

Douglas L. Konzen's Hunt for Free Energy is almost Overunity and Remains Explosive



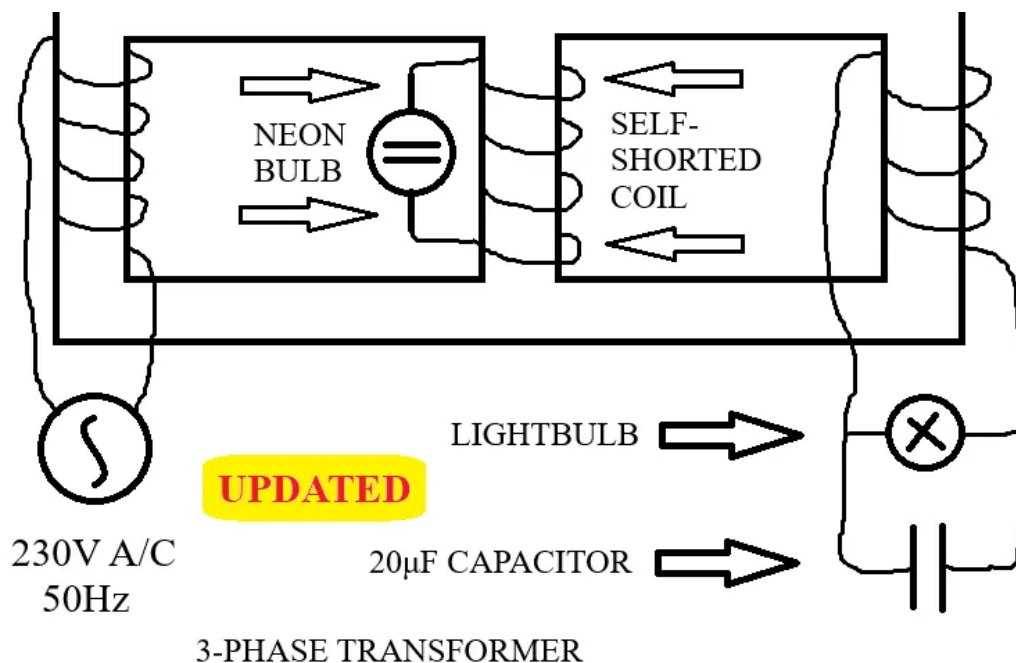
VINYASI

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The previous edition of this evolutionary design:

Douglas L. Konzen's Hunt for Free Energy, with a Neon Bulb on its Self-Shorted, Central Coil.

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Here is the circuit from the previous post:

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... was more akin to a shorted battery than a free energy device. This version rectifies that.

Also, it's not necessary to locate where to buy a three-phase transformer, nor will it work out.

First of all, it won't work out since modern-day transformers are geared at suppressing eddy currents. They do this by compressing particles of iron similar to how particle board is created at the lumber yard for use as floorboard in homes and buildings.

This compression of iron particles destroys the ability to sustain a direct current upon which solid iron is predicated to uphold in a Perpetual Motion Holder popularized by Edward Leedskalnin (but not invented by him; it was invented by someone else in the 1840s).

I think this is why one of my previous posts on using a transformer in place of a pair of lumped inductors in Byron Brubaker's rendition of Tesla's Hairpin circuit failed to evoke overunity. It remained comatose, instead, due the Micro-Cap transformer emulates modern-day compressed cores for A/C transformer construction.

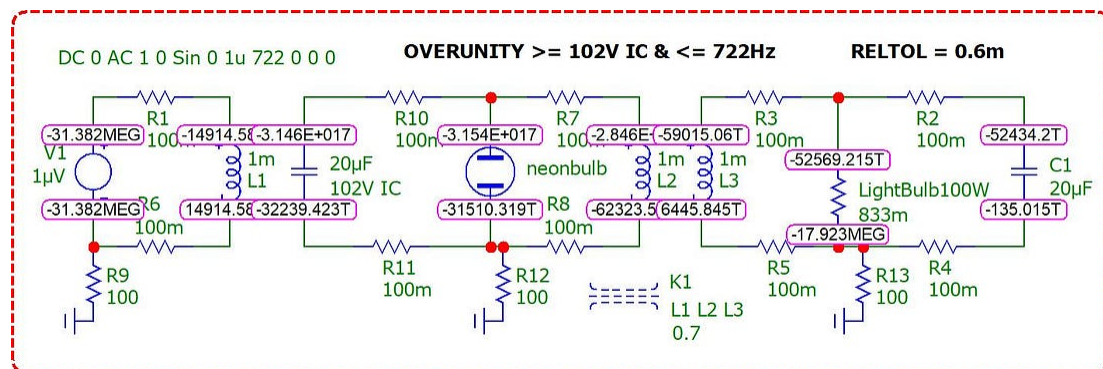
Secondly, Tesla had a patent which describes the use of iron wire to customize any shape desired for the formation of an iron core for your transformer. Galvanized steel wire from the hardware store comes to mind along with green insulated floral wire which can be bought in spools from Amazon. If in doubt, use a refrigerator magnet to test these iron wires for their magnetizability.

A perpetual motion holder is a device which sustains a D/C charge from a momentary supply from a battery. This device is simply a coil wrapped around a piece of iron bent into a horseshoe shape. The flat surfaces of its two feet are aligned with each other so as to be able to receive a flat plate to complete this arrangement into a toroidal iron

core. The flat plate will be very difficult to remove unless it is slid off sideways.

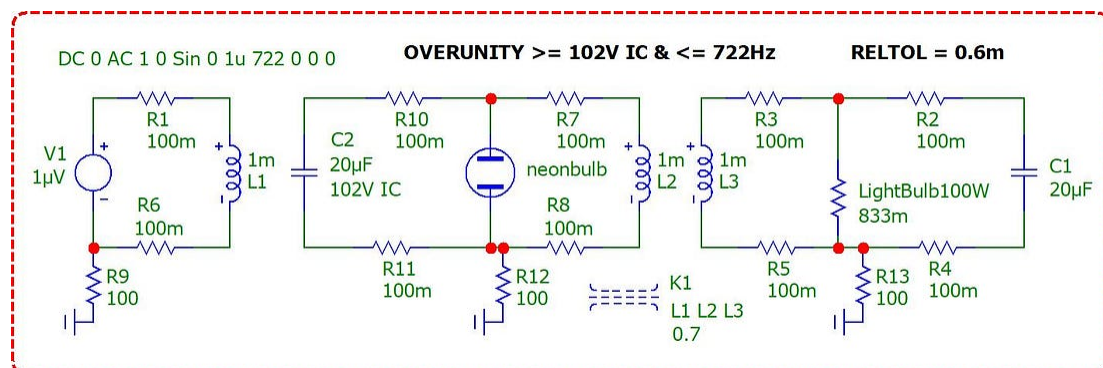
A perpetual motion holder is an example of magnetic memory, known as: remanence, which was the foundation for computer core memory dating from 1955 to 1975.

This iron bar and flat plate is the suitable material for my simulation of Konzen's circuit since the sustenance of D/C will ensure that a buildup of nodal voltage will be possible if the right circuit is associated with it. (see, following)



Demonstration of Extreme Accumulation of Nodal Voltages

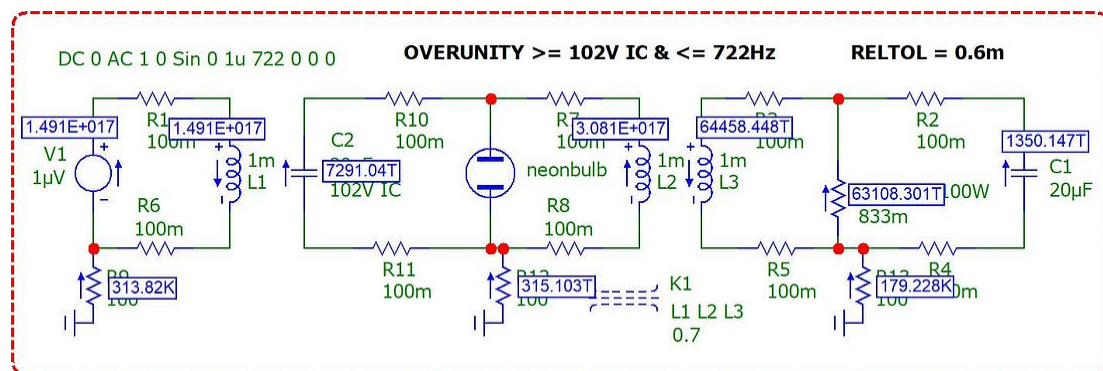
This is one of the reasons why Paul Falstad's simulator is so easy to provoke free energy since his transformer model sustains D/C.



Schematic of a simulation of Konzen's Hunt for Free Energy

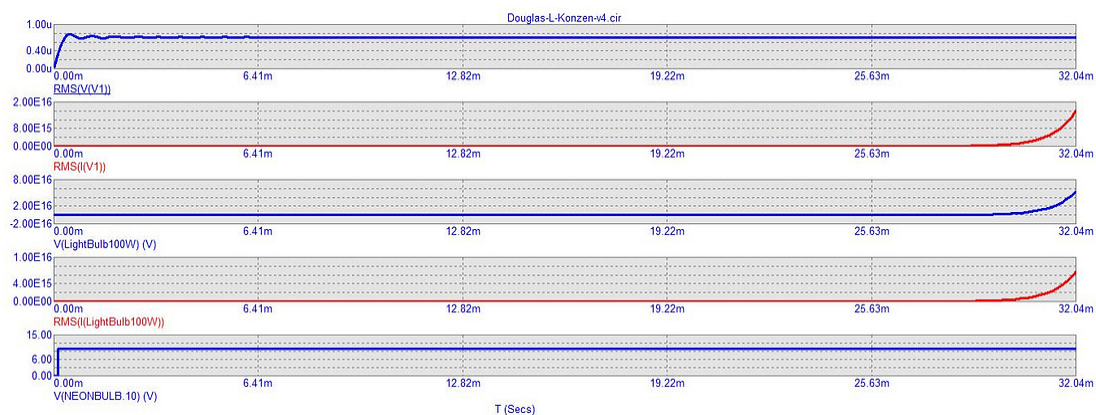
Notice how the power source, the sine wave voltage generator, is scaled down to measly one microvolt analogous to environmental dosages of potential. We can get away with this if a precharged condition is applied to capacitor, C2 (adjacent and in parallel to the neon bulb). I found that a minimum charge of 102V does the trick!

And the frequency of the sine wave generator is kept at 722 cps (Hz), or less, since this (for some reason) is necessary to sustain the explosive behavior of this simulation.



You'll notice that a continuous supply of current is coming from the ground among the three grounded resistances of 100 ohms, each: R9, R12 and R13 in the schematic, above.

These three resistors, associated with their three grounds, could become elevated in their resistances (if need be) since they make perfect resistive loads in addition to the lightbulb.



The usual explosive behavior but without the source participating to any great degree.

The sine wave generator, or A/C mains source, need not be customized to reduce its voltage. A simple voltage divider could be implemented affording another pathway to ground through an elevated resistance (adjacent to the sine source) so as to reduce the voltage entering the left-hand loop of this circuit — if that's your inclination.

More simply: don't worry about how feeble may be your input voltage since a sufficient precharged condition upon capacitor, C2, to ignite the neon bulb will make such a concern irrelevant. Once the neon bulb ignites, current will be pulled from the ground through this circuit's ground connections, and this will supply us with free energy.

I think this is why Nathan Stubblefield used a grounded aerial in the format of an old oak tree so as to ensure a low voltage and low current so as to remain safe. This safeguard meant that no one could become harmed from the excessive levels of voltage and current which are so prevalent in our global grid of today.

And he accommodated these low levels of energy by using low usage appliances which miraculously supplied him with sufficient heat and light to deliver a comfortable lifestyle. These appliances were customized, by him, to run off of these low levels of power. They probably emphasized elevated voltages, while using scanty currents.

[Download this simulation](#), above, along with all of the previous versions of my simulation of Konzen's circuit.

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