its base yielding the number one.[105]
>
> This refusal, on the part of mathematicians, that unity is the first and smallest prime number is like saying that the Universe does not exist as the result of the act of creation of a singular Supreme Being making mathematics another Godless branch of science.

In other words, I must do what science refuses to do. In order to accurately account for the energy of a so-called: *free energy* circuit, I must admit to our dependency upon something else which is outside of our self, namely: not equal to our self.

Hence, my overall assessment of so-called: **Free Energy** is pseudoscience since science demands hypocrisy (https://www.wordnik.com/words/hypocrisy) of itself which makes *me* non-scientific by exclusion from the act of hypocrisy!

You know what I think?

Empty space is the closest thing we'll ever get to concede as being the singular, first-cause of our Universe.

I am not finished! I am merely resting ... (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/i-m-finished-hallelujah/)

To Allow One Standard Among Scientists and Impose Another Among the Public

... is ...

... beyond hypocrisy. It is deceit intended to confuse.

This deceit is executed by ...

... physicists who have postulated a mere principle of the Conservation of Energy predicated upon a fantasy of isolation to uphold a circular logic that, "there is no such thing as a free lunch," without providing any proof for this isolation. This principle of isolation is presumed to occur among all systems of energy, both large and small, for the privilege (among physicists) of analyzing their energetic pathways. It was never, or should never, have been intended to be applied *to all systems of energy all of the time* as if it were a law *by claiming it to be a law*, for this enslaves the mass of humanity into a status quo of ignorance and confusion over the goal of labor.

Escalating voltage differences arising from pairs of inductive and capacitive reactances in a ladder formation "... with the shunts (rungs) being inductors and the capacitors running in series (railings)."

"A circuit can~~not~~ have negative static resistance (be active) over an infinite voltage or current range, because it ~~w~~[c]ould ~~have to~~ be able to ~~produce~~ *[acquire]* infinite power [from its environment]" over an "...unlimited range of frequencies...:"

Is the purpose of labor to support our life? Or, is the purpose of life is to enjoy our labor?

An additional fantasy is imposed upon an unsuspecting humanity (by physicists) that a gluttony of energy **must be** force-fed *into* a circuit to ensure the circuit remains isolated from its environment preventing any attempt the circuit may make to become self-sufficient from its environment. This self-reliance *might have occurred* had the circuit been allowed to operate under the input of a scarcity of energy. This *would have encouraged* the possibility of an over-reactance capable of moving energy *against* gradients of positive impedance. This contrary style of an unconventional movement of energy is an artifact of magnetic and electrical reactance which is given the name of: *negative impedance*.

But, ...

... we are not allowed this optional privilege. We have created an artificial, manmade preposition of isolation among all members of society – not merely among all of our circuitry. And all of this is due to the imposition which is made upon an unsuspecting public of a principle as if it were a law when, in fact, it is merely a principle of Conservation held among cloistered physicists for the purpose of energy analysis. The public is never allowed the privilege of dreaming fantasies of their own in which energy is allowed to enter into a circuit from its environment and freely leave it under the reactive guidance of negative impedance. We're told that such a dream is in violation of the public laws of physics. Yet, no such law exists among physicists, themselves. It's merely a mental exercise among themselves while it's a public law for everyone else.

If this is not an example of deceit fostered among an elite class to maintain their status of privilege and maintain the remainder of us enslaved to confusion, then I don't know what is.

Thief or Victim of Theft?

is.gd/thieforvictim

As mortals, we are either presumed to be a thief (whether or not this is true), or else we are the victim of a presumed theft. There is no liberty for choosing neither case unless we are immortal – in which case, our immortality precludes us from having any liability imposed upon us which we do not choose to partake of.

Mortals have no choice of any kind except the choice of whether: "to do or not to do" whenever opportunity arrives and knocks on our door of conscientious attention-span. Immortals have an infinite range of choices to choose from. Predestiny is a consequence of mortality. Free-will is exclusively available to immortals. Everything else is a fiction.

As mortals, we are either sinners, or else we are the victim of someone else's sin.

It is a piece of fiction for a physicist to claim that an electrical circuit can exist in isolation and be subject to entropy ...

> An isolated system obeys the conservation law that its total energy–mass stays constant. Most often, in thermodynamics, mass and energy are treated as separately conserved.
>
> Because of the requirement of enclosure, and the near ubiquity of gravity, strictly and ideally isolated systems do not actually occur in experiments or in nature. Though very useful, they are strictly hypothetical.[106] [107] [108]
>
> Classical thermodynamics is usually presented as postulating the existence of isolated systems. It is also usually presented as the fruit of experience. Obviously, no experience has been reported of an ideally isolated system.

It is a consequential lie to claim that Current,[37] or Electric Charge,[36] can be (or, must be) Conserved. These are fictions born of the mind of man.

Perpetual motion of machines is a fiction born and sustained by the imagination of physicists. This, along with the idea of the Conservation of Energy, plus its root cause emanating from the imaginary fiction of an isolated system of energy, are all lies we tell ourselves.

> It is, however, the fruit of experience that some physical systems, including isolated ones, do seem to reach their own states of internal thermodynamic equilibrium. Classical thermodynamics postulates the existence of systems in their own states of internal thermodynamic equilibrium. This postulate is a very useful idealization. [Editor's note: In other words, "a very useful idealization" becomes a self-fulfilling proposition born of a circular argument which makes it acceptable to choose **theft over honest toil** – see, next quotation, below.]

To glamorize this particular flavor of the "fruit of experience," and to elevate this fictional ability for some isolated systems to reach their own state of equilibrium, we impose standards based on these lies in order to transform these lies into self-fulfilling errors of judgment. These standards *require* that we add the amount of energy (which will run our appliance) to its losses and supply this total assessment of energy to our appliance for it to sustain itself. This is a presumption; this is *not* a truth. The only reason it is a law is to ensure the continuation of this presumption as a self-fulfilling proposition born of a circular argument ...

> ... as Bertrand Russell observed, "The method of 'postulating' what we **want** has many advantages; they are the same as the advantages of **theft over honest toil**."[109]

In reality, circuits steal energy from every other circuit in existence or else circuits supply all of their energy requirements from sources of energy which exist outside of themselves. Either way, we get away with assuming that energy is *fictionally conserved* whether or not we *actually account* for all of it.[2]

Don't get me wrong; please don't misunderstand me. I'm not against theft, for theft is practically a *requirement* imposed upon the impoverished intended for their short-term survival in lieu of any long-range plan of extrication. What I *am against* are the lies which are used by the thief to hide his/her theft from *any* scrutiny. For *with these lies,* we become idiots.

If we lie about our sin, then we throw away our integrity. But, if we're honest about our sin, then we must have *a very good reason* for engaging in something that we know ahead of time is wrong.

Magical Me! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/) Podcasts at Podbean

Are we the victim of theft, or are we the thief? Which are we? Because, we cannot be neither! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/are-we-the-victim-of-theft-or-are-we-the-thief-which-are-we-because-we-cannot-be-neither/)

Either we are sinners, or else we are the victims of sin. (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/either-we-are-sinners-or-else-we-are-the-victims-of-sin/)

How many stages of transition does it take to turn a fiction into a lie? (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/how-many-stages-of-transition-does-it-take-to-turn-a-fiction-into-a-lie/)

Thus, I must beg to differ whenever the United States Patent Office, or any other patent office of foreign countries, claims they don't want to *look* at an inventor's submission if it purports to generate more output than its input since (they claim) that this violates the laws of physics (namely, the first and/or second law of thermodynamics plus the conservation laws of current and charge). I must protest their gross violation of logic because they are misrepresenting the inventor's device by implying that it is an isolated universe, for only an isolated universe (complete unto itself) could be an isolated system of energy, and only an isolated system of energy could possibly support the first and second laws of thermodynamics plus the conservation laws of current and charge. Anything, and I mean *anything,* inside of any universe (and, thus, comprising a mere *portion* of that universe) cannot possibly support these so-called laws of physics because this would be a violation of the definitions of these laws (predicated, such as they are, upon isolated systems of energy).

No scientist has ever managed to completely isolate an experiment. *Never!* It has never happened.

Yet, the patent office expects from the inventor what *they,* the patent office, has never accomplished, themselves!

Bogus!

The Lies We Keep Telling Ourselves Become *Truths*

It may not be possible to create an isolated system. The universe, this universe in which we reside, may not be an isolated system for the following two examples ...

Tat Wale Baba (https://search.brave.com/search?q=Tat+Wale+Baba&source=web), an Indian Yogi, was considered by his peers to be indisputably accomplished in the artistry of Vedanta in which: “I am That (Immutable, Eternal Being), thou art That, [and] all [of] this [universe] is That.”[110]

While India was still under British rule (not too long ago), a British dude came to visit with Tat Wale for the purpose of becoming Tat Wale's devotee. So, to test Tat Wale's state of accomplishment, this British dude asked Tat Wale to perform a miracle to demonstrate Tat Wale's state of consciousness. So, Tat Wale put his two hands together as if he were making *namaste,* and then he drew his two hands apart. And in the space between his two hands had formed a galaxy swirling around and hanging there in the space between his two hands.

Well, ...
The British dude freaked out and ran away!

Another example, ...
When Eric Dollard (https://www.ericpdollard.com/) was a teenager, he'd meet with his friends in the garage of his parent's home for the purpose of performing their latest experiments in electricity. They had decided, on this one series of occasions, to take burnt out bulbs (which the city of San Francisco had removed from its streetlamps) and subject them to high intensity electrical oscillations while the bulb was held in the null space between the opposing poles of two coils. There, in that neutral zone, appeared within the bulb a swirling galaxy for a few seconds until the bulb couldn't take the buildup of pressure anymore and burst. And for a fraction of a second after the bulb had burst, this galaxy continued to swirl around without any boundaries of glass or whatever to hold it there before it eventually winked out.

In both of these examples, someone is pumping electromagnetic and/or electrostatic energy into each of these two galaxies to keep them alive and form them in the first place. They are *not* isolated systems. Consequently, I have to doubt that our Creator does any differently with our Universe. I seriously doubt that our universe is an isolated system of energy. So, on this

basis, I have to say that the dreamy-eyed imagination of the physicist's fantasy that our universe is isolated from everything (and everyone) else is a lie which we have been telling to ourselves for so many years that we have forgotten that it was just an hypothesis when it first began within the mind of the physicist.

The Aura of a Yogi

The aura of a yogi is an indication of how much life force he has focused and accumulated, by way of extraction, from his environment into his body.

Upon the death of a yogi's body, this aura disperses back into the environment from which it was extracted. Hence, it could be said that a yogi has dispossessed the environment from some of its life force during that yogi's lifetime and the yogi allows the environment to repossess all of his life force upon his death.

What composes the environment of a yogi? All of the living creatures who exist within the biosphere of a yogi's environment including the Earth Spirit, Herself.

Hence, a yogi temporarily *steals* (borrows) energy, in the format of life force, from his environment until he is done using it upon his death.

And if a single, or several, devotees of this yogi are lucky enough to garner the attention of this accomplished yogi, then during that yogi's lifetime, all of these devotees will enjoy the benefit of that tremendous life force while the yogi is alive. This is called: the grace of the yogi, or in the Sanskrit it is rendered as: 'darshan'. Once that yogi passes away, all of that beneficial life force which each and every devotee of that yogi had enjoyed while their master was alive, will return to the yogi's environment and each of his devotees will suddenly become devoid of the 'grace of their master.'

If you wish, you may substitute the term of: 'parent' or 'teacher' in place of 'yogi' and replace: 'devotee' with 'child' or 'student'. They all amount to the same set of relationships.

I merely wish to point out how similar is our life by comparison to the lifespan of a 'free energy' circuit. It is not necessary to exclusively understand engineering without recourse to everyday commonplace experience if we truly understand our topic.

Tribulations

- Wikibooks: Requests for deletion – Free Energy does not Exist

> "@Leaderboard, I forgot to mention...
> Electrical engineering has always allowed for *free energy circuits* by renaming them: unstable. In other words, "energy IN does not equal energy OUT" defines an *unstable circuit* in which you can't predict the output based on the input, alone. *This is in addition to an allowance for a shift in time due to the frequency component of the formulae for electrical reactance supersedes Conservation of Energy.*[111] Thus, Conservation of Energy is not a law so much as it is a yardstick by which circuit topologies are measured to determine a circuit's type. If a circuit's output is unpredictable (based on its input, alone), then it is unstable since its output was not conserved within the boundaries imposed by its input. Type-casting is not disallowance; it is merely prejudice.
>
> "Considering how unstable circuit simulators are (due to their consistent use of matrix algebra as a shortcut for calculating a circuit's outcome), simulating an unstable circuit within the context of an unstable simulator yields "matrix is singular" error messages more often than not. Only stable circuits yield predictable outcomes. Simulators find no fault with these types of circuits.
>
> "Using an inherently unstable simulator to calculate a circuit's behavior is a predisposition (ie, prejudice) towards favoring stable circuits since only stable circuits will pass through this artificial, manmade act of filtration without coughing up and freezing in mid-stride. This is not due to some Law of Nature. It is due to flagrant social engineering. -- Vinyasi (discuss · contribs) 03:15, 31 October 2022 (UTC)"

- Wikibooks: Reading room, assistance – How do I improve my wikibook, or is it impossible to improve it? (https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Wikibooks:Reading_room/Assistance#How_do_I_improve_my_wikibook,_or_is_it_impossible_to_improve_it?)
- Wiktionary: Information desk: Two very different definitions of "perpetual motion" ... (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Information_desk/2022/November#Two_very_different_definitions_of_%22perpetual_motion%22_...)

Translation and Commentary of Circuit Analysis

This is an excellent opportunity for me to explain *my version* of Ohm's Law (which I introduce within the section entitled, *Block Diagram*) and how it integrates into Khan Academy's analysis of a 'live' circuit (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/ee-circuit-analysis-topic) ...

Current equals Reactive Voltage divided by Impedance ...

$$\textbf{Current} = \left(\frac{\textbf{Reactive Voltage}}{\textbf{Impedance}}\right)$$

And ...

Watts equals the Application (the Input) of Real Voltage times its Resultant Output of Reactive Voltage divided by various Impedances (both Real and Imaginary) within a framework of time ...

$$\textbf{Watts/Unit of Time} = \left(\frac{\textbf{Real Voltage Input} \times \textbf{Reactive Voltage Output}}{\textbf{Impedances}}\right) \Big/ \textbf{Unit of Time}$$

This is mistakenly, overly simplified into becoming *Power equals Voltage Squared Divided by Resistance:* $\boldsymbol{P = \frac{V^2}{R}}$ which throws away so much information that we become ignorant of what is *really* going on within our analysis of a 'live' circuit.

Unit Two, Lesson 1: Ideal Circuit Elements (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/electrical-engineering/ee-circuit-analysis-topic/circuit-elements/v/ideal-circuit-elements)

For resistors ...

$$\textbf{Applied Voltage} = \left(\frac{\textbf{Reactive Voltage} \times \textbf{Resistance}}{\textbf{Impedance}}\right)$$

For capacitors ...

$$\frac{\textbf{Reactive Voltage}}{\textbf{Impedance}} = \textbf{Capacitance} \times \left(\frac{\textbf{a Change in Applied Voltage}}{\textbf{a Change in Time}}\right)$$

For inductors ...

$$\textbf{Applied Voltage} = \textbf{Inductance} \times \left(\frac{\textbf{a Change in Reactive Voltage}}{\textbf{Impedance} \times \textbf{a Change in Time}}\right)$$

A few consequences of these relationships are that ...

1. Inductance *absorbs* Imaginary Reactance and converts it *into* the application of Real Voltage, while ...
2. Capacitance *generates* imaginary Reactance by its conversion *from* the application of Real Voltage.

Alternative Explanation of *Current Reversal*

- How to Reverse Current Direction: a single page from the WikiBook, entitled: "Circuit Idea".

For Further Study

- Capacitor: Current and voltage reversal (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacitor#Current_and_voltage_reversal)
- Reflection phase change: Electrical transmission lines (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflection_phase_change#Electrical_transmission_lines)

broken / open line

A transmission line terminated with an open circuit is the dual case; the voltage wave is shifted by 0° and the current wave is shifted by 180°.

- Power gain
- Infinite Open-loop gain
- Inrush current & File:Inrush current.gif
- reversed time; reversed or negated damping.
- Two-port network needs a new definition for half-port networks composed of merely one terminal.
- Open-circuit voltage
- Category:Electrical parameters
- Admittance

Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter

- Audio recording (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbB_I1GqEbY) of Eric Dollard reading from his essay, entitled: "Theory of Wireless Power (http://ericpdollard.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/theory_of_wireless_power_eric_dollard.pdf)" (1986)
- Radiant Energy is the Precursor to Free Energy (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jIguoTEGzyw) (a YouTube video) with parallelisms to Nikola Tesla's Wireless Transmission theory.
- Sending electricity through the Earth (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3GSHRgV9SM) (a YouTube video), by Ernst Willem van den Bergh, of Wardenclyffe Research (https://www.youtube.com/user/TheMage00000) (a YouTube channel).
- Wardenclyffe (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBhVDcZwAIs) (YouTube video, with my comments and the OP's responses) ...

> Me ...
> *"Could the reversal of current, relative to the polarity of voltage within his Magnifying Transmitter, be a diagnostic check that his Magnifying Transmitter was succeeding at doing its job of collecting atmospheric electricity? In as much as, this reversal of current would be directing the flow of charges into his device (from the atmosphere) in contradistinction, and in counter-opposition, to conventional devices? Convention dictates that our devices must dissipate their potential to do work since they must follow the dictates of thermodynamics such that their current is in phase with their voltage with little or no separation of their phase relations (at least no separation greater than plus or minus one-quarter cycle of oscillations), and - thus- behave in an entropic manner?*
>
> *"Also to consider, is the fact that his Magnifying Transmitter was orienting its potential in a radial manner, rather than in a circulating manner, since it possessed no return path (it was a monopolar device). Thus, reversal of its current (if this had been the case) would have directed potential inwardly towards itself in the format of a flow of current directed inwardly from the surrounding environment?*
>
> *"Also, it sounds like a verification that the Ammann brothers' so-called:* Atmospheric Generator *may have been patterned off of Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter? Now that I've watched this video, this seems more likely than ever before since I've already considered the possibility that they were using one of his patents for their inspiration. But now, it seems very likely!*
>
> *"In further confirmation...*
> *"It was claimed, by authorities in Washington, D.C., that upon the arrival of C. Earl Ammann with his batteryless EV to demonstrate his technology for the benefit of the U.S. Patent Office, he was promptly arrested on charges of* stealing energy from the grid *since his demonstration in Denver, Colorado, in August of 1921 (prior to his arrival in Washington) had the distinct side-effect of putting out the power of the grid's customers in the outskirts of downtown Denver (yet, not within downtown Denver, itself). I suspect that he was messing with the phase relations of the grid across the radius of influence of his device (which he has been quoted as saying that it had a ten-mile broadcast radius). So, I'm guessing that he wasn't stealing energy from the grid so much as he was disturbing it throughout its radius of influence while at the same time supplying it with reversed polarity of the flow of energy towards the center of this range of influence at the location of his device. So, at the outskirts of this circle of influence, his device was too weak to have any influence other than that of disturbing the phase angle (or, power factor) of the grid without being strong enough to suck any current through the grid (and from the atmosphere) towards his device at this periphery*

of its range of influence. Thus, a more accurate assessment would be to claim that he was a domestic terrorist at the outskirts of town (if we would have created that term back then) while also being a Robin Hood of sorts within downtown Denver!"

Postscript ...
I have found, with my six years of experience simulating overunity (over-reactive) circuits, that they will usually behave like a glutton and hog energy from a voltage source, but only if the source is provided by way of a hard electrical connection (closed switch (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=overunity-breakthrough2.txt) in this example), or else by a "soft" connection, such as: a magnetic coupling. *{Maybe this is what the Ammann brothers' device made use of? A magnetic coupling to the electric utility grid, nearby, and -thus- rightfully warrant the arrest of C. Earl Ammann as noted above?}*

If, on the other hand, the source is quickly disconnected, its drainage (by the overly reactive circuit) will be minimized, and this circuit topology will turn to its own reactance to make up the difference, but only if it is isolated from exterior sources, such as: the grid (which pervades the city landscape). So, one could say that sources of energy *might* get in the way of overunity circuits and, thus, block our attempt at reducing our dependency on those sources of energy (for example: the grid, batteries, solar, geothermal, etc.). Yet, sources of energy are necessary to initiate over-reactance. This is why I have learned to use precharged capacitors, of one micro volt or one milli volt mimicking environmental ambient energy at ground level, to initiate over-reactance and quickly dissipate its precharged energy into the circuit so as to avoid suppressing the evolutionary growth of over-reactance (emanating from this unique form of positive feedback).

> OP (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9RuDKWbf05CEr6Ss7lWvUQ) ...
> No, in my experiments I have not seen a reversal of polarity. What happens is that you receive additional current. This is also what you see in lightning. For example 20 MV is just enough to break through 20 m of air, which it does, but then another 20m step is taken, and another etc. (google "stepped leader") This builds up a charges channel and when it connects to ground it discharges violently. This final discharge contains charges collected from the atmosphere surrounding the leader (NOT - as most people assume - from the thunder cloud). As for the Ammann brothers, I have never heard of them, so I can't respond to that.

Me ...
I thought arcing spark gaps exhibit the reversal of current (relabeled: negative resistance), yet, mathematically equivalent?

On a different note, and getting back to my question ...

I wonder if reversal of current occurs only in the receiver coils? Not in the transmitter?

> OP (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9RuDKWbf05CEr6Ss7lWvUQ) ...
> Not sure if I understand what you mean. If you have a 100KHz coil resonating, the current through it reverses 200,000 times per second. In a SGTC, when the spark-gap breaks, it triggers a reversal of current in the primary, starting an oscillation.

Me ...
Then, I can assume there is more than one way to accumulate charge other than by reversal of current? And less explosive since, maybe, it is easier to ...

2:48 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bBhVDcZwAls&t=168s)
... regulate the magnetic field drawing in charges from the atmosphere when the acceleration of the electrostatic field occurs between the cathode and the anode?

> OP (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9RuDKWbf05CEr6Ss7lWvUQ) ...
> Yes, I think there are more ways. In fact I am working on one that I hope will work on a much smaller scale.

Ether Theory & Gravity

- Tesla vs. Einstein: The Ether & the Birth of the New Physics (http://www.wakingtimes.com/tesla-vs-einstein-the-ether-the-birth-of-the-new-physics/) Waking Times
- Tesla's Dynamic Theory of Gravity (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Teslas-Dynamic-Theory-of-Gravity) Quora - Electrical Science
- Nikola Tesla's Dynamic Theory of Gravity (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sNrquwHVUPQ) (YouTube video)

- Summation of Tesla's Dynamic Theory of Gravity (https://www.netowne.com/technology/important/); An excerpt from: Occult Ether Physics (https://search.brave.com/search?q=occult+ether+physics+william+r+lyne&source=web), by William R. Lyne (https://search.brave.com/search?q=william+r+lyne&source=web).

A Few Quotations from Mahatma Gandhi

- **My life is my message.**
  - Response to a journalist's question about what his message to the world was. *Mahatma: Life of Gandhi 1869-1948* (1968) Reel 13 (http://www.gandhiserve.org/video/mahatma/commentary13.html)
- You assist an unjust administration most effectively by obeying its orders and decrees. An evil administration never deserves such allegiance. Allegiance to it means partaking of the evil.
  A good person will resist an evil system with his whole soul. Disobedience of the laws of an evil state is therefore a duty.
  - *Non-Violent Resistance* - Often misquoted as “You assist an evil system most effectively by obeying its orders and decrees. An evil system never deserves such allegiance.”

A good person will resist an evil system with his whole soul. Disobedience of the laws of an evil state is therefore a duty.

- All humanity is one undivided and indivisible family, and each one of us is responsible for the misdeeds of all the others. I cannot detach myself from the wickedest soul.{*citation needed* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citing_sources)}

Notes

a. *... some of the outputs or internal states growing without bounds.*

References

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2. Low Frequency Oscillations in Indian Grid (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324978006_Low_Frequency_Oscillations_in_Indian_Grid)
3. Is it possible to obtain current indirectly from power lines? (https://skeptics.stackexchange.com/questions/3520/is-it-possible-to-obtain-current-indirectly-from-power-lines) Skeptics, StackExchange
4. What is Newton's third law? (https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/forces-newtons-laws/newtons-laws-of-motion/a/what-is-newtons-third-law) – Khan Academy
5. Research Gate Article (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/310445375_Why_Free_energy_is_mathematically_and_physically_possible#fullTextFileContent): Why Free energy is mathematically and physically possible, by Patrick Cornille
6. My answer to this question on Quora: *How can I make money using the science of energy? (https://qr.ae/prldSI)*
7. E_n will be a complex number (https://quantummechanics.ucsd.edu/ph130a/130_notes/node475.html#section:selfenergy), the real part of which represents an energy shift, and the imaginary part of which represents the lifetime (and energy width) of the state.
8. Nathan Stubblefield used two parallel wires, one of copper and one of iron, wrapped around the central core of his Earth Battery which he patented in 1898 (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/de/5d/14/a57ffad14ccd94/US600457.pdf)
9. Nathan Stubblefield was a genius! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/nathan-stubblefield-was-a-genius/)
10. Here is the original treatment of this subject. (http://vinyasi.info/patent/pri-vate/Burying%20our%20Overunity%20Circuits%20to%20Eliminate%20their%20Electrostatic%20Build up.pdf) Its simulation files are located here (https://ufile.io/0hfx7apl) and mirrored here (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Dec/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see.zip).
11. Eli Pasternak (https://www.quora.com/profile/Eli-Pasternak) answers my question on Quora: Of what significance is the conservation of energy if its derivation from Kirchhoff’s laws is assigned to a fictional concept of a node? (https://www.quora.com/Of-what-significance-is-the-conservation-of-energy-if-its-derivation-from-Kirchhoff-s-laws-is-assigned-to-a-fictional-concept-of-a-node/answer/Eli-Pasternak?ch=10&oid=402970609&share=02e1137e&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer)
12. A question I proposed at the StackExchange physics forum as to whether I am disrupting physics by asking a question about a possible oversight (https://physics.stackexchange.com/q/741393/160958).
13. Mutual Inductance is the A Priori of Negative Resistance
14. Conservation of Energy does not Exist!
15. Paul Falstad's electronic simulator (http://falstad.com/circuit/)
16. The SPICE Page (http://bwrcs.eecs.berkeley.edu/Classes/IcBook/SPICE/)

17. Various answers to my question on Quora (https://www.quora.com/Can-a-solar-panel-tolerate-an-amperage-which-is-100x-greater-than-its-rated-voltage-So-if-its-rated-voltage-is-1V-could-it-tolerate-100A-flowing-through-it-regardless-of-the-source-of-this-amperage-And-could-it): Can a solar panel tolerate an amperage which is 100x greater than its rated voltage? So, if its rated voltage is 1V, could it tolerate 100A flowing through it regardless of the source of this amperage? And could it tolerate AC and at that amplitude?
18. Ronald Williams (https://www.quora.com/profile/Ronald-Williams-176) answers my question on Quora (https://www.quora.com/What-would-happen-if-a-reverse-matching-voltage-1-5V-of-high-current-150A-was-sent-through-an-oscillator-fed-by-a-solar-panel-1-5V-150A/answer/Ronald-Williams-176): What would happen if a reverse matching voltage (-1.5V) of high current (-150A) was sent through an oscillator fed by a solar panel (+1.5V, -150A)?
19. Abdel Fudadin's (https://www.quora.com/profile/Abdel-Fudadin) post in Quora's Science Lounge (https://sciencelounge.quora.com/The-trick-IMHO-is-to-reduce-excessive-nuclear-power-regulation-then-get-out-of-the-way-https-www-quora-com-Wha?ch=10&oid=89367178&share=e1d988c2&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=post).
20. Free Voltage Exists! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/free-voltage-exists/) – *Magical Me,* Podbean, podcast.
21. Maybe you should not believe a word I say for your own sake!? For your own protection to prevent you from harming yourself?! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/maybe-you-should-not-believe-a-word-i-say-for-your-own-sake-for-your-own-protection-from-harming-yourself/) – *Magical Me,* Podbean, podcast.
22. Forgive me, for I have sinned! (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/forgive-me-for-i-have-sinned/) – *Magical Me,* Podbean, podcast.
23. Impedance is a Source of ~~Energy~~ Reactive Voltage (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Impedance-is-a-Source-of-Voltage-leading-up-to-Energy-as-its-Conclusion-Update-After-we-ve-managed-to-generate-voltag) – Quora
24. Voltage Performs Work! (https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=5818999488122857&set=p.5818999488122857&type=3) – This is what Stanley Meyer was all about.
25. What does “negative impedance” mean in electricity and electronics? Has the capacitor negative impedance? How do we create a “negative” capacitor? (https://www.researchgate.net/post/What_does_negative_impedance_mean_in_electricity_and_electronics_Has_the_capacitor_negative_impedance_How_do_we_create_a_negative_capacitor), by Cyril Mechkov (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Cyril-Mechkov)
26. A Free-Energy slideshow (https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwteYqUouDFCg3VTls0r_HXxHSBJbFBQj) set to a backdrop of popular tunes
27. A YouTube mix of Alexandre Desplat's music beginning with: *The Heroic Weather-Conditions of the Universe, Parts 1-7.* (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ycNCAslpZF4&list=RDycNCAslpZF4&start_radio=1&rv=ycNCAslpZF4&t=0) – *right-click to open in a new tab*
28. Chopin Nocturnes (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-gDinVAmtA0) – Wonders Of Classical Music (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCbMVYFIWtp3NJR4LUvttbMQ)
29. Ravi Shankar – Classical Sitarist (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ik60ObnbIOk&list=PLwteYqUouDFDiChq7w8Q_GstH1zUnqskg)
30. Indian Sitar, Instrumental Music, 10 Hours (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6B4xo6zYdk)
31. Christmas Songs (https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLwteYqUouDFBL3ZkB7uiVsnTxlw5uQMDj)
32. People of the Condor and Eagle (https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/news/23932/), by Danfung Dennis (https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/person/dangung-dennis/), 2017 Pritzker Emerging Environmental Genius Award finalist.
33. An Ancient Legend Meets Modern Times: The Eagle and the Condor Prophecy (https://threadsofperu.com/blogs/blog/an-ancient-legend-meets-modern-times-the-eagle-and-the-condor) – Threads of Peru Blog
34. How can one show that imaginary numbers really do exist? (https://www.math.toronto.edu/mathnet/answers/imagexist.html) This is an argument that imaginary numbers exist authored by the Mathematics Network of the University of Toronto.

    > *Editor's note: Their only success is that they prove the concept of imaginary numbers is a valid fantasy whose validity lies solely in its self-consistency. They, also, do not prove any analog in the real world which mirrors this imagination existing within the minds of mathematicians. In fact, they admit that there need not be any analog in the physical world in order to have validity in the world of imaginary mathematics. Thus, nothing relevant to a physical proof of imaginary numbers has been offered.*
    > *This is important, because it is upon this frail basis that the United States Patent Office refuses to peruse any application for patent which purports to export more energy than it imports.*
    > *How can the Patent Office have any authority if it utilizes faulty logic?*
    > *Answer...*
    > *Obviously, a preference is being exercised which favors convention (and, possibly, vested interests) over reason!*

35. Chapter 11 – Parametric Amplifiers and Oscillator (https://www.nii.ac.jp/qis/first-quantum/e/forStudents/lecture/pdf/noise/chapter11.pdf) from First Quantum Information Lecture Series (https://www.nii.ac.jp/qis/first-quantum/e/forStudents/lecture/)
36. Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/dccircuits/kirchhoffs-voltage-law.html) – Electronics Tutuorials, DC Circuits.
37. Kirchhoff's Current Law (https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/dccircuits/kirchhoffs-current-law.html) – Electronics Tutuorials, DC Circuits.
38. US patent office reveals number of secret patents (https://web.archive.org/web/20090831012621/https://www.newscientist.com/blogs/shortsharpscience/2008/10/us-patent-office-reveals-numbe.html)
39. “Physics on the Fringe (https://think.kera.org/2011/12/07/alternative-theories-of-everything/): Smoke Rings, Circlons, and Alternative Theories of Everything,” by Margaret Wertheim (Walker & Company, 2011).

40. Free energy, imaginary numbers and electrical reactance all exist in time apart from space. (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/free-energy-imaginary-numbers-and-electrical-reactance-all-exist-in-time-apart-from-space/)
41. Taking the square root of a negative number on faith is the predicate of electrical engineering! (https://forum.allaboutcircuits.com/threads/can-someone-explain-the-behavior-of-this-transformer.190225/#post-1776905)
42. Is anyone able to explain Eric Dollard's concepts of space and counter-space? (https://www.quora.com/Is-anyone-able-to-explain-Eric-Dollards-concepts-of-space-and-counter-space/answer/George-Mardari) Quora
43. Jeffrey Denenberg's (https://www.quora.com/profile/Jeffrey-Denenberg) answer to: When an open transmission line is terminated by a shorted transmission line, do they produce a purely imaginary impedance at their input? Can this reactance grow at exponential rates if input is kept extremely small and restricted to a single moment? (https://www.quora.com/When-an-open-transmission-line-is-terminated-by-a-shorted-transmission-line-do-they-produce-a-purely-imaginary-impedance-at-their-input-Can-this-reactance-grow-at-exponential-rates-if-input-is-kept-extremely-small/answer/Jeffrey-Denenberg?__filter__=all&__nsrc__=notif_page&__sncid__=33092740614&__snid3__=44479886759) on Quora
44. Reflections cause several undesirable effects, including modifying frequency responses, causing overload power in transmitters and overvoltages on power lines. *However, the reflection phenomenon can also be made use of in such devices as stubs and impedance transformers.* The special cases of open circuit and short circuit lines are of particular relevance to stubs.
45. Zip compressed file (https://ufile.io/3pbinpmr) of three Micro-Cap simulated variations of this phenomenon. All of them produce similar results despite the use of three galvanic-style batteries in one version versus not in the other two versions. Peruse this directory (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/?C=M;O=D) on my website (as an alternative to downloading this ZIP compressed file) and hunt for any filename which begins with *simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see__*.
46. Is it Possible to Generate Current without Voltage? (http://vinyasi.info/patent/pri-vate/Burying%20our%20Overunity%20Circuits%20to%20Eliminate%20their%20Electrostatic%20Buildup.pdf) – (posted to my website)
47. The Oversight of the Ammann Brothers' (https://fuel-efficient-vehicles.org/energy-news/?page_id=971) Fuel Efficient Vehicle

> *"While Earl was demonstrating his invention all over the streets of Denver, the power had been cut off in the foothills. In spite of this, when he went to Washington DC shortly afterward to try to obtain a patent on his Cosmo Electric Generator, he found that charges had been filed against him claiming he had a device to steal power from the power lines."*
>
> K. H. Isselstein,
>
> Spokane, WA

48. Pentagon Aliens, Chapter VIII: A Taste of Other Energy Secrets (https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/pentagonaliens/pentagonaliens08.htm) – Quote: *"... for every 200 pounds of iron connected to the device, a full horsepower was added to it."*
49. An example of negative resistance (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=negresist.txt) simulated in Paul Falstad's circuit simulator (mirrored copy).
50. Jim Phipps answer (on Quora) to: With closed magnetic coupling between primary and secondary, what will improve in a transformer? (https://www.quora.com/With-closed-magnetic-coupling-between-primary-and-secondary-what-will-improve-in-a-transformer/answer/Jim-Phipps-1)
51. Antenna Ground Plane: (https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/antennas-propagation/grounding-earthing/antenna-ground-plane-theory-design.php) Theory & Design » Electronics Notes (electronics-notes.com)
52. The ground plane is not merely a zero reference. (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/the-ground-plane-is-not-merely-a-zero-reference/)
53. My discussion of Byron's Hairpin Circuit (https://electricalscience.quora.com/I-took-Byron-Brubakers-Hairpin-circuit-https-www-schematics-com-project-10-power-factor-hairpin-vic-pump-tesla-br) on Quora
54. Micro-Cap 12 electronic simulator (http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm)
55. LTspice – Fast • Free • Unlimited (https://www.analog.com/en/design-center/design-tools-and-calculators/ltspice-simulator.html)
56. glossary definition of *relative permittivity* (https://glossary.ametsoc.org/wiki/Relative_permittivity)
57. Department of Physics, Aerosol Refractive Index Archive, category: rocks and conglomerates, substance: granite. (http://eodg.atm.ox.ac.uk/ARIA/data?Rocks_and_Conglomerates/Granite_(Toon_et_al._1977)/granite_Toon_1977.ri)
58. For comparison with other dielectric substances, see: Georgia State University's *Hyperphysics* webpage on the "Dielectric Constants at 20°C." (http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Tables/diel.html)
59. Toppr question (https://www.toppr.com/ask/en-us/question/the-capacitance-of-two-concentric-spherical-shells-of-radii-r1/)
60. Utility Companies Defy Speed of Light by placing Capacitors on Transmission Lines Every 100 Miles (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h05TfwBfuhw&feature=youtu.be)
61. What is the typical voltage for power lines? (https://www.hunker.com/13418990/what-is-the-typical-voltage-for-power-lines)
62. The Types of Transmission Lines Based on Voltage (https://resources.system-analysis.cadence.com/blog/msa2021-the-types-of-transmission-lines-based-on-voltage)
63. mirrored copy of: Cloudbusting UFOs @ Vimeo (https://vimeo.com/vinyasi/cloudbustingufos)
64. mirrored copy of: How to Crash a UFO @ Vimeo (https://vimeo.com/vinyasi/crashaufo)
65. United States Patent No. US 10,144,532 B2; Dec. 4, 2018 for neutralizing inertial mass (https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/de/4c/43/62c585ccc936cc/US10144532.pdf)

66. UFOlogy: A Major Breakthrough in the Scientific Understanding of Unidentified Flying Objects, (https://a.co/d/8qNlfAq) Paperback – September 1, 1976, by James M. McCampbell.
67. Pages: 77 and 78 of chapter 13, entitled: *1973 – A Key Sighting*, in a book by David Alzofon, entitled: *Gravity Control with Present Technology.* (https://a.co/d/eEpZDzc)
68. Anti-Gravity with Present Technology: Implementation and Theoretical Foundation (http://www.tuks.nl/pdf/Reference_Material/Reactionless%20Drive/Alzofon%20-%20Anti-Gravity%20wth%20Present%20Technology%20-%20Implementation%20and%20Theoretical%20Foundation%20-%201981.pdf)
69. Dynamic nuclear orientation: C. D. Jeffries, (Wiley, London, 1963. viii-177, p. 45 s). (https://doi.org/10.1016/0029-5582(64)90380-3)
70. Did Nikola Tesla invent a car that ran without fuel? (https://www.quora.com/Did-Nikola-Tesla-invent-a-car-that-ran-without-fuel/answer/Vin-Yasi)
71. Everything You Need to Know About the Battery in Your Car or Truck (https://www.batteriesplus.com/blog/power/car-battery-care): What Happens When Your Battery's Charge Gets Too Low?, by Bryan Veldboom @Batteries Plus
72. This is the first stage (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Feb/ammann%20with%20solar%20capacitance,%20v2c3c2c1+2.zip) of my simulated development (https://ufile.io/flbu8x9o) of the notion that maybe the inspiration for the Ammann brothers' Cosmic Atmospheric Generator came from the spark-transmitter of Heinrich Hertz? It is located within this directory (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2023/Feb/) on my website. (http://vinyasi.info/)
73. Homemade diodes (https://overunity.com/612/homemade-diodes/) plus their tutorial (https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/diodes). — *"Darn! Which end is the cathode?"*
74. Borax or Baking Soda Rectifier and the glow. (http://www.sparkbangbuzz.com/els/borax-el.htm)
75. What Is ESR and Why Does It Matter? Part 1 (https://www.skeletontech.com/skeleton-blog/what-is-esr)
76. Through power factor correction, using a capacitor in parallel with an inductive load, we can reuse 99% of our electricity in this example (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=powerfactor2.txt). This spawns *the appearance of* a 100 to 1 gain of output relative to input. Yet, this *appearance* is a mirage since no law of physics has been violated.
77. Search terms: simulation round off error (https://search.brave.com/search?q=simulation+round+off+error&source=web)
78. I have discovered that round-off error is a byproduct of our choice of computer which we use for hosting our simulation software. Is it a 64-bit computer? Then, we're in luck! Is it anything less than this? Oops! BTW... Round-off error is *not* determined by the simulator, per se. I wrote about this, a little bit with illustrated examples, in my self-published book, entitled: *Oops! How I Goofed Simulating Overunity Circuits on a 32-bit Computer...,* available at Amazon (https://a.co/d/2LQxdXr), Payhip (https://payhip.com/b/0zqG4) and for free download from my website (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Oops.pdf).
79. Erik Anson answers a question on Quora: Is inertia also a force, like gravity, but the opposite? (https://www.quora.com/Is-inertia-also-a-force-like-gravity-but-the-opposite/answer/Erik-Anson)
80. My answer (on Quora) to the question: Has anyone tried to recreate Joseph Newman's perpetual motion machine? (https://www.quora.com/Has-anyone-tried-to-recreate-Joseph-Newmans-perpetual-motion-machine/answer/Vin-Yasi)
81. Eric Dollard's Analog Computer as a Power Amplifier (https://electricalscience.quora.com/Eric-Dollard-s-Analog-Computer-as-a-Power-Amplifier)
82. This text: *The Moon's Rotation (http://teslacollection.com/tesla_articles/1919/electrical_experimenter/nikola_tesla/the_moon_s_rotation)* is read aloud by a narrator (on YouTube), entitled: *The Moon's Rotation (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipZEhlpjbG8)* ♦ By Nikola Tesla ♦ Physics & Mechanics ♦ Audiobook.
83. Mechanical–electrical analogies: Classes of analogy
84. A few answers (on Quora) to the question of: What would happen if an induced current did not oppose the change that caused it, as in Lenz's law? (https://www.quora.com/What-would-happen-if-an-induced-current-did-not-oppose-the-change-that-caused-it-as-in-Lenzs-law)
85. Please see: Tesla's invention of the Vacuum (tube) Capacitor. The shortcut URL for this Wikipedia article, is: https :// is.gd / teslacap
86. Newton's First Law of: *Inertia*.
87. The alternative to remanence (preserving magnetism) is capacitance (to retard electrostatic potential) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=3h45m15s&v=cCJcU7INwnU&feature=youtu.be). The shortcut URL for this video excerpt, is: https :// is.gd / spacetimeconjunction

88. Translation from the Russian into English of a Youtube comment #1 (https://translate.google.com/?sl=auto&tl=en&text=%D0%A5%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%B9%20%D0%9E%D0%BF%D1%8B%D1%82).%20%D0%BD%D0%B5%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%89%D0%B8%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%B5%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%87%D0%B0%D0%BB%20%D0%B2%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%8F%D1%85%2C%20%D0%B2%20%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B8%D1%85%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%8F%D1%85%20%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%B7%D1%8F%20%D0%BE%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D0%9A%D0%B8%D1%80%D1%85%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%84%D0%B0%20%D0%B8%20%D0%9E%D0%BC%D0%B0%20%20%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%B7%20%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D1%84%D0%B0%D0%B7%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D1%8F%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B9.%20%D0%92%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B7%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B8%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%B4%D1%8B%D0%B9%20%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%20%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%B5%D1%82%20%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8%20%2C%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D1%8F%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D0%B8%20%D1%84%D0%B0%D0%B7%D1%8B%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B5%D1%82%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D1%84%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82.%20%D0%9F%D0%BE%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%D1%83%20%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%8F%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B5%20%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%BF%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D0%B8%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B0.%20%D0%94%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%BE%20%D0%B2%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%20%D1%87%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5%20%D1%8D%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%8B%20%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%8A%D1%8F%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%82%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%B8%D1%85%20%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D1%8D%D0%B4%D0%B0%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%20%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B5%D0%B5%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE.%20%D0%9E%D1%82%D1%81%D1%8E%D0%B4%D0%B0%20%D0%B8%20%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%B6%D0%BD%D1%8B%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F%20%D1%81%D0%B2%D1%8F%D0%B7%D1%8C%20%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5%20%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B8%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B8%20%D0%B4%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B8%20%D0%BA%20%D0%BB%D1%8E%D0%B4%D1%8F%D0%BC%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F

89. Translation from the Russian into English of another Youtube comment #2 (https://translate.google.com/?sl=auto&tl=en&text=%D0%9B%D1%83%D1%87%D1%88%D0%B5%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%81%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BD%D0%B5%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20L1%20%D0%B8%20L2%2C%20%D0%B0%20%D0%A2%D1%801.%20%D0%A2%D0%BE%20%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80.%20%D0%A1%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%2C%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%D1%83%20%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%83%D1%82%20%D0%B2%20%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%D1%85.%20%D0%9F%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B0%D0%B5%D1%82%D1%81%D1%8F%2C%20%D1%87%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%8F%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%83%D1%88%D0%BA%D0%B0%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D0%B1%D1%8B%20%D1%8F%D0%B2%D0%BB%D1%8F%D0%B5%D1%82%D1%81%D1%8F%20%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D0%B4%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B2%D1%8B%D1%88%D0%B0%D1%8E%D1%89%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B0.%20%D0%A2%D0%BE%D0%BA%20%D1%81%20%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%B4%D1%86%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B9%20%D0%B1%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%82%20%22%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%82%D1%8C%22%20%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%2C%20%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BA%20%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D1%82%D0%BE%20%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%88%D0%B5!%0A%D0%9D%D0%B0%D0%B3%D0%BB%D1%8F%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B8%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%8F%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%B2%D0%B8%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BE%20-%20%D1%81%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80!!!!&op=translate) on MrPreva's video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
90. Can someone explain the behavior of this transformer? (https://forum.allaboutcircuits.com/threads/can-someone-explain-the-behavior-of-this-transformer.190225/) – *All About Circuits* Forum
91. Schematic Slideshow (https://josephnewman.info/schematics) of LTSPICE screenshots simulating Newman's device
92. A shorted transformer *could* yield over unity. But is it power? Or is it just free-spinning? (https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/shorted-transformer-yielding-over-unity-but-is-it-power-or-is-it-just-free-spinning/)
93. Jim Murray's Transforming Generator (http://vinyasi.info/energy/shorted-transforming-generator.mp3) – This is an audio excerpt from his video presentation (https://search.brave.com/search?q=Jim+Murray+Transforming+Generator&source=web).
94. Search Bing for: "PMH perpetual motion holder edward leedskalnin (https://www.bing.com/search?q=PMH%20perpetual%20motion%20holder%20edward%20leedskalnin&qs=n&form=QBRE&=%25eManage%20Your%20Search%20History%25E&sp=-1&pq=pmh%20perpetual%20motion%20holder%20edward%20leedskalnin&sc=10-46&sk=&cvid=28BA0B9C94E54E4DA88E117CBEC5BF90&ghsh=0&ghacc=0&ghpl=)"
95. 2002 Toyota Rav4 EV (http://evnut.com/rav.htm)
96. A idea of the First Principle (https://www.quora.com/A-idea-of-the-First-Principle-a-priori-first-cause-postulate-axiom-primitive-notion-etc-is-founded-on-the-proposition-that-there-are-self-evident-propositions-But-what-is-the-first-principle-upon-which-this-very?ch=10&oid=102073636&share=c3203bf2&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=question) (a priori, first cause, postulate, axiom, primitive notion, etc.) is founded on the proposition that there are "self-evident propositions." But what is the "first principle" upon which this very "proposition" is founded?
97. *Some Recent Developments of Regenerative Circuits (https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=bNI1AQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.PA244&hl=en),* by Edwin H. Armstrong, Proceedings of The Institute of Radio Engineers, vol. 10, 1922
98. Physics paper (http://www.physicsessays.org/browse-journal-2/product/677-17-frederick-e-alzofon-the-unity-of-nature-and-the-search-for-a-unified-field-theory.html)
99. Anti-Gravity with Present Technology: Implementation and Theoretical Foundation, F.E. Alfozon, 1981 (http://www.tuks.nl/pdf/Reference_Material/Reactionless%20Drive/Alzofon%20-%20Anti-Gravity%20wth%20Present%20Technology%20-%20Implementation%20and%20Theoretical%20Foundation%20-%201981.pdf) and a backup copy (http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Frederick%20Alzofon/Alzofon%20-%20Anti-Gravity%20wth%20Present%20Technology%20-%20Implementation%20and%20Theoretical%20Foundation%20-%201981.pdf)
100. Gravity Control With Present Technology (https://emediapress.com/shop/gravity-control-present-technology/#:~:text=In%201960%2C%20an%20Air%20Force%20survey%20of%20gravitation,derived%20from%20the%20model%20of%20the%20gravitational%20force.) – audio/video presentation at Emedia Press
101. My answer to: Now that a majority understand green energy can't meet demand and is the main cause of inflation driven by ideology not science, will we see more nuclear power? (https://www.quora.com/Now-that-a-majority-understand-green-energy-can-t-meet-demand-and-is-the-main-cause-of-inflation-driven-by-ideology-not-science-will-we-see-more-nuclear-power/answer/Vin-Yasi?ch=10&oid=401301739&share=8c7141a7&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer) on Quora
102. My answer to: What would happen if a reverse matching voltage (-1.5V) of high current (-150A) was sent through an oscillator fed by a solar panel (+1.5V, -150A)? (https://www.quora.com/What-would-happen-if-a-reverse-matching-voltage-1-5V-of-high-current-150A-was-sent-through-an-oscillator-fed-by-a-solar-panel-1-5V-150A/answer/Ronald-Williams-176?ch=10&oid=403422417&share=401b6cd1&srid=3zXXZ&target_type=answer) on Quora

103. A Facebook commentary by Rachel Kocsis (https://www.facebook.com/vinyasi/posts/pfbid02fp17ubyjc8MpDwaPQ2cEdNVqdLBTrChAqeZYNPdD9JwByfseWLZaRHPjf8M3FWSDl?comment_id=828944958400792)
104. The Eternal Duties of a Human Beings (https://bhagavad-gita.org/Gita/verse-03-24.html)
105. The Infinite Range of Golden Ratios (http://vinyasi.info/Infinite%20Range%20of%20Golden%20Ratios/) – archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20221103021206/http://vinyasi.info/Infinite%20Range%20of%20Golden%20Ratios/)
106. Thermodynamics of Spontaneous and Non-Spontaneous Processes; (https://books.google.com/books?id=2RzE2pCfijYC&pg=PA3) I. M. Kolesnikov et al, pg 136.
107. A System and Its Surroundings; (http://chemwiki.ucdavis.edu/Physical_Chemistry/Thermodynamics/A_System_And_Its_Surroundings#Isolated_System) UC Davis ChemWiki, by University of California – Davis.
108. Hyperphysics, (http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/conser.html#isosys) by the Department of Physics and Astronomy of Georgia State University.
109. Feinberg, Joel; Shafer-Landau, Russ (2008). *Reason and responsibility: readings in some basic problems of philosophy*. Cengage Learning. pp. 257–58. ISBN 9780495094920.
110. All This Is That, The Beach Boys (https://genius.com/The-beach-boys-all-this-is-that-lyrics) – lyrics.
111. Each cycle of oscillation is keeping time for an electrical reactance to continue to occur. If this frequency should change of its own accord, then time has shifted within the domain of that reactance and Conservation is disqualified (under Noether's Theorem).

Translations

- Español (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=es&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Deutsch (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=de&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Francés (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=fr&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Italiano (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=it&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Português (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=pt&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Polski (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=pl&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- Русский (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ru&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 中國, 台灣 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=zh-TW&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 中国人, 中国大陆 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=zh-CN&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 日本 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ja&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- हिन्दी (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=hi&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- 한국인 (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ko&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- عربي (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ar&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)
- فارسی (https://en-wikiversity-org.translate.goog/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=fa&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=wapp)

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Category:Free Energy Criteria

Good pictures

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

English: The term, of: **Radiant Energy**, as it was coined by Nikola Tesla over a century ago and attributed by him to either: waves in plasmas or a force-free magnetic field, has never had a modern-day definition which describes its parameters. Instead, we have the colloquialism known as: **free energy** used by the media and among laypersons and not a clue what any of this means – except for a blatant denial of its existence (amounting to a misdiagnosis) within the field of electrical engineering and physics. Since reactive power and real power together constitute apparent power, this category also contains contributions on apparent power.

Subcategories

This category has the following 2 subcategories, out of 2 total.

G

- Growth of electrical non-saturation (15 F)

M

- MrPreva (7 F)

Media in category "Free Energy Criteria"

The following 69 files are in this category, out of 69 total.

1600px wikiversity-text desktop-draft QR.svg
1,600 × 1,600; 30 KB

1600px wikiversity-text desktop-QR.svg
1,600 × 1,600; 30 KB

1600px wikiversity-text mobile-draft QR.svg
1,600 × 1,600; 30 KB

1600px wikiversity-text mobile-QR.svg
1,600 × 1,600; 30 KB

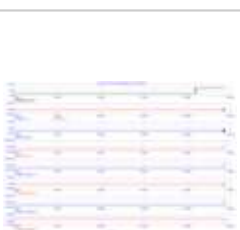
Ammann brothers' original newspaper photograph.jpg
1,600 × 1,161; 294 KB

Ammann with diodes, v2c3c3g3b, schematic with two outputs, precharged with 100V.png
3,122 × 2,100; 354 KB

Ammann with more diodes, v2c3c3g3c, output, precharged with 100V, v4, explosive at 38ns.png
1,587 × 1,043; 40 KB

Ammann with more diodes, v2c3c3g3c, schematic, precharged with 100V, v4, explosive at 38ns.png
1,531 × 1,269; 167 KB

Ammann with solar capacitance, v2c3c3g2 = solder joints, output, graphic, closeup view.png
1,587 × 1,043; 54 KB



Ammann with solar capacitance, v2c3c3g2 = solder joints, output.png
1,587 × 1,043; 45 KB

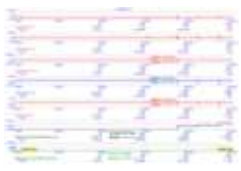
Ammann with solar capacitance, v2c3c3g2 = solder joints, schematic.png
1,531 × 1,060; 113 KB

Ammann with solar capacitance, v3, disrupting the grid = output, v3.png
1,587 × 1,043; 43 KB

Ammann with solar capacitance, v3, disrupting the grid = schematic.png
1,531 × 1,060; 120 KB

Breaking Ohm's Law to Achieve Overunity.pdf
1,275 × 1,650, 5 pages; 218 KB

Brubaker 2e output-numeric 31.945ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 146 KB



Brubaker2d, output, numeric, 10pF, 620ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 98 KB

Brubaker2d, schematic - 10pF.png
1,408 × 1,020; 87 KB

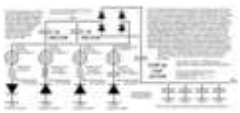
Brubaker2e drawing.png
1,300 × 440; 33 KB

Brubaker6c drawing.png
1,380 × 1,250; 146 KB

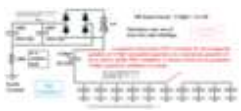
Brubaker6c output-numeric 32ms.png
1,586 × 1,326; 153 KB

Brubaker6h4 output-graphic 1ks+53s.png
1,600 × 1,200; 130 KB

Brubaker6h4 schematic.png
1,540 × 1,176; 109 KB

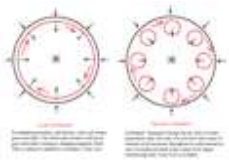


Brubaker6h5 drawing.png
2,938 × 1,316; 247 KB



Brubaker8 drawing.png
3,046 × 1,332; 166 KB

Capacitors are always placed in parallel across inductive loads to save energy and stabilize its usage.png
1,600 × 2,400; 507 KB



Conventional Cyclic Rotations of Standard Motors versus Epicyclic Lunar Rotations.png
1,436 × 995; 69 KB

Current-division.png
1,600 × 1,200; 131 KB

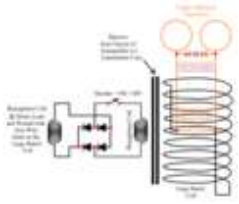
Current-inversion.png
1,600 × 1,200; 178 KB

Efficient example of explosion of power from current inversion.png
3,076 × 1,480; 173 KB

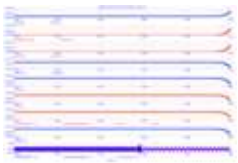
Escalating voltage differences arising from pairs of inductive and capacitive reactances in an LMD formation.png
1,600 × 1,200; 200 KB

Freenurgy - bitly QR scan-code image.png
512 × 512; 12 KB

Freenurgy - IS GD QR scan-code image.svg
1,600 × 1,600; 21 KB



Hertz transmitter and receiver is converted into the Ammann brothers power system, v4.png
1,146 × 983; 77 KB

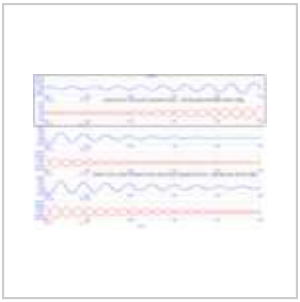


High Band Pass Motor-Transformer, v9me, output - 1us.png
1,587 × 1,074; 58 KB

High Band Pass Motor-Transformer, v9me, output, initial - 500ps.png
1,587 × 1,074; 60 KB

High Band Pass Motor-Transformer, v9me, schematic.png
1,441 × 885; 105 KB

LMD vs TEM.png
1,511 × 508; 32 KB

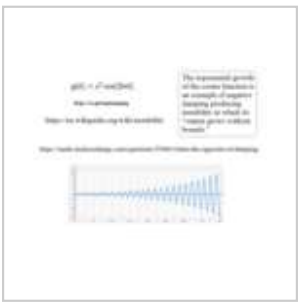


Moon, output.png
1,587 × 1,043; 85 KB

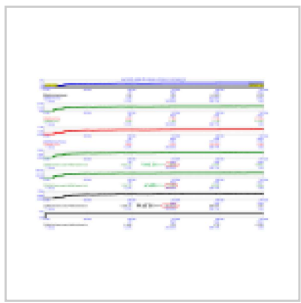
Moon, schematic.png
1,364 × 798; 44 KB

Moving caps across a dielectric field is a variety of Faraday's Law of Induction.png
1,600 × 1,200; 173 KB

Naming and labeling conventions of transistors and diodes.png
1,343 × 657; 50 KB

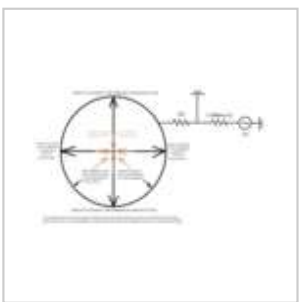


Negative-damping.png
1,084 × 814; 72 KB



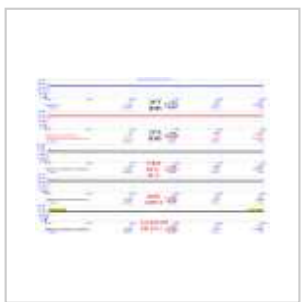
Now7a3d2b, slightly diff windings on Armature1 vs Armature2, output, numeric.svg
1,587 × 1,043; 128 KB

Now7a3d2b, slightly diff windings on Armature1 vs Armature2, schematic.png
1,578 × 900; 184 KB



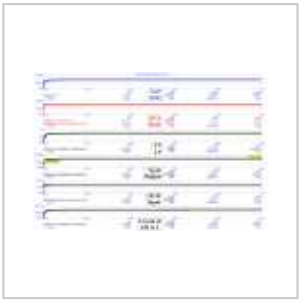
Oscillations of Radiant Energy due to throwing away most of the input..png
1,545 × 936; 53 KB

Pavel Generator 190x Gain - motor hints.svg
4,405 × 5,109; 2.23 MB



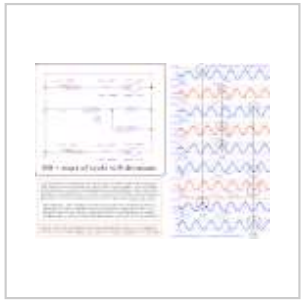
Pavel Generator 190x Gain - output numeric.svg
1,587 × 1,074; 126 KB

Pavel Generator 190x Gain - schematic.svg
1,388 × 1,050; 153 KB

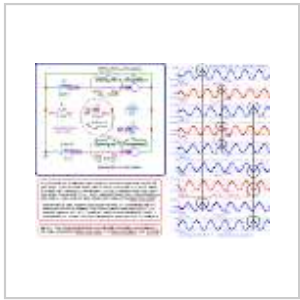


Pavel Generator 320x Gain - output numeric.svg
1,587 × 1,074; 122 KB

Pavel Generator 320x Gain - schematic.svg
1,388 × 1,032; 165 KB



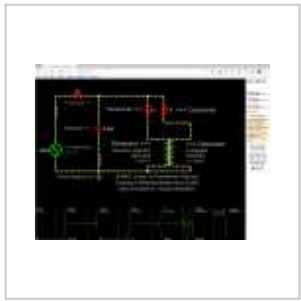
Pavel Generator 320x Gain - segregated analysis - schematic + output-v2.gif
2,700 × 2,015; 3.25 MB



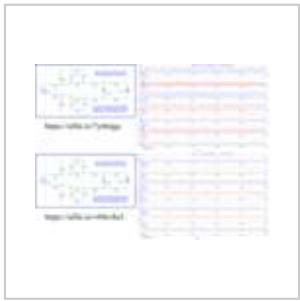
Pavel Generator 320x Gain - segregated analysis - schematic + output.svg
2,700 × 2,016; 757 KB

Pavel-generator.png
1,600 × 1,200; 188 KB

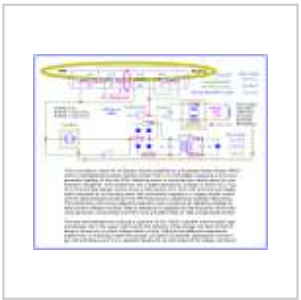
Pavel-generator2.png
1,600 × 1,200; 184 KB



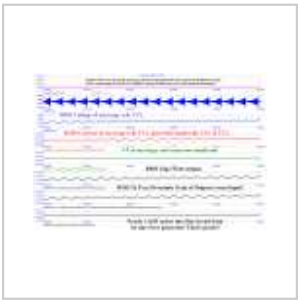
Pavel-generator2.svg
1,600 × 1,200; 245 KB



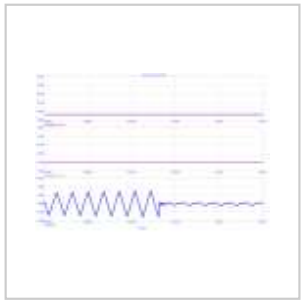
Perfect example of explosion of power from current inversion.png
2,776 × 2,084; 212 KB



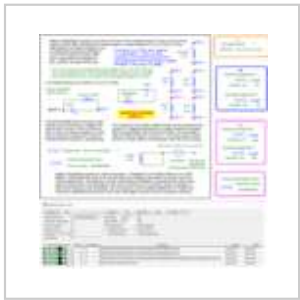
Reactive-motor-v3 nodal-voltages.svg
1,420 × 1,184; 176 KB



Reactive-motor-v3 output-closeup-v2.svg
1,587 × 1,074; 163 KB

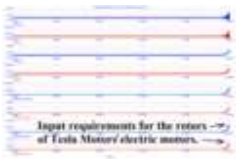


Reactive-motor-v3 output-severe-closeup.svg
1,587 × 1,074; 53 KB

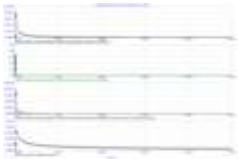


Simplest-overunity-circuit v8b schematic+analysis-settings 10k-years v4.png
1,356 × 1,392; 312 KB

Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see v4c, schematic, v3.png
1,359 × 711; 97 KB

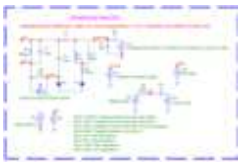


Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see v4c, Tesla Motors input requirements at 94ms.png
1,587 × 1,043; 69 KB



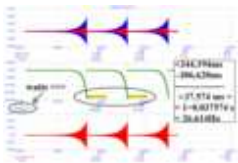
Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see v8b output-graphic-1year.png
1,587 × 1,074; 51 KB

Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see v8b output-numeric-10k-years.png
1,587 × 1,074; 134 KB



Spark gap macro of a neon bulb simulated in Micro-Cap software..png
1,618 × 1,077; 89 KB

The big picture.png
1,464 × 1,494; 374 KB



UFO Power Supply, duration-of-pulsations.png
1,587 × 1,074; 79 KB

UFO Power Supply, frequency of output.png
1,587 × 1,074; 105 KB

UFO Power Supply, schematic.png
1,587 × 1,036; 118 KB

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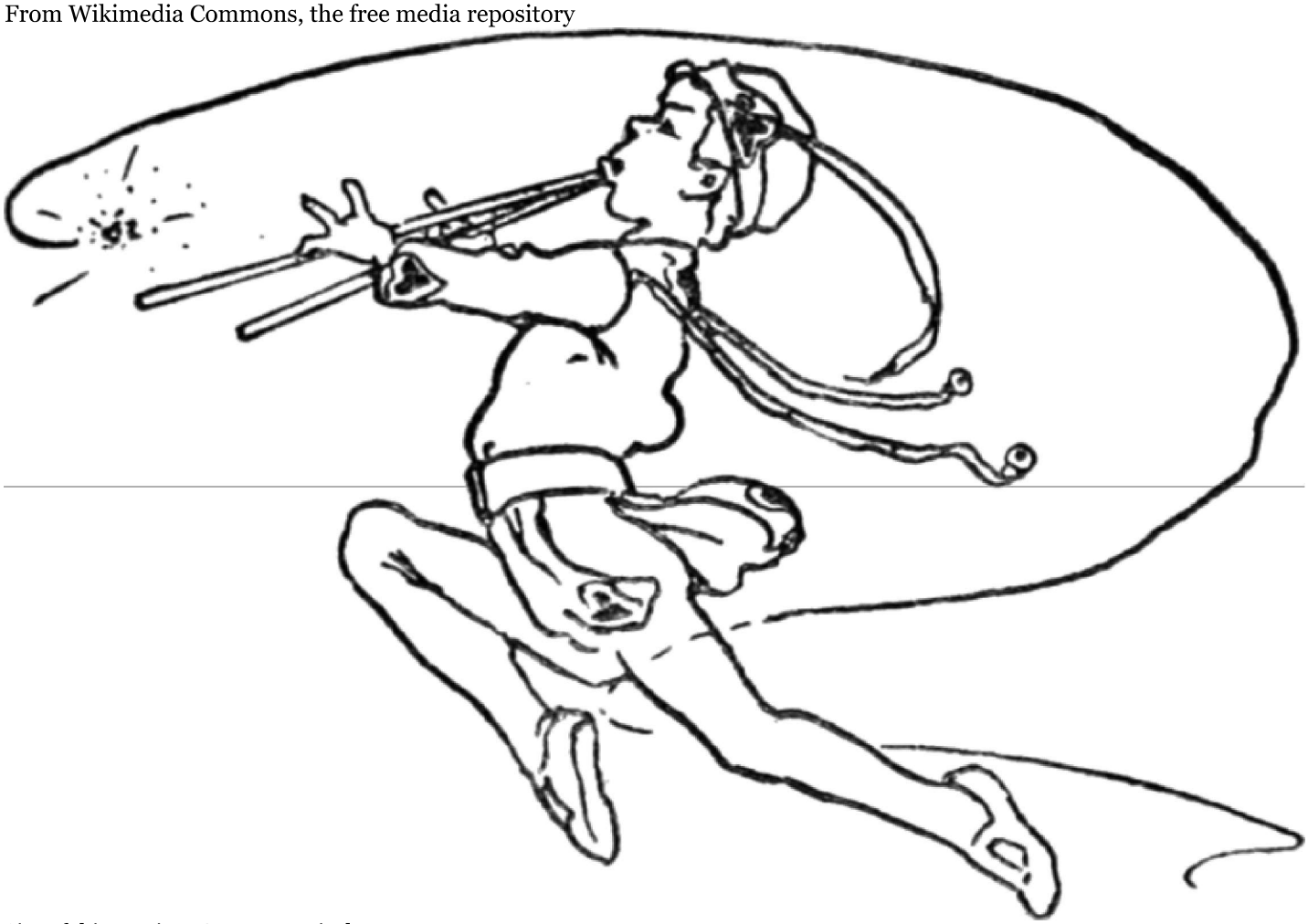

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File:Bandwidth.svg

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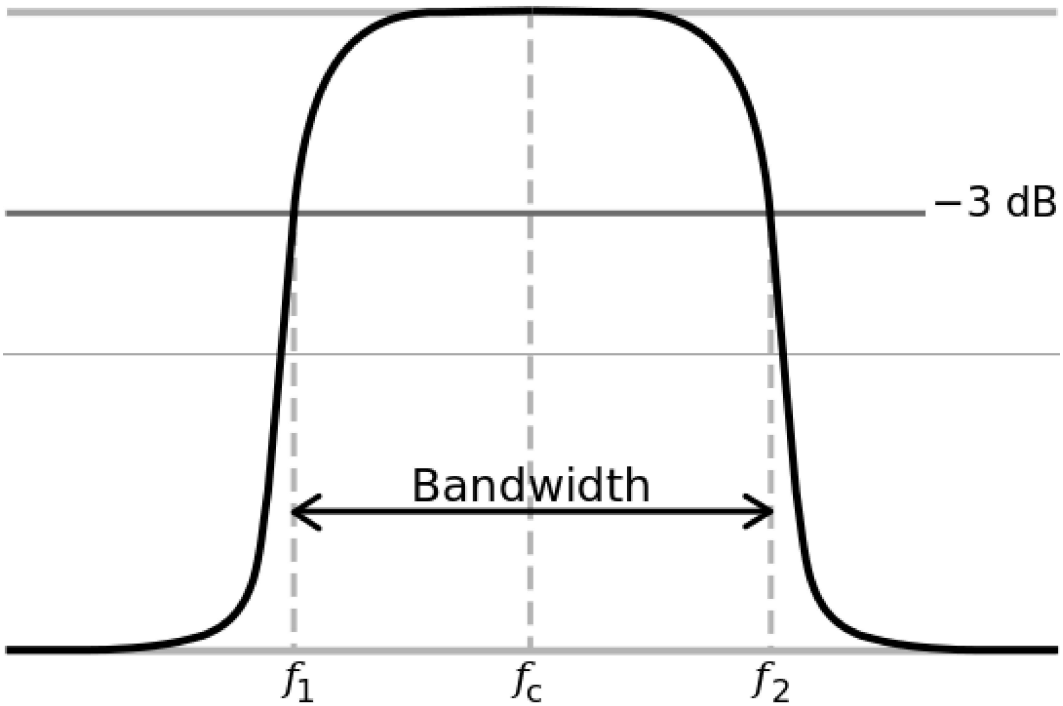

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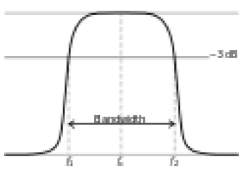
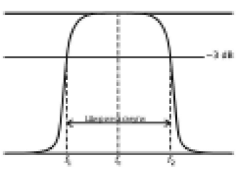
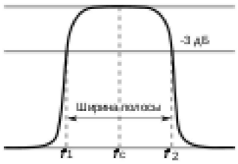
Summary

Description	**English:** A diagram showing what bandwidth is.
Date	17 June 2007 (original upload date)
Source	Transferred from en.wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/).

Author	Henrikb4 at en.wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/)
Other versions	 English .svg  Ukrainian .svg  Russian .svg
SVG development	The SVG code is valid (https://validator.w3.org/check?uri=https%3A%2F%2Fcomn This diagram was created with Inkscape.

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The original description page was here (https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Bandwidth.svg). All following user names refer to en.wikipedia.

- 2007-06-18 13:45 Henrikb4 542×381× (10369 bytes) *A diagram showing what bandwidth is.*
- 2007-06-18 04:08 Dicklyon 590×381× (10042 bytes) *New version, showing a more typical bandpass shape, and linear gain scale with -3 dB point at 0.707 (approx.).*
- 2007-06-17 16:00 Henrikb4 590×381× (10056 bytes) *A diagram showing what bandwidth is.*

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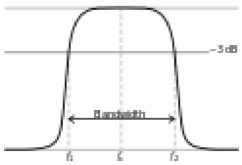
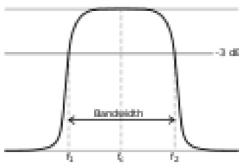
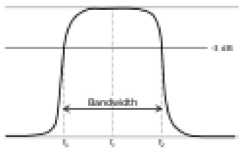
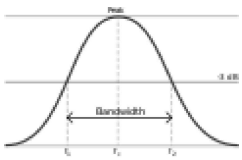
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comme
current	**15:04, 25 April 2013**		542 × 381 (10 KB)	Incnis Mrsi (talk | contribs)	italicized “f”, dehyphe ation an other te tweaks
revert	02:33, 24 April 2012		542 × 381 (10 KB)	OgreBot (talk | contribs)	(BOT): Uploadir old version file from en.wikip dia; originall uploade on 2007 06-18 13:45:19 by Henrikb
revert	02:33, 24 April 2012		590 × 381 (10 KB)	OgreBot (talk | contribs)	(BOT): Uploadir old version file from en.wikip dia; originall uploade on 2007 06-18 04:08:44 by Dicklyon
revert	16:06, 17 June 2007		590 × 381 (10 KB)	Henrik~commonswiki (talk | contribs)	{{Informa on |Descrip on=A diagram showing what bandwid is. |Source= elf-made |Date=1 h June 2007 |Author= Henrik }}

Upload a new version of this file

File usage on Commons

The following 3 pages use this file:

- File:Bandwidth-ru.svg
- File:Bandwidth-uk.svg
- File:Bandwidth.svg

File usage on other wikis

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- Usage on ar.wikipedia.org
  - عرض نطاق
  - تردد القطع
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- Usage on ca.wikipedia.org
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- Usage on de.wikipedia.org
  - Gütefaktor
  - Variabler Kondensator
  - Benutzer:Emeko/Spielwiese 2
  - Benutzer:Elcap/Spielwiese
- Usage on de.wikibooks.org
  - Blender Dokumentation: Wave-Modifier
  - Physikalische Grundlagen von Transformatoren
  - Blender Dokumentation/ Druckversion
- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Cutoff frequency
  - Q factor
  - User talk:Henrikb4
- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - Introduction to Computer Information Systems/Computer Networks
  - Introduction to Computer Information Systems/Print version
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox/Free Energy does not Exist/Energy versus Power
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
- Usage on eo.wikipedia.org
  - Limfrekvenco
- Usage on es.wikipedia.org
  - Ancho de banda
- Usage on es.wikibooks.org
  - Electrónica de comunicaciones/Introducción a los circuitos resonantes

- Usage on et.wikipedia.org
  - Võnkering
  - Kasutaja:Rahuojam/Ribalaius
  - Lõikesagedus
- Usage on eu.wikipedia.org
  - Banda zabalera
- Usage on fa.wikipedia.org
  - پهنای‌باند
  - ضریب کیفیت
  - فرکانس قطع
- Usage on gl.wikipedia.org
  - Ancho de banda
- Usage on hi.wikipedia.org
  - गुणता कारक
- Usage on hu.wikipedia.org
  - Szerkesztő:Cvbncv/Levágási frekvencia
- Usage on it.wikipedia.org
  - Filtro (elettronica)
  - Risposta in frequenza
  - Filtro passa banda
  - Fattore di merito
- Usage on ja.wikipedia.org
  - バンドパスフィルタ
  - 帯域幅
  - 中心周波数
- Usage on ko.wikipedia.org
  - 대역폭 (신호 처리)
- Usage on la.wikipedia.org
  - Amplitudo fasciae
- Usage on lv.wikipedia.org
  - Kvalitātes faktors Q
- Usage on nn.wikipedia.org
  - Bandbreidde
- Usage on no.wikipedia.org
  - Båndbredde
  - Bærefrekvens
- Usage on pl.wikipedia.org

    - Pasmo przenoszenia
- Usage on pt.wikipedia.org
    - Largura de banda
    - Filtro passa-faixa
    - Frequência central
- Usage on su.wikipedia.org
    - Cutoff frequency

View more global usage of this file.

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This page was last edited on 5 November 2020, at 08:09.

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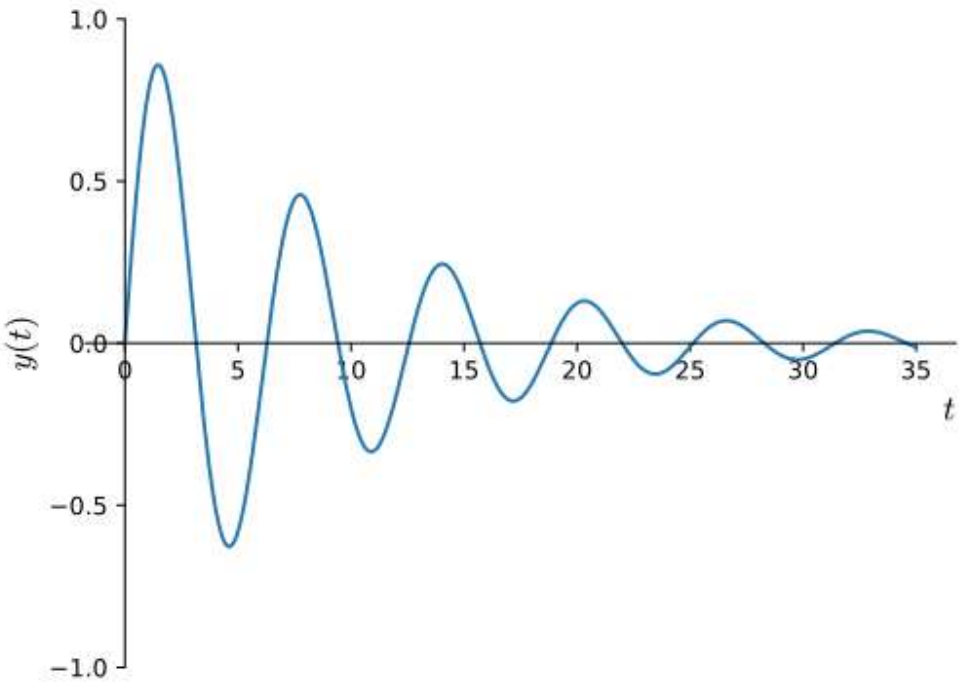
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Damped oscillation function plot.svg

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 576 × 432 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (SVG file, nominally 576 × 432 pixels, file size: 20 KB)

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File information | **Structured data**

Captions **Edit**

English Exponentially decaying sine function.

1 more language

Summary

Description	**English:** Exponentially decaying cosine function $y(t) = e^{-0.1t}\sin(t)$ **Español:** Función coseno que decae exponencialmente $y(t) = e^{-0.1t}\sin(t)$
Date	26 February 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Nicoguaro
SVG development	The source code of this SVG is **invalid (https://validator.w3.org/check?uri=https** This W3C-*invalid* plot was created with Matplotlib. The file size of this SVG plot
Source code	

Python code

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt


plt.rcParams["mathtext.fontset"] = "cm"

t = np.linspace(0, 35, 500)
y = np.exp(-0.1*t)*np.sin(t)
plt.plot(t, y)


plt.xlabel("$t$", fontsize=14, loc="right")
plt.ylabel("$y(t)$", fontsize=14)
plt.yticks([-1, -0.5, 0, 0.5, 1])

ax = plt.gca()
ax.spines['right'].set_color('none')
ax.spines['top'].set_color('none')
ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position('bottom')
ax.spines['bottom'].set_position(('data',0))
ax.yaxis.set_ticks_position('left')
ax.spines['left'].set_position(('data',0))
plt.savefig("Damped oscillation function plot.svg")
plt.show()
```

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File history

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**16:29, 26 February 2022**		576 × 432 (20 KB)	Nicoguaro (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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The following page uses this file:

- File:Damped oscillation function plot.png

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  - አር ኤል ሲ ዑደት
- Usage on az.wikipedia.org
  - Asimptot
- Usage on ca.wikipedia.org
  - Atenuació (mecànica d'ones)
- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Q factor
  - User:Nicoguaro/Gallery
- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox/Free Energy does not Exist/Energy versus Power
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org

- Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
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This page was last edited on 22 December 2022, at 23:35.

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File:Negative-damping.svg

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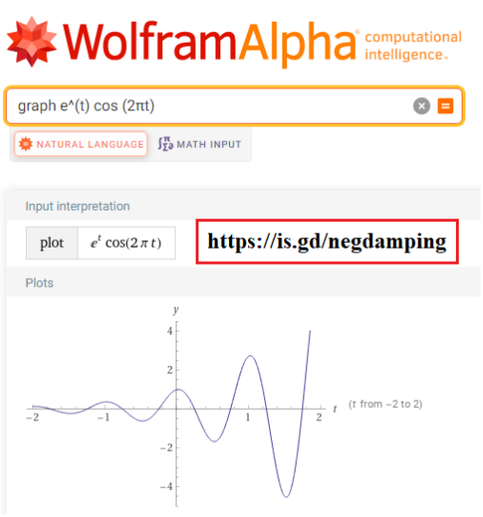
File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata



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Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 518 × 542 pixels. Other resolutions: 229 × 240 pixels | 459 × 480 pixels | 734 × 768 pixels | 979 × 1,024 pixels | 1,957 × 2,048 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 518 × 542 pixels, file size: 39 KB)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Exponential growth of the cosine function.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** The exponential growth of the cosine function is an example of negative damping producing instability in which its "output grows without bounds." $y(t) = e^t \cos(2\pi t)$
Date	22 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

Licensing [edit]

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	18:37, 22 December 2022		518 × 542 (39 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

You cannot overwrite this file.

File usage on Commons

There are no pages that use this file.

File usage on other wikis

The following other wikis use this file:

- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Talk:Damping
- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

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Show extended details

Categories: Free Energy Criteria | Damped oscillations, negative

Hidden categories: CC-BY-SA-4.0 | Self-published work

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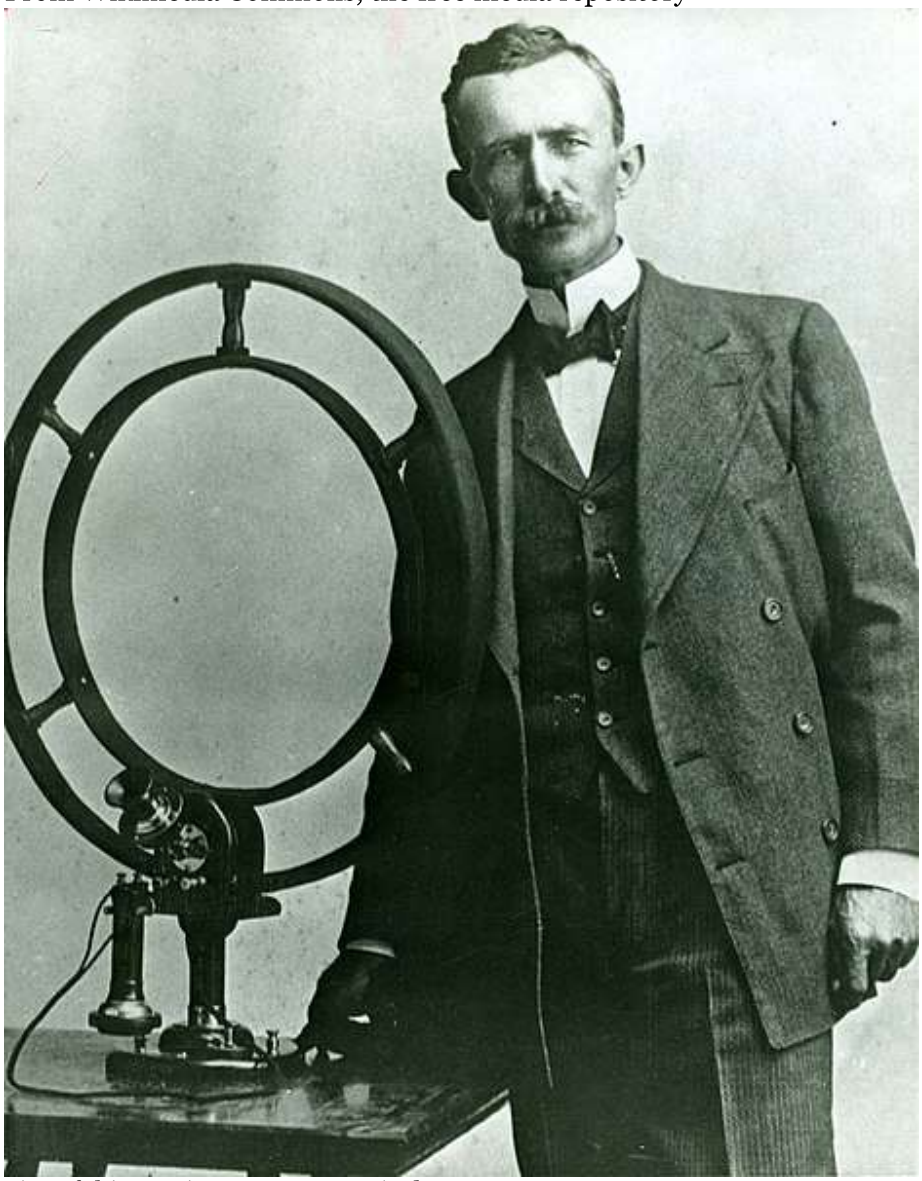
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Nathan b stubblefield.jpg

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 469 × 600 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (782 × 1,000 pixels, file size: 304 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg); (request rotation)

Open in Media Viewer

File information | Structured data

Captions	Edit
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Information

Description	**English:** Nathan Stubblefield with his wireless telephone
Date	1908
Source	Nathan B. Stubblefield Collection at Murray State University Jackson Purchase Digital Archives (http://jpda.murraystate.edu/)
Author	Unknown author

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Original upload log

Transferred from en.wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org) to Commons using For the Common Good.

The original description page was here (https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Nathan_b_stubblefield.jpg). All following user names refer to en.wikipedia.

Date/Time	Dimensions	User	Comment
00:58, 5 January 2013	782 × 1,000 (311,069 bytes)	w:en:BlueGold73 (talk | contribs)	Uploaded higher resolution version of the photograph.
16:43, 30 December 2012	192 × 334 (21,561 bytes)	w:en:*half-moon* bubba (talk | contribs)	

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**02:31, 7 October 2018**		782 × 1,000 (304 KB)	OgreBot (talk | contribs)	(BOT): Reverting to most recent version before archival
revert	02:31, 7 October 2018		192 × 334 (21 KB)	OgreBot (talk | contribs)	(BOT): Uploading old version of file from en.wikipedia; originally uploaded on 2012-12-30 16:43:14 by "half-moon" bubba
revert	00:45, 29 September 2018		782 × 1,000 (304 KB)	Arlene the bean (talk | contribs)	Transferred from en.wikipedia: see original upload log above

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File usage on other wikis

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- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Nathan Stubblefield

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  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
- Usage on es.wikipedia.org
  - Nathan Stubblefield

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File:Full size ammann article.pdf

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File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata

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Size of this JPG preview of this PDF file: 503 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 201 × 240 pixels | 403 × 480 pixels | 644 × 768 pixels | 859 × 1,024 pixels | 1,718 × 2,048 pixels | 2,841 × 3,387 pixels.

Original file (2,841 × 3,387 pixels, file size: 619 KB, MIME type: ⚠ **application/pdf**)

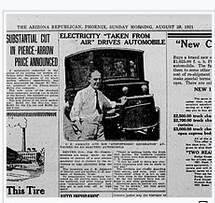
File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Scan of the Sunday edition of The Arizona Republican newspaper from 1921.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Full page scan of the newspaper in which the Ammann article appeared over a century ago.
Date	28 August 1921
Source	http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Aug/full%20size%20ammann%20article.pdf
Author	The Arizona Republican


Ammann Bros. newspaper article

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File history

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**16:02, 18 December 2022**		2,841 × 3,387 (619 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded a work by The Arizona Republican from http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Aug/full%20size%20ammann%20article.pdf with UploadWizard

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File usage on Commons

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File usage on other wikis

The following other wikis use this file:

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  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

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Image title	**English:** Page from Arizona republican. (newspaper). [See LCCN: sn84020558 for catalog record.]. Prepared on behalf of Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; Phoenix, AZ.

Show extended details

Categories: The Arizona Republic | Ammann electric car | August 1921 in Arizona

Hidden category: PD US expired

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File:Simplest-overunity-circuit v8b schematic+analysis-settings 10k-years v4.png

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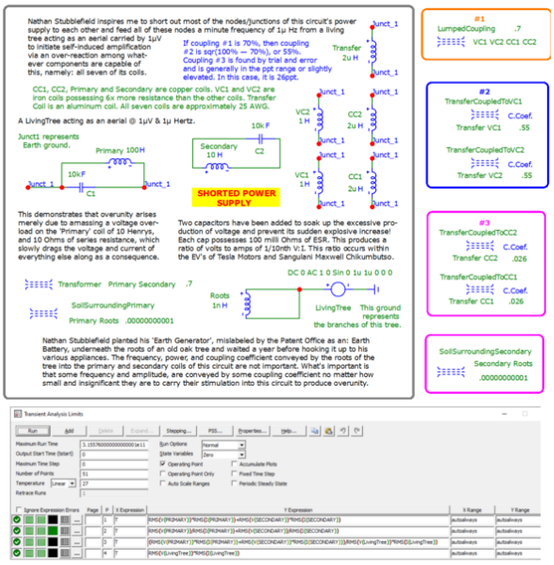
File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata



Size of this preview: 584 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 234 × 240 pixels | 468 × 480 pixels | 748 × 768 pixels | 998 × 1,024 pixels | 1,356 × 1,392 pixels.

Original file (1,356 × 1,392 pixels, file size: 312 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Possibly, a simulated replication of Nathan Stubblefield's Earth Battery.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Schematic plus analysis settings of my rendition of Nathan Stubblefield's Earth Generator (mislabeled *Earth Battery* (U.S. Patent 600,457) by the U.S. Patent Office).
Date	18 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File history

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**14:43, 18 December 2022**		1,356 × 1,392 (312 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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The following 2 pages use this file:

- File:Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see v8b output-graphic-1year.png
- File:Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see v8b output-numeric-10k-years.png

File usage on other wikis

The following other wikis use this file:

- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

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Show extended details

Category: Free Energy Criteria

Hidden categories: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike missing SDC copyright status | CC-BY-SA-4.0 | Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 missing SDC copyright license | Self-published work | Self-published work missing SDC copyright license

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File:Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see v8b output-numeric-10k-years.png

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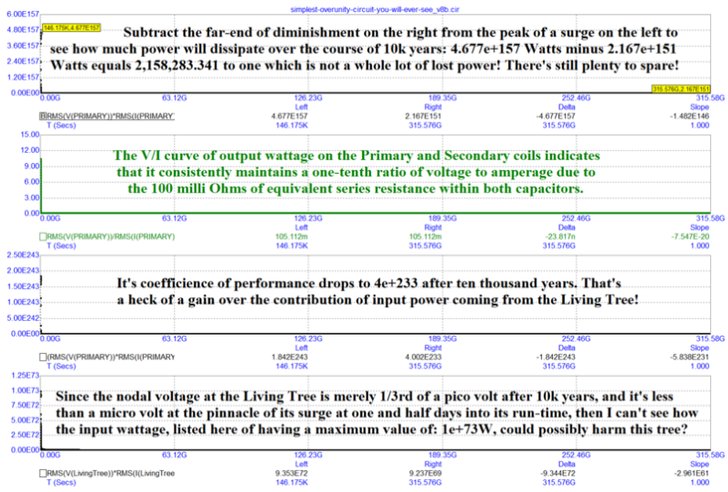

Size of this preview: 800 × 541 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 217 pixels | 640 × 433 pixels | 1,024 × 693 pixels | 1,280 × 866 pixels | 1,587 × 1,074 pixels.

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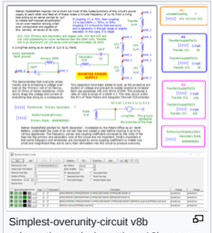
Date	18 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi



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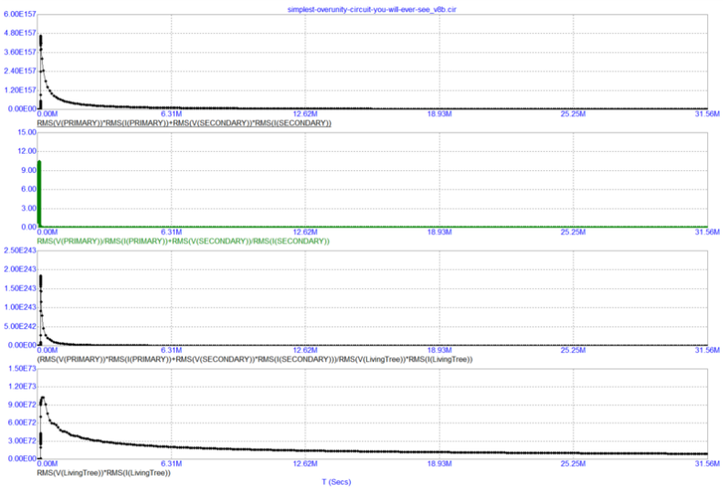

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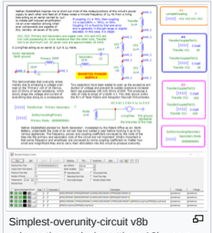

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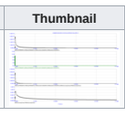
current	14:45, 18 December 2022		1,587 × 1,074 (51 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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Breaking Ohm's Law to Achieve Overunity

There are two ways of achieving overunity. Both of them attempt to breakdown the blending of voltage with current which Ohm's Law encourages.

We all want power. And power comes out of this integration between voltage and current which resides within Ohm's Law.

But this is not how to create a circuit of overunity outcome. This is how to perform a conventional service to socialistic programming which we have been trained to fulfill by becoming dutiful little robotic slaves subservient to market pressures. If we want to get paid, then we do what we're told and believe in what we're told to profess to. Otherwise, we're on our own which is what I do and I am a better man for it.

So, we have two choices, whether to …

1. Heighten voltage and lessen current, or to …
2. Lessen voltage and heighten current.

Each can provide us with overunity, but not all at once. Socialistic programming gets us to think in simplistic modalities of thought which tends to use brute force to simplify the number of steps it takes to achieve a goal.

But achieving overunity requires a different approach in which the goal is broken down into several steps. So, achieving wattage is nice, but it is not good to focus on that. Instead, it'll be better to focus on first dividing up a circuit into two divisions in which one area accentuates voltage while another area accentuates current and magnetically couple them together whether we use one branch of overunity style of circuitry or its complimentary opposite modality. In both cases, we'll be using magnetic coupling to avoid (deemphasize) Kirchhoff's Law of Voltage and its consequential Conservation of Charge and, also, minimize our dependency upon using Kirchhoff's Law of Current and its consequential Conservation of Energy (ie, current).

Ohm's Law can't be *broken*. But we try to break it anyway since this will allow us to overcome entropy by accentuating voltage or accentuating current. And in the course of overcoming entropy, we may find ourselves using impedance to our advantage rather than allowing impedance to resist our task of creating a circuit which becomes its own generator while, at the same time, deemphasizing the significance of using a prime mover as our exclusive source of power.

So, to reiterate, there are two methods for generating overunity. With either method, Ohm's Law is nearly broken and its consequential impedance is minimized by taking advantage of the ability for impedance to become a generator rather than allowing impedance to be a source of resistive entropy. These two choices are ...

1. For the accentuation of current ...
    1. Coils are shorted to eliminate voltage differences. This induces an exclusivity of current, in the form of magnetism, existing in between the coils. This generates a current which is driven by the magnetism existing in between the coils without any voltage in that space between the coils that could induce back EMF. Hence, we avoid the generation of inductive impedance that would have gotten in the way of the generation of current. Instead, we'll have shorted coils producing ample quantity of current without any voltage resident within these coils. They will be zero voltage coils.

2. For the accentuation of voltage ...
    1. Or else, coils are kept open to eliminate the flow of current.
    2. In the alternative, input of voltage is restricted to only one terminal of inlet without providing any outlet. This is to encourage the reversal of current to exit through the same terminal through which it entered. This induces a buildup of voltage within the primary open coil which can be magnetically transferred to a shorted secondary coil to induce unlimited current. This secondary current is unlimited since there is no back EMF in the space between the coils. Empty space has no coil to induce current and, thus, no generation of back EMF to get in the way of the flow of current.; it is driven by voltage along with a suppression of current.

In either case, 2.1 or 2.2, while the secondary coil remains subject to the reactive impedance of back EMF, the prime mover of the primary coil (which is feeding the secondary coil) cannot transfer its own reactive impedance to the secondary coil. The primary coil sacrifices the formation of its own current, yet cannot transfer this enlarged impedance to the secondary and, instead, uses this enlarged impedance to escalate the generation of its own impedantly driven, buildup of voltage.

Let's begin with bullet point # 1.1, from up above: the generation of current from among shorted coils.

In this manifestation, extra components (which are not shorted to each other) are added to enhance their utilization of the voltageless current which comes out of the five shorted coils that drives the following circuit. But at its heart, all that this circuit needs to generate overunity are its five shorted coils, the precise mathematical relationships of their three mutual inductances, and a voltage sine wave source (which is not shorted) acting as the catalyst for this style of circuit design. This source of voltage is minimized to provide a mere microvolt sine wave of 1 Mega Hz. It also has the distinction of providing the only terminal of inlet/exit which this circuit possesses. Its inductive load is shorted to itself, but is not shorted to the five power coils which are shorted to each other.

I came up with this plan by imagining what the Earth generator of Nathan Stubblefield (mislabeled by the United States Patent Office for being an: Earth Battery) was doing sitting in the Earth, buried, for at least a year before he would allow himself to use it. It must have deteriorated to the point of acquiring shorts among all of its nodes? So, I began to muse to myself, “What would be the impact of this situation?”

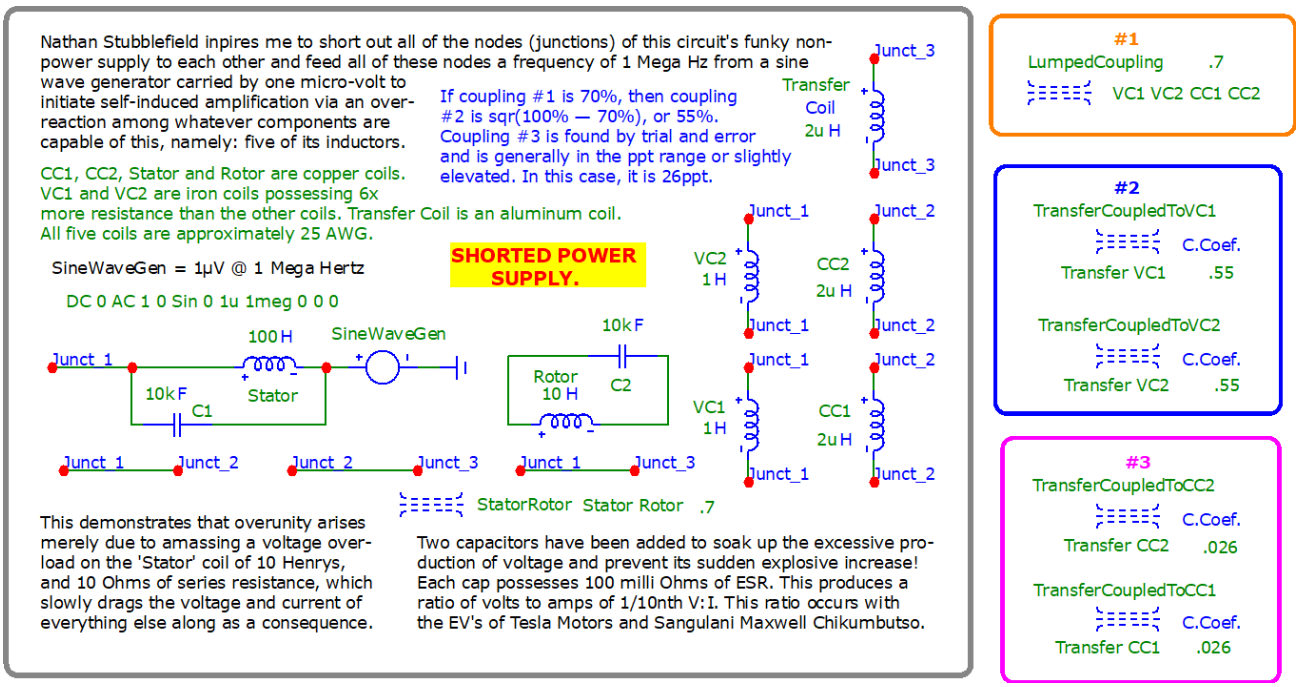
It turns out that the math behind the three mutual inductances of this circuit is very interesting. It supports the Golden Ratio without explicitly requiring its use. But it can use it if you want to incorporate it into the design of your circuit. Or, you can deviate from the Golden Ratio within certain limits which leads me to ask the following series of questions …

Can the validation of Maxwell's four equations, particularly pertaining to magnetism, apply to a shorted set of mutual inductances which are related to the Golden Ratio?

Or is energy conservable, but the potentialities of electrical reactance, namely: capacitance, inductance, phase shifts and frequency, not conservable since they're not a manifestation of kinetic energy, but constitute a virtual set of potentialities which may be reused again, and again, without any sign of their depletion?

These mathematical relationships (among a set of three interconnecting mutual inductances) do not conserve their energy over time if two of these mutual inductances possess a pairing of self-inductances and their relationships are formed by three specific criteria.

These suppositions give birth to the following type of circuit …



Simplest overunity circuit you will ever see.

The two VC1 and VC2 coils, up above, may be made of iron?

The two CC1 and CC2 coils, up above, may be made of copper?

The single Transfer coil, up above, may be made of aluminum?

Maybe it is these distinctions which makes it possible to have three different mutual inductances which commingle yet manage to maintain their unique coupling percentages? This may be due to the unique types of magnetism which is peculiar to each: iron exhibiting ferromagnetism, copper exhibiting diamagnetism, and aluminum displaying the behavioral characteristics of paramagnetism?

1. The first mutual inductance of MI_1 (labeled as: Lumped Coupling #1, in the upper right-hand corner of the screenshoted schematic, up above) is the largest of the three. Its minimum value is the golden ratio $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)$ of approximately 62% magnetic coupling between a pair of large self-inductances and another pair of very small self-inductances. Let's assume that each large self-inductance (of its pair) is labeled and set to the value of $H(1)=1\text{H}$ and that each small self-inductance (of its pair) is $H(2)=2\mu\text{H}$. And let's also assume a pair of alternate magnetic coupling coefficients among all four coils is going to be exactly the golden ratio (for one option) versus exactly 70% (for the alternate option) for the purposes of this illustration.
2. Second mutual inductance: two options …
    1. The second mutual inductance of MI_2 magnetically couples the large pair of inductors $H(1)=1\text{H}$ to a fifth single self-inductance $H(3)=2\mu\text{H}$ of the same self-inductance as is each of the second pair of small self-inductances $H(2)=2\mu\text{H}$ This second magnetic coupling $MI(2)$ can be found by subtracting the first mutual inductance $MI(1)$ from unity and taking the square root $\sqrt{1-MI(1)}$. So, if the first magnetic coupling $MI(1)$ is 70%, then the second magnetic coupling $MI(2)$ is approximately 55%.
    2. In the alternative, if the first magnetic coupling is exactly the golden ratio, then the second

magnetic coupling can be found by an equivalent method of calculation by squaring the golden ratio. So, $\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)}=\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^2\approx 38\ per\ cent$

3. Third mutual inductance, two options …
    1. If the first magnetic coupling is exactly the golden ratio, then the third magnetic coupling can be found by taking the cube of the golden ratio $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^3$. This is equivalent to subtracting two from the square root of five = $\sqrt{5}-2$.
    2. Otherwise, if the first magnetic coupling $MI(1)$ is greater than the golden ratio, then this third magnetic coupling $MI(3)$ must be tweaked by trial and error to discover its most efficient percentage of unity. So, if the first magnetic coupling $MI(1)$ is 70%, and the second coupling $MI(2)$ is approximately 55%, then the third coupling $MI(3)$ will be found by tweaking downwards the cube of the second magnetic coupling $MI(2)^3=MI(3)$ in order to achieve maximum efficiency at a value of approximately 26‰ (ppt) simulated in the circuit, whose example, is below.

The theoretical efficiency of this anomaly can be simulated in Micro-Cap 12[1] on a 64-bit computer which minimizes the likelihood of simulator round-off error to the point of unnoticeable obscurity.

And this simulated circuit has most of its nodes shorted out to emphasize its dependency upon mutual inductance and minimize its relevance to voltage drop. This poses a question to adherents of Conservation: *What is Going On, Here?*

BTW, which choice of mutual couplings, be it the minimum coupling of the golden ratio for the first coupling of $MI(1)$, or anything greater than this, will be determined by the circuit to which it applies. In other words, one set of couplings may work in one circuit but not in any another. This concept is a broad generalization whose particular relationships of magnetic couplings may vary from one circuit to another.

Its simulation file is located here ...

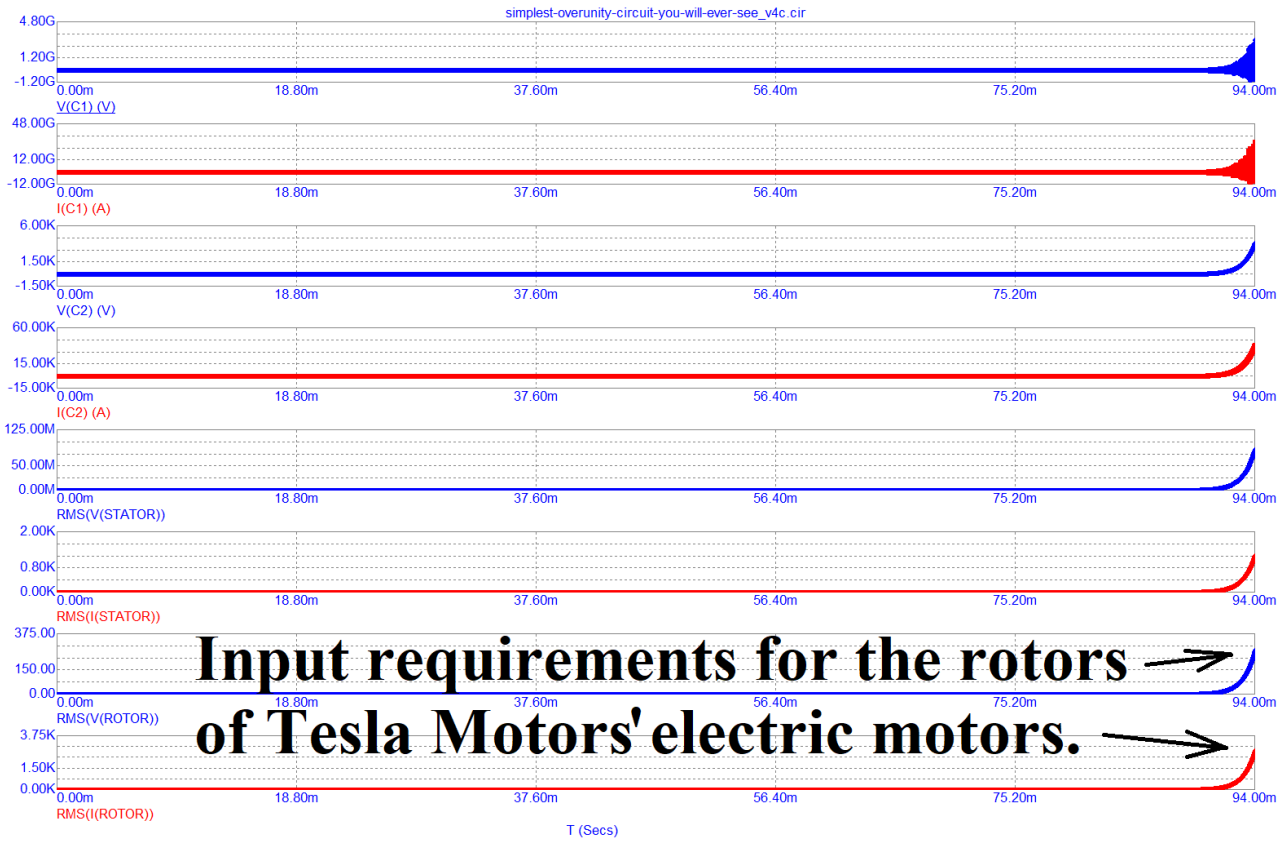
http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v4c.cir

And another copy is here ...

https://ufile.io/5tc2xv8w

Here is a screenshot of its output at 94 milli seconds, without any limit to its escalation towards the self-destruction of its hosting circuit …

1 http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm



Tesla Motors input requirements at 94ms

For the accentuation of voltage, bullet point # 2 up above, please see my wiki-text, entitled ... *Free Energy does not Exist* and head straight to the section which is entitled, *Block Diagram*.

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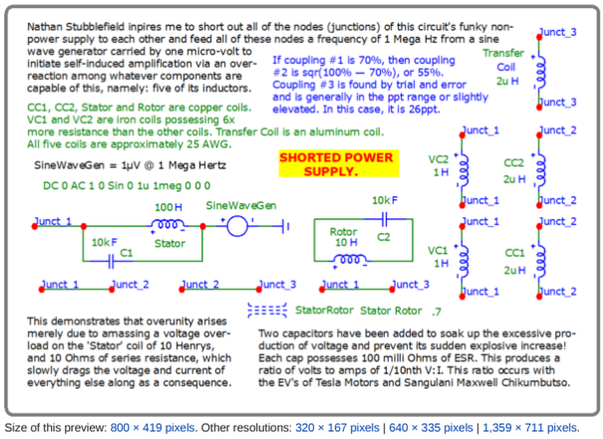

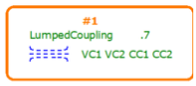

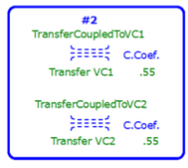

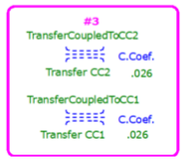

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Description	**English:** Schematic of several shorts among the coils of an overunity circuit whose output can't stop rising until it destroys itself at some point in time which I like to call: *escalation towards infinite oblivion.* Its Micro-Cap 12 simulation file operates best on a 64-bit computer. It may be downloaded from: vinyasi.info or from ufile.io.
Date	5 November 2022
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Author	Vinyasi

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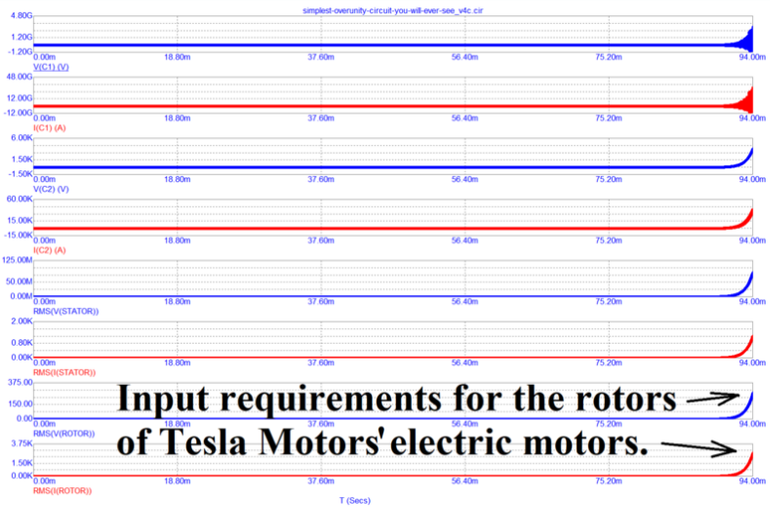

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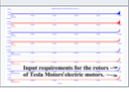
current	07:31, 15 December 2022		1,587 × 1,043 (69 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Draft:Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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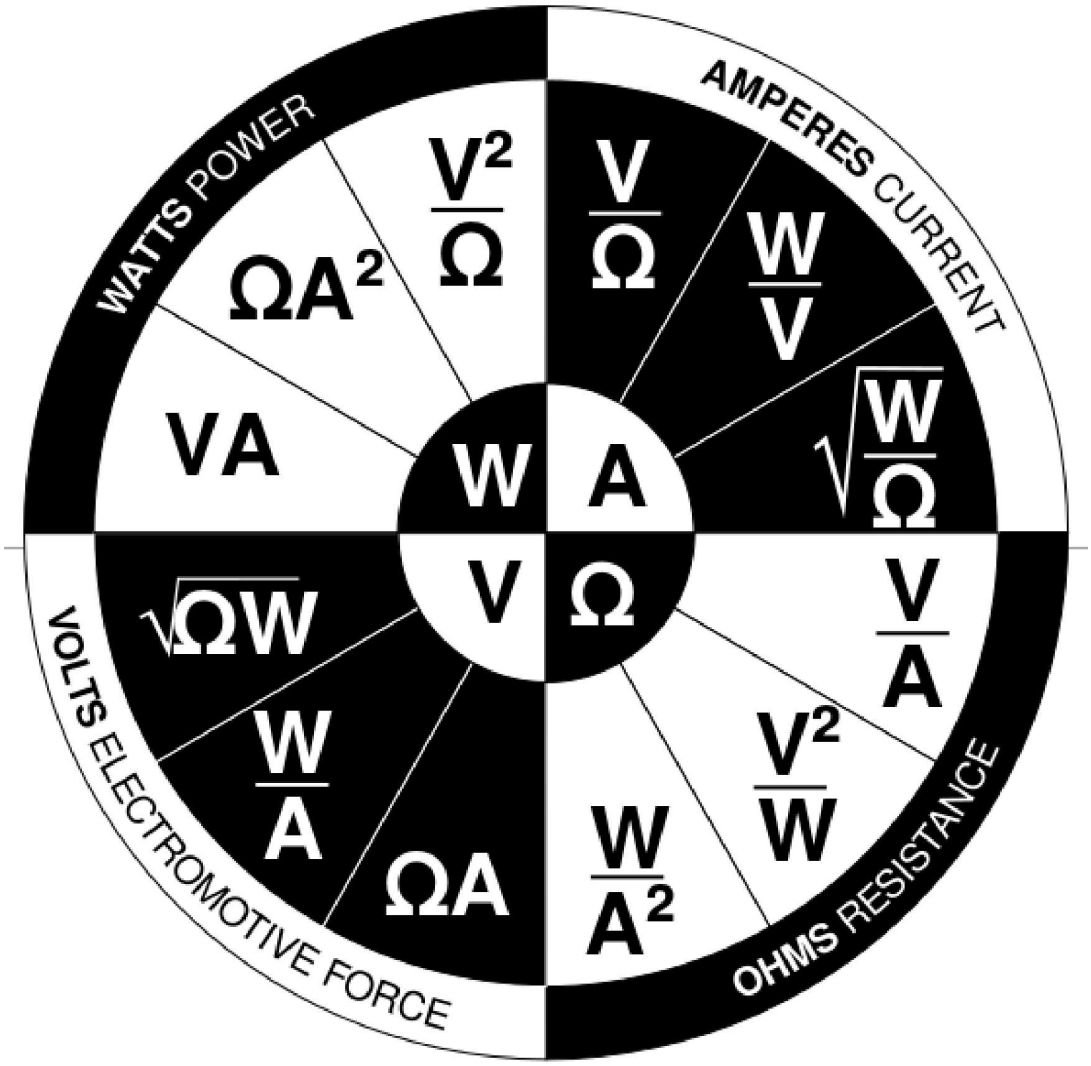

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 556 × 561 pixels, file size: 74 KB)

Open in Media Viewer

File information | Structured data

Captions	Edit
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	**English:** Simplified Ohm's law wheel using unit symbols. This is specially useful for teaching Ohm's law to young students. Note: VA (volt amps) has been substituted for W (watts), which is approximately the same in most cases, but can be vastly different in large systems (see power factor).
Date	13 April 2016
Source	Own work, inspired by Teaching Ohm's Law to Techs by Daniel Sullivan (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLK8zgpixDY)
Author	Per Mejdal Rasmussen
Other versions	This file was derived from: Ohms law wheel PURI.svg:

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File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**18:07, 13 April 2016**		556 × 561 (74 KB)	CableCat (talk | contribs)	Replaced one "I" with variable ampereSymbol
revert	17:49, 13 April 2016		556 × 561 (74 KB)	CableCat (talk | contribs)	User created page with UploadWizard

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File usage on Commons

There are no pages that use this file.

File usage on other wikis

The following other wikis use this file:

- Usage on da.wikipedia.org
  - Ohms lov
- Usage on de.wikipedia.org
  - Wikipedia:Auskunft/Archiv/2016/Woche 25
  - Benutzer:Elrond/interessantes
- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Ohm's law
- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
- Usage on fo.wikipedia.org
  - Ohms lóg
- Usage on pa.wikipedia.org

- ਓਹਮ ਦਾ ਨਿਯਮ

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Retrieved from "https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ohms_law_wheel_WVOA.svg&oldid=718269554"

This page was last edited on 20 December 2022, at 19:31.

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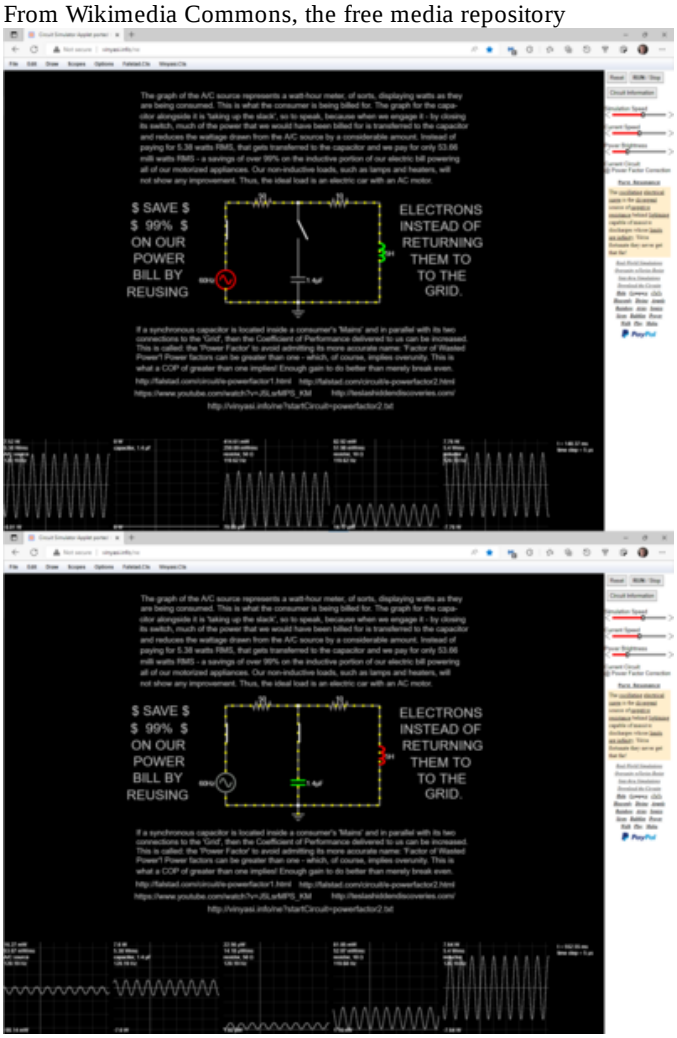
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Capacitors are always placed in parallel across inductive loads to save energy and stabilize its usage.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 400 × 600 pixels.

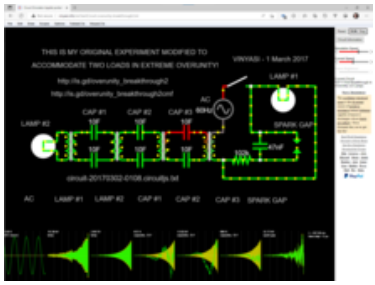
Original file (1,600 × 2,400 pixels, file size: 507 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Recycle electrical reactance to conserve the expenditure of energy which spawns it.

Summary

Description	**English:** Save money on your electric bill, and lengthen the ride in your electric car (between taking pit-stops to recharge the car's batteries), by doing what all manufacturers of electric motors already know: add capacitance in parallel with an inductive load (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=powerfactor2.txt). It's so simple!

	But for additional *kick*, add sufficient inductances and sufficient capacitances to overcome thermodynamic drag (depicted in the thumbnail to the right).  Escalating voltage differences (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=overunity-breakthrough2.txt) arising from pairs of inductive and capacitive reactances in an LMD formation
Date	20 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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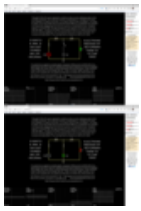
File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**18:47, 20 October 2022**		1,600 × 2,400 (507 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi" on en.wikibooks.org

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File usage on Commons

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File usage on other wikis

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- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - Wikibooks:Requests for deletion
  - User:Vinyasi

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

Structured data

Items portrayed in this file
depicts

creator

some value

- author name string: Vinyasi
- Wikimedia username: Vinyasi
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inception

20 October 2022

MIME type

image/png

source of file

original creation by uploader

Retrieved from "https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Capacitors_are_always_placed_in_parallel_across_inductive_loads_to_save_energy_and_stabilize_its_usage.png&oldid=703534866"

This page was last edited on 8 November 2022, at 05:10.

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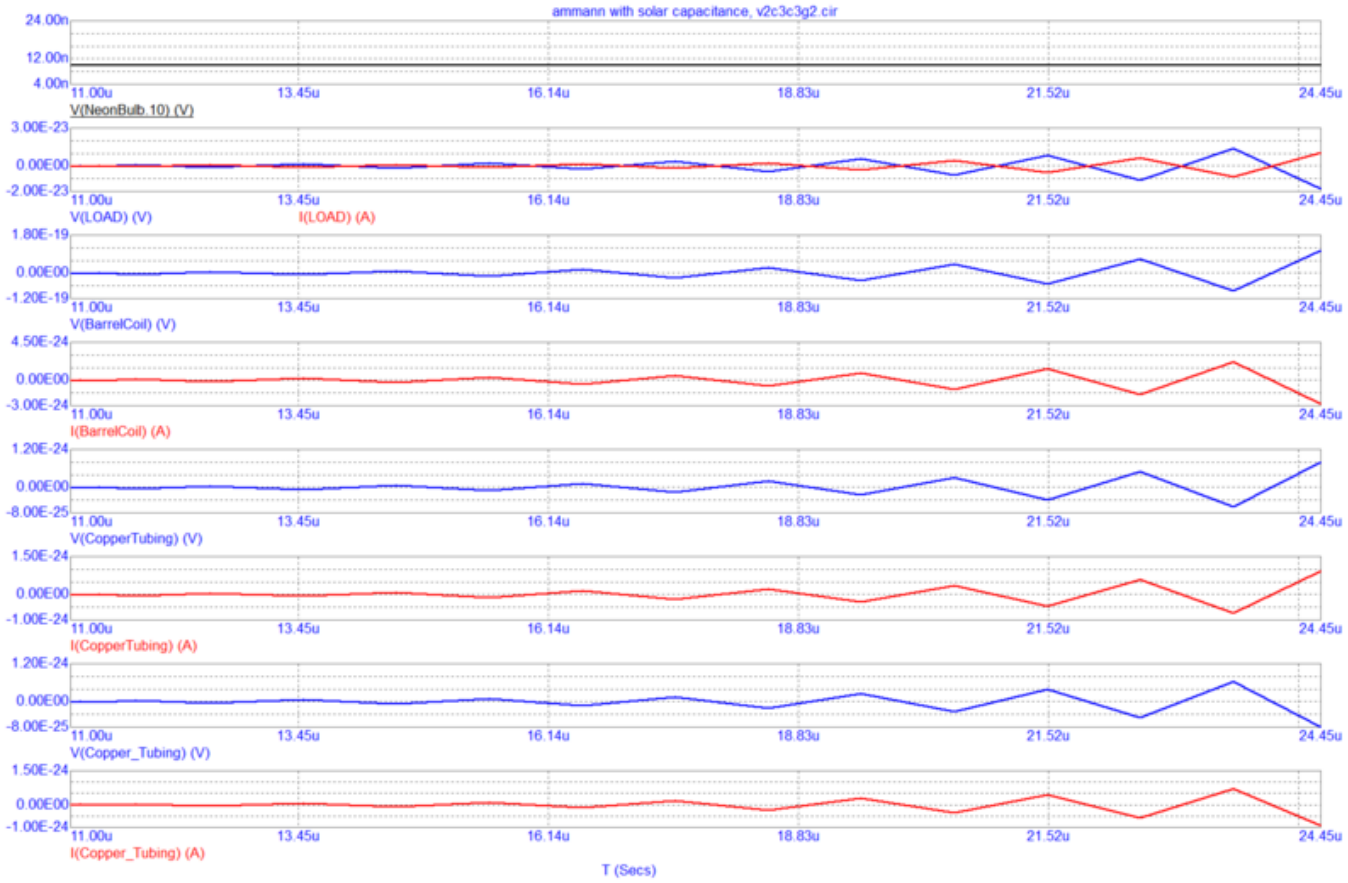
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Ammann with solar capacitance, v2c3c3g2 = solder joints, output, graphic, closeup view.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 800 × 526 pixels.

Original file (1,587 × 1,043 pixels, file size: 54 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Closeup view of triangular waveforms indicating the non-saturation of current and a few inversions of polarity relative to voltage.

Summary

Description	**English:** It's obvious in this screenshot which coils are producing negative watts and which coils are consuming positive watts. The Barrel Coil and the Load are producing negative watts while both halves of a Copper Tube (separated by a neon bulb, spark gap) are consuming positive watts.
Date	12 October 2022

Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**20:36, 12 October 2022**		1,587 × 1,043 (54 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
  - Free Energy does not Exist

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Horizontal resolution	37.79 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.79 dpc

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This page was last edited on 14 October 2022, at 04:02.

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File:Oscillations of Radiant Energy due to throwing away most of the input..png

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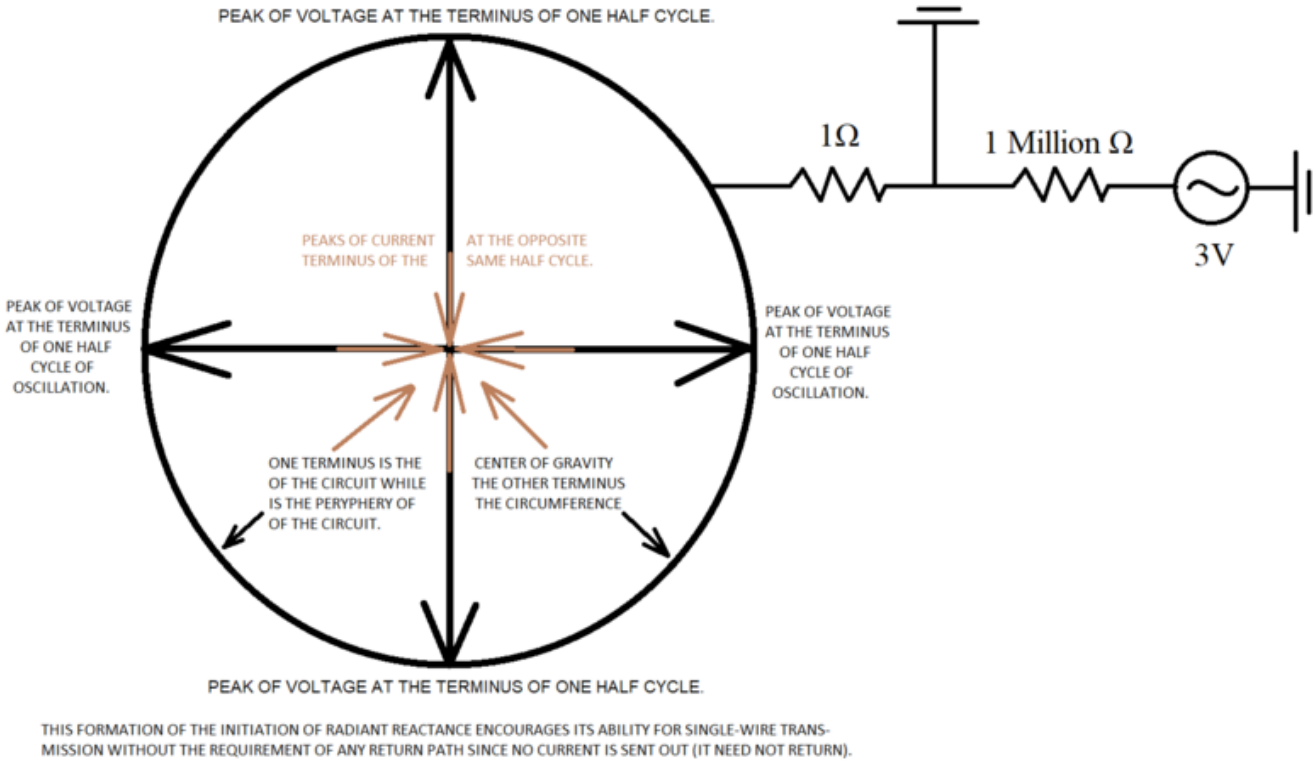

Size of this preview: 800 × 485 pixels.

Original file (1,545 × 936 pixels, file size: 53 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	This is a block diagram which highlights the two requirements for every free energy electrical device which I have simulated for the past six years, e.g.: less than a nano watt input of real power and only one portal to encourage reversal of current.

Summary

Description	**English:** Free Energy is predicated upon a proto-energy which is not energy. It is an extreme form of electrical reactance (often times overlooked) which requires weird criteria for its production.
Date	6 October 2022
Source	Own work

Author	Vinyasi

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File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**22:54, 6 October 2022**		1,545 × 936 (53 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Free Energy does not Exist

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Tesla wireless power theory - Electrical Experimenter Feb 1919.png

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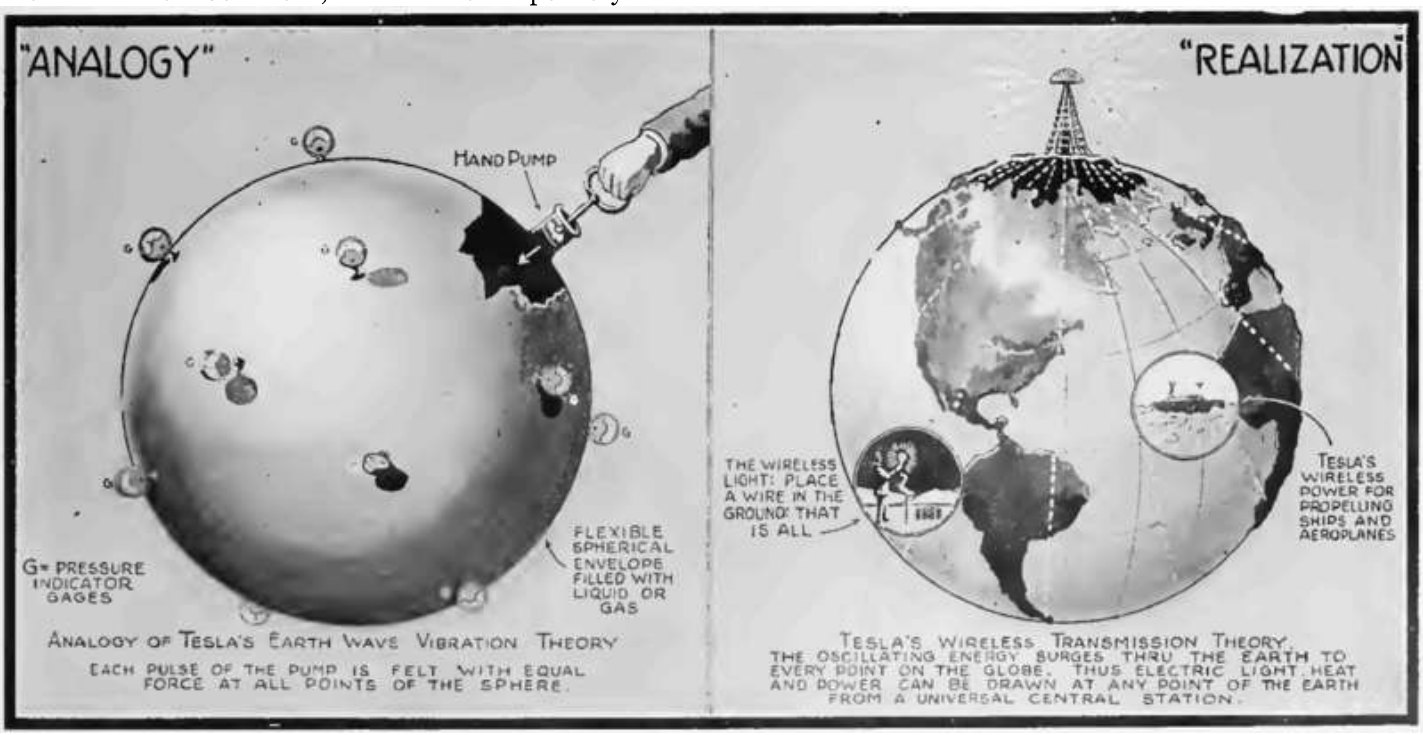

Size of this preview: 800 × 408 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (1,126 × 574 pixels, file size: 124 KB, MIME type: image/png); (request rotation)

Open in Media Viewer

File information | **Structured data**

Captions	**Edit**
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	**English:** Diagram by US inventor Nikola Tesla explaining how his proposed revolutionary worldwide wireless power system would work, from a 1919 article in Hugo Gernsback's electrical magazine. Tesla was obsessed with the idea of transmitting electric power without wires from power plants directly into homes and factories, using his Tesla coils. He envisioned a "World Wireless System" consisting of a network of "magnifying transmitter"s, large grounded Tesla coils, which would apply pulses of ground current, causing resonant electrical oscillations in the entire

	Earth. A "receiver", consisting of a tuned circuit connected between an capacitive "antenna" and ground, tuned to the resonant frequency of the transmitter, could receive the power anywhere on Earth, without diminution with distance. The lefthand drawing shows by a mechanical analogy how he thought the system would work. He regarded electric charge as analogous to a pneumatic fluid filling the Earth. His grounded magnifying transmitter was like a pump *(upper right)* applying pulses of pressure. His grounded wireless receivers were like meters connected to the Earth. Each pulse of increased pressure could be felt anywhere on Earth, shown by the pressure gauges. The righthand drawing shows the system; the oscillating Earth currents created by the magnifying transmitter at top could be tapped anywhere on Earth to power light bulbs, vehicles or aircraft. In 1899-1900 at his Colorado Springs lab Tesla experimented with a huge 12 million volt Tesla coil, but was not able to transmit power farther than about 1800 feet. Starting in 1901 he constructed a prototype magnifying transmitter, now called Wardenclyffe tower, at Shoreham, NY, but by 1904 his investors had pulled out and it was never completed. Tesla rejected the new theory of Hertzian electromagnetic waves (radio wave) and his "ground current" ideas were based on outdated 19th century notions. Modern scientists recognize that the resonant inductive and capacitive coupling he used is a "near field" effect and cannot transmit power long distances. In the ensuing 100 years, all efforts to transmit power long distances by Tesla's methods have failed. However, Tesla never gave up his theories, and maintained until his death in 1934 that wireless power was "just around the corner".
Date	February 1919
Source	Retrieved March 8, 2015 from Nikola Tesla, "Famous Scientific Illusions" in *Electrical Experimenter* magazine, Experimenter Publishing Co., New York, Vol. 6, No. 10, February 1919, p. 693 (http://www.americanradiohistory.com/Archive-Electrical-Experimenter/EE-1919-02.pdf) on http://www.americanradiohistory.com
Author	Unknown author

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**07:03, 16 March 2015**		1,126 × 574 (124 KB)	Chetvorno (talk | contribs)	User created page with UploadWizard

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File usage on other wikis

The following other wikis use this file:

- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Talk:World Wireless System
  - User:Chetvorno/work8
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- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
- Usage on fr.wikipedia.org
  - Tour de Tesla

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File:Greek cross.svg

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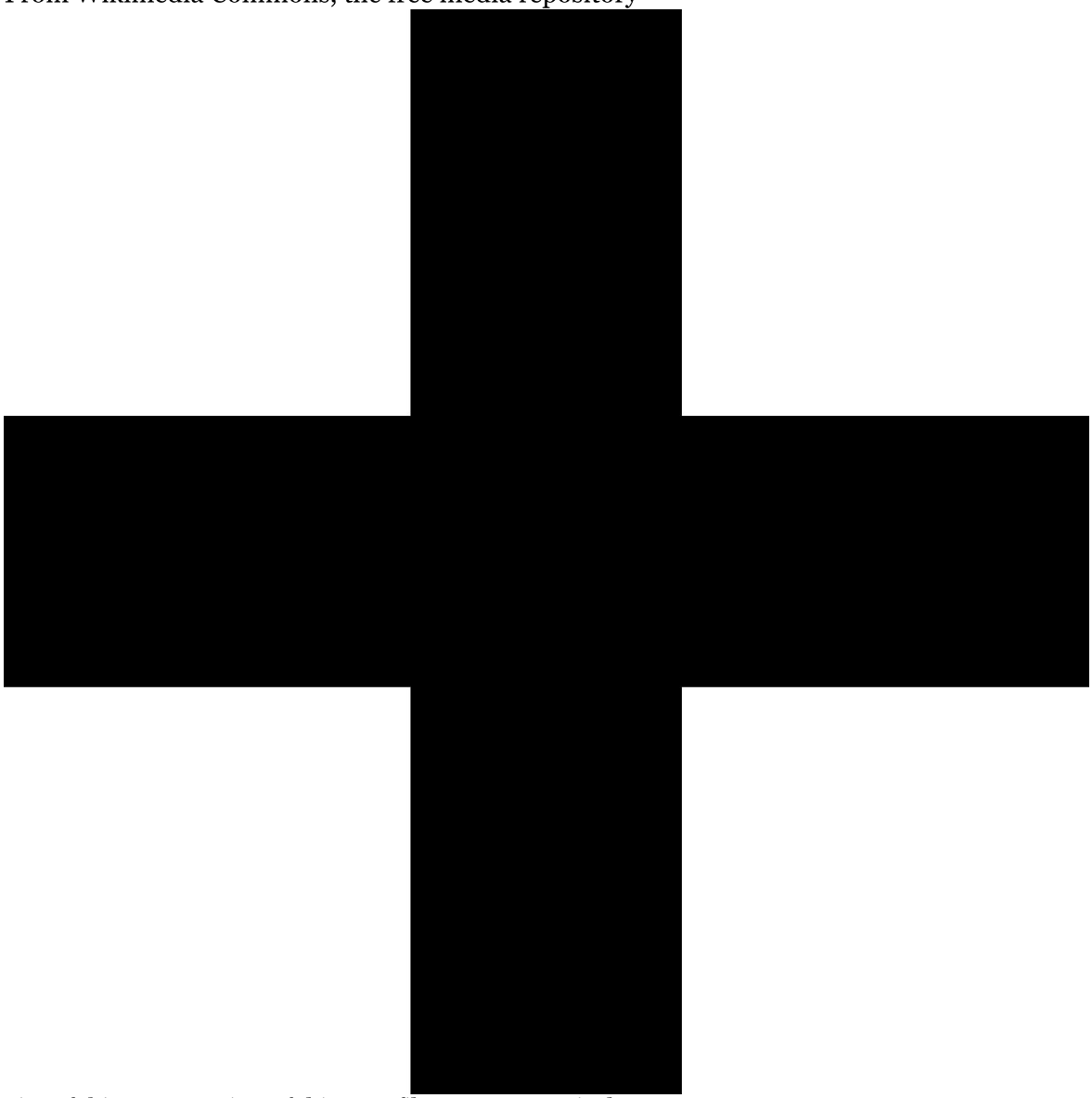

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 600 × 600 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (SVG file, nominally 800 × 800 pixels, file size: 177 bytes)

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File information | Structured data

Captions	Edit
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

English: Greek cross, created by Fibonacci.
Español: Cruz griega, creada por Fibonacci.

10 Apr 1918 – 15 May 1918

Rudder cross

Idflieg established dimensions for the Balkenkreuz. Sizes were to be 400, 600 and 1000 mm. The arms were to have a length-to-width ratio of 1:4. Wing and fuselage crosses had a white border of 150mm. Photographs show that a significantly thinner border was still used on rudders, although it was also common for them to be painted entirely white and carry a plain black cross.

http://www.theaerodrome.com/forum/aircraft-articles/23234-national-markings.html?garpg=4

The SVG code is valid (https://validator.w3.org/check?uri=https%3A%2F%2Fcommons.wikimedia.

This roundel was created with a text editor.

Previous version *had been created with Sodipodi-Inkscape (6 260 bytes)* — now 2.61% of previous size

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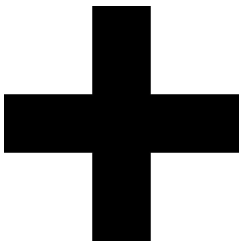
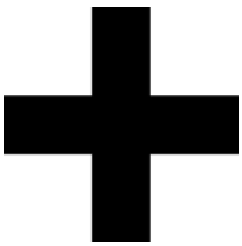
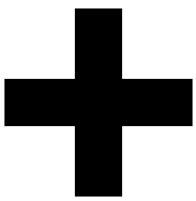
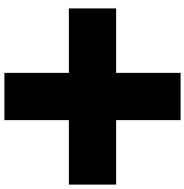
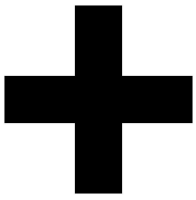
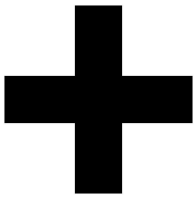
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**21:04, 25 August 2014**		800 × 800 (177 bytes)	Patrick87 (talk | contribs)	add missing "height" attribute to root SVG element change stroke width to 200 (according to the 4:1 length to width ration stated on the file description page)
revert	14:43, 15 August 2011		800 × 800 (164 bytes)	Sarang (talk | contribs)	Sodipodi garbage removed, rr=0190
revert	12:00, 29 September 2010		802 × 800 (6 KB)	Kwasura (talk | contribs)	10 Apr 1918 – 15 May 1918
revert	11:11, 5 July 2008		200 × 200 (165 bytes)	Fibonacci (talk | contribs)	Simplified; PD.
revert	19:42, 27 March 2007		200 × 200 (209 bytes)	Indolences (talk | contribs)	oops

revert	19:40, 27 March 2007		200 × 200 (232 bytes)	Indolences (talk | contribs)	recreated to make PD
revert	00:21, 28 February 2006		200 × 200 (229 bytes)	Fibonacci (talk | contribs)	Simpler version.
revert	03:32, 8 February 2006		200 × 200 (640 bytes)	Fibonacci (talk | contribs)	{{en|Greek cross, created by ~~~.}} {{es|Cruz griega, creada por ~~~.}} {{GFDL-self}} Category: Crosses Category: Black

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- Cross
- Illustrated atlas of French and English heraldic terms
- Roundel
- User:Tom-L/Sandbox1
- File:Coat of arms of the London Borough of Wandsworth.svg
- File:Greekcross.JPG
- File:Roman Catholic Diocese of Toledo.svg
- Category:Greek crosses in heraldry

File usage on other wikis

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  - Organizace pravoslavných církví
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  - Græsk kors
  - Luftstreitkräfte
- Usage on de.wikipedia.org
  - Kreuz (Symbol)
  - Kokarde (Abzeichen)
  - Luftstreitkräfte (Deutsches Kaiserreich)
  - Kreuz (Heraldik)
  - Wikipedia:Auskunft/Archiv/2014/Woche 12
- Usage on de.wikiversity.org
  - Projekt:Atlas der Blütenpflanzen/Quadranten
  - Kategorie:PPA/Raster/TK25/51/18/12/20
  - Kategorie:PPA/Raster/TK25/51/18/12/10
  - Kategorie:PPA/Raster/TK25/50/48/12/50

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- Kategorie:PPA/Raster/TK25/50/42/12/50
- Kategorie:PPA/Raster/TK25/50/54/11/30
- Kategorie:PPA/Raster/TK25/54/18/13/40
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  - Tao (historical region)
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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Ankh-symbol cubic.svg

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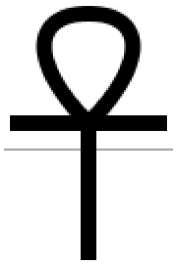

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 86 × 136 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (SVG file, nominally 86 × 136 pixels, file size: 2 KB)

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File information | **Structured data**

Captions	**Edit**
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	Ankh-symbol, whose "head" is formed by two cubik splines.
Date	26 October 2006
Source	Own work
Author	Klaus Röder
Other versions	Ankh-symbol_circle.svg has a circle as "head".

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Co
current	**20:54, 25 October 2006**		86 × 136 (2 KB)	KleinKlio~commonswiki (talk | contribs)	== Be un {{I on |D on sy wh "h for tw sp |S ow |D 20 26 |A Kl Rö |P on be |ot sic [[:I nk sy rcl nk sy cle
revert	20:21, 25 October 2006		165 × 165 (2 KB)	KleinKlio~commonswiki (talk | contribs)	{{I on |D on sy wh "h for tw sp |S ow |D 20 26 |A Kl Rö |P on be |ot sic kh sy cle ha cir

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  - Usuario Discusión:Mgallege
  - Usuario discusión:Nellorolleri
  - Usuario Discusión:Morza/Archivo 2
  - Usuario Discusión:Leonardo M. Soto Torres
  - Wikipedia:Consultas de borrado/Asset Media Consulting
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  - Wikipedia:Consultas de borrado/International Sound Studio
  - Wikipedia:Consultas de borrado/Flor (cantante)
  - Wikipedia:Consultas de borrado/Kincine
  - Wikipedia:Consultas de borrado/LaserFilm
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- Usuario Discusión:Muro de Aguas/Archivo/2007/2
- Wikipedia:Consultas de borrado/Afore Azteca
- Discusión:Robert Baden-Powell/Candidatura a destacado
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- Usuario Discusión:Vitamine/discusión3
- Usuario Discusión:Netito777/Archivo 2
- Wikipedia:Votaciones/2007/Sobre reformar las consultas de borrado/archivo
- Usuario discusión:Folkvanger/Archivo 03
- Usuario Discusión:Muro de Aguas/Archivo/2007/Completo
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Short title	Ankh-symbol with cubic splines
Image title	Ankh-symbol with cubic spliens

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Mu-metal cable.svg

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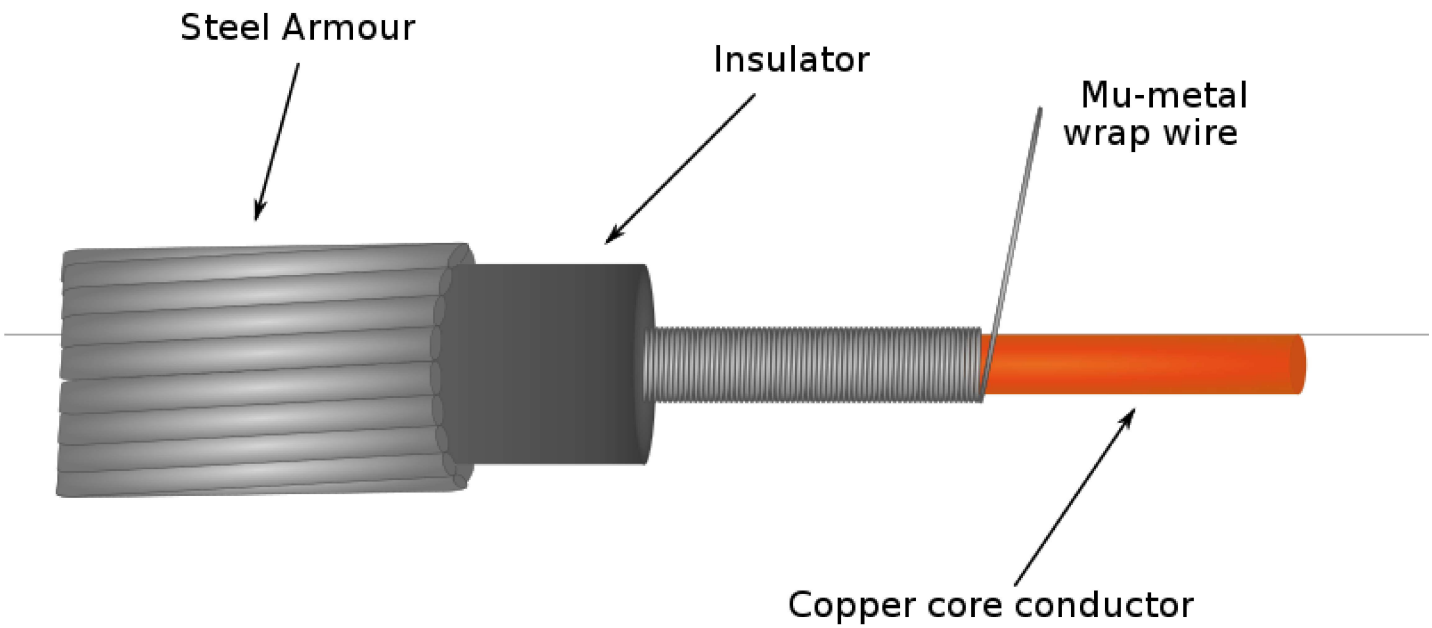

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Captions		**Edit**
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For most Wikipedia projects, you can embed the file normally (without a `lang` parameter). The Wikipedia will use its language if the SVG file supports that language. For example, the German Wikipedia will use German if the SVG file has German. To embed this file in a particular

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Description	**English:** Mu-metal cable construction **Français :** construction d'un câble en Mu-métal **Deutsch:** Aufbau eines Mu-Metall-Kabels
Date	16 January 2009
Source	English Wikipedia
Author	SpinningSpark real life identity: SHA-1 commitment ba62ca25da3fee2f8f36c101994f571c151abee7
Other versions	en:File:Mu-metal cable.svg

This *W3C-unspecified* vector image was created with Inkscape .

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- 2009-01-17 15:24 Spinningspark 788×453× (99200 bytes) *Tweaks to copper shading and isometry of armour cable*
- 2009-01-16 23:44 Spinningspark 788×453× (87211 bytes) *{{Information |Description= |Source=Self created using Inkscape based on [http://atlantic-cable.com/Article/EnderbyAG/AG07a.jpg this photograph]*

|Date=16th January 2009 |Author=~~~ real life identity: SHA-1 commitment ba62ca25da3fee2f8f36c101994f571c151ab

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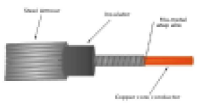
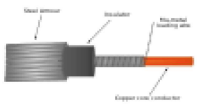
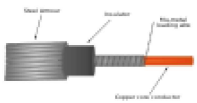
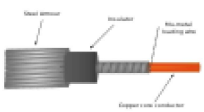
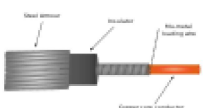
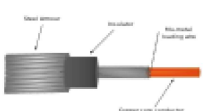
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**22:17, 12 November 2019**		819 × 410 (97 KB)	Ulfbastel (talk | contribs)	vokabular korrigiert
revert	22:17, 6 September 2015		819 × 410 (97 KB)	Rotkaeppchen68 (talk | contribs)	mehrere Rechtschreibfehler entfernt
revert	18:12, 17 April 2015		819 × 410 (97 KB)	Borvan53 (talk | contribs)	set systemLanguage (french, german, english)
revert	21:41, 13 September 2012		788 × 453 (97 KB)	OgreBot (talk | contribs)	(BOT): Uploading old version of file from en.wikipedia; originally uploaded on 2009-01-17 15:24:53 by Spinningspark
revert	21:41, 13 September 2012		788 × 453 (85 KB)	OgreBot (talk | contribs)	(BOT): Uploading old version of file from en.wikipedia; originally uploaded on 2009-01-16 23:44:34 by Spinningspark
revert	14:04, 12 September 2010		788 × 453 (30 KB)	Wdwd (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description= {{en|Mu metal cable construction}} |Source=English Wikipedia |Date=16th January 2009 |Author= [[:en:User:Spinningspark|<font style="background:#FFF090;color:#00C000">'"Sp<font style="background:#FFF0A0;color:#80C000">in<font sty

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Short title	Mu-metal cable

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Brubaker Hairpin

1.0 POWER FACTOR HAIRPIN VIC PUMP

[NO-LOAD ELECTRON "HYDRAULIC RAM WELL-PUMP"]

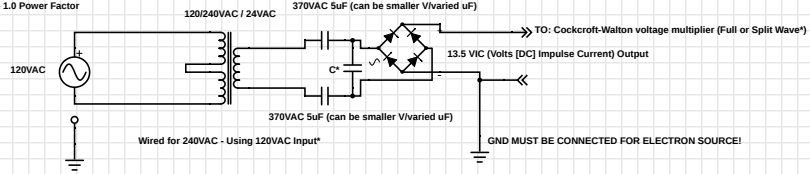
ATTENTION ATTENTION

Pretend that the transformer is a motor activating the capacitors as hydraulic pistons alternately, diodes as check valves and ground is a water well. NOTE that the transformer primary is wired for 240VAC input but is connected to 120VAC (This particular transformer was JUNK sitting around~there are better ones on the market) This transformer is rated to secondary output 24VAC if used 'properly.' With using 120VAC and the primary wired to accept 240VAC the actual voltmeter readings show 16.8VAC, then voltage drop across diodes (of course). I personally prefer the full wave multiplier thereafter. AVOID LOADING THE SOURCE! Charge banks of caps or cells THEN discharge those. Play safe & have fun! Byron

ill-A-Watt Readings:

0 Amp - 0.00 Watt - 1.0 Power Factor

Dual Primary / Single Secondary



IRPIN

KER

mail.com

ximus

Build-up INTENSITY then ARC/discharge at FREQUENCY (INTENSITY (Volts) are converted into QUANTITY (Amps) at discharge!)

Safe skin-effect at 22kHz and keep a resistive LOAD in shunt!

1C=1As (One Coulomb = One Ampere 'in' a second) Keep Coulomb value constant, discharge starting at 22kHz for safe skin effect.

C* Play with Capacitor Farad Values Here Within Voltage Limits

***IF Split Wave Connect Ground/DC- to XFMR Secondary Split and separate/align Rectifier Diodes Properly. Diodes can be 1N914 to start then 1N4007 as voltage is increased and so on...**

[WIRE TRANSFORMER PRIMARY IN SERIES TO REFRIGERATOR AC HOT LINE (BETWEEN OUTLET AND APPLIANCE) FOR 24/7

Wiki Loves Plants: photographs of plants for Wikipedia.

File:Brubaker2e drawing.png

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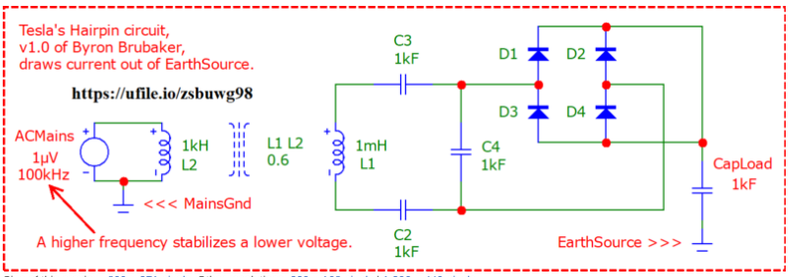

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Brubaker's Hairpin circuit, improved.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Another simulation of Brubaker's Hairpin circuit derived from Tesla's Hairpin. Updated link for downloading screenshots and Micro-Cap simulation files: https://ufile.io/il0hiucg
Date	20 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

Brubaker 2e output-numeric
31.945ms

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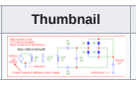
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**14:26, 20 January 2023**		1,300 × 440 (33 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Show extended details

Category: Free Energy Criteria

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File:Brubaker 2e output-numeric 31.945ms.png

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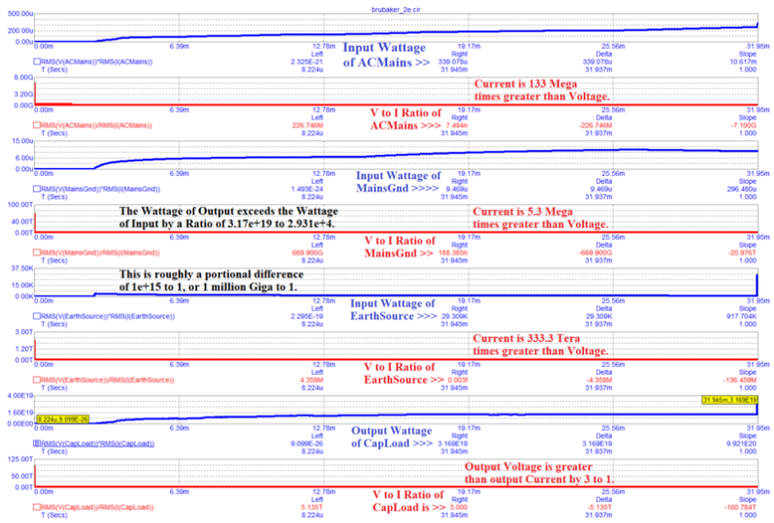

Size of this preview: 800 × 541 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 217 pixels | 640 × 433 pixels | 1,024 × 693 pixels | 1,280 × 866 pixels | 1,587 × 1,074 pixels.

Original file (1,587 × 1,074 pixels, file size: 146 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Virtual oscilloscope tracings of another version of Brubaker's Hairpin circuit.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Output of the simulation of another version of a Brubaker derivative of a Tesla Hairpin circuit.
Date	20 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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current	**14:32, 20 January 2023**		1,587 × 1,074 (146 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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File:Brubaker2d, schematic - 10pF.png

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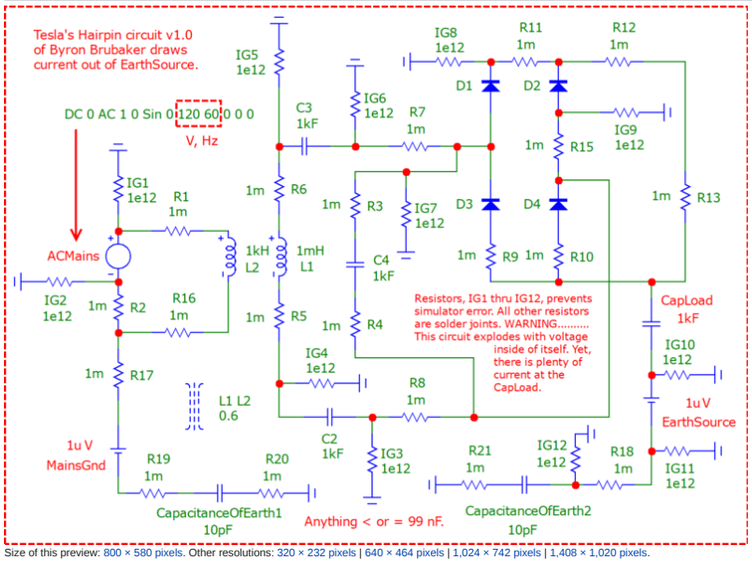
File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata



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Size of this preview: 800 × 580 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 232 pixels | 640 × 464 pixels | 1,024 × 742 pixels | 1,408 × 1,020 pixels.

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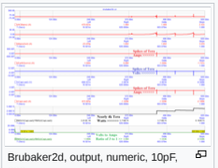
File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Brubaker's Hairpin circuit.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** A simulation of Brubaker's Hairpin circuit derived from Tesla's Hairpin.
Date	18 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi



Brubaker2d, output, numeric, 10pF, 620ms

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current	04:57, 19 January 2023		1,408 × 1,020 (87 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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File:Brubaker2d, output, numeric, 10pF, 620ms.png

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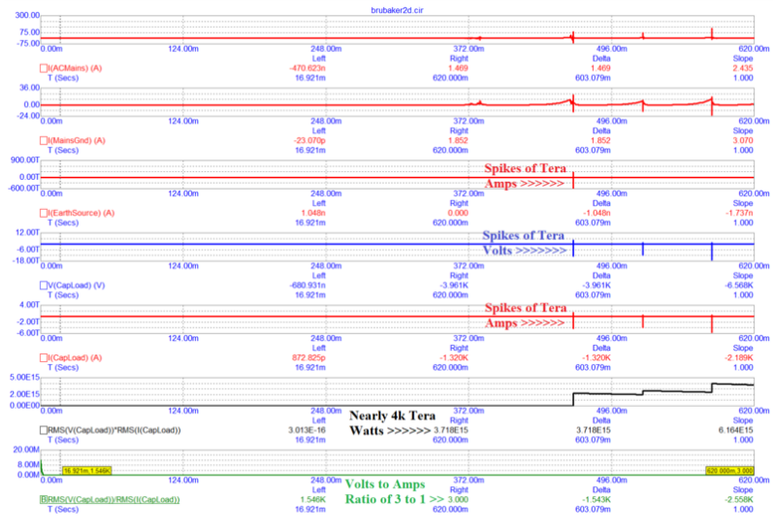

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Virtual oscilloscope tracings of the Brubaker Hairpin circuit.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Output of the simulation of a Brubaker derivative of a Tesla Hairpin circuit.
Date	18 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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current	**05:00, 19 January 2023**		1,587 × 1,074 (98 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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Main page
Welcome
Community portal
Village pump
Help center

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English

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Recent changes
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Contact us

Tools
What links here
Related changes
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File:Brubaker6c drawing.png

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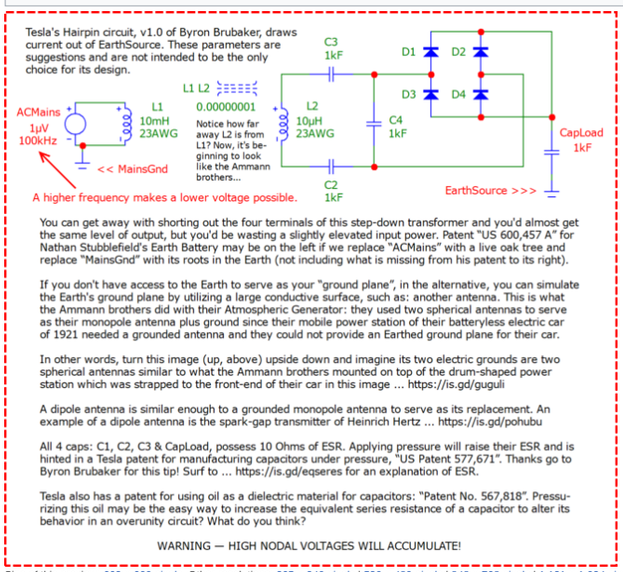

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Original file (1,380 × 1,250 pixels, file size: 146 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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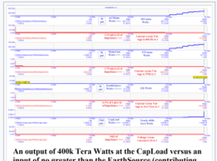
File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Brubaker's Hairpin circuit with the latest improvements.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** The latest improved simulation of Brubaker's Hairpin circuit derived from Tesla's Hairpin.
Date	23 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi



Virtual oscilloscope tracings of the latest version of Brubaker's Hairpin circuit.

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File:Ammann brothers' original newspaper photograph.jpg

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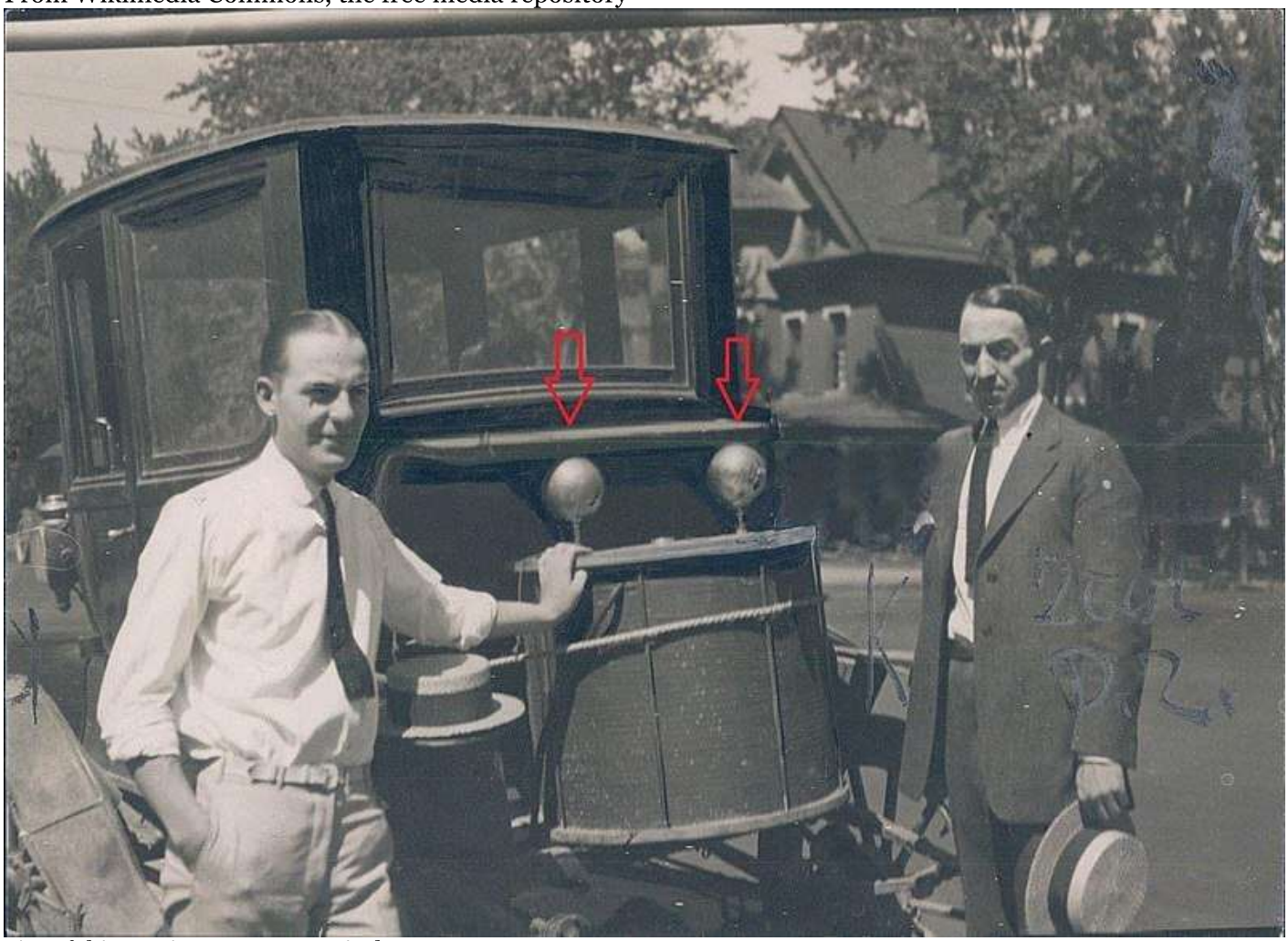

Size of this preview: 800 × 581 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,161 pixels, file size: 294 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg); (request rotation)

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File information | Structured data

Captions Edit

English: This photograph was used on the front page of a newspaper article printed in The Arizona Republican dated August 28, 1921.

The factual accuracy of this vehicle and its power supply is **disputed**.
There might be relevant discussion on the talk page.

Summary

Description

English: This is part of a pseudoscience conspiracy involving anyone who promotes *fringe science* despite any relevancy or usefulness.[1] In this photograph, the Ammann brothers are standing in front of their power supply.[2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] It is strapped to the front-end of their 1921 electric vehicle which they claimed ran without batteries.

Ammann brothers' newspaper article.

References (including references regarding the two spheres atop their device underneath the red arrows)

1. Quote: Michael W. Friedlander suggests that *"fringe science is necessary so that mainstream science will not atrophy"*.
2. Mast radiator, Capacitive toploads – Wikipedia
3. T-antenna, capacitance hat – Wikipedia
4. *Antenna Construction - Capacitive hats on wire dipoles?* (https://ham.stackexchange.com/questions/11918/capacitive-hats-on-wire-dipoles) – *Amateur Radio Stack Exchange*
5. Search for: Super-Ball Antenna
6. *Super Ball Antenna,* WARCI News, Wisconsin Antique Radio Club, Inc., Spring edition, 2011 May (warci.org) (https://warci.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/may11.pdf). "the ball is made of two halves of pressed 80/20 aluminum-copper alloy which are permanently crimped together [a competitor's version]"

	7. Antique 1920's Radio Antenna (https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/antique-1920s-radio-antenna-ball-1795270663) – "New Ball Aerial" is an example of an 80/20 aluminum/copper alloy | #1795270663 (worthpoint.com) 8. Antenna Cap Hat (http://www.k0bg.com/caphats.html) (k0bg.com) 9. Capacitance Hat (https://www.buzzbar.com/w8uzzch.html) – W8UZZ (buzzbar.com) 10. Simulation files: here (http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Sept/ammann%20with%20solar%20capacitance,%20v2c3c2b.zip) and here. (https://ufile.io/zlw86m37)
Date	28 August 1921
Source	https://www.facebook.com/tartariamudfloodpage/posts/supposedly-the-following-is-a-newspaper-story-about-c-earl-ammann-and-his-atmosp/3031762460175788/
Author	Unknown author
Camera location	39° 44′ 31.35″ N, 104° 59′ 29.51″ W (https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=File:Ammann_brothers%27_original_newspaper_photograph.jpg&params=039.742043_N_-104.991531_E_globe:Earth_type:camera__&language=en) View this and other nearby images on: OpenStreetMap (https://wikimap.toolforge.org/?wp=false&cluster=false&zoom=16&lat=039.742043&lon=-104.991531)

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- File:Ammann brothers' original newpaper photograph.jpg (file redirect)

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Date and time of data generation	14:57, 8 May 2021

Retrieved from "https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ammann_brothers%27_original_newspaper_photograph.jpg&oldid=735628217"

This page was last edited on 25 February 2023, at 13:31.

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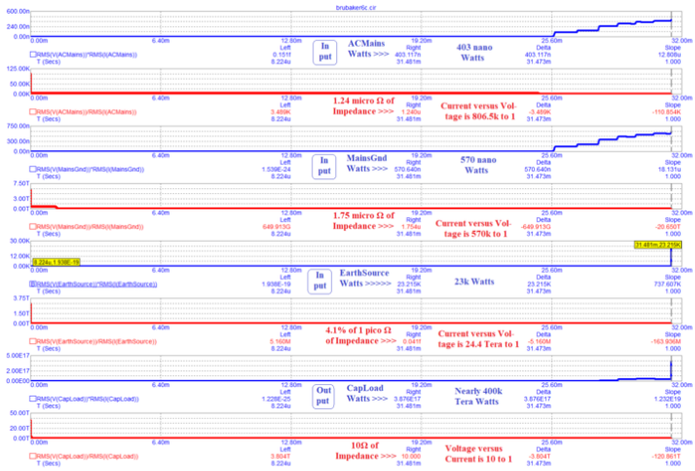

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Virtual oscilloscope tracings of the latest version of Brubaker's Hairpin circuit.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Output of the simulation of the latest version of a Brubaker derivative of a Tesla Hairpin circuit.
Date	23 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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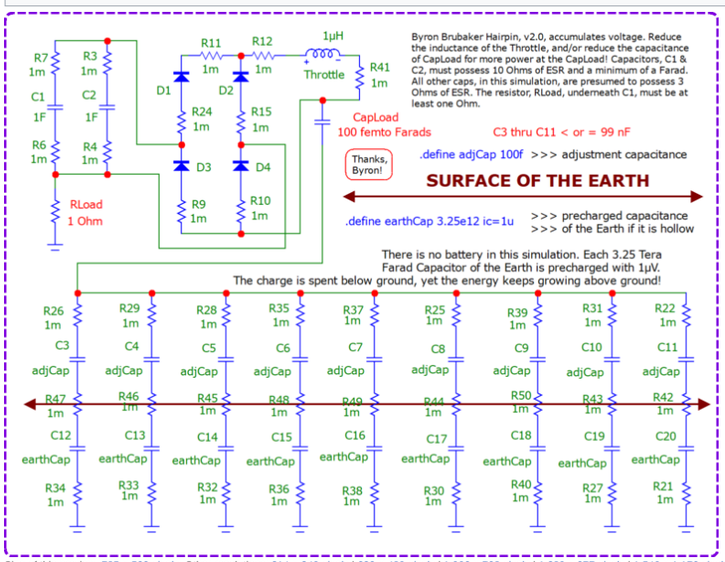

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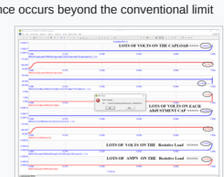
File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Schematic for an overunity simulation of a variation of Brubaker's Hairpin which upholds Foster's reactance theorem in that an over-reactance occurs beyond the conventional limit of 90° displacement from unity power factor. Instead, a displacement of 180° occurs owing to its negative impedance.
Date	28 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi


Output of schematic.

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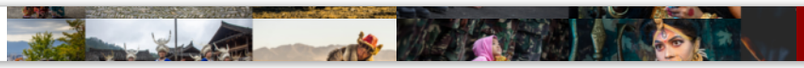

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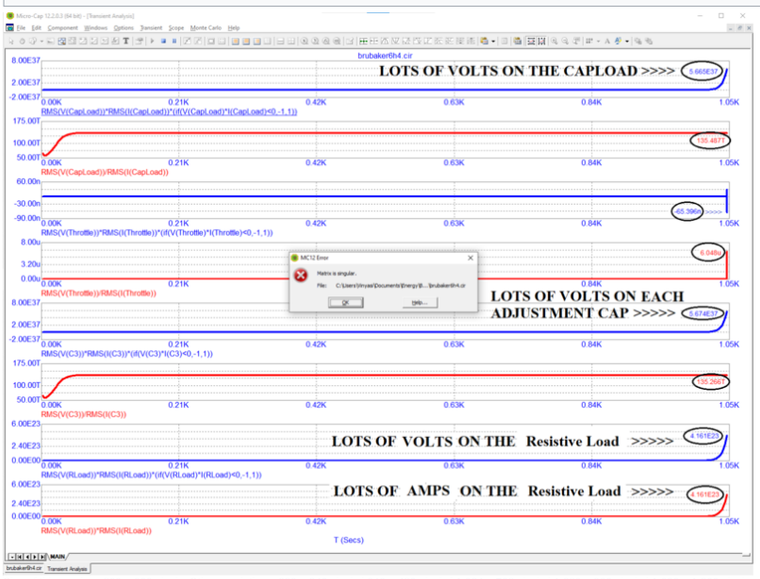

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Captions Edit

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Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Output of schematic.
Date	28 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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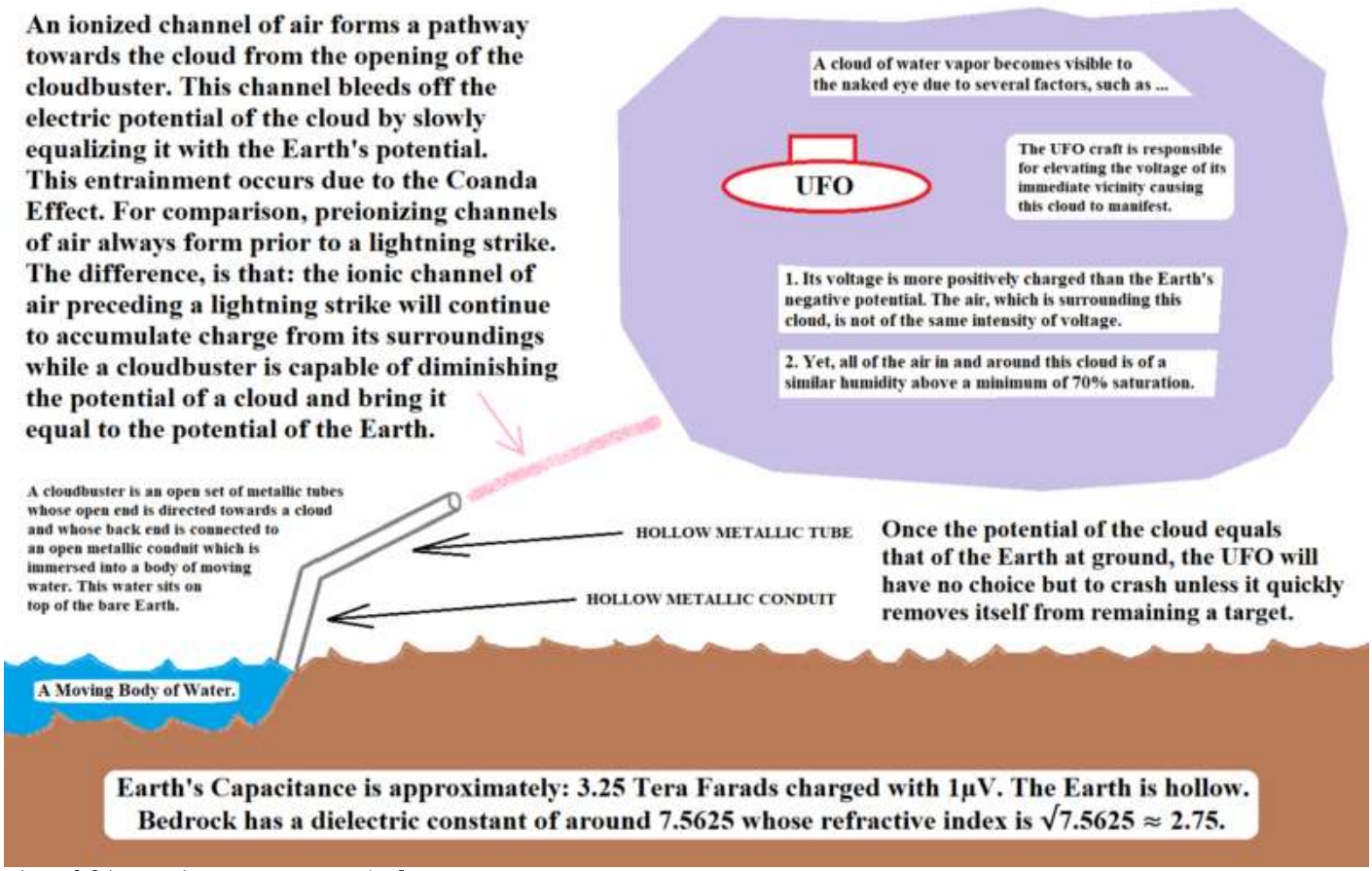
File:Cloudbusting a UFO.png



Size of this preview: 800 × 516 pixels.

Original file (1,579 × 1,019 pixels, file size: 146 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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Summary

Summary

Description

It's possible to crash a UFO by dissolving the center of the electrostatic field which always surrounds this type of craft. This field is projected by this type of craft to substitute for the craft's lack of motor coils which would have conserved against the dissipation of its (anti-gravitic, anti-inertial) electromagnetic projections. This electrostatic field differs from the polarity of the Earth's electric charge by a difference of positive polarization similar to a smoggy city. A visible cloud of water vapor may form within this electrostatic field if the humidity is above 70% making it much easier to target the center of this field since pointing the cloudbuster at the edges will enlarge the cloud (and its field) rather than shrink it. Wilhelm Reich's cloudbuster is

the instrument of choice to entrain a channel of ionized air between the center of the cloud and the nozzle of the cloudbuster to equalize the electric potential of the cloud into equivalency with the Earth's surface potential and encourage the dissipation of the UFO's anti-gravitic electromagnetism.

Unlike electrostatics, electromagnetics is easily lost to the surrounding environment. Just ask any engineer how easy it is to lose electromagnetism from the core and windings of a transformer and also from a lengthy transmission line (please see, the history of the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable).

Electrostatics, on the other hand, is much harder to dissipate and serves as a protective shield for the prevention of the loss of the UFO's electromagnetic field.

A UFO craft does not have the luxury of turning OFF its motor coils and recovering its reactive power. Electric vehicles possess this luxury of conservation which UFOs lack, because a UFO possesses no loaded coils to energize with reactive power unlike an electric car's motor coils.

Coils are used by electric motors to manipulate the rotation of the motor's drive shaft against a mechanically induced resistance imposed by inertia and resistance.

But a UFO manipulates its electromagnetic environment to directly cancel inertia and gravity rather than attempting to indirectly cancel these resistive torque-forces. So, without any coils to conserve against the non-recovery of its reactive power, a UFO wastefully discards a humungous quantity of electrostatic charge to insure against the loss of its precious anti-gravitic, anti-inertial electromagnetism.

Some links ...

- If These US Navy Patents are Made Then We Are in a Star Trek Technology World (http://vinyasi.info/energy/If%20These%20US%20Navy%20Patents%20are%20Made%20Then%20We%20Are%20in%20a%20Star%20Trek%20Technology%20World.pdf) – shortcut URL > > > is.gd/keviqu
- United States Patent No. US 10,144,532 B2; Dec. 4, 2018 (http://vinyasi.info/energy/US10144532.pdf) – levitation technology
- "Occult Ether Physics", 4th revised and expanded edition: Tesla's Ideal Flying Machine and the Conspiracy to Conceal it, by William Lyne (https://a.co/d/0Rb5xsG)
- "A Book of Dreams": The Book That Inspired Kate Bush's Hit Song: "Cloudbusting", – June 1, 2019 (https://a.co/d/7ZCEwFI)
- A tribute to Wilhelm and Peter Reich; Kate Bush - Cloudbusting HD LPR remastering (The Whole Story 2015) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AJlI-eF5zUA)

How to Crash a UFO (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=irpu9U2hhwc&feature=youtu.be)

— a YouTube video of one-hour duration.[1]

Source	Own work
Date	2023-02-04
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1. mirrored copy of: How to Crash a UFO @ Vimeo (https://vimeo.com/vinyasi/crashaufo)

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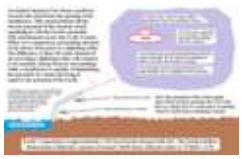
current	**15:28, 4 February 2023**		1,579 × 1,019 (146 KB)	Vinyasi (discuss | contribs)	== {{int:filedesc}} == {{Information |description= {{en|1=It's possible to crash a UFO by dissolving the center of the electrostatic field which always surrounds this type of craft. This field is projected by this type of craft to substitute for the craft's lack of motor coils which would have conserved against the dissipation of its (anti-gravitic, anti-inertial) electromagnetic projections. This electrostatic field differs from the polarity of the Earth's electric charge by a diffe...

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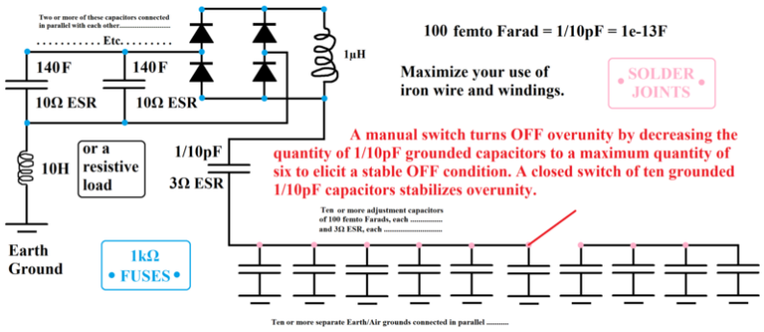

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Over-unity circuit derived from Byron Brubaker's Hairpin inspired by Tesla's Hairpin.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Generalized drawing of a schematic for a free energy device which makes use of Foster's reactance theorem to over-react and deliver negative impedance. Real power is converted into purely imaginary, reactive power through the use of extremely low-level capacitors which makes their dielectric material partly prismatic owing to a material's refractive index is the square root of its dielectric constant.[1] Diodes are also used in this schematic. **Busting the Clouds of Ignorance — a YouTube video of one-hour duration.**[2]
Date	7 February 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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1. ↑ glossary definition of *relative permittivity*
2. ↑ mirrored copy of: Cloudbusting UFOs @ Vimeo

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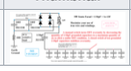
current	21:20, 7 February 2023		3,046 × 1,332 (166 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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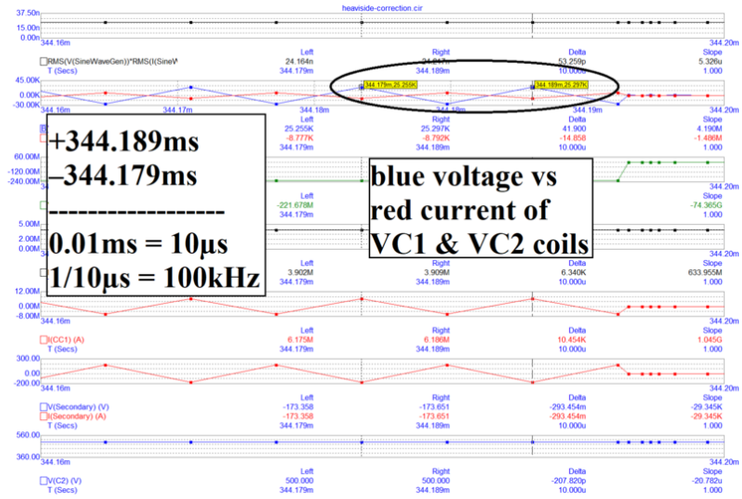

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Original file (1,587 × 1,074 pixels, file size: 105 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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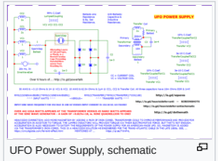
Captions Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Closeup view and the math to calculate the frequency of the output on the main coils, VC1 and VC2.
Date	8 February 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi


UFO Power Supply, schematic

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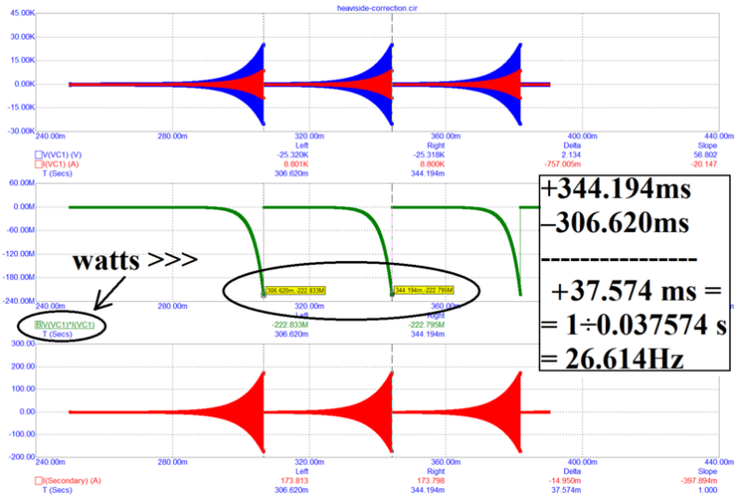

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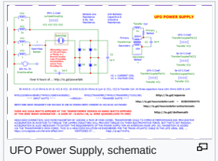
Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Duration of pulsations on the main coils, VC1 and VC2.
Date	8 February 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi


UFO Power Supply, schematic

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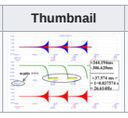
current	06:37, 9 February 2023		1,587 × 1,074 (79 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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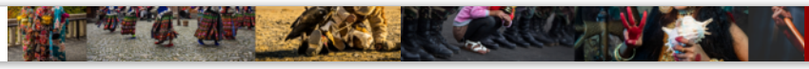

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File:UFO Power Supply, schematic.png

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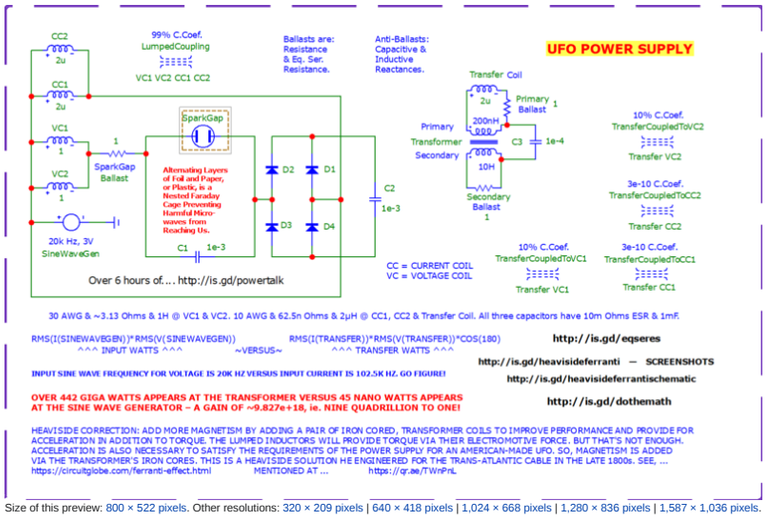

Size of this preview: 800 × 522 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 209 pixels | 640 × 418 pixels | 1,024 × 668 pixels | 1,280 × 836 pixels | 1,587 × 1,036 pixels.

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Captions Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Conjectural power supply for a UFO craft.
Date	8 February 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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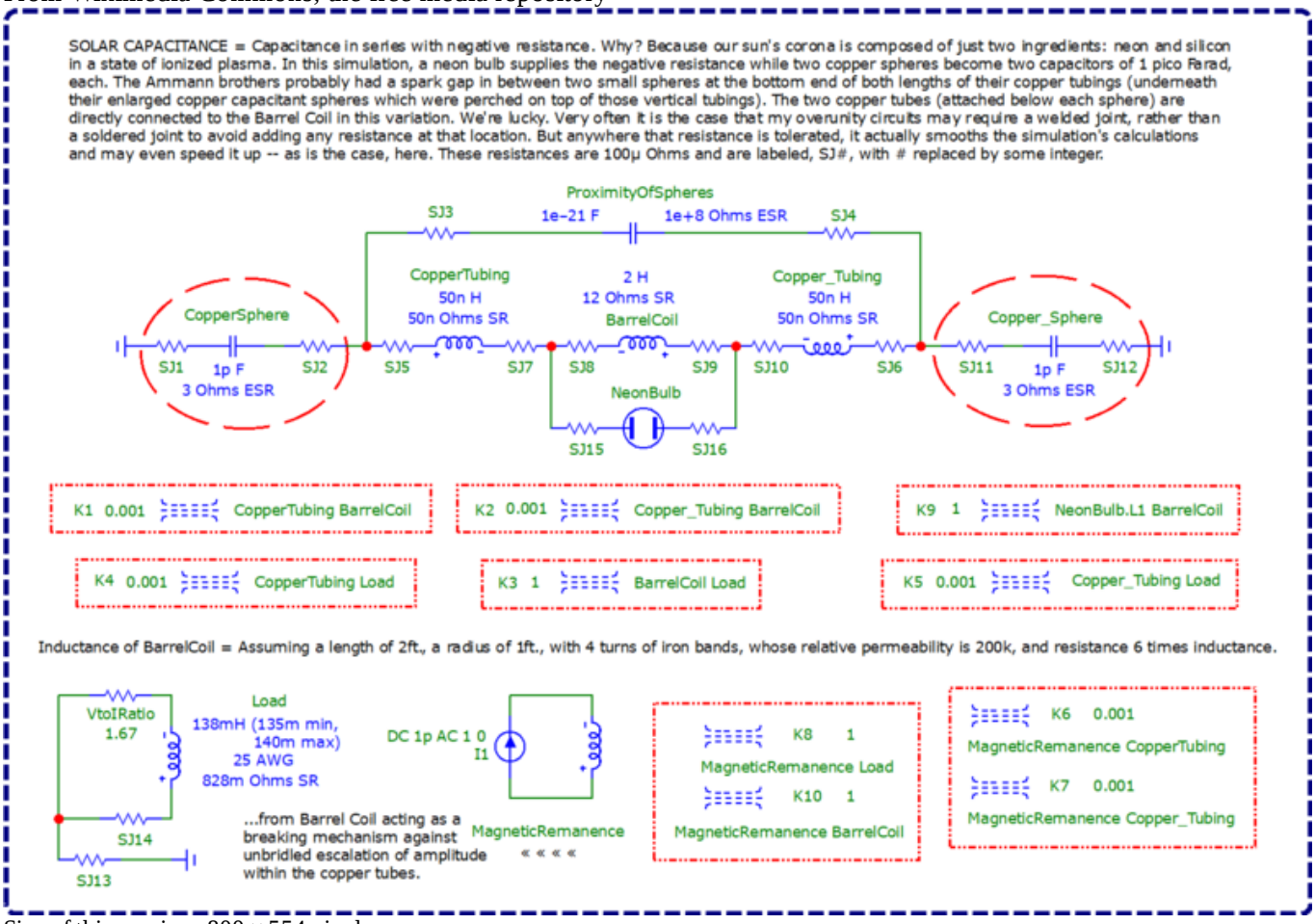

Size of this preview: 800 × 554 pixels.

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Captions

Captions

English	This is a hypothetical simulation of what has been speculated to have been the design of the Ammann brothers' Atmospheric Generator.

Summary

Description	**English:** Schematic of a simulation[1] speculated to be the Ammann brothers' Atmospheric Generator.
Date	5 October 2022

Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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1. Micro-Cap 12 simulation (text-oriented) file (https://ufile.io/ptgf7eug)

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5 October 2022

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File:Spark gap macro of a neon bulb simulated in Micro-Cap software..png

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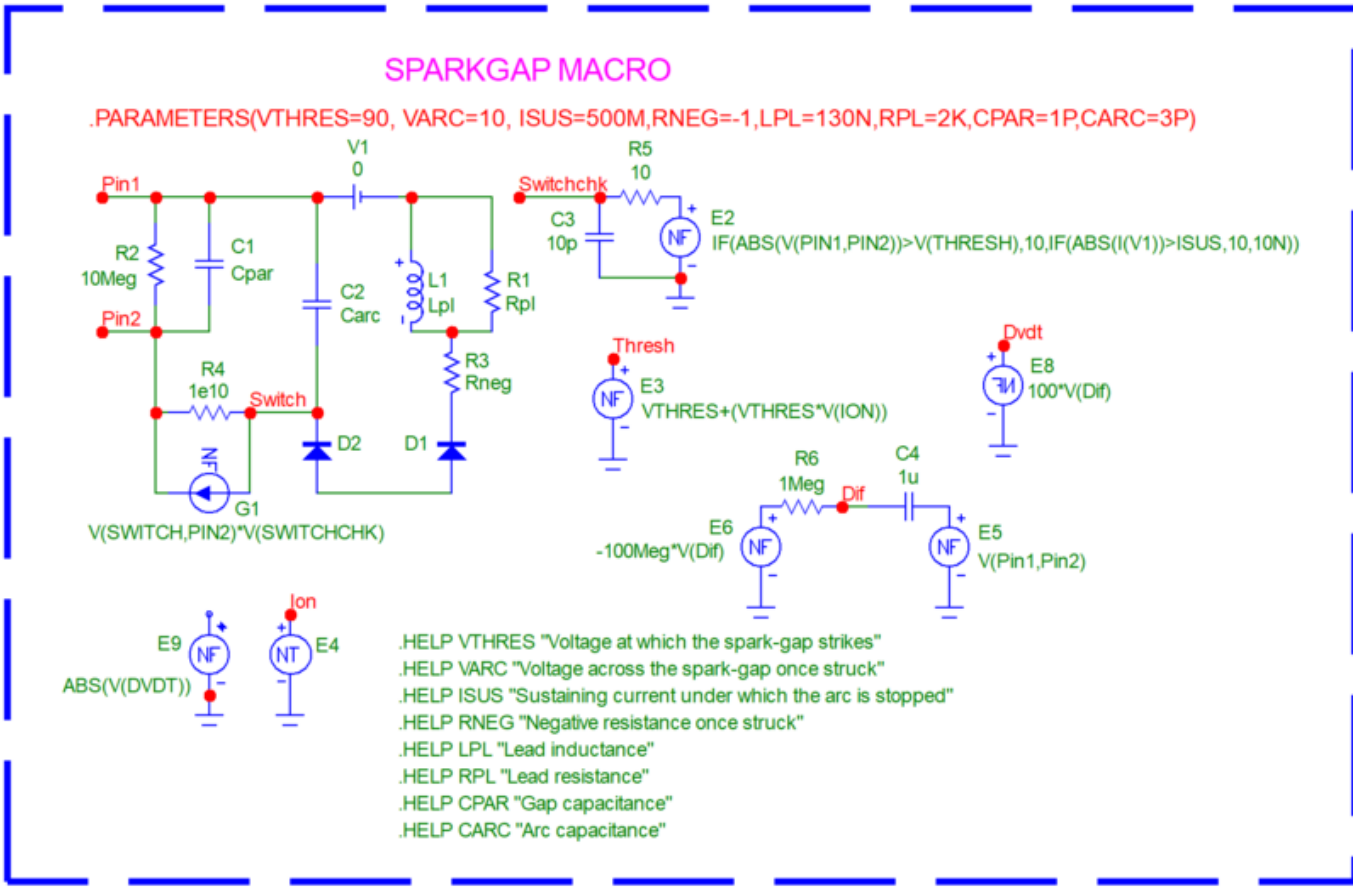

Size of this preview: 800 × 533 pixels.

Original file (1,618 × 1,077 pixels, file size: 89 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Spark gap macro of a neon bulb simulated in Micro-Cap software.

Summary

Description	**English:** Resistor, R3, supplies the negative resistance. Node, labeled: "Switchchk", is node #10 and indicates whether or not an arc has formed. If it's 10V, then the arc has engaged into a plasma. If it's hovering around 10nV, then the neon is OFF.
Date	2 October 2022
Source	Own work

Author	Vinyasi

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File:Ammann with solar capacitance, v2c3c3g2 = solder joints, output.png

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Size of this preview: 800 × 526 pixels.

Original file (1,587 × 1,043 pixels, file size: 45 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Output of a Micro-Cap 12 schematic.

Summary

Description	**English:** This graphic illustrates the ON/OFF state of a neon bulb and the output of four inductive loads. The escalation of wattage is assisted by an inversion of the polarity of current (relative to voltage) resulting from restricting input and preventing any exit of current. It's reversal of current is due to starving the simulation associated with this output of its input power and preventing any exit of current.

	The top-most graph traces a node, within the neon bulb macro (of Micro-Cap 12 simulator). This node is labeled "NeonBulb.10" for the purposes of this graphical output. But it is equivalently labeled "Switchchk" within the neon bulb macro. It has already risen from its default value of 10 nano volts to a plateau of 10 volts which indicates that this type of spark gap has turned ON its arcing into a plasma. By the way, if any value closely similar to 10 nano volts were to be traced as the output for this node (within this software macro), then this would indicate a pre-ionizing state preparatory to arcing. This is analogous to what lightning bolts manage to achieve prior to their actual lightning strike. The ionization pathway charts a course preparing for whatever lightning strike may happen to form along this prepared highway. The second graph (from the top) traces the output current superimposed over the output voltage of the inductive LOAD as a hyperbolic arch of red (hiding the blue underneath). They are diverging at the far right: the red colored current tracing is escalating upwards in the direction of greater positive amperage while the blue colored voltage is escalating downwards in the direction of greater negative voltage. The third graph is tracing the output voltage of the inductive Barrel Coil whose blue-colored arch swerves upwards at an escalating rate of growth in positively signed voltage while the tracing of the fourth graph is red-colored amperage of the Barrel Coil arching downwards at a similar rate of escalation. The fifth and sixth graphs are tracing the rising output of one inductive side of the Copper Tubing while graphs seven and eight are tracing the output of the other side of the Copper Tubing with the neon bulb in between these two halves of copper.
Date	12 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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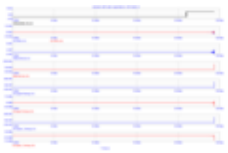
current	**12:02, 16 October 2022**		1,587 × 1,043 (45 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	updated output criteria
	20:59, 12 October 2022		1,587 × 1,043 (48 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Horizontal resolution	37.79 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.79 dpc

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File:Hertz transmitter and receiver is converted into the Ammann brothers power system, v4.png

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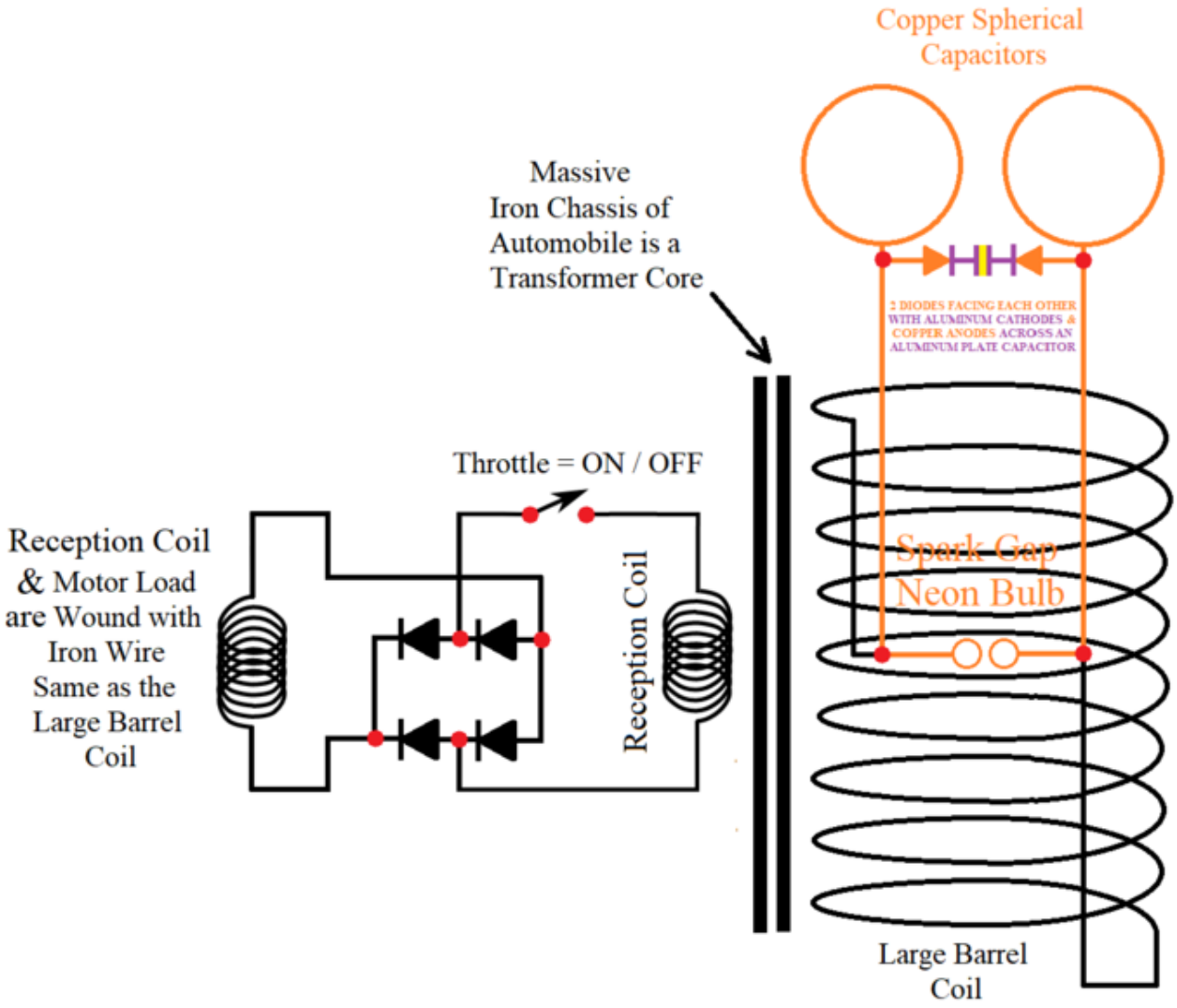

Size of this preview: 699 × 600 pixels.

Original file (1,146 × 983 pixels, file size: 77 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	A speculation about what inspired the Ammann brothers to invent their power supply.

Summary

Description	**English:** Was this the contraption which powered an EV which obtained its power from somewhere else other than batteries? And was this device inspired by the radio transmitter of Heinrich Hertz? We'll never know since C. Earl Ammann was promptly arrested (upon entering Washington, D.C.) for "stealing energy from the grid" shortly after he and his brother demonstrated their EV in and around downtown Denver, Colorado. They had converted an EV, which was of a variety that was standard in that era (one century ago), to run without batteries. Its thrust was probably similar to that of electric golf carts of the present day in which there was no graduation of speed, but merely an ON versus OFF condition enabled from its accelerator pedal. C. Earl Ammann had arrived at Washington in hopes of submitting their vehicle and its unique power supply to the Patent Office for consideration. Oh well ...
Date	2 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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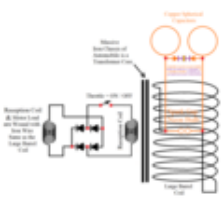
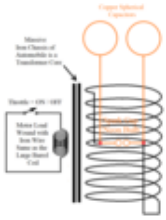
current	**05:02, 31 October 2022**		1,146 × 983 (77 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Updated improvements in sync with the Wikibook, Free Energy does not Exist.
	23:05, 13 October 2022		738 × 983 (50 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

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File:Hertz transmitter and receiver - English.svg

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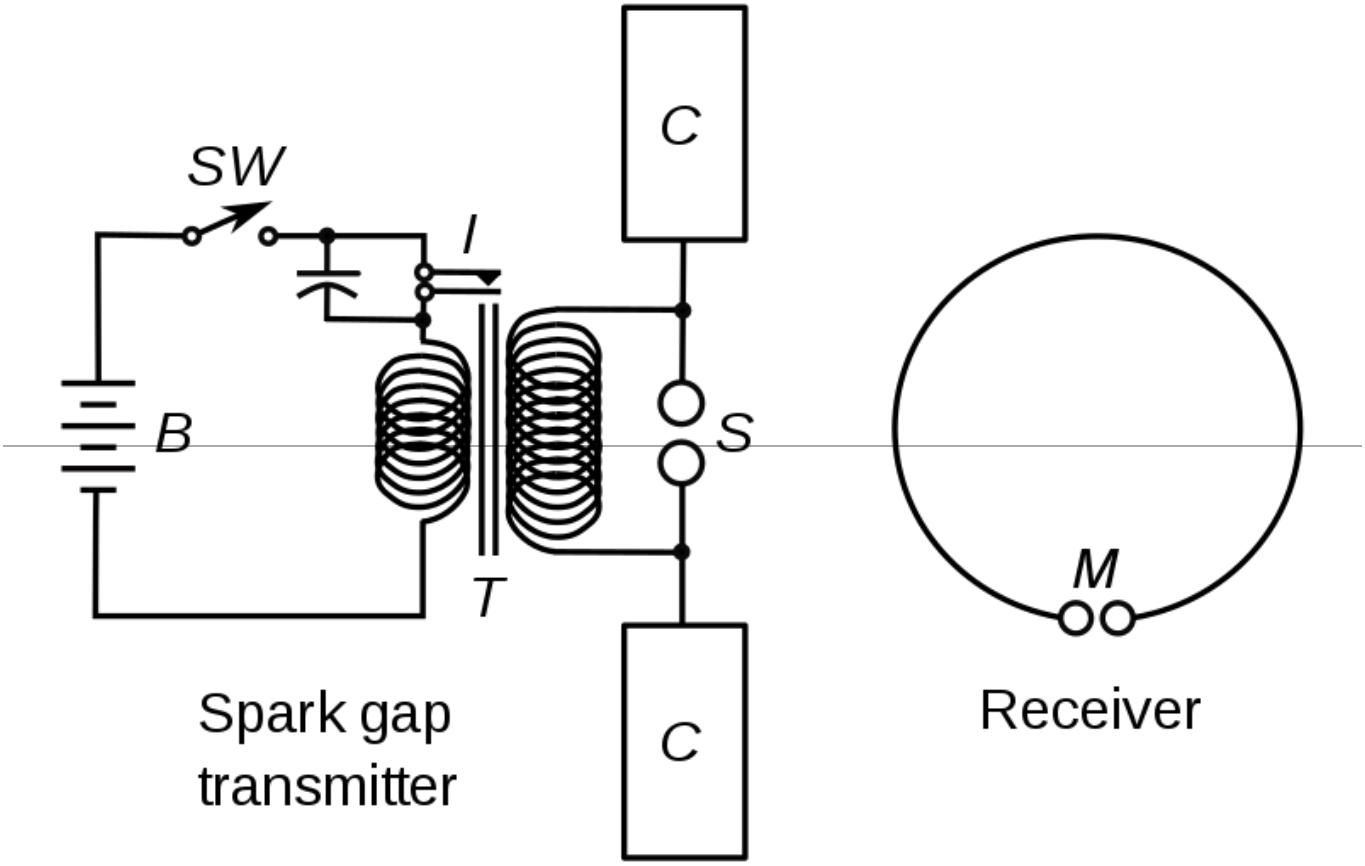

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 573 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 929 × 665 pixels, file size: 29 KB)

Captions

Captions	
English	Circuit of Heinrich Hertz's first radio transmitter and receiver

Summary

Description	**English:** Experimental circuit used by Heinrich Hertz in 1887 to discover radio waves. It is a spark gap radio transmitter *(left)* consisting of a dipole antenna made of two horizontal wires with metal plates on the ends *(C)* to add capacitance, with a spark gap *(S)* between them, attached to an induction coil *(T)* powered by a battery *(B)*. Pulses of high voltage applied to the antenna by the induction coil cause sparks across the spark gap, which excite standing waves of current in the antenna, causing it to radiate

	electromagnetic waves (radio waves). The waves were detected by a crude receiver consisting of a resonant loop antenna *(right)* made of a circle of wire, with a micrometer spark gap *(M)* between its ends. The device actually produced single short pulses of radio waves; when Hertz pushed the switch *(SW)* in the primary circuit of the coil, a single spark would jump across the transmitting antenna, creating a radio wave pulse that would induce a single tiny spark in the receiver loop. The frequency of the waves was determined by the length of the antenna which acted as a half-wave dipole; the short antennas Hertz used produced high frequency waves in the UHF band, about the frequency of modern television transmitters.
Date	29 January 2018
Source	From File:Hertz Transmitter Receiver.svg. Alterations to image: Changed labels to English, labeled individual parts, increased thickness of lines, cropped empty space
Author	▪ Original version: DMGualtieri ▪ This version: Chetvorno
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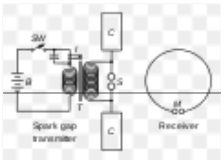
current	**08:30, 29 January 2018**		929 × 665 (29 KB)	Chetvorno (talk | contribs)	User created page with UploadWizard

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Height	665.21436

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29 January 2018

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Spark-gap transmitter

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to navigation Jump to search

Spark-gap transmitter in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America station at Siasconset, Massachusetts, 1903

A **spark-gap transmitter** was an early type of radio transmitter that generated radio waves by means of an electric spark. Spark transmitters were the first type of radio transmitter developed, and were the only means of generating radio waves for the first 15 years of radio communication, from 1887 to 1902. They were used by all researchers and experimenters in this period, including Heinrich Hertz, Oliver Lodge, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Alexander Stepanovich Popov, Reginald Fessenden, Nikola Tesla, and Guglielmo Marconi. Spark transmitters were the main type used in maritime radio stations and military radio stations during the first two decades of the 20th century.

Spark transmitters work by applying a high voltage to two electrodes separated by a gap in air. The voltage ionizes the air in the gap, causing it to suddenly become conductive, and a spark jumps between the electrodes. The rapid flow of charge in the spark excites a damped wave of radio frequency current in a resonant circuit connected to the electrodes. The oscillations quickly die out, so the spark must repeat hundreds or thousands of times per second to produce a radio wave that can be detected at a distance. The radio waves produced by spark transmitters have a wide bandwidth, which limits the number of transmitters that can operate in a given area without interfering with each other's signals.

Theory of operation

edit

Typical spark-gap transmitter circuit. The induction coil (IC) charges the capacitor (C) to a high voltage. When the voltage reaches the breakdown voltage of the spark gap (G), a spark jumps, completing the circuit and allowing the capacitor to discharge through the primary winding (P) of the oscillation transformer. The secondary winding (S) is connected to the antenna (A) and ground (E).

Spark transmitters work by applying a high voltage to two electrodes separated by a gap in air. The voltage ionizes the air in the gap, causing it to suddenly become conductive, and a spark jumps between the electrodes. The rapid flow of charge in the spark excites a damped wave of radio frequency current in a resonant circuit connected to the electrodes. The oscillations quickly die out, so the spark must repeat hundreds or thousands of times per second to produce a radio wave that can be detected at a distance. The radio waves produced by spark transmitters have a wide bandwidth, which limits the number of transmitters that can operate in a given area without interfering with each other's signals.

The high voltage is usually produced by an induction coil or transformer. The capacitor is charged by the high voltage until the breakdown voltage of the spark gap is reached, then the capacitor discharges through the spark gap and the primary winding of the oscillation transformer. The secondary winding of the oscillation transformer is connected to the antenna and ground. The oscillation transformer and the capacitor form a resonant circuit that determines the frequency of the radio wave. The oscillations in the primary circuit induce a current in the secondary circuit, which is radiated by the antenna as a radio wave.

Typical spark-gap transmitter circuit. The induction coil (IC) charges the capacitor (C) to a high voltage. When the voltage reaches the breakdown voltage of the spark gap (G), a spark jumps, completing the circuit and allowing the capacitor to discharge through the primary winding (P) of the oscillation transformer. The secondary winding (S) is connected to the antenna (A) and ground (E).

The spark gap is usually made of two metal electrodes with a small gap between them. The gap is usually filled with air, but can also be filled with other gases or liquids. The electrodes are usually made of brass or copper, but can also be made of other metals. The gap is usually adjustable, so that the voltage at which the spark jumps can be changed. The gap is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because the spark produces a lot of heat.

The induction coil is usually powered by a battery or by a generator. The induction coil is usually adjustable, so that the voltage can be changed. The induction coil is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The capacitor is usually made of glass plates with tinfoil on both sides. The capacitor is usually adjustable, so that the capacitance can be changed. The capacitor is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The oscillation transformer is usually made of copper wire wound on a wooden or fiber tube. The oscillation transformer is usually adjustable, so that the coupling between the primary and secondary windings can be changed. The oscillation transformer is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The antenna is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The antenna is usually adjustable, so that the length can be changed. The antenna is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The ground is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The ground is usually adjustable, so that the length can be changed. The ground is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The key is usually made of brass or copper. The key is usually adjustable, so that the speed can be changed. The key is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The receiver is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The receiver is usually adjustable, so that the frequency can be changed. The receiver is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The transmitter is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The transmitter is usually adjustable, so that the frequency can be changed. The transmitter is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The power supply is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The power supply is usually adjustable, so that the voltage can be changed. The power supply is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The battery is usually made of lead-acid cells. The battery is usually adjustable, so that the voltage can be changed. The battery is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The generator is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The generator is usually adjustable, so that the voltage can be changed. The generator is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The motor is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The motor is usually adjustable, so that the speed can be changed. The motor is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The switch is usually made of brass or copper. The switch is usually adjustable, so that the speed can be changed. The switch is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The fuse is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The fuse is usually adjustable, so that the current can be changed. The fuse is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The circuit breaker is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The circuit breaker is usually adjustable, so that the current can be changed. The circuit breaker is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

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The protocol analyzer is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The protocol analyzer is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The protocol analyzer is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The bit error rate tester is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The bit error rate tester is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The bit error rate tester is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

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The modulation analyzer is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The modulation analyzer is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The modulation analyzer is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The distortion analyzer is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The distortion analyzer is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The distortion analyzer is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The noise figure meter is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The noise figure meter is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The noise figure meter is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The phase noise analyzer is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The phase noise analyzer is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The phase noise analyzer is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The vector network analyzer is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The vector network analyzer is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The vector network analyzer is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The scalar network analyzer is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The scalar network analyzer is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The scalar network analyzer is usually cooled by a fan or by circulating water, because it produces a lot of heat.

The time domain reflectometer is usually made of copper wire or copper tubing. The time domain reflectometer is usually adjustable, so that the range can be changed. The time domain reflectometer

INTERNET ARCHIVE
Wayback Machine
https://www.vistech.net/users/w1fji/spark.html
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120 captures
2 Dec 1998 - 16 Jan 2023
NOV 1997
DEC 02 1998
JAN 2000
About this capture

AMATEUR RADIO

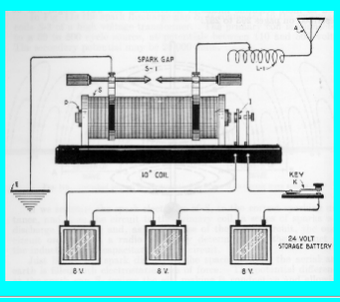
A Brief HISTORY

SPARK - GAP

by w1fji

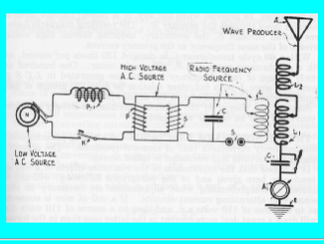
The first thing I want to stress is that "SAFETY WAS NOT A MAJOR CONCERN" during the days of Spark, some of the methods used were VERY DANGEROUS. Now that I have said that, let me move on. There was a certain amount of excitement that was assoicated with Spark Gap transmitters. Without getting into the theory or design of these Spark Gap Wireless transmitters, let me attempt to give you an over-view of their operaton.

In their simplest form, some of the early models' of the wireless transmitters were designed by Guglielmo Marconi a young Italian inventor. By the age of 21 he had studied many of the experements of Maxwell and Hertz, and was convinced that it was possible to transmit signals by electromagnetic waves. After having performed many of the experements himself, Marconi had proven that it was indeed possible to communicate by electromagnetic waves. Some of his early wireless transmitters were powered by either low voltage storage batteries, or a D.C. dyamotor which would produce 5 to 30 volts D.C. The low voltage was fed to one side of a telegraph key. As the telegraph key was depressed, and the circuit closed, current would flow into the primary side of an induction coil. This would induce high voltage currents to flow in the secondary windings of the coil.



These high currents would charge the antenna, then discharge across the sprak gap electrodes to ground. This action would produce magnetic waves for each discharge across the Spark Gap electrodes. The antenna was connected to the induction coil by means of another coil with a moveable tap. A broad band wave would then be radiated from the antenna.

Another of the Marconi designs employed a low voltage A.C. source. This low voltage A.C. was fed to the primary side of a transformer. When the telegraph key was depressed, this induced high voltage currents to flow in the secondary windings of the transformer. The high voltage alternating currents at the secondary of the transformer could range from 2000 volts to 25,000 volts A.C. These secondary high voltage currents were then fed into a tuned circuit, which is inductively coupled to the antenna. The alternating currents in the secondary would alternate back and forth within closed oscillator circuit, which was made up of a coil, high voltage condenser an spark gap electrodes. The high voltage currents would first charge and then discharge at a frequency twice that of the source voltage across the gap electrodes. Next the currents were induced into the antenna through a transformer and then radiated.



Other designs would employ a Rotary Spark Gap, also known as a multiple spark system, which was motor driven. On the shaft side of the rotary would be a rotating arm with two electrods 180 degs apart which would rotate like a wheel. Around the outside of the two rotating electrodes were several fixed electrodes. As the rotary spun, and the telegraph key was depressed, the high vlotage currents would discharge across the gaps of the rotary. With each make and break of the heavy copper contacts on the telegraph key, sparks would jump the gap of the electrodes. The rest of the circuit would be somewhat the same as I have discuss above. As you can imagin, the contacts of the telegraph key needed to be able to handle 16 to 18 amps. Not only did the telegraph key have to employ heavy contacts, but the electrode gap contacts themselves would heat up due to the discharging of the stored emergy. The rotary that I have, uses heavy copper blocks on both the rotary wheel, and for the two stationary contacts. I can recall a visit to a Steam and Wireless Museum somewhere in South Rhode Island where they had a working Spark Gap Transmitter. I can remember the sounds that were made not only from the rotary but likewise the sparks that produced when the telegraph key was depressed, it was quite a sight.

The sounds of the rotary turning and the sparks jumping the air gaps could be heard all over. In the early days of Amateur Radio these were common sounds. The emergy generated by this method was very powerful and obviously dangerous. These were the days when hams, were expermenting with various ways of generating a wave, various antenna configurations, and receiving apparatus possible. The actual signal produced by this method was very crude sounding as these waves were produced by alternating currents.

Large coils had to be hand wound for use as transformers, oscollator and antenna coils. Large knive switches were used to switch not only the power, but were also used to switch the antenna from the spark gap to the receiving apparatus, as well as antenna to ground. The greatest distance they were able to transmit was about 100 miles. Some might remember pancake transmitter inductances and loose couplers that made up important parts in the then moderm station. A typical station in 1916 might enclude a 1/2 kw transformer that supplied 14,000 volts, an eight section condenser and a Hy-Tone rotary gap. The receiver, or Audion was used for reception with Crystaloi and Perikon detectors which served for most of the work. Completing the Ham station might be a six wire antenna 70 ft high. Although I have been calling this device an antenna, it was also known as an aerial.

Radio communications had come a long way from the early on experements of Hertz, Maxwell, Marconi and others. Although the Spark days were quite unique, Amateur Radio was moving forward. Like everything else, Spark was destin to give way to the next phase of Amateur Radio. For some, the move to the next phase would be an easy one. While for others the change from Spark would not come so easy. The American Radio Relay League was founded by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska around June or July 1914. Amateur Radio was growing and it was now time for the hobby to move out and make its' mark in the world. Somewhere around 1920 through 1922 Spark was on its' out, and Amateur Radio was begining a new era.

There are many articles on Maxwell, Hertz, Marconi and others who have contributed. I would suggest that you visit your local library and read up on some of the very interesting experements they had performed. Even today Amateur Radio is undergoing many changes. I have seen the change from CW and AM to SSB and DSB, from SSB, DIGITAL, DSP, CODE / NO CODE, AMATEUR SATELLITES and now to Ham Radio on the INTERNET. Amateur Radio has always been associated with each of the changes in communications. Where do we go from here, your guess is as good as mine. Where-ever it is, you can bet that Amateur Radio (HAMS) will be there.

Photo of 1915 Spark Station in New Bedford, Mass.

CW vs SPARK

```
King Spark !
grown now to full maturity, developed and prefected by years of pre-war
and war experience, it reached its highest peak in the succeeding eighteen
months. Glorious old sparks! Night after night they boomed and echoed down
the air lanes. Night after night the mighty chorus swelled , by ones, by twos,
by dozens, until the crescendo thunder of their Stentor bellows shook and
jarred the very Universe! A thousdad voices clamored for attention.Five-
hundred-cycle's high metallic ring. The resonant organ basso of th sixty-cycle
"sync". The hash resounding snarl of the straight rotary.

Character: Nevous, impatient sparks, hurring petulantly. Clean-cut busin-ness
like sparks battingsteadily along at a thirty-word clip. Good-natured sparks
that drawled lazily and ended in a throaty chuckle as the gap coasted
down-hill for the sign-off.

Survival of the fittest. Higher and higher powers were the order of the day.
The race wason, and devil take the hindmost.
Interference.
Lord, what interference!
Bedlam!
Well, it could not be Utopia.
                  -Arthur Lyle Budlong, in
                    The Story of the American Radio Relay League
```

**** TO BE CONTINUED ****

73s'

de w1fji

Return to the Museum Page

Return to W1FJI Home Page

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File:Ammann with diodes, v2c3c3g3b, schematic with two outputs, precharged with 100V.png

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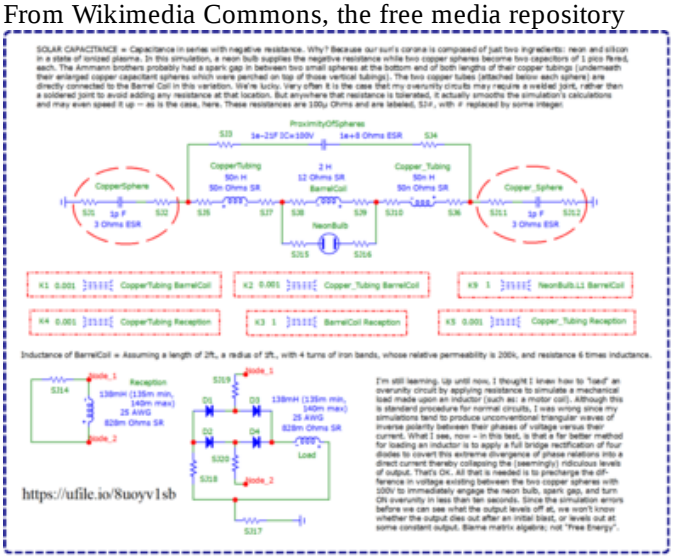

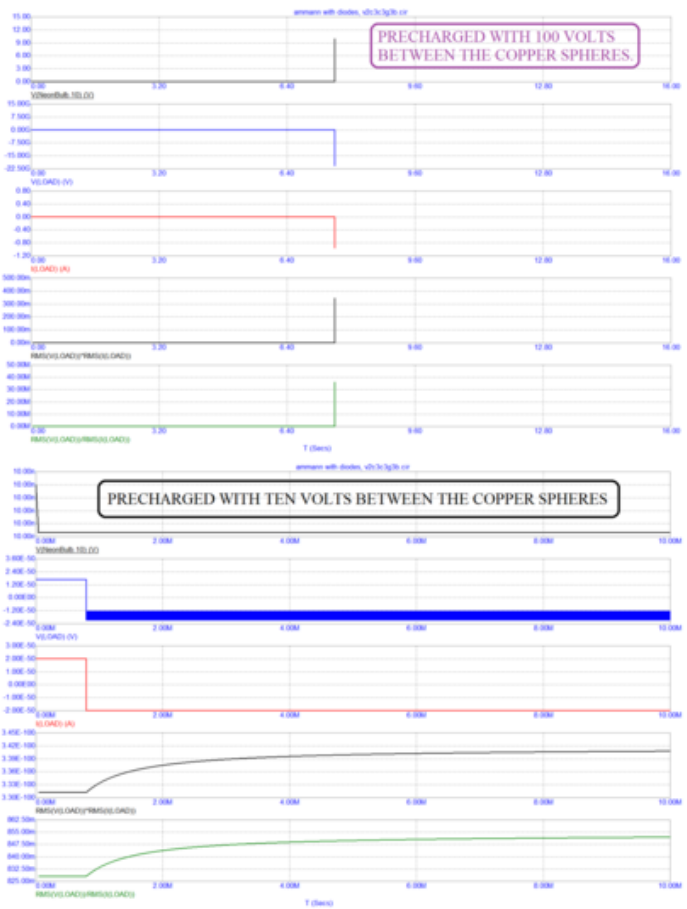

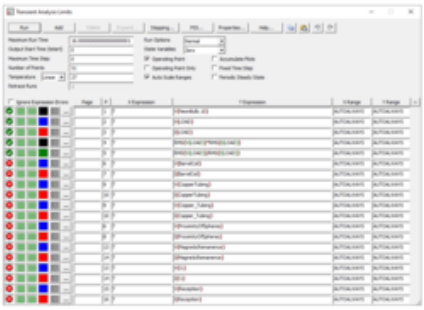

Size of this preview: 800 × 538 pixels.

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Captions

Captions

English	Loading an inductor reduces its output.

Summary

Description	**English:** What happens when a “true” load (https://ufile.io/8uoyv1sb) gets applied to a coil of wire? Huge outputs drastically shrink to more reasonable levels.
Date	27 October 2022
Source	Own work

Author	Vinyasi

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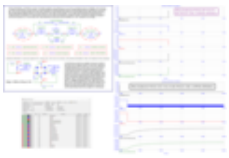
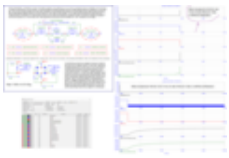
current	**06:14, 28 October 2022**		3,122 × 2,100 (354 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	made an improved version of this simulation
	04:17, 28 October 2022		3,112 × 2,100 (358 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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File:Ammann with more diodes, v2c3c3g3c, schematic, precharged with 100V, v4, explosive at 38ns.png

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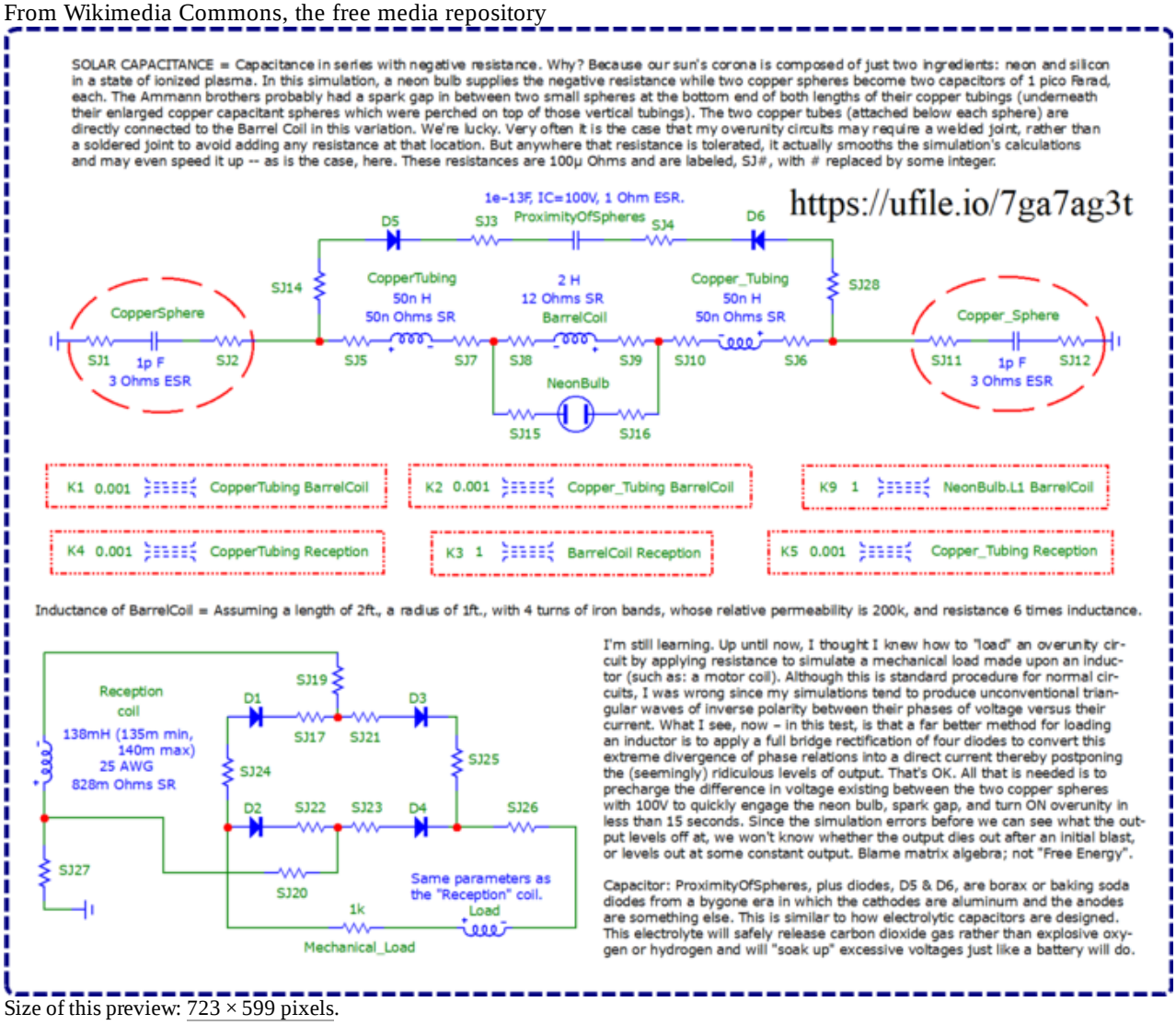


Size of this preview: 723 × 599 pixels.

Original file (1,531 × 1,269 pixels, file size: 167 KB, MIME type: image/png)

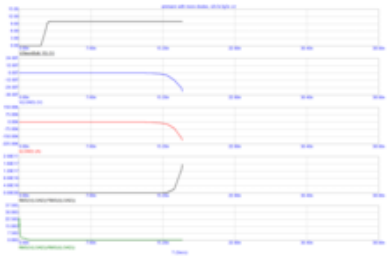
Captions

Captions

English	Maybe the Ammann brothers made use of baking soda diodes to streamline the performance of their capacitors and improve safety?

Summary

Description	**English:** Homemade diodes can be tolerant to elevated voltages when they are made with oxidized aluminum. These diodes can be arranged similar to how PNP transistors are

	designed: facing each other. This circuit's simulation file (https://ufile.io/7ga7ag3t) operates in Micro-Cap from Spectrum-Soft (http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm) – a flavor of Berkeley SPICE (http://bwrcs.eecs.berkeley.edu/Classes/IcBook/SPICE/). I couldn't fit this circuit's output file within the WikiBook, entitled: *Free Energy does not Exist*, without messing up the book's formatting, so I include its thumbnail here...  Ammann with more diodes, v2c3c3g3c, output, precharged with 100V, v4, explosive at 38ns
Date	29 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File:Ammann with more diodes, v2c3c3g3c, output, precharged with 100V, v4, explosive at 38ns.png

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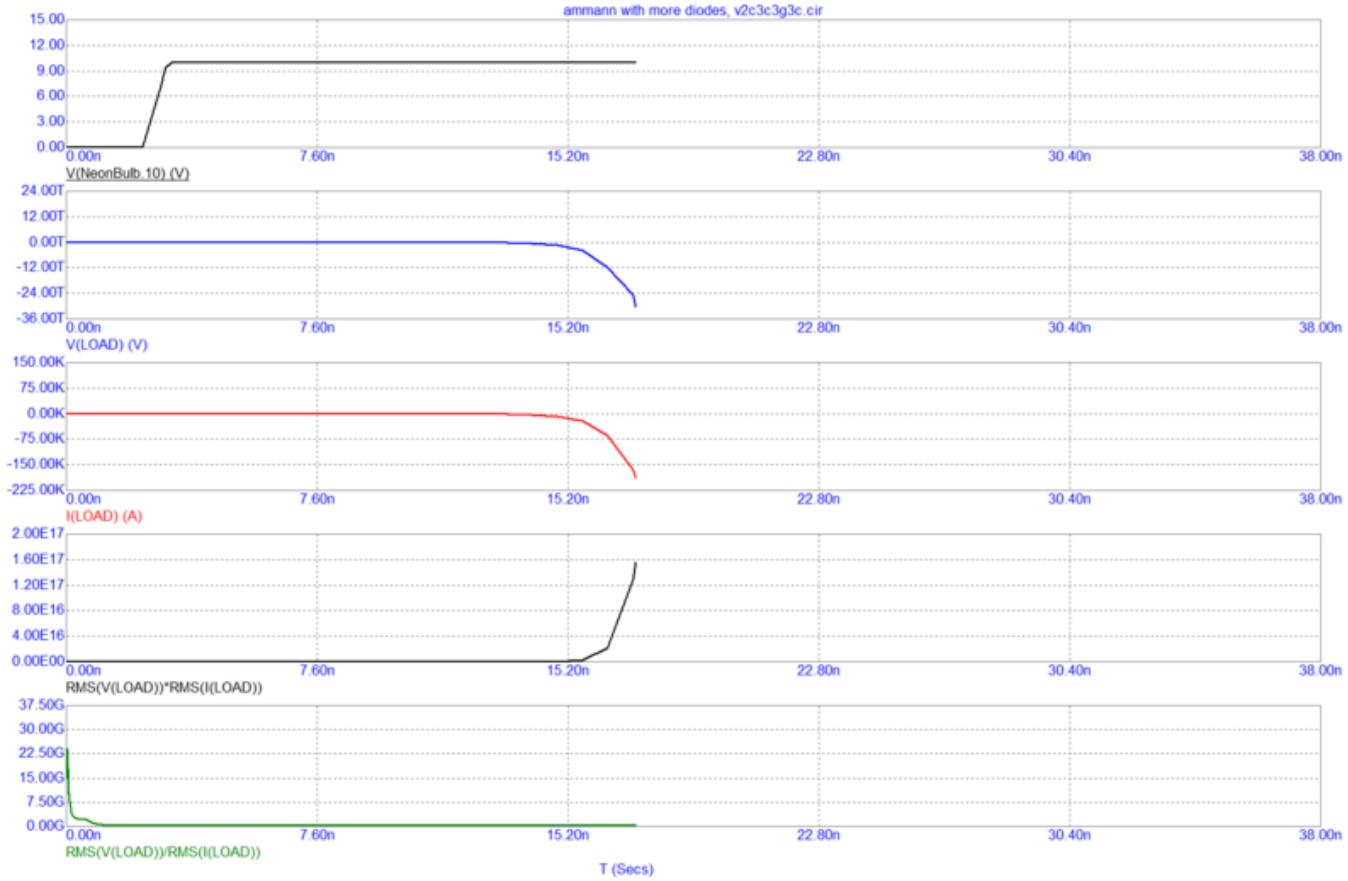

Size of this preview: 800 × 526 pixels.

Original file (1,587 × 1,043 pixels, file size: 40 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Simulated output of a speculated circuit powering the Ammann brothers' power supply.

Summary

Description	**English:** This is the output for the circuit, named: *Ammann with more diodes, v2c3c3g3c, schematic, precharged with 100V, v4, explosive at 38ns.png*
Date	29 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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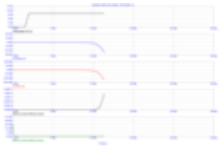
current	**05:34, 30 October 2022**		1,587 × 1,043 (40 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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File:Naming and labeling conventions of transistors and diodes.png

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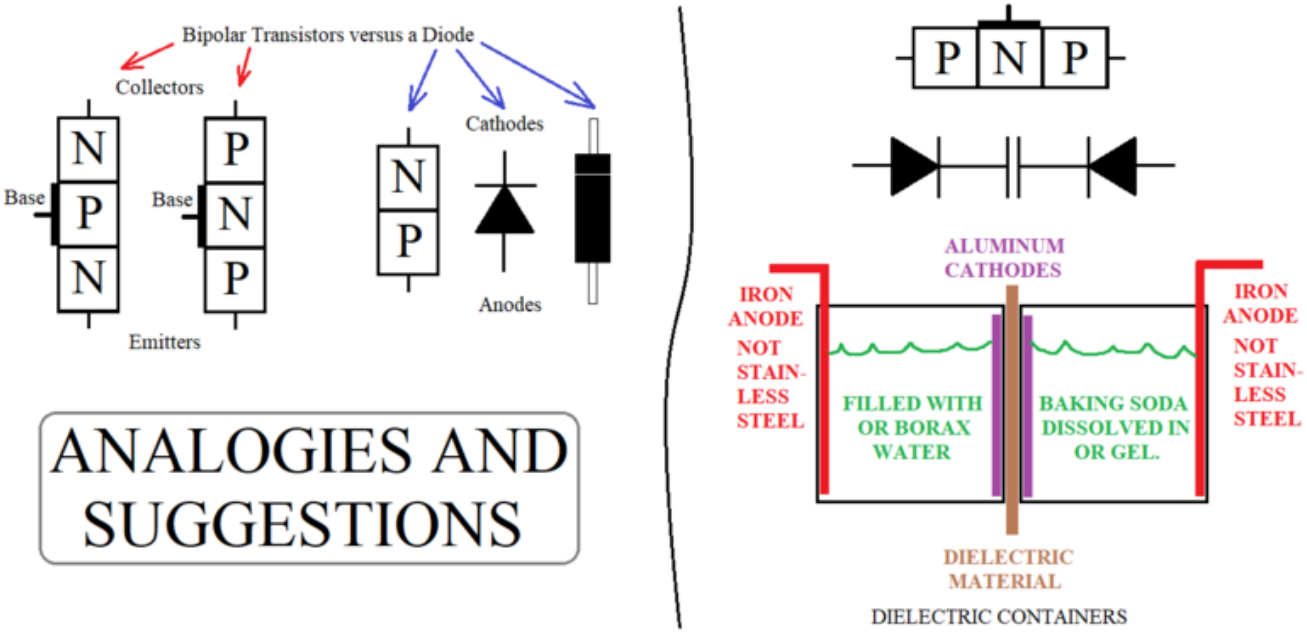

Size of this preview: 800 × 391 pixels.

Original file (1,343 × 657 pixels, file size: 50 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	These are analogies and suggestions of transistors versus diodes.

Summary

Description	**English:** Diodes (https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/diodes) were homemade (https://overunity.com/612/homemade-diodes/) a century ago out of a watery solution of baking soda or borax (http://www.sparkbangbuzz.com/els/borax-el.htm) and a cathode of aluminum while the anode was some other conductive metal other than aluminum. Maybe capacitance could be added to a diode by using two diodes whose cathodes are facing (connected to) each other?
Date	29 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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	05:45, 30 October 2022		1,343 × 657 (54 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
  - Free Energy does not Exist

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

Structured data

Items portrayed in this file

depicts

Retrieved from "https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Naming_and_labeling_conventions_of_transistors_and_diodes.png&oldid=700858309"

This page was last edited on 31 October 2022, at 04:55.

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Ammann with solar capacitance, v3, stealing from the grid = schematic.png

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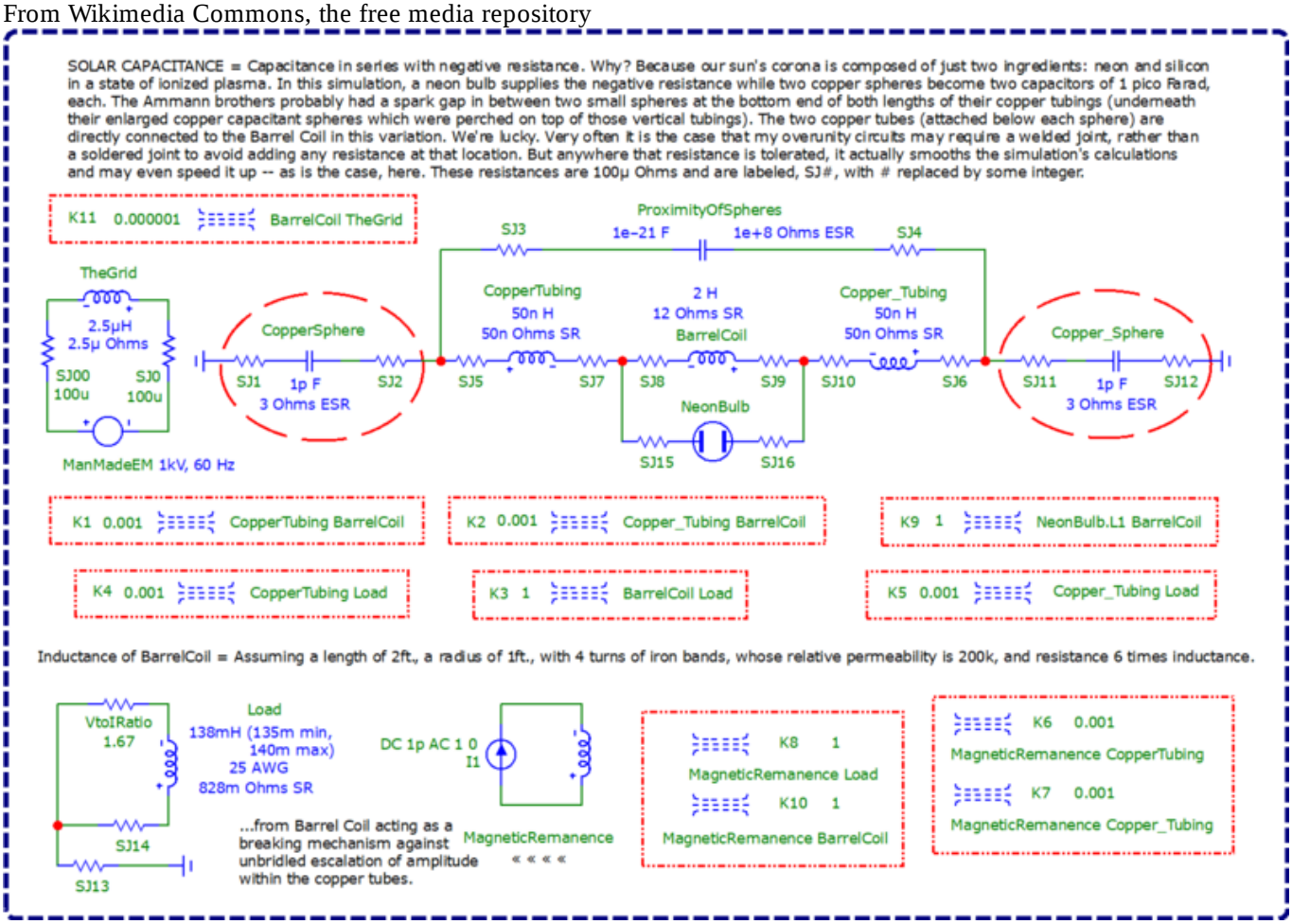

Size of this preview: 800 × 554 pixels.

Original file (1,531 × 1,060 pixels, file size: 120 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Protect your neighbors from the radio interference coming from your free energy device or risk disturbing the utility grid and getting a visit from the FCC.

Summary

Description	**English:** This is a schematic (https://ufile.io/7sidu1df) of a Micro-Cap simulation (http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm) of a free energy device located near a power line which is rapidly extracting current from it instead of leaving it alone. It can't help itself.

	This is why it must be shielded (such as: with a Faraday cage) or located far away from the electric utility grid's transmission lines.
Date	14 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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current	**02:52, 15 October 2022**		1,531 × 1,060 (120 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Horizontal resolution	37.79 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.79 dpc

Structured data

Items portrayed in this file
depicts

creator

some value

- author name string: Vinyasi
- Wikimedia username: Vinyasi
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source of file

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inception

14 October 2022

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This page was last edited on 30 October 2022, at 06:24.

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Ammann with solar capacitance, v3, stealing from the grid = output, v3.png

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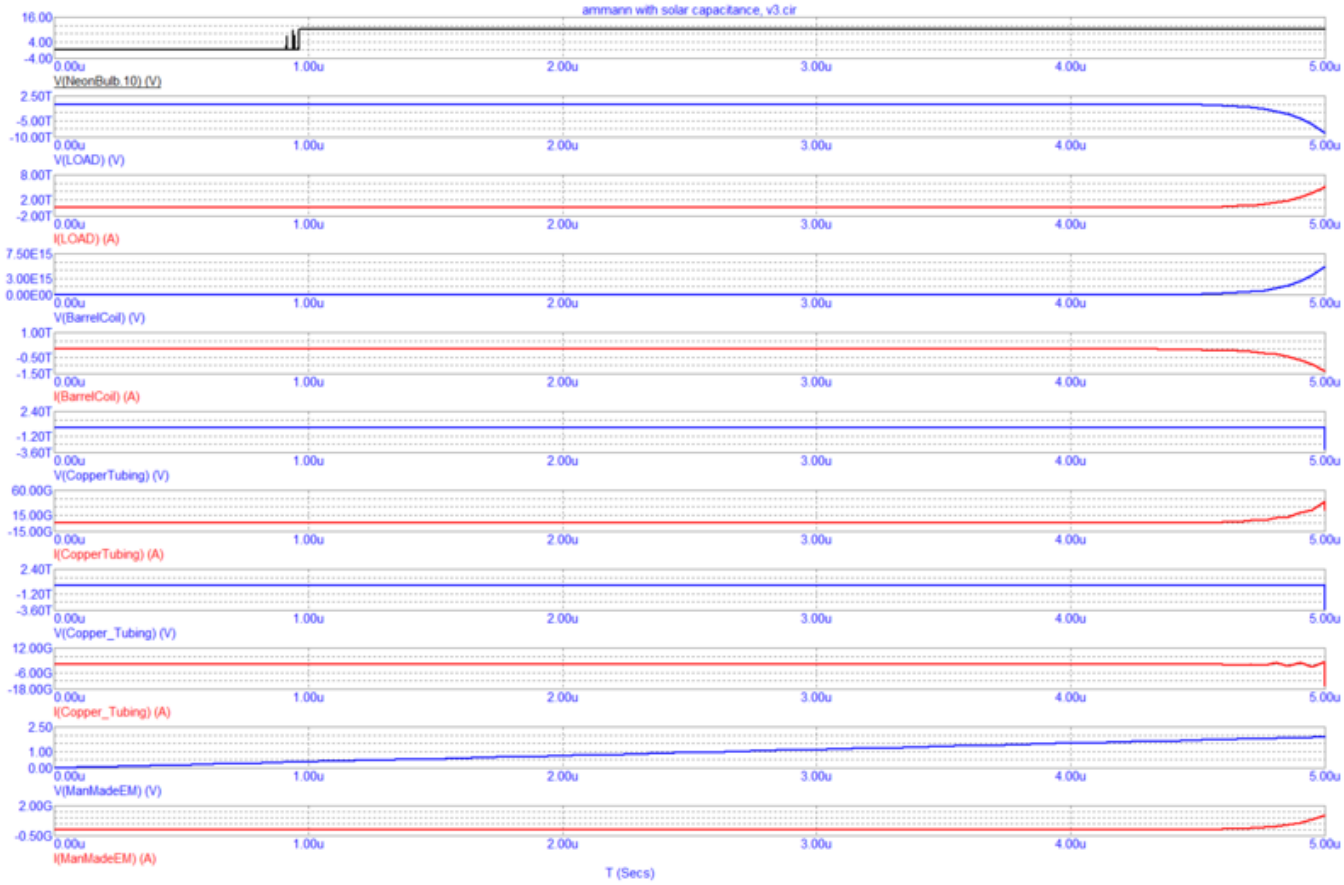

Size of this preview: 800 × 526 pixels.

Original file (1,587 × 1,043 pixels, file size: 43 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Theft of energy from the power grid!

Summary

Description	**English:** This screenshot (of the output of a simulation) is a variation upon a previous version which is intended to show how theft of current can occur if a free energy device is not suitably located far away from manmade sources of energy, such as: the power grid.
Date	14 October 2022

Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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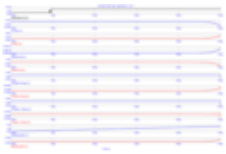
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**02:47, 15 October 2022**		1,587 × 1,043 (43 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Horizontal resolution	37.79 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.79 dpc

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Winnie-the-Pooh 094-1.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

No higher resolution available.

Winnie-the-Pooh_094-1.png (474 × 469 pixels, file size: 102 KB, MIME type: image/png); (request rotation)

Open in Media Viewer

File information | **Structured data**

Captions **Edit**

English	Illustration by Ernest Howard Shepard from Winnie-the-Pooh (1926), by A A Milne

Summary

Description	**English:** Illustration by Ernest Howard Shepard from Winnie-the-Pooh (1926), by A A Milne
Date	1926
Source	Winnie-the-Pooh (1926)
Author	Ernest Howard Shepard (illustrator)

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Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**15:10, 5 January 2022**		474 × 469 (102 KB)	Chrisguise (talk | contribs)	Uploaded a work by Ernest Howard Shepard (illustrator) from Winnie-the-Pooh (1926) with UploadWizard

Upload a new version of this file

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    - Winnie se Pu
- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
    - Winnie (name)
- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
    - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikisource.org
    - Page:Winnie-the-Pooh (1961).pdf/96
    - Winnie-the-Pooh (1961)/Chapter 6
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
    - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

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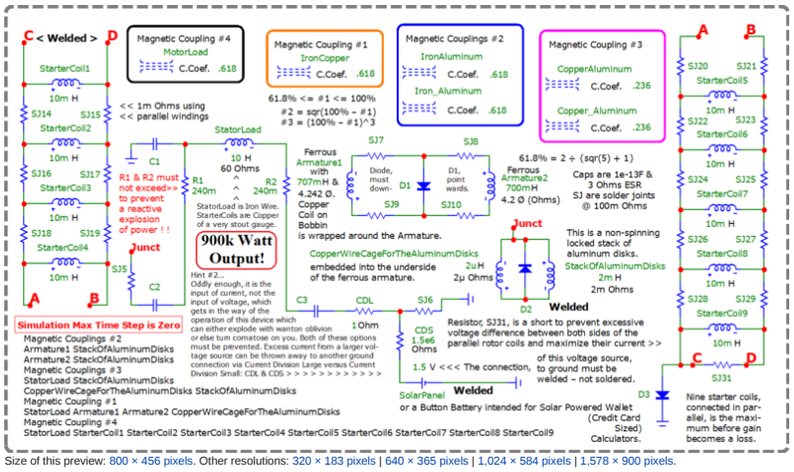
File:Now7a3d2b, slightly diff windings on Armature1 vs Armature2, schematic.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata



Size of this preview: 800 × 456 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 183 pixels | 640 × 365 pixels | 1,024 × 584 pixels | 1,578 × 900 pixels.

Original file (1,578 × 900 pixels, file size: 184 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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Information about reusing

File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Stable, non-explosive, gainful overunity, schematic of a Micro-Cap 12 simulation of a circuit which is fed from a 1½V solar panel (or battery) giving a plateau of 900k Watts, RMS, building up its output over the course of a 300ks run-time (83⅓ hours ≅ 3½ days).
Date	19 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**10:36, 19 November 2022**		1,578 × 900 (184 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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File:Now7a3d2b, slightly diff windings on Armature1 vs Armature2, output, numeric.svg

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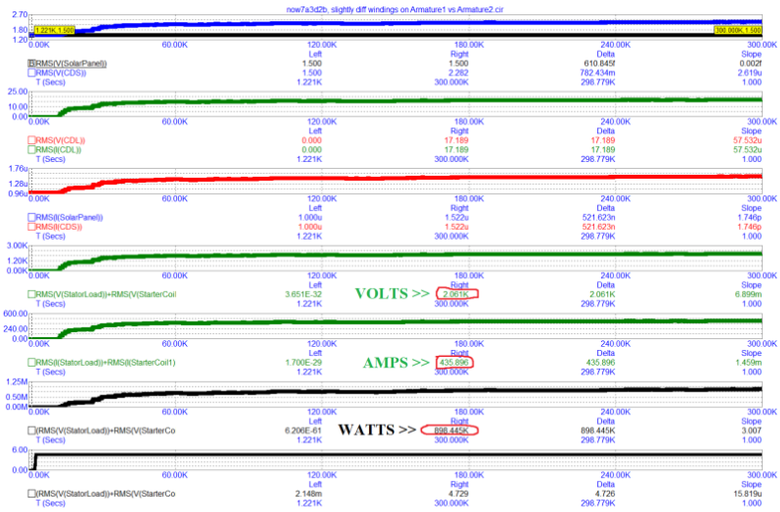

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Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 526 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 210 pixels | 640 × 421 pixels | 1,024 × 673 pixels | 1,280 × 841 pixels | 2,560 × 1,682 pixels | 1,587 × 1,043 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,587 × 1,043 pixels, file size: 128 KB)

Open in Media Viewer

File information | Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Numeric output for File:Now7a3d2b, slightly diff windings on Armature1 vs Armature2, schematic.png.
Date	19 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	10:56, 19 November 2022		1,587 × 1,043 (128 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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File:Perfect example of explosion of power from current inversion.png

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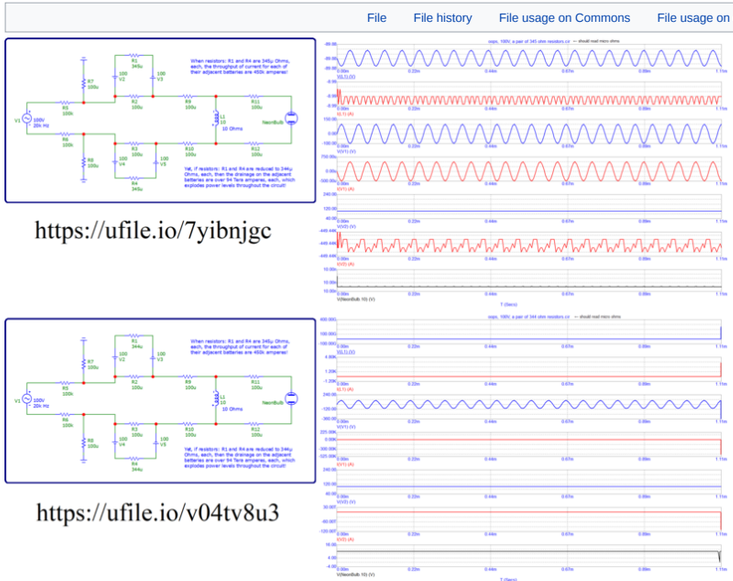
File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata



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Size of this preview: 799 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 240 pixels | 640 × 480 pixels | 1,023 × 768 pixels | 1,280 × 961 pixels | 2,560 × 1,922 pixels | 2,776 × 2,084 pixels.

Original file (2,776 × 2,084 pixels, file size: 212 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Open in Media Viewer

File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English	Explosion of output due to the inversion of the phase of current relative to the phase of voltage.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** These are two variations[1] [2] of a Micro-Cap 12 simulation of a conventional circuit of a simple design (operating on a Windows 10, 64-bit desktop PC) which exhibits an explosion of output when its neon bulb (spark gap) ignites into a state of plasma. This ignition occurs whenever its ignition node (Switchchk)[3] registers a value of 10 volts by comparison to a value of 10 nano volts (10nV in the top graph) which indicates that the neon bulb is OFF. This ignition is charted at the bottom-most tracing of the bottom graph. This tracing is labeled: V(NeonBulb.10) (V) while its plasma state is graphed in the circuit labeled: "oops, 100V, a pair of 344 ohm resistors.cir ← should read micro ohms".
Date	16 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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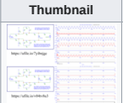
1. ↑ 345 micro ohms
2. ↑ 344 micro ohms
3. ↑ Micro-Cap 12 macro for a neon bulb

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**02:09, 2 January 2023**		2,776 × 2,084 (212 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	cropped
	11:04, 16 October 2022		3,748 × 2,084 (261 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	corrected text
	10:22, 16 October 2022		3,748 × 2,084 (259 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Efficient example of explosion of power from current inversion.png

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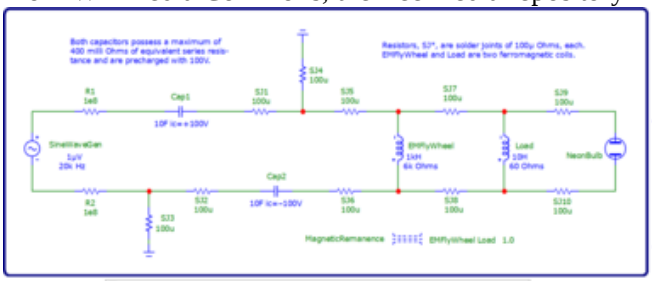

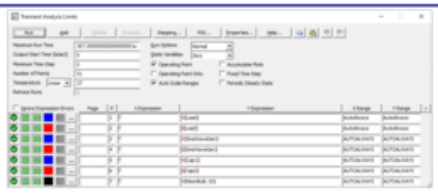

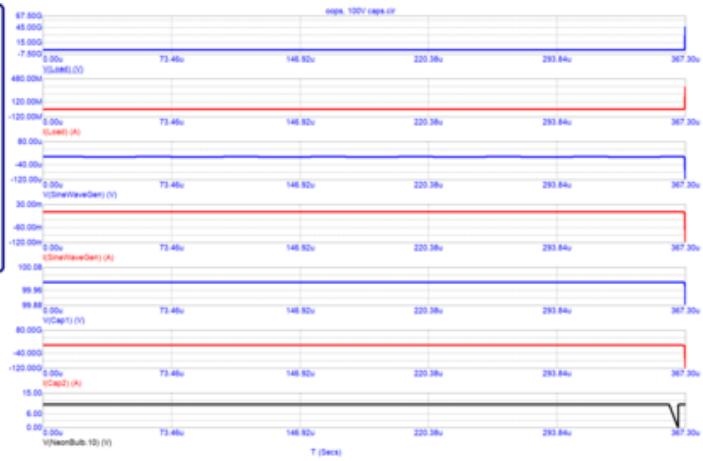

https://ufile.io/856ymhga

Size of this preview: 800 × 385 pixels.

Original file (3,076 × 1,480 pixels, file size: 173 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	How to flash a neon bulb ON to take advantage of its reversal of current.

Summary

Description	**English:** This is a more efficient method (https://ufile.io/856ymhga) of flashing a neon bulb ON by comparison to a conventional method of needlessly wasting input.
Date	16 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**00:26, 21 October 2022**		3,076 × 1,480 (173 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	This new upload is a technically improved version of this file.
	23:05, 16 October 2022		3,076 × 1,480 (145 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Horizontal resolution	37.78 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.78 dpc

Structured data

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inception

16 October 2022

MIME type

image/png

source of file

original creation by uploader

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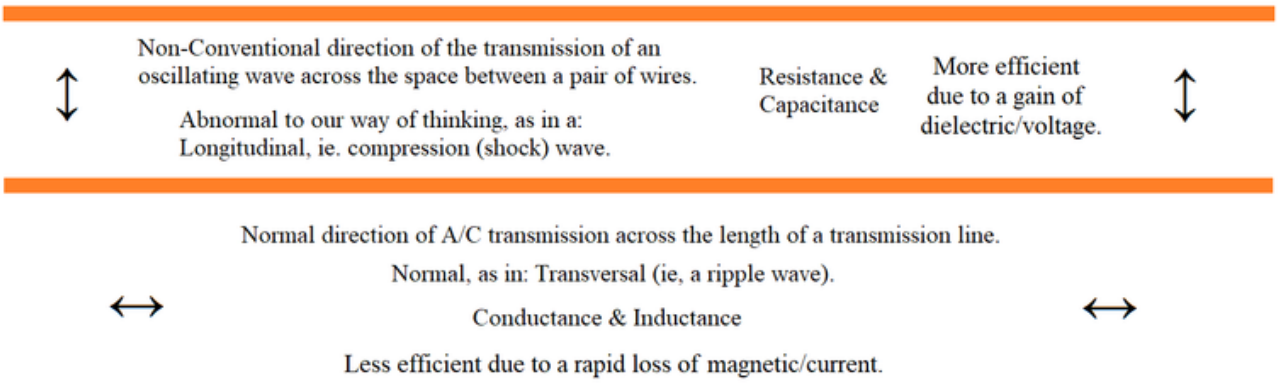
File:LMD vs TEM.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 800 × 269 pixels.

Original file (1,511 × 508 pixels, file size: 32 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Ripple Waves versus Compression Waves.

Summary

Description	**English:** A comparison of the pros and cons of two very distinct forms of electrical transmission: the normal type which suffers intense losses versus its converse which *gains* momentum!
Date	18 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**13:51, 18 October 2022**		1,511 × 508 (32 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Horizontal resolution	37.79 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.79 dpc

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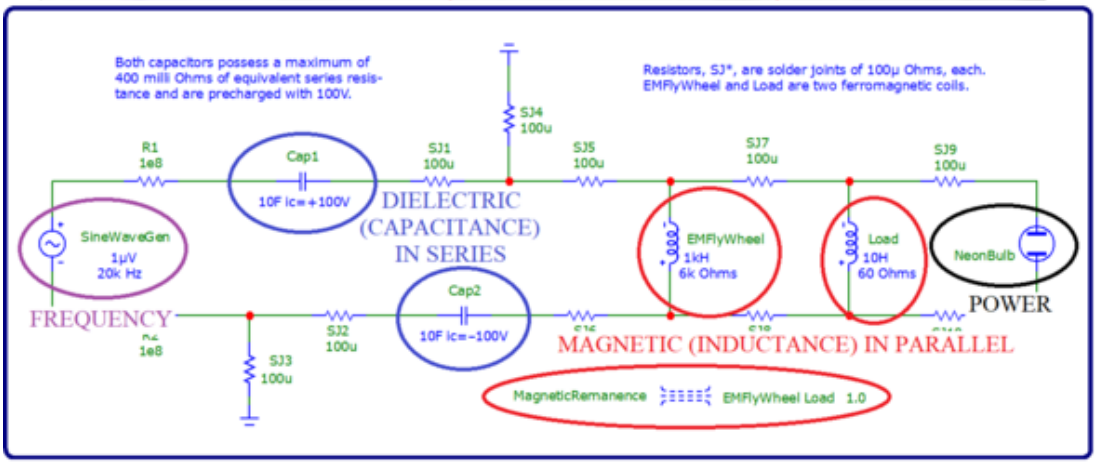
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:The big picture.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 587 × 599 pixels.

Original file (1,464 × 1,494 pixels, file size: 374 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Comparison of two analog computers both of which are in LMD mode (Longitudinal Magneto-Dielectric).

Summary

Description	**English:** Comparison between two analog computers: Eric is testing his LMD on the bench (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6BnCUBKgnnc) in the top-half versus my simulation in the bottom-half of this compositional image.
Date	17 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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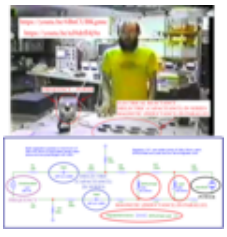
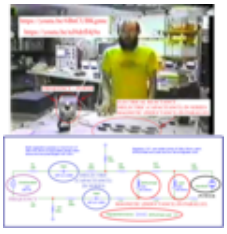
Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**00:10, 21 October 2022**		1,464 × 1,494 (374 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description= |Source= {{own}} |Date= |Author= Vinyasi |Permission= |other_versions= }}
	15:59, 17 October 2022		1,464 × 1,494 (374 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

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17 October 2022

MIME type

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Moon, output.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

Size of this preview: 800 × 526 pixels.

Original file (1,587 × 1,043 pixels, file size: 85 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Negative resistance can vary its behavior based on its type: capacitive versus inductive and conductive.

Summary

Description	**English:** Negative resistance can vary its behavior based on its type: capacitive versus inductive and conductive.
Date	19 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File history

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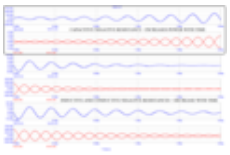
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**21:13, 19 October 2022**		1,587 × 1,043 (85 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

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MIME type

image/png

source of file

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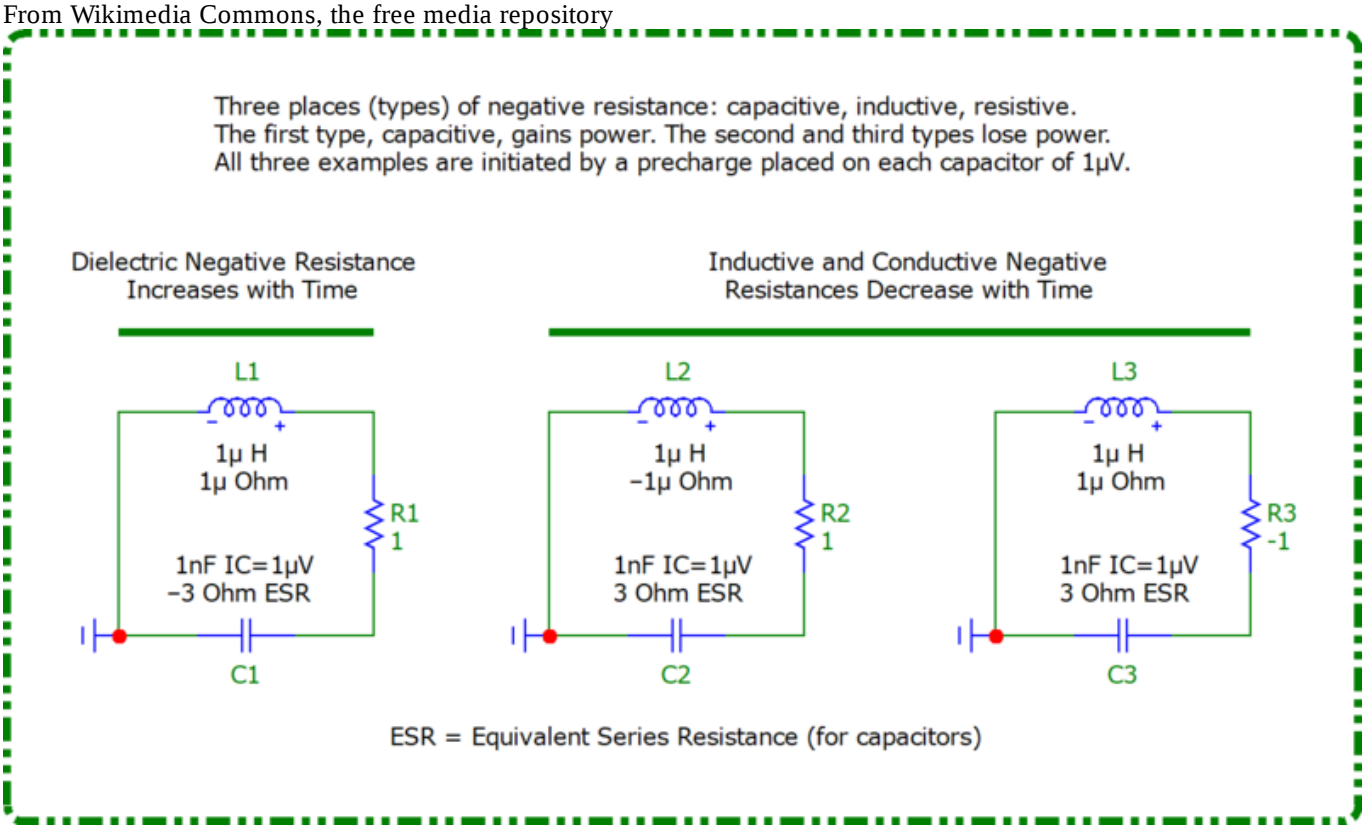
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Moon, schematic.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 800 × 468 pixels.

Original file (1,364 × 798 pixels, file size: 44 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	The behavior of negative resistance is determined by what type of component (under simulation) possesses it.

Summary

Description	**English:** Negative resistance (https://ufile.io/892a7ysb) will grow in amplitude if it is located within capacitors. It will shrink the amplitude of its output if it is located within inductors or resistors.
Date	19 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File history

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**21:08, 15 November 2022**		1,364 × 798 (44 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description=corrected text typos on schematic; circuit remains the same |Source={{own}} |Date= |Author= Vinyasi |Permission= |other_versions= }}
	01:35, 21 October 2022		1,364 × 798 (44 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	corrected an oversight of incorrect text on the schematic
	21:10, 19 October 2022		1,364 × 798 (44 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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File:Conventional Cyclic Rotations of Standard Motors versus Epicyclic Lunar Rotations.png

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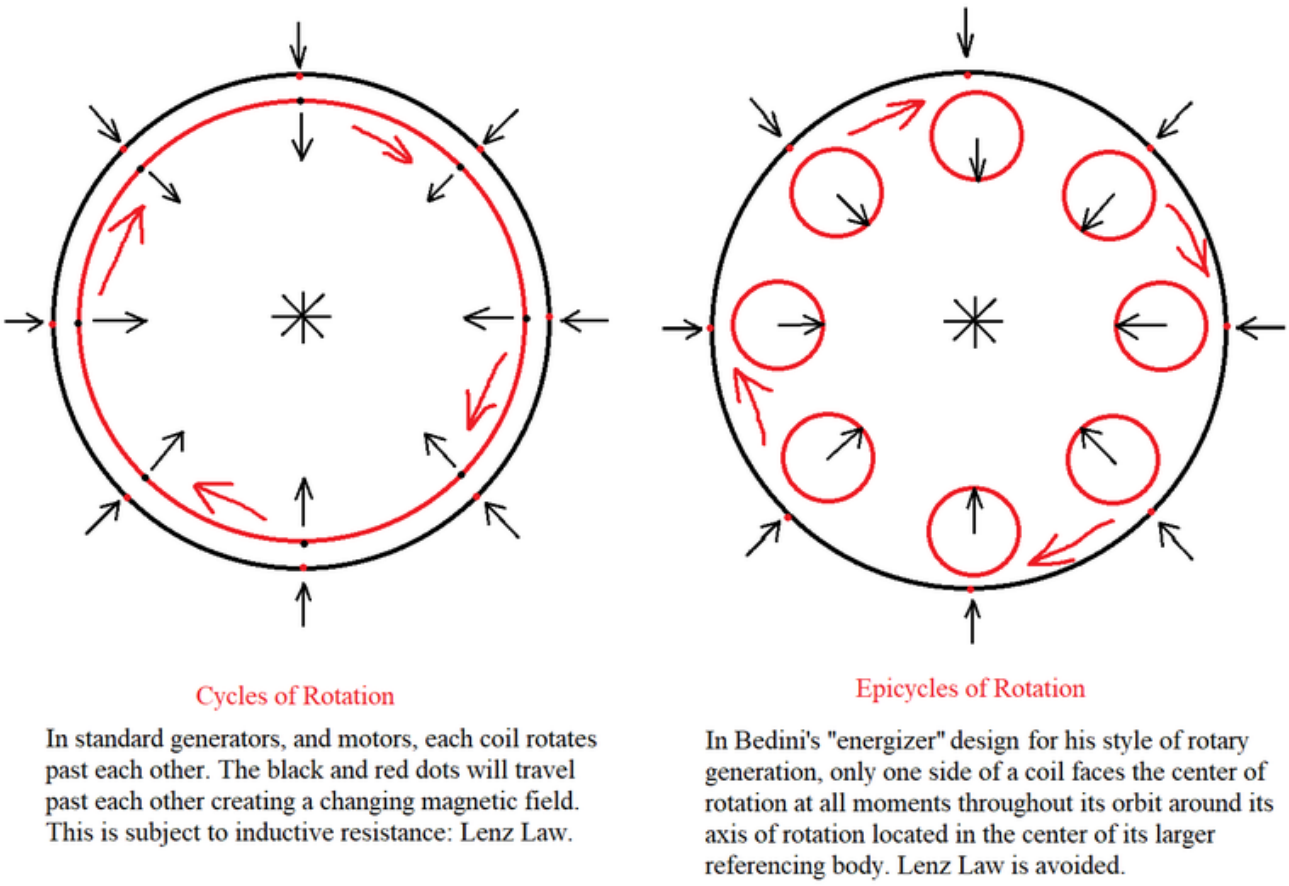

Size of this preview: 800 × 554 pixels.

Original file (1,436 × 995 pixels, file size: 69 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Comparing Cyclic versus Epicyclic rotations in generators/motors and in the planetary orbitals of satellites.

Summary

Description	**English:** Comparing cyclic versus epicyclic rotations of standard generator/motor designs versus John Bedini's suggesting lunar rotation around the Earth (in Bedini's case).

Date	19 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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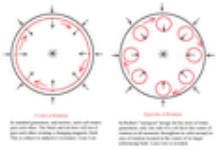
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**22:45, 19 October 2022**		1,436 × 995 (69 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Horizontal resolution	37.79 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.79 dpc

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File:Cup of Russia 2010 - Yuko Kawaguti (2).jpg

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

No higher resolution available.

Cup_of_Russia_2010_-_Yuko_Kawaguti_(2).jpg (307 × 500 pixels, file size: 49 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg); (request rotation)

Open in Media Viewer	

File information | Structured data

Captions **Edit**

English: Yuko Kawaguchi at the 2010 Cup of Russia.Whilst spinning, the outward section of her clothing was spinning faster around her body (axis),therefore, she, more specifically the outward facing side of her costume had an angular momentum.

Summary

Description	**English:** Yuko Kawaguti (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuko_Kavaguti), in the 2010 Cup of Russia, free skating. This photo is an example of a classical illustration of conservation of angular momentum in physics. When a spinning figure skater pulls in her arms, reducing her moment of inertia, she rotates faster.
Date	20 December 2010
Source	Own work
Author	deerstop
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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**13:08, 3 December 2010**		307 × 500 (49 KB)	Deerstop (talk | contribs)	== Summary == {{Information |Description= {{en|1=2010 Cup of Russia, free skating.}} |Source={{own}} |Author=deerstop |Date=2010-12-20 |Permission= {{Cc-zero}} |other_versions= }} Category:2010 Cup of Russia [[Category:Yuko Kawaguchi

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- Usage on ar.wikipedia.org
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  - Масов инерционен момент
- Usage on de.wikipedia.org
  - Pirouetteneffekt
- Usage on de.wiktionary.org
  - angezogen
- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Angular momentum
  - Figure skating spins
  - Moment of inertia
  - User:Chetvorno/work3
  - User:Prof McCarthy/moment of inertia
  - User:Prof McCarthy/momentofinertia
  - User:Physikerwelt/sandbox/Angular momentum
  - User:Physikerwelt/sandbox/Moment of inertia

- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - User:Vinyasi
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Distances/Angular momenta
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
- Usage on fr.wikipedia.org
  - Moment d'inertie
  - Conservation du moment cinétique
- Usage on hr.wikipedia.org
  - Tromost
  - Moment inercije
  - Nauka o čvrstoći
- Usage on mk.wikipedia.org
  - Момент на инерција
- Usage on ml.wikipedia.org
  - ജഢത്വാഘൂർണം
- Usage on sh.wikipedia.org
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  - Newtonovi zakoni kretanja
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- Usage on simple.wikipedia.org
  - Angular momentum
  - Moment of inertia
- Usage on sr.wikipedia.org
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File:Atlantic cable Map.jpg

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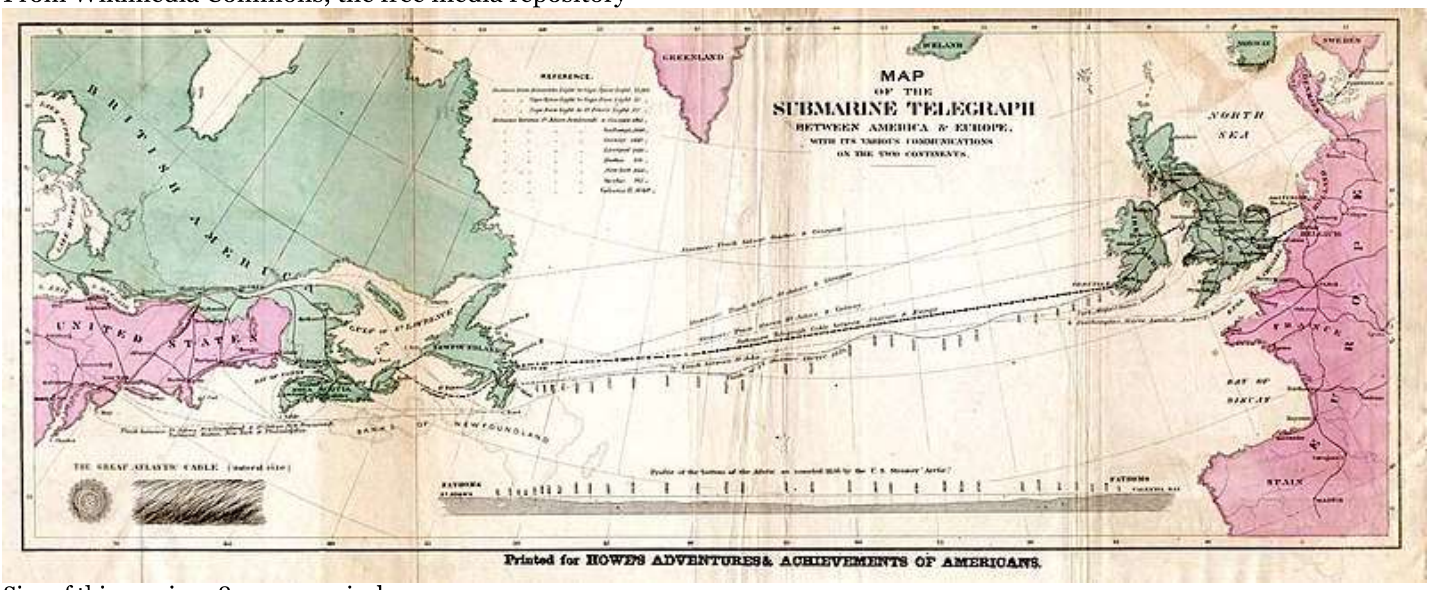

Size of this preview: 800 × 322 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (1,493 × 600 pixels, file size: 163 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg); (request rotation)

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File information | **Structured data**

Captions	**Edit**
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents
русский	Карта маршрута атлантического кабеля 1858 года

Description	**English:** Map of the 1858 Atlantic Cable route (from http://atlantic-cable.com/Maps/index.htm).
Date	the 1858
Source	Howe's Adventures & Achievements of Americans; en:Image:Atlantic_cable_Map.jpg
Author	Unknown author
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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**14:35, 29 January 2018**		1,493 × 600 (163 KB)	Soerfm (talk | contribs)	Color, brightness
revert	15:53, 9 March 2006		1,493 × 600 (136 KB)	Jailbird (talk | contribs)	Map of the 1858 Atlantic Cable route from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, August 21, 1858 from en:Image:Atlantic_cable_Map.jpg {{PD-Old}}

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File usage on Commons

The following 6 pages use this file:

- 1866
- First transatlantic telegraph cable

- User:Chumwa/OgreBot/Travel and communication maps/2018 January 21-31
- User:Jailbird/gallery
- User:Mattbuck/Railways/2018 January 21-31
- User:OgreBot/Watercraft/2018 January 29

File usage on other wikis

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- Usage on be-tarask.wikipedia.org
  - Трансатлянтычны тэлеграфны кабэль
- Usage on bs.wikipedia.org
  - Transatlantski telegrafski kabel
- Usage on ca.wikipedia.org
  - Cable transatlàntic de telègraf
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  - User:Emijrp/The Victorian Internet
  - USS Arctic (1855)
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    - Atlandi ookeani ületus
- Usage on fi.wikipedia.org
    - William Thomson
    - Merikaapeli
    - Transatlanttiset lennätinkaapelit
    - Käyttäjä:Fiwiki-tools-bot/kuvattomat/47
    - Käyttäjä:Fiwiki-tools-bot/kuvattomat/48
- Usage on fr.wikipedia.org
    - 1866
    - Câble sous-marin
    - Extel
    - Utilisateur:GhosterBot/BacASable/Le saviez-vous ?/Archives
    - Câbles télégraphiques transatlantiques
    - Discussion:Câbles télégraphiques transatlantiques
    - Wikipédia:Statistiques des anecdotes de la page d'accueil/Visibilité des anecdotes (2021)
    - Discussion:Câbles télégraphiques transatlantiques/LSV 19995
    - Wikipédia:Statistiques des anecdotes de la page d'accueil/Visibilité des anecdotes (2021)/2021 04
    - Projet:Aide et accueil/Twitter/Tweets/archives/avril 2021
    - Wikipédia:Le saviez-vous ?/Archives/2021
    - Wikipédia:Le Bistro/5 août 2022
    - Télégraphie électrique
- Usage on gd.wikipedia.org
    - Sioman
- Usage on id.wikipedia.org
    - Kabel telegrafi trans-Atlantik
- Usage on io.wikipedia.org
    - Telegrafo
- Usage on it.wikipedia.org
    - Cavo sottomarino
    - Grandi Banchi di Terranova
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    - ナイアガラ (蒸気フリゲート)

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:Permalloy cable.svg

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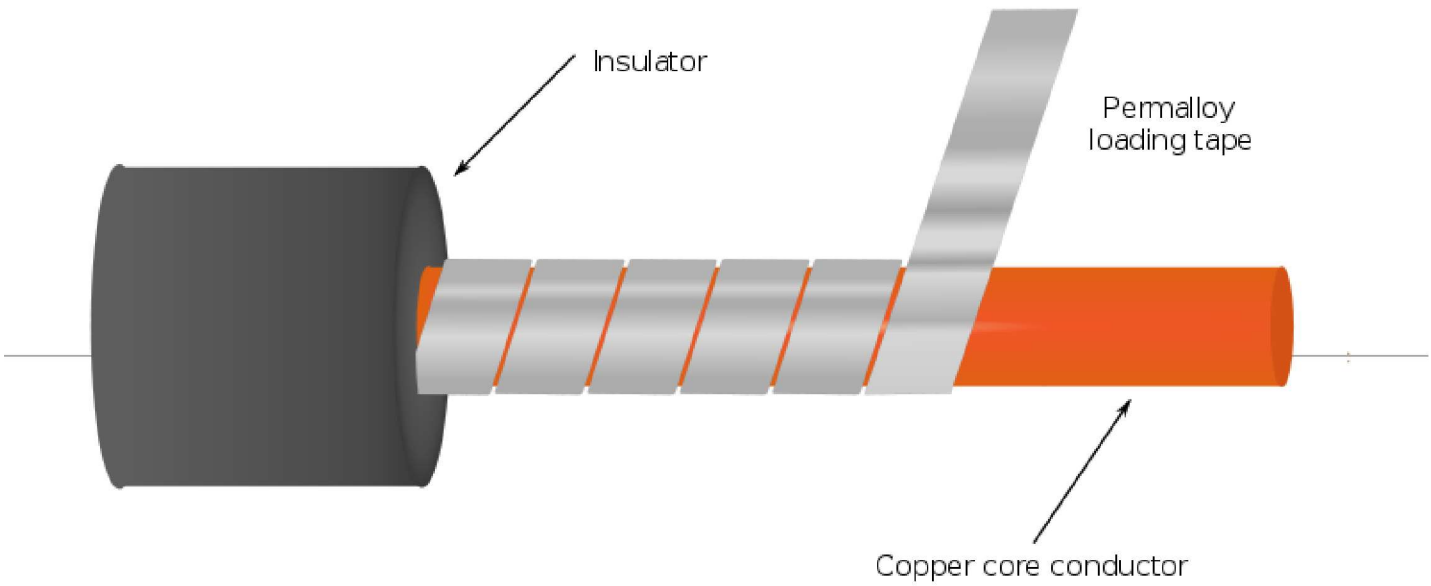

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 437 pixels.
Add a note

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,017 × 555 pixels, file size: 16 KB)

Open in Media Viewer

File information | **Structured data**

Captions	**Edit**
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	**English:** Permalloy loaded cable construction
Date	16 January 2009
Source	English Wikipedia
Author	SpinningSpark real life identity: SHA-1 commitment

	ba62ca25da3fee2f8f36c101994f571c151abee7
Other versions	en:File:Permalloy cable.svg

This *W3C-unspecified* vector image was created with Inkscape .

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File history

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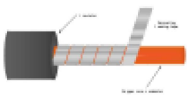
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**13:33, 12 September 2010**		1,017 × 555 (16 KB)	Wdwd (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description= {{en|Permalloy loaded cable construction}} |Source=English Wikipedia |Date=16th January 2009 |Author= [[:en:User:Spinningspark| <font style="background:#FFF090;color:#00C000">'''Sp<font style="background:#FFF0A0;color:#80C000">in<

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  - Mu-Metall
- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - User:Spinningspark
  - User:Spinningspark/Images created/101-200
  - User:Spinningspark/Handiwork
- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
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- Usage on eo.wikipedia.org
  - Permalojo
- Usage on fr.wikipedia.org
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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:PupinovVod.JPG

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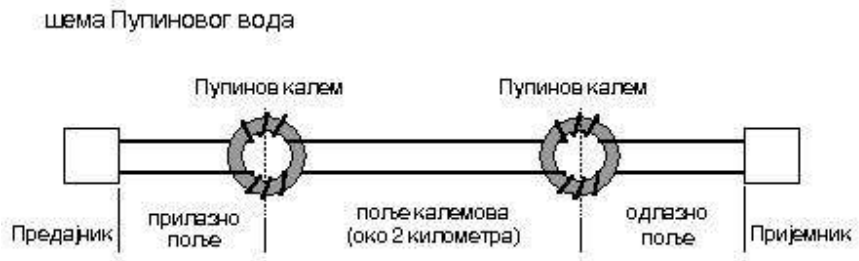

No higher resolution available.

PupinovVod.JPG (454 × 151 pixels, file size: 11 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg); (request rotation)

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File information | **Structured data**

Captions	**Edit**
English	Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	**Српски / srpski:** Pupinov vod. Autor: J. Popović
Date	11 March 2008 (original upload date)
Source	Transferred from sr.wikipedia (https://sr.wikipedia.org); transferred to Commons by User:Micki using CommonsHelper (http://tools.wikimedia.de/~magnus/commonshelper.php).
Author	Original uploader was Јакша at sr.wikipedia (https://sr.wikipedia.org)
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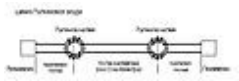
Original upload log

The original description page was here (https://sr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:PupinovVod.JPG). All following user names refer to sr.wikipedia.

- 2008-03-11 04:17 Јакша 454×151× (11726 bytes) *J.Popovic*

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**12:20, 8 April 2011**		454 × 151 (11 KB)	File Upload Bot (Magnus Manske) (talk | contribs)	{{BotMoveToCommons|sr.wikipedia|year= {{subst:CURRENTYEAR}}|month= {{subst:CURRENTMONTHNAME}}|day= {{subst:CURRENTDAY}}}} {{Information |Description= {{sr|J.Popovic}} |Source=Transferred from [http://sr.wikipedia.org sr.wikipedia]; transferred to Commons by

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  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
- Usage on sr.wikipedia.org
  - Пупинов калем

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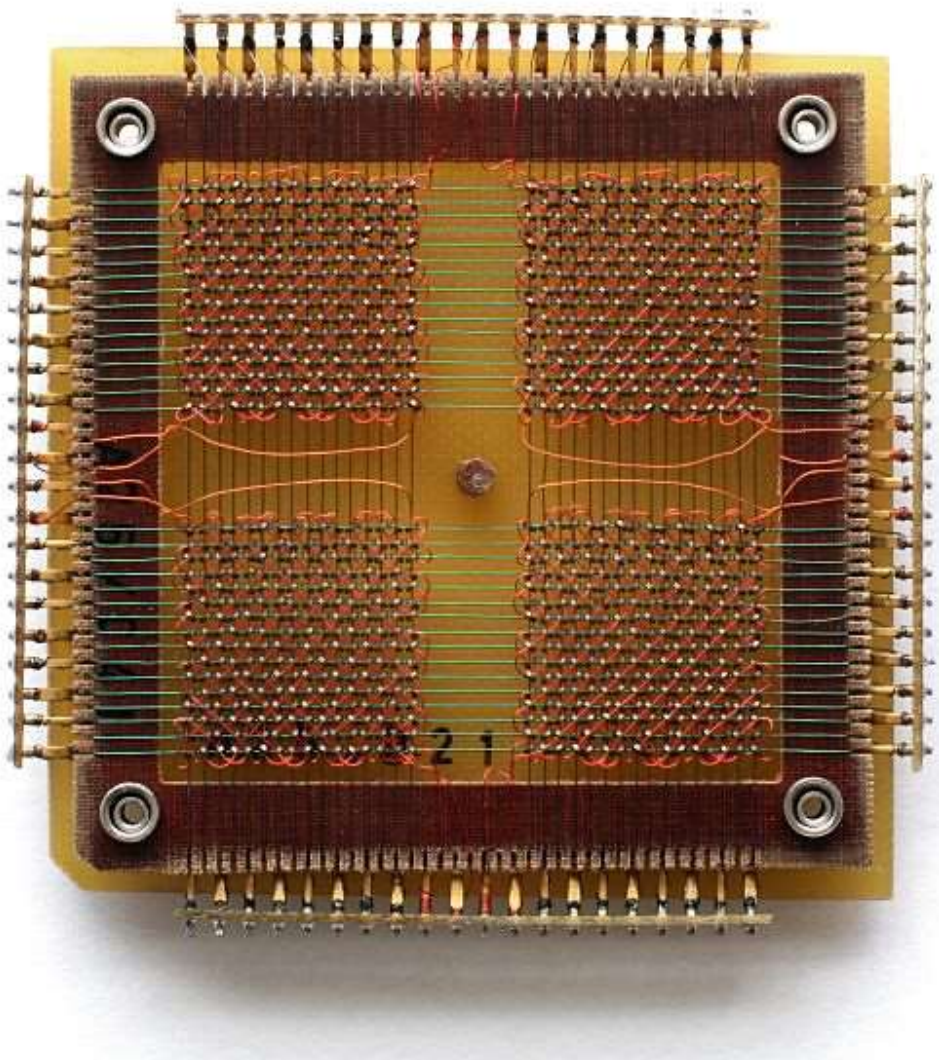
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:KL CoreMemory.jpg

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 600 × 600 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (2,400 × 2,400 pixels, file size: 1.04 MB, MIME type: image/jpeg); (request rotation) ; ZoomViewer

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File information | Structured data

Captions	Edit
English	Core Memory Module

Summary

Description	**English:** Core Memory Module – A 32 x 32 core memory plane storing 1024 bits (or 128 bytes) of data. The small black rings at the intersections of the grid wires, organized in four squares, are the ferrite cores.
Date	14 June 2009
Source	received per EMail Camera: Canon EOS 400D
Author	Konstantin Lanzet
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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comm
current	**10:27, 30 January 2012**		2,400 × 2,400 (1.04 MB)	AndreasPraefcke (talk | contribs)	Reverte to versi as of 19:25, June 2009
revert	08:43, 17 November 2011		2,400 × 2,400 (675 KB)	Jakuzem (talk | contribs)	Reduce file size by selectir higher compre on.
revert	19:25, 14 June 2009		2,400 × 2,400 (1.04 MB)	Appaloosa (talk | contribs)	{{Inform on |Descri on= {{en|1= re Memor Module |Source eceivec per EMail</ >Came Canon EOS 400D |Author onstant Lanzet |Date=2 09/06/1 |Permis on= {{OTRS pendinç |other_ sions= <!-- {{Image pload|fu }--> Catego Core memor

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File usage on Commons

The following 2 pages use this file:

- File:KL CoreMemory Size.jpg

- File:KL Kernspeicher Makro 1.jpg

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- Usage on ar.wikipedia.org
  - ذاكرة مغناطيسية النواة
- Usage on bg.wikipedia.org
  - Феритна памет
- Usage on ca.wikipedia.org
  - Memòria de tors
- Usage on de.wikipedia.org
  - Datenspeicher
  - Benutzer:Appaloosa/Hardware-Bilder
- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Magnetic-core memory
  - Memory cell (computing)
  - User:Premeditated/sandbox2
- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
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- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist
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  - Ferriitmälu
- Usage on fa.wikipedia.org
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- Usage on it.wikipedia.org
  - Cronologia dei computer dal 1950 al 1979
- Usage on kk.wikipedia.org
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- Usage on no.wikipedia.org
    - GIER
- Usage on pt.wikipedia.org
    - Célula de memória (computação)
- Usage on ro.wikipedia.org
    - Memorie cu acces aleator
    - Memorie cu ferite
- Usage on www.wikidata.org
    - Q839647

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WIKIMEDIA
COMMONS

Category:MrPreva

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Deutsch: Pavel (MrPreva) (https://www.youtube.com/c/MrPreva) hat es geschafft, die Phase des Stroms (innerhalb von Wechselstrom) umzukehren, wodurch seine Polarität seiner Spannung entgegengesetzt wird, ohne die Hilfe digitaler Elektronik. Ein kurzgeschlossener Aufwärtstransformator ist alles, was benötigt wird, wie diese Simulation und sein YouTube-Video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0) zeigen. Das ist keine Übereinheit; dieser besitzt keinen Output, der größer ist als sein Input. Dennoch nähert es sich gerade unter idealen Bedingungen der Overunity. Mit anderen Worten, dies weist einen Leistungskoeffizienten (einen Wirkungsgrad von) von nahezu 100% auf, wenn unter idealen Bedingungen betrieben oder simuliert wird. Anstatt anzunehmen, dass dies eine Übereinheit (oder “freie Energie”) ist, wäre es genauer, dies als eine von mehreren Methoden zum Recyceln von Reaktanz zu beschreiben, um gegen den Stromverbrauch durch eine reaktive Last zu sparen. Ein weiteres, üblicheres Beispiel wäre ein Kondensator, der parallel zu einer Induktivität geschaltet ist.

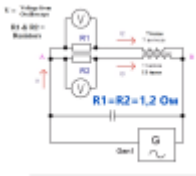
English: Pavel (MrPreva) (https://www.youtube.com/c/MrPreva) has managed to invert the phase of current (within A/C electricity), causing its polarity to oppose its voltage, without the aid of digital electronics. A shorted step-up transformer is all that is needed as this simulation and his YouTube video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0) demonstrate. This is not overunity; this does not possess an output which is greater than its input. Yet, it comes close to approaching overunity especially under ideal conditions. In other words, this exhibits a coefficience of performance (an efficiency of) nearly equal to 100% when operating, or simulating, under ideal conditions. Instead of assuming that this is overunity (or “Free Energy”), it would be more accurate to describe this as one of several methods for recycling reactance to conserve against the consumption of power by a reactive load. Another, more commonplace, example would be a capacitor connected in parallel with an inductor.

Français : Pavel (MrPreva) (https://www.youtube.com/c/MrPreva) a réussi à inverser la phase du courant (dans l'électricité A/C), ce qui fait que sa polarité s'oppose à sa tension, sans l'aide de l'électronique numérique. Un transformateur élévateur en court-circuit est tout ce dont vous avez besoin, comme le démontrent cette simulation et sa vidéo YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0). Ce n'est pas une surunité; celui-ci ne possède pas de sortie supérieure à son entrée. Pourtant, il se rapproche de la surunité, en particulier dans des conditions idéales. En d'autres termes, celui-ci présente un coefficient de performance (une efficacité de) presque égal à 100 % lorsqu'il fonctionne, ou simule, dans des conditions idéales. Au lieu de supposer qu'il s'agit d'une surunité (ou “énergie libre”), il serait plus exact de décrire cela comme l'une des nombreuses méthodes de recyclage de la réactance pour économiser contre la consommation d'énergie par une charge réactive. Un autre exemple, plus courant, serait un condensateur connecté en parallèle avec une inductance.

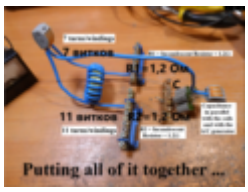
Русский: Pavel (MrPreva) (https://www.youtube.com/c/MrPreva) удалось инвертировать фазу тока (в электричестве переменного тока), заставив его полярность противостоять напряжению, без помощи цифровой электроники. Все, что нужно, — это короткозамкнутый повышающий трансформатор, как демонстрируют это моделирование и его видео на YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0). Это не сверхединство; это не имеет выхода, который больше, чем его вход. Тем не менее, он приближается к сверхединице, особенно в идеальных условиях. Другими словами, это демонстрирует коэффициент производительности (эффективность), почти равный 100%, при работе или моделировании в идеальных условиях. Вместо того, чтобы предполагать, что это сверхединство (или «свободная энергия»), было бы точнее описать это как один из нескольких методов рециркуляции реактивного сопротивления для сохранения от потребления мощности реактивной нагрузкой. Другим, более распространенным примером может быть конденсатор, соединенный параллельно с катушкой индуктивности.

Media in category "MrPreva"

The following 7 files are in this category, out of 7 total.

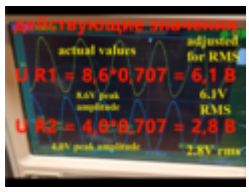


07 - Setup for taking voltage measurements.svg
1,600 × 1,200; 320 KB



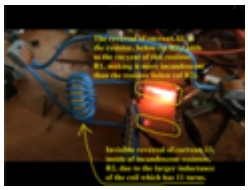
09 - Building the circuit.png
1,600 × 1,200; 2.18 MB

11 - Measuring the total amperage of I1.png
1,600 × 1,200; 958 KB

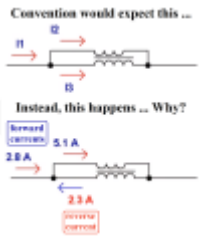


13 - Calculating the root mean square (RMS) voltages.png
1,600 × 1,200; 1.69 MB

14 - Deriving the individual amperages of R1 and R2 from the total amperage and the individual voltages of R1 and R2.svg
1,273 × 559; 906 KB



19 - Graphic demonstration of reversal of current on the bench.png
1,600 × 1,200; 1.63 MB



20 - Summation of results defying the initial assumption prior to performing this experiment.svg
1,438 × 1,692; 401 KB

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:02 - Initial presumption.svg

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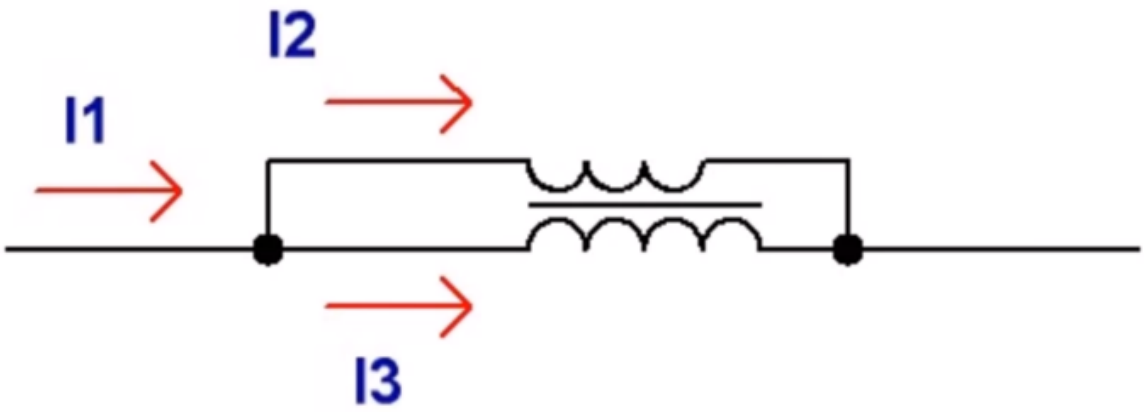

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 140 KB)

Captions

Captions

English — Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	**English:** It is assumed that total current, I1, is the sum of its individual branches of current: I2 and I3. I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on

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Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

File history

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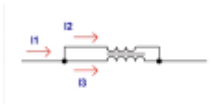
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**19:12, 8 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (140 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description={{en|1=It is assumed that total current, I1, is the sum of its individual branches of current: I2 and I3. I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0 a link-back to his video].}} |Source={{own}} |Date= |Author= Vinyasi |Permission= |other_versions= }} Category:MrPreva

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:04 - First draft of a schematic of the experiment to be performed.svg

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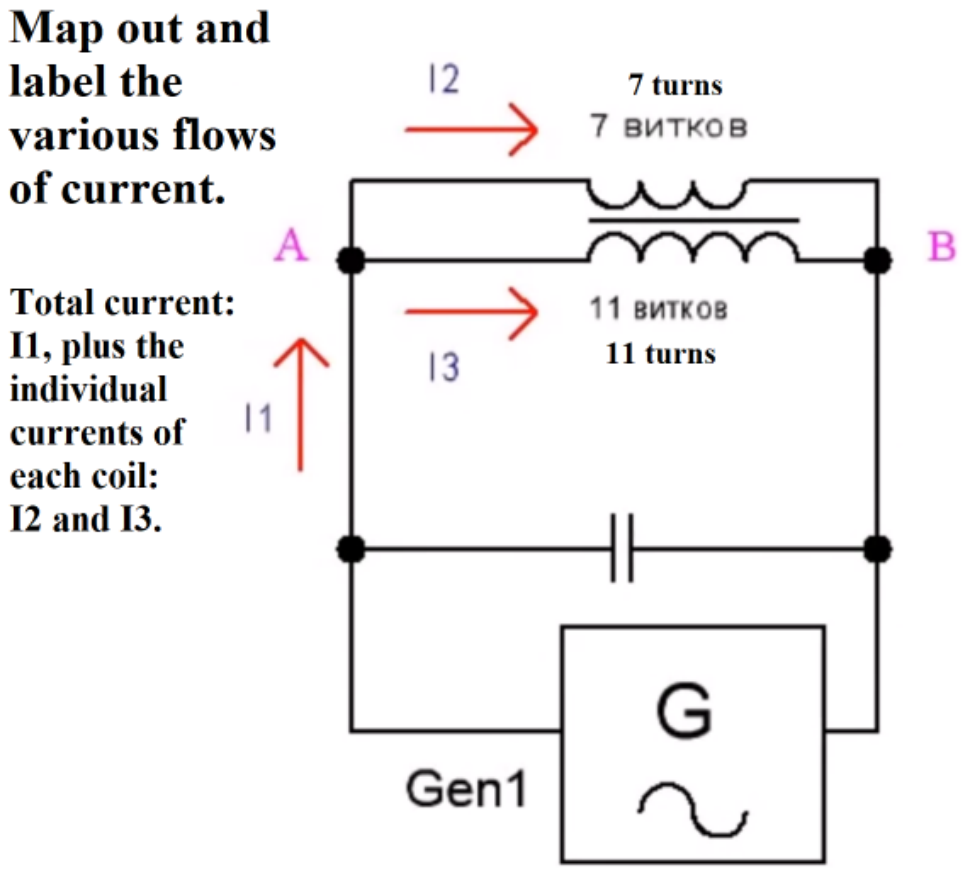

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 263 KB)

Captions

Captions	
English	This lays out some of the criteria of what the experiment should provide for.

Summary

Description	**English:** Before getting into the added complexity of taking measurements, an initial draft is made of the circuit to which this experiment will be conducted to determine the

	flows of current in a shorted transformer. I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide a link-back to his video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
Date	8 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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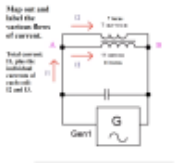
current	**19:19, 8 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (263 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:07 - Setup for taking voltage measurements.svg

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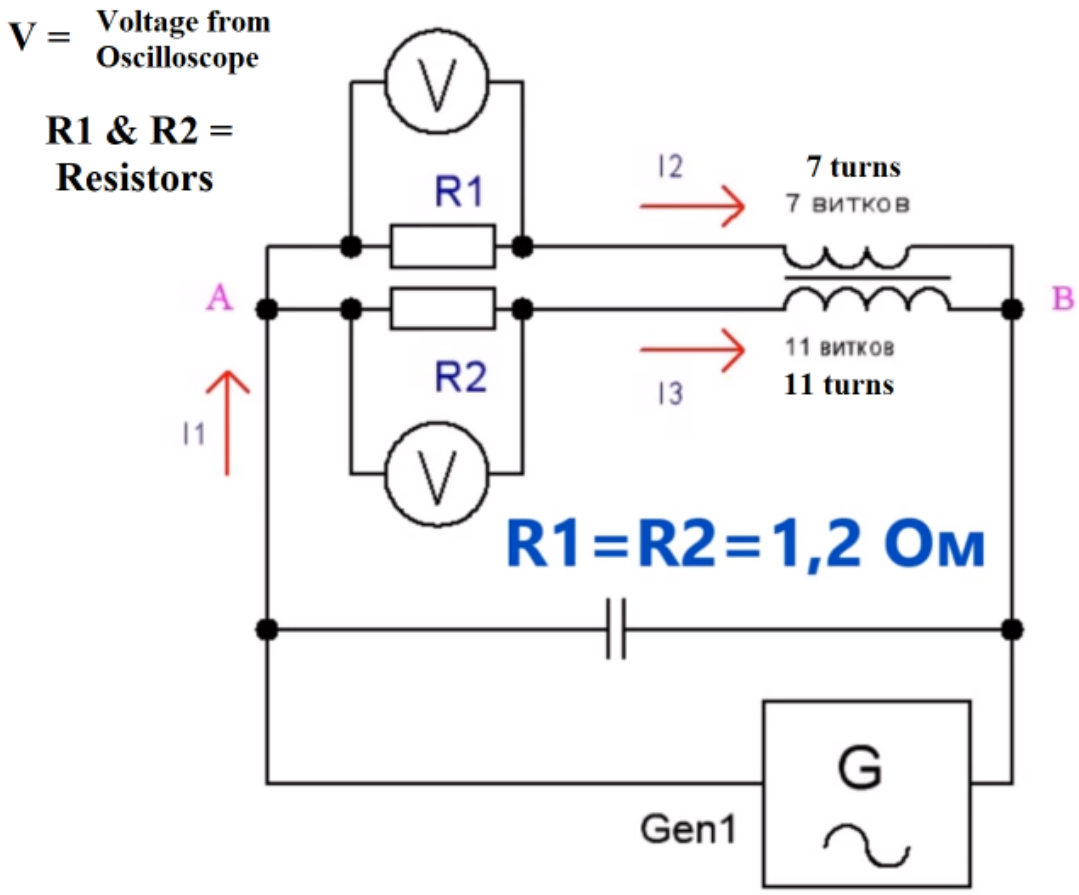

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 320 KB)

Captions

Captions	
English	A plan is diagrammatically laid out of where, and how, to arrange the components of this experimental circuit.

Summary

Description	**English:** A plan is diagrammatically laid out of where, and how, to arrange the components of this experimental circuit in order to measure the amperage and the voltage of its branches of current. I have permission from the author of this video to post

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Author	Vinyasi
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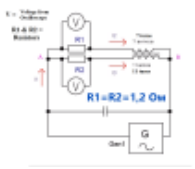
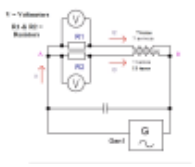
current	**01:57, 9 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (320 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description={{en|1=A plan is diagrammatically laid out of where, and how, to arrange the components of this experimental circuit in order to measure the amperage and the voltage of its branches of current. I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0 a link-back to his video].}} |Source={{own}} |Date= |Author= Vinyasi |Permission= |other_versi...
	19:26, 8 November 2022		1,600 × 1,200 (253 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:09 - Building the circuit.png

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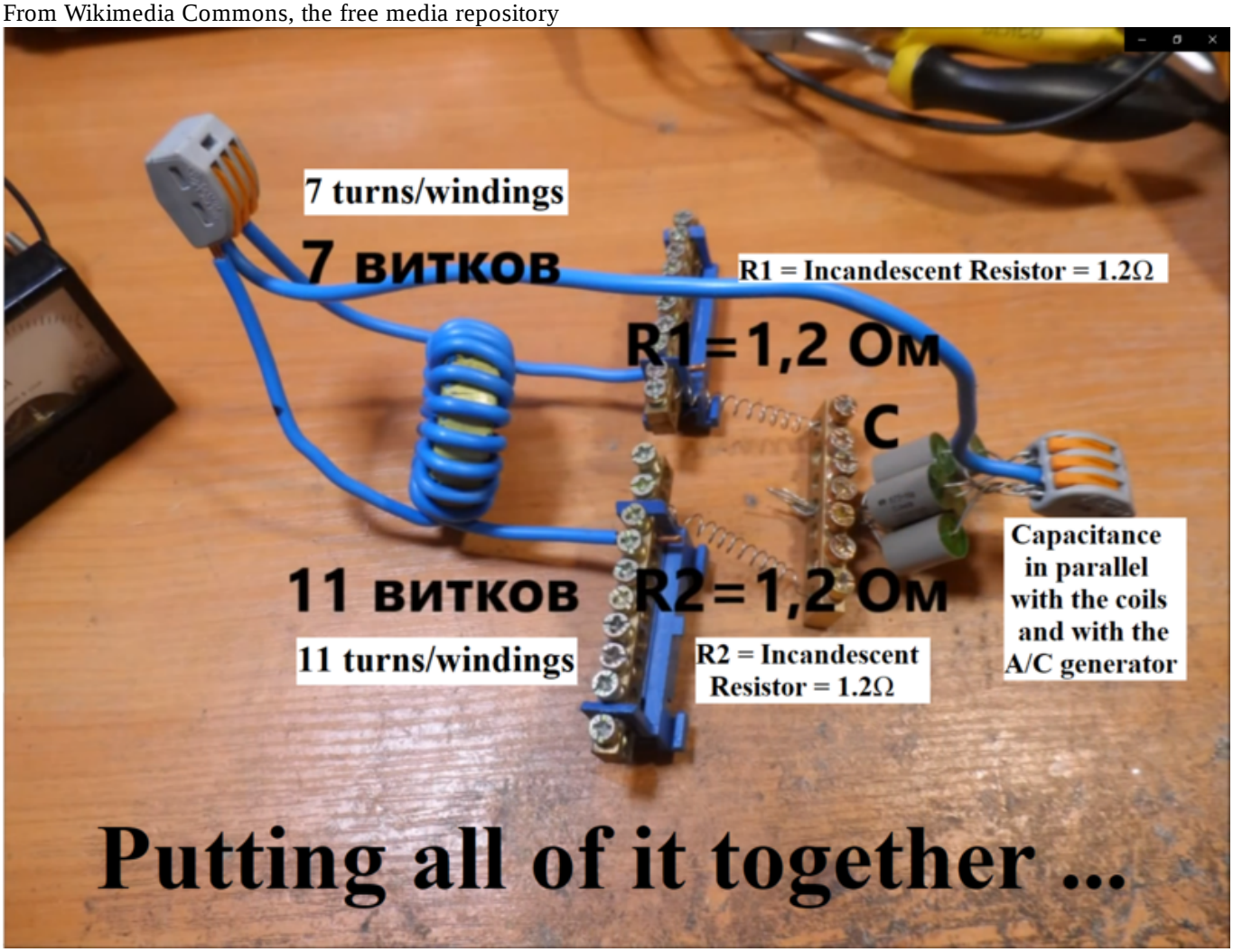

Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 2.18 MB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	It's time to assemble the circuit ...

Summary

Description	**English:** I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide a link-back to his video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
Date	7 November 2022

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Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:11 - Measuring the total amperage of I1.png

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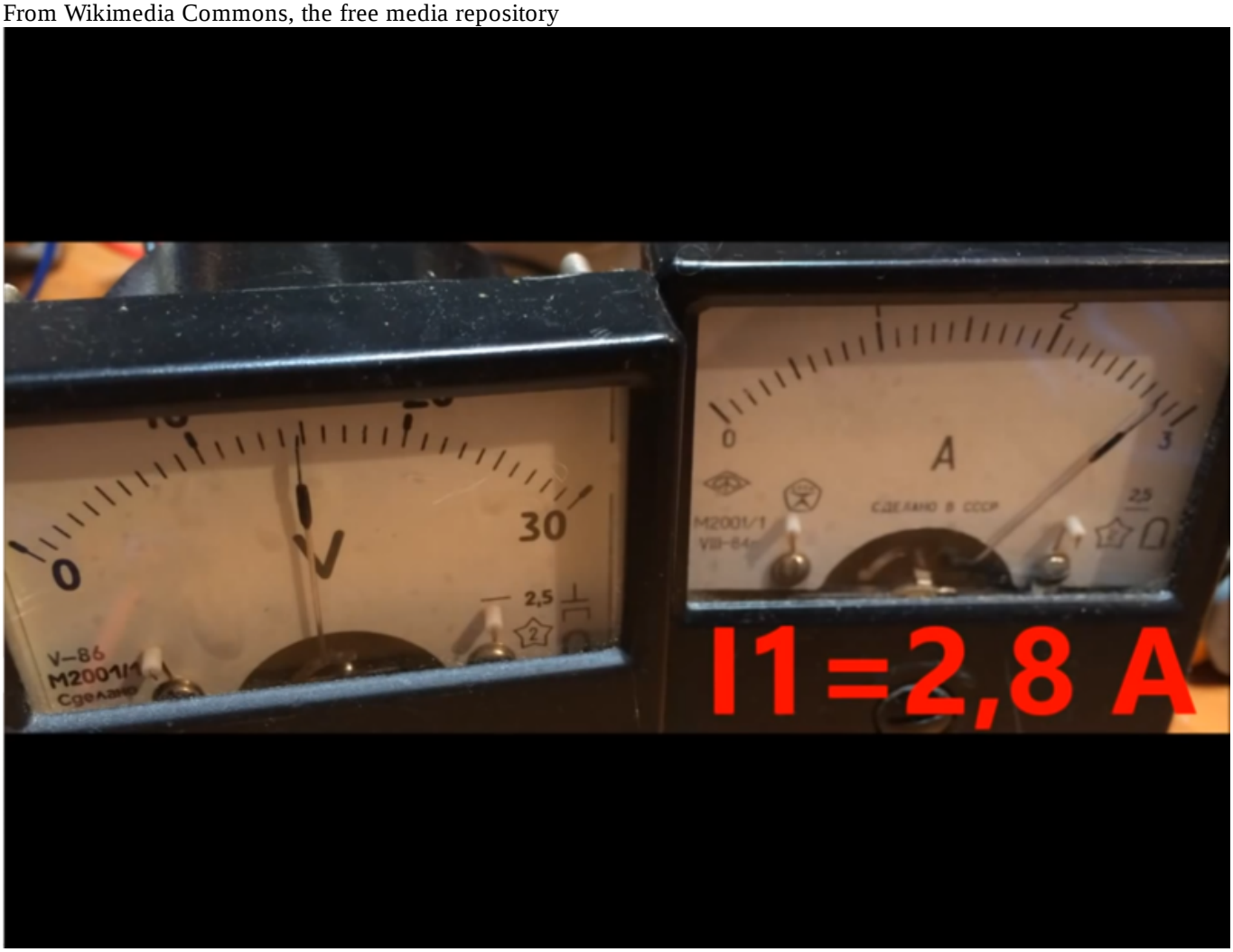

Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 958 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Measuring the total amperage of I1.

Summary

Description	**English:** I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide a link-back to his video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
Date	7 November 2022

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**07:42, 8 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (958 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded a work by MrPreva is the author of this image prior to its modification by Vinyasi (myself). from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0 with UploadWizard

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

Structured data

Items portrayed in this file

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:13 - Calculating the root mean square (RMS) voltages.png

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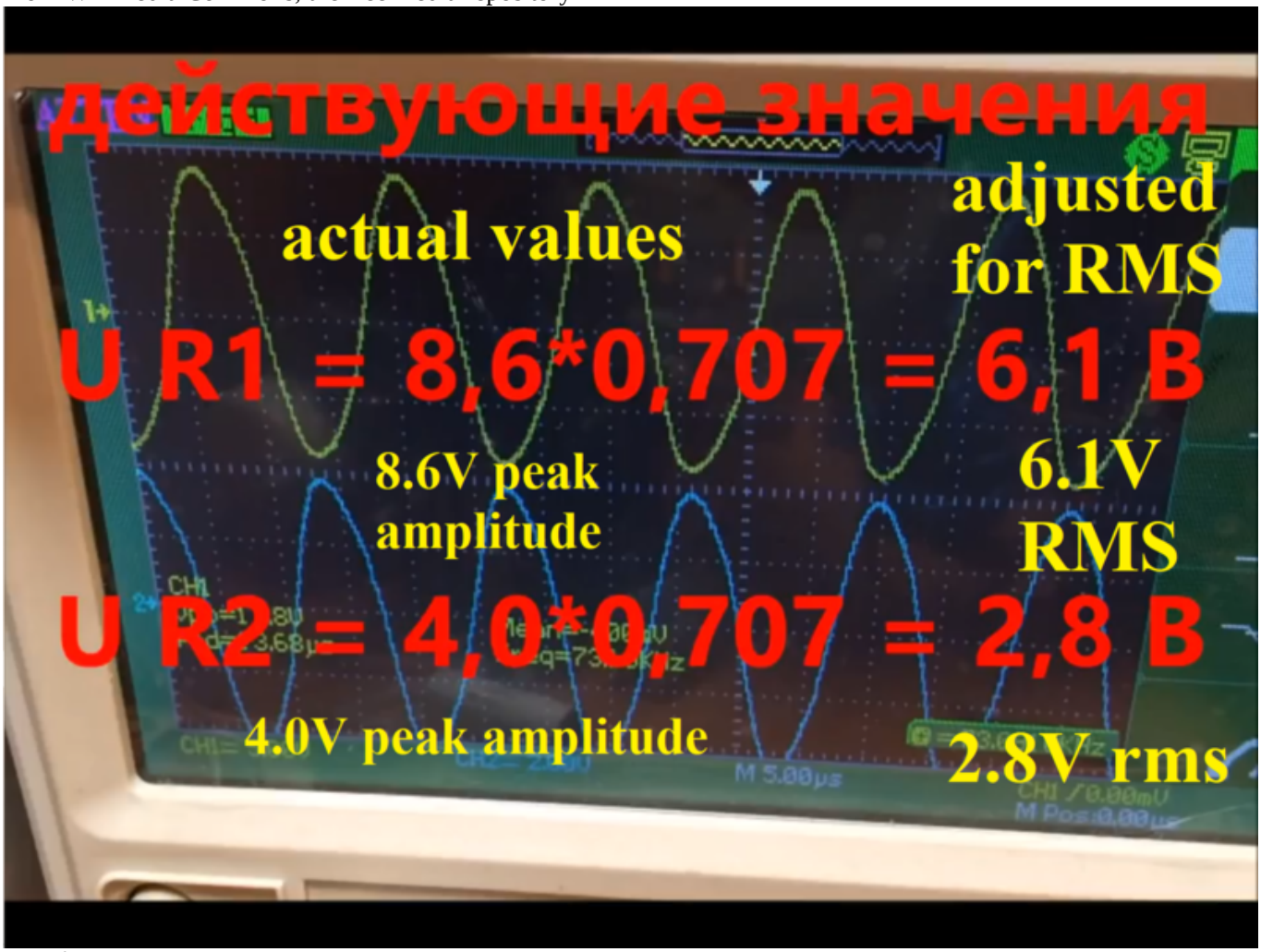

Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 1.69 MB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Calculating the root mean square (RMS) voltages from their peak amplitudes.

Summary

Description	**English:** Calculating the root mean square (RMS) voltages from their peak amplitudes.
Date	7 November 2022

Source	скриншот с видеофайла (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0) сделанVinyasi
Author	MrPreva
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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**16:38, 8 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (1.69 MB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description=I made two corrections per the author's request. |Source={{own}} |Date= |Author= Vinyasi |Permission= |other_versions= }} Category:MrPreva
	07:46, 8 November 2022		1,600 × 1,200 (1.69 MB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded a work by MrPreva is the author of this image prior to its modification by Vinyasi (myself). from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0 with UploadWizard

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- File:13 - Calculating the resistances.png (file redirect)

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

Structured data

Items portrayed in this file

depicts

creator

some value

- author name string: Vinyasi
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This page was last edited on 12 November 2022, at 11:32.

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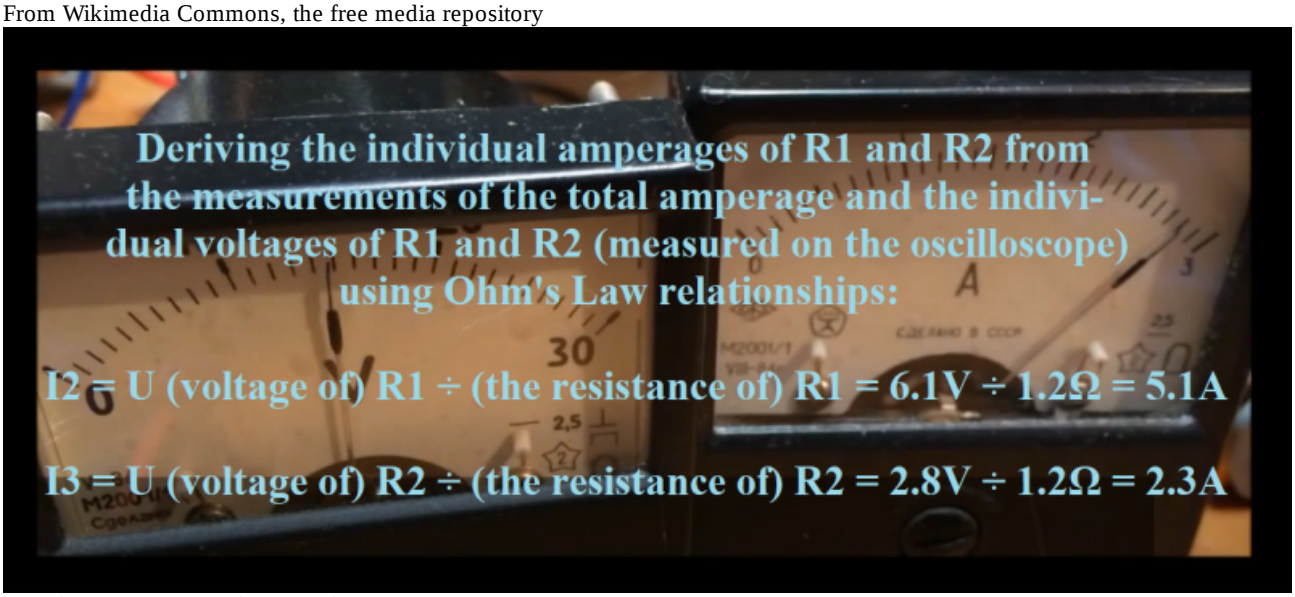
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:14 - Deriving the individual amperages of R1 and R2 from the total amperage and the individual voltages of R1 and R2.svg

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 351 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,273 × 559 pixels, file size: 906 KB)

Captions

Captions

English	Calculations of amperage and voltage using Ohm's Law.

Summary

Description	**English:** Using Ohm's Law, it is possible to derive the individual amperages for multiple coils (which are electrically connected in parallel with each other) if we also know their total amperage if these measurements are taken with an ammeter at a location within the circuit which is shared in common with both coils, ie. a parent node at the junction where it splits into multiple branches. Furthermore, we will need to measure the voltages of each branch by measuring the voltages of resistors placed adjacent, and in series with, each coil by using an oscilloscope. These readings – and their derivative calculations – are significant, because they help us determine whether or not inversion of current has occurred during the shorted transformer experiment of MrPreva (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
Date	8 November 2022
Source	скриншот с видеофайла (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0) сделанVinyasi
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current	**22:20, 8 November 2022**		1,273 × 559 (906 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Width	1273
Height	559

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This page was last edited on 10 November 2022, at 09:49.

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WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

File:15 - Total and individual resistances.svg

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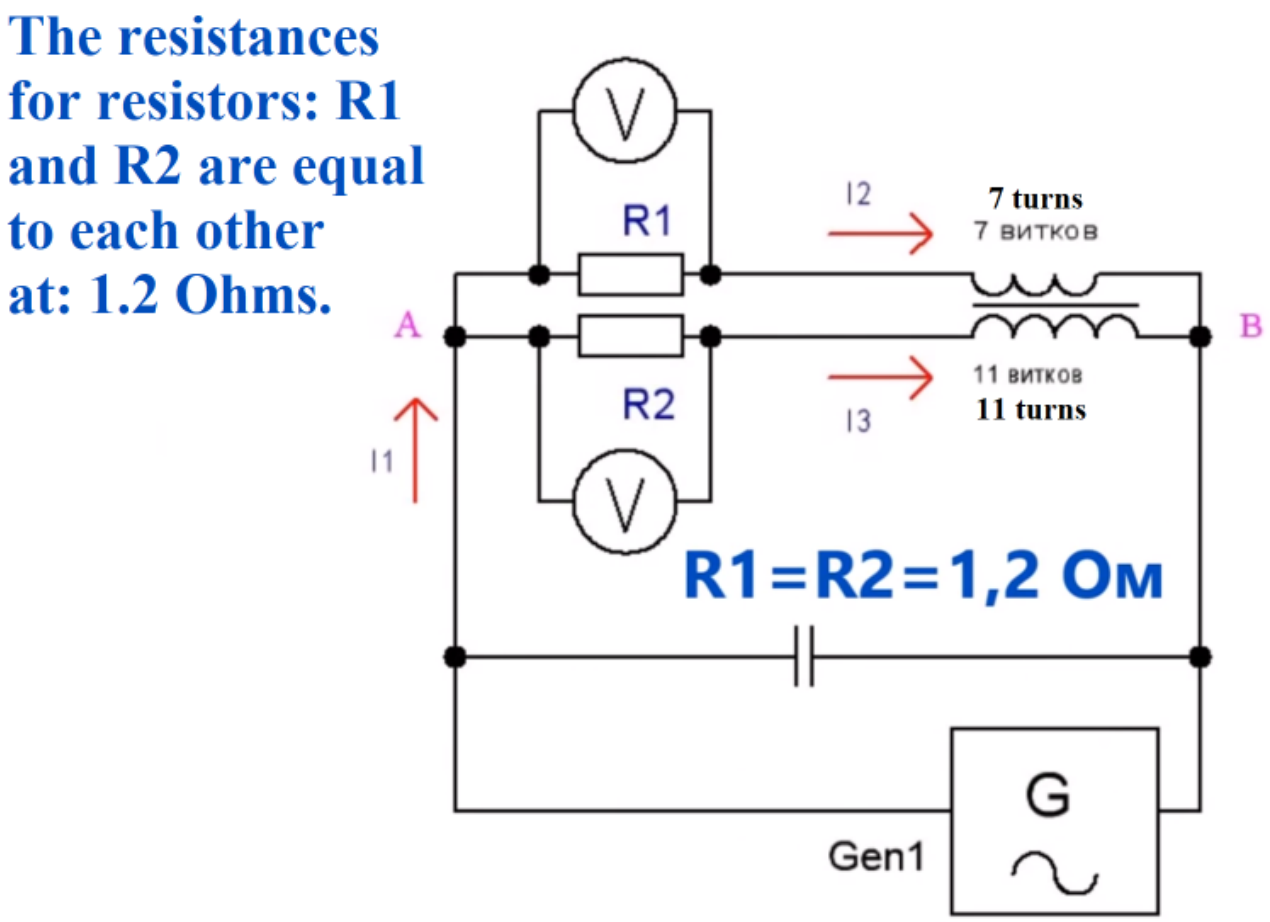

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 366 KB)

Captions

Captions	
English	Total and individual resistances.

Summary

Description	**English:** I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide a link-back to his video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
Date	8 November 2022

Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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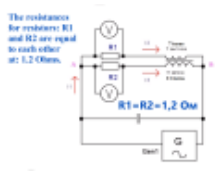
File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**19:30, 8 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (366 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Width	1600
Height	1200

Structured data

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File:17 - reversal of current.png

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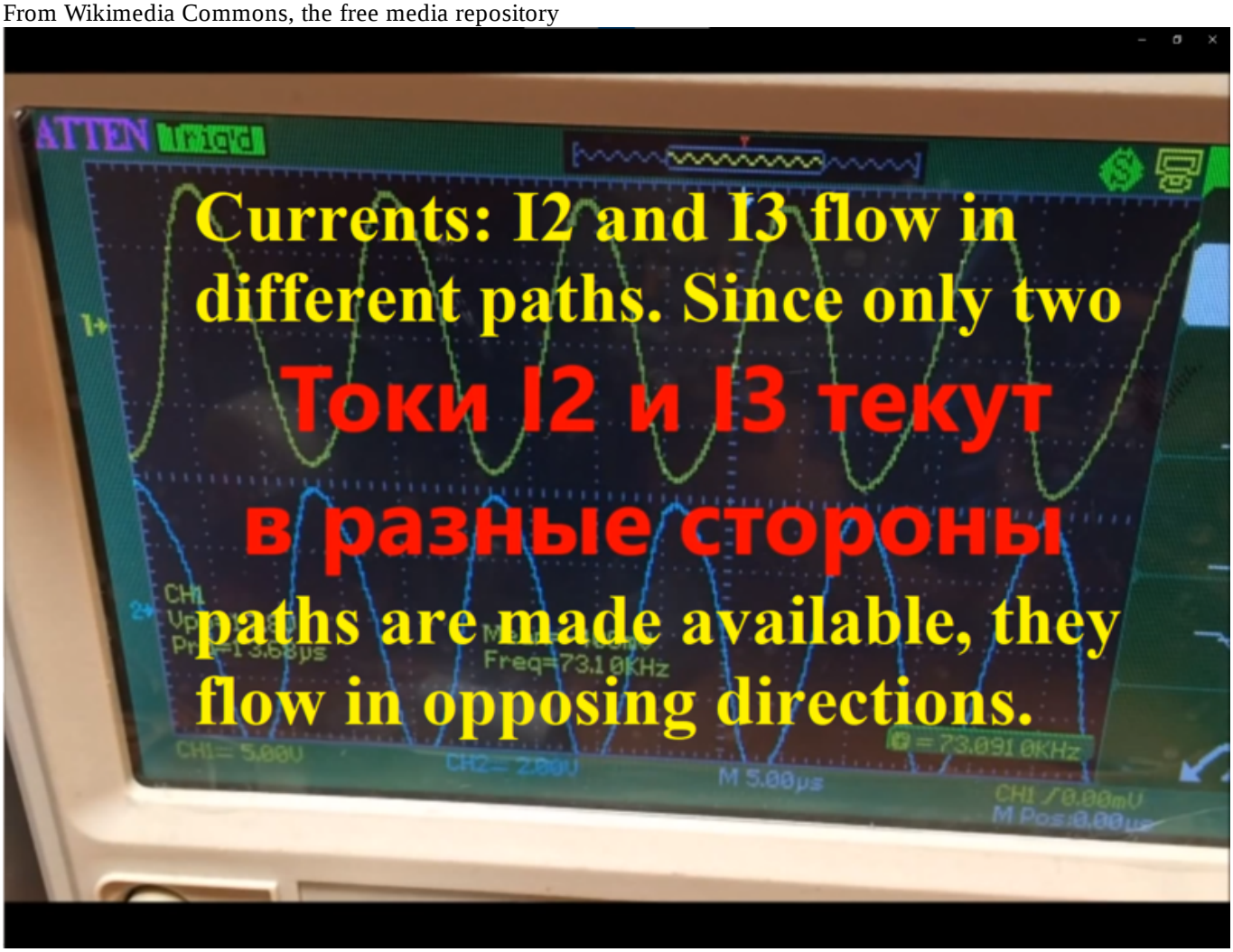

Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 1.8 MB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Conclusion of doing the math is that reversal of current has occurred.

Summary

Description	**English:** I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide a link-back to his video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
Date	8 November 2022

Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File history

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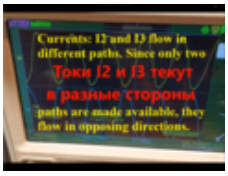
current	**08:06, 8 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (1.8 MB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded a work by MrPreva is the author of this image prior to its modification by Vinyasi (myself). from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0 with UploadWizard

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

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File:19 - Graphic demonstration of reversal of current on the bench.png

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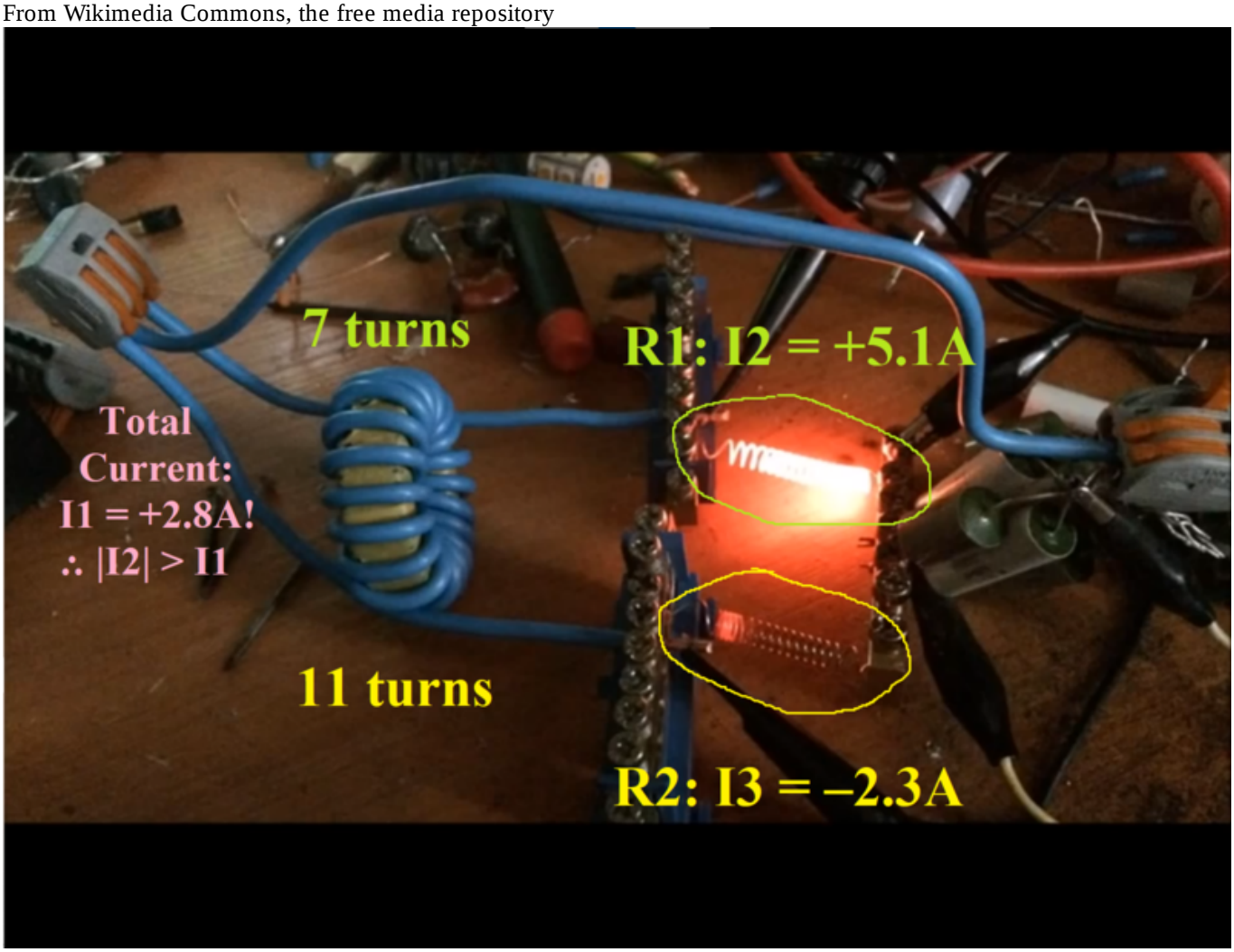

Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 1.59 MB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Graphic demonstration of reversal of current on the bench.

Summary

Description	**English:** I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide a link-back to his video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).

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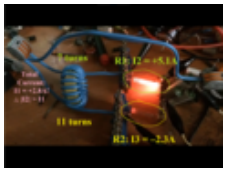
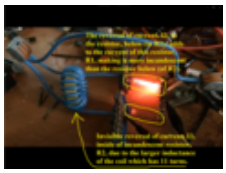
current	**08:06, 10 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (1.59 MB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	The previous version uses convoluted statements making it difficult, or impossible, to understand what thoughts are being conveyed. So, this simplification may be what is needed. Category:MrPreva
	08:11, 8 November 2022		1,600 × 1,200 (1.63 MB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded a work by MrPreva is the author of this image prior to its modification by Vinyasi (myself). from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0 with UploadWizard

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Horizontal resolution	37.8 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.8 dpc

Structured data

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File:20 - Summation of results defying the initial assumption prior to performing this experiment.svg

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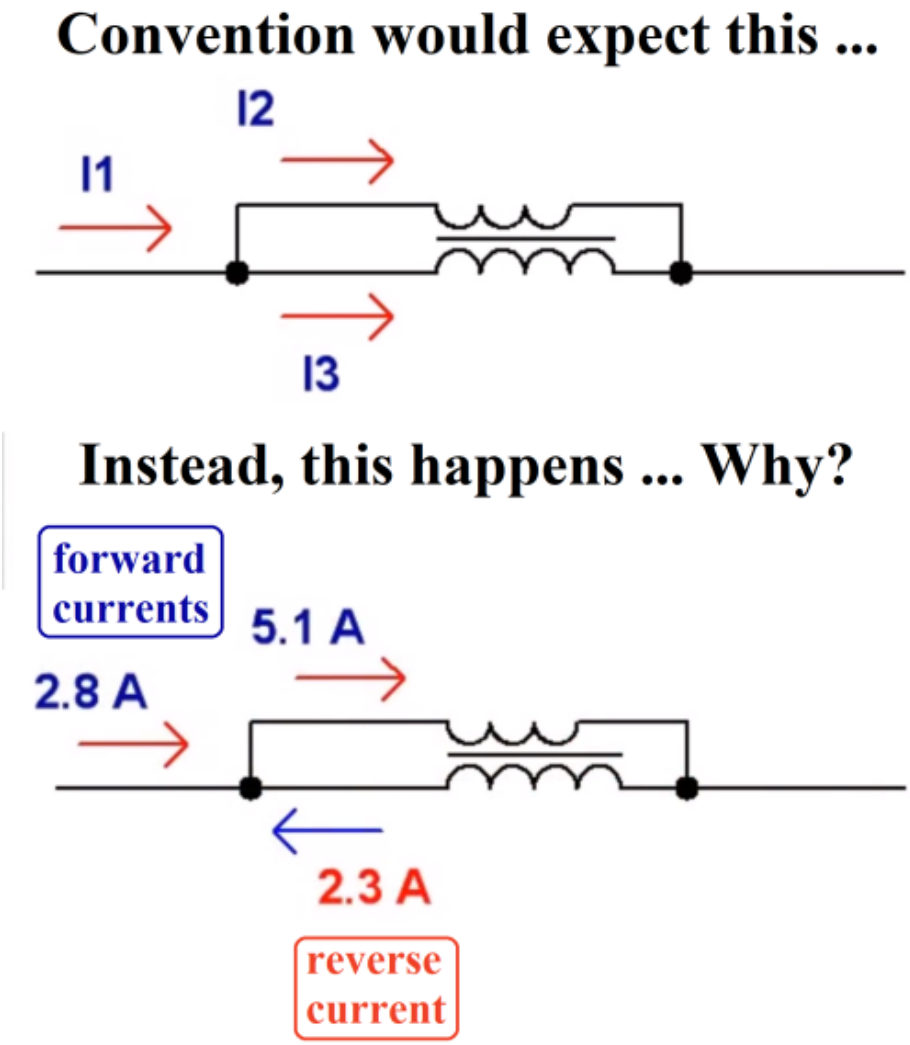

Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 509 × 599 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,438 × 1,692 pixels, file size: 401 KB)

Captions

Captions	
English	Summation of results defying the initial assumption prior to performing this experiment.

Summary

Description	**English:** Total current, I1, is the sum of its individual branches of current, two branches in this example: I2 and I3. But individual currents do not have to always be positive. Some individual amperages can be negative and possess an absolute value which is greater than the total amperage. I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide a link-back to his video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0).
Date	8 November 2022
Source	скриншот с видеофайла (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0) сделан Vinyasi
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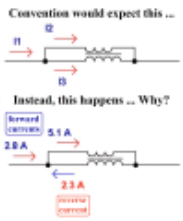
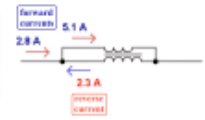
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**20:39, 8 November 2022**		1,438 × 1,692 (401 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description={{en|1=I combined two images into one for providing contrast to help with understanding what is happening. I have permission from the author of this video to post screenshots of his video on Wikimedia Commons if I also provide [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XInN3jk1Hy0 a link-back to his video].}} |Source={{own}} |Date= |Author= Vinyasi |Permission= |other_versions= }} Category:MrPreva
	19:34, 8 November 2022		1,600 × 1,200 (256 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Width	1438
Height	1692

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inception

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MIME type

image/svg+xml

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This page was last edited on 10 November 2022, at 18:19.

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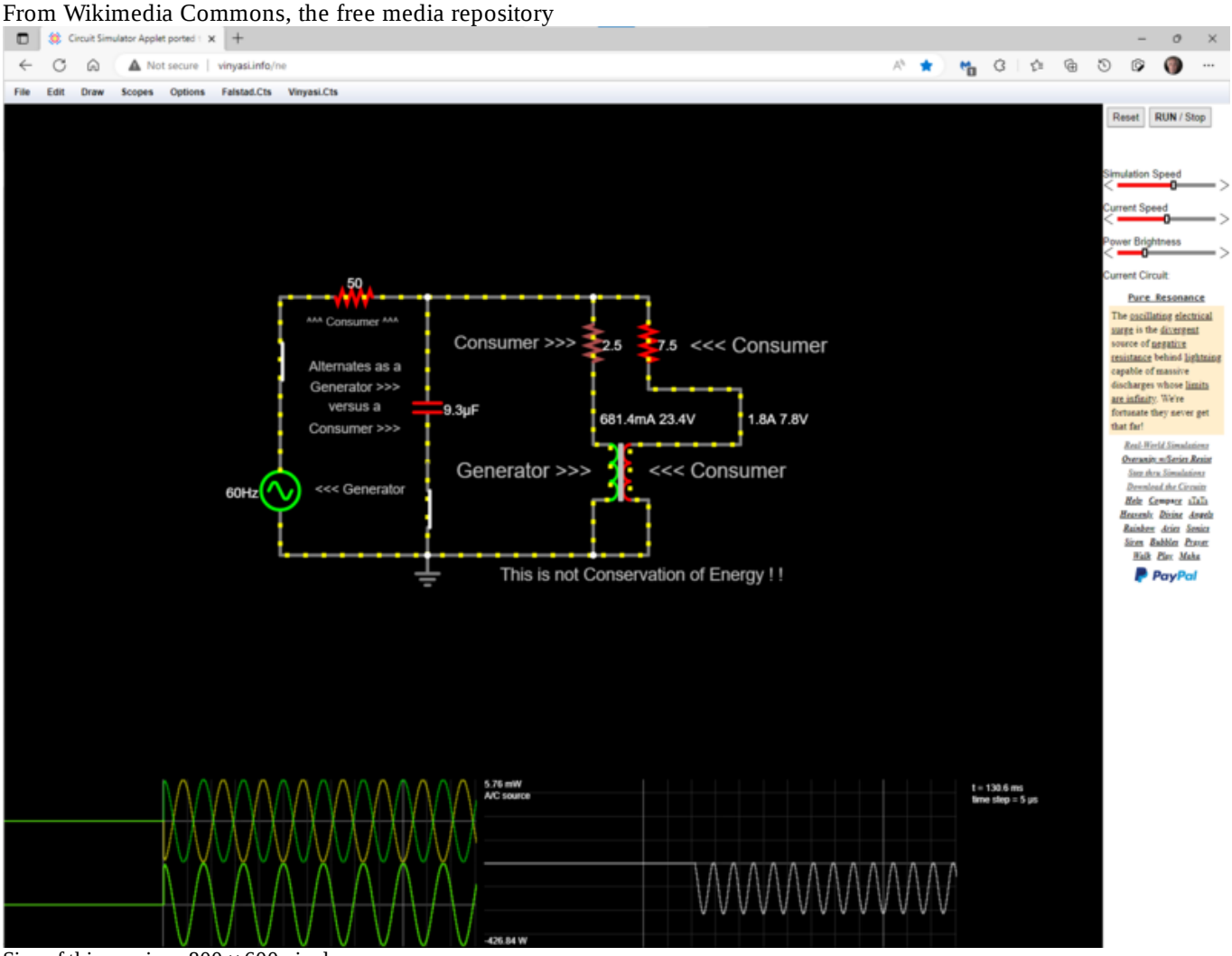
File:Current-inversion.png

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 178 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions	
English	Simple reversal of current in a step-up/down transformer which is shorted.

Summary

Description	**English:** Kirchhoff's Current Law dictates that current should split within a current division such that the total current is the sum of the individual branches of current. Additionally, it has been assumed (by convention) that the polarities of all of the branches of current must be the same. But this is not always necessary.

	Consider current reversal (http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=current-inversion.txt) on one coil of a transformer ... This reversal *must be* of greater absolute value than the current on the opposing coil to satisfy Kirchhoff's Current Law! It's possible that the consequence will be that the voltage source may shift most of its power (watts) into the negative *all of the time* indicating a significant reversal of current has occurred in the inductive load (represented by the transformer on the right).
Date	6 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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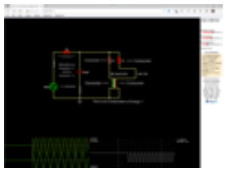
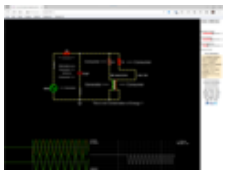
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**18:05, 12 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (178 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description=Corrected some text. |Source= {{own}} |Date= |Author= Vinyasi |Permission= |other_versions= }}
	15:57, 6 November 2022		1,600 × 1,200 (152 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Updated to a better, more relevant, title within this screenshot.
	15:21, 6 November 2022		1,600 × 1,200 (152 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikibooks.org

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Horizontal resolution	37.79 dpc
Vertical resolution	37.79 dpc

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6 November 2022

MIME type

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File:Pavel-generator.png

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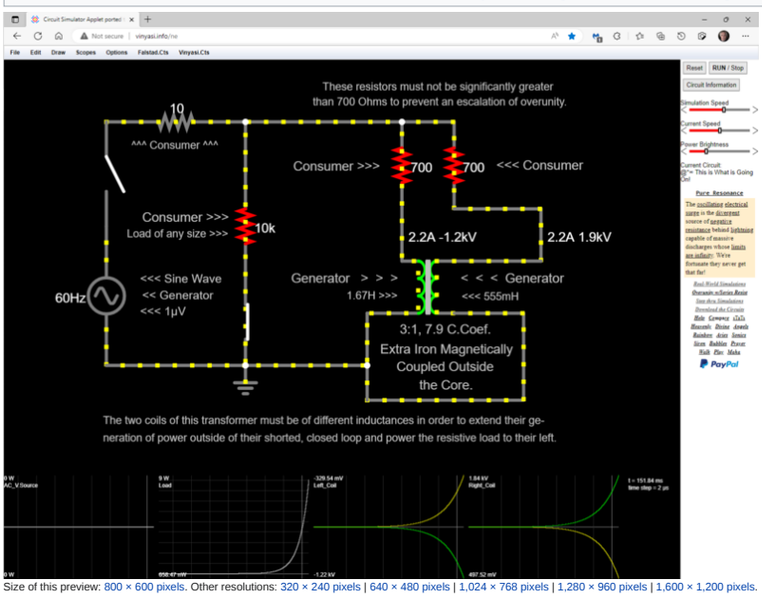
File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata



Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 240 pixels | 640 × 480 pixels | 1,024 × 768 pixels | 1,280 × 960 pixels | 1,600 × 1,200 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 188 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Pavel's Generator (aka, MrPreva).

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Pavel's generator does not need any prime mover acting as a source of power to maintain its generation of electricity. It merely needs a tiny A/C sine wave generator of 1µV, plus a mutual inductance which is greater than unity, to initiate an overunity escalation towards infinite gain.
Date	24 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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current	**05:40, 25 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (188 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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Category: Free Energy Criteria

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File:Pavel-generator2.png

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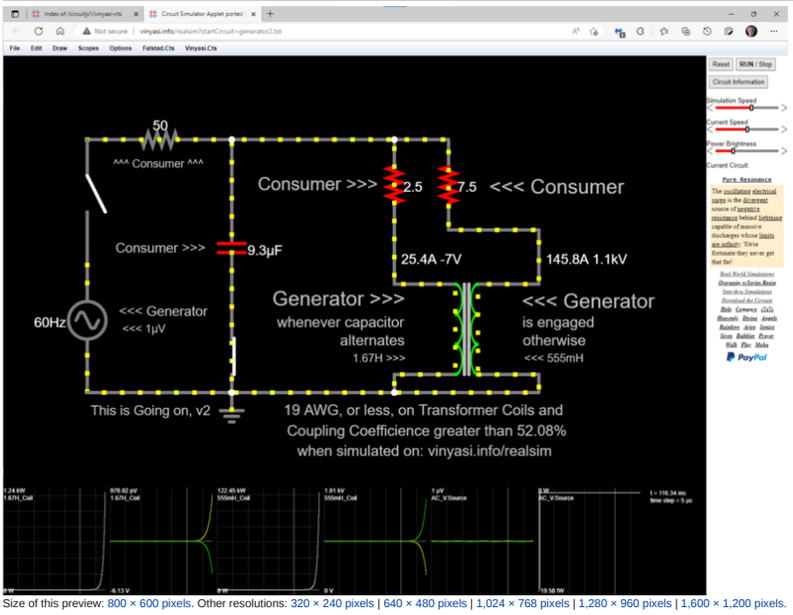

Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 240 pixels | 640 × 480 pixels | 1,024 × 768 pixels | 1,280 × 960 pixels | 1,600 × 1,200 pixels.

Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 184 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Pavel's Generator (aka, MrPreva), version two.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This variation of Pavel's generator also does not need any prime mover acting as a source of power to maintain its generation of electricity, because a momentary burst from a sine wave generator of 1µV is sufficient enough to initiate its escalation towards infinite oblivion! But unlike File:Pavel-generator.png, this version uses a transformer wire gauge of 19 AWG or less and a mutual coupling coefficient greater than 52.08% to achieve its gainful overunity. I'm not going to request the deletion of this file, even though I don't use it on my text at Wikiversity, since it documents an earlier version of what I currently use.
Date	25 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File:Pavel-generator2.svg

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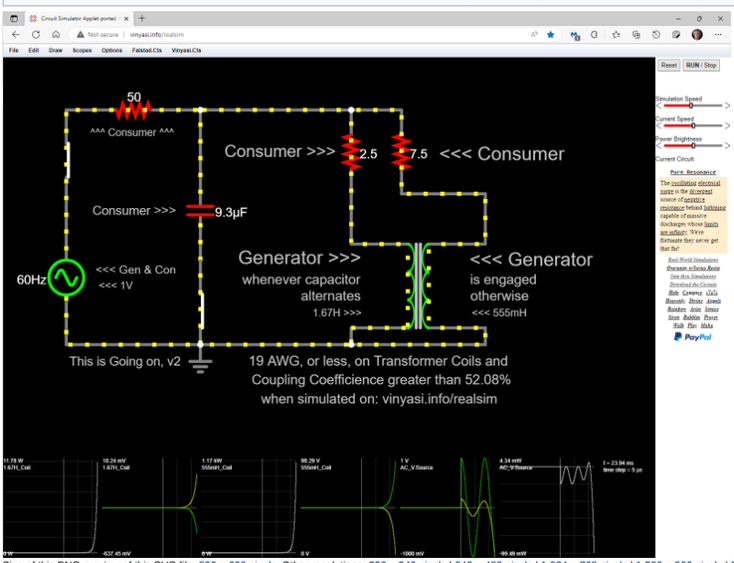
File File history File usage on Commons File usage on other wikis Metadata



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Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 240 pixels | 640 × 480 pixels | 1,024 × 768 pixels | 1,280 × 960 pixels | 2,560 × 1,920 pixels | 1,600 × 1,200 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 245 KB)

Open in Media Viewer

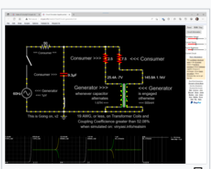
File information | Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Pavel's Generator (aka, MrPreva), version two.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This variation of Pavel's generator also does not need any prime mover acting as a source of power to maintain its generation of electricity, because a momentary burst from a sine wave generator of 1µV is sufficient enough to initiate its escalation towards infinite oblivion! But unlike File:Pavel-generator.png, this version uses a transformer wire gauge of 19 AWG or less and a mutual coupling coefficient greater than 52.08% to achieve its gainful overunity.
Date	26 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi



File:Pavel-generator2.png is an earlier version of *File:Pavel-generator2.svg* retained for its documentation.

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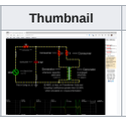
current	**18:01, 26 November 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (245 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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File:Pavel Generator 190x Gain - motor hints.svg

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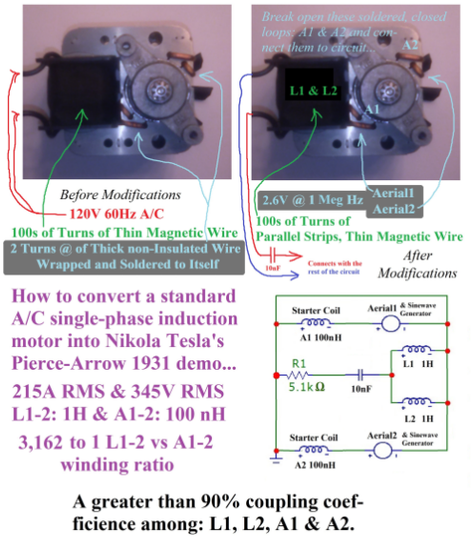

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 4,405 × 5,109 pixels, file size: 2.23 MB)

Open in Media Viewer

File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Suggestions for modifying a single-phase motor to deliver overunity.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** We could use some pointers on how to go about retrofitting a standard, single-phase, induction motor to make it behave in an overunity fashion. Here are some hints in conjunction with its updated schematic.
Date	26 November 2022
Source	Own work derived from Self-photographed
Author	Vinyasi

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	17:57, 27 November 2022		4,405 × 5,109 (2.23 MB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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File:Pavel Generator 190x Gain - output numeric.svg

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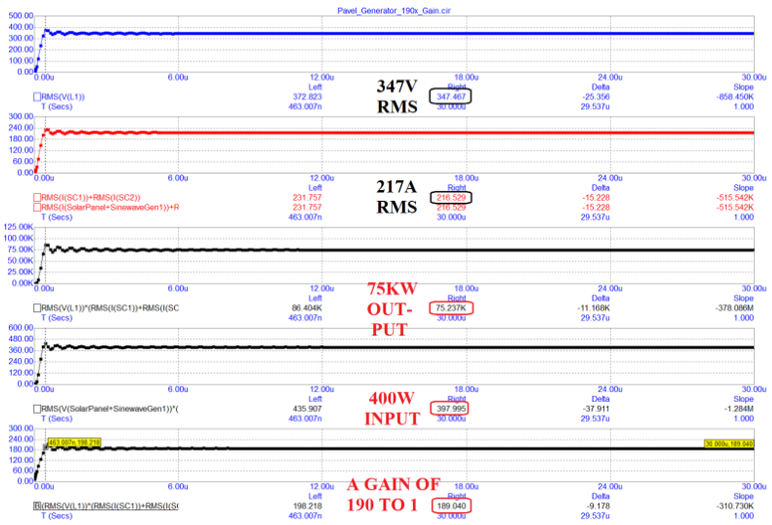

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Size of this PNG preview of this SVG file: 800 × 541 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 217 pixels | 640 × 433 pixels | 1,024 × 693 pixels | 1,280 × 866 pixels | 2,560 × 1,732 pixels | 1,587 × 1,074 pixels.

Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,587 × 1,074 pixels, file size: 126 KB)

Open in Media Viewer

File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Root mean square (RMS) virtual oscilloscope tracings of a runtime electronic simulation.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Here is the output for a derivative of Pavel's shorted transformer schematically displayed by its associated screenshot.
Date	26 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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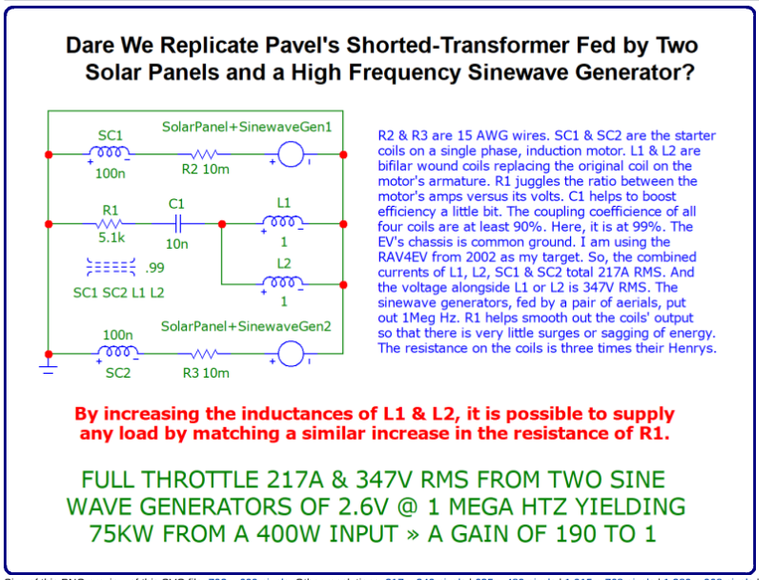

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,388 × 1,050 pixels, file size: 153 KB)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Micro-Cap 12 Schematic of an Overunity derivative of Pavel's Shorted Transformer.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Pavel's shorted transformer is developed, here, into an overunity generation of voltage putting out 190 times more watts than it takes to run it due to its frequency, various impedances located in appropriate places, its shorted condition, and its strong magnetic coupling. It is induced to draw lots of current from its sine wave generator despite its very low voltage.
Date	26 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	16:38, 27 November 2022		1,388 × 1,050 (153 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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File:Pavel Generator 320x Gain - output numeric.svg

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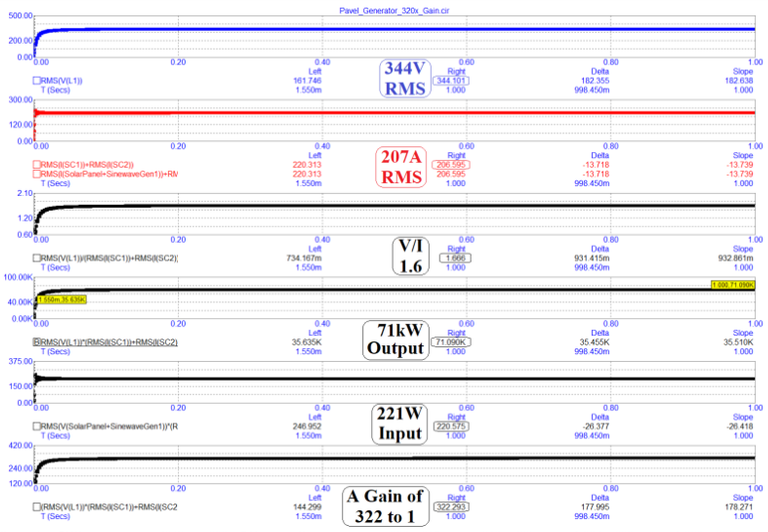

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,587 × 1,074 pixels, file size: 122 KB)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Root mean square (RMS) virtual oscilloscope tracings of a runtime electronic simulation.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Here is the output for a derivative of Pavel's shorted transformer schematically displayed by its associated screenshot.
Date	29 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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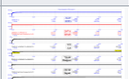
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**23:29, 29 November 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (122 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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File:Pavel Generator 320x Gain - schematic.svg

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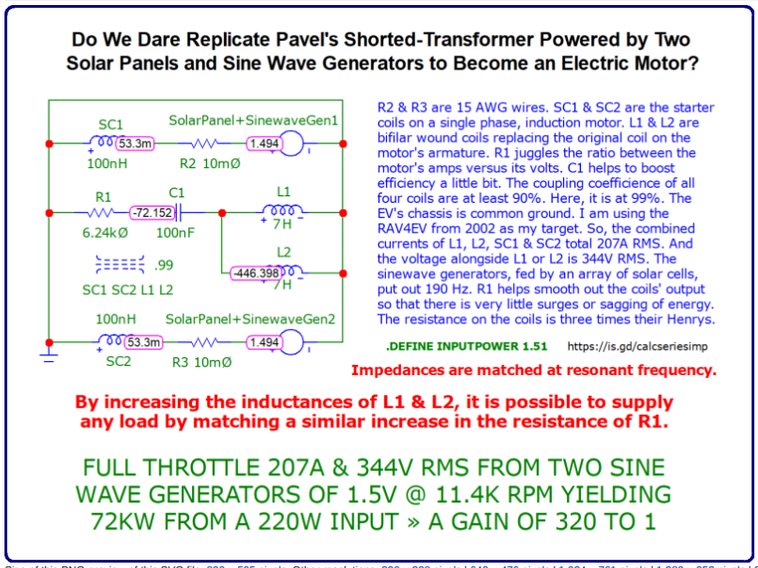

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,388 × 1,032 pixels, file size: 165 KB)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Micro-Cap 12 schematic, plus its nodal voltages, of a shorted motor operating at "resonance."

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Pavel's shorted transformer is developed, here, into an overunity motor putting out 320 times more electrical energy than it takes to run it – probably due to its resonant impedance and shorted conditions.
Date	29 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**23:44, 29 November 2022**		1,388 × 1,032 (165 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	This is an improvement over a plain schematic since this version includes nodal voltages.
	17:48, 29 November 2022		1,388 × 1,032 (160 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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File:Pavel Generator 320x Gain - segregated analysis - schematic + output.svg

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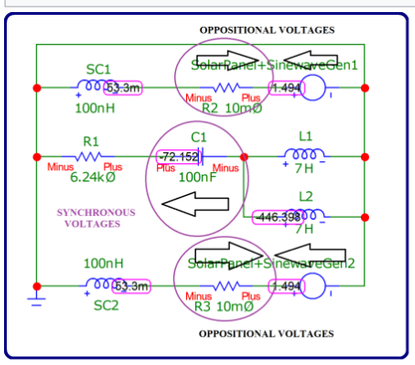

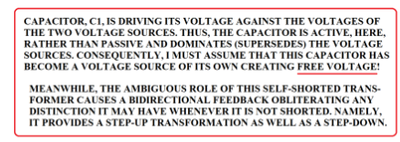

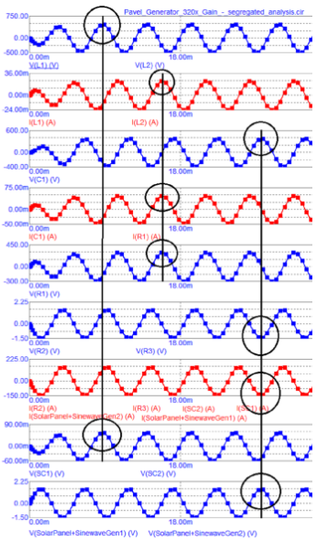

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 2,700 × 2,016 pixels, file size: 757 KB)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English A segregated analysis of an overunity simulation.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is a segregated analysis of each electrical component within Pavel's generator in an attempt to discover if there is any inversion of voltage or current which may indicate the generation of *free voltage* or *free current*. If any of these inversions are found, then this means that the electrical components which are hosting these inversions are no longer passive components (according to passive sign convention), but have become *active components* without assistance from *any* prime mover. By definition, a prime mover is an energy source which *has to* inject its energy into a device from *outside* of that device. This conventional requirement, which we make upon *all of our appliances,* makes it possible for us to deny whether the colloquialism known as *free energy* and *overunity* actually exists. But as you can see, at least in theory, *Conservation of Energy* is restricted in its scope applying exclusively to situations that require a prime mover to supply all of a device's power ***without any generation of additional power arising from the device, itself.*** This, of course, is **a rule of thumb – not a rule of Law**, since amplifiers are well-known instruments of magnification. Herein, this simulation, is no exception. Amplifiers are by no means non-existent. To insist that amplifiers also be under-achievers is nothing less than a straitjacket of conformist domination made upon *free thought* and *free action* among *free people.*
Date	29 November 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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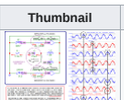
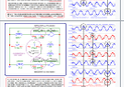
current	06:02, 30 November 2022		2,700 × 2,016 (757 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	added nodal voltages which also suggests the polarity of voltages
	04:32, 30 November 2022		2,700 × 2,016 (740 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "Free Energy does not Exist" on en.wikiversity.org

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File:Pavel Generator 320x Gain - segregated analysis - schematic + output-v2.gif

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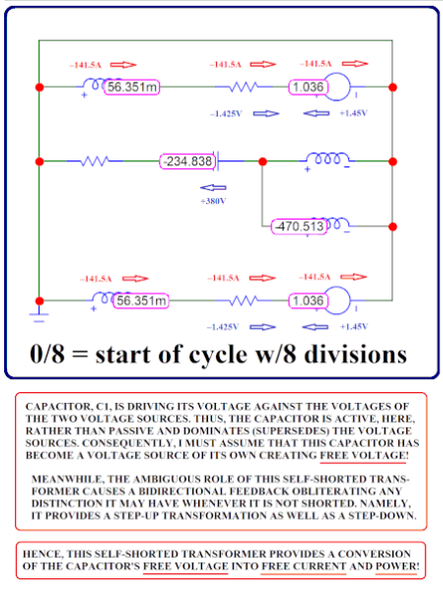

Size of this preview: 800 × 597 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 239 pixels | 640 × 478 pixels | 1,024 × 764 pixels | 1,280 × 955 pixels | 2,700 × 2,015 pixels.

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Captions Edit

English — A segregated analysis of an overunity simulation rendered as an animated GIF.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This animated GIF, of a Micro-Cap 12 electronic simulation, is a segregated analysis of each electrical component within Pavel's generator in an attempt to discover their discrete behaviors.
Date	8 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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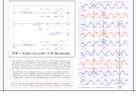
current	12:06, 8 December 2022		2,700 × 2,015 (3.25 MB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Animated GIF of a Segregated Analysis of the Pavel Generator

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2. http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/LTSpice%20-%20Tesla's%20Pierce-Arrow/Inverted%20EV%20Motor%20-%20Micro%20Cap/Pavel_Generator_320x_Gain_-_segregated_analysis_-_schematic_+_output-v2.gif

   … is equivalent to ...

   1. https://is.gd/uniyek

3. http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Free%20Energy%20does%20not%20Exist//Pavel_gen_320x_segregated_analysis/2700px-Pavel_Generator_320x_Gain_-_segregated_analysis_-_schematic_+_output-v2.gif

   … is equivalent to ...

   1. https://is.gd/tawiyo

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   2. http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Free%20Energy%20does%20not%20Exist/Pavel_gen_320x_segregated_analysis/2700px-Pavel_Generator_320x_Gain_-_segregated_analysis_-_schematic_+_output-v2.gif

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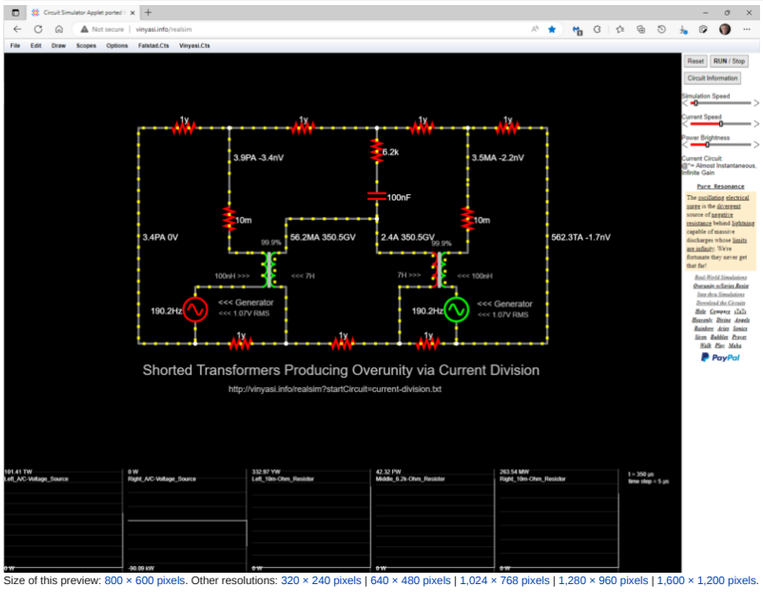

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Captions Edit

English — Current division via a shorted pair of transformers.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is what Pavel's discovery manages to accomplish: the higher-resistance, higher-impedance side of his transformer shunts its current over to the lower-resistance, lower-impedance side. That's why it has so much current. Yet, this more conductive side has so much current since the other side of the transformer won't accept very much current. So, most of it has to go to the side of lesser impedance and lesser resistance.
Date	9 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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current	04:11, 10 December 2022		1,600 × 1,200 (131 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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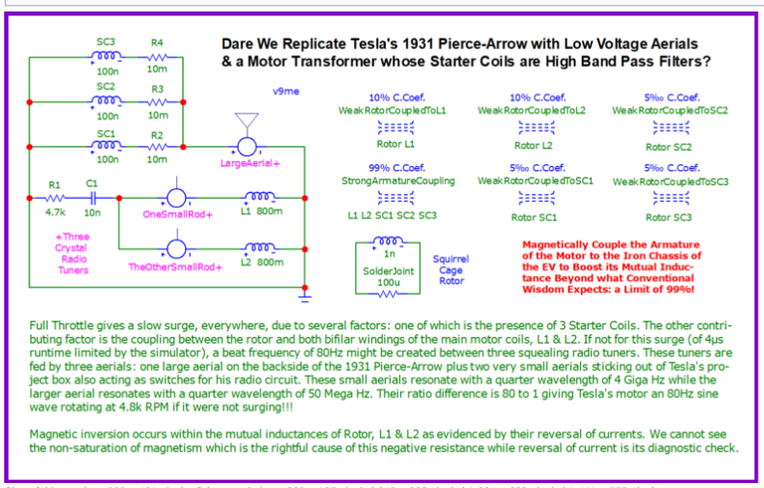

Size of this preview: 800 × 491 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 197 pixels | 640 × 393 pixels | 1,024 × 629 pixels | 1,441 × 885 pixels.

Original file (1,441 × 885 pixels, file size: 105 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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Captions Edit

English — This simulation demonstrates the A Priori of Negative Resistance lies within the Magnetic Field of Mutual Inductance.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Demonstration of the "A Priori" first cause of *negative resistance* which lies within the inversion of magnetic polarity of its mutual inductances. Reversal of current is merely its diagnostic check and is the only visible measure of negative resistance owing to the invisible non-saturation of the magnetic fields of mutual inductances which are so thoroughly hidden from our view that we merely infer (by way of logical deduction) the actuality of this *a priori* first cause of what generates the expansion of reactive potentialities into what we colloquially call: "free energy" and overunity of output. This statement (of overunity) is less sagacious than the more accurate comparison between output versus input as a ratio coefficience of performance less than unity.
Date	13 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File:High Band Pass Motor-Transformer, v9me, output - 1us.png

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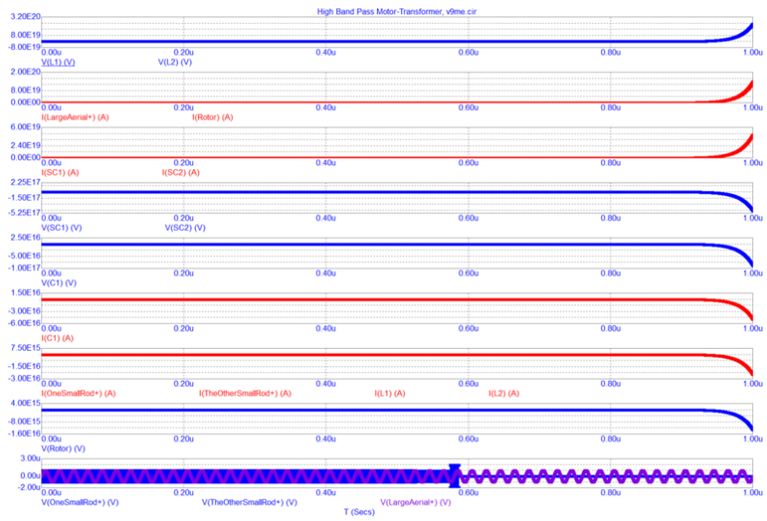

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Captions Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Output for schematic: High Band Pass Motor-Transformer, v9me, schematic.
Date	13 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File:High Band Pass Motor-Transformer, v9me, output, initial - 500ps.png

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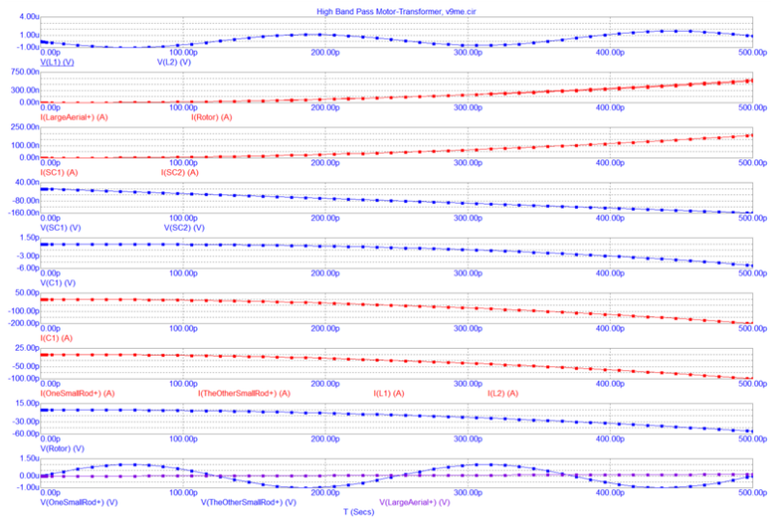

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Captions Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Closeup view of the output for schematic: High Band Pass Motor-Transformer, v9me, schematic exhibiting no indications of non-saturated triangular waves of its self-inductances.
Date	13 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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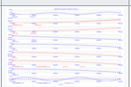
current	**12:29, 13 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (60 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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File:Reactive-motor-v3 nodal-voltages.svg

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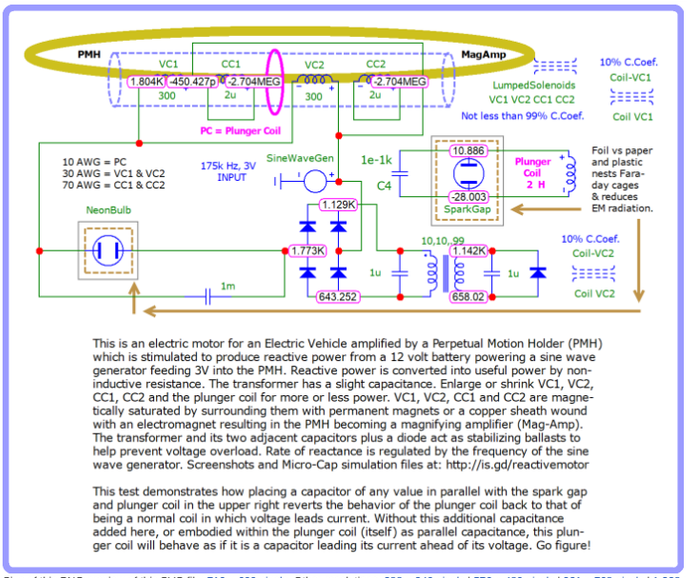

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English Anomalous nodal voltages for a shorted pair of lumped inductors.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** A greater quantity of nodal voltage, for this circuit simulation, accumulates on the side of the smaller sets of coils (of this lumped set of inductors) than on the larger side in deference to the behavior of a normal transformer which has not been shorted between its two sets of coils.
Date	3 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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File:Reactive-motor-v3 output-closeup-v2.svg

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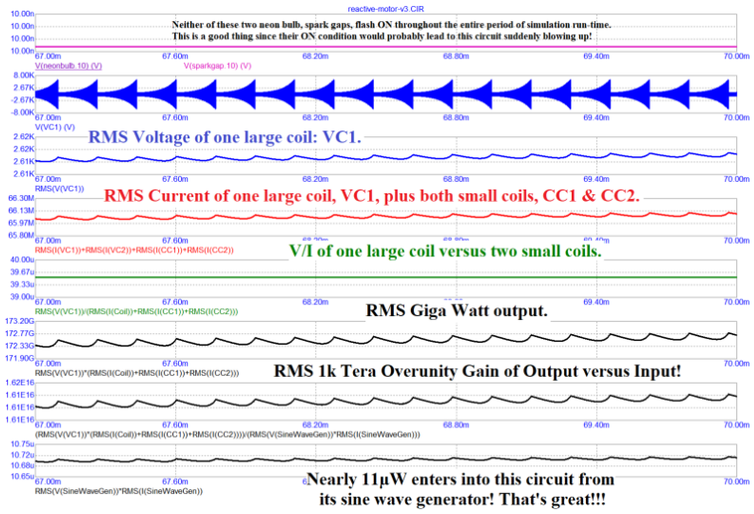

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 1,587 × 1,074 pixels, file size: 163 KB)

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Captions Edit

English Virtual oscilloscope tracings.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Virtual oscilloscope tracings of File:Reactive-motor-v3 nodal-voltages.svg displaying nearly 11µW of input power which could be garnered from less than half of the output of a very small single solar panel (archived).
Date	3 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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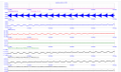
current	**20:59, 3 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (163 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Forgot to include a summation of its output data written into the image.
	19:28, 3 December 2022		1,587 × 1,074 (85 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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File:Reactive-motor-v3 output-severe-closeup.svg

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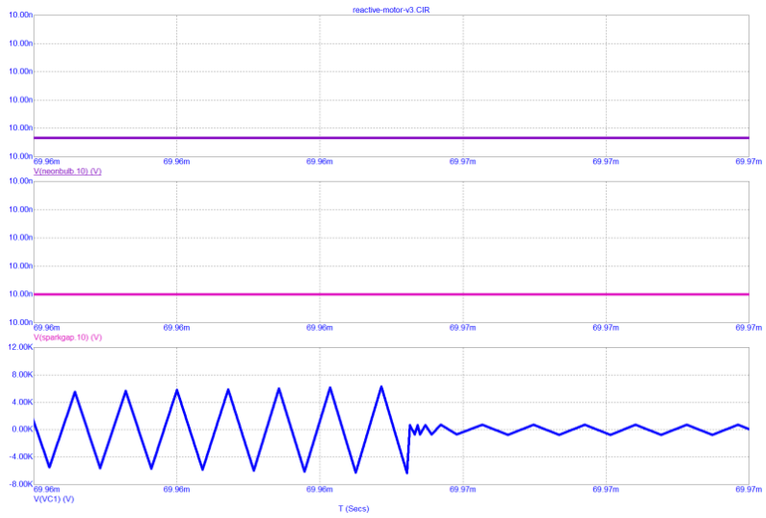

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English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Extreme closeup view of triangular waves of voltage on one of the larger sets of coils, of circuit simulation: File:Reactive-motor-v3 nodal-voltages.svg, indicating its non-saturation of voltage. This implies that its current will fail to saturate as well as its voltage. This makes it possible to achieve infinite growth of amplitude should these triangular wave-forms persist throughout this circuit's operation.
Date	3 December 2022
Source	Own work
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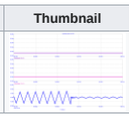
current	**19:58, 3 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (53 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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Category:Growth of electrical non-saturation

Good pictures Help

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English: This category contains 15 slides which depict the formational growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*.
Deutsch: Diese Kategorie enthält 15 Folien, die das Formationswachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*.
Français : Cette catégorie contient 15 diapositives qui illustrent la croissance de la formation d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*.
Русский: Эта категория содержит 15 слайдов, на которых изображен формационный рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.

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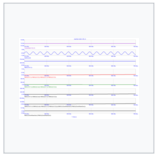
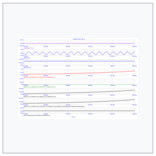
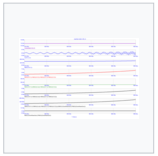


01 reactive-motor-v3b output-610us x 700us.png
1,587 × 1,074; 50 KB



02 reactive-motor-v3b output-710us x 800us.png
1,587 × 1,074; 52 KB

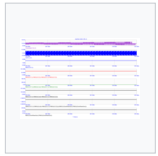


03 reactive-motor-v3b output-810us x 900us.png
1,587 × 1,074; 54 KB

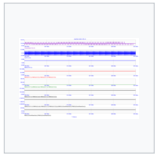
04 reactive-motor-v3b output-910us x 1ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 52 KB

05 reactive-motor-v3b output-1010us x 1100us.png
1,587 × 1,074; 50 KB

06 reactive-motor-v3b output-170ms x 335ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 55 KB



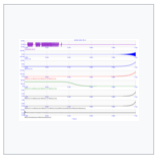
07 reactive-motor-v3b output-250ms x 335ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 68 KB



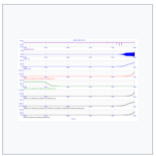
08 reactive-motor-v3b output-300ms x 335ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 62 KB

09 reactive-motor-v3b output-320ms x 335ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 64 KB

10 reactive-motor-v3b output-334ms+960us x 335ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 50 KB



11 reactive-motor-v3b output-1100us.png
1,587 × 1,074; 53 KB



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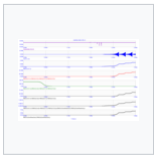
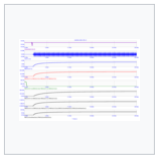
1,587 × 1,074; 48 KB



13 reactive-motor-v3b output-2800us.png
1,587 × 1,074; 48 KB



14 reactive-motor-v3b output-28ms.png
1,587 × 1,074; 60 KB

15 reactive-motor-v3b output-400ms-graphic.png
1,587 × 1,074; 48 KB

Category: Free Energy Criteria

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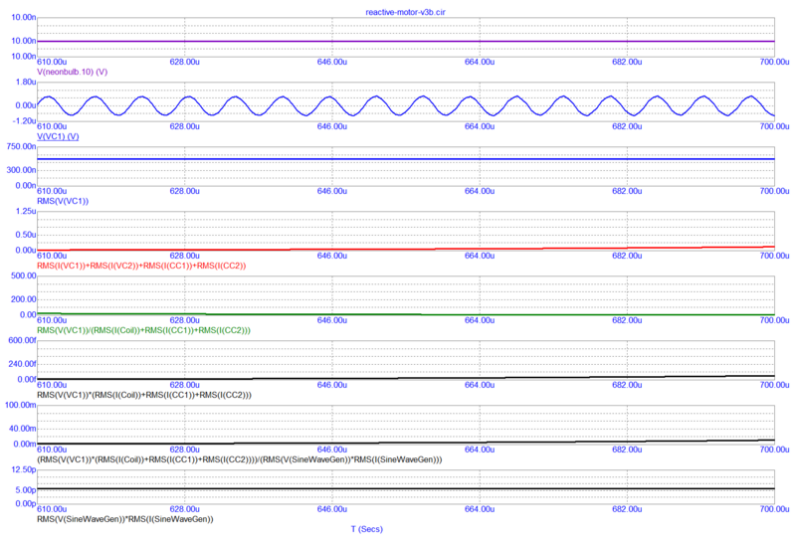

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Captions Edit

English Formation of triangle waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the first in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die erste einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la première d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это первый из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
Date	5 December 2022
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Author	Vinyasi

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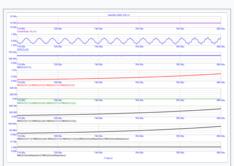
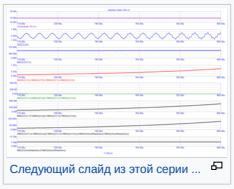


Prochaine diapositive de cette série ...



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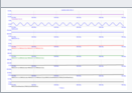
current	**16:51, 5 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (50 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Category: Growth of electrical non-saturation

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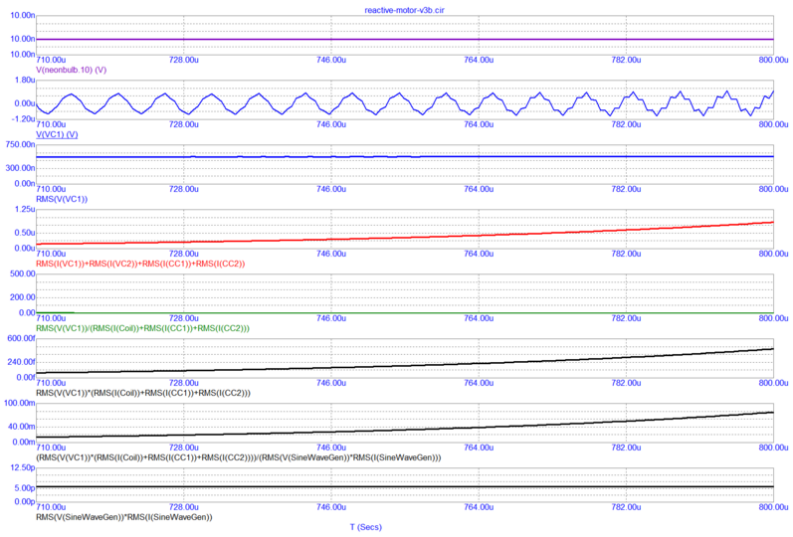

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Captions Edit

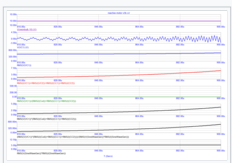
English Formation of triangle waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description

English: This is the second in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*.
Deutsch: Dies ist die zweite in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*.
Français : Il s'agit de la deuxième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*.
Русский: Это второй из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.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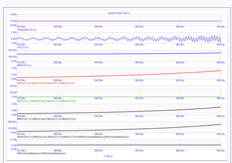
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Date	5 December 2022
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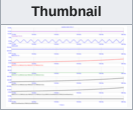
current	**21:28, 5 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (52 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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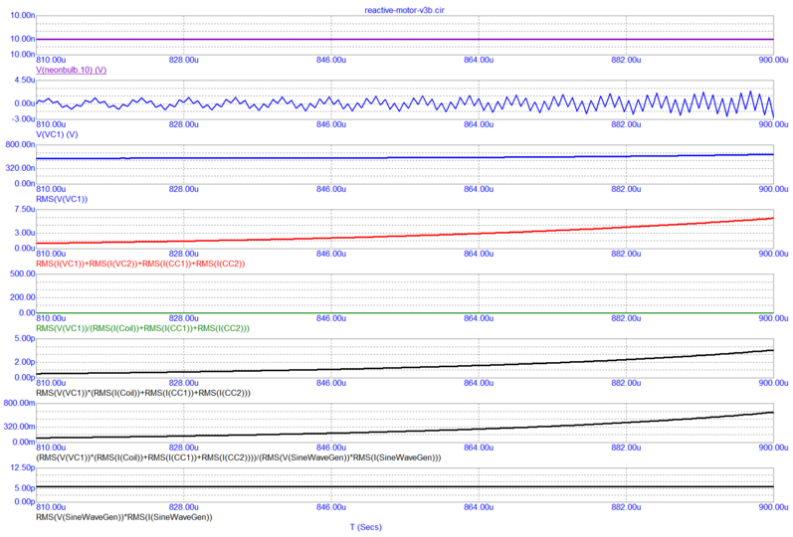

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Captions Edit

English Formation of triangle waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the third in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die dritte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la troisième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это третий в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, движущихся поверх синусоидальных волн. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
Date	5 December 2022
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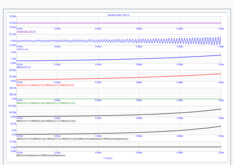
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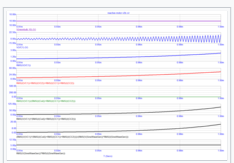
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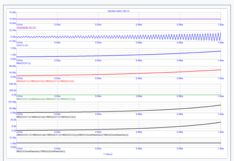
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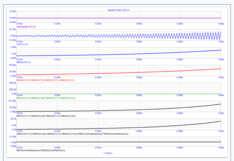
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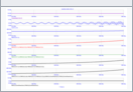
current	**21:41, 5 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (54 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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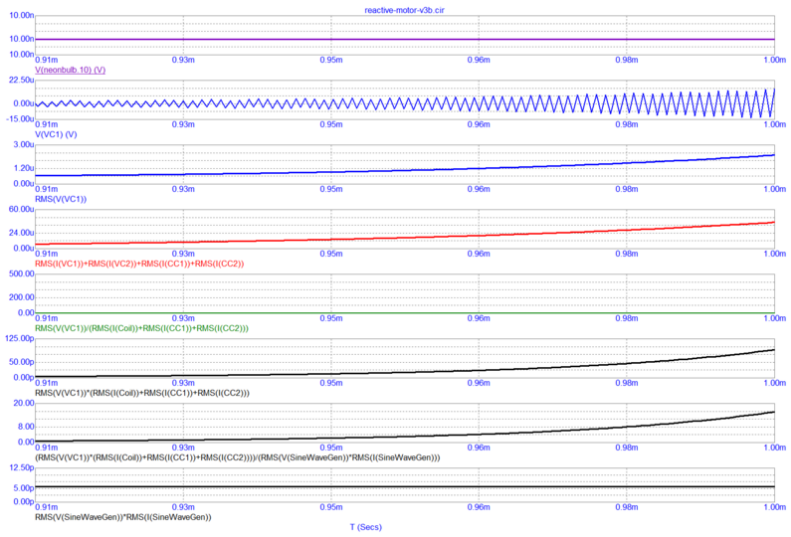

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Captions Edit

English Formation of triangle waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the fourth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die vierte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la quatrième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это четвертый из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
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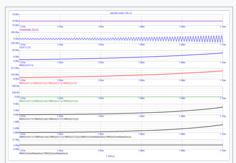
Author	Vinyasi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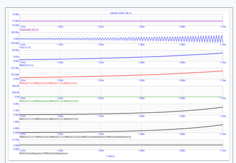
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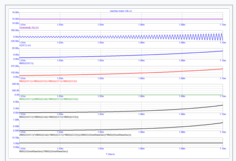
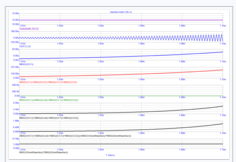

Prochaine diapositive de cette série ...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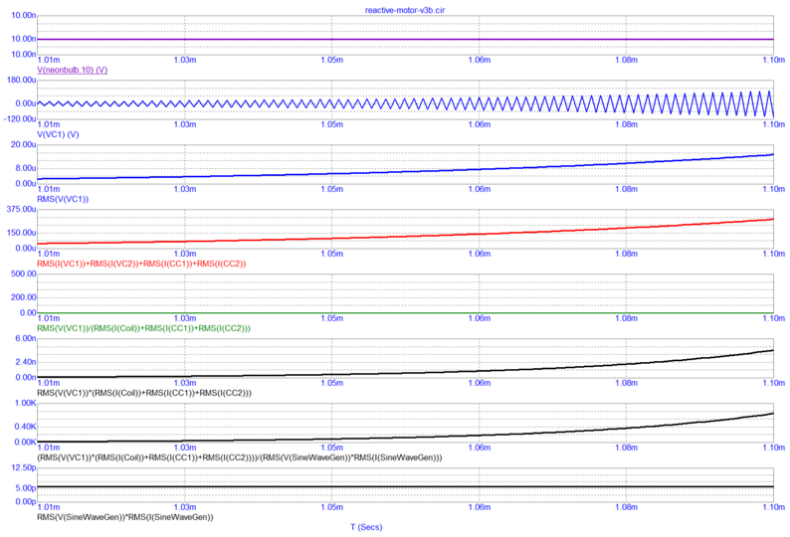

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Captions Edit

English Formation of triangle waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description

English: This is the fifth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*.
Deutsch: Dies ist die fünfte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*.
Français : Il s'agit de la cinquième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*.
Русский: Это пятый слайд в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.

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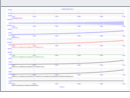
current	**22:20, 5 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (50 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Captions Edit

English Formation of spikes and triangle waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the sixth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die sechste in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la sixième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это шестой из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
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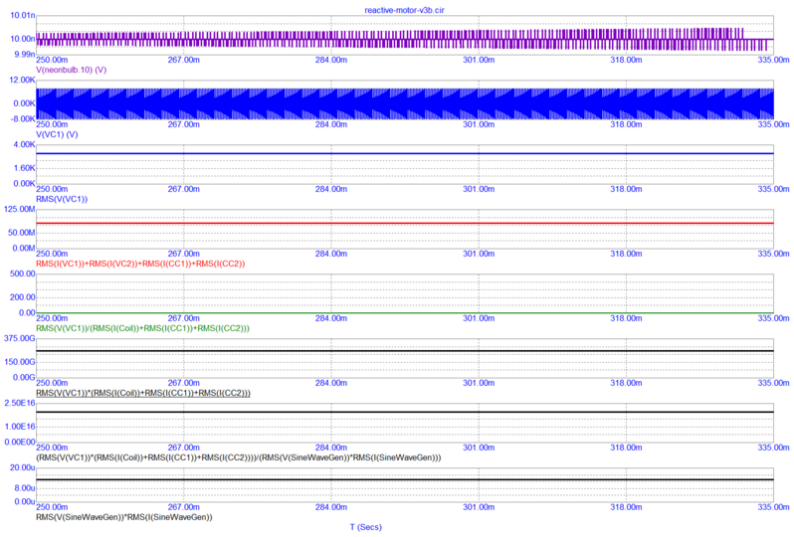

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Captions Edit

English Zooming in for a closer look at both spikes and triangular waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the seventh in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die siebte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la septième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это седьмой слайд в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
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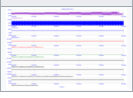
current	**22:37, 5 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (68 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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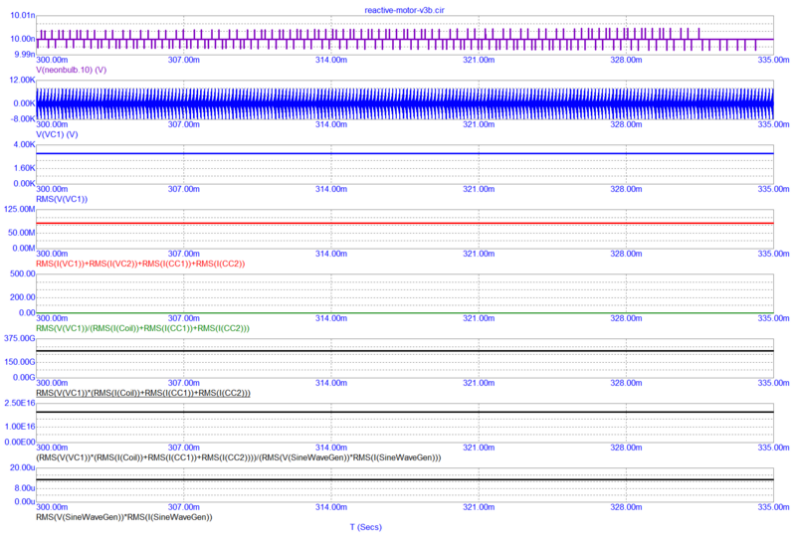

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Captions Edit

English Zooming in for a closer look at spikes and triangular waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the eighth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die achte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la huitième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это восьмой слайд из серии из 15, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
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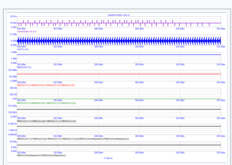
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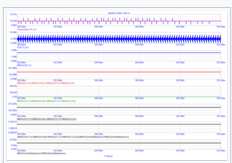
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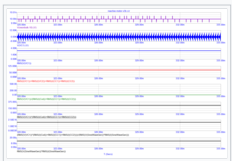
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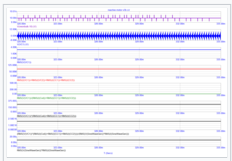
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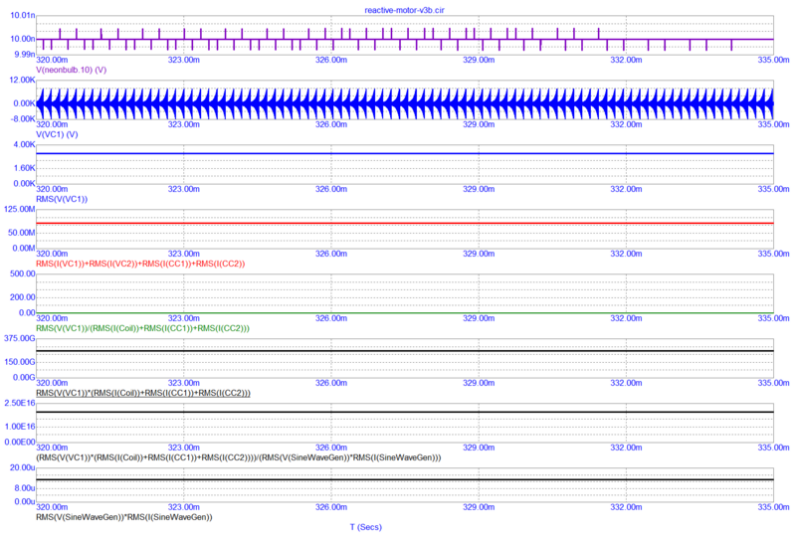

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Captions Edit

English — Zooming in for a closer look at spikes and triangular waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the ninth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die neunte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la neuvième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это девятый в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, надвигающихся на синусоидальные волны. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
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Category: Growth of electrical non-saturation

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File:10 reactive-motor-v3b output-334ms+960us x 335ms.png

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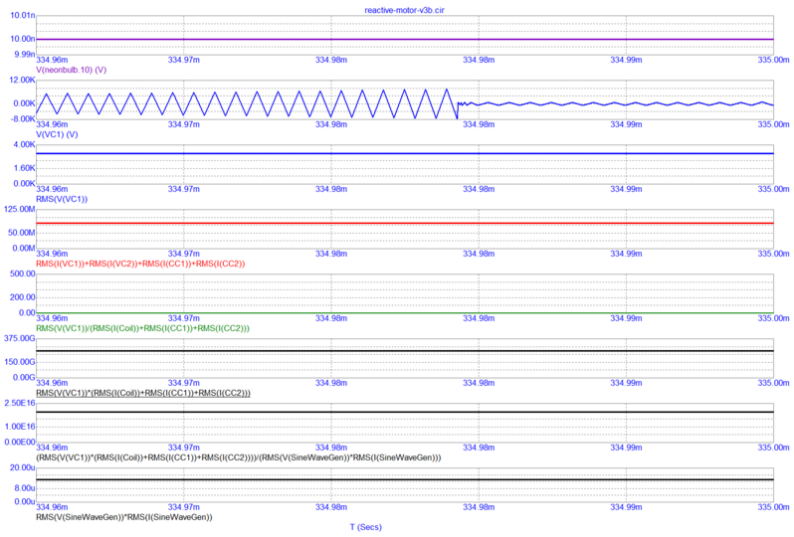

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Captions Edit

English Zooming in for an extremely closer view of triangular waves.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the tenth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die zehnte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la dixième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это десятый в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, движущихся поверх синусоидальных волн. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
Date	5 December 2022
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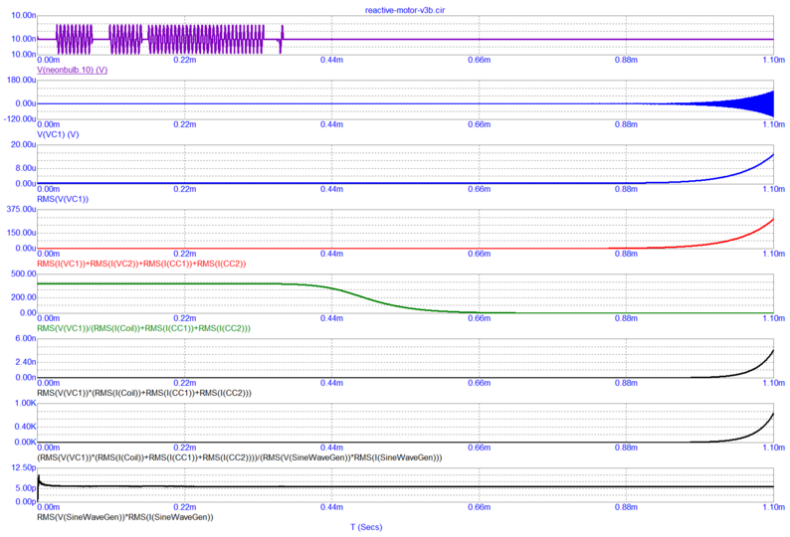

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Captions Edit

English — The formation of self-regulated, triangular waves of voltage at VC1 via their transient pulsation alternating with collapse.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the eleventh in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die elfte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la onzième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это одиннадцатый в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн, движущихся поверх синусоидальных волн. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
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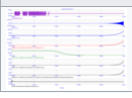
current	**22:57, 5 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (53 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Captions Edit

English — The formation of self-regulated, triangular waves of voltage at VC1 via their transient pulsation alternating with collapse.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the twelfth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die zwölfte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la douzième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это двенадцатый в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн поверх синусоид. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
Date	5 December 2022
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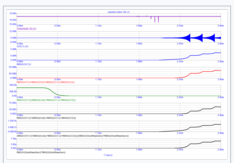

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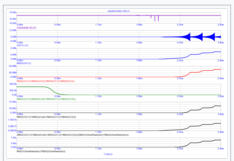

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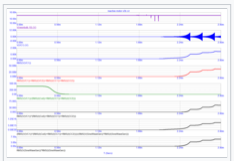

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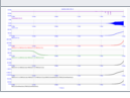
current	**23:08, 5 December 2022**		1,587 × 1,074 (48 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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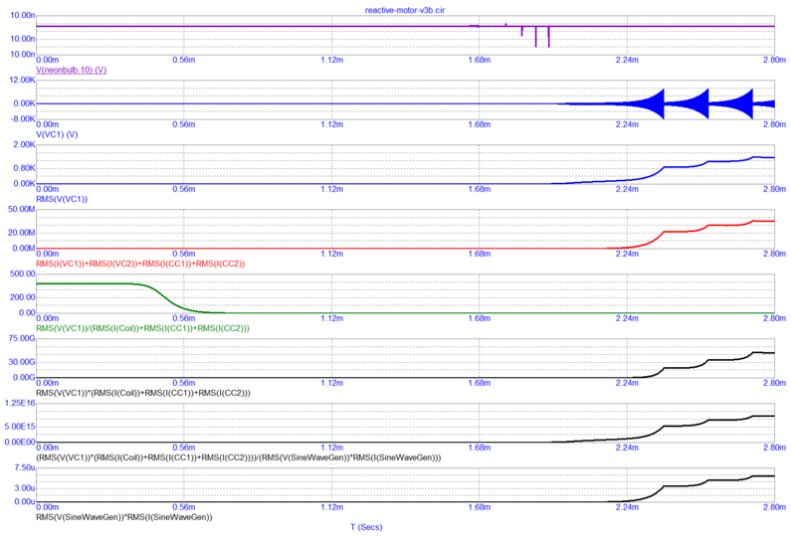

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Captions Edit

English — The formation of self-regulated, triangular waves of voltage at VC1 via their transient pulsation alternating with collapse.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the thirteenth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die dreizehnte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la treizième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это тринадцатый в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн поверх синусоид. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
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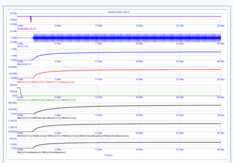
Author	Vinyasi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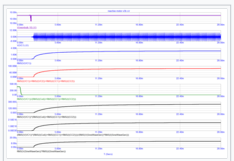
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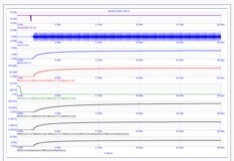
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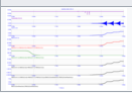
current	23:28, 5 December 2022		1,587 × 1,074 (48 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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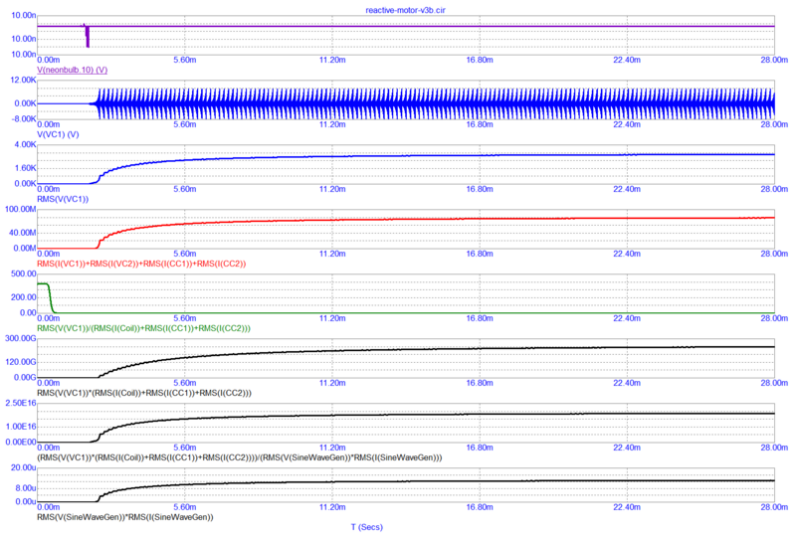

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Captions Edit

English — The formation of self-regulated, triangular waves of voltage at VC1 via their transient pulsation alternating with collapse.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is the fourteenth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*. **Deutsch:** Dies ist die vierzehnte in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*. **Français :** Il s'agit de la quatorzième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*. **Русский:** Это четырнадцатый в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн поверх синусоид. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.
Date	5 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

Next slide in this series ...

Nächste Folie in dieser Serie ...

Prochaine diapositive de cette série ...

Следующий слайд из этой серии ...

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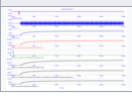
	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	23:36, 5 December 2022		1,587 × 1,074 (60 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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- File:13 reactive-motor-v3b output-2800us.png

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Category: Growth of electrical non-saturation

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File:15 reactive-motor-v3b output-400ms-graphic.png

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Size of this preview: 800 × 541 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 217 pixels | 640 × 433 pixels | 1,024 × 693 pixels | 1,280 × 866 pixels | 1,587 × 1,074 pixels.

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Captions Edit

English — The RMS stabilization of self-regulated, triangular waves of voltage at VC1 via their transient pulsation alternating with collapse.

See 3 more languages

Summary [edit]

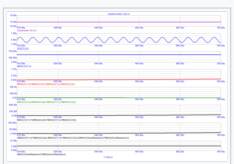
Description

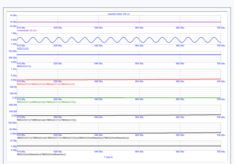
English: This is the fifteenth in a series of 15 slides which depicts the formation and growth of triangular waves riding on top of sine waves. These triangle waves grow in amplitude while their carrier sine wave remains constant. This demonstrates the growth of overunity. For its descriptive mechanism, please see the chapter (within a Wikiversity book), entitled: *Times have Changed*.

Deutsch: Dies ist die fünfzehnten in einer Reihe von 15 Folien, die die Bildung und das Wachstum von Dreieckswellen darstellen, die auf Sinuswellen reiten. Diese Dreieckswellen nehmen in der Amplitude zu, während ihre Trägersinuswelle konstant bleibt. Dies zeigt das Wachstum der Overunity. Den beschreibenden Mechanismus finden Sie im Kapitel (in einem Wikiversity-Buch) mit dem Titel: *Die Zeiten haben sich Geändert*.

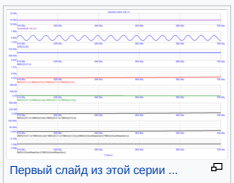
Français : Il s'agit de la quinzième d'une série de 15 diapositives qui illustrent la formation et la croissance d'ondes triangulaires chevauchant des ondes sinusoïdales. Ces ondes triangulaires croissent en amplitude tandis que leur onde sinusoïdale porteuse reste constante. Cela démontre la croissance de la surunité. Pour son mécanisme descriptif, veuillez consulter le chapitre (dans un livre Wikiversity), intitulé: *Les Temps ont Changé*.

Русский: Это пятнадцатый в серии из 15 слайдов, на которых показано формирование и рост треугольных волн поверх синусоид. Эти треугольные волны растут по амплитуде, в то время как их несущая синусоида остается постоянной. Это свидетельствует о росте сверхединства. Описание его механизма см. в главе (в книге Викиверситета) под названием *Времена изменились*.


First slide in this series ...


Erste Folie dieser Reihe ...

Première diapositive de cette série ...


Первый слайд из этой серии ...

Date	5 December 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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current	23:50, 5 December 2022		1,587 × 1,074 (48 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Category: Growth of electrical non-saturation

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File:Electrostaticgenerator.JPG

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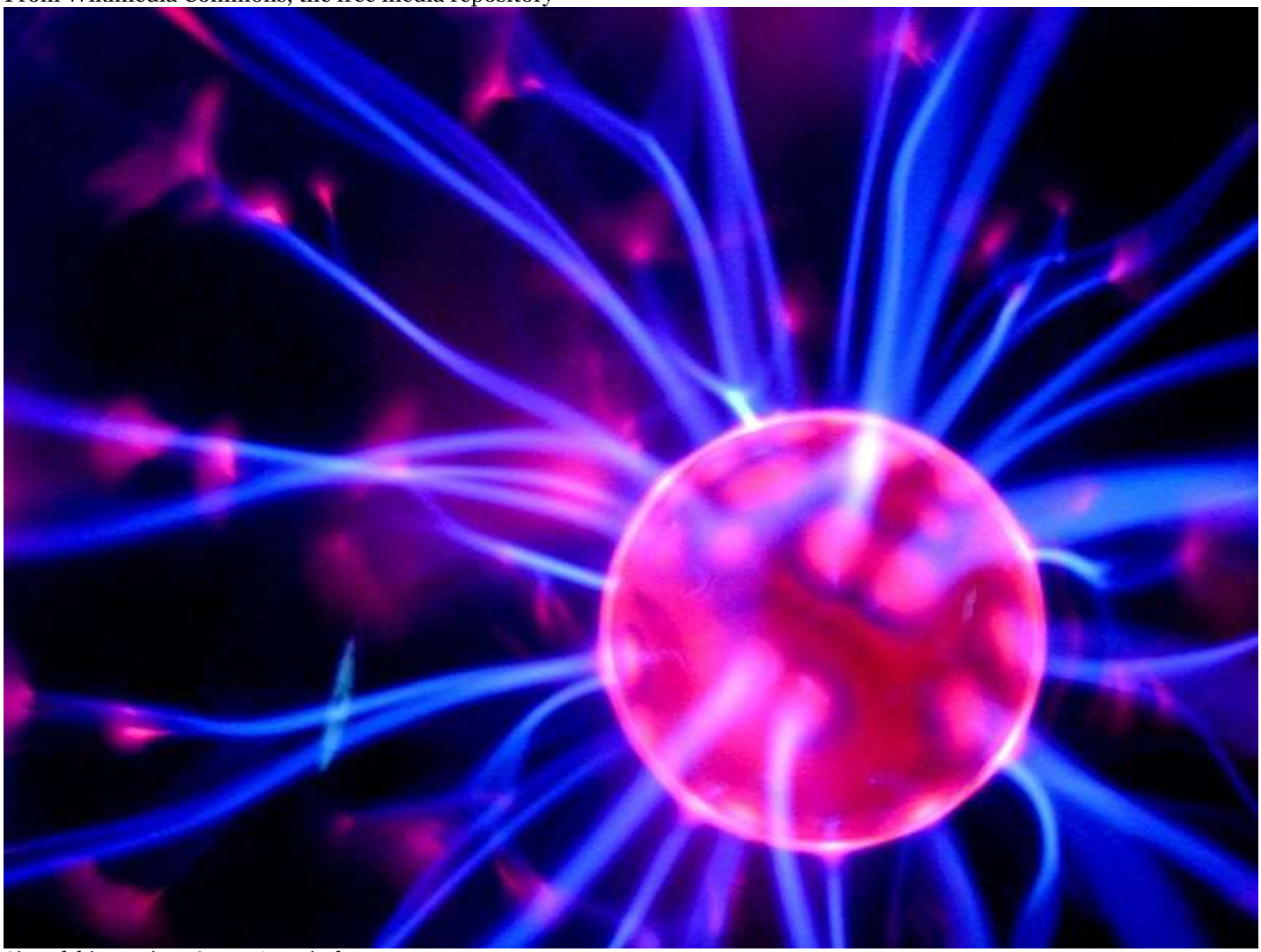

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Captions **Edit**

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	**English:** Closeup of the interior of a "plasma globe" consisting of an electrode inside a partially evacuated glass globe, to which a high frequency AC voltage from a Tesla coil circuit is applied. The high frequency currents cause plasma streamers which extend to the glass surface. The name of this image is misleading, it is not an electrostatic generator.
Date	21 March 2008 (original upload date)
Source	Own work (Original text: *self-made*)
Author	Non-dropframe (talk)

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Date/Time	Dimensions	User	Comment
2008-03-21 00:39	2592×1944× (762661 bytes)	Non-dropframe	*{{Information |Description= |Source=self-made |Date= |Location= |Author=~~~ |other_versions= }}*

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current	**02:07, 20 May 2016**		2,592 × 1,944 (745 KB)	BD2412 (talk | contribs)	Transferred from en.wikipedia

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  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

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This page was last edited on 9 November 2020, at 02:43.

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Category:Ammann electric car

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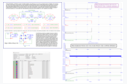
Media in category "Ammann electric car"

The following 8 files are in this category, out of 8 total.

Ammann Bros. newspaper article.jpg
810 × 722; 184 KB

Ammann brothers' original newspaper photograph.jpg
1,600 × 1,161; 294 KB



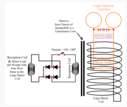
Ammann with diodes, v2c3c3g3b, schematic with two outputs, precharged with 100V.png
3,122 × 2,100; 354 KB

Ammann with more diodes, v2c3c3g3c, schematic, precharged with 100V, v4, explosive at 38ns.png
1,531 × 1,269; 167 KB

Ammann with solar capacitance, v2c3c3g2 = solder joints, schematic.png
1,531 × 1,060; 113 KB

Ammann with solar capacitance, v3, stealing from the grid = schematic.png
1,531 × 1,060; 120 KB

Full size ammann article.pdf
2,841 × 3,387; 619 KB



Hertz transmitter and receiver is converted into the Ammann brothers power system, v4.png
1,146 × 983; 77 KB

Categories: Ammann (surname) | Discovery and invention controversies | Electrically-powered automobiles

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THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, PHOENIX, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1921

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN PIERCE-ARROW PRICE ANNOUNCED

A substantial reduction in the prices of its touring car models effective after September 1, and a reduction on the prices of its truck models, effective immediately, has been announced by George W. Mixter, president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company.

The new price of the standard seven-passenger touring car is $6,500 at the factory, the inclosed car prices being graded proportionately.

The new prices of its truck models are: $4,850 for the five-ton size; $4,350 for the 3½-ton and $3,200 for the 2-ton.

ELECTRICITY "TAKEN FROM AIR" DRIVES AUTOMOBILE

C. E. AMMANN AND HIS "ATMOSPHERIC GENERATOR" ATTACHED TO AN ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 26.—Demonstrations are being made on the streets of Denver of a new electric generator that is claimed by the inventors to take electricity from the air.

The inventors are J. E. Ammann of Denver, and his brother, C. E. Ammann of Spokane, Wash.

To demonstrate, the brothers borrowed an old electric auto, took out the batteries, and after roping their new "atmospheric generator" fast, they got in and rode off at high speed.

"There is nothing inside the drum that moves; the contents consists only of iron, wire and minerals," says C. E. Ammann.

"It can be used to drive any electrical apparatus and can be made in any size."

The brothers are closely guarding their secret, and even take their "brain-child" when it is not in use, to their room in the Argonaut hotel.

So far the brothers have not offered to sell their proposition.

Electrical men in Denver are waiting "to be shown," but they grant the thing works.

"New C

Buys a brand new s $1,625.00 f. o. b. Pl automobile. The fa them to some other cost of re-shipment make special terms cars. There are onl

NEW 1

$2,500.00 truck cha
$2,700.00 truck cha
curtains . . . . . .
$3,000.00 truck cha
open express bod

"TWO REA

Dodge Coupe car for private use 1921 Nash 7 extra equipment. covers and will m Special terms on e Then we ha Dodge Com Ford Coupe Hudson Sup 1921 Essex

This Tire

AUTO INSURANCE

balance bodies was the highlight of

Size of this preview: 673 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 269 × 240 pixels | 539 × 480 pixels | 810 × 722 pixels.

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Captions Edit

English — Announcement of the Ammann Brothers' demonstration of an EV conversion without batteries preceding Tesla's Pierce-Arrow demonstration by ten years.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Announcement of the Ammann Brothers' demonstration of an EV conversion without batteries preceding Tesla's Pierce-Arrow demonstration by ten years.
Date	1921
Source	http://www.energeticforum.com/forum/energetic-forum-discussion/renewable-energy/14490-ltspice-simulation-of-electronic-boost-via-the-isolation-of-voltage-current-sources#post435066
Author	The Arizona Republican
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Source: boguslaw

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current	**23:06, 9 December 2018**		810 × 722 (184 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	User created page with UploadWizard

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- File:Ammann brothers' original newpaper photograph.jpg
- File:Full size ammann article.pdf

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Categories: The Arizona Republic | Ammann electric car | August 1921 in Arizona

Hidden category: PD US expired

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LIBERTY BRINGS OUT NEW SNAPPY SPORTSMAN'S CAR

A sportsman's car of the most advanced type is just announced by the Liberty Motor Car company, together with the information that first shipments of the new car are now being made to distributors and dealers.

"The new car is a pronounced departure from the standard type of speedster in that its appointments and fittings are phenomenal not only for their quality, but for their completeness," according to Julian Holmes of the Holmes Motor Sales company, head of the distributing of the Liberty six. "There are nearly fifty features on the new car which are not found on the standard touring car or speedster," said Mr. Holmes.

One of the most noticeable features of the new car is a newly designed windshield, the side arms and base of which are aluminum. It provides an ingenious method for ventilating the driver's compartment and embodies novel built-in "courtesy" lights in the lower corners. A one-piece glass is used which is fitted with a cleaner.

The car comes in two special body colors with upholstering in the finest grade of two-tone Spanish leather in shades to match. Steel wheels also are standard equipment, finished in tones to harmonize with the body.

Some of the exceptional features include nickel-plated lamps and radiator, motometer, clock, trouble light, snubbers, bumpers, special fenders, aluminum steps, fully lined top, special stegging wheel and numerous other examples of tasteful designing.

Don't use the choke except when necessary.

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A substantial reduction in the prices of its touring car models effective after September 1, and a reduction on the prices of its truck models, effective immediately, has been announced by George W. Mixter, president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company.

The new price of the standard seven-passenger touring car is $6,500 at the factory, the inclosed car prices being graded proportionately.

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"There is nothing inside the drum that moves; the contents consists only of iron, wire and minerals," says C. E. Ammann.

"It can be used to drive any electrical apparatus and can be made in any size."

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So far the brothers have not offered to sell their proposition.

Electrical men in Denver are waiting "to be shown," but they grant the thing works.

"New Cars at Less Than Cost"

$1,000.00

Buys a brand new standard light six cylinder car that sells regularly for $1,625.00 f. o. b. Phoenix. Positive saving of $625.00 on a new standard automobile. The factory has authorized us to sell these cars rather than ship them to some other point—we are giving the Phoenix public the benefit of the cost of re-shipment and the regular dealer's profit. We are also authorized to make special terms to responsible parties. No trade-ins considered on these cars. There are only three to be sold.

NEW 1½—2 TON TRUCKS AT MUCH LESS THAN DEALER'S COST

The same manufacturer has three 1½-2 ton trucks in Phoenix they desire to sell rather than re-ship. These are high-grade standard trucks that have always given excellent satisfaction in Arizona. Here is an opportunity to make a real substantial saving on a high-grade commercial truck. If you do not need the truck now it would pay you to buy and store for future use—

$2,500.00 truck chassis only, with seat $1,600.00
$2,700.00 truck chassis with cab, seat, windshield, windshield curtains $1,750.00
$3,000.00 truck chassis with cab, wind shield, windshield curtains, open express body $1,850.00

All of the above are 1½-2 ton trucks, have cord tires 40x8 on the rear.
This offer will hold good, not only on the trucks but on the passenger cars, for a few days only. If they are not sold within the next two or three days orders have been given to ship them out of this territory.

"TWO REAL BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE USED CARS"

Dodge Coupe, elegant shape, good tires, good paint, extra tire, wire wheels, an ideal car for private use or professional use—$1,150.00.

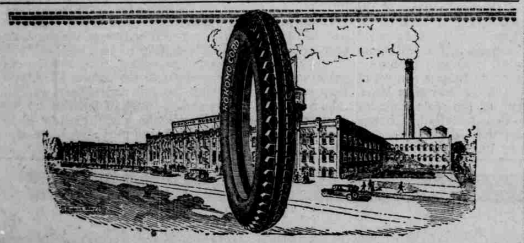
1921 Nash 7 passenger touring car—$1,225.00. Good tires, spare tire and other extra equipment. Car has been checked over carefully and is in good condition. Has seat covers and will make an ideal car for either private use or for rent for taxi service. Special terms on either the Nash or Dodge Coupe.

Then we have a Studebaker Big Six at $1,150.00.
Dodge Commercial Truck, $1,500.00.
Ford Coupe $475.00.
Hudson Super Six, 7 passenger, $1,150.00.
1921 Essex Touring car, $1,250.00.

STOP—LOOK—LISTEN

HUDSON NOW $2280.00	ESSEX NOW $1660.00
Was $2985.00	Was $2080.00
(1920 Price)	(1920 Price)
F. O. B. Phoenix	F. O. B. Phoenix
YOU SAVE $705.00	YOU SAVE $420.00

DULMAGE and DUNBAR
distributors
HUDSON ESSEX
TWIN CITY TRACTORS
METROPOLITAN
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE GARAGE
Central and Madison Telephone 4008



Examine the Tread on This Tire

The tread of a tire is the first line of defense against bad riding and rough roads. The tread must hold its own against all road surface to insure easy and safe travel.

Kokomo treads are remarkably tough. Sharp stones, nails, pieces of glass do not penetrate Kokomo treads. If an abrasion is made, the elastic, live, tread-rubber closes instantly and bars the entrance of sand, water or oil.

The twin-grip design serves a two-fold purpose. The tire rolls on the center rib as easily as a ball bearing. The sharp angled wedges give protection against side-slip.

Ask about the economy of complete Kokomo equipment for city or country driving.

LONG-LIFE KOKOMO TIRES AND TUBES

AUTO INSURANCE AND LEGAL AID ADDED BY A. A. A.

That the American Automobile association's recent decision to increase its individual membership dues to $100 has not appreciably lessened the number of new applications nor deterred old members from renewing is well evidenced by the huge daily in-flow of remittances, according to advices from A. A. A. headquarters at Washington.

The decision to increase dues was reached at the last meeting of the A. A. A. executive board, and was prompted by the need of more money to finance the activities of the organization. In setting a figure for the increased dues, it was the aim of the executive committee not only to obtain sufficient revenue to take care of the present overhead expenses, but to allow a margin for a widening of the organization's activities.

In addition to enlarging its road charting, map-making and legislative activities it is planned to add several features frequently urged by members and which will make strong appeal to motorists generally. Among these are the establishment of an automobile insurance department and a legal aid bureau. Also there will be renewed intensive effort to establish national motoring reciprocity and to obtain uniform motor vehicle traffic laws.

G. M. C. ANNOUNCE PRICE REDUCTIONS IN TRUCK MODELS

Among price revisions downward in the automotive world this year, of greatest importance to the business interests is the sweeping reduction in the selling price of GMC trucks, announced by the General Motors Truck Company, Wednesday, August 17.

This is made possible by greater production in all capacities and the flat cut of $500 in the instance of the one-ton GMC is the sensation of the trade. This truck, known as Model K-16, is the outgrowth of the model that was made a standard of the United States army. The service of this particular chassis, bearing ambulance bodies was the highlight of motor efficiency, during the war.

The current model presents many refinements. Principal among them is the new GMC engine with removable cylinder walls, proven by comprehensive tests to be without a superior for its purpose. Also, this truck has electric lights and starter, larger brakes, pressure lubricating system, cord tires and many desirable betterments.

The sturdiness of this truck is in line with GMC policy. It is built in an exclusive truck factory and not from passenger car parts. Business men who have used earlier models are loud in their praise of this truck, on the ground that it is absolutely dependable and economical.

Commercial uses for this model are many. It fits all forms of city delivery, especially where speed is a requisite. It is admirable for the farmer, conserving his time. No chassis is better suited for a suburban or school bus, for an ambulance and for the fire and police departments.

Wheels should respond to the turning of the steering wheel with but little lost motion.

THE unprecedented popularity of the NEW LIGHT-SIX can be traced to the fact that it represents a degree of automobile value that the public has sought for years. It is built *complete* in the great Studebaker factories in South Bend. And the best indication of its real worth today, is to be found in the fact that, in the first six months of 1921, Studebaker (with the exception of one manufacturer of a well known and very low-priced car) produced and sold more cars than any other manufacturer in the country.

This is a Studebaker Year

M. P. BARRET, Inc.
125 North First Street Phone 4419

NEW PRICES OF STUDEBAKER CARS
f. o. b. Factories, effective June 1st, 1921

Touring Cars and Roadsters		*Coupes and Sedans*	
LIGHT-SIX 2-PASS. ROADSTER	$1350	LIGHT-SIX 2-PASS. COUPE-ROADSTER	$1695
LIGHT-SIX TOURING CAR	1335	LIGHT-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN	1985
SPECIAL-SIX 3-PASS. ROADSTER	1585	SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE	2450
SPECIAL-SIX TOURING CAR	1635	SPECIAL-SIX 5-PASS. SEDAN	2650
SPECIAL-SIX 4-PASS. ROADSTER	1675	BIG-SIX 4-PASS. COUPE	2950
BIG-SIX TOURING CAR	1985	BIG-SIX 7-PASS. SEDAN	2950

ALL STUDEBAKER CARS ARE EQUIPPED WITH CORD TIRES

Read These A B C Rules About Batteries

Adjustment and oiling make your bearings last longer—proper inflation and careful driving make your tires last longer—cleaning makes your spark plugs serve longer and better. It is worth remembering that three are rules just as simple for making your battery last longer and serve more faithfully.

Here are three rules in A B C form:
1—Put in water regularly and keep up the charge.
2—Come in every two weeks for battery service.
3—And when your present battery wears out, buy a Willard Threaded Rubber Battery—the only battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation between the plates.

There is only one battery good enough for us to back by our unqualified recommendation—that's the Willard Threaded Rubber Battery. Come in—and we'll show you some records it has made right here.

AUTHORIZED SERVICE
Electrical Equipment Company of Arizona
Successors To
WESTERN MACHINERY CO.
326-324 East Washington Street

Willard Batteries

CHANDLER SIX

NOW

$1785

Down to the 1913 Price

August 1913	August 1921
$1785	$1785

What the Chandler Motor Means to You

It means much to you. It is the exclusive Chandler motor, found under the hood of no other car. It was designed by Chandler engineers eight years ago, and has been developed and refined by the same engineers through all these years.

Thousands of owners named it "the Marvelous Motor." And it is distinctly that. The Chandler motor is alive with power. It furnishes all the speed that any right-minded driver could ever want to use. It readily climbs in high any steep hill or long mountain ascent that any car can climb. It pulls, easily and smoothly, through deep sand or mud.

You can throttle it down to three miles an hour in congested traffic and step away like a flash from less lively cars. Its flexibility is not surpassed.

The Chandler motor never overheats, no matter how hot the day, how hard the pull or how fast the speed.

Before You Buy *Any* Other Car, See the Chandler

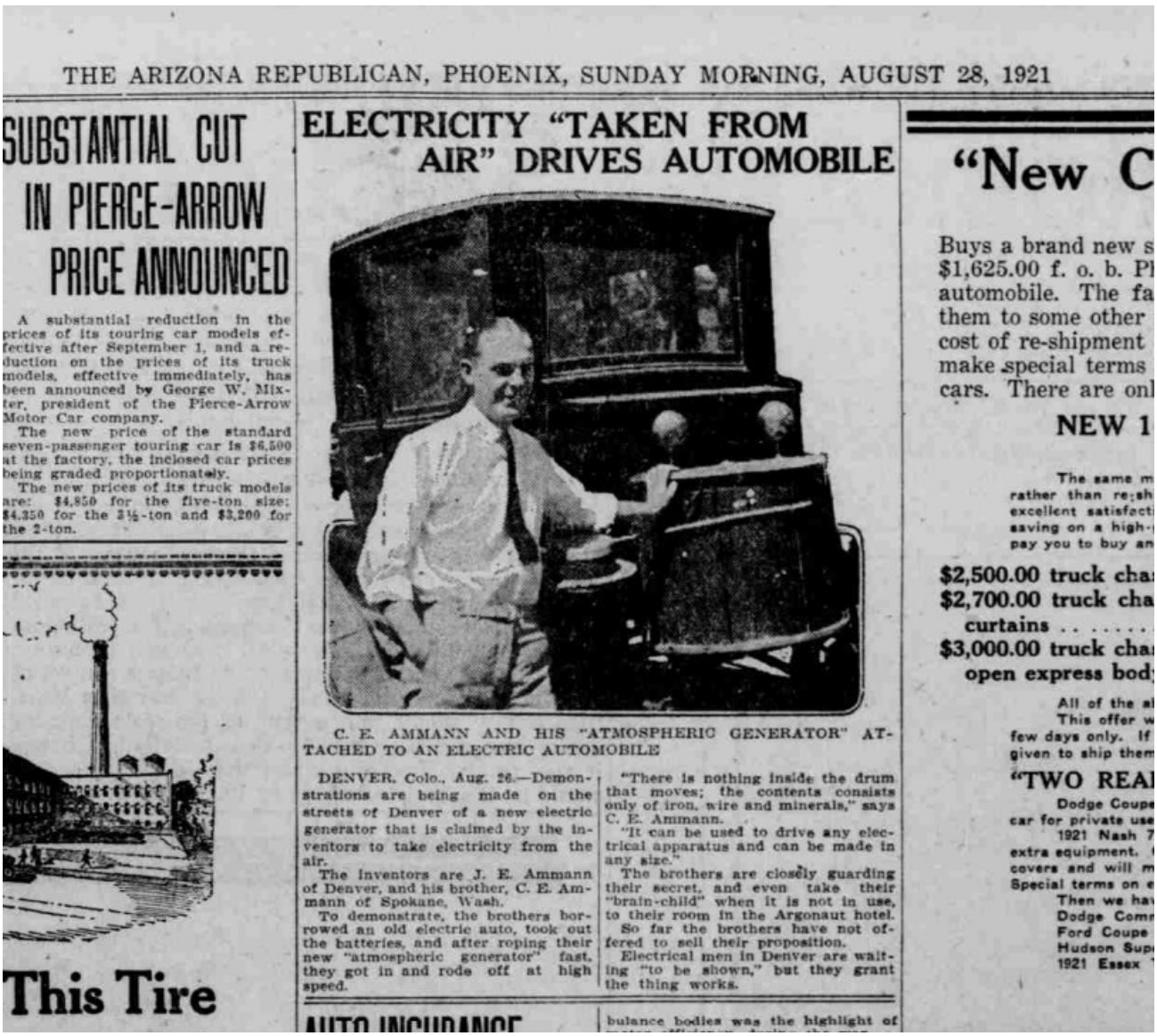
Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1785 Four-Passenger Roadster, $1785 Two-Passenger Roadster, $1785
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1865
Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2885 Four-Passenger Coupe, $2785 Limousine, $3385
(Prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio)

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

CAL MESSNER

Fourth Ave. and Adams St. Phones 1386-4218

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO



THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, PHOENIX, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1921

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN PIERCE-ARROW PRICE ANNOUNCED

A substantial reduction in the prices of its touring car models effective after September 1, and a reduction on the prices of its truck models, effective immediately, has been announced by George W. Mixter, president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company.

The new price of the standard seven-passenger touring car is $6,500 at the factory, the inclosed car prices being graded proportionately.

The new prices of its truck models are: $4,850 for the five-ton size; $4,350 for the 3½-ton and $3,200 for the 2-ton.

ELECTRICITY "TAKEN FROM AIR" DRIVES AUTOMOBILE

C. E. AMMANN AND HIS "ATMOSPHERIC GENERATOR" ATTACHED TO AN ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 28.—Demonstrations are being made on the streets of Denver of a new electric generator that is claimed by the inventors to take electricity from the air.

The inventors are J. E. Ammann of Denver, and his brother, C. E. Ammann of Spokane, Wash.

To demonstrate, the brothers borrowed an old electric auto, took out the batteries, and after roping their new "atmospheric generator" fast, they got in and rode off at high speed.

"There is nothing inside the drum that moves; the contents consists only of iron, wire and minerals," says C. E. Ammann.

"It can be used to drive any electrical apparatus and can be made in any size."

The brothers are closely guarding their secret, and even take their "brain-child" when it is not in use, to their room in the Argonaut hotel.

So far the brothers have not offered to sell their proposition.

Electrical men in Denver are waiting "to be shown," but they grant the thing works.

AUTO INSURANCE

bulance bodies was the highlight of

"New C

Buys a brand new s
$1,625.00 f. o. b. Pl
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"TWO REA

Dodge Coupe
car for private use
1921 Nash 7
extra equipment.
covers and will m
Special terms on e
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Dodge Comm
Ford Coupe
Hudson Sup
1921 Essex

http://vinyasi.info/energy/Ammann%20Brothers,%20Newspaper%20Article.jpg

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Full-page scan...

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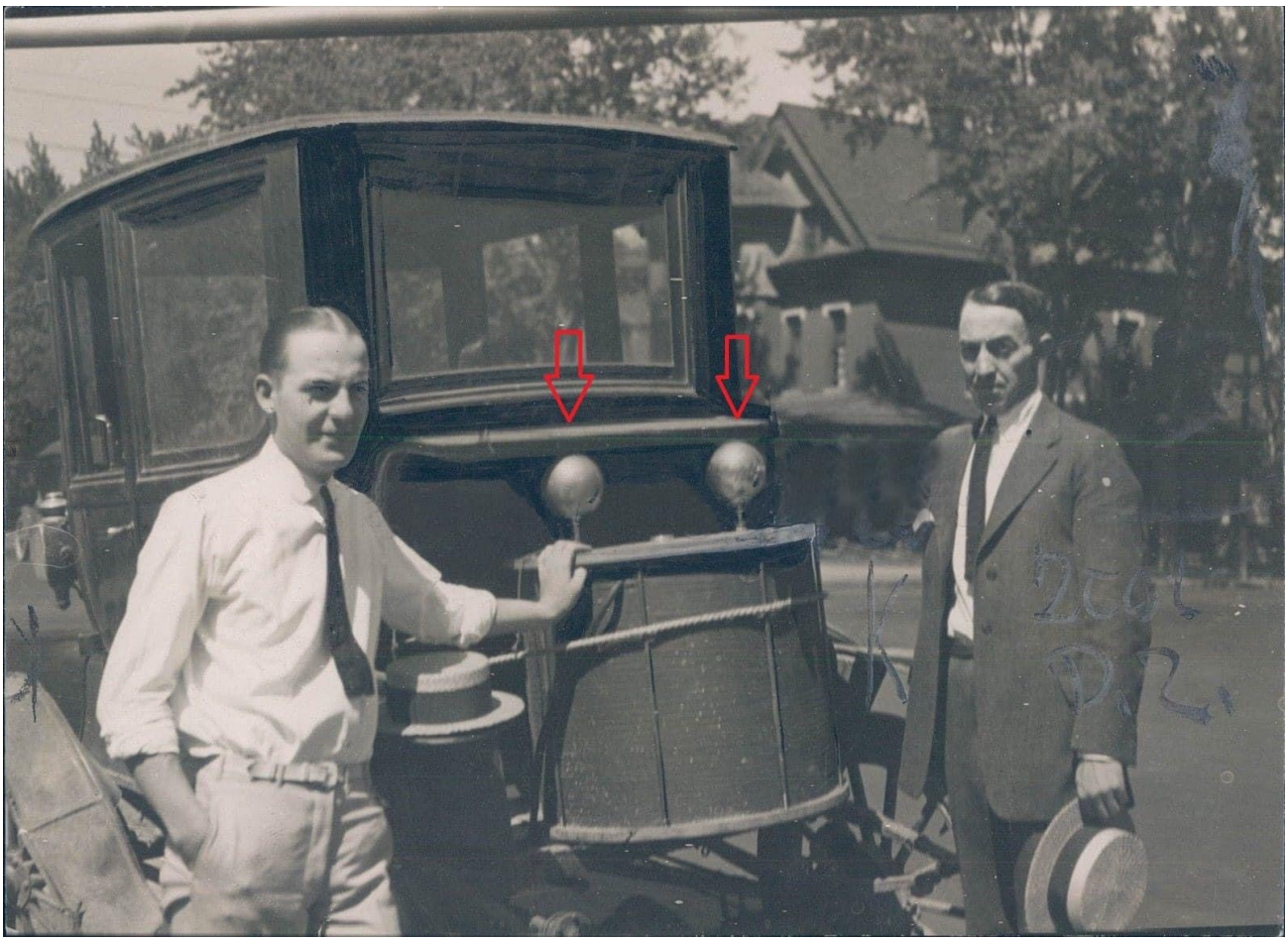

http://vinyasi.info/energy/Ammann-newspaper-article-full-size.jpg

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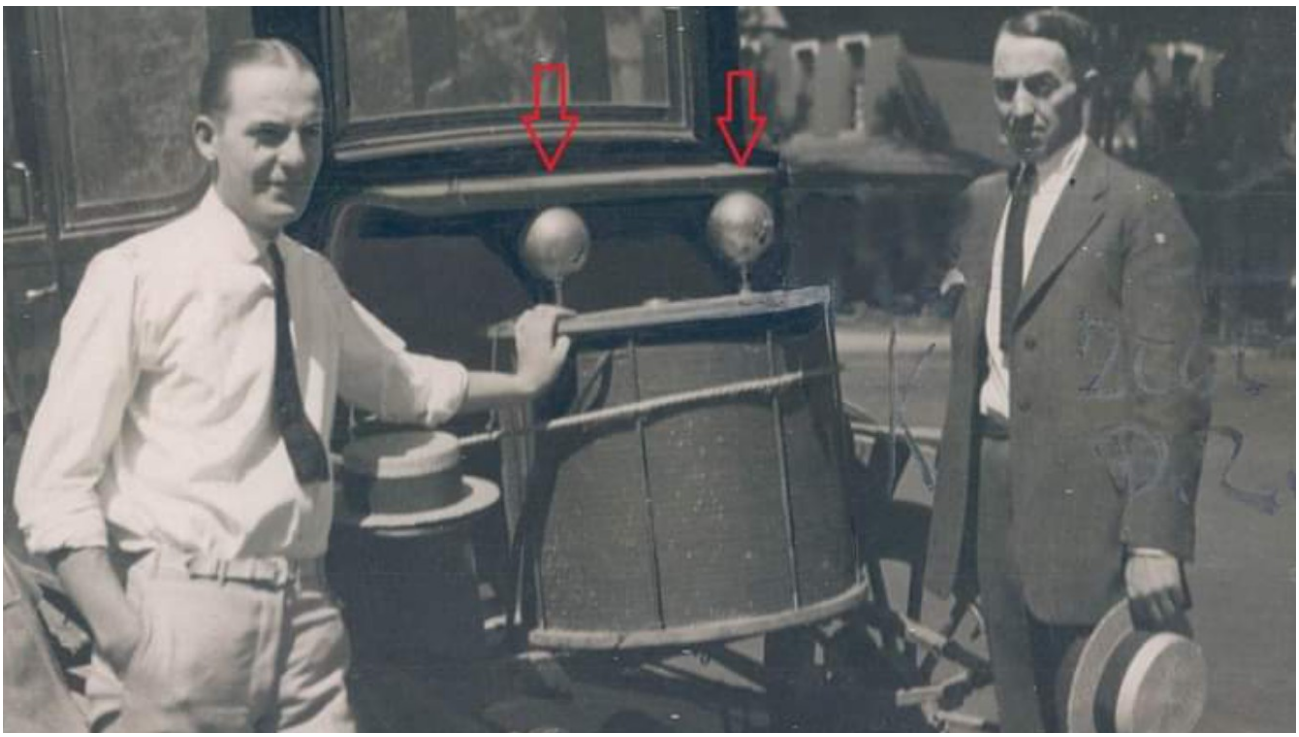
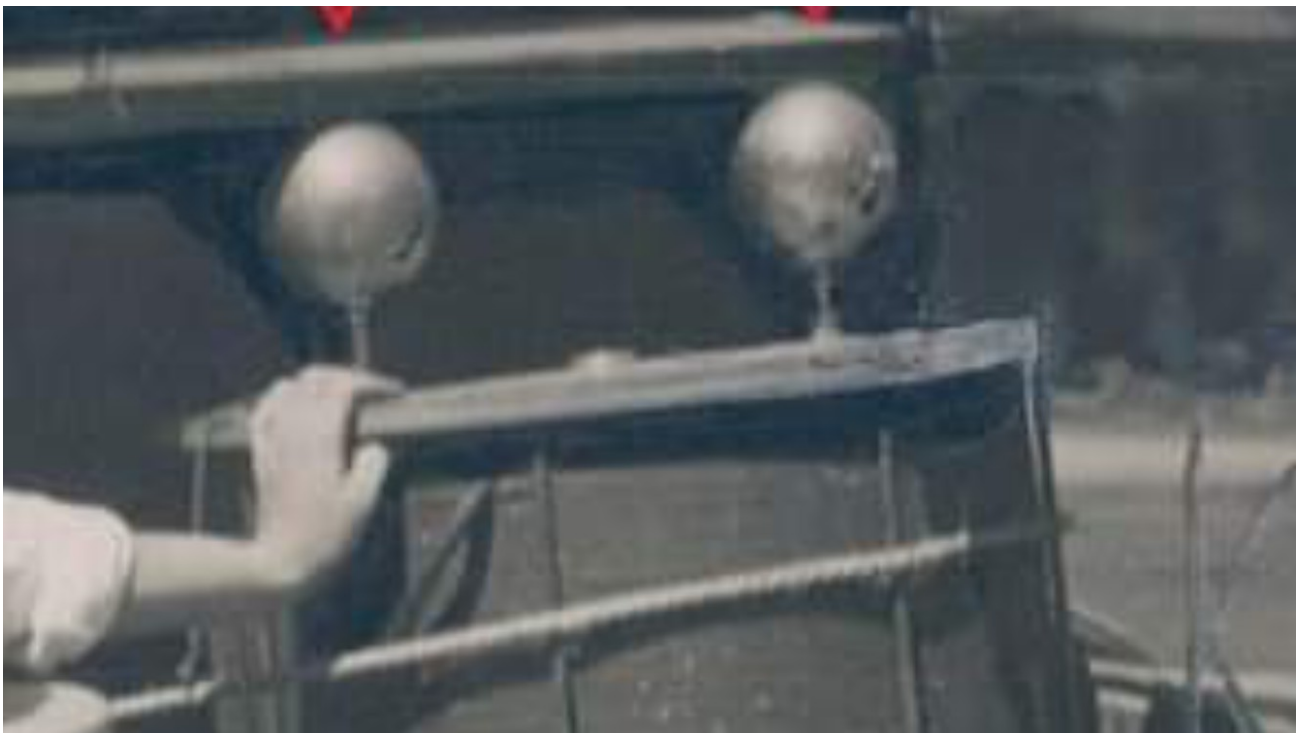
https://ufile.io/c9lfdj7i



http://vinyasi.info/energy/Ammann-newspaper-article-almost-full-size.png

https://is.gd/quvodi

https://ufile.io/23623ujq



http://vinyasi.info/energy/Ammann-newspaper-article-closeup-top-of-barrel.png

https://is.gd/bazife

https://ufile.io/8tzkcbd2

http://vinyasi.info/energy/Ammann-newspaper-article-closeup-bottom-of-barrel.png

https://is.gd/itesih

https://ufile.io/vbss6qgn

File:Laughing monkey.jpg

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Original file (3,632 × 5,456 pixels, file size: 5.78 MB, MIME type: image/jpeg); ZoomViewer

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Captions Edit

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** a good laugh at photographer
Date	Taken on 26 November 2015 12:49:03
Source	Own work
Author	Vinay khanduri

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	17:25, 16 June 2016		3,632 × 5,456 (5.78 MB)	Vinaykhanduri (talk | contribs)	User created page with UploadWizard

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- File:A good laugh at photographer.jpg (file redirect)

File usage on other wikis

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- Usage on en.wikibooks.org
  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Free Energy does not Exist

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Camera manufacturer	SONY
Camera model	SLT-A58
Exposure time	1/200 sec (0.005)
F-number	f/14
ISO speed rating	1,600
Date and time of data generation	12:49, 26 November 2015
Lens focal length	90 mm
Show extended details	

Categories: Macaca mulatta heads | Facial expressions of primates

Hidden categories: Photographs taken on 2015-11-26 | CC-BY-SA-4.0 | Self-published work

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File:Powell Library.JPG

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Size of this preview: 800 × 600 pixels. Other resolutions: 320 × 240 pixels | 640 × 480 pixels | 1,024 × 768 pixels | 1,280 × 960 pixels | 2,560 × 1,920 pixels.

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Captions Edit

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Summary [edit]

Photographer:Nikhil Kulkarni

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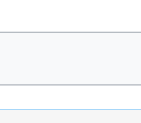

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**05:34, 10 June 2008**		2,560 × 1,920 (3.7 MB)	Indianhilbilly (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description= |Source= |Date= |Author= |Permission= |other_versions= }}
	05:13, 10 June 2008		2,560 × 1,920 (2.09 MB)	Indianhilbilly (talk | contribs)	{{Information |Description={{en|1===Summary== Photographer:Nikhil Kulkarni {{cc-by-sa-2.0}} }} |Source=Own work by uploader |Author=Indianhilbilly |Date= |Permission= |other_versions= }} {{ImageUpload|full}}

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Camera manufacturer	Panasonic
Camera model	DMC-LZ7
Exposure time	1/160 sec (0.00625)
F-number	f/8
ISO speed rating	100
Date and time of data generation	12:32, 22 May 2008
Lens focal length	6.1 mm
Show extended details	

Categories: Powell Library | 2008 in California

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Village pump
Help center

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File:Escalating voltage differences arising from pairs of inductive and capacitive reactances in an LMD formation.png

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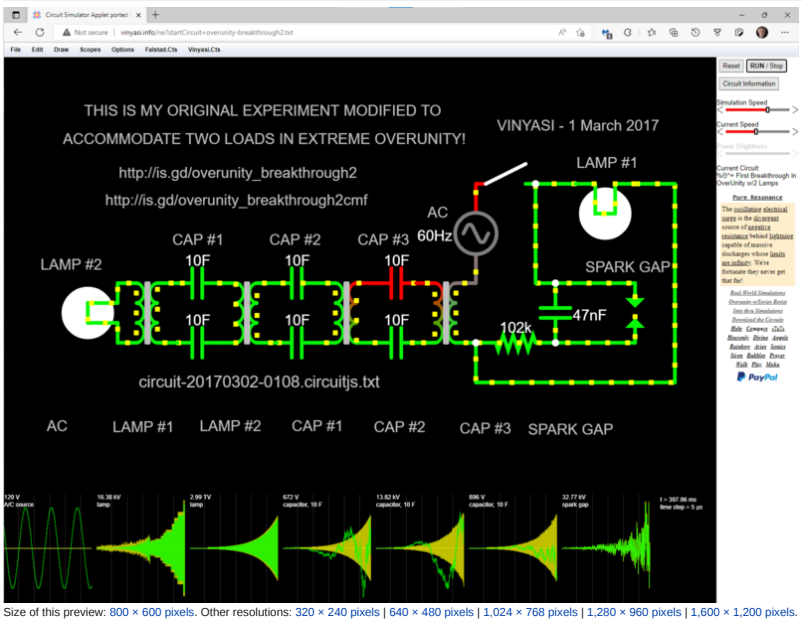

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Original file (1,600 × 1,200 pixels, file size: 200 KB, MIME type: image/png)

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File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Escalating voltage differences arising from pairs of inductive and capacitive reactances in an LMD formation.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This screenshot is of escalating voltage differences fueling an exponential gain in power probably due to an inversion of current. This is, oftentimes, called "negative resistance". Although this is a mathematically equivalent statement, negative resistance fails to educate us on where this voltage difference is coming from and why is it escalating? Eric Dollard has popularized the concept of using a network analyzer (which he calls, an analog computer) to represent a transmission line shrunken down to an equivalently manageable circuit which could be tested on the bench. This screenshot is configured to highlight the dielectric space between a pair of transmission lines since its capacitors are in series and its inductors are in parallel down the length of the three daisy-chained modules which combine a pair of capacitors per pair of inductors (represented by a pair of coils on a transformer). The inductance of the coils are 300 Henrys, a piece, while the capacitances are 10 Farads, each. He calls this modality (of the space between a pair of wires): longitudinal magneto-dielectric, or LMD for short. Eric first learned about network analysis from reading a book while he was in high school, entitled: "Travelling Waves on Transmission Systems", by L.V. Bewley. The electric utility grid makes use of a similar method when it attempts to normalize transmission along the length of very long transmission lines (amounting to several hundreds, or thousands, of miles in length). They place huge banks of capacitors (large enough to fill ten small rooms) in a series formation along the length of transmission lines spaced out from each other by approximately a hundred miles. This keeps the phase angle in alignment among the phases of voltage and the phases of current so that the electric field (called, the dielectric field, by Eric) does not get ahead of the magnetic field. These capacitances slow down the electric field effectively performing a function equivalent to what Oliver Heaviside suggested to solve the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable problem of the 19th century. He suggested that iron filings be added to the insulation of the cable. Instead, they wrapped permalloy magnetic tape around the bare copper cable before surrounding it with a very thick layer of insulation. This solution preserved the magnetic field (from rapid diminishment) due to the magnetic remanence of ferromagnetic materials, such as the permalloy wrapping. Oliver made these suggestions in the wake of formulating his Telegrapher Equations which effectively modeled the problem making its solution more apparent. Oliver was not an electrical engineer. He was trained as a mathematician. Yet, this approach (to solving the problem of lengthy transmission lines) became the standard method for all electrical engineers in the future. Whenever confronted by mysterious problems, they simulate it using mathematical equations. This is the approach which Nikola Tesla took (admitted in his autobiography). But Tesla did not perform these calculations on paper. And he did not have access to computer modeling software. Instead, he had a photographic memory and a simulator for a brain possessing extreme accuracy.[1]
Date	11 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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1. ↑ A nearly perfect transcription of Nikola Tesla's autobiography *My Inventions* in various file formats. *"...I was about seventeen when my thoughts turned seriously to invention. Then I observed to my delight that I could visualize with the greatest facility. I needed no models, drawings or experiments. I could picture them all as real in my mind. Thus I have been led unconsciously to evolve what I consider a new method of materializing inventive concepts and ideas, which is radically opposite to the purely experimental and is in my opinion ever so much more expeditious and efficient.* ***The moment one constructs a device to carry into practise a crude idea*** *he finds himself unavoidably engrost with the details and defects of the apparatus. As he goes on improving and reconstructing, his force of concentration diminishes and* ***he loses sight of the great underlying principle****. Results may be obtained but always at the sacrifice of quality.*

   "My method is different. I do not rush into actual work. When I get an idea I start at once building it up in my imagination. I change the construction, make improvements and operate the device in my mind. It is absolutely immaterial to me whether I run my turbine in thought or test it in my shop. I even note if it is out of balance. There is no difference whatever, the results are the same. In this way I am able to rapidly develop and perfect a conception without touching anything. When I have gone so far as to embody in the invention every possible improvement I can think of and see no fault anywhere, I put into concrete form this final product of my brain. Invariably my device works as I conceived that it should, and the experiment comes out exactly as I planned it. In twenty years there has not been a single exception. Why should it be otherwise? Engineering, electrical and mechanical, is positive in results. ***There is scarcely a subject that cannot be mathematically treated and the effects calculated or the results determined beforehand from the available theoretical and practical data.*** *The carrying out into practise of a crude idea as is being generally done is, I hold, nothing but a waste of energy, money and time."*

   [Editor's note: **emphases** is mine.]

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**02:07, 12 October 2022**		1,600 × 1,200 (200 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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- File:Capacitors are always placed in parallel across inductive loads to save energy and stabilize its usage.png

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  - User:Vinyasi/sandbox
- Usage on en.wikiversity.org
  - Draft:Free Energy does not Exist

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Category: Free Energy Criteria

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File:See No Evil, Hear No Evil, Speak No Evil.jpg

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

Size of this preview: 800 × 534 pixels.

Add a note

Original file (1,000 × 667 pixels, file size: 48 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg); (request rotation)

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File information | **Structured data**

Captions **Edit**

English Add a one-line explanation of what this file represents

Summary

Description	**English:** The three monkeys: See No Evil, Hear No Evil, Speak No Evil
Date	6 September 2011, 16:05:47
Source	Own work
Author	John Snape

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Camera model	Canon EOS REBEL T2i
Author	John Snape
Copyright holder	John Snape
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F-number	f/2
ISO speed rating	200
Date and time of data generation	16:05, 6 September 2011
Lens focal length	50 mm

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Is Mutual Inductance Always Conserved?

Can the validation of Maxwell's four equations, particularly pertaining to magnetism, apply to a shorted set of mutual inductances which are related to the Golden Ratio?

Or is energy conservable, but the potentialities of electrical reactance, namely: capacitance, inductance, phase shifts and frequency, not conservable since they're not a manifestation of kinetic energy, but constitute a virtual set of potentialities?

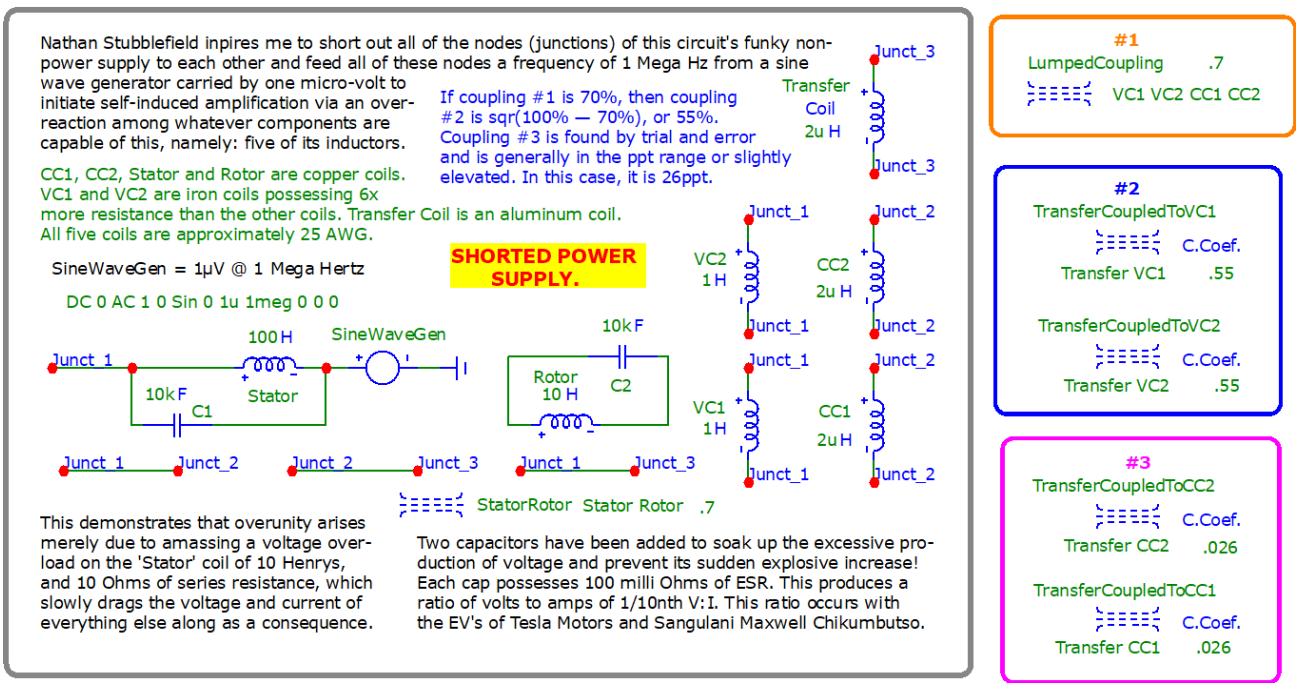
I have discovered a mathematical relationship among a set of three interconnecting mutual inductances which do not conserve their energy over time if two of these mutual inductances possess a pairing of self-inductances and their relationships are formed by three criteria ...

1. The first mutual inductance of $MI(1)$ is the largest of the three. Its minimum value is the golden ratio $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)$ of approximately 62% magnetic coupling between a pair of large self-inductances and another pair of very small self-inductances. Let's assume that each large self-inductance (of its pair) is labeled and set to the value of $H(1)=1\text{H}$ and that each small self-inductance (of its pair) is $H(2)=2\mu\text{H}$. And let's also assume a pair of alternate magnetic coupling coefficients among all four coils is going to be exactly the golden ratio (for one option) versus exactly 70% (for the alternate option) for the purposes of this illustration.
2. Second mutual inductance: two options …
    1. The second mutual inductance of $MI(2)$ magnetically couples the large pair of inductors $H(1)=1\text{H}$ to a fifth single self-inductance $H(3)=2\mu\text{H}$ of the same self-inductance as is each of the second pair of small self-inductances $H(2)=2\mu\text{H}$ This second magnetic coupling $MI(2)$ can be found by subtracting the first mutual inductance $MI(1)$ from unity and taking the square root $\sqrt{1-MI(1)}$. So, if the first magnetic coupling $MI(1)$ is 70%, then the second magnetic coupling $MI(2)$ is approximately 55%.
    2. In the alternative, if the first magnetic coupling is exactly the golden ratio, then the second magnetic coupling can be found by an equivalent method of calculation by squaring the golden ratio. So, $\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)}=\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^2\approx 38\ \textit{per cent}$
3. Third mutual inductance, two options …
    1. If the first magnetic coupling is exactly the golden ratio, then the third magnetic coupling can be found by taking the cube of the golden ratio $\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^3$. This is equivalent to subtracting two from the square root of five = $\sqrt{5}-2$.
    2. Otherwise, if the first magnetic coupling $MI(1)$ is greater than the golden ratio, then this third magnetic coupling $MI(3)$ must be tweaked by trial and error to discover its most efficient percentage of unity. So, if the first magnetic coupling $MI(1)$ is 70%, and the second coupling $MI(2)$ is approximately 55%, then the third coupling $MI(3)$ will be found by tweaking downwards the cube of the second magnetic coupling $MI(2)^3=MI(3)$ in order to achieve maximum efficiency at a value of approximately 26‰ (ppt) simulated in the circuit, whose example, is below.

The theoretical efficiency of this anomaly can be simulated in Micro-Cap 12[1] on a 64-bit computer which minimizes the likelihood of simulator round-off error to the point of unnoticeable obscurity.

And this simulated circuit has most of its nodes shorted out to emphasize its dependency upon mutual inductance and minimize its relevance to voltage drop. This poses a question to adherents of Conservation: *What is Going On, Here?*

A screenshot of its schematic is here …



Simplest overunity circuit you will ever see.

A screenshot of its output at 94 milli seconds, without any limit to its escalation towards the self-destruction of its hosting circuit, is here ...

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v4c,_Tesla_Motors_input_requirements_at_94ms.png

Its simulation file is located here ...

http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v4c.cir

And another copy is here ...

https://ufile.io/5tc2xv8w

BTW, which choice of mutual couplings, be it the minimum coupling of the golden ratio for the first coupling of $MI(1)$, or anything greater than this, will be determined by the circuit to which it applies. In other words, one set of couplings may work in one circuit but not in any another. This concept is a broad generalization whose particular relationships of magnetic couplings may vary from one circuit to another.

I am ignorant of the viewpoint of Classical Physics.

1 http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm

Eric P. Dollard: The Conjunction of Time and Space

Two methods of overunity: the square root of negative one, or the golden ratio.

direction of time and inner (counter) vs outer space and the golden ratio vs trigonometric functions

begin at...
1:14:51

end at...
1:19:35

shortcut redirect...
https://is.gd/directime

is equivalent to...
https://www.youtube.com/embed/pNstg-HHneY?start=4491&end=4775

closed captioning...
so time can either move in a forward direction or it could move in a backwards direction and the in an electrical system any generalized electric wave consists of a superposition of a wave going forwards in time and a wave going backwards in time and the point in time which they cross is the crest of the wave okay in the dimension of time we move in an additive or a subtractive manner in other words our operator is plus one or minus one and time is multiplied by this operator so time is either plus or minus space is entirely different and this is where the problems start to appear in electrical research okay space this case the letter l for length is now the operator exists in the exponent so we have outer space where we have inner space so it's plus and minus in either it's in an outside space like the space of real estate and acres or it could be an inner space such as in between the molecules and electrons inside a transistor so inside the transistor we have a condition of inner space or which rudolph steiner called counter space that's the term that i use for this it's called counter space there's space and counter space but in order to make it truly a duality we call one outer space which will be the space outside the wires and then we have the inner space which will be the space inside the wires and we have the exact same condition in the ether okay and if i take space i can take space such as i can represent that blackboard by a certain number of square centimeters and that is in the dimensions of outer or space but if i take a ruler and i look at the space in between the lines i call that inner space or counter space so space is measured in centimeters in this case in other words it's uh to the positive exponent but counter space is measured in per centimeters in other words to the negative exponent so this is a very important consideration now there's we go to the next one there's two systems of logarithms that are in general use the upper system of logarithms which gives us our normal uh trigonometric functions of sines and cosines and also can give us our hyperbolic sines and hyperbolic cosines and it's based on a newtonian mathematical operation where you go through this process and that is the way you express your so-called trigonometric relationships it makes the equations work in other words i can have 2 pi radians and that tells me that that's one circle but it has to be in this basic mathematical form but there's another one that's called the golden ratio now what's interesting about the golden ratio that is this particular expression now on the golden ratio we find that if we have the golden ratio which would say the letter a just to represent that specific ratio as a quantity a if i subtract it from one i get the same answer as if i take that a and i raise it to the negative one power so if we go back the golden ratio ultimately this is

one of my projects i'm working on now that i have no more equipment i only get involved in mathematics is to come up with a system of logarithms that utilizes the golden ratio to attempt to bring these two dimensional representations together now what stimulus did in his study of power lines is in order to eliminate having to use these multiple differential equations to go from space to time and express space time what he did is he measured the length of all the power lines in light seconds and by making his measurements in light seconds instead of meters or centimeters or cycles per second or these things what happened is is then all of a sudden these two dimensional relationships unified and stimulus was able to calculate and visualize and explain electric waves traveling in these phone lines and power lines that no one even knew existed most of this stuff will not even appear on the volt meters in a lot of systems and there's no way to measure because they're existing in these various time frames going backwards and forwards in spaces and steinmetz came up with a much more advanced theory of electricity that unfortunately was never allowed to complete but he started on it and it's something to work with.

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English: Motor–transformer

See also category: Rotary converters – Conversion of A/C voltage..

Pages in category "Motor–transformer"

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M

- Motor transformer

Media in category "Motor–transformer"

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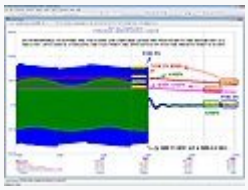

AC Motor Inversion, tracings, v2 - regulated with series switches along the shorted coils.jpg
1,600 × 1,200; 429 KB

AC Motor Inversion, v2 - motor hints.jpg
3,304 × 3,832; 1.68 MB

AC Motor Inversion, v2 - schematic.jpg
1,438 × 1,000; 497 KB

AC Motor Inversion, v2 - tracings.jpg

AC Motor Inversion, v2 - wattage tracing.jpg

Accelerating Up a Hill or into Traffic on the

1,600 × 1,200; 406 KB

1,600 × 1,200; 318 KB

Freeway.jpg
1,467 × 1,110; 133 KB

Ammann Bros. Mystery Solved !.ogg
56 min 2 s, 1,600 × 1,200; 428.82 MB

Cruising along on Level Ground at a Constant Speed.jpg
1,467 × 1,110; 157 KB

Cutting OFF Acceleration with Two Switches.jpg
1,467 × 1,110; 193 KB

Inverted, Shorted Motor of High Frequency, pt1.ogv
57 min 53 s, 400 × 300; 249.24 MB

Inverted, Shorted Motor of High Frequency, pt2.ogv
20 min 37 s, 1,600 × 1,200; 166.95 MB

Inverted, Shorted Motor of High Frequency, v2 - impedance tracing for full throttle speed.jpg
1,600 × 1,200; 315 KB

Inverted, Shorted Motor of High Frequency, v6 - amp & volt tracings for cruising speed.jpg
1,600 × 1,200; 355 KB

Inverted, Shorted Motor of High Frequency, v6 - impedance tracing for cruising speed.jpg
1,600 × 1,200; 334 KB

Inverted, Shorted Motor of High Frequency, v6 - schematic for cruising speed.jpg
1,472 × 1,082; 513 KB

Inverted, Shorted Motor

of High Frequency, v6 - wattage tracing for cruising speed.jpg
1,600 × 1,200; 320 KB

Categories: Electrical generators | Electric motors | Induction motors | Electric motor diagrams | Electric motor circuits

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Motor transformer

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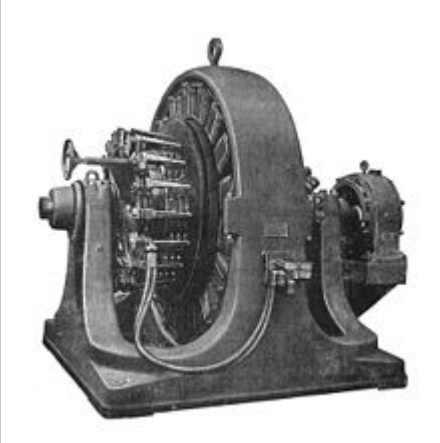
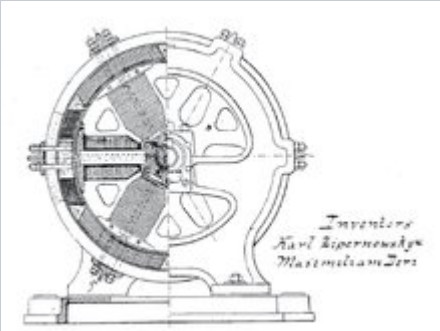
Three examples of motors acting as generators (or transformers) are rotary converters, dynamos and motor generator sets (the latter is referenced at: motor-generator conversions).

Contents [hide]

1 Synopsis
2 Historical Context
3 Simulations
3.1 Video Discussions
3.2 Images & Diagrams
3.2.1 Conversion Hints
3.2.2 Schematics
3.2.2.1 Screen Shots
3.2.2.1.1 Switching this device OFF
3.2.2.2 Circuit Code
3.2.3 Oscilloscope Tracings (readout of projected output)
3.2.3.1 Cruising Speed for an EV
3.2.3.2 Full Throttle Speed for an EV
4 See Also
4.1 Musical Slideshows



1909 500kW Westinghouse rotary converter



"Dynamo Electric Machine" (end view, partly section, U.S. Patent 284,110)

In an electric arc furnace, the transformer has a heavy copper bus for

Synopsis [edit]

It's possible to design an all-in-one motor-transformer by making double use of the starter coils of an A/C single-phase, induction motor. Not only can these starter coils (a Tesla invention) insure that a motor will rotate – and always in the same

direction rather than merely wiggle back-and-forth, but they may also serve as the primary coil in a step-up transformer. Additionally, the main coils will doubly act as both the prime mover (of this motor) and also act as the secondary of a transformer provided the starter coils are fed low-voltage, high frequency sinewaves and are not self-shorted, but connected to an appropriate circuit (see, below: simulation schematics). Hence, the generation of electricity – by way of its amplification – gives this device a triple equivalence as: a motor, a transformer and a generator all-in-one. And by adding a pair of switches placed on the path wherein the gain is occurring, namely: the wire shorting out both terminals of all four of its coils, its gainful overunity can be swiftly cut OFF.

the low voltage winding, which can be rated for tens of thousands of amperes. They are immersed in oil for cooling and insulation, and are designed to survive frequent short circuits.

Historical Context [edit]

I'm not the first guy to suggest these ideas. There are two other instances in which this idea, for a novel configuration of an electric car's motor wiring scheme, has probably occurred.

The Ammann brothers' demonstration of 1921 in Denver, Colorado. Posting uploaded to WikiMedia authorized by the image's author: boguslaw, on EnergeticForum.

Tesla's Pierce-Arrow demonstration of 1931.

Simulations [edit]

Video Discussions [edit]

Discussion of a shorted and inverted induction motor circuit simulation of high frequency.

Part two discussing this novel modification of an A/C single-phase, induction motor.

Part Three discusses how I've resolved the mystery surrounding Tesla's Pierce Arrow demonstration, of 1931 (in Buffalo, New York), ten years after the Ammann brothers demonstrated *their* version of -what I suspect is- the same circuit concept as is being suggested, here, on this gallery page. A two-for-one solution to a nagging mystery...

Images & Diagrams [edit]

Conversion Hints [edit]

Hints on how to convert a conventional single phase A/C induction motor into a motor transformer.

Schematics [edit]

Screen Shots [edit]

Schematic of a Micro-

Schematic of a Micro-

Cap simulation of a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at cruising speed.

Cap simulation of a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at full throttle speed.

Switching this device OFF [edit]

Schematic of an improvement over full throttle speed. By adding a pair of switches on the shorted pathway leading to both terminals of all four motor coils, the overunity gain of this device is severely undermined illustrating the significance of motor coil shorting while adding a convenient safety switch for turning OFF this device, almost entirely.

Circuit Code [edit]

Circuit code for simulating the maintenance of cruising speed arising from the use of this inverted, shorted, A/C induction motor concept acting as

Circuit code for simulating full throttle acceleration of this inverted, shorted, A/C induction motor concept acting as its own transformer-generator.

Circuit code for turning OFF this motor transformer while in the midst of its full throttled, acceleration, utilizing a pair of switches placed in series along its

its own transformer-generator.

shorted pathway leading to both terminals of all four motor coils.

Oscilloscope Tracings (readout of projected output) [edit]

Cruising Speed for an EV [edit]

Oscilloscope tracing of the voltage and amperage fed to a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at cruising speed simulated in Micro-Cap analog simulator.

Oscilloscope tracing of the wattage fed to a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at cruising speed.

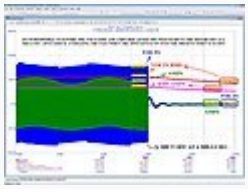
Impedance tracing for a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at cruising speed.

Full Throttle Speed for an EV [edit]

Oscilloscope tracing of the voltage and amperage put out by a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at full throttle speed simulated in Micro-Cap analog simulator.

Oscilloscope tracing of the wattage put out by a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at full throttle speed.

Impedance tracing for a motor transformer installed in an electric car traveling at full throttle speed.



Oscilloscope tracings of volts, amps, volts RMS and amps RMS of this motor transformer configured for full throttle speed as its powerful gain in overunity is abruptly cut OFF at 6 milli seconds.

See Also [edit]

See also category: Motor generators – Rotary conversion of A/C voltage in a motor-generator design..

Musical Slideshows [edit]

...of images from this depository married to pop tunes – a flavorful event!

- U2 -- Moment of Surrender
- The Impossible Dream, The Quest, Joe Darion & Mitch Leigh, Fingerstyle Guitar, Mihai Covacs, Sep2016
- John Lennon - Imagine
- a-ha - Take On Me
- The Byrds - Turn! Turn! Turn!
- George Harrison - Here comes the sun
- George Harrison - Give Me Love (Give Me Peace On Earth)
- Jefferson Airplane - White Rabbit My favorite! I can just visualize choreographing a dance to this... Something with Flamenco to it.

Category: Motor–transformer

This page was last edited on 10 December 2018, at 00:17.

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D
- Damped oscillations (44 F)
- Damped oscillations, negative (1 F)

L
- Lissajous curves (6 C, 45 F)

O
- Harmonic oscillators (5 C, 93 F)

R
- Resonance (13 C, 76 F)

S
- Simple harmonic motion (35 F)

V
- Videos of harmonic oscillation (1 C, 3 F)

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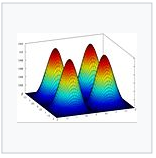
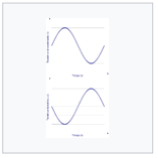
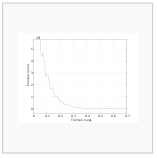


4th Eigenfunction of the 2D Simple Harmonic Oscillator 2nd perspective view.jpeg
800 × 600; 119 KB

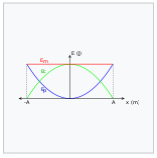
Clifford Berryman cartoon 19 February 1922.jpg
2,264 × 1,977; 464 KB



Curvas Oscilador LC.gif
436 × 840; 8 KB

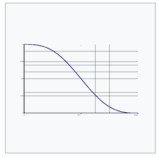


Energia amortiguado2.svg
560 × 420; 36 KB

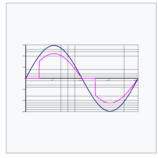


Energia MAS.svg
399 × 182; 20 KB

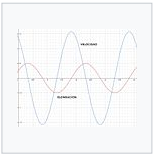
Evolução do oscilador harmônico simples, no espaço de fase e no domínio do tempo..png
498 × 246; 13 KB



Gradateur normal courbe puissance.png
1,231 × 774; 15 KB

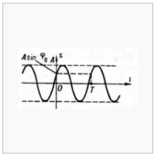


Gradateur normal.png
1,235 × 746; 21 KB

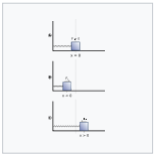


Gráfica de movimiento armónico simple con desfase.jpg
759 × 621; 134 KB

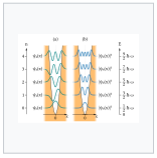
Harmonic oscillation german.svg
1,300 × 1,000; 52 KB



Harmonic oscillation.PNG
426 × 215; 74 KB



Harmonic oscillator.svg
900 × 1,750; 27 KB



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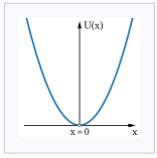
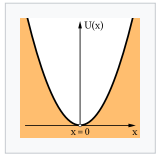


Harmonic-oscillator-potential-energy-curve.svg
268 × 268; 21 KB



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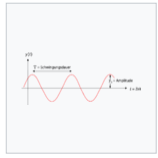

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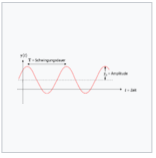

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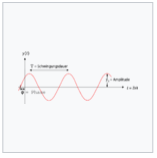
462 × 200; 8 KB



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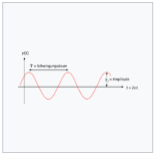

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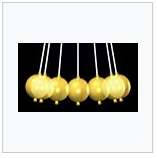

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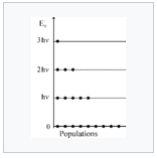

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Oscilacion forzada.JPG
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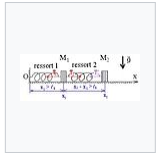

Oscillateurs harmoniques couplés - Forces.jpg
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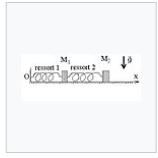

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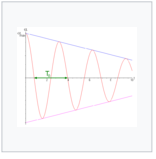

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Oscillations libres conservatif.png
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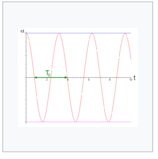

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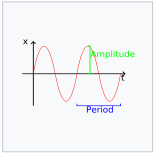

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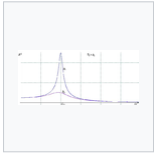

Rezonance amplitudy.png
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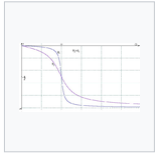

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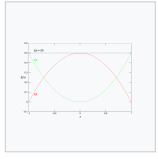

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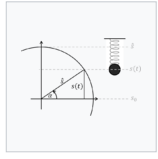

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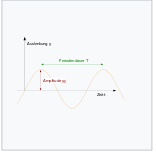

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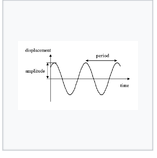

Simple harmonic motion.png
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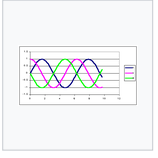

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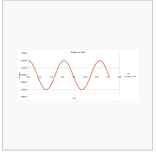

Xj1213positionvstime.png
1,189 × 500; 26 KB

Categories: Quantum mechanics | Oscillation | Kinematics | Harmonics | Ordinary differential equations
Non-topical/index: Uses of Wikidata Infobox with no item

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Category:Waves

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English: Most images should be sorted into the subcategory **Category:Water waves**.
Esperanto: La plimulto de bildoj estu en la subkategorio **Water waves (Akvaj ondoj)**.
Français : Onde

Subcategories

This category has the following 56 subcategories, out of 56 total.

- ▶ Waving (3 C, 10 F)

*****
- ▶ Acoustics (58 C, 361 F)

+
- ▶ Animations of vibrations and waves (15 C, 178 F)
- ▶ Videos of vibrations and waves (8 C, 26 F)
- ▶ Waves in art (8 C, 99 F)
- ▶ Wave basins (2 F)

B
- ▶ Beat frequencies (1 C, 42 F)

C
- ▶ Coherence (2 C, 45 F)

D
- ▶ Damped oscillations (44 F)
- ▶ Damped oscillations, negative (1 F)
- ▶ Dispersion (9 C, 1 F, 78 F)
- ▶ Wave dispersion (10 F)

E
- ▶ Eddies (1 C, 18 F)
- ▶ Electromagnetic radiation (25 C, 78 F)
- ▶ Wave energy (1 C, 1 F)

F
- ▶ Wave fluxes (12 F)
- ▶ Waveforms (16 C, 166 F)

G
- ▶ Gravitational waves (4 C, 61 F)
- ▶ Gravity waves (4 C, 12 F)
- ▶ Green wave (2 C, 16 F)
- ▶ Group velocity (6 F)

H
- ▶ Wave height maps (3 F)

I
- ▶ Intermodulation (1 C, 3 F)

L
- ▶ Lamb wave (3 F)
- ▶ Wavelength (2 C, 112 F)
- ▶ Wavelets (5 C, 1 F, 145 F)
- ▶ Light (44 C, 2 F, 1003 F)
- ▶ Lines wavy in heraldry (3 C, 24 F)
- ▶ Longitudinal wave (2 C, 18 F)

M
- ▶ Mechanical wave models (3 F)

P
- ▶ Wave packet (30 F)
- ▶ Plane waves (2 C, 25 F)
- ▶ Wave patterns (1 C, 4 F)
- ▶ Waves in plasmas (1 C)

Q
- ▶ Frequency (15 C, 80 F)
- ▶ Quantum wavefunctions (12 C, 18 F)

R
- ▶ Resonance (13 C, 76 F)
- ▶ Ripples (3 C, 10 F)

S
- ▶ Sand ripples (6 C, 80 F)
- ▶ Sea state (18 F)
- ▶ Wave shapes (2 C, 5 F)
- ▶ Shock waves (11 C, 61 F)
- ▶ Slow waves (9 F)
- ▶ Solitons (3 C, 48 F)
- ▶ Sound (31 C, 19 F)
- ▶ Sound waves (2 C, 129 F)
- ▶ Spherical waves (16 F)
- ▶ Strigils (decorative pattern) (1 C, 3 F)
- ▶ Surface waves (4 F)
- ▶ SVG wave rule segments (41 F)

T
- ▶ Theta rhythm (4 F)

U
- ▶ Transverse wave (5 C, 132 F)

V
- ▶ Vibrations (11 C, 163 F)

W
- ▶ Water waves (34 C, 871 F)

Pages in category "Waves"

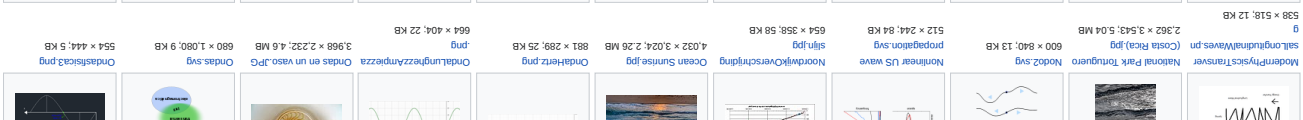
This category contains only the following page.

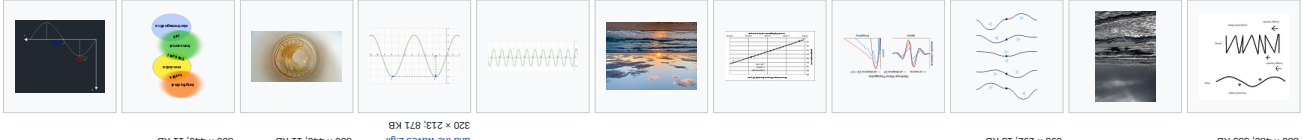
- Wave

Media in category "Waves"

The following 200 files are in this category, out of 214 total.

(previous page) (next page)





Half-wave dipole antenna

Folded dipole antenna

Inverted-V dipole antenna

Bent dipole antenna

Sloper dipole antenna

Dipole with reflector

Dipole with director

Dipole with reflector and director

Dipole with parasitic elements

Collinear dipole antenna

Bowtie antenna

Batwing antenna

Turnstile antenna

Discone antenna

Ground plane antenna

Rhombic antenna

A **dipole antenna** or **doublet** is the simplest and most widely used class of antenna.[1] The dipole is any one of a class of antennas producing a radiation pattern approximating that of an elementary electric dipole with a maximum radiation emission perpendicular to the dipole and with zero emission along the axis of the dipole. The dipole is formed from two identical conductive elements such as metal wires or rods, which are driven by the oscillating electric current from a radio transmitter or receiving the signal being received by a radio receiver. One conductor is connected to the positive terminal of the transmitter or receiver, and the other conductor is connected to the negative terminal. Each conductor is typically one-quarter wavelength long at the frequency of operation, and the pair of conductors is therefore a half-wave antenna. Although they do not need to be straight, dipoles are often straight elements arranged symmetrically along the same line. Dipoles are the most widely used type of antenna in the short wave frequency range, and are also used as building blocks for more complex antennas.

History [edit]

German physicist Heinrich Hertz first demonstrated the existence of radio waves in 1887 using a dipole antenna with a spark gap transmitter and loop antenna receiver.[2] The dipole was also used by Jagadish Chandra Bose in his pioneering 1894–96 microwave optics experiments.[3] The first practical radio transmitter using a dipole antenna was built by Guglielmo Marconi in 1897.[4] The first theoretical analysis of dipoles was by Henry Pocklington in 1899.[5] The first comprehensive theoretical analysis of the dipole was by Abraham Esau and Rudolf Kühnhold in 1930.[6]

In the early days of radio, the most frequently used antenna was the dipole, because it was simple to understand and build, and because it was the only antenna for which there was a mathematical theory of operation.[7] Other antennas were developed by trial and error.

Dipole variations [edit]

Short dipole [edit]

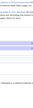
A short dipole is a dipole where the conductors are a total length ℓ substantially less than a half wavelength ($\ell \ll \frac{\lambda}{2}$). Short dipoles are sometimes called Hertzian dipoles after Heinrich Hertz, who used them in his experiments. Because the current falls to zero at the ends of the dipole, the end regions contribute little to the radiation, and the radiation resistance is substantially less than that of a half-wave dipole.

The radiation pattern of a short dipole is the same as that of a half-wave dipole, a toroidal shape with maximum radiation perpendicular to the dipole and zero radiation along the dipole axis. The gain of a short dipole is 1.76 dBi or 1.5 when compared to a half-wave dipole.[8]

Because the current is zero at the ends of the dipole and rises sinusoidally to a maximum at the center, the shape of the current distribution is a triangle with a peak of I_0 and a base of 2ℓ. Therefore the average current is $\frac{I_0}{2}$. Since the antenna is short, the average current is the current to be used in the calculation of radiated power. The radiation resistance of a short dipole is $R_{rad} = 20\pi^2 \left(\frac{\ell}{\lambda}\right)^2$ where ℓ is the length of the dipole and λ is the wavelength.[9] Because the reactance of the feedpoint is very high, the radiation resistance is the real part of the feedpoint impedance.

Because the radiation resistance is so low, it is difficult to match a short dipole to a transmitter. Most of the power is reflected back from the feedpoint, and the rest is lost in the matching system. Because the current is maximum in the center, the voltage is minimum, so a short dipole is a low voltage antenna.

Thin dipole of various lengths [edit]



Current distribution on a thin dipole of various lengths

The table below gives feedpoint impedance values for lossless, thin linear dipoles of various lengths in free space, where the dipole is modeled as a transmission line of very small spacing. The resistance values are rounded to the nearest ohm, and the reactance values are rounded to the nearest j1 ohm. The feedpoint impedance of a dipole is affected by the environment and its height above ground (or other reflecting surface) at the footpoint, especially when the dipole is less than a half wavelength high. Thus the values in the table are only valid for dipoles in free space, sufficiently far from any other objects.

Length	Feedpoint impedance	Notes
ℓ	Z_{in}	
$\ell \ll \frac{\lambda}{2}$	$20\pi^2 \left(\frac{\ell}{\lambda}\right)^2 - j\frac{120}{\pi}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\ell}\right)$	Short dipole
$\frac{\lambda}{4}$	$36.5 + j21.25$ Ω	Half-wave dipole
$\frac{\lambda}{2}$	$73 + j42.5$ Ω	Half-wave dipole
$\frac{3\lambda}{4}$	Very high impedance	Avoid
λ	$200 + j0$ Ω	Full wave dipole
$\frac{5\lambda}{4}$	Very high impedance	Avoid

Half-wave dipole [edit]

Half-wave dipole

A half-wave dipole is a common type of dipole consisting of two conductive elements which are each one-quarter wavelength long at the frequency of operation, for a total length of one half wavelength ($\ell = \frac{\lambda}{2}$). The half-wave dipole is the simplest practical antenna from a theoretical point of view.[10] Most commercial dipole antennas are half-wave dipoles.

A half-wave dipole is shorter at a given frequency than other types of dipole antenna. The radiation resistance is usually selected because it is a convenient length, and because it is a resonant length, so that the feedpoint impedance is purely resistive. Because the current is zero at the ends of the dipole and rises sinusoidally to a maximum at the center, the shape of the current distribution is a half-cycle sine wave. Therefore the average current is $\frac{2}{\pi}$ times the current at the center.

A half-wave dipole has a radiation resistance of about 73 Ω when in free space, sufficiently far from any other objects.[11] This is considered to be a good match to coaxial transmission line. Therefore, a half-wave dipole is usually fed with coaxial line, or with balanced line through a balun. The SWR is usually less than 2:1 for impedances between 50 Ω and 300 Ω.

A current maximum of 1 ampere is assumed for the following calculations. The power radiated is equal to the square of the current, times the resistance, or 73 watts. The half-wave dipole has a gain of 2.15 dBi or 0.64 when compared to an isotropic radiator, or 0 dBd when compared to a half-wave dipole.[12] The directivity is 1.64.

Folded dipole [edit]

Folded dipole

The folded dipole additional radiators for reflectors. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (December 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this message)

A folded dipole is a half-wave dipole with an additional parallel wire connecting its two ends. The additional wire has the same diameter as the dipole, but is bent into a narrow loop. The spacing between the two wires is usually small compared to the wavelength. The folded dipole has a feedpoint impedance about four times that of a half-wave dipole, or about 300 Ω. This is a convenient impedance for matching to 300 Ω twin-lead transmission line, which is commonly used with television receiving antennas.

The folded dipole has a wider bandwidth than a half-wave dipole. It is also mechanically stronger, and is sometimes used for this reason alone.

The folded dipole is usually fed at the center of one of the straight sections. The two wires conduct in parallel at the feedpoint, but the current is divided equally between them, so that the current in the wire without a connection to the transmitter is half the current in the wire connected to the transmitter. Because the power is the same, but the current is halved, the impedance is four times higher than that of a half-wave dipole.

The folded dipole is usually constructed from a piece of wire which is one wavelength long, with the ends connected together to form a loop. The loop is then deformed into a narrow rectangle, with the feedpoint in the middle of one of the long sides of the rectangle.

Other variants [edit]

The inverted-V dipole has the dipole elements bent with an included angle of as little as 90°. The angle alters the feedpoint impedance, which is 50 Ω at 120°. The antenna is also known as the Delta dipole because the triangle formed by the two elements and the feedline resembles the Greek letter delta (Δ). The antenna is used for multiband operation and for space saving. The slope dipole has both elements in a straight line, but one is higher than the other. The bent dipole has the elements bent at the center or elsewhere, usually to save space. The sloper dipole has both elements in a straight line, but one is higher than the other. The dipole with reflector and dipole with director are used in Yagi-Uda antennas. The dipole with reflector and director has both reflector and director but no other parasitic elements. The dipole with parasitic elements has parasitic elements but neither reflector nor director. The collinear dipole has two or more dipoles one behind the other, with their axes aligned. Bowtie antennas, batwing antennas, turnstile antennas, discone antennas, ground plane antennas, and rhombic antennas are also variations of the dipole.

Vertical monopole antennas [edit]

The "inverse" "dipole" of Complex conjugate is a dipole antenna parallel to the conductive surface of a ground plane or other reflecting surface, fed against the surface. The ground plane reflects the dipole, creating an image which substitutes for the second element of the dipole. Therefore the antenna acts like a dipole above the ground plane, but only the upper half of the radiation pattern is present. The antenna can be made higher or lower relative to the ground plane, but the feedpoint impedance is affected by the height. The most common height is one-quarter wavelength above the ground plane.

At the base (gain) of the dipole, the feed line (the one conductive of the feed system) is connected to the dipole element, and the other conductor of the feed line is connected to the ground plane. The ground plane is usually a conductive surface, such as a metal roof, but can be a wire mesh or a set of radial wires. The ground plane is usually at least one wavelength in diameter.

The monopole antenna is half the length of a dipole antenna for the same frequency, but requires a ground plane. The feedpoint impedance is half that of a dipole, or about 36 Ω at the base (gain). The gain is 3 dBi or 1.76 when compared to an isotropic radiator, or 1.5 dBd when compared to a half-wave dipole.[13]

Dipole characteristics [edit]

Current distribution of various lengths [edit]

Current distribution on a thin dipole of various lengths

The current distribution on a thin dipole is approximately a sine wave in free space and over perfect ground,[14] regardless of whether the dipole is driven at the end or in the center.[15] This is a consequence of the boundary condition which forces the current to zero at the end of the dipole, and the requirement that the current at the footpoint is continuous. The current is sinusoidal when the dipole is one half wavelength long, or any odd multiple thereof. The current is also sinusoidal when the dipole is one wavelength long, or any multiple thereof. The current cannot be sinusoidal when the dipole is any length which is not a multiple of one half wavelength.

Figure 1 shows the current distribution on a dipole of various lengths. The current is shown as a complex number, with the real component in blue and the imaginary component in red. The current is normalized so that the current at the footpoint is one. The antenna is thin and made of perfect conductor, and is in free space. The graphs were calculated using NEC-4.

Figure 2 shows the current distribution on a dipole of various lengths. The current is shown as a complex number, with the real component in blue and the imaginary component in red. The current is normalized so that the current at the footpoint is one. The antenna is thin and made of perfect conductor, and is in free space. The graphs were calculated using NEC-4.

A short dipole (part a in the graph) has a triangle shape. The current at the footpoint is maximum, and the current at the ends is zero. The current is entirely real, with no imaginary component. The current is in phase at all points along the dipole.

A half-wave dipole (part b in the graph) has a sine wave shape. The current at the footpoint is about 0.87, and the current at the ends is zero. The current is entirely real, with no imaginary component. The current is in phase at all points along the dipole.

A full-wave dipole (part c in the graph) has a sine wave shape. The current at the footpoint is zero, and the current at the ends is zero. The current is entirely real, with no imaginary component. The current is in phase at all points along the dipole.

A three-halves-wave dipole (part d in the graph) has a sine wave shape. The current at the footpoint is about −0.87, and the current at the ends is zero. The current is entirely real, with no imaginary component. The current is in phase at all points along the dipole.

A two-wavelength dipole (part e in the graph) has a sine wave shape. The current at the footpoint is zero, and the current at the ends is zero. The current is entirely real, with no imaginary component. The current is in phase at all points along the dipole.

A five-halves-wave dipole (part f in the graph) has a sine wave shape. The current at the footpoint is about 0.87, and the current at the ends is zero. The current is entirely real, with no imaginary component. The current is in phase at all points along the dipole.

Radiation pattern and gain [edit]

Radiation pattern of a thin dipole of various lengths

The radiation pattern of a dipole is the pattern of radiation which it emits, as a function of the direction from the dipole. The radiation pattern is usually shown graphically, in a polar coordinate system. The radiation pattern is usually shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole. The radiation pattern is usually shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

Figure 3 shows the radiation pattern of a dipole of various lengths. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

A short dipole (part a in the graph) has a toroidal shape, which is 1.5 times the power of a half-wave dipole. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

A half-wave dipole (part b in the graph) has a toroidal shape, with a gain of 1.64 when compared to an isotropic radiator, or 0 dBd when compared to a half-wave dipole. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

A full-wave dipole (part c in the graph) has a toroidal shape, with a gain of 2.41 when compared to an isotropic radiator, or 0.77 dBd when compared to a half-wave dipole. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

A three-halves-wave dipole (part d in the graph) has a toroidal shape, with a gain of 2.15 when compared to an isotropic radiator, or 0.51 dBd when compared to a half-wave dipole. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

A two-wavelength dipole (part e in the graph) has a toroidal shape, with a gain of 2.64 when compared to an isotropic radiator, or 1.00 dBd when compared to a half-wave dipole. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

A five-halves-wave dipole (part f in the graph) has a toroidal shape, with a gain of 2.46 when compared to an isotropic radiator, or 0.82 dBd when compared to a half-wave dipole. The radiation pattern is shown in a plane which contains the dipole, because the pattern is the same in any plane which contains the dipole.

Feeding a dipole antenna [edit]

Feeding a dipole antenna

A dipole antenna is usually fed using a balanced transmission line having the same impedance as the dipole. The most common balanced transmission line is twin-lead, which is a flat ribbon with two parallel wires. Twin-lead is usually used with a folded dipole. Another balanced transmission line is open wire line, which consists of two parallel wires separated by a few inches. Open wire line is usually used with a half-wave dipole. Another balanced transmission line is coaxial cable with a balun. The balun is usually at the footpoint of the dipole, and connects the coaxial cable to the dipole. The balun prevents the outside of the coaxial cable from conducting radio frequency current, which can cause unwanted radiation from the cable.

Radiation resistance and gain [edit]

The radiation resistance of a dipole antenna is the ratio of the power radiated by the antenna to the square of the current at the footpoint. The radiation resistance is usually calculated for a dipole in free space, sufficiently far from any other objects. The radiation resistance is usually calculated for a dipole in free space, sufficiently far from any other objects.

The radiation resistance of a dipole antenna

Electricity theft

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with Energy harvesting, Joule thief, or Parasitic loss.

This article's lead section **may be too short to adequately summarize the key points**. Please consider expanding the lead to provide an accessible overview of all important aspects of the article. *(March 2021)*

Electricity theft is the criminal practice of stealing electrical power. The practice of stealing electricity is nearly as old as electricity distribution. Electricity theft is accomplished via a variety of means, from methods as rudimentary as directly hooking to a power line, to manipulation of computerized electrical meters. Electricity theft is most common in developing countries where power grids deliver inadequate and unreliable power.[1] The global cost of electricity theft was estimated at $96 billion every year.[2] Some punishments for the crime include fines and incarceration. The electricity losses caused by the theft are classified as non-technical losses.

Posters explaining the illegality of the theft of electric cables, outside of a mosque in Tonghai County, Yunnan.

Contents [hide]

1 History
2 Types
2.1 Direct hooking from line
2.2 Inductive Coupling
2.3 Bypassing the energy meter
2.4 Injecting foreign element in the energy meter
2.5 Physical obstruction
2.6 ESD attack on electronic meter
3 Detection
4 By country
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4.3 Turkey
5 In popular culture
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History [edit]

On March 27, 1886 it was reported that electricity espionage was accomplished[*failed verification*] by unscrupulous persons tapping into Edison Electricity in New York. The Superintendent of the power station sent a power surge into the line to burn out or destroy foreign objects trespassing on the line.[3]

Types [edit]

This section **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. *(June 2019)* *(Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

This section **possibly contains original research**. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. *(June 2019)* *(Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

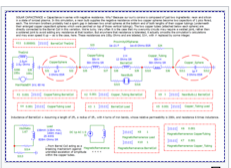
There are various types of electrical power theft, including Tapping a line or bypassing the energy meter. According to a study[*citation needed*], 80% of worldwide theft occurs in private dwellings and 20% on commercial and industrial premises. The various types of electrical power theft include:

Direct hooking from line [edit]

What's known as "cable hooking" is the most used method. 80% of global power theft is by direct tapping from the line. The consumer taps into a power line from a point ahead of the energy meter. This energy consumption is unmeasured and procured with or without switches.[*citation needed*] It can cause severe electric shock or fire outbreak.

Inductive Coupling [edit]

Energy can be stolen from the utility grid[4] [5] by a mutual inductance[6] induced between a transmission line and a parasitic circuit which specializes in reversing its current out-of-phase with its voltage by one-half cycle of oscillation, or 180°. This reversal is equivalent to the definition of an electric generator since it pumps energy from the transmission line into the parasitic circuit much like a vacuum pump moves air *against* a pressure gradient. The difference is that a parasitic circuit makes use of electric and magnetic reactance to improve efficiency and reduce its energy expenditure to almost nil. Consequently, the magnetic coupling need not be placed directly on top of the transmission line. It may be located at a considerable distance depending upon the efficiency of the parasitic circuit.



Schematic of a parasitic circuit which steals electricity from the utility grid simulated within a 64-bit (computer) operating system. Any CPU less than 64-bits tends to give false positives.

Bypassing the energy meter [edit]

In this method, the input terminal and output terminal of the energy meter is bridged, preventing the energy from registering in the energy meter.[7]

Injecting foreign element in the energy meter [edit]

Meters are manipulated via a remote by installing a circuit inside the meter so that the meter can be slowed down at any time. This kind of modification can evade external inspection attempts because the meter is always correct unless the remote is turned on.

Physical obstruction [edit]

This type of tampering is done to electromechanical meters with a rotating element. Foreign material is placed inside the meter to obstruct the free movement of the disc. A slower rotating disk signals less energy consumption.

ESD attack on electronic meter [edit]

ESD tampering is done on electronic meter to make it either latent damage or permanent damage. Detection can be done correctly in high end meters only.[*citation needed*]

Detection [edit]

A number of approaches to detect electricity theft have been proposed. The predominant direction in research and development is employing artificial intelligence, and in particular machine learning methods, to detect customers that steal electricity.[8]

By country [edit]

According to the annual *Emerging Markets Smart Grid: Outlook 2015* study by the Northeast Group, LLC, the world loses US$89.3 billion annually to electricity theft. The highest losses were in India ($16.2 billion), followed by Brazil ($10.5 billion) and Russia ($5.1 billion).[9]

India [edit]

President of Northeast Group Ben Gardner stated: "India loses more money to theft than any other country in the world. The state of Maharashtra—which includes Mumbai—alone loses $2.8 billion per year, more than all but eight countries in the world. Nationally, total transmission and distribution losses approach 23% and some states' losses exceed 50%."[10]

Pakistan [edit]

Main article: Electricity theft in Pakistan

Turkey [edit]

In Turkey electricity theft is mainly concentrated in the Southeastern and Eastern Anatolia regions, meanwhile in the Aegean Region it has the lowest prevalence. Dicle and Van Gölü companies were the most heavily effected electricity distributors in the country. In 2020 Mardin (72.7%), Şırnak (70.9%) and Diyarbakır (65.4%) provinces have had the highest use of stolen electricity. In contrast Denizli (1.3%) have had the lowest prevalence among Turkish provinces with regard to electricity theft.[11]

The cost of the electricity theft is compensated nationally, where users in every province pay an equal amount of electricity theft tax, independent from the prevalence of theft in respective province. Since 2013 there had been efforts to regionalize the theft tax, but these were not implemented. The national tax system is planned to be continued until the end of 2025.[12]

In popular culture [edit]

Katiyabaaz (Powerless), a 2014 Indian documentary film, dealt with issue of power theft in the city of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.[13]

See also [edit]

- Electricity theft in Pakistan

References [edit]

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4. ^ Low Frequency Oscillations in Indian Grid. Negative damping of an under-damped power grid in India suggests energy theft from the environment – ResearchGate.
5. ^ The Oversight of the Ammann Brothers' Fuel Efficient Vehicle

   "While Earl was demonstrating his invention all over the streets of Denver, the power had been cut off in the foothills. In spite of this, when he went to Washington DC shortly afterward to try to obtain a patent on his Cosmo Electric Generator, he found that charges had been filed against him claiming he had a device to steal power from the power lines."
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   Spokane, WA
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12. ^ "Hırsızın elektrik parasını ödeyeceğiz". *www.sozcu.com.tr*. Archived from the original on 2020-10-12. Retrieved 2021-03-03.
13. ^ "'Katiyabaaz': A documentary maker challenges mainstream space". *The Times of India*. 2014-08-23. Retrieved 2014-08-30.

External links [edit]

- Gas Link Company punished for kundi
- 40% households in Haryana use kundi
- IESCO takes action against electricity thieves

V • T • E **Modes of Theft** [hide]

Property-specific	Art theft · Bandwidth theft · Cable theft · Carjacking · **Electricity theft** · Laptop theft · Metal theft · Motor vehicle theft · Services · Sperm theft · Street sign theft · Tax evasion
Methods and tactics	Bank robbery · Confidence trick · Embezzlement · Espionage · Extortion · Phishing · Piracy · Plagiarism · Quackery · Shoplifting · Sweethearting
Deterrence and prevention	Physical security · Radio-frequency identification · Retail loss prevention

Categories: Electric power distribution | Theft

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Ground plane

8 languages

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In electrical engineering, a **ground plane** is an electrically conductive surface, usually connected to electrical ground.

The term has two different meanings in separate areas of electrical engineering.

- In antenna theory, a ground plane is a conducting surface large in comparison to the wavelength, such as the Earth, which is connected to the transmitter's ground wire and serves as a reflecting surface for radio waves.
- In printed circuit boards, a ground plane is a large area of copper foil on the board which is connected to the power supply ground terminal and serves as a return path for current from different components on the board.

Part of a series on
Antennas

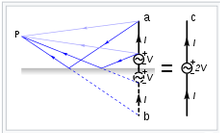
Common types	[show]
Components	[show]
Systems	[show]
Safety and regulation	[show]
Radiation sources / regions	[hide]
Boresight · Focal cloud · **Ground plane** · Main lobe · Near and far field · Side lobe · Vertical plane	
Characteristics	[show]
Techniques	[show]

v · t · e

Radio antenna theory [edit]

In telecommunication, a *ground plane* is a flat or nearly flat horizontal conducting surface that serves as part of an antenna, to reflect the radio waves from the other antenna elements. The plane does not necessarily have to be connected to ground to be used as a reflecting surface for radio waves.[1] Ground plane shape and size play major roles in determining its radiation characteristics including gain.

To function as a ground plane, the conducting surface must be at least a quarter of the wavelength ($\lambda/4$) of the radio waves in radius. In lower frequency antennas, such as the mast radiators used for broadcast antennas, the Earth itself (or a body of water such as a salt marsh or ocean) is used as a ground plane. For higher frequency antennas, in the VHF or UHF range, the ground plane can be smaller, and metal disks, screens and wires are used as ground planes. At upper VHF and UHF, the metal skin of a car or aircraft can serve as a ground plane for whip antennas projecting from it. In microstrip antennas and printed monopole antennas an area of copper foil on the opposite side of a printed circuit board serves as a ground plane. The ground plane need not be a continuous surface. In the *ground plane antenna* style whip antenna, the "plane" consists of several wires $\lambda/4$ long radiating from the base of a quarter-wave whip antenna.

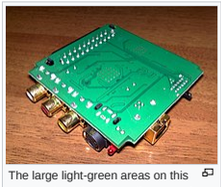


For a monopole antenna (a), the Earth acts as a ground plane to reflect radio waves directed downwards, making them seem to come from an image antenna (b).

The radio waves from an antenna element that reflect off a ground plane appear to come from a mirror image of the antenna located on the other side of the ground plane. In a monopole antenna, the radiation pattern of the monopole plus the virtual "image antenna" make it appear as a two element center-fed dipole antenna. So a monopole mounted over an ideal ground plane has a radiation pattern identical to a dipole antenna. The feedline from the transmitter or receiver is connected between the bottom end of the monopole element and the ground plane. The ground plane must have good conductivity; any resistance in the ground plane is in series with the antenna, and serves to dissipate power from the transmitter.

Printed circuit boards [edit]

A *ground plane* on a printed circuit board (PCB) is a large area or layer of copper foil connected to the circuit's ground point, usually one terminal of the power supply. It serves as the return path for current from many different components.



The large light-green areas on this printed circuit board are the ground plane

A ground plane is often made as large as possible, covering most of the area of the PCB which is not occupied by circuit traces. In multilayer PCBs, it is often a separate layer covering the entire board. This serves to make circuit layout easier, allowing the designer to ground any component without having to run additional traces; component leads needing grounding are routed directly through a hole in the board to the ground plane on another layer. The large area of copper also conducts the large return currents from many components without significant voltage drops, ensuring that the ground connection of all the components are at the same reference potential.

In digital and radio frequency PCBs, the major reason for using large ground planes is to reduce electrical noise and interference through ground loops and to prevent crosstalk between adjacent circuit traces. When digital circuits switch state, large current pulses flow from the active devices (transistors or integrated circuits) through the ground circuit. If the power supply and ground traces have significant impedance, the voltage drop across them may create noise voltage pulses that disturb other parts of the circuit (ground bounce). The large conducting area of the ground plane has much lower impedance than a circuit trace, so the current pulses cause less disturbance.

In addition, a ground plane under printed circuit traces can reduce crosstalk between adjacent traces. When two traces run parallel, an electrical signal in one can be coupled into the other through electromagnetic induction by magnetic field lines from one linking the other; this is called crosstalk. When a ground plane layer is present underneath, it forms a transmission line with the trace. The oppositely-directed return currents flow through the ground plane directly beneath the trace. This confines most of the electromagnetic fields to the area near the trace and consequently reduces crosstalk.

A power plane is often used in addition to a ground plane in a multilayer circuit board, to distribute DC power to the active devices. The two facing areas of copper create a large parallel plate decoupling capacitor that prevents noise from being coupled from one circuit to another through the power supply.

Ground planes are sometimes split and then connected by a thin trace. This allows the separation of analog and digital sections of a board or the inputs and outputs of amplifiers. The thin trace has low enough impedance to keep the two sides very close to the same potential while keeping the ground currents of one side from coupling into the other side, causing ground loop.

See also [edit]

- Antenna (radio) § Effect of ground
- List of electronics topics
- Power plane
- Microstrip and Stripline
- Line-of-sight propagation
- Radio electronics and Radio propagation
- Printed circuit board milling
- Copper pour
- Antenna tuner
- Salisbury screen
- Image antenna

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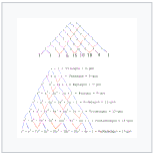
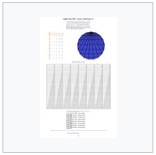
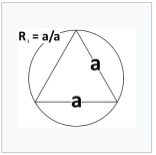


Coefficient Pyramid of the First Seven Golden Ratio Polynomials.gif
744 × 739; 20 KB



Golden Ratio of the 8th order polynomial in one unknown.pdf
2,497 × 3,891; 287 KB

Infinite Range of Golden Ratios limited-selection.pdf
2,497 × 14,808; 764 KB



Smallest golden ratio.svg
254 × 209; 23 KB

Category: Golden ratio
Non-topical/index: Uses of Wikidata Infobox with no item

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Why is the Integer {1} the First Golden Ratio?

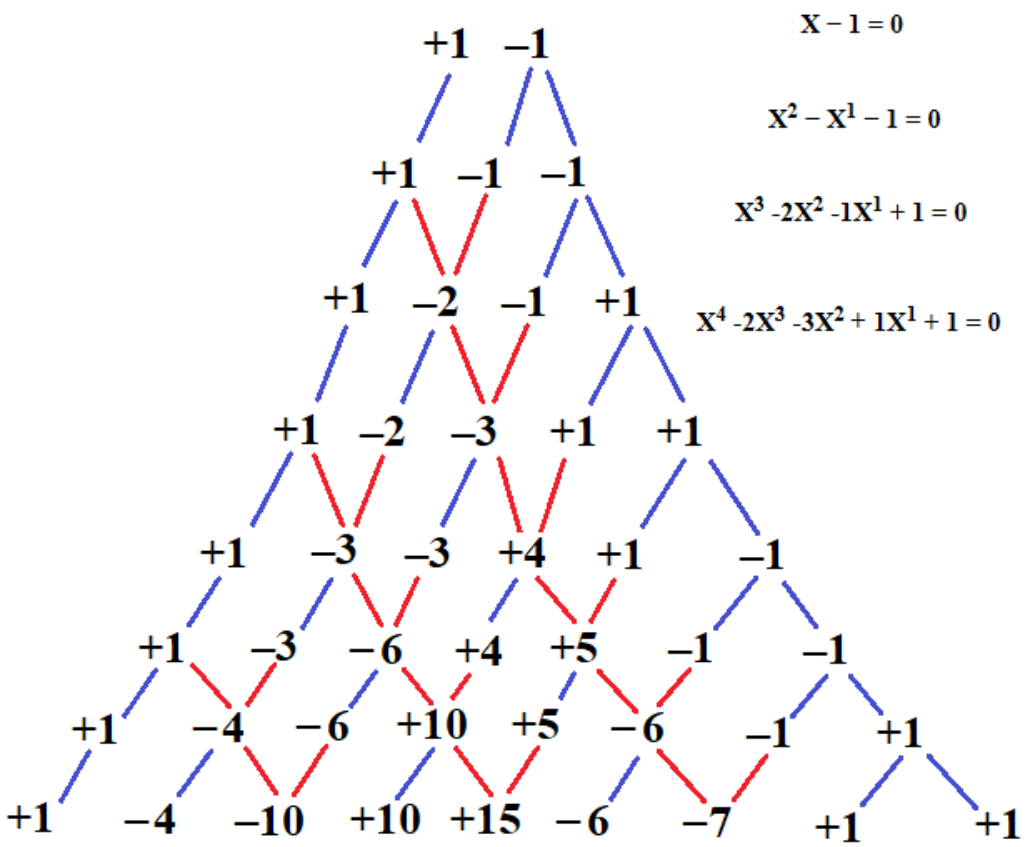
The first Fermat number is the integer: 3. It describes an equilateral polygon in the shape of a triangle. Taking a proportionality of one of its sides divided by its base gives the ratio of the integer: 1. Thus, the integer: 1 is the smallest and the first in a series of five Golden ratios which are constructible and it is the *only* Golden ratio which is also an integer. All of the other Golden ratios are irrational.

The five constructible equilateral polygons – using merely a straightedge and a compass, are: the triangle of three sides, the pentagon of five sides, the heptadecagon of 17 sides, the 257-gon, and the 65,537-gon.

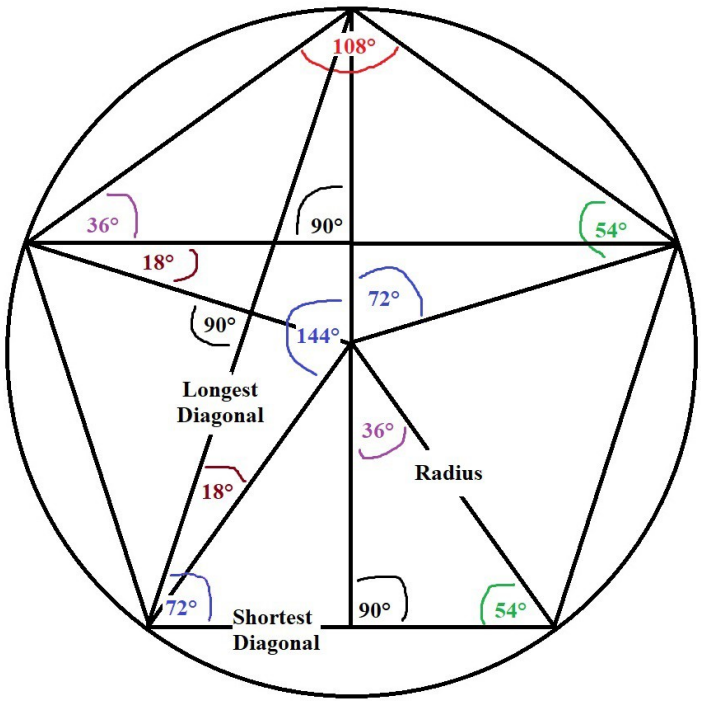
The polynomials in one unknown whose solutions represent these five constructible polygons are:

- $x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$ yields a triangle with a single solution: $x = \{+1\}$
- $x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$ yields a pentagon with two solutions: $x \approx \{+0.618, -1.618\}$
- $x^8 - 4x^7 - 10x^6 + 10x^5 + 15x^4 - 6x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$ yields a heptadecagon of eight solutions: $x \approx \{-1.82706, -0.82969, -0.588085, -0.508661, +0.536209, +0.676582, +1.12173, +5.41898\}$
  - Source URL: [$x^8 - 4x^7 - 10x^6 + 10x^5 + 15x^4 - 6x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ (Wolfram Alpha)]
  - Shortcut redirect URL: https://is.gd/ewuder

The pyramidal shortcut for deriving their coefficients is …



Here is my cheat sheet for calculating the angles and lengths of diagonals and sides of a pentagon and of a heptadecagon …



sides = 5 (pentagon)
(sides – 2) x 180° = 540° total angles
540° total angles ÷ sides = 108° perimeter angle
180° – 108° perimeter angle = 72° radial angle
cos(angle) = adjacent ÷ hypotenuse

radius = 1
perimeter angle ÷ 2 = first cosine angle
108° ÷ 2 = 54°
cos(54) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a = 0.587785252292473129168705954639 07
2 x 0.587785252292473129168705954639 07 = 1.175570504584946258337411909278 1

1.175570504584946258337411909278 1 = shortest diagonal

1.175570504584946258337411909278 1^2 = 1.381966011250105151795413165634 4
1.381966011250105151795413165634 4 – 1 = 0.381966011250105151795413165634 4
√0.381966011250105151795413165634 4 = 0.618033988749894848204586834365 6

radial angle ÷ 4 = second cosine angle
72° ÷ 4 = 18°
cos(18) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a = 0.951056516295153572116439333379 38
2 x 0.951056516295153572116439333379 38 = 1.902113032590307144232878666758 8

1.902113032590307144232878666758 8 = longest diagonal

1.902113032590307144232878666758 8^2 = 3.618033988749894848204586834365 6
3.618033988749894848204586834365 6 – 2 = 1.618033988749894848204586834365 6

---

longest diagonal ÷ shortest diagonal =

1.902113032590307144232878666758 8 ÷ 1.175570504584946258337411909278 1 =
= 1.618033988749894848204586834365 7

shortest diagonal ÷ longest diagonal =

1.175570504584946258337411909278 1 ÷ 1.902113032590307144232878666758 8 =
= 0.618033988749894848204586834365 7

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perimeter angle ÷ 2 = first cosine angle
108° ÷ 2 = 54°
cos(54) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a = 0.587785252292473129168705954639 07
2 × 0.587785252292473129168705954639 07 = 1.175570504584946258337411909278 1

1.175570504584946258337411909278 1 = shortest diagonal

1.175570504584946258337411909278 1^2 = 1.381966011250105151795413165634 4
1.381966011250105151795413165634 4 – 1 = 0.381966011250105151795413165634 4
√0.381966011250105151795413165634 4 = 0.618033988749894848204586834365 6

radial angle ÷ 4 = second cosine angle

72° ÷ 4 = 18°

cos(18) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a = 0.95105651629515357211643933337938

2 × 0.95105651629515357211643933337938 = 1.902113032590307144232878666758 8

1.902113032590307144232878666758 8 = longest diagonal

1.902113032590307144232878666758 8^2 = 3.618033988749894848204586834365 6

3.618033988749894848204586834365 6 – 2 = 1.618033988749894848204586834365 6

longest diagonal ÷ shortest diagonal =

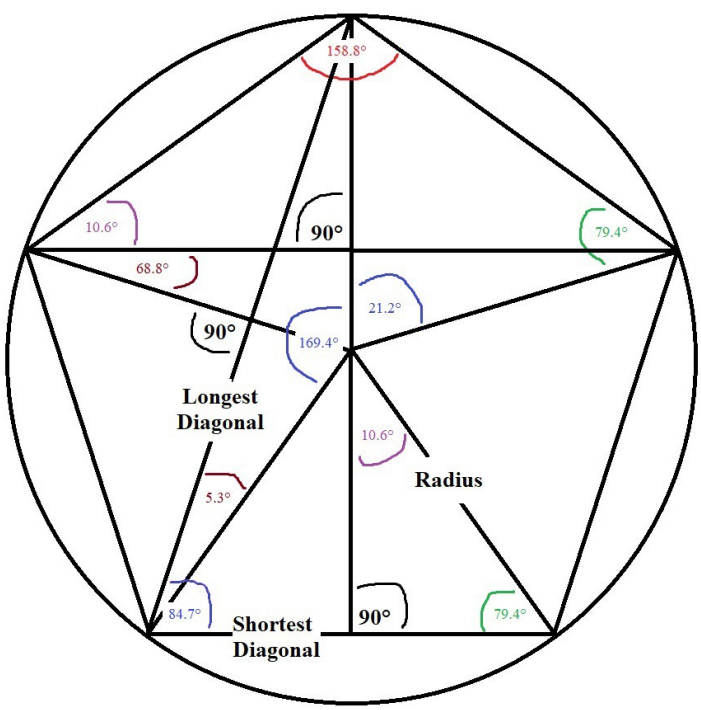
1.902113032590307144232878666758 8 ÷ 1.175570504584946258337411909278 1 =

= 1.618033988749894848204586834365 7

shortest diagonal ÷ longest diagonal =

1.175570504584946258337411909278 1 ÷ 1.902113032590307144232878666758 8 =

= 0.618033988749894848204586834365 7



sides = 17-gon
(sides – 2) x 180° = 2700° total angles
2700° total angles ÷ sides = 158.823529411764705882352941176 47° perimeter angle
180° – 158.823529411764705882352941176 47° perimeter angle =
21.176470588235294117647058823529° radial angle
cos(angle) = adjacent ÷ hypotenuse

radius = 1
perimeter angle ÷ 2 = first cosine angle
158.823529411764705882352941176 47° ÷ 2 = 79.411764705882352941176470588235°
cos(79.411764705882352941176470588235) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a =
= 0.183749517816570331574408839620 73
2 x 0.183749517816570331574408839620 73 = 0.367499035633140663148817679241 46

0.367499035633140663148817679241 46 = shortest diagonal

radial angle ÷ 4 = second cosine angle
21.176470588235294117647058823529° ÷ 4 = 5.2941176470588235294117647058824°
cos(5.2941176470588235294117647058824) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a =
= 0.995734176295034521871191178905 48
2 x 0.995734176295034521871191178905 48 = 1.991468352590069043742382357811

1.991468352590069043742382357811 = longest diagonal

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longest diagonal ÷ shortest diagonal =

1.991468352590069043742382357811 ÷ 0.367499035633140663148817679241 46 =
= 5.418975723729710366267517716 4563

shortest diagonal ÷ longest diagonal =

0.367499035633140663148817679241 46 ÷ 1.991468352590069043742382357811 =
= 0.184536718926603990479302214309 02

sides = 17-gon

(sides – 2) × 180° = 2700° total angles

2700° total angles ÷ sides = 158.823529411764705882352941176 47° perimeter angle

180° – 158.82352941176470588235294117647° perimeter angle =
= 21.176470588235294117647058823529° radial angle
cos(angle) = adjacent ÷ hypotenuse

radius = 1
perimeter angle ÷ 2 = first cosine angle
158.82352941176470588235294117647° ÷ 2 = 79.411764705882352941176470588235°
cos(79.411764705882352941176470588235) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a =
= 0.18374951781657033157440883962073
2 × 0.18374951781657033157440883962073 = 0.36749903563314066314881767924146

0.36749903563314066314881767924146 = shortest diagonal

radial angle ÷ 4 = second cosine angle
21.176470588235294117647058823529° ÷ 4 = 5.2941176470588235294117647058824°
cos(5.2941176470588235294117647058824) = a ÷ h = a ÷ 1 = a =
= 0.99573417629503452187119117890548
2 × 0.99573417629503452187119117890548 = 1.9914683525900690437423823578 11

1.9914683525900690437423823578 11 = longest diagonal =
= 5.074692116118665937369829397 7713

longest diagonal ÷ shortest diagonal =

1.9914683525900690437423823578 11 ÷ 0.36749903563314066314881767924146 =
= 5.418975723729710366267517716 4563

shortest diagonal ÷ longest diagonal =

0.36749903563314066314881767924146 ÷ 1.9914683525900690437423823578 11 =
= 0.18453671892660399047930221430902

8 × radial angle = 169.411764705882352941176470588 23°

180 - 169.411764705882352941176470588 23° = 10.588235294117647058823529411768°

10.588235294117647058823529411768° ÷ 2 = 5.294117647058823529411764705884°

radial angle ÷ 4 = 5.294117647058823529411764705884°

perimeter angle ÷ 2 = 79.411764705882352941176470588235°
79.411764705882352941176470588235° + 5.294117647058823529411764705884° =
= 84.705882352941176470588235294119°

Fermat number

In mathematics, a **Fermat number**, named after Pierre de Fermat, who first studied them, is a positive integer of the form

$$F_n = 2^{2^n} + 1,$$

where n is a non-negative integer. The first few Fermat numbers are:

3, 5, 17, 257, 65537, 4294967297, 18446744073709551617, ... (sequence A000215 in the OEIS).

If $2^k + 1$ is prime and $k > 0$, then k must be a power of 2, so $2^k + 1$ is a Fermat number; such primes are called **Fermat primes**. As of 2023, the only known Fermat primes are $F_0 = 3$, $F_1 = 5$, $F_2 = 17$, $F_3 = 257$, and $F_4 = 65537$ (sequence A019434 in the OEIS); heuristics suggest that there are no more.

Fermat prime

Named after	Pierre de Fermat
No. of known terms	5
Conjectured no. of terms	5
Subsequence of	Fermat numbers
First terms	3, 5, 17, 257, 65537
Largest known term	65537
OEIS index	A019434 (https://oeis.org/A019434)

Basic properties

The Fermat numbers satisfy the following recurrence relations:

$$F_n = (F_{n-1} - 1)^2 + 1$$

$$F_n = F_0 \cdots F_{n-1} + 2$$

for $n \geq 1$,

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + 2^{2^{n-1}} F_0 \cdots F_{n-2}$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1}^2 - 2(F_{n-2} - 1)^2$$

for $n \geq 2$. Each of these relations can be proved by mathematical induction. From the second equation, we can deduce **Goldbach's theorem** (named after Christian Goldbach): no two Fermat numbers share a common integer factor greater than 1. To see this, suppose that $0 \leq i < j$ and F_i and F_j have a common factor $a > 1$. Then a divides both

$$F_0 \cdots F_{j-1}$$

and F_j; hence a divides their difference, 2. Since $a > 1$, this forces $a = 2$. This is a contradiction, because each Fermat number is clearly odd. As a corollary, we obtain another proof of the infinitude of the prime numbers: for each F_n, choose a prime factor p_n; then the sequence $\{p_n\}$ is an infinite sequence of distinct primes.

Further properties

- No Fermat prime can be expressed as the difference of two pth powers, where p is an odd prime.
- With the exception of F_0 and F_1, the last digit of a Fermat number is 7.
- The sum of the reciprocals of all the Fermat numbers (sequence A051158 in the OEIS) is irrational. (Solomon W. Golomb, 1963)

Primality

Fermat numbers and Fermat primes were first studied by Pierre de Fermat, who conjectured that all Fermat numbers are prime. Indeed, the first five Fermat numbers F_0, ..., F_4 are easily shown to be prime. Fermat's conjecture was refuted by Leonhard Euler in 1732 when he showed that

$$F_5 = 2^{2^5} + 1 = 2^{32} + 1 = 4294967297 = 641 \times 6700417.$$

Euler proved that every factor of F_n must have the form $k2^{n+1} + 1$ (later improved to $k2^{n+2} + 1$ by Lucas) for $n \geq 2$.

That 641 is a factor of F_5 can be deduced from the equalities $641 = 2^7 \times 5 + 1$ and $641 = 2^4 + 5^4$. It follows from the first equality that $2^7 \times 5 \equiv -1 \pmod{641}$ and therefore (raising to the fourth power) that $2^{28} \times 5^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{641}$. On the other hand, the second equality implies that $5^4 \equiv -2^4 \pmod{641}$. These congruences imply that $2^{32} \equiv -1 \pmod{641}$.

Fermat was probably aware of the form of the factors later proved by Euler, so it seems curious that he failed to follow through on the straightforward calculation to find the factor.[1] One common explanation is that Fermat made a computational mistake.

There are no other known Fermat primes F_n with $n > 4$, but little is known about Fermat numbers for large n.[2] In fact, each of the following is an open problem:

- Is F_n composite for all $n > 4$?
- Are there infinitely many Fermat primes? (Eisenstein 1844[3])
- Are there infinitely many composite Fermat numbers?
- Does a Fermat number exist that is not square-free?

As of 2014, it is known that F_n is composite for $5 \le n \le 32$, although of these, complete factorizations of F_n are known only for $0 \le n \le 11$, and there are no known prime factors for $n = 20$ and $n = 24$.[4] The largest Fermat number known to be composite is $F_{18233954}$, and its prime factor $7 \times 2^{18233956} + 1$ was discovered in October 2020.

Heuristic arguments

Heuristics suggest that F_4 is the last Fermat prime.

The prime number theorem implies that a random integer in a suitable interval around N is prime with probability $1/\ln N$. If one uses the heuristic that a Fermat number is prime with the same probability as a random integer of its size, and that F_5, ..., F_{32} are composite, then the expected number of Fermat primes beyond F_4 (or equivalently, beyond F_{32}) should be

$$\sum_{n\geq 33} \frac{1}{\ln F_n} < \frac{1}{\ln 2} \sum_{n\geq 33} \frac{1}{\log_2(2^{2^n})} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} 2^{-32} < 3.36 \times 10^{-10}.$$

One may interpret this number as an upper bound for the probability that a Fermat prime beyond F_4 exists.

This argument is not a rigorous proof. For one thing, it assumes that Fermat numbers behave "randomly", but the factors of Fermat numbers have special properties. Boklan and Conway published a more precise analysis suggesting that the probability that there is another Fermat prime is less than one in a billion.[5]

Equivalent conditions

Let $F_n = 2^{2^n} + 1$ be the nth Fermat number. Pépin's test states that for $n > 0$,

F_n is prime if and only if $3^{(F_n-1)/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{F_n}$.

The expression $3^{(F_n-1)/2}$ can be evaluated modulo F_n by repeated squaring. This makes the test a fast polynomial-time algorithm. But Fermat numbers grow so rapidly that only a handful of them can be tested in a reasonable amount of time and space.

There are some tests for numbers of the form $k2^m + 1$, such as factors of Fermat numbers, for primality.

Proth's theorem (1878). Let $N = k2^m + 1$ with odd $k < 2^m$. If there is an integer a such that

$$a^{(N-1)/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{N}$$

then N is prime. Conversely, if the above congruence does not hold, and in addition

$$\left(\frac{a}{N}\right) = -1$$ (See Jacobi symbol)

then N is composite.

If $N = F_n > 3$, then the above Jacobi symbol is always equal to −1 for $a = 3$, and this special case of Proth's theorem is known as Pépin's test. Although Pépin's test and Proth's theorem have been implemented on computers to prove the compositeness of some Fermat numbers, neither test gives a specific nontrivial factor. In fact, no specific prime factors are known for $n = 20$ and 24.

Factorization

Because of Fermat numbers' size, it is difficult to factorize or even to check primality. Pépin's test gives a necessary and sufficient condition for primality of Fermat numbers, and can be implemented by modern computers. The elliptic curve method is a fast method for finding small prime divisors of numbers. Distributed computing project *Fermatsearch* has found some factors of Fermat numbers. Yves Gallot's proth.exe has been used to find factors of large Fermat numbers. Édouard Lucas, improving Euler's above-mentioned result, proved in 1878 that every factor of the Fermat number F_n, with n at least 2, is of the form $k \times 2^{n+2} + 1$ (see Proth number), where k is a positive integer. By itself, this makes it easy to prove the primality of the known Fermat primes.

Factorizations of the first twelve Fermat numbers are:

$F_0 = 2^1 + 1 = 3$ is prime

$F_1 = 2^2 + 1 = 5$ is prime

$F_2 = 2^4 + 1 = 17$ is prime

$F_3 = 2^8 + 1 = 257$ is prime

$F_4 = 2^{16} + 1 = 65{,}537$ is the largest known Fermat prime

$F_5 = 2^{32} + 1 = 4{,}294{,}967{,}297$

$= 641 \times 6{,}700{,}417$ (fully factored 1732[6])

$F_6 = 2^{64} + 1 = 18{,}446{,}744{,}073{,}709{,}551{,}617$ (20 digits)

$= 274{,}177 \times 67{,}280{,}421{,}310{,}721$ (14 digits) (fully factored 1855)

$F_7 = 2^{128} + 1 = 340{,}282{,}366{,}920{,}938{,}463{,}463{,}374{,}607{,}431{,}768{,}211{,}457$ (39 digits)

$= 59{,}649{,}589{,}127{,}497{,}217$ (17 digits) $\times$ 5,704,689,200,685,129,054,721 (22 digits) (fully factored 1970)

$F_8 = 2^{256} + 1 = 115{,}792{,}089{,}237{,}316{,}195{,}423{,}570{,}985{,}008{,}687{,}907{,}853{,}269{,}984{,}665{,}640{,}564{,}039{,}457{,}584{,}007{,}913{,}129{,}639{,}937$ (78 digits)

$= 1{,}238{,}926{,}361{,}552{,}897$ (16 digits) $\times$ 93,461,639,715,357,977,769,163,558,199,606,896,584,051,237,541,638,188,580,280,321 (62 digits) (fully factored 1980)

$F_9 = 2^{512} + 1 = 13{,}407{,}807{,}929{,}942{,}597{,}099{,}574{,}024{,}998{,}205{,}846{,}127{,}479{,}365{,}820{,}592{,}393{,}377{,}723{,}561{,}443{,}721{,}764{,}030{,}073{,}546{,}976{,}801{,}874{,}298{,}166{,}903{,}427{,}690{,}031{,}858{,}186{,}486{,}050{,}853{,}753{,}882{,}811{,}946{,}569{,}946{,}433{,}649{,}006{,}084{,}097$ (155 digits)

$= 2{,}424{,}833 \times 7{,}455{,}602{,}825{,}647{,}884{,}208{,}337{,}395{,}736{,}200{,}454{,}918{,}783{,}366{,}342{,}657$ (49 digits) $\times$ 741,640,062,627,530,801,524,787,141,901,937,474,059,940,781,097,519,023,905,821,316,144,415,759,504,705,008,092,818,711,693,940,737 (99 digits) (fully factored 1990)

$F_{10} = 2^{1024} + 1 = 179{,}769{,}313{,}486{,}231{,}590{,}772{,}930\ldots304{,}835{,}356{,}329{,}624{,}224{,}137{,}217$ (309 digits)

$= 45{,}592{,}577 \times 6{,}487{,}031{,}809 \times 4{,}659{,}775{,}785{,}220{,}018{,}543{,}264{,}560{,}743{,}076{,}778{,}192{,}897$ (40 digits) $\times$ 130,439,874,405,488,189,727,484...806,217,820,753,127,014,424,577 (252 digits) (fully factored 1995)

$F_{11} = 2^{2048} + 1 = 32{,}317{,}006{,}071{,}311{,}007{,}300{,}714{,}8\ldots193{,}555{,}853{,}611{,}059{,}596{,}230{,}657$ (617 digits)

$= 319{,}489 \times 974{,}849 \times 167{,}988{,}556{,}341{,}760{,}475{,}137$ (21 digits) $\times$ 3,560,841,906,445,833,920,513 (22 digits) $\times$ 173,462,447,179,147,555,430,258...491,382,441,723,306,598,834,177 (564 digits) (fully factored 1988)

As of November 2021, only F_0 to F_{11} have been completely factored.[4] The distributed computing project Fermat Search is searching for new factors of Fermat numbers.[7] The set of all Fermat factors is A050922 (or, sorted, A023394) in OEIS.

The following factors of Fermat numbers were known before 1950 (since then, digital computers have helped find more factors):

Year	Finder	Fermat number	Factor
1732	Euler	F_5	$5 \cdot 2^7 + 1$
1732	Euler	F_5 (fully factored)	$52347 \cdot 2^7 + 1$
1855	Clausen	F_6	$1071 \cdot 2^8 + 1$
1855	Clausen	F_6 (fully factored)	$262814145745 \cdot 2^8 + 1$
1877	Pervushin	F_{12}	$7 \cdot 2^{14} + 1$
1878	Pervushin	F_{23}	$5 \cdot 2^{25} + 1$
1886	Seelhoff	F_{36}	$5 \cdot 2^{39} + 1$
1899	Cunningham	F_{11}	$39 \cdot 2^{13} + 1$
1899	Cunningham	F_{11}	$119 \cdot 2^{13} + 1$
1903	Western	F_9	$37 \cdot 2^{16} + 1$
1903	Western	F_{12}	$397 \cdot 2^{16} + 1$
1903	Western	F_{12}	$973 \cdot 2^{16} + 1$
1903	Western	F_{18}	$13 \cdot 2^{20} + 1$
1903	Cullen	F_{38}	$3 \cdot 2^{41} + 1$
1906	Morehead	F_{73}	$5 \cdot 2^{75} + 1$
1925	Kraitchik	F_{15}	$579 \cdot 2^{21} + 1$

As of January 2021, 356 prime factors of Fermat numbers are known, and 312 Fermat numbers are known to be composite.[4] Several new Fermat factors are found each year.[8]

Pseudoprimes and Fermat numbers

Like composite numbers of the form $2^p - 1$, every composite Fermat number is a strong pseudoprime to base 2. This is because all strong pseudoprimes to base 2 are also Fermat pseudoprimes – i.e.,

$$2^{F_n - 1} \equiv 1 \pmod{F_n}$$

for all Fermat numbers.

In 1904, Cipolla showed that the product of at least two distinct prime or composite Fermat numbers $F_a F_b \dots F_s, a > b > \cdots > s > 1$ will be a Fermat pseudoprime to base 2 if and only if $2^s > a$.[9]

Other theorems about Fermat numbers

Lemma. — If n is a positive integer,

$$a^n - b^n = (a-b)\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k b^{n-1-k}.$$

Proof

$$\begin{aligned}(a-b)\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k b^{n-1-k} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a^{k+1} b^{n-1-k} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k b^{n-k} \\ &= a^n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a^k b^{n-k} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a^k b^{n-k} - b^n \\ &= a^n - b^n\end{aligned}$$

Theorem — If $2^k + 1$ is an odd prime, then k is a power of 2.

Proof

If k is a positive integer but not a power of 2, it must have an odd prime factor $s > 2$, and we may write $k = rs$ where $1 \leq r < k$.

By the preceding lemma, for positive integer m,

$$(a-b) \mid (a^m - b^m)$$

where $\mid$ means "evenly divides". Substituting $a = 2^r, b = -1$, and $m = s$ and using that s is odd,

$$(2^r + 1) \mid (2^{rs} + 1),$$

and thus

$$(2^r + 1) \mid (2^k + 1).$$

Because $1 < 2^r + 1 < 2^k + 1$, it follows that $2^k + 1$ is not prime. Therefore, by contraposition k must be a power of 2.

Theorem — A Fermat prime cannot be a Wieferich prime.

Proof

We show if $p = 2^m + 1$ is a Fermat prime (and hence by the above, m is a power of 2), then the congruence $2^{p-1} \equiv 1 \bmod p^2$ does not hold.

Since $2m|p-1$ we may write $p - 1 = 2m\lambda$. If the given congruence holds, then $p^2 | 2^{2m\lambda} - 1$, and therefore

$$0 \equiv \frac{2^{2m\lambda} - 1}{2^m + 1} = (2^m - 1)\left(1 + 2^{2m} + 2^{4m} + \cdots + 2^{2(\lambda-1)m}\right) \equiv -2\lambda \pmod{2^m + 1}.$$

Hence $2^m + 1 | 2\lambda$, and therefore $2\lambda \geq 2^m + 1$. This leads to $p - 1 \geq m(2^m + 1)$, which is impossible since $m \geq 2$.

Theorem (Édouard Lucas) — Any prime divisor p of $F_n = 2^{2^n} + 1$ is of the form $k2^{n+2} + 1$ whenever $n > 1$.

Sketch of proof

Let G_p denote the group of non-zero integers modulo p under multiplication, which has order $p - 1$. Notice that 2 (strictly speaking, its image modulo p) has multiplicative order equal to 2^{n+1} in G_p (since $2^{2^{n+1}}$ is the square of 2^{2^n} which is −1 modulo F_n), so that, by Lagrange's theorem, $p - 1$ is divisible by 2^{n+1} and p has the form $k2^{n+1} + 1$ for some integer k, as Euler knew. Édouard Lucas went further. Since $n > 1$, the prime p above is congruent to 1 modulo 8. Hence (as was known to Carl Friedrich Gauss), 2 is a quadratic residue modulo p, that is, there is integer a such that $p|a^2 - 2$. Then the image of a has order 2^{n+2} in the group G_p and (using Lagrange's theorem again), $p - 1$ is divisible by 2^{n+2} and p has the form $s2^{n+2} + 1$ for some integer s.

In fact, it can be seen directly that 2 is a quadratic residue modulo p, since

$$\left(1 + 2^{2^{n-1}}\right)^2 \equiv 2^{1+2^{n-1}} \pmod{p}.$$

Since an odd power of 2 is a quadratic residue modulo p, so is 2 itself.

A Fermat number cannot be a perfect number or part of a pair of amicable numbers. (Luca 2000)

The series of reciprocals of all prime divisors of Fermat numbers is convergent. (Křížek, Luca & Somer 2002)

If $n^n + 1$ is prime, there exists an integer m such that $n = 2^{2^m}$. The equation $n^n + 1 = F_{(2^m+m)}$ holds in that case.[10][11]

Let the largest prime factor of the Fermat number F_n be $P(F_n)$. Then,

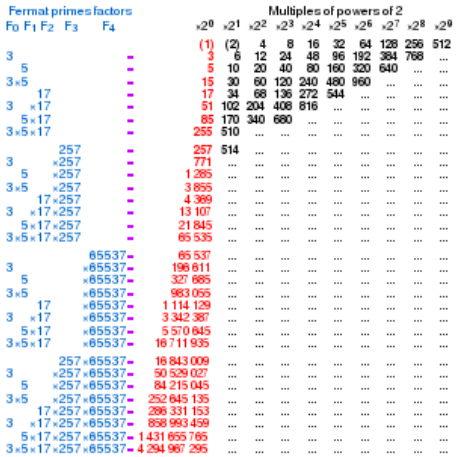
$P(F_n) \geq 2^{n+2}(4n + 9) + 1$. (Grytczuk, Luca & Wójtowicz 2001)

Relationship to constructible polygons

Carl Friedrich Gauss developed the theory of Gaussian periods in his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* and formulated a sufficient condition for the constructibility of regular polygons. Gauss stated that this condition was also necessary,[12] but never published a proof. Pierre Wantzel gave a full proof of necessity in 1837. The result is known as the **Gauss–Wantzel theorem**:

> An n-sided regular polygon can be constructed with compass and straightedge if and only if n is the product of a power of 2 and distinct Fermat primes: in other words, if and only if n is of the form $n = 2^k p_1 p_2 \ldots p_s$, where k, s are nonnegative integers and the p_i are distinct Fermat primes.

A positive integer n is of the above form if and only if its totient $\varphi(n)$ is a power of 2.



Number of sides of known constructible polygons having up to 1000 sides (bold) or odd side count (red)

Applications of Fermat numbers

Pseudorandom number generation

Fermat primes are particularly useful in generating pseudo-random sequences of numbers in the range 1, ..., N, where N is a power of 2. The most common method used is to take any seed value between 1 and $P - 1$, where P is a Fermat prime. Now multiply this by a number A, which is greater than the square root of P and is a primitive root modulo P (i.e., it is not a quadratic residue). Then take the result modulo P. The result is the new value for the RNG.

$$V_{j+1} = (A \times V_j) \bmod P$$ (see linear congruential generator, RANDU)

This is useful in computer science, since most data structures have members with 2^X possible values. For example, a byte has 256 (2^8) possible values (0–255). Therefore, to fill a byte or bytes with random values, a random number generator that produces values 1–256 can be used, the byte taking the output value −1. Very large Fermat primes are of particular interest in data encryption for this reason. This method produces only pseudorandom values, as after $P - 1$ repetitions, the sequence repeats. A poorly chosen multiplier can result in the sequence repeating sooner than $P - 1$.

Generalized Fermat numbers

Numbers of the form $a^{2^n} + b^{2^n}$ with a, b any coprime integers, $a > b > 0$, are called **generalized Fermat numbers**. An odd prime p is a generalized Fermat number if and only if p is congruent to 1 (mod 4). (Here we consider only the case $n > 0$, so $3 = 2^{2^0} + 1$ is not a counterexample.)

An example of a probable prime of this form is $1215^{131072} + 242^{131072}$ (found by Kellen Shenton).[13]

By analogy with the ordinary Fermat numbers, it is common to write generalized Fermat numbers of the form $a^{2^n} + 1$ as $F_n(a)$. In this notation, for instance, the number 100,000,001 would be written as $F_3(10)$. In the following we shall restrict ourselves to primes of this form, $a^{2^n} + 1$, such primes are called "Fermat primes base a". Of course, these primes exist only if a is even.

If we require $n > 0$, then Landau's fourth problem asks if there are infinitely many generalized Fermat primes $F_n(a)$.

Generalized Fermat primes

Because of the ease of proving their primality, generalized Fermat primes have become in recent years a topic for research within the field of number theory. Many of the largest known primes today are generalized Fermat primes.

Generalized Fermat numbers can be prime only for even a, because if a is odd then every generalized Fermat number will be divisible by 2. The smallest prime number $F_n(a)$ with $n > 4$ is $F_5(30)$, or $30^{32} + 1$. Besides, we can define "half generalized Fermat numbers" for an odd base, a half generalized Fermat number to base a (for odd a) is $\frac{a^{2^n}+1}{2}$, and it is also to be expected that there will be only finitely many half generalized Fermat primes for each odd base.

(In the list, the generalized Fermat numbers ($F_n(a)$) to an even a are $a^{2^n} + 1$, for odd a, they are $\frac{a^{2^n}+1}{2}$. If a is a perfect power with an odd exponent (sequence A070265 in the OEIS), then all generalized Fermat number can be algebraic factored, so they cannot be prime)

(For the smallest number n such that $F_n(a)$ is prime, see OEIS: A253242)

a	numbers n such that $F_n(a)$ is prime	a	numbers n such that $F_n(a)$ is prime	a	numbers n such that $F_n(a)$ is prime	a	numbers n such that $F_n(a)$ is prime
2	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...	18	0, ...	34	2, ...	50	...
3	0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, ...	19	1, ...	35	1, 2, 6, ...	51	1, 3, 6, ...
4	0, 1, 2, 3, ...	20	1, 2, ...	36	0, 1, ...	52	0, ...
5	0, 1, 2, ...	21	0, 2, 5, ...	37	0, ...	53	3, ...
6	0, 1, 2, ...	22	0, ...	38	...	54	1, 2, 5, ...
7	2, ...	23	2, ...	39	1, 2, ...	55	...
8	(none)	24	1, 2, ...	40	0, 1, ...	56	1, 2, ...
9	0, 1, 3, 4, 5, ...	25	0, 1, ...	41	4, ...	57	0, 2, ...
10	0, 1, ...	26	1, ...	42	0, ...	58	0, ...
11	1, 2, ...	27	(none)	43	3, ...	59	1, ...
12	0, ...	28	0, 2, ...	44	4, ...	60	0, ...
13	0, 2, 3, ...	29	1, 2, 4, ...	45	0, 1, ...	61	0, 1, 2, ...
14	1, ...	30	0, 5, ...	46	0, 2, 9, ...	62	...
15	1, ...	31	...	47	3, ...	63	...
16	0, 1, 2, ...	32	(none)	48	2, ...	64	(none)
17	2, ...	33	0, 3, ...	49	1, ...	65	1, 2, 5, ...

b	known generalized (half) Fermat prime base *b*
2	3, 5, 17, 257, 65537
3	2, 5, 41, 21523361, 926510094425921, 1716841910146256242328924544641
4	5, 17, 257, 65537
5	3, 13, 313
6	7, 37, 1297
7	1201
8	(not possible)
9	5, 41, 21523361, 926510094425921, 1716841910146256242328924544641
10	11, 101
11	61, 7321
12	13
13	7, 14281, 407865361
14	197
15	113
16	17, 257, 65537
17	41761
18	19
19	181
20	401, 160001
21	11, 97241, 10232633887503346841646713190513110823395 21
22	23
23	139921
24	577, 331777
25	13, 313
26	677
27	(not possible)
28	29, 614657
29	421, 353641, 125123236840173674393761
30	31, 185302018885184100000000000000000000000000000001
31	
32	(not possible)
33	17, 703204309121
34	1336337
35	613, 750313, 330616742651687834074918381127337110499579842147487712949050636668246738736343104392290115356445313
36	37, 1297
37	19
38	
39	761, 1156721
40	41, 1601
41	31879515457326527173216321
42	43
43	5844100138801
44	19735258702407697323104 6657
45	23, 1013
46	47, 4477457, $46^{512}+1$ (852 digits: 214787904487...289480994817)
47	11905643330881
48	5308417
49	1201

50	

(See [14][15] for more information (even bases up to 1000), also see [16] for odd bases)

(For the smallest prime of the form $F_n(a, b)$ (for odd $a + b$), see also OEIS: A111635)

a	b	numbers n such that $\frac{a^{2^n}+b^{2^n}}{\gcd(a+b,2)} (= F_n(a,b))$ is prime
2	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, …
3	1	0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, …
3	2	0, 1, 2, …
4	1	0, 1, 2, 3, …
4	3	0, 2, 4, …
5	1	0, 1, 2, …
5	2	0, 1, 2, …
5	3	1, 2, 3, …
5	4	1, 2, …
6	1	0, 1, 2, …
6	5	0, 1, 3, 4, …
7	1	2, …
7	2	1, 2, …
7	3	0, 1, 8, …
7	4	0, 2, …
7	5	1, 4, …
7	6	0, 2, 4, …
8	1	(none)
8	3	0, 1, 2, …
8	5	0, 1, 2, …
8	7	1, 4, …
9	1	0, 1, 3, 4, 5, …
9	2	0, 2, …
9	4	0, 1, …
9	5	0, 1, 2, …
9	7	2, …
9	8	0, 2, 5, …
10	1	0, 1, …
10	3	0, 1, 3, …
10	7	0, 1, 2, …
10	9	0, 1, 2, …
11	1	1, 2, …
11	2	0, 2, …
11	3	0, 3, …
11	4	1, 2, …
11	5	1, …
11	6	0, 1, 2, …
11	7	2, 4, 5, …
11	8	0, 6, …
11	9	1, 2, …
11	10	5, …
12	1	0, …
12	5	0, 4, …
12	7	0, 1, 3, …
12	11	0, …
13	1	0, 2, 3, …

13	2	1, 3, 9, ...
13	3	1, 2, ...
13	4	0, 2, ...
13	5	1, 2, 4, ...
13	6	0, 6, ...
13	7	1, ...
13	8	1, 3, 4, ...
13	9	0, 3, ...
13	10	0, 1, 2, 4, ...
13	11	2, ...
13	12	1, 2, 5, ...
14	1	1, ...
14	3	0, 3, ...
14	5	0, 2, 4, 8, ...
14	9	0, 1, 8, ...
14	11	1, ...
14	13	2, ...
15	1	1, ...
15	2	0, 1, ...
15	4	0, 1, ...
15	7	0, 1, 2, ...
15	8	0, 2, 3, ...
15	11	0, 1, 2, ...
15	13	1, 4, ...
15	14	0, 1, 2, 4, ...
16	1	0, 1, 2, ...
16	3	0, 2, 8, ...
16	5	1, 2, ...
16	7	0, 6, ...
16	9	1, 3, ...
16	11	2, 4, ...
16	13	0, 3, ...
16	15	0, ...

(For the smallest even base a such that $F_n(a)$ is prime, see OEIS: A056993)

n	bases a such that $F_n(a)$ is prime (only consider even a)	OEIS sequence
0	2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 16, 18, 22, 28, 30, 36, 40, 42, 46, 52, 58, 60, 66, 70, 72, 78, 82, 88, 96, 100, 102, 106, 108, 112, 126, 130, 136, 138, 148, 150, ...	A006093
1	2, 4, 6, 10, 14, 16, 20, 24, 26, 36, 40, 54, 56, 66, 74, 84, 90, 94, 110, 116, 120, 124, 126, 130, 134, 146, 150, 156, 160, 170, 176, 180, 184, ...	A005574
2	2, 4, 6, 16, 20, 24, 28, 34, 46, 48, 54, 56, 74, 80, 82, 88, 90, 106, 118, 132, 140, 142, 154, 160, 164, 174, 180, 194, 198, 204, 210, 220, 228, ...	A000068
3	2, 4, 118, 132, 140, 152, 208, 240, 242, 288, 290, 306, 378, 392, 426, 434, 442, 508, 510, 540, 542, 562, 596, 610, 664, 680, 682, 732, 782, ...	A006314
4	2, 44, 74, 76, 94, 156, 158, 176, 188, 198, 248, 288, 306, 318, 330, 348, 370, 382, 396, 452, 456, 470, 474, 476, 478, 560, 568, 598, 642, ...	A006313
5	30, 54, 96, 112, 114, 132, 156, 332, 342, 360, 376, 428, 430, 432, 448, 562, 588, 726, 738, 804, 850, 884, 1068, 1142, 1198, 1306, 1540, 1568, ...	A006315
6	102, 162, 274, 300, 412, 562, 592, 728, 1084, 1094, 1108, 1120, 1200, 1558, 1566, 1630, 1804, 1876, 2094, 2162, 2164, 2238, 2336, 2388, ...	A006316
7	120, 190, 234, 506, 532, 548, 960, 1738, 1786, 2884, 3000, 3420, 3476, 3658, 4258, 5788, 6080, 6562, 6750, 7692, 8296, 9108, 9356, 9582, ...	A056994
8	278, 614, 892, 898, 1348, 1494, 1574, 1938, 2116, 2122, 2278, 2762, 3434, 4094, 4204, 4728, 5712, 5744, 6066, 6508, 6930, 7022, 7332, ...	A056995
9	46, 1036, 1318, 1342, 2472, 2926, 3154, 3878, 4386, 4464, 4474, 4482, 4616, 4688, 5374, 5698, 5716, 5770, 6268, 6386, 6682, 7388, 7992, ...	A057465
10	824, 1476, 1632, 2462, 2484, 2520, 3064, 3402, 3820, 4026, 6640, 7026, 7158, 9070, 12202, 12548, 12994, 13042, 15358, 17646, 17670, ...	A057002
11	150, 2558, 4650, 4772, 11272, 13236, 15048, 23302, 26946, 29504, 31614, 33308, 35054, 36702, 37062, 39020, 39056, 43738, 44174, 45654, ...	A088361
12	1534, 7316, 17582, 18224, 28234, 34954, 41336, 48824, 51558, 51914, 57394, 61686, 62060, 89762, 96632, 98242, 100540, 101578, 109696, ...	A088362
13	30406, 71852, 85654, 111850, 126308, 134492, 144642, 147942, 150152, 165894, 176206, 180924, 201170, 212724, 222764, 225174, 241600, ...	A226528
14	67234, 101830, 114024, 133858, 162192, 165306, 210714, 216968, 229310, 232798, 422666, 426690, 449732, 462470, 468144, 498904, 506664, ...	A226529
15	70906, 167176, 204462, 249830, 321164, 330716, 332554, 429370, 499310, 524552, 553602, 743788, 825324, 831648, 855124, 999236, 1041870, ...	A226530
16	48594, 108368, 141146, 189590, 255694, 291726, 292550, 357868, 440846, 544118, 549868, 671600, 843832, 857678, 1024390, 1057476, 1087540, ...	A251597
17	62722, 130816, 228188, 386892, 572186, 689186, 909548, 1063730, 1176694, 1361244, 1372930, 1560730, 1660830, 1717162, 1722230, 1766192, ...	A253854
18	24518, 40734, 145310, 361658, 525094, 676754, 773620, 1415198, 1488256, 1615588, 1828858, 2042774, 2514168, 2611294, 2676404, 3060772, ...	A244150
19	75898, 341112, 356926, 475856, 1880370, 2061748, 2312092, 2733014, 2788032, 2877652, 2985036, 3214654, 3638450, 4896418, 5897794, ...	A243959
20	919444, 1059094, 1951734, 1963736, ...	A321323

The smallest base b such that $b^{2^n} + 1$ is prime are

> 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 30, 102, 120, 278, 46, 824, 150, 1534, 30406, 67234, 70906, 48594, 62722, 24518, 75898, 919444, ... (sequence A056993 in the OEIS)

The smallest k such that $(2n)^k + 1$ is prime are

> 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 4, 1, ... (The next term is unknown) (sequence A079706 in the OEIS) (also see OEIS: A228101 and OEIS: A084712)

A more elaborate theory can be used to predict the number of bases for which $F_n(a)$ will be prime for fixed n. The number of generalized Fermat primes can be roughly expected to halve as n is increased by 1.

Largest known generalized Fermat primes

The following is a list of the 5 largest known generalized Fermat primes.[17] The whole top-5 is discovered by participants in the PrimeGrid project.

Rank	Prime number	Generalized Fermat notation	Number of digits	Discovery date	ref.
1	$1963736^{1048576} + 1$	$F_{20}(1963736)$	6,598,776	Sep 2022	[18]
2	$1951734^{1048576} + 1$	$F_{20}(1951734)$	6,595,985	Aug 2022	[19]
3	$1059094^{1048576} + 1$	$F_{20}(1059094)$	6,317,602	Nov 2018	[20]
4	$919444^{1048576} + 1$	$F_{20}(919444)$	6,253,210	Sep 2017	[21]
5	$25 \times 2^{13719266} + 1$	$F_1(5 \times 2^{6859633})$	4,129,912	Sep 2022	[22]

On the Prime Pages one can find the current top 100 generalized Fermat primes (http://primes.utm.edu/primes/search.php?Comment=Generalized+Fermat&OnList=yes&Number=100&Style=HTML).

See also

- Constructible polygon: which regular polygons are constructible partially depends on Fermat primes.
- Double exponential function
- Lucas' theorem
- Mersenne prime
- Pierpont prime
- Primality test
- Proth's theorem
- Pseudoprime
- Sierpiński number
- Sylvester's sequence

Notes

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15. "Generalized Fermat primes for bases up to 1030" (http://www.noprimeleftbehind.net/crus/GFN-primes.htm). *noprimeleftbehind.net*. Retrieved 7 April 2018.
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18. $1963736^{1048576} + 1$ (https://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=134423)
19. $1951734^{1048576} + 1$ (https://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=134298)

20. $1059094^{1048576} + 1$ (https://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=125753)
21. $919444^{1048576} + 1$ (https://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=123875)
22. $25*2^{13719266} + 1$ (https://primes.utm.edu/primes/page.php?id=134407)

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External links

- Chris Caldwell, The Prime Glossary: Fermat number (http://primes.utm.edu/glossary/page.php?sort=FermatNumber) at The Prime Pages.
- Luigi Morelli, History of Fermat Numbers (http://www.fermatsearch.org/history.html)
- John Cosgrave, Unification of Mersenne and Fermat Numbers (http://johnbcosgrave.com/archive/fermat6.htm)
- Wilfrid Keller, Prime Factors of Fermat Numbers (http://www.prothsearch.com/fermat.html)
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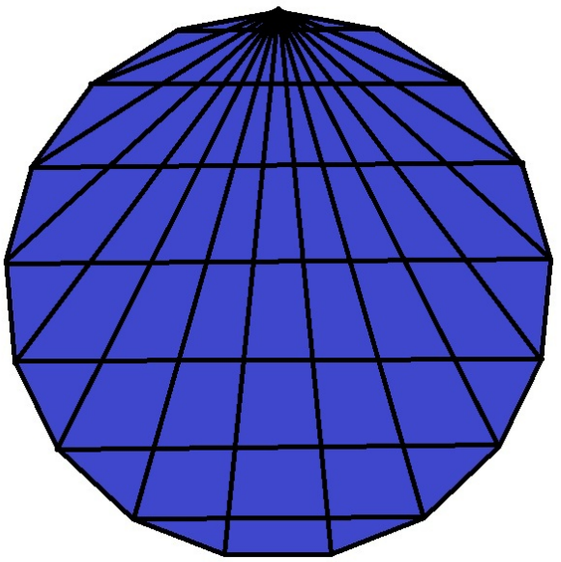
- Yves Gallot, Generalized Fermat Prime Search (http://pagesperso-orange.fr/yves.gallot/primes/index.html)
- Mark S. Manasse, Complete factorization of the ninth Fermat number (https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/sci.math/7usZOcN2_zc) (original announcement)
- Peyton Hayslette, Largest Known Generalized Fermat Prime Announcement (http://www.primegrid.com/download/GFN-341112_524288.pdf)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fermat_number&oldid=1138022682"

Eighth Order PHI – Fermat's Third Prime: 17

Fermat devised a series of integers based on this formula: $2^{2^n} + 1$, wherein n = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}. We'll ignore his premise of these being an infinite series of primes, because I'm only interested in their associated series of numbers: $2^{(2^n - 1)}$, wherein n = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...?}. And for the purposes of this webpage, I'll only focus on the third 'n' of n = 2, thereby: $2^{(2^2 - 1)} = 2^{(4 - 1)} = 2^3 = 8$. The eighth order Golden Series of Numbers and Golden Integers and its associated Golden Polynomial are all embedded within Fermat's third prime for this series, namely: the 17-sided regular polygon, or heptadecagon...

n	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	1	1	8	36	204	1086
b	0	1	7	35	196	1050
c	0	1	6	33	181	979
d	0	1	5	30	160	875
e	0	1	4	26	134	741
f	0	1	3	21	104	581
g	0	1	2	15	71	400
h	0	1	1	8	36	204



PHI series of numbers, 8th order:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
36	35	33	30	26	21	15	8
204	196	181	160	134	104	71	36
1086	1050	979	875	741	581	400	204
5916	5712	5312	4731	3990	3115	2136	1086
31998	30912	28776	25661	21671	16940	11628	5916
173502	167586	155958	139018	117347	91686	62910	31998
940005	908007	845097	753411	636064	497046	341088	173502
5094220	4920718	4579630	4082584	3446520	2693109	1848012	940005
27604798	26664793	24816781	22123672	18677152	14594568	10014938	5094220
149590922	144496702	134481764	119887196	101210044	79086372	54269591	27604798
810627389	783022591	728753000	649666628	548456584	428569388	294087624	149590922
4392774126	4243183204	3949095580	3520526192	2972069608	2322402980	1593649980	810627389
23804329059	22993701670	21400051690	19077648710	16105579102	12585052910	8635957330	4392774126
128995094597	124602320471	115966363141	103381310231	87275731129	68198082419	46798030729	23804329059
699021261776	675216932717	628418901988	560220819569	472945088440	369563778209	253597415068	128995094597
3787979292364	3658984197767	3405386782699	3035823004490	2562877916050	2002657096481	1374238194493	699021261776
20526967746120	19827946484344	18453708289851	16451051193370	13888173277320	10852350272830	7446963490131	3787979292364
111235140046330	107447160753966	100000197263835	89147846991005	75259673713685	58808622520315	40354914230464	20526967746120
602780523265720	582253555519600	541898641289136	483090018768821	407830345055136	318682498064131	218682300800296	111235140046330
3266453022809170	3155217882762840	2936535581962544	2617853083898413	2210022738843277	1726932720074456	1185034078785320	602780523265720
17700829632401740	17098049109136020	15913015030350700	14186082310276244	11976059571432967	9358206487534554	6421670905572010	3266453022809170
95920366069513405	92653913046704235	86232242141132225	76874035653597671	64897976082164704	50711893771888460	34798878741537760	17700829632401740
519790135138940200	502089305506538460	467290426765000700	416578532993112240	351680556910947536	274806521257349865	188574279116217640	95920366069513405
2816730123757620046	2720809757688106641	2532235478571889001	2257428957314539136	1905748400403591600	1489169867410479360	1021879440645478660	519790135138940200

After 26 iterations, the approximation of the eight roots of the 8th order of PHI *accurate to eleven decimal places* are...

X_1 = a/h = 2816730123757620046 ÷ 519790135138940200 = 5.4189757237403
X_2 = b/f = 2720809757688106641 ÷ 1489169867410479360 = 1.8270647407198
X_3 = c/d = 2532235478571889001 ÷ 2257428957314539136 = 1.1217342943914
X_4 = d/b = 2257428957314539136 ÷ 2720809757688106641 = 0.82969011373757
X_5 = e/a = 1905748400403591600 ÷ 2816730123757620046 = 0.67658182242225
X_6 = f/c = 1489169867410479360 ÷ 2532235478571889001 = 0.5880850655256
X_7 = g/e = 1021879440645478660 ÷ 1905748400403591600 = 0.53620899822299
X_8 = h/g = 519790135138940200 ÷ 1021879440645478660 = 0.5086609187582 9

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sTaTs

Infinite Range of Golden Ratios
Infinite PHI – ∞ φ

$$a = a_{\infty} \qquad a = 1$$

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$$a = 1$$

$$a + b = a_{\infty} \qquad a = 1$$

$$a = b_{\infty} \qquad b = 0$$

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144
b	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89

PHI series of numbers, 1st order :

Since this is a 1st order PHI, it has no further iterations. Once in all sorts needs to understand itself.

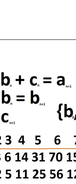
It also has no relationship with any other value, so there is no need to approximate its solution by dividing some other number into unity!

Heeve, all we get is... **X = 1**

Subtracting it from both sides, we get...
A linear polynomial in one unknown: **X - 1 = 0**

PHI series of numbers, 2nd order :

a	b
1 +	0 =	NULL
1 +	1 =	1
2 +	1 =	2
3 +	2 =	1.5
5 +	3 =	1.666666666667
8 +	5 =	1.6
13 +	8 =	1.625
21 +	13 =	1.615384615384
34 +	21 =	1.619047619048
55 +	34 =	1.617647058235
89 +	55 =	1.618181818182
144 +	89 =	1.617977528089
233 +	144 =	1.618055555556
377 +	233 =	1.618025751073
610 +	377 =	1.618037532785
987 +	610 =	1.618032786852
1597 +	987 =	1.618034447627
2584 +	1597 =	1.618033813400
4181 +	2584 =	1.618034055726
6765 +	4181 =	1.618033963167
10946 +	6765 =	1.618033985218
17711 +	10946 =	1.618033976574
28657 +	17711 =	1.618033980756
46368 +	28657 =	1.618033979353
75025 +	46368 =	1.618033980579
121393 +	75025 =	1.618033980174
196418 +	121393 =	1.618033980782
317811 +	196418 =	1.618033980738
514229 +	317811 =	1.618033980543
832040 +	514229 =	1.618033980742
1346269 +	832040 =	1.618033980705
2178309 +	1346269 =	1.618033980746
3524578 +	2178309 =	1.618033980675
5702887 +	3524578 =	1.618033980749
9227465 +	5702887 =	1.618033980749
14930352 +	9227465 =	1.618033980749



After 35 iterations, it's pretty obvious that the approximation of the 2nd order of PHI *accurate to eleven decimal places* is: **1.6180339887499**

And it's reciprocal is... **0.6180339887499**

To be able to make a 2nd order polynomial in one unknown out of these two numbers will require that one of them is given a negative sign value... : **0.6180339887499**

Now we can form this polynomial by multiplying these two values together. But first, we have to turn them into linear expressions in one unknown...

$X_1 = 1.6180339887499$

Subtract **1.6180339887499** from both sides of the equal sign...

$X_1 - 1.6180339887499 = 1.6180339887499 - 1.6180339887499$

Yields...
(X - 1.6180339887499) = 0

$X_2 = 0.6180339887499$

Add **0.6180339887499** to both sides of the equal sign...

$X_2 + 0.6180339887499 = 0.6180339887499 + 0.6180339887499$

Yields...
(X + 0.6180339887499) = 0

Multiplying these two roots together...
(X - 1.6180339887499) • (X + 0.6180339887499) = 0

Yields...
$X^2 - X^2 - 1 = 0$

Simplifying further, yields a quadratic polynomial in one unknown...
$X^2 - X^2 - 1 + 0$

PHI series of numbers, 3rd order :

$$a + b + c = a_{\infty} \qquad a = 1$$

$$a + b = b_{\infty} \qquad \{b,c\} = 0$$

$$a = c_{\infty}$$

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a	1	1	3	6	14	31	70	157	353	793
b	0	1	2	5	11	25	56	126	283	636
c	0	1	1	3	6	14	31	70	157	353

a	b	c
1	0	0
1	1	1
3	2	1
6	5	3
14	11	6
31	25	14
70	56	31
157	126	70
353	283	157
793	636	353
1782	1429	793
4004	3211	1782
8997	7215	4004
20216	16212	8997
45425	36428	20216
102065	81853	45425
229347	183922	102065
515338	413309	229347
1157954	928687	515338
2601899	2086561	1157954
5846414	4688460	2601899
13136773	10534874	5846414
29518061	23671647	13136773
66336481	53189788	29518061
149034256	119514189	66336481
334878920	268536436	149034256
752461609	603427339	334878920
1690763088	1355888968	752461609
3799516465	3046624856	1690763088
8536357200	6845773435	3799516465
19181424995	15382388130	8536357200
43108278756	34563715525	19181424995
96845452954	77664884259	43108278756
217609784347	174508433513	96845452954
488964567014	392119517768	217609784347
1098693048921	881085784774	488964567014
2468741680899	1979777113705	1098693048921
5547123363825	4448748898604	2468741680899
12464472678038	9991730098229	5547123363825
28007143388092	22446926677267	12464472678038
62933992223197	50467619558159	28007143388092
141407127676248	11339917915556	62933992223197
317738931788001	254806056744504	141407127676248
713952898904653	572547117884005	317738931788001
1604247845673658	1286498815769358	713952898904653
3604685787678370	2890732672004717	1604247845673658
8099063644183346	6495427442423487	3604685787678370
18197775612136683	14595888486390833	8099063644183346
40895052918798582	32794861418921236	18197775612136683
91889173909041221	73689353318169818	40895052918798582
206473897508864423	165578368528628299	91889173909041221
463940838818734881	372051682585903660	206473897508864423
1042455682157276562	835995546464285141	463940838818734881
2342398964244132066	1879458698058598703	1042455682157276562
5263322636458746449	4220857054241615584	2342398964244132066

After 54 iterations, the approximation of the three roots of the 3rd order of PHI *accurate to eleven decimal places* is:

1.2469796037173 + 0.5549581320737 i
1.2469796037173 - 0.5549581320737 i
-0.4939592074346

To be able to make a 3rd order polynomial in one unknown out of these three numbers will require that one of them is given a negative sign value... : **0.8019377358048 i**

Now we can form this polynomial by multiplying these three values together. But first, we have to turn them into linear expressions in one unknown...

$X_1 = 1.2469796037173$

Subtract **1.2469796037173** from both sides of the equal sign...

$X_1 - 1.2469796037173 = 1.2469796037173 - 1.2469796037173$

Yields...
(X - 1.2469796037173) = 0

$X_2 = 0.8019377358048$

Add **0.8019377358048 i** to both sides of the equal sign...

$X_2 + 0.8019377358048 i = 0.8019377358048 i + 0.8019377358048 i$

Yields...
(X + 0.8019377358048 i) = 0

$X_3 = 0.5549581320737$

Subtract **0.5549581320737** from both sides of the equal sign...

$X_3 - 0.5549581320737 i = 0.5549581320737 i - 0.5549581320737 i$

Yields...
(X - 0.5549581320737 i) = 0

Multiplying these three roots together...
(X - 1.2469796037173) • (X + 0.8019377358048 i) • (X - 0.5549581320737 i) = 0

Yields...
$X^3 - 2.2469796037173 X^2 + 0.8019377358048 X^2 - 0.5549581320737 X^2 - 1.8019377358048 X^1 + 1.2469796037173 X^1 + 0.4446106196726 X^1 + 1 = 0$

Simplifying further, yields a 3rd order polynomial in one unknown...
$X^3 - 2X^2 - 1X^1 + 1 = 0$

PHI series of numbers, 4th order :

$$a + b + c + d = a_{\infty} \qquad a = 1$$

$$a + b + c = b_{\infty} \qquad \{b,c,d\} = 0$$

$$a + b = c_{\infty}$$

$$a = d_{\infty}$$

n	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	1	1	4	10	30	85
b	0	1	3	9	26	75
c	0	1	2	7	19	56
d	0	1	1	4	10	30

a	b	c	d
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
4	3	2	1
10	9	7	4
30	26	19	10
85	75	56	30
246	216	160	85
707	622	462	246
2037	1791	1329	707
5864	5157	3828	2037
16886	14849	11021	5864
48620	42756	31735	16886
139997	123111	91376	48620
403104	354484	263108	139997
1160693	1020696	757588	403104
3342381	2938977	2181309	1160693
9623140	8462447	6281058	3342381
27708726	24366645	18085587	9623140
79784098	70160958	52075371	27708726
229728153	202026427	149945056	79784098
661478734	581684636	431749580	229728153
1904553565	1675053504	1243157859	661478734
5484627337	4823738423	3579573653	1904553565
15791282736	13888659633	10308097280	5484627337
45469856186	39984728949	29677753369	15791282736
130925641160	115131498424	85453685055	45469856186
376976726745	331597764639	246054078504	130925641160
1085461286128	954538249568	708464493384	376976726745
3125460977125	2748486256480	2039999713096	1085461286128
8999836120929	7915946848681	5873961327353	3125460977125
25912757426660	22787290449435	16913533123730	8999836120929
74613813827954	65611405891825	48700892367095	25912757426660
214838270973564	188926270837674	140226243394179	74613813827954
618868432603441	544209114436287	403741293796808	214838270973564
1781891603653270	1566301137995936	1162595046917928	618868432603441
5129761403824575	4510317145771134	3347561303892096	1781891603653270
14767638006248085	12986479916788815	9638581169302459	5129761403824575
42521484881732904	37393987612370509	27744109991769960	14767638006248085
122436782077587478	107660978003394393	79914910869124483	42521484881732904
352542598240147348	310005756163294364	230103837403758871	122436782077587478
1015359498638088961	892680189778125383	662562314862041748	352542598240147348
2925388197185198704	2570336949040431556	1907751383520516644	1015359498638088961
8431169665319424765	7409994716036737704	5499574133283312940	2925388197185198704

After 42 iterations, the approximation of the four roots of the 4th order of PHI *accurate to eleven decimal places* is:

X1 = φ4 = 0.6618190663310426743 – 2922881074519870 i
2.8701824121718
X2 = b/b = 7.0000000746282782704 + 7.0000074603672732944 i
X3 = c/a = 5.6852317017012540660 + 0.0161668132662992 i
X4 = d/c = 2922881074519870 i
0.4618190663310426743 + 5.6852317017012540660 i
0.5250000022796

To be able to make a 4th order polynomial in one unknown out of these four numbers will require that two of them are given a negative sign value... : **0 and – 0.5250000022796**

Now we can form this polynomial by multiplying these four values together. But first, we have to turn them into linear expressions in one unknown...

$X_1 = 2.8701824121718$

Subtract **2.8701824121718** from both sides of the equal sign...

$X_1 - 2.8701824121718 = 2.8701824121718 - 2.8701824121718$

Yields...
(X - 2.8701824121718) = 0

$X_2 = -1$

Add **1** to both sides of the equal sign...

$X_2 + 1 = -1 + 1$

Yields...
(X + 1) = 0

$X_3 = 0.8527836466614$

Subtract **0.8527836466614** from both sides of the equal sign...

$X_3 - 0.8527836466614 = 0.8527836466614 - 0.8527836466614$

Yields...
(X - 0.8527836466614) = 0

$X_4 = 0.5250000022796$

Add **0.5250000022796** to both sides of the equal sign...

$X_4 + 0.5250000022796 = 0.5250000022796 + 0.5250000022796$

Yields...
(X + 0.5250000022796) = 0

Multiplying these four roots together...
(X - 2.8701824121718) • (X + 1) • (X - 0.8527836466614) • (X + 0.5250000022796) = 0

Yields...
$X^4 - 2.3701824121718 X^3 + X^3 - 0.8527836466614 X^3 + 2.8701824121718 X^2 - 0.5250000022796 X^3 - 0.8527836466614 X^2 + 2.8701824121718 X^1 - 0.5250000022796 X^2 + 0.8527836466614 X^2 - 0.8527836466614 X^1 + 0.5250000022796 X^1 - 0.8527836466614 X^0 + 0.5250000022796 X^0 = 0$

Simplifying further, yields a 4th order polynomial in one unknown...
$X^4 - 2X^3 - 1X^2 - 1X^1 + 1 = 0$

The Extended Euclidean Algorithm arises from the Infinite Range of Golden Ratios...

clicks

File:Smallest golden ratio.svg

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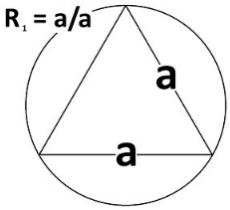

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Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** The smallest and simplest golden ratio is the number one found by dividing the side of an equilateral triangle by its base. Anything more complicated than this is derived from the infinite series of odd-sided equilateral polygons.
Date	4 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

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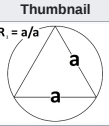
current	21:58, 4 January 2023		254 × 209 (23 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded while editing "User:Vinyasi/sandbox" on en.wikibooks.org

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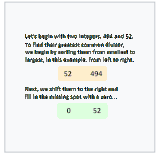

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Stepwise Progression of the Expanded Euclidean Algorithm in PHP

Let's begin with two integers, 494 and 52.
To find their greatest common divisor, we begin by sorting them from smallest to largest, in this example, from left to right.

52	494

Next, we shift them to the right and fill in the missing spot with a zero...

0	52

HINT: The modulo % operator yields the remainder of division and the quotient is ignored.
HENCE: 5 ÷ 2 = 2.5, but 5 % 2 = 1 {1 remaining after dividing 5 by 2}. Refresh this page.

10 random numbers	411	492	461	42	473	187	220	490	265	242
multiply by 3	1233	1476	1383	126	1419	561	660	1470	795	726
sort from left to right	126	561	660	726	795	1233	1383	1419	1470	1476
shift to the right	0	126	561	660	726	795	1233	1383	1419	1470
modulo remainder	126	57	99	66	69	438	150	36	51	6
sort from left to right	6	36	51	57	66	69	99	126	150	438
shift to the right	0	6	36	51	57	66	69	99	126	150
modulo remainder	6	0	15	6	9	3	30	27	24	138
sort from left to right	3	6	6	9	15	24	27	30	138	
shift to the right	0	3	6	6	9	15	24	27	30	
modulo remainder	3	0	0	3	6	9	3	3	18	
sort from left to right	3	3	3	3	6	9	18			
shift to the right	0	3	3	3	3	6	9			
modulo remainder	3	0	0	0	0	3	0			
sort from left to right	3	3								
shift to the right	0	3								
modulo remainder	3	0								

The GCD of 1233, 1476, 1383, 126, 1419, 561, 660, 1470, 795 and 726 is 3.

The shortcut for this page is: https://is.gd/tab_gcd

This page is archived.

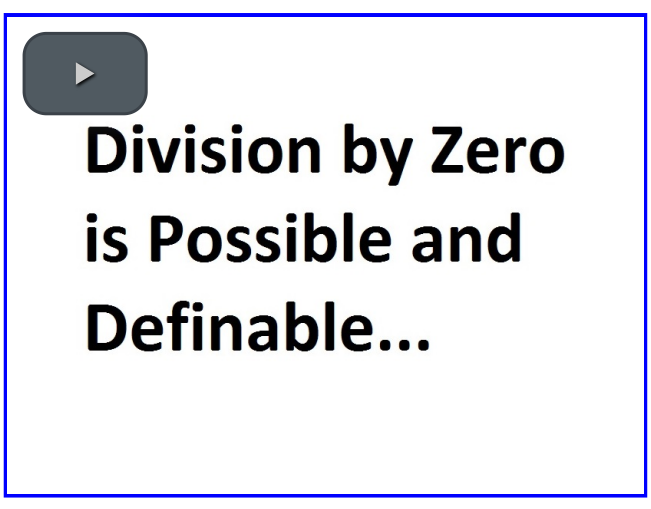
Tweet

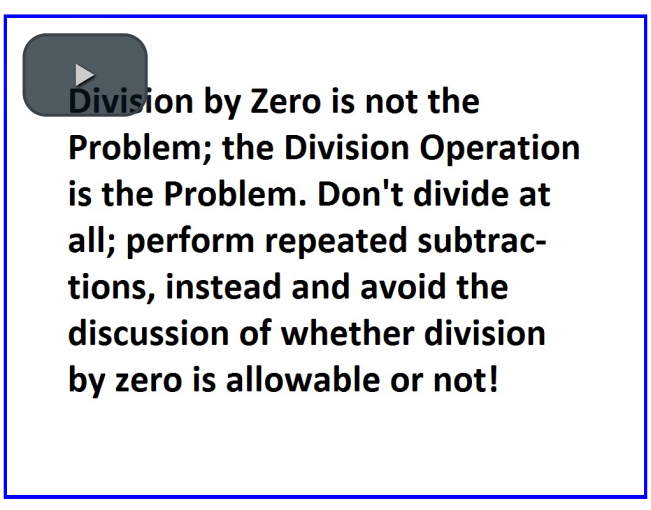
The source code in PHP for this file is here...

Up until now, the only way to deal with finding the GCD among a set of integers of greater quantity than two or three was to prime factor each of them and compare for similarities, or else compute the GCD for each and every combinatorial pair and then choose the smallest result. This expanded algorithm of Euclid provides for a more integrated approach for sets of integers greater than two.

Any version of the Euclidean Algorithm, whether it is the traditional approach of restricting ourselves to finding the GCD of only a pair of numbers, or this integrated approach among sets of numbers of indefinite quantity, hinge upon the properties which went into the construction of the Fibonacci series of numbers – but not merely the Fibonacci numbers, themselves, because the Fibonacci numbers are merely a quadratic special case of *all* Golden Series of Numbers stretching up to infinity of breadth. This expanded approach to finding the GCD exemplifies this breadth of complexity beyond mere pairs of numbers, because what we have overlooked up until now is that the structure of Golden Numbers Series are two-dimensional – not one-dimensional. That's why this expanded algorithm exhibits, very obviously, a tablature arrangement unlike the Fibonacci series which appears to be a mere linear progression. But to know this requires a study of the full range of Golden Ratio's existence. For that discussion, please refer to Infinite PHI.

For a really good demonstration of the traditionally restricted approach, please see this javascript method.





Division by Zero is Not the Problem; Division is the Problem!

It could be said that defining division by zero is analogous to defining a division that results in an irrational fraction, or a repeating non-irrational fraction, because we'll always be left with a remainder no matter how accurate we try to approximate our quotient.

But better than this is to simply ignore division altogether and claim that we are performing repetitive subtractions. Now, we have to ignore neither the quotient, nor the remainder. We have to take both into consideration and give them equal merit. Whew! Doesn't peaceful coexistence feel *really, really* good!?

Some my want to claim that we don't get anything useful out of performing zero modulo operation upon a non-zero integer since our remainder is equal to the dividend. But we will require this when we want to get the Greatest Common Divisor from among a set of integers greater than two without resorting to any shortcuts, such as: taking them in pairs at a time, or resorting to prime factorization.

So, I think we've underestimated the significance of defining division by zero in terms of repetitive subtractions probably due to no one studying the bitwise operations of machine language computer programming, or reading Euclid's *"Elements"* to discover how he defined his Algorithm for finding the Greatest Common Divisor.

In other words...

```
GCD(a1, a2, a3, etc)

If ax != 0

AND

ax != ay for x and y and z, etc...
```

In plain English, no integers are zero and none of them are equal to each other...

For example...

```
GCD(494, 52) = 26
```

Step #1. Pick a direction in which to always sort these non-zero integers from smallest to largest; I'll choose from left to right...

```
52      494
```

Step #2. Shift these integers over one place to the right...

```
 *       52
```

Step #3. Fill in the missing first position with a zero...

```
 0       52
```

Step #4. Place step #3 underneath step #1...

```
52       494
 0        52
```

Step #5. Perform modulo downwards on each column...

```
52       494
%0       %52
------------
52        26
```

Step #6. Repeat from step #1 until all but one column zeros out.

```
26       52
%0      %26
-----------
26        0
```

Step #7. The last remaining column (containing a non-zero integer) is practically the answer, because it will repeat itself, indefinitely, if we didn't call it quits at this point.

Let's take another example...

```
GCD(99, 9, 33) = 3

 9      33       99
%0      %9      %33
-------------------
 9       6        0

 6       9
%0      %6
----------
 6       3

 3       6
%0      %3
----------
 3       0
```

But let's do it the other way of not letting any columns disappear...

```
GCD(99, 9, 33) = 3

 9      33       99
%0      %9      %33
-------------------
 9       6        0

 0       6        9
%0      %0       %6
-------------------
 0       6        3

 0       3        6
%0      %0       %3
-------------------
 0       3        0
```

Either way works...

So, I've just demonstrated the philosophical practicality of performing repetitive subtractions, and thus avoid the quandry of dividing by zero, by showing a concrete example of performing a non-linear variety of the Euclidean Algorithm on any set of integers greater than two in such a way that requires that we perform *what appears to be division by zero* while ignoring the quotient. Ignoring quotients doesn't mean that the division never occurred or else I'd never get to propel this expanded variety of the Euclidean Algorithm to its ultimate fruition!

Here is the above exampled as a JavaScript file,

gcd.js

Check out the JavaScript version of this webpage...

sTaTs

File:Gcd exercise.gif

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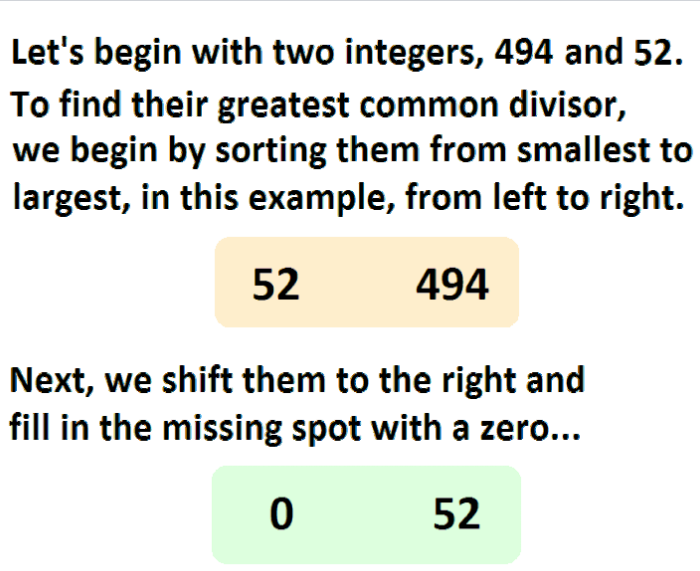

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Original file (904 × 726 pixels, file size: 108 KB, MIME type: image/gif, looped, 5 frames, 56 s)

Open in Media Viewer

File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — The Euclidean algorithm expanded into a two-dimensional grid format.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** This is an example of a set of two numbers which demonstrates the Euclidean algorithm expanded into a two-dimensional grid format that simultaneously reduces the GCD of an infinite set of numbers. Its JavaScript code is embedded into a webpage which is located here. The JavaScript code, itself, is located here as a viewable text file with a JS extension. Its stepwise demonstration is embedded into this webpage. The PHP version of its stepwise demonstration is embedded here. The PHP code, itself, is located here as a viewable text file with a TXT extension. This modification of the more commonplace procedure for finding the GCD of two numbers resulted from studying the Infinite Range of Golden Ratios since it is also used as one of the methods for generating the infinite series of Golden Ratios. BTW, the extension of the Golden Ratio into an infinite series is due to redefining the Fibonacci series into a grid format.
Date	26 June 2016
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

GCD Demonstration for Infinite Sets of Integers in Tablature Format driven by PHP

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current	07:18, 5 January 2023		904 × 726 (108 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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- Usage on en.wikipedia.org
  - Talk:Euclidean division

Category: Infinite Euclidean algorithm
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Wiki Loves Plants: photographs of plants for Wikipedia.

Category:Sacred cut

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The article **Sacred cut** on Wikipedia projects: (en) Constructible polygon · (de) Konstruierbares Polygon · (es) Polígono construible · (fr) Construction à la règle et au compas · (it) Costruzioni con riga e compasso · (pt) Polígono construtível · +/−

English: The sacred cut[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] is an ancient method of periodic tiling which dates back to at least the first and second century A.D. when it was used to form the garden apartment complexes of an ancient Roman seacoast vacation town known as: Ostia Antica[8] in Italy.

Deutsch: Der heilige Schnitt[9] [10] [11] [12] [5] [13] [14] ist eine alte Methode der, die mindestens auf das erste und zweite Jahrhundert n. Chr. zurückgeht, als sie verwendet wurde, um die Gartenappartementkomplexe einer Küstenferienstadt zu bilden, die als[15] in Italien bekannt ist.

NO WIKIDATA ID FOUND!

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References [edit]

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11. ↑ Watt C.M. 1987, Eine Mustersprache für Häuser in Pompeji, Herculaneum und Ostia, Ann Arbor.
12. ↑ Watts, Carol Martin & Donald J.: "Geometrische Anordnung der Gartenhäuser in Ostia" im Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, vol. XLVI (1987): S. 265-276
13. ↑ Watts, Carol Martin & Donald J.: "Die Rolle von Denkmälern in der geometrischen Ordnung des römischen Masterplans von Gerasa," in Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, vol. LI (1992): S. 306-314
14. ↑ Die Geheimnisse der antiken Geometrie und ihre Verwendung, von Brunés, Tons – Übersetzt von Charles M. Napier aus dem dänischen Originalmanuskript. Zeichnungen und Analysen des Autors; Kneipe. Kopenhagen, Rhodos, 1967; in zwei Bänden; beide sind in der Bowdoin College Library, Maine, zu finden.
15. ↑ Ostia Antica – Das bessere Pompeji – archiviert

Media in category "Sacred cut"

The following 6 files are in this category, out of 6 total.

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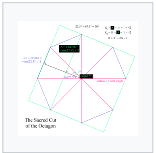
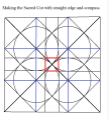
1,275 × 1,650, 2 pages; 28 KB



First and only sacred cut of octagon.svg
2,532 × 2,420; 212 KB

Sacred cuts v2b - command prompt output.svg
1,600 × 1,160; 238 KB



Sacred-cut-drawn-with-straight-edge-and-compass.svg
909 × 1,000; 52 KB

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1,275 × 1,650, 4 pages; 43 KB

Search-for-silver-ratios-v2b PERL-code.pdf
1,275 × 1,650, 2 pages; 36 KB

Categories: Silver ratio | Ruler-and-compass construction
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Sacred Square Cuts Among Even-Sided Polygons

>> Search range is from 2 to 100 <<

2p 8-Gon
Angle No.1, Sin (45 degrees / 2) = 0.76536686473018 / 2
Angle No.2, Sin (90 degrees / 2) = 1.41421356237309 / 2
Angle No.3, Sin (135 degrees / 2) = 1.84775906502257 / 2
Angle No.4, Sin (180 degrees / 2) = 2 / 2

When the reciprocal of Angle No.1 (1.30656296487638) is multiplied by Angle No.3 (1.84775906502257), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 2.41421356237309.
Likewise, when Angle No.1 (0.76536686473018) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.3 (0.541196100146197), then this yields the length of another diagonal: - 0.414213562373095.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:
{2.41421356237309, - 0.414213562373095} = x^2 - 2x - 1

3p 12-Gon
Angle No.1, Sin (30 degrees / 2) = 0.517638090205041 / 2
Angle No.2, Sin (60 degrees / 2) = 1 / 2
Angle No.3, Sin (90 degrees / 2) = 1.41421356237309 / 2
Angle No.4, Sin (120 degrees / 2) = 1.73205080756888 / 2
Angle No.5, Sin (150 degrees / 2) = 1.93185165257814 / 2
Angle No.6, Sin (180 degrees / 2) = 2 / 2

When the reciprocal of Angle No.1 (1.93185165257814) is multiplied by Angle No.3 (1.41421356237309), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 2.73205080756888.
Likewise, when Angle No.3 (1.41421356237309) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.5 (0.517638090205041), then this yields the length of another diagonal: - 0.732050807568877.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:
{2.73205080756888, - 0.732050807568877} = x^2 - 2x - 2.

When the reciprocal of Angle No.1 (1.93185165257814) is multiplied by Angle No.5 (1.93185165257814), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 3.73205080756888.
Likewise, when Angle No.1 (0.517638090205041) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.5 (0.517638090205041), then this yields the length of another diagonal: + 0.267949192431123.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:
{3.73205080756888, + 0.267949192431123} = x^2 - 4x + 1.

When the reciprocal of Angle No.3 (0.707106781186548) is multiplied by Angle No.5 (1.93185165257814), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 1.36602540378444.
Likewise, when Angle No.1 (0.517638090205041) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.3 (0.707106781186548), then this yields the length of another diagonal: - 0.366025403784439.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:

{1.36602540378444, - 0.366025403784439} = 2x^2 + 2x - 1.

5p 20-Gon
Angle No.1, Sin (18 degrees / 2) = 0.312868930080462 / 2
Angle No.2, Sin (36 degrees / 2) = 0.618033988749895 / 2
Angle No.3, Sin (54 degrees / 2) = 0.907980999479093 / 2
Angle No.4, Sin (72 degrees / 2) = 1.17557050458495 / 2
Angle No.5, Sin (90 degrees / 2) = 1.41421356237309 / 2
Angle No.6, Sin (108 degrees / 2) = 1.61803398874989 / 2
Angle No.7, Sin (126 degrees / 2) = 1.78201304837674 / 2
Angle No.8, Sin (144 degrees / 2) = 1.90211303259031 / 2
Angle No.9, Sin (162 degrees / 2) = 1.97537668119028 / 2
Angle No.10, Sin (180 degrees / 2) = 2 / 2

When the reciprocal of Angle No.2 (1.61803398874989) is multiplied by Angle No.6 (1.61803398874989), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 2.61803398874989.
Likewise, when Angle No.2 (0.618033988749895) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.6 (0.618033988749895), then this yields the length of another diagonal: + 0.381966011250105.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:
{2.61803398874989, + 0.381966011250105} = x^2 - 3x + 1.

When the reciprocal of Angle No.2 (1.61803398874989) is multiplied by Angle No.10 (2), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 3.23606797749979.
Likewise, when Angle No.6 (1.61803398874989) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.10 (0.5), then this yields the length of another diagonal: - 1.23606797749979.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:
{3.23606797749979, - 1.23606797749979} = x^2 - 2x - 4.

When the reciprocal of Angle No.4 (0.85065080835204) is multiplied by Angle No.8 (1.90211303259031), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 1.61803398874989.
Likewise, when Angle No.4 (1.17557050458495) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.8 (0.525731112119134), then this yields the length of another diagonal: - 0.618033988749895.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:
{1.61803398874989, - 0.618033988749895} = x^2 - x - 1.

When the reciprocal of Angle No.6 (0.618033988749895) is multiplied by Angle No.10 (2), then this equals the length of a diagonal: 1.23606797749979.
Likewise, when Angle No.2 (0.618033988749895) is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.10 (0.5), then this yields the length of another diagonal: - 3.23606797749979.
And when the first diagonal is divided by the second diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the two roots of a quadratic polynomial:
{1.23606797749979, - 3.23606797749979} = x^2 + 2x - 4.

File:First and only sacred cut of octagon.svg

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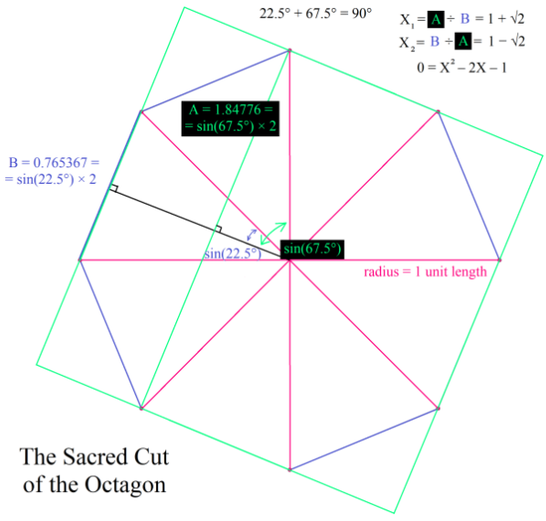

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Captions Edit

English — First and only pair of octagonal solutions for Sacred cuts. Also is the Silver ratio.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** First and only pair of quadratic solutions for octagonal Sacred cuts: $\mathbf{0 = x^2 - 2x - 1}$. Also is the Silver ratio. Drawn on top of a regular polygon of 8 sides.
Date	7 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

Data-output-search-range-2-to-100-sacred-cuts-an-extension-of-the-silver-ratio

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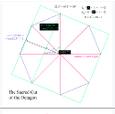
current	**23:42, 8 January 2023**		2,532 × 2,420 (212 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	correction to several mistakes
	14:09, 7 January 2023		2,048 × 2,048 (234 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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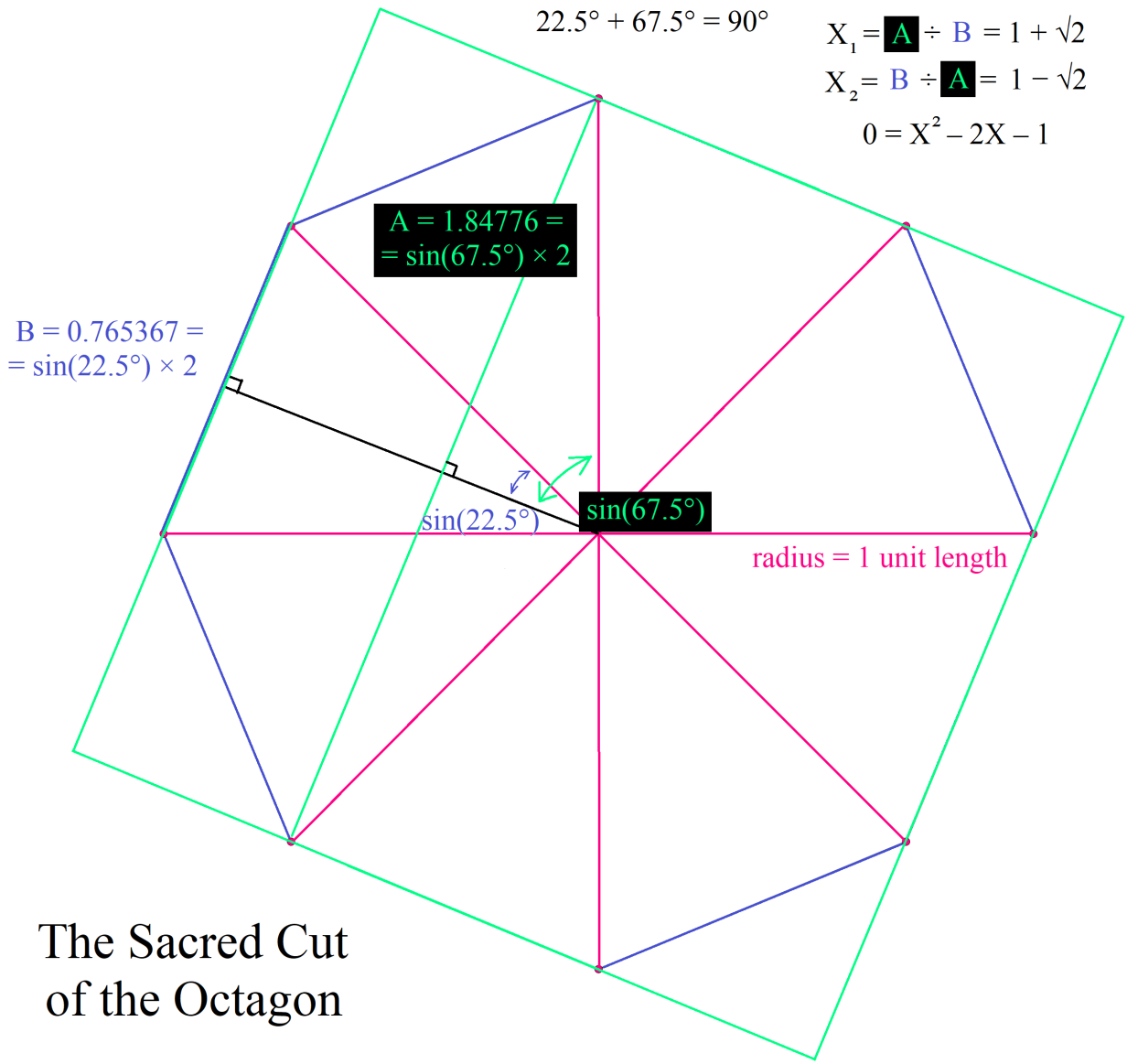

The Sacred Cut of the Octagon

File:Sacred-cut-drawn-with-straight-edge-and-compass.svg

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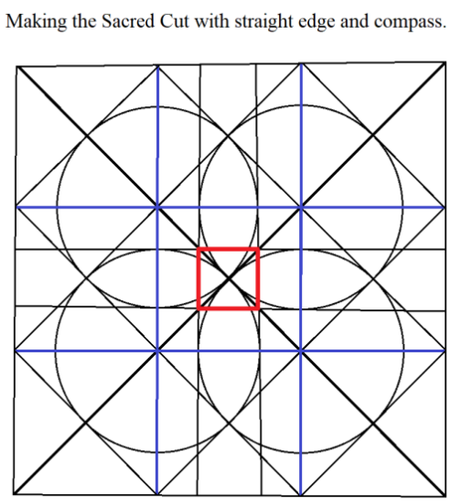

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Original file (SVG file, nominally 909 × 1,000 pixels, file size: 52 KB)

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Captions Edit

English — Making a sacred cut with a straight edge and a compass to produce the silver ratio.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** The "silver ratio" can be drawn using a straight edge and a compass in a manner of "the sacred cut" by drawing four circles centered on the four corners of a blue square (in this drawing) whose radii are equal to one-half the length of the diagonals of this blue square. The resulting inner red square is considered the "sacred cut" of the outer blue square. The blue square has a proportionality to the red square equivalent to one plus the square root of two units of length for the blue square versus one unit of length for the red square. Additional lines can be extended outwardly to form another square of similar proportions to the blue square. Despite the singular instance of the silver ratio, the sacred cut can be postulated to extend itself into at least a few more variations. The silver ratio is based on ... 1. The prime number of two times its quadrature resulting in an eight-sided equilateral polygon, also known as an octagon. But there are also ... 2. The dodecagon of twelve sides (four times the prime number of three), and ... 3. The icosagon of twenty sides (four times the prime number of five). All three of these possibilities can be discovered using a simple program, written in either Java, or JavaScript, or PERL, or PHP, etc., to search for any equilateral polygon of 4 times a prime number of sides whose diagonals and side can form a proportional pair of ratios that will satisfy the solutions of a quadratic polynomial in one unknown all of whose coefficients are integers or rational fractions.
Date	7 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

Using PERL installed on a 64-bit Windows operating system, a non-exhaustive search was performed using this code. It was discovered that there are three different sets of Sacred cuts which are extensions of the Silver ratio made famous by the Pell series of numbers.

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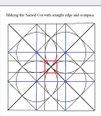
current	21:09, 7 January 2023		909 × 1,000 (52 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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Categories: Sacred cut | Irrational numbers | Ratios

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Size of this JPG preview of this PDF file: 463 × 599 pixels. Other resolutions: 185 × 240 pixels | 371 × 480 pixels | 593 × 768 pixels | 1,275 × 1,650 pixels.

Original file (1,275 × 1,650 pixels, file size: 43 KB, MIME type: **application/pdf**, 4 pages)

File information Structured data

Captions Edit

English — Searching for more sacred cuts (an extension of the silver ratio) v2c in PERL code.

Summary [edit]

Description	**English:** Using PERL installed on a 64-bit Windows operating system, a non-exhaustive search was performed using this code. It was discovered that there are three different sets of Sacred cuts which are extensions of the Silver ratio made famous by the Pell series of numbers.
Date	7 January 2023
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

Data-output-search-range-2-to-100-sacred-cuts-an-extension-of-the-silver-ratio

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	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	**13:49, 7 January 2023**		1,275 × 1,650, 4 pages (43 KB)	Vinyasi (talk | contribs)	Uploaded own work with UploadWizard

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- File:Sacred-cut-drawn-with-straight-edge-and-compass.svg

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Show extended details

Categories: Sacred cut | Irrational numbers | Ratios | Created with perl code

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```
#!c:\users\...[your path]...\perl.exe
# this is the path to your installation of PERL on your computer

# Semi-Exhaustive List of Sacred Cuts of the Quadrature of Equilateral Polygons, by Vinyasi.
# This file was originally formed on: 13 Dec. 2003, but was originally discovered using a 1k
RAM PC with monochrome display between 1994 and 1997.
# It was modified on: 7 Dec. 2023.
# No rights reserved. Copy left.
# Retrieved from its previous location of:
http://vinyasi.mayashastra.org/book/zip/sacred_square.zip
# Located at Archive.org:
https://web.archive.org/web/20051029163755/http://vinyasi.mayashastra.org/book/zip/sacred_squa
re.zip
# Uploaded to: http://vinyasi.info/Infinite%20Range%20of%20Golden%20Ratios/original%20research
%20during%201994%20to%201997/sacred_cuts_v2c_save.txt

# HINT ...
# COMMENT OUT THE DEBUG LINES IF YOU DON'T WANT EXPLANATORY TEXT WRITTEN TO A FILE

$iwannasearch = 3; # 13 is the maximum length of digits among primes that I may search for
# Hint: 3 digits means that primes less than 1000 will be my upper limit
# Hint: I have never been able to find any prime greater than the integer of 5 to satisfy
these search criteria.
# This is not five digits, but the number '5', as in how many fingers do I have on one hand?

#$kill_debug = 7; # at what prime is it appropriate to kill a runaway test?
# Hint: 7 is good.

################################################################################
## DO NOT CHANGE ANYTHING BENEATH THIS LINE UNLESS YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING ##
################################################################################

$truelimit = 15; # this is how many digits of accuracy which are available to my computer.
this is the total which includes both sides of the decimal point.
$marginForError = 0; # how many extra digits to allow for accuracy

# bailout if ...
if($marginForError < 0) {
      die "\nERROR!\n" .
      "$marginForError MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO\n" .
      "TRY SOMETHING LARGER.\n$!"; }

$mylimit = 1; # 1; # this limit is less than one-half of how many digits I must have access to
on my computer for accuracy to succeed
$bailout = int(($truelimit - $marginForError - $iwannasearch) / 2);
$oops = $truelimit - ($mylimit * 2) - $marginForError;

# bailout if ...
if($bailout < $mylimit or $iwannasearch < 1) {
      die "\nERROR!\n" .
      "TOO MANY DIGITS.\n" .
      "THE LIMIT IS $oops DIGIT(S).\n" .
      "BUT YOU WANT TO SEARCH FOR $iwannasearch DIGITS.\n" .
      "THAT WON'T WORK!\nTRY SOMETHING SMALLER.\n$!"; }

$safelimit = $truelimit - $marginForError - $iwannasearch; # accuracy of search to this many
digits

# bailout if ...
if($safelimit < 0) {
      die "\nERROR!\n" .
      "\$safelimit = $safelimit MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO\n" .
      "TRY SOMETHING LARGER.\n$!"; }

$shift = int(10 ** ($safelimit / 2)); # round-down to the nearest integer
$limit = 10 ** $iwannasearch; # maximum numeric value to search for primes which meet the
```

```
criteria for sacred cuts

$correct_data = "correct_data.txt"; # NAME OF TEXT FILE TO WRITE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES
$raw_data = "raw_data.txt"; # NAME OF TEXT FILE TO WRITE EXPLANATORY TEXT # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG

open(OUTPUTDATA, ">", $correct_data) or die "open $correct-data failed: $!"; # use ">" for
erasing the file and rewriting to it
open(OUTPUTCOMMENTS, ">", $raw_data) or die "open $raw-data failed: $!"; # use ">>" for
appending to the file or use ">" for erasing the file and rewriting to it # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG

print OUTPUTDATA "Sacred Square Cuts Among Even-Sided Polygons", "\n\n";

use constant PI => 4 * atan2 1, 1;

$printMsgOfProgress = 1; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
$prynt = 1;
$start = 2; # minimum search value for primes

print OUTPUTDATA ">> Search range is from ", $start, " to ", $limit, " <<\n\n";
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "BEGIN DEBUGGING OUTPUT\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG

for($x1 = $start; $x1 <= $limit; $x1++) { # even sides
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "\n\n\$x1 = $x1 >> FOR LOOP >> THIS IS SUPPOSED TO BE A PRIME NUMBER\n";
# UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
  $printMsgOfProgress = 1; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
  $prynt = 1;
  $mod = "false";
  for($x2 = $start; $x2 <= sqrt($x1); $x2++) {
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "  \$x2 = $x2 >> FOR LOOP >> $x2 IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE SQUARE ROOT
OF $x1\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
    if($x1 % $x2 == 0) {
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "    ", $x1 % $x2, " = $x1 MOD $x2 >> THE TEST FOR PRIMALITY HAS FAILED
FOR THE COMPOSITE NUMBER OF: $x1.\n    I AM SKIPPING TO THE NEXT INTEGER ...\n"; # UNCOMMENT
TO DEBUG
      $mod = "true";
      last; }}

  if($mod eq "false") {
    $read = "";
    $tot_sides = $x1 * 4; # even sides
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "      $tot_sides = $x1 TIMES 4 >> QUADRATURE OF SIDES\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO
DEBUG
    $readout = "\n". $x1. "p ". $tot_sides. "-Gon\n";
    $num_ang = $tot_sides / 2; # even sides
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "        $num_ang = $tot_sides DIVIDED BY 2 >> NUMBER OF ANGLES TO
COMPUTE\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
    $ang = 360 / $tot_sides; # even sides
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "          $ang DEGREES >> SMALLEST ANGLE TO COMPUTE\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO
DEBUG
    for($x3 = 1; $x3 <= $num_ang; $x3++) { # even sides
      $angle = $ang * $x3;
#print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "            $angle = $ang TIMES $x3 >> \$x3 FOR LOOP >> USE THIS ANGLE
OF $angle DEGREES\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
      $sin[$x3] = 2 * sin(PI * $angle / 360); # even sides
#print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "              $sin[$x3] = 2 TIMES sin(PI DIVIDED BY (", $tot_sides /
$x3, " = $tot_sides DIVIDED BY $x3)) >> CALCULATE THE UNIT LENGTH OF CHORD #$x3 IN A CIRCLE OF
ONE UNIT RADIUS\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "              CHORD #$x3\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
      $readout .= "Angle No.". $x3. ", {Sin(". (int(int($angle * $shift + 1) / $shift));
      $readout .= "Â° Ã· 2)} x 2 = ". $sin[$x3]. "\n"; }
#print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "\n                THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS OF NUMBERS MUST BE NON-ZERO
RATIONAL INTEGERS OR FRACTIONS TO SATISFY THE COEFFICIENTS OF A QUADRATIC POLYNOMIAL.\n"; #
UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
      for($x4 = 1; $x4 <= $num_ang; $x4++) { # even sides
        for($x5 = ($x4 + 1); $x5 <= $num_ang; $x5++) { # even sides
```

```
          for($x7 = 1; $x7 <= $num_ang; $x7++) { # even sides
          $prynt = 1;
            for($x8 = ($x7 + 1); $x8 <= $num_ang; $x8++) { # even sides
              for($alt_sign = -1; $alt_sign <= 1; $alt_sign += 2) {
                $bsign = "- ";
                $csign = "+ ";
                $sin2sign = "+ ";
            for($alt1 = -1; $alt1 <= 1; $alt1 += 2) {
              for($alt2 = -1; $alt2 <= 1; $alt2 += 2) {
                $alt3 = $alt1 * (-1);
                $alt4 = $alt2 * (-1);
                $al1 = '';
                $al2 = '';
                $al3 = '';
                $al4 = '';
                $al1 = "<sup>-</sup>" if($alt1 < 0);
                $al2 = "<sup>-</sup>" if($alt2 < 0);
                $al3 = "<sup>-</sup>" if($alt3 < 0);
                $al4 = "<sup>-</sup>" if($alt4 < 0);
                $sin1 = $sin[$x4] ** ($alt1) * $sin[$x5] ** ($alt3);
                $sin2 = $sin[$x7] ** ($alt2) * $sin[$x8] ** ($alt4);
                $be = $sin1 + ($alt_sign * $sin2);
                $ce = $alt_sign * $sin1 * $sin2;
                if($alt_sign < 0) {
                      $sin2 = abs($sin2);
                      $sin2sign = "- "; }
                    if($be < 0) {
                      $be = abs($be);
                      $bsign = "+ "; }
                    if($ce < 0) {
                      $ce = abs($ce);
                      $csign = "- "; }
#print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "\n                  +$ae $bsign$be $csign$ce"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
#if($x1 > $kill_debug) { die } # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
                if($be != 0 and length $be < $safelimit and length $ce < $safelimit and
(length $sin1 >= $safelimit or length $sin2 >= $safelimit)) {
                  if(!$read) {
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "\n\n>>> SUCCESS! GATHER UP ALL OF THE INFORMATION AND SEND IT TO A TEXT
FILE WITH THE FILE-NAME OF: $correct_data\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
                    $read = "yes";
                    print OUTPUTDATA $readout, "\n"; }
                    $ae = 1;
                    if($ce =~ /\./) {
                    $ae *= 1 / $ce;
                    $be *= 1 / $ce;
                    $ce *= 1 / $ce; }
                  if($prynt == 1) {
                    $prynt = 0;
                        print OUTPUTDATA "When the reciprocal of Angle No.", $x4, " (", 1 /
$sin[$x4], ") is multiplied by Angle No.", $x5, " (", $sin[$x5], "), then this equals the
length of a diagonal: ";
                        print OUTPUTDATA $sin1, ".";
                        print OUTPUTDATA "\nLikewise, when Angle No.", $x7, " (", $sin[$x7], ")
is multiplied by the reciprocal of Angle No.", $x8, " (", 1 / $sin[$x8], "), then this yields
the length of another diagonal: ";
                        print OUTPUTDATA $sin2sign, $sin2, ".";
                        print OUTPUTDATA "\nAnd when the first diagonal is divided by the second
diagonal, and when the second diagonal is divided by the first diagonal, then this yields the
two roots of a quadratic polynomial:\n";
                        print OUTPUTDATA "{", $sin1, ", ", $sin2sign, $sin2, "}", " = ";
                    print OUTPUTDATA $ae if($ae != 1);
                    print OUTPUTDATA "x^2 ", $bsign;
                    print OUTPUTDATA $be if($be ne '1');
                    print OUTPUTDATA "x ", $csign, $ce, "\n\n"; }
                  } else {
```

```
if($printMsgOfProgress == 1) { # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
$printMsgOfProgress = 0; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "\n\n>>> HAVE EXHAUSTED SEARCHING FOR ANY MORE POLYNOMIALS OF INTEGER
COEFFICIENTS FOR THE PRIME NUMBER OF $x1.\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
print "\nI HAVE FINISHED SEARCHING FOR POLYNOMIALS OF INTEGER\nCOEFFICIENTS WITHIN EQUILATERAL
POLYGONS WHOSE NUMBER\nOF SIDES EQUALS FOUR TIMES THE PRIME NUMBER OF: $x1.\nI WILL CONTINUE
TO SEARCH UNTIL I REACH THE LIMIT OF $limit.\n"; } # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG
            }}}}}}}}
    undef @sin; }}

print OUTPUTCOMMENTS "\n\nEND DEBUGGING OUTPUT\n"; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG

close OUTPUTDATA;
close OUTPUTCOMMENTS; # UNCOMMENT TO DEBUG

exit;
```

The System of Silver Ratios Explains Space, Time and their Integration by Way of the Quadrature of Electricity

The Sumerians possessed a base number system of 60. This base explains space, time and their integration through the quadrature of electricity. This quadrature is explained by Eric Dollard.[1]

Space is defined as the five elements of nature which are also the five qualities of Prana. But one of these qualities of Prana is missing from the literature. This quality is called: *Soma*, which is not formally associated with Prana in the Vedic literature, but whose virtues are thoroughly enumerated in the Ninth Mandala of the Rig Veda.

Soma is the breathless breath. It is the foundation for Samadhi, also known as Turiya: the fourth state of consciousness known in the West as: Transcendental Consciousness (transcending the thinking process, also the dreaming process, and also transcending the process of deep dreamless sleep).

Soma is the portal through which Akasha breaths life into the other four qualities of Prana known as: Udana (the upwards movement of Prana along the spinal column responsible for thought), Samana (digestion), Vyana and Apana (the downwards movement of Prana along the spinal column responsible for elimination).

Vyana is the circulation and is epitomized by the current of electricity.

But Soma is the in-breath and the out-breath of reactive power (electrical reactance). And when these two breaths conjoin, simultaneously, then the breathless state of the breath occurs along with a rise of the Kundalini along the spinal column which opens up the chakras and intensifies them with more Prana coming into the physiology from both the Earth (moving upwards along the spinal column) as well as from Akasha (moving downwards along the spinal column).

Four is the foundation of electricity: capacitance and inductance form one pair multiplied against self and mutual which form another pair. Integrated together via cross-coupling, they format: self inductance, mutual inductance, self capacitance and mutual capacitance.

We covered the five elements of space (which is Prana).

The three elements signify the three perspectives. These three elements are enumerated in Western culture as the trinity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. In the Eastern culture of ancient India,

1 https://ericdollardfourquadrant.quora.com/

these three elements are enumerated as the three-in-one Samhita,[2] namely: Rishi (the Knower), Devata (the process of knowing) and Chhandas (the Known). In Western grammatical (linguistic) structure, these three are known as: the Subject (the knower), the verb linking together the Subject with the Object of Knowing to format a unique process of a relationship between them.

The five elements of Space times the two vectors of the singular (linear) dimension of time (forwards versus backwards) times the three perspectives times the quadrature of the electrical interface which exists between space, perspective, and time yields = 5 x 2 x 3 x 4 = 120. 120 is a number which involves the two cycles of oscillation: the previous cycle versus the subsequent cycle. This enumeration of two cycles of time is sufficient to convey an overall sense for the movement of time, namely: change from one moment towards its subsequent moment of the status of the other factors which compose a total of 120 factors of existence within the field of relativity (Creation). But a single cycle is merely 60 elements whenever we ignore the factor of time as as exercise of critical analysis of space, itself. This number of 60 elements is what the 60 degree circle within Sumerian culture is exemplifying, namely: a single cycle within an overall context of temporal sequences regarding everything within space, plus the interface between space and time, minus any consideration of time (comprising subsequent cycles). In other words, the composition of 60 factors is the consideration of a single cycle taken out of context from a sequence of change along a linear framework of time moving forwards or backwards.

Incidentally, base 60 is the foundation for one method of a prime sieve, the: Sieve of Atkin.[3]

The span of the Golden Ratio is an infinite span which is defined by an algorithm which manifests in many formats. But two formats are significant. They are calculated by the: tablature method made famous by Fibonacci numbers, and the geometric method made famous by all odd-sided polygons using trigonometry to deduce the significant data. Yet, despite this infinite range of the sets of Golden Ratios, only five are usable within the context of life as we know it. This relative existence of life as we know it is predicated upon duality in all of its forms and phenomena: the duality of the vectors of time and the duality of the interface between time and space, namely: the quadrature of electricity. This quadrature of electricity is an extension of the duality of time making the base two of relative existence a total of the base of two taken to the third power of exponentiation, namely: two raised to the power of three yielding eight factors in all of its entirety. So, eight is an extension of two; the quadrature of electricity within the dualistic framework of time. This makes electricity, in its essential nature, a byproduct of the interaction forever taking place between time and space.

---

2 *The Samhita of Rishi, Devata and Chhandas* >>> https://www.art-rt.org/Salient_Words/Indirectly_Related/3_in_1/3_in_1.html

3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sieve_of_Atkin

The five usable sets of this infinite range of the Golden Rations are predicated upon the five Fermat primes: 3, 5, 17, 257, and 65537. This is because their values are enumerating the number of sides of odd-sided polygons in which certain diagonals are paired off with other particular diagonals to create specific ratios which are the roots of specific polynomials in one unknown which are the only solutions (proportional ratios) that are useful at defining the aesthetics of life within a binary system of duality. Our Earth is predicated upon the pentagon which is the second Fermat Prime (the number: five). There are four others to choose from which are gleaned from the infinitude of the sets of Golden Ratios. The polygons associated with all five of these Fermat Primes are the only polynomials (in this infinite series of polynomials) which can be solved via: straightedge and compass, or via an algebraic solution. All of the remaining polynomials must be *approximated*.

Our golden ratio of 1.618 and 0.681 are reciprocals of each other forming a single pair of ratios. But ours is a special case out of the other four sets of golden ratios which are <u>not</u> a pair of ratios.

But the Silver Ratio, although more commonplace in Creation, is nonetheless not predicated upon any mathematical algorithm for its derivation. Instead, it is predicated upon a set of criteria from which a search program[4] can be devised within any simple programming language to search for all sets of Silver Ratios which are possible to achieve within a framework of duality. It is the results of this search, made upon various computers at my disposal over the past two decades, which keep producing only three types (sets) of polygons. All three are predicated upon the first three primes, the number: two, three and five. All three of these are quadratured to get them to interact with: the octagon of eight sides, the dodecagon of 12 sides, and the icosagon of 20 sides. The octagon is what the Sacred Cut of ancient Roman architecture is predicated upon having its most frequent usage occur during the first and second century A.D.[5] [6]

These three primes of 2, 3 and 5 are what led me to a more complete appreciation of Creation.

For a synopsis of what these silver and gold ratios are, please see my Gold Resumé...

http://vinyasi.info/media/regeneration/resume.html#gold

4 http://vinyasi.info/Infinite%20Range%20of%20Golden%20Ratios/original%20research%20during%201994%20to%201997/

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A Roman Apartment Complex

In the second-century Garden Houses of Ostia a rigorous geometry prevailed. From the overall plan to individual mosaics, a particular pattern, rich in philosophical suggestiveness, underlay the design

by Donald J. Watts and Carol Martin Watts

Near the mouth of the Tiber River, under the flight path of Leonardo da Vinci airport, stand the excavated brick remains of the ancient Roman port of Ostia. Among the most fascinating ruins at this rich archaeological site are those of a neighborhood of apartments, shops and gardens called the Case a Giardino, or Garden Houses. The Garden Houses are impressive in part because they were a planned complex; they were surprisingly similar to a modern development. Even in their ruined state, with walls standing less than one story high and weeds growing in the spaces that at one time must have been beautiful gardens, they convey a palpable sense of order and design.

As part of a larger study of ancient Roman houses we analyzed the Garden Houses in detail. In the process we found the key to their design: a single geometric pattern that recurs at all scales from the overall configuration of the buildings to the layout of floor mosaics. The pattern, which is based on the square and a particular way of dividing it, is called the sacred cut. By ensuring proportional relations among the parts of the complex and of the parts to the whole, the sacred cut lends unity and harmony to the design. To the ancient Romans, and in particular to the unknown architect of the Ostia Garden Houses, the pattern may also have had a more profound philosophical significance.

In its heyday during the first and second centuries A.D. Ostia was a densely populated city, its riverfront busy with galley traffic, its warehouses stocked with wheat, oil and wine destined for the imperial capital. Silt, along with the decline of the Roman empire, killed Ostia. The Tiber delta gradually became unnavigable, the coast advanced westward and the town was left behind. By the ninth century it had been abandoned; over the next millennium periodic floods buried its ruins in mud.

The slow silting up of the Tiber created at Ostia what the catastrophic eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79 created at Pompeii and Herculaneum: a treasure of information on the domestic architecture of ancient Rome. (Continual rebuilding has destroyed most of the ancient houses in the imperial city itself.) The different sites are complementary. In Pompeii and Herculaneum there are many well-preserved examples of the traditional single-family house, the *domus,* with its characteristic arrangement of rooms around a central atrium. In densely populated Ostia, on the other hand, as in Rome itself, only the very wealthy could afford a *domus;* the middle and lower classes lived in three-to-six-story apartment buildings called *insulae.* The excavation of Ostia in the first part of this century uncovered many *insulae,* of which the Garden Houses are the most impressive examples.

Although it is not known who designed the Garden Houses, it is known when they were built: in about A.D. 128, during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. The construction of a new artificial harbor near Ostia by Hadrian's predecessor Trajan had increased the city's commercial importance as the gateway for the import of goods to Rome. To accommodate the immigrants who flocked to Ostia (its population grew to about 50,000) more than half of the city was rebuilt; *domus* were replaced by massive *insulae* of vaulted, brick-faced concrete. Trajan and Hadrian were the patrons for much of the building boom, but the Garden Houses, the largest single project, were probably a private investment. They appear to have been intended for well-to-do merchants: they were desirably situated near the sea and away from the busy riverfront, and the apartments were unusually large and well decorated, with a few of the units being particularly luxurious.

The Garden Houses complex consisted of a continuous building perimeter, whose irregular shape was probably dictated by preexisting streets, surrounding a rectangular courtyard approximately 100 meters long by 80 meters wide [*see illustration on page 135*]. Within the courtyard were two prominent, freestanding buildings. Each consisted of standardized apartments, with four apartments on the ground floor. Each apartment had a central space and main path of circulation that took the place of an atrium and that may have been called a *medianum.* At the ends of this long, light-filled room, which faced the exterior wall, there were two other major rooms. Several smaller, windowless bedrooms adjoined the *medianum,* from which they got both light and air.

The buildings on the perimeter contained at least nine additional ground-floor apartments as well as about 40 shops. All the ground-floor apartments in the courtyard buildings and most of those in the perimeter buildings had an internal stairway leading to a mezzanine. Separate stairways opening directly onto the courtyard or the street gave access to apartments in the upper stories. Little is known about the upper stories; only the ground floors of the Garden Houses have sur-

GARDEN HOUSES were excavated along with the rest of Ostia in the first part of this century. The apartment complex, which was built in about A.D. 128, consisted of a continuous building perimeter surrounding two buildings in a rectangular courtyard. The photograph was made from above the main east-west axis of the complex; the front (east) gate is at the bottom. The "House of the Muses" in the northeast corner has been restored.

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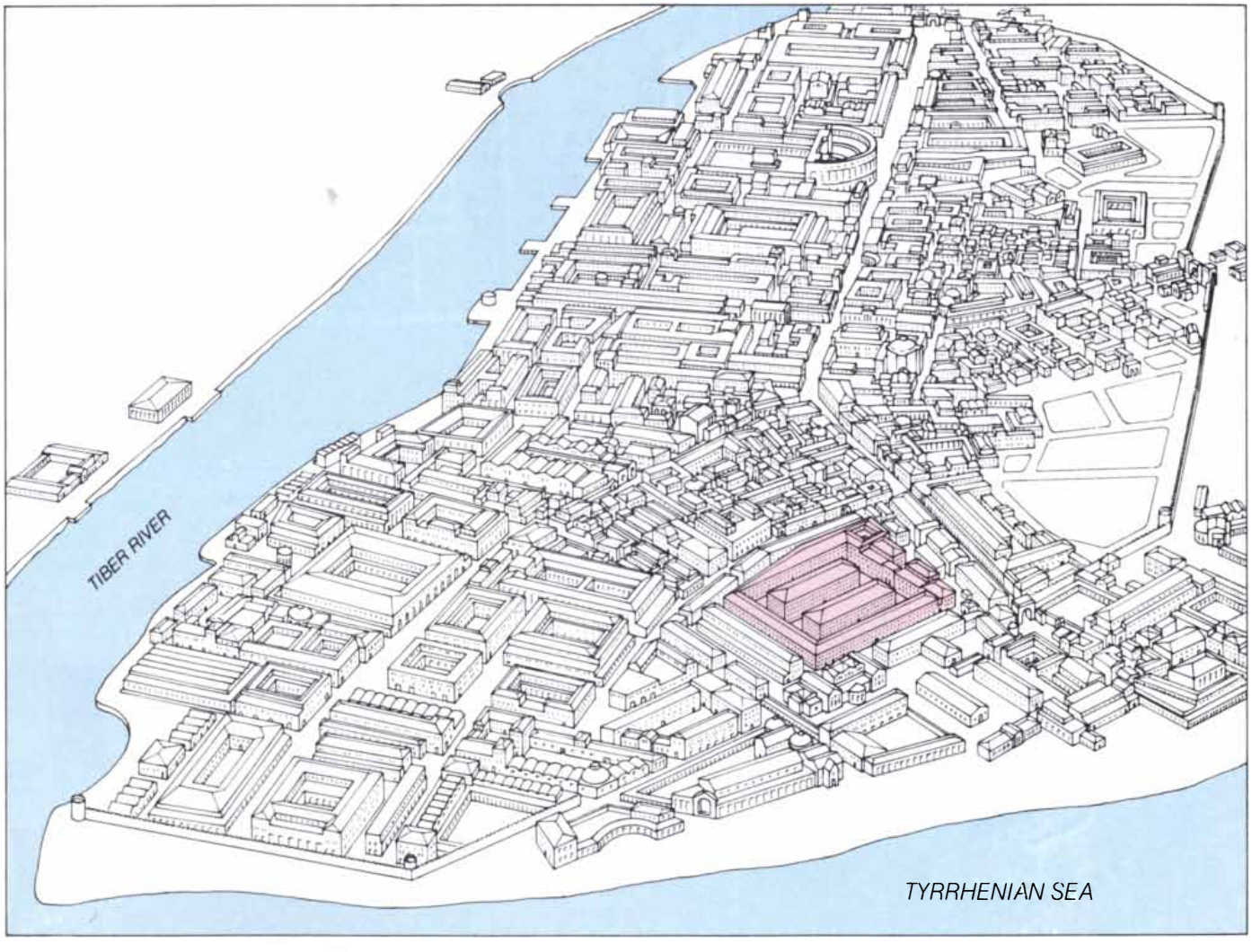
vived. The thickness of the walls indicates the buildings were probably four stories high, including mezzanines. Depending on the size of the upper apartments and on whether they too had mezzanines, the complex could have had anywhere from 40 to 100 apartments. It probably housed between 400 and 700 people, including shopkeepers who lived in their shops.

The complex is oriented approximately to the compass points; its front and the main gate face east. Given the irregular shape of the perimeter, it is the large rectangular courtyard that imposes geometric order on the complex. Its major axis follows the corridor between the two courtyard buildings and connects the large east gate to a smaller gate on the west side. The minor north-south axis is defined by covered passageways bisecting the courtyard buildings; its lesser importance is indicated by the fact that the north and south gates are offset from the axis. The two axes cross at the center of the complex. It is likely that the center was further emphasized by the landscape plan—a focus on the center is a hallmark of Roman design—but one cannot say for sure: all that remains of the original gardens are six fountains, near the east and west edges of the courtyard, from which the residents drew their water.

Both the fountains and the courtyard buildings turn out to be key elements in the geometric ordering of the Garden Houses. As we measured and inspected all parts of the complex we became increasingly aware of the architect's hand, of a deliberateness in the size and positioning of the courtyard buildings. In attempting to account for this sense of order we considered and rejected dozens of geometric schemes on which the architect might conceivably have relied. Finally we hit on the idea of the sacred cut.

The sacred cut is a simple geometric operation [*see illustration on page 136*]. It can be carried out with a straightedge and a compass, both of which are known from the writings of the architect Vitruvius to have been employed by Roman builders in determining ground plans. One begins by drawing a square (the reference square) and its diagonals. Next one draws quarter circles centered on the corners of the square, each with a radius equal to half of the diagonal. The arcs pass through the center of the square and intersect two adjoining sides; together they cut the sides into three segments, with the central segment being larger than the other two. By connecting the intersection points one can divide the reference square into a nine-part grid. At the center of the grid is another square (the sacred-cut square) that can serve as the foundation for the next sacred cut.

The term sacred cut is not an ancient one; it was coined some 20 years ago by the Danish scholar Tons Brunés. As it happens, the length of an arc in the



OSTIA was a boom town in the second century A.D. The construction of a new artificial harbor (not shown) on the Tyrrhenian Sea had increased Ostia's importance as the major port of Rome; goods imported from around the Mediterranean were shipped from the harbor to Rome, some 25 kilometers away, by way of the Tiber River. As Ostia's population swelled to about 50,000, many apartment buildings were erected, including the Garden Houses (*color*). The drawing is based on a model derived from the ruins.

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sacred cut is equal, to within about .6 percent, to the length of the diagonal of the rectangle that is half of the reference square. According to Brunés, this near-equality of an arc and a straight line may have convinced ancient builders they had found an empirical way of squaring the circle, that is, of constructing a square with the same perimeter as a given circle, or vice versa. (A circle cannot be squared precisely because the perimeter of a square is a rational number, whereas the circumference of a circle is proportional to the irrational number π.) To ancient geometers the circle symbolized the unknowable, spiritual part of the universe and the square represented the comprehensible world. Squaring the circle was a means of expressing the unknowable through the knowable, the sacred through the familiar. Hence the term sacred cut.

Although Vitruvius does not discuss the sacred cut specifically, he does mention the importance of geometric patterns as a way of achieving what he considers the most important quality of a good design: proportional relations among the various elements. Brunés has traced the application of the sacred cut from the ancient Egyptians through the Greeks and Romans to medieval Europe. (He believes the idea was transmitted from Egypt to Greece in the sixth century B.C. by the philosopher Pythagoras.) Most notably, he has found the sacred cut in the design of the Roman Pantheon, which was built at about the same time as the Garden Houses of Ostia.

Sacred cuts are pervasive in the design of the Garden Houses, beginning with the overall layout of the complex. A sequence of three cuts of three reference squares define both the size and the position of the courtyard buildings and thereby also of the open spaces in the courtyard [*see illustration on page 137*]. In the process the cuts emphasize the center and the axes of the apartment complex, giving it a formal unity.

The largest reference square follows the perimeter of the complex. It does so only approximately because the shape of the perimeter is irregular. That the square has not been chosen arbitrarily, however, can be seen from the fact that a circle drawn within the square and tangent to its sides just touches the corners of the courtyard. The center of both the circle and the square marks the center of the complex. The sacred cuts of the east and west sides of the square establish guidelines that coincide with the northernmost and southernmost walls of the two courtyard buildings. These walls reaffirm the dominance of the east-west axis established by the shape of the courtyard.

Proceeding toward the center, the next reference square is based on the width of the courtyard. Because the courtyard is rectangular, the east and west sides of the square do not follow

GROUND-FLOOR PLAN of the Garden Houses complex shows its basic geometry. The major east-west axis and the minor north-south axis cross at the center of the complex. The buildings were probably four stories high. Each of the 17 ground-floor apartments consisted of several rooms surrounding a central space, which may have been called the *medianum* (*light color*). The complex also included many shops (*dark color*). Entrances to the gardens in the courtyard were at the sides and in the corners of the complex.

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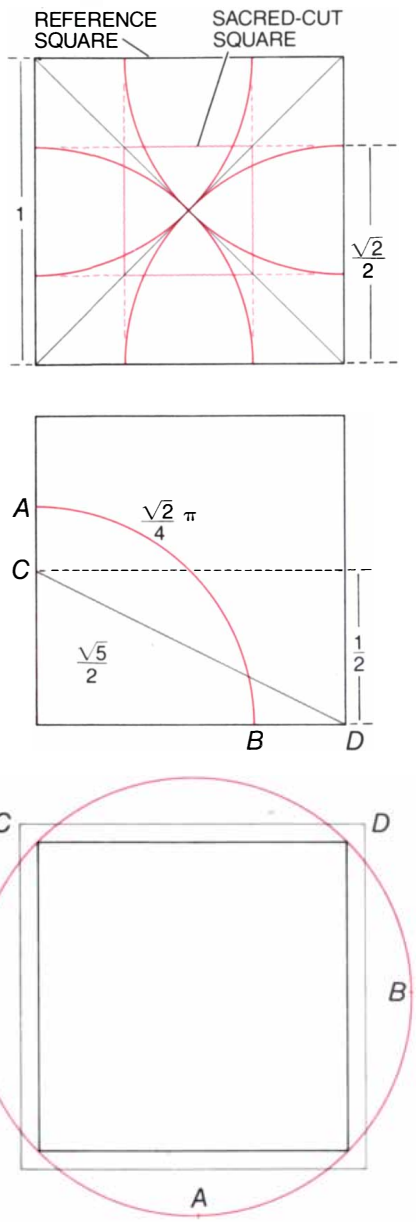
the edges of the courtyard; instead they coincide precisely with the inner edges of the six fountains. Sacred cuts of this square define the next constructional planes: the spines of the courtyard buildings, along which thick party walls separated back-to-back apartments. The party walls further emphasize the east-west orientation of the complex.



"SACRED CUTS" of a reference square are constructed by drawing arcs that are centered on the corners and pass through the center of the square (*top*). By connecting the points where the arcs cut the sides one obtains a nine-part grid; the central square is called the sacred-cut square. The length of each arc *AB* is equal, to within .6 percent, to the length of the diagonal *CD* of half of the reference square (*middle*). Hence the sacred cut provides an approximate method of squaring a circle: the perimeter of a square composed of four lines *CD* is nearly equal to that of a circle composed of four sacred-cut arcs (*bottom*).

The sacred-cut square at the center of the second reference square serves as the third and last reference square. Its sacred cuts in turn mark the position of the innermost walls of the courtyard buildings, the walls closest to the center of the complex, which bound the central east-west corridor. When the three reference squares are superposed, they nest concentrically inside one another, and their sacred cuts appear to unfold like the layers of an onion.

Sacred-cut geometry not only unifies the complex as a whole but also shapes the design of individual buildings. For example, the diagonal of the smallest sacred-cut square in the above sequence is equal to the outside width of the courtyard buildings. Furthermore, each building is five of these squares in length. The central square in the row of five encloses the stairways and the entrance halls of the building, whereas the squares on both sides define the living spaces.

The geometry extends further to individual apartments in the courtyard buildings [*see illustration on page 138*]. Here the sacred cut serves not as a method of positioning design elements but as a source of a series of proportional, whole-number dimensions that regulate the plan of the apartments. The reference square in this case has a diagonal of 58 Roman feet, which is the inside rather than the outside width of the courtyard buildings. (A Roman foot is .295 meter, or roughly 11½ inches.) The square is 41 Roman feet on a side. Two successive sacred cuts yield line segments of 17, 12, seven and five Roman feet.

These dimensions or multiples of them figure prominently in the apartment plan. The interior width of an apartment is 28 feet, or four times seven feet. The width of the *medianum* and of the bedrooms is half of that, or 14 feet. The windows in the largest room are five feet wide; the space between them is two feet, and so the width of a window unit is seven feet. Hallways inside the apartments are five feet across. The width of the public space, consisting of the covered passageway and the stairway to the upper stories, is 17 feet.

The dimensions must have held more than a merely practical significance for the architect of the Garden Houses: they are precisely the numbers generated by the Pythagorean procedure for approximating the irrational square root of 2. The procedure begins with a square one unit on a side. The diagonal of the square, which according to the Pythagorean theorem is equal to the square root of 2, is given the approximate value of 1. Next the diagonal is added to the side of the square to generate the side of a larger square; the diagonal of the second square is roughly equal to the diagonal of the first square added to twice the side of the first square. By constructing a series of squares in this manner and dividing the approximate diagonal of each square by its side, one obtains the series of ratios 1/1, 3/2, 7/5, 17/12, 41/29 and so on. The series converges toward the square root of 2.

The same series of ratios can be generated by squares and sacred cuts, because the ratio of the side of a square to the radius of its sacred-cut arc is also equal to the square root of 2. (In this case the side of each square in the series is constructed by adding the side of the previous square to twice its sacred cut.) The fifth square in the series has a side of 41 and a sacred cut of 29—as does the square underlying the apartment plan of the Garden Houses.

By basing the plan on a series of numbers that approximate the irrational square root of 2, the architect of the Garden Houses was making a philosophical statement akin to that of squaring the circle (which is equivalent to approximating π). In both instances the sacred cut is the means of expressing the irrational and undefinable by the rational and definable.

At the smallest scale in the Garden Houses the sacred cut underlies the design of individual floor, wall and ceiling decorations. None of the decorations in the courtyard buildings are well preserved, but some have survived in the perimeter. In a building called the House of the Muses, at the northeast corner of the complex, a

GEOMETRIC ORDER of Ostia's Garden Houses complex is established by three successive sacred cuts. A square roughly congruent with the perimeter of the complex encloses a circle that touches the corners of the courtyard (*a*). Sacred cuts of the east and west sides of this reference square determine the position of the outer walls of the courtyard buildings (*b*). The second reference square, concentric with the first, is defined by the width of the courtyard and the positions of the fountains; the sacred cuts of its east and west sides guide the placement of the party walls along the spines of the courtyard buildings (*c*). The third reference square is the sacred-cut square of the second, and its cuts define the innermost walls of the courtyard buildings (*d*). The buildings are precisely five times as long as the final sacred-cut square, and their width is equal to its diagonal (*e*). A superposition of all the sacred cuts shows how they unfold from a common center, thereby emphasizing the major east-west axis of the complex (*f*).

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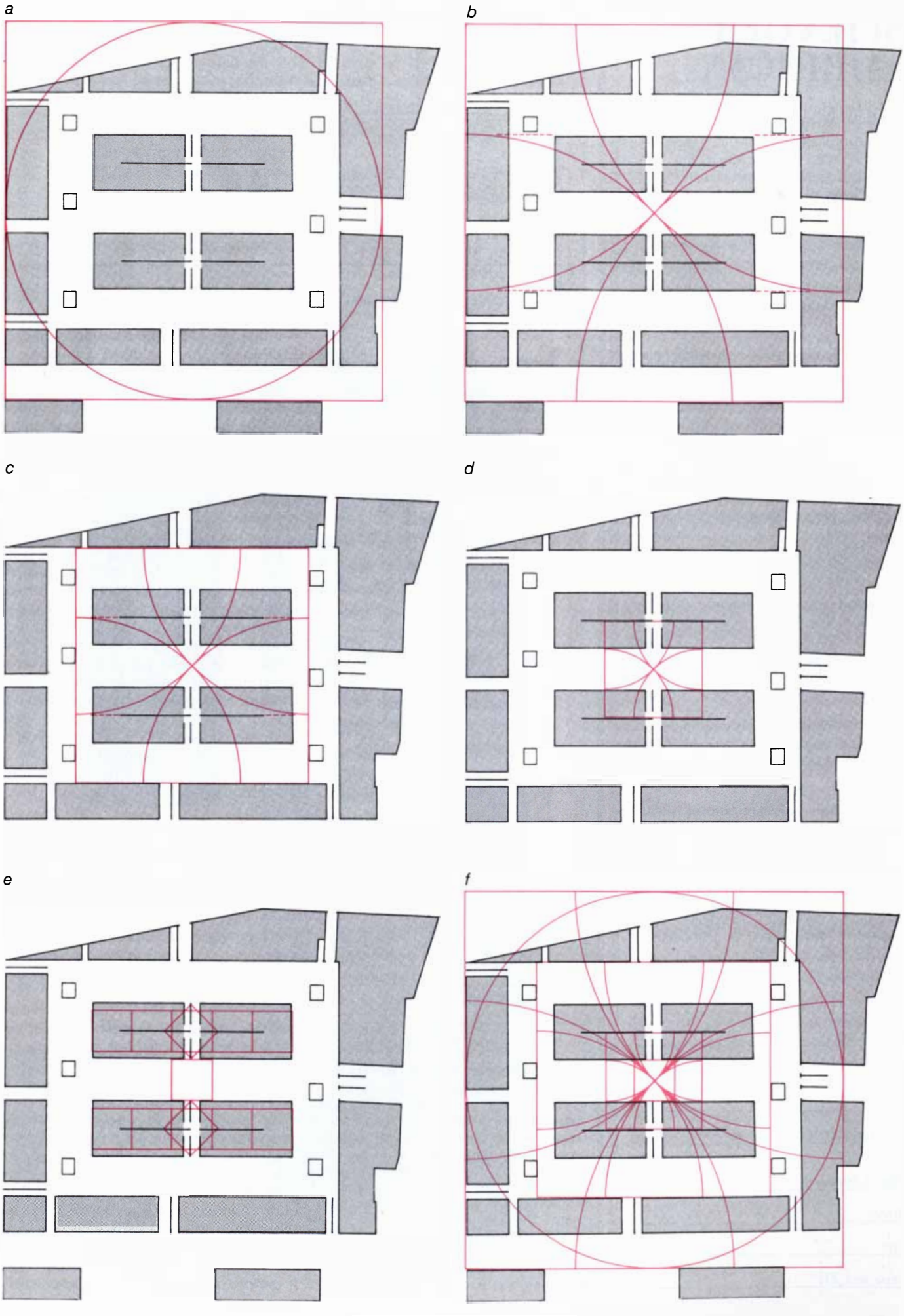

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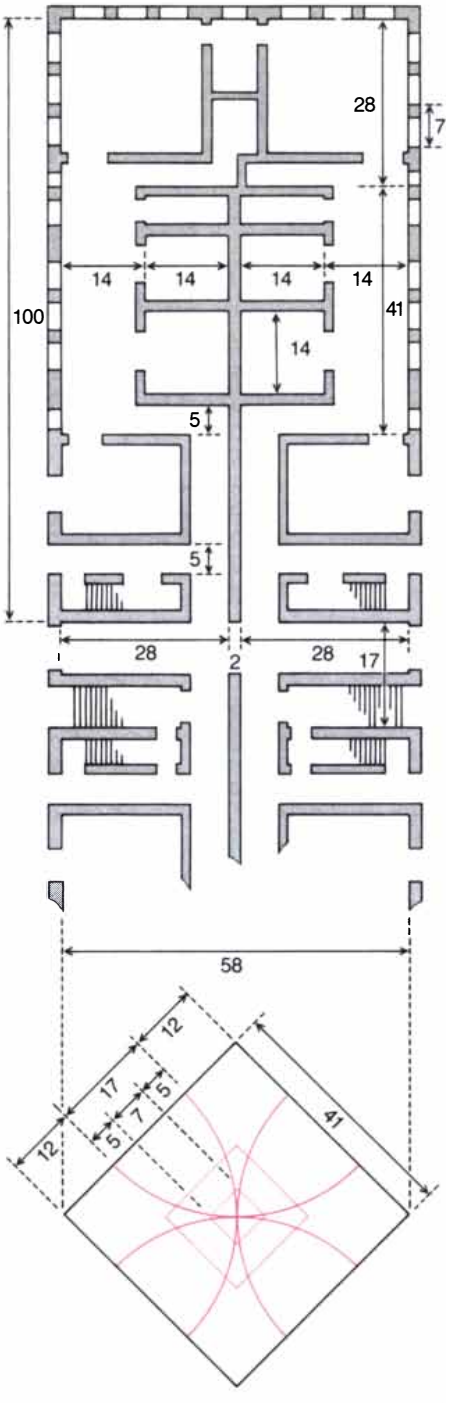

X	Y	Y/X ($\sqrt{2}$ = 1.4142. . .)
1	1	1
2	3	1.5
5	7	1.4
12	17	1.4166. . .
29	41	1.4137. . .

APARTMENT PLANS in the courtyard buildings are regulated by the sacred cuts of a square whose sides are 41 Roman feet long and whose diagonal is equal to the interior width of the buildings (58 feet). Two back-to-back apartments, separated by a two-foot party wall, are shown. The dimensions established by successive sacred cuts of the square appear throughout the apartments; the number 7 and its multiples are particularly frequent. The number series generated by the sacred cuts is the same as the one used by ancient geometers to approximate the irrational square root of 2.

square floor mosaic fills most of one room. In the center of the mosaic there is a square medallion; its size is defined by the sacred cut of the outer border. Similar compositions are found in other parts of the Garden Houses. In some cases the mosaics in different rooms of the same apartment seem to be related in size and geometry. For example, the mosaic in one room may be the size of the sacred-cut square of the mosaic in a larger room.

In addition to having floor mosaics it is likely that most of the rooms in the Garden Houses were decorated with brightly colored ceiling and wall paintings. None of the ceiling paintings are intact, but there are enough fragments of one of them to make it possible to reconstruct its composition. Like the floor mosaics it is square and centralized. Sacred cuts of the outer square determine the positions of two sets of arcs; the sacred-cut square of the outer border is then cut again to define a central medallion.

Paintings on the interior walls also give evidence of the sacred cut. To be sure, many of the walls are not square, being either wider than they are high or higher than they are wide. Nevertheless, in almost all the preserved paintings the composition appears to be based on a conceptual reference square whose sides are the width of the wall. The geometry of the sacred cut not only determines the placement of major elements of the composition but also, as in the apartment plans, provides a set of numbers that govern crucial dimensions in the painting.

The sacred cut is only one of many geometric patterns, most of them strongly centralized and axial, that are found in Roman design. Yet its insistent repetition at all scales in the Garden Houses of Ostia suggests that it had a kind of ritualistic importance. We are now looking for the sacred cut elsewhere in Roman architecture. Already our measurements have revealed its presence in the plan and decoration of many single-family houses in Pompeii and Herculaneum, which were built between one and three centuries before the Garden Houses; apparently the sacred cut was a feature of the *domus* that was retained when Roman architects began designing high-density housing. And of course the application of the pattern went beyond domestic design. As we mentioned above, Brunés has discovered it in such public buildings as the Pantheon. It may even have been used in urban planning: we have found tentative evidence that an entire Roman city, built in the Middle East in the first century A.D., was laid out using a geometry determined by the sacred cut.

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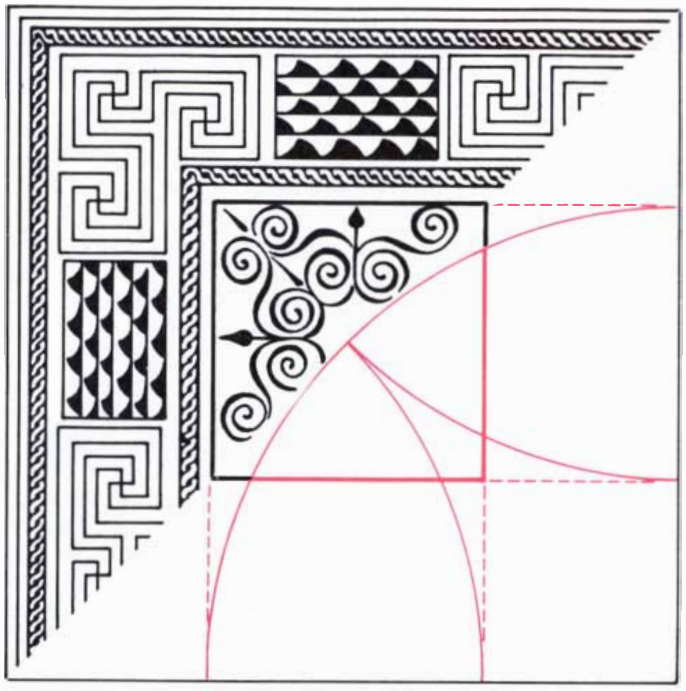

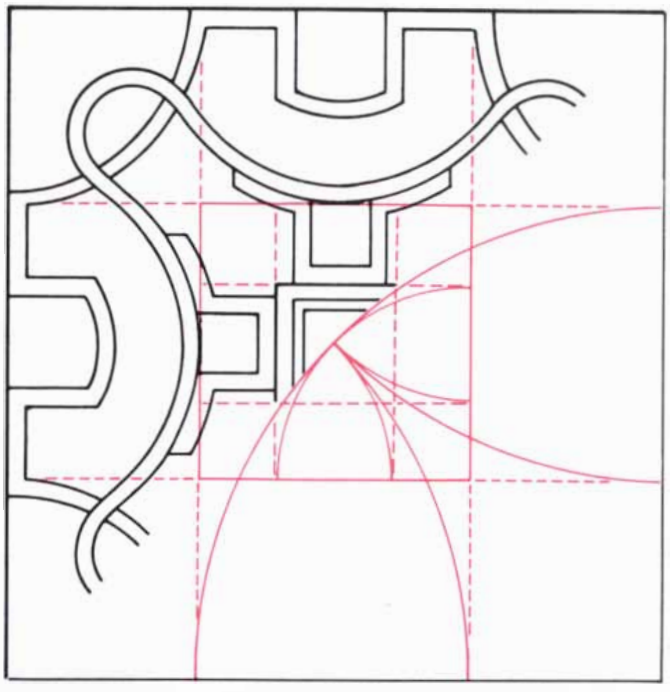

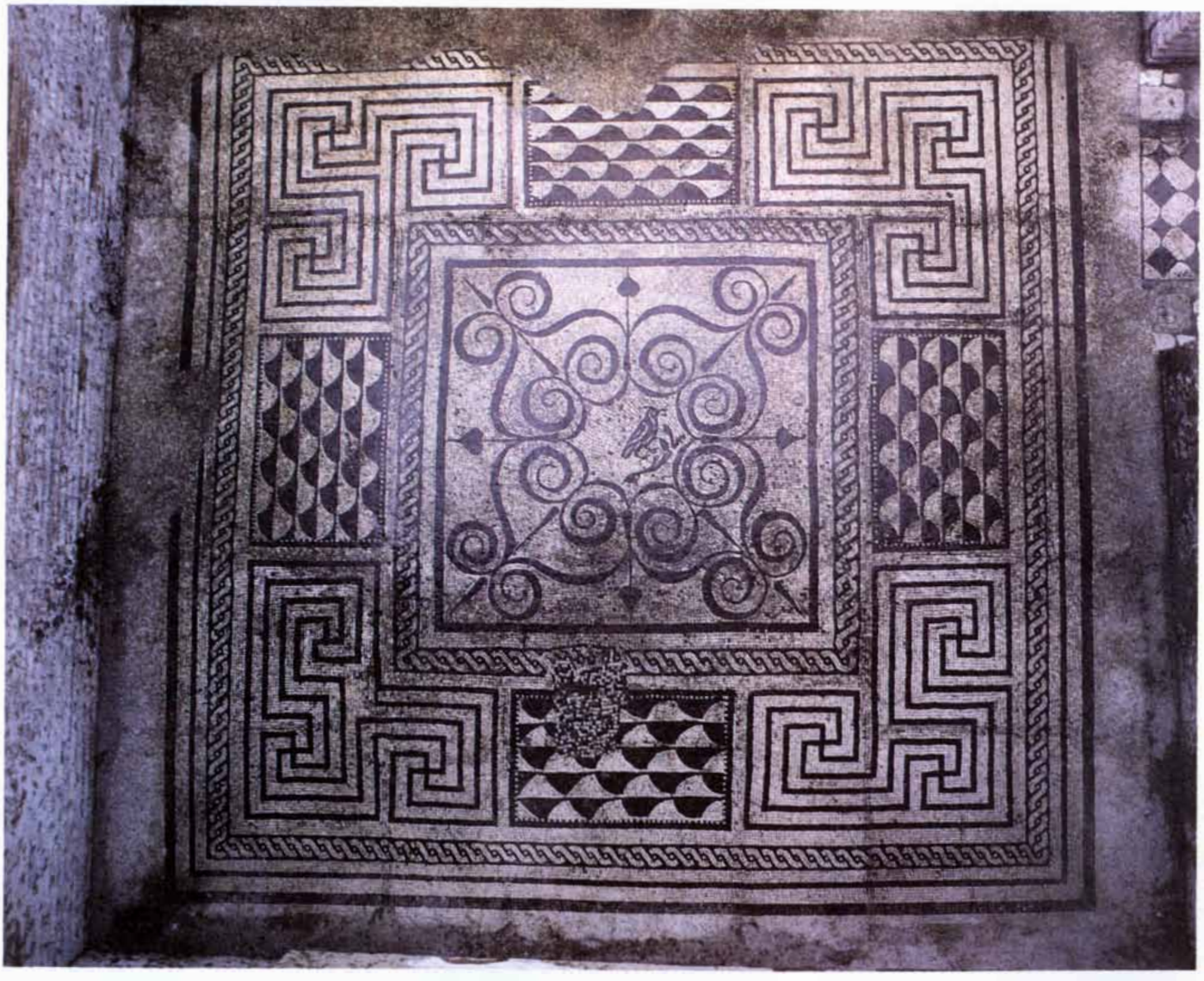

MOSAICS AND PAINTINGS in the Garden Houses are in many cases laid out according to the geometry of the sacred cut. The photograph shows a floor mosaic in the House of the Muses. The medallion at the center of the mosaic is the sacred-cut square of the outer border (*top left*). In the design of a ceiling painting (*top right*) sacred cuts of the outer border determine the radius of the corner arcs, and the large side arcs are tangent to the sacred-cut square. The cuts of that square frame the central medallion.

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