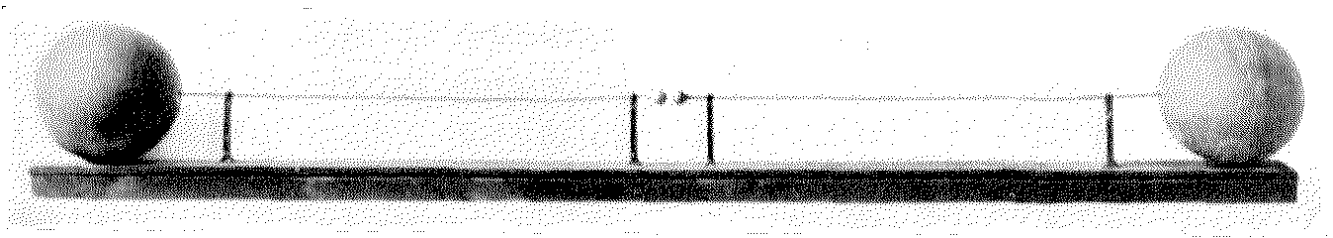
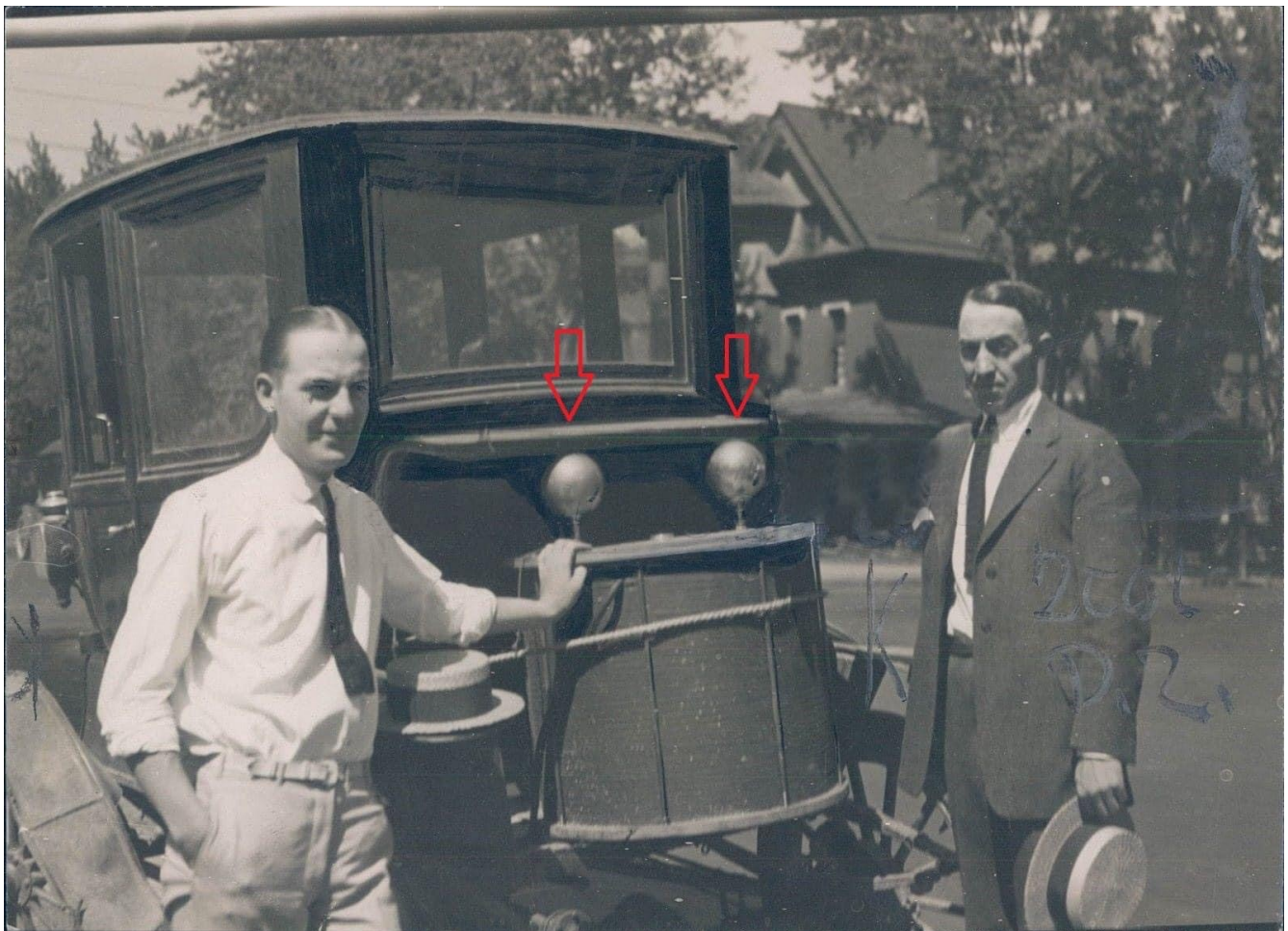


Was the Hertzian Transmitter the Inspiration for the Ammann Brothers' Atmospheric Generator?

When I see this picture,...¹



...from a Wikipedia article on “Spark Gap Transmitters”, I “get it” when viewing this picture...



What I see is the Hertzian transmitter bent (twice) at 90° surrounding each spark gap to resemble this...

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spark-gap_transmitter#/media/File:Hertz_first_oscillator.png

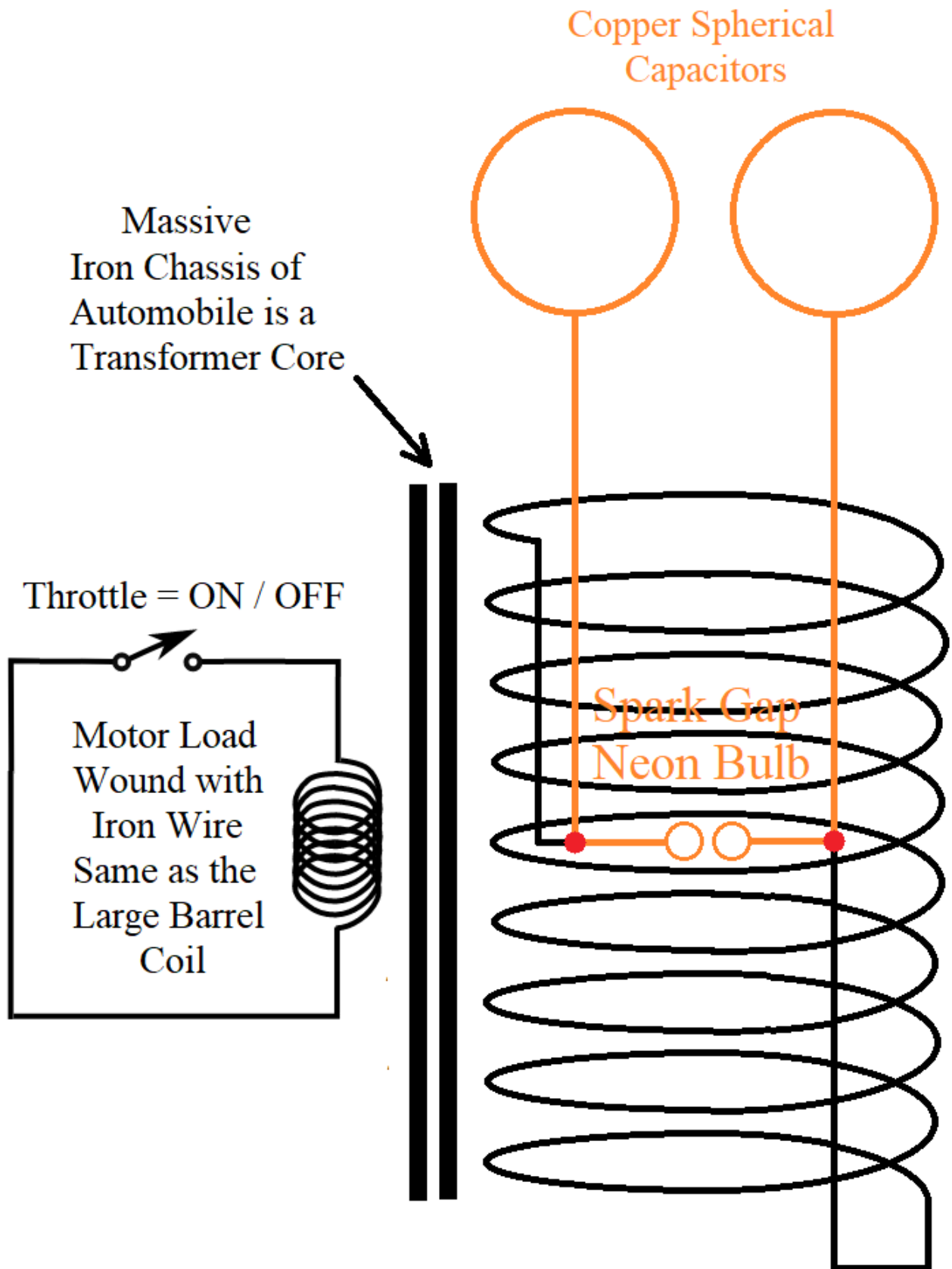
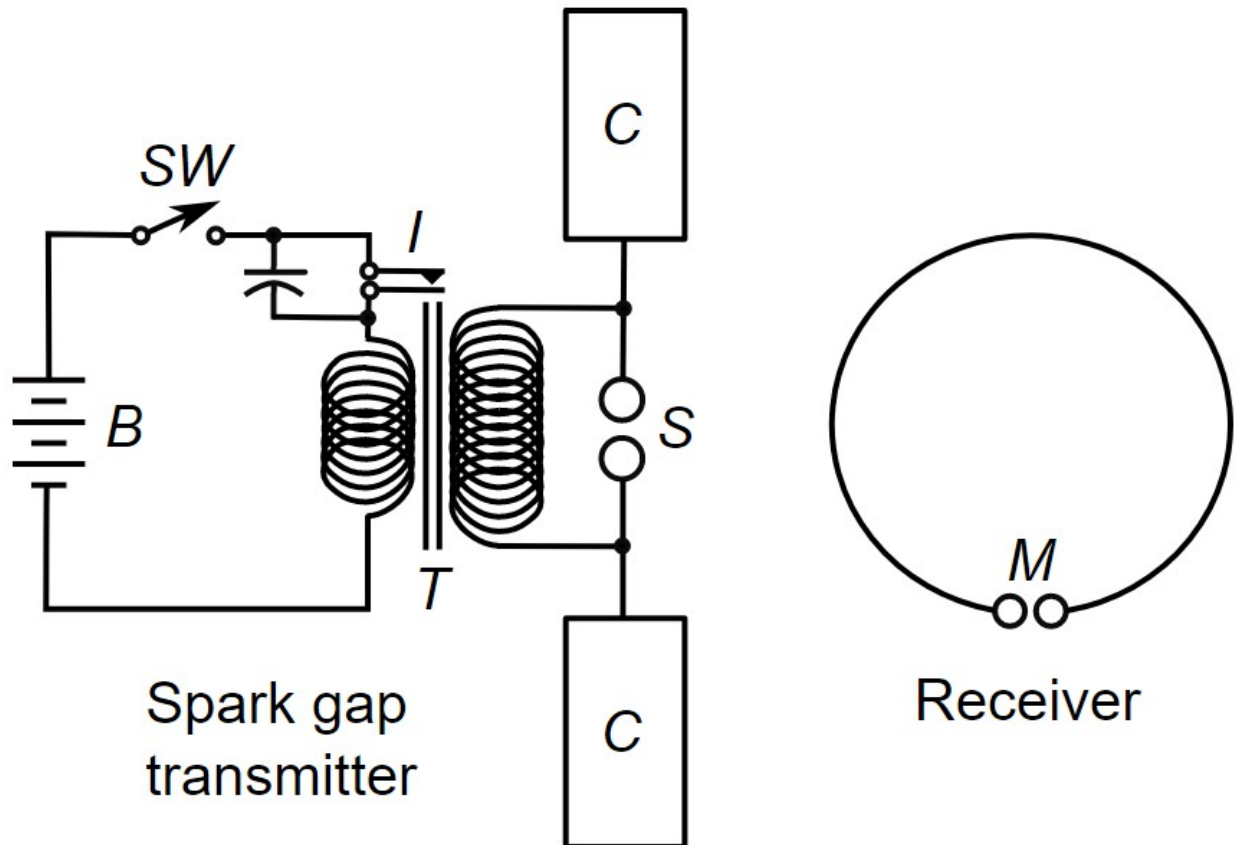


Figure 1: Speculation of what the Ammann Brothers' circuit for their batteryless EV may have been?

I finally figured out how to draw a spiral (the vertical, black-colored barrel coil on the right-side of the image, above) using portions of a skinny ellipse and another ellipse (which is not so skinny) by slicing down their vertical midsection at right-angles to their horizontal length before attempting to cut and repetitively copy and paste to form numerous spirals which are all connected together into one grand helix. Whoopee!

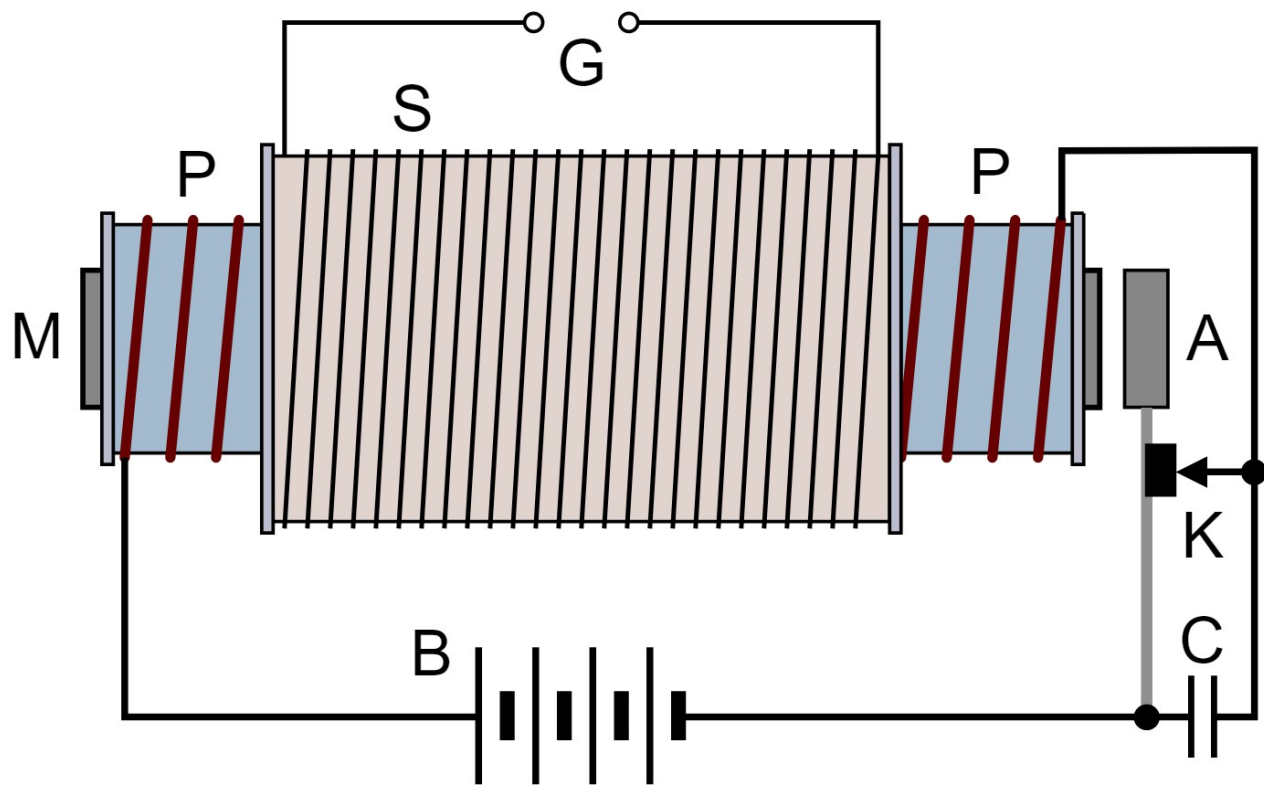
My speculation is derived from this... ²



Circuit of Hertz's spark oscillator and receiver.

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spark-gap_transmitter#/media/File:Hertz_transmitter_and_receiver_-_English.svg

Which is very similar to an automobile's ignition coil... ^{3 4}



Ruhmkorff Coil, schematic.

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Induction_coil#Construction_and_function

⁴ <https://docslib.org/doc/4350654/how-spark-transmitters-work-by-hal-kennedy-n4gg>

Figure #1 can be laid out ⁵ in Micro-Cap electronic simulator... ⁶

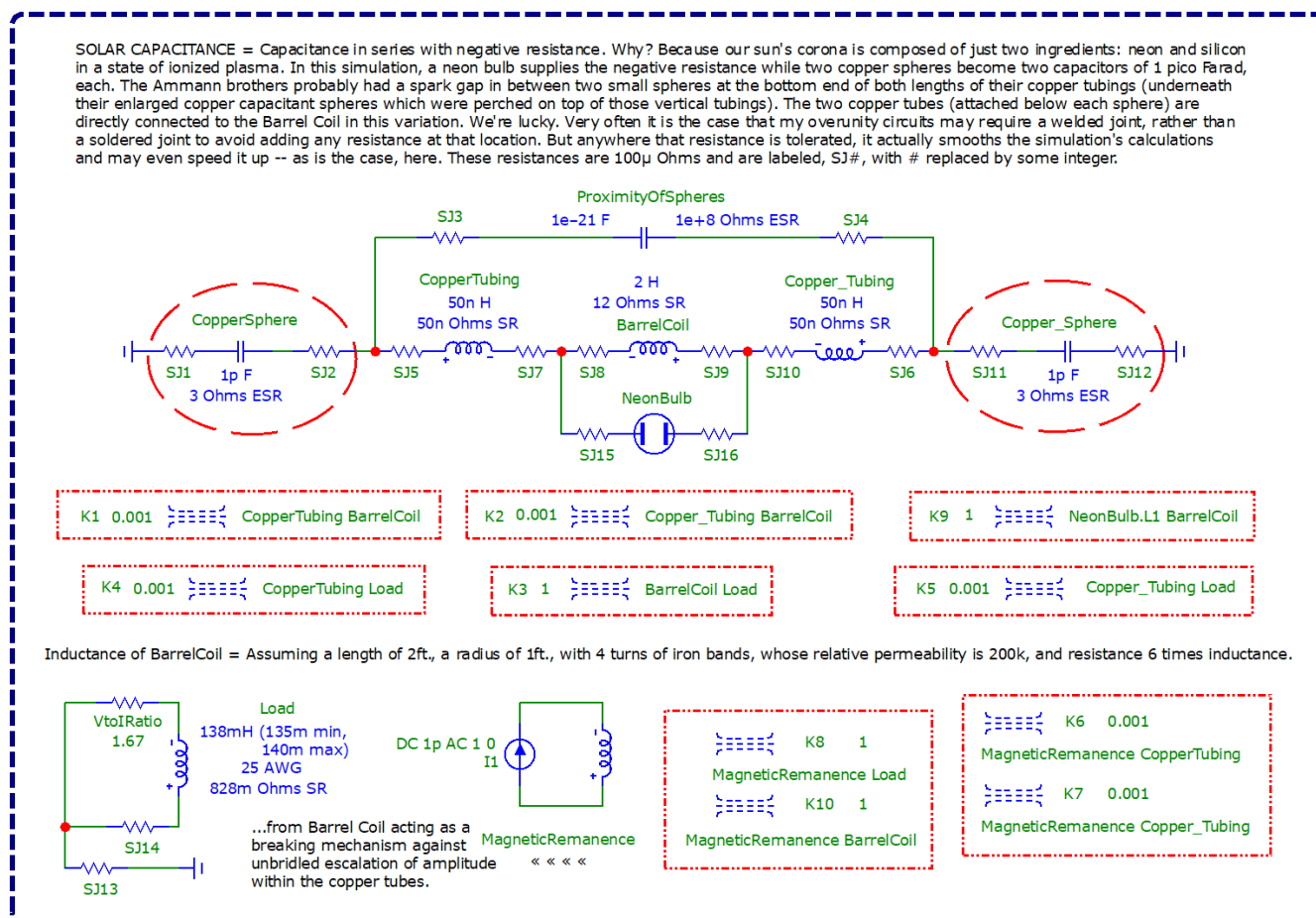


Figure 2: Schematic of a Micro-Cap simulation.

According to C. Earl Ammann, ⁷ an iron winding is used for the receiving coil attached to an appliance-load. I suspect this is to improve its mutual coupling with the iron winding of the large Barrel Coil?

“He placed some steel bars on a work table and picked up a coil which looked like a loose coupler. After placing the coils on the steel rods he touched the opposite terminal. The bell rang with great force, and there was quite a spark, too.

I picked up the coils to make sure there was no contact with other appliances. I could see right through them. There was no battery inside. The bell rang just as vigorously. The wire was iron.”

⁵ <https://ufile.io/epuyq9ne>

⁶ <http://www.spectrum-soft.com/index.shtml>

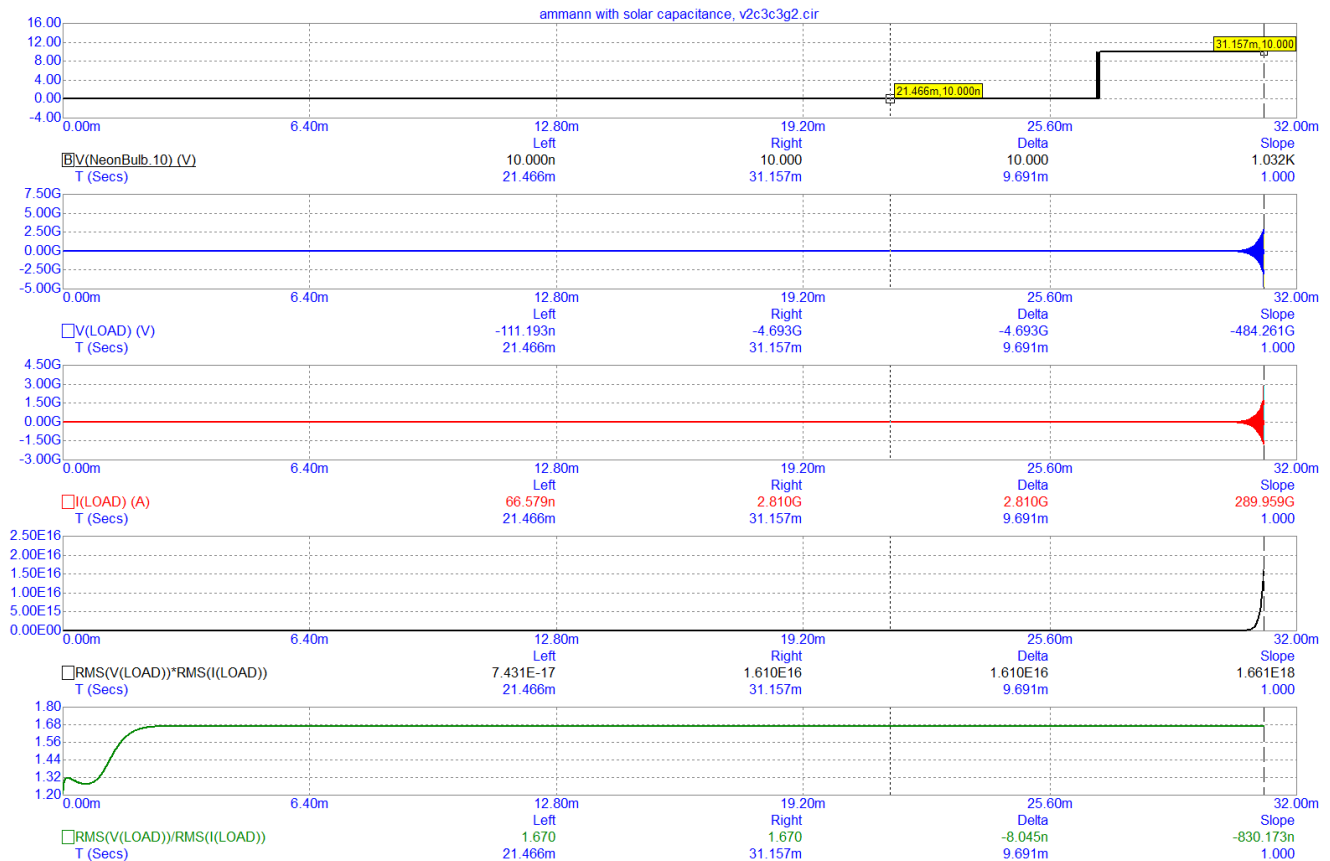
⁷ https://fuel-efficient-vehicles.org/energy-news/?page_id=971

The output of the Micro-Cap simulation, after 31 and 1/6th milli seconds when the simulation terminates due to “matrix is singular” error (ergo, when it chokes on too rapid a rise of overunity when the neon bulb begins to arc into a plasma), is this...



Hint...It's a good idea to rerun the simulation several times until it stabilizes its output.

Here is the same output with the addition of the precise numeric data accompanying its output enumerated in the column beneath each graphic labeled, “Right”...



Notice, how the neon bulb is beginning to arc into a plasma? This is indicated by the voltage of the Neon Bulb at node #10, V(NEONBULB.10), reaches 10V. Anything over 10nV is beginning to initiate an arc which culminates when this node reaches 10V. Unfortunately, the simulation freezes with an error message which does not surprise me since simulators are not designed to nurture free energy circuits. Simulators take specific types of shortcuts (with their computations) which increases their computational instability and non-reliability which exacerbates any attempt to simulate a free energy circuit. Only stable circuits with reliable outputs which support the objectives of conventional physics are tolerated.

Transient analysis settings...

Transient Analysis Limits

Run

Add

Delete

Expand...

Stepping...

PSS...

Properties...

Help...

Maximum Run Time

32.0000000000000001m

Run Options

Normal

Output Start Time (tstart)

0

State Variables

Zero

Maximum Time Step

10u

☒ Operating Point

☐ Accumulate Plots

Number of Points

51

☐ Operating Point Only

☐ Fixed Time Step

Temperature

Linear

27

☒ Auto Scale Ranges

☐ Periodic Steady State

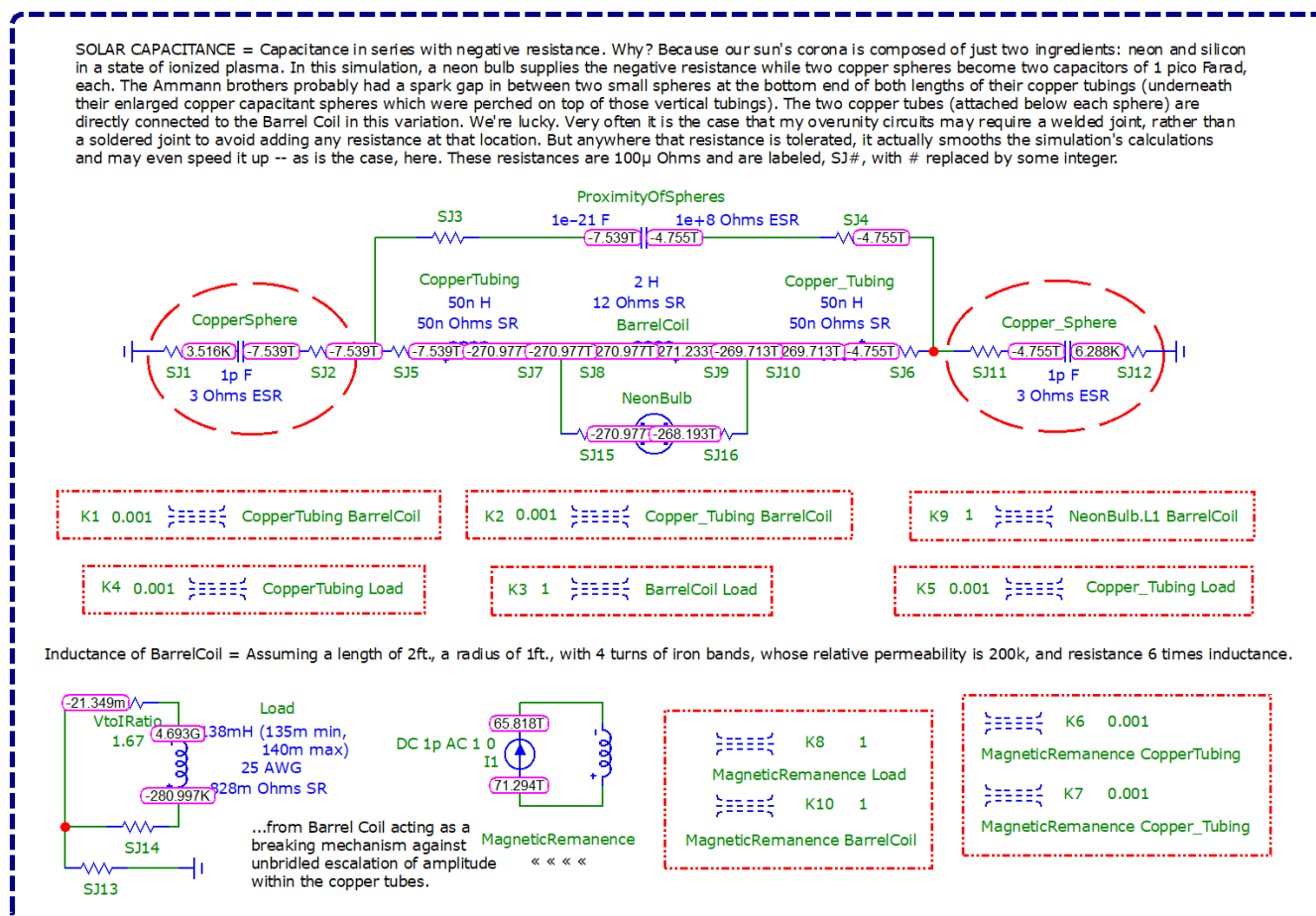
Retrace Runs

1

☐ Ignore Expression Errors

	Page	P	X Expression	Y Expression	X Range	Y Range	>
☒		1	T	V(NeonBulb.10)	AUTOALWAYS	AUTOALWAYS	
☒		2	T	V(LOAD)	AUTOALWAYS	AUTOALWAYS	
☒		3	T	I(LOAD)	AUTOALWAYS	AUTOALWAYS	
☒		4	T	RMS(V(LOAD))*RMS(I(LOAD))	AUTOALWAYS	AUTOALWAYS	
☒		5	T	RMS(V(LOAD))/RMS(I(LOAD))	AUTOALWAYS	AUTOALWAYS	

Nodal voltages after 31 and 1/6th milli seconds of runtime...



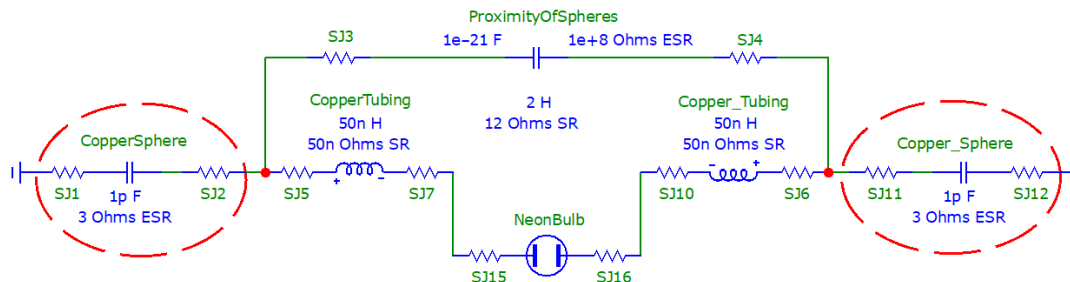
Regarding the current source, I1, I put it in the simulation to reflect how eddy currents get generated within a mass of iron windings due to its magnetic remanence. It's a little erroneous to use the word "currents" in conjunction with the word "eddy" since these so-called currents are not subject to any resistance within the iron wire. The magnetic remanence takes care of eliminating all resistance. So, this must actually be a byproduct of the magnetic field surrounding the iron windings which is not subject to any resistance so long as there is plenty of iron to "capture" the magnetic field and preserve it?

Building Hints...

Maybe it would be a good idea to build everything, other than the large Barrel Coil, first before inserting the Barrel Coil last to avoid the risk of this circuit exploding? Normally, you won't have adequate warning that an explosion is immanent.

Varying the size of the Copper Spherical Capacitors by reducing them will reduce the rate of amplification. So, it may be a good idea to start out with capacitances smaller than what is shown, here.

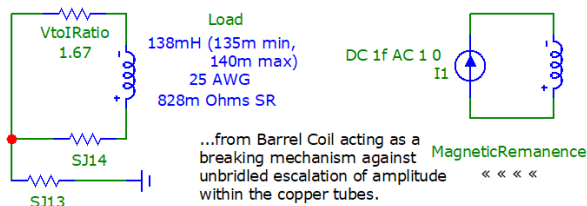
SOLAR CAPACITANCE = Capacitance in series with negative resistance. Why? Because our sun's corona is composed of just two ingredients: neon and silicon in a state of ionized plasma. In this simulation, a neon bulb supplies the negative resistance while two copper spheres become two capacitors of 1 pico Farad, each. The Ammann brothers probably had a spark gap in between two small spheres at the bottom end of both lengths of their copper tubings (underneath their enlarged copper capacitant spheres which were perched on top of those vertical tubings). The two copper tubes (attached below each sphere) are directly connected to the Barrel Coil in this variation. We're lucky. Very often it is the case that my overunity circuits may require a welded joint, rather than a soldered joint to avoid adding any resistance at that location. But anywhere that resistance is tolerated, it actually smooths the simulation's calculations and may even speed it up -- as is the case, here. These resistances are 100μ Ohms and are labeled, SJ#, with # replaced by some Integer.



K4 0.001 CopperTubing Load

K5 0.001 Copper_Tubing Load

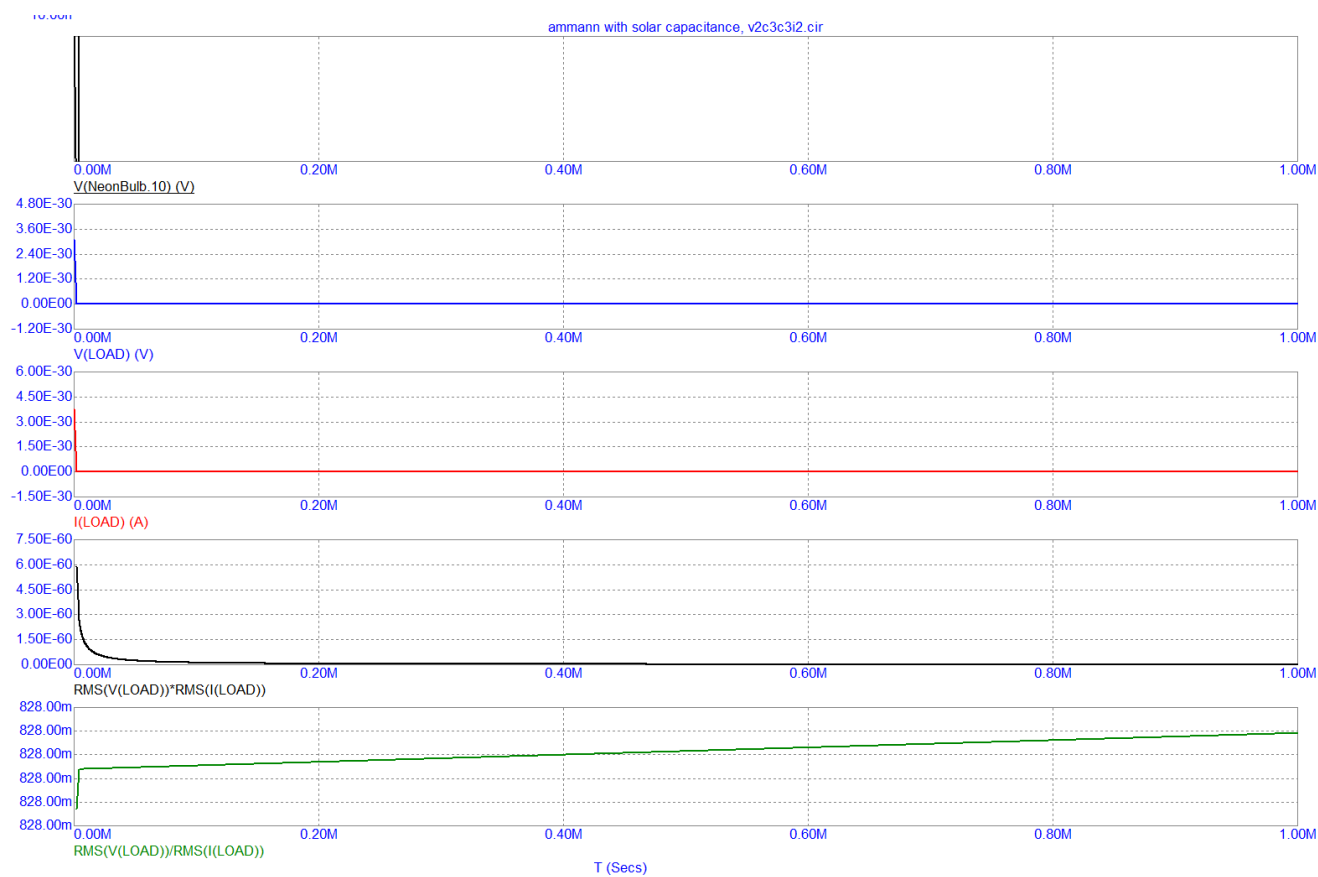
Inductance of BarrelCoil = Assuming a length of 2ft., a radius of 1ft., with 4 turns of iron bands, whose relative permeability is 200k, and resistance 6 times inductance.



K8 1 MagneticRemanence Load

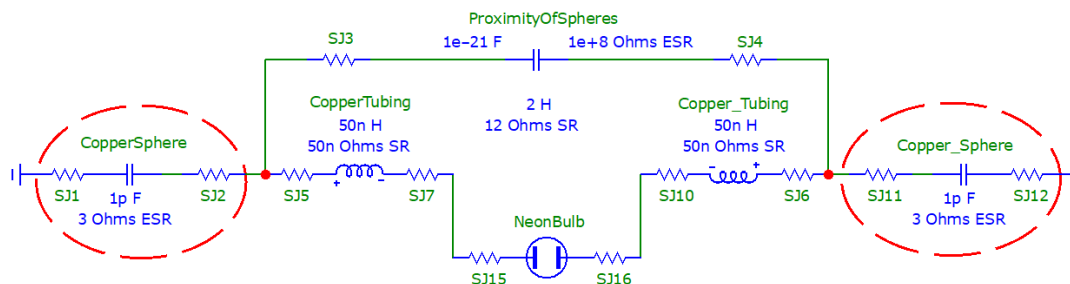
K6 0.001 MagneticRemanence CopperTubing
K7 0.001 MagneticRemanence Copper_Tubing

It's output...



More extreme removal of components...⁹

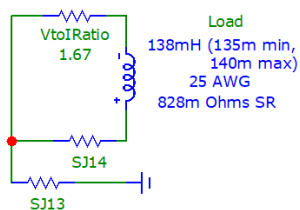
SOLAR CAPACITANCE = Capacitance in series with negative resistance. Why? Because our sun's corona is composed of just two ingredients: neon and silicon in a state of ionized plasma. In this simulation, a neon bulb supplies the negative resistance while two copper spheres become two capacitors of 1 pico Farad, each. The Ammann brothers probably had a spark gap in between two small spheres at the bottom end of both lengths of their copper tubings (underneath their enlarged copper capacitant spheres which were perched on top of those vertical tubings). The two copper tubes (attached below each sphere) are directly connected to the Barrel Coil in this variation. We're lucky. Very often it is the case that my overunity circuits may require a welded joint, rather than a soldered joint to avoid adding any resistance at that location. But anywhere that resistance is tolerated, it actually smooths the simulation's calculations and may even speed it up -- as is the case, here. These resistances are 100 μ Ohms and are labeled, SJ#, with # replaced by some integer.



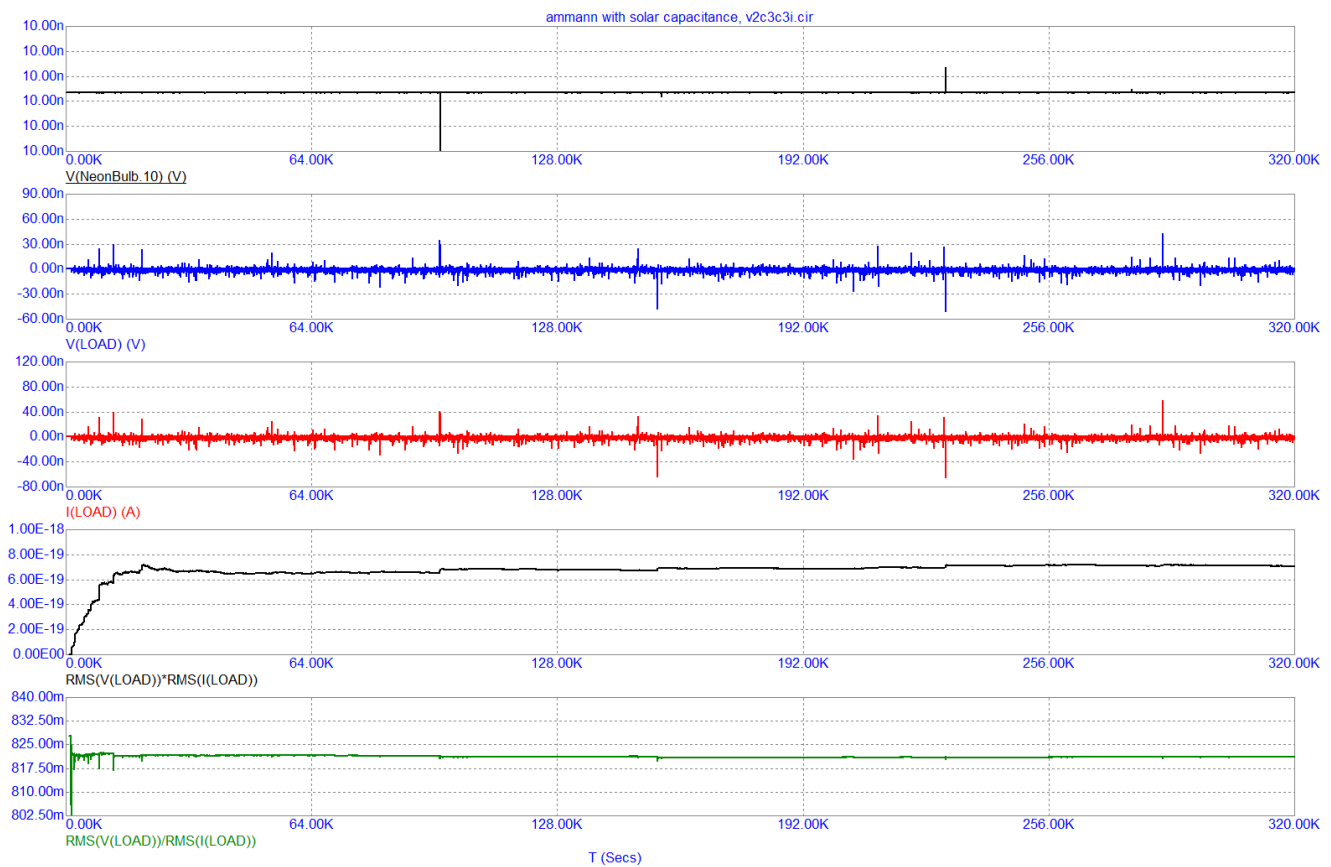
K4 0.001 CopperTubing Load

K5 0.001 Copper_Tubing Load

Inductance of BarrelCoil = Assuming a length of 2ft., a radius of 1ft., with 4 turns of iron bands, whose relative permeability is 200k, and resistance 6 times inductance.

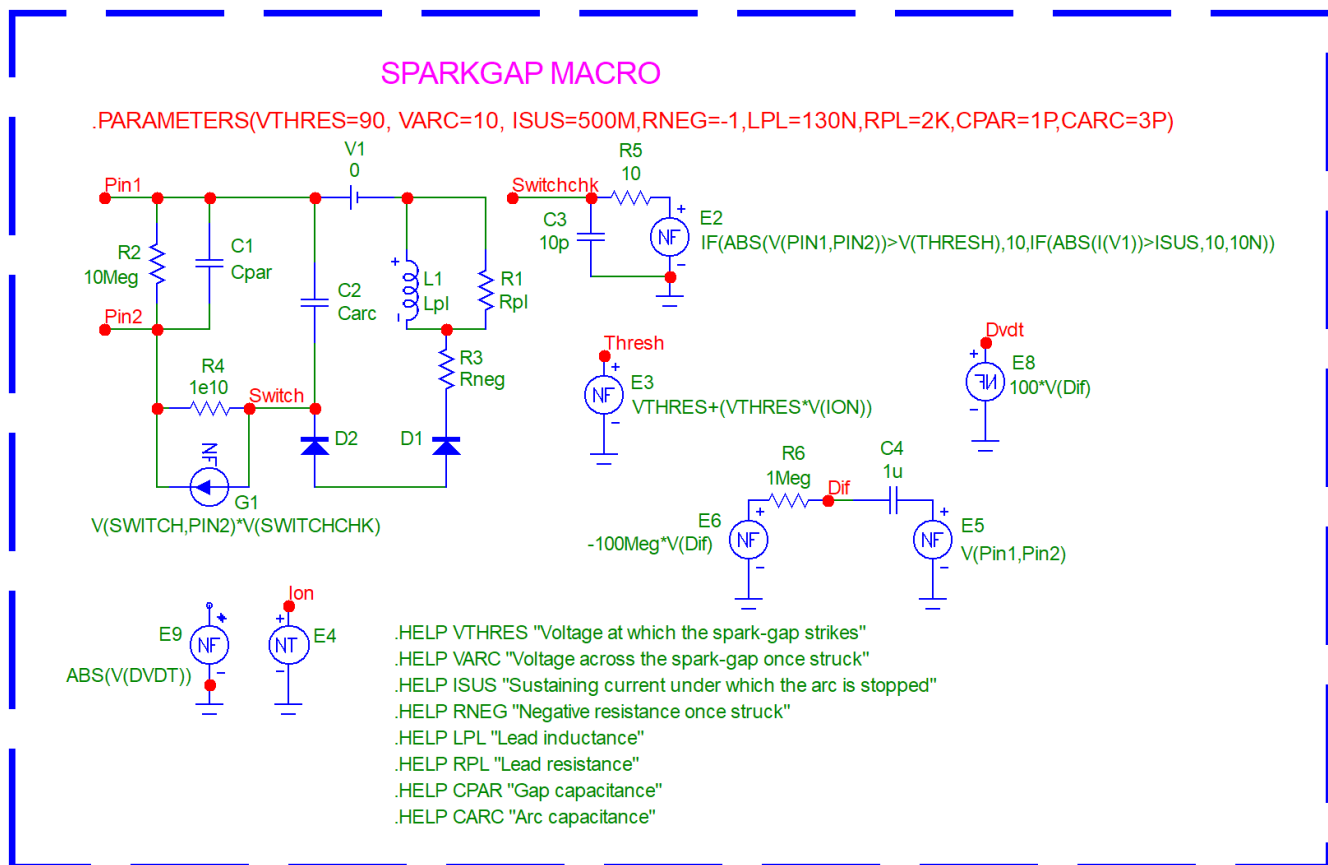


Output...



Since I use the self-inductance of the leads of the neon bulb, spark gap, within the K9 statement of magnetic coupling between it and the Barrel Coil's self-inductance, then it might be a good idea if I show you how a neon bulb is simulated...

Here is the schematic of Micro-Cap's macro for a neon bulb, spark gap...

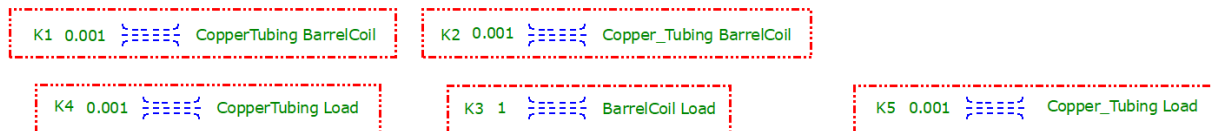
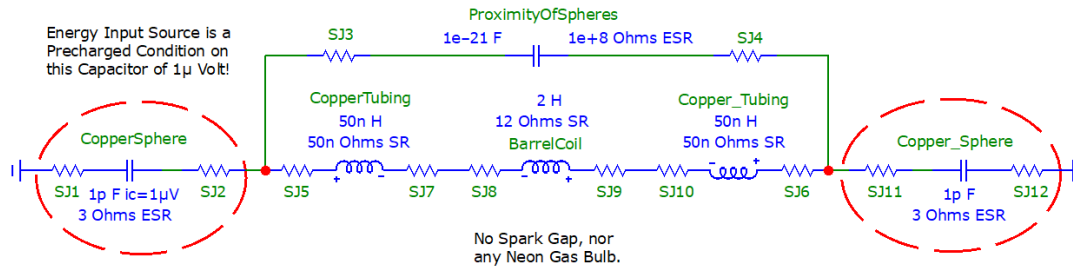


In conclusion, this just goes to show us that with the right approach, almost any conventional circuit can be converted into a free energy device. Isn't this what Gabriel Kron boasted?

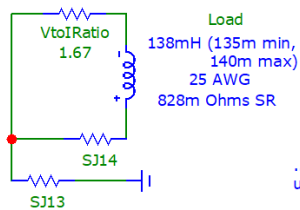
"Choose from among any two nodes within any preexisting circuit and decide whether energy should be made to disappear or appear without regard to thermodynamics or energy conservation."

What if we were to remove the spark gap (neon bulb) from my simulation? What happens?

SOLAR CAPACITANCE = Capacitance in series with negative resistance. Why? Because our sun's corona is composed of just two ingredients: neon and silicon in a state of ionized plasma. In this simulation, a neon bulb supplies the negative resistance while two copper spheres become two capacitors of 1 pico Farad, each. The Ammann brothers probably had a spark gap in between two small spheres at the bottom end of both lengths of their copper tubings (underneath their enlarged copper capacitant spheres which were perched on top of those vertical tubings). The two copper tubes (attached below each sphere) are directly connected to the Barrel Coil in this variation. We're lucky. Very often it is the case that my overunity circuits may require a welded joint, rather than a soldered joint to avoid adding any resistance at that location. But anywhere that resistance is tolerated, it actually smooths the simulation's calculations and may even speed it up -- as is the case, here. These resistances are 100μ Ohms and are labeled, SJ#, with # replaced by some Integer.



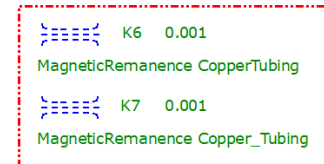
Inductance of BarrelCoil = Assuming a length of 2ft., a radius of 1ft., with 4 turns of iron bands, whose relative permeability is 200k, and resistance 6 times inductance.



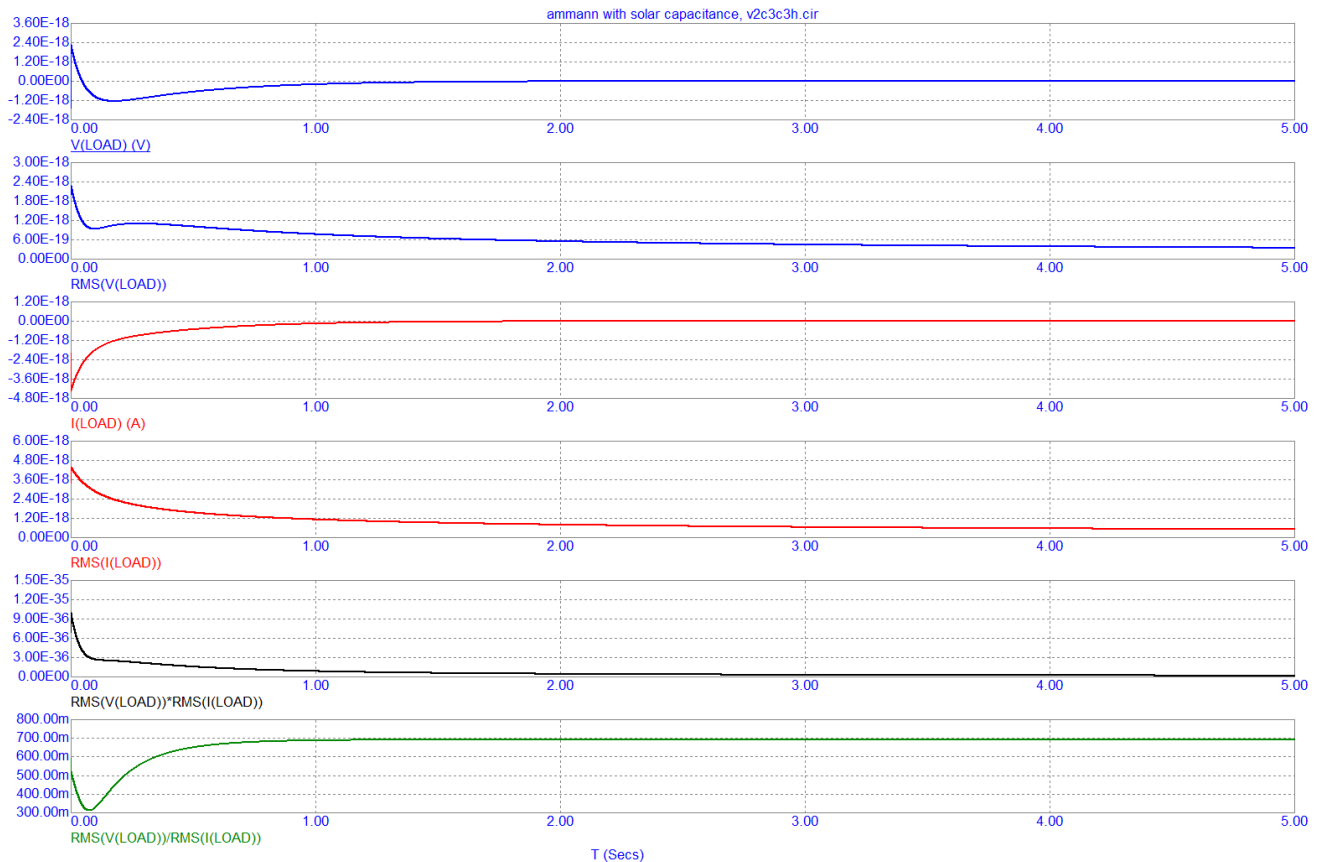
The calculation of any Magnetic Remanence is initially avoided for comparison...

MagneticRemanence

...from Barrel Coil acting as a breaking mechanism against unbridled escalation of amplitude within the copper tubes.

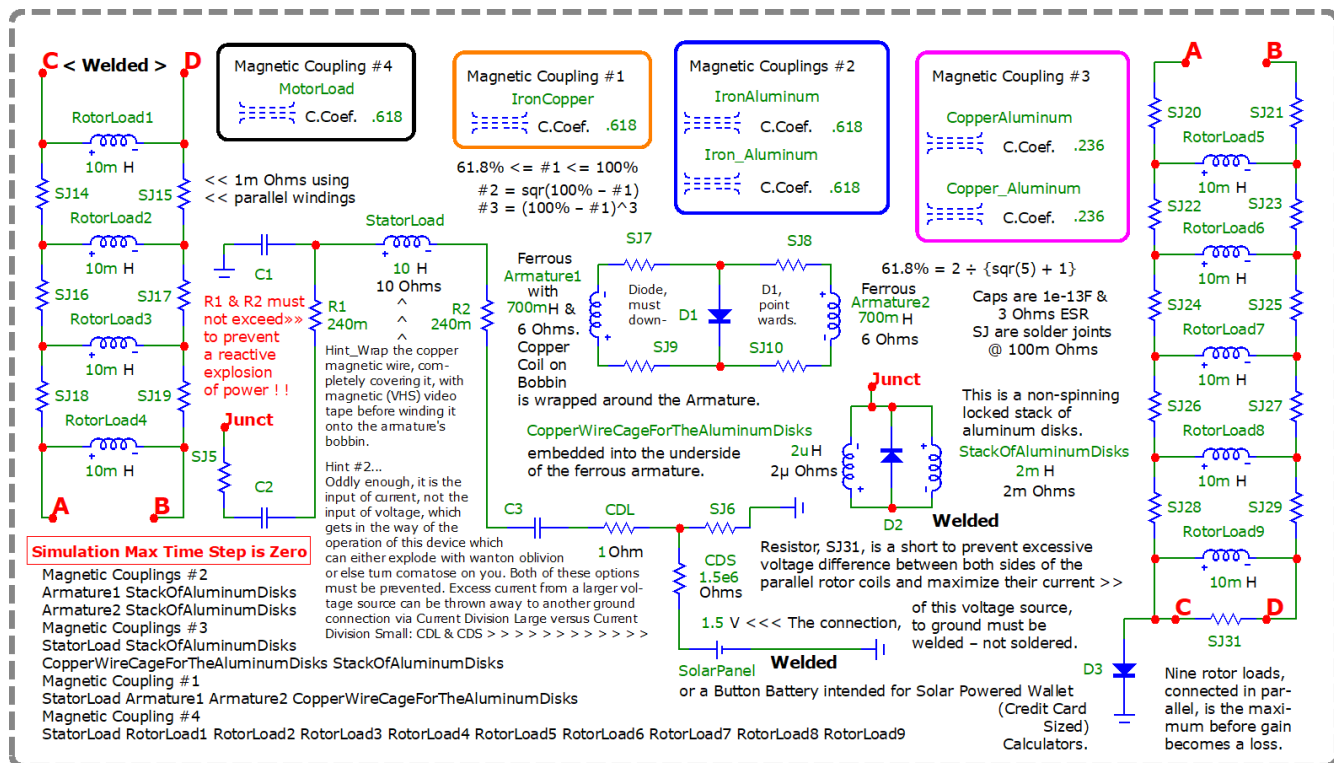


This output...

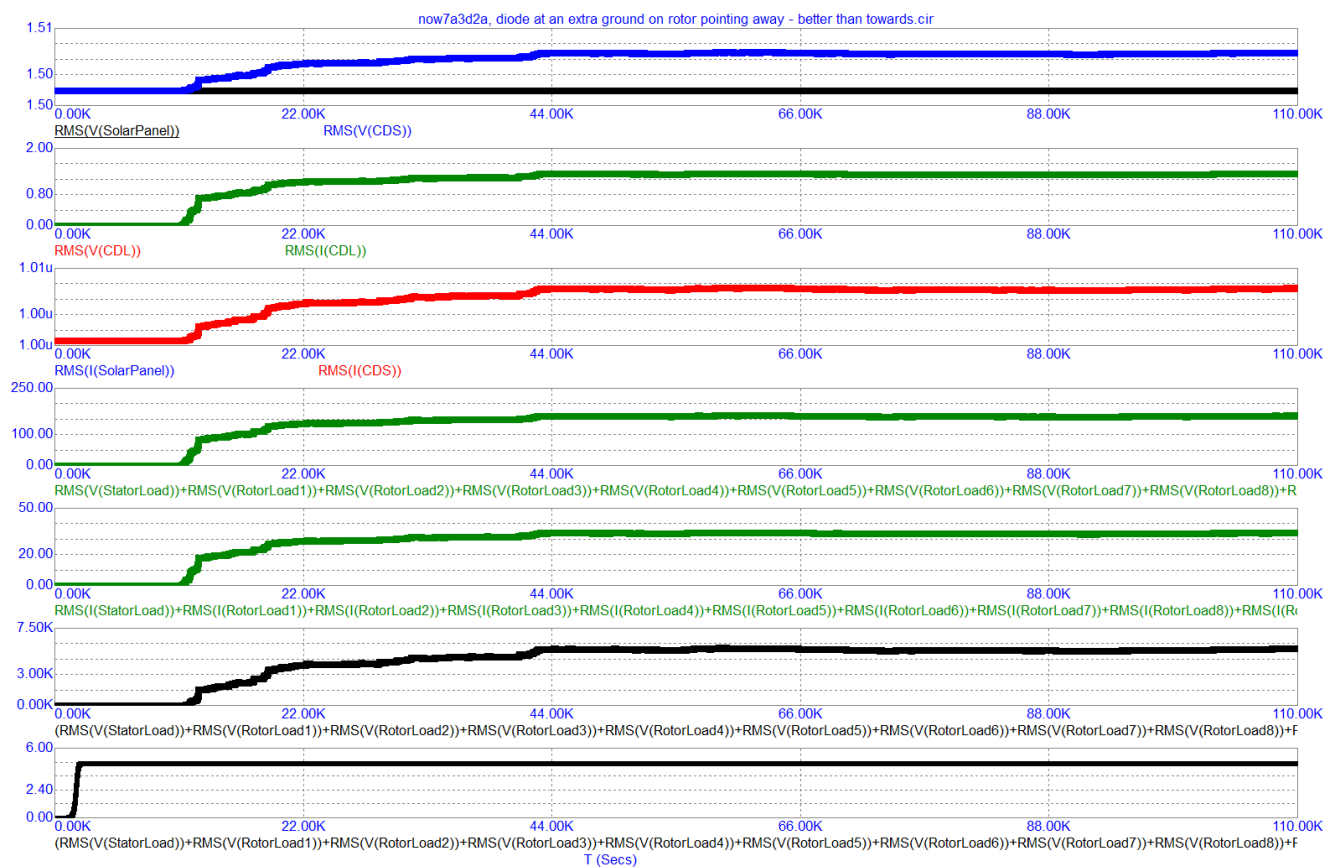


...approaches zero output! So, the spark gap must be important? Maybe since it provides for the negation of current (erroneously attributed to the inversion of resistance which is a mathematically sound attribution, but is very misleading)...

So, we have to find an alternate method of producing an abundance of freely available proto-energy – in the format of extreme electrical reactance in which current (ie, reactive voltage divided by impedance) is inverted relative to applied (real power) voltage...



Output after 1,100 seconds...



Transient analysis settings...

Run Options

Maximum Run Time: 3.0000000000000000e5

Output Start Time (start): 0

Maximum Time Step: 0

Number of Points: 51

Temperature: Linear 27

Rebase Runs: 1

Run Options: Normal

State Variables: Zero

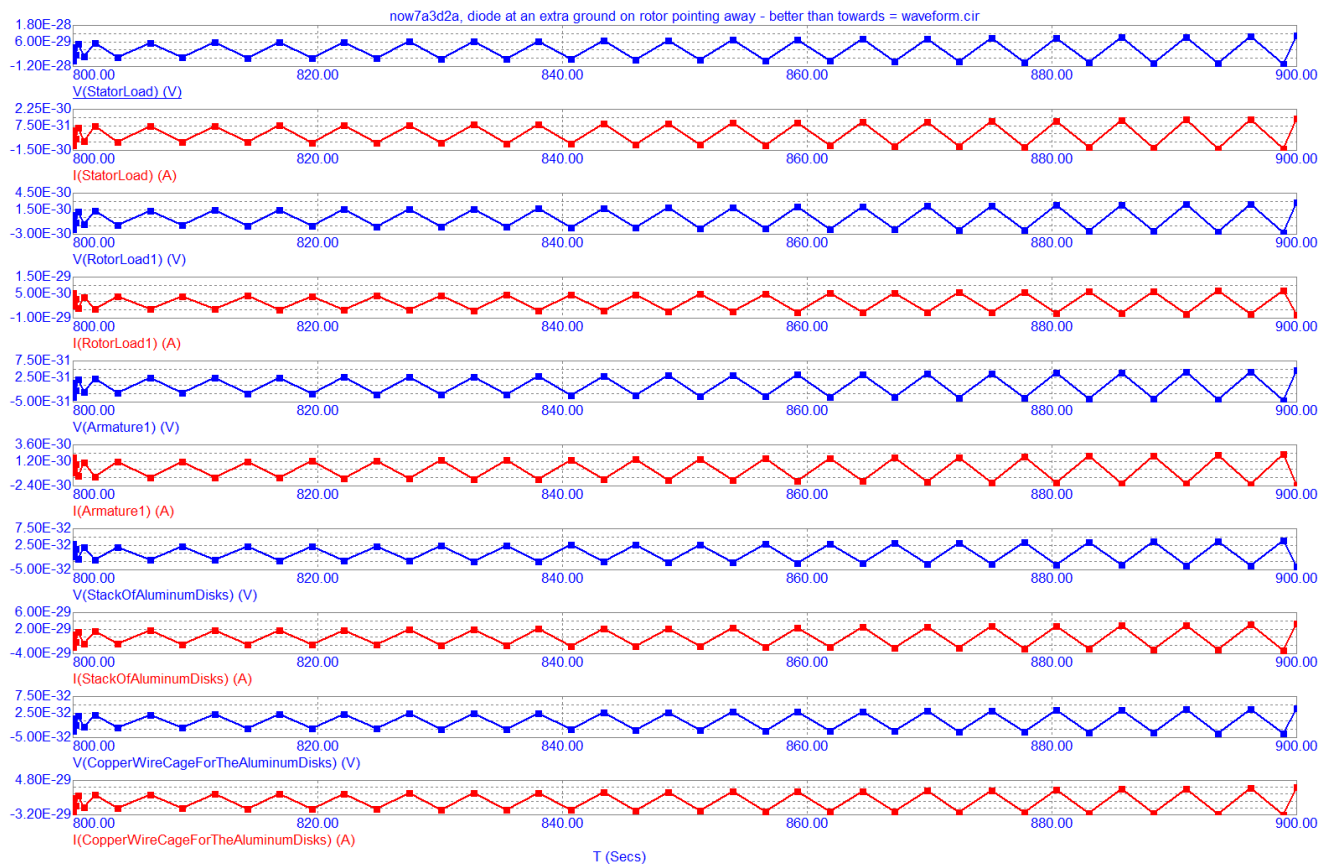
☒ Operating Point ☐ Accumulate Plots

☐ Operating Point Only ☐ Fixed Time Step

☐ Auto Scale Ranges ☐ Periodic Steady State

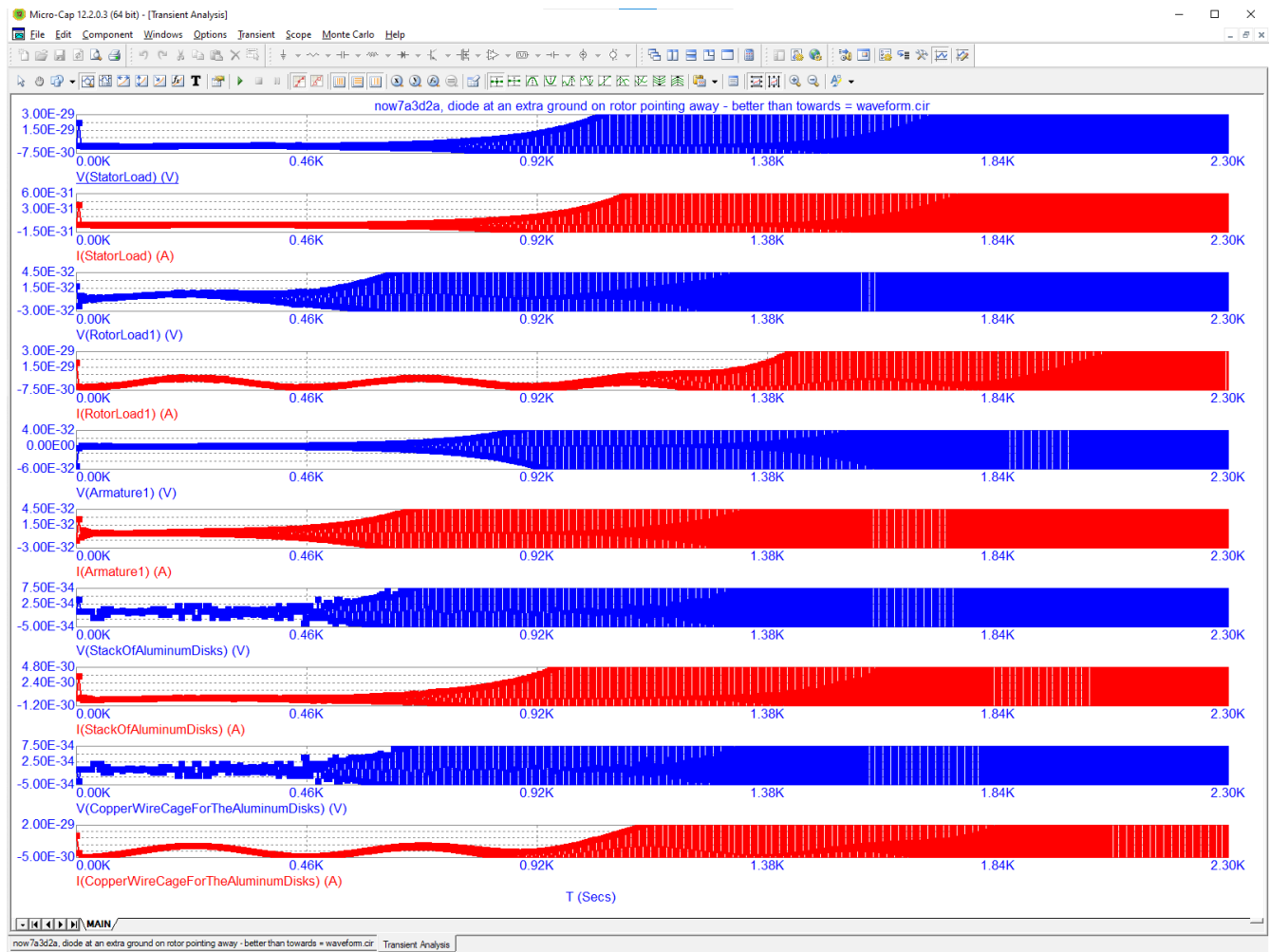
P	X	Y Expression	X Range	Y Range
1	T	V(C2)	autoalways	autoalways
1	T	V(C3)	autoalways	autoalways
2	T	I(C2)	autoalways	autoalways
2	T	I(C3)	autoalways	autoalways
1	T	RMS(V(SolarPanel))	autoalways	autoalways
1	T	RMS(V(CDS))	autoalways	autoalways
2	T	RMS(V(CDL))	autoalways	autoalways
3	T	RMS(I(SolarPanel))	autoalways	autoalways
3	T	RMS(I(CDS))	autoalways	autoalways
2	T	RMS(I(CDL))	autoalways	autoalways
4	T	RMS(V(StatorLoad))	autoalways	autoalways
4	T	RMS(V(RotorLoad1))+RMS(V(RotorLoad2))+RMS(V(RotorLoad3))+RMS(V(RotorLoad4))+RMS(V(RotorLoad5))+RMS(V(RotorLoad6))+RMS(V(RotorLoad7))+RMS(V(RotorLoad8))+RMS(V(RotorLoad9))	autoalways	autoalways
7	T	RMS(I(StatorLoad))	autoalways	autoalways
5	T	RMS(I(RotorLoad1))+RMS(I(RotorLoad2))+RMS(I(RotorLoad3))+RMS(I(RotorLoad4))+RMS(I(RotorLoad5))+RMS(I(RotorLoad6))+RMS(I(RotorLoad7))+RMS(I(RotorLoad8))+RMS(I(RotorLoad9))	autoalways	autoalways
4	T	RMS(V(StatorLoad))+RMS(V(RotorLoad1))+RMS(V(RotorLoad2))+RMS(V(RotorLoad3))+RMS(V(RotorLoad4))+RMS(V(RotorLoad5))+RMS(V(RotorLoad6))+RMS(V(RotorLoad7))+RMS(V(RotorLoad8))+RMS(V(RotorLoad9))	autoalways	autoalways
5	T	RMS(I(StatorLoad))+RMS(I(RotorLoad1))+RMS(I(RotorLoad2))+RMS(I(RotorLoad3))+RMS(I(RotorLoad4))+RMS(I(RotorLoad5))+RMS(I(RotorLoad6))+RMS(I(RotorLoad7))+RMS(I(RotorLoad8))+RMS(I(RotorLoad9))	autoalways	autoalways
8	T	RMS(V(StatorLoad))+RMS(V(RotorLoad1))+RMS(V(RotorLoad2))+RMS(V(RotorLoad3))+RMS(V(RotorLoad4))+RMS(V(RotorLoad5))+RMS(V(RotorLoad6))+RMS(V(RotorLoad7))+RMS(V(RotorLoad8))+RMS(V(RotorLoad9)))+(RMS(I(StatorLoad))+RMS(I(RotorLoad1))+RMS(I(RotorLoad2))+RMS(I(RotorLoad3))+RMS(I(RotorLoad4))+RMS(I(RotorLoad5))+RMS(I(RotorLoad6))+RMS(I(RotorLoad7))+RMS(I(RotorLoad8))+RMS(I(RotorLoad9)))	autoalways	autoalways
9	T	RMS(V(StatorLoad))+RMS(V(RotorLoad1))+RMS(V(RotorLoad2))+RMS(V(RotorLoad3))+RMS(V(RotorLoad4))+RMS(V(RotorLoad5))+RMS(V(RotorLoad6))+RMS(V(RotorLoad7))+RMS(V(RotorLoad8))+RMS(V(RotorLoad9)))+(RMS(I(StatorLoad))+RMS(I(RotorLoad1))+RMS(I(RotorLoad2))+RMS(I(RotorLoad3))+RMS(I(RotorLoad4))+RMS(I(RotorLoad5))+RMS(I(RotorLoad6))+RMS(I(RotorLoad7))+RMS(I(RotorLoad8))+RMS(I(RotorLoad9)))	autoalways	autoalways
10	T	V(Armature1)	autoalways	autoalways

A 100 second window of output between 800 and 900 seconds¹² which shows that energy is being generated within RotorLoad1, Armature1, and StackOfAluminumDisks since the triangular waves of voltage versus current are out of phase by one-half cycle of oscillations, while energy is being consumed at StatorLoad and at CopperWireCageForTheAluminumDisks since these triangular waves are in sync...

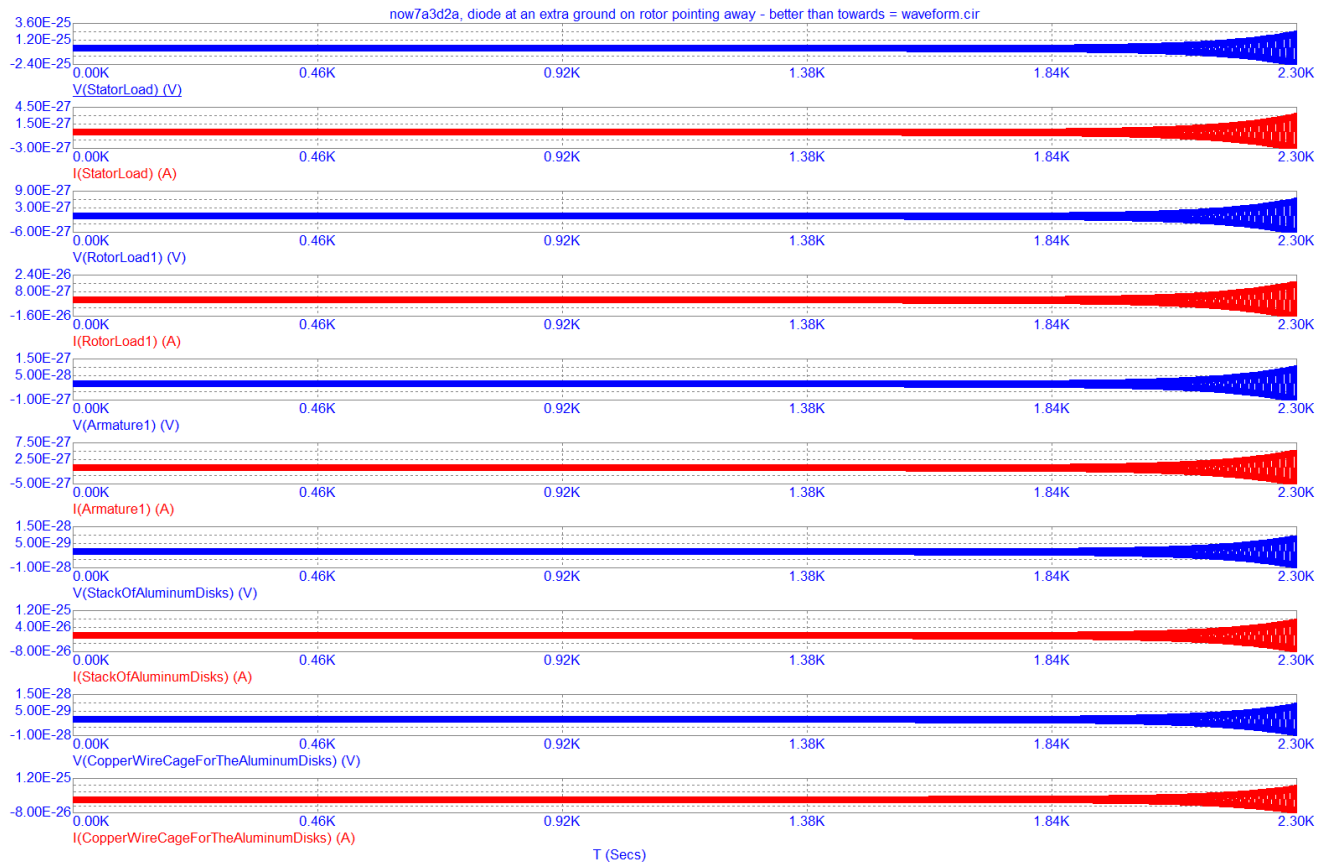


¹² <https://ufile.io/k2g0gut5>

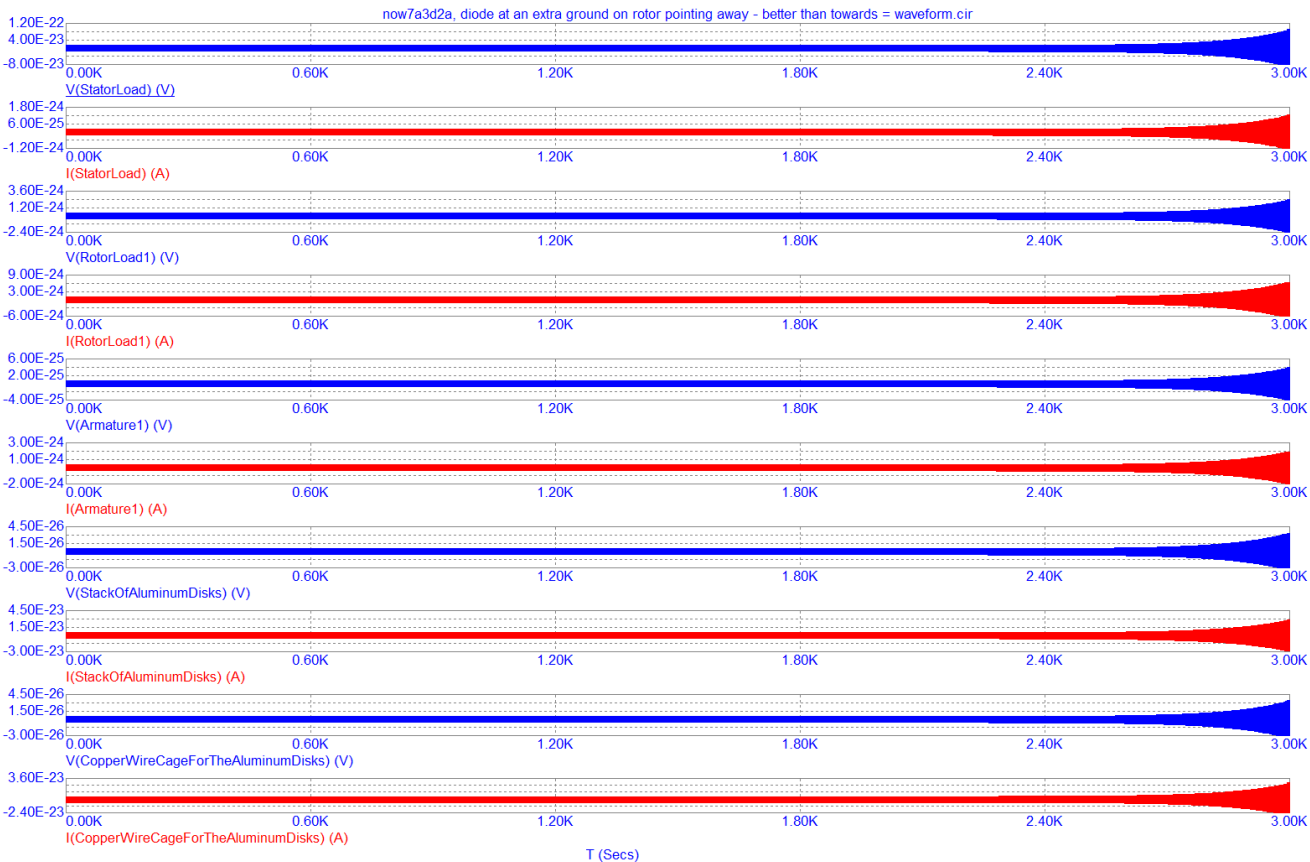
Output after 2,300 seconds, version 1, screenshot of computer monitor...



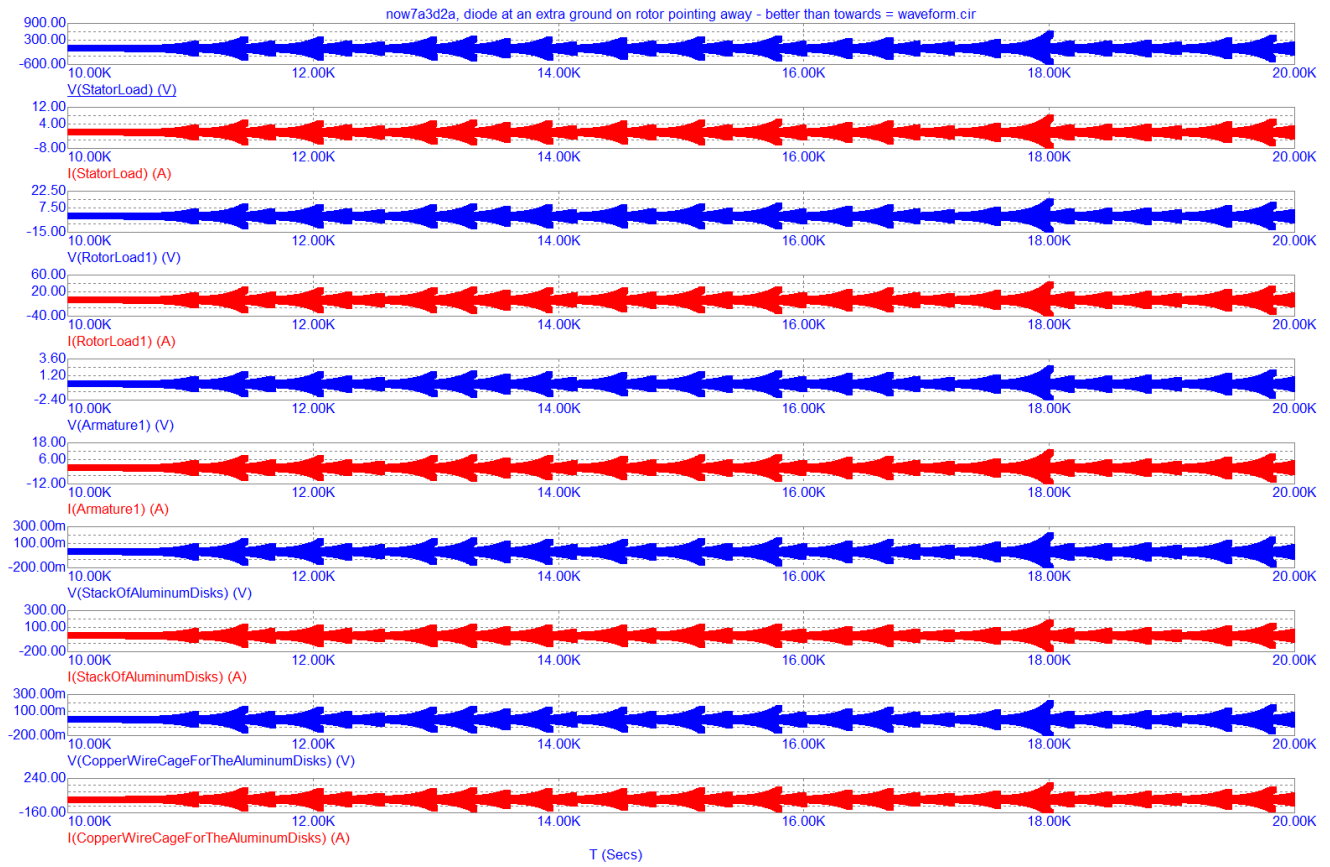
Output after 2,300 seconds, version 2, graphic produced by the simulation...



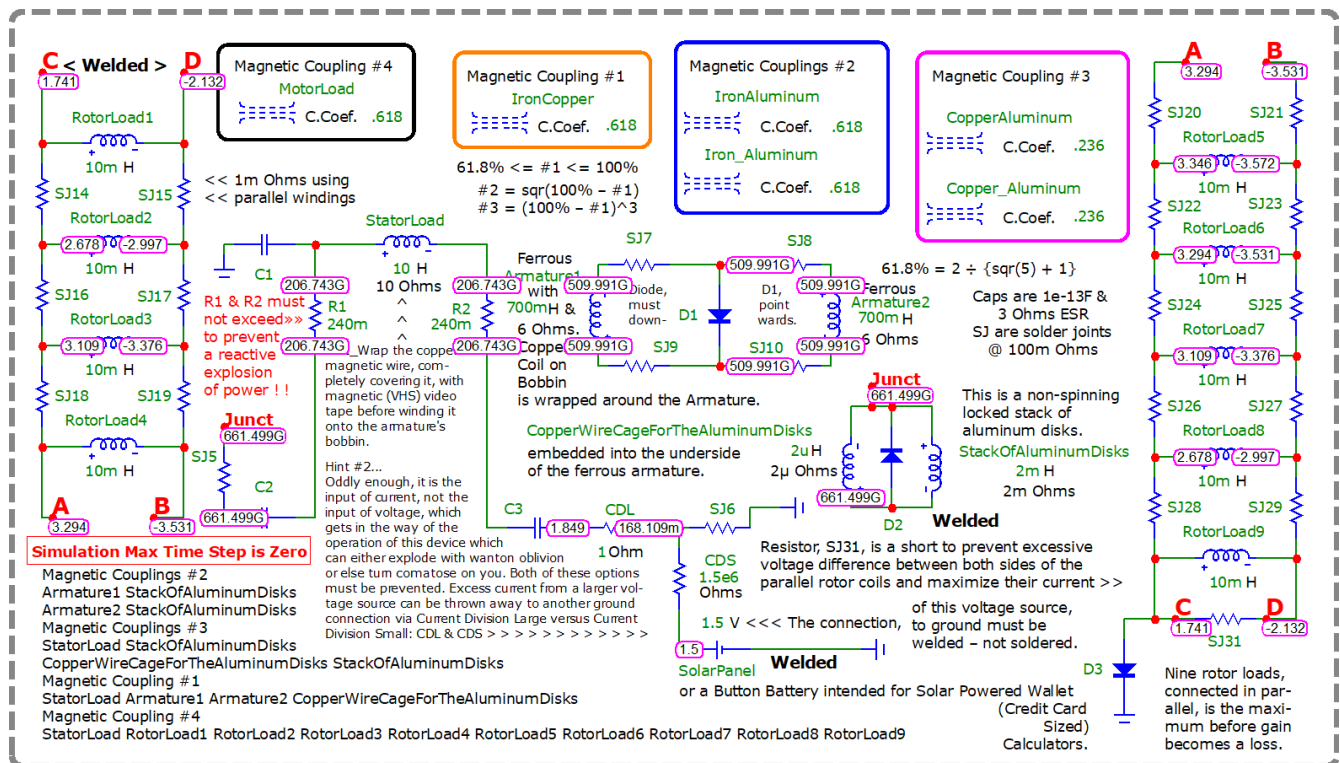
Output after 3,000 seconds...



A 10k second window of waveforms outputted between 10k and 20k seconds...



Nodal voltages after 110k seconds...



Whereas, it may be more difficult, ie. more complicated, to produce an abundance of freely available proto-energy (in the format of inverted current), it is possible to bypass any necessity of utilizing the negative resistance provided by a spark gap as the schematics and their outputs demonstrate, above.



A fine set of resources for background material on Tesla's Radiant Energy is chapter one of Gerry Vassilatos' "Secrets of Cold War Technology"¹³ and John Bedini's quotation of Tesla.¹⁴

13 <http://www.vinyasi.info/circuitjs1/texts/Nikola%20Tesla/Secrets%20of%20Cold%20War%20Technology,%20by%20Gerry%20Vassilatos.pdf>

14 <http://johnbedini.net/john34/Radiant1.htm>