Extending the Range of Electric Vehicles by Maximizing their Amp-Hours.

Vinyasi

Electrical transients are a renewable source of pollution-free energy.

Synopsis of Extending the Range of Electric Vehicles by Maximizing their Amp-Hours.

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https://www.amazon.com/author/vinyasi

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My device is an offshoot of the Joseph Newman device.

Chapter 11 – Miscellaneous Interesting Designs and Theories – from Patrick Kelley's informative website.

Here are the main points to distinguish my device from Joseph Newman's as well as draw some important similarities …

The Legacy of Newman's Motor

1. The high resistance of Newman's massive coil reduces his batteries' amp-hour losses. This would have occurred due to their current drainage. Instead, the coil's voltage is boosted.
2. High inductance is another significant property of Newman's massive coil.
3. His proprietary use of an insulative, glass containment of helium – wrapped with an open coil, converts these two salient features (of points #1 & #2) into an overunity condition.
4. The result is a mild milli ampere of reverse current sent back to his tiny batteries to recharge them by taking advantage of helium's well-documented property of responding to its reception of a low-frequency, electrostatic field through its open coil.
5. This electrostatic reception is transmitted from Newman's massive coil dominated by voltage (with very little current).
6. The helium responds by radiating a moderate to high frequency of electromagnetic vibration/s.
7. These EM waves are returned to Newman's massive coil to contribute a moderate to high frequency of a very mild current blended with the low frequency of voltage-dominant square waves produced by his commutator.
8. This input of a mild current (from the helium) is just enough to reverse the trickle of current coming from his batteries and recharge them.

Distinct Differences with My Device

9. My device replaces his helium with a moderate, frequency sine wave generator of low voltage.
10. This input voltage must not approach 9V to 12V remaining, instead, in the vicinity of 3V, or far less at around a dozen or less micro volts depending upon the size of its main (voltage-oriented) coil.
11. The smaller its main coil, the more severely must the input voltage be reduced.
12. His batteries are removed as is his commutator.
13. A full bridge rectifier is located near the main coil which feeds a capacitor.
14. This capacitor amounts to being a dead-end load with no where else for the current to go.
15. This current cannot make a return trip due to this capacitor is blocking the flow of D/C current exiting the full, bridge rectifier.
16. Consequently, this accumulates voltage – in a manner similar to the massive size of Newman's coil.
17. Hence, this helps reduce the size of the main coil while retaining its reduced largess as a salient feature.
18. Desired output is predicated upon the size of the main coil. More power output will result from enlarging this coil.
19. Increasing the input frequency will accelerate the time needed for the main coil to become energized, aka. warm up to its full operation. But this will not increase the output. Point #18 takes care of that.
20. Increasing the input voltage beyond its safe limit (point #10) will kill the overunity output of this device.

Conclusions …

21. The source of my device's overunity will probably best be explained by greater minds than I.
22. Suffice to say the size of the main coil plays a major role.
23. This is the reason why the modifications of my device do not impair its similarity to the device of Joseph Newman.

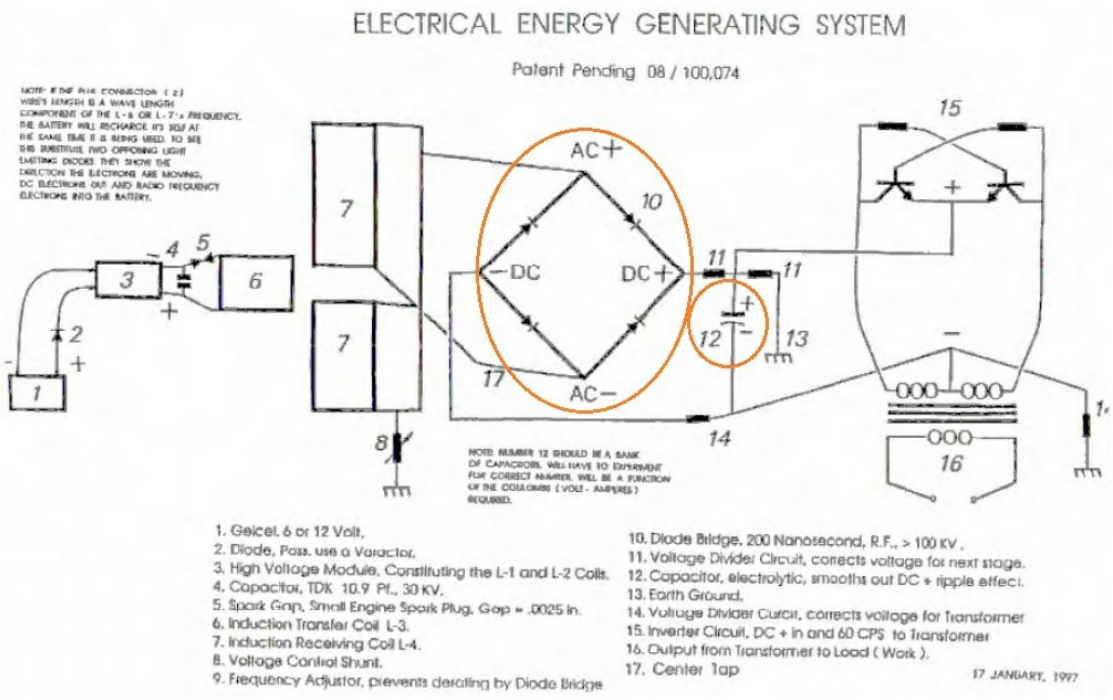
24. For I have retained one other feature of Newman's device: the input of a moderate frequency vibration far surpassing the limitations of the slow rotation of his rotor.
25. Our collective ignorance of this last point, #24, is a severe handicap to understanding his design.

    Although …

26. It is Oliver Heaviside who provides the greatest similarity to both my device and Newman's.
27. It was *he* who came up with the solution to the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable problem.
28. He boosted its magnetism by wrapping its insulated copper core with iron ribbon or iron wire.
29. The cable was already boosting its own voltage by its sheer length.

    The similarities are …

30. Newman boosts both voltage and magnetism by enlarging his coil. This increases its resistance as well as its inductance.
31. I boost the voltage of my device by adding a capacitor blocking the rectified flow of its D/C current.
32. I boost the current of my device by adding a small set of low resistance coils sharing a high mutual inductance with the main coil.
33. This effectively creates a step-down transformer which converts some of the voltage of the main coil into current and transfers it to these smaller coils.
34. This current returns back to the main coils, due to an electrical short, adding to the voltage of the main coil.
35. This is positive feedback.



from "Resonance Energy Methods", by Donald L. Smith, Sept. 23, 2002

Don Smith, "Magnetic Resonance"

36. Page 23, of the PDF, above, illustrates the use of an electrolytic capacitor at the output of a full bridge rectifier.
37. So, Donald Smith's pending patent has some correlation to my modifications of the Newman device.

Don’t let this to happen to you.

Joseph Newman was screwed by the National Bureau of Standards when they tested his device.*

*http://files.ncas.org/nbsreport/approach.html

They actually admit on their website to having added a resistor in parallel with his massive coil. This resistor was a mere 100Ω – far less resistance than the resistance of the coil (50kΩ as measured by Dr. Hastings in chapter six* of Newman’s book for the same size model). This created a current division between the coil and the additional load in which the current would prefer to travel the path of this lesser resistance rather than pass through the coil of greater resistance. This prevented voltage from building up in the coil which was a very important feature to Newman’s circuit. This constitutes a short and an error whenever shorts are encountered where they don’t belong.

*https://archive.org/details/TheEnergyMachineOfJosephNewman8thEditior

His circuit was never electrically tested – only theirs was. This nullified their tests.

Mechanical testing is a different matter. A mechanical load test doesn’t infringe upon the electrical resonance often required of an overunity circuit. It can only infringe upon the mechanical resonance of an overunity device if there are any resonances of a mechanical variety required of that device.

Heaviside Solution for the Ferranti Effect

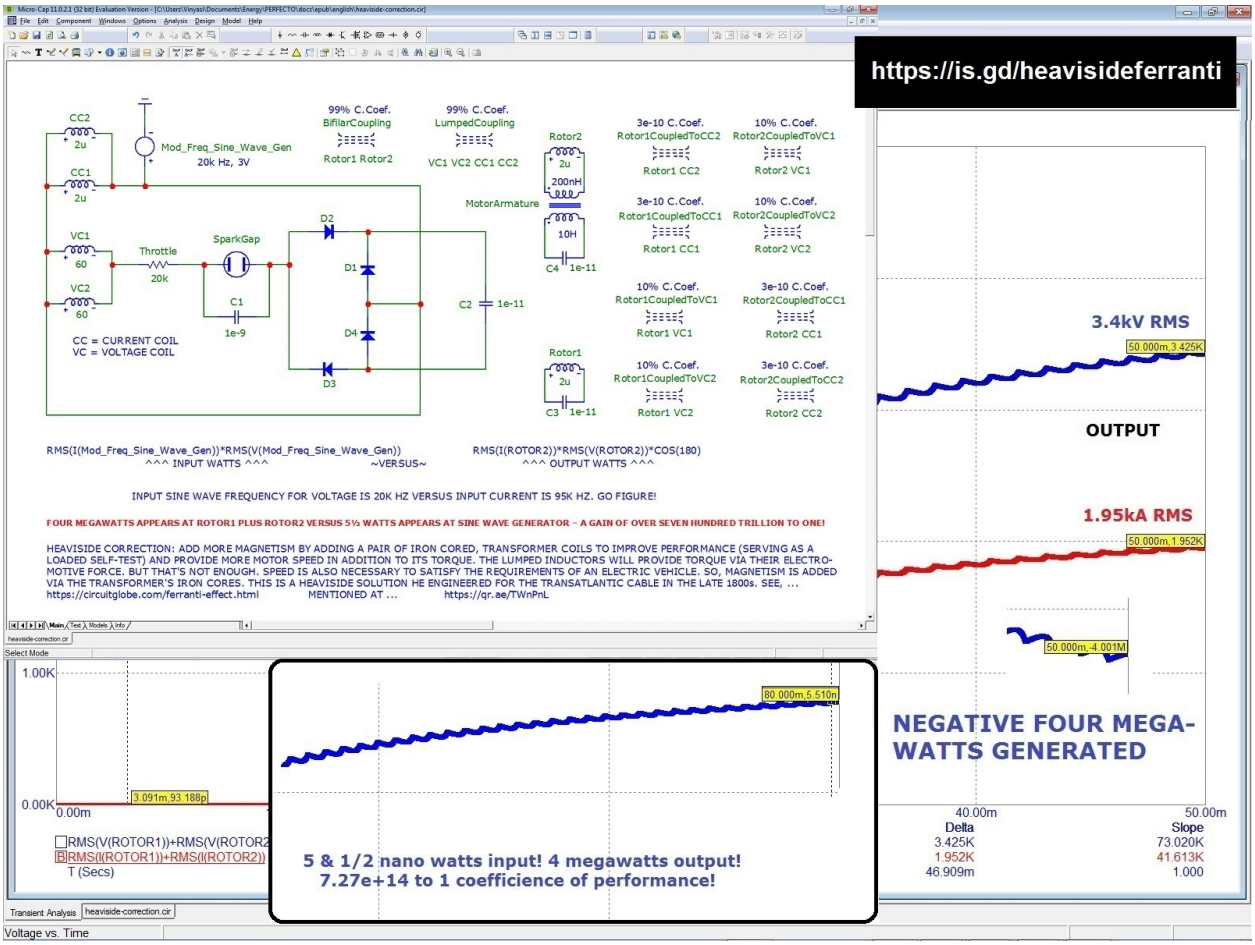
It was mentioned in one of the previous chapters that the trans-Atlantic cable had a problem: the magnetic field propagating down the line was fading far faster than did the electric field causing either a delay, or else an outright loss of signal. This problem is called: the Farranti effect. I first learned about this effect from someone who answered a question about negative power factors on Quora.

Then I realized that this is what someone else on stackExchange had been trying to tell me: that my circuit simulation had only lumped inductors without any transformers modeling a motor. This is true.

Then I realized that an iron-core armature is needed to provide speed to an electric vehicle as well as magnetically load the circuit so as to prevent it from soaring to ridiculous levels of output.

Lumped inductors provide torque without any contribution of speed. This is what the Joseph Newman device is: a torque motor. This is why he always gave demonstrations of his device pumping water. He failed to consistently excite his audience whenever he gave repeated demonstrations of his slow-moving, electric car outfitted with his motor, because the public wants both speed *and* torque – not merely torque, alone.

So, I took his advice and added a transformer which represents the armature of a single phase, induction motor. Here it is …



Download this image or its Micro-Cap simulation file.

The original conversion kits for electric cars favored the use of motors removed from forklifts since the public, in these early days, was not too disappointed in their lack of speed or range. They were happy with anything it could provide them. And these forklift motors are specifically designed to cater to the demands of lifting heavy objects utilizing immediate acceleration working (such as they were) against gravity for which they were very well suited. They were not designed to accelerate from zero to sixty in less than 18 seconds – which is what the RAV4EV from 2002 was designed to accomplish despite its A/C motor *not* being from a forklift! As little as this appears by conventional standards, the Joseph Newman device is poorly suited for application to electric cars since its acceleration is far worse.

What material should the armature of the motor be made of?

It is claimed by "those in the know" that simulators can't be trusted (all the time) for the simple reason that modern transformers and motor coils cannot pass D/C in the real world despite their ability to pass D/C within the virtual world of the simulator. Yet, anyone who has played around with Edward Leedskalnin's Perpetual Motion Holder will know that D/C *can* be passed and stored indefinitely provided the core material has a high remanence made of hard steel. This knowledge is found on text page 38 (PDF page 50) of Edward Leedskalnin's book, entitled: Magnetic Currents.

Motors and transformers, nowadays, are made of electrical steel intended to thwart the circulation of eddy currents. This material, we don't want, in these simulated circuits. For we want magnetic currents to reside within the core material of a shorted motor's armature (coupling the main motor coils, L1 through L5+, with the starter coils, SC1 through SC3+) and remain there to develop transients. This is considered to be very inefficient, yet transients are freely available. So, why not be wasteful!?

Before you start experimenting with my circuits, please go on YouTube and look for videos of Perpetual Motion Holders, or its acronym: PMH. And make sure you construct the armature for my circuits out of material which is also suitable for PMH experiments.

BTW, Ed built a stone structure outside of Miami, Florida, called: "Coral Castle".

Preventing Saturation – among either Capacitors or Inductors – Prevents a Run-Away Condition (resulting from Transient Surges)

We want a transient to surge indefinitely to get continuous production of free-energy. Yet by their very nature, surges are meant to be a transient phenomenon or else self-destruction of their hosting circuit will be the result.

It's possible to prevent a transient surge from getting out-of-hand by controlling either capacitors or inductors in a novel way. Yet, in both instances, we'll be preventing their saturation.

In the case of capacitors, we'll be suppressing their dielectric material from becoming saturated with electrostatic charge.

Or in the case of inductors, we'll be suppressing their magnetizable core material from becoming saturated with magnetic charge.

In a free-energy circuit, we only need to do one or the other to control a surge. We don't need to do both. And, I suspect, we may create an inherent contradiction if we do both, for each is the complete denial of the other. Ergo, each is the direct opposite of the other. Hence, each is the reaction to, and the mirrored reflection of, the actions of the other.

Preventing saturation among either a pivotal capacitor or inductor will make my free-energy motor-design practical. This will produce an outpouring of overunity which is incapable of being suppressed by a load, or a dynamic load, which many resonant free-energy devices are vulnerable to (just ask the ghost of John Ernst Worrell Keely). And it will be able to rotate a motor shaft (*best of all!*). And this method – which I am about to share with you – is inclusive of the two electrical components which Eric P. Dollard has claimed are all that are necessary to synthesize or decompose electricity from, or return it back into, its constituent ingredients of time, magnetism (aka, the magnetic field surrounding a live wire) and dielectricity (the electric field surrounding a live wire). These two components, namely: the inductor and the capacitor, together replace the need for constructing Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter (aka, Wardenclyffe). Yet, both are prone to saturation. And it is this saturation which hampers the production of free-energy.

Take motors, for instance. Historically, overunity motors would often succeed at synthesizing more energy exiting their system than it took to run them by suppressing their back EMF. It is a major mistake to overlook this simple rule-of-thumb, especially when it also applies to capacitors.

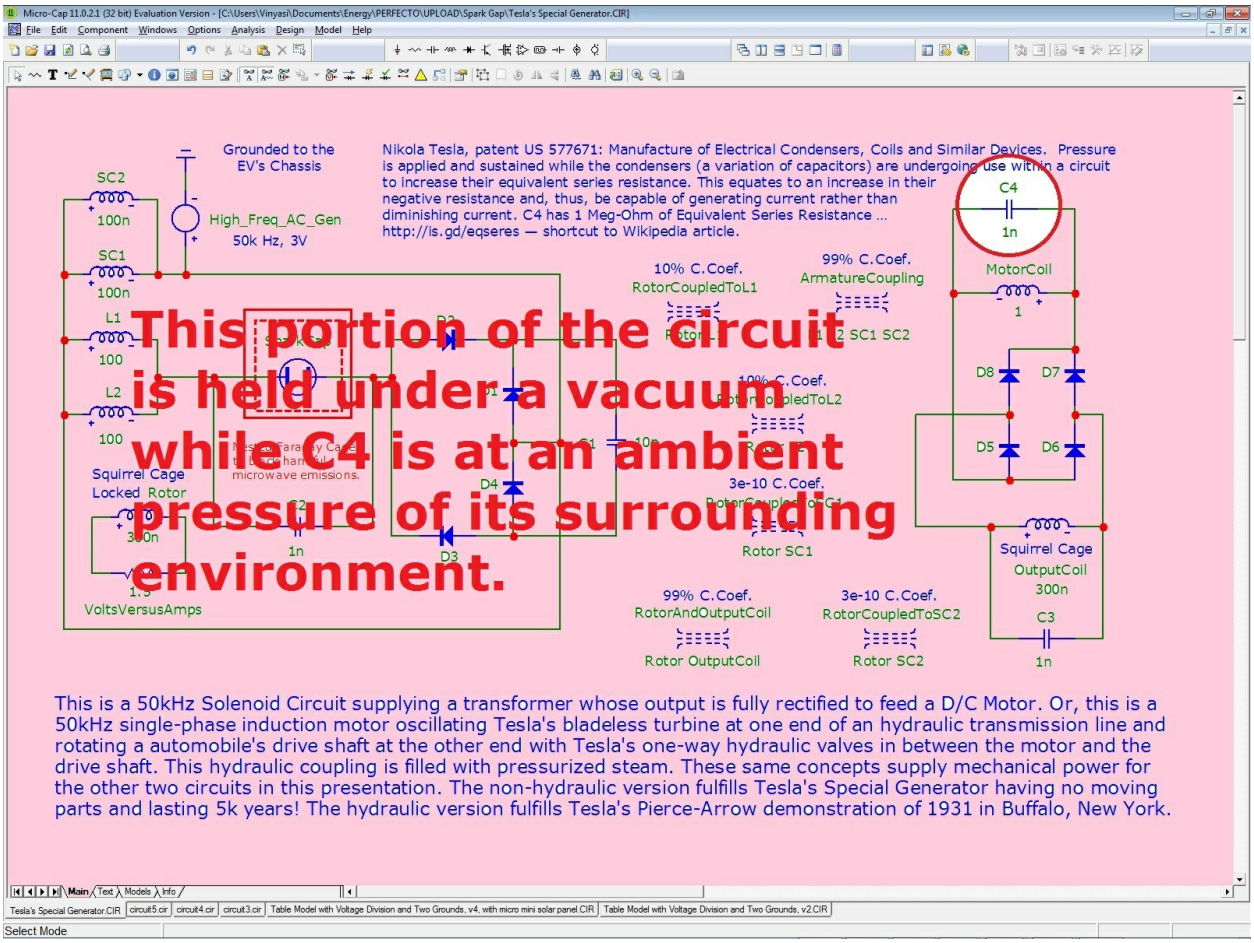
The analogous impediment within capacitors (prohibiting the production of free energy) is the saturation of their dielectric material with electrostatic charge.

Yet, both of these two unique, but similar, types of saturation can be prevented from occurring – each in their own unique way.

Let's take capacitors, for starters …

Capacitors can be pressurized to prevent their saturation with dielectric force. And Tesla managed to get a patent for this procedure (although the patent, US # 577671, merely claims the use of pressure during their formation; not during their use). Simulators are able to emulate this by allowing for the increase of their equivalent series resistance. Unlike limits imposed upon entering values for mutual inductance among coils (known as their coupling coefficient) beyond that of positive or negative unity (in order to adhere to conventional applications of electrodynamic theory), there is nothing to prevent the entering of, what may appear to be, a ridiculously high value for a capacitor's series resistance during its simulation. See, http://is.gd/eqseres at Wikipedia.

An alternative to pressurizing capacitors is the depressurization of all the other components of the circuit by placing them within a vacuum tube while the capacitor, in question, is located outside the vacuum tube or embedded in the glass shell of that tube.



Inductors can have the magnetizable cores of their largest coils magnetically coupled to a much larger ferromagnetizable mass to prevent their magnetic saturation and resultant back EMF if this exterior mass is large enough to adequately export (by way of diffusion) the magnetic charge inside the coil's core. Every single phase, induction motor is usually a motorized variation of a passive transformer in the sense that this motor may also possess a pair of starter coils who share the same magnetizable armature as the main motor coils. These smaller, starter coils will exhibit a rise in their coupling coefficient (linking them to the larger main coil/s of the motor way beyond unity) if the magnetizable cores of the much larger motor coils are (strongly) magnetically coupled to a massive (iron) structure, such as the chassis of the Pierce-Arrow from 1931 (allegedly used by Tesla during his demonstration in Buffalo, New York), or else magnetically coupled to the hull of a WWII Elektroboote retrofitted to accept Tesla's Special Generator. *{By the way, Wernher von Braun was coached by Tesla immediately prior to the war – between the years of 1936 and 1938 – on how to do this along with*

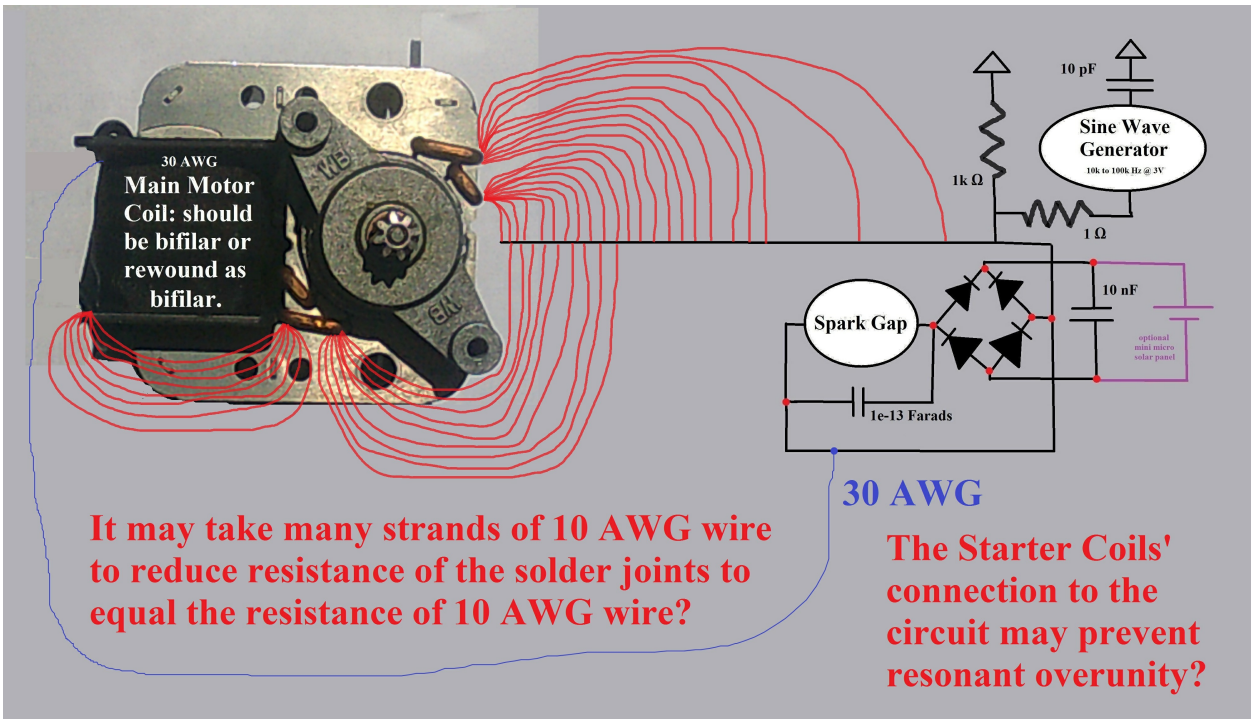
Tesla's knowledge of the neutron bomb – tested by Rommel in the deserts of Libya, plus Tesla's anti-gravity technology invented – but never patented – in the 1890s.} William Lyne is the sole source we have for this technique of preventing magnetic coil-core saturation concerning Tesla's Special Generator when applied to the hull of a Nazi Elektroboote. It has never been tested, otherwise.

I'm just following this logic, when applied to both components, to draw analogous conclusions despite their speculative (and inconclusive) nature (by conventional standards of collective ignorance).

For all I know, I may be *spot on!*

The following are how-to-build hints …

… concerning the problem of resistance in the joints connecting together various parts of my circuit where resistance is *not* your friend!



Connections to an Off-the-Shelf, Single-Phase, Induction Motor

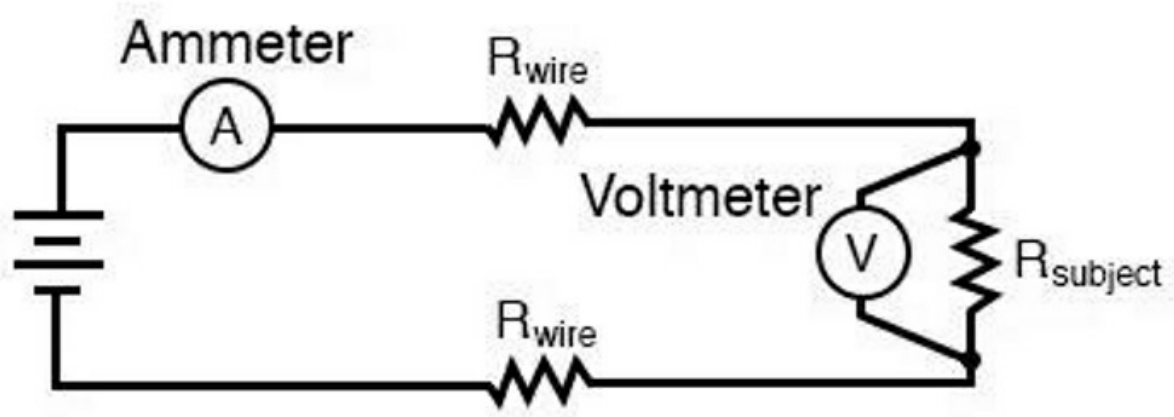
The picture, above, shows what may be necessary when soldering a connection from my circuit to an electric motor along whatever paths of current which require very little resistance (represented by resistance equivalent to that of a 10 AWG wire, but divided up here into many separate strands of wire). It may be necessary to solder many parallel connections in order to divide the current and divide the resistance of each solder joint so as to be equivalent to a welded connection. Or, in the alternative, you may elect to use merely one 10 AWG wire welded between its connections – especially if you are limited in available space.

For instance, let's say you're trying to adapt a kitchen appliance and there isn't much room for stuffing additional wires into the cabinet of the appliance. So, you may want to weld the 10 AWG connections rather than

solder multiple wires.

Of course, this is presuming that an off-the-shelf single-phase, induction motor can be adapted to my concept? What if it won't be able to rotate the motor's shaft unless adapted to power a D/C set of starter coils with extra circuitry? Then, ignore trying to build this circuit (as you see it here) and use the slightly more complicated one instead.

The following graphic enlightened me as to how to take a measurement of resistance of any component in which you may find yourself not able to measure its resistance any other way except by *inferring* it from its voltage and its amperage …



$$R_{subject} = \frac{\text{Voltmeter indication}}{\text{Ammeter indication}}$$

Pretty cool, huh?

Solving Drive-Shaft Rotation Challenges

When you've got a moderate frequency, overunity circuit driving a motor-shaft, the challenge will be to rotate the drive-shaft. For, the drive-shaft will want to spin at a much slower rate (of maybe 30 Hz – 1,800 RPM, or less) while the motor-shaft is being alternately shook (vibrated) at 50,000 Hz (300,000 RPM) or more! What to do?

There are several options (some of) which are solutions (except for: #1, #2 or #3 which will *not* solve this particular challenge involving high frequency alternations) …

1. Joseph Newman used a commutator to create a low frequency, square wave so as to keep his rotation speed down to a few cycles per second. Since his device was putting out lots of torque (suitable for pumping water as he oftentimes demonstrated), it did just fine. This, despite the fact that his slowly rotating bar magnet was not a magnet after all, but a canister filled with helium excited by an open coil wrapped around it. This produced high frequencies suitable for rigging his device for overunity. Most people don't know of this secret which Newman kept all to himself. So, they fail to get overunity. And so did he fail before he took this advice from Byron Brubaker way back around 1986 (if I remember correctly from Byron's account). But this commutator requires a large pack of 9V batteries all wired in series to create approximately 300V. My device, herein, and in all of its variations, is a direct descendent of my successful simulation of the Newman device based on its analysis by Dr. Hastings shared with us in chapter six of Newman's book, entitled: "The Energy Machine of Joseph Newman".
2. Tesla invented starter coils for induction motors to convert their low frequency alternations (of 50-60 Hz) into continuous rotation by offsetting their alternations at a 45° angle. This was just enough to solve the problem of how to convert A/C into D/C without sacrificing anything.
3. Grooved Disks: both variations of this solution satisfies a no-load (synchronous) generator operating at a moderate frequency of around 10k Hz, or so, upwards to much higher frequencies of 100s of thousands

of cycles per second. This will **not** fulfill the load requirements of a motor undergoing demands for acceleration (such as driving an EV up a hill).

   A. Radial slots cut out along its edge: this is in contrast to a tonewheel which has serrations cut out along its edge. This was Ernst Alexanderson's technique for achieving a high frequency alternator.

   B. Tesla cut out radial grooves, rather than cutting out radial slots, along both sides of a disk.

4. An hydraulic transmission. This is **the ideal way** to translate rapid alternations at the motor shaft into continuous rotation at the drive shaft. This keeps the circuit simple requiring no extra sub-circuit to convert A/C to D/C. Plus, we get to make use of two of Tesla's patents …

   A. Tesla's bladeless turbine: situated at either end of this hydraulic transmission. At one end will be the motor shaft (connected to this circuit). And at the other end will be the drive shaft (connected to the wheels). And in between both ends, and all along the hydraulic conduit, will be …

   B. Tesla's one-way hydraulic valve with (no moving parts) which he preferred to call his: valvular conduit.

5. Electrical conversion of A/C into D/C along with suppression of a component's saturation via two novel methods depending on which of two components (necessary for the synthesis or decomposition of electricity) are being suppressed. This suppression will result in altering the equivalent series resistance for that component …

   A. Suppression of capacitive saturation. This will *increase* a capacitor's equivalent series resistance and has two variations possible, namely …

      I. Pressurize the capacitor in question, or …

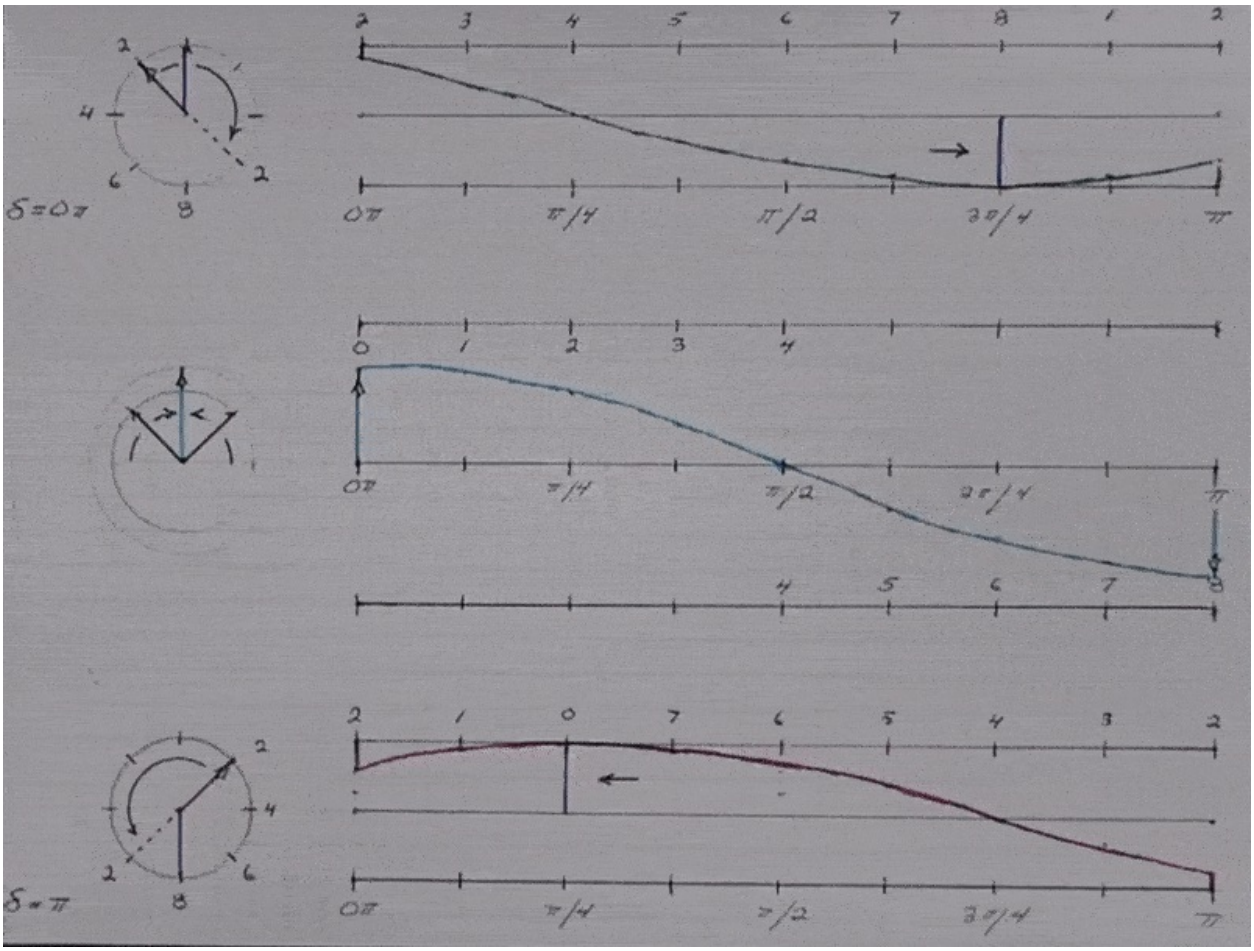
      II. Depressurize everything else. Ergo, place every other portion of the circuit (minus the capacitor in question) into a vacuum jar and extend the capacitor in question outside this vacuum environment either into the ambient environment of normal pressures (to which we are subjected to), or else embed this

capacitor into the glass walls of its circuit's vacuum environment.

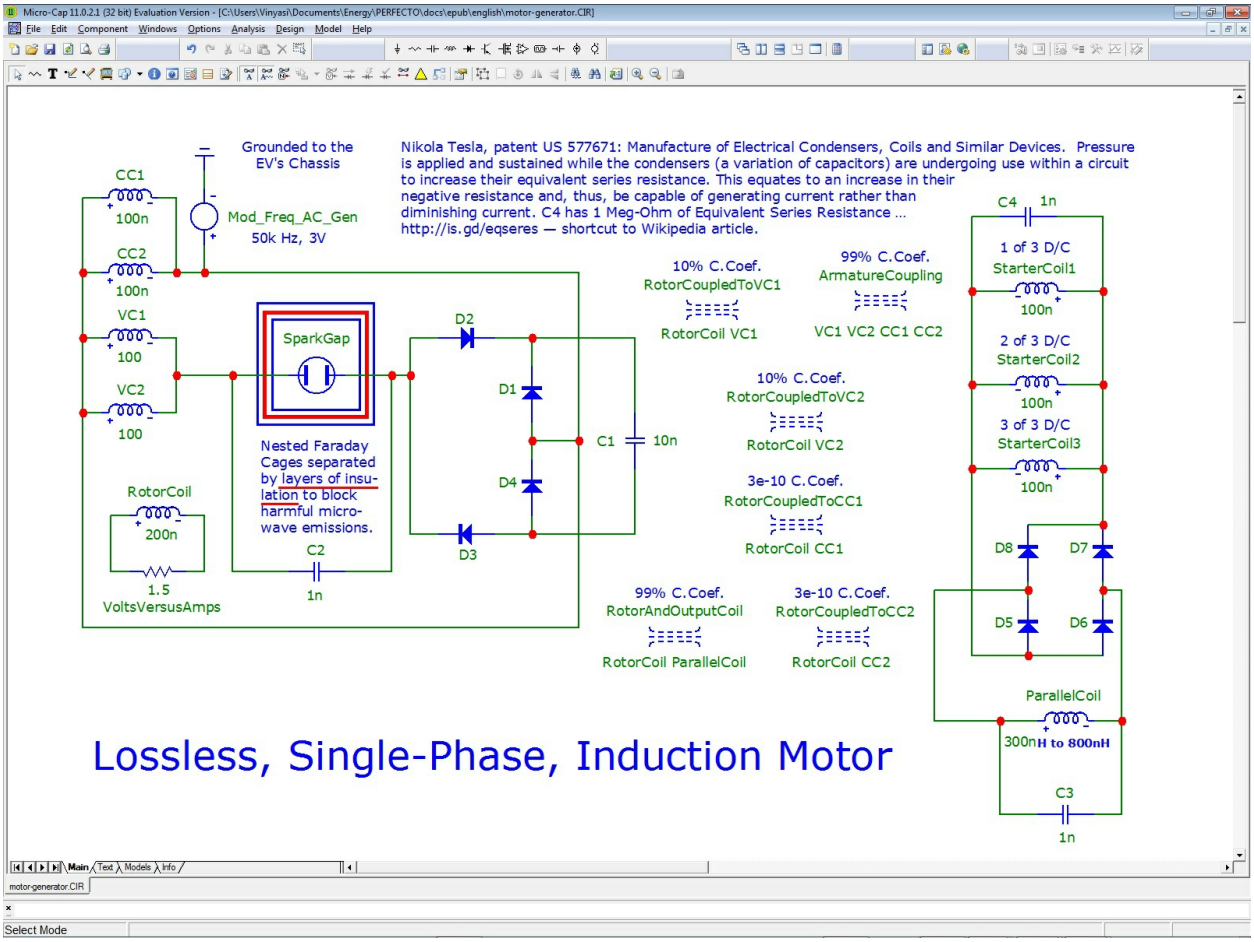
B. Suppression of inductive saturation. This will *decrease* an inductor's equivalent series resistance and is performed upon a large coil (not upon the smaller coils in the same circuit) by magnetically coupling these larger coils to a very massive, ferromagnetizable hull or chassis of a submarine, battle ship or luxury car (such as the Pierce-Arrow which Tesla took advantage of during his 1931 demonstration of its conversion into an electric vehicle). The smaller coils will have the interesting property of having their mutual inductance increased beyond unity (namely, their coupling coefficient) between two or more small coils (which are magnetically coupled together, loosely or strongly) in a style reminiscent of a transformer configuration. Suppression of inductive saturation will also suppress back EMF, aka. counter-EMF. This, alone, is responsible for many an overunity motor. Here's an idealized example …

http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=addinduct.txt

Here is an image of two sine waves, top and bottom, traveling in opposite directions along with their resultant in the middle corresponding to all of my circuits graphically depicted and described in this book whether or not you use solution #5 up above. The two top and bottom waves move in either one direction or the other while the middle wave stays in one place and undulates with at least one nodal point of no motion. The top and bottom waves actually exist while their resultant does not. The resultant is the mathematical summation of the two top and bottom waves. So in a sense, the middle wave *does* exist as a combination of the two forces of the top and bottom waves. And at every point in time, the two top and bottom waves are 180° out-of-phase. This is **the condition** to achieve in my overunity device for free-energy to arise …


δ=0π
δ=π
0π
π/4
π/2
3π/4
π

Cracking Tesla



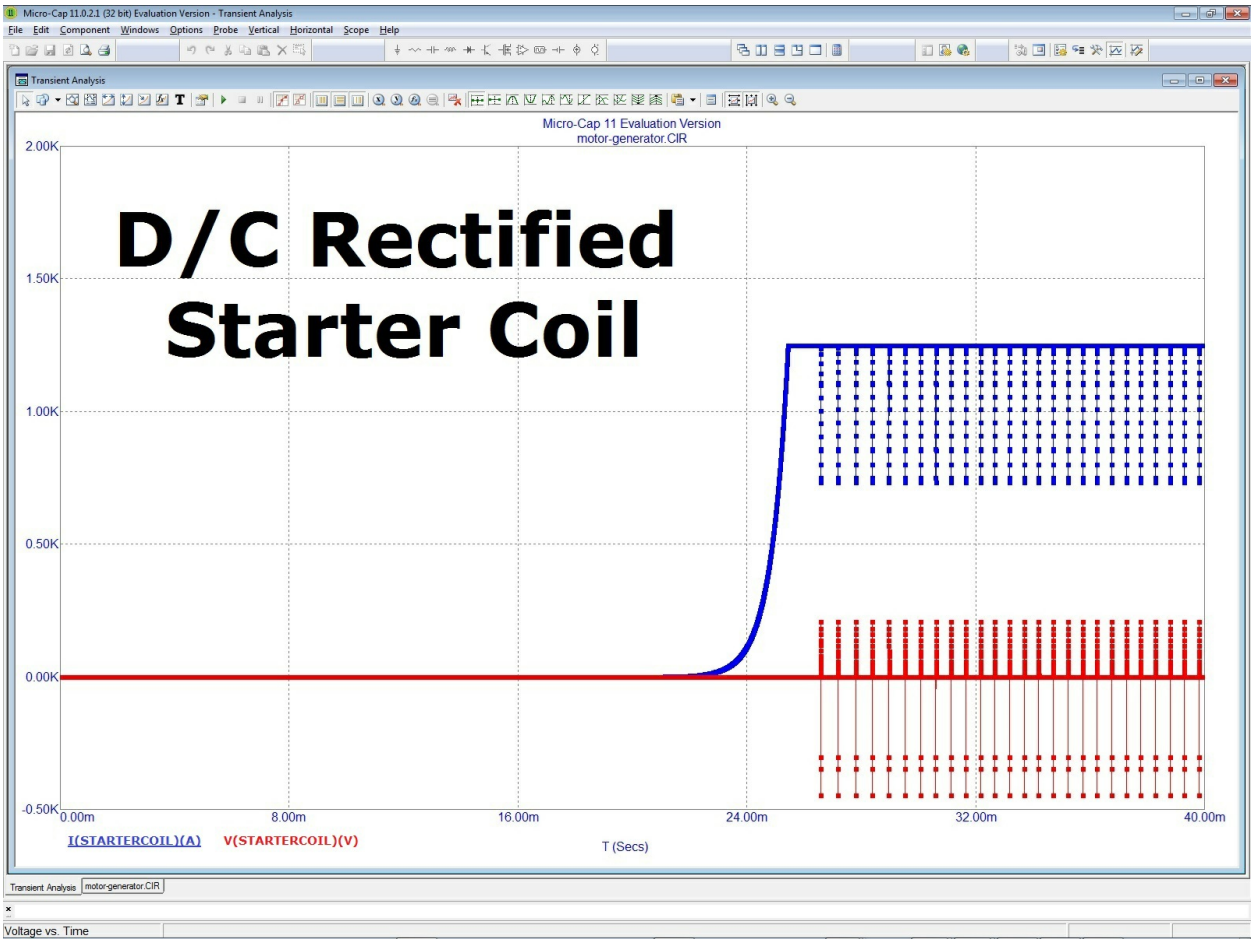
Converting the structure of a conventional, single-phase, A/C induction motor into accepting a lossless input of negative power factor – and without requiring adjustment to its power factor – is simply solved by segregating voltage from current by congregating voltage in a pair of voltage coils – each voltage coil is constructed of many turns of thin wire – and congregating current in a pair of current coils – each current coil is constructed of merely two turns of stout wire – and then inverting the wiring of each pair of coils with respect to one another as they are all situated upon the same armature. We are taking advantage of negative power factor since the voltage coils will be predominantly hosting voltage with very little current; and the current coils will be exclusively hosting current without any voltage (due to negative

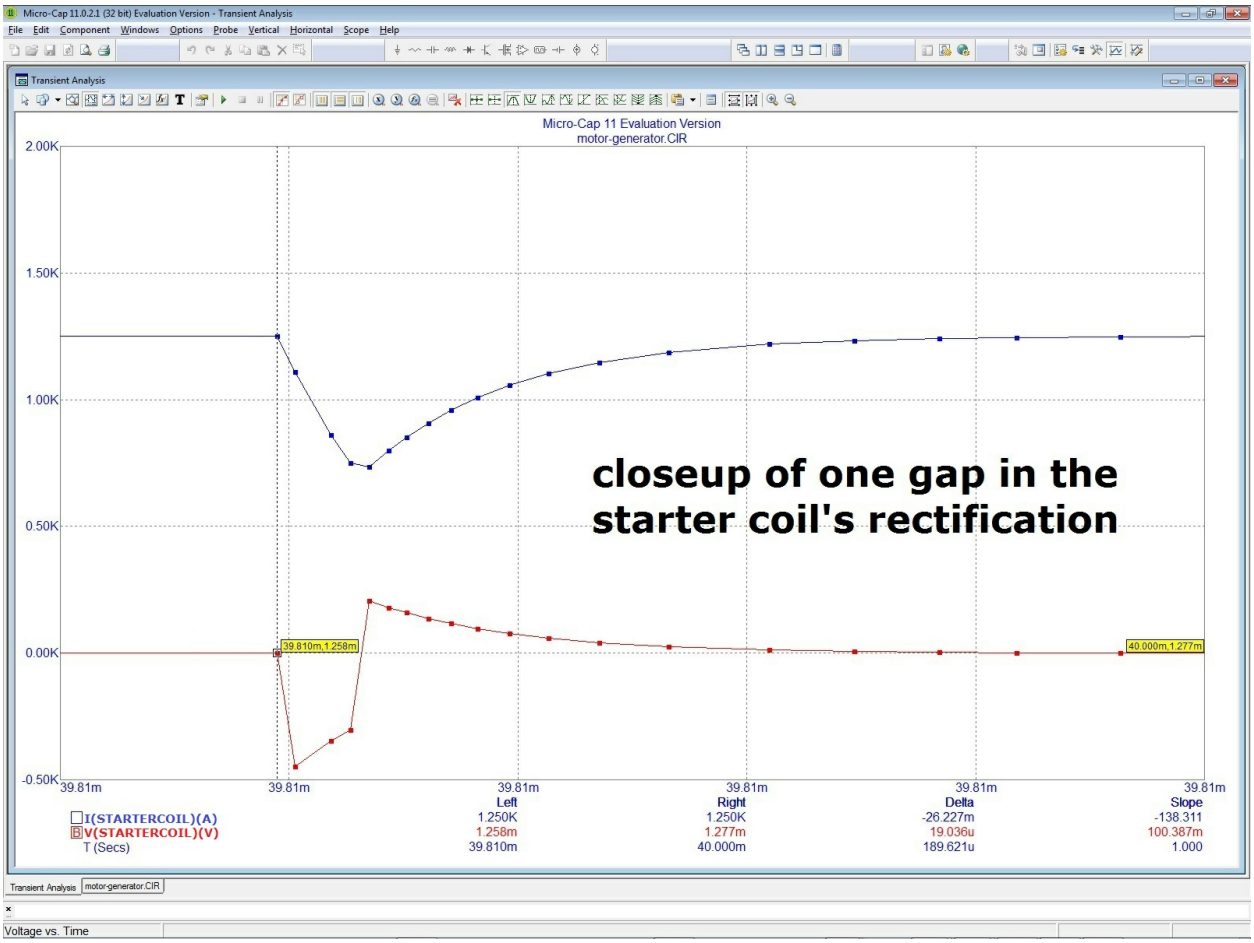
power factor inducing a phase separation of 180° between voltage and current). Hence, there will be very little cancellation of our intended effect and we will have succeeded in making a motor run on lossless power!

So, we invert the orientation of each pair of coils so that whenever voltage is oriented one way, current will always be oriented the opposite way to accommodate negative power factor's 180° phase separation between voltage and current). We invert this orientation by winding each set of coils in opposing directions. But the current coils have to be wound in the same direction as the three D/C starter coils located on the squirrel cage rotor. So, the voltage coils will be wound opposing these seven coils (of three D/C starter coils plus two current coils). This is due to the fact that it will be the current laden coils of both the starter and the current coils which will be the coils exhibiting a strong electromagnetic field while the voltage coils will be exhibiting a strong electrostatic field. And these two types of fields will be opposing each others phase relation per unit of time. Yet, we want them to **not oppose** each other!

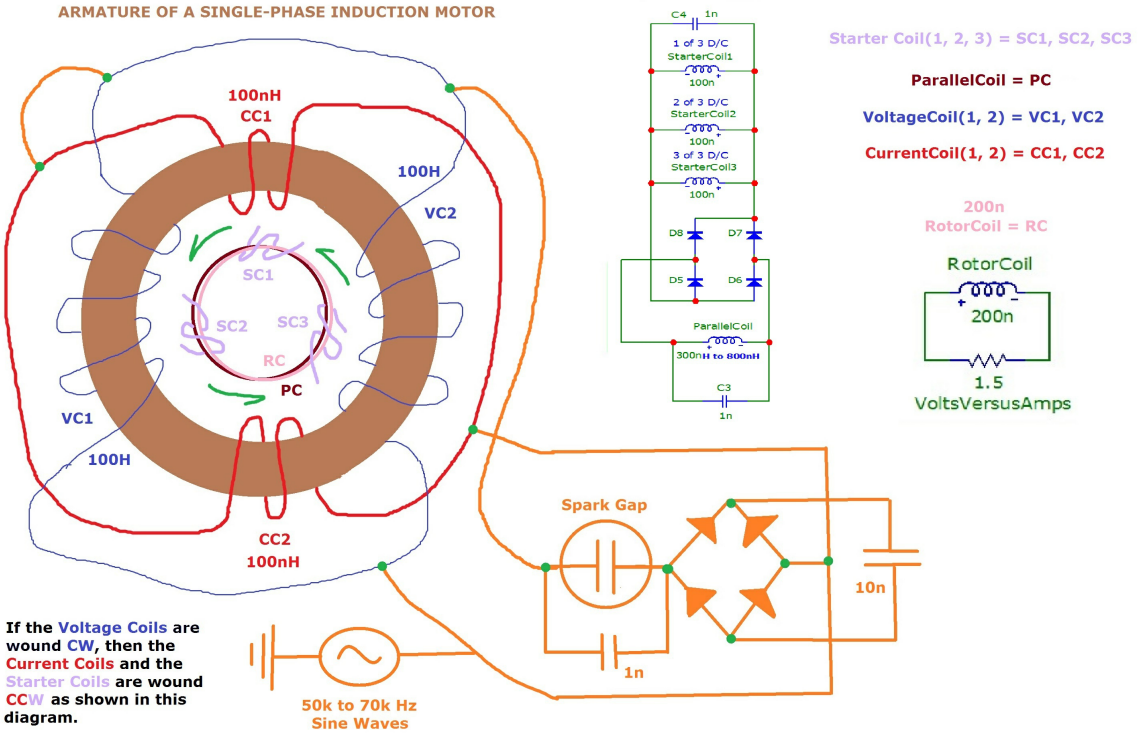
The D/C starter coils are necessary to ensure rotation of the motor shaft in a single, intended direction. So, the sub-circuit feeding them must rectify **only the current** portion of their negatively, power factored, displaced sine waves. The voltage aspect of the starter coils is ignored for good reason: their low voltage will not impact the rotation of the D/C starter coils since these starter coils are constructed of merely a few turns of *very stout magnetic wire* – just like the current coils positioned on the armature.

As it turns out (displayed in the images, below), the flat-lining voltage waves (in the D/C starter coils) are a mere milli volt (on average for most of the time barring perturbations of the periodic gap in current). Yet, this is in synchronicity with the substantial quantity of current plateauing at 1.25k amps. This is due to the partial rectification resulting from the full diode bridge attached to the parallel coil (and the parallel coil is immediately adjacent to the rotor coil). So, the starter coils will possess adequate coherence (aka, sufficiently lack negative power factor) to be able to offset the negative power factor within the voltage coils and the current coils located on the armature and effect rotation of the motor shaft.


Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
motor-generator.CIR
D/C Rectified
Starter Coil
2.00K
1.50K
1.00K
0.50K
0.00K
-0.50K
0.00m
8.00m
16.00m
24.00m
32.00m
40.00m
I(STARTERCOIL)(A)
V(STARTERCOIL)(V)
T (Secs)
Transient Analysis
motor-generator.CIR
Voltage vs. Time



Herein, we have solved the problem of how to utilize negative power factor while (at the same time) benefiting from its lossless condition of gainful overunity!


ARMATURE OF A SINGLE-PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR
100nH
CC1
100H
VC2
SC1
SC2
SC3
RC
PC
VC1
100H
CC2
100nH
If the Voltage Coils are wound CW, then the Current Coils and the Starter Coils are wound CCW as shown in this diagram.
50k to 70k Hz
Sine Waves
Spark Gap
1n
10n
C4 1n
1 of 3 D/C
StarterCoil1
100n
2 of 3 D/C
StarterCoil2
100n
3 of 3 D/C
StarterCoil3
100n
D8
D7
D5
D6
ParallelCoil
300nH to 800nH
C3
1n
Starter Coil(1, 2, 3) = SC1, SC2, SC3
ParallelCoil = PC
VoltageCoil(1, 2) = VC1, VC2
CurrentCoil(1, 2) = CC1, CC2
200n
RotorCoil = RC
RotorCoil
200n
1.5
VoltsVersusAmps

Download the *Beyond Newman* Simulation Files

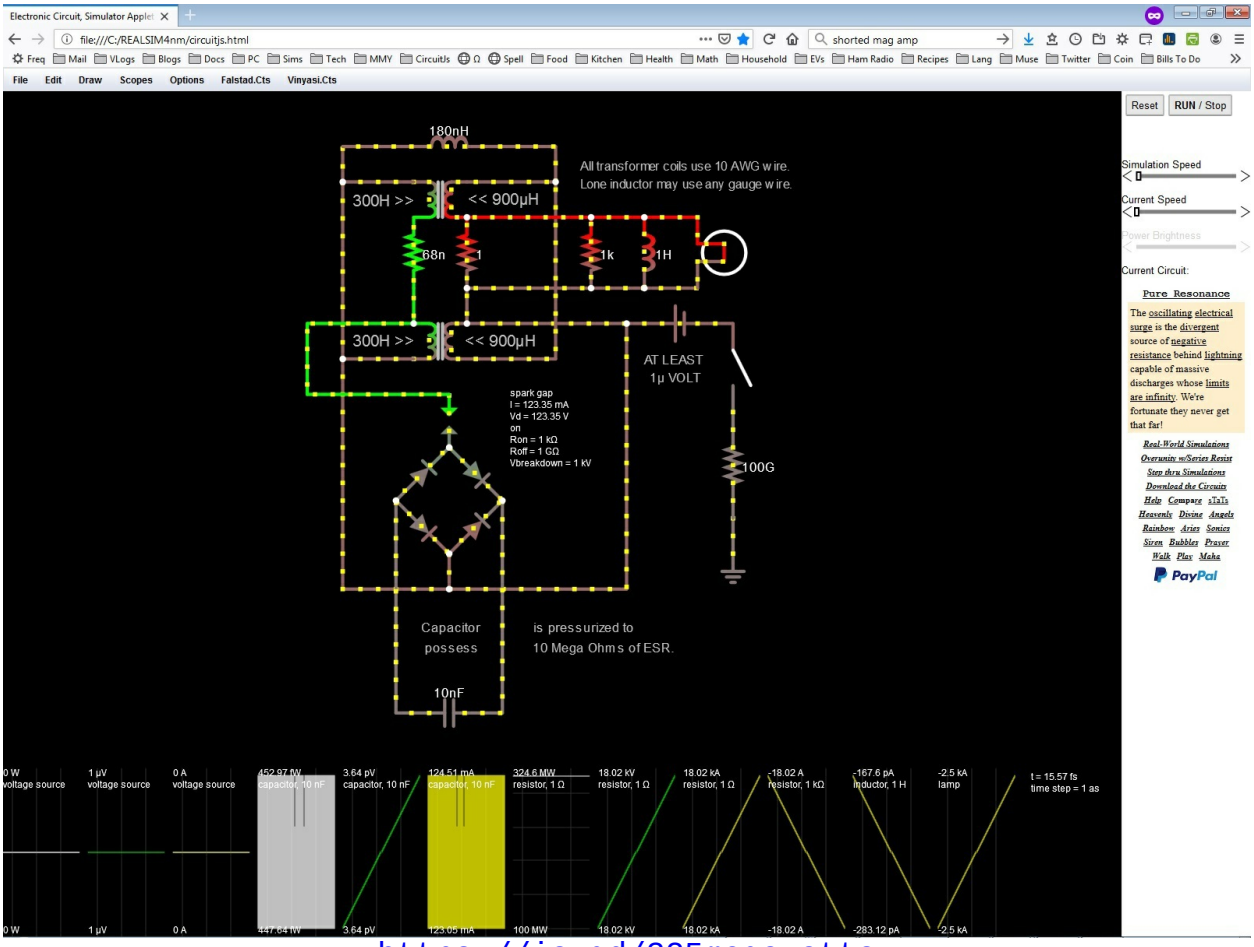
http://vinyasi.info/energy/beyond-newman.zip

Beyond Falstad

There are those who say that Micro-Cap and LTSPICE are *not* dependable and only Paul Falstad's simulator is reliably accurate. And that… No way could I get the same outcome in Paul's simulator as I do in either of the other two simulators.

Well… How wrong are they!

Original link before it was shortened.



https://is.gd/325megawatts

BTW, I have reasked the question (copied below) which spawned the various objections to which conservatives may all agree, and am waiting for them to delete it at stackExchange. But not without having archived it and

saved it.

May oscillations approximate infinite Quality factor?

This may be reworded as …

When does a motor become a generator? Or, when does an inductive load become a source?

When the motor becomes an induction (asynchronous) generator upon acceleration of its rotor. This is automatically induced by a rise in frequency as its energy accumulates (as noted, below) …

Or, when the current reverses – under the influence of a torque induced precession between the phases of current and voltage within an A/C cycle – resulting in a negative power factor.

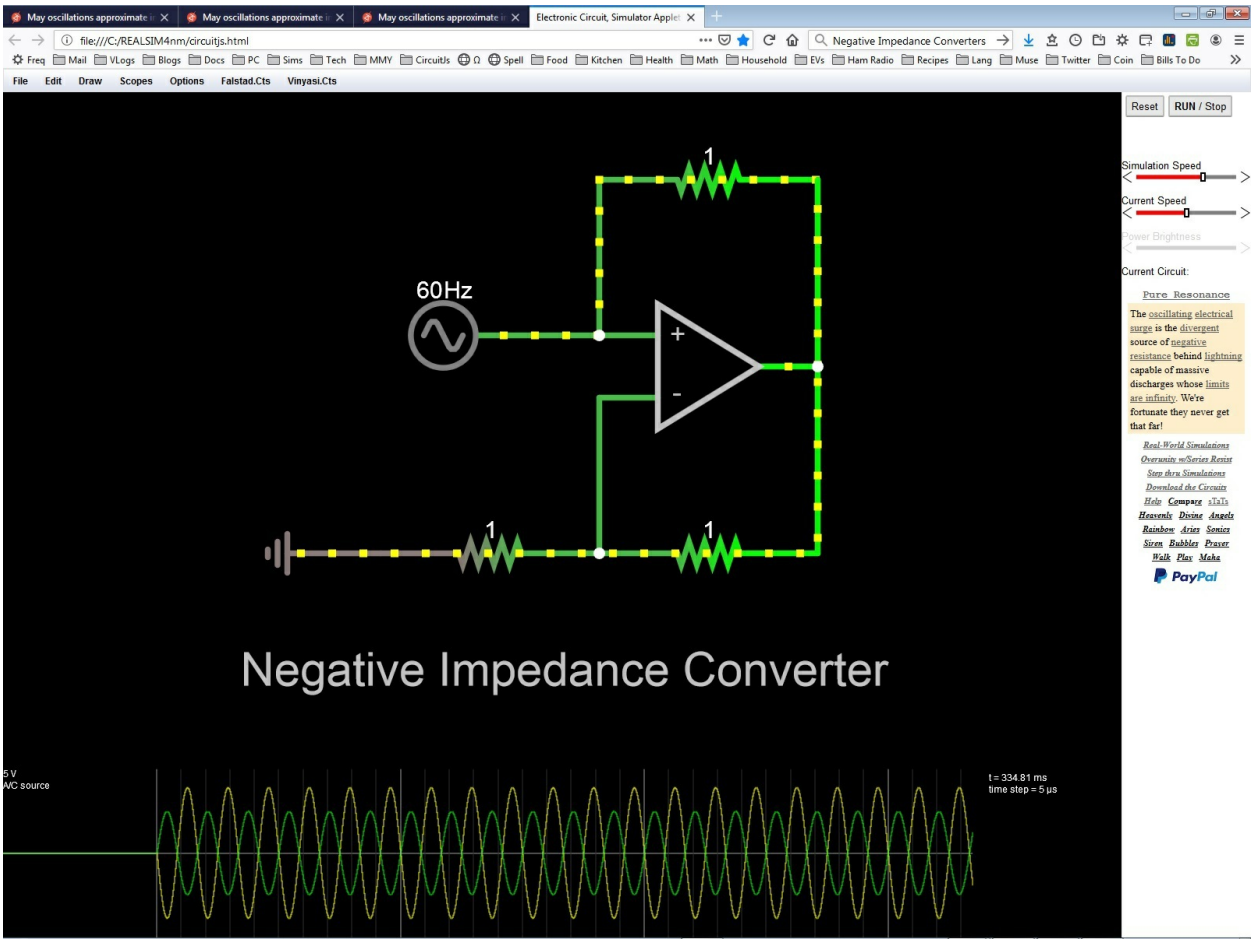
Why does the power self-amplify?

Because what would have been the only significant load, instead, becomes its own predominant source.

So, power is not self-amplifying in this circumstance. It merely accumulates, because there is no significant load to spend its energy despite any minor losses due to the inherent imperfections of a physical device (ie, losses due to heat, etc).

How can power become negative without this process of reversal costing more than its gain?

Not resulting from the use of an op-amp …

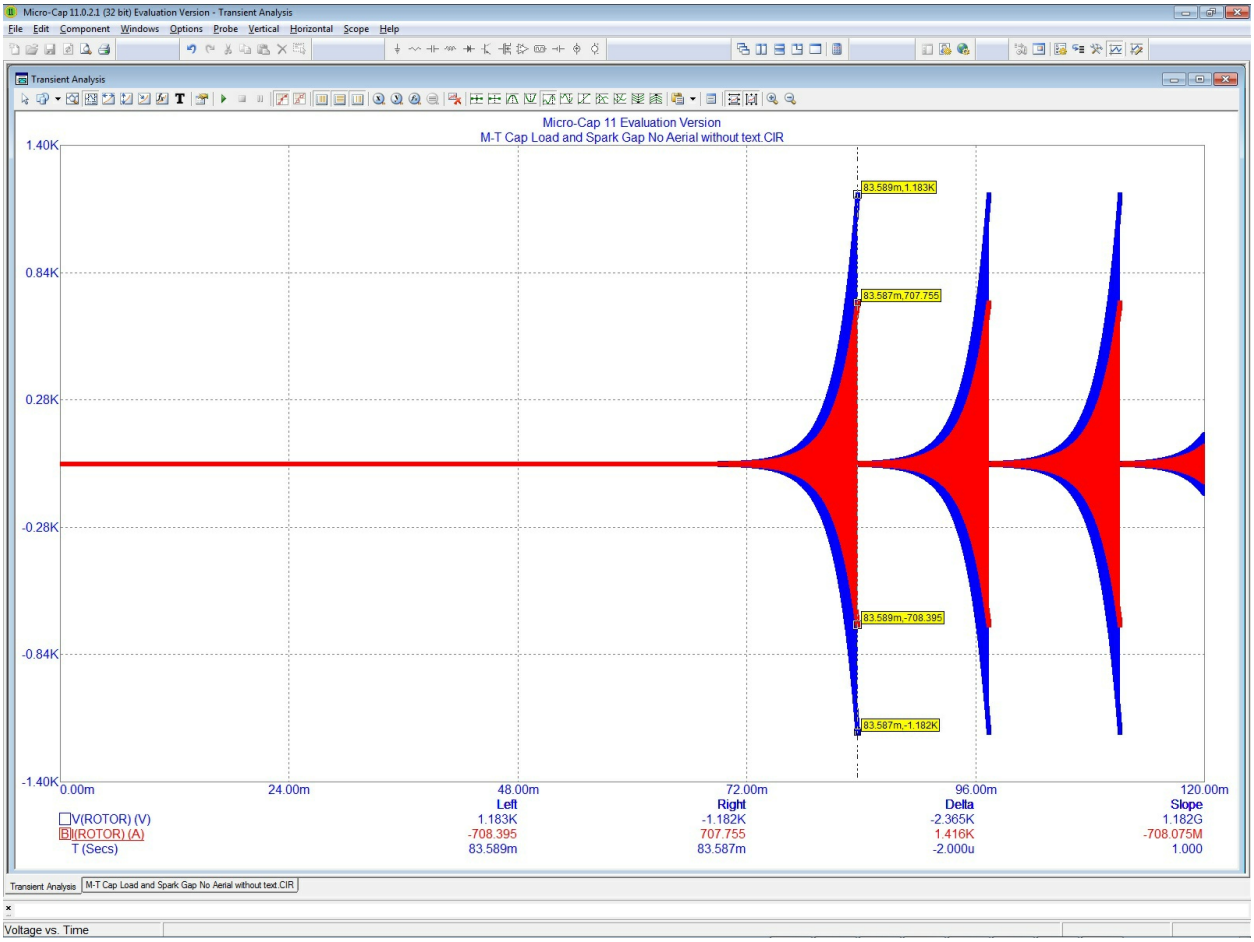


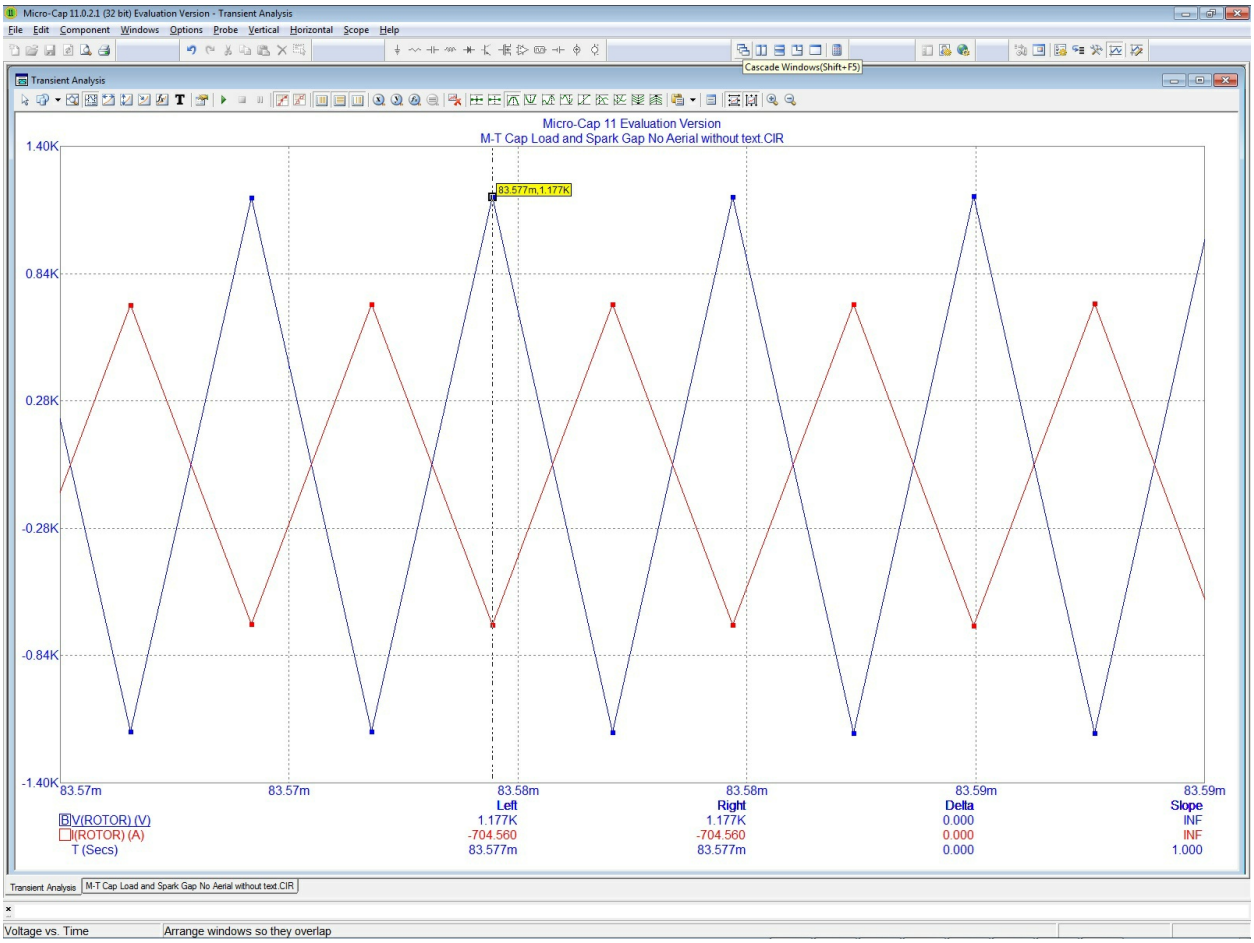
… (embodying the concept of a [negative impedance converter](), but from this circuit depicted, below…

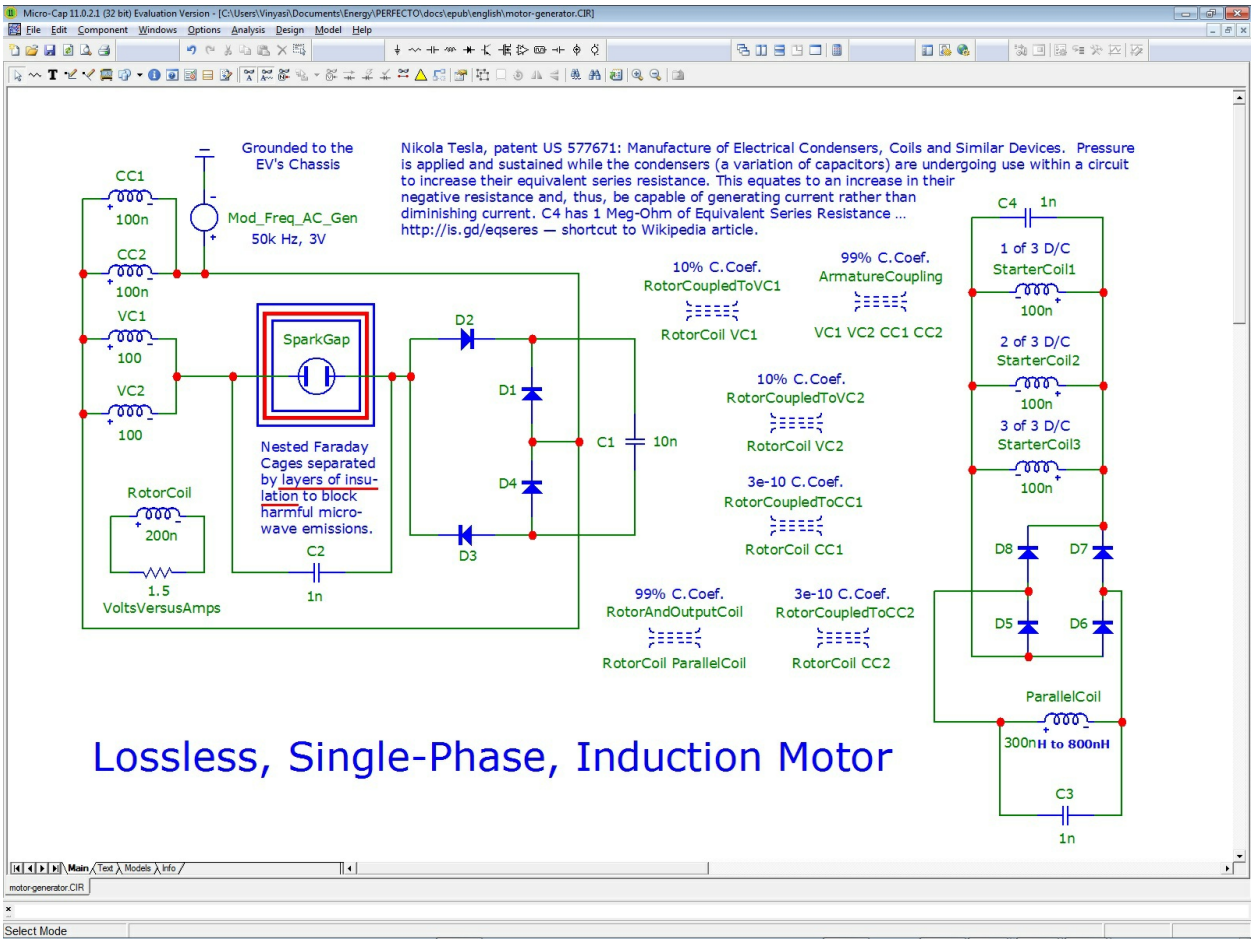
A lossless sector occurs on the left side of the schematics posted, below. The rectification sector on the right side of the schematics, manages to partially rectify losslessness to energize the three starter coils since one more condition is also met on the left, namely: the congregation of voltage among coils VC1 & VC2 versus the congregation of current among coils CC1 & CC2 due to the step down *transformational relationship* existing between these voltage coils and current coils having vastly different self-inductions of 100H and 100nH, respectively, along with a 99% coupling coefficience through their armature.

This *transformational relationship* severely reduces cancellation of voltage against current due to their inverted wiring which also corrects their negative power factor without intrinsically eliminating it.

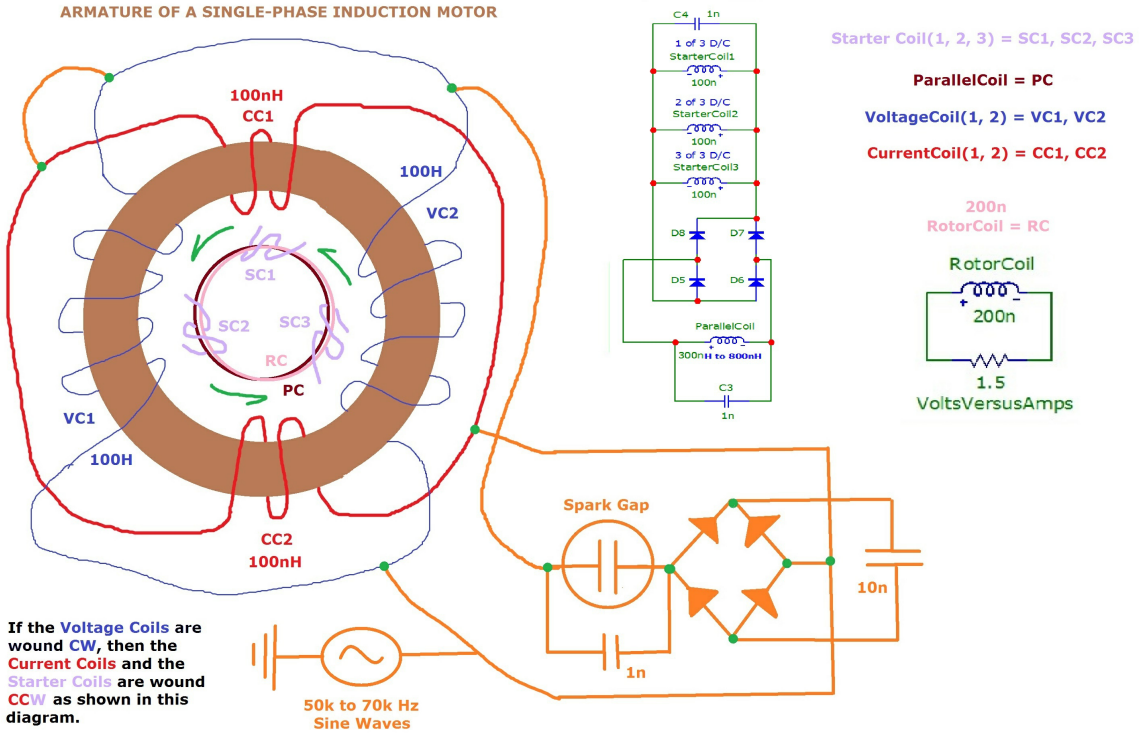
The schematic, preceded by the rotor's output, plus a close-up of rotor's output showing 180° displacement of current vs voltage sine waves. These sine waves are approximated as triangular waves since the simulator is attempting to "catch up" with their constantly increasing frequency (see note, below) …



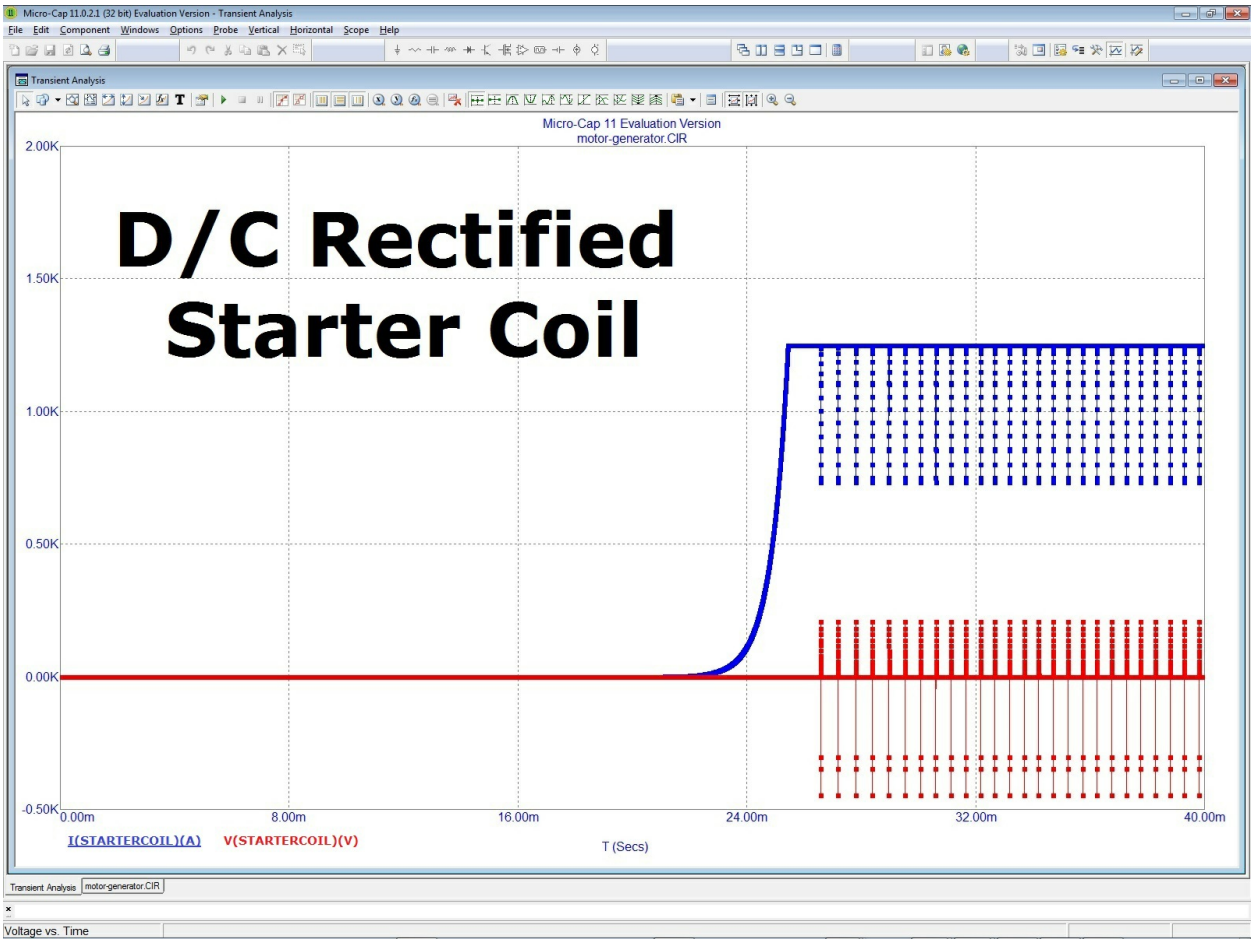

Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Cascade Windows(Shift+F5)
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
M-T Cap Load and Spark Gap No Aerial without text.CIR
83.577m,1.177K
1.40K
0.84K
0.28K
-0.28K
-0.84K
-1.40K
83.57m
83.57m
83.58m
83.58m
83.59m
83.59m
Left
Right
Delta
Slope
V(ROTOR) (V)
1.177K
1.177K
0.000
INF
I(ROTOR) (A)
-704.560
-704.560
0.000
INF
T (Secs)
83.577m
83.577m
0.000
1.000
Transient Analysis
M-T Cap Load and Spark Gap No Aerial without text.CIR
Voltage vs. Time
Arrange windows so they overlap

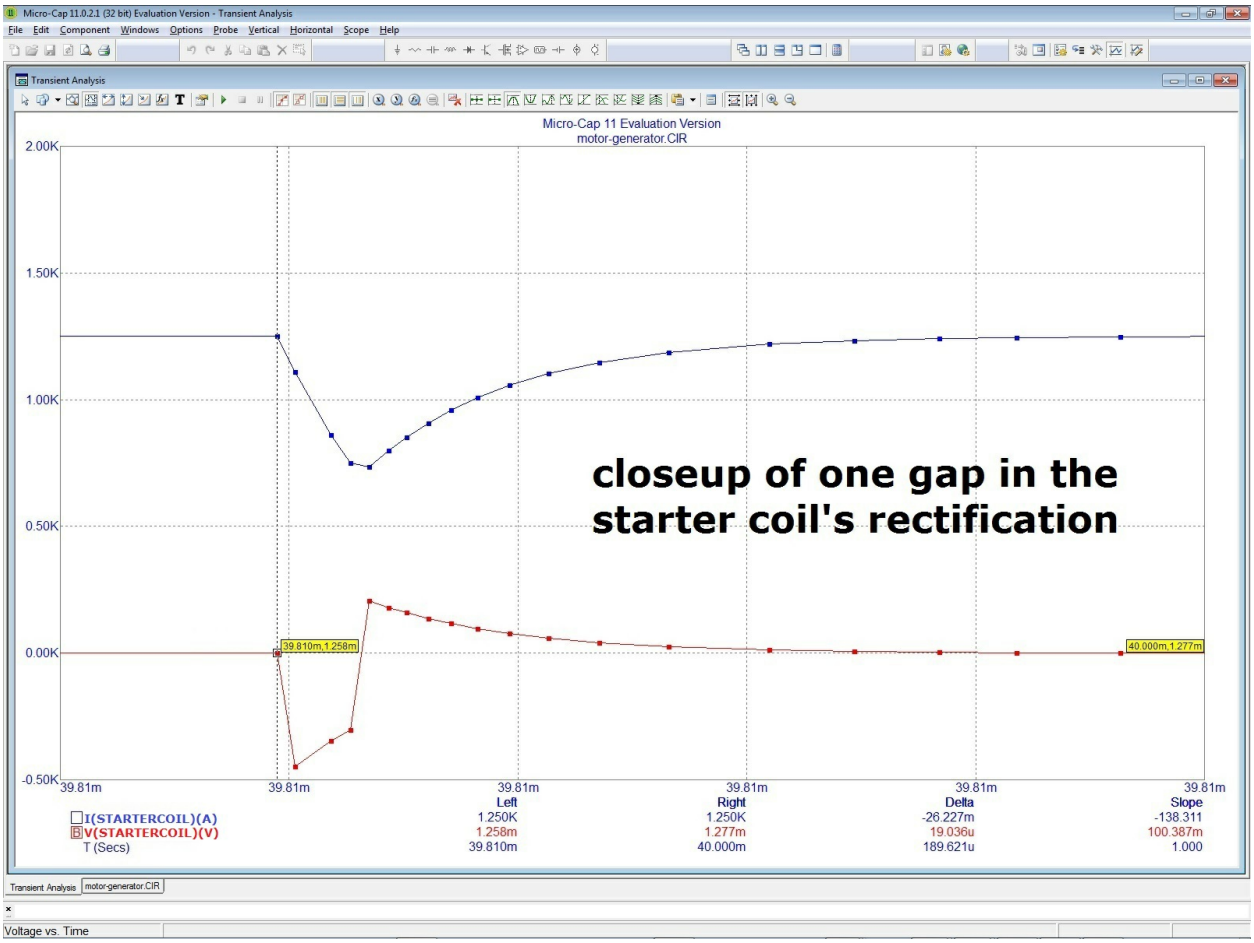


Arrangement of motor windings in and around its armature …



Oscilloscope tracings of partially rectified starter coils …

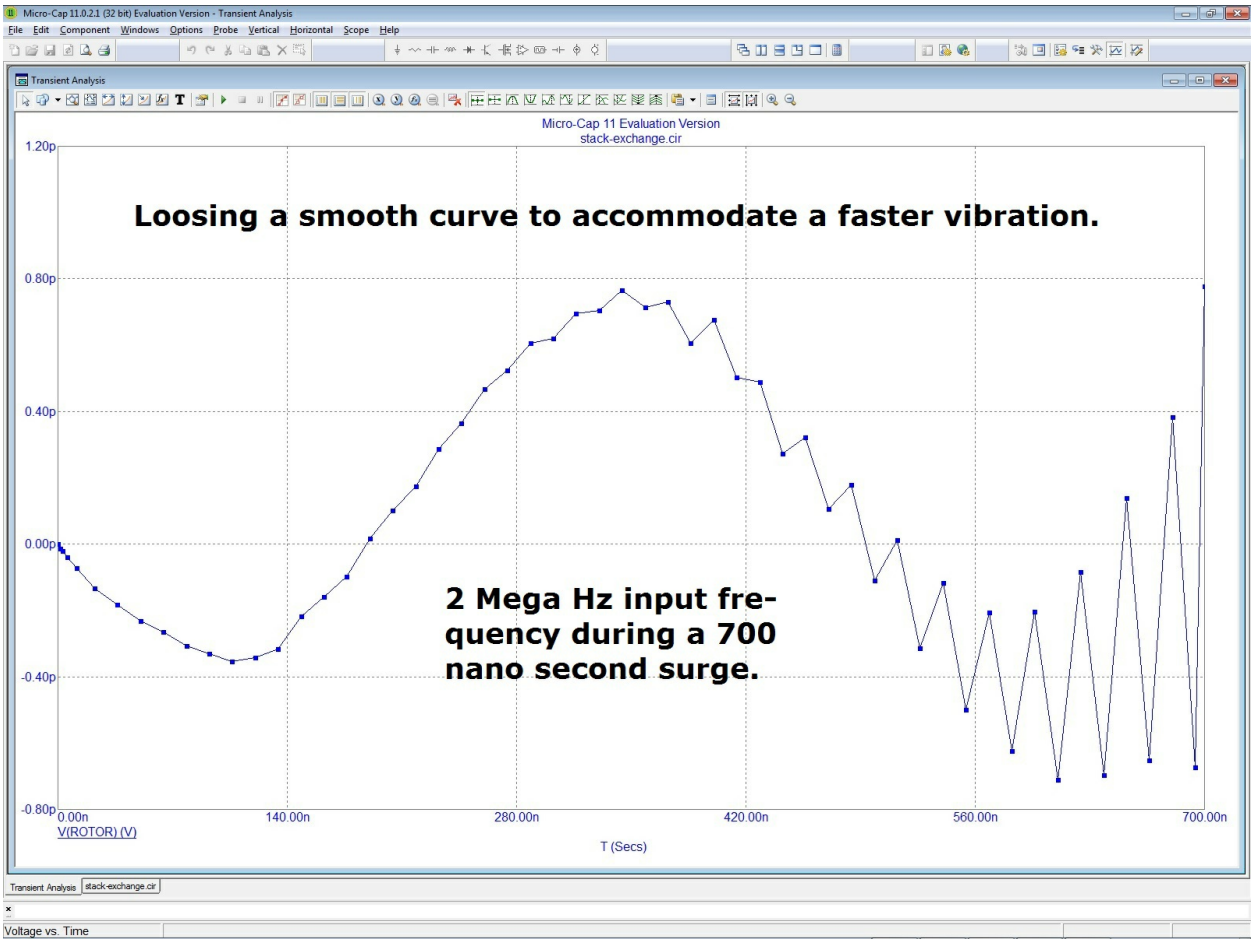

Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
motor-generator.CIR
D/C Rectified
Starter Coil
2.00K
1.50K
1.00K
0.50K
0.00K
-0.50K
0.00m
8.00m
16.00m
24.00m
32.00m
40.00m
I(STARTERCOIL)(A)
V(STARTERCOIL)(V)
T (Secs)
Transient Analysis
motor-generator.CIR
Voltage vs. Time

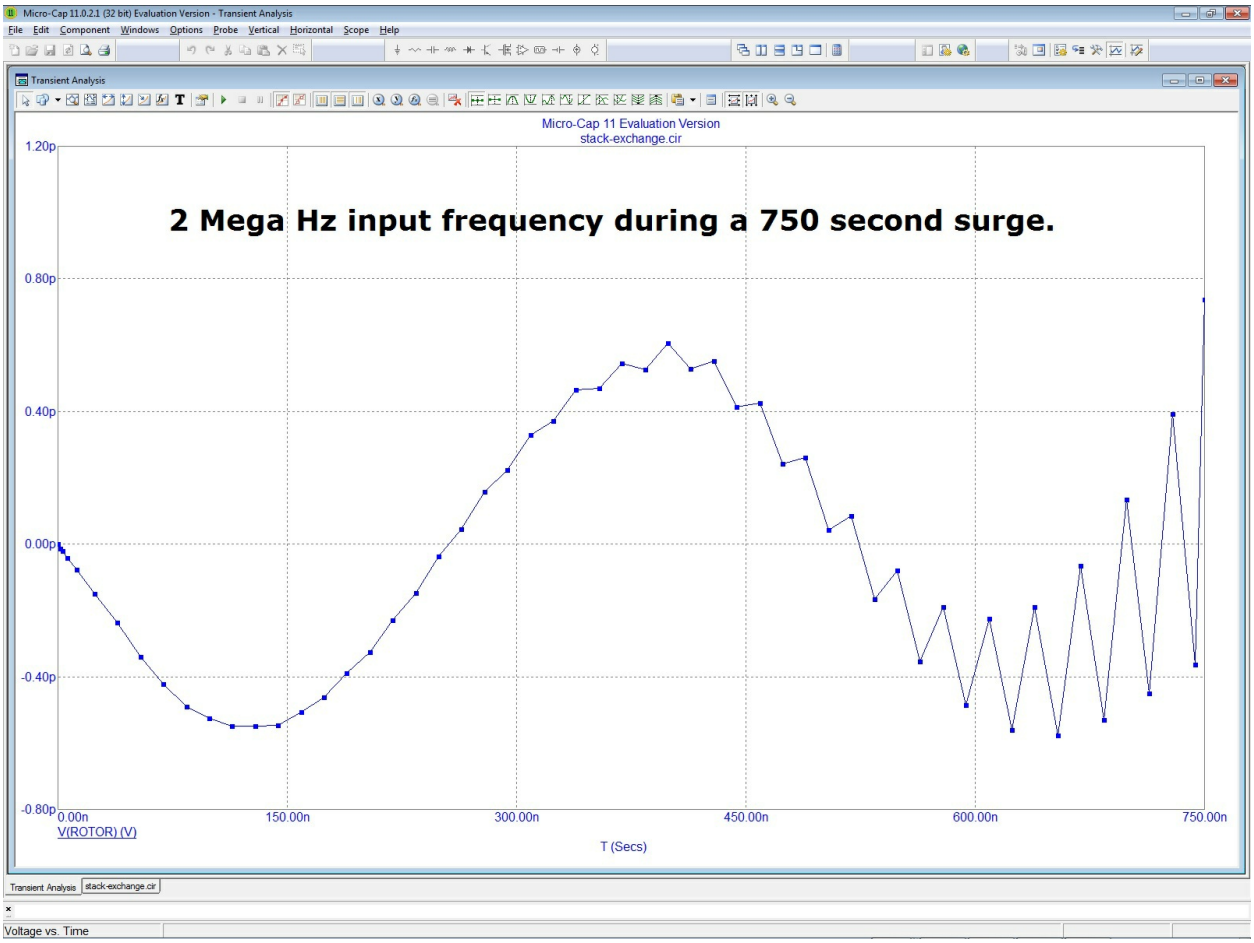


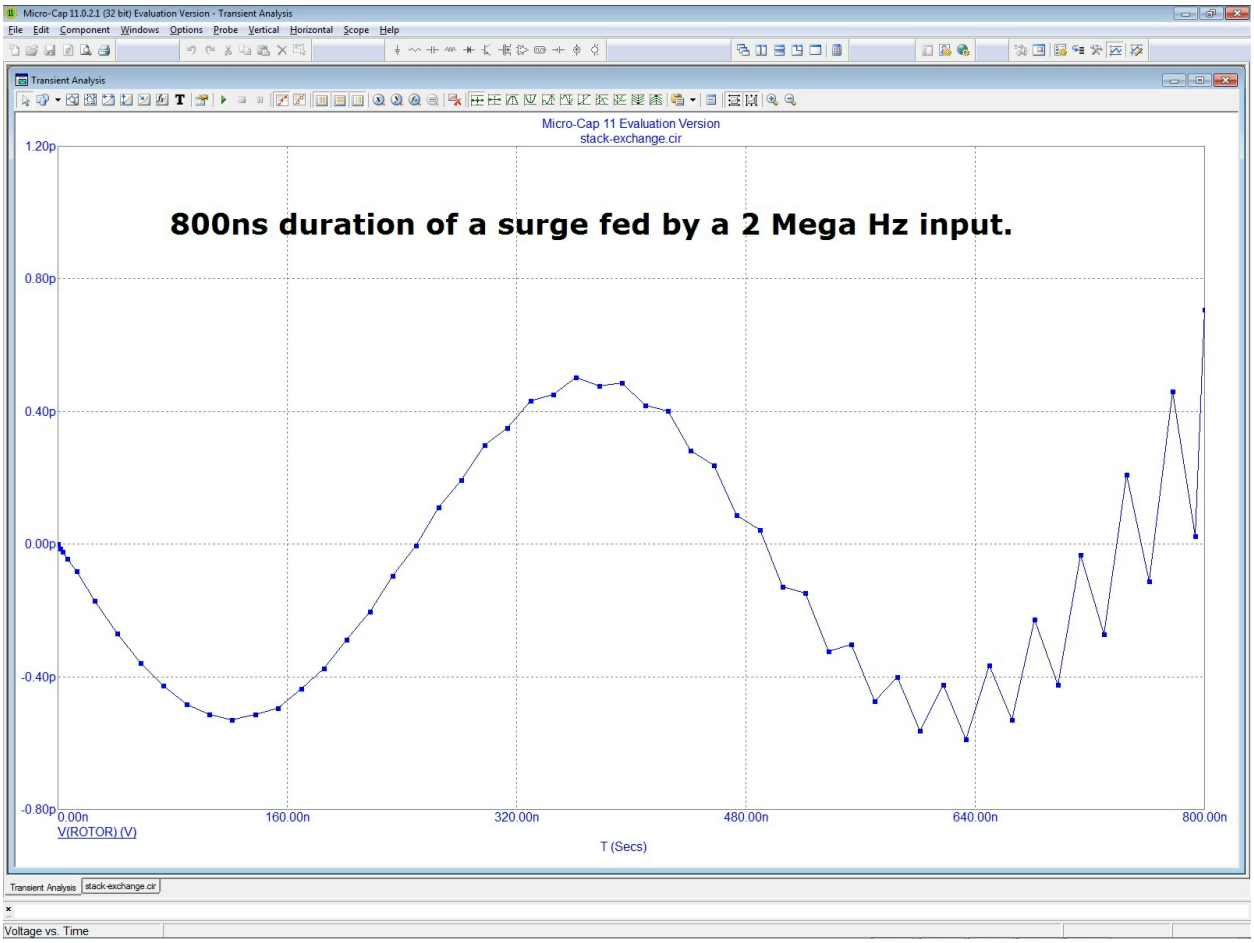
I'll get the hang of this, eventually.

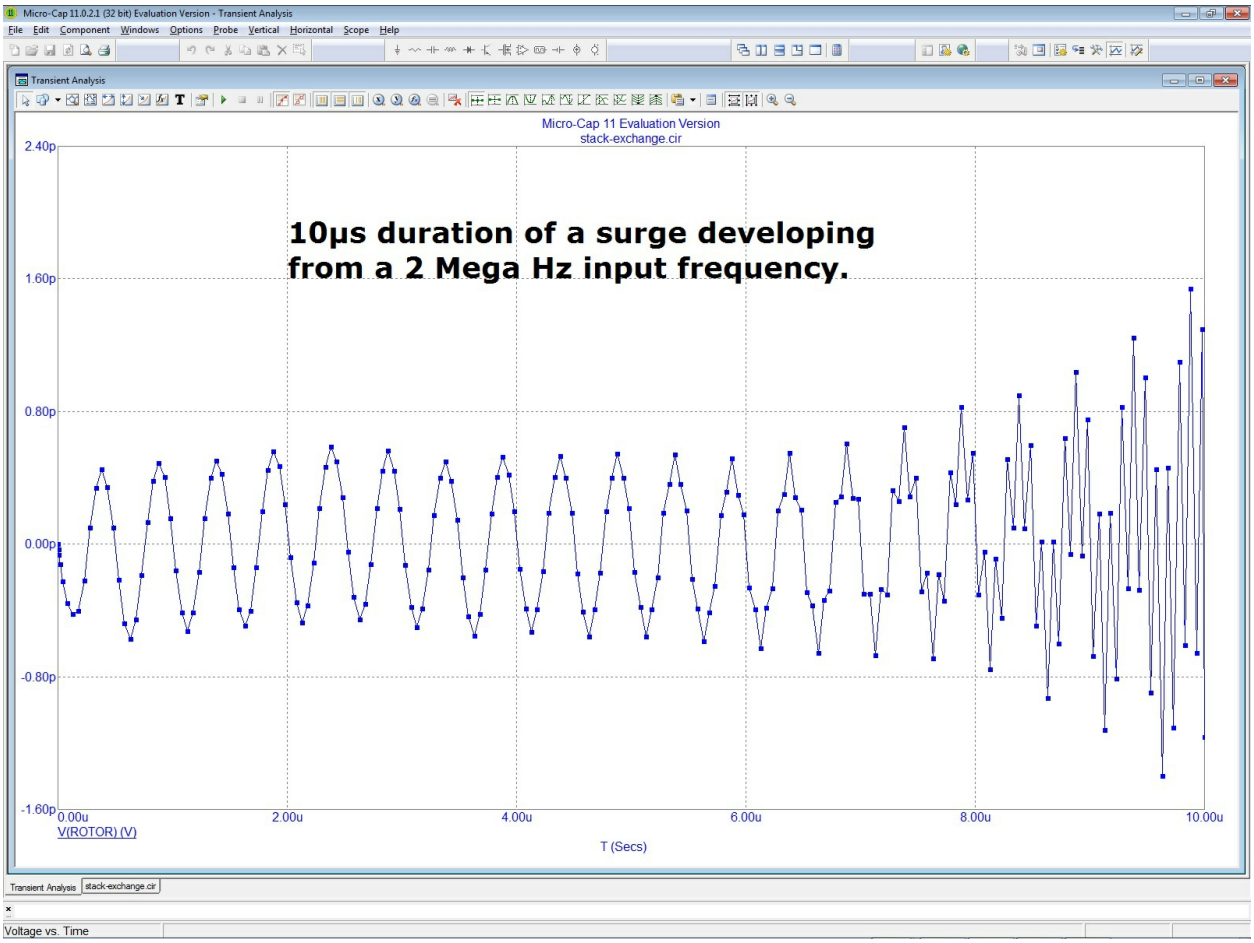
put on hold as unclear what you're asking

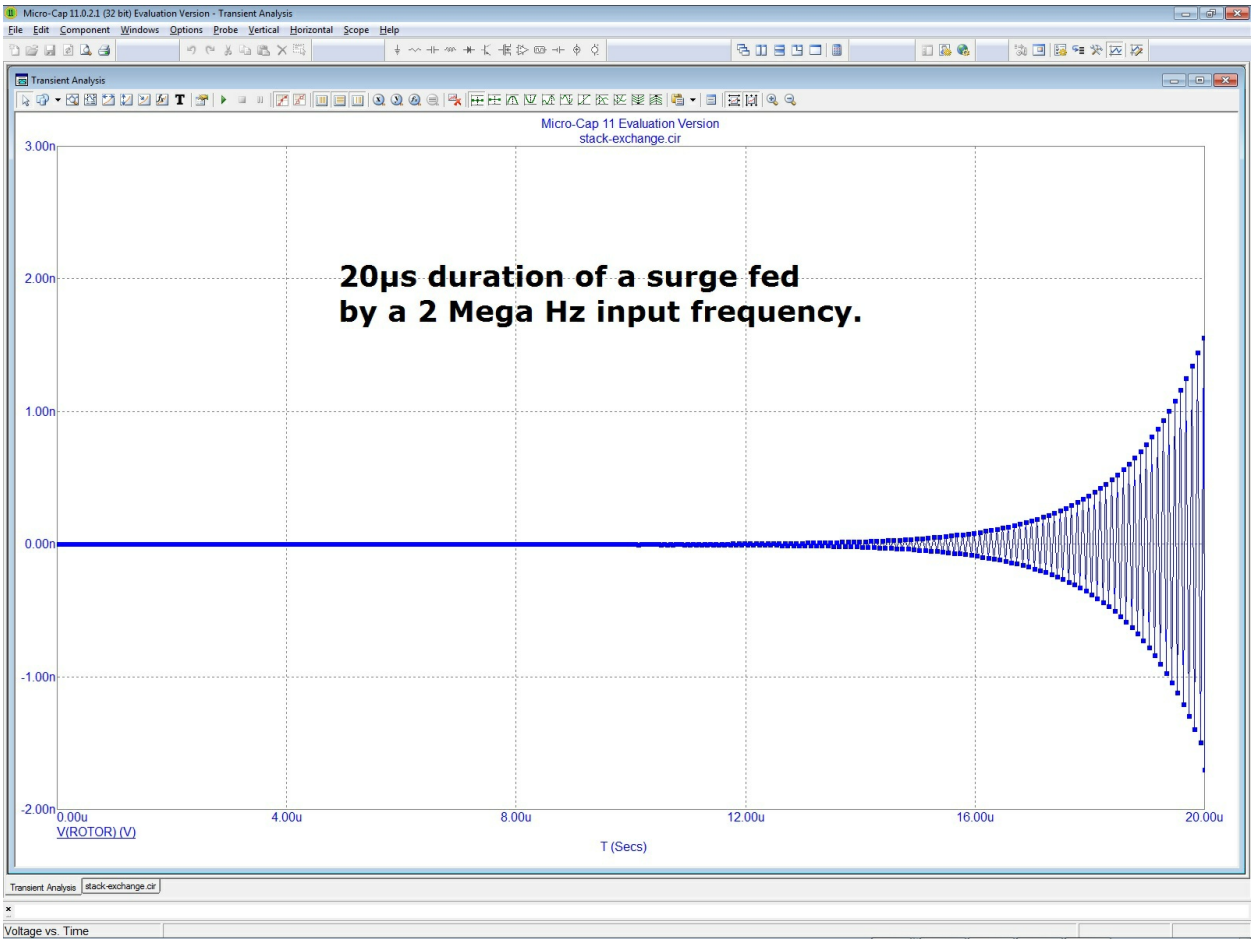
What follows are sine wave tracings showing how impossible it is for the simulator to trace a smooth sine wave while the frequency is also increasing. This causes the appearance of triangular waves distorting their smoothness …

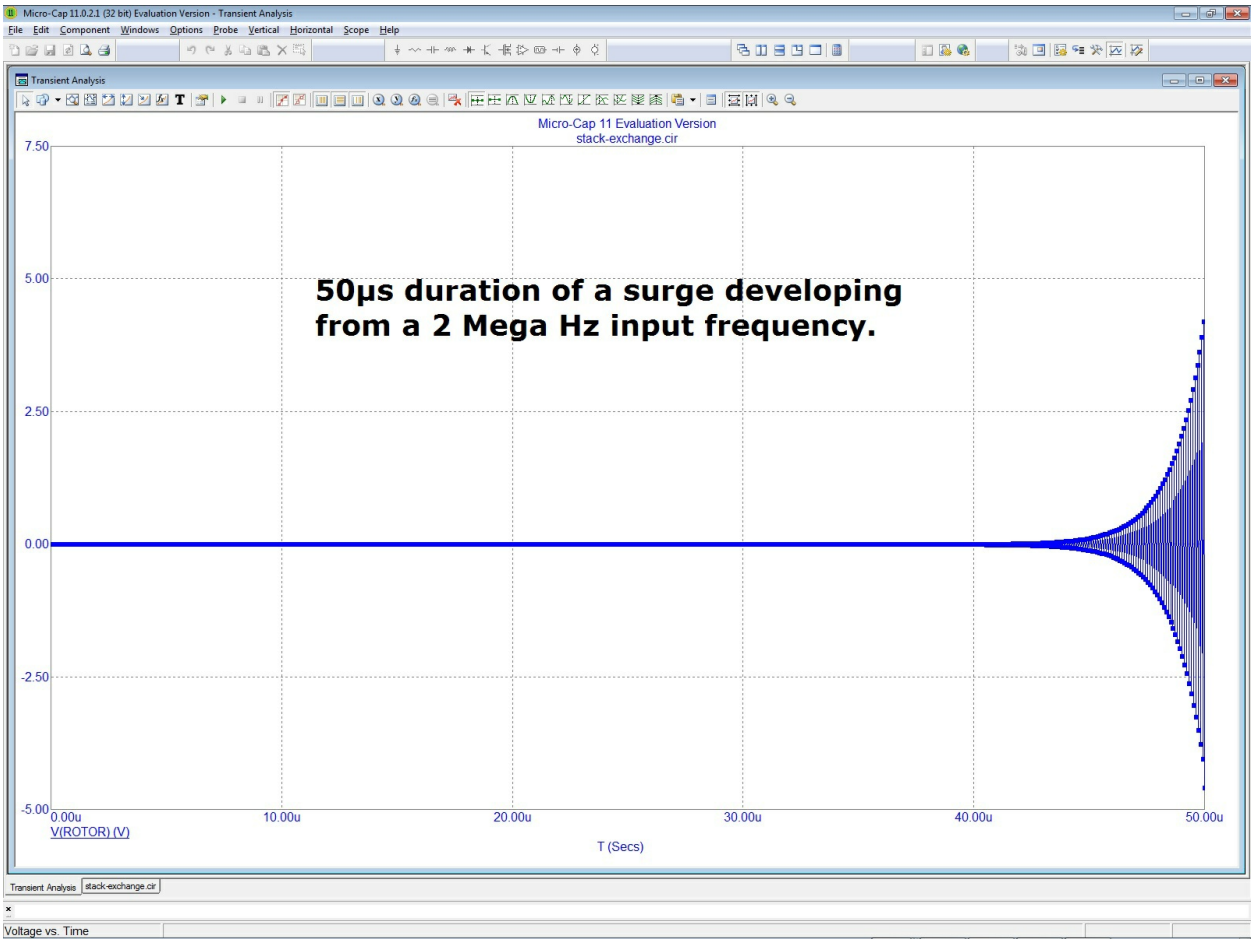

Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
stack-exchange.cir
Loosing a smooth curve to accommodate a faster vibration.
2 Mega Hz input fre-
quency during a 700
nano second surge.
1.20p
0.80p
0.40p
0.00p
-0.40p
-0.80p
0.00n
140.00n
280.00n
420.00n
560.00n
700.00n
V(ROTOR) (V)
T (Secs)
Transient Analysis
stack-exchange.cir
Voltage vs. Time


Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
stack-exchange.cir
2 Mega Hz input frequency during a 750 second surge.
1.20p
0.80p
0.40p
0.00p
-0.40p
-0.80p
0.00n
150.00n
300.00n
450.00n
600.00n
750.00n
V(ROTOR) (V)
T (Secs)
Transient Analysis
stack-exchange.cir
Voltage vs. Time

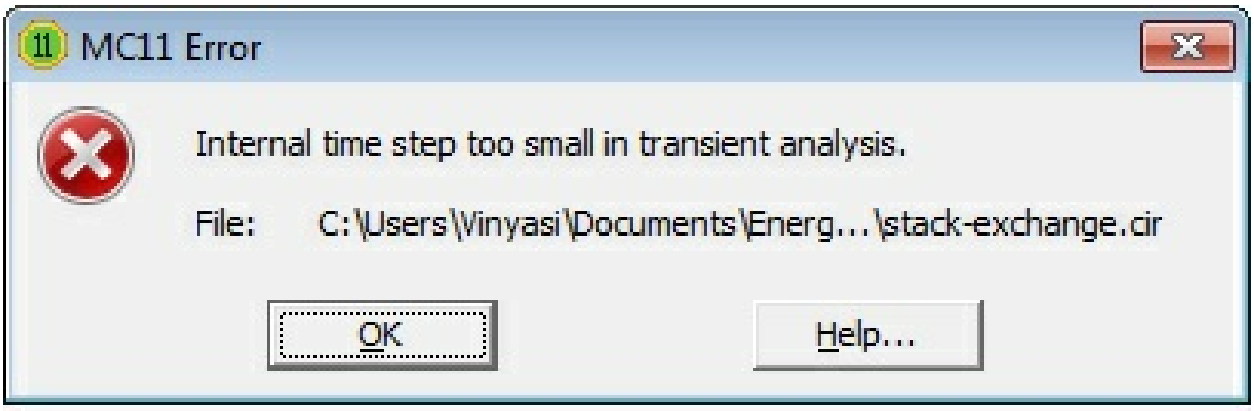

Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
stack-exchange.cir
800ns duration of a surge fed by a 2 Mega Hz input.
1.20p
0.80p
0.40p
0.00p
-0.40p
-0.80p
0.00n
160.00n
320.00n
480.00n
640.00n
800.00n
V(ROTOR) (V)
T (Secs)
Transient Analysis
stack-exchange.cir
Voltage vs. Time


Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
stack-exchange.cir
10µs duration of a surge developing
from a 2 Mega Hz input frequency.
2.40p
1.60p
0.80p
0.00p
-0.80p
-1.60p
0.00u
2.00u
4.00u
6.00u
8.00u
10.00u
V(ROTOR) (V)
T (Secs)
Transient Analysis
stack-exchange.cir
Voltage vs. Time


Micro-Cap 11.0.2.1 (32 bit) Evaluation Version - Transient Analysis
File Edit Component Windows Options Probe Vertical Horizontal Scope Help
Transient Analysis
Micro-Cap 11 Evaluation Version
stack-exchange.cir
20µs duration of a surge fed
by a 2 Mega Hz input frequency.
3.00n
2.00n
1.00n
0.00n
-1.00n
-2.00n
0.00u
4.00u
8.00u
12.00u
16.00u
20.00u
V(ROTOR) (V)
T (Secs)
Transient Analysis
stack-exchange.cir
Voltage vs. Time



Eventually, the simulation "breaks" due to the inability of the simulator to handle larger durations of analysis when the input frequency is above 1 Mega Hz …



"Breakdown" at 58 micro seconds into the simulated analysis when the input frequency is 2 Mega Hz.

My question has been answered to my satisfaction at AllAboutCircuits forum. {Saved and archived twice.} It is this …

The consequence of a negative power factor is a zero duration for a standing wave resulting from the mathematical union (representing the actual cross-interference) of two parent waves each of whose time-displacements are equally divergent from one another, but in opposite directions in time. Capacitive displacement shifts current ahead of voltage by 90° while inductive displacement shifts current behind voltage by an equal duration. This effectively makes their resultant daughter wave a standing wave of finite wavelength and zero duration lacking any consideration of bandwidth. Since an infinite Quality factor requires bandwidth as one of its criteria (the other factor being 'energy'), then a zero bandwidth makes my circuit a good approximation of infinite Q.

Radiant Energy

The only way to give a proper definition to the term: "Radiant Energy" is to give it an historical perspective.

Around 1920, many transformations occurred in our Western civilization. We had the United States Treasury declare itself bankrupt due to the parasitic installation of the Federal Reserve nearly a decade earlier. We also had the American Medical Association, the doctor's union, declare all-out war upon Lugol's solution by renaming it "snake oil" and the snake oil salesmen who promoted it were considered "quacks" practicing medicine without a license.

Somewhere in and around this same period, we had Steinmetz invigorating electrical engineering giving it new meaning. And someone, or another, gave this subject the terminology which we have inherited to this day. Terms like: inductive and capacitive reactance.

But Tesla coined the term: radiant energy. And except for various revivals, such as by: Thomas Henry Moray, conventional electrical engineering has confused this primary causation of electrical energy with its consequential effects of electromagnetic radiation and gravitational radiation.

Yet, Tesla's usage bears striking resemblance to "capacitive reactance".

It is this capacitive reactance which is the first cause: Tesla's Primary Solar Rays. And from this first cause evolves its effect: mass, matter, electromagnetic radiation, gravity, magnetism, and inductive reactance formed by physical coils made from matter.

Capacitive reactance has no need for matter to bring itself into being. All it needs is empty space between two stellar objects, such as between the Sun and our planet Earth. That is enough to create a charge – in the emptiness of space – storing the voltage difference between these two stellar bodies.

Remove this volume of empty space from between the Sun and the Earth, and replace it with fresh new space, and this new space will have no charge at all. Likewise, remove this space (between us and our Sun) to a new location between two metallic plates of equivalent surface areas as that of each side of the Sun and our Earth which face each other, and this new location (of transferred space) will register the same voltage potential difference upon

these two metallic plates as was measured before.

Radiant energy is reactive power which comes in two forms of disorientation: capacitive reactance and inductive reactance. This is what radiant energy amounts to: two distinct quarters of an A/C cycle which are enumerated via complex numbers (imaginary square roots of negative one mixed with some real numbers). Conventional electrodynamics has been staring at so-called radiant energy for all of its century long career and has relegated it to a status of uselessness. The only benefit to renaming it radiant is to take away its dire innuendos and fluff it up with a feeling of self respect. Yet, it is still the same configuration of energy regardless of whether we pin a metal of honor upon its breast or not.

Professional electrical engineers have all the knowledge which is necessary to ascertain the various inventions of free-energy enthusiasts without any difficulties whatsoever. Yet, they ignore the entirety of their knowledge claiming that these inventions occupy the niche inside their knowledge which is useless and improbable to achieve. Yet, their knowledge theoretically allows for the possibility of "more energy out than in" within the realm of infinite Quality factor and dimensionless moments excluding any duration of bandwidth.

Calling radiant energy "reactance" of a coil or of a capacitor is making use of subtle psychological manipulation of the ignorant mass of humanity to discourage them from taking free energy seriously when, in fact, this so-called reactance is the dominant energy format for the cyclically alternating conditions throughout the universe.

It is this reactance which I create, and then blend to convert it into an almost usable format of a standing wave of alternating current, namely: current is traveling backwards by conventional standards, ie. away from an area of little or no voltage towards an area of higher voltage. This could be interpreted as being equivalent to current traveling backwards in time: another mathematical analogy. But this current is not really traveling backwards ***despite it could be said that it is***. Instead, this current is not even traveling at all for it, along with its voltage, are standing still when viewed from the point of view of their wattage of zero amplitude.

Making these various distinctions are not intended to create confusion.

They are intended to point how various interpretations of this behavior are each born of their own unique perspectives. I held perspective to be very significant as a young child due to how powerful a change in perspective can affect one's conclusions about something.

Entertaining multiple perspectives one at a time gives new insights into explaining what is one and the same phenomenon.

It is not intended to confuse, nor is it intended to compete with any other perspective or conclusion, but to merely enlarge upon the various factional perspectives and conclusions to enrich our overall view of this topic. For electrodynamics is filled with technicalities to which I always endeavor to get "a handle on" by taking alternating points of view – both traditional as well as avant-garde – to enrich my perspective and hopefully integrate the apparent attempt to compete with either of these two seemingly opposing camps of humans – each of whom is forever trying to discredit the other.

"wattage of zero amplitude"

To use a mathematical equivalence …

Zero wattage implies no movement. This type of wave is standing still. This is another way to look at it. Only movement would register a measurement of wattage using values within the set of real numbers (as compared to the complex number set measuring radiant energies, ie. reactances of either type).

This reminds me of a fellow over at energeticForum who qualified radiant energy as something which firstly has to be "captured" and then secondly it must be converted into usable format by passing through a coil, before we can put it to good use.

This tells me that this type of radiant energy (which he is referring to) is also known as capacitive reactance (the easiest radiant type of energy to produce by the way). This capacitive reactance has its current leading its voltage by 90°. Passing it through a coil (once it has already been captured) will push back its current by 90° (making good use of a coil's natural tendency to create back EMF) and, thus, realign both components of A/C so as to be able to use it.

BTW, using a coil to process radiant energy (in the previous example) is

making use of inductive reactance to invert capacitive reactance so as to eliminate reactance, overall.

And this capacitive reactance IS THE DOMINANT REACTANCE existing in our universe resulting from the huge capacitively, insulative distances existing across the vast expanses of space separating stellar objects such as between our Sun and our planet Earth.

See where I'm going with this? Do you see how I am integrating these seemingly divergent perspectives of fictional separation between free energy enthusiasts and conventionally established thought? 

As we know from our equations governing the calculation of capacitance as a ratio between the thickness of its dielectric versus the square area of its dielectric material, this vast distance which separates stellar objects reduces the Farads between them to infinitesimal quantities. This reduction of capacitance (I have found from my previous three years of simulating Eric Dollard's analog computer in Longitudinal Magneto-Dielectric mode in an attempt to use it as a free energy, power supply booster) destabilizes this capacitance since it reaches its saturation ever-so-readily causing it to want to discharge just as readily. Hence, there is no need for anything to travel from our Sun to the Earth for the Earth will readily respond to the dielectric of empty space wanting to readily discharge its stored potential into the Earth's atmosphere.

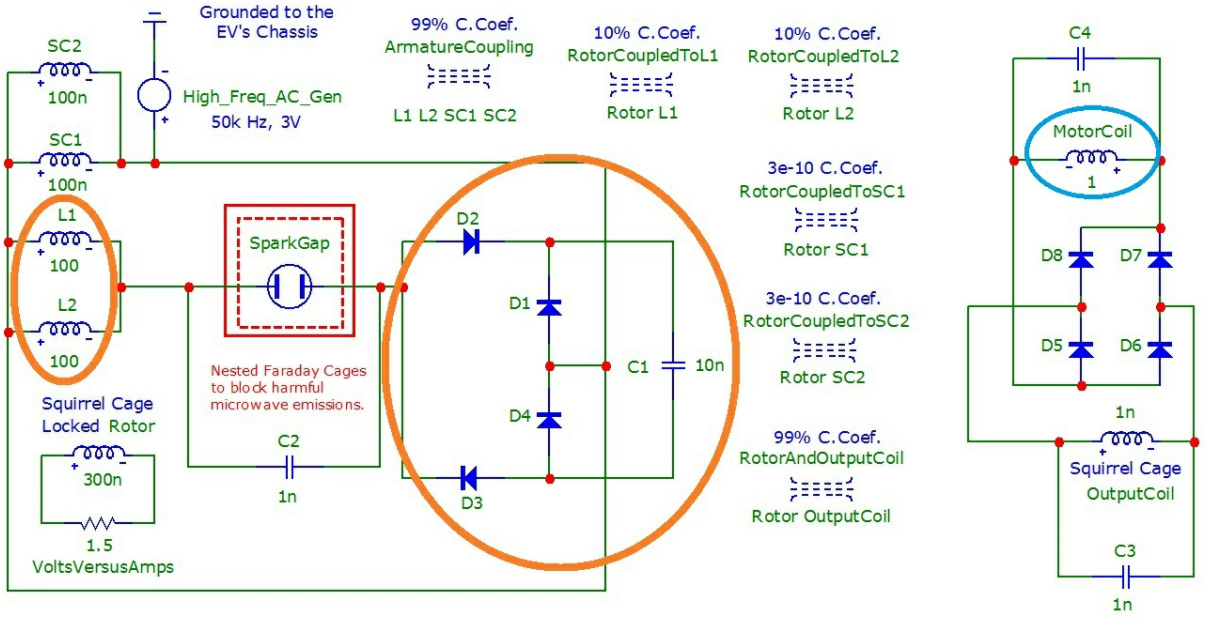
It's hard to call this energy transference a "traveling wave of anything". And it's hard to call empty space filled with something and call this something the Aether.

Mathematically speaking, my analogy holds up as being equivalent to our stellar circumstances.

You could think that my circuit might neutralize its attempt to create a daughter wave of negative power factor since its two parent waves of opposed reactances are both inside the same circuit?

Yet, for most of the time (except during an arcing at the spark gap), it is the spark gap which acts as a dielectric boundary separating the main motor coils on the left from the capacitor fed by a full bridge rectifier on the right (circled with orange ovals). These voltage-oriented coils (on the left-hand side of this

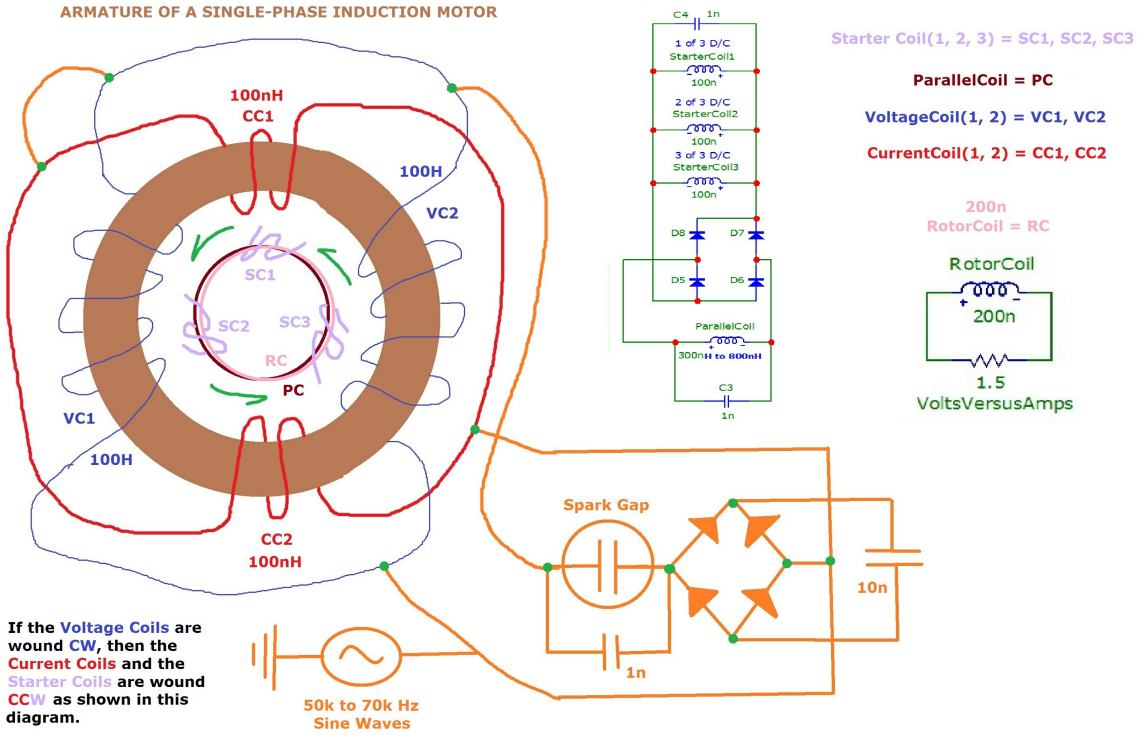
schematic) are labeled, here, as: L1 & L2, and are circled in orange in the schematic attached below. Voltage will predominate over current within these coils: L1 & L2 making them a perfect voltage-oriented counterpoising companion to the capacitor on their immediate right.



Negative unity, power factor accumulates here on this side of this circuit...

...while a positive unity, power factor accumulates on this side of the circuit.

There are several transformer relationships ocurring, here, some of which are in isolation.



It is erroneously taught in school that the charge inside a capacitor is held within its plates. Yet, Eric Dollard teaches that a capacitor's charge is held within its dielectric material. For if the dielectric were to be removed and a new set of plates placed along either of its two sides, the same potential difference between these two new plates will arise.

This shows that the voltage difference between the Sun and Earth is held within the dielectric of empty space between them.

Not all dielectrics within capacitors are empty. Yet, sometimes they can be composed of air, or a vacuum inside a tube. And these different material circumstances can render different values of capacitance. The greater values will be in solid material while the lesser values of capacitance will be in air and still less in a vacuum. So, I can only conclude that no aether is invoked since the mathematical proportionality among these three examples of dielectric separation comprising: glass (for instance), versus air, versus a vacuum all point toward the use of solid glass before choosing a vacuum if we want this capacitor to hold a large charge. But if we don't want it to hold a charge of any magnitude, but -instead- be more inclined to discharge it, then we should choose a vacuum.

See how easy it is to fabricate a fantasy that something travels through space to get to us from the Sun?

And we all agree to the same fantasy?

Common sense? Or, collectively misguided?

I have a problem with your mental picture of "the universe". What makes you think that Earth is a planet? What makes you sure that "space" exists (if it does, then it is the same as everywhere else but without air). What makes you think that the Sun is far away?

From the standpoint of the dielectric of empty space, the lesser is the capacitance of space (by comparison to the capacitance of solid glass or mica), then the closer is the distance in the counter-space of this dielectric condition. Space and counter-space are mathematical reciprocals of each other equivalent to the condition of the number one divided by their spatial distance.

This reciprocal condition is a mathematical fiction born of our need to understand the mechanics occurring inside a dielectric separator. If we should call this mathematical condition “The Aether”, then so be it!

What makes you think that there are nuclear processes in the Sun which generate energy?

I never claimed nuclear processes occurring inside our Sun. I claimed that both the Sun and the Earth are totally capable of synthesizing their own energy independently of each other except for one very important distinction: the Earth lacks self-motivation to do so. So, the Earth uses the Sun as a source of motivation. I am herein defining the distinctions between a planet and a star as being the difference between the incapacity (within a planet) to self-motivate the synthesis and decomposition of electrical energy versus the capacity (within a star) to do the same.

BTW, all spheroidal and ellipsoidal stellar objects are hollow with something at their center operating in direct opposition to their egg-thin shells (buoyed by both gravity and levity to find the happy middle position for the shell to float between these two opposing forces). It is this intrinsic dipole which makes possible the synthesis or the decomposition of electricity.

I further hold that – functionally speaking – these stellar processes are not unlike my device. Ergo, my device is a cosmological model.

The only distinction is this: whereas my device needs to have an external stimulus of a teensy sine wave generator (just like the Earth needs a stimulus from the Sun) to perform their miracle of energy synthesis, the Sun does not need any external stimulus unless I'm overlooking a stimulus coming from our Galactic center? If this latter condition is the case, then the obvious question is: where do these chains of stimuli all begin?

> Would these things perhaps be in your mind because these "scientists" with their logic of "all dogs have four legs. My cat has four legs, so my cat is a dog" said so? They say that Earth is a sphere of about 25,000 miles in circumference, and they tell us what is inside this sphere even though the deepest hole ever drilled is only 8 miles deep, i.e. only one thousandth of the way to the centre? How do they know what is there and does it also say "woof"? They also still say that Americans have walked on the Moon but they fail to explain how stars can be seen through the dark sections of the Moon. Really, what level of silliness will we accept?

As interesting as the Moon is, I'm trying to remain focused on what, among conventional thought, is relevant to my study. The moon is topic enough for some other discussion once we get done with this one unless some direct relevance can be found. For you have opened up a whole 'nother can of worms!

Isolation is the key to understanding the synthesis or the decomposition of electricity – from, or back into, its constituent ingredients of time, magnetism and dielectrical forces (aka, electrostatic). For it is the lack of isolation which forms a master-slave relationship between whatever is the stronger and whatever is the weaker elements in an electrical relationship. It is this master-slave relationship of little to no isolation which makes our socially engineered collective ignorance possible. Ergo, we've been living in cities for too long forgetting the independence of thought our farming community once possessed in the early days of any culture (England, America, etc). Yet, the Amish are good examples of independent thinking in more ways than one.

It is space, empty space, which cosmologically isolates us.

Using space, empty space, as a cosmological model for capacitance renders space into a two dimensional arena since, mathematically speaking – and perceptually as a mathematical consequential equivalence – there are only two dimensions to our relationship with the Sun, namely: distance and whatever is the mathematical equivalent square area of each sphere which faces each other. For it is these two mathematical values of distance and square area which defines spatial capacitance between these two stellar bodies. And it is this mathematical relationship which is the dominant source for energetic relationships across the cosmos, namely: capacitive reactance, aka. merely one of two varieties of radiant energy. Thus, is born the Flat Earth societies whose sole existence is the aforementioned salient feature of the cosmos.

For all things in operation are largely electrically definable. The nuclear physicist, and the quantum physicist, are the minor consequences to electrodynamics.

Physics has politicized electrodynamics by placing the latter under the auspices of the former. Yet, the opposite condition is the case: physics could not exist except as a consequence to electrodynamics.

Let's take chemical explosions, for instance …

The chemistry of every explosive bomb can be translated into a series of electrical events. Remove the chemistry, keep the electricity, and it will be possible to induce an explosion to the exact same specifications as its chemical analog with the same resulting explosive force.

I hold that the atom is a fiction born of the cross-interference of two lines of dielectric force. Around this intersection circulates an electromagnetic ring which has the ability to radiate at close range, only. Mass and gravity are also short range influences. Only the dielectric lines of force are infinite since they don't have to travel. They are merely differences in voltage between two points across empty space. Yet, it is the capacitance of empty space which makes electrostatic communication possible far faster than the speed of light could possibly catch up to match.

In fact, I further hold that this fictional mass is born of taking the mathematical square of both sides of the following equation …

The dielectric force equals magnetism times a number which just happens to be the speed of light.

Square both sides, and we get …

1. The dielectric becomes energy.
2. Magnetism becomes mass.
3. And, the speed of light numeric value gets squared.

So, all energy — even mechanical energy — is ultimately sourced from the dielectric, aka capacitive reactance.

We take the square because we are crossing two dielectric lines of force to create matter. Thus, is born the mathematical fiction of a flat universe, and a flat Earth, etc.

The dielectric force of capacitance is a uni-dimensional relationship between two poles/terminals of voltage. Yet, matter can only exist as a two dimensional mathematical relationship occurring between two uni-dimensional dielectric lines of force becoming entwined.

This interaction of two dielectric lines of force I liken to how we tie a string around a package …

We begin by bending a string around one face of a box shaped package. Then, we cross the two ends of our string on the opposite side of our package. When we cross these two ends, we give each of them a quarter turn to proceed across the other two sides of our package which we haven't yet covered with string to meet up back at the beginning side and can then tie it off.

It is this quarter turn which may be how matter gets created?

It is not enough for two lines of dielectric forces to come close enough together to almost cross. They have to also want to sling-shot past one another not unlike the mathematics of hypothetically sling-shotting an imaginary Voyager satellite around the Sun to give it extra momentum to leave our solar system.

We can travel through space if we want to waste the energy to do so. But this doesn't mean that electrostatic forces have to. Why should they be so dumb?

Tesla was really big on efficiency. Why shouldn't creation also be efficient at the microscopic level of electrical forces?

So, if the Moon walk never happened, I would NOT be surprised.