

Evidence of a Standing Wave which Fails to Move Energy from Point A to Point B and Avoid Michael Faraday's Law of Induction



VINYASI

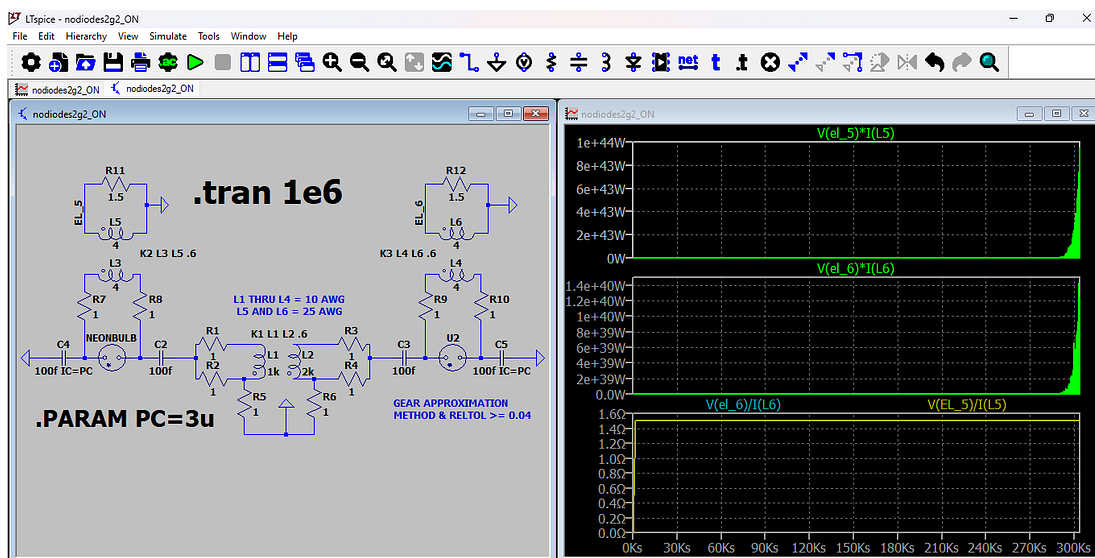
JUL 31, 2026

I selected one of my circuit simulations (posted a little while ago on my website) written in LTSpice:

[Index of /mhoslaw/Parametric](#)

[Transformers/2021/July2/nodiodes2d2_ON+OFF](#)

... and ran it for a million seconds ($1e6 = 1,000,000$) but had to stop it, prematurely, since it wouldn't stop escalating:

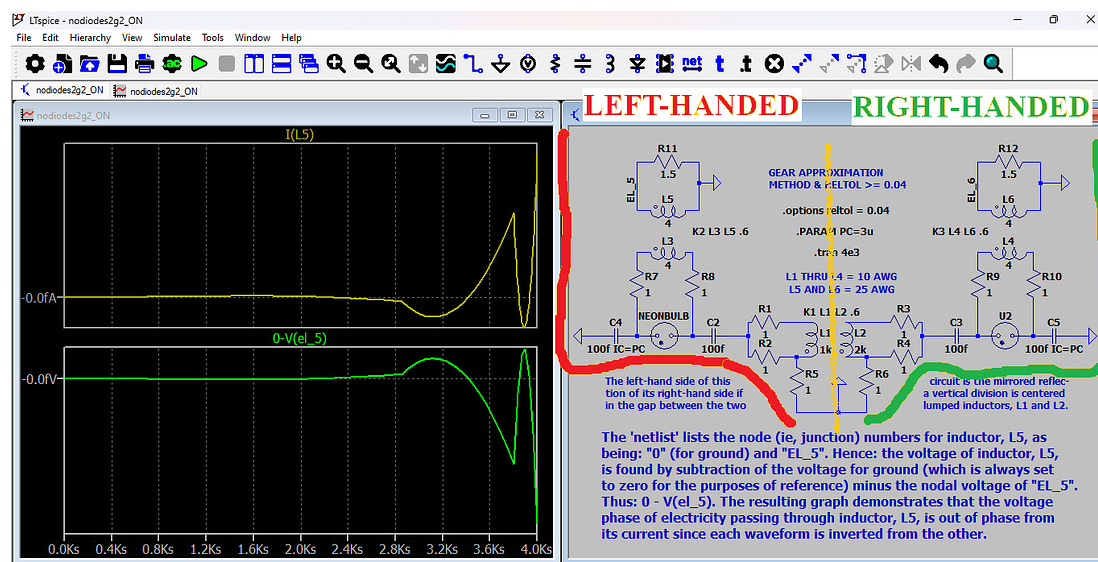


It's hard for me to see the drama in that since "professionals" will poopoo this as being erroneous since it does not comply with their

expectations. So, they dismiss it as numerical calculation error....which may be true, but is not a definitive proof unless it's built and tested which is outside of my expertise.

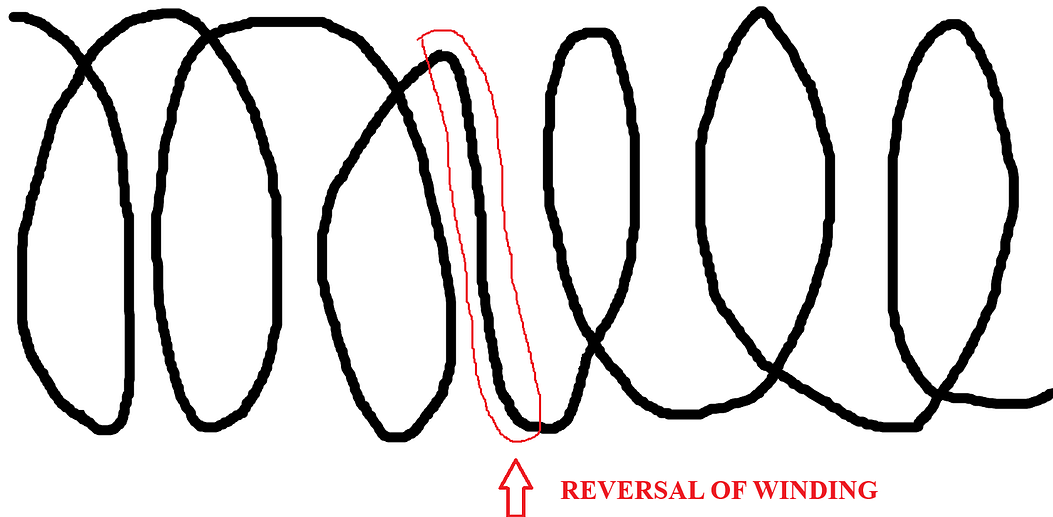
But this points out an oversight in their theory that energy isn't everything to consider.

In the beginning of my studies on this topic of free energy (in electrical simulations), I focused on waveforms since that engaged my gestalt, art-oriented, right-brain (I'm right-handed) to look for patterns. What I found was that whenever voltage is displaced in time out of phase from current by one-half cycle of oscillation, that it no longer is a waveform subject to entropy nor to conservation of energy since it cannot dissipate; instead, it generates. Hence, these two phases of electricity become inverted (in time) from each other and make a pretty mirrored image of each other when properly graphed. »



And this mirrored waveform is indicative of the mirrored schematic whose left side is a reverse reflection of the right side if an imaginary division is drawn down the center of this circuit in between coils, L1 and L2 (in the image, above). An alternative method of inverting these two phases of electricity is to counter-wind a coil halfway through its

winding (please the last image of Jeane Manning's post, linked-below as well as the following drawing):



So, how can a waveform — which is this much deformed from a power factor of one (by being negative one power factor) — how can it “consume” power? And, thus, how can it be analyzed per conservation of energy? By definition, a power factor of negative one is not even considered for analysis by engineers since it is swept away from their analysis by relabeling it as being indicative of the generation of power rather than a positive one power factor which would be considered to be indicative of the consumption of power.

According to the conservation of energy, the generation of power and its consumption all have to cancel out to zero total summation. But this doesn't happen here since this component, an inductor (a coil of wire labeled as: L5), is not acting like a passive coil. It's acting like an active “external source” of energy. Yet, it's obviously not an external source since it defies Michael Faraday's Law of Induction.

This is why, I've been trying to point out (over the course of the past few years in which I've been studying this phenomenon undergoing

simulation) that Faraday's Law of Induction is not always the last word on the subject of the inductive generation of power. As a reminder ...

His law states that moving a coil through a magnetic field (such as the magnetic fields of permanent magnets embedded into the architecture of a rotary electric generator), will generate current and comply with conservation of energy since we'll have to apply an external source of force to move (ie, rotate) the axle of this generator (using falling water, for example, at a hydroelectric power plant) so as to comply with his Law and with the Law of physics requiring adherence to entropy and conservation.

Physical Interpretation

- **Energy Conversion:** Faraday's Law describes how **magnetic energy is converted into electrical energy**, forming the basis of electric generators and transformers.

Practical Examples

1. **Moving a Magnet Through a Coil:** Induces a current opposing the change in magnetic flux.
2. **Rotating Coil in a Magnetic Field:** Produces a sinusoidal EMF, principle of AC generators.
3. **Transformers:** Alternating current in a primary coil induces EMF in a secondary coil via a changing magnetic flux.

The law elegantly unites energy conservation, field theory, and electrodynamic phenomena, and serves as a pillar of Maxwell's equations.

But I'm not doing that here! I found a shortcut, a bypass, a quarterback endrun, around his Law by displacing the phases of voltage and current from each other by one-half cycle (within the context of a coil) by using reactance to perform this half-cycle shift (in time) between these two phases of electricity. And these two phases are important aspects of electricity since the power equation of: "volts times amps equals power" depends on phase relations in an oscillating environment (unlike DC, such as in battery-driven flashlight circuits which doesn't care about phase relations between amps and volts since there aren't any phase distinctions to be made in the context of a DC flat waveform).

Now, normally, this phase displacement is instigated by methods which require the expense of power and, thus, satisfy conservation of energy (such as: the use of operational amplifiers, better known as OPAMPS). But I have discovered multiple methods of electrical reactance which bypass the exorbitant expenditure of energy which puts me at odds with conventional physics since these methods expend *less energy* than they produce.

Now, the entirety of physics is not taught to engineers nor to physicists. Only what is held to be: "commercially viable" as admitted to me by an electrical engineer on Quora. That blew me away. I already knew this, but I never in my wildest dreams expected anyone to shamelessly proclaim this to me and steadfastly commit to his stance.

So, this is why I am attempting to make a point that: sometimes, what engineers and public-school students are taught is not always "THE BIG PICTURE". A few dainty morsels are left out of their training. 😞

[Download the LTSpice simulation from up-above.](#) [older version]

[Updated version.](#) [hosted on my website]

Its netlist is:

```
* D:\Documents\Sims\LTSpice\2026\07 -  
July\31\nodiodes2g2_ON.asc  
* Generated by LTspice 24.1.9 for Windows.  
  
L1 N005 N013 1k Rser=31.25  
L2 N006 N014 2k Rser=62.5  
  
R1 N005 N009 1  
R2 N013 N009 1  
R3 N010 N006 1  
R4 N010 N014 1  
R5 N013 0 1  
R6 N014 0 1  
  
C2 N009 N008 100f Rser=10m  
C3 N011 N010 100f Rser=10m  
  
X$NEONBULB N008 N007 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50  
Zon=2K lhold=200u Tau=100u  
  
X$U2 N012 N011 neonbulb Vstrike=100 Vhold=50 Zon=2K  
lhold=200u Tau=100u  
  
C4 N007 0 100f IC=PC Rser=10m  
C5 0 N012 100f IC=PC Rser=10m  
  
L3 N002 N001 4 Rser=125m  
L4 N004 N003 4 Rser=125m  
  
R7 N001 N007 1  
R8 N002 N008 1  
R9 N003 N011 1
```

```
R10 N004 N012 1
```

```
L5 0 EL_5 4 Rser=4
```

```
L6 0 EL_6 4 Rser=4
```

```
R11 0 EL_5 1.5
```

```
R12 0 EL_6 1.5
```

```
K1 L1 L2 .6
```

```
.PARAM PC=3u
```

```
.tran 4e3
```

```
K2 L3 L5 .6
```

```
K3 L4 L6 .6
```

```
* GEAR APPROXIMATION\nMETHOD & RELTOL >= 0.04
```

```
* L1 THRU L4 = 10 AWG\n L5 AND L6 = 25 AWG
```

* The 'netlist' lists the node (ie, junction) numbers for inductor, L5, as being: "0" (for ground) and "EL_5". Hence: the voltage of inductor, L5, is found by subtraction of the voltage for ground (which is always set to zero for the purposes of reference) minus the nodal voltage of "EL_5". Thus: $0 - V(\text{el}_5)$. The resulting graph demonstrates that the voltage phase of electricity passing through inductor, L5, is out of phase from its current since each waveform is inverted from the other.

```
.options reltol = 0.04
```

* The left-hand side of this circuit is the mirrored reflection of its right-hand side if a vertical division is centered in the gap between the two lumped inductors, L1 and L2.

```
.lib neonbulb.sub
```

```
.backanno
```

```
.end
```

Talk about the timing of my dwelling on this topic of standing waves to a friend of mine and the synchronicity of like-minded individuals posting this on their blog! WOW! [\(Jeane Manning linked post\)](#)

This is where the counter-spatial features of the aether figure into the half-cycle displacements of current versus voltage in a standing wave of negative unity power factor:

