Impedance is a Source of Energy

Accessing free energy is a matter of determining where to look for it. It's sitting right under our noses within the parameters of the circuit to which we want to attach our load and power our devices. The very impedance, both reactive as well as resistive, which impedes our prime mover from powering our circuit is a potential source of free energy if we don't overwhelm this impedant energy source with too much energy entering into our circuit from an external prime mover.

As you may already know, prime movers are energy sources held outside of a circuit which powers that circuit according to a conventional style of reasoning upheld by modern-day physics. There's nothing fraudulent about this style of reasoning. It merely overlooks the fact that we can rotate our perspective and relabel our prime mover as a source of impedance and tag our circuit's impedance as a source of prime movement for empowering our circuit with energy sufficient enough to run itself.

With this new style of reasoning, production and consumption of energy become meaningless terms since both will increase over time sufficient to power our device if allowed a period of "warming up" to satisfy the energy requirements of our circuit. And I can assure you that consumption will outstrip production and, thus, uphold conventional thought within the realm of physics.

In other words, production and consumption are meaningless concepts since prime movement does not arise from external forces. It arises from within each analog component within a circuit (ie., its coils and capacitors). Production versus consumption is a straightjacket of logic forced upon us as the only way to analyze an electrical situation of presumption which denies what we already know to be true, that: electrical reactance is an impedance worthy of self-empowerment if stimulated by prime movers acting merely as catalysts which humbly step aside from dominating our circuitry with their brute force.

We calculate how much brute force of potential is required to run an electrical load and then supply this much voltage plus a little extra to cover our losses without considering how this also denies self-reliant power generation within our circuits. We stigmatize this self-reliance by calling it "unstable".

Beefing up the influence of prime movers to satisfy the whims of physics is no different than disallowing freedom of expression in a totalitarian political system. It insures slavery and a pyramidal system of privileges maintaining a class distinction between those who have enough and those who don't.

We should be asking the following questions of our circuitry...

Impedance versus Prime Movers...

What role does a prime mover play in an oscillator? What role could it play? Or, not play?

What role does impedance play in an oscillator whenever its prime mover has its significance, ie. its contribution of voltage, severely reduced?

Is impedance capable of becoming its own source of energy in an oscillator if its prime mover should step aside (by reducing its influence and/or significance)?

Put another way... Does a prime mover impede against the impedance of an oscillator from becoming its own source of energy?

What role does the impedance of electrical reactance play in becoming its own source of energy whenever the significance of a prime mover is severely reduced?

Impedance is a source of energy if it is not impeded by a prime mover. For, prime movers are also an impedance for the impedance of a circuit. Impedance works both ways in an oscillating system...

In the less commonplace instance... Impedance wants to express itself as a source of freely available, reactive power if it is not overwhelmed by a prime mover. The prime mover, in this instance, must merely act as a catalyst for stimulating a reactive impedance into generating an excess of reactive power and accumulating it over time. This is the unconventional approach for supplying a circuit with energy since it is potentially unstable. Yet, its risk is paid off by utilizing any one or more of the unsung heroes of “free energy”, namely: the capacitance, inductance, resistance and frequency of a circuit's potential sources of energy.

The conventional approach is to not risk this very real possibility of instability by applying a forced feeding of a circuit with all of the voltage potential it needs to run its load plus a little extra to handle losses due to inherent inefficiencies. This standard approach (promoted by physics) will result in the suppression of the accumulation of reactive power which could result from its eruption through the impedances of either capacitive reactance, inductive reactance or the resistance of a circuit.

The following circuit is simulated in Micro-Cap to demonstrate the principle of impedant energy inherent in all devices. It is the foundation for Gabriel Kron's claim-to-fame of being able to elicit energy from any two nodes (junctions) within a circuit, or just as easily make energy disappear.

Of course, energy cannot be made to appear or disappear. But since energy which transfers between any two nodes of a circuit is not energy, it is very easy to manipulate this information which is conventionally misdiagnosed as energy transfer.

Mass-free photons is a polite way of acknowledging the existence of consciousness within an atom and the conscientiousness of atomic response to changes in the state of voltage in an atom's immediate environment. Photons are a coded language only physicists can relate to.

But, we who speak a normal vocabulary would call this the transference of information down the length of a conductive medium – such as a copper wire – much as a crowd of people do “the wave” (also known as “the Mexican wave”) at football and soccer games whenever the crowd gets bored with the game and wants a little extra excitement. So, people stand up and raise their arms over their head and sit down in a sequence which is laterally across the stadium's grandstand creating a ripple of change in state (among the people) in a linear geometry encircling the grandstand. At a distance when perceived from the other side of the stadium, this can appear to our pattern-oriented brain to be a circular ripple of movement encircling the entire grandstand. We may go even further to misrepresent this as a movement of energy around this grandstand. Yet up close, we know better. Consequently, by this false reasoning (with a lot of emotion infused into our flawed conclusions), we have created an illusion of lateral movement when the true movement is up and down. Only a sequential pattern of up and down movement has traveled sideways; not the up and down movement, itself.

If the people in the stadium's grandstand had played a game of “musical chairs” during half time by getting up from out of their seats and running around the grandstand until the music stopped and then just as abruptly sat down in a seat which is far removed from their assigned chairs, then this would be a true movement of energy since these people are energetically dynamic masses of biology engaging in a game of misplaced seating. But they do not do this. Hence, no energy has ever moved, nor migrated, across the grandstand in a sideways direction. Only in our imagination has this occurred.

Yet, physics claims that this is what happens inside of a conductive medium, such as: in a wire.

How foolish we believe in our physics' authority figures without thinking this through to its ultimate set of conclusions – only one of which I have elaborated, above!

If any one of these conclusions is false, then the whole premise to the transfer of some “thing” down the length of a wire is shown for what it is: a fraudulent idea.

Yet, information is not of a substantial character. It is an abstraction derived from the movement of objects which are unrelated to its existence. It is like a virus which is just as happy in one host as in any other.

Information is like that: it is no respecter of persons who hosts it.

So, massless photons do not exist. Yet, information exists. And science defines how an atom must react to changes of voltage in its immediate environment by altering its own state of voltage with a certain time-delay which is inherent to its self-generated change-in-state.

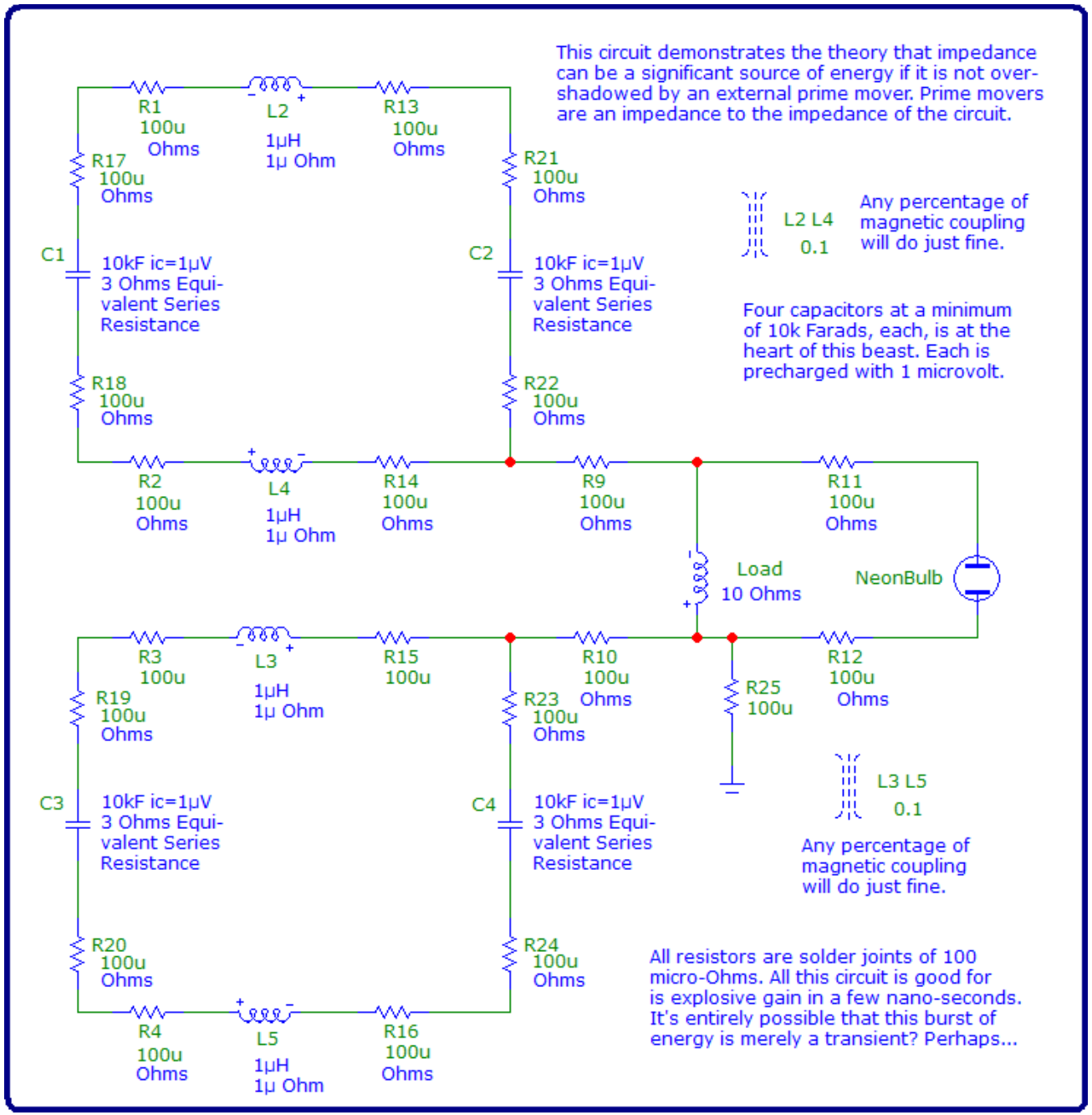
This is a must-do condition of response, for atoms do not possess free will except they may possess it outside of the generalized motions which we ascribe to them. In other words, they may dance and wiggle in small ways which do not interfere with our scientific analysis of their generalized movements.

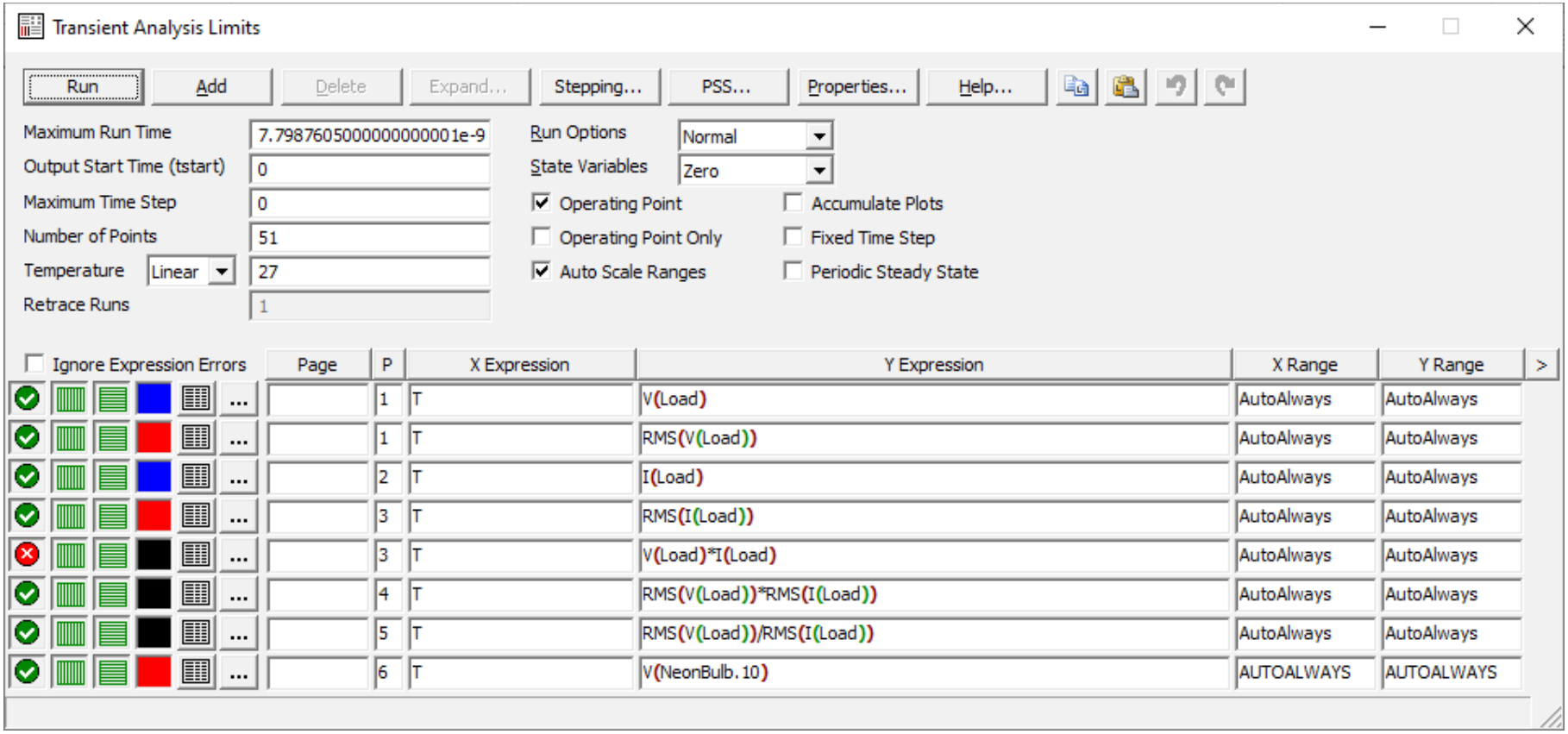
Despite our calling these minute wiggles an effect of random variations to their generalized motions, this does not supersede the possibility that their so-called “minute random movements” could be intelligent expressions of creativity. In other words, it does not deny the possibility for admitting that atoms have consciousness and a limited free will of their own to express themselves in a creative manner without obstructing our acknowledgment of our “scientific laws of motion”.

But I digress... It is an important digression since we don't appreciate how easy it is to manipulate information, rather than worry whether an energetic law of physics has been violated. Worrying about the wrong issues will always get us into trouble.

Without an appreciation of the movement of information throughout a circuit and an atom's response to this movement in a conscientious manner, we will forever misrepresent “free energy” as a fraudulent ideology wherein energy movement has been misrepresented – not to mention the misrepresentation of “free energy” as well.

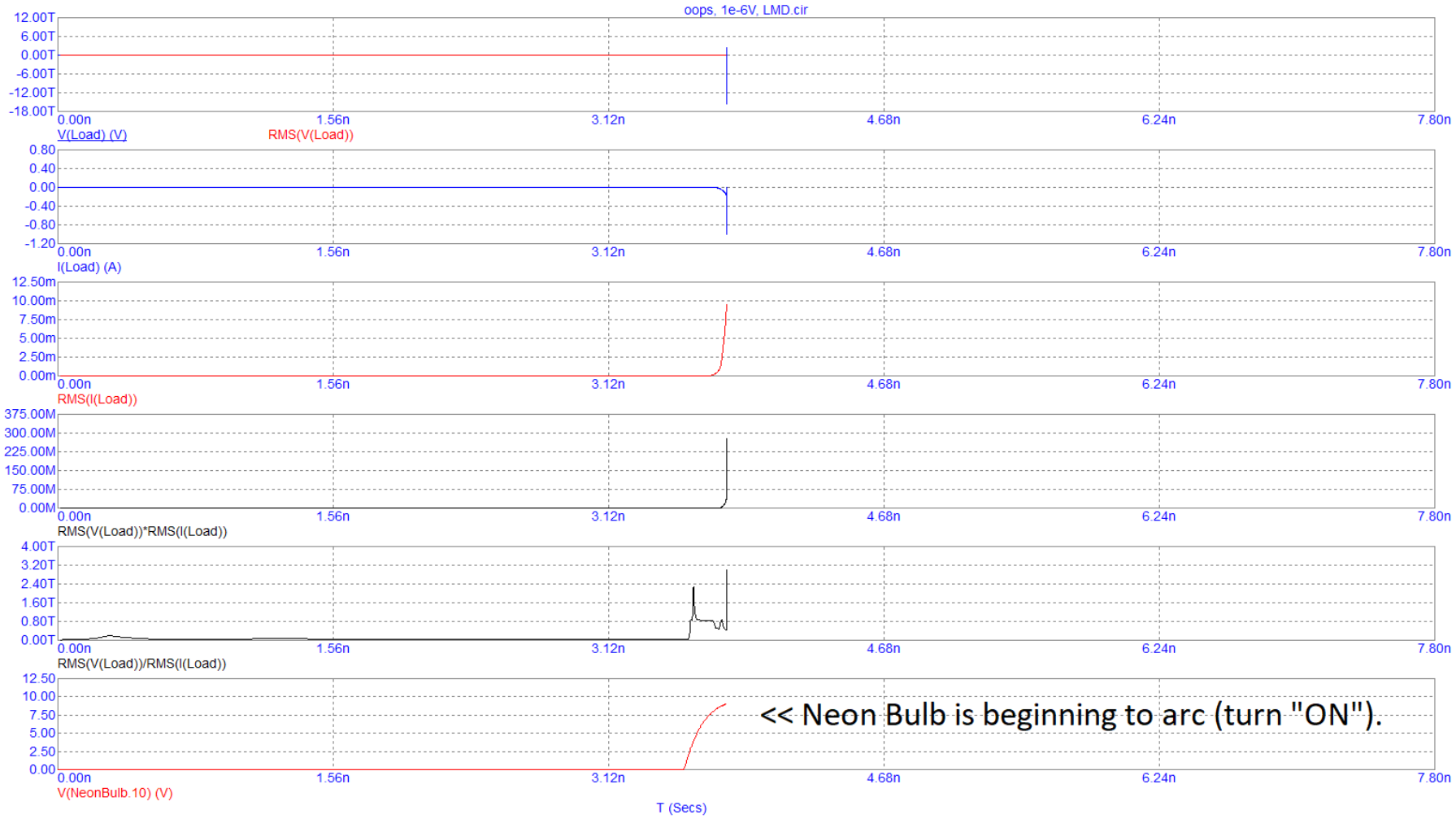
So, all I am doing is modifying information within a circuit so that the output of information is different than its input. You've played the game of “telephone”, yes? How different can these two scenarios be from each other? … Between the garbled messages passed from person to person versus the greater or lesser output of reactive power relative to its input as real power? ... Especially since reactive power is more likely to be represented as merely an expression of imaginary information (complex numbers) rather than as real energy?

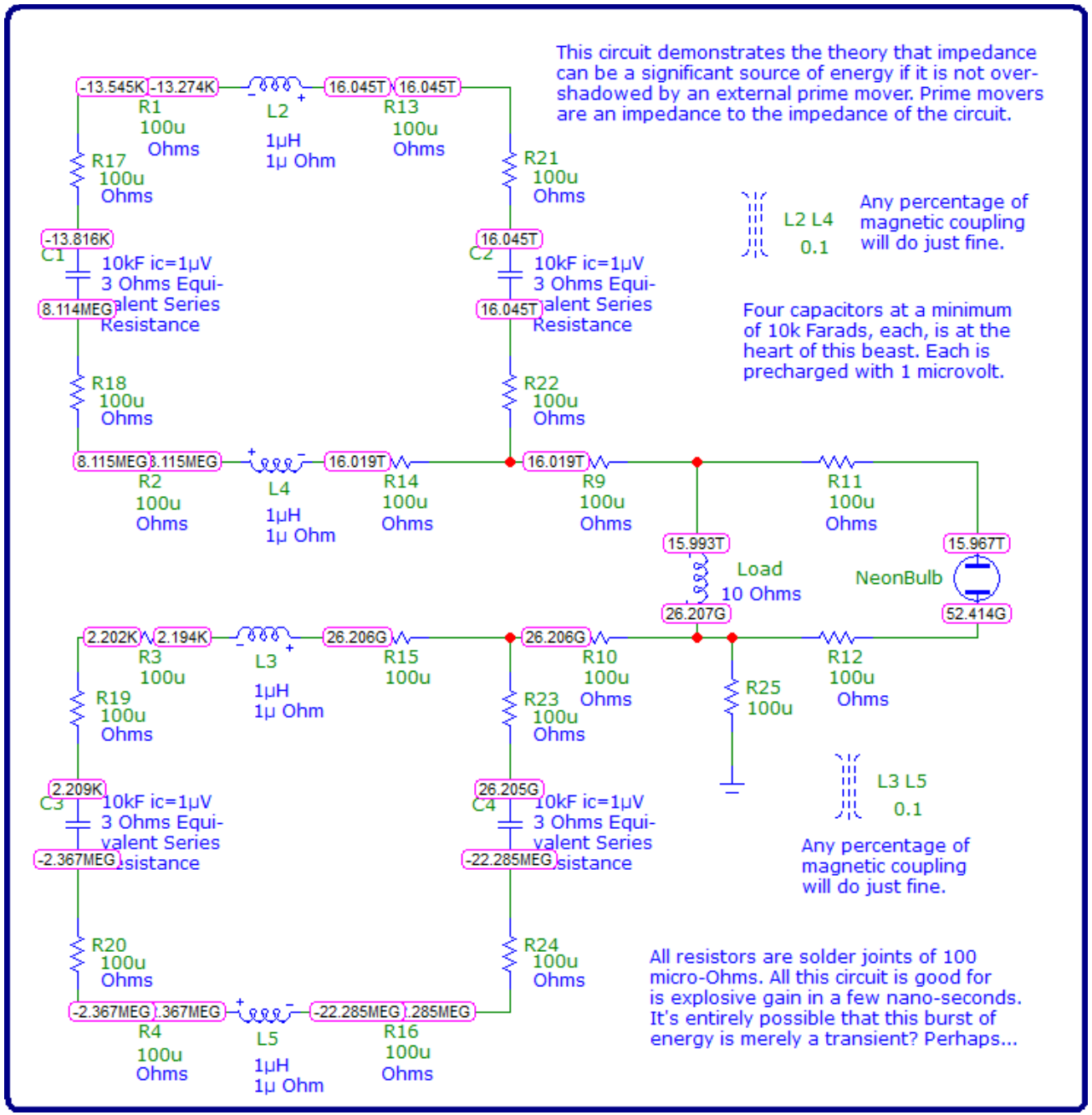

This circuit demonstrates the theory that impedance can be a significant source of energy if it is not over-shadowed by an external prime mover. Prime movers are an impedance to the impedance of the circuit.
R1 100u Ohms
L2 1µH 1µ Ohm
R13 100u Ohms
R17 100u Ohms
R21 100u Ohms
C1 10kF ic=1µV 3 Ohms Equi-valent Series Resistance
C2 10kF ic=1µV 3 Ohms Equi-valent Series Resistance
L2 L4 0.1
Any percentage of magnetic coupling will do just fine.
Four capacitors at a minimum of 10k Farads, each, is at the heart of this beast. Each is precharged with 1 microvolt.
R18 100u Ohms
R22 100u Ohms
R2 100u Ohms
L4 1µH 1µ Ohm
R14 100u Ohms
R9 100u Ohms
R11 100u Ohms
Load 10 Ohms
NeonBulb
R3 100u
L3 1µH 1µ Ohm
R15 100u
R10 100u Ohms
R19 100u Ohms
R23 100u Ohms
R25 100u
R12 100u Ohms
L3 L5 0.1
Any percentage of magnetic coupling will do just fine.
C3 10kF ic=1µV 3 Ohms Equi-valent Series Resistance
C4 10kF ic=1µV 3 Ohms Equi-valent Series Resistance
R20 100u Ohms
R24 100u Ohms
R4 100u Ohms
L5 1µH 1µ Ohm
R16 100u Ohms
All resistors are solder joints of 100 micro-Ohms. All this circuit is good for is explosive gain in a few nano-seconds. It's entirely possible that this burst of energy is merely a transient? Perhaps...



All of these screenshots are found in this directory...

http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/May/?C=M;O=D


oops, 1e-6V, LMD.cir
12.00T
6.00T
0.00T
-6.00T
-12.00T
-18.00T
0.00n
1.56n
3.12n
4.68n
6.24n
7.80n
V(Load) (V)
RMS(V(Load))
0.80
0.40
0.00
-0.40
-0.80
-1.20
I(Load) (A)
12.50m
10.00m
7.50m
5.00m
2.50m
0.00m
RMS(I(Load))
375.00M
300.00M
225.00M
150.00M
75.00M
0.00M
RMS(V(Load))*RMS(I(Load))
4.00T
3.20T
2.40T
1.60T
0.80T
0.00T
RMS(V(Load))/RMS(I(Load))
12.50
10.00
7.50
5.00
2.50
0.00
<< Neon Bulb is beginning to arc (turn "ON").
V(NeonBulb.10) (V)
T (Secs)


This circuit demonstrates the theory that impedance can be a significant source of energy if it is not over-shadowed by an external prime mover. Prime movers are an impedance to the impedance of the circuit.
-13.545K
-13.274K
R1
100u
Ohms
L2
1µH
1µ Ohm
16.045T
16.045T
R13
100u
Ohms
R17
100u
Ohms
R21
100u
Ohms
-13.816K
C1
10kF ic=1µV
3 Ohms Equi-
valent Series
Resistance
8.114MEG
16.045T
C2
10kF ic=1µV
3 Ohms Equi-
valent Series
Resistance
16.045T
L2 L4
0.1
Any percentage of magnetic coupling will do just fine.
Four capacitors at a minimum of 10k Farads, each, is at the heart of this beast. Each is precharged with 1 microvolt.
R18
100u
Ohms
R22
100u
Ohms
8.115MEG
8.115MEG
R2
100u
Ohms
L4
1µH
1µ Ohm
16.019T
R14
100u
Ohms
16.019T
R9
100u
Ohms
R11
100u
Ohms
15.993T
Load
10 Ohms
26.207G
15.967T
NeonBulb
52.414G
2.202K
2.194K
R3
100u
L3
1µH
1µ Ohm
26.206G
R15
100u
26.206G
R10
100u
Ohms
R12
100u
Ohms
R19
100u
Ohms
R23
100u
Ohms
R25
100u
2.209K
C3
10kF ic=1µV
3 Ohms Equi-
valent Series
Resistance
-2.367MEG
26.205G
C4
10kF ic=1µV
3 Ohms Equi-
valent Series
Resistance
-22.285MEG
L3 L5
0.1
Any percentage of magnetic coupling will do just fine.
R20
100u
Ohms
R24
100u
Ohms
-2.367MEG
.367MEG
R4
100u
Ohms
L5
1µH
1µ Ohm
-22.285MEG
.285MEG
R16
100u
Ohms
All resistors are solder joints of 100 micro-Ohms. All this circuit is good for is explosive gain in a few nano-seconds. It's entirely possible that this burst of energy is merely a transient? Perhaps...