

FREE ENERGY, ie. THE OVERUNITY OF THE COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE, OBEYS OHM'S LAW!

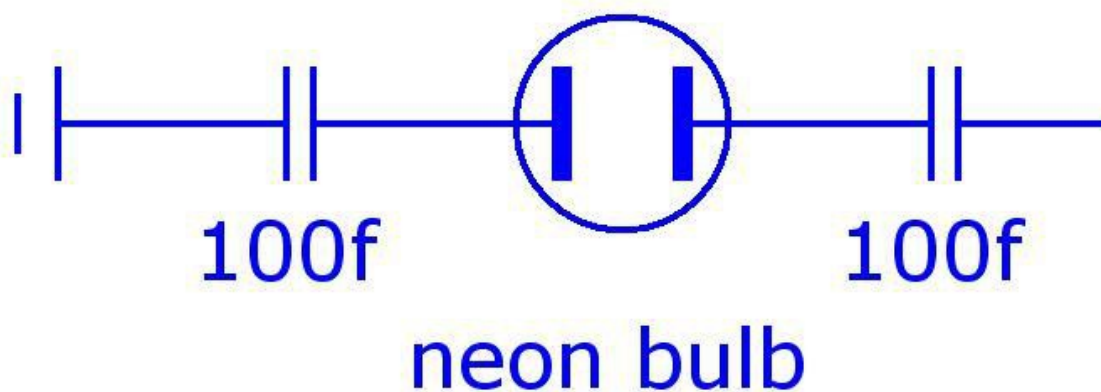
16. INSTANT ENERGY RELEASE AS INFINITY

Phenomena of enormous magnitude manifest themselves when the criteria for voltage or potential difference is instantly disrupted, as with a short circuit. The effect is analogous with the open circuit of inductive current. Because the forcing voltage is instantly withdrawn the field explodes against the bounding conductors with a velocity that may exceed light. Because the **current** is directly related to the velocity of field it **jumps to infinity** in its attempt **to produce finite voltage across zero resistance**. If considerable energy had resided in the dielectric force field, again let us say several K.W.H. the resulting explosion has almost inconceivable violence and can vaporize a conductor of substantial thickness instantly. Dielectric discharges of great speed and energy represent one of the most unpleasant experiences the electrical engineer encounters in practice.

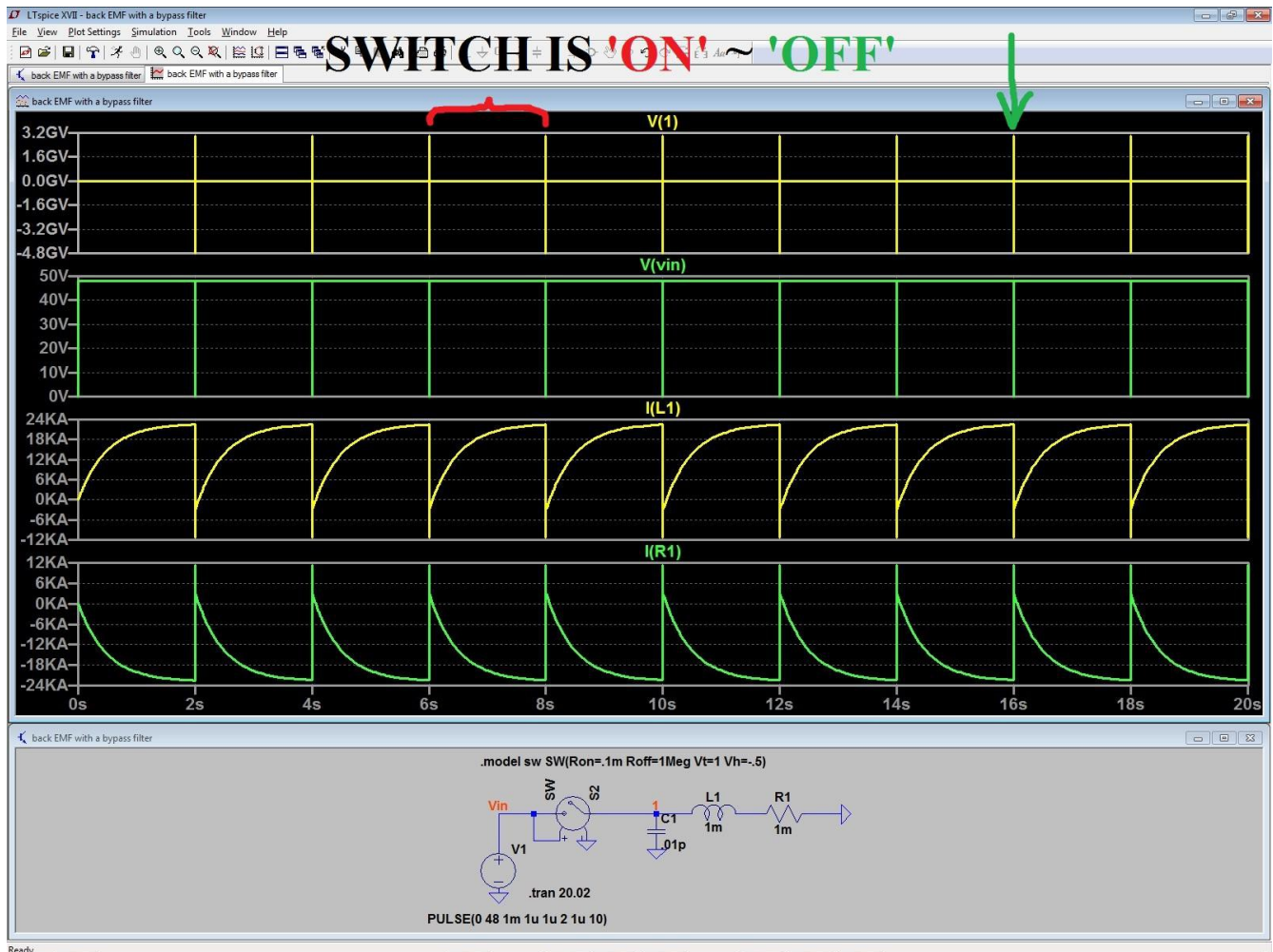
Pt.2 - Aether - Eric Dollard SFTS Powerpoint, p.49

<http://is.gd/aetherdollard>

This is a concise definition of how the application of this...



...could result in this...



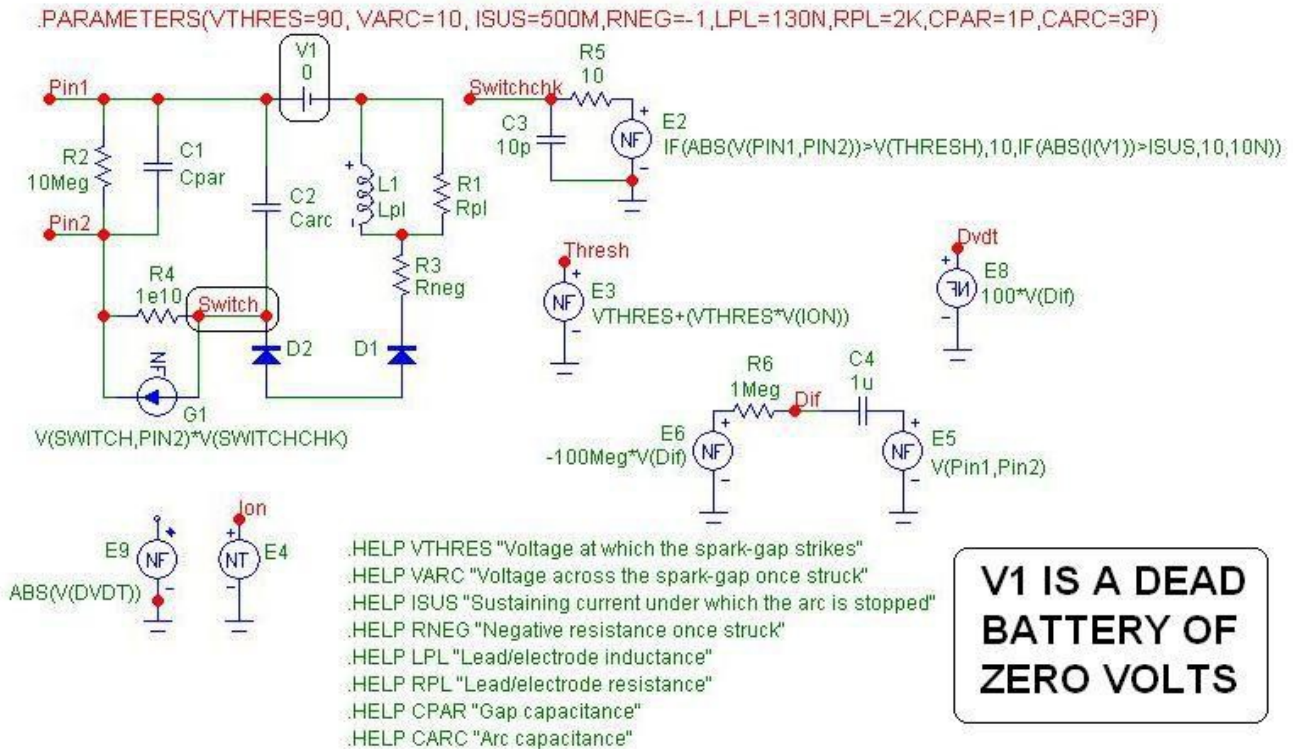
Notice how the transient surges occur only whenever the switch is open, namely: OFF?

And please take notice of how Eric states that it is during these momentary conditions – whenever the opening of the switch cuts OFF the power supply from the charging capacitor (of very low capacitance of 10 femto Farads with one of its terminals attached to ground), only then, does the capacitor have a chance to release its storehouse of energy in the form of a sudden and humungous burst of energy, namely: Giga volts and kilo amps, through the adjacent inductor and resistor.

What if this is a succinct definition of what my capacitor|sparkGap|capacitor sandwich trilogy is performing?...in that...The spark gap is acting as a switching device?

I wouldn't be surprised if this were true since there is a switch inside of Micro-Cap's macro of a sparking neon bulb...

SPARKGAP MACRO



The 'gap capacitance' of C1 and the 'arc capacitance' of C2 are analogous to the charging capacitance, up above, in the LTSPICE simulation represented by *its* charging capacitor of C1.

And the zero voltage, dead battery in Micro-Cap's macro (of a sparking neon bulb) is the ground plane to which these two capacitances are referencing. This is similar to how C1 in the LTSPICE simulation, up above, is also referenced (immediately adjacent to) ground.

It's funny (peculiar) how *a finite voltage source can have the consequence of a nearly infinite current across a finite resistance arising from a finite storehouse of potential per cycle of alternating charges and discharges!* But that's what Eric's statement, plus my present invention, and the LTSPICE simulation – up above, illustrates when placed within an appropriate context of supportive circuitry.

[I made a video and placed it on Vimeo](#) describing my humble beginnings and how my initial studies really began to make some headway when I began to study my simulations of a “decoupling capacitor” which I further modified into becoming a “shielded inductor” the latter of which you see depicted, above, in LTSPICE lending credibility to Eric's statement located at the top of this short discourse.

At first glance, it would be easy to assume that Eric's statement that “*current jumps to infinity*” [*as its asymptotic limit*] “*to produce finite voltage across*” [*almost*] “*zero resistance*” may not apply to my LTSPICE simulation, up above, and may not even apply to any real life situation confronting electrical engineers.

But when considered from the point of view of the capacitor, C1 – up above, the sudden termination of voltage from the voltage source, in contrast to its seemingly infinite resistance when it had been ON (charging the capacitor and preventing the capacitor's discharge while it was undergoing a 'charging' condition in the previous half-cycle of charge and prior to its subsequent half-cycle of discharge), it would appear from the point of view of this capacitor, C1, that -indeed- its resistance (and the only available path to discharge itself) through inductor, L1, and resistor, R1, is miniscule by comparison to

the resistance of a voltage source since L1 and R1 are adjacent to ground offering no additional resistance whatsoever. And any resistance they, do, offer is dissipated to ground. So, it's as good as if that resistance had not been there at all.

So, seen in the light of this context, Eric's statement is both valid and applicable to the LTSPICE simulation, up above, and is also (probably) apropos to whatever other condition satisfies criterion similar to these.

This satisfies Ohm's Law in which a finite voltage is divided by almost no resistance to produce an explosive surge of current.

Countering the lies...

Here is an excerpted quotation from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Current_source#Background...

The internal resistance of an ideal current source is infinite. An independent current source with zero current is identical to an ideal open circuit. The voltage across an ideal current source is completely determined by the circuit it is connected to. When connected to a short circuit, there is zero voltage and thus zero power delivered. When connected to a load resistance, the current source manages the voltage in such a way as to keep the current constant; so in an ideal current source the voltage across the source approaches infinity (an open circuit).

No physical current source is ideal. For example, **no physical current source can operate when applied to an open circuit.**

This last statement is a lie by ignoring the possibility of a switching circuit yielding half-cycles of open paths alternating with half-cycles of closed paths. My simulation in LTSPICE, up above, counters this lie by exhibiting all of the properties of an open path, nearly ideal, current source during each half-cycle when the switch opens and allows the capacitor at C1 to discharge.

“No physical current source is ideal.” – This is a strongly worded statement not allowing for any wiggle room for exceptions.

The exception is the continuing condition of alternating half-cycles which incrementally build up an overall condition which continually approaches the physical conditions of an ideal current source – *not all at once, but gradually by design*. This is a reasonable goal to achieve within the context of a physical construction since no physical current source is ideal all at once. Nor is power rated without consideration to its all important factor of “per unit time” since power is delivered over the course of time – not all at once.

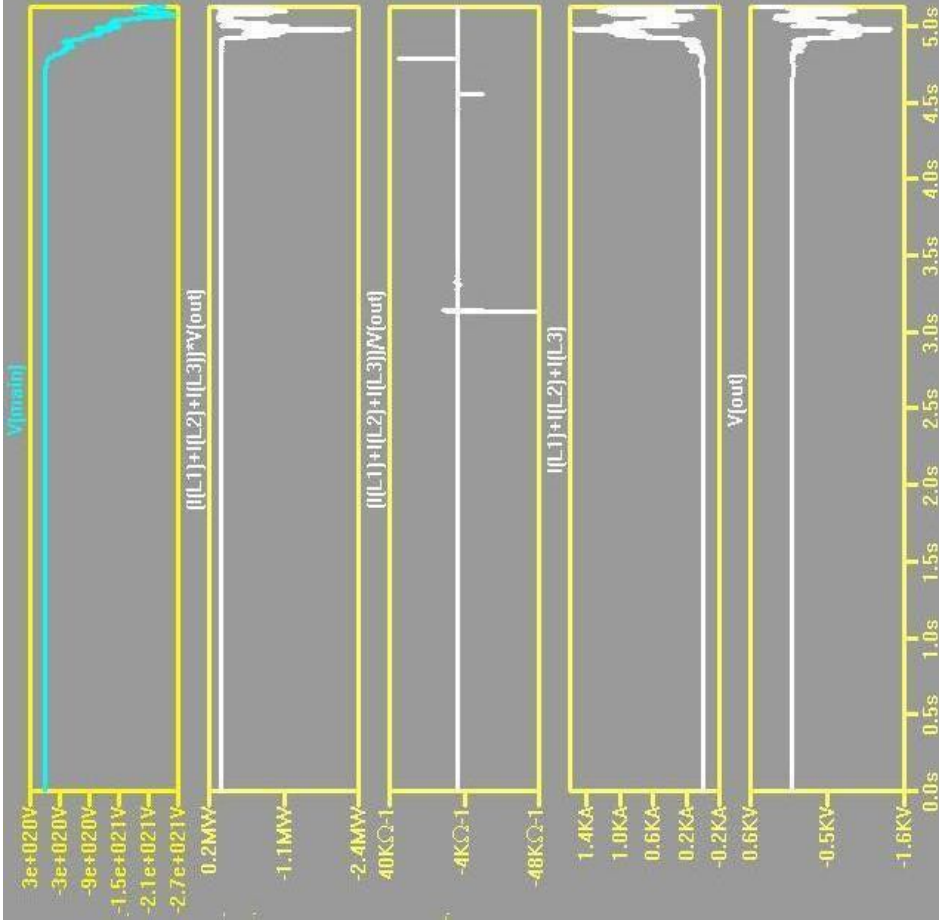
In fact, power has no meaning without being attached to time since differing quantities of power may be delivered during any given time frame.

These facts concerning time are commonplace understandings among electrical engineers. So, there is no doubt in my mind that this is a conspiratorial effort which is voluntarily adhered to by a sufficiently large enough number of electrical engineers to effectively choke all efforts to seduce the population at large into believing that we may get more power from less power **over time**.

And since time is amenable to any adjustment imaginable, using capacitance and inductance for leverage, reactive power arising from reactive components – such as capacitors and inductors – can be sculpted into a generator of reactive power yielding any quantity of reactive power per unit time which may be desired to satisfy the requirements of any loaded appliance at our disposal once its reactive power is converted into real power through a resistive load.

This is the whole and complete reality to the commonplace vernacular dubbed, “free energy.”

All too often we overlook time and expect immediate results as if time does not exist. This is a convenient way to hide our collective heads in the sands of ignorance and pray that liberal thinkers will quietly disappear and stop harassing the rest of us with their silly notions of free power for everyone.



The TAO is the inside of the which is bet- 10mA. LT- fault value 100A to faci- C1 & C2 have equivalent C3 & C4 have L1 & L2 are RELTOL is in 5.1248408s Impedance

continuous current rating neon bulb macro when 100µA and SPICE uses a de- of 100µA. I use litate overunity. 100m Ohms of series resistance. 10m Ohms. 1 Ohm, each. 0.0015 & 20kW 280m Ohms of RMS for both.

