Mirrored Symmetric Circuit Simulation in LTSpice. Measuring Ohms to Determine which Components are Sources, which are Sinks, and which ones Refuse to Participate. pt. 7

Lewis Carroll would love this! And so would Alice in her Wonderland wherein Reality is Inverted into its Opposite.



VINYASI

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It’s quite a challenge to determine from where does anomalous energy arise when there’s no obvious ‘source’ to make that determination in an easy and straightforward manner.

So … By what logic shall we disclose this mystery without becoming obtuse nor arcane?

By analyzing the resistances of reactive components and any other type of components which are capable of spawning surges. That’s how.

No longer mysterious, huh?

No quantum mysticism, here. Just straightforward engineering. Wow! What a concept!

Why would I reason, thus? Because from where else will free energy arise?

It can't come from any obvious prime mover feeding an obvious source 'cuz, "Where's the obvious sources to blame for these anomalies?"

If it ain't obvious, then we must look elsewhere.

Resistance, and its analog of impedance, is the flip-side of voltage. In other words, if you raise resistance (for instance), then voltage rises in amplitude.

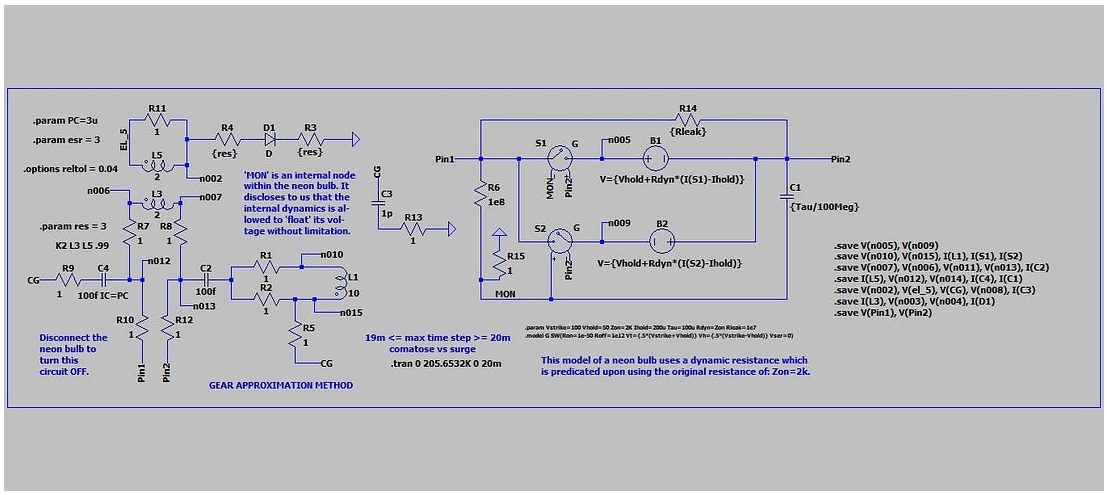
This is not a one-way street of resistance giving rise to voltage and not vice versa.

This is a two-way, bidirectional, set of circumstances in which voltage can just as easily give rise to resistance and/or impedance.

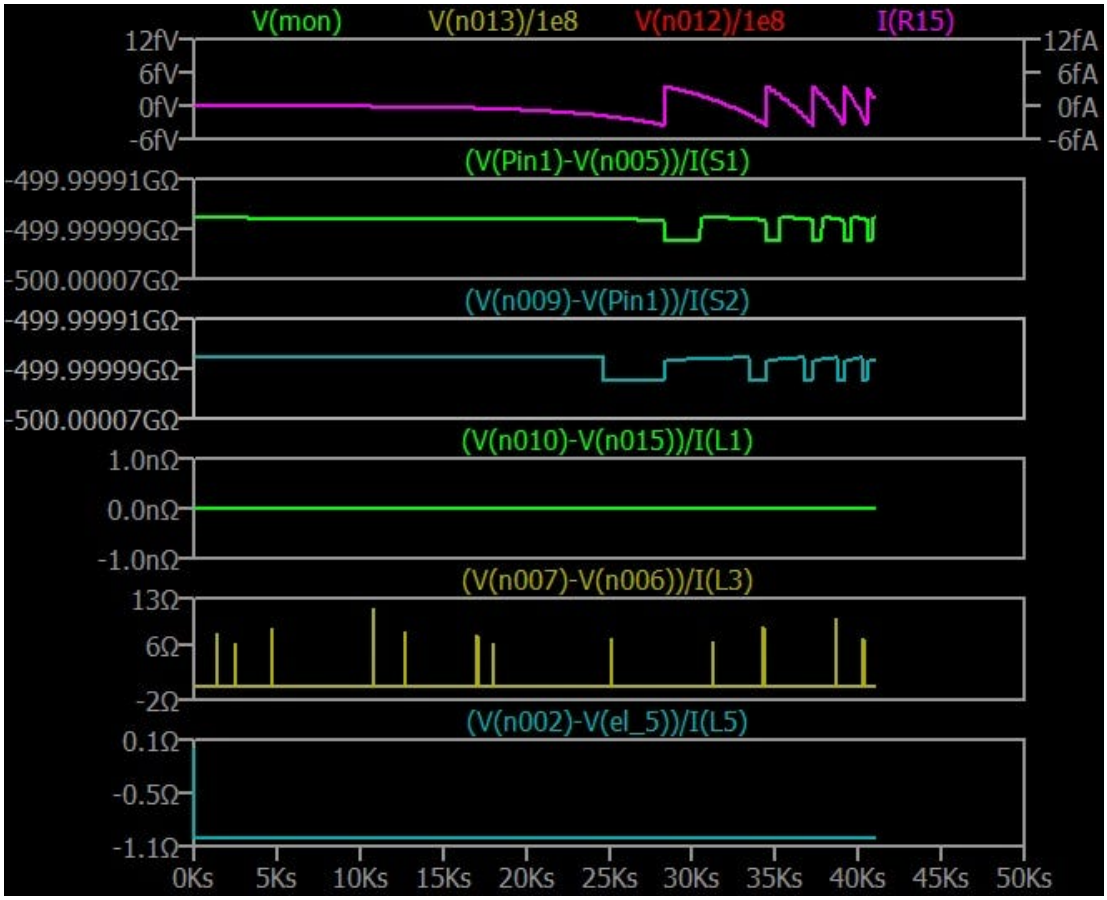
And if this is possible, then "a funny thing will happen on the way to the forum": resistance and impedance can substitute for voltage. What a concept!

So, if we're not feeding a conventional circuit with lots of stable voltage from an obvious source, then we're probably feeding it non-stable impedance (aka, resistance) from reactive components, such as: capacitors, inductors, and the not so obvious diodes and switches and neon bulbs.

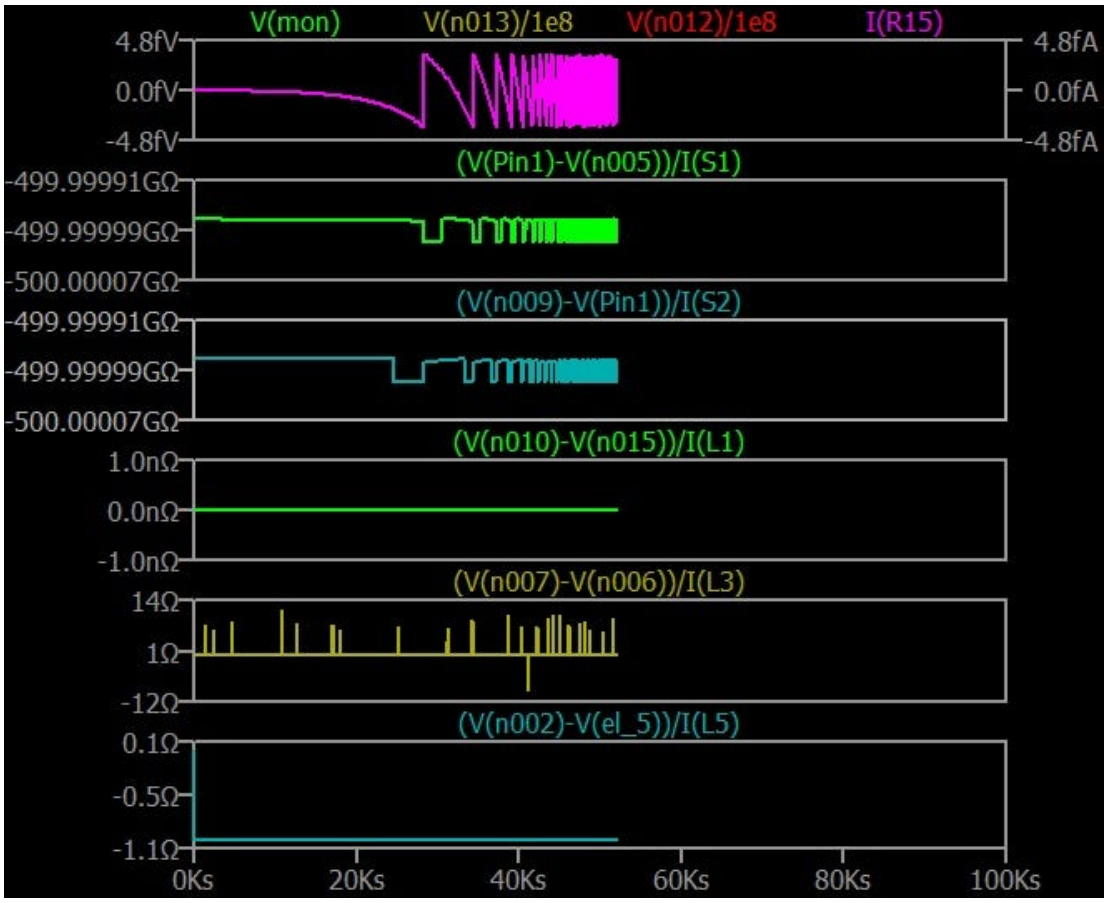
Of course, we've eliminated neon bulbs from this circuit (under study) by converting it into a subcircuit with the help, and inspiration, of AI (ChatGPT). So, for that, I am grateful. **;-)**



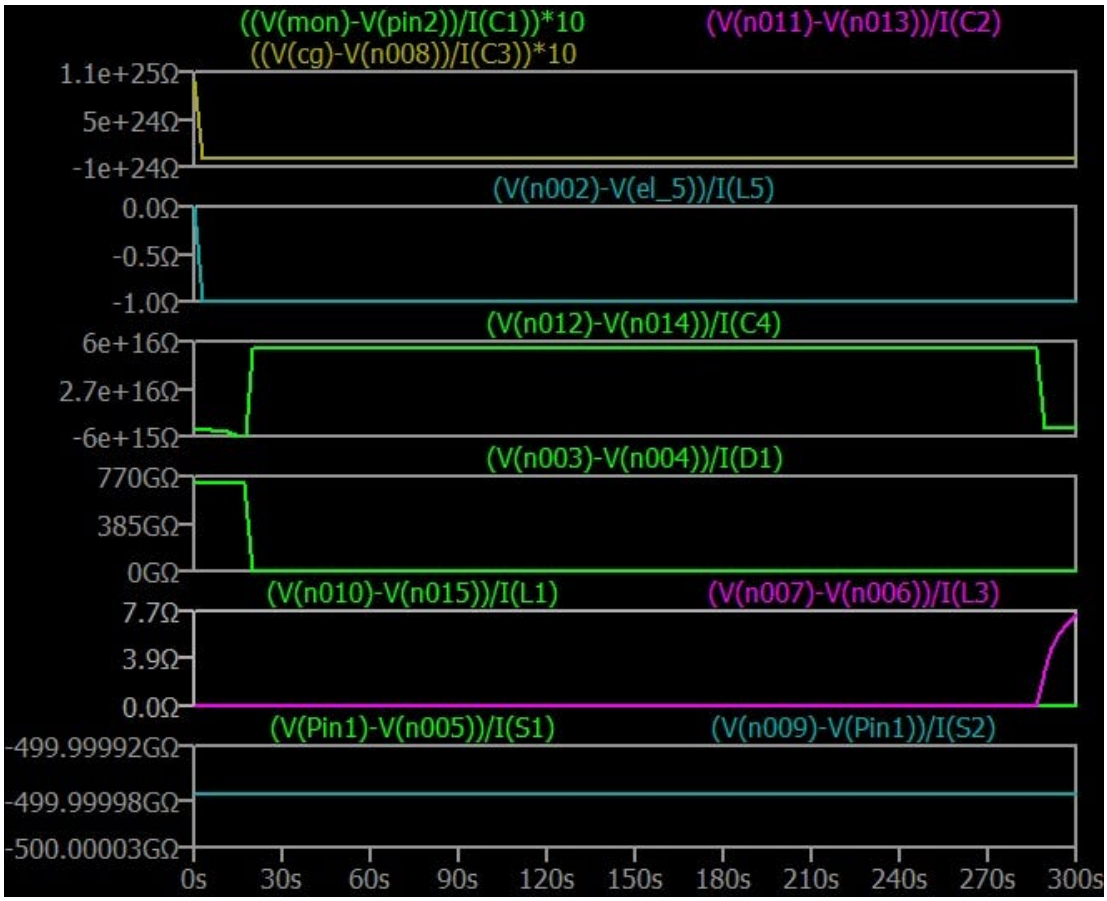
the schematic



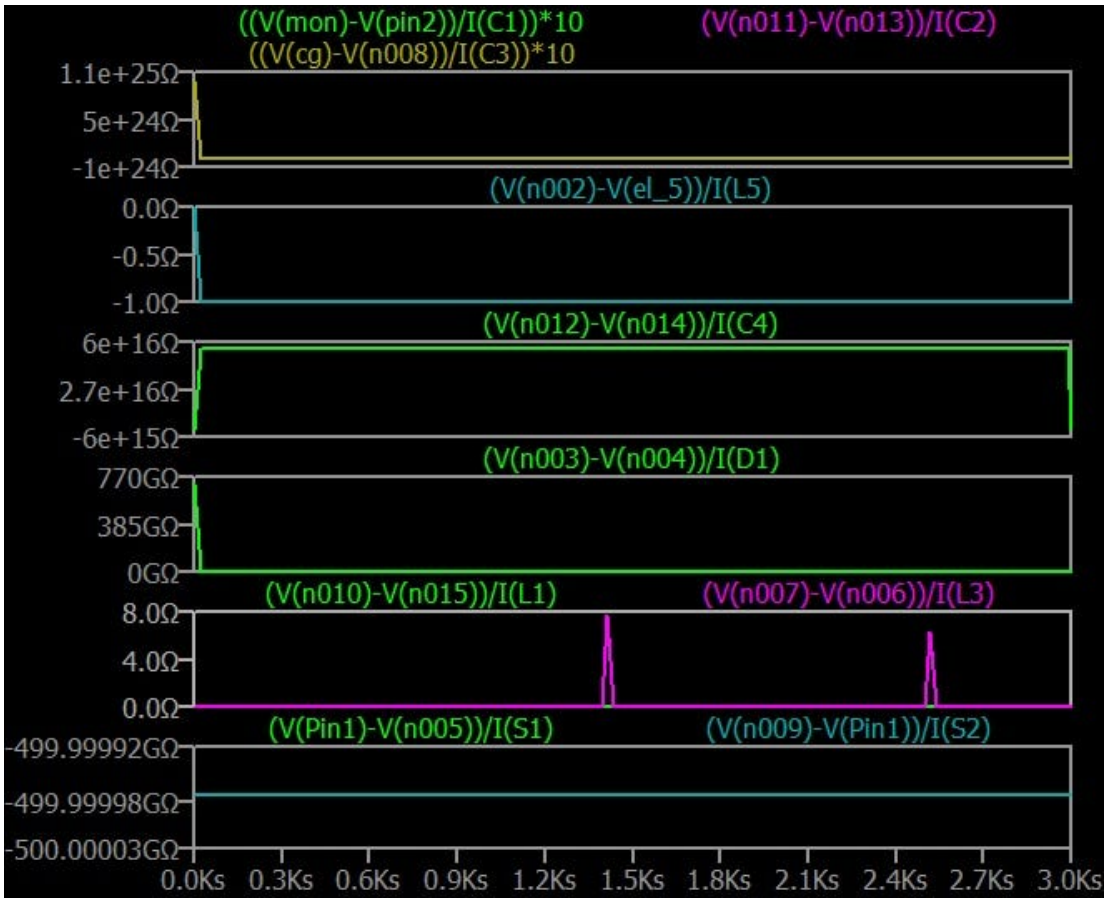
Switches: S1 and S2 begin to engage.



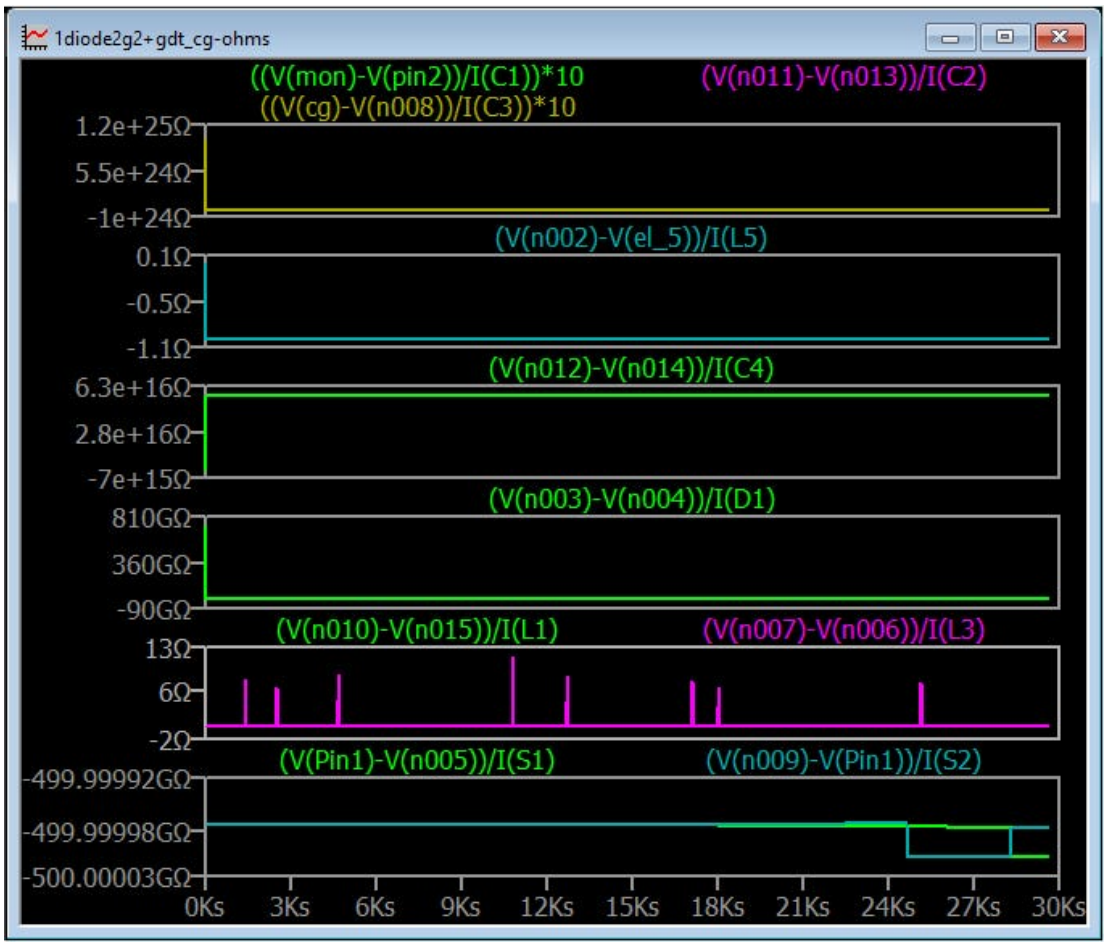
Switches engage some more.



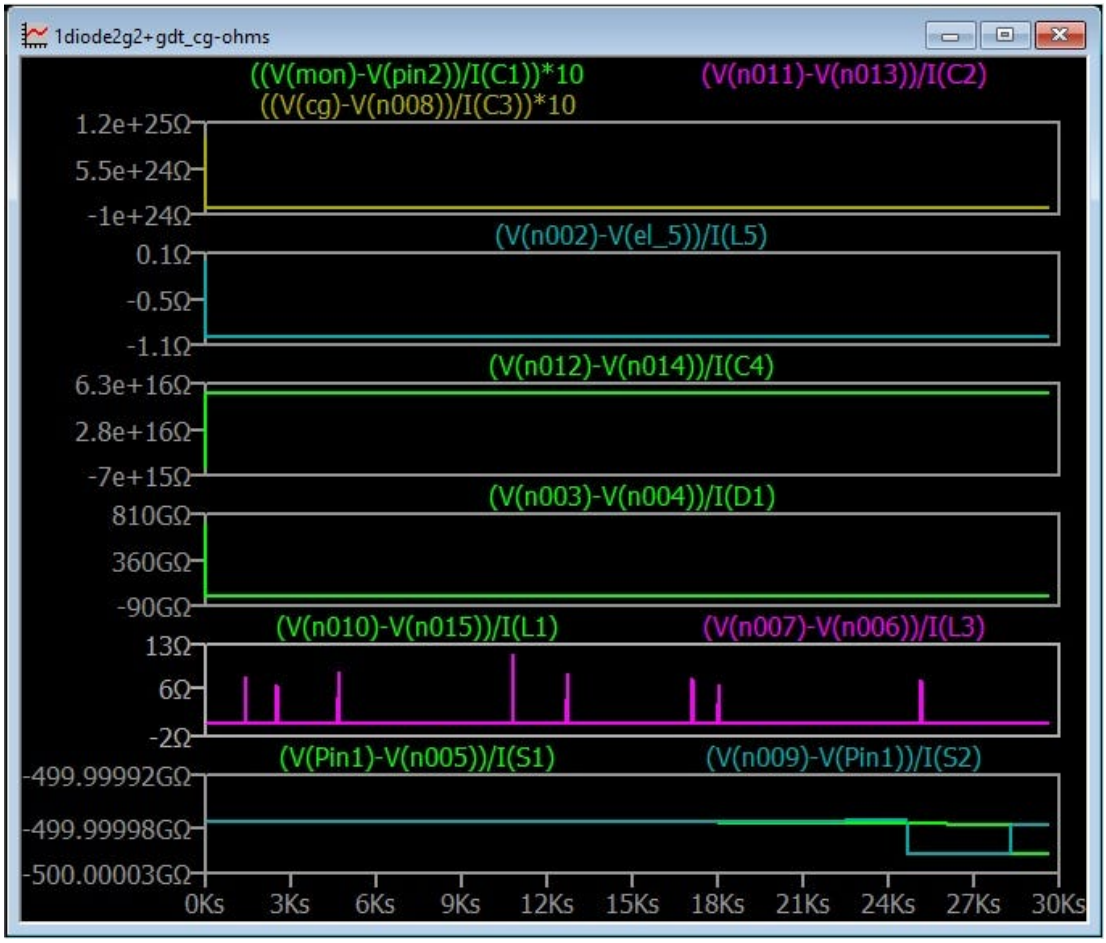
ohms output: 300s — notice how certain components exhibit a surge of resistance/impedance at the very beginning and then die out to zero: C1, C2, C3 and D1 — C4 also entertains a lot of impedance while the two switches remain at around 500 Giga Ohms and inductors L1 and L3 are at a mere few ohms — inductor L5 starts at zero ohms and then quickly shifts to negative one ohm and remains there — what this tells me is that capacitors C1, C2, and C3 initially absorb a lot of energy and then slightly reduce their impedance of positive absorption as you'll see from their figures further down in this post — capacitor C4 also absorbs a lot of energy — inductors L1 and L3 start out by not absorbing nor contributing any energy; but then L3 begins to mildly escalate its absorption while L1 maintains its non-absorption of energy — switches S1 and S2 maintain a steady generation of energy by maintaining themselves at around 500 negative Giga ohms



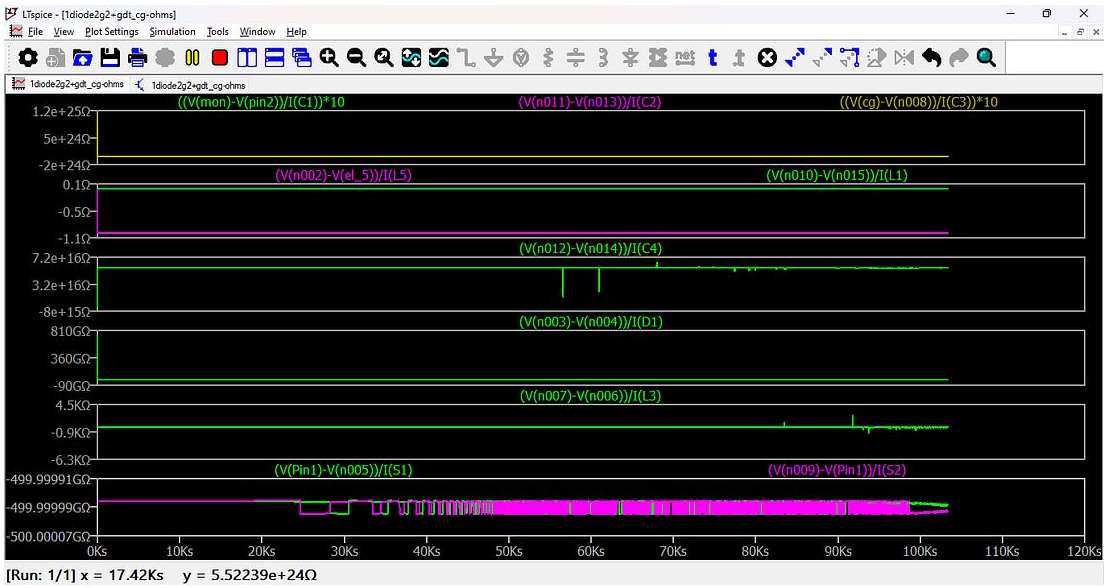
ohms output: 3ks — inductor L1 maintains its steady non-absorption while inductor L3 periodically spikes its positive characteristic of absorption of energy



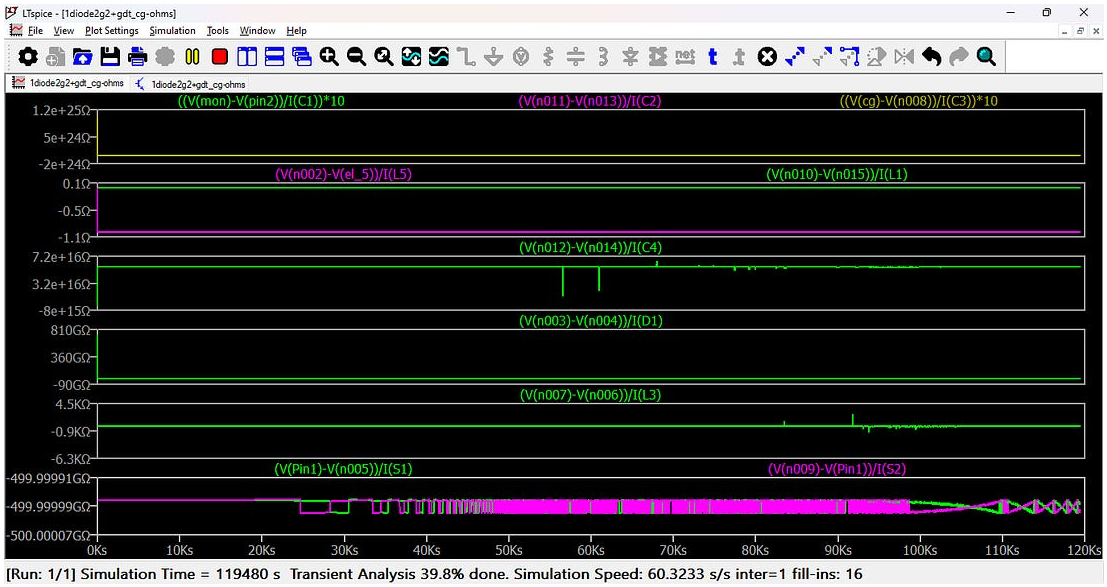
ohms output: 29ks — L1 continues to not absorb any energy while L3 continues to spike its absorption — switches S1 and S2 begin to slightly reduce their generation of power since they are periodically beginning to turn themselves ‘ON’ by slightly reducing their resistance to the flow of current



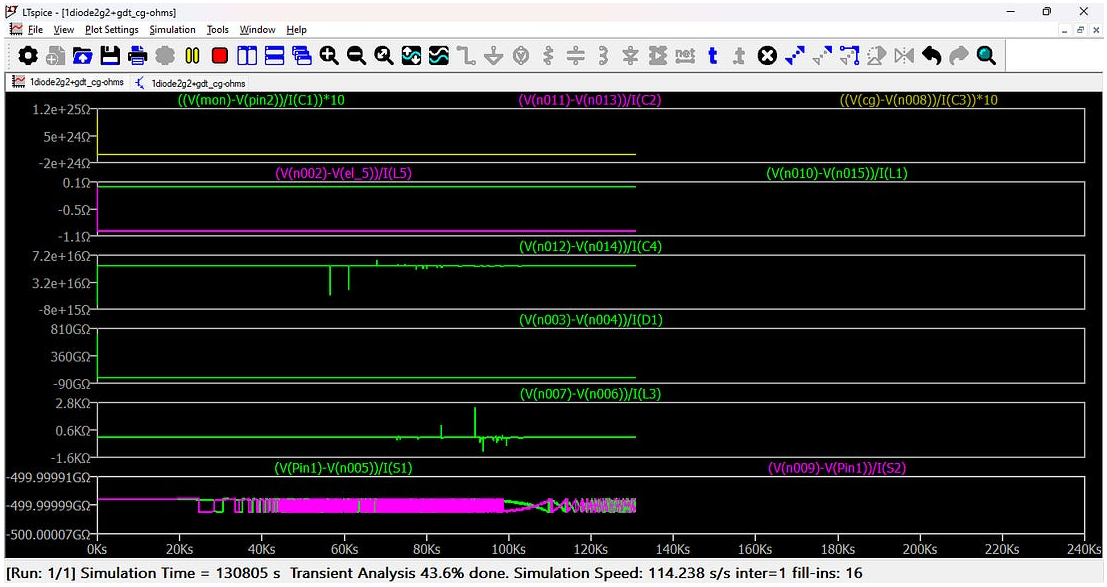
ohms output: 30ks — more of same



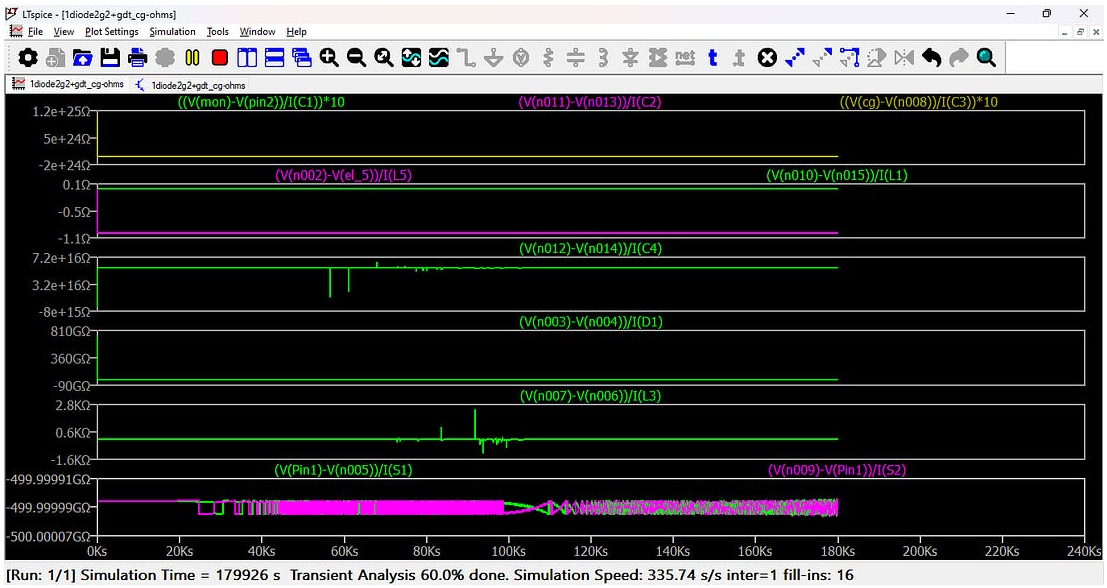
ohms output: 103ks — C4 begins to spike downwards (momentarily reduce) its absorption of energy — the two switches accelerate their switching — inductor L3 no longer maintains a zero status of non-involvement by periodically bursting with spikes of alternately absorption and generation of energy to a mild extent



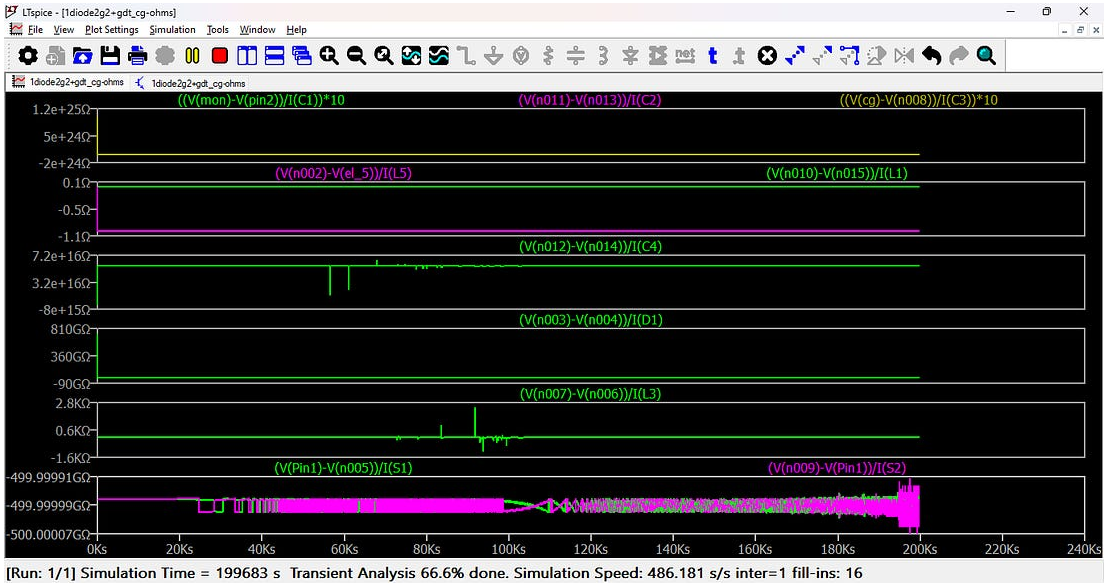
ohms output: 119ks — more of same



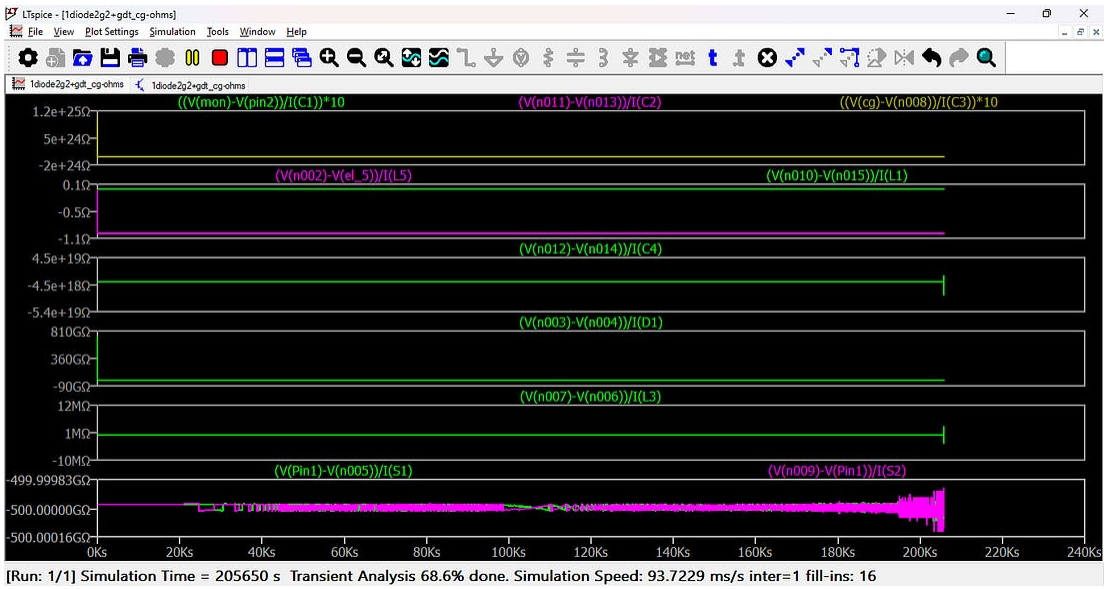
ohms output: 130ks — more of same



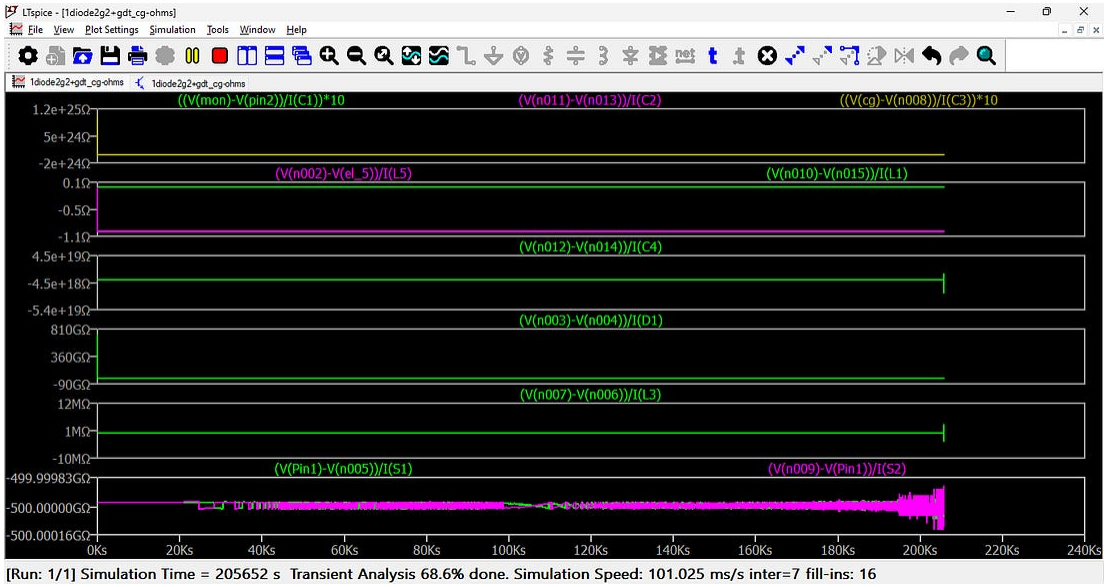
ohms output: 180ks — more of same



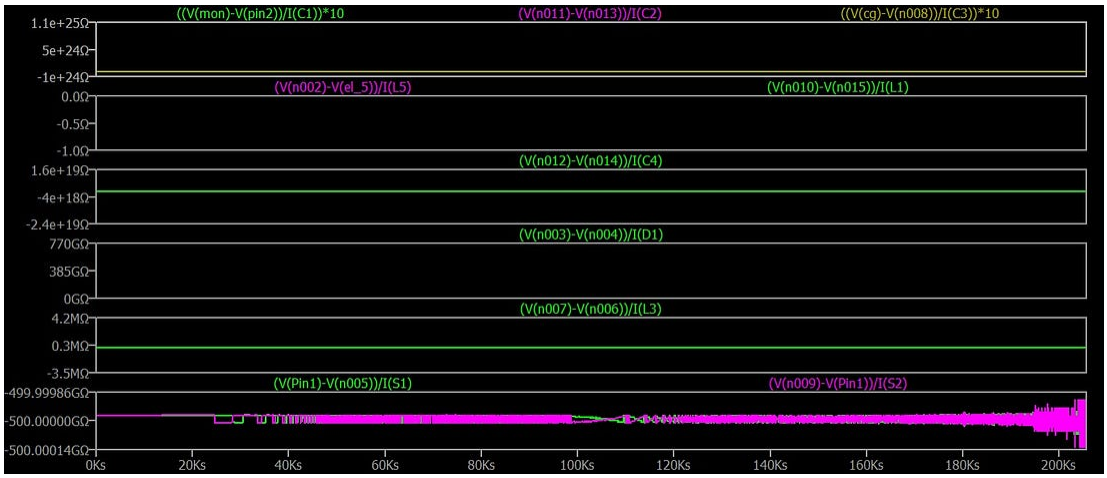
ohms output: 200ks — more of same except that the two switches ever so slightly increase the variability of their generation of power



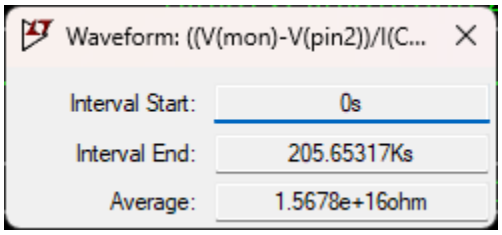
ohms output: 204ks — more of same



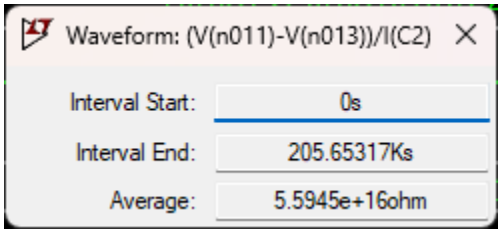
ohms output: 205ks — more of same



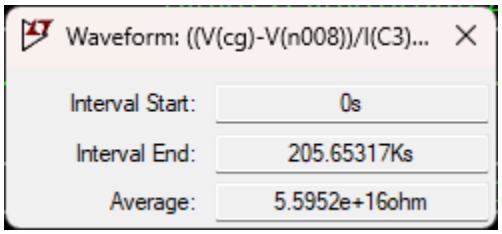
ohms output: at a little over 205ks



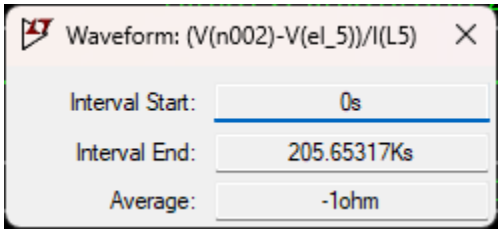
averaged impedance for capacitor, C1 equal to one and one-half times ten to the power of sixteen — this was further modified to align with the other waveforms in this first block of graphs by multiplying the outcome by a factor of ten. So, divide by ten to get its true amplitude which is one and one-half times ten to the power of fifteen — this component is absorbing energy since its average is exhibiting a positively signed polarization



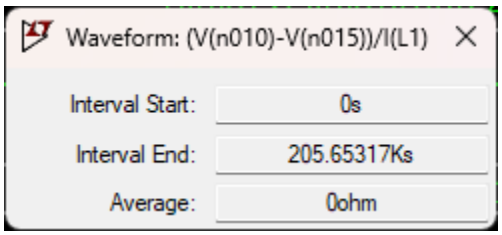
capacitor, C2 — no modification, here — this component is absorbing energy since its average is exhibiting a positively signed polarization



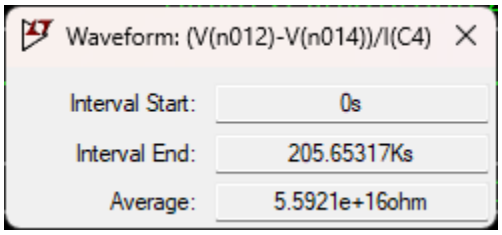
capacitor, C3 — modified by multiplication with ten — this component is absorbing energy since its average is exhibiting a positively signed polarization



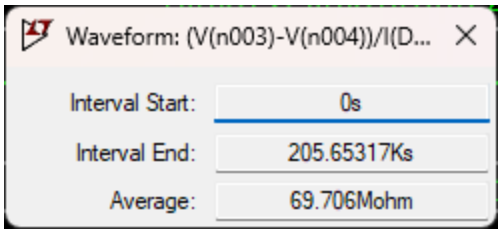
inductor, L5 — not modified — this component is mildly generating energy since its average is exhibiting a negatively signed polarization



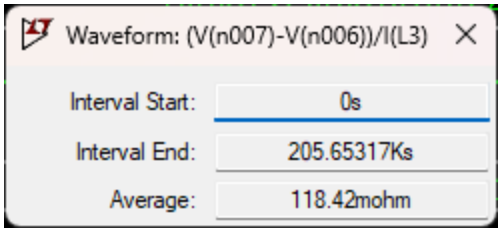
inductor, L1 — not modified — this component is not participating in the absorption nor the generation of energy since its average is exhibiting a zero non-signed polarization



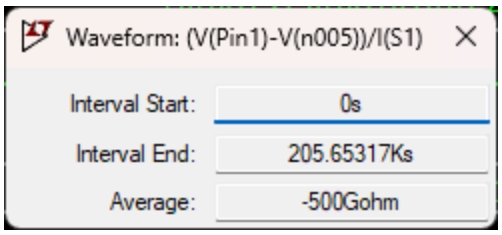
capacitor, C4 — not modified — this component is absorbing energy since its average is exhibiting a positively signed polarization



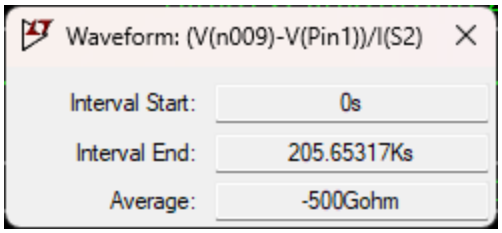
diode, D1 — not modified — this component is absorbing energy since its average is exhibiting a positively signed polarization



inductor, L3 — not modified — this component is absorbing very little energy since its average is exhibiting a very tiny, positively signed polarization



switch, S1, inside of neon subcircuit — not modified — this component is generating energy since its average is exhibiting a negatively signed polarization



switch, S2, inside of neon subcircuit — not modified — this component is generating energy since its average is exhibiting a negatively signed polarization

So, to recapitulate:

- both switches, S1 and S2, are generating power
- inductor, L5, is mildly generating power
- Everything else, except for inductor: L1, is absorbing lots or very little power
- inductor, L1, is not participating in the absorption or the generation of power
    - thus, it is allowing (or encouraging) the accumulation of voltage at its terminals rather than storing anything within itself (no volts, nor amps)

Notice how this is not a quantitative analysis. Instead, this is a qualitative analysis of the behavior of various components plus comparing their differing intensities of participation or lack thereof.

Download this circuit simulation from my Google Docs account or from my website.

List of: Mirrored Symmetric Circuit Simulation in LTSpice - a dialogue with ChatGPT, pts. 1-7

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