

Jack Knoskills

July 3, 2012

(Copied from Over Unity Forum)

Simple to build isolation transformer that consumes less power than it gives out

« on: Today at 02:01:10 PM »

I posted info below at energetic forum in DS thread, but might as well create a new thread here. If anyone can do replications, simulations or make this a self runner then I hope you would tell about it in this thread.

I played with two 1:1 trafos a bit and I was able to connect them so that I can get more power out than it consumes. I used small laminated iron trafos whose output was rated at 20 watts. I get maybe about 30-35 watts out, primary uses less than 6 watts. Exact COP is not important as this is low power, but how to get this result should be usefull information. If you have two 1:1 trafos you can easily verify this.

Now look at the picture, the second trafo is connected so that as current in one coil goes from left to right, it creates current in the second coil from right to left. Then I feed both currents to load from the same side. When load is connected current on primary side rises for a moment and then it returns back to same level as before. Now the fun starts if this second trafo is more powerfull than the first trafo, it starts pushing power back. I had nanoperm core which I tried, not powerfull enough but the idle current in primary went down a bit when power was taken. Thus COP was increased even

more.

I also tried series caps between load and trafos, and they further increased output while input went down. I ended up in a situation where 25 watt bulb on the primary side did not even glow while output was about 30-35 watts. After enough series caps primary side started to consume more so I guess I was sort of tuning it.

The first trafo has high self inductance (coil resistance 165 ohms), meaning that when it is connected to mains without load only little current goes through. This high self inductance is essential to get OU effect. I smashed some chinese made christmas light trafos and took four primaries from there and made 1:1 trafos from them. My 1:1 version was not perfect so it had a bit more this leakage current than the real one. This I was able to reduce with series caps but I think that caps would not have been needed if I could have made just little tighter package. At one instance I squeezed the first isolation trafo so that its self inductance increased, power at this trafo went down while output power increased.

If someone has scope, then it would be usefull to check out what exactly happens if you replicate this. Maybe even a simulator could show this effect as there are no spark gaps involved.

Has anyone seen this before ? If not, then I have a name for it: TrollBuster, lol.

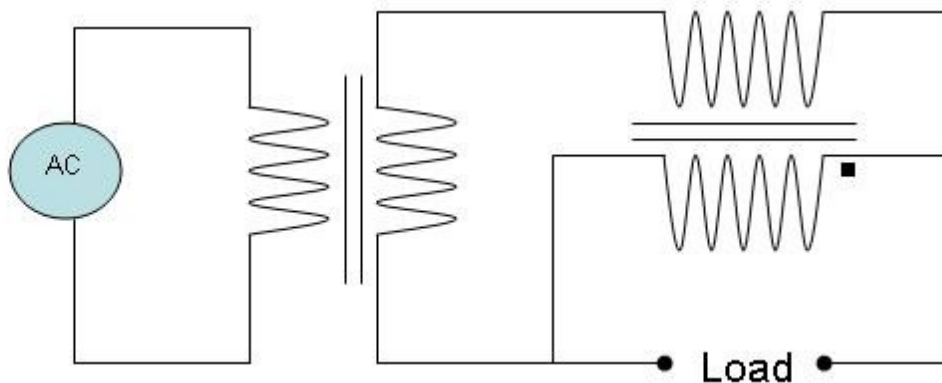
Not sure if this is good enough for OU prize but might as well try.

I like this circuit because you can go and buy best of the best 1:1 isolation transformers you can find and connect them as shown. You will then get all the power one transformer can give but you don't use grid power, you create your own power when you use it. This is

what Tesla said, energy creation by energy consumption.

I could wish you good luck when replicating, but I don't because luck is not needed. You can make only one mistake, you connect the second trafo in wrong way. If so, then you got no power at output but primary uses all. Just reverse the wires to fix it.

So here you have it.





[Re: Simple to build isolation transformer that consumes less power than it gives out](#)« Reply #2 on: Today at 03:29:12 PM »

Don't have any fancy stuff around, thats one reason I posted so others could check it out. I try to explain my crude measurement.

First just one trafo, I put hot line on primary side through a 40 watt light bulb so I can see what is consumed.

No load connected, light on primary side is dimm, hardly visible. If I could have squeezed in more iron it would be off.

Then I put 40 watt on secondary side as load. Light on primary side goes to full brightness, and secondary side has little less light. This is normal trafo operation.

Is this correct/false way to measure ?

Then I connect second trafo as shown in the picture.

No load, light on primary side about the same level so it works in the same way as normal trafo which is good.

40 watt bulb as load, light on primary side blinks and then it returns to level it was. Light on secondary side is lit, not as bright but maybe 30-35 watts.

Caps are not needed, I just tested them for any effect. I wanted to mention about them as they helped. Use of nanoperm core with different coil as the second trafo resulted in this idle current to go down even more. The second trafo must be strong enough so it can create the power.

I cannot do power measurements, I busted my meter while ago, hence explanation with light bulbs. Hope you could follow my explanation. You can use whatever trafo you can find, only

requirement is high self inductance.

My view is that first trafo gives one push, and then it gets two pushes back one of which is in the same phase/opposite compared to first one. Scope shots could explain, but don't have scope.