Is it Possible to Generate Current without Voltage? How?

By Mutually Shorting Out All of the Nodes of an Overunity Power Supply (Among Each Other) to Eliminate Electrostatic Buildup Apart from a Load.

Firstly...

Overunity is when one or more electrically reactant capacitors or coils generate negative watts (according to "passive sign convention"), instead of consuming positive watts, and whose prime mover (ergo, a source of energy located outside of their circuit) is not engaging in any significant contribution of voltage. Instead, it contributes frequency carried upon a quantity of voltage no greater than what a tree broadcasts and receives in a forest, namely: a few micro-volts! This quantity of voltage is what powered crystal radios a century ago.

Secondly...

This mutual shorting of all of the nodes of an overunity power supply is analogous to what Nathan Stubblefield did. He buried his device (his: Earth Battery; Patent No. U.S. 600,457; *alternate download*) underground effectively shorting, and grounding, out all of its nodes (junctions) with the Earth. He took his stimulus, of a few micro-volts, from the input which a tree may receive from the air and from other trees since all trees send and receive these signals filtered through their environment. The frequencies of longer wavelengths easily pass through the Earth while the atmosphere readily allows to pass the shorter frequencies through itself. This frequency-oriented stimulus of micro-voltage amplitude acts like a chemical catalyst in that only a small amount of voltage is required in order to stimulate an over-reaction of electrical reactance from capacitors and coils of wire (namely: inductors).

What I do differently is that I turn the whole thing upside-down: I ground my circuit simulation to the Earth, or to a common ground (such as: the chassis of an automobile), while shorting out all of the non-grounded nodes of this funky power supply with each other, yet, keep these mutually shorted nodes separate from any connection or association with the Earth.

The reason why I call these shorted nodes, funky, is due to the impact this has upon this type of power supply. It's not funky enough to be considered overunity, namely: more energy comes out than energy entering into it. What makes it *really* funky is the elimination of power by its exclusive segregation into one of its two ingredients, namely: the magnetomotive force manifesting current (which we can measure), but without any voltage (which we can measure as an expression of the electromotive force serving as the other ingredient of electricity). This creates a balance of one force

being latent (the electromotive force which we see and recognize expressed as voltage) while the other force is expressed, namely: the magnetomotive force and its associated property of current. Both forces of electricity are there. It's just that we can only see one and not the other in this funky *unpower* supply.

Nathan, then, balances the overall energy of this system by inverting the situation: he connects all of his appliances to this funky power supply using a single wire. This filters out any current while allowing voltage to manifest. It's still a funky situation since it's so non-conventional, but in an inverse fashion relative to his funky power supply.

So, to recapitulate...

The funky power supply exclusively manifests current while his devices which consume this funky power are exclusively manifesting voltage. *At least, that's what I am conjecturing...* **;-)**

Quite a feat of engineering! And all of this from the mind of a self-taught melon farmer from Kentucky living in the 1880s!

Donald Smith has claimed that we can have whatever we want...

1. The Electromotive Force dominating a circuit in which the units of voltage exceeds current.
2. The Magnetomotive Force dominating a circuit in which the units of current exceeds voltage.
3. Overunity: a coefficience of performance (COP) exceeding unity (>100%) due to the electrical reactance of capacitors and inductors exclusively operating outside the domain of space. *{mirrored copy}* This is exhibited by the software code of electronic simulators in which capacitors and inductors transcend the mere voltage drop of a simple flashlight circuit by additionally concerning themselves with reactance.
    a) *Frequency* upholds and modifies capacitive and inductive reactance. This creates an advantageous condition for the electrical engineer, because the higher is the reactive frequency of capacitors and inductors, the sooner their reactance will increase the amplitude of a wave before the power of the circuit dissipates and dies.
        - *Usually, this is a triangular waveshape in a successful free energy circuit indicating capacitive reactance is dominating over inductive reactance and is the most*

advantageous of the two types of reactances for increasing electrical power.

- *But... A simulator can only show us what is happening within the confines of a set of components which are electrically connected to each other. It cannot show us whatever is happening between coils in their mutually inductive fields. This puts their coupling coefficients outside the range of the virtual oscilloscope tracings of the simulator. Thus, we cannot analyze what is happening within the domain of the mutually inductive fields of shared inductances and, thus, fail to conclude anything from this lack of information.*
- *What I suspect is happening – within the mutually inductive fields of this archetypal circuit (displayed throughout this text) – is that there is a capacitance occurring within the mutual inductance among shared magnetic couplings among coils. And it is this capacitance which is the source for these circuit's free energy.*
- *Capacitance is where to locate free energy while amplification occurs within the domain of the self-inductance of coils – especially, the self-inductance of very large coils working in conjunction with the self-inductance of much smaller coils. The self-inductance of the large coils will harbor the electromotive force dominating over the magnetomotive force while the self-inductance of the smaller coils will demonstrate a preponderance of the magnetomotive force exceeding the electromotive force. This is analogous to a step-up, or a step-down transformer. But as we will see, down below, both a step-up and a step-down condition will simultaneously coexist across a transformer whenever its primary and secondary set of coils are shorted to each other. This is why I prefer to call the large coils, VC – an acronym for voltage (dominant) coils and call the small coils, CC – for current dominant coils.*

b) Capacitance need not be confined to capacitors. A low level of magnetic coupling among coils will also exhibit capacitance. In fact, if we vary the coupling coefficience among coils in a "live circuit", parametric modification will result leading to an increase or a decrease in power without regard to thermodynamics or conservation. This variation of parameter is accomplished by inducing multiple and unique couplings among coils creating a complex relationship capable of parametric amplification which may be another secret to the behavior of these circuits.

c) Frequency of an oscillating wave is the reactive equivalence of voltage pressure. And voltage pressure is analogous to the thermodynamic movement of mechanical and caloric

energy. This is why we must not give our "free energy" circuit (which is freely engaging in electrical reactance) ALL of its energy requirement and then expect to move this energy around against internal resistances in order to power a load, because this is *very wasteful*. Instead, we let: frequency, capacitance and inductance modify the power of our circuit by inducing a phase relation in which the magnetomotive force and the electromotive force are out of phase by one half cycle of oscillations. By passive sign convention, this is a *consequential* definition of the electrical generation of power (by extension from negative wattage) and avoids our conventional dependency upon Michael Faraday's Law of Induction. In other words, electrical reactance bypasses our collective requirement for a prime mover (energy lying outside of a circuit) to move a coil through a magnetic field in order to induce the generation of current inside of that coil. This is what makes "free energy" free!

- Michael Faraday was not omniscient. How could he know that electrical reactance transcends his Law of Induction? He couldn't. But that doesn't mean we have to act like buffoons and ignore modern awareness. We know much more than what Michael could have envisioned. ***So, let's act like it!***

d) In the realm of electrical reactance, we *indirectly* manipulate kinetic energy by manipulating: frequency, inductance and capacitance. Only these three values have any merit in a free energy circuit by having an economical, and efficient, consequence upon the amplitude of kinetic energy. In light of this, each of these three factors are the ingredients of electrical kinetic energy (if not also analogous to their mechanical and caloric counterparts?) and without which, an oscillating waveform could not exist let alone be free!

4. Underunity. This is the thermodynamic opinion of physics imposed upon electrical engineering as if the movement of heat has anything to do with the 2π angular momentum of electrically reactant caps and coils!

   a) Angular momentum, ω, equals 2π ... $\omega = 2\pi$

   b) Angular frequency is denoted by the letter … f

   c) Inductive (L) reactance (X), or ... X_L, equals $2\pi \times f \times L$ …

   - $X_L = \omega L = 2\pi fL$

   d) Capacitive reactance, X_C, equals the negation (additive inverse) and the multiplicative

inversion of inductive reactance ...

- $X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C} = -\frac{1}{2\pi fC}$

- This additive inversion of inductive reactance gives capacitive reactance a negative impedance in contrast to inductive reactance which has a positive impedance.

- Whenever the absolute value of inductive reactance equals the absolute value of capacitive reactance, then the total reactance equals zero, X = 0, and the impedance is purely resistive. This results in a simple flashlight circuit in which the mere resistance of voltage drop exists without any reactance to complicate matters! And it is this voltage drop which *must* conform to the Law of the Conservation of Energy and should be renamed, The Conservation of Voltage! But, current cannot be conserved, because electrical reactance is the foundation for determining the output of a current source embedded within the electrical reactant formulae comprising the software code for simulating capacitors and inductors.

    - This is a very important point since the whole premise behind burying a circuit in order to short out all of its nodes with each other (but not with ground in my case) effectively sends a message to all electrical, mechanical and optical (etc) engineers *and* physicists that it is not necessary to require the presence of voltage in order to *push* current along. A non-zero reactive impedance, alone, is sufficient!

    - Without voltage, conservation has no meaning since there isn't any power to invoke Ohm's Law!

    - Conservation of Energy is an extension – literally, a consequence – of Ohm's Law; conservation cannot exist without it.

    - We have been collectively brainwashed into believing that power, existent as watts resulting from Ohm's Law, is a necessity of our modern life. **How untrue!**

I believed Donald (at first) concerning points #1 and #3, but I didn't believe him on the 2nd point – not until now since obtaining overunity of units of voltage exceeding the units of current is the easiest thing to do. But it's not the only thing which is possible. Now, I know better...

In this current endeavor, I have taken as my premise that Nathan Stubblefield's, “Earth Battery” (so-called by the U.S. Patent Office when, in fact, Nathan claimed that it was an “Earth Generator”) was

buried beneath the roots of a tannic acid enriched soil underlying an old oak tree for a year before he used this generator to power a load. The acid from tree roots (which are commonly produced to break down and digest the minerals held within solid rock) served as an electrolyte for all of the nodes of his circuit to short out, and ground themselves out, to the surrounding moist soil. The ground acted as a common ground for his circuit while the air surrounding the tree (above his circuit) was the ground for his circuit using its micro-voltage as the referencing voltage for his grounded circuit. This common grounding of all of the nodes of his circuit (other than the air-ground) disallowed any buildup of electrostatic charge to differ from the micro-voltage of the air. This electrostatic buildup is what plagued Nikola Tesla's Pierce-Arrow demonstration of 1931 a mere three years before the FCC was born with the implicit mandate to prevent radio interference from the pursuit of overunity research (for example, the FCC raid upon the garage laboratory of Richard Hackenberger and Edwin Gray in Los Angeles in the 1970s). The oxidation of Nathan's iron coils into iron oxide complexes transformed its magnetic properties (ferrimagnetism replacing ferromagnetism) favoring its transformation into magnetite (lodestone) which may prove useful as a rudimentary form of magamp to add an extra boost?

But it was the tree, acting as a grounded aerial, which fed a complex of sine waves of micro-voltages into his circuit. This minuscule input was a mere catalyst; not acting as a voltage source. It left his circuit unregulated unlike conventional standards which assumes the full voltage requirement of a circuit must be fed into it to satisfy all of its needs (more, or less) as if the circuit is incapable of acting as a generator, as well as a consumer, among its various components. This tiny stimulus is directed into all of the circuit's buried nodes. This cancels out all of the voltage differences among all of its components (eliminating voltage drop) along with their consequential resistances, yet retains the buildup of current, effectively mimicking the behavior of a superconductor chilled to absolute zero degrees Kelvin. Yet, this is a circuit topology operating at around 55° Fahrenheit a few feet below the Earth's surface! And the iron oxide attracted the Earth's magnetism in addition to whatever magnetic locations he chose for enhancing the performance of this power supply.

A mathematical relationship exists among all three sets of magnetic couplings...

1. Coupling coefficient #1 is among four of the coils: VC1, VC2, CC1 and CC2. Originally, I used a coefficience of 99%, but I've been able to reduce this to as low as 70% so long as I recognize the following relationships...
2. Coupling coefficient #2, between VC1 and the Transfer coil and between VC2 and the Transfer coil, is each equal to... $C.Coef2 = \sqrt{1-0.7} \approx 0.55$ (55%)

a) This alternative value is functionally equivalent to ... $C.Coef2 = \sqrt{1-0.99} \approx 0.1$ (10%)

3. Coupling coefficient #3, between CC1 and the Transfer coil and between CC2 and the Transfer coil, is each equal to... $C.Coef2 = (1-0.7)^3 \approx 0.027$ (27‰ = 2.7%). But in the case of C.Coef1 = 99% versus C.Coef2 = 1%, C.Coef3 = 1‰ (or less) and is so negligible that it can be ignored.

An additional feature to this style of circuitry is that the larger, VC1 and VC2, coils are made of iron and the smaller, CC1 and CC2, coils are made of copper while the Transfer coil is made of aluminum. This is to differentiate the three magnetic couplings from each other. Of this, I am certain, since the simulations require these distinct couplings. But in the real world, I suspect that it distinguishes three distinct magnetic properties: coupling #1 predominately exhibits ferromagnetism controlled by the electromotive force, while coupling #2 exhibits diamagnetism controlled by the magnetomotive force, and coupling #3 is dominated by paramagnetism controlled by a delicate balance between the electromotive and magnetomotive forces. You'll see a distinct differentiation in the behaviors of this circuit topology whenever you find yourself experimentally shifting the coupling coefficience #3 in the original "UFO Power Supply" (the first circuit which is displayed, below, and from which the shorted and simplified circuits have arisen) exhibiting these properties: exponential surges whenever coupling coefficience #3 is above a critical window, pulsed surges whenever coupling coefficience #3 is within the critical window, and comatose amplitudes of output whenever coupling coefficience #3 is below the critical window. This signifies, to me, that this shorted circuit is an extension...a variation...made upon the "UFO Power Supply" circuit sharing several of its original properties. The difference is that the mutually self-shorted versions of the "UFO Power Supply" have no tolerance for stepping outside the boundaries of its critical window. Outside of the critical window of coupling coefficience #3, there is no exponential rise of the amplitude of output. Instead, it is merely comatose. So, mutual self-shorting either explodes or goes relatively dead.

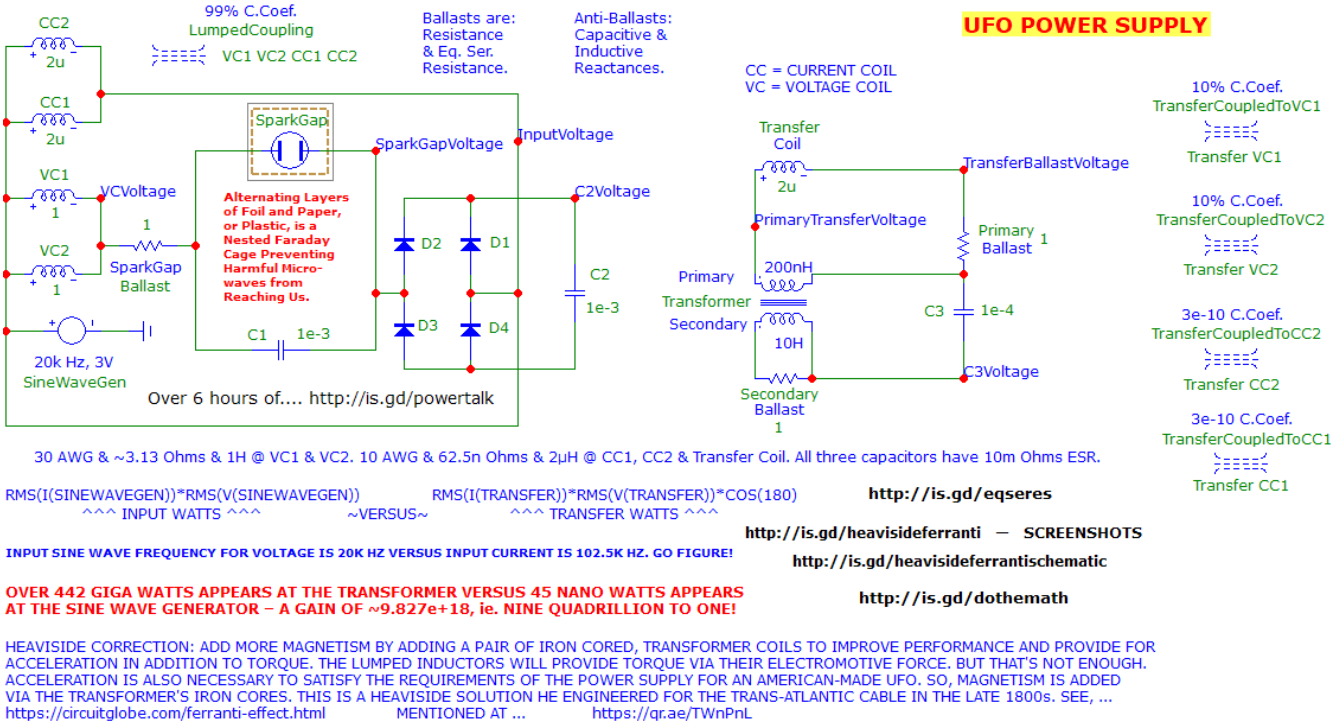
To repeat myself...

This explosive tendency of these mutually self-shorted circuits may be of no concern of ours since merely one of the two forces of electrodynamics is allowed to expose itself at one time. Without a display of power (signified by a measurable wattage), there is no actual explosion which could have destroyed the circuit which hosted this phenomenon. This is what makes Nathan Stubblefield's circuit so uniquely safe to experiment with by anyone who is not skilled in the artistry of high voltage safety. That's my kind of safety! Yes!!

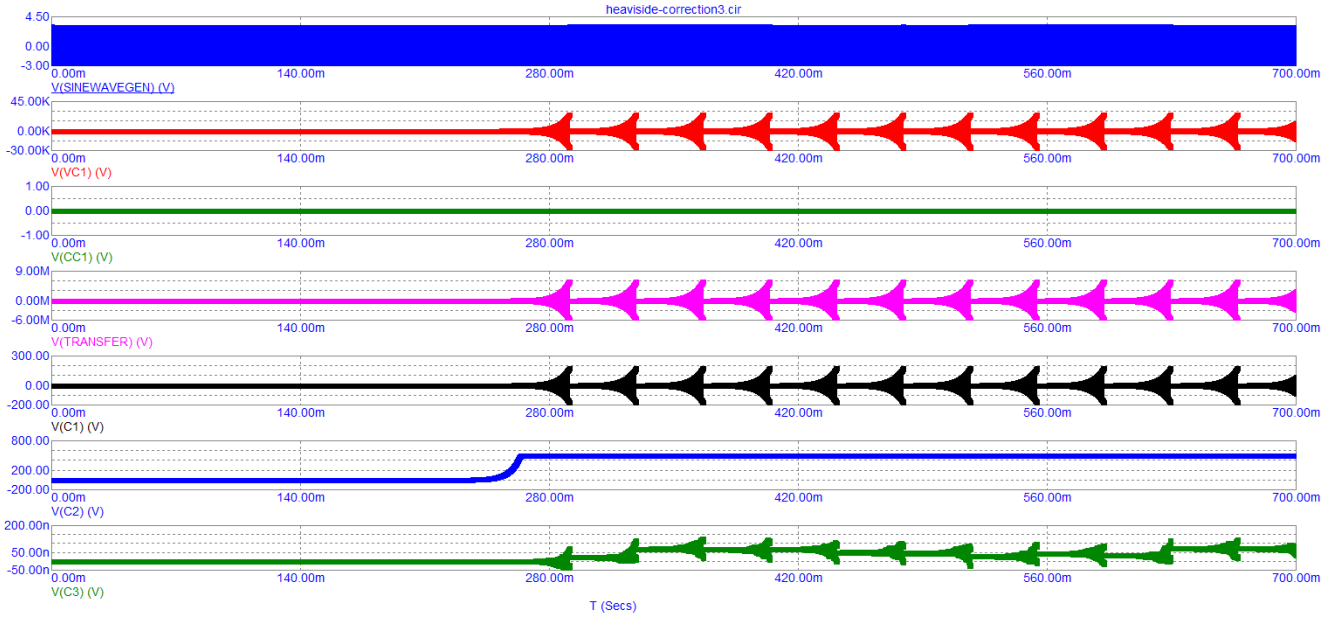
Here is a little hint {mirrored here} on the usefulness of increasing the mass of iron associated with

the magnetic core material within the center of electromagnetic windings.

The development of this “mutually shorted circuit” which is shorted among all of its nodes, or else is shorted among most of its nodes relevant to its power supply (apart from its load), was preceded by a simulation which was already overunity and top-of-its-class in that it is self-regulating...

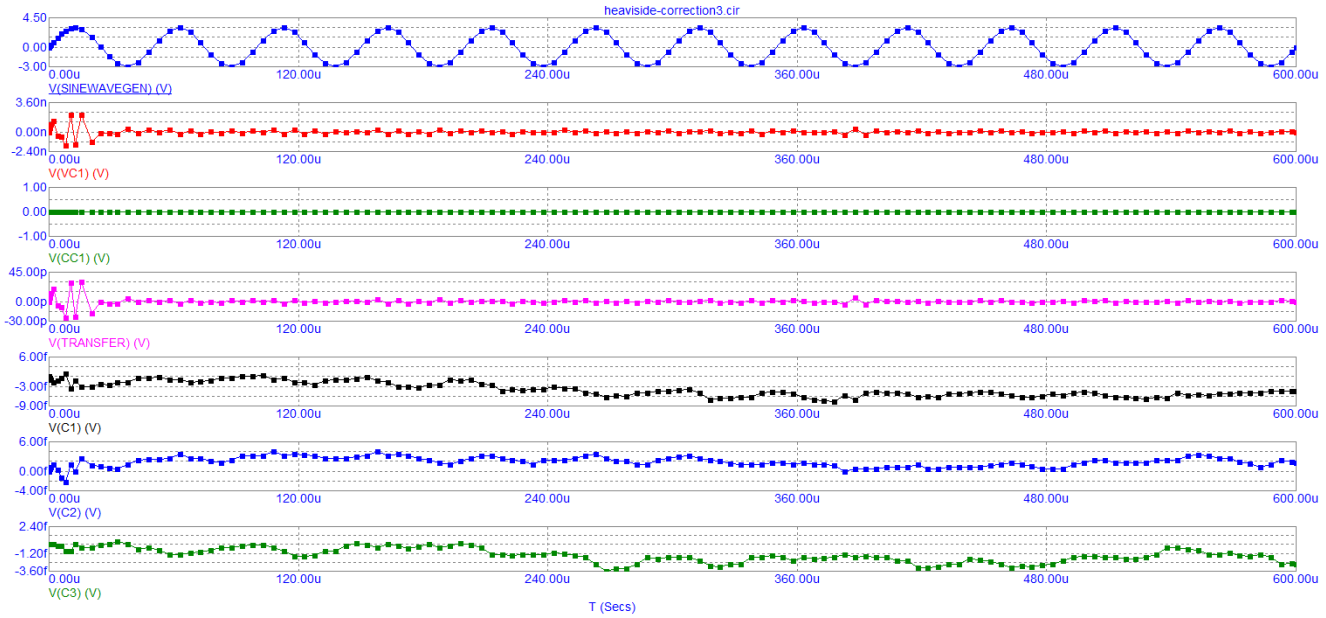


It produces pulses of surges which periodically collapse...



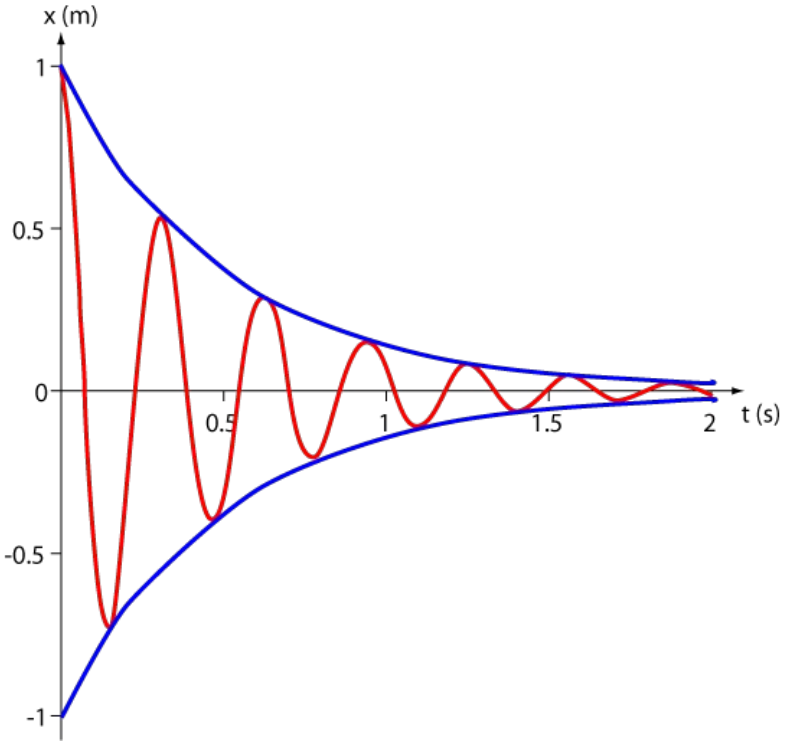
...except for the voltage of capacitor, C2, which builds up a D/C charge until it is saturated, and the sine wave generator input of voltage is regulated (as a voltage source) to maintain its voltage while

allowing its current to vary. Here (immediately, below) is a 600 micro-second closeup of the 700 milli-second output (immediately, above)...

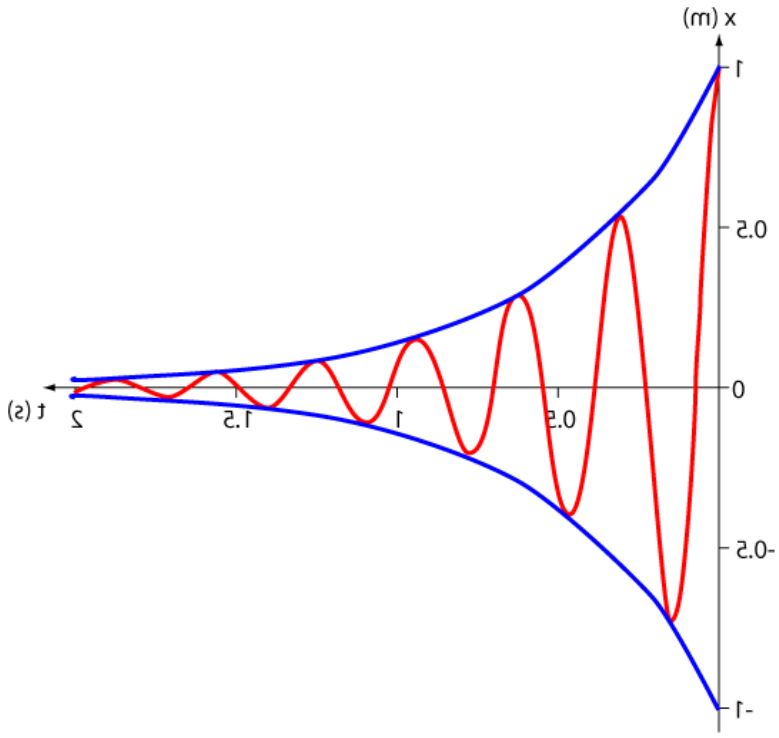


The periodically collapsing surges of this “UFO Power Supply” prevents exponential amplification towards self-destruction of the circuit. If this amplification is allowed to continue without reservation, it can result in a phenomenon called, “resonant rise” and the destruction of its host-circuit.

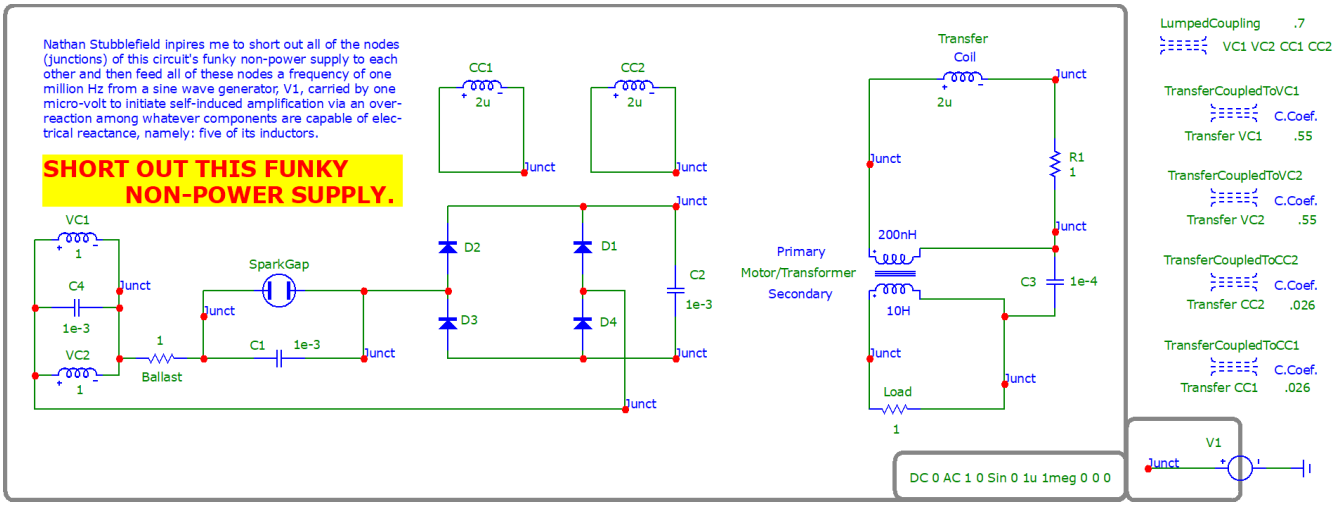
The waveform of these periodic collapses are analogous to a damped wave...



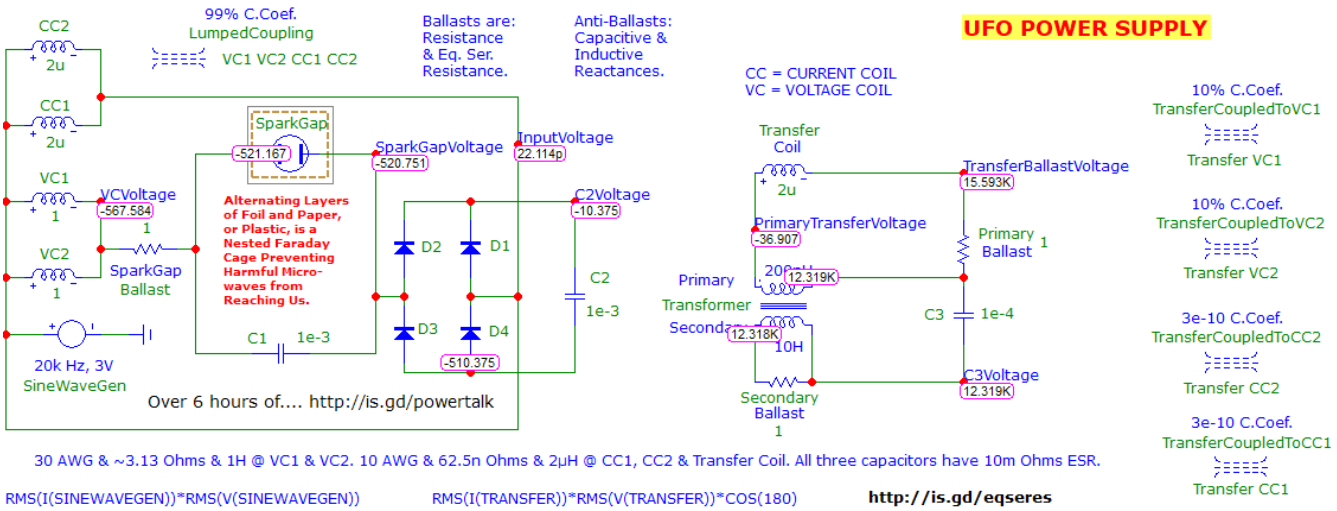
... except with its time domain *effectively* inverted...



All of the non-grounded nodes of these mutually self-shorted varieties (down, below) of the "UFO Power Supply" circuit (up, above) may be shorted among themselves (acting as a common ground to each other)...



... in order to reduce the elevated nodal voltages...



30 AWG & ~3.13 Ohms & 1H @ VC1 & VC2. 10 AWG & 62.5n Ohms & 2µH @ CC1, CC2 & Transfer Coil. All three capacitors have 10m Ohms ESR.

RMS(I(SINEWAVEGEN))*RMS(V(SINEWAVEGEN)) ~VERSUS~ RMS(I(TRANSFER))*RMS(V(TRANSFER))*COS(180)

^^^ INPUT WATTS ^^^ ^^^ TRANSFER WATTS ^^^

http://is.gd/eqseres

http://is.gd/heavisideferranti — SCREENSHOTS

http://is.gd/heavisideferrantischematic

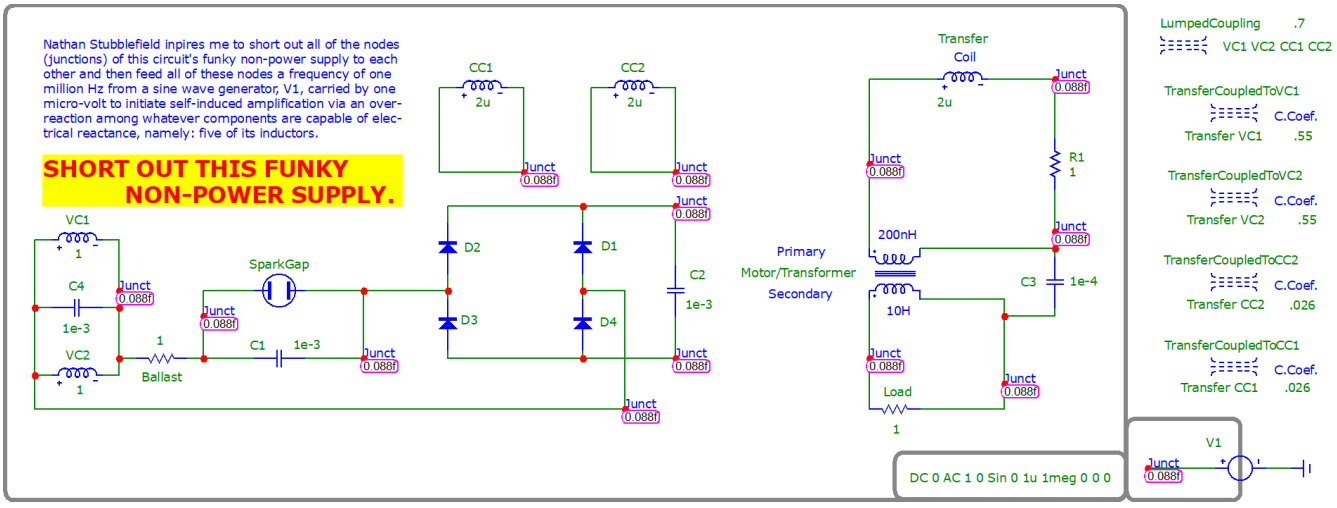
http://is.gd/dothemath

INPUT SINE WAVE FREQUENCY FOR VOLTAGE IS 20K HZ VERSUS INPUT CURRENT IS 102.5K HZ. GO FIGURE!

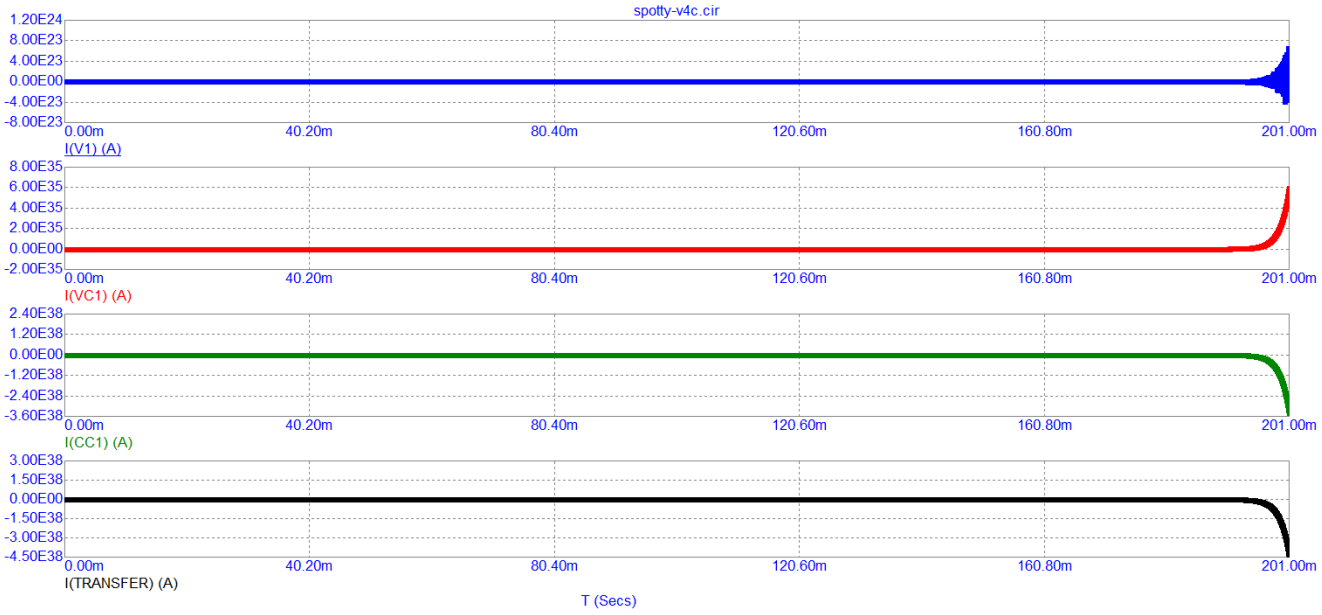
OVER 442 GIGA WATTS APPEARS AT THE TRANSFORMER VERSUS 45 NANO WATTS APPEARS AT THE SINE WAVE GENERATOR – A GAIN OF ~9.827e+18, ie. NINE QUADRILLION TO ONE!

HEAVISIDE CORRECTION: ADD MORE MAGNETISM BY ADDING A PAIR OF IRON CORED, TRANSFORMER COILS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE AND PROVIDE FOR ACCELERATION IN ADDITION TO TORQUE. THE LUMPED INDUCTORS WILL PROVIDE TORQUE VIA THEIR ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE. BUT THAT'S NOT ENOUGH. ACCELERATION IS ALSO NECESSARY TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE POWER SUPPLY FOR AN AMERICAN-MADE UFO. SO, MAGNETISM IS ADDED VIA THE TRANSFORMER'S IRON CORES. THIS IS A HEAVISIDE SOLUTION HE ENGINEERED FOR THE TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE IN THE LATE 1800s. SEE, ... https://circuitglobe.com/ferranti-effect.html MENTIONED AT ... https://qr.ae/TWnPnL

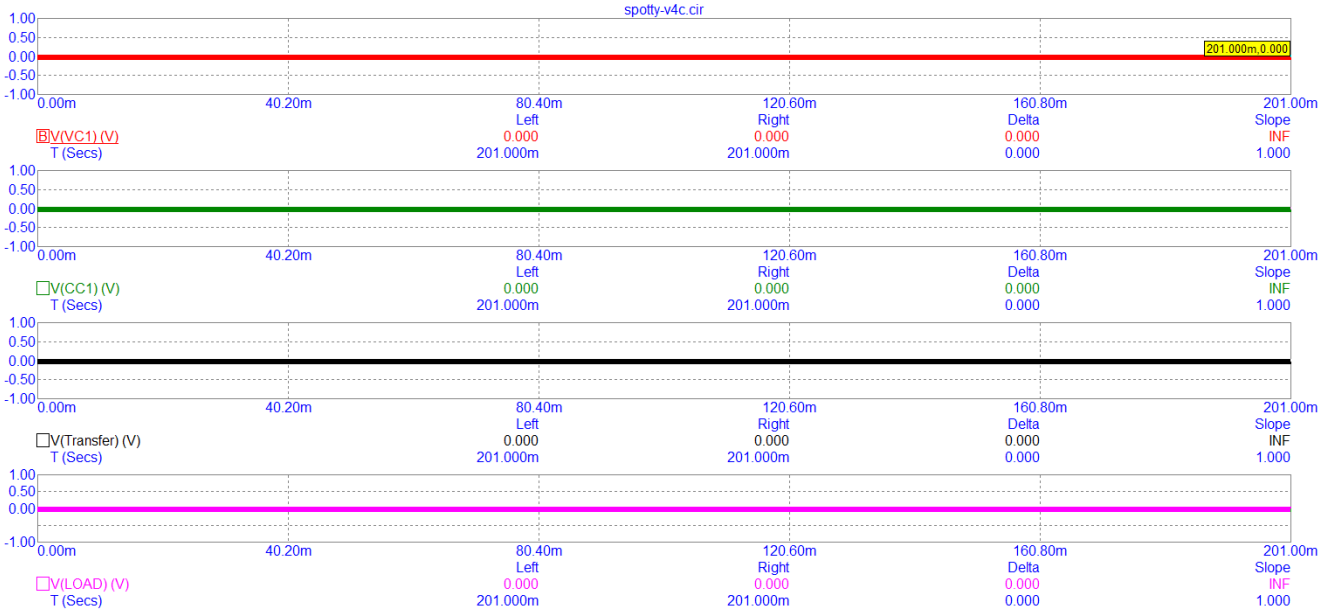
...to produce minuscule nodal voltages...



...and escalating amperages...

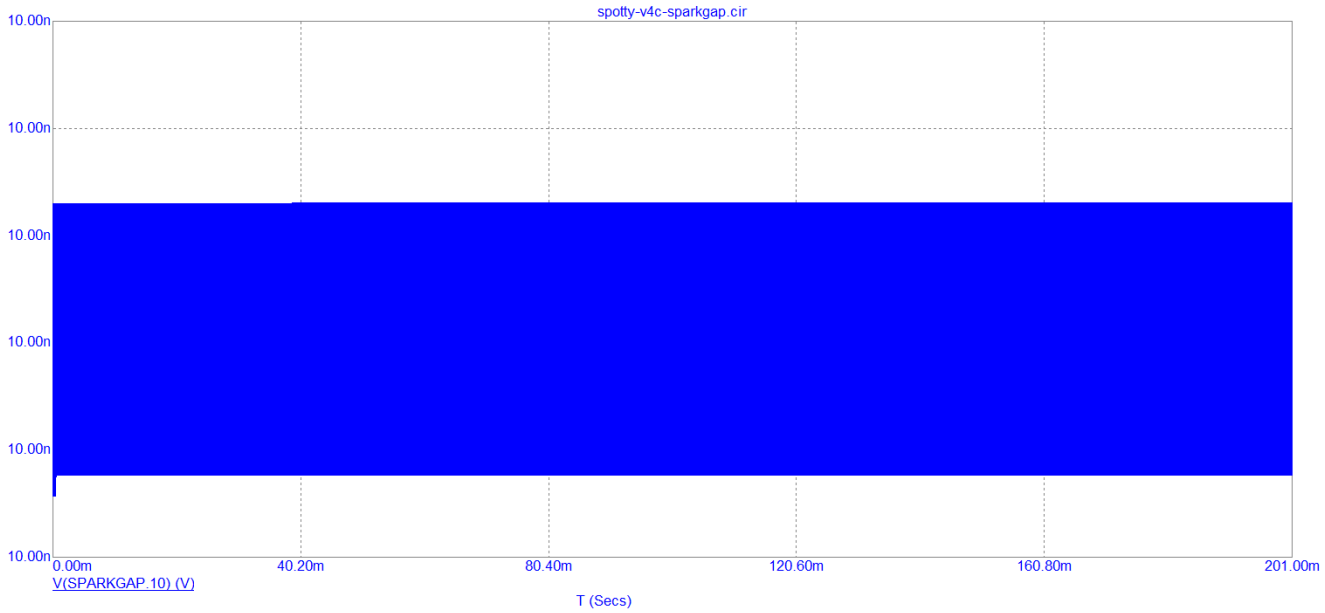


...and zero voltages on its coils and a resistor labeled, LOAD...

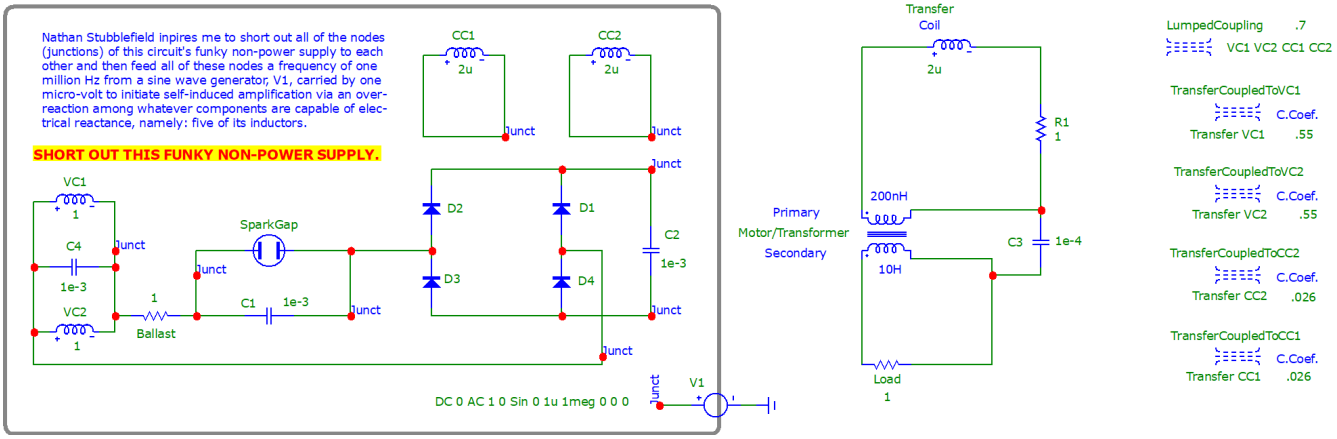


...and zero voltages on the capacitors showing how useless is a capacitor whenever its two terminals are self-shorted (makes sense since the capacitor is already a resistor of sorts)...

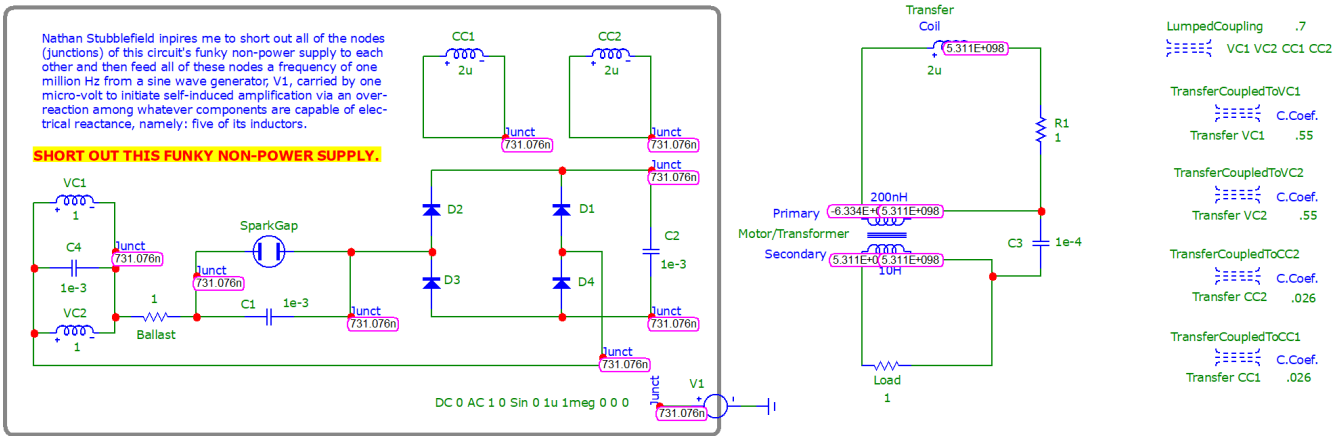
...and the spark gap is turned off (indicated by node #10) which is stable at 10 nano volts. If it had risen to 10 volts, then this would be an indication (in Micro-Cap simulator) that the spark gap is ON and arcing...



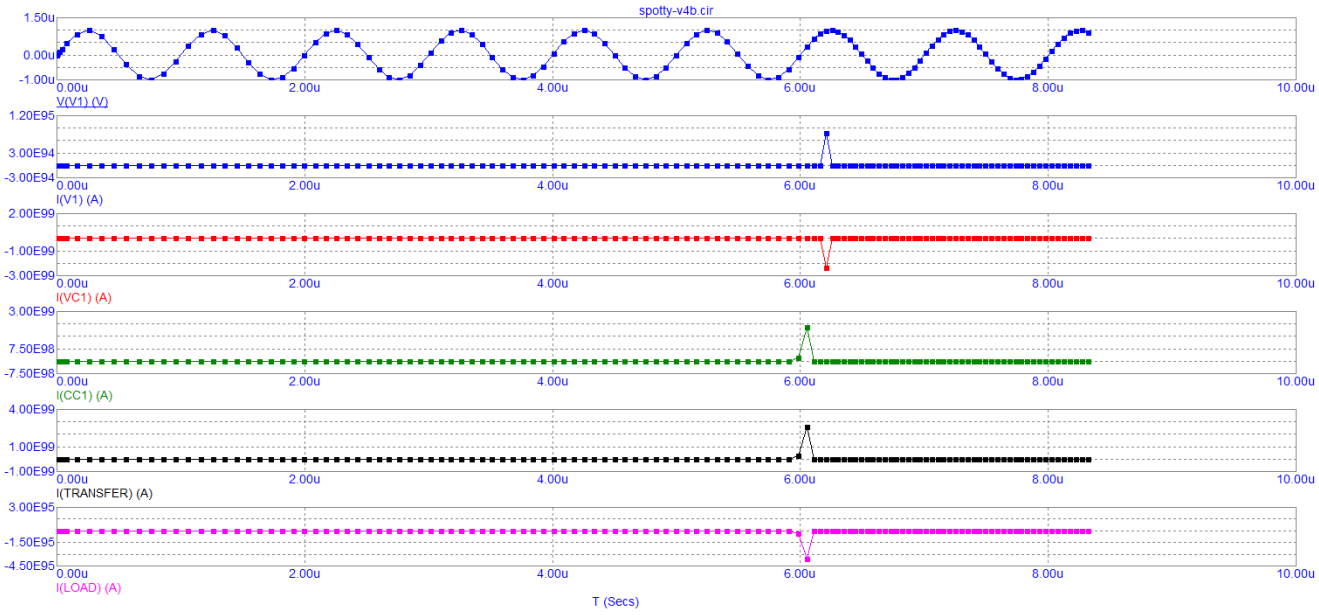
Or else, most of its nodes can be mutually shorted leaving only the section dedicated to powering a load without any shorts among its nodes...



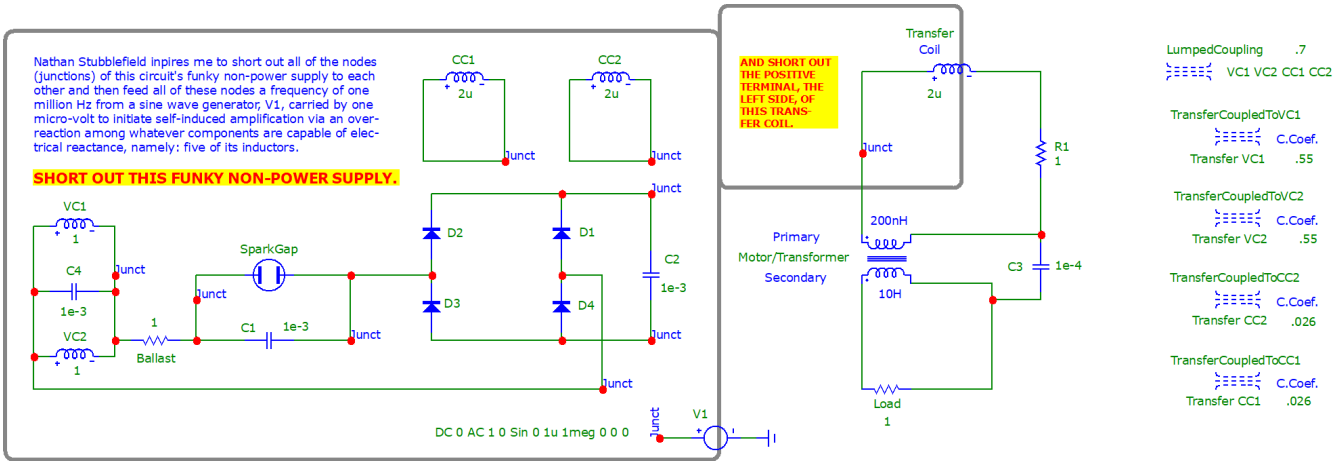
...giving the following nodal voltages...



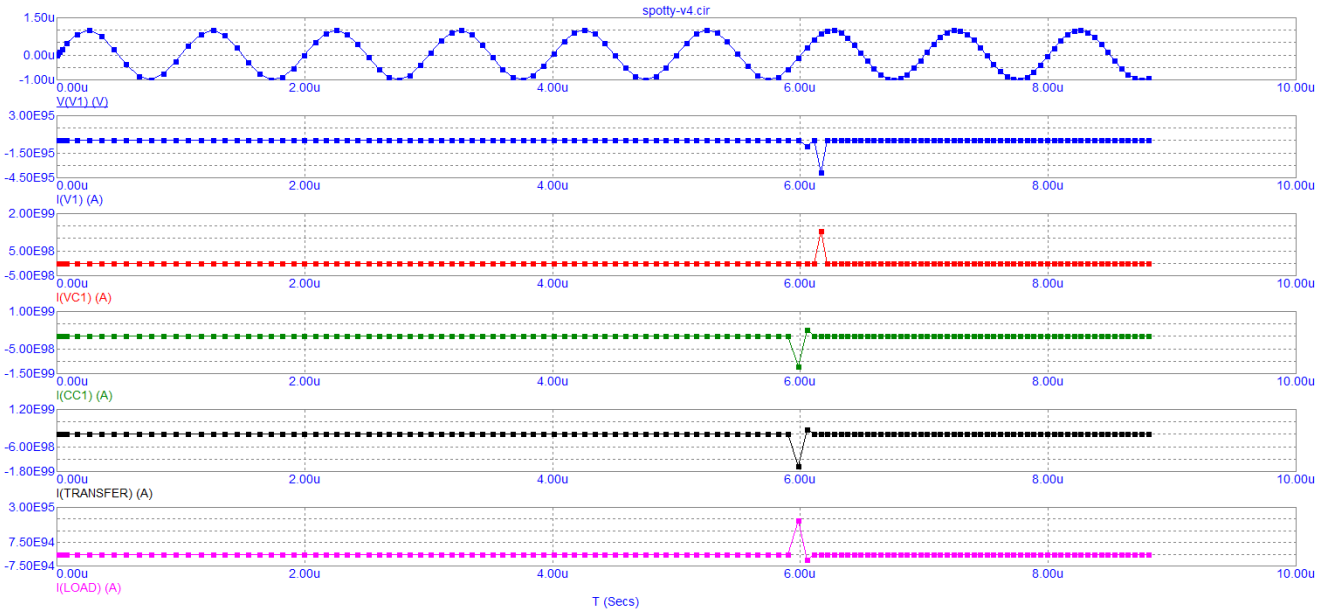
...and infinitely explosive spikes of transient output...



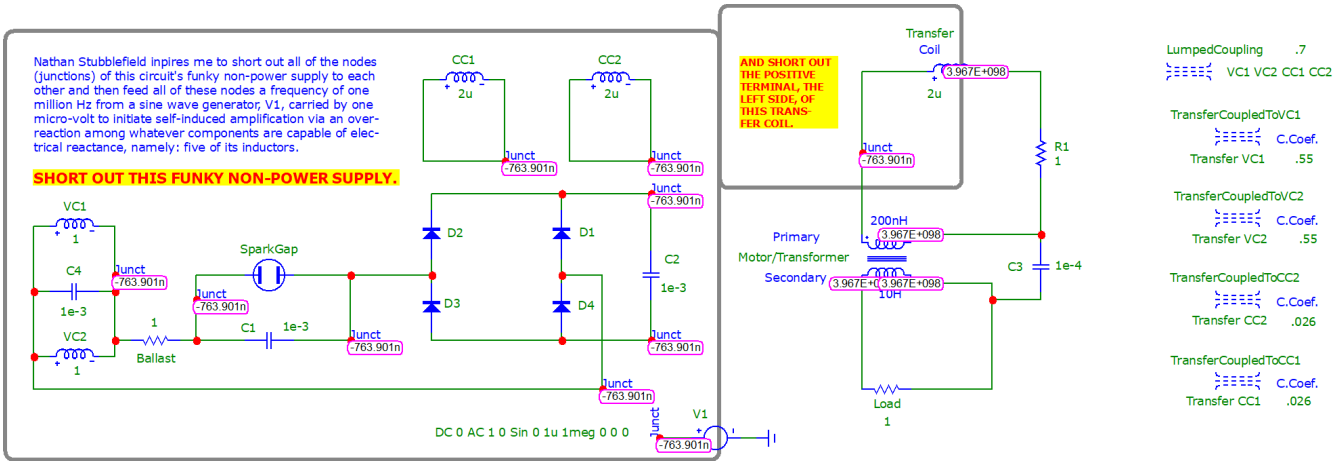
Yet, if only one node – adjacent to the load section of this circuit – is included among the mutually shorted JUNCTion nodes...



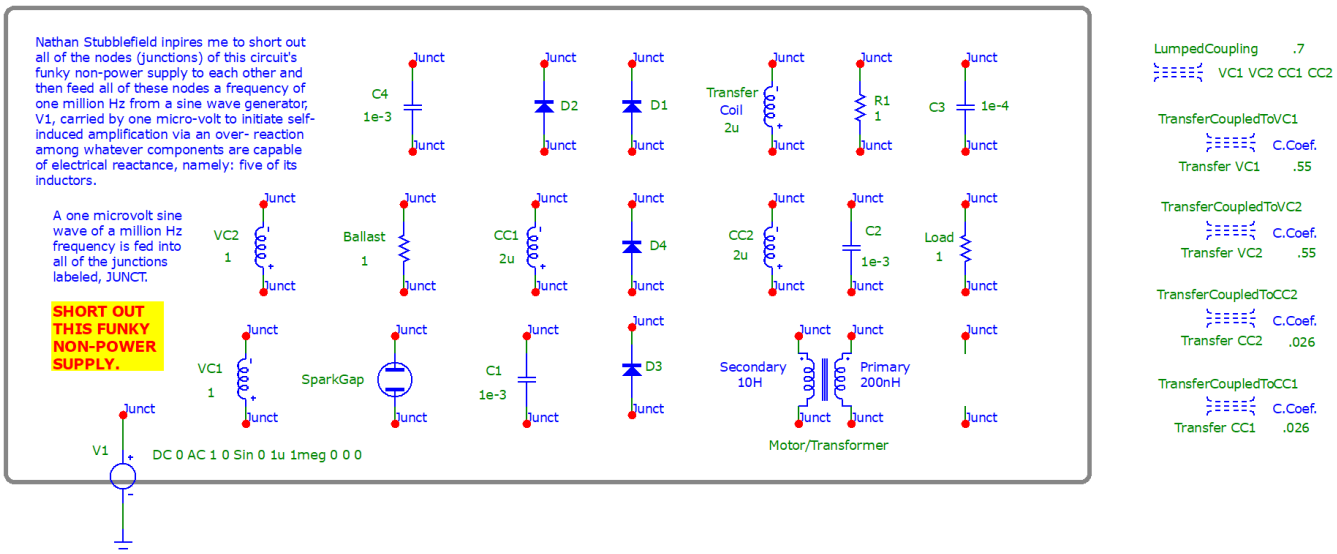
...then the transient output is infinitely explosive similar to when all of the nodes associated with the load section of this circuit (on the right-hand side) were NOT mutually shorted with JUNCT (in the circuit up, above)...



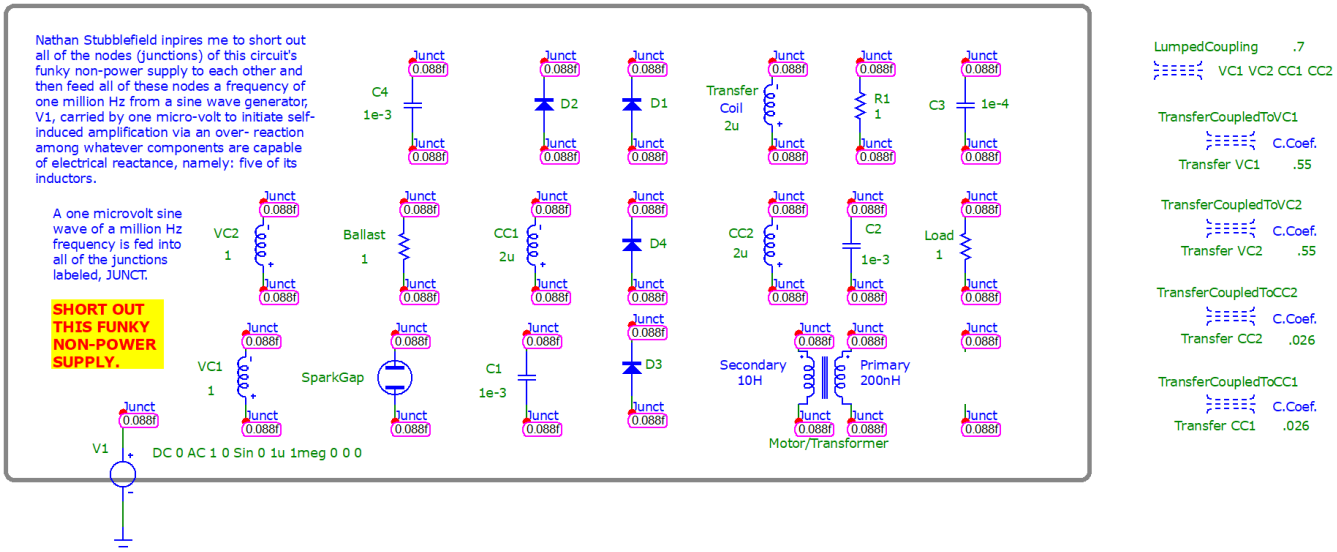
...and its nodal voltages are similar as well...



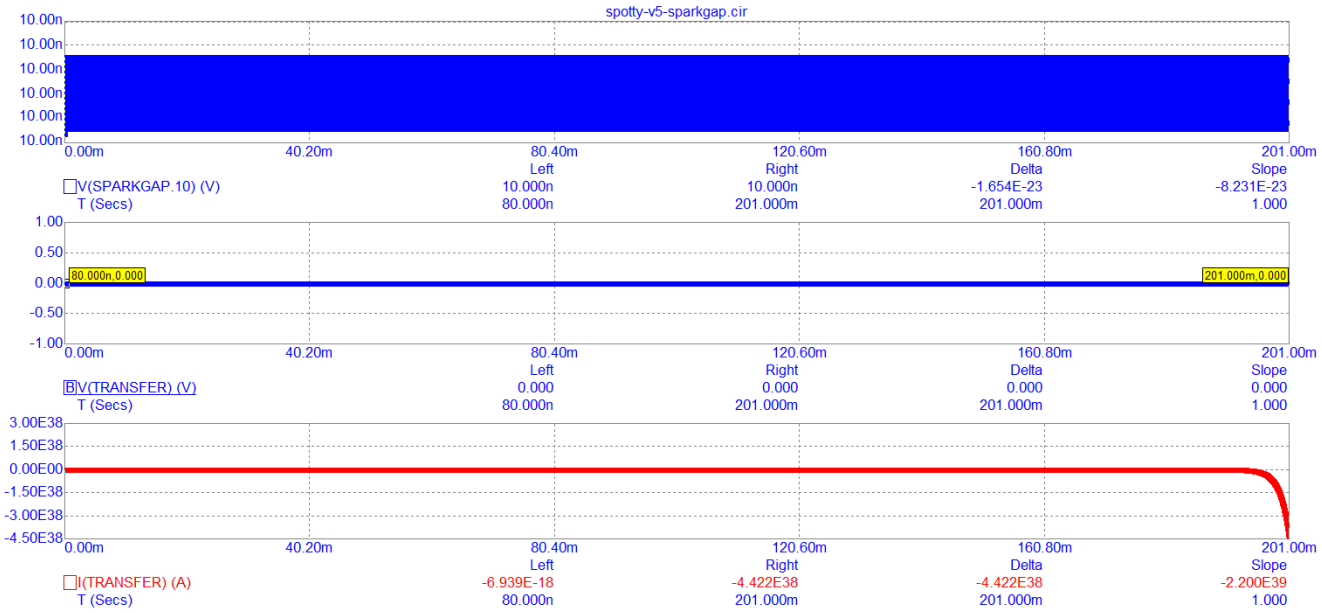
Since shorting out all of its nodes effectively simplifies the construction of this circuit, its simplified equivalency is...



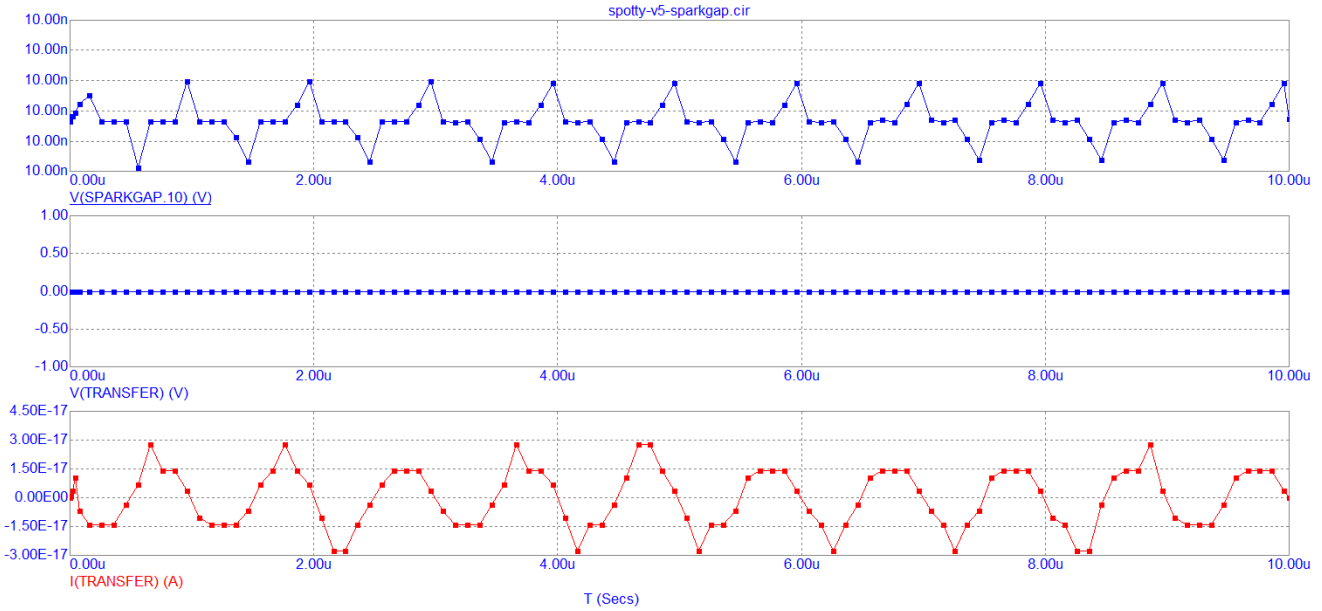
...whose nodal voltages are...



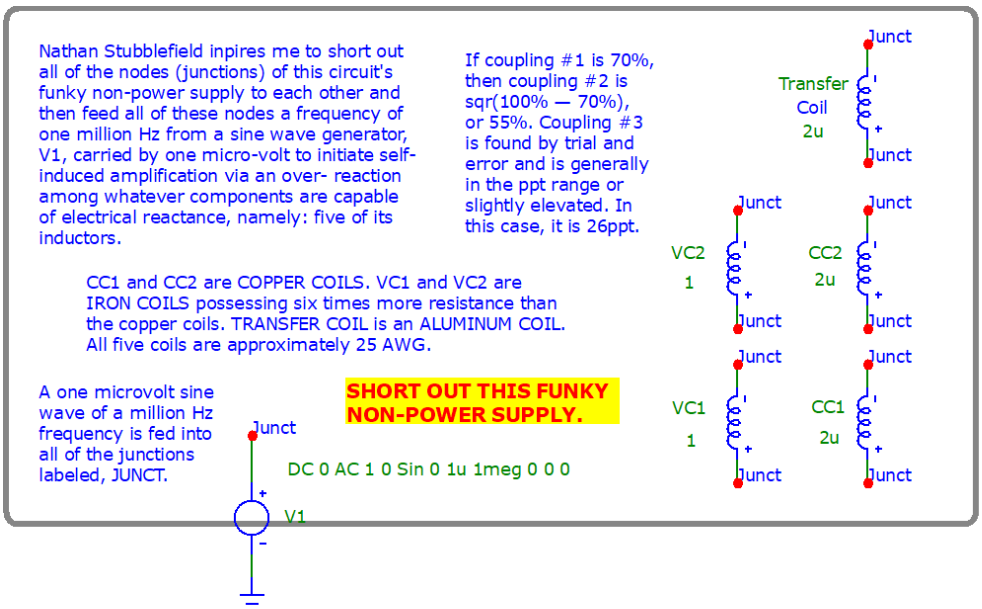
...and whose output at its TRANSFER coil is similar to its analogous version, up above (spotty-v4c)...

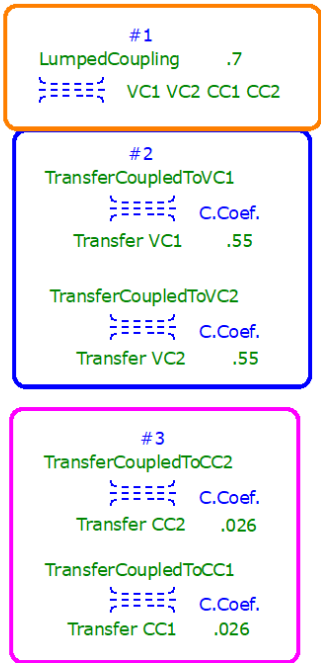


Here are the initial ten micro-seconds...

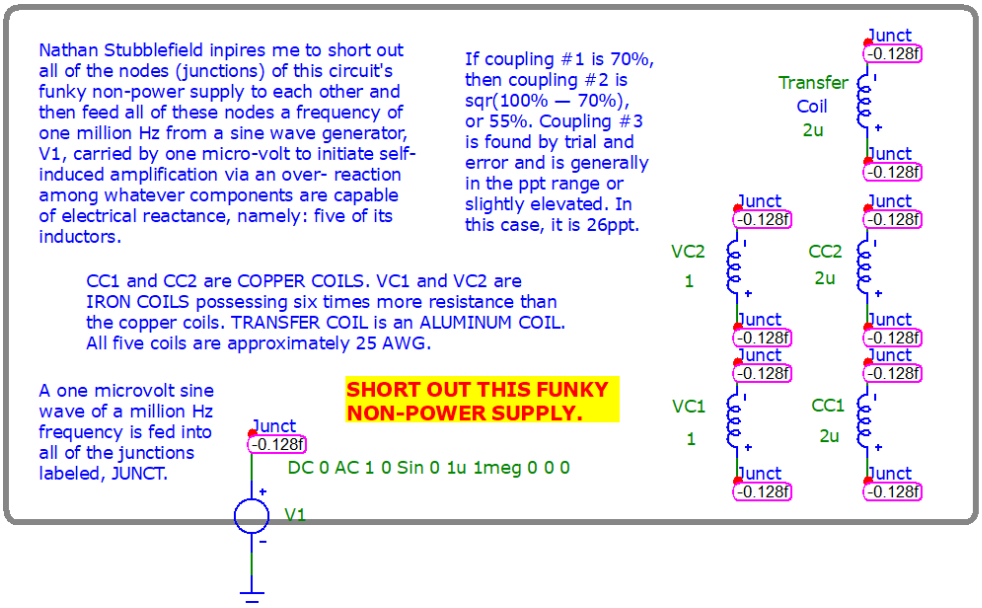


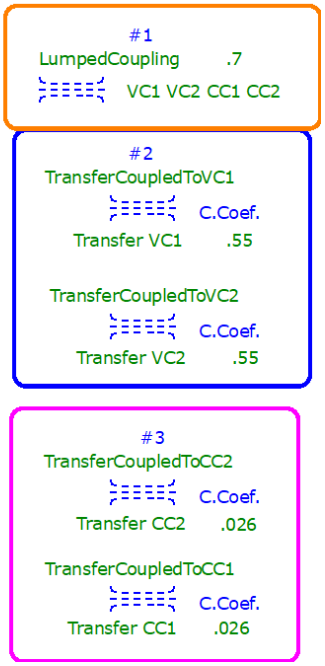
Now, let's eliminate any component which fails to contribute to this outcome...



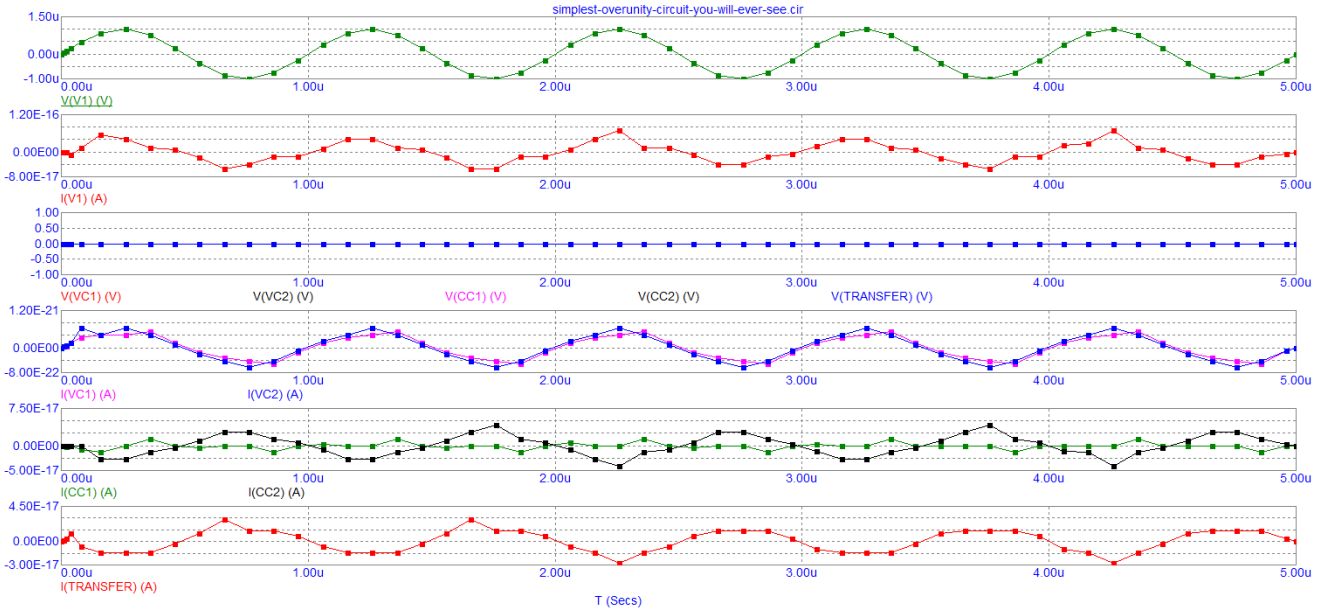


It's nodal voltages are...

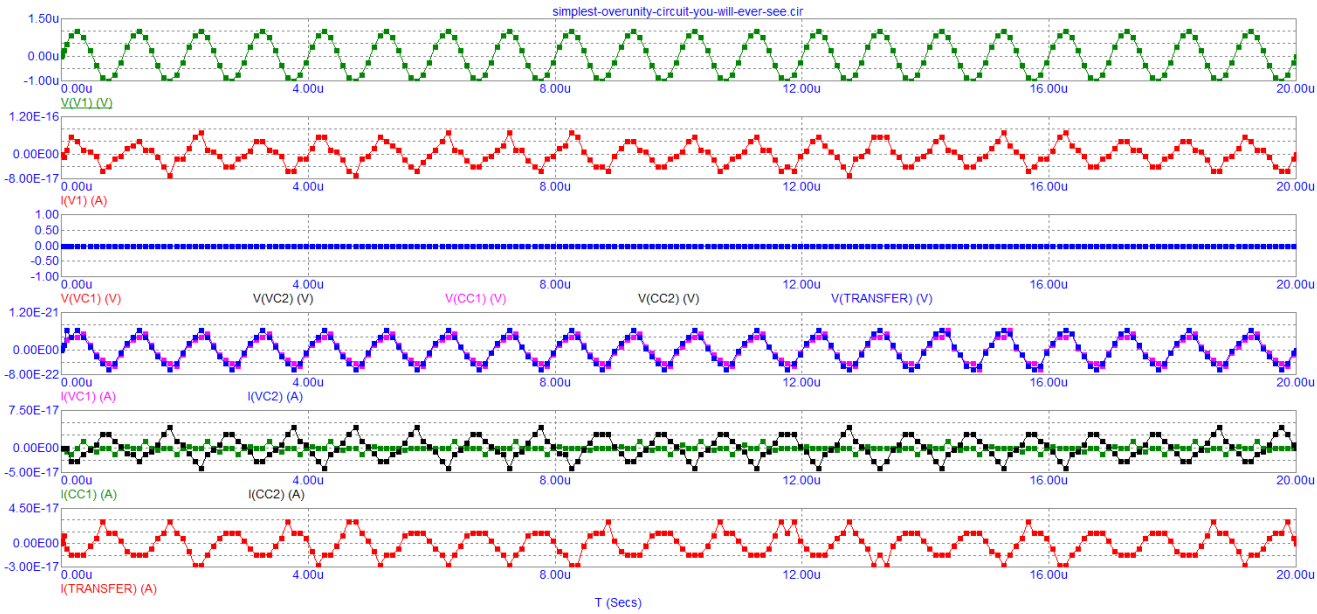




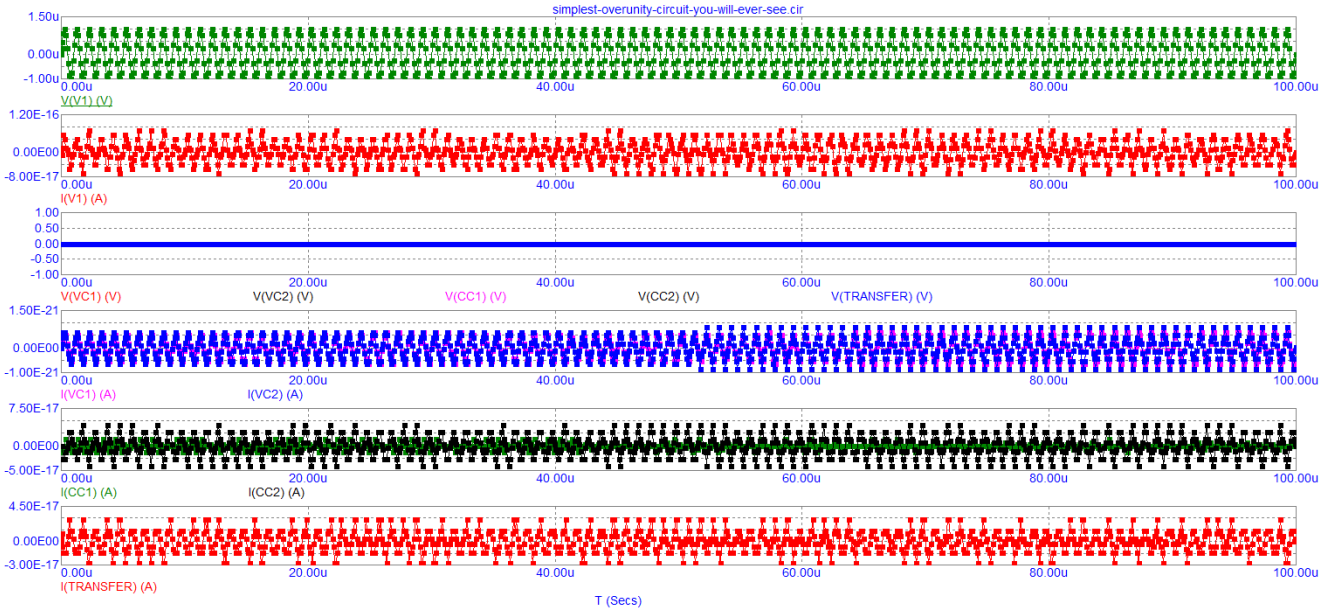
The output versus the input of this circuit during its first five micro-seconds...



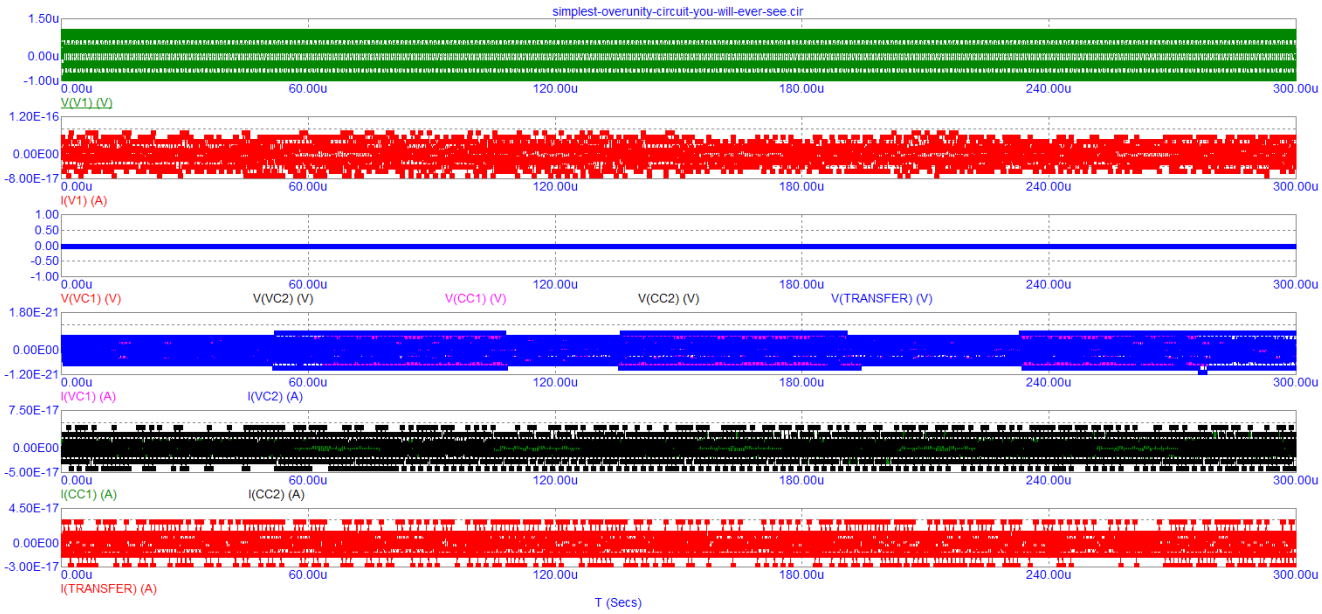
...versus its initial twenty micro-seconds...



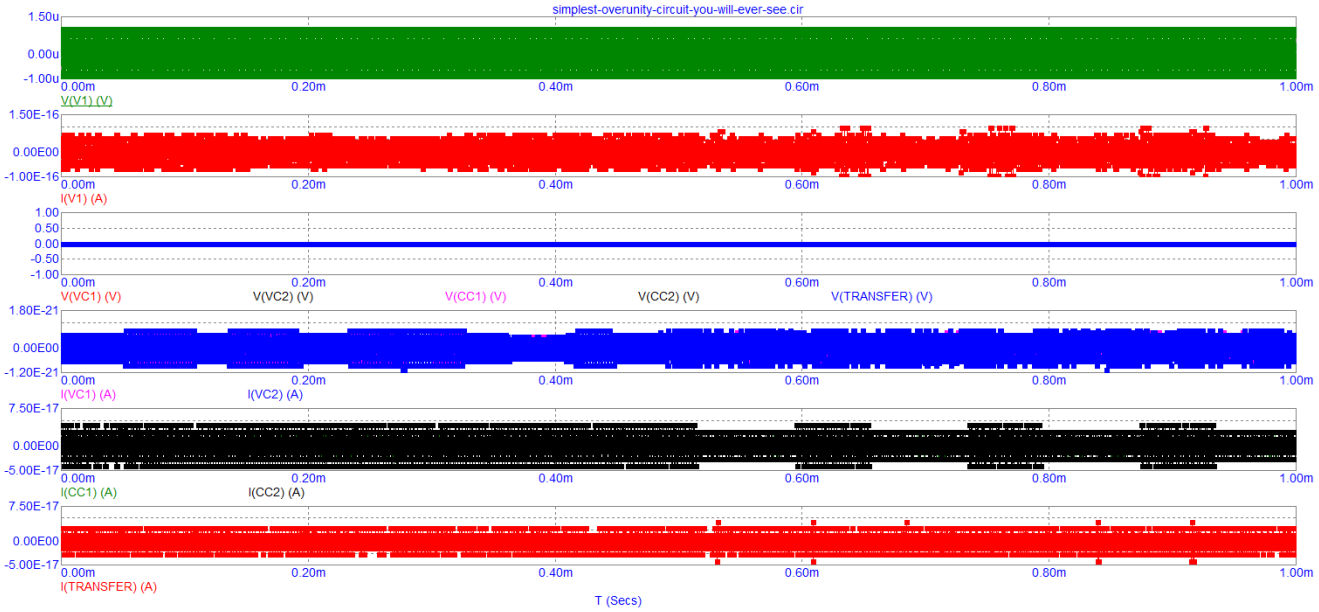
Compare this with the initial 100 micro-seconds...



...versus 300 micro-seconds...

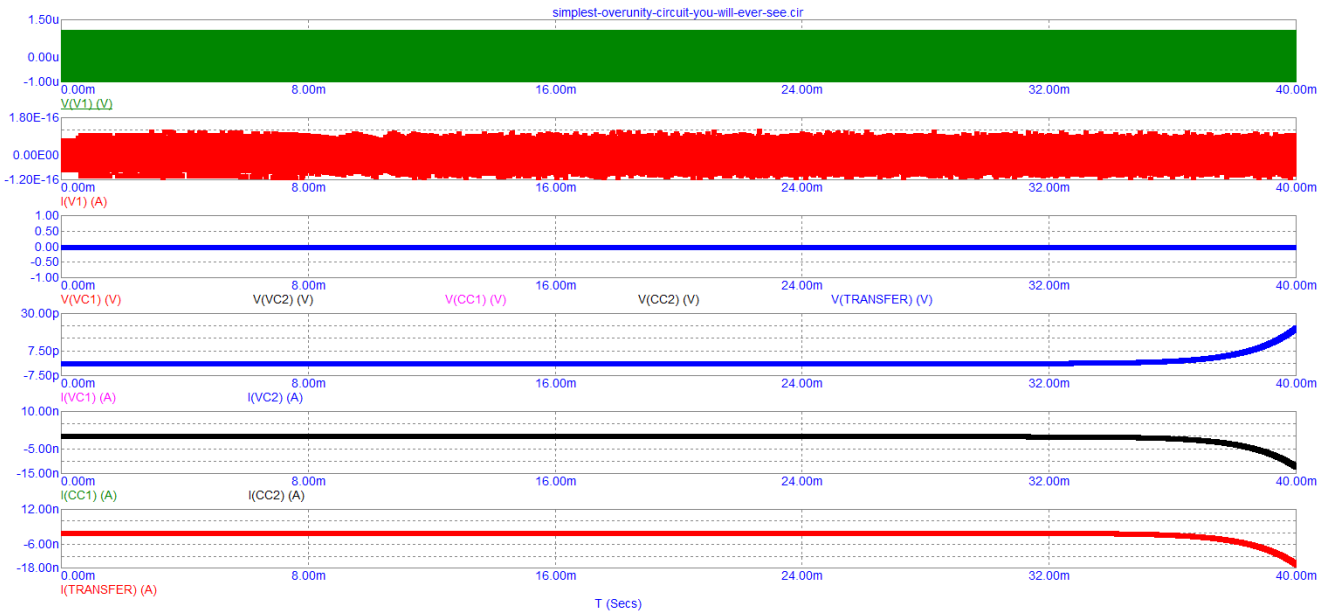


...or, one milli second...

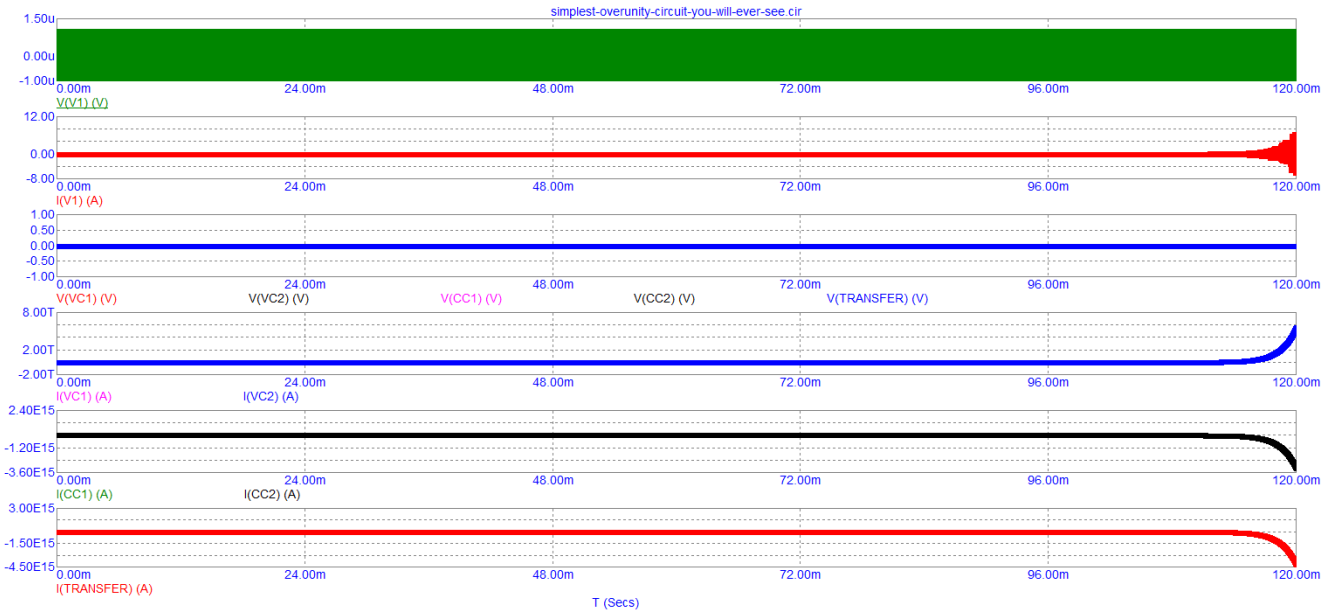


Ten milli seconds...

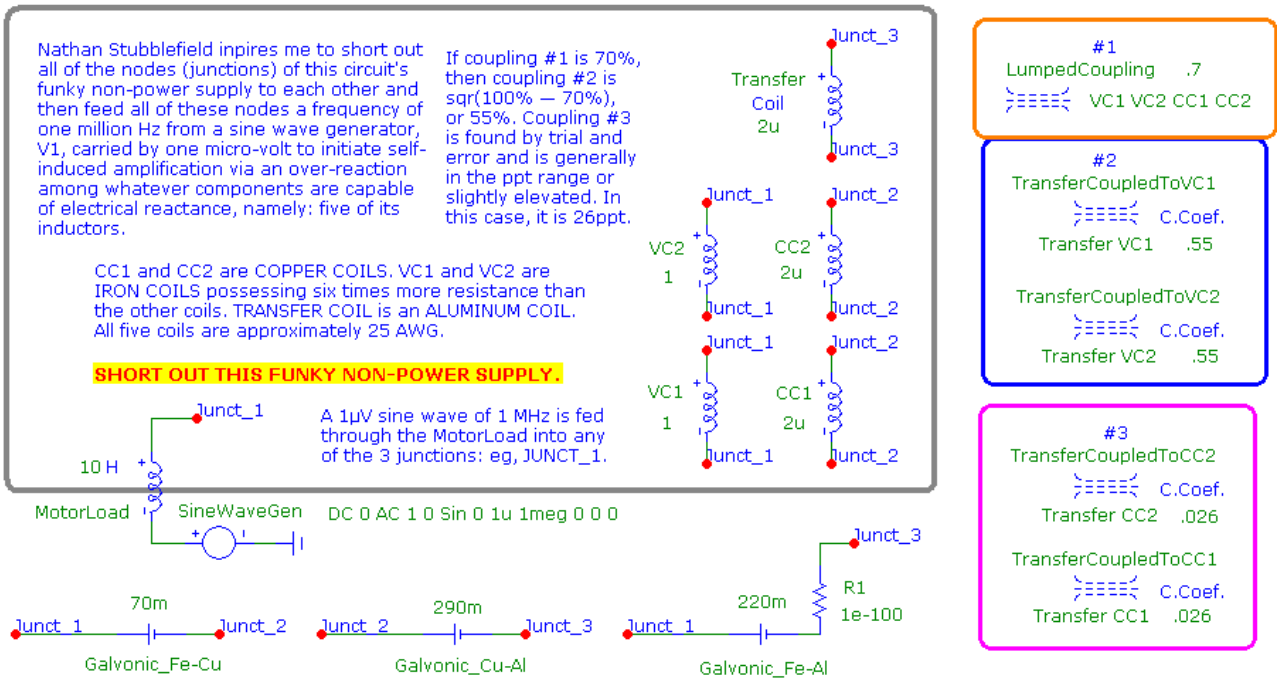
Forty milli seconds...



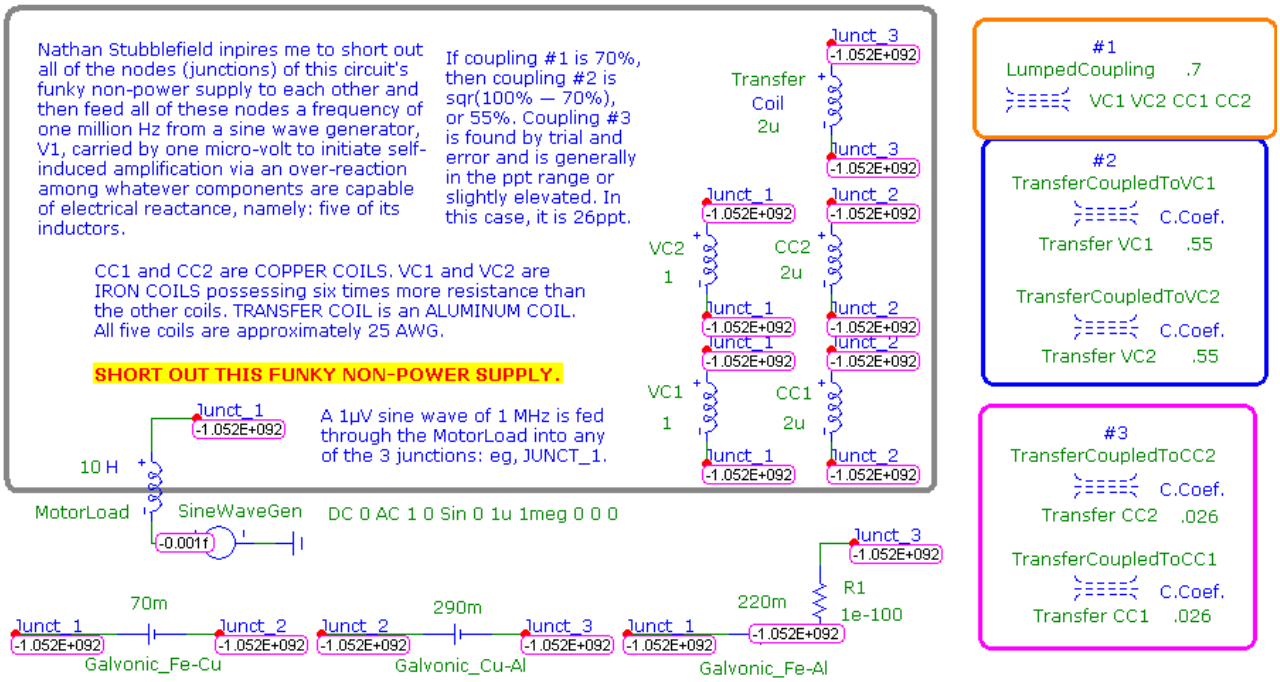
And lastly, 120 milli seconds (my computer couldn't allow anything longer without problems)...



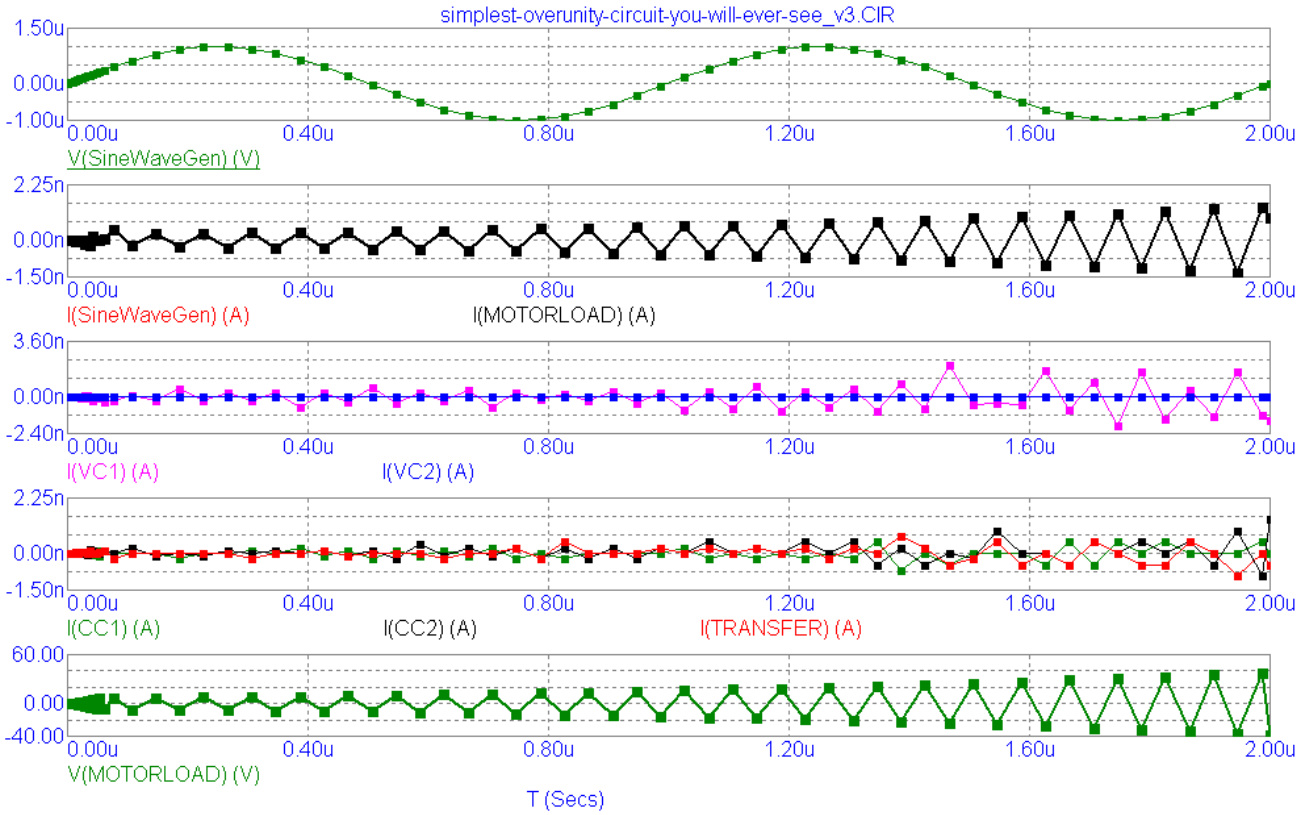
Now, we may add an inductive (motor) load...



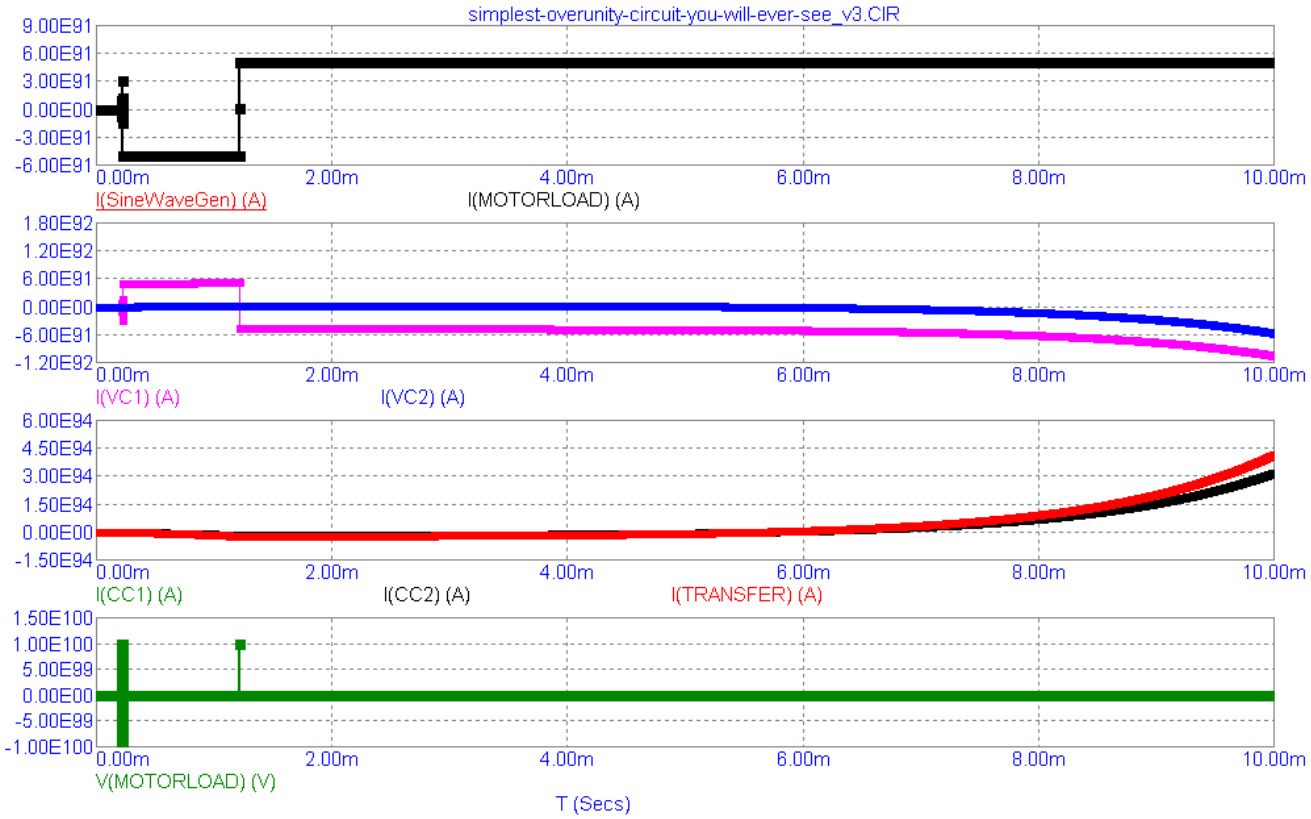
...whose nodal voltages are...

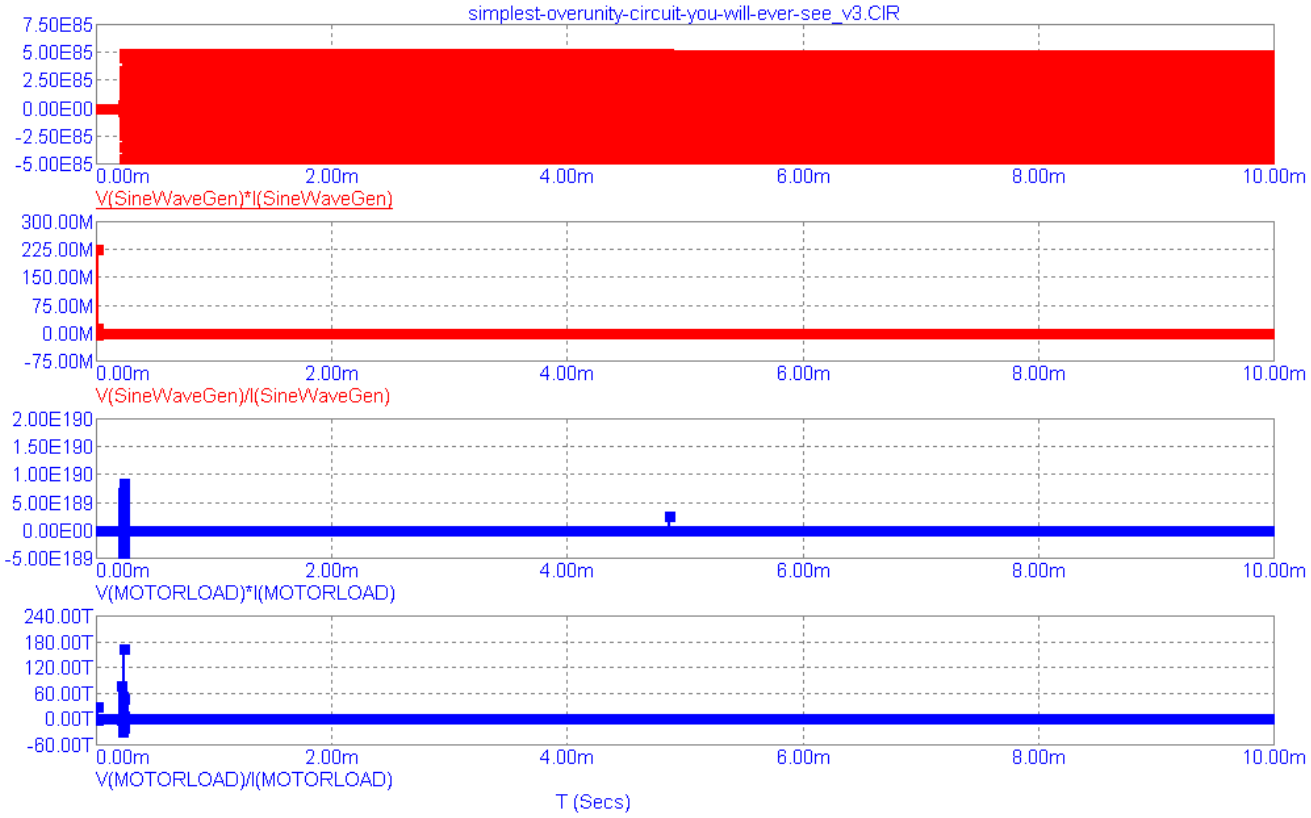


...whose output tracings are...

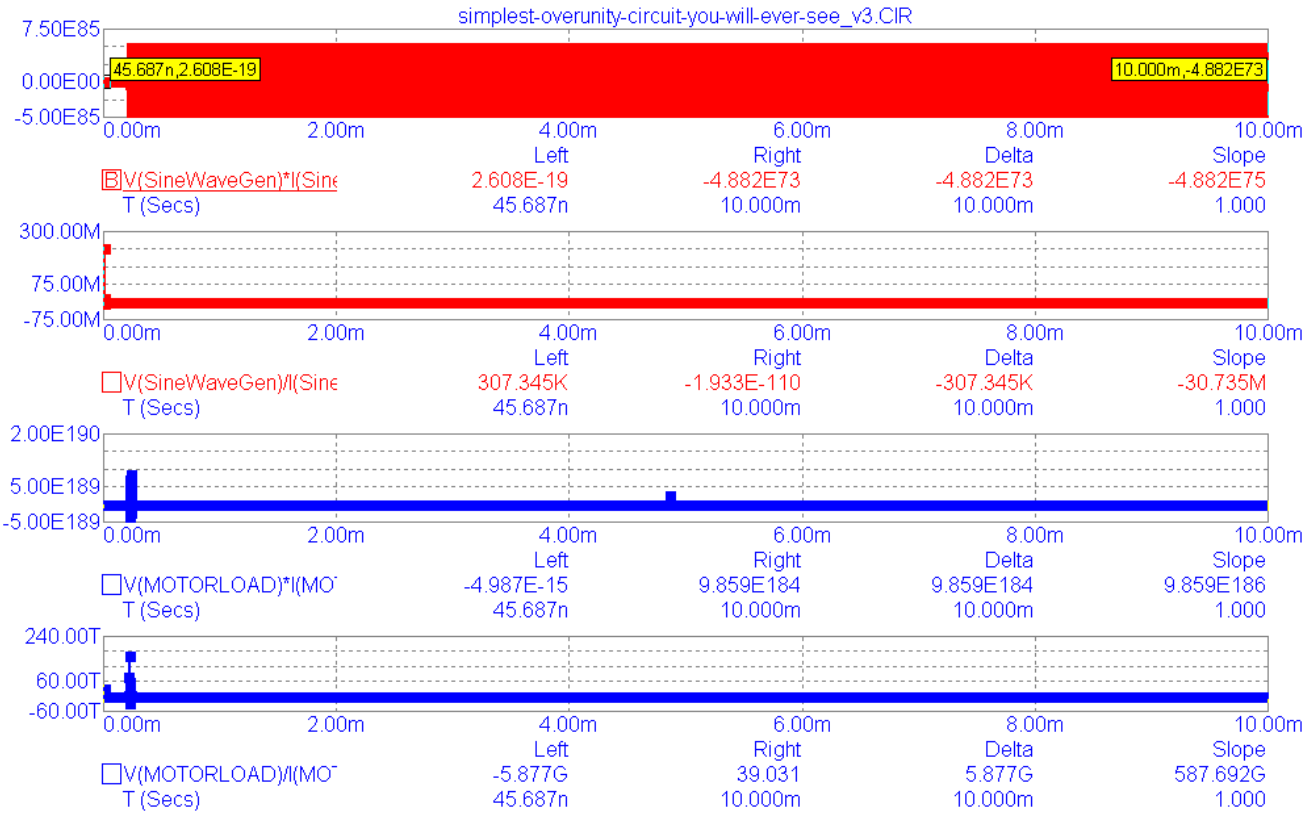


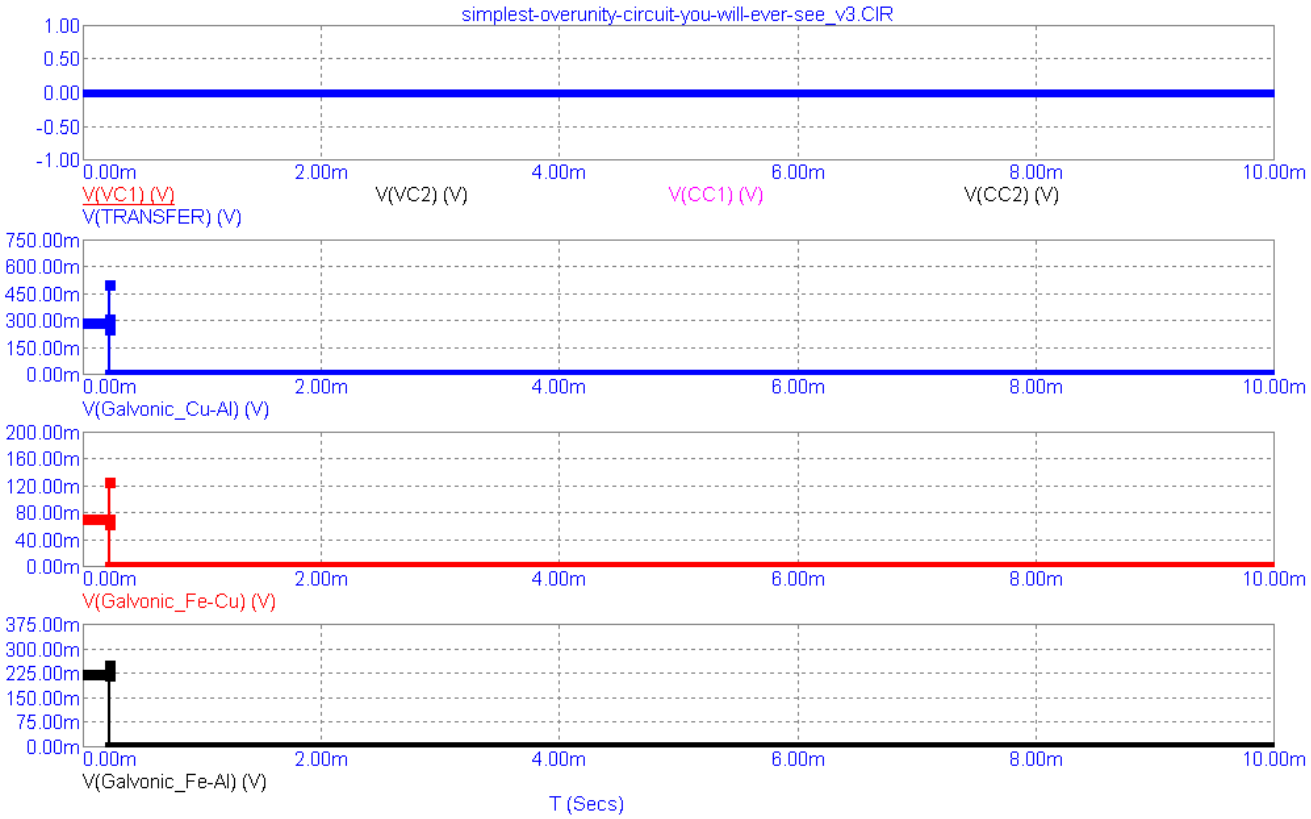
Notice the triangular waves of a faster frequency of oscillations of amperage up, above, in contrast to the much slower frequency of sine wave input of voltage? These oscillations are magnetically occurring between the five shorted coils bypassing their three various electrical connections at JUNCT_.

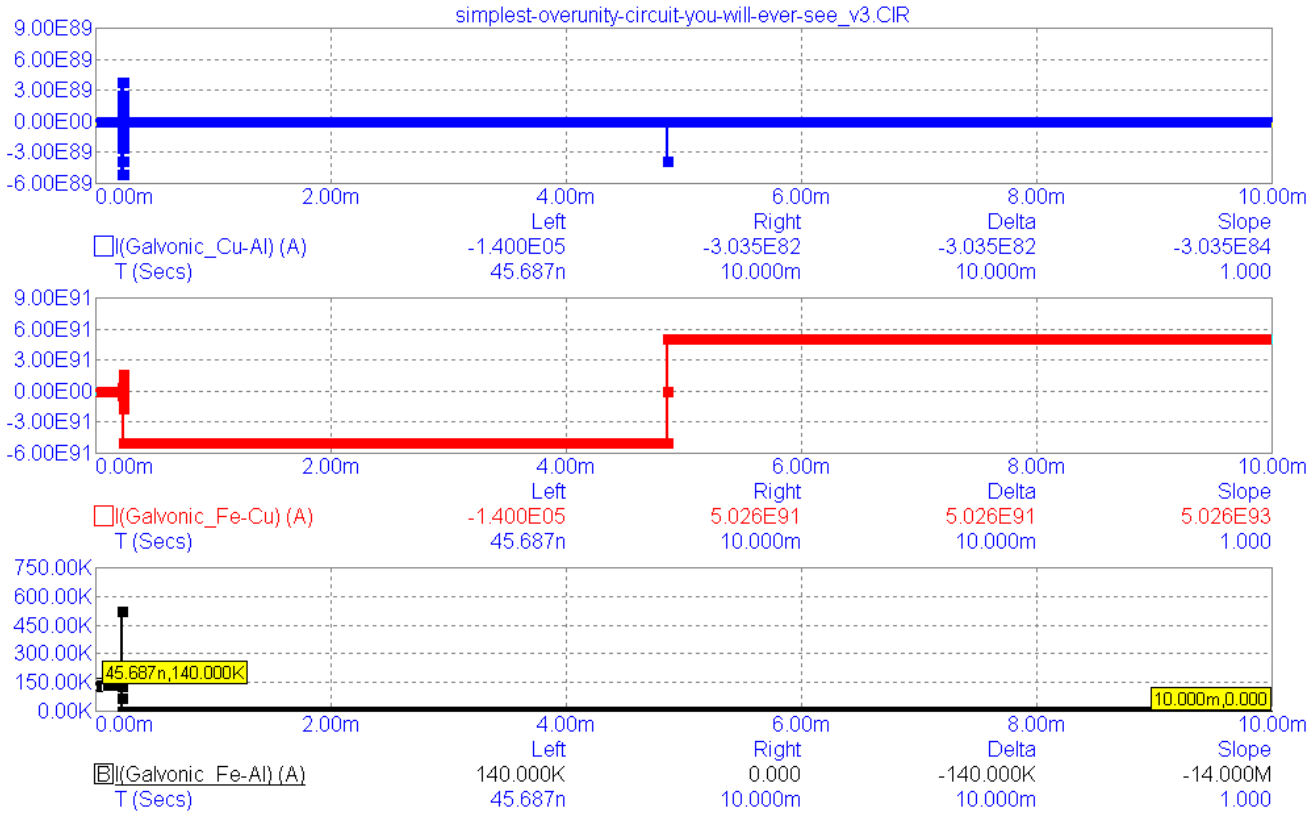

simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v3.CIR
9.00E91
6.00E91
3.00E91
0.00E00
-3.00E91
-6.00E91
0.00m
2.00m
4.00m
6.00m
8.00m
10.00m
I(SineWaveGen) (A)
I(MOTORLOAD) (A)
1.80E92
1.20E92
6.00E91
0.00E00
-6.00E91
-1.20E92
I(VC1) (A)
I(VC2) (A)
6.00E94
4.50E94
3.00E94
1.50E94
0.00E00
-1.50E94
I(CC1) (A)
I(CC2) (A)
I(TRANSFER) (A)
1.50E100
1.00E100
5.00E99
0.00E00
-5.00E99
-1.00E100
V(MOTORLOAD) (V)
T (Secs)


simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v3.CIR
7.50E85
5.00E85
2.50E85
0.00E00
-2.50E85
-5.00E85
0.00m
2.00m
4.00m
6.00m
8.00m
10.00m
V(SineWaveGen)*I(SineWaveGen)
300.00M
225.00M
150.00M
75.00M
0.00M
-75.00M
V(SineWaveGen)/I(SineWaveGen)
2.00E190
1.50E190
1.00E190
5.00E189
0.00E00
-5.00E189
V(MOTORLOAD)*I(MOTORLOAD)
240.00T
180.00T
120.00T
60.00T
0.00T
-60.00T
V(MOTORLOAD)/I(MOTORLOAD)
T (Secs)

This circuit topology does not, I repeat...*<u>does not</u>* live on the exclusive dependency of the input of voltage. Voltage is a minor consideration – and *must be* a minor consideration – if voltage is allowed to step aside and allow electrical reactance to take over the empowerment of this type of circuit.




simplest-overunity-circuit-you-will-ever-see_v3.CIR
1.00
0.50
0.00
-0.50
-1.00
0.00m
2.00m
4.00m
6.00m
8.00m
10.00m
V(VC1) (V)
V(VC2) (V)
V(CC1) (V)
V(CC2) (V)
V(TRANSFER) (V)
750.00m
600.00m
450.00m
300.00m
150.00m
0.00m
V(Galvonic_Cu-Al) (V)
200.00m
160.00m
120.00m
80.00m
40.00m
V(Galvonic_Fe-Cu) (V)
375.00m
300.00m
225.00m
150.00m
75.00m
V(Galvonic_Fe-Al) (V)
T (Secs)



Epilogue...

To fully appreciate free energy requires a cosmic perspective stretching beyond our mundane affairs into the realm of timelessness. To possess any less of a consciousness than this is to miss out of what the full bounty of Nature has to offer us.

Nathan Stubblefield operated outside the boundaries of Ohm's Law since his technique bypassed our common sensical utilization of power. For this reason, it can be said of him that he was an electrical engineer with his spiritual faculties vastly awakened by comparison to the rest of us in addition to being a poor self-taught melon farmer from Kentucky.

Not only did his unpower supply transcend the use of power, but his appliances did as well. He managed to operate his unpower supply – his Earth Generator – on the basis of the magnetomotive force, alone, exhibiting plenty of current, yet, with merely latent voltage, plus light and heat from the electromotive force passing through his various appliances with current as a latent byproduct. So, one or the other of the two materialistic tendencies (the ingredients) of electricity was always latent while the other ingredient was expressed. This subverted any tendency for engaging in power (watts) which is the full materialization of both forces of electricity. So, it was never dangerous to operate nor harmful

to life. In other words, the EPA would not have to worry about electrosmog nor would the FCC have to worry about radio interference emanating from his equipment. And the user doesn't have to worry about smearing coils into a useless mess throughout the interior of a transforming generator's chassis (like Jim Murray's former teacher managed to invoke) nor blow up and send shrapnel in all directions (in other instances which I've read on the Internet)!

Nathan used mutual shorting among the nodes of his unpower supply, his so-called: Earth Battery, to create a preponderance of the magnetomotive force. But he used single-wire connections from his unpower supply leading to his various appliances to enable, establish and require a longitudinal transmission of the electromotive force. So, no power enabled his devices. No wattage was spent.

To do this was quite simple...

For his telephonic speakers – which doubled as his microphones – he used a carbon button at the base (inside of) what we would call: a tin can style of telephone which modern-day children play with. Coil-based speakers would have required the use of a two-terminal connection and the expenditure of watts. But his carbon button telephonic speaker/microphone sufficed with a single-wire connection very nicely.

So did his heater system comprised of two parallel highly polished metallic plates set apart by a few inches inside of his cabin. One plate was a floating plate of a capacitor while the other plate was the second plate of this capacitor connected to a single-wire emanating from his unpower supply.

You can't have too many single-wires connected to this style of unpower supply since they don't consume any voltage (they merely borrow it) leaving the current alone entirely unspent.

We know very little about his location system except that it operated analogous to a pith ball electroscope.

My guess is that this location system was electroscoping his unpower supply. Since the influence of his unpower supply extended outwards into its environment for a certain distance, whenever he was electroscoping his unpower supply he was effectively electroscoping its territory of influence. And that gave him an indication whenever someone stepped into the range of influence of his unpower supply effectively making his electroscope into a device which announced any intruder plus their location on his property.

This file is located here...

http://vinyasi.info/patent/pri-vate/Burying%20our%20Overunity%20Circuits%20to%20Eliminate%20their%20Electrostatic%20Buildup.pdf

And its shortcut is... https://is.gd/idacan

And mirrored here... https://ufile.io/nhrgryar

Here is an older treatment of this topic of the pulsed power supply from which this treatment of mutual self-shorting is derived...

http://vinyasi.info/patent/The%20Heaviside%20Solution%20to%20the%20Ferranti%20Effect.pdf

And on Payhip... https://payhip.com/b/9vER

And mirrored here... https://ufile.io/pat4bqjq

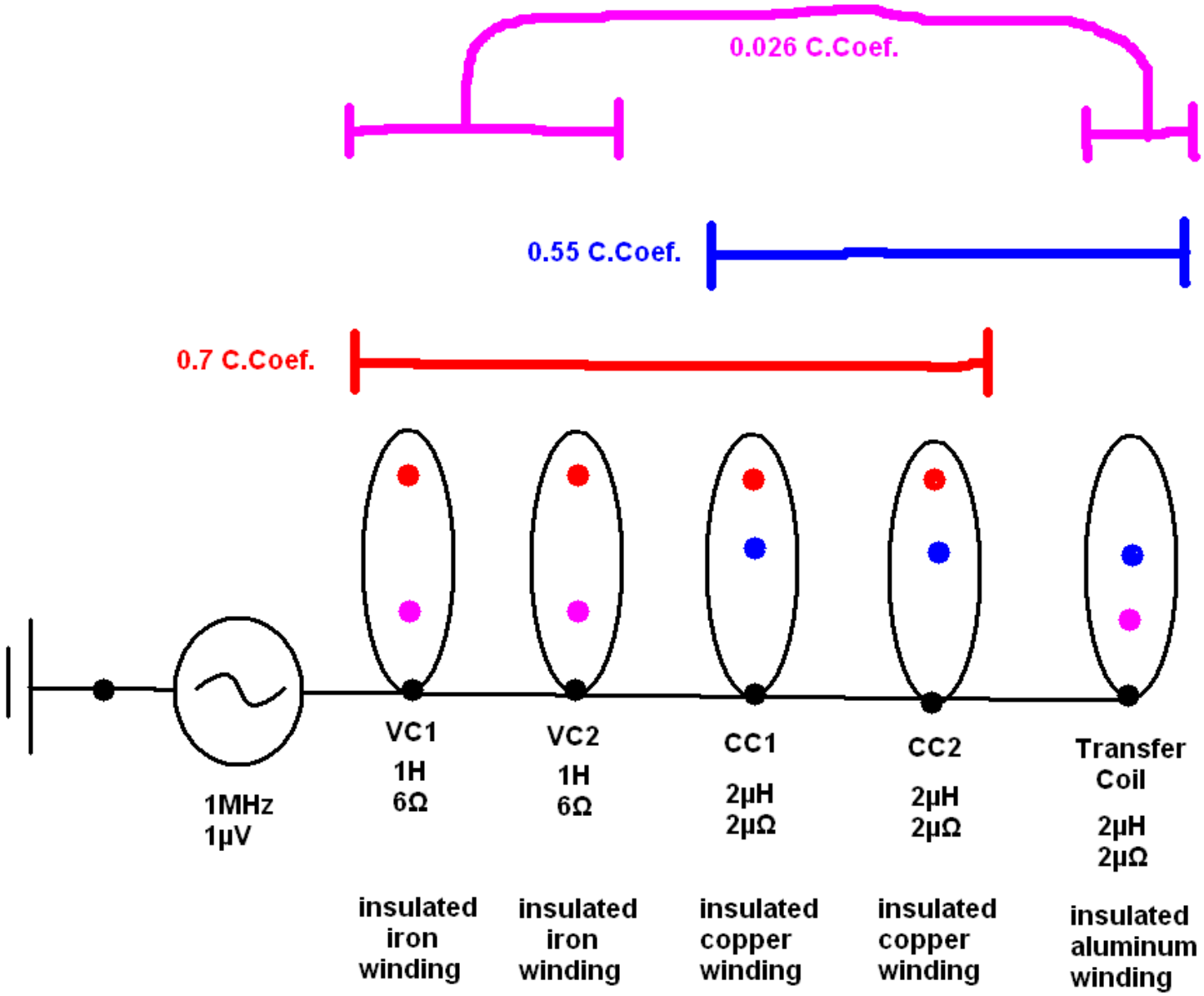
Here is an easy-to-remember shortcut for downloading the EV Gray analysis by Mark McKay...
https://tinyurl.com/evgray

Update...

This subject has also been presented at StackExchange...

Physics (A) = https://is.gd/wahiba, Electrical Engineering (A) = https://is.gd/solake, Mathematics (A) = https://is.gd/unoboq, Matter Modeling (A) = https://is.gd/lilovi, and Engineering (A) = https://is.gd/kavulo. All five links have been archived(A). Here is my archive of Matter Modeling (SE).

Here is a hand-drawn schematic which may be easier to understand for building the power supply without any additional loads...


0.026 C.Coef.
0.55 C.Coef.
0.7 C.Coef.
1MHz
1µV
VC1
1H
6Ω
VC2
1H
6Ω
CC1
2µH
2µΩ
CC2
2µH
2µΩ
Transfer
Coil
2µH
2µΩ
insulated
iron
winding
insulated
iron
winding
insulated
copper
winding
insulated
copper
winding
insulated
aluminum
winding