

DIY Plans for Building a Reactive Motor

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Description of Reactive Power

The production of free energy is a three-tier process in which the energy of each tier remains in that tier and does not transfer between tiers. Only information transfers among tiers. Thus, energy entering into a circuit cannot power a load. That comes from the material of construction within the last tier, the third tier, such as the copper mass of coil winding in an electric motor.

So, let's begin by erasing our silly notions of where does power come from – a description of this last tier.

Matter comes in four states: solid matter, such as the copper windings in an electric motor; liquid matter, such as gasoline; gaseous matter, such as the resultants of the explosive oxidation of gasoline (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, etc); and plasma, such as the silicon and neon oceanic layers of atmosphere comprising the photosphere of our Sun. Plasma is a self-sustaining reactance. Only the losses due to its radiation need to be refueled by the lightning bolts shooting upwards from the [Sun's solid surface](#). Otherwise, it keeps reacting, continually.

In each of these four states of matter, the Laws of Physics vary in which laws dominate which state of matter. Although all laws are applicable, only certain laws control the outcome of any particular circumstance since they hold the most influence.

The Conservation Law only applies to the solid and liquid states of matter for these have cohesion. This cohesion obeys the $E=MC^2$ Law in that the mass of solid matter supplies us with a portion of its energy and the rest is wasted. Ohm's Law is obeyed within the context of

solid matter in that amperage varies inversely to voltage: whenever one goes up, the other goes down to compensate and adhere to the Conservation of Energy. But whenever a gas is considered, energy is not conserved. Here, in this instance, reactance formulae are applicable since temperature and pressure (the equivalence of electrical current versus voltage) vary directly – not inversely as they would within a solid mass of copper wire.

In other words, whenever temperature rises in a gas, pressure does likewise. This is indicative of Mho's Law, the inverse of Ohm's Law (in which voltage or amperage exclusively rises whenever resistance rises). In other words, resistance drives conductance resulting in wattage under Mho's Law. Hence, the more a gas resists changes in its temperature or pressure, the more it will produce power. This resistance finds its maximum whenever a gas condenses to become a liquid.

{As an aside, condensation of a gas into a liquid absorbs heat while its opposite transition from a liquid into a gas releases heat. This latter condition is what coils do under Ohm's Law of Resistance: they put out heat. Yet, under Mho's Law of Conductance: they absorb heat which only helps to feed the internal circulating energy more external energy from its surrounding environment. This results in a condition known as: overunity in which we do not have to pay for this increase in energy. It comes to us free of charge. Reactance is like this only better. The extra energy does not come from the environment. It comes from the manipulation of frequency and phase relation among the waves of electrical energy already circulating inside our circuit. Thus, no new energy source is required to augment the preexisting energetic condition. This initial condition of energy is considered a mere stimulus to whatever amplification ensues. It is not the source of energy. Reactance – or more accurately: the feedback of reactance – is its sole source of “extra” energy. This is not an easy concept for most people to accept. But it is the truth of the matter simply put.}

Anyway, under each of these two laws of Ohm's versus Mho's, resistance varies inversely to conductance. This is significant since each governs their respective laws of organic rates of growth and decay spelled out by reactance formulae...

$$Reactance_{Inductive} = \frac{2\pi \times Frequency \times Inductance}{Resistance (Ohm's Law)}$$

Since the Inductive Reactant output feeds back into the Inductance input, this becomes a condition in which no energy is expended, nor consumed. Energy is not conserved. It merely recycles as a standing wave.

$$Reactance_{Capacitive} = \frac{Reciprocal Resistance (Mho's Law)}{2\pi \times Frequency \times Capacitance}$$

Again, since the Capacitive Reactant output feeds back into the Capacitance input, this becomes a condition in which no energy is expended, nor consumed. Energy is not conserved. It merely recycles as a standing wave.

Water has surface tension. Copper wire, similarly, has electron valence shell sharing which binds copper atoms together up to a limit of endurance of electron volts. If this limit should be breached through excessive voltages engaged by the circuit, then the copper has no reason to be solid anymore and will explode into ultra-fine dust particles of copper atoms. Likewise, if we should raise the temperature of water

sufficiently enough for it to boil, then it becomes a gas with enough escape velocity to leave the boiling chamber as a vapor. And if we should decompress liquid air by forcing it into a vacuum chamber, then it will flash boil into becoming gaseous air molecules and escape with explosive force just like the combustion of gasoline in a standard, automobile engine.

This explosive force of water boiling and gasoline igniting is a reactive force. Unfortunately, the energy of the gasoline is destroyed in the process. But it is this reactive force of the oxidation of gasoline which accounts for making the burning of fuel an overunity process which destroys its host just like we could do in a circuit of excessive voltages. We usually don't want this to happen in a circuit 'cuz it takes too much trouble to rebuild another. So, we regulate overunity in a circuit to prevent this from happening. But we design our gasoline engines around this principle to destroy our gasoline on purpose intent on replacing the fuel and pay for this privilege. What a concept! 🤖 Free energy from the burning of fossil fuels aborted by the destruction of its benefactor! Great for the Oil Companies; not good for the consumer.

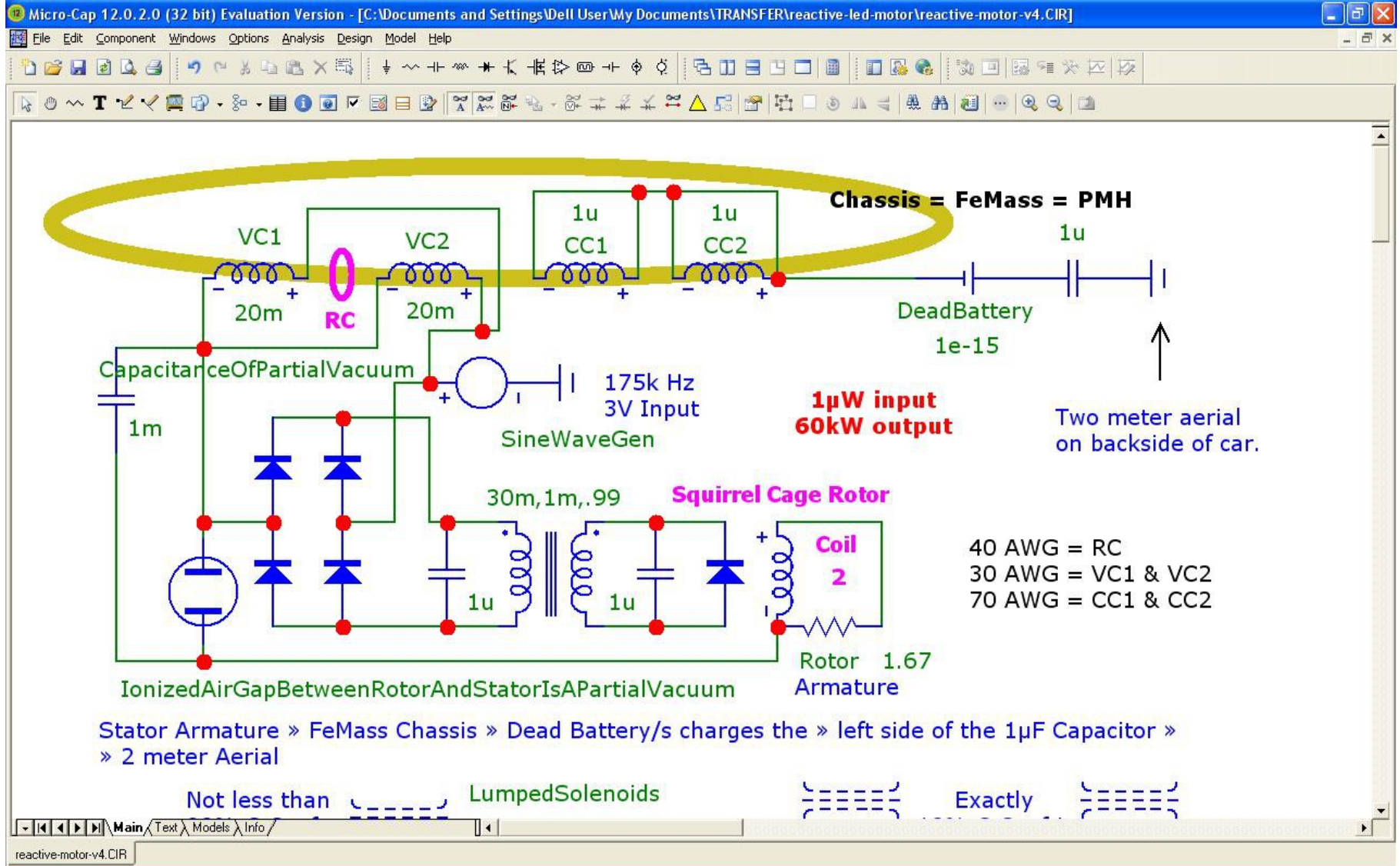
Lee Rogers, of Iona, Florida, came up with a better idea. He invented a technique (which made headlines back around 1980) to separate the heat from air while compressing it and move this heat over to the engine block while moving this liquefied air to a series of four holding tanks. Then, by injecting this liquid air into the cylinders of a piston engine at the beginning of its “expansive” stroke, decompression occurred flash boiling his liquid air causing it to explode into its gaseous state with enough force to drive the piston all the way to its furthest extent before the piston was allowed to shrink its chamber to prepare for the next cycle. With four tanks, he had enough reserve of liquid air to handle the driving needs of level ground at sea level if the car was not allowed to fall below 20 mph. With more tanks, I imagine he could have engineered the car to not stall at slower speeds and higher altitudes.

But this example is instructive. For it teaches us that conservation does not hold all the time. It only holds for solid and liquid matter. It does not hold for a gas, nor for a plasma. The energy is still there within each of these latter two states of matter, but this energy does not dictate the outcome. For it is the inertia of the engine's cylinders, plus the inertia of its engine block, plus the ambient air pressure which all dictate the energy outcome. The alteration of air's “state” from a liquid to a gas and back to a liquid does not supply the energy to move the car. It merely supplies the reactance needed to magnify the energy already existent within the engine and the surrounding air offering resistance and assistance to whatever modicum of energy initially used to start the car in the first place from whatever was stored inside the battery to get this process under way from a dead start. *{Not so incidentally, this modified engine ran col to the start with a thin layer of ice covering it.}*

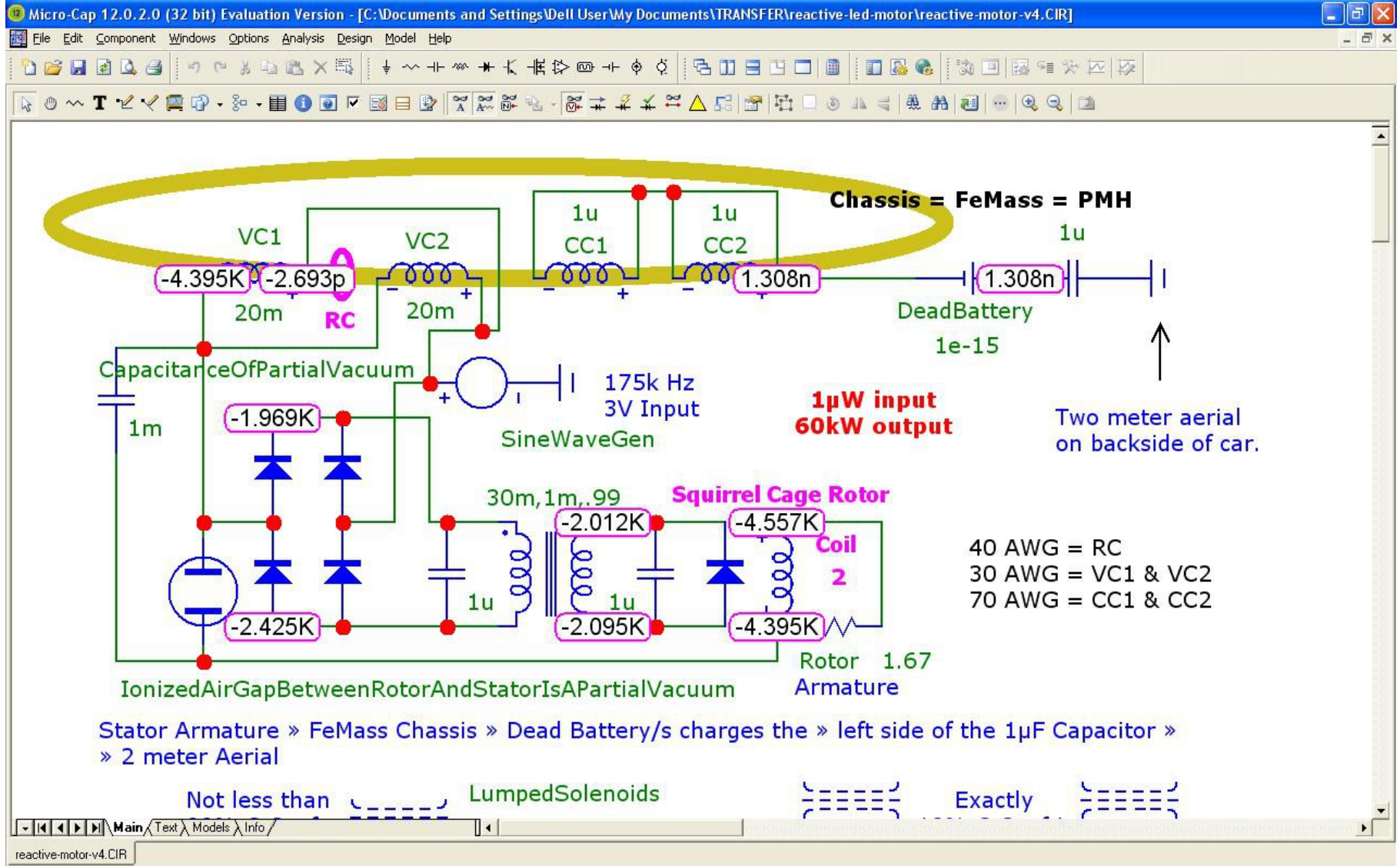
Notice that he got to reuse the air over and over again much as I do within my circuit when I reuse its electrical energy over and over again.

I still require the maintenance of a stimulus. But this stimulus is merely information in the form of a moderate frequency at the midpoint within the “experimental radio band” allocated by the FCC not requiring a license, namely: 175k Hz. This stimulus requires a mere one micro volt, or up to one volt, of energy to safely carry this sine wave piggy-back style acting as the first tier of my circuit to stimulate (feed) the reactance (the second tier) which evokes energy to arise from out of the mass of the squirrel cage rotor coil (serving as the third tier).

Here are my screenshots simulated in [Spectrum Soft's Micro-Cap](#) software...



This image depicts the circuit.




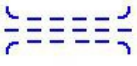
Nodal voltages at 10 milli seconds.

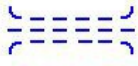
Micro-Cap 12.0.2.0 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - [C:\Documents and Settings\Dell User\My Documents\TRANSFER\reactive-led-motor\reactive-motor-v4.CIR]

File Edit Component Windows Options Analysis Design Model Help

Stator Armature » FeMass Chassis » Dead Battery/s charges the » left side of the 1µF Capacitor »
 » 2 meter Aerial

Not less than 99% C.Coef.  LumpedSolenoids VC1 VC2 CC1 CC2

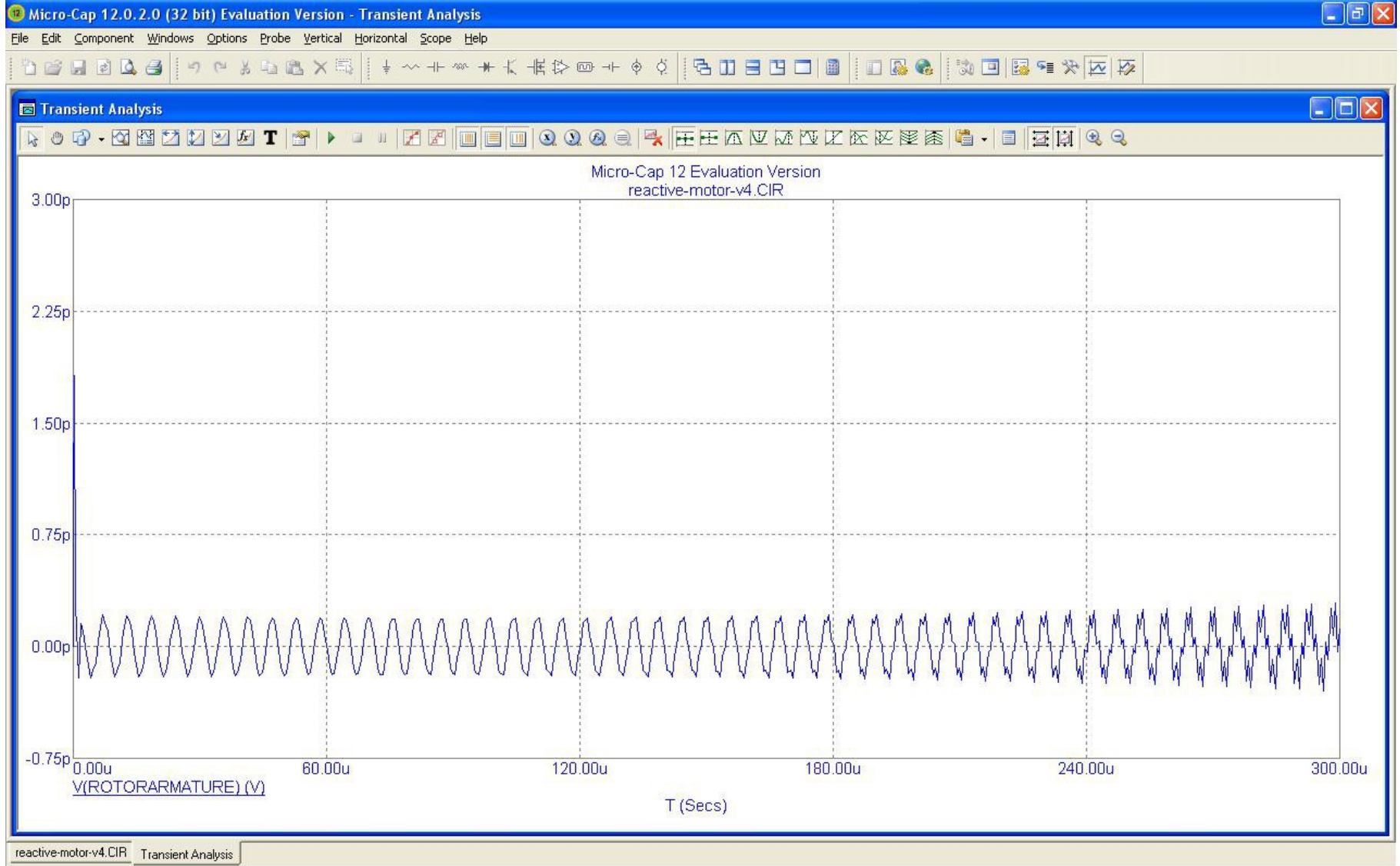
Exactly 10% C.Coef.!  Coil VC1

 Coil VC2

This is a Reactive Motor for an Electric Vehicle amplified by a Perpetual Motion Holder (PMH) stimulated to produce reactive power from a sine wave generator, or a radio tuned aerial, feeding between one micro volt up to 3 volts into the PMH. Reactive power is converted from this minuscule input by inverting the polarity of voltage by 180° and then reverted back into useful power by the magnetic resistance of the Squirrel Cage Rotor's Armature. Power is increased by decreasing the size of the Rotor Coil, or by increasing the self-inductive mass of VC 1&2, or by adding more CC coils (up to a total of eight) and VC coils (up to a total of three). The transformer has a slight capacitance. The transformer and its two adjacent capacitors plus diode act as stabilizing ballasts to help prevent "Matrix is singular" error message. Rate of reactance is regulated by the frequency of the sine wave generator. This high frequency is reduced to a reasonable rate of rotation for the drive shaft by dividing the rotor and stator into 6k radial subdivisions of coils each of which is equivalent to one cycle of the sine wave generator. FeMass is a very large ferromagnetizable mass (such as the chassis of an EV) on the order of 200 pounds per horsepower of back EMF reduction and is magnetically coupled as an extension of the PMH core. Screenshots and simulation files...
<http://is.gd/reactivemotor> — http://www.tzev.com/2001_rxt-g_library.html

Main < Text < Models < Info <

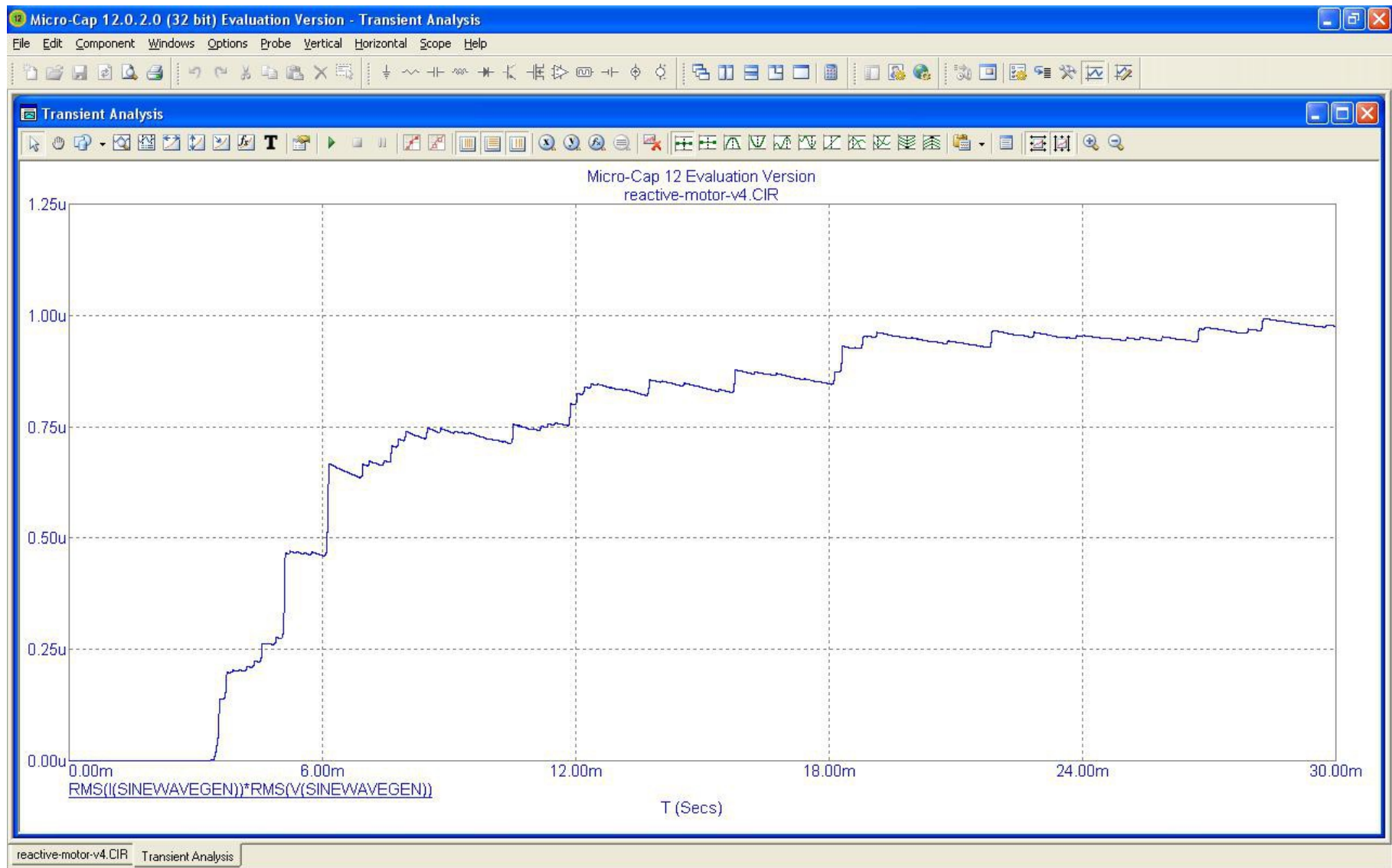
reactive-motor-v4.CIR



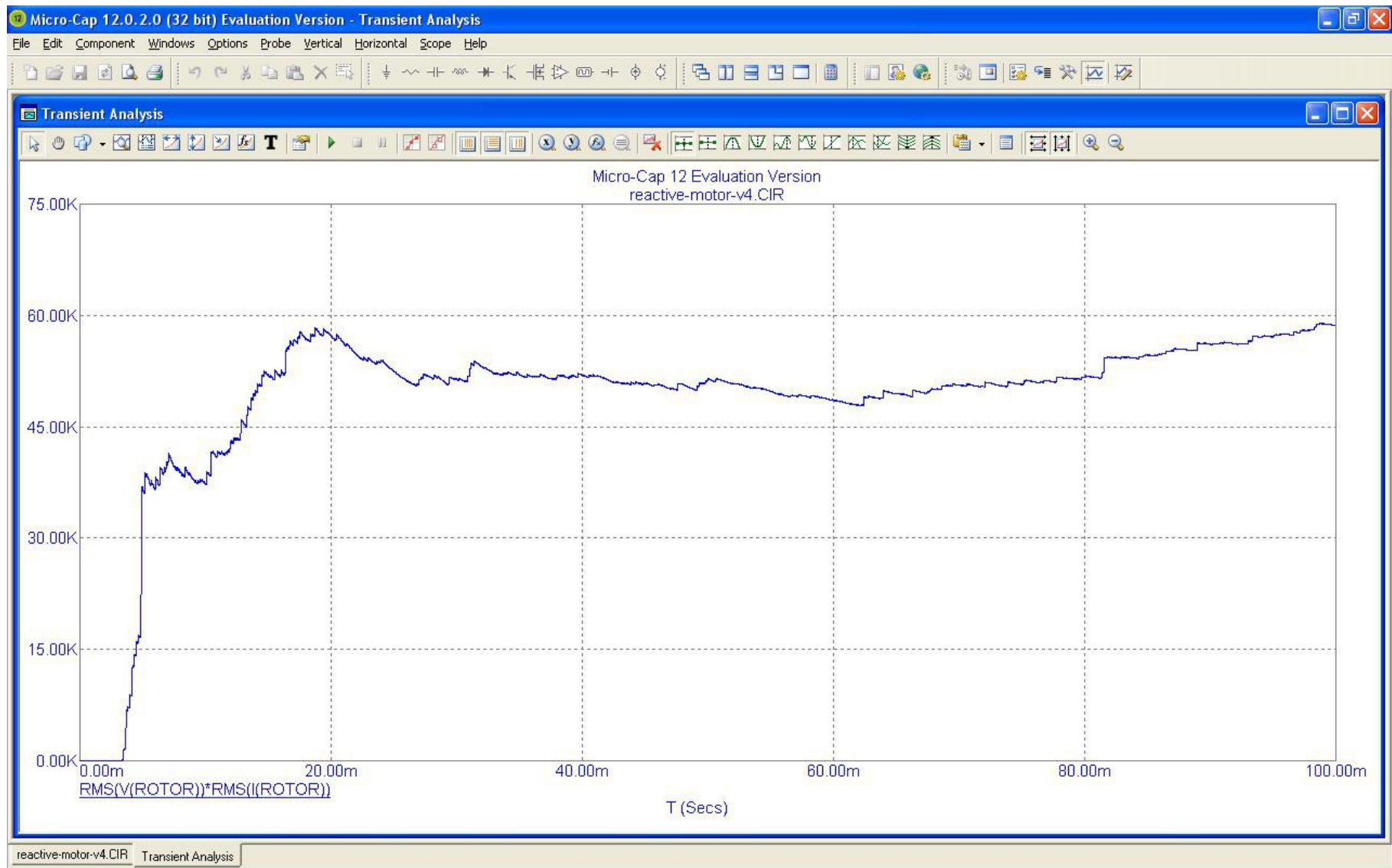
The image, above, depicts how triangular waves grow on top of the initial input of sine waves eventually dwarfing these sine waves in their escalation of amplitude and frequency. This escalation is an exponential growth rate turning into a hyperbolic curve reaching upwards to infinity stopped only by the destruction of the hosting circuit, or sparking (arcing) across the air gap existing between the rotor and the stator making this similar to a magneto-dynamo alternator which used to recharge the auxiliary battery under the hood of a car dating from the 1940s and 50s. This arcing (sparking) is a resistive load which unifies the disparate waves of current and voltage in reactant power to “correct” its negative unity power factor making it positive unity power factor and usable by our appliances.

I might as well fill this space with a little aside about simulators: they don't tell us everything all the time.

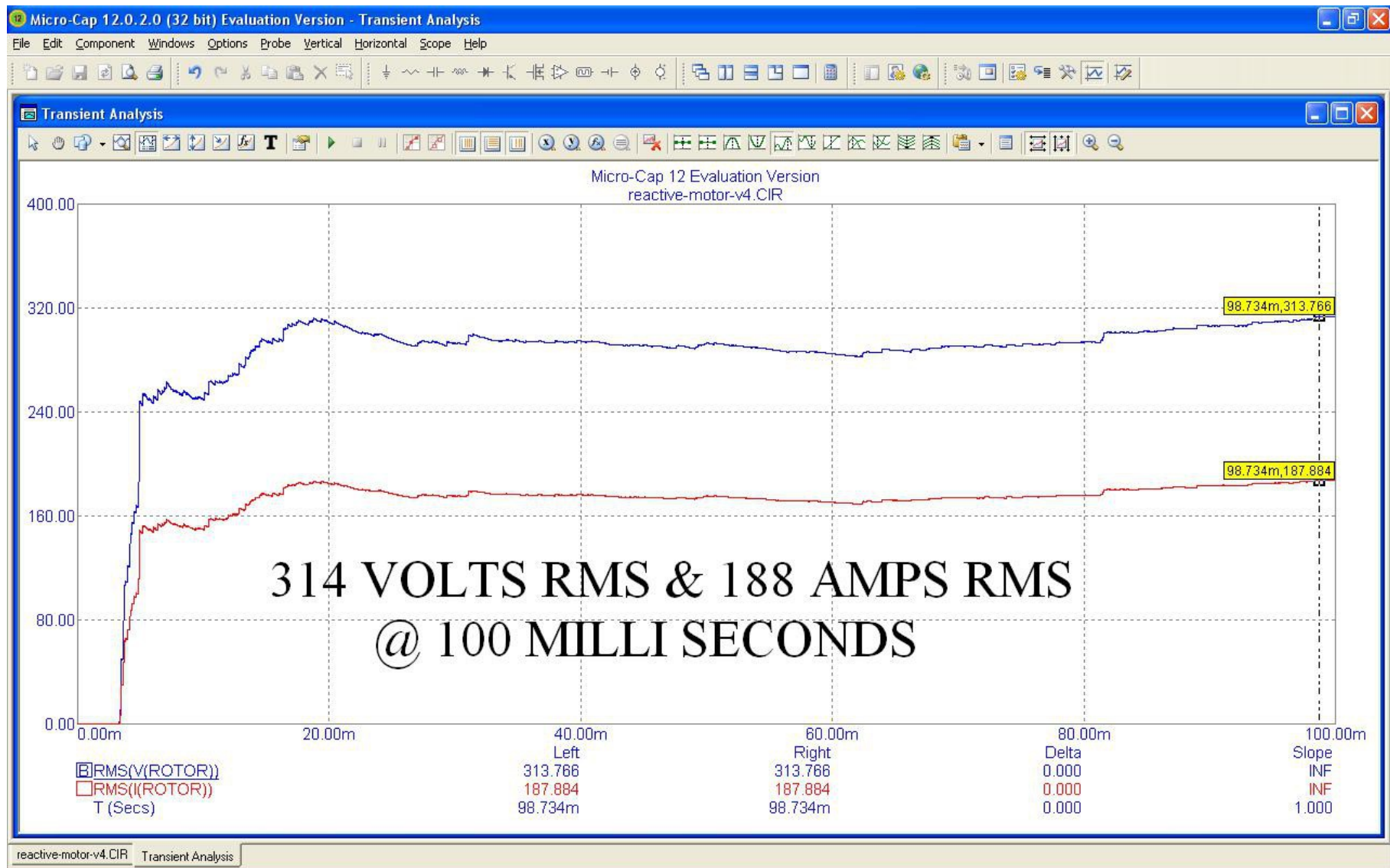
What's missing, in this instance, is whether the sine wave input can be polarized in one plane or does it need to be totally rotational in all planes? I don't know. Only an actual build could answer this mystery. In other words, if you take a slack rope and flick it up and down, then it will create a ripple moving across it from one person to another that travels only in one plane: the vertical plane of oscillation. This may not be adequate to “excite” my circuit. And this is artificial – not natural – in that natural sine waves occurring in the environment are rotational in all planes of orientation – not merely the vertical plane. A digital sine wave generator may mimic a polarized sine wave and mimic it very well, but what of a non-polarized sine wave rotating in all planes which only a rotating body, such as: a gasoline fueled, electric generator, can produce? If this latter condition is required, then a crystal radio set tuned to a specific frequency of moderate duration, such as 175k Hz, may be the only simple way to stimulate my circuit? If this is true, then let no one be misled into believing that this is powering my circuit “from the air”. This is why I claim that this feeble energy of merely a micro volt is something for the frequency to ride piggy-back on top of. This energy is insignificant by itself. It is only the frequency riding on top of this meager which is significant. So, my circuit could not be powered “by the air” although it may be capable of becoming stimulated by the radio waves traveling around in our atmosphere.



This first tier of real power shows us that the input is a mere one micro watt of stimulation comparable to the input of a 1920s crystal radio.



This image traces the output wattage at the rotor comparable to that of conventional Electric Vehicles. This is the last tier of “free energy”.



Here are its amps and volts of rotor output climbing to their plateau of RMS averages.

ENTROPY

Ohm's Law Current = $\frac{\text{Voltage}}{\text{Resistance}}$

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

Mho's Law
{Seimens} Current = $\frac{\text{Resistance}}{\text{Voltage}}$

ENTROPY

**AREA OF HIGH
PRESSURE, aka
HIGH VOLTAGE**

**DIRECTION
OF CURRENT**

**AREA OF LOW
PRESSURE, aka
LOW VOLTAGE**



SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

**AREA OF LOW
PRESSURE, aka
LOW VOLTAGE**

**DIRECTION
OF CURRENT**

**AREA OF HIGH
PRESSURE, aka
HIGH VOLTAGE**



This last image graphically describes what happens in my circuit. The capacitor, transformer, capacitor, diode daisy-chain of electrical components inverts voltage polarity a full 180° out-of-phase with current. This causes current to “think” it is still traveling in the correct direction similar to how wind transports an air mass away from areas of high pressure towards areas of lower air pressure to help equalize their differences in pressure. Yet, it is not doing so in this condition. Instead, the current is aggravating their discrepancy augmenting the “high pressure” of voltage among one set of coils (usually the VC set of coils) and depleting the voltage to a zero state (usually existing

among the CC set of coils). This voltage inversion serves as the foundation for the magnification of power, reactive power, within my circuit. This is the second tier of the “free energy” process.

This circuit simulation is located here: <http://is.gd/reactivemotor>

Be sure and visit my website: <http://vinyasi.info/>, or my other books on amazon: <http://amazon.com/author/vinyasi>