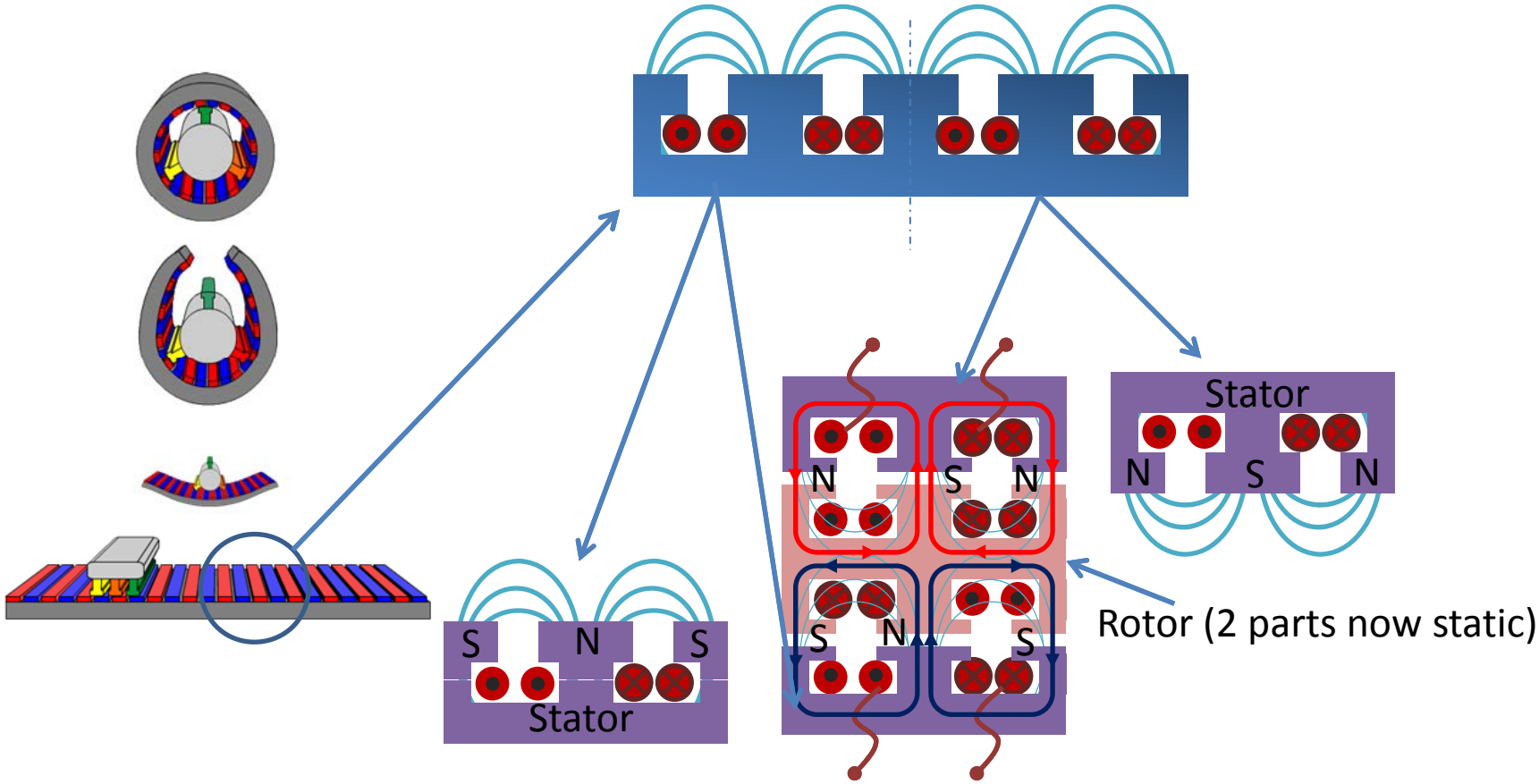
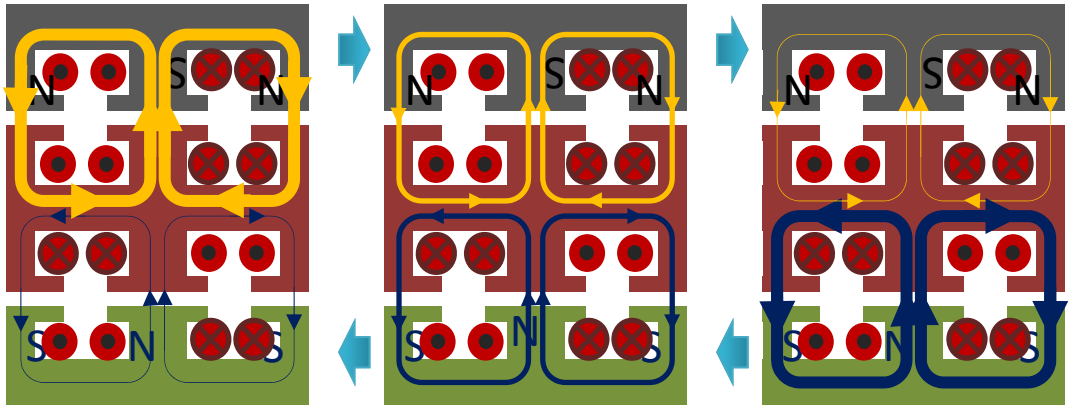
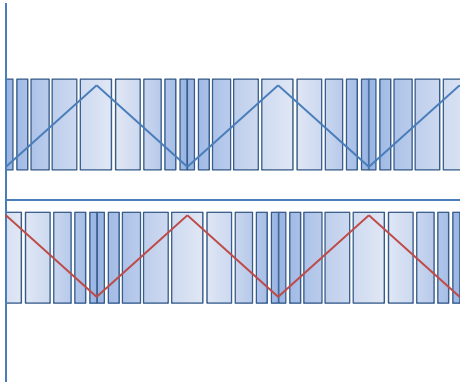
Starting Point: Generator Armature (Stator or Rotor)

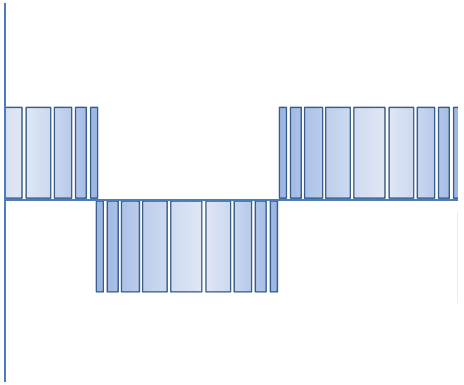


Figuera "Generator " vs known Inverters



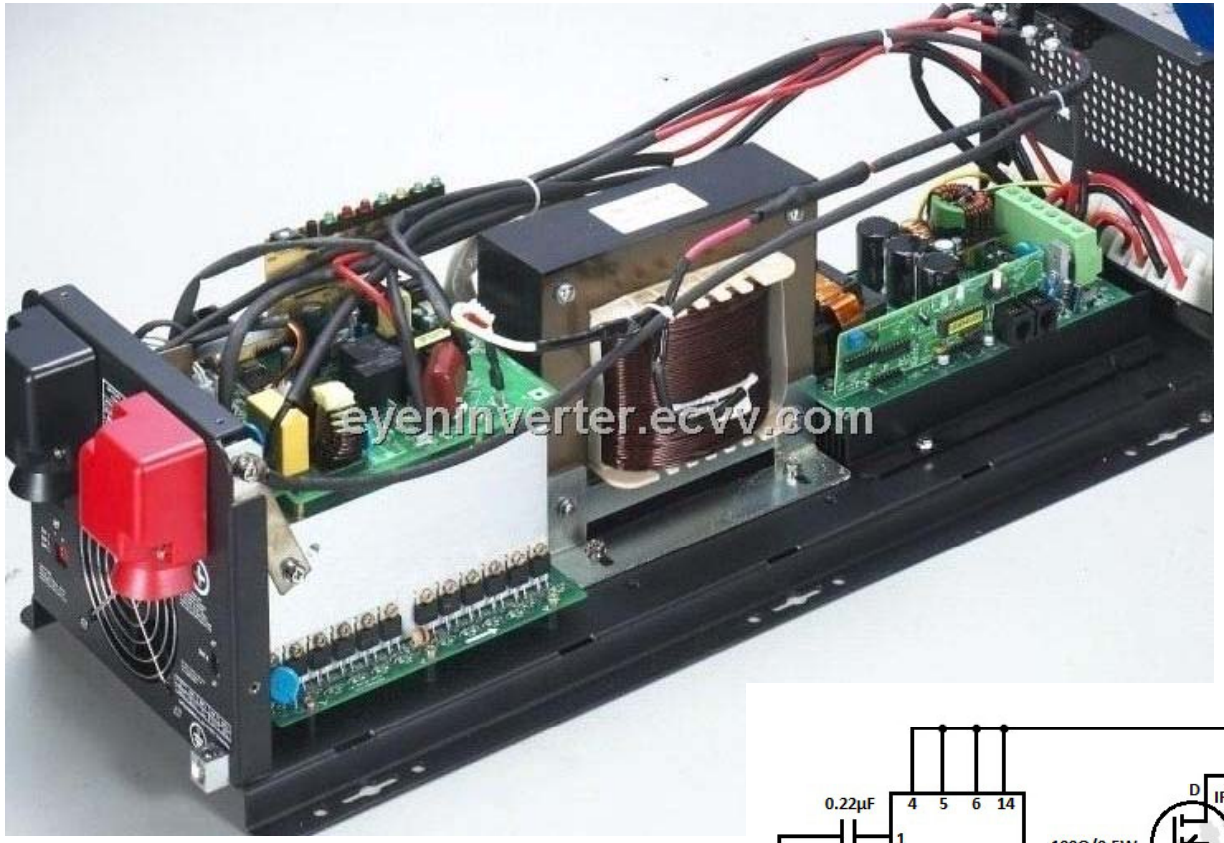


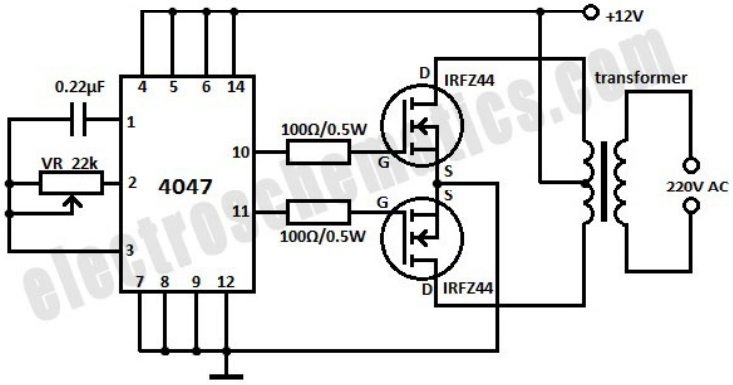
DC/AC Power Inverter PWM Signals after Figuera



DC/AC Power Inverter PWM Signals

Figuera Generator is just a Power Inverter with a special Transformer!!



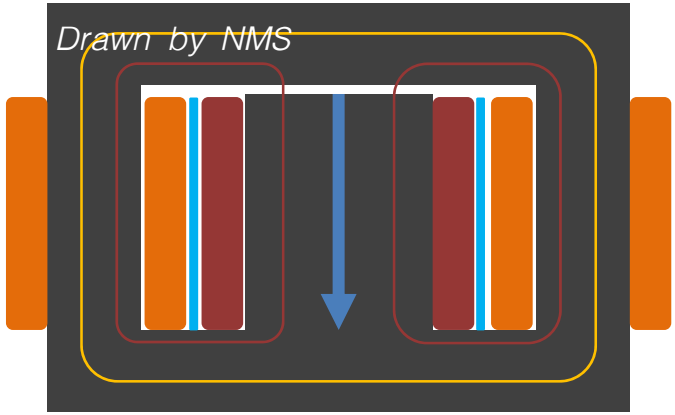


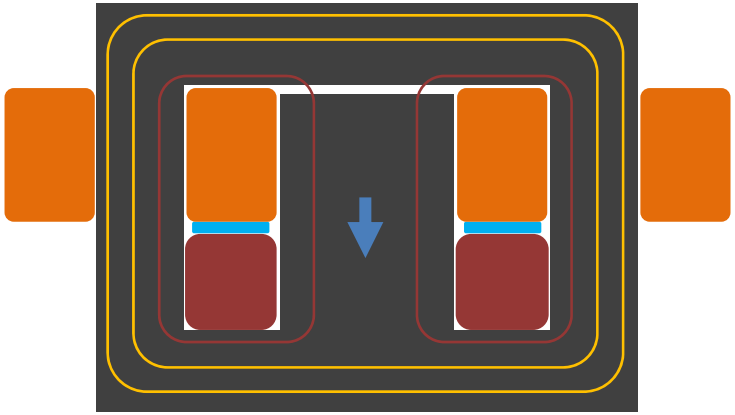
INVERSOR DE 12V A 220V 500W AUTONOMO

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5yT1B7ivgEg

By Juan ruiz salamanca

Paul Raymond Jensen UDT -Transformer





"I have built a transformer which supplies more power to its load than is drawn from its primary source. I named this device The Unidirectional Transformer (UDT), because the magnetic reaction of the load current does not affect the magnetic action of the primary circuit. The UDT is composed of a parallel LC resonant primary, a split secondary, a gapped magnetic core, and a "feedback winding." Virtually the only input power needed is that used to magnetize the core. The magnetic core I used came from a small 60 Hz commercial power transformer made of interleaved silicon steel E and I laminations. I took the core apart, separated the Es and the Is, and made one stacked E core and one stacked I core from the laminations. Then I filed down the centre leg of the E core about 15 mils (0.381mm) to gap the combined E-I transformer core. The resulting m of the core at 60 Hz was about 100.

The primary winding is wound on the centre leg of the core. The two secondary windings are wound on the two outer legs of the core and are series connected. Both secondary windings have the same number of turns. The "feedback winding" is wound over the primary on the centre leg and is connected in series with the secondary. The free-energy action of the UDT follows directly from the laws of magnetic circuits. Consider what happens when an AC sine voltage is applied to the UDT primary. A magnetizing current flows, which can become rather high because of the low m of the core. Fortunately, gapping the core results in a fairly constant m through the entire AC cycle, up to a peak H of about 720 A-T/M…." **Paul Raymond Jensen**

UDT EQUATIONS

Number of Turns = N

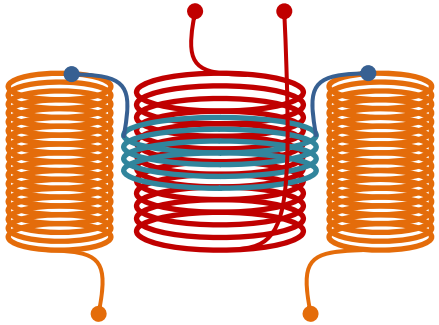
a = V(output)/V(primary)

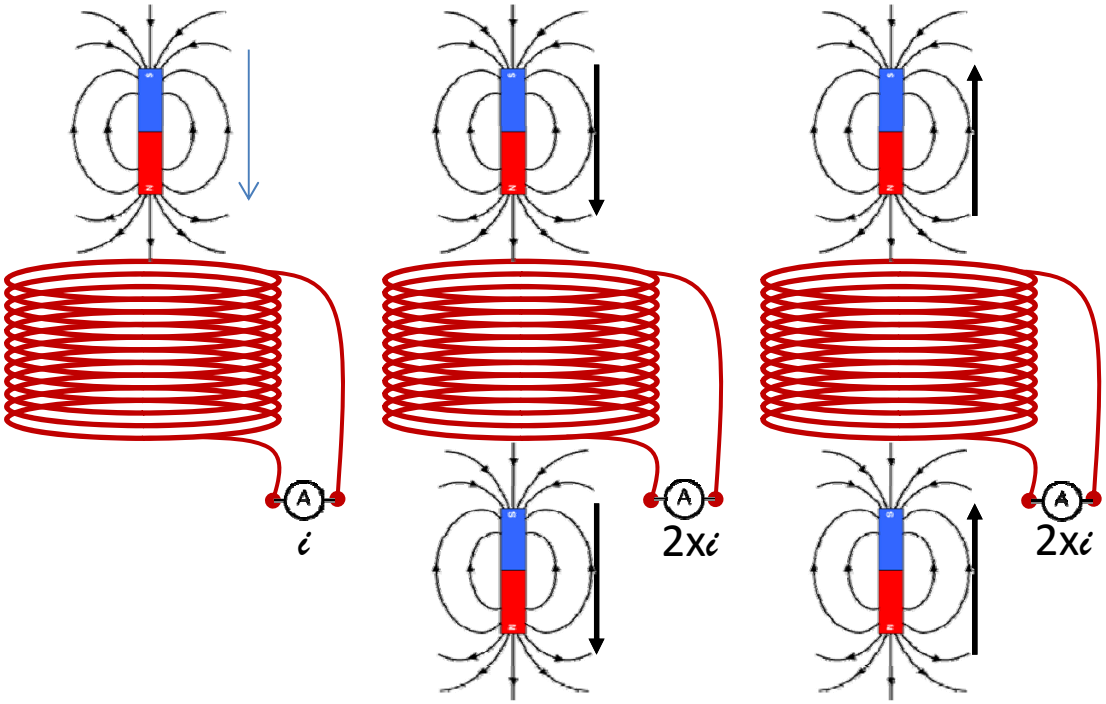
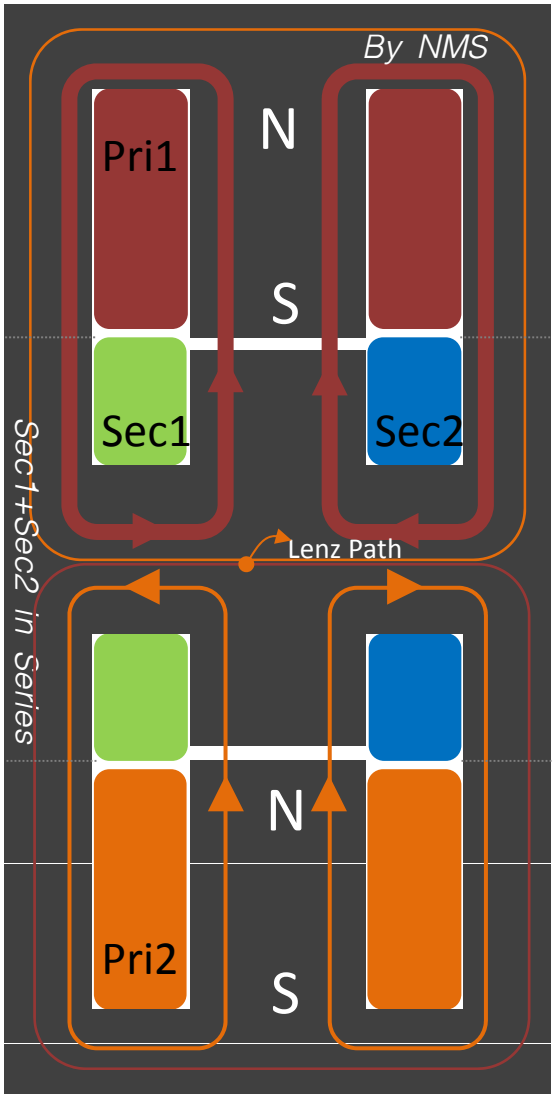
V(Primary)/N(Primary) = V(feedback)/N(feedback) = V(secondary)/N(secondary)/2

N(feedback) = [N(secondary)/2] [(R of outer circuit)/(R of outer circuit)+(R of centre circuit)]

a[N(Primary)] = [N(secondary)/2)-N(feedback)]

R = Reluctance = Y/mA



http://www.hyiq.org/Research/Details?Name=A%20Free-Energy%20Device

"If the directions of the two signals are such that opposite H-fields cancel and E-fields add, an apparently steady E-field will be created" **Floyd Sweet**