

Panacea-BOCAF On-Line University



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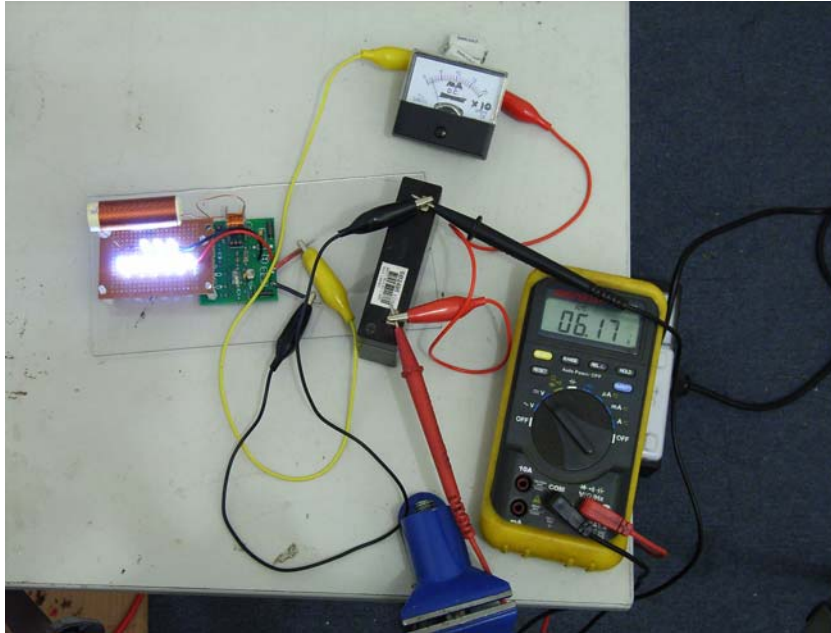
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Overview



Panacea's replication of Dr Stiffler's Near Infinity Light Circuit –(NILS)

Spatial Energy Coherence (SEC) Technology is Patent Pending: 61254675
Note- The 'Spatial Light' and 'Eternal Light and the 'Self Charging' NILS (near infinity light system) Light Systems have never been released to public domain and are therefore protected under patent pending status (World Wide).

Unauthorized Copying of this material is strictly forbidden. Violation of these Copyrights will be enforced. All circuits shown, unless otherwise disclaimed are originally the Intellectual Property of Dr. Ronald R. Stiffler.

Quote -Should anyone compile a reference (in any form) from my public information, please follow "All", stated and "Implied" exclusive rights. Any and all compilations of my publicly available information must state that the compilation or reference is not approved by me, is or may not be accurate, and cannot be sold or exchanged for value.

Whenever experimenting with any of the circuits presented here the following precautions apply.

- 1. Do not look directly at any of the Super White LED's, Neon's or Xenon's connected to one of the circuits without OSHA approved eye protection. A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF UV LIGHT CAN BE PRESENT AND PRESENT AN EXTREME HEALTH HAZARD.*
- 2. All Exciter circuits presented here can potentially cause RF burns. Under normal conditions a person will not feel the burn taking place until after the damage is done. Never touch or hold onto any component or exposed wire when a circuit has applied power.*
- 3. Do not experiment with any of these devices if you are not qualified and aware of all the dangers presented.*
- 4. Always perform experiments under controlled conditions and comply with the FCC rules and regulations.*

-Open source energy engineer [Dr. Ronald R. Stiffler](#) End Quote.

The Stiffler Scientific ([Website](#)) have made the recent SEC 18-1 Exciter Series available primarily for Research and Development. Also Stiffler Scientific are offering for License three different technologies, ([1] - Electrolyzer to Direct Flame), ([2] - Spatial Light Systems) and ([3] - Eternal Light Systems). The licenses are for exclusive manufacture and sale. Please Email Dr Stiffler for any interests, the emails is contained on his web site mentioned above.

Dr. Stiffler has been a great asset to the FREE energy communities, however other forums have in the past forced Dr. Stiffler to move on; this was due to some forums being full of dysfunctional people. Dr. Stiffler has stated that he intends to provide as much information as possible but will not accept ignorance in any form.

Whenever discussing the research, circuits and or systems developed by Dr. Stiffler and you are not intending to hider the research:

1. ALWAYS be courteous and polite. Show respect to the opinions and feelings of others. Use of the forums is a privilege, not a right.
2. Engage your brain before your mouth. You are responsible for your own words and any harm they may cause.
3. Don't dilute the forums with irrelevant and unnecessary posts, PLEASE DO BACKGROUND SEARCHING so that questions only have to be answered ONCE.

We intend to enforce this and also to police against "Disinformation" agents. Over the years Panacea has seen this behavior, and as we must all accept, all the black operators, specialists in this domain come immediately and get on your back and in threads to hinder progress. We have already seen many that have been dealt with regarding the SEC, and, who try to break your spirit and emotions. Whilst we know that it's absolutely NORMAL, as in a sense this subject matter is breaching their dam of greed, **it will not be tolerated.**

Further before we even get started, Dr. Stiffler wishes to state for the record that you cannot create or destroy energy, **but you can tap other forms that are not currently understood or utilized.** Very, very simply put, the interface is capacitive and *all matter is surrounded by unlimited amounts of energy in different forms.* **With a proper interface some of this energy can be cohered and utilized.**

This understanding puts Dr. Stiffler's system in the category of a C.O.P (Co Efficiency of Performance) energy pump, which *is operating as an open system.* This does not violate the law of thermo dynamics, or the law of the conservation of energy. Dr. Stiffler's ultimate goal from all associate experimenters that are collectively aiding in the replication of his system is to acquire sufficient data in order to publish a paper on 'Spatial Energy Coherence' (SEC). The SEC Theory Paper by Dr. Stiffler will be presented with the hope of advancing the faculties' education.

Dr. Stiffler in his research and coming SEC Theory prefers to replace the concept and term of C.O.P. with a new term called CEC or 'Cohered Energy Coefficient'), which is a far more accurate way of looking at the Cohered Energy recovery and utilization.

CEC is a simple mathematical description indication what appears to be energy gain but is rather the Coherence of a different form of energy into a form that can be added to and used by one or more of the circuits developed by Dr. Stiffler.

Dr. Stiffler believes (as do others) that the connotation of OU (Over Unity) is a bad acronym, the reason being that it could give the impression that something is obtained from nothing and by doing so we can obtain what is also a misnomer 'A self running' machine or device. The universe in which we exist is full of energy, but in many ways it like a vitamin K injection, until you have one, the energy that you feel is not present in any other way.

There is a FINITE amount of energy in the universe, which is defined by the mass of the universe, we cannot change that, but we can convert one form to another that in our limited view appears to be that old and out dated description called 'OU'.

SEC Exciters (Do Not) create energy; they do not amplify energy either. Think of an Exciter as causing a door to open slightly and allowing a natural energy to leak through into the circuit

A simplification would be looking at a flowing river where you see massive amounts of water flowing past a reference point, yet you cannot in your mind grasp the energy that you are seeing, but allow that water to turn turbines and you will see that you can obtain millions of kilowatts of electricity. This is how simple it is in the understanding. No magic, a mere manipulation of what is already here (and not previously tapped) and turned into heat or electricity, a form of energy we can easily understand.

It is important that whenever referencing open systems to make them appear EXACTLY as they are for the outside mainstream academia and to not give a “distraction” so to speak.

Think of a soap bubble rising from a soap filled container. How would you evaluate that bubble? You cannot grab it and manipulate it, you cannot insert a pressure meter to measure the internal pressure, let alone weighing it presents a number of problems. So when you look at an Exciter think of that bubble, you change its operational parameters or conditions in even a marginal way, you have good odds of destroying its operational state.

To measure parameters of that bubble and a SEC Exciter is difficult at best, but not impossible, so long as you keep your distance and do not disturb the medium in which it floats. The SEC Exciter is forming a capacitive interface to the universal energy lattice and disturbing it with its extreme bandwidth excitation. Each frequency in the excitation is causing a vibration of the building blocks of the lattice and so confusing them that they become chaotic for nanoseconds of time. (***)

These short bursts of time where the fabric trying to recover its normal quiescent energy state is when energy is added to the Exciter. Doctor Stiffler has already demonstrated “interesting” effects, in his videos after a few minutes he is charging up his 3Farad cap with his new ultra wideband oscillator together with his Avramenko plug (Stanislav Avramenko in 1993 has performed an energy transmission experiment without return to mass, that is with an only cable, with very low losses and very high energy density respect the conductor's area). He also has a great measurement system up there in his [videos](#).

Mean time it does not help if others who do not understand the experiment and or have not replicated this work continue to post and jump on Ron labeling him as “some kook”. When it all is resolved Ron just may be able to find someone who will publish ‘SEC’. This would significantly help to bring the outside “mainstream faculties” into participation of this area of research and the [free energy genre](#) in general. Humanity wins.

At this point Ron states that time and additional duplications will help “clear it up” and make the phenomena better understood one way or another.

Over many years of work in electronics Ron often experienced artifacts that were strange and impossible to understand from his classical training. Ron like others was always taught to suppress oscillations and "spurious signals". The book says add filters as it is all bad. **Ron now understands this to be a false idea and direction, because, as his experiments have shown, in the noise of a self induced oscillation we find the interface to one level of the 'Energy Lattice'.**

Ron's many years of work were spent in getting a feel and good understanding for how to stabilize the chaos (where it all hides). He has seen and worked with many different ways to pull from the lattice and some more effective and many different manifestations in the returns, running from heat to cold and "localized spatial modification".

Many people over the last 150 years have seen most if not all of what Ron has seen, yet they focused in most cases only on "one". **The Doc's direction is to solve the interface in a way that it can be a producer of all the possible return.**

The ability to accept the SEC theory requires you dump all you know today about electronics, save a few basic things and then look at what is going on. Will you get it and understand, NO not at first. It's like trying to swim with a pair of waders on (Ron hopes this has meaning to some), you're going to sink and drown unless you get those damn waders off.

With all this in mind, Ron has begun a paper on all of our findings: *Abstract--In this paper I present an overview of the early research and experimentation with single wire similar to that conducted by Nicola Tesla [1], S. V. Avramenko [2] and Alexander V. Frolov [3]. My early research and experimentation led to the development of the 'Spatial Energy Coherence' [4] theory and a number of interesting and novel circuits, many of which appearing to be viable Alternative Energy Sources.*

Ron is now able to "PROVE" that a SEC Exciter is a "Negative Resistance" in operation. The SEC Exciters are bifurcating oscillators as well as negative resistance oscillators. Models have been presented as SEC, S-Gate and the Alu ball. (More detail in the description section). There are three parts to a SEC Exciter according to Ron, RF (conventional), Longitudinal, (conventional) and Spatial (unconventional). SEC is Spatial in that it can stimulate the 'Energy Lattice' (the foundation of everything according to Ron) and cause an increased localized activity which results in energy being cohered into the exciter (at all points) and certain types of mass. The secret to SEC is to funnel this cohered energy into a localized load on the exciter (we do not want uniform or marginal localized spots as it tends to average out and no return is seen. What does mass have to do with it?).

This is a complex behavior in a fully active device which in tests operated both in the linear and non-linear modes. On bifurcation there are a few very good papers, one of which was done on the Colpitts oscillator model, although the basic model for a SEC Exciter is closer to the Clapp oscillator. You might look at [JLN's sight for his Negistor work](#). Seeing this you will understand the difficulty of modeling Ron's design.

There are a few possible directions experimentation can go, there are enough circuits all alike out there that we have a firm base to work from. So here are the directions Ron states we can go.

- 1) Explore the decoupling of the output so we can get EI to do something like power itself.
- 2) Continue improvement of the heat generation from the current configurations using a host of different plasmas.
- 3) Go back and explore the capacitor charging done in the beginning.
- 4) Move into the H2 production (although in my mind we need >10 to turn this back into EI) for everyday use.

So where do you all want to go and what do you want EI, H2 or Heat? If you want Heat, we do direct heat, yes you can get heat from EI and H2, but the conversion loss says go for what you want directly. **Further theoretical discussion on the SEC will be mentioned in the faculty section of this document.**

The public all share a common goal in freeing themselves from the depleting and polluting fossil fuels. Given the multi trillion dollar oil industries, until we have a SECURE public land mark dedicated to the protection and education of alternative or "free energy" technology, **open source engineers must continue work on alternative energy research.**

Free energy research cannot be confined to "professional scientists", developers or inventors. Ron and other open source engineers are willing to work with non-academic or non-industrial research and development personnel to produce creditable work and offerings. Mean time open source engineers (who work on no budget), mutton, amigo, Lidmotor, Loki67671, aether22, stephenafreter **and many others** have all shown that **the SEC potential for light applications and battery charging is tremendous.** The Variant experiments are not without their moments, we can thank Lidmotor for some of them.



Lidmotor's Solar [SEC Charger Light FRINGE in a Box](#)

Ron's -The battery and the SEC are one.

[YouTube - Continuous Running Charge with Light, Here Is One Way](#)

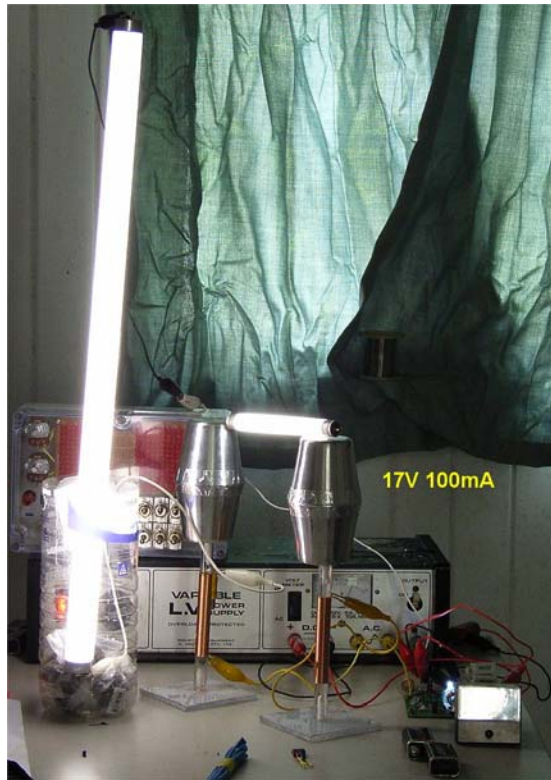
Ron has even run the SEC with a CBE 12V 160mA, brushless motor, it runs a cooling fan just fine. We are all lucky to be reading this; as now thanks to the open source community and especially Ron the 3rd and now 4th Gen SEC's are here. **The SEC has been ramped up; the SEC is now viable for heating and light sources with displayed gain.** New moderate power PCB's have already been produced and tested, 5-30 watts. Chaining these units allows for reasonable and productive devices as shown.

[SEC15-3 Driving Xenon Tube](#)

Further, for creating constant plasma inside of a Xenon tube. Big heat producer, much greater than Neons.

[Spatial Energy Coherence & Xenon Plasma](#)

Many open source engineers are currently doing variant experiments and helping to expand the effect and improve it. [Pirate labs](#) have also produced an interesting Earth battery which could be used to power the SEC, and is free energy in any ones language. Others in the free energy genre like Mr Newman, Mr Bedini etc have very generously given their technologies to public, if the average engineer finds it more difficult to reproduce or scale up, **the SEC is very affordable and promising.** The big plus is that with Ron's technology, compared to some others, he has made all the details accessible, most of all other inventors always keep hiding some.



Panacea's SEC Tower Replication

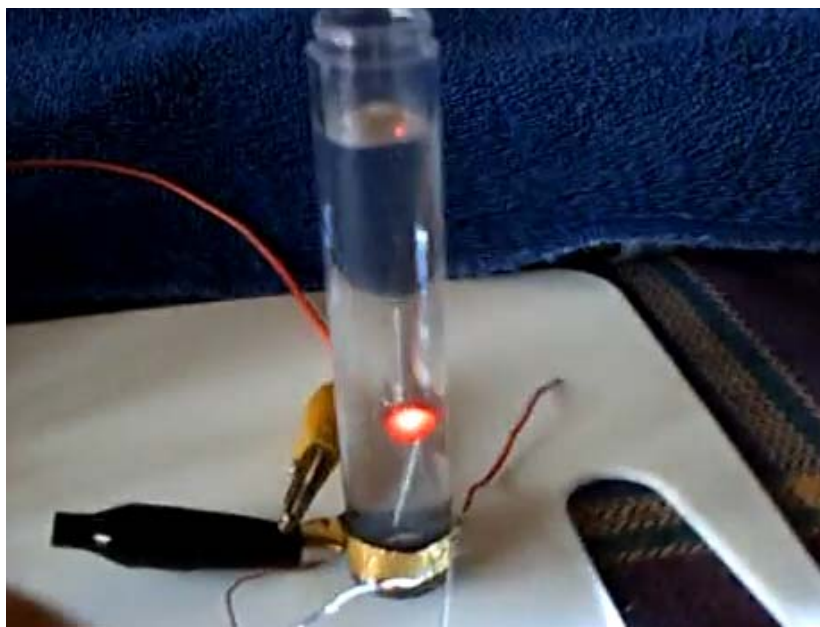
Ron has also produced an interesting (putting it mildly) electrolyser. In the spirit of altruism, Ron gave this information away for free to humanity. This is a sobering reminder that the Free energy open source spirit is alive and well:

@WORLD RELEASE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF DR. RONALD STIFFLER TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. ULTRA EFFICIENT ELECTROLYSIS. THIS WAS GOING TO THE PATENT OFFICE, BUT AGAIN OUR FELLOW HUMANS. HERE IT IS! I AM WILLING TO PROVIDE DETAILS IN A CONTROLLED WAY, BUT!!! GET A COPY NOW! -Ron Stiffler

One of the latest discoveries of 'coupling' a SEC with water, for fluorescent lights and now electrolysis is very impressive. More detail on this technology will be discussed in the description and faculty section. Ron has published his own scientific papers on his work on [his web site](#) and has made them available at cost to help advance education.

Dr Stiffler has since completed vigorous testing and enhancements to the original SEC excitors. Various modifications have now been done to illustrate specific effects and for driving specific loads. Different SEC boards with these modifications are used for I.e. - *anomalous activity*, calorimetric studies, electrolyser tuning, running brush less motors and incandescent lights, battery charging, one wire and wireless transmission and general understanding of the SEC theory.

Recently in 2010 the Doc proved why FREE energy research must not be confined to professional scientists. Can a professional scientist tell you if this method of electrolysis is possible?



[Lidmotor's replication](#) of the Spatial Gas Generation System

A new process of electrolysis has been discovered by the doc, please check Ron's page covering the [Spatial Gas Generation System](#). Additional notes on this process have been posted in the SEC electrolysis section of this document. Don't miss the very important point of SGGS, it is wireless, this alone reduces loss via resistance in wire connections and heating of the batteries, wires and electrolyte (even though in conventional electrolysis a certain amount of heat aids the process). Is SGGS able to produce more energy via H₂ than is used by the Exciters? Well the Exciters have a CEC > 1 when properly tuned.

On [Ron's web site Stiffler scientific](#) the Spatial Energy Coherence Series 18 has now been done. **Ron currently offers these circuit boards for research, teaching and demonstrational purposes. All of these boards are sold without profit. Special educational discounts and configurations are offered. Contact [Stiffler Scientific](#) for further information and qualifications.**

Please consider supporting his research. Given the efficiency reports by the SEC replicators, this technology is an invaluable power management process which the mainstream faculties must benefit from. **As an emission cutting device and power savings device alone, this type of technology justifies (and needs) law for its mandatory study/implementation.**



Next Generation SEC engineer can you help them?

The Nonprofit organization Panacea-BOCAF intends to support open source engineers working with the SEC and other suppressed /neglected and misunderstood clean energy technologies. These engineers require grants, resources, faculty recognition and security to advance to capacity. All this can be created in [Panacea's proposed granted research and development center](#). For those able to help this effort, please [Contact us](#).

Description



I do not adhere to the concepts of OU and FE let's move forward with the understanding that OU and FE are erroneous views on what will eventually become a common straight forward method of accessing and using a new form of energy. A form that already exists, that is intimately entwined with all other forms and passes through multiple conversion processes to return to its original potential form after being manifested in a kinetic form. -Dr Ron Stiffler

The SEC is an energy provider, it just so happens that the window is through the AV Plug and a broad spectrum excitation. Ron states that we have three main directions;

- 1) Work where $COP > 1$, this can be light or mechanical such as the motor
- 2) Direct HEAT production, $COP > 1$
- 3) HHO ([Hydroxy](#)) production, $COP > 1$
- 4) Cooling (this is a whole story in itself)

The SEC version 15-20 is the demo of both worlds and the SEC 15-3 is the basic work horse. If everyone is careful the 15-3 is a fun board for sure and with the plate and 24V it makes heat. Some points of fact that should be of interest to all following or working on these circuits.

A) If your SEC amplifier has both ends of either the Primary or Secondary coil connected, SEC power amplification WILL NOT take place. One end of each coil MUST be OPEN for SEC interface to excess energy.

B) The purpose of a SEC circuit is not to see how many LEDs you can drive, rather the purpose is to see how many you can drive where various measurements indicates $P_{out}/P_{in} > 1$. This can be seen in various configurations from 1 to 90 LEDs. The current in the LED string and the average voltage drop across a representative LED time the number of LEDs is what you want to compare to the input. The light emitted energy is a bonus and not a required measurement to insure SEC interface operation.

C) 99% of the working SEC amplifiers are or can be designed by conventional and proven EE methodologies. What this means is that load matching, current limitations, decoupling etc., is all know and fully applies to most of a SEC circuit.

D) If you cannot detect a HV great enough to light a neon from the AV Plug (75-90volts) then you will not see anything unconventional from your circuit, you will not see power amplification.

E) If you can touch any portion of your operating circuit with the free end of a wire at least 14" long (one end free of any connection) and see either an increase or decrease of LED intensity, your circuit is NOT operating properly and the Cohered energy is not able to be properly utilized within. A stable SEC circuit will show a barely detectable change in LED output with the addition of a wire probe.

[A video on the SEC15-20 and the difference from the SEC15-3.](#)

It one engineers understanding that SEC is the oscillator part. The AV plug is to use rectify one wire electric. The Pop corn ball or egg is the radiator of L-Wave. The SEC creates L-current, AV plug rectifies it, Egg radiates as L-Wave.

The voltage developed by a SEC 15-3 (PCB) is limited by two things, the Transistor and the type of Load. When you use a Neon, the V_o (voltage out) is limited to the breakdown voltage of the Neon. Now in the SEC 15-20 the design used multiple AV Plugs which each developed their own V_o and at the end of the line was the Neon that was limiting. When using LED's the V_o is set by how many LED's you have in series or parallel and will rise for a series string to a level that will cause the reverse breakdown in the transistor to destroy it. There is in theory the possibility of developing 'infinite' voltage, except we run into many, many limitations, such as the circuit itself, ionization, humidity etc., so limits exist, yet you can get it up there.

Another thing that set the voltage and I will not go into detail, is the bandwidth of the Exciter. Next is the bandwidth and what actually responds to the output, this is where people can sometimes light FL's and Neons and sometimes only one or the other

General info by the Doc

This we should all understand, SEC Exciters DO NOT creates energy, and the energy is cohered as a result of stimulation by an exciter. Two or more SEC Exciters will not necessarily return more energy, in fact if they are not phased properly you could cohere from two, less than you would from one. Multiple Exciters are difficult to synchronize; there is where the high power Exciter enters the picture. **Do not think just pouring hundreds of exciters in a shield box will power your home, it would be most difficult to do at this point.**

We have a number of people that can now do many tricks with FL's, Neon's and LED's, so can we now move into something we can build that will be useful in a practical and safe way. 1) Storage of energy. A SEC Exciter needs a bit of energy to trigger the coherence and the cohered energy needs to be stored in such a way that after a period of time we can supply our trigger energy and make use in other practical ways the excess.

2) The only two that are able to be implemented without high initial cost are batteries and capacitors. Of the two the battery will provide the greatest return for the buck. One properly sized capacitor will set a person back a minimum of \$55US and to make a device that will serve you will require that you have at least 6 of the units. Lead acid batteries (others also) will give the best return for the cost and two very good batteries can be had for less than \$120US.

3) Additional electronics. You will be required to construct additional control circuits. The Exciters cannot be connected direct to a battery and return a meaningful gain. We

need to provide a switching system that both monitors and switches when needed.

Note: Yes, if push came to shove all of this could be a manual operation, but I see no reason to stay so primitive.

4) Test equipment. Yes you will need or have access to some in order to construct and calibrate the final control systems.

5) Power Goal. I think we could consider a starting point at 45W/Hr solar panel for a return of say 207W/Hr without great cost. This would be in the range of \$1KUS to \$1.4KUS and with a kWhr at 0.30 would be paid for in;

Use 10 hours for a base usage period, $207\text{W}/\text{Hr} * 10 = 2.07\text{kWhr}$ and $2.07 * 0.30 = 0.621$ per daily period. Using the worst case of $1400/0.621 = 2,254$ days to recover cost, $2,254 / 365 = 6.175$ years. Not to promising is it? As it is said, nothing is FREE!.

I don't think so as a daily application. I think we can move forward, but in small emergency and remote short term requirements and may use multiple Exciters to reduce weight from battery storage. In other words maybe use just a solar panel to provide trigger and make real time use of the cohered energy.

1) The 1M ohm base resistor in a 15-3 Exciter design. This resistor can indeed be removed when the exciter is in a correct mode, yet I stated this as more of an example on the part the transistor is playing, rather than a design option. The transistor should be in the circuit at all times to reduce confusion. As you tune the exciter, impedance's change and the transistor is an active part of the process, therefore you could drop out of oscillation if the resistor is not present. The resistor serves to allow the process to start and to continue during experimentation and tuning. You can use the disconnect to insure you have found a fairly stable and working mode. Foremost remember the transistor is the pump to the rest of the circuit and as such dynamic changes affecting the transistor (current, voltage and loading) are reflected into and back from the other components.

2) The issue of the coils and capacitors, (base cap and coil and collector cap and coil). These components form a complex marriage of series and parallel resonance circuits. Not only the inductance of the coils, but the inner winding capacities have a great affect on a properly working circuit. You are trying to interface into a high impedance 'Energy Lattice' swamping the circuit with capacity (other than specific parasitic configurations) will remove all possibility of seeing coherence.

Please do a couple of very simple math calculations, you need to do this to get a better handle on what is taking place. Calculate the resonant frequency of the base cap and coil, then calc the collector cap and coil. You will see that the result is HF, not VHF or UHF. So what you are doing is operating into and from high impedance's (this is why the Exciter is so sensitive to external capacity like the human body). You do not

have a traditional Bell curve here, you should have and almost linear increase in impedance as the frequency increases.

3) Various tuning peaks and valleys. Depending on the coil in the base and the slug (tuning method) and the overall range of tuning as well as the Q (look this up) you can see actually two fundamentals at each voltage setting for the input supply. Voltage (does) affect tuning. Now each of the tuning settings then will of course change as voltage changes, so where you are tuned at 10V will be different when you are at 12V. Now if your coil and cap have a wide tuning range and a low Q you may have a hard time seeing a decent peak. On the other hand a wide tuning range and a high Q will allow the tuning of fundamentals and harmonics, there by presenting many so called peaks, of which again only one is correct.

4) What happens when you begin to cohere energy? Well a number of things and I will list a few here. Burn out the transistor, the returned HV exceeds the limits of the transistor. Burn out the transistor due to Heat, the output voltage is low (maybe will not light FL's) but the current goes way up. The transistor appears to be drawing <100mA ~50mA but its temperature appears at or below ambient (yes I stand behind this).

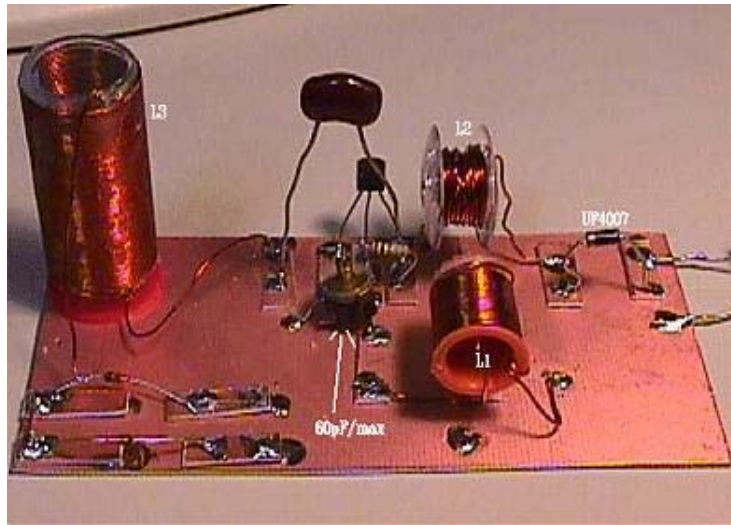
Local electronics go wild and many can be destroyed. Clocks and Watches, period timers etc that are driven by electronic oscillators will become inaccurate if not destroyed. This field can extend up to 30 meters on a 15-3 running 1.8W assumed input.

The HV from the output goes from the hot RF burn to one that cannot be felt, even though a small arc can be seen to moist skin surfaces.

There may be an increase in input energy from the PSU as the cohered energy is out of balance (phase) thereby tricking the PSU into thinking it must supply additional energy. The PSU will go down in current and could actually read (zero) input current. This is the best spot of all, all conditions are correct and the circuit is in perfect balance, the PSU is only supplying access to the lattice and the load is totally being powered by the cohered energy.

5) Can the Exciter self power (close the loop so to speak). Not directly. The exciter must be isolated by three stages, all of which are single wire or wireless and properly phased. This is a very unstable condition and very hard to come by, so please do not focus here, focus on obtaining excess energy through coherence. Don't become selfish. If we can get everyone to say 30% or 70% excess you all could tell the utilities to whistle in the wind, right?

Replication



The reason I put these circuits out to the public, was to ask for help in duplication so that the answers can be found. These devices are not off the shelf and are FAR from being able to be manufactured and heal the world. I was under the impression that forums are a group that are willing to experiment and build circuits in an effort to reach something productive?

If this is not the case then of course these devices do not need to be discussed here. There is NO hard fast rules or MASTER parts list to build from that gives the Holy Grail device. Experimentation is required in order for others to see if they arrive at the same place that I have. I have disclosed and am continuing to disclose all information I have on my web site. – Dr Ron Stiffler

Links to site content: Ron has provided the following documents to illustrate construction, measurement methods and what equipment is involved in these circuits.

Alternative energy research and spatial energy coherence with single wire excitation

Ron's most recent experimentation has moved towards wireless and one wire power transfer in lighting and in electrolyser technology. The following is the most recent circuit with one wire energy transfer.

[Wireless or One-Wire Energy Transmission Construction Guide](#)

[Single Wire Coil Excitation](#)

[SEC Exciter Measurement Methods](#)

Note- The doc recommends The SEC15-20 as the best overall circuit to study the operation of a Spatial Exciter as it presents not only the different loads but also it is a chain linked single wire energy provider to the various loads.

For parts list and assembly instructions please consult the following documents

[Assemble Your SEC15/20 Circuit Board Kit](#)

For background information into the early research and experimentation with single wire technology similar to that conducted by Nikola Tesla [1], S. V. Avramenko and Alexander V. Frolov that led to the development of the 'Spatial Energy Coherence' research and experimentation - Please consult the following document:

For battery charging applications and research please consult the following document:

[SEC Battery Charging](#)

The 'Spatial Gate' is the AC (Alternating Current) equivalent of the AV Plug used in many SEC Exciter Circuits. For background and info please refer to the following document.

[The 'Spatial Gate' or Sgate.](#)

[Alternative energy research and spatial energy](#)

For research into using the SEC exciter to operate an electrolyser please consult the following document.

[Ultra-Band-Excitation-Electrolysis](#)

Ron has also completed ECAT Energy Conversion by Articulated Transfer research, DIY Air conditioning-Waste-Water-Recovery, Auto Audio Boost Capacitor Test Paper and more.

[Dr. Ronald R. Stiffler's documents](#)

Construction and replication tips

The battery and the SEC are one- Short leads, good dress and no filtering between you Exciter and the battery. Don't try right off driving large LED boards while charging. Charge a battery or two and see how the circuit handles. Use the 6 diode 4 LED coupling to charge from the battery foil. The meter will load things down if the ferrites are too small or two big. No capacitors for filtering anywhere.

[YouTube - Continuous Running Charge with Light, Here Is One Way](#)

In Reference to Lidmotors - [YouTube - SEC 15 -- Light & Battery Charger.ASF](#)

(1) The wireless tower will work better when configured as a FS sensor. The 6 diodes driving the LED load. Getting rid of the coils, here is why.

The coils in combination with the diodes of the single AV Plug and the LED's offer a non-linear circuit. Once the receiver coil is set into oscillation at its 'srf' it will also generate frequencies of its own as a result of the diodes rectification and the non-linearity. In other words it is not only a receiver at specific frequencies, but it also becomes a transmitter at other frequencies.

Remember the SEC Theory says we are setting into oscillation the local energy lattice at specific frequencies which are optimal for coherence. When we introduce unwanted or additional frequencies via the secondary oscillations from the receivers it shall I say muddies the waters and things tend to be more chaotic which no longer offers a clear path to the coherence.

(2) The wireless receiver will work best with spheres. The foil spheres work as do the SS cups, yet not as well as the actual smooth round sphere. And yes indeed a few xmas balls are indeed great, not the mathematical sphere we would hope for, but pretty darn close. It took me a long time to find the right ones. They must be glass shell and coated with a metallic inner surface. I found that many had a plastic type of reflective film and of course they will not work. Another thing to look for is a fixed cap. The cheaper xmas balls are not fastened in place and easily turn and even pop out. This is bad as a good connection is near impossible to maintain. Yes you could glue them, but the ones that are already fixed in place are just an overall better unit to use.

(3) The six diodes in the string AV Plug are a special breed of AV Plug which has little really to do with the AV Plug as such and more to do with the diode junctions and how they interact with the energy field. You can look back on my video's covering electrolysis and see a similar utilization.

(4) Placement of the receiver tower is critical, I think I showed that very well in a few video's. To find this I would suggest that all your LED panels contain a 1ohm resistor in the center of the LED string. Use this resistor for adjusting for proper placement away from the xmitter. If you get too close you decrease the whole operation, by a 'Significant' amount. Always use the ferrite's for isolation to your meter and keep meter leads short and the meter away from the xmitter as much as possible. Ideally a set of ferrites just where the meter leads enter the meter and the ones on the resistor will provide the best isolation.

(5) Without the receivers having inductors you will see a very sharp resonant spot for tuning (my SNAP) examples some time back. The xmitter, lattice, receiver and battery all go into a resonate coupling and it is sharp. When you find it you should see a more robust field and somewhat more stable than with all the inductors.

(6) Location, location, location. No I am not into real estate, but the placement of the xmitter, receiver, batteries all are somewhat critical for best operation. If the battery gets too close to the transmitter, the field level will drop, likewise if the receiver gets too close to the xmitter or batter the field drops. You need to excite as much of the lattice as possible to gain the best coherence.

Pseudo voltages, a big issue. In what I will call normal operation, your charge battery voltage should rise at about 0.01 to 0.02 volts per 90 seconds. Of course this depends on a number of battery condition and charge variables. You will see a pseudo voltage of about 0.5 to 0.7 volts just after you end a charge period and this will clear after the battery sits and you will see the actual voltage increase. The increase is real and does not blow off with the first minute or two of a load.

In a biased self running system the bias can be a few volts and once set into oscillation will hold around 13-14 volts, but the bias does not charge. You stop the oscillation and the bias returns to its initial voltage. Not this is indication that it supplies energy to itself and has a limit or it would keep climbing and also it is not of conventional potential as the circuit works and lights LED's but offers no current.

The diodes, not only type, but number of have a great affect on the outcome. The LED's I think I spec'ed some places recently, maybe it was on the closed forum, can't remember right now, yet they should have a V_f of ~ 3.2 to 3.6 at 20mA.

The NILS (Near infinity light circuit) diagram is a high efficiency method of obtaining light at low consumption. Now to charge a battery at the same time, one needs to do it open system.

But for the open system my video where I showed the consumption of all the LED panels should be self evident. There are still hiccups with a closed system and it requires bias (a battery that is not consumed). To date the longest I have had a free running closed system without bias has been (7) minutes and it was powering a significant number of LED's at the same time. Anyway the open configurations will provide enough coherence so that LED's can provide light and you get back charge.

Please be careful with the open system charging the battery via the FS components. I got knocked on my butt and here is how and why it happened. The battery is looking to the FS circuit like a big mother capacitor and it does hold a very high electrostatic charge for some time, even when disconnected to rest between test. If you have low humidity it will hold it for some time. How I got zapped was by having the Exciter on and connecting the FS to the battery. I did it the wrong way (two handed, old men shake a

bit). I touched the battery terminal with my left hand while holding the bare connector in my right hand. This was the worst shock I have received in many years, believe me.

General

The SEC Exciters can be placed in shields (similar to Faraday Cages) and the radiation into the environment is about equal to a Dell Desk Top Computer.

The radiation around an Exciter is fairly uniform to a specific distance, at which point it drops much faster than the inverse square law. In practice a basic experimental SEC will when operated at less than 24V will emit a field that will cause interference up to 20m, yet this depends on tuning and can be as low as 6m. When I talk about a standard 15-3 I mean one that has an input of less than 1.5W.

Tuning has an effect because a 15-3 can be tuned from a bandwidth of 300 to 600 MHz in width with the low end peak around 9 MHz. The AM Band is not a problem unless you are using a Spatial Gate. The AV Plug outputs seem to limit the low end to about 4.5 MHz and up. It can cause a problem in an apartment or with your neighbors, **yet a production unit (one designed for a specific purpose) can be controlled.**

LEDS, sometime in the hopefully near future with equipment better than mine for thermal measurement will confirm or deny my meager observation. LEDS appear to be "Thermal Neutral".

A resistor can be connected across the circuit in place of the LEDS and the measurements are very favorable and equivalent heat is evident.

The osc. is the 'Thomas' osc and it uses a PN200 transistor. There is a startup resistor of 220K from the collector to the base. The collector end of the standard coil arrangement is coupled to the base through a 56pF Silver Mica. That's it except for the standard power rail decoupling.

CAUTION! Everyone should use care with these circuits, they can bite and STILL will for no reason burn out significant numbers of LEDS. When using filter caps across the Plug, never remove or add or break the series chain until you have carefully removed the capacitor and discharged it. Otherwise bye, bye LEDS.

As far as transistors, I tried many, many different ones. Now be forewarned that not all MPSA06's will work either. I so hate when a project depends on a single part as much as the Exciters do, should that part be gone, so does SEC, at least at the present time.

Motorola Brand used to work but the last bunch I obtained did not. Vishay and

Fairchild, with Fairchild being my best and most dependable ones. In case you or someone is not aware the unique oscillation is from the transistor and the best I can figure at this time is that it has to go with the particular geometry in the 06. Until I hear or find different this is where it stands.

Yes DVM, DMM or just about anything digital dislikes Exciters. Be very careful with camera's and laptops. Please try the resistors (non-inductive).

Except for L1 all coils should be air core. Ferrite will act as a resistance and eat your expected product, unless you want to go all for heat. Remember the SEC15-3/20's how the chokes 10&22uH got hot, whell this is why and why not to use for the max efficiency.

2) The best dielectric (excepting some gasses) is air for the space between the outer and inner cylinders. In the case of Mutton I think I see electrical tape as the centering media, for amigo the plastic pipe. Amigo I would cut 2 1/4" rings for each end of the outer cylinders and leave the insides free space.

3) All. Please stay away from inductive loads (amigo the wire would resistor you are using) will cause a problem and I see that in your SA pictures. Use composition carbon or layered ceramic. Laser trimmed resistors also present a small L.

I will have later today on the web page some addition help and specifications and they will be easy to integrate into your existing circuits. Sorry for my slowness but the 'Spatial Light' is taking more engineering than I thought it would and my mechanical engineering skills are not as good as I would like.

BTW At your local Craft Supply store you can get copper tape. The tape bonds well to the cylinders and solders fast with even a small iron. This will be needed when you move connections about on the cylinders unless you use a heavy iron or torch. It's called 'Copper Foil Tape' 3/16" X 36 yds and is 0.00125", by Crafts Etc. May cost a bit but will last the average researcher a few years or more.

I just got a message from Dr Stiffler stating it is just a 50 ohm load resistor for the signal generator to match the impedance. Well in this case it seems more likely, that we really see here more energy out than in.

From day (0) with exciters it has always been tuning. A bit of help, get rid of the incandescent for a bit and just tune for max brightness. To do this connect a 10K carbon from cy(n) and cy(g) then while holding an fl on the glass near an end of fl on cy(g) then tune until fl lights, now lay the end of fl on cy(g) perpendicular to cy(g). Now tune for max intensity and min current.

If you have a good transistor and L1C1 you should find two spots where the max intensity is found, one will be at a much lower current and this is the correct spot. All L+C resonant pairs are not the same. I have stressed this from the first public release. Again all cores (tuning slugs) are not the same.

I don't think there is a wrong direction! The more one can learn from these circuit configurations the better for all, although if we start getting too far into Tesla I might revolt a bit. If you don't know what I mean look at page (1) where I express my look upon Tesla and his work.

The lights are important and allow a feel of the field and how the charge in the tubes react around an Exciter.

Charging batteries I think for the time being is a wrong direction, not that it may not work, but many have spent hundreds of hours here and nothing worth saying yes this is a very real possibility. The different battery compositions all react differently, for a while (many hours) I thought it was the best direction for energy recovery, but I no longer believe this.

The Spatial Light is a highly efficient system that will have many applications and will be a commercial product (someday), yet this is a low energy system and not what I want. Energy recovery is of primary importance here and we need to ignore input/output to start with and only focus on pulling useful energy from a configuration, once this is done we then fine tune it and compare input/output.

I welcome input on the Gate versus Wire Coils for the output? I think the Gate may hold more potential, but I may indeed be wrong, so I need some input from those that are working with both so we can set a direction. I do not think pursuit of both at the same time is fruitful? I will post a picture later today on a Gate driving a strobe, nothing all that new, except it's from a gate system and not a wire wound L3.

There are a couple of ways (simple in fact) to stop the loss of the transistors and to stop the loss of transistor Beta over time. Additionally there is a simple fix to stabilize frequency. Most important is the input (source voltage) and as I stated the SEC effect can be seen as low as a couple volts. I have run the simple 15 as high as 24 volts, but that is walking on glass. My preferred and the voltage used on Generation two exciters as well as ESEC is 16 or 18 volts.

The high voltage generated is just too high above 18 and in addition to blowing the CB junction the heat generation is always positive and CEC will be <70%. I hinted at how you can see what is doing the damage by monitoring both the + and - rails at the same time and looking for a difference, you will always see a big offset when your transistor

blows.

With you running totally from battery and if I read correctly you removed the rail filters?, you will find the batteries to be very RF Hot. In fact when properly tuned you could do something similar to what Aromaz did in one of his videos where he could light a neon off the insulating surface of the battery. You can wind a simple sniffer coil, about the same as your L2 and connect it to your scope (through the 10X probe) and use it to sniff around your circuit, coils and battery. This way you will get a far better picture than any direct connect that I have always objected to unless you have some very good and expensive probes, which in fact still upset the circuit somewhat.

The sniffer coil and a simple AV Plug and White LED as shown on a few of my videos will also show you more about what is taking place. I do not recommend running without power rail filtering, even with the batteries. Also another way to approach tuning is with a AM radio or a SW that will cover up to say 12MHz. You can find some very interesting things this way, and use caution as you can cause problems with people around you (electronics, watches, pacemakers etc

FYI I am a bit surprised the 3055 in the TO220 works, although years ago J.L. Naudin, Hartmann and myself built a number of interesting circuits using the 3055 in the TO3 case design. If memory serves me correctly the transistor use to be of a Planar Geometry and it was thought that this allows for some strange artifacts, I would have thought they would have changed it by now. I have seen where Aromaz and others following his work are using the 2N2222 and 3055 in a Negative resistance configuration for oscillation in some circuits.

Anyway it could be working and maybe not, only looking at the spectrum would tell that. Also are you using the 1M resistor as the base current start resistor? If so this thing is going nuts drawing +300mA. This amount of current will not of course be supported by the MPSA06. I have seem Exciters running 90mA and they were just not quite tuned right. The 4V input is a good result. K4ZEP and another gentleman had a deep fascination for PN100 and PN200 transistors. If memory is correct I think K4ZEP had an exciter running very well at under 2V.

If I might, I would like to offer you some points that may help in moving forward;

- 1) Have you read on my web page the problem with the direction of the coil winds, both must match, one cannot be clockwise and the other counterclockwise. Some strange and undesired things happen if this is not correct.

- 2) Do no connect any external mass to any of the circuit. When you add metallic mass to increase LED brightness you are moving into a totally different theory of operation

and will be limited by capacitive coupling to the environment, back into the equipment. Your current circuit is close to the floating light shown at the top of my web page.

3) You most likely are not seeing the HV because you are not at the correct resonance. This is why a good function gen. comes in handy to find the correct frequency. I have found as many as three frequencies where the LEDs were (to the eye) the same brightness. I have shown on my web page one of many methods that could be used to improve on the eyes response. If this is your case then you would find the correct frequency by first finding the best ones (noting them) and then with the Neon attached move through these spots to find the correct one.

4) The Al plate does not worth the same as mass do in Stefans example (Refer to the Overunity.com thread mentioned below). When using a proto-board with the backing Al plate it need not concern you until you wish to use it as a parasitic amplifier, in which case you would drive the circuit by applying your signal to the outer most plate.

You do need the ability to tune the signal source, I have tried IC's and they do not offer the flexibility to trade off the complexity. A good old LC oscillator with a tunable coil works best.

5) The circuit will 'HUNT' the problem is to be sure it is not caused by your oscillator shifting from thermal changes in the components. But when a search coil is used to explore a working coil you will see a wide bandwidth of frequencies.

6) The more LEDs you add in series the higher the voltage will rise in the coil, don't hold back, start adding and retuning, when it's right you will well know.

Here is a quick shot of, in my opinion, an equipment list that comes in very handy when I'm working with SEC:

1. A spectrum analyzer and the absolutely best one you can get your hands on, Not necessarily the newest but markers and math functions would be sweet This will cost big bucks and is a wish for me. I don't have one of this caliber but from time to time I can use them. I have a lower end device with about 1GHz bandwidth and very little functionality aside from rough spectrum display. It does some of what is needed.

2. A relatively high speed DAQ with current sensing modules/capability, voltage sensing modules/capability, temperature sensing modules/capability.

3. A solid voltage and current regulated multiple output variable power supply with a range of at least 0 to 40 VDC plus complete supply line isolation and able to deliver at least 500ma per output, 1000ma is better.

4. A good LCR meter for component identification and testing/qualification.
5. A good, 2 is better, laboratory DMM with transistor HFE testing capability, high sensitivity in the current, voltage, and resistance functions.
6. An Oscilloscope at least 2 channels preferably 4, at least 100 MHz preferably 200 MHz, Digital storage and recall/display is sweet as are math functions. Probes need to be 10:1 and preferably at least 1 of them 100:1 and I could see myself using 2, 100:1 probes. Don't skimp on your probes.
6. All of the general purpose electronics hand tools and soldering gear.

I will have to say that the funniest part about that insane list of "basic" equipment I just spewed forth is that the vast majority of it gets used in support of "building" the devices and "setup" of the devices but actual running is very non-equipment intensive. Power supply and a few diddle sticks with a pair of good DMM's and the Doc's probes. What we think is sound exploration of this is unfortunately not cheap but it might not hurt to just freely explore too with a minimum of gear using breadboard! Definitely get a large breadboard, preferably 3 with the aluminum backing plate. I have a lot of time and experience using the above equipment but I'm not sure how "blind" my classical electrical training and experience leaves me. I believe my attitude and open mindedness are the most important driving tools and the rest I just figure out if they can provide a sound answer to the questions that arise. I hope my babble helps some!

A few facts that are easily proven that may help in you view and idea. The efficiency of a SEC Exciter increases with decreased diode capacity. This can be easily shown by using four 1N4148's (two each in series) versus the single diodes. This can be checked by time taken to charge a particular capacitor and the resulting higher voltage. Another test is to replace the 1N4148's with UF1N4007 and even try SMD UltraHigh Frequency diodes. The response, output voltage and charge efficiency can all be correlated to diode capacity. Physical size does not have a significant effect.

Now there are a few types of current flowing in a SEC Exciter (they are all conventional when it's show time). The normal supply current, ionic current and coherence current. Supply and ionic current are power wasters. In fact allowing the Exciters to climb to high in voltage is not desired as there is a corresponding increase in ionic current contribution. This added ionic current will cause and show up as increase supply input current, but can be seen by monitoring both rails of the supply.

Adding an antenna or any other conductive mass as a load or enhancer is a killer of the whole process. I have stated that the whole phenomenon is taking place in the small junctions of the diodes.

Now for some sci-fi that may indeed match your thoughts. Let us imagine a water filled balloon hanging in free space, (this balloon is created by the wide band width of the exciter). If you could tether an object in the center of this filled balloon and watch its movement as you tapped simultaneously around the balloon you would see at certain times a huge response and resulting effect on the object caused by the correct phasing of two or more of the wave fronts caused by your taps. Now if the balloon is created by the exciter and the diodes do indeed capture and turn into current this energy the SEC Exciter could be seen as showing excess energy, which indeed would be true, but it is not OU and is not manufactured or new energy.

How to build the caliromter for excess heat

So if you are going to consider a SEC Exciter more than a novelty you need to get some heat from it to test for excess. Of course not all of you will even attempt this, but I know there are many that are and wondering why such a small production from their board. The SEC15-3 as supplied will produce in the range of 0.89 -> 1.15- this places you so close to the error margin you need a bit better. I am going to try and get a number of videos up today on how to do the minor mod that makes a major difference and cover how I built the small calorimeter I have been using.

The first video is here- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EA3XKg7OzbY>

The second part to modifying SEC for excess Heat -
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jHhsHjawnU>.

Mod of SEC15-3 for excess heat. -http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Lwp6OH_1sg

Part#1 on how I built my calorimeter- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TBrgPi4_Fqk

Part#2 of my DIY calorimeter - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UsChd3svkho>

When is Hot, Hot enough? See video.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmsKHmGq0ec>

How to make a Heat Sink for an MPSA06

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gHF_NtyTld0

PLEASE! Before you rush to connect your SEC circuit boards, download the pdf file and read it or at least look over the board well before connecting. The (Red) wire is +V and the (Black) wire is -V or Ground. The board has a reverse polarity protection diode in it, you goof, you burn your board.

Here is a short video on this very important point-

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgdj-gBKAMg>

Another video on some points about the circuit board that one needs to know as we now move forward.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VLyASHI3n4>

I have the first video up covering the basic tuning of the SEC15-3 Exciter -

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mUut_dQcmzY

Simulation software

Let me be honest here as there are people following this that may not fully understand. The simulation is just that, it can never work the way the simulation shows it. Why? Well explore the voltages throughout the circuit, the currents and the wattage at different locations using the differential voltage. You will see that there are instantaneous powers of close to 200kw, we should all know this is not possible unless we are in the Tera second area. Okay now the 1N4148's will not stand for the levels shown in the sim, the whole system needs to be scaled back to where the components will handle it all. And folks no, changing the diodes will not help as in doing so the capacities change and it starts to fall apart. If you did what the simulation shows, you would need 1/4" to 1/2" Cu tubing for the coils and Broadcast transmitter style mica capacitors to take the energy.

Now having said that, it will still work and maybe, just maybe a CEC > 500 if you really use care in the layout and pay attention to the parts. I would suggest that using parts shown and cutting it back, be happy with anything over 100 you get. -End

I have stated in many places that the best and most simple way to 'Tune' one of these circuits is to start with just the plug diodes and a Neon. Forget current at the start, just tune until you have max brightness on the Neon or it melts :-), again there will be only 'ONE' freq where this will happen, even though a scope and sense coil will show oscillation and many times the difference cannot be determined on the scope from the correct or incorrect spot.

Here is one little secret that I have told over and over again, but some people pass over it. The capacity of the AV Plug and load should be as low as possible. Adding mass and antennas appear to increase output of LED strings, but this has nothing to do with SEC and in fact will remove the possibility of energy gain. I have on the latest boards used surface mount HF diode switches and mounted as close to the exit wire of the coil as possible. This reduces the capacity of the Plus portion greatly.

You will see two heat sources if that is what you will be looking at. The coil and Cu cylinder will get Hot and of course your load will get Hot. Yes the transistor will get warm. The excess heat, if that is what you are going after will come from the Cu cylinder and coil and the AV Plug load. The transistor, the coil and cylinder and the load will evolve greater heat than the input power states

If you are or are not any longer working with a SEC circuit but may be working with one needing decoupling here is a simple yet required tip. This has been mentioned on this thread before and by me on my web site.

"All capacitors are not created equal", a 0.01uF is not always as effective as another type of 0.01uF. They can have significant different RF impedances. The short lead chains are best, like using 0.01 - 0.1 - 1 and a good 10. The small ones with small leads and bodies are the least effective for RF.

Power supply lead size should not be small just because you draw low current, current and RF impedance are two different animals. Use large interconnecting wires. Also if you use wired circuits, use a larger wire. Wire wrap wire and other small gauge types are the worst.

Do we need the large SEC coil at all to make the demon work for us? No! as it turns out, a proper adjustment of capacities and it can all be done with a 2.4cm X 2.5cm square of Cu. In fact this new design will perform in a more stable way than the large or medium coil versions.

I knew it would happen, someone would make the parasitic mod on their board and then drive it with more than 20 volts. Well I have duplicated the problems this will create and it should be of great interest.

1) Even though the transistor does not overheat, something happens that reduces its hfe greatly. All the transistors in all the SEC Exciters leave our lab with a transistor with an hfe > 200 and < 300. I have seen hfe's drop to as low as 90. The circuit will work, but the neon is very dim and tuning becomes very sharp.

2) The neon changes dynamics. I have no idea what is happening, but it will only operate with a small portion of the electrodes glowing. Even increasing the voltage will not make either electrode fully illuminate.

What I have done at the lab is add transistor sockets to the lab boards, this makes easy testing of the transistor. I have not socketed the neon yet, but have that idea.

The condition happens starting at about 28V and up. I ran one at 32V for three hours and it was a flame thrower. Turned it off and let it all cool. Turned it back on at 20V and it did not work. The transistor started with an hfe of 245 and had dropped to 109. **SO CAUTION if you are going to crank then up, be prepared for a transistor or neon to fail.**

Frequency generators

Even with top of the line TE (test equipment) you will have a problem seeing enough to understand what is going on and what affects what. Normally you would hang a fair

quality meter on the power input lines prior to a LPF between the supply and the unit and then start to explore the various points within the circuit with a scope.

Well sounds good, but don't work well. You have an area where it seems that no matter what you do, you cannot get rid of the RF. Think you have good LPF and still see (may be a scope artifact) RF all over the place where it should not be.

Probing with a scope or meter changes the circuit dynamics so what you see is not what you want to see. Kind of like you change it when you look at it (heard that before?)

DVM's and DMM are not to good and old style analog meters cause problems in big ways. For the most part you measure a SEC Exciter from a distant point, like heat or light output and look at the frequency domain rather than the time domain. Now because I have not helped a bit, bottom line is a good DMM like 1% or better accuracy and you can get some good meters for under \$100, I for some reason like the ExTech stuff if you don't get the bottom end.

A scope to >100Mhz, dual trace with cursors, the more bells and whistles the better, but the price goes up. 10:1 probes minimum and at least one 100:1. If you have the money a Spectrum Analyzer, around \$2K for one to do a fair job. You do not need one, but it sure helps.

I don't know why you would need a function generator at all unless you wanted to start at the beginning. There is so much mis-information about a capacitive feedback from the circuit to the generator that driving with a generator was discontinued. In addition when a generator is used to drive the unit you will not get the same output in bandwidth that you will with a free running Exciter. Most free running SEC Exciters will have a minimum of 300Mhz where when generator driven you will obtain a small number of harmonics of the driver signal.

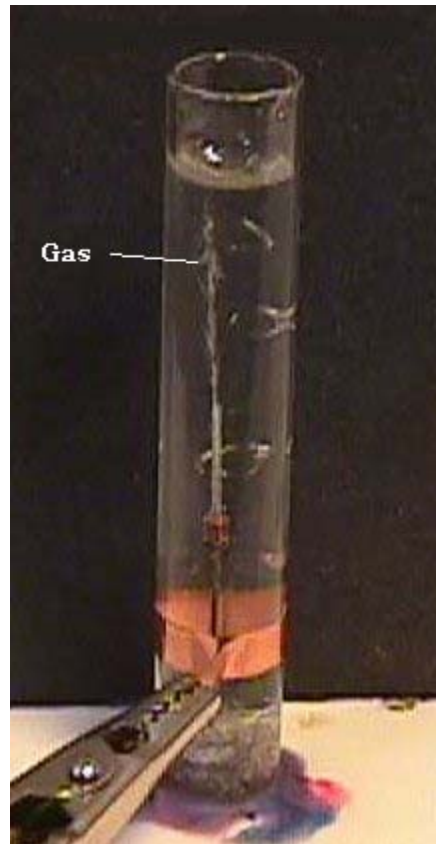
I would not today, with the current state of SEC exciters advise anyone to buy a generator to do research on them. So save your money here and use free runners like what I have designed which is a very broadband oscillator similar in design to a Clapp Oscillator, not the Colpitts as some have stated. -End

Yes, you need a Spectrum Analyzer if you wish to see the spectra of your oscillations. As the SEC is an ultra wide Band circuit it will oscillate from 1 all the way up to 500 MHz. Yes, you need a good LCR meter with a good range and precision, down to micro or nano henries. Yes, anyone serious about electronics should have at least one true RMS meter. Any meter would have a transistor gain capability among other things. Yes, having an oscilloscope is mandatory these days in any environment and for \$50 you get a decent one on eBay. Yes, a bench power supply is mandatory whether or not you deal with

SEC. Yes, a signal generator is necessary when dealing with non-standard AC/DC circuits ie. pulsed/impulse, etc.

ANYONE serious about electronics (amateur or professional) would have at least a bench supply, a true RMS meter, a soldering iron, bunch of components, wire. Only your budget is the limit. Asking what exactly you need to buy for a single project only works in the Military where money is not the issue, not in the civilian home environments.

Spatial Gas Generation System



[Stiffler scientific](#)

The Spatial Gas generation system is in a class of its own. Please check the following pages:

[Spatial Gas Generation System](#)

[SEC Electrolysis](#)

[Charge Recycled Electrolyzer](#)

[Electrodes and Electrolysis](#) .

A video of the operation of a working cell can be seen at [Working SGGs](#) .

SGGS Replication notes and tips by the Doc

The reduction of the metal transfer if corrected by utilization of carbon leads exiting the diodes and being bonded by the glass itself. There is then no interaction with the metals and the process is much more efficient. Of course these diodes are not available on the market and will have to be developed, although for our research and that of others that wish to look into it for the sake of the ultimate outcome can fashion with care such test devices with for example pencil leads.

The current does not increase. The current may increase. Now are you confused enough? Think of the container as containing a finite amount of energy being excited by the coupling band. So long as you do not disturb the resonate properties to the extent that you shift the frequency of L3, you can utilize all available within the container without effect back into the exciter. Is there gain involved? Well to evolve 18ml of water into gas with less than 2.7W input to the exciter would show that, would it not?

Remember this is not a direct charge transfer circuit of electrons from the power source (exciter+battery) to the cell. We have help from the water medium itself. You increase gas production by adding single diodes (like lidmotor did with the four). Of course as more are added be sure that tuning is checked and adjusted as required because the loading shifts the frequency of L3.

Adding diodes in series does not increase gas production. The reason I showed this is to show something totally different. Study the polarities of the diodes and the gas release points. Think to yourself how one end of the connecting wire between the diodes is (-) and the other end is (+) to the extent that we can obtain what is shown. Granted this makes total sense for the two leads of a diode that is rectifying RF AC, where each end will present its respective polarity. What makes no sense is that this is maintained by a single wire as displayed. I was hoping by showing this that some of the lurkers would stick their necks out and make some bold meaningless conventional remarks.

Facts behind this:

1. Current (general) knowledge states there is a minimum voltage that must be presented to the electrodes to produce electrolysis. This is a generalized statement because of course there are differences that come into play from electrode type, shape, distance between, electrolyte and temperature to name a few factors.

2. To address the statement by 'carebear', I have never shown a demo that did not at least have one electrode connected to some source. I have shown single wire and wireless, but all have had physical connection to the external world.

3. Single gas release. Where in the literature can one find a reference to just evolving say H₂? or O₂?. I have shown single gas release before yet not in a simple form such as my last video.

4. This is very important work and it is all going to be public domain if possible. I have been very busy in many different directions and this needs a few more explanations that are forthcoming, YT allowing.

5. There is a specific frequency that MUST be present for this to work. That is 6.35 to 6.8MHz and 6.5mHz being optimal. This frequency must have the highest energy content of all the emissions from the exciters. A minimum of 1W must be used and I will later talk in video about the W/m required.

Yes this can be done with a single frequency generator that can supply the energy density required.

6. Distance from excitation to diodes of course is part of the density required. You can not just stick a diode in the center of a big container and obtain good results, remember that you will need W/m specification.

Indeed the right frequency is required, seems like I'm always saying that does it not? Anyway yes it must be correct for the operation to take place and I am surprised you were able to replicate without knowing that and being able to adjust to the proper point. One can indeed use a LED load while the process takes place. I have not shown that, but indeed a 48 LED board can be driven to full brightness at the same time you are producing gas (hint).

The White clouds that form are indeed from the metals in the diode leads as there is a metal transport taking place along with the H₂ release. The cathode (striped) end of the diodes will degrade as the process takes place, to such a point that the metal is totally dissolved. There are a few things that have yet to be worked out as can be seen as one works with the SGGs process.

I might add for all that my replicated this that the web site has a SA picture of the proper drive to the cells. Also be aware that the diode anode lead is shorter than the cathode lead. If you look at the gas release of a diode with the normal long lead, you will see that the primary release point is closest to the glass body of the diode. As one moves away from the diode body down the lead, one will see less and less gas

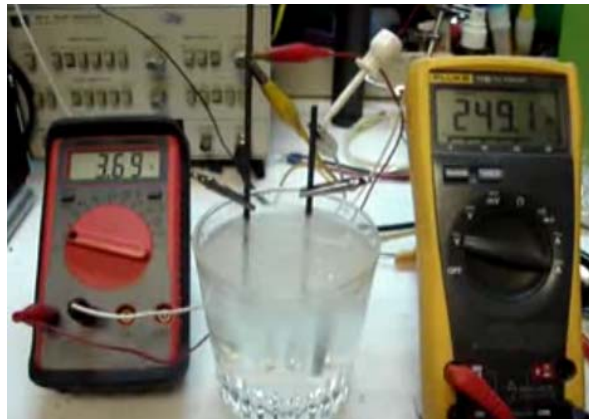
evolving. There is a rule of thumb one can use. Have the anode 0.5 times the length of the cathode.

I did not say the exciter should draw high current!. The small copper heat sinks we have always used will just be (warm) to the touch. If you are drawing heavy current then you are operating the process on a harmonic rather than the base required frequency. This may be the case as I see you are using the normal L3 and this has a much different self-resonance from the larger coils I use for L3's. Yes, the process will work on a harmonic, although not as well.

Distilled water is best, although the gas release is lower than if you use tap water (which fouls greatly). The smaller release can be overcome by the addition of more diodes, heck 1 cent each is a small price to pay.

Oh, yes what you may have taken as high current from the exciter may be the statement that you will need to maintain a specific W/m² (Watts/Per Square Meter) power density to cause the operation. In truth this is uW/m² and will all be explained soon.

Older Gas experiments



[Salt water hydrolysis .925 watts](#) by k4zep

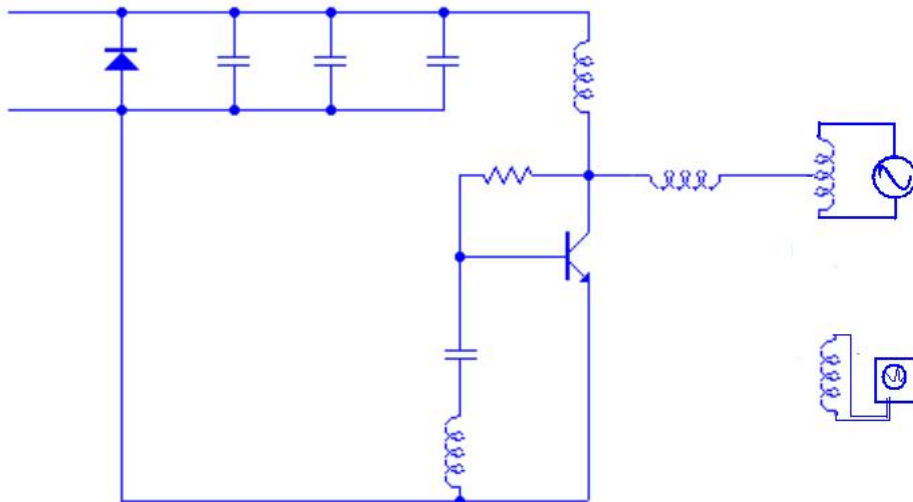
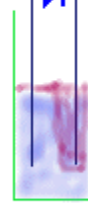
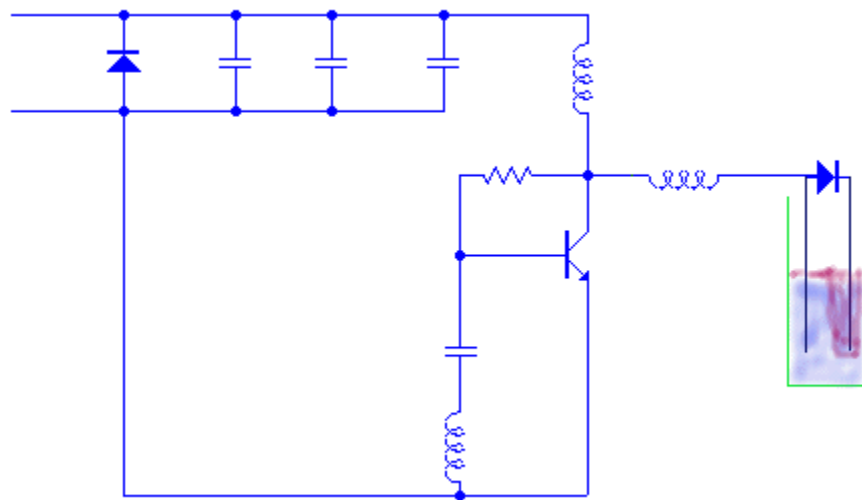
RELEASE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF DR. RONALD STIFFLER TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. ULTRA EFFICIENT ELECTROLYSIS. THIS WAS GOING TO THE PATENT OFFICE, BUT AGAIN.. OUR FELLOW HUMANS. HERE IT IS! I AM WILLING TO PROVIDE DETAILS IN A CONTROLLED WAY, BUT!!! GET A COPY NOW!

Dr Ron has also produced a paper entitled *UEE - Ultra Wideband Excited Electrolysis 10 Pages (Rel: 1.0) Abstract*---This paper is a preliminary view of research by Dr. Stiffler in the area of Hydrogen and Oxygen Electrolysis from Water (H₂O) using a Spatial Energy Coherence Exciter providing an Electrostatic Field around and through the electrolyte inducing a self generated bias voltage on the electrodes.

This is the circuit that will produce gas that can be slow burned when properly configured with a wick. It requires the addition of Sodium chloride or Magnesium Oxide to allow a gas which will support a flame.

THIS WILL PREVENT IT BEING TAKEN FROM ME AND IT WAS TO BE YOURS ANYWAY.

Why make electrolyzer so big, bulky and material intensive? A proof of concept SEC15-3 with a slightly bigger in wire gauge output coil, doing direct electrolysis of tap water. The electrodes are the fine SS multi-strand wire I have already described. At first blush one would say 'No Way', but that is not the case.



1) Sizes for the Exciter. You need a minimum V/m density and that depends on both cell

size and the voltage available from the Exciter. You're not using the AV Plug or diodes to drive the gas reactor, but you can use the AV plug to find the output of your exciter.

Remove the neon, replace with a 100uF/250v cap. Turn the exciter on, leave for one minute. Quickly turn off the exciter and measure the voltage across the cap. DO NOT leave one or more leads of your meter connected while charging. If you have a leaky cap get another one.

2) The cell should NOT be pressurized. If you go to using flame suppressors you will be required to maintain a minimum pressure for the gas to get through. This gas is not explosive like the common HHO, but it will back burn, but only if it can receive oxygen. Good container, good rate of production, don't let the water get way down so you have a buildup and you will have a very nice slow burn control able flame.

3) Based on exciter voltage you get your container, this is used to calculate the electrode spacing.

4) Read the document I have seen people think that getting the voltage higher on the electrodes would increase operation. The voltage is high enough, if you run your cell, stop it and quickly measure across a pair of electrodes you can see voltages up to 350V, it will decrease fast from the load of the meter, but you can get a fast look. This voltage is generated inside the cell.

Fellows has no one seem the circuit yet, guess what, this is a reverse AV Plug with the earth as the source.

A couple of problems are floating to the surface with replications.

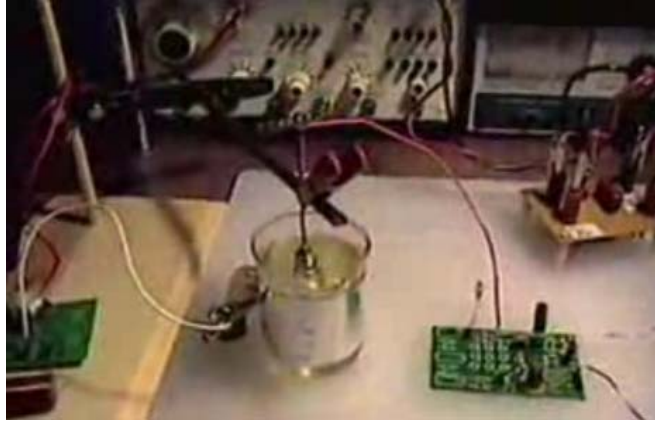
1) Connection of Cu (copper) wire to the carbon rods within the electrolyte is a big problem. One replicator had a cell running for 13 hours and the flame went out. It could be re-lighted but would go back out after about a second. The input to the Exciter was consistent of when it was burning. The cell was disassembled and it was found that the epoxy around the connection was not 100% and the wire dissolved.

2) Replicator left the connection end out of the electrolyte, but used a SS screw and a Cu tab to connect the Cu wire to the rod. It appears that there was some catalytic action because the Cu tab and wire to dissolve.

I have had similar problems. We need a good way to make the connections so that the metal reactions with each other and the electrolyte will not destroy the connection. I think the first design by Loki may be a possible answer, all connections fully external of the cell. This problem is out of my area of expertise, we need input by those in other areas. I am now going for a design like Loki and use Cu clips on the external rod

connection. The only thing is we need to seal the rod entry for at least 2 atm.
Open for ideas from the group.

SEC- Electrolyzer



Taken from the video - [Spatial Energy Coherence](#)

The following video's show Ron's charge recycles concepts.

[YouTube - Charge Recycle Electrolyzer #1](#)

[YouTube - Charge Recycle Electrolyzer #2](#)

[YouTube - Charge Recycle Electrolyzer #3](#)

The following are three very interesting videos to recommend, that may be useful at this stage of development.

1- Watch the increasing in power by using 2 SEC 'sat the same time!!

Spatial Energy Coherence: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WP_i4Nu510

2- How to protect yourself while testing the water burning power of the SEC:

Simply insert some bronze wool in your pipe ! It's use for HHO systems;

Flashback arrestor demonstration. Fine Bronze wool inline :

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0x3HR6J-StY&feature=related>

Only use distilled water when experimenting. More information on the theory behind the electrolyzer has been posted in the faculty section below.

Electrolizer links

[YouTube - SEC Hydrogen generator](#)

[YouTube - Salt water hydrolysis .925 watts](#)

[YouTube - CRE#4](#)

[YouTube - Dr. Stiffler CRE, my version](#)

Replication links

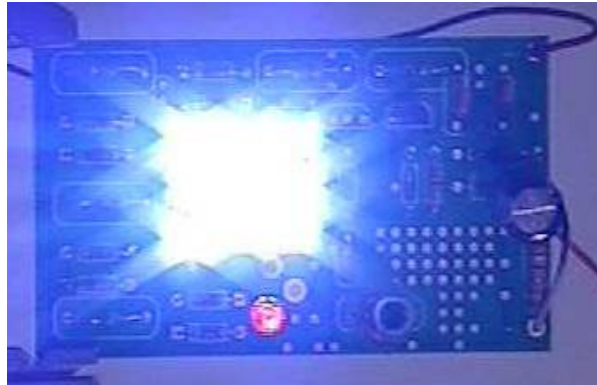
Cold Electricity - Dr.Stiffler (Variation) -By Fausto (plengo)

<http://www.overunity.com/index.php?topic=3457.350>

<http://www.overunity.com/index.php?topic=3457.870>

[CJ's Scalar EM Research](#)

Faculty information



These numbers are invented because the scientific community needs a way to glorify their purpose and justify their existence. Anyone thinking differently within or without that community is ostracized, luckily not burnt at the stake like they used to do it, but career/professional suicide is close enough. Furthermore I am seriously questioning all and any "knowledge" that they have served us throughout our schooling, as surface deep or shallow cover for the big gas cloud of nothingness behind it.

We must unlearn what we have been told so we can begin anew and only then we'll be able to see all the possibilities that lie outside the small box that we have been put in. -Amigo

Wave patterns, near field and far field measurements. Sadly I do not have access to NASA quality research facilities, so only very little study has been done here. I did indeed use a turn table to determine if the field around an exciter was directional or uniform. The answer is (both). I did determine that there is indeed (expected directional radiation) detected in the far field and the expected power density decrease with the inverse square of the distance. What was not expected was that the near field could be very low yet the coherence could be very high or the highest. In addition if attempts to capture energy from the loops of radiation were made, (all was conventional) in fact if you design for traditional RF you receive traditional RF.

So having said this, yes we can examine and see a text book example of an oscillator and a somewhat predictable radiation pattern. But! This is not what is producing the coherence although it is indeed part of the stimulus and overall process. There is indeed a large longitudinal wave component and it is at first difficult to exclude this as being a prime contributor. Again, the design of a SEC Exciter is a stimulator and not a receiver and there is nothing directly included in the circuits to capture and process longitudinal energy. There are three parts to a SEC Exciter, RF (conventional), Longitudinal, (conventional) and Spatial (unconventional). SEC is Spatial in that it can stimulate the 'Energy Lattice' (the foundation of everything) and cause an increased localized activity which results in energy being cohered into the exciter (at all points) and certain types of mass.

The secret to SEC is to funnel this cohered energy into a localized load on the exciter (we do not want uniform or marginal localized spots as it tends to average out and no return is seen. What does mass have to do with it?

Dr Stiffers answers to long time Questions: Well if you can manage, working in the dark (absence of light not mental challenge type) you discover some useful information. I have at last determined why the FL tubes holding a portable charge do not like you to touch the filament ends (tips) or the metal band on the ends.

The tube is indeed storing a charge (call it that to protect the innocent) and when you touch the filament tips of a charged tube or the metal ring, the energy causes the filament to glow and the energy is consumed in heat. Same with the ring, the capacity of the person to the ring to the filament will again cause the filament to glow and there goes the energy, back into the lattice as heat.

Now another point to ponder and my last video I made a statement that the hand held tubes needed to be within the field of the big tube to continue to hold their charge. This I have found is not the case, the tube only has to remain within the Spatial Disturbance created by the Exciter. The bulbs can be moved away from the large tube in the direction and over the exciter itself without problem.

I am for the most part a pure researcher, I try to shy away from applied research and that is what I look for in the public sector, ideas on how to apply SEC to real applications. Of course you need to work with SEC to be sure what you say may or does work, but my point is; You are camping and in the center of your camp sits a SEC Exciter. Night comes, you take your special light tube and walk to the exciter and bang it lights. Now you have light for as long as the exciter remains on, you can walk around go into your tent etc., now would that not be a kicker?

The charge in the tubes is polarized (what). I made that statement way back in the dark

ages when I found that many times the tubes needed to be turned end for end to get them to relight. Now I wish help from someone that could present to me the basic mathematical view of how an electrostatic charge inside the tube is maintaining the excitation of the gas. I am really weak in the gas area (no pun intended), yet feel this cannot work if only a polarized static charge was present, I feel there still has to be oscillation???

You are accurate in the similarity to the JT circuits and Frolov did state he observed coherence from a traditional oscillator design driving a Plug, although he was using a rather strange way of explaining it. He stated that you were required to tune the circuit to a point where the plug input was at or centered in the highest spot of a voltage node for the driving frequency, and this is fully understood, in my case with wide bandwidth I traverse multiple frequencies without regard for tuning the output and the plug does (because of probability) see multiple high voltage (also additive) points where the coherence takes place.

This can be seen in the fun little video I put up. The 4' FL is really used to study the energy packets and effects of frequency and phasing. The picture is dim, yet it can be seen. Anyway on a SEC Exciter you want to orient the coils for minimal feedback, but you cannot get all of it out, even with shielding as this is not just RF.

Maybe I best explain a portion of my SEC hypotheses and that might help in understanding some of my comments.

In the over unity forum threads I tried to explain that the 'Energy Coherence' takes place in the inner winding capacity of the coils. Another person posted some pictures that illustrated this concept, (maybe it was EM Devices) actually I think it was in response to a question you had posted. Anyway you have to think microscopic (macro will work and better so we do not need to get into QM). To the small capacities between the turns of the coil the impedance is very high at the macro level and when conditions are correct, frequency, voltage, wave form, each of these small capacitors form a single plate that couples to the Spatial Energy Frame and absorbs energy. Now the return path back to the Spatial Frame is via overall circuit capacity. Thus the circuit is a complete circuit but only at the Spatial Level.

Now because of what I just stated, if you circuit capacity to the Spatial Frame is large it swamps the small capacities of the inner winding of which is very small. Under this condition you can picture a capacitor voltage divider with the majority of energy being dropped through the very small winding capacitors between each turn and the Spatial Frame. Under this condition very little energy is available to the circuit.

By reduction of overall circuit capacity you change the voltage divider in such a way that the circuit receives more excess energy. Loose coils, long wires, long lead, etc., all degrade the possibility of coupling enough energy to take you to and above unity. I

have this problem of thinking what I say everyone will understand and I sometimes am to short on my statements and leave out meaningful info.

The neon test is just like you did it and yes if you have LEDS running when you perform it, they should dim. See the post I made to Stefan in regards to SEC and how I envision it to work in a basic overview. What is happening is that you are increasing the circuit coupling to the environment and reducing the Spacial Energy Transfer by altering the capacity division of the circuit and interface coupling.

When an antenna is used in some circuits it only allows the AV Plug to better couple to the surrounding environment and draw current from it, this is NOT the same as Spatial Energy Coherence, therefore the addition of circuit capacity in any way will and should reduce your output.

We are closely approaching enough mass (number of working circuits) that we will soon explore self running. Before we do, everyone with a working circuit must see some gain over unity by one or more of the various methods, otherwise they will suffer total frustration.

Measurement with 'any' SEC circuit is 'magic' at best. Why, because you are working with an interface that is at HIGH impedance and does not like to be connected back to large capacitive mass, like antenna's (long wires, test leads) or Earth or Power Grid. The observation of SEC amplification takes care, extreme care, until the beast is better understood and tamed. It is not as simple as garbing your DVM and measuring the voltage across a battery.

It's not impossible and indeed once learned, is somewhat straight forward, yet not simple. The main reason replicators are fearful of posting results is not only the feedback (negative) that may result, but many are up and down on what they are seeing. One minute it's for real, we have it, the next minute, where did it go, can't obtain the same readings. In an effort to tame and control this problem, many of us have turned to design of working measurement disciplines. Figuring out 'HOW' to do the measurements so they are accurate and acceptable to the public. So far this has turned into its own challenge.

As it turns out, most all experimenters are not in a position or have the equipment required to obtain an accurate set of readings from a properly working SEC circuit (without stopping it). Here is a great example; A quality Lab, fully voltage and current regulated power supply all of a sudden during SEC tuning shows 'No Current' and the voltage indication drops by two or more volts. Does this mean that the circuit is putting power back into the supply or does it mean the RF is messing with the electronics in the supply? Either one can be true. So switch to a battery, now you see a large return pulse into the battery greater than the current drawn, is the SEC charging the battery or is this

a meaningless artifact? It's both.

I so much want to post a final circuit that can be built with moderately simple procedures, yet it also requires a measurement method that can prove that the circuit is doing what it should. This is what the holdup is at this time. It is proving more difficult to prove it than to produce it, at least in the general public area. If everyone had a sophisticated lab, no problem if you have a few hours, but for the general public, it's a real problem.

Cohered Energy Coefficient Vs over Unity

Let me one more time try to present a description of what CEC or Cohered Energy Coefficient is. CEC is not OU or Free Energy, it is very similar to COP yet COP is not directly applied to electronics (or should not be). Think of a vast lake on which multiple speed boats are running back and forth (the lake is the Energy Lattice) and these boats are all causing waves over the lake (multiple oscillations in the lattice) and you focus on a certain spot and watch the effect of the mixing of the waves, some additive and some subtractive. Now the additive waves can be a combination of many boats and not a direct result of just one boat (although possible under certain conditions) the energy if you measure it is the sum or difference of all wave energy present in your observation and can be found to be greater than from anyone boat, this is CEC. Now if you want to average the energy over time from all boats you will still get a coherence >1 above a single boat (the only one you are concerned with (Exciter), but the CEC of the whole lattice is $=1$. If it were not equal to one then we would have a negative energy universe.

Regarding the choke and transformer

Regarding the choke -"It is in series on the drain side. It is necessary." Regarding the ferrite transformer:

"... it happens to cause the core to ring at the 4th (of 3.58mHz) and the MOSFET starts up as a parametric pump. I adjust the phase with the FE beads and the circuit is totally AC under its own power. complicated to view the thing, but with care is possible. Has a field around it that is quite large.

This is a core thing and causes a parametric feedback."

Spatial Gate

At the Schematics is a Load. What Kind of load is it, like a Resistor and for what is it for? A non or minimally reactive load, resistance, bridge rectifier to a filtered load (which can be reactive) or electrolyzer.

Negative resistor

What I see is an oscillator with a complex, non-linear feedback which includes somehow a delay (intrinsic diode charge) and a near field EM coupling as outer fb loop. Maybe this "feels" like a (differential) negative resistor - otherwise - there are no "single" pieces in that circuit - everything is parasite coupled.

It's possible to call every active part of an oscillator a negative resistor. In the normal run you use it just for oscillators driven by Gun or IMPATT diodes -which have indeed a (differential) negative resistance of operated (powered) at certain dc operating point. (Think that's what they use in this article)

Additionally JLN (JL Naudin) did a Negistor with a 2N2222 (<http://jlnlabs.online.fr/cnr/negosc.htm>) and CTG Labs did some looking (<http://www.ctglabs.com/negistorv1.htm>) so the fact that many transistors are capable of this operation is not indicative of it being able to 'Cohere Energy' (SEC). I think the great replications of '[Lidmotor](#)' show that something as simple as coil orientation can make the difference between SEC and somewhat conventional operation.

To identify a SEC Exciter from something convention and able to be simulated is to be able to see a CEC that is above one and this can only be done with correct environment and measurement methodology, of which few replicators have the required equipment. This then implies that one must be very careful in what is stated as working and not working in SEC mode.

SEC Measurement data



Dave's Replication showing 1.21 watts in, and a bit more out.

The above Circuit is powered by eight AA batteries. Terminal voltage is 11 volts. Current is 110ma. AV plug is grounded to the house wiring (screw on wall outlet plate). The tubes are both touching the battery pack, no electrical connection. The circuit is a modified version of the Thomas drive circuit.

[Two four foot tubes lit by SEC + 52 LEDs](#)

Intro by Amigo

I'll say this because I still fail to understand what we are trying to accomplish. For one I am not prepared, willing, nor care to prove anything to anyone from the orthodox scientific and scholarly community because I do not hold them or what they represent in high regard. That is why I could not care less about whether COP is < 1 or > 1 or whatever else.

These numbers are invented because the scientific community needs a way to glorify their purpose and justify their existence. Anyone thinking differently within or without that community is ostracized, luckily not burnt at the stake like they used to do it, but career/professional suicide is close enough. Furthermore I am seriously questioning all and any "knowledge" that they have served us throughout our schooling, as surface deep or shallow cover for the big gas cloud of nothingness behind it.

We must unlearn what we have been told so we can begin anew and only then we'll be able to see all the possibilities that lie outside the small box that we have been put in.

My ultimate goal is to bring humanity a way out of the chains they have been bonded by our "Overlords", and slavery they have endured for many generations, because our purpose here is not to eat, shit, breed, work and pay taxes. Existence is much richer than that and there is so much more beyond anyone could possibly think of. We just need to imagine, that's all...but how do you do that when you are constantly distracted with menial things in your life. Granted some people seem to take pleasure in them but that's because they do not know any better.

So if it's going to be a black box that has a power plug and does some "kind of magic", well so be it. Most of 6.6 billion people will not care what's inside it, as long as that box is in balance with the Nature providing clean, renewable, reusable alternative source of power. Then Mr. Scientist can go ahead and rip it up and re-wire it and do all kinds of measurements and write numbers down to disprove it...

I thought most of you have seen Bedini's documentaries, where the man himself talks about "scientists" coming to his lab to check his discoveries out and re-wiring them because they are *clearly* wired incorrectly. I believe it's time we re-wire our brains away from the non-sense conventional science had thought us and open ourselves to many possibilities above and beyond.

How do you tell the difference and how do you know it's not RF?

You know the difference when you can measure a unity > 1 . It is RF, but the way it reacts to the environment is very different. Closed RF systems with an antenna will radiate (provided the correct impedances are present) or will heat a dummy load. With

the AV plug you see an environmental coupling if you use an antenna that is why (depending on where you connect it) you will see either an increase in brightness and input current or a decrease in brightness.

In SEC you still have a circuit to Spatial Frame coupling (call it environment if you wish) but you absorb energy without pulling it from you supply source. It become somewhat more difficult to obtain the coupling when the primary and secondary are closed, it becomes very sensitive. I doubt very much that I will present a closed system that does this. I much prefer my original where one end of the primary and one end of the secondary are open.

I know I have mentioned it before in the thread, but it being so long I will again, 'SEC is based on voltage NOT current, it is a capacitive coupling effect and not inductive, SEC (to the best of my work) does not take place unless the output of the AV Plug is 100 or more volts.'

The problem that is apparent here is that some people want dearly to explain this as totally conventional, yet cannot explain the excess energy, therefore in their minds it does not exist. I am trying to integrate as much conventional as possible, yet I go a bit further and try to explain (outside of convention) where the actual energy is coming from.

This is a big can of worms until all of you with working circuits can show some of that energy, until such time all the conventionalist's will rule and we will revisit you question over and over and over.

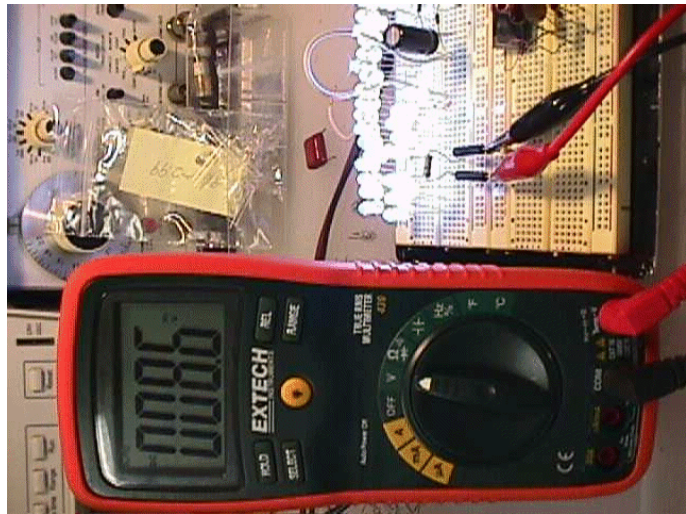
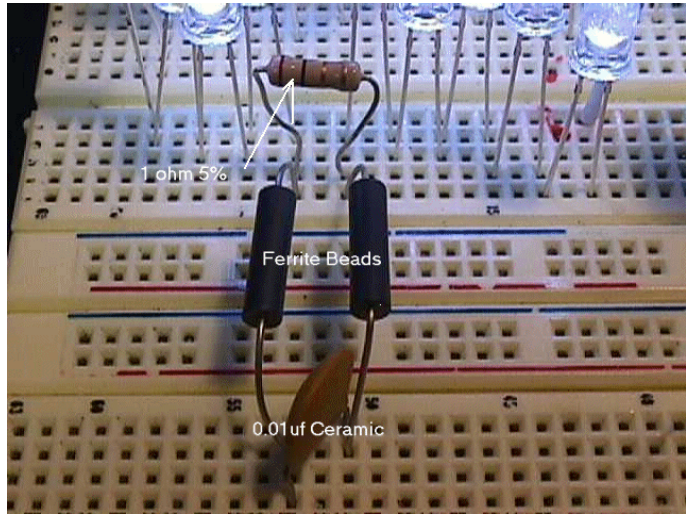
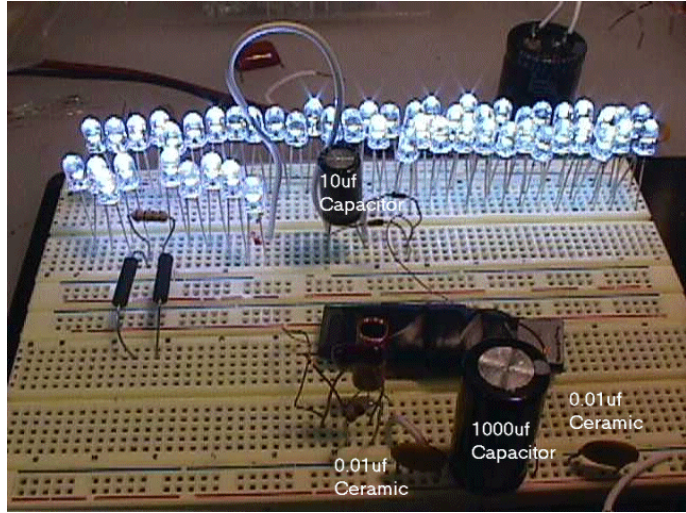
Single wire

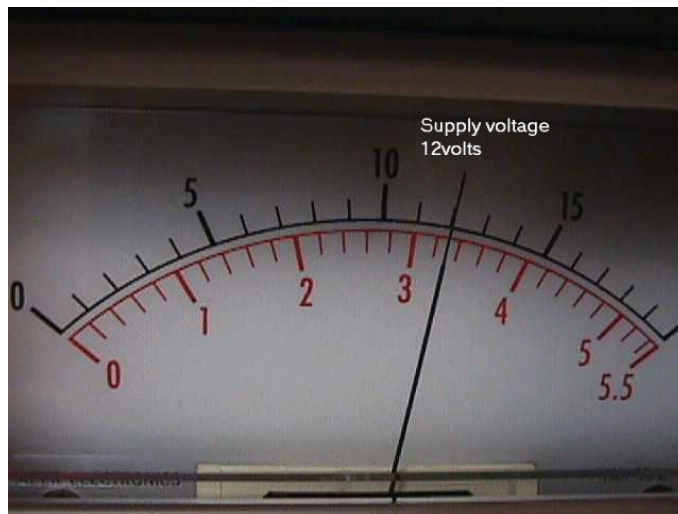
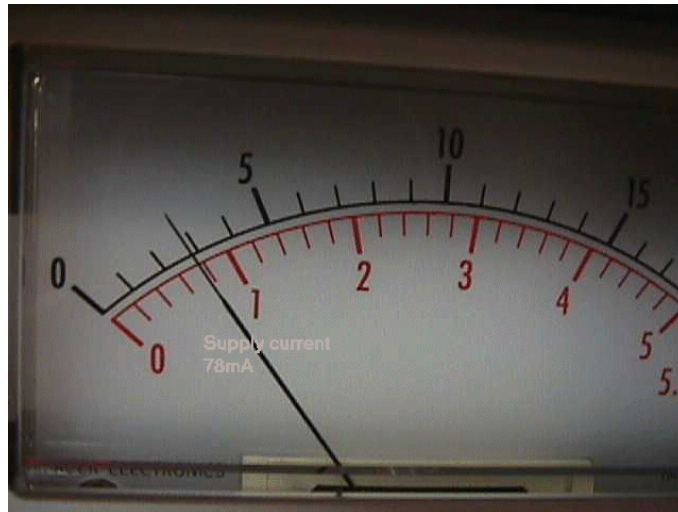
You can use sine or square wave as the driving signal; sine does not produce the same number (less) resonant points as the square wave. In some coils if you use sine you may never obtain the high voltage as indicated by the neon.

I also disagree that just any old coil will do this. You may get a LED or two to light, but see the top of my web page where I show 40+ LEDS from a single wire coil.

Typical running circuit containing 52 white LEDS

Here is a typical running circuit containing 52 white LEDS. Now let's see; 52 LED x 0.0086 Series current x 3 volt drop = 1.342 watts Now difficult, input is 12 volts at 0.078ma = 936mW





We would need 4 scope shots to determine the power out / power in relationship:

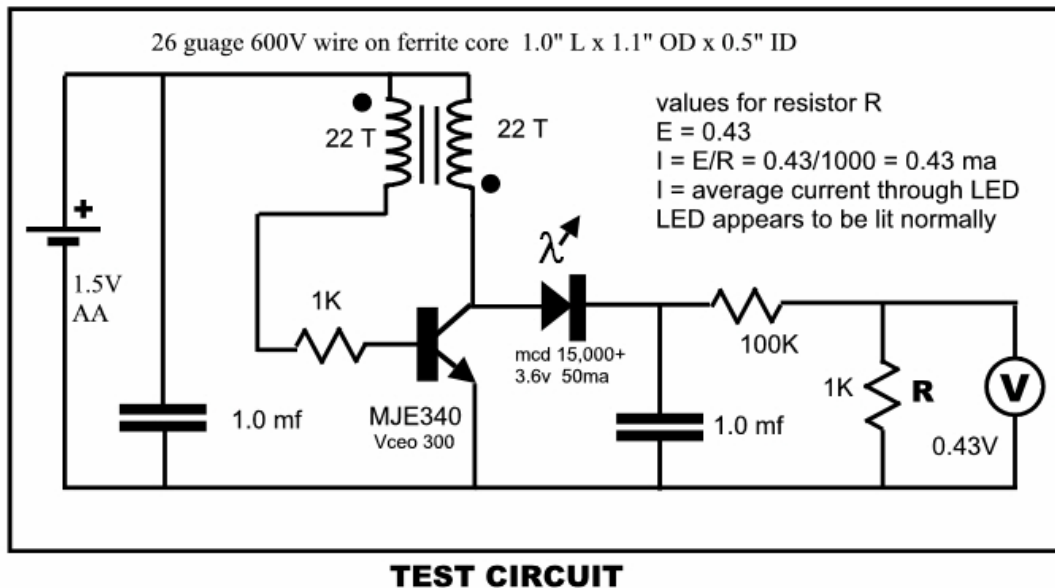
1. Voltage at the 50 Ohm resistor
2. voltage at a 1 Ohm shunt going to the 50 Ohm resistor
3. Voltage at the LED
4. current through the LED via a 1 Ohm shunt

Then we can definitely say, what is going on. Of course all sweep times usec/div and amplifier settings must be provided : Volts/div. Let me post some worst case figures for you to look over. My single coil, driven by a Colpitts Oscillator drawing 5mA into an impedance converter drawing 20mA from 12 volts.

$12 \times 2.5E-2 = 0.300$ or 300 mW input. Driving 75 LEDs in series with a forward drop each of 3.2 -3.8 volts with 4mA in the series chain. Let's use the low forward drop; $75 \times 3.2 = 240$ volts therefore $240 \times 4E-3 = 0.960$ or 960 mW

Tests on LED apparent brightness:

Tests on LED apparent brightness: The human eye detects peak light levels. There are cells in the eye that trigger when light above a specific level hits them. These cells send a message to the brain saying that there is a light in a certain location. It takes time for these cells to reset. If after some time has past and they have reset and they are again triggered and send another signal to the brain, the brain assumes that the light was on continuously the full time between signals. When pulses are used to power a filament light bulb, it takes time for the bulb to turn on and the bulb will look dim if only short pulses are used. But LEDs turn on very quickly and so will reach full brightness even with very short pulses. I used the following circuit to determine how little average power was needed to make an LED appear to be at full brightness when it is being pulsed.



This circuit develops several hundred volts at the collector and produces very short pulses with high current. Thus the LED is turned on very brightly for only a small part of each cycle (about 1%). It is very difficult to measure current pulses accurately. This circuit accomplishes this by measuring the current through the resistors after the capacitor at the LED output has fully charged. At this time no net current is going into the capacitor and it has a relatively steady voltage across it making it possible to make an accurate measurement of the voltage across one of the resistors (from which the current can be calculated). The LED used for this test was a super bright green LED rated at 15,000 mcd at 3.6 volts and 50 ma which would be 180 mw power consumption for full brightness. But as the test shows, the same apparent brightness was obtained using pulses with only 0.43 ma average power which is only 1.5 mw. Therefore the LED was actually consuming about 1% of the power required for the equivalent brightness using continuous current instead of pulses. -End

A new video of the new software that controls the measurement protocols. The video shows an ESEC(1) going OU well past the margin of error. Test stopped at 180%. ESEC(1)'s go to 200% without problem.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vd4h6oVtGj4>

ESEC Naming:

ESEC(1) OU>1<3

ESEC(2) => ESEC(3) OU>2<4

ESEC(6) OU =>6

SEC(10) OU > 10

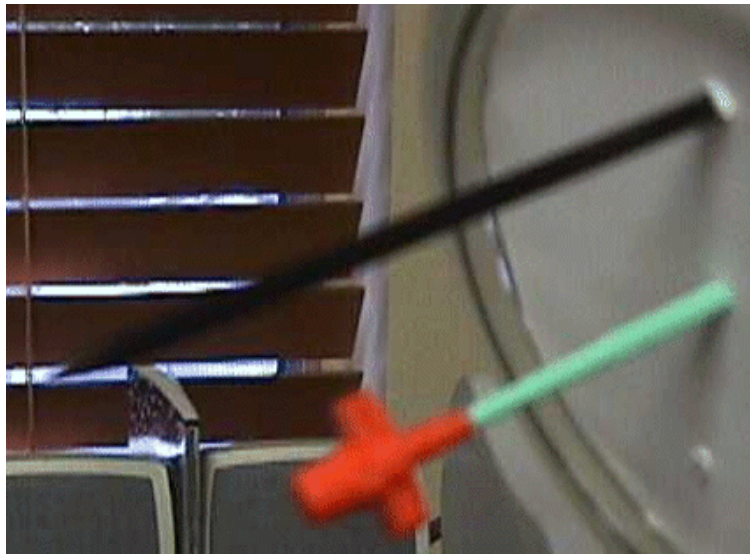
Measuring Heat or lack of, on the cheap, yet effective. Far from the pro's that have worked this out to the last 100th of a degree, 'Little C' will for sure give answers for Heat production in excess of COP>2. It would work lower, but I will defer that to the labs that specialize in this type of measurement. The following are some pictures as it was constructed and where the circuit sits when tested. Oh and yes, it is also a combined Faraday Cage/ Calorimeter all in one.







Forgot the picture of the underside of the tank. Shows one of the temp probes and the stirrer.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wklrnyQMktA>

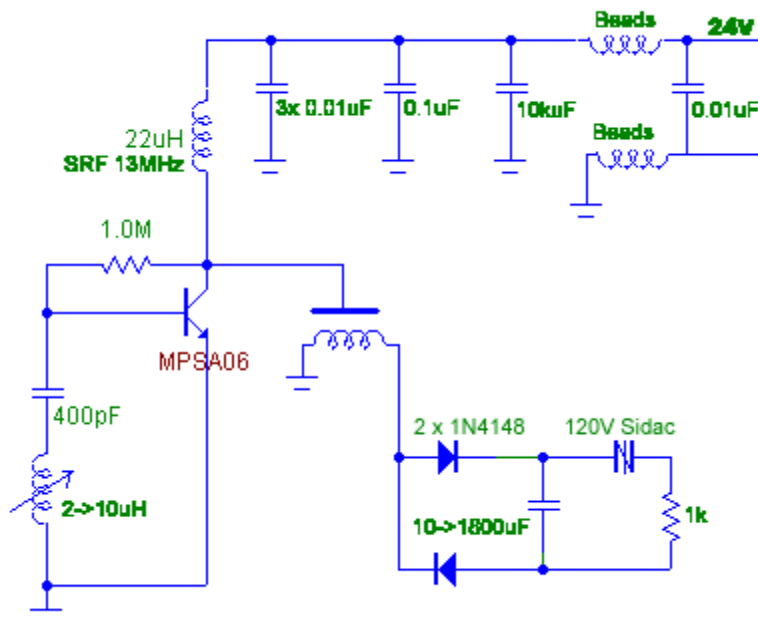
The core issue has been addressed already both in the over unity forum thread and on my site, but here it is again. This research started from ECAT or Energy Conversion by Articulated Transfer, a paper by me on how to access the aether (if you will) and obtain new untapped energy and convert it to a conventional electron flow. ECAT evolved into SEC or Spatial Energy Coherence, not much difference in what it all means, except that the SEC Hypothesis supports the concept of 'Energy Nodes' within a 'Universal Energy Lattice' that can under the correct conditions be tapped and new energy

extracted into a useful form.

During the early years of ECAT various forms and configurations were used to explore tapping this universal (Spatial) energy lattice (Nodes). This ranged from 'Polyphased' coil configurations 'See my site' to work with Xenon Plasma. During this work the AV Plug was added at which point the whole direction took a new path. Until now it was not understood why the Plug seemed in certain circuits to produce small excess energies. It is now known that it is a function of the junction capacity of the diodes (explained in a paper someday). When the research continued with coils it just so happened that the 'Antenna' coil was used in a few tests. This resulted in some very interesting results that could not be explained by the AV Plug diodes alone. This took me down the road to thinking the core and a composition of BaFe may be what was producing the result.

Again only after hundreds of additional hours of working with the circuits was it determined that the core was not the reason, it was indeed again a condition of capacity to the 'Spatial Lattice' that was allowing the coupling and excess energy. Research continued to where I am today, finding that it can indeed be done in a much simpler and effective way (without the core) and using a 'Parasitic Grid' around the power coil. This was twofold, it removed 90% of the loading on the 'Exciter' and it dropped the AV Plug output impedance from around 10Meg ohm to ~20K ohm.

Hope this helps you understand. Someday when I can stop the research which still sees almost daily improvement, Papers will be produced and available, yet this will not happen until I can call SEC a Theory. Keep checking the Stiffler Scientific web site for information.



Power In: It is damn hard to measure (period). On my SEC devices you can filter th hell out of the input and still see artifacts >50MHz. I have been working with RF for 40+ years and never have had a problem similar to making these simple circuits quiet. That is the thing that is most interesting and (maybe) why no one has seen this effect before. Bad, noisy circuit filters, bypass or throw it away. Conventional EE does not want noise, spikes, jitter, bleed, whatever you want to call it. EE wants stable calm circuits that can show no noise or artifacts on the power rails.

Yes you can quiet these circuits, but that is not the point in measuring input. The lab that (I think) will test this circuit uses a major piece of equipment that has a band width of 20-30khz for True Power. Guess what, SEC will never show OU this way. You need a very expensive digital integrating oscscope, something with a sample rate >10MHz, then and only then will the facts appear.

I do not want to make anyone mad or say they are wrong, but someone please show me one of my circuits (working) with a clean set of wires feeding back to the power supply??? Please, I am willing to learn even this far into the game.

Now for output. I have to admit it has to be Heat and this is far from easy or simple, even though the concept is simple. Building a device that gives correct results is damn hard.

You lock away your circuit in a container, hoping the tuning does not change, calibrate the whole instrument with a resistor and DC known current and voltage, determine the 'Offset' for the device, let it site for many 10's of hours to again reach equilibrium, power up your circuit and hope for the best. No adjustment when it's in the box, just cross your fingers.

In my lab the device that (hopefully) will be lab tested showed an OU of 2.158 after an 8 hour run. This may sound great, but in the first hour of testing showed an OU of 2.663, it should not have gone down, it must go up or stabilize. So I have fingers, arms and everything crossed. My lab cell (crude) but following all requirements for calorimetry may be in some way hosed and I do not know it. Yet power out in a SEC, because of the high impedance on the output is best left to a calorimeter.

I think I am okay, but maybe the next few weeks will really tell. I do not think I have that much wiggle room.

My device is shown below, 1.5' foam around circuit and water container, cotton batting and two layers of bubble wrap.

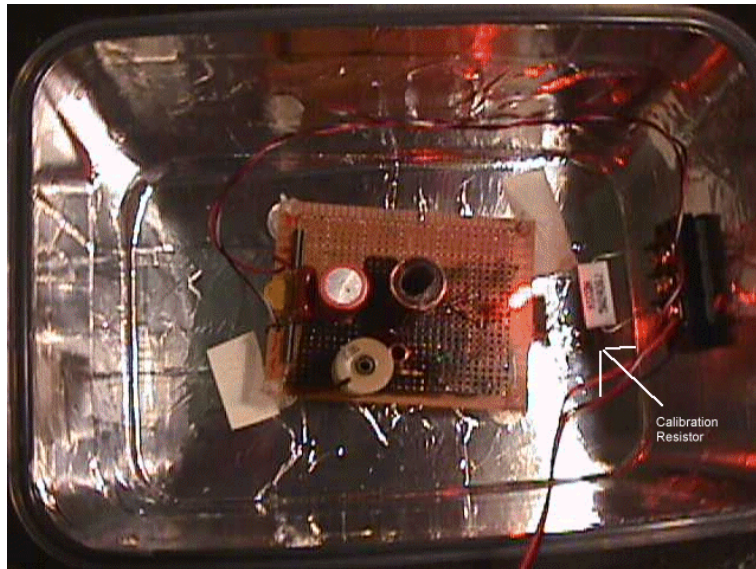


From that most exciting first hour, here is how the computer looked.

$Q = c m dt * 1.1622E-3 = \text{W/Hr}$
 Calorimeter Calibration Offset 3115.000
 Temp start t(s) 20.400
 Temp end t(f) 21.800
 Water/SH 1.000
 m = mass/gm 500.000
 dt = t(final) - t(start) 'C 1.400
 W/Hr 4.434 15973.405 Joules
 Run Time (minutes) 60.000 1.00 Hours
 Vs = supply voltage 24.000
 Is = supply current 0.0694 1.666 Watts
 W/Hr 1.666 5995.680 Joules
 COP 2.662

Here is an image of a test unit inside the calorimeter, I placed an arrow to the calibration resistor.

I Have a stupid question for any expert in calorimetry, I want to know what effect phase change will have on overall outcome? It appears that my vaporization is having a marked effect on readings.



Anomolitic measurements? I ponder the problem of the disappearing EM energy! I sit listening to my favorite radio station from a strong noise free signal when something strange takes place.

Now let me set this up a bit. The radio station is at 950kHz and on a quality digitally tuned receiver with signal strength bars (10 max) show a signal strength meter showing (7) bars, when all of a sudden the radio goes quiet. I look up to the dial and see only (1) bar. Fearing the worst, a radio fault, I turned the frequency selector a bit back and forth,
above and below the frequency.

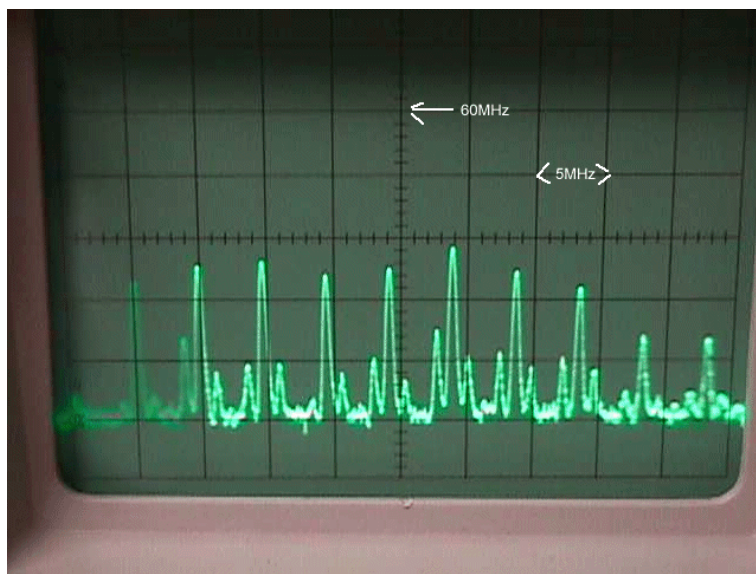
Nothing, total quiet, no static, no hiss and no heterodyning or beat frequency. For sure the radio had failed. From past experience I switched to the FM band to see if it just may
be the AM electronics, nothing, total quiet. Ok I say to myself, try some SW bands, just in case. Nothing but total quiet, no signal bars. Ok try increasing the manual RF gain and
just see what happens. Nothing, no noise, no signal bars and every indication the radio died.

Now mad I decided to leave my computer work area and return to the lab. When I sat down at the lab bench I realized I had not turned off a new SEC Exciter I was testing. I flipped off the power to the device and leaped from my seat as the radio exploded with
noise and a jumble of stations.

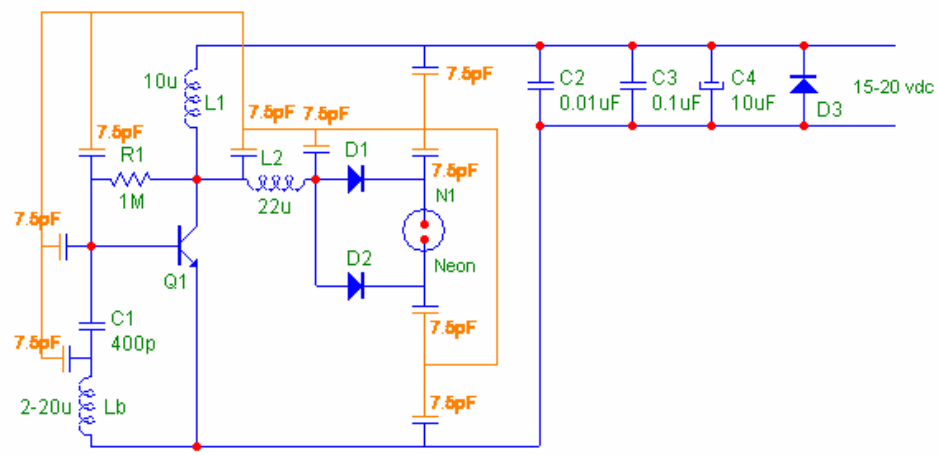
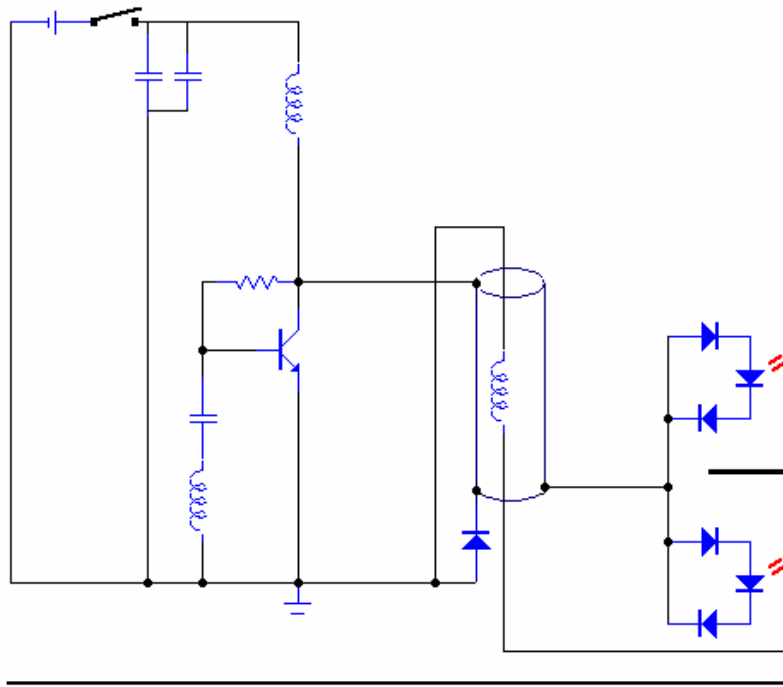
I turned the SEC device back ON and the radio went dead, hummm?.

I turned the radio volume down and set it back to the prior station. Returned to the lab powered up the SA and scope. Something happened on its own while the Exciter was running as I had been away from the bench for a period of time.

After the test gear was warm and stating 'In Calibration' I turned the Exciter back ON. Strange the radio was not affected. Looking at the SA showed what I expected to see from the Exciter. I sat a few minutes' thinking this to be very strange indeed, then 'Total Silence' and from the corner of my eye I caught the SA screen go wild. I conclude with a picture from the SA.

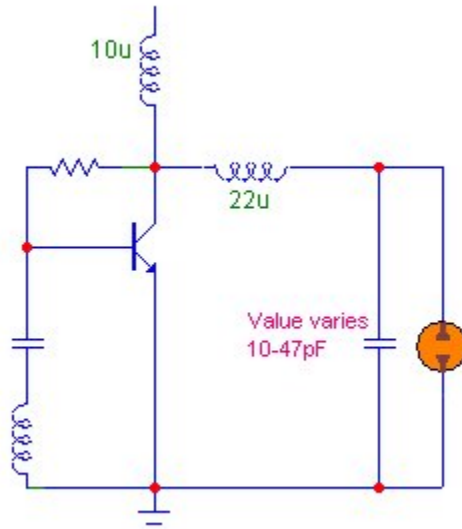


For 99.9% of watchers here please just ignore this post. The circuit diagram will have no meaning except to a few working with VLT SEC circuits and is only being placed here for ease in distribution and will not be explained. Nothing sinister or hidden from the group, just of interest to only a few so it's being added to the thread. No questions please, don't want a wild thread again when all is somewhat calm. Interesting things off in the wings, so come back now and then.



I have received a number of questions on "How do I know my Neon is Hot enough to test in a calorimeter?" The short answer is "Just test it" but if you really want a reference and you are starting out with the touch test, here is a way to find out how hot should be. You don't use the AV plug to do this test, it's just to show what can happen when all things are right.

Use your proto-boards for the following simple circuit and see what a hot neon is, may need to adjust the C values a bit and retune each time it changes, but worth your time.



So how do you know or how do you calculate what a particular SEC Exciter can do as far as gain. With gain being the excess energy you can obtain from the lattice under my theory. Well here is the formula that will make many cringe and some suffer sleepless nights because they will shout how ridiculous it is, yet it has been shown accurate from the empirical data.

What the formula states is what appears to be the maximum gain based upon the variables involved and is an idealized number. Poor construction of the exciter, meaning resistances like in too small a wire in coils, running at higher voltages than required, external capacitive coupling and all the other things that degrade an RF system. But! it does at least provide a number to shoot for and allow you to know when you are there so you can move on.

2.3 Idealized Cohered Energy Gain

Eq. 2.3.1

$$\alpha = BW_{50} / 2\pi f_p$$

Where;

α -> A dimensionless number representing an idealized absolute gain.

BW_{50} -> Exciter generated bandwidth. Measured from the first and lowest frequency to the highest frequency that has an energy component of $(f_p / 2)$. BW_{50} is expressed in Megahertz.

f_p -> The primary or fundamental oscillation frequency in megahertz of a SEC Exciter, the frequency with the highest energy component.

Example: 2.3.1

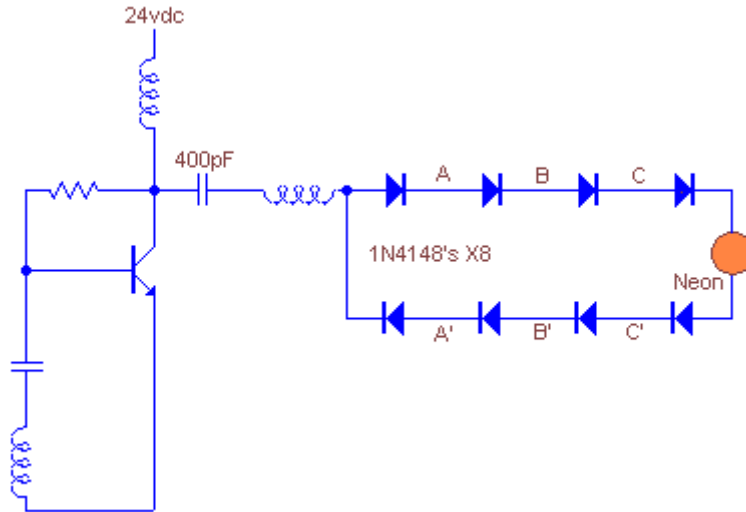
$$BW_{50} = 400\text{MHz}$$

$$f_p = 13.6$$

$$\alpha = 400 / 2\pi f_p = 4.681$$

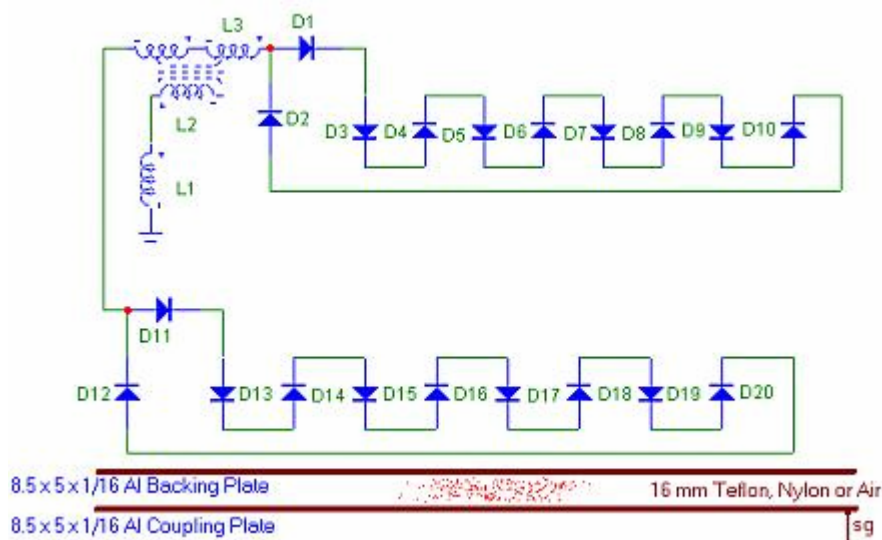
A nice little Sunday look into the unknowns of SEC. For those of you with the wire plug boards (I call them proto-boards) that still have an Exciter on one, here is a 5 minute test to perform that should cause a number of questions and additional understanding of the SEC theory and a SEC Exciter.

In the circuit included, put back the 400pF coupling cap between your load choke and the collector (same configuration we used from the start in almost all circuits). Add 6 1N4148's as shown. Place the neon at (A - A') and tune for max output. Now move the neon to (B - B') then (C - C') followed lastly place the neon at the end of the diode string.



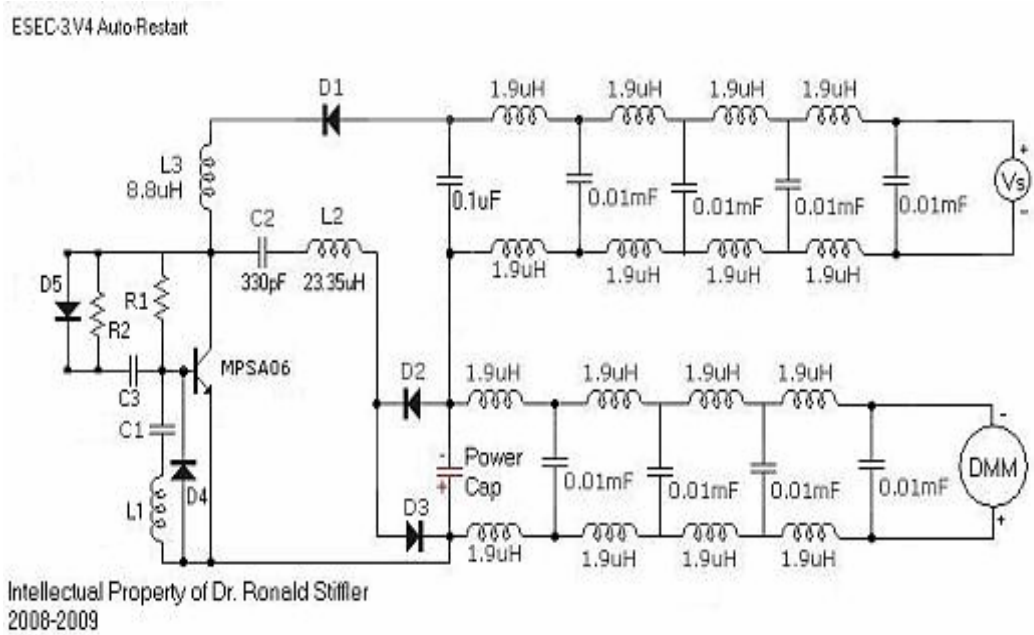
Exciter

Why the Exciter ? Back over a year ago I placed a circuit on another site that for the most part caused a response akin to the swine flu today. This circuit will show very favourable response and it was driven by a bench signal generator. Because I could not kill the fire storm over it, it went into the closet and I designed the Exciter to replace the signal generator hoping that the simplicity would remove much of the negative feedback on how a line fed generator feeding with only one lead could loop back via environment capacity and on and on. Anyway the SGate is for the most part a smaller version of this circuit, but the point is you can do some were wondrous things if you have a generator.



ESEC Replicators

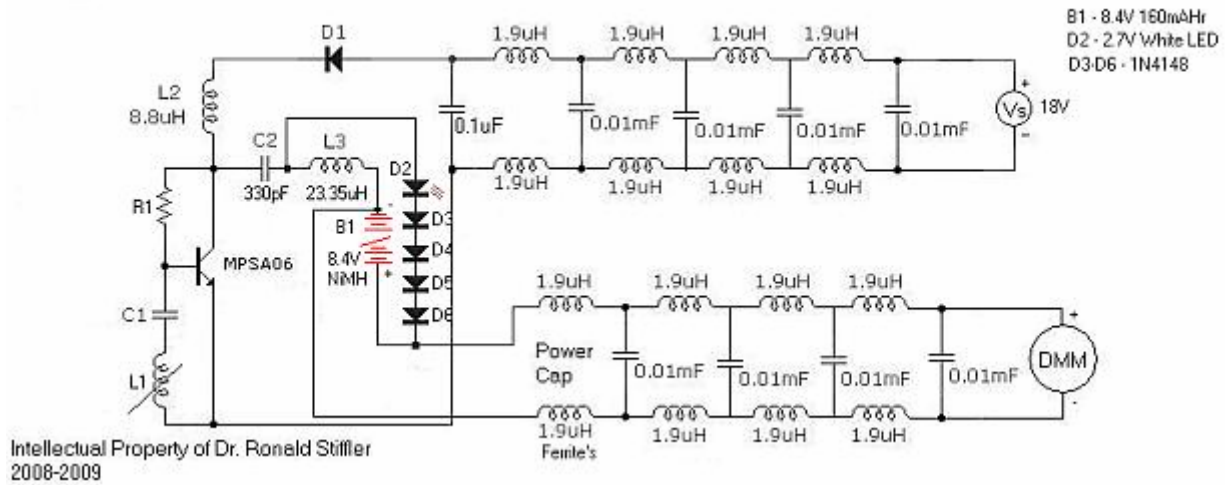
If you are one of the ESEC replicators, I solved the restart problem when the power cap is partially charged. The simple fix is three additional components in the base circuit. I will post the circuit here, but PM me for values, this is of value only to ESEC replicators.



SEC Battery charger 2.3

I assume you do not wish to follow the battery charging as I proposed, so I am going to give some ideas to all that have a Exciter working and some can try. All you need to understand batteries and charge and discharge rates for this. I make no claim here, it hold promise, yet needs work. It will charge the indicated battery in less than 20 minutes, but all is not what it seems.

You just may solve a problem here if you look into it. But you must track charge and discharge energy over a controlled period and controlled rates.

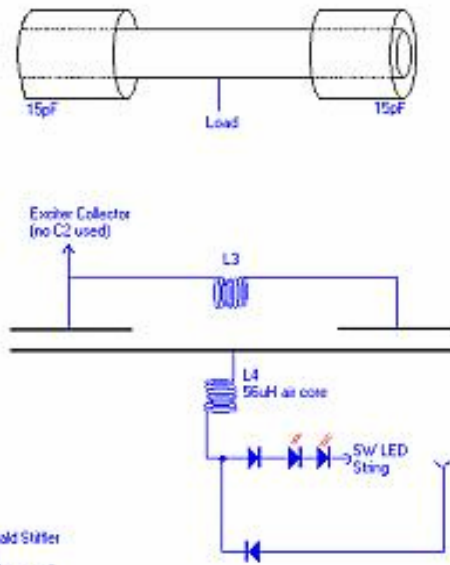


Coherence from a SGate. What do I mean, well a CEC>1.

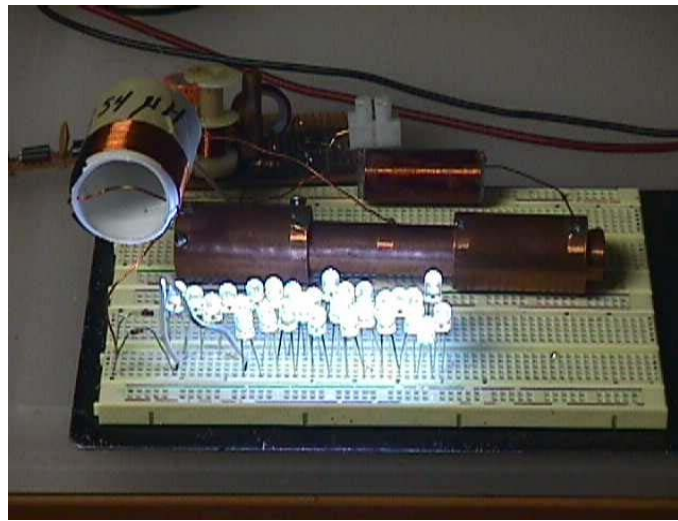
Okay now let's talk coherence from a SGate. What do I mean, well a CEC>1. What circuit should you use to look into this, GUESS WHAT? Now you do need to understand how to show and measure a CEC>1, now would be a good time for a few conventional books to help out and yes you need some test gear. NO! it does not run itself, that is something else, bare with me and lets explore and prove something out before to many fires start up over it.

Here is the SGATE to work with and a picture of a number of LEDs driven by one. Keep adding LEDs, watch the current and continue until they start to dim, then run some numbers...

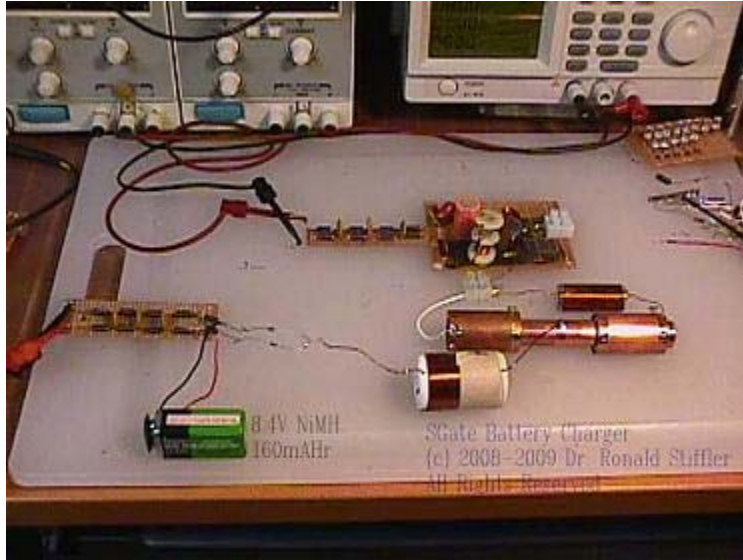
Spatial Gate



(c) Dr. Ronald Stifter
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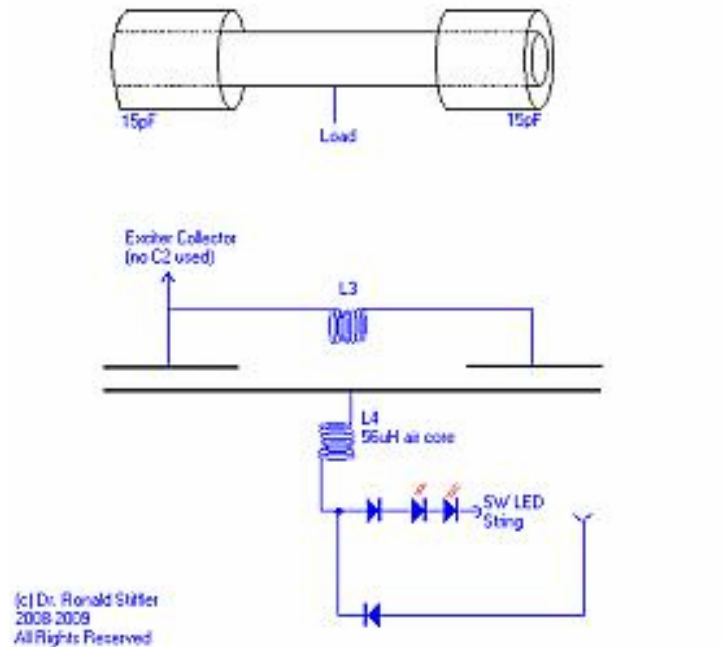
Battery Charger



A battery charger that works and is $CEC > 1$, BUT it has a problem, it works too well. It will charge the little 8.4 NiMH batteries in minutes. Problem is I (Ron) fell sure the batteries are going to have a very short life. I do not have data to support this one way or another; this is where you all could obtain data that would be of great value. "You will need to read up on and understand batteries a bit" or the info you obtain will be inaccurate.

This one works from a SGate and is fast and effective. The charge rate can be adjusted to 20C, my feeling that 10C might not even be so good in the long run. Yet the numbers may be that they could be replaced as needed and show a faster recovery. You would need two to run the exciter at 18V, exciter will charge one at a time, yet overall outcome is good

Spatial Gate



Pop corn sphere



Okay, something simple that you can do that I hope helps you understand more about how the interface works. The bulb in my last video that has a completed circuit via my body, if you try to measure current AC or DC, the best I have ever obtained is $\sim 13\mu\text{A}$. So that says something does it not? If an equivalent DC voltage of $2.5\text{V}@28\text{mA}$ or $2.5 * 2.8\text{E-}2 = 70\text{mW}$ then what is the voltage for $13\mu\text{A}$. Well $7\text{E-}2/1.3\text{E-}5 = 5.385\text{E}3$ or 5,385 volts. Think that could be right?

Now what would happen (I leave this up to you to answer) if one connected to L3 a 10ohm, a 1k ohm, 10k ohm and at last a 20k ohm and completed the circuit by holding

the other end as is done with the light. Now to make it easy use a 1/4W carbon. You can (*carefully*) do a lip test, finger should work or get modern and use a temp gun or thermometer. Now why do we see in the resistor (one most of all out of the group) that we do not see from the bulb? Theory I do not want, I already have the answer, but you need to see and understand this.

[YouTube - Need Some Replicators To Do This](#)

Do you have a variable power supply and a photo cell or light meter; even a small solar cell would work. Rather than use the eye some method to work with the light.

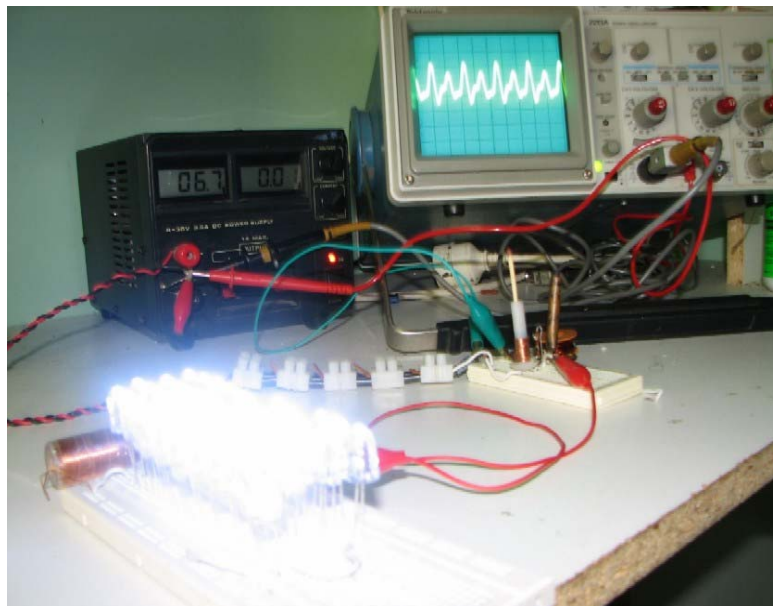
You need to setup so you can measure light output when you are the conductor, then with a power supply adjust until you get equal output when the bulb is powered by the supply. Now we know the SEC is going to be AC and your power supply will be DC, but that is ok we calculate for equivalence.

Knowing an approx current and overall power will tell part of the story. Knowing the above can you measure temp on the bulb?

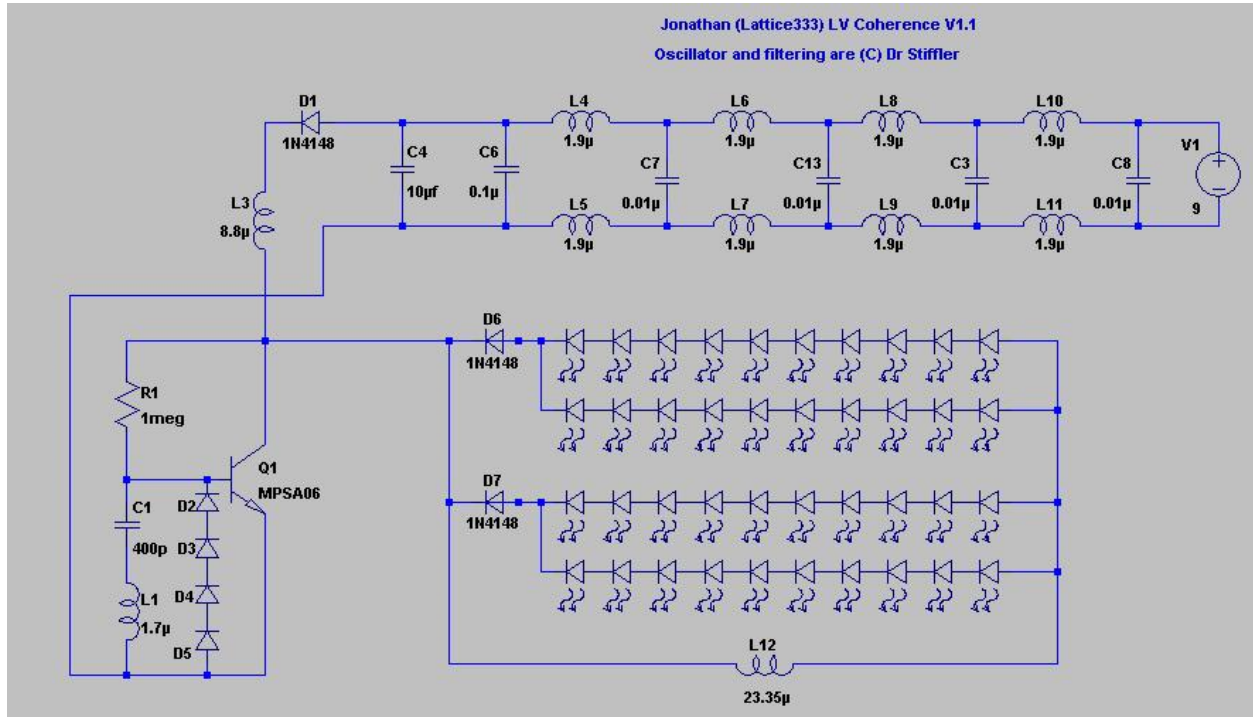
Variant experiments

It is recommended that you check Lidmotors channel for his amazing work, aimed at helping the first timer. Thanks Lid! <http://www.youtube.com/user/Lidmotor>.

The LV Coherence V1.1 By Jonathan(Lattice333)



The LV Coherence V1.1. 1 ohm resistor (inserted between filter and negative on PSU). The scope shots are taken just off optimal freq (LEDs are off) and on optimal freq.



A few personal observations. Firstly there seems to be confusion between the excited field generated by Dr Stiffler's driver circuit and the SEC effect. I believe the two are quite different. The SEC driver circuit will easily produce an excited field which can light fluros and keep them lit with no wires. This is a great effect but I do not believe that this is "Coherence". A Tesla coil will also light fluoro tubes in the excited field that it generated.

However in certain configurations and tuning of a SEC driver it is possible to realize additional returned energy from the excited field. For now I will refer to this as "coherence energy". The driver circuit excitation (wideband RF) may be an efficient way of creating light but it is not the final destination.

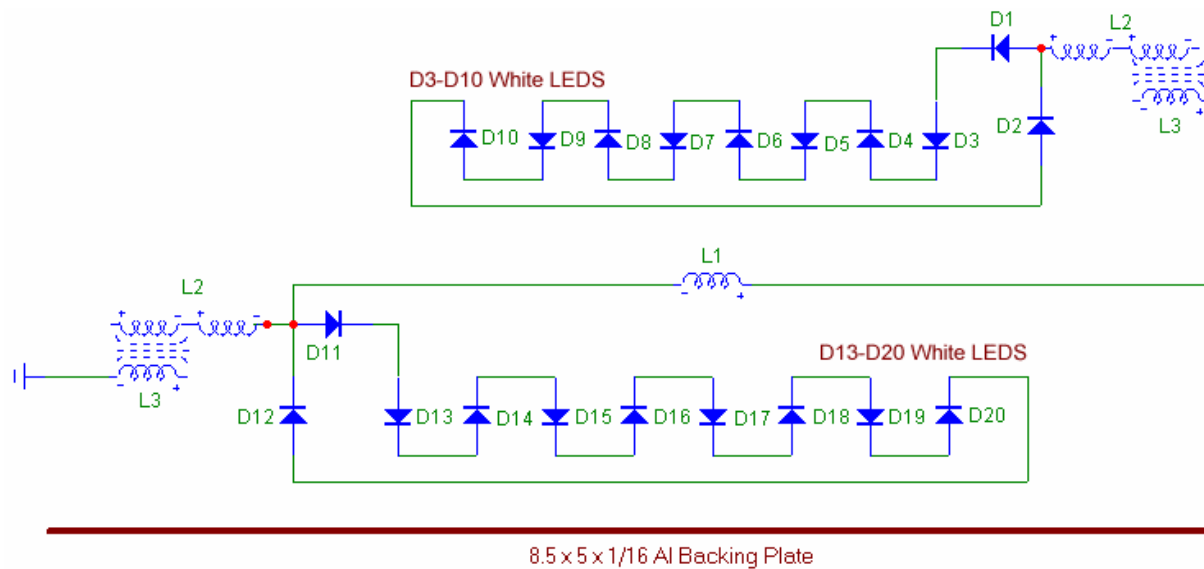
The problem is that in each circuit configuration the two energies are mixed in varying degrees. I hope my comments here will help you look beyond the driver excitation and seek to maximize the returned "coherence energy". Look up "Coherence" in Wiki. You may ask - how do I distinguish between driver supplied energy and the returned coherence energy?

A great place to start is to consider the effect of adding a load to your driver's excited field. If you add a load (LED's, florescent etc) to the excited field - does it draw more energy from the power supply? If yes then you are probably not seeing much coherence energy. However if you have a circuit design where adding additional load's to the excited field does not draw additional energy from the power supply then you have a better configuration for attracting coherence energy.

In the light of the above, the arguments about which transistor is best are put in perspective. Can various transistors produce an excited field, which lights florescent tubes? Yes - this has been proven.

Can any transistor return energy from an excited energy lattice - No this has not been proven. Dr Stiffler said use a MPSA06 and given the progress made, I have little reason to deviate from that instruction. One last thing - you need to monitor the gain (H_{fe}) of the transistor. Dr Stiffler has always maintained that high gain is important. An off the shelf Fairchild MPSA06 has a gain of over 200. If you run an exciter too hard the gain of the transistor will degrade to 70 or less. I found I could stop this by putting four IN4148's in series between the emitter and the base of the driver.

20 LED circuit posted by jonesbeene



SEC by stephenafreter



To my surprise I was able to light nicely a 6W Fluo Tube on the first trial. and LED strings with AV plugs. A 2.3 Volts, 4.7 Farad supercap charges very slowly on an AV plug with a small wire 'antenna'; something like 0.01 Volt per 2 minutes So Lidmotor idea to get it charged through a JT type circuit looks great !!! It seems to increase the power obtained.

The specs for that first setup:

- transistors 2N2222 and many other MPSA06 (On-Semi and Fairchild)
- input 20V from wall adapter
- around 35 mA
- L1 (tunable) is 20 turns #24 gauge around plastic pipe with 6mm diameter ferrite rod inside for tuning
- L2 is 20 turns #24 gauge wire clipped and made loosely around a 15mm diameter tube (I tried larger diameter for that coil, same turns, but results were lower) (I tried 25 turns and get lower results also)
- L3 is 100 turns #24 gauge wire around 15mm diameter PVC water pipe (I tried 65 turns and get lower results, 130 turns and get lower results)
- L4 is 165 turns #24 gauge wire around 15mm diameter PVC water pipe (I tried shorter and longer coils but get lower results on this setup)

This remarks are about the setup shown below. I have no oscilloscope to see any

difference between the different transistors.

Results get a bit brighter than 2N2222 with the MPSA06 (may be 20%), On-Semi giving slightly better results than Fairchild ones.

If I touch the end of the 6W tube to one leg of the neo bulb, the current drops a bit and the tube is a bit brighter.

If I connect wire out of L4 to end of 6W FL tube, it gets a bit brighter

I burnt a few transistor while trying to connect/disconnect coils or other parts without cutting power. If I off the power before changing parts, I don't have this problem. I can clearly feel the vibration on the back of my hands while moving around the circuit. Interference with TV (handphone TV) has less than 1 foot radius with the 2N2222 (not try yet with other transistors)

Continuation

I continue experimenting with a 2N2222 on my SEC replication, because it's interesting to see how far it can go, no ? Today I should start investigating the large 'broadcasting' setups; ping-pong ball and loops of wire ... Now only AV plugs and extremities of L3 and L4 are 'hot'. I want to have a larger 'hot' area.

Increasing L3 and L4 coils, I'm now able to light a 8W + a 10W Fluo Tubes + a few LED wireless (I can add more LED but don't have enough yet) It made me very happy Tubes are lighted fully, without seeing the wave patterns. It runs since yesterday (already 15 hours) without slightest problem, very steady setup. I found the sweet spot where I have much brightness for less current, and where I can waive the hand around the circuit without slightest variation in lightning.

L3 (out of transistor) is now 165 turns #24 gauge.

L4 (out of AV plug) is now 200 turns #24 gauge.

I'm sure it's a few watts of light, from 0.7W input (20V x 35mA) The room is lit like if there was a large TV screen running in.

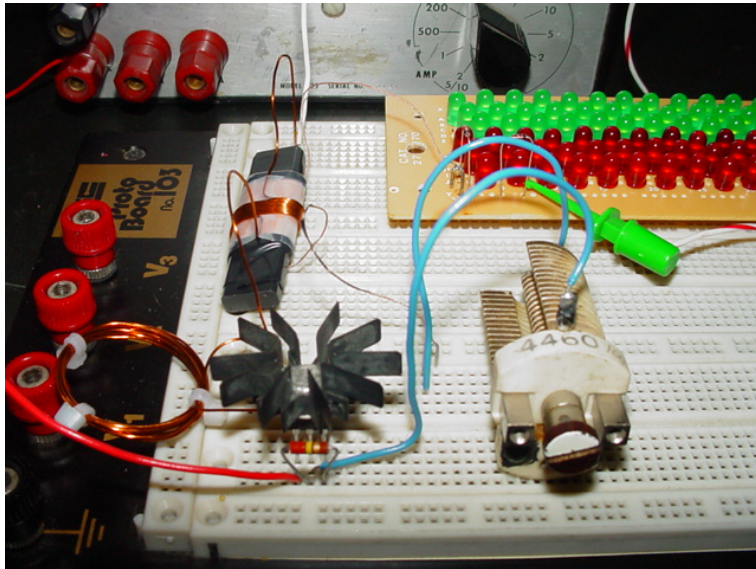
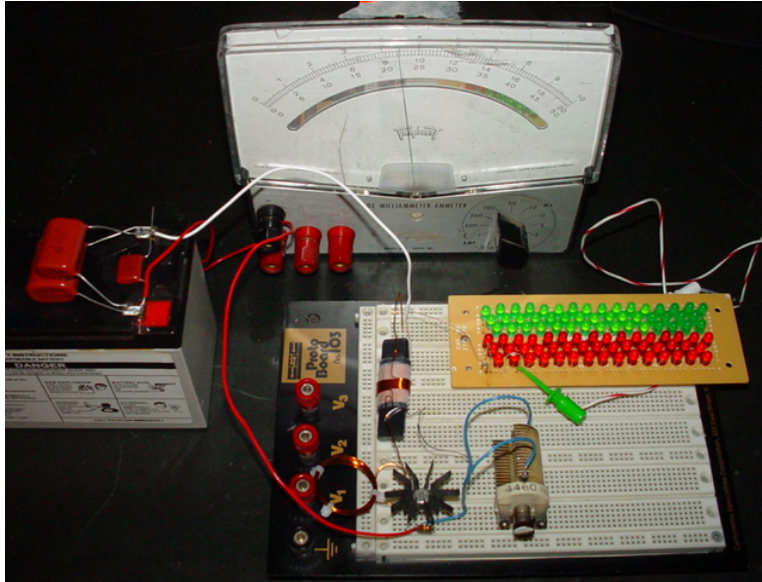
right of picture you can see the list of MPSA06 I tried with the same results as with the 2N2222 ... with small Fluo Tubes as load I can see a bit more brightness using On-semi MPSA06s (may be +20%), but with the 2 bigger tubes (10W+8W), I can't see much difference anymore ... of course I have mow equipment here to measure anything seriously.

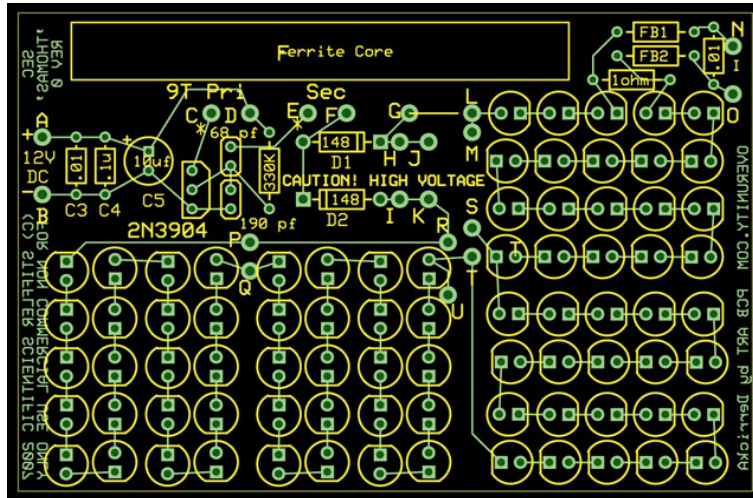
left of picture, the red LED is connected to a supercap (2.7V 4.7F) with an Av plug.

The LED is normally bright and the supercap keeps a voltage. Starting at 1.9V 12 hours ago, it shows now 1.6V. My estimate is that the AV plug can collect around 15-20mA to light the LED. I would need maybe 20 of them to run my SEC in a loop.



By DerrickA





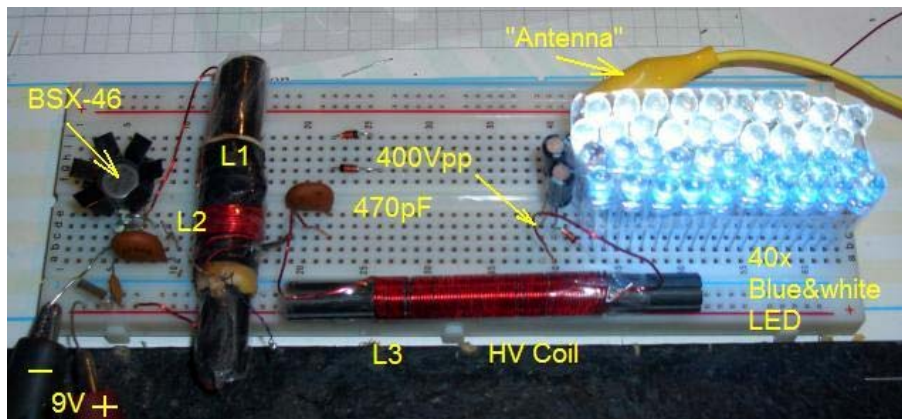
As promised, I have now created a printed circuit drawing for the Thomas oscillator that you can use for your own NON COMMERCIAL USE. This has not yet been reviewed, so if you are timid, do not build this unless you are willing to make your own modifications, at least until revision 1. For those of you experienced with PCB layouts, please take a look, and let me know if you spot any problems, missing traces etc.

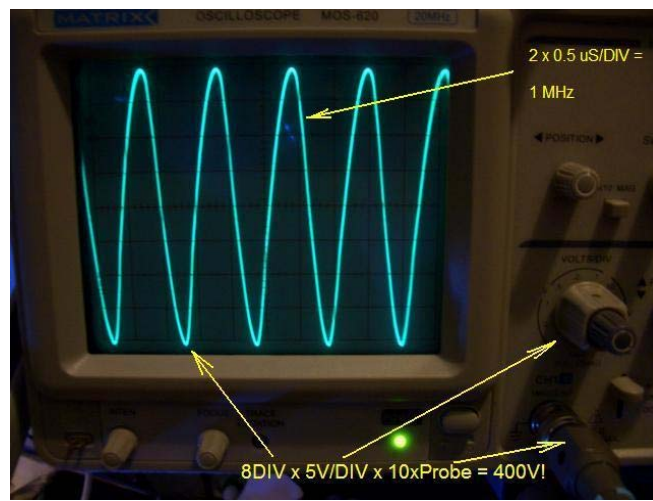
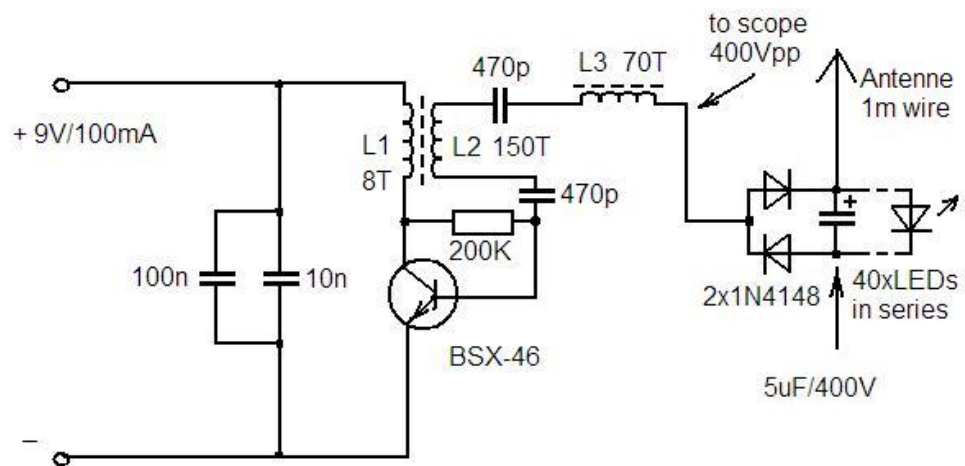
Upload-All artwork and an explanation document are contained in the file ThomasPCB.zip (attached)

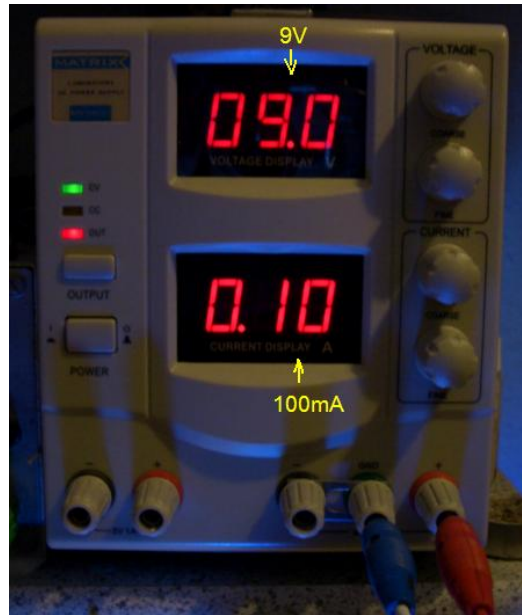
P.S. The drawing below will probably show up about twice the size of the actual circuit board. (2X) This board can fit up to 80 LED's (yellow circles).

By scorpio

I built and modified Dr. Stiffler circuit. Here is a pictures and schematic this circuit. I connected the "antenne" (1m wire) to the output then LED light has been brighter. The added coil output voltage is 400Vpp! (see the scope pic)







SEC Electrolyser experiments

Using a SEC Driver in electrolysis, a lab test that should be of interest. The Doc has already produced a paper under the title of "super efficient electrolysis " this paper will be posted at the end of this section.

The Doc's HHO testing. My 0.032" SS arrived, I wound what I wanted in electrodes and fired it up. After we hours into the morning and an empty bottle of Booths sad results.

I was getting almost nothing in gas. started chopping and adjusting the shape of the electrodes (length) and getting only teeny weenie bubbles. I really started chopping off wire and things started to improve, the less wire the better production. At last it got to a point where I was down to a couple tips of SS.

Stopped cut a couple new lengths of the 0.018 (7 strand cable) stuck in the dual duct setup and guess what (relative speaking) looked like twice the production. Also what was evident was how the bubble looked. On the 0.032 SS they were many times larger and were very slow to break free from the wire. On the small cable they were very small, broke free as liberated and were in massive number, so much so that you can watch a circulation current in the tube where some are pulled back down and then move back up. Will make for a good video.

So what happened and what am I saying. Sticking my short neck out here, but my first thoughts are;

1) When using a SEC Exciter, the electrodes must present Hi impedance to the exciter; this goes against the massive number of plate's idea head on.

2) Adding NaCl reduces production (see 1)

3) It does not appear at all to be following Faraday. So if its not current and the voltage is not that high, then maybe SEC and its broad spectrum is indeed causing a different type of liberation (?) any way an up to what has happened so far, headed out for the aspirin

I was not to clear when I talked about mass and impedance, what I mean is mass as in conductive mass (metals) or conductive fluids or vapor. Conductive mass drops the localized impedance around the circuit (IF) it is not the Al parasitic mass of the back plate for example. Let's say you have a one ton mass of Al with the same $W \times L$ and ignore H. You would see no difference in the operation of the Exciter if it sat on this block versus a thin sheet of Al foil the same size. But if you increased the $W \times L$ and kept the H the same, you would see a difference; SEC interface would start to decline as the $W \times L$ increases on the plate.

This bring to light the first no/no with SEC, I have said that the addition of antenna (physical connection) to the circuit is working against you even though you may see an increase in LED brightness for example. What has happened to show this increase is that you are replacing SEC cohered energy with ionic current. This is not going to work for the direction we are headed.

Now there is a fine line between required mass (hi impedance) and excess mass (low impedance). It took a bit of engineering to get a SEC exciter to work on a mini-PCB. I have always stated that to initially duplicate my work, start with the proto-boards and layout the work in a similar way. This gets you up and running. Wire wrap, free style, punchboard or improper PCB's will just cause headache after headache.

So where Loki has the major problem is that the metallic mass around his alternator is sucking up any recovered spatial energy. If it were possible to measure the heat in the metal, you would see an increase, ever so slight and hard to say for sure where it came from, but some would be the spatial energy playing with the metal and causing heating. This in turn divers the energy left to the transistor and should indicate a larger drain from the supply.

Here is another good example, the small HHO electrodes I use with an exciter. If I used two large plated or rods, it would not work, the smaller the wire, the higher the impedance and the better it all works. Hope this helps in some small way. I know these are bits and pieces, but I am trying to answer as the problems arise from working with the circuit, knowledge is power and it really applies here. The more knowledge you gain with a circuit as you work with it the more you will understand and some moment the light will come on and you can say, hey this is really easy

Luc's tests

I connected Dr. Stiffler's SEC to an Ironhead HHO test Cell which I had built last summer. It has one center negative plate and on each end there is a positive plate and in between each positive and negative center there are 8 neutral plates on each side. All plates are stainless and are spaced 1/8 th of an inch center. Please note that in the video I say 1/16 th of an inch, which is not correct, it's 1/8". The size of the plates is 2 inches square. This is the first time I was able to get HHO gas production from pure distilled water (no electrolyte added)

Here is a youtube video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a5y2dzXdGho>

Added: I forgot to mention that the core in my tuning coils is cracked so it's stuck and I can't tune for best efficiency.

Dr Stiffler -Thank you for the great video and the credit, you blew away my next video though. I was going to show a cell with one electrode composed of two wires about human hair in diameter and 2mm long. The other electrode was an insulated SS wire. As in my last video it only produces H₂ and very, very little O₂ and only through microscopic leaks in the insulation.

Anyway I am very surprised by the amount of gas you are getting, this is great indeed and can be seen very clearly. If you had access to a spectrum analyzer and tuned fp' to as close to 13.6Mhz you would see increased production, although you my not be able to tune here as I have no knowledge on what this big a load would do to the Exciter dynamics. Know anyone close to you that has a SEC15-3 with parasitic plate?, if so try it on your cell, it should really show a difference. Thank you for the great and productive work. -End

Luc- You are exactly right about the use of electrolyte with this kind of energy. When my cell reached 80 volts on just pure distilled water I added a tad of baking soda just to see what would happen. The voltage dropped to about 40 volts and it all just seems to slow down production. Also the battery effect went down much faster when I cut the power, So for all of you out there wanting to get closer to the real way to break the bonds of H₂O this I think is a better route to take. I myself never pursued brute force HHO after testing since I felt it was not the correct way.

I also think that resonance will be a key factor in a productive HHO cell. However I fell to achieve that we will have to use a more natural geometry, maybe like a sphere shape container with a centered resonating anode, more like the Keely stuff. My vote to the Dr. would be 50% HHO and 50% heat since heat is also killing our pocket books for us in Canada.

Added: here is a link to a video of what I believe to be a real working model:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZxnEQssJ4FO>

The baking soda test lasted about 3 minutes, that is how quick it went downhill (negative results) I had the cell shelved for over 10 month and I did not condition it prior to starting it, I just added the distilled water and let it run, so it was maybe around 2 hours of running when I shot the video and about 4 hours when it reached 80 volts. After the baking soda test I flushed it out and added fresh distilled water and it started right away at 70 volts as appose to 35 volts when I fist pulled it off the shelf. I left it overnight and it was at 94 volts in the morning. I touch the top of the cell to see if the water had any heat and the water was cold. Just the touching of the cell instantly dropped the vottage down to 83 volts and after even 1 hour it is not going back up, it's actually now at 80 volts. That goes to show (I think) that any contaminants in the water will have a negative effect.

I can't reduce the spacing of the cell plates without building a new holder for it. What would be your guess on the ideal spacing between plates with a serfaces area of 2" square? and in what configuration do you think the plates would be best in? like +,N,- or +,-,+,- or +,N,-,N,+ etc.

Added: I forgot to mention that the current draw goes down as the cell vottage goes up. It is now around 50 ma at 80 volts (if my meter works on this) and should have been lower when it reached 94 volts but I did not check it at the time.

Link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NCbXJDK7Pco>

Dr stiffler-

*Get the SEC Exciter as close to the cell as possible. You are suffering a contamination of available energy by ionic current. The long leads from the SEC Exciter to the cell are drawing ions from the environment and canceling out the excess spatial energy. Okay, because you cannot tune yet, there is a problem that will have to wait for correction (mail receipt).

Where are the smaller bubbles coming from, the anode or the cathode, I would bet the cathode??? This is a case where the balance of H₂, O₂ release is not in balance. See my video where there is only H₂ released. When you get your new coil if you are stocked with 1N4148's I will help you increase by 4X.

Burning water, what an interesting thought. What would it take?, large microwave generators, huge electric discharge. Sometimes the most difficult is the most easy.I put the first video of a new short series on how to burn water the simple way. I will get the new couple up on-line as time allows.

Link- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lsX-j53_FDg

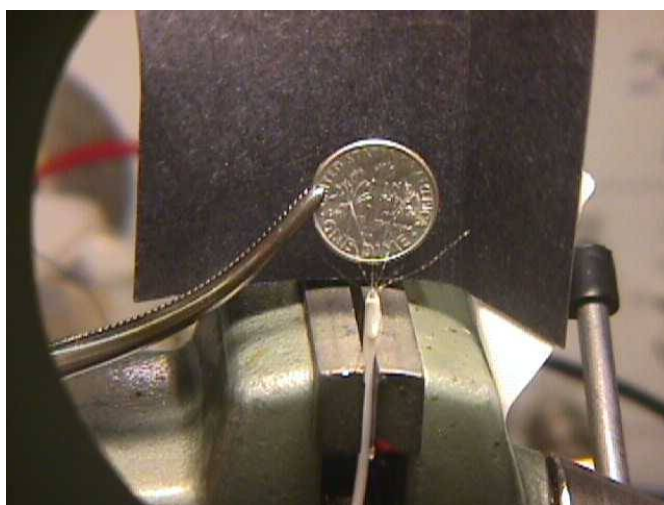
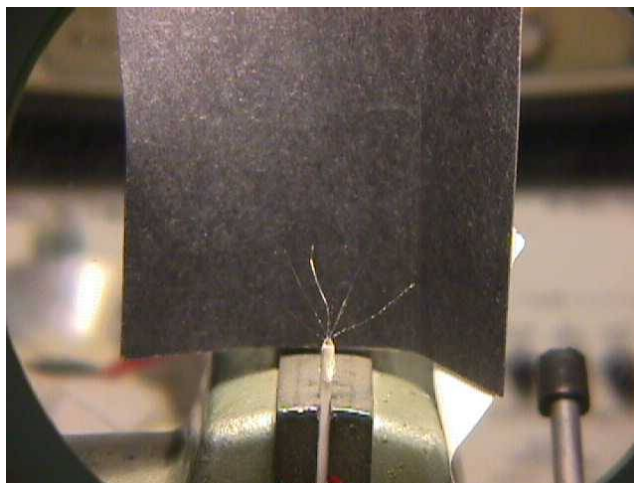
Can Water Be Burned #3: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aanRgpfv144>

All kidding aside, let's assume at first we have a 10% error in which case the xistor could be at the same as ambient, except the simple test as shown in the picture herein included, shows some good info. You do need a glass thermometer as the digitals develop a case of 'Can't make up my mind'. The glass one don't of course give that close of resolution, but not needed for rough work.



The next HHO test requires a little extra work. I found the Nylon coating on the (7) strand SS wire was not that good, a number of microscopic leaks that evolve gas. To correct this cable was pulled through a Teflon sleeve and epoxy was used to insure no water backed up into the sleeve, (the end was sealed). The strands were spread out and a small drop of epoxy was placed in the center of the display so the wires shaping would be held in place.

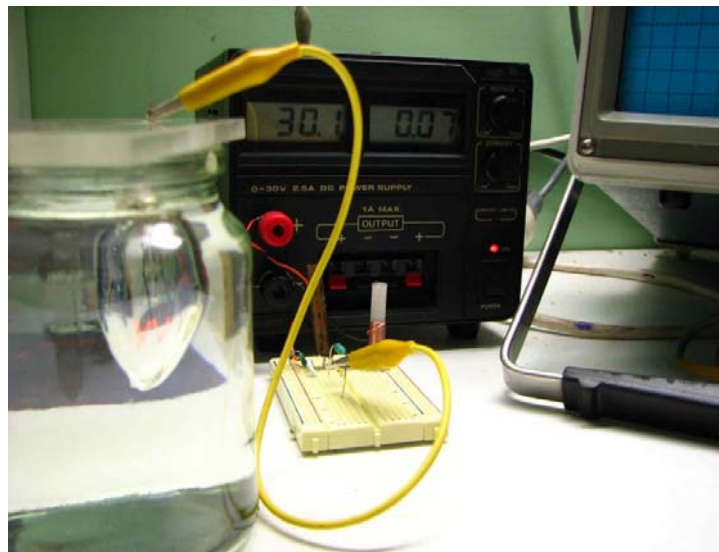
The following two pictures show the electrode alone and then the electrode in comparison with a US Dime. Both photos were taken through a 3X magnifier lens. This is the first step, prep the electrode.



You don't think they may have seen my work in 2005 on electrodes; I used an SS strainer as shown in the following picture.



Here's a party trick for you all to try. Connect a 7w incandescent bulb (mains power) by one wire, lower it upside down into a jar of water until everything is under water except the single connecting wire. Power the single wire with a SEC15-3 with AV plug removed and the bulb lights up! Enjoy the puzzled looks this gets.

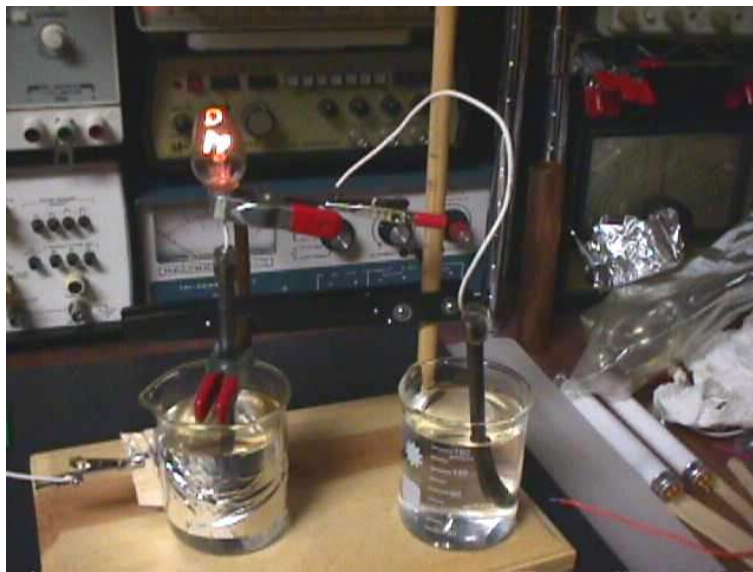




I have taken your experiment up a peg or two -

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2WP_i4Nu510

More water fun. Oh, and yes you can do this with just mass or a long wire, but this way it takes less room and does not radiate as great a signal. Driven by a SEC15-3.



Related experiments

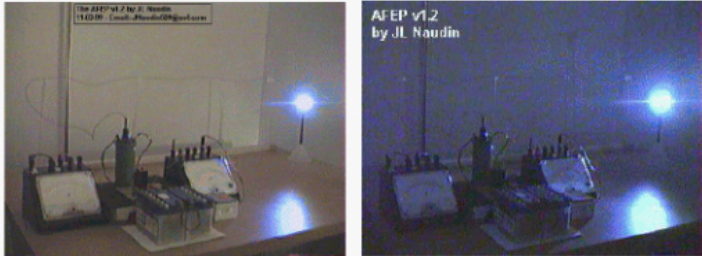
A certain Russian scientist called Stanislav Avramenko in 1993 has performed an energy transmission experiment without return to mass, that is with an only cable, with very low losses and very high energy density respect the conductor's area. The experiment is very simple, from a side is a generator with particular characteristics which finishes with

an only thread, this, much thin and completely isolated by earth, there it takes the current (if we can so call her) towards the utilizer. A rectifier system by fast diodes and a condenser complete everything. Some time ago the experiment was much advertised; French Jean Louis Naudin has been repeated and documented by a researcher (JLN).

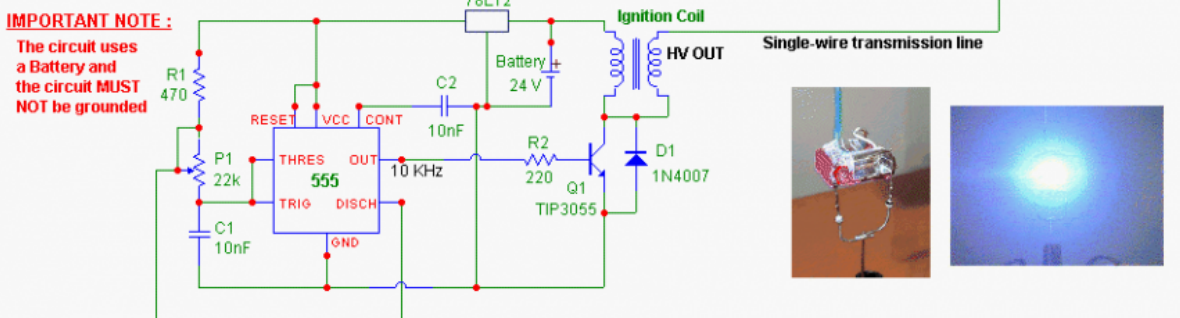
<http://jnaudin.free.fr/html/afep012.htm>


Since the beginning of the Stiffler experiment I have thought to a similitude between these experiments with Avramenko experiment. This similitude can help us to reflect on the characteristics of the experiment and the better one road to reproduce and optimize it.

The Avramenko's Free Electrons Pump (AFEPv1.2)
 by J. Naudin - 11-03-99 - Email: jnaudin509@aol.com - <http://members.aol.com/jnaudin509/index.htm>



IMPORTANT NOTE :
 The circuit uses a Battery and the circuit MUST NOT be grounded





I add also the USA Stanislav Avramenko patent. Must however pay attention to the thin explored fact that she has never been at the end the Avramenko experiment. For instance few researchers have worried of the fact that the thread of transmission of the current can be extremely thin, it calls of one little passage of electrons. This would confirm the experiment with an oscillator and the 9V battery. I would like to know whether other have done the experiment with the oscillator and 9 V battery and they have observed a greater duration of the battery.

Ether Engineering By Aether22

As far as I see the SEC phenomenon - there is no proof so far that the phenomena relate to non maxwellian activity. That is only because you are either ignorant of all of its effects or your analysis is unbalanced, no one here has any interest in 'debunking' the circuit as you seem to have interest in.

If you are not convinced of its usefulness but still want to find otherwise then replicate it, if however your interest is only to 'correct' our misconception then please just leave as we have no interest in your opinion/correction. In that context - I would line up the SEC phenomena with Keely devices – where the "locked" frequency compounds have interesting features. (but in that case electrical - not mechanical)

In traditional "EE" you try to avoid those effects (like hell). This is the reason why a proper build up prototype would never work. (Built to avoid the effects) IMO all of these devices however they work, electrical, magnetic, sound, heat or 'subtle' effect ' the vacuum in much the same way and with similar principles. And if you want to simplify the principles for researching anomaly it is to do everything the exact opposite of good practice so I agree with that also.

Principles for good vacuum engineering (aether/lattice):

- Current flowing up/down magnetic field lines (this is only a fraction of a larger principle)
- Multiphase/frequencies/wave sources interfering (works with electric or magnetic fields, require sine not sq wave)
- Multiple particles up to macro spheres/strips/rings being 'pinged' electrically or magnetically
- HV (preferably enough to create speeding particles), Radium, Noble gas, BaFe (especially agitated by sound or fields) Shorted conductors (if electrically impractical, use in ways that does not involve electrical flow/waste) Sudden impulse switching, noisy switching and other means of creating noise Thin wire or multistrand cable
- Isolate different parts of the circuit (isolation transformer or caps to transfer power)
- Ungrounded (earth grounds can also be beneficial but part of the circuit should not be connected to it generally)
- Electrical currents supplied by battery or better, generator (alternator), preferably not mains Tuning, and not just electrical tuning but more subtle types also.
- Magnetic field compression (North North repulsion)
- Larger 'home made' cylindrical or parallel plate capacitors with water or air dielectric
- Use of a good diamagnetic conductor, Silver (coating) or Carbon. (or possibly a non metal conductor)
- Nonlinear, Asymmetric and Biased

-Time (accumulation of effect), containment (within magnetic or paramagnetic enclosure, and buildup in water)

And yes that last one was on my list long before Stiffler/lattice333 found this effect, as was carbon, which I seemingly inspired the use of from the optical coherence thread. Possible: Bifurcation (too little evidence yet but Stiffler sure likes it)

Collapse of charged plasma (It sure seems to but there is as yet a lack of evidence, though it does do something) And though I can't say it relates to 'spatial' engineering significantly, unshielded motors/buzzers (drill holes or make open ones) Of course not every principle is suitable in all cases/places obviously, and these principles are in a very condensed form.

There is more but that's as far as I can go without mentioning principles that might seemingly not be plausibly explainable under the lattice model I would assume.

This is all so clearly a case of pulling and pushing fields by the aether, or creating aetherically boosted ion streams in other cases. (Boyd Bushman mentions in his patent how his aethero-magnetic beamer can increase the discharge of a VDG terminal from a fraction of an inch to many feet, similar conduction through dielectrics are noted in the TMB as well as others)

I assume when you mention that you can pull it away and it will stay lit you mean it was not lit without connection to the SEC beforehand?

This is essentially the same as one twin feeling what is going on with another twin, if you can energize the aether and create a link it will you will turn something which would have little or no coupling into a high coupling, interestingly you see low coupling situations in most FE designs.

Now one interesting question, if you make a coil and put a sine wave of a specific frequency through it, and make another coil to pickup it's signal, will you be able to pull or push signal this by adding a SEC to either the transmitter or the receiver?

It is quite possible the SEC will carry this other introduced signal. Another thought is to add a magnet to a SEC powered motor and see if being SEC powered increases the coupling from the rotor magnet to a coil. (Although this is assuming the rotor magnet becomes fully saturated by the energetic conditions the SEC creates) I actually looked at Harti's and JLN's Joseph Newman motor research yesterday and it clearly creates the negative current they saw by enhancing the rotors induction of the stator coil.

Patent similarity by Jones

There are probably other names for this effect as well, but the reason it is mentioned here now, wrt a completely different subject, is that it suggests a mechanical way that a purely passive blocking system for one form of energy, can boost the total output in another form, so long as net losses are minimized. IOW one can block linear motion to increase circumferential (angular momentum) and so forth. To me it is an apt analogy for an EM systems, but only valuable in either type if the net gain does not include low grade heat, as is most often the case, and is able to boost ambient energy in some way into the alternate form.

In effect, a dielectric or semiconductor which presents an impediment to electron flow can possibly boost the net energy available in photons, so long as there is little waste heat, and if ambient energy has been cohered. All of this came up in response the mention of 'resonant rise' and the observation that the Imris patent presents a similar 'resonant rise' principle to the Stiffler CE7 circuit. US Patent # 3,781,601 Canadian Patents # 951836. "Optical Generator of an Electrostatic Field having Longitudinal Oscillations at Light Frequencies for Use in an Electrical Circuit"

Pavel Imris was awarded this expired patent in the 1970s. The patent is most interesting in that it claims a device having an output power nine times greater, in photons, than the equivalent input power.

The device uses a series of xenon tubes- quartz glass envelope which contains xenon gas under pressure (the higher the pressure, the greater the gain of the device). The same kind of resonant rise apparently is at work in the CE7.

Each Imris lamp can work to its full specification on less than one-fortieth of its rated input power.

However, these tubes are not nearly as efficient initially, in terms of lumens per watt as the LED; but

even so- the claimed light output power of more than nine times the input power should have made it a

commercial item, despite the exorbitant cost of xenon. Or else the claims are overblown. Does anyone know for sure?

Anyway, from the point of view of any individual lamp, before using this Imris series circuit, it required 40 watts of electrical input power to give 8.8 watts of light output, an efficiency of about 22%. In one test, the input power per lamp was 0.9 watts for the 8.8 watts of light produced, which is a lamp efficiency of more than 900%. Quite an impressive performance for so simple a device, but FAR FAR less so than the Stiffler LED circuit which is now driving an enormous # of LEDs with almost no input.

I is just a matter of time before the light from a future incarnation of Stiffler's circuit is focused to a solar cell so that the device can 'float,' and remove all possible doubt that ground, or a tiny signal can be powering the large array of LEDs.

Avramenko's US and foreign Patents -United States Patent Aug. 15, 2000 Avramenko et al. Also see from November 25, 1993

<http://v3.espacenet.com/origdoc?CY=ch&LG=fr&DB=EPODOC&IDX=US6104107&DOC=dcb65d04ab6820d7924a01bf873fe6b65d>

<http://v3.espacenet.com/origdoc?CY=ch&LG=fr&DB=EPODOC&IDX=WO9323907&DOC=deb45b02a96923dc96560dcb934bf2c269>

{3} Avramenko's Free Electrons Pump (AFEP v1.0) By Jean-Louis Naudin created on November 1st, 1999 - JLN Labs - Last update November 3rd, 1999. Single-Wire Energy Transmission test By Jean-Louis Naudin created on November 3rd,, 1999 - JLN Labs - Last update November 5th,

<http://jnaudin.free.fr/html/afep01.htm>

<http://jnaudin.free.fr/html/afep01.htm>

Patent links

<http://www.pat2pdf.org/patents/pat6476565.pdf>

Faculty links

[Writings of Frolov-POTENTIAL-POWER TRANSFORMATION](#)

US Patent -[Harmonic energy exchange device invention](#)

Links

http://peswiki.com/index.php/OS:Stiffler_Cold_Electricity_Circuit

Supplies/Tools

Fair-Rite Products Corp. | Ferrite | Ferrite Components | Ferrites | Inductive Materials | Suppression Materials | Magnetic Components | RFI EMI Suppression

The part # is 2743009111 this is type 43 material.

[Besthongkong - Eastern LED Source Shop: Loose LED, High Power LED, Car Auto LED, LED Light Bulbs, LED Strips, LED Flashlight, LED Module](#)

<http://www.fair-rite.com/newfair/index.htm>

<http://digkey.com/>

<http://www.jameco.com/>

http://oldworlddistributors.com/cart_float8.html

<http://www.calibrationspheres.com/>

<http://www.plazaart.com/products.php?page=6000>

<http://www.graphitestore.com/> [Hydrogy Rods]

Ferrite Loopstick Antenna"

Dealers store on ebay

<http://stores.ebay.com/Hard-to-find-Electronic-Parts>

Here is a 680uh

http://cgi.ebay.com/Ferrite-Loopstick-Antenna-Coil-Crystal-Radio-680uh_W0QQitemZ150174158900QQihZ005QQcategoryZ7275QQssPageNameZWDVWQOrdZ1QQcmdZViewItem

Here is a 470uh

http://cgi.ebay.com/Ferrite-Loopstick-Antenna-Coil-Crystal-Radio-470uh_W0QQitemZ150174159109QQihZ005QQcategoryZ7275QQssPageNameZWDVWQOrdZ1QQcmdZViewItem

MPSA06 here [The Electronic Goldmine](#)

Variable capacitor [6 to 74pF Adjustable Trimmer Cap-The Electronic Goldmine](#) in parallel with C1.

Lb [Adjustable Slug Tuned Coil \(Pkg of 4\)-The Electronic Goldmine](#) (using it without any modifications.)

[NE2 Lamp w/ 22K Resistor \(Pkg of 5\)-The Electronic Goldmine](#), [Small Incandescent Lamps-The Electronic Goldmine](#), [Electronic Surprise Box-The Electronic Goldmine](#) (tons of stuff you might need really cheap), [SALE! Giant 100 Piece LED Assortment-The Electronic Goldmine](#) (not the best LEDs, but price is good), [1N4148 Glass Diode \(Pkg of 100\)-The Electronic Goldmine](#)

[Pronine Electronics Design - Single-Layer Air Coil Calculator](#)

[Pronine Electronics Design - Multilayer Air Core Inductor Calculator](#)

Technical discussion

[Energetic forum thread](#)

Overunity.com thread - [Selfrunning cold electricity circuit from Dr.Stiffler](#)

Related topics

<http://www.energeticforum.com/renewable-energy/3723-energy-pumps-they-real.html>

Videos

Dr Stiffler- [YouTube - MRH2O2's Channel](#)

By [plengo- Cold Electricity - Dr.Stiffler \(Variation\)](#)

[YouTube - Replica of some of Dr Stiffler's Work](#)

[YouTube - SEC Popcorn Ball Experiment](#) – By [Lidmotor](#)

Credits

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