

Energy does not exist. Energy is our fictional opinion of the net result of the continuous reactances occurring within a circuit.

And current is not as common as we would have ourselves believe...!

Thus, there is no “Conservation of Energy” argument. Instead, we have a delusional population crying out, “Energy IN must equal energy OUT.” We don't know what a huge lie this is!

Delusion is when someone lies to themselves, yet thinks it is true.

That which enters into a circuit is a fragmentary remnant of energy, namely: voltage. Each and every component of electricity receives voltage and exclusively responds, only, to the application of a difference between two potentials (which we measure as a voltage difference) applied across the two terminals of each and every component of electricity.

Even a component, in which one of its terminals is a “floating” terminal not connected to anything, is still receiving a difference between two potentials of voltage across both of its terminals since the floating terminal is considered to be “grounded” to nothing, but itself. – *To thine own self be true!*

But if it is a reactionary component of electricity, such as: capacitors and inductors, then the net result of the entrance of voltage into this type of component will not become simple voltage drop, but -instead- will become the more complex reactionary outcome of capacitive reactance or inductive reactance.

Even a simple flashlight circuit involving nothing other than: a switch, some wire, a light bulb, and a D/C battery, is a reactionary circuit in as much as the switch is a reactionary component.

A mechanical switch varies the capacitance of its gap as it opens and closes. It also creates a transient surge whenever it makes contact, upon its closure, and whenever it breaks this closure, when it opens. These transient surges don't last long, as their “transient” name implies, but the current can't help but surge forward the instant it is released from having been quarantined as a static potential which we measure as voltage.

Only a simple resistor is a non-reactionary component of electricity which will not react to the fragment of electricity which we call a potential difference (measured as electron volts) between any two points in space, or time.

Only a resistor will exhibit “voltage drop” which is a simple phenomenon of the distribution of voltage across the numerous nodal points of reference positioned throughout a circuit.

Each node is positioned in between each and every component of electricity defining a boundary condition that requires its own analysis independent of each and every other boundary condition positioned elsewhere throughout the circuit.

Only voltage drop adheres to the notion in which “energy IN must equal energy OUT” since voltage drop is the simple subtraction of voltage, from the net total within a circuit, resulting in its apportioned distribution across a circuit's numerous nodal points of reference.

Thus, the Conservation of Energy is not a conservation of energy, in the misleading sense in which we use this phrase, since voltage is a mere fragmentary (fractional) component of energy. Instead, the Conservation of Energy is the Conservation of Potential which should be renamed the *Apportionment of Potential Across the Numerous Boundary Conditions within a Circuit.*

Thus, ends this argument of thermodynamics by redefining our knowledge of electricity.

End of story... No more lies. And no more delusions. But... As an afterthought...

Current is a mathematical abstraction resulting from various distributions of voltage spread across the (nodal) boundary conditions of a circuit.

Current does not exist except as the result of a mathematical calculation of voltage difference across a resistance over time.

Even the simple phenomenon of resistance is a mathematical subtraction from a potential difference across two points in space and the current which results from this subtraction.

Only three ingredients exist comprising the fragmentary components of electricity. They are: dielectric potential, magnetism and their duration over time.

Magnetism is not the mere result of current traveling in a wire. No. You're confusing electromagnetism with magnetism. They are completely separate phenomena existing in two different materials of construction.

Magnetism is the flux which perpetually flows within a ferromagnetic medium against no resistance. We call this frictionless flow of magnetism by the term of: magnetic remanence.

Current is an electric phenomenon. It is not a magnetic phenomenon despite their inter-convertibility since eddy currents (resulting from magnetism) may be avoided by counter-opposing the directional flow of two magnetic fluxes of equal amplitude.

Current, on the other hand, is an electrical phenomenon since two opposing directional flows of current will cross-cancel each other resulting in zero watts of overall power. Thus, do we alternate opposing directions of current and call this phenomenon: Alternating Current, or A/C for short.

It is very important that we distinguish the salient distinctions between current and magnetism lest we confuse ourselves on this topic of electrical energy.

Voltage (electron volts) is a measurement of a dielectric potential.

Capacitance and inductance are geometries of voltage and magnetism resulting from the calculations of their construction and the calculations of their behavior.

Furthermore, reactive impedance equates capacitance with capacitive reactance and also equates inductance with inductive reactance.

These three ingredients of electricity can be measured and entered into the mathematical calculations of electrical engineering which will result in the (secondary) resultants of electricity, such as: voltage and current and watts, capacitive and inductive reactances and their impedances, frequency and phase relation, etc.

These three ingredients of electricity, plus the mathematical equations of electrical engineering, comprise the entirety of the Quantum Mysticism surrounding ELECTRICAL ENERGY in general and FREE ENERGY in particular.

For, if we don't understand *energy*, we will not be able to inform ourselves about free energy without becoming hopelessly confused and aroused into an emotional frenzy of mass hysteria which we continuously engage in.

This is our fate: to put an end to this mystery and stop kidding ourselves into thinking that we are mere animals living a life of hatred and shame. Instead, we are gods awaiting the crucifixion of our ignorance.

Consider how rare is the phenomenon of current traveling through a copper wire by

....considering how uncommon copper conductivity of electricity *really* is.

Empty space is very common.

In fact, the dielectric of empty space is very commonplace.

But, now, let's consider the four main constituents of our Sun. They are: calcium, iron and silicon coexisting as a three-way combination of calcium ferrite on TheSurfaceOfTheSun.com, plus neon.

Some of the silicon comes out into the Sun's atmosphere and becomes ionized into a plasma as a layer beneath the ionized neon. These two layers of ionized plasma comprise the atmosphere of the Sun.

Thus, does a lightning bolt arise across these three boundary conditions of a semi-conductive, metallic surface and two reactionary layers of ionized plasma.

And these lightning bolts we see, and recognize, as solar flares.

Where is there any copper in any of this?

Yet, there is plenty of iron!

So, the commonplace ritual of electricity upon our Sun is composed of: current traveling through (what we would call) a spark gap existing within a gaseous discharge tube composed of neon and silicon erupting from a ferromagnetic substrate composed of calcium ferrite in which a composition of multiple magnetic fluxes perpetually flow without any resistance whatsoever.

Since the eruption of a solar flare is a once-in-a-while occurrence, and since magnetism has no resistance to its flow within ferromagnetic materials, such as within: calcium ferrite occurring on the surface of our Sun (for example), then -hence- electricity as we know it, namely: electrons flowing through a conduit of copper wire, is a rare manmade anomaly unknown to Nature despite its commonplace status which we give it within the context of our manmade environment.

The only reasonable conclusion – to all of this – is to assume that electricity existing as current is rare while its occurrence as magnetism is the norm. This is the status of electrical phenomenon as it occurs within the context of Nature, ie. our solar system.

My study of the mystery behind the Ammann brothers' invention is a study of a very different method of electrical energy propagation involving, not electrical current, but -instead- involving magnetism.

These two electrical phenomena are so distinctly different, coupled with our nearly total ignorance of magnetism, suggests we have a lopsided culture predicated upon a vested interest in maintaining a costly production of energy requiring a privileged economy of superb individuals who are spotless in their reputations to deserve this heightened cost-of-living; or else, they lie a lot about their reputations so as to survive in a highly competitive world of artificial construction.

This artificial inducement to “struggle” with life is obscene and vain suggesting the encouragement of an animalistic tendency while discouraging more saintly endeavors of: purity of purpose and sanctity of gain.

We have a lot to learn and a considerable potential awaiting us to grow up and mature.

The Entire Predicate Behind the Mystery of what the Ammann Brothers had Invented is also the Mystery Behind what Nathan Stubblefield Invented, namely: Telluric Telephony Powered by what Edward Leedskalnin would call: “Magnetic Currents” from the Earth...

It is this mystery which I lay before you in the following chapters...

Chapter 1: The Politicization of Physics Suppresses Overunity

The politicization of science is so widespread that it is impossible to see how the industrialization of politics has divested politics of its objectivity, and has subjected politics to the vested interests of industry with the result that industry socially engineers the sciences for its own glorification through something so bureaucratically benign as the Patent Office who openly declares its misrepresentation of overunity devices as being mislabeled as Perpetual Motion Machines and, thus, libels the inventors of these devices in the course of continuously repeating these flagrant misrepresentations to the loss of progress and innovation of our cultural integrity.

This chapter is intended to clarify one misrepresentation in particular to highlight how fundamental is this sociological intrusion which has been using the power of government to violate the Ninth Amendment of our Constitution and violate scientific knowledge under the Color of Governmental Authority.

From the perspective of electronic simulators, the mathematics which they use to model the behavior of whatever we wish to design is no different than the physical manifestation of our design for some product or appliance.

Simulators are composed of mathematical equations, their associated procedures, and the GUI interface, the Graphical User Interface, between the user and the software behind the interface which carries out their mathematical procedures.

Simulators don't know physics. They don't know philosophy. They don't know about the policies of government, nor the politics of industrialized social engineering unless they've been programmed to accept these policies into their software by the authors of these simulators (which happens all the time).

A mathematical equation is a definition of a procedural computation, or else it is a definition of an equality. It is not a law of physics. It is not a law of thermodynamics. It cannot modify anyone's behavior by fear and subjugation.

When a physical circumstance may be simulated by a set, or series, of mathematical relationships, then from the simulator's perspective, the math is the reality of those relationships. There is no distinction between the mathematical model and the reality which is modeled by those mathematics.

Chapter 2: Acceleration Due to Gravity is Mathematically Equivalent to Electrical Capacitance

I keep repeating over and over again, ad nauseam, how mathematics and physical reality share a common feature of structured orderliness which does not allow any mercy for exercising the vanity of politics upon mathematics and getting away with it.

Yet we do both: we exercise this “taking license with our liberty” to impose a policy upon the mathematics which defines science and we get away with it for fear of losing: our reputation, our job stability, and everything which goes to define a worker and professionals in today's world of manmade origin.

Acceleration due to gravity is defined in terms of the mass of each of two objects *times* a **gravitational constant** and the square of the distance between them. Instead, let's break this down into its equivalency of electronic components...

The average atomic weight of each mass *times* **the valence of electric charge required to hold the atoms of these masses together as solid objects** and the square of the distance between them.

This is more suitable since it can, then, be translated into another definition....

The distance between two plates of a capacitor sitting on either side of a dielectric medium (which would be empty space in the case of gravity) *times* **the voltage difference stored across this distance** and the square area of each of these two plates.

The opening statement of “the average atomic weight of each mass” is analogous to “the distance between two plates of a capacitor” since it is within the dielectric medium in which capacitance is stored. Thus, is atomic weight analogous to a dielectric medium in which is stored a charge of electron volts inside the nucleus of each and every atom. The nucleus of an atom functions much like that of a dielectric medium. That's the electrodynamic secret to inertial acceleration due to gravity.

The closing statement of “the square of the distance between two masses” is equivalent to “the exponential decrease of capacitance,” because the distance across its dielectric medium shrinks by a factor inversely equivalent to the square area of its two plates. So, we don't properly qualify the dimensions of a capacitor's dielectric medium when we merely specify the distance across itself as a simple *linear* relationship, for we have ignored what impact this simplistic viewpoint has on its boundary condition of a square area – at right angles to its dielectric medium – defining the capacitance of its two plates bounding both sides of this dielectric medium wherein is stored a (voltage) potential whose dielectric geometry is defined by the arrangement and dimensions of plates bounding this dielectric medium of capacitance.

The gravitational constant is equivalent to its rewording as **the valence of electric charge required to hold the atoms of these masses together as solid objects** and is electrically analogous to **the voltage difference stored across this distance** between two plates bounding a dielectric medium of a capacitor.

And since the gravitational constant is just that...a constant, yet a voltage difference stored across a dielectric medium is not, hence, it is easy to achieve anti-gravity (levitation) or its inverse relation of artificial gravity exclusively by electrodynamic methods and redefine gravity, and inertial acceleration, in a way which excludes Quantum Mysticism, and the politicization of science, forever from this definition of gravity. Ergo, capacitance defines gravity and levitation at all scales of magnitude.

Chapter 3: Magnetic Remanence versus Alternating Current

Current favors alternation if it travels down a copper wire, or some other conductive material. Copper, and other metallic substances, offers resistance to the flow of current.

Magnetism favors iron and allows for the simultaneous flow of opposing directions. Ferromagnetic materials, such as: iron, offers no resistance to magnetic flow. This is called magnetic remanence and was used during the two decades spanning 1955 to 1975 in computer core memory stored in tiny ferrite rings strung together in a fabric of criss-crossing wires which set a magnetic flux revolving in a selected direction to represent either a one or a zero (if revolving in the opposite direction). Since magnetic remanence is a frictionless momentum, it'll keep revolving until released by a counter-opposing magnetization of the ferrite ring. Until that occurs, the magnetic flux is perpetual indicating no resistance to its flow.

Electrical voltage opposes itself if applied against itself with similar amplitude but opposite polarity yielding no net difference in voltage (zero volts).

Yet, magnetic flux will not oppose itself and, thus, will not recognize any resistance from any source much less from itself. And eddy currents (which normally result from magnetic flux) can be prevented by simply causing two magnetizations of equal amplitude to flow in opposing directions at the same instant in time. This makes magnetism a golden opportunity which John Bedini was quite aware of.

John Bedini preferred to arrange his pair of magnets such that their north poles faced each other. Since like poles repel, he had to force them together and tape them, firmly, and position them around the perimeter of his Ferris wheel powering his SG, School Girl, Motor. He discovered that a very strong force of magnetism came out from between the two north poles. This is why he favored this setup to enhance the operation of his circuit.

What I do, is something similar in that I place two counter-wound coils in series with each other, labeled L2 and L3 below, and then I place a capacitor in between them to capture their output lest it get away and become wasted.

The voltage buildup at this capacitor, C5, enhances the generation of current by the spark gap macro which piles up more voltage at PIN #2. The ground near the negative resistor, R3, keeps the voltage at the sine wave generator, V1, at or nearly at zero volts. This has the consequence of keeping the voltage at PIN #1 at zero volts which further enhances the voltage difference between these two PINs.

So long as this voltage difference remains high, the current generator at G1 also remains high.

All of this points to one outcome...lots of wattage (power) emitted from this enhanced spark gap.

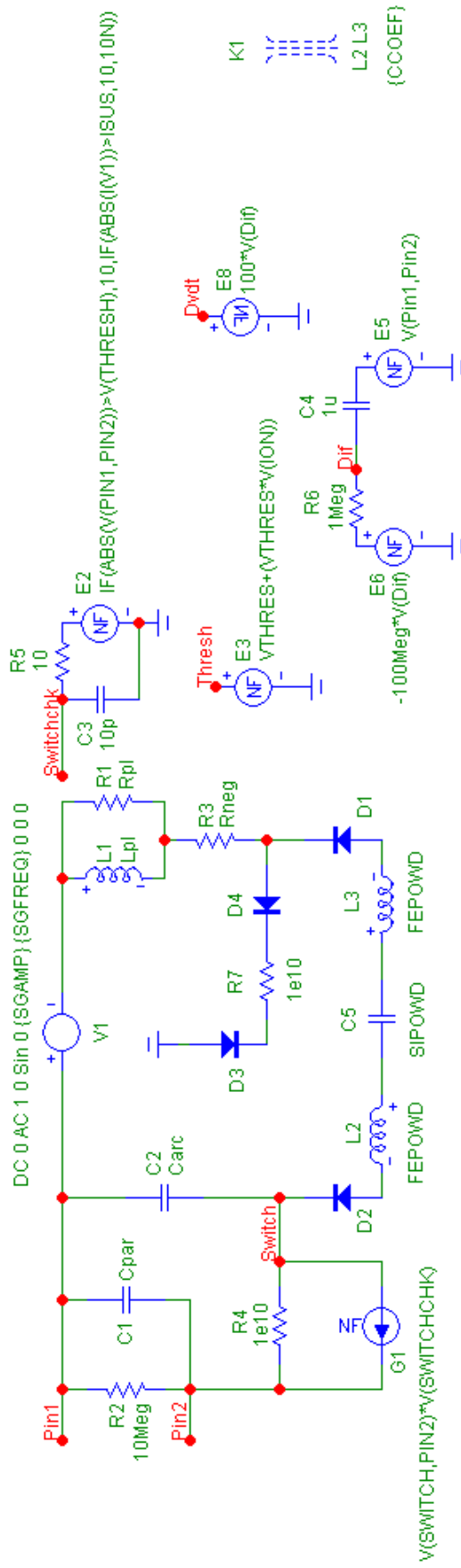
The inductors, L2 and L3, are representing powdered iron suffusing the interior of this spark gap in real life. Capacitor C5 positioned in between these two inductors represents powdered silica.

The resistor, R7, in between the pair of diodes, D3 and D4, on the ground adjacent to the negative resistor, R3, plus the fact that these two diodes are facing each other, constricts the leakage of current, yet, enhances their buildup of voltage.

More importantly, this arrangement of diodes and a resistor adjacent to a grounded node regulates the voltage in this area of Micro-Cap's spark gap macro so as to prevent too much current from becoming drawn from out of the sine wave generator, V1. Instead, current draw will be favored at the current source, G1, in addition to voltage building up across G1's two leads (terminals) converting G1 into a satisfactory generator of both current and voltage. Here's a screenshot of the enhanced spark gap. This requires no sandwiching pair of capacitors surrounding this spark gap to achieve overunity...

FREQUENCY & AMPLITUDE MODULATED, NEON BULB, SPARK GAP FILLED WITH POWDERED IRON REPRESENTS A PAIR OF INVERTED COILS » L2 & L3 AND POWDERED SILICA REPRESENTED BY CAPACITOR » C5.

.PARAMETERS(FEPOWD=100,CCOEFF=2,SIPOWD=1e30,SGFREQ=10,SGAMP=1F,VTHRES=90,VARC=10,ISUS=500M,RNEG=-1,LPL=130N,RPL=2K,CPAR=1P,CARC=3P)



.HELP FEPOWD "Inductance of L2 and L3, of inverted windings and zero series resistance, represents powdered iron suffusing the interior of this neon bulb, aka. spark gap."

.HELP CCOEFF "Coupling coefficient between inductors, L2 and L3"
.HELP SGFREQ "Frequency of sine wave input into spark gap, neon bulb"

.HELP SGAMP "Amplitude of sine wave input into spark gap, neon bulb"

.HELP VTHRES "Voltage at which the spark-gap strikes"

.HELP VARC "Voltage across the spark-gap once struck"

.HELP ISUS "Sustaining current under which the arc is stopped"

.HELP RNEG "Negative resistance once struck"

.HELP LPL "Lead/electrode inductance"

.HELP RPL "Lead/electrode resistance"

.HELP CPAR "Gap capacitance"

.HELP CARC "Arc capacitance"

