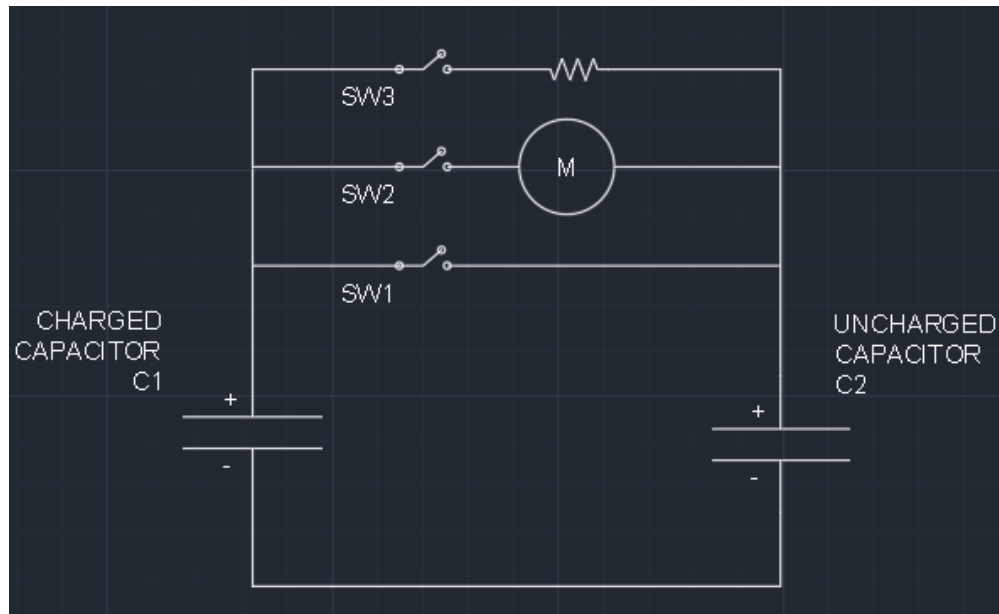




EXPERIMENT # 1

A SET OF 3 CIRCUIT PATHS HAVE BEEN LAID ON 3 INDIVIDUAL SWITCH TO CHARGE C2 USING THE ENERGY STORED ON THE C1.

1. SW1 THROUGH A SHORT PIECE OF WIRE
2. SW2 THROUGH A SMALL MOTOR
3. SW3 THROUGH A RESISTOR

THE EXPERIMENT WILL DETERMINE IF THE SUPPOSED "ELECTRICAL ENERGY" STORED ON THE CAPACITOR IS CONVERTED INTO "HEAT ENERGY" VIA RESISTOR OR "MECHANICAL ENERGY" VIA MOTOR. A COMPARISON ON THE FINAL VOLTAGE OF C2 WILL BE MEASURED.

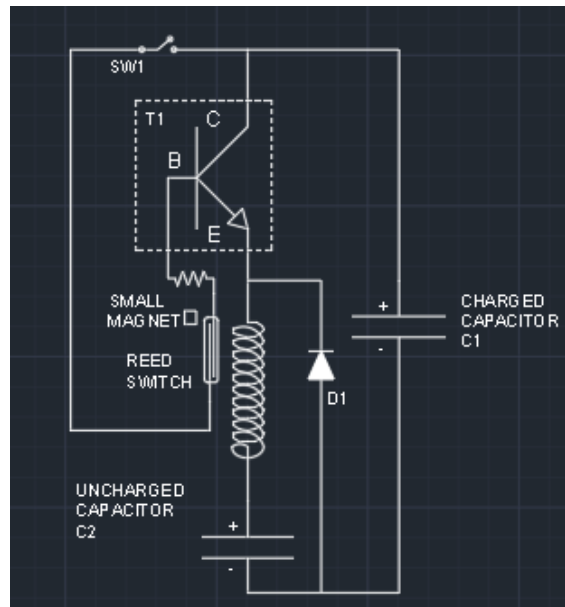
IF THE ENERGY IS CONVERTED THERE SHOULD BE A DIFFERENCE IN THE FINAL VOLTAGE OF EACH 3 CIRCUITS THAT IS MEASURABLE ON C2 AFTER EQUILIBRIUM.

EXPERIMENT RESULT:

THE VOLTAGE ON C2 AFTER EQUILIBRIUM IS THE SAME IN ALL 3 CIRCUITS. INDICATING THAT THE "ELECTRICAL ENERGY" WAS USED BUT NOT CONVERTED SOME ENERGY IS LOST THOUGH.

FURTHER TEST:

TO GENERATE ENERGY FROM THE MOTOR RECTIFY INTO ANOTHER CAPACITOR AND DETERMINE HOW MUCH ENERGY IT CAN GENERATE ADD THE TOTAL ENERGY FROM THAT TO THE ENERGY OF BOTH CAPACITOR, COMPARE TO THE ORIGINAL SOURCE ENERGY IN C1..



EXPERIMENT # 2

A SMALL MAGNET IS PLACED NEAR A NORMALLY OPEN REED SWITCH MAKING IT A NORMALLY CLOSED REED SWITCH, IT IS PLACED ON TOP OF THE COIL, UPON CLOSING SW1, A FEEBLE CURRENT WILL FLOW THROUGH THE REED SWITCH TO THE BASE OF T1 VIA RESISTOR, TURNING IT ON, A CURRENT WILL FLOW FROM THE CHARGED CAPACITOR THROUGH THE COIL INTO THE UNCHARGED CAPACITOR, A MAGNETIC FIELD IS FORMED AROUND THE COIL, THIS MAGNETIC FIELD WILL CAUSE THE NEARBY REED SWITCH TO HAVE AN OPPOSING MAGNETIC FIELD, CANCELING THE MAGNETIC FIELD CAUSED BY THE SMALL MAGNET, MAKING THE REED SWITCH GO BACK INTO A NORMALLY OPEN CONFIGURATION. (NOTE MAGNET POLARITY AND COIL POLARITY, IT MUST BE OPPOSITE).

THIS SUDDEN CHANGE WILL CAUSE T1 TO COMPLETELY TURN OFF, THE CURRENT IS STOPPED AND THE MAGNETIC FIELD WILL COLLAPSE CAUSING AN EMF THAT IS GREATER THAN THE SOURCE VOLTAGE POTENTIAL AS THE VELOCITY OF THE FIELD IS PROPORTIONAL TO VOLTAGE (SOURCE EPD), THIS WILL CAUSE THE UNCHARGE CAPACITOR TO BE CHARGED THROUGH THE USE OF DIODE D1.

IN THIS EXPERIMENT, WE CAN DETERMINE IF WE CAN GET ENERGY FROM THE MAGNETIC FIELD COLLAPSE.

EXPERIMENT RESULT:

THE UNCHARGED CAPACITOR VOLTAGE AT EQUILIBRIUM IS HIGHER IN A PULSING CIRCUIT, COMPARED TO A NON PULSING CIRCUIT.

COMPARISON:

NON PULSING CIRCUIT:

INITIAL VOLTAGE ON C1	:	11.91V 40000 μ F
FINAL VOLTAGE ON C2	:	6.05V 40000 μ F

PULSING CIRCUIT:

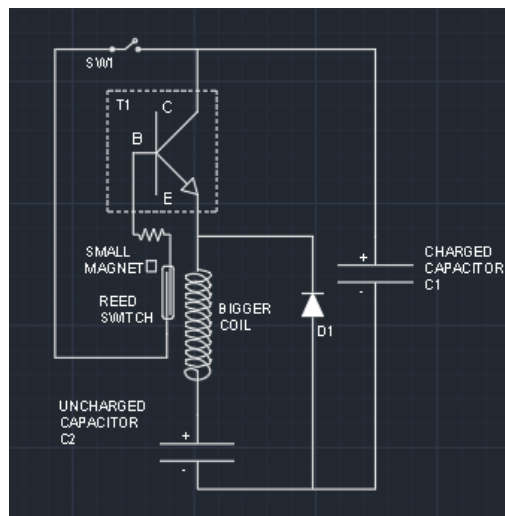
INITIAL VOLTAGE ON C1	:	11.91V 40000 μ F
FINAL VOLTAGE ON C2	:	7.20V 40000 μ F

FURTHER TEST:

TO REPEAT EXPERIMENT USING LARGER CAPACITOR AND LARGER CURRENT FLOW.

TO GENERATE OSCILLATION VIA A ROTATING MOTOR, E.G PULSE MOTOR, ETC..

ADD GENERATOR COILS ON THAT MOTOR, MEASURE ALL ENERGY GENERATED, COMPARED TO INITIAL ENERGY IN C1, OR SIMPLY COMPARE IF THE FINAL VOLTAGE ON C2 WAS LESSEN, BY THE BEMF CAUSED BY THE MOTOR.



EXPERIMENT # 3

LIKE IN THE CONFIGURATION OF EXPERIMENT # 2, THE DIFFERENCE IS THE AMOUNT OF COPPER IS MUCH LARGER (IN TERMS OF NO. OR TURNS, AND MASS),

IN THIS EXPERIMENT, WE CAN DETERMINE IF WE CAN GET MORE ENERGY FROM THE MAGNETIC FIELD COLLAPSE BY USING LARGER COILS, AS LIKE MR. JOSEPH NEWMAN IS CLAIMING.

TEST WAS CONDUCTED COMPARING THE DIFFERENCE OF PULSING FEW GRAMS OF COPPER, VS 3 KILOGRAM OF COPPER

EXPERIMENT RESULT:

EXPERIMENT SHOWS AN INCREASE IN FINAL VOLTAGE ON C2 AFTER EQUILIBRIUM.

Initial			Calculated		Non-Pulsed			Pulsed Small Coil			Pulsed Large Coil			Voltage	
Source V	Farad	Joules	Ideal V.	Actual V.	E. Lost	V. / Ideal V.	Actual V.	E. Lost	V. / Ideal V.	Actual V.	E. Lost	V. / Ideal V.	Actual V.	E. Lost	Percentage
11.91	0.0068	0.482	8.42	6.05	48.4%	71.8%	7.2	26.9%	85.5%	7.3	24.9%	86.7%	1.25	10%	note 1
23.6	0.0068	1.894	16.69	12.43	44.5%	74.5%	15.3	15.9%	91.7%	15.94	8.8%	95.5%	3.51	15%	
36.1	0.0068	4.431	25.53	18.6	46.9%	72.9%	22.7	20.9%	88.9%	24	11.6%	94.0%	5.4	15%	
48.3	0.0068	7.932	34.15	25.2	45.6%	73.8%	30.2	21.8%	88.4%	32.5	9.4%	95.2%	7.3	15%	

Note 1:

maybe the large coil addition is not making the circuit pulse properly, where as at higher voltage the circuit went well

COMPARISON: SOURCE VOLTAGE IS 23.6

PULSED CONNECTION (PULSING CIRCUIT SMALL COIL,

FINAL VOLTAGE IS 15.30

PULSED CONNECTION (PULSING CIRCUIT WITH BIG

COIL FINAL VOLTAGE IS 15.94

THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY ACHIEVED WAS 95% EFFICIENCY. NO SIGN OF EXCEEDING THE INITIAL ENERGY CAN BE TRACED.

FURTHER TEST:

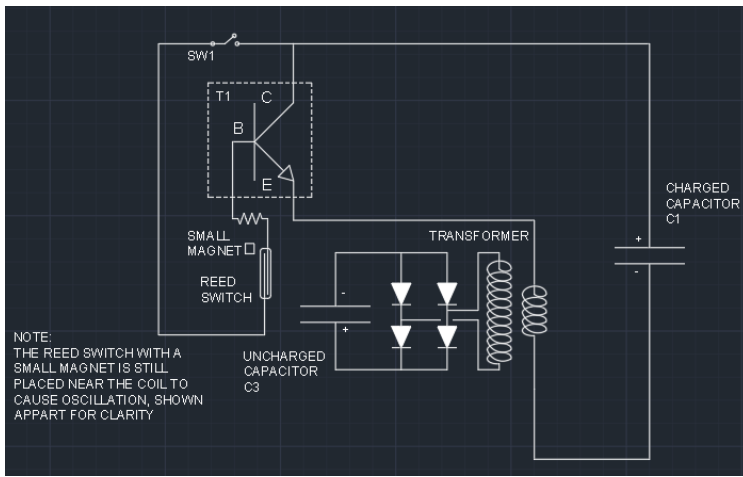
TO REPEAT EXPERIMENT USING LARGER CAPACITOR AND LARGER ELECTRICAL CURRENT FLOW.

TO GENERATE OSCILLATION VIA A ROTATING MOTOR, E.G PULSE MOTOR, ETC..

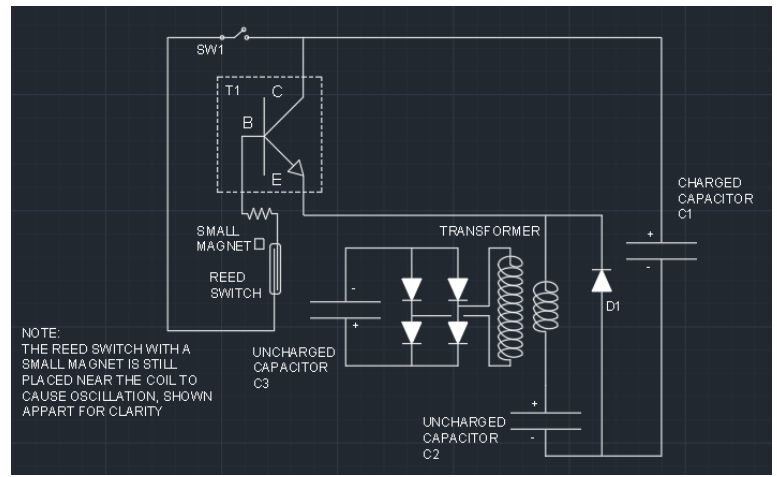
ADD GENERATOR COILS ON THAT MOTOR, MEASURE ALL ENERGY GENERATED, COMPARED TO INITIAL ENERGY IN C1, OR SIMPLY COMPARE IF THE FINAL VOLTAGE ON C2 WAS LESSEN, BY THE BEMF CAUSED BY THE MOTOR.

THEORY:

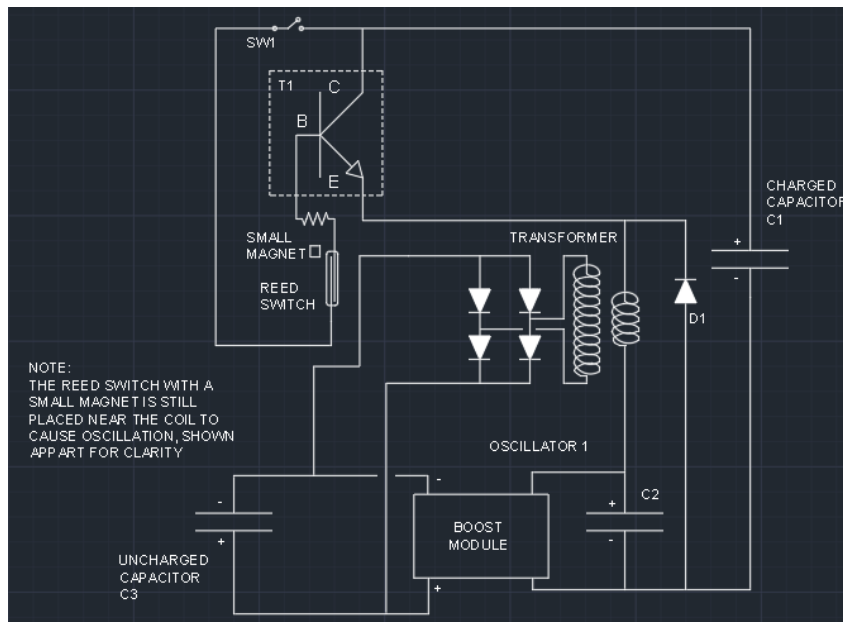
IN THIS CONFIGURATION, THE AMPERAGE IS ONLY THE RATE OF CHARGING C2, IF EXPERIMENT WAS REPEATED, STRONGER MAGNETIC FIELD WILL BE GENERATED, BUT LESSER PULSES AS THE EQUILIBRIUM WILL BE ACHIEVED FASTER, BUT IF PULSED AT HIGHER AMPERAGE, A MORE EFFECTIVE TRANSFORMER CAN BE PLACED INLINE E.G. TESLA COIL, TO MINIMIZE LENZ LAW. RECTIFY TESLA COIL OUTPUT. AND ADD TO THE TOTAL ENERGY OF THE SYSTEM, CAN IT BE EXCEEDED.



CIRCUIT # 1



CIRCUIT # 2



CIRCUIT # 3

EXPERIMENT # 5

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THREE CIRCUIT IS MADE,

1. A DIRECT CONNECTION OF A STEP-UP TRANSFORMER INTO C1
2. A CONNECTION OF A STEP-UP TRANSFORMER IN BETWEEN CHARGED CAPACITOR C1 AND UNCHARGED CAPACITOR C2.
3. LIKE CONNECTION NUMBER TWO, WITH THE ADDITION OF ANOTHER STEP-UP TRANSFORMER ON PARALLEL TO C2.

THE VOLTAGE ON C3 WHEN THE CIRCUIT STOPS, WILL BE MEASURED TO DETERMINE WHICH CIRCUIT IS MOST EFFICIENT.