

Discarding the Opposing Batteries in Favor of Precharged Capacitors with Zero Voltage and Zero Amperage 'Sources' to act as Virtual Grounds in a Graneau Inspired Simulation



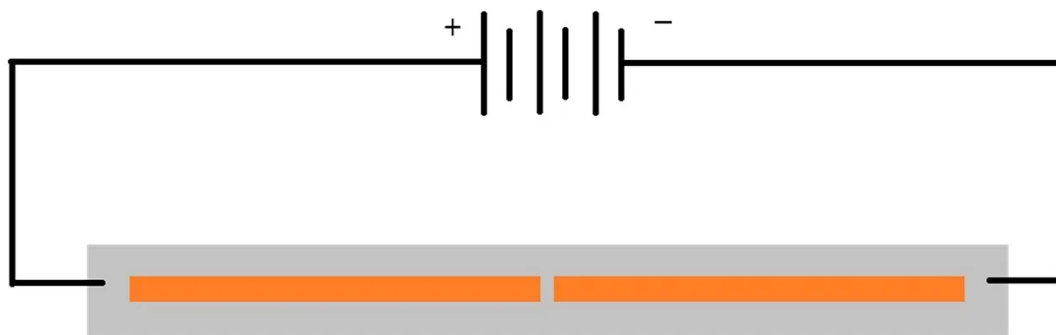
VINYASI

AUG 19, 2026

This post is a continuation of yesterday's post:

Simulating Graneau's Copper Bars Experiment

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TWO COPPER RODS IMMERSSED IN MERCURY WITH AN APPLICATION OF VOLTAGE SUFFICIENT TO SPAWN 450 AMPERES.

This post elaborates on my commentary:

[Read full story](#)

Yesterday's post was inspired by [Dr. Paul Wilhelm's](#) post on this subject:



Advanced Rediscovery

Two Force Laws Nobody Can Tell Apart

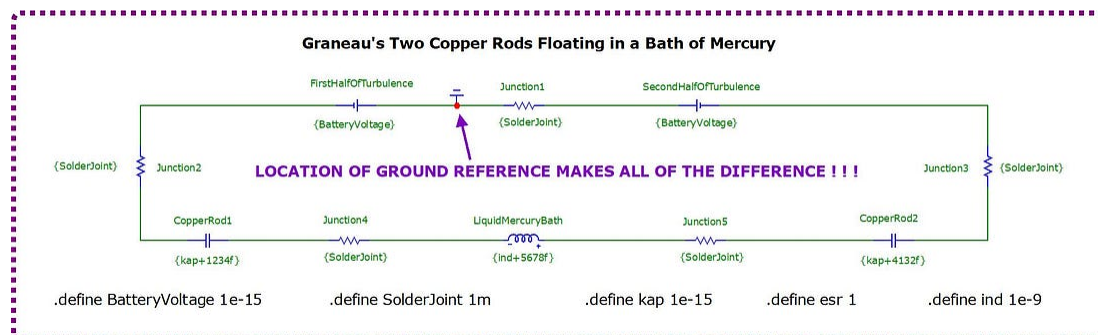
Fire a rifle and it kicks your shoulder. Push on something and it pushes back, equally, in the opposite ...

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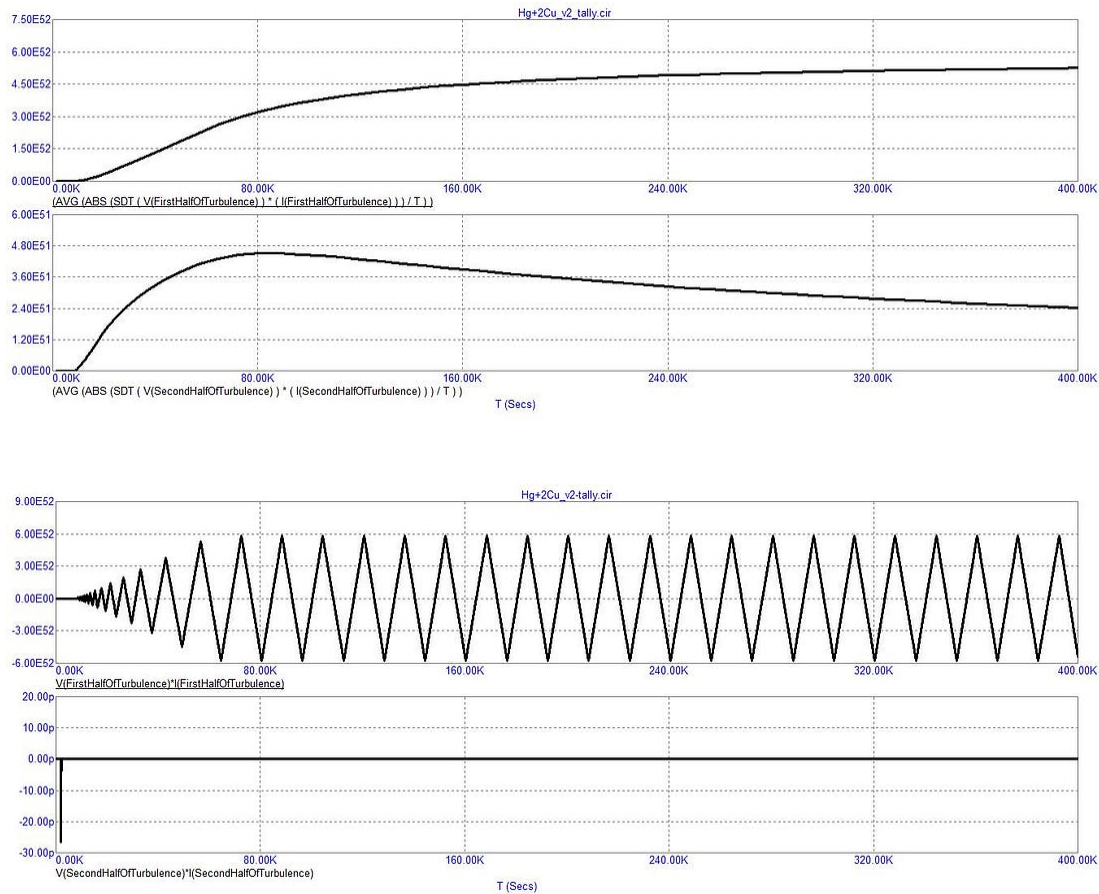
5 days ago · 4 likes · 4 comments · Dr. Paul Wilhelm

Well, I can't leave well enough alone whenever a predecessor from history (Graneau, Ampere, etc) performs an experiment and gets anomalous results whether or not he recognized it at the time. If it's recognized, now, then that's good enough for me to investigate the possibility to see if I can "milk" this for what it's worth. Who knows? Maybe it'll yield something interesting?

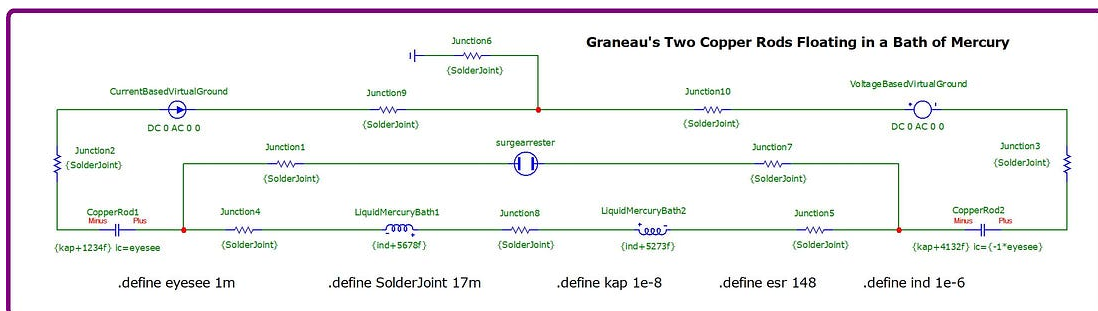
Yesterday's simulation looked like this:



And it gave this result:



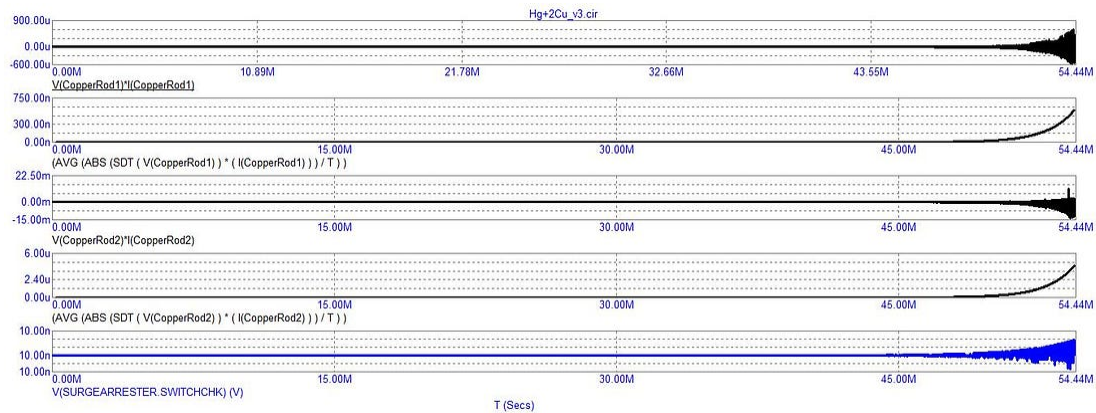
Today's endeavor looks like this:



17 milliohm solder joints (junctions), a pair of 10 nano-farad capacitors — each possesses an equivalent series resistance (ESR) of 148 ohms and is precharged with one millivolt of opposed polarity to each other (a reminder of yesterday's opposed pair of batteries), a pair of 1

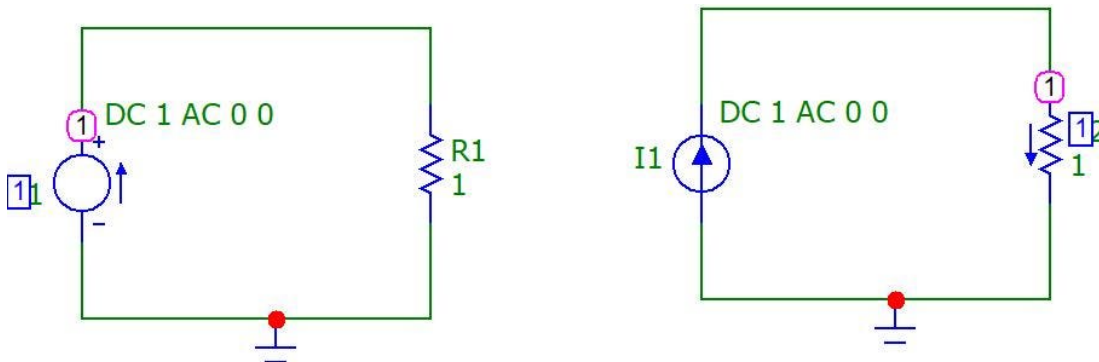
microhenry coils — with opposite windings of 25 AWG, and
of course, last but not least, a surge arrester to give
everything a kick!

And it gives this result:



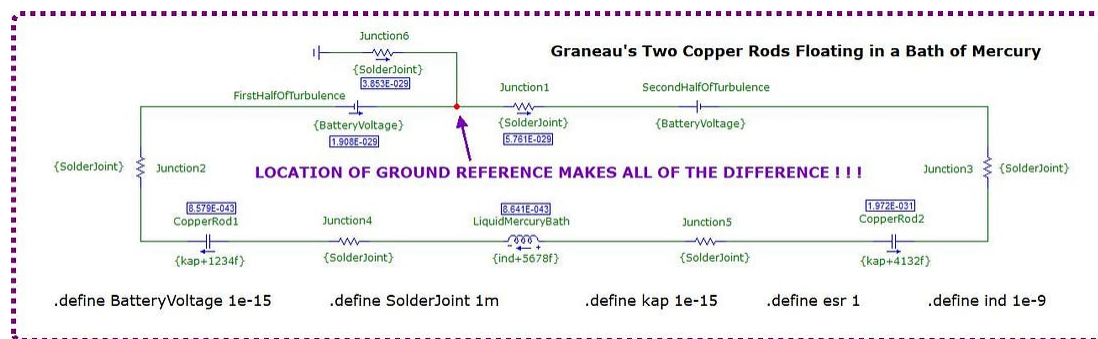
This virtual oscilloscope tracing exhibits a low rate of output
per unit of time due to the elevated resistances,
capacitances and inductances. Had either of these three
parameters been any lower, the output would have
escalated faster.

I had to run a simple test, first (at some point in the development of this
latest version of being inspired by Graneau and Dr. Wilhelm) to remind
myself of the direction of current for both voltage and current sources
whenever they're in D/C mode:



... so as to know what orientation to use when applying these two components as zero input sources to substitute for the two opposing batteries of yesterday's experiment. Today's experiment is missing a 'source' to stabilize its behavior. So, I grabbed these components to perform a similar service and placed them in the same place as the missing pair of batteries since the circuit doesn't need a 'source' anymore since I have this habit of falling back onto precharged capacitors for all of my free energy input circuit simulations.

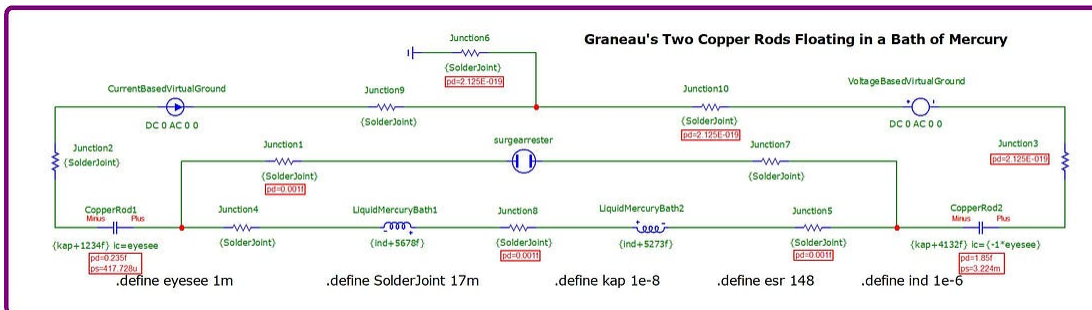
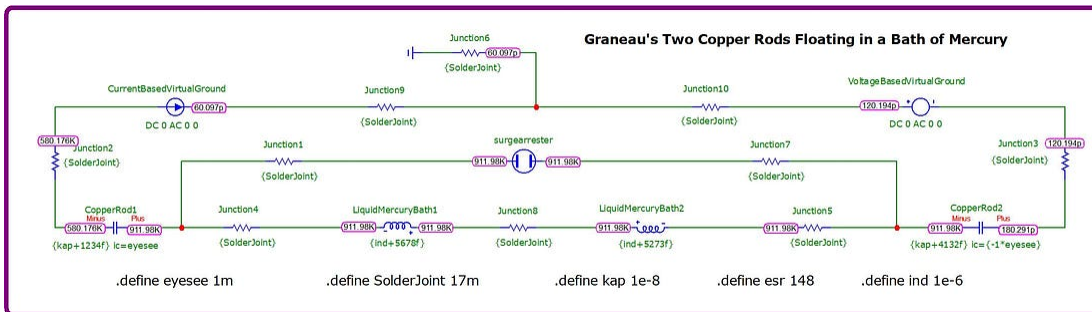
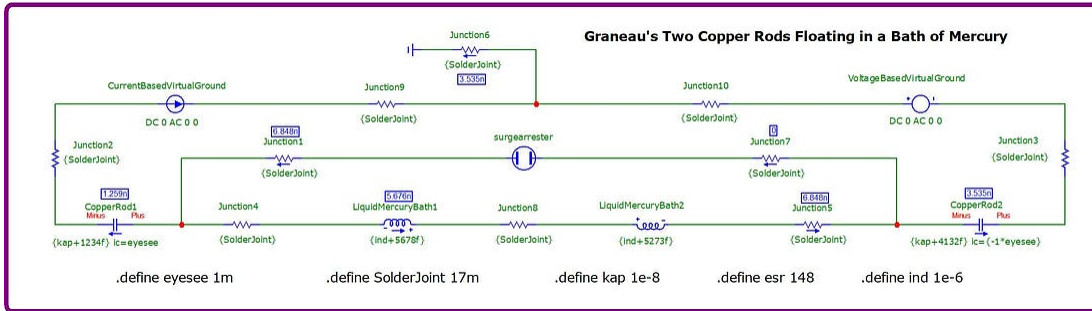
To determine orientation, ie: polarity orientation, I ran a short simulation (first) without these zero sources and mapped current direction similar to (but not the same as) this example:



I wanted to take advantage of the natural tendency of the circuit's preexisting current pathway vectors so that when I inserted my zero magnitude input sources, then they won't "fight" the natural flow, but instead, reinforce it — even though they won't be contributing any current at all. Nonetheless, I wanted to make believe that if current were to flow from out of these 'sources', that any potential for a conflict should be prevented from existing.

And I wanted these two sources to contribute zero input so as to serve as 'virtual grounds'.

By the way, a virtual ground is a node which is near zero, without necessarily being exactly at zero, and doesn't change the amplitudes



In these examples, the resistances, capacitances and inductances are as high as they can be without collapsing these results into a comatose condition yet be able to slow down the escalation of these amplitudes to as slow a crawl as is possible.

What these numbers are telling me is that this circuit cannot — in its present condition — be said to be carrying any substantial load since all it is capable of exhibiting is the ability to accumulate nodal voltages. Thus, its power and its currents are very small.

Yet, maybe if we added a load in an appropriate location, maybe it would wake up and deliver current and power under the demand imposed upon it of this load?

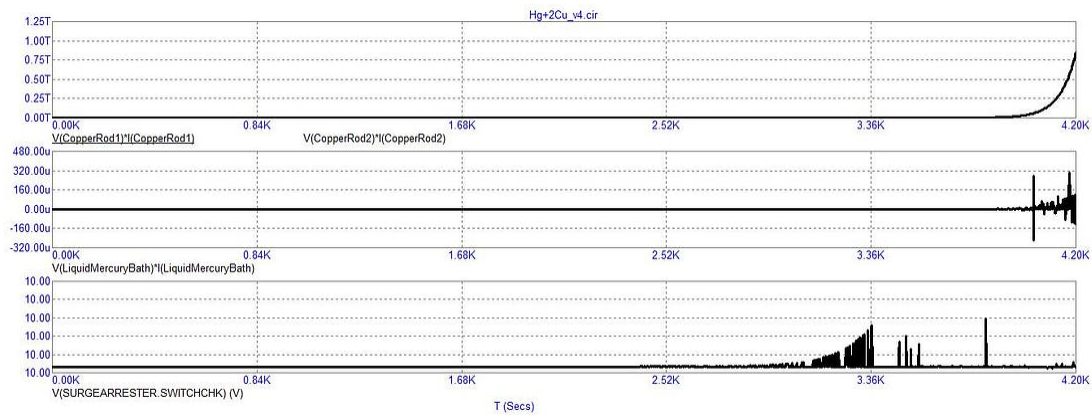
Let's see... Where should a load be placed?

... snipped

I curtailed my investigation a little bit after this point since it led to a dead end in so far as this circuit is not suitable for anything other than blowing itself up since its simplicity doesn't allow for any sophisticated regulation.

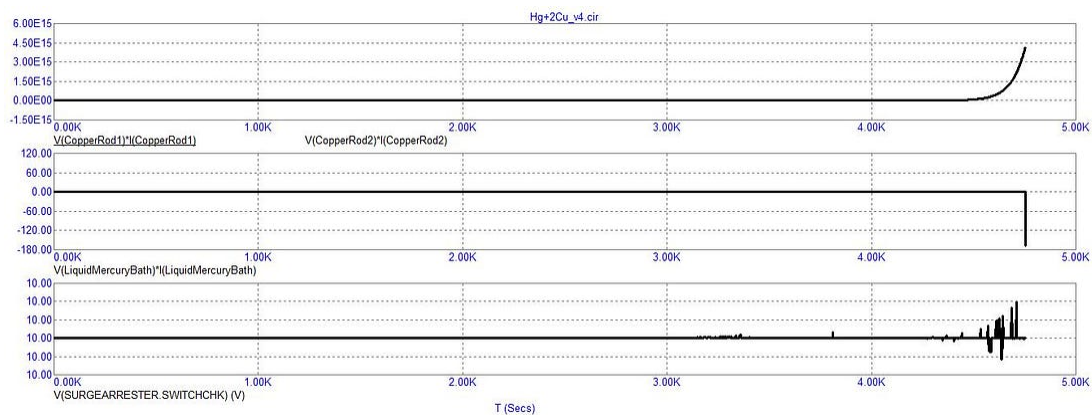
Not that I didn't try to regulate it.

You'll see in a second what I mean. It slowly escalates in a nice curvaceous hyperbolic curve toward infinite gain.



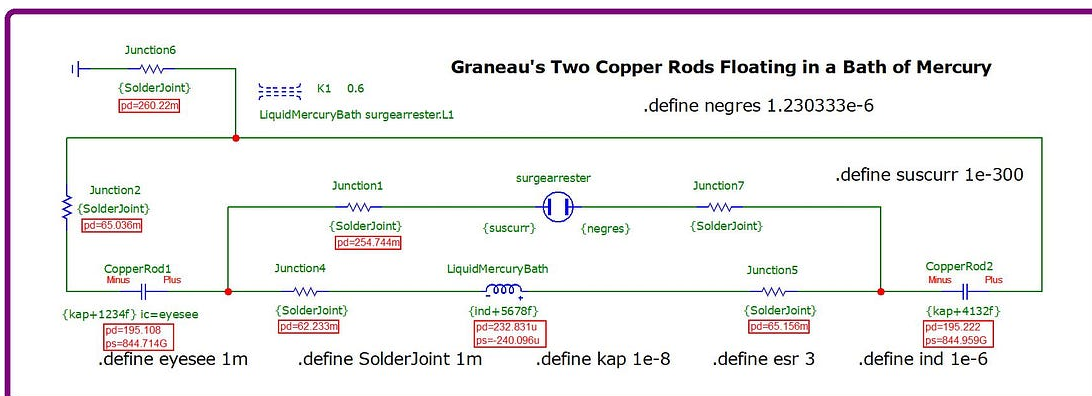
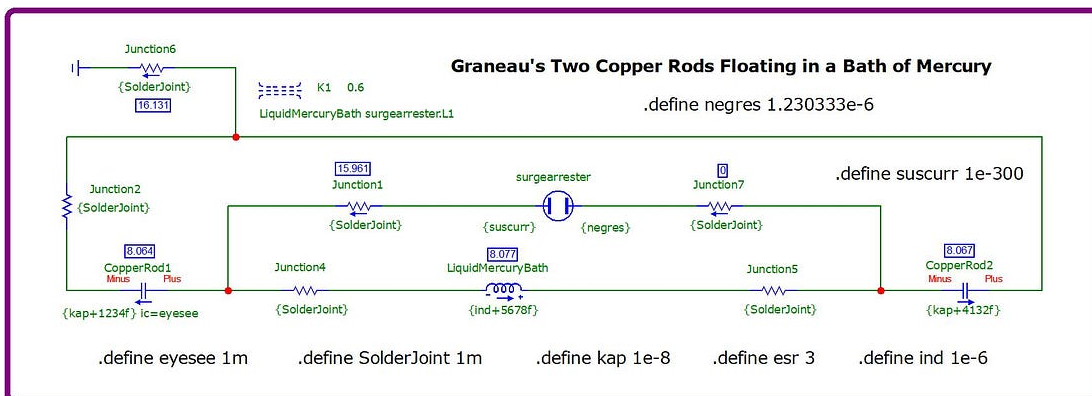
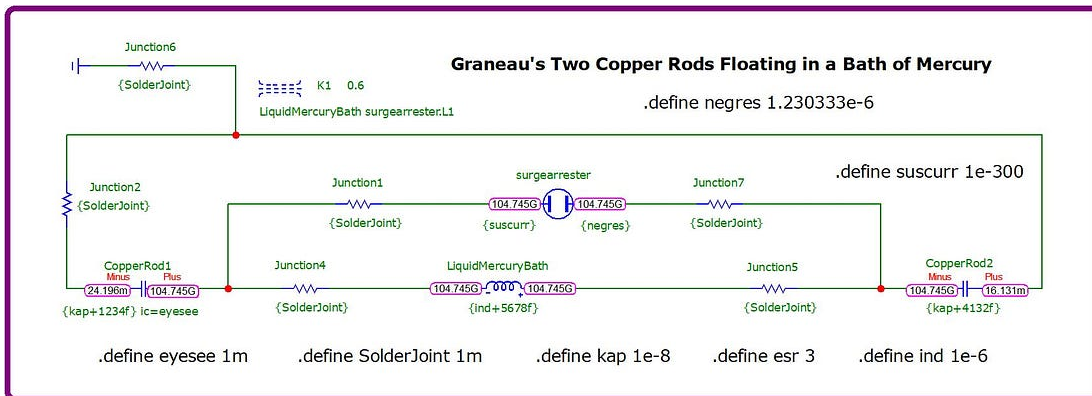
4.2ks of runtime.

But eventually, it vertically shoots upwards and downwards towards positive and negative infinity after first pursuing that nice curvaceous climb outwards from the zero midline of its virtual oscilloscope tracing.



5ks of runtime.

Here are the nodal voltages, the currents, and the powers of a 4.2ks runtime before it vertically explodes:

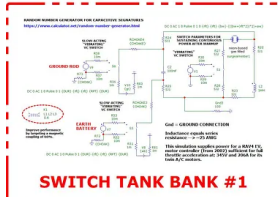


By magnetically coupling the outer coil, “LiquidMercuryBath”, to the inner virtual coil of the “surgearrester” using the “K1” statement: “LiquidMercuryBath surgearrester.L1 0.6”, it was possible to tame this animal to some limited degree. But ultimately, I don’t think that this simple topology can be tamed unlike either of my previous simulations which could be tamed, such as:

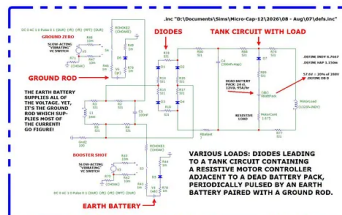
Konzen Schematic: Reorganized

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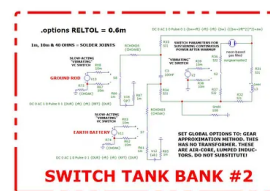
SURGE ARRESTER IS 'ON'; AETHER IS ENGAGED.



AETHER = NEGATIVE IMPEDANCE



SURGE ARRESTER IS 'OFF'; AETHER IS NOT ENGAGED.



THE CONNECTIVITY OF THE TWO TANK BANKS TO THE AETHER (DEPICTED, HERE, ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CENTRAL LOAD) ALTERNATES BETWEEN THE LEFT TANK BANK #1 AND THE RIGHT TANK BANK #2 WHEN THESE TWO SURGE ARRESTERS TAKE TURNS BEING 'ON' VERSUS 'OFF'. THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL MOMENTARY CONNECTION TO THREE EARTH BATTERIES AND THEIR THREE GROUND RODS ONCE EVERY TEN SECONDS TO STIMULATE THE AETHERIC BEHAVIOR OF THESE SURGE ARRESTERS VIA THEIR NEGATIVE IMPEDANCE TO REPLENISH THIS CIRCUIT AGAINST ITS ENTROPIC LOSSES

Using this circuit-simulated schematic:

[Read full story](#)

An Alternative Method of Regulating the Escalation of a Konzen Surge by Wrapping a Coil around its Surge Arrester ...

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I always suspected that at least one of the purposes behind Tesla's use of wire — when he went to an electronics shop immediately upon arriving in Buffalo, New York, to conduct his private demonstrat...

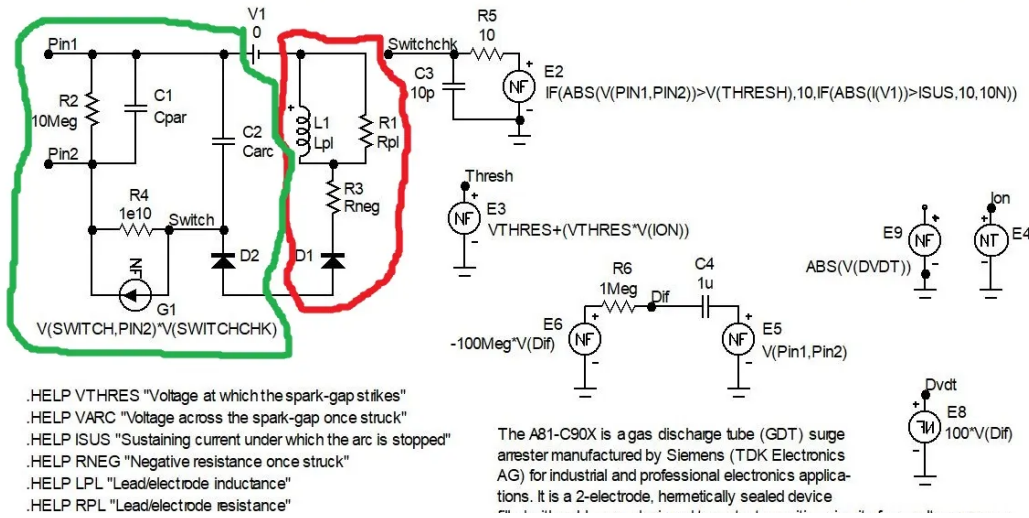
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The Complete Analysis of a Coil-Wrapped, Surge Arrester Shorted, Konzen Circuit Simulation

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NEON BULB, SPARK GAP MACRO: Siemens A81-C90X Gas-Filled Surge Arrester.

.PARAMETERS(VTHRES=90, VARC=10, ISUS=500M,RNEG=-1,LPL=130N,RPL=2K,CPAR=1P,CARC=3P)



The complete analysis of:

[Read full story](#)

Download this last circuit experiment [from my website](#) or from [my Google Docs](#) account.