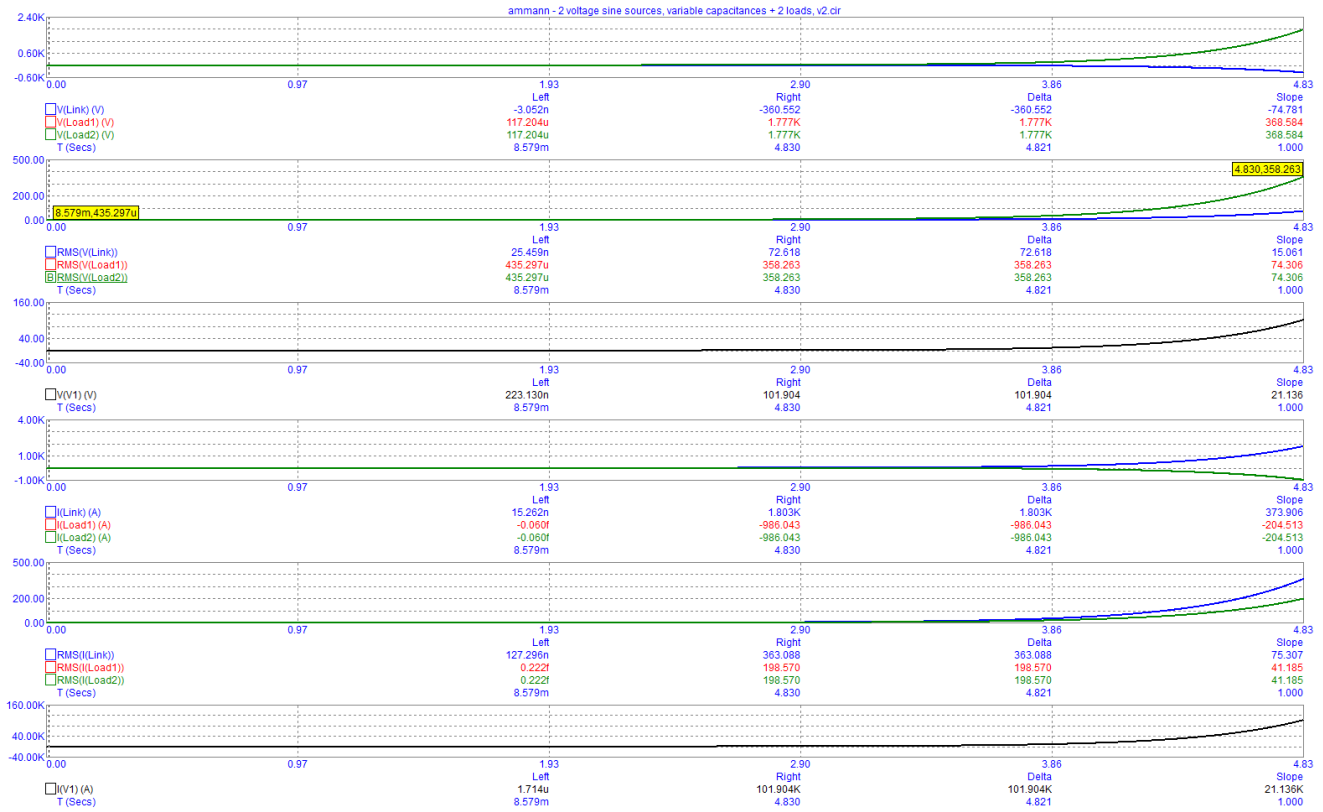


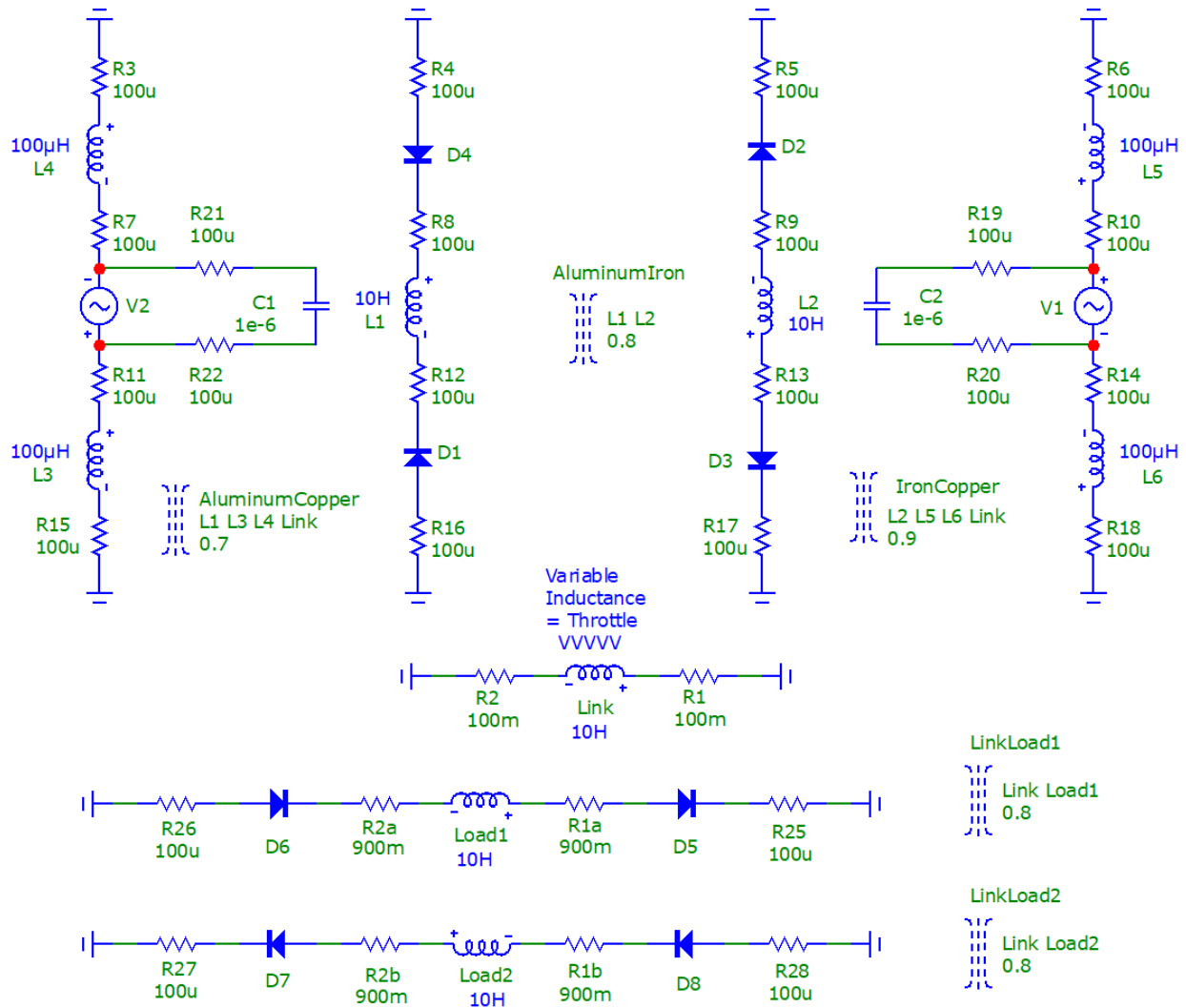
This Circuit Simulation is Awesome! [12 July 2022]

It doesn't explode in your face...



...like its previous version accomplished...

Aluminum Coil = L1 @ 10 Ohms. Iron Coil = L2 @ 60 Ohms. Copper Coils: L3, L4, L5 & L6 @ 100μ Ohms. Copper Coils: Link, Load1 & Load2 = 10 Ohms. V1 & V2 = 1.2μV (safe maximum) @ 120 Hz, each, represent sine wave voltage sources. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 1μF soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. C1 & C2 are piezoelectric crystals providing the oscillations in the real world for the virtual current sources, I1 & I2. Frequency of current sources, plus the amplitude of their input current and their parallel capacitances are factors which regulates the rate of escalation of non-saturated electromotive force driving over-unity giving us additional energy at no additional cost.



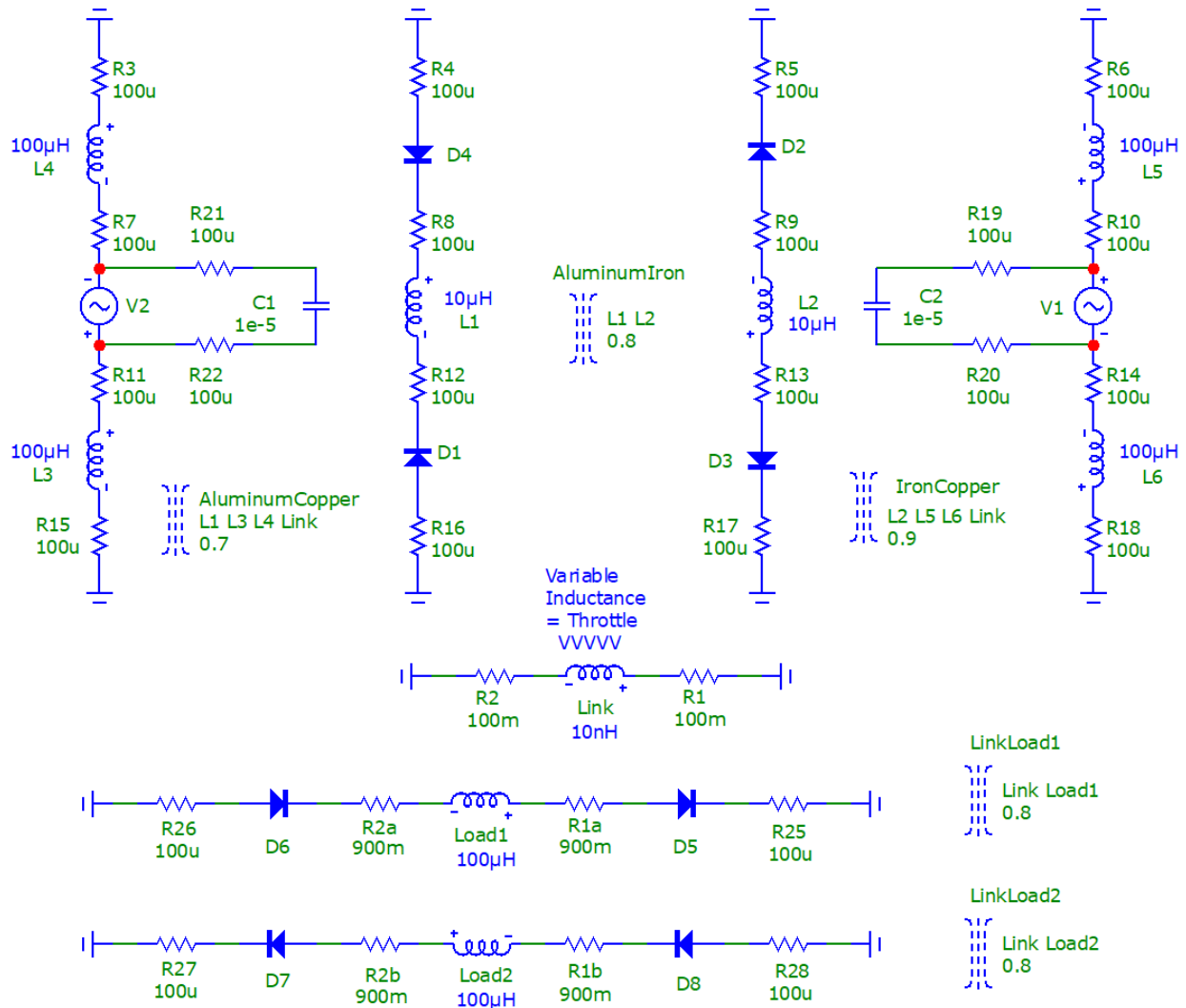
D1, D2, D3 & D4 are borax diodes wherein the cathode is aluminum and the anode is something else...possibly iron? The water of the borax solution may soak up the excess charges much like Richard Hackenberger blew up batteries attempting to do the same except that explosions may be prevented herein. This may be what the Ammann brothers filled those elusive copper spheres? They may have filled those hollow spheres with air of 100% saturated humidity? The purpose of resistors, R1, R1a, R1b, R2, R2a & R2b, is to surround the inductive Load with some additional resistance so as to be capable of accumulating a potential which we measure as voltage. Otherwise, it would be devoid of voltage! Resistors, R3 through R28, are solder joints. Diodes: D5 through D8, may be regular diodes? Notice how this version has reduced nodal voltages over prior versions of this circuit? Awesome! Efficiency...

It merely putters along at a measly output constrained by periodic collapses of its raw output so as to limit its escalation towards infinite oblivion. Both versions are in this folder on my website...

<http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/June/?C=M;O=D>

Here is a screenshot of its schematic...

Aluminum Coil = L1 @ 10 μ Ohms. Iron Coil = L2 @ 60 μ Ohms. Copper Coils: L3, L4, L5 & L6 @ 100 μ Ohms. Copper Coils: Link = 10n Ohms; Load1 & Load2 = 100 μ Ohms. V1 & V2 = 1.2 μ V (safe maximum) @ 120 Hz, each, represent sine wave voltage sources. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 10 μ F soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. Frequency of voltage sources, plus the amplitude of their input voltage and their parallel capacitors are factors which regulate the rate of escalation of non-saturated electro-motive force driving overunity giving us additional energy at no additional cost.

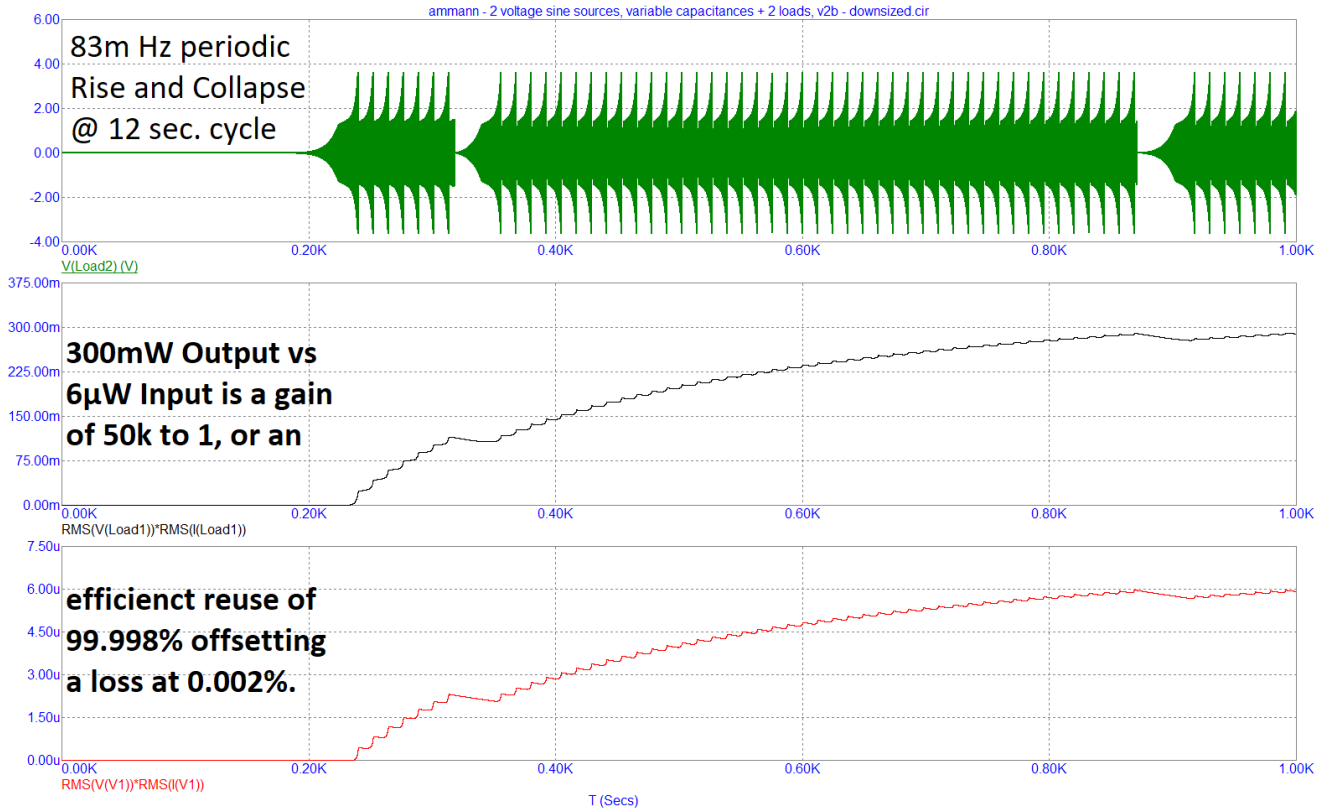


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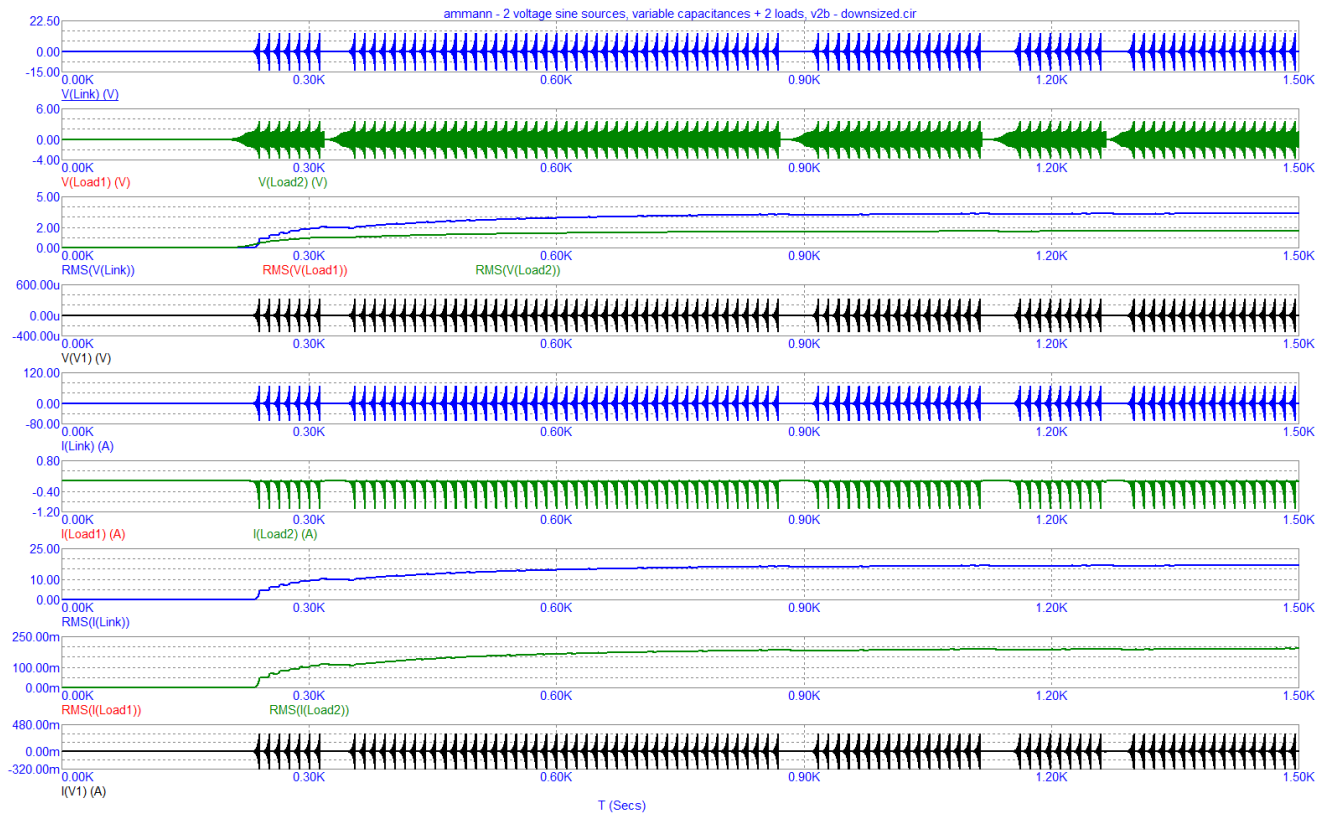
Download a compressed ZIP file containing its development...

<https://ufile.io/nrpwcl9v>

Here is a screenshot of its RMS output exhibiting its periodic bursts (in the top graph) which have been artificially averaged via RMS calculations (in the 2nd and 3rd graphs)...

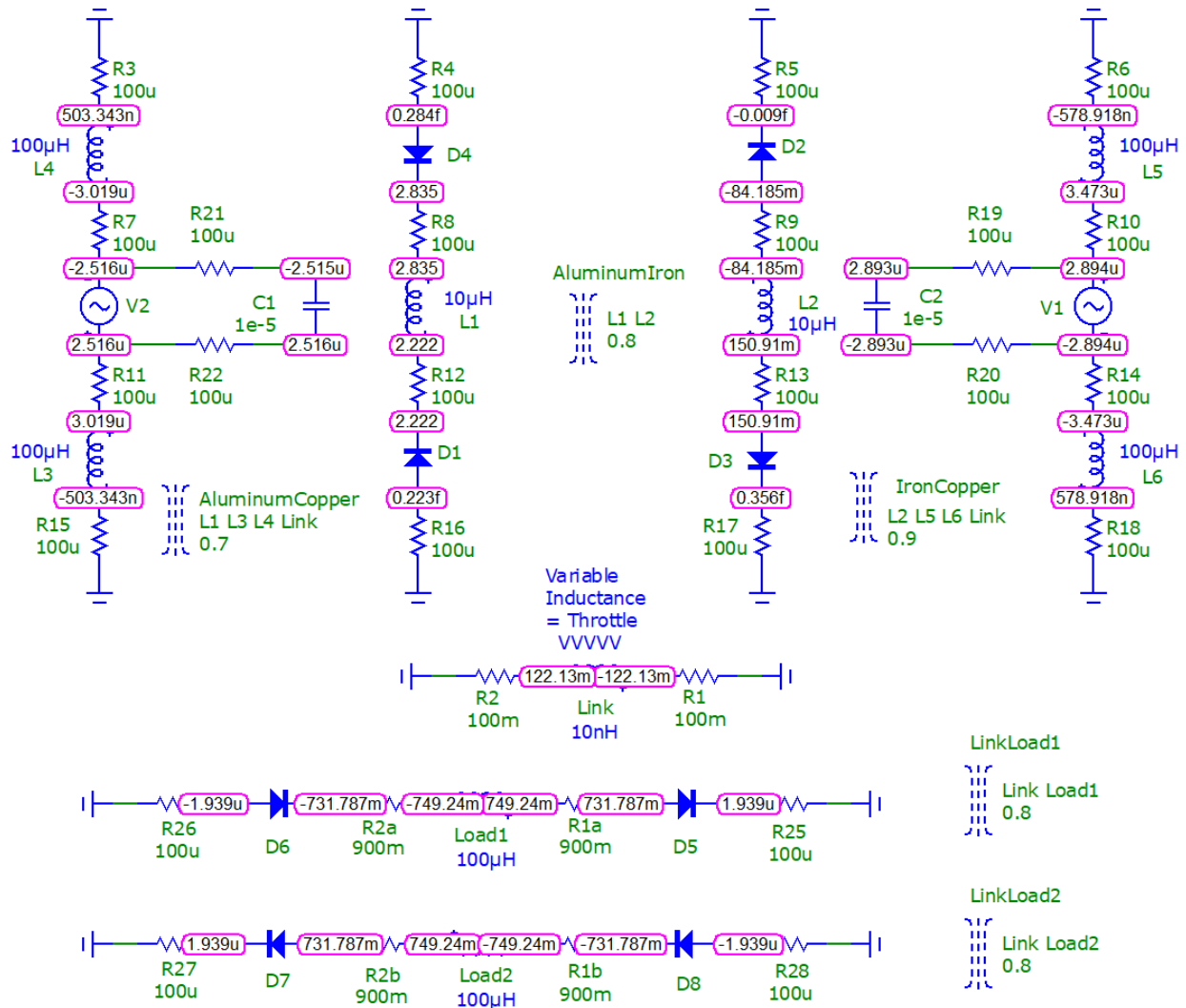


Here is a breakdown of the output of several of its components...



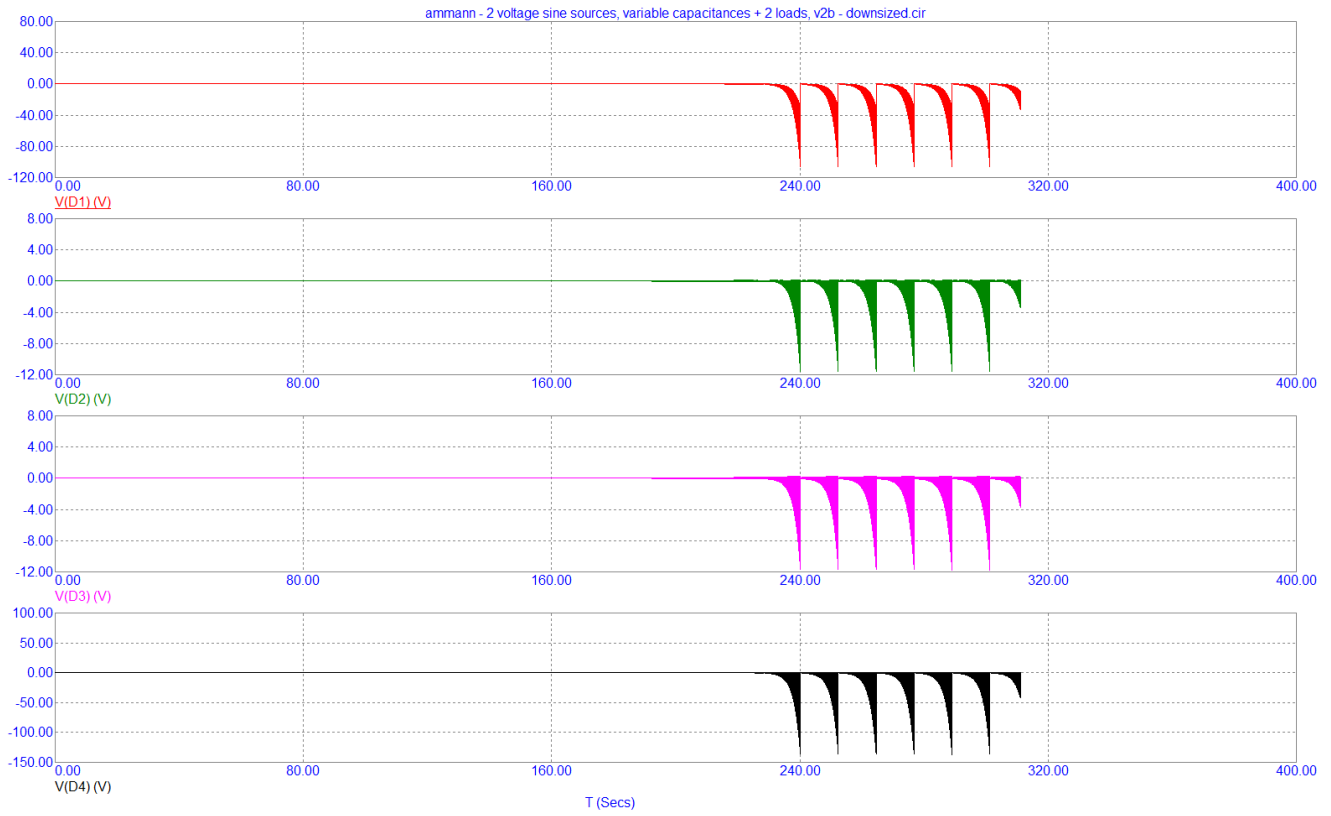
Here are its nodal voltages after 1½ ks...

Aluminum Coil = L1 @ 10 μ Ohms. Iron Coil = L2 @ 60 μ Ohms. Copper Coils: L3, L4, L5 & L6 @ 100 μ Ohms. Copper Coils: Link = 10n Ohms; Load1 & Load2 = 100 Ohms. V1 & V2 = 1.2 μ V (safe maximum) @ 120 Hz, each, represent sine wave voltage sources. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 10 μ F soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. Frequency of voltage sources, plus the amplitude of their input voltage and their parallel capacitors are factors which regulate the rate of escalation of non-saturated electro-motive force driving overunity giving us additional energy at no additional cost.

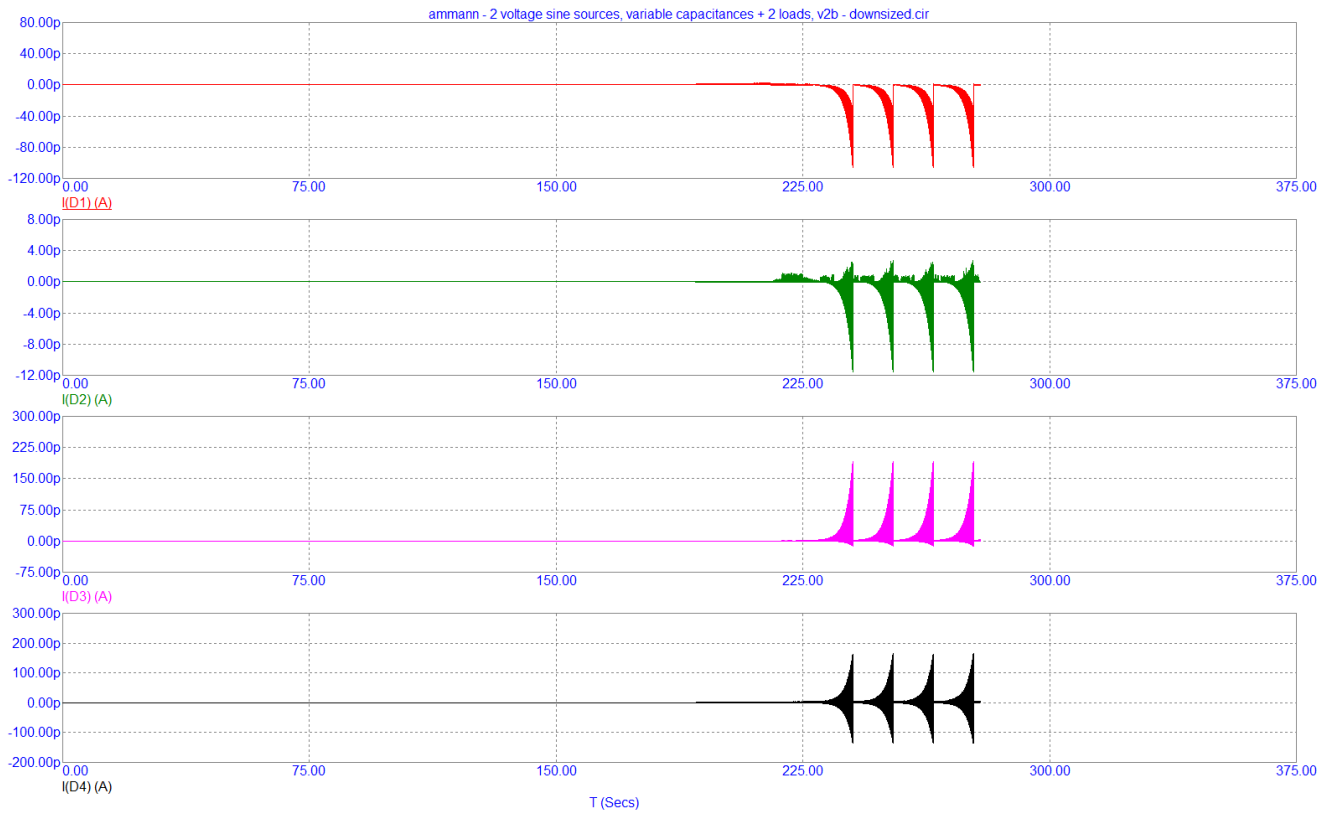


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Here are the voltages of its central diodes surrounding its core pair of inductors, L1 and L2...



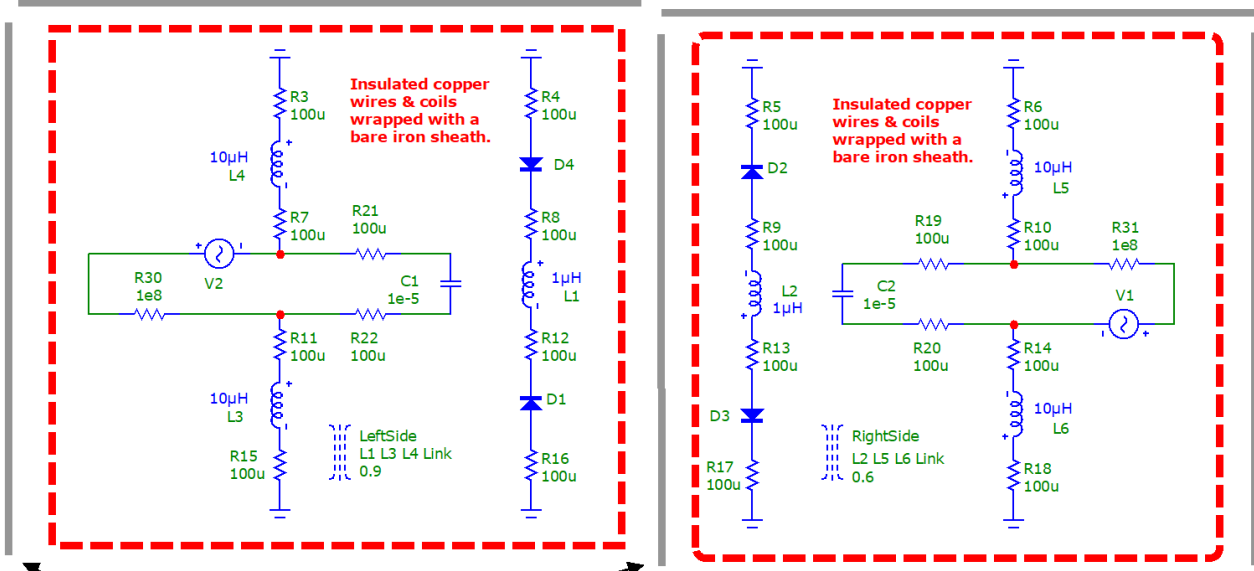
Here are the amperages of these same diodes...



Pretty cool, huh!? It gets better...

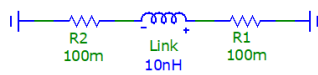
Schematic...

Copper Core Coils = L1 & L2 @ a minimum AWG of 31 equivalent to 3.934μ Ohms or more, each. Copper Core Coils = L3, L4, L5 & L6 @ an AWG of 25, or 10μ Ohms, each. Copper Core Coil, Link: 10n Ohms (25 AWG). Copper Core Coil: Load1 & Load2 = 10μ Ohms (25 AWG), each. Sine Wave sources (radio tuner or digital or rotary generator), V1 & V2 are 3V @ 1k Hz, each, with a reduced amperage at ±30nA. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 10μF soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. The frequency of the voltage sources, plus the amplitude of their input voltages and the capacitances of their parallel capacitors are factors which regulate the rate of escalation of non-saturated electromotive force driving overunity giving us additional energy at no additional cost (other than the cost of materials ;-).

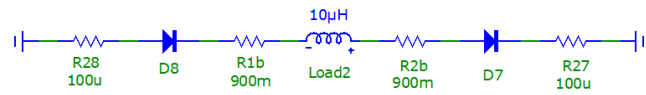
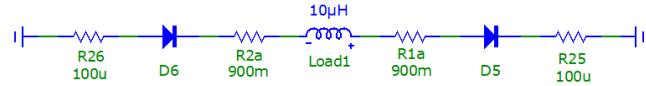


A sheet of aluminum surrounds a dielectric material (such as: delron or epoxy or beeswax+rosin+carnauba wax) in which each right and left half of the power supply is immersed.

Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator possesses a catalyst in place of a Prime Mover and lasts 5k years!



LeftVsRightSides L1 L2 0.7



THIS IS A MERE PROOF-OF-CONCEPT (AND STABLE, ie. PULSED) VERSION, REDUCED FROM ENLARGED OUTPUT BUT USING THE SAME INPUT.

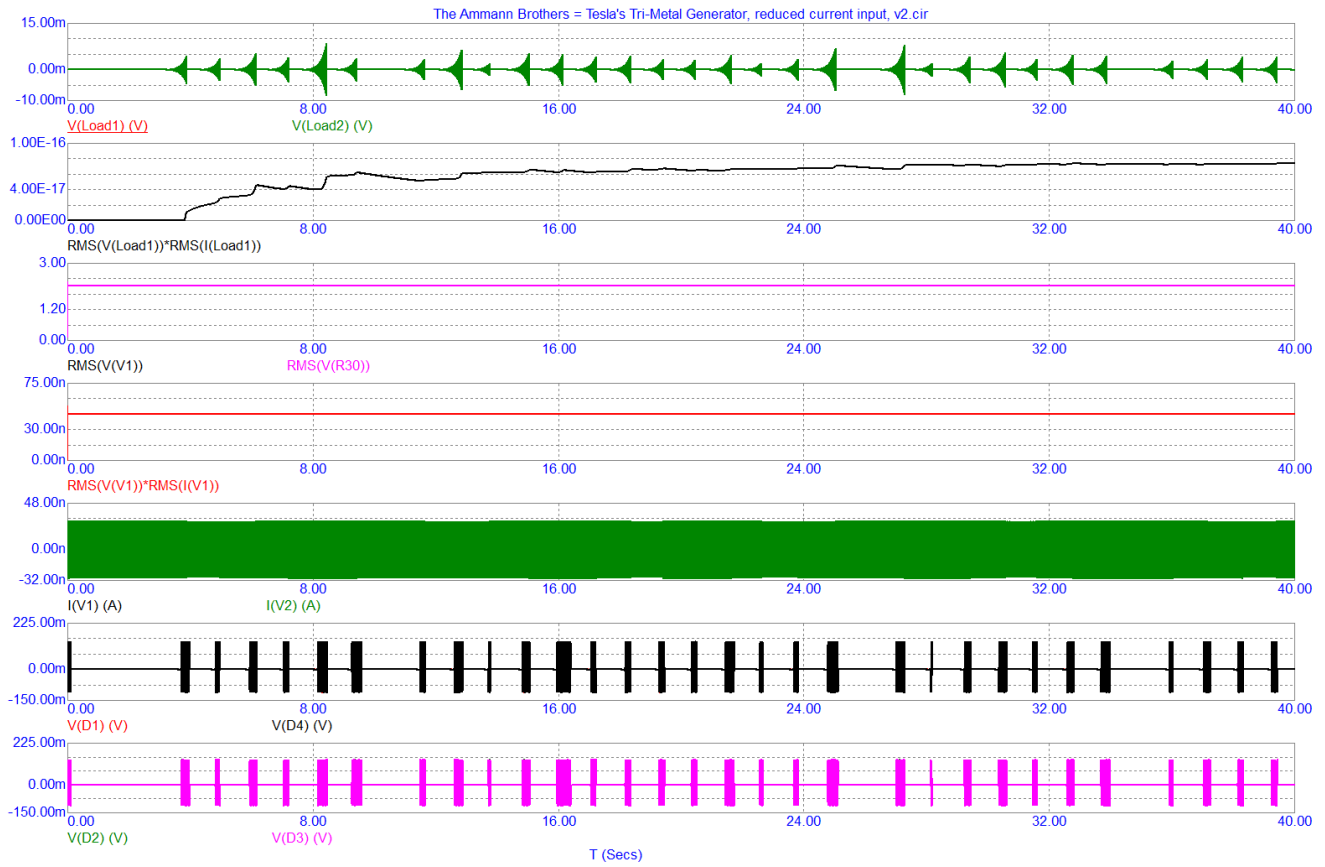
LinkLoad L1 L2 Load1 Load2 0.8

The quantity of Loads at: Load1 and Load2 are without limit. I chose two for this example.

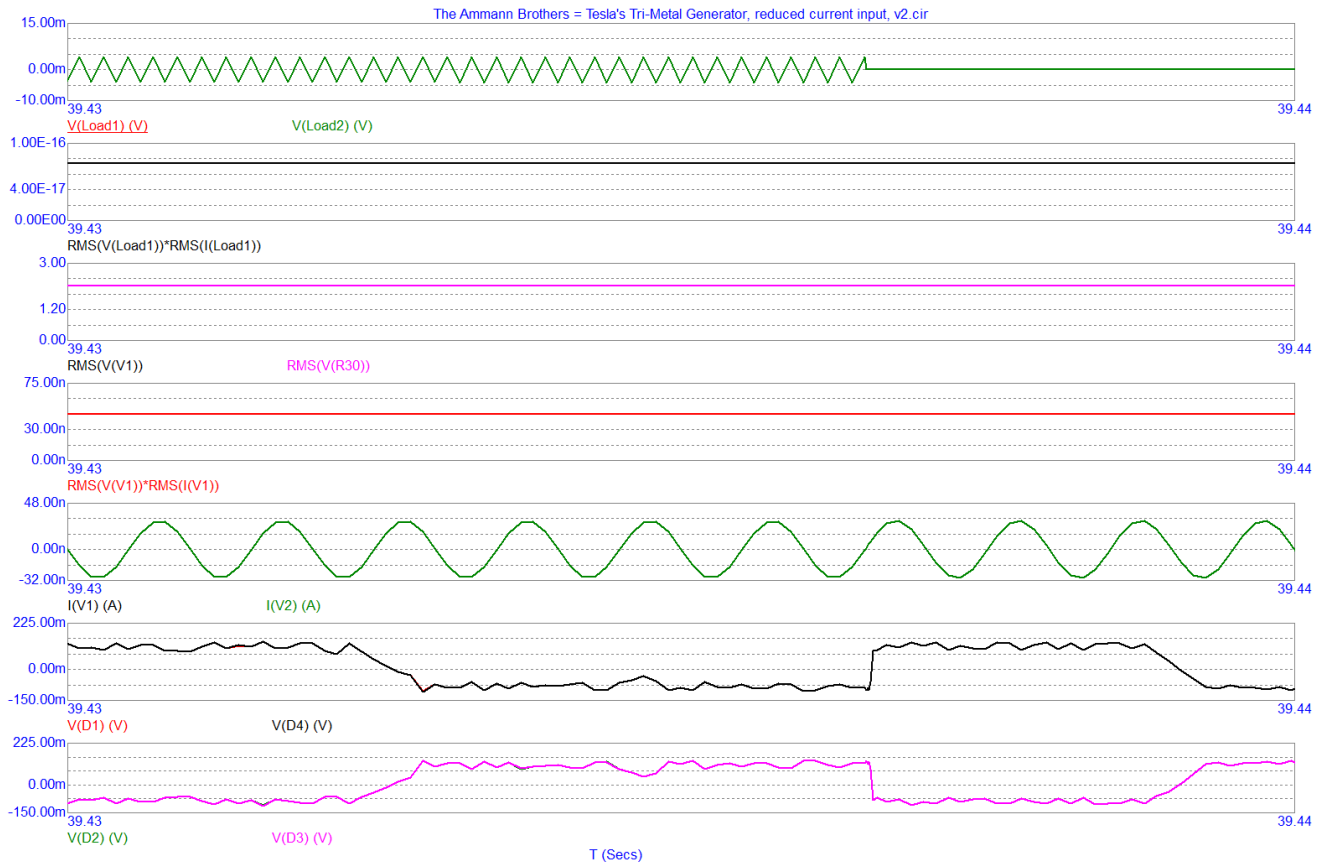
Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator (TMG) is the solid-state version of his Special Generator (SG) except that his TMG does not require any additional iron magnetically coupled to the core of its windings to enhance its output. His SG is an earlier incarnation of the Kromrey Converter.

The purpose of resistors, R1, R1a, R1b, R2, R2a & R2b, is to surround the two inductive Loads(1+2) with some additional resistance so as to be capable of accumulating a potential which we measure as voltage. Otherwise, these two Loads would be devoid of voltage -yet- have ample current! All of the 100μ Ohm resistors are solder joints. Resistors, R30 and R31, are chokes to disallow too much current to enter the circuit and unnecessarily drain the sine wave generators: voltage sources, V1 and V2. These voltage sources are not intended to provide any power. They are merely intended to provide a stimulus for the eruption of reactive power from all of the other components.

40 seconds of output...



Closeup view...



Transient analysis settings...

Transient Analysis Limits

Maximum Run Time: 40.000000000000000000000001
 Output Start Time (tstart): 0
 Maximum Time Step: 0
 Number of Points: 51
 Temperature: Linear 27
 Retrace Runs: 1

Run Options: Normal
 State Variables: Zero

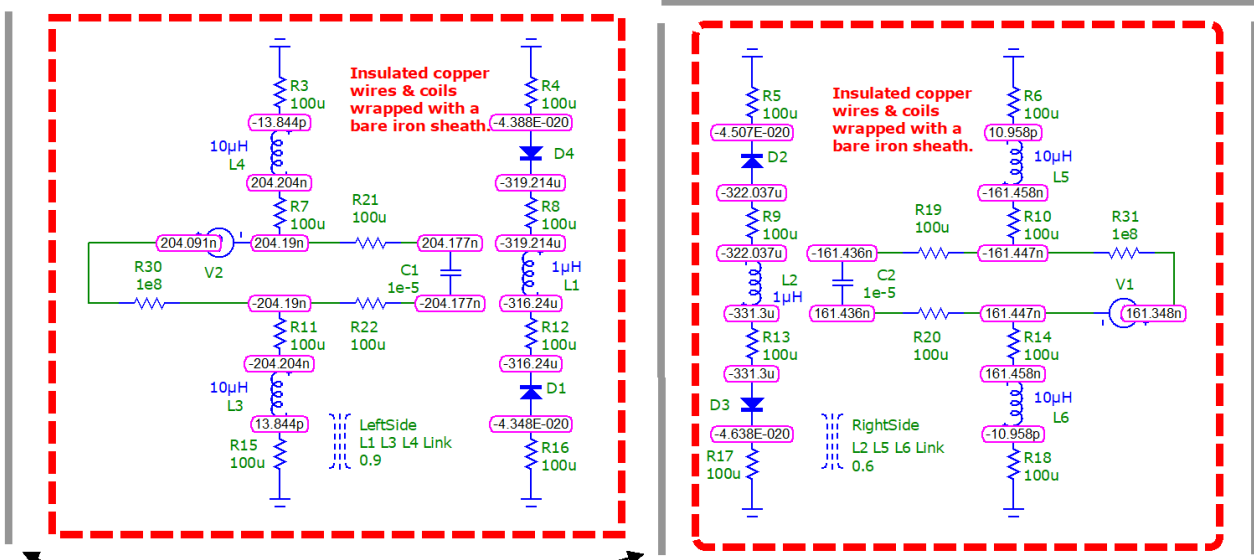
Operating Point
 Accumulate Plots
 Operating Point Only
 Fixed Time Step
 Auto Scale Ranges
 Periodic Steady State

Ignore Expression Errors

	Page	P	X Expression	Y Expression	X Range	Y Range
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		1	T	V(Link)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2	T	V(Load1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		2	T	V(Load2)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3	T	RMS(V(Link))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3	T	RMS(V(Load1))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3	T	RMS(V(Load1))*RMS(I(Load1))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		3	T	RMS(V(Load2))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		4	T	RMS(V(V1))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		4	T	RMS(V(R30))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		5	T	RMS(V(V1))*RMS(I(V1))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		6	T	I(Link)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		7	T	I(Load1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		7	T	I(Load2)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		8	T	RMS(I(Link))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		9	T	RMS(I(Load1))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		9	T	RMS(I(Load2))	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		10	T	I(V1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		10	T	I(V2)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		11	T	V(D1)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		12	T	V(D2)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		12	T	V(D3)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		11	T	V(D4)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		12	T	V(D5)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		13	T	V(D6)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		14	T	V(D7)	Autoalways	Autoalways
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		15	T	V(D8)	Autoalways	Autoalways

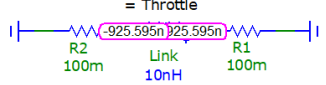
Nodal voltages after 40 seconds of simulated run-time...

Copper Core Coils = L1 & L2 @ a minimum AWG of 31 equivalent to 3.934μ Ohms or more, each. Copper Core Coils = L3, L4, L5 & L6 @ an AWG of 25, or 10μ Ohms, each. Copper Core Coil, Link: 10n Ohms (25 AWG). Copper Core Coil: Load1 & Load2 = 10μ Ohms (25 AWG), each. Sine Wave sources (radio tuner or digital or rotary generator), V1 & V2 are 3V @ 1k Hz, each, with a reduced amperage at ±30nA. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 10μF soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. The frequency of the voltage sources, plus the amplitude of their input voltages and the capacitances of their parallel capacitors are factors which regulate the rate of escalation of non-saturated electromotive force driving overunity giving us additional energy at no additional cost (other than the cost of materials ;-).



A sheet of aluminum surrounds a dielectric material (such as: delron or epoxy or beeswax+rosin+carnauba wax) in which each right and left half of the power supply is immersed.

Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator possesses a catalyst in place of a Prime Mover and lasts 5k years!



LeftVsRightSides L1 L2 0.7

LinkLoad Link Load1 Load2 0.8



The quantity of Loads at: Load1 and Load2 are without limit. I chose two for this example.

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Also, please review these folders...

<http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/May/?C=M;O=D>

and...

<http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/July/?C=M;O=D>

Fan mail from a critic (**highlighted in yellow and using a bold font**)...

There is no 'free energy'.

“Free” would imply a neutrality of cost in which we may walk into a supermarket and walk out with groceries without having to pay for them. But walking into the grocery store and *being paid* to walk out with their groceries is what impedance amounts to when it is put to good use as a source of potential (when that impedance results from inductors, diodes and resistors for example).

The irony of these generators of impedance are that none of these three examples are efficient at storing potential (resulting from their impedances), for they are intended for the throughput of current - not for the storage of potential. For the generation of throughput, an additional type of impedance (resulting from capacitive reactance) is taken advantage of to remove the consequences of these other types of impedances off of those resources and (in so doing) create current of an amplitude which is sufficient enough to match or exceed the potential being generated by those initial types of impedances.

Yet, no movement takes place when the second type of impedance (capacitive reactance) kicks in. Everything happens simultaneously within all the components of this type of circuit since the phase of voltage and the phase of current have been separated by 1/2 cycle of oscillation.

This separation is indicated by the triangular wave form indicating a refusal of the circuit to reach saturation of voltage or current within all of its various components. Conversely, a sine wave would've indicated saturation. But if there are any preexisting sine waves, then they are dwarfed by the development of triangular waves.

Whether or not this is technically the same as what is considered to be a standing wave, it is effectively the same as a standing wave amounting to no movement of energy happening anywhere across the interior of this type of circuit since the polarity of current and the polarity of voltage are in opposition to each other indicating that no movement is taking place.

It's as if electrical energy is a mirage, of sorts, a sort of beat frequency of its own, resulting from two frequencies of two forces commingling to create this mirage that we call energy. These two parental forces can move about and oscillate but does not require that the daughter of their union oscillate and move as well. That is where the fiction arises... That energy moves as if it were a singularity, an entity, capable of movement when in fact, it is the ingredients of energy which moves and undergoes changes because they are the only things which actually exists.

It is this refusal on the part of physics to recognize the existential substance of the ingredients of energy (counterpoised against the fallacious and illusory existence of energy, itself) which makes it possible to disdainfully refuse to allow a freedom from the restrictiveness of the conservation of energy

law which does not apply to all types of energy since it cannot apply to potentialities, such as: impedances.

It is potential energy that is real while kinetic energy is a false God: of no substance, whatsoever. This is despite our use of kinetic energy as the goal of electrical engineering to design an appliance to run off of it!

This is counterpoised against the goal of free electrical engineering to provide for energy from its various potential sources that we often times overlook as sources and mislabel as impedances and resistances wherein these resistances are assumed to be fighting us when, in fact, they could be our helpers!

This description of “free” energy hardly sounds like energy... at least not the energy that we have become familiar with governed by our common sense of familiarity.

But this oddity of typology is not relevant since this “oddity” can readily be converted into energy that we are familiar with (and to which our appliances can respond) using various techniques of conversion which are already well known within the trade plus a few which may not be so well known, such as...

<https://is.gd/acplusdc>

It has always intrigued me what might be the purpose of this patent of Nikola Tesla? Because it looks too simple to be a patentable idea. It looks more closer to what a child might play with for kicks! But I suspect, tucked away inside of it, is a methodology for converting a useless triangular wave (whose current phase and voltage phase are out of phase with each other by one half cycle) into something which just might come close to being useful and with a high degree of efficiency resulting from this conversion.

If we replace the batteries (in this patent) with diodes and replace the sine wave voltage source with the oscillations which are inherent within an oscillator type of circuit, it starts to make more sense...

And it would not be too much of a stretch of the imagination to replace the batteries in Nikola Tesla's patent with diodes because 100 years ago diodes were sometimes made in a manner which was not too much different than the construction of a battery, namely: a borax or baking soda electrolyte between a cathode of aluminum and an anode of some other metal when subjected to oscillations results in a deposit of aluminum oxide upon the surface of the cathode inducing a one-way flow of current.

<http://www.sparkbangbuzz.com/els/borax-el.htm>

Apparently in YOUR mind.

Since none of an inductor's accumulation of voltage can be spent (removed from the inductor) so long as this voltage is out-of-phase with the inductor's current by $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle of oscillation, and since inductive reactance is equivalent to inductance by way of inductive impedance,[footnote] no sooner than an inductor responds to the application of voltage does it produce an accumulation of inductance within the imaginary plane of its inductive field (surrounding this inductor) amounting to a parametric amplification of its inductance within the domain of its complex evaluation.

This accumulation of inductance increases the rate at which voltage will accumulate during future cycles of oscillation since voltage will accumulate at whatever rate is determined by the inductor's impedance at that moment in time.

Hence, an inductor can become more than merely a generator of voltage; it becomes an exponential magnifier of voltage whenever its voltage is out-of-phase with its current by $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle of oscillation.

A parallel capacitance, when placed nearby this inductor, becomes a distributor of this accumulated voltage.

This distribution provokes a flow of current to discharge this capacitance.

Yet, this 'distribution' is merely a token gesture since no current will actually flow. Not until these two phases of voltage and current are brought back together without any separation of phase existing between them will anything change nor benefit anything else, such as: a load.

Hence, both voltage and current can manifest, ie. become created, despite the Conservation of Energy Law under these conditions which are not energetic conditions. Energy implies Ohms Law in which voltage and current are integrated into power.

This is *not* a condition of power; voltage and current are not integrated when they are separated by $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle of oscillation. They are distinctly separate phenomena and manipulated, as such, and outside of the Conservation of their Integration, as a non-energetic decomposition of singular ingredients of electrical power.

This is what makes free energy “free” by way of the manipulation of abstract information (ie, fictional; **imaginary [existing within everyone’s mind]** and predicated upon **complex numbers**) since this is what the reactive components of electrical power amount to, and manipulable whenever they are distinctly separated from each other, yet, housed within the same circuit at the same time.

[footnote] Electrical reactance¹ is a self-fulfilling proposition whenever voltage and current are out-of-phase by $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle of oscillation...

1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_reactance

$$\text{Capacitive reactance } X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C} = -\frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$\text{Inductive reactance } X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$

Reactance Equivalencies...

Capacitance = Capacitive Reactance

Inductance = Inductive Reactance

are derived from the formula for:

Reactive Impedance Equivalencies...

$$X = X_L + X_C = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

You're mad!

I would be if I took the delusions of physics as if they were a personal affront to my sensibilities

Unfortunately, they are an affront to the collective semi-consciousness of mankind making them a pandemic mind-virus!...making all who believe in these delusions mentally imbalanced and very unsavory in body and in mind.

Don't get me wrong...

The naturalist who formulated classical theories had a lot more going for himself since he kept it simple and grounded those theories, exclusively, in his observations.

But electrical reactance upends everything which we have cherished for centuries of speculations on how the universe operates.

It's unsettling at first, but becomes easier to accept once the momentum of the alteration of your brainwashing becomes habit forming. Only then, will it become something you will look forward to for new awakenings to arrive at your mental doorstep to challenge your cultural biases still further than they have been challenged, already.

Thanks for responding...

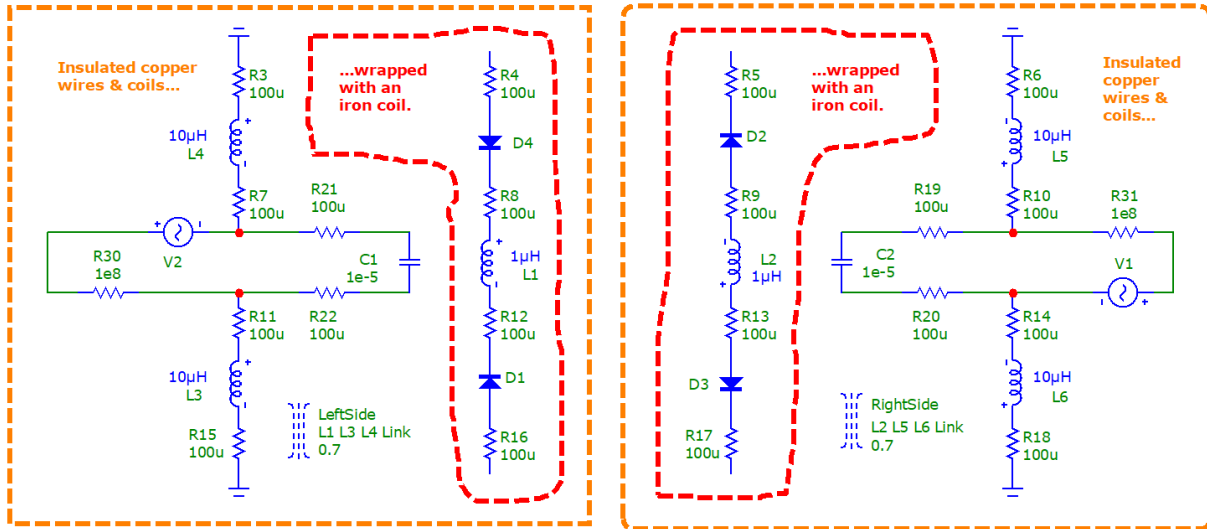
God bless!

An Appeal for Help!

Crafting a simulation is an easy matter since it merely reflects the mathematical relationships among various components in a proposed circuit. It does nothing to suggest how it is to be built.

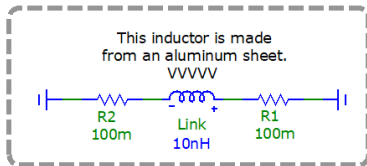
That is the quandary I face with the current edition of this circuit...

Iron Wrapping, L1, is six times the resistance of the copper coils, L3 & L4, which it surrounds: in this example, 6μ Ohms. The same can be said for iron wrapping, L2. Copper Coils = L3, L4, L5 & L6 are an AWG of 25 at 10μ Ohms, each. Aluminum plate, Link, is 10n Ohms. Copper Coils: Load1 & Load2 = 10μ Ohms (25 AWG), each. Sine Wave, voltage sources (radio tuner or digital or rotary generator), V1 & V2 are 3V @ 1k Hz, each, with a reduced amperage at ±30nA. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 10μF soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. The frequency of the voltage sources, plus the amplitude of their input voltages and the capacitances of their parallel capacitors are factors which regulate the rate of escalation of non-saturated electromotive force driving over-unity giving us additional energy at no additional cost (other than the cost of materials ;-). RUN THIS SIMULATION AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE COMING TO ANY CONCLUSIONS!



Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator possesses a catalyst in place of a Prime Mover and will last for 5k years!

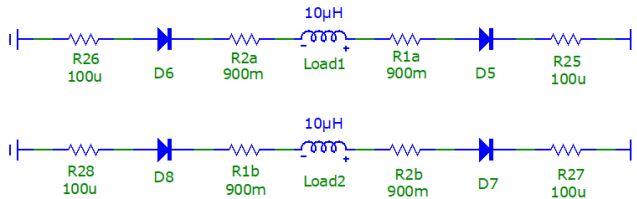
LeftVsRightSides L1 L2 0.9



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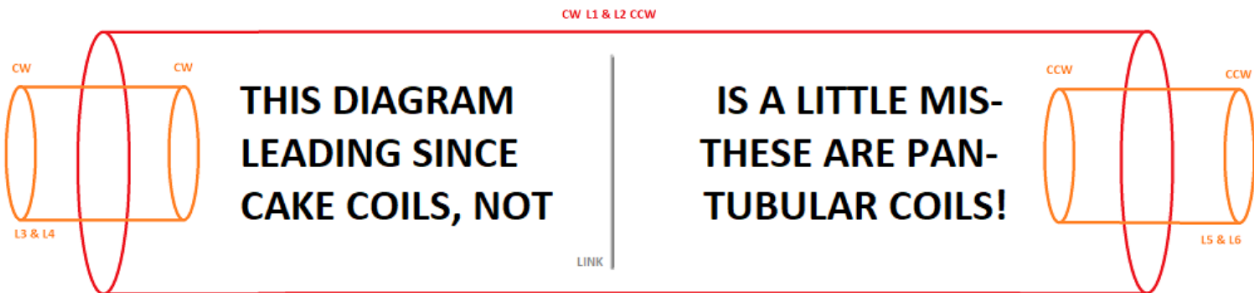
LinkLoad Link Load1 Load2 0.8

The quantity of Loads at: Load1 and Load2 are without limit. I chose two for this example.



Tesla's Tri-Metal Generator (TMG) is the solid-state version of his Special Generator (SG) except that his TMG does not require any additional iron magnetically coupled to the core of its windings to enhance its output. His SG is an earlier incarnation of the Kromrey Converter.

The purpose of resistors, R1, R1a, R1b, R2, R2a & R2b, is to surround the two inductive Loads(1+2) with some additional resistance so as to be capable of accumulating a potential which we measure as voltage. Otherwise, these two Loads would be devoid of voltage -yet- have ample current! All of the 100μ Ohm resistors are solder joints. Resistors, R30 and R31, are chokes to disallow too much current to enter the circuit and unnecessarily drain the sine wave generators: voltage sources, V1 and V2. These voltage sources are not intended to provide any power. They are merely intended to provide a stimulus for the eruption of reactive power from all of the other components.



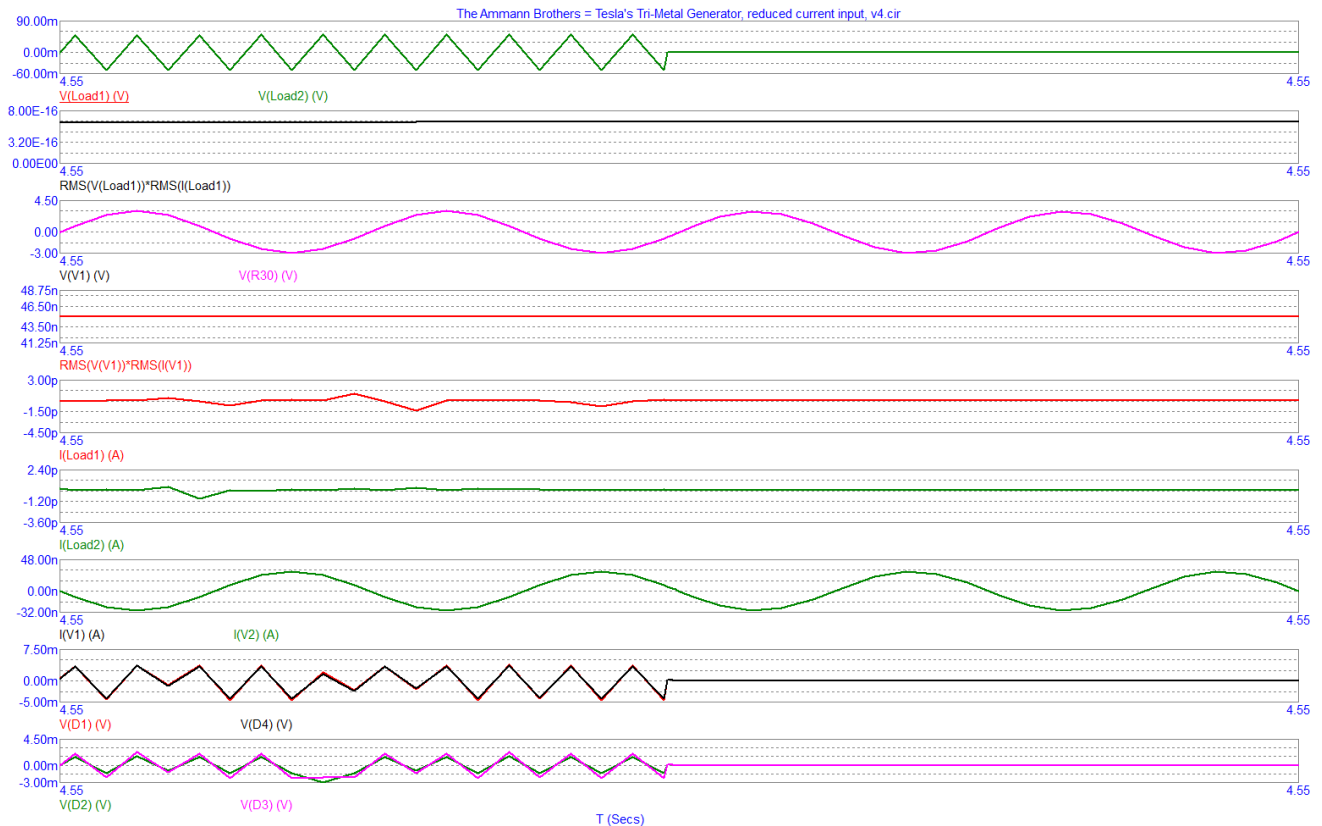
THIS DIAGRAM LEADING SINCE CAKE COILS, NOT

IS A LITTLE MIS- THESE ARE PAN-TUBULAR COILS!

Which has this output...

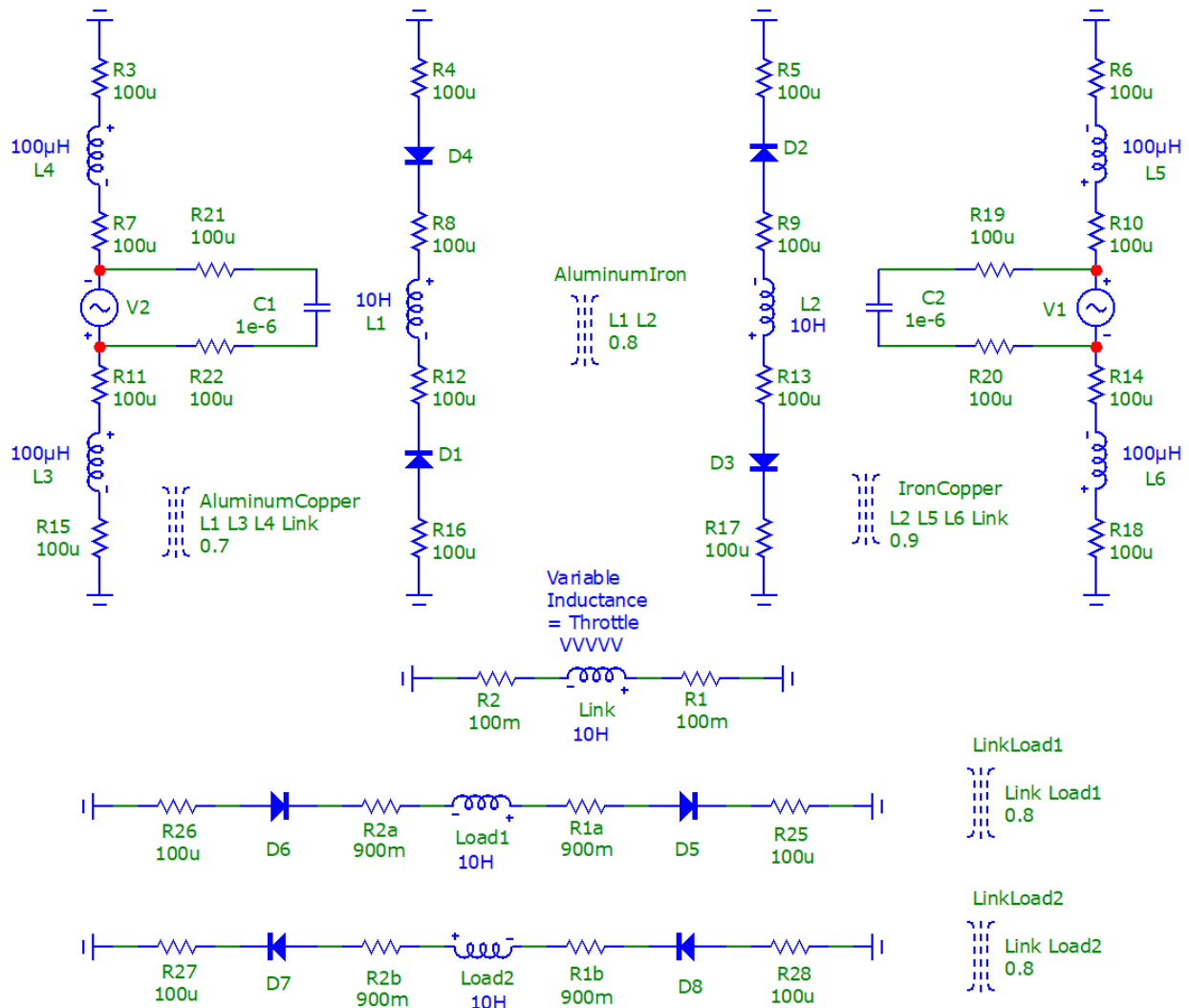


And this closeup snippet of a view of its output...



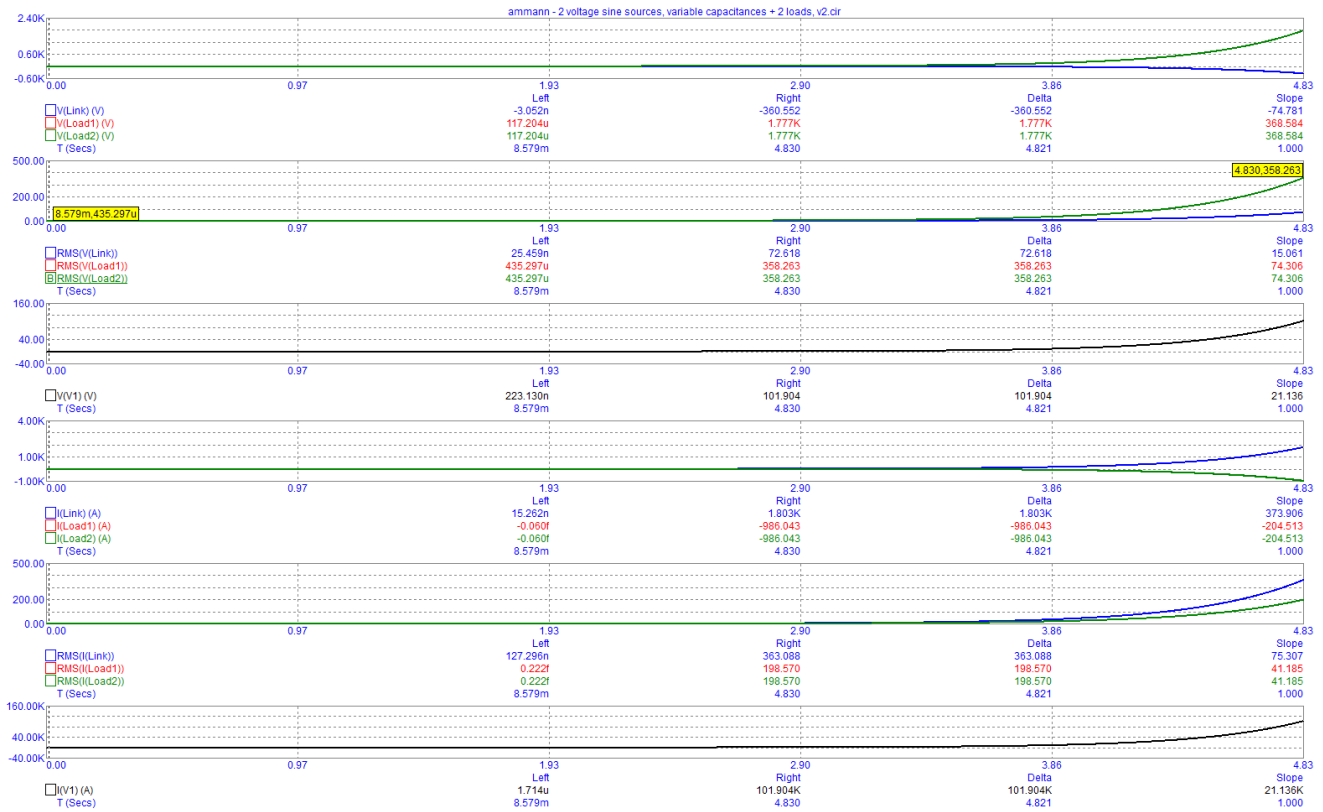
This circuit has been scaled down to reduce its output from a prior version which did not possess the luxury of collapsing its surges in a periodic, or semi-periodic, manner...

Aluminum Coil = L1 @ 10 Ohms. Iron Coil = L2 @ 60 Ohms. Copper Coils: L3, L4, L5 & L6 @ 100μ Ohms. Copper Coils: Link, Load1 & Load2 = 10 Ohms. V1 & V2 = 1.2μV (safe maximum) @ 120 Hz, each, represent sine wave voltage sources. Capacitors, C1 & C2, are at a safe maximum of 1μF soaking up excess voltage preventing a runaway explosion. Each of their equivalent series resistances are 3 Ohms. C1 & C2 are piezoelectric crystals providing the oscillations in the real world for the virtual current sources, I1 & I2. Frequency of current sources, plus the amplitude of their input current and their parallel capacitances are factors which regulates the rate of escalation of non-saturated electromotive force driving over-unity giving us additional energy at no additional cost.

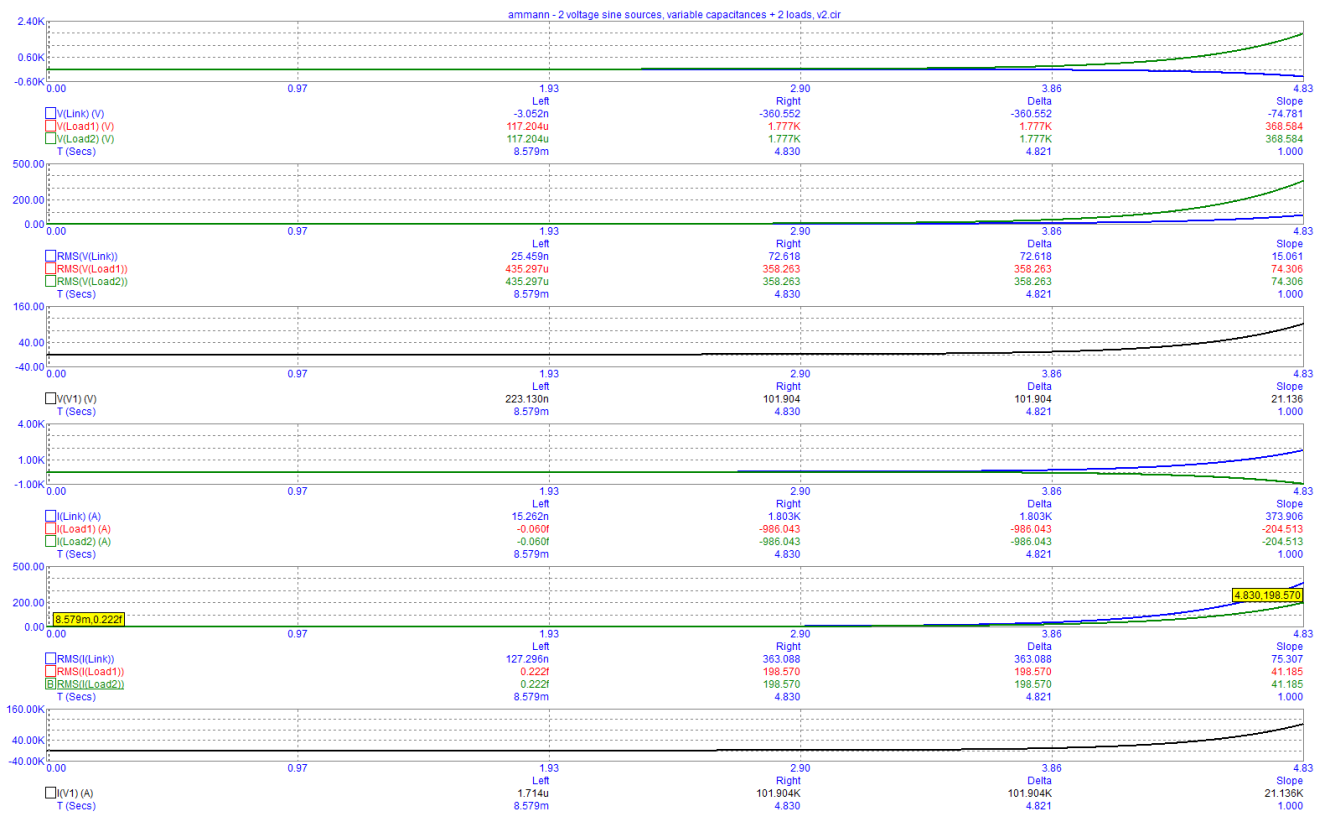


D1, D2, D3 & D4 are borax diodes wherein the cathode is aluminum and the anode is something else...possibly iron? The water of the borax solution may soak up the excess charges much like Richard Hackenberger blew up batteries attempting to do the same except that explosions may be prevented herein. This may be what the Ammann brothers filled those elusive copper spheres? They may have filled those hollow spheres with air of 100% saturated humidity? The purpose of resistors, R1, R1a, R1b, R2, R2a & R2b, is to surround the inductive Load with some additional resistance so as to be capable of accumulating a potential which we measure as voltage. Otherwise, it would be devoid of voltage! Resistors, R3 through R28, are solder joints. Diodes: D5 through D8, may be regular diodes? Notice how this version has reduced nodal voltages over prior versions of this circuit? Awesome! Efficiency...

Firstly, highlighting its gain in voltage at a specific point in time...



And then, highlighting its gain in current...



This present version is intended to be safer to build in case the built version fails to self-induce periodic collapses of its pulsed surges. Of course, it may help to use components which cannot tolerate high wattages before frying themselves?

I am posting these screenshots since I am still having trouble imagining how its coils are to be arranged and built and still produce a similar output in hopes that someone else's brain may be more inventive than mine! And also, to document the progression of this circuit's development...

Copies of these circuits, and their screenshots, are located here...

<http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/June/?C=M;O=D>

And here...

<http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/Parametric%20Transformers/2022/July/?C=M;O=D>

And a backup copy of its latest ZIP file is here...

<https://ufile.io/961ouhl2>