The Perfect Circuit

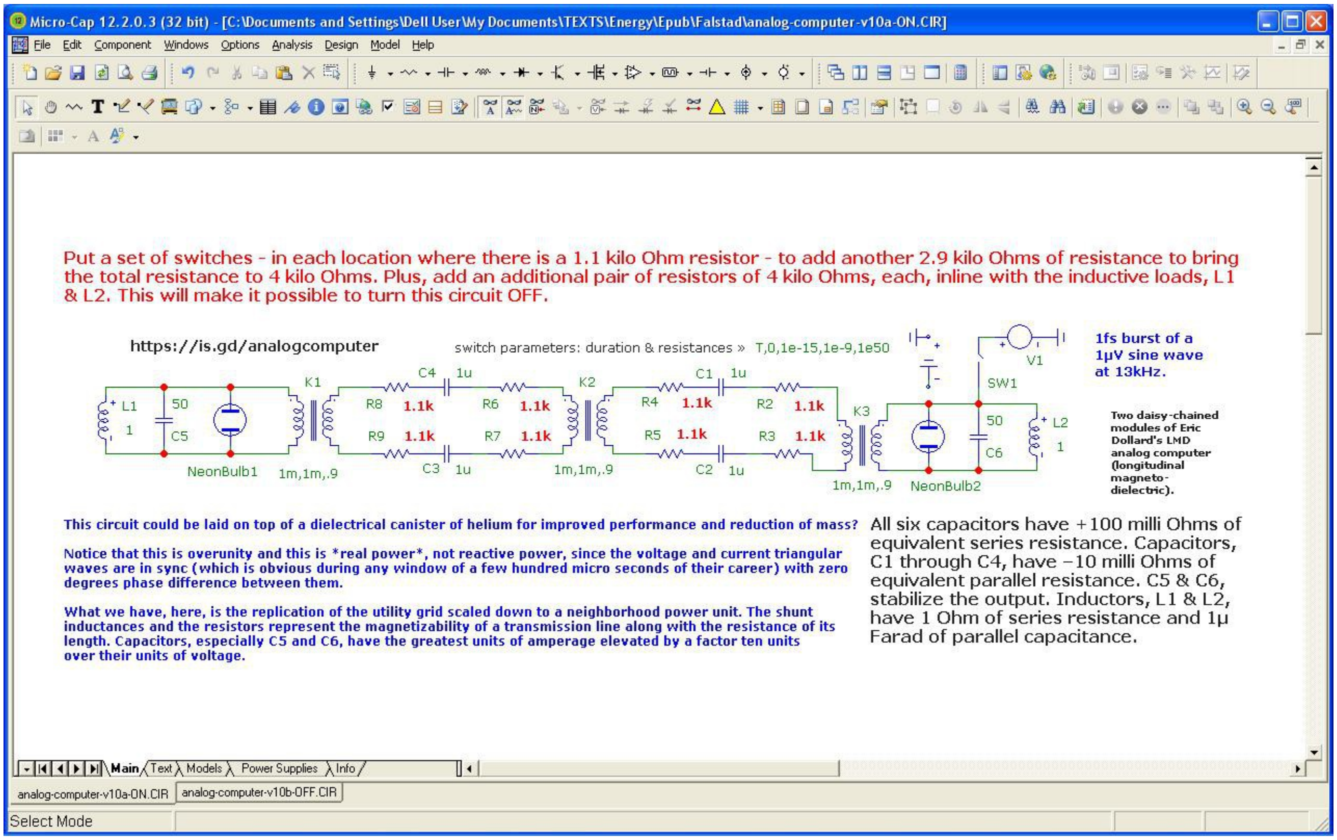
The perfect circuit is overunity (more reactant output than energetic input), staccato wedges of self-regulating amplitudes of current and voltage surges[1] [2] maintaining a consistent level of output, and is simple to conceive and is buildable. Eric Dollard's analog computer in LMD mode[3] (longitudinal magneto-dielectric) laid on top of a dielectrical canister of helium fulfills these requirements providing a slight negative parallel resistance of –10mΩ among its four capacitors, C1 through C4, in addition to their +100mΩ of equivalent series resistance. The input is a fractional sine wave of 13kHz and 1μV quickly cutoff after one femto second of duration so as to prevent the suppression of reactance within the body of this circuit. This constitutes a “perpetual motion machine”[4] after this initial input is disregarded! This is also a perpetual motion machine of the first kind in as much as the law of Lenz has been defeated. In other words, there is no back EMF in the coils to contribute to any delay among the capacitors which are all charging and discharging at exactly the same time (without any time delay)[5] as if there were no speed of light and all because of impedance matching.[6]

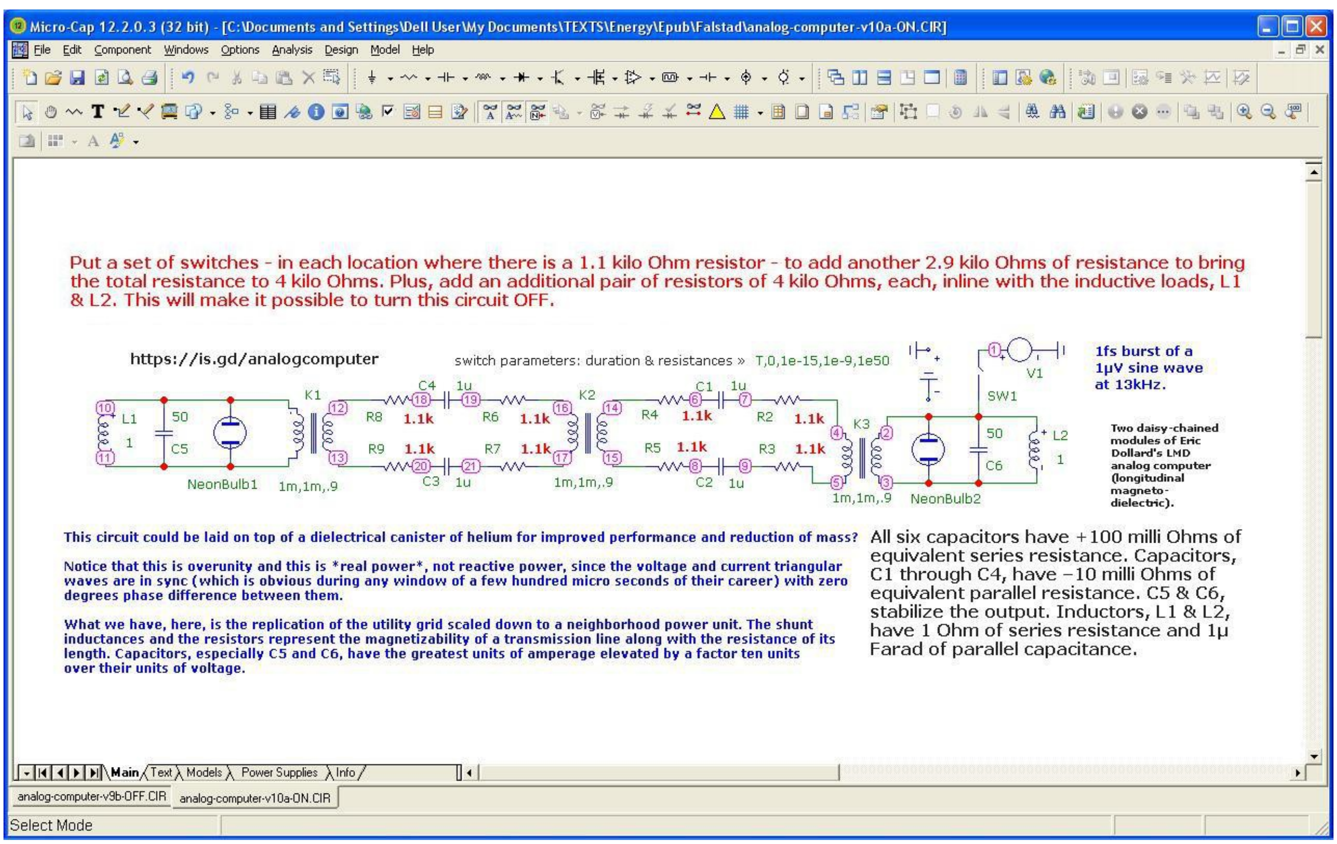
The eight resistors, R2 through R9, of 1.1kΩ may be increased to 4kΩ to quickly shut down this circuit if – in addition to these eight resistors, another two resistors of 4kΩ are each placed inline with the two inductors, L1 & L2.

Not only do the neon bulbs periodically arc to collapse the overunity escalation towards infinity to prevent this circuit from exploding into its self-destruction, but the current and the voltage components of the triangular output waveforms are totally in phase with each other with zero degrees of separation between them and are oscillating at approximately 50–75kHz (more or less) after an initial warm up period of less than 150 milli seconds! The input current at the sine wave generator, V1, gives a short burst of 1.22e–29 amps at startup and then quickly drops to zero amps at 770.6 nano seconds and remains there for the remainder of the simulation. The input voltage is a steady sine wave of 13kHz, but this does not pass through the switch, SW1, after the switch closes upon reaching one femto second after start up.

When applying a reduction of negative parallel resistance (of –10 milli Ohms as compared with –100 milli Ohms for example) within all four capacitors, C1 through C4, their capacitances must be reduced and the inductances of the shunt transformers, K1 through K3, must also be reduced or else this circuit will blow up for failure of the spark gaps to fire rapidly enough to keep up with the accelerated growth of electrical amplitude! Their capacitive and inductive amplitudes are directly related to this circuit's output. In other words, the greater their capacitances and/or inductances, then the greater will be the output generally speaking.

1 Second Order Constant Coefficient Linear Equations | Differential Equations | Mathematics | MIT OpenCourseWare
2 Poles and Vibrations
3 Eric Dollard’s Analog Computer as a Power Amplifier on Quora
4 Ben Fitzgearl's answer to What would happen if an induced current did not oppose the change that caused it, as in Lenz's law? on Quora
5 Eric Dollard - Origin of Energy Synthesis – 3 hr, 45 min, 15 sec into this YouTube video
6 Impedance of Same Magnitude on Quora


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR]
File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help
Put a set of switches - in each location where there is a 1.1 kilo Ohm resistor - to add another 2.9 kilo Ohms of resistance to bring the total resistance to 4 kilo Ohms. Plus, add an additional pair of resistors of 4 kilo Ohms, each, inline with the inductive loads, L1 & L2. This will make it possible to turn this circuit OFF.
https://is.gd/analogcomputer
switch parameters: duration & resistances » T,0,1e-15,1e-9,1e50
1fs burst of a 1µV sine wave at 13kHz.
L1 1 50 C5 NeonBulb1 K1 1m,1m,.9 R8 1.1k R9 1.1k C4 1u C3 1u R6 1.1k R7 1.1k K2 1m,1m,.9 R4 1.1k R5 1.1k C1 1u C2 1u R2 1.1k R3 1.1k K3 1m,1m,.9 NeonBulb2 SW1 V1 50 C6 L2 1
Two daisy-chained modules of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (longitudinal magneto-dielectric).
This circuit could be laid on top of a dielectrical canister of helium for improved performance and reduction of mass?
Notice that this is overunity and this is *real power*, not reactive power, since the voltage and current triangular waves are in sync (which is obvious during any window of a few hundred micro seconds of their career) with zero degrees phase difference between them.
What we have, here, is the replication of the utility grid scaled down to a neighborhood power unit. The shunt inductances and the resistors represent the magnetizability of a transmission line along with the resistance of its length. Capacitors, especially C5 and C6, have the greatest units of amperage elevated by a factor ten units over their units of voltage.
All six capacitors have +100 milli Ohms of equivalent series resistance. Capacitors, C1 through C4, have −10 milli Ohms of equivalent parallel resistance. C5 & C6, stabilize the output. Inductors, L1 & L2, have 1 Ohm of series resistance and 1µ Farad of parallel capacitance.
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR analog-computer-v10b-OFF.CIR
Select Mode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analog-computer-v9b-OFF.CIR analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
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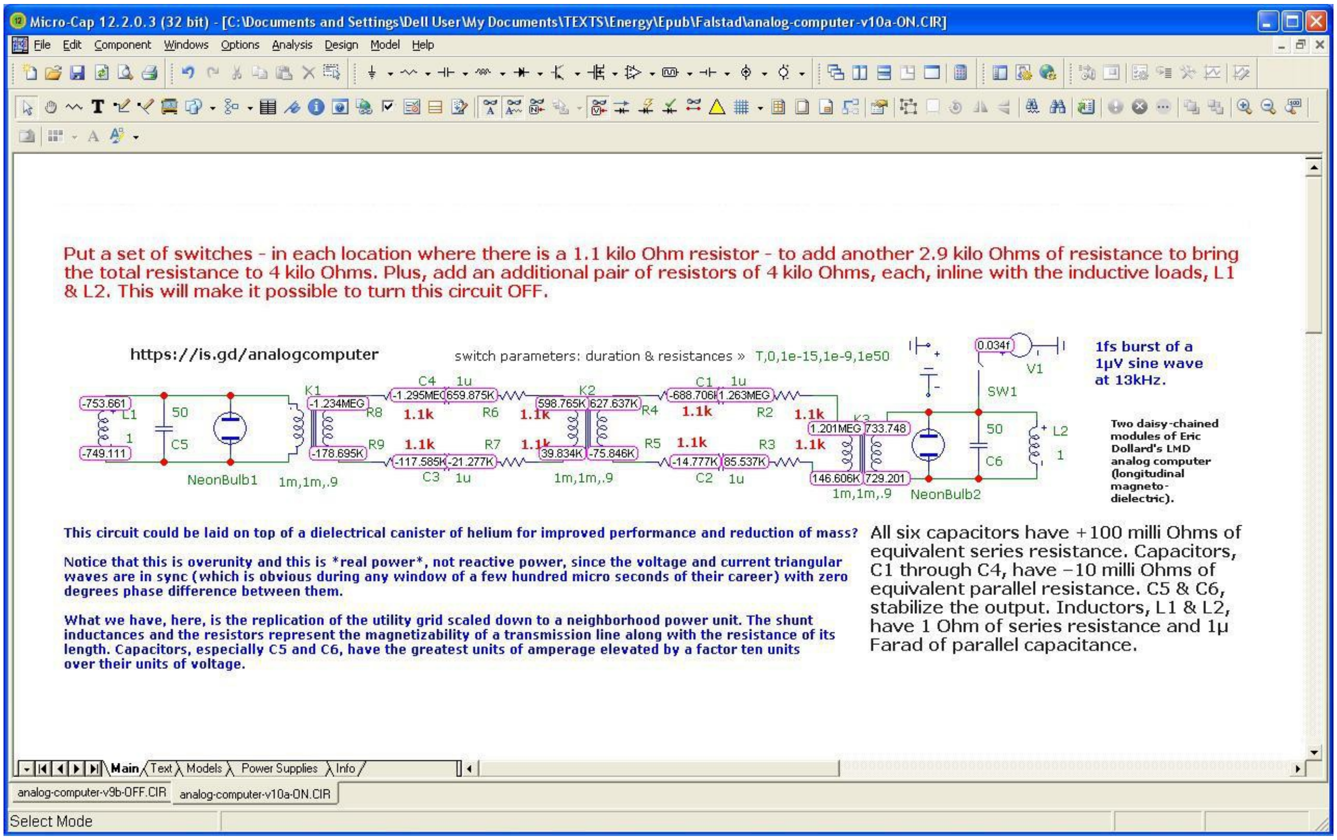

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https://is.gd/analogcomputer
switch parameters: duration & resistances » T,0,1e-15,1e-9,1e50
1fs burst of a 1µV sine wave at 13kHz.
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NeonBulb1
NeonBulb2
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Main
Text
Models
Power Supplies
Info
analog-computer-v9b-OFF.CIR
analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
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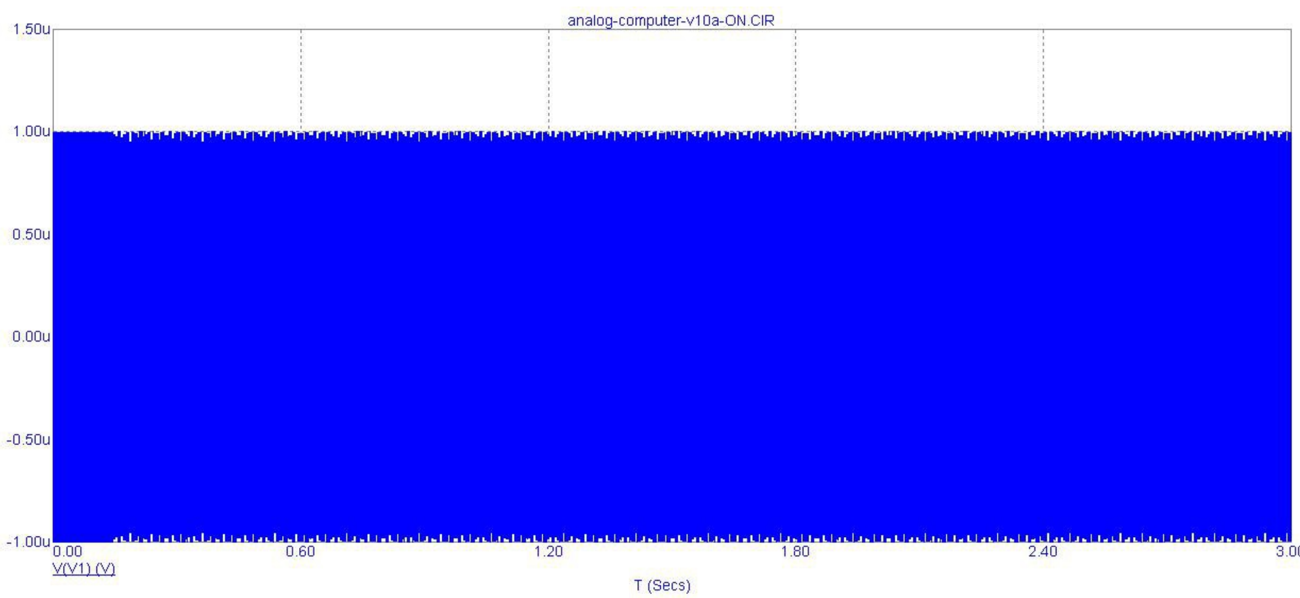
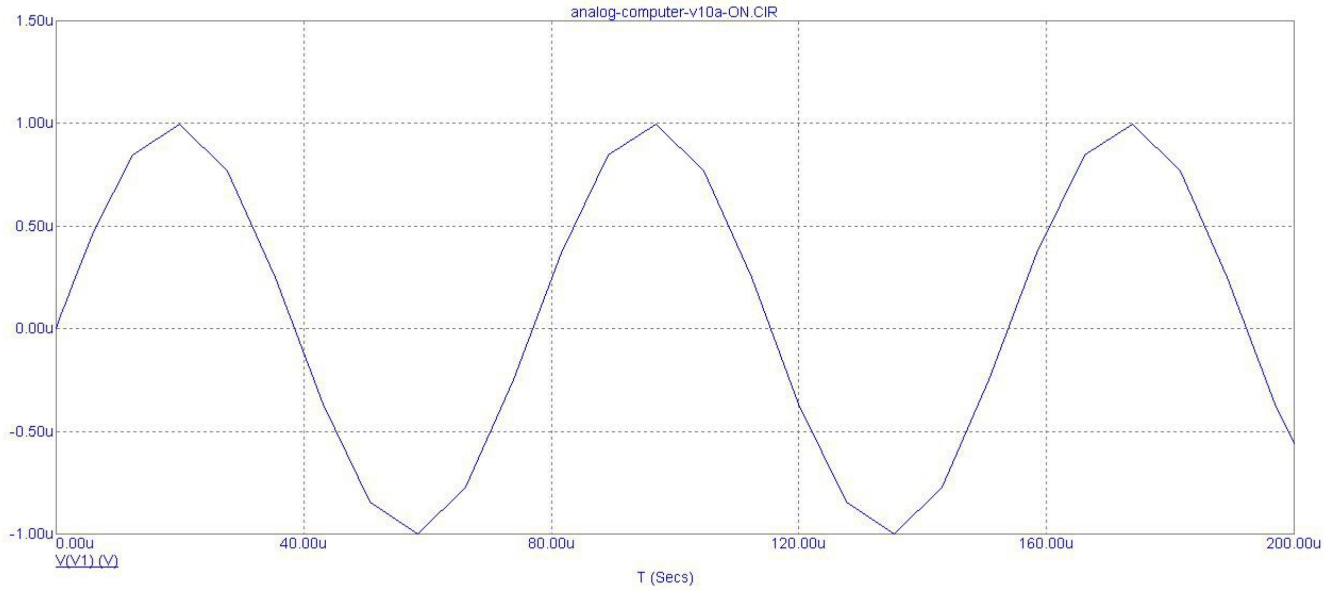
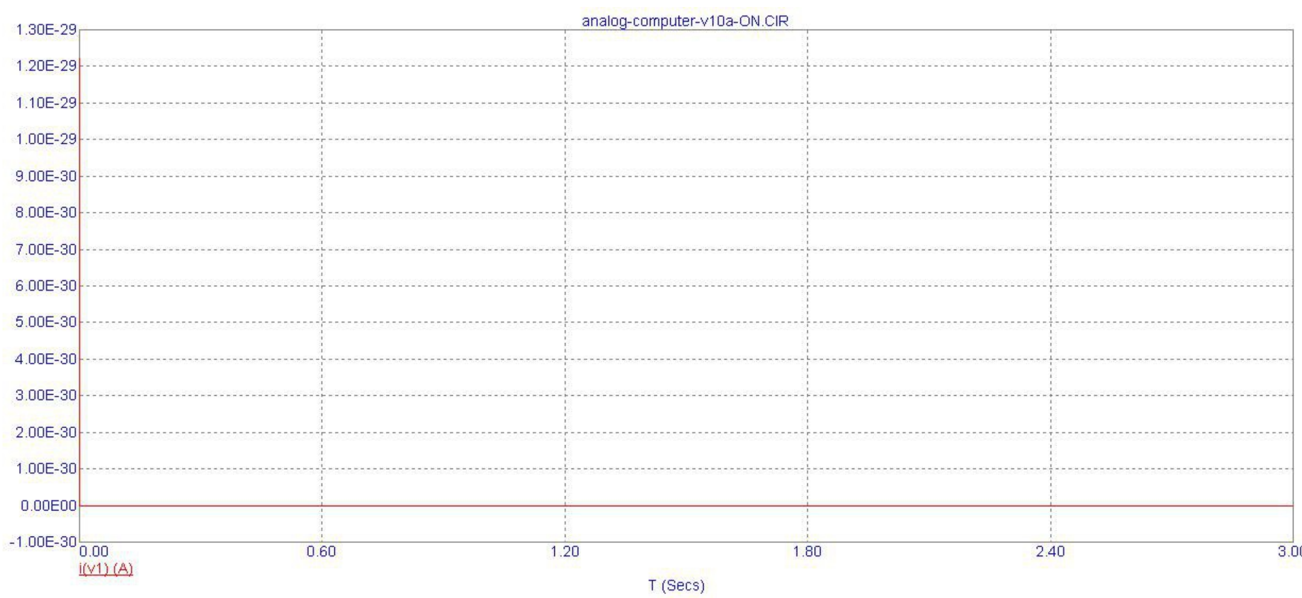
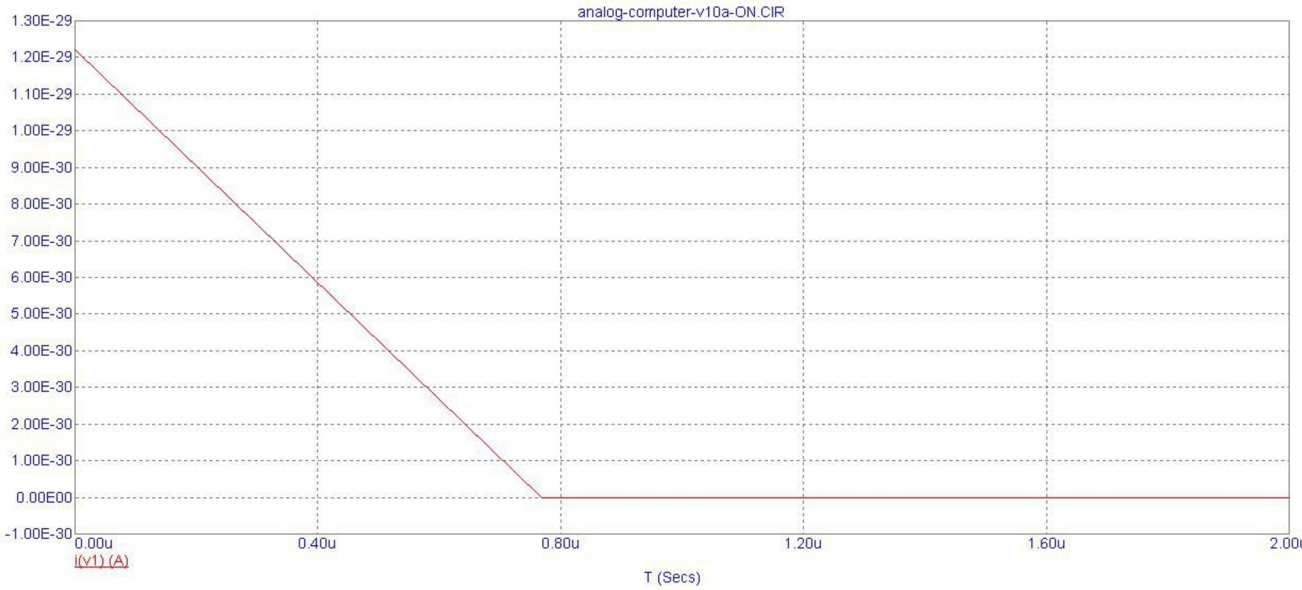
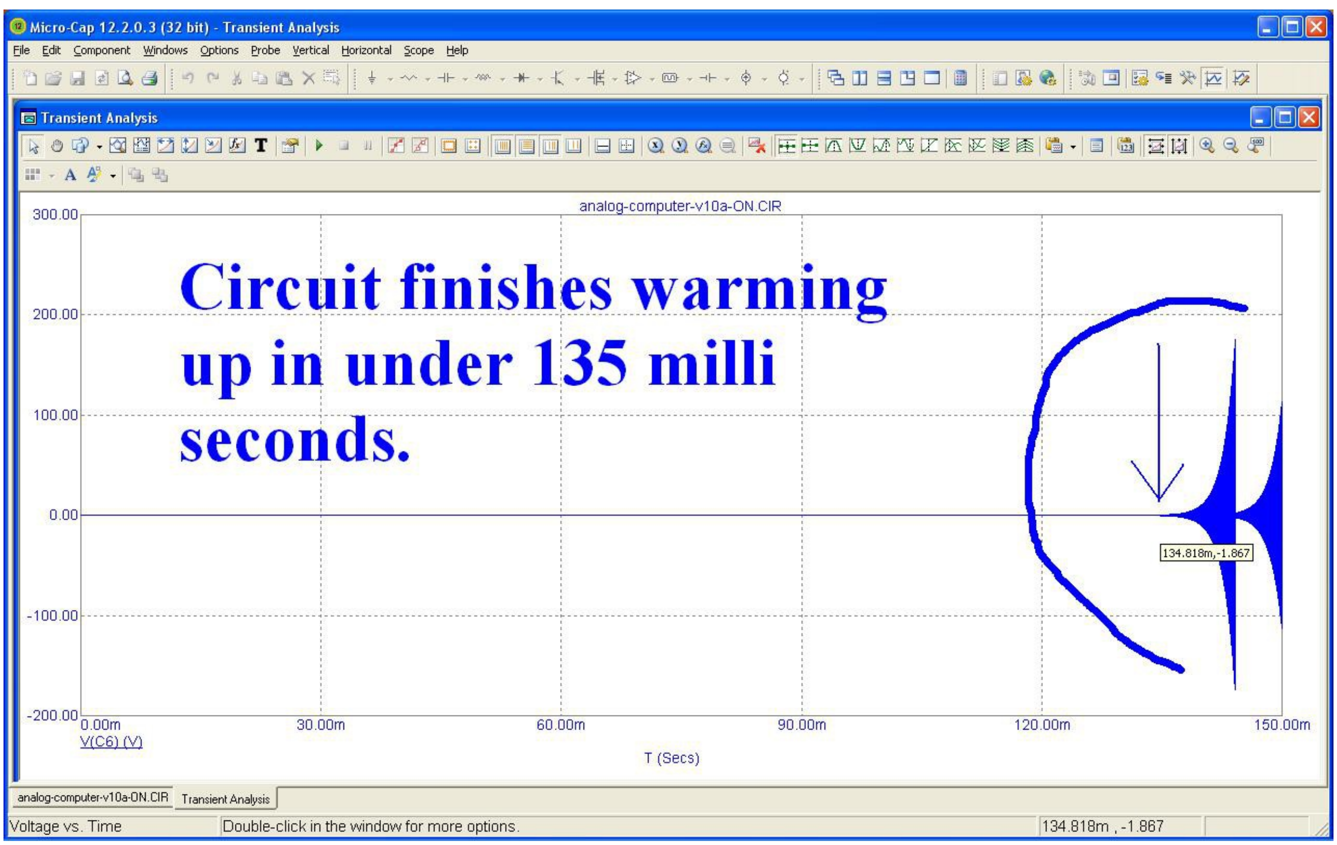


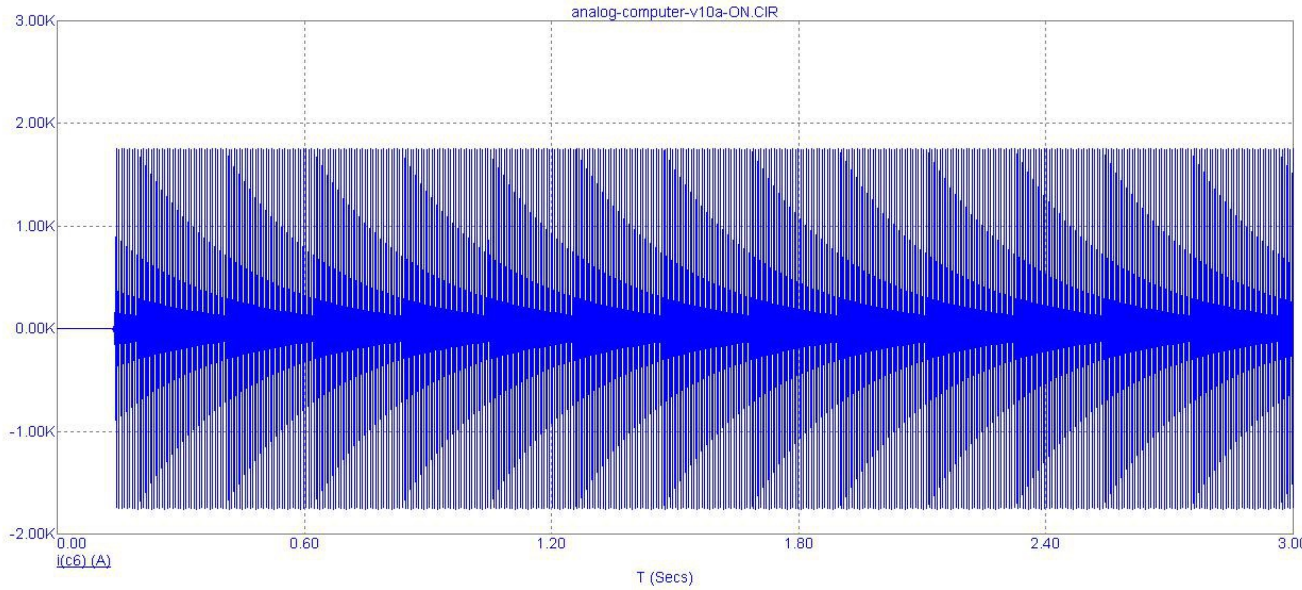
analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.50u
1.00u
0.50u
0.00u
-0.50u
-1.00u
0.00
0.60
1.20
1.80
2.40
3.00
V(V1) (V)
T (Secs)

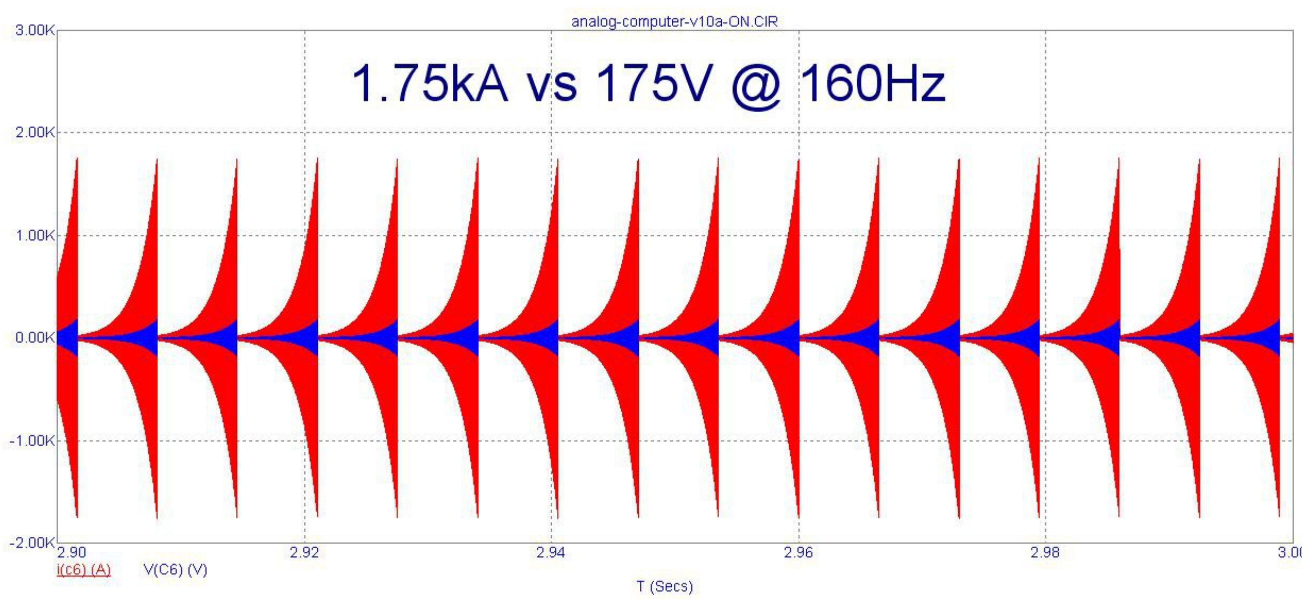

analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.50u
1.00u
0.50u
0.00u
-0.50u
-1.00u
0.00u
40.00u
80.00u
120.00u
160.00u
200.00u
V(V1) (V)
T (Secs)

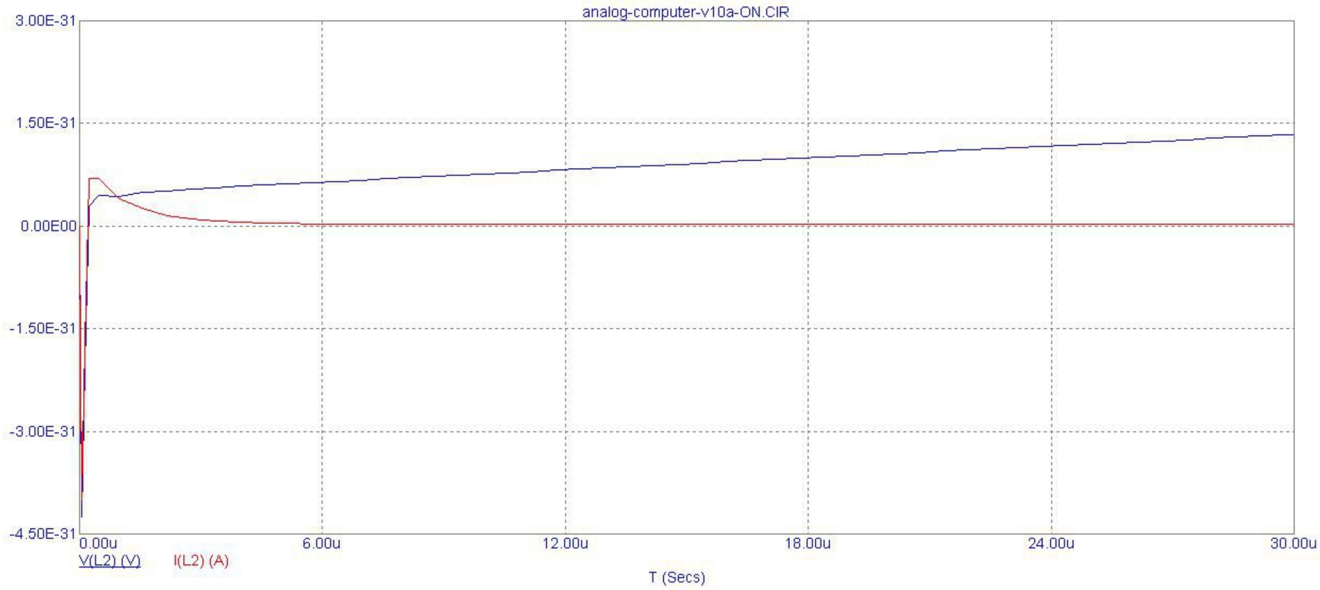

analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.30E-29
1.20E-29
1.10E-29
1.00E-29
9.00E-30
8.00E-30
7.00E-30
6.00E-30
5.00E-30
4.00E-30
3.00E-30
2.00E-30
1.00E-30
0.00E00
-1.00E-30
0.00
0.60
1.20
1.80
2.40
3.00
i(v1) (A)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.30E-29
1.20E-29
1.10E-29
1.00E-29
9.00E-30
8.00E-30
7.00E-30
6.00E-30
5.00E-30
4.00E-30
3.00E-30
2.00E-30
1.00E-30
0.00E00
-1.00E-30
0.00u
0.40u
0.80u
1.20u
1.60u
2.00u
i(v1) (A)
T (Secs)

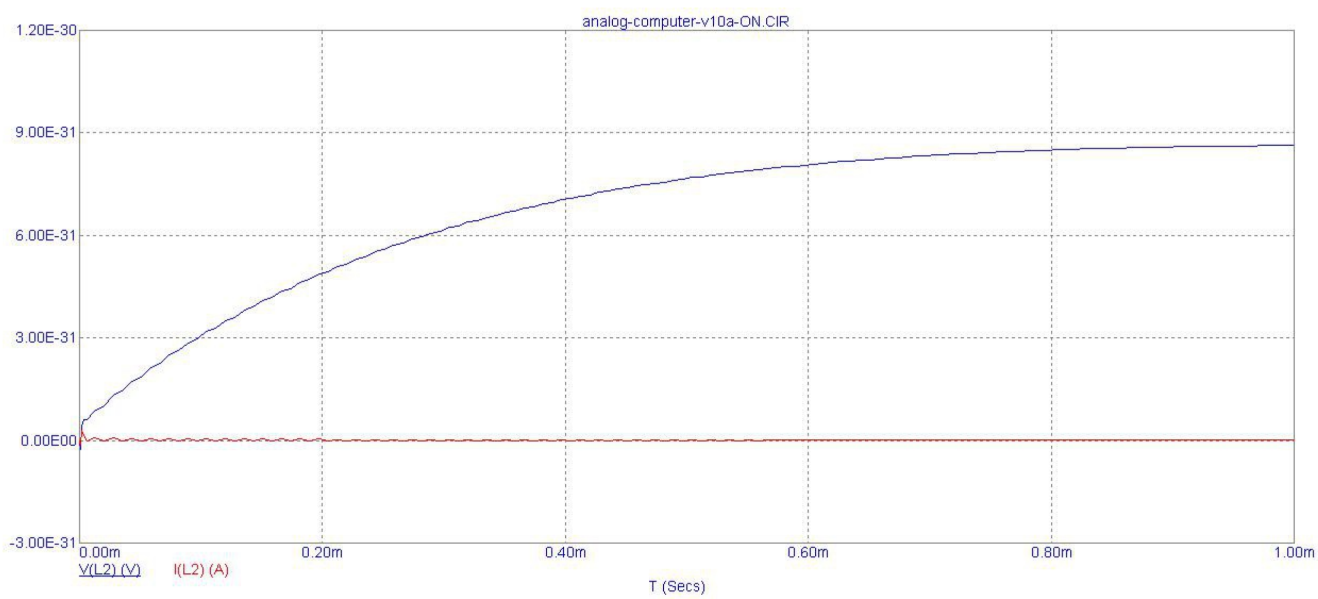

Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
Circuit finishes warming up in under 135 milli seconds.
300.00
200.00
100.00
0.00
-100.00
-200.00
0.00m
30.00m
60.00m
90.00m
120.00m
150.00m
V(C6) (V)
T (Secs)
134.818m,-1.867
analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
Transient Analysis
Voltage vs. Time
Double-click in the window for more options.
134.818m , -1.867


analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
3.00K
2.00K
1.00K
0.00K
-1.00K
-2.00K
0.00
0.60
1.20
1.80
2.40
3.00
i(c6) (A)
T (Secs)

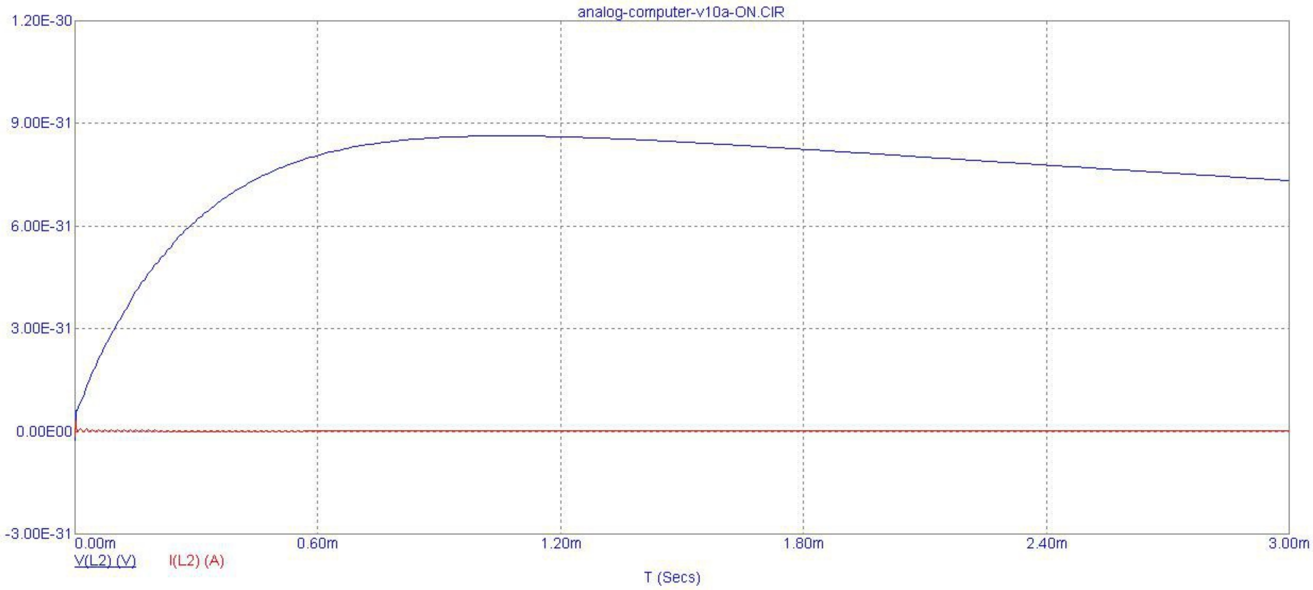

analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.75kA vs 175V @ 160Hz
3.00K
2.00K
1.00K
0.00K
-1.00K
-2.00K
2.90
2.92
2.94
2.96
2.98
3.00
i(c6) (A)
V(C6) (V)
T (Secs)

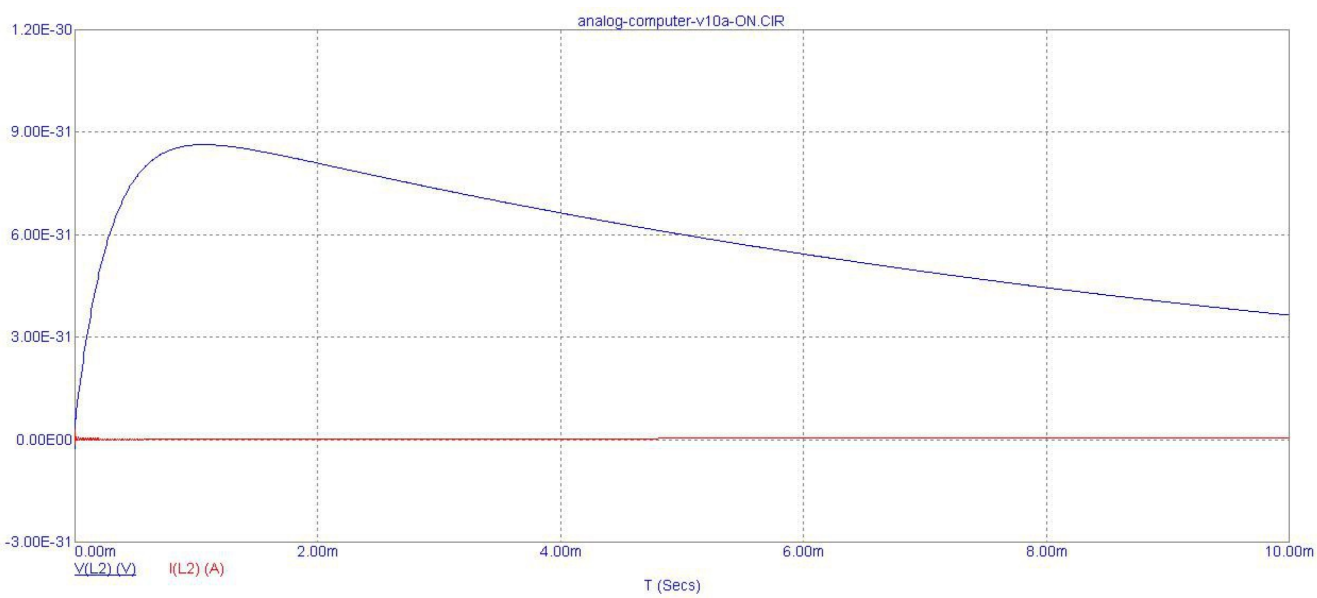


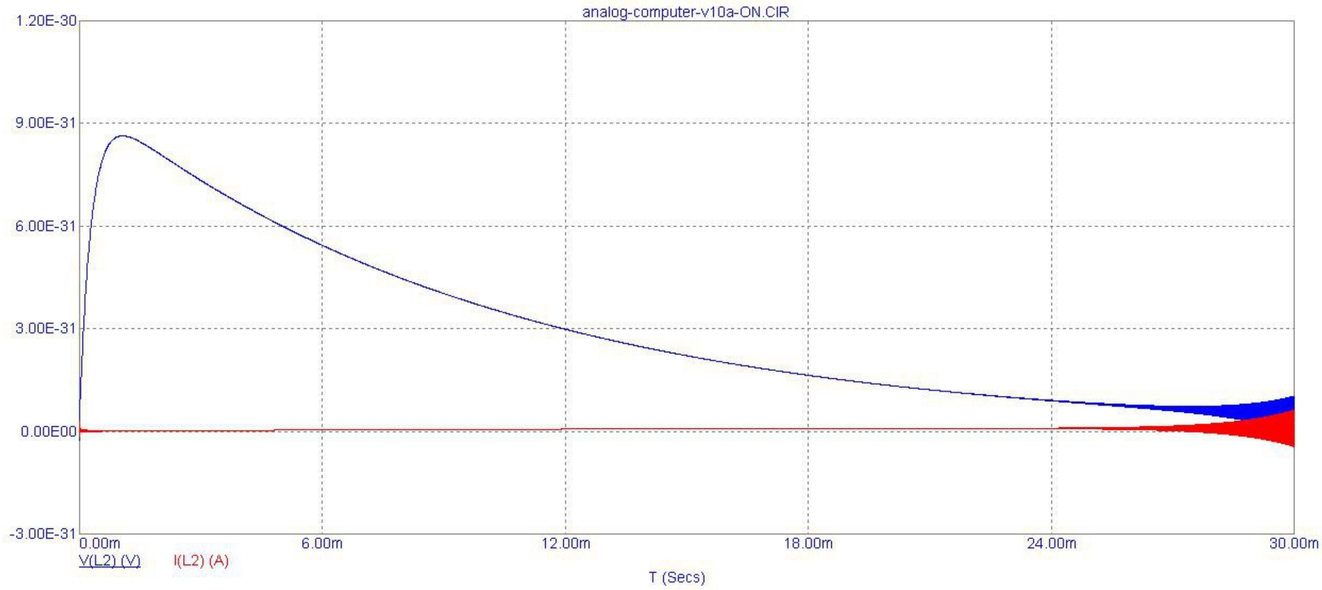
analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
3.00E-31
1.50E-31
0.00E00
-1.50E-31
-3.00E-31
-4.50E-31
0.00u
6.00u
12.00u
18.00u
24.00u
30.00u
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)

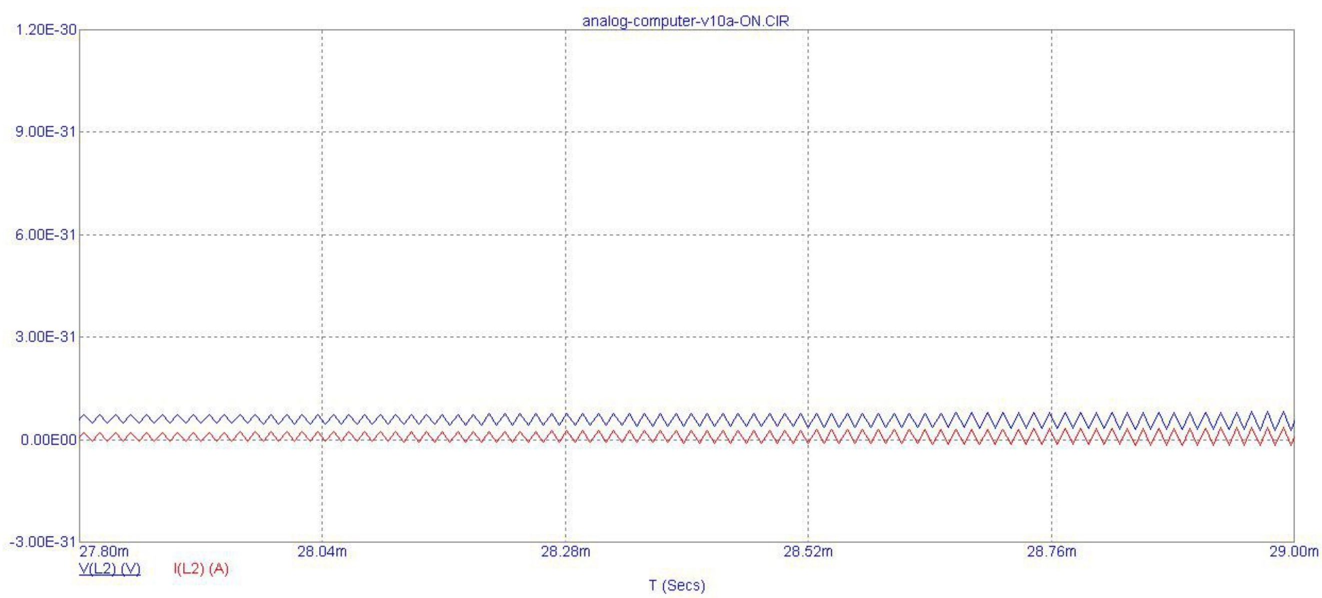


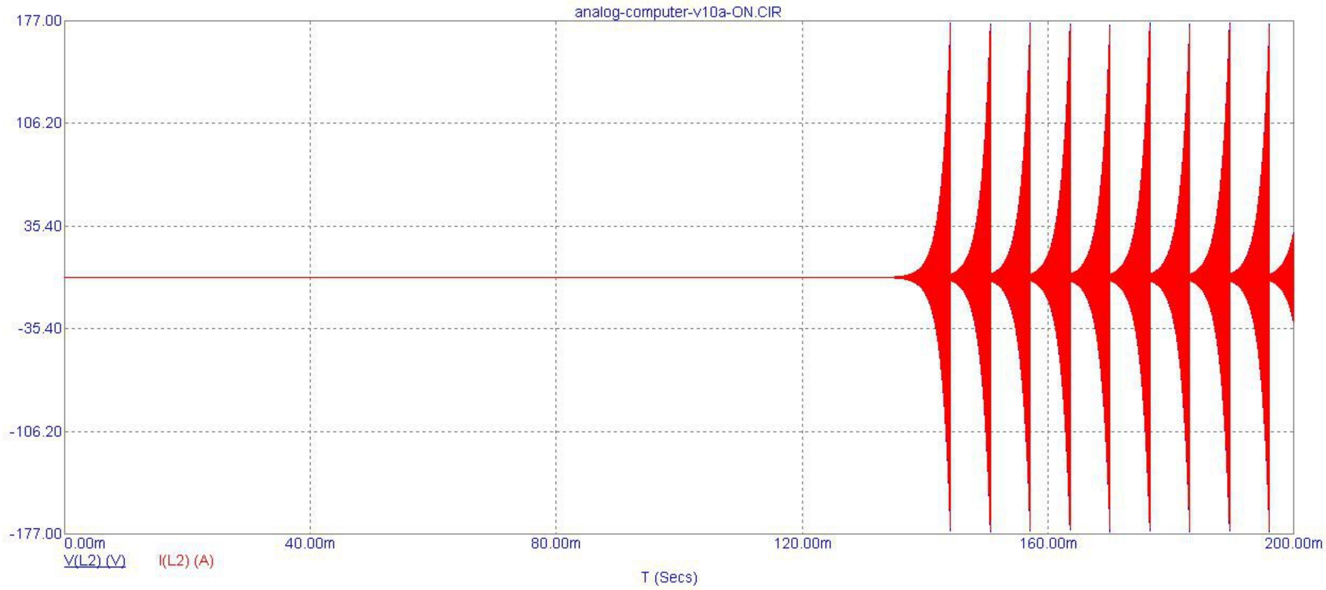
analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.20E-30
9.00E-31
6.00E-31
3.00E-31
0.00E00
-3.00E-31
0.00m
0.20m
0.40m
0.60m
0.80m
1.00m
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)

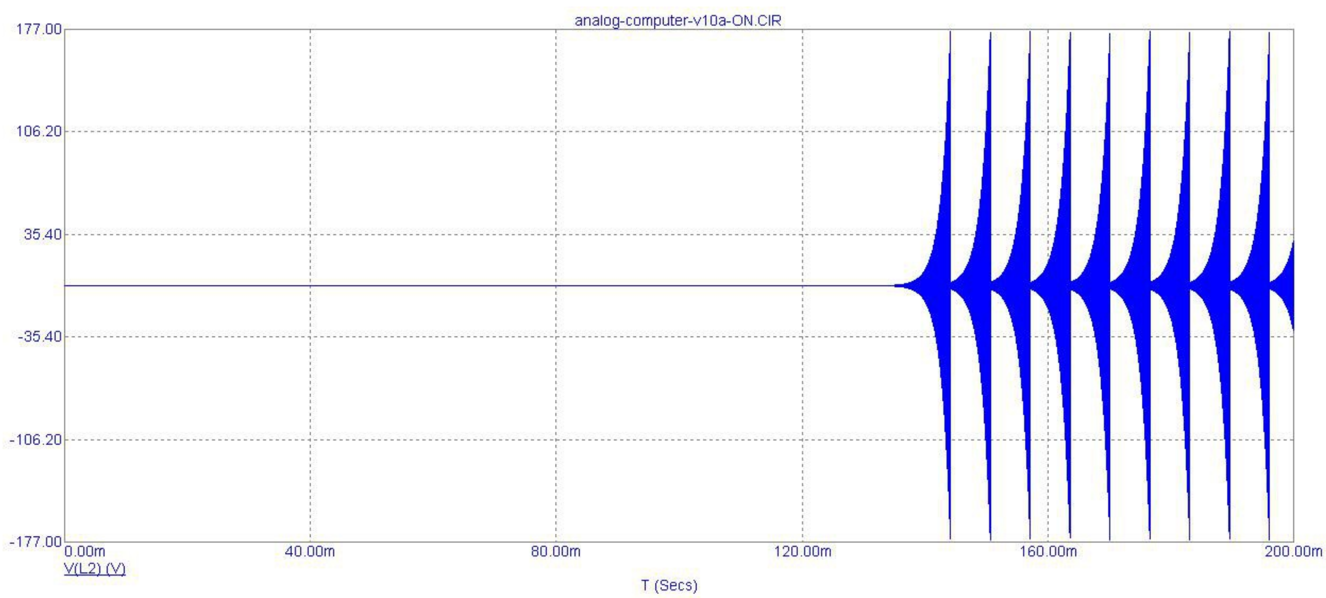

analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.20E-30
9.00E-31
6.00E-31
3.00E-31
0.00E00
-3.00E-31
0.00m
0.60m
1.20m
1.80m
2.40m
3.00m
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)

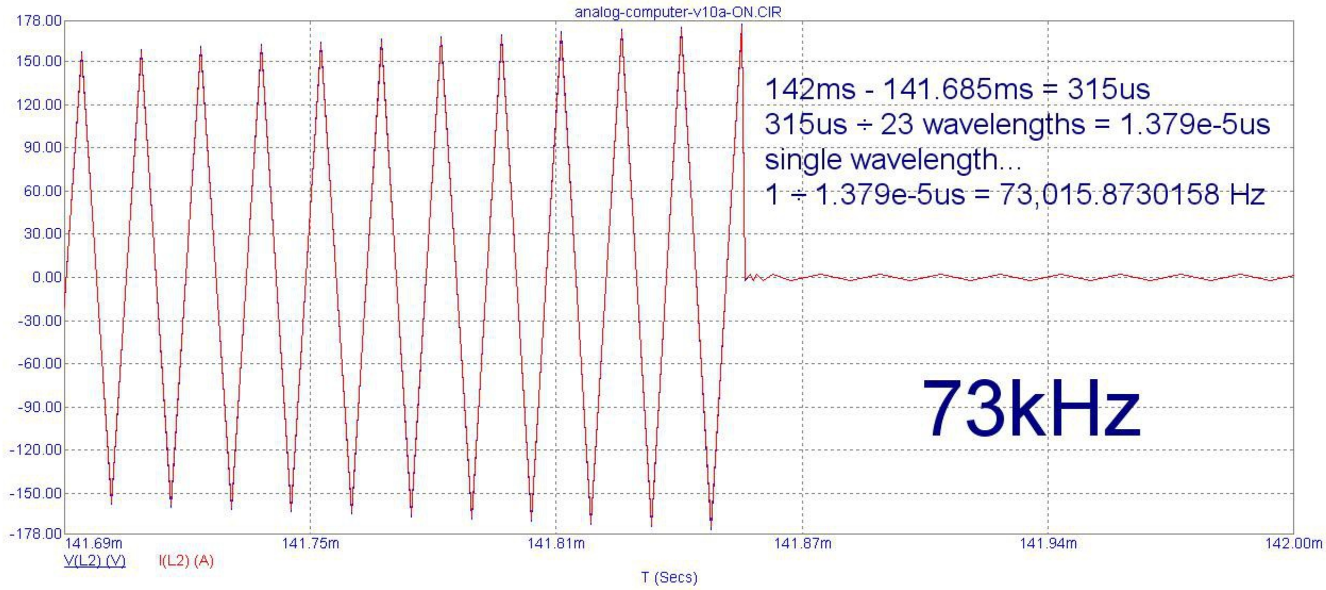

analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.20E-30
9.00E-31
6.00E-31
3.00E-31
0.00E00
-3.00E-31
0.00m
2.00m
4.00m
6.00m
8.00m
10.00m
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)

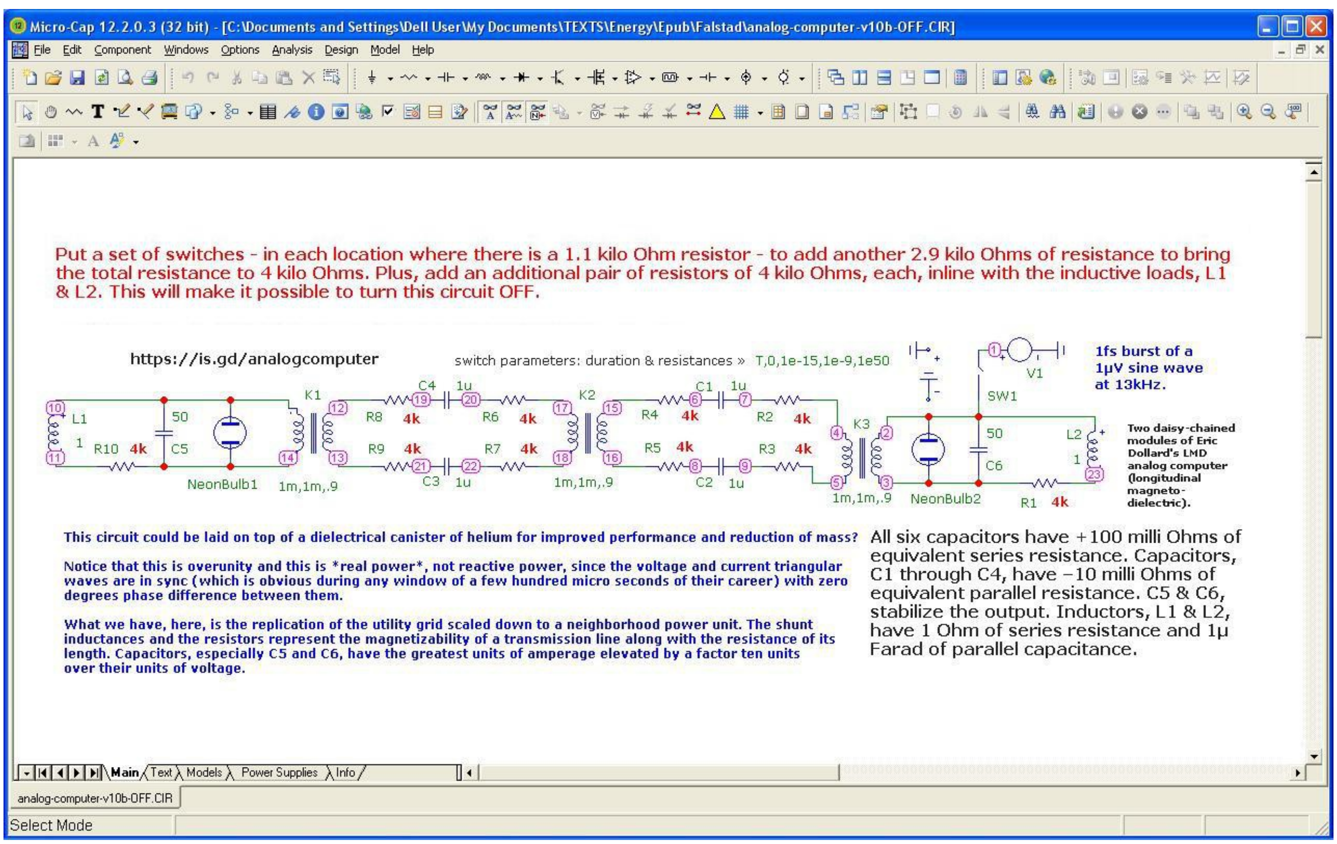

analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.20E-30
9.00E-31
6.00E-31
3.00E-31
0.00E00
-3.00E-31
0.00m
6.00m
12.00m
18.00m
24.00m
30.00m
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
1.20E-30
9.00E-31
6.00E-31
3.00E-31
0.00E00
-3.00E-31
27.80m
28.04m
28.28m
28.52m
28.76m
29.00m
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
177.00
106.20
35.40
-35.40
-106.20
-177.00
0.00m
40.00m
80.00m
120.00m
160.00m
200.00m
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
177.00
106.20
35.40
-35.40
-106.20
-177.00
0.00m
40.00m
80.00m
120.00m
160.00m
200.00m
V(L2) (V)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v10a-ON.CIR
142ms - 141.685ms = 315us
315us ÷ 23 wavelengths = 1.379e-5us
single wavelength...
1 ÷ 1.379e-5us = 73,015.8730158 Hz
73kHz
178.00
150.00
120.00
90.00
60.00
30.00
0.00
-30.00
-60.00
-90.00
-120.00
-150.00
-178.00
141.69m
141.75m
141.81m
141.87m
141.94m
142.00m
V(L2) (V)
I(L2) (A)
T (Secs)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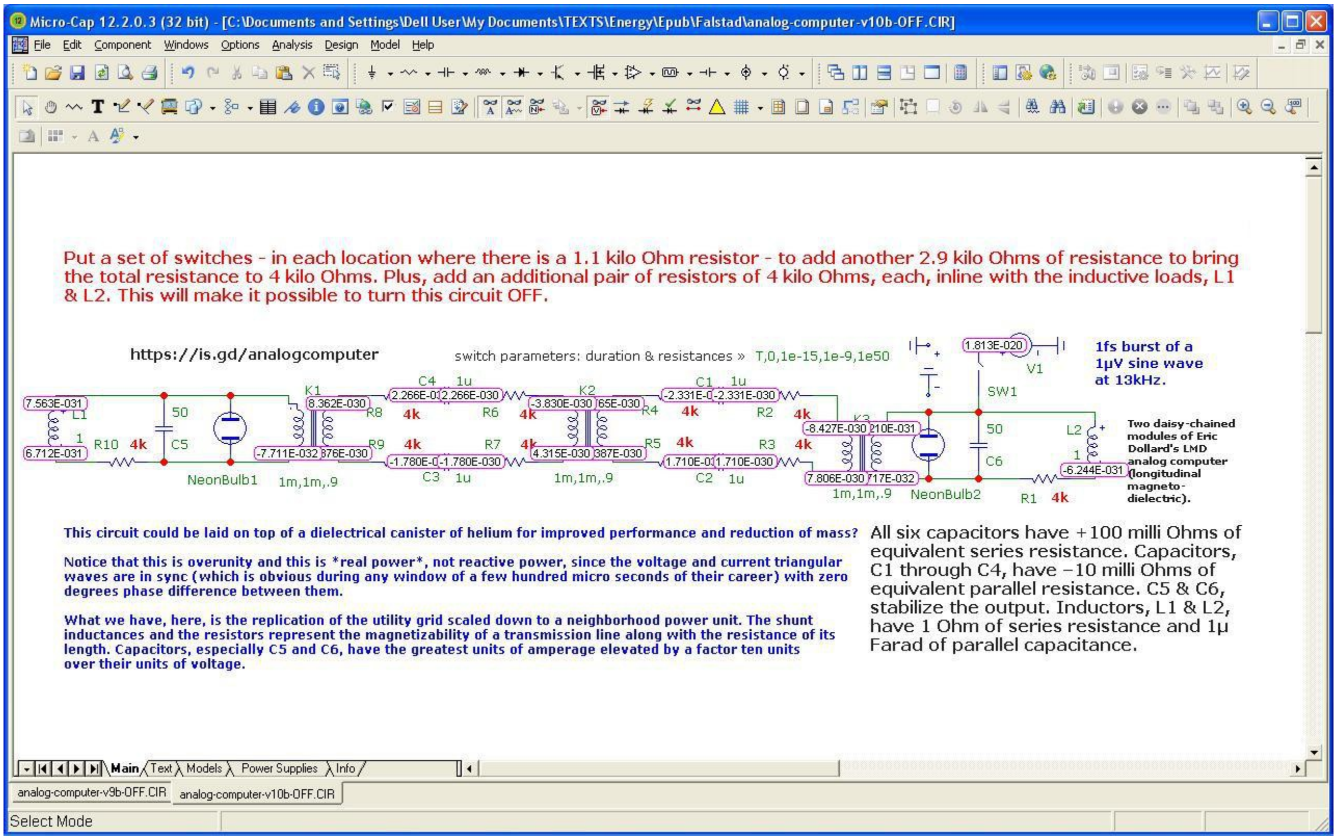
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v10b-OFF.CIR
Select Mode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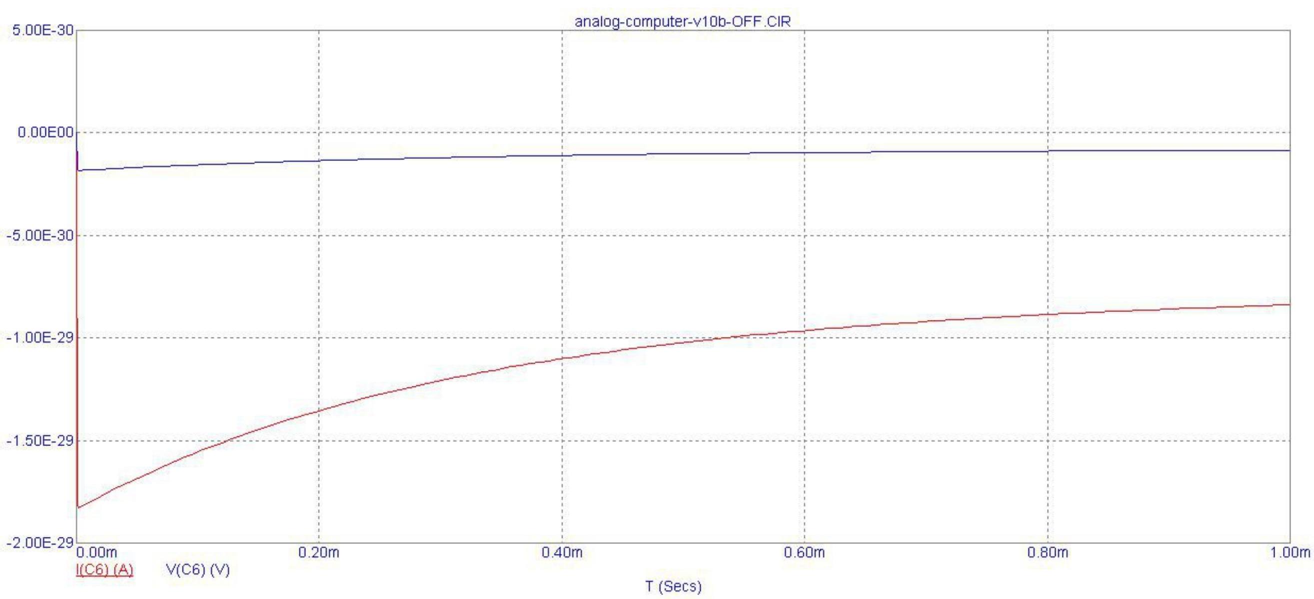
analog-computer-v10b-OFF.CIR
Select Mode


analog-computer-v10b-OFF.CIR
5.00E-30
0.00E00
-5.00E-30
-1.00E-29
-1.50E-29
-2.00E-29
0.00m
0.20m
0.40m
0.60m
0.80m
1.00m
I(C6) (A)
V(C6) (V)
T (Secs)

From an analysis of these virtual oscilloscope tracings, it becomes apparent (with a little forethought) that any load – dynamic or otherwise – applied to the circuit, from outside itself, will collapse it's overunity just as its spark gaps do this (periodically) causing the unique staccato wedge-shaped surges pulsing 160 times a second (10th image) – more or less.

But take heart! That does not mean this is a worthless demonstration of profligate power.

All we have to do is figure out the right instance in which to apply this. Isn't that what was said of many inventions that they couldn't imagine what it may be good for?

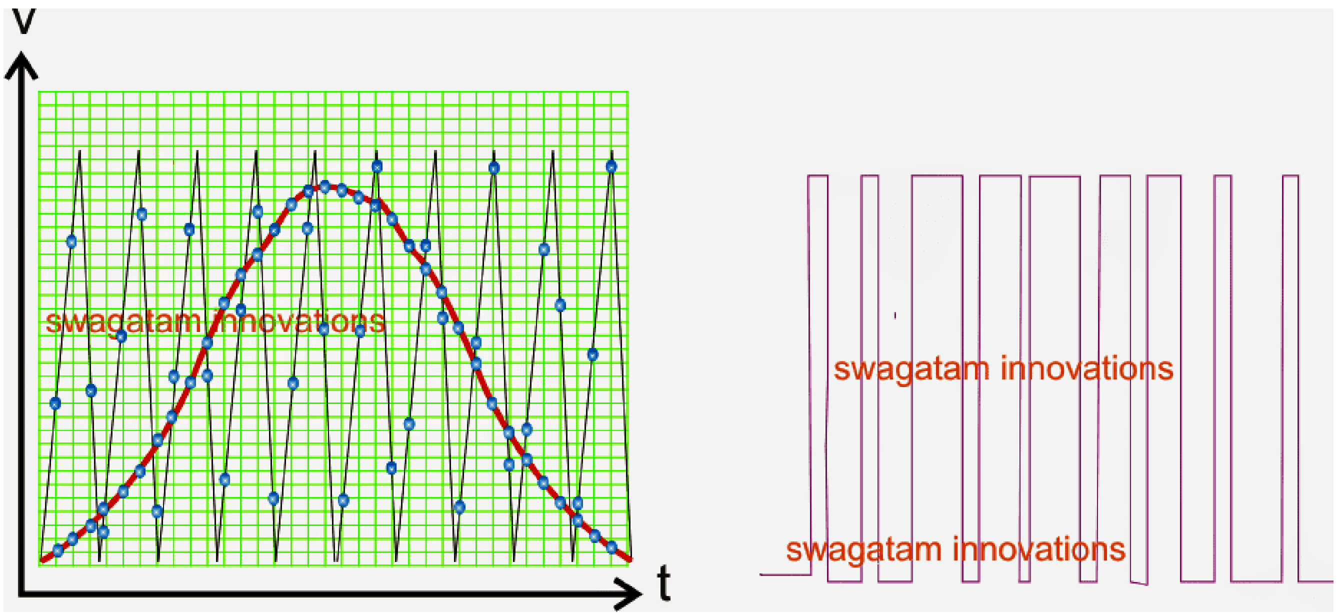
Well, imagine if you will, a situation in which you were *not* trying to energize something solid and material, but (instead) are attempting to energize the space surrounding a circuit.

This is precisely the situation of a UFO – or, what Nikola Tesla called his "Ideal Flying Machine" (without wings, propellers, or propellant) according to William Lyne's text, "Occult Ether Physics". [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12]

Despite this hypothetical concern, if it *is* possible to put these triangle waves to good use powering a motor, then pulse width modulation may be useful for interfacing these triangular waves with whatever application is required, such as an EV (my dream car).[13] [14] [Thanks goes to Roger Larson for this insight.][15]

The signal with the higher frequency is termed as the carrier signal,

while the slower sample signal is called the modulating input.



7 Occult ether physics William Lyne at DuckDuckGo
8 US10144532B2 - Craft using an inertial mass reduction device - Google Patents
9 Moment of Inertia
10 Pentagon aliens William Lyne at DuckDuckGo
11 The Inventions Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla : Thomas Commerford Martin : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive
12 Franco Bruno Corteletti's answer to What hard evidence suggests that gravity occurs among non-celestial and non-atomic objects such as between two bowling balls sitting on a wooden table or hung from two ropes? I am not convinced.
13 Pulse-width modulation - Wikipedia
14 Sine Pulse Width Modulation (SPWM) using Simulink
15 Roger Larson's answer to To what electrical uses may triangular waves be put?

"Electronic power devices when forced to operate with sinusoidal waves produce inefficient results since the devices tend to get relatively more hot compared to when operated with square wave pulses.

So the next best option for implementing a sine wave from an inverter[16] *is by the way of PWM, which stands for Pulse width modulation.*

PWM is an advanced way (digital variant) of putting forth an exponential waveform through a proportionately varying square pulse widths whose net value is calculated to exactly match the net value of a selected exponential waveform, here "net" value refers to the RMS value. Therefore a perfectly calculated PWM with reference to a given sine wave can be used as a perfect equivalent for replicating the given sinewave."[17]

"The fewer times that a wave cycles, the less certain its frequency is. Taking this concept to its logical extreme, a short pulse—a waveform that doesn't even complete a cycle—actually has no frequency, but rather acts as an infinite range of frequencies. This principle is common to all wave-based phenomena, not just AC voltages and currents."[18]

I find this intriguing regarding my so-called perfect circuit (above) since it's input is an extreme fraction of one entire sine wave cycle (one femto second = 1e–15 seconds) for its 13kHz (76.9 micro second wave length) input. This fractional input is a 76.9 billion times shorter duration than the 13kHz sine wave length being inputted due to the very fast virtual switch, SW1 (in the circuit, above), cutting off the input shortly after it begins!

For further reading (in no particular order)...

- Electronic Speed Controllers, page 1 of 10
- Automatic Inverter Output Voltage Correction Circuit
- Calculating Inductors in Buck Boost Converters
- Comparator Circuits using IC 741, IC 311, IC 339
- IC 555 Pinouts, Astable, Monostable, Bistable Circuits with Formulas Explored
- Inverter Voltage Drop Issue – How to Solve
- Scalar (V/f) Control of 3-Phase Induction Motors
- Constant Torque Motor Speed Controller Circuit
- How to Generate PWM Using IC 555 (2 Methods Explored)
- Understanding Scalar (V/f) Control for Induction Motors
- 7 Modified Sine Wave Inverter Circuits Explored – 100W to 3kVA
- High Current Sensorless BLDC Motor Controller using Back EMF

16 How to Build a 100 Watt, Pure Sine Wave Inverter
17 Sine wave PWM (SPWM) Circuit using Opamp | Homemade Circuit Projects
18 Square Wave Signals | Mixed-Frequency AC Signals | Electronics Textbook