The Supply and Demand of Free Energy

Energy Usage versus its Delivery Supersedes the Scope of its Source

Forget... Energy Input must Equal, or Exceed, Energy Output. Energy Input is Irrelevant. What Matters is... The Output of Energy must Exceed its Demand to Qualify as Limitless.

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Introduction

I wrote these five essays by assuming that each of them were worthy of self-publishing onto Amazon, and posting onto Quora, as a full-fledged book or posting. Upon reflection, and according to their development, they have evolved into a series of essays and books – none of which are large enough to print into a paperback format since Amazon refuses if the manuscript is less than 24 pages. Since the first, third, fourth and fifth essays are incomplete, and the second essay is a compilation of the criticisms I received from writing the first essay, it seems only fitting that all five essays be combined into one in order to highlight their holistic development.

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 (existing as an external power station)[1] 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 revised 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 straitjacket 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?

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1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_mover_(locomotive)#Definition

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 – such as: whenever current alternates in the electric utility grid – is to not risk this very real possibility of instability by applying a forced feeding of a circuit with all of the voltage potential that is needed to run the loads 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 capacitive reactance and inductive reactance modified by the resistances of the 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 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.

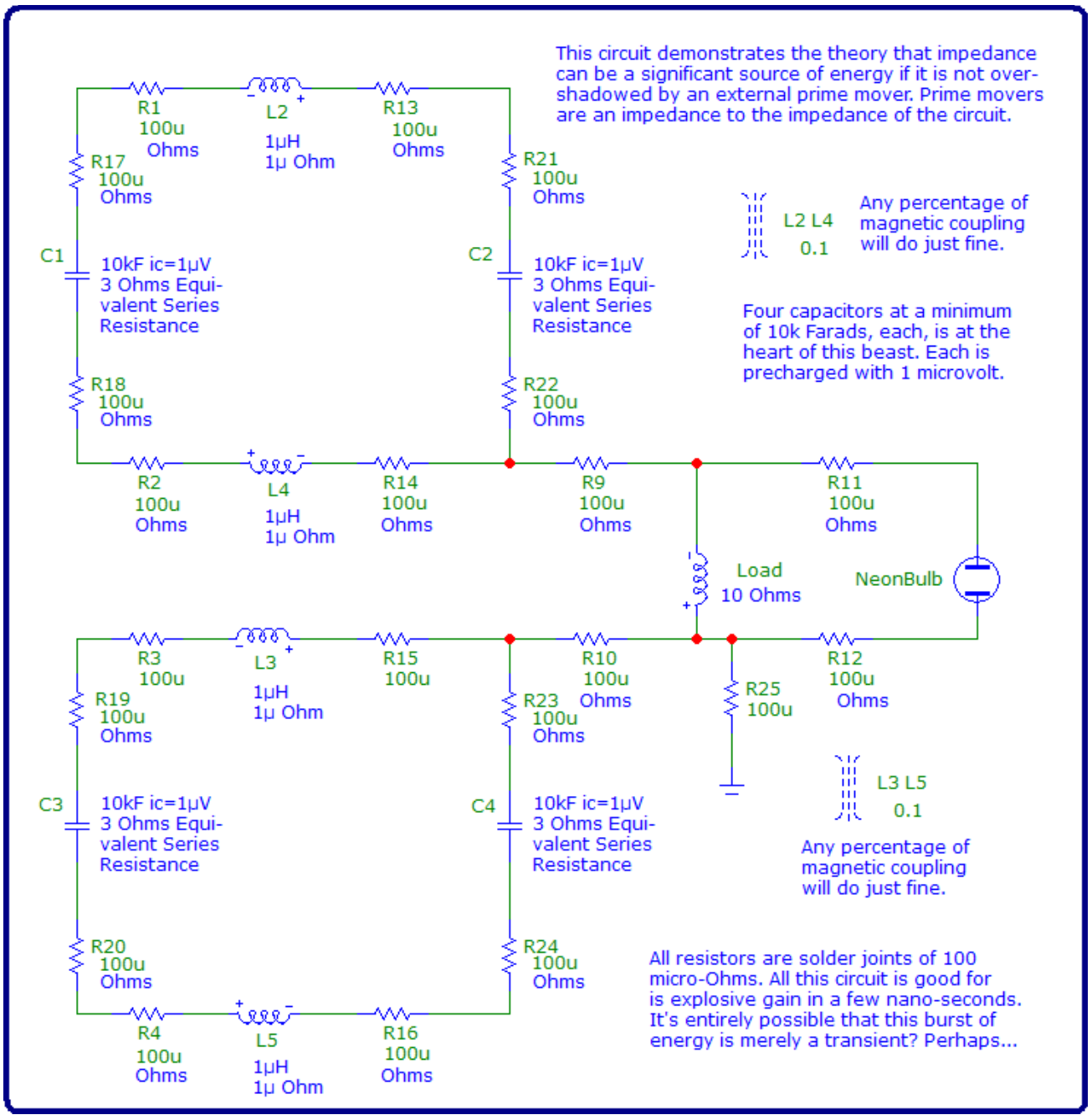
This is a must-do condition of response, for atoms do not possess free will except they may possess it outside of the generalized motions which we ascribe to them. In other words, they may dance and wiggle in small ways which do not interfere with our scientific analysis of their generalized movements.

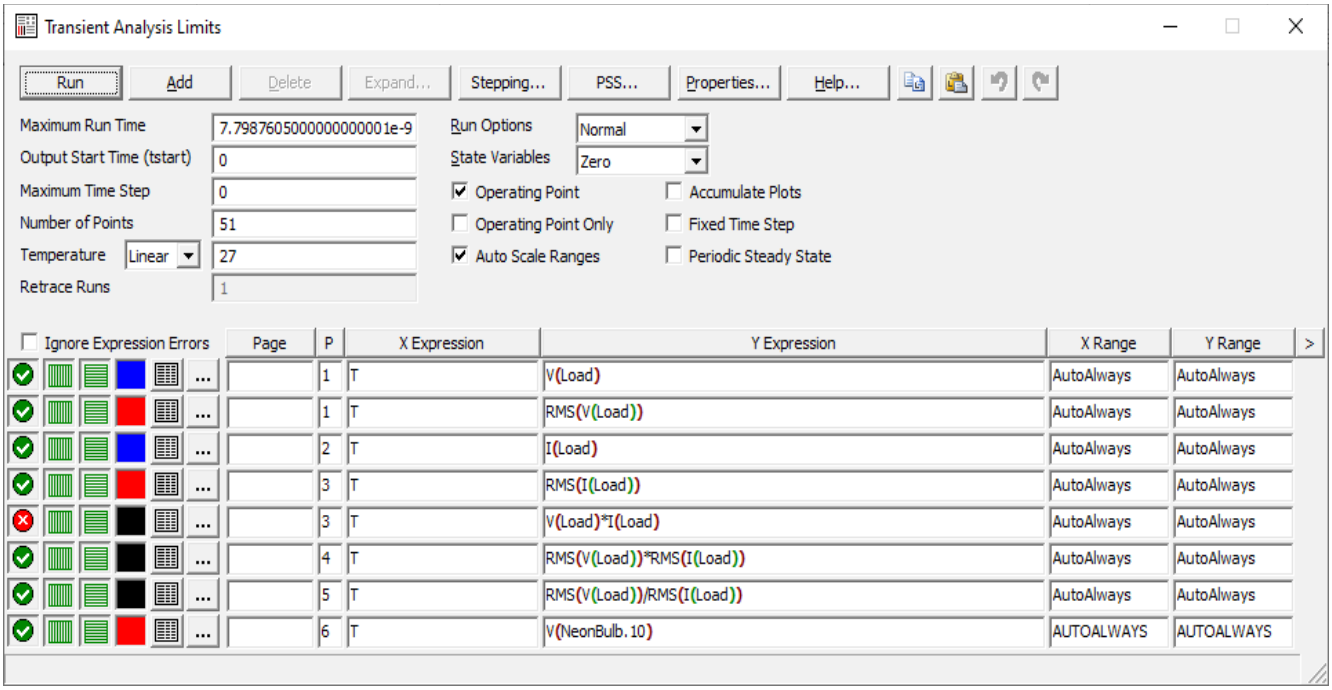
Despite our calling these minute wiggles an effect of random variations to their generalized motions, this does not supersede the possibility that their so-called “minute random movements” could be intelligent expressions of creativity. In other words, it does not deny the possibility for admitting that 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.

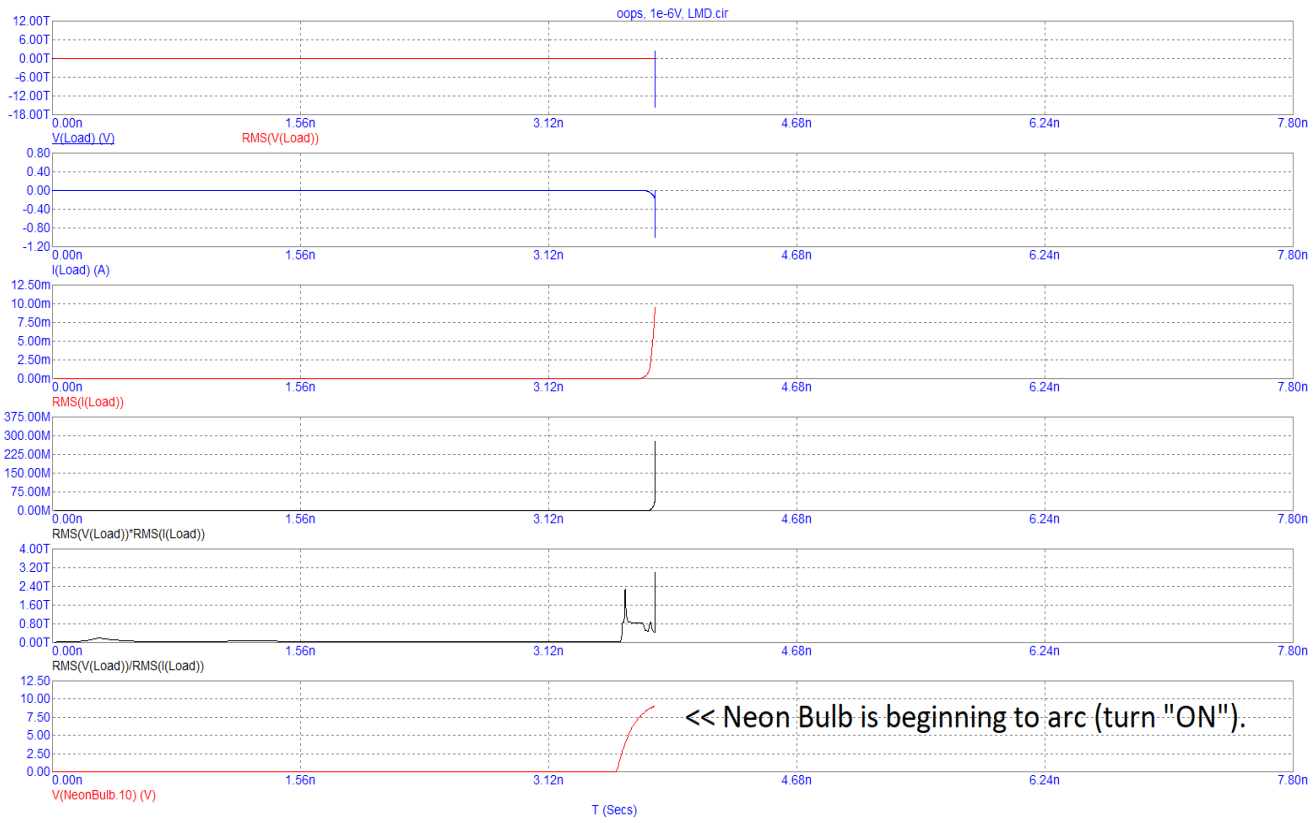
So, all I am doing is modifying information within a circuit so that the output of information is different than its input. You've played the game of “telephone”, yes? How different can these two scenarios be from each other? … Between the garbled messages passed from person to person versus the greater 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?

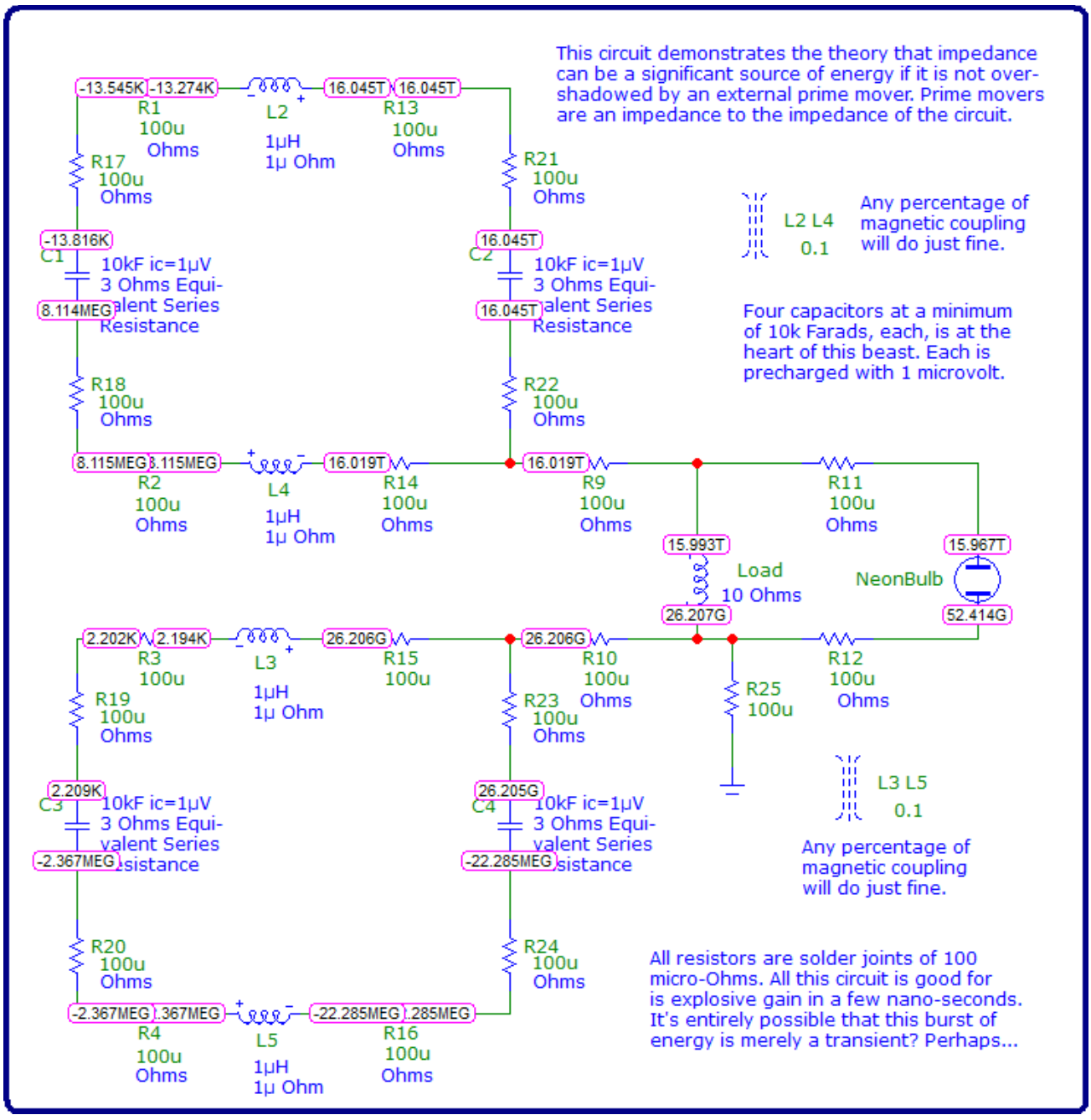

This circuit demonstrates the theory that impedance can be a significant source of energy if it is not over-shadowed by an external prime mover. Prime movers are an impedance to the impedance of the circuit.
R1 100u Ohms
L2 1µH 1µ Ohm
R13 100u Ohms
R17 100u Ohms
R21 100u Ohms
C1 10kF ic=1µV 3 Ohms Equi-valent 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
R12 100u Ohms
R19 100u Ohms
R23 100u Ohms
R25 100u
C3 10kF ic=1µV 3 Ohms Equi-valent Series Resistance
C4 10kF ic=1µV 3 Ohms Equi-valent Series Resistance
L3 L5 0.1
Any percentage of magnetic coupling will do just fine.
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
L2 L4
0.1
Any percentage of magnetic coupling will do just fine.
-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
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
NeonBulb
15.967T
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...

Criticisms of Overunity

In Defense of Free Energy

Here's my chance to promote my soapbox of understanding so-called "free energy".

Many people believe that over unity is simply not possible.

They are right, you know, because it's not that simple. Certainly not as simple as a flashlight circuit… Ha ha ha!

The square root of negative one is the source from where free energy arises(aka, non-thermodynamic overunity: more apparent power exiting a circuit by comparison to the apparent power entering into it) and the sink for the disappearance of reactive power (aka, non-thermodynamic underunity: less apparent power exiting a circuit by comparison to more apparent power entering into it). This results in the non-accountability of all energy transfers and conversions which steps outside of the domain of thermodynamics as we know it, today.

And since reactive power can readily be converted into real power by three different methods that I know of, in a roundabout fashion, free energy is real and not a fiction. These three methods are…

1. Resistance.
2. Full rectification bridge of four diodes converting AC to DC.
3. Bifilar counter-wound coil.

When oscillating current cannot become saturated, it no longer exhibits a sine wave. Instead, it exhibits triangular waves brought about (in my circuits) by the separation of the phase of current from the phase of voltage by 1/2 cycle of oscillation, namely: 180° of angular separation.

This is the passive sign convention's definition of the generation of power but is not occurring inside of a generator. Instead, it is occurring inside a circuit powered by a feeble voltage input no different than the quantity of voltage available in our environment.

Conventional wisdom conveys the ideology that the electrical reactance of a circuit offers impedance against the input voltage. But the opposite perspective is also true in which the input voltage offers impedance to the electrical reactance of the circuit, because the circuit would like to create its own energy in the form of reactive power but cannot if the input voltage fights it with sufficient strength.

It is necessary to keep this input voltage extremely low so as to prevent the throughput of voltage. Voltage throughput would cause current to maintain the same polarity as voltage outside of the source of input.

But when voltage throughput is broken, impedance overwhelms voltage input which can have two different results: either a comatose circuit by conventional standards or else an over unity circuit depending on how it is constructed.

An over unity circuit must take advantage of capacitance and inductance to create a condition of the non-saturation of current in order to maintain the growth of reactive power so that this growth can accumulate to a reasonable amount necessary to power our devices.

Since reactive power is lossless, a.k.a. does not interact with thermodynamic conversions or losses, it can only accumulate until converted into real power by one method or another.

I think a major contributing factor to our misunderstanding of free energy is our misunderstanding of the movement of energy across a conductor.

Electrical energy changes state within the valence shells of an atom, but does not exit the atom nor enter into it.

This is an illusion brought on by our pattern-oriented brain which sees a ripple and thinks it is the movement of something substantial when all it is is the movement of a pattern that our brain recognizes. And that pattern is the ridge (or peak of energy) that is moving - not the energy itself.

In order for energy to move, the matter which hosts that energy would have to move as well. But

such is not the case within a conductive medium such as a strand of copper wire. {It is more likely to occur within a thundercloud of ionized particles for instance.} All the atoms of copper stay in one place along with the electrons within their valence shells.

But since all of the valence electrons are interconnected along the entire strand of a conductive medium, all of this electrical energy is shared among all of those atoms as a collective storehouse of potential energy.

All of the input energy is wasted on performing a non-energetic task of commanding the rise and fall of energetic states of the valence electrons throughout the entire length of a conductive medium. Conversely, all of the energy required to power our devices is coming from the materials of construction within the devices, themselves.

Thus, the practical limit of free energy is the tolerance to which the materials of construction (within a circuit) limit how much energetic excitation can occur within those materials before those materials are destroyed.

If not for this practical limit imposed by the materials of construction within a circuit, free energy would be limitlessly infinite as all of my simulations exhibit.

Joseph Newman had at least this much right… That the size of a coil matters more so than the energy which is supplied to the coil. For, if the windings of the coil is increased, then it's inductance is increased along with its voltage resulting therefrom. And that excessive voltage can be put to good use.

Thank you for your response, Vinyasi. What you say is that you have an overunity device. Can you show it?

President Eisenhower was pressured by Exxon to suppress and terminate the successful development of an over unity device in Canada that was producing around five to fifteen times more output than its input.

This is probably why President Eisenhower warned us (in his farewell address) to beware of the military-industrial-complex because he got to meet them face-to-face and see how ugly competition can be when you're president (a stuffed shirt who is not commander-in-chief of the mightiest nation on earth) and have to take dictation and commands from a global corporation and bend your knee and pay homage to them…

It doesn't stop there…

John Jacob Astor the third was murdered but in such a way as to hide the murder in the midst of a tragedy, namely: the sinking of the Titanic. He was scheduled to publicly announce his financial support of Nikola Tesla. Oops! Gone with the wind…

And how about President Garfield? He was making whistle stop tours across the New England states and he was going to stop in Buffalo to announce his support of Nikola Tesla. Did he make it to his destination? Nope! He was assassinated before he could give his speech!

What do you think my chances are of sharing anything with anyone?

Certainly not for lack of desire!

Stanley Meyer was murdered. Although it's much easier to sweep aside such people, publicly branding them as hooligans and charlatans, so as to not believe in them rather than go to the trouble of killing them off. But once in a while, they die of mysterious causes.

http://www.energyfromthevacuum.com/Disc43Izzard/index43Izzard.html

And…

http://www.energyfromthevacuum.com/Disc31ZeroFuelMotor/5DISCSILVERBUGCOLLECTION.html

Rather than let anyone go hungry, I will repeat what I have mentioned to somebody else on YouTube … Get a hold of a Kromrey converter and magnetically couple a humongous mass of ferromagnetizable iron to the ferromagnetizable iron contained in the two horseshoe cores of that device and see what happens.

The Kromrey converter is the reincarnation of Tesla's special generator mentioned by Thomas Commerford Martin in the last chapter, chapter 43 of his book, on the inventions and writings of Nikola Tesla. And it is also mentioned by William Lyne in his book (chapter 8) entitled "Pentagon Aliens" which you can buy on Amazon. Thomas's book you can download from archive.org.

But you want to start off by studying the perpetual motion holder which was popularized by Edward Leedskalnin (who also built coral castle outside of Miami Florida). The two devices are very similar because magnetic flux does not figure into them so much as magnetic remanence (which was utilized in computer core memory between the years of 1955 and 1975).

"It [reactive power] **is not Power that can do any work."**

Correct. That is why I advocate the conversion of reactive power into real power by way of any one of three different methods (there may be more), such as:

Resistance, or a full bridge rectification from AC to DC, or a cross wound bifilar coil in which the magnetic field of one coil will match up with the electric field of the other coil and vice versa if we managed to separate the phase of voltage from the phase of current by a full half cycle of angular displacement (180 degrees of separation).

It's kind of like the idea of teamwork in as much as free energy (as a singularity) does not exist. But it does exist as a quarterback end run (so to speak) which can result from the freely available reactive power of capacitive reactance and inductive reactance occurring simultaneously to create a condition of the non saturation of current. This condition eliminates back EMF and disallows sine waves (in an oscillating circuit) replacing them with triangular waves. See pages 16 and 18 of this book for an example of triangular waves of non-saturated current.

https://www.amazon.com/dp/B09Z97FRRT/

And since these two reactances can do no work, a.k.a. they are lossless, thermodynamics does not apply.

Consequently, reactive power can only do one thing and that is accumulate until there is so much there that when converted into real power we got ourselves some free energy because of the impedance of the circuit gave it to us if we don't suppress it by feeding it too much voltage or too much current from a prime mover. See any of the schematic screenshots from page 11, onward, of the Oops pdf file, above, and any of the output screenshots beginning on page 19.

It's good to look at things from both angles. In other words, what we call impedance (we say is located inside the circuit) and it is impeding against the input of voltage and/or the input of current. But the opposite perspective is also true, namely: that the input voltage or input current is impedance against the production of reactive power coming from the circuit.

The term reactive power is a contradiction in terms as power is a measure of the rate at which energy is converted to some other form such as electrical energy to heat or kinetic energy. This is referred to as true power and is measured in watts.

Reactive Volt Amps or VARs dissipates NO POWER. In a purely inductive circuit the current drawn is lagging its supply voltage by 90 degrees ie the phase angle is 90 degrees. It's Power

Factor is the cosine of 90 degrees ie 0.

Now True Power is Volts x Current x Cos phase angle

ZERO POWER meaning that purely reactive VA cannot dissipate power and in addition can only load up an electrical system with WATTLESS CURRENT. Please forget this BS about free energy from Reactive Volt Amps If it was possible it would have been 150 years ago

Sorry to rain on your parade as you say in US.

Are you referring to zero power factor? Because that makes sense. What about negative unity power factor? That's the definition of a generator according to the passive sign convention.

But it does not have to exclusively occur within a generator. Because any time capacitive reactance and inductive reactance combine simultaneously results in 180° displacement between them which manifests negative unity power factor and the generation of power.

"The term reactive power is a contradiction in terms as power is a measure of the rate at which energy is converted to some other form…"

I don't think it's a contradiction in terms if we interpret the situation differently than the way you were trained to interpret it.

Reactive power is a measure of the rate at which potential energy is converted from capacitance or inductance or both at the same time into potential energy in the case of each taken separately or kinetic energy when both conversions occur simultaneously.

And when both conversions occur simultaneously, they are both diverted from alignment from zero power factor by an angular displacement of 90 degrees. This puts their conversion of capacitance and inductance (into kinetic energy) at right angles to a power factor of one which destroys the sine waveform by tweaking its peaks and troughs into an extreme displacement from the nice curvature of sine waves. This results in triangular wave shapes which are indicative of the non-saturation of current.

This condition of the non-saturation of current can result in a constantly escalating amplitude of power since there is no longer any inductive impedance (back EMF) to diminish the power level. This can be a sudden explosion of gain or it can be a smooth hyperbola.

In either case, it is an exponential growth rate since the more capacitive reactance results from the initial value of capacitance (when measured over a period of time), then there is a stronger electric field

of capacitance from which to grow and produce more capacitive reactance. The same can be said of inductive reactance. This is not surprising since reactive power is lossless and can only accumulate.

Since this is an accumulation of the "cloning" of reactive power into more reactive power, it can be said that there is no overunity.

The "appearance" of overunity is a measure of the rate per unit of time at which the reactive power is cloning itself. Hence, it is wrong to analyze this situation as: "more energy OUT than IN". The more accurate way to interpret this is to say that…

One minus (the input divided by the output) equals a fraction less than one whenever the input is less than the output due to the recycling of reactive power. The apparent overunity comes about whenever this fraction begins to exhibit a proportion which is very close to unity with very little margin of error. In other words, a gainful output which is 100 times greater than the input is a fraction of 99%. But a gainful output which is a million times greater than the input is a fraction of 99.9999%. Thus, unity may be impossible or difficult to achieve since this would imply an infinite growth per finite duration? Yet, it is not impossible to achieve anything less than an infinite rate of growth of the reactive method of generating power by the simultaneous conversion of capacitance and inductance into capacitive reactance and inductive reactance.

Yes, it's important to minimize reactive power due to your loads in an electrical system.

Only if each half of reactive power (inductive reactance versus capacitive reactance) is considered separately; not if they are combined simultaneously.

Impedance is a significant source of potential energy if it is not suppressed (overwhelmed) by an input which is expected to supply all of a circuit's requirement for power…

****

We live in the 'real' world so we have to deal with actual conditions not idealized ones.

I have come to appreciate that idealized conditions are always achievable. Giving up on them, and them claiming them to be unachievable, is a lie and a "cop out".

Take an ideal transformer for instance…

They are known to pass DC. It is claimed that transformers in the real world do not. This is only true after we deny their passage of DC by how we construct transformers of today versus how they

were constructed a century ago.

A century ago, transformers were prone to overheating since their core material was different than it is today. The core material back then was soft magnetic. And most importantly, it was of a solid construction which encourages the formation of eddy currents.

Nowadays, transformer core material is a compression of ferromagnetic particles much like wood particle board. It is easily friable if subjected to shock or a twisting torque. It does not possess any magnetic remanence to speak of since this is what causes the overheating phenomenon. The space between the ferromagnetic material is filled in with non-ferromagnetic material to halt the formation of eddy currents (and the heat resulting from those currents), and to reduce magnetic remanence to as close to zero as is economically feasible. This eradicates the transference of DC.

It is magnetic remanence which makes the retention, and transference, of DC possible such as in a perpetual motion holder experiment made famous by Edward Leedskalnin (but not discovered by him).

Thus, AC transformers are not ideal by their modern day construction through no fault of their own. We are to blame — which wouldn't be anything to worry about had we not lied about it being impossible to find any in the real world. That's what makes this an atrocious affair.

Hi there I'm confused about your reference to the square root of -1. It is used in Complex Numbers to allow complex equations to be solved with numbers that are square roots of negative numbers. In Electrical Engineering this type of number is called an "Imaginary" number and to distinguish from real numbers the letter J used. It is referred to as the J operator.

So the number 6 is a real number and J6 is an imaginary number. This means Complex Numbers consist of Real Numbers and Imaginary Numbers.

If we use Complex Numbers in the Rectangular Form we could write that...

Z = x+jy

Where...

Z is the Complex Number representing the Vector,

x is the Real part or the Active component,

y is the Imaginary part or Reactive component, and...

j is defined by square root of -1.

As both real and imaginary parts of of a complex number in the rectangular form can be either a positive number or a negative number then both the real and imaginary axis must extend in both positive directions. and negative directions This then produces a complex plane with four quadrants. It is called an Argand Diagram. Please take the time to look it up. So calculations using Trigonometric ratios and Complex Numbers can be used to calculate easily things such as Impedance, Phase angle and Power Factor. Complex Numbers are only a tool that we use to make electrical calculations easily. That is all.

And complex numbers are a very useful tool when explaining…"from where does free energy come?" and "where does free energy disappear to" without violating any laws of physics?

It comes from the imaginary world of complex numbers.

This is where fairy tales come alive and are no longer relegated to fiction….unless we deem complex numbers to be a fiction. They may be (in the strictest sense), but "Oh, my!" what a useful fiction they are…

This is where we excel beyond the caveman!

But we also excel beyond the institution of dogma and the faith required to believe in dogma which makes dogma credible. Otherwise, dogma would remain a fairy tale of no significance.

What, exactly, do you mean by an "oscillating system?" Does this system not have a source of energy (e.g., a battery or power supply) apart from the reactive elements?

Several reasons for my injection of this term…

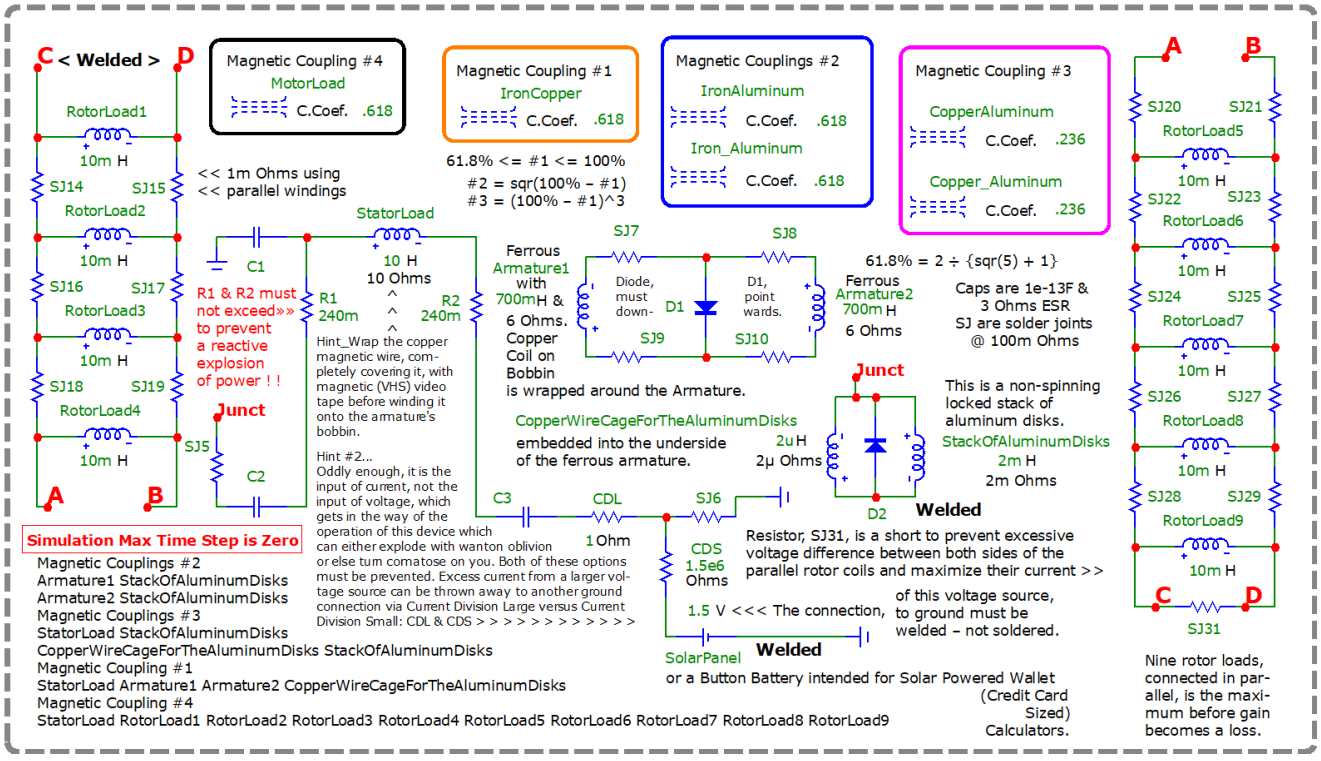
To be more vague and generic since an alternating current system is merely one example of an oscillating system in which brute force is applied from outside of the system to maintain an orderly state (or, at least increase the chances for one) within an alternating current system. I refrain from the use of brute force.

Brute force is casually diminished in significance by claiming that it is always a requirement to add an equal and opposite force (coming from outside) to match the impedance of the load plus a little extra to make up for losses.

Yet, this does not erase the fact that the use of brute force eliminates the potential for impedance from becoming its own source of power.

My use of oscillators do not always possess an external sine wave generator. But when they do, their voltage input is kept below an upper threshold. Any higher than this threshold and the impedance of the circuit will be suppressed from becoming a major contributor of energy. Generally, this is below ten volts, but may be much lower, such as a millivolt, a microvolt, or a femtovolt.

So, yes, my suggested type of system does have an external energy source. But the significance of its energy is reduced to serve as a mere carrier of frequency (in the case of a one microvolt sine wave at 20k Hz); or, without the sine wave in the case of a DC source, such as: a mini micro solar panel (the size of those used to power wallet calculators) and whose voltage or current is thrown away to ground in either a voltage divider circuit, or else in a current divider circuit…



The image, above, is from…

http://vinyasi.info/patent/pri-vate/load/?C=M;O=D

In either case, the externalized prime mover has been reduced to a mere catalyst and is not intended to power anything other than the stimuli required to maintain the oscillations along with their gain in power.

What we call "reactive power" is just the result of reactive elements (capacitors and inductors) temporarily storing energy and then returning it to the circuit. That energy must

originally be supplied, though, by a source elsewhere. The reactance themselves are NOT sources of energy.

Yes, the energy stored and released by reactive components must be supplied from outside of these components.

But how much energy does it take to maximize the efficiency of this alternating cycle of storage and release? Is there some law which dictates the limit to which this efficiency can be achieved outside the confines of mere theory?

Impedance produces energy LOSS in an alternating-current system. And must be compensated for by the generator.

That's half the story…The story which is conventional, aka. the story in which we forcefully feed enough voltage to cover the load plus a little extra to cover losses.

But these losses only occur if we force-feed the load.

But there is a consequence to this method. The consequence is the suppression of the possibility for the impedance becoming its own generation of power or its own generation of information — real or reactive, respectively.

****

That is the FULL story, 'Vin'.

As far as alternating current goes, that's the full story. And as far as available power goes from a public standpoint, alternating current is the only utility available to regulate.

Do you know what Noam Chomsky said about controlling the outcome of a debate is to control whether or not the debate gets discussed.

The same can be said of public options. If public options are controlled restricting us to just one, then there's nothing much to talk about except what's on the table.

****

"Chomsky is an asshole."

…exactly the manner in which Abraham Lincoln was considered by public opinion of his day.

Maybe Chomsky doesn't get as good mileage (after the fact) by comparison to Lincoln since Chomsky never had to sacrifice human life in pursuit of a Civil War?…and win.

Being a pacifist and not “into” making personal sacrifices of his own to prove a point (like another Gandhi), Chomsky has no redeeming quality?…perhaps.

****

Don’t compare Lincoln to a Chomsky.

Maybe you’re right. I don’t know Chomsky as well as I know Lincoln. Kudos…

Just a question: do you only make simulations? Or do you also test those circuits in real world cases? Because if the latter is true, then you must surely have a working circuit by the time I spent seeing your posts in the last 2 years :)

The only circuits I’ve built are biocircuits. One was a marriage between a variation of Eric Dollard’s analog computer in LMD mode and Leon Ernest Eeman’s biocircuit with modifications to both. It induced hibernation style, dreamless sleep or samadhi lasting from as little as just under an hour to an upper limit of about five hours for treatment of PTSD on a daily basis for over a month a decade ago.

I switched to power circuits since the demand for that type of circuit services a very tiny niche.

I kept away from building power circuits for several reasons…

1. I have no safety experience -yet- have had several mild accidental electrocutions which taught me - among other things - that the dielectric material[2] surrounding a power cord stores the potential inside of that wire and can be grounded out through my body. Hence, it’s not entirely safe to grab hold of an insulated cord. So much for thinking myself an adequately smart and -thus- safe guy! It’s taken me years to figure out why that mistake happened. I’m in no mood to make any more -similar- mistakes.
2. The runaway out-of-pocket cost for testing rebuilt variations is very likely. I’m too poor to cover that expense and I severely doubt being able to grab any venture capitalist's interest for a project that may never return any investment.
3. I don’t need any stress from the competition; nor does the venture capitalist.
4. Besides, the competition has already brainwashed everyone into thinking it’s not possible to overcome commonsense. So, I focus on education since an uneducated consumer will never make demands for change.

2 *Is it possible to charge an electrical insulator? Why or why not?* – answered by F.B. Corteletti @ https://qr.ae/pvAQRg

You're right…experience is the best way to convince anyone that change is possible. Yet, change is thwarted by commonsense. So, it's a self-looping phenomenon which only supports maintaining the status quo.

How to break free? By taking the easiest route through simulations and analysis and hope that by way of collective consciousness, a change can become initiated.

I learned long ago (in the late 1970s and early '80s) that initiating change is all I'm good for — not following through with its maintenance or development. It has always worked out for the best whenever I left that for somebody else. Then, everyone benefits.

But you still have not, and CANNOT, show that any impedance or reactance is an actual source of energy. I don't know what you think these simulations are showing, other than the limitations of a given simulation tool. Have you ever tried to actually construct and test these circuits?

"Have you ever tried to actually construct and test these circuits?"

No. I'm afraid of getting electrocuted.

If the trigonometric mechanism is not understood,…[3]

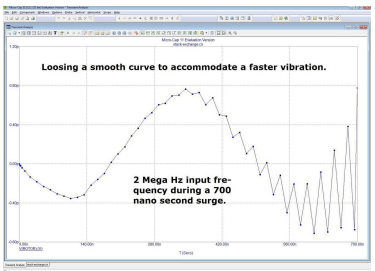
3 https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-764224641de03daf90e2a9585e4f3415

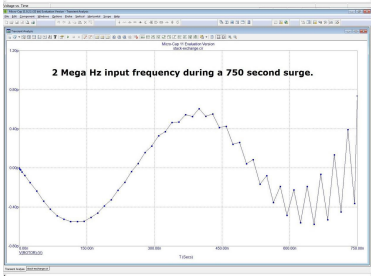
Trigonometric Table of Real Power versus Reactive Power Demonstrates their Mathematical and Energetic Consequences		
Four Identities of Phase Relation in a Context of Time	**Eight Power Factors**	
	Four Identities of Real Power in a Context of Real Numbers whose Default Condition is the *Consumption of Real Power*	**Four Identities of Reactive Power in a Context of Complex Numbers whose Default Condition is the *Production of Reactive Power***
Four Quadrants of Phase Shift within One Cycle of Oscillation	**Real Power results from the application of the Trigonometric Cosine Function (made upon the Angle of Phase Shift between Current and Voltage) yields a Power Factor of...**	**Reactive Power results from the application of the Trigonometric Sine Function (made upon the Angle of Phase Shift between Current and Voltage) yields a Power Factor of...**
Synchronicity of Current and Voltage Waveforms yields a Phase Shift of Zero Degrees	**Cos(0°) = Consumption of Real Power at a Power Factor of +1**	**Sin(0°) = No Production of Reactive Power at a Power Factor of 0**
A Leading Power Factor yields a Phase Shift of +90° between Current and Voltage Waveforms	**Cos(90°) = No Consumption of Real Power at a Power Factor of 0**	**Sin(90°) = Production of Reactive Power at a Power Factor of +1 due to Capacitive Reactance**
Complete Separation of Current and Voltage Waveforms by a Phase Shift of 180° between them	**Cos(180°) = The Negation of the Consumption of Real Power (due to a Power Factor of –1) makes this Functionally Equivalent to the Production of Real Power at a Power Factor of +1**	**Sin(180°) = No Production of Reactive Power at a Power Factor of 0**
A Lagging Power Factor yields a –90° = 270° Phase Shift between Current and Voltage Waveforms	**Cos(270°) = No Consumption of Real Power at a Power Factor of 0**	**Sin(270°) = The Negation of the Production of Reactive Power (due to a Power Factor of –1) makes this Functionally Equivalent to the Consumption of Reactive Power at a Power Factor of +1 due to Inductive Reactance**
Since the Negation of the Consumption of Power (Real or Reactive) yields its Production and vice versa, and... The difference between +90° and –90° is the same as adding +90° and +90° or multiplying 2 times +90° which are both equal to 180° Then, the Simultaneous Union of Capacitive Reactance with Inductive Reactance yields the Production of Real Power.		

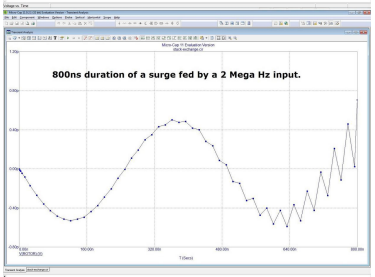
…then it becomes harder to build the circuit which represents the simulation with the additional difficulty of "going against the grain" of commonsense.

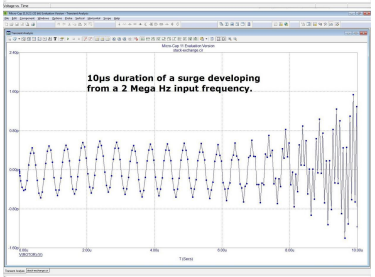
The inability for a single ingredient of a compositional oscillation to reach saturation of current is an indication of a sustaining mechanism. Its symptom is a triangular waveform erupting from out of, and riding piggy-back on top of, a sine wave input (in the following example; although it need not always ride piggy-back atop a sine wave; sometimes, it appears alone). The input sine wave is of a very low voltage, in this example, while the triangular waves grow in ever increasing amplitude and frequency…[4]

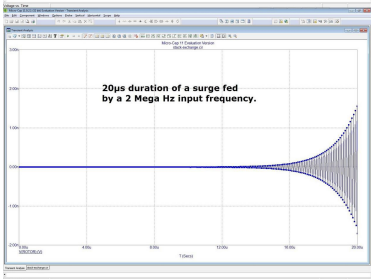
4 http://q.vinyasi.info/pg1w1.jpg

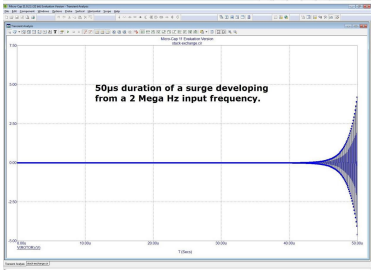


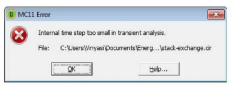












"Breakdown" at 58 micro seconds into the simulated analysis when the input frequency is 2 Mega Hz.

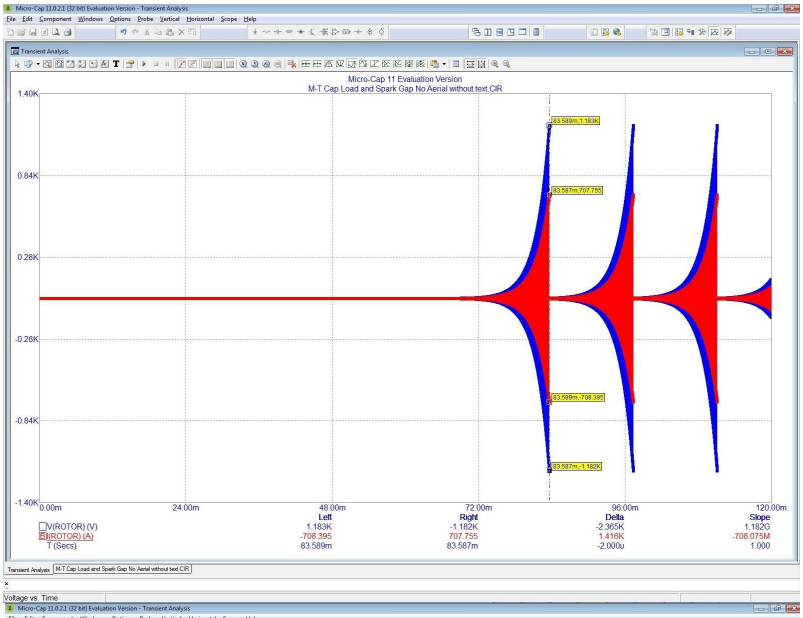
The image, above, is from a closed and deleted page on StackExchange…

How can oscillations approximate an infinite Quality factor?...

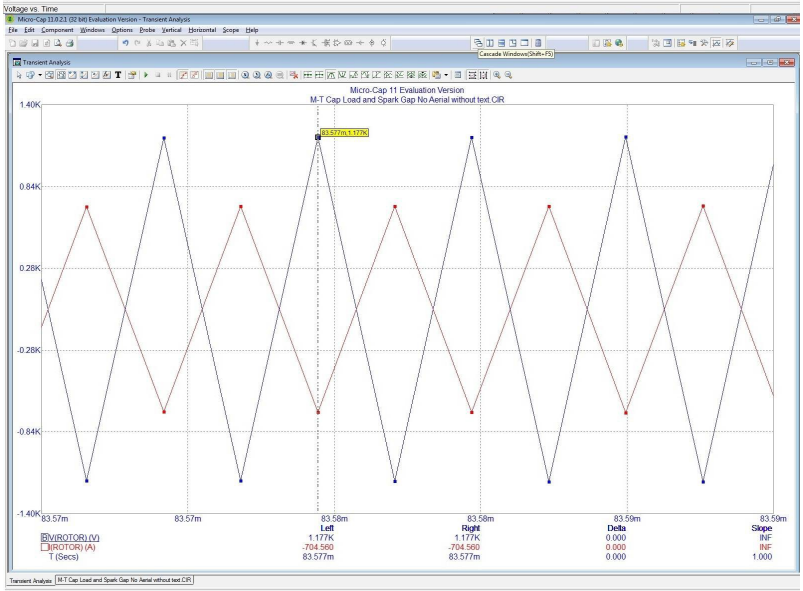
http://q.vinyasi.info/May%20oscillations%20approximate%20infinite%20Quality%20factor%20%20-%20Electrical%20Engineering%20Stack%20Exchange.htm

These triangular waves (second image of the three images, below) result from reactance getting a full skew of 90 degrees in both directions, simultaneously via a combination of a maximum leading current and a maximum lagging current resulting in 180 degrees of separation between them…[5]

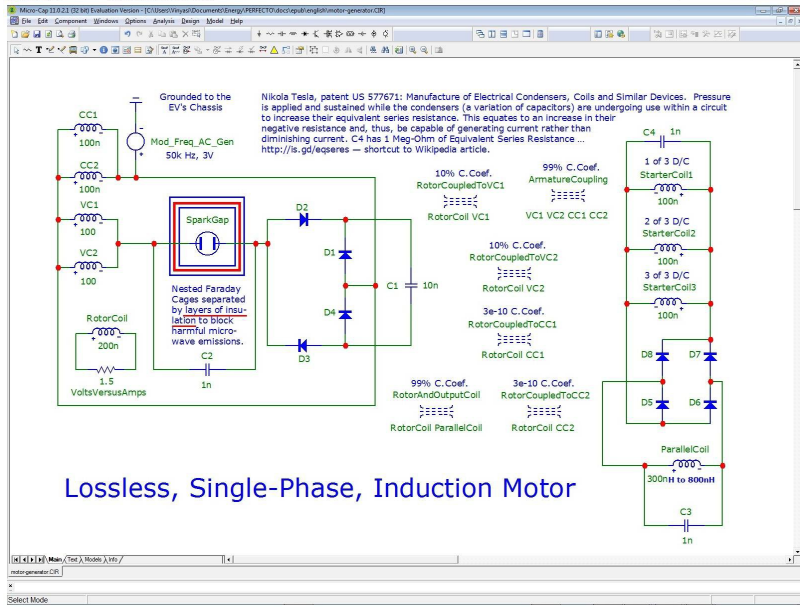
5 http://q.vinyasi.info/May%20oscillations%20approximate%20infinite%20Quality%20factor%20%20-%20Electrical%20Engineering%20Stack%20Exchange_files/HPvbo.jpg



Voltage vs. Time



Voltage vs. Time



Select Mode

On the one hand, this suggests a fulfillment of the passive sign convention of the generation of power since their separation is one-half of an oscillating cycle.

Yet, each differs from zero degrees of displacement by a power factor of zero. This retains their qualification as reactive power while retaining their practical generation of real power if either 90 degrees positive or 90 degrees negative is used as a new reference point for analyzing this non-simplistic power factor.

I do my best to avoid some of the limitations of a simulator by doing numerous trend studies or else modifying the circuit until these hazards are either eliminated or reduced. Some of the worst offenses are…

1. Its use of matrix algebra. Matrix algebra is a shortcut for approximating the outcome. This method makes the circuit under simulation more unstable than it already is and, thus, favors restricting simulations to stable conventional circuitry which never exhibit overunity. Overunity, by inherent definition among electrical engineers, has always been qualified by the term of 'instability' for a very good reason due to its fundamental nature is to exponentially explode in amplitude and frequency (sometimes without warning) adding to the difficulty of its pragmatic regulation. This is why alternating current is such a popular method of engineering power stations and overunity is not. Nobody expects "free energy" to be totally free. It's cost, at the very least, is its instability along with the difficulty of figuring out practical solutions for its regulation without destroying too much of its gain.
2. Using a 32-bit simulator makes inaccuracies very easy to achieve resulting in round-off errors and greater instability of simulations. Thus, it helps if the computer hosting the simulation utilizes a large number of bits per register than a mere 32.
3. Parametric amplification has been reported by research to frequently occur via base two; not in base ten. Thus, a simulator's accuracy becomes suspect the moment it simulates in base ten (for our convenience) and approximates its answer.[6]

Sure - you can't exceed, or even quite reach, 100% efficiency, ever. There are always losses in any such system, either resistive or radiative (generally both). Either way, reactances CANNOT ever be an actual source of energy.

So, long as reactance continues to react, so long is it recycling itself since it is lossless until spent

6 http://vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Parametric%20Excitation/how%20to%20pump%20a%20swing.ppt

by way of its conversion back into real power by one method or another. These methods are not limited to the three which I have deduced…

1. Resistance.
2. Full rectification conversion from oscillations into non-oscillatory direct current by passing it through a four diode bridge.
3. A bifilar winding. Each winding is wound in an opposing direction from the other winding. This will match the 180 degree displacement of the magnetic field of each winding with the electrostatic field of the opposed winding with minimal displacement of power factor from unity.

And if this lossless power were to recycle, indefinitely, then for an indefinite period of time, it will approach maximum efficiency whose asymptotic limit is infinite quality factor, aka. an infinite gain.

I've seen simulated rates of gain achieving my goal of sufficient real power (after its conversion from reactive power) to satisfy an EV (such as: 100kW) in as little as nano-seconds to as much as 10s of thousands of seconds and almost everything in between (it tends to step in an incremental fashion making a precise tuning very difficult).

The trick to supersede losses is for the rate of gain to be greater than the rate of these combined losses.

"And if this lossless power were to recycle, indefinitely, then for an indefinite period of time, it will approach maximum efficiency whose asymptotic limit is infinite quality factor, aka. an infinite gain."

No, for several reasons. You have some very bad misunderstandings regarding the way these things work.

First, "quality factor" is NOT "gain." It is, if you like, a measure of how "pure" a reactance you have; if it were possible to have an inductor, let's say, with truly zero resistance, then according to basic AC circuit theory it would have a Q (quality factor) APPROACHING infinity (you can't actually call it infinity, because x/0 is NOT infinity - division by zero is UNDEFINED). All this would mean is that ALL of the energy stored in a given period would be returned to the rest of the circuit later. This is not gain, it's just the absence of loss. If it could be considered "gain," then any truly zero-resistance element would provide "gain," and I would hope you can

see why that is not so.

Second, such simple AC circuit analysis methods are NOT complete in that they do NOT fully account for everything that would happen in a real-world circuit. This is what many people - including some degreed but inexperienced engineers! - haven't yet learned about such calculations and therefore ANY simulation package built around them. You almost NEVER have accounted for EVERYTHING when you perform such calculations or simulations. In the real world, there are more tiny effects - parasitics, undesired couplings, radiation, etc. - then we ever account for in these calculations. We don't account for them because USUALLY they don't make enough difference to be significant, and the experienced engineer has learned where the boundaries of the calculation or simulation lie (and not to trust it implicitly ALL the time). This is why circuits that look good on paper or seem to do just fine in a simulation fail in the real world - something unaccounted for. Experience is what helps you succeed despite the limitations of the "textbook" calculations. It's NOT that the textbooks are wrong, by the way; it's just that they inevitably present an incomplete picture. The people who write these books are well aware of this, but they also know that it makes no difference for the student at the level for which those texts are intended.

I don't doubt that you've seen some interesting effects in your simulations; that's why I asked if you've ever actually built any if these circuits to see how they'll perform in the real world. Your first clue should be that you're claiming an effect that you can't possibly explain, but which I believe you have only actually seen in simulation. (The production of energy by a reactance.) You should be asking yourself HOW this could be - where would the energy actually be coming from if this really happened? And without a solid, plausible answer for that, your next question should be whether anything could be wrong or missing in the work that has led you to this conclusion.

I have a simple interview question that I like to use with new engineer candidates, especially those right out of school, to see if they understand that these limits are out there and how they react when they run into them. It's a circuit that contains only five components, and all that's requested is what should be a very simple DC analysis. Yet it gives a very confusing and seemingly impossible result. Would you like to see it?

Yeah but I have to warn you we're talking past each other we're not getting anywhere… If you deny what I've already said in answer to what you're criticizing now then you're not listening to me so how do you expect me to be able to listen to you? I don't have the patience to repeat myself. A word to the wise is sufficient once and never again.

Denial is not a logical argument because it brushes your opponent aside as if you're talking to yourself which neither of us need each other to do when we can do that on our own.

****

Besides… The difficulty with which a simulator simulates the real world in an accurate manner is not relevant to whether or not it supports the theory. All simulators are programmed to support the theory. Their difficulty is the gamble and the risk that we take in listening to the simulator as to whether or not building the circuit turns out to be as easy as it was to program the simulation.

But none of that is relevant. It is relevant if you're mother nature and you're trying to make it difficult to manifest the theory that I have been promoting because if it were easy then this universe would blow up spontaneously and that would be the end of of that.

The difficulty in building a simulated circuit is not relevant to the theory which the simulator was programmed to promote.

Don't blame the messenger, for the message is sound and stands on its own merit.

Complain, instead, to your professors who may have taught you wrong theory or (worse) theory that was not relevant in all cases.

This makes no sense Sr. Before even starting with electronics (what happen to be my background) you are denying the basics of physics that rule our universe. It may help you to read and understand this:

https://www.thoughtco.com/law-of-conservation-of-energy-605849

Presuming conservation of energy has any relevance to my point of view. It does not.

What I am modifying is not energy because reactive power is not power as one critic has already made note of and I have to agree. Reactive power is a self contradictory statement because it is not power. I propose to you that reactive power is information because it is predicated on the complex realm of numbers which can hardly be considered to be measuring real power. It is like a footprint left behind by a foot. It is purely information and like the game of telephone it can be manipulated to whatever degree we wish.

The irony is that reactive power can be converted into real power and vice versa which means in the last analysis, I have manipulated energy without manipulating energy but by manipulating the

informational stage between energy transformed into reactive power and then manipulated before being transformed back into real power. This is how we get around the conservation of energy law by not treating it as a simplistic situation.

This is not a flashlight circuit situation. We don't get around problems by forcing our way through them but by walking around them. This is not football wherein we solve our problems by throwing ourselves directly at the problem. This is more like dancing or like martial arts in which we rotate around the problem and approach it from its backside.

I do believe that the Law of the Conservation of Energy is promoted – not for people who are thoughtful (like myself) who look for solutions (when everybody says there are none available) to insurmountable problems. Instead, the Conservation of Energy Law is made for children who are expected to distill a problem down to the simplest way of looking at it and then continue to force themselves to look at the solution in the same way in which they have been looking at the problem instead of looking for an extra element that could be added to the situation to make things slightly more complicated but vastly more interesting.

Not to say that you are a child. But that's the way politics works. And there is more of politics in physics regulating the sciences then the actual science itself because there are stakes to be preserved and quotas to be fulfilled and they can't be if we start making real progress about how we think about our world.

Real progress in science and in health and in the economy stopped 100 years ago and damned if the stakeholders would allow it to pick up where it left off because it is not in their best interest. So, you and I have been brainwashed since we were children to think like children and to keep thinking like children as if we were still children.

I find that to be very offensive because I am not a child and neither are you.

Reactive power and reactive impedance are different entities. They are related, however. You didn't 'lie' …. you were dead wrong in your assertion.

That's interesting. You remind me how I've seen impedance erode the initial input. Yet, if I was patient enough, a surge would gradually take over and dominate the diminishment (due to impedance) and rise to infinite oblivion of its circuit-host.

I suspect that this is why it is crucial that capacitive reactance is a full 90 degrees and inductive

reactance is a full negative 90 degrees so that the 180 degree surge will be able to arise if these two reactances occur simultaneously and sustain their simultaneous occurrence. Otherwise, no rise will take place and the diminishment due to impedance will be the only phenomenon taking place.

This is obviously so easy to make happen under simulation that some 'trick' must be employed to help it happen in a real circuit, because too many real-world details will be fighting it.

There is no 'free energy'.

"Free" would imply a neutrality of cost in which we may walk into a supermarket and walk out with groceries without having to pay for them. But walking into the grocery store and *being paid* to walk out with their groceries is what impedance amounts to when it is put to good use as a source of potential (when that impedance results from inductors, diodes and resistors for example).

The irony of these generators of impedance are that none of these three examples are efficient at storing potential (resulting from their impedances), for they are intended for the throughput of current - not for the storage of potential. For the generation of throughput, an additional type of impedance (resulting from capacitive reactance) is taken advantage of to remove the consequences of these other types of impedances off of those resources and (in so doing) create current of an amplitude which is sufficient enough to match or exceed the potential being generated by those initial types of impedances.

Yet, no movement takes place when the second type of impedance (capacitive reactance) kicks in. Everything happens simultaneously within all the components of this type of circuit since the phase of voltage and the phase of current have been separated by 1/2 cycle of oscillation.

This separation is indicated by the triangular wave form indicating a refusal of the circuit to reach saturation of voltage or current within all of its various components. Conversely, a sine wave would've indicated saturation. But if there are any preexisting sine waves, then they are dwarfed by the development of triangular waves.

Whether or not this is technically the same as what is considered to be a standing wave, it is effectively the same as a standing wave amounting to no movement of energy happening anywhere across the interior of this type of circuit since the polarity of current and the polarity of voltage are in opposition to each other indicating that no movement is taking place.

It's as if electrical energy is a mirage, of sorts, a sort of beat frequency of its own, resulting from two frequencies of two forces commingling to create this mirage that we call energy. These two parental forces can move about and oscillate but does not require that the daughter of their union oscillate and move as well. That is where the fiction arises… That energy moves as if it were a

singularity, an entity, capable of movement when in fact, it is the ingredients of energy which moves and undergoes changes because they are the only things which actually exists.

It is this refusal on the part of physics to recognize the existential substance of the ingredients of energy (counterpoised against the fallacious and illusory existence of energy, itself) which makes it possible to disdainfully refuse to allow a freedom from the restrictiveness of the conservation of energy law which does not apply to all types of energy since it cannot apply to potentialities, such as: impedances.

It is potential energy that is real while kinetic energy is a false God: of no substance, whatsoever. This is despite our use of kinetic energy as the goal of electrical engineering to design an appliance to run off of it!

This is counterpoised against the goal of free electrical engineering to provide for energy from its various potential sources that we often times overlook as sources and mislabel as impedances and resistances wherein these resistances are assumed to be fighting us when, in fact, they could be our helpers!

This description of "free" energy hardly sounds like energy… at least not the energy that we have become familiar with governed by our common sense of familiarity.

But this oddity of typology is not relevant since this "oddity" can readily be converted into energy that we are familiar with (and to which our appliances can respond) using various techniques of conversion which are already well known within the trade plus a few which may not be so well known, such as…

https://is.gd/acplusdc

It has always intrigued me what might be the purpose of this patent of Nikola Tesla? Because it looks too simple to be a patentable idea. It looks more closer to what a child might play with for kicks! But I suspect, tucked away inside of it, is a methodology for converting a useless triangular wave (whose current phase and voltage phase are out of phase with each other by one half cycle) into something which just might come close to being useful and with a high degree of efficiency resulting from this conversion.

If we replace the batteries (in this patent) with diodes and replace the sine wave voltage source with the oscillations which are inherent within an oscillator type of circuit, it starts to make more sense…

And it would not be too much of a stretch of the imagination to replace the batteries in Nikola Tesla's patent with diodes because 100 years ago diodes were sometimes made in a manner which was not too much different than the construction of a battery, namely: a borax or baking soda electrolyte between a cathode of aluminum and an anode of some other metal when subjected to oscillations

results in a deposit of aluminum oxide upon the surface of the cathode inducing a one-way flow of current.

http://www.sparkbangbuzz.com/els/borax-el.htm

****

Apparently in YOUR mind.

Since none of an inductor's accumulation of voltage can be spent (removed from the inductor) so long as this voltage is out-of-phase with the inductor's current by ½ cycle of oscillation, and since inductive reactance is equivalent to inductance by way of inductive impedance,[footnote] no sooner than an inductor responds to the application of voltage does it produce an accumulation of inductance within the imaginary plane of its inductive field (surrounding this inductor) amounting to a parametric amplification of its inductance within the domain of its complex evaluation.

This accumulation of inductance increases the rate at which voltage will accumulate during future cycles of oscillation since voltage will accumulate at whatever rate is determined by the inductor's impedance at that moment in time.

Hence, an inductor can become more than merely a generator of voltage; it becomes an exponential magnifier of voltage whenever its voltage is out-of-phase with its current by ½ cycle of oscillation.

A parallel capacitance, when placed nearby this inductor, becomes a distributor of this accumulated voltage.

This distribution provokes a flow of current to discharge this capacitance.

Yet, this 'distribution' is merely a token gesture since no current will actually flow. Not until these two phases of voltage and current are brought back together without any separation of phase existing between them will anything change nor benefit anything else, such as: a load.

Hence, both voltage and current can manifest, ie. become created, despite the Conservation of Energy Law under these conditions which are not energetic conditions. Energy implies Ohms Law in which voltage and current are integrated into power.

This is *not* a condition of power; voltage and current are not integrated when they are separated by ½ cycle of oscillation. They are distinctly separate phenomena and manipulated, as such, and outside of the Conservation of their Integration, as a non-energetic decomposition of singular ingredients of electrical power.

This is what makes free energy “free” by way of the manipulation of abstract information (ie,

fictional; **imaginary [existing within everyone's mind]** and predicated upon **complex numbers**) since this is what the reactive components of electrical power amount to, and manipulable whenever they are distinctly separated from each other, yet, housed within the same circuit at the same time.

[footnote] Electrical reactance[7] is a self-fulfilling proposition whenever voltage and current are out-of-phase by ½ cycle of oscillation...

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

$$Inductive\ reactance\ X_L = \omega L = 2\pi fL$$

Reactance Equivalencies...
Capacitance = Capacitive Reactance
Inductance = Inductive Reactance
are derived from the formula for:
Reactive Impedance Equivalencies...

$$X = X_L + X_C = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

7 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_reactance

Circumventing the Conservation of Energy, by asking ourselves:

Is Energy in the format of being a Potential or is it Kinetic?

Reactive power, also known as reactive impedance, is not a source of energy as everyone in this field knows. But I had to do something to get your attention. So, I lied a little when I said that impedance is a source of power…

In other words, impedance is not an end in itself, but simply a means to an end utilized for its flexibility for us to manipulate this reactive power as if reactive power is nothing more than information (since it -definitely- is not real power and -definitely- not subject to the law of the conservation of energy since it is not energy; nor is it power; it is purely information subject to our whim).

By converting an input of real power into reactive power, it then becomes possible to manipulate this information into whatever amplitude we desire (or whatever frequency for that matter). Once done to our satisfaction, it can (then) be converted back into real power to do some real work.

If we don't ignore this middle step of converting reactive power from real power before converting this reactive power back into real power, then we have (effectively) denied the conservation of energy access to our little power station making our power station immune to this law of physics.

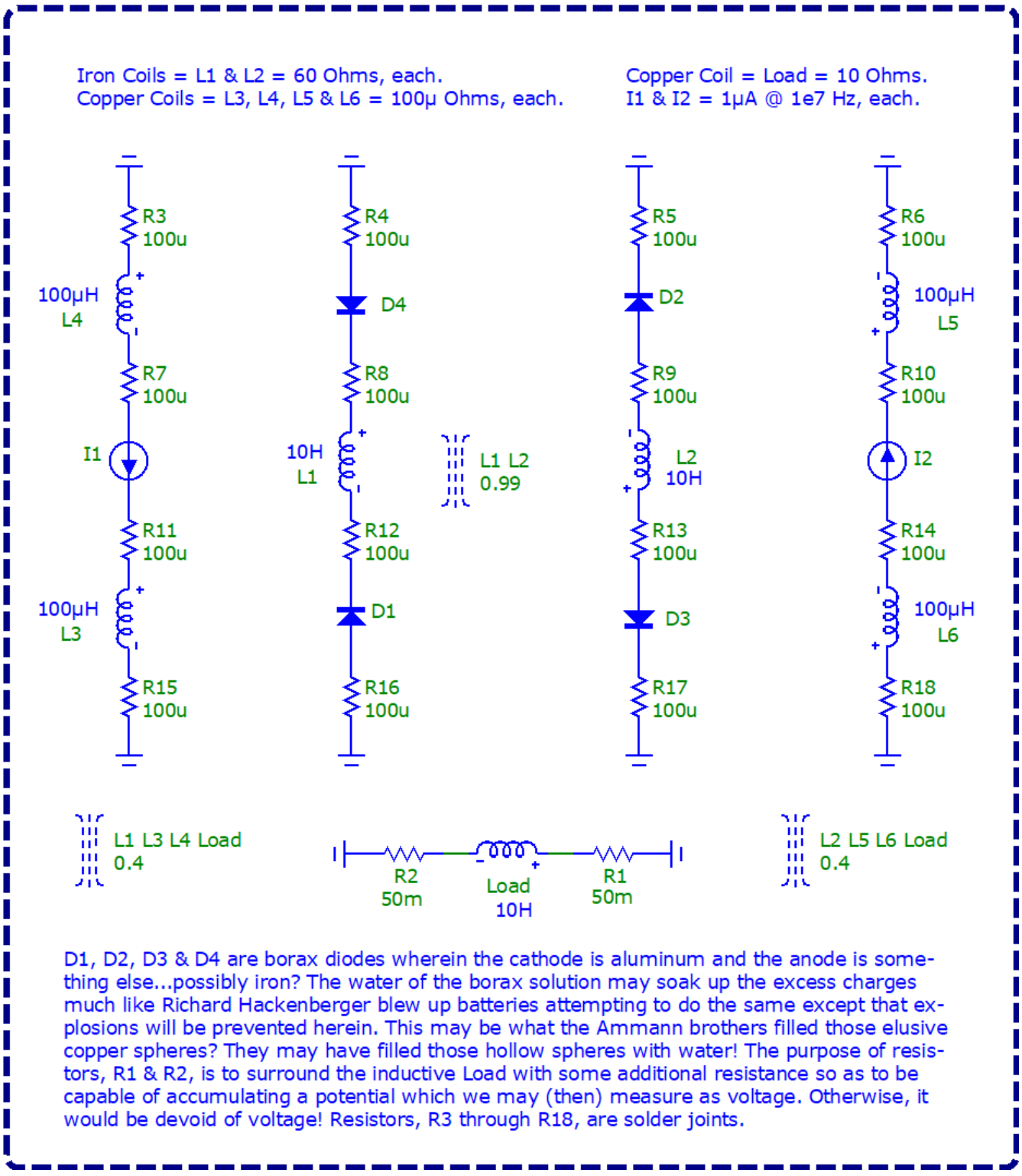
This is how the rebel repels the tyrant by hiding in caves and only coming out when there is a need to attack; but otherwise, continuing to hide in caves to disallow its opponent the opportunity to counter attack. This is what real power does when we convert it into reactive power… We hide it in a format in which physics cannot find it to regulate it and tell it what to do when (instead) *we* tell it what to do at our discretion and ignore physics!

Go into this folder... http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/May/

And look for anything with "ammann..." at the beginning of the file name...

Or else, download this compressed ZIP file containing its development... https://ufile.io/nrpwcl9v

...beginning with the schematic...



This is not intended to be the final design. But it's an exercise in starting out with the basic premise so as to get an idea of what to look for in the final design. It should be similar in outcome to this.

Transient analysis settings...

Transient Analysis Limits

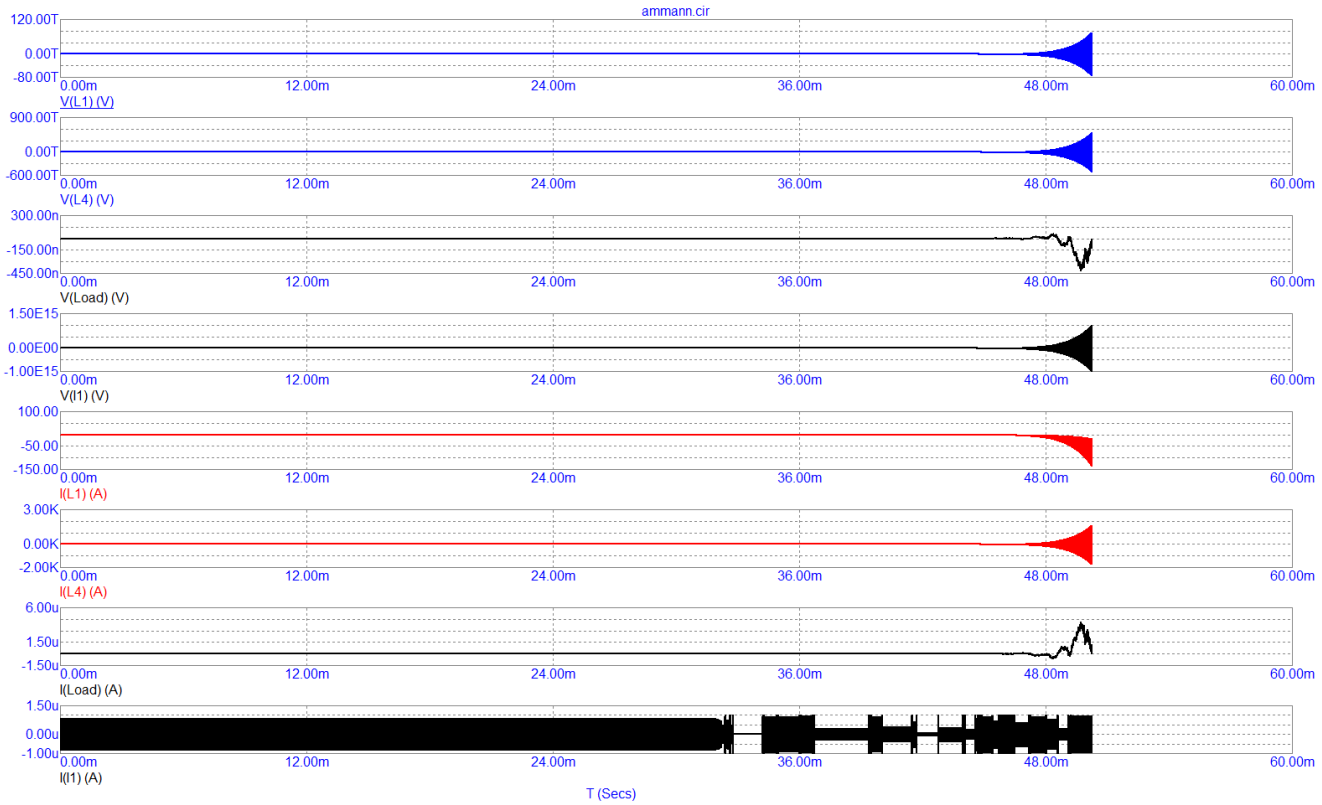
Run | Add | Delete | Expand... | Stepping... | PSS... | Properties... | Help...

Maximum Run Time	60.000000000000000001m	Run Options	Normal
Output Start Time (tstart)	0	State Variables	Zero
Maximum Time Step	0	☑ Operating Point	☐ Accumulate Plots
Number of Points	51	☐ Operating Point Only	☐ Fixed Time Step
Temperature	Linear 27	☑ Auto Scale Ranges	☐ Periodic Steady State
Retrace Runs	1		

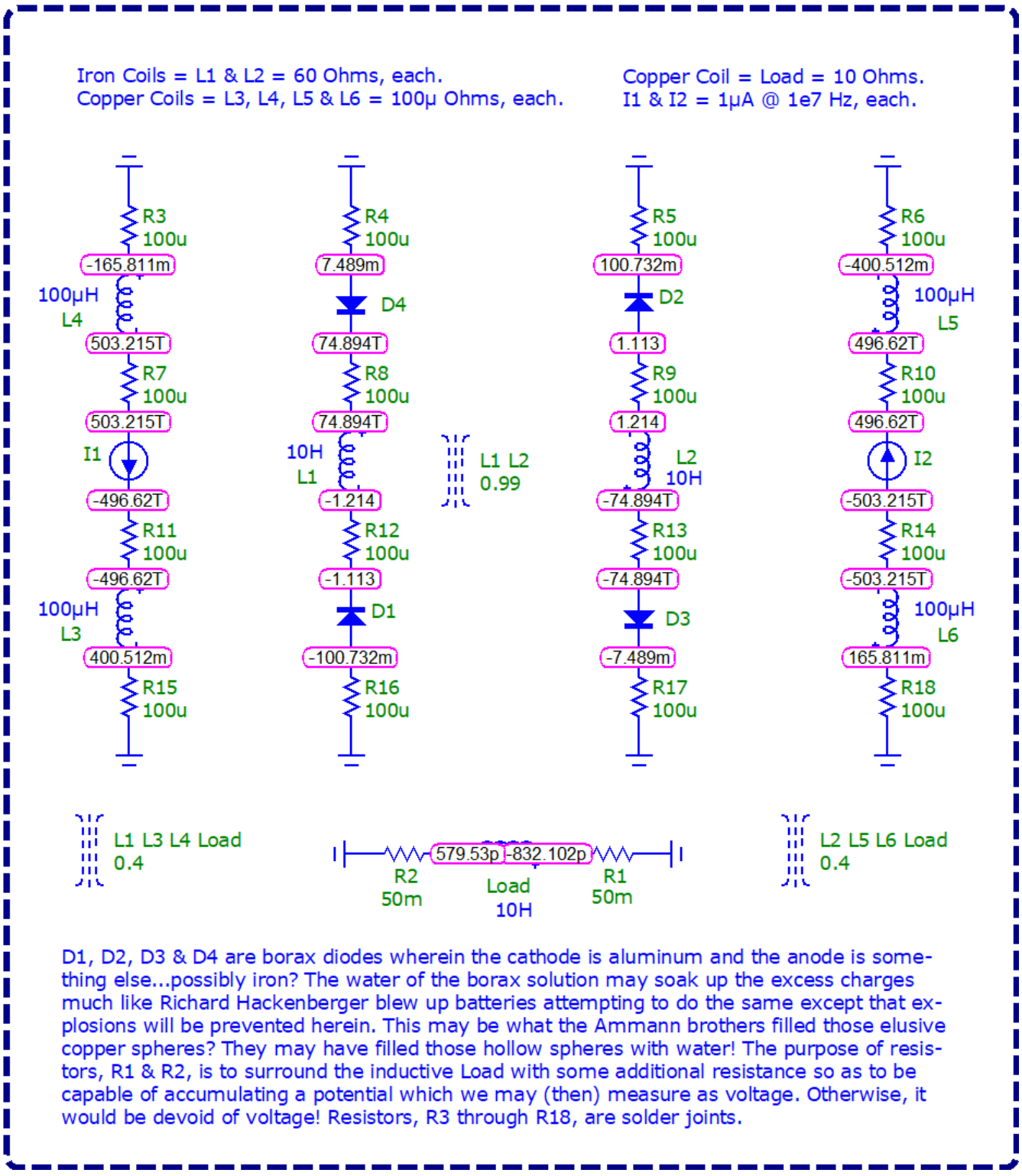
☐ Ignore Expression Errors

Page	P	X Expression	Y Expression	X Range	Y Range
	1	T	V(L1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	2	T	V(L4)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	3	T	V(Load)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	4	T	V(I1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	5	T	I(L1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	6	T	I(L4)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	7	T	I(Load)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	8	T	I(I1)	Autoalways	Autoalways

Output...

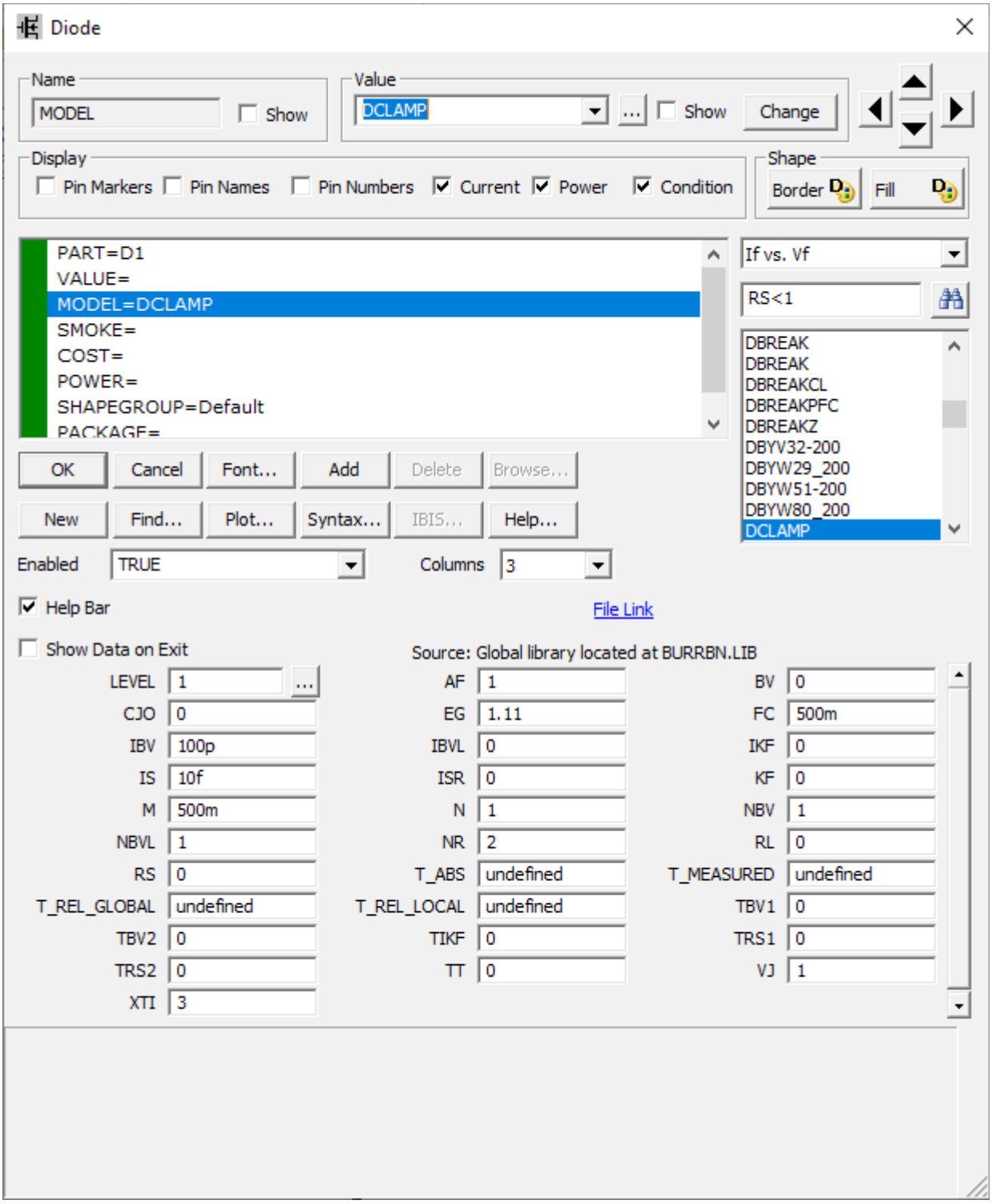


Nodal voltages...

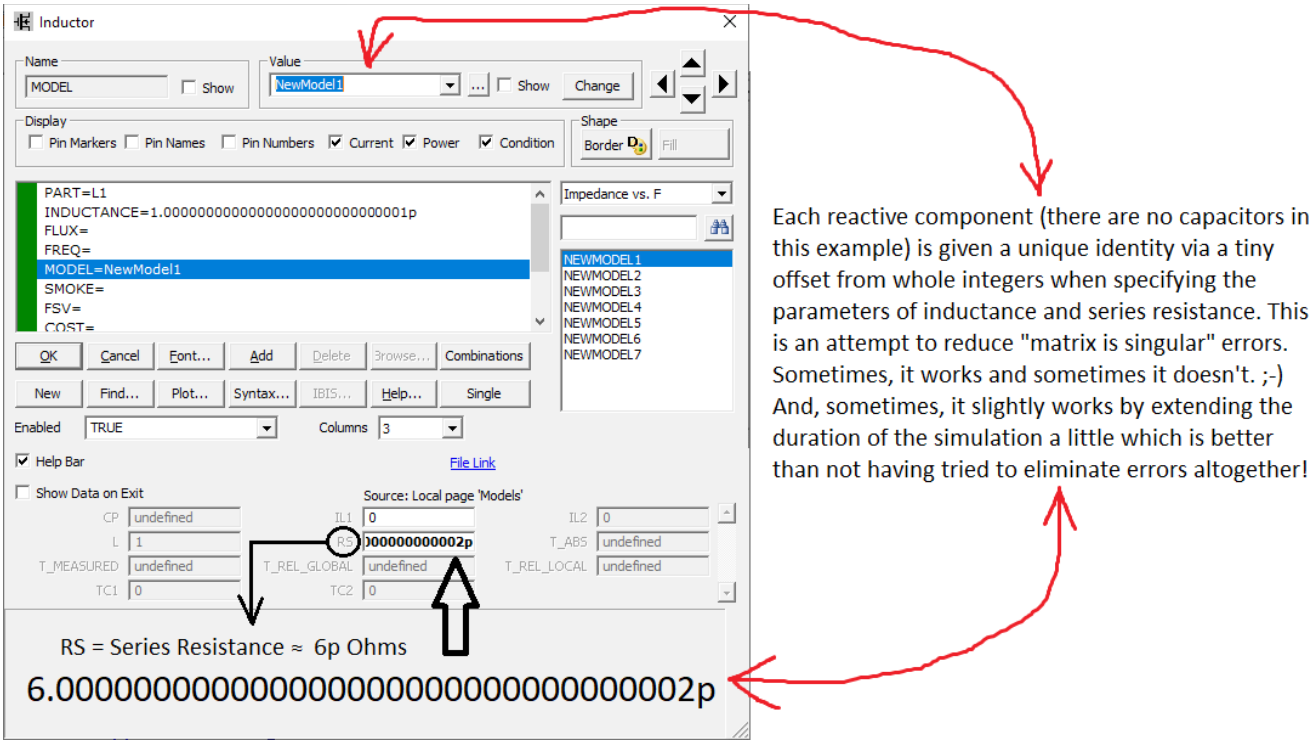


D1, D2, D3 & D4 are borax diodes wherein the cathode is aluminum and the anode is something else...possibly iron? The water of the borax solution may soak up the excess charges much like Richard Hackenberger blew up batteries attempting to do the same except that explosions will be prevented herein. This may be what the Ammann brothers filled those elusive copper spheres? They may have filled those hollow spheres with water! The purpose of resistors, R1 & R2, is to surround the inductive Load with some additional resistance so as to be capable of accumulating a potential which we may (then) measure as voltage. Otherwise, it would be devoid of voltage! Resistors, R3 through R18, are solder joints.

Here is my choice of which diode format to use for, both this version as well as, the final product...



To reduce the chance for “matrix is singular” convergence errors, I add a minute quantity to reactive parameters and series resistances to capacitors and coils and sometimes to spark gaps...



The use by the simulator to utilize matrix algebra to cut short the run time of a simulation is to blame; not my circuit design. Although, this design flaw favors conventional circuits which uphold the presumptive attitude that Conservation of Energy also applies to potential energy as well as to kinetic energy.

Try applying conservation of energy to frequency or capacitance or inductance...it doesn't fit! So, the Conservation of Energy is a lie in so much as it is misrepresented to include the Conservation of Potential Energy when, in fact, it only applies to the Conservation of Kinetic Energy. Reactive power, aka. reactive impedance, is not applicable to the Conservation of Kinetic Energy since reactive power is not power and it is not energy. It is purely informational in its integrity.

Thus, we can take the real input of power and convert into reactive power, then manipulate this reactive power to our discretion until we are satisfied that we have achieved our objective which may satisfy our device's hunger for real power, and then we convert this reactive power back into real power via any one of three or more methods, such as – but not limited to...

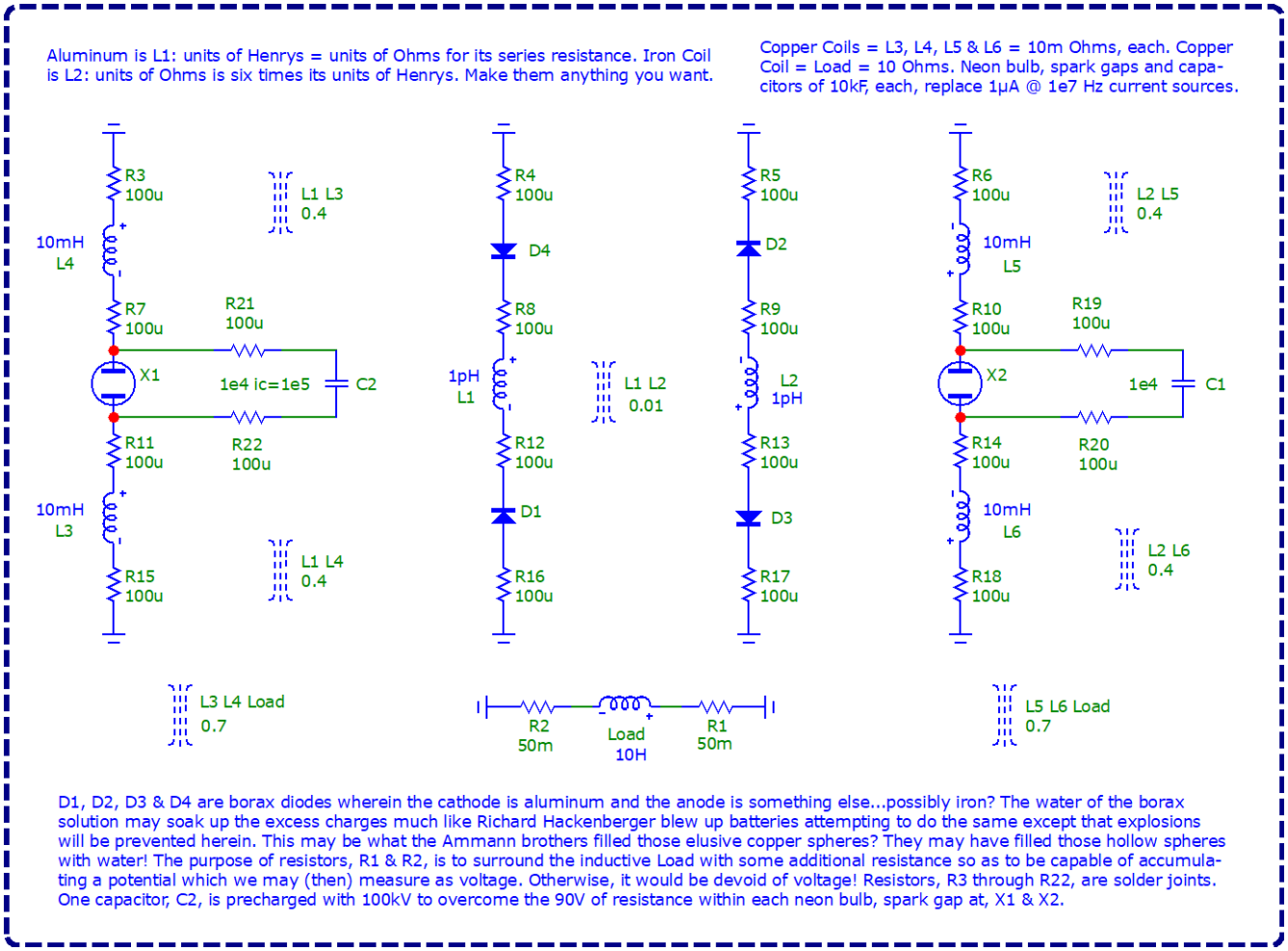
1. Resistance, or...
2. A full rectification bridge of four diodes converting oscillating current into direct current, or...
3. A pair of counter-wound coils in which the reactive electromotive force of one coil may match

up with the reactive magnetomotive force of the second coil and vice versa to create real watts out of VARs.

Let's take a break and listen to a 45 minute podcast about this presentation...

https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/attempting-to-understand-the-ammann-brothers-device/

Here is the final product...



Transient analysis settings...

Transient Analysis Limits

Run | Add | Delete | Expand... | Stepping... | PSS... | Properties... | Help...

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Maximum Time Step	0	☑ Operating Point	☐ Accumulate Plots
Number of Points	51	☐ Operating Point Only	☐ Fixed Time Step
Temperature Linear	27	☑ Auto Scale Ranges	☐ Periodic Steady State
Retrace Runs	1		

☐ Ignore Expression Errors

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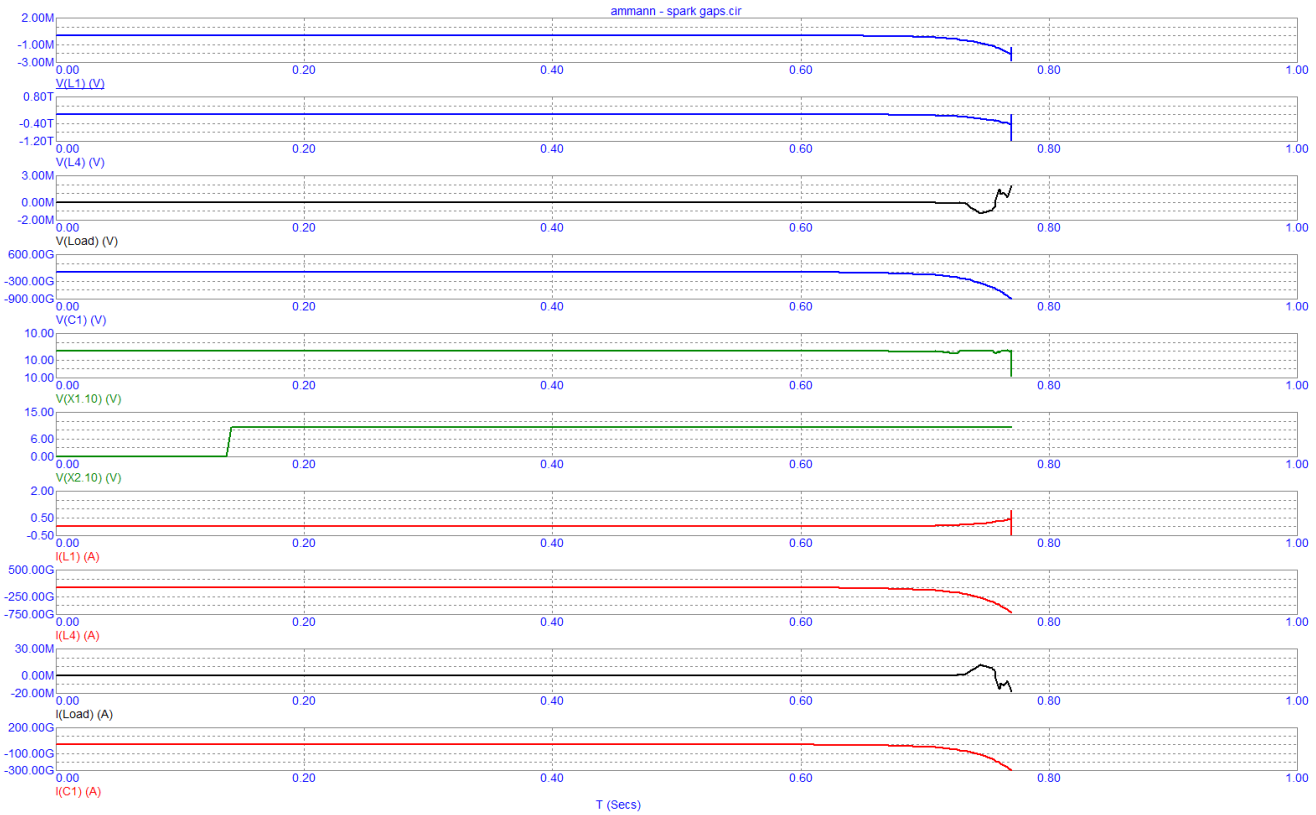
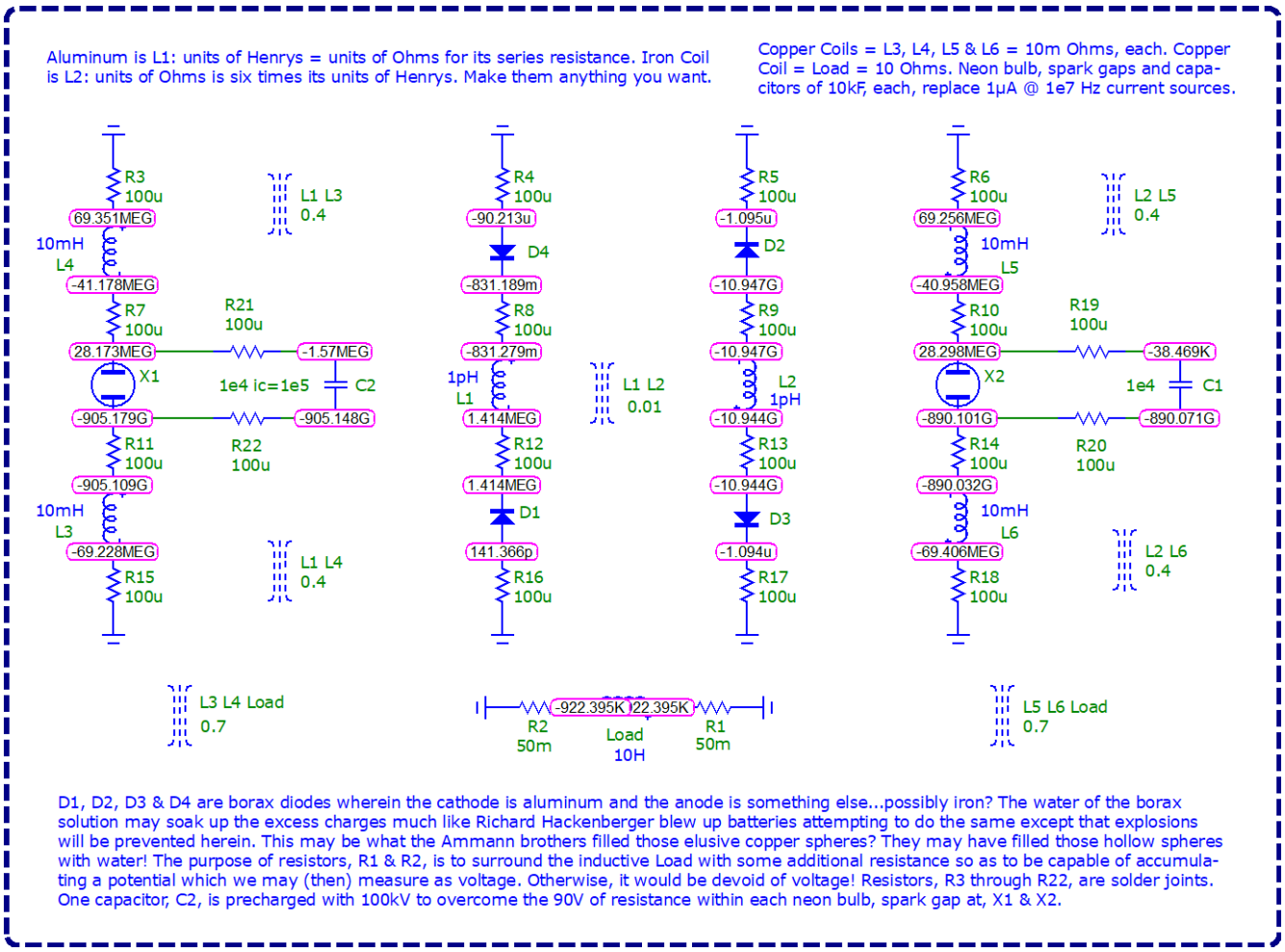
	4	T	V(C1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	3	T	V(Load)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	5	T	V(X1.10)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	6	T	V(X2.10)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	7	T	I(L1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	8	T	I(L4)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	10	T	I(C1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
	9	T	I(Load)	Autoalways	Autoalways

Explosive output...



Nodal voltages...



It was the water in the electrolyte of Richard Hackenberger's batteries wherein he was dumping the excess energy of the E.V. Gray motor which served as his energy dump. But, because his overall execution was flawed in so much as these batteries were originally intended to generate power – not get power dumped into them, they usually exploded (probably due to the presence of the plates causing a polarization of charge). If we use a sphere filled with water, then we have a monopolar container which can not polarize and, thus, will not build up a charge which is dipolar. Thus, we will need two of these monopolar containers of ionized water molecules and keep these two containers electrically isolated from each other.

Wouldn't you know it...the Ammann brothers did this very same thing (that's where I got this idea from ;-) by placing two hollow copper spheres filled with water into the headlight sockets of their electric car conversion replacing its headlights.

This pair of monopolar water jugs each accumulated an ionic buildup of electrostatic charge which was the polar opposite of the other sphere. This ionization is in addition to whatever ionization gets set up within the four diodes depicted in my simulations, above.

Positive Impedance is a Potential Source of Energy

Positive impedance is a potential source of energy while negative impedance is the actualization of positive impedance into a kinetic benefit. Positive impedance is the storage-half of an oscillating cycle while negative impedance is its release much as a capacitor stores a charge on each half cycle of an oscillating cycle while it discharges this stored energy during its subsequent half cycle.

So, it's not a full-blown lie to admit to “Impedance is a Source of Energy” since I didn't specify which type of impedance I am talking about. But for the point of vagueness, it *is* a lie (a misrepresentation of the whole truth).

Virtual components can be created on the fly within a real world circuit. Nature does this all the time when she creates a weather front. Charles L. Chandler discusses this on his website.[8] I have discovered two variations of this.

Firstly, I can create self-capacitance of zero equivalent series resistance as a consequence of creating mutual capacitance. This mutual capacitance is a byproduct of having created a set of mutual inductances of differing magnetic couplings who collectively (not individually) share the same set of individual self-inductances arising from static real-world inductors. This dynamic on-the-fly creation of a virtual self-capacitance appears to be parametric in as much as its self-capacitance keeps varying over time. This is one way to amplify “energy IN” so as to not equal “energy OUT”. Whether the outcome is less than the income, or whether the outcome is greater than the income, is not dependent upon the second law of thermodynamics (in this case) wherein a dissipation of energy is guaranteed per the intrinsic flaws of dealing with circuits built in the real world. This modification of input energy is, instead, dependent upon a parametric modification rather than a thermodynamic modification. This is a significant difference since a parametric modification is potentially under the control of the designer of this type of circuitry while a thermodynamic modification is under the control of whatever intrinsic flaws are inherent within the physical manifestation of a circuit's design.

A second type of virtual component is a dynamic, virtual, current source.

Paul Falstad's transformers are “ideal”.[9] [10] The standard definition of an ideal transformer is one

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8 *Charles Chandler Tornado Dynamics* – http://charles-chandler.org/
9 Transformer w/ DC (falstad.com)
10 *Infinite Energy from an Open Circuit* – http://tinyurl.com/is-this-realistic

which passes direct current. I disagree. My definition is that an ideal transformer is a current source. The JAVA code in Paul Falstad's transformer model incorporates a current source. Even his capacitors have a current source built into them.[11]

This is how it can do, in the virtual world of simulation, what is impossible to do in the real world. It can generate current at a constant value dependent upon its voltage. So, it's not a current source so much as it is a behavioral current source dependent upon its voltage-state. Yet still, it made it very easy to get my initial training on how to think like a simulator thinks whenever I attempted to craft overunity circuits.

Crafting is easy. Learning what that means (to be able to describe it) is a whole 'nother matter!

Paul Falstad's simulator is much like the LTSPICE flavor of Berkeley SPICE in that both simulators attempt to restrict the user into a limitation of how to setup mutual inductances. The Micro-Cap flavor of Berkeley SPICE doesn't impose much limitation. It simply – and reasonably – imposes a singular restriction in that the user is not allowed to make two or more magnetic coupling statements of the same set of two or more inductors.

That makes sense!

Anyway, getting back to current sources...

If we constructed a transformer in the real world without any safeguard against the creation of eddy currents, and literally *encouraged* eddy currents, and encouraged the heating of the transformer core or else encouraged the flexibility of the random orientation of magnetic domains, either way or both, we would be encouraging the formation of an oscillating current source within the material comprising the construction of our transformer's core.

This would do more than merely *pass* direct current between the primary and the secondary. This could potentially generate it! This is possible since dynamic components are created on the fly from the fields surrounding these components.

So, a magnetic field is generated by the current inside of a conductive medium. But a current can also become injected into a conductive medium by the application of a magnetic field surrounding it, but emanating from the magnetic field generated by a neighboring component's magnetic field. This collective sharing of magnetic fields among neighboring inductors modifies their mutual magnetism and also modifies their individual magnetic fields. This is so convincing, from the circuit's perspective, that it can't discern any difference from these modifications as if they had been solely generated by the

11 Search for "CapacitorElm.java" within his project folder: \circuitjs1-master\src\com\lushprojects\circuitjs1\client\

individual components, themselves.

And since inductive reactance is little different from the inductance which spawns it, from the circuit's perspective, it associates an inductance (which is hard wired into each component's parameters) with all of the contributing factors in which this individual inductance is only one contributing factor which makes up the total inductance of each individual inductor.

In other words, we may design an inductor of a specific inductance. But the circuit does not see this when the circuit turns ON. Instead, it only sees the field of inductance which surrounds this inductor. And any number of factors contribute towards the resultant magnetic field of this inductor. One contribution is from the inductor's own coil. But another contributing factor is from the mutual inductance which this inductor shares with other inductors, nearby.

This collective inductance has the potential for modifying the inductive impact which each inductor is perceived to contribute by its host-circuit.

And if this "perceived contribution" of the individual inductor should become altered over time due to parametric variation of its participation within the framework of a mutual inductance, then its physical inductance becomes superseded by this collective participation.

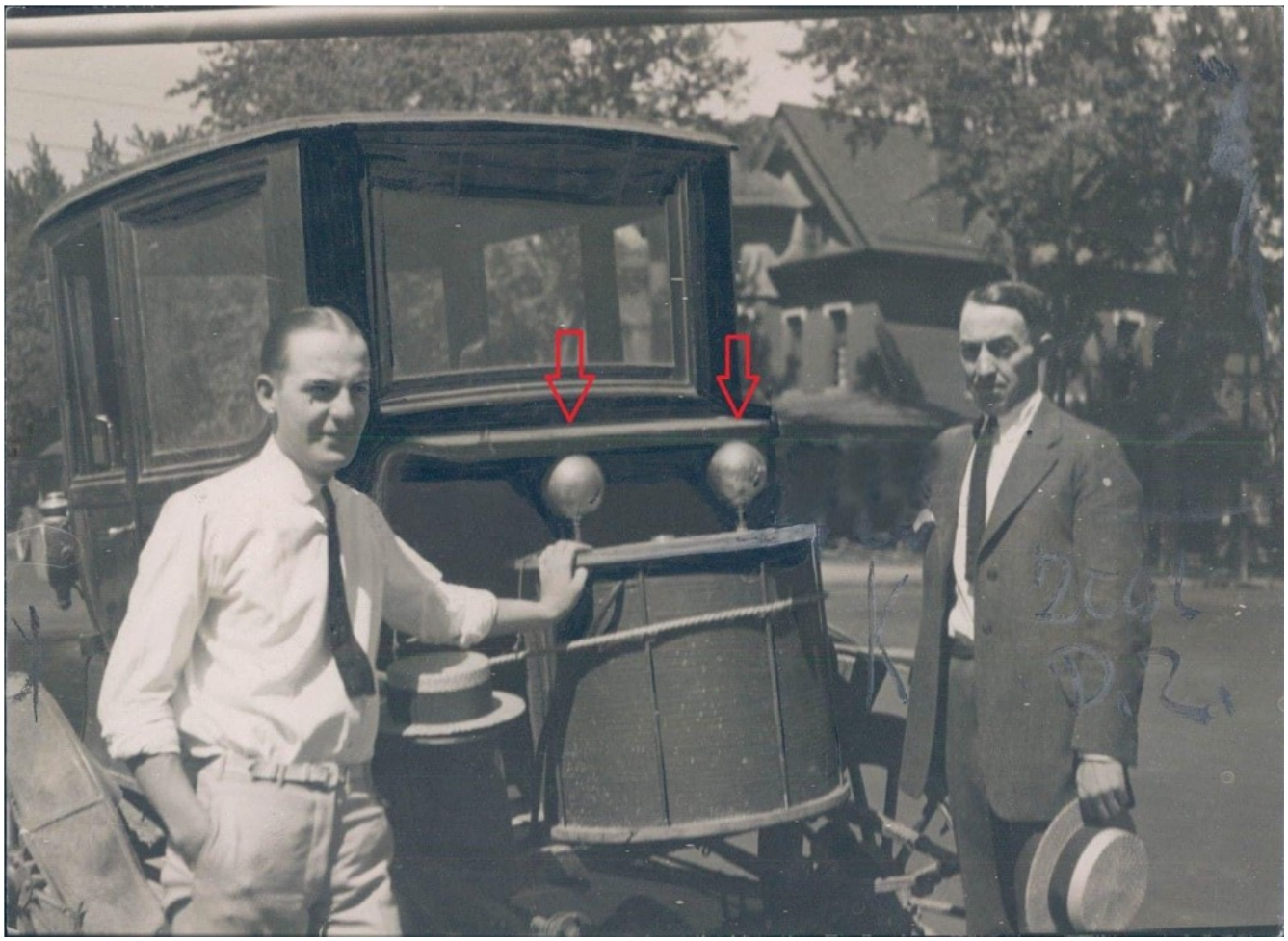
What is missing to make this feasible is to misalign the phase relation of this oscillating current source to be at an angular displacement of greater than 45° relative to the input frequency contributed by whatever prime mover is energizing this type of circuit.

Less than 45° will follow the dictates of thermodynamic losses. Exactly 45° will stabilize the circuit so that the input will not differ from the output if we ignore the losses due to inherent inefficiencies.

But exactly 45° is impossible to achieve or maintain since electrical reactance is, by its very nature, unstable. So, like "tacking" a sailboat into a headwind (by zigzagging the boat first to the right and then to the left), an approach to create a semblance of stability involves alternating between a greater than 45° escalation of the output of energy relative to an input energy of less than a 45° displacement from its phase relation with it prime mover which decelerates the diminishment of output energy relative to its input energy.

I think this is what the Ammann brothers did with their EV conversion (converted to operate with its own power station rather than operate dependent upon a pack of batteries) during their demonstration in the streets of downtown, Denver, Colorado in 1921. This presumption of mine is predicated on the very large size of their power station strapped to the front end of their EV in a shape

and size which was similar to a wooden cask...



And I think their two copper spheres were hollow and filled with carbon dioxide gas to serve as a limited energy dump should the escalation of the amplitude of the circuit's output supersede the maximum amplitude their circuit was designed to tolerate before it became self-destroyed. It would have been easy to melt dry ice in those spheres before sealing them with the small opening facing up. The carbon dioxide gas is heavier than air and will have sunk to the bottom of each sphere pushing the air out through the opening at the top.

The reason why I make this suggestion is due to the accidental discovery up in Canada regarding a carbon rod which fell into a strong electromagnetic field and became red hot. (page 12)

Each sphere was designed to become a monopole of either positive or negative ionization. Each sphere replaced the headlights in their respective sockets.

Their system was so inefficient that it required this enlarged size of a “project box” by comparison to what Tesla allegedly utilized in his EV conversion of a 1931 Pierce-Arrow.

Tesla's project box was a mere two foot long by a one foot square rectangular wooden box (according to Peter Savo).[12] He used vacuum tubes. There is no guarantee that Peter Savo's presumption is correct that these were radio tubes. They could have just as easily been any other type of vacuum tube.

They could've been variable vacuum capacitors since Tesla, himself, invented this.[13]

They could've been diodes. They could have been relays. Any number of possibilities exist in his era. Anything but this singular conclusion (spawned by this anecdote emanating from the mouth of Peter Savo) which fosters this silly notion that he was receiving input from some sort of broadcast facility utilizing methods similar to his defunct Wardenclyffe tower which was destroyed and dismantled prior to this second demonstration of an EV (not powered by any sort of significant battery pack) on the streets of Buffalo, New York, in 1931.

The Ammann brothers' circuitry was so inferior to Tesla's. And the Ammann brothers were using what – we would consider (today) to be no different than a golf cart in which the accelerator pedal was a mere ON/OFF switch. Tesla used a 4k lb. Pierce-Arrow for his conversion into an EV which required – not a DC motor as would likely be the case with the Ammann brothers, but (instead) required – the services of a three-phase AC motor regulated by a true accelerator pedal regulating a variation of speed (similar to modern-day EV's).

Here's an hour long discussion of these principles...

https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/two-different-ways-of-creating-virtual-components-of-zero-positive-impedance-in-the-real-world/

Plus an 18 ½ minute info bite...

https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/transistors-are-made-from-a-pair-of-diodes/

Here's the compressed ZIP file housing the pertinent files from two directories on my website which contains the circuits which begin with “ammann...” and is the inspiration for this discussion...

http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/June/The%20Ammann%20Brothers%20=%20Tesla's%20Tri-Metal%20Generator.zip

https://ufile.io/avefnfxg

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

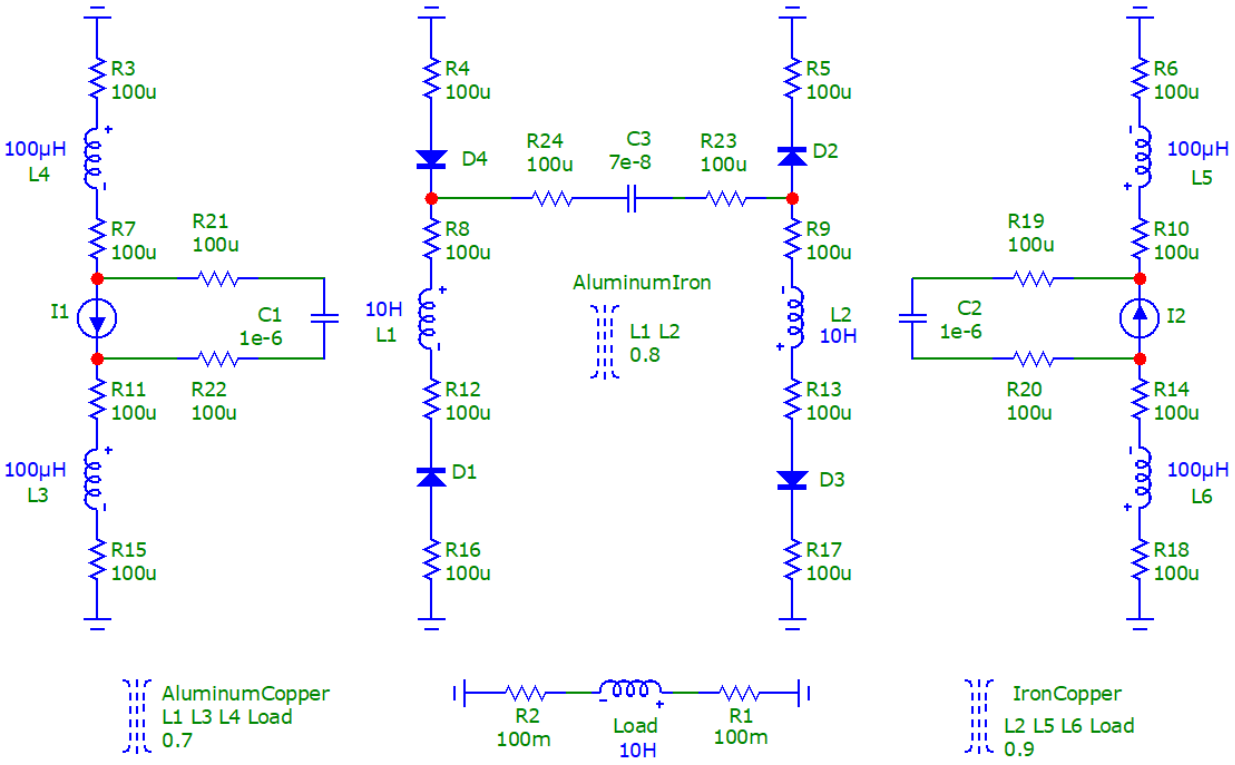
12 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Nikola_Tesla_electric_car_hoax#Nikola_Tesla_electric_car_rumor_...
13 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vacuum_variable_capacitor#Invention

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

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

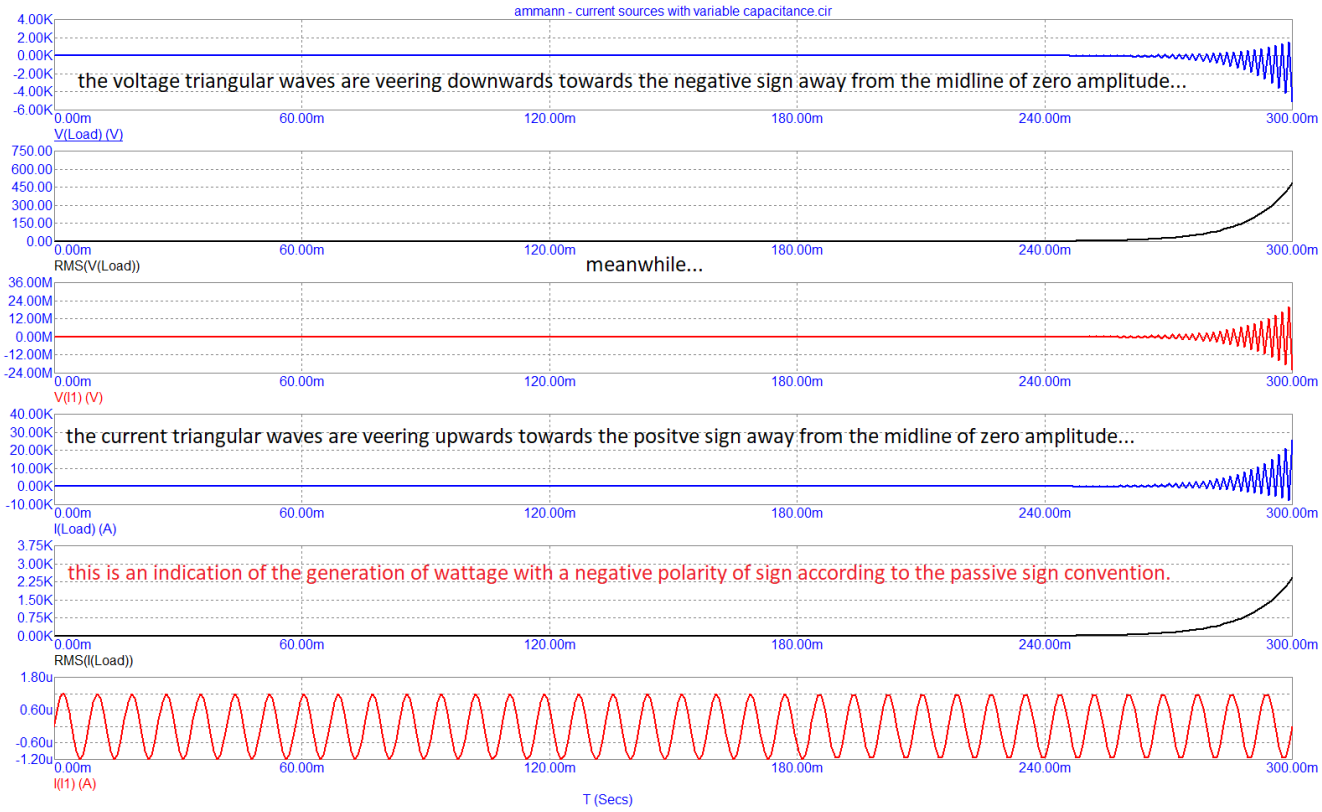
What follows are screenshots of the circuit which I am discussing. Schematic...

Aluminum Coil = L1 @ 10 Ohms. Iron Coil = L2 @ 60 Ohms. Copper Coils = L3, L4, L5 & L6 @ 100µ Ohms. Copper Coil, Load = 10 Ohms. I1 & I2 = 1.2µA (safe maximum) @ 120 Hz, each, symbolically represent permanent magnets. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 1µF soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Capacitor, C3, is the exception since it encourages explosive escalation. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. They are piezoelectric crystals providing the oscillations in the real world for the virtual current sources, I1 & I2. Frequency of current sources, plus the amplitude of their input current and their parallel capacitances are factors which regulates the rate of escalation of non-saturated electromotive force driving overunity giving us additional energy at no additional cost.



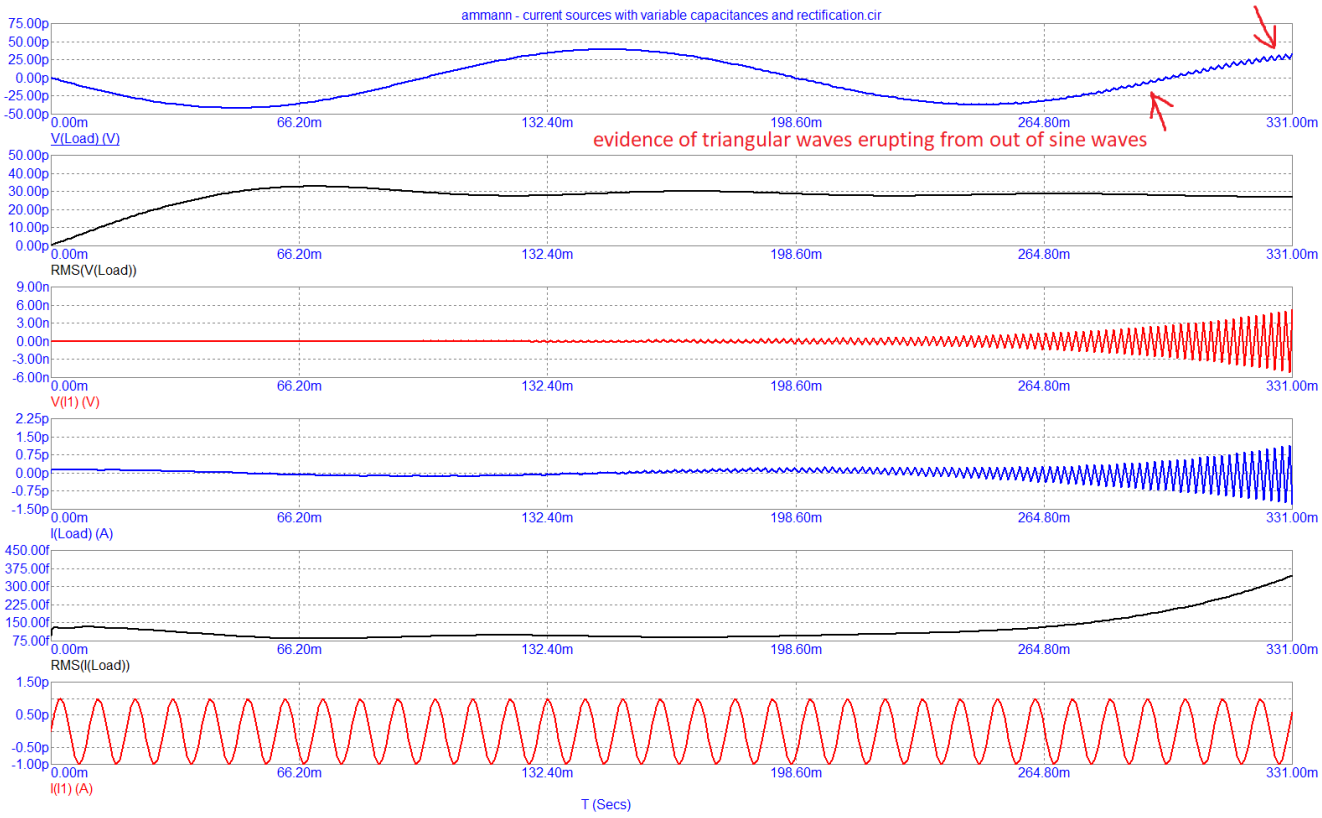
D1, D2, D3 & D4 are borax diodes wherein the cathode is aluminum and the anode is something else...possibly iron? The water of the borax solution may soak up the excess charges much like Richard Hackenberger blew up batteries attempting to do the same except that explosions may be prevented herein. This may be what the Ammann brothers filled those elusive copper spheres? They may have filled those hollow spheres with water! The purpose of resistors, R1 & R2, is to surround the inductive Load with some additional resistance so as to be capable of accumulating a potential which we may (then) measure as voltage. Otherwise, it would be devoid of voltage! Resistors, R3 through R24, are solder joints.

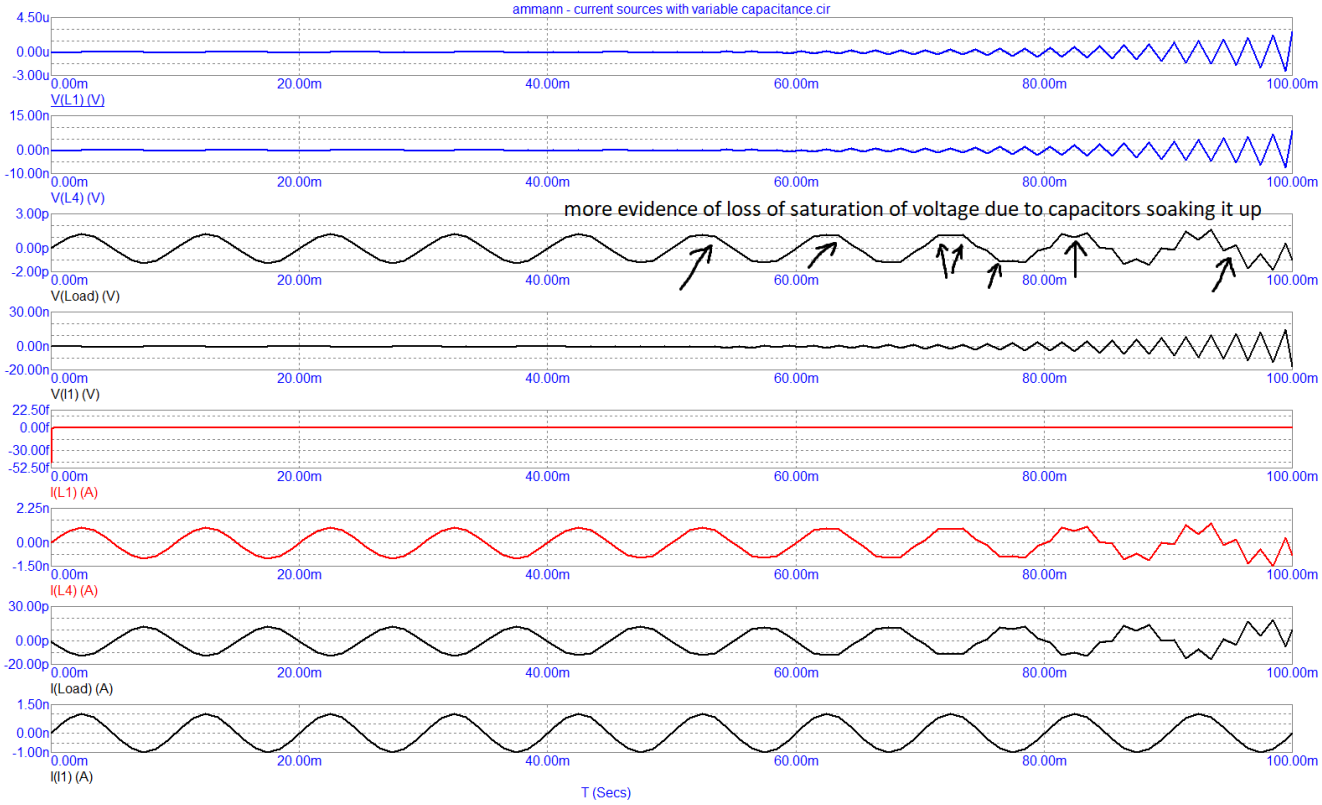
Evidence of the generation of power at the 'Load' coil...

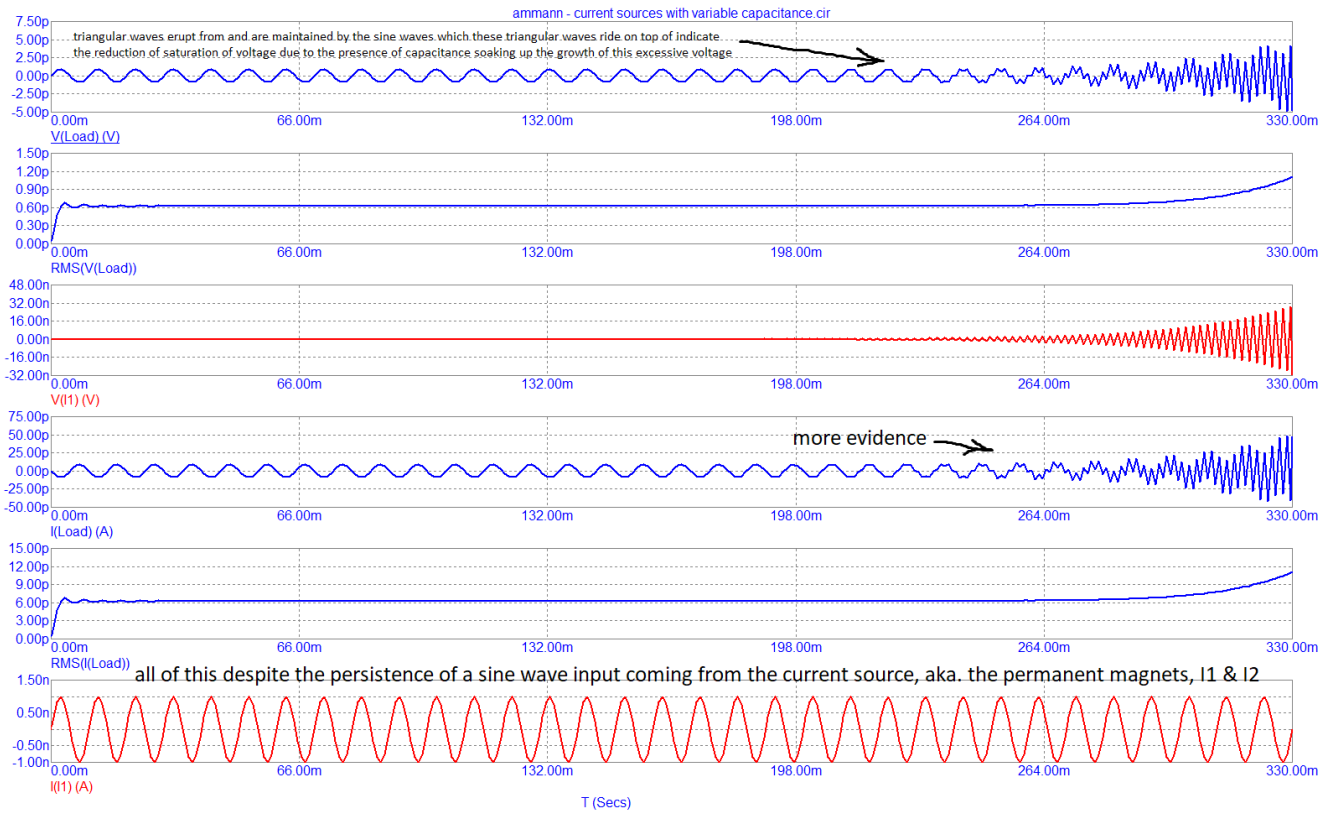


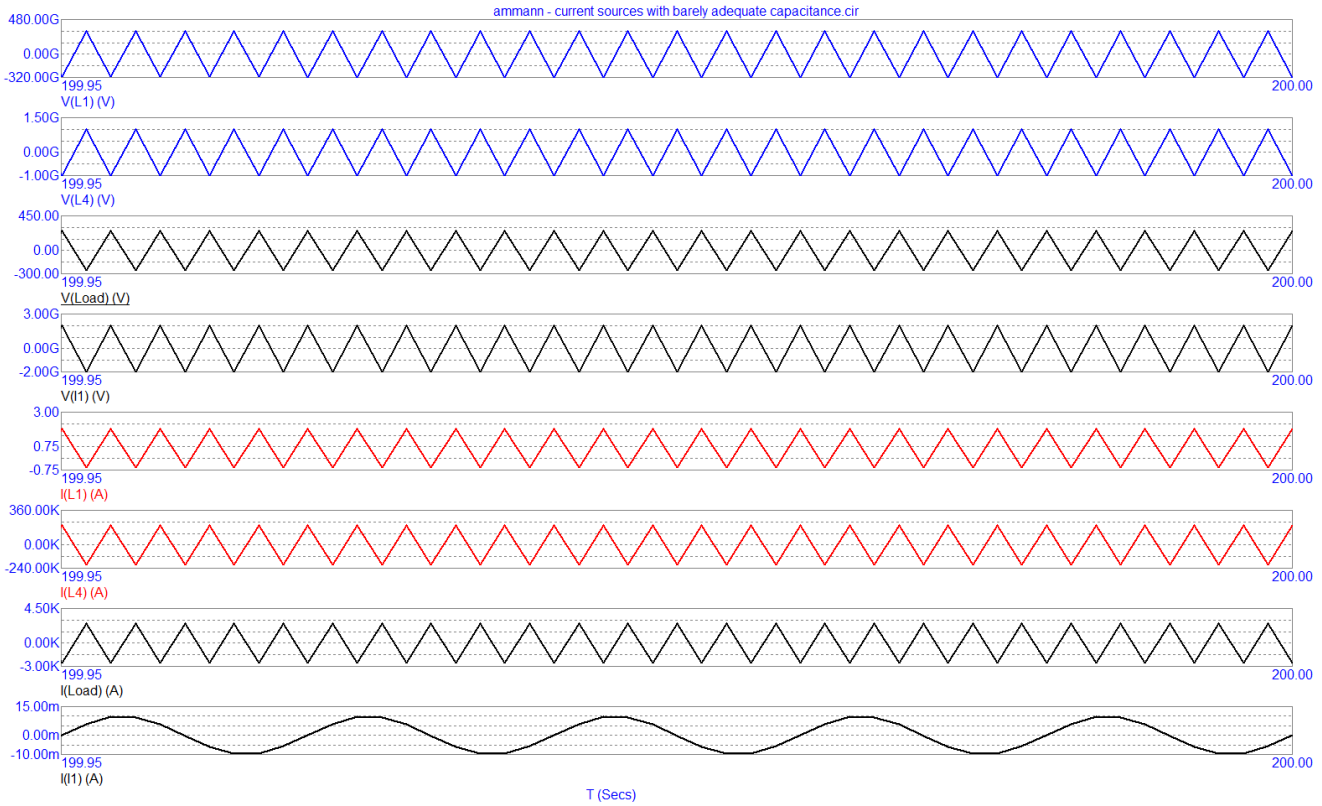
...due to the Load voltage is veering downwards (towards the negative) and the Load amperage is veering upwards towards the positive making this an indication of negative watts and the generation of power according to the passive sign convention[14] which is utilized in all flavors of Berkeley SPICE electronic simulators...

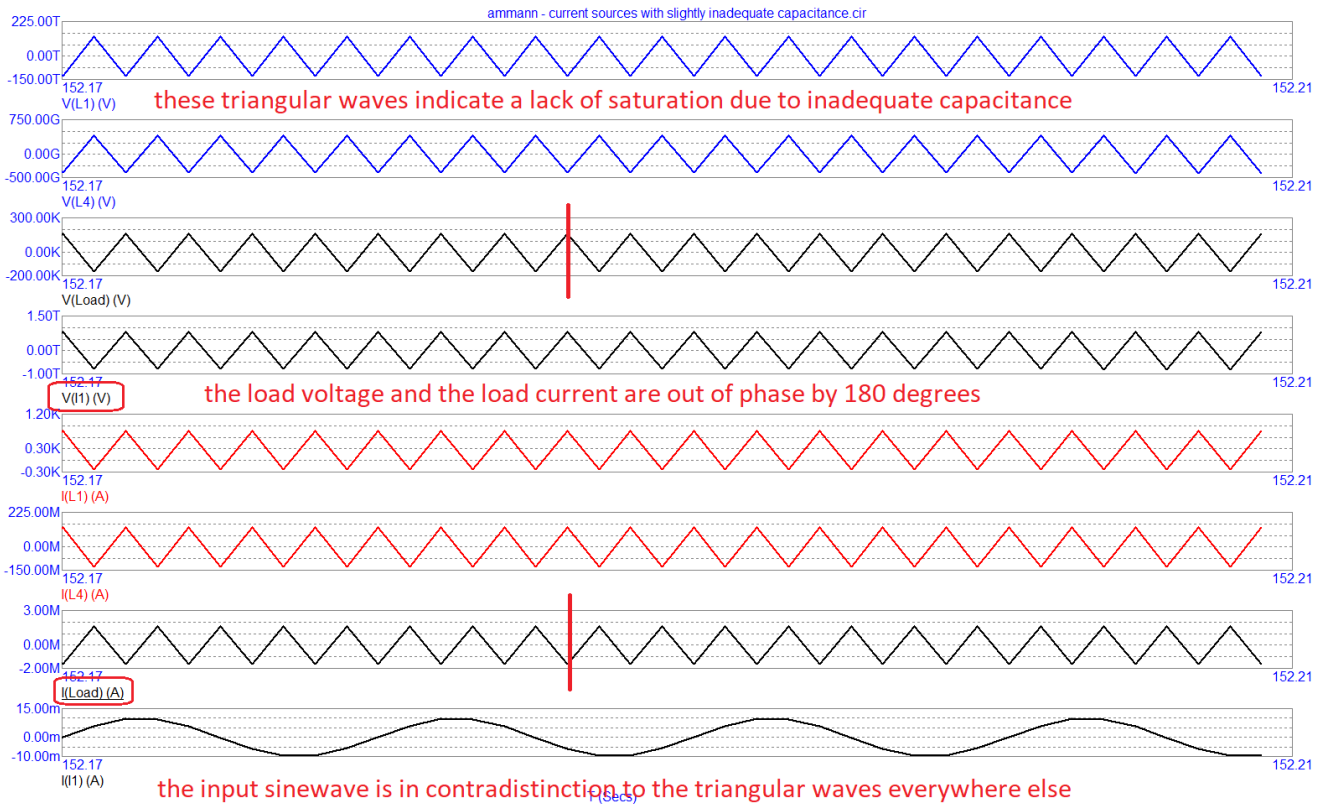
14 *Passive Sign Convention* – https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passive_sign_convention


ammann - current sources with variable capacitances and rectification.cir
75.00p
50.00p
25.00p
0.00p
-25.00p
-50.00p
0.00m
66.20m
132.40m
198.60m
264.80m
331.00m
V(Load) (V)
evidence of triangular waves erupting from out of sine waves
50.00p
40.00p
30.00p
20.00p
10.00p
0.00p
RMS(V(Load))
9.00n
6.00n
3.00n
0.00n
-3.00n
-6.00n
V(I1) (V)
2.25p
1.50p
0.75p
0.00p
-0.75p
-1.50p
I(Load) (A)
450.00f
375.00f
300.00f
225.00f
150.00f
75.00f
RMS(I(Load))
1.50p
0.50p
-0.50p
-1.00p
I(I1) (A)
T (Secs)


ammann - current sources with variable capacitance.cir
4.50u
0.00u
-3.00u
0.00m
20.00m
40.00m
60.00m
80.00m
100.00m
V(L1) (V)
15.00n
0.00n
-10.00n
V(L4) (V)
more evidence of loss of saturation of voltage due to capacitors soaking it up
3.00p
0.00p
-2.00p
V(Load) (V)
30.00n
0.00n
-20.00n
V(I1) (V)
22.50f
0.00f
-30.00f
-52.50f
I(L1) (A)
2.25n
0.00n
-1.50n
I(L4) (A)
30.00p
0.00p
-20.00p
I(Load) (A)
1.50n
0.00n
-1.00n
I(I1) (A)
T (Secs)


ammann - current sources with variable capacitance.cir
triangular waves erupt from and are maintained by the sine waves which these triangular waves ride on top of indicate
the reduction of saturation of voltage due to the presence of capacitance soaking up the growth of this excessive voltage
V(Load) (V)
RMS(V(Load))
V(I1) (V)
more evidence
I(Load) (A)
RMS(I(Load))
all of this despite the persistence of a sine wave input coming from the current source, aka. the permanent magnets, I1 & I2
I(I1) (A)
T (Secs)

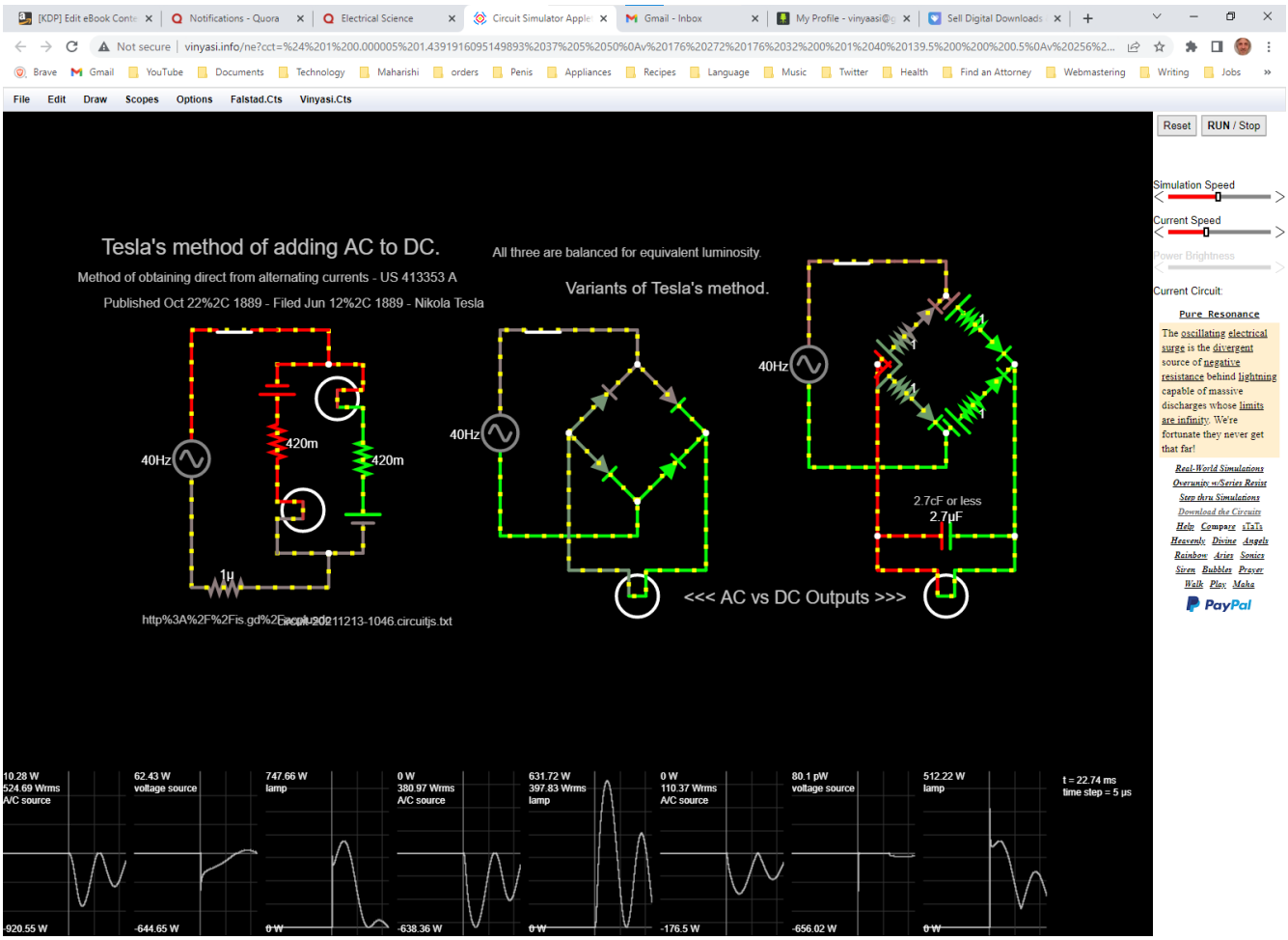

ammann - current sources with barely adequate capacitance.cir
V(L1) (V)
V(L4) (V)
V(Load) (V)
V(I1) (V)
I(L1) (A)
I(L4) (A)
I(Load) (A)
I(I1) (A)
T (Secs)


ammann - current sources with slightly inadequate capacitance.cir
225.00T
0.00T
-150.00T
152.17
V(L1) (V)
152.21
these triangular waves indicate a lack of saturation due to inadequate capacitance
750.00G
0.00G
-500.00G
152.17
V(L4) (V)
152.21
300.00K
0.00K
-200.00K
152.17
V(Load) (V)
152.21
1.50T
0.00T
-1.00T
152.17
V(I1) (V)
152.21
the load voltage and the load current are out of phase by 180 degrees
1.20K
0.30K
-0.30K
152.17
I(L1) (A)
152.21
225.00M
0.00M
-150.00M
152.17
I(L4) (A)
152.21
3.00M
0.00M
-2.00M
152.17
I(Load) (A)
152.21
15.00m
0.00m
-10.00m
152.17
I(I1) (A)
152.21
the input sinewave is in contradistinction to the triangular waves everywhere else
T (secs)

Where do I go from here?…

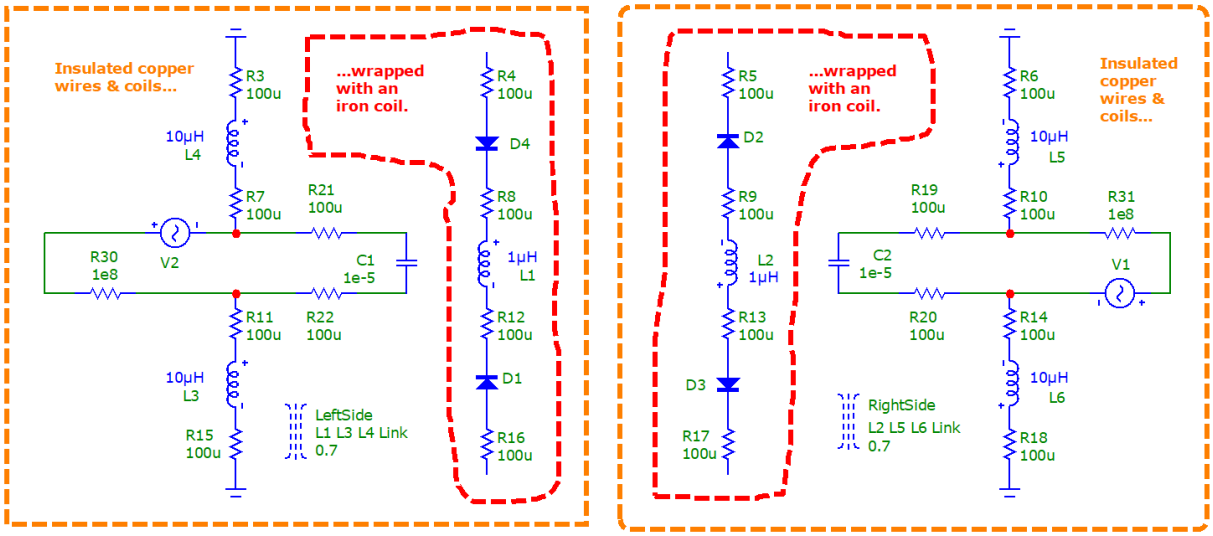
https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/what-do-i-study-next/

http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=acplusdc.txt



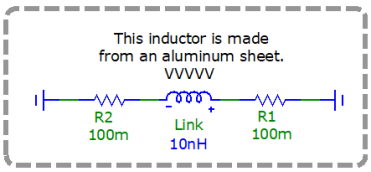
Schematic...

Iron Wrapping, L1, is six times the resistance of the copper coils, L3 & L4, which it surrounds: in this example, 6µ Ohms. The same can be said for iron wrapping, L2. Copper Coils = L3, L4, L5 & L6 are an AWG of 25 at 10µ Ohms, each. Aluminum plate, Link, is 10n Ohms. Copper Coils: Load1 & Load2 = 10µ Ohms (25 AWG), each. Sine Wave, voltage sources (radio tuner or digital or rotary generator), V1 & V2 are 3V @ 1k Hz, each, with a reduced amperage at ±30nA. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 10µF soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. The frequency of the voltage sources, plus the amplitude of their input voltages and the capacitances of their parallel capacitors are factors which regulate the rate of escalation of non-saturated electromotive force driving overunity giving us additional energy at no additional cost (other than the cost of materials ;-). RUN THIS SIMULATION AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE COMING TO ANY CONCLUSIONS!



Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator possesses a catalyst in place of a Prime Mover and will last for 5k years!

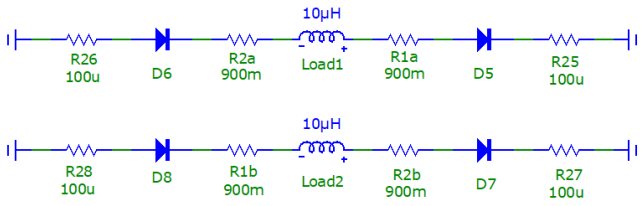
LeftVsRightSides L1 L2 0.9



THIS IS A MERE PROOF-OF-CONCEPT (AND STABLE, ie. PULSED) VERSION, REDUCED FROM ENLARGED OUTPUT BUT USING THE SAME INPUT.

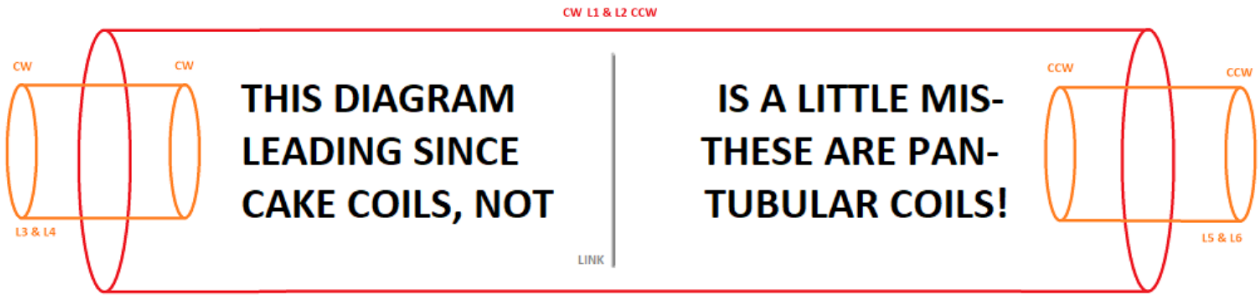
LinkLoad Link Load1 Load2 0.8

The quantity of Loads at: Load1 and Load2 are without limit. I chose two for this example.

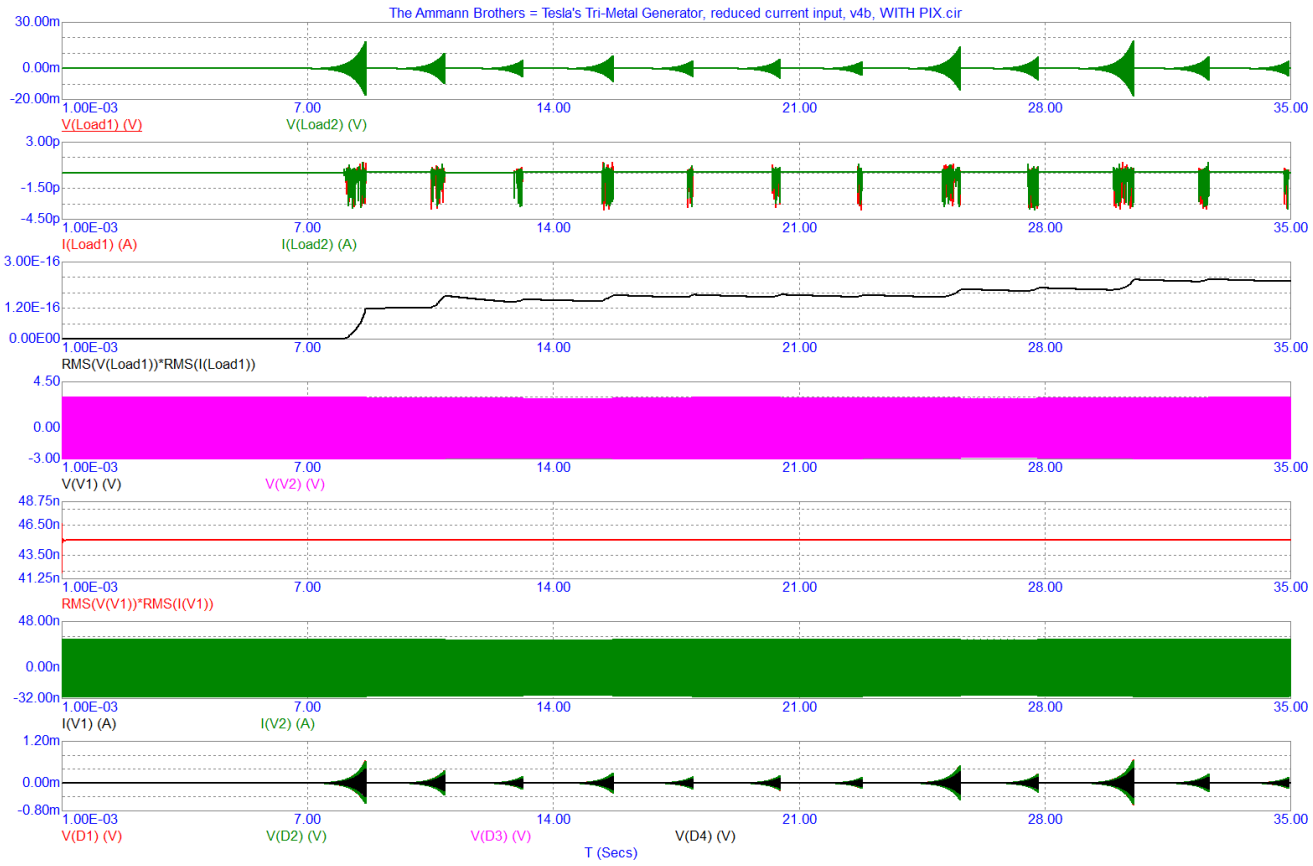


Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator (TMG) is the solid-state version of his Special Generator (SG) except that his TMG does not require any additional iron magnetically coupled to the core of its windings to enhance its output. His SG is an earlier incarnation of the Kromrey Converter.

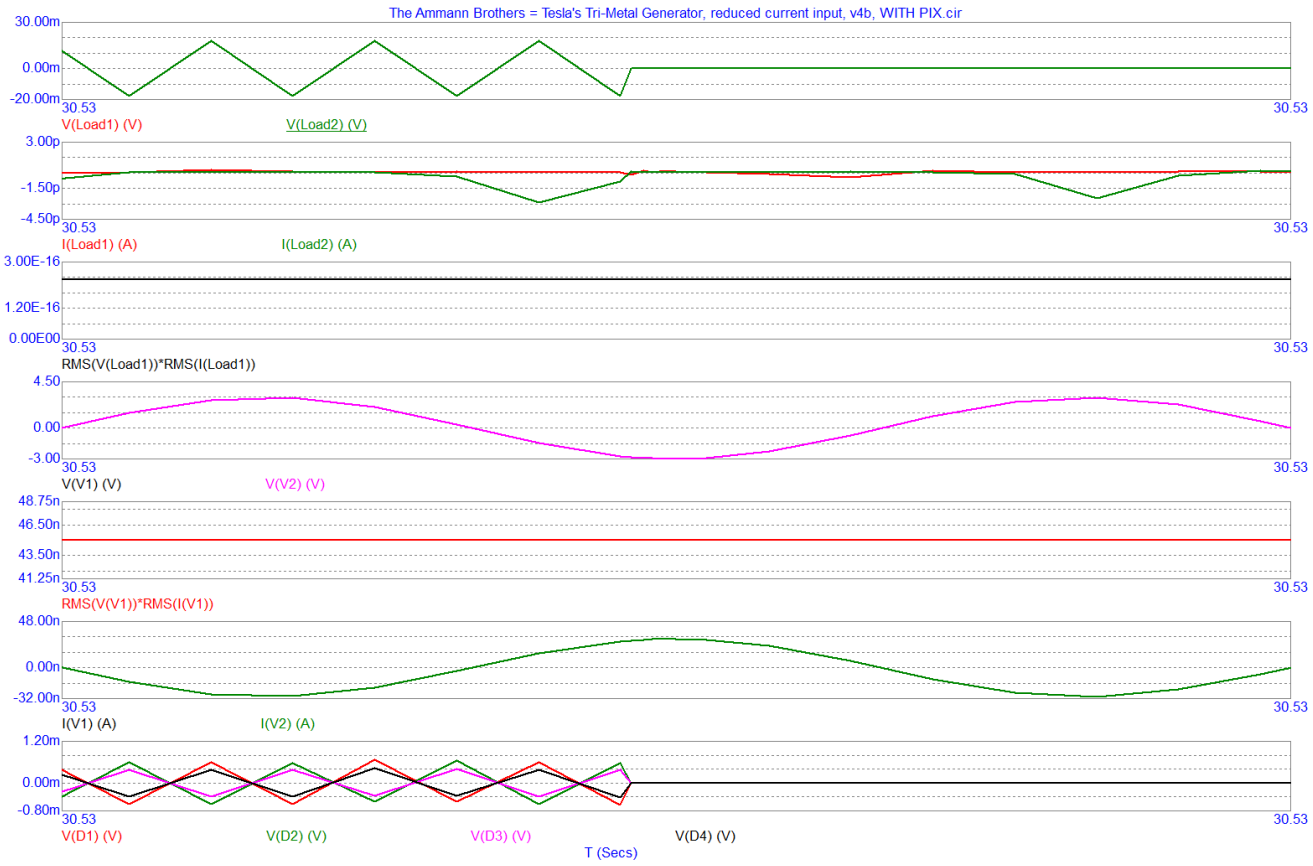
The purpose of resistors, R1, R1a, R1b, R2, R2a & R2b, is to surround the two inductive Loads(1+2) with some additional resistance so as to be capable of accumulating a potential which we measure as voltage. Otherwise, these two Loads would be devoid of voltage -yet- have ample current! All of the 100µ Ohm resistors are solder joints. Resistors, R30 and R31, are chokes to disallow too much current to enter the circuit and unnecessarily drain the sine wave generators: voltage sources, V1 and V2. These voltage sources are not intended to provide any power. They are merely intended to provide a stimulus for the eruption of reactive power from all of the other components.



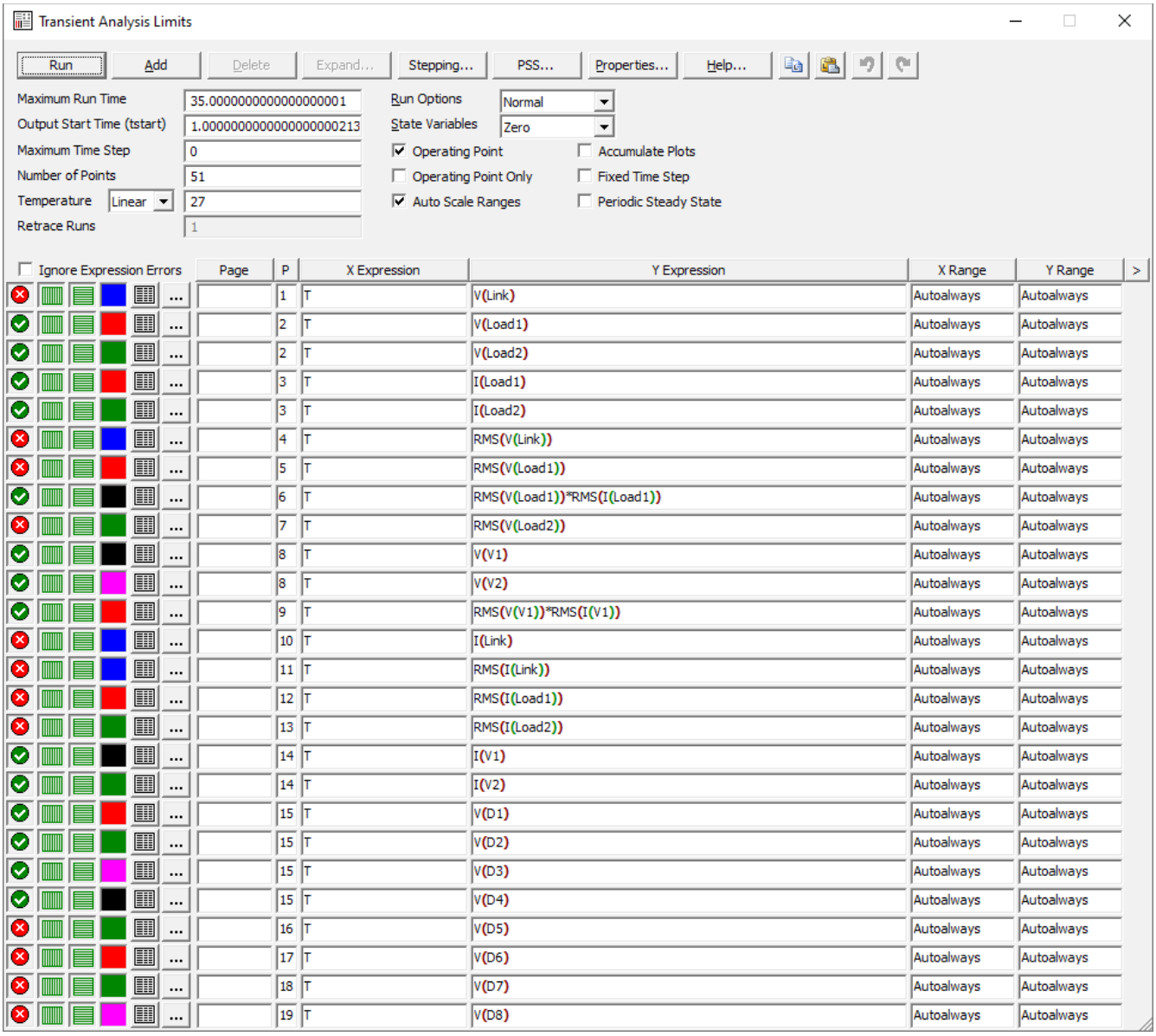
Output during 35 seconds of simulated run-time…



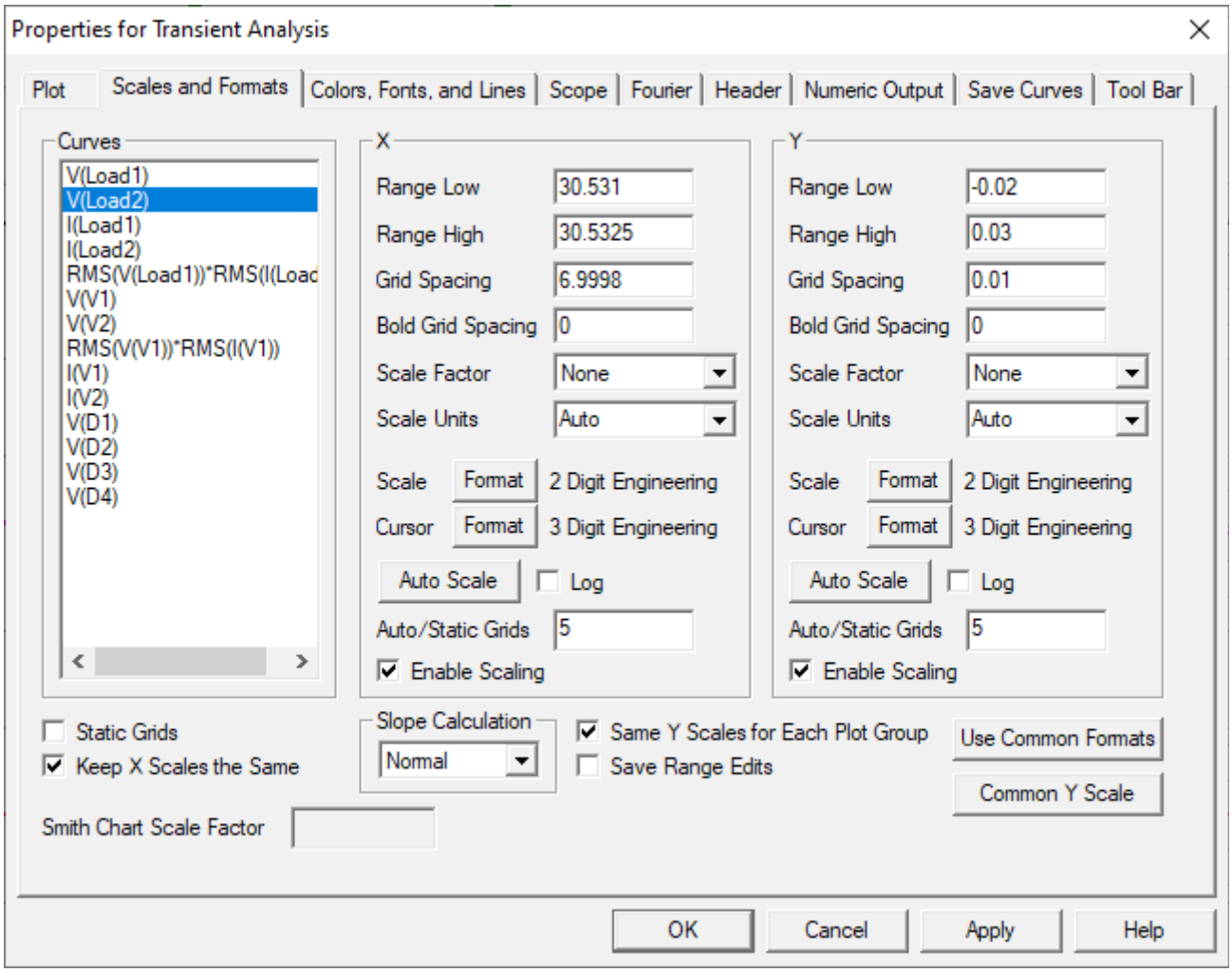
1 & ½ milliseconds of closeup view...



Transient analysis settings for 35 seconds of run-time...



Modified transient analysis settings to zoom into a closeup view of 1 & ½ milliseconds...



Nodal voltages after 35 seconds of simulated run-time...

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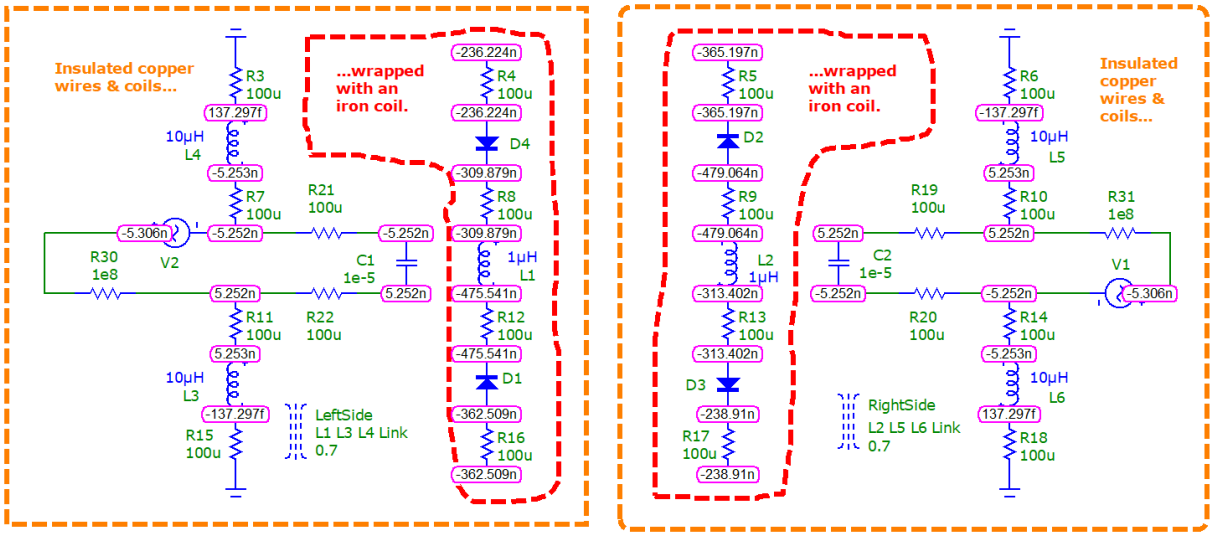

Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator possesses a catalyst in place of a Prime Mover and will last for 5k years!

LeftVsRightSides L1 L2 0.9

This inductor is made from an aluminum sheet.
VVVVV
10.034n -10.034n
R2 100m Link 10nH R1 100m

THIS IS A MERE PROOF-OF-CONCEPT (AND STABLE, ie. PULSED) VERSION, REDUCED FROM ENLARGED OUTPUT BUT USING THE SAME INPUT.

LinkLoad Link Load1 Load2 0.8

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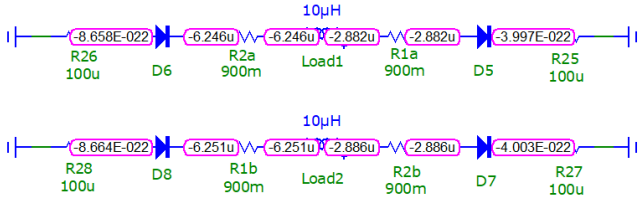

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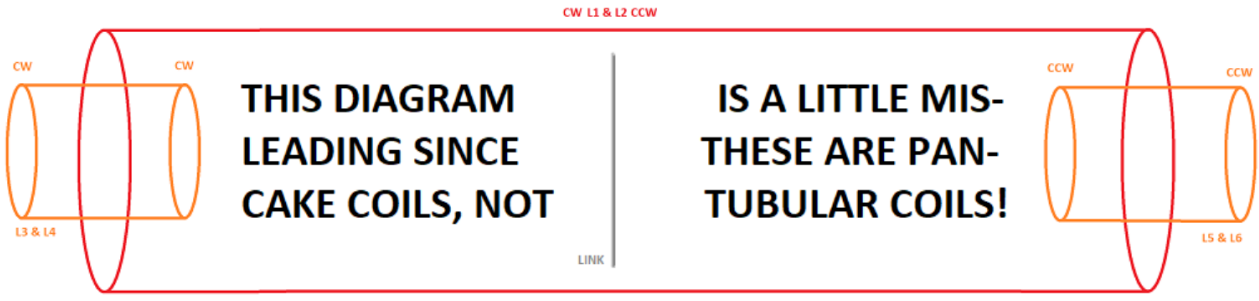

The Ultimate Limiting Factor of "Free Energy" is its Rate of Delivery versus its Rate of Demand. Energy Input is Irrelevant.

The actuality of a thing versus the appearance of a thing can make all the difference!

In olden times, energy was something substantial that you could carry around such as a cord of wood. But nowadays, with the advent of electrical developments, energy is not something that you carry around, nor is it something that can be destroyed or used up.

Energy is the rate of its delivery versus the rate of its usage. And if its rate of delivery should exceed its rate of usage, then (for all intents and purposes) it will appear to be limitless even though it does not have to be limitless in order to satisfy that ratio.

https://vinyasi.podbean.com/e/energy-is-not-a-thing-it-is-a-rate-of-delivery-versus-rate-of-usage/

In response to a critic…

Nothing in this universe is limitless. The word "limitless" implies snake oil tactics. Ain't gonna happen.

" "limitless" implies snake oil tactics … "

Yes, generically speaking, that's what it implies.

Specifically, though, per this topic of electrical energy, limitless energy implies that the capacity for the reuse of potential energy is at a rate which exceeds its rate of use. An example would be the capacity for a battery to store a charge would be greater than its use should this battery be charged to its full potential.

Since potential energy cannot be spent, its rate of conversion into kinetic energy is the only limiting factor. An example would be the rate at which a battery can convert its potential storehouse of energy into kinetic energy.

Another example pertaining specifically to so-called "free energy" is:

1. The rate at which capacitive reactance can release kinetic energy from its accumulation of potential as the result of various impedances, such as those impedances resulting from diodes, resistors, and inductors, etc, and…
2. Point #1 is dependent upon another rate… The rate at which various impedances may accumulate an excess of potential energy.
3. If both rates resulting from the accumulation of potential energy and its conversion (release) as

kinetic energy can exceed its rate of use, then “limitless” has been satisfied **at that moment in time** since “per unit of time” is the ultimate limiting factor. Whether or not a power station can supply unlimited power is of no consequence *and irrelevant*. Rate of energy usage versus its rate of delivery is all that matters.

Appendix: The Secret of Gravity is due to...
The Newtonian Law of Motion is defined by the Four Aspects of an Electrified Primordial Aether according to Eric Dollard.

Proximity is due to capacitance. And, capacitance is due to the proximity between two or more objects. Hence, gravity is partly due to the proximity between two or more objects whose Coulombic forces are interacting to create a gravitational force as a side-effect.

So, gravity is not a force of nature. It is an effect of electrodynamic forces acting in conjunction with one another. These four forces of electrodynamic nature are the Four Quadrants of Electrodynamics, namely: mutual capacitance, self capacitance, mutual inductance and self inductance.

But gravitation has one more component to its structure. It is the mass of an object.

But... Mass is due to inductance.

Gravity implies a mutual capacitance since gravity cannot exist without two objects in space with a distance between them. This is why the Coulomb force is mathematically equivalent to the equation for gravity. And since magnetism cannot be contained, ie. blocked, while capacitance can be blocked (by placing an object in front of another object to block it from falling into another object due to their gravitational, or Coulombic force, existing between them), mutual magnetism (or, their coupling coefficient) is a consequence of the proximity among self inductances.

We know that the radius of an inductor is one of its contributing factors. The number of windings is another significant factor. The dimensions of each winding and of the entire set of windings is a third significant factor of inductance.

All of these factors contribute to the inductance of a coil of wire.

Yet, each of these factors are also contributing to the mass – the momentum – of an inductor's current. This translates into the “strength” of the inductor's magnetic field. And momentum is the direct equivalency of the rate at which an object “falls into” another object, aka. their gravitational rate of fall.

Their rate of acceleration of “falling together” is regulated by their mutual capacitance.

Usually, we can tell the difference between the mass of an object and its momentum whenever we examine an object. But in the field of electrodynamics, we can't tell them apart. They are mathematically equivalent expressions defining inductance.

A current source is usually described as being a constant source of current whose voltage will vary to provide whatever amplitude of voltage is required to maintain whatever constant current that source is set to maintain by whomever is using a constant current source in an electrical schematic or simulation.

But, unlike a simulation, the real world won't provide an unlimited supply of voltage in order to maintain a constancy of current. This factor is provided by the mass of ferromagnetizable material which is magnetically coupled to a permanent magnet while the permanent magnet, or an electromagnet, will supply the current setting for this “current source”.

In other words, the stronger is the magnetism of the permanent magnet, then the greater will be its setting for emitting amperage per the construction details of a current source.

The mass of the permanent magnet also contributes towards the mass of whatever ferromagnetizable substance is magnetically coupled to the permanent magnet. Or else, the mass of the permanent magnet will act alone in contributing this factor if the designer does not include any ferromagnetizable material to augment the mass of the permanent magnet.

This is why William Lyne quoted Nikola Tesla (in Lyne's book entitled, “Pentagon Aliens”) as claiming that, “for every two hundred pounds of iron added (magnetically coupled) to Tesla's Special Generator, one horsepower is added to its output”. Examining Tesla's Special Generator reveals that it is functionally equivalent to a Kromrey Converter (Generator). And Aaron Murakami has flatly stated that the Kromrey Converter is a (constant) current source.

So...

We take Newton's Law of Motion for two or more objects...

“An object tends to remain in motion, and at a constant speed, unless and until acted upon by another force of motion.” This implies that gravity is always dependent upon two or more objects interacting with one another and gravity cannot exist within a singular object except as a potentiality, or partiality, of the entire gravitational force which must act upon a plurality of objects to have any complete definition in evidence.

This also implies that proximity of the two or more objects is a factor in determining their rate of “falling together”.

This also implies that their combined mass will contribute to determining their rate of falling together.

A combination of masses into one collective total implies an analog to how magnetism works: there is no boundary between contributing magnetic fields. They all blend into one another and achieve a total amount of magnetism. This is another reason why the mass of objects is more than merely analogous; it is equivalent.

Thus, Newton's classical law for motion must be reworded to include all of these factors...

Momentum due to gravity is dependent upon:

1. The proximity of the objects under question, or their capacitance; and...
2. The total inductance, ie. mass, of all of these objects whose gravitational force is being sought.

I know this sounds a tad vague. But, this is an initial treatment of these associations. In other words, this is not intended to be a thorough description linking gravity with the four quadrants of electricity.

Here are six pages of a letter sent to me from Eric back in 2013...

E.P. Dollard
Area 52
Nevada USA
1926 HRS GMT
15 AUG 2013

Vinyasi

Fine business on the material you sent me. It is sort of abstract.

Oscillating currents are compounded from impulse currents in tandem with alternating currents. Impulse currents derive from periods of evolution, alternate currents derive from cycles of revolution. An impulse

CURRENT DOES NOT REVOLVE, AN ALTERNATE CURRENT DOES NOT EVOLVE. REMEMBER THAT CURRENTS, E.M.F.s ETC ARE FICTIONS TO FACILITATE CALULATION AND MEASUREMENT. ALSO, THESE MOTIONS & ACTIVITIES ALL EXIST IN THE DIMENSION OF TIME.

THE CIRCLE REPRESENTS ALTERNATE CURRENT

THE HYPERBOLA REPRESENTS IMPULSE CURRENT.

THE SPIRAL REPRESENTS OSCILLATING CURRENT

A FORMLESS (IN TIME) SCALAR REPRESENTS THE CONTINUOUS, OR DIRECT CURRENT. D.C. IS OUT OF THE DIMENSION OF TIME, YOUR HOLDING FUNCTION

HENCE GIVEN IS THE FOUR ASPECTS OF ELECTRICITY IN THE DIMENSION OF TIME.

VOLTS AND AMPS ARE FICTIONS. WHAT IS REAL IS THE CONJUGATE PAIR OF INDUCTIONS IN THE PRIMORDIAL AETHER, THE MAGNETIC FLUX AND THE DIELECTRIC FLUX. THE AETHER IS NOW SPLIT INTO SPACE & COUNTER-

SPACE FORMS. IN TURN, EACH INDUCTION, THE MAGNETIC & DIELECTRIC, ARE DIVIDED INTO THEIR OWN SPATIAL & COUNTER SPATIAL FORMS, THUS GIVING THE FOUR ASPECTS OF AN ELECTRIFIED PRIMORDIAL AETHER, GIVEN IS

L, THE SELF MAGNETIC INDUCTANCE

M, THE MUTUAL MAGNETIC ENDUCTANCE

C, THE SELF DIELECTRIC CADACITANCE

K, THE MUTUAL DIELECTRIC CADACITANCE

IN THEORY L & M ARE A VORTEX FLOW, C & K, ARE A STRAIN OR STRESS. THESE ARE EXISTANT IN THE DIMENSION OF SPACE AND ARE INVARIANT IN THE DIMENSION OF TIME.

ARCHETYPES CAN BE SEEN IN "PHYSICS & MATHEMATICS IN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION" BY PERRINE.

EARTH, AIR, FIRE, & WATER ARCHFORMS DO NOT SEEM TO MATCH THE FOUR POLES OF ELECTRICITY. ELECTRICITY IS A PROPERTY OF THE "FIFTH ELEMENT"

THE "FIETH ELEMENT" IS THE AETHER, AGAIN GIVEN AS SOLID, LIQUID, GAS, PLASMA, AETHER. THE AETHER IS PRIMORDIAL, NEITHER ANY FORM BUT CONSTITUTING ALL OF THEM.

HEIRE WE LAUNCH INTO THE ABSTRACT, BETTER TO LISTEN TO J.S. BACH AND HIS LUTHIEREN PREDECESSORS, ALL BACK TO PYTHAGORAS FROM SAMOS. BUT THE VEDIC AND THE LIKE IS A REMARKABLE PARALLEL, AND GIVES A DIVERSITY RECEPTION OF THE KNOWLEGE GIVEN.

73 DE NGKPH