Author | **Topic: Bidirectional EMF DC Power Supply (Read 2912 times)**

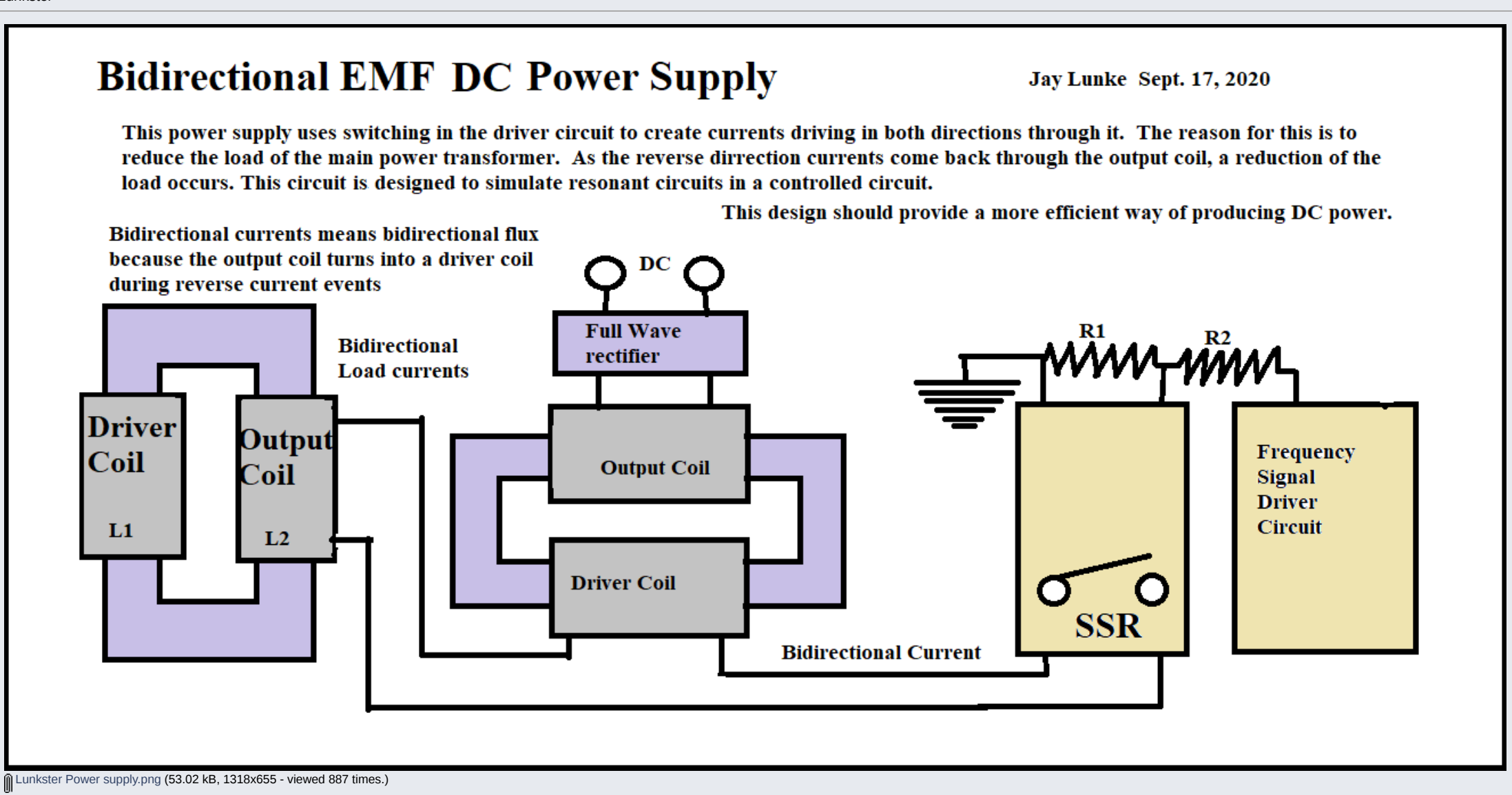
Lunkster
Full Member
Posts: 173

Bidirectional EMF DC Power Supply
« **on:** September 17, 2020, 04:36:33 PM »

Bidirectional EMF DC Power Supply

This power supply design is taking the efficiencies that are found in a resonant circuits and using them in a product being in this case a DC power supply.
The resonant circuit creates currents flowing in two directions in the same circuit. When the output coil of a transformer is in that circuit, the output coil
acts like a driver coil during the times the reverse current occur. Since flux is created from the currents through these coils, a canceling effect occurs in the transformer that reduces the overall draw in the transformer.
The switching done, on and off in the driver circuit is what causes the changing of direction of current in the circuit. This switching is done through a Solid state relay that is controlled by a frequency generator circuit. A LM555 is a good solid state device to create this signal.
Resonant circuits show great efficiencies, by simulating their performance by controlled circuits can be a big advantage in circuit design.

Lunkster


Bidirectional EMF DC Power Supply
Jay Lunke Sept. 17, 2020
This power supply uses switching in the driver circuit to create currents driving in both directions through it. The reason for this is to reduce the load of the main power transformer. As the reverse dirrection currents come back through the output coil, a reduction of the load occurs. This circuit is designed to simulate resonant circuits in a controlled circuit.
This design should provide a more efficient way of producing DC power.
Bidirectional currents means bidirectional flux because the output coil turns into a driver coil during reverse current events
Driver Coil
L1
Output Coil
L2
Bidirectional Load currents
DC
Full Wave rectifier
Output Coil
Driver Coil
Bidirectional Current
R1
R2
SSR
Frequency Signal Driver Circuit

Lunkster Power supply.png (53.02 kB, 1318x655 - viewed 887 times.)

Logged

Re: Bidirectional EMF DC Power Supply
« **Reply #1 on:** October 31, 2020, 06:16:44 PM »

There are a lot of switching power supply circuits out there.
The old large current power supplies are very heavy because of all the windings in them.
A switching supply is a lot smaller and do not heat up as much as those old supplies.
The reason is because the coils and transformers operating at the lower frequencies
are very inefficient.
With the switching power supplies, the frequency is increased to reduce the inductance loss at low frequencies.
My motor design would be more efficient if the first transformer was removed so that one transformer operated
with a higher frequency. THis gets into many of the switching power supply designs.
Now this means many of our devices need to have the designs looked at to reduce operating them at low frequencies
in order to be more efficient.
Now if you took the incoming AC signal and fed that through a switch in order to produce
a 50hz or 60hz signal that was chopped several times before coming to the
transformer or motor, ect., would the reluctance be less producing a more efficient device?
I thought I ran across a power signal like this somewhere on the internet but can not find it.
But what if someone built a power transformer that had a circuit on top of it to create
a 10K hz chopped 60hz or 50hz power signal to do this?
Would this be a product people would use in the market place?

I seems that when I operate my hand drill and the speed slows down and I get that burning
smell of the coils overheating because of the change in induction, that if the drill
was operated with a chopped power signal, that the drill would slow down without overheating.

I want to know what your thoughts are on this?

Lunkster

Logged

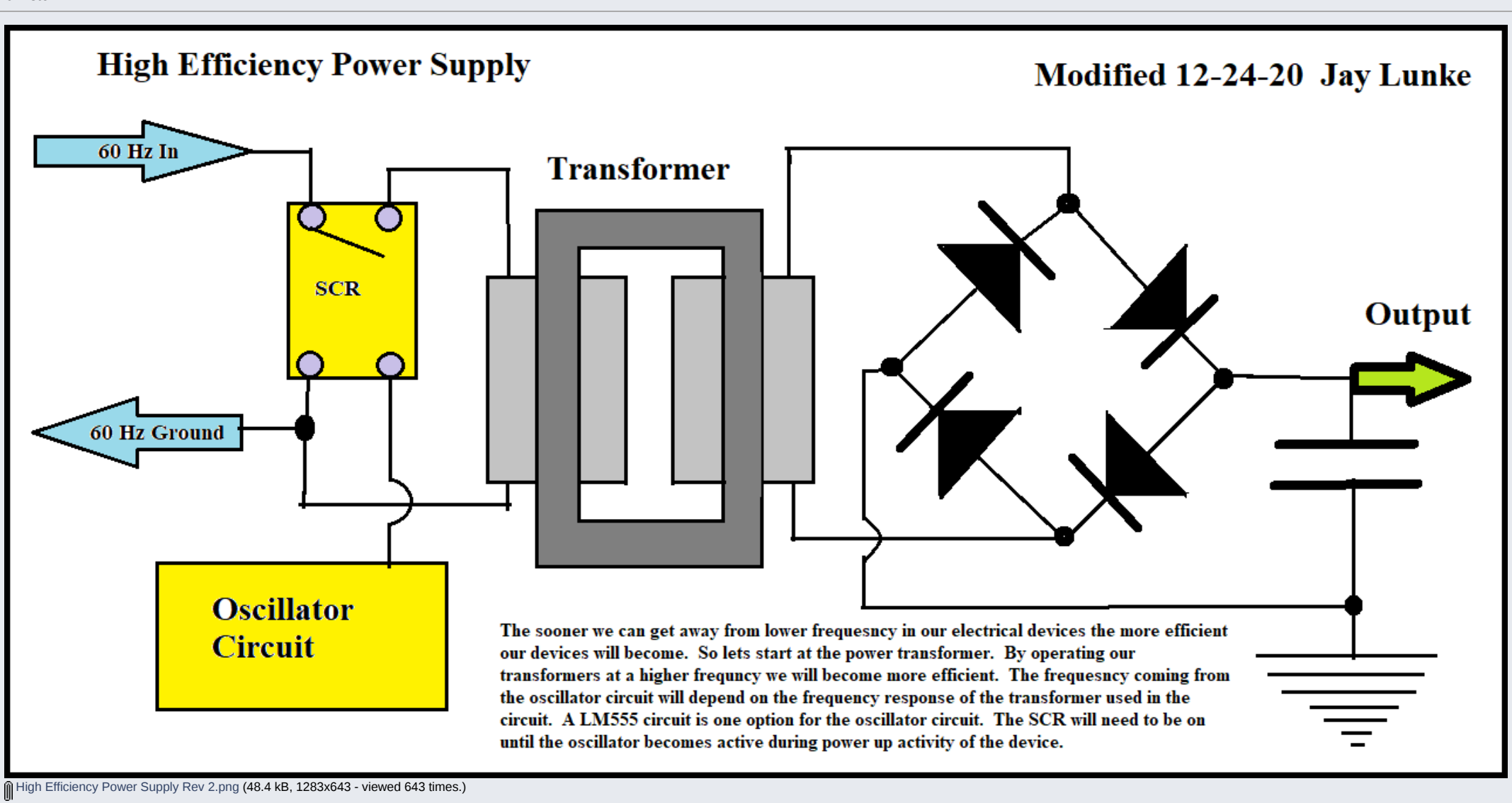
Re: Bidirectional EMF DC Power Supply
« **Reply #2 on:** December 24, 2020, 11:22:24 PM »

After thinking about the power supply for awhile I was wondering how many electronic devices use power supplies.
Even the rechargeable devices have a transformer to recharge them.
So I wanted to take another look at the circuit to see if I could make it simpler and more efficient at the same time.
So I removed one of the transformers because it is another wasteful component to have in the circuit.
So the new circuit only has one transformer. Now an all solid state circuit would be better than this transformer.

What this circuit is to chop up the 60 HZ going into the transformer into several spikes to reduce the inductive load
in the power supply. The higher the frequency, the less the inductive load losses will be in a circuit, in my opinion.
That is what this circuit does. Now this circuit could be used in many applications for the products that we use today.

Have a merry Christmas and a happy new year!

Lunkster


High Efficiency Power Supply
Modified 12-24-20 Jay Lunke
60 Hz In
SCR
Transformer
Output
60 Hz Ground
Oscillator Circuit
The sooner we can get away from lower frequesncy in our electrical devices the more efficient our devices will become. So lets start at the power transformer. By operating our transformers at a higher frequncy we will become more efficient. The frequesncy coming from the oscillator circuit will depend on the frequency response of the transformer used in the circuit. A LM555 circuit is one option for the oscillator circuit. The SCR will need to be on until the oscillator becomes active during power up activity of the device.

High Efficiency Power Supply Rev 2.png (48.4 kB, 1283x643 - viewed 643 times.)
High Efficiency Power Supply Rev 2.pdf (52.85 kB - downloaded 197 times.)

Logged

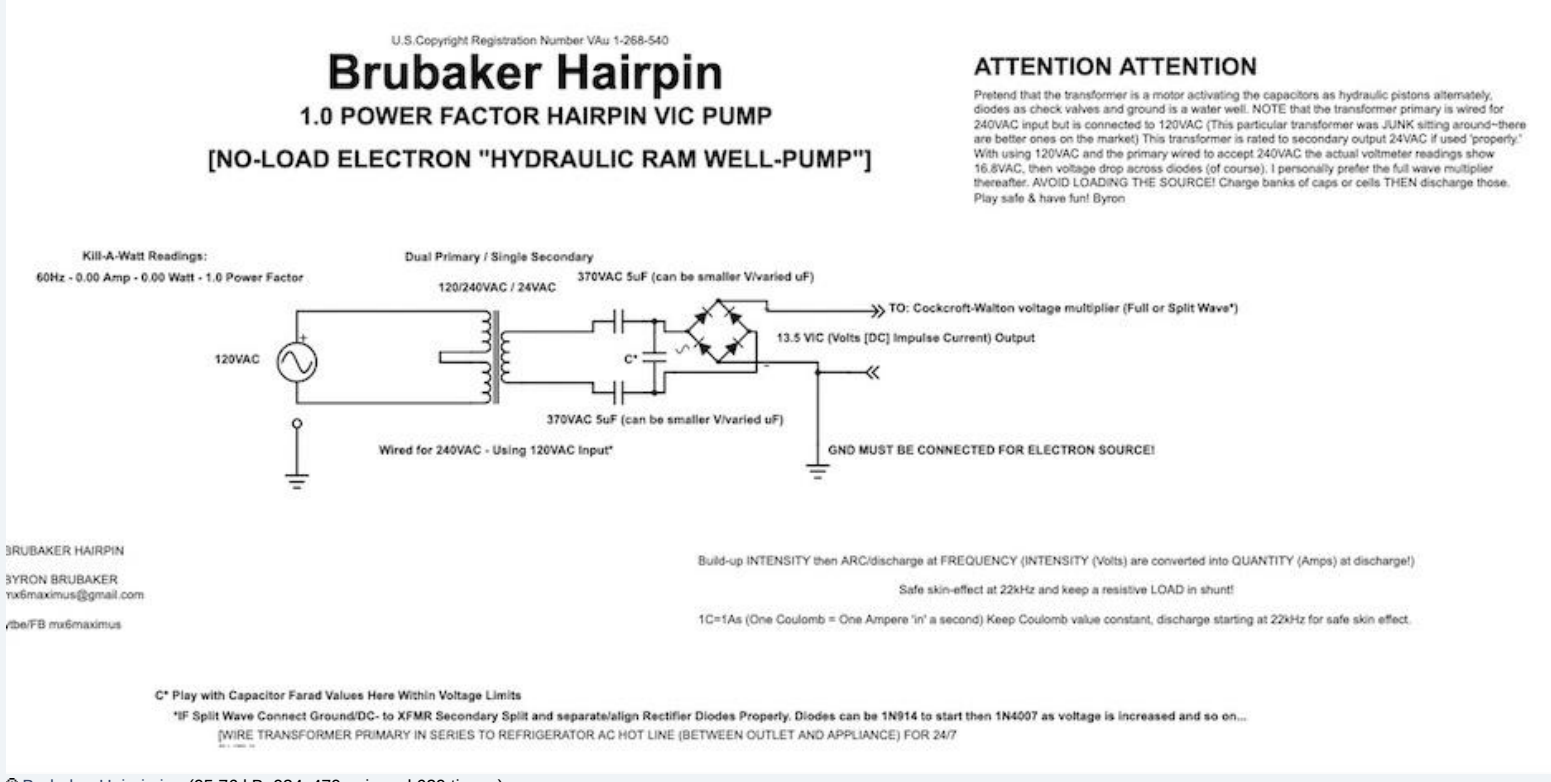
NdaClouDzzz
Sr. Member
Posts: 305

Re: Bidirectional EMF DC Power Supply
« **Reply #3 on:** December 25, 2020, 12:30:58 AM »

Have you considered the following circuit?

https://schematics-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/project/pid-54460/2.1/page-1.svg

https://www.schematics.com/user/mx6maximus-23974/


U.S.Copyright Registration Number VAu 1-268-540
Brubaker Hairpin
1.0 POWER FACTOR HAIRPIN VIC PUMP
[NO-LOAD ELECTRON "HYDRAULIC RAM WELL-PUMP"]
ATTENTION ATTENTION
Kill-A-Watt Readings:
60Hz - 0.00 Amp - 0.00 Watt - 1.0 Power Factor
Dual Primary / Single Secondary
120/240VAC / 24VAC
370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/varied uF)
TO: Cockcroft-Walton voltage multiplier (Full or Split Wave*)
13.5 VIC (Volts [DC] Impulse Current) Output
120VAC
370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/varied uF)
Wired for 240VAC - Using 120VAC Input*
GND MUST BE CONNECTED FOR ELECTRON SOURCE!
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!
C* Play with Capacitor Farad Values Here Within Voltage Limits

Brubaker Hairpin.jpg (95.76 kB, 934x470 - viewed 629 times.)

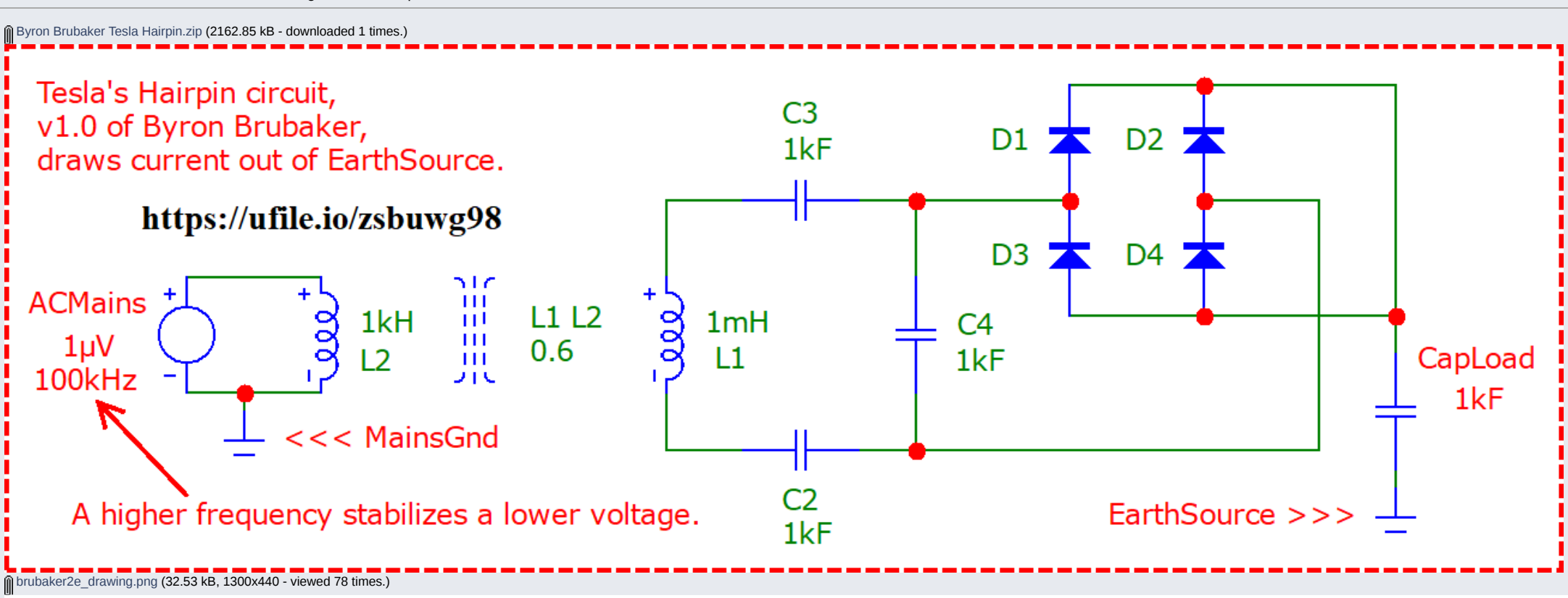
Logged

Vinyasi
Newbie
Posts: 33

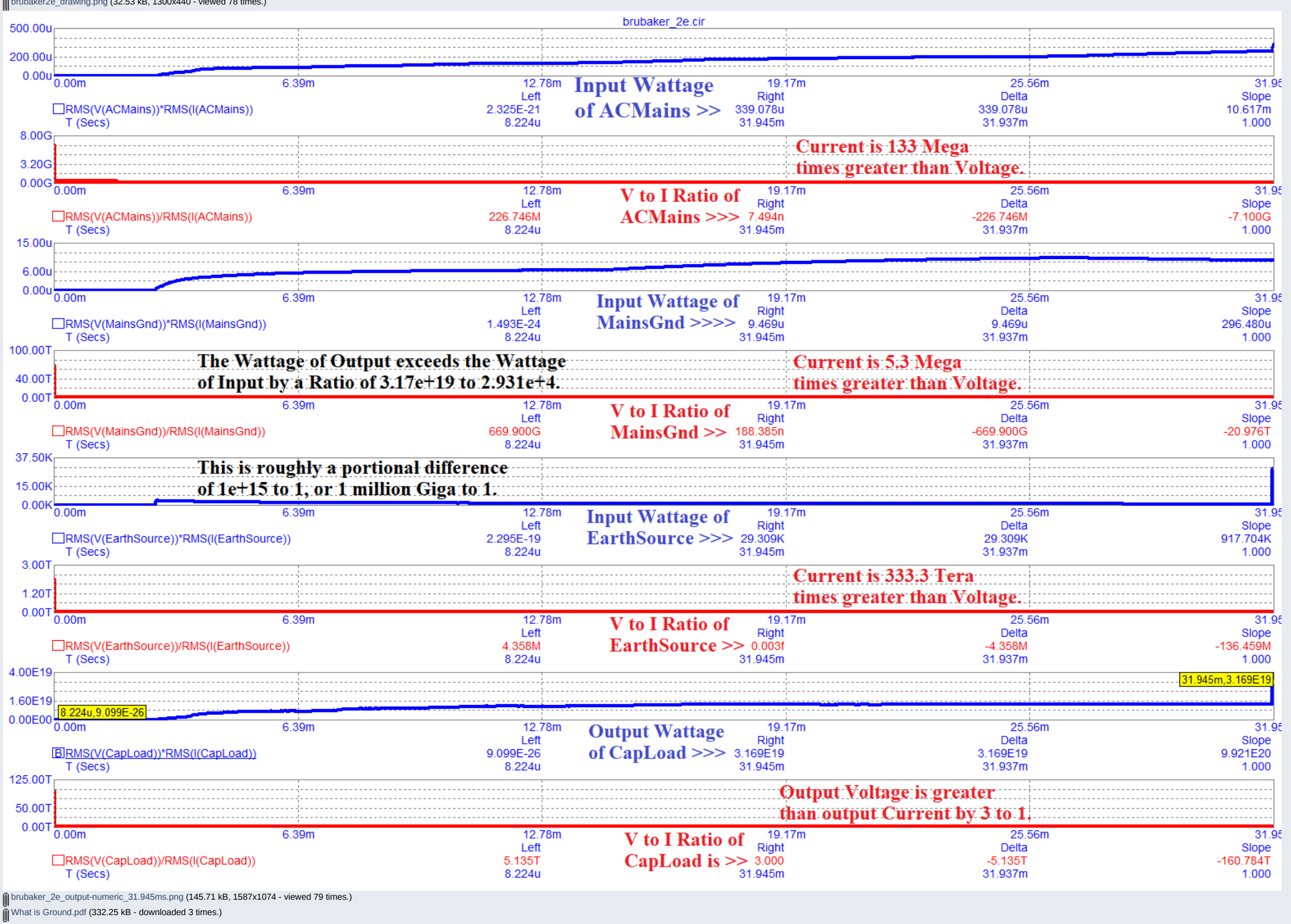
Byron Brubaker's VIC Pump rendition of Tesla's Hairpin
« **Reply #4 on:** January 20, 2023, 05:32:54 PM »

I have considered it as an exercise in simulating it in Micro-Cap.

Byron Brubaker Tesla Hairpin.zip (2162.85 kB - downloaded 1 times.)


Tesla's Hairpin circuit,
v1.0 of Byron Brubaker,
draws current out of EarthSource.
https://ufile.io/zsbuwg98
ACMains
1µV
100kHz
1kH
L2
L1 L2
0.6
1mH
L1
<<< MainsGnd
A higher frequency stabilizes a lower voltage.
C3
1kF
D1
D2
D3
D4
C4
1kF
C2
1kF
CapLoad
1kF
EarthSource >>>

brubaker2e_drawing.png (32.53 kB, 1300x440 - viewed 78 times.)


brubaker_2e.cir
Input Wattage of ACMains >>
Current is 133 Mega times greater than Voltage.
V to I Ratio of ACMains >>>
Input Wattage of MainsGnd >>>>
The Wattage of Output exceeds the Wattage of Input by a Ratio of 3.17e+19 to 2.931e+4.
Current is 5.3 Mega times greater than Voltage.
V to I Ratio of MainsGnd >>
This is roughly a portional difference
of 1e+15 to 1, or 1 million Giga to 1.
Input Wattage of EarthSource >>>
Current is 333.3 Tera times greater than Voltage.
V to I Ratio of EarthSource >>
Output Wattage of CapLoad >>>
Output Voltage is greater than output Current by 3 to 1.
V to I Ratio of CapLoad is >>

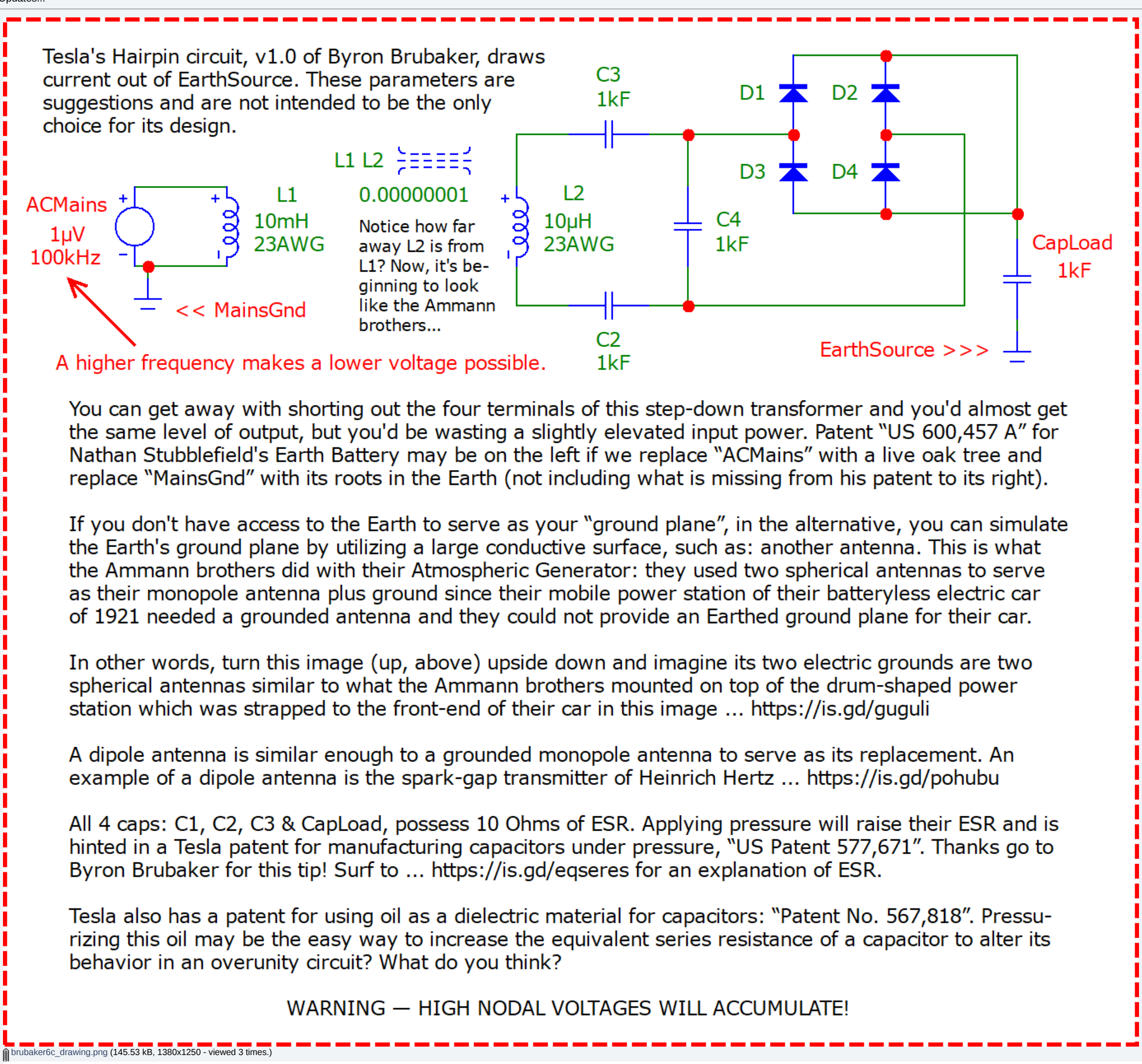
brubaker_2e_output-numeric_31.945ms.png (145.71 kB, 1587x1074 - viewed 79 times.)
What is Ground.pdf (332.25 kB - downloaded 3 times.)

Logged

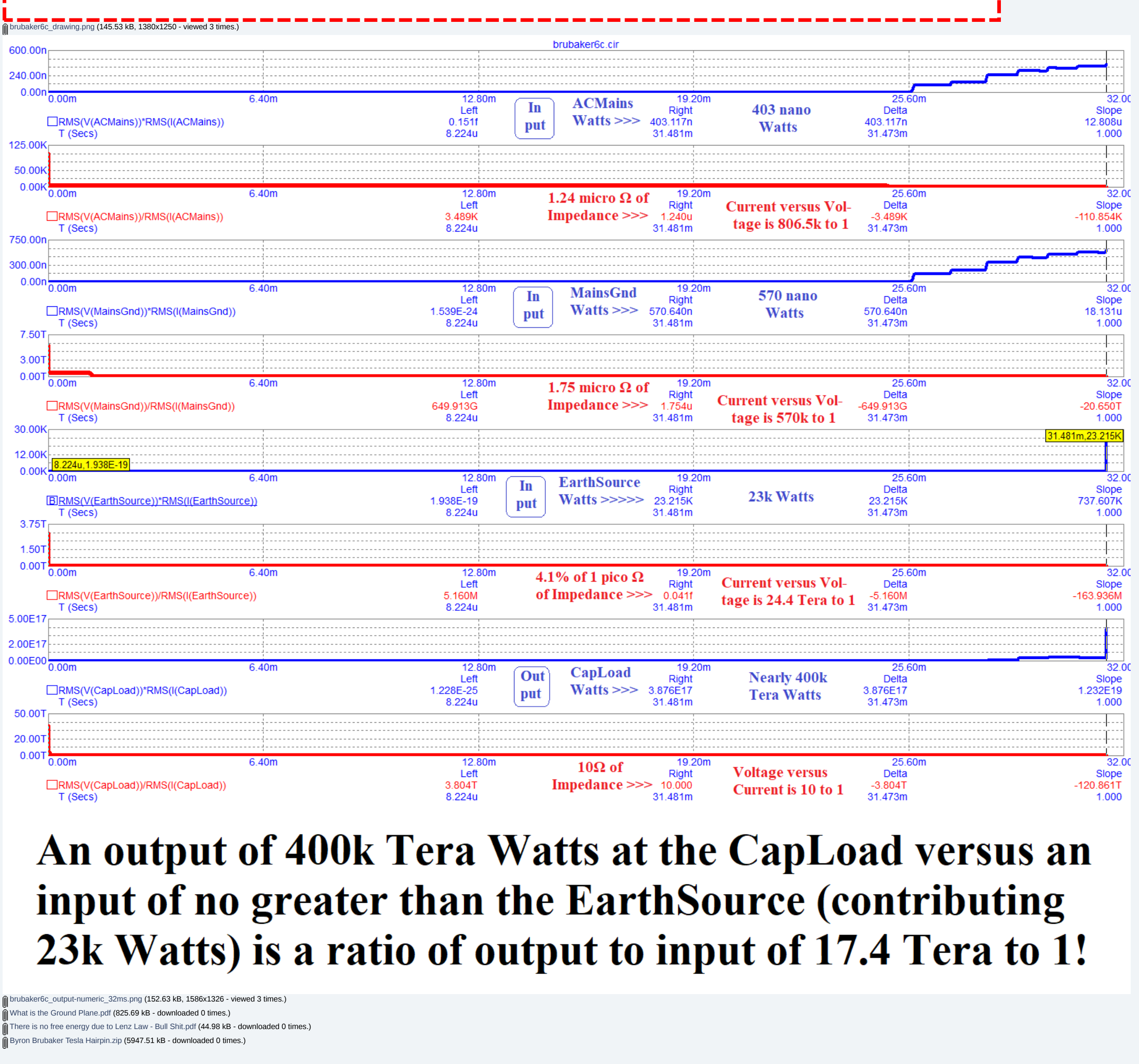
Vinyasi
Newbie
Posts: 33

Byron Brubaker's VIC Pump rendition of Tesla's Hairpin
« **Reply #5 on: Today** at 01:16:25 AM »

Updates...


Tesla's Hairpin circuit, v1.0 of Byron Brubaker, draws current out of EarthSource. These parameters are suggestions and are not intended to be the only choice for its design.
L1 L2
0.00000001
Notice how far away L2 is from L1? Now, it's beginning to look like the Ammann brothers...
ACMains
1µV
100kHz
L1
10mH
23AWG
L2
10µH
23AWG
<< MainsGnd
A higher frequency makes a lower voltage possible.
C3
1kF
D1
D2
D3
D4
C4
1kF
C2
1kF
CapLoad
1kF
EarthSource >>>
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" 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 in this image ... https://is.gd/guguli
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 ... https://is.gd/pohubu
All 4 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". Thanks go to Byron Brubaker for this tip! Surf to ... https://is.gd/eqseres for an explanation of ESR.
Tesla also has a patent for using oil as a dielectric material for capacitors: "Patent No. 567,818". 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?
WARNING — HIGH NODAL VOLTAGES WILL ACCUMULATE!

brubaker6c_drawing.png (145.53 kB, 1380x1250 - viewed 3 times.)


brubaker6c.cir
In put
ACMains Watts >>>
403 nano Watts
1.24 micro Ω of Impedance >>>
Current versus Voltage is 806.5k to 1
In put
MainsGnd Watts >>>
570 nano Watts
1.75 micro Ω of Impedance >>>
Current versus Voltage is 570k to 1
In put
EarthSource Watts >>>
Out put
CapLoad Watts >>>
Nearly 400k Tera Watts
10Ω of Impedance >>>
Voltage versus Current is 10 to 1
An output of 400k Tera Watts at the CapLoad versus an input of no greater than the EarthSource (contributing 23k Watts) is a ratio of output to input of 17.4 Tera to 1!

brubaker6c_output-numeric_32ms.png (152.63 kB, 1586x1326 - viewed 3 times.)
What is the Ground Plane.pdf (825.69 kB - downloaded 0 times.)
There is no free energy due to Lenz Law - Bull Shit.pdf (44.98 kB - downloaded 0 times.)
Byron Brubaker Tesla Hairpin.zip (5947.51 kB - downloaded 0 times.)

Logged