

The coil's secret keys for the Overunity

(some suggestions)

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by Fabrizio Ricciarelli
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Preface

Every coil which is excited with a direct pulse of a square waveform will produce a feedback called “back-emf”; this is due to a magnetic behaviour: when the pulse is issued a magnetic field starts building inside the coil’s winding; this field continue to grow until the core is magnetically saturated and/or the pulse is interrupted.

When the pulse stops (the pulsed signal goes to zero) the magnetic field starts collapsing, transforming itself in electricity (the well known electromagnetic induction).

If the pulse is abruptly interrupted a voltage spike is formed and that spike is addressed in the easiest, best conductive, path.

Usually this spike is given back to the source path creating an undesired voltage transient: this is “undesired” until we find a way to collect it for future reuse or, in our case, it is deliberately invoked to produce more power out than the one we had put in (over-unity).

The universe is in a constant balanced state: to keep this balance, there are positive and negative forces which guarantee this equilibrium, this means that if an imbalance of any kind is issued, all the counterpart forces come into play, at the fastest possible speed (usually at the speed of light, if not more...).

It should also be noted that everything in this universe vibrate at many different frequencies and every movement follow an helical/spiral/twisted path: this means that, being a coil an helix, if we inject a pulse in such path, we’re creating a natural energy collector which recall all the above mentioned universal forces to do their work: to recreate the equilibrium.

Our “injection” (the pulse) is a temporary positive imbalance and, if it is abrupt, it looks like a “kick” to whom the whole universe responds with an amplified negative feedback: this is the back-emf voltage spike.

Usually, the feedback ratio is 1:20 but, being exponential, it can raise by different orders of magnitude, depending on the number of the coil’s turns, on the core’s permeability, on the wire’s size and materials and by other factors.

This kind of feedback electromagnetic energy is not so easy to be tapped/collected/harnessed due to its speed (speed of light) and its ability to spread, almost instantaneously, in the environment in different shapes (magnetic, radio frequency, heat...) but some discoveries have been done to accomplish this.

Furthermore, at very low power “kicks” (in the order of few tens of volts), the back-emf spike is high in voltage but very low in amperage, making this burst of feedback energy almost useless.

A very old electronic component, the capacitor, has the ability to “capture” – even if slowly - most of this energy in form of charges: once charged, the capacitor can release – in a single instant – all the charges in a single, violent, full of amperage, burst so, creating a circuit that alternates – in a right way – the charge and the discharge phases, we can create a self-sustained device able to collect the disordered spikes and release them as a controlled flow of power.

This “simple” principle is at the base of a free-energy device, which doesn’t violate the principle of conservation of energy because it doesn’t take in account a closed system but an open one: the whole universe’s reactive behaviour. Over-unity (more power out than in) is only possible on open systems.

“Simple” doesn’t mean “easy” ... so, to collect enough energy to feed the oscillating circuit itself, plus giving out an excess energy to be used for doing other work is not so immediate: we have to take in account the losses/leakages which manifest themselves in various shapes (heat, eddy currents, magnetic opposition – aka Lenz’s law – and many others)...

Possible solutions

Some workarounds have to come in play to increase the feedback, so we can:

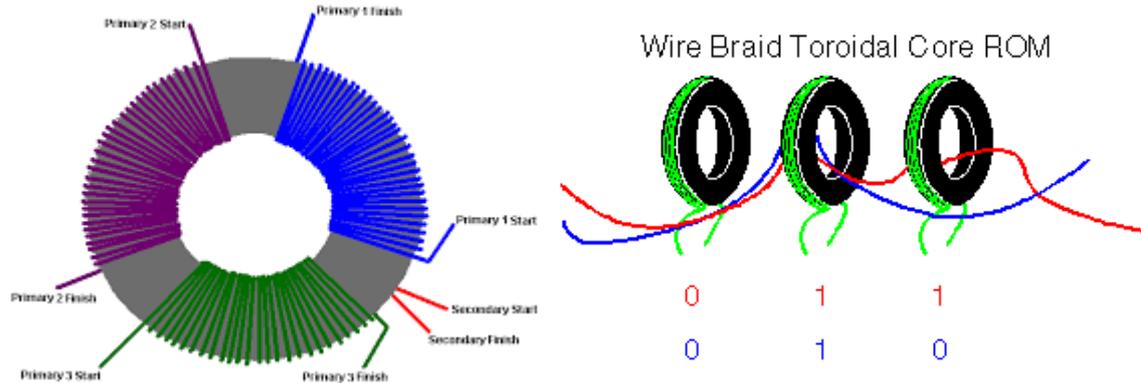
1) At the oscillator’s level

- a) make use of **very sharp pulses**, made of very low rise/fall times (in the order of nanoseconds) in our square waveform;
- b) **short the primary winding** immediately after the fall phase of the square wave; this serves to increase the power gain of the back-emf spikes. Here we have to do a couple of tests trying two different setups: in the first one we’ll simply short the coil we’re energising (at the right time... which means that we have to short the exciting coil immediately after the square wave falls down and so the magnetic field start collapsing). In the second setup, we’ll try to redirect those spikes to the secondary’s winding: in both cases we need a rapid switch (which have to be frequency independent);
- c) give a **train of pulses** with different frequencies and amplitudes instead of a constant rate pulse; this is NOT an alternative to the point 1. it is an addition! In this case what is changing is only the square waveform’s shape and timing, but we still have to continue shorting (or redirecting to the secondary, depending on the setup’s results) our coil, so we should see a double improvement in the power gain. In an Abha coil, there is an exact firing sequence (it has to be studied/investigated/tested);
- d) implement a **self-tuning circuit** which “senses” the resonant state of each side (primary & secondary) of the coil, varying the capacitance/inductance of each side, accordingly with the load or with other “detuning” factors so each side will be maintained “tuned” (at its optimal resonance state);

2) At the coil’s level:

- a) make use of a **three different, electrically isolated, primaries**, each pulsed with their independent oscillator; this arrangement will allow us to cover a wider range of harmonics, each of which will produce its independent core saturation and its own back-emf spike. This arrangement, too,

requires the above points 1. and 2. to be maintained;



- b) make use of a **special toroid with different thicknesses** (thinner under the primaries's windings and thicker under the secondaries). Making use of a special toroid having different thicknesses we will prepare an easy path for the collapsing magnetic field which will be naturally addressed to the thickest zone of the core, "exploding" in that right part, where there are sitting our secondary (or multiple secondaries, depending on the coil's setup);
- c) go high in voltage to **produce a spark!!!** A spark is the link between the positive flow we use to "kick" the electrons at the exciting phase and the negative feedback coming from the back-emf;
- d) make use of a **high permeability materials** (like Supermalloy/Permalloy/MuMetal and similars) for the core, this will dramatically reduces the losses and increases the energy's exchange speeds;
- e) make a sapient use of the **block wall** (do the windings across a toroid ring magnet, experimenting with different magnetization directions);
- f) **insert small magnets** inside the cores to pre-saturate them;
- g) implement the **bucking/partnered coils**;
- h) Implement the **phase shift** setup in a dedicated coil building: in a toroid (the best shape identified for this kinds of power transformation) the primary's windings have to be wound along the toroid's equator (where an inset has been prepared), with very thin wire (AWG 28), creating an high impedance coil then, the secondary/secondaries, has/have to be wound radially. In both windings (axial/radial) it has to be experimented both the monofilar, the bifilar, the caduceus, the moebius, the Rodin's star, the Abha coil and other useful arrangements;



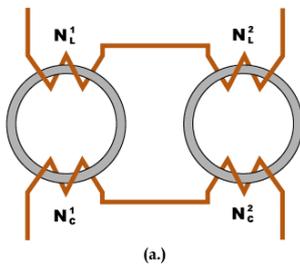
- i) **enclose the toroid in a magnetic cage** (two toroid-shaped halves, where both the internal faces are magnetized NORTH, very hard to be put in place around the toroid)

Further improvements

1. To prepare a **multicore setup**, like in the Thane Heins's Bi-Toroid.



2. To energize **multiple toroids**, linking them together sequentially (the primaries in series and the secondaries in parallel), eventually putting one inside the other (the smaller ones inside).



3. To make use of a "special/exotic" toroid's shapes (triskelions, tensor coils).



4. Asynchronous operations have to be investigated.
5. Edward Leedskalnin's PMH can be used?