Update for 11th of May 2020

Electrical engineers already know about free energy. It's called: “load balancing” of the electric utility grid. They have to balance the loads of the grid against its energy level to insure that both come out to be equal. This is the only reason why they and physicists like to herald that oft repeated expression: “Energy IN must equal energy OUT” not because it's true, but because it's a must in their business of maintaining the power grid. Ugh! I hate liars...

By adding another inductive load, L2 (on the right-hand side), to compliment L1, plus the addition of another spark gap to replace the resistor, R1, the growth rate slows down making it possible to decrease the size of the three pairs of transformer coils and the four inline capacitors, C1 through C4.

What a savings!

And...

I bet if this circuit were to be laid down against a dielectric enclosure containing helium, I bet it could be scaled down (in size) further economizing the mass of this circuit!

Who knows?...

But I still take my comparative measurements off of the two shunt capacitors, C5 & C6, since their output values are always higher than the output values of the two inductive loads, L1 & L2.

I can take the simulation to a much further lengthy duration before erroring (a full ten seconds). This tells me that this design is much better for the welfare of the circuit's performance just as it's much better for the welfare of the simulator's performance. One follows from the other...

Notice how the current is 100 times greater than the voltage! Yeah!!!!

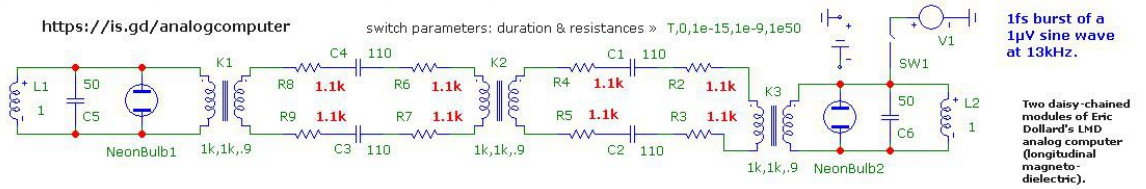
BTW...

A one femto second (a millionth of a billionth of a second) burst of one micro volt (one millionth of a volt) sine wave at 13kHz is the sole input.

Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v9a-ON.CIR]

File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help

Put a set of switches - in each location where there is a 1.1 kilo Ohm resistor - to add another 2.9 kilo Ohms of resistance to bring the total resistance to 4 kilo Ohms. Plus, add an additional 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!



This circuit could be laid on top of a dielectrical canister of helium for improved performance and reduction of mass?

Notice that this is overunity and this is *real power*, not reactive power, since the voltage and current triangular waves are in sync (which is obvious during the initial 50 micro seconds of their career) with zero degrees phase difference between them.

All six capacitors have 10 milli Ohms of series resistance. Capacitors, C5 & C6, stabilize the output. Inductor, L1, has 1 Ohm of series resistance, and 1µ Farad of parallel capacitance.

It's very difficult trying to sustain this for any lengthy user-friendly duration at a low level of output without the simulator erroring with "Matrix is singular". So, by increasing the shunt inductances to 1k Henry at the transformers, K1 & K2 & K3, and by increasing the inline capacitances to 110 Farads, and by increasing the resistances to 1.1k Ohms, I managed to increase simulation duration to at least ten seconds without errors (I didn't bother to run this simulation for any longer).

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-v9b-OFF.CIR analog-computer-v9a-ON.CIR

Select Mode

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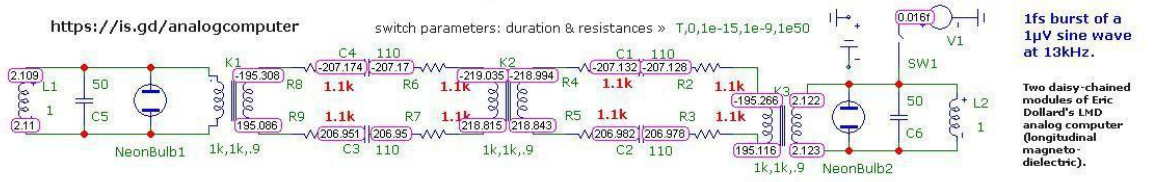

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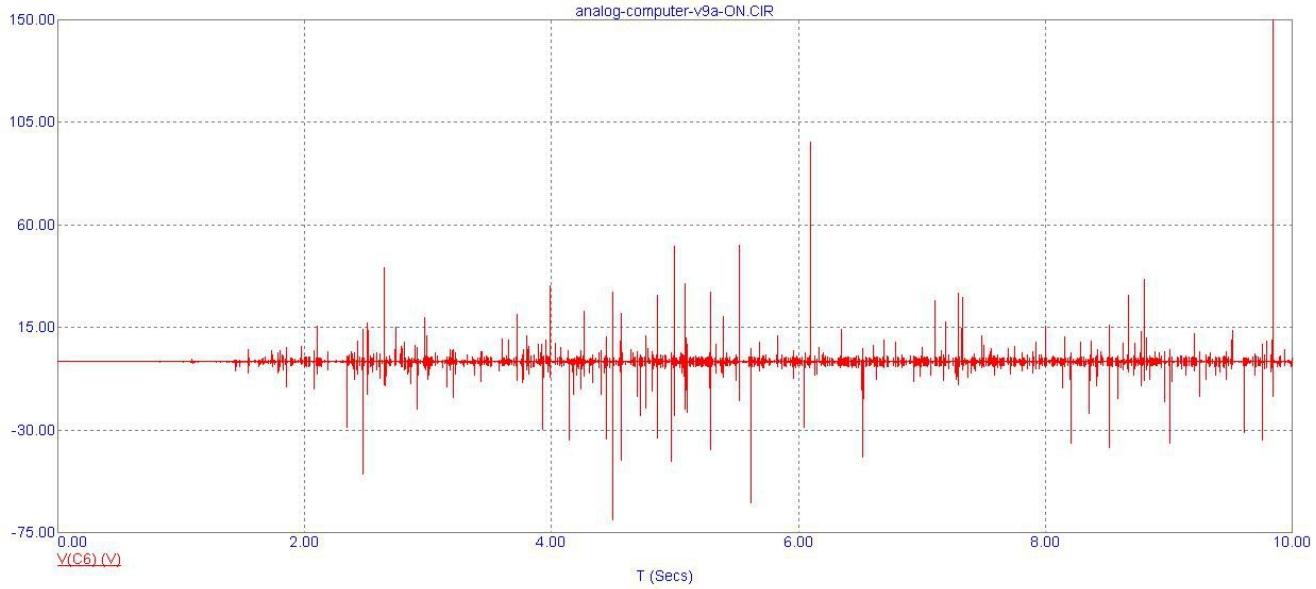
analog-computer-v9a-ON.CIR analog-computer-v8b-OFF.CIR circuit1.cir

Select Mode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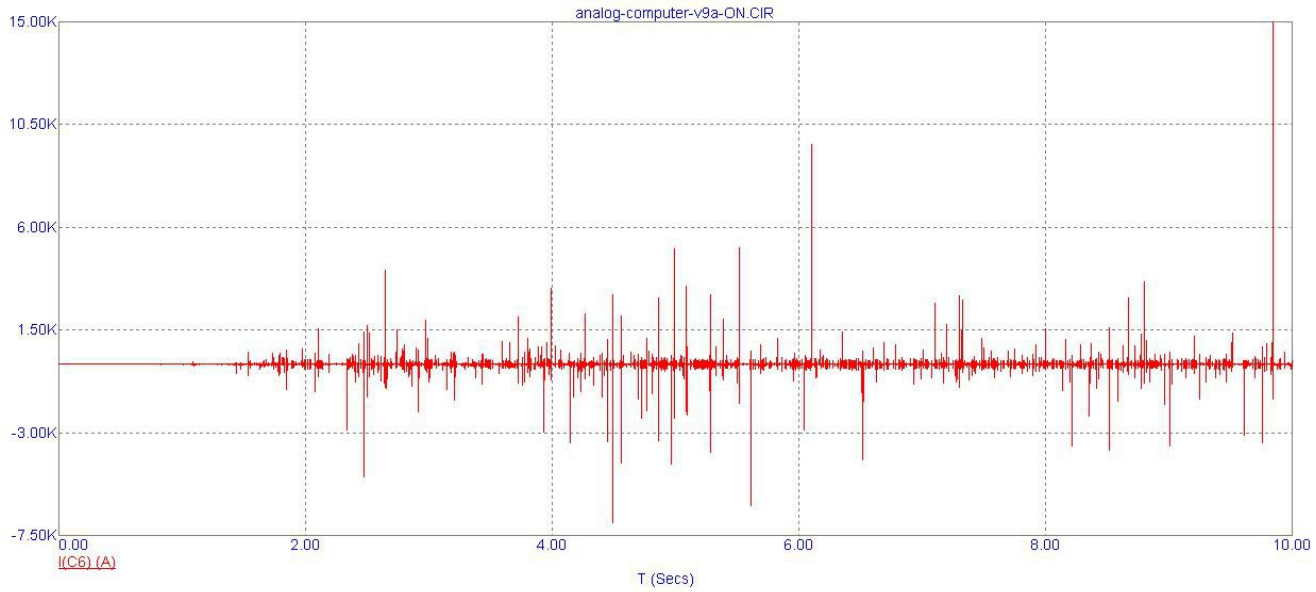
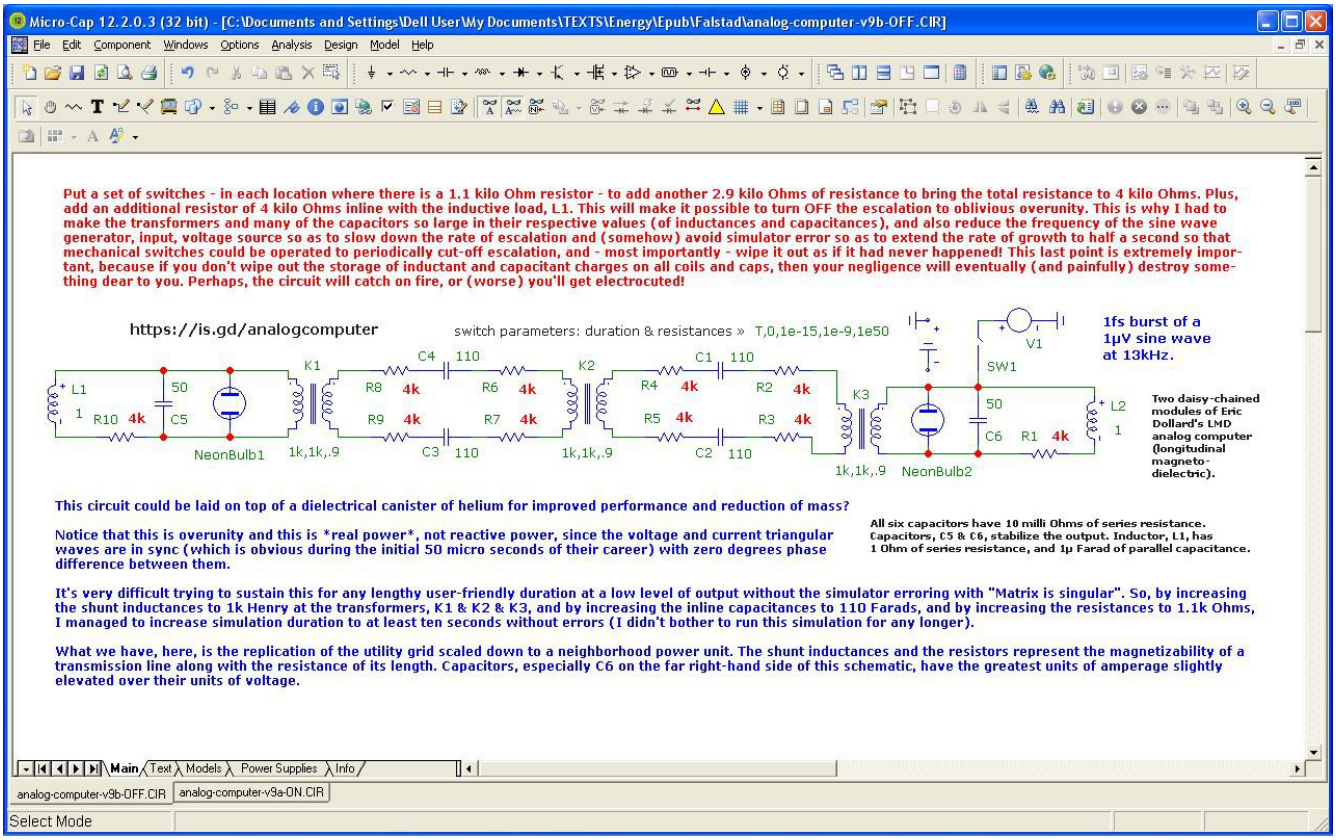
150.00
105.00
60.00
15.00
-30.00
-75.00
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
V(C6) (V)
T (Secs)


analog-computer-v9a-ON.CIR
15.00K
10.50K
6.00K
1.50K
-3.00K
-7.50K
0.00
2.00
4.00
6.00
8.00
10.00
I(C6) (A)
T (Secs)


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v9b-OFF.CIR]
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https://is.gd/analogcomputer
switch parameters: duration & resistances » T,0,1e-15,1e-9,1e50
1fs burst of a 1µV sine wave at 13kHz.
Two daisy-chained modules of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (longitudinal magneto-dielectric).
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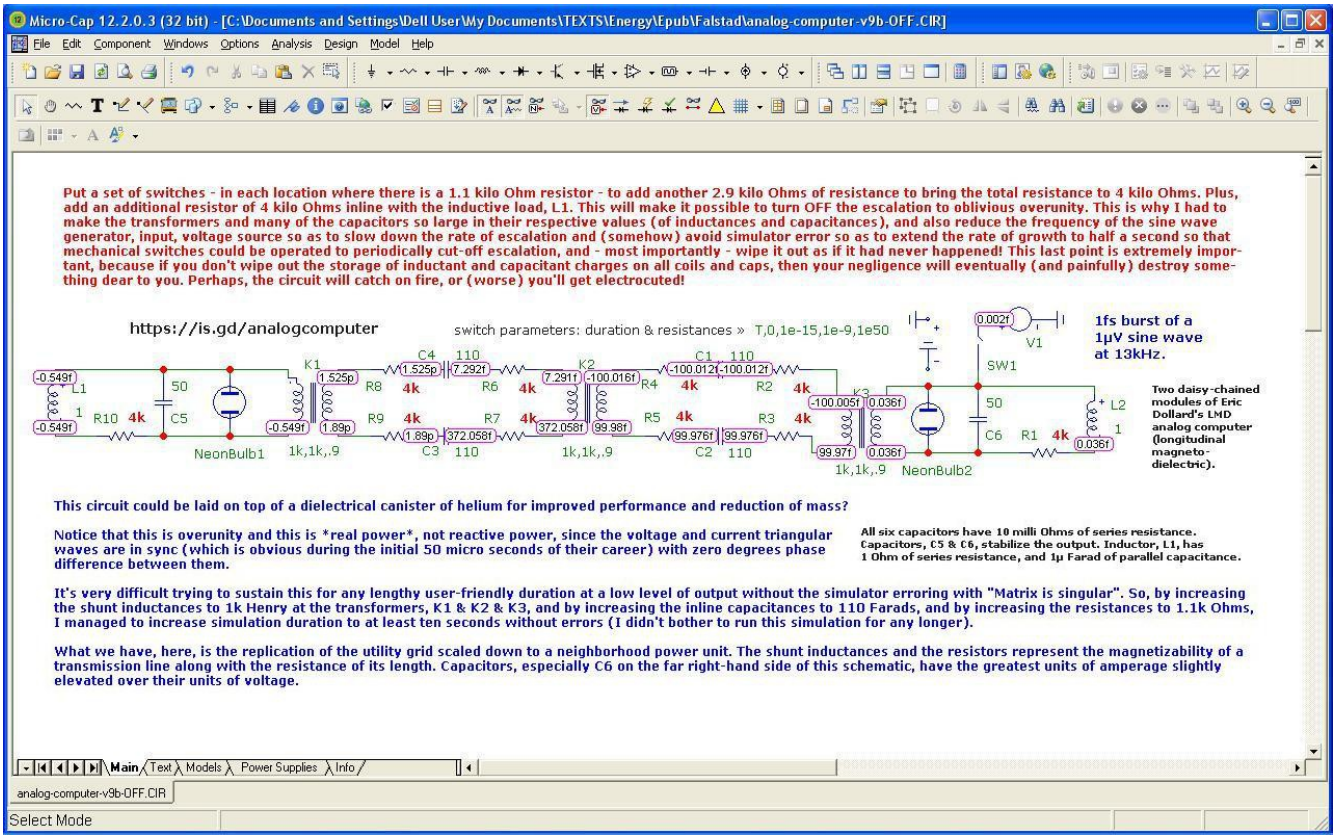
L1 50 C5 R10 4k NeonBulb1 K1 1k,1k,.9 C4 110 R8 4k R6 4k R9 4k R7 4k C3 110 K2 1k,1k,.9 C1 110 R4 4k R2 4k R5 4k R3 4k C2 110 K3 1k,1k,.9 V1 SW1 50 C6 R1 4k L2 1 NeonBulb2
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v9b-OFF.CIR
analog-computer-v9a-ON.CIR
Select Mode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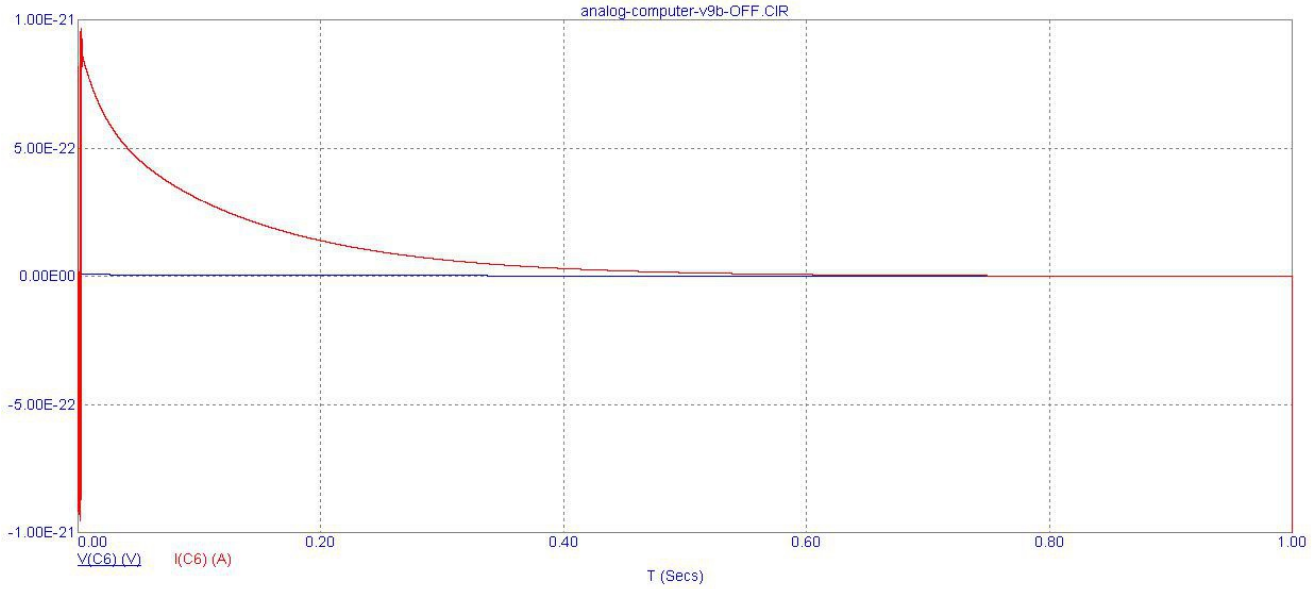
-0.549f L1 50 C5 R10 4k NeonBulb1 K1 1.525p 1.89p 1k,1k,.9 C4 110 7.292f R8 4k R6 4k R9 4k R7 4k 372.058f C3 110 K2 7.291f -100.016f 1k,1k,.9 C1 110 -100.012f -100.012f R4 4k R2 4k R5 4k R3 4k 99.98f 99.976f C2 110 K3 -100.005f 0.036f 99.97f 1k,1k,.9 0.002f V1 SW1 50 C6 R1 4k L2 NeonBulb2
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v9b-OFF.CIR
Select Mode


analog-computer-v9b-OFF.CIR
1.00E-21
5.00E-22
0.00E00
-5.00E-22
-1.00E-21
0.00
0.20
0.40
0.60
0.80
1.00
V(C6) (V)
I(C6) (A)
T (Secs)