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?”

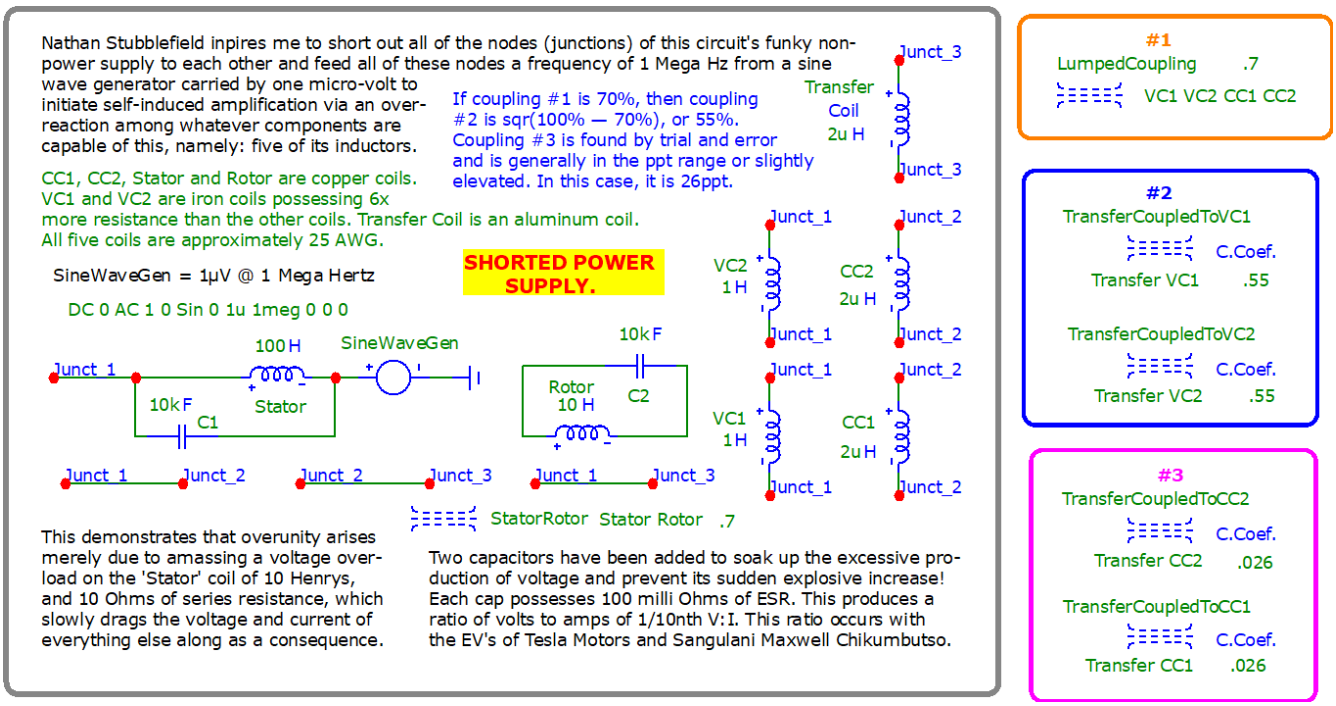
It turns out that the math behind the three mutual inductances of this circuit is very interesting. It supports the Golden Ratio without explicitly requiring its use. But it can use it if you want to incorporate it into the design of your circuit. Or, you can deviate from the Golden Ratio within certain 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 ...

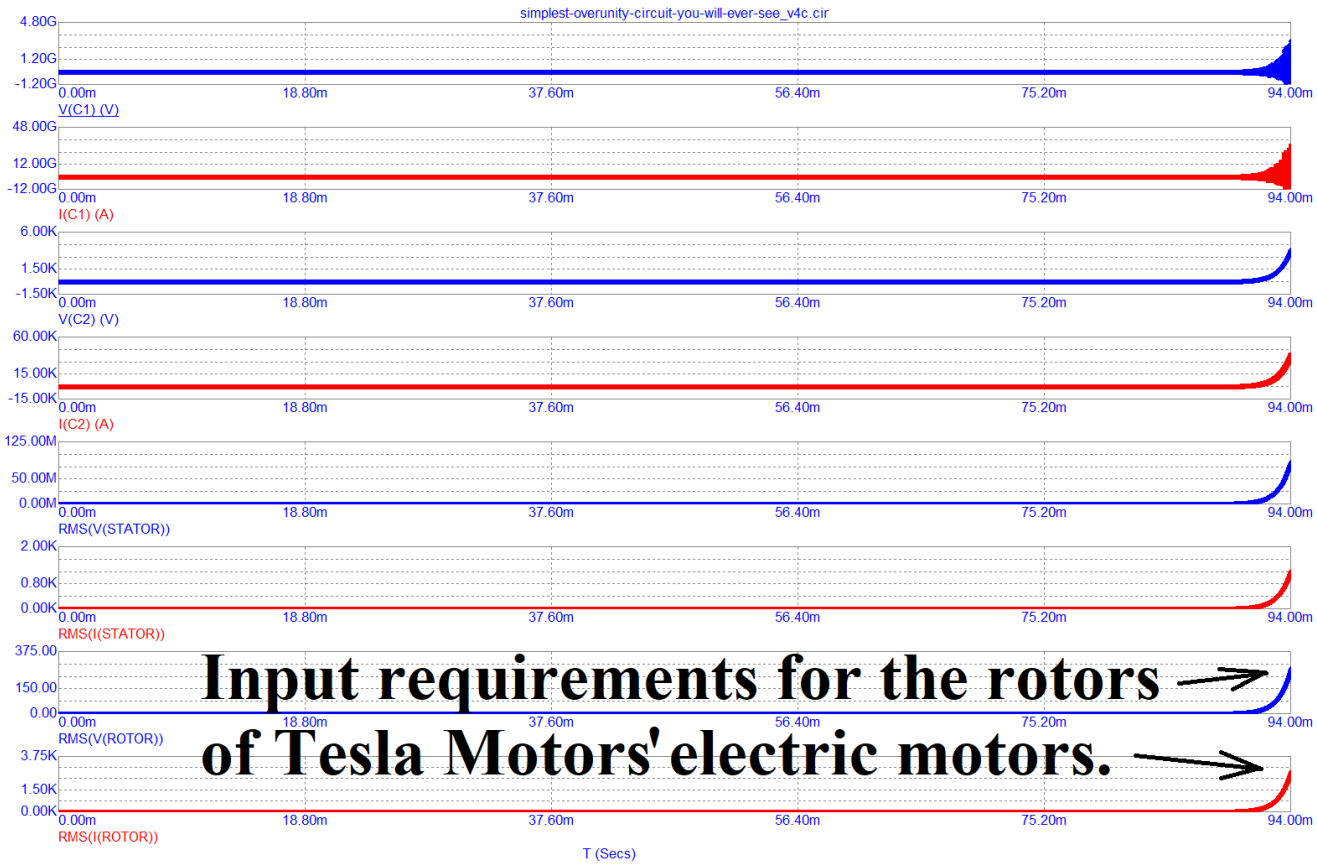
http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/Nov/simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v4c.cir

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*.

It's been moved around so many times. It used to be here …

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Free_Energy_does_not_Exist

Then, it was moved to here …

https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Free_Energy_does_not_Exist

Now, it is here …

https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Draft:Free_Energy_does_not_Exist