

FREE ENERGY AC GENERATOR

Introduction:

This device is based on some free energy ideas that finally seems to have something in common:

- The “**split the possitive**” idea by Edwin Gray.
 - o It uses a battery and a circuit to get high voltage from it. The circuit is comprised of Ls and Cs. Then, he let the stored high voltage energy to return to the low voltage battery again (so almost no waste of energy), and he uses electrostatic induction caused by the storing and releasing of that energy to power an inductive load.
- The **parametric power conversion** ideas by Stefan Hartmann.
 - o Changing the parameters of Ls and Cs in time, the energy changes. The usual method is to keep the Ls and Cs constant, and change the charges in time.
- The **electricity generating apparatus** by Harold Aspden.
 - o Using Ls and Cs, it is said the energy oscillates and can power the load, because it is energy of the vacuum.

The common elements are Ls and Cs.

Theoretical explanation:

Electric circuits work by depleting voltage differences. We have a voltage value on one side, and another one on the other side. Then, as the charges move through the load, the voltages become equal, and the transfer stops.

Imagine two equal capacitors, charged at the same voltage. No transfer could happen.

If we use a switch and a transformer of 1:1000 ratio (for example), we could charge up one of the capacitors at a different voltage level from the other capacitor. The transformer and the switch will waste only a little work. So we can get voltage difference without wasting energy, just by changing a dynamic V-I ratio, keeping the same energy.

With the switch-transformer circuit, the voltage of one capacitor will decrease, and the voltage of the other will increase. The energy involved will remain the same, but will transfer from one to the other capacitor. Energy will not change on the system, but finally the potential will change.

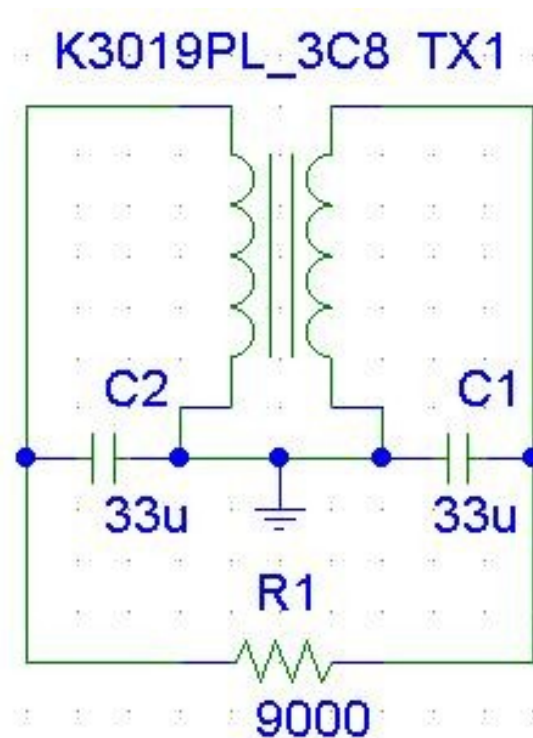
The transformer is like a “free water pump” because changes the V-I ratios on the capacitors. It doesn't increase energy, but changes the place where the energy is stored, and the final potentials.

Now, as we have created a voltage difference between the capacitors, we can power a load by “discharging” the difference on potential levels on capacitors and finally get the initial voltage difference again.

So the transformer creates a voltage difference for free (keeping the same energy on the system), and the load depletes this voltage difference getting power. The step-up stage on the transformer is a “free” potential change, we have to do almost no work to get the new voltage levels.

Circuit:

That is the basic idea of the circuit below:



Parameters:

Transformer: $K = 1$, $L1 = 8900$ turns, $L2 = 1000$ turns.

Capacitor C2: $C = 33\mu\text{F}$, $IC = 12\text{V}$.

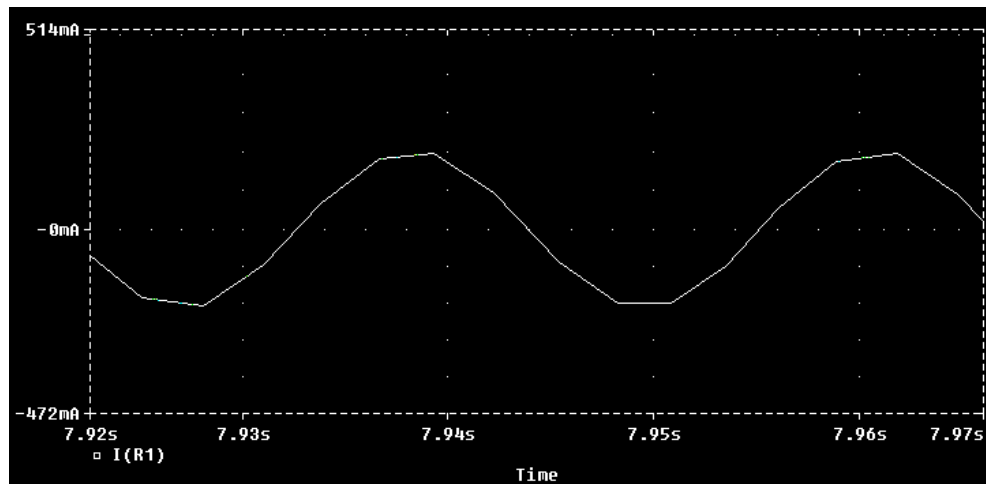
Capacitor C1: $C = 33\mu\text{F}$, $IC = 0\text{V}$.

R load: from 9000 to 900000 Ohm.

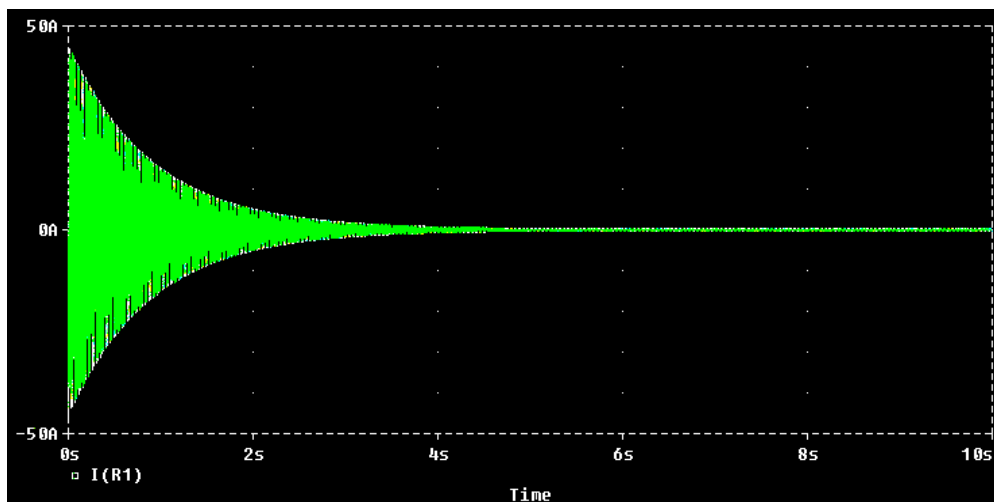
The idea is to achieve an oscillation, and then, by using the idea of the transformer free V-I change. The transformer stage changes the potentials on capacitors, and the load stage is powered trying to equalize the capacitor voltage levels.

Interesting results:

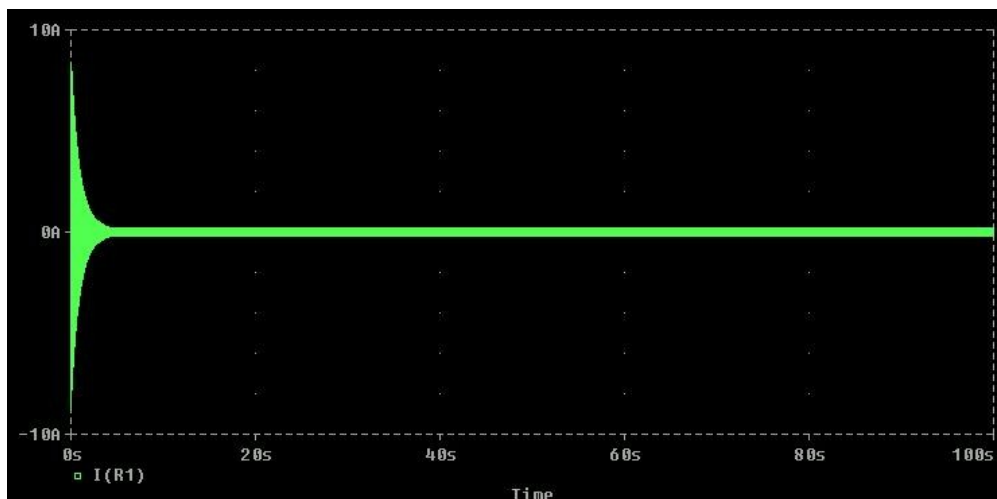
The values of the L_s and C_s are intended to get 50 Hertz signals.



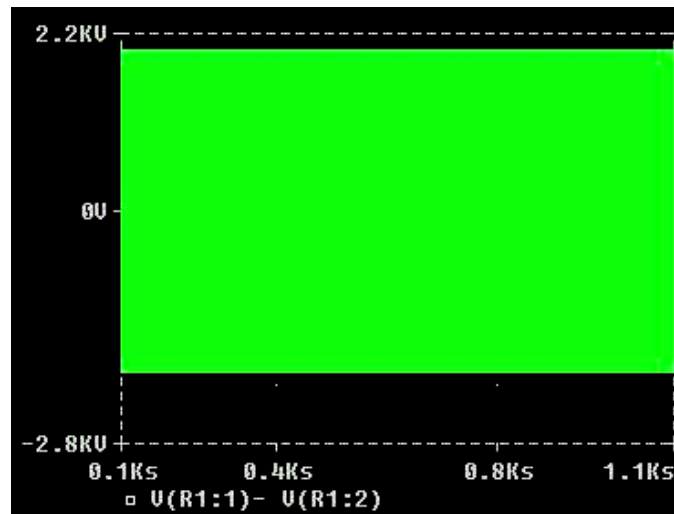
Firstly, the current on the load gets a high value, then goes decreasing:



But it does not decrease to zero. A little oscillation is maintained:



For 9000 Ohm, the voltage is:



Some interesting things about this circuit:

- **The load value is important.** The circuit seems not to work to lower values of resistance. Then i worked with 9000 Ohm to 90000 Ohm values.
- Once started, the current on the load have always a peak value of 200mA. It doesn't matter if the load is 9000 or 90000 Ohms, the current peak is about 200mA. **So it seems the current value on the load depends on the rest of the circuit parameters.**
- Also, the **current is independent of the initial peak on C2. Using a higher value, we can extend in time.** We can get energy on the load for 3 hours with an initial peak of 220 V on the capacitor C2.

Another interesting thing is that **more energy is extracted as the load grows up.** For example:

R load = 9000 Ohm, V = 1800V, I = 200mA, 360 W for 1800 seconds.

R load = 900000 Ohm, V = 200000, I = 190mA, 38KW.

Example:

You could charge C2 to 12 V from a car battery, and power nine series connected 60W light bulbs with AC power for half an hour!.

Conclusion:

I think the energy extracted has nothing to do with the initial energy stored on the capacitor.

I think a dynamic V-I changing process is involved, and allows us to extract energy, only by “voltage equalizing” on load part. The “voltage de-equalizing” part on transformer takes no energy, and is for free.

Energy stored on capacitors does not increase, but voltage changes, the energy stored re-orders on another voltage conditions, and the new voltage values depletion is the power on the load.

To me it's as if we could rise a stone on gravitational field for free, then let the stone fall on normal conditions. The transformer part is the “free-riser”, and the load is the “potential-to-kinetic” part.