

# Parallel capacitance and parasitic capacitance...

Parallel capacitance and parasitic capacitance are one in the same thing. And magnetic remanence is effectively equivalent or analogous to parasitic capacitance.

<http://is.gd/uduyig>

All of this justifies William Lyne's quotation of Mr. Dort quoting his father quoting Tesla as saying that for every 200 pounds of iron added to Tesla's special generator, 1 hp was increased at its output.

I took Byron Brubaker's [Hairpin circuit...shortcut...](#)

Copyright Registration Number VwU 1-268-540

## Brubaker Hairpin

### 1.0 POWER FACTOR HAIRPIN VIC PUMP

[NO-LOAD ELECTRON "HYDRAULIC RAM WELL-PUMP"]

**ATTENTION ATTENTION**

Pretend that the transformer is a motor activating the capacitors as hydraulic pistons alternately, diodes as check valves and ground is a water well. NOTE that the transformer primary is wired for 240VAC input but is connected to 120VAC (This particular transformer was JUNK sitting around--there are better ones on the market) This transformer is rated to secondary output 24VAC if used properly. With using 120VAC and the primary wired to accept 240VAC the actual voltmeter readings show 16.8VAC, then voltage drop across diodes (of course.) I personally prefer the full wave multiplier thereafter. AVOID LOADING THE SOURCE! Charge banks of caps or cells THEN discharge those. Play safe & have fun! Byron

**Kill-A-Watt Readings:**  
60Hz - 0.00 Amp - 0.00 Watt - 1.0 Power Factor

**Dual Primary / Single Secondary**  
120/240VAC / 24VAC

370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/ varied uF)

120VAC

Wired for 240VAC - Using 120VAC Input\*

370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/ varied uF)

TO: Cockcroft-Walton voltage multiplier (Full or Split Wave\*)

13.5 VIC (Volts [DC] Impulse Current) Output

GROUND MUST BE CONNECTED FOR ELECTRON SOURCE!

BRUBAKER HAIRPIN  
BYRON BRUBAKER  
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Build-up INTENSITY then ARC/discharge at FREQUENCY (INTENSITY (Volts) are converted into QUANTITY (Amps) at discharge!)

Safe skin-effect at 22kHz and keep a resistive LOAD in shunt!

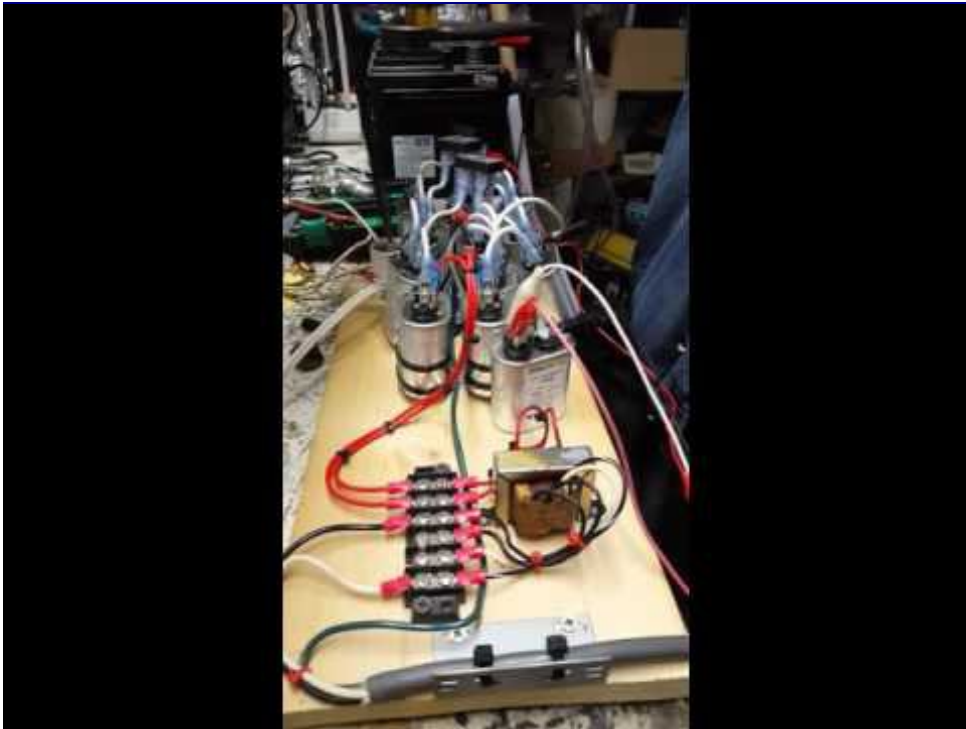
1C=1As (One Coulomb = One Ampere 'in' a second) Keep Coulomb value constant, discharge starting at 22kHz for safe skin effect

C\* Play with Capacitor Farad Values Here Within Voltage Limits

\*IF Split Wave Connect Ground/DC- to XFMR Secondary Split and separate/align Rectifier Diodes Properly, Diodes can be 1N914 to start then 1N4007 as voltage is increased and so on...

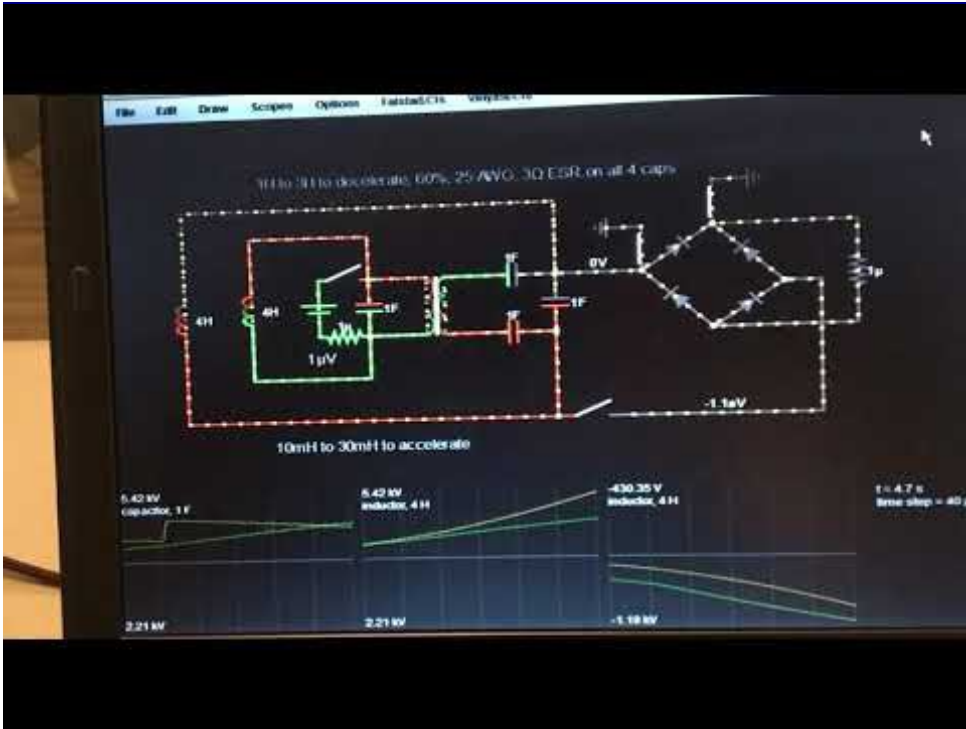
[WIRE TRANSFORMER PRIMARY IN SERIES TO REFRIGERATOR AC HOT LINE (BETWEEN OUTLET AND APPLIANCE) FOR 24/7 DUTY]

[shortcut...](#)



YouTube video: [https://youtu.be/Dw\\_WHFZyquk](https://youtu.be/Dw_WHFZyquk)

...and made my own revisions to accommodate two simulators, a modified version of Paul Falstad's (realsim, below) and Micro-Cap (a flavor of Berkeley SPICE from Spectrum-Soft).



YouTube video: <https://youtu.be/k-EJxf54Ac0>

Parallel ([parasitic](#)) capacitance within an inductor only helps the inductor when it is involved in a situation of mutual inductance - passing energy back-and-forth between itself and the other inductor. And the inductance has to be above a minimum of 10 milli Henrys (1 milli Henry is not enough to create overunity in the exemplified circuit up, above, during the transfer of energy between the two inductors)...



YouTube video: <https://youtu.be/YI-xH1i0BI>



YouTube video: <https://youtu.be/l-L20ZIF8Gs>

Here's a screenshot in my modified version of Paul Falstad's simulator...

The screenshot shows a circuit simulator window with the following elements:

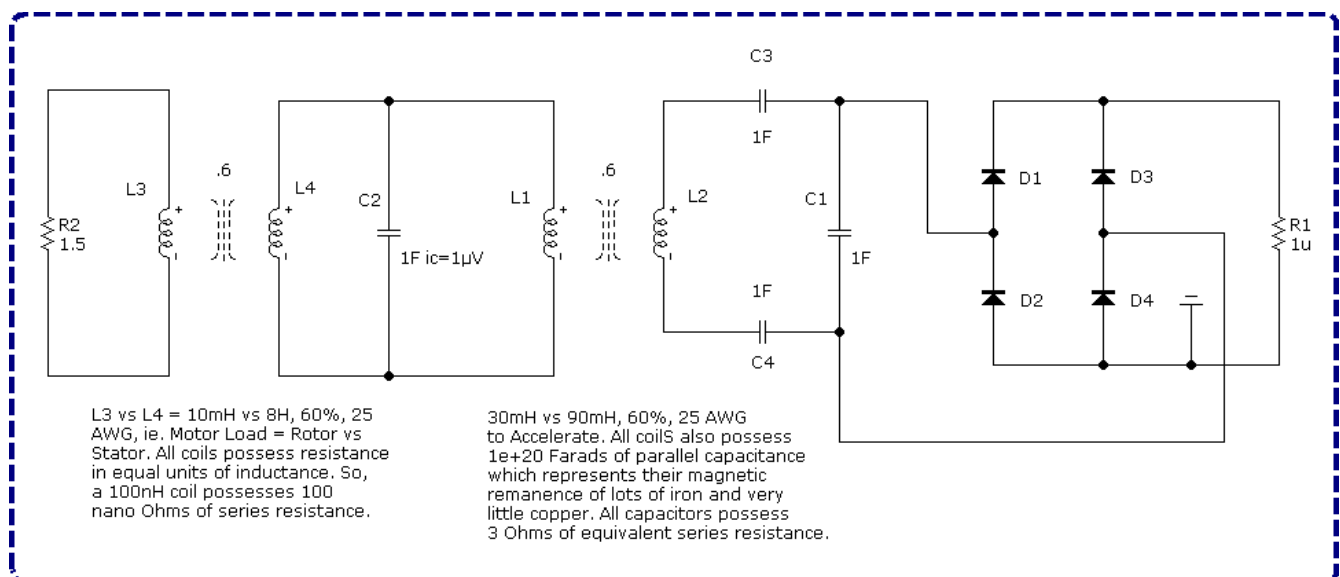
- Browser/Menu Bar:** File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help. Address bar: file:///C:/REALSIM4n/circuitjs.html. Search bar and navigation icons.
- Simulation Controls:** Reset, RUN / Stop, Simulation Speed slider, Current Speed slider, Power Brightness slider.
- Circuit Diagram:**
  - Motor Load: 372.9A, 1.5Ω resistor, 1μV source, 1F capacitor.
  - Transformer: 1H to 3H to decelerate, 60%, 25 AWG, 3Ω ESR on all 4 caps.
  - Rectifier: Bridge rectifier with 1μΩ load resistor.
  - Other components: 1F capacitors, 30mH to 90mH inductor, 100nH vs 8H, 60%, 25 AWG = Squirrel Cage Rotor vs Stator.
- Waveforms:**
  - Left: Voltage waveform (green) with values 4.32 MV, 3.05 MVrms, 137.06 mHz, 1F capacitor, 1μV.
  - Right: Current waveform (yellow) with values 372.96 A, 372.94 Arms wire, 372.93 A.
  - Time: t = 102.58 s, time step = 2 ms.
- Text Panel:**

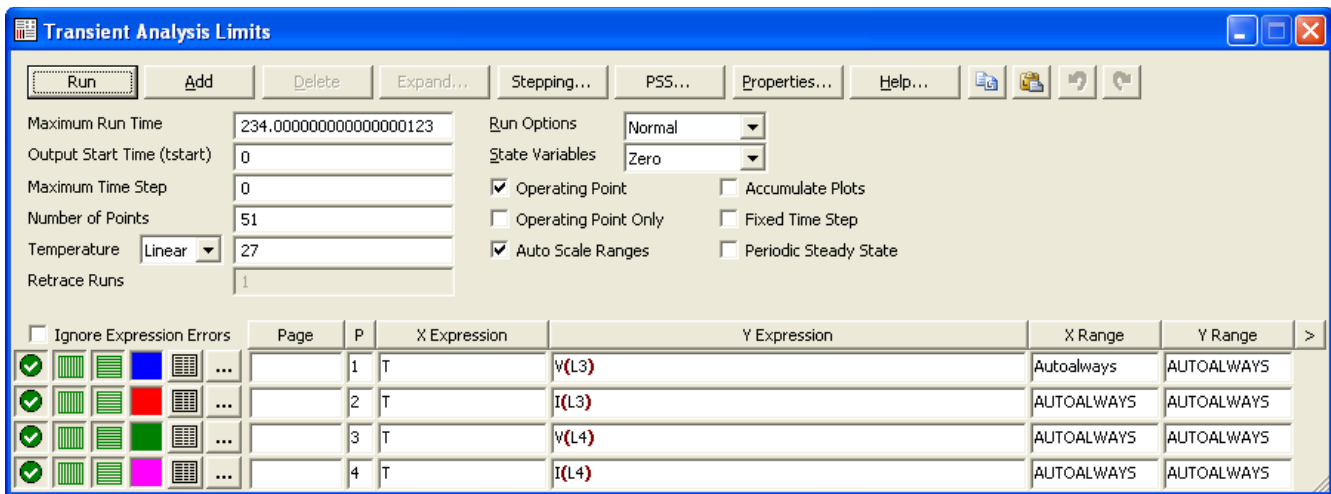
**Pure Resonance**

The oscillating electrical surge is the divergent source of negative resistance behind lightning capable of massive discharges whose limits are infinity. We're fortunate they never get that far!

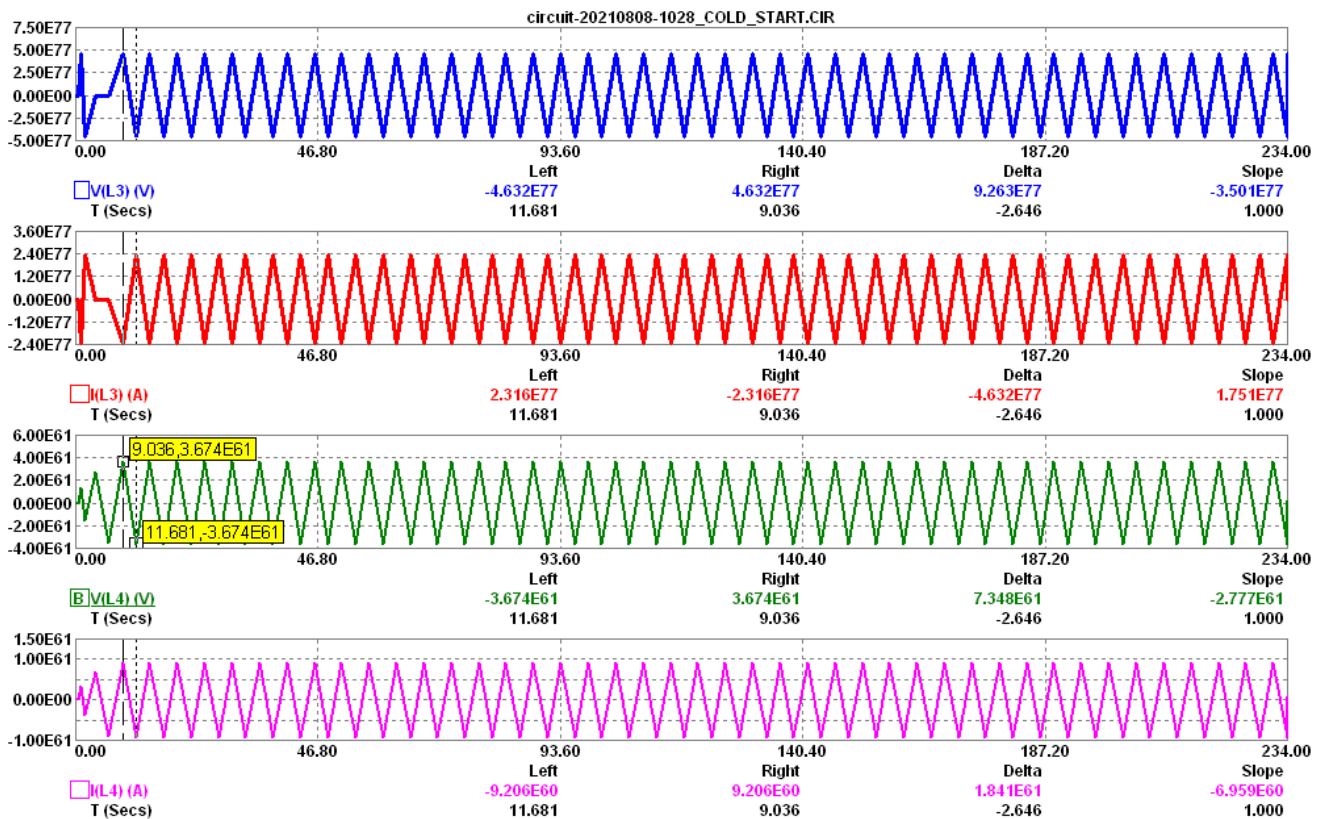
[Real-World Simulations](#)  
[Overunity w/ Series Resist](#)  
[Step thru Simulations](#)  
[Download the Circuits](#)  
[Help](#) [Compare](#) [v1.3.1](#)  
 Heaven's Divine Anale

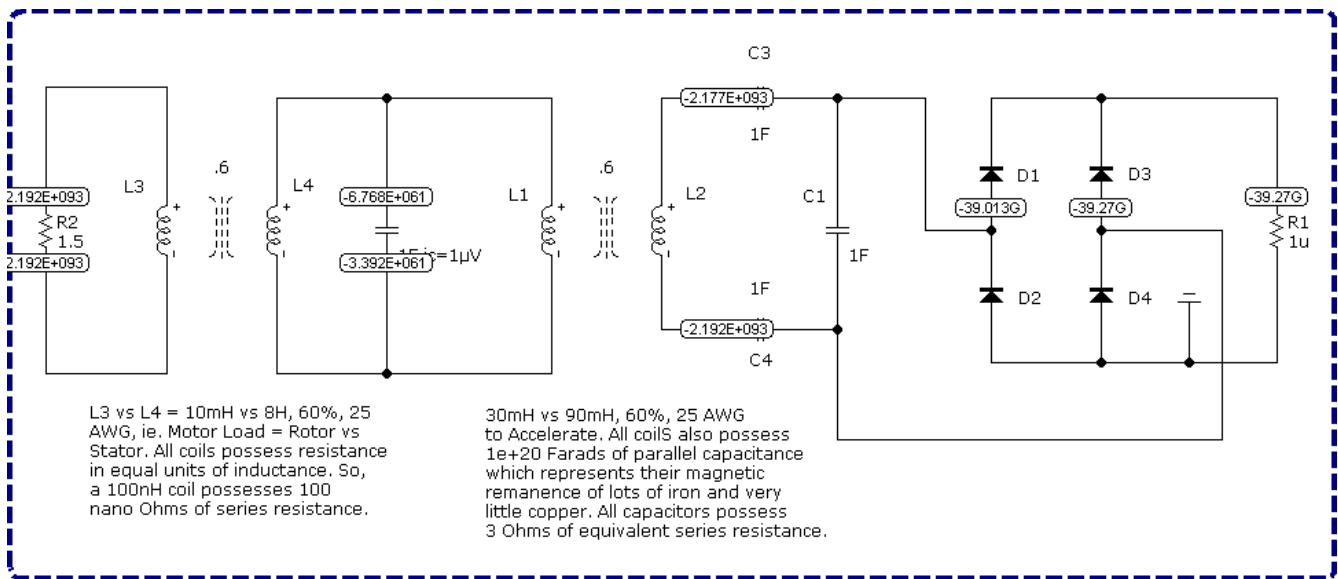
In Micro-Cap (a flavor of Berkeley SPICE)...





**THE ROTOR'S VOLTS AND AMPS ARE OUT-OF-PHASE BY ONE-HALF CYCLE OF OSCILLATIONS, OR 180°. THUS, THE ROTOR IS GENERATING POWER WHILE THE STATOR IS CONSUMING/CONVERTING POWER.**





This simulated experiment verified to my satisfaction that the magnetic remanence of Paul Falstad's model of a transformer (which can pass DC) is effectively analogous to the Berkeley SPICE parameter of parallel capacitance inside of the same transformer coil which is intended to exhibit magnetic memory and suppress back EMF...

<http://www.falstad.com/circuit/e-transformerdc.html>

I took Paul's circuit, above, and modified it...

<http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=is-this-realistic.txt>

Shortcut...

<http://is.gd/isthisrealistic>

...asking this question to myself, and to him, since neither of us knew the answer at the time (a few years ago).

But, now, I know what it is. He has modeled his transformer cores from solid iron suitable for perpetual motion holder experiments which Edward Leedskalnin has made popular and also commercially used inside of computer core memory dating from 1955 until 1975. Present day transformer core material is not solid iron, but is a matrix compressed from powdered ferromagnetic material plus a binder (glue) which suppresses eddy currents, boosts coercivity and severely reduces magnetic remanence causing us to surmise that: "it's not possible to transfer DC through a transformer" when the reality is that: "we refuse to let it happen."

If DC transfer is encouraged, then its only opportunity is in the midst of each half cycle of oscillations.

If AC gets transferred, then it may only occur during the polarity shift in between each half cycle of oscillations.

Hence, there is more time available for the transfer of DC across a transformer's core material then during the break in between each half cycle of oscillations when a polarity reversal is taking place. And suppression of DC transfer encourages back EMF since there is no DC to suppress it.

Someone on the internet has posted his opinion that if back EMF were to be eliminated, overunity would automatically occur. Maybe not a lot of overunity, but definitely more than unity of coefficient of performance, ie. more energy exiting a circuit than what we have to feed it.

So, my instructions to you (for replicating my virtual experiments) are... Go to here...

<http://vinyasi.info/realsim>

...and load...

[circuit-20210810-1711.circuitjs.txt](#) -- *just beginning to surge*, 8/10/2021, 5:11 PM, 1.58kb

...vs...

[circuit-20210810-1728.circuitjs.txt](#) -- precharged with over 100kW on the "motor load"

...which may also work in...

<http://vinyasi.info/ne>

...and maybe...

<http://falstad.com/circuit/>

...maybe with adjustments? It was originally developed (and worked) within...

<http://vinyasi.info/ne>

More info... [https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=chris+bake+hairpin](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=chris+bake+hairpin)

This experiment is zipped up here...

<https://ufile.io/dahfce70>

and is also available here...

[Mho's Law Justifies Free Energy, by Vinyasi - Monday, 26 July 2021](#)

This is a repository of all of the files which I used to develop my provisional patent application for my attempt at replicating the lost invention of the Ammann brothers.