The Free Energy and Antigravity Devices of Richard Vialle

Volume 2

by

J. L. Naudin

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The free energy and antigravity devices of Richard Vialle were presented most prominently by Jean-Louis Naudin on his website, www.jnaudin.free.fr. Most of the original text is by J. L. Naudin, and is written in French. I translated the text from French to English using the Google Translate website. At various points in the book, I have inserted my own comments. These are my "editor's notes." I have also included some parts lists for building an American version of these devices if desired. Some of the parts used in the circuitry are now obsolete, however, suitable substitutes can be used. The technology is interesting, and it could be developed into a practical free energy device. One version of the technology is also an "antigravity" device, or perhaps more accurately, it is a "gravity control device."

Enjoy your adventure with the Richard Vialle technologies!

Aaron J. Klein

Editor

Introduction

Richard Vialle's Autogenerator by J.L. Naudin

Created on September 21, 2012 - JLN Labs - Updated on January 28, 2013

I recently discovered an excellent video report made by Pascuser on retired French physicist Richard Vialle. This physicist exposes his theory of negative mass, a new model of gravitation and mass, and its applications to antigravitation and the overunity generation of electrical energy.

"Richard Vialle conceived this theory in the early 1980s, but exceptionally, he also carried out experiments which demonstrate its validity. He obtained gravitational anomalies and created a overunity generator (free energy) which functions according to his theory, and which was tested independently and replicated as functional. Richard Vialle first explains his theory; the principles and the calculations which explain it are in a good part of the interview (several videos). Then he explains the operation of the devices he has invented, their schematics, and the means of reproducing them. Films of the functioning of the experimental devices for modifying gravity (negative mass) and overunity are included in the interview and report. This constitutes the testimony that Richard Vialle wants to bequeath to humanity: the sum of almost 30 years of work that has not been widely disseminated so far. He does not seek to make money or gain fame but to disseminate his work so that everyone can freely reproduce and use it. A man with a great ideal." (Extract from Pascuser's comments on the report).

After reading Pascuser's comments, and watching Richard Vialle's many videos, I couldn't help but jump into experiential exploration of this interesting theory. And so, I'll share with you all the results and diagrams of my experiments on this subject.

Richard Vialle's Autogenerator Principle (Simplified Explanation)

This document is based on the videos of the interview with Richard Vialle made by Pascuser. To see the full explanation of Richard Vialle’s theory, I recommend you see the video Part 7 at (13’ 00”) and the Part 8 video as well as the complete technical document on the autogenerator.

Richard Vialle's Autogenerator principle (simplified explanation by Jean-Louis Naudin). JLN version of 05/10/2012 at 07:10:40, approved by Richard Vialle.

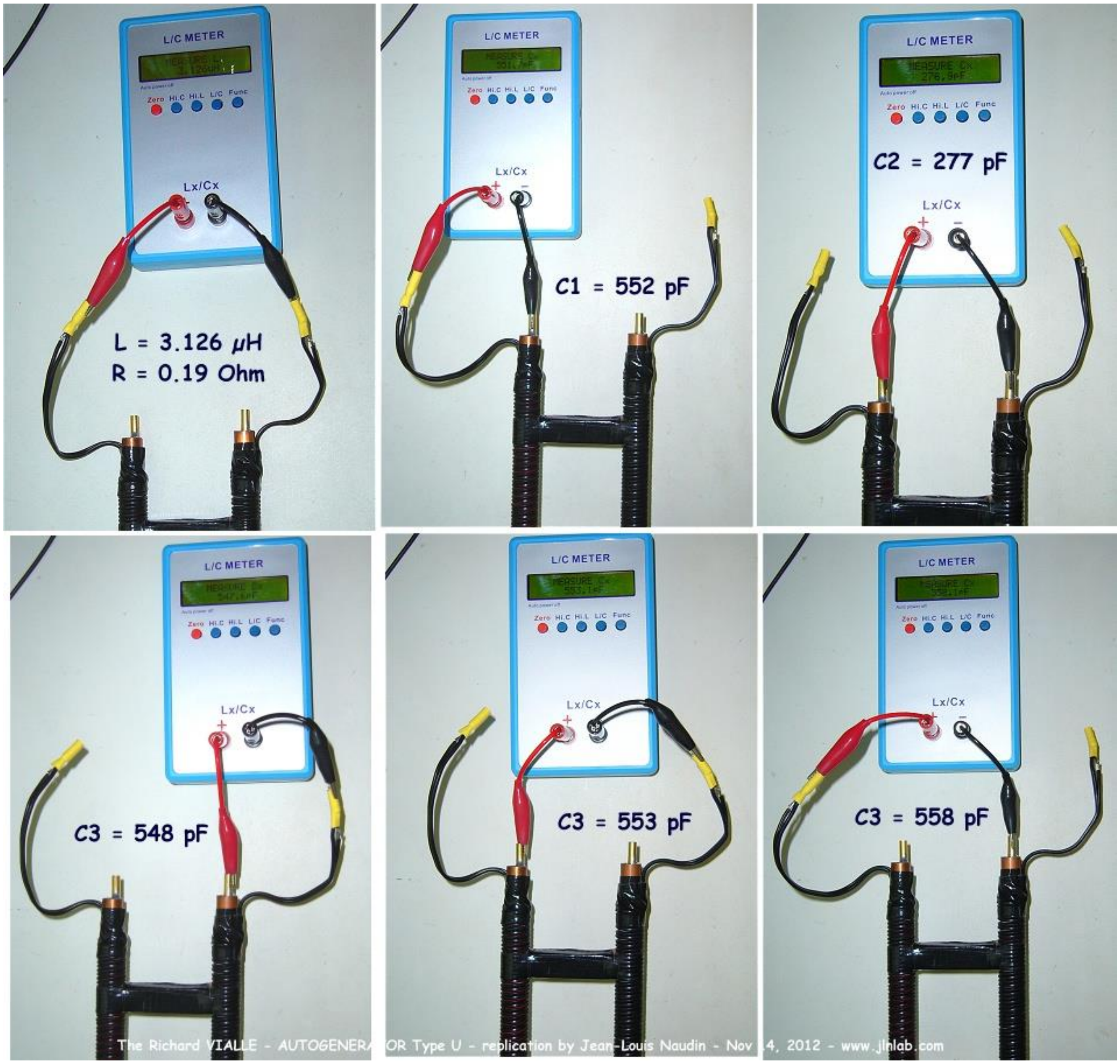
Richard Vialle, using his theory, makes the connection between the electrostatic attraction of an electron by the nucleus with the gravitational attraction. Thus, it defines an equivalent "electric" mass resulting from the force of attraction of the electron by the nucleus. Richard Vialle applies relativistic equations to this "electric" mass of the electron. Thus, the electron in orbit around the nucleus will be subjected to fluctuations in its speed and its orbital radius (around the value R_o, radius of the Bohr atom). These fluctuations in speed and radius will position the electron in the electron cloud. The electrostatic and gravitational potential energy of the orbital electron being constant, the trajectory of the electron will fluctuate at a pulse w_0, because each time the electron sees its orbital radius decrease, it will see its tangential speed increase and vice versa. This pulse w_0 corresponds to a calculated frequency of f_0 = 16.7 MHz. So, according to Richard Vialle, if we make the orbital electron resonate at this frequency f_0, it is possible to deform the electronic orbit and create "a cold current" in the conductive material. Richard Vialle demonstrated by calculation that if the conductor is subjected to a magnetic field, its scalar component will act on the electron orbiting around the nucleus and deform its orbital radius by creating an electrostatic field of attraction of the electron by the core. The amplification coefficient of the oscillation towards or away from the electron to the nucleus is called the "coefficient of surface area". The larger it is, the more overunity we have. The gain is maximum at the frequency f_0. The synchronous elongation at the frequency n * f_0 (harmonic of f_0) of the orbital electron will produce "a cold current". This "cold current" is not produced by an electron moving current in matter but simply by a synchronous oscillation of all the orbital electrons. It does not produce heating (no Joule effect) but simply a transfer of electrical energy throughout the conductive bar (like the Newton's pendulum experiment demonstrating the transfer of kinetic energy between 5 balls). At the terminals of the conductor subjected to this scalar magnetic field and in resonance, an electric field will appear which will cause a "hot current" to circulate, that is to say, a real electronic current which can be used on a resistive load in an external closed circuit (RLC + Rload circuit). The operating frequency of the autogenerator is calculated based on the length of the conductor bar. The shorter the bar, the higher the frequency. For a 1 meter long bar, the resonant frequency is 3.6 MHz (partial resonance). The frequency f_0 could not be tested yet because it would make a rung too short and difficult to implement. Usable "negative energy" is produced by the relativistic imbalance (change in mass m_0) of the electron produced by its change in orbital speed around the nucleus resulting from the change in its orbital radius. This "negative energy" is the overunity usable energy. The conducting bar is cut to prevent the conduction electrons from circulating (hot current) and to leave only the oscillations of the orbital electrons (cold current).

Chapter 1

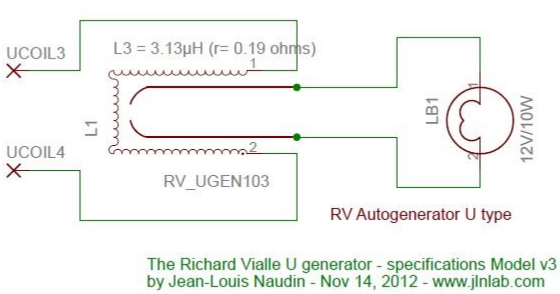
Comparative Tests of the U-shaped Autogenerator with its Simulated Equivalent Model

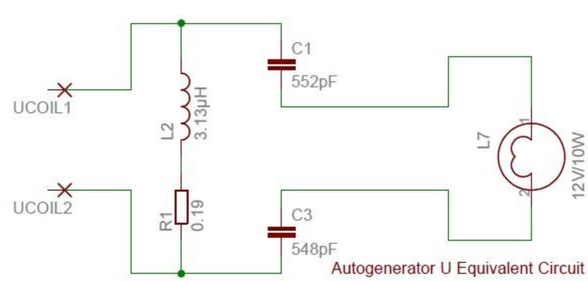
Here is a very interesting new test about Richard Vialle's U-shaped Autogenerator. Following a series of measurements of the electrical characteristics of my U-shaped Autogenerator, I tried to build a model reproducing these same characteristics with simple electronic components. I first reproduced in simulation under LTSpice IV the electronic model equivalent to the U-shaped Autogenerator. Thus, if it is possible to model and test an electronic model having the same electrical characteristics as the model of the U-shaped autogenerator, it will be easier to track down and identify any anomalies produced by the real model by comparing the measurements to its electronic counterpart.

First, I measured the electrical characteristics of my U-shaped Autogenerator. I used my V3 U-shaped Autogenerator.

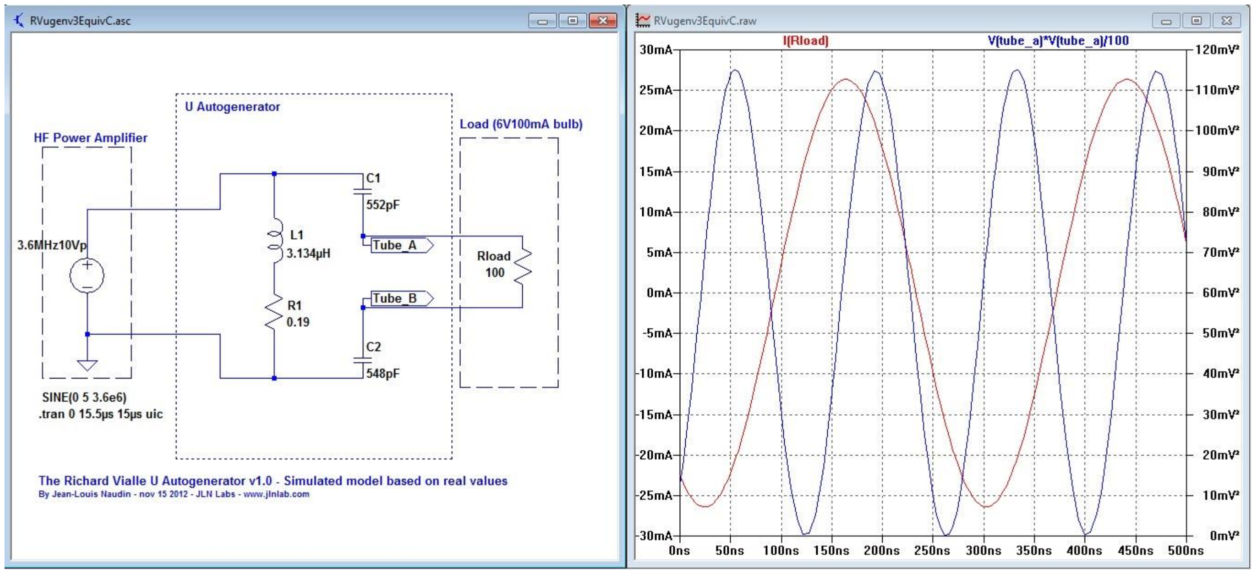


Following this, I modeled its counterpart under LTSpice IV:



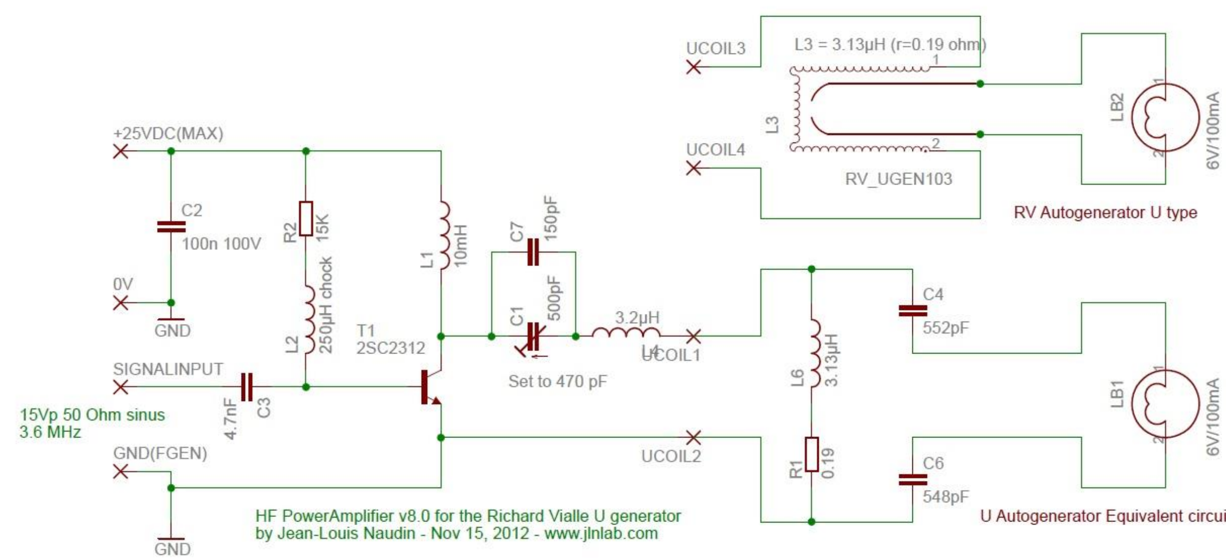


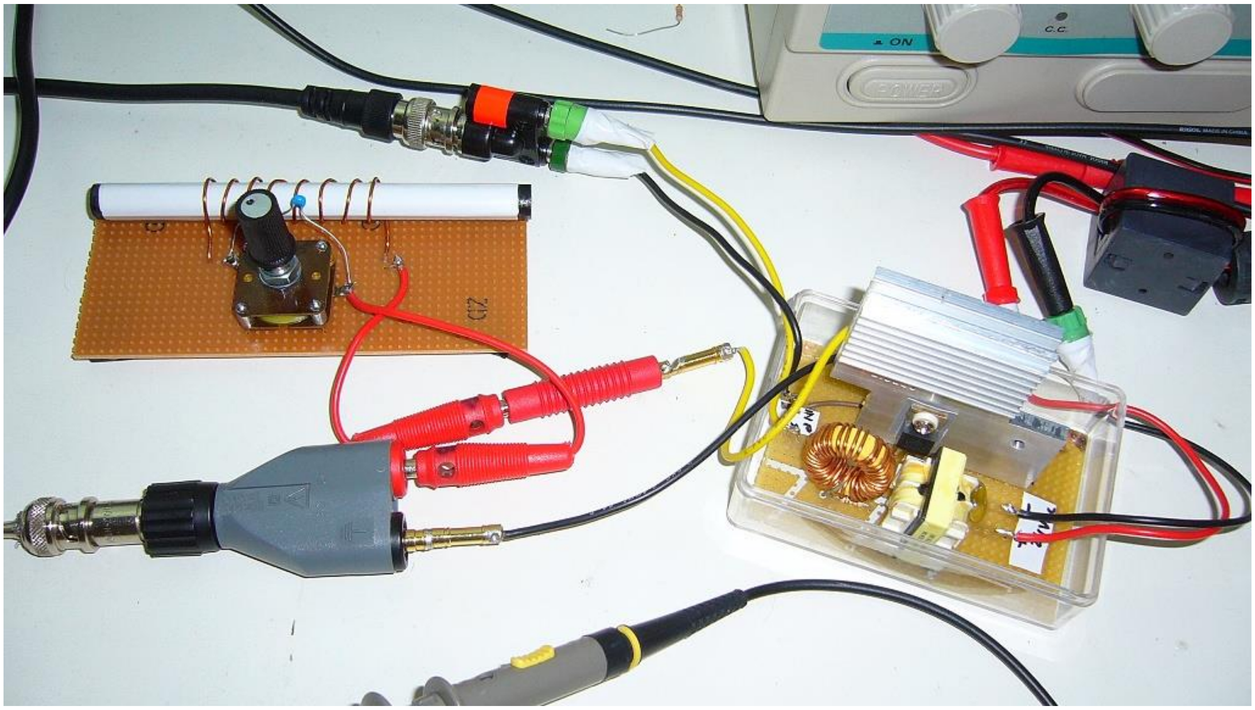
The simulation of the virtual model clearly demonstrates that the charging lamp can light up simply by capacitive coupling.



You can download my template for LTSpice IV: RVuGenv3sim.zip.

Here is the diagram of my 20 Watt HF amplifier and the configuration that is used for these comparative tests.

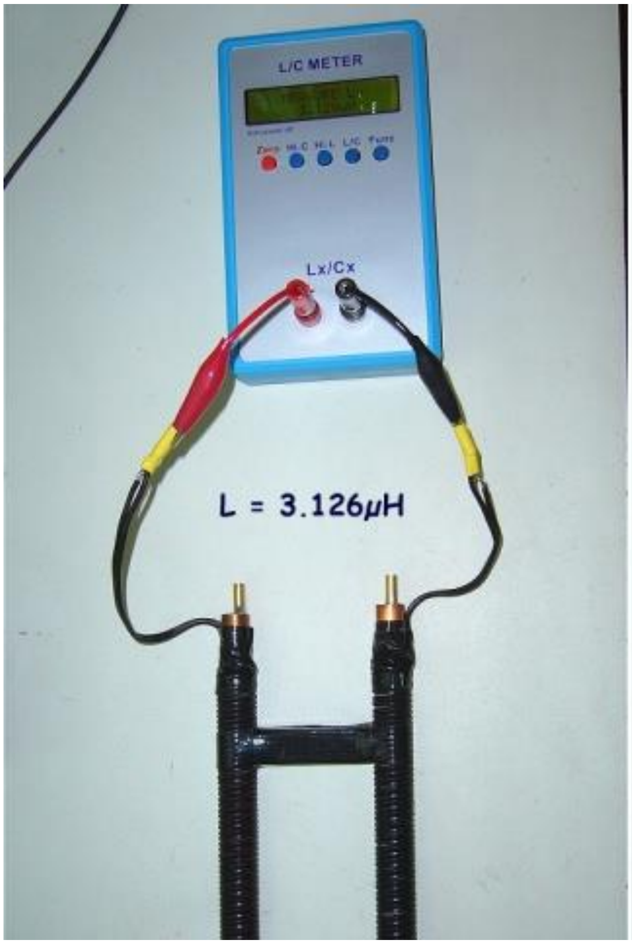




So I built and tested the equivalent model simulating Richard Vialle's U-shaped Autogenerator.

The equivalent model fairly faithfully reproduces the electrical characteristics of the U-shaped Autogenerator.

To achieve the inductance equivalent to the coil of the U-shaped Autogenerator, I used a ferrite core, a Ferroxcube 4C65.


L/C METER
Lx/Cx
L = 3.126µH

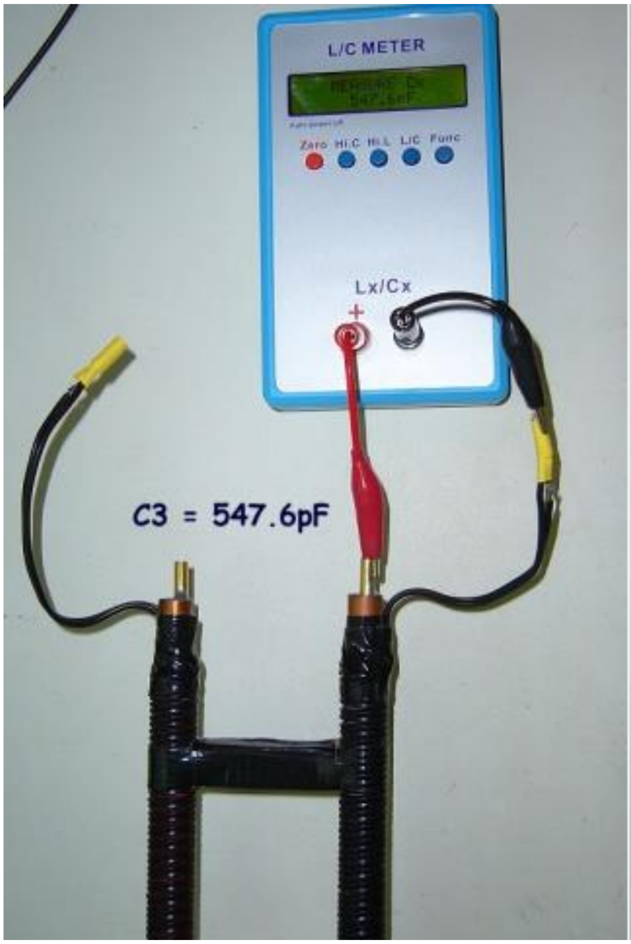
MEASURE Lx
3.192uH
Zero Hi.C Hi.L L/C Func
L = 3.191µH
Lx/Cx
+ −


L/C METER
Zero Hi.C Hi.L L/C Func
Lx/Cx
C1 = 551.7pF

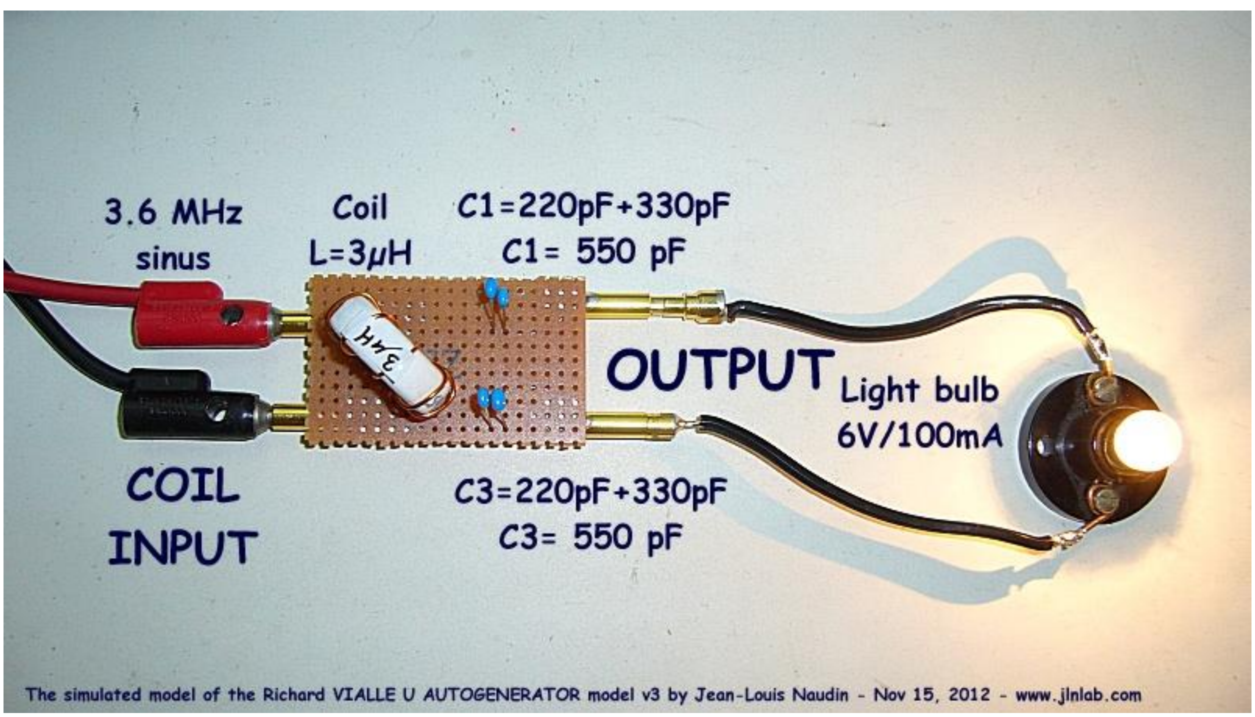
L/C METER
MEASURE Cx
554.0pF
Auto power off
Zero Hi.C Hi.L L/C Func
Lx/Cx
C1 = 554pF


L/C METER
MEASURE Cx
276.9pF
Zero Hi.C Hi.L L/C Func
C2 = 276.9pF
Lx/Cx
+ -

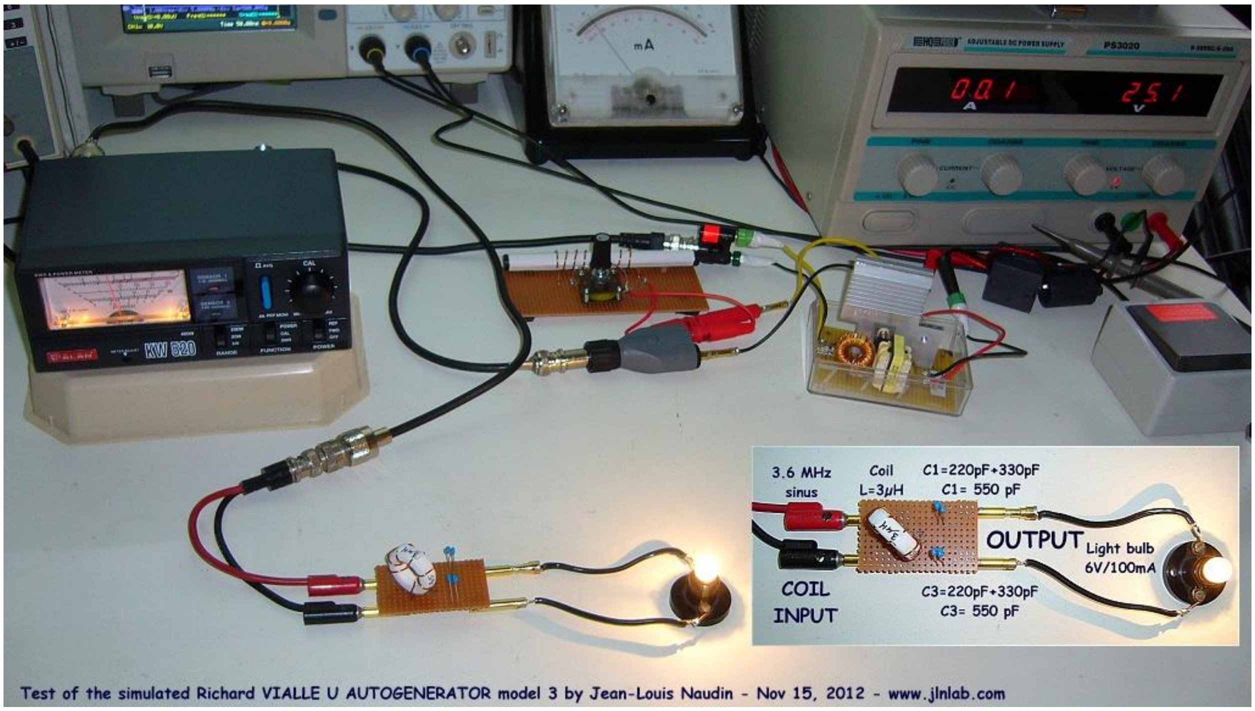

L/C METER
MEASURE Cx
283.5pF
Auto power off
Zero Hi.C Hi.L L/C Func
C2 = 283.5pF
Lx/Cx
+ -

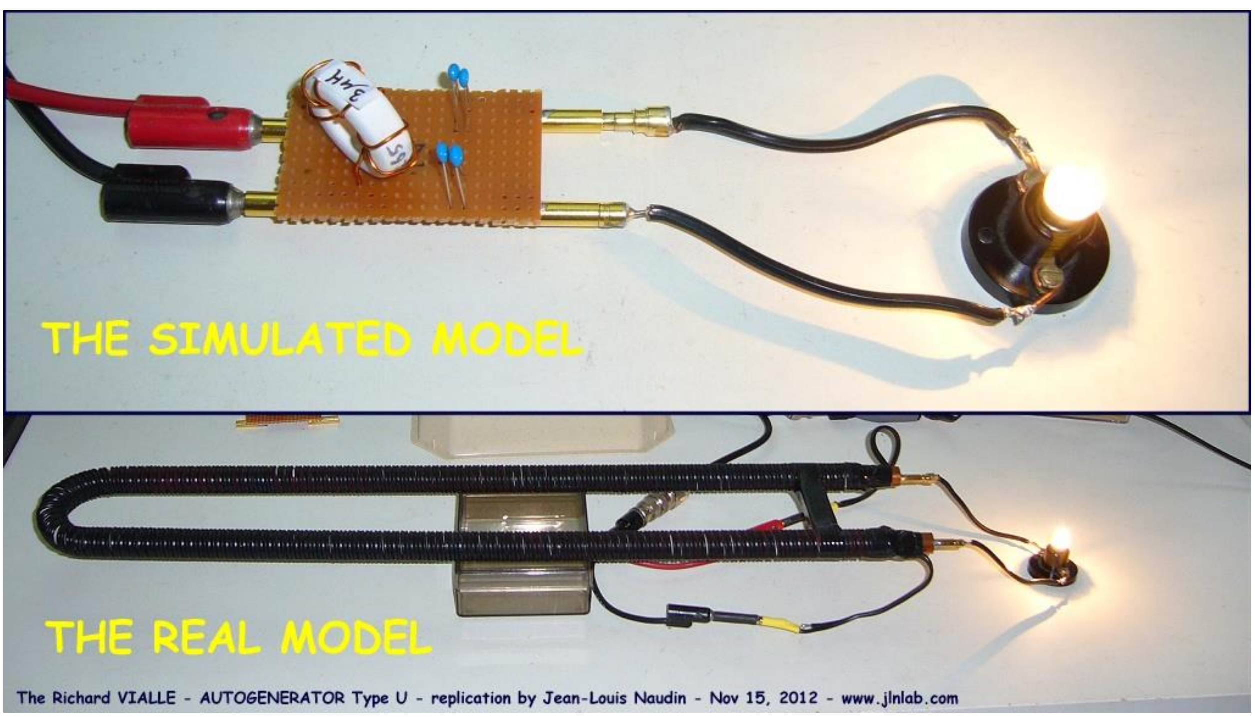

L/C METER
Zero Hi.C Hi.L L/C Func
Lx/Cx
C3 = 547.6pF

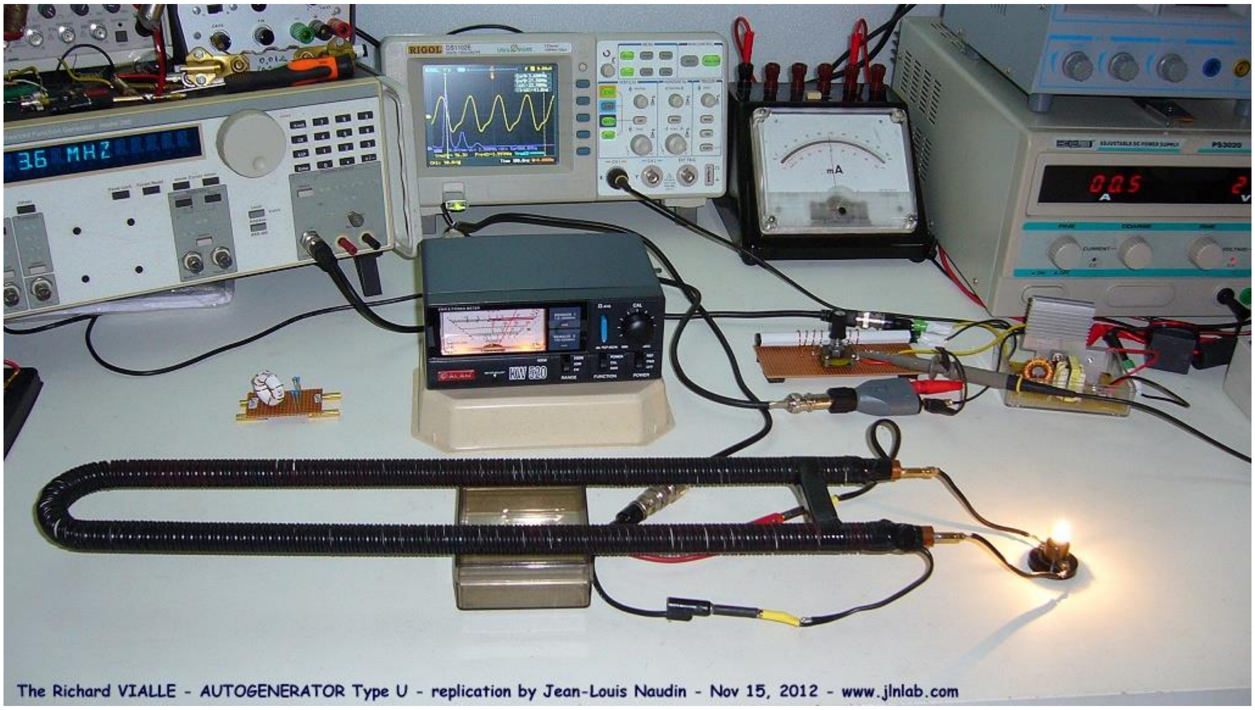

L/C METER
MEASURE Cx
565.8pF
Auto power off
Zero Hi.C Hi.L L/C Func
Lx/Cx
C3 = 565.8pF


3.6 MHz
sinus
Coil
L=3µH
C1=220pF+330pF
C1= 550 pF
OUTPUT
Light bulb
6V/100mA
COIL
INPUT
C3=220pF+330pF
C3= 550 pF
The simulated model of the Richard VIALLE U AUTOGENERATOR model v3 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 15, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com

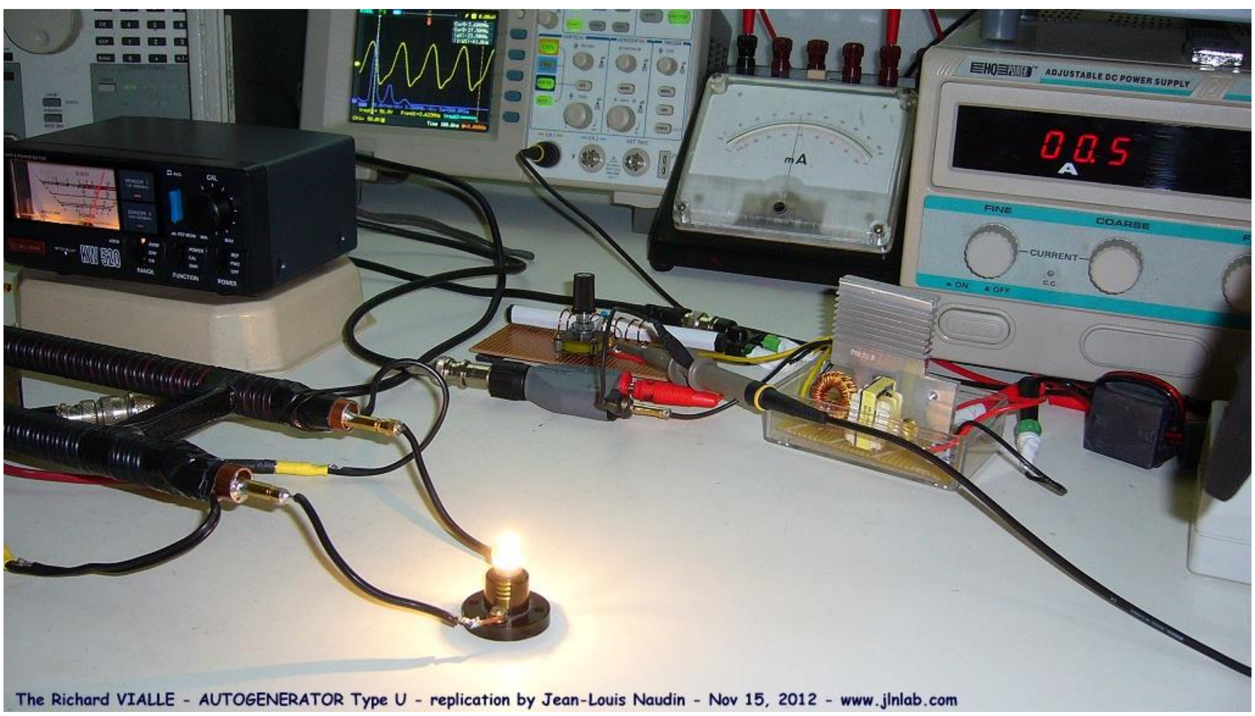
The 6V 100mA charging lamp lights up without any problem via the HF power produced by the power amplifier.







The Richard VIALLE - AUTOGENERATOR Type U - replication by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 15, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com



The Richard VIALLE - AUTOGENERATOR Type U - replication by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 15, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com

Comparative test results:

SIMULATED MODEL: It takes a lot more power (almost double the input amplitude) to light the lamp in the simulated model.

SIMULATED MODEL: when I modify the coupling agreement between the HF amplifier and the simulated model, the response is LINEAR with a resonance peak resulting in the lamp lighting up more strongly.

SIMULATED MODEL: The DIRECT power measured at the SWR / Wattmeter is always LOWER than the REFLECTED power.

REAL MODEL: I have to lower the power of the generator at the input of the HF amplifier, because otherwise I burn out the bulb.

REAL MODEL: when I change the coupling tuning between the HF amplifier and the real model, the response is NOT LINEAR AT ALL, and there are very intense peaks of light on some settings (I burnt the charging bulb while doing the test), while the simulated model is different.

REAL MODEL: When the setting is optimal, the DIRECT power (FWD) measured at the SWR / Wattmeter is LESS THAN 20 WATTS and the REFLECTED power (REF) is shown (see below).

It therefore seems that the real model of the U-shaped Autogenerator presents real anomalies compared to its equivalent model. We now have a good comparison method to track down the anomalies produced by Richard Vialle's U-shaped Autogenerator. I will continue the explorations and experiments in this direction.

Here is the video of the comparative tests of the equivalent model with the real version of the U-shaped autogenerator:

https://youtu.be/6t0DFZpiyFc

Additional technical documents:

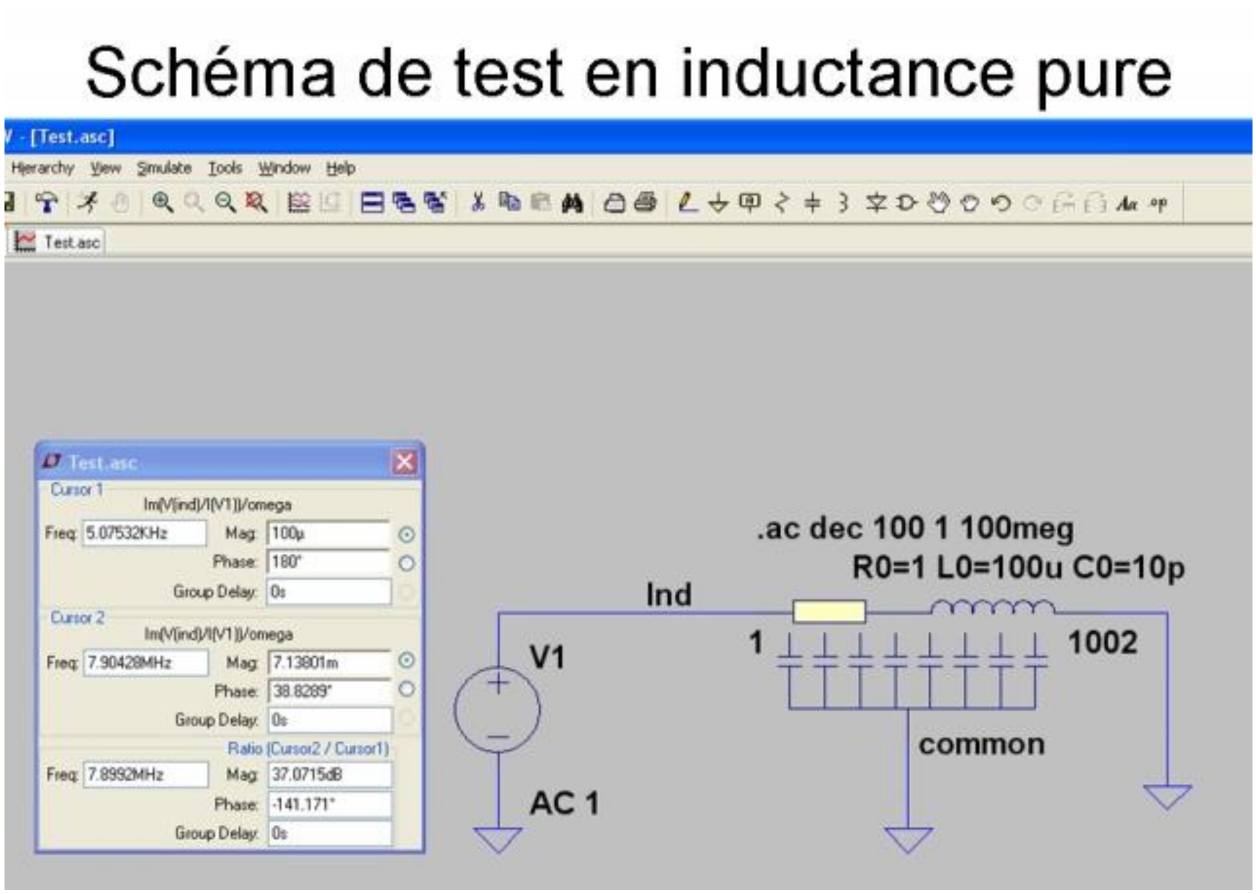
Linear Technology's LTSpice IV simulator

Datasheet of the Ferroxcube 4C65 ferrite used to make the coil equivalent to that of the U-shaped Autogenerator

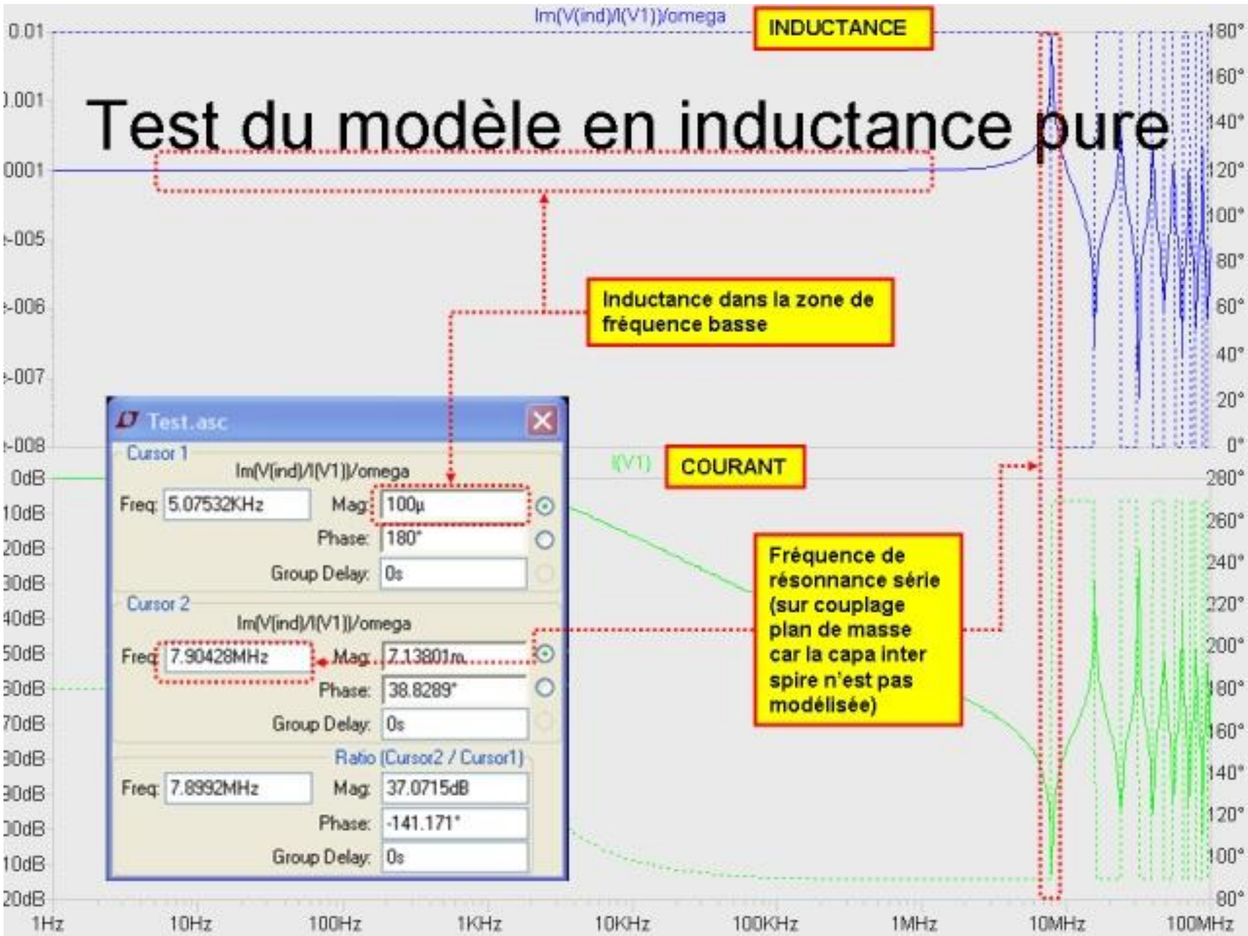
Technical note of November 19, 2012:

Here is another modeling of the equivalent model of Richard Vialle's Autogenerator. It is even more faithful than my model under LTSpice presented at the beginning of this chapter. This simulation for LTSpice IV, carried out by Zgreudz, reproduces as closely as possible a distributed simulation model of the capacitance of the windings of the U-shaped Autogenerator. With this simulation used as a reference, it is therefore easier to make comparisons between the characteristics (resonant frequencies, voltages, currents and I/O powers measured) between this model under LTSpice and the real model of the U-shaped Autogenerator tested in the laboratory. This allows us to more easily track any anomalies and overunity.

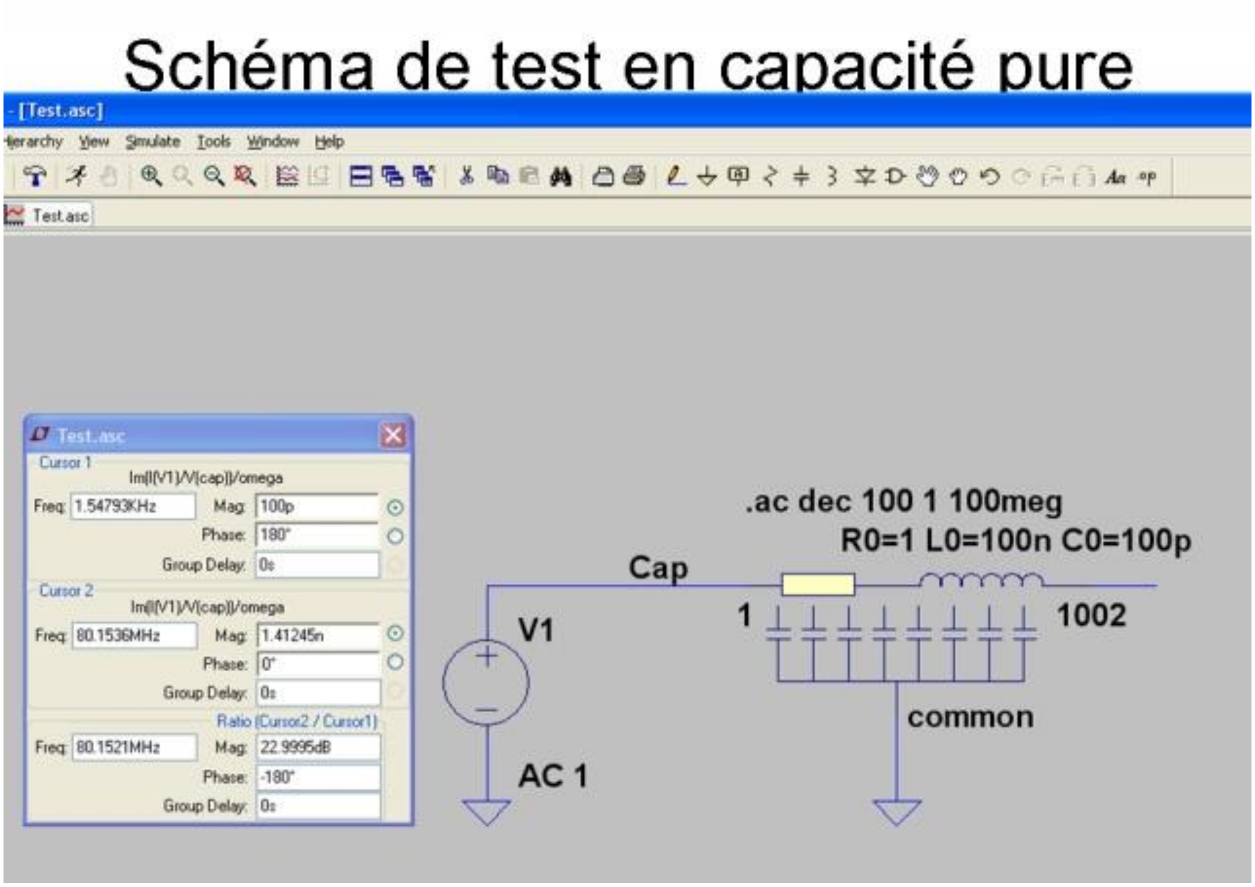
Zgreudz wrote on: Sunday November 18, 2012 at 2 hours 29 minutes:



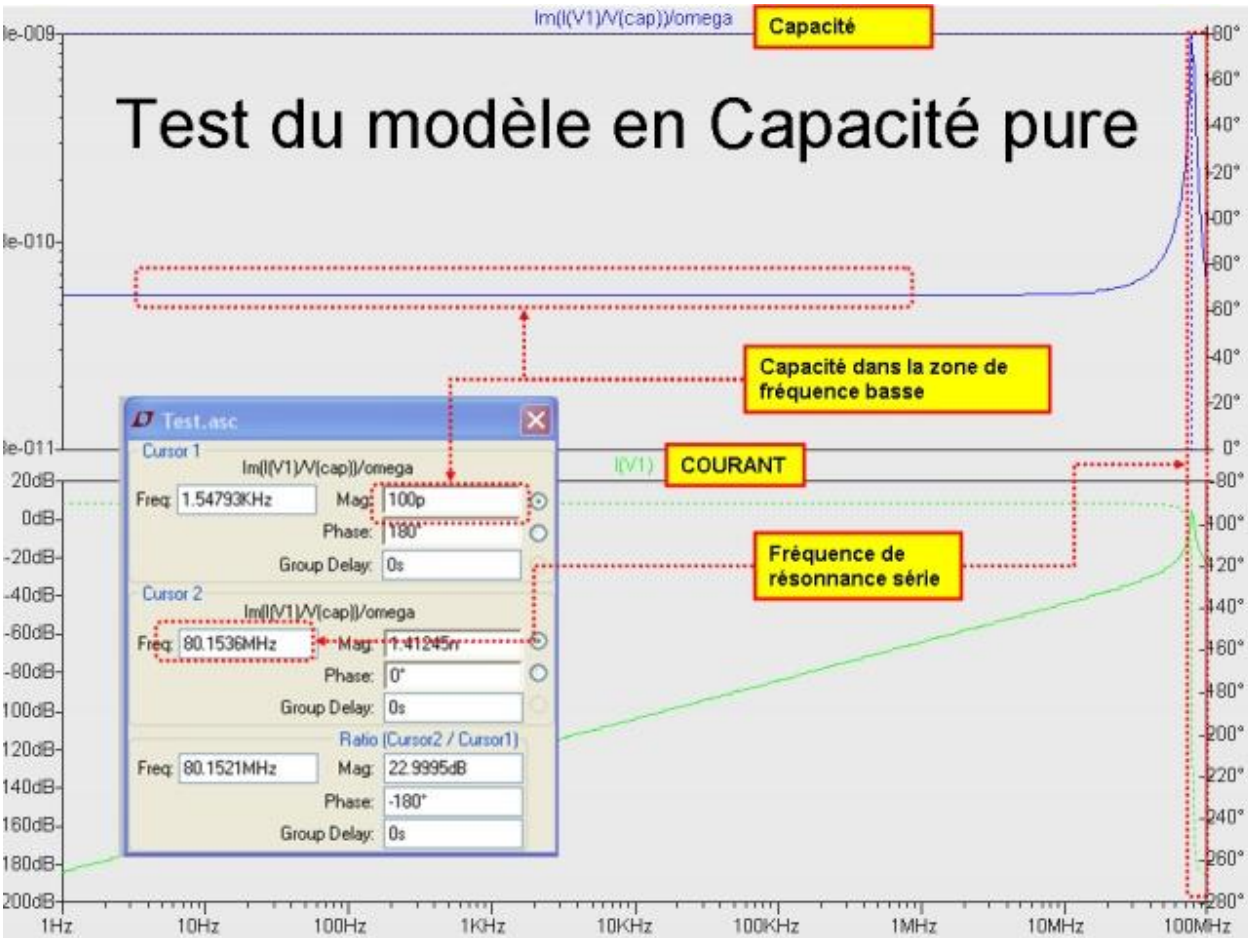
Note that it gives the right measured inductance, with a nice resonance created by the modeled parasitic capacitor:


Im(V(ind)/I(V1))/omega
INDUCTANCE
Test du modèle en inductance pure
Inductance dans la zone de fréquence basse
Test.asc
Cursor 1
Im(V(ind)/I(V1))/omega
Freq: 5.07532KHz
Mag: 100µ
Phase: 180°
Group Delay: 0s
Cursor 2
Im(V(ind)/I(V1))/omega
Freq: 7.90428MHz
Mag: 7.13801m
Phase: 38.8289°
Group Delay: 0s
Ratio (Cursor2 / Cursor1)
Freq: 7.8992MHz
Mag: 37.0715dB
Phase: -141.171°
Group Delay: 0s
I(V1)
COURANT
Fréquence de résonnance série (sur couplage plan de masse car la capa inter spire n'est pas modélisée)
1Hz
10Hz
100Hz
1KHz
10KHz
100KHz
1MHz
10MHz
100MHz

And:



Which gives the right measured capacitance, with a nice resonance created by the modeled parasitic inductance:

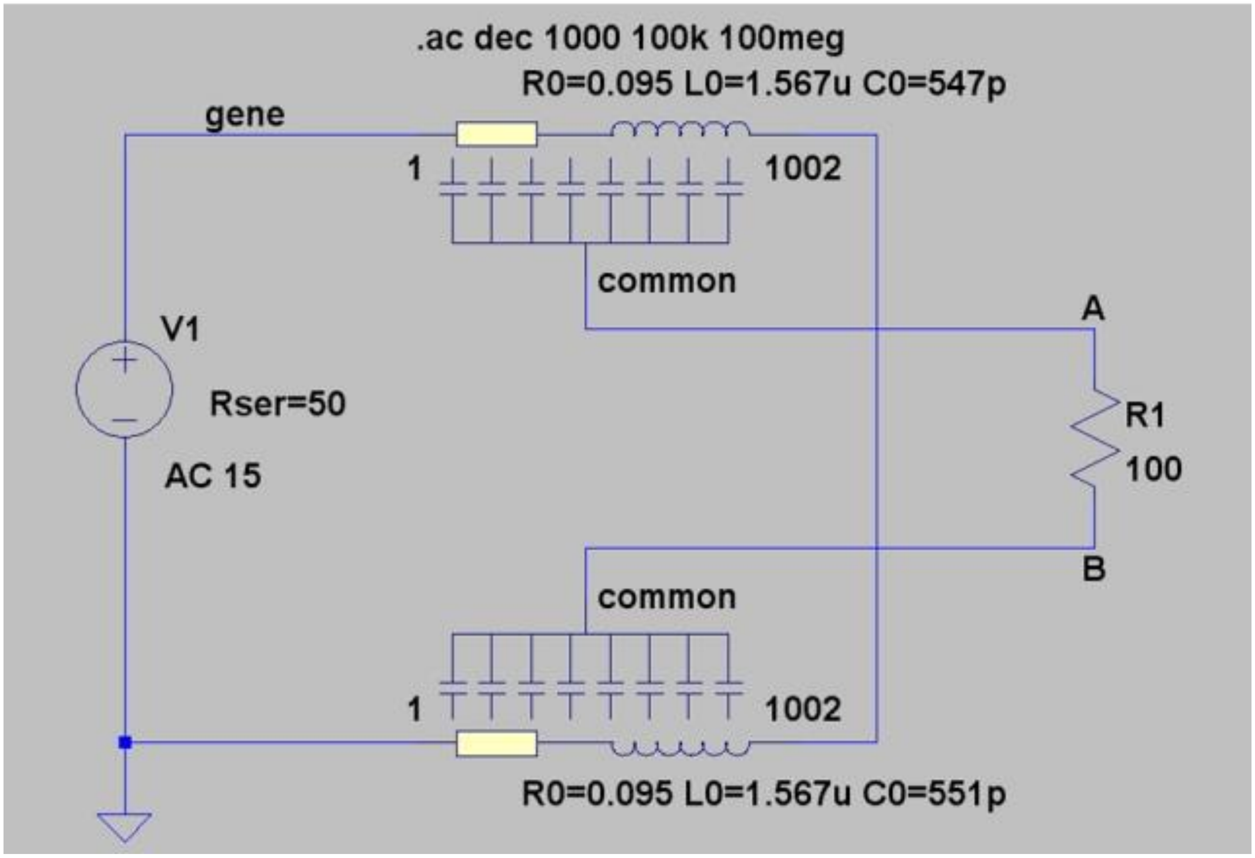

Test du modèle en Capacité pure
Im(I(V1)/V(cap))/omega
Capacité
Capacité dans la zone de fréquence basse
I(V1)
COURANT
Fréquence de résonnance série
Test.asc
Cursor 1
Freq: 1.54793KHz
Mag: 100p
Phase: 180°
Group Delay: 0s
Cursor 2
Freq: 80.1536MHz
Mag: 1.41245n
Phase: 0°
Group Delay: 0s
Ratio (Cursor2 / Cursor1)
Freq: 80.1521MHz
Mag: 22.9995dB
Phase: -180°
Group Delay: 0s
1Hz
10Hz
100Hz
1KHz
10KHz
100KHz
1MHz
10MHz
100MHz

Conclusion

- Dans la mesure des test sgrossier précédents, le modèle fourni est en fait un modèle réparti qui peut modéliser:
  - Une ligne électrique simple
  - Une capa avec inductance répartie
  - Une inductance avec capa répartie couplée au noyau conducteur (common)
  - Un réseau RC réparti avec capa couplée à la masse
  - Etc.
- Le modèle est approché car tripolaire mais largement suffisant pour modéliser une demi coquille du U, car le tube cuivre est considéré comme ayant une résistance négligeable.
- Il faut éviter de mettre soit R0, soit L0, soit C0 à des valeurs nulles même si on ne veut modéliser par exemple un simple réseau RC. Le simulateur n'aime pas.
  - Mettre plutôt des valeurs très faibles selon leur nature (ex: C=1fF, R=1m, L=1n).
- En cas de simulation d'inductance, il est intéressant de noter que LE NOMBRE de SPIRES est INDEPENDANT du NOMBRE de MAILLES!
  - en effet si n mailles < n spire, la cellules élémentaire est constituée de quelques spires
  - Dans le cas contraire, la cellule élémentaire est constituée d'une fraction de spire et sa fraction de capa, ce qui ne change rien au global.
- La méthode est extensible pour construire un modèle plus complexe (courants de Foucault, capa inters pires, etc.).

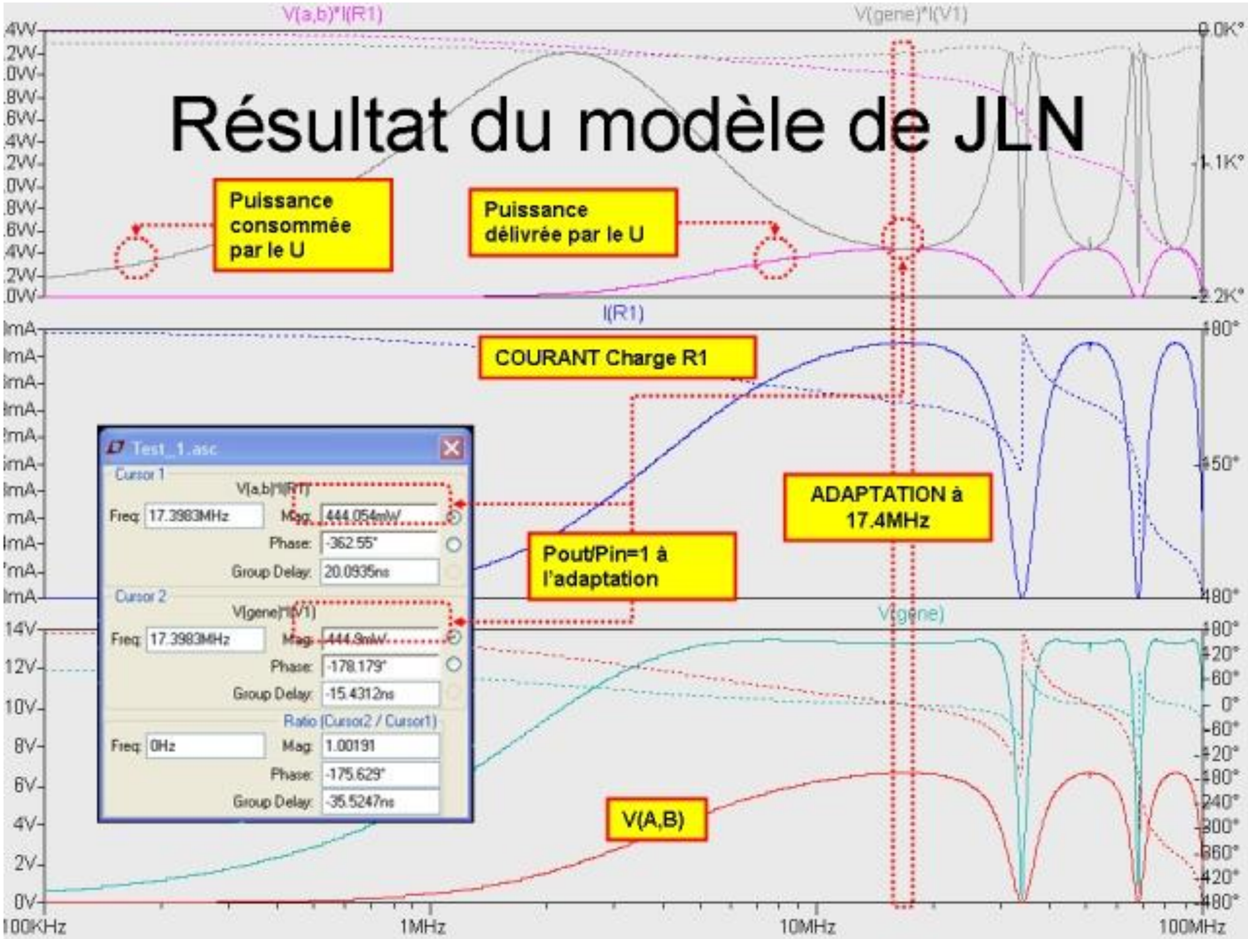
Based on the distributed components described above, the model of the JLN manipulation is as follows:

Essai sur les valeurs du modèle de JLN



The inductive and resistive components were evenly distributed in the two 1/2 U parts to obtain the values measured by JLN.

It has been verified that the two capacitors in series give the same value as that measured by JLN. The simulation result is then the following:



It can be seen that a resonance does indeed occur, but it is incompatible with the measured values.

At this stage it is difficult to conclude but:

Conclusion de cette comparaison

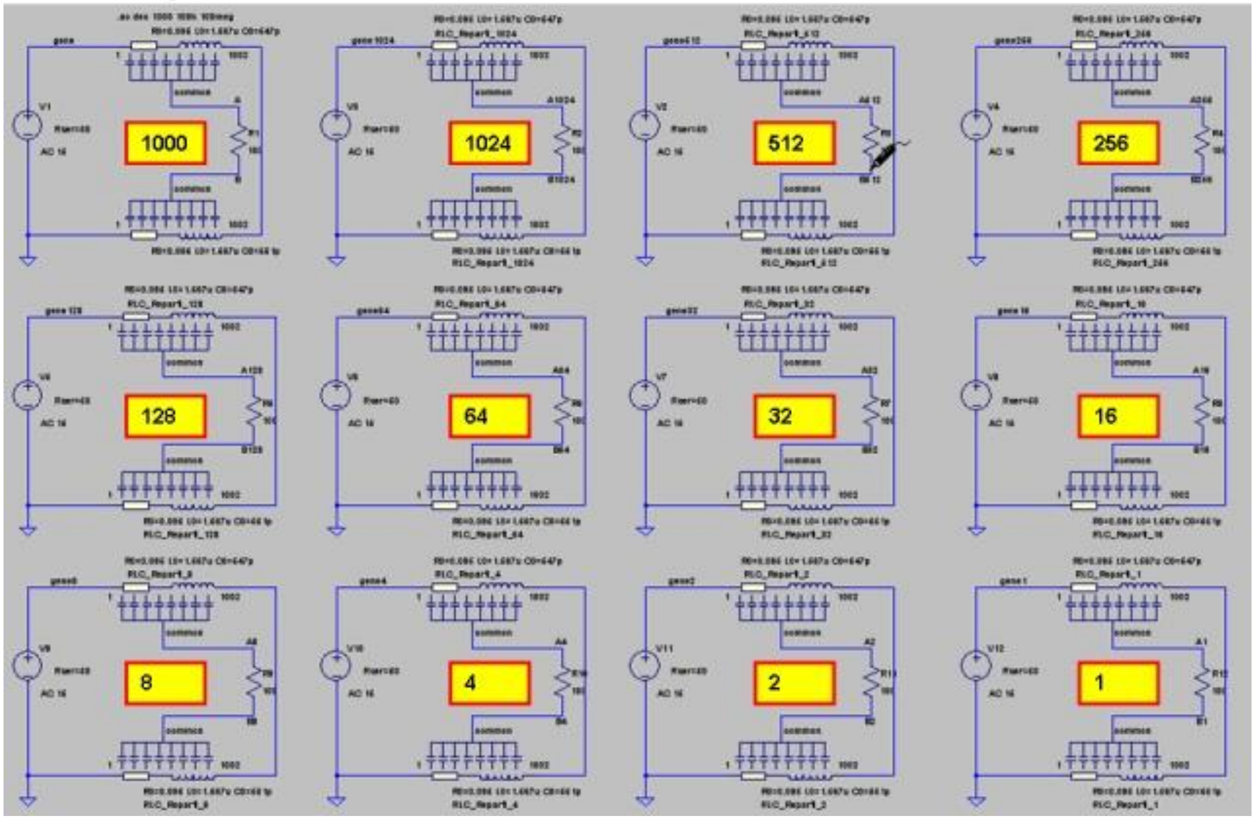
- Le modèle distribué appliqué avec les valeurs de JLN conduit a une résonance, molle, vers 17MHz.
- Le modèle ne prend pas en compte les capacités inter-spires qu'il faudrait mesurer avec une bobine similaire sur air seul mais on comprend que celles-ci sont probablement similaires aux capacités bobine/noyau de cuivre.
- Les mesures L+C du proto ne rendent pas compte d'une résonance à 3.6MHz telle que mesurée sur le proto . Ou en d'autres termes, il n'y a pas d'accord entre ce modèle distribué et expérience.
- Il faut mesurer les capas et inductances d'autres maquettes pour confirmer ce désaccord et en trouver la cause. Effet Vialle ou erreur de modèle ?
- Donc…A suivre

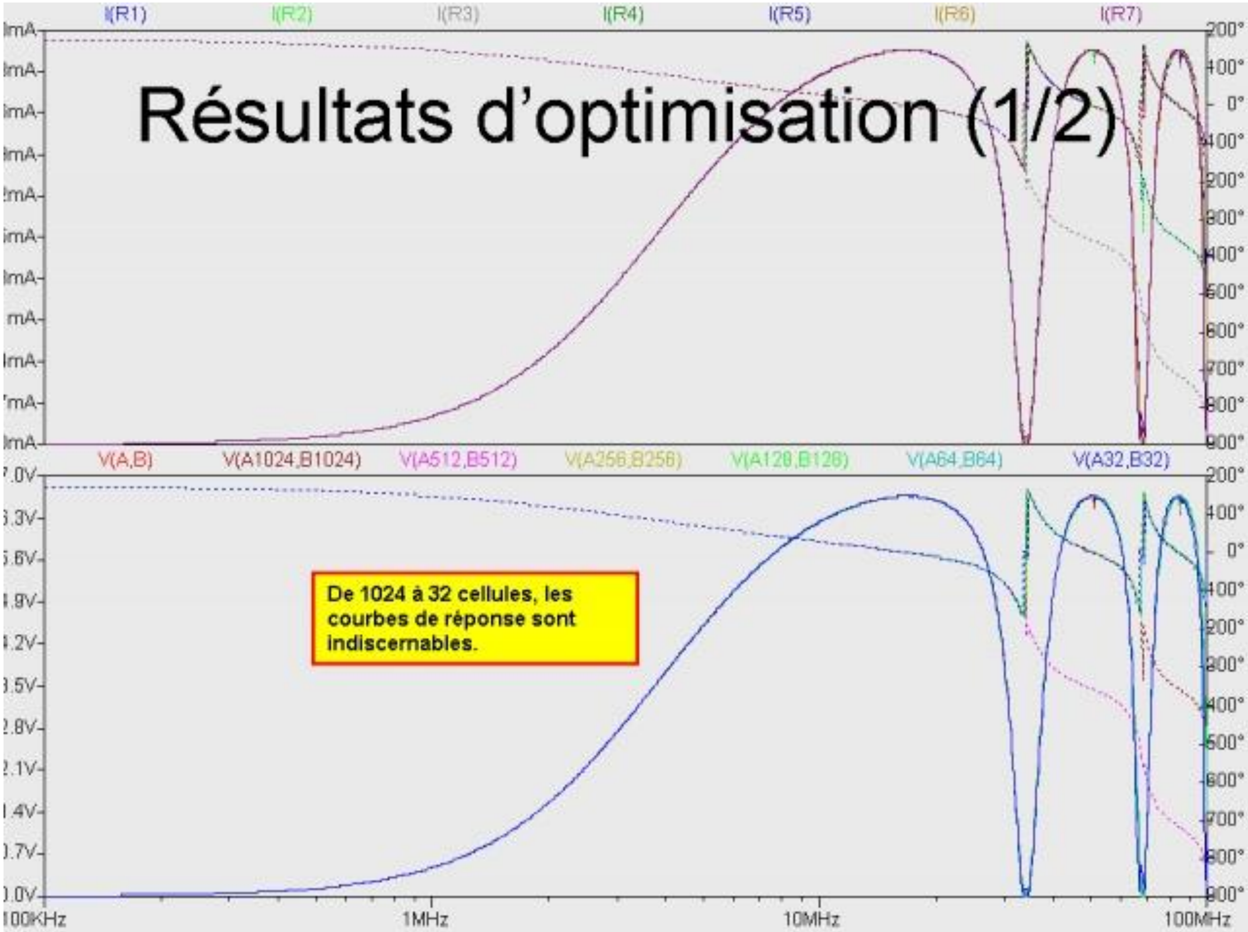
MODEL OPTIMIZATION:

NOTE: this optimization aims to minimize the size of the model to keep a compromise between precision and computation time (and also to avoid putting files that are too long in this message).

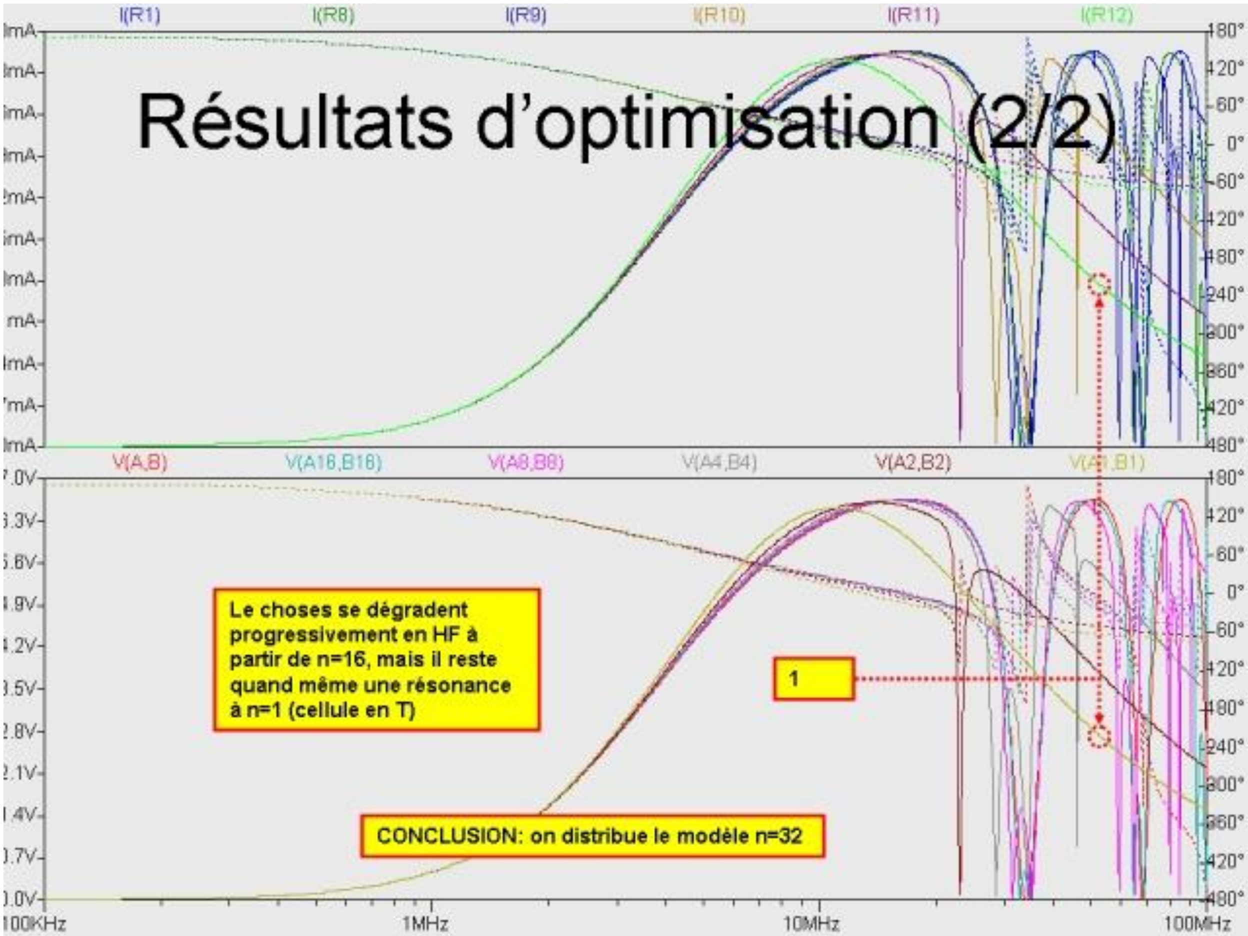
We redo the simulation with the U of JLN using models with fewer and fewer cells. In fact we divide by 2 at each iteration:

Optimisation: nombre minimal de cellules




Résultats d’optimisation (1/2)
De 1024 à 32 cellules, les courbes de réponse sont indiscernables.
I(R1)
I(R2)
I(R3)
I(R4)
I(R5)
I(R6)
I(R7)
V(A,B)
V(A1024,B1024)
V(A512,B512)
V(A256,B256)
V(A128,B128)
V(A64,B64)
V(A32,B32)
100KHz
1MHz
10MHz
100MHz

And:



The optimum number of cells seems to be 32 (and still, below that it degrades in HF but even with only one it leaves a small resonance).

Comments from JLN: Although this Zgreudz simulation under LTSpice faithfully reproduces the equivalent model of Richard Vialle's U-shaped Autogenerator tested in the laboratory, I was able to verify experimentally that the real model showed notable differences in the resonance frequencies (3.6MHz), voltages, and powers present (see results above).

You can test this simulation yourself on LTSpice IV of the equivalent model of the U-shaped Autogenerator by Richard Vialle by downloading the files HERE.

To start the simulation open the test_1.asc file with LTSpice IV.

Thanks to Zgreudz for this excellent modeling; it shows that to this day, there is still a lot to explore and test about the Vialle Effect.

Good experiences and Good simulations.

Chapter 2

Exploring the Vialle Effect with NextGen v1.2

After a whole series of tests on Richard Vialle's U-shaped Autogenerator, I now try to focus on the Vialle Effect and reduce as much as possible the secondary sources of artifacts and interference (capacitive couplings, magnetic induction). It is for this reason that I made the NextGen by trying to get as close as possible to Richard Vialle's theory.

Richard Vialle demonstrated by calculation that if the conductor is subjected to a magnetic field, its scalar component will act on the electron orbiting around the nucleus and deform its orbital radius by creating an electrostatic field of attraction of the electron by the core. The synchronous elongation at the frequency n * f_0 (harmonic of f_0) of the orbital electron will produce "a cold current". This "cold current" is not produced by an electron moving current in matter but simply by a synchronous oscillation of all the orbital electrons. It does not produce heating (no Joule effect), but simply a transfer of electrical energy throughout the conductive bar. At the terminals of the conductor subjected to this scalar magnetic field and in resonance, an electric field will appear which will cause a "hot current" to circulate, that is to say, a real electronic current which can be used on a resistive load in an external closed circuit (charging lamp for example). The operating frequency of the autogenerator is calculated based on the length of the conductor bar. The shorter the bar, the higher the frequency. For a 1m long bar, the resonant frequency is 3.6 MHz (partial resonance). The frequency f_0 could not be tested yet because it would make a rung too short and difficult to implement. Usable "negative energy" is produced by the relativistic imbalance (change in mass m_0) of the electron produced by its change in orbital speed around the nucleus resulting from the change in its orbital radius. This "negative energy" is the overunity usable energy (see simplified principle of Richard Vialle's Theory).

In the NextGen, in order to lower the operating frequency, I used a longer length of copper. Here, in version v1.2, I used 5.365m of 1.3mm diameter plastic sheathed rigid copper wire. If the entire length of wire were used, this would result in a frequency calculated according to Richard Vialle's theory of 1.55 MHz. The copper wire is wound in a ZigZag fashion in order to eliminate the risk of magnetic induction by the generator coil placed around it. A second 0.185m wire (not connected to the previous one) serves as a reference electrode. The generator coil of the scalar magnetic field is a coil of 190 x 36 x 15 mm without core and composed of 185 turns of enameled copper wire of 10/10mm diameter.

Here are the build details of NextGen v1.2:

The conductor #1 is composed of branches of 185mm length placed in a ZigZag on three layers (10, 9, 10), and this is to avoid any form of induction.

Conductor #2 is just a 0.185m branch (not connected to # 1), and serves as a reference electrode.

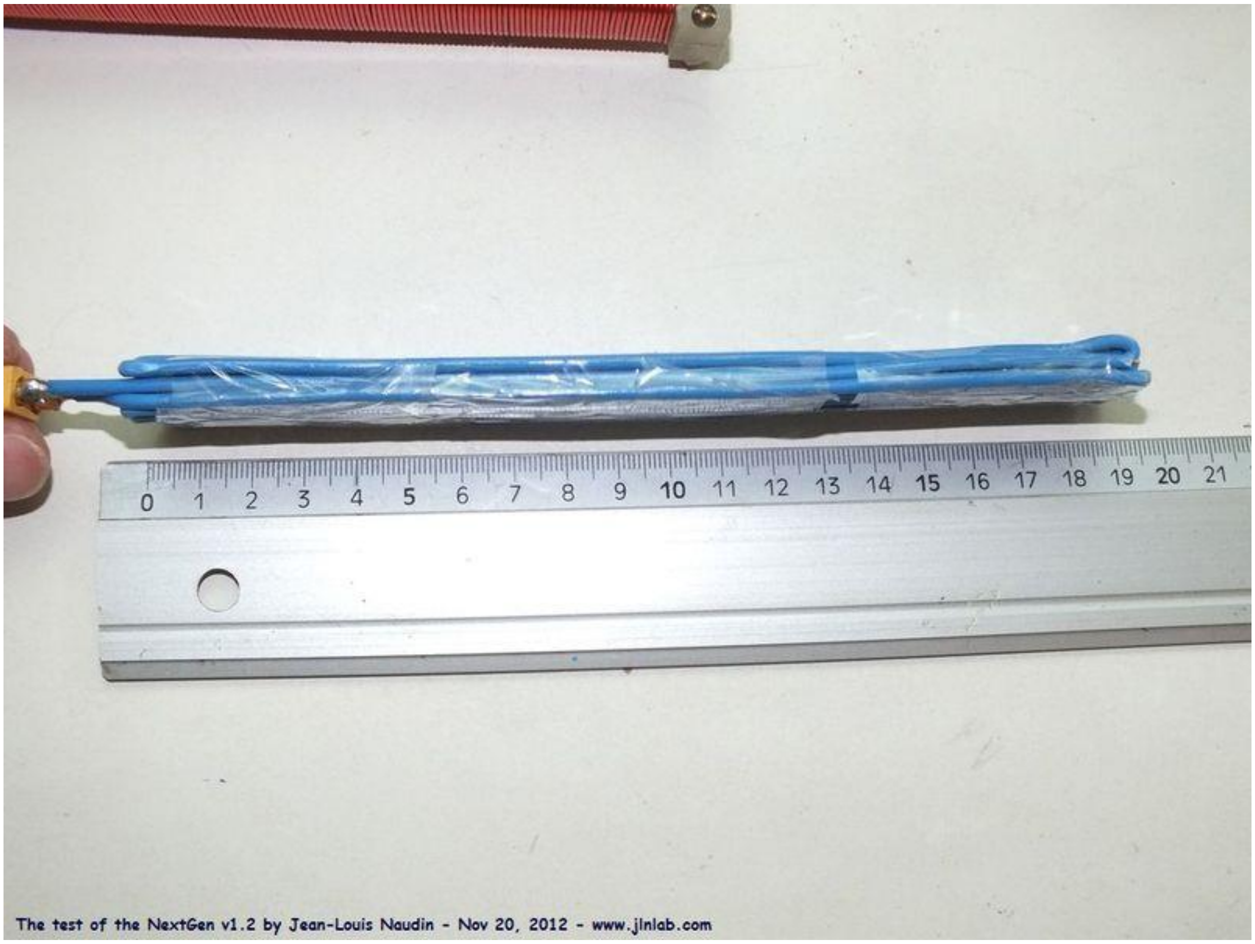
Parts List

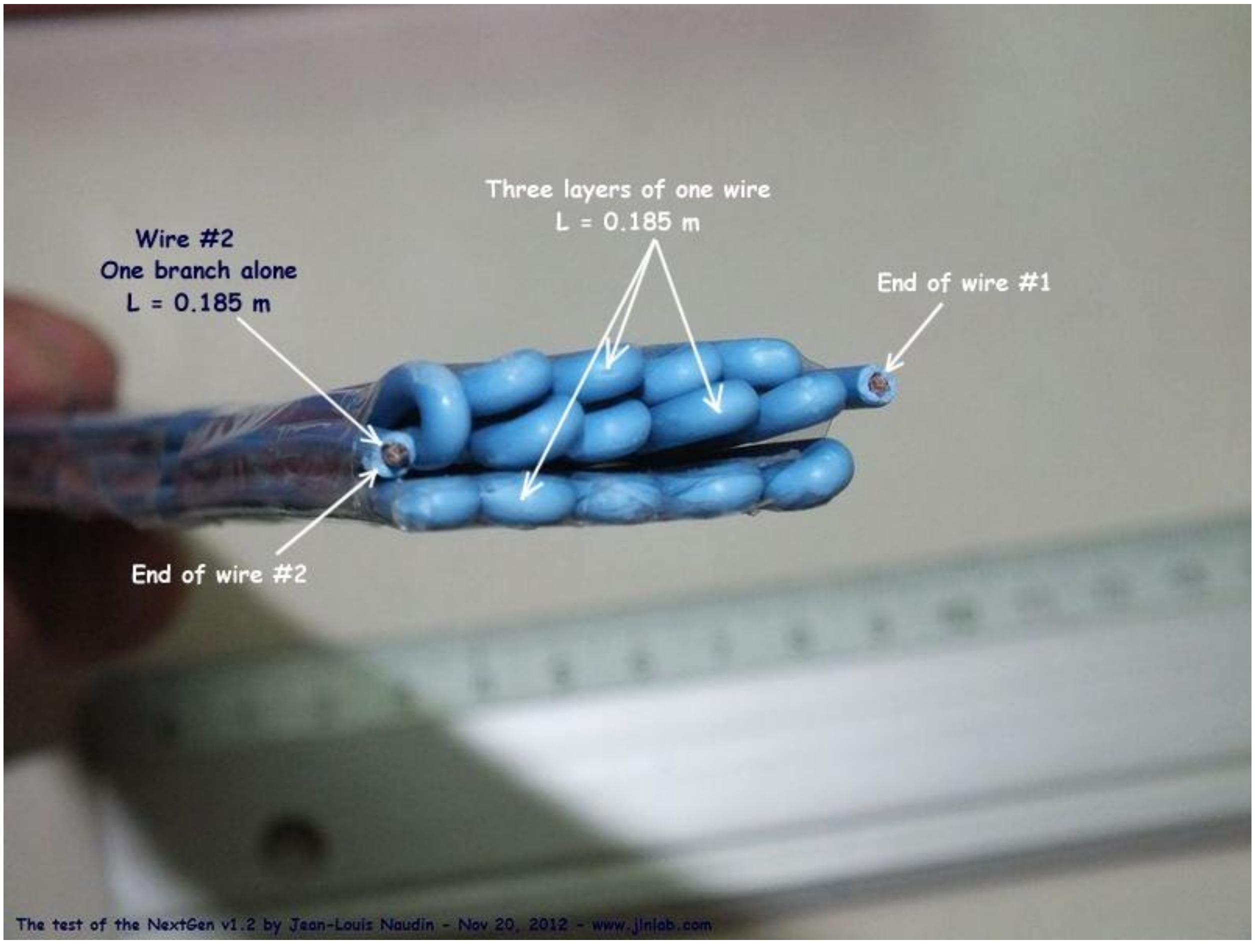
17 feet 7.2205 inches length of 16 AWG single conductor PVC insulated wire.

7.283 inches length of 16 AWG single conductor PVC insulated wire.

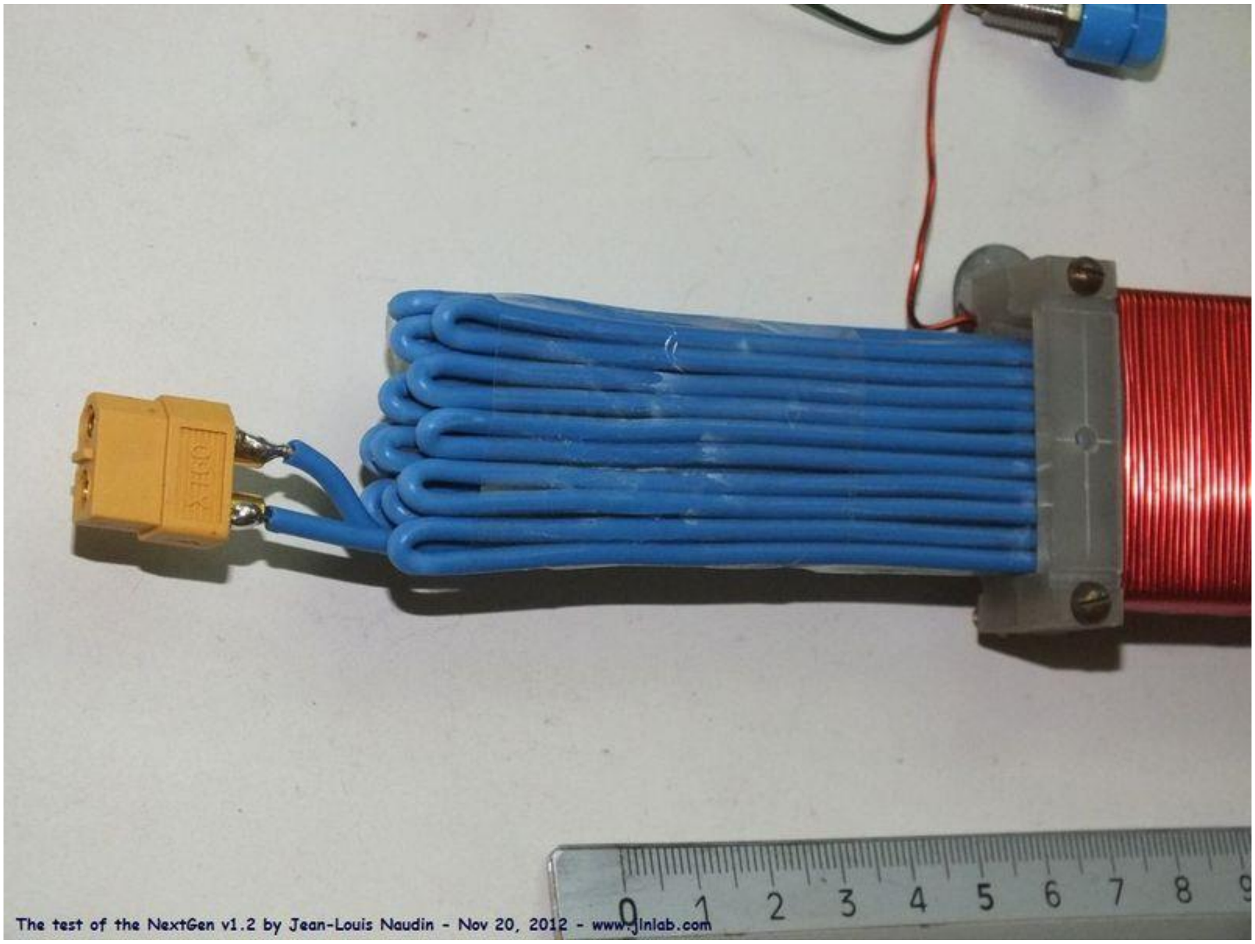
½ pound spool of 18 AWG enameled wire.

7.48 inches long by 1.42 inches wide by 0.59 inches high plastic coil form.


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
The test of the NextGen v1.2 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 20, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com

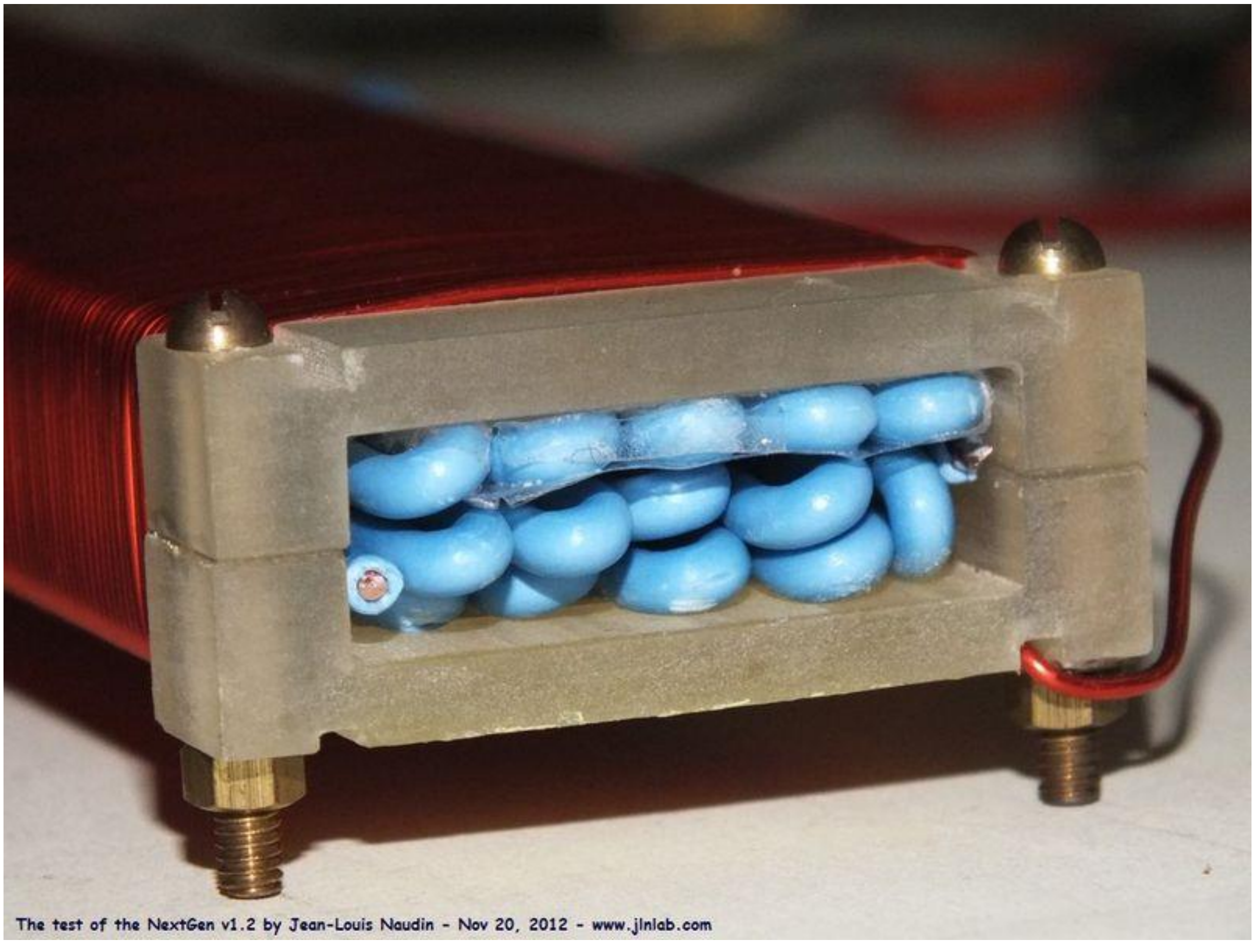


Then the assembly is slipped into the coil generating the magnetic field.

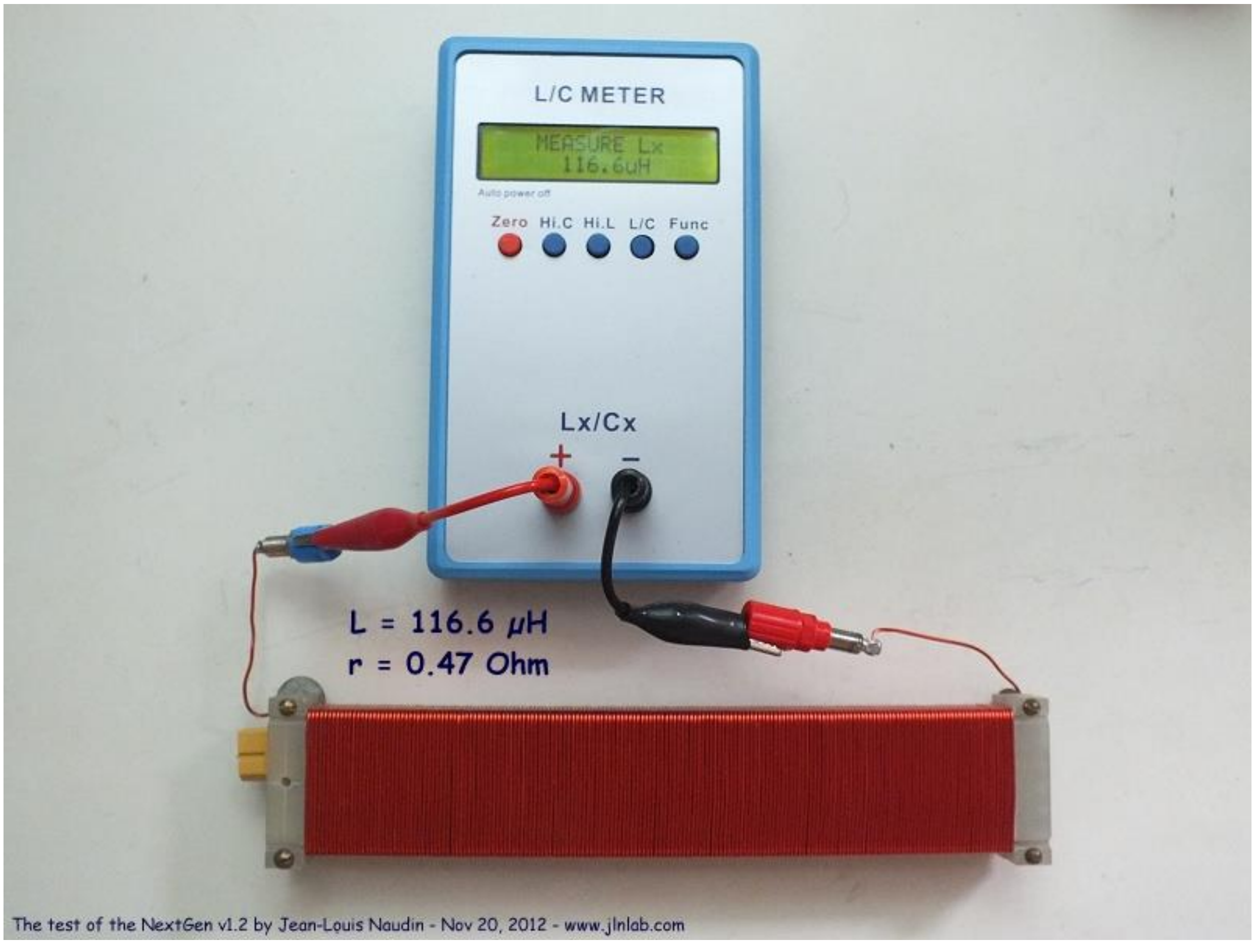


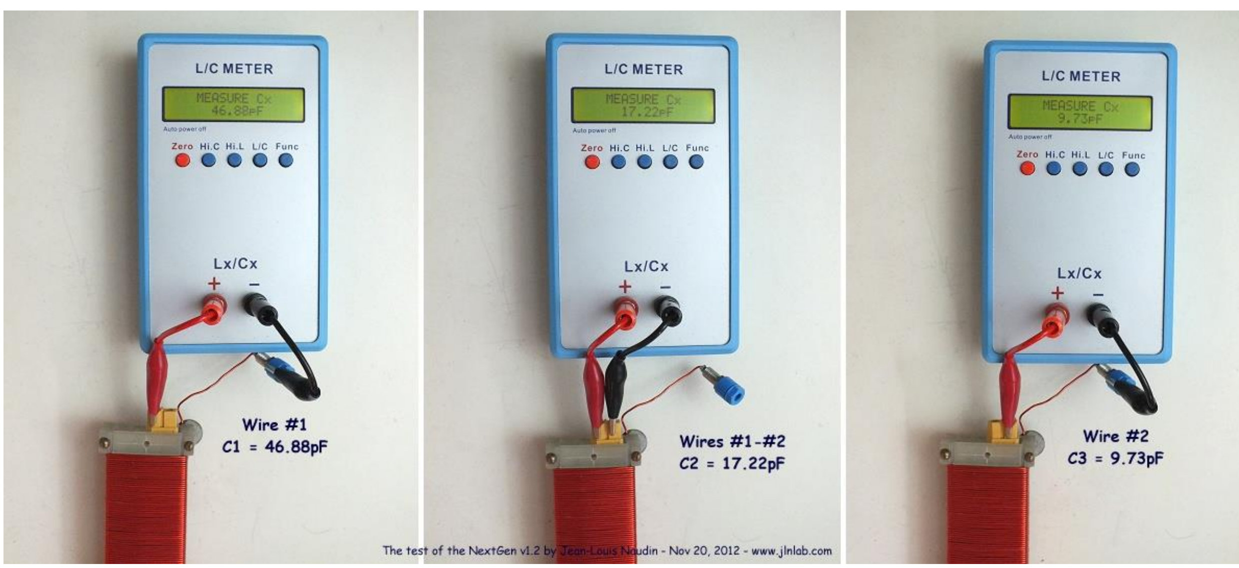
In this configuration, the magnetic field of the coil does not produce an electric field induced in wires 1 and 2.

In addition, the ZigZag configuration is not inductive. Leads 1 and 2 are not connected inside the spool.



Here are the electrical characteristics of NextGen v1.2:

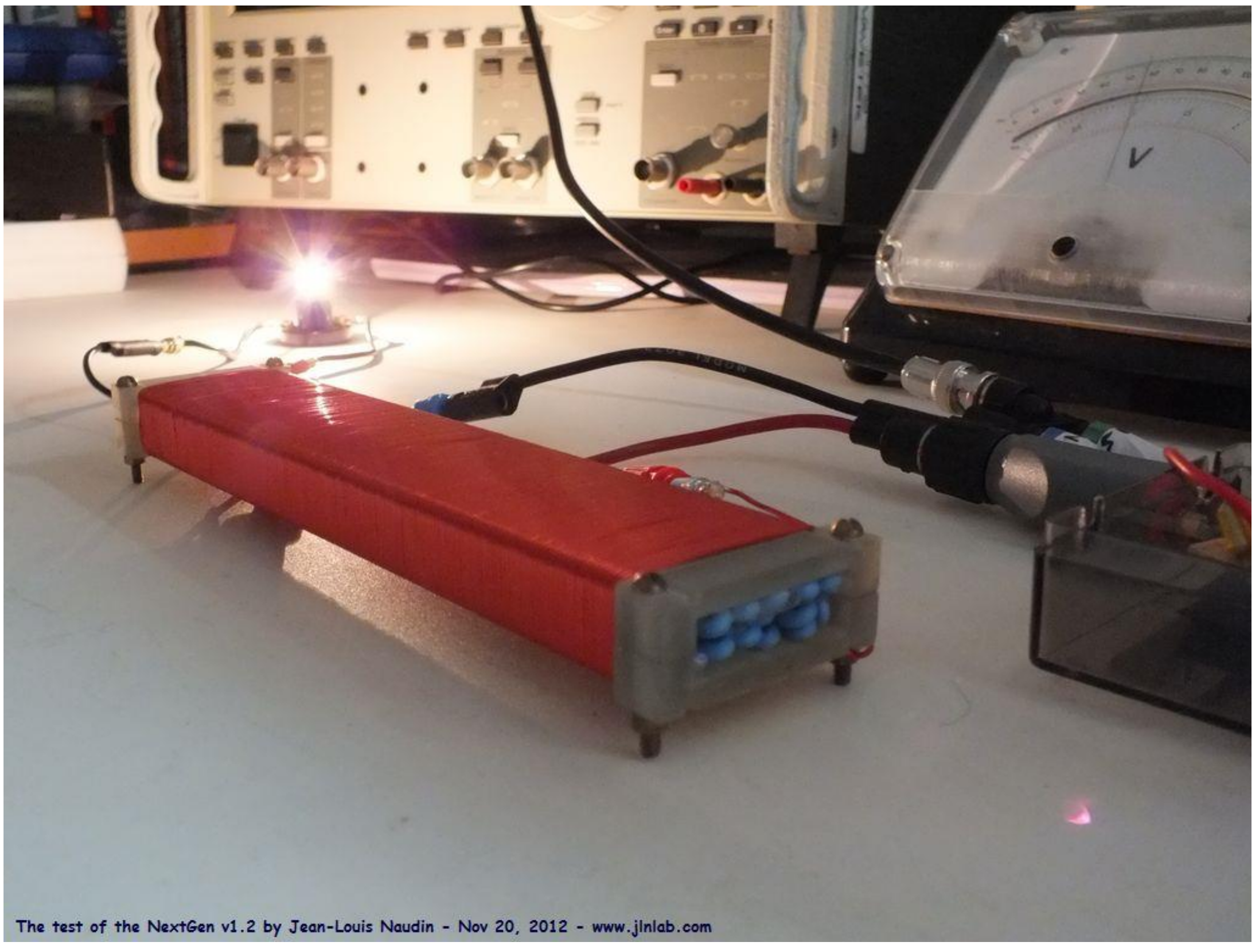


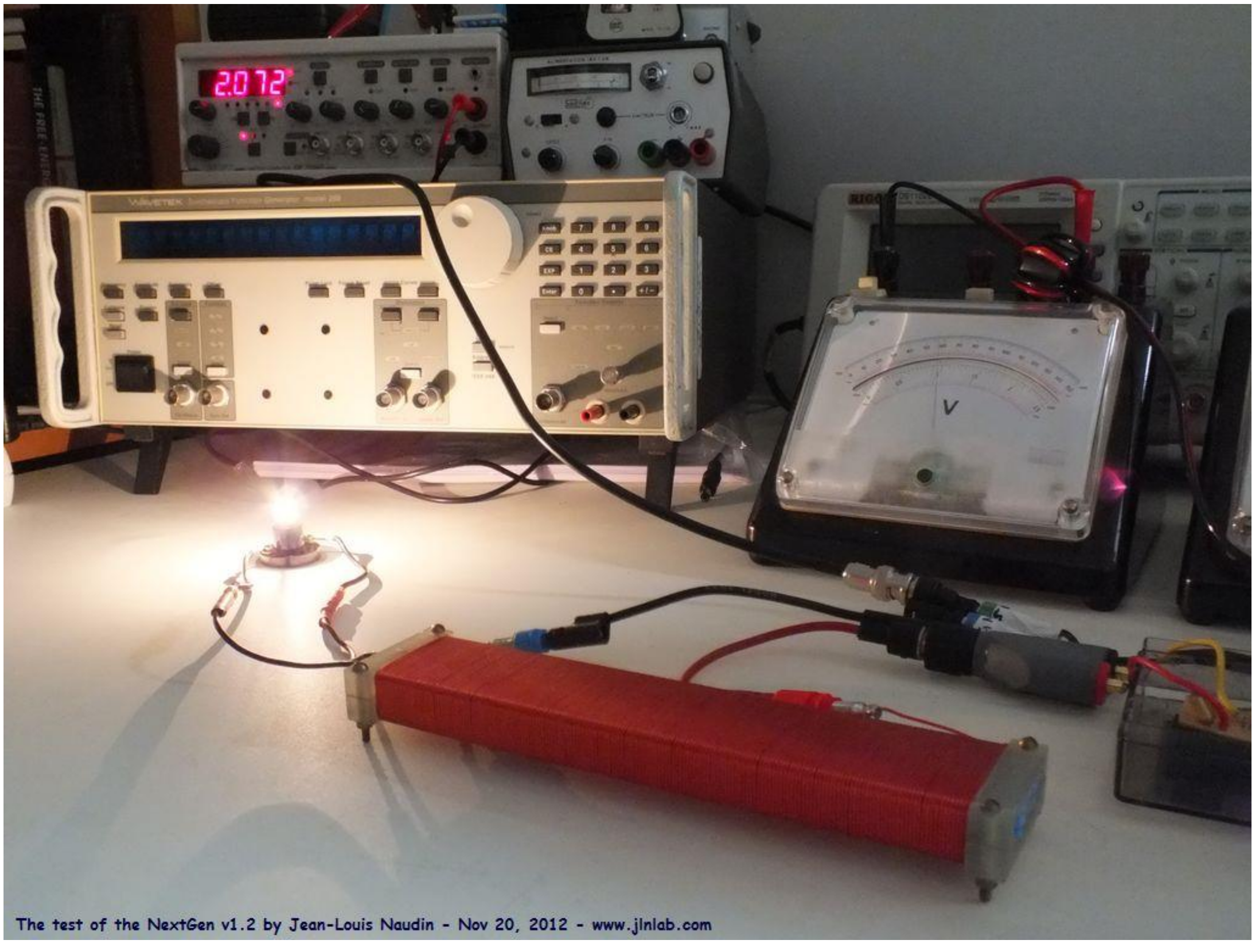


The magnetic field generator coil is driven by my HF amplifier based on the IRF840 MOSFET transistor connected to a Centrad GF763AF function generator. This function generator is limited to a little more than 2 MHz, but it has an integrated HF amplifier capable of outputting 10W sinusoidal on a load of 4 Ohms (+/- 10V and 1.7A max), and moreover it has a protected output. It is therefore more suitable for driving my HF amplifier and also allows delivering more power than my previously used Wavetek 288.

When the operating frequency is correctly adjusted, the 6V 100mA lamp lights up very strongly.

The resonance is sharp and only occurs at around 2.07 MHz to 2.08 MHz.





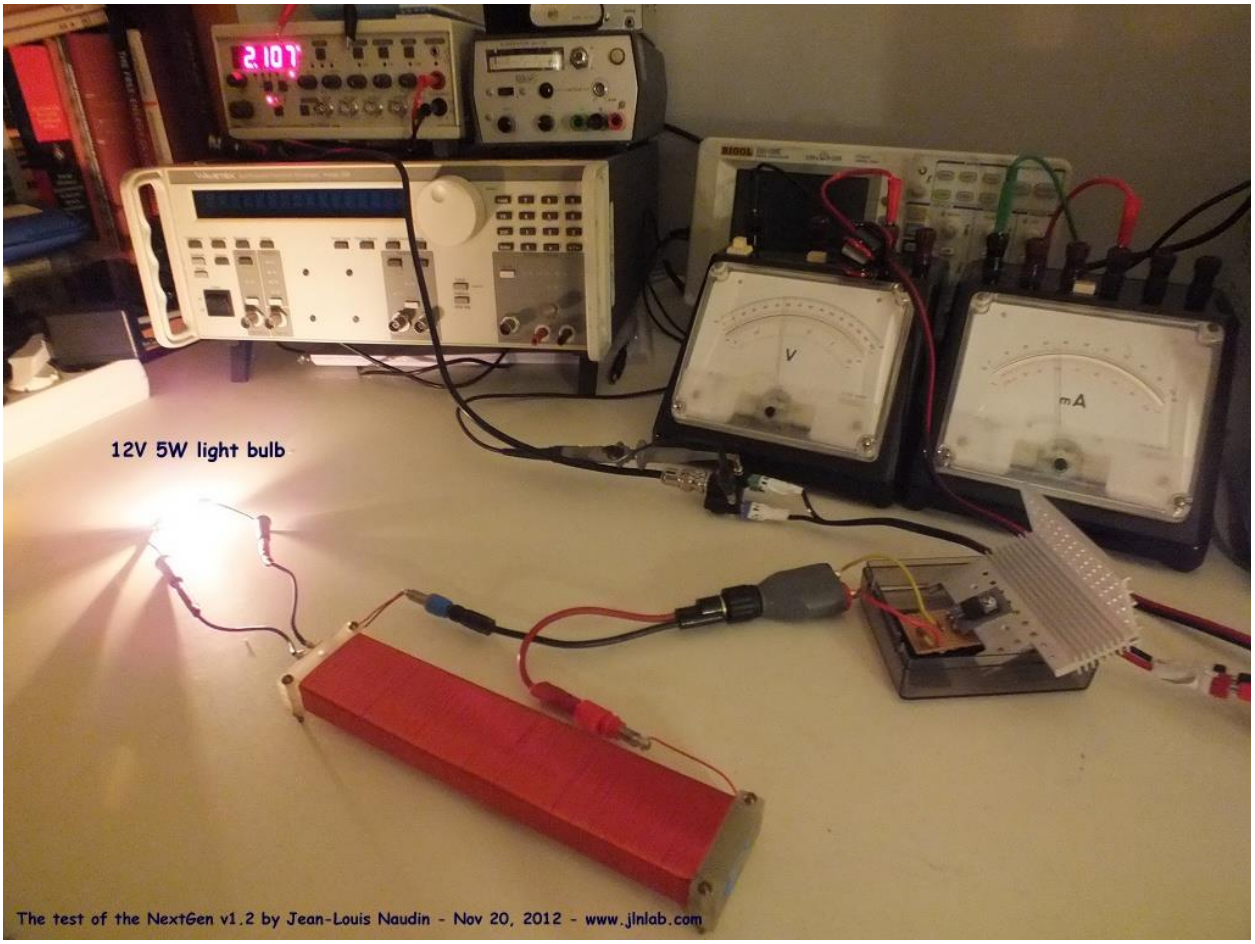
The test of the NextGen v1.2 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 20, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com

Notes on the experiment: If the reference electrode is left free, i.e., connected only to the load, the bulb lights up weakly. When the reference electrode (necessary for polarization of the field E in the conductor) is connected to the (-) of the HF amplifier, the lamp lights up strongly.

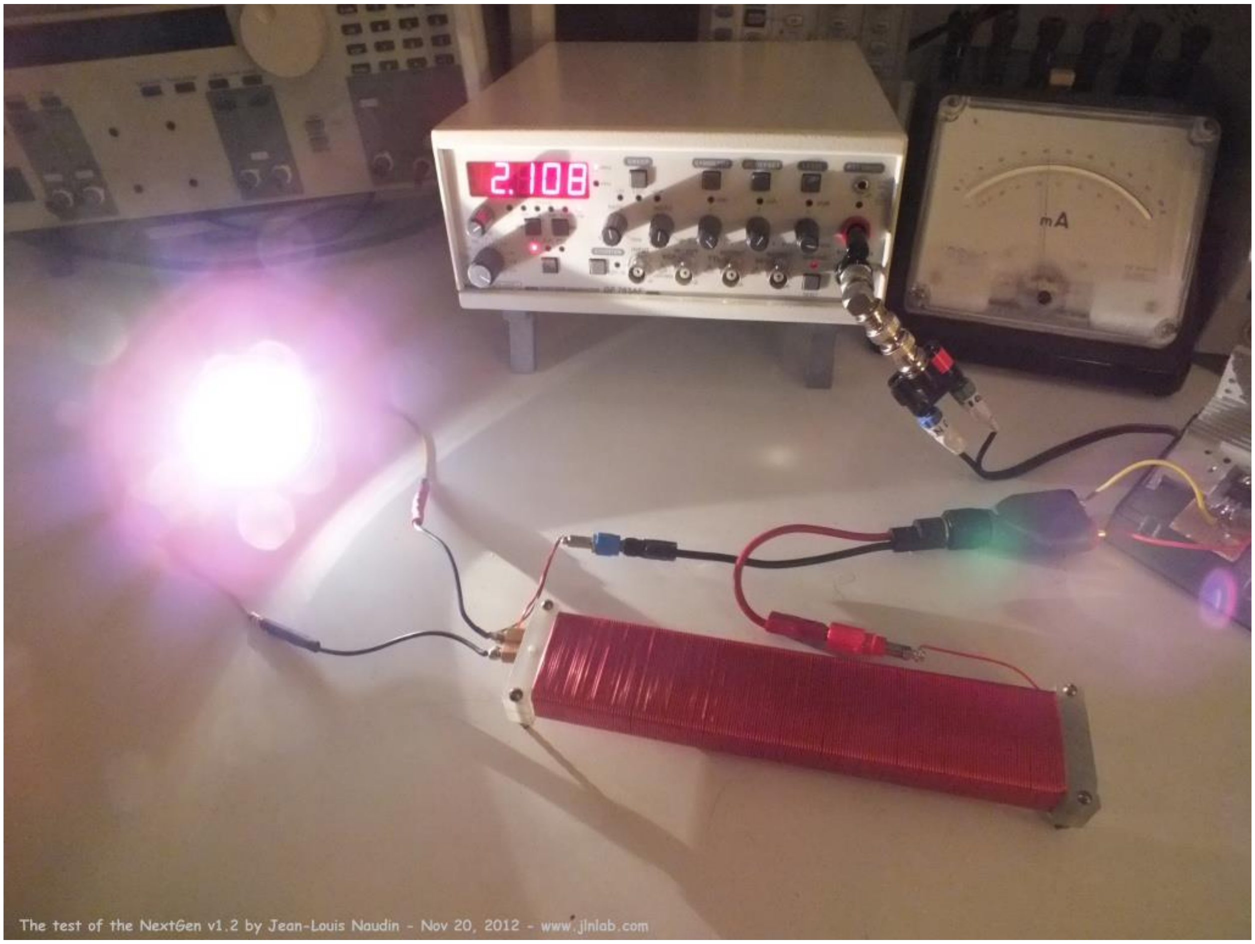
If the complete conductive wire block (electrode 1 + 2) is removed from the field of the coil, the lamp will not light up, so the 2 MHz excitation magnetic field collinear with the conductor is needed to achieve the effect.

Note that the frequency calculated by Vialle's theory was 1.55 MHz for the length of wire (5. 365m) that I used. Here the actual operating frequency is between 2.0 and 2.1 MHz; it is very likely that this increase in frequency comes from the fact that part of the length of the wire is not immersed in the magnetic field (the two ends of the ZigZag wire protrudes from the spool).

The DC supply voltage of the HF Amplifier is 57 Volts and the DC current is 165 mA. The NextGen v1.2 also easily lights a 5W 12V lamp.



And a halogen lamp.



This first test of NextGen v1.2 is therefore very interesting; it remains to be confirmed if this is really the manifestation of the Vialle Effect, but in any case I tried to build a model that came closest to the theory by Richard Vialle while eliminating as much as possible secondary parasitic effects (capacitive and magnetic coupling). What is important is that the output charge lamp lights up strongly despite the lack of magnetic induction and very weak capacitive coupling. It should also be noted that the 2 power supply wires of the lamp are not linked together. Here, in this test, I was not concerned with measuring the performance of the system, so I do not know if it is overunity or not; I only focused on the Vialle Effect. This system can be improved but it works well as you can see in the video below. So I will continue to dig in this way. Stay tuned as they say.

Here is the video of the tests of my NextGen v1.2 in action:

https://youtu.be/cUIaF98RUEs

Here is the video showing the fine tuning of the operating frequency of the NextGen v1.2:

https://youtu.be/j9dLborT5rs

Good replication and good experiences.

Chapter 3

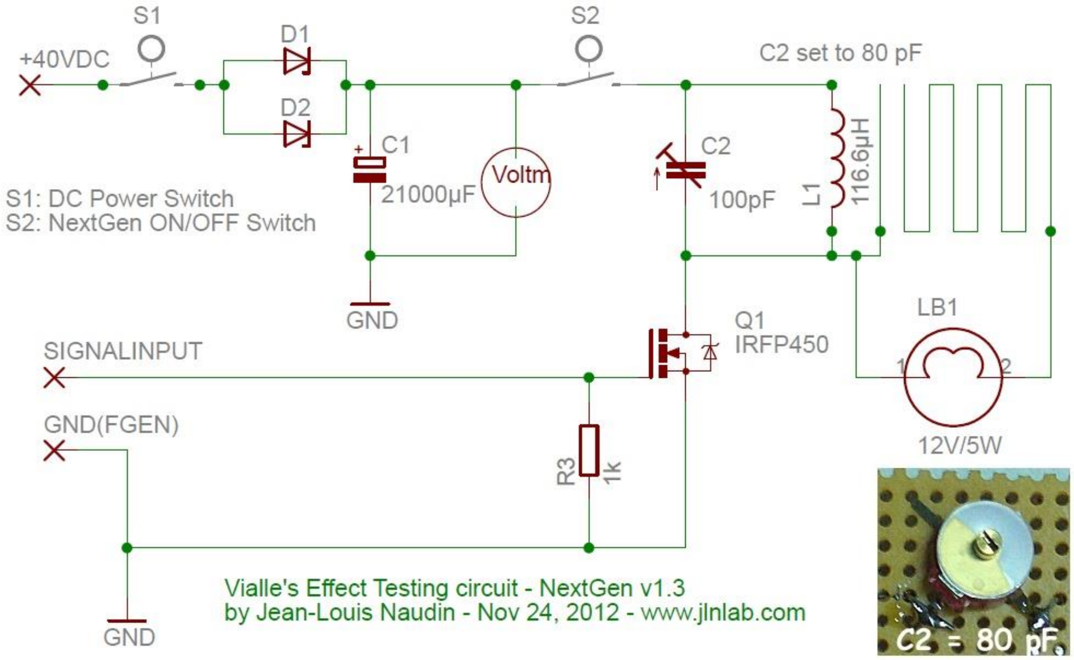
Exploring the Vialle Effect with NextGen v1.3: Collecting Negative Energy

Update January 28, 2013: See the video of NextGen v1.3.2 in action showing the voltage gain.

Always having the concern to go ahead and to understand in depth the Vialle Effect, following the very interesting tests of NextGen v1.2, I improved the HF amplifier by replacing the IRF840 MOSFET transistor with a Power transistor, an IRFP450 MOSFET. This transistor has an Rds of 0.4 Ohms, supports a drain voltage of 500 Volts, and a current of 14 A. It is therefore more powerful and the losses by Joule effect are lower than with the IRF840. The coil generating the excitation magnetic field and the block of conducting wires have been preserved. In order to try to highlight the negative energy return produced by the block of conductive wires wound in a zig-zag, and placed collinearly with the excitation magnetic field, I put in the circuit a double Schottky diode and a large 21,000µF 50V reservoir capacitor.

The function of the capacitor is to accumulate the negative energy back from the NextGen, and the Schottky diode is used to block and avoid the power return to the power supply. This is the big improvement of my new circuit here. The load is a 12V 5W lamp (I burnt out the halogen lamp used previously due to excess power). I also added an adjustable capacitor of 100 pF in parallel with the coil of the NextGen for optimizing the resonance at the operating frequency.

Here is the tested schematic:

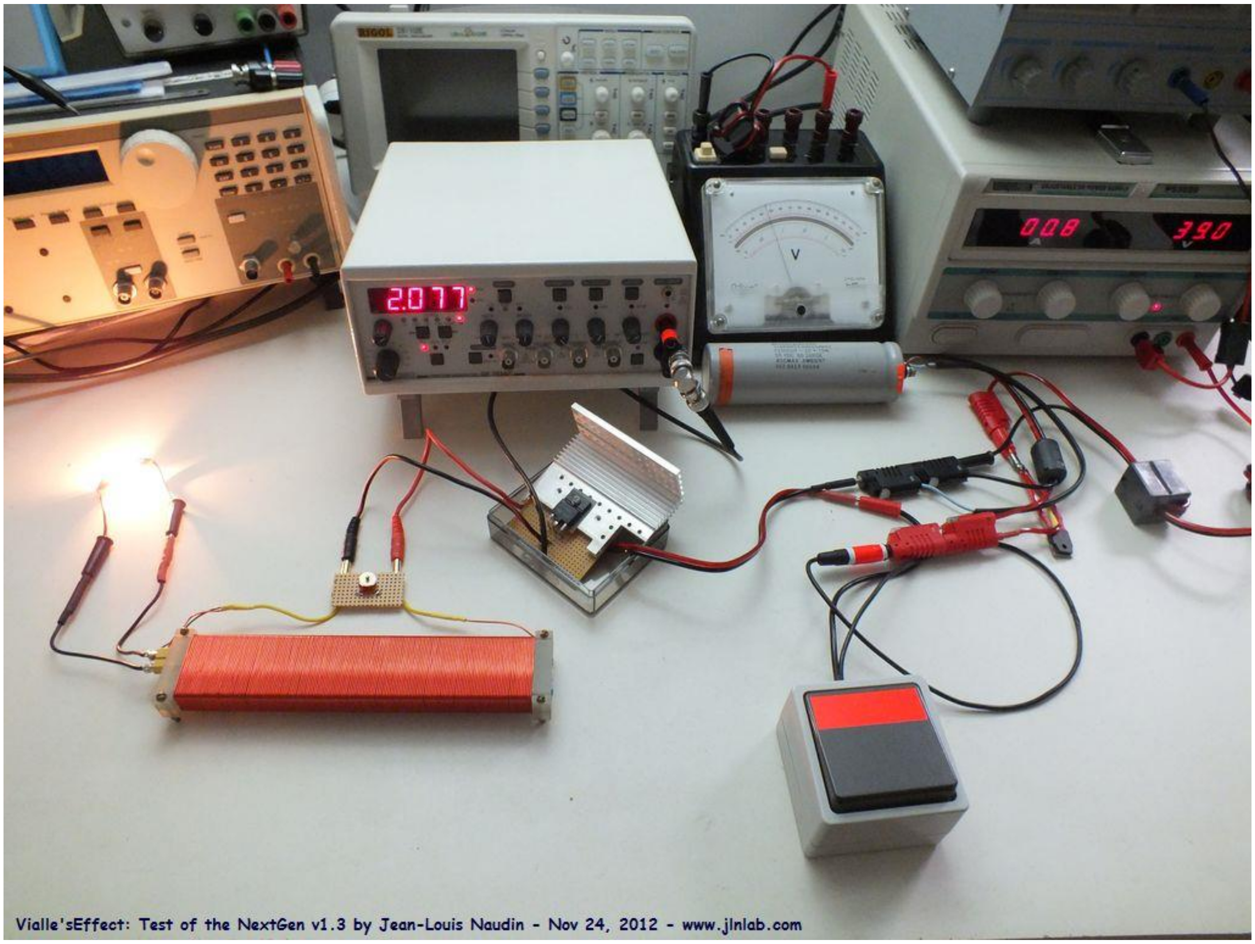


There are two switches, S1 and S2, in the NextGen v1.3 test setup:

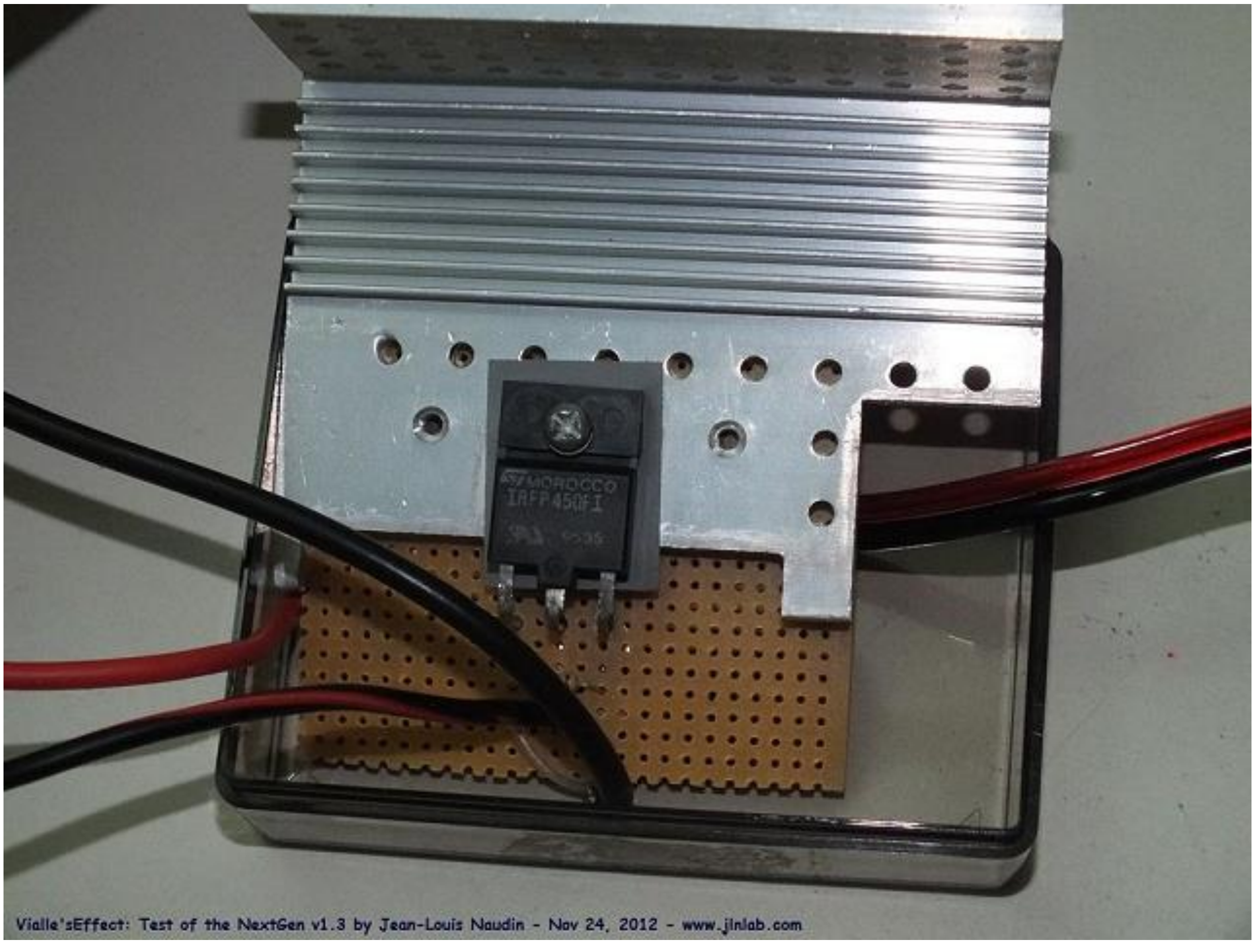
S1 is the DC power supply switch (there are 2 power supplies in series because my current supplies are limited to 30 VDC).

S2 is the switch with the fluorescent red adhesive tape, which is in the photo below, and which controls the power supply of the NextGen.

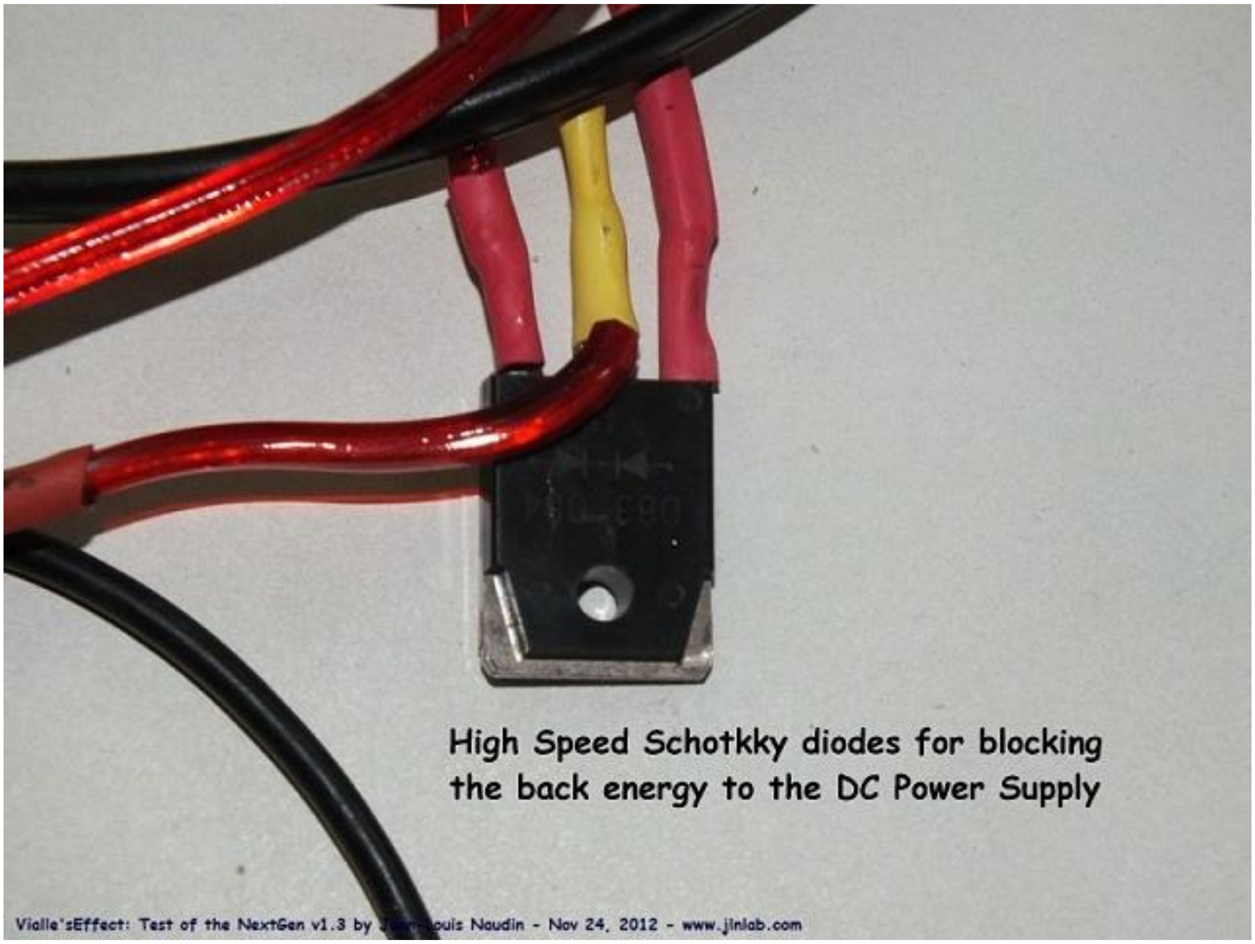
Here is an overview of the NextGen v1.3 under test:



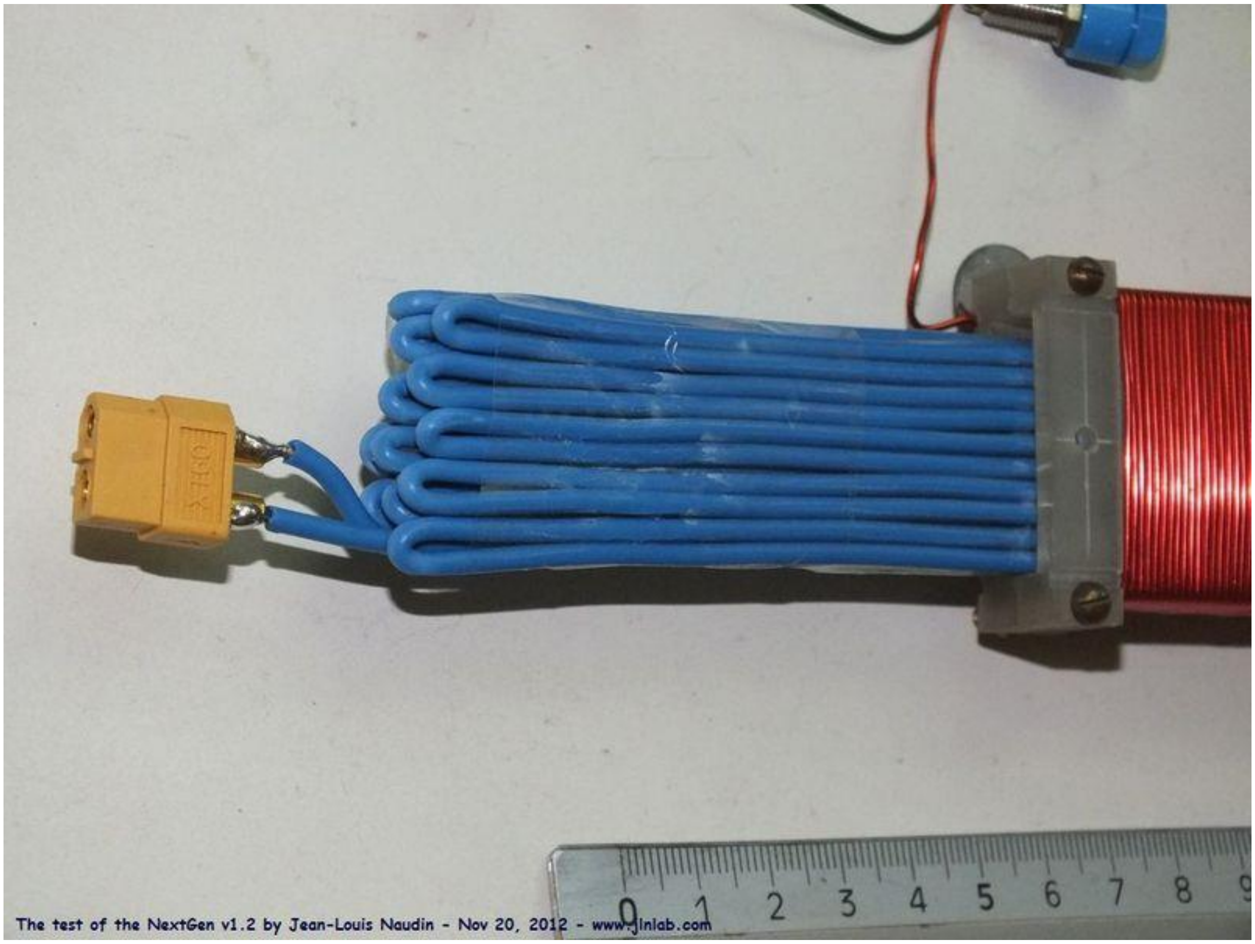
Here is the new HF amplifier with the IRFP450 (it's hard to be simpler). This amplifier is controlled by the Centrad GF763AF function generator:



Here is the double Schottky diode which is put in series with the DC power supplies and the HF amplifier, and which has the function of blocking the return of negative energy towards the power supplies:

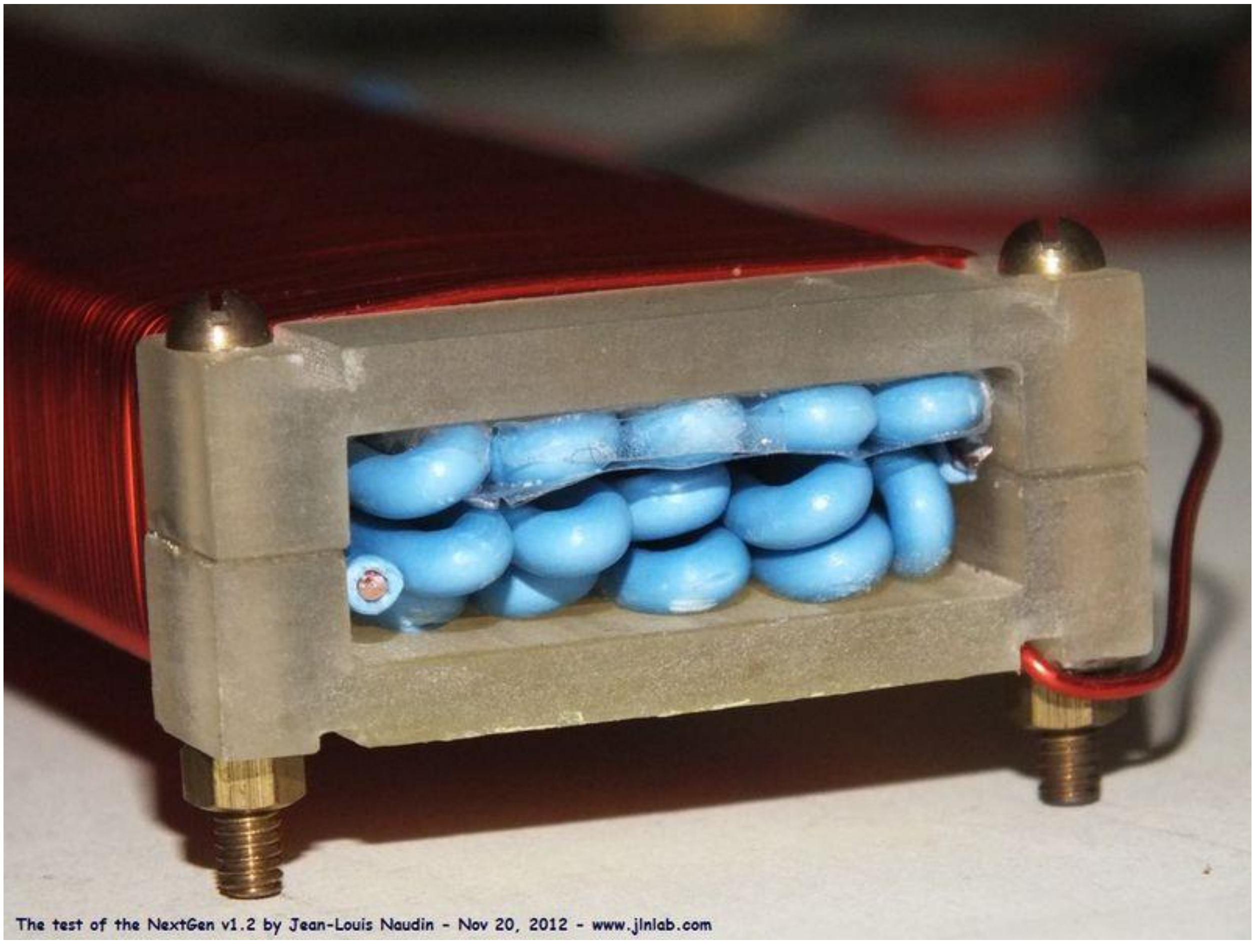


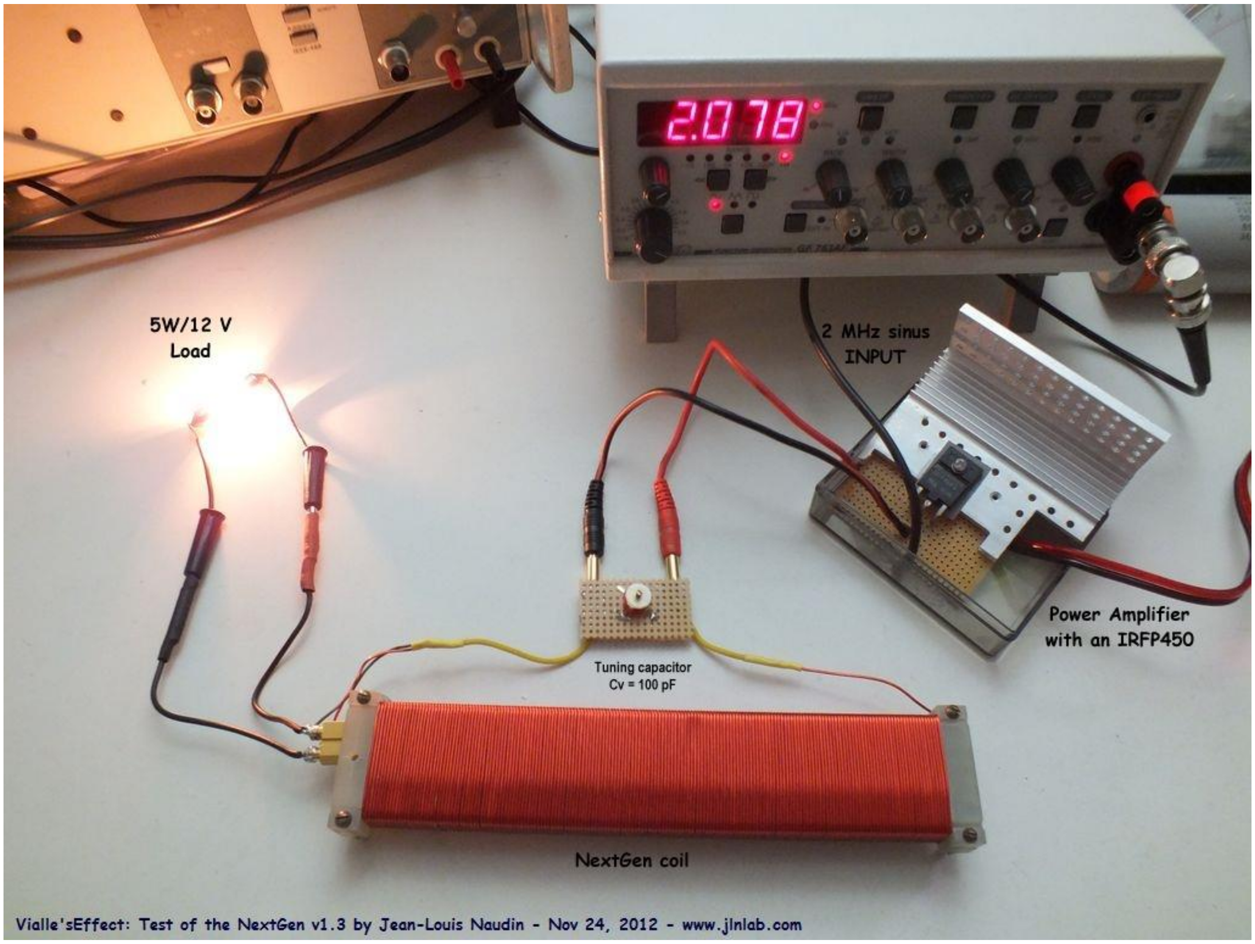
Below are the details of the block of zig-zag wound conductors for the collection of energy via the cold current produced by the Vialle Effect:



In this configuration, the magnetic field of the coil does not produce an electric field in wires 1 and 2.

In addition, the ZigZag configuration is not inductive. Leads 1 and 2 are not connected inside the spool.


The test of the NextGen v1.2 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 20, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com



Here is the method I use to demonstrate the collection of negative energy returned by the NextGen and stored in the 21,000µF reservoir capacitor C1. In previous tests on the NextGen v1.2, it was observed that the optimal operating frequency to get the maximum brightness on the charging lamp is 2.1 MHz. The function generator is therefore set to 2.1MHz sinusoidal.

Initially, the 21,000µF 50V reservoir capacitor C1 is empty. I switch S1 to ON to charge it, and I measure the voltage at its terminals (example = 31.5V) with the analog voltmeter.

I switch S2 to ON to power the NextGen, the voltage across C1 rises instantly (no visible delay), and the lamp lights up.

The frequency is then adjusted to get the maximum light on the 12V 5W charging lamp.

The 100pF adjustable capacitor C2 is finely tuned for maximum brightness (in my circuit it is set to 80pF).

I measure the voltage across the tank capacitor C1 with the analog voltmeter (example = 45V).

A very important note: It is not the value of capacitor C2 which determines the optimum operating frequency (the point where the lamp is lit at its maximum, the maximum output current on the load), but this is a VERY SPECIFIC frequency adjusted by the function generator: to have the maximum output current on the load lamp, you must FIRST obtain the maximum brightness with the function generator (even if C2 is in any which position), THEN adjust C2 to refine the resonance with L1.

Here is a concrete example based on real tests with my assembly:

With my circuit, the optimal frequency determined experimentally, and which allows me to obtain the maximum current on the charging lamp, is 2.1 MHz.

I deliberately put the function generator on 2.0MHz. The lamp will hardly light up. I then adjust C2 to obtain the resonance (maximum light, but not very strong). Indeed here, I have the case of a parallel RLC resonance tuned with C2. But, if I put it again on 2.1 MHz, then the charging lamp lights up very strongly and even more so if I readjust C2 to this frequency. It therefore seems that the single operating frequency is linked to the configuration of the conducting wires (their total length and placement in the axis of the coil generating this field), and not the LC resonance of the circuit determined by the capacitances present.

It is also interesting to observe a significant increase in the voltage at the terminals of the reservoir capacitor, and therefore in its stored energy after the activation of the NextGen:

TEST V1.32: Here is the video of the tests of my NextGen v1.32 in action:

https://youtu.be/phKnDafbsMU

I do not confirm here by this experience that it is indeed the Vialle Effect in action, but it strongly resembles it.

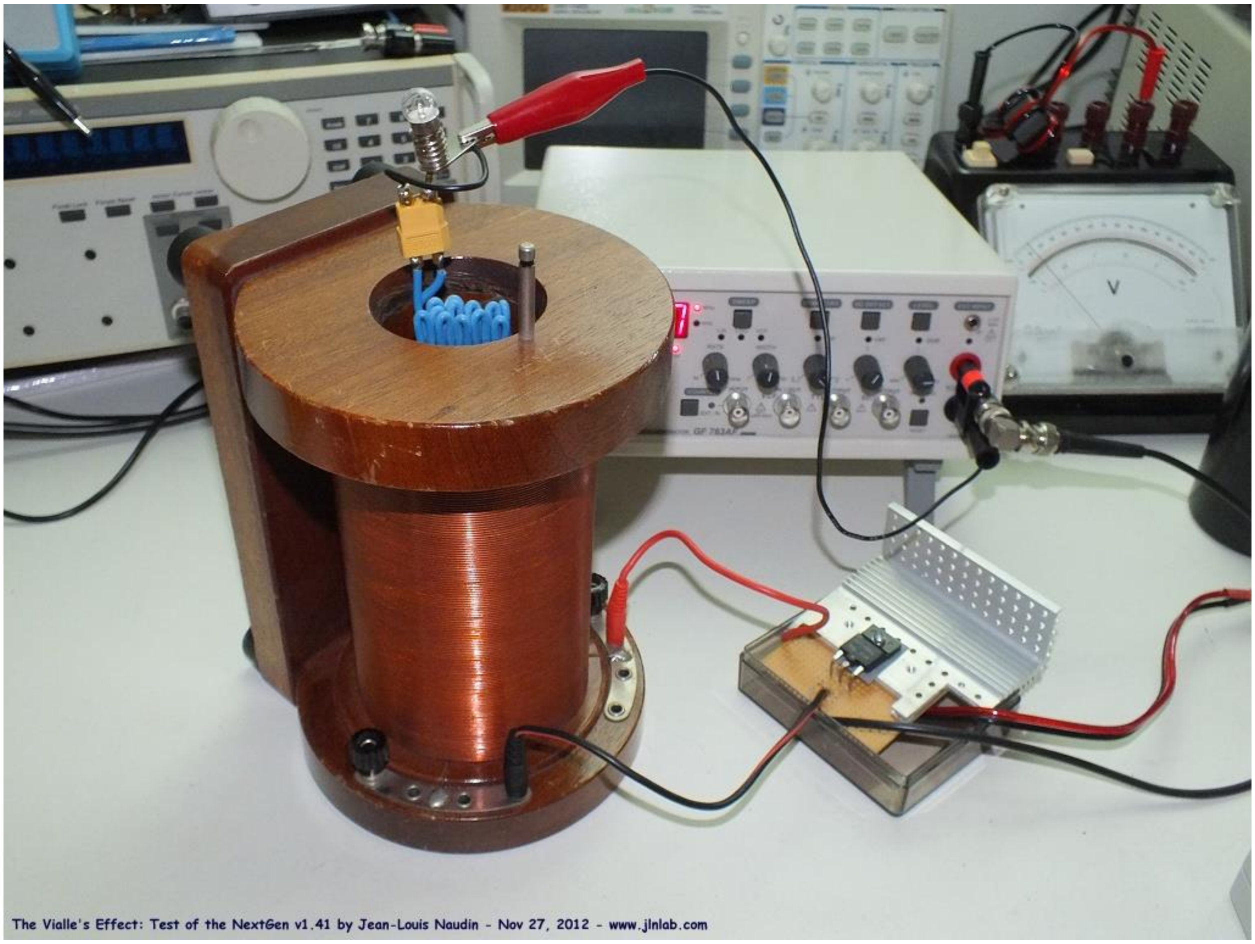
Good replication and good experiences.

Chapter 4

Exploration of the Vialle Effect with NextGen v1.4.1: Operation Tests OUT OF LC RESONANCE

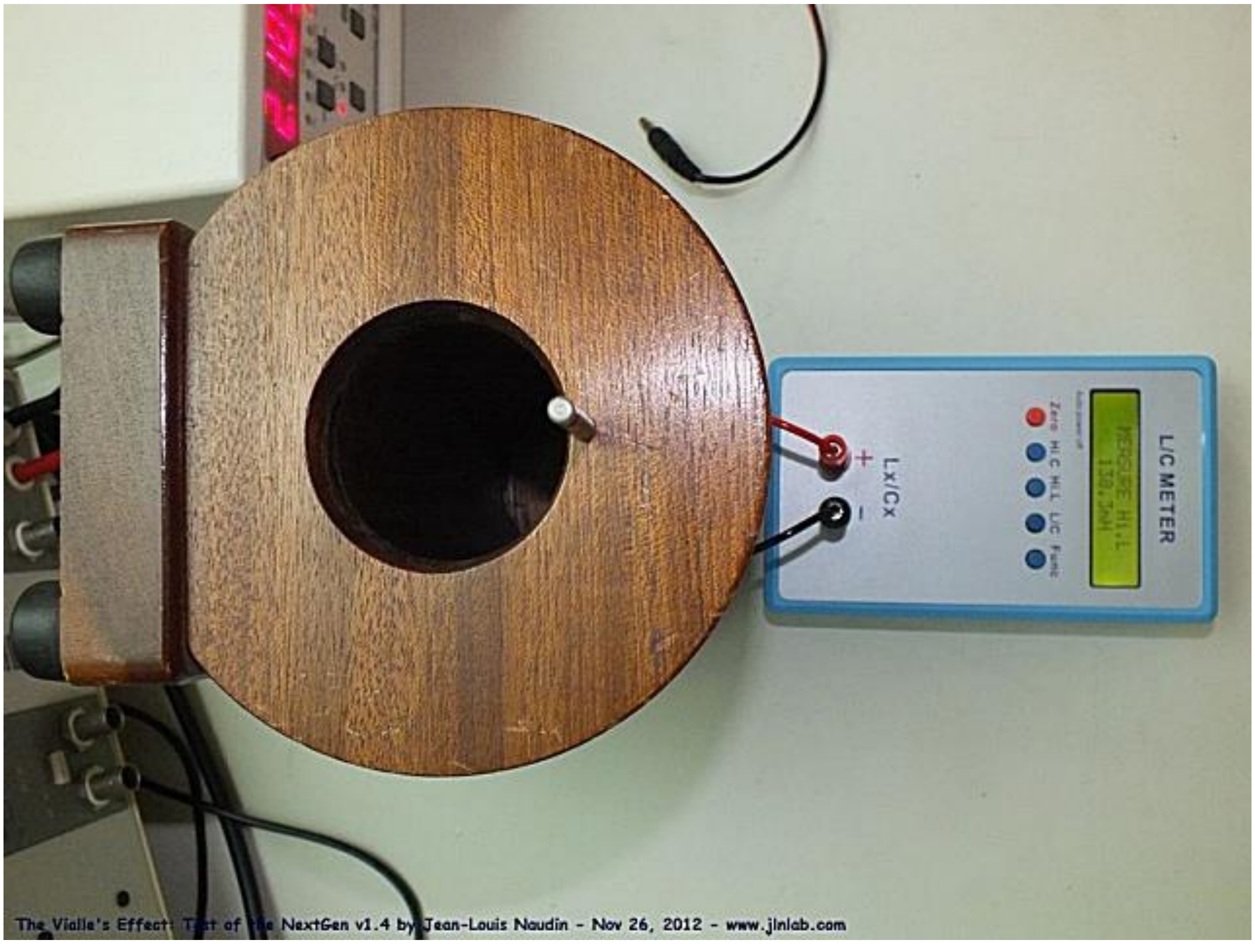
For the last update of December 7, See: Technical Notes from November 30 to December 7, 2012.

As a result of the NextGen v1.3 tests, in order to further reduce the capacitive coupling between the collector wire block and the magnetic field generator coil, I replaced the rectangular coil of the NextGen v1.3 with a large cylindrical coil without a core. The internal diameter of the coil is 55mm, and knowing that the block of collecting wires is 30mm wide, there is a large empty space between the block of wires and the coil. The capacitive coupling (and therefore the capacitance) between the winding and the block of wires is really negligible. The block of wires is held in the center of the spool by two pieces of foam. The coil is 138.3mH and 12 Ohms; there is no adjustable capacitance in parallel because the goal here is not to work on the resonance of a parallel LC type circuit. With this inductance value and a negligible capacitance (of the order of 5 pF), the circuit is unable to resonate at 2.1 MHz according to Thomson's formula applied to the parallel LC circuit, and theoretically it is incapable of producing enough energy to light the charging lamp (as tested in a simulation with LTspice). The magnetic field generation coil is driven by the HF amplifier of the NextGen v1.3.

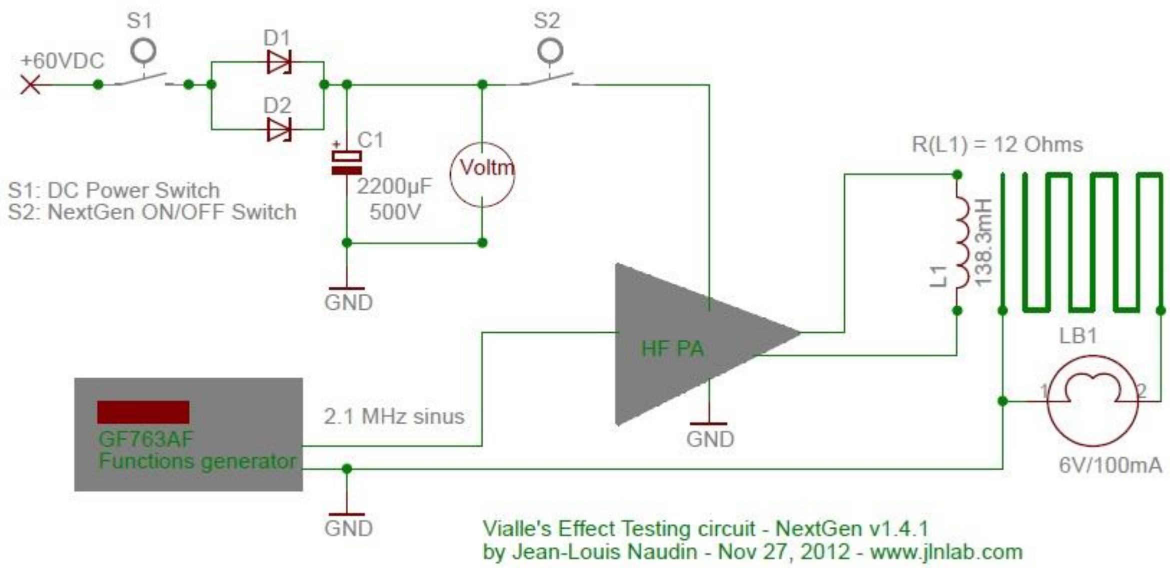


In order to try to highlight the negative energy return produced by the block of conductive wires wound in a zig-zag and placed collinearly with the excitation magnetic field, I put in the circuit a double Schottky diode and a large 2200µF 500V reservoir capacitor. This capacitor has the function of accumulating the negative energy in return from the NextGen, and the Schottky diode is used to block the return of power to the double power supply.

The measured inductance of the coil is 138.3 mH.



Here is the tested schematic:



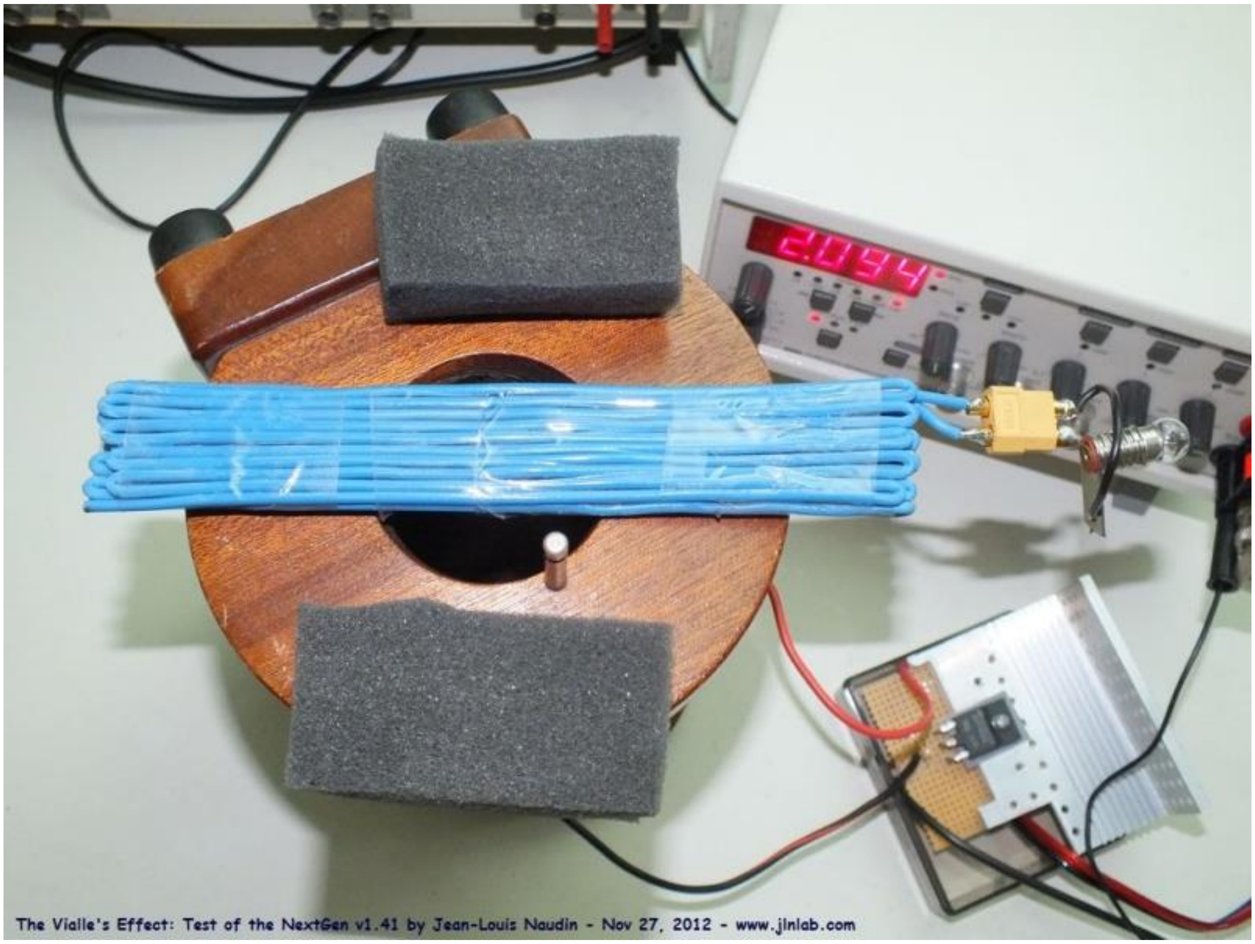
There are two switches S1 and S2 in the NextGen v1.4.1 test setup:

S1 is the DC power supply switch (there are 2 power supplies in series because my current supplies are limited to 30 Vdc).

S2 is the switch with the fluorescent red adhesive tape, which is on the photo below, and which controls the power supply of the NextGen.

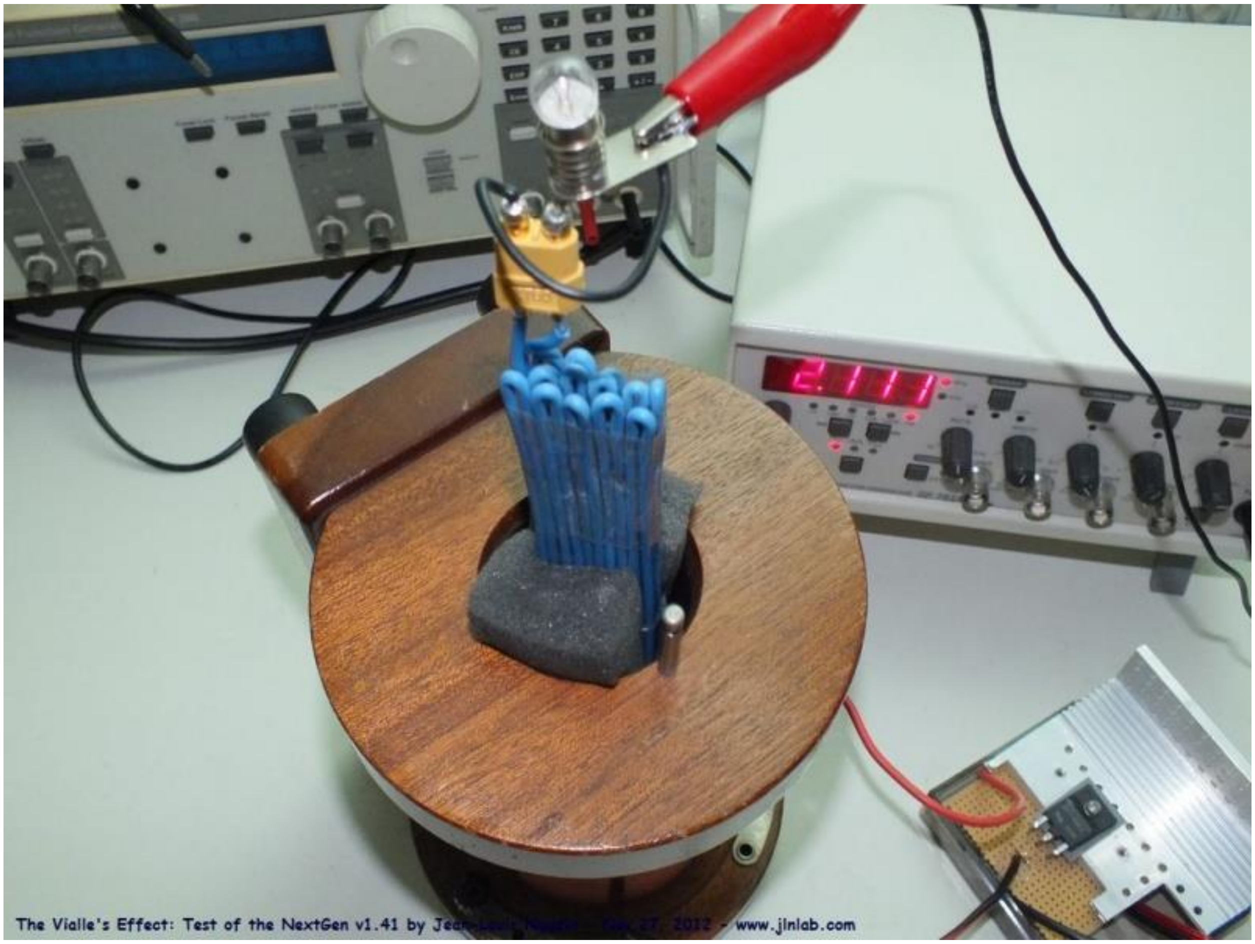
Here is an overview of NextGen v1.4.1 under testing:

Below is shown the block of conductive wires wound in a zig-zag, and intended for the collection of energy resulting from the cold current produced by the Vialle Effect. This block of conductive wires is placed in the center of the spool, and it is held between two blocks of foam.



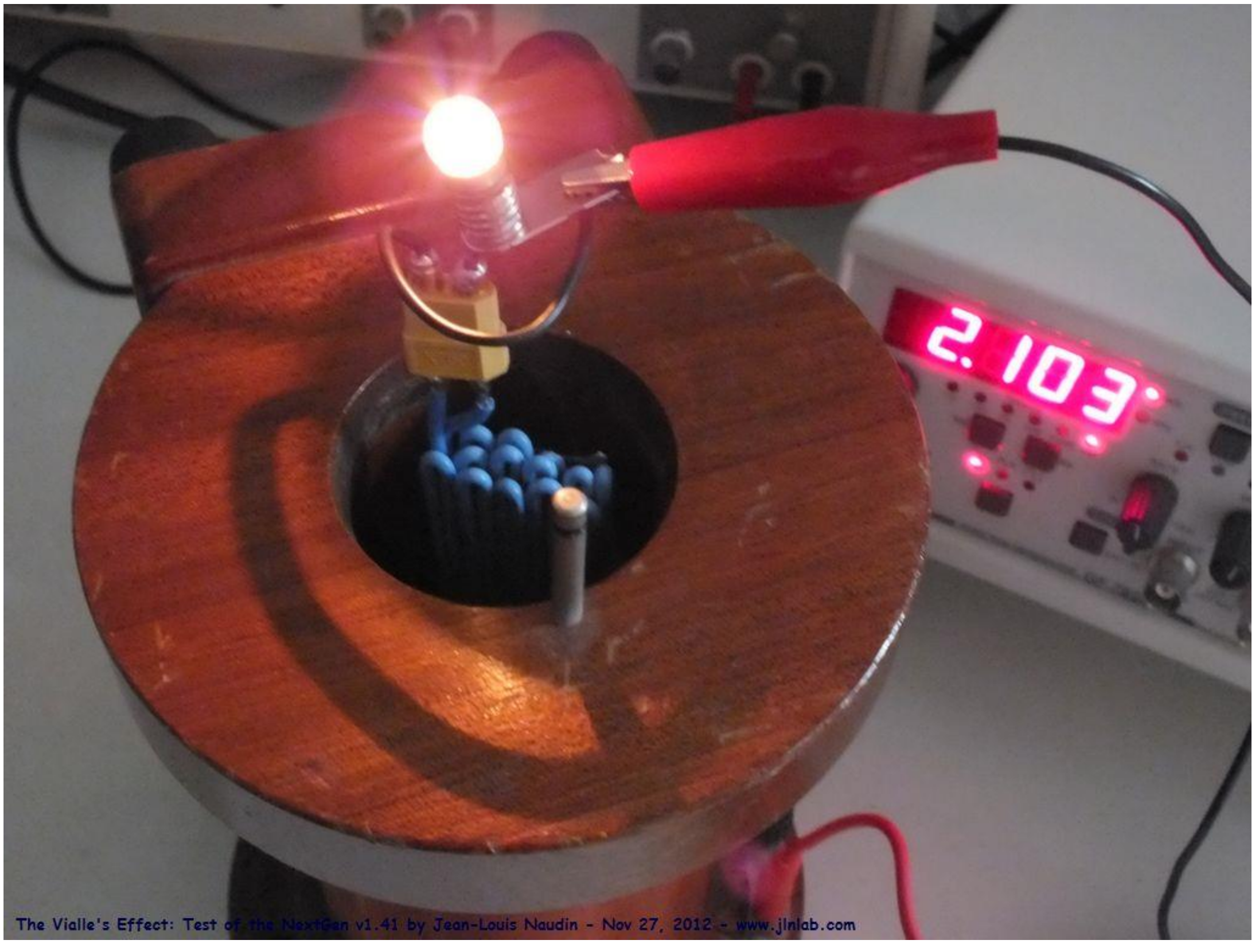
In this configuration, the magnetic field of the coil does not produce an electric field in wires 1 and 2.

In addition, the ZigZag configuration is not inductive. Leads 1 and 2 are not connected inside the spool.



The block of collecting wires is well placed in the center of the coil, thus generating the excitation magnetic field:


The Vialle's Effect: Test of the NextGen v1.41 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 27,
www.jlnlab.com

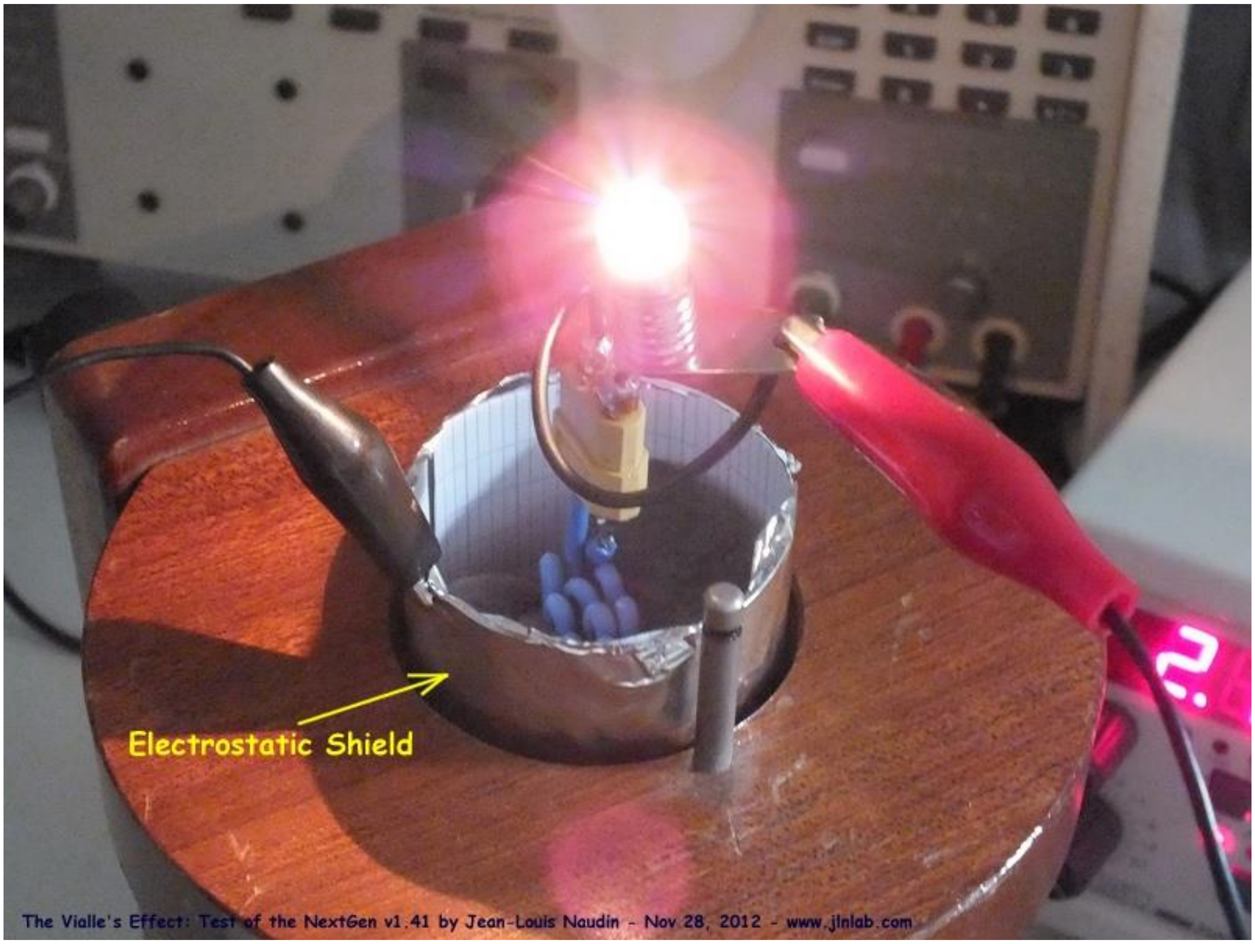


Results: It is important to note that the charging lamp ALWAYS lights up at the frequency of 2.1 MHz, as with the rectangular coil of the NextGen v1.3, and this despite the significant change in the inductance of the coil. In this configuration, it is not a parallel LC type resonance. The charging lamp does not light up for lower or higher frequencies.

Here is the video showing this test:

https://youtu.be/1tvp730crck

A test of the NextGen was carried out with an electrostatic screen interposed between the block of collector wires and the coil generating the magnetic field. The screen consists of a rolled A4 aluminum foil sheet (but it is not electrically closed; it is also insulated with a sheet of A4 paper) and placed in the coil. This electrostatic screen is connected to the negative output of the HF amplifier that is connected to the coil.

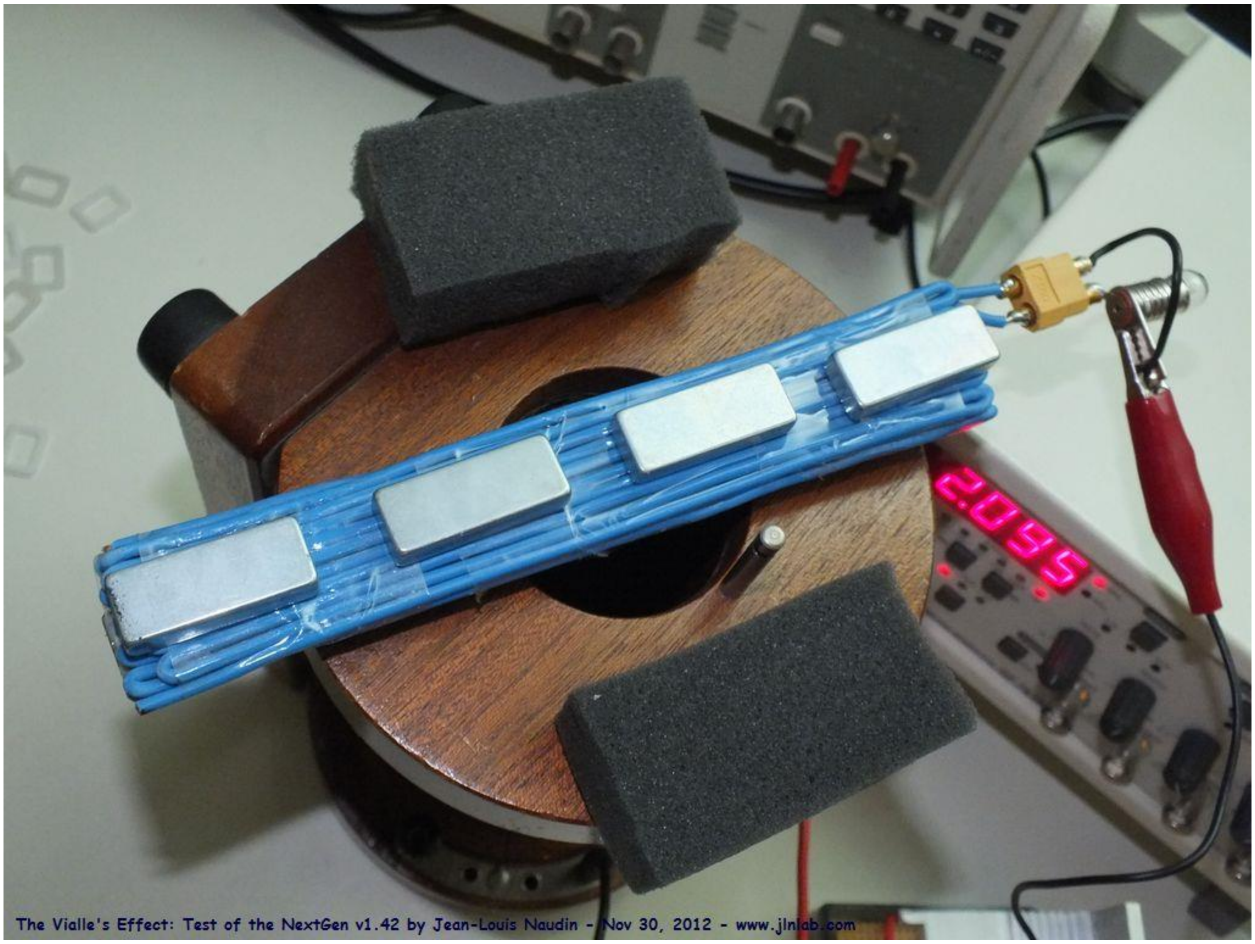


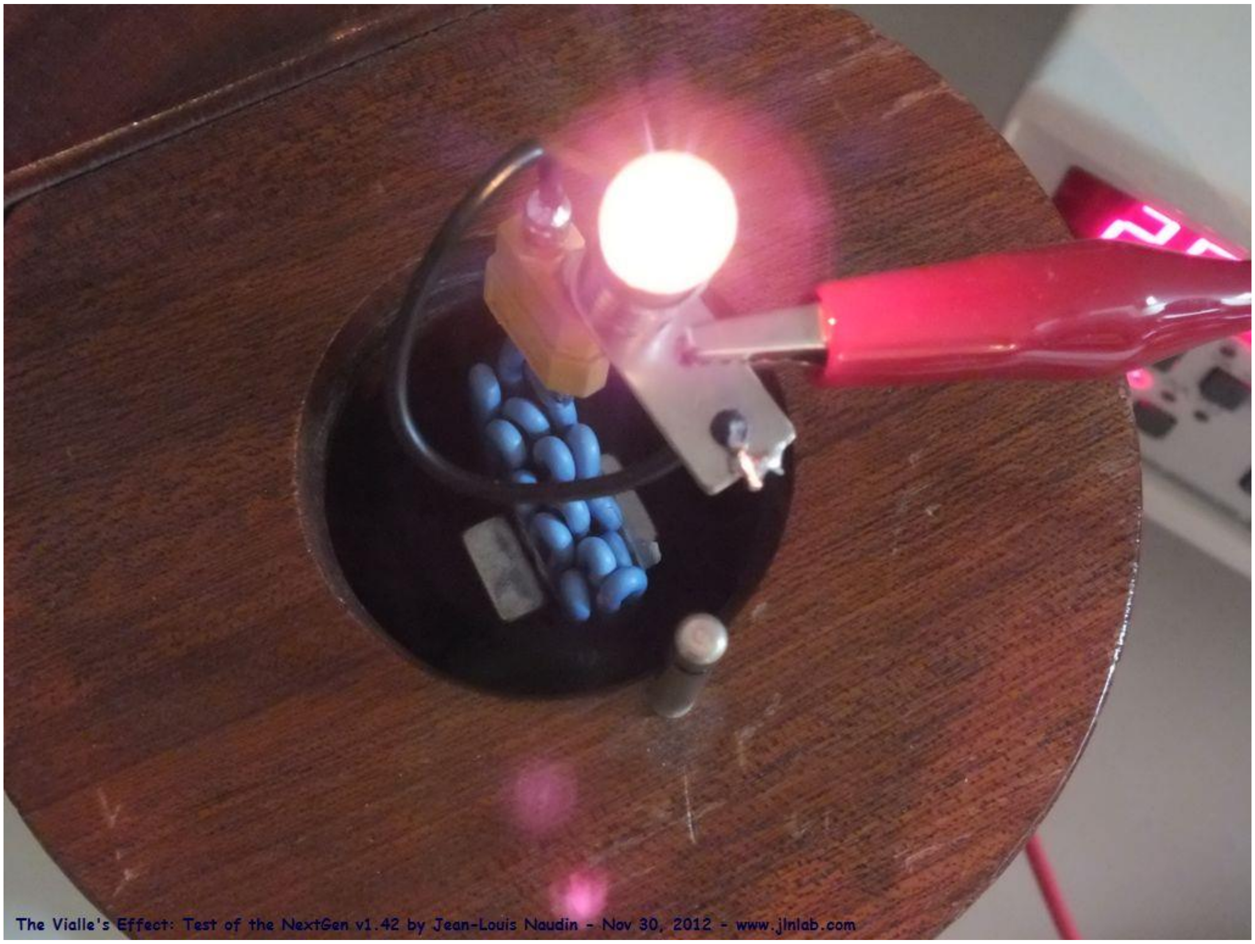
Here is a video showing this test with an electrostatic screen tube:

https://youtu.be/mAfrJy5EINY

Technical notes from November 30 to December 7, 2012:

November 30: I performed exploratory experiments with polarizing neodymium magnets placed transversely so as to pre-align the magnetic axes of the copper atoms. The excitation coil is only there to produce oscillation like a parametric pump a bit like we do with NMR. So with this configuration, the energy needed to light the lamp used previously should be even lower.

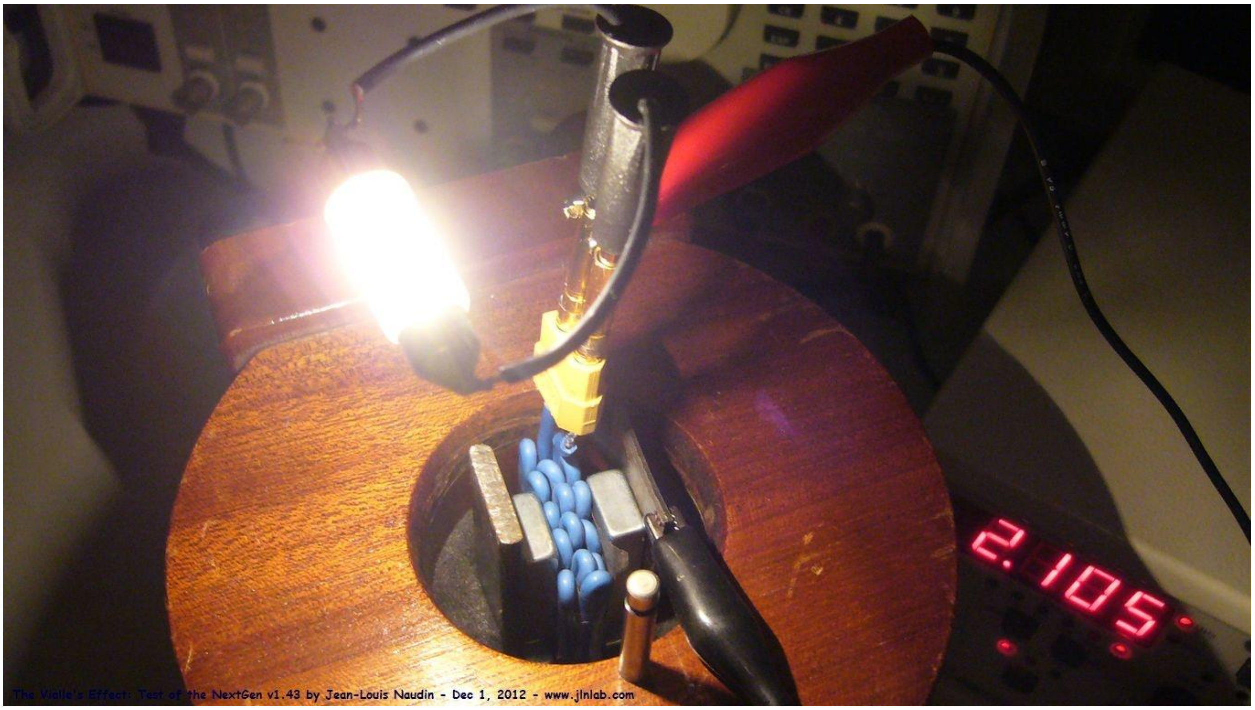

The Vialle's Effect: Test of the NextGen v1.42 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 30, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com
2.095


The Vialle's Effect: Test of the NextGen v1.42 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 30, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com

December 1: Following the tests with the magnets with version 1.4.2, I added two magnetic screens at the back of each row of magnets in order to close the magnetic field lines at the back and increase the field. The 2 magnetic screens are connected together with a wire and connected to the negative at the output of the HF amplifier to form an electrostatic screen.

As soon as I connected the power supply, the 6V at 100mA lamp used previously flashed instantly in a very bright flash. I then connected a 12V 5W lamp; it lights up very strongly. A 12V

10W lamp lights up too. I also used a halogen lamp again. It also flashed on. I didn't have time to take a picture. I have to buy another halogen lamp. I also have to lower the power at the input.



December 4: To obtain the Vialle effect with the magnets, a lot of power is needed; my HF amplifier delivers between 60 and 100 Watts with the IRFP450. At low power, the effect is not observable and the magnets are ineffective. I think this is due to the impedance of my coil at 2.1 MHz. So, my NextGen circuit is certainly not over-unity with regard to the power of the power supply, but on the other hand, the physical phenomenon is interesting to study. I made measurements with my HF Wattmeter, and now I get a reflected power much higher than the direct power delivered by the HF amplifier.

All the HF power goes back to my MOSFET and it gets hot because the SWR is horrible. But this is nevertheless very interesting. Now I have to collect the reflected power before it is lost by the Joule effect in the heat sink of the HF amplifier.

So, it is better with the NextGen to use beefy transistors (like IRFP450) or, if one uses transistors of type 2SC2312 or 2SC1969 of medium power, it is preferable to have a large stock in reserve for the experiments. It is also necessary to work at drain voltages between 40 and 60 VDC to produce a sufficient magnetic field because of the high impedance at HF of the magnetic excitation coil.

I have the feeling that the NextGen behaves a bit like a "negative impedance" when operating at the Vialle frequency, which is why when it is excited, it returns a power much higher than what it receives. It behaves like a kind of negative energy generator in this case.

For more information for those who are interested, or those who want to understand the mechanisms of forward power and reflected power in transmission lines, I recommend this excellent video by AT&T laboratories. This video is very well done and it is very didactic:

https://youtu.be/DovunOxlY1k

So today, as far as I'm concerned, the avenues to follow to move forward in the project are:

* Reflect on the notion of negative impedance.

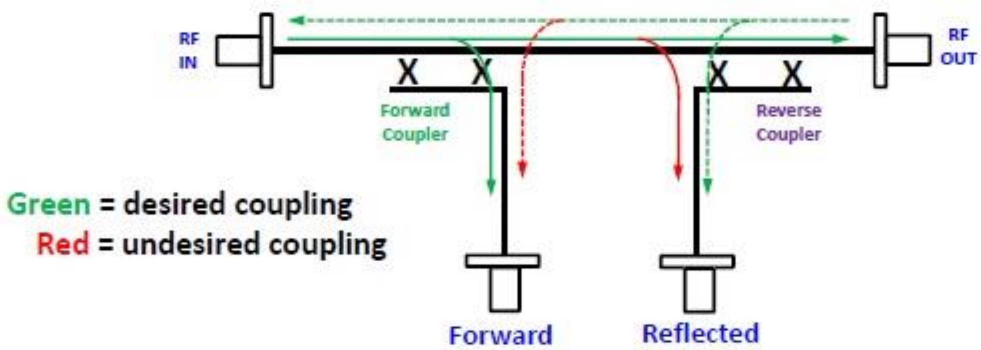
* Obtain in all cases a reflected HF power much greater than the direct HF power.

* Find a simple way to divert the reflected power to a pure resistive load.

December 6: I continue my process of reflection following previous experiences. I am trying to find an assembly capable of making an automatic switch between direct power and reflected power. For that to work, it is important not to alter the direct energy which goes to the assembly but only to reroute the energy back to a pure resistive load.

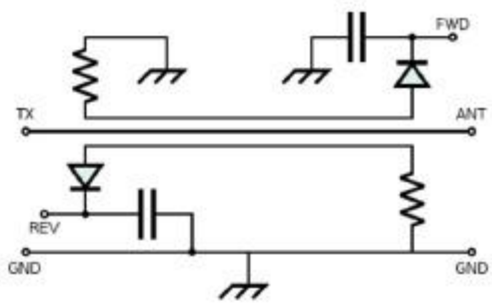
To date, I think that the assembly of the directional HF coupler type is the most appropriate; it is the same type of circuit which is in all the SWR meters, and which makes it possible to measure the direct and reflected power. In this case, only use the part of the circuit that will capture the reflected power:

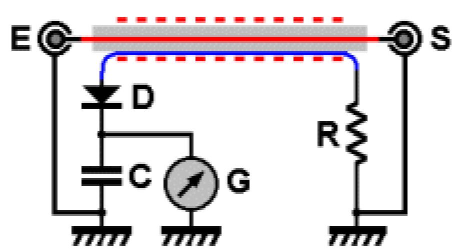
Dual Directional Coupler



Common Directional Couplers

Coupled Transmission Line Coupler





Here is an interesting document which gives a detailed diagram of a directional coupler:

http://f5zv.pagesperso-orange.fr/RADIO/RM/RM07/RM07g/RM07g02.html

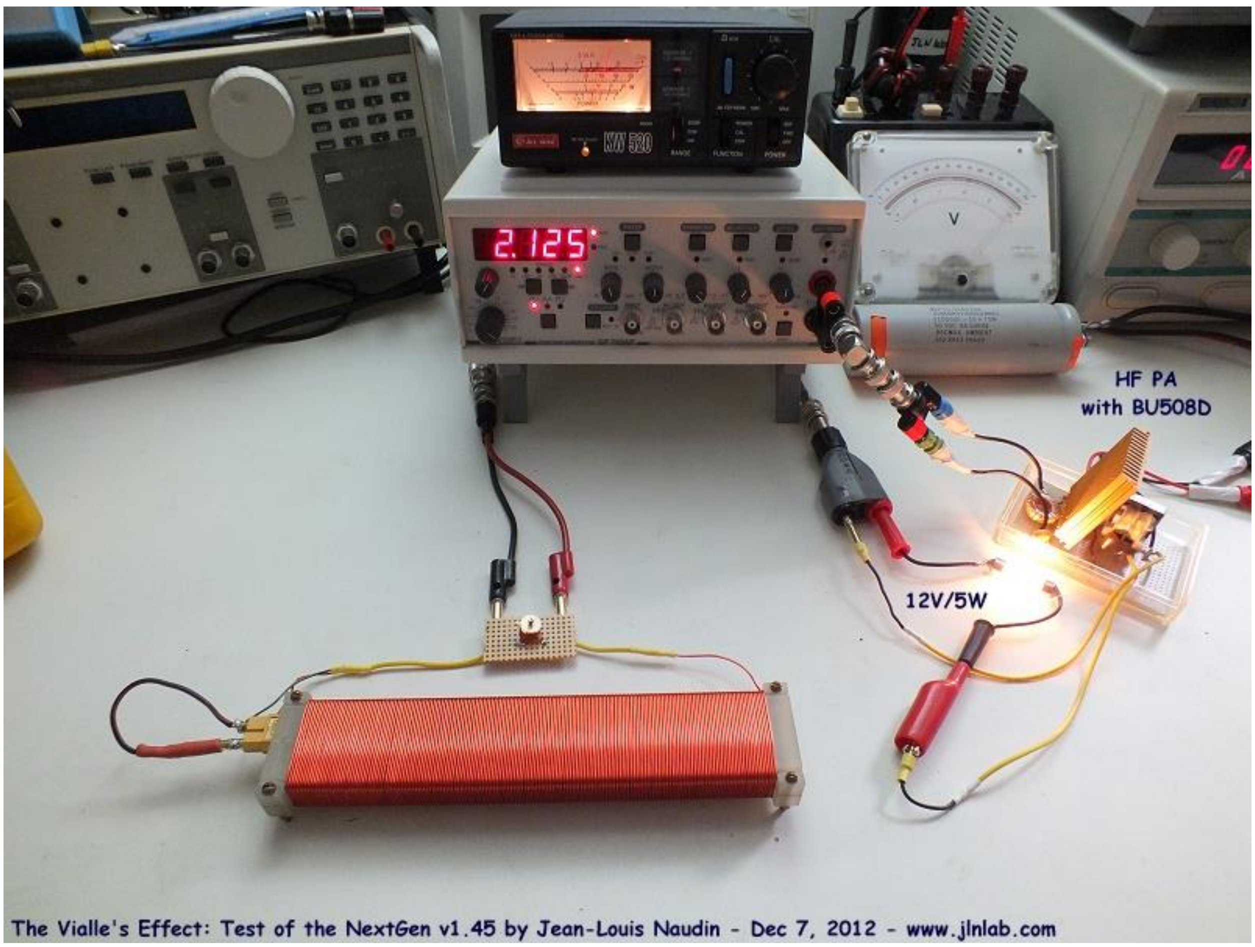
Here is another assembly of a directional HF coupler:

http://f5xg.jimdo.com/mesure/coupleur-directionnel-hf/

Thus, with this type of assembly ensuring the routing of the reflected energy towards a resistive load and interposed between the HF amplifier and the Vialle effect coil, it would perhaps be possible to recover a large part of the HF power reflected towards the charging source.

This would make it possible to use this negative energy in return and also to prevent the HF transistor from overheating.

December 7: Here is a Direct (FWD) and Reflected (REF) HF power measurement performed on the NextGen v1.4.5. The output of the Vialle collector conductor is short-circuited and acts as an HF reflector. The 12V at 5W charging lamp is connected in series (between the HF amplifier and the coil) with the SWR meter / HF wattmeter and uses the energy reflected by the Vialle collector.



Good replication and good experiences.

The following information is from the webpage:

http://f5zv.pagesperso-orange.fr/RADIO/RM/RM07/RM07g/RM07g02.html

Realization of an HF directional coupler

Measuring SWR - Amateur Radio Manual - General index

See also: - The SWR, standing wave ratio - The directional coupler

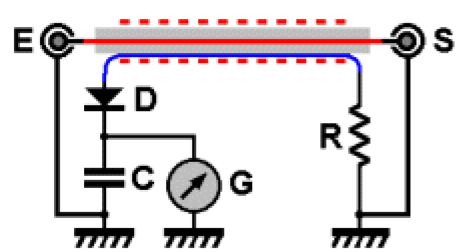
General

The manufacture of an HF SWR meter does not require the care and materials required by that of a directional coupler for VHF and UHF. A 50 or 75 ohm coaxial cable section will be used here, depending on the intended use.

The length of the cable will determine the coupling factor of the device: the longer the measurement line, the higher the useful power will be on the measurement port P3. A length of 15 or 20 cm will require more than one watt of power in the main line for the meter galvanometer to deviate to full scale when adjusting in the "forward" direction.

For the realization of the SWR meter it is possible to choose to use a double coupler or two couplers mounted in series, by reversing the direction. In both cases, the couplers must be strictly identical.

Schematic diagram



The section of coaxial cable is represented by:

- The core, in red, connecting the two coaxial sockets. This is the main line

- The shielding, in dotted lines. It is normally connected to ground

- The dielectric, in gray

The measurement line, in blue, is inserted between the dielectric and the shield. It is a simple wire of small outside diameter (0.5 to 1 mm approximately) and well insulated. One of its ends is loaded by a non-inductive resistance R. The amplitude of the signal present at the other end of the measurement line is measured using the galvanometer G, after rectification in the germanium diode D and decoupling by the capacitor C.

The germanium diode can be an OA91 or equivalent. A silicon diode, because of its high threshold, would not be suitable. The decoupling capacitor can have a value between 1 and 22 nF, its role is to filter the HF component of the signal rectified by the diode.

For better rejection of the measured HF signal, a small shock choke can be inserted between the diode and the galvanometer.

Choice of resistance R

The non-inductive resistance R must have a value equal to the impedance of the measurement line. As this impedance is difficult to calculate, we will proceed empirically to determine its value:

- Connect an adjustable carbon resistance RA of 220 ohms in place of R

- Charge the E end of the coupler with a non-reactive load with a resistance of 50 (or 75) ohms identical to that of the main line.

- Supply the S-coupler with a generator delivering a few watts.

- Adjust RA to have a minimum deviation of the galvanometer.

- Measure the value of RA with an ohmmeter and replace it with a resistor R of equivalent value and of sufficient power to dissipate the coupling energy. The measurement line of a coupler with a coupling factor of 20dB captures 1 watt when the main line is traversed by a power of 100 W. This method is valid for frequencies below a few tens of MHz but lacks precision on VHF.

Note: do not use a digital voltmeter in place of the galvanometer because there is a risk that it will be disturbed by poorly filtered HF currents. A sensitive movable frame microammeter (100µA) will be ideal.

Realization of the Measurement Line

1 2 3

1. Cut a stretch of coaxial line of the desired impedance. Strip the core on 5mm and remove the braid on 5mm.

2. Remove the outer sheath of the cable.

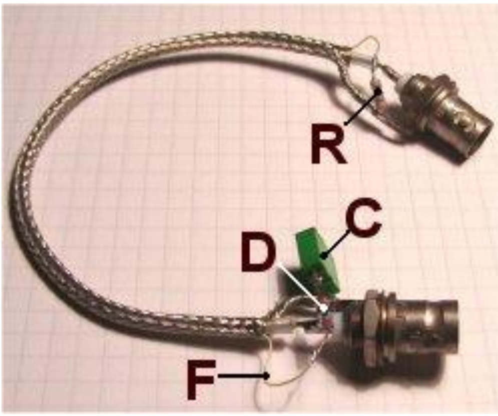
3. Roll up the shielding by pushing its ends and thread the wire of the measurement line between the braid and the dielectric.

If the cable is of diameter 5 or 6 (RG58, for example) it will bend easily and we can consider rolling it on itself in the housing of the SWR meter. In this case, a high coupling factor will be obtained which will allow measurements to be made at low power, but the device will exhibit higher insertion losses.

Cut a stretch of coaxial line of the desired impedance. Strip the core on 5mm and remove the braid on 5mm. Remove the outer sheath of the cable. Roll up the shielding by pushing its ends and thread the wire of the measurement line between the braid and the dielectric.

After passing the wire of the measuring line, it suffices to retighten the braid and immobilize its two ends using adhesive tape or by soldering the wires of the braid together after combing the ends and having twisted them (see detail photo below). Be careful not to overheat the dielectric.

Coupler wiring



1 2

1. R: resistance, C: decoupling capacitor, D: germanium diode, F: measurement line

2. Detail showing how the wire of the measurement line passes between the shield and the dielectric of the main line.

The wiring diagram, very simple, is given above. Minimize connections. To prevent the galvanometer from being disturbed by residues of HF signals, a small shock choke can be added between the galvanometer and the diode.

The wire of the measurement line must be flexible with a resistant insulation.

Chapter 5

Demonstration of NextGen v1.32. Showing the Collection of Negative Energy

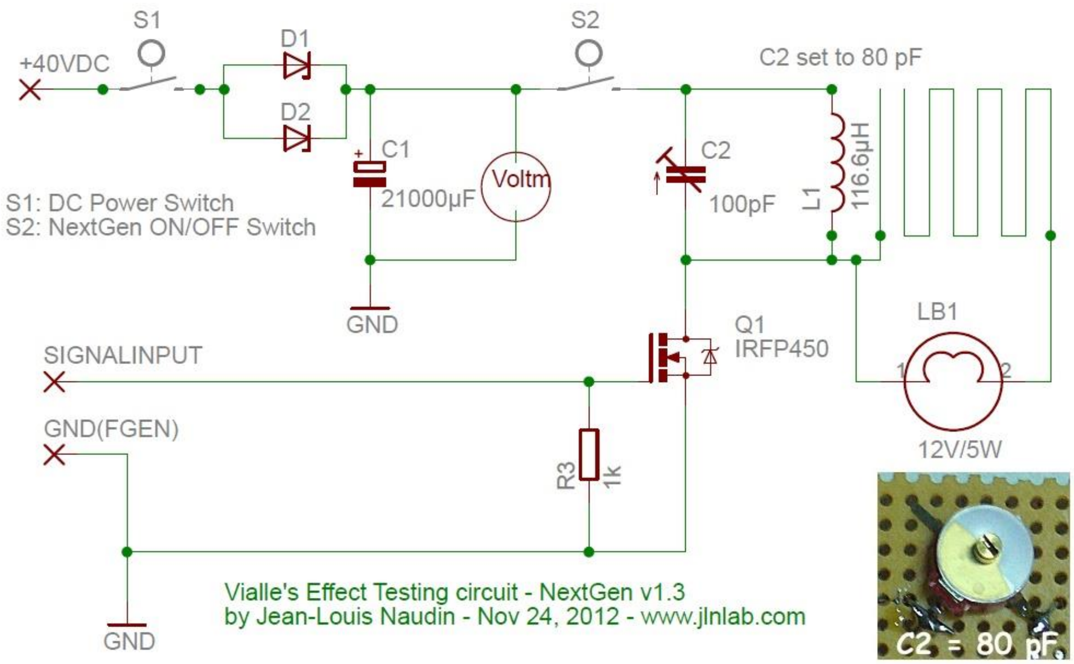
Editor's Note: This chapter contains information that was provided earlier.

Update January 28, 2013: Video of NextGen v1.3.2 in action showing the voltage gain.

Always having the concern to go ahead and to understand in depth the Vialle Effect, following the very interesting tests of NextGen v1.2, I improved the HF amplifier by replacing the IRF840 MOSFET transistor by an IRFP450 power MOSFET transistor. This transistor has an Rds of 0.4 Ohms, supports a drain voltage of 500 Volts, and a current of 14 A. It is therefore more powerful and the losses by Joule effect are lower than with the IRF840. The coil generating the excitation magnetic field and the block of conducting wires have been preserved. In order to try to highlight the negative energy return produced by the block of conductive wires wound in a zig-zag and placed collinearly with the excitation magnetic field, I put in the circuit a double Schottky diode and a large 21,000µF 50V reservoir capacitor.

The function of the capacitor is to accumulate the negative energy coming back from the NextGen and the Schottky diode is used to block and avoid the power return to the power supply. This is the big improvement of my new circuit here. The load is a 12V at 5W lamp (I burnt out the halogen lamp used previously due to excess power). I also added an adjustable capacitor of 100pF in parallel with the coil of the NextGen for optimizing the resonance at the operating frequency.

Here is the tested schematic:

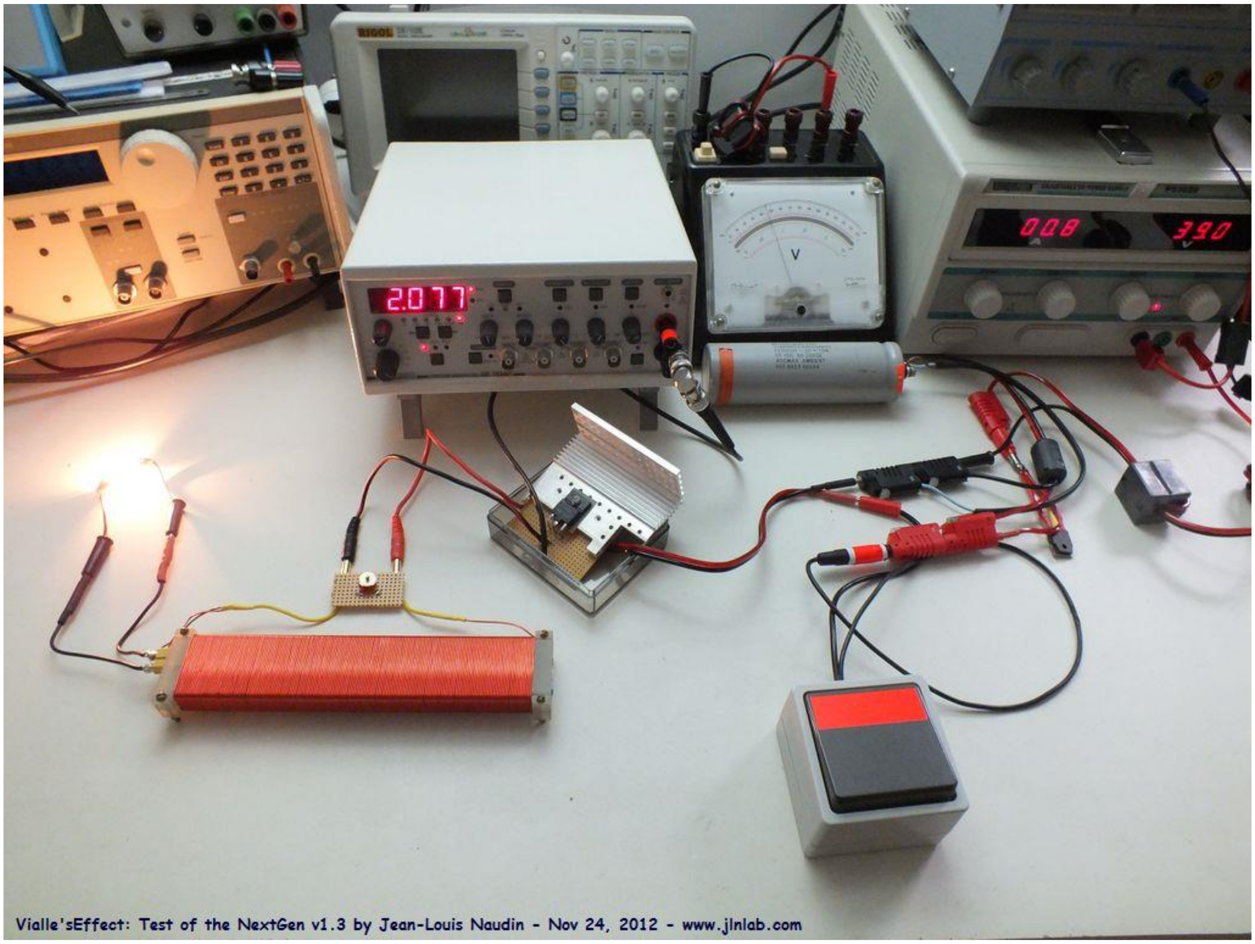


There are two switches, S1 and S2, in the NextGen v1.3 test setup:

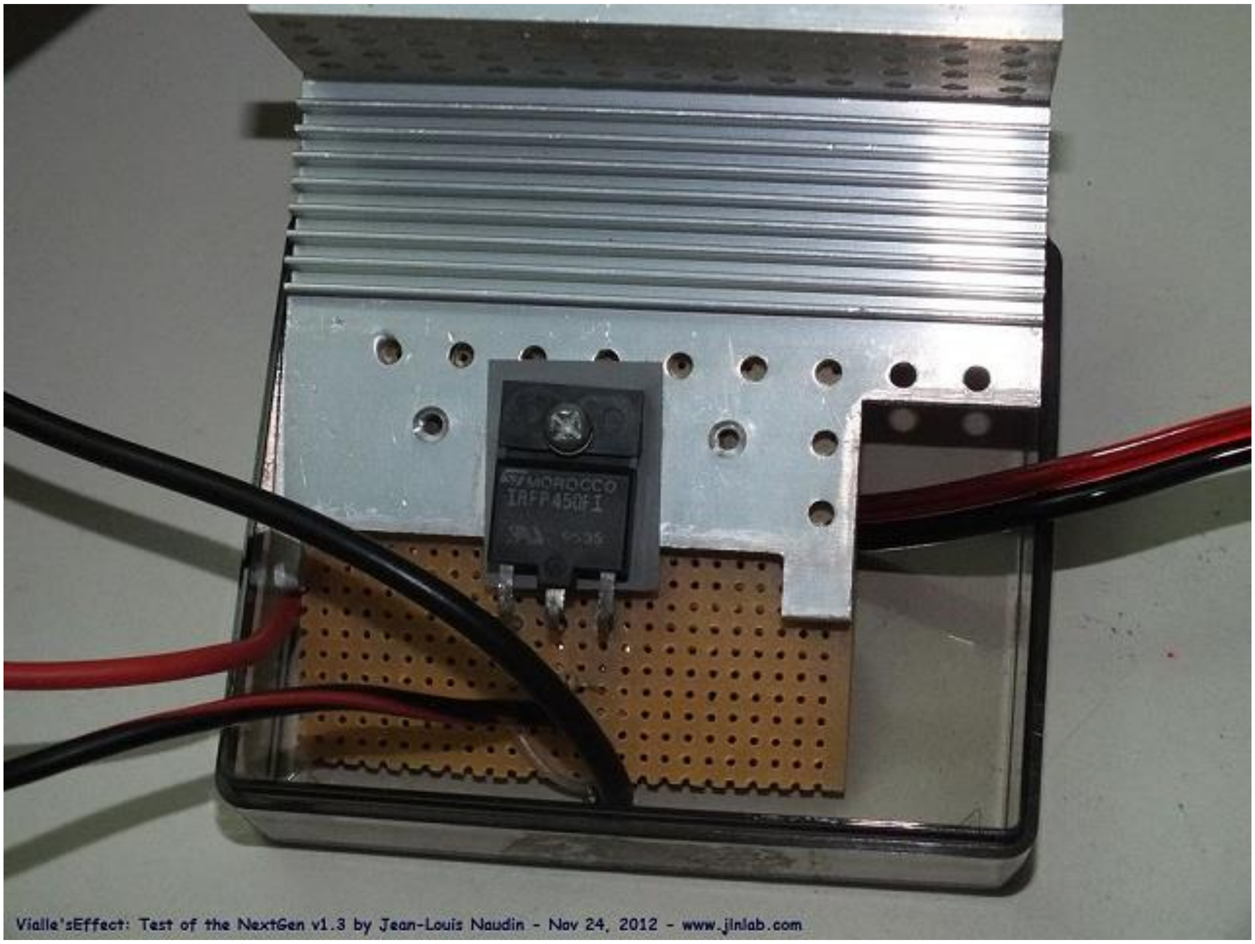
* S1 is the DC power supply switch (there are 2 power supplies in series because my current supplies are limited to 30 VDC),

* S2 is the switch with the fluorescent red adhesive tape which is in the photo below and which controls the power supply of the NextGen.

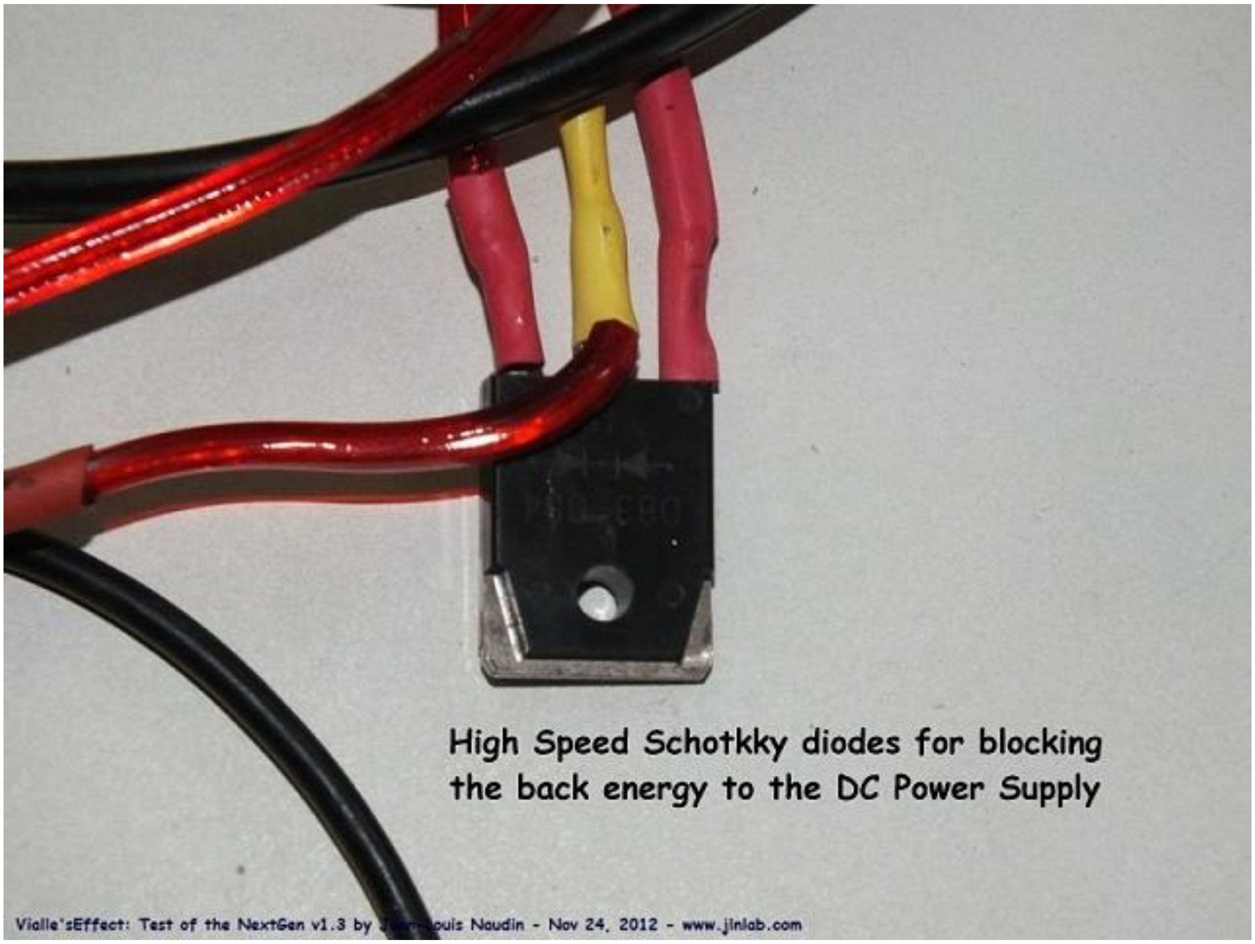
Here is an overview of the NextGen v1.3 under test:



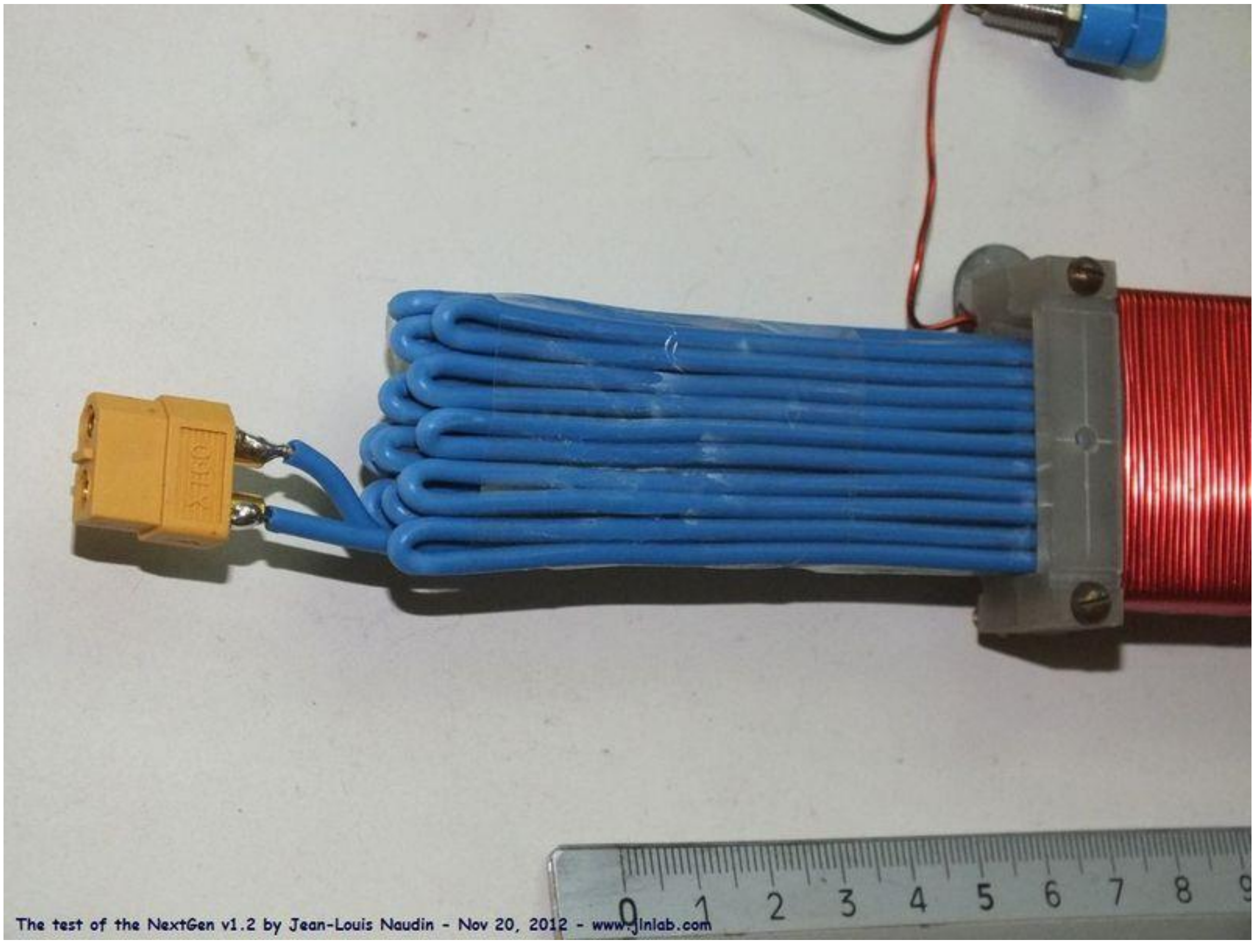
Here is the new HF amplifier with the IRFP450 (it's hard to be simpler). This amplifier is controlled by the Centrad GF763AF function generator:



Here is the double Schottky diode which is put in series with the DC power supplies and the HF amplifier, and which has the function of blocking the return of negative energy towards the power supplies:

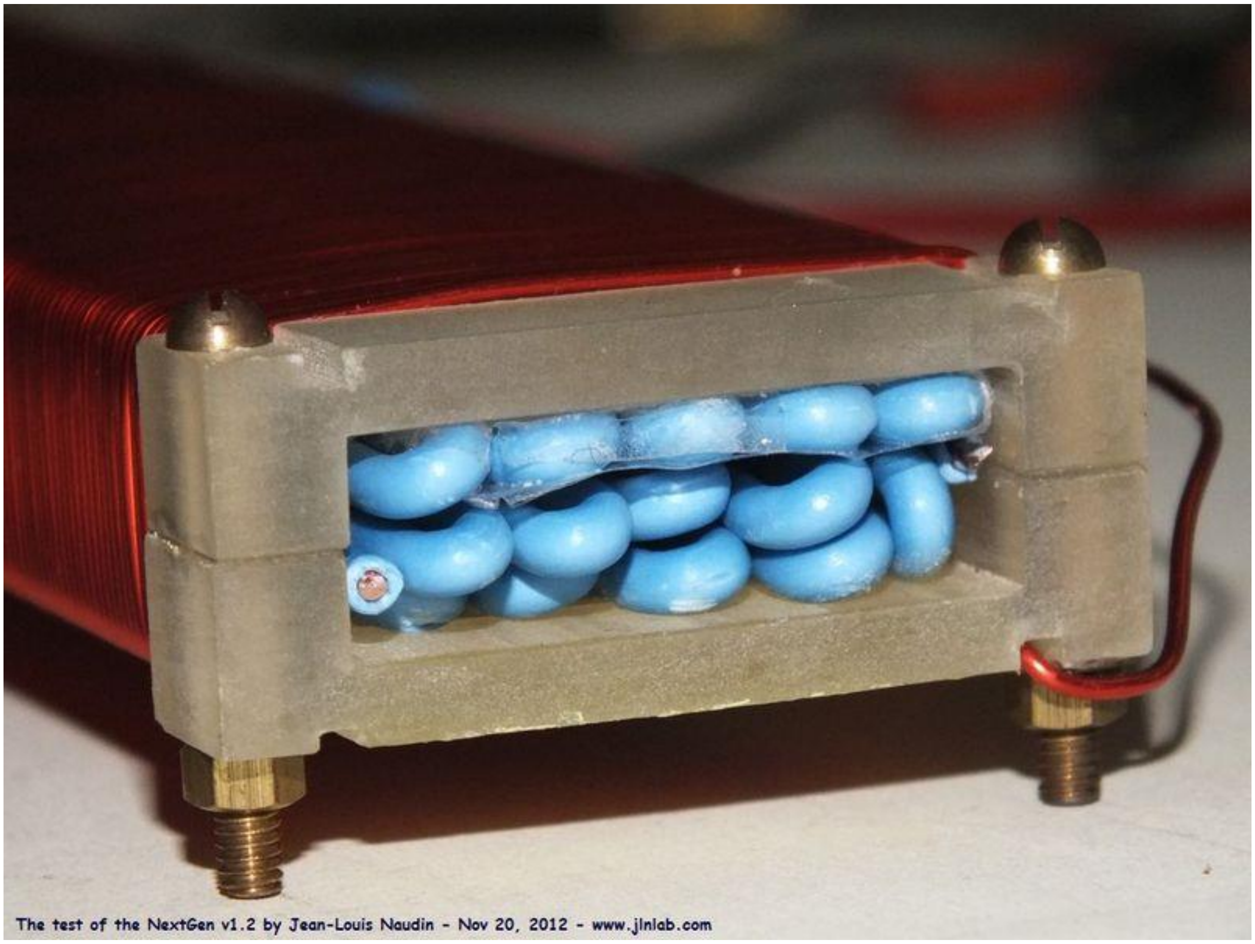


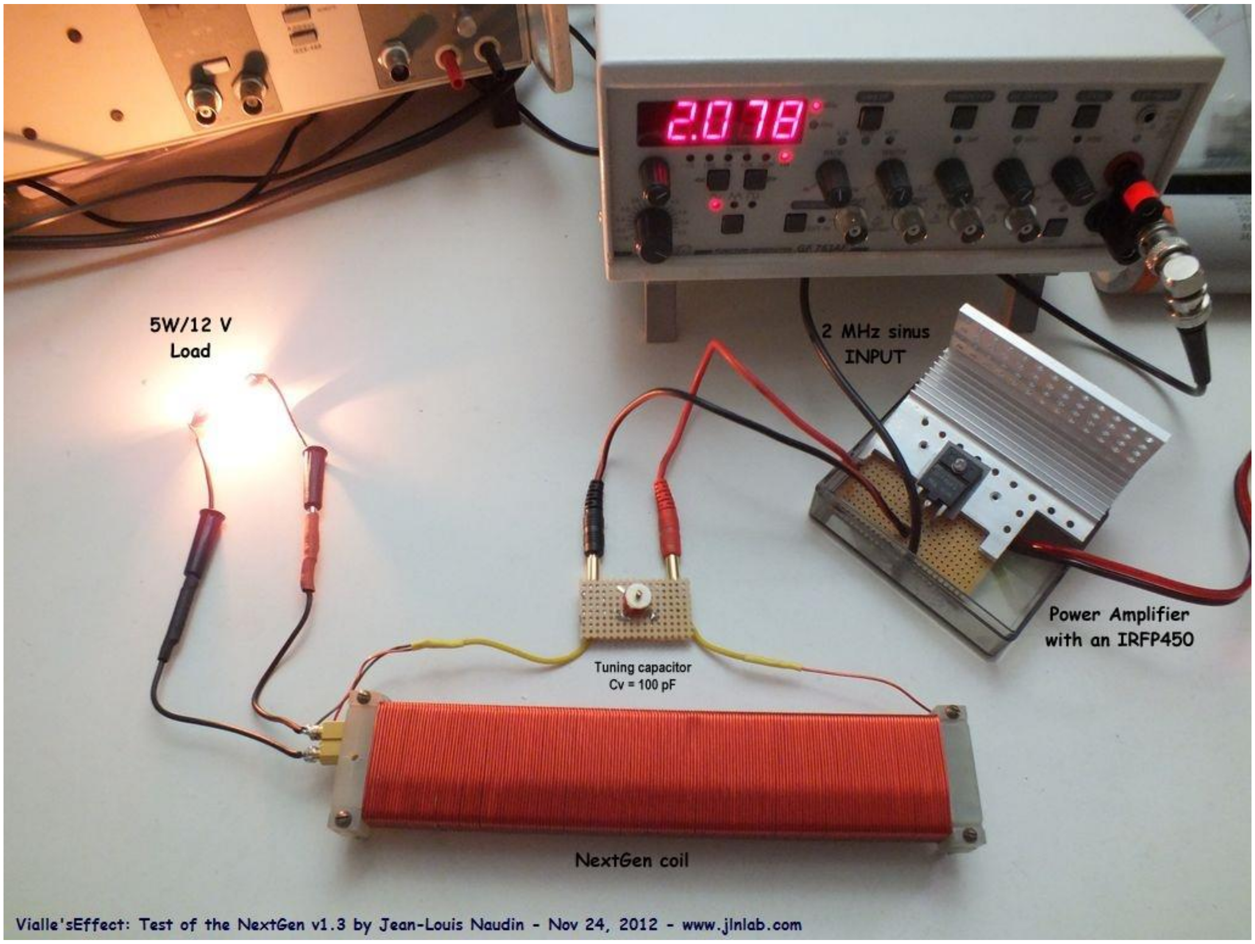
Below are the details of the block of zig-zag wound conductors for the collection of energy via the cold current produced by the Vialle Effect:



In this configuration, the magnetic field of the coil does not produce an electric field induced in wires 1 and 2.

In addition, the ZigZag configuration is not inductive. Leads 1 and 2 are not connected inside the spool.


The test of the NextGen v1.2 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Nov 20, 2012 - www.jlnlab.com



Here is the method I use to demonstrate the collection of negative energy returned by the NextGen and stored in the 21,000µF reservoir capacitor C1. In previous tests on the NextGen v1.2, it was observed that the optimal operating frequency to get the maximum brightness on the charging lamp is 2.1 MHz. The function generator is therefore set to 2.1MHz sinusoidal.

1. Initially, the 21,000µF 50V reservoir capacitor C1 is empty. I switch S1 to ON to charge it and I measure the voltage at its terminals (example = 31.5V) with the analog voltmeter.

2. I switch S2 to ON to power the NextGen; the voltage across C1 rises instantly (no visible delay), and the lamp lights up.

3. The frequency is adjusted to get the maximum light on the 12V 5W charging lamp.

4. The 100pF adjustable capacitor C2 is finely tuned for maximum brightness (in my circuit it is set to 80pF).

5. I measure the voltage across the tank capacitor C1 with the analog voltmeter (example = 45V).

A very important note: It is not the value of capacitor C2 which determines the optimum operating frequency (the point where the lamp is lit at its maximum with the maximum output current on the load). But there is a VERY SPECIFIC frequency that is found by adjusting the function generator. To have the maximum output current on the load lamp, you must FIRST obtain the maximum brightness with the function generator (even if C2 is in any which position), THEN adjust C2 to refine the resonance of L1.

Here is a concrete example based on real tests with my assembly:

With my circuit, the optimal frequency determined experimentally and which allows me to obtain the maximum current on the charging lamp is 2.1 MHz.

I deliberately put the function generator on 2.0MHz. The lamp will hardly light up. I then adjust C2 to obtain the resonance (maximum light, but not very strong). Indeed here, I have the case of a parallel RLC resonance tuned with C2. But, if I put it again on 2.1 MHz the charging lamp lights up very strongly, and even more so if I readjust C2 to this frequency. It therefore seems that the single operating frequency is linked to the configuration of the conducting wires (their total length and placement in the axis of the coil generating this field) and not to the LC resonance of the circuit determined by the capacitances present.

It is also interesting to observe a significant increase in the voltage at the terminals of the reservoir capacitor and therefore in its stored energy after the activation of the NextGen:

TEST v1.3.2: Here is the video of the tests of my NextGen v1.3.2 in action:

https://youtu.be/phKnDafbsMU

I do not confirm here by this experience that it is indeed the Vialle Effect in action, but it strongly resembles it.

Good replication and good experiences.

Chapter 6

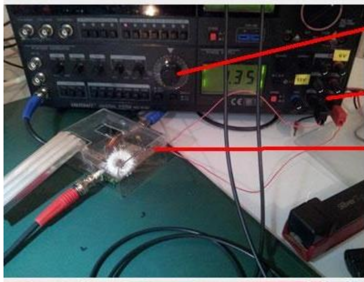
Successful Replication of the U-shaped Autogenerator by COLAS07

COLAS07 successfully reproduced the U-shaped Autogenerator, and was supplied power with the HF power amplifier as shown in the v6.0 diagram.

CONGRATULATIONS to Colas07 for his SUCCESSFUL replication of Richard Vialle's U-shaped Autogenerator, and BRAVO for his work on the latest power measurements.

Colas07 Wrote on: Thursday December 20, 2012 at 0 hours 49 minutes:

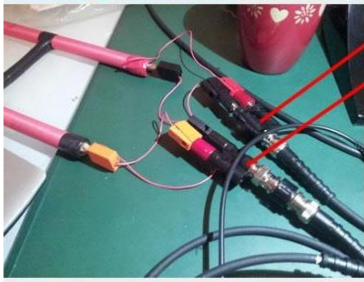
Accurate balance of calculations:



Générateur 10Vpp - 4.213Mhz

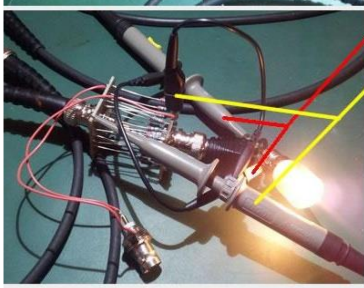
Alim CC 24V

Ampli JL NAUDIN V6 consomme 1.35A



Connexion entré

et sortie du "U"

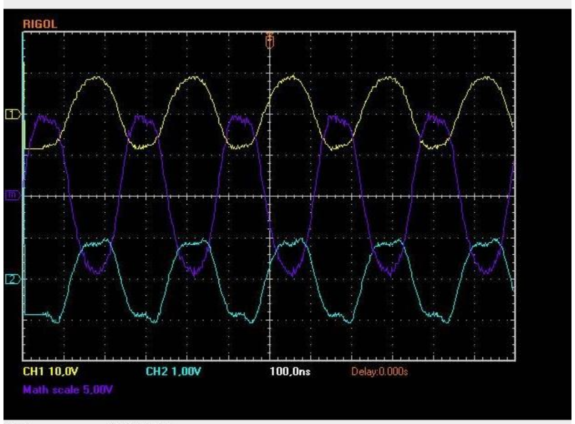


CH1 Mesure tension ampoule

CH2 Mesure Intensité avec sonde de courant de Zgreudz

Les fils entre mesure et ampoule sont les plus petit possible...

L'oscilloscope n'est pas relié à la terre



Fréquence : 4.213Mhz

CH1 RMS = 6.52V
CH2 RMS = 753mV
Phase = 6°

Wattmetre placé entre l'ampli et la bobine du "U" avec deux cable coaxial. Placé en calibe 5W. Pas assez de puissance pour calibrer le SWR (ROS)

Puissance directe = 2.7 W
Puissance réflechis = 0.7 W

Puissance utile dans le bobinage du "U" = 2W (2.7 - 0.7 = 2W)

Calcul de la puissance sur l'ampoule :

P = U * I * Cos (Phase)
P = 6.52V * (753mV/1000) * cos (6°)
Puissance aux borne de l'ampoule = 4,88 W

COP = P.sortie / P.entré = 4.88 / 2 = 2,441

Mesure oscillo				Calcul ossilo - Barreau				Mesure Allan - Bobine					COP
CH1	CH2	Phase	fréquence	U	I	P=U*i*cos(phi)		P Ref	P Fwd	P Bobine	SWR		
6,75 V	777 mV	5°	4,075 MHz	6,750 V	0,777 A	4,35 W		0,50 W	2,50 W	2,00 W			217,3%

Fréquence : 4.075Mhz

CH1 RMS = 6.75V
CH2 RMS = 777mV
Phase = 5°

Puissance directe = 2.5 W
Puissance réflechis = 0.5 W
Puissance utile dans le bobinage du "U" = 2W (2.5 - 0.5 = 2W)

Calcul de la puissance sur l'ampoule :
P = U * I * Cos (Phase)
P = 6.75V * (777mV/1000) * cos (5°)
Puissance aux borne de l'ampoule = 5.22 W

COP = P.sortie / P.entré = 5.22/ 2 = 2,612

zimage.fr

Oscilloscope Measurement: Ch1: 6.75V, Ch2: 777mV, Phase: 5 Deg, Frequency: 4.075 MHz

Oscilloscope Bar Calculation: V: 6.750V, I: 0.777A, P = V * I * Cos(phi) = 4.35W

Measure Allan Coil: P Ref: 0.50 W, P Fwd: 2.50W, P Coil: 2.0W

COP: 217.3%

Frequency: 4.075 MHz

Ch1 RMS = 6.75V
Ch2 RMS = 777 mV
Phase = 5 Deg

Direct power = 2.5 W
Reflected power= 0.5 W
Useful power in the "U" winding = 2W (2.5 – 0.5 = 2W)

Calculation of the power on the bulb:
P = V * I * COS(Phase), P = 6.75V * (777mA) * cos (5 Deg)
Power at bulb terminal: 5.22 W

COP = P.out / P.in = 5.22 / 2 = 2.612

Dedication!

A big thank you to :

* PascUser for the verification of my work, his support, his presence

* Jean Louis NAUDIN for his amp

* Zgreudz for his current probe

* BlueDragon for guiding me through the smith abacus and impedance adaptation

* Mizuno57 for his support

* Buckroger for his support

* ProJetheus because he believes in me

* Gecko for suggesting that I take an interest in the work of Richard Vialle

Thanks to all of you I went from a replicator to a researcher.

Chapter 7

Successful Replication of the U-shaped Autogenerator by David

David has successfully reproduced the U-shaped Autogenerator powered with the HF Power Auto-Oscillator schematic as shown previously.

Bravo David for your first successful replication.

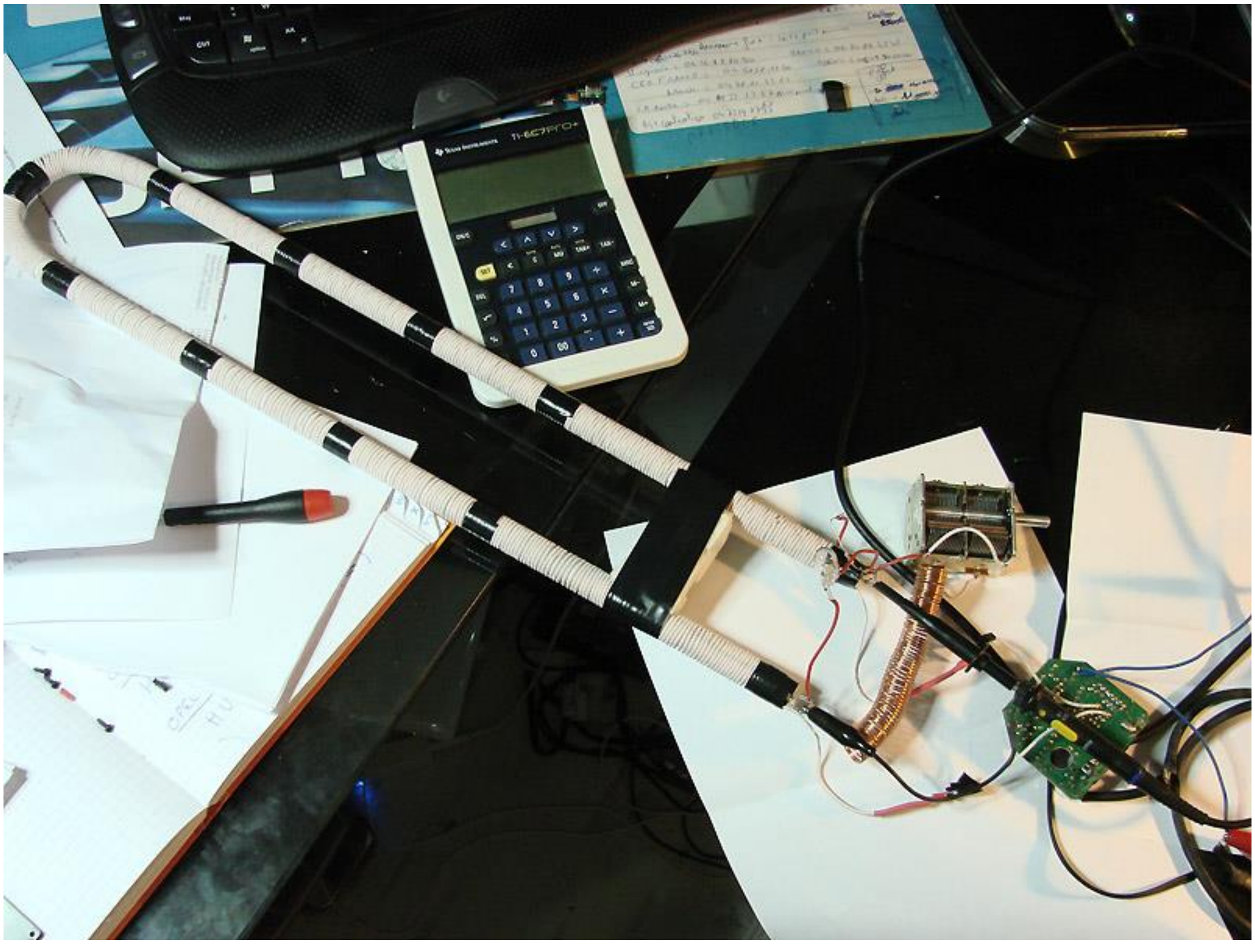
David wrote on October 14, 2012 at 12:40 a.m.:

Hi all,

After thinking about it and reading all the information on the forum, and even though I only got half of it, here is my U.

It is made with 12mm diameter copper tube and wound with 20m of 660 strand litz wire.

The insulation between the 2 ends of the tube is about 3 to 5mm wide; I used a piece of cardboard and plumber's plastic tube glue.

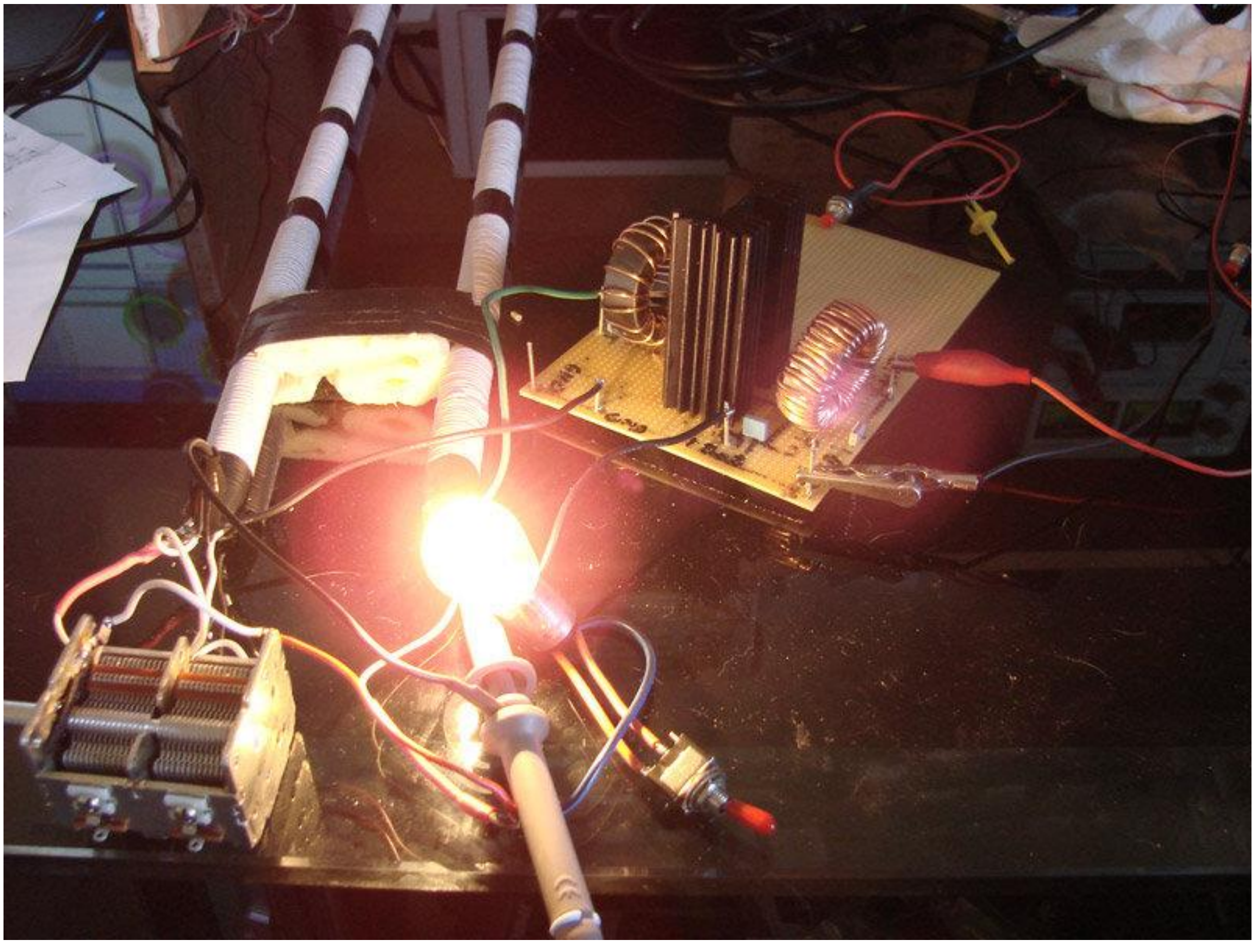


David wrote on: Monday, October 29, 2012 at 4:52 p.m.:

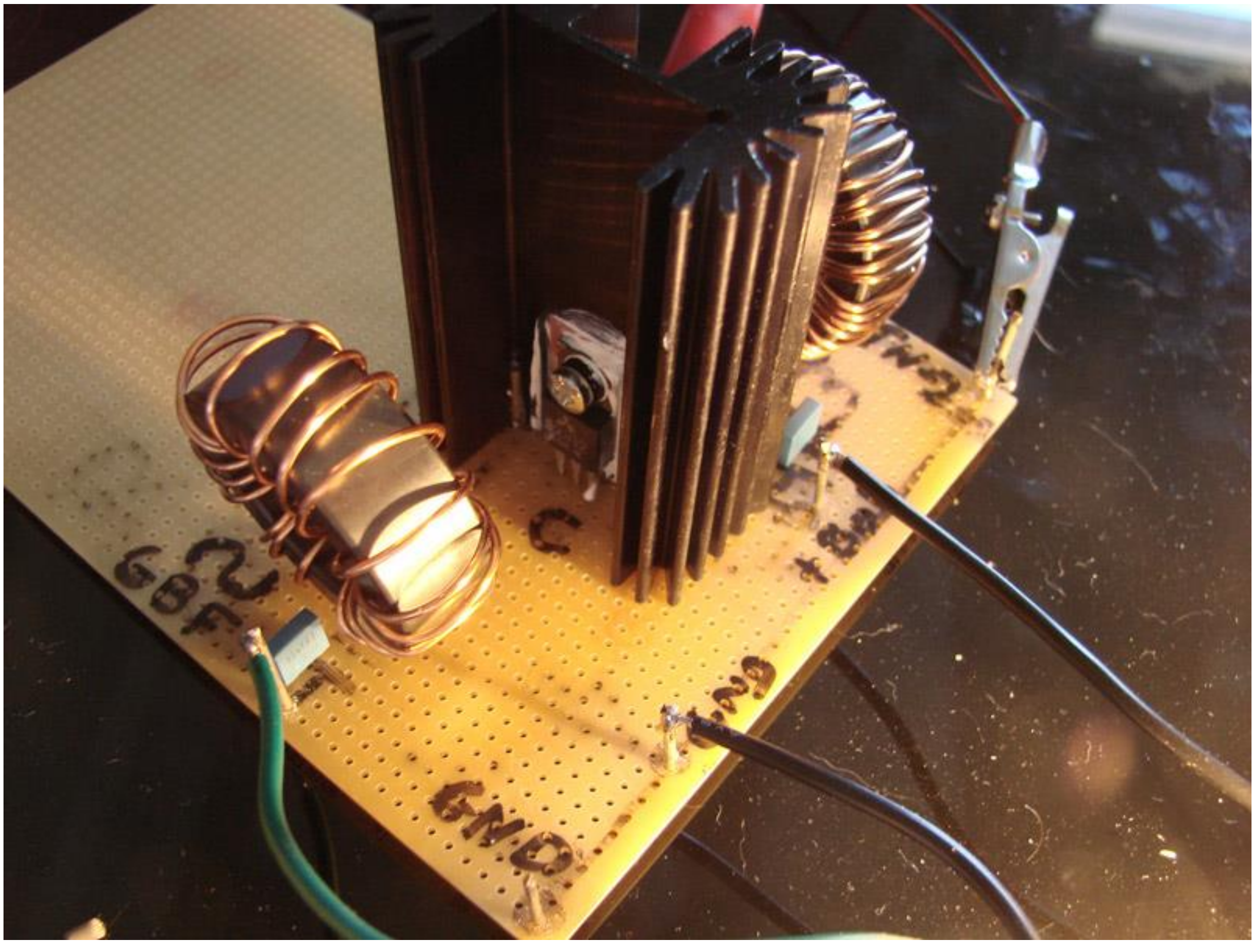
Here, after doing lots of tests and realizing that I needed a preamp to operate the amp based on the 2SC2312, I saw the post from J.L. Naudin who proposed a self-oscillating system.

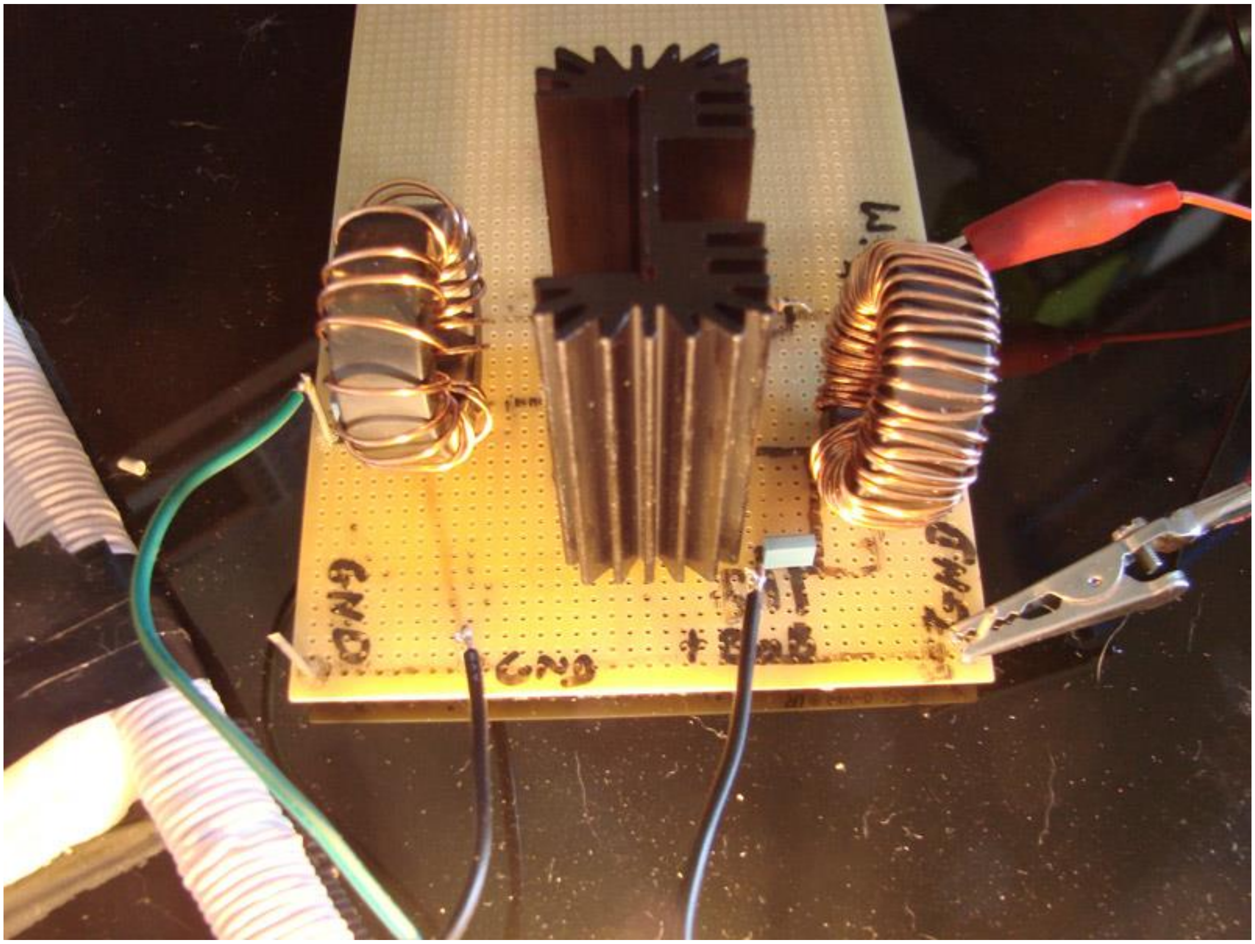
Here are the results :

All together with the 12V at 5W and 21W double filament bulb, and with the 2 filaments being on:

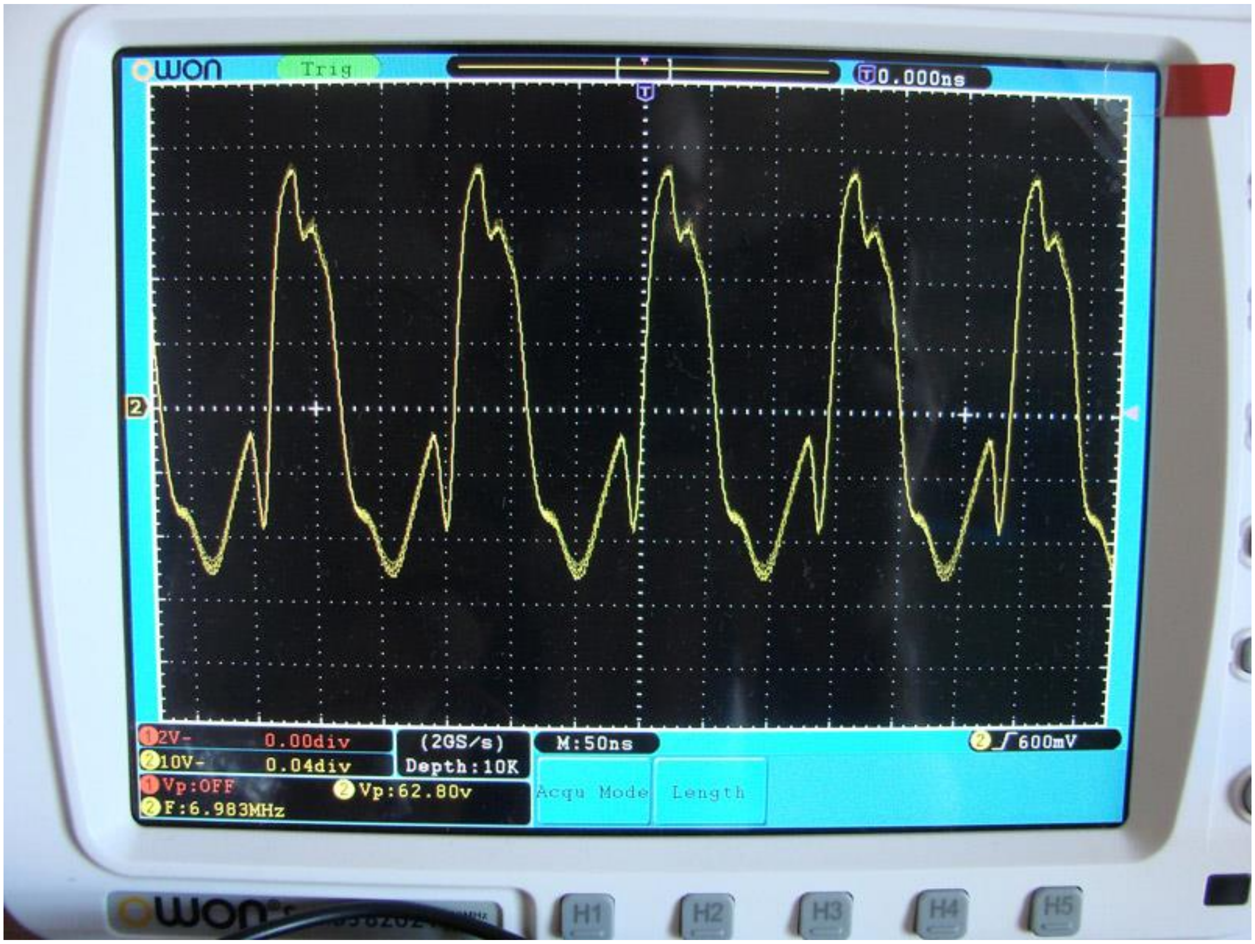


The amplifier with the 2SC2312:

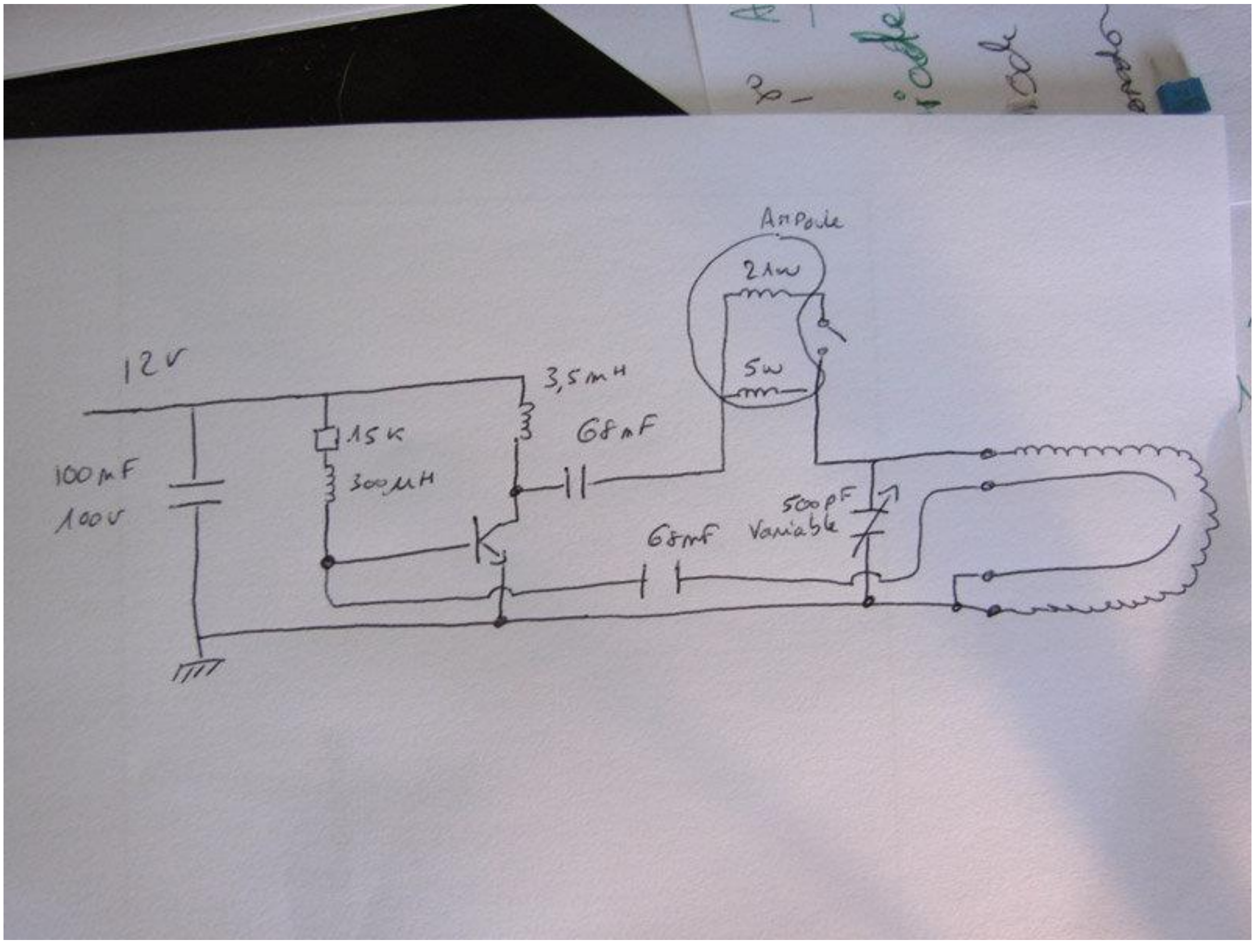

GND.



The measurement is similar that J.L. NAUDIN took on the tube, but I do not have the same frequency as J.L. NAUDIN:



And finally my diagram:



So here I turned on the bulb but I already like this assembly less which makes a kind of loop with the power supply. I think we are getting out of the "isolated" system.

The consumption from my power supply is approximately 1.80A.

If I touch the amp heatsink with my hands, there is a small dimming of the light and my power displays drifting completely; the display devices are quite disturbed when the U is working.

Does anyone have a problem with their power supply voltmeter and ammeter?

Pascuser Wrote on: Tuesday, October 30, 2012 at 12:09 a.m.:

So it's important what you got, at least potentially, because if indeed as J.L. Naudin thinks, the lamp lights up by adding the normal power injected into the coil of the U which is consumed a little as it passes through the bulb, and the reflected power which is consumed in the bulb too, but also the negative power re-emitted on the input of the U, we have a way of getting the sum of the whole power with this bulb.

And if we calculate that you were at 12V and that you discharged 1.80A, you therefore consumed 21.6Watts.

So it would be most interesting to know what power you have output on your 21W + 5W bulbs because if you really had more than 21.6Watts you would have complete overunity. But hey, it is not because it lights up strongly that we necessarily have the maximum output.

Therefore, a measurement of the voltage at the terminals of each filament would be important (the voltage in True RMS) to calculate the power. Who knows, maybe you got the complete overunity there? Each U being different, we have seen that the overunity depends on the load as a function of the other parameters. Whoever has the right combination of settings wins the jackpot. It is the goal.

I think you got close to something there. Richard Vialle told me about your experience this afternoon and he was of that opinion, but only a measurement will really tell what it is.

Do you have enough to drive it (a non-earth grounded oscillator that gives you the true RMS voltage)?

Have a good experiment!

David wrote on: Tuesday, October 30, 2012 at 2:24 a.m.:

I'm working on it right now, I'm trying to get closer to 3.6Mhz but it is impossible to have less than 4Mhz when I use the oscilloscope that picks the frequency up.

To adjust the frequency, it's simply just a matter of playing with the capacitor in parallel with the coil. On my diagram I have a variable 500pF (I think it is 470pF max). I have added approximately 1nF and I have more brightness.

This is valid for the 5W filament.

If I include the 2 filaments, I have to increase the capacity to have more power, but if I go back to 5W, it requires more oscillation because the parallel capacity is too important.

But the more the bulb lights up, the more it consumes from the power supply.

I will test each bulb while I find a way to adjust the RMS measurement.

David wrote on: Tuesday, October 30, 2012 at 3:32 a.m.:

I'm proceeding with the tests with the 2 filaments in parallel.

So here I have reviewed the capacitors again and I made a modification.

I now have 3 types of capacitors all in parallel that work this way:

1 - A fixed capacitor of approximately 1nF which is always in parallel.

2 - A variable capacitor of 470pF.

3 - A fixed capacitor of approx 1nF which serves as a booster placed in series with a switch.

The operation to start the oscillator:

1 - I turn off the switch to capacitor 3, then I reduce the variable capacitor until the bulb is illuminated and therefore the oscillator starts (in fact the oscillator starts before but the signal is too weak to turn on the bulb; there is like a step to go to light the bulb).

2 - I put the variable capacitor to the maximum at 470pF; the lighting intensifies.

3 - I flip the switch to boost the lighting. I specify that if I do not switch it, my capacitor #1 (#0603) goes smoky, so I have to go fast.

Result: at 18v I have 1.32A of consumption, and the bulb lights up really strong. If you look at it, you will have a stain for a few minutes on the eyes.

But I have some concerns:

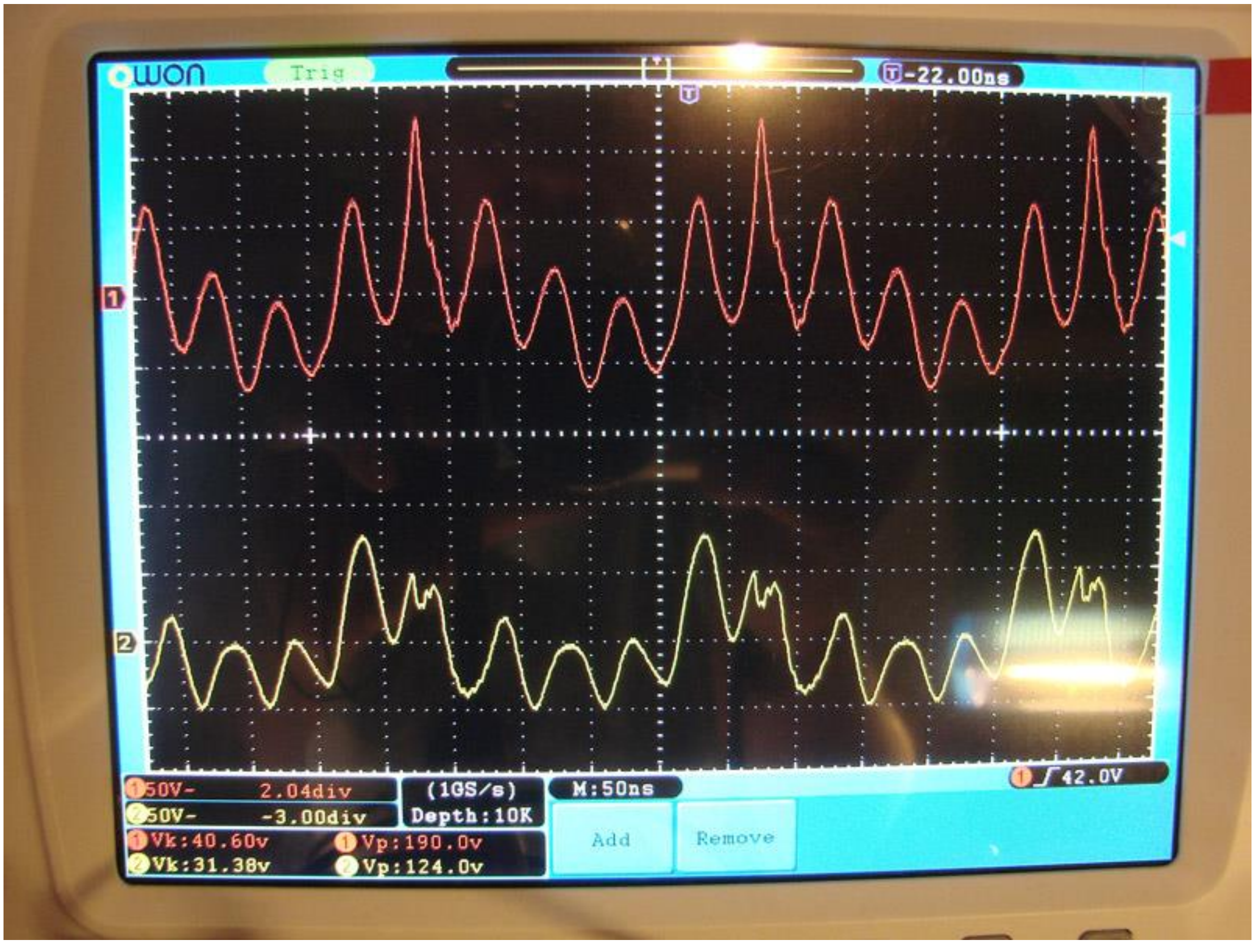
- If I exceed the 18V supply, my oscilloscope is blocking the measured voltage of 200V. I have to go back below 18V to get another measurement.

- The 2SC2312 transistor heats up very strongly but gradually. I think it could hold out without a problem.

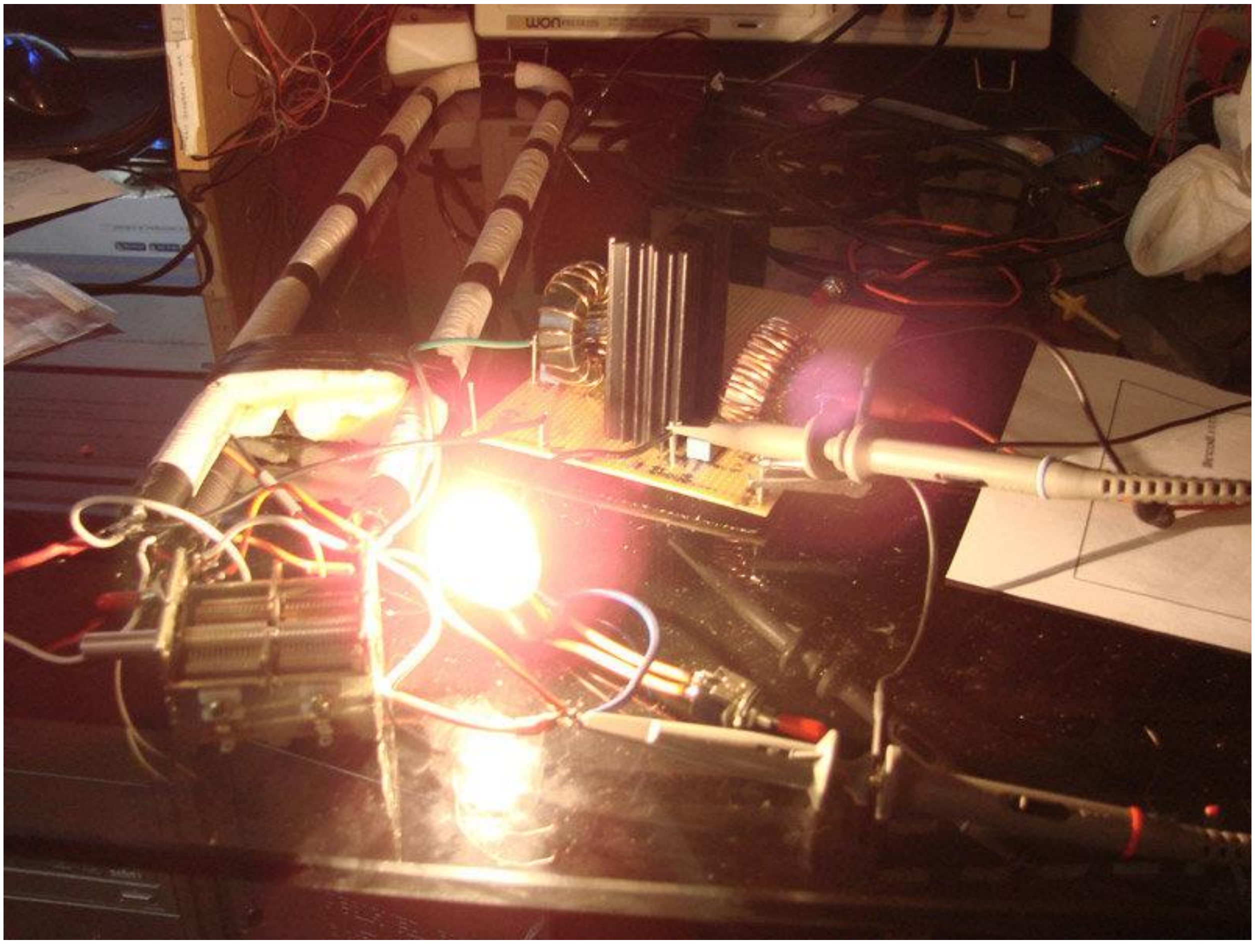
- The oscilloscope probes vary the measurements. It's a horror; from one oscilloscope to another I have different measurements (anyway it remains in the same magnitude).

- It is impossible to measure the voltage of the bulb with a probe, even with the oscilloscope not connected to the ground, for if I put the probe other than on the amp, all of the assembly drifts, and the devices too.

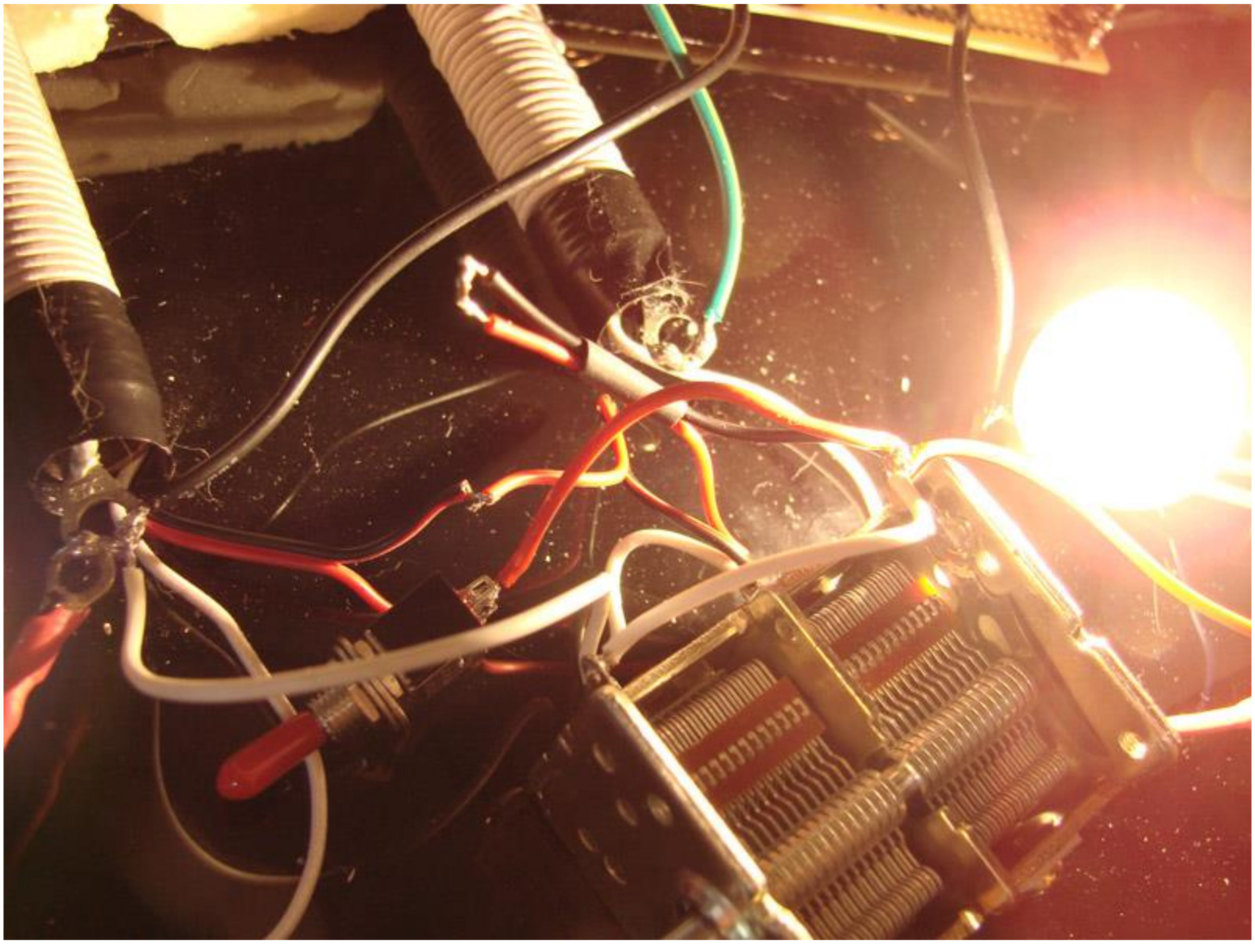
Here are the 2 measurements--a measurement of one side and the other side of the bulb. Vk is the RMS cycle setting; I don't have Vrms--I hope it's the same on this oscilloscope.



The device in action:



My switch to activate my capacitor which boosts the brightness:



Chapter 8

Successful Replication of the U-shaped Autogenerator by Woopy

Woopy (Laurent) successfully reproduced the U-shaped Autogenerator powered using the Royer's pilot oscillator diagram shown previously.

Well done to Woopy for his first successful replication.

Woopy wrote on: October 28, 2012 at 9:24 p.m.:

Good morning all:

This is my first message.

I am passionate about all "potentially overunity" research and I favor replications rather than theories.

So when I get a good result, I go back to the origins of the idea and try to ingest and digest the theory, if it exists.

And now I have had the first encouraging results with my replication:

https://youtu.be/mztzakUYoXw

https://youtu.be/0fkQkTWGVms

Woopy wrote on: October 30th, 2012 at 12:01 a.m.:

OK, I redid some measurements between 10 volts and 17 volts.

At 10 volts the lamp remains off; it begins to light at around 12 volts.

From 12 to 15.5 volts the power increases when I plug in the lamp.

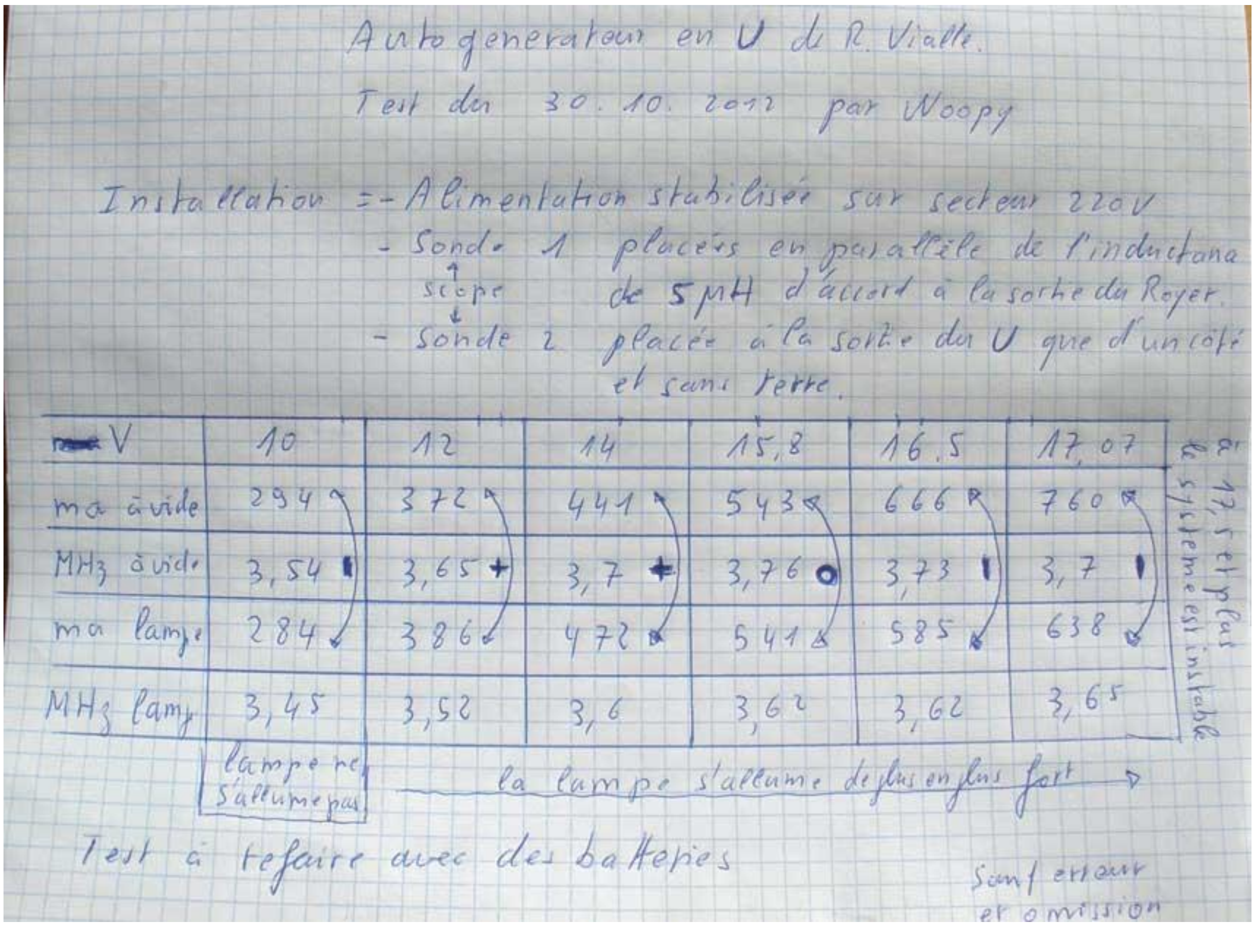
At 15.8 volts the power remains unchanged, lamp or not.

From there, the power drops when I plug in the lamp.

From 17.5 volts the system becomes unstable.

As proposed, I measured the frequencies at all voltages. The frequency remains roughly the same, around 3.6 MHz with the lamp increasing in intensity.

I made a small explanatory table:


Autogenerateur en U de R. Vialle.

Test du 30.10.2012 par Woopy

Installation : - Alimentation stabilisée sur secteur 220V
- Sonde 1 placées en parallèle de l'inductance de 5µH d'accord à la sortie du Royer.
scope
- Sonde 2 placée à la sortie du U que d'un côté et sans terre.

V	10	12	14	15,8	16,5	17,07
ma à vide	294	372	441	543	666	760
MHz à vide	3,54	3,65	3,7	3,76	3,73	3,7
ma lampe	284	386	472	541	585	638
MHz lampe	3,45	3,52	3,6	3,62	3,62	3,65

à 17,5 et plus le système est instable

lampe ne s'allume pas — la lampe s'allume de plus en plus fort →

Test à refaire avec des batteries

Sauf erreur et omission

See the video:

https://youtu.be/zh0B9pDipdE

A modification of the frequency is observed which is more than small depending on the voltage, while the relative difference in percent between input power consumption and output power increases.

A simple impedance adaptation by the capacitive leakage part would not give this, because the impedance depends only on the frequency; it therefore remains the same (almost), and the consumption should therefore be proportional to the voltage only which makes a difference in percent, which should be the same.

This could show that it is rising from negative power in this case (the input consumes less to be more precise).

Note that the consumption on the lamp is almost proportional to the input voltage of the amplifier, except at the very beginning when the voltage is low. The current ratio consumed when we have the bulb and input voltage of the amplifier is:

284/10 = 28.4 mA / V

386/12 = 32.17

472/14 = 33.71

541 / 15.8 = 34.24

585 / 16.5 = 35.45

638 / 17.07 = 37.38

So we're basically around 35 except at the very beginning, with a slight drift.

Same thing but current consumed when there is no load and amplifier voltage:

294/10 = 29.4 ma / V

372/12 = 31

441/14 = 31.5

543 / 15.8 = 34.37

666 / 16.5 = 40.36

760 / 17.07 = 44.52

Expected proportionality ratio:

29.4 / 28.4 = 1.035

31 / 32.17 = 0.9636

31.5 / 33.71 = 0.9344

34.37 / 34.24 = 1.0038

40.36 / 35.45 = 1.1385

44.52 / 37.38 = 1.1910

We observe that there is no proportionality between the no-load ratio and the load ratio for a given voltage, and that there is a phenomenon of take-off of this ratio from a certain level (we remain at a ratio of around 1 at the start, but from 16.5V it takes off strongly). This is what would show the effect of the negative power--by increasing the input here, we increase the output and that increases the negative power.

Negative power occurs by increasing the output, which can be done with a more suitable load, an agreement, or by increasing the input. There are several ways to do it.

This is where we see that the behavior at the input is not the same without the load.

OK, I think I'll do the same test again with batteries to be on the safe side.

Good luck to everyone

Laurent

Chapter 9

Independent Confirmation of Autogenerator I/O Power Measurements by Pascuser

As a follow-up to my series of tests on the 23rd and 24th of October 2012 concerning input / output power measurements on Richard Vialle's U-shaped autogenerator, Pascuser successfully reproduced and confirmed these results completely independently and with his electronic components and his own measuring equipment. He also noted like me that the load resistance must be imperatively non-inductive under penalty of distorting the measurement of the real power dissipated by the Joule effect.

Here is his first test report below:

Pascuser wrote on: Wednesday October 24, 2012 at 7:16 p.m. and CORRECTED on Thursday October 25, 2012 at 12:00 a.m.:

After a subsequent measurement of the ceramic load resistor, it shows an inductance which is not a leakage inductance, but a real inductance, contrary to the metal resistors which were used to make the measurements of COP until then.

So the overunity measurement made here is not at all valid; the output power is not what we think because the resistor does not work as we think. So this experience is not another important step, but simply a failure. Return to the previous box. The rest of the work (done with an actually verified non-inductive metal resistor) is by no means invalidated; I just went a bit fast here and checked my resistor after the test instead of doing it before.

Here is the original message with the comments after the fact:

To resume the experience of Jean-Louis Naudin who has for the first time since our replications been able to show overunity with a power supply system including using the original modified Richard Vialle amplifier, here are my tests confirming his measurements.

First of all the message that gives the excellent results of Jean-Louis Naudin:

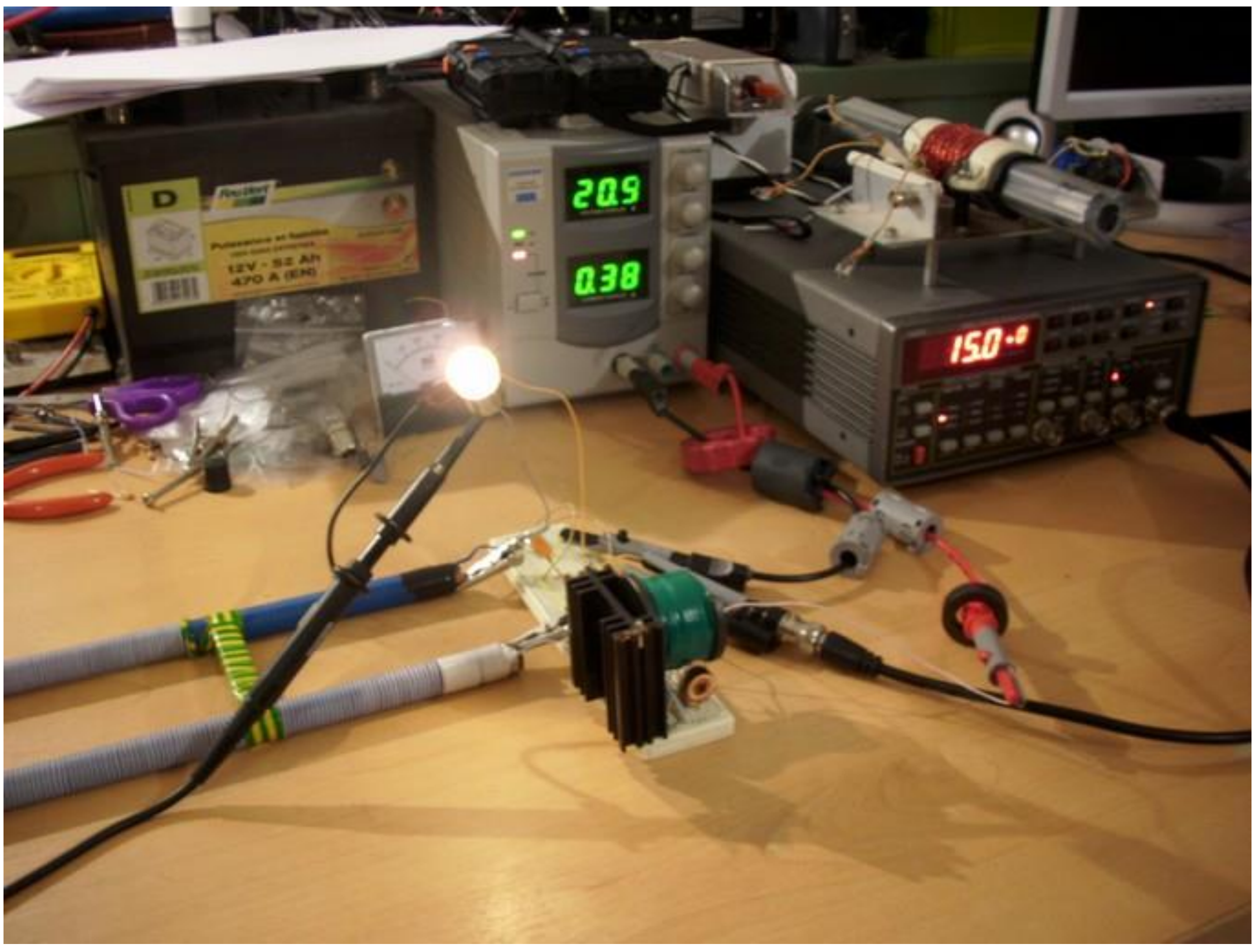
http://www.conspirovniscience.com/forum/in...indpost&p=24365

Until then, I had not been able to obtain the ignition of a 10 Watt bulb; I was confined to using 0.3 Watt bulbs, so I was angry. Yet I have the amp, the bulb, and the U a priori, so everything is fine.

I asked Jean-Louis Naudin for some advice, who told me in particular that it was at 15 V_{pp}, and until then I had remained at low voltages coming out of the generator because the current consumed by the power supply increased accordingly.

But in fact, by daring to go up more at the risk of breaking everything (I began to consume much more than 1 ampere), I was able to observe that at a given moment the current consumed on the power supply decreases very sharply (we fall back to less than 0.2 amps), and the transistor heat sink is almost cold if left running in this configuration. And the 10W at 12V bulb lights up brightly while this is happening.

See the lighting of the bulb here:

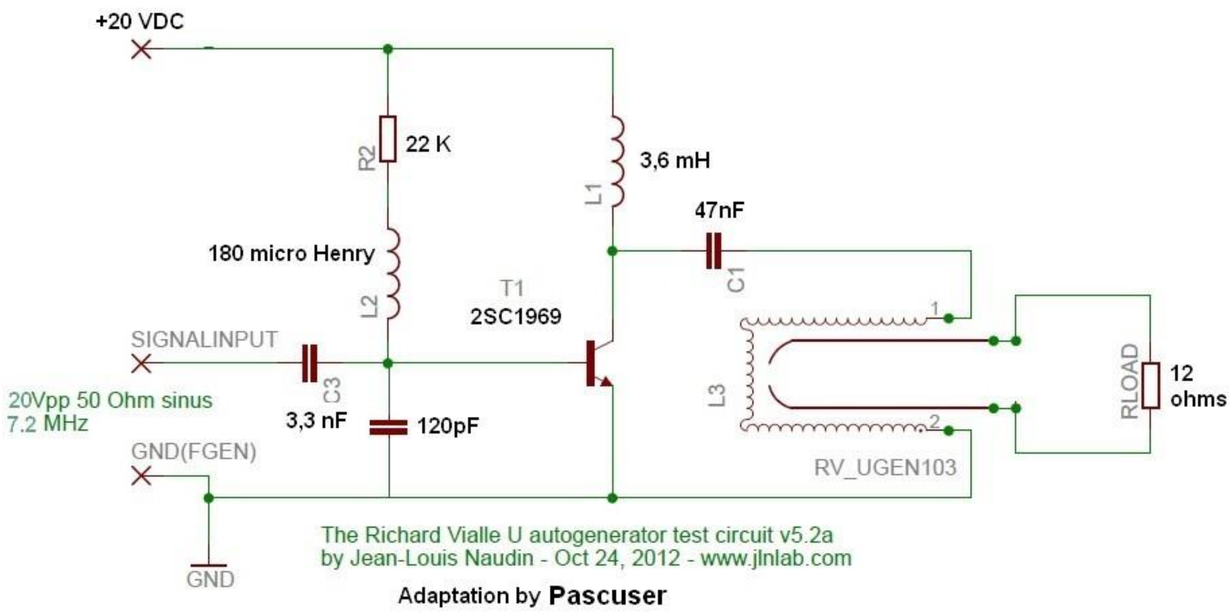


So the power consumed by the assembly is hardly lost in the transistor which hardly heats up any more--almost all of it goes into the winding of the U.

And so, we have a nice overunity with the total assembly, with power consumption of the amplifiers included, just like J. L. Naudin.

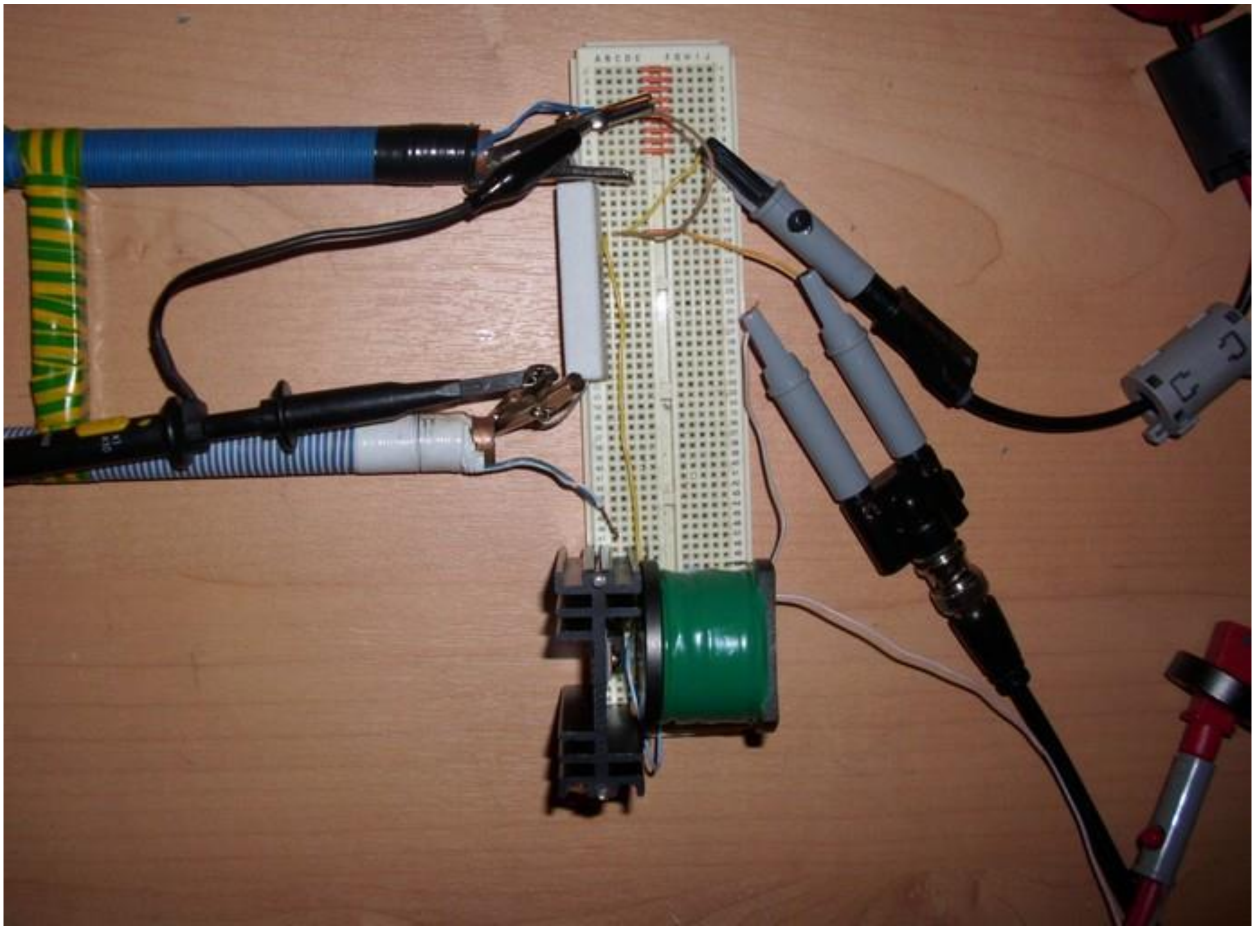
While doing a test, I still slammed my 2SC2312 while being at a 24V supply, and leaving $32V_{pp}$ at the generator. So I have a good trashed transistor. I used the 2SC1969 which I had also bought and which is a good replacement. There I put the power supply to 20V and the generator output to $20V_{pp}$ to avoid another breakdown. I only have this valid transistor left, and at €10 per unit we try to keep them alive for a long time.

I use the diagram of Jean-Louis Naudin on which I have reported the modifications of my assembly:



Here is a photo montage:

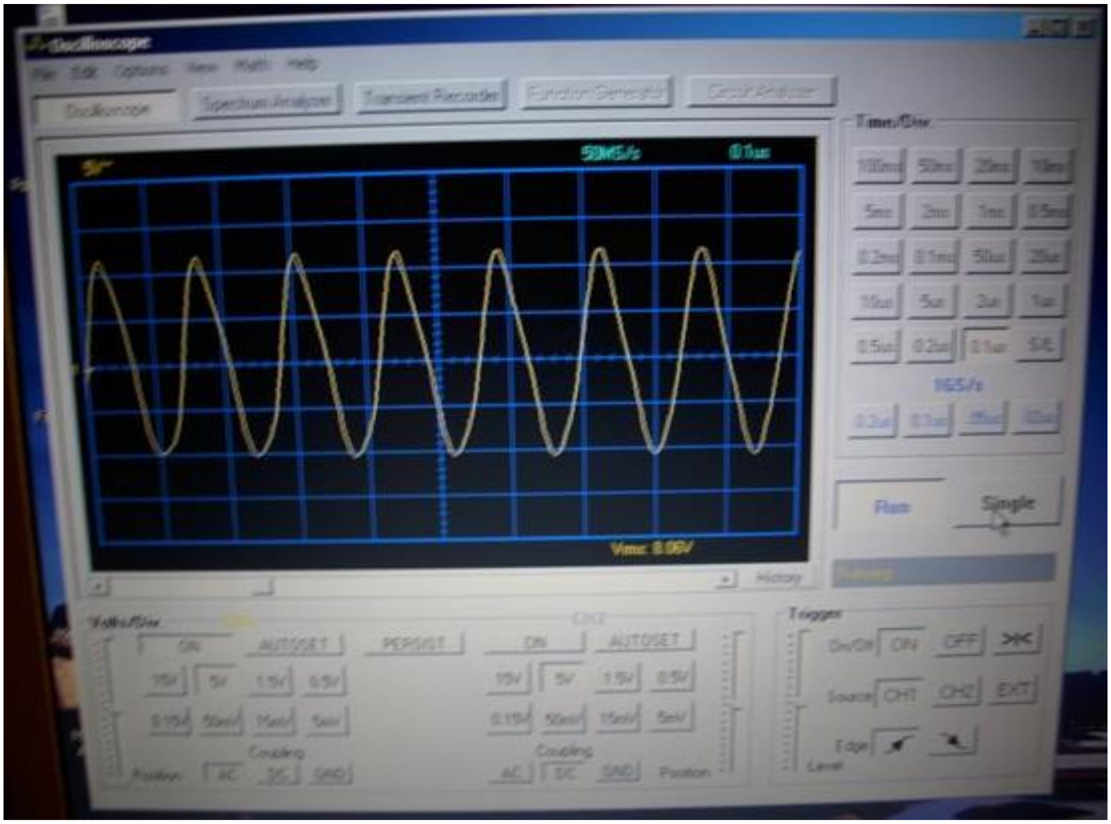
12 ohms at 10 watts non-inductive ceramic output resistor:

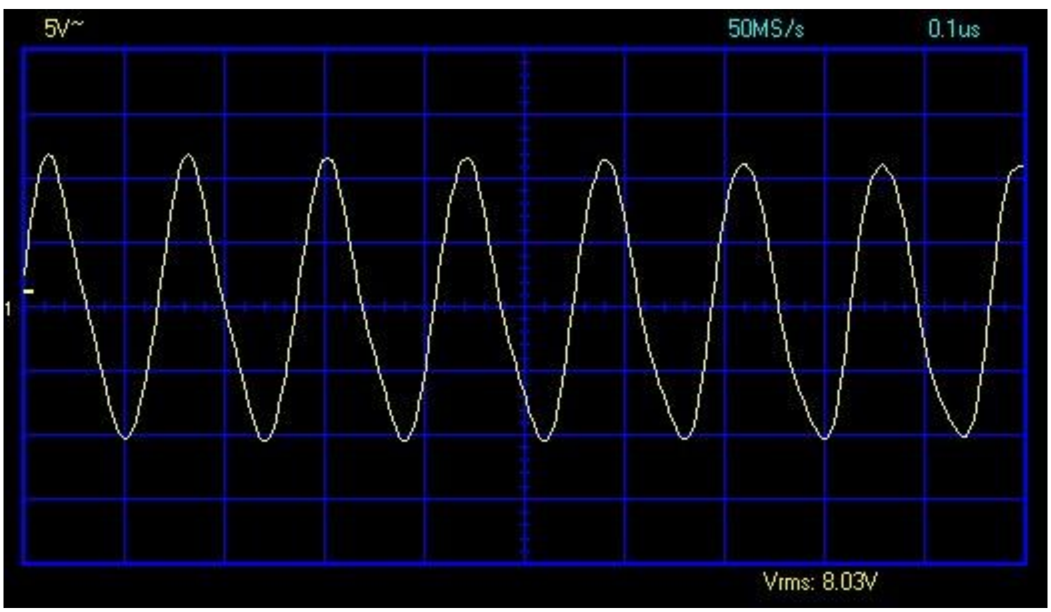


Adjustment of the function generator: 10V peak, therefore 20V peak to peak:

As you can see I have placed myself at the frequency of 7.2Mhz because it is at this frequency that I have a sinusoidal signal on the output resistor of 12 ohms. At lower frequencies (especially 3.6 MHz) in my setup, the signal is distorted and therefore I cannot easily calculate the output power.

The measurement of the RMS voltage on the resistor:





Since the oscillator gives an RMS voltage even if the signal is distorted, we don't care how we calculate the power. Just do V_{rms}^2 / R.

There is no counter-argument for it to be measured at 3.6MHz. In fact, my PC oscilloscope no longer wants to hook the signal to less than 6.16MHz, while on the standard oscilloscope it works well. But on the standard I cannot read the RMS value but the peak value, which does not allow us to calculate the power on the resistor since the signal is not sinusoidal. So I cannot go down in frequency for the power reading. It is a simple technical concern with the oscillator on the stability of the signal.

Good conclusions in the end, however:

Total consumption of the assembly:

V = 20.3V

I = 0.14A

Therefore P = 20.3 x 0.14 = 2.84 Watts

Output consumption on the 12 ohms at 10 watts resistor:

V_{rms} = 8.03V

P = V_{rms}^2 / R = 8.03^2 / 12 = 5.37 Watts. Note: CALCULATION is false because the resistance is not non-inductive.

Resistance is a little warm to the touch.

So COP = 5.37 / 2.84 = 1.89. Note: CALCULATION is false because the resistance is not non-inductive.

I was able to obtain by going up to $30V_{pp}$ instead of $20V_{pp}$ a big improvement, and especially by changing the frequency. I looked for a frequency giving the maximum power on the load resistance.

At the frequency of 5.8MHz I manage to output 32.2 Watts. Note: CALCULATION is wrong because the resistance is not non-inductive (19.65V RMS was calculated with the standard oscilloscope, with a peak-to-peak measurement with distortion of the signal still not too high) on the resistance for a consumption of 6.83Watts on the power supply (V = 20.1V for I = 0.34A), therefore a COP of:

COP = 32.2 / 6.83 = 4.70. Note: CALCULATION is false because the resistance is not non-inductive. The result is accentuated because we are at a higher frequency, therefore it has more inductive impedance.

This is the maximum that I managed to do by putting myself at the optimal frequency and with the maximum voltage p-p (in fact I can do $32V_{pp}$, but hey I didn't).

Suffice it to say that the 10W resistor was ultra hot, almost untouchable. A check on a continuous supply shows that the resistor heats up very strongly even if it is not at all at nominal dissipation power (at half power it becomes almost untouchable), unlike a resistor with a metal layer. So unlike a metal resistor, this is not a way to know if we are at nominal power either; it is a second trap with ceramic resistors.

See the video:

https://youtu.be/dkmTPvSkMnY

Complete supercharger of the autogenerator system with its power supply #2:

https://youtu.be/_Q7LTGtxrpk

I wonder about the capacity of my ceramic resistance to hold up to 32 Watts as measured. (Indeed it is this question which made me think that the inductance was not only of leakage and that I had to rely on the heat released to have a guardrail).

In all cases it is super hot; so much more than 10 watts, for 6.8 watts was consumed at 5.8 MHz, and the 10 watt resistor was well struck. The resistance is very very hot also at 7.2MHz for only 3 watts entered approximately (but the guardrail doesn't work because these resistors behave differently than the metal and carbon resistors that I am used to using for heat dissipation: A check on a continuous supply shows that the resistor heats up very strongly even if it is not at all at nominal dissipation power (at half power it becomes almost untouchable), unlike a resistor with a metal layer. So unlike a metal resistor, this is not a way of knowing if we are at nominal power either; it is a second trap on ceramic resistors).

AFTER subsequent measurement of the ceramic resistance, it shows an inductance which is not a leakage inductance, but a real inductance, contrary to the metal resistors which were used to make the measurements of COP until then.

So the overunity measurement made here is not at all valid: the output power is not what we think because the resistor does not work as we think. So this experience is not another important step, but simply a failure. Return to the previous box. The rest of the work (done with verified non-inductive metal resistance) is by no means invalidated; I just went a bit fast here and checked my resistance after the test instead of doing it before.

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Behavior at hysteresis of the autogenerator supplied on a bulb 1:

https://youtu.be/wbxjsqqoeZE

Pascuser wrote on Thursday 25 October 2012 at 8:13 p.m.:

As I had not measured the leakage inductance of my ceramic resistance (something I had done for the previous COP measurements; a purely inductive metal resistance measured at 24nH and inevitably at less than 100nH for sure), I did the measurement for my ceramic resistance.

It has a strong parasitic inductance; it has nothing to do with the metals, but it is very strong.

My resistance of 12 ohms gives a component with 30 ohms additional inductive reactance that was measured--that is to say, it has an apparent impedance of 32 ohms.

Therefore the previous measurements carried out in output power are not admissible. The COP obtained will not be greater than 1 for the total system, only for the part injected into the U.

So the measure is not yet convincing on this side. Yet the resistor heats very very strongly; but it seems that the feeling to the touch is not at all the same as for a metal resistance. In fact, I continuously supplied the ceramic resistance at half power (5 Watts) and it heats up very strongly, while a metal resistance supplied at half power certainly heats up, but nothing more.

So I was deceived by the non-resemblance between metal and ceramic resistance at the level of the dissipated heat (probably because of the ceramic which heats and stores the heat rather than dissipating it like the metal layers), so the argument of "it heats up to the calibrated power of the resistance" did not make it possible to compensate for any measurement artifact on the leakage inductance that I had not measured. However, it is now measured.

On the other hand, it remains totally overunity with the consumption of the U, but that we already had. So we're sticking to the same thing for now.

I think J-L Naudin has the same concern. He will tell me. I asked him to measure his ceramic resistance like me.

Chapter 10

Successful Replication of Richard Vialle's QDC by Pascuser

Editor's note: The experiments in this chapter provide evidence of a gravity control device.

Here is a series of experiments conducted by Pascuser about his successful replication of Richard Vialle's QDC.

Production of the Pig's Tail (QDC):

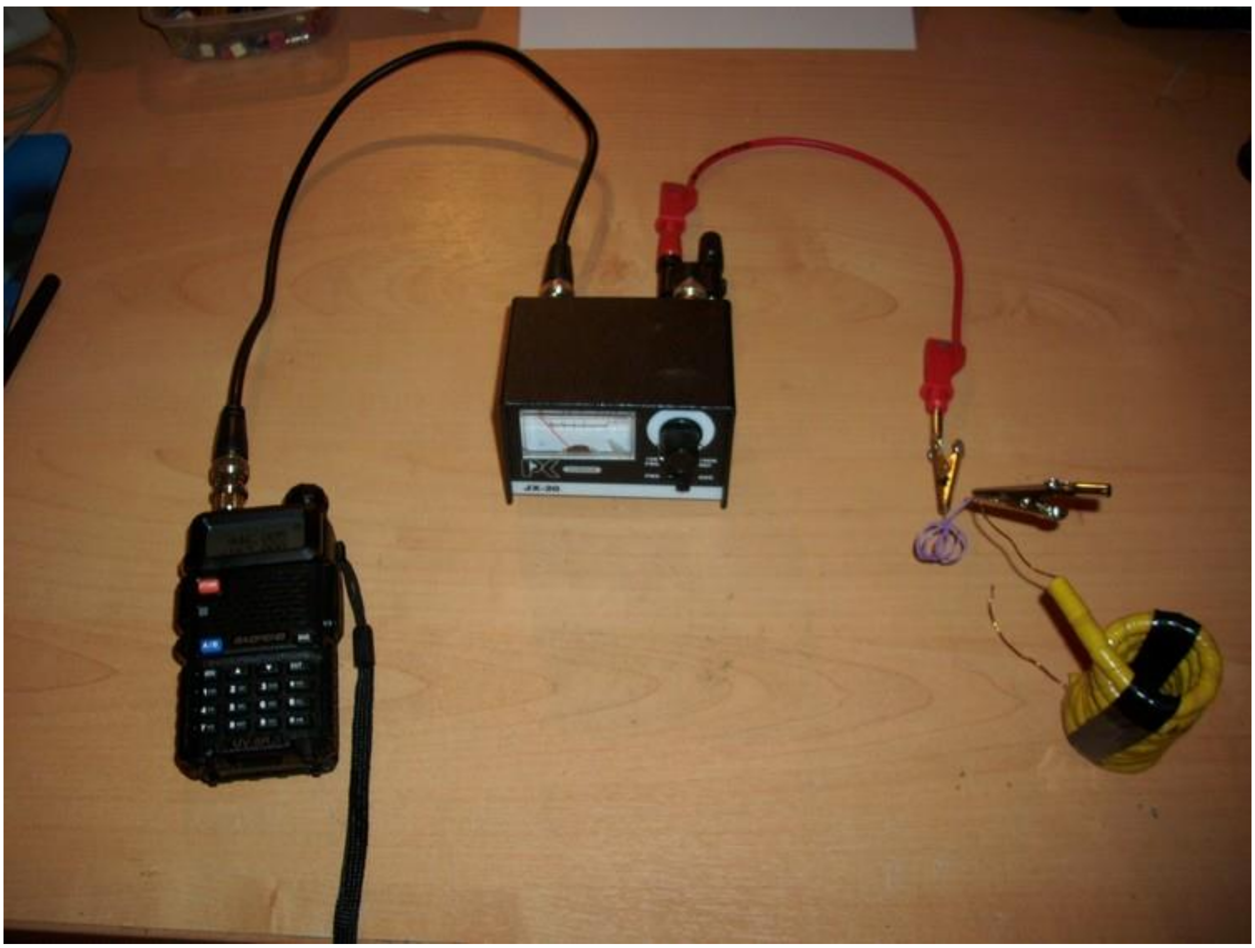
This name comes from the form of the system once completed:

It's construction is very simple:

We have 1 meter of $6mm^2$ copper wire forming a cylindrical support on which we coil 0.8mm diameter enameled wire all the way. However, the $6mm^2$ copper wire is cut 2cm from one of its ends and a connection is made with an insulating spacing of 5mm long. So we have a 2cm piece of 6mm² copper wire, then a 5mm plastic fitting, and then the remaining 98cm of the 6mm² copper wire. The version produced by Richard used a solid and round copper wire of 6mm² section in one piece.

Richard Vialle's original QDC (Queue De Cochon) experience is fully explained and detailed in another document. *Editor's Note: 6mm² wire is 2.764mm diameter. He is apparently using a shielded cable as the support, with a 2.764mm diameter wire as the center conductor, and winding the 0.8 mm diameter enameled wire around the outside of the cable. Also, "Queue De Cochon" means "pigtail" in French.*

Pascuser wrote on: Saturday, October 20, 2012 at 21 hours 49 minutes:



Supplying the QDC with the new BAOFENG UV-5R transmitter.

https://youtu.be/Oqwf_CCWYJA

https://youtu.be/zlpmfD4msss

SUCCESS!!

I managed to find a setting at 151 MHz giving me a SWR = 1.7 (P.S. for Buckroger: I correctly recalibrated the SWR meter for reading the SWR at the frequency of 151 MHz this time). *Editor's note: "Buckroger" is someone on their online forum.*

With the multimeter in the ohmmeter position, I could see a reduction in resistance of up to 650 ohms from a resistance of 996 ohms, when it is positioned above the QDC, as well as a SWR reading of 1.8. So it is a good indicator of the anomaly--there is a big reduction in resistance.

On the other hand, when I removed the multimeter with the resistor which was placed on the QDC, the SWR had gone back to 4, almost 5. I had to grope trying to move the power wires until I got a proximity between them which gave a good coupling, and I was then able to obtain the correct SWR of 1.7.

I switched to transmission (I programmed the automatic transmission cut-off for overheating protection of the transmitter to 10 min instead of the default 60 seconds), and I left the transmitter running for almost 6 minutes with the QDC perfectly balanced on the Roberval scale.

Then I lowered the tray down. Well, it has hardly recovered--a very strong imbalance in Roberval's balance, obviously. Not yet as strong as Richard's QDC that works without more power, but it is very good anyway. It is a real success.

When I raise the plateau and let it drop slowly to balance, the position reverts to central balance. I start lowering the tray again and bang!! Again the balance remains frankly to the left.

I then went to switch off the transmitter. Well luckily the experience didn't last much longer as the liquid crystal display of the transmitter was blacked out over most of the screen; the digital display is almost unreadable and the transmitter was particularly hot. It was almost 10 minutes from non-stop transmission at maximum power with a SWR = 1.7, and there I almost slammed the transmitter due to overheating. I then turned everything off and let it rest. I hope to find it intact for later use.

I will upload the video (not available before tomorrow, though); it shows what I just described.

P.S.: My transmitter emits 4 Watts normally at full power, and not 5W as I said earlier. It was on at full power.

I didn't have any particular headaches. And 10 minutes of experience was enough to make the imbalance work.

Earlier I wanted to use my transmitter in low power mode to control the 45 Watt VHF amplifier that I had used at Richard's, but I was able to see with the ammeter in series with the power supply of the amp, that as I had suspected for a few months the amp is completely dead. So more power is not possible for me at the moment (unless I repair the amp).

However, already there it is a very nice result!

Pascuser wrote on: Saturday, October 20, 2012 at 22:40:

Second SUCCESS!!

I have just redone the imbalance test 45 minutes from the start of the experiment. The transmitter is switched off, unplugged, and the wires that were attached to the QDC are removed from it so it is completely free from its hindrances.

So I am in "memory effect" mode. No mechanical or electronic system is attached to the QDC.

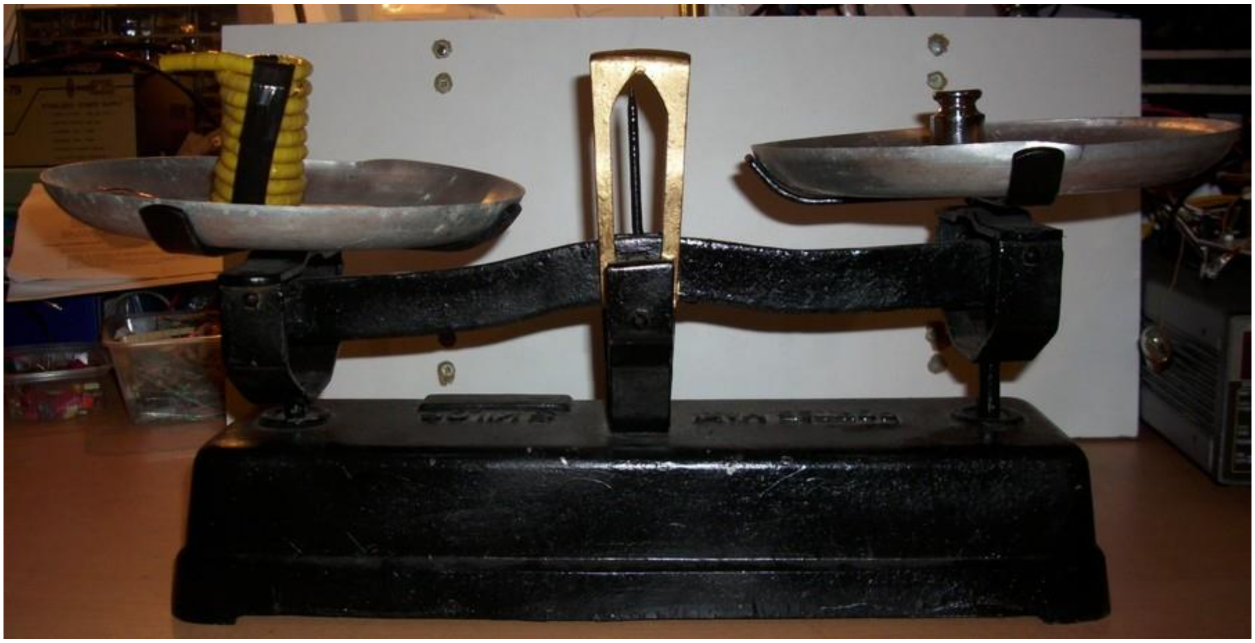
Can you imagine that I still have the same imbalance!!

I took video and photos of it. The plate lowered, then there was a gradual equilibrium, and then the QDC was unbalanced to the left. The plateau was raised, and then there was a gradual equilibrium; with the QDC on it, it was previously balanced in the middle.

I have the impression that the imbalance to the left is still a little less pronounced than 45 minutes ago.

Failing to put the video on, which will take the night to go online, here are pictures of the imbalance obtained.

The imbalance is from the plateau downwards, then returns to gradual equilibrium. The position is then maintained (the QDC is disconnected from any wire; there is no power input--it is in "memory effect" mode):



Pascuser wrote on: Sunday October 21, 2012 at 06 hours 37 minutes:

Here is the last video of the afternoon tests.

The first success of the gravitational anomaly with the QDC was a very poor result.

The gravitational anomaly is seen by modification of the center of gravity of the Roberval QDC + balance system.

At the start, there is no visible difference by changing the positions of the plates: the anomaly is not yet there. I had just turned on the transmitter as soon as the experiment of looking for an anomaly started. It was possible to determine that the anomaly occurs by a cumulative effect, which was therefore not yet visible. With the passage of time, the anomaly begins to be perceived very slowly and is slight; so light that it is almost imperceptible except for the one who is located in front of the scale, who can perceive the subtle difference in balance which is no longer the same.

Another successful experiment with an indisputable net result is shown to whoever watches this video and the following videos that come after this one.

https://youtu.be/npSmwM9pkLs

Pascuser wrote on: Sunday October 21, 2012 at 6:40 a.m.:

Preliminary adjustment to a successful test with obvious results to follow - Preliminary 1:

https://youtu.be/gO2ipx2kBPo

2nd success of the gravitational anomaly with the QDC - preliminary 2.

Preliminary adjustment to a successful test with clear results to follow - Preliminary 2:

https://youtu.be/wcHvGnA-V-I

Pascuser Wrote on: Sunday October 21, 2012 at 07 hours 48 minutes:

And here is THE conclusive video:

2nd success of the gravitational anomaly with the QDC: obvious result.

Very obvious result of gravitational anomaly with the QDC.

Gravitational anomaly by modification of the center of gravity of the Roberval QDC + balance system.

This time, I left the anomaly time to settle by letting the program run for 6 minutes before starting the manipulations to find an anomaly. I remind you that we have been able to determine that the anomaly is cumulative, so we must give it time to be visible.

Balance after lowering the plateau:

http://img15.hostingpics.net/pics/986099qdc04.jpg

http://img15.hostingpics.net/pics/279812qdc05.jpg

Balance after raising the plate:

http://img15.hostingpics.net/pics/930988qdc06.jpg

http://img15.hostingpics.net/pics/318377qdc07.jpg

See the following video where I do the same imbalance test again. After removing the power wires and the emitter is off, the QDC is impregnated with the anomaly that remains stored for hours and produces the same effect. There is no more argument for connecting threads (which here would have no return elasticity and insufficient mass at the slightest deviation anyway):

https://youtu.be/cbvUurQRiQI

Here is the video which follows and shows the phenomenon in static mode (memory effect).

2nd success of the gravitational anomaly with the QDC--flagrant STATIC result:

https://youtu.be/uURb6powPX8

And I have more to come!

I redid the test for measuring a control mass that Richard was doing at home (I had never seen this test with my own eyes, Richard had discovered this after my visit to him for the experiments on the QDC).

Well imagine that...here too SUCCESS!!!

The video is coming soon, by the time the internet pedals manage to bring it up to youtube.

I take a control mass of 2kg weighed at 1993g by my balance at + or -1g precision, on a table located 2m from the QDC.

The same witness mass placed on the ground near this table, 3m from the QDC, gives exactly the same measurement.

But if I redo the measurement with the scale placed on the ground under the table where the QDC is currently (1m below), then everything changes: 1983g.

If I put the scale back on a wooden plate placed on a chair that is placed on the table of the QDC, to be placed above the QDC (at 30cm above), then I measure 1988g. On the other hand, if I put the scale on the table next to the QDC, there I get 1990g.

When I return to the original position on my table 2m from the QDC, I have the same original indication of 1993g.

The sacred anomaly that Richard had announced to us in his tests is therefore reproduced. So I have an energy bubble which radiates all around the QDC and which plunges part of my room into it.

Pascuser wrote on: Sunday October 21, 2012 at 12:10 p.m.:

To all those who want to replicate this kind of manipulation, here is the material to obtain to carry out the QDC and the measurement system:

Transmitter:

Baofeng UV-5R transmitter: 35.61€ at the current dollar rate (variable) + free shipping http://cgi.ebay.fr/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewIt...em=330738957050

SWR-meter and SWR-meter transmitter link at CB +:

I am using a SWR meter which is limited for what I want to do. I am going out of its frequency range, but it is cheap.

1 SWR-meter 150MHz JX-20: 19€

http://www.cbplus.com/cat/product800/product_info.html

1 PL to PL with 50cm long cord: 5€

http://www.cbplus.com/cat/product267/product_info.html

1 male PL to female SMA adapter: 5€

http://www.cbplus.com/cat/product690/product_info.html

1 female to female PL adapter: €2

http://www.cbplus.com/cat/product273/product_info.html

TOTAL CB + order: €31 (they have a minimum of €24) + €9.60 shipping = €40.60

Someone more fortunate can get instead of the JX-20, this one for 48€ (it will only measure the SWR correctly over the specified frequency range:

http://www.cbplus.com/cat/product338/product_info.html

Or this one that will measure SWR correctly and power correctly over the specified frequency range for €109:

http://www.cbplus.com/cat/product730/product_info.html]

Pigtail SWR-meter link at GOTRONIC:

PL male to BNC female adapter: €2.30

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-adapter-bnc38-4967.htm

Choice of 75cm long BNC cable with crocodile output (cheaper, longer outputs),

Male BNC cable to hook clamp output: €6.20:

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-cordon-bnc-male...odiles-5049.htm

Or a banana connector + 25cm cable with banana plugs to make it shorter + 2 crocodile clips: (€4.90 + €3 + €3 + 2 x 0.45€ = 11.80€)

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-adapter-ge860-5055.htm

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-cordon-de-labo-cl25r-5242.htm

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-cordon-de-labo-cl25n-5241.htm

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-pince-crocodile...-isolee-345.htm

Enameled copper wire with diameter 0.10mm for connection to Roberval balance: €7.50

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-fil-emaille-0-1-mm-3550.htm

Realization of the Pigtail at GOTRONIC:

0.8mm enameled wire, 22m spool: (sufficient length with a winding spacing not perfectly contiguous): €10.50

http://www.gotronic.fr/art-fil-emaille-0-8-mm-3560.htm

TOTAL GOTRONIC order: at least €26.50 + €5.90 shipping = €32.40

For the production of the Queue De Cochon:

Any DIY store:

1 meter of sheathed cable with a copper section of 6mm² (generally in 7 strands of 0.85mm² each): around €3

Roll of electric tape: 3€

Double-sided tape to hold the QDC winding: around €7

Any supermarket:

Straw (in supermarket): around €2 per pack of 100 (only one straw is needed)

Plastic stirrer for cocktail (supermarket): around 2€

To take the measurement, you need a Roberval scale. If you don't have one, garage sales are a way to buy cheap, with a set of weights (for 10 to 20€).

Otherwise, ebay is the way to buy one. I bought mine for 40€ with the weights included, and bought a 1g weight separately.

We find on ebay this kind of scale (range 2kg to 5kg) for 20 to 30€, and it takes 10 to 15€ for a box of extra weights.

Total budget: around €130 without the Roberval scale and weight

Total budget with the scale: approximately 170€.

Pascuser wrote on: Sunday October 21, 2012 at 17 hours 46 minutes:

The next video was loaded: Test mass measurement which varies according to the position in the space around the area where the QDC is located (it was not powered since the day before).

Measurement of weight differences on the QDC: anomaly according to measurement zone 01.

A test mass is used on an electronic scale in the area of spatial anomalies produced by the functioning of Richard Vialle's Pigtail.

Anomalies detected!

In this test, the QDC is present on the Roberval scale: is it the source of the anomaly or is the space itself the source? The answer will be in the video that will come after this one.

https://youtu.be/-AYkvivIyWk

Measurement of the weight differences anomaly on the QDC according to measurement zone 02:

In this video the QDC is removed from the Roberval scale. We see that the anomaly still exists: the QDC is therefore not its vector then, even if it made it possible to create something which then remained stored in the surrounding space.

https://youtu.be/vIgYP_rJXlA

Pascuser wrote on: Sunday October 21, 2012 at 22 hours 42 minutes:

Memory effect due to QDC as attached to experiment space 01.

It is the space which is the carrier of an anomaly modifying the centers of gravity and the weight measurements. We are working here in the anomalies area to visualize it.

https://youtu.be/6mQx-Fv-XG4

Memory effect due to QDC as attached to experiment space 02:

Measurements taken outside the space anomaly zone: everything returns to normal as if by magic.

https://youtu.be/7QmdjxyS_0g

Test of change of mass measurements with QDC. Small mass 1:

Test identical to others carried out with a large mass, but here with a smaller one on a balance of 0.01g of precision.

We see consistent changes, but nothing proportional to the mass of 2000g previously tested. So we have to look for another link (volume?).

https://youtu.be/W_KsBs_wnfw

Test of change of mass measurements with QDC. Small mass 2:

https://youtu.be/YTJbnL-mJto

Displacement of a test mass on a section plane in the energy bubble of the QDC:

The mass and the balance are translated on the table where the experiment for creation of the bubble took place. We see measurement maxima and minima which indicate a non-homogeneous phenomenon in space.

https://youtu.be/krUCV7qrBT8

New EM impregnation of QDC 1 preliminary:

Resonance of the QDC with the transmitter at 150 MHz to accumulate even more effect and test new things.

https://youtu.be/wBKba6agYGI

Pascuser wrote on Tuesday, October 23, 2012 at 20 hours 2 minutes:

Variation of resistance measurement near QDC 4:

Test 4

Here by mistake in the video I say that the multimeter on the left (current measurement) is on the 20mA calibration while it is actually on the 200mA calibration (as attested by the right multimeter which measures 997 ohms of resistance = 996 ohms of measured resistance + 1 ohm of internal resistance of the ammeter on the 200mA calibration).

No residual magnetization of the QDC exists:

https://youtu.be/T-bsklS-5zE

No magnetization is produced by the powered QDC:

https://youtu.be/5SJp5Kk0qyI

Pascuser wrote on: Wednesday October 24, 2012 at 20:22:

I have just observed, by taking measurements of the test mass with my electronic balance, that a horizontal defect of the order of less than one millimeter is sufficient to change the measured value of the mass by several grams. I'm still on flat, level surfaces, but it seems that the level has to be quite precise so that it doesn't influence the result.

I realized this by rotating my scale on itself on the same measuring point--the mass changed quite a bit.

So I started to measure the mass at a point. Then I rotated the scale on itself 90° clockwise. I re-measured, then rotated 90° clockwise, etc. 4 times to make a turn.

There is a neutral location that excludes the anomaly.

I measure successively: 1995g then 1987g then 1990g then 1987g then 1995g (back at the start). So the lack of horizontality gives a maximum and a minimum in the logically opposite direction.

Location of the anomaly.

I measure successively, then putting myself in the same direction as the initial measurement 1987g, 1990g, 1988g, and then 1995g.

This means that the test mass measurements are therefore not meaningful at all; they only correspond to the artifact of a lack of horizontality. So it didn't show anything, and I even found the same mass measurement when pivoting (in another direction, local horizontality of the tilting or the table, but slightly different from the other direction).

So only the results of the Roberval balance remain as proof. I have just checked that as logic dictates for the Roberval balance, a defect of horizontality of 10° (therefore enormous) in the direction of the balance or in the perpendicular direction does not change the state of equilibrium according to whether the platform is first lowered or raised (unlike the small residual imbalance, which is as small as this morning).

So we must not take into account the experiments of mass measurement tests on the electronic balance.

This does not mean the imbalances on the Roberval balance were not there; and since they weren't there before switching on the transmitter at the beginning (see the first video where I try to get the effect), then were there afterwards, then were no longer there when I moved the balance into the son's room next to it, and were there when I put it again on the desk in the impregnated area, etc., we have proof that it is not a problem of friction, the flatness just changes the balance position of the balance, but it doesn't change the return to equilibrium depending on which side you initially have it lean on. So something is there.

What I thought I had shown, but did not show in the end, is the other witness mass measurement anomaly. However, this point is good for the moment, though not very advanced; but the initial point remains: we still have abnormal imbalances.

Editor's note: Perhaps it would be possible to demonstrate "antigravity" by winding the coil in a counter-clockwise direction instead of clockwise. Also, using DC pulses and changing the polarity of the pulses may create an "antigravity" effect.

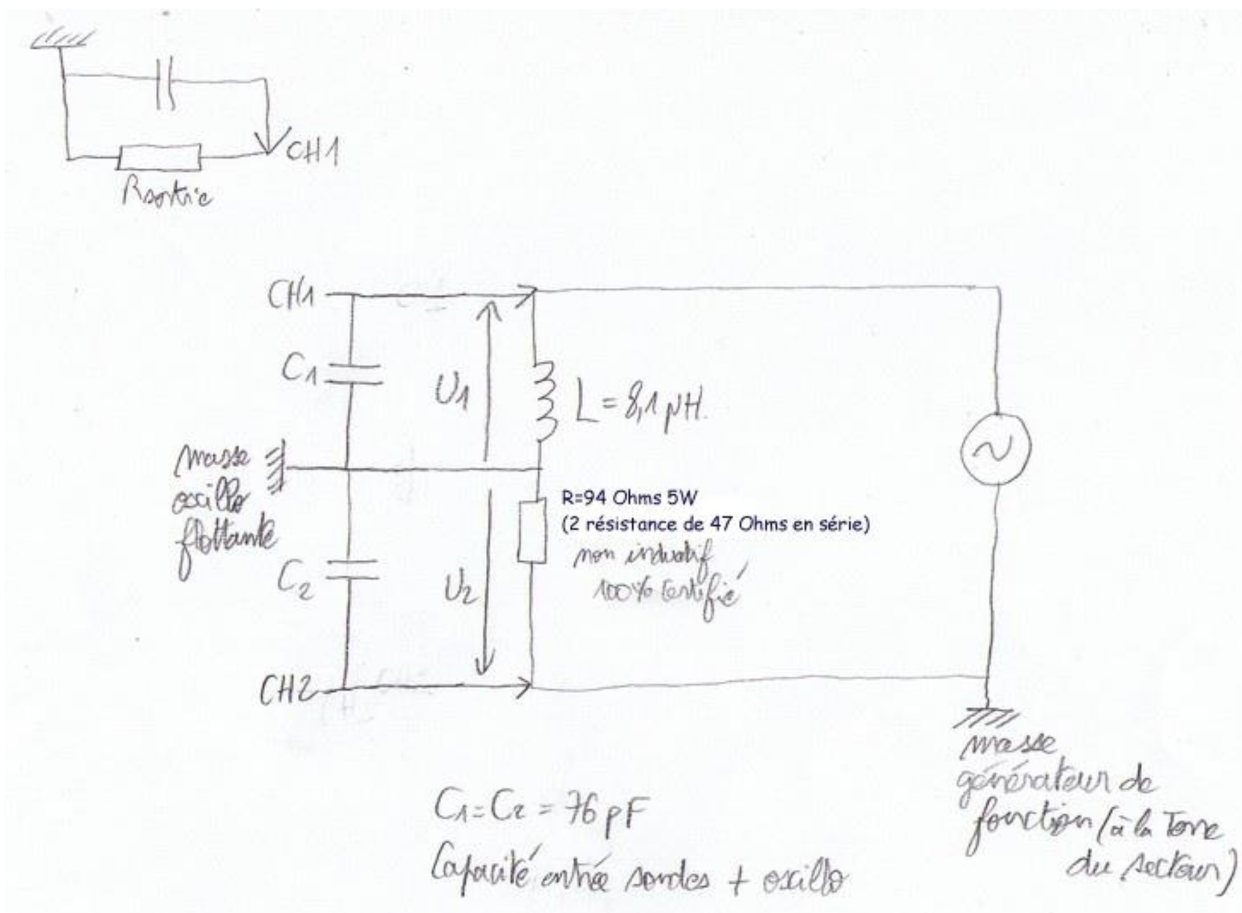
Chapter 11

Parametric Study of the PERFORMANCE of the Autogenerator as a Function of the Output Load by Pascuser

Here is a very interesting parametric study carried out by Pascuser on the evolution of the YIELD as a function of the load connected to the output of Richard Vialle's Autogenerator.

Pascuser Wrote on: Thursday October 11, 2012 at 18 hours 41 minutes:

I remade the same assembly exactly as yesterday.



First the documentation of the material I use:

For the measurement of the input power:

Velleman PC Scope Oscilloscope - PSC500:

http://www.vellemanusa.com/downloads/0/use...00_k8031_uk.pdf

The probes delivered with the oscilloscope used are the PROBE60S:

http://www.tequipment.net/Velleman_probe60s.html

The essential difference with yesterday: I put the probes in x10 position.

The technical manual indeed indicates a capacity of 46pF + capacitance of oscilloscope of 30pF = 76pF with the probes in x1 mode. That was the mode I had used until then.

It is indicated that in x10 mode the capacitance is reduced to 15pF with the oscilloscope input included.

So there is almost no current bypass for small impedance measurements. I stayed at the frequency of 3.6MHz.

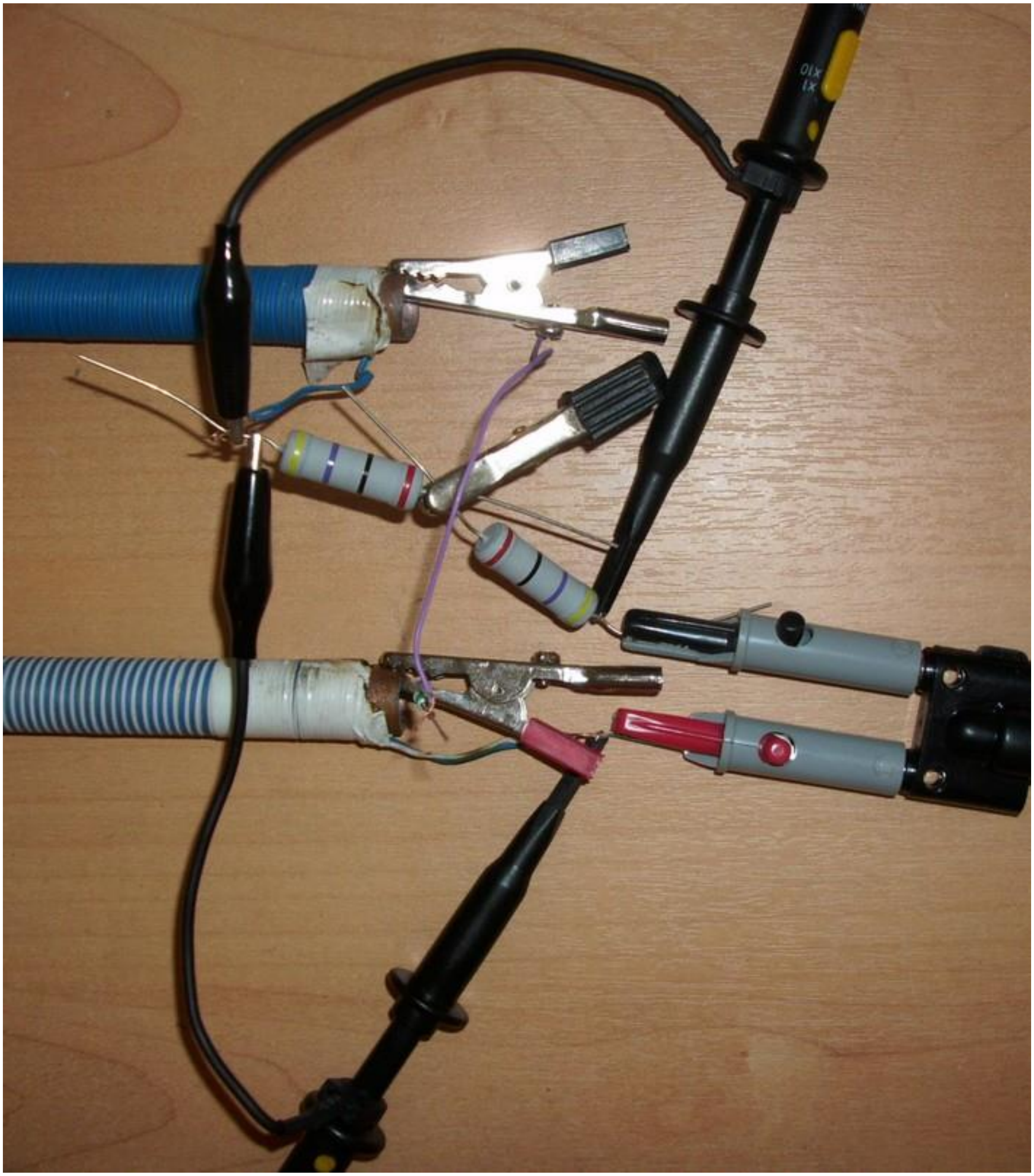
For the measurement of the output power:

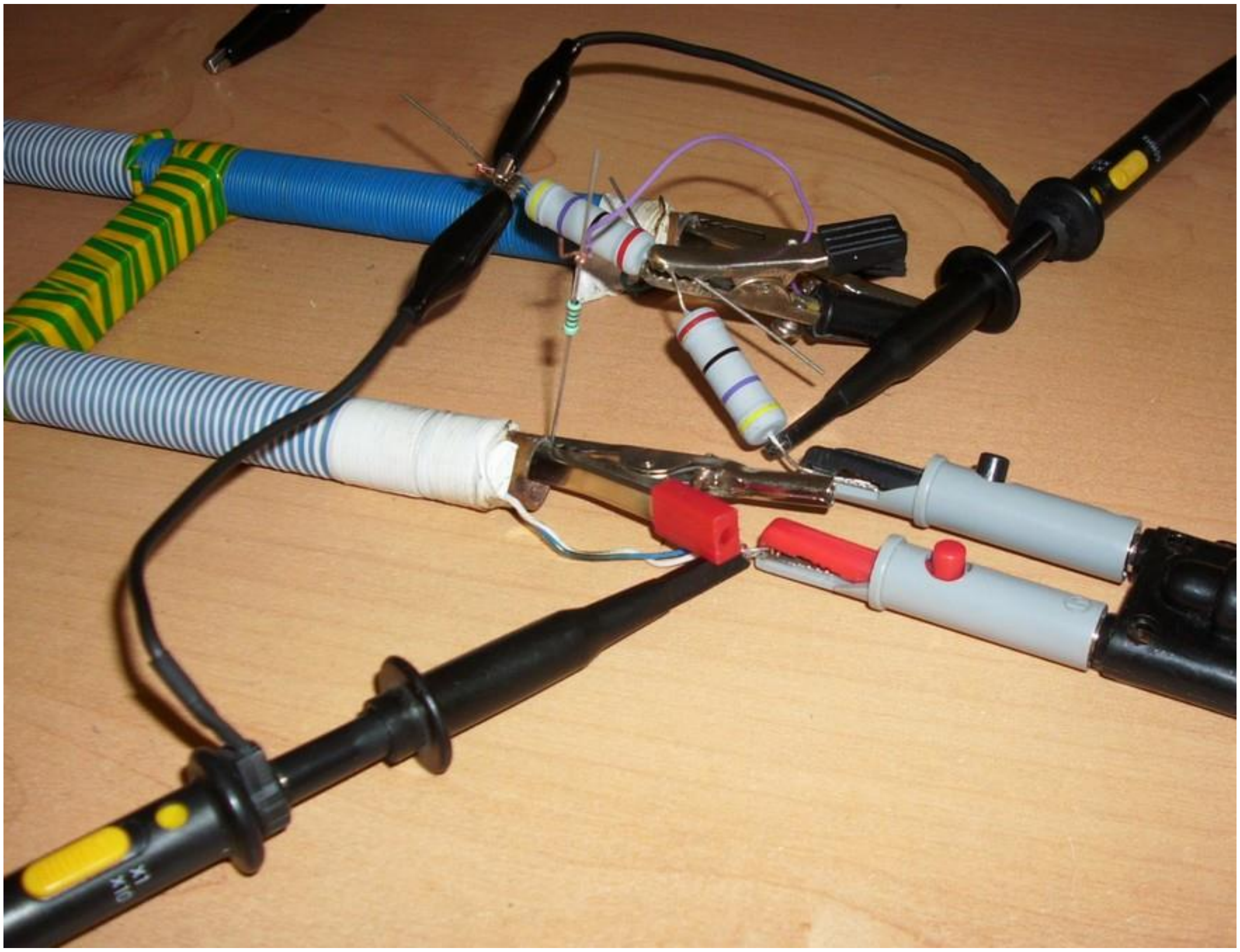
Metrix OX 863B 150MHz oscilloscope

RSR oscilloscope probe kit 60MHz AK-220. A non-adjustable probe placed in the x10 position also for reduction of the input capacitance (provides reliable measurements for small measured resistances).

Let's see what this has changed at the COP!

Mounting:





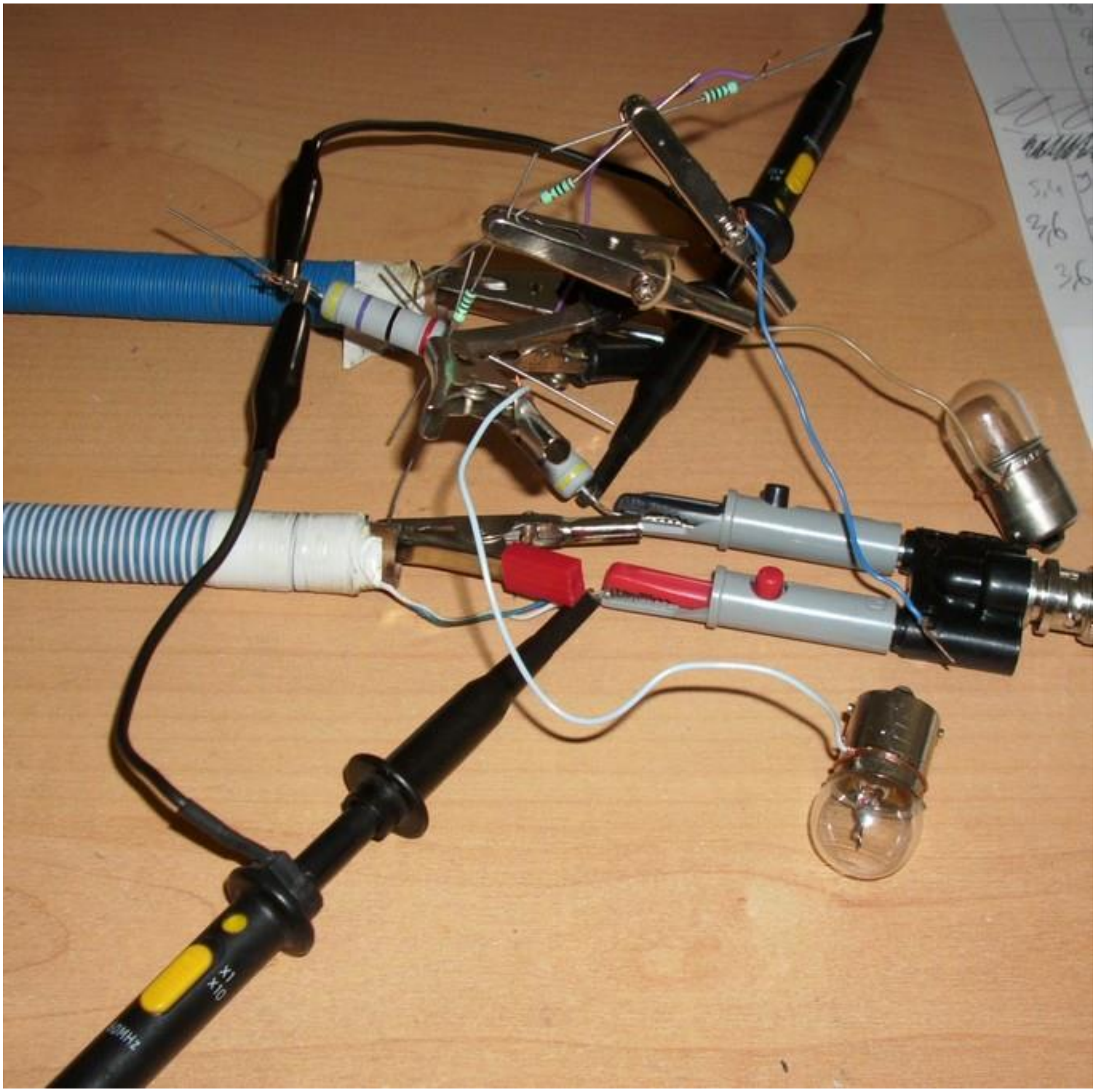
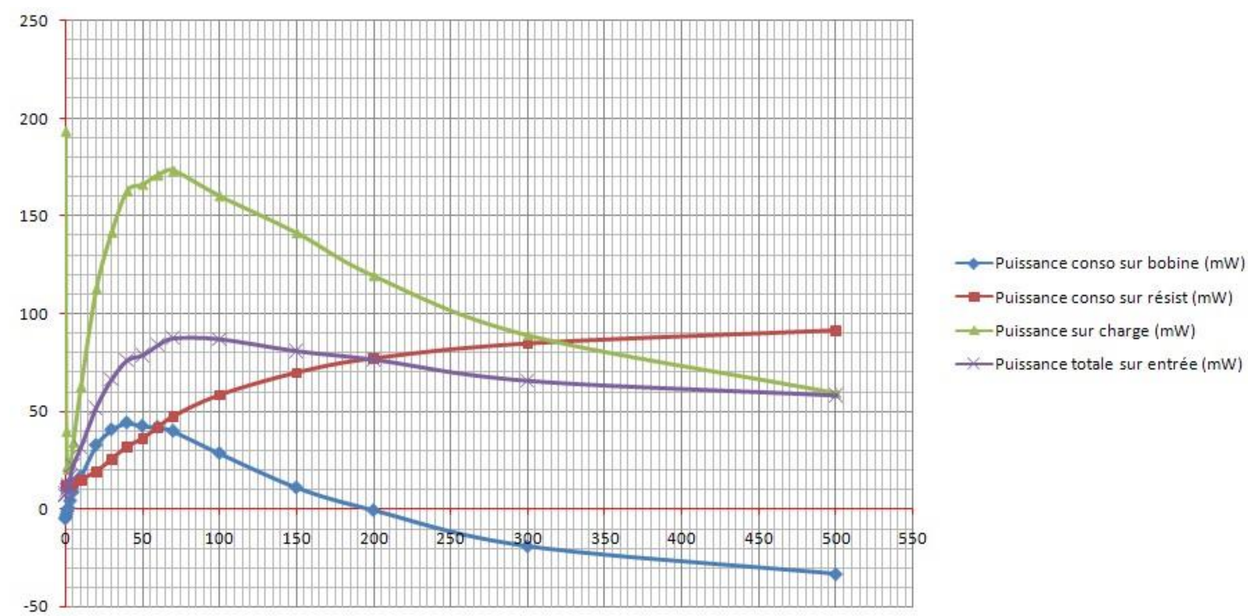
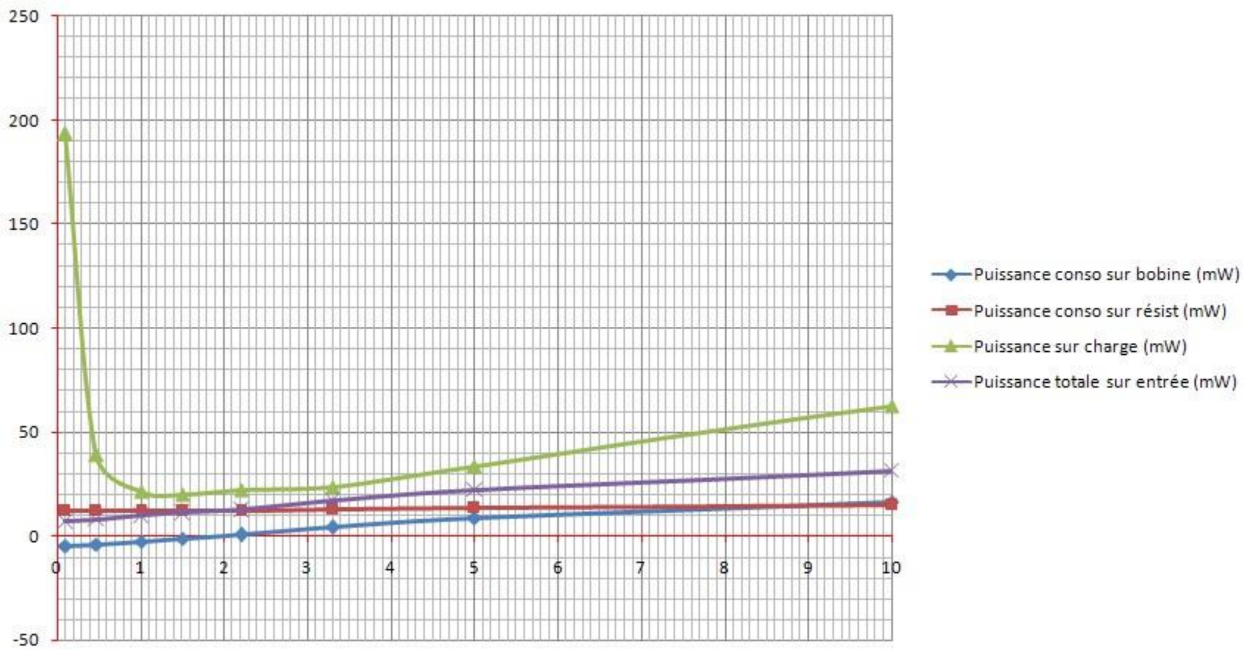


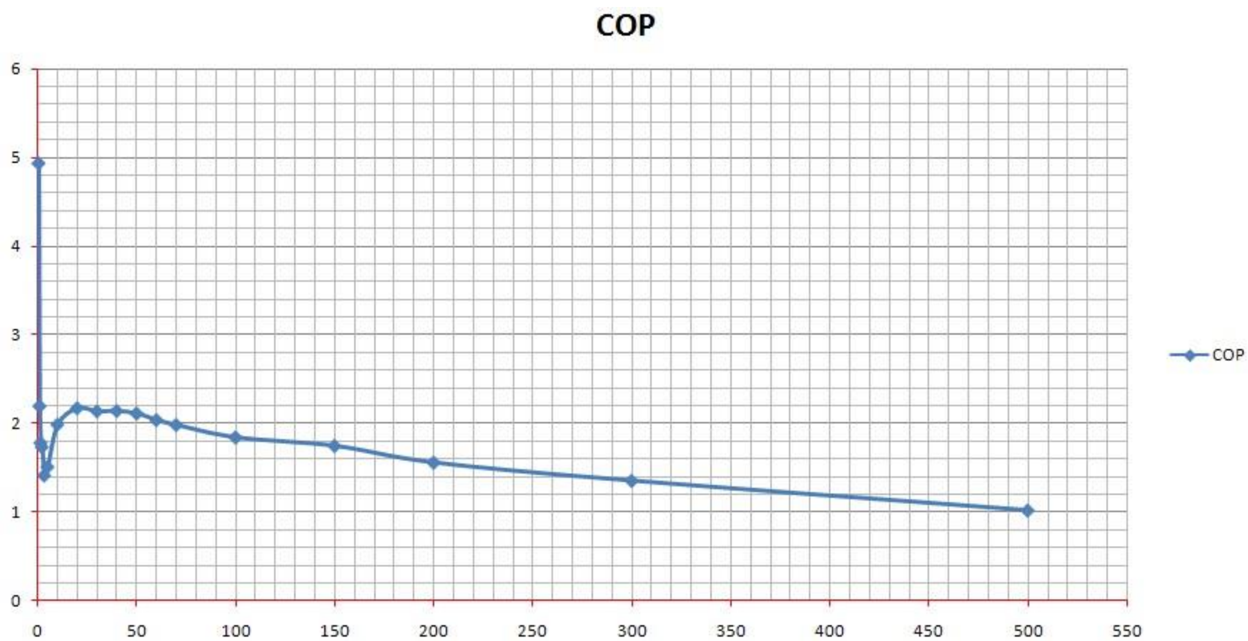
Table of measures:

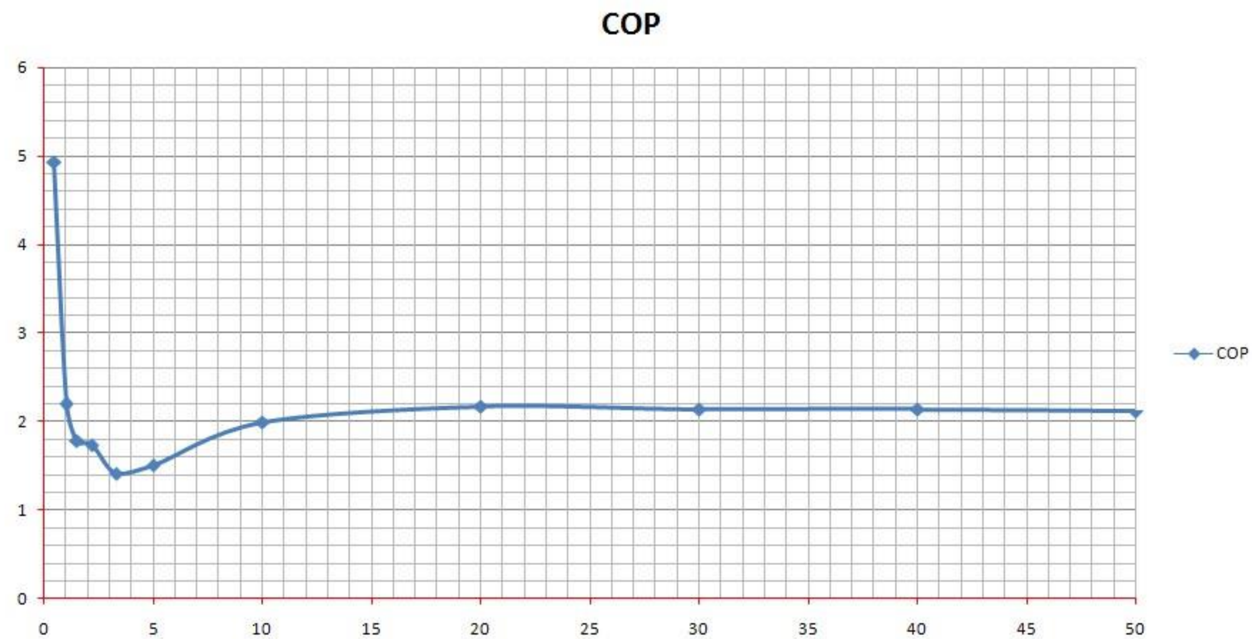
Fréquence = 3,6MHz, entrée constante du générateur de fonction positionné sur valeur maximale de pic.										
R(ohm)	U1(V)	U2(V)	Phi(°)	Rcharge(ohm)	Ucharge(V)	Puissance conso sur bobinage	Puissance conso sur résist (mW)	Puissance entrée totale (mW)	Puissance sur charge(mW)	COP
94	8.4	1.06	87	0.1	0.139	-4.96	11.95	7.00	193.21	27.62
94	8.4	1.06	87.6	0.47	0.136	-3.97	11.95	7.99	39.35	4.93
94	8.3	1.07	88.5	1	0.146	-2.47	12.18	9.71	21.32	2.20
94	8.3	1.07	89.4	1.5	0.173	-0.99	12.18	11.19	19.95	1.78
94	8.3	1.07	90.3	2.2	0.22	0.49	12.18	12.67	22.00	1.74
94	8.2	1.09	92.5	3.3	0.28	4.15	12.64	16.79	23.76	1.42
94	8.1	1.13	95.1	5	0.41	8.66	13.58	22.24	33.62	1.51
94	7.9	1.19	99.4	10	0.79	16.33	15.06	31.40	62.41	1.99
94	7.5	1.34	107.8	20	1.5	32.68	19.10	51.79	112.50	2.17
94	7.2	1.55	110	30	2.06	40.61	25.56	66.16	141.45	2.14
94	6.9	1.73	110.3	40	2.55	44.06	31.84	75.90	162.56	2.14
94	6.8	1.84	108.6	50	2.88	42.46	36.02	78.47	165.89	2.11
94	6.7	1.98	107.3	60	3.2	41.97	41.71	83.67	170.67	2.04
94	6.6	2.11	105.6	70	3.48	39.84	47.36	87.20	173.01	1.98
94	6.6	2.34	100	100	4	28.53	58.25	86.78	160.00	1.84
94	6.6	2.56	93.5	150	4.6	10.97	69.72	80.69	141.07	1.75
94	6.7	2.69	89.8	200	4.88	-0.67	76.98	76.31	119.07	1.56
94	6.9	2.82	84.7	300	5.16	-19.12	84.60	65.48	88.75	1.36
94	7	2.93	81.2	500	5.44	-33.38	91.33	57.95	59.19	1.02
94	7.2	3.01	77.9	1000	5.66	-48.33	96.38	48.06	32.04	0.67
94	7.3	3.05	76.4	2000	5.8	-55.70	98.96	43.27	16.82	0.39
94	7.4	3.08	75.4	10000	5.8	-61.12	100.92	39.80	3.36	0.08
94	7.5	3.07	75	1000000000	5.94	-63.40	100.26	36.87	0.00	0.00

Curves:




250
200
150
100
50
0
-50
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Puissance conso sur bobine (mW)
Puissance conso sur résist (mW)
Puissance sur charge (mW)
Puissance totale sur entrée (mW)


COP
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550
COP



This time I have my overunity. Unless there is an error not seen by me somewhere in the chain of measurements, it becomes a serious overunity curve!

We see that we have a maximum COP for an output load of 20 ohms, but that it seems that we have a COP tending to infinity for a load resistance tending to 0.

However, very low resistance measurements cannot be used because the parasitic inductance becomes relatively strong (even if it is very weak in absolute value, it is less so compared to the resistive value). For the parasitic inductance to no longer count, a minimum resistance of 5 ohms is required. If we take the part starting at 5 ohms, we have a COP with a maximum of about 2.2 for the 20 ohm load.

The last measurement was carried out with an open circuit (infinite impedance that I materialized by 1,000,000,000 ohms).

The maximum power on the load is given for 70 ohms of load.

I took videos of the same assembly with a bulb at the output and a measurement of the COP at 3.6 MHz, and a visual search for maximum output at another frequency, with a measurement of the COP.

Video No. 1:

https://youtu.be/nBZmSjB5EeU

Video No. 2:

https://youtu.be/z0PHC9-8UXo

Video No. 3:

https://youtu.be/3RjVCwAxt_M

Other identical measurements carried out by changing only the frequency to f = 4 MHz:

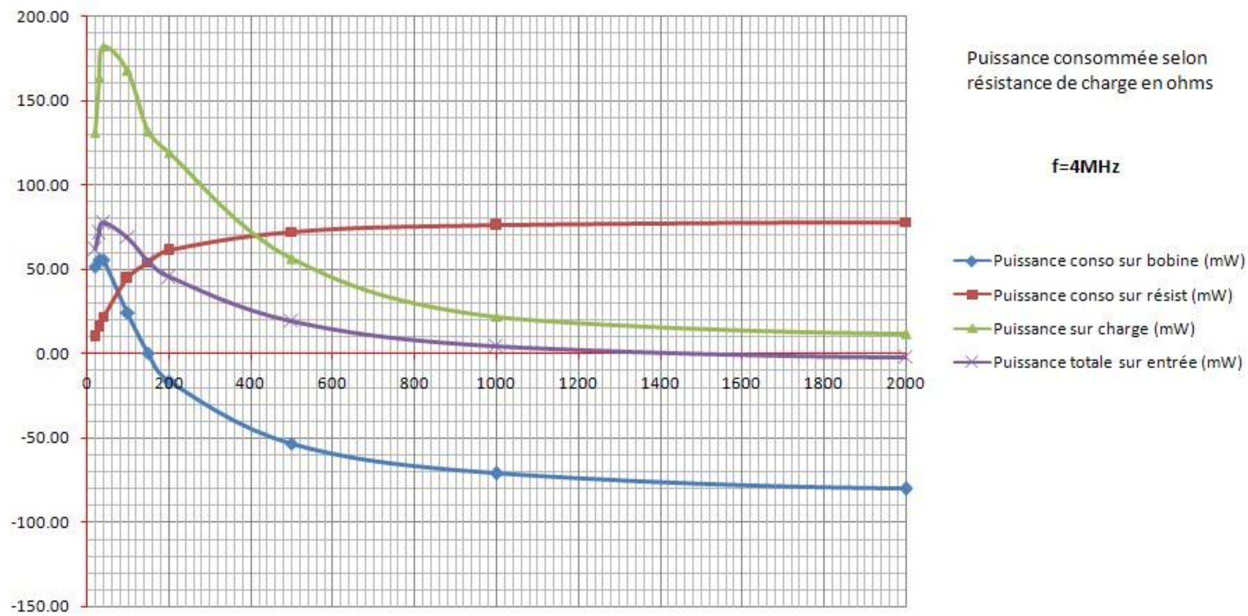
We see that the behavior is different. Everything changes depending on the frequency.

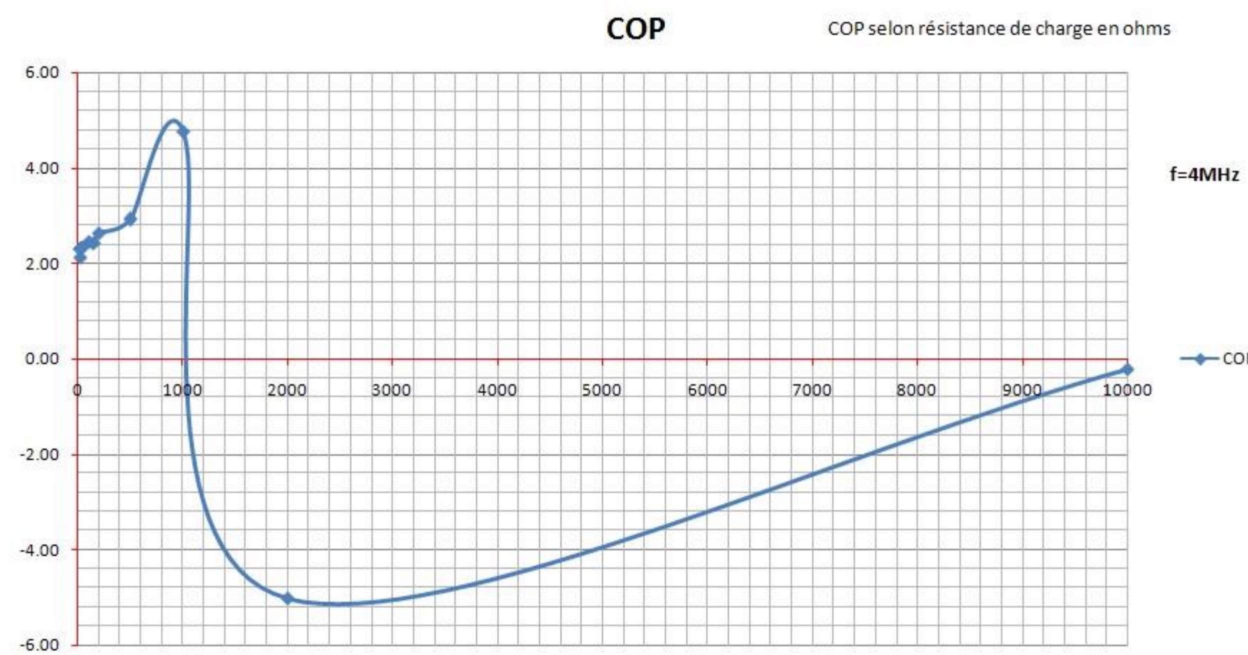
We see that here we have a COP which tends towards infinity with an increasingly large load, but the output power collapses at the same time.

It is recalled that obtaining a large COP does not mean obtaining a large output power, only that the output-to-input ratio becomes large (therefore a sharp decrease in the input).

We therefore have negative power at the input since it is the input which in fact decreases. Besides, at one point it gets to be purely negative at the input on the winding, and on the entire winding plus the resistance.

Fréquence = **4MHz**, entrée constante du générateur de fonction positionné sur valeur maximale de pic.										
R(ohm)	U1(V)	U2(V)	Phi(°)	Rcharge(ohm)	Ucharge(V)	Puissance conso sur bobinage	Puissance conso sur résist (mW)	Puissance entrée totale (mW)	Puissance sur charge(mW)	COP
94	7.5	0.97	132	20	1.62	51.79	10.01	61.80	131.22	2.12
94	7.2	1.22	126.8	30	2.22	55.98	15.83	71.81	164.28	2.29
94	6.9	1.44	121.8	40	2.7	55.70	22.06	77.76	182.25	2.34
94	6.9	2.05	99.2	100	4.1	24.06	44.71	68.77	168.10	2.44
94	7.1	2.26	90.1	150	4.45	0.30	54.34	54.63	132.02	2.42
94	7.2	2.4	85	200	4.88	-16.02	61.28	45.25	119.07	2.63
94	7.6	2.61	75.4	500	5.3	-53.19	72.47	19.28	56.18	2.91
94	7.9	2.67	71.5	1000	4.7	-71.20	75.84	4.64	22.09	4.76
94	8	2.71	69.6	2000	4.77	-80.39	78.13	-2.27	11.38	-5.02
94	8.1	2.7	67.4	10000	5	-89.41	77.55	-11.86	2.50	-0.21
94	8	2.7	69.3	1000000000	4.84	-81.22	77.55	-3.67	0.00	0.00





I did not put in intermediate measurements in sufficient numbers to specify it better, but the output power peak was obviously between 40 ohms and 100 ohms. The COP is then about 2.3. This is the interesting point: having a COP for maximum output power.

At 3.6MHz we had the peak output power at 70 ohms, with a COP of around 2; therefore, it was less efficient.

Thus 3.6 MHz as the maximum overunity frequency is not verified here, but without any exit agreement. The maximum overunity may be at 3.6MHz when drawing much more power. As we see, each parameter changes the game of behavior. Apart from the fact that depending on the setting we can or cannot get overunity or even into pure negative power at the input, it is difficult to make a model of "how it goes" with these elements alone.

But what will interest us is to have more energy in the end. That is what these measurements do not show (they just show which parameters influence the power output, and show an overunity).

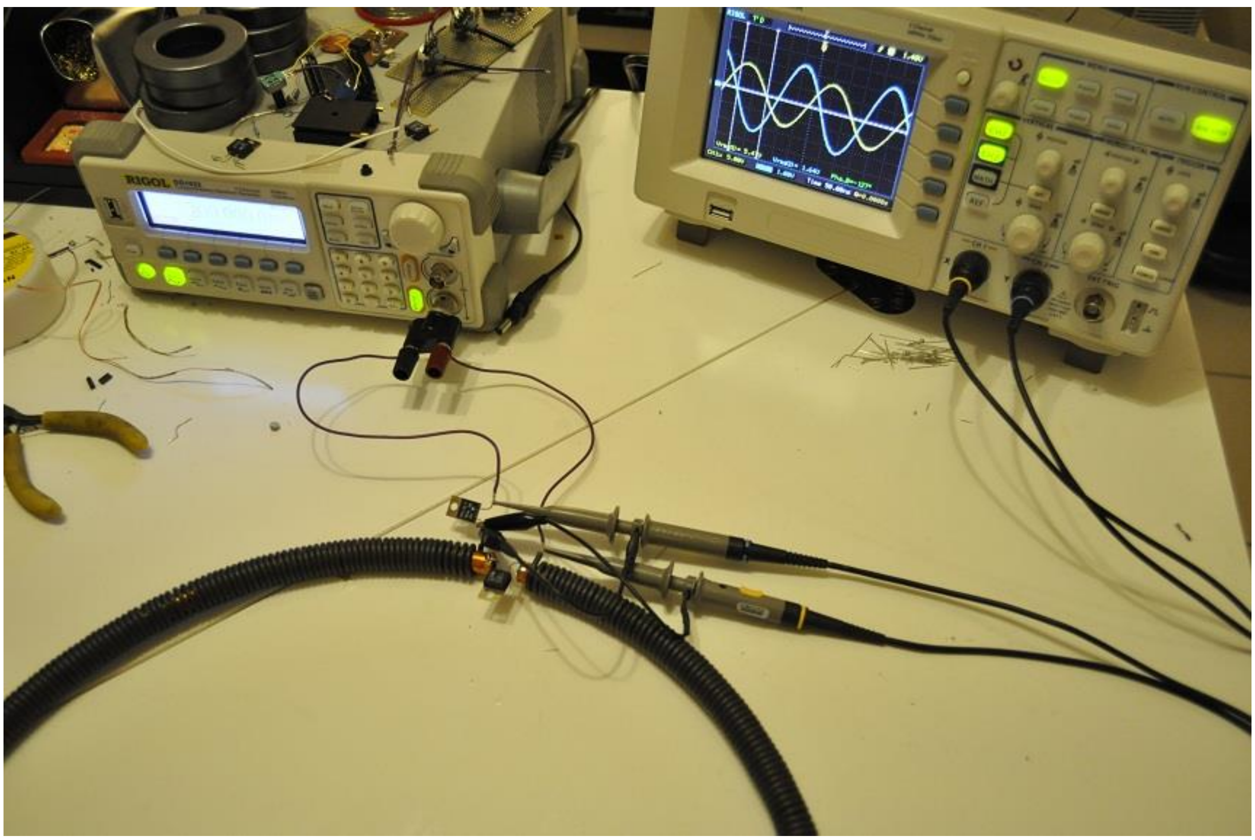
Chapter 12

Successful Replication by MIZUNO57 of Pascuser's COP Measurements

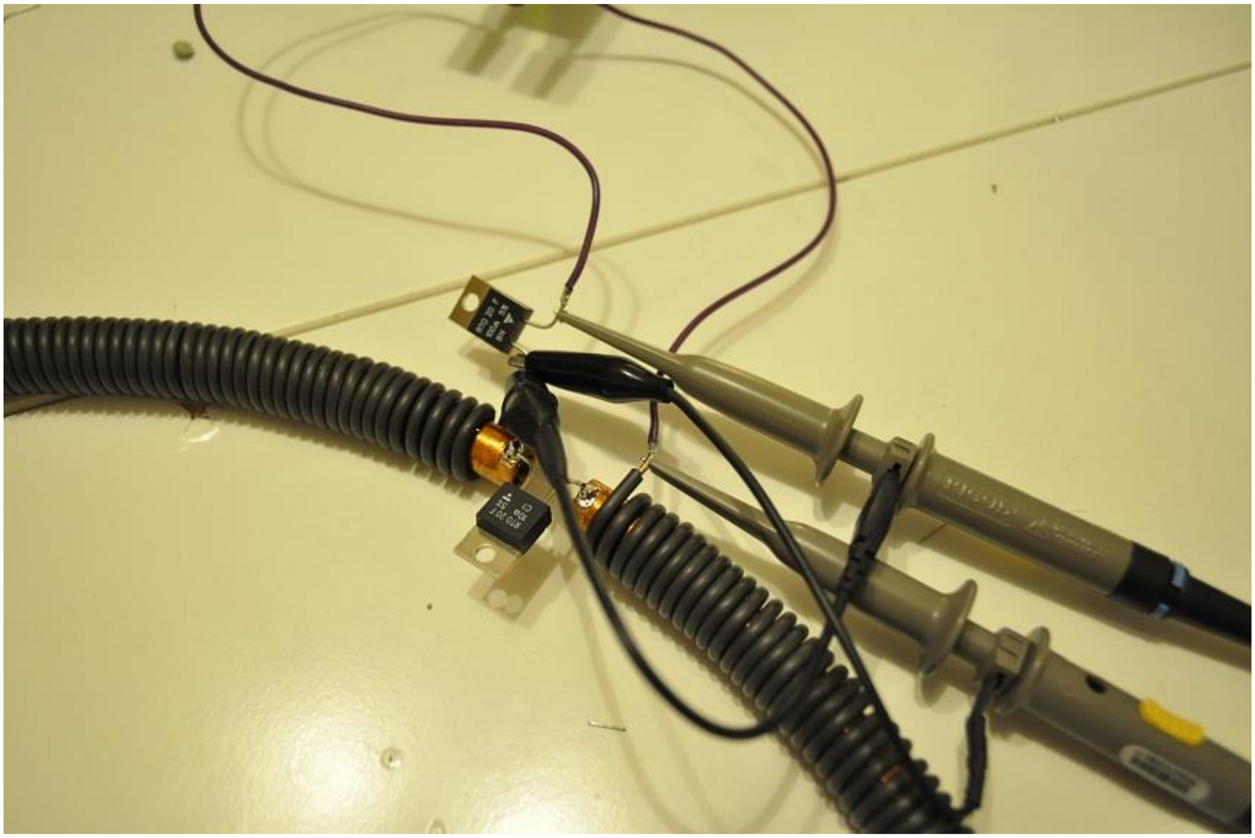
Mizuno57 successfully reproduced the COP measurements on the Autogenerator previously performed by Pascuser.

Mizuno57 wrote on: Thursday October 11, 2012 at 21 hours 47 minutes:

Well I made the same assembly as Pascuser in order to reproduce his test. It took me a long time to modify my oscilloscope to remove it's earth ground, since I had no adapter without an earth ground to connect to the oscilloscope.



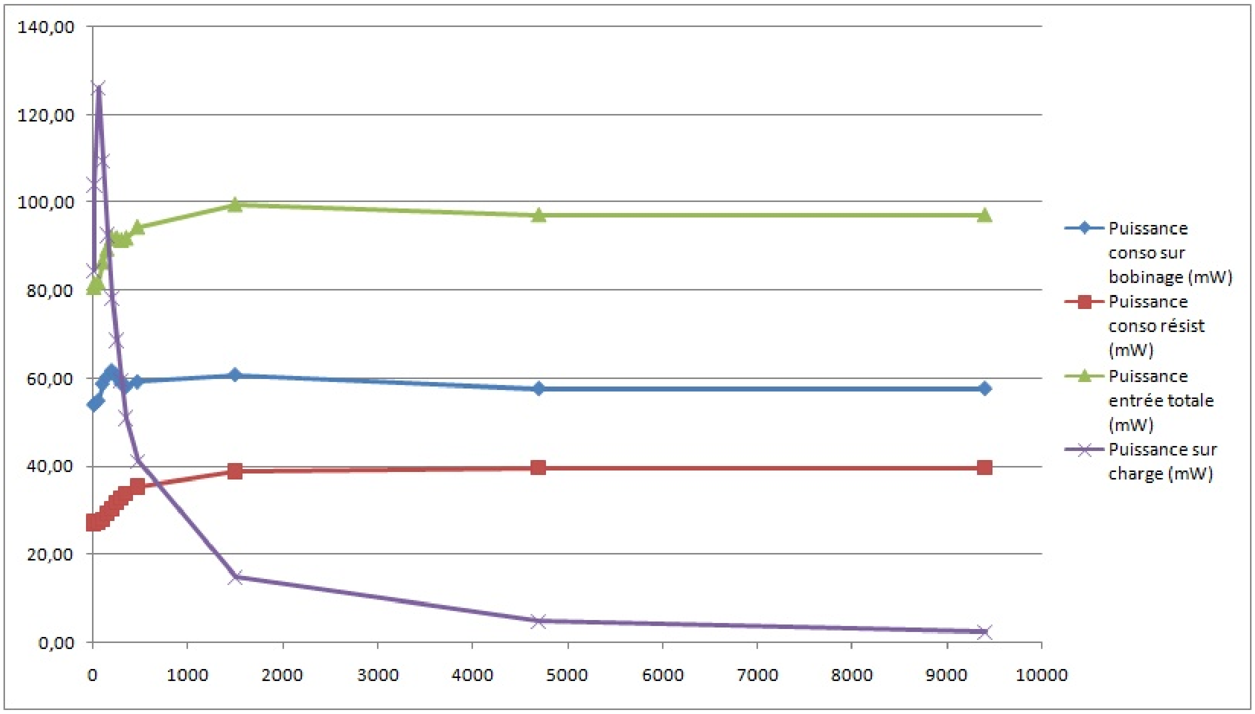
A close up view of the probes which are set to 10x, and that have been calibrated before use. I no longer have the equipment to measure their capacity.

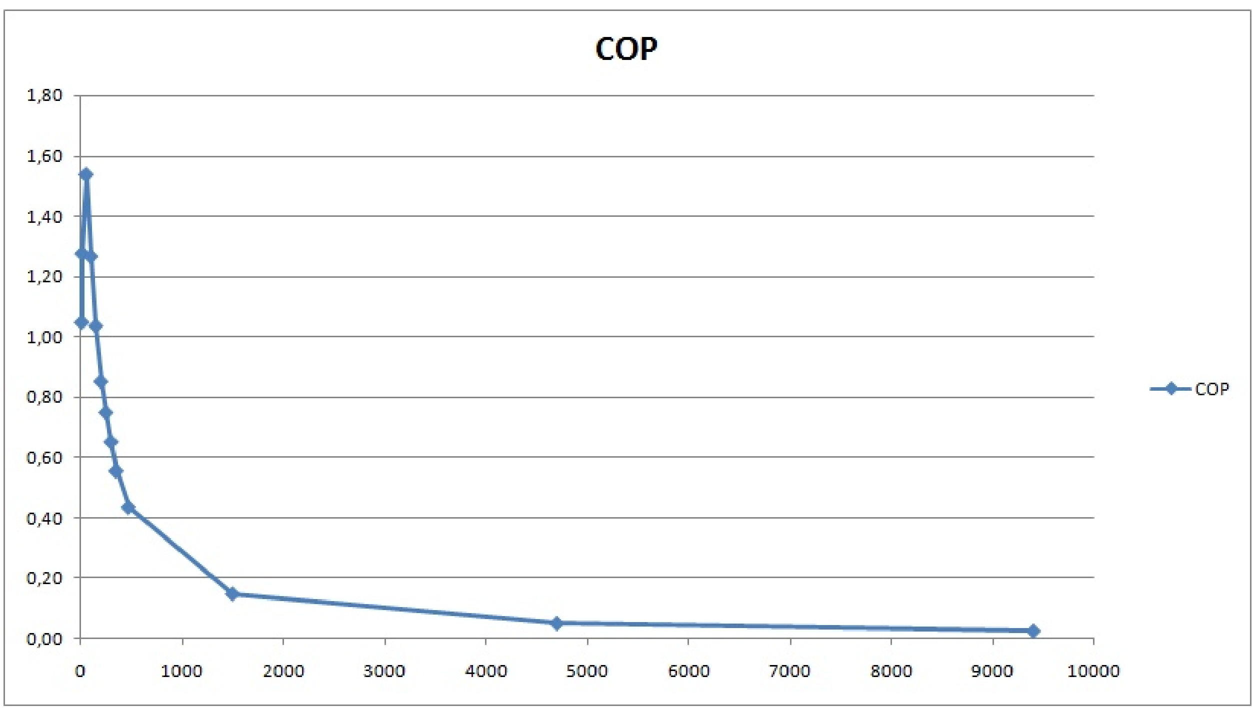


My measurements:

Fréquence 3,6Mhz, entrée constante du générateur de fonction positionné sur valeur maximale de pic.										
R(ohm)	U1(V)	U2(V)	Phi(°)	Rcharge(ohm)	Ucharge(V)	Puissance conso sur bobinage (mW)	Puissance conso résist (mW)	Puissance entrée totale (mW)	Puissance sur charge (mW)	COP
100	5,47	1,64	127	10	0,92	53,99	26,90	80,88	84,64	1,05
100	5,43	1,66	127	15	1,25	54,25	27,56	81,80	104,17	1,27
100	5,41	1,65	128	54	2,61	54,96	27,23	82,18	126,15	1,54
100	5,26	1,67	132	100	3,31	58,78	27,89	86,67	109,56	1,26
100	5,18	1,71	133	150	3,73	60,41	29,24	89,65	92,75	1,03
100	5,12	1,74	134	200	3,96	61,89	30,28	92,16	78,41	0,85
100	5,07	1,78	132	250	4,15	60,39	31,68	92,07	68,89	0,75
100	5,06	1,81	130	300	4,23	58,87	32,76	91,63	59,64	0,65
100	5,03	1,84	129	350	4,23	58,24	33,86	92,10	51,12	0,56
100	5,01	1,88	129	470	4,4	59,27	35,34	94,62	41,19	0,44
100	5,02	1,97	128	1500	4,72	60,89	38,81	99,69	14,85	0,15
100	5,06	1,99	125	4700	4,83	57,76	39,60	97,36	4,96	0,05
100	5,06	1,99	125	9400	4,86	57,76	39,60	97,36	2,51	0,03

The graphs:


140,00
120,00
100,00
80,00
60,00
40,00
20,00
0,00
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
Puissance conso sur bobinage (mW)
Puissance conso résist (mW)
Puissance entrée totale (mW)
Puissance sur charge (mW)


COP
1,80
1,60
1,40
1,20
1,00
0,80
0,60
0,40
0,20
0,00
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
COP

Apparently I am not in the negative power range, but I have a COP greater than 1 for a load of 10 to 150 ohms, with a maximum at 54 ohms. So I confirm that something is happening at 50 ohms.

Also 3.6Mhz is not the tuning frequency of my bar (which is "O" shaped and not "U" shaped). So I plan to redo measurements with a few different frequencies, but with a 50 ohm load, to identify the "ideal" operating point.

Pascuser wrote on: Thursday October 11, 2012 at 23 hours 28 minutes:

Congratulations on your measurements and the very clear report!!

Glad to see you find the same kind of things as me!

Me too: I do not have negative power, but only overunity (we are talking about "only" overunity; it's already a great victory, no?) here:

http://www.conspirovniscience.com/forum/in...indpost&p=23929

But by changing the frequency it becomes pure negative power here with a certain load:

http://www.conspirovniscience.com/forum/in...indpost&p=23932

There's no reason you can't find the same.

I don't have time to do it, but J-L Naudin sent me feedback where he also measured negative power; he used his battery powered oscilloscope so as not to have any grounding problem.

There are therefore three to have overunity results now!

Chapter 13

Replication of the Autogenerator Pilot Oscillator by Pascuser

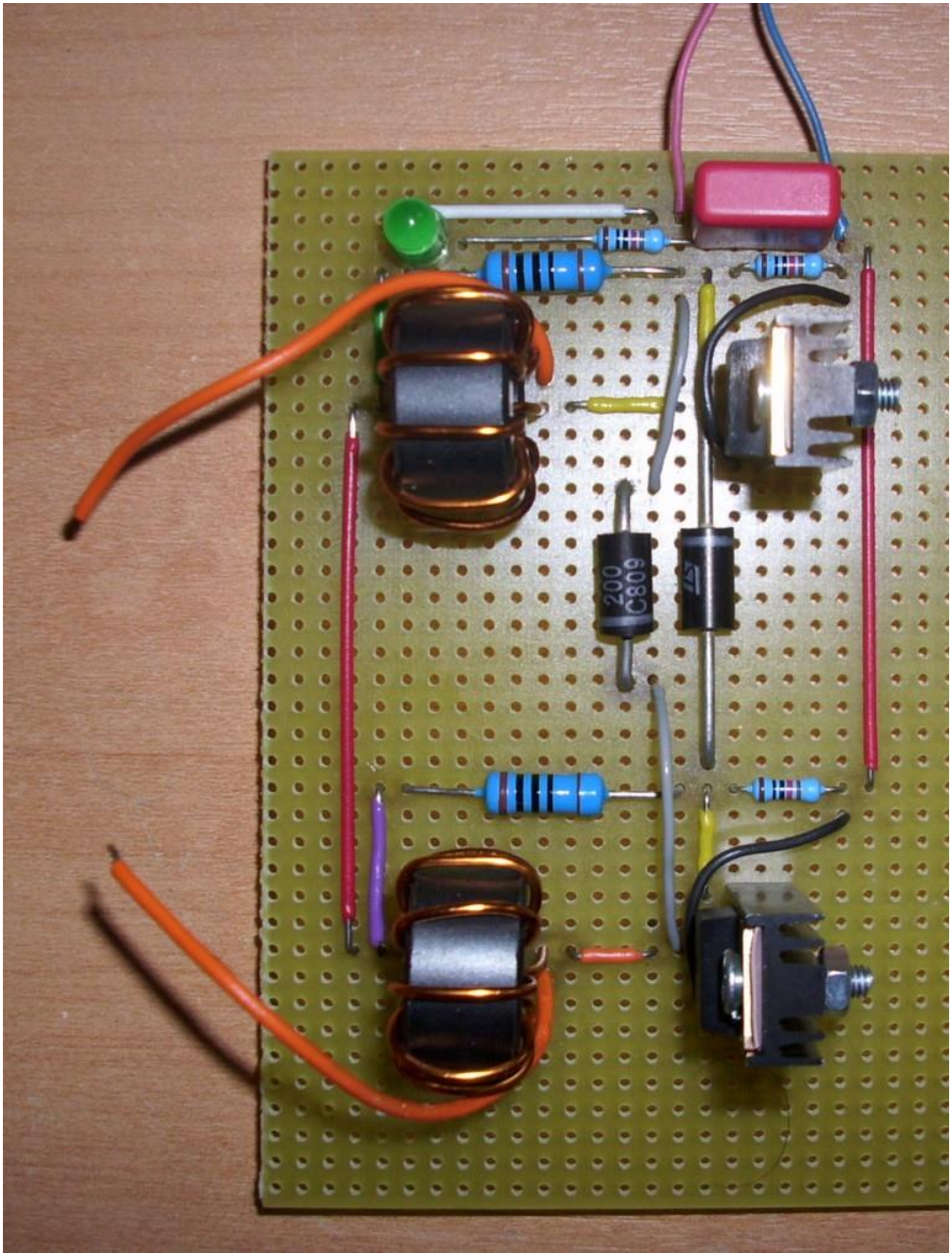
Here is a successful replication of Richard Vialle's U-shaped Autogenerator Pilot Oscillator v1.1 setup made by Pascuser.

Pascuser wrote on Tuesday October 2, 2012 at 17 hours 39 minutes:

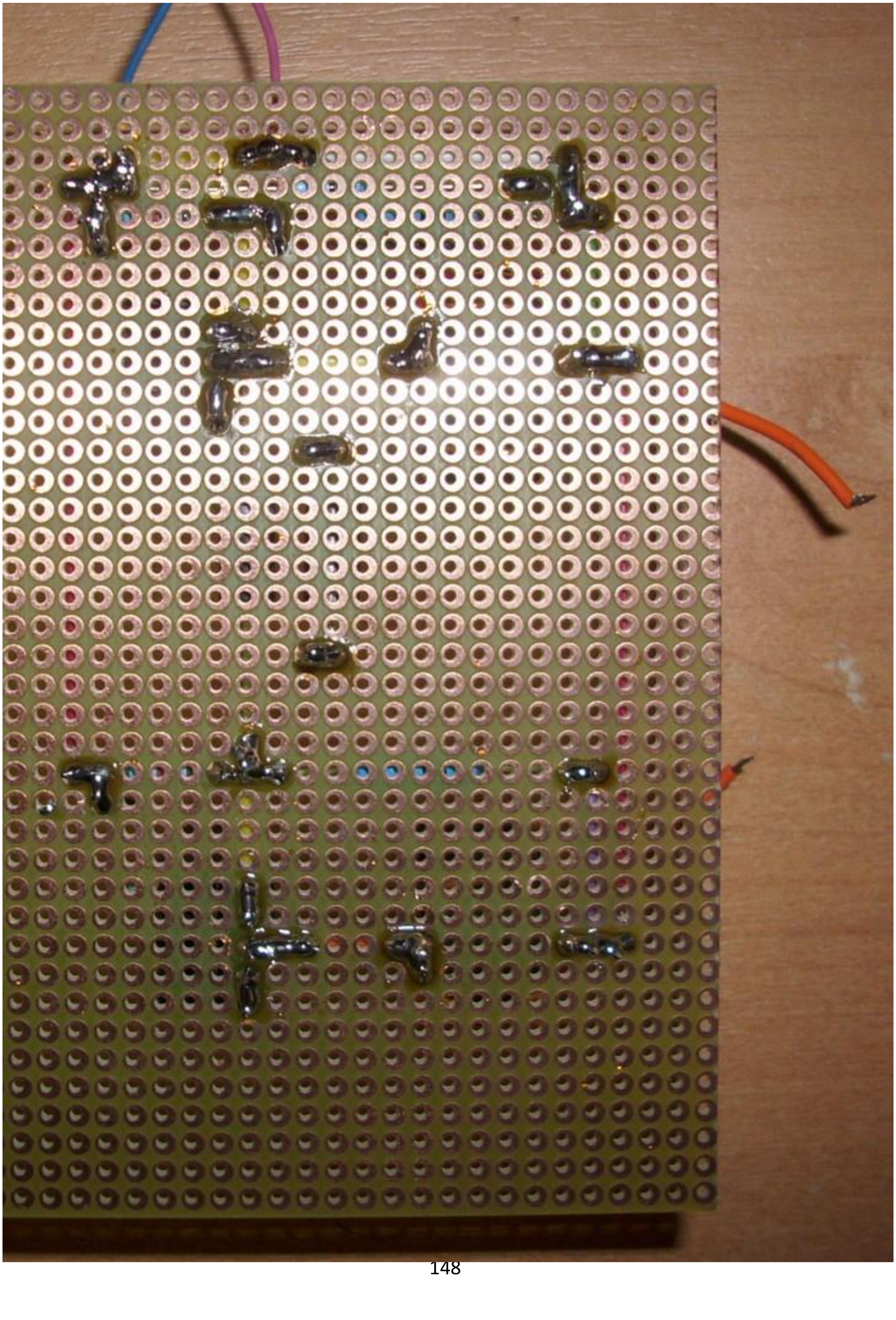
I mounted and soldered the Royer type power assembly identical to J. L. Naudin's last night.

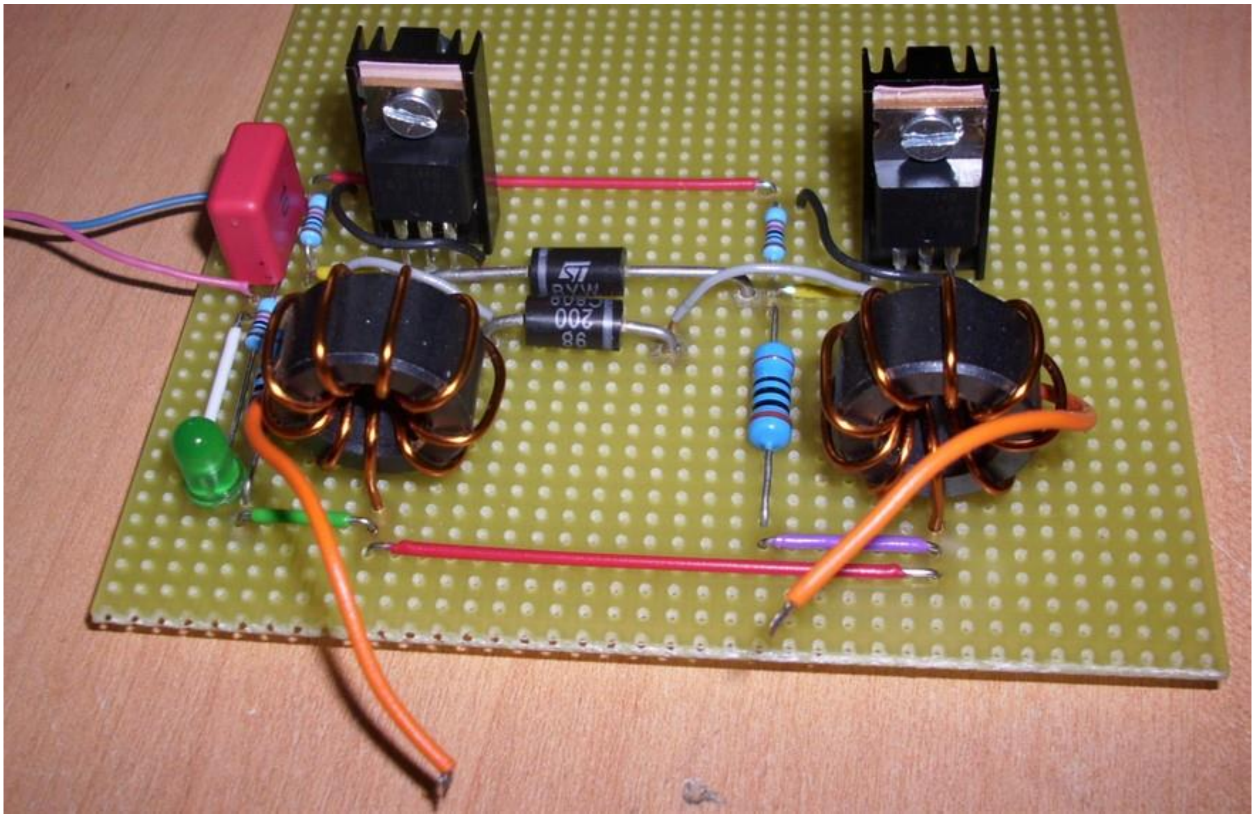
I changed the resistor from the 1 Kilohm supplying the LED to a less greedy one of 10 Kilohm, and the LED lighted up very well with it. The rest was unchanged.

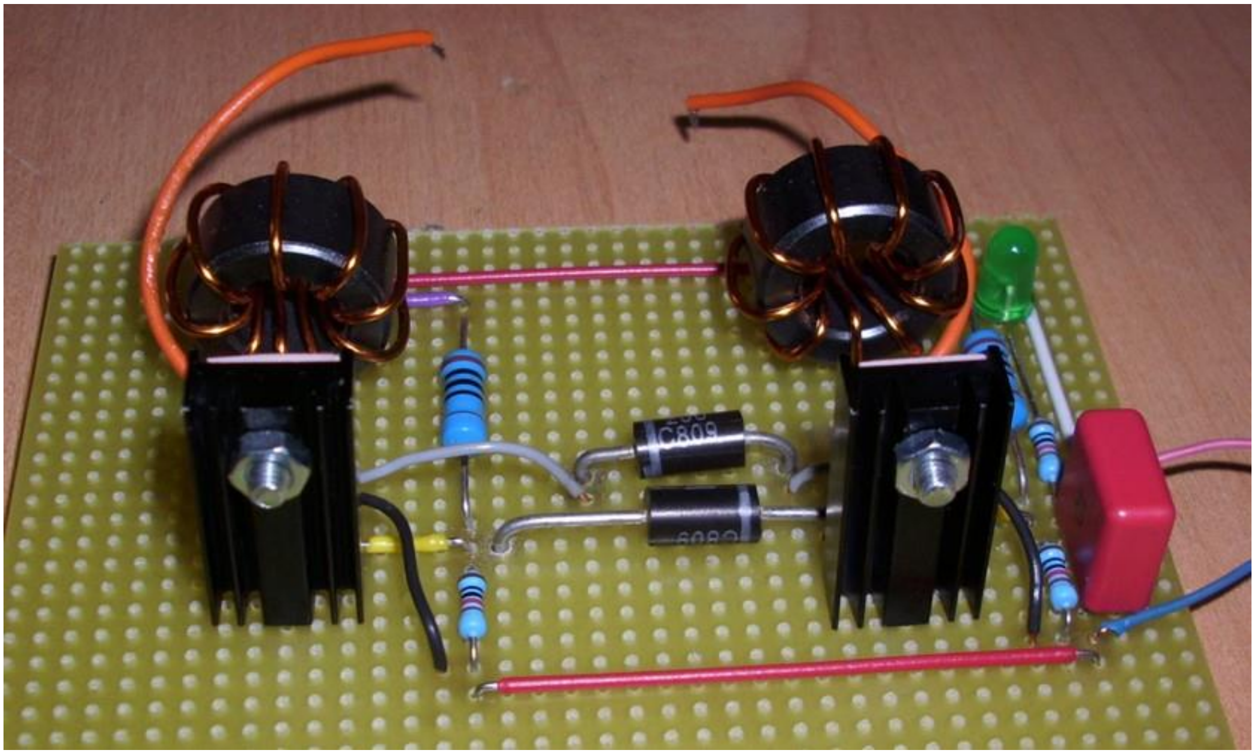
Here is the assembly:


200
C809

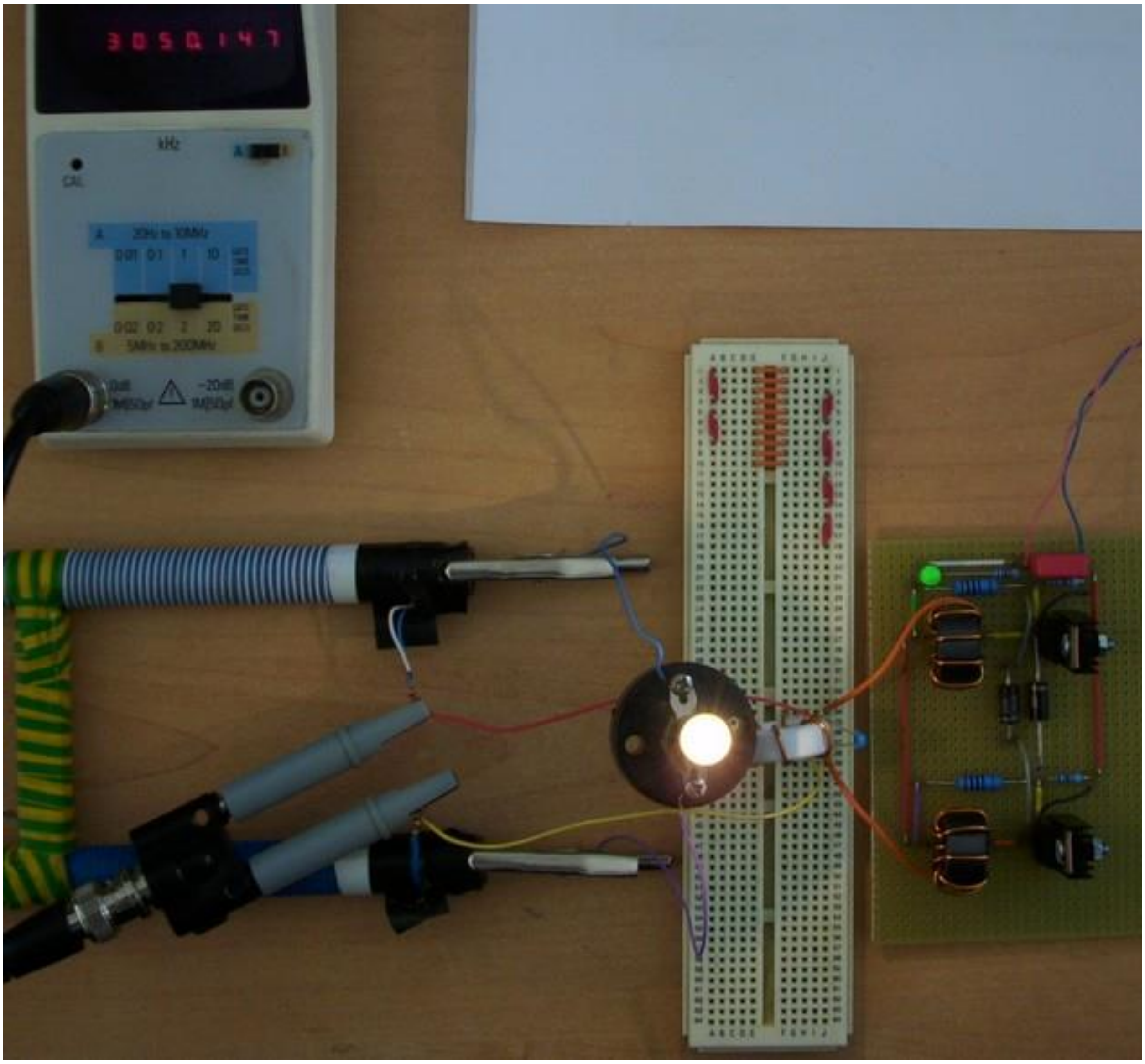
I ended up buying a wafer board rather than the tape type printed circuit board.






C809

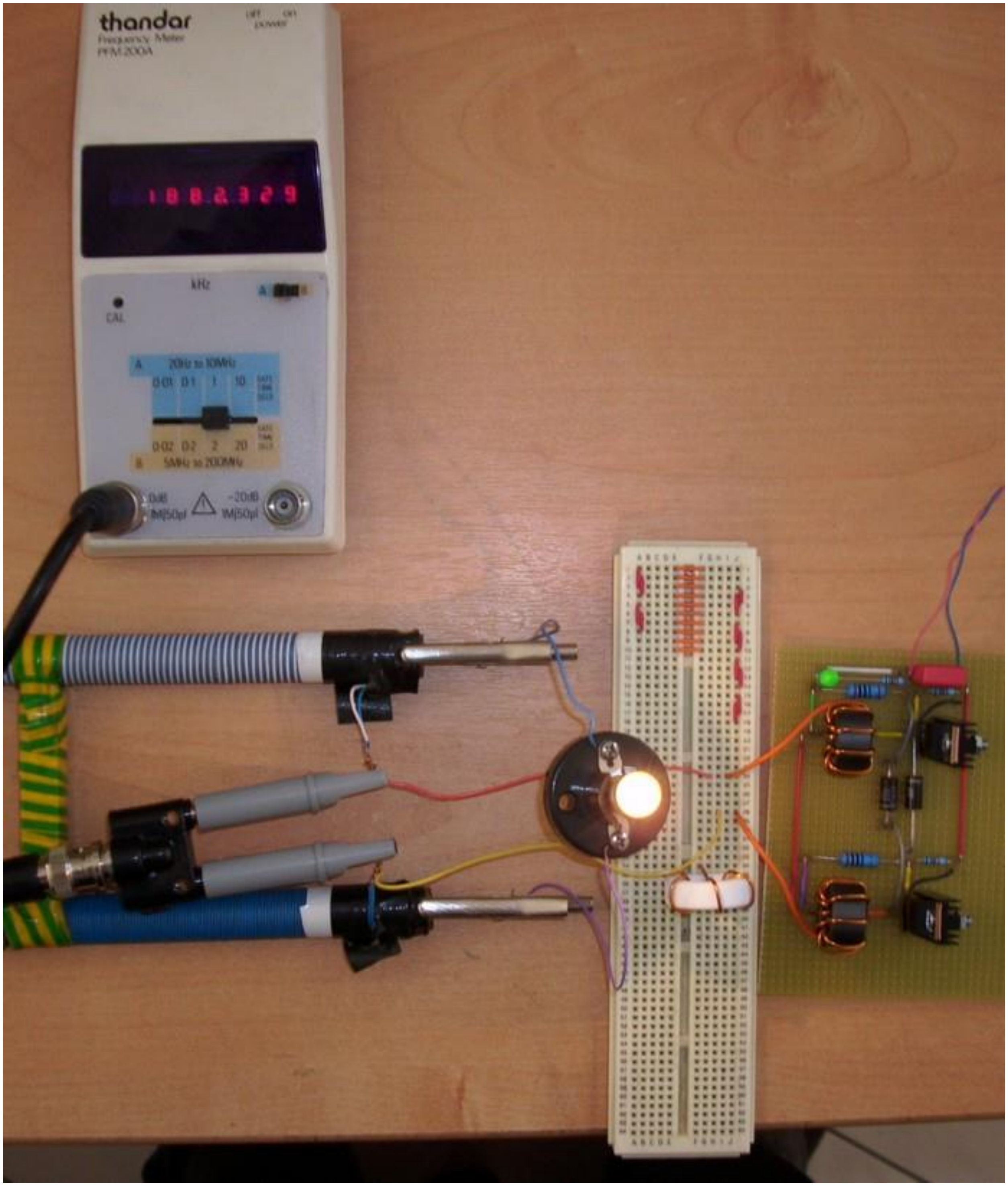
Once switched on it worked the first time, with no hitch (I mounted the 1st version resonator, on the ring ferrite):



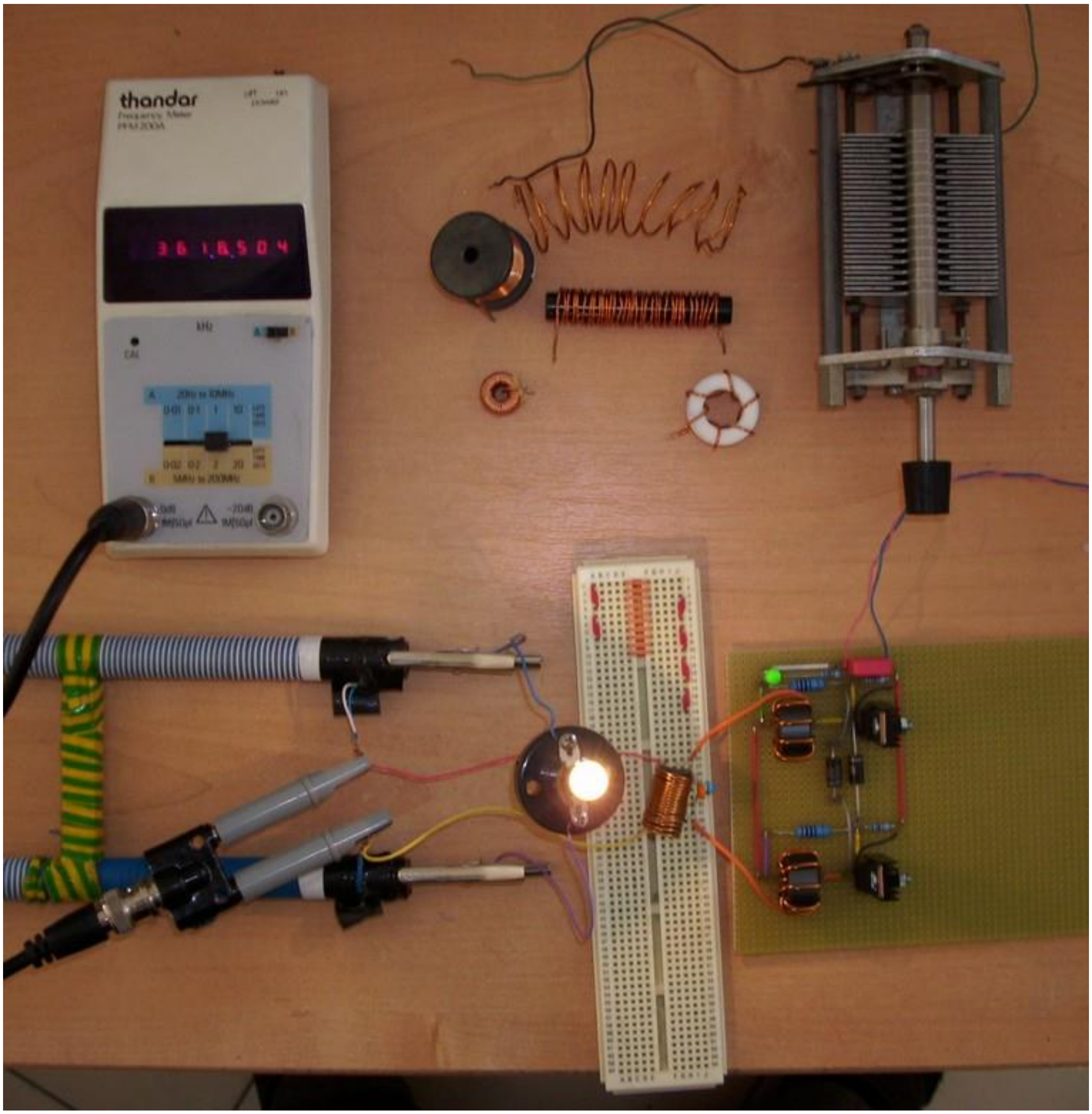
On the other hand the frequency is as can be read on the frequency meter with the red LED display, about 3MHz.

If we remember that the "load" is the coil of the U and has a certain inductance, and that the FET transistors have an output capacitance, this already creates a resonator on its own.

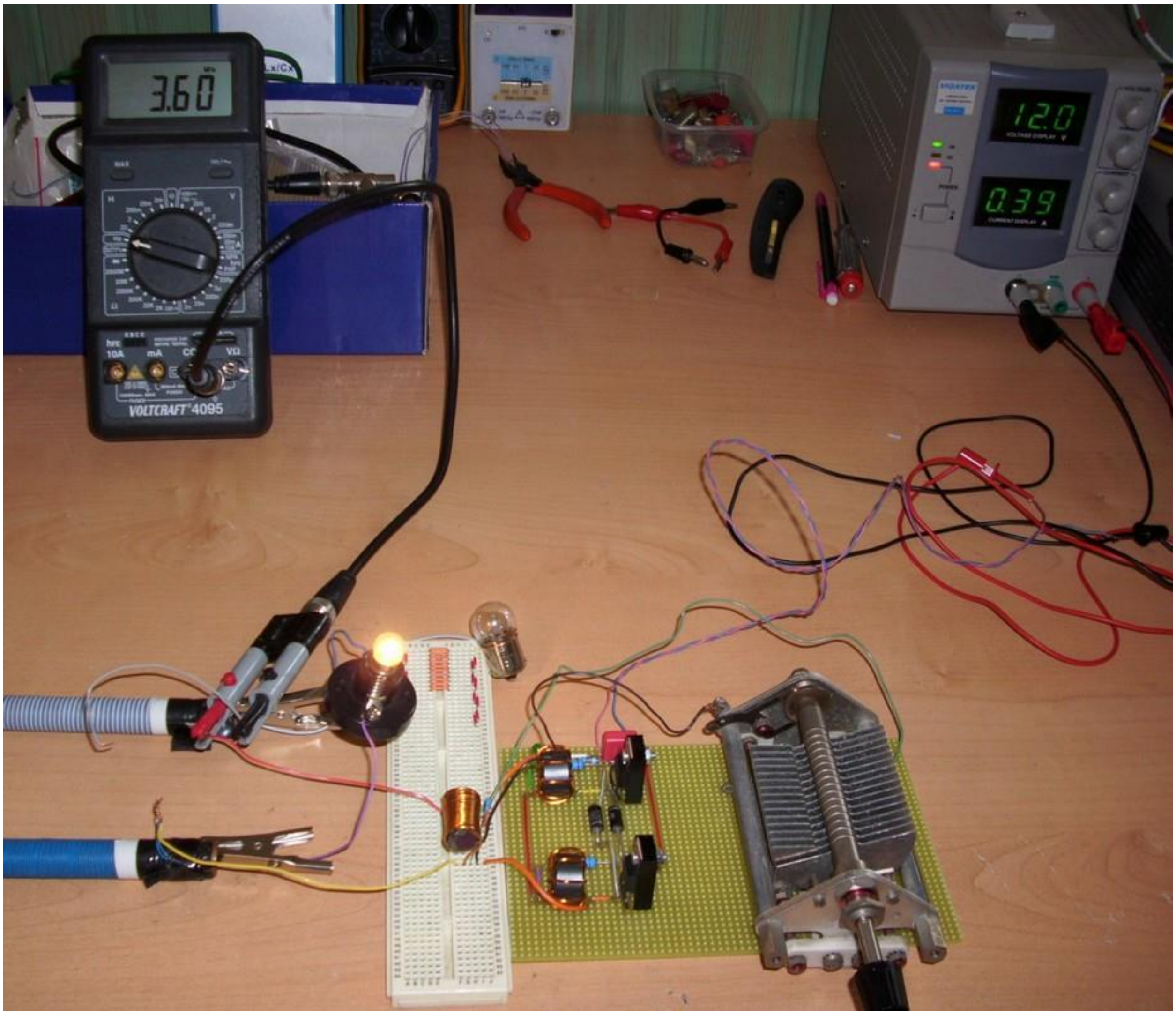
If I do not connect any capacitance or any inductance in parallel, I go directly to the U with the frequency of around 1.9MHz:



By looking through several inductors I already had, and using a variable plate capacitor (air core), I was able to determine which fixed capacitor to use with the most suitable inductor. Then I removed the variable capacitor:



An additional fine adjustment with the variable capacitor makes it possible to adjust the frequency exactly (note the change of frequency meter, the other one having stability concerns):



So the Royer assembly works.

Chapter 14

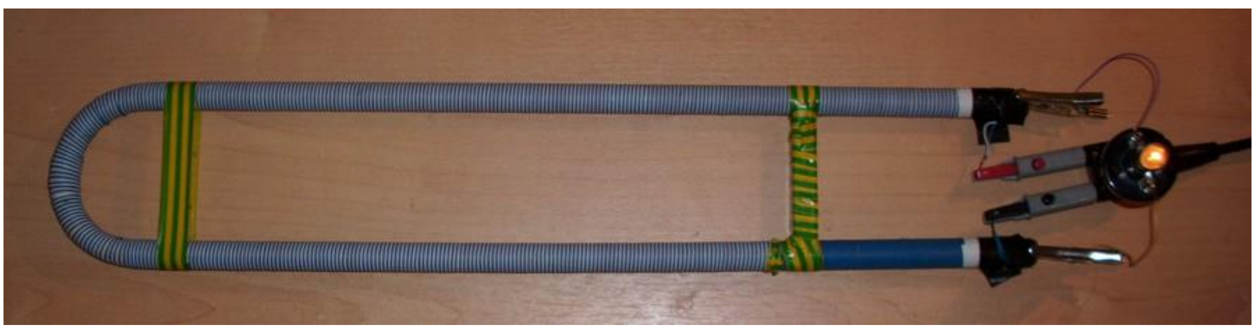
Evidence of a COP > 1 on the U-shaped Autogenerator of Richard Vialle by Pascuser

Here is a very explicit report on the tests and measurements carried out by Pascuser on the U-shaped autogenerator by Richard Vialle, showing the production of negative power and a COP > 1. Below are some important extracts from the report of his COP measurements on the U-shaped autogenerator.

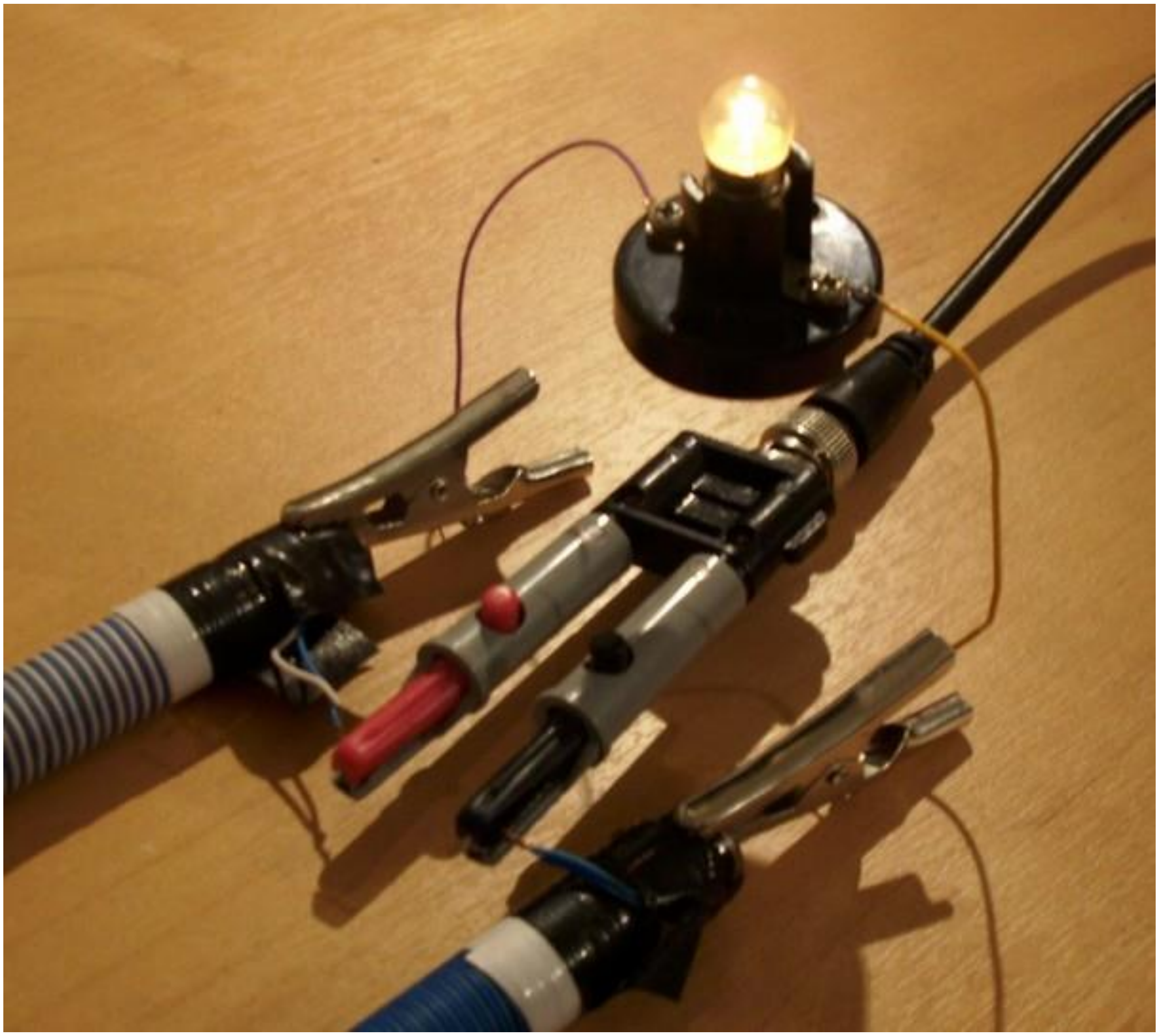
Pascuser wrote on Thursday, September 27, 2012 at 22 hours, 49 minutes:

The U was connected to the output of the function generator directly (it was programmed for 16V peak for a 50 ohm load).

The function generator was adjusted for a sinusoidal waveform at f = 3.6 MHz.




3.600



And the bulb lights up.

Here I have not connected any short circuit wire or any output tuning circuit. The short circuit wire never gave any light boost from the load lamp on the output of my U. Tests have shown it again. In my U, the 1 meter shorting wire is not a good output match like in the case of Richard's U (we must have different characteristics).

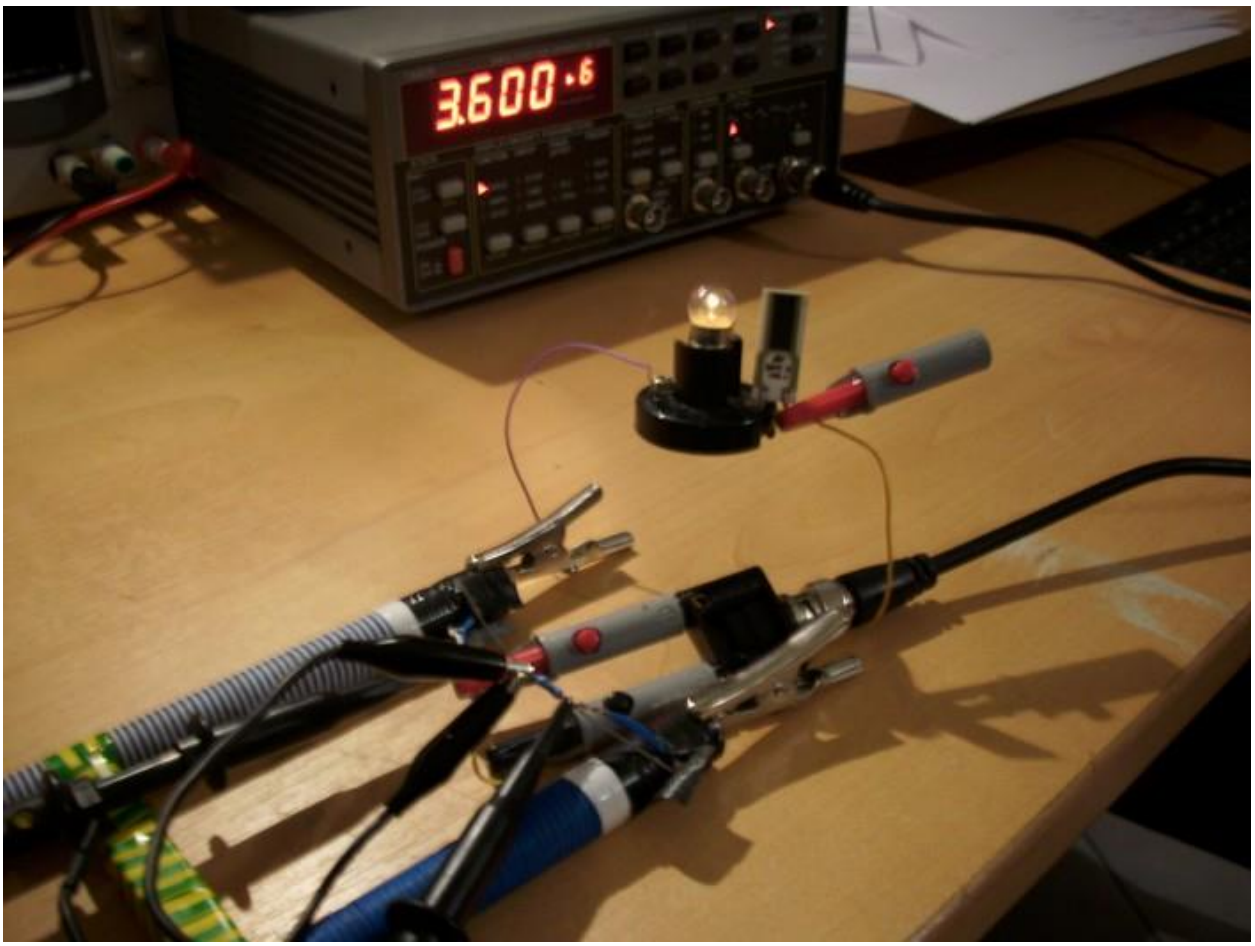
Pascuser wrote on: Thursday, September 27, 2012 at 23 hours, 46 minutes:

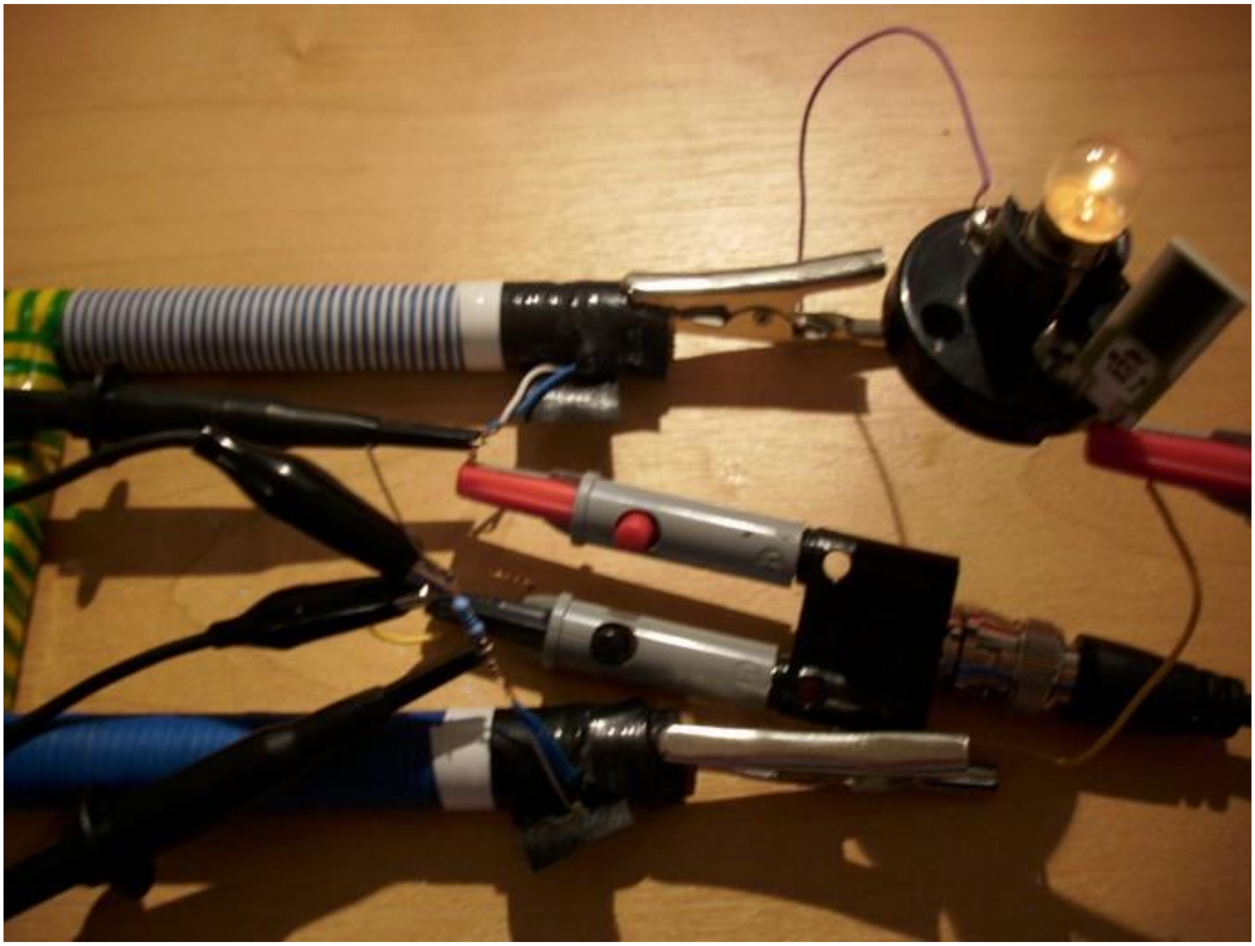
Principle of the COP measurement:

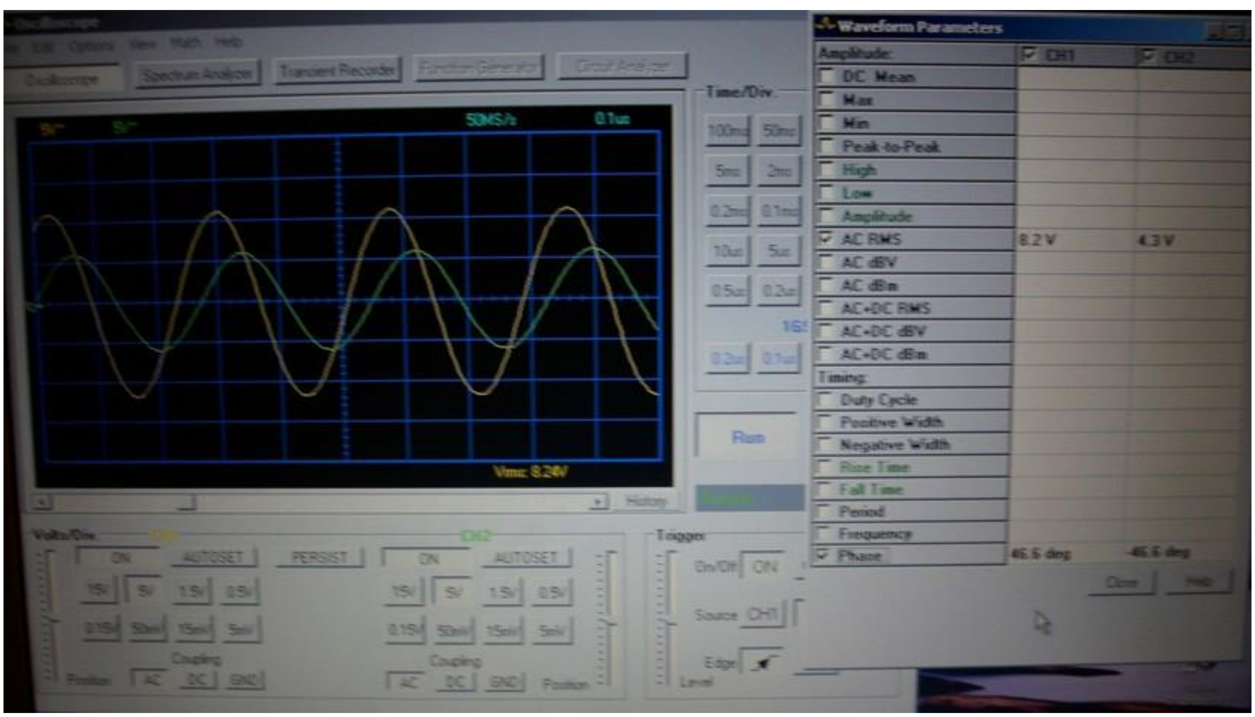
Here I made a measurement that does not show agreement between the input and output, with no adjustments, and no amplifier. *Editor's note: Maybe he means that when he connects an output load it has little or no effect on the input.* I will show you that the choice of resistors and the knowledge of their characteristics (and that of the bulb too), is essential for a COP measurement, otherwise we can show anything. *Editor's note: He probably means that without taking the characteristics of the load into consideration, overunity results can be shown, but such results may not be correct.*

We measure the input when the output load (bulb) is also ready for measurement.

The resistor used at the input is a 150 ohm metal resistor. The leakage inductance should be very low (less than 100nH); it is to be checked tomorrow. So this changes the impedance by a maximum of 2 ohms inductive at right angles to an impedance of 150.01 ohms. So normally (but I will have to measure it for a precise test), we can consider that it is purely resistive.






Waveform Parameters
Amplitude
CH1
CH2
DC Mean
Max
Min
Peak-to-Peak
High
Low
Amplitude
AC RMS
8.2 V
4.3 V
AC dBV
AC dBm
AC+DC RMS
AC+DC dBV
AC+DC dBm
Timing
Duty Cycle
Positive Width
Negative Width
Rise Time
Fall Time
Period
Frequency
Phase
46.6 deg
-46.6 deg
Time/Div
Run
Volts/Div
AUTOSET
PERSIST
Trigger
Source
Coupling
Position

We calculate the power consumed by the winding plus the resistance of 150 ohms: 8.2 x (4.3 / 150) x cos (46.6°) = 161.5mW.

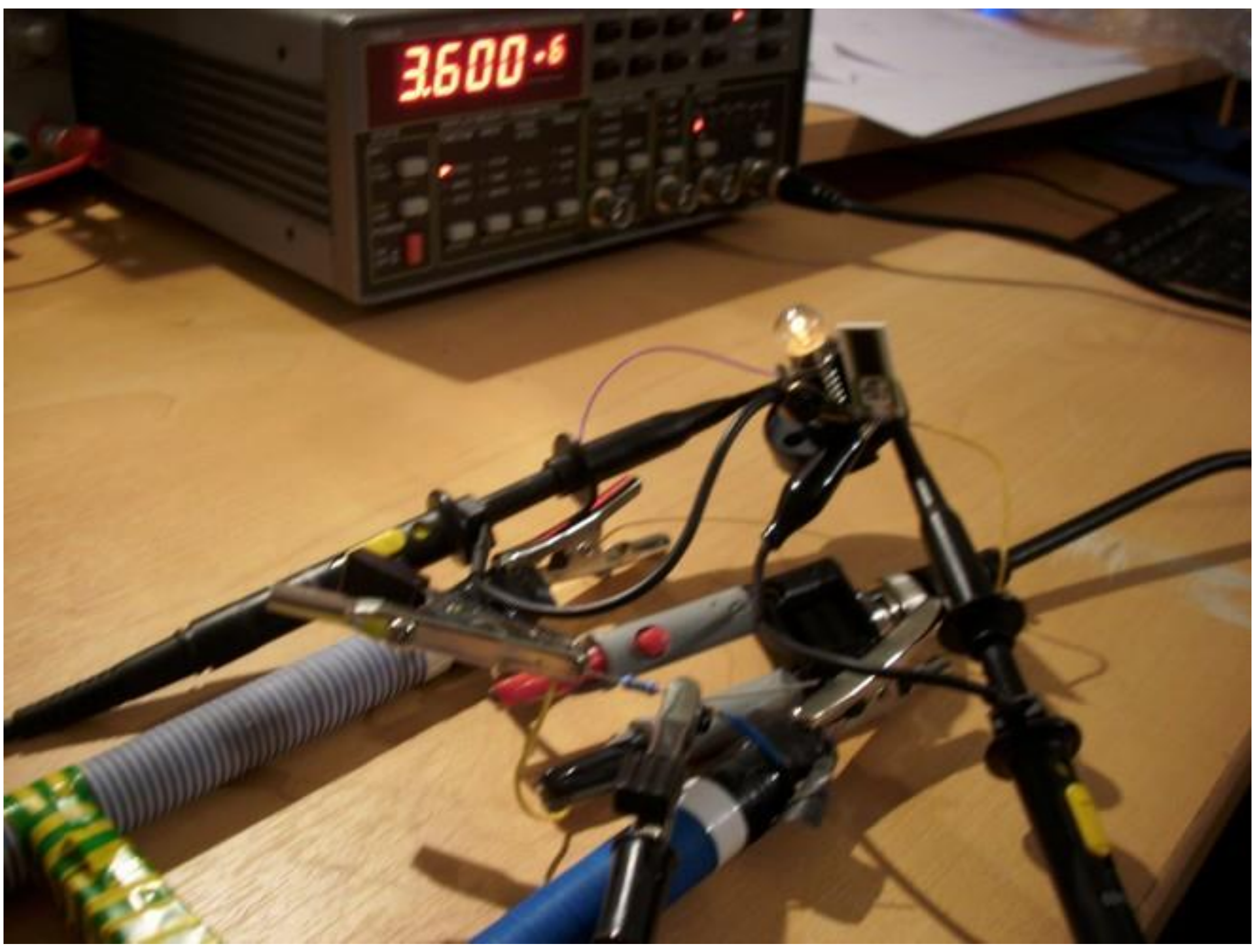
Power dissipated by the resistor: (V^2 / R) = (4.3 ^ 2) / 150 = 123.3mW.

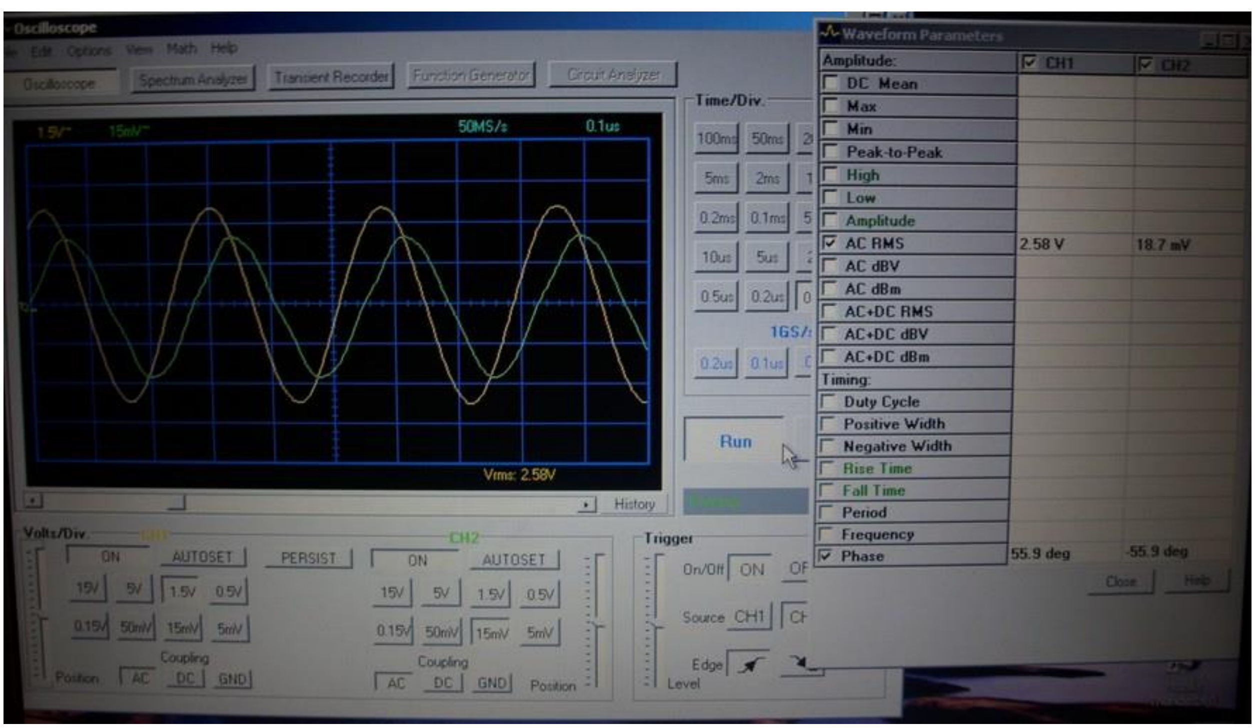
Power consumed by the input winding: 161.5 - 123.3 = 38.2mW.

And yes, we introduced a resistance to make a measurement, but it does not have to be there normally, and it consumes power. This is where having equipment such as an HF clamp ammeter makes it possible to add nothing in terms of a consumer to the assembly, which must then be subtracted.

Then we measure the output by leaving the input as it was.

There I used one of my carbon surface resistors. I do not know the inductive effect of it at all; especially not in relative terms.




Oscilloscope
Spectrum Analyzer
Transient Recorder
Function Generator
Circuit Analyzer
1.5V~
15mV~
50MS/s
0.1us
Vrms: 2.58V
History
Time/Div.
Run
Volts/Div.
CH2
ON
AUTOSET
PERSIST
Coupling
AC
DC
GND
Position
Trigger
On/Off
Source CH1
Edge
Level
Waveform Parameters
Amplitude:
CH1
CH2
DC Mean
Max
Min
Peak-to-Peak
High
Low
Amplitude
AC RMS
2.58 V
18.7 mV
AC dBV
AC dBm
AC+DC RMS
AC+DC dBV
AC+DC dBm
Timing:
Duty Cycle
Positive Width
Negative Width
Rise Time
Fall Time
Period
Frequency
Phase
55.9 deg
-55.9 deg
Close
Help

We can see the very important phase shift which should not take place between current and voltage if the resistance used could be considered as non-inductive, because the filament is itself almost non-inductive.

So the resistance is significantly inductive relative to its resistive value (the same inductive value for a resistance 100 times larger is no longer a concern).

We cannot afford to use this measure as it is. Hence, the interest of starting by measuring the characteristics of the resistance so as not to measure just anything. However, in fact, even if the resistance is inductive, from the moment we know it's real characteristics we could correctly calculate the power.

Here, we would calculate for 1 ohm (if it was non-inductive):

$P = 2.58 \times (0.0187 / 1) \times \cos(55.9°) = 27mW$

So we are going to measure the power by the voltage alone on the bulb, which is essentially resistive (here too, however, we must measure the bulb characteristics).

Now let's take the measurement again with only the voltage of the bulb. The voltage across the bulb is V = 2.58V.

So we dissipated $P = V^2 / R$ with R = 100 ohms for my 4V at 40mA bulb.

Therefore, let P = 66.6mW.

In fact, the resistance of the bulb depends on the temperature--it is lower when cold and greater when hot. The bulb is not illuminated to the maximum, so it's resistance is lower. It is of the order of 12 ohms when cold.

But if we divide by a smaller resistor value, it will only increase the measured power to more than 66.6mW.

To find out what it is, it is necessary to make a resistance calibration curve according to the voltage applied to the bulb continuously (in direct current we easily measure the current and the voltage at the terminals of the bulb and apply Ohm's law to restore the resistance corresponding to the given voltage), because the temperature will be the same for DC voltage (same dissipated power), or equal effective AC voltage. I made these bulb calibration curves so as not to have to calculate anything.

However, without having anything as a calibration we can have a COP = 66.6 / 38.2 = 1.74 minimum.

So much for the principle. Knowing that for this principle to be a true measure, it is therefore necessary to:

1. Measure the characteristics of the resistors used,

2. Take this into account in the COP calculations,

3. See the error on the measurement of voltages and especially the phase shift angle which has a big impact, and,

4. Make a calculation which minimizes the COP, taking into account all the errors indicated.

I had been able to have a COP of 3.00 to 5.80 in my first linear autogenerator of 2 meters. However, I have never done this measurement again on the U-shaped autogenerator. For me, then, it was a given--that is, the COP. I was looking to see how to do other things--like understanding these “chord stories,” drawing more power, etc.

So when I have the time to make a curve of the bulb and to measure the resistances that I use in my measurements, and to do everything cleanly, I will be able to give you a good COP measurement.

We already have the idea that the COP exceeds 1, and by doing it well I had much better results (even if not on the same autogenerator; moreover, in fact Richard had the COP measured on the autogenerator in the linear bar format too in Switzerland at his friend's house with an HF wattmeter; there never was a precise measurement on the U-shaped one, so it will be a good exercise!)

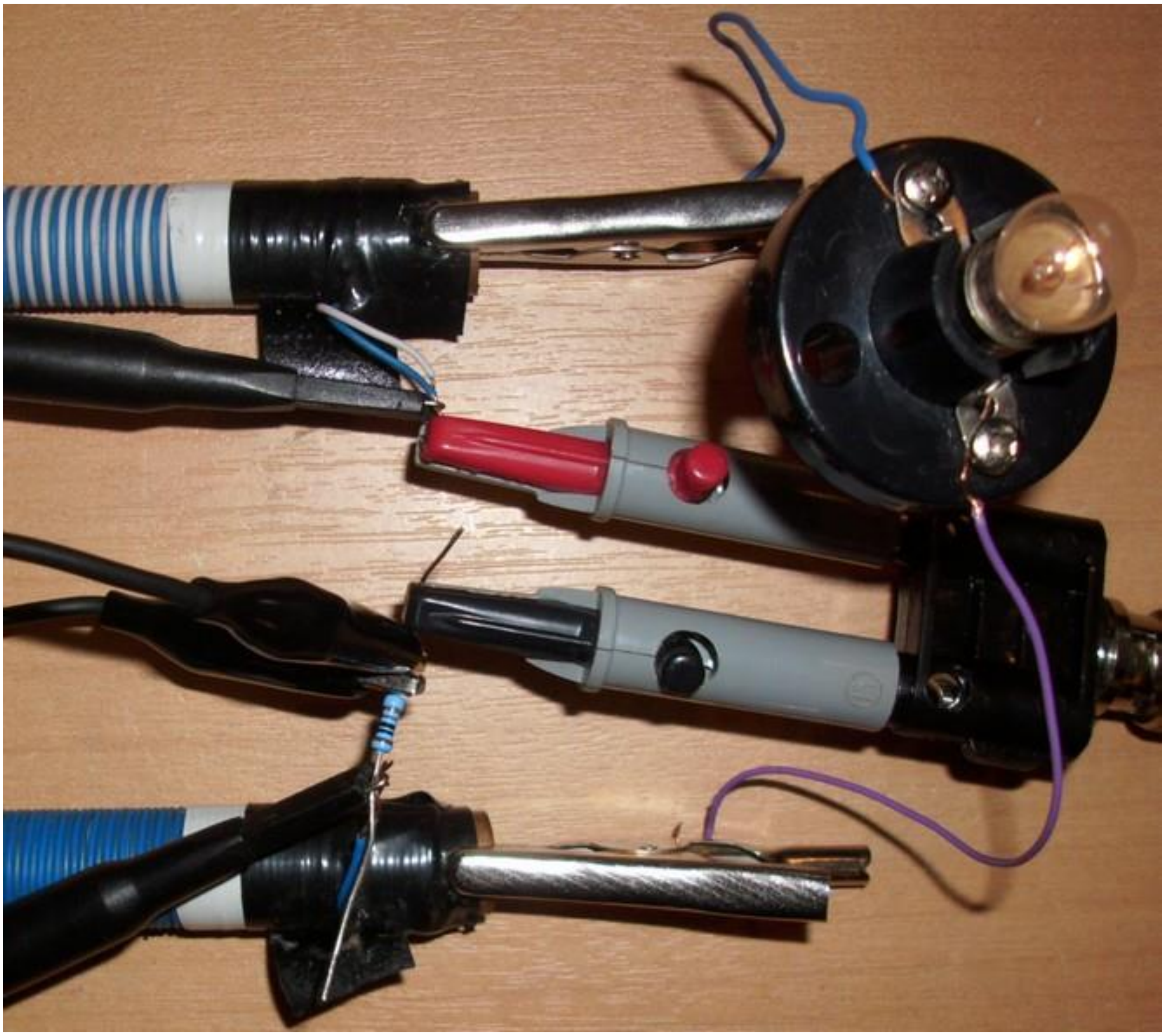
Those who have the equipment to do this more easily than with an oscilloscope and the time to spend to do it well should not hesitate to use their equipment to reproduce our work the best way possible. It will be a real pleasure.

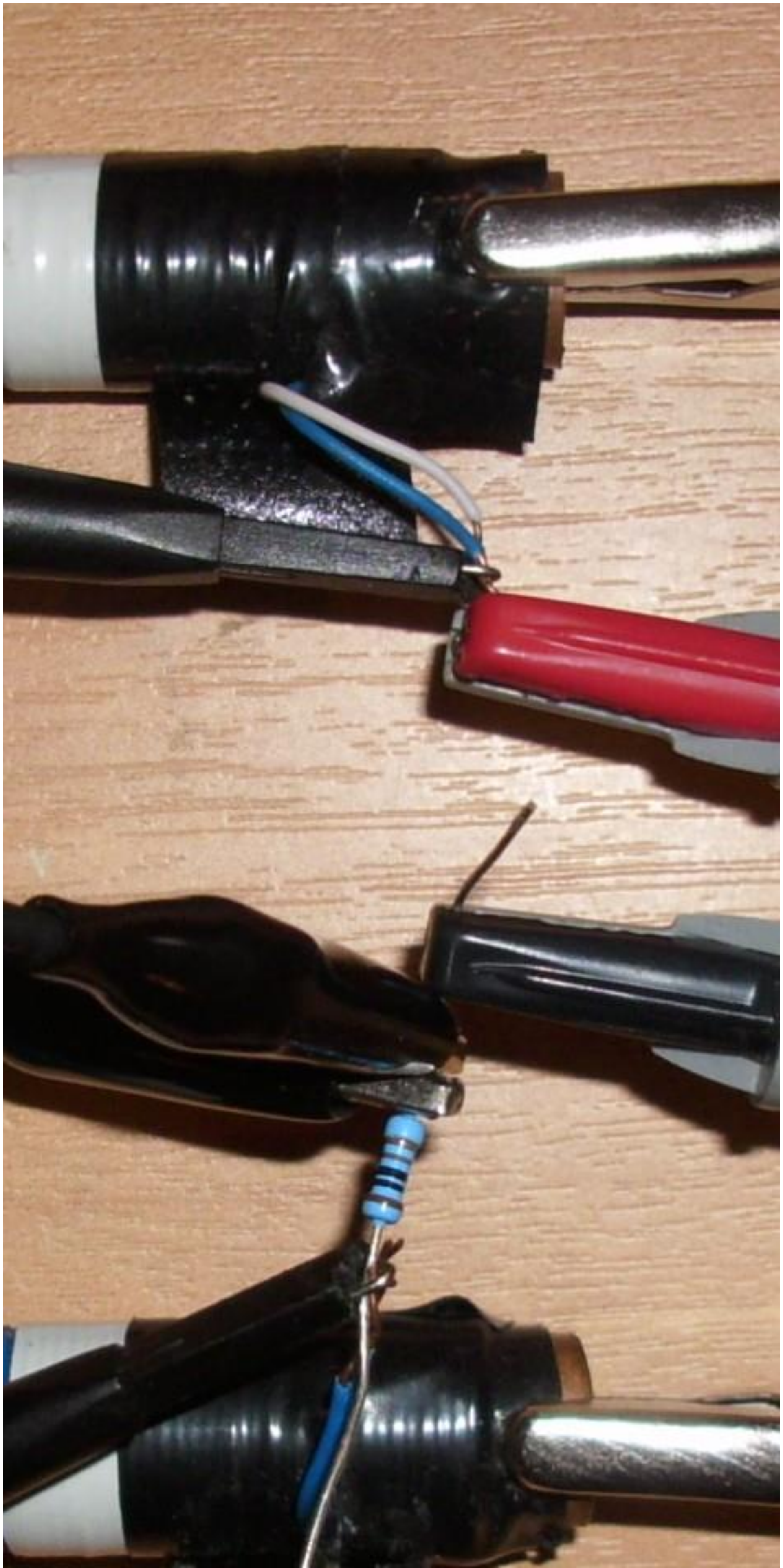
Pascuser wrote on: Sunday, September 30th, 2012 at 9:18 pm:

Here is video # 1 describing the experience:

https://youtu.be/EjgpqX8p7Hw

Here are photographs of the assembly made with the 1000 ohm resistor:





With the 100 ohm resistor, measurement with the oscilloscope on the output bulb decreases the negative power by pumping the bulb current to the ground of the oscilloscope, which is connected to the Earth.

Video 2 of the experience:

https://youtu.be/u4StSCDzR48

NOTE: I used the oscilloscope on the PC for input power measurements because it has a floating ground. It is not connected to the Earth, and the inputs are on optical converters that are totally decoupled from the Earth and any ground reference. But I only have one oscilloscope on the PC, so for the output I have to measure with the "standard" oscilloscope if I want to have a voltage measurement there.

The measurement protocol is therefore to first measure the input power without connecting the standard oscilloscope to the output bulb, then to connect the standard oscilloscope to the bulb knowing that it modifies the input dynamic by negative power reduction. The input power measurement made previously is then kept!

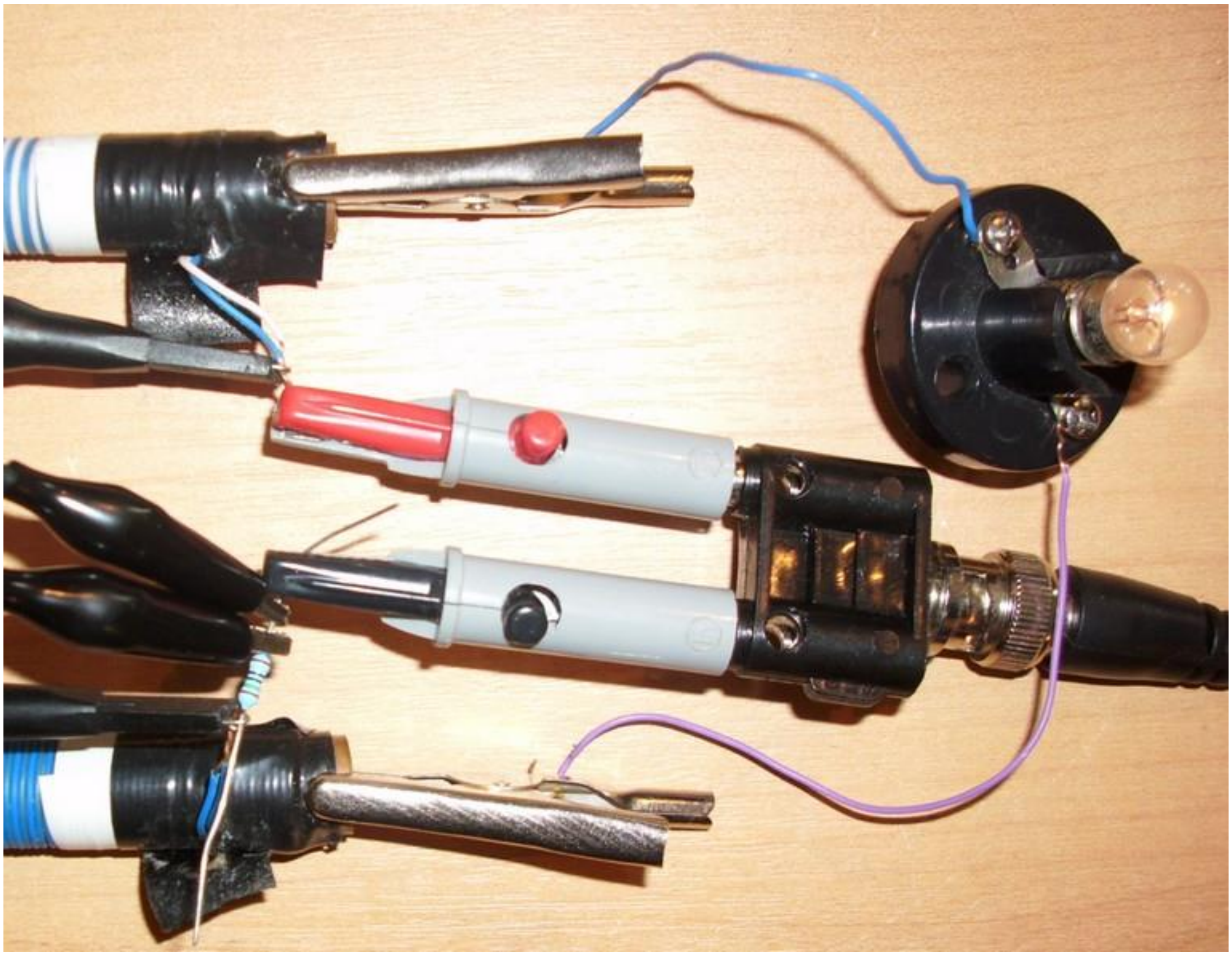
As you can see, the brightness of the bulb does not change when I unplug the measuring hot spot from the probe, only when I unplug the ground plug from the probe. It is therefore the coupling to the ground of the oscilloscope to the Earth which pumps current from the bulb, and not the simple input capacitance of the oscilloscope channel which, as we have said, is too small to extract substantial current.

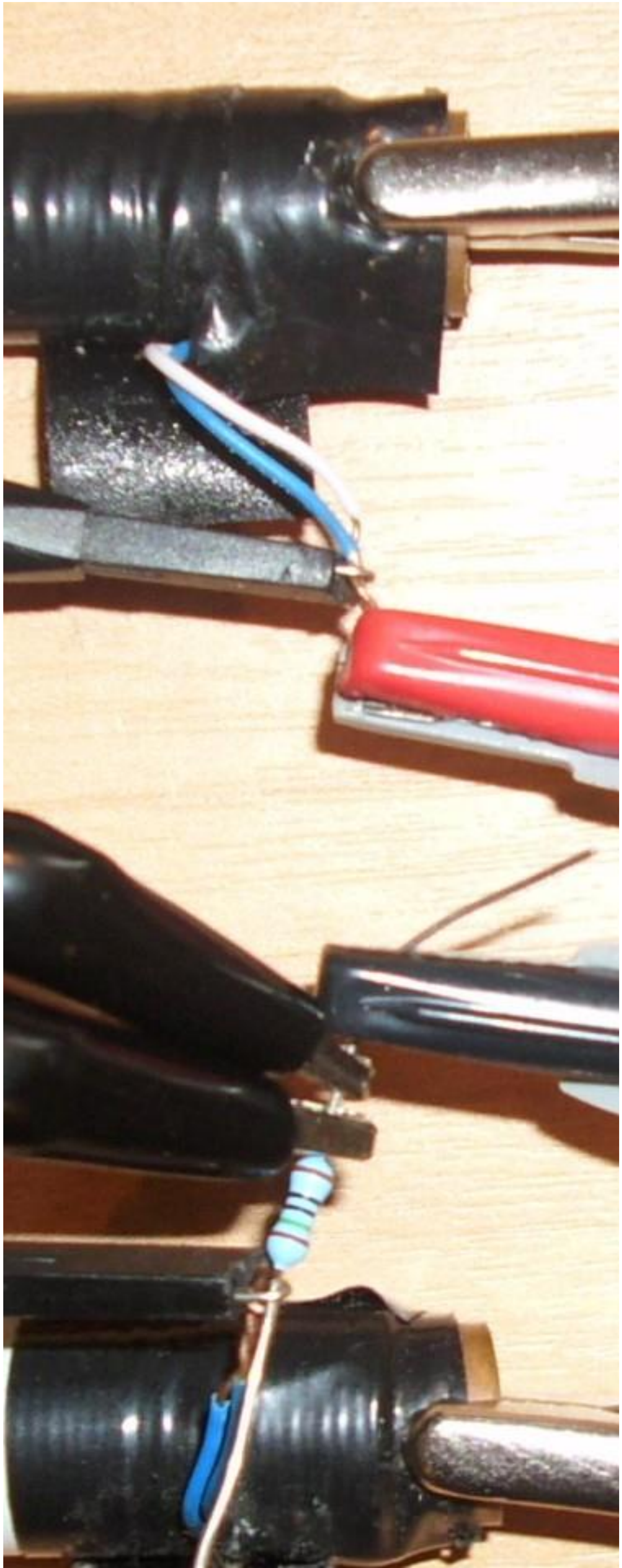
On the 150 ohm resistance:

Video 3 of the experience:

https://youtu.be/Mq5F5kWrakg

Pictures of the assembly:





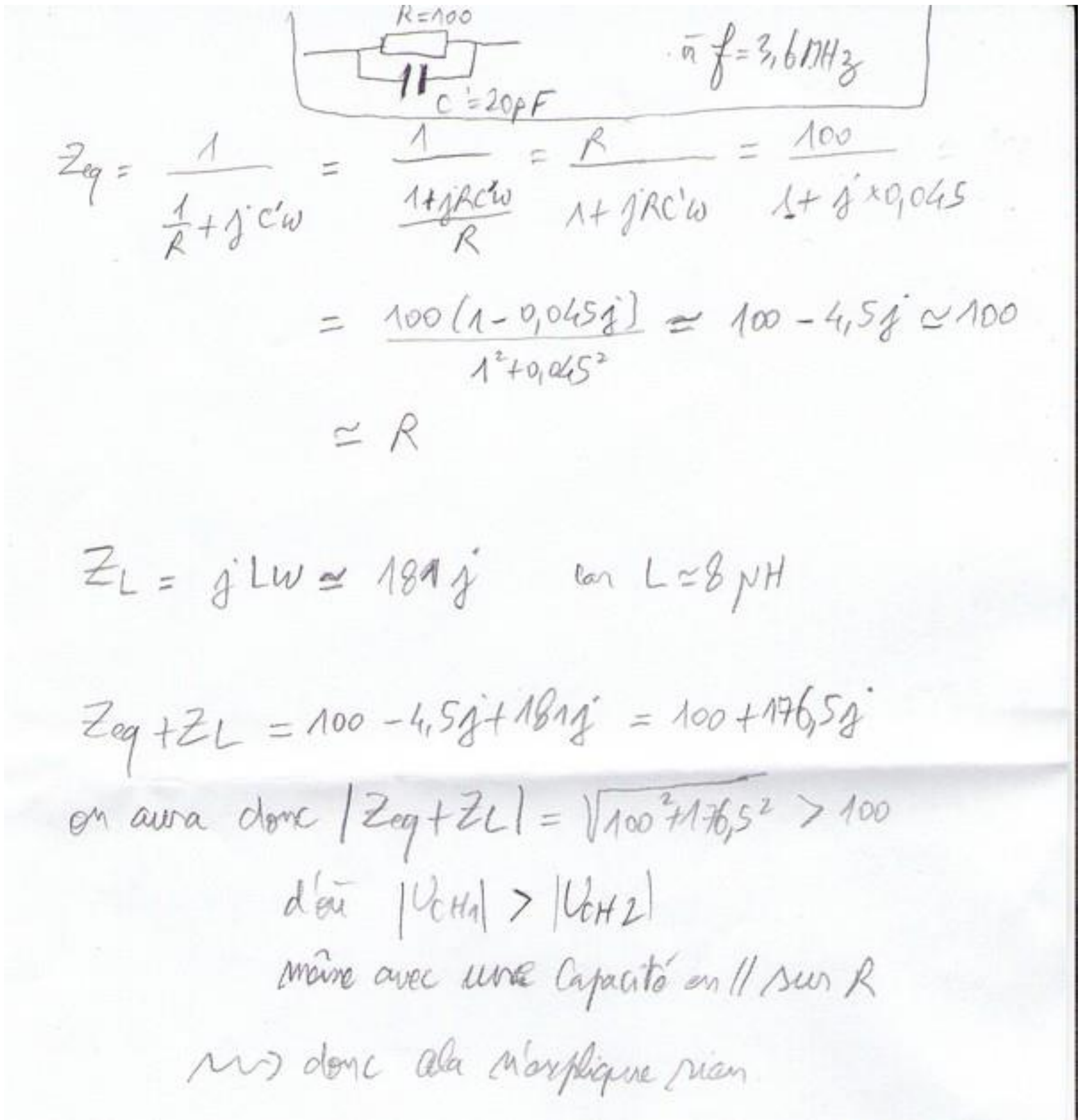
Pascuser wrote on: Wednesday, October 10, 2012 at 17 hours, 19 minutes:

As I could see recently in order to make other evaluations, the oscilloscope probes have an important capacitance to add to the input capacitance of the oscilloscope itself (by looking at the technical notices), therefore I wanted to resume the calculation of the COP with the anomaly V2 > V1:

http://www.conspirovniscience.com/forum/in...indpost&p=23667
http://www.conspirovniscience.com/forum/in...indpost&p=23672

Indeed at that time, I had nevertheless made a calculation by taking into account the parasitic input capacitance of the oscilloscope, but I did not know that it was necessary to add the input capacitance of the probes; I thought it was all inclusive.

Here is the scan of the calculation (taken out of the trash for the occasion), that I had made which shows that the capacitance of the oscilloscope changes almost nothing (4.5 ohms reactive capacitance to be subtracted from the 181 ohms reactive inductance of the self winding) on my 100 ohm resistor (the first one I tested before 1000 ohms):



$R = 100$, $C' = 20\,pF$, à $f = 3{,}6\,MHz$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + jC'\omega} = \frac{1}{\frac{1+jRC'\omega}{R}} = \frac{R}{1+jRC'\omega} = \frac{100}{1+j\times 0{,}045}$$

$$= \frac{100(1-0{,}045j)}{1^2+0{,}045^2} \simeq 100 - 4{,}5j \simeq 100$$

$$\simeq R$$

$Z_L = jL\omega \simeq 181j$ car $L \simeq 8\,\mu H$

$Z_{eq} + Z_L = 100 - 4{,}5j + 181j = 100 + 176{,}5j$

on aura donc $|Z_{eq}+Z_L| = \sqrt{100^2+176{,}5^2} > 100$

d'où $|U_{CH1}| > |U_{CH2}|$

même avec une capacité en // sur R

⇝ donc cela n'explique rien

That was the first draft of the last time.

So as I had said, taking this into account did not allow me to obtain an explanation of the purely negative input power for the 1000 ohms of resistance, by means of this simple oscilloscope capacitance of 20pF (estimated from an oscilloscope nearby with an indication of 15pF, and without looking at the technical manual that I did not have available).

Now, I redid the same calculation by taking the oscilloscope capacitance from the technical manual and we have 30pF, which changes little, but we must also add 46pF--the capacitance of the probe--and then it starts to do a lot.

Moreover, I had not calculated it precisely, but the effect on a resistance of 1000 ohms is already greater even without modifying the input capacitance; I should have calculated it each time rather than once for the 3 cases. Anyway, with the poorly known input capacitance I would still have had something not correct yet.

Here is the calculation taking into account the oscilloscope probes:

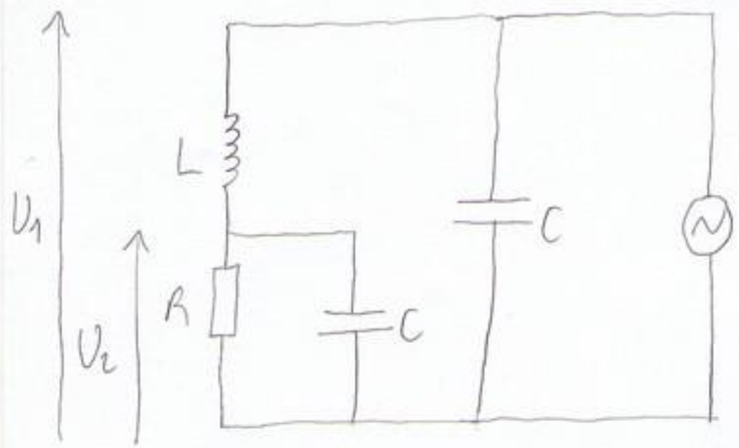


Schéma de mesure tenant compte de la capacité des sondes + entrée oscilloscope

(mesure COP entrée)

$R = 100\,\Omega$ à $1000\,\Omega$ $\quad C = 76\,pF \quad L = 8{,}1\,\mu H \quad \omega = 2\pi \times 3{,}6 \times 10^6\,Hz$

$$Z_2 = \frac{1}{jC\omega + \frac{1}{R}} = \frac{1}{\frac{jRC\omega + 1}{R}} = \frac{R}{1 + jRC\omega} = \frac{R(1 - jRC\omega)}{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2}$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{R}{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2} - j\frac{R^2C\omega}{1 + R^2C^2\omega^2} = A - jB$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{jC\omega + \frac{1}{jL\omega + Z_2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1 - LC\omega^2 + jC\omega Z_2}{jL\omega + Z_2}} = \frac{jL\omega + A - jB}{1 - LC\omega^2 + jC\omega(A - jB)}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{A + j(L\omega - B)}{1 - LC\omega^2 + BC\omega + jAC\omega}$$

numériquement :

Calculs

R	Z_1	Z_2	φ ° U_2/U_1	$\lvert Z_1 \rvert$	$\lvert Z_2 \rvert$	$\frac{U_2}{U_1}$
100	180,8 + 191 j	97,1 − 16,7 j	−56,3	263	98,6	0,37
150	227,9 + 122,9 j	140,6 − 36,3 j	−42,8	259	145,2	0,56
1000	112,9 − 209,8 j	252,8 − 434,6 j	1,9	238,2	502,8	2,11

All the same, the effect is not very important for 100 ohms because the effect is multiplicative of the resistance, and therefore it will change little the results. On the other hand, at 1000 ohms it is important and we no longer have the inexplicable anomaly of V2 > V1. We have all the same negative power which gives overunity, but it no longer becomes sufficient for there to remain negative power alone at great resistance.

Calculs : ← comparatif → Mesures :

R	φ_{V_1/V_2} °	$\left\|\frac{U_2}{U_1}\right\|$	φ_{V_2/V_1} °	$\left\|\frac{U_2}{U_1}\right\|$	
100	−56,3	0,37	−53,3	$\frac{3,5}{8,3} = 0,42$	} Cohérent
150	−42,8	0,56	−47,9	$\frac{4,5}{8,2} = 0,55$	} Cohérent
1000	+1,9	2,11	−40,3	$\frac{9,8}{8,2} = 1,2$	→ GROSSE DIFFÉRENCE

⇓ mais il faut mesurer sans sonde sur l'ampoule de charge ↓ ça peut alors redevenir cohérent

⟹ mais on arrive à expliquer le principe de l'inversion $U_2 > U_1$ qui est impossible sans Capacité

COP recalculé avec les capacités d'oscillo incluses :

Mesures :

$R_{app} = Re(Z_2)$	R(Ω)	ampères $I = \frac{\|U_2\|}{\|Z_2\|}$	mesuré $\|U_2\|$ (V)	mesuré $\|U_1\|$ (V)	mesuré φ	calculé $\|Z_2\|$ (Ω)	$= \|U_1\| \times I \times \cos(\varphi)$ $P_{conso\ tot}$ (mW)	$= R_{app} \times I^2 = \frac{\|U_2\|^2}{R}$ $P_{conso\ Résist}$ (mW)	P_{in} (mW)	P_{out} (mW)	min COP
97,1	100	0,0355	3,5	8,3	−53,3	98,6	176,1	122,5	53,6	62,5	1,17
149,6	150	0,031	4,5	8,2	−47,9	145,2	170,4	135	35,4	60	1,7
252,8	1000	0,0195	9,8	8,2	−40,3	502,8	121,9	96	25,9	non mesuré ≃50	non mesuré ≃2

COP minimal > 1 (minimal car la sonde oscillo en sortie écroule la tension sur l'ampoule et la résistance à plus haut est plus grande que celle mesurée qui l'est à moins que la puissance nominale)

Everything remains overunity, but without an anomaly in the physics which made V1 > V2 incomprehensible at 1000 ohms. We therefore keep the COP > 1 without any oddity other than that (which is already a lot).

So with the corrections, and taking into account the measuring system, it does not change the substance in spite of everything.

In fact, for small values of resistance, the input capacitance of the oscilloscope will not change anything in the voltage measurements and the COP calculations, but it changes everything at high resistance.

Note that we are always in a range consistent with the usual COP, given the limitations of the Tabor 8550; the segmented autogenerator experiment gave a COP of 0.9 watts / 0.64 watts = 1.4 for a resistance 170 ohms.

Also, the COP is underestimated because we do not transmit the maximum input power, since we put charge on a U which has an impedance of other than 50 ohms.

Coherence reigns supreme!

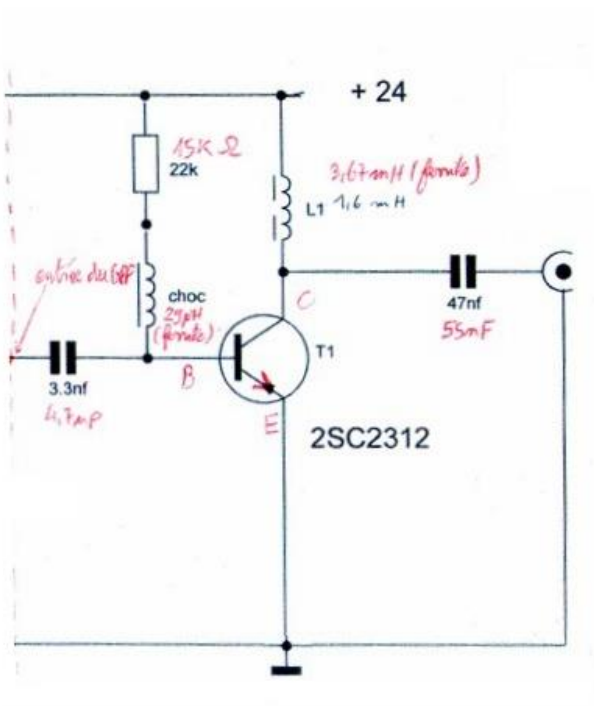
Editor's Note: As a review, the construction of the U shaped assembly is as follows: cut a 0.5 inch outer diameter copper tube to 1 meter length or 39.375 inches. Heat the tube in the middle area with a torch and then cool with water. Bend the tube into a U shape using a pipe bender. Cut the tube at the middle point using a tube cutter. Insert a plastic tube or plastic rod to create a gap between the two tube halves; the gap is approximately 0.125 inches. Glue the plastic tube or rod in place. Cover the tube assembly with tape. Wind the assembly with 20 AWG wire. Insert a wood spacer to keep the two tube halves separated the proper distance and glue it in place. Solder banana connectors to the ends of the copper tubes and to the wires for easier connections. For more information, see Volume 1.

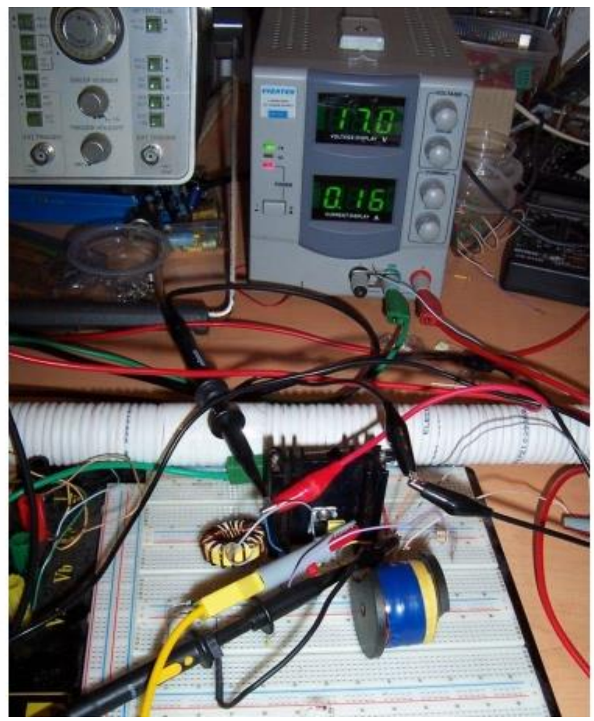
Chapter 15

Pascuser's Autogenerator Experience Book

Here is a collection of videos, test reports, and diagrams carried out by Pascuser on Richard Vialle's Autogenerator from 2009 to 2012.

Schematic of the HF amplifier used in some autogenerator tests:





The function generator which drives the HF amplifier:

Here is the link to the technical documentation of the TABOR 8550:

http://www.taborelec.com/pdf/8550.pdf

Pascuser wrote on: Tuesday October 9, 2012 at 22 hours 59 minutes:

Resonances on the output with the spectrum analyzer: May 21, 2009.

Observation of the resonances with the spectrum analyzer on the output while it is connected to a battery of high luminosity LEDs:

https://youtu.be/qLfzCPlYXHY

Pascuser wrote on: Tuesday October 9, 2012 at 19 hours 49 minutes:

Archives of old experiences.

July 8, 2009. Frequency sweep for bulb lighting:

https://youtu.be/LXFRE5XwMao

Power increase with short circuit wire:

https://youtu.be/IVRkTQjPI3E

Power increase with the short-circuit wire in Richard Vialle's U-shaped autogenerator, for certain frequencies.

Pascuser wrote on: Wednesday October 10, 2012 at 5 hours, 46 minutes:

Linear Autogenerator by Richard Vialle, July 16, 2009:

Power output on segmented coil 1.

See this message:

http://www.conspirovniscience.com/forum/in...indpost&p=23880

Here is the link to the technical documentation of the TABOR 8550 used here:

http://www.taborelec.com/pdf/8550.pdf

We can therefore see that the output level on a 50 ohm load is 16V peak to peak, either 8V peak positive or 8 / squareroot(2) = 5.657 Vrms.

This corresponds to a deliverable power of $P = V^2 / R = 64/100 = 0.64$Watts.

Therefore, the device cannot output more than 0.64Watts at a nominal 50 ohm load.

Any different load is non-nominal and by virtue of the adapted power transfer properties between generator and receiver one can only have less.

The fact of having 1.5Watts output shows that electrical energy has been generated which cannot come from the generator due to its construction limits. And yet we had this output power, while the device is connected directly to the function generator and without any intermediate amplifier.

This is more proof of overunity!

So if we look closely, I had made the calculation in the video by taking as resistance value the nominal 100 ohms of the bulb, but by taking the real value of the resistance of the bulb corresponding to this voltage, when I announced that I have 1.5Watts, it was overestimated.

The bulb used was a 4V at 40mA, and we have the calibration curve performed here:

http://www.conspirovniscience.com/forum/in...indpost&p=23877

In fact, this corresponds to 0.9 Watts because the resistance is 170 ohms. But the remark remains true: to charge 0.9Watts while the generator is capable of 0.64Watts shows the overunity.

And let's not forget that the connected oscilloscope drops the available output power, which will certainly be higher than 1 Watt anyway.

https://youtu.be/PvfukI7mkT0

Power output on segmented coil 2:

https://youtu.be/0pvHarToADU

Power output on segmented coil 3:

Linear Autogenerator by Richard Vialle: July 16, 2009

https://youtu.be/0tlJON0hZas

Pascuser wrote on: Wednesday October 10, 2012 at 5 hours, 26 minutes:

Here is the very interesting series of videos of tests carried out on linear autogenerators (single coil with sheath) of the 1st generation type.

We learn some important things by reflecting on the phenomenon.

Richard Vialle's linear autogenerator: August 9, 2009.

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 1.

A very short length of metal was inserted. Note the thick insulating plastic: the electrical power which passes through the metal cannot capacitively come from the coil through the dielectric plastic.

https://youtu.be/kmN7_DUGM3M

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 2.

Decrease in resonant frequency with length of metal inserted.

https://youtu.be/MqCX0wjIlDU

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 3.

Optimal length of metal inserted to achieve maximum power output.

https://youtu.be/sv3VD7QEEQo

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 4.

Current generation only when the core is sectioned.

https://youtu.be/JA58-OXtZrg

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 5.

Shifting of voltage tap zone 1.

https://youtu.be/SqciC-kszIg

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 6.

Shifting the voltage sensing zone 2.

https://youtu.be/184G3ufnU98

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 7.

Search for the optimum length of the metal core in the winding.

https://youtu.be/NFYkXwV5XE4

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 8.

Output power measurements are always very minimized compared to reality because of the decrease in power due to the oscilloscope. It would be necessary to read the power on the bulb by an optical reading (luxmeter), so as not to distort the output.

However, this does not distort the resonant frequency sought; therefore, it remains valid with the principle of a comparison between different frequencies for maximum illumination.

https://youtu.be/VbVFfBFbHnU

Air core coil with a metal core inserted at the ends, version 9.

We see that the power collected on the output by the bulb comes out of the piece of metal immersed in the winding by an effect identical to an antenna effect: these are timed electric shock transmissions that illuminate the bulb. It is not radiation because shielding the autogenerator in a sheet of aluminum does not change the phenomenon; but there is a resonant energy flow in the HF current collecting system on the output bulb like an antenna tuned by a magnetic coupled link with the metal plunging into the magnetism of the coil.

https://youtu.be/MXweYFOEJGU

Pascuser wrote on: Wednesday October 10, 2012 at 05:08 am:

Richard Vialle's U-shaped autogenerator: May 21, 2009.

Output on an electric motor.

Output on an electric motor with a diode bridge #1:

https://youtu.be/7QQEFqouODw

Output on an electric motor with a diode bridge #2:

https://youtu.be/4DCSHyb1wOI