

From where does “free energy” arise?

[Within the context of this essay, “free energy” is taken to mean more energy output than it took to run the process which spawned this output.]

The answer lies in the plane of imaginary numbers and their ability to turn into negative watts when squared.

By the way, negative watts is the standard definition for the generation of power while positive watts is the mathematical definition for the consumption of power via a load.

This creation of imaginary power — prior to its conversion into real power — is what the mechanics of free energy (within an overunity circuit) is all about.

The utilization of imaginary power can occur (in real life) by passing imaginary power through a resistive heating element to boil water and rotate a steam turbine whose axle is shackled to a rotary electric generator. This process of manifesting energy is no different than what most electric power plants already perform when driven by the decomposition of nuclear material or the oxidation of coal, etc. But the difference lies in how we derive this energy to heat water to the boiling point.

Emily Noether provides a theorem (as a sub-text to the conservation of energy) that defines a loophole within the conservation of energy. This loophole is defined by a shift in time.

“...systems that are not invariant [“not invariant” is an unnecessary use of a double negative — “...systems which **are variant**...”] under shifts in time (e.g. systems with time-dependent potential energy) [such as the triple properties of electrical reactance (consisting of oscillatory frequency regulating the reactive rate of inductive and capacitive impedances)] do not exhibit conservation of energy...” —

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_of_energy#Noether's_theorem

I have already published a peer review article on this very feature of time-shift within the output of a simulated overunity circuit whose coefficient of performance is greater than 100%.

Please see, <https://is.gd/abstractrelativity> = <https://ijcionline.com/abstract/12223ijci24>

At the time that I drafted that article for publication, I did not have sufficient time to digest its conclusion and convert it into something more convincing. In other words, to claim that time goes backwards during a transient surge is a short-sighted conclusion. What really happens is that the reference for time, within an overunity circuit, is superseded by a parasitic frequency which defines the overunity output.

Energy does not reference time like we do. Energy does not know what a clock is, nor does it abide by a clock's cyclic repetition of one second being followed by a subsequent second and one hour being followed by a subsequent hour, etc.

Instead, energy abides by a reference of time defined by the frequency of electrical reactance occurring within any oscillatory circuit. And if the amplitude of energetic output (resulting from the electrical reactance of a parasitic frequency) is greater than the amplitude of input energy (oscillating as the temporal reference for the total energy within a circuit), then it will appear to any external observer that this parasitic energy is traveling backwards in time due to the reference of input energy oscillating at a slower frequency than the output energy.

[Editorial commentary — Thus it is true that we are narrow minded in our discussion of free energy becoming invalid because of the conservation of energy when, in fact, the conservation of energy allows for a shift in perspective resulting from the principles of general relativity. So, it is as if we have ignorantly utilized the principles of physics out of a prejudice against free energy when (in fact) free energy is supported by general relativity.]

This apparent anomaly of the reversal of time (particularly within a simulation) can be understood more plainly with an analogy derived from two cars traveling on a road, one car traveling faster than the other and passing it.

We know that the slower vehicle is not traveling backwards. Yet, if we refuse to look at the background for reference, or the ground underneath both cars, then we could come to the faulty conclusion of time reversal for the slower vehicle instead of the correct conclusion which is that the car (which is being passed) is traveling slower (rather than backwards) by comparison to the faster car.

Thus, when we take power and divide it by energy (or, energy divided by power) during a transient surge, the resulting value for time is negative not because it is going backwards in time, but because the oscillatory reference for time used by an external point of view (pumping energy into a circuit) is traveling slower in time than the parasitic frequency which is producing the transient surge.

To complete this outlook, we must investigate and discern the mechanics of how a transient surge can overwhelm the amplitude of real power input feeding this transient surge resulting in an overunity of the production of imaginary power.

The first, and foremost, secret is enshrined in the starvation of a circuit giving it only enough energy to stimulate overunity (as a catalyst) without supplying it with enough power to satisfy the conservation of energy (which lacks any shift in time). This is due to the well-known fact that a voltage source is also known by the equivalent term of a voltage regulator.

It is the presence of voltage that suppresses the option for negative impedance provided by Foster's reactance theorem. And negative impedance is the result of squaring an imaginary number.

So, if the real power input of a circuit is small enough to feed an over-reactance of imaginary power and not get in the way of its manifestation, then the imaginary portion of complex power (also known as the imaginary component of apparent power) will dominate and overwhelm the real power portion of apparent power within an overunity circuit. This implies an irony in which overunity depends upon an input of real power to feed a process which ultimately overrides the existence of real power so long as a shift in time is maintained within the context of electrical energy.

This is analogous to parenting a child with a light touch: just enough management to motivate the child to make up for its lack of receiving too much parental guidance, and not too much guidance to get in the way of the child figuring out on its own how to live its life.

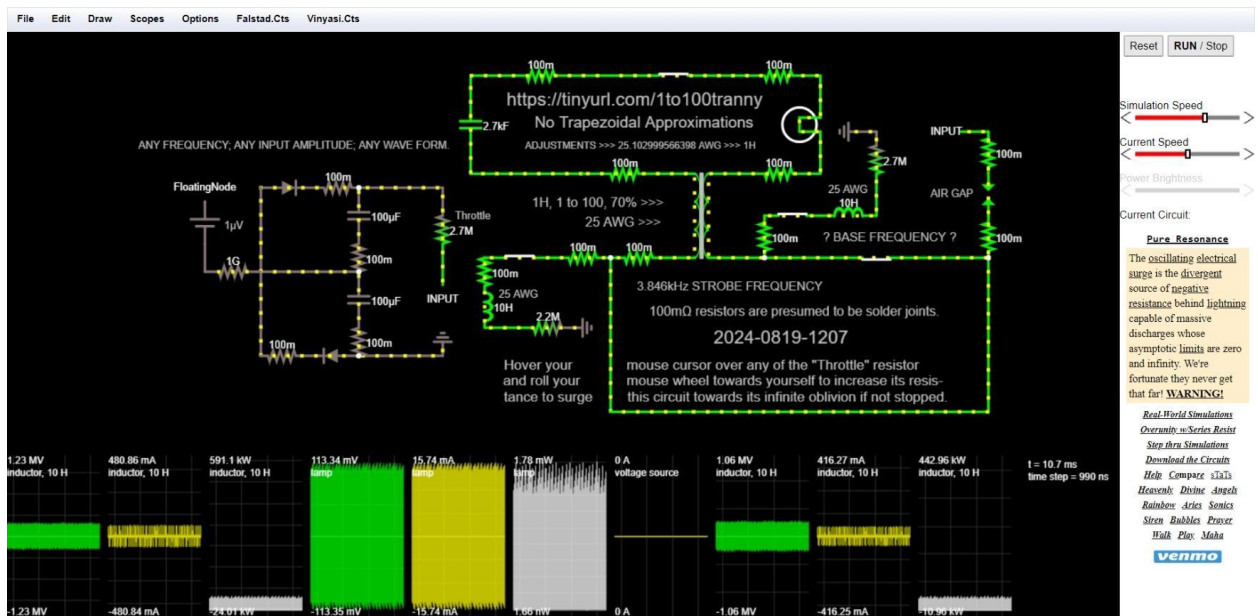
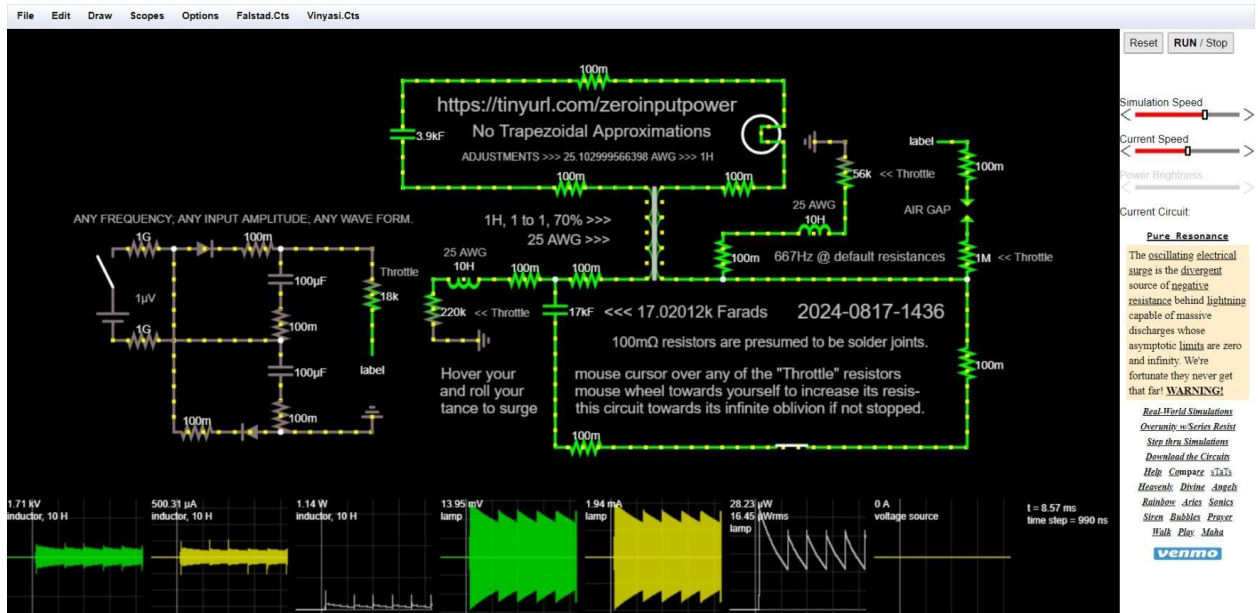
This restricted parental guidance is designed within an overunity circuit making use of the complementary impedances of inductive and capacitive reactance. And if the frequency of these reactances is fast enough to overtake the ongoing efforts of entropy to diminish the total energy within a circuit, then we will have succeeded in designing a free energy circuit.

It is these three to four principles of electrical reactance, namely: frequency, inductive reactance and capacitive reactance, occurring over a duration of time, which are the pillars predicating the overunity of a free energy circuit but only if not overshadowed by the suppressive influence of real power voltage.

The following is an example of a theoretical overunity circuit in which a spark gap is kept in it's state of ionizing gasses all of the time...

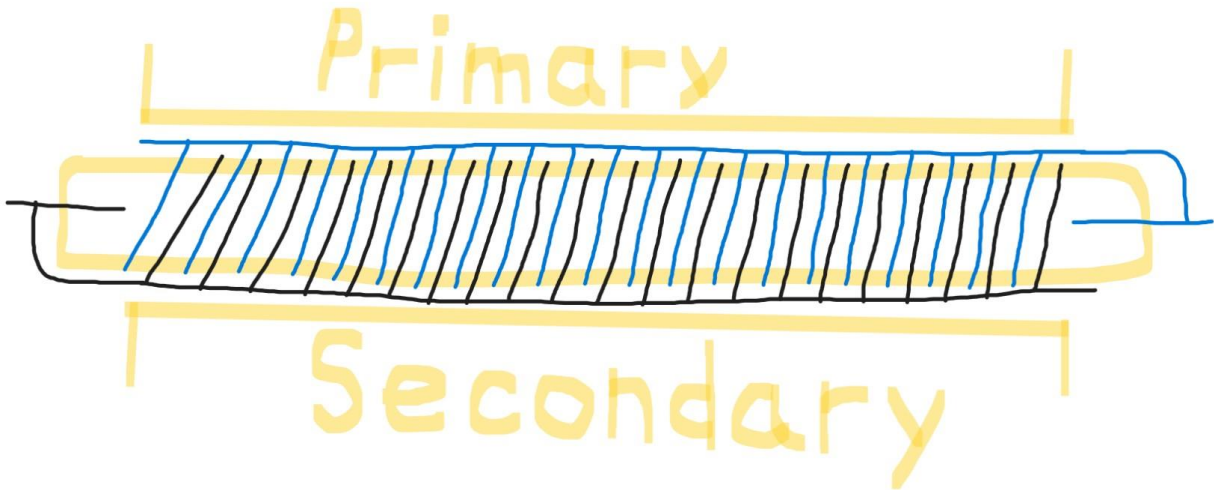
<https://vinyasi.info/lockridge/Always-ON-Spark-Gap.pdf>

BTW, it is not necessary to supply all of the energy needs of a home if that home is located in a sunny location which is subjected to lots of daily dosages of uninhibited sunshine. All that is necessary is to supply sufficient power to operate a circulating water pump which will pump water from one reservoir to another through a thermal array of collectors to heat that water during the daytime. And by keeping another cooler tank of water available at all times, the thermal difference between the warmer versus the cooler tanks could run a Sterling Cycle Heat Pump which could rotate an electric generator and store the excess power in a bank of batteries for nightfall and overcast days.



By the way...

The simulations in that PDF presentation make use of Paul Falstad's model of an ideal transformer which can pass DC across its transformer core from its primary to its secondary windings...



This ostensibly diagrams the fundamental basis for an ideal transformer that can be built. But like any savvy inventor who is seeking funding, I left out (but hinted at) one missing set of components in that diagram. I'm sure you will agree that this is a fundamental requirement for requesting funding to develop innovative technology.

This is but one of a few examples of overunity circuits I wish to develop with the help of your funding.