

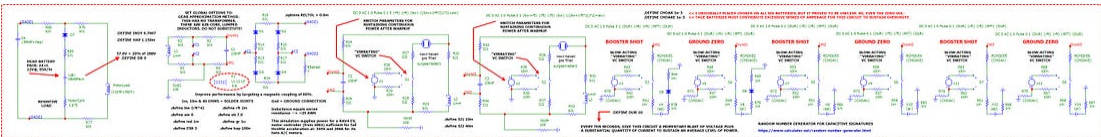
Konzen Schematic: Reorganized

...and updated...



VINYASI
AUG 07, 2026

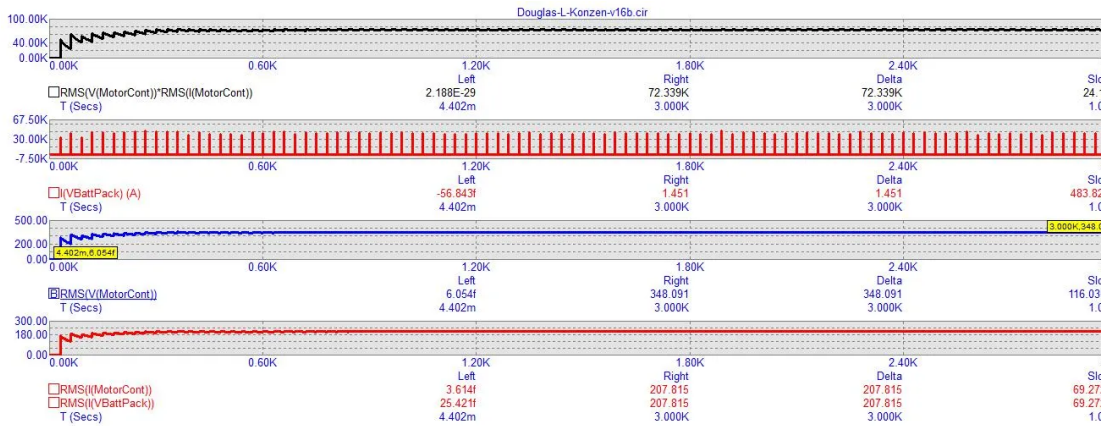
Using this circuit-simulated schematic:



... from yesterday's post:

Revisiting Konzen, Douglas L.

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You know you're doing something right when the input voltage is far less than the outcome!

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... Here is a rearrangement of the schematic, above, organized into its three distinct sections. Each section is magnetically coupled *all of the time* to the other two by a lumped, air-core, mutual inductance of 60%. Each section is pulsed with a D/C surge of very little voltage and lots of current coming from three earth batteries each of which are paired with a ground rod. All of the input voltage is injected into this circuit from the galvanic pile, earth batteries. Yet, most of their current is injected through the ground rods into this circuit, periodically, so as to maintain its power level.

An even greater supply of current is injected into this circuit from its two surge arresters. Each surge arrester is located within one of two additional tank circuits, each of which serves as a “tank bank” which alternately turns its surge arrester ON versus OFF. And each “tank bank” takes turns being the one which is ON versus which “tank bank” is OFF, so that: whenever one “tank bank” is ON, the other is OFF and vice versa.

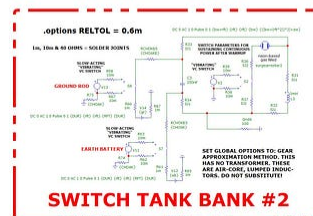
This does not increase power nor is it intended to. This actually helps to dissipate power and prevent explosive escalation.

In fact, it was a surprise and a mild shock to learn that this alternation of turning off one surge arrester and turning on the other, and vice versa, could prevent the ability for the surge arresters to blow up the circuit because they were over indulging themselves (when constantly on) in their connection to the aether making it very difficult and a challenge to figure out how to turn them OFF once I had turned them ON.

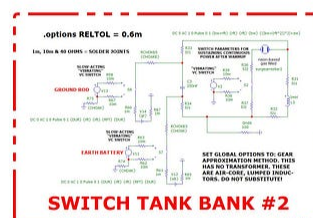
But it was this alternation of switching them ON and OFF (and taking turns with each) that made it possible to turn off the obsessive tendency the circuit had with wanting to blow up. Once this was accomplished, I could (then) proceed in a more normal manner of logic and expectations on how to inject a periodic burst of energy into the

And all of this was done intuitively using little more than trial and error to figure it out!

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



SURGE ARRESTER IS 'ON'; AETHER IS ENGAGED.



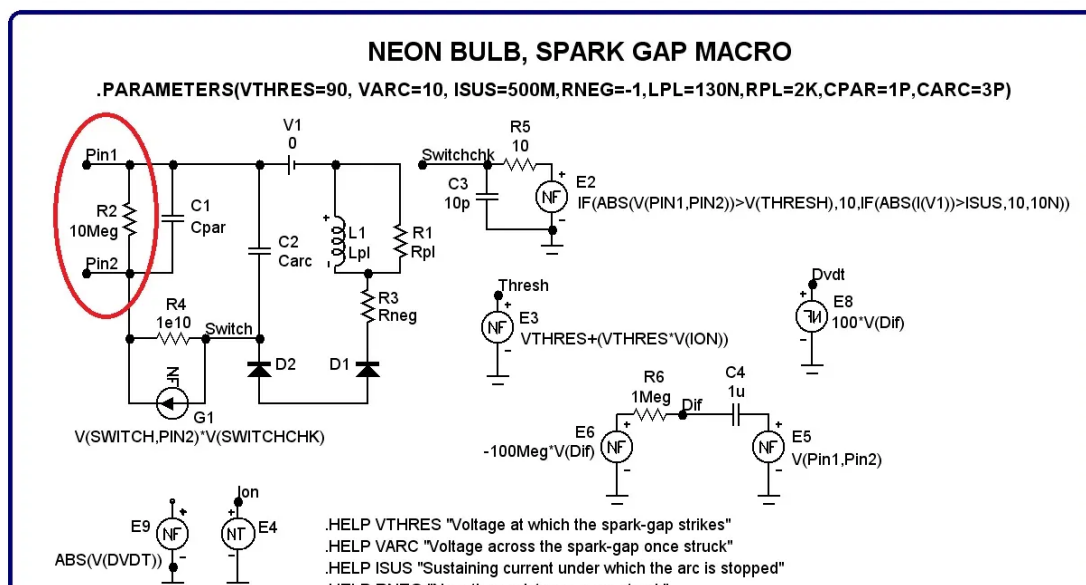
It is the momentary surges, every ten seconds, from the galvanic pile-styled earth batteries — and their ground rods, which supply all three

subcircuits with severely spiked surges of current plus some voltage of sufficient intensity to maintain the performance of this circuit's output at whatever mathematical average is desired based on the amplitude of voltage delivered from each of the three earth batteries.

I covered this "alternating" feature in a prior Konzen post but without adequate explanation:

Regulation of a neon-based, runaway surge arrestor using virtual switches within Micro-Cap simulator.

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Here's an outline of a few things which are brought to my mind while engaging with ChatGPT over the discussion I was having with it, yesterday, over how to interpretively analyze my latest developmen...

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... by exhibiting the following virtual oscilloscope tracing of the overlapping time periods of each bank and posted a few lines of

explanatory text repeated here:



SWITCH TIMING FOR ENERGY BOUNCING BETWEEN LC
TANKS

This shows the timing for the two switches which control the rapidity, and periodicity, of the transference of energy back and forth between the two surge arrestors.

POST EDITORIAL NOTE: THIS TRANSFERENCE OF ENERGY IS NOT THROUGH ANY ELECTRICAL CONNECTION AMONG THESE THREE SUBCIRCUITS SINCE THERE AREN'T ANY!

THIS TRANSFERENCE IS THROUGH THEIR MAGNETIC COUPLINGS, ALONE.

Notice how the duration of every other half cycle is slightly longer than its opposing waveform (governing the opposing switched bank). This offset helps prevent this circuit from exploding with an unreasonable quantity of energy. But this offset does not accumulate beyond a few half-cycles at which point these two waveforms realign.

The interactions among these three sections, alternately switching their surge arresters alternately ON versus OFF, counts as a **VERY** loose equivalency to the SERPS technique of Jim Murray and Paul Babcock. This dynamic is, also, loosely reflected in the battery swapping techniques of John Bedini and Carlos Benitez. »

Self-Running Oscillator

VINYASI · NOVEMBER 26, 2025



Paul Falstad's simulator lists his "ground" component underneath his "voltage sources and inputs" as if to suggest that a ground could be a zero-voltage source of current. Micro-Cap simulator uses a ...

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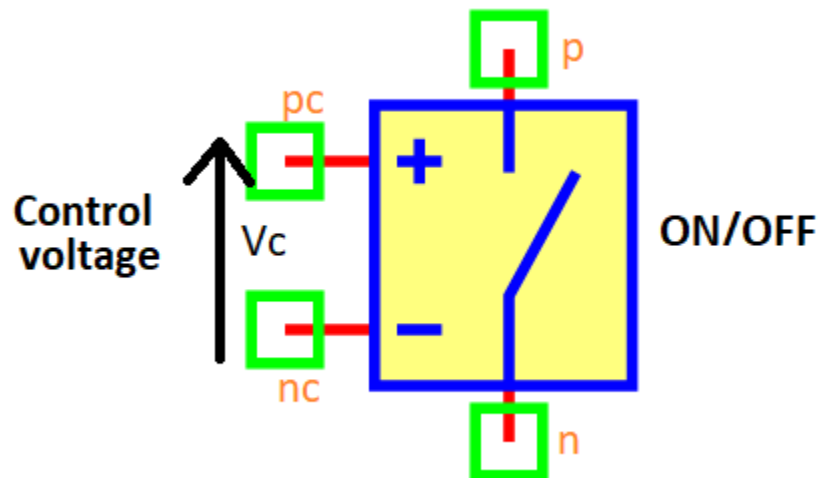
The simulator fails to discriminate between recirculated power and any fresh new influx of power. Instead, it sums both together as one totality. Hence, it would be inaccurate to claim: "free energy". Yet, it would be appropriate to claim "overunity" out of blind ignorance as to where the extra energy is coming from.

This results in the conclusion of an abundance of work supplied by a limited quantity of energy. So, although this is not “free energy”, this is “abundant work powered by very little energy”.

The only relevance to “free” with regard to “energy” is that we don’t have to pay for this extra energy. We get it for “free” to pay for the extra work.

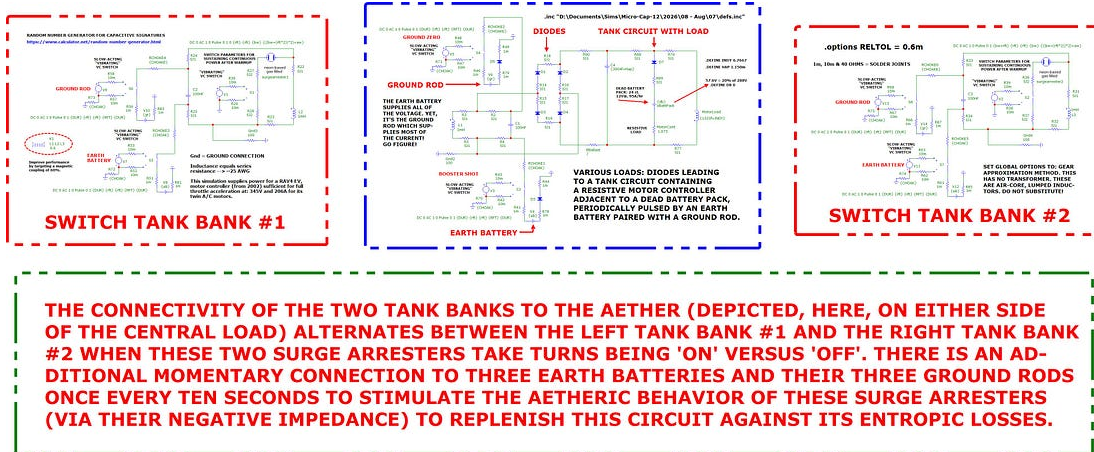
Since voltage-controlled switches are at the heart of this simulation, I’ve included a short tutorial from the Internet. *Enjoy!*

[Voltage-Controlled Switch](#) — PyAMS 0.2.0 documentation



schematic symbol for a voltage-controlled switch

Here is the reorganized schematic:



Here are the contents of the “defs.inc”:

```

**** DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES OR CONSTANTS ****

*****

.define SJ1 10m ; A TYPE OF SOLDER JOINT

.define SJ2 40m ; ANOTHER TYPE OF SOLDER JOINT

*****

***** SWITCHES *****

*****

.define rft 2m ; RISE TIME, FALL TIME, AND "ON" TIME FOR
* SWITCHING EACH TANK BANK.

.define bw {rft*4}

.define aw 0

.define dur 10 ; EVERY TEN SECONDS, GIVE THIS CIRCUIT
* A MOMENTARY BLAST OF VOLTAGE PLUS A
* SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY OF CURRENT TO
* SUSTAIN AN AVERAGE LEVEL OF POWER.

*****

```

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***** EARTH'S CONTRIBUTION *****

*****

.define eb 7.9 ; EARTH BATTERY VOLTAGE; A GALVANIC PILE.

.define gr 1u ; GROUND ROD VOLTAGE DERIVED FROM THE
* EARTH'S POTENTIAL.

.define choak 1e-3 ; I ORIGINALLY PLACED CHOKES ON ALL
* SIX BATTERIES, BUT IT PROVED TO BE
* USELESS. SO, EVEN THE ZERO-

.define choake 1e-3 ; VOLTAGE BATTERIES MUST CONTRIBUTE
* EXCESSIVE SPIKES OF AMPERAGE FOR
* THIS CIRCUIT TO SUSTAIN OVERUNITY.

*****

***** CAPS AND COILS *****

*****

.define kap 100n

.define ind 1m

.define ESR 3

*****

```

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