Bill Fogel may have "figured out" Gabriel Kron's Negative Resistor which may have originated with Nikola Tesla? - pt. 1

And I may have figured out Bill's patented secret which was a mystery kept by all three of them from everyone else. :-(

VINYASI

MAY 03, 2026

Gabriel Kron boasted that …

> Select any two nodes (junctions) in any circuit and decide whether you want energy to disappear from there into nowhere or appear out of nowhere, to whatever degree desired, and he will make it happen.
>
> But Gabriel won't be able to tell you how he did it since his employer owns all rights to any of his discoveries.
>
> Oh, …, *Pooh!*

Bill Fogel may have discovered Gabriel's technique which may have originated with Nikola Tesla's Radiant Energy patent since that design involved a capacitor rigged to a switch so as to pulse the release of energy stored on that capacitor. And Bill's design makes use of a transistorized switch. So, there's some similarity between the two designs.

No. 685,957. Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

N. TESLA.

APPARATUS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF RADIANT ENERGY.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig.1

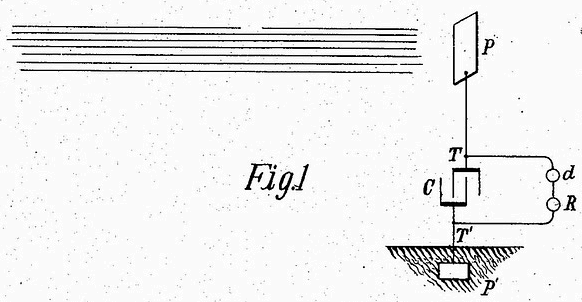


Fig.2

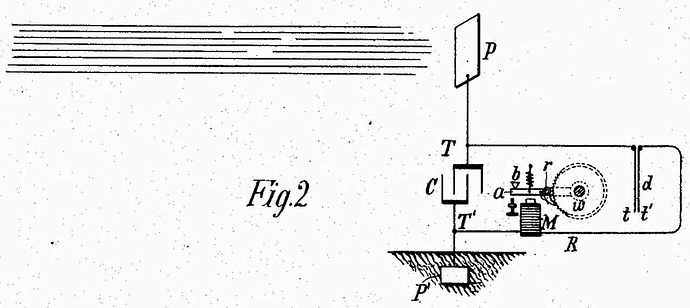


Fig.3

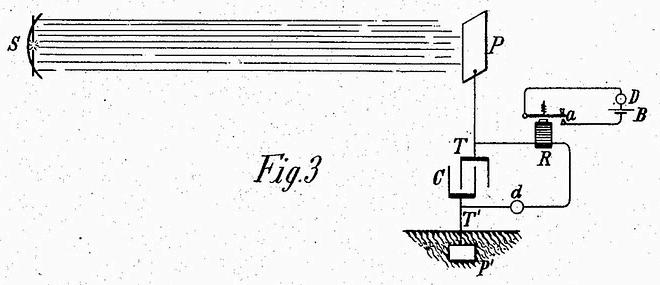
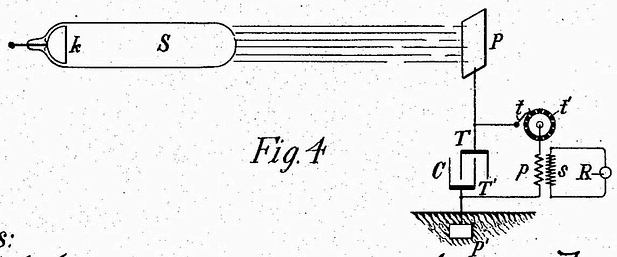


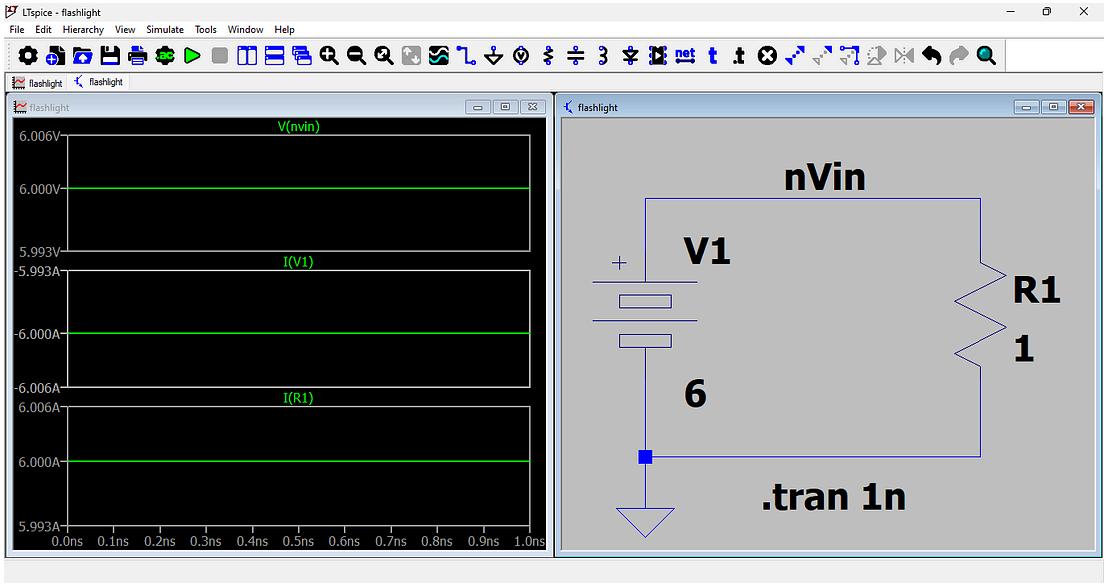
Fig.4



Witnesses:
Rudolf Ritter
M. Lawson Dyer.

Inventor
Nicola Tesla
by Kerr. Page & Cooper Att'ys.

Let’s start with a simple flashlight circuit composed of one battery and one resistor representing a lightbulb. This shall be our “control” to compare and contrast against all of the “experimentals” which are to follow afterward:

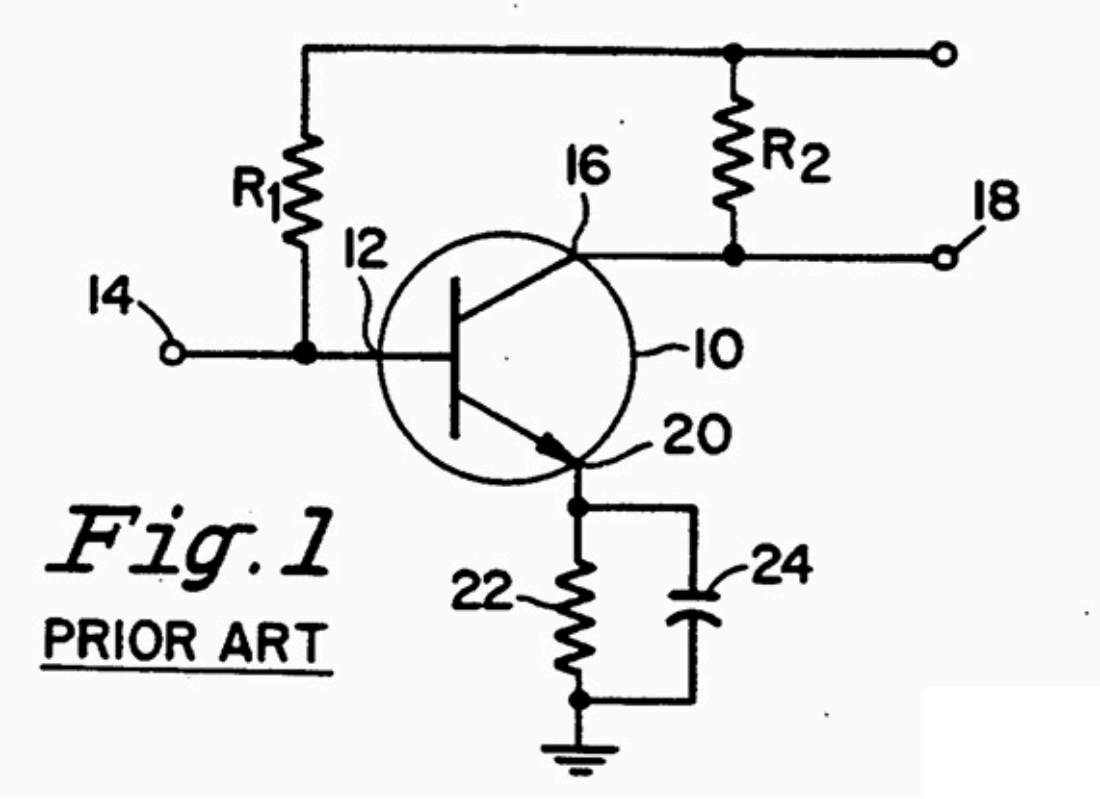


My choice of a 6-volt battery has an interesting backstory. Not only is this what old cars from the 1940s, and prior, possessed (since their electrical systems didn’t have a whole lot of demand made upon them by comparison to cars of today), but this is also the minimum voltage my simulation requires to inaugurate an explosion of energy when this flashlight circuit is added to the circular array of ten or more transistor modules.

It explodes because the ring of ten series-connected transistor modules sucks, or reverse pumps, current from out of the battery of the flashlight circuit at an explosive rate. But if this battery is kept below 6-volts, then nothing explodes. Instead, a gradual accumulation of power takes place.

But I’ll use the 6-volt version since I like to see the dramatic event. And because it defies the normalcy of voltage *pushing* current by *pulling* it, instead.

To refresh our memory, here is the first diagram from out of Bill's patent:



… in which I assume that node #14, above, is the source.

Maybe the resistor at R2 was his load? No matter. I'll be making use of other positions for the load/s since I won't be using merely one module of this design.

Us5196809a
697KB · PDF file

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Charged Barrier Technology
1.2MB · PDF file

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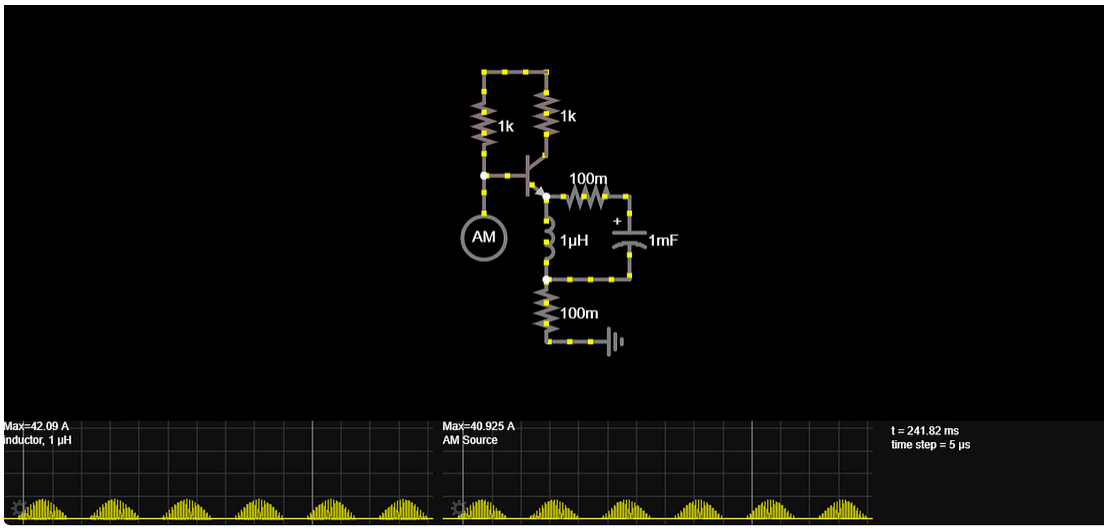
Here is my renovation to produce noticeable results (in Paul Falstad's simulator) under more stringent conditions (of reality check) which will shortly be made clear to you:

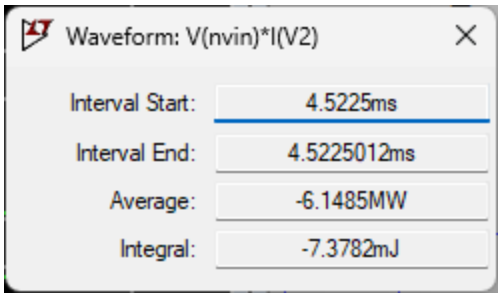
https://is.gd/DtOOaZ



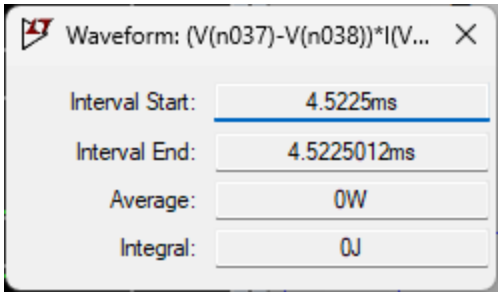
There are two modalities which Gabriel puts to his claim to: make energy disappear or make it appear. Each is predicated upon a unique style of arranging a string of modules whether they will be in series with each other to magnify power or in parallel to reduce power. Let's take the latter case of a ring of multiple modules in series connection to each other. The module, above, in Paul Falstad's simulator, is one module. We may also need to modify the modular concept/archetype a bit further since LTSpice is *very conservative* about giving us *any ability* to **manipulate energy**.

Any number of modular series equal to eight modules or less will suffer the loss of energy due to entropy. And any quantity of modular series equal to ten modules or greater will gain energy. I did not try the in-between status of nine modules since my arrangement of modules are in two rows and are, thus, paired. But I wouldn't worry about my blindspot since it'll take lots of modules to appreciably gain energy. This is a good thing since it's: more stable (less prone to simulation error) and less likely to explode in our face (and, thus, less tenuous).

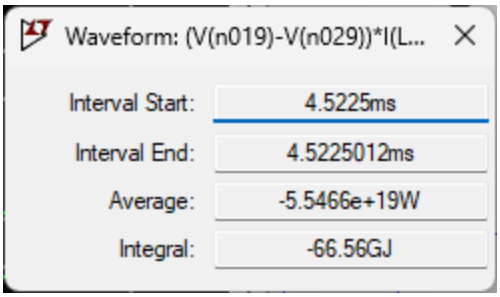
The following explosion costs the battery a whopping 6 megawatts.



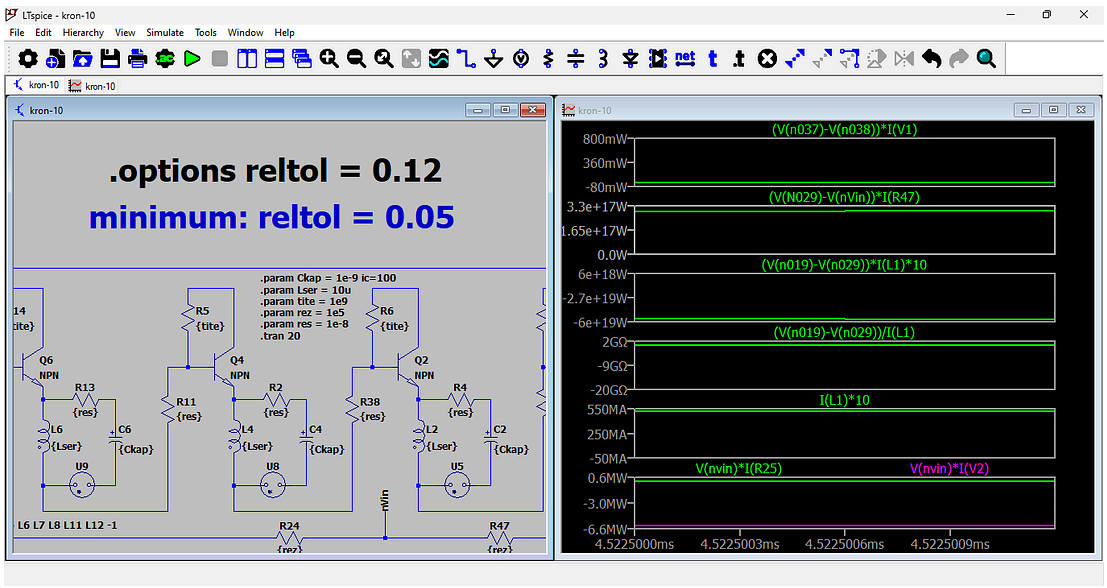
Meanwhile, the sine wave, frequency generator on the far-right side (humming at 400k cps), is putting out zero watts,

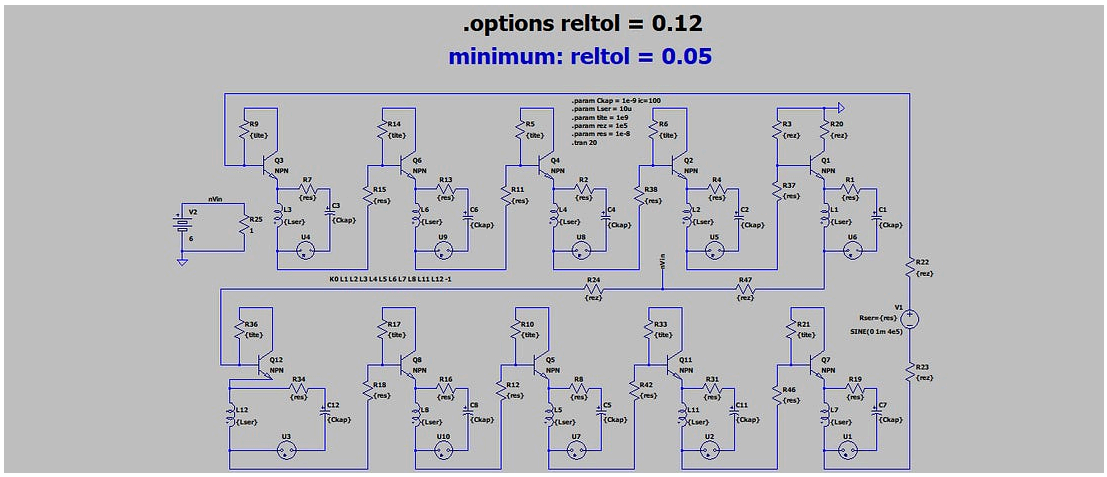


… not because it's set to that parameter (it isn't; it's set to 1mV), but because certain elements of this circuit are putting out negative watts (turning them into generators), such as the ten inductors:



I have to use hints, such as these, since I can't simulate to full duration without the simulator choking on the rapid change of magnitude due to the explosive process overly burdens the simulator's calculating engine. It doesn't imply that there's anything wrong with the circuit.





Thus, ends part one of this two-part series of Bill Fogel's replication of Gabriel Kron's negative resistor. Part two is next in this series in which I will attempt to make energy disappear!

Download this circuit.

Netlist > > >

* D:\Documents\Sims\LTSpice\2026\05 - May\02\kron-10.asc

* Generated by LTspice 24.1.9 for Windows.

C1 N020 N030 {Ckap}

L1 N019 N029 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R1 N020 N019 {res}

Q1 N006 N010 N019 0 NPN

R3 0 N010 {rez}

C2 N018 N028 {Ckap}

L2 N017 N027 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R4 N018 N017 {res}

Q2 N005 N009 N017 0 NPN

R6 N005 N009 {tite}

C3 N012 N022 {Ckap}

L3 N011 N021 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R7 N012 N011 {res}

Q3 N002 N001 N011 0 NPN

R9 N002 N001 {tite}

C7 N052 N062 {Ckap}

L7 N051 N061 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R19 N052 N051 {res}

Q7 N036 N042 N051 0 NPN

R21 N036 N042 {tite}

C11 N050 N060 {Ckap}

L11 N049 N059 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R31 N050 N049 {res}

Q11 N035 N041 N049 0 NPN

R33 N035 N041 {tite}

C12 N044 N054 {Ckap}

L12 N043 N053 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R34 N044 N043 {res}

Q12 N032 N031 N043 0 NPN

R36 N032 N031 {tite}

V1 N037 N038 SINE(0 1m 4e5) Rser={res}

R37 N027 N010 {res}

R38 N025 N009 {res}

R42 N057 N041 {res}

R46 N059 N042 {res}

R47 N029 nVin {rez}

X§U1 N062 N061 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

X§U2 N060 N059 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

X§U3 N054 N053 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

X§U4 N022 N021 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

X§U5 N028 N027 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

X§U6 N030 N029 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

C4 N016 N026 {Ckap}

L4 N015 N025 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

```
R2 N016 N015 {res}

Q4 N004 N008 N015 0 NPN

R5 N004 N008 {tite}

C5 N048 N058 {Ckap}

L5 N047 N057 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R8 N048 N047 {res}

Q5 N034 N040 N047 0 NPN

R10 N034 N040 {tite}

R11 N023 N008 {res}

R12 N055 N040 {res}

X§U7 N058 N057 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

X§U8 N026 N025 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

C6 N014 N024 {Ckap}

L6 N013 N023 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R13 N014 N013 {res}

Q6 N003 N007 N013 0 NPN

R14 N003 N007 {tite}

R15 N021 N007 {res}

X§U9 N024 N023 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u
```

C8 N046 N056 {Ckap}

L8 N045 N055 {Lser} Rser={Lser}

R16 N046 N045 {res}

Q8 N033 N039 N045 0 NPN

R17 N033 N039 {tite}

R18 N053 N039 {res}

X§U10 N056 N055 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K Ihold=200u Tau=100u

R20 0 N006 {rez}

R22 N001 N037 {rez}

R23 N038 N061 {rez}

R24 nVin N031 {rez}

V2 nVin 0 6

R25 nVin 0 1

.model NPN NPN

.model PNP PNP

.lib C:\Users\vinya\AppData\Local\LTspice\lib\cmp\standard.bjt

.param Ckap = 1e-9 ic=100

.param Lser = 10u

.param tite = 1e9

.param rez = 1e5

.param res = 1e-8

.tran 20

K0 L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L11 L12 -1

.options reltol = 0.12

* minimum: reltol = 0.05

.lib neonbulb.sub

.backanno

.end

Log file > > >

LTspice 24.1.9 for Windows

Circuit: D:\Documents\Sims\LTSpice\2026\05 - May\02\kron-10.net

Start Time: Sun May 3 13:23:11 2026

Options: reltol = 0.12

solver = Normal

Maximum thread count: 4

tnom = 27

temp = 27

method = trap

reltol = 0.12

Early termination of direct N-R iteration.

Direct Newton iteration failed to find .op point. (Use ".option noopiter" to skip.)

Starting Gmin stepping

Gmin = 10

Gmin = 1.07374

Gmin = 0.115292

Gmin = 0.0123794

Gmin = 0.00132923

Gmin = 0.000142725

Gmin = 1.5325e-05

Gmin = 1.6455e-06

Gmin = 1.76685e-07

Gmin = 1.89714e-08

Gmin = 2.03704e-09

Gmin = 2.18725e-10

Gmin = 2.34854e-11

Gmin = 2.52173e-12

Gmin = 2.70769e-13

Gmin = 0

Gmin stepping succeeded in finding the operating point.

Changing Tseed to 1e-08

Warning: Simulation tolerance relaxed to achieve convergence from 4.5225012258417749e-03

Convergence Failure: Time step too small; time = 0.0045225, timestep = 1.25025e-18: trouble with instance “Q8”

Simulation Failed: Iteration limit reached

Total elapsed time: 65.648 seconds.

Files loaded:

D:\Documents\Sims\LTSpice\2026\05 - May\02\kron-10.net

C:\Users\vinya\AppData\Local\LTspice\lib\cmp\standard.bjt

C:\Users\vinya\AppData\Local\LTspice\lib\sub\neonbulb.sub

References:

Apparatus for the utilization of radiant energy, by Nikola Tesla (1901).

VINYASI · JANUARY 9, 2025

Inventors have been known to leave information out of their patents since they're trying to make a living.

Read full story

Maybe the Ammann device is a derivative of Tesla's patent for gathering radiant energy after all? :-)

VINYASI · OCTOBER 12, 2025

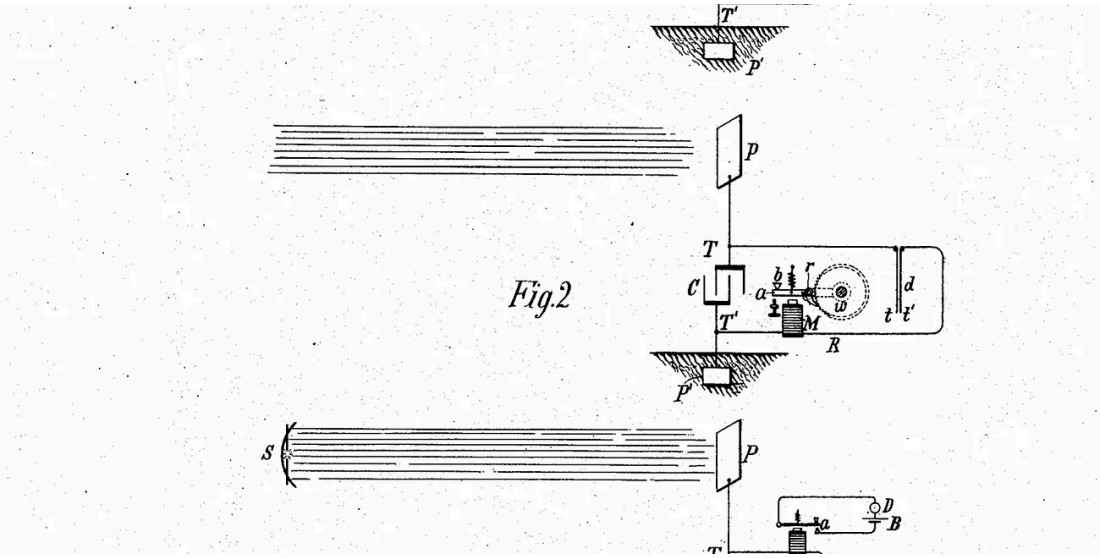


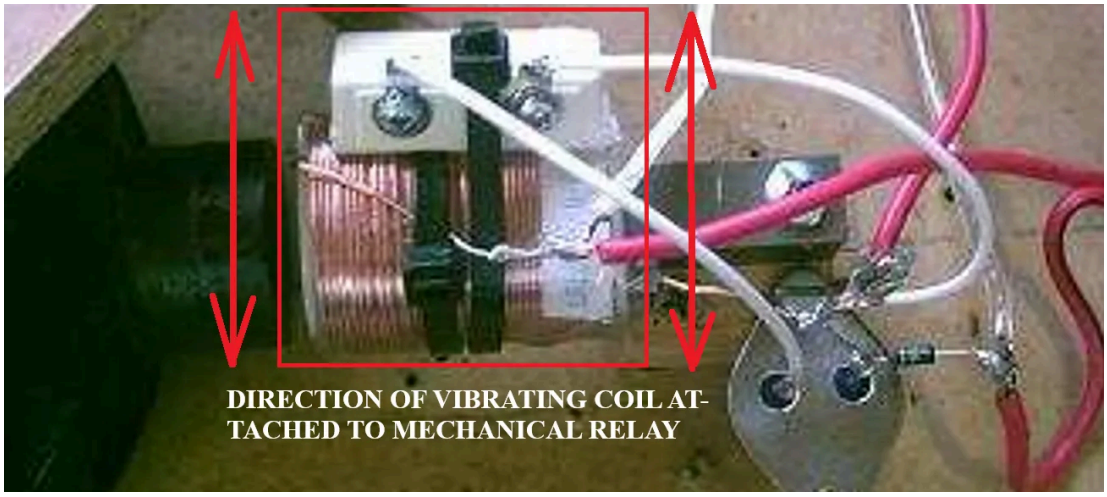
Fig.2

I say this due to there being some similarities between the Ammann device and the Hertzian spark transmitter since both make use of a grounded aerial.

Read full story

Ossie Callanan's Working, Radiant Energy, Battery Charger.

VINYASI · DECEMBER 11, 2025



It’s quite possible that we could safely guess that the custom-made tubes which Nikola Tesla bought when he arrived at Buffalo, New York, on the day of his 1931 demonstration of a modified Pierce-Arr…

Read full story

The apparatus for the utilization of radiant energy is not an invention of Nikola Tesla. It is a thematic category of broad intentions.

VINYASI · OCTOBER 11, 2025

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