An electronic circuit to free energy
Quanthomme thank Zoltan Szili
we have entrusted the distribution of his work.

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Introduction

"By publishing this very simple circuit, I would give fans the opportunity to prove that the extraction of electrical power vacuum exists.

The purpose of my letter is to inform my work and help develop quantum generators for use by people and industries.

I decided to make public a first circuit, and fans will be able to test it. "

Presentation of the author

"My name is John ZS All my life I worked in scientific research. For seven years I am retired.

Thirteen years I lived in France. Five years in Lyon and Paris to eight years. In Paris, I worked at the University of Orsay in Physics of Plasmas. I was born in Hungary. I emigrated to Canada (Quebec) in 1969 and I found work at the Institut de Recherche d'Hydro Quebec in the field of scientific research. I stayed twenty-eight years until I retire.

One day at the restaurant of the institute, I sat at a table in front of two engineers and their invited experts processors. I listened to the conversation, and engineers have told their guest, they could calculate the parameters of transformers with an accuracy of 0.1%, but they are 2% of power still in too.

This surplus of power remains inexplicable while taking account of ohmic losses and so on. I left the restaurant thinking that this 2% of excess power could come from an unknown source.

A few years later I became aware of the theory of Zero Point Energy. I assumed that there should be a way to extract a part of this phenomenal energy. Since my retirement, I work hard to find circuits that could extract energy from the zero point. Quickly, I left out the laboratory work for the computer simulation, in order to expedite my work. I have tried thousands of channels before finding one and then several of these circuits that say in English "overunity".

Method of work

"When we explore an unknown field, one must use trial and error empirical. Gradually, we learn about this new unknown world of science and use this knowledge to find circuits more efficient.

Currently, I know quite well how to extract the ZPE. The power of my circuits ranges from a few milliwatts to more than one hundred kilowatts. These circuits must be powered to operate, but the output circuits, gains power (COP = energy output / energy input) may be very high. The gain or COP may be 2, 10, 100, 1000 and beyond.

In these simulations, I always used electronic components existing in the trade. This may facilitate the realization of these circuits in the laboratory. This work remains to be done.

First, this circuit has been developed on a computer simulation. This allows for the simulation, the Jiles-Atherton model of electromagnetism. This model was designed to meet the reality test and not the law of conservation of energy. I can not give guarantees regarding the functioning of this circuit, but until proven otherwise, have confidence in the simulation. This program is used across the world in electronic and physical laboratories. It is very close to reality, although in experimental 99.999% of 100 cases energy is conserved. "

The mechanism of extraction

"There are special conditions for there to be extracting energy from quantum vacuum fluctuations. The mechanism of extraction, in my opinion, is based on ferromagnetic resonance. The free electrons exchange energy with electrons virtual vacuum. Normally the exchange is completely symmetrical. Outcome: No energy extraction. In addition, electrons are fermions, and quantum mechanics, two electrons can not be the same. The result is a dispersion very large in the frequency of ferromagnetic resonance, might be called semi-collective. This resonance is between a few hundred MHz and several GHz. Nevertheless, the circuits operate at a frequency less than one MHz. As against the circuit must be built as a circuit operating at least 25 MHz. Avoid loops, using more appropriate component. In these circuits, you must use special methods to make the asymmetric exchange of energy. In this case only, there will extract energy.

In publishing this first tour, my goal is to stimulate research ZPE. I think especially for amateurs.

A new about my research: I think I have found a physical law, connecting the electric current in a coil (as used in the circuit is sent) and the inductance of the coil. This relationship seems to inductor current and fundamental in the extraction of electrical power. This relationship is reciprocal. A variation of current varies the inductance and inductance variation varies the current.

When electric current increases, it decreases the inductor, and a decrease in the inductance increases the current ... and so on. It is the effect of avalanche. The decrease of inductance has a certain limit determined by the electronic circuit. After stopping the avalanche, the process is reversed. The inductance increases and this lowers the power ... and so on. This return takes less time because there was no extraction of electric power vacuum during the return. Normally, because of electrical losses, the Avalanche will not begin without stimulation (eg a pulse above a certain value). The physical form of this relationship is as follows:

I (L1) = (K1 / L (L1)) - or I K2 (L1) is the current flowing through the coil and L (L1) is the inductance of the coil. K1 and K2 are two constants (unchanging) depending components of the

circuit.

By adjusting the constants K1 and K2, the curves of current and inductance are virtually identical. For other circuits, the formula could change, but what is important is that the current relationship and the inverse of the inductance should remain valid. "

The electronic circuit free energy

Mr Zoltan Szili

"This circuit is very simple in appearance, but to successfully make it work, then you need to take drastic precautions. True, it operates at a relatively low frequency of 20 kHz. As against, the signal generator pulse must be a square, positive, with a rise time of 10 nanoseconds from 0 volts to +5 volts.

The simulation shows very clearly that if the rise time of the square is longer than 10 nanoseconds, the extraction decreases very quickly and completely canceled between 50 and 100 nanoseconds.

The simulation also shows that a parasitic capacitance at the point of connection of the transistor (M1), the inductor (L1) and output resistance (R1) with a value of 100 picofarads to ground, completely destroyed the extraction (capacity of 100 picofarads may be the ability of an oscilloscope probe).

The parasitic inductances can also prevent the extraction, if it exceeds 10 micro Henry.

In assembling the circuit, we must minimize the loops, as if the circuit were fonctio.nner to 25 Mhz

In fact, the element is the extraction of the ferrite toroid inductor (L1). "

Schematic and measures

Not need an oscilloscope to demonstrate on the unit: it is enough to measure currents ex 2: between the earth and the resistance R2, and between the land and the resistance R1 "

The Electronic Circuit with Free Energy of Mr Zoltan Szili

by

J.L. Naudin

“This circuit is quite simple seemingly, but to succeed in making it function, it should be taken Draconian precautions. It is true, that it functions at a relatively low frequency of 20 kilocycles. On the other hand, the signal of the generator of impulse must be a signal square, positive, with a

boarding time of 10 nanoseconds of 0 volts to + 5 volts.

The simulation indicates very clearly, which if the boarding time of the square signal is slower than 10 nanoseconds, the extraction very quickly decreases and is cancelled completely between 50 and 100 nanoseconds.

Simulation also shows that a stray capacity, at the point of connection of the transistor (M1), inductance (L1) and the resistance of exit (R1) of a value of 100 picofarads towards the mass, completely destroyed the extraction (this capacity of 100 picofarads perhaps capacity of a probe of oscilloscope).

Parasitic inductances can also prevent the extraction, if it exceeds 10 microHenries.

For the assembly of the circuit, it is necessary to minimize the loops, as if the circuit operates at 25 MHz

In fact the element of extraction is the toroidal ferrite of inductance (L1). “

Diagram and measurements

“Not need for an oscilloscope to prove it on unit: it is enough to measure 2 currents ex: between the ground and R2 resistance, and between the ground and R1 resistance”

Further information at March 10, 2005

Here answers and some councils given by Mr. Zoltan Szili

The number of turns: 40

The diameter of the wire: 0.3 mm or more.

The core is of form annular and square section (5 mm X 7 mm). Dia ext.: 20 mm.; Diam. int: 10 mm; Épaisseur: 7 mm.

The sectional surface specified by ferroxcube is 0.336 cm square. (AREA = 0.336)

The course of the magnetic field is 4.36 cm (PATH = 4.36). Effective circumference for the magnetic field.

The annular form ensures, that the magnetic field is closed again. Very important (GAP = 0).

The magnetic permeability of ferrite 3E5 is 8000.

The electrical current in the reel must be 15 to 20 my minimum to be close to magnetic saturation.

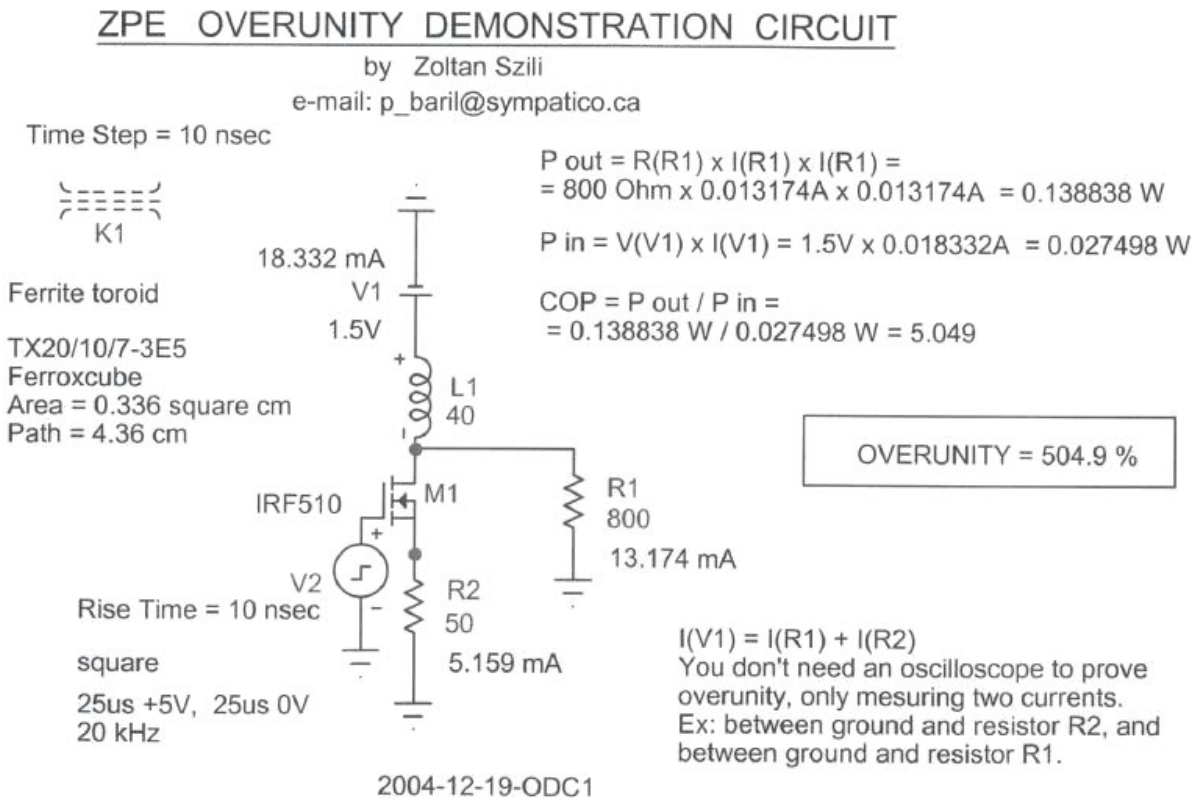
It is the nonlinearity which makes it possible to extract from the free energy.

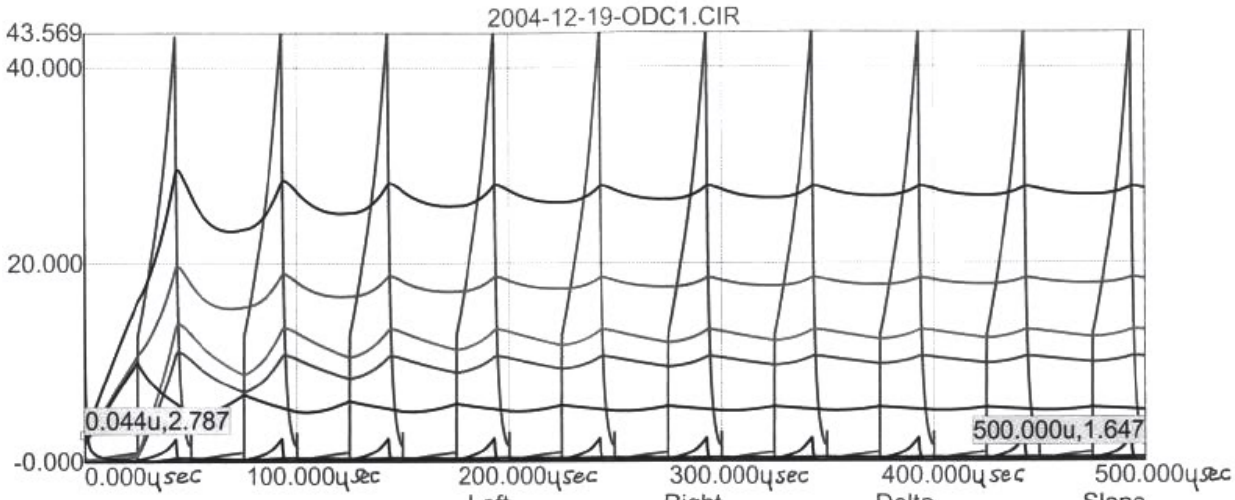
Very important: The circuit must be built like a circuit of 25 MHz. (ferromagnetic resonance is between 20 MHz and 10 GHz)

Transistor DNMOS FET must be IRF510.

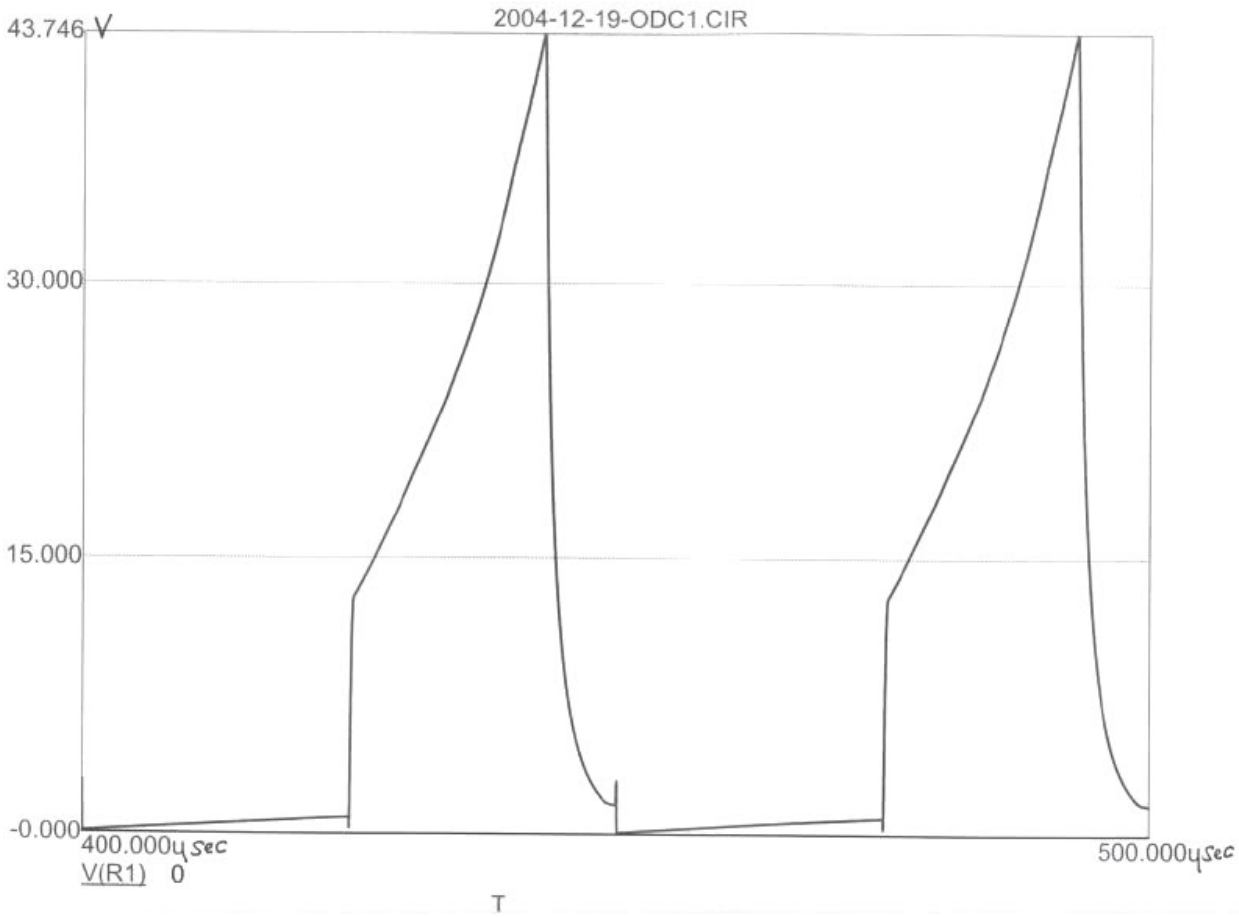
Other ferrites have few chances to function.

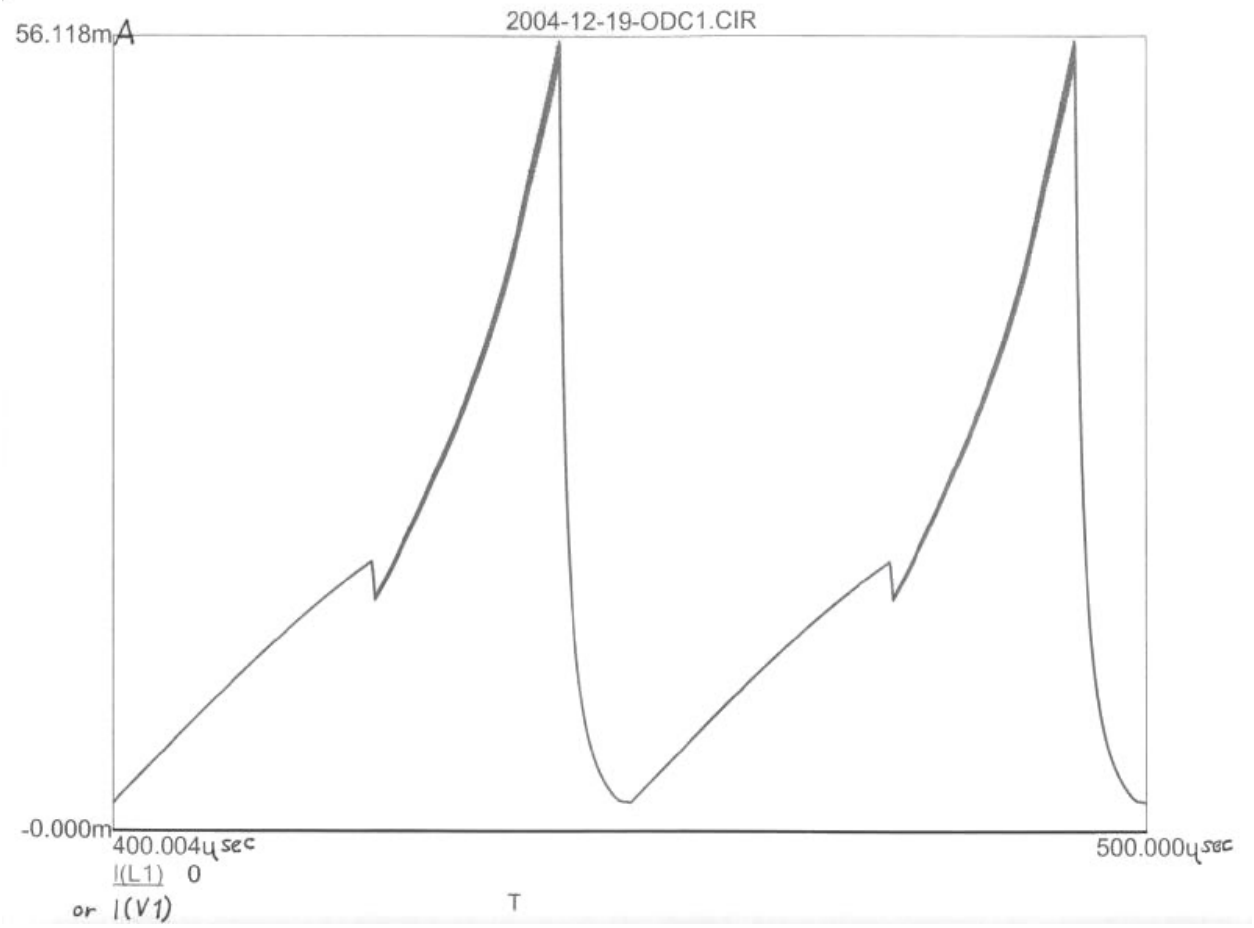
(FERROXCUBE TX20/10/7 with magnetic permeability of 3E5) was announced like difficult to find, certain suppliers the proposer in France by 1500 parts, even to 1 euro one, that done a little too many expenditure for a small assembly.

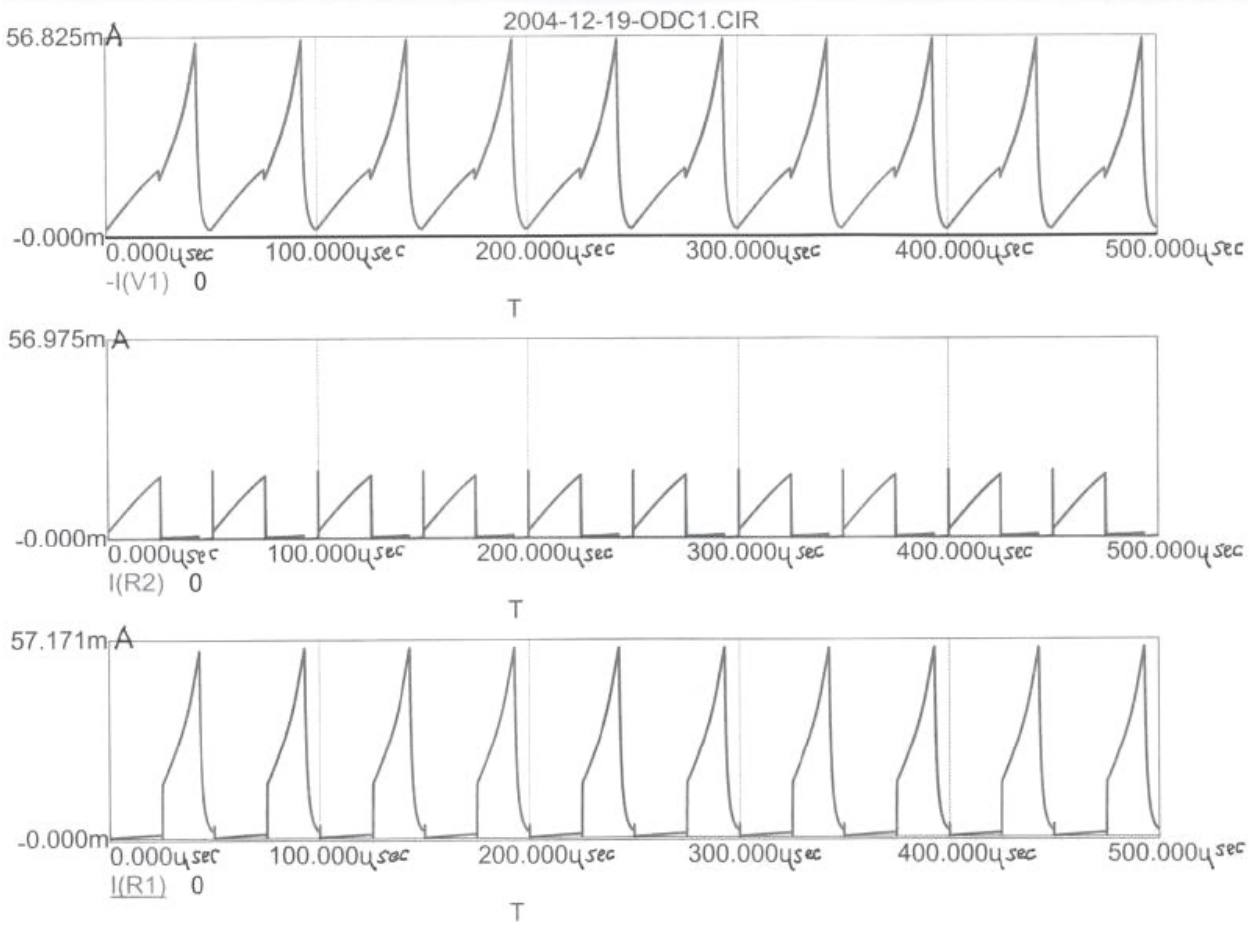




	Left	Right	Delta	Slope
V(R1)	2.787	1.647	-1.140	-2.280E03
AVG(V(R1))	2.390	10.539 V	8.149	1.630E04
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000E00
I(R1)	0.003	0.002	-0.001	-2.850E00
1000*AVG(I(R1))	2.987	13.174 mA	10.186	2.037E04
1000*AVG(-I(V1))	1.738	18.332 mA	16.594	3.319E04
I(R2)	0.017	-1.194E-05	-0.017	-3.433E01
1000*AVG(I(R2))	13.357	5.159 mA	-8.198	-1.640E04
V(R1)*I(R1)	0.010	0.003	-0.006	-1.264E01
AVG(V(R1)*I(R1))	0.007	0.350	0.343	6.861E02
-V(V1)*I(V1)	0.003	0.003	0.000	9.832E-01
1000*AVG(-V(V1)*I	2.607	27.498 mW	24.892	4.979E04
1000*AVG(-V(V2)*I	44.604	0.039	-44.565	-8.914E04
T	0.044u	500.000u	499.956u	1.000E00


2004-12-19-ODC1.CIR
43.746 V
30.000
15.000
-0.000
400.000µsec
500.000µsec
V(R1) 0
T


2004-12-19-ODC1.CIR
56.118m A
-0.000m
400.004μsec
500.000μsec
I(L1) 0
or I(V1)
T


2004-12-19-ODC1.CIR
56.825mA
-0.000m
0.000μsec
100.000μsec
200.000μsec
300.000μsec
400.000μsec
500.000μsec
-I(V1) 0
T
56.975mA
-0.000m
0.000μsec
100.000μsec
200.000μsec
300.000μsec
400.000μsec
500.000μsec
I(R2) 0
T
57.171mA
-0.000m
0.000μsec
100.000μsec
200.000μsec
300.000μsec
400.000μsec
500.000μsec
I(R1) 0
T