

# The Free Energy Transformer

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# Preface

I have been involved in the research of free energy for what seems an eternity, but in fact constitutes no more than a few years, and in this time I have discovered many things. One of the most startling facts was that many people would seem to have invented “free energy” machines but few if any have disclosed where the energy comes from. The most common answer is that this free energy comes from ZPE (zero point energy) or some vacuum quantum state which we cannot see nor measure. This zero point energy in itself would seem to be a bit of an enigma in that nobody can explain exactly what it is nor where it is.

My goal from day one has been to not only prove free energy exists but more important to give a reasonable explanation of what free energy is in reality and how one would go about extracting it. My approach will utilize basic proven technology but we will use this proven technology in a new way, that is in a way which should have been obvious but never is at the time.

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## Chapter 1

### Nicola Tesla's Thought experiment:

A few years ago I read a lecture once given by Nicola Tesla and in this lecture Tesla proposed a very clever thought experiment. The thought experiment Tesla proposed was that work or the equivalency of work could be performed and the work output in the system could be much greater than the input as long as the input was "transformed" in some way. The implications of this thought experiment had a great impact on myself in that it established a basic process whereby energy could be extracted from the local environment on a continuous basis.

Tesla's thought experiment started with a closed metal tank at the bottom of a lake and it was considered that the external pressure would be much greater than the internal pressure. If a valve attached to the tank was opened then water would enter the tank due to the pressure differential and this motion of water from high pressure to lower pressure could perform work in a turbine. The problem was that in order to perform continuous work the tank would need to be emptied and the work to pump the water out would always be greater than the energy produced by the water rushing in through the turbine. This would seem obvious but then Tesla proposed that if the water were transformed into something else, that is water in a different state, then this work equivalency of input/output may no longer apply. Next, Tesla considered that if the water in the tank which has performed work in a turbine on entering the tank was transformed by splitting the water into hydrogen and oxygen then the water is in fact in a different state. I found this thought experiment absolutely fascinating because I had never considered the fact that a media could be transformed to change the conditions present in the system. I then went about proving Tesla's thought experiment in reality and was very surprised at the results!

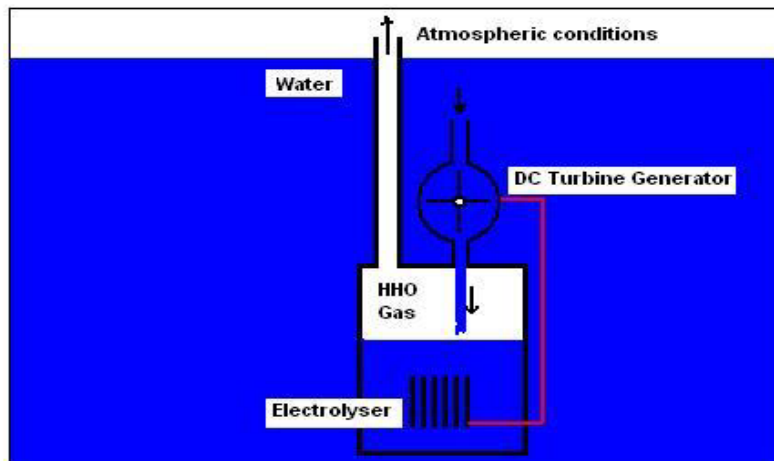
My thought experiment started with a metal tank at the bottom of a lake, this tank had an opening with a water turbine generator attached to this opening so that the water entering the tank must perform work through the turbine.

An electrical generator is attached to the water turbine and this generator powers electrolysis plates inside the metal tank which will split water into HHO or hydroxy gas. Also attached to this tank is a pipe which would lead to the surface of the lake to atmospheric conditions and this pipe would allow the HHO gas to vent to atmosphere or be utilized to run an internal combustion engine. My reasoning that this system might work was that the water pressure external to the tank increases with the water depth quite drastically while the pressure in the HHO pipe would seem to increase very little as it is open to atmosphere at the top. I then wrote some software to calculate the exact depth at which the high pressure water turbine/generator could perform enough work to turn all of the water entering into HHO gas.

At one point the equations did in fact balance and all of the water entering the tank is transformed into HHO gas as fast as the water can enter the tank. So here we have a situation where the system becomes self-sustaining, that is all

the water entering the tank leaves as HHO gas and the work to do this is perfectly balanced. What was not apparent initially was the fact that in this case the HHO gas at the top of the pipe is essentially “free” and required no work to produce because the HHO gas was produced by the energy from the water entering the tank. As well the efficiency of the mechanical components may vary but the fact remains that at some depth the forces of input/output must balance and this has no effect on the HHO gas. For myself this was proof that a self-sustaining system was possible and that useful amounts of energy could be extracted from what is essentially an “open system”. I imagine some of you still have a question rolling around in your mind, that is “where did the energy come from?”, it came from the water pressure at the bottom of the lake which was provided by Gravity!. This gravitational force also acted on the pipe full of HHO gas but the HHO gas has very little mass thus the pressure inside the tank will be very low compared to that outside the tank.

### Tesla Thought Experiment



## Chapter 2

### The Tesla Transformer:

I have found there is a great deal of confusion as to what a Tesla transformer is in reality and exactly what function it performs. When we say the word “transformer” we would normally equate this with a small device we plug into the wall outlet to transform 120volt AC current into a lower voltage DC current for many electronic devices but this is not Tesla’s transformer. Nicola Tesla’s transformer is in fact a circuit with very different qualities and properties to the transformer we know.

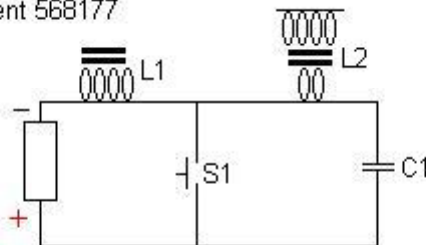
A conventional transformer could be considered as an EM(electromagnetic) induction device whereby the changing magnetic field in one coil of wire (primary) wrapped on an iron core will induce a voltage in another coil of wire (secondary) wrapped on the same core. The windings ratio or number of turns of each coil will determine if the voltage is stepped up or stepped down. In this type of transformer the watts or Volt-Amps in each coil will remain near equal thus the voltage may vary but the energy transferred from primary to secondary is near equal minus system losses. This type of transformer is in fact very inefficient due to the load on the secondary windings being transferred back to the primary windings when alternating currents are utilized. I believe Tesla understood this fact very well and was looking for a better way in which energy could be transferred in one direction only in which case the effects on the secondary windings could not be transferred back to the primary windings leading to greater losses in the system.

In the year 1896, April 22 Nicola Tesla was granted Patent #568176, Apparatus for producing electric currents of high frequency and potential and from this patent he improved the technology through patents 568177, 568178, 568179, 568180 and 577670. The patent #568177 was very interesting in that it is nearly identical to what we consider to be a very “modern” circuit, the DC/DC converter. The DC/DC converter is also called a DC/DC step-up converter, DC/DC buck boost converter or more recently a switch mode converter.

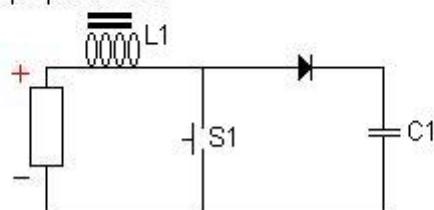
What is not a well know fact is that this circuit is what Tesla referred to as his “transformer” and not the transformer we are familiar with in our everyday lives. Tesla’s transformer is in fact a DC/DC converter with a little twist, Tesla always connected the source polarity backwards from what we do today and he had a very good reason for doing this. If we consider that a measured voltage or a potential difference in a source such as a battery must be opposing conditions then these opposite conditions must have different properties. I believe Tesla understood this very well and this may be part of the reason he made the decision to connect the source of potential in the way he did.

Below we can see that Tesla's patent #568177 and a modern DC/DC step-up converter are very similar and the operation of these circuits are very near identical. The object of both circuits is to raise the output voltage above that of the supply battery and both circuits perform this operation much more efficiently than a standard transformer. The DC/DC converter is quoted as having an efficiency of well over 90% which is very high considering some other "modern" circuits are lucky to see 60% standard efficiency due to thermal losses. However Tesla's patent would seem to be in a class all it's own when tuned properly and at resonance is the most efficient step-up converter I have ever had the pleasure of testing. When compared to many modern appliances such as the 12v DC to 120v AC converter which are very popular, this circuit invented in 1896 can have an efficiency which is still 10 to 20% higher than a modern converter. The process in Tesla's "transformer" is not very complex, the inductor or motor L1 (a large self-inductance having many windings) is charged with an electric current from the source battery through switch S1 which is closed. Next switch S1 opens and the current is disrupted at which point the magnetic field in L1 collapses and an inductive discharge of high voltage is discharged from L1 through L2 and into capacitor C1. Then C1 discharges through S1 the next time S1 closes and a high voltage/high frequency current is induced in L2 to power a load.

Tesla Patent 568177



DC/DC step-up Converter



I believe the most important points to consider in regards to Tesla's patent # 568177 are that,

1) This circuit can have extreme efficiencies above 94% when operated as Tesla states in the patent.

2) This circuit can step-up a low voltage source such as a 12 volt battery to voltages in excess of 1000 volts or more.

3) This circuit does not violate the conservation of energy, the low voltage/high current input pulse is transformed into a high voltage/low current output pulse. The Watt-seconds or energy at the input is almost identical to the output power and we can calculate this using the formula  $\text{Volts} \times \text{Amps} = \text{Watts}$ , the power in watts over a given time period will tell us how much energy went in and how much came out of the circuit.

In essence we can say Tesla's transformer circuit is a very efficient means to increase the voltage of a low voltage supply source. That is what it does, that is what Tesla has stated this circuit does and this is what I have tested this circuit to do very well. At this point I imagine many people are wondering what my point is in all this nonsense and exactly where I am going with all this talk of transformers?. Where is the free energy? To find our answer we need to go back to chapter 1 and Nicola Tesla's thought experiment for a moment.

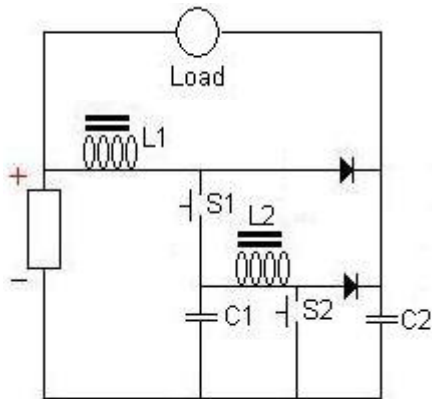
In Nicola Tesla's thought experiment in chapter 1 he referred to his metal tank under the lake as a reservoir and we could conceive a reservoir as a means to store something, in Tesla's experiment he was storing water. However the word reservoir can apply to many things and Tesla once stated that a capacitor is in fact a form of electrical reservoir in that it can store electrical energy. In light of this new information let's revisit Tesla's thought experiment but we will take a new perspective on what we already know. If we can consider that voltage is an electrical pressure and current is the flow of this pressure then we could make the analogy that in Tesla's thought experiment the water pressure is like voltage and the flow of water is like an electrical current. The water (electricity) is forced to flow (electric current) under pressure (voltage) through the turbine (inductor or electric motor) and is stored in a reservoir (capacitor)-----What the heck is going on here? A Capacitor? We will get back to this in a second ☺

Next the water in the reservoir is transformed into something else, here we should consider "what" Tesla's electrical transformer is in reality, and Tesla has stated his transformer is in fact a circuit not unlike patent# 568177. Now we know that following this analogy we should discharge the reservoir (capacitor) through the transformer which will change the state of the media (electricity) into something else---which is a high voltage/high frequency current.

In the thought experiment the water was transformed into HHO gas and this gas was of a very low density so it had no trouble flowing up the tube to atmospheric conditions and here the HHO gas can be burnt in an internal combustion engine in which case the HHO gas will turn back into water and this water drained back into the lake to repeat the cycle.

Let's continue with the electrical analogy here, the transformed high voltage current(HHO) will discharge it's energy and lower it's potential in performing work and then return to it's original state(water). If the water returns to the lake then this is the equivalent of saying the high voltage current which lowers it's potential in performing work also retains enough voltage to return to it's source which is the source battery!

If this analogy between the thought experiment and it's electrical equivalent holds true what would this circuit look like in reality?.



L1-DC motor 1-4amp

L2-high self inductance coil or motor

C1-2 Farad capacitor@24v

C2-450uF@100v

S1 switch rate to keep max 2-3v on C1

S2 switch rate to keep max 2-3v on C1 , C2 max 50v

Above we have a circuit which would appear to follow the guidelines set forth in our analogy of Tesla's though experiment. The source battery is the lake, L1 is the turbine generator, C1 is the reservoir, L2-S2-C2 and the diode in between L2 and C2 is a Tesla transformer.

Let's go though the process, first S1 closes and current from the source battery flows through L1(an inductor or electric motor or both in combination) this current starts to charge C1 (a large capacitor).Next S1 opens and an inductive discharge of high voltage (but equal in energy to the low voltage input to C1)discharges into C2 through the diode and flows through the load and back to the source battery----charging it. Next S2 closes and the energy in the capacitor C1(which has already performed work in L1) discharges though L2 back into itself--discharging capacitor C1, the inductive discharge equal to the charge on C1 but higher in voltage charges C2 again through the diode and this current flows through a load back to the source battery----charging it. In many cases depending on the value of C1 the switching rate of S2 must be substantially higher than S1.

## Chapter 3

### Tesla transformer Variants:

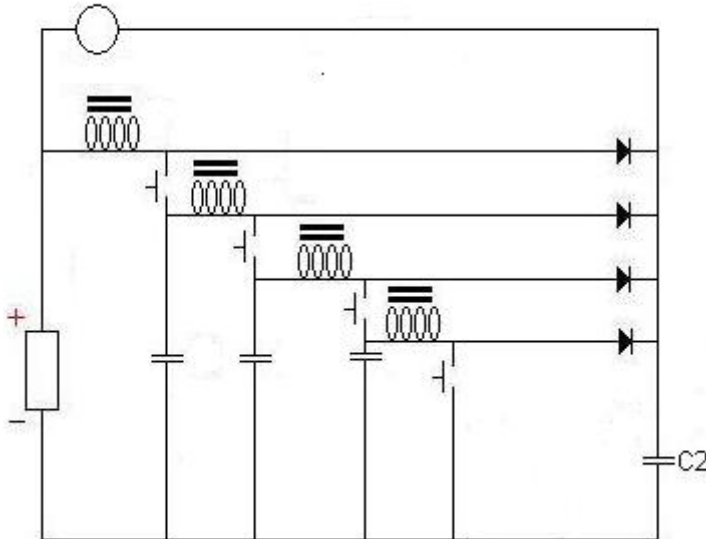
In the last chapter we have seen the heart of what is a free energy transformer system as Tesla may have envisioned one , however while the analogy shown may hold true and this system has been tested by myself and shown to generate much more energy than was put into the transformer system the question still remains as it always has----Where does the “extra” energy come from?.

If you go back to the circuit diagram of a DC/DC step-up converter in chapter 2 you will see the only thing that has changed is that a capacitor(reservoir) has been added in the switching leg of the circuit to recover energy which has ALREADY done work through an inductance and this energy is utilized yet again and the inductive discharge recharges the battery again. I am going to tell you something at this point which some of you may have already figured out for yourselves.

---Not one watt that has travelled through any motor or inductance has ever done any work in that inductance other than heat losses due to resistance.

That is a very tall statement which this technology proves, if the motor or inductance somehow consumed energy then the reservoir/capacitor could not charge and electrical theory states the current in a circuit is the same in all portions of a circuit so where has the energy gone which we conceived as doing work? Why it went right back to the source----discharging the source. In this circuit a single discharge from the source recharges the source twice and it also performs work twice through an inductance or motor. It is not a violation to the conservation of energy----- IT IS THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY. Energy cannot be created nor destroyed so why has everyone assumed that energy has been lost or destroyed by flowing through an inductance or electric motor--- that is impossible. The problem was that very few people have accounted for “ALL” of the energy in the system. One more point of interest should be the fact that the magnetic field generated by an inductance cannot be a property of the conductors, it is a property of the space surrounding the conductors and the electric current has lost no energy in producing this magnetic field---It is one of the sources of free energy in the system provided by the surrounding environment---Radiant energy.

Here is another variant of the Tesla transformer:



In this variant we find one Tesla transformer imbedded within another and this cycle repeats itself inward diminishing in potential but in every transformer the potential stored in each capacitor(reservoir) will be reflected to the source battery. Energy acting inwards and outwards in the same instance, I have not tested this circuit but I believe the principal is sound based on previous work. In this instance each inductor could constitute an electric motor or each inductor could be a stator section in a single motor. I like this design for no other reason than it would seem to depict the process we find everywhere in nature, that is an inward gravitating force matched by an outward radiating force, each equal but opposite in direction.

In any case I believe I have set the stage for all of you to succeed in a technology many believe is impossible and for them I believe it is impossible, how can you succeed at something you will not even attempt or in many cases even acknowledge?.

This technology was created and first tested March 15, 2008 and continues to evolve.

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