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File:Ammann with solar capacitance, v2c3c3g2 = solder joints, output, numeric, closeup view.png

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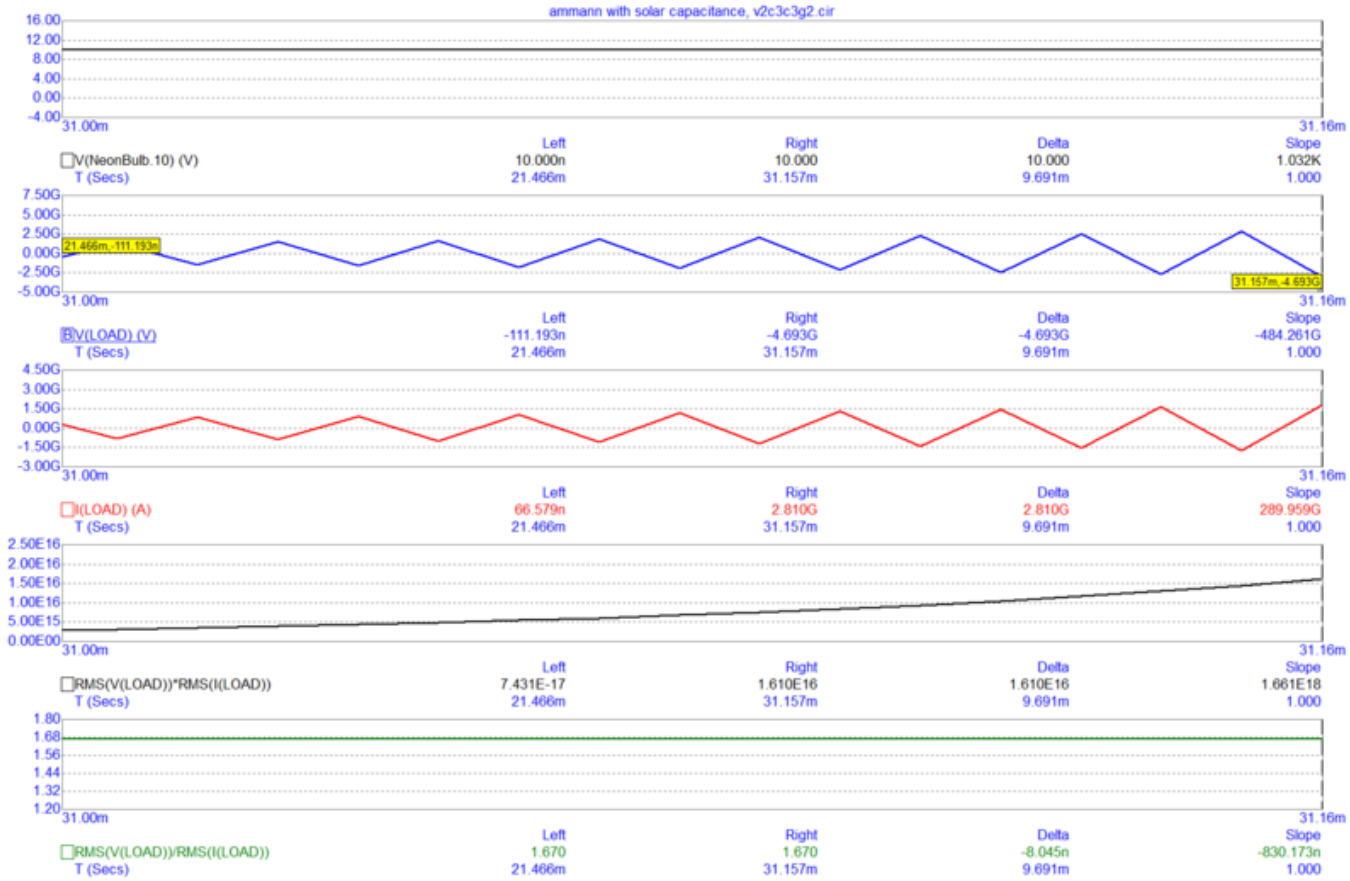

Size of this preview: 800 × 526 pixels.

Original file (1,587 × 1,043 pixels, file size: 53 KB, MIME type: image/png)

Captions

Captions

English	Closeup view of a virtual output tracing of a simulation in Micro-Cap (a flavor of Berkeley SPICE) in which the triangular wave forms of voltage and current (of its inductive LOAD) are out of step with each other by one-half cycle of oscillations.

Summary

Description	**English:** This is a closeup view of the output of an inductive load beginning at 31 seconds of simulation runtime (http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtm) and terminating 157 milli seconds later. It's reversal of current is due to starving the simulation (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ammann_with_solar_capacitance,_v2c3c3g2_%3D_solde

	r_joints,_schematic.png) (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) (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Spark_gap_macro_of_a_neon_bulb_simulated_in_Micro-Cap_software..png). 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 of this output) is tracing the voltage of the inductive LOAD as a series of triangular waves. The third graph is tracing the output amperage of the inductive LOAD whose triangular waves are out of step with the voltage waves of the second graph by one-half cycle of oscillations. This is apparent since the peaks of voltage line up with the troughs of current and vice versa if an imaginary vertical line were to be drawn through both graphs. The fourth graph is tracing the rise of RMS wattage of the inductive LOAD. The fifth, and bottom-most, graph is tracing the impedance of the inductive LOAD (as measured in Ohms) indicating that it is due to the value of the resistor (within the schematic linked-to, up-above), labeled: VtoIRatio, placed in series with the LOAD.
Date	8 October 2022
Source	Own work
Author	Vinyasi

Licensing

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current	**17:35, 8 October 2022**		1,587 × 1,043 (53 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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depicts