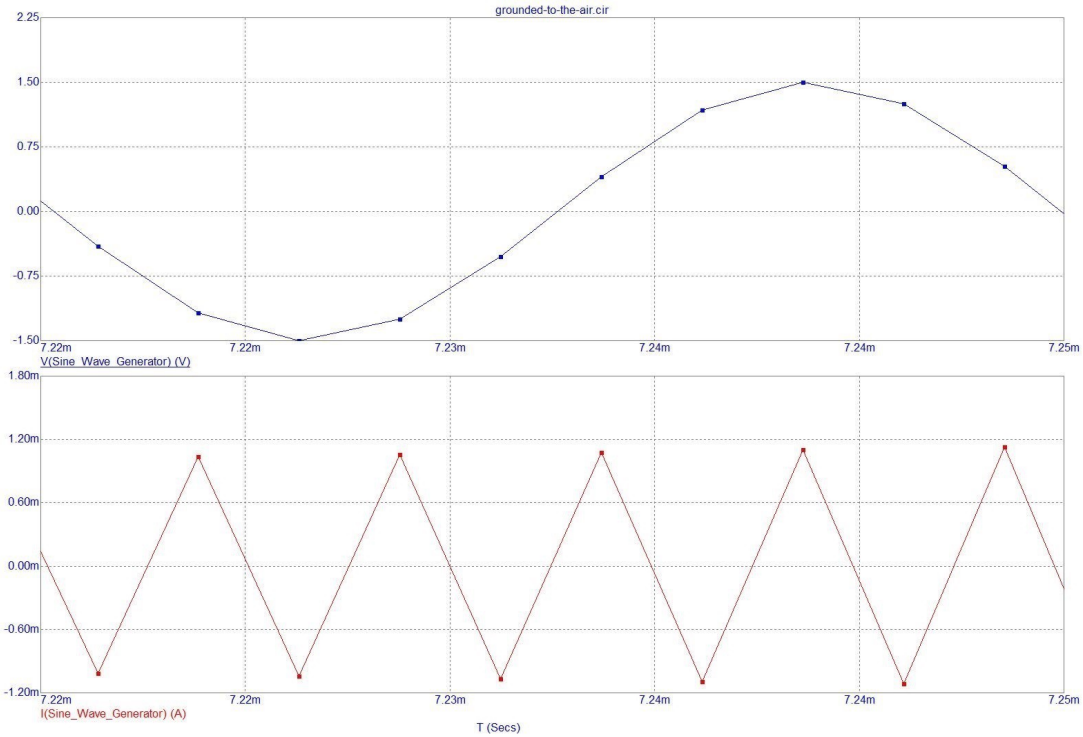
A Theoretical Perpetual Motion Machine!

Perpetual motion machines have traditionally been designed around a necessary criterion of converting their output into a different medium in order to recycle its reconversion back into an exclusive input. Hence, the following circuit (simulated in Micro-Cap 12 on a 64-bit computer) puts out luminosity which can become absorbed into a micro mini solar panel to provide the 1½ volts which is required to empower its 32.768k Hz, quartz crystal oscillator which is labeled in this schematic as a "sine wave generator".

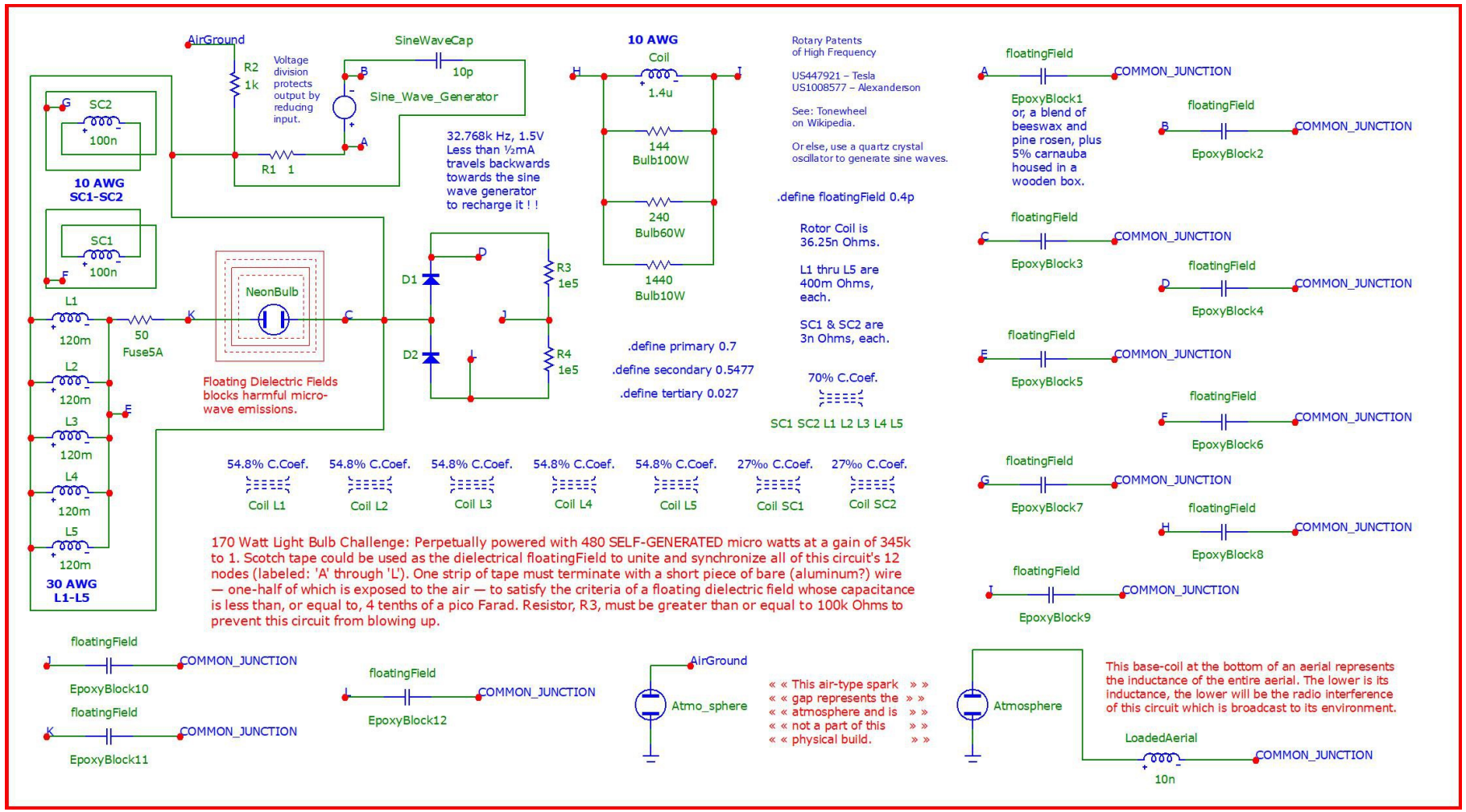
For comparison, these examples alter a parameter synchronous with its position within a cycle.

Their description of alternating radii (in the first example) is backwards. Yet, the alternating condition of moment of inertia (serving as an equivalence for mimicking an alteration of spinning mass) is correct.

The radius of spin for each pair of white wheels is furthest from the center on each upstroke (which decreases moment of inertia and decreases its equivalent parameter of mass) making it easier to lift on the upstroke while being closest from the center on each downstroke (which increases moment of inertia and increases its equivalent parameter of mass) making it easier to fall on each downstroke.



The triangular reactive waves are vibrating five times faster than the generation of 32.768k Hz, quartz crystal oscillator, sine waves. As you can plainly see, these two (voltage and current) components of input wattage are in alignment with each other's polarity. Normally, they are supposed to be out-of-alignment by 180° of temporal displacement indicating their status of PRODUCING POWER by passive sign convention. That's what voltage generators do: they produce power. Yet, this alignment of polarity indicates that this sine wave generator is undergoing a reversal of its current indicating that it is CONSUMING, ie. ABSORBING, POWER! Hence, this circuit is definitely overunity and further qualifies itself as a PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINE if some of its luminous conversion of output is reabsorbed into a micro mini solar panel to empower the quartz crystal oscillator which is generating these sine waves of input voltage.

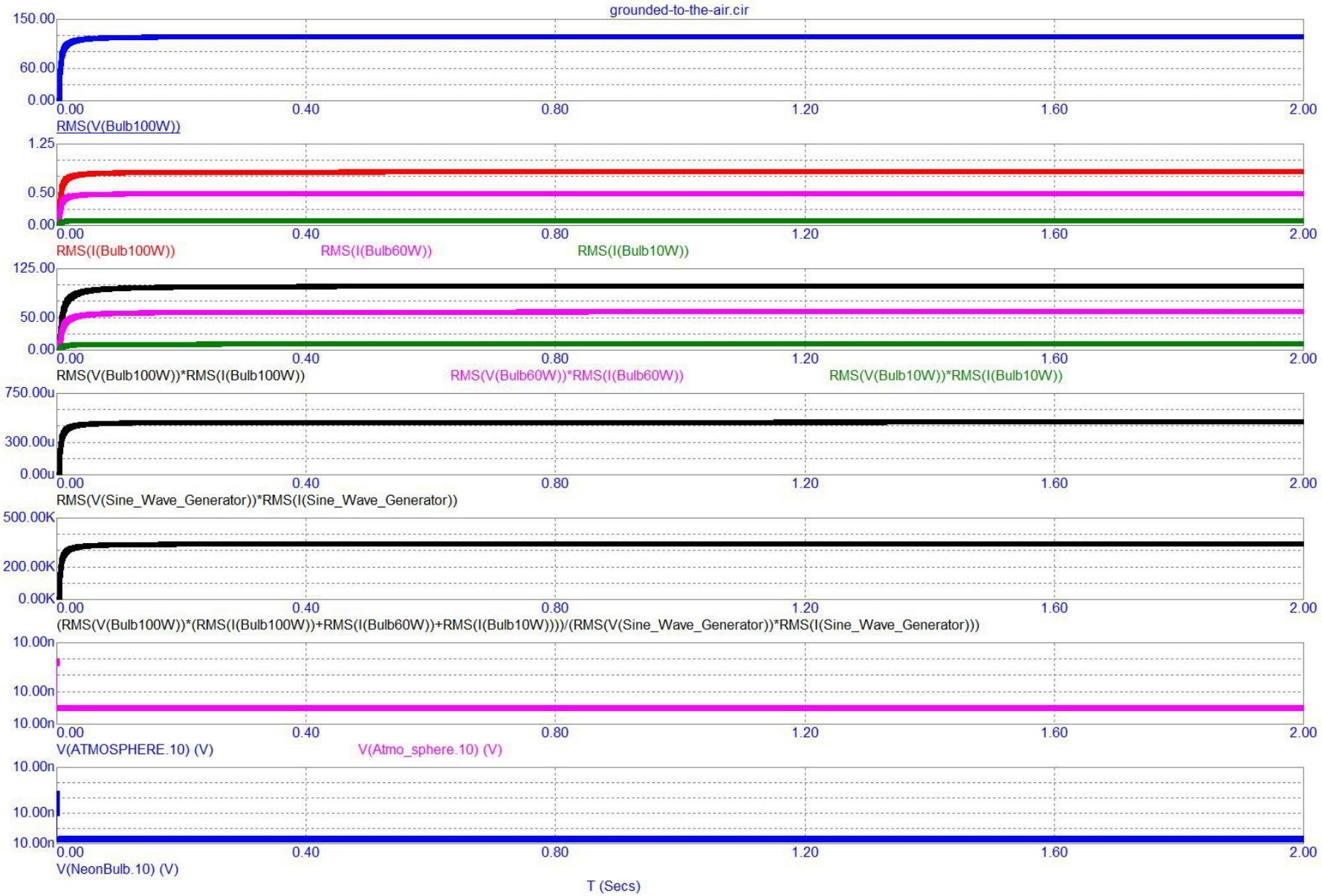


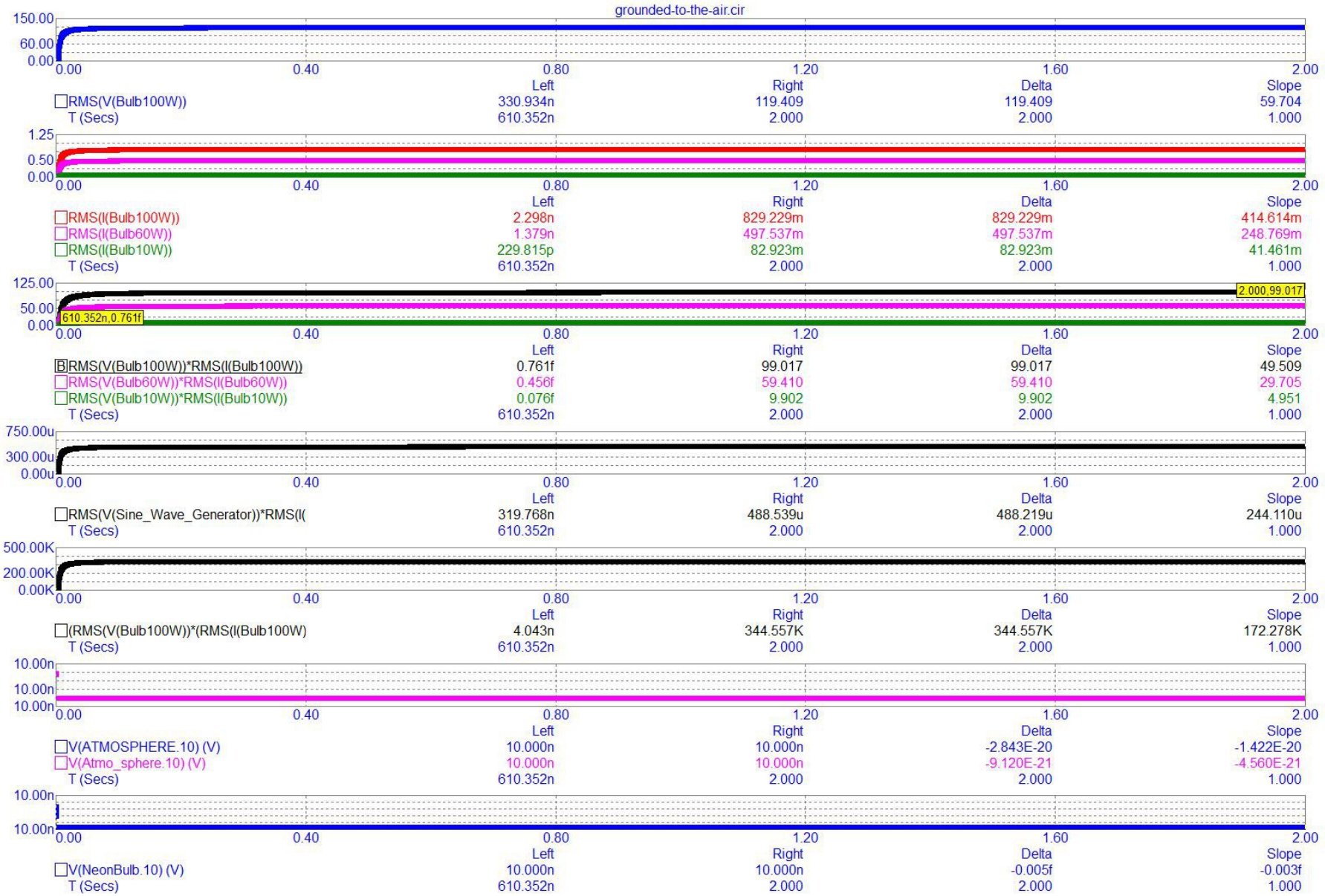
The floating dielectric field facilitates stability as well as synchronicity. It stabilizes this circuit by embodying within itself a greater proportion of the overunity of reactance (aka, a buildup of nodal voltage) which this type of circuit gains over a duration which is shorter than the duration in which it will be thermodynamically lost or spent. This embodiment of stability is best exemplified by the destruction of this type of circuit should this precaution be overlooked. The messy gloop which remains, should self-destruction occur, is indicative of Nature's attempt at creating a dielectric mass with which to belatedly protect this circuit. Alas! If we were to take the initiative to emulate Her example, we could spare ourselves a lot of messy failures!

To accommodate the repercussions of stabilizing this type of circuit with an increased dielectric floating field, it is necessary to

compensate this extreme with its opposite condition by reducing the inductive spread between the voltage oriented 'L' main coils and the current oriented 'SC' starter coils by increasing the inductance of SC1 and SC2. If we had reduced this inductive spread by decreasing the inductance of the 'L' coils, then the voltage of this circuit's output would have been reduced along with its power. But if all we wish to do is reduce its overall power by not focusing on reducing its voltage, then increasing its current oriented starter coils, SC1 and SC2, is the way to go.

The 'SC' coils get their name of being starter coils by virtue of their derivation from the starter coils within a single phase, A/C induction motor.


grounded-to-the-air.cir
150.00
60.00
0.00
0.00
0.40
0.80
1.20
1.60
2.00
RMS(V(Bulb100W))
1.25
0.50
0.00
RMS(I(Bulb100W))
RMS(I(Bulb60W))
RMS(I(Bulb10W))
125.00
50.00
0.00
RMS(V(Bulb100W))*RMS(I(Bulb100W))
RMS(V(Bulb60W))*RMS(I(Bulb60W))
RMS(V(Bulb10W))*RMS(I(Bulb10W))
750.00u
300.00u
0.00u
RMS(V(Sine_Wave_Generator))*RMS(I(Sine_Wave_Generator))
500.00K
200.00K
0.00K
(RMS(V(Bulb100W))*(RMS(I(Bulb100W))+RMS(I(Bulb60W))+RMS(I(Bulb10W))))/(RMS(V(Sine_Wave_Generator))*RMS(I(Sine_Wave_Generator)))
10.00n
10.00n
10.00n
V(ATMOSPHERE.10) (V)
V(Atmo_sphere.10) (V)
10.00n
10.00n
10.00n
V(NeonBulb.10) (V)
T (Secs)


grounded-to-the-air.cir
150.00
60.00
0.00
0.00
0.40
0.80
1.20
1.60
2.00
Left
Right
Delta
Slope
RMS(V(Bulb100W))
330.934n
119.409
119.409
59.704
T (Secs)
610.352n
2.000
2.000
1.000
1.25
0.50
0.00
RMS(I(Bulb100W))
2.298n
829.229m
829.229m
414.614m
RMS(I(Bulb60W))
1.379n
497.537m
497.537m
248.769m
RMS(I(Bulb10W))
229.815p
82.923m
82.923m
41.461m
125.00
50.00
0.00
610.352n,0.761f
2.000,99.017
RMS(V(Bulb100W))*RMS(I(Bulb100W))
0.761f
99.017
99.017
49.509
RMS(V(Bulb60W))*RMS(I(Bulb60W))
0.456f
59.410
59.410
29.705
RMS(V(Bulb10W))*RMS(I(Bulb10W))
0.076f
9.902
9.902
4.951
750.00u
300.00u
0.00u
RMS(V(Sine_Wave_Generator))*RMS(I(
319.768n
488.539u
488.219u
244.110u
500.00K
200.00K
0.00K
(RMS(V(Bulb100W))*(RMS(I(Bulb100W)
4.043n
344.557K
344.557K
172.278K
10.00n
10.00n
10.00n
V(ATMOSPHERE.10) (V)
10.000n
10.000n
-2.843E-20
-1.422E-20
V(Atmo_sphere.10) (V)
10.000n
10.000n
-9.120E-21
-4.560E-21
V(NeonBulb.10) (V)
10.000n
10.000n
-0.005f
-0.003f