Daisy-Chained, Step-up Transformers Simulated in Paul Falstad's Simulator

Inspired by Davey Oneness's step-up transformer graphic.

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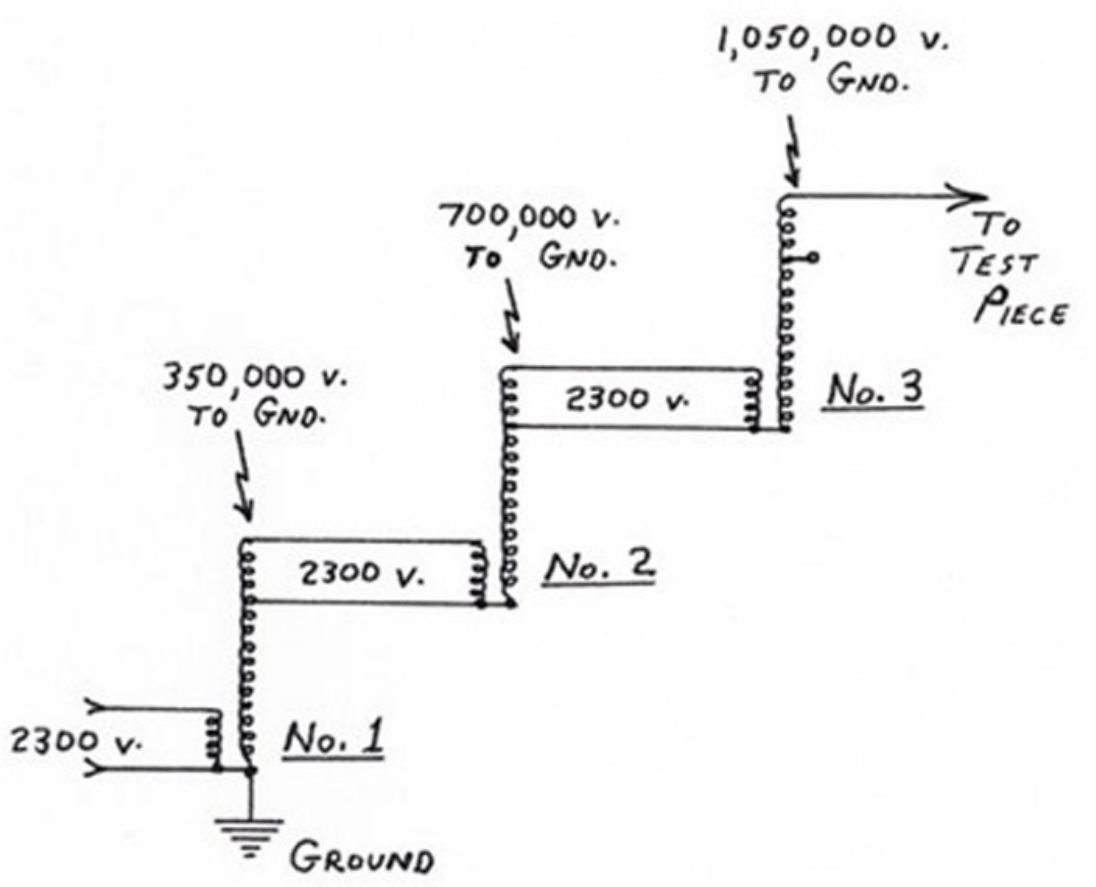
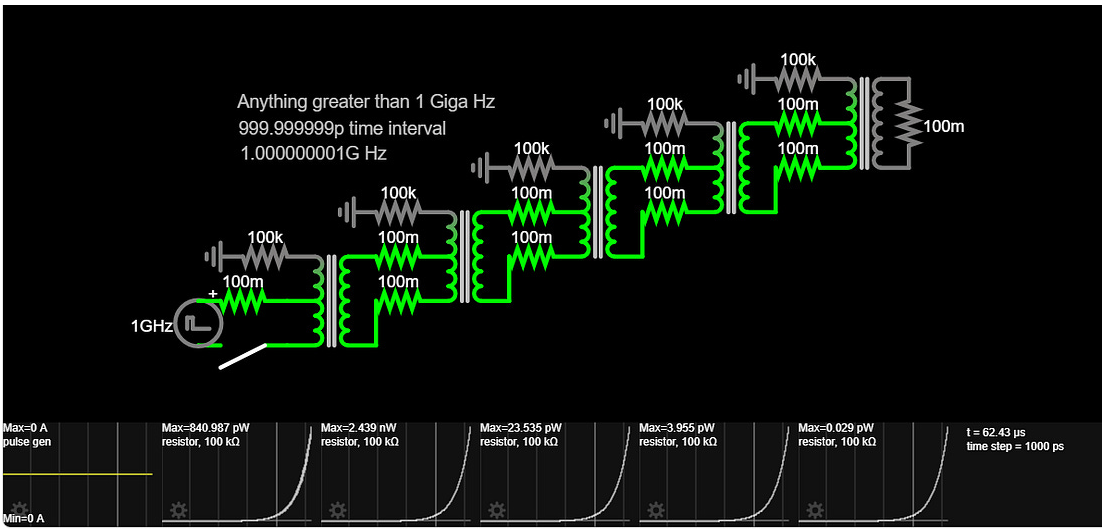
Here’s the diagram:

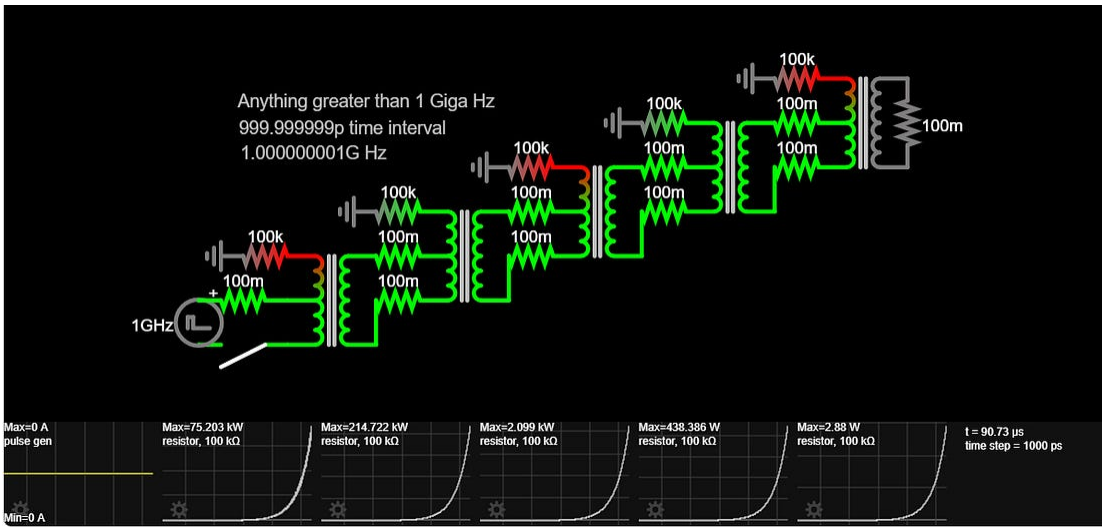


Here’s the PDF from which this snapshot was taken on its 89th page.

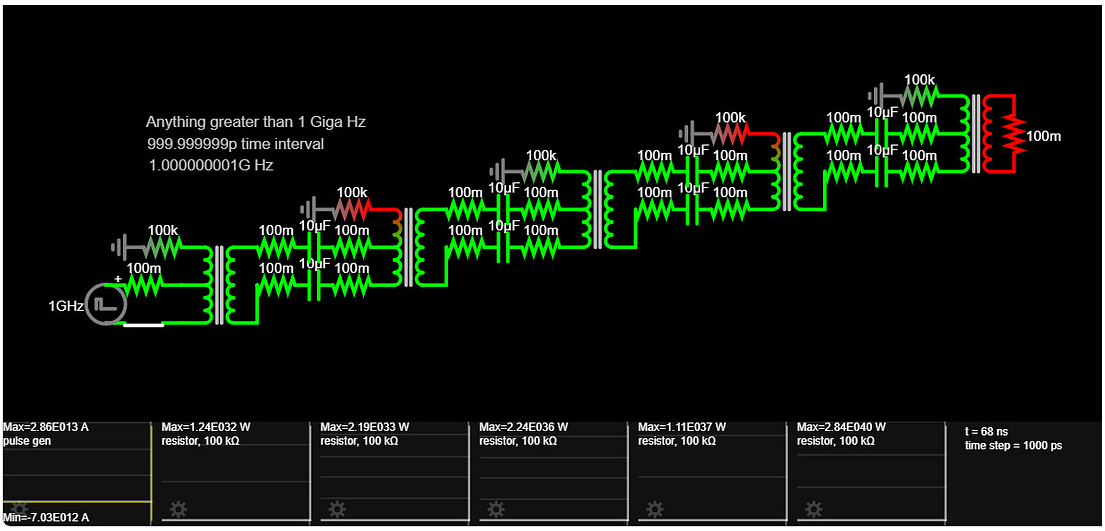
Here's my Falstad simulated version at 62.43 microseconds with its five resistive loads (of 100k ohms) placed in line with each path to ground. The power source is a pulsed, voltage source operating at 5 microvolts and slightly more than 1 Giga Hz (which is at the midrange of microwaves (whose low end is considered to be approximately 300 Mega Hz and their upper boundary is 300 Giga Hz according to an AI inquiry):



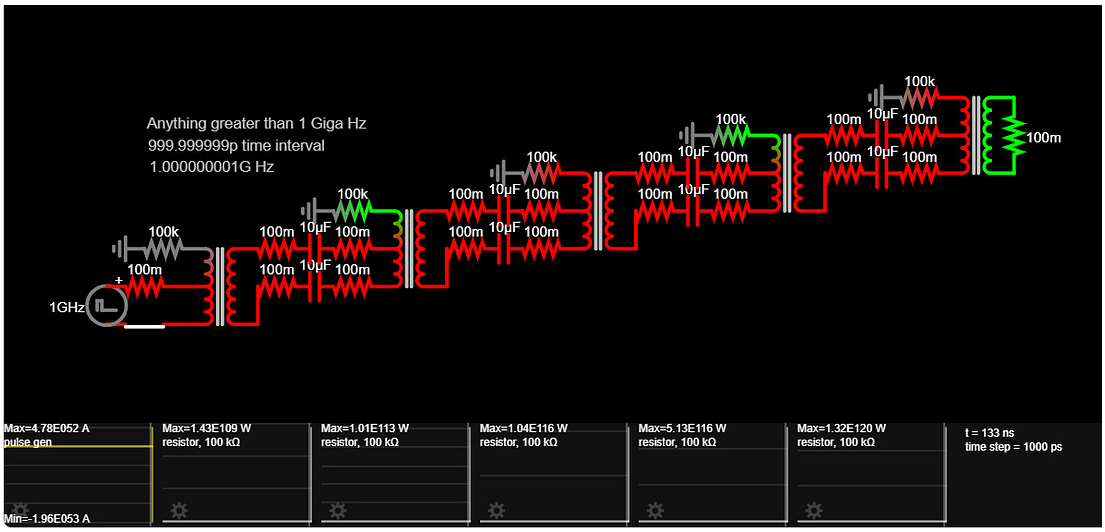
Here's it at 90.73 microseconds:



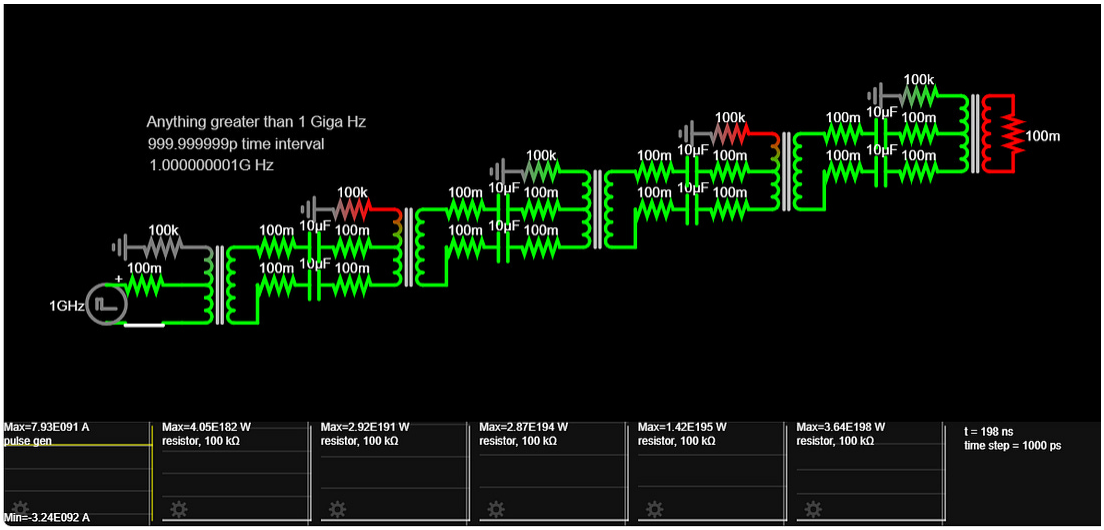
Here's the same circuit, but with pairs of capacitors inserted so as to create a daisy-chain linkage of Eric Dollard's analog computer in longitudinal magneto-dielectric modality (aka, LMD mode) captured in 68 nanoseconds exhibiting nearly instantaneous explosion of overunity:



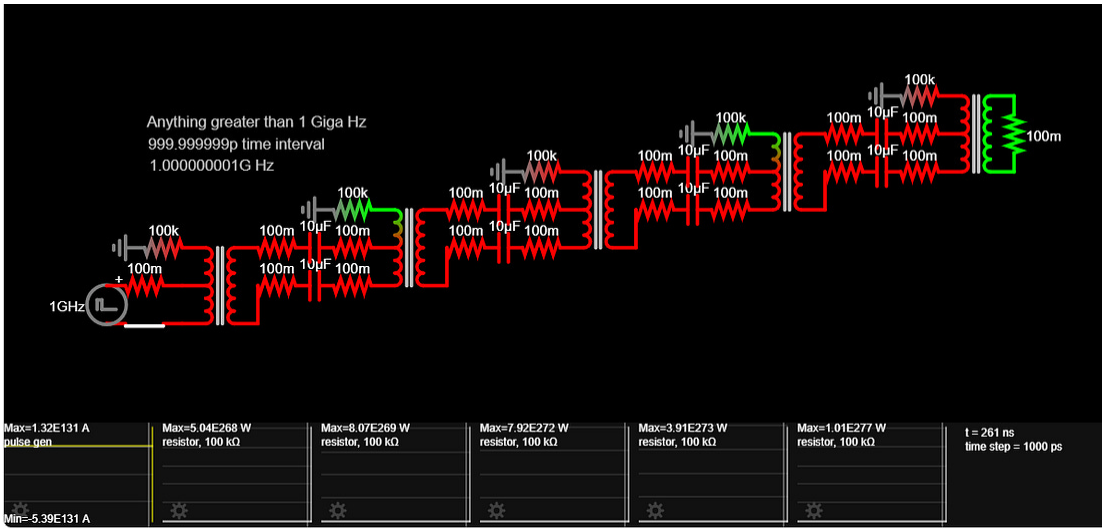
At 133 nanoseconds, the simulator allows us to see the subsequent jump of increased power which we could have seen all along as a gradual incline but this simulator, like most simulators, has to calculate its results in discrete steps of duration rather than as a continuous output of data:



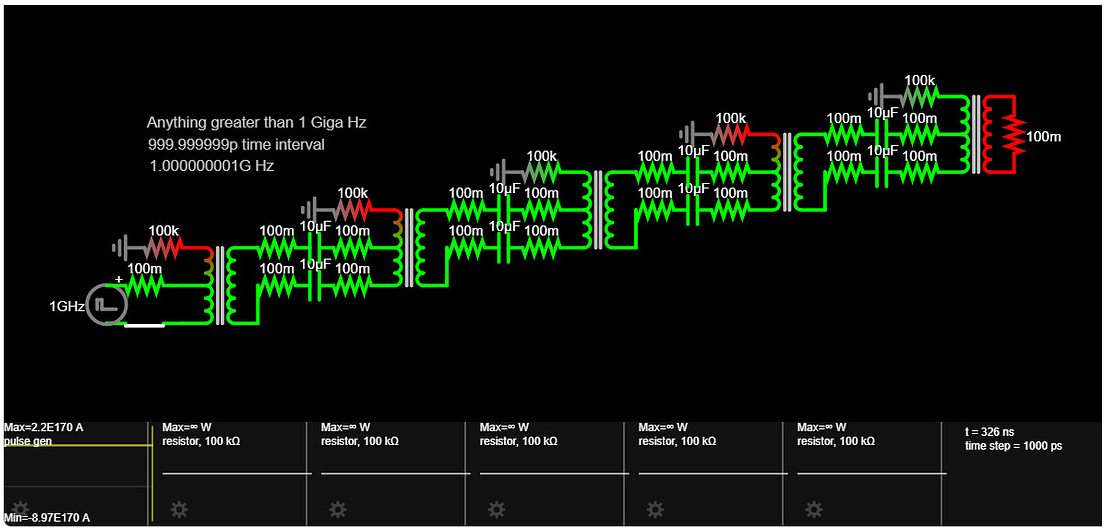
At 198 nanoseconds:



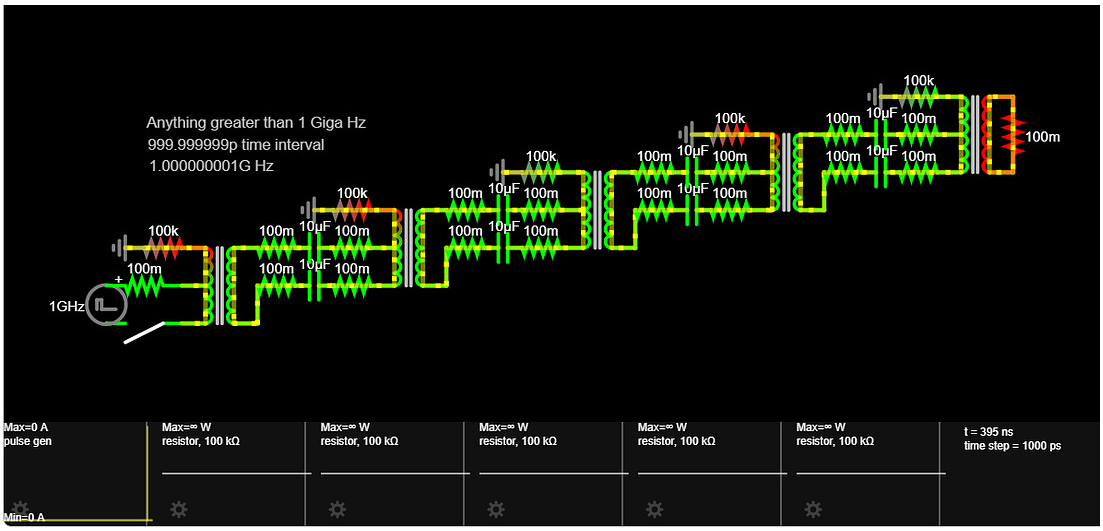
At 261 nanoseconds:



At 326 nanoseconds we've reached infinity (as far as this simulator can determine per its limitations of computation):



If we maintain the closed loop of the pulsed voltage source, then we unnecessarily drain it of amperage. But we can use a snap switch so as to minimize our losses due to the favorable time interval, coupled with a favorably elevated frequency of this voltage source, and still produce overunity within mere nanoseconds:



In fact, the amperage of the ‘snapped’ condition of the switch is such a tiny spike, that it doesn’t even register since it is less than 1 pico amp. So, instead, it shows up as zero amps (0 A) in the far-left oscilloscope tracing (up-above).

Since Paul Falstad's simulator uses an "ideal transformer" which, by definition, never suffers any losses due to magnetic leakage, we must hypothesize how to build such a transformer in the real world if we are to approach its level of efficiency with any degree of accuracy. To that end, I have theorized that Byron Brubaker's suggestion to Joseph Newman for making improvements to Joseph's original design (which was ***not*** overunity), is to replace an iron core with a dielectric canister of helium and wrap an open coil around the canister. Multiple canisters were bound together and replaced Newman's permanent magnets which served as his "rotor" near, or in the center of, his massive copper coil.

If we assume that his massive coil is massive due to Joseph's ignorance of Eric Dollard's analog computer in LMD mode (causing the necessity for an enlarged singular coil to make up for Joseph's lack of using pairs of capacitors amidst transformer pairings of coils in Eric's design), then we can see how more efficient Eric's version of Byron's modification of Joseph's original design might be.

I would like to speculate that any noble gas may suffice — other than using Byron's suggestion to Newman to use helium.

And it may help to take Nathan Stubblefield's advice and interweave bare iron wire in and among the copper windings of this makeshift ideal transformer — as explained in Nathan's patent for his so-called: Earth Battery (which the U.S. Patent Office mistook for a battery when Nathan considered it to be a generator)!