

The Value of adding a Single, Self-Shorted Coil at merely One Connection Point constitutes a Single-Wire Junction for Amplification of Output

{and increased instability = an increased tendency to explode}



VINYASI

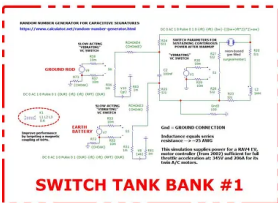
AUG 09, 2026

Slightly revised from:

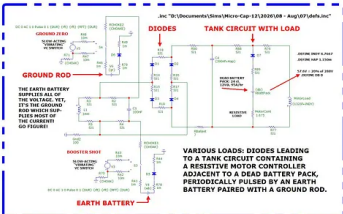
Konzen Schematic: Reorganized

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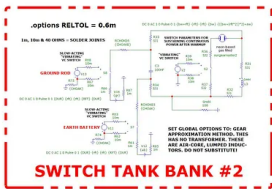
SURGE ARRESTER IS 'ON'; AETHER IS ENGAGED.



AETHER = NEGATIVE IMPEDANCE



SURGE ARRESTER IS 'OFF'; AETHER IS NOT ENGAGED.

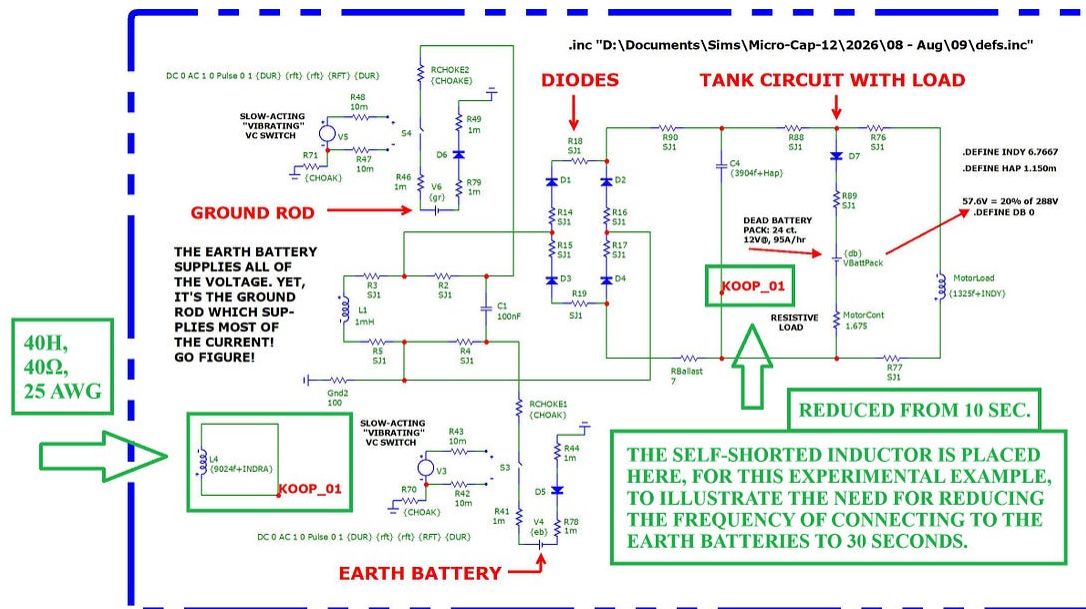


THE CONNECTIVITY OF THE TWO TANK BANKS TO THE AETHER (DEPICTED, HERE, ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CENTRAL LOAD) ALTERNATES BETWEEN THE LEFT TANK BANK #1 AND THE RIGHT TANK BANK #2 WHEN THESE TWO SURGE ARRESTERS TAKE TURNS BEING 'ON' VERSUS 'OFF'. THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL MOMENTARY CONNECTION TO THREE EARTH BATTERIES AND THEIR THREE GROUND RODS ONCE EVERY TEN SECONDS TO STIMULATE THE AETHERIC BEHAVIOR OF THESE SURGE ARRESTERS VIA THEIR NEGATIVE IMPEDANCE TO REPLENISH THIS CIRCUIT AGAINST ITS ENTROPIC LOSSES

Using this circuit-simulated schematic:

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... by adding a self-shorting inductor of 40 Henrys, AWG 25 (40 ohms of series resistance along the length of this coil's winding), using a single connection point adjacent to the capacitor (C4) which is in parallel with the motor load (inductor) and the motor controller (resistor):



The advantage is the necessity of reducing the frequency of connecting to the three earth batteries from a ten second delay toward a thirty second delay lest the mere addition of this self-shorted coil is the only alteration resulting in this circuit becoming explosively unstable.

Notice the emphasis, here, on connecting this additional coil through a single-wire, single-junction. Pretty odd, huh?

But John Bedini talked about this on occasion. This is an example of what he and Eric Dollard, and others like themselves, have spoken of:

Single-Wire Connection and Radiant Energy

A **single-wire connection** refers to a method of transmitting electrical energy using only one conductor, without a separate return path. This contrasts with conventional two-wire or three-phase systems that require multiple conductors for a complete circuit. In some cases, the return path is provided by the **earth** (Single-Wire Earth Return, SWER) or by the load's own capacitance and resonance.^{1 2}

How It Works

In a **resonant single-wire power transmission (ROES)** system, the single conductor carries both **conduction current** and **displacement current**. The displacement current arises from the capacitive coupling between the wire and the surrounding environment, including the ground. At certain resonant frequencies (often in the 3–30 kHz range), the system can transfer significant power without a traditional return wire.³ The receiving end uses a resonant transformer to convert the mixed currents back into a usable conduction current for the load.

Radiant Energy Connection

The term **radiant energy** in this context is not the same as electromagnetic radiation in the broad sense. In ROES systems, “radiant” refers to the **electromagnetic energy** that propagates along the wire and through the surrounding space, including the ground. This energy is part of the **electromagnetic field** that couples between the wire and the environment. The system can be thought of as transferring energy via both **conduction** (through the wire) and **radiation** (through the surrounding EM field).³

In some experimental setups, such as Tesla's demonstrations, the single-wire system is tuned to resonate with the load's capacitance, allowing the energy to be delivered without a return wire. In these cases, the “radiant” component is the EM field that mediates the transfer, especially at higher frequencies where the wire's behavior can resemble a superconductor in terms of low-loss energy transfer.^{1 3}

Applications

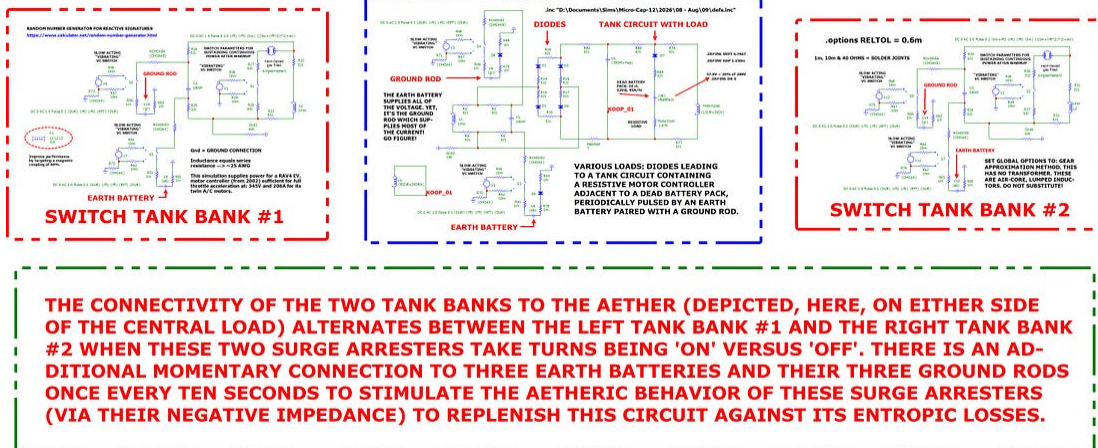
- **Remote rural power supply:** Reduces conductor and tower costs by using fewer wires. ⁴
- **Experimental wireless power transfer:** Demonstrations of lighting bulbs or driving motors with a single wire and resonant tuning. ^{1 5}
- **Specialized industrial or agricultural systems:** Where cost and simplicity are prioritized over efficiency.

Key Points

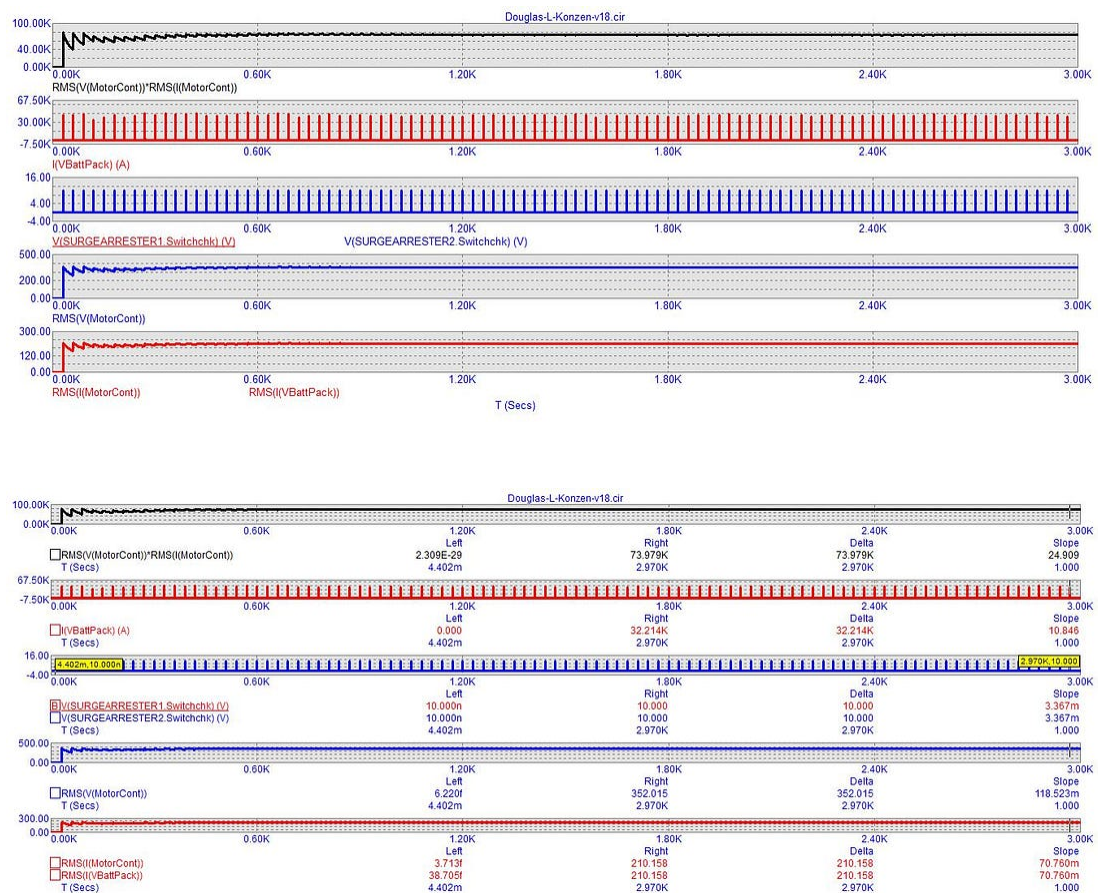
- **No return wire** is needed in resonant systems due to self-capacitance and resonance.
- **Two types of energy** are present: conduction current in the wire and displacement current in the surrounding space. ³
- **Radiant energy** here means the EM field energy that couples with the wire and ground, enabling transfer without a separate conductor.
- Efficiency and range depend on **resonance frequency**, **capacitance**, and **ground conductivity**.

In short, a single-wire connection with radiant energy transfer is a resonant EM coupling method that uses one conductor and the environment as the return path, enabling power transmission without a traditional second wire.

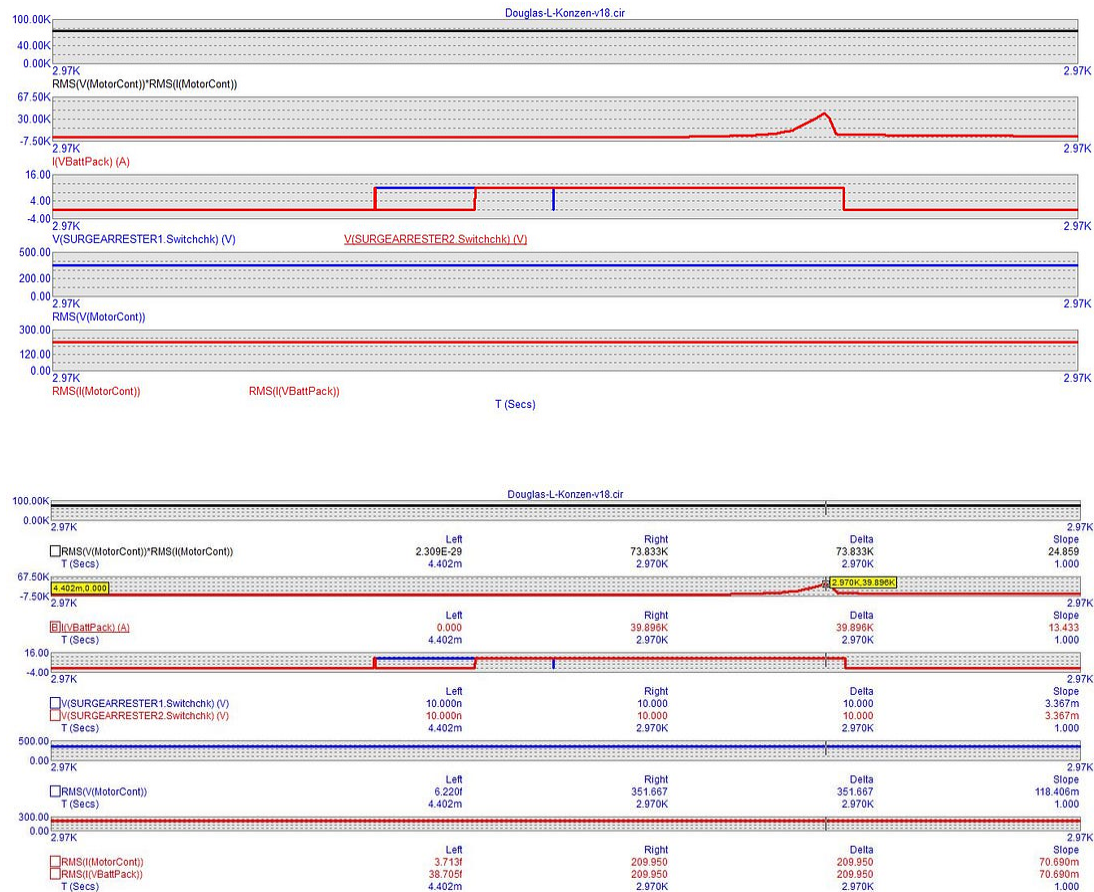
Full schematic:



Various perspectives of a 3ks output:



Zooming into a single spike of current passing through the dead battery pack near the other loads (motor controller, motor load):



Download this circuit [from my website](#) or from my [Google Docs account](#).

- 1 [Single-wire transmission line](#) - Wikipedia
- 2 [4 Methods for Single Wire Power Transmission](#) | Waveguide
- 3 [Two types of energy in one wire](#)
- 4 [Single-Wire Transmission Methods: Justification of a Single-Wire Resonant Power Transmission System](#)

