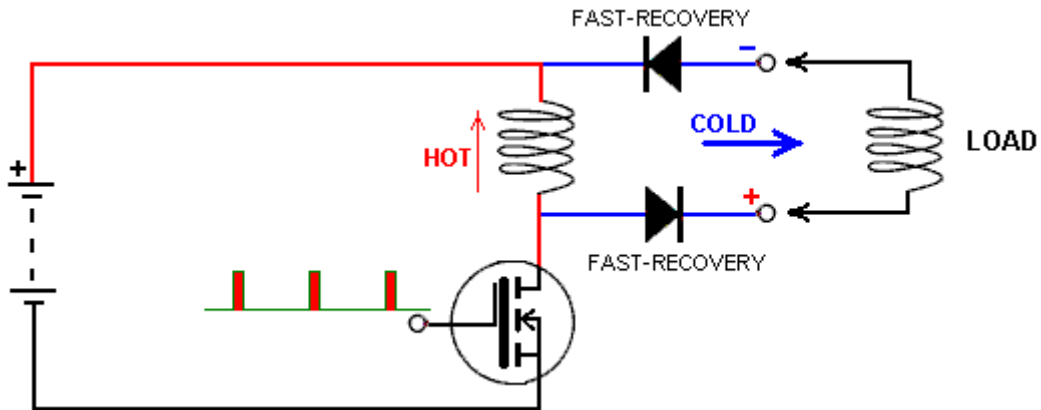


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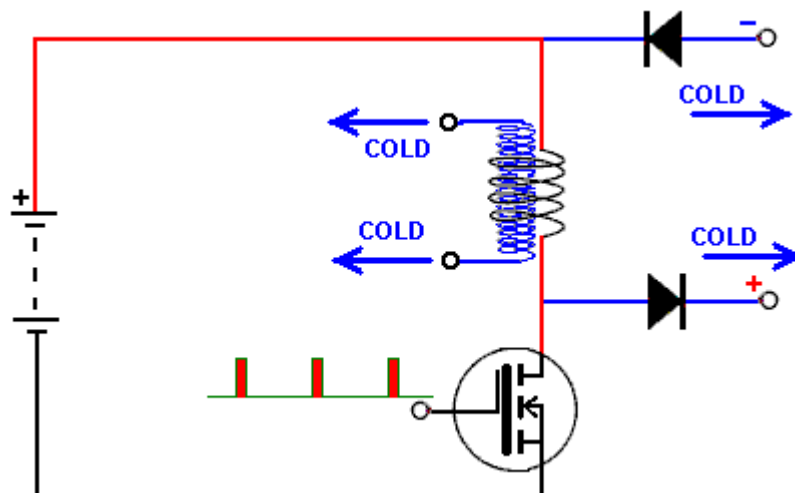
The Cold Electricity Coil of ‘UFOpolitics’.

A man who uses the forum ID of ‘UFOpolitics’ has been sharing his insights and experiences on various different forums, such as the one dealing directly with the production and use of cold electricity in solid-state circuits: [forum](#) His insights are unusual and very important. His basic statement is that if a coil is pulsed, using a circuit like this:



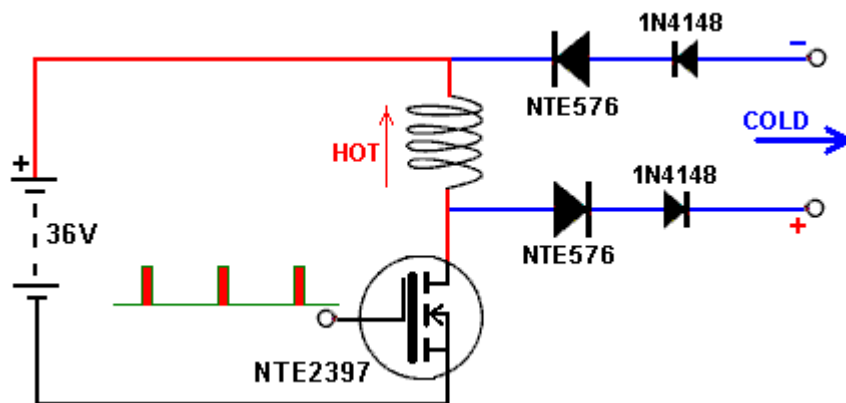
then conventional hot electricity pulses the coil when the transistor is switched ON, but if that current is switched OFF rapidly, then there is an inflow of cold electricity into the coil from the surrounding environment. That inflow of energy can be collected and diverted to power a load through the use of two high-speed diodes which can carry considerable current as the power inflow is substantial. The inflow of energy occurs when the transistor is switched OFF and so it is desirable to have the transistor switched off for most of the time, in other words, a low percentage Duty Cycle for the transistor. There **MUST** be a significant load on the cold electricity output. If there is not, then the cold electricity will flow back into the hot electricity section of the circuit and it may damage the transistors. Tom Bearden states that resistors boost cold electricity rather than hindering it's flow, so the load should be a coil, a DC motor with brushes or a fluorescent light bulb.

It has been observed that the incoming energy tends to flow inwards towards the centre of the coil, so an additional method of collecting this extra energy is to place a second coil inside the main coil, and wound in the same direction as it, like this:



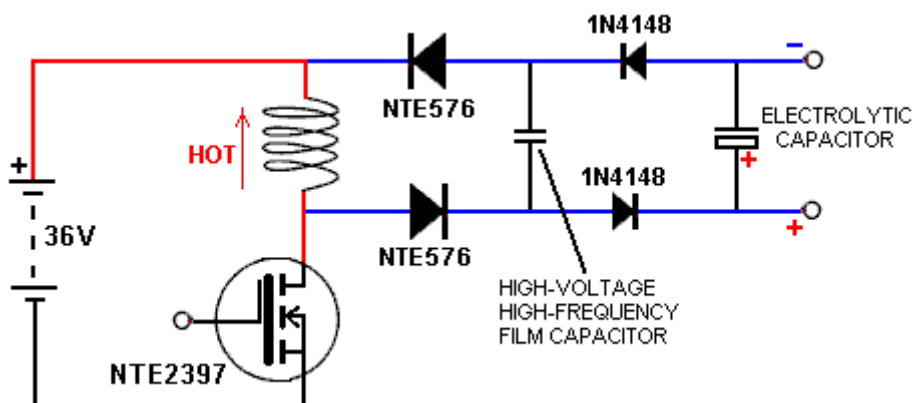
This provides two separate, independent cold electricity power outputs. Diodes are not needed for the inner 'secondary' coil. This inner coil is a pick-up coil and is not related in any way to the number of turns in the hot electricity pulsing coil. Instead, this coil collects inflowing cold electricity during the period when the pulsing coil is switched OFF. The hot electricity pulsing coil can be wound directly on top of the extra pick-up coil or the extra coil can be wound separately and placed inside the main coil spool.

Very surprisingly, it is recommended that the powerful high-speed diode used to channel the cold electricity out of the circuit, be followed by a small 1N4148 silicon epitaxial planar high-speed diode (75V 0.45A) as this is said to clean up the cold electricity output even more. It is important that the cold electricity has to encounter the more powerful silicon diodes before reaching the 1N4148 diodes, so the order of the diodes is very important, and should be as shown here:



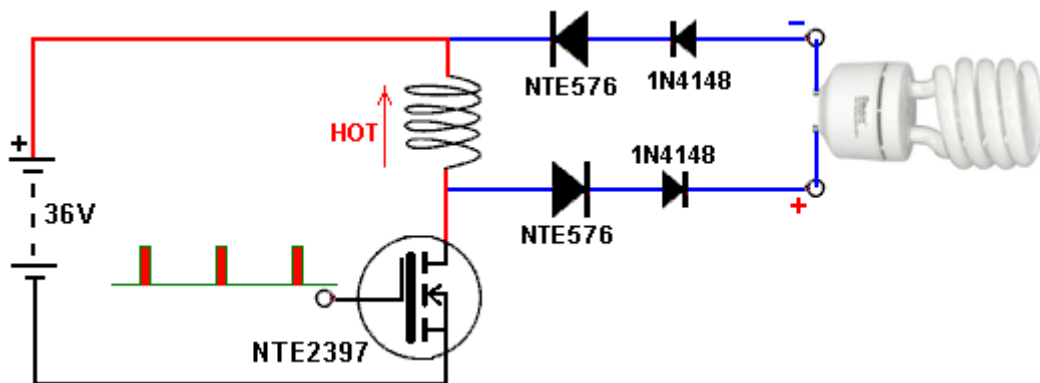
Alternative diodes for the NTE576 (6A, 35nS, 400V) are the NTE577 (5A, 70nS, 1000V) and the HFA16PB (16A, 19nS, 600V). The main requirement is high-speed operation, voltage rating of at least 400V and current rating of at least 5 amps..

There is one additional thing to be done with this circuit when a DC output is required and that is to apply filtering to the output. First, when the energy has passed through the NTE576 (or equivalent) power diodes, it encounters a high-frequency (low capacity) high quality film capacitor placed across the output in order to siphon off any high-frequency voltage ripple before it is passed through the small 1N4148 diodes and into a smoothing and storage electrolytic capacitor. Storing the cold electricity in the electrolytic capacitor converts it into conventional hot electricity.



While this circuit looks like something which you just switch on and it works, that is not the case as there is an essential start-up procedure where the signal applied to the transistor

is started at just a few cycles per second and 50% duty cycle and that input is then adjusted carefully and slowly while monitoring the voltages and currents produced by the circuit. This is a seriously powerful system with the capability of producing a major power output.



It is very important that the circuit is not powered up without a suitable load on the cold electricity output. A suitable load is a self-ballasted 230-volt fluorescent light. It must be understood that just flipping the power switch to its ON position is not sufficient to get an inflow of cold electricity. Instead, it is necessary to progress the start-up sequence carefully, and a fluorescent light is particularly helpful for doing this although a neon bulb is also a popular choice of temporary load, because these devices allow the current flow in the load to be assessed visually.

Before switch-on, the input oscillator is set to 50% duty cycle and minimum frequency. Then the frequency is raised very slowly, causing the lamp to start flashing. As the frequency is raised, the current drawn from the battery needs to be monitored as it is the current flowing through the transistor, and the current is kept down by lowering the duty cycle progressively. This process is continued carefully and if successful, the colour of the light produced will initially be purple or green before reaching continuous bright white light. Videos showing the light produced and the fact that it is not dangerous to life or affected by water can be seen [here](#).

The driving force is a series of powerful magnetic pulses, and implementing the physical circuit to achieve that requires careful construction. The battery driving the circuit is a 36 volt combination of cells. The coil is wound as an air-core construction on a 2-inch (50 mm) diameter spool and the DC resistance is arranged to be about 1.4 or 1.5 ohms. This, in turn, requires a substantial drive from the transistor and so it is normal to connect six powerful output transistors in parallel in order to spread the current flow between them as well as dissipating the heat generated across several transistors bolted to a common heat-sink of generous area.

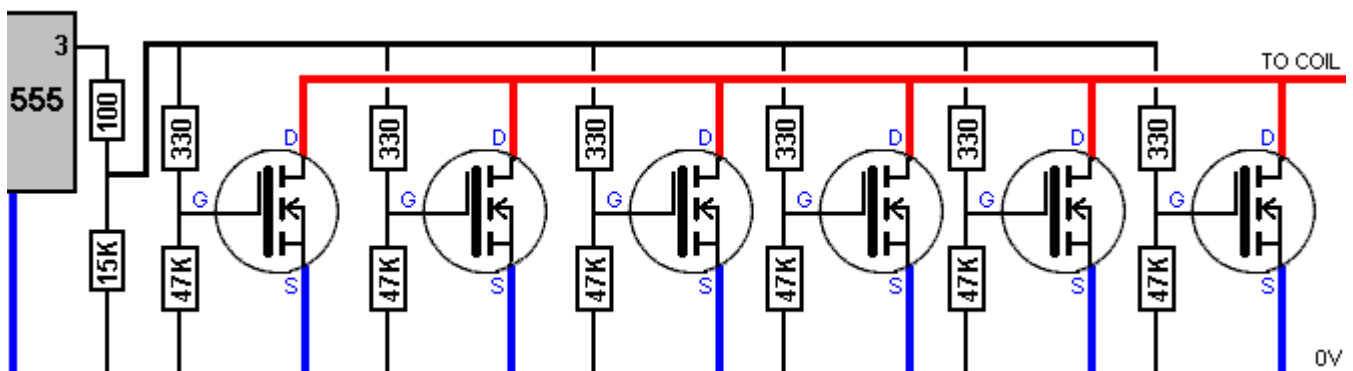
How the coil is wound is something to consider. The objective is to have a coil of about 1.5 ohm resistance and which has the maximum magnetic effect for the current passed through it. Copper wire has become very expensive and so it would be very costly to wind the coil with vast lengths of thick wire, not to mention the very large size and great weight which would be produced by doing that. The copper wire options in Europe are typically to work with half-kilogram reels of wire. The details of some of these are as follows:

Gauge (swg)	Wire length	Total ohms	Amps/strand	Strands	Total amps
14	17.5 m	0.09	9.3	None	-
16	27 m	0.22	5.9	None	-
18	48 m	0.71	3.7	None	-
20	85 m	2.23	1.8	2	3.6
22	140 m	6.07	1.2	4	4.8
24	225 m	15.81	0.73	11	8.0
26	340 m	35.70	0.45	24	11.0
28	500 m	77.50	0.29	52	15.0

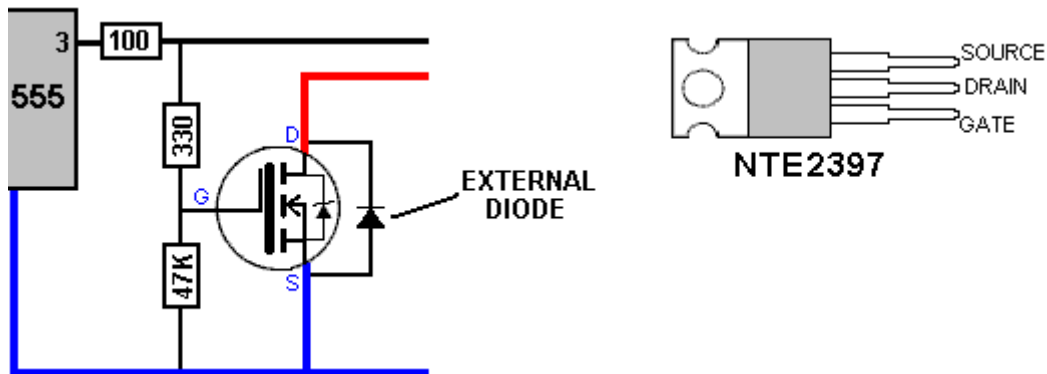
We can see from this that a 500 gram reel of 14 swg wire has a total resistance of just 0.09 ohms and so it would take sixteen reels (weighing 8 kilograms and costing a lot of money) to wind just a one-strand coil using that wire, producing a coil which could carry a current of 9.3 amps. As opposed to that, a single reel of 28 swg could provide 52 separate windings, which when connected in parallel, could carry 15 amps as well as costing and weighing far less. It would be tedious, but not impossible, to wind a 52-strand coil, so a more reasonable number of strands connected in parallel might be used. We are aiming at a DC resistance of about 1.45 ohms in any coil arrangement which we select.

The magnetic field produced by a single strand is generally less than the magnetic field produced by two strands carrying the same total current. So, if we were to pick 22 swg wire, then we could measure out four 133.5 metre lengths, joint them at the start, and wind the four strands simultaneously, side-by-side to form a coil with a DC resistance of 1.45 ohms. It is important that the strands are exactly the same length so that they carry exactly the same current and no one strand gets overloaded with current due to it having a lower resistance than the other strands. It should be realised that as the maximum current which the wire can carry is 4.8 amps and the resistance is only 1.45 ohms, the maximum continuous DC voltage which can be sustained by the coil is only 7 volts, and so as a 36-volt battery is being used, we must adjust the frequency and duty cycle very carefully, especially since we are starting at very low frequencies. If the full battery voltage is applied continuously to the coil, then the coil will be destroyed.

Various members of the forum have suggested, built and tested different circuits for feeding a variable-frequency variable-duty-cycle drive signal to the output transistor. However, 'UFOPolitics' recommends a simple 555 timer circuit. If you are not familiar with electronic circuits, then read chapter 12 which explains them in some detail, including the 555 timer family of circuits. The point stressed by 'UFOPolitics' is that the output taken from pin 3 of the 555 chip passes first through a 100 ohm resistor and then, every transistor gets a separate feed via a two resistor voltage divider pair. The 47K Gate-to-Ground resistor is to ensure that the FET turns off properly. It may be possible to increase the value of these resistors but they should never be less than 47K.

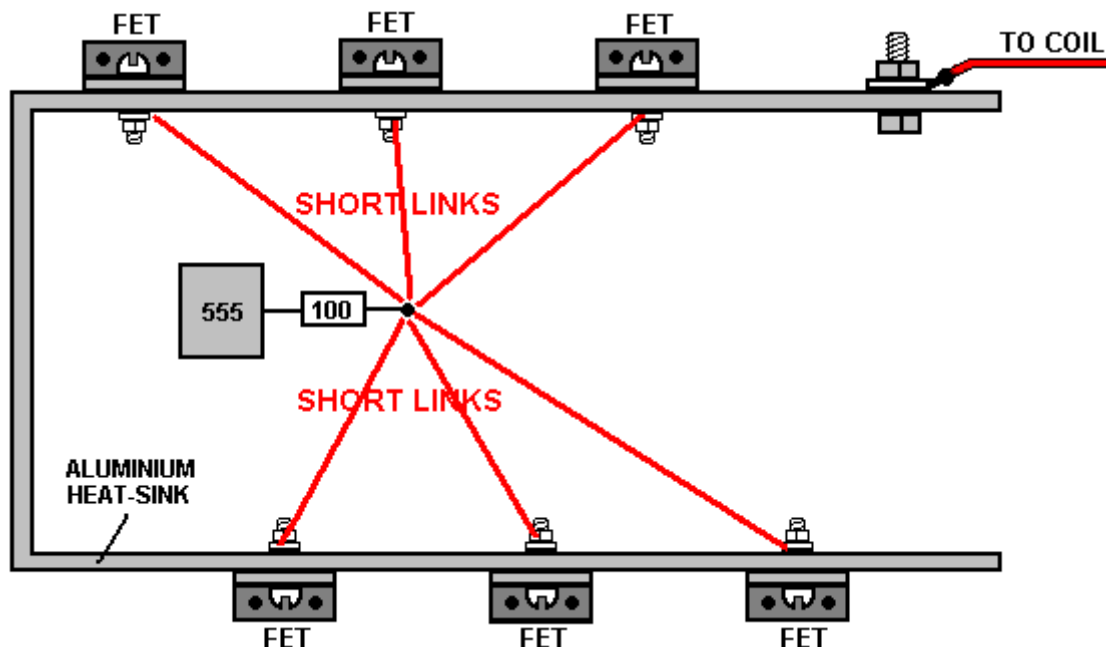


The thick lines in this diagram indicate heavy-duty wiring which can carry high currents without generating any real heat when doing so. It is also recommended that although the FET has an internal diode, an extra external high-speed diode (NTE576 or similar), be connected across each FET in order to boost the switching speed:



A FET has a gate capacitance of about 1 nF. The faster it can be charged / discharged the faster the FET will switch (and stay cool). What determines the speed of charge / discharge for the gate capacitance is the length of wire from driver to gate or gates = inductance (where one metre of wire produces 0.05µH. In addition to that, different lengths of Gate connection wire will create different switching delays and the different inductances can then initiate High Frequency oscillations with repetitive ON/OFF/ON/OFF switching actions. The result might be burned FETS and lack of cold electricity activities.

Another point made by 'UFOpolitics' is that the physical layout should have the connecting wires or tracks kept as short as possible and he suggests this layout:

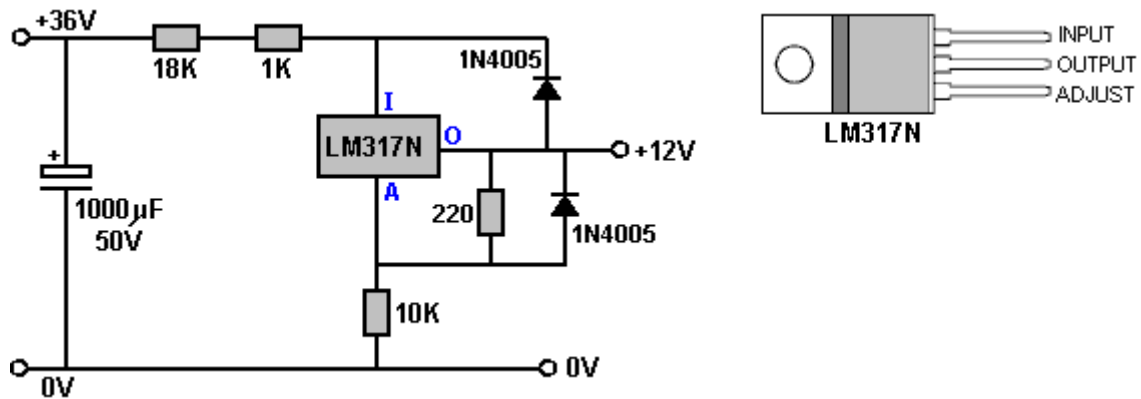


There are two things to note here. Firstly, the 100 ohm resistor coming from pin 3 of the 555 timer IC is positioned centrally around the six FET transistors mounted on the aluminium heat-sink, and that point is carried closer to each FET with a low-resistance conductor to give a good-quality link for the resistors feeding the Gate of each FET. Secondly, the heat-sink itself is also used to provide a low-resistance electrical connection

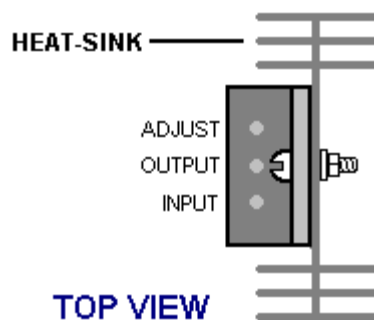
to the coil which the FETs are driving. The connection to the heat-sink is via a nut and bolt clamping a solder tag firmly to a cleaned area of the heat-sink. Each FET is electrically connected to the heat sink through it's mounting tag which forms it's heat-sink connection as well as connecting to the Drain of the Transistor. However, if the aluminium heat sink is a black anodised type, then, apart from cleaning between each FET and the heat-sink contact area, it is worth running a thick wire also linking the central FET pins to the output wire connection point.

The transistors used in the prototype, and recommended for replications is the NTE2397. This is not a very common transistor in Europe at this time and so the popular IRF740 might perhaps be used as it appears to have all of the main characteristics of the NTE2397 transistor. 'UFOPolitics' suggests the 2SK2837 (500V, 20A, 80A pulsed), or the IRFP460 (500V, 0.27 Ohm, 20A and 80A pulsed)

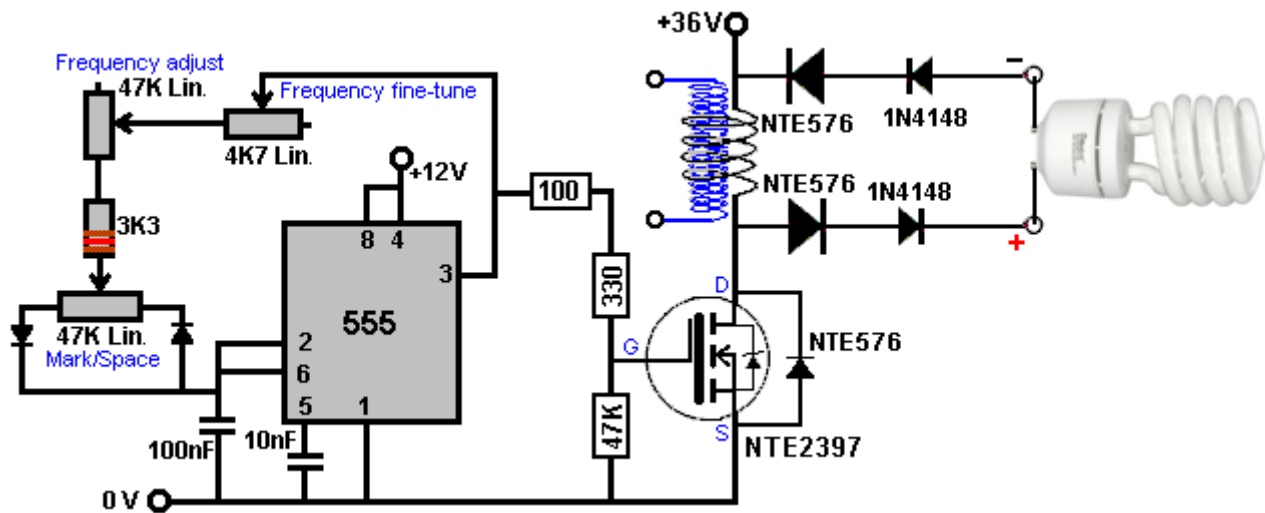
As the 555 timer has a maximum supply voltage of 15 volts, an LM317N voltage-stabiliser chip is used to create a 12-volt supply from the 36-volt battery (a 24V battery could be used):



The LM317N integrated circuit should be attached to a good heat sink as it is dropping off 24 of the 36 volts powering the circuit, and so, has to dissipate twice the power that the NE555 chip uses:



There are various pulsing circuits which have been used successfully with this system. 'UFOPolitics' considers the NE555 chip to be the most straightforward, so perhaps my suggestion for this arrangement might be a suitable choice:

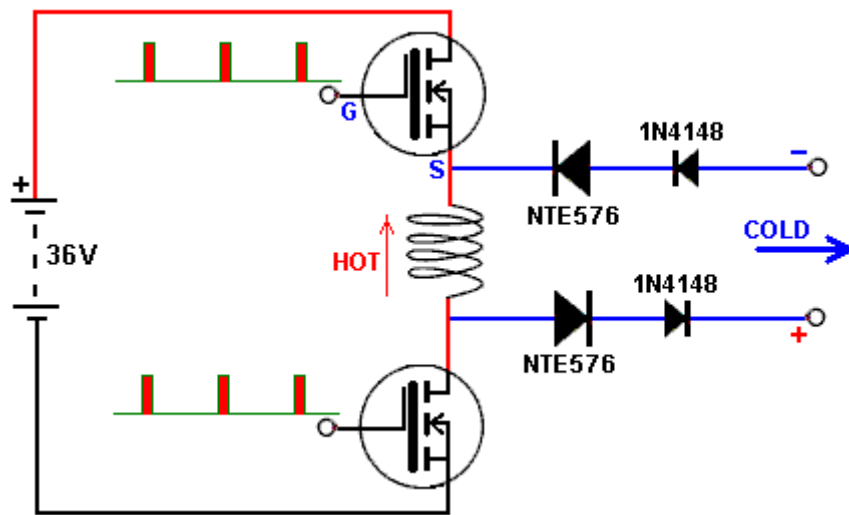


This gives fine control of the frequency and independent adjustment of the Mark/Space ratio or 'Duty Cycle' and it needs only three very cheap components other than the controls. If the expensive multi-turn high quality variable resistors are available, then the 4.7K 'fine-tune' variable resistor can be omitted as those variable resistors make the adjustments easier to control. The 'Lin.' in the diagram stands for 'Linear' which means that the resistance varies steadily at a constant rate as the shaft of the variable resistor is rotated.

In the 'UFOpolitics' circuit, it is important to turn the frequency down to its minimum value and set the Mark/Space ratio to 50%, before powering the circuit down. Otherwise it would be easy to power the circuit up with a much higher frequency than is advisable and so, causing damage to some of the circuit components.

There are ways to boost the performance over what has already been described. One way is to insert a stainless steel core inside the coil. Stainless steel is supposed to be non-magnetic but in practice, that is not always the case. However, ideally, this steel core is improved by altering its crystalline structure by heating it up and then quenching it by submerging it in cold water.

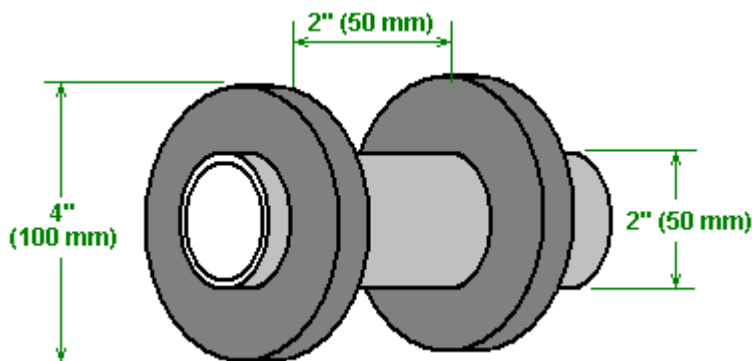
Another improvement is to isolate the coil better at switch-off through the use of a second transistor. Having a 'switched-off' transistor at each end of the coil certainly blocks the flow of hot electricity, but if Tom Bearden is correct, the resistance of the transistors in their OFF state will actually boost the flow of cold electricity as it reacts in the reverse way to how hot electricity reacts. The arrangement is like this:



While this looks like a very simple circuit to implement, that is not the case. The upper transistor is switched ON by the voltage difference between its Gate “G” and its Source “S”. But, the voltage at its Source is not fixed but varies rapidly due to the changing current in the coil, and that does not help when solid and reliable switching of the upper transistor is needed. A P-channel FET could be used instead and that would have its Source connected to the fixed voltage of the Plus of the 36V battery. That would help the switching enormously, but there would still be timing issues between the two transistors switching ON and OFF at exactly the same time. Other circuits have been suggested for doing that type of switching, but in the early stages, ‘UFOpolitics’ recommends that things be kept as simple as possible, so using just one transistor (although, perhaps, a bank of six in parallel to boost the current handling) is the best option.

Switching speed is an item of major importance, even to the extent that the reduction in the speed of switching caused by using more than one transistor in parallel has caused the suggestion to be made that it might actually be a better option to use just one FET since these high-performance FETs are capable of carrying the whole of the switching current, and it is mainly to lower the FET operating temperature that multiple FET use is suggested. Every extra FET used in parallel, slows the switching down. However, it should be realised that there is a somewhat greater risk of burning the FET out if just one is used.

The coil dimensions recommended are two-inch (50 mm) diameter and 2-inch length. The wound coil is likely to be about three-inches (75 mm) so making the flange diameter 4-inches (100 mm) is realistic:



The recommended material is fibreglass which has high heat-resisting properties as well

as being easy to work, the personal choice of 'UFOpolitics' is Polyester Resin with Methyl Ethyl Kethol (MEK) Hardener. A suggested alternative is acrylic, which is not as heat resistant. Acrylic is excellent for high-frequency applications but this circuitry does not operate at high frequencies. Whatever spool material is chosen, it needs to be non-magnetic. When connected in the circuit, the start of the coil winding wire goes to the battery positive.

Here is another coil wound on acrylic tube and with all four diodes connected to the ends of the coil:



It should be understood that cold electricity provides almost unlimited power and it has uses which are not readily understood by many people.

'UFOpolitics' suggests that the hot electricity drive circuitry be tested initially using just a resistive load. If everything checks out correctly, then test with a lesser value resistor in series with the coil, and if that checks out satisfactorily, then testing cautiously with the coil on it's own.

Cold electricity can charge batteries rapidly and after a series of charge and discharge cycles, batteries become 'conditioned' to cold electricity and the experiences of Electrodyne Corp. staff show that large conditioned batteries which are fully discharged, can be recharged in under one minute. A member of the present forum has tried this with the 'UFOpolitics' circuit and he reports:

Yesterday a friend and I took 6 identical, old, 12V, 115Ah batteries and made two 36V banks. We set up bank "A" (the better three) to power the device to charge bank "B". Bank A was 37.00v at rest and Bank B was 34.94V. My lowest frequency was 133Hz (I need to change my cap and add another 100k pot with the one which is controlling the frequency) and the duty cycle was at 13%. We started at 2A draw on the Primary circuit.

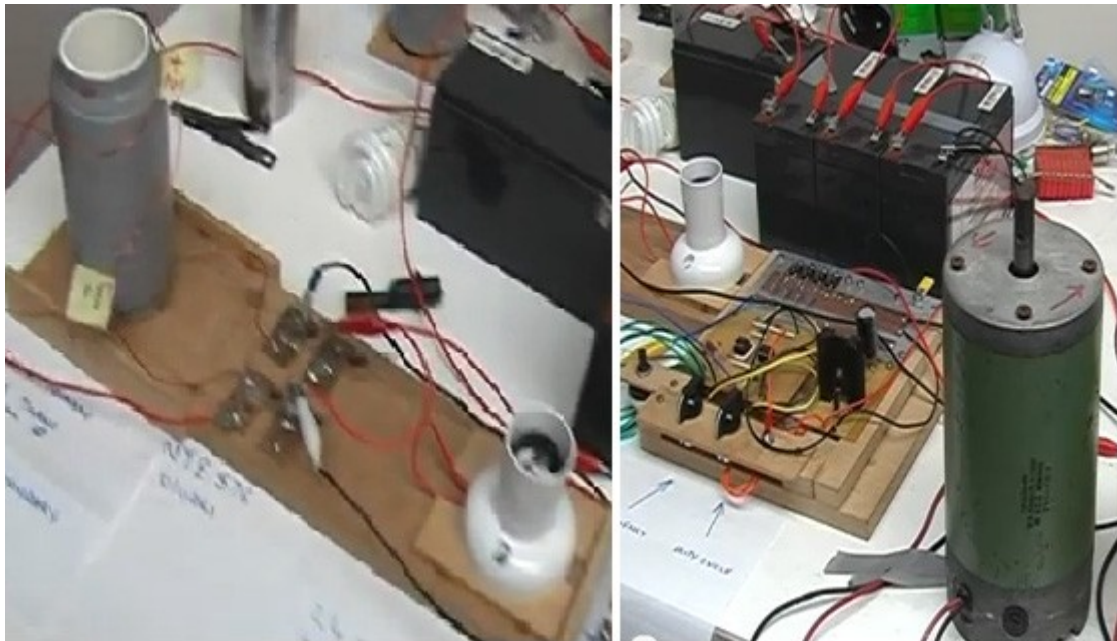
As I raised the frequency, the batteries on charge jumped up to 38.4V then dropped evenly to 36.27V and started up again (at about 0.01V every 2 seconds). After 2 and a half hours, they were up to 39.94V. At this point we stopped the charging and let everything rest for 10

minutes. So far everything seems very normal for this kind of charging, except that the device appears to be very stable and powerful...pushing the batteries right on up continuously. The Primary battery voltage dropped initially to 36.20V and stayed there the whole time, then recovered to 36.98V during the 10 minute rest.

Then we switched battery banks A and B and charged the opposite way for about 20 minutes. We stopped and rested things again, swapped the banks back and started charging bank B again for another 20 minutes and stopped. After letting the batteries rest for a few hours in order to get truer readings, bank A was at 37.07 and bank B was at 38.32V. Both battery banks had gained power. These were not very good batteries, either. One of the bank B batteries was at 10.69V at the start. Another interesting note: The amp draw on the Primary dropped from 2A to 1.5A as the frequency was raised from 133Hz to about 550Hz.

This was with the very first use of cold electricity with these low-grade batteries and a major improvement can be expected after many additional charge/discharge cycles. This completely overcomes the factors which make a battery bank unsuitable for household power. If an entire battery bank can be recharged in just minutes, then it opens the way for serious household power using a battery bank.

Cold electricity can also run motors very powerfully. Forum member 'Netica' found that putting a capacitor across the motor terminals improved the running very substantially, giving impressive performance. His video of this is [here](#) and the motor, running off an air-core coil with no steel insert. His set-up looks like this:



It is also possible to submerge cold electricity circuits in water without causing any harm:



A video of this is located [here](#) including demonstrating the use of very powerful light bulbs. A general running demonstration is [here](#).

My Motors got me to Tap into Radiant Energy

First, I would like to say hello to all of you, I am new to this site, so take it "easy" on me... I was referred here to expose about my findings by Mr. Peter Lindeman. Who I admire much, and got to read his articles out there on the web and agree with him in a complete way in his ways of thinking related to Free Energy.

To tell you first and briefly about me...I have been involved in Electro Dynamics since 1989, and have developed many different types of Motors and Generators from structural different embodiments, to the fields of electronics controllers and source converters of such machines.

In other words, I am not a newbie on this, Therefore, I do not make the typical errors and omissions of readings Parameters Required, or analysis of behaviors of related issues, getting or leading to the Wrong Conclusions... that's not me, I mean, I am not perfect either, We humans all make mistakes. 😊

So here I go about this:

While developing one of the Types of Motors Generators Designs, I have been recently working on, and building different prototypes sizes (smalls, mediums and large), I was finding certain readings containing abnormal current behavior. And this type of Motor-Generator do makes more at output than what they get In. However, my point in this

thread is not about the discussion of this Motors, but, I will tell you that I use the Counter EMF completely on assistance of the rotation, not against, like Physics says it always must, and that would be "impossible". This Motors are based on permanent magnets(PM) and Brush-Commutator DC types. And this is just as the development move into a higher stage, they will use other type of switching systems.

However, I had too intense sparks and got shocked outside its frame when I made contact with my hands and accidentally, touched one of the outputs terminals while in motion...I was working with a 36 volts machine...around 6.3 Amps Lipo Batteries, small prototype...so, NO, it could not be such high shocks from higher currents, even the output been over 80 Volts...still the amperage was remaining around the input parameters...to get that kind of Transients Sparks.

So, I started this search on them...trying to correct the problem and also the curiosity to find this wired source of energy...but then I found that I could create very Heavy Sparks and very robust and continuous by getting the two terminals I was shocked with, to short out...

Then, I took them apart again, went to my CAD programs, sketches, the 3D Animations...of Coils, Stators to Commutators relations...I mean dissect them in pieces. And I really do not like to keep on going on the research part narration (basically because you will love for me to get to the point...😊) and it was a lot of reproductions I made replicating the exact models, but at Static Configurations...

When I finally found the "Issue" I could not believe it...

My Motors-Generators (meaning 'essentially' their Rotor Coil Structure to Commutator via Brushes) were developing a "Behind my Wires" secondary electricity of a very ,extremely powerful characteristics running through them, at all times. Then I realized and understood, the times when I turned off completely the Oscillations of my Controller (I was using a Drain (Motor Negative) based on an N-Channel MOSFET's arrangement that I had designed and built) so that was impossible!...once that I turned off my oscillator chip from the Regulator side that feeds it, it kills,cuts, every single current coming from Source...and a small Electrolytic Cap was set on Input only, before Voltage Regulator stage. However it "literally" melted a heavy duty Mica-Copper Commutator to almost fuse it with the next ones. Before getting to this discovery, I would have never, figure it out what happened there.

This type of motor design have many characteristics that others in the market do not have, one of them is the fact of Never needing to Reverse the Electromagnetic Fields Polarity in order to achieve rotation, the fields just Turn Off or Turn On, according to the Oscillator Signals, and I achieve this, by the Coils Design inside of them. This design allows that at T-Off of the Square Wave (Circuit Opens) Rotor Idles, and keep going for nano seconds by inertia and the last magnetic interaction residues to the other Stator Pole where then is reversed "naturally" or by what The Physics call Back Electromotive Force, and this is How the C EMF Assist instead of "Oppose" to rotation.

This particular design allows the current to flow in a very organized and friendly flow that makes the consumption reduced to minimum values when rotation is constant, and even in higher acceleration times.

Not like anything else out there, where currents are in a complete War one against each other inside this Machines, whether being a DC, Brushed or Brushless or any AC Type, that because of the current natural behavior stays constantly colliding into each others at Positive- Negative Cycles.

Then I read Mr. Tom Bearden...about the Dipole Open, and all about the Free Energy concepts out there...and Nikola Tesla back in the 1800's tapping into Radiant Energy...and kept going..till I got to the essence of my Discovery...Then I could Not even believe it myself...what was what I was getting there.

I know many of you are going to laugh, I laughed myself...I did research the history all, my

friends, because I do not like just to get my Lab results naked outside...I went all the way to Maxwell equations...to Lorentz changes of the Asymmetrical fields along with Albert Einstein...where they disregarded the Aether as been part of the Interchange with the Electromagnetic fields...then the Electric Engineering took a wrong course towards building the best way to keep killing this energy...to keep teaching new Engineers this are Parasitical and Transient currents We All have to Kill by "Choke", by Flywheel Diodes and Snubbers, and as many "Patches" (just to cite a few) as they could get their hands on. But I will get here to the very bottom of this...discussion, or may I say 'Disclosure'?... I had found, it has always been 'present' between Us all, in every coil of enameled wire, in every inductor, in every Transformer, Motor, Generator, no matter type, or design...The Main Laws of Electrodynamics were sold to Evil...and we all believe them, we swallowed them... And I really feel I am putting my knowledge and experience of many years at doubt here...with what I am about to reveal, and please, at any time I am trying to minimize, or underestimate the work of so many bright Scientists we have and had, and Engineers, developers, as all of You here, like me, looking for the Fountain of the Radiant Energy, The Cold Electricity or the Divine Force of Nature converted for our use as Energy Source... It is the Counter Electromagnetic Force, the Back EMF, the one who "Opposes" very conveniently to our motors and generators desired motion sense...so we have no other choice than to keep using the Gas or Diesel Engines as Prime Movers to Generators...And Motors that do not have the way to compete to the fast and reliable Gas New Engines. To all of You that are into Lab and practice work...that like to make your own things...solder, cut make weld..make electronic diagrams and form great circuits...that actually you do not need that much knowledge, really...just to make an Oscillator a Coil of wire (Core less [Plastic]is better than solid or laminated steel, but they will also work) and I will answer the reason why, during the thread on the comments) a couple of Fast Switching diodes...Meters, Digital Oscilloscopes(if you have it, if not some meters reads Hertz, you do need at least Two)...and let's do a very simple test... Hook Up the Diodes to the Coil Inputs (No Secondary for Now, it works great with a secondary, actually even better, but for sake of simplicity, as a test only lets do it Simple) The Diodes will be at BOTH ENDS of Coil, make sure you know which side is North and South at Core, according to turns sense (Right Hand Rule)...Ok, the Diodes are there to Block our Input to get out, so we "Input" our Positive-Negative Oscillating Signal before Both Diodes (DIRECT TO COIL), and we read outputs from outer diodes end...What they do besides blocking our current out, is filter our Radiant Energy from our transients, and parasites (hehe, the other way around right?) Then set readers anywhere to monitor this system, set the Hertz Meters on Your Input Signal (before diodes) and also would be good to monitor your consumption with a Volts meter and Also the same Volts-Hertz at Output (make sure your meters have "Over Load Capabilities" (I melted a few chinese ones) or you will fry them, basically at output. Read Batteries or Power Source, and have ready a Load, I use Fluorescent BULBS (Self Ballasted) 120 Volts...65 Watts or Higher...or less, just be very careful when tuning the oscillations Up, or you will blow them, and they contain Mercury (Hg) not good for Human body...Now , according to the set up each one have..would be different, but I used Batteries, Lipo or Lithium Ion 3 packs would be like 36 volts (I have tons of Chargers and this batteries,...but others are fine too, I also used regular Lead Acid, even better they get charged within the system, since you guys and gals are gonna make "Overunity" here. Below I will post a Rough Diagram I did to show my friends in Facebook and You Tube... I will be here to answer any questions. Thanks for reading me and excuse me for writing such a long post!!!...but I wanted to express my knowledge, and how I got to this by complete accident... before dumping this 'Bomb' on you all!! Have a nice evening

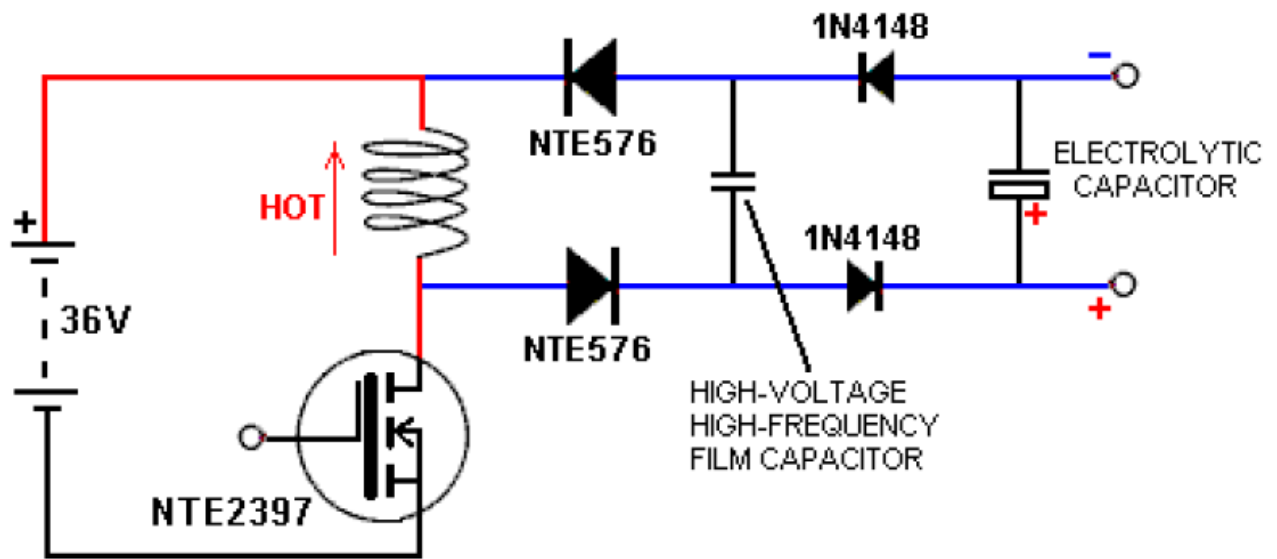
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Hello Ufopolitics,

To get more experience on the Basic single coil UFO-circuit we did a series measurement.



Loads on the cold DC side were different resistance loads as a light bulb. The electrolytic capacitor was $1 \times 10.000 \text{ uF}$ and later $2 \times 10.000 \text{ uF}$ parallel. There was not change in the performance with one or 2 electrolytic capacitor.

- 1.) The 1N41418 diodes appears too weak to this circuit. We burned 6 of them.
- 2.) NTE576 was not in our supply chain so we used STTH12R06 (Turbo 2 ultrafast high voltage rectifier) instead of it.

By the description:

Quote:

The STTH12R06 uses ST Turbo 2 600V technology and is specially suited as a boost diode in continuous mode power factor corrections and hard switching conditions. This device is also intended for use as a free wheeling diode in power supplies and other power switching applications.

This is a 600 V / 12 A / 25 ns fast switching diode in TO-220AC insulated package. They were also burned in the both coil ends and in parallel with the switching transistor also.

The measured current in the coil was not to high, few ampere only when the diodes destroyed.

We change the 1N4148 to the 1N4007 (1000 V / 1 A / ??? switching time) and STTH12R06 to the BY550 (1000 V / 5 A / 200 ns) and the circuit works well.

May the 1N4007 is not the best alternative of the 1N4148 but it works.

The energy balance of the single coil circuit is quite well using DC output and resistance load.

The output power measured on the light bulb with DC voltage and DC current was exact data.

The input power was measured by oscilloscope and counted from the graphical form of current impulse drawn from the 24 and later 36 V battery.

The impulse frequency for the measurement was between 100 Hz and 800 Hz.

The duty cycle was between 50% and 15%.

The output power was between 5 W and 38 W.

The coefficient of performance (C.O.P.) depending from the frequency, duty cycle, power supply voltage, load resistance was between 2.5 and 6.0.

So, I can witness, even a single pulsed coil with the proper arrangement is possible in the small scale OU operation.

Regards,
Holbi

Excellent Testings Holbi!!

I just hope you filmed this testings so we could see them all!!

Quote:

1.) The 1N41418 diodes appears too weak to this circuit. We burned 6 of them.

That Diode is there just to conduct readings at certain Low Pulses...if you go higher they will blow....it is a fast diode, but very low amps rate.

Quote:

2.) NTE576 was not in our supply chain so we used STTH12R06 (Turbo 2 ultrafast high voltage rectifier) instead of it.

By the description:

This is a 600 V / 12 A / 25 ns fast switching diode in TO-220AC insulated package. They were also burned in the both coil ends and in parallel with the switching transistor also.

The measured current in the coil was not to high, few ampere only when the diodes destroyed.

They will burn because of the "Dual Currents" creates a super fast environment

because of being opposite to each others...too high for many strong Rectifiers to stand.

Quote:

We change the 1N4148 to the 1N4007 (1000 V / 1 A / ??? switching time) and STTH12R06 to the BY550 (1000 V / 5 A / 200 ns) and the circuit works well.

Very glad You have found the right choice...👍

Quote:

May the 1N4007 is not the best alternative of the 1N4148 but it works.

Well...if it works...don't touch that dial!...(American saying...means: leave it there, "as is")

Quote:

The energy balance of the single coil circuit is quite well using DC output and resistance load.

The output power measured on the light bulb with DC voltage and DC current was exact data.

The input power was measured by oscilloscope and counted from the graphical form of current impulse drawn from the 24 and later 36 V battery.

Excellent!...actually we do not need much more voltages at input...😊

Quote:

The impulse frequency for the measurement was between 100 Hz and 800 Hz.

THAT'S EXACTLY ALL WE NEED!...I have never written here, absolutely anything about Khz nor Mega Hertz anywhere!!

Quote:

The duty cycle was between 50% and 15%.

The output power was between 5 W and 38 W.

The coefficient of performance (C.O.P.) depending from the frequency, duty cycle, power supply voltage, load resistance was between 2.5 and 6.0.

So, I can witness, even a single pulsed coil with the proper arrangement is possible in the small scale OU operation.

Regards,
Holbi

Excellent Holbi and Team...now, just for the record...because no one here knows we have been talking on private mails for a while...therefore they do not know who you guys are...and your credentials on this fields...

Please, I am NOT asking for ANY Personal Private Info from you...nor your real names nor locations...(Eastern Europe is just fine Holbi...🌍)

On another note...and reviving the past of this Thread (I believe is very worth now)

A Single Coil is just the beginning of this whole deal...whenever we pulse a Coil

(Looking at it from the Magnetic Field ONLY)...we create a "Magnetic Alignment" called a Field...that, is digested knowledge for many here for a very long time ago...what is new...is that by generating a magnetic field we are actually "aligning/invoking all kind of Aether Particles AROUND that Field, that stay there...just lingering...so, when we collapse our generated "artificially" field using Hot currents...we create a huge vacuum...that will "suck" with it all those outer aligned fields into our coils...and something I have called "A NEGATIVE INDUCTION" will take place in the same coil wires...traveling opposite to our collapsed flow.

Now, where exactly **in Geometrical Terms**...will our generated field go?...The answer is the very center of that coil...a point in space...that we could call the coil "Gravitational Point"...set exactly equidistant from each ends...each magnetic poles...that's where it will disappear completely like magic...so to that exact point is where our Radiant Field will go towards also...BUT, reversed polarity...why?...because of magnetic relations...a North will attract a South...and a South will attract a North...simple stuff right?...so where there was a North...a South Radiant Field would be...and so on for the South...

In Motors we have a disadvantage...when we deal with brushes...we must let that coil "go" without collecting till it reaches the next brush or output gates..

But in Static State...we don't have that problem...coils are not going anywhere...👤


Regards Friend

Ufopolitics

Hello Ufopolitics,

Thank you for the acknowledgement.

Quote:

Originally Posted by **Ufopolitics** 
Excellent Testings Holbi!!

I just hope you filmed this testings so we could see them all!!
...

Excellent Holbi and Team...now, just for the record...because no one here knows we have been talking on private mails for a while...therefore they do not know who you guys are...and your credentials on this fields...

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I was graduated as electric engineer with a "summa cum laude" diploma and had a quite good background of mathematics and physics from different kind of students competitions, Olympiad etc., and had some non conventional electrical practical basics from different kind of self-made RF application but all this mainstream

education is worthless to create a working free energy device.

A some time ago I decided to re-learn all basics starting from Faraday, Ampere, Maxwell and Tesla. And I suggest be humble and open, that there's so much more, that you can learn.

During this way I had realized even the electricity has not had a good working definition in "classical physics". Everybody are talking about electricity, everybody knows that electricity can shock somebody but what electricity really is? I did not find good definitions and descriptions.

About my team ... coming soon.

Regards:
Holbi

Part List for Cold Electricity Coil driving circuit (from Ufopolitics and Holbi):

- NTE576 (external Diode for FET) (Alternative: BY550):
NTE576 (6A, 35nS, 400V) are the NTE577 (5A, 70nS, 1000V) and the HFA16PB (16A, 19nS, 600V). The main requirement is high-speed operation, voltage rating of at least 400V and current rating of at least 5 amps.
- 1N4148 (Alternative: 1N4007, eventually in parallel for more power ability)
- NTE2397
- 100 Ohm, 330 Ohm, 15 KOhm, 47 KOhm
- 555 (optional: 555 socket)
- optional: LM317N voltage-stabiliser chip (used to create a 12-volt supply from the 36-volt battery (a 24V battery could be used))
- Heat sinks
- 2 x 47K Poti, 4K7 Poti, 100K Poti

Coil should be around 1,5 Ohms.

Steve:

Used wire: 1.28 mm² magnet wire, 100 m, and 640 windings.

The inner diameter of the coil is 4 cm.

The length of the coil was 9.5 cm.