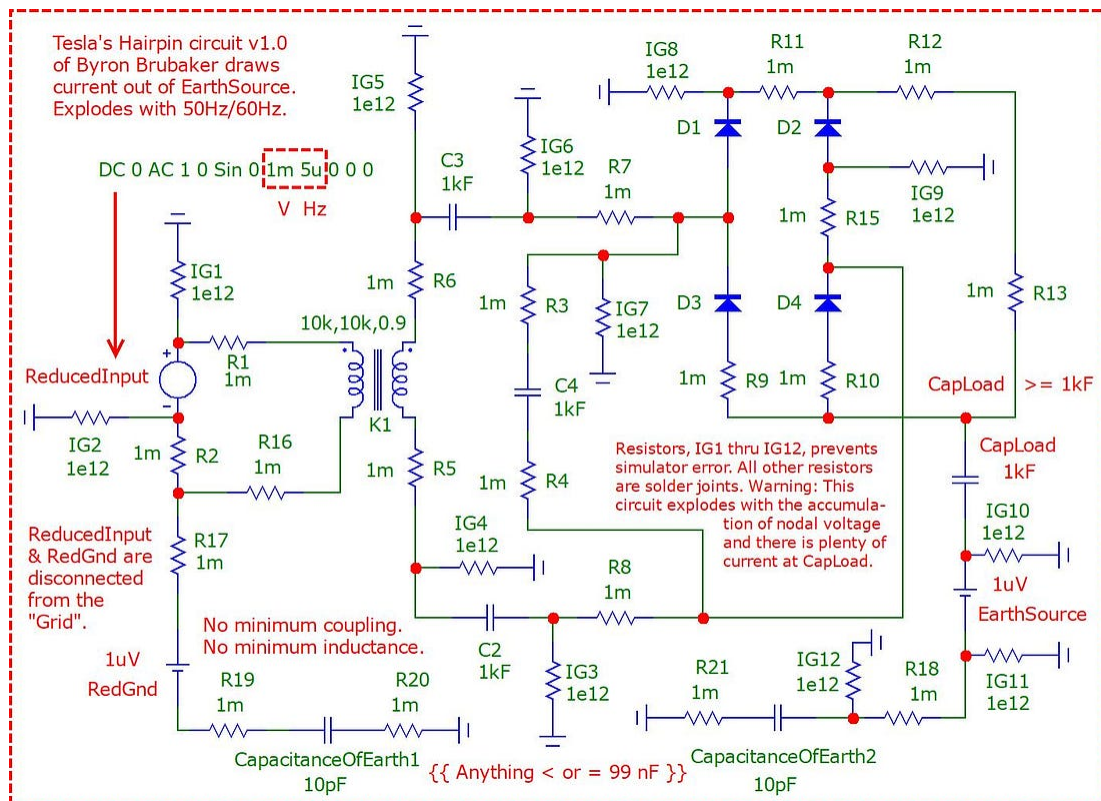


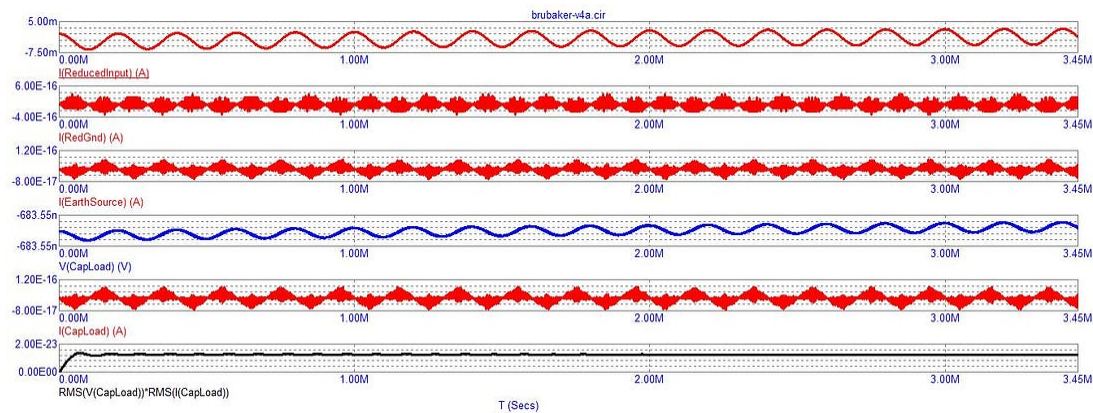
Nikola Tesla's Hairpin modified by Byron Brubaker to Pull Current from out of the Ground simulated in Micro-Cap v.12, with a Transformer



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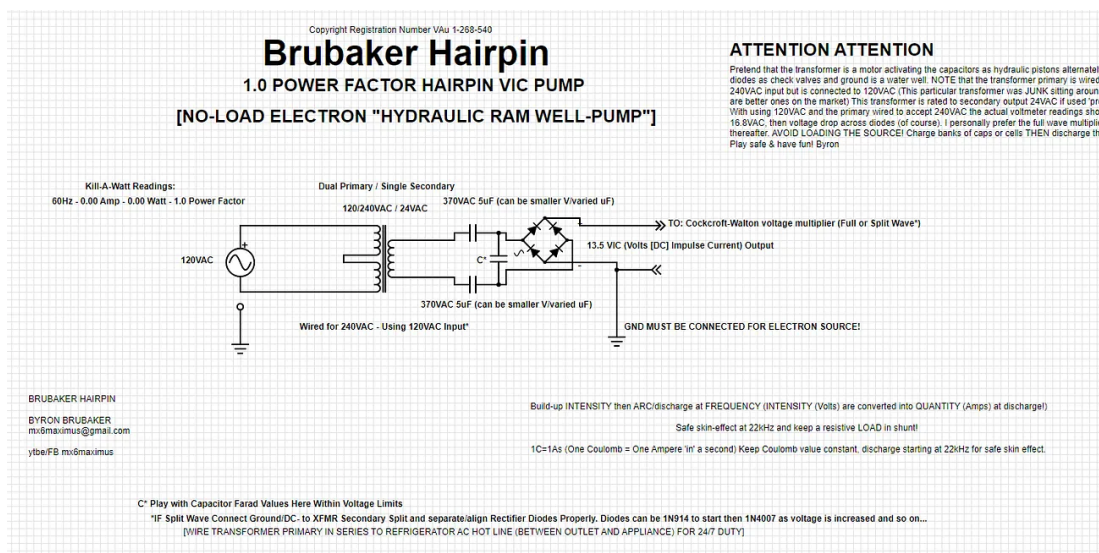




As you can see, the output is fairly lame. And, yet, the only difference between this simulation and the simulation from the previous pair of posts:

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

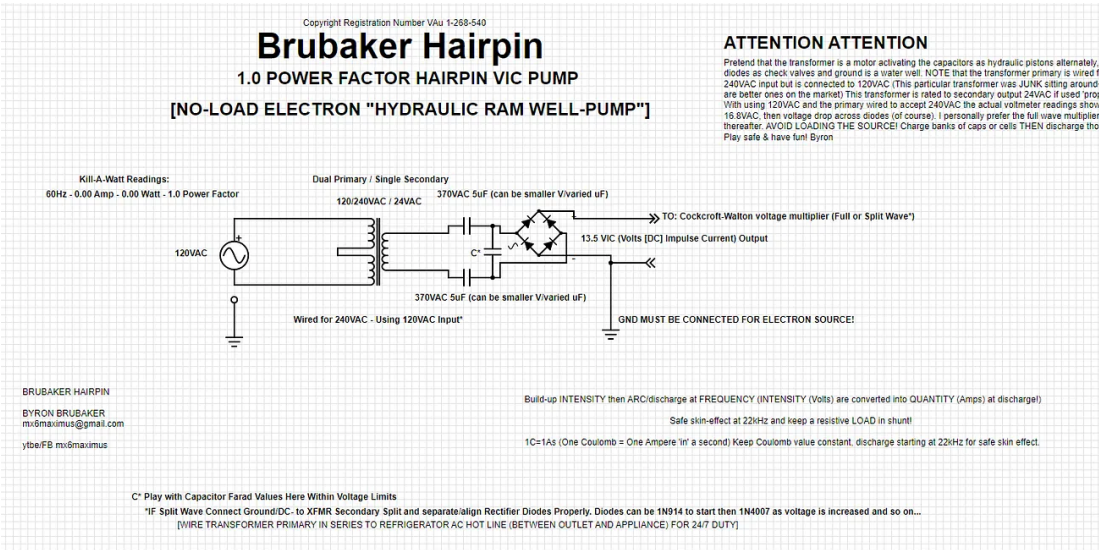
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Nikola Tesla's Hairpin modified by Byron Brubaker to Pull Current from out of the Ground simulated in Micro-Cap v.12

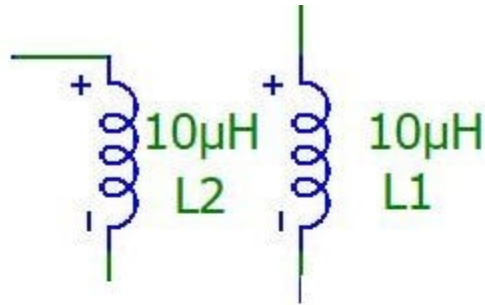
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Byron's Original Schematic

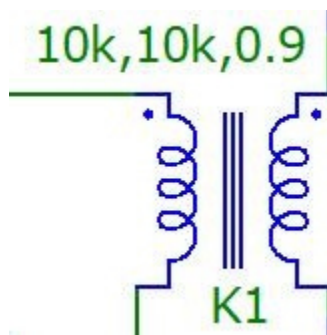
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... is the replacement of the previous pair of air-core, lumped inductors:



No minimum coupling.
No minimum inductance.

... with a transformer:

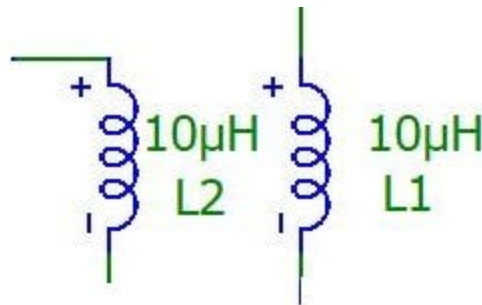


That proved to be a lame mistake. At any configuration of parameters (including, but not limited to the 10kH and 90% coupling, up-above), the use of a transformer is fatal to the production of overunity since its iron core prevents the arousal of elevated parasitic frequencies. It is these elevated frequencies, of parasitic reactance, that will harness free

energy (in the format of freely available reactance). Without these elevated frequencies amplifying the accumulation of complex power, stability is the norm — which is great if you're providing this circuit with full power from a conventional setup, such as: the utility grid.

But free energy is anything *but* conventional. Nor is free energy stable. It is largely chaotically unpredictable. Not until you test it under simulation and many actual builds do you find out what will happen since nonlinearity is difficult to predict in advance what it will produce. Nonlinearity gets complicated whenever free energy is involved.

So, air-core lumped inductors:



No minimum coupling.
No minimum inductance.

... could encourage a vertical rise of power (equivalent to an explosion), but could also encourage overunity.

This is the risk that we take messing around with this animal. We risk bypassing paying the utility company through our collective noses for non-free energy, and we risk extinguishing our lifespan, and the lifespan of our loved ones (prematurely), all for the sake of saving a buck.

But the self-determination of our sovereignty is worth these risks to some of us. ;-)

Obviously, we must build into our free energy devices with suitable safeguards to reduce, or eliminate, any potential for bodily harm or destruction of property without it costing us the freedom to reduce our cost of energy usage nor the benefit of our self-determination.

But what I am warning you may not be true, at all, for the real world of actually building this. It may only be applicable to the virtual world of simulation which tends to be very unstable under certain conditions which I tend to encourage, namely: using the trapezoidal approximation engine (of simulators), and other parametric choices.

Byron has mentioned that adding a load, or increasing the load, encourages a greater output of power. That tells me that the impedance and resistance of a load will be translated (ie, converted) by this circuit's topology into negative impedance from any load's default condition of positive (entropic) impedance. This is why you must initially test your build of this circuit without any additional load.

[Download this tranny experiment.](#)