Mirrored Symmetric Circuit Simulation in LTSpice. Measuring Ohms vs Watts. Pt. 8



VINYASI
OCT 11, 2026

The measurement of ohms has to be redone since the addition of more 1-ohm resistors alters the ohmage measurements. And the additional resistors are to facilitate the measurements of wattages by way of inference as described in this podcast:

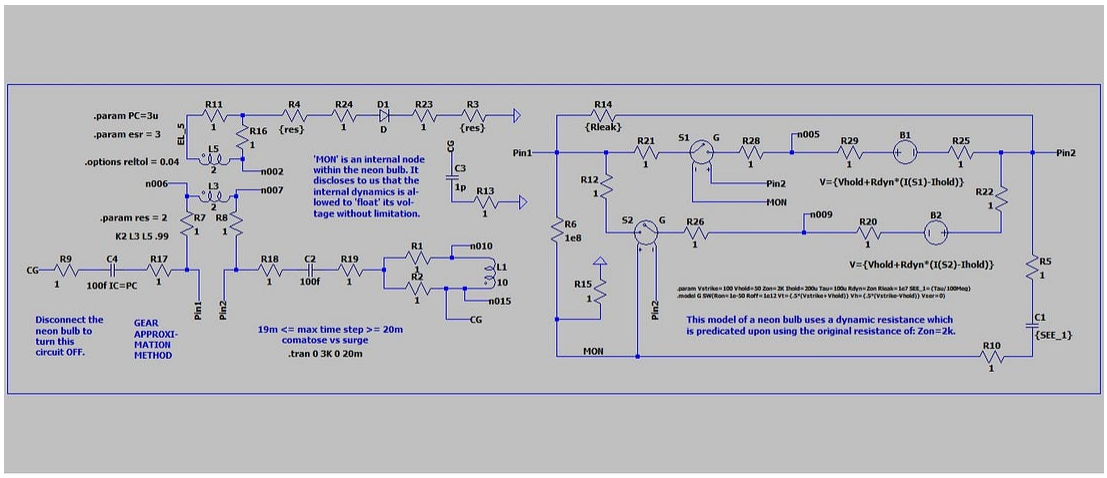
Sharing my excitement with you!

VINYASI • OCT 11



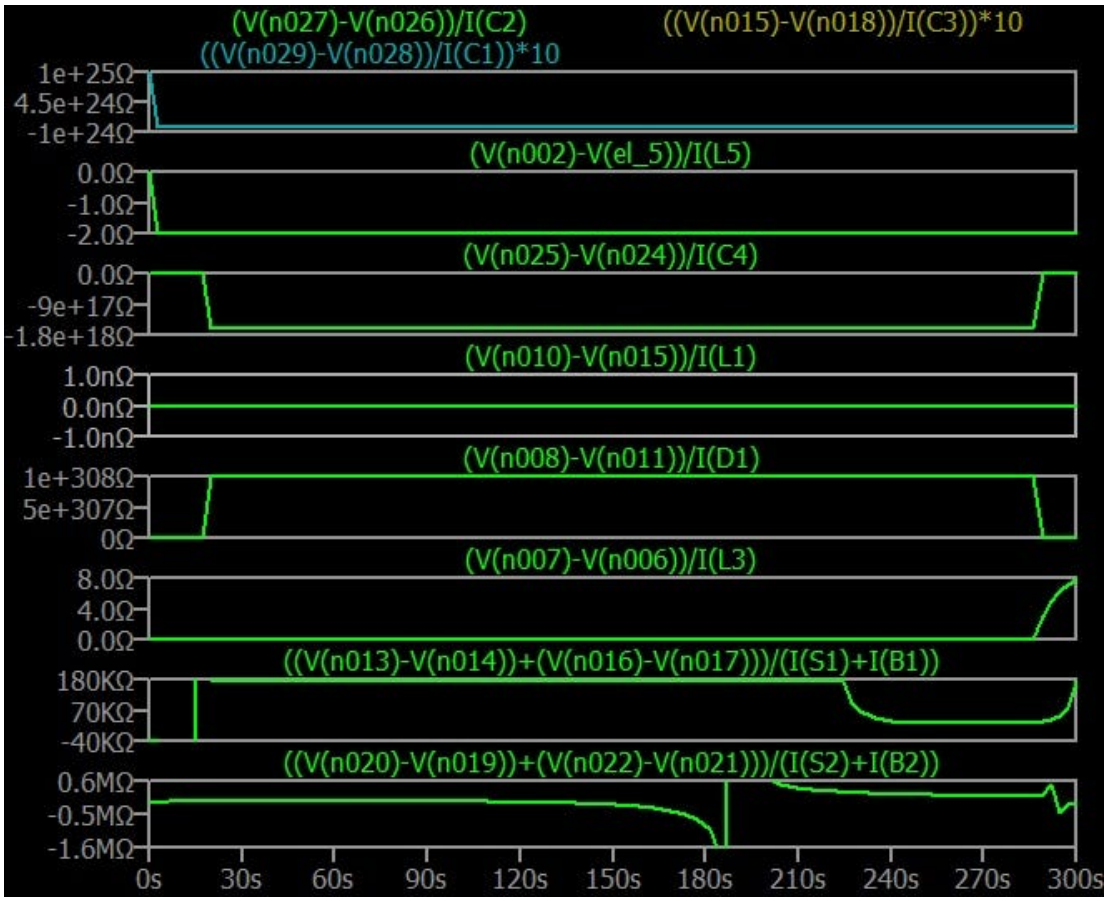
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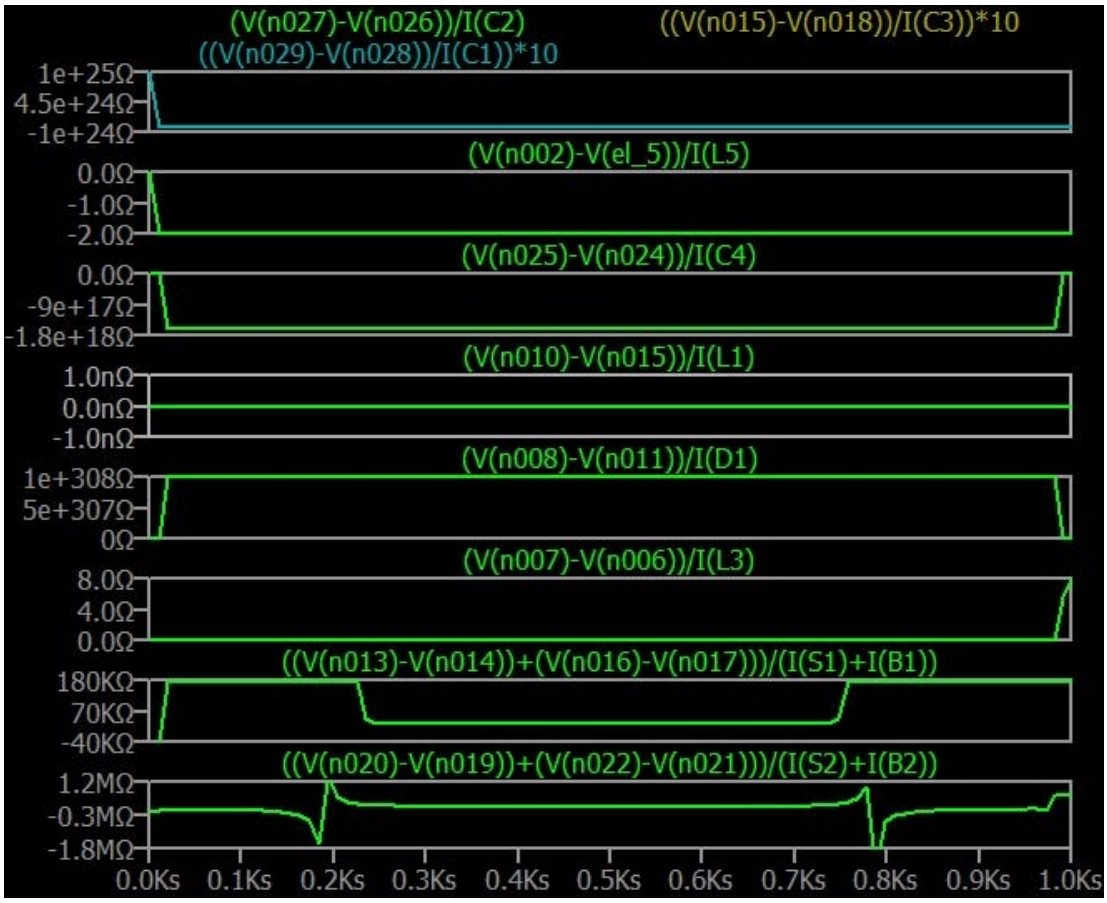
So, here is the new schematic:

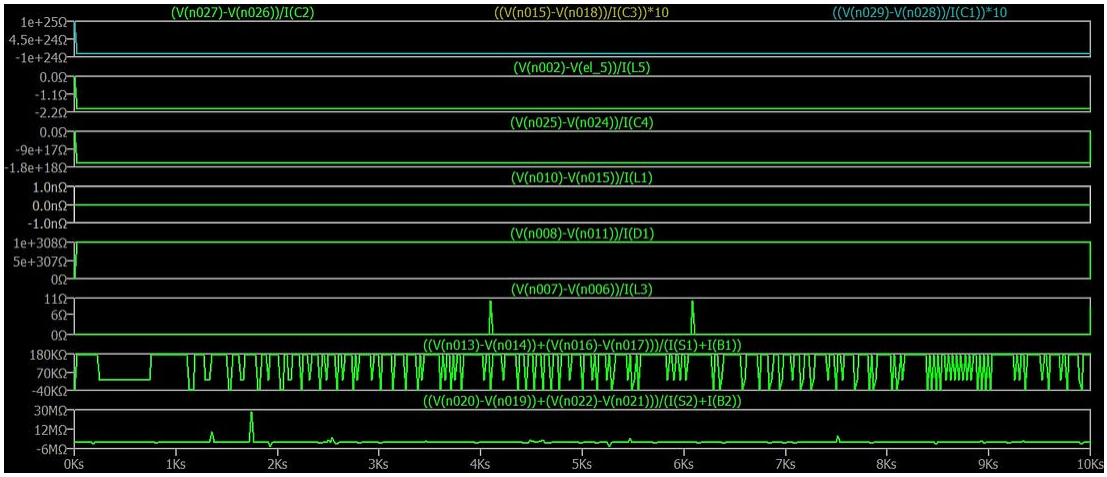


And here are the ohmage graphics and their measurements:

Graphics

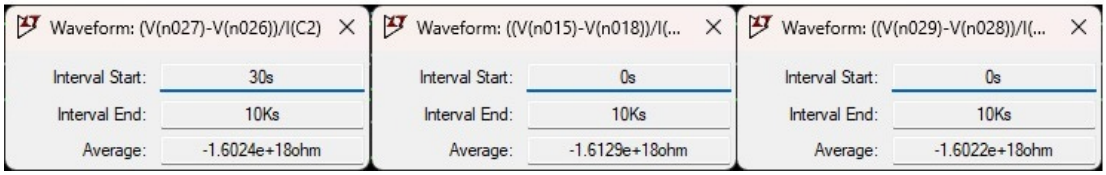

(V(n027)-V(n026))/I(C2)
((V(n015)-V(n018))/I(C3))*10
((V(n029)-V(n028))/I(C1))*10
1e+25Ω
4.5e+24Ω
-1e+24Ω
(V(n002)-V(el_5))/I(L5)
0.0Ω
-1.0Ω
-2.0Ω
(V(n025)-V(n024))/I(C4)
0.0Ω
-9e+17Ω
-1.8e+18Ω
(V(n010)-V(n015))/I(L1)
1.0nΩ
0.0nΩ
-1.0nΩ
(V(n008)-V(n011))/I(D1)
1e+308Ω
5e+307Ω
0Ω
(V(n007)-V(n006))/I(L3)
8.0Ω
4.0Ω
0.0Ω
((V(n013)-V(n014))+(V(n016)-V(n017)))/(I(S1)+I(B1))
180KΩ
70KΩ
-40KΩ
((V(n020)-V(n019))+(V(n022)-V(n021)))/(I(S2)+I(B2))
0.6MΩ
-0.5MΩ
-1.6MΩ
0s
30s
60s
90s
120s
150s
180s
210s
240s
270s
300s

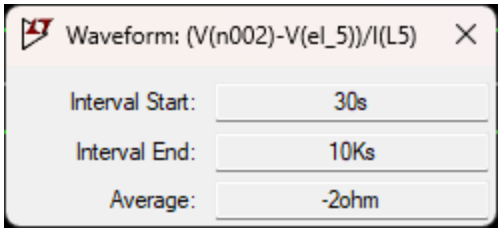

(V(n027)-V(n026))/I(C2)
((V(n015)-V(n018))/I(C3))*10
((V(n029)-V(n028))/I(C1))*10
1e+25Ω
4.5e+24Ω
-1e+24Ω
(V(n002)-V(el_5))/I(L5)
0.0Ω
-1.0Ω
-2.0Ω
(V(n025)-V(n024))/I(C4)
0.0Ω
-9e+17Ω
-1.8e+18Ω
(V(n010)-V(n015))/I(L1)
1.0nΩ
0.0nΩ
-1.0nΩ
(V(n008)-V(n011))/I(D1)
1e+308Ω
5e+307Ω
0Ω
(V(n007)-V(n006))/I(L3)
8.0Ω
4.0Ω
0.0Ω
((V(n013)-V(n014))+(V(n016)-V(n017)))/(I(S1)+I(B1))
180KΩ
70KΩ
-40KΩ
((V(n020)-V(n019))+(V(n022)-V(n021)))/(I(S2)+I(B2))
1.2MΩ
-0.3MΩ
-1.8MΩ
0.0Ks
0.1Ks
0.2Ks
0.3Ks
0.4Ks
0.5Ks
0.6Ks
0.7Ks
0.8Ks
0.9Ks
1.0Ks

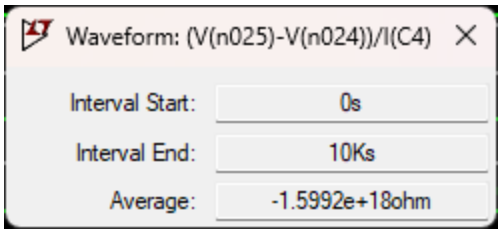

(V(n027)-V(n026))/I(C2)
((V(n015)-V(n018))/I(C3))*10
((V(n029)-V(n028))/I(C1))*10
1e+25Ω
4.5e+24Ω
-1e+24Ω
(V(n002)-V(el_5))/I(L5)
0.0Ω
-1.1Ω
-2.2Ω
(V(n025)-V(n024))/I(C4)
0.0Ω
-9e+17Ω
-1.8e+18Ω
(V(n010)-V(n015))/I(L1)
1.0nΩ
0.0nΩ
-1.0nΩ
(V(n008)-V(n011))/I(D1)
1e+308Ω
5e+307Ω
0Ω
(V(n007)-V(n006))/I(L3)
11Ω
6Ω
0Ω
((V(n013)-V(n014))+(V(n016)-V(n017)))/(I(S1)+I(B1))
180KΩ
70KΩ
-40KΩ
((V(n020)-V(n019))+(V(n022)-V(n021)))/(I(S2)+I(B2))
30MΩ
12MΩ
-6MΩ
0Ks
1Ks
2Ks
3Ks
4Ks
5Ks
6Ks
7Ks
8Ks
9Ks
10Ks

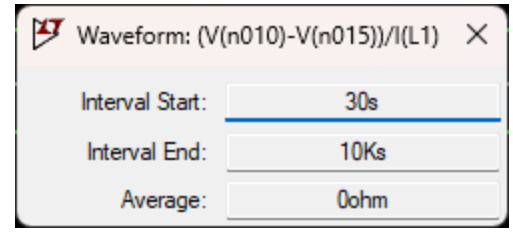
Ohmages

C2 ≈ C3 x 10 ≈ C1 x 10

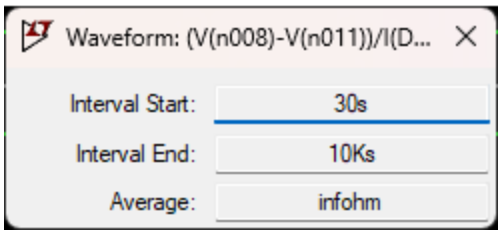


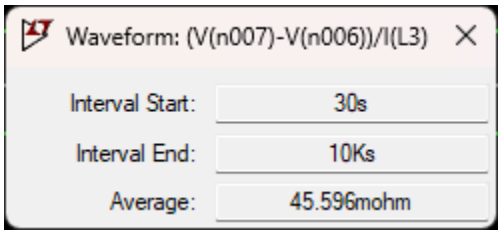




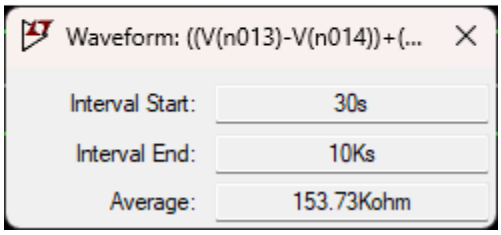


D1 = ∞ Ω

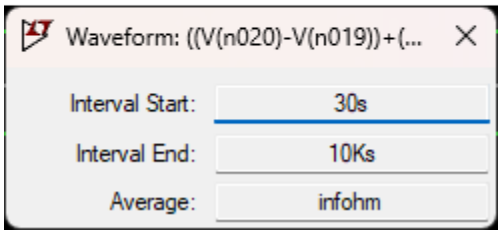




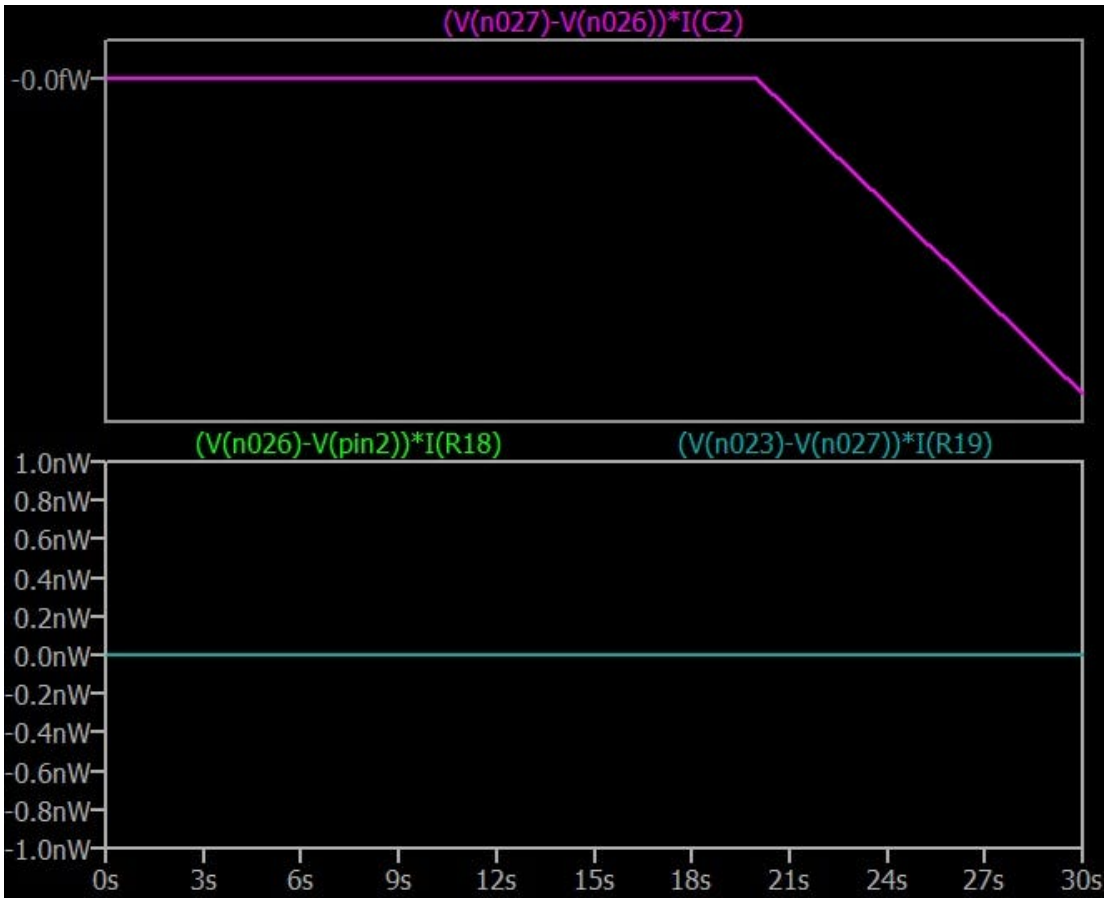
S1+B1

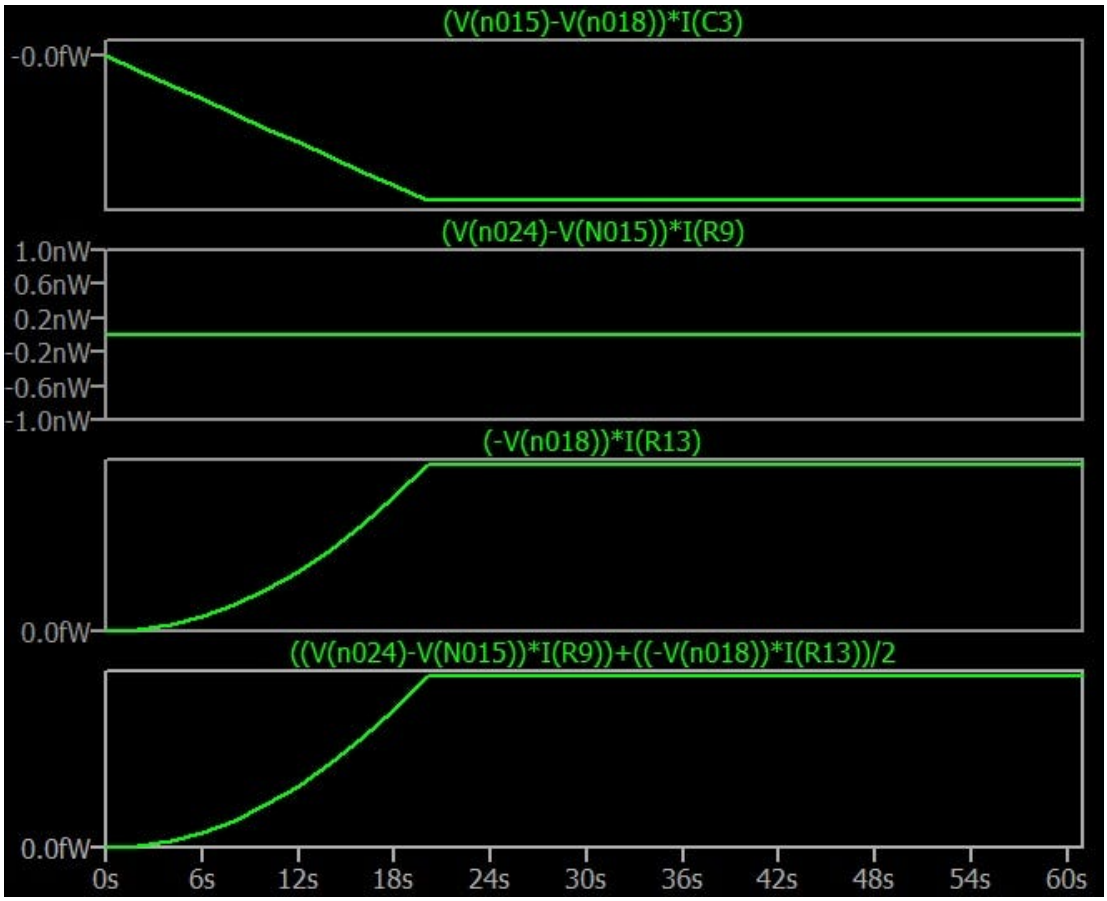


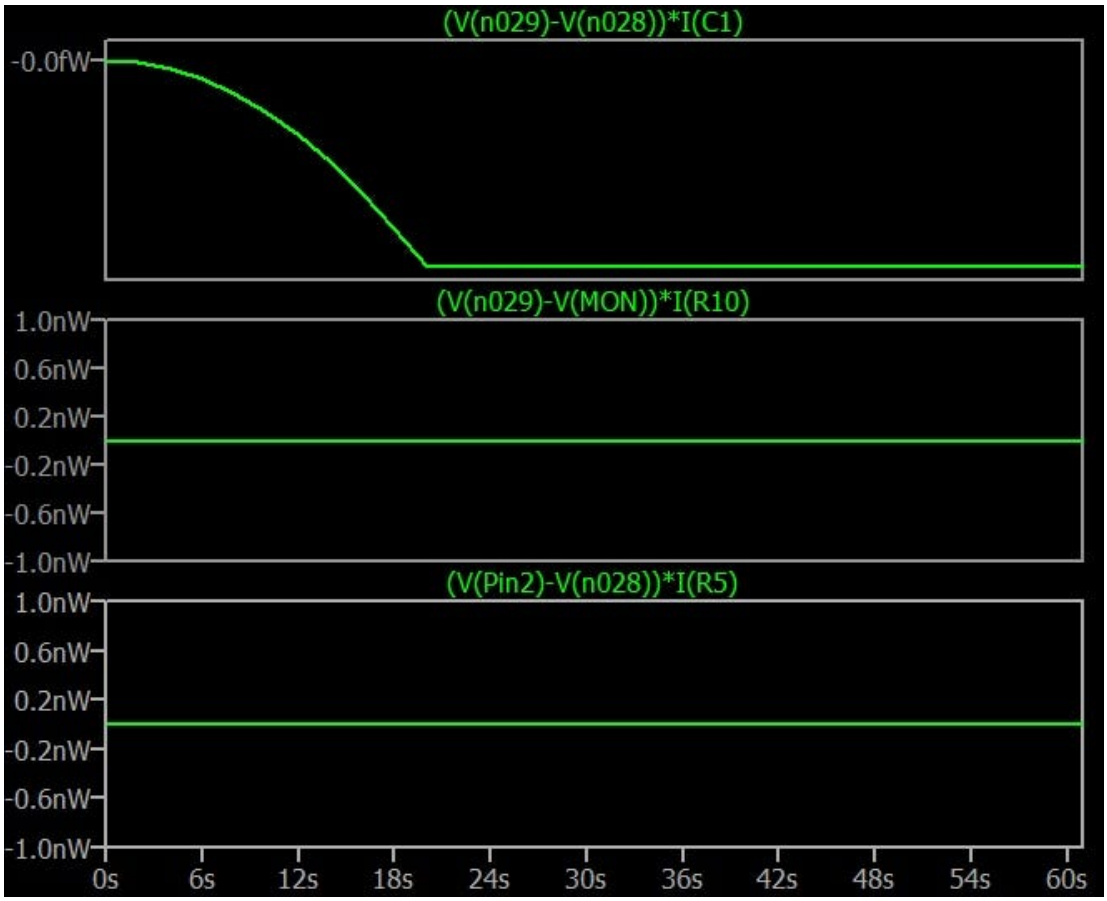
S2+B2 = ∞

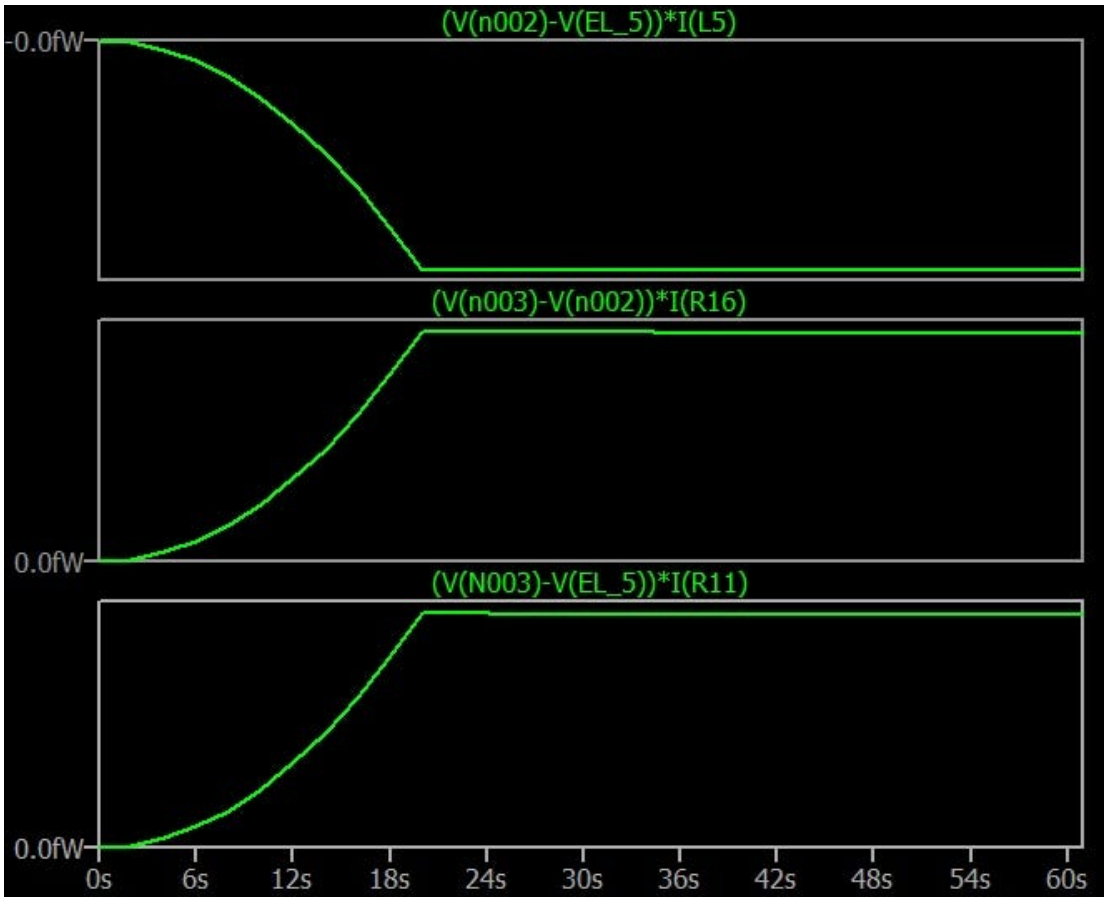


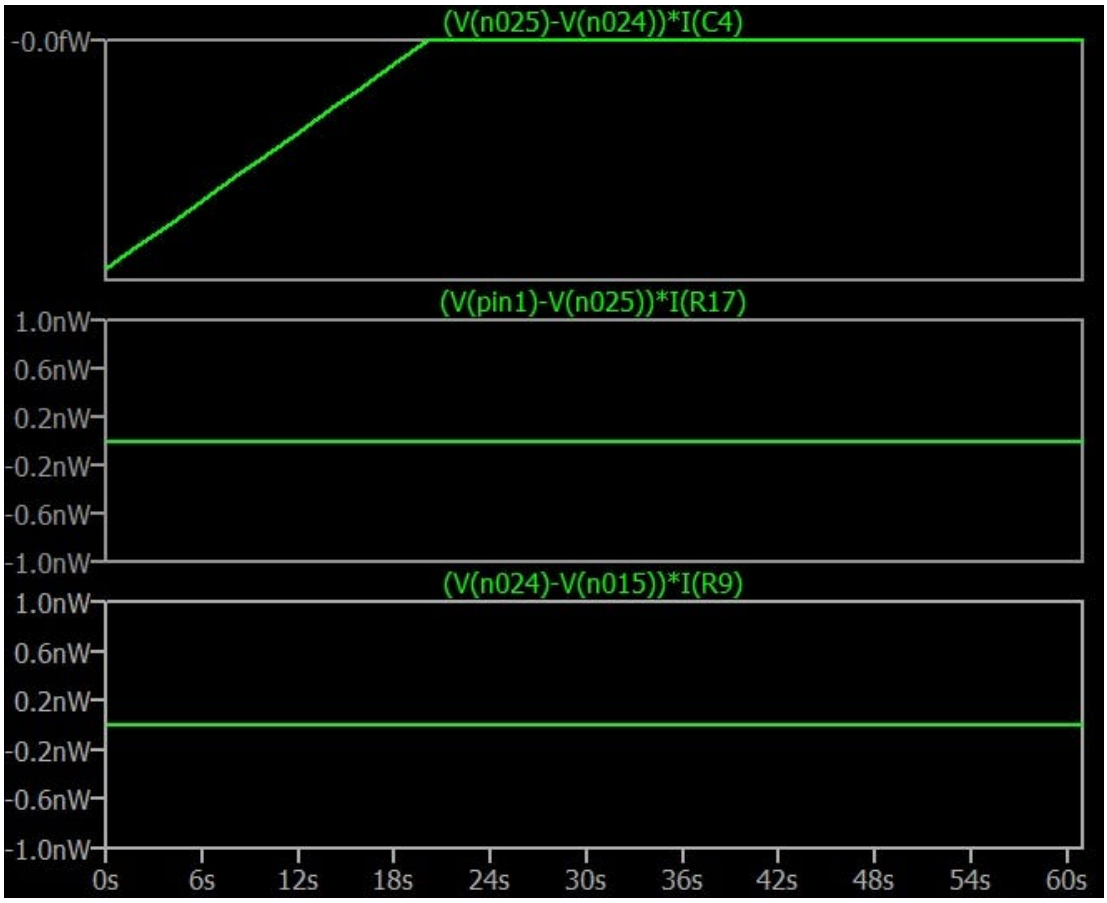
Wattages

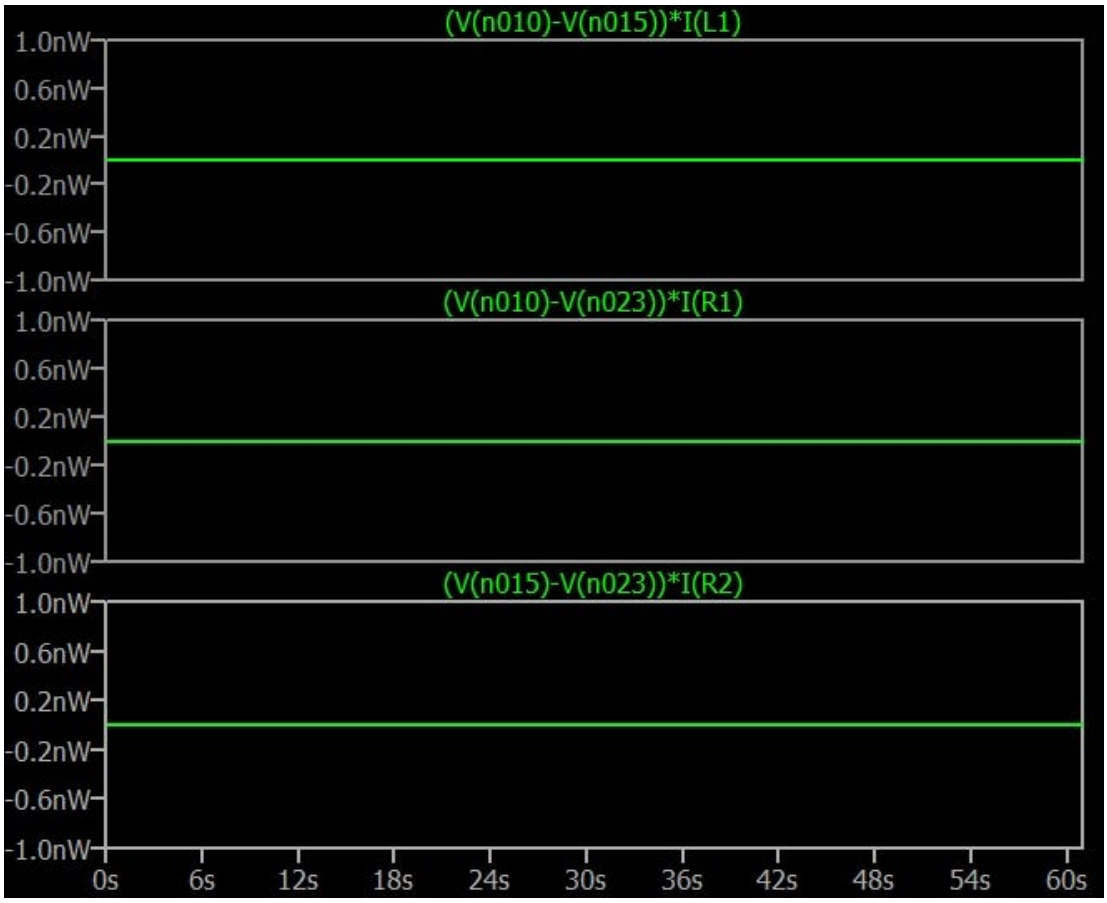

(V(n027)-V(n026))*I(C2)
-0.0fW
(V(n026)-V(pin2))*I(R18)
(V(n023)-V(n027))*I(R19)
1.0nW
0.8nW
0.6nW
0.4nW
0.2nW
0.0nW
-0.2nW
-0.4nW
-0.6nW
-0.8nW
-1.0nW
0s
3s
6s
9s
12s
15s
18s
21s
24s
27s
30s

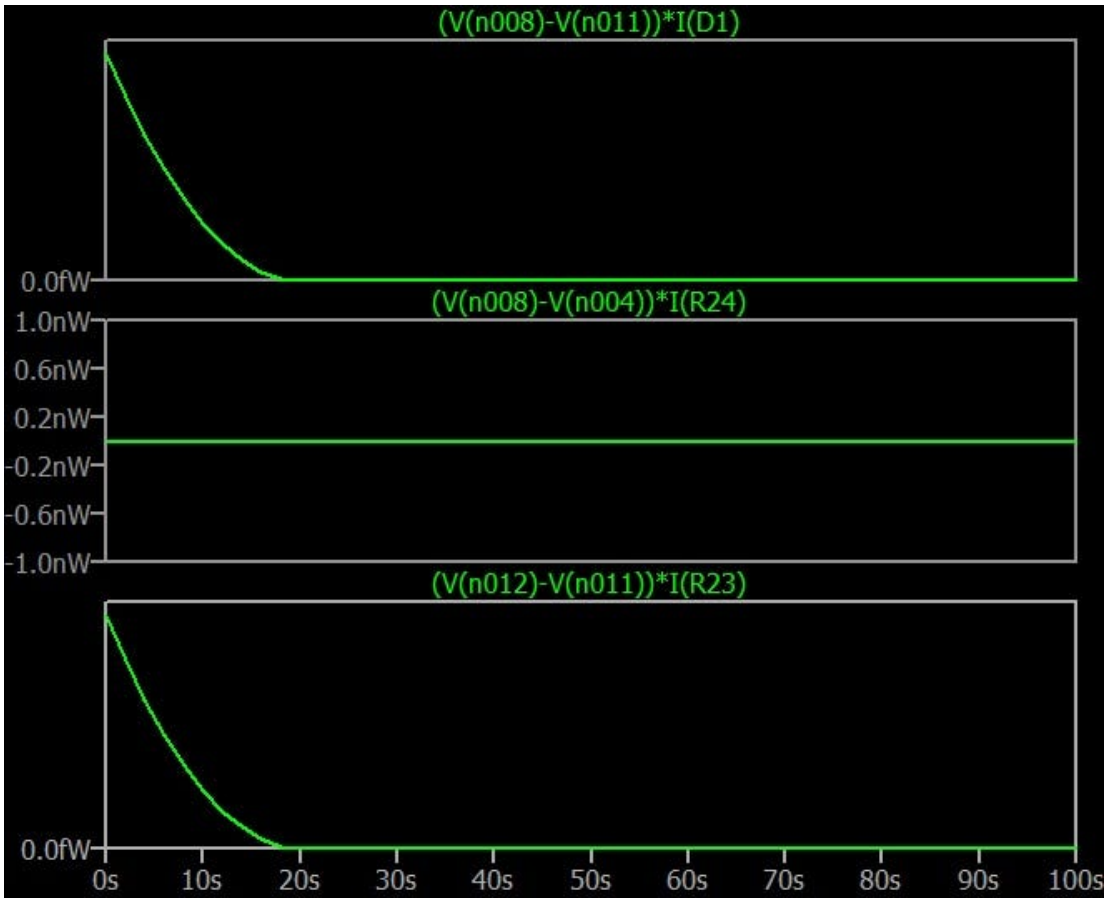

(V(n015)-V(n018))*I(C3)
-0.0fW
(V(n024)-V(N015))*I(R9)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
(-V(n018))*I(R13)
0.0fW
((V(n024)-V(N015))*I(R9))+((-V(n018))*I(R13))/2
0.0fW
0s
6s
12s
18s
24s
30s
36s
42s
48s
54s
60s

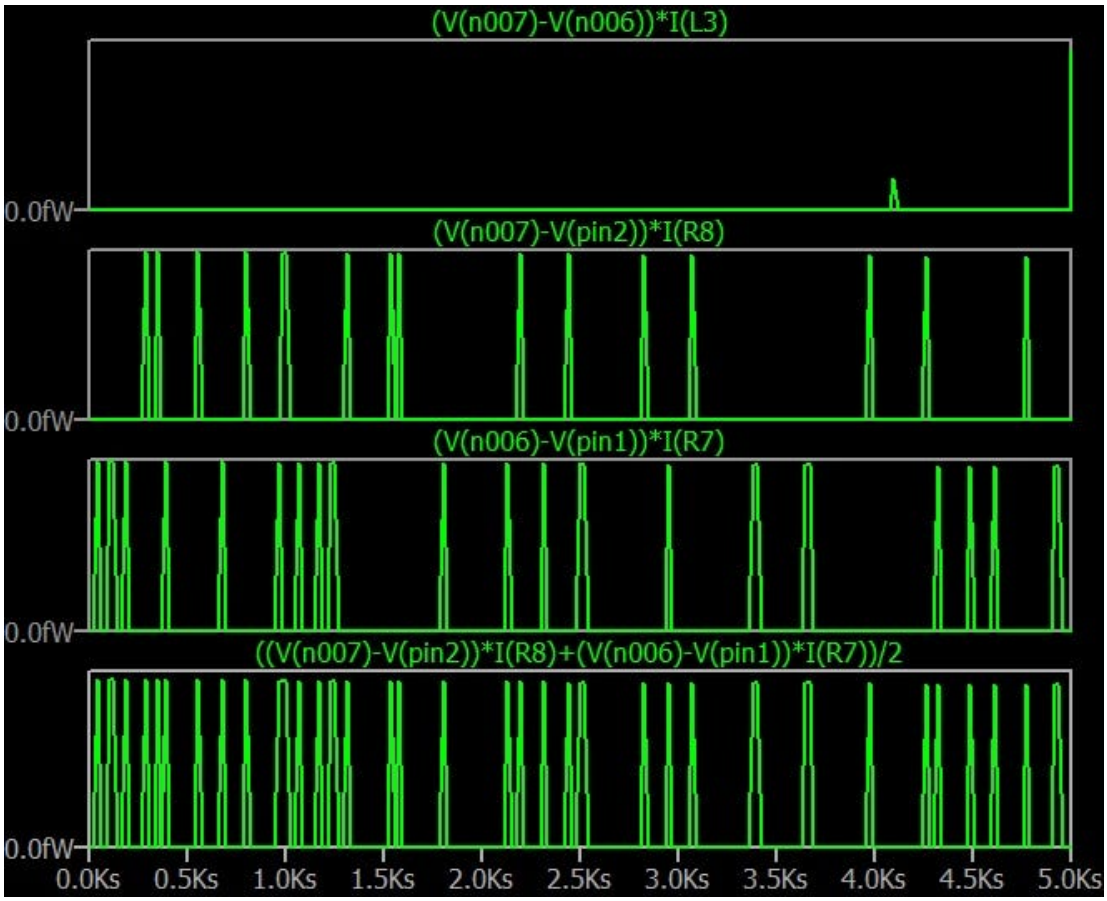

(V(n029)-V(n028))*I(C1)
-0.0fW
(V(n029)-V(MON))*I(R10)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
(V(Pin2)-V(n028))*I(R5)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
0s
6s
12s
18s
24s
30s
36s
42s
48s
54s
60s

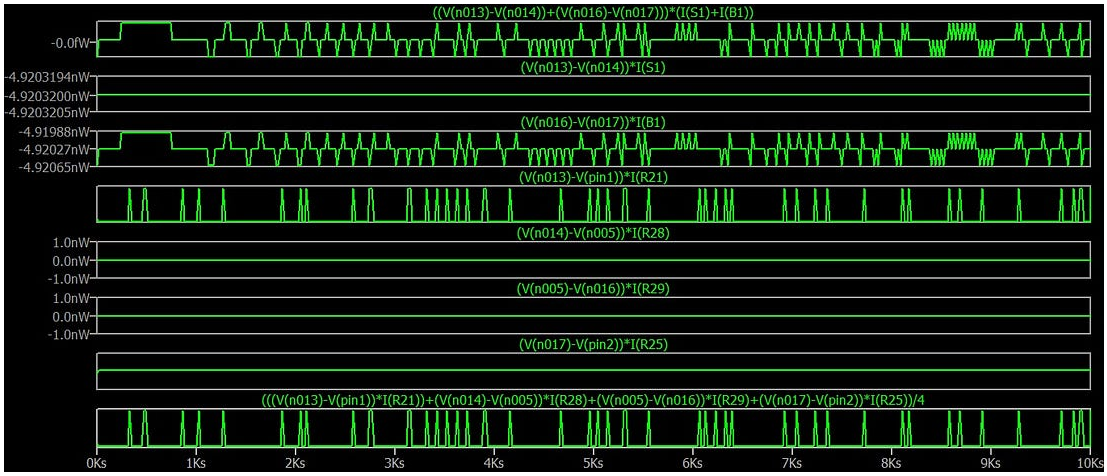

(V(n002)-V(EL_5))*I(L5)
-0.0fW
(V(n003)-V(n002))*I(R16)
0.0fW
(V(N003)-V(EL_5))*I(R11)
0.0fW
0s
6s
12s
18s
24s
30s
36s
42s
48s
54s
60s

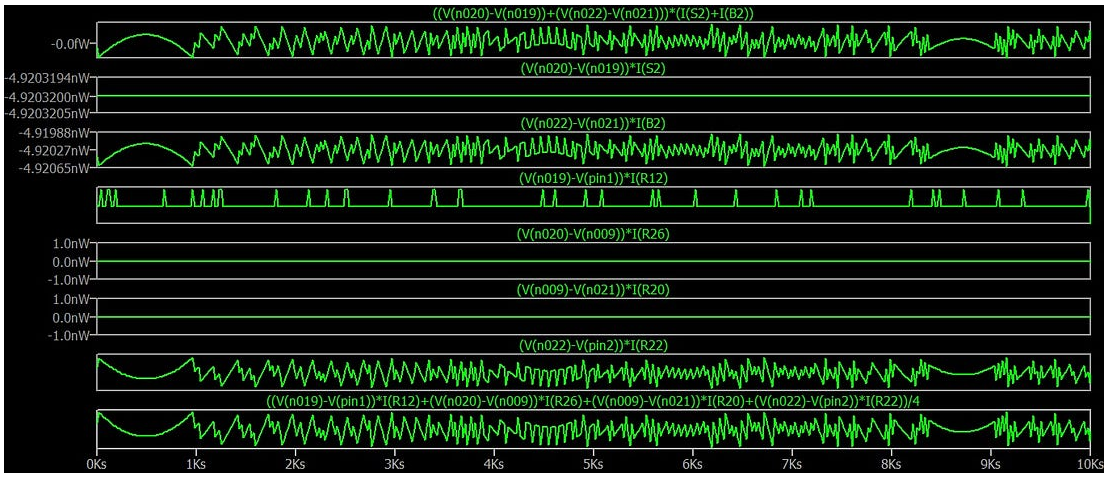

(V(n025)-V(n024))*I(C4)
-0.0fW
(V(pin1)-V(n025))*I(R17)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
(V(n024)-V(n015))*I(R9)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
0s
6s
12s
18s
24s
30s
36s
42s
48s
54s
60s


(V(n010)-V(n015))*I(L1)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
(V(n010)-V(n023))*I(R1)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
(V(n015)-V(n023))*I(R2)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
0s
6s
12s
18s
24s
30s
36s
42s
48s
54s
60s


(V(n008)-V(n011))*I(D1)
0.0fW
(V(n008)-V(n004))*I(R24)
1.0nW
0.6nW
0.2nW
-0.2nW
-0.6nW
-1.0nW
(V(n012)-V(n011))*I(R23)
0.0fW
0s
10s
20s
30s
40s
50s
60s
70s
80s
90s
100s


(V(n007)-V(n006))*I(L3)
0.0fW
(V(n007)-V(pin2))*I(R8)
0.0fW
(V(n006)-V(pin1))*I(R7)
0.0fW
((V(n007)-V(pin2))*I(R8)+(V(n006)-V(pin1))*I(R7))/2
0.0fW
0.0Ks
0.5Ks
1.0Ks
1.5Ks
2.0Ks
2.5Ks
3.0Ks
3.5Ks
4.0Ks
4.5Ks
5.0Ks


((V(n013)-V(n014))+(V(n016)-V(n017)))*(I(S1)+I(B1))
-0.0fW
(V(n013)-V(n014))*I(S1)
-4.9203194nW
-4.9203200nW
-4.9203205nW
(V(n016)-V(n017))*I(B1)
-4.91988nW
-4.92027nW
-4.92065nW
(V(n013)-V(pin1))*I(R21)
(V(n014)-V(n005))*I(R28)
1.0nW
0.0nW
-1.0nW
(V(n005)-V(n016))*I(R29)
1.0nW
0.0nW
-1.0nW
(V(n017)-V(pin2))*I(R25)
(((V(n013)-V(pin1))*I(R21))+(V(n014)-V(n005))*I(R28)+(V(n005)-V(n016))*I(R29)+(V(n017)-V(pin2))*I(R25))/4
0Ks
1Ks
2Ks
3Ks
4Ks
5Ks
6Ks
7Ks
8Ks
9Ks
10Ks

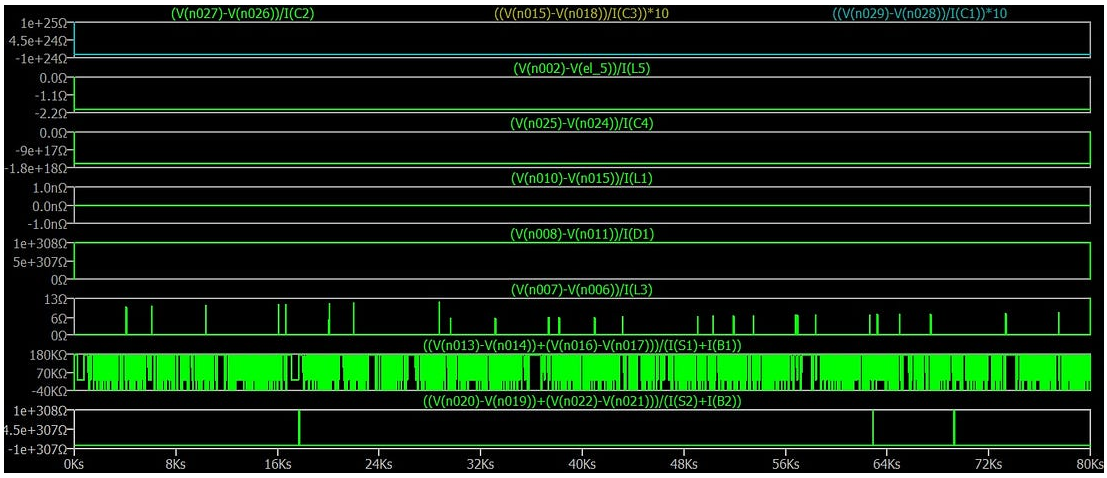


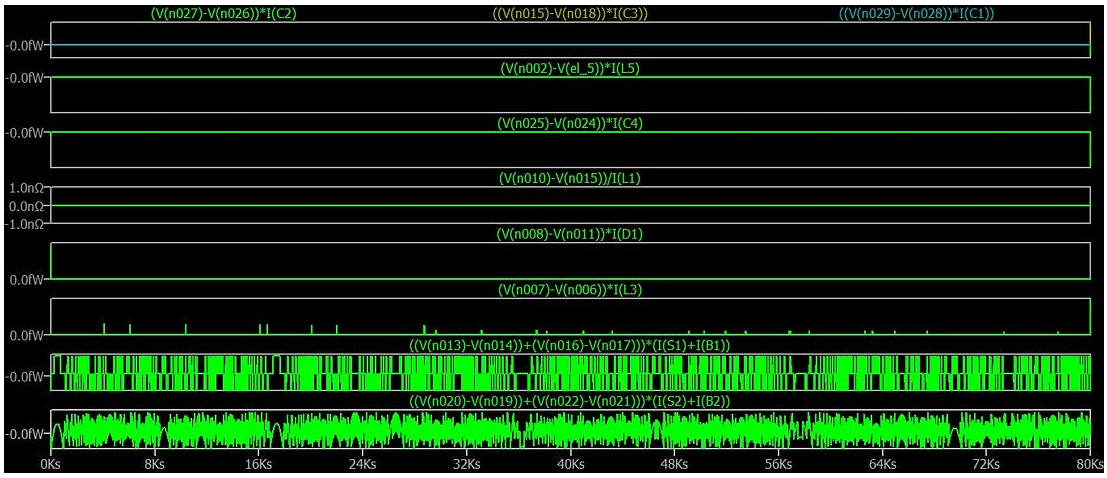
Conclusion

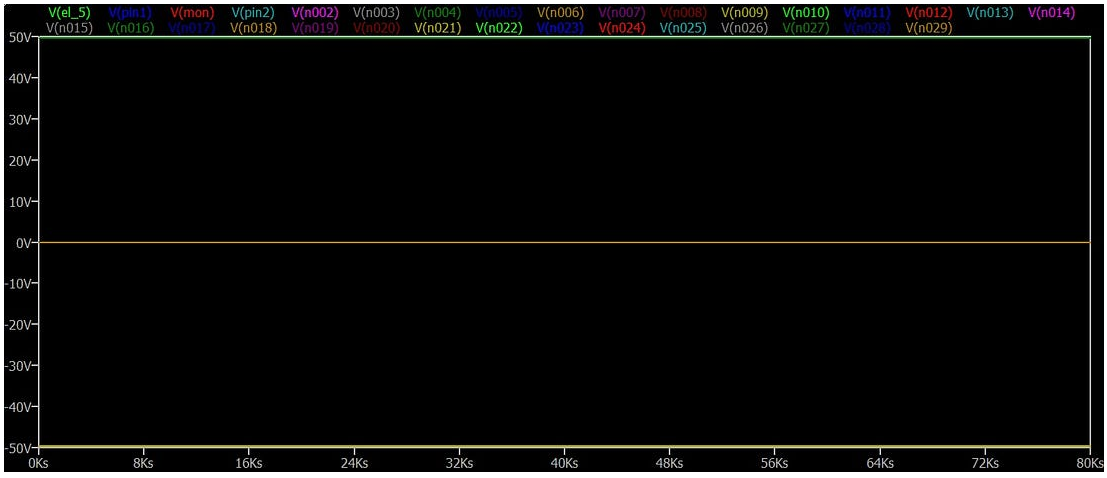
Thus, we may conclude from these screenshots that there is no power which is generated by this circuit and deposited within any of its reactive components, including: its caps, its coils, its diodes, and its switches.

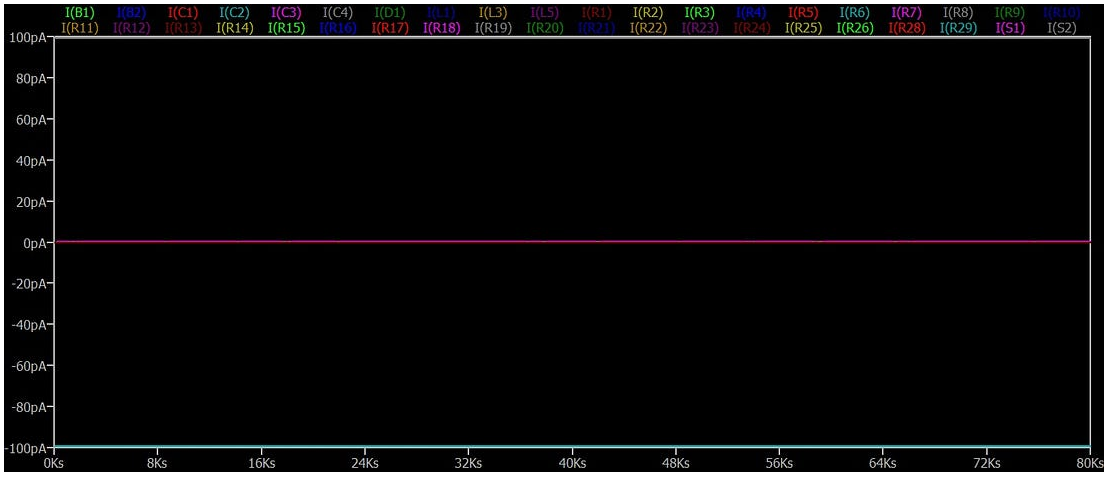
So, where did the power go?

I thought it went to the nodes in between everything! But I was wrong.









This was a good test by putting one ohm resistances among everything.

The resistances among these reactive components either exhibited zero ohms, infinite ohms, or somewhere in between telling us not to look there for power gain.

I, as a layperson, with layperson mentality of logic, might deduce that zero ohms might have exhibited infinite power. Yet, that is not the case (as we've seen). The truth is that zero ohms means non-involvement so that the result is the same as if the ohms were infinite.

This concludes these series of posts on analyzing this circuit since it couldn't withstand scrutiny.

Now I have an opportunity to use this technique upon the Konzen simulation.

Wow! I can't wait ...

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List of: Mirrored Symmetric Circuit Simulation in LTSpice - a dialogue with ChatGPT, pts. 1-8

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