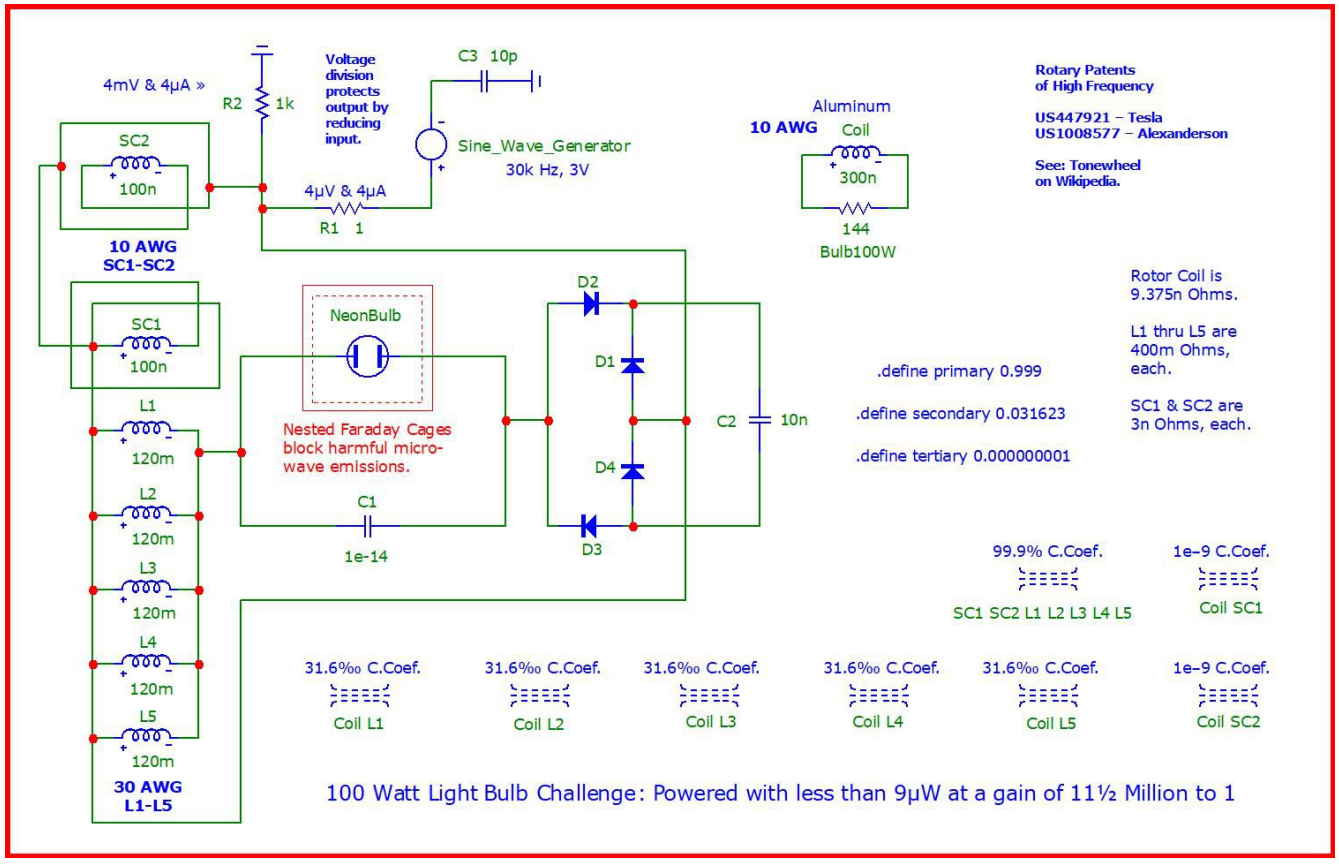
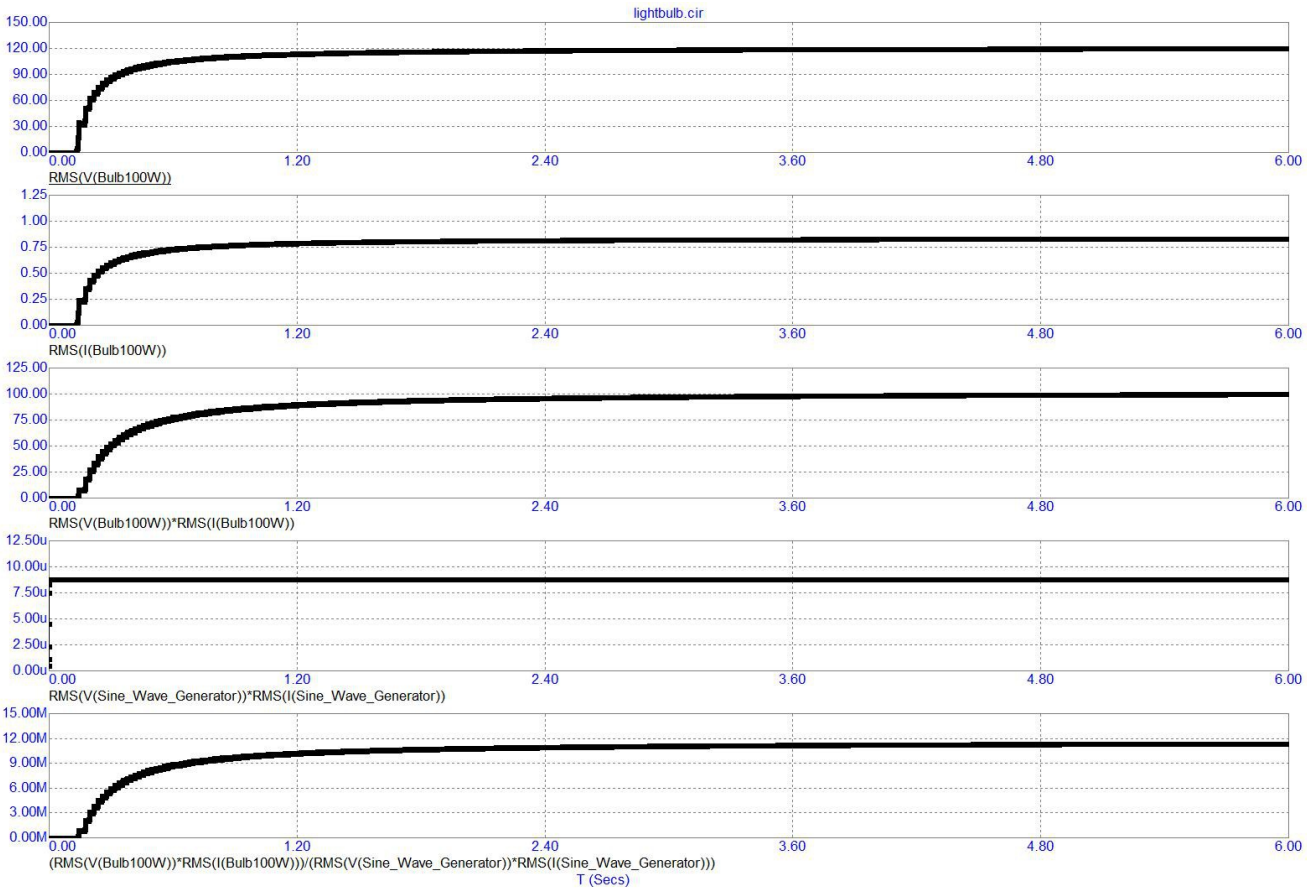
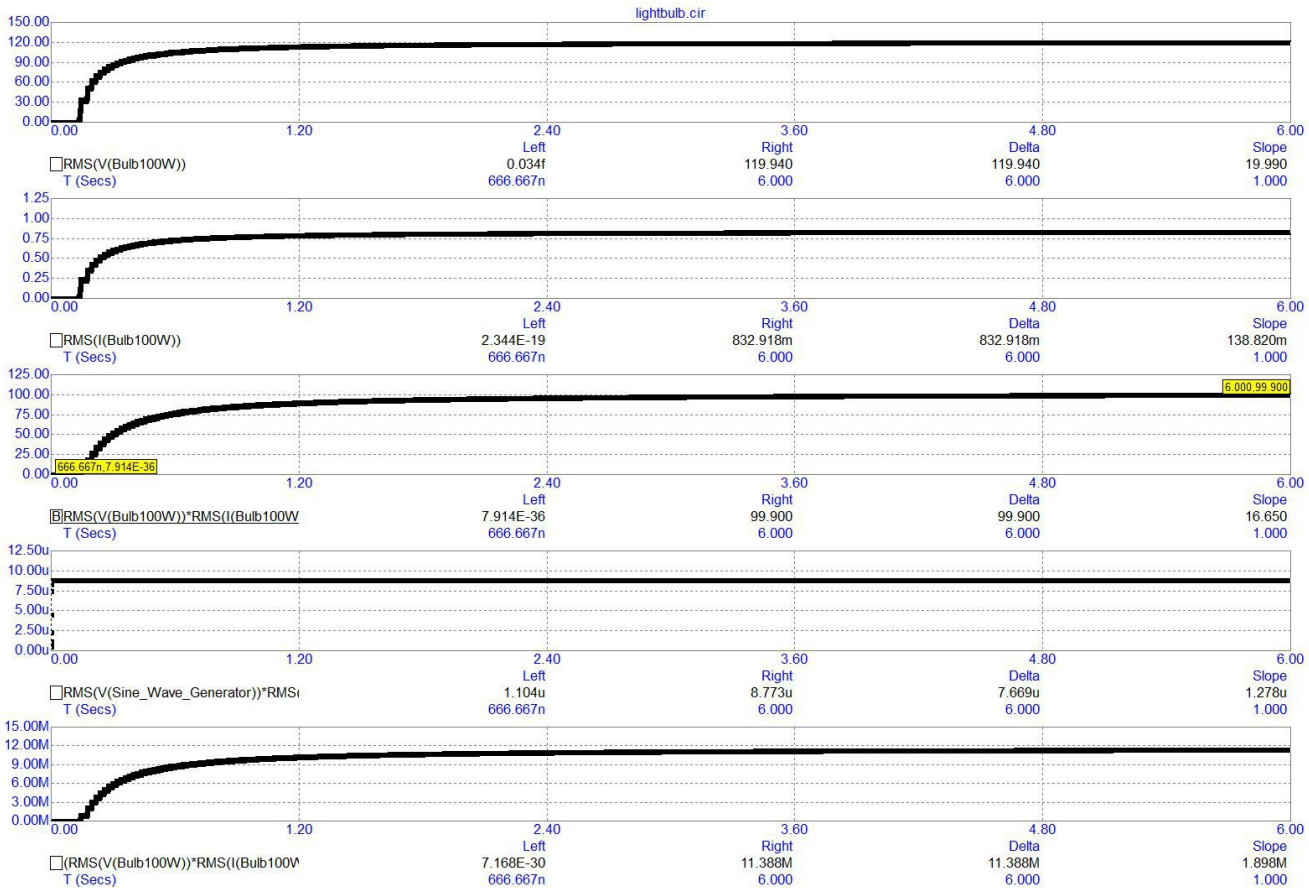
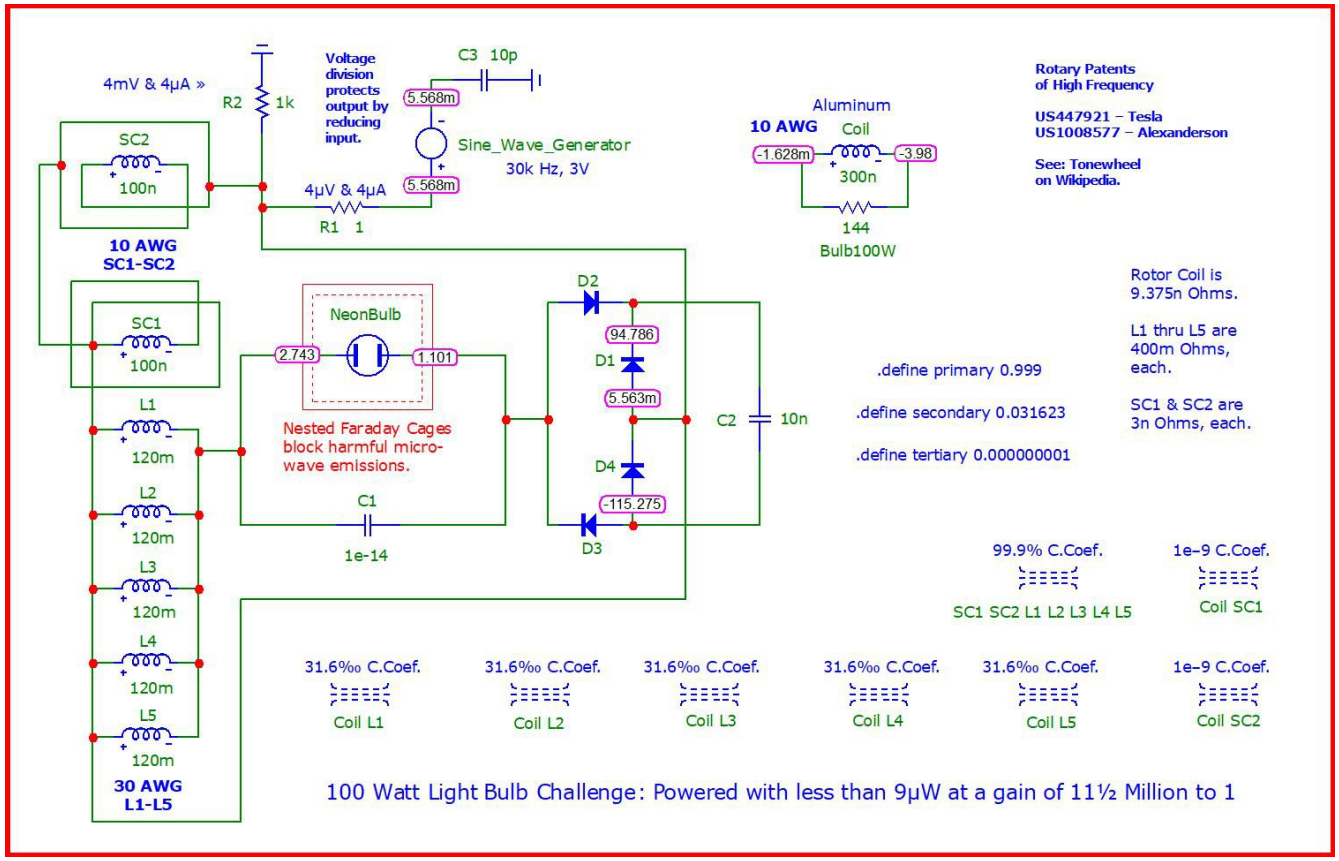
100-Watt Light Bulb Challenge: Powered with less than 9µW at a gain of 11½ Million to 1.




lightbulb.cir
150.00
120.00
90.00
60.00
30.00
0.00
0.00
1.20
2.40
3.60
4.80
6.00
RMS(V(Bulb100W))
1.25
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
RMS(I(Bulb100W))
125.00
100.00
75.00
50.00
25.00
RMS(V(Bulb100W))*RMS(I(Bulb100W))
12.50u
10.00u
7.50u
5.00u
2.50u
0.00u
RMS(V(Sine_Wave_Generator))*RMS(I(Sine_Wave_Generator))
15.00M
12.00M
9.00M
6.00M
3.00M
0.00M
(RMS(V(Bulb100W))*RMS(I(Bulb100W)))/(RMS(V(Sine_Wave_Generator))*RMS(I(Sine_Wave_Generator)))
T (Secs)


lightbulb.cir
RMS(V(Bulb100W))
T (Secs)
Left 0.034f 666.667n
Right 119.940 6.000
Delta 119.940 6.000
Slope 19.990 1.000
RMS(I(Bulb100W))
T (Secs)
Left 2.344E-19 666.667n
Right 832.918m 6.000
Delta 832.918m 6.000
Slope 138.820m 1.000
666.667n,7.914E-36
6.000,99.900
RMS(V(Bulb100W))*RMS(I(Bulb100W
T (Secs)
Left 7.914E-36 666.667n
Right 99.900 6.000
Delta 99.900 6.000
Slope 16.650 1.000
RMS(V(Sine_Wave_Generator))*RMS
T (Secs)
Left 1.104u 666.667n
Right 8.773u 6.000
Delta 7.669u 6.000
Slope 1.278u 1.000
(RMS(V(Bulb100W))*RMS(I(Bulb100W
T (Secs)
Left 7.168E-30 666.667n
Right 11.388M 6.000
Delta 11.388M 6.000
Slope 1.898M 1.000


4mV & 4µA »
R2 1k
Voltage division protects output by reducing input.
C3 10p
5.568m
Sine_Wave_Generator
30k Hz, 3V
5.568m
4µV & 4µA
R1 1
SC2
100n
10 AWG
SC1-SC2
SC1
100n
L1
120m
L2
120m
L3
120m
L4
120m
L5
120m
30 AWG
L1-L5
NeonBulb
2.743
1.101
Nested Faraday Cages block harmful micro-wave emissions.
C1
1e-14
D2
94.786
D1
5.563m
D4
-115.275
D3
C2 10n
Aluminum
10 AWG Coil
-1.628m
-3.98
300n
144
Bulb100W
Rotary Patents of High Frequency
US447921 – Tesla
US1008577 – Alexanderson
See: Tonewheel on Wikipedia.
Rotor Coil is 9.375n Ohms.
L1 thru L5 are 400m Ohms, each.
SC1 & SC2 are 3n Ohms, each.
.define primary 0.999
.define secondary 0.031623
.define tertiary 0.000000001
99.9% C.Coef.
SC1 SC2 L1 L2 L3 L4 L5
1e-9 C.Coef.
Coil SC1
31.6‰ C.Coef.
Coil L1
31.6‰ C.Coef.
Coil L2
31.6‰ C.Coef.
Coil L3
31.6‰ C.Coef.
Coil L4
31.6‰ C.Coef.
Coil L5
1e-9 C.Coef.
Coil SC2
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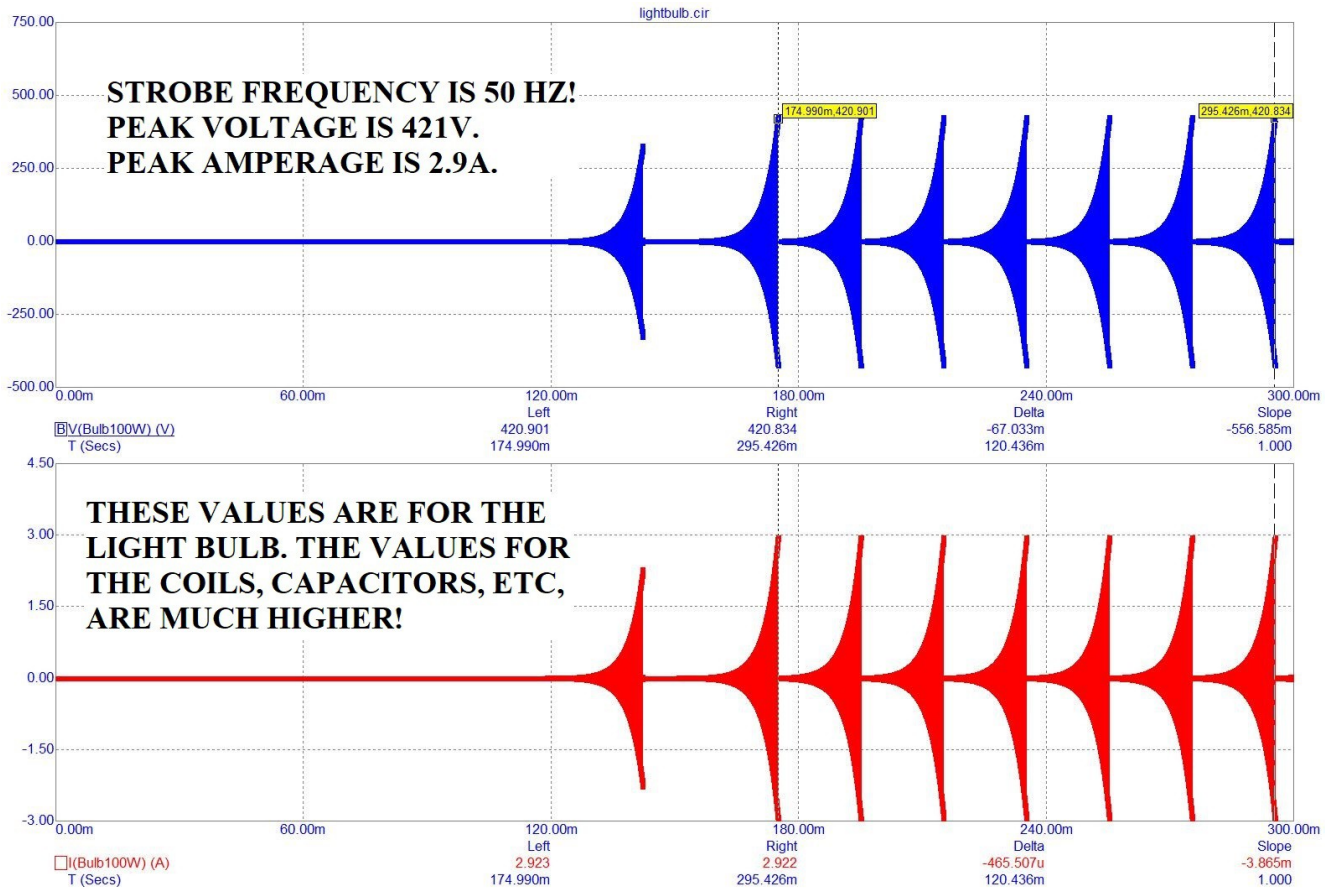

Explanation

Convention dictates that reactive power output always equals real power input predicated upon the presumption that energy is conserved. Yet, reactance is not energy!

Reactive power (the VARs of reactance) arises from the valence electron volts which binds atoms together creating objects that we can see and touch, for instance: a coil of wire.

Reactive power output closely equals real power input only if the input is high enough to suppress the over-reactance of negative impedance in which the circuit begins to generate more power than its input. This type of surge can escalate at an exponential rate and destroy equipment if not checked by a periodic collapse.

Using the magic of proportional relationships which reflect the properties of the Golden Ratio, it is possible to integrate a set of coils using mathematically precise magnetic couplings and protect the circuit from runaway explosions within a narrow window of delicate balances involving all of the parameters of design (input frequency, self-inductances, etc).

1. Choose a magnetic coupling less than 100% and greater than or equal to the Golden Ratio of 61.8%. In this example, above, I chose to use a primary coupling of 99.9% for the purposes of this demonstration which is simulated[1] in Micro-Cap 12.[2]
2. For a secondary coupling, subtract the primary coupling from 100% and take its square root. In this case, 31.6‰ becomes the secondary coupling.

1 Upload files for free - lightbulb_challenge.zip - ufile.io

2 MicroCap 12 (12.2.0.5) : Spectrum Software : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

3. For the third coupling, subtract the primary coupling from 100% and raise it to the cube power. Tweak if necessary. In this example, it is: one nano (1e–9).

WARNING: THIS TYPE OF CIRCUIT CAN EXPLODE JUST AS EASILY AS IT CAN BECOME COMATOSE DEPENDING UPON ON ALL OF THE PARAMETERS. THESE SIMULATIONS MAY NOT BE ACCURATE AT REPRESENTING PHYSICAL REALITY. BEWARE!

The simplest method of utilizing the useless (lossless) power of reactance is to pass it through a resistive load, such as: a 100-watt incandescent light bulb (suggested in this challenge) and, thus, convert it into real power after it has already been amplified via electrical and magnetic reactances.

This is the proverbial “quarterback end run” of overunity. Don’t try to contradict Conservation of Energy when it is so much easier to expand or contract reactive power under conditions of input starvation.[3]

3 (PDF) Low Frequency Oscillations in Indian Grid (researchgate.net)