

Avoiding (Minimizing) Lenz Law

If a coil, or a set of coils, are not being used to magnetize (actuate) a solenoid or a motor involving moving parts, but are -instead- being used to merely act as a multicoiled transformer engaging in the transference of *purely reactive inductance* among its several coils using a non-conventional core material of high remanence – such as solid steel, and if a high magnetic coupling is required not to fall below 99%, and if back EMF is to be avoided or reduced, then diffusion should be sought of the magnetic field of these coils into a much larger body by coupling this larger mass of ferromagnetizable material to the core material which is shared among all of these coils. This is to avoid saturation of the core of these coils to minimize their back EMF. Since *these coils are not being used to move other coils, but merely transform the reactionary formative forces of electricity*, then it won't matter that we may want to reduce their magnetism by way of diffusion. This also will have the property of reducing their emission of a local radio interference which could upset the FCC as well as our neighbors. But most importantly, this will improve efficiency by reducing the wasteful emission of a magnetic field wherein it is not needed. All that is needed is whatever will be contained *within* the wires and the core material, not what emanates out of them. By reducing their magnetic field per their current, a higher than normal rate of efficiency can be achieved within their mutual coupling making possible a 99% coupling coefficient when such a high rate of coupling may not normally be probable. This state of unity of magnetic coupling is mandatory if my circuit is to achieve resonance with overunity. *{Although a coupling of 1 is not, herein, stated, it is implied. It's just that the simulator won't allow a value of 1, yet will accept a parameter of nearly 1, such as a coefficient of 99%.}* 98% won't work. I've tried that under simulation. What this means in the real world of actually building my circuit is that there must be absolutely no back EMF! Or, as William Lyne has quoted Nikola Tesla (in chapter 18 of William's book, entitled: “Pentagon Aliens”) concerning Tesla's Special Generator, “For every two hundred pounds of iron added to his device, one horsepower is added to its output”. The Germans used the hull of their Elektro-U-Boot submarines to dissipate the magnetic force of *their* installation of Tesla's Special Generator. Tesla may have used the chassis of the Pierce-Arrow during either of his 1897 or 1931 demonstrations of his EV conversion of that car. We'll never know what Tesla did, but we certainly must adhere to this principle if we are to achieve anything of our own merit in a similar situation.

Here is a diagram of my latest development. It is hypothesized to work based on what I can nearly simulate using a slightly simpler design which stays within the boundaries of Micro-Cap's free, trial demo version of their software. It can be downloaded in a ZIP compressed file from here...

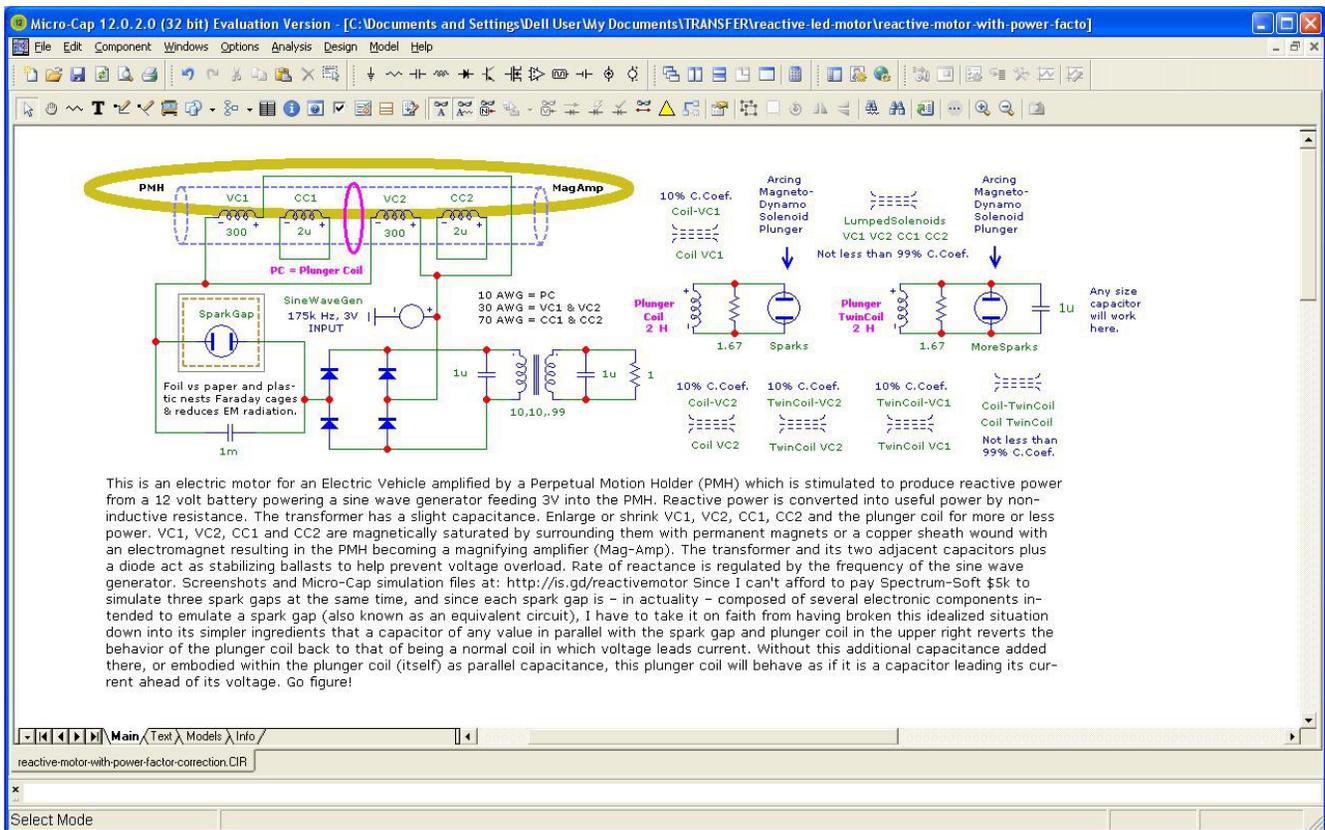
<http://is.gd/reactivemotor>

...including other files as well. Or else, it may be downloaded all by itself from here...

<http://vinyasi.info/energy/reactive-motor-with-power-factor-correction.jpg>

...as a screenshot, or as Micro-Cap simulation file from here...

<http://vinyasi.info/energy/reactive-motor-with-power-factor-correction.cir>



The power factor correction comes about due to one plunger coil is allowed to invert itself into a negative inductor due to this being a side effect of its adjacent spark gap, while the other twin plunger coil has this odd condition transmuted into normal coil behavior through the use of parallel capacitance built into this twin coil, or else by simply placing a capacitor nearby in parallel with this twin coil. The purpose of the sparking pair of plunger coils is to put back together the formative forces of electricity – its reactionary components of capacitive and inductive reactance, so that these two plunger coils may act as a suitable load to harness all of the energy which this circuit goes to so much trouble enlarging from its initial inception of scant stimulation arising from its sine wave generator. This scant stimulation can be anywhere from one micro volt up to around ten volts, but no greater lest we kill this circuit's overunity using the Ferranti (Mistaken) Effect.

Brute force of throwing more voltage at a circuit is “old school”. New school is a tender touch intended to allow reactance to amass a huge momentum of so-called useless (lossless) reactant energy. This amplification of reactance is a necessary intermediate step in the creation of free energy – as its outcome – once power factor correction completes this process.

Free energy is not a “thing”; it is not a noun. It is a verb, a process, whereby a little energy is transformed into a lot more energy via the amplification of its fragmentation into its constituent ingredients of the formative forces which comprise electricity, namely: the reactances of the electric and magnetic fields of electricity. Once this amplification, or diminishment, has taken place to our satisfaction (since both are possible), then we may employ power factor correction to put everything back together again so that we may use this newly fashioned electricity to power our appliances with whatever quantity of electricity we desire using a minuscule quantity of electricity to stimulate this procedure.

If that isn't getting more from less, well....I might as well crawl back under a rock and hide!