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

S.E.R.P.S. meets Konzen -——>> Jim Murray and Paul Babcock unite with Douglas under the auspices of my search for the perfect simulation of the Konzen device.

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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 development of simulating one of Douglas Konzen's circuits (to which I've been spending the past several days dwelling on and is posted, below, following this outline).

1. Stay away from modern-day transformers.
    a. They kill overunity by erasing magnetic memory (remanence) in the temporal gap between the half-phases of an oscillation when the oscillation is switching the polarity of its energy from positive (sending it out to load) to negative (allowing/encouraging its return to source). This temporal gap destroys overunity only due to the nature of the core material favors this self-annihilation.
        i. By using this alternating procedure, electricity never has to travel much. It merely drifts a little in either direction; unlike direct current (D/C), it merely wiggles in place. This is the economical feature to alternating current (A/C).

b. Test your prospective transformer core by subjecting its material to the Perpetual Motion Holder experiment of Edward Leedskalnin. If it passes this test, then use it. Otherwise, best of all, don't use any core material since all of my overunity simulations (simulated within the context of the SPICE family of simulators, such as: Micro-Cap and LTSpice) don't use transformer models except as a load. But certainly not for contributing towards overunity.

c. Instead, I use the air-core lumped inductor concept which was used by Don Smith. This technique encourages elevated parasitic frequencies. In contrast, the transformer core material of today encourages stability through the suppression of eddy currents, and the suppression of elevated frequencies by encouraging slower frequencies, such as what our utility grid is fashioned out of: 60 Hz or 50 Hz.

    i. Stability is the secret handshake among practitioners of "acceptable science" (which is commercially viable). Instability is the bane of society; not that anarchy is the only alternative, but because sovereignty is one of the natural consequences of a society not predicated upon the *Matrix*.

2. Place an additional quantity of value within all capacitances and inductances of a small amount and make this extra quantity randomly different (and unique) for each capacitance and inductance within your simulation.

    a. The real world would vary the capacitances and inductances among various caps and coils. So, why make them all the same (under simulation) when they're not that way in reality?

    b. It turns out that having exactly uniform values among caps and coils actually makes it impossible for the matrix algebra of the simulator's execution of our circuit to complete its task without

"freezing up" at some point — especially whenever the outputs become extremely enlarged or rapidly escalating.

c. This will help the simulator do its job of distributing charge across the components of a circuit instead of spawning confusion for its befuddled math solver engine.

d. For example:

$$Capacitance_{Farads} = \{1234f + 10\mu\} = 1.234\ pico\ Farads + 10\ micro\ Farads$$

1.234 pico Farads is equivalent to 1,234 femto Farads (although, in this example, I've left out the comma; hence: 1234fF). "1234" becomes the "signature" of the capacitance for this capacitor making it easier to distinguish it from all other capacitances undergoing numerical computation.

3. Don't precharge capacitors, nor inductors, with an initial condition of voltage or current, respectively. For, this will also confuse the simulator when it is trying to figure out how to start the runtime of its simulation without overly inflating or deflating the startup values of amps and volts.

   a. Instead, precharge the nodes surrounding your targeted caps or coils by charging one node on one side of a cap or coil with your targeted value while simultaneously charging the other side of the cap or coil with a zero value.

      i. Hence, a SPICE directive (statement) can be placed on your schematic stating that: `.IC V(1) = 6` meaning that 6 volts will be placed on node #1 as the initial condition (the IC) of runtime. You'll, then, place another statement on your schematic stating that: `.IC V(2) = 0` meaning that a grounded potential of zero volts will be placed on node #2 as the initial condition of runtime. And if you selected these two nodes, numbers: 1 and 2, due to their adjacency on either side of a capacitor (for instance), then this will get past the trouble which SPICE simulators are prone to of miscalculating startup voltages at runtime by avoiding

placing this initial condition (of 6V) directly on this capacitor.

b. In the alternative, use a D/C voltage or current source to give a momentary surge to one side of a cap or coil while giving the opposing side of the cap or coil a momentary connection to ground. Use a pair of switches for each cap or coil to accomplish this. You'll be glad you did!

4. Make full use of the parallel capacitance feature of your SPICE simulator among the various parameters of all of your coils (this is within the "model" subsection of the editor window for that component). And also make use of the series inductance and parallel resistance which SPICE allows you to apply to all capacitors. And don't forget to use the series resistance feature among all of your caps and coils.
    a. Only use these features if can get any benefit out of them.
    b. These additional parameters will, or could, enhance your attempt to achieve overunity. Or, they may help add a stabilizing influence without sacrificing overunity. Or, they may increase the likelihood of explosive instability. Either extreme of improvement or diminishment is possible.
    c. Don't ignore them if you're having difficulty achieving overunity. Or, ignore them if they contribute too much overunity risking a runaway explosive event. All of these extra features may be available within the editor (window) for each of these components since — if you're using a simulator whose software is predicated upon the SPICE family of simulators, then — there is a very good chance that these features will be available.
5. Another "feature" of overunity is to simultaneously use more than one medium of energy within your device. This will ensure that conversion of energy will be constantly taking place among your

two or more energetic mediums through which the energy of your device must traverse to make your device dynamically overunity.

a. So, if your circuit has various components — all of which are electrically connected via wires, then this constitutes the use of the dielectric component of electricity (conventional engineering calls this the electric field; Eric Dollard calls this the dielectric).
b. But if your circuit ***also engages*** the use of mutual inductance among two or more coils, then your circuit will be ***constantly converting energy*** from one form (the electric field; the dielectric component of electricity) into another (the magnetic) and back again to its former state.
    i. This will greatly enhance the chances for successfully spawning overunity since you will be engaging two distinct forms of reactance: electrical and magnetic [reluctance or gyrator/capacitor model].
    ii. These two features of electricity are not the same; the features of each are unique to each other.
    iii. And of course, physics encourages this focus (upon the conversion of energy among its various formats) by drawing attention to its agenda to promote its interpretive version of its Law of the Conservation of Energy by claiming that: “energy can neither be created nor destroyed; it can merely be converted from one form into another”.
        1. That’s all very well and good.
        2. But what about the aether? What about Rudolph Steiner’s use of the term of “counter-space” which Eric Dollard favors the use of. Or, how about its mathematical equivalent expression of imaginary numbers?

    a. *Imaginary numbers are the square roots of negative numbers for which there is no logical solution since that would violate the rules of multiplication and division, etc.*

3. Without invoking arcane mysticism of “quantum dynamics”, it is possible to invoke mere engineering whenever discussing this “other source” of energy which is located outside of the physicality of space.
4. Fortunately, the Vedic term for “space” incorporates both realities of space: both its physicality and its non-physicality in one inclusive Sanskrit term of: “akasha”.
    a. I know this because the Sanskrit-English dictionary, originally authored by Monier-Williams in the 1800s, originally interpreted its translation of akasha using the prevalent English term of the “aether/ether”. *[This was back in the day when this text was originally published. I know this since I used to hang out at the University Research Library, on the UCLA campus, when I was a preteen and when I was a young man. They have an 1800s hard copy there.]* But, the current edition of this text interprets the translation to become the English term of: “space” as if to suggest that the non-physical aspect of akasha was promoted more than a century ago while merely the physical aspect is recognized as of today.
    b. This singular instance (of a Sanskrit term) keeps the overall complexity of this broad concept very simple. Any distinctions which are to be made among these two versions of spatial complexity are distinctions which are implied according to context.

        i. Sanskrit is like this for many of its conceptual distinctions. This language takes the “eagle’s eye” view of reality by engaging a broad scope within its terminology.

6. Micro-Cap’s neon bulb is not a tiny neon indicator lamp that we can buy off of Amazon. It is a gas-filled, surge arrestor made by Siemens (A81-C90X). That’s probably why it is so robust. — *Thanks go to Arend Lammertink and ChatGPT for this insight!*
    a. Despite the harrowing phrase of “arrestor” within its name shouldn’t dissuade us from using it. In fact, this is all the more reason to use it since the neon bulb of LTSpice comes nowhere close to the dynamics which the Micro-Cap’s version can approach.

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## And, now, let us proceed onward to the circuit simulation of today …

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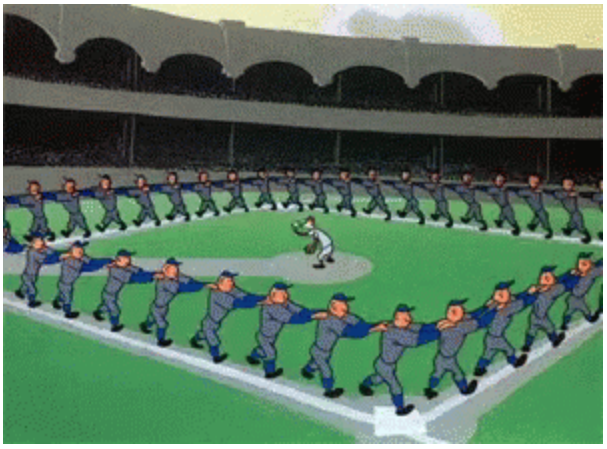
You are probably wondering why I bring up the S.E.R.P.S. technology of Jim Murray and Paul Babcock regarding my simulation of Douglas L. Konzen’s Hunt for Free Energy. It’s because this is what my simulated development of the Konzen YouTube video has become: a switching circuit using two banks of capacitors and inductors which alternately pass their stored charge across a resistive load back and forth among these two banks.

This alternation keeps the neon bulb lit up and takes advantage of the short-lived storage capacity of a simple tank circuit. Meanwhile, the neon bulb (for its part) contributes a heightened ampere response to help make up for any losses. Thus, it’s an endless ball-toss back and forth between the catcher and his pitcher on a baseball team.

**NOT THIS ! !**

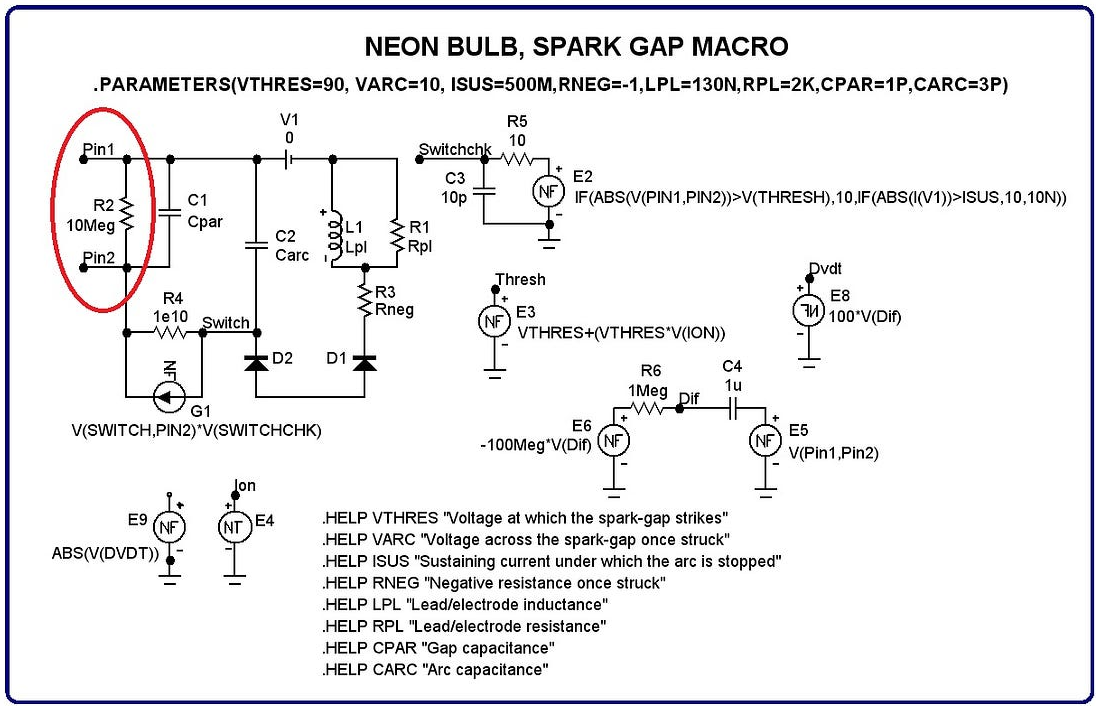


*COULD IT BE THIS?* ;-)


PERHAPS ...

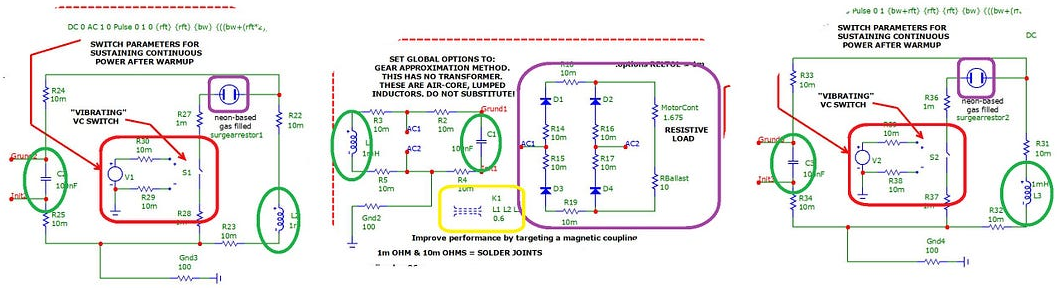
Needless to say, the resistive load in question is not what we may normally associate with a resistance since it's a gas-filled, surge arrestor modeled by Micro-Cap as a neon bulb. It's not a tiny neon indicator light. It's something else more robust. Yet, it could be said of Micro-Cap's neon bulb macro that it is primarily a resistive load due to the proximity of a 10 mega ohm resistance placed closest to its two terminals (pins #1 and #2 in the image, below) — closer than any other component within the guts of this macro.

Just look at this schematic of Micro-Cap's neon bulb at the area which I've circled in the upper left of this screenshot:




Resistance is the Primary, Inherent Essential Nature of a Gas-Filled, Surge Arrestor.

So, if I had to make a $30,000 depiction of what I'm trying to describe, here it is:




**ENERGY IS PASSED, BACK AND FORTH, BETWEEN TWO BANKS OF LC TANK CIRCUITS ACROSS A RESISTIVE LOAD: A GAS-FILLED (NEON) SURGE ARRESTOR AND A FOUR DIODE BRIDGE RECTIFIER CONVERTING A/C SO AS TO DISSIPATE THROUGH A D/C RESISTIVE LOAD IN SERIES WITH ANOTHER RESISTOR ACTING AS A VOLTAGE DIVISOR.**

**A MAGNETIC FIELD EXISTS AS THE MEDIUM OF TRAVERSAL ACROSS WHICH IS PASSED THIS BOUNCING ENERGY.**

So, the magnetic coupling between the coil elements of each tank circuit serves as the avenue of transmission for moving this energy, back and forth, to and from each LC tank. This magnetic barrier also isolates each tank from each other so as to mitigate entropic loss and encourage overunity.

## US10122290B2 - Switched energy resonant power supply system - Google Patents

**Us10122290**

2.13MB PDF file

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Now that I've had a chance to look over the images within the SERPS patent, above, I can see that: no way is my device the same as the

SERPS device in their technical comparisons. Yet, the basic statement which Jim Murray has made about their device: that it is *"a twin bank of capacitors passing energy back and forth through a resistive load"* still holds true for mine as well as for theirs.

So, in general terms, both of our devices share a basic tenet in common (as described above). But, there's is a more robust system of orchestrated regularity while mine could blow up in your face.

But if you want to avoid their royalty charges and are willing to risk self-induced adversities of one sort or another, then choose mine over theirs. Otherwise, play it safe with theirs.

The choice is yours!

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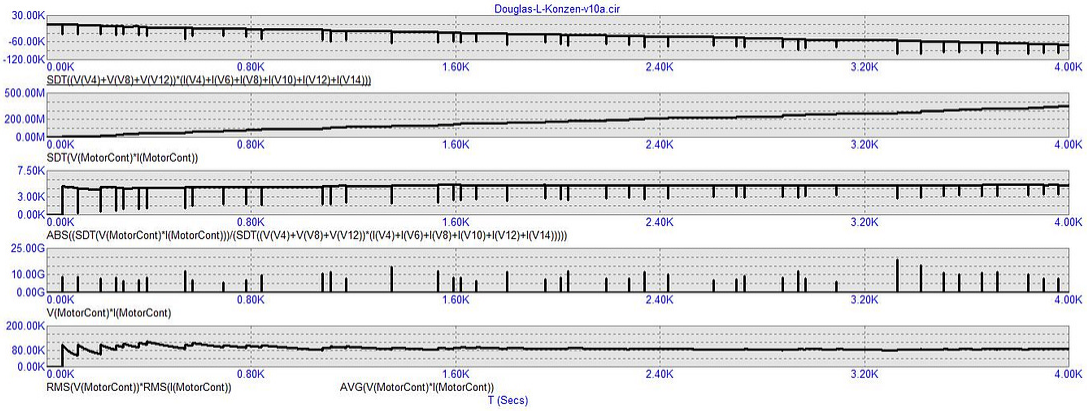
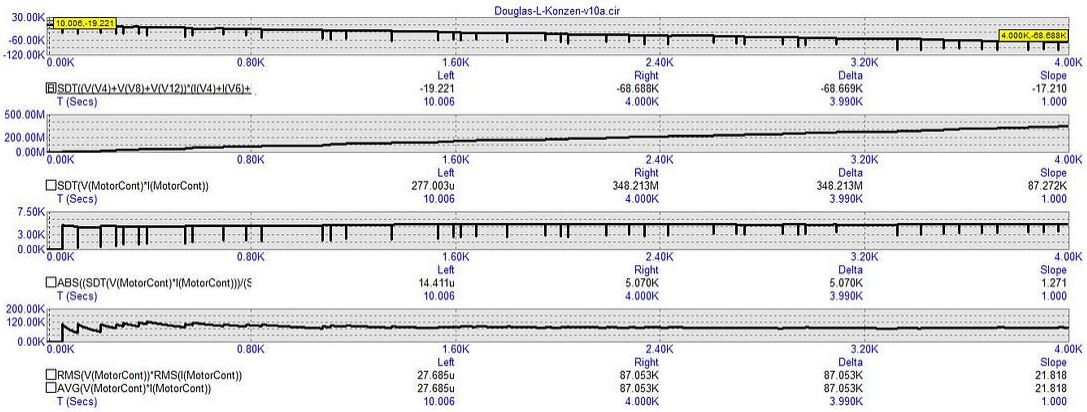
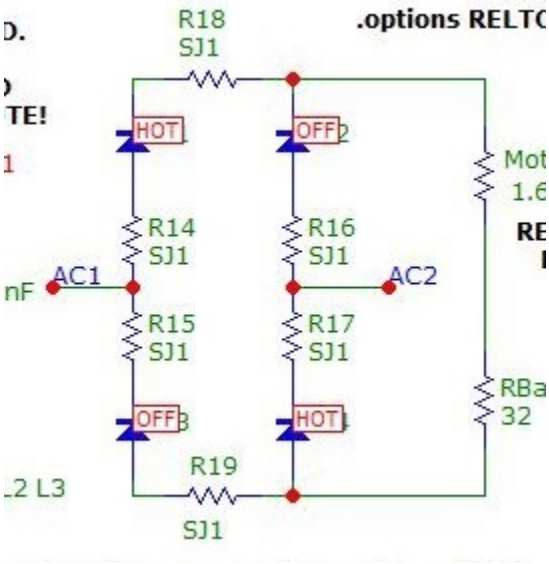
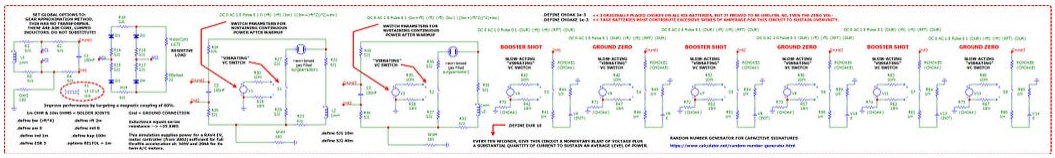


The third graph down from the top (second from the bottom-most graph) depicts a consistent COP of 5k to 1 of energy gained by the resistive load consisting of a motor controller (MotorCont) for Toyota's 2002, RAV4 EV versus energy expended by the batteries supplying spikes of 8V INPUTS per every 8 milliseconds over a 4k second duration.

Since these are spikes of elevated, extreme voltages and currents, I don't have any nodal voltage nor any current data to share since my simulations ended in between any two adjacent spikes. So, everything had a chance to "cool down" before I could get a chance to read anything off the schematic which could be useful. But I managed to see that two of the four diodes were "hot":



ENLARGED SCHEMATIC

Unfortunately, the three zero voltage batteries, V6 & V10 & V14, are required to be present and fully available for contributing their

amperage so that this circuit succeeds at achieving overunity. The same goes for the three 'init' batteries, V4 & V8 & V12, which deliver a voltage above zero.

I thought of using an electret, which can also serve as a dielectric, within the capacitors to which these six batteries connect to either side of their pair of terminals. Then, maybe, these batteries (all six of them) could be removed. But I don't know if that could work. All I can do is speculate.

But if they do manage to substitute for these batteries, then various substances can be used to satisfy both dielectric storage within caps, C1 & C2, but also satisfy electret storage, such as the use of: Delrin, Teflon, or a recipe which was popular in Tesla's day among the electrical engineers of his era composed of beeswax, pine rosin, and carnauba wax.

Everyone back then had their own favorite proportional recipe of these same three ingredients. But Nikola Tesla's favorite (according to Mark McKay) was:

- 5% carnauba wax
- 47.5% beeswax
- 47.5% pine rosin

Delrin and Teflon were used by EV Gray's engineers: Marvin Cole and Richard Hackenberger, respectively — (again) according to Mark McKay.


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.

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.

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Download the simulation files.

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