## Formation of Input and Output Wave Forms

You'll notice that the formation of a triangular wave form first takes place within the output of the main voltage oriented coils, L1 through L5, and in the floating current oriented output coils, SC1 and SC2 and the individual output 'Coil' which is in parallel with the three resistive loads, Bulb100W and Bulb60W and Bulb10W. Not long afterwards, it bleeds into infecting the input current of the sine wave generator.



During the first nanosecond, not much happens at the sine wave input ...





Everything is conventional during the first millisecond in which the sine wave current lags its sine wave voltage by 90° ...







But before any of that develops at the input, a marvelous formation of triangle waves occurs at the output coils, L1 & SC1 & 'Coil' ...

grounded-to-the-air.cir 2.25 0.00 -1.50 0.00u 4.00u 8.00u 12.00u 16.00u 20.00u Left Right Delta Slope -1.243 V(Sine\_Wave\_Generator) (V) 1.494 -2.737 -213.949K T (Secs) 7.208u 20.000u 12.792u 1.000 6.00u 0.00u -4.00u 0.00u 4.00u 12.00u 16.00u 20.00u 8.00u Delta Left Right Slope [I(Sine\_Wave\_Generator) (A) -276.320n 1.833u 2.109u 164.887m T (Secs) 7.208u 20.000u 12.792u 1.000 7.50m 20.000u,4.922m 0.00m -5.00m 0.00u 4.00u 8.00u 12.00u 16.00u 20.00u Left Right Delta Slope **B**V(L1) (V) 367.561u 4.922m 4.555m 356.050 7.208u 20.000u T (Secs) 12.792u 1.000 300.00n 0.00n -200.00n 4.00u 8.00u 12.00u 16.00u 20.00u Delta Left Right Slope [[(L1) (A) -13.796n -184.697n -14.438m -198.493n 7.208u 20.000u T (Secs) 12.792u 1.000 750.00u 0.00u -500.00u 4.00u 8.00u 12.00u 16.00u 20.00u Delta Left Right Slope [I(SC1) (A) 30.696u 441.625u 410.929u 32.123 7.208u 20.000u 12.792u 1.000 T (Secs) 15.00m 0.00m -10.00m 0.00u 12.00u 16.00u 20.00u 4.00u 8.00u Left Right Delta Slope V(Coil) (V) -597.213u -8.596m -7.998m -625.247 7.208u 20.000u 12.792u 1.000 T (Secs) 180.00u 0.00u -120.00u 4.00u 8.00u 12.00u 16.00u 20.00u Right Left Delta Slope [I(Coil) (A) 7.065u 101.681u 94.617u 7.396 T (Secs) 7.208u 20.000u 12.792u 1.000

Output Current and Output Voltage are out-of-phase with each other by 180° and each has a frequency of 1,250,781.74 Hz  $\approx$  1¼ Mega Hz ...



Sine wave entropy halts its domination (of voltage, noticeably, at L1) in less than 10 microseconds wherein triangular reverb takes over at the output. BTW, <u>Micro-Cap 12 simulation software</u> alters its perception of reality based on the parameters (such as: duration) of analysis! ...



T (Secs)



T (Secs)



Triangle waves begin to ride piggy-back on top of the sine wave input current prior to 3 milliseconds ...





In conclusion, triangular waves of current have infected the sine wave generator overwhelming its sine wave input by riding piggy-back on top of it. Thus, it cannot be said that the sine wave generator is contributing any current after 10 microseconds.



https://ufile.io/noqpi1at







A parasitic reverberation sucks power from out of the sine waves, of what would have been the entropic behavior of the voltage waves of the L1 through L5 coils, until it is the exclusive dominating influence after eight microseconds of simulation runtime.

These five coils are positioned within this circuit surrounded by interrelationships which encourages the formation of lots of voltage and not too much current within themselves. Thus, the influence of the sine wave generator (acting as the input source for this circuit) infiltrates this area of this circuit more than any other.

But only for a little while. For, after about ten microseconds of simulation runtime, triangular waves take over and destroy the prior sine waves of voltage within these five coils replacing them with triangle waves which have the propensity of infinite growth, yet are superseded by a ruling tendency of a periodic collapse creating a strobe of escalations.

And unlike a sine wave, this parasitic new style of wave behavior does not exhibit the characteristics of the movement of current since its minimums and maximums of triangular voltage and current phases are all there is to its wave form. There is no sliding data points in between these end points of amplitude.

This is an explosive manifestation of power. Yet, it maintains itself by strobing the escalation of its amplitude using periodic collapses so as to avoid destroying its host.

This parasitic wave behavior is not energy in the normal sense of how we have been taught to think of energy since its periodic collapse does not result in any noticeable translation into an output of some other form of energy, such as: heat, light, etc, to account for the transmission and relocation of this collapsed energy.

If this were energy, then this collapse must be relocating the excess of energy left remaining (after this collapse occurs) by reabsorbing it back into where ever it originally came from? Perhaps ...

Hence, this may not be energy in the conventional sense of the term which we have come to know and become familiar with.

Yet, it can light up a light bulb!

Is this what John Bedini and a few other people have called, "Cold Electricity"? ...

"John's circuits are easily the most efficient battery charging circuits in the world. Not only are they the most efficient, the batteries power loads much longer in addition to lasting many years more – simply because of the way the batteries are charged. Instead of charging batteries with hot electron current, his circuits charge them with the voltage potential component of electricity, which is free of electron current or mostly free of electron current. The batteries stay cold and therefore, internal heat doesn't deteriorate them over time as conventional chargers do." – <u>WORLD-RENOWNED FREE ENERGY INVENTOR JOHN BEDINI DIES SUDDENLY UNDER SUSPICIOUS</u> <u>CIRCUMSTANCES-NOVEMBER 5, 2016 (oom2.com)</u>