COP=100 1kW Toroid

In 2011, Wesley in New York, Arunas in Britain and Aidal in Lithunia shared information on their successful experiments with a Toroidal Power Unit. I probably have not understood all of what they have said and they have not specified things like the direction of turns in a coil, however, here is what I understand them to be saying:

The equipment needed is:

A frequency analyser
A white-noise generator
A signal generator capable of operating at frequencies up to 2.0 MHz
A signal generator capable of operating from 200 kHz to 600 kHz at 10V 0.5A
A signal generator to run at 50 Hz, 10V, 0.5A

Materials:
A large ferrite ring
18-gauge wire (1.02 mm diameter core, 2.3 amp capacity)
Braided wire
Electrical tape

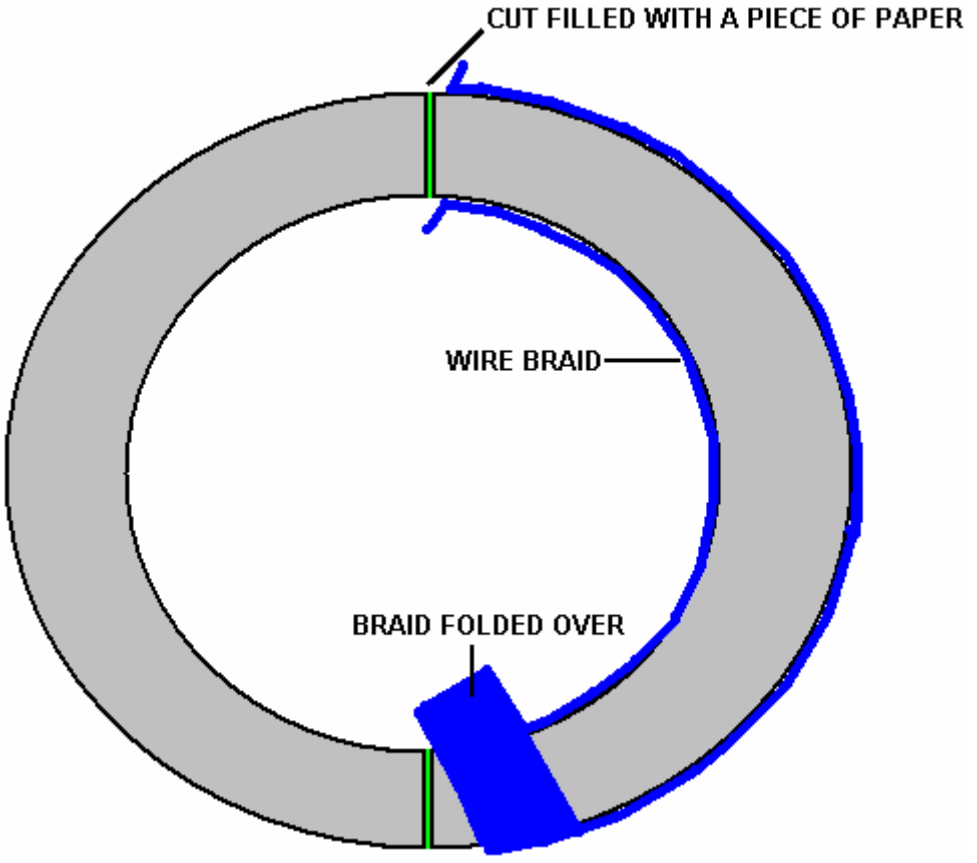
It is not immediately obvious where one can be obtained, but the first item used is a large-diameter ferrite ring looking like this:

This ring is then cut into two equal halves. The cut faces are insulated from each other with a piece of paper and then one of the halves is then wrapped with a single layer of plastic electrical tape which extends over the cut ends, holding the toroid together again:

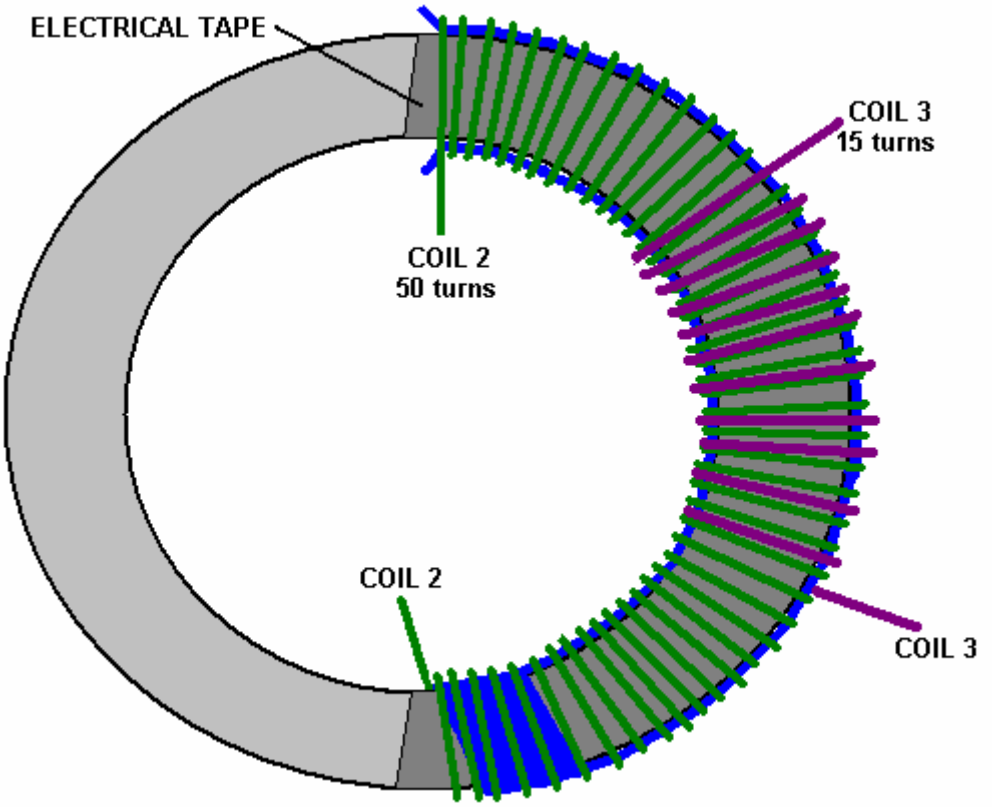
It is said that not all ferrites will work satisfactorily in this device. Some ferrite rings have been retrieved from old TV sets and most of these seem to work ok. These have the advantage that they are already in two halves,

saving the task of cutting a full toroidal ring. If attempting to remove a ferrite ring from a TV set, great caution MUST be taken as TV sets have good capacitors which can retain lethal voltages days after they have been unplugged from the mains.

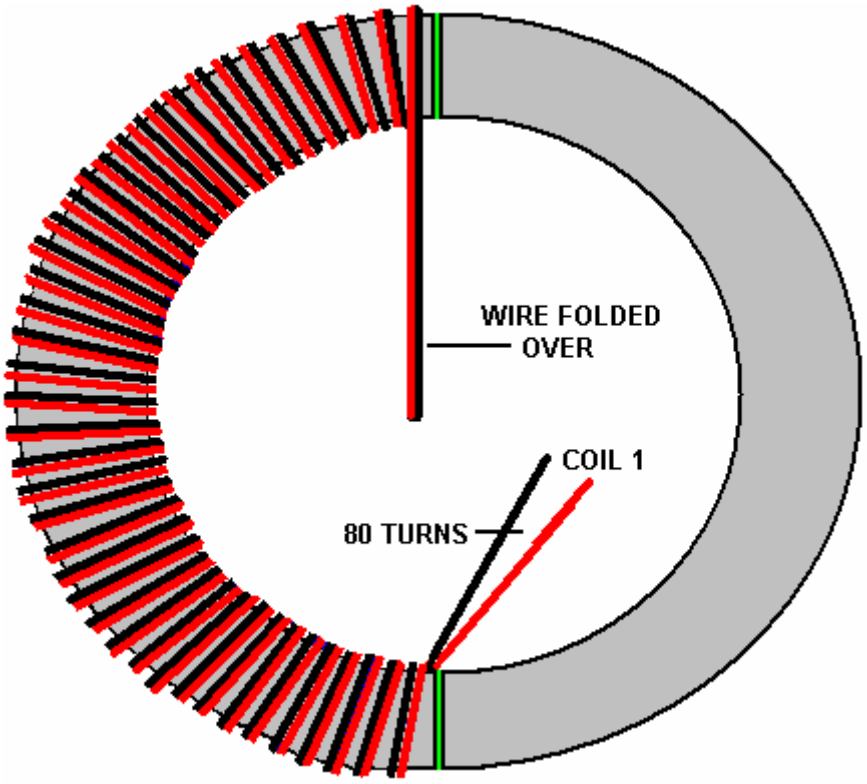
Now, a piece of braided wire is placed around the inside of the wrapped half of the toroid, folded over and run back along the outside of that same half of the toroid:



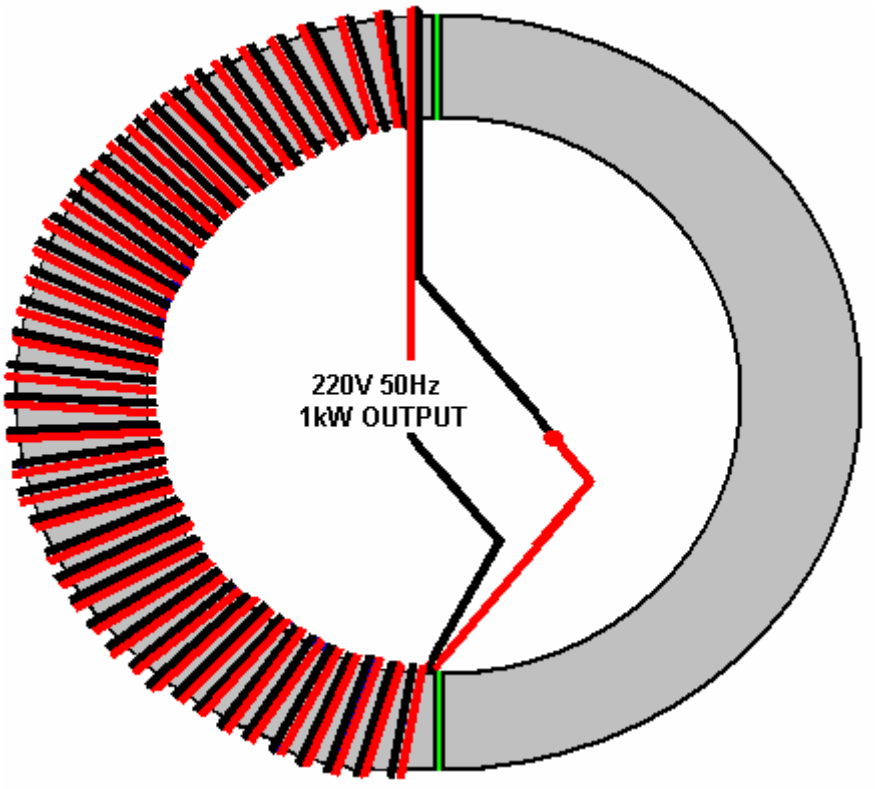
The braid is then held in place with a coil of 50 turns of 18-gauge insulated wire. Part of this coil ("Coil 2") is covered with another coil ("Coil 3") of 15 turns, also wound with 18-gauge wire, although either of these coils can be wound with thicker wire.



The other half of the toroid is now covered with a bi-filar wound coil of 18-gauge wire. This is normally done by measuring out about twenty metres of wire, folding it in half, and then winding the coil with the two strands placed neatly side-by side. Enough wire should be left at the folded-over starting end for it to reach the far end of that coil as the two ends will be connected later on. There should be about 80 turns in this coil (which implies that one turn should need about 125 mm, indicating the cross-section size of the toroid).



The 80 turns of the doubled-over wire give 160 individual turns, or, when the wire is cut, two side-by-side windings of 80 turns each. However, these two coils are connected in the usual way to give a single bi-filar coil:



This coil provides the output for this device which is close to European 220V 50Hz mains supply and capable of output powers of up to one kilowatt.

At this point, the device construction is completed and all that remains is the setting up and tuning to the resonant point of the device. This is done as follows:

1. The frequency-analyser is connected to the ends of coil 2.

2. A white-noise generator is connected to the ends of the braided wire and set to a 10-volt output level.

3. The frequency analyser will display a marked peak at the optimum frequency for the device, that frequency is noted and the frequency-analyser disconnected. This frequency is normally between 200 kHz and 600 kHz and it is the optimum (resonant) frequency at which to drive the device.

4. A signal generator with a 10-volt (0.5 amp) output is permanently connected to the ends of coil 2. It is this signal generator which drives the device. The waveform can be of various types including square-wave, but ramp or reversed ramp waveforms are said to produce the highest outputs.

5. A signal generator with a 10-volt (0.5 amp) output is connected to coil 3 and set to 50 Hz (fifty cycles per second). This signal generator pulses the output of coil 2 to give a 50Hz 220-volt sine-wave output from coil 1.

The results from the prototype indicate that the two 5-watt inputs from the signal generators give an output power of anything up to one kilowatt. As the inputs are ten watts between them, the device has a Coefficient of Performance of anything up to 100 and so could be made to power itself very easily indeed, by providing voltage-stabilised, isolated power inputs for the two signal generators driving the device.

A website which provides this information and which will present any further advances is:
http://freeenergylt.narod2.ru/aidas/ and a forum is at:
http://www.overunity.com/index.php?topic=7679.msg304016#msg304016 where the experimentation has moved on to investigate the uses of caduceus coils with this design.