

In Summary...

We began this odyssey in pursuit of resolving the Ammann brothers' mystery. The result has been beneficial in numerous ways...

- We've learned how similar is our Solar furnace in comparison to the mystery of the Ammann brothers' invention.
- We've learned about time reversal defines thermodynamic inversion in which energy increases over time rather than diminishing (as the physicists insist is the exclusive truth).¹
 - I should add that time also accelerates since the frequency of electrical reactance determines its rate of escalation or diminishment (its “clock-time”) which may, or may not, exceed its rate of thermodynamic diminishment or its rate of escalation arising from any source of energy supplying said reactance. This factor of acceleration gives reactance an additional source of power in addition to conventional sources, such as: batteries, etc. So, for example, doubling the frequency of the line-voltage supplied to a substation of the local power grid may *quadruple* its reactive power! *This experiment was conducted by Jim Murray, trained as a physicist, yet switched to electrical engineering for practical reasons (it pays better) and because he felt he'd learn more than if he had stuck with physics.*²
 - In other words, if the frequency of electrical reactance should sufficiently diminish, then thermodynamic dissipation is inevitable. Yet, if the frequency of electrical reactance should accelerate, then thermodynamic losses may be overcome and overunity will be the result.
 - And since frequency is a potential form of energy, consequently, there is no expenditure for its modification. This presents a savings of energy since we may diminish the number of volts at the source, yet add, or increase, the frequency at this voltage source to supplement said source to enhance the reactive power available to the circuit. Ergo, a three volt sine wave generator, oscillating at one Mega Hz, can supply all a circuit needs to reach its target. *{This describes, in a nutshell, my next patent application!}*
- We've learned how Ohm's Law is obeyed whenever a voltage source is rapidly switched OFF producing a tendency which veers towards the infinite release of current from a finite storage of potential (measured as voltage) across a nearly zero resistance.
- We've learned how a negative inductor has its current ahead of its voltage by 90° – just like within the context of a capacitor. This overcomes the back EMF associated with the Lenz Law. *Humph! What a flimsy law if we can find a way around it! Sounds more like a mislabeled “rule of thumb” which everyone must adhere to if they want to preserve their reputation and keep their jobs. Science has been politicized!*

1 Let's assume for the sake of argument that the Law of the Conservation of Energy applies to both kinetic, as well as applying to potential, energy. Even though this latter application sounds absurd to me, I'll go along with this line of reasoning for the time being. Thus, the only factor left remaining which we may vary at will (under the auspices of this argument) is time since time is all-encompassing in as much as it affects all electrodynamics – not merely some of electrodynamics, and also due to time being outside the range of influence of the Law of Conservation due to [Noether's Theorem](#). Now, we have to reverse time if we want to increase the amplitude of our power by inverting the temporal process of a self-damping oscillation to gain power instead of diminishing power. This also implies that we are not permitted to utilize the benefit of integrating capacitive and inductive reactance into our manipulation of power. Nor, are we permitted to scam the public into believing in false promises. See the problem? We keep ignoring electrical reactance and power factor correction as if they do not exist!

2 Jim Murray's presentation on “Tesla's Hidden Discoveries” given to the Science, Energy and Technology Conference conducted in Hayden, Idaho, in the summer of 2013 → <http://teslashiddendiscoveries.com/> = <https://is.gd/uvahil> & <https://is.gd/lamipu> (YouTube; introduction)

- We've learned how a sandwich of capacitance, followed by a sparking gap, and sealed on the opposing side with another capacitance, and both capacitances being of low values within a narrow window just beneath that of a maximum of around 1 to 10 pico Farads and extending downwards to around 10 to 100 femto Farads (as an approximate minimum) may have a profound effect of producing free energy by becoming the definition of a generator in which current and voltage are separated in time by one-half cycle within the context of alternating current (A/C) resulting in a new definition of electrodynamic amplification: **Reactive Amplification by the Simultaneous Emission of its Complimentary Reflection**, aka. **RASECoR**. Ergo, *voltage IN does not equal current OUT* and *current IN does not equal voltage OUT*.
- We've learned how this sandwich creates its own Ground Plane of electrical reactance serving as a substitute reference capable of replacing an electrical ground for its reference making possible the empowerment of a circuit whose dipole arrangement of source versus load is monopoled into a singularity of unity in which the source becomes its own load and the load becomes its own source and, thus, eliminates the need for empowering a machine with an exterior Prime Mover.
- This creates a standing wave that fails to travel (for having overcome the limitations of the speed of light) by synchronizing the destination of a wave with its origin into a singularity of location. The utility grid [does this all the time](#) to keep its multiple generators (whose locations are spread out over vast distances along its power grid) in phase with each other by positioning huge banks of capacitors (as large as several rooms) periodically spaced along the length of any one transmission line every hundred miles or so.
- This principle of singularity is what makes Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter so efficient for avoiding its transmission of power by joining the destination of power transmission with its source of transmission into a singularity of monopolar electricity. Only reactive power can do this. Real power is incapable of monopolarity and must, conversely, operate on the conventional principle of dipolarity of opposing magnitudes of plus and minus voltage differences. Instead, my circuits tend to reflect a monopolarity by exhibiting an equivalence of voltage across their entire scope of nodes along with a behavioral singularity of triangular waves manifesting, not only within capacitors and resistors, but also within inductors.
- We've also learned how limited is the jurisdiction of the Law of the Conservation of Energy bounding kinetic energy with its thermodynamic limitations of, "energy IN must equal energy OUT", since the energy in question is merely kinetic – not potential. Potential energy, such as frequency – for example, has no relation whatsoever with this Law of Conservation and, thus, this law has no relation whatsoever with electrical reactance and the synthesis of electricity, aka. "free energy."
- Consequently, we've also learned how this Law of Conservation of Energy has no binding influence over the magnetic field exhibiting inductive reactance, nor does it have any binding influence over the dielectric field exhibiting capacitive reactance. Hence, these fields may parametrically become excited and modify each others' parameters of inductance and capacitance making a solid circuit amenable to modification through the dynamics of its operation. This tendency of modification lays the groundwork for the synthesis of electricity from its constituent ingredients of: time, magnetism, and dielectricity, or its dissolution back into its fragmentary ingredients making electricity a molecule of atomic elements just as chemistry makes water a molecule of oxygen and hydrogen. This molecular nature to electricity makes it possible to disassemble electricity or reassemble it at will. And while it is disassembled, it can be modified to whatever degree of variation is imaginable and, thus, bypass the limitations imposed upon us by the Law of the Conservation of Energy. Electrical reactance

is this leverage point making these modifications possible while electricity is in this state of disassemblance.

- Reactive Impedance makes this possible since it ties capacitance to capacitive reactance and ties inductance to inductive reactance, thus, creating a closed-loop of self-fulfilling increase or decrease of reactive power which can never remain the same from one point in time to the next. This violates the Law of Conservation and, thus, insubstantiates their relationship. Thus, it is slightly incorrect to say, *violates*, unless we extend this word to conclude that *their relationship has been violated by the mathematics of reactive power*. Rumors do not substantiate their relationship. So, it is the presumption of their association which is being called into question, for it is merely a rumored relationship – held to be true by the majority of the population, yet illogical on its face. In other words, the Law of the Conservation of Energy is not relevant to electrical reactance and, thus, is irrelevant to “free energy”, aka. freely available reactive power.
- We've learned how a dead battery of zero, or extremely low-voltage, may enhance the amplitude of a gas discharge tube whenever it is connected in parallel with this tube of ionized noble gases just as Micro-Cap inserts a dead battery of zero voltage into its macro for a spark gap.
 - This reminds me of Ossie Callanan's assertion that dead batteries make good converters of radiant energy (aka, reactive power) into real [working] power.³
- We've learned how frequency modulation may be injected into a gas discharge tube, such as the sparking gap of a neon or helium bulb, to regulate and enhance its amplification of the synthesis of electricity. This injection of frequency may alternately be applied using off the shelf parts, rather than a customized neon bulb (for example), by connecting a zero or low-voltage sine wave generator or radio tuner in parallel with the sparking gap of a neon bulb.
- And oddly enough, we've learned how a relatively *low frequency* injected into a gas discharge tube actually *enhances its electrical reactance* while raising its frequency snuffs it out analogous to the thermodynamic dissipation of the magnitude of a wave, aka. self-damping, and an alternative to looking for the OFF switch. Unfortunately, free energy devices don't have them since reactive power can't be dissipated; it can only accumulate until the device fries itself.
- We've also learned how the spark gap may be shorted out with either an inductor or a zero voltage source of either no frequency (D/C) or low frequency (A/C) to enhance its performance. An elevated frequency will turn OFF the surging process of this spark gap making frequency a convenient method of regulation.
- This points out an interesting equivalency in which frequency and voltage may substitute for one another as parametric factors of regulation, because an over-voltage condition will just as readily snuff out a surge as will an over-frequency will accomplish the same task. And it's interesting to note how we empirically describe voltage as a “potential” while we also consider frequency to be a “potential energy,” such as: a wave length, within the context of the electromagnetic spectrum.

As an aside, I'm beginning to suspect that the mysterious mineral, or minerals (depending on which newspaper article is referenced: the Arizona Republic(an) versus the Denver Post), may be lead and lead sulfate. The Ammann brothers may have been using dead batteries as a form of low-level capacitors of semi-conductive stature? I don't know... Yet, this seems like an intriguing possibility.

In other words, it may have taken them seven years to develop, but may be very simple and economical to build it?

³ “Working Radiant Energy” → <https://is.gd/ugidut> = <http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Parametric%20Excitation/Working%20Radiant%20Energy%20-%20Ossie%20Callanan.pdf>