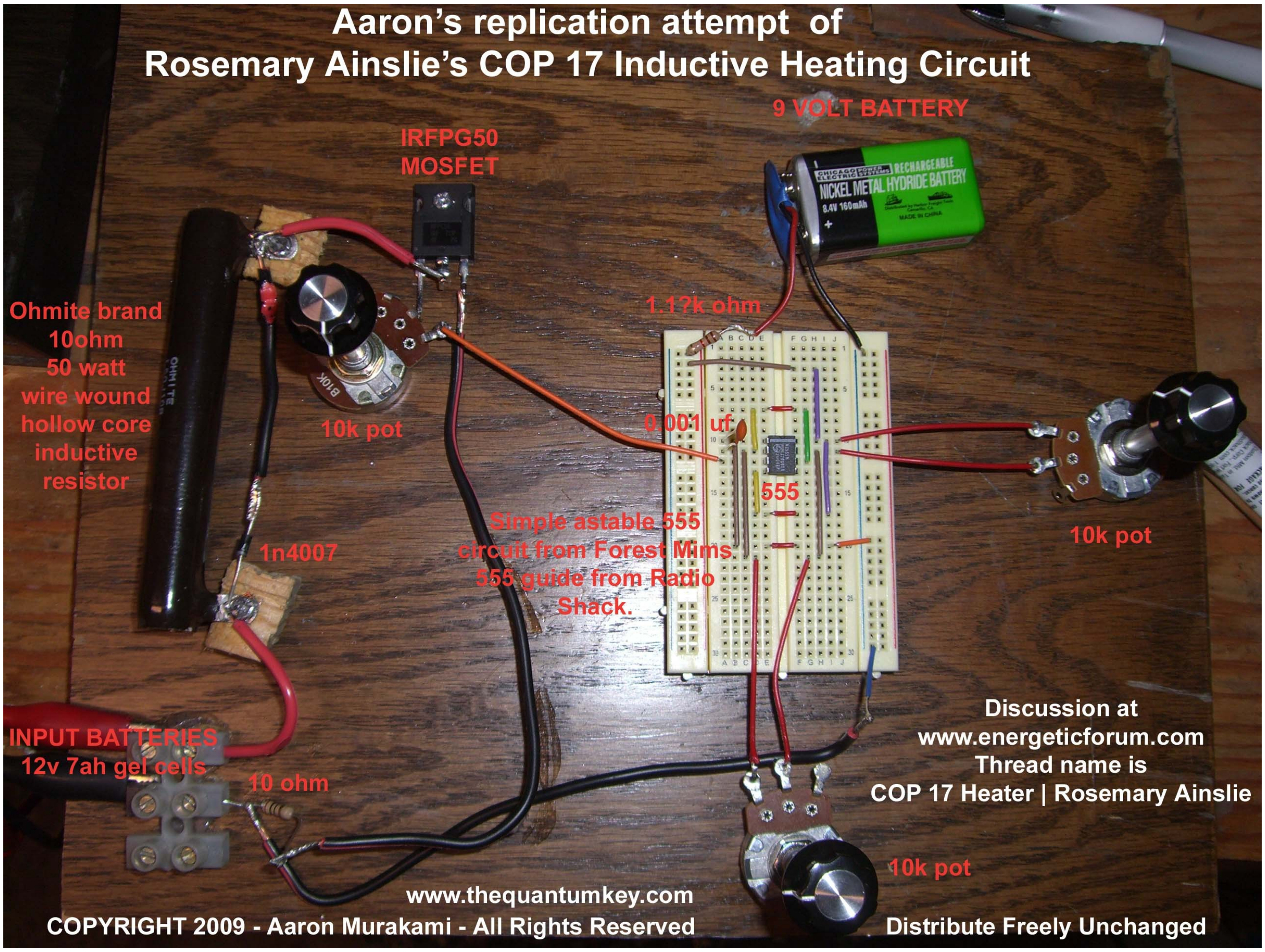
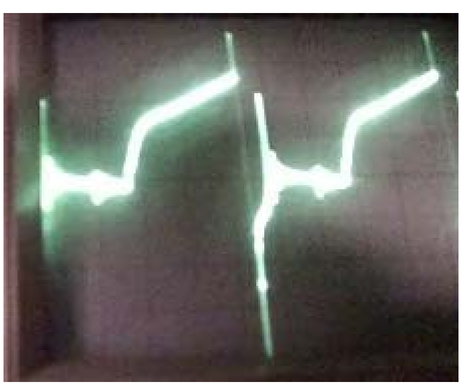
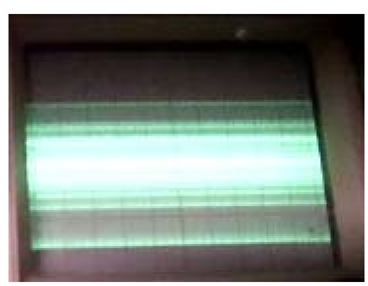
Aaron Murakami's Replication Attempt #1 of the Rosemary Ainslie COP 17 Heater Circuit

Youtube video demo:
Rosemary Ainslie Heater Circuit Replication

Discussion Forum: COP 17 Heater | Rosemary Ainslie







Here is my first attempt at this circuit. Above circuit diagram should explain everything. In a later test, I'll use my 2 X 12v 20ah batteries and will change the current shunt to match Rosemary's. I also need to modify my timer circuit to get a duty cycle below 50% but as Rosemary says, it doesn't really matter the duty cycle.

The mHz self oscillation effect of the Mosfet happens at any duty cycle and any frequency if the gate resistance is high enough.

When mosfet switches on, inductive resistor charges. Mosfet shuts off, magnetic field collapses and rings until the mosfet is turned on again.

The spike and ringing spikes are all recoverable as I proved in my video showing it charging a cap above the voltage of the power battery. That in itself proves that after the current is consumed by the resistor that there is a lot of recoverable potential. So if everything was burned off, where did the extra come from?

Some 'experts' claim the spike is so puny that it can't do anything but I was able to charge the cap to 30+ volts in a few seconds and that is a high capacitance 60uf. Relatively high capacitance for the small spikes and it still pushed that cap.

Those spikes DO charge the front battery and can be sent to a separate battery or capacitor. Capacitor charges higher than the battery. With low enough uf caps, the voltage will be able to trigger a neon bulb that triggers an scr that dumps the cap to a photo-strobe, front batteries, another resistor, etc... Anyway, many possibilities.
ANY work done with the charge in the cap is

measurable in joules. Those joules added to work done at the inductive resistor is MORE than the math will show that left the battery. This is really common sense.

Some may say it isn't a gain it is just recovered, but it is plain and simple common sense that MORE WORK was done than paid for. Therefore, it is over 1.0 COP plain and simple and no amount of classical erroneous thinking can change that.

I have NEVER claimed that it is over 100% efficient since there is a difference between COP and efficiency.

Efficiency includes the free time potential coming back from the universe gift wrapped in the form of a transient spike that can do work. All that free radiant potential PLUS the potential we used from the battery is the TOTAL INPUT. Total output in work divided by total input will be 100% or less.

But if we take the total output in measurable WORK and divide that by only what WE had to pay for from the battery, it is MORE. That is Over 1.0 COP.

I think that this can be deduced by common sense and logic that if it is claimed that everything is burned off in the resistor, there should be no spike when the field turns off. For the fact that there is a spike of potential that can do work in addition to what is burned off in the resistor, that in itself is obviously over 1.0 COP.

For testing, I believe the temperature of the inductive resistor is irrelevant. It appears from some experts that all the current moving through the resistor is burned off as heat and there is nothing left. Therefore, knowing that x watts hours was burned off, we can just compare that because we already know there will be an associated amount of heat.

Therefore, since the transient spike is compressed <u>TIME potential</u>, measuring TIME is a lot more simple than dealing with temperature readings.

Current shunt readings will tell you what left the battery.

What left the battery in power is real watts expended, which has a corresponding amount of joules of potential that was required to do this work. Call this battery joules given.

The watts of power is supposedly completely consumed by the inductive resistor.

However, when the inductive resistor collapses, it can be put back to the front battery or captured in a capacitor or a secondary battery, which will charge above the source batteries voltage.

Here's the point...

WITHOUT the recovery diode, do this...

Charge up the batteries (24 volt bank) to full charge. Let's say 26 volts. Hook to the circuit until it hits 25 volts to burn off the top charge of the battery since it is always questionable especially by people that don't do the experiments.

When the voltage hits 25 volts, let it run for 24 hours or whatever time you want. Take a reading of the battery. Lets say it hits 23.xx volts. So, 24 hours to hit 23 volts.

Now, charge up the batteries to 26 volts for example. Hook up circuit WITH the recovery diode and let it run until voltage hits 25 volts to burn off the top charge.

When voltage hits 25 volts, let it run until it gets down to 23.xx volts like before. You will find that <u>it will take longer than 24 hours.</u> There is your GAIN.

Any TIME that the battery produces real measurable power above and beyond 24 hours is not evidence, it is <u>proof</u> that the spike's potential was absolutely received the by front battery.

Do the same test with putting the spike to a cap and periodically discharge that to another battery. Use that charge to power bulbs, etc... and measure joules in work you get. That is EXTRA joules in work above and beyond what the math shows has left the input battery. There are infinite variations of this.

Heat is difficult to prove, battery capacitance analyzers won't hold up, but measuring TIME that a known wattage is running cannot be argued with.

That extra time multiplied by the watts at the current shunt is measurable in joules of potential that was needed to produce that extra watts X time. This is your extra joules.

These extra joules is above and beyond what left the battery in the first test without the diode.

Please replicate this circuit because it will do what Rosemary says. I am not making COP 17 claim at this point. I put it into self oscillation, the front batter voltage does climb, output can charge a cap above source voltage while resistor is making heat, etc...

IF there is ANY recovery AFTER the resistor is supposed to burn everything up, that automatically shows there is extra potential that can do work above the 100% of power consumed by the resistor.

Anyway, here is what happened over a quick test:

Resting voltage of batteries (subjected to a few other tests already after full charge) was 24.40 volts.

Start 24.40

From 10pm-around midnight, voltage went as low as 23.90 when I had the circuit running without the self-oscillation.

Triggering self oscillation, battery went to 24.01v.

215am, 24.50v (above original resting voltage)
420am, 24.60v (above original resting voltage)
859am, 24.65v (above original resting voltage)
1240pm, 24.60v (finally dropped after last few hours and STILL above original resting voltage over 14~15 hours ago).

Inductive resistor is only a few degrees F above ambient. Ambient is 81F of everything around the test. Resistor is 84F.

My real tests will start after I get low enough resistance resistors for the shunt. Until then, I can let the circuit run until batteries are at 24.00 and see how many hours that took.

Then I can charge the batteries and run the circuit. When the batteries hit 24.40v, the resting voltage at the start of the above test, I'll start timing how long it takes to get down to 24.00v. I'm guessing it will take less hours meaning the diode did add time to the equation.

Regardless of ANY test, simple logic says that if the resistor burns off all the wattage that entered it over any time, it is impossible to recover anything. This is able to be proven wrong in less than a minute after setting up the test. And I have already shown this.

Looking forward to other members at Energetic Forum replicating Rosemary's circuit and posting the results. It works.

Thanks,
Aaron
July 19, 2009, 411am
www.thequantumkey.com