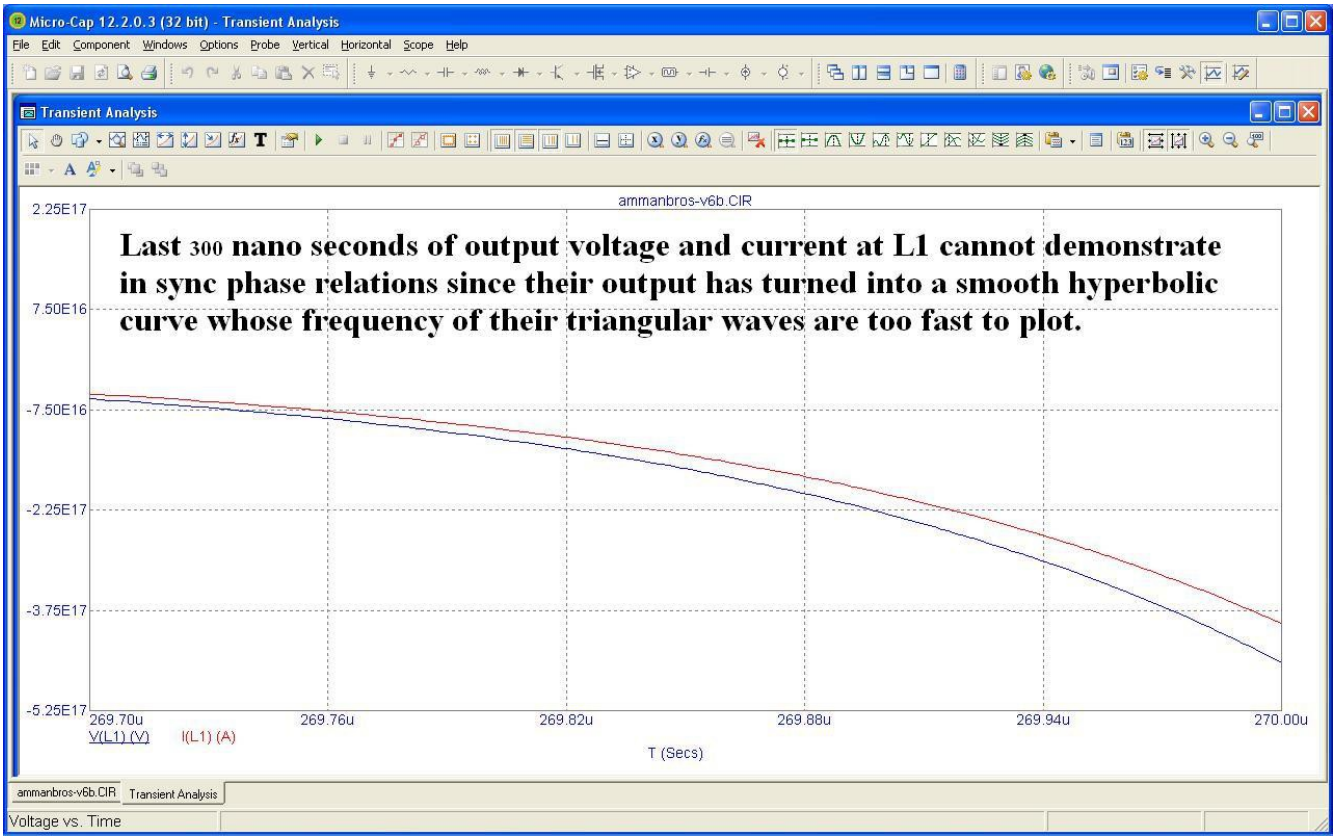
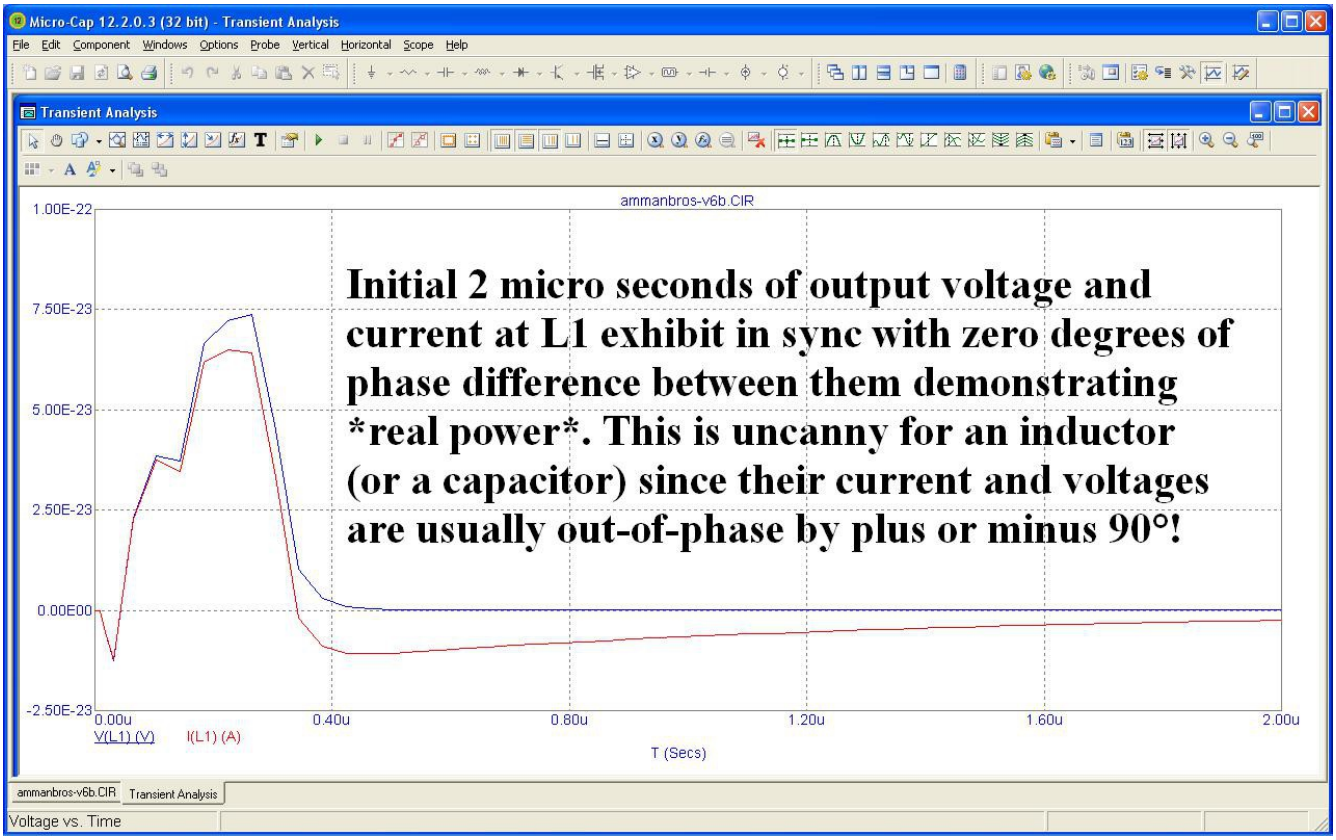
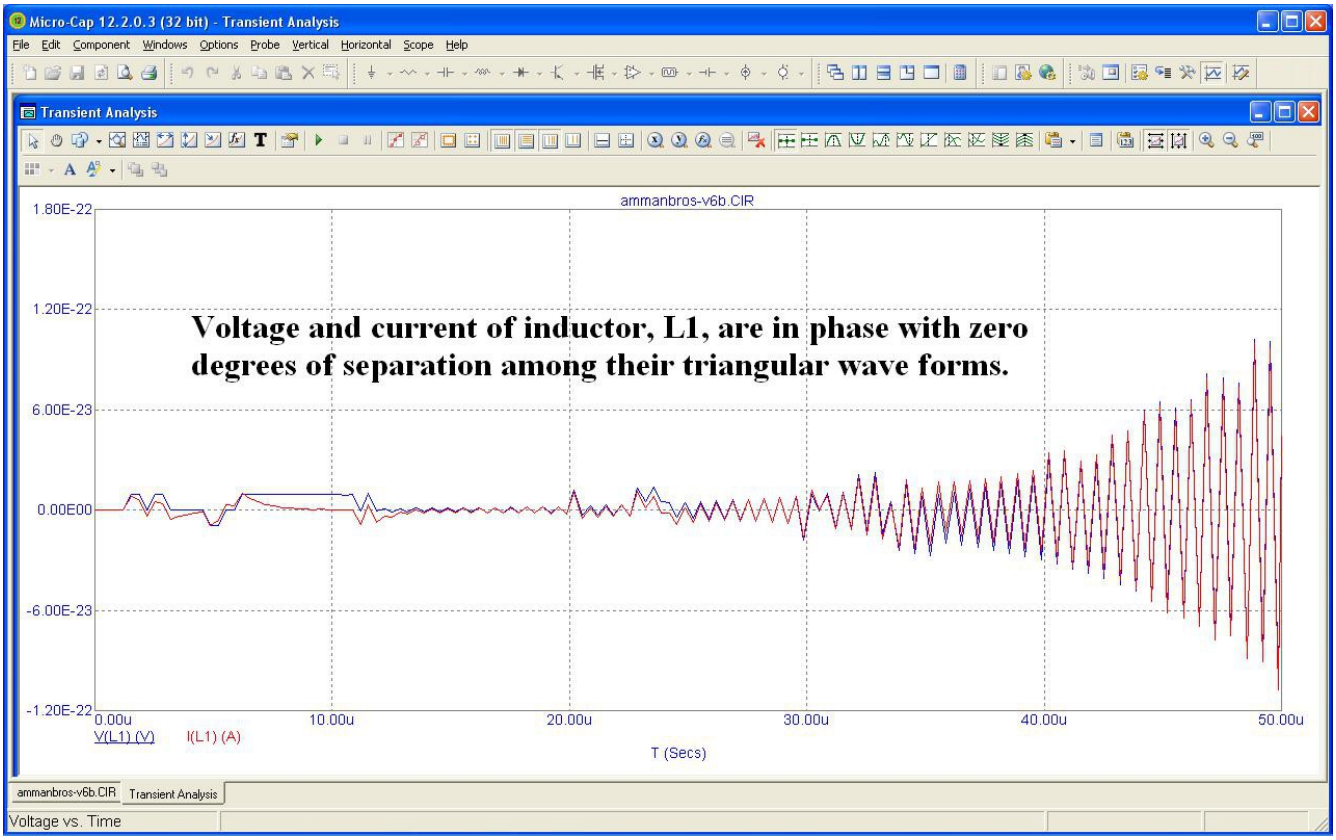


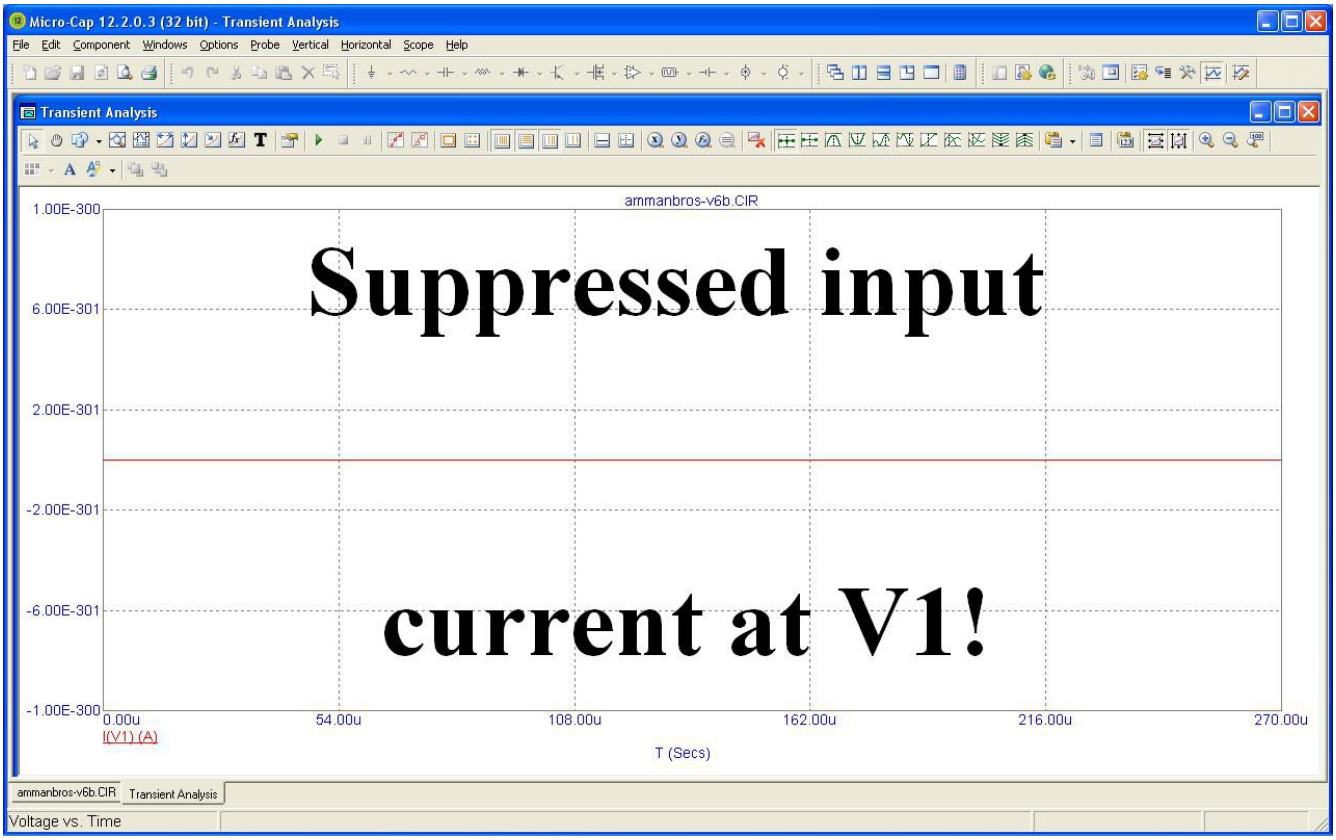
But the initial output (at inductor, L1, on the far left of the schematic - below) readily demonstrates how the voltage and current are in sync with zero degrees of phase difference between them during the first two micro seconds and is also evident during the initial fifty micro seconds…



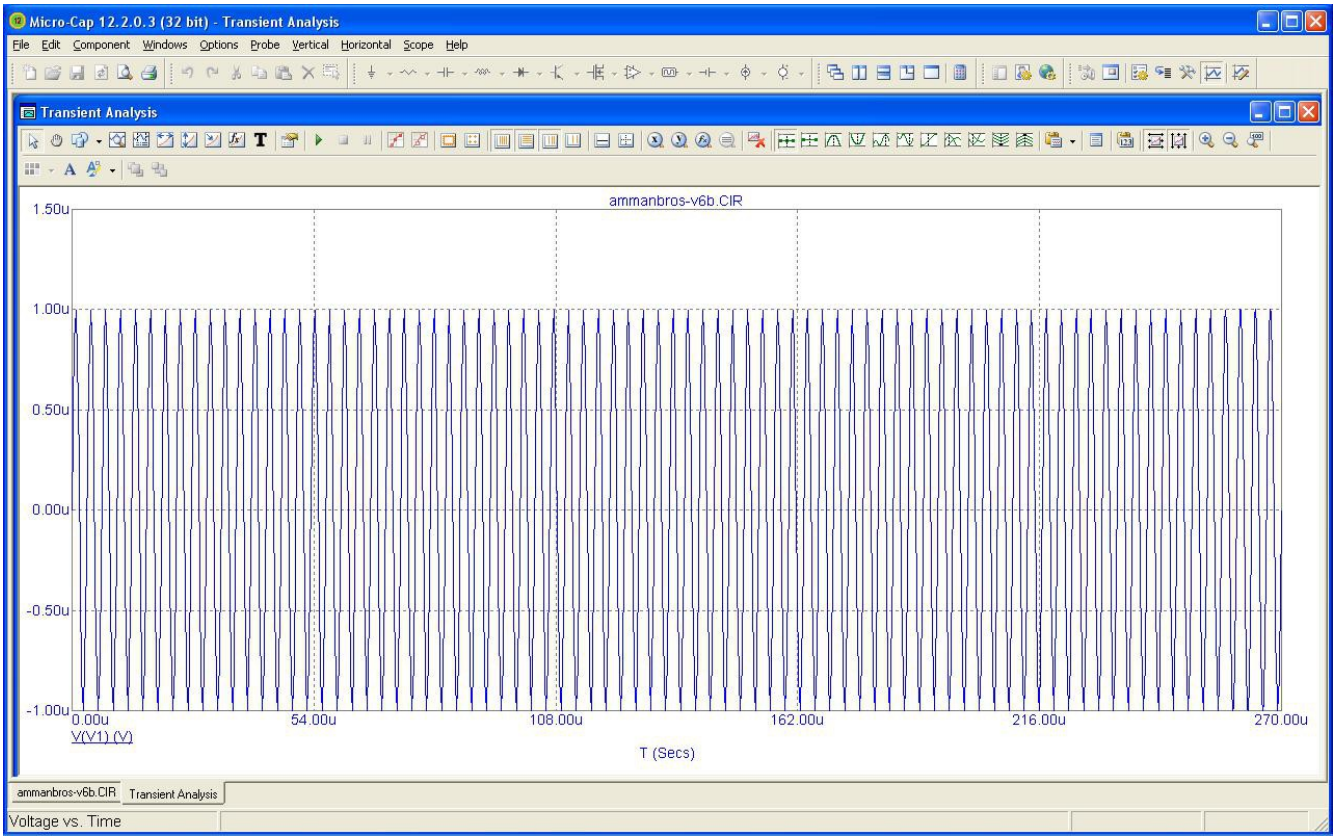


Strangely, or not-so-strangely, the input current at the sine wave generator (voltage source: V1) is

suppressed to zero amperes probably due to the very large resistor placed inline with it amounting to 1e+100 of Ohms!

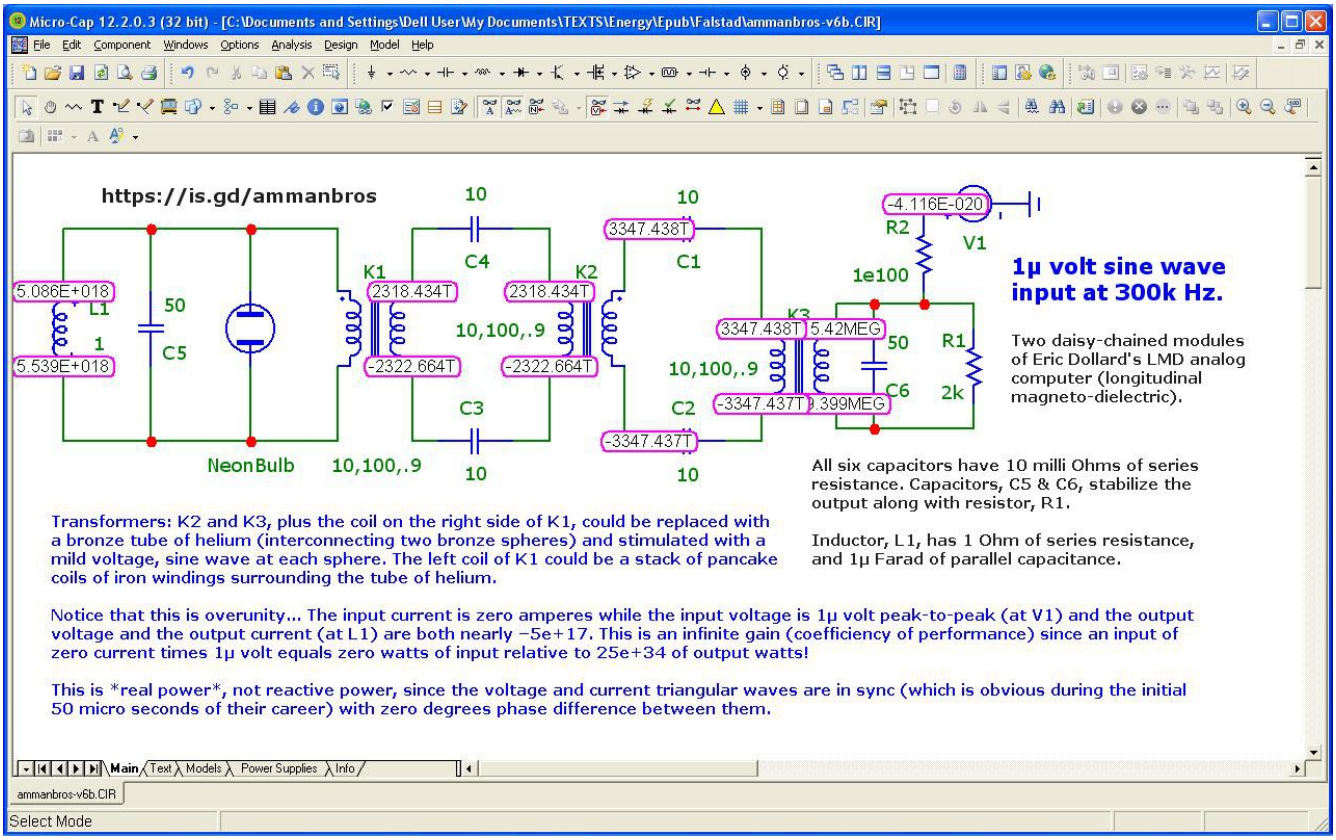


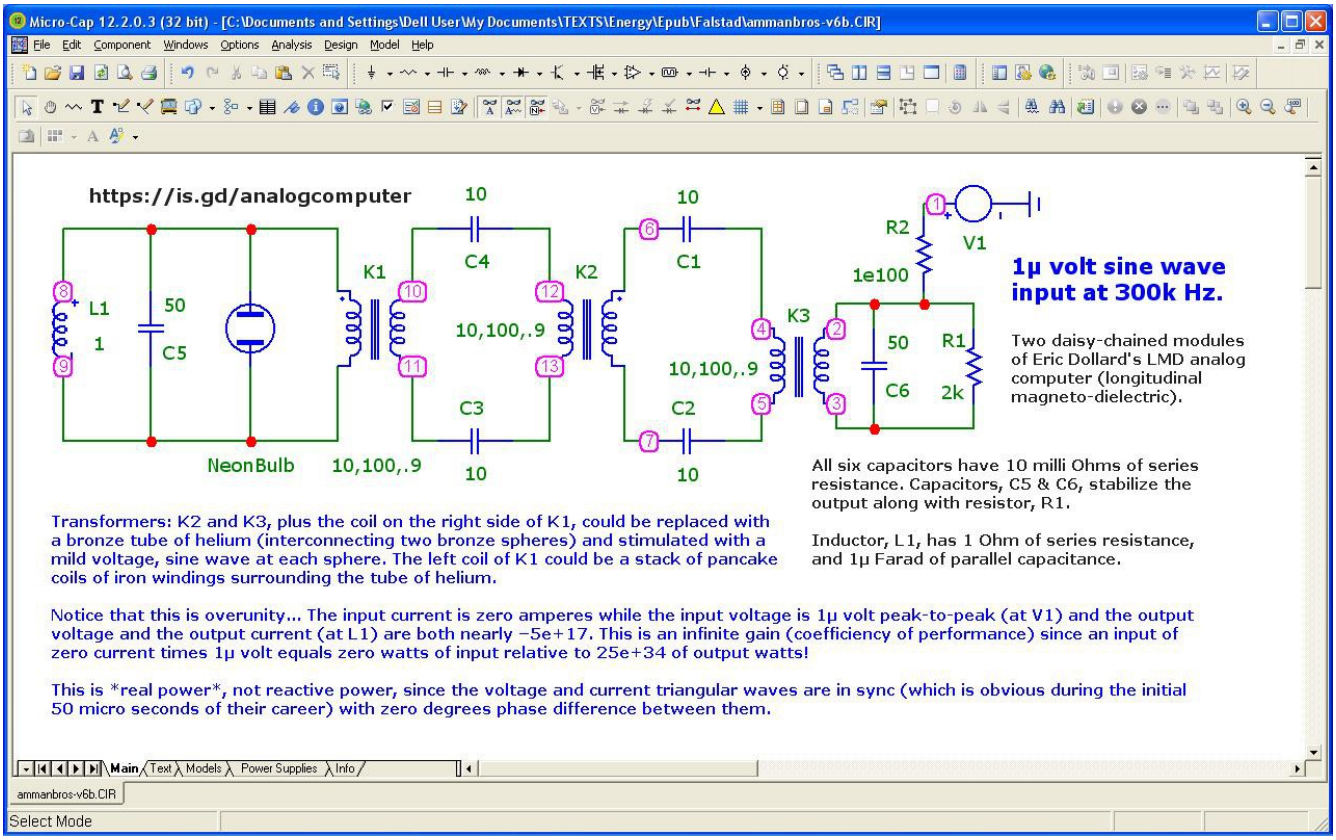
The input voltage at the sine wave generator, V1, manages to maintain its rock-solid wave form at a peak-to-peak voltage of plus or minus one micro volt…



The output manages to escalate at a rapid pace. So much so, that the simulator errors with the message: “Matrix is singular” at 280 micro seconds of simulation time probably due to the excessive output is reaching beyond the ability of the simulator to enumerate even with scientific notation! So, I kept these oscilloscope tracings limited to 270 micro seconds.

Here are the nodal voltages followed by the nodal numbers which the simulator used to designate where the various voltage drops should occur…


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\ammanbros-v6b.CIR]
File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help
https://is.gd/ammanbros
10
C4
10
3347.438T
C1
-4.116E-020
I
R2
V1
1e100
1µ volt sine wave input at 300k Hz.
5.086E+018
L1
1
5.539E+018
50
C5
K1
2318.434T
-2322.664T
K2
2318.434T
-2322.664T
10,100,.9
C3
10
NeonBulb
10,100,.9
3347.438T
5.42MEG
K3
10,100,.9
-3347.437T
9.399MEG
C2
-3347.437T
10
50
C6
R1
2k
Two daisy-chained modules of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (longitudinal magneto-dielectric).
All six capacitors have 10 milli Ohms of series resistance. Capacitors, C5 & C6, stabilize the output along with resistor, R1.
Inductor, L1, has 1 Ohm of series resistance, and 1µ Farad of parallel capacitance.
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 zero amperes while the input voltage is 1µ volt peak-to-peak (at V1) and the output voltage and the output current (at L1) are both nearly −5e+17. This is an infinite gain (coefficiency of performance) since an input of zero current times 1µ volt equals zero watts of input relative to 25e+34 of output watts!
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.
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
ammanbros-v6b.CIR
Select Mode


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\ammanbros-v6b.CIR]
File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help
https://is.gd/analogcomputer
10
C4
10
6
C1
1
I
R2
V1
1e100
1µ volt sine wave input at 300k Hz.
8
L1
1
9
50
C5
K1
10
11
K2
12
13
10,100,.9
C3
10
NeonBulb
10,100,.9
4
K3
2
10,100,.9
5
C2
7
10
50
C6
3
R1
2k
Two daisy-chained modules of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (longitudinal magneto-dielectric).
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Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
ammanbros-v6b.CIR
Select Mode

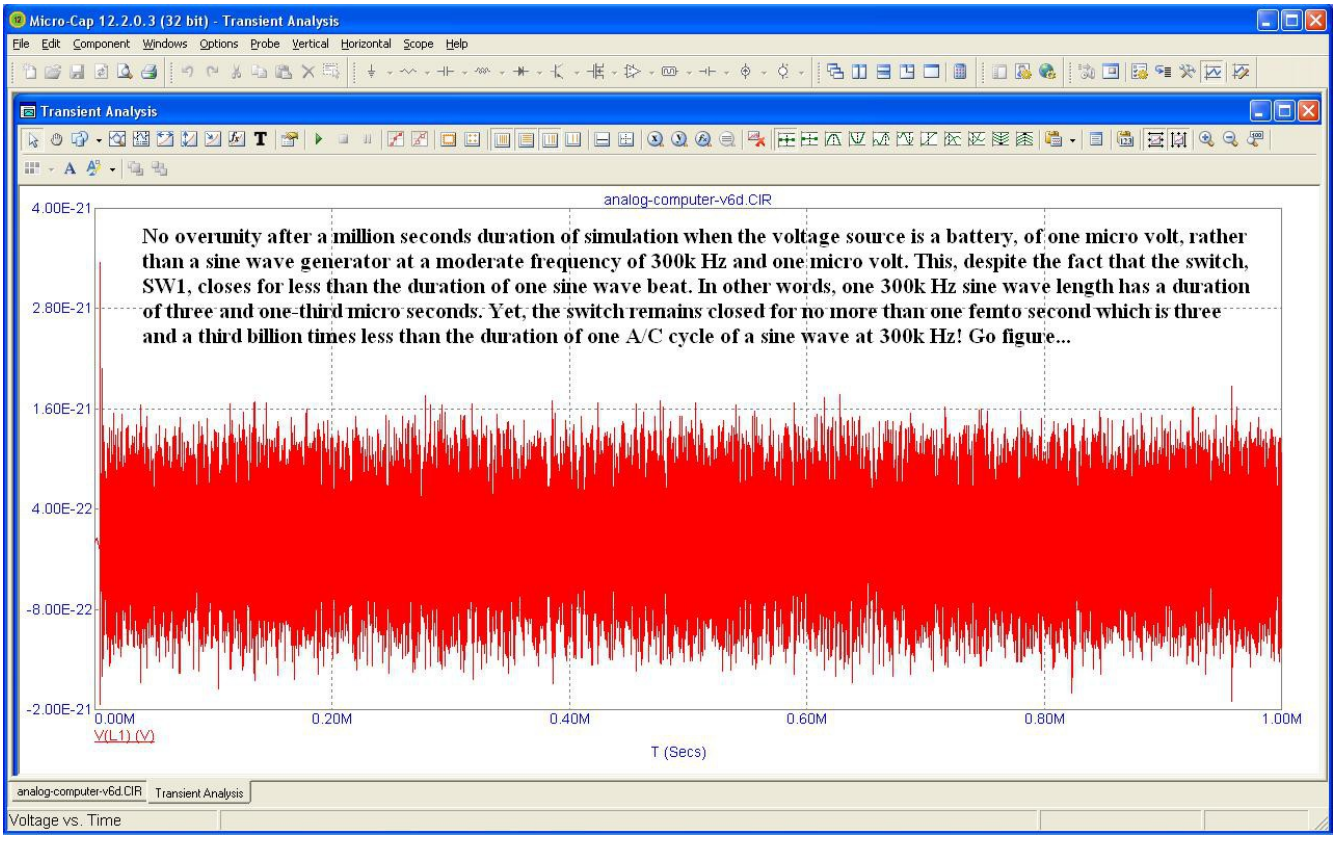
second update of 9 May 2020

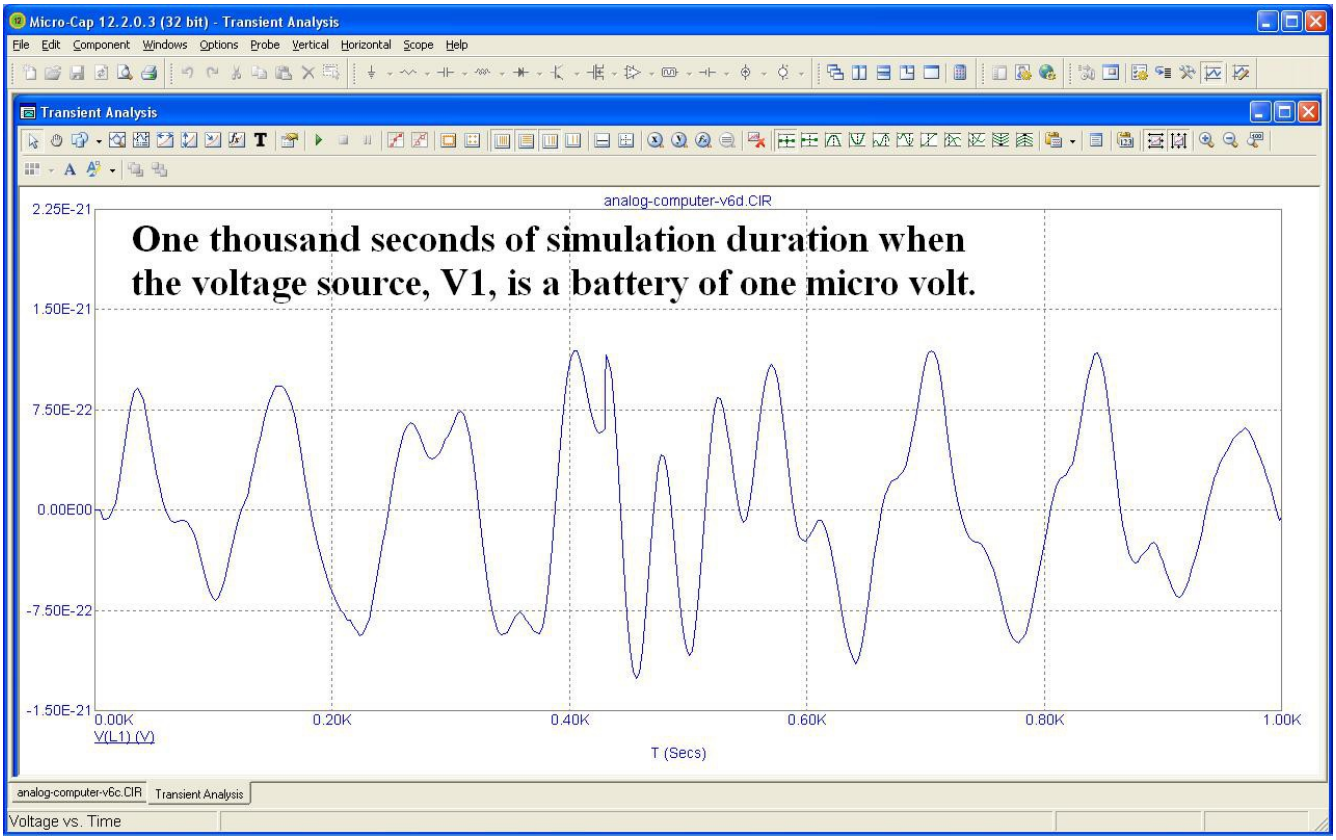
I made two changes to the circuit, above. First, I replaced the 1e+100 resistor, R2, with a timed switch, SW1. Then I replaced the sine wave generator, V1, with a battery of similar voltage: 1µ volt. The difference was amazing! The battery produces no overunity even after a million seconds of duration. This is puzzling since the duration of switch closure is more than a billion times less than one wave length of the voltage source's, sine wave of 300k Hz.

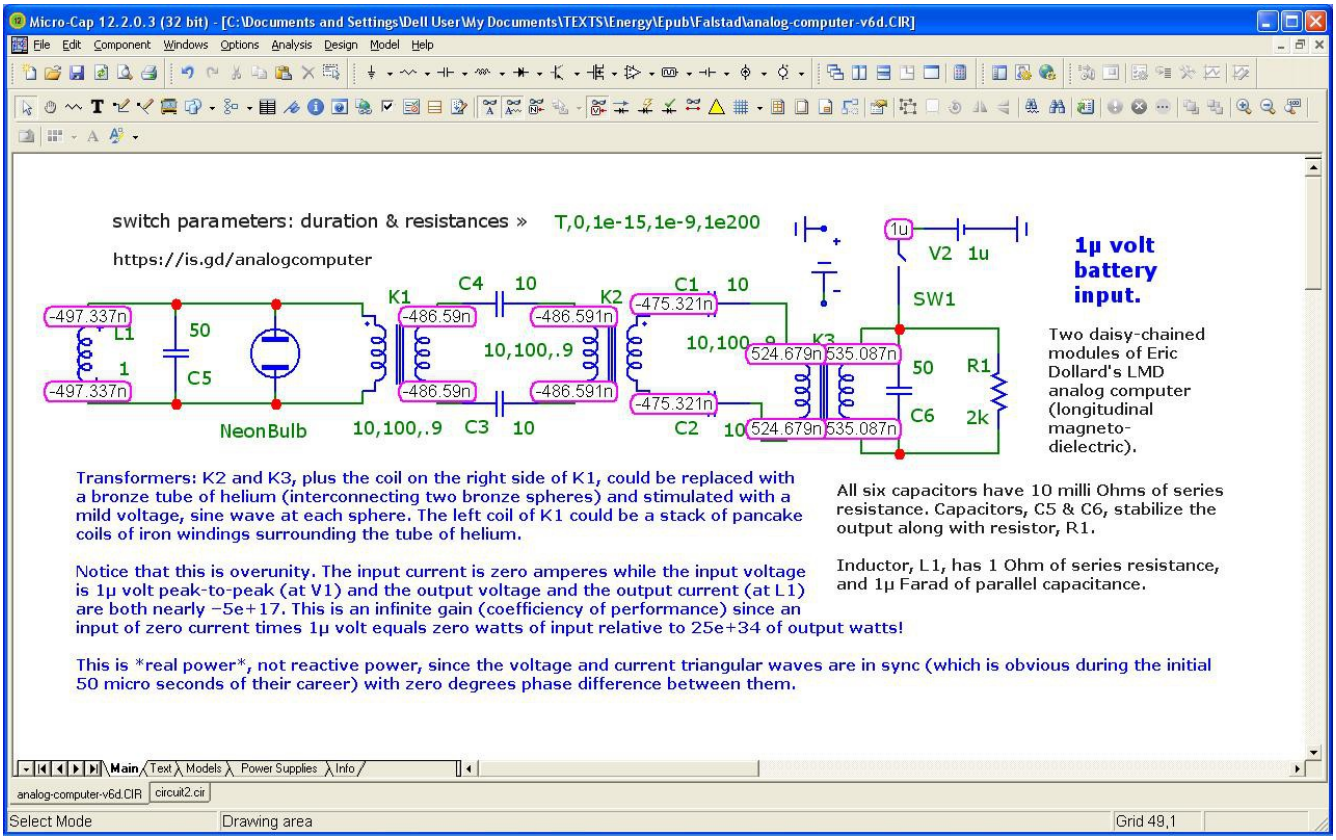
It's not reasonable to expect anyone to be able to build this circuit with a resistor of 1e+100Ω of resistance to protect the voltage source from supplying too much current. This is why I chose to replace it with a switch.

It's interesting to note that, if this circuit had based its overunity on the separation of current from voltage by one-half of an A/C cycle, namely: 180º of separation, then there would have been no ability for this circuit to "suck" an excess of energy into itself from the voltage source since pure reactive power (of negative unity power factor) can't do this since this would violate the definition of negative unity power factor in which a load becomes its own source. But because this circuit somehow produces overunity while rigorously syncing current with voltage (zero phase relation between them), and because this is not normal behavior since capacitors and coils usually displace current from voltage by a quarter cycle of ±90º of separation, and there is no extreme separation of 180º displacement to undermine the ability for real power to "suck" the voltage source, then it is necessary that a high resistance is placed inline blocking the voltage source from supplying any current since current is not what drives overunity. Current is merely a byproduct, along with voltage, but it is voltage that drives this circuit. Thus, the resistance of a switch appears (to me) to be appropriate.

I don't know... Maybe it's possible to develop a circuit which yields overunity while being fed by a current source. I'm not familiar with that sort of thing...




Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
analog-computer-v6d.CIR
One thousand seconds of simulation duration when the voltage source, V1, is a battery of one micro volt.
2.25E-21
1.50E-21
7.50E-22
0.00E00
-7.50E-22
-1.50E-21
0.00K
0.20K
0.40K
0.60K
0.80K
1.00K
V(L1) (V)
T (Secs)
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
Transient Analysis
Voltage vs. Time


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v6d.CIR]
File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help
switch parameters: duration & resistances » T,0,1e-15,1e-9,1e200
https://is.gd/analogcomputer
1µ volt battery input.
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.
All six capacitors have 10 milli Ohms of series resistance. Capacitors, C5 & C6, stabilize the output along with resistor, R1.
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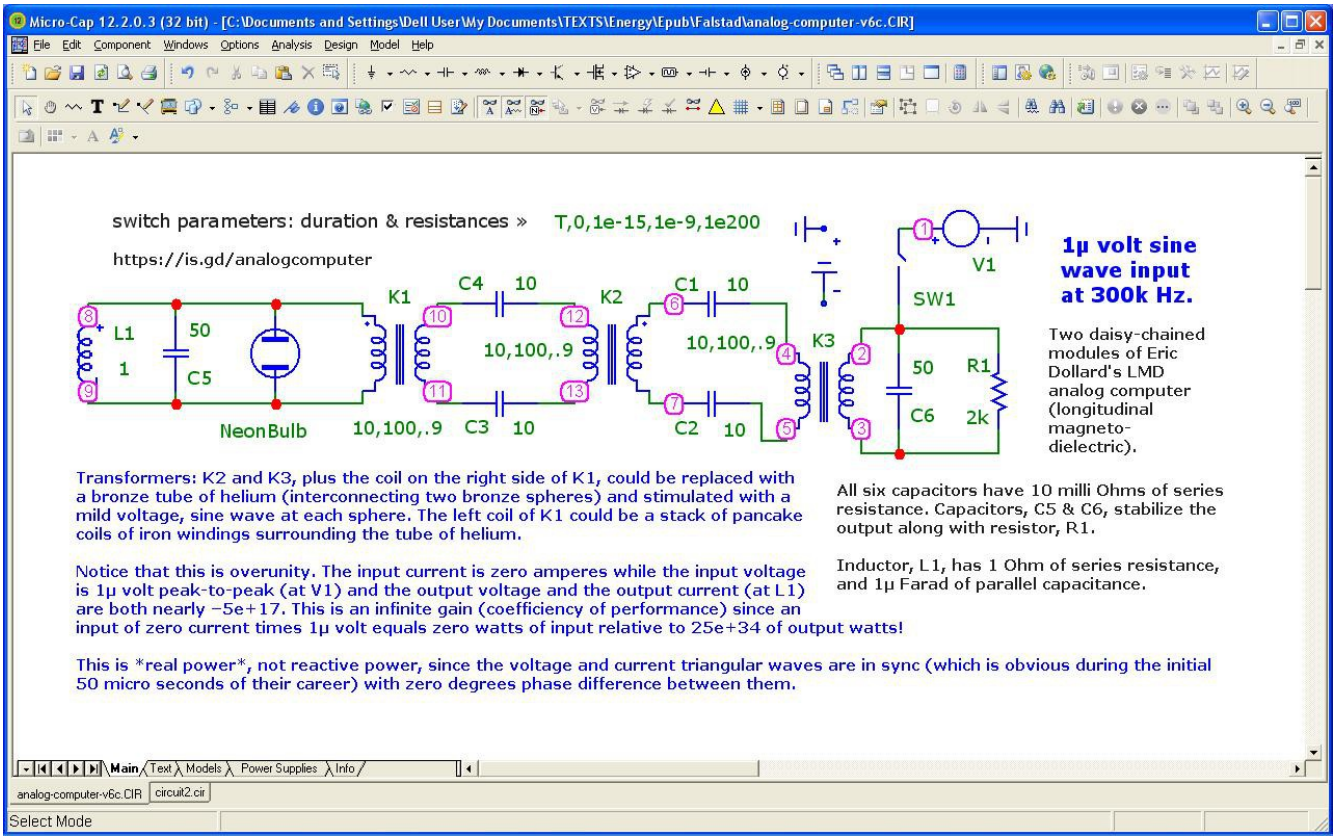
Inductor, L1, has 1 Ohm of series resistance, and 1µ Farad of parallel capacitance.
This is *real power*, not reactive power, since the voltage and current triangular waves are in sync (which is obvious during the initial 50 micro seconds of their career) with zero degrees phase difference between them.
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v6d.CIR
circuit2.cir
Select Mode
Drawing area
Grid 49,1


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v6c.CIR]
File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help
switch parameters: duration & resistances » T,0,1e-15,1e-9,1e200
https://is.gd/analogcomputer
L1
1
50
C5
NeonBulb
K1
C4 10
10,100,.9
C3 10
K2
C1 10
10,100,.9
C2 10
K3
SW1
V1
50
R1
C6
2k
1µ volt sine wave input at 300k Hz.
Two daisy-chained modules of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (longitudinal magneto-dielectric).
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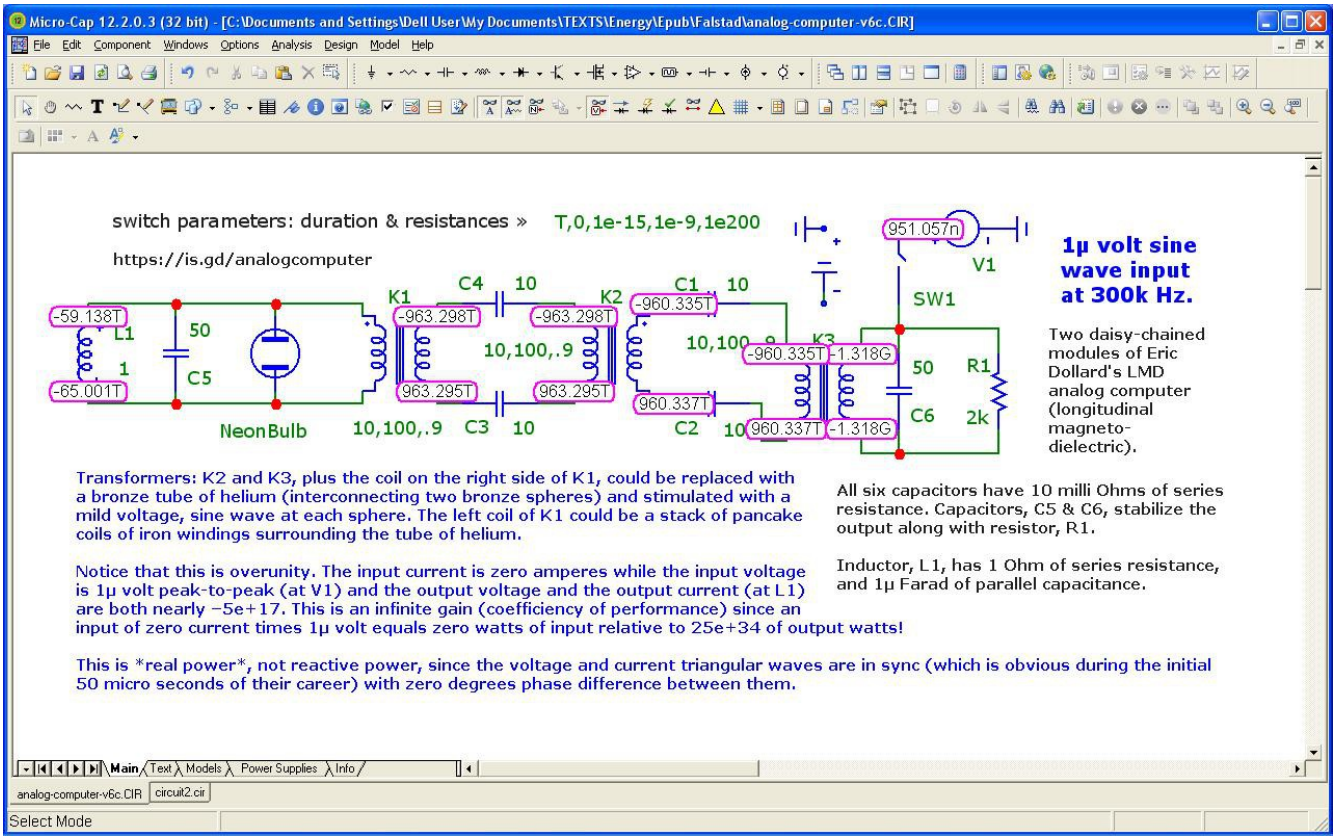
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v6c.CIR circuit2.cir
Select Mode


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TEXTS\Energy\Epub\Falstad\analog-computer-v6c.CIR]
File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help
switch parameters: duration & resistances » T,0,1e-15,1e-9,1e200
https://is.gd/analogcomputer
-59.138T
L1
1
-65.001T
50
C5
NeonBulb
K1
C4 10
-963.298T
-963.298T
10,100,.9
963.295T
963.295T
C3 10
K2
C1 10
-960.335T
10,100,.9
-960.335T
-1.318G
960.337T
C2 10
960.337T
-1.318G
K3
SW1
951.057n
V1
50
R1
C6
2k
1µ volt sine wave input at 300k Hz.
Two daisy-chained modules of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (longitudinal magneto-dielectric).
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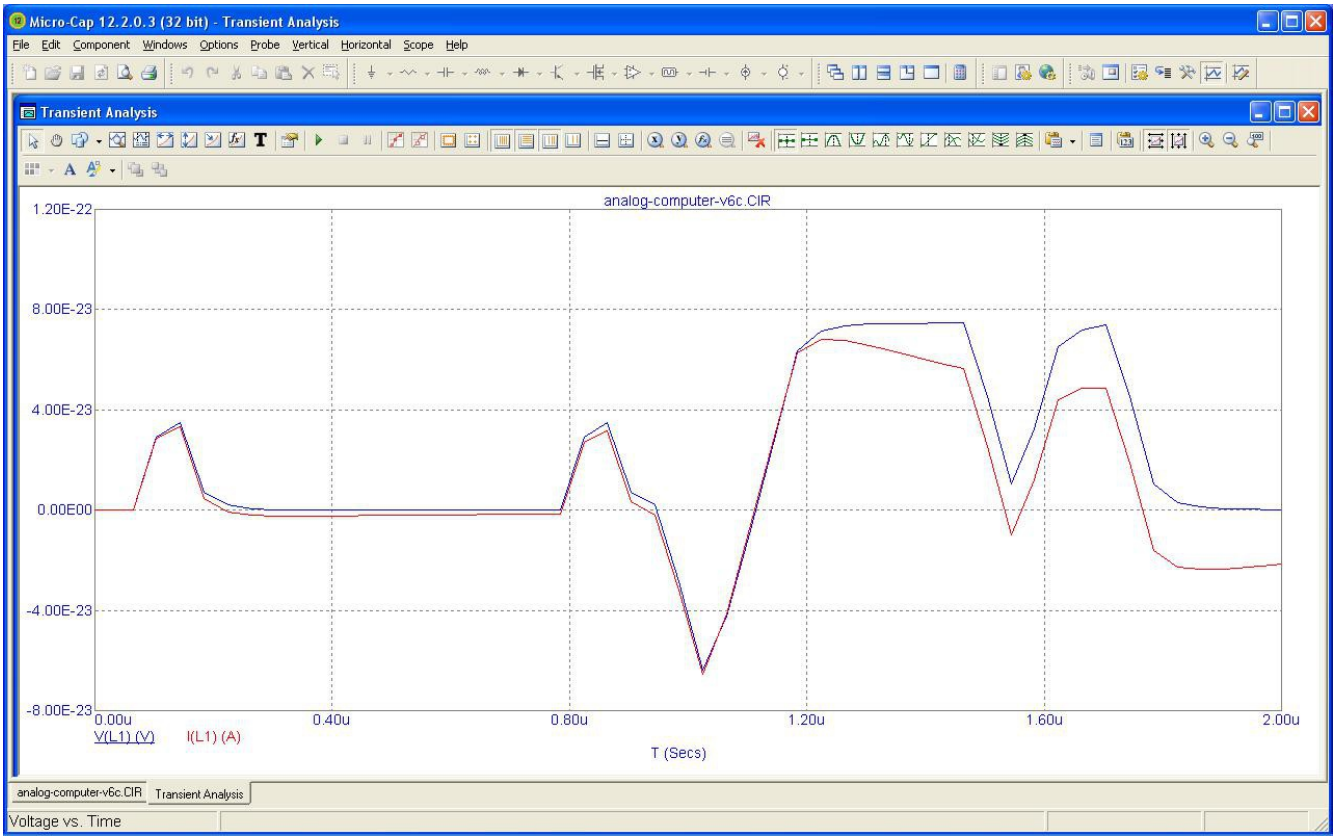
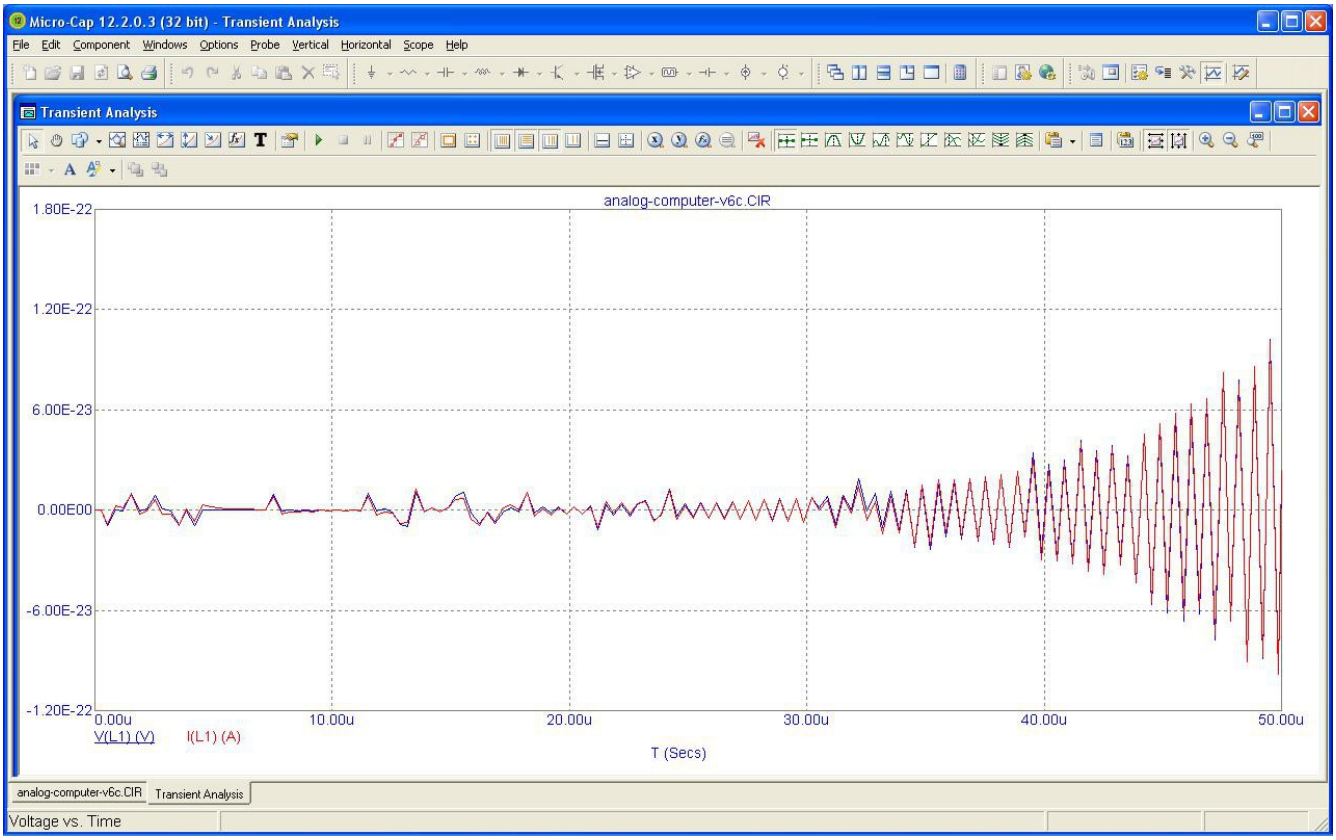
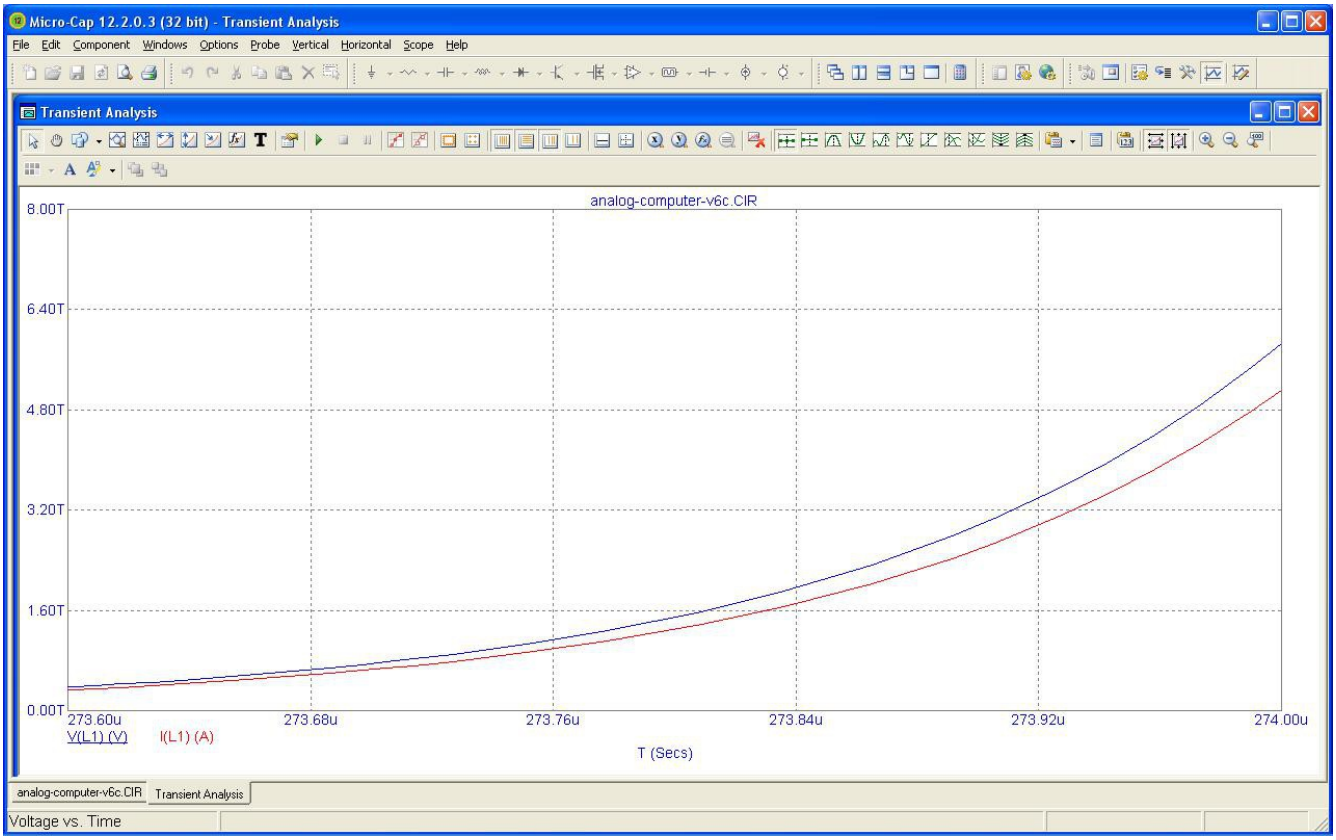
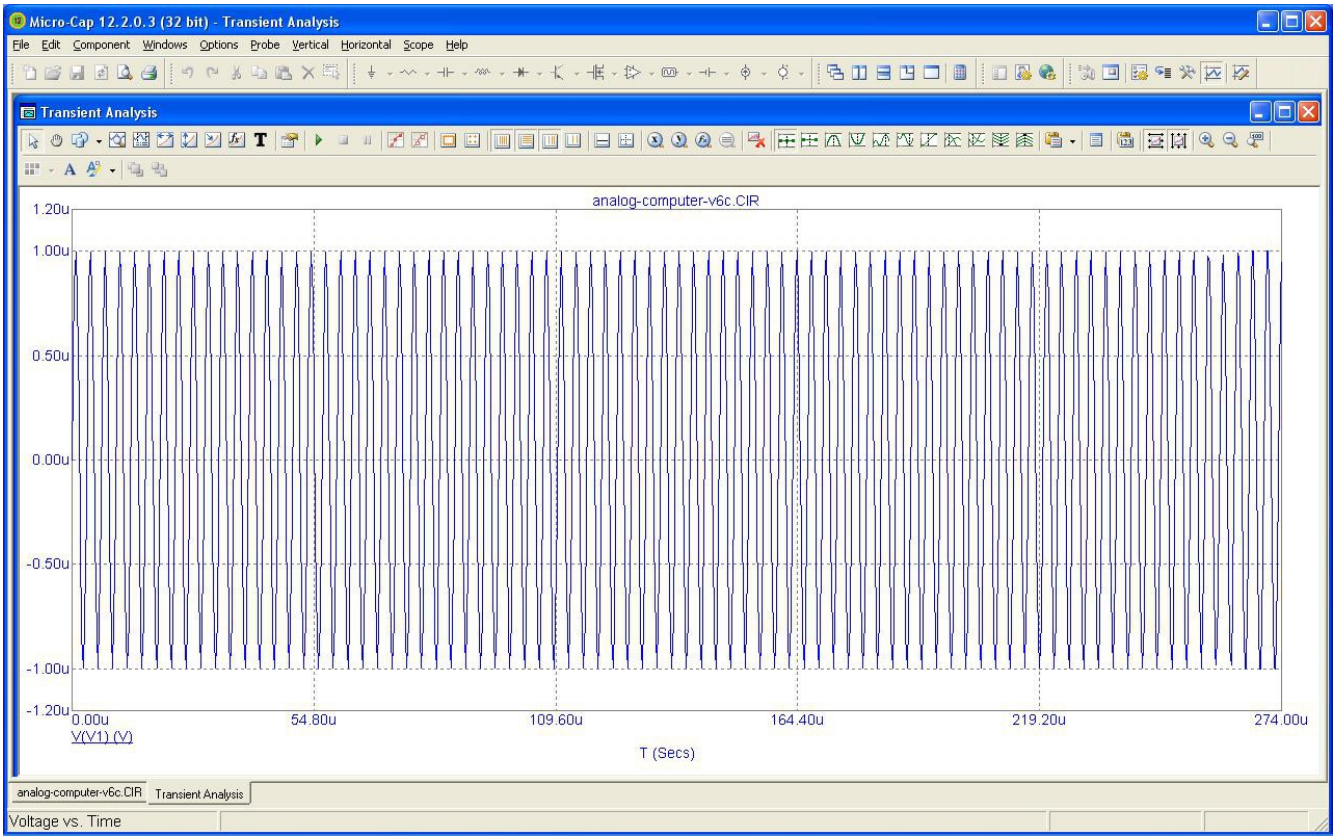
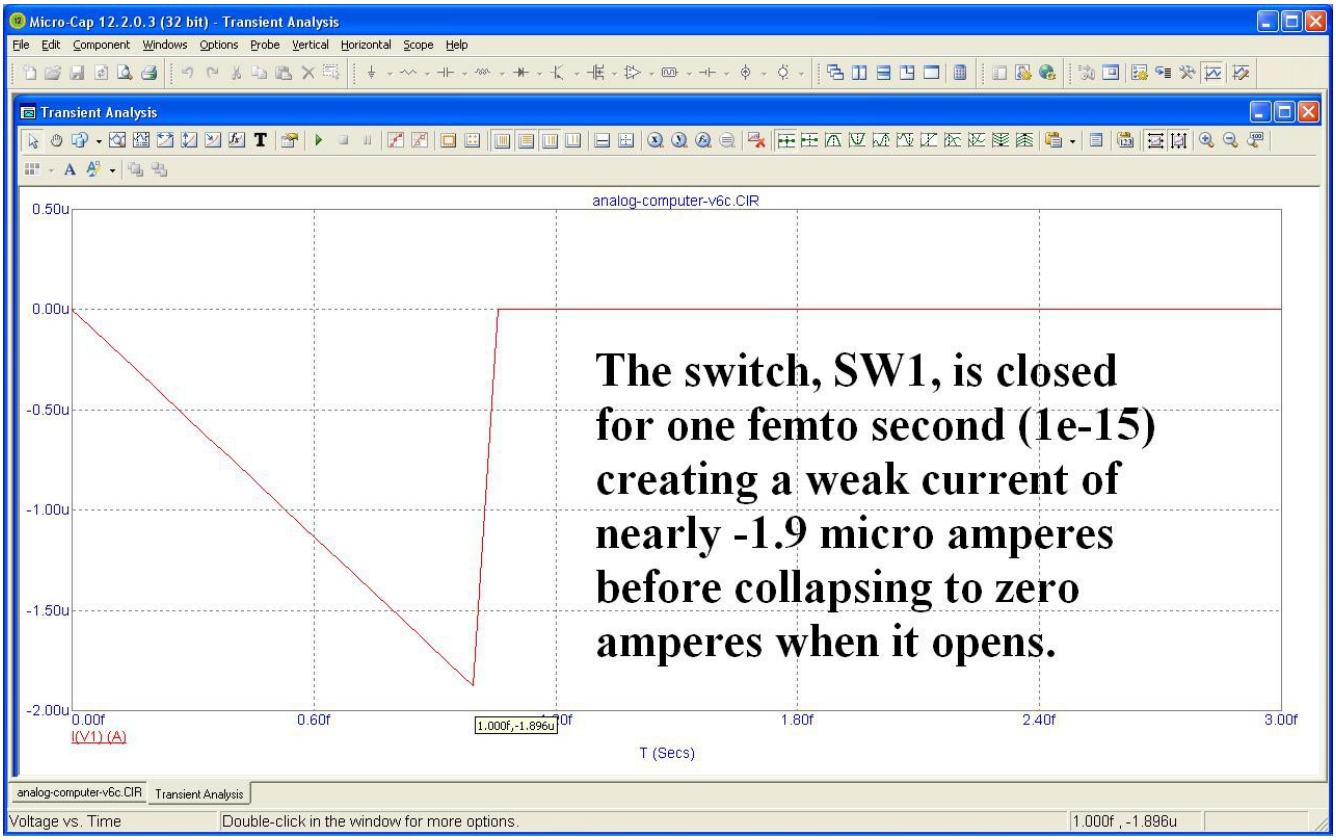
Main Text Models Power Supplies Info
analog-computer-v6c.CIR circuit2.cir
Select Mode

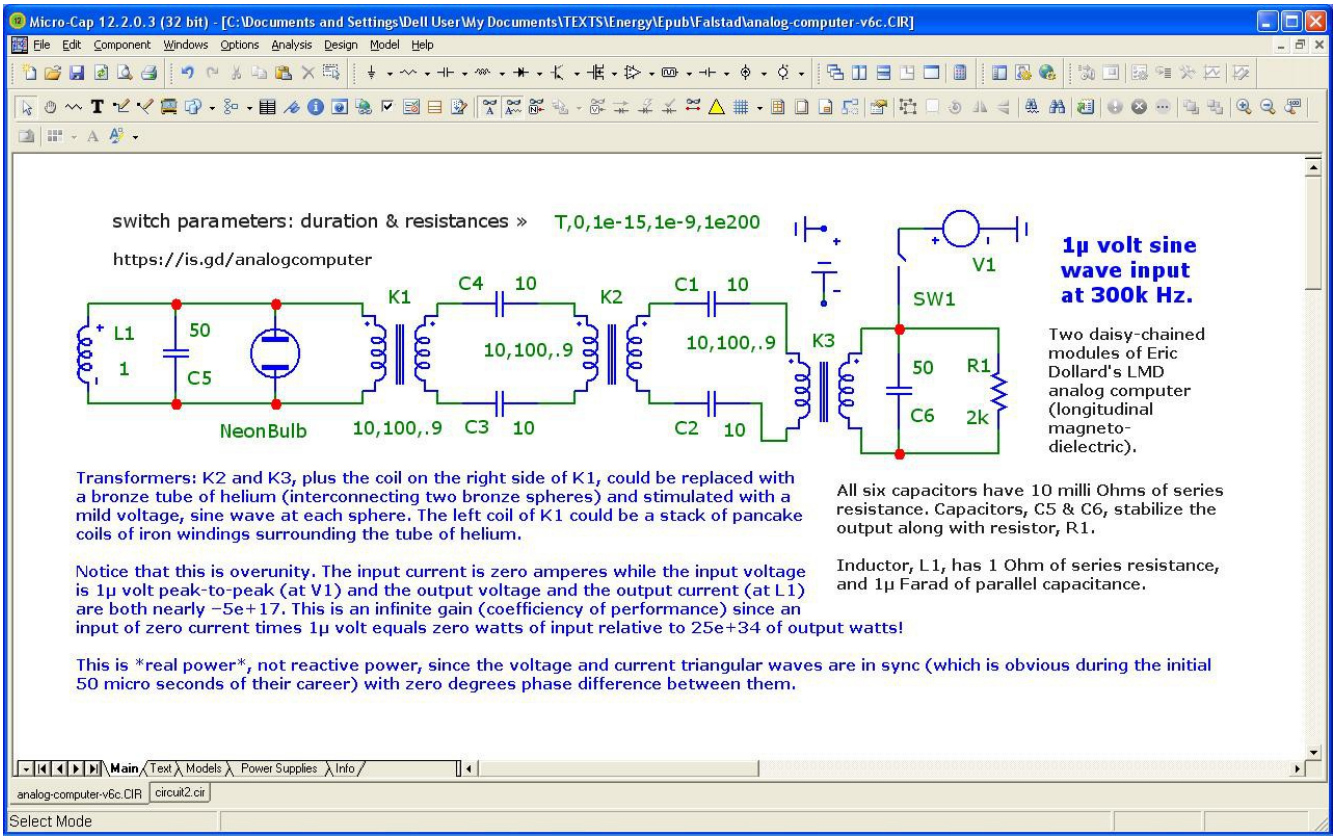

Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
1.20E-22
8.00E-23
4.00E-23
0.00E00
-4.00E-23
-8.00E-23
0.00u
0.40u
0.80u
1.20u
1.60u
2.00u
V(L1) (V)
I(L1) (A)
T (Secs)
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
Transient Analysis
Voltage vs. Time


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
1.80E-22
1.20E-22
6.00E-23
0.00E00
-6.00E-23
-1.20E-22
0.00u
10.00u
20.00u
30.00u
40.00u
50.00u
V(L1) (V)
I(L1) (A)
T (Secs)
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
Transient Analysis
Voltage vs. Time


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
8.00T
6.40T
4.80T
3.20T
1.60T
0.00T
273.60u
273.68u
273.76u
273.84u
273.92u
274.00u
V(L1) (V)
I(L1) (A)
T (Secs)
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
Transient Analysis
Voltage vs. Time


Micro-Cap 12.2.0.3 (32 bit) - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
1.20u
1.00u
0.50u
0.00u
-0.50u
-1.00u
-1.20u
0.00u
54.80u
109.60u
164.40u
219.20u
274.00u
V(V1) (V)
T (Secs)
analog-computer-v6c.CIR
Transient Analysis
Voltage vs. Time





Eric Dollard's analog computer in longitudinal magneto-dielectric mode is a fair analogy of the

utility grid. Shunt inductors are used to accelerate reactant frequency while inline capacitors are used to boost the overall power.

So, oddly enough, the way to “beat” the power company at its own game is to scale it down and replicate it!