International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 13, Issue 7, July-2022
ISSN 2229-5518

Free Energy is a Self-fulfilling Proposition if a Specific Set of Conditions are Met

Vinyasi

Abstract— These conditions are: that the voltage peaks and troughs of oscillations and the current peaks and troughs are in opposition to each other for most of the time. This must be brought about by a simultaneous opposition of inductive and capacitive reactance at their full displacement of ±90°. This constitutes the generation of reactive power as defined by passive sign convention as well as the non-saturation of current within inductors. This latter consequence ensures unlimited growth of potential unless regulated.

Index Terms— Conservation of Energy, Electrical Reactance, Free Energy, Michael Faraday's Law of Induction, Reactive Power.

1 Introduction

FREE energy is a self-fulfilling proposition if a specific set of conditions are met. These conditions are: that the voltage peaks and troughs of an oscillating circuit, and the current peaks and troughs, are in opposition to each other for most of the time. And, this condition must be produced by the simultaneous occurrence of two preconditions which, when combined, automatically insures that this condition will be met at a mutual and simultaneous displacement from a unity power factor of ±90°. These two *simultaneous preconditions* are...

1. A full capacitive reactance, ie. +90°, of leading current.
2. A full inductive reactance, ie. –90° or +270°, of lagging current.

2 Discussion

Although each of these preconditions are a mere ±90° of displacement from a unity power factor (of zero degrees of displacement between the phases of voltage and the phases of current), *they are 180° of displacement from each* other making their simultaneous union (in time) a satisfaction of the passive sign convention's definition for electrical generation. And since each of these simultaneous displacements are at a ±90° of displacement from a unity power factor of zero degrees, this constitutes the electrical generation of *reactive* power; not *real* power.

The waves, comprising this special version of reactive power generation, are *triangular waves* indicating a condition of *the non-saturation of current within inductors*. Hence, there will not be any limitation to its growth of amplitude, or of frequency, other than the physical limitations of the circuit which is hosting this unbridled growth.

This constitutes the generation of *free energy* since *reactance is not energy* and its occurrence self-amplifies and self-accelerates due to the equivalency between:

1. The physical inductance of an electrical component versus the magnetic field surrounding that component engaging an inductive reactance via the mutual dependency between inductance and its magnetic consequence of inductive reactance contributing towards inductive impedance.
2. The physical capacitance of an electrical component versus the (di-)electric field surrounding that component engaging a capacitive reactance via the mutual dependency between capacitance and its dielectric consequence of capacitive reactance contributing towards capacitive impedance.[1]

So, voltage results from impedance, which becomes an additional impedance of its own (via reactance), boosting impedance still further than the physical component had already specified.

And all of this resulting without the benefit of Michael Faraday's Law of Induction requiring the movement of a coil of wire through a magnetic field and without the limitations of the Law of the Conservation of *Kinetic* Energy since we're not generating kinetic energy; we're generating *potential* energy in the form of non-energetic reactive power.

Furthermore, Einstein was wrong when he said that, *"Examples of this sort, together with unsuccessful attempts to discover any motion of the earth relative to the "light medium,"* [the long sought-after "Aether" – editor's note] *"suggest that the phenomena of electrodynamics as well as of mechanics possess no properties corresponding to the idea of absolute rest."* – Faraday's law of induction, Einstein's view – Wikipedia. He overlooked the phenomenon of reactive power generation as defined, above!

The benefit of all of these conditions is the conversion of an extremely meager real power input (another important condition intended to prevent the suppression of this entire endeavor) into a format of the *reactance* (ie, zero power factor) of the reversal of current causing this *reactive current* to flow backwards towards the greater of two voltage differences. This causes an increase in *reactive* voltage difference which *continues to rise (and reactive current continues to flow)* despite the area of lesser *reactive* voltage may fall to zero reactive volts!

So, where is the *reactive* current coming from if the *reactive* voltage at its tail-end is zero?

Answer...

It's not coming from anywhere!

In general, current (when it is derived from real power) is merely a shorthand notation to make the electrical technician's job easier to take measurements and assess the power (in watts). It represents the more unwieldy notation (which it replaces) of …

$$Current = \frac{Voltage}{Resistance} \tag{1}$$

...within a context of time. Or, the more accurate version (intended for oscillating circuits) which I prefer of…

[1] Electrical reactance, Impedance - Wikipedia

$$Current = \frac{Reactive\,Voltage}{Impedance} \tag{2}$$

..., again, within a context of time. Thus, the familiar format of Ohm's Law (whose terminology is chosen for non-oscillating circuits) of...

$$Power = Voltage \times Current \tag{3}$$

...is replaced by the more precisely accurate format (for free energy circuits) of…

$$Power = Applied\,Voltage \times \frac{Reactive\,Voltage}{Impedance} \tag{4}$$

...or the more familiar, but less informative, format intended for non-oscillating circuits of...

$$Power = \frac{Voltage^2}{Resistance} \tag{5}$$

...whenever Ohm's Law is taught to wannabe students of electrical engineering. The consequence is that they don't understand that current is a fictionalized concept acceptable to our five senses but without any basis in the reality of the microscopic (ie, electrical) level of existence. Instead, it is a macroscopic illusion similar to how a mirage appears in the desert. Current is the *result of a causation* and *is not an entity of causation* in and of itself.

So, *where is current coming from* becomes *in which direction is the pattern moving (which we know of as a mirage of current)?*

For example, [quote]...

"Why does light have momentum with no mass? Is it because the universe is curved?[2]

"All the potential wells that kept the matter in a state of relative rest for the observer will eventually connect to the vacuum and the Higgs field. A photon is just a moving pattern" [emphasis is mine] *"on the virtual particles of the vacuum. It has neither energy nor momentum in the depth concept! When photon absorbed and dies, it become new emergent virtual particles pattern at the closed edge of particle reality pack! In fact, the death of the photon is the spreading of that pattern in the space around the particle and damage to the symmetry of the potential wells that had provided relative restness. This lack of balance of the cage wall forces the particle to move intrinsically and we sense that as momentum exchange."*

My comment...[3]

"A photon is just a moving pattern…"

Current may be nothing more than an arrow pointing at two areas of change in voltage without any inherent quality to tell us (with any certainty) as to why these areas are changing. In other words, there is no guarantee that voltage is a potential field of pressure that drives current forward as an expression of real power. It may just as likely be an inverse expression of reactive power indicating that voltage is a field of vacuum which sucks current into itself.

Isn't this a description of a black hole? So much for the relevancy of studying quantum physics if it can just as readily be explained via electrical engineering!

Thus, it will hold true (in both options) that the area at the head of the arrow of current is going to rise in voltage and that its tail-end will fall in voltage. But the interpretation of what the voltage is quantifying will depend upon whether the two end-points of current are terminating upon real power or are they terminating upon fully reactive power (of the simultaneous occurrence of both a 90° leading current and a 90° lagging current), then the opposite interpretation is valid in which voltage can suck current rather than push it.

Consequently, it is not true to assume that the greater of two areas of voltage difference is a pressure since it can pull just as readily as it can push. In the case of it pulling current into itself, a difference in voltage represents a greater affinity to become a vacuum. Maybe this is where the term of "energy from the vacuum" comes from? Perhaps?.....Indeed!

Fig. 1 illustrates the self-amplification of this type of reactive power using common sense rather than the reactive principles of electrical engineering...

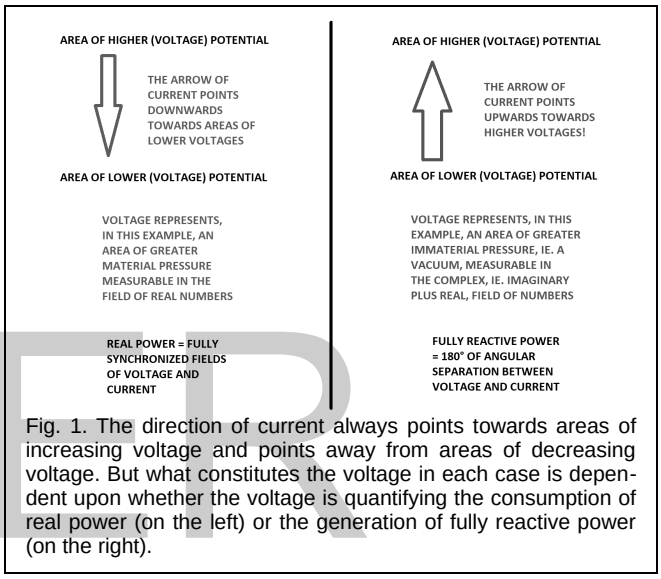

Fig. 1. The direction of current always points towards areas of increasing voltage and points away from areas of decreasing voltage. But what constitutes the voltage in each case is dependent upon whether the voltage is quantifying the consumption of real power (on the left) or the generation of fully reactive power (on the right).

In any case, we (obviously) need to closely examine more than merely Ohm's Law whenever analyzing the resulting behavior of a circuit. We, more importantly, need to analyze the circuit, itself, since it is *this* which is causing this anomaly to occur. It is a coordination resulting from inductive impedance and capacitive impedance causing this escalation of the fields of impedance, inductance and capacitance (which surround the components of a circuit) to skyrocket at an exponential rate of amplification. These fields become more important than the components which initially spawned them. These fields may eventually fry (ie, cook to oblivion) the components which host these fields if we don't regulate this runaway condition of the generation of reactive power.

Since this perversion (of our collectively cherished beliefs of our common sense about electricity) can readily be converted back into useful real power using any one of four different techniques which I am familiar with (see, bullet points, below), then there cannot be any dispute (offered in criticism) that this so-called perversion of electricity is useless...

1. Simple resistance will put the two opposing phases of voltage and current back together again with zero degrees of angular phase separation remaining between them. Thus, all of our nuclear reactors can be replaced with much safer electrical reactors without any plutonium as the byproduct and, thus, save ourselves from continuing to augment our worldwide nuclear arsenals. Why defend our way of life if *every-*

[2] Ramin Sedighian posted an answer to this question on Quora – https://qr.ae/pvkYr5
[3] Please see, *Professor Eric Laithwaite: Magnetic River 1975*, Imperial College London, on YouTube, with a mechanical analogy – https://youtu.be/OI_HFnNTfyU?t=607

one is privy to this same quality of life? It is obvious to me that we defend a privileged way of life in which: the few who possess much (wealth, power, etc) require that everyone else should not have enough to live a decent life to prevent scarcity-for-hoarding among the few if sharing becomes the norm.

2. Full bridge rectification of four diodes.
3. Cross parallel winding of a pair of coils so that the opposing phase of voltage of each winding will match up with the opposing phase of current of its counterpart winding to produce real watts of power.
4. Nikola Tesla's patent on adding AC to DC may actually be a coded message with a very different intention in mind to patent protect a 4th type of conversion, namely: replace his use of "batteries" in his patent with diodes, replace his use of "light bulbs" with any type of a load – especially inductive loads, and replace his use of an oscillating sine wave voltage source with the inherent oscillations of whatever circuit you wish to plug this type of conversion into. This will allow for the conversion of triangular waves (of opposing phases of voltage and current) into a close approximation of direct current and closely approximate a unity power factor.[4]

3 In Conclusion $\sqrt{-1}$

Free energy is the layman's colloquialism of the more technical term used by the electrical engineer regarding "reactive power". And since this power is not power in the normal sense of the word due to its reliance upon the square root of negative one as its predicate, it does not exist except as a mathematical fantasy! Yet, over a century of experience proves out this fantasy that it works and the math is correct. Yet, it is beyond our five senses to prove its existence and validate it. This is why it is so easy for electrical engineers and physicists to give us "the run around" whenever talking about free energy and claim that it does not exist.

They're not wrong, are they? I mean, free energy *does not exist* except as a mathematical concept used by electrical engineers all the time since it's part of their job description!

Some truths have to be inferred since no objective use of the five senses can validate them. This is why mathematics was born: to free us from a total dependency upon our five senses and expand our awareness of truth – along with the consequences of truth – in order to transcend our futile, exclusive dependence upon superficial appearance.

Acknowledgment

The author wishes to thank Eric P. Dollard for his pioneering work.[5]

[4] Method of obtaining direct from alternating currents; US 413353 A; Pub. Oct. 22, 1889; Filed June 12, 1889. Illustration → http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=acplusdc.txt

[5] https://ericpdollard.com/