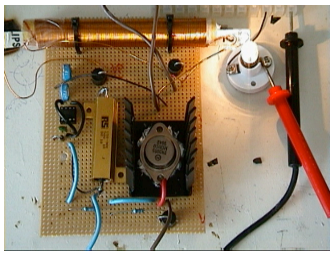
8265



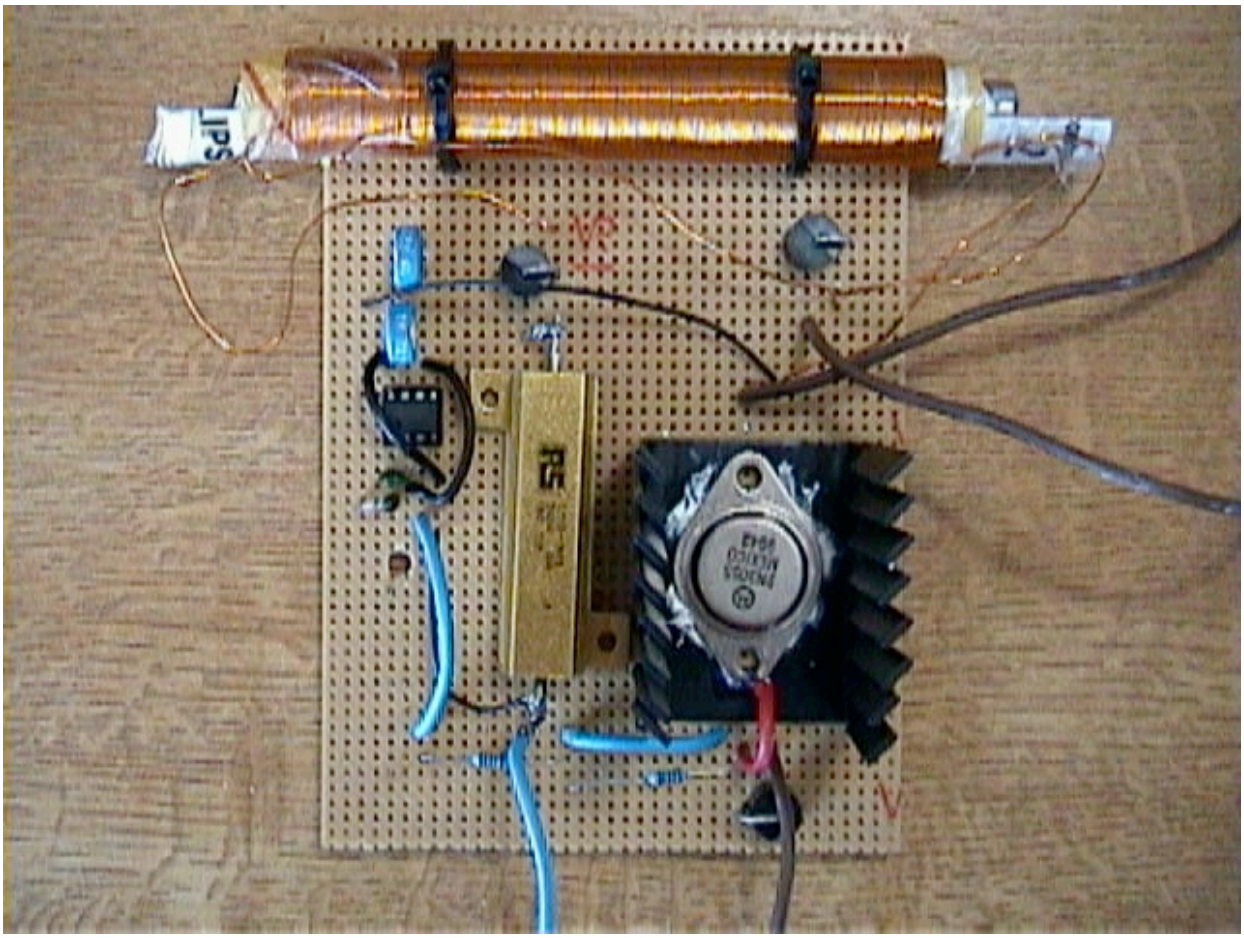
THE TIME ENERGY PUMP

Created 20/04/00 - Last Update 29/04/00

By David Mason

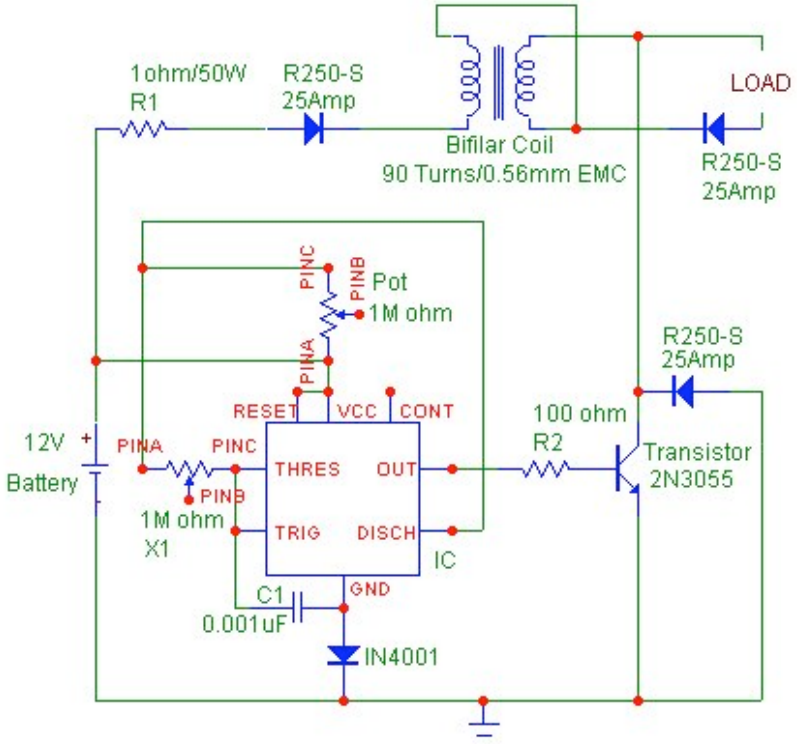
The purpose of this circuit is to create large amounts of Back EMF which can be used to recharge its own battery, etc... At the bottom you can see the idea behind the designs courtesy of J Naudin.

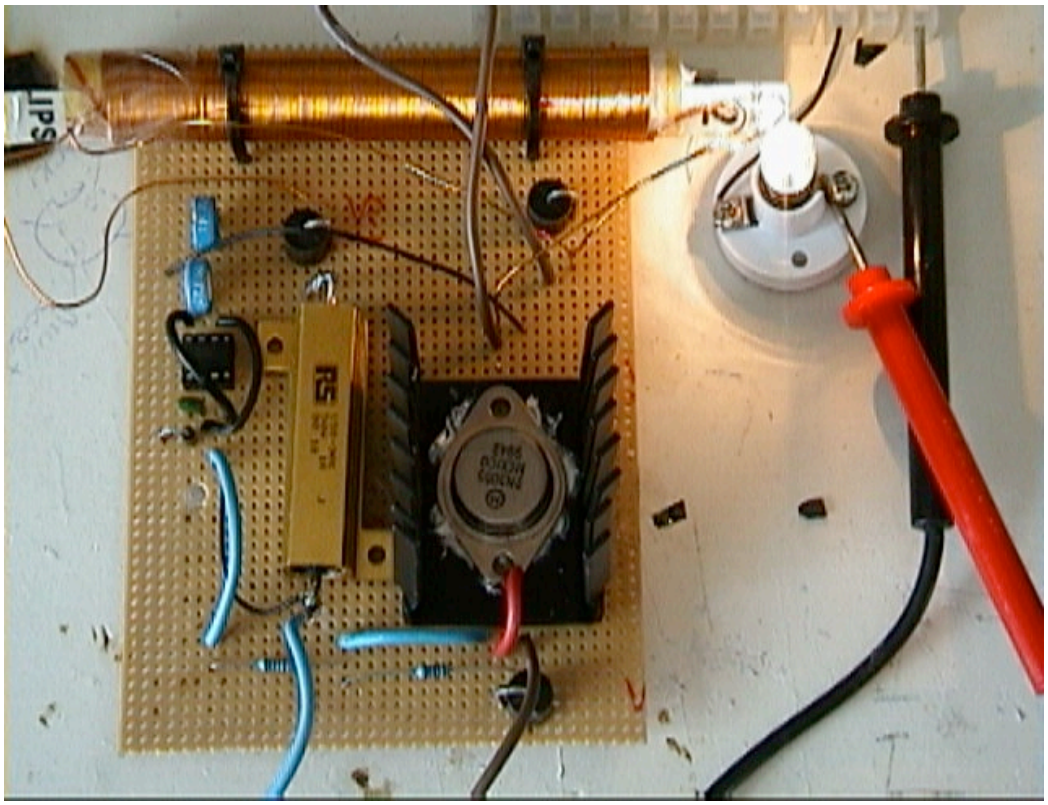
28/04/00 - This Is The Completed Circuit Ready For Testing



28/04/00 - This Is The Completed Circuit Ready For Testing

The Time Energy Pump V1.1 - David Mason - April 2000

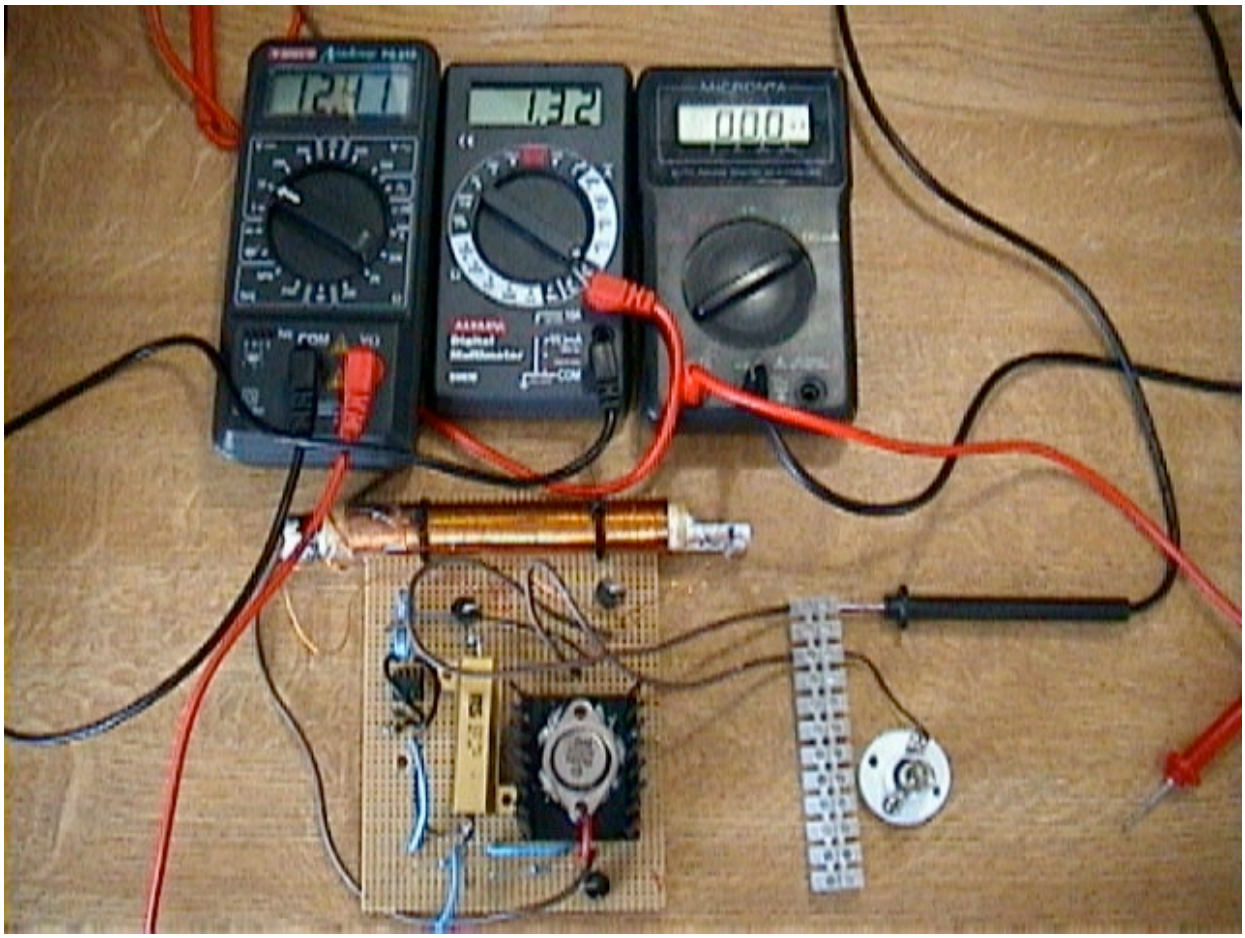




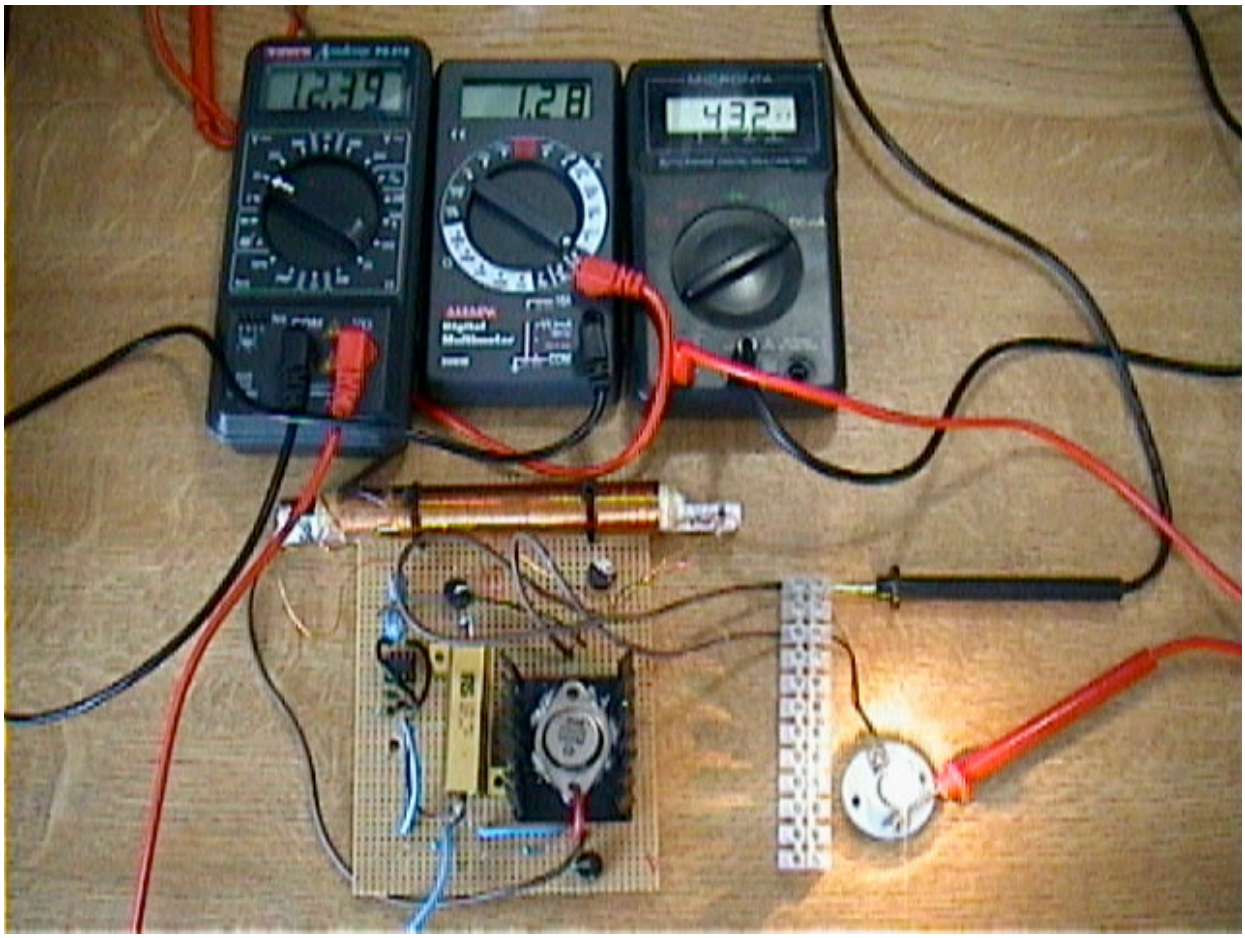
Initial test results - 29/04/00

The current drawn from the circuit when it is not under load is 1.32Amps, but when the load (light bulb) is connected to the circuit the bulb glows bright, but the current drawn from the battery does not go up, infact the current drawn by the circuit actually drops.

This is the circuit without a load. The left meter reads battery voltage, the middle meter is current drawn from battery and the right meter is load current.



This picture shows the circuit under load. The current drawn drops to 1.28amps from 1.32amps.



Test Results 30/04/00

Today I have tested the circuit with a DC motor. The motor draws 800mA, but the current from the battery now drops by 500mA. At the moment it seems the more current you try to draw from the circuit, the less current is taken from the battery.

The Main Principle of the TEP - Courtesy J Naudin

Click here to see the original info

The main purpose of the **TEP** device is to act as a **Time Energy Pump Vs ZPE** (Zero Point Energy)

You will find bellow some guide lines of the TEP concept.

The *main principle of the TEP device* may be decomposed as this :

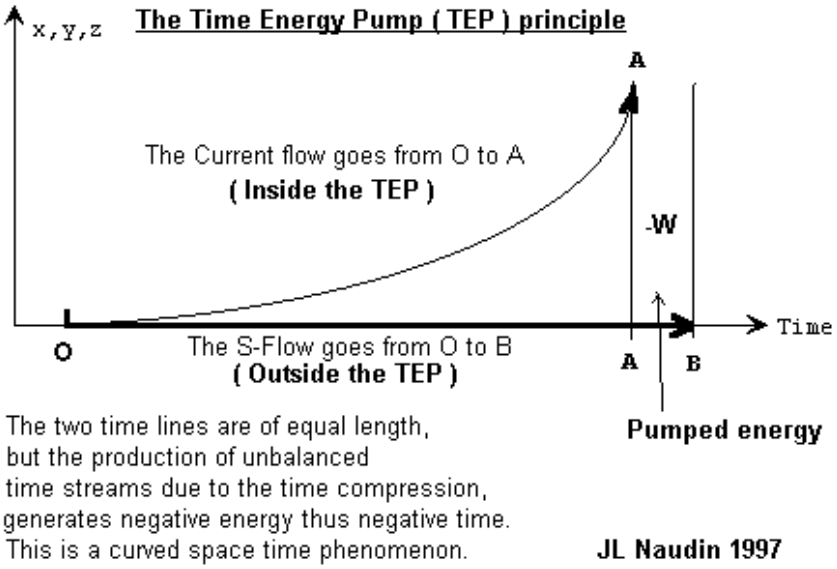
- Using the parametric effect in a bifilar coil as an energy pump. When the circuit is closed on the Bifilar coil, the inductance drops rapidly near zero and the energy stored in the coil increases dramatically. During this energy growth in the TEP, I think that a kind of "**siphon effect**" must act in the TEP coils Vs ZPE (Zero Point Energy). This "siphon effect" will tap additional ZPE energy like a vacuum pump using water.

The additional energy tapped in the ZPE (with the parametric effect in the TEP) seems the only way to "regauge" the system and achieve an Overunity device.

Unlike a mechanical device (the SMOT/RMOD device or an Overunity Magnetic motor) which uses gravity or a little magnetic pulse to regauge itself, the TEP uses the parametric effect as a "siphon" Vs ZPE ***to regauge itself***.

The disruption effect due to the parametric effect in the bifilar modifies the time constant of the circuit (L/R), thus the energy flows. The dissymmetry between the S-Flow (Poynting flow) running outside and the Time Flow compression inside the circuit (time constant compression) is the main cause of the Pumping effect in the ZPE. Today, I think that the TEP is "a way" to achieve a good Overunity device.

Today the TEP uses bifilar coils technologies in parametric conditions, but tomorrow, other kinds of process could be used to pump the Zero Point Energy. The **only purpose of the TEP device** is the creation of a **dissymmetrical flow of energy** between the outside flow energy (Poynting S-Flow) and the inside (current flow in the wires) during the energy flow from Source to Load and I think, today, that it is a good way to Free Energy.



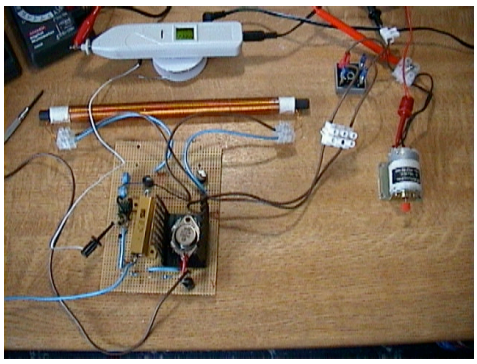
The main advantage of the TEP is that it is a solid state device with no moving parts.

There is a great number of regauging steps due to the working frequency, thus the ZPE energy tapped may be enormous.

Sincerely,

Jean-Louis Naudin (France / GMT+2)

By David Mason



THE TIME ENERGY PUMP - V 1.2

Following my experiment with V1.0, I came to the conclusion that if energy was being tapped it would be through the coil, and if so, wouldn't a longer coil tap more energy?

I used the same circuit from version 1.0, but this time I used a Bifilar coil of 140 turns of 0.56mm wire. Also I added a 25amp bridge on the output to run a DC motor.

During testing the current meter reading the current taken from the battery started to read a minus or reverse current flow. Indicating that the circuit was producing energy which was travelling backwards into the battery. It was suggested to me that the reading could be false due to the high frequency, so I placed a 1uf capacitor across the terminals of the meter to drown out any RF noise. The reading remained the same. I also used a analogue meter, this also confirmed a current drop when the circuit was under load, but not a minus current reading.

Question: How could a reverse current appear since there is a diode on the input of the circuit to stop any reverse current?

I ran this circuit for one hour and the battery voltage did not change. Then I noticed that the transistor and power resistor were stone cold. The motor was still going strong.

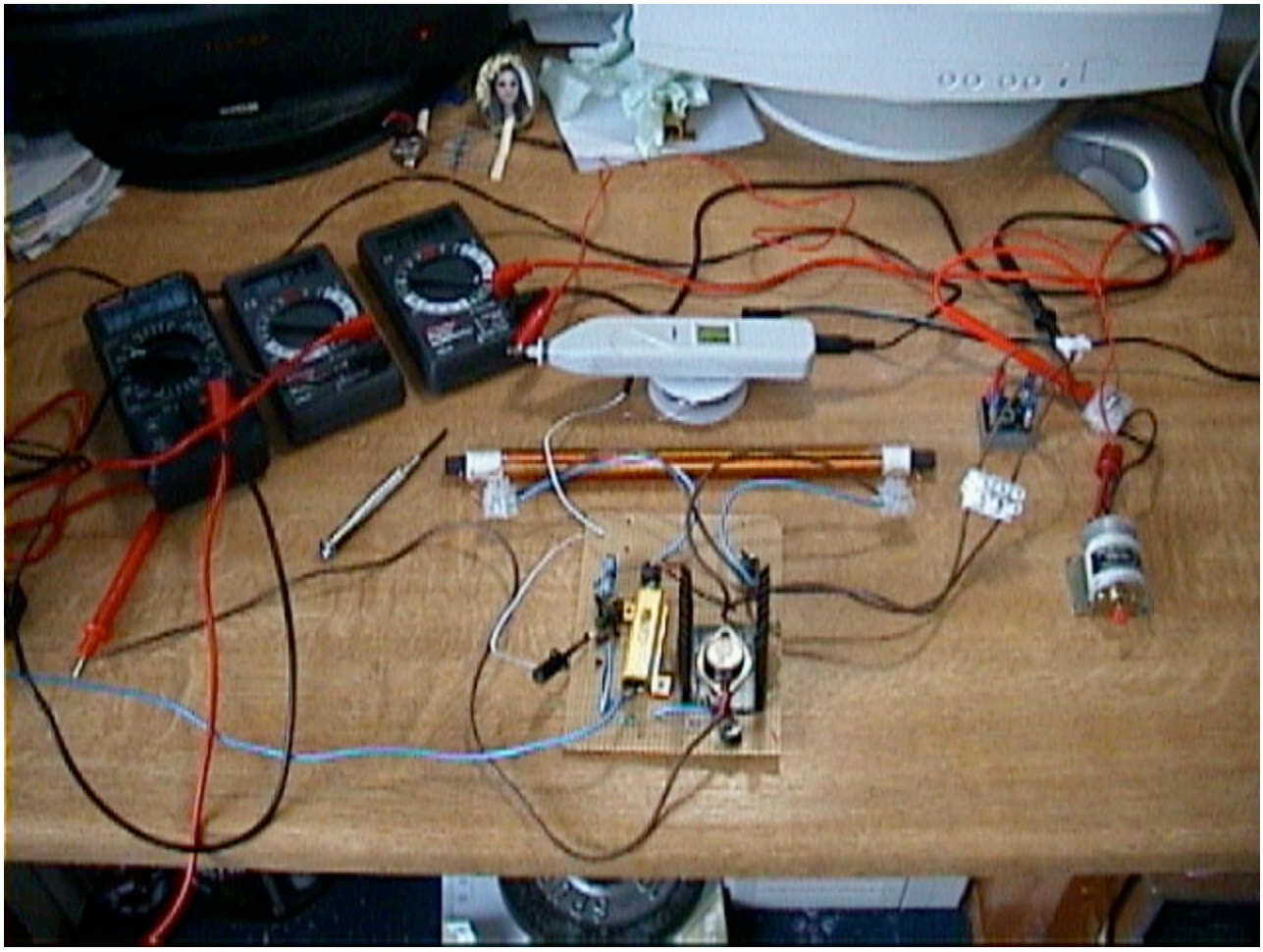
The current across the meter reads 11 amps, how is this possible when the meter can only read 10amps (with 10 amp fuse)? Obviously a false

reading, however on further tuning the output current could read 19amps and then read *error* as it went of the scale.

These results bring a clear conclusion. The device does give a current drop when under load, and the current does not change under load, but there cannot be a reverse current. If this was so the battery would never run down, it would also mean that no current at all was being taken from the battery, and the motor would easily burn out at 11 amps. The only things that give me some hope is that the transistor and power resistor remain cold.

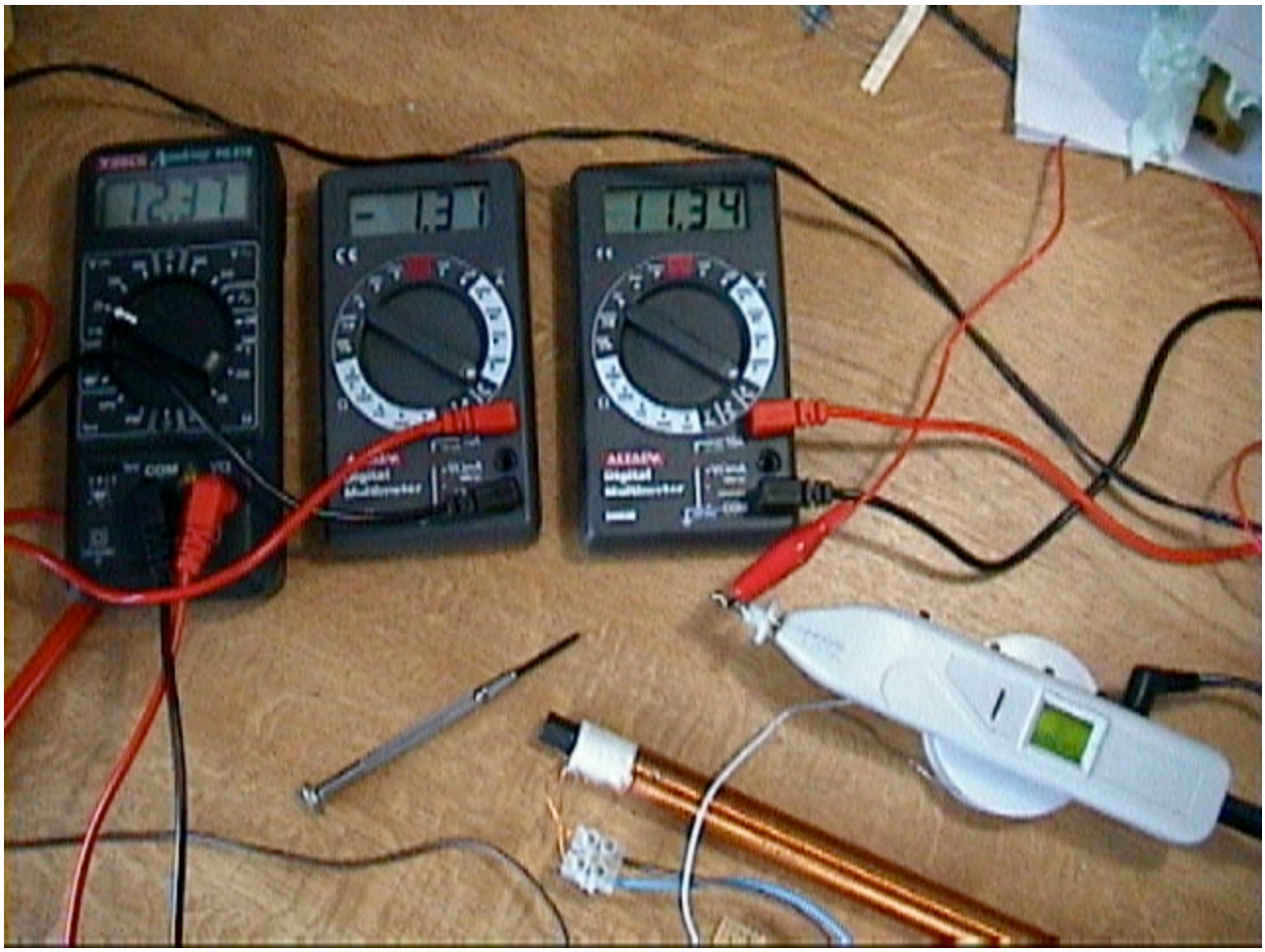
I will try a self running test to make sure.

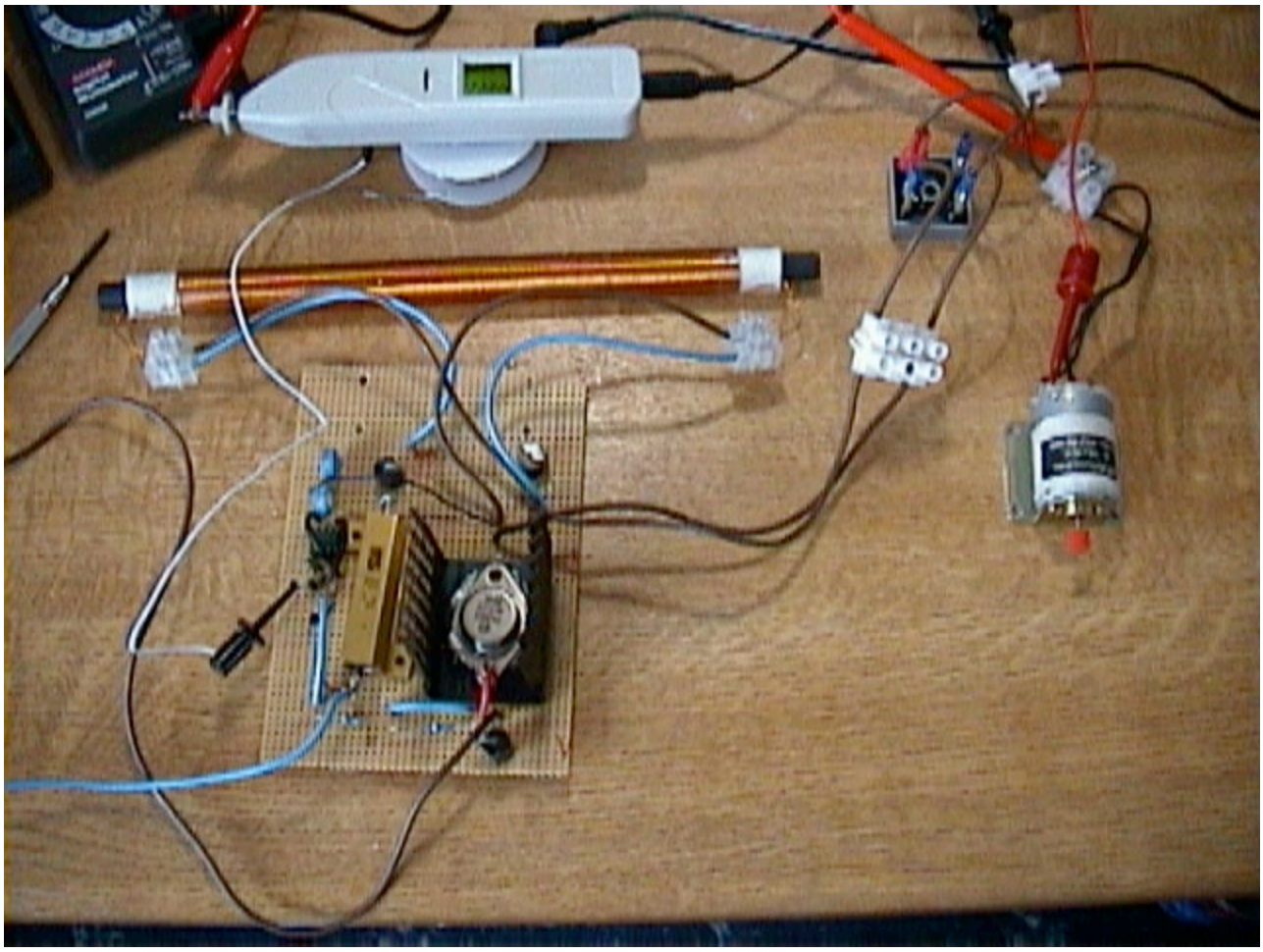
THE SETUP

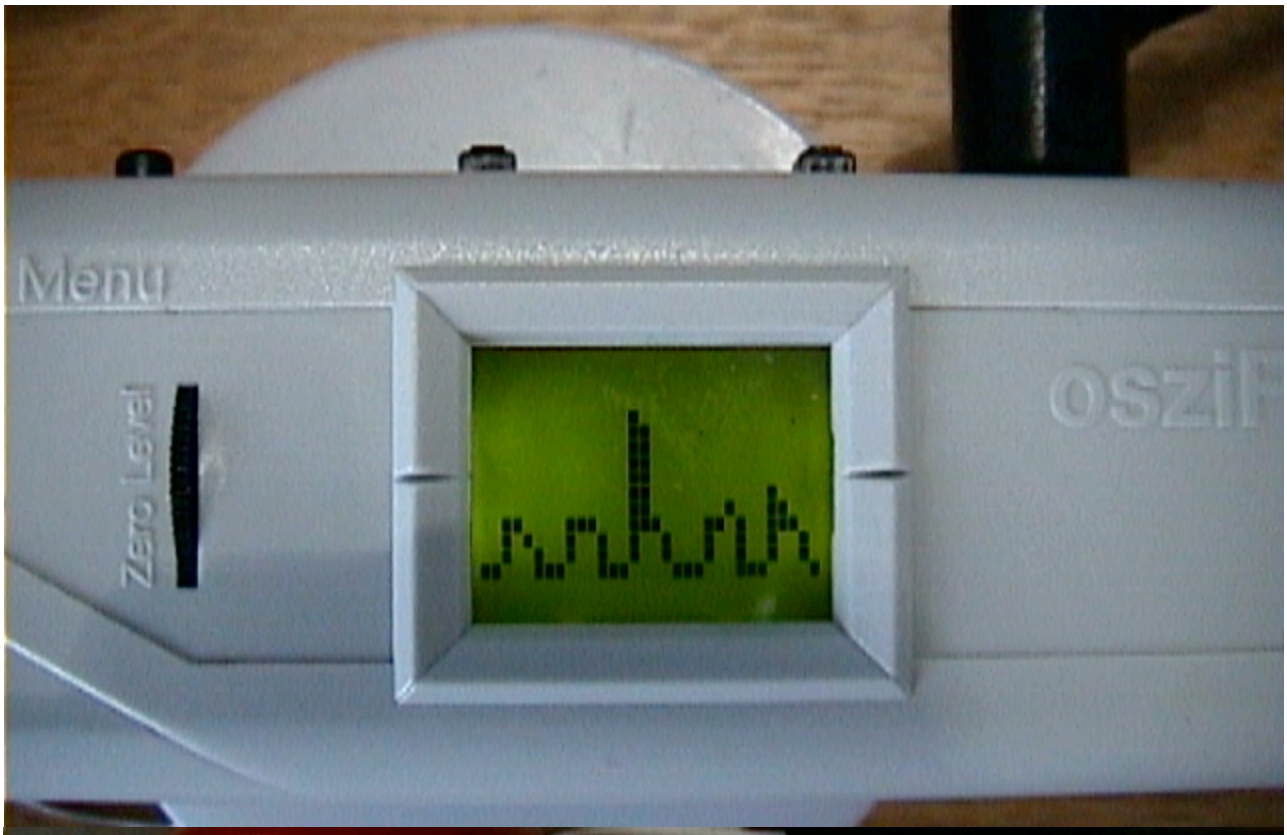


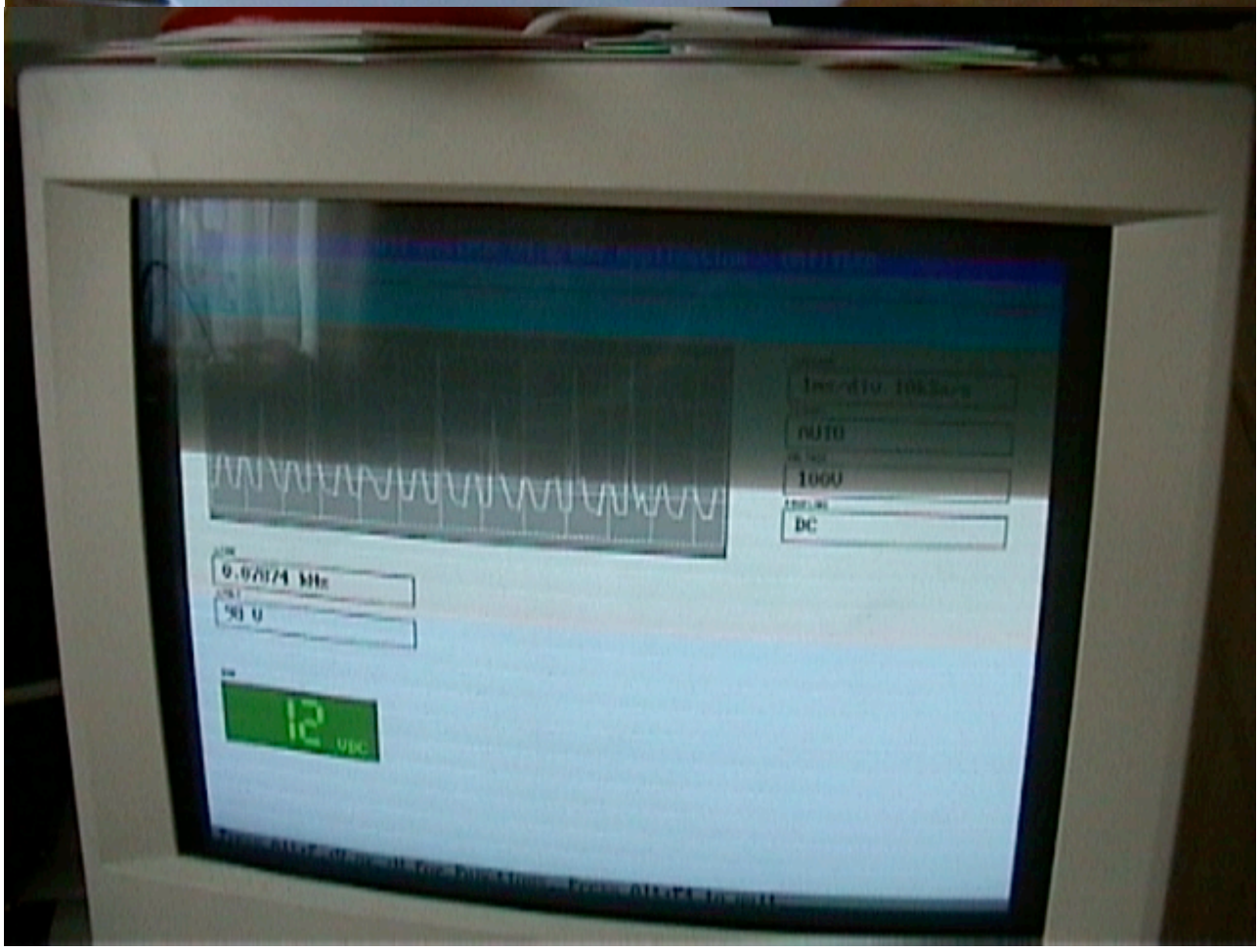
The left hand meter shows the battery voltage, the middle meter show the current drawn from the battery, and the right hand meter shows

the current across the load (DC motor).






Menu
Zero Level


AUTO
1000
DC
12 VDC