The Free Energy Researcher's:

POWER & CREED

- *A must read for those on the quest for Free Energy.*

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Document Date: 2007/07/02
Revision: V1.0

Preface

The world needs Free Energy!

As an aid towards this goal, I created this document because I saw a need.

At the time of this document release, the quest for Free Energy seems to have hit an all time high in terms of the number of people working to that goal, especially more "younger and less experienced" folks. This is fantastic and will hopefully secure a better future for all. But at the same time, with youth and/or inexperience, often comes over-enthusiasm and haste. Many times too, it is the experienced and seasoned researchers that fall from grace into "the trap"…this trap being an "I DID IT!" declaration. I have nicknamed it an "IDI".

To declare an IDI and make claims of overunity without substantiating evidence to back it up, does a great disservice to all on the FE quest, especially when the claim turns out to be a false alarm or deception.

The aim of this document is to be educational, and serve as a guide to help *all* FE researchers avoid the pitfalls of this uncomfortable IDI trap.

I strongly encourage you to study it, understand it, and above all…apply it!

Dedication

This document is dedicated to all the brilliant and determined minds working in Free Energy research…all those in the present, the past, and the future.

Thank you for your tenacity and your commitment to the FE quest.

INTRODUCTION

After recently observing a marked increase in IDI's ("I did it") and claims of overunity that turned out to be measurement errors, nonexistent measurements, suspicious measurements, or equipment malfunctions, it occurred to me that a short guide of some sort was needed that all FE researchers could refer to and apply while conducting their research and publishing their results. The following CREED, POWER MEASUREMENT (for electronics devices), and DISCLOSING RESPONSIBLY sections make up this guide.

It is by no means perfect or complete, but a starting point at least, and one that would surely go a long way in avoiding much frenzy, anxiety, wasted time, effort and money, embarrassment, flaming, loss of respect and integrity, and arguing etc., for all interested parties involved. If only it can be followed.

THE FE RESEARCHER'S CREED

"As a Free Energy Researcher, I dedicate my acquired knowledge and skill to the advancement and betterment of human welfare. I strive for integrity, accuracy, and completeness in my work and my releases to the public.

I pledge in conducting my FE research:

- To give the utmost of performance;
- To make no assumptions, no matter how "obvious" things may appear;
- To never jump to conclusions when apparent anomalies are observed;
- To investigate and strive to eliminate ALL possible sources of error BEFORE making conclusions about observed anomalies;
- To exercise due diligence in regards to fully understanding what I am doing, and how I am doing it;
- To conduct my experiments, tests, and measurements in a scientific manner;
- To strive for and take steps towards making COP measurements that are flawless and accurate, while understanding and accounting for the limitations and idiosyncrasies of my test equipment;
- To place integrity before ego;
- To post claims of overunity **only** when backed up with solid proof and evidence in the form of fully documented, and accurate measurements and test setup diagrams;
- To do my best in explaining and illustrating my disclosures, and be well-prepared to answer any questions on things I may have overlooked;
- To seek advice and review from my peers and those with more experience BEFORE I post an IDI ("I DID IT!");
- To do my homework (all of the above).

In humility and with need for Collective/Higher Guidance, I make this pledge."

HOW TO PROPERLY MAKE POWER MEASUREMENTS

Accurate power measurements are probably the most difficult and least understood, yet the most meaningful measurements to perform, especially in the Free Energy circles. If one makes a claim of overunity and their measurement of input power vs. output power is either not supplied, or is questionable in its accuracy, no one will be interested in delving further into or inquiring about their work…and rightly so.

Far too often researchers are "caught in the trap" by assuming that their test equipment (especially most digital meters), is yielding true and accurate measurements, when more often than not, this is probably not the case. In fact, most researchers probably don't understand the basics of how meters work and what separates a truly TRUE RMS measurement from an "average" one. The following is a quote from Bob Paddock's "POWER MEASUREMENT" article linked at the end of this document:

I had a need to make a power measurement of an unusual high-frequency wave form for an application I was working on. Because of the esoteric nature the application had, I wanted to be sure I would not be hearing the words "Measurement Errors".

Far too often I've seen others try to do high-frequency power measurements by looking at the signal on their oscilloscope, or by using their bench multimeter without understanding its specifications. Looking at a complex high-frequency wave form with a multimeter designed for 60-Hz sine waves simply does not give meaningful results.

A great deal of FE research involves the use of non-periodic, non-sinusoidal, spikey, and noisy inputs and outputs. As such there are some "precautions" one must take to ensure that any measurements performed on such devices under test (DUT's) will yield true and meaningful readings.

I hope the following will shed some light on the steps one *should* take in an effort to accurately make and subsequently publish their Coefficient of Performance (COP) power measurements. (See: "The FE Researcher's Creed" above).

First, some terms that require definition and clarification:

OPEN AND CLOSED SYSTEMS

An Open System is one in which power or energy from outside the device's immediate domain, may be added to the system for free. This outside energy or power is not the energy or power supplied by you the user to make the system

operate, but is energy or power supplied by the environment, universe, aether or ZPF etc. This "outside" energy supplement is what makes "overunity" possible.

A Closed System is one in which no energy from outside the immediate domain of the device can or will enter the system. The device sees only the energy or power that you the user supply to it. Closed systems are therefore inherently under, or at unity, but never overunity.

EFFICIENCY (η)

The efficiency of a DUT *in a closed system*, is simply the ratio between the power *converted by* the device, namely "the output power", to the power supplied *to* the device by the user, namely "the input power". Devices that operate strictly in a closed system will always have an efficiency of 100% or less.

The efficiency of a DUT *in an open system*, is a little more complicated, but as I'll explain, not necessarily relevant to FE research.

Strictly speaking, the efficiency of a DUT in an open system is computed the same way as that for a closed system. However, it may be difficult if not impossible to calculate, depending on the device and its overunity mechanism.

If for example your DUT requires 10 Watts of input power to operate, wastes 9 Watts of power in heat (as measured with a calorimeter with no load), but puts out 100 Watts, the efficiency of the device is only a meager 10% ! In this case, at least 99 Watts of power is freely entering the system from the "outside" and being converted and output by the device, but the efficiency is still only 10%.

To say that this device has an efficiency of 1000% is simply not correct ! Even in open systems, the efficiency can not and must not be higher than 100%.

So by all means, strive to make your energy device as efficient as possible, but the real and meaningful FE quest is to obtain more output power than is required as input power for the device to operate.

COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (COP)

Again we must examine this parameter in the context of open and closed systems.

In a *closed system*, the COP will be equal to the efficiency in a sense, but is expressed as a ratio as follows: 1:1 (η=100%), 0.8:1 (η=80%), etc. So one should conclude from the discussion so far, that the COP in a closed system will never be higher than 1:1.

In an *open system*, the COP could be anywhere from 0.1:1 to 10^6:1. It all depends on the efficiency of the device (with low COP's), and how much energy or power is freely added to the system from the "outside" with a given input power.

COP in open systems is computed by taking the ratio between the freely added "outside" power (P_{Oopen}), PLUS the output power (if any) supplied by the closed system ($P_{Oclosed}$), to the user-supplied input power (P_I).

In equation form: $COP = \frac{P_{Oopen} + P_{Oclosed}}{P_I}$ or $= \frac{P_{Ototal}}{P_I}$

Do we care if we are measuring collected open-system power PLUS closed-system power on the output? No. All we care about is obtaining more total power on the output of the DUT, than we are supplying for device operation.

OVERUNITY

As already discussed, overunity is not possible in closed systems, and therefore can only exist in open systems. Overunity then is achieved any time a device or system exhibits a COP>1.

MEASURING POWER

In this section, we'll discuss digital and analog multi-meters, current shunts, RMS-DC conversion vs. averaging, filtering, Faraday shielding, grid power metering, and the different "kinds" of power that can be measured. We will examine each in some detail and understand the role these important elements can play in making proper power measurements. Finally, we'll put it all together and create a test configuration we can trust.

The goal is to understand our test equipment, the tricks and tools we have at our disposal, and the measurement process, all in an effort to account for and minimize measurement errors.

Your "Average" meter

In terms of digital meters, it's amazing what you can buy these days for $20! Generally, these meters are great for measuring clean DC or low frequency AC voltages and currents, resistance, capacitance, and even transistor gain.

However, caution should be exercised when measuring pulsed DC (PDC), or high frequency AC sources (HFAC) with these budget meters. "High frequency AC sources" include: high frequency of any wave shape, and even low frequency non-sinusoidal waveforms. The trouble with these meters, is they were not designed to properly "compute" the high frequency, transient, and harmonic nature of non-sinusoidal (except for clean DC) wave forms. In short, don't use them for anything other than clean DC, and low frequency sinusoidal voltages and currents!

Real, Apparent, Average, Reactive, RMS Power
RMS-DC
FWR Averaging vs. True RMS
Current Shunts
KillWatt
PI filter
Faraday shielding

POWER MEASUREMENT – by Bob Paddock

COP and η in detail – by Kenneth D. Moore

Analog Devices RMS-DC Conversion Application Guide
Understanding and Selecting RMS Voltmeters – EDN Magazine, LT

Meter Movement AC Voltmeters – All About Circuits

AC Voltage Measurement Errors in Multi-meters - Agilent

Make Better RMS Measurements With Your DMM - Agilent