Ten Main Points for the Synthesis of Electricity

There are ten major points, or *tricks of the trade*, for synthesizing electricity[1] from the aether...[2]

1. From pure resonance arises resonant rise. This is a phenomenon which has been thoroughly elaborated by mathematics and offered by the MIT Open Course Ware.[3] Its mathematical function is described as being an "undamped harmonic oscillator forced at its natural frequency" which responds by "oscillating with an amplitude that grows to infinity over time." This is neatly demonstrated by this JavaScript page, entitled: Poles and Vibrations.[4]

   (a) The beauty of archetypal circuits, such as mine listed below, is that exact parameters are not required to achieve this effect. All that is required is a precise arrangement of electronic components for the most part.

   (b) This is a lot simpler than matching impedances.[5]

   (c) This appears (to me) to be effectively equivalent to a shorted transmission line.[6]

2. One common oversight is to overlook feeding the circuit a precharged capacitance equivalent to the background voltage in the environment – which just happens to be the same level of power used by crystal radios of the 1920s – *a few micro volts*. In this example, I charge 3µV at capacitor, C4.

   (a) This is what trees are designed (ie, expected) to absorb, because trees make the best aerials if you connect them to your AM radio via a bare iron nail driven through their bark reaching

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1 Franco Bruno Corteletti's answer to a question posted onto Quora, "Is it possible to synthesize electricity? I mean, create electricity from its constituents magnetism and electrostatic energies." – https://is.gd/arobor = https://www.quora.com/Is-it-possible-to-synthesize-electricity-I-mean-create-electricity-from-its-constituents-magnetism-and-electrostatic-energies/answer/Franco-Bruno-Corteletti

2 Franco Bruno Corteletti's answer to a question posted onto Quora to, "What the aether is?" – https://qr.ae/pGczV8

3 Pure Resonance – https://is.gd/vowozi = https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/mathematics/18-03sc-differential-equations-fall-2011/unit-ii-second-order-constant-coefficient-linear-equations/pure-resonance/

4 http://mathlets.org/mathlets/poles-and-vibrations/

5 Impedance of Same Magnitude – https://is.gd/uvegig = https://electricalscience.quora.com/Impedance-of-Same-Magnitude

6 Roger Larson's answer to the question posted onto Quora, "What is the reflection coefficient value when the load is terminated with a pure capacitor and pure inductor in a transmission line?" – https://is.gd/edeciy = https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-reflection-coefficient-value-when-the-load-is-terminated-with-a-pure-capacitor-and-pure-inductor-in-a-transmission-line

into their sap. They don't have to have any leaves on them. But they must be alive with sap to make a solid conductive connection to their entire shape which just happens to be the same shape used by TV antennas of a bygone era. These odd shapes perched (such as they were) on the roofs of homes, used to dot the landscape of western civilization before broadcasters converted to digital their transmission of signals replacing their former use of analog. Now, we use WiFi to connect to cost-free channels of television broadcast.

(b) Voltage regulation emanates from voltage sources. This is analogous to point #3 (below) in that dielectric lines of force arise from voltage sources. This has a direct impact on the behavior of each and every component in a circuit.

i. This is due to each dielectric line of force is a direct connection between the two end-points of each line of dielectric force.

ii. One end-point of each line of dielectric force terminates on the voltage source. The other end-point (of each line of dielectric force) terminates on a component of a circuit.

iii. There are multiple lines of dielectric force "reaching out" towards each component from a voltage source.

A. One type of outreach is called, "voltage drop". This is a rudimentary example of how dielectric lines of force interact with the components of a circuit (any circuit: overunity or conventional). Voltage drop is a rudimentary example, because it does not spawn any reactance among the components at either end of each dielectric line of force.

B. Another type of outreach is *not* a one-way (direct current) analysis. It is the *complex interaction* among all reactive components of a circuit between: voltage sources (if there are any voltage sources in use) and capacitors or inductors or the environment, etc.

iv. Eliminate a circuit's dependency upon externalized voltage sources to allow infinity to manifest within your *wannabe,* overunity, free energy circuit.

v. Voltage sources, ie. batteries, etc, would serve a much better use as *patio sculptures* rather than as fixtures in our lives. **;-)**

3. The precharged voltage on capacitor, C4, is merely serving as a stimulant (ie, catalyst) to initiate oscillations.

(a) These oscillations, initiated at C4, will be supported by the 100 femto capacitances of C4 and C2.

(b) We have effectively split up the function of a time-variant, voltage source by sending out signals from capacitors, C4 and C2, while amplifying their output through inductor, L1.

(c) These pair of capacitors flank each side of the magnetic transference of power originating from inductor, L3 and migrating towards inductor, L5, effectively protecting both inductors from loss of voltage which could have leaked out to ground, from C4, or leaked to inductor, L1, from C2. C2 also stabilizes the calculations of LTSPICE making them less prone to variations resulting from the user choosing different durations for transient analysis.

4. It is significant that *the connection between the L1 subcircuit loop and the L3 subcircuit loop* (containing the pair of 100 femto capacitances) is an electrostatic coupling due to it being a single wire connection. So, only voltage can get through (unlike a transformer coupling in which only current can get through). Each loop manifests its own current – especially, loop L5 manifesting extremely high levels of current versus its voltage due to its use of a magnetic coupling. Inductor, L5, eventually, achieves a zero status of volts and an infinite amount of current indicating zero impedance.

5. Because of point #3, ***Energy is NOT being extracted from the air, nor from the ground, to power this type of circuit.***

   (a) *Yet, energy can be extracted from nearby sources without any theoretical limit due to very strong lines of dielectric force emanating from this type of circuit.* So, beware of locating your "free energy" device within range of transmission lines. For, these lines will become a source of free energy to the detriment of whatever conventional source of voltage is empowering these lines.

   (b) If there are no transmission lines nearby, then this type of circuit will synthesize its own reactive power from the *counter-space* of space. This "other world" of electrodynamic theory is popularly referred to as *the aether* and conventionally – and mathematically – referred to as the complex field of numbers predicated upon the square root of negative one.

6. Segregation of extremely different ratios of impedance...

   (a) Another major bullet point is to segregate the circuit into one section which specializes in accumulating *high voltage versus low current*. This will replace the need for a voltage

source while allowing for the escalation of frequency (which is vital for the synthesis of electricity to occur). This will be an area of high impedance.

(b) Another section of this type of circuit encourages the accumulation of *high current versus low voltage* (loop L5 depicted in the LTSPICE circuit example, below). This will be an area of low impedance. And if this just happens to be the inductive load of the circuit, then all the better!

(c) Tesla Motors encourages a current to flow through the rotor coil of their motor which is significantly elevated above its voltage (if we consider the ratio between the units of current versus the units of voltage).

(d) The power supply of Sangulani Maxwell Chikumbutso also exhibits a low impedance of about 100mΩ. This low impedance favors the performance characteristics of race cars.

(e) Alan Cocconi[7] figured this out when he designed the motor controller for the General Motors EV-1 (see, "Who Killed the Electric Car"),[8] and this feature was included in his hobby of designing, building and racing electric cars. He is also a silent partner behind Elon Musk, for he contributed the motor controller from the EV-1 toward the development of the first car produced by Tesla Motors, the Roadster.

7. All of this excessive energy needs to be stored somewhere. The circuit responds by increasing its frequency of oscillations to accommodate a smaller and smaller unit of time per cycle. This increase of frequency stores more power per unit of time by compressing each cycle (within any arbitrary unit of time which we may choose to use to make these comparisons). This escalation of frequency can only be possible if we throw away our conventional sources of voltage and resort to reactive techniques.

(a) I've been performing various experiments with this archetypal circuit. *{One of these types of experiments are posted down, below, as an experiment which utilizes equivalent magnitudes of impedance.}* I've learned a few things I would like to share with you...

(b) Frequency regulates growth rate. Regulate frequency, and you control its rate of growth or whether it grows in amplitude at all.

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7 Search for "Alan Cocconi AC Propulsion" – https://is.gd/ixesix = https://duckduckgo.com/?q=alan+cocconi+ac+propulsion&t=iphone&ia=web

8 Search for "Who Killed the Electric Car" – https://is.gd/unekaf = https://duckduckgo.com/?q=who+killed+the+electric+car&t=iphone&ia=web

(c) This regulation of growth is due to the fact that the parameters of the components of this circuit, once built before it is run, are fixed. They cannot vary. Yet, the fields surrounding these components are dynamic and can vary due to whatever fields of influence impact the fields of neighboring components. Thus, the dielectric field of one capacitor can modify the field of another capacitor and, thus, spawn parametric amplification of their shared fields. Likewise, is this true for the inductors.

(d) Since the modification of frequency is the only method which is available to the circuit for it to accommodate its storage of excess energy (beyond whatever its components can store), any control placed upon frequency can prohibit the growth of amplitude (watts) of the circuit's output, because this control will prevent parametric amplification.

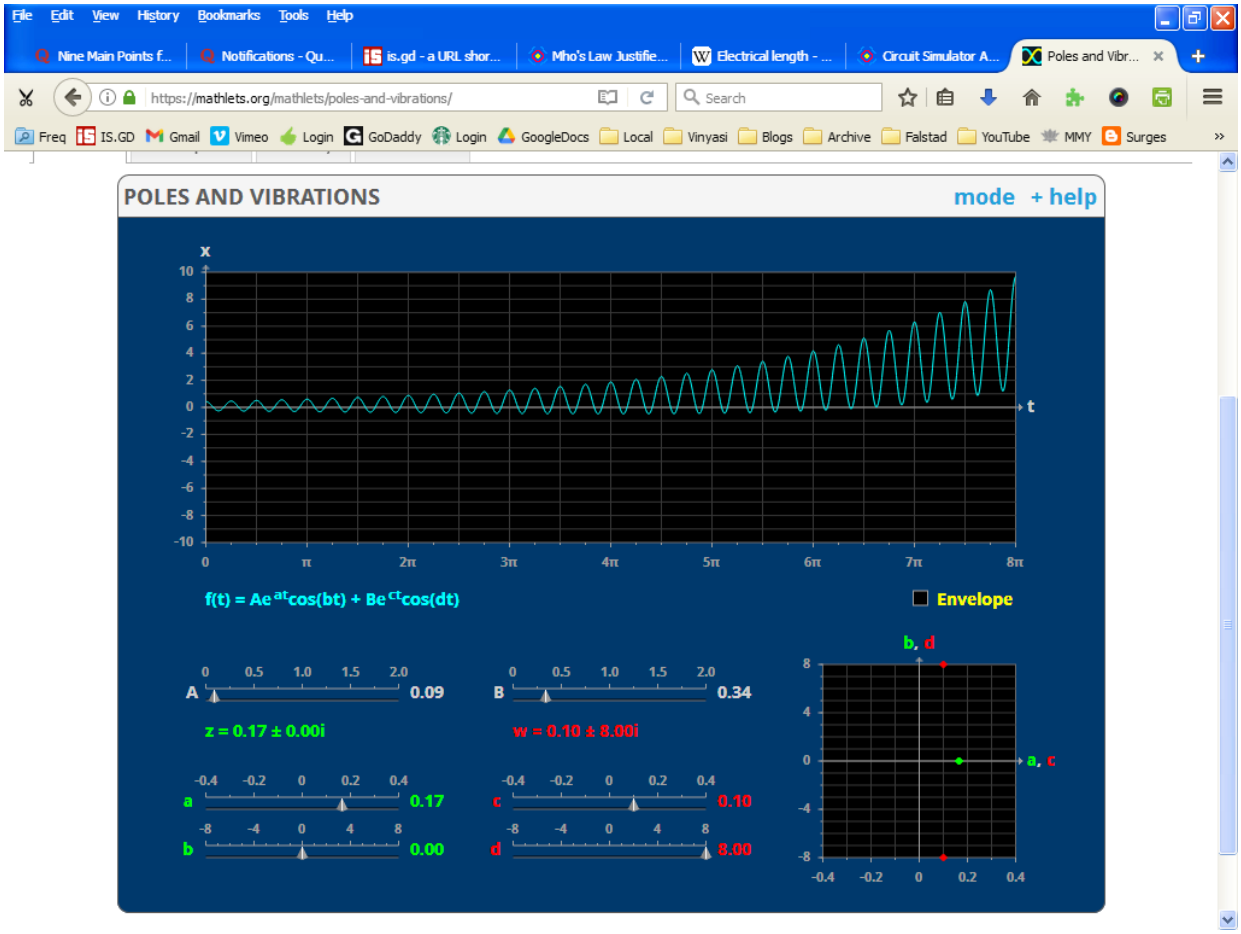
(e) The diagnostic check for parametric amplification is the tendency for this archetypal circuit to vary its frequency in a random fashion as its frequency generally escalates. So, it doesn't simply increase its frequency, but it varies its frequency up and down with the overall effect being a net increase of frequency over time.

(f) This random variation of frequency tells me that a parametric excitation is taking place. This up and down variation may seem inefficient – as compared to a simple rise. But this up and down gross variation is what synthesizes an increase in the circuit's amplitude of power (which is what we want...free energy).

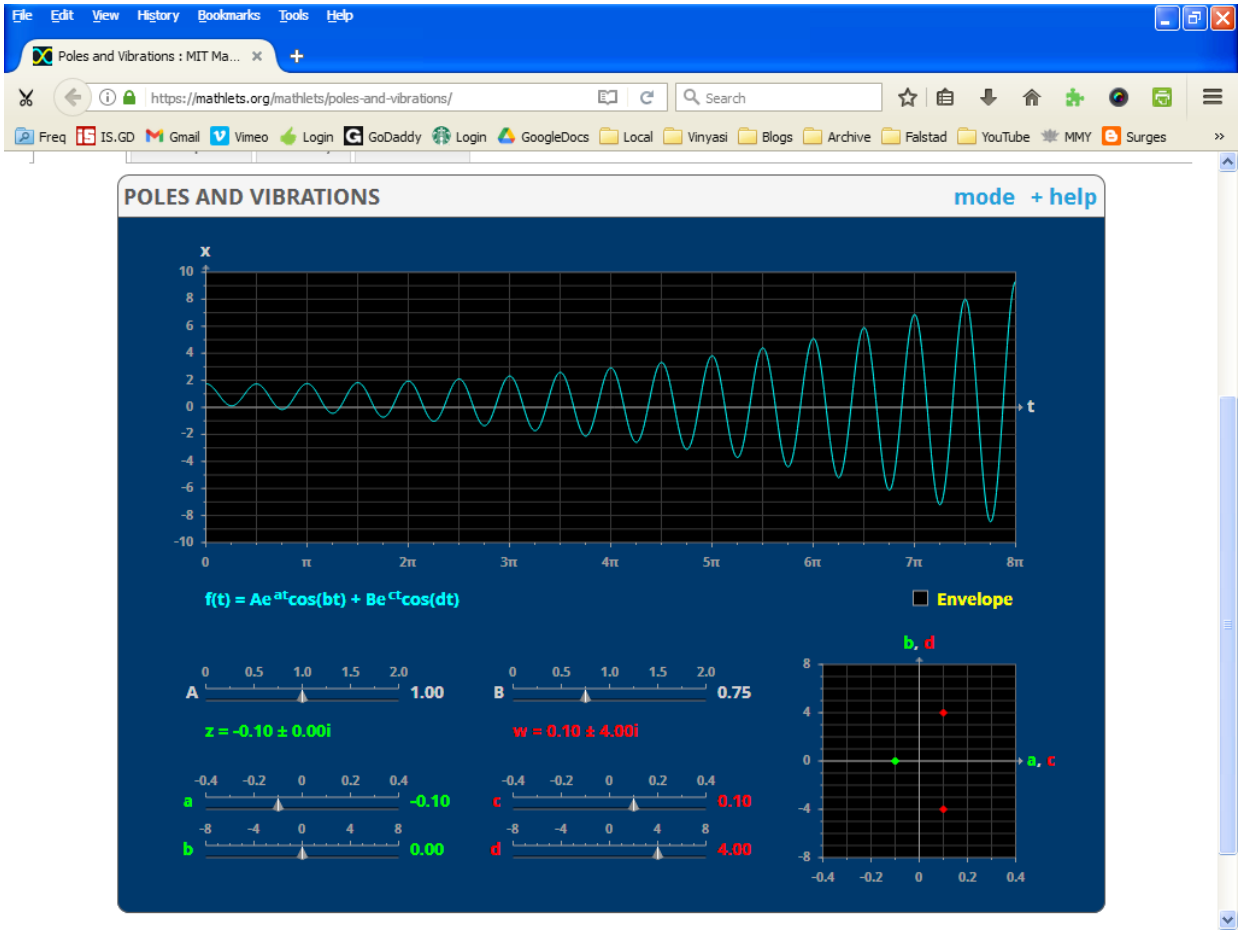
(g) Parametric amplification is not a new concept. Every audio amplifier uses it if its architect wants to maximize efficiency of the amplification of its parameters, such as: power, clarity of signal, etc.

(h) So, now I know when my circuit is synthesizing electricity whenever its frequency randomly varies as it generally rises.

(i) I've also noticed that there are two distinct waveforms for the escalation of amplitude of power.



(j) One waveform shows maximum rate of escalation whenever the center of its oscillating shape moves away from the oscilloscope's midline either in the positive or negative direction of the midline's polarity of sign. This maximal growth rate is due to no control being placed upon the innate tendency for this type of circuit to want to randomize its frequency and, thus, fail to control its parametric amplification.



(k) Yet, another waveform demonstrates a constrained rate of growth (of the amplitude of its output of power) whenever the center of the oscillating shape of its waveform hovers over the midline of the simulator's virtual oscilloscope tracings. And this constraint of growth rate is brought about by some method, or another, of frequency control.

8. So... No law of physics has been violated. We've simply and economically used a limited resource using a method that meets or exceeds our obligation for power and have eliminated power as a continuing expense. Power is, now, transferred to the upfront cost of our appliances rather than stretched out over our entire lifespan!

(a) We have forgotten how useful is the dielectric force, of the single-wire connection, for coupling inductors and isolating their magnetizing current from other inductors. We have, unfortunately, been misled to believe that the magnetic transference of power across transformer couplings is the only way to isolate various subcircuits from each other. *Thank you, Bedini,*[9] *Tesla, and Eric*[10] *for promoting this concept.*

9 http://johnbedini.net/

10 http://ericpdollard.com/

(b) *Energy* is not a mass, nor is it derived from mass. It *is the excitation of mass*.

(c) Electricity is derived from the valence electrons of atomic matter.

(d) Resistance is derived from the mass of atomic matter.

(e) Reactance is a byproduct of time.

(f) If we can keep these disparate concepts clearly separated in our head, then we will have made a great deal of progress in our discernment of electrodynamic theory and its application.

(g) The theory of electrodynamics supports infinite growth regardless of any physical limitation, or our own ignorance, which may get in its way.

9. Now, why on Earth is it so important that an infinite quantity of energy be available? What could we possibly use it for?...UFOs!

   (a) If you've got an electric motor, then you can expect to regain the reactive power that was sent to energize its coils once you shut OFF the motor. But a UFO does not have any coils to energize and rotate. A UFO has to energize its immediate surroundings in order to neutralize inertia to be able to make those right-angle turns while doing 4k+ mph. It also has to emit a very strong electrostatic field to serve as a backdrop to give safe harbor to its emission of electromagnetics so that the EM emission won't go to waste by quickly dissipating. So, the electrostatic field substitutes for the coils of a motor and protects the EM field inside itself. All of this takes a huge amount of energy which will not be available for returning it back to whatever source of energy is powering this thing, so you'd better be prepared to waste lots of energy...energy that you must synthesize for free and in abundant quantity.

   (b) In order to levitate, we have to disorganize gravity. Gravity is an organization of energy much like a magnetized piece of steel becomes a permanent magnet despite its former existence as a magnetically disorganized piece of steel.

      i. Paramagnetism does more than merely export magnetism out of aluminum or any other paramagnetic material. Paramagnetism also disorganizes magnetism by scattering it. It does this by its parallel property of being highly reflective. This is why aluminum is used in radar antennas. Because it is highly reflective and can effectively scatter outgoing waves.

      ii. If we were to use iron anywhere within a UFO craft, the iron would concentrate

magnetic force and organize that force inside of itself. This is why we use iron as the material for the core of transformers. But this is not safe if we should supercharge this iron with abundant free energy, for this would quickly cause the iron to heat up and explosively destroy whatever circuit is attached to it. So, we *must* use a paramagnetic material instead of using a ferromagnetic material throughout the construction of the entire circuitry of a UFO craft in addition to the whole structure of the craft and the clothing of its occupants should also be paramagnetic.

iii. This is what this circuit is useful for....powering a UFO.

10. To quote a great man...

(a) "Today's science fiction is tomorrow's science fact." – Isaac Asimov.

(b) But this cuts both ways (*shastra* = Sanskrit noun = science; scripture; two-edged sword).

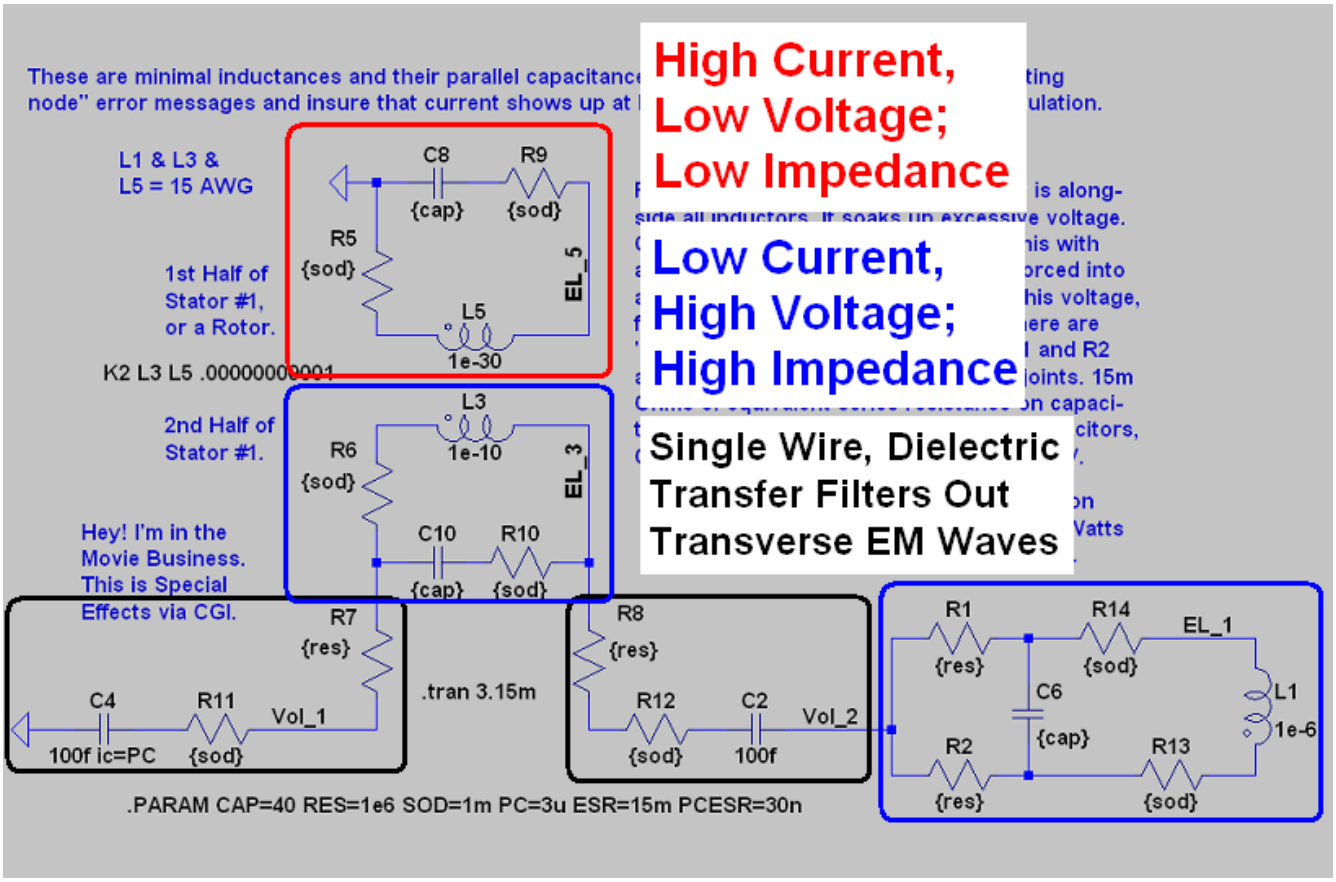
(c) My science fact is somebody else's science fiction.

(d) *By way of analogous parallelism...*[11] "Knowledge is structured in consciousness. Knowledge is different in different states of consciousness. He whose awareness is not open to this reality, what can these eternal expressions of knowledge accomplish for him? Yet, he whose awareness is open to it, is firmly and profoundly established in it." = Richo akshare parame vyoman. Yasmin deva adhi vishve nishedhuh. Yasthanna veda kimricha karishyati. Ya ittadvidusta ime samasate. – Rig Veda I.164.39

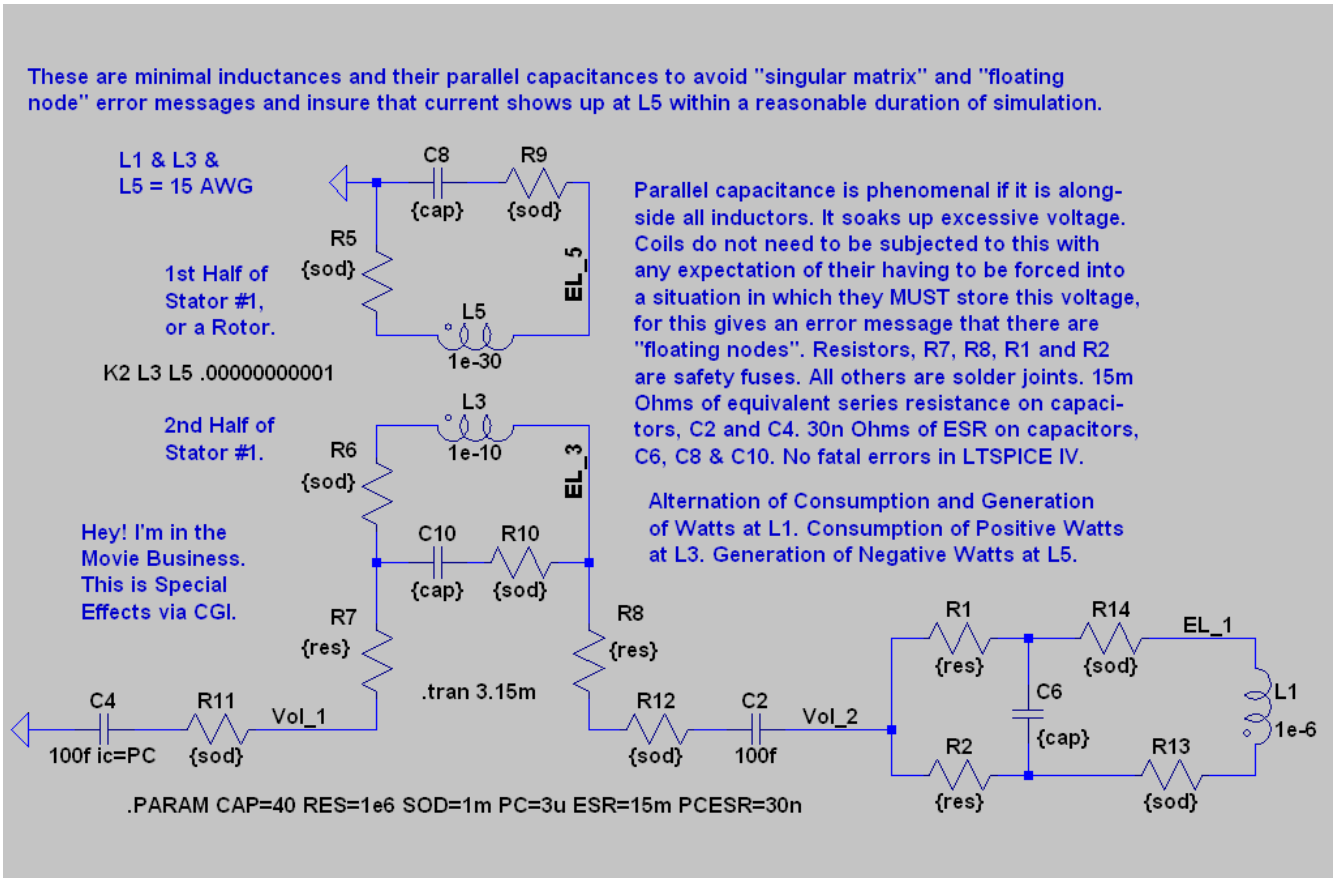
(e) "These expressions of knowledge seek out he who is awake." = Yo jagara tam richah kamayante – Rig Veda V.44.14

(f) "Transcend" = Nivartadhvam – Rig Veda X.19.1

11 Maharishi's Vedic Science – https://is.gd/vopiya = http://www.jadrankomiklec.com/en/science-and-traditional-knowledge-of-life/vedic-science/maharishi%E2%80%99s-vedic-science-veda-and-vedic-literature.html

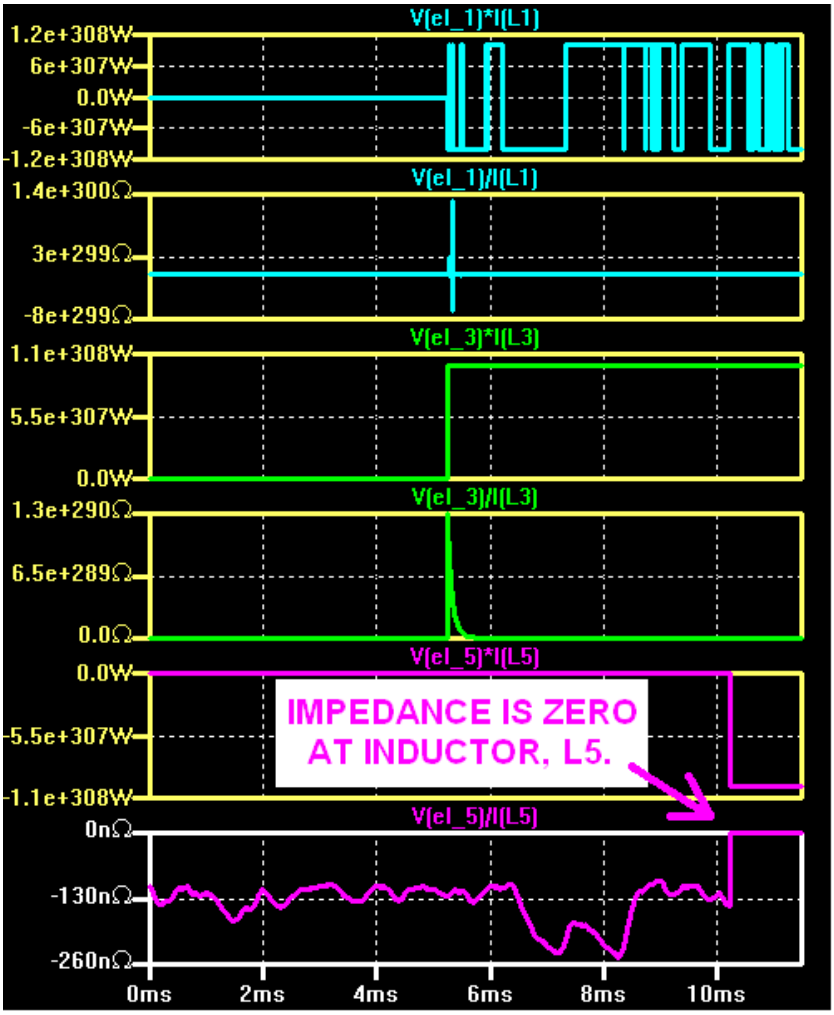


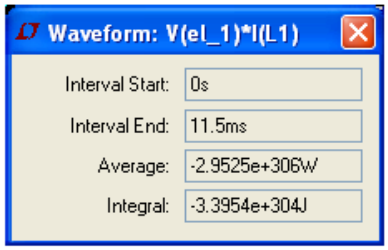
Schematic ↑ above ↑ and ↓ below ↓

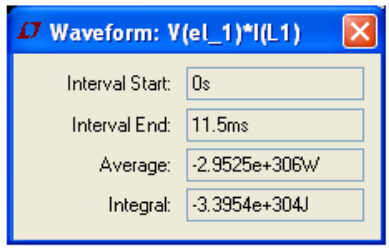


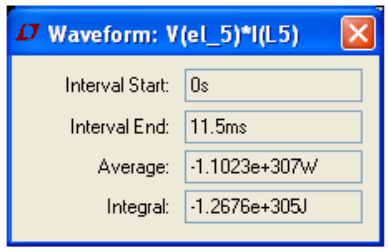
The internalized series resistance for each coil is one-tenth of its inductance (in Henrys).

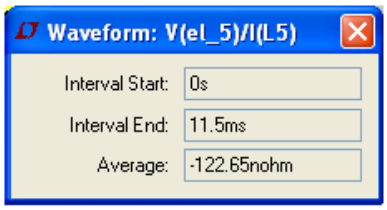
This is what happens to current whenever impedance is zero (using normal inductances and a normal coupling coefficient) yielding super-conductance at room temperature at inductor, L5...





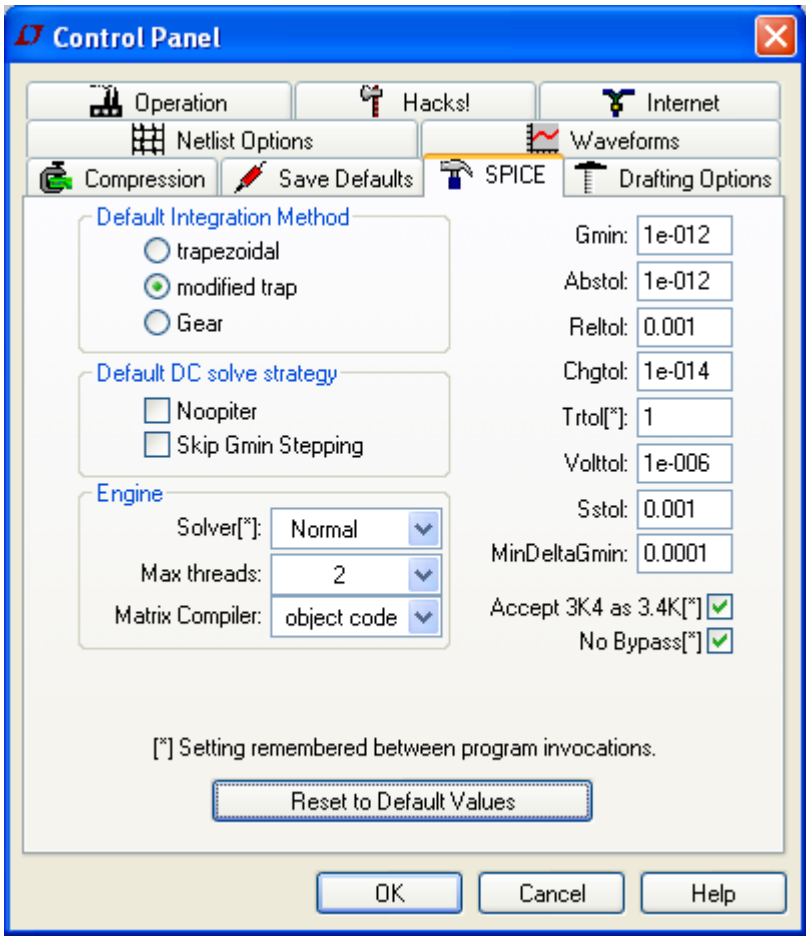




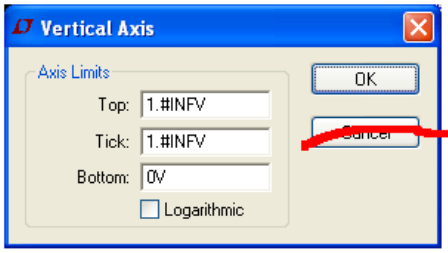


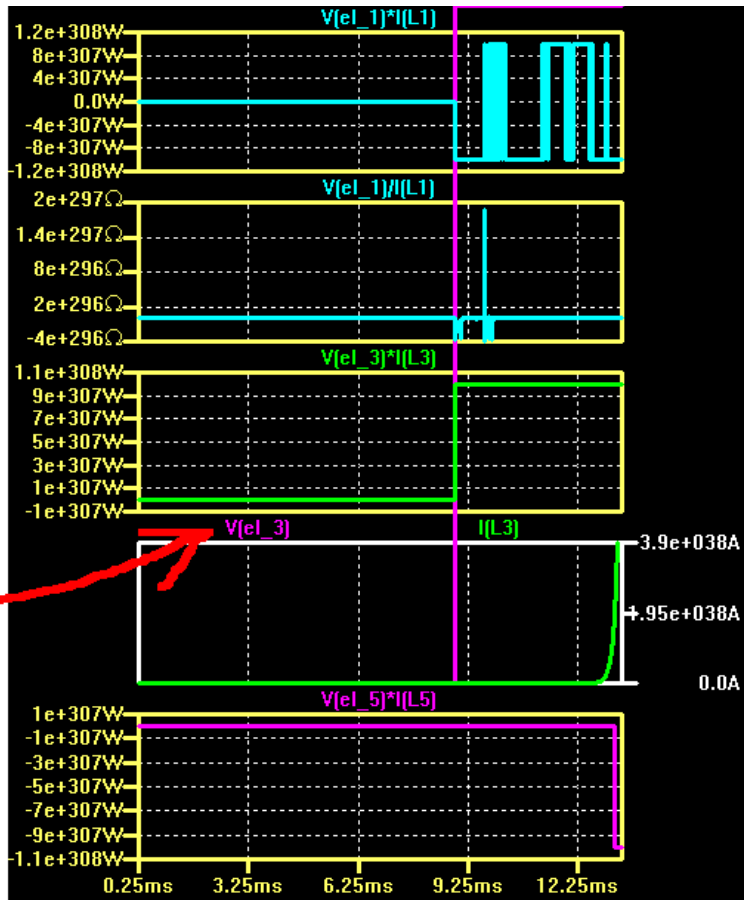
Current is in excess to voltage by the ratio of INFINITY to ONE at inductor, L5. This is what can happen whenever a circuit is governed by negative current whose polarity is the opposite of its polarity of voltage comprising its power. Current, here, is no longer traveling from areas of high voltage towards areas of lower voltage to equalize their differences. Instead, current is traveling from areas of lower voltage towards areas of higher voltage. This creates a condition of negative watts which just happens to be the passive sign conventional definition of the generation of power! So, we have taken standard measuring conventions and have used them to define how an overunity circuit must behave if it is to synthesize electricity in any amount which we desire.

Here are the default settings for LTSPICE IV in which this circuit was simulated...



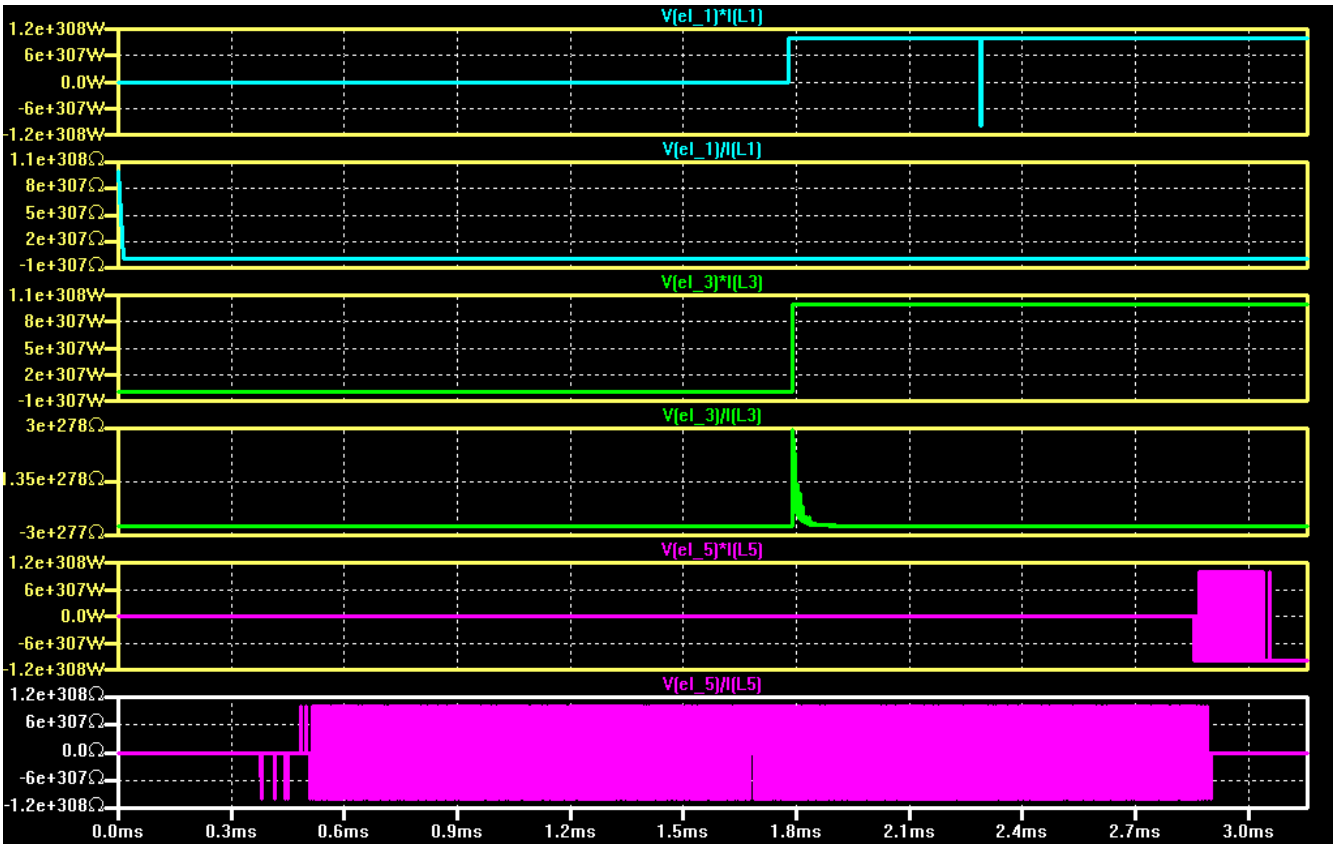
The Vertical Axes for V(el_3) and I(L3) are Infinity! In fact, all of the axes are Infinity.





Forgetting how unrealistic are these INFINITE results, this shows how efficient this circuit is in avoiding fatal error messages – at any point during its simulation – which indicates how elegant is this circuit functioning as an archetype representing all that is the best of what overunity can be.

Here are the wattage outputs, plus their impedances, at the three coils of L1, L3 and L5 for the schematic, up above, which possesses minimalistic inductances...



This minimalism shows how resonance does not figure into determining this circuit's efficiency. This is what I mean by an archetypal circuit is not limited to its fine tuning of parameters to achieve a state of resonance. Instead, an archetypal arrangement of components, plus minimum values (or greater) for some components and maximum values (or lesser) for other components, is more important than trying to achieve precise parametric values among these components.

This is the magic of adding very large resistances (courtesy of Mho's Law[12] – the multiplicative and additive reciprocal of Ohm's Law[13]),[14] in select locations of this circuit, of 1 kilo or 1 Mega or 100 Mega Ohms (or more?…depending on the simulator). It shortens the time it takes to reach an infinite

12 https://is.gd/imayiy = https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-0c2480283955e8ad8edfda6bcb8037b3

13 https://is.gd/gahuna = https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-a64a51001e4f280755a7291164c9c28b

14 https://is.gd/liziju = https://electricalscience.quora.com/What-is-odd-about-this-circuit-Four-Micro-Cap-1-simulation-files-in-a-1-3Mb-zip-file-2-analyzing-the-power-outp

gain with the caveat of making the low impedance output of inductor, L5, unstable.

It also makes possible the severe reduction of inductance, and a mild reduction of capacitance, required to achieve explosive overunity.

Using variable capacitances for C6 and C10 is one candidate for throttling the rate of escalation of amplitude. It *may be possible* to match this against the rate of consumption of power at the inductive loads of L3 and L5? This may also be a safe way of turning this circuit ON versus OFF?

What sort of circuit does not require a relatively high coupling coefficience between a pair of coils for maximum efficiency? Answer...the power supply for a UFO in which there won't be much coupling between its coils since they won't be spaced close together and they'll be exporting their energy outside a UFO craft using the paramagnetism of aluminum.

You know your circuit is pretty good if it works equally well in one simulator versus another.

Berkeley SPICE is extremely popular. It has spawned so many variations that it is hard to find another simulator which is not based on it.

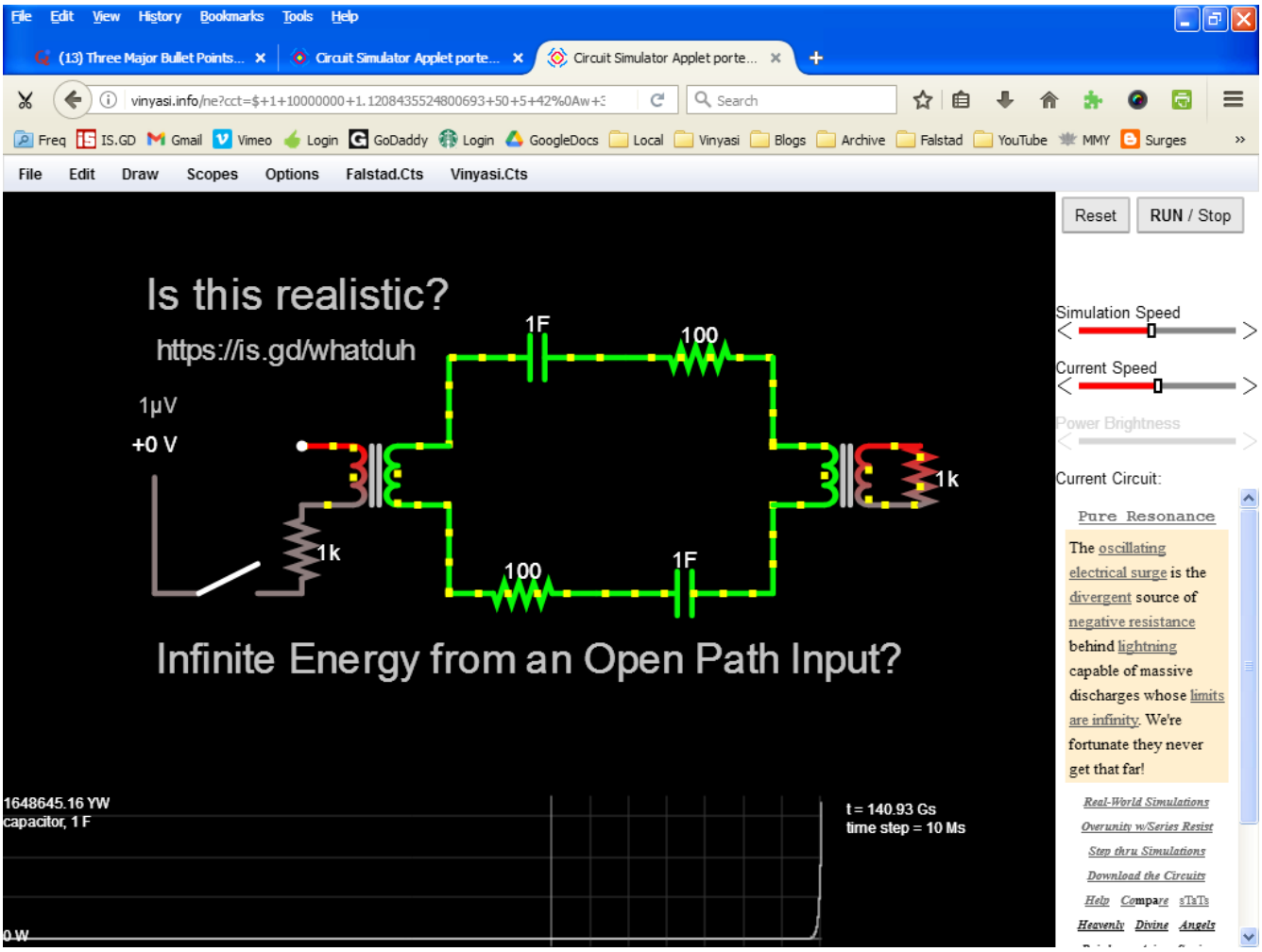
Paul Falstad's simulator[15] is very unique and qualifies as a second opinion.

This circuit works equally as well in his simulator.

First, let's make a mild comparison with a slightly similar circuit which uses one module, of Eric Dollard's LMD analog computer (Longitudinal Magneto-Dielectric). Both of these two types of circuits share parametric excitation in common with each other. And both are using a single-wire connection for their momentary input to prevent the input of transverse electromagnetic waves and allow the input of longitudinal magneto-dielectric waves. But mine is encouraging the transverse electromagnetic force inside of each constrained loop of inductors, L1 and L3 and L5, dielectrically and magnetically linked among its three inductive loops. This is why it's so easy to simulate giving very smooth hyperbolic escalations towards infinity whenever simulated within LTSPICE...

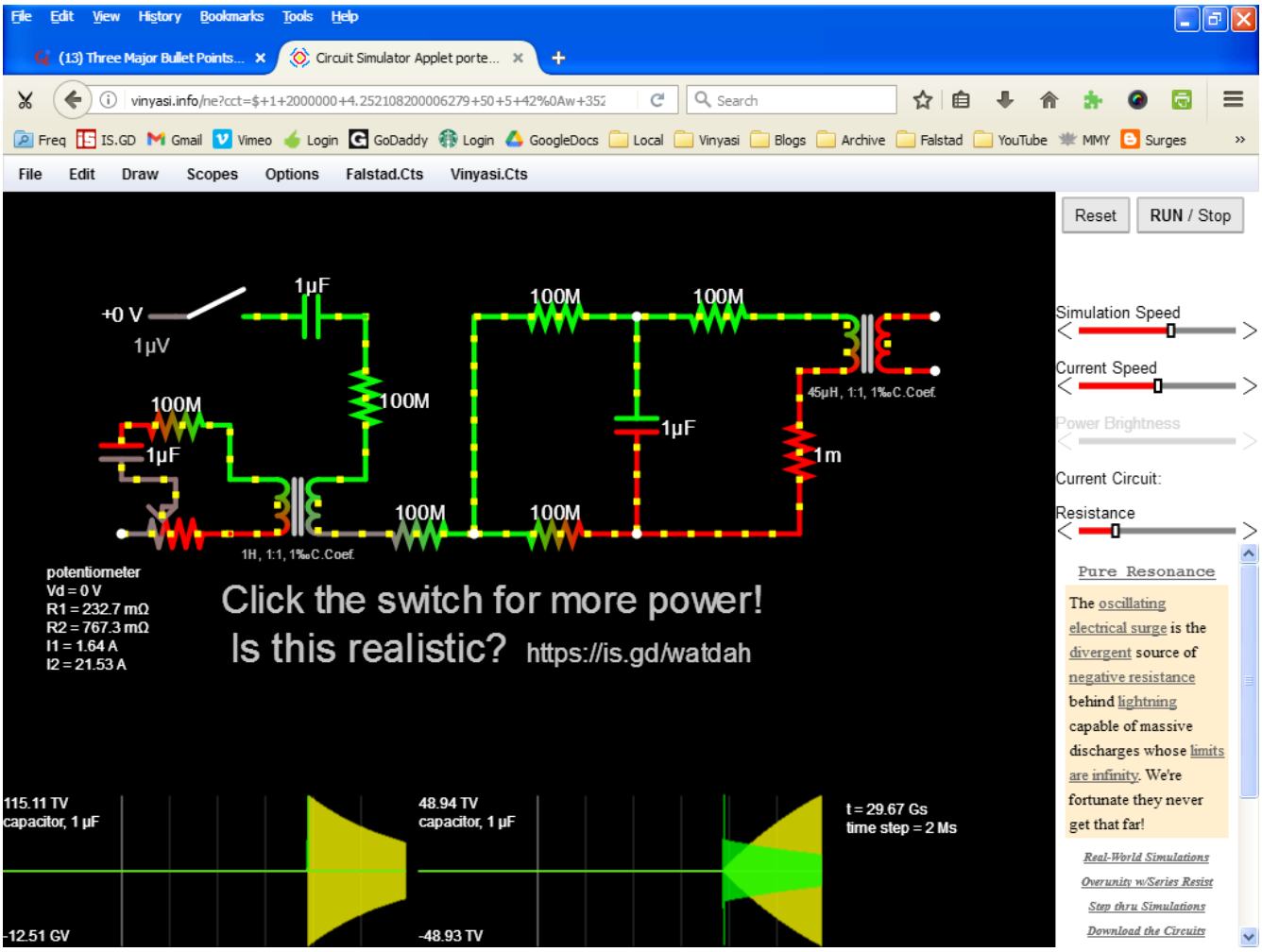
15 http://falstad.com/circuit/

Here is Eric's LMD analog computer...



https://is.gd/whatduh

Here are two examples of my circuit...



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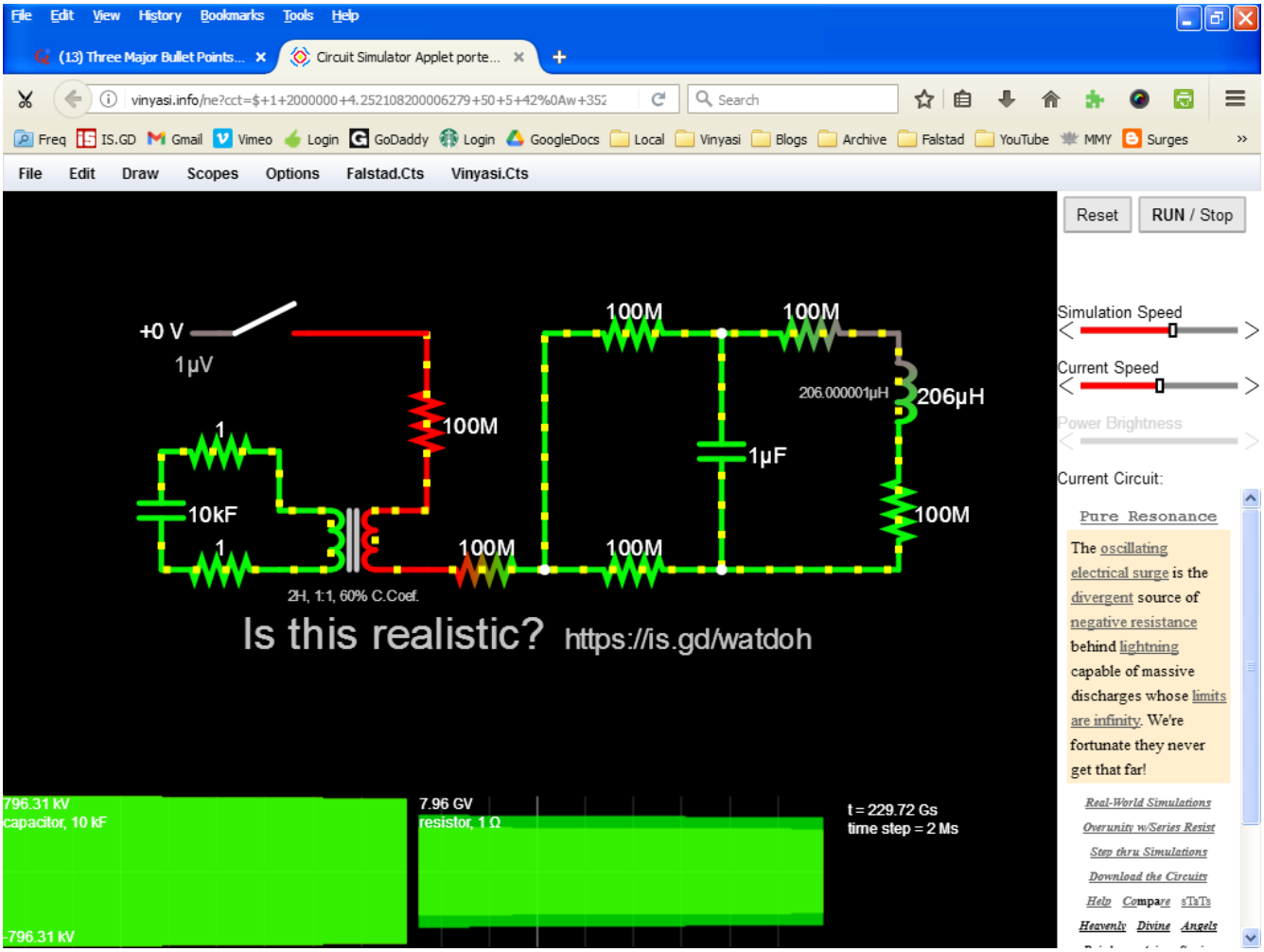

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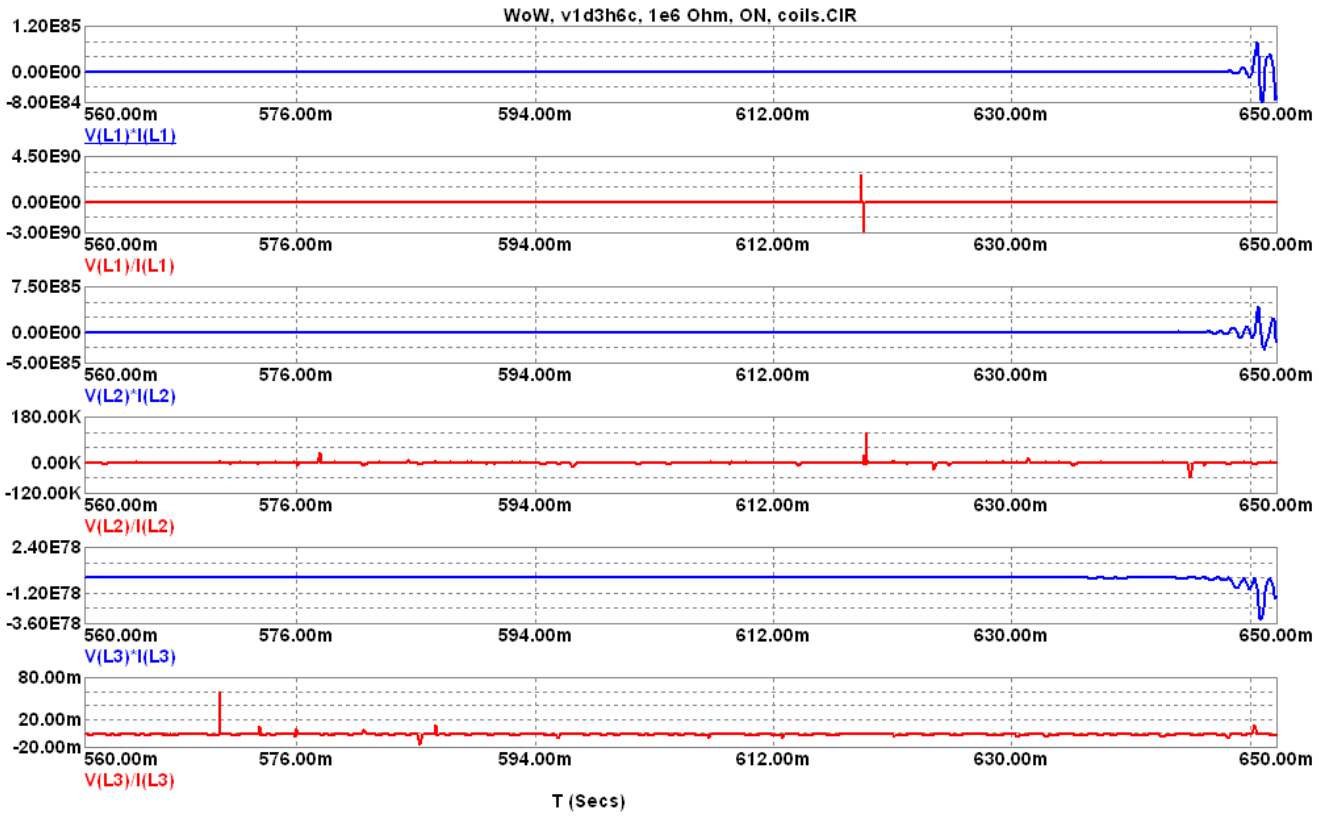
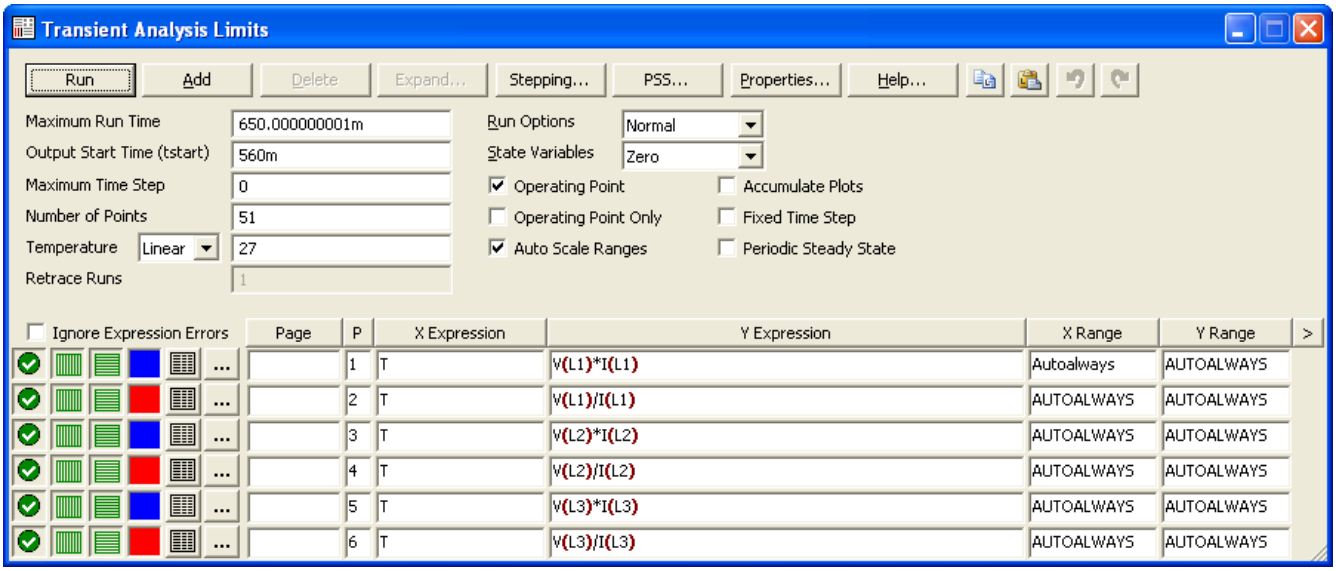
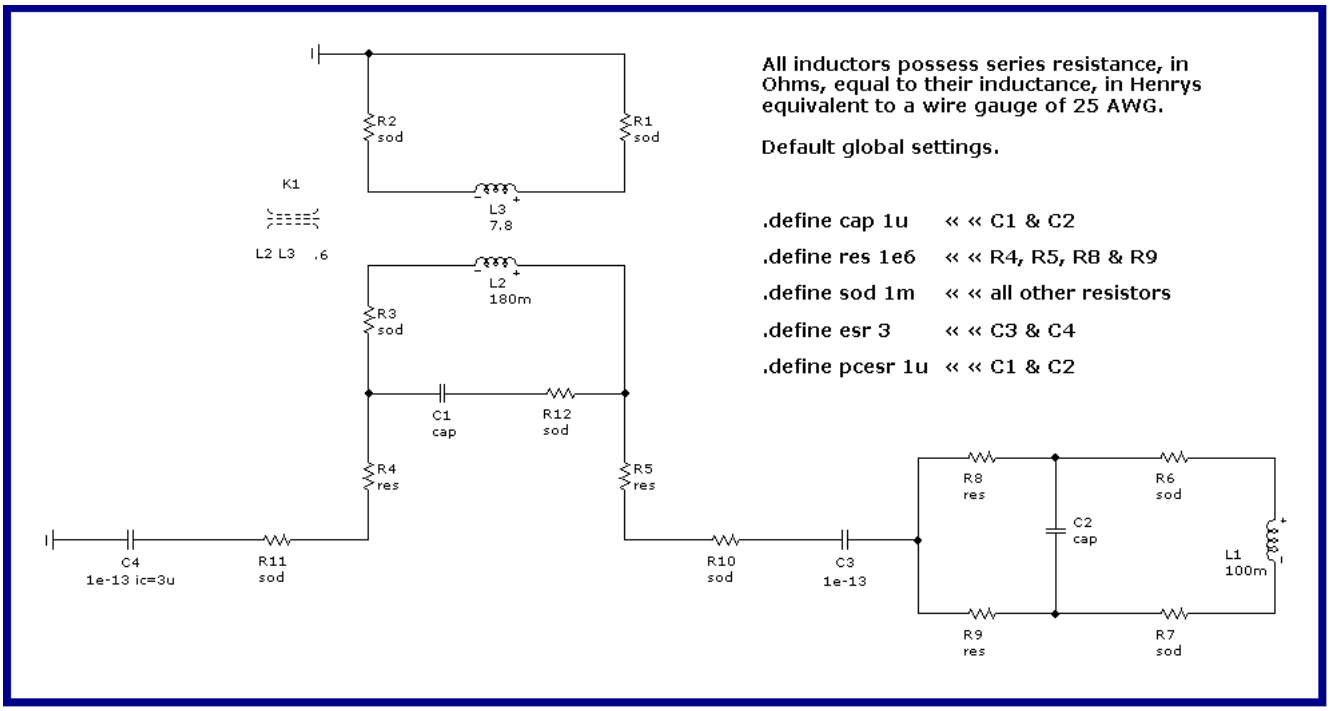
Here is this archetypal circuit simulated in Micro-Cap with very similar results...



Here are its transient analysis settings...



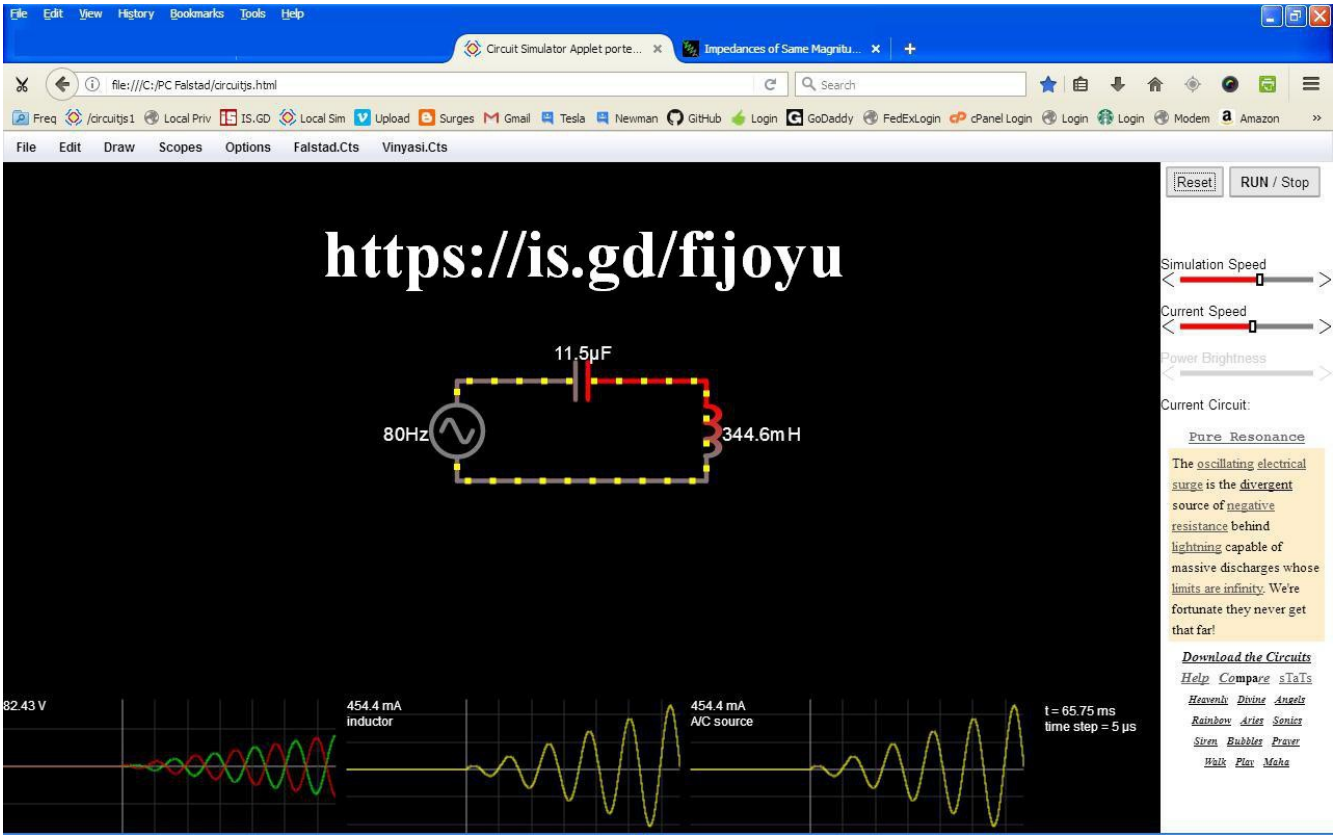
And here is its schematic...



It may be possible to throttle the tendency for this circuit to grow to infinite gain by slowing it down so that it doesn't reach infinity of amplitude too quickly by imposing resonance among its parallel capacitors and coils and tuning the capacitors (associated with these three coils) with the help of variable capacitors to sweep into, and out of, resonance. Impedance of same magnitude is my method of choice to *attempt* to achieve this state of resonance.

It'll never reach this state due to the constant tendency of a surging escalation (the fourth type of current Eric Dollard calls: oscillating current in his dissertation on this subject).[16] But attempting to reach it will slow down the rate of escalation and give me, the operator, more time to regulate this surging tendency...

16 https://is.gd/asower = https://ericdollardfourquadrant.quora.com/Two-Types-of-Voltage-and-Two-Types-of-Current



https://is.gd/fijoyu

Since I'm predetermining the frequency to be 180Hz as one example of a variable rate of rotation for the rotor coil, I plug that into the following formula...

$$Inductance \times 2\pi \times 180\text{Hz} = \frac{1}{Capacitance \times 2\pi \times 180\text{Hz}}$$

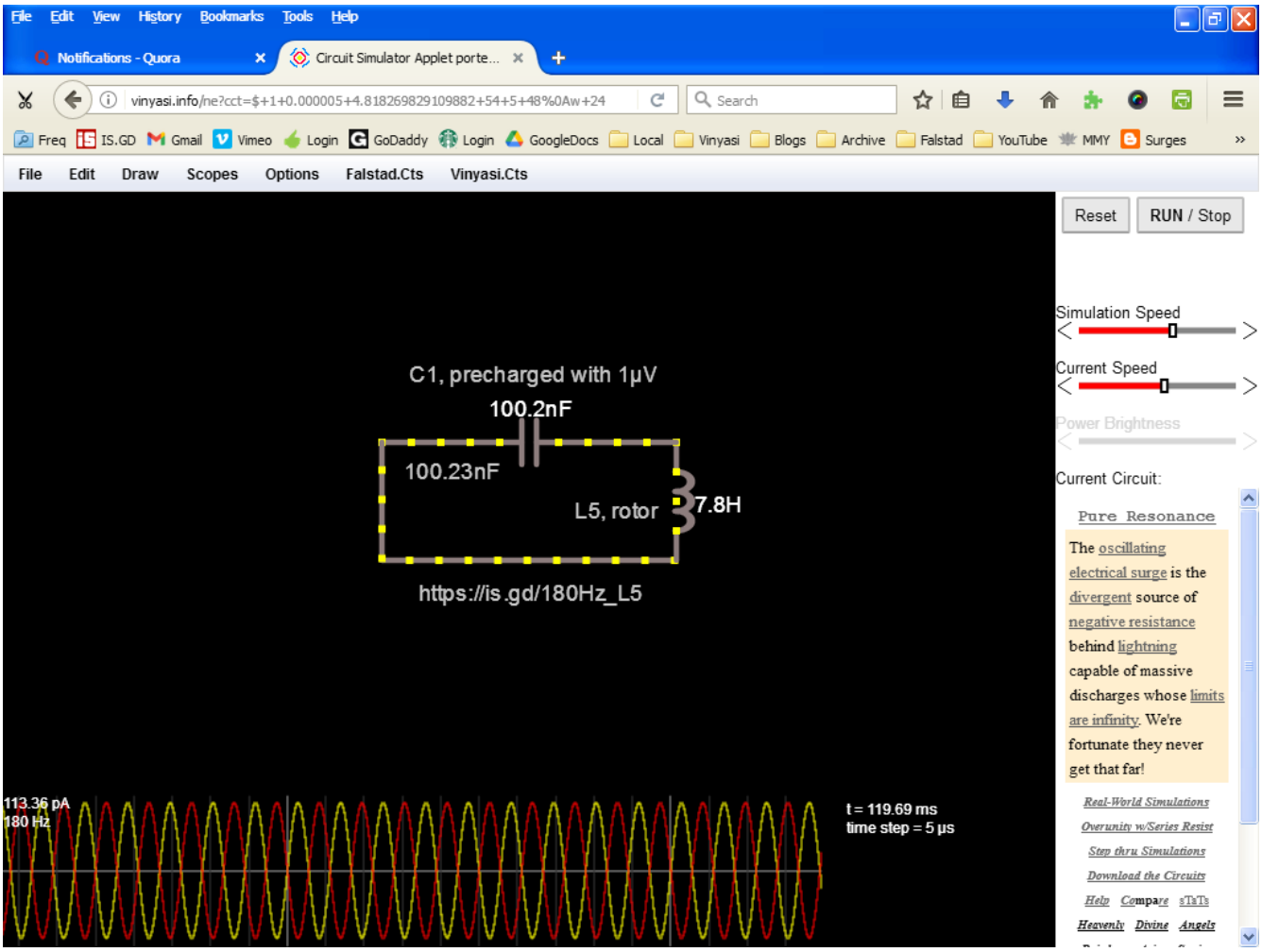
… to satisfy equivalence of impedant magnitude and substitute 7.8H for the inductance (on the left-hand side) and solve for capacitance. This gives me 100.23nF for the parallel capacitor positioned alongside the rotor coil...

$$7.8\text{H} \times 2\pi \times 180\text{Hz} = \frac{1}{Capacitance \times 2\pi \times 180\text{Hz}}$$

$$\frac{1}{7.8\text{H} \times (2 \times 3.14159)^2 \times (180\text{Hz})^2} = Capacitance = 1.00230843232866\text{e-}7\,F = 100.23\text{nF}$$

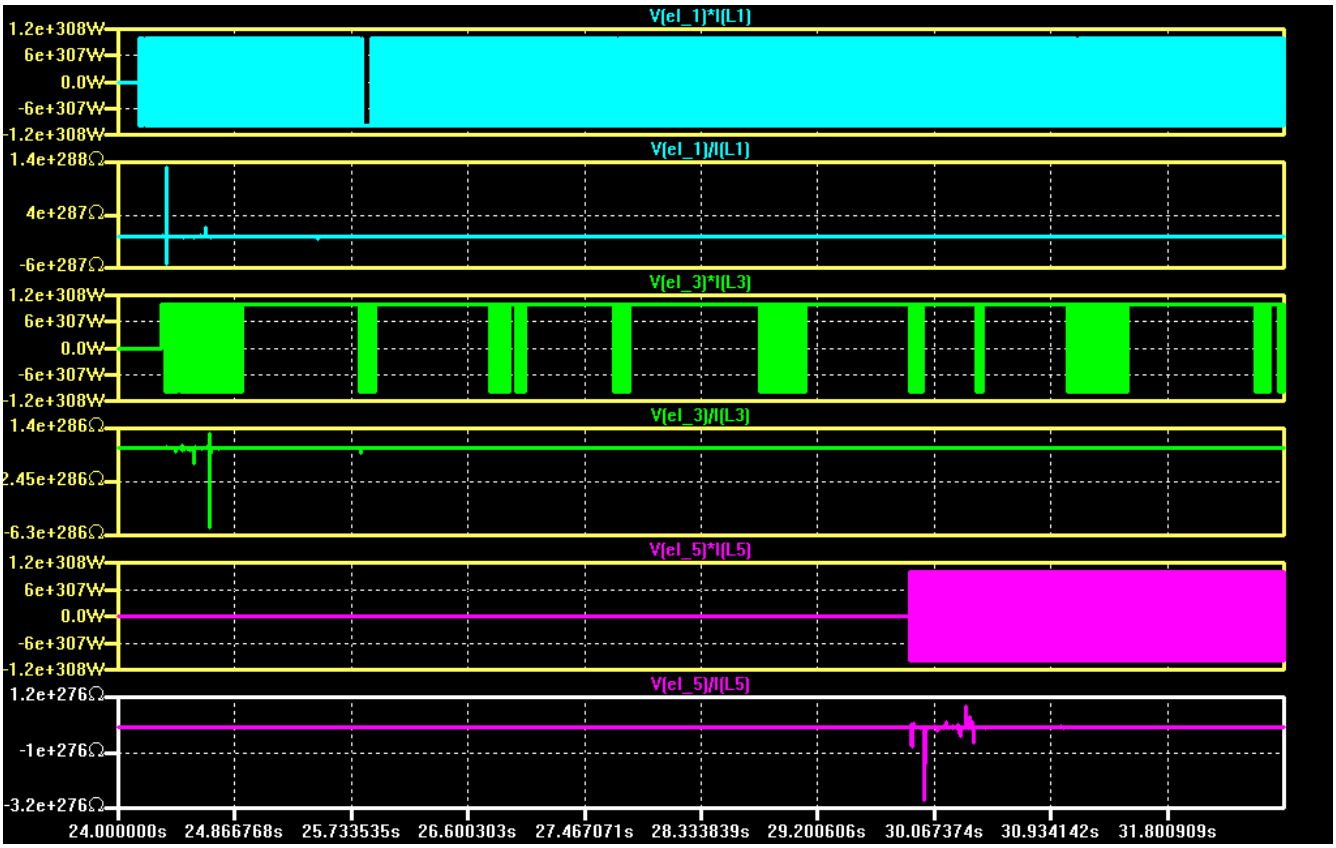
In the following schematic, I've eliminated the sine wave generator and set the resonance to be at

180 Hz to match the speed of rotation of the twin A/C motors of a RAV4EV from 2002 at full throttle...

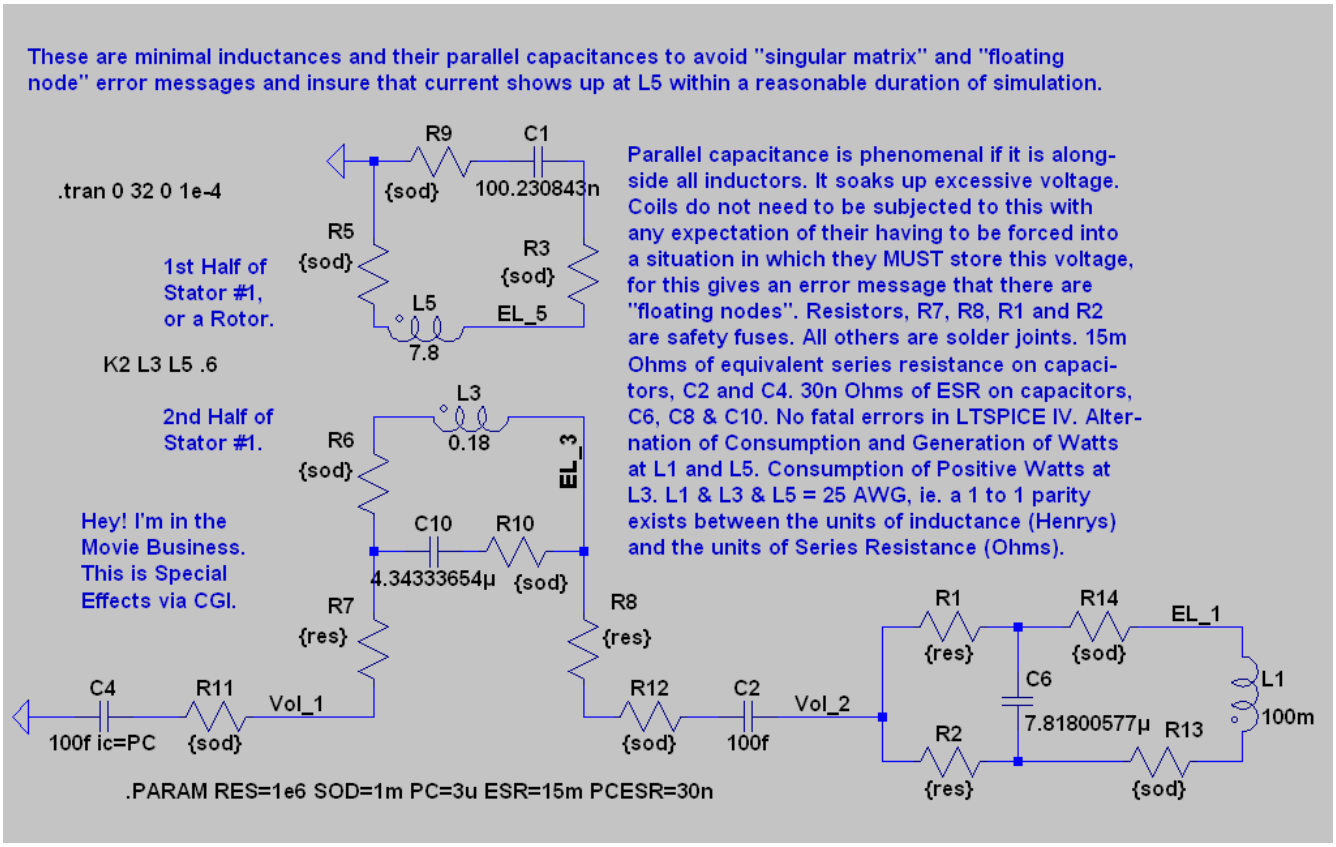


The amplitudes of the current portion of wattage at the capacitor and inductor match a rock-steady 113.36 pico amps and are out-of-phase by one-half cycle of oscillations (of 180° phase-shift)! This constancy of amplitude will act as a breaking mechanism to throttle the rate of escalation of the overall power occurring throughout my archetypal circuit.

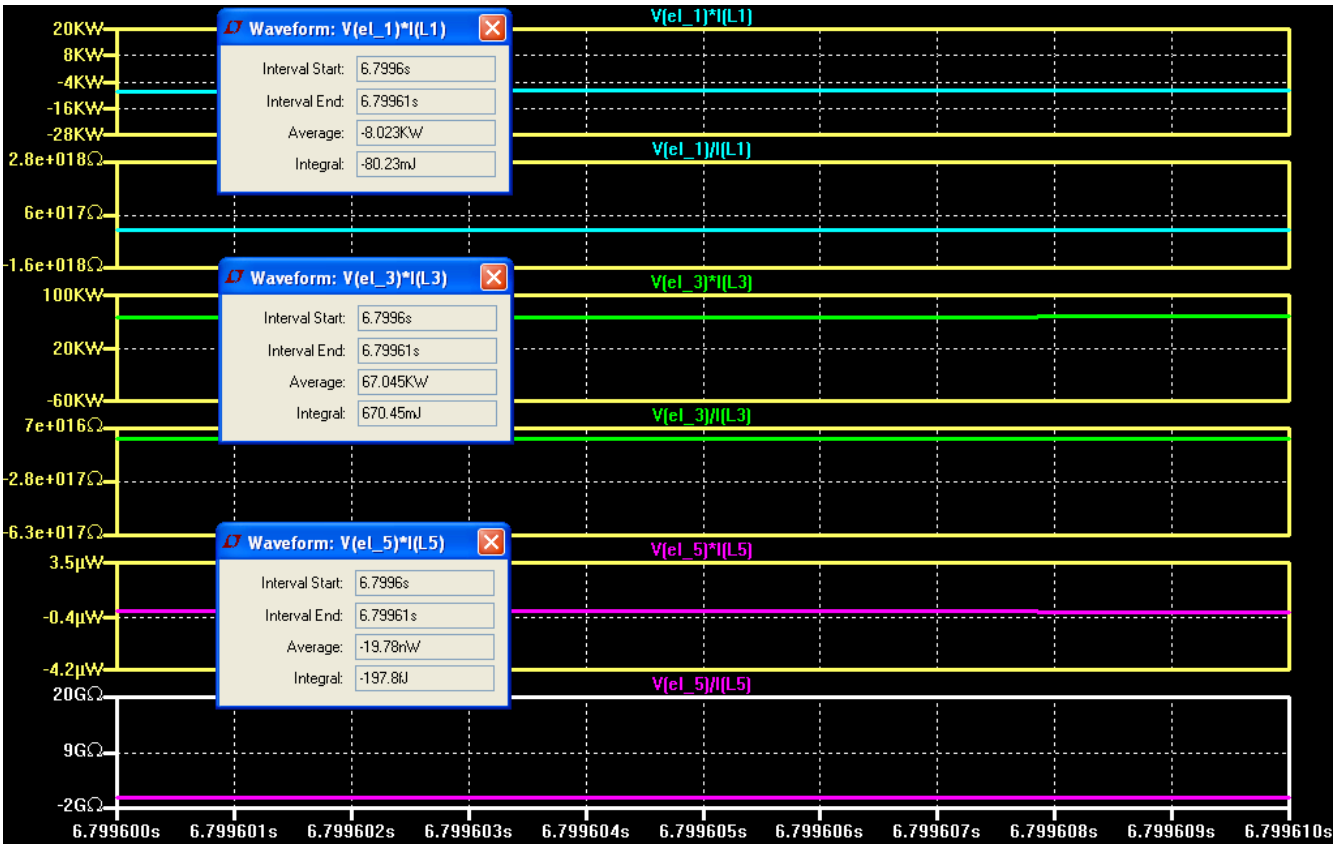
When this circuit is adjusted on all three of its coils to satisfy this condition, the rate of escalation slows down to require a duration of 32 seconds to reach infinite amplitude of wattage instead of the previous durations of less than a second (demonstrated up, above)...



Here is the schematic...



In order to locate the precise moment when the level of output will satisfy the criteria of a RAV4EV from 2002, a duration of less than 6.8 seconds is required to reach that goal from a cold start...



This presentation is available as a PDF file at...

http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/WoW_Parallel_Capacitance/Ten Main Points_.pdf

Its shortcut URL is... https://is.gd/jepudu

It is also posted on Quora in the “Electrical Science” space...

https://qr.ae/pGczQS or... https://is.gd/ebiqun

Its circuit simulation files and screenshots are ZIPPED up at...

https://ufile.io/bkn4rpb1 and the latest, updated version at...

http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/WoW_Parallel_Capacitance.zip

The contents of this ZIP file, plus a few audio media too large to be included, is located here...

http://vinyasi.info/mhoslaw/WoW_Parallel_Capacitance/