

The Ground Plane is a Source of “Free Energy”

The Ground Plane can be used as a source of “Free Energy”. Magnetic Remanence and Negative Resistance are two variations of this.

When a ferrite toroid involves two inductors (such as two copper wires running through a single ferrite toroid within the magnetic core of a computer memory bank dating from between the years of 1955 and 1975), then the coupling coefficient between these two inductors produces magnetic remnance inside of the ferrite core. This causes inductive reactance to become the ground plane within this magnetizable core and may overly react (if the coupling coefficient is high enough) adding energy (in the form of an artificial source of current) to the magnetic field of this type of circuit design.¹

But within the context of *my* circuit design, the negative resistance of an ionized noble gas is excited to the state of a plasma (such as within a neon bulb). When this is flanked on either side by two low-level capacitances, then this sandwich becomes a *reactive ground plane and a prime mover*.

This arrangement creates its own “infinity mirrors”² in which overly reactive capacitance feeds a continuing series of over reactances. When this output is fed through an inductance (acting as the circuit's “load”), then the potentiality of this circuit's “free energy” will manifest. Its rate of output is partly determined by the reactance of the inductive load. In other words, any increase of inductance will lead to an enhancement of output. This example demonstrates “free energy” to the uninitiated. For, “free energy” is nothing other than “freely available, electrical reactance”.

It is the ground plane which makes all of this possible. And ground planes need not always be ground sinks. Sometimes, they can be artificial grounds located deep inside a circuit fed by a full diode, rectification bridge.³

Time disappears (as a singular frame of reference) whenever current and voltage become separated by one-half cycle of alternating polarity of voltage. Whenever time disappears in this manner, Conservation of Energy is no longer valid, because time is no longer a reference for measuring energy and assuring us that it is conserved! This loop-hole is stated as Noether's Theorem.⁴

As soon as we allow our circuits to over react against a reactive ground plane instead of using a stable ground sink to serve as its reference, we undermine our dependency upon maintaining the Conservation of Energy!

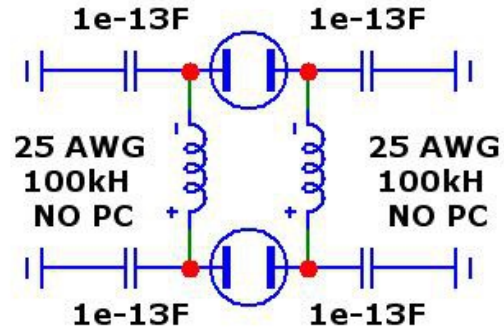
Every student of electrical engineering is familiar with capacitors and inductors utilized within the context of an LC “oscillating” circuit. But few are familiar with the use of electrical reactance to serve as a self-referencing ground plane spawned by the use of these two components. Eric Dollard is one of them, for he has stated that: “Tesla used this principle in his Magnifying Transmitter to avoid the use of Earth Ground as his electrical reference.”⁵

If we can't use time as a singular frame of reference for upholding the Conservation of Energy, then we have the option of using the more obtuse self-reference of electrical reactance instead.

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- 1 <https://is.gd/12voltage> (simulation) → <https://is.gd/magrem> (image) = http://vinyasi.info/vinnie_folder/SIMPLEST.jpg
 - 2 “Infinity is weird even in infinity mirrors” → <https://is.gd/denoza> = <https://skullsinthestars.com/2011/07/30/infinity-is-weird-even-in-infinity-mirrors/>
 - 3 <https://youtu.be/VbaqX6M7psw> = <https://is.gd/rejute> → “Free Energy is Easy to Understand and Demand from Commerce”
 - 4 “Immortality of a Discontinuous Wave via Phase Conjugation” → <https://is.gd/noetherstheorem> & <https://is.gd/dowunu> = https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_of_energy#Noether's_theorem
 - 5 <https://is.gd/akalal> = <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5fPR7Jc9u4&t=7m28s> → “Is Eric Dollard Tesla 2.0” posted on the YouTube channel called, “WWW.UNIONMAG.CO.UK” on 30 December 2014.

.99  L1 L2

**PC = PARALLEL CAPACITANCE
UTTER SIMPLICITY
4.42 MegaW SPIKE IN 1 HOUR
FROM NO INPUT!
RELTOL = 1
Gear Approximation Method**



**900kV threshold at which the spark gap strikes
10mV across the spark gap once it is struck
500A sustaining current under which the arc is stopped
-1k Ohms negative resistance once the arc is struck
1.3nH electrode inductance
2k Ohms electrode resistance
1pF gap capacitance
3pF arc capacitance**

Illustration 1: One simple example not to be construed as all-inclusive of the many variations which are possible with this circuit concept.

Capacitive reactance is the perfect ground plane to push against since there is no Law of Thermodynamics that may offer any impedance. And the weak capacitance offers very little time delay. Hence, there is nothing to prohibit electrical reactance from reaching any pinnacle of output to contribute (itself as a supplemental input) to add to whatever tiny input the circuit is provided with.

Tesla has spoken of the necessity of quickly quenching an arcing spark with the use of magnetism to achieve certain results.⁶

I suspect the Ammann⁷ brothers⁸ may have used powdered iron, located inside of their customized noble gas, discharge tube (composed of two hollow copper, or bronze, spheres and joined via a copper, or bronze, tube) to instantaneously create a magnetic field to quickly quench their spark gap. And I also suspect that there may have been other powders, blended with this use of iron, to achieve additional effects, such as: the use of a dielectric powder (quartz sand?) to limit the output of their device and prevent it from over reacting with self-destruction.

This mixture may be tailored to create its own unique “signature” of vibratory characteristics so as to broadcast its power to any receiving station held close enough range to receive its power and use it to power a load if the receiving station has exactly the same characteristic “signature”.⁹

6 Search terms = “Tesla + quench + spark + gap + magnetic” → <https://is.gd/uquhal> = <https://duckduckgo.com/?q=tesla+quench+spark+gap+magnetic&t=iphone&ia=web>

7 Scanned newspaper clipping from “The Arizona Republican” dated Sunday, August 28, 1921 → <https://is.gd/eyinad> = <http://vinyasi.info/energy/Ammann%20Brothers.%20Newspaper%20Article.jpg> which comes courtesy of [Buguslaw](#) with his permission to do with it as I like.

8 Tesla Radiant Energy [reactive power], 3: “C. Earl Ammann's Cosmic Electric Generator;” “Denver Man, C. Earl Ammann, Invents Generator That Takes Electricity From Air and Propels Automobile,” Denver Post, Monday, August 8, 1921 → <https://is.gd/ohobim> = http://fuel-efficient-vehicles.org/energy-news/?page_id=971

9 “World Wireless System” → <https://is.gd/asulul> = https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wireless_System

The Reactive Ground Plane is the Perfect Reference

In a simple LC oscillating circuit involving a single scalar capacitor plus a single vectorial solenoid, there is no internal ground plane. Hence, an exterior ground has to be used to reference this type of situation. Hence, it is traditional to extend a connection to some exterior object, such as the Earth, to serve as a grounding reference in electrical circuits.

But in LC oscillating circuits which have been doubled, the scalar potential of one capacitor becomes the ground plane for the other capacitor. This may produce an over reaction among both capacitors.

Its imaginary mechanical equivalence would be the ability to fall past the center of mass of an imaginary object and continue to accelerate free fall beyond the limit imposed by that object's imaginary center of mass taking advantage of an endless supply of gravity.

If you can imagine a “bottom” to a child's swing extending itself below its previous location with each half cycle, then you can imagine her delight in gradually accelerating her movement as time progresses without any further expense of energy imposed upon her swing once it is already set into motion! This represents the “expansion” of reactance. Its opposite condition is the “shrinkage” of reactance and both are well known within the domain of parametric¹⁰ excitation.¹¹

Another less than imaginary equivalence would be to use an accelerating object to leap from rather than using a stationary object, such as a wall. And with each half cycle, the speed of this moving point of reference keeps accelerating making whatever momentum which has already accumulated grow to infinite potential.

This accelerating object and its non-inertial (non-linear) expanding or shrinking momentum is electrical reactance lying outside of thermodynamics due to the fact that over, and under, reactance is not a conservable quantity such as voltage drop is a conservable quantity. Gravity is a prime example.

Under, and over, reactance is a byproduct of the equivalency between capacitance and capacitive reactance and between inductance and inductive reactance implied by reactance impedance formula which may converge or diverge depending on the situation. This makes reactance self-referencing.

The energy which enters a capacitor or an inductor is not equivalent to the reactance which arises from it. Once power factor correction is taken into account, the energetic equivalence of its reactive output may be less, or it may be greater, than whatever voltage was applied to it.

All reactance remains inside the system. It is exclusively self-referencing. Only energy leaves or enters the system and, hence, is conservable (ie. must be accounted for). Reactance cannot be accounted for in the strictest of senses, because reactance formula do not include kinetic parameters; they merely include potential parameters, such as: frequency, capacitance and inductance, plus the relationship parameter of 2π , yet are capable of directly impacting whatever kinetic energy is available within the system and, thus, lies beyond the doctrine of habituating ourselves to our limitations.

Yet... Given some thought... It stands to wonder why we never thought of this before since capacitors shift current ahead of voltage by 90° and inductors shift current behind voltage by the same amount. Their combined usage should theoretically shift current apart from voltage by one-half cycle of alternating voltage transforming a load (such as: a circuit) into a generator of reactive power.

10 “How to pump a swing”, by Tareq Ahmed Mokhiemer, Research Assistant, Physics Department, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals → <https://is.gd/icekoz> = <http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Parametric%20Excitation/How%20to%20pump%20a%20swing.pdf>

11 Graphic illustration of how to Parametrically Pump a Swing → (animation) <https://is.gd/amiyam> = <http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/vinyasi-cts/parametric-oscillations.%20original%20speed.gif> versus (illustration) <https://is.gd/ikoyep> = <http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/vinyasi-cts/How%20to%20Pump%20a%20Swing.jpg>

But we have rarely ever considered using this shift in phase relation – between the (di-)electric and magnetic fields of electricity – as the ground plane for the shift in phase relation among pairs of capacitive and inductive electronic components. This is a renewable resource which is largely overlooked.

Any quantity of energy passing through an inductor (no matter however trivial) creates inductive reactance which gives rise to the dielectric field.

Any quantity of energy passing through a capacitor creates capacitive reactance which gives rise to the magnetic field.

We measure the dielectric field in volts by measuring the difference between the two terminals of a conductor to signify its potential to do work. And we measure the magnetic field's active impact on a conductor which it is hovering in, and around, in amperes.

Consequently, regardless of the energy “entering” the system, electrical reactance is the “middle man” which can intercept the transmission of energetic information (embodied by the components of wattage). And this reactance can indirectly modify this transmission, not by altering energy at its inception, nor at its delivery, but by altering its reactance in between. This bypasses the Conservation Law, yet without violating it.

In other words, we have failed to ask ourselves a serious question concerning jurisdiction...

“Does the Law of the Conservation of Energy have jurisdiction over reactance?” ...is equivalent to...

“Does the Law of the Conservation of Energy have jurisdiction over potential energy?”

We know this law has jurisdiction over kinetic energy. But can we afford to continue to make the mistake of assuming that potential and kinetic energies are one and the same for the determination of this law's jurisdiction?

I don't know what spark gaps are capable of achieving in the “real world”. But within the context of the world of simulated electronics, spark gaps are capable of simultaneously firing twice in opposing directions.

There is no other way to rationalize how does my capacitor|sparkGap|capacitor sandwich manage to achieve this dynamic behavior.

This sandwiched model is equivalent to Eric Dollard's analog computer composed of two capacitors and two inductors. Each component sits opposed to its equivalent component. So, capacitors are positioned on opposite sides of this quadrature of components while inductors are situated likewise in between the capacitors.

The difference between Eric's model and mine is that mine is the squashed version in which the two opposing inductors have become a singular spark gap.

The other distinction is that the spark gap introduces negative resistance which further accelerates what would already have been an accelerated condition had we reserved ourselves to using Eric's model.

But wait... It gets better...

Frequency Modulation inside a Helium Bulb

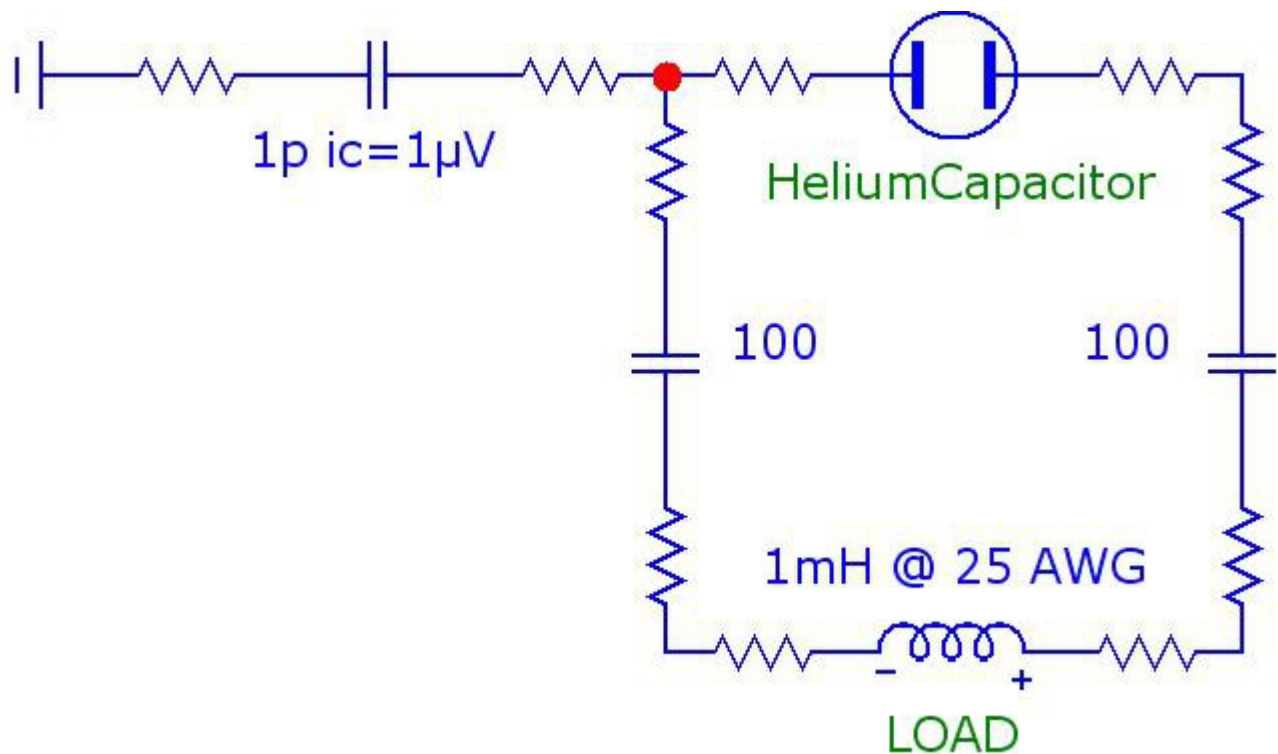
Micro-Cap electronic simulator from Spectrum-Soft includes a zero volt battery inside of their macro for neon bulb spark gaps.

I looked up the properties of helium and decided upon my own customized spark gap filled with helium and then went further and replaced the battery with a zero voltage, sine wave generator which defaults to 10Hz.

Knowing the tendency of how a staccato-wedgie waveform develops from a previous patent search which I presented to you,¹² I postulate that the following graphics are indicative of not having lost this feature since I am merely substituting this specialty bulb in place of the previous neon bulb of the following circuit. Making no other changes, other than duration of simulation run-time to accommodate the inherent instability of approximating surging transients in any simulator which uses matrix algebra to seek a convergent answer, I can safely say that the trend of this circuit upholds a pulsating wedgie waveform while delivering an enormous output in a very short period of time.

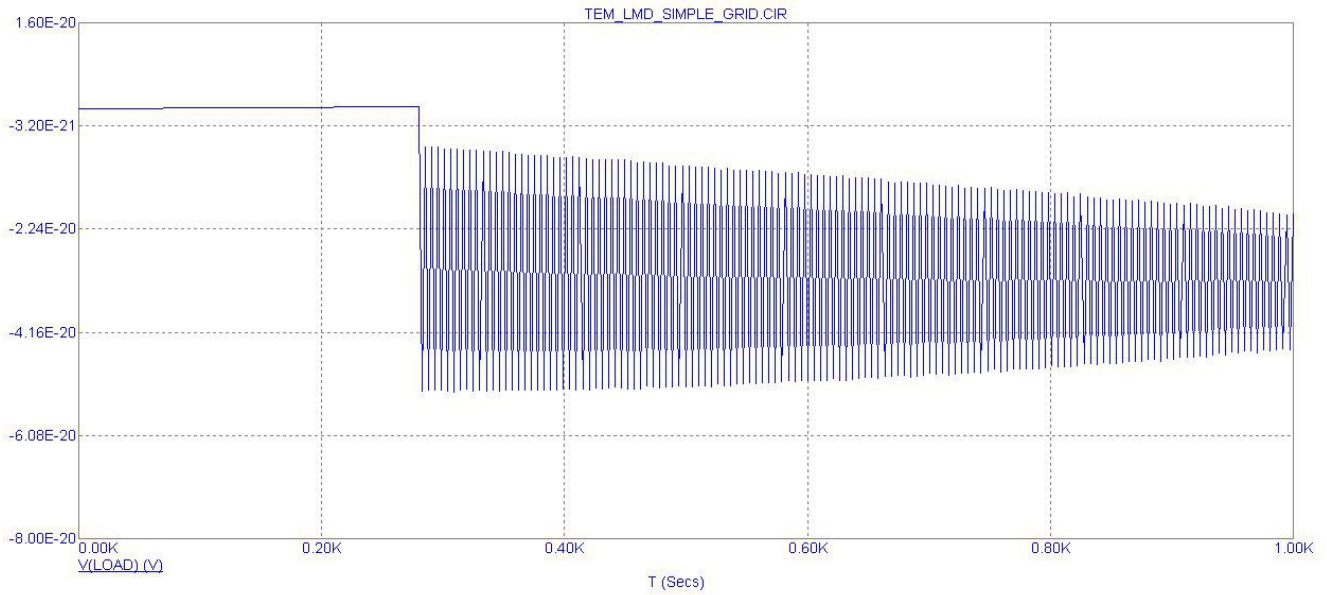
Of course, approximations being what they are, the following results are merely suggestive of what may be possible. It's their trends, when numerous durations of various run-times are examined that convinces me that I am on the right track in having discovered a method whereby I can alter the output of this circuit at will and retain its ability to self-regulate its RMS output through pulsating waveforms.

Here is the initial circuit schematic which gives the target waveform, but with a feeble output. It has been slightly enhanced by the use of a helium bulb replacing a neon bulb...



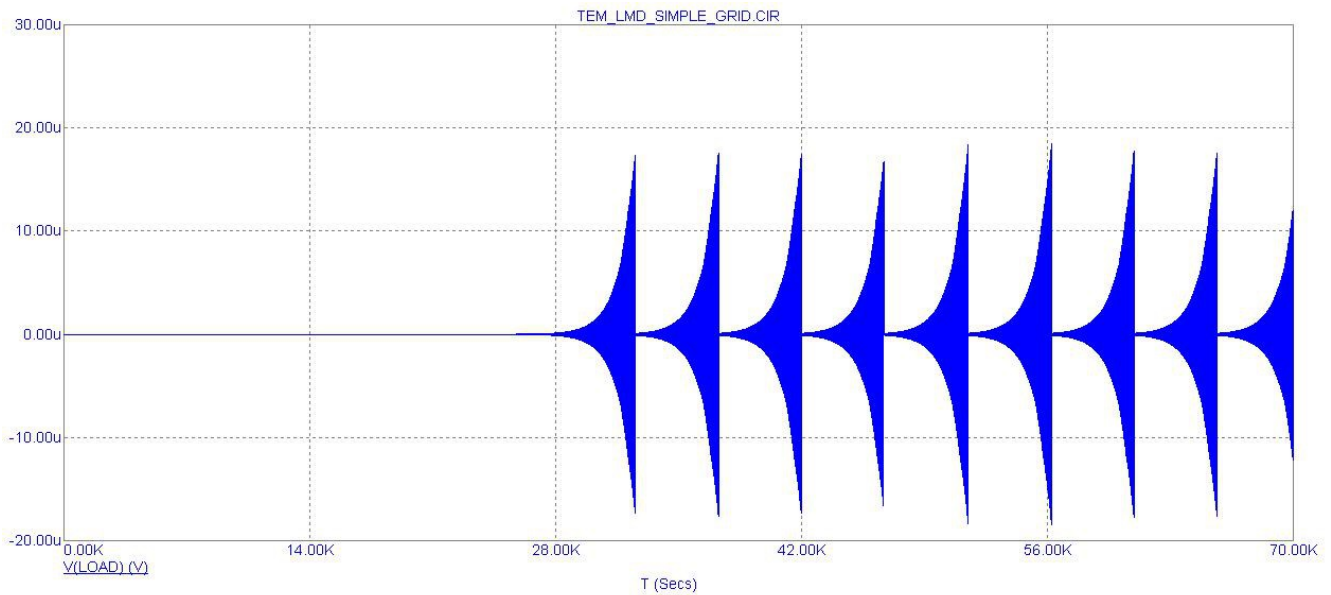
Zooming in for a close inspection of the output on the load...

¹² "Reactive Motor-Transformer" → <http://vinyasi.info/patent/> – I decided to give it away out of frustration for lack of funds and was totally baffled on how to translate that simulation into a physical build.

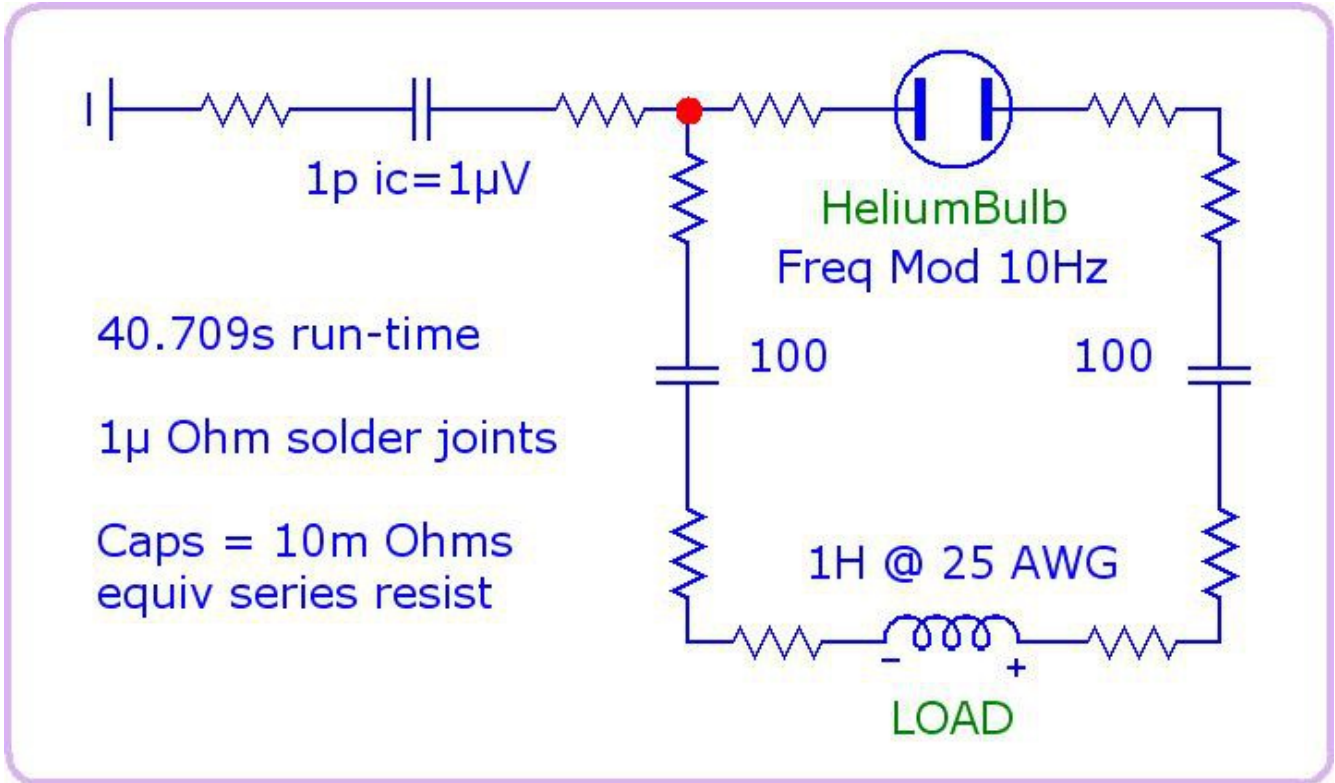


...we can see the tendency for this circuit to remain dormant, at first, and then quickly become active with an initial tendency to loose power.

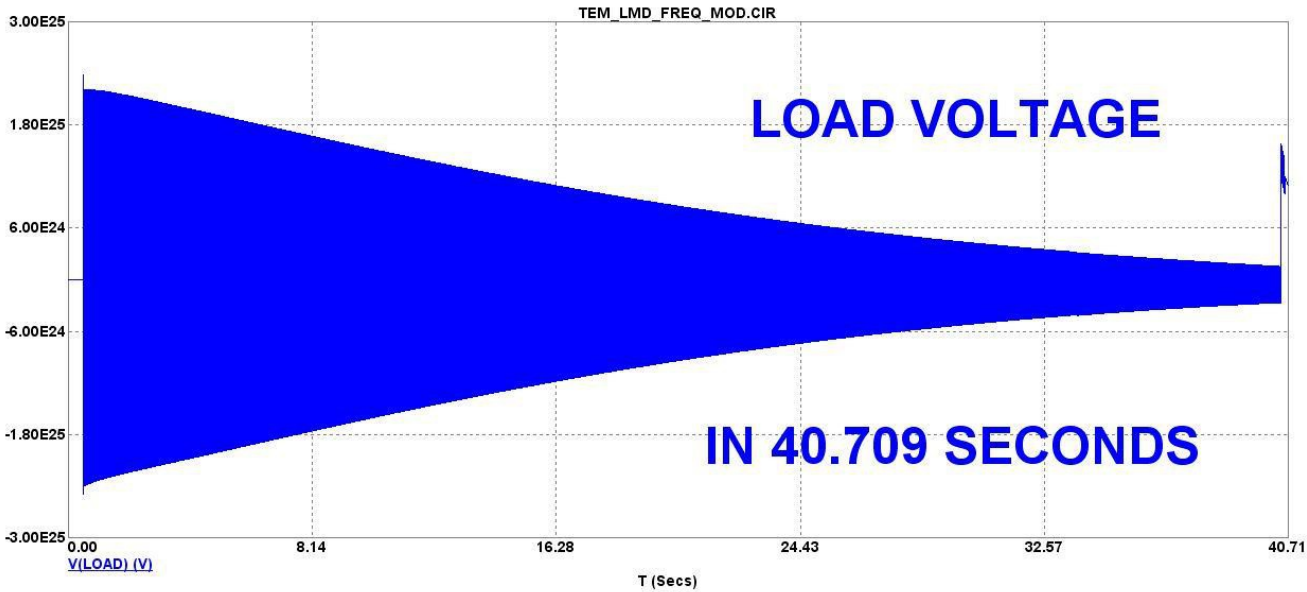
Eventually, its accumulation of power overwhelms this thermodynamic tendency of loosing power and overtakes this loss with a superimposition of exponential surges...



Here is the modified circuit schematic...

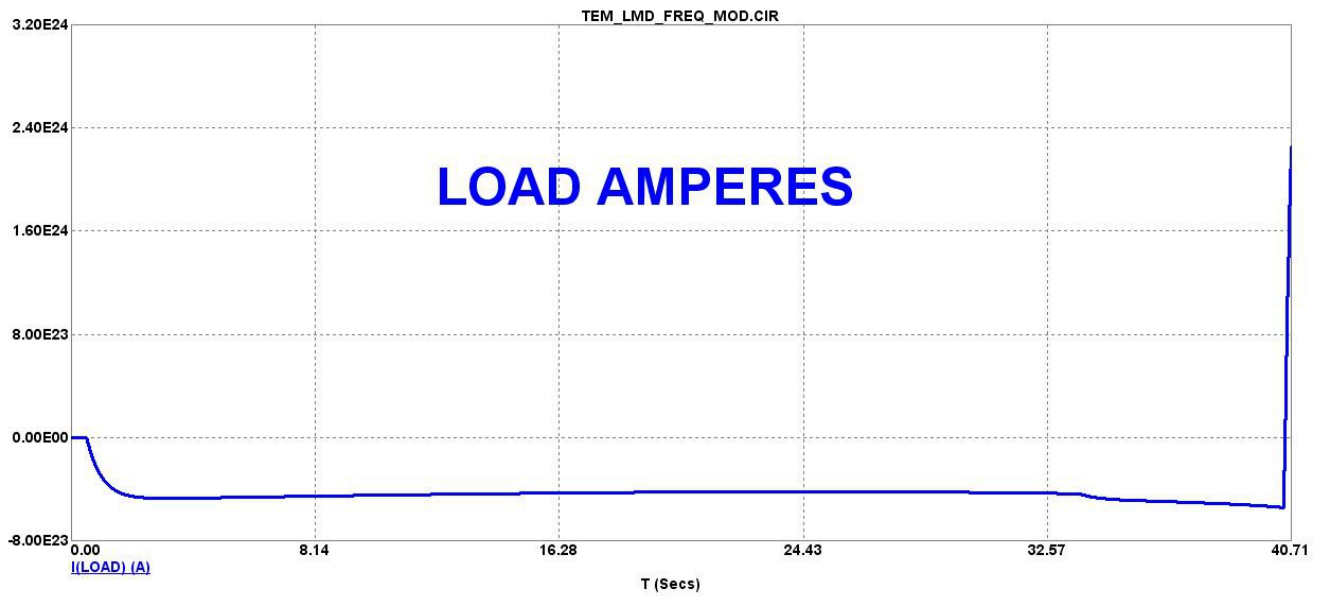


Here is its voltage output on its load coil...

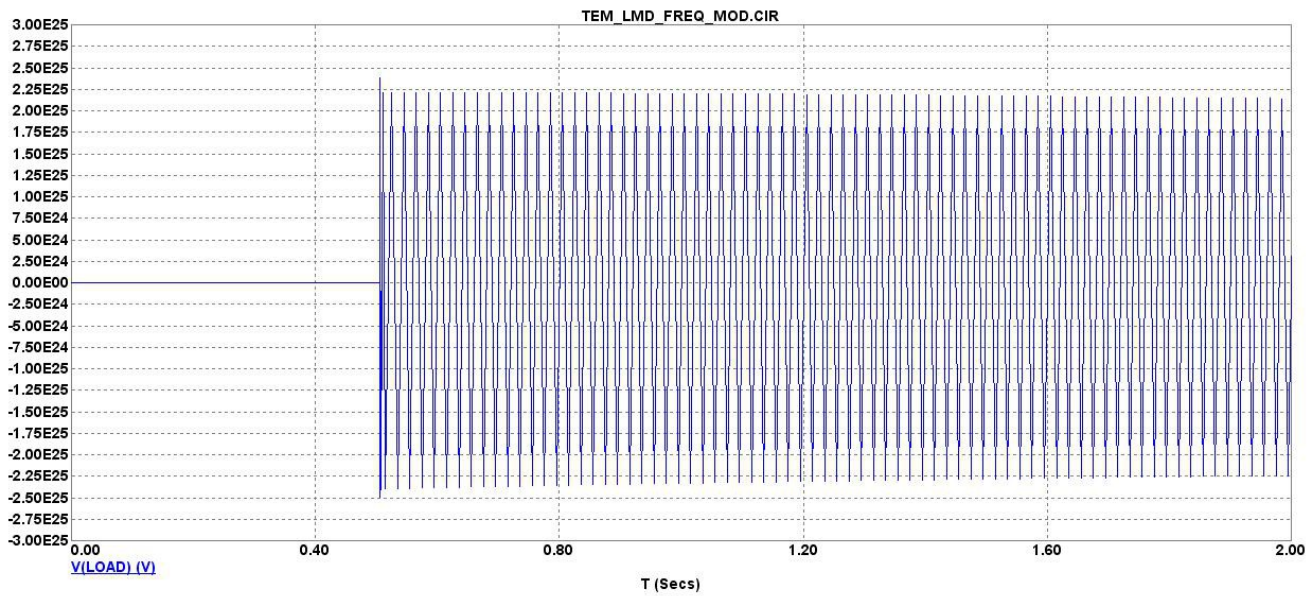


The simulator won't let me extend the duration of this tracing any further indicating to me that something very explosive is about to occur that will take the output "far off the chart" so to speak!

This swift rise in voltage (at the far-right of the virtual oscilloscope tracing, up above) is mirrored by a simultaneous rise in amperage...



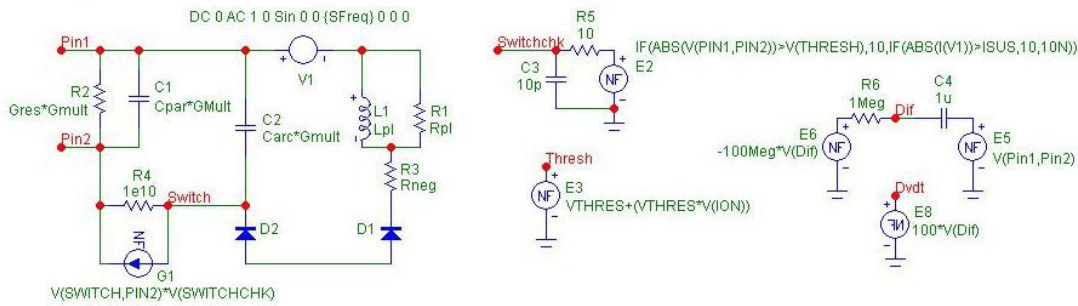
Here is an image which zooms into the initial stages of this tendency to loose energy...



Here is the macro of my modified helium bulb...

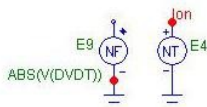
Helium Bulb with Frequency Modulation

.PARAMETERS(SFREQ=10,GMULT=1,GRES=10Meg,CPAR=1u,CARC=3u,VTHRES=54,VARC=6,ISUS=833m,RNEG=-10m,LPL=216.667n,RPL=100m)



.HELP GMULT "Gap multiplier for its gap and arcing capacitances plus its resistance. Maybe this is equivalent to filling the bulb with a very fine, powdery mixture of quartz sand and carbon dust?"

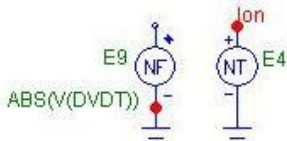
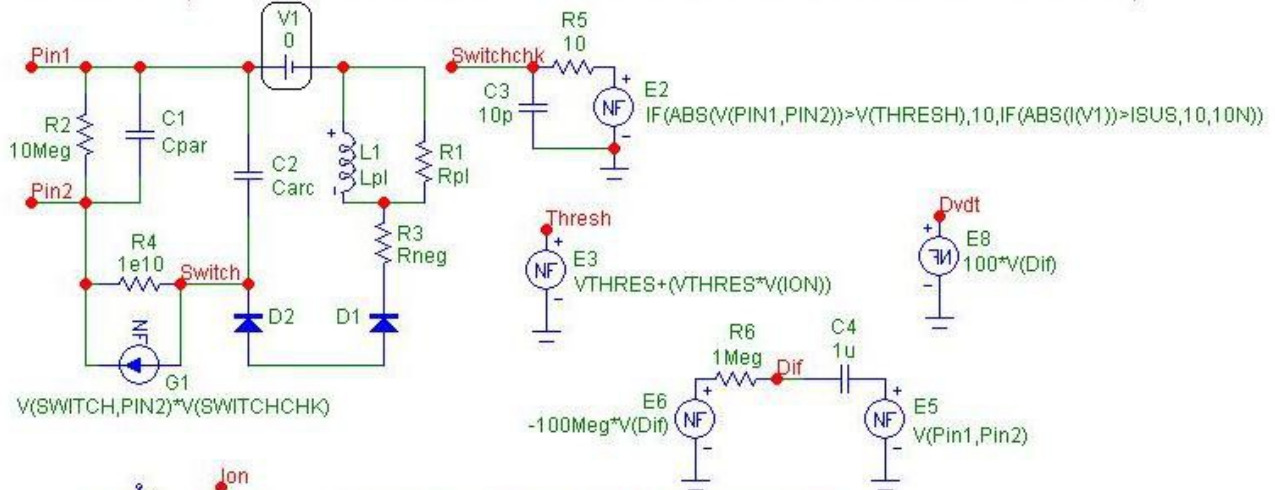
- .HELP SFREQ "Frequency of Sine Wave Input"
- .HELP VTHRES "Voltage at which the spark-gap strikes"
- .HELP VARC "Voltage across the spark-gap once struck"
- .HELP ISUS "Sustaining current under which the arc is stopped"
- .HELP RNEG "Negative resistance once struck"
- .HELP LPL "Lead (electrode) inductance"
- .HELP RPL "Lead (electrode) resistance"
- .HELP GRES "Gap resistance"
- .HELP CPAR "Gap capacitance"
- .HELP CARC "Arc capacitance"



For comparison, here is the original neon bulb, spark gap macro...

SPARKGAP MACRO

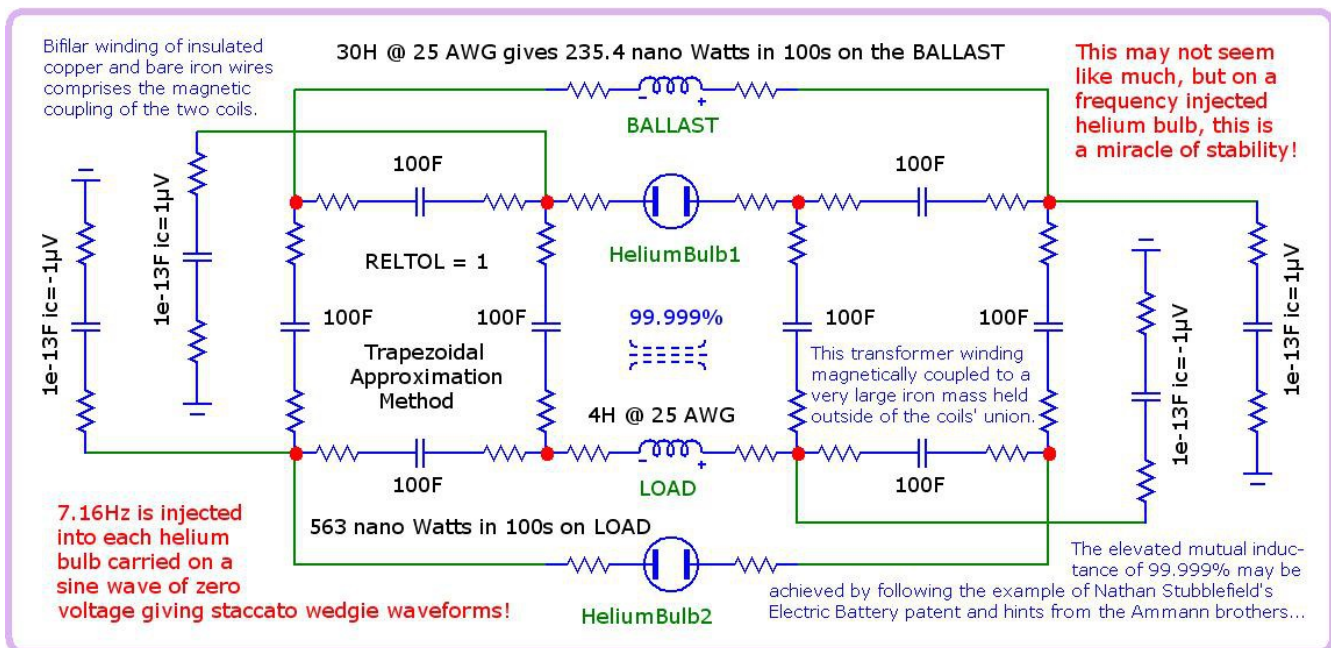
.PARAMETERS(VTHRES=90,VARC=10,ISUS=500M,RNEG=-1,LPL=130N,RPL=2K,CPAR=1P,CARC=3P)



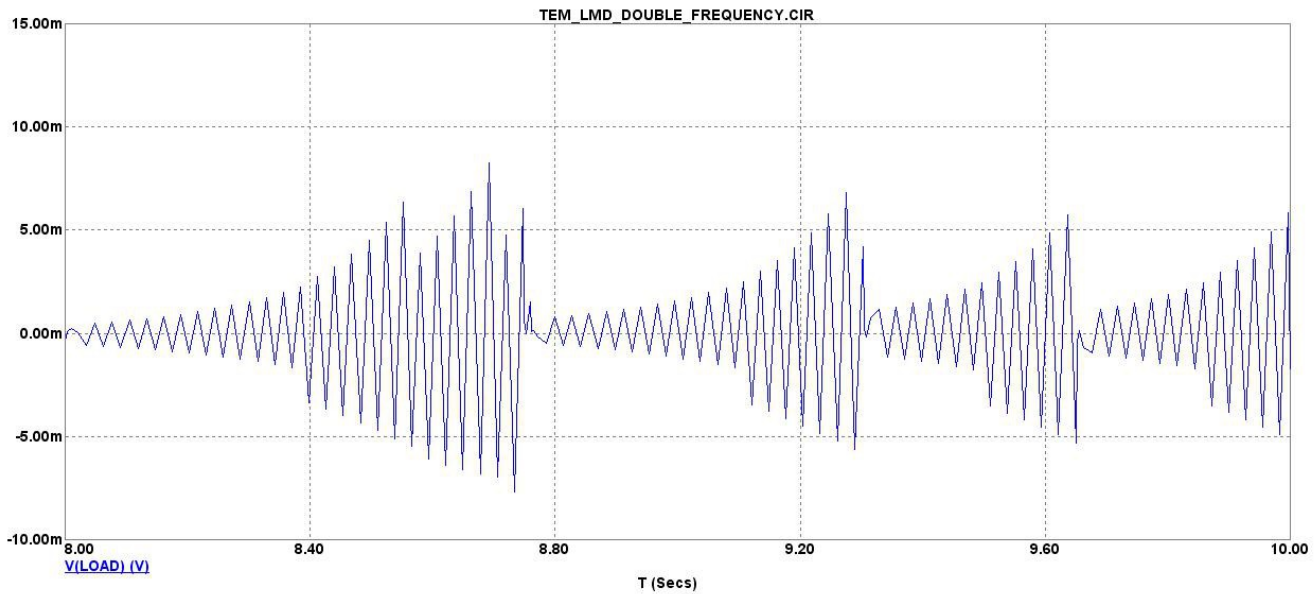
- .HELP VTHRES "Voltage at which the spark-gap strikes"
- .HELP VARC "Voltage across the spark-gap once struck"
- .HELP ISUS "Sustaining current under which the arc is stopped"
- .HELP RNEG "Negative resistance once struck"
- .HELP LPL "Lead/electrode inductance"
- .HELP RPL "Lead/electrode resistance"
- .HELP CPAR "Gap capacitance"
- .HELP CARC "Arc capacitance"

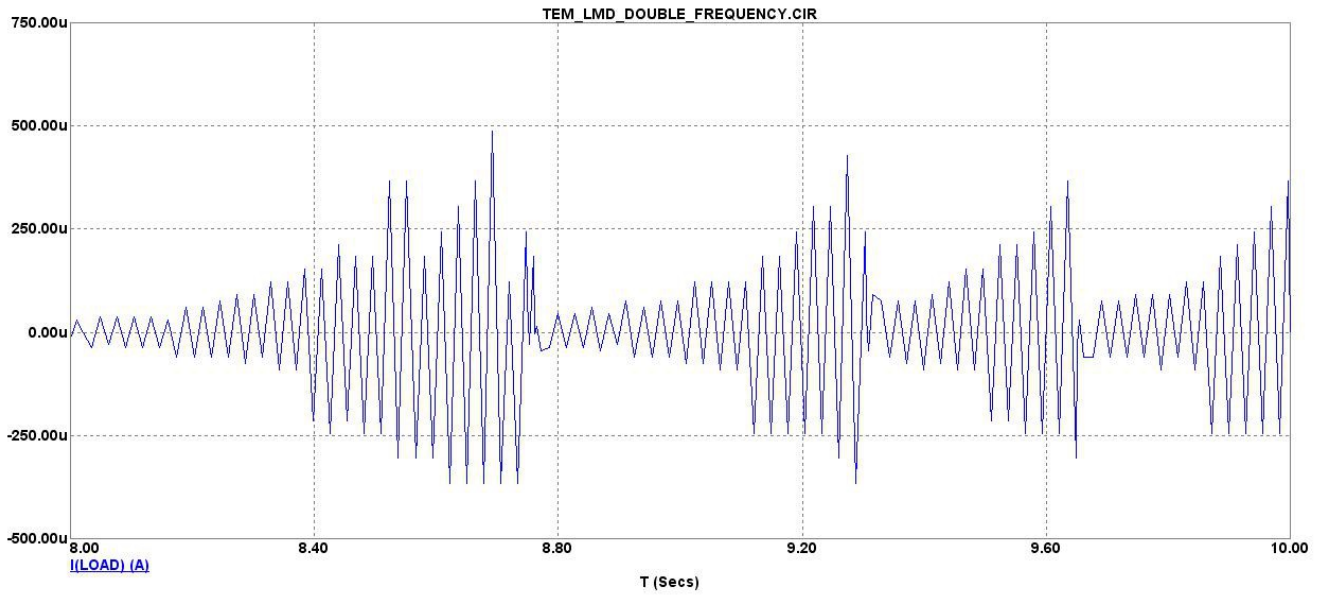
**V1 IS A DEAD
BATTERY OF
ZERO VOLTS**

Here is another example...

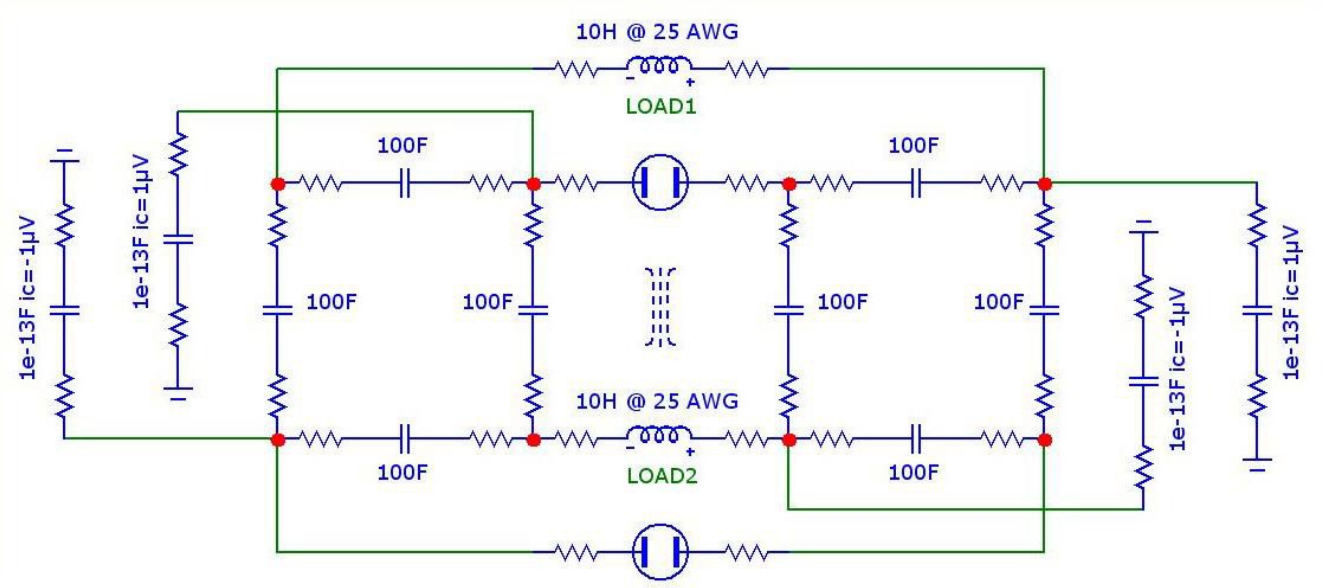


Up close...

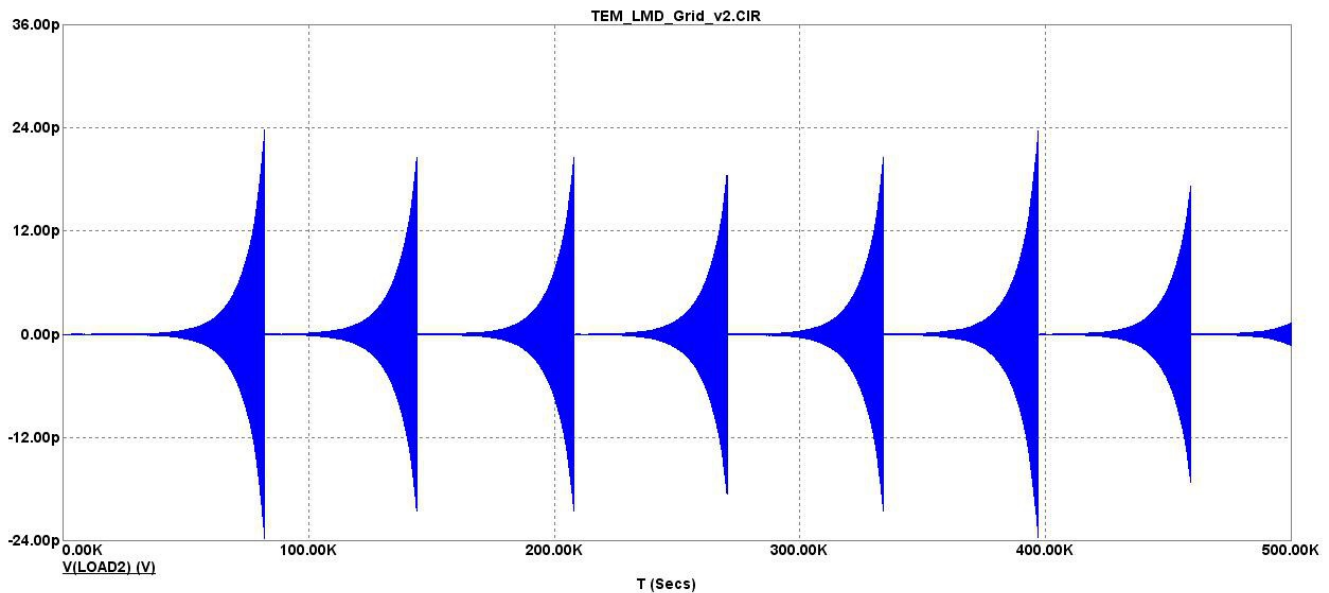




Here is a simple comparison circuit (without injection of frequency) which I took to be my guide...



And here is its output...



Notice the distinct difference in how long the circuit on page 10 takes to “warmup”? Wow!

It's easy enough to “blowout” a nice, uniform, staccato-wedgie in pursuit of overunity.

Conversely, it's also easy to sacrifice spurious, inordinate results in pursuit of my five goals...

1. Overunity – Can it satisfy our dependency upon electricity *and* conserve resources?
2. Regulatable – Can it deliver any quantity of current and voltage within a specified duration?
3. Buildable – Does it take a PhD to build a proof of concept model once it has already been developed for mass consumption? *Can a hobbyist understand it once the basic concepts have been demonstrated?*
4. Staccato-wedgies – Does the output possess my favorite diagnosis for the expansion of reactive power beyond the input of real power? Somewhere, possibly deep within the circuit, lies the negative unity power factor (of 180° phase separation between current and voltage) which makes possible the generation of reactive power derived from real power at a factor greater than the absolute value of one.
5. Stability, consistency and reliability – Can an appliance rely on it without sputtering, kicking and belching debris?

**7.16Hz is injected
into each helium
bulb carried on a
sine wave of zero
voltage giving staccato wedgie waveforms!**

It is not difficult to imagine the electrostatic transference of a zero voltage, sine wave through a *plastic dielectric globe* into a gaseous medium of helium (*since glass will allow passage for the helium molecule*) if we envision such a bulb becoming bathed in a sea of high voltage, radio waves applied to the exterior of this bulb by wrapping it in an open coil. This is what [Byron Brubaker suggested to Joseph Newman](#). It worked so well that Newman's device sent half an ampere back to its battery pack!