

Magnetic remanence is vaguely analogous to inductance since it is the memory of inductance having been applied to an inductor and has not been altered by any new inception of inductive influence coming from outside the inductor, or fed into it via current, or arising from inside the inductor as its reactance. Yet, we are not given any parameter within the Berkeley SPICE model of simulating electronic circuits to represent this very important feature of electrical engineering.

The Nazis who made use of the German theft of Tesla's Special Generator¹ felt magnetic remanence was so important that they staked the performance of their use of Tesla's Special Generator on increasing its magnetic remanence by adding more iron to it by way of bolting this Special Generator to the floor of its location adjacent to the bank of batteries that were going to be recharged with it inside of whichever of their Elektro-U-Boots (electro-U-boats) were equipped with this device. This type of vessel gave this machine lots of iron to increase its output. And Tesla's use of a four thousand pound Pierce-Arrow also contributed lots of iron to whatever method Tesla was using to power his EV conversion of 1931.

How do we know this?

I don't know. All I know is the expertise of Edward Leedskalnin who promoted this concept in a Perpetual Motion Holder, and Nathan Stubblefield who incorporated lots of iron in his patented Electric Battery, and my use of iron wire in replicating Leon Ernest Eeman's biocircuit which was far superior to Leon's use of copper wire – so much so, that I staked my first provisional patent application on this preponderant use of iron as an experiment to try and better understand this persistent emphasis on the use of iron in Tesla's Special Generator, and William Lyne's quotation of Dort's son quoting his father who, in turn, was quoting Tesla.

And...

I managed to rewrite the software code of Paul Falstad's simulator to accommodate my need to

¹ https://is.gd/spec_gen = <http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Nikola%20Tesla/The%20Inventions,%20Researches%20and%20Writings%20of%20Nikola%20Tesla,%20ch.%2063.pdf>

increase magnetic remanence by way of increasing mutual inductance among transformer coils^{2 3} since this was the only way I knew how to effectively insert magnetic remanence into Paul's software as a variable parameter.

In Micro-Cap, my only allowance is to increase the inductance of inductor, **L2**, to 10k Henrys.

LTSPICE is similar in its lack of creative imagination for its failure to accommodate my need to insert magnetic remanence into an inductor.

It could be that inductor, **L2** of the circuits of FIG. **49** and FIG. **61**, etc, is not – in reality – that high of an inductance if we are to attempt to remain true to a replication of the Ammann brothers' device. It's inductance may be much smaller?

But I know of no other way to simulate it.

2 <https://is.gd/coremass> = <http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=coremass.txt> → maintains a steady-state of output because it has already made use of its “growth” phase and is engaging its maintenance stage of “coremass” to steady its output.

3 <<https://is.gd/addinduct>> = <http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=addinduct.txt> → gives instructions for initiating this circuit from a cold start to whatever level of output is desired before shutting down this escalation in favor of maintaining it.