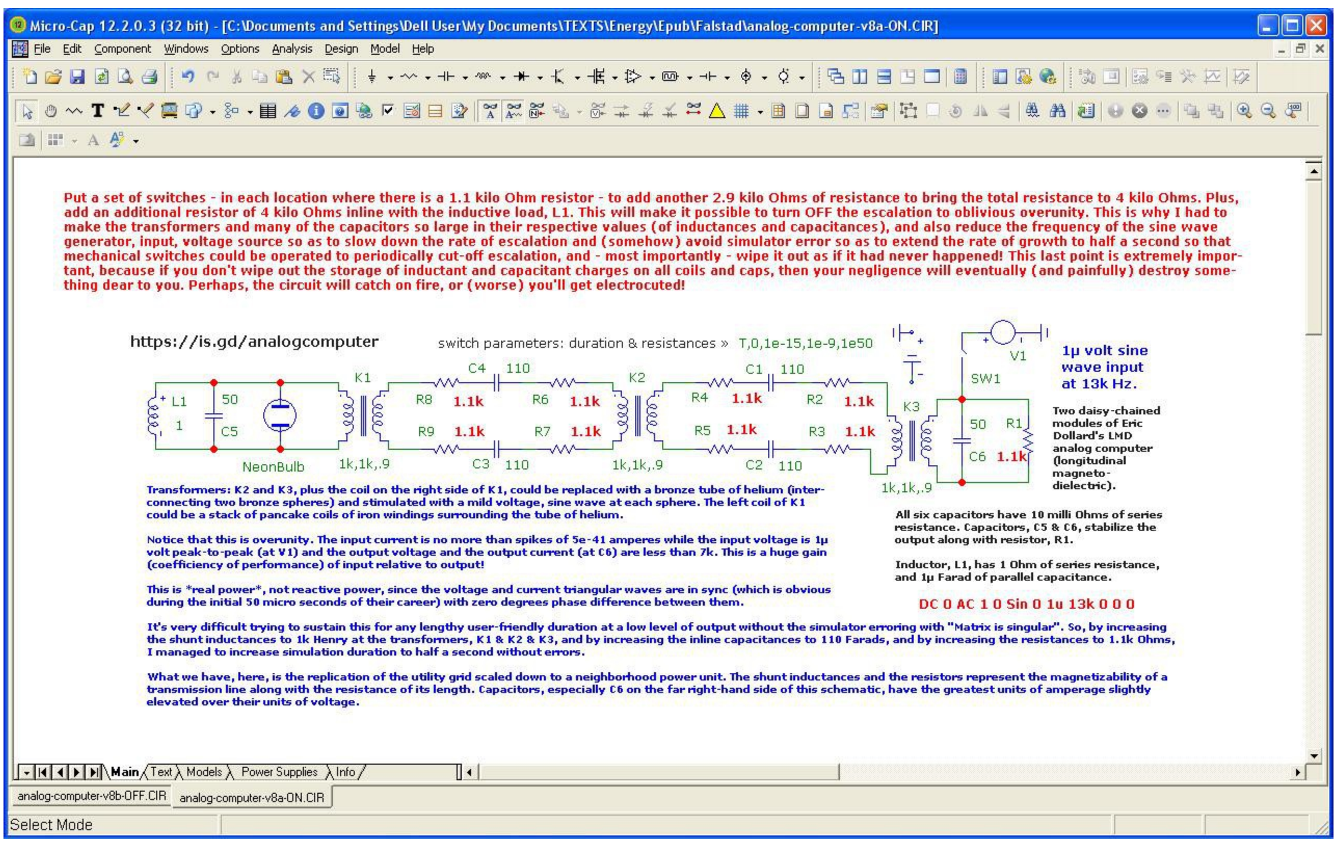
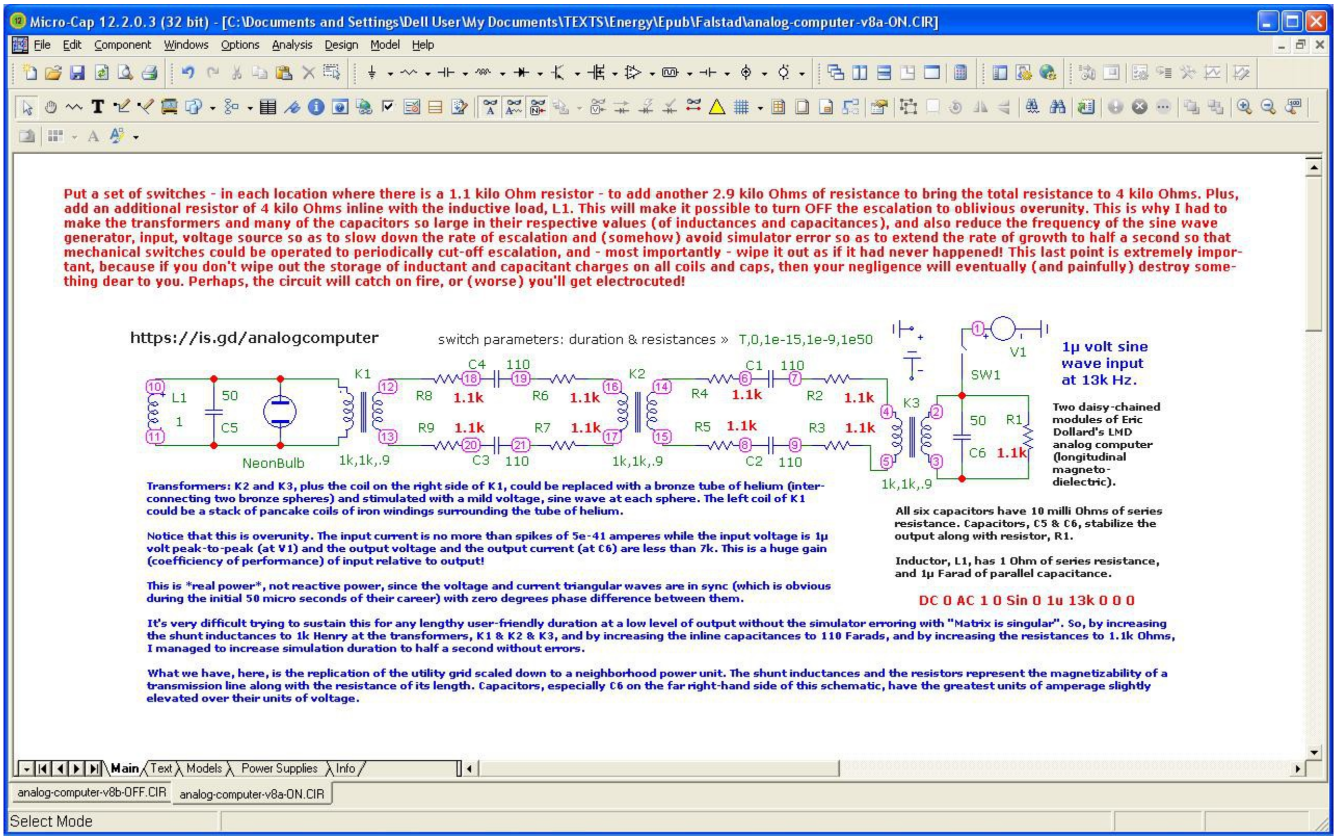
Update for 10th of May 2020

This is my son's tenth birthday! Happy Birthday, Kyle!!

Getting these simulations to last for any lengthy duration without an error message of: “Matrix is singular” is very challenging. Yet, I managed to succeed at a duration of half a second which may qualify as a user-friendly parameter for regulating these spikey surges with mechanical switching to prevent frying the host-circuit to ruinous oblivion by grounding, or self-shorting, various nodes creating pulsed surges which may be tolerable and still remain useful? I don't know... I'm not a technician savvy at building anything other than bionic circuits.

Put a set of switches – in each location where there is a 1.1 kilo Ohm resistor – to add another 2.9 kilo Ohms of resistance to bring the total resistance to 4 kilo Ohms. Plus, add an additional resistor of 4 kilo Ohms inline with the inductive load, L1. This will make it possible to turn OFF the escalation to oblivious overunity. This is why I had to make the transformers and many of the capacitors so large in their respective values (of inductances and capacitances), and also reduce the frequency of the sine wave generator, input, voltage source so as to slow down the rate of escalation and (somehow) avoid simulator error so as to extend the rate of growth to half a second so that mechanical switches could be operated to periodically cut-off escalation, and – most importantly – wipe it out as if it had never happened! This last point is extremely important, because if you don't wipe out the storage of inductant and capacitant charges on all coils and caps, then your negligence will eventually (and painfully) destroy something dear to you. Perhaps, the circuit will catch on fire, or (worse) you'll get electrocuted!




Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v8a-ON.CIR]
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https://is.gd/analogcomputer
switch parameters: duration & resistances » T,0,1e-15,1e-9,1e50
1µ volt sine wave input at 13k Hz.
Two daisy-chained modules of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (longitudinal magneto-dielectric).
Transformers: K2 and K3, plus the coil on the right side of K1, could be replaced with a bronze tube of helium (interconnecting two bronze spheres) and stimulated with a mild voltage, sine wave at each sphere. The left coil of K1 could be a stack of pancake coils of iron windings surrounding the tube of helium.
Notice that this is overunity. The input current is no more than spikes of 5e-41 amperes while the input voltage is 1µ volt peak-to-peak (at V1) and the output voltage and the output current (at C6) are less than 7k. This is a huge gain (coefficiency of performance) of input relative to output!
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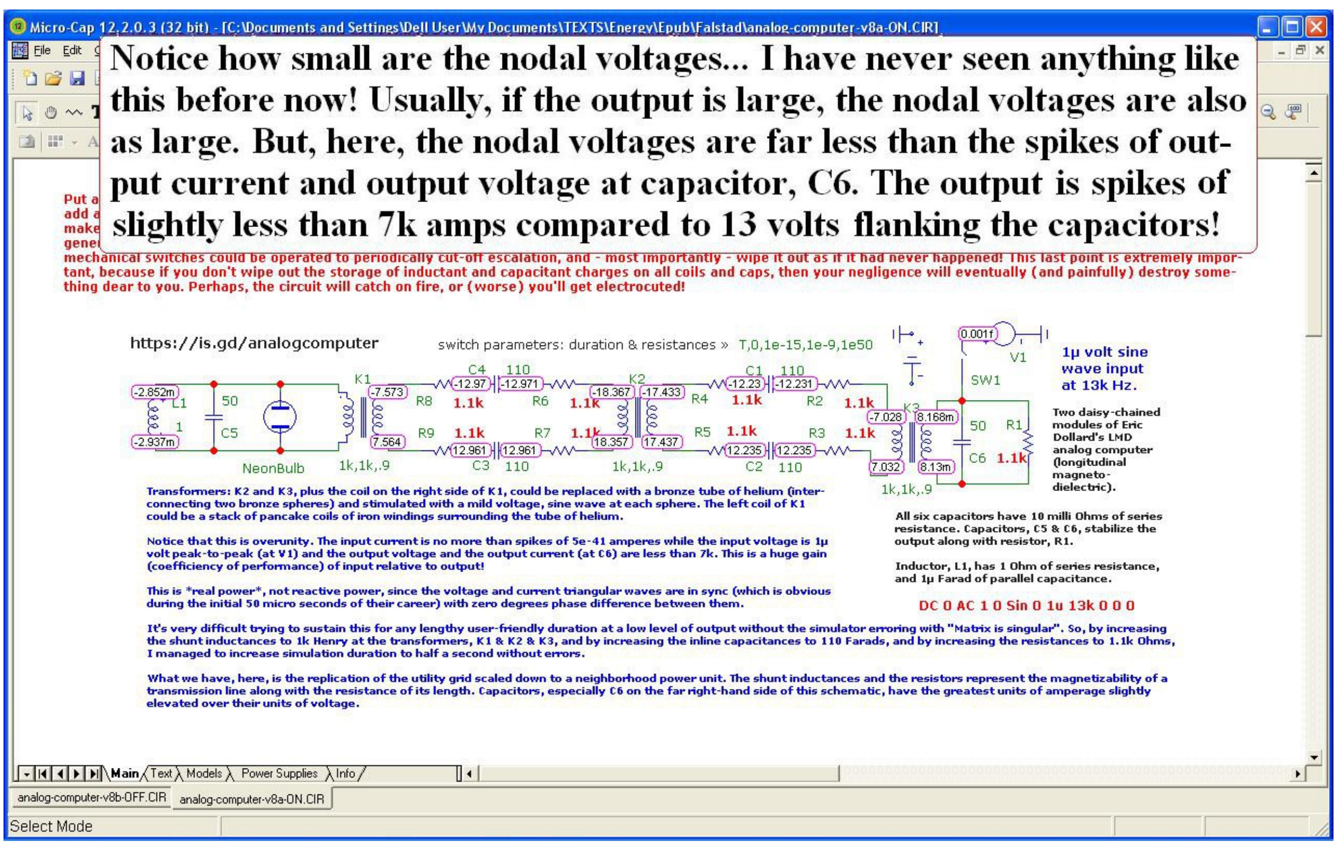
What we have, here, is the replication of the utility grid scaled down to a neighborhood power unit. The shunt inductances and the resistors represent the magnetizability of a transmission line along with the resistance of its length. Capacitors, especially C6 on the far right-hand side of this schematic, have the greatest units of amperage slightly elevated over their units of voltage.
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v8b-OFF.CIR analog-computer-v8a-ON.CIR
Select Mode


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v8a-ON.CIR]
Notice how small are the nodal voltages... I have never seen anything like this before now! Usually, if the output is large, the nodal voltages are also as large. But, here, the nodal voltages are far less than the spikes of output current and output voltage at capacitor, C6. The output is spikes of slightly less than 7k amps compared to 13 volts flanking the capacitors!
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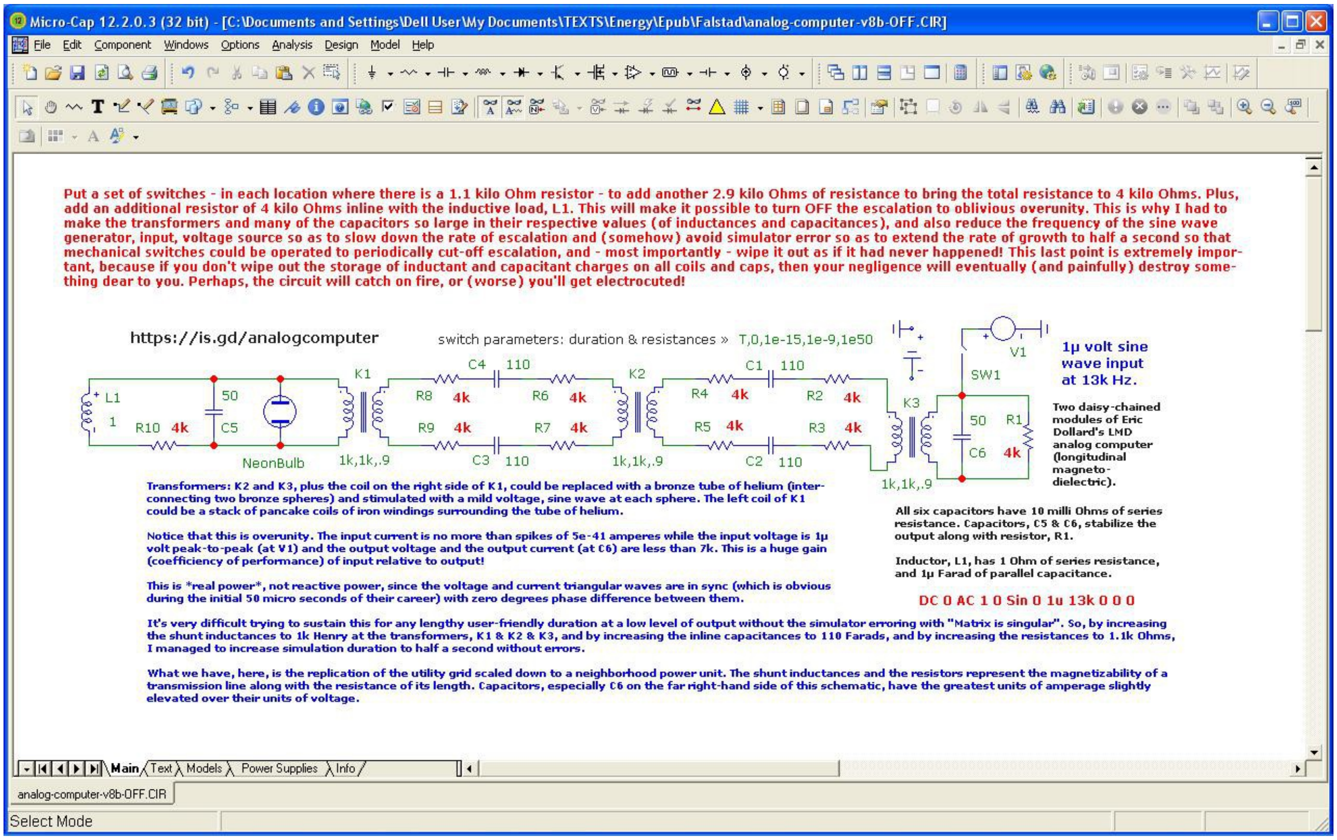
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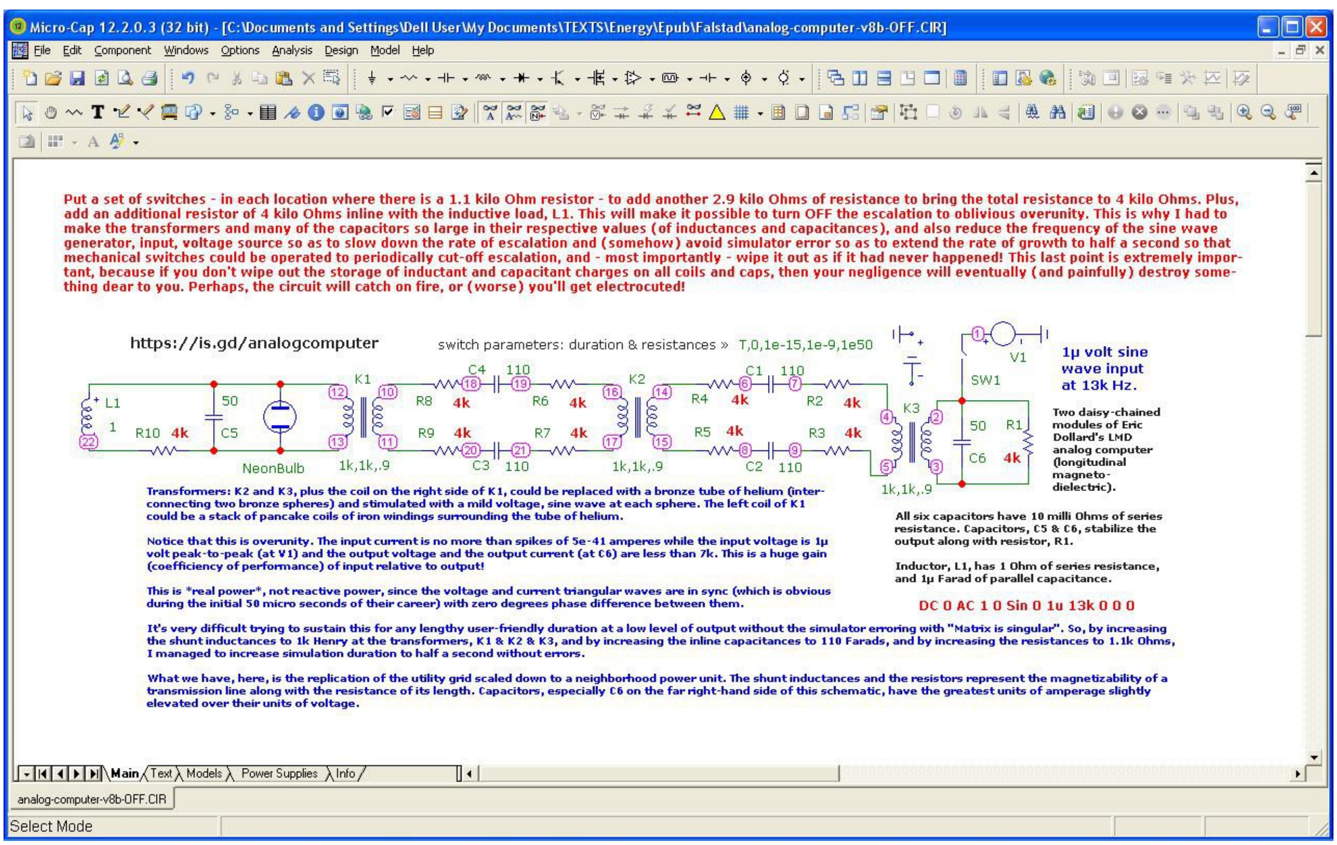
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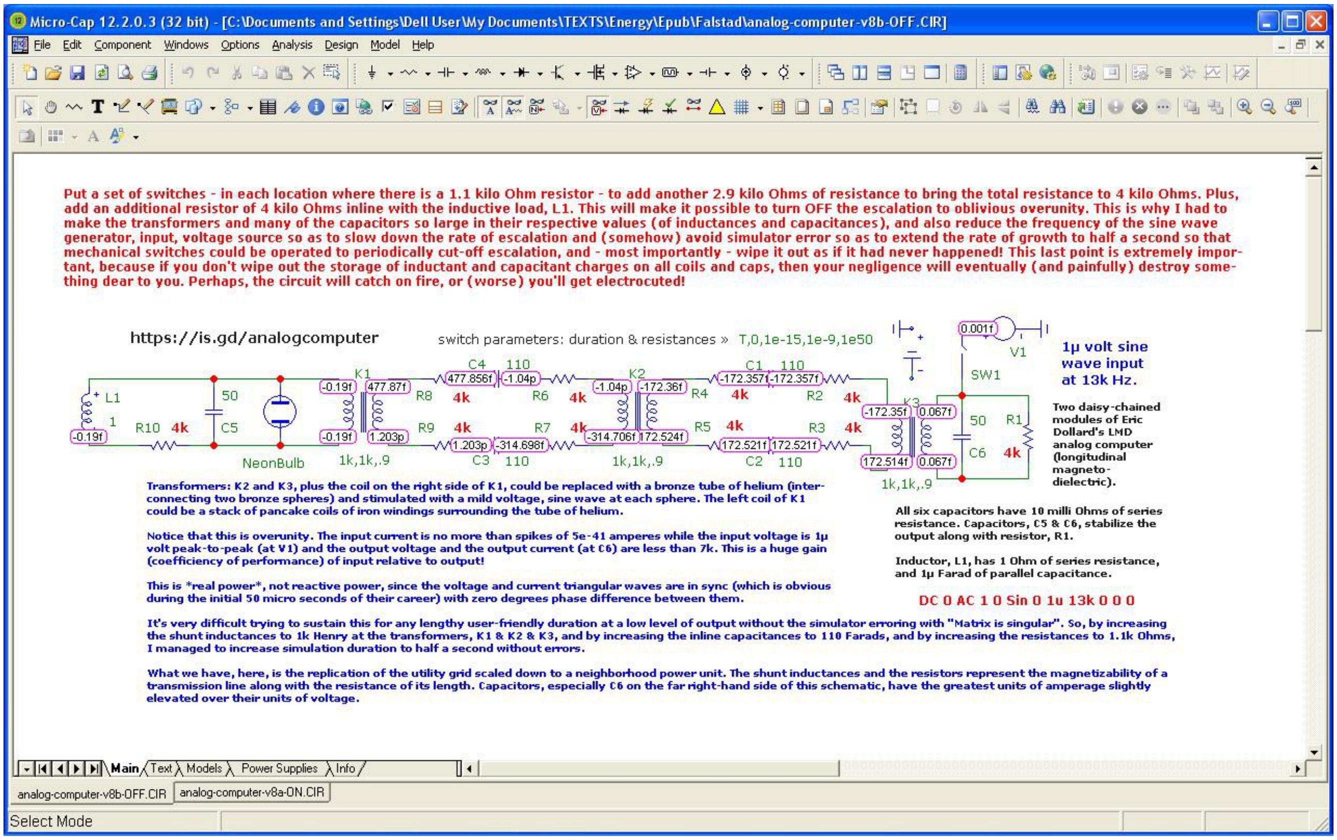
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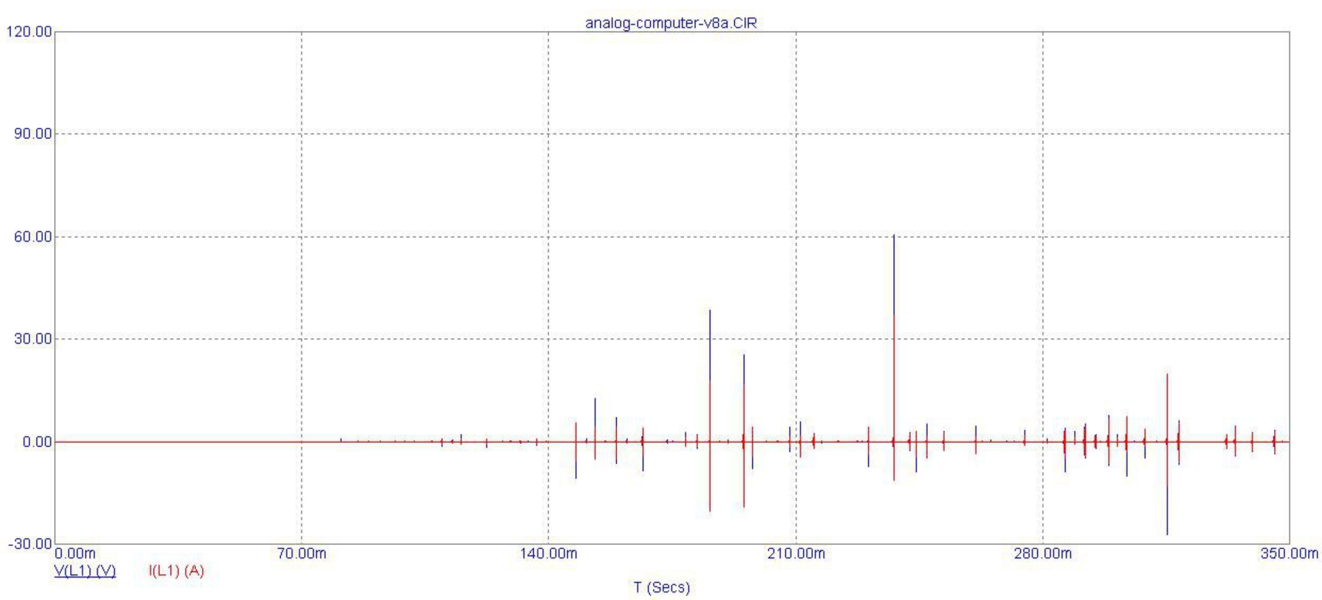
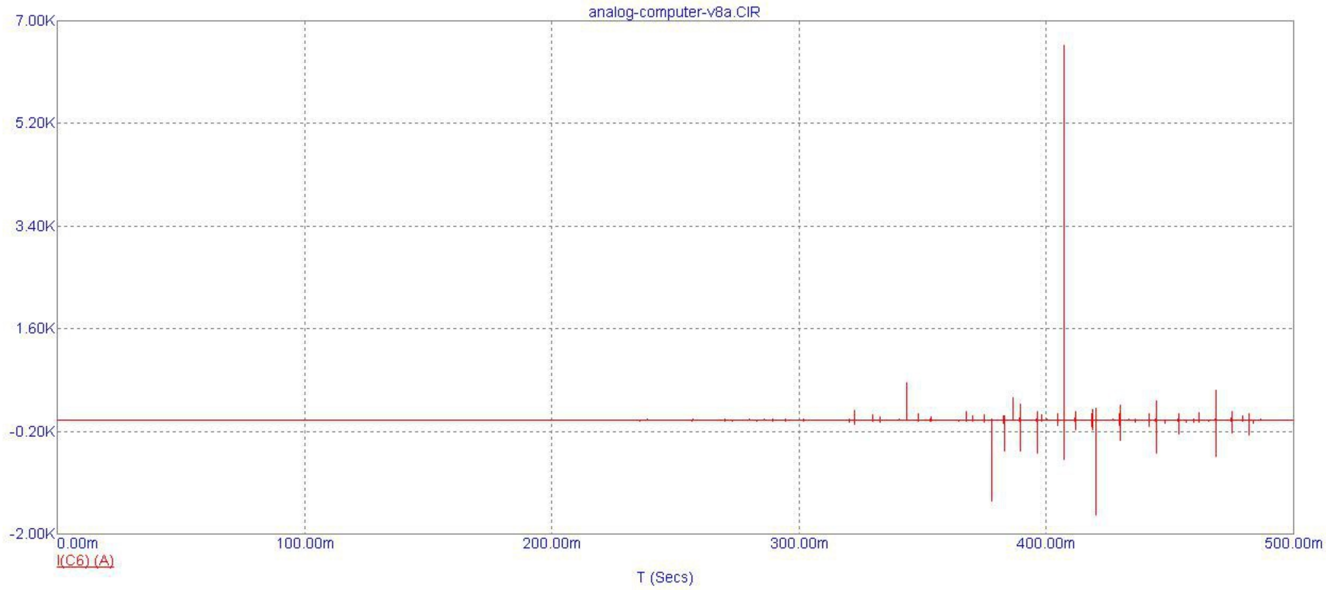
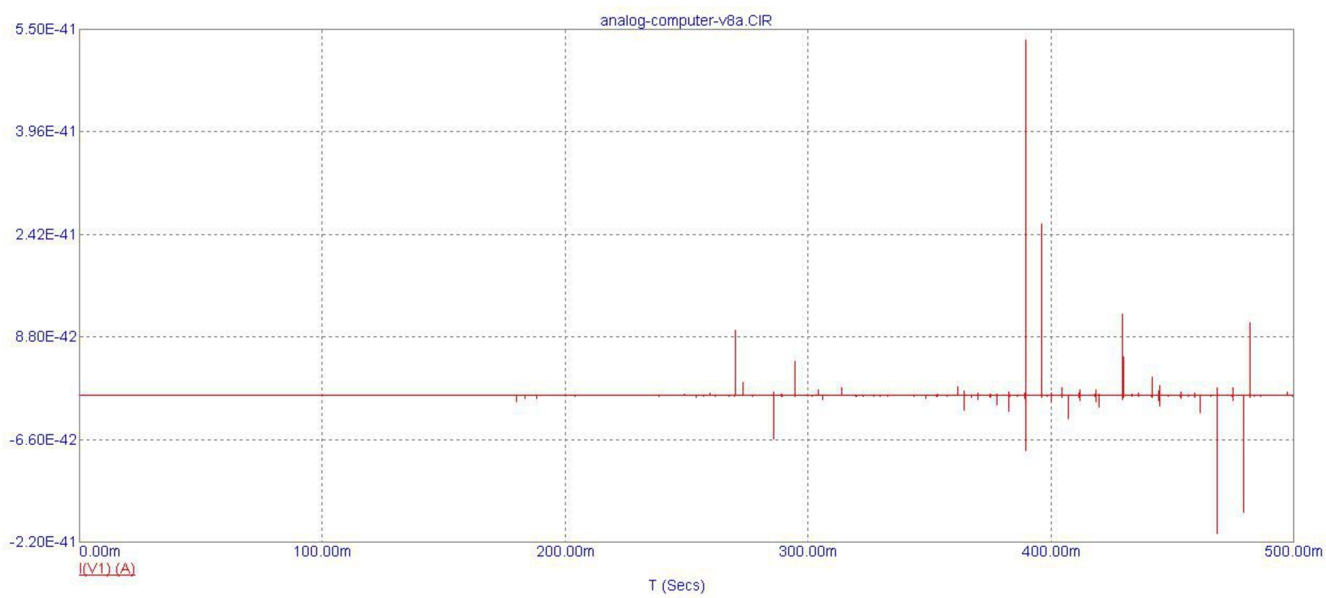
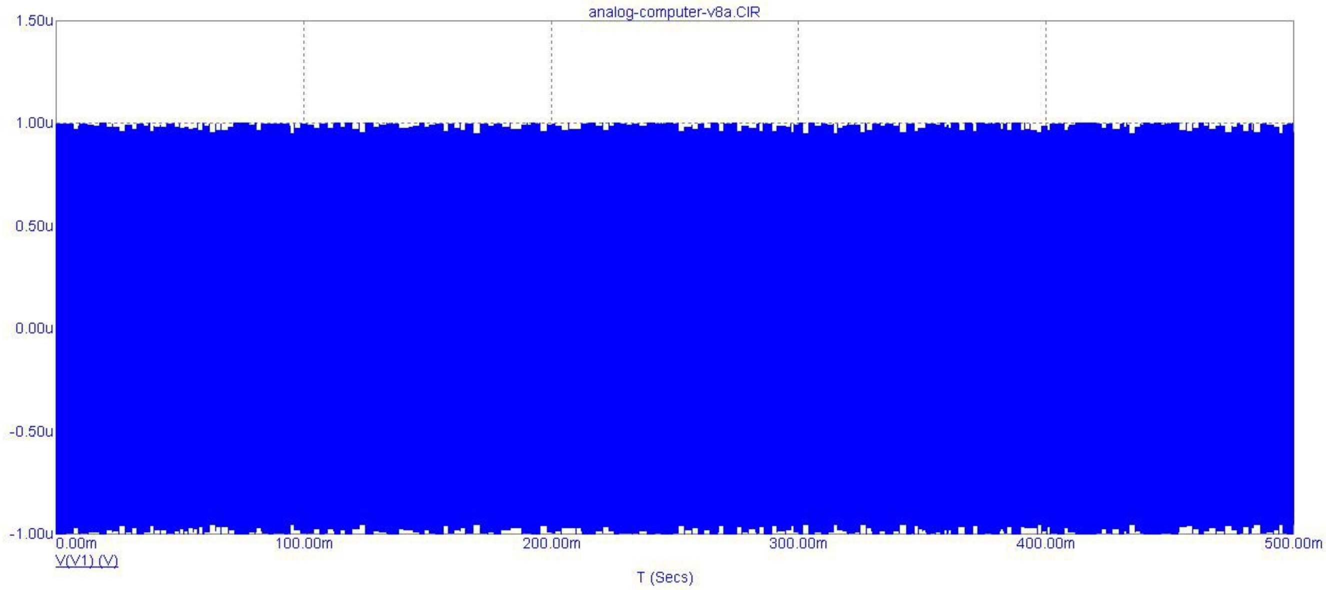
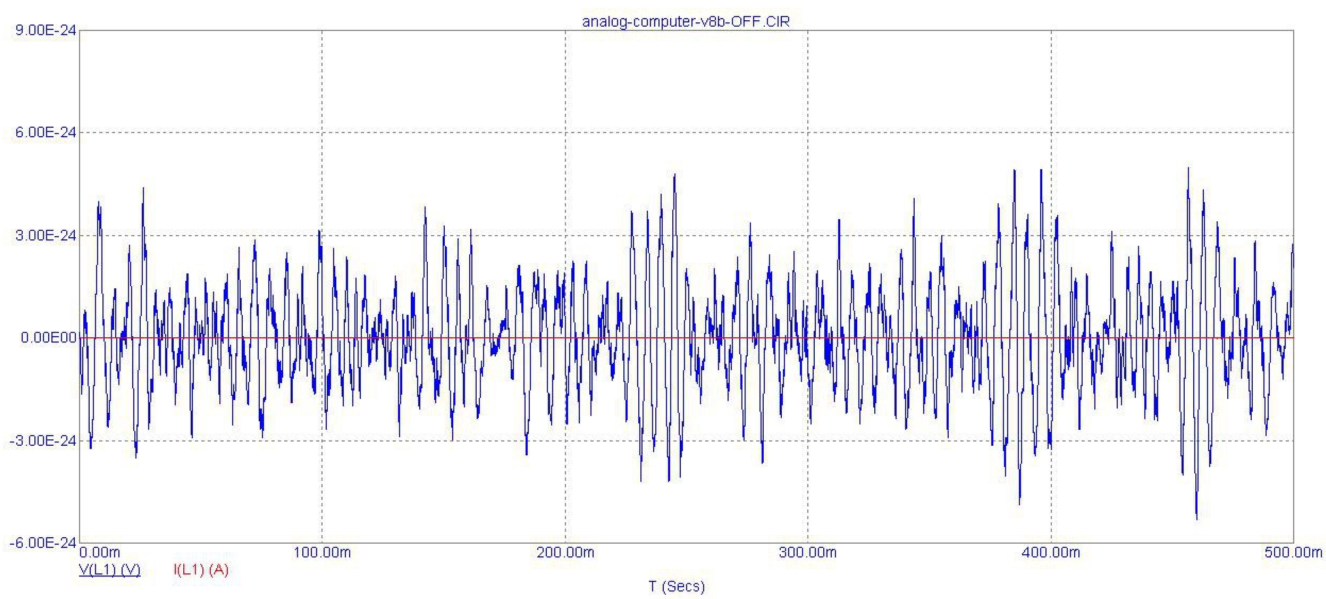
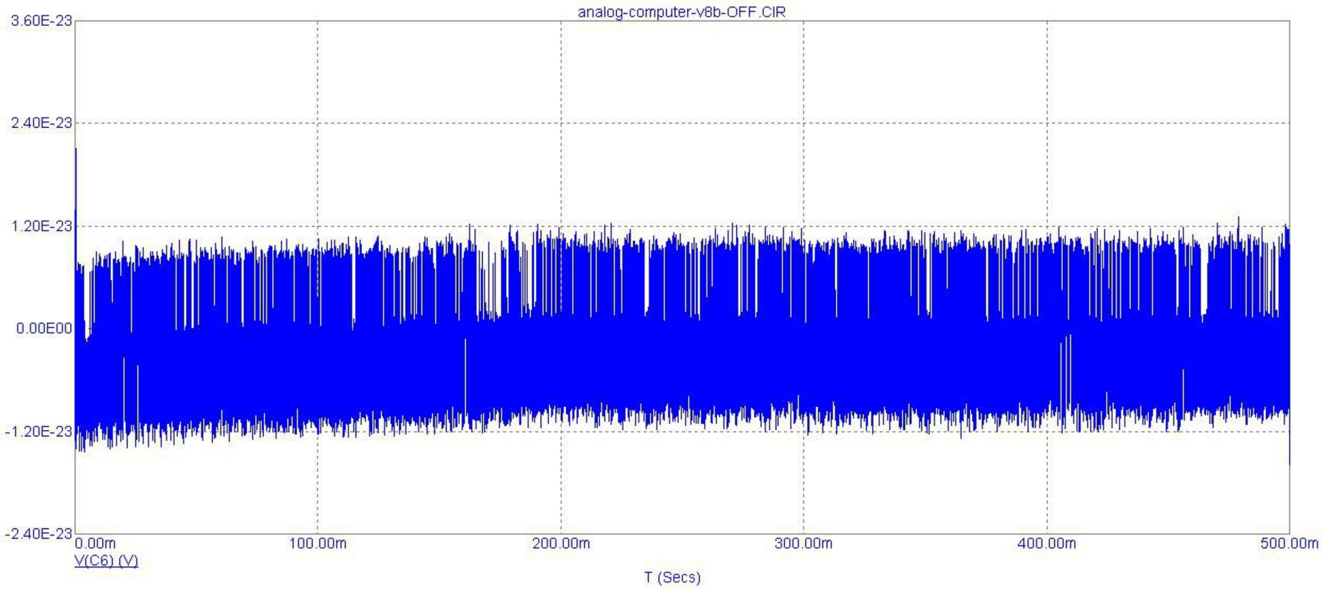

analog-computer-v8a.CIR
120.00
90.00
60.00
30.00
0.00
-30.00
0.00m
70.00m
140.00m
210.00m
280.00m
350.00m
V(L1) (V)
I(L1) (A)
T (Secs)

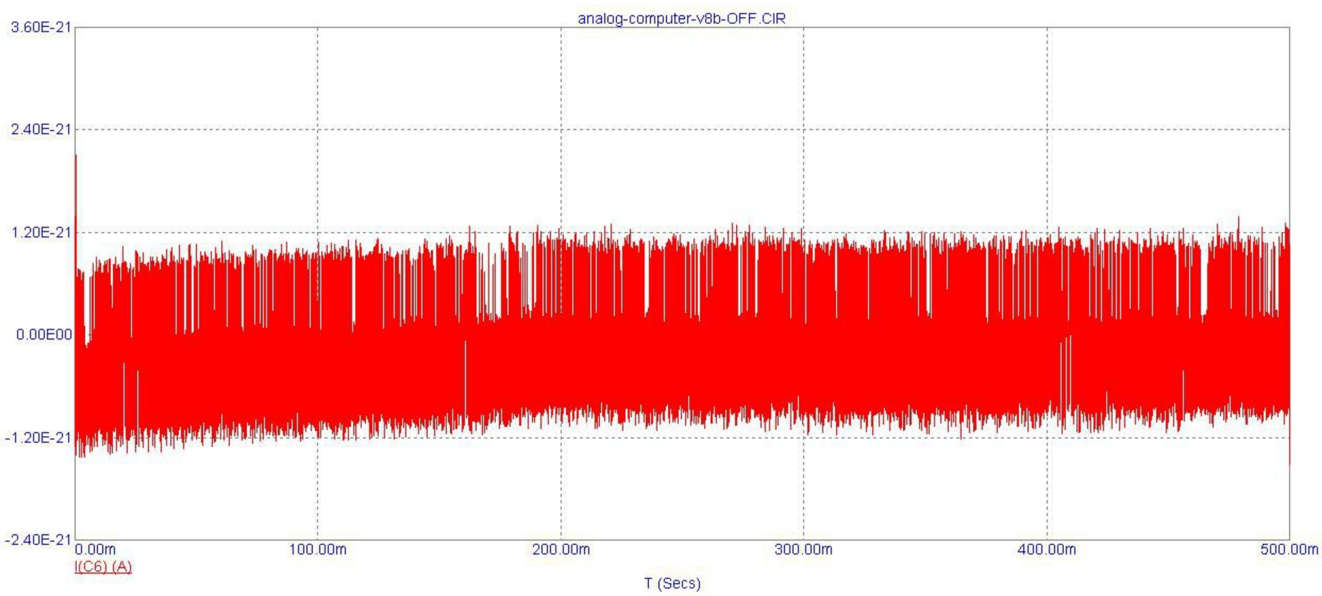

analog-computer-v8a.CIR
7.00K
5.20K
3.40K
1.60K
-0.20K
-2.00K
0.00m
100.00m
200.00m
300.00m
400.00m
500.00m
I(C6) (A)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v8a.CIR
5.50E-41
3.96E-41
2.42E-41
8.80E-42
-6.60E-42
-2.20E-41
0.00m
100.00m
200.00m
300.00m
400.00m
500.00m
I(V1) (A)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v8a.CIR
1.50u
1.00u
0.50u
0.00u
-0.50u
-1.00u
0.00m
100.00m
200.00m
300.00m
400.00m
500.00m
V(V1) (V)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v8b-OFF.CIR
9.00E-24
6.00E-24
3.00E-24
0.00E00
-3.00E-24
-6.00E-24
0.00m
100.00m
200.00m
300.00m
400.00m
500.00m
V(L1) (V)
I(L1) (A)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v8b-OFF.CIR
3.60E-23
2.40E-23
1.20E-23
0.00E00
-1.20E-23
-2.40E-23
0.00m
100.00m
200.00m
300.00m
400.00m
500.00m
V(C6) (V)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v8b-OFF.CIR
3.60E-21
2.40E-21
1.20E-21
0.00E00
-1.20E-21
-2.40E-21
0.00m
100.00m
200.00m
300.00m
400.00m
500.00m
I(C6) (A)
T (Secs)

I might as well add another comment about this simulated implementation of using Eric Dollard's analog computer as a power amplifier, and that is: that it sputters when it's power level transcends a certain boundary. I can't remember exactly where, but it was somewhere less than what would be practical for our use. Let's say it was micro amps and micro volts or something similar…

Prior to that boundary being reached, the triangular waveforms are uniformly spaced in a periodic fashion. But after that boundary condition is crossed and the amplitude continues to rise, it almost acts as if it's trying to suppress the continuing expression of the amplitude of its escalating surge (of power) in as much as sputtering spikes - random spikes - jerk out of the circuit to express higher levels of unleashing the build up of its power, but in a totally random fashion.

That tells me that it's being held back (but can't help itself, but explode with a spike of energy) so that the circuit is no longer acting as an oscillator, but instead: is acting as its own impedance.

Now, I'm no electrical engineer. So, I'm not sure how to get around this problem. But, at least I can identify it (somewhat), anyway.