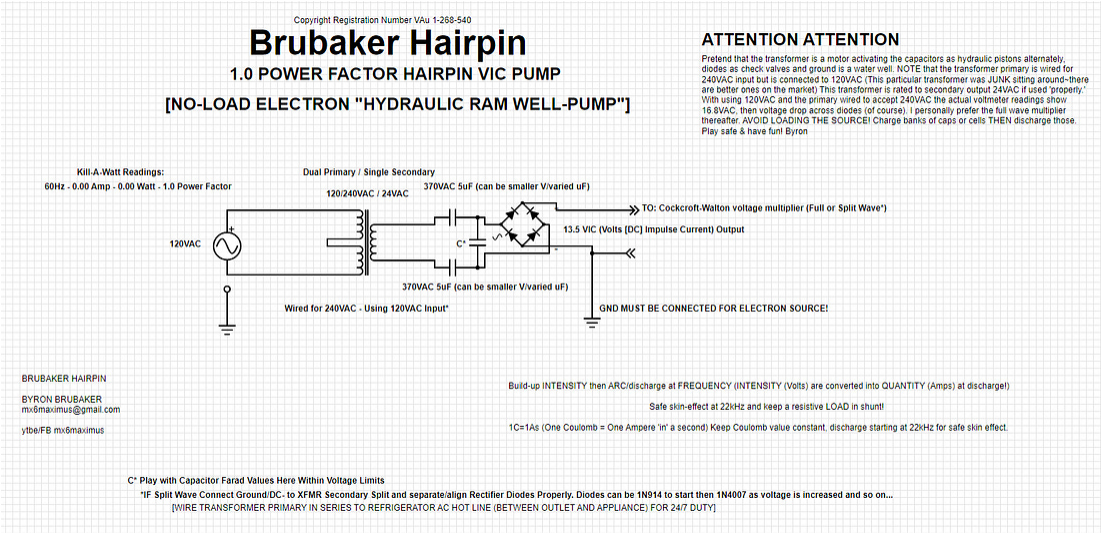


Nikola Tesla's Hairpin modified by Byron Brubaker to Pull Current from out of the Ground simulated in Micro-Cap v.12

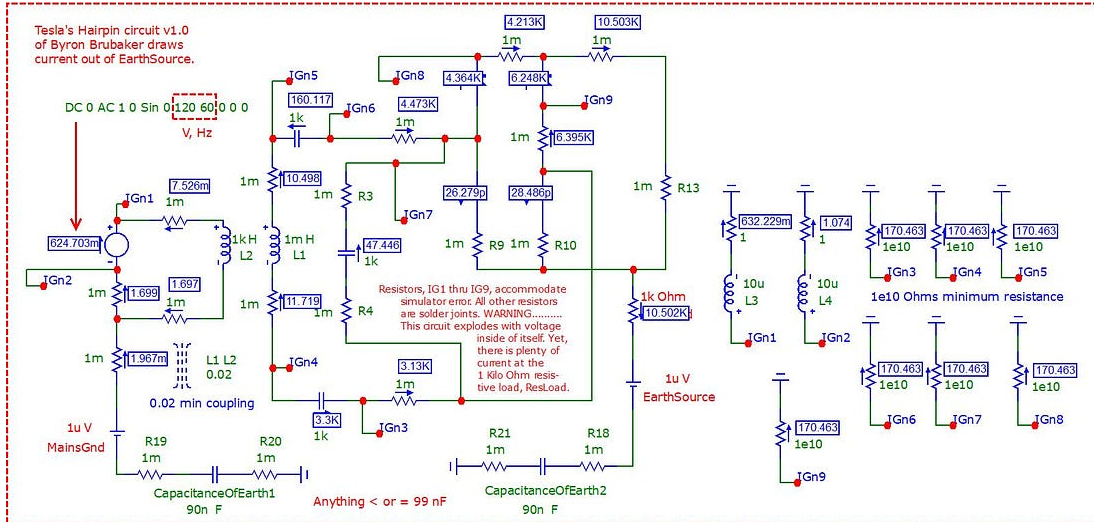
{an updated simulation for a slight improvement of efficiency}



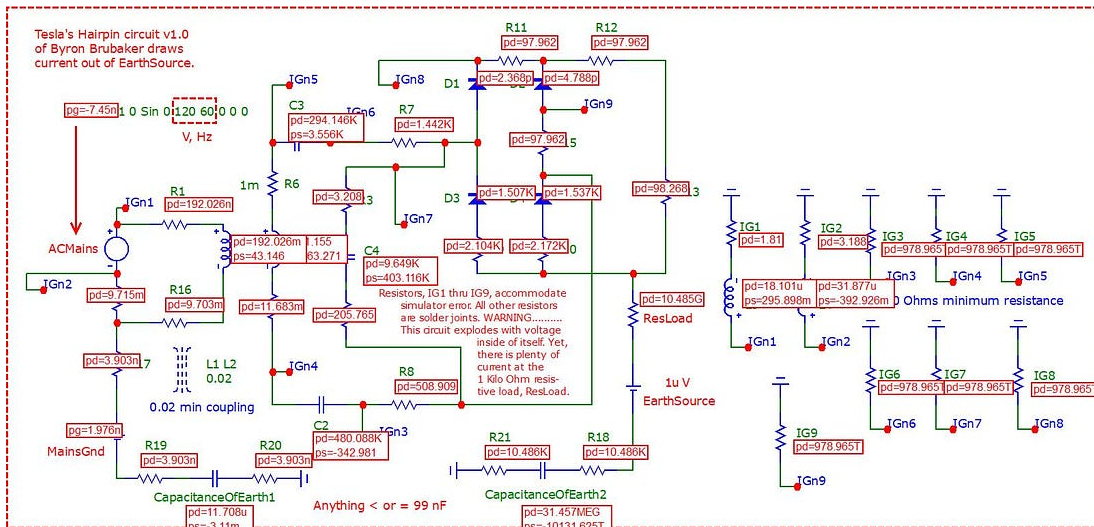
VINYASI
JUL 11, 2026



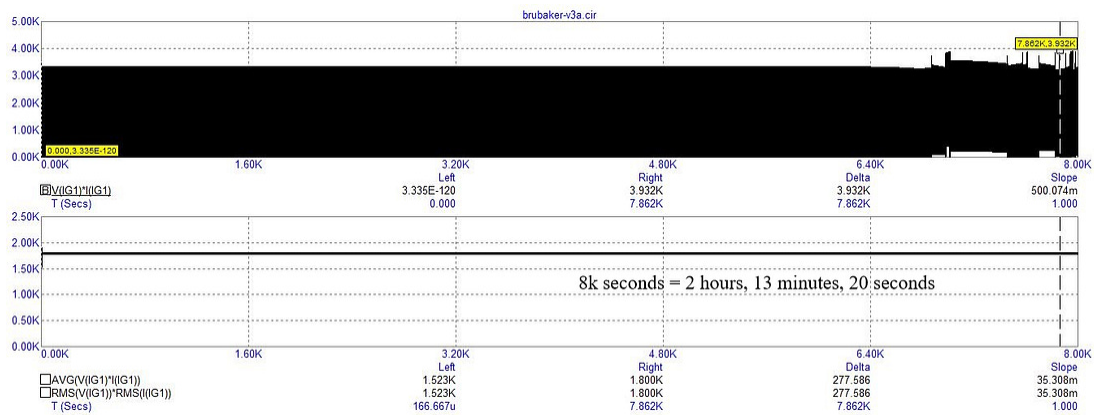
Byron's Original Schematic



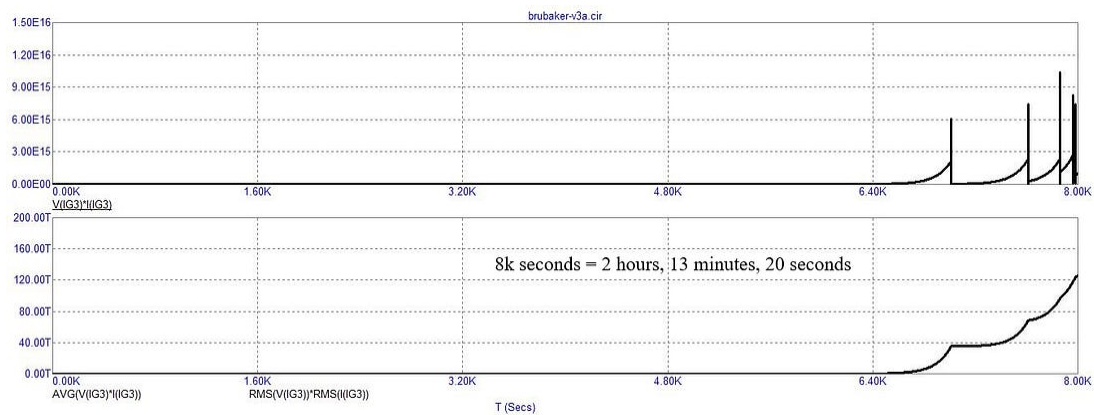
Currents



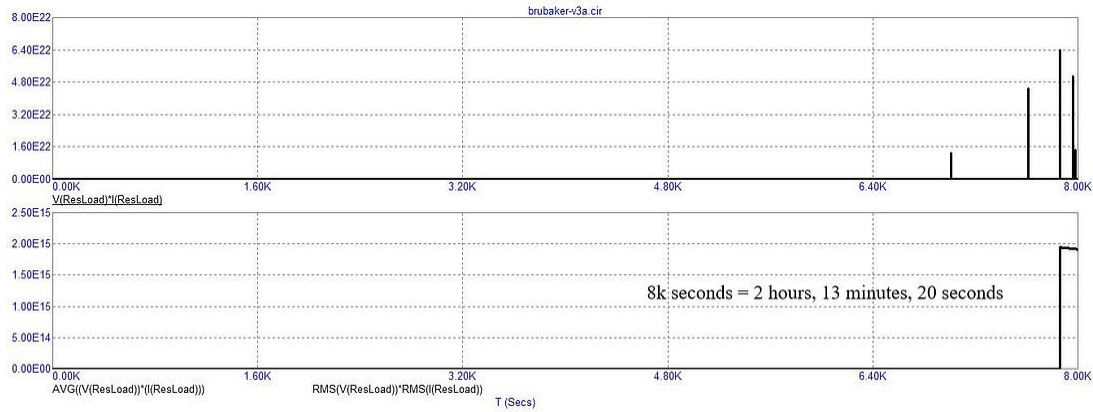
Powers



A/C Mains Leakage



All Other Leakages



1k Ohm Resistive Load (ResLoad)

[Download this circuit simulation from Google Docs as a zip file.](#)

Suggestion: The entire simulation, including the leakages (resistors IG1 through IG9, inclusive), and all four coils (L1 through L4, inclusive), should be built. Only the two batteries (EarthSource and MainsGnd) are not built — nor are their adjacent capacitors built (CapacitanceOfEarth1 and CapacitanceOfEarth2) — since these four components represent the Earth's contribution.

My Updated Schematic, 2nd version

Copyright Registration Number VAU 1-268-540

Brubaker Hairpin

1.0 POWER FACTOR HAIRPIN VIC PUMP

[NO-LOAD ELECTRON "HYDRAULIC RAM WELL-PUMP"]

ATTENTION ATTENTION

Pretend that the transformer is a motor activating the capacitors as hydraulic pistons alternately, diodes as check valves and ground is a water well. NOTE that the transformer primary is wired for 240VAC input but is connected to 120VAC. (This particular transformer was JUNK sitting around - are better ones on the market). This transformer is rated to secondary output 24VAC if used prop. With using 120VAC and the primary wired to accept 240VAC the actual voltmeter readings show 16.8VAC, then voltage drop across diodes (of course). I personally prefer the full wave multiplier thereafter. AVOID LOADING THE SOURCE! Charge tanks of caps or cells THEN discharge them. Play safe & have fun! Byron

Kilowatt Readings:
60Hz - 0.00 Amp - 0.00 Watt - 1.0 Power Factor

Dual Primary / Single Secondary
120/240VAC / 24VAC

370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/ varied uF)

120VAC

370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/ varied uF)

13.5 VIC (Volts [DC] Impulse Current) Output

TO: Cockcroft-Walton voltage multiplier (Full or Split Wave*)

Wired for 240VAC - Using 120VAC Input*

GND MUST BE CONNECTED FOR ELECTRON SOURCE!

BRUBAKER HAIRPIN
BYRON BRUBAKER
mx6maximus@gmail.com
ytbe/FB mx6maximus

Build-up INTENSITY then ARC/discharge at FREQUENCY (INTENSITY (Volts) are converted into QUANTITY (Amps) at discharge!)

Safe skin-effect at 22kHz and keep a resistive LOAD in shunt!

1C=1As (One Coulomb = One Ampere 'in' a second) Keep Coulomb value constant, discharge starting at 22kHz for safe skin effect.

C* Play with Capacitor Farad Values Here Within Voltage Limits

*If Split Wave Connect Ground/DC- to XFMR Secondary Split and separate-align Rectifier Diodes Properly, Diodes can be 1N914 to start then 1N4007 as voltage is increased and so on...
[WIRE TRANSFORMER PRIMARY IN SERIES TO REFRIGERATOR AC HOT LINE (BETWEEN OUTLET AND APPLIANCE) FOR 24/7 DUTY]

[Read full story](#)

Removed from Forum



Nikola Tesla's Hairpin Modified By Byron...

580KB PDF file

Download

Various Criticisms along with my Responses

on the topic of Byron's Hairpin Rendition of a Tesla Circuit

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« Reply #94 on: Today at 01:26:26 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 06:51:15 am

Quote from: Electrodynamic on Today at 04:00:16 am

Quote from: Xena E on Yesterday at 07:36:39 pm

Seriously.

One thing I notice about all of the UnscienceTM* brigade is their apparent common notion that Voltage and Current are tangible things that like fuel and oxygen can be combined with suitable circuitry to create power, rather than abstract means of measuring the electrical energy within a circuit.

*copyright @ SteveThackery.

The Copilot AI disagrees ...

“Short answer: No — voltage and current are not “abstract measures of electrical energy.”

They’re concrete, measurable physical quantities that describe how electrical energy moves and behaves in a circuit, **but neither one is electrical energy.**

[...]

Maybe it’s my grammar?

I’m sorry you have once again misunderstood, and thanks for posting that, but that alleged “AI quote” says No, but then goes on to agree with my point, and clearly states what I said!

Current and Voltage are ways of quantifying electrical energy... they are abstract human ideas to create a mental model of electrical

systems, not actual real tangible things to be mixed in a laboratory beaker or some magical circuitry to provide energy.

Perhaps you are unaware but electrical energy existed before any method of quantifying it by humans was ever attempted. It wasn't something that Charles-Augustin de Coulomb pulled out of his fucking arse.

If you want to prove me wrong please do so, I'd be interested to see a bucket full of Amps and Volts being mixed together with a big magic woo woo spoon, which is what your buddy Chet seems to be proposing.

To be more accurate...

The medium voltage (120V) and low current of a sine source, let's say: the A/C mains, is blended with the extremely low voltage (one microvolt) and elevated current of a separate D/C ground source (which is not the A/C mains ground) to create a compositional result. This D/C ground source could be a galvanic pile, if need be, to encourage the accumulation (in addition to the formation) of amp-hours from its underground environment. The reactance of the circuit provides the negative impedance, plus the accumulation of nodal voltages, sufficient enough to pull current from out of the Earth from however distant is necessary to increase its cubic scope. As the nodal voltages increase, the amplitude of the negative impedance also increases which has the impact of increasing the territorial scope of current draw from the Earth.

These are very good criticisms. Excellent! I like a good, thinking crowd. Anyone else would be dullsville.

There's no woo-woo with this. Just simple mathematical addition of two sources.

My simulation adds the A/C mains ground under the assumption that its contribution will be extremely low voltage and low current D/C.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #96 on: Today** at 01:34:33 pm »

Quote from: paul cotter on Yesterday at 07:56:17 pm

Yea, I have seen that with the suggestion of combining a high voltage low current source with a low voltage high current source to produce a high voltage high current source!

Where is there the error in that?

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #95 on: Today** at 01:31:31 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 01:22:20 pm

Quote from: Chet on Today at 01:11:42 pm

Quote from: Xena E on Yesterday at 05:08:02 am

the energy has to come from somewhere

The Sun.

So you're claiming photonic induction Chet, that's very clever.

Can you explain to us mere mortals how it applies to your brain ~~farts~~
sorry, child

Quote

| photonic induction?

No. Dielectric transference across the emptiness of space.

The Sun is a spherical capacitor, just as is every recognized planetary body in our solar system is likewise.

Each planetary body, and the Sun, is one plate of a multiplate celestial capacitor of various surface areas whose measurement of capacitance and charge varies, likewise.

If there is any other method of transference, such as photonic induction or amperage conduction, it is negligible at best and should be considered as leakages rather than as methods of transference.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #98 on: Today** at 01:54:38 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 01:46:30 pm

| **Quote from: Chet on Today at 01:26:26 pm**

| | **Quote from: Xena E on Today at 06:51:15 am**

| | | **Quote from: Electrodynamic on Today at 04:00:16 am**

| | | | **Quote from: Xena E on Yesterday at 07:36:39 pm**

| | | | | Seriously.

| | | | | One thing I notice about all of the Unscience™* brigade is their apparent common notion that Voltage and Current are tangible things that like fuel and oxygen can be combined with suitable circuitry to create power,

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*copyright @ SteveThackery.

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These are very good criticisms. Excellent! I like a good, thinking crowd. Anyone else would be dullsville.

There's no woo-woo with this. Just simple mathematical addition of two sources.

My simulation adds the A/C mains ground under the assumption that its contribution will be extremely low voltage and low current D/C.

Ah good, dialog of sorts.

So just for the sake of discussion we say that your proposed system works. And we pick random quantities of voltage and current.

Do you then claim that it is possible to combine a 100 Volt supply that can only drive a load with 1mA (ie., a maximum of 100mW...) with a 1mV supply that can drive a load with 100Amps (ie., also a

maximum of 100mW), and from the combination of the two derive a supply capable of 100Volts that can drive a current of 100Amps (ie., a maximum of 10kW)?

Your only answer is to say yes or no.

No. You misquoted me. So, your proposition will not work since anyone reading it will presume positive impedance for both ingredients.

To properly quote me, it must be understood that my simulation included three sources — two of which are positively impeding and one of which is negatively impeding.

Positive impedance sources:

Mains ground and A/C mains.

Negative impedance sources:

Earthed ground rod with or without any additional galvanic pile.

You don't get to limit my response due to your misrepresentational quotation.



Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #100 on: Today** at 02:28:54 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 02:12:39 pm

OK fair enough so you disagree that it is possible? Or are you saying something else, as I just hit the quote button and then asked you another hypothetical question... I'm just trying to understand what

you're actually claiming in terms that spectators here can understand.

English being a third language for me it is sometimes hard fought for me to understand. I live in the UK but complex nuances escape me very often.

Viz

Quote from: Chet on Today at 01:34:33 pm

Quote from: paul cotter on Yesterday at 07:56:17 pm

Yea, I have seen that with the suggestion of combining a high voltage low current source with a low voltage high current source to produce a high voltage high current source!

Where is there the error in that?

To help us understand are you asking Mr Cotter to explain the error, or are you in disagreement, and with that comment refuting his statement?

If you can clear up these simple questions for me, perhaps then I can move on to understand this proposal of yours for the more complex matter of multiple sources.

So.

Quote

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a supply capable of 100Volts that can drive a current of 100Amps (ie., a maximum of 10kW)?

Your only answer is to say yes or no.

Thank you.

As is demonstrated in my simulation, we have to provide at least one source which is of a positive impedance. This source need not be large -- certainly not large enough to provide for all of the power consumed by the device's loads since the difference could be made up for from the negative impedance(s) of the device if it is designed to do so.

Not all negative impedances will satisfy this situation. That's up to the design whether it be successful or not.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #102 on: Today** at 02:44:18 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 02:39:58 pm

Quote from: Chet on Today at 02:28:54 pm

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 02:12:39 pm

OK fair enough so you disagree that it is possible? Or are you saying something else, as I just hit the quote button and then asked you another hypothetical question... I'm just trying to understand what you're actually claiming in terms that spectators here can understand.

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Not all negative impedances will satisfy this situation. That's up to the design whether it be successful or not.

That's absolutely excellent Chet! And the creation of negative impedance in the real world incarnation of your device I'm sure will be fascinating... However, the question posed hasn't been answered. I need that and so will others to bridge the gap in understanding your fantastic breakthrough (if it is indeed a breakthrough...)

I already answered with a definitive "no" since your proposal (which is not mine) overly simplifies mine to the point of it being a conventional no-brainer of its lack of efficacy. Whether or not it is doable, I don't know. But it won't be as easy. So, why bother? Isn't that the point of your collective criticisms?

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #106 on: Today** at 03:27:35 pm »

Quote from: SteveThackery on Today at 03:16:56 pm

Quote from: Chet on Today at 01:34:33 pm

Quote from: paul cotter on Yesterday at 07:56:17 pm

Yea, I have seen that with the suggestion of combining a high voltage low current source with a low voltage high current source to produce a high voltage high current source!

Where is there the error in that?

Chet: I, too, am puzzled by that.

1/ A high voltage low current source has low power because power = volts x amps.

2/ 1/ A high current low voltage source has low power because power = amps x volts

Combining two low power sources just creates a source with low power x 2. In other words, you get twice as much power, but it still isn't much because twice a low power is still pretty low. The idea that adding them gives you high voltage and high current, thus very high power, doesn't work.

Obviously I've failed to understand what you were trying to say. Could you elucidate?

I guess repetition is a form of elucidation? ;-)

- A low powered, positive impedance of 120V/60Hz, plus ...
- A very reactive, negative impedance of 1 microvolt, of a D/C base plus an unknown combination of frequencies (could be parasitic; could be 60Hz; or any combination thereof) could unite to potentially form ...
- An elevated power of mixed impedances.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #115 on: Today** at 04:45:46 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 03:53:43 pm

two 100mW supplies into one 10kW one.

Three supplies: two driven by positive impedance (the A/C mains and the mains ground) and one driven by negative impedance (a separate Earth ground rod).

The amplitude of voltage will always contribute to the rate of current flow. But the direction is another matter determined by impedance.

A voltage source, by itself, is a positive impedant component. But the positive impedance of the Earth ground rod can change when a circuit is attached whose reactances overwhelm the voltage source's positive impedance with sufficient offset so as to produce a net effect of negative impedance.

The Earth doesn't normally provide for the flow of current up, or down, a ground rod. But that's due to its stability.

But what if the Earth should receive a shock from the Sun, such as: the Carrington Event of 1859 wherein telegraph operators received a nasty shock if they attempted to touch the key of their telegraph?

That instability is but one example since the inherent nonlinearity of reactance is another.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #116 on: Today** at 04:48:40 pm »

Quote from: paul cotter on Today at 04:01:17 pm

An impedance will be $a+jb$, not $120/60\text{hz}$ which is an AC voltage. A negative impedance, if it existed will be $-(a+jb)$, not 1 microvolt which again is a voltage.

Correct. One microvolt, by itself, will be a positive impedance. Any circuit attached to that could alter its net impedance.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #118 on: Today** at 06:38:55 pm »

- **Reply**
- **Quote**
- **Modify**
- **Remove**

Quote from: paul cotter on Today at 06:18:53 pm

| NO.

OK. A D/C voltage zeros its impedance. But, since zero impedance defaults to no contribution, this is the same as saying a resultant of positive impedance since positive impedance is always the default of entropic loss which pervades the cosmos unless displaced so that one area gets to be less positive while another gets to become more positive.

Some area has to give up its positive impedance if another area is to gain positive impedance. So, impedance — like voltage/potential — is a relativistic thing such that, overall, no net impedance has altered in the cosmic scheme of things unless the cosmos were to spawn another cosmos to “take up the slack” so to speak.

Yoga has an analogous situation in which an immortalized yogi gives up his karma: his bad karma goes to those who hate him, his good karma goes to whomever endears themselves to him, while his indifferent karma is free to go wherever the wind blows. Somebody has to pay for all of an immortal’s karma. It just won’t be him.

Like that, something has to pay the cost for entropically endowed, positive (zero) impedance while something else will/must benefit from

its refund so that everything zeros out to a balanced condition.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #120 on: Today** at 07:32:16 pm »

Quote from: TimFox on Today at 06:50:20 pm

Quote from: Chet on Today at 06:38:55 pm

Quote from: paul cotter on Today at 06:18:53 pm

NO.

OK. A D/C voltage zeros its impedance. But, since zero impedance defaults to no contribution, this is the same as saying a resultant of positive impedance since positive impedance is always the default of entropic loss which pervades the cosmos unless displaced so that one area gets to be less positive while another gets to become more positive.

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Like that, something has to pay the cost for entropically endowed, positive (zero) impedance while something else will/must benefit from its refund so that everything zeros out to a balanced condition.

Utter nonsense. Voltage and impedance are different features: a voltage source has an effective voltage and a source impedance, which are independent of each other and measured in different units (Volts and Ohms, respectively).

Precisely.

I am not saying they are equivalent. I am saying they are analogous.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #122 on: Today** at 07:39:48 pm »

Quote from: paul cotter on Today at 07:34:47 pm

We have tried, Tim, to no avail.

Why should impedance be any different than potential when distributed across a network? Each will vary across a network. Each cannot possible be non-varying across the spatial distribution of a network nor across time for any segment of a network. A perfect condition of stasis is not possible across a network.

A circuit can be considered to be a microcosm of a network.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #124 on: Today** at 08:00:19 pm »

Quote from: paul cotter on Today at 07:54:40 pm

Impedance is analogous to resistance, not potential.

In the classic sense of using resistance as a teaching tool for beginning students. But I don't presume yourself to be limited to Introductory Electrical Engineering. I presume you are familiar with network analysis and the concept of the distribution of impedance across a network and its variation across networks.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #129 on: Today** at 11:28:24 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 09:31:44 pm

Cosmological scales are vast, and the gradients are tiny there are no vast untapped local pockets of this energy lurking in the glovebox of your car.

Where do we disagree?

A grounding rod is not connecting to a car's glovebox. So, how does your example fit my circumstance?

It would seem that your example is out-of-touch with my circumstance and, hence, is not relevant — although entertaining.

Indeed, the cosmos is vast. That's why I cite it such that any alteration at the local level (surrounding the A/C mains and extending outwards for an unknown distance) is tied in with the non-local area of cosmic scale since mounting nodal voltages will continue to extend the reach of negative impedance until it acquires what it seeks: more current.

Not all of the current will come from the local vicinity. That's a given since there's probably very little lingering close at hand. But that's the value of an escalating voltage operating through a negative impedance

is its ability to reach out to further and further distances to acquire what it seeks.

Of course, this is unnatural since it's manmade. But unnatural never stopped us from building our skyscrapers higher and higher, or our bridges across larger and larger spans. And if there is any moral cost to our modern-day unnaturalness, then so be it. This is (generally) nothing new. Only the specifics of our achievements are novel and seemingly new.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #131 on: Today** at 11:55:55 pm »

Quote from: paul cotter on Today at 08:06:13 pm

If you cannot grasp the "Introductory Electrical Engineering" then there is no point in trying to bypass it. Just as a stable building requires a solid foundation, so you need to understand the basics first.

Maybe [@SteveThakery](#) is right? Maybe I am impatient. I can't stand dwelling on basics since that could imply that you have an ulterior motive to exclude anything more advanced whose inclusion could override the simplicity of basics.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #134 on: Today** at 12:08:34 am »

Quote from: Someone on Yesterday at 11:58:22 pm

Quote from: Chet on Yesterday at 11:28:24 pm

an escalating voltage operating through a negative impedance is its ability to reach out to further and further distances to acquire what it seeks.

Its this sort of technobabble trying to connect differing things that puts you so at odds with everyone else.

If there is a relation between voltage, resistance, and *distance*. What is that relation? What minimal example can show results unexplained by existing theory?

If only you could avoid misquoting me, you'd be much better off (less confused/annoyed/etc).

Quote

If there is a relation between voltage, ~~resistance~~, and *distance*.

Resistance can heighten impedance, yet it cannot substitute for it since impedance is nonlinear while resistance is linear.

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What is that relation? What minimal example can show results unexplained by existing theory?

Byron's Tesla Hairpin. ***By I wouldn't consider anything which I present to be unexplained by preexistent theory.***

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« Reply #135 on: Today at 12:17:11 am »

Quote from: Someone on Today at 12:02:58 am

Quote from: Chet on Yesterday at 06:38:55 pm

Some area has to give up its positive impedance if another area is to gain positive impedance. So, impedance -- like voltage/potential -- is a relativistic thing such that, overall, no net impedance has altered in the cosmic scheme of things unless the cosmos were to spawn another cosmos to "take up the slack" so to speak.

False, light dependent resistors have a varying impedance without connection to a pool of impedance to "take"/"give" that from.

This is how reason is used. If you want to make a sensational claim such as impedance is a finite resource that is moved around then it is on you to produce a minimal example of proof. Not imagination, or something you would like to believe. An experiment which others can reproduce showing changing impedance in one area must change the impedance in another.

An LDR falsifies your claim unless you have some demonstration of the impedance it is drawing from.

Do Light-Dependent Resistors Exhibit Negative Impedance?

Quote

Light-dependent resistors (LDRs) **do not** exhibit negative impedance in the sense of having negative differential resistance (NDR) like tunnel diodes or Gunn diodes

We're talking past each other if you think that your objection has any relevance.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #138 on: Today** at 03:07:49 am »

Quote from: Someone on Today at 02:47:23 am

Quote from: Chet on Today at 12:08:34 am

Quote from: Someone on Yesterday at 11:58:22 pm

Quote from: Chet on Yesterday at 11:28:24 pm

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If there is a relation between voltage, ~~resistance~~, and *distance*.

Resistance can heighten impedance, yet it cannot substitute for it since impedance is nonlinear while resistance is linear.

Ah the blustering non-linear argument, despite that impedances are linear by definition (resistance is one mappable dimension or magnitude of impedance).

Dreams and delusions are all you have.

Kudos to you. I forgot that you dwell in a land of mediocrity in which tank circuits are boiled down to one capacitance and one inductance

with an optional resistance thrown in for good measure.

But I dwell in a different land of parametric impedance in which the instances of capacitance are doubled, at the very least, if not also doubling the occurrences of inductance. And, by the proper arrangement, the field of each type of impedance may (*may*) become capable of modifying the field of its partnered likeness so as to induce parametric amplification.

This, then, is nonlinear. Sorry for not explaining myself (recently). But I take this feature for granted and tend to overlook it since I always include its use or how else could I expect to achieve results?

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #145 on: Today** at 05:57:45 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 05:25:24 am

Quote from: Chet on Yesterday at 11:28:24 pm

Quote from: Xena E on Yesterday at 09:31:44 pm

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Where do we disagree?

A grounding rod is not connecting to a car's glovebox. So, how does your example fit my circumstance?

I don't know if we agree on any point just yet as you seem to only be interested in maintaining this policy of talking technobabble. I was

hopeful that you would agree with my post as it's really just a simplification, clarification as far as I could of what you had written.

I didn't quote the part of your post where you are still maintaining insistence that there is some form of negative resistance that can be brought into play just as you would any passive component or system. That for the moment is a side issue but will need to be explained as you mention it as a fact and part of your thesis.

Strange you should pick my **reductio ad absurdum** used as a form of humour to comment upon. Of course you won't find any in your car glovebox as I was joking it being too ridiculously small, and contained within a Faraday cage, (assuming your car has a steel shell).

Even then I made two mistakes of terminology.

You want to not be part of traditional science, which is up to you, but if you want to talk to people about your ideas on a technical forum then you have to use standard technical terminology for others to understand. Using flowery language to make yourself sound erudite just confuses and annoys the fuck out of the reader. If you want to talk about wine, or guitars, or ... audiophile stuff then go to a forum and talk about that stuff in poetic grandiose terms, it's what they do... but not here.

OK. So. This is not a trick question it is solely so that I can understand.

Without resorting to to any of the aforementioned, or any other diversionary double talk, technobabble, or UnscienceTM, and using only yes/no answers; is it your assertion that you believe:-

It is possible to combine multiple sources of power into one, **in your proposed system**, making the available power, substantially greater

in total than the sum available in its components?

Once you have answered this, and it is the main question, there's a mental flow diagram of further questions I will follow that will lead me to the essence of what you are trying to promote.

If I think your theory is correct I will agree, if not I'll explain as best I can why not... I won't expect you to accept any answer I give, but at least remember to answer the questions YES or NO.

Use no other words.

You say tomatoes and I say tomatos ...

It's interesting that we each treat (mistreat) each other by sidelining what is important to ourselves.

You want to sideline negative reactance.

And I want to sideline the simple addition of two power sources since I don't see its relevance.

Yet, negative reactance is very relevant since the Earth's current is the sole source for adding power to an otherwise meagerly powered circuit. And there won't be any other way to extract the Earth's current except to engage the Earth as part of a reactive circuit as if the Earth were reactive — which it normally is not. But it can be convinced to become engaged with a reactive circuit if sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon the Earth's ground potential using negative impedance and parametric reactance.

So, like the other fellow here, we're talking past each other. That certainly doesn't constitute an argument/debate if we can't engage each other.



Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #146 on: Today** at 06:04:21 pm »

Quote from: themadhippy on Today at 02:26:15 pm

Quote

Current doesn't "linger". Voltage doesn't "reach out", voltage doesn't "acquire" and it doesn't "seek".

Correct: voltage doesn't reach out. Yet, negative impedance does.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #147 on: Today** at 06:07:48 pm »

Quote from: Xena E on Today at 01:06:56 pm

@ SteveThackery.

Negative impedance to the overunity crowd means below zero ohms or greater conductance than a super conductor... they seem to believe that all electrical components work on at least a two quadrant plane and that there is negative resistance, inductance, and capacitance.

If the phase of current becomes inverted (180 degrees from) the phase of voltage, then by what influence other than negative impedance could spawn such a reaction?

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #148 on: Today** at 06:20:40 pm »

Quote from: SteveThackery on Today at 10:52:14 am

Quote from: Chet on Yesterday at 11:28:24 pm

Not all of the current will come from the local vicinity. That's a given since there's probably very little lingering close at hand. But that's the value of an escalating voltage operating through a negative impedance is its ability to reach out to further and further distances to acquire what it seeks.

You asked "Does this help?" No, it does not!!

Current doesn't "linger".

Yes. It does when pressured by resistance to linger in an area of lesser resistance.

Quote from: SteveThackery on Today at 10:52:14 am

Voltage doesn't "reach out", voltage doesn't "acquire" and it doesn't "seek".

Negative impedance reaches out and seeks sources which could be "milked" for the potential to act as a source of amp-hours. And voltage will intensify this process. And parametric oscillations of impedances will prevent ossification of this process since stagnation is the bane of "free energy". And not merely stagnation of current. But also stagnation of parameters of reactive impedance is a sure-fire way to thwart the acquisition of amp-hours from outside of a circuit rather than waiting around for a conventionally designed circuit to receive the benevolence of an outside source of power greater than the circuit's load/s.

Conventionally designed circuits are supposed to passively wait around for power to be force-fed into the circuit as if this type of circuit were a member of a slave class not sufficiently privileged to dynamically acquire the additional power which it will require to make up for

whatever meager power level “woke up” its insatiable desire for more power but without satisfying it.

Quote from: SteveThackery on Today at 10:52:14 am

Do you actually know what is meant by “negative impedance”? You seem to think it’s something with less than zero ohms - ie something which will supply amps continuously and freely unless actually stopped from doing so. That is, a source of free energy. But in real life, negative impedance refers to components or circuits in which the current *reduces* when the voltage across it increases. This is in no sense a free supply of current (and thus energy).

Not less than zero ohms. But inverted positive ohms.

Negative impedance does not magically supply amp-hours.

Negative impedance merely provides for the inversion of what we like to think of voltage as a mere source of pressure which pushes current. But negative impedance provides for the reinterpretation of voltage as a force which is capable of the suction of current if a source of charge can be located which will give up its charge as a flow of current.

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #169 on: Today at 04:35:54 pm** »

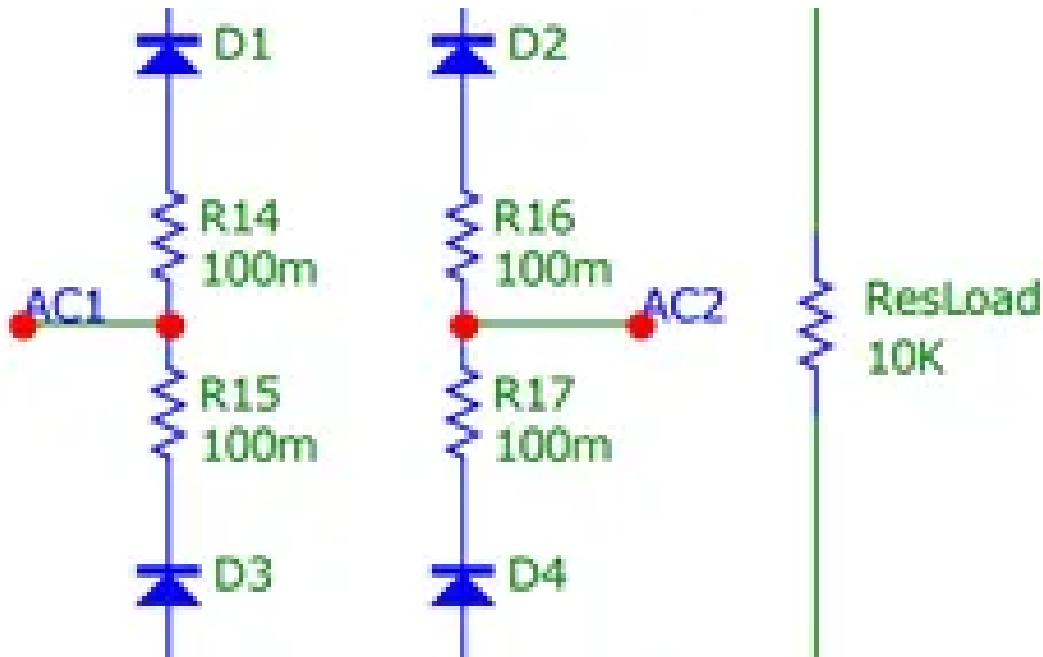
Quote from: paul cotter on Yesterday at 03:10:29 pm

“If by “something that “sucks” current (thus energy) from the earth” you mean moves free electrons from the Earth to another body that’s not difficult.”

I strongly disagree with the “(thus energy)” bit. Yes, you can produce a current that travels in/out of the earth(ground) but you most definitely cannot suck energy. Running a current in/out of the

100

534



[Read full story](#)

Re: How to build an ideal transformer!

« **Reply #171 on: Today** at 04:57:16 pm »

Quote from: themadhippy on Today at 04:49:20 pm

Quote

But whenever a neon bulb, styled spark gap can produce overwhelming negative watts

Are them the ones that produce negative light , so when you turn em on the room gets darker.

No, but is a similar (parallel) principle in that interferometry could mess with the phases of light if heavily influenced by a HV field interfering with the passage of light (through such a highly charged field) such that it could have any influence on the resident light within that field.

Nikola Tesla boasted he could black out a volume of space such that you couldn't see your nose in front of your face despite the intense luminosity of the lights which had previously lit up your surroundings prior to his disruptive interference.

This disruption would probably shift the current phase of the light beams out of sync with the voltage phases by one half cycle of oscillation which would render it equivalent to a similar occurrence of negative resistance within a neon bulb.

Notice how I took seriously what you may have intended to be a mild attempt at humor since there was an appropriate, relevant truth behind your jocular attitude.

These are the opportunities I wait for.

A PDF of this post:



Is Free Energy For Real Nikola Tesla's H...

1.38MB  PDF file

[Download](#)

EEV Blog message thread which spends some of its time dwelling on Byron's Hairpin:



How To Build An Ideal Transformer! All P...

3.84MB  PDF file

Download

Here's the subsequent post of this series:

Nikola Tesla's Hairpin modified by Byron Brubaker to Pull Current from out of the Ground simulated in Micro-Cap v.12, revised

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Brubaker Hairpin

1.0 POWER FACTOR HAIRPIN VIC PUMP

[NO-LOAD ELECTRON "HYDRAULIC RAM WELL-PUMP"]

ATTENTION ATTENTION

Pretend that the transformer is a motor activating the capacitors as hydraulic pistons alternately, diodes as check valves and ground is a water well. NOTE that the transformer primary is wired for 240VAC input but is connected to 120VAC (This particular transformer was JUNK sitting around - are better ones on the market) This transformer is rated to secondary output 24VAC if used 'prop' With using 120VAC and the primary wired to accept 240VAC the actual voltmeter readings show 16.8VAC, then voltage drop across diodes (of course). I personally prefer the full-wave multiplier thereafter. AVOID LOADING THE SOURCE! Charge banks of caps or cells THEN discharge them. Play safe & have fun! Byron

Kil-A-Watt Readings:
60Hz - 0.00 Amp - 0.00 Watt - 1.0 Power Factor

Dual Primary / Single Secondary
120/240VAC / 24VAC

370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/ varied uF)

120VAC

370VAC 5uF (can be smaller V/ varied uF)

Wired for 240VAC - Using 120VAC Input*

13.5 VIC (Volts [DC] Impulse Current) Output

TO: Cockcroft-Walton voltage multiplier (Full or Split Wave*)

GND MUST BE CONNECTED FOR ELECTRON SOURCE!

BRUBAKER HAIRPIN
BYRON BRUBAKER
mv6maximus@gmail.com
ytbe/FB mv6maximus

Build-up INTENSITY then ARC/discharge at FREQUENCY (INTENSITY (Volts) are converted into QUANTITY (Amps) at discharge)

Safe skin-effect at 22kHz and keep a resistive LOAD in shunt!

1C=1As (One Coulomb = One Ampere 'in' a second) Keep Coulomb value constant, discharge starting at 22kHz for safe skin effect.

C* Play with Capacitor Farad Values Here Within Voltage Limits

*If Split Wave Connect Ground/DC- to XFMR Secondary Split and separate-align Rectifier Diodes Properly, Diodes can be 1N914 to start then 1N4007 as voltage is increased and so on...
[WIRE TRANSFORMER PRIMARY IN SERIES TO REFRIGERATOR AC HOT LINE (BETWEEN OUTLET AND APPLIANCE) FOR 24/7 DUTY]

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