NONLINEAR DYNAMICS SUPERSEDES...

The Limitations of my Laptop ...

0:00 33:28

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The Limitations of my Laptop Fail to Definitively Confirm the Existence of Longitudinal (Magneto-Dielectric) Waves.

This experiment is merely suggestive without being conclusive.

VINYASI

APR 28, 2026

I mention “hyperbolic” in the audio, above, when I should have mentioned the mathematical limit of 1/x, or x/y as examples of: inductance divided by capacitance.

Is it my fault for producing numerical artefacts when pursuing overunity?

Yes and No. We don't have enough data to assess that question more often than not.

Numerical artefacts are an inherent feature of *the multiplicative inverse relation between the electrical reactances of inductance and capacitance*.

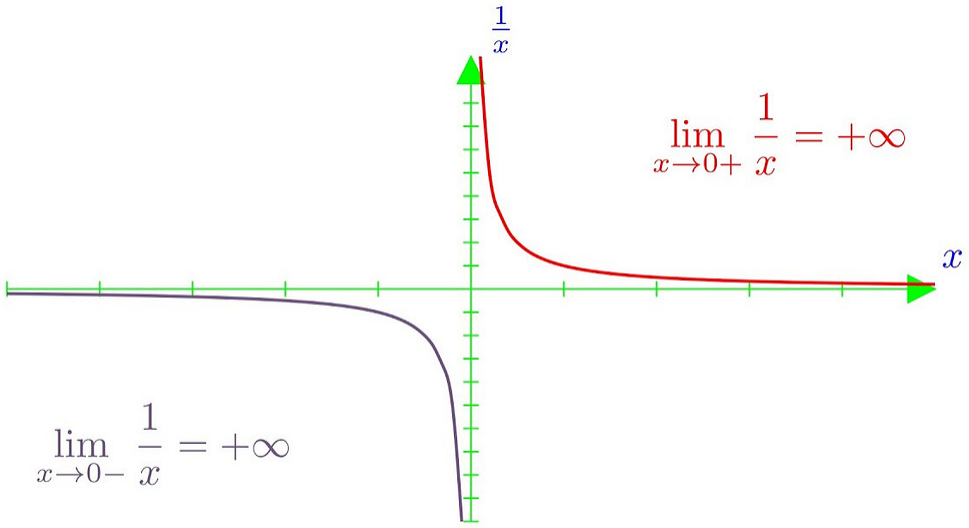
Fundamental principle in AC circuits

The multiplicative inverse relation between the electrical reactances of inductance and capacitance is a fundamental principle in AC circuits. It states that the reactance of a capacitor is the reciprocal of the reactance of an inductor, and vice versa. This relationship is crucial for understanding how AC circuits behave and for designing circuits that can efficiently manage and optimize power flow. The formula for the reactance of a capacitor is

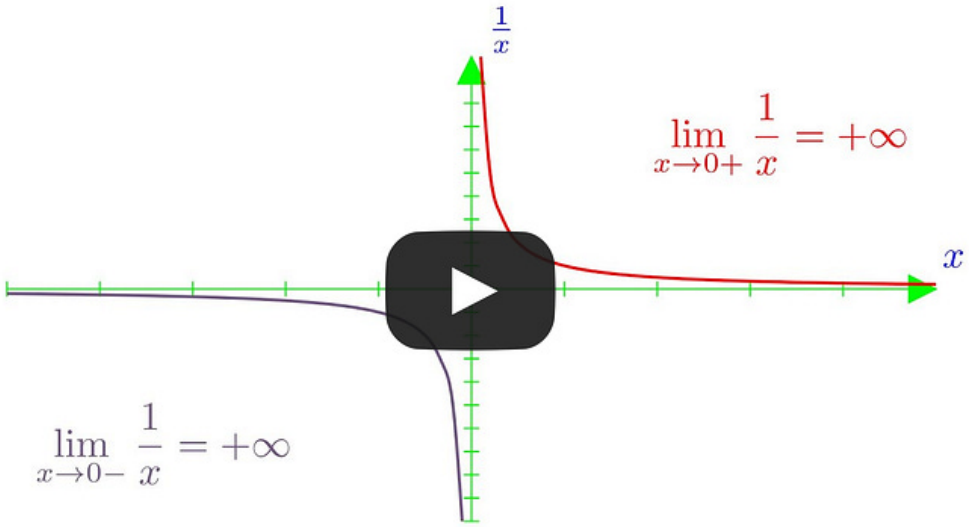
$$X_L = -\frac{1}{X_C}$$

where **X_L is the inductive reactance** and **X_C is the capacitive reactance**. This means that when inductive reactance is measured, the capacitive reactance is found to be the reciprocal of that value. Conversely, when capacitive reactance is measured, the inductive reactance is found to be the reciprocal of that value. This relationship is essential for calculating the current in AC circuits and for ensuring that the circuit can handle the AC voltage without causing damage or malfunction.

Their relational graph is the mathematical limit of 1/x with infinity and zero as their asymptotic (unreachable) limits.



… as described during the first half of this video:



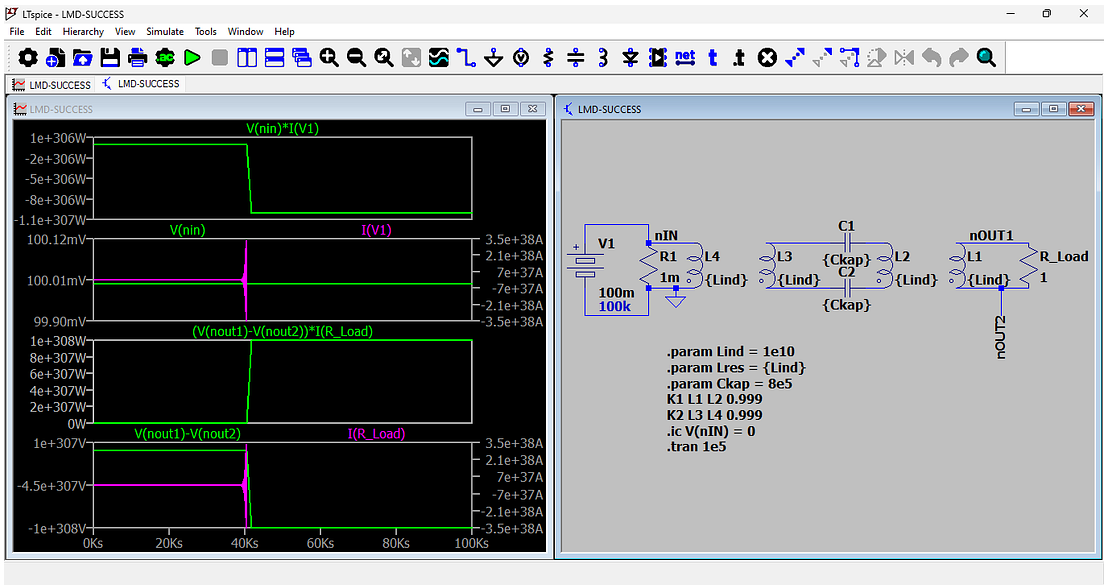
These asymptotic limits are the classic pair of extremely possible outcomes of unstable circuits, either: comatose (resulting from a HV input) or explosive (LV input).

Under these conditions, why shouldn't numerical artefacts be the result if four pillars of overunity design are upheld, namely:

1. Scant input of real power: starvation.
2. Adequate duration for longitudinal modality to materialize at the load.
    a. Unfortunately, my simulator won't allow me to test whether or not transverse can pass through an analog computer in LMD mode when the input voltage is raised to 100kV without expending an inordinate amount of time getting there.
3. A circuit topology which discourages the formation of transverse electromagnetic waves and encourages the formation of longitudinal magneto-dielectric waves.
4. The largess of extreme reactances: both capacitive and inductive.

> Although this last principle involves caps and coils, their extreme largess can sometimes be sidestepped by increasing the number of modules (chained in a daisy linkage) and by adding electrical shorts.[1]

If we follow these precepts, especially the first precept of starvation, then the following screenshot can result if RELTOL (its relative tolerance setting) is set to its default condition of 0.001:

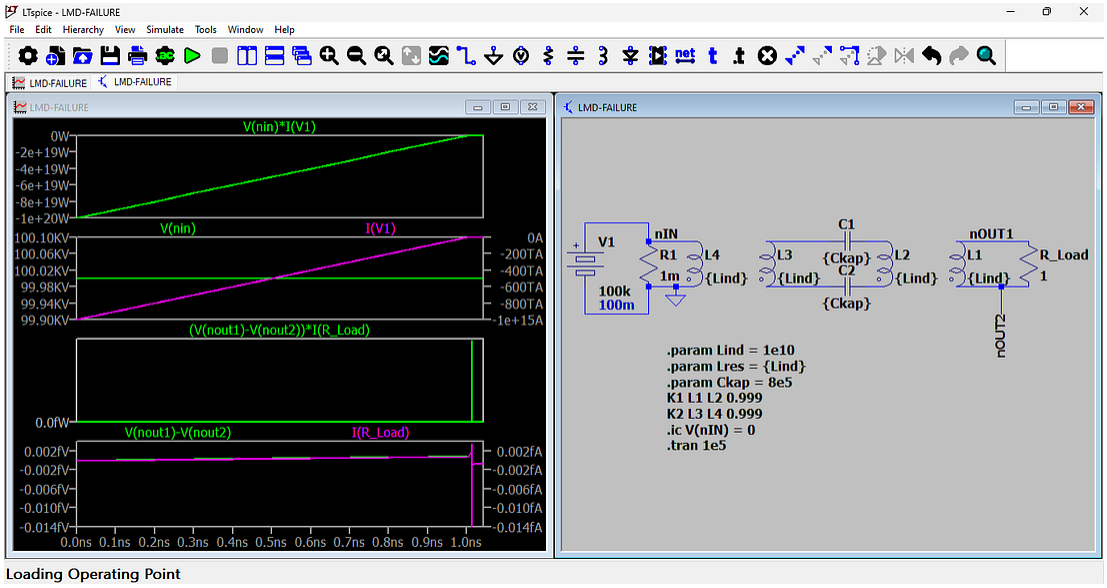


The simulation has no problem and completes its runtime of 100ks without fatal error.

Current imbalance with behavioral sources

In LTspice, the **RELTOL** setting is crucial for managing the accuracy and speed of simulations involving behavioral sources. It controls the tolerance for voltage and current errors, directly affecting the convergence criteria and time-step control algorithm. A higher **RELTOL** value allows for more significant errors, which can be beneficial for simulations with high-frequency oscillations or numerical noise. However, it may also lead to less accurate results. It is recommended to adjust the **RELTOL** value based on the specific requirements of the simulation to balance accuracy and speed effectively.

But what happens if the voltage setting is increased from 100 milli volts, in the screenshot up-above, from a D/C battery, to a severe elevation of 100kV? What then?



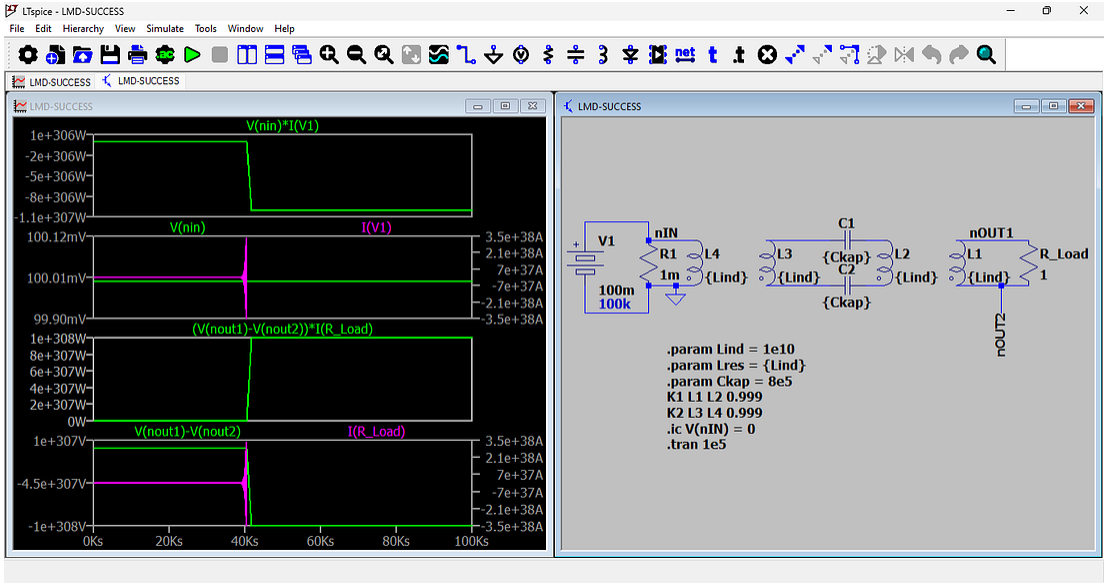
The simulator's computational engine chokes at one nano second requiring the user to manually halt the simulation without fatal error. By "choking", I mean to imply that its resolution increases, significantly, with the consequence of severely slowing down the outcome and increasing the duration of runtime.

Furthermore, at this stage of development, all of the power is hovering around the D/C battery voltage source (in the topmost two graphs) and fails — for the most part — to proceed across the two transformers, which serve as bookends for the singular module of Eric Dollard's analog computer in LMD mode (longitudinal magneto-dielectric). Thus, the resistive load on the far right largely fails to become energized — as displayed in the lower two graphs.

But due to problems with the simulation rendering results within a reasonable amount of time for the 100kV input as well as the 100mV input (when restricted to shortened durations of runtime; see

screenshots at the end of this post), I have no definitive proof that LTSpice confirms longitudinal waves.

If I had a supercomputer, maybe I'd be able to ascertain whether the simulation is filtering out any type of response under these various conditions. Because I'd like to know whether transverse electromagnetic or longitudinal magneto-dielectric gets through to the load on the right from the D/C battery on the left. I'd like to know whether the latter (LMD) could get through since that's what this circuit topology is designed to favor LMD and block TEM under HV or LV conditions (of 100 kilo volts or 100 milli volts, D/C input).



Explanation of Parametric Oscillations in Eric Dollard's LMD Analog Computer

The synthesis of electrical energy using Eric Dollard's analog computer in LMD mode is facilitated by parametric excitation, which enhances the nonlinear response of the system. This

> excitation is based on the position-dependent nature of electrostatic forces, allowing for the amplification of pre-existing energy within the circuit. The system's dynamics are enriched by the parametric excitation, which can be linear or nonlinear, depending on the specific configuration of the components. The excitation amplitude significantly influences the system's nonlinear response, leading to a correlation between the two mode amplitudes that becomes strong with increasing time. This phenomenon is a result of the amplification process, which correlates the two mode amplitudes, demonstrating the potential of LMD for practical applications in energy transmission.

What does all of this mean?

It means that there's more energy outside the wire/circuit persisting as a field (dragged into the vicinity of the circuit's components) than inside the circuit. Engineers are taught to avoid accessing this "extra source of energy" since it contributes towards the instability of the circuit and messes with accountability as if it's wrong to turn to Nature for all of our needs and bypass the middleman of commerce.

It also explains why Marvin Cole Pieria "freaked out", taking his girlfriend and all of his notes and Rolodex of associates with him, when he left Los Angeles upon witnessing the levitation of the early stages of his development of the E.V. Gray motor (at their lab in Van Nuys, California).

Marvin Cole – The brains behind this discovery. He was attempting to develop a new kind of industrial motor for his friend Edwin when he stumbled across this non-classical Free-Energy process. Later **he discovered an associated anti-gravity phenomenon**. The fear of

becoming a “security risk” because of this additional discovery caused him to leave town and never return. (Channeled information claims he went on to have a productive and happy family life in Southern California as a very successful Mexican restaurant owner)

Contributers To The Ev Gray Motor
104KB PDF file

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> This ability for an electrical device to levitate is probably due to the association between electrodynamics and gravitation (as described by Cole Prather in the quotations from his master’s thesis down, below).

Richard Hackenberger was subsequently hired by E.V. Gray to replace Marvin. Richard was a formally trained engineer. Rick couldn’t figure out what Marvin had accomplished. In contrast, Marvin was a mechanically trained engineer who preferred to work as a chef at “The Grotto”, a restaurant on pier #57 at Los Angeles harbor, who had access to a slew of “helpers” to confer with (and which Rick was ignorant of their whereabouts). So, Rick took the research into an entirely different direction avoiding any accidental reoccurrence of antigravity and, instead, achieved a COP of nearly 300 to 1 as documented by the Bing Crosby Foundation.

> *The Bing Crosby Foundation was setup by Bing during WWII to accelerate the development of technology which might aid the war effort.*

Here are some quotes from Cole Prather’s dissertation …

> From Maxwell's equations for electromagnetism, the electric field has positive divergence and thus acts as a source. From the gravitational analogy, the gravitic field has negative divergence and thus acts as a sink. This is the mathematical expression of the intuitive fact that like masses attract while like charges repel.

... and ...

> ## The Energy Paradox
>
> In the electromagnetic case, a charge confined to a circular orbit experiences force (acceleration) that causes it to radiate energy away. Mathematically, this is indicated by a positive Poynting vector, causing the orbit to decay. The resulting Poynting vector for gravitation, however, is negative. This means that an accelerated mass appears to radiate away negative energy—which strangely implies that masses are continuously absorbing energy. Where does this energy come from?
>
> This “negative field energy” paradox discouraged Maxwell from further pursuing the analogy. Rather than coming closer to understanding gravity, Heaviside remarked in his paper that the analogy “only serves to further illustrate the mystery”. This work extends the analogy and leaves open the fundamental questions: What is the true nature of gravitational fields? What is the actual speed of gravitational propagation? And how should we interpret negative energy flow in a gravitational system?
>
> Gravitational Radiation: Maxwell-Heaviside Formulation - Peirastes

... and ...

> ## Negative Field Energy

> After evaluating the energy flux for gravitation, the Poynting vector is found to be negative. This result agrees with those of Maxwell and Heaviside. To evaluate the implications of the negative field energy, first consider the effects of positive field energy for charges. In electromagnetism, the Poynting vector is positive which indicates that the field emits radiation and loses energy. For the case of an orbiting charge, this loss of energy decreases the radius of orbit. In gravitation, the Poynting vector is negative which indicates that the field gains energy. And for the case of an orbiting mass, this gain in energy would tend to increase the radius of orbit. This could possibly describe the observed expansion of orbiting bodies (i.e., the average orbit of the moon around the earth increases at a rate of approximately 3.8 cm per year).
>
> GRAVITATIONAL RADIATION: MAXWELL-HEAVISIDE FORMULATION By COLE B. PRATHER

Pratherc b2020
1.41MB PDF file

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I surfed to that page, above, by researching question #37 on Dr. Wilhelm's page:

> ## 37. What is the Heaviside energy paradox?
>
> Heaviside himself recognized that the Poynting vector $\vec{E}\times\vec{H}$ is not unique. You can add the curl of any vector and the total flux through any closed surface stays the same. The non-Poynting (Heaviside) component around a current-carrying wire is enormously larger than the Poynting component that enters the wire. Almost all

> electromagnetic energy near a conductor passes by without being intercepted. Standard EM declares this component unphysical. The potential-primary formulation, through the generalized Poynting vector with the -∯S term, provides a mechanism: the “excess” energy flows through the scalar channel.

I can thank the criticisms of Paul Cotter at the EEV Forum for prompting me to take another look at question #37:

> Nonsense. My math is not good enough to counter all the points raised here and life is too short anyway. I draw attention to #37: I can take out my latest bank statement and pencil in an extra 10million to the bottom line- does this make it real? All energy in a circuit can be easily and uniquely calculated and this argument is pure unadulterated Beardenism.

Download these simulation files.

Search for any of my posts about LV Bewley.

Netlist for LMD-SUCCESS > > >

* C:\Users\vinya\Documents\Sims\LTSpice\2026\04 - Apr\27\LMD-SUCCESS.asc

* Generated by LTspice 24.1.9 for Windows.

R_Load nOUT1 nOUT2 1

L1 nOUT1 nOUT2 {Lind} Rser={Lres}

L2 N002 N004 {Lind} Rser={Lres}

C1 N002 N001 {Ckap}

C2 N004 N003 {Ckap}

L3 N001 N003 {Lind} Rser={Lres}

L4 nIN 0 {Lind} Rser={Lres}

R1 nIN 0 1m

V1 nIN 0 100m

.param Lind = 1e10

.param Lres = {Lind}

.param Ckap = 8e5

K1 L1 L2 0.999

K2 L3 L4 0.999

.ic V(nIN) = 0

.tran 1e5

* 100k

.backanno

.end

Output log for LMD-SUCCESS plus my comments > > >

LTspice 24.1.9 for Windows

Circuit: C:\Users\vinya\Documents\Sims\LTSpice\2026\04 - Apr\27\LMD-SUCCESS.net

Start Time: Mon Apr 27 09:59:07 2026

solver = Normal

Maximum thread count: 4

tnom = 27

temp = 27

method = trap

WARNING: Node nout2 is floating.

WARNING: Node n004 is floating.

WARNING: Node n003 is floating.

> THE FACT THAT LTSPICE ERRORS IF ALL NODES DO NOT HAVE A DIRECT (D/C) PATH TO GROUND IS INDICATIVE OF ENSURING A TRANSVERSE ELECTROMAGNETIC BEHAVIOR MAY RESULT POSSIBLY PREVENTING THE EXPRESSION OF LONGITUDINAL MAGNETO-DIELECTRIC. THIS COULD BE ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT SINCE THESE ERRORS ARE NOT FATAL: THEY DO NOT HALT THE SIMULATION IN THE MIDDLE OF ITS OPERATION; NOT UNLESS RELTOL IS ALTERED FROM ITS DEFAULT SETTING OF 0.001 SINCE THIS SETTING IS RESONANT WITH THIS CIRCUIT.
>
> I GAVE THESE SIMULATIONS A DIRECT PATHWAY TO GROUND ON MERELY ONE OF ITS ERRORED NODES WHICH HAPPENED TO BE THE FATAL NODE.
>
> THERE SEEMS TO BE A MARGIN OF NON-ERRORED FORGIVENESS IN LTSPICE.

Direct Newton iteration for .op point succeeded.

Total elapsed time: 6.872 seconds.

Files loaded:

C:\Users\vinya\Documents\Sims\LTSpice\2026\04 - Apr\27\LMD-SUCCESS.net

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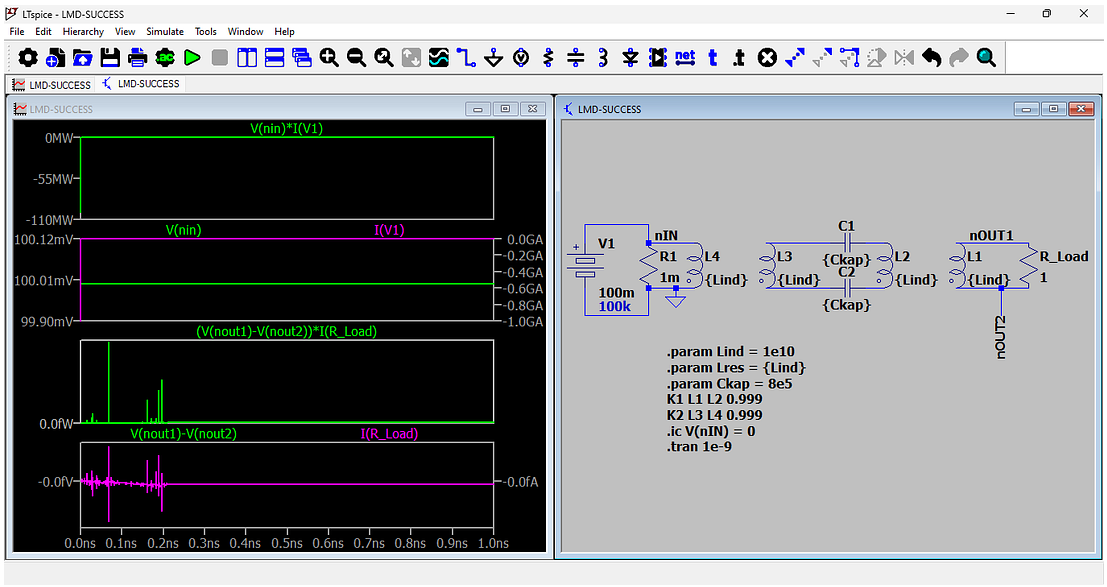
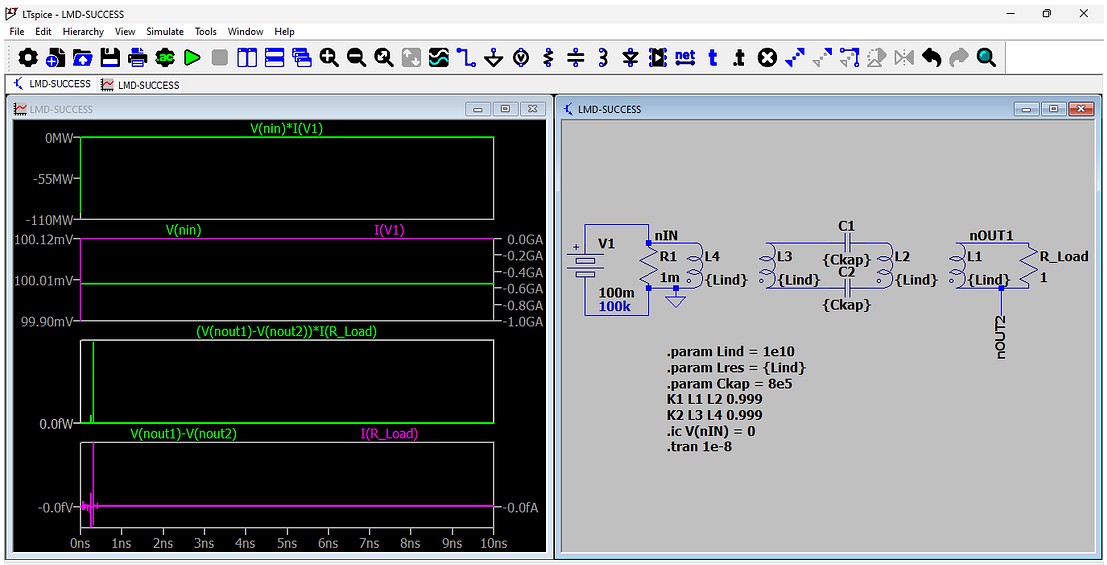
Here are a series of screenshots of what would have been a successful series of simulations of the circuit, above, had all of these screenshotted versions been run at a duration of 1 micro second, or 100 milli seconds. > > >

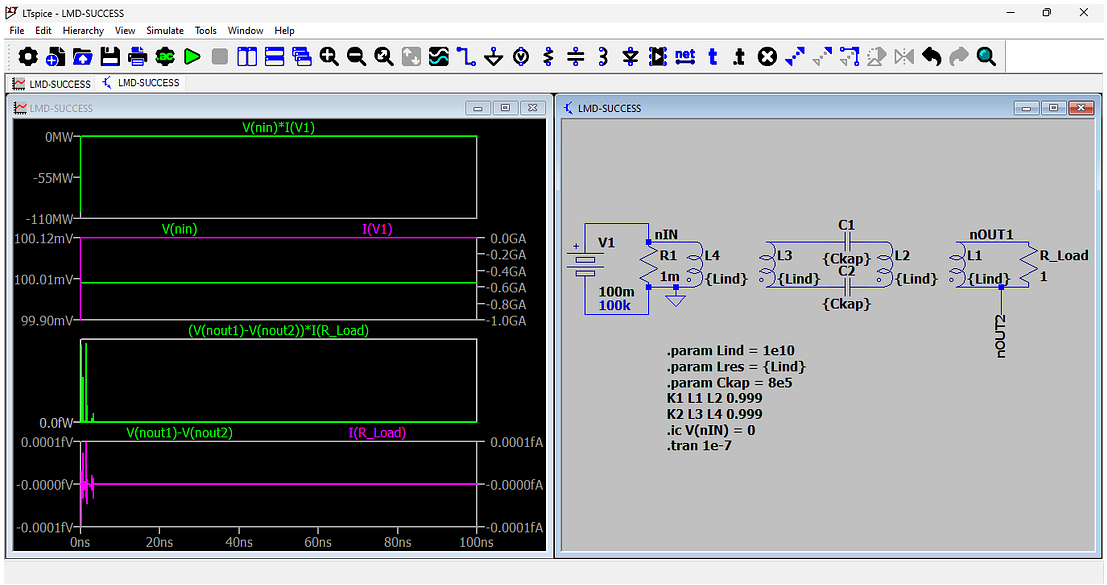
When run for one nano second, the calculating engine takes forever to render this image > > >



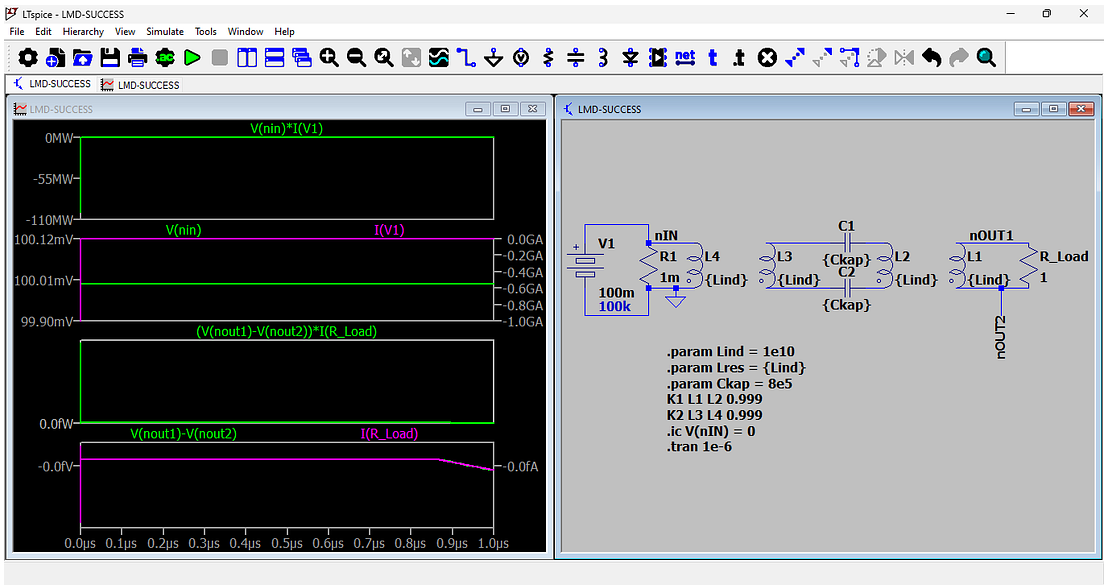
When run for ten nano seconds (another slow rendering) > > >



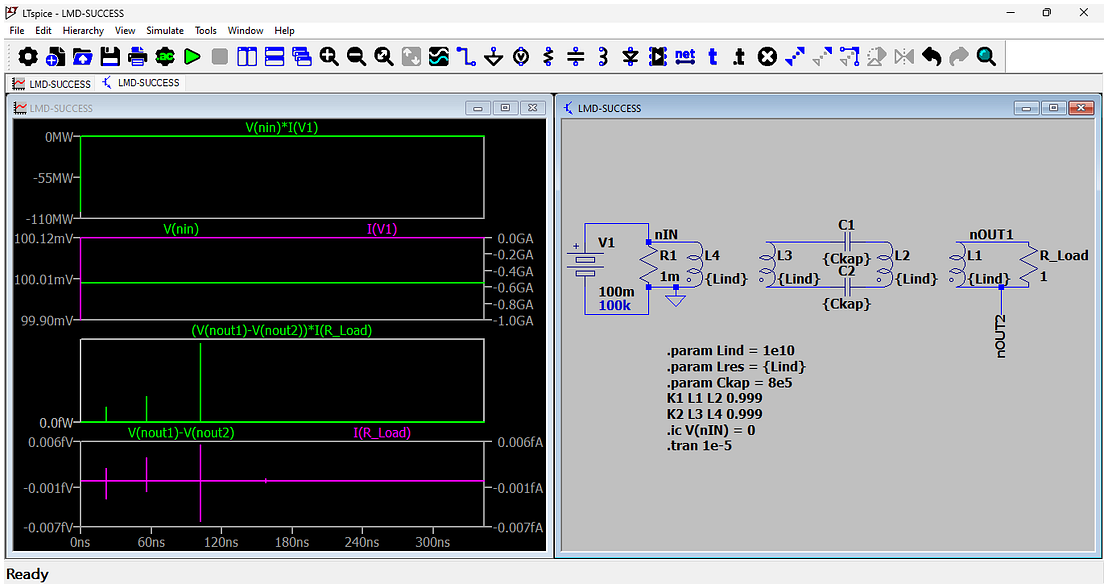
When run for 100 nano seconds (another slow rendering) > > >



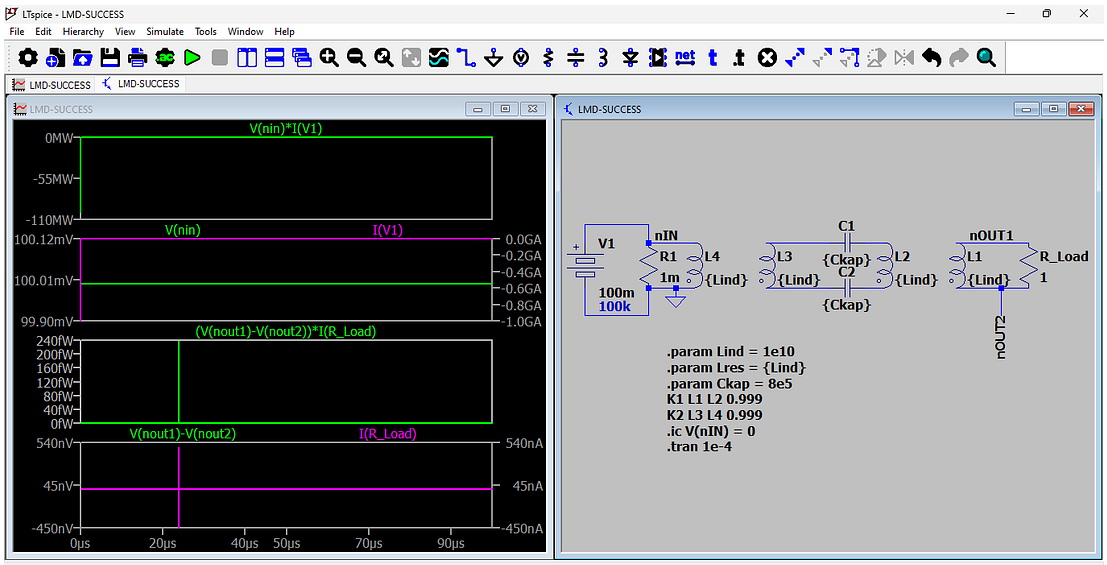
When run for one micro second, the calculating engine zips right through in no time at all quickly graphing this image > > >



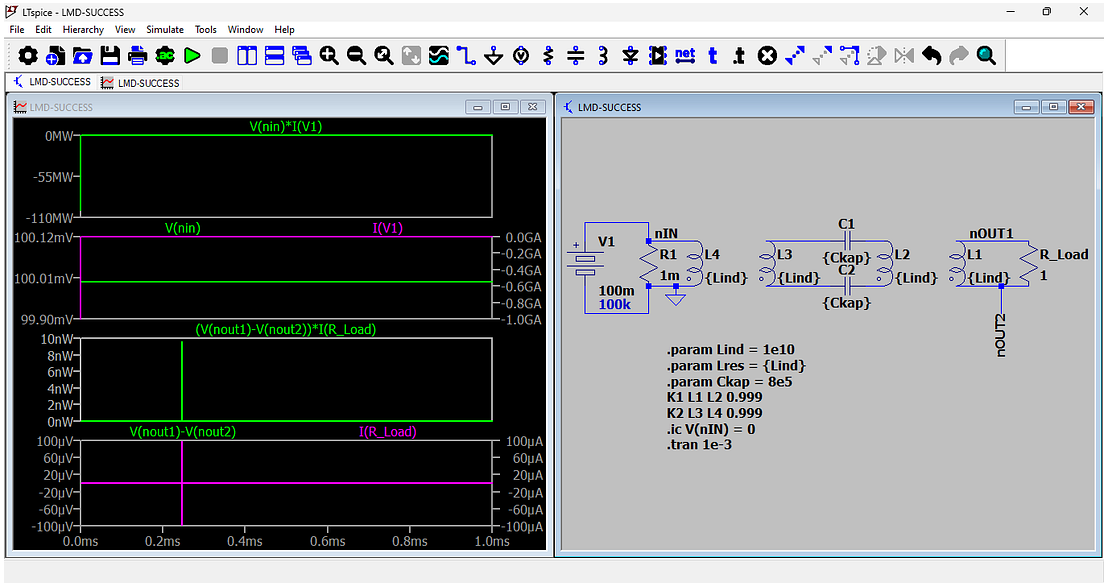
When run for ten micro seconds and prematurely terminated at 340ns due to ultra-slow rendering > > >



When run for 100 micro seconds > > >



When run for one milli second, is another fast rendering, showing some progress towards a rise of power occurring at the resistive load on the far right > > >



So, it’s not enough to lower the input voltage. The runtime must be resonant with all of the parameters of the circuit to allow for anything to materialize within a reasonable duration of runtime.