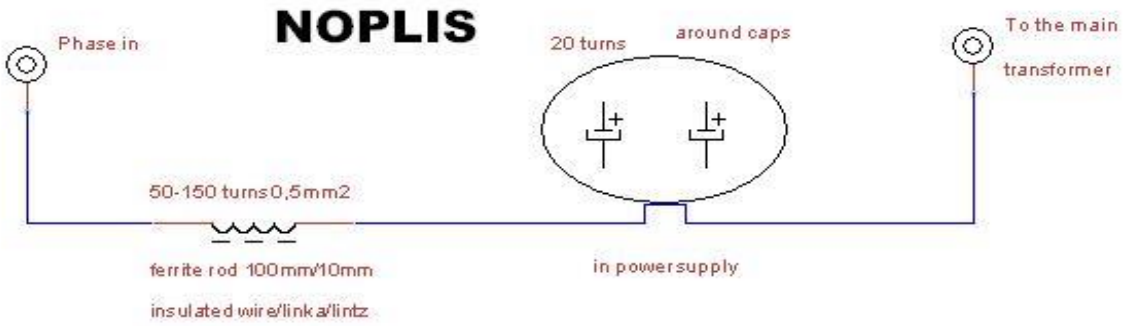
PAULOS(version three)

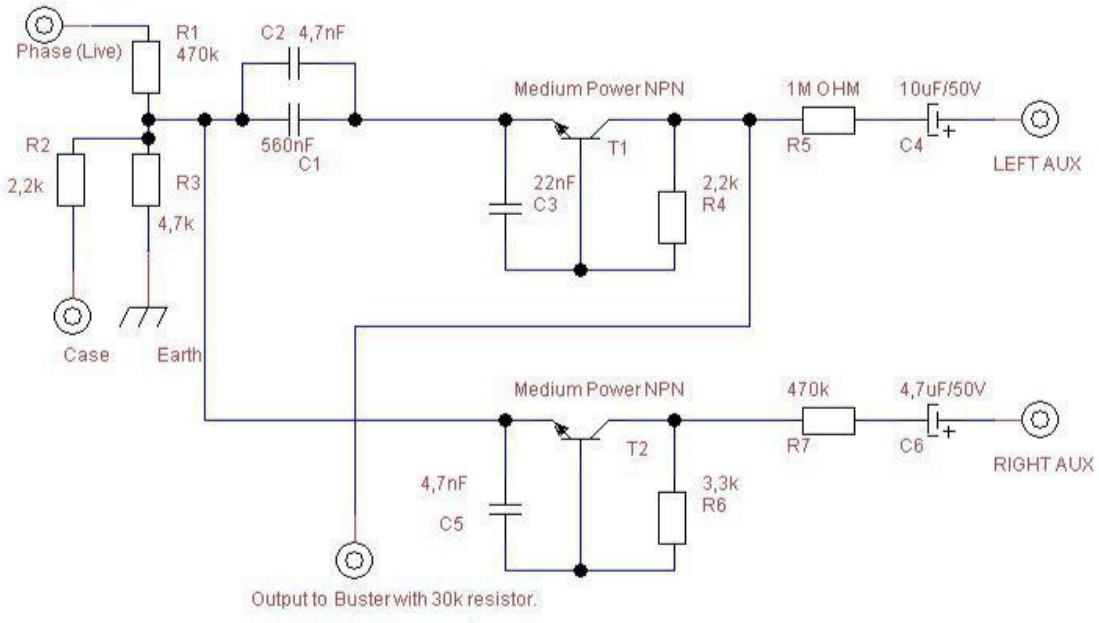
A free energy device made of solid state components based on an amplifier acoustic.

The main idea is to modify a ready-made device such as an amplifier or receiver - radio receiver by using a transformer instead of a loudspeaker and 'opening' electrolytic capacitors and wrapping them with a phase.

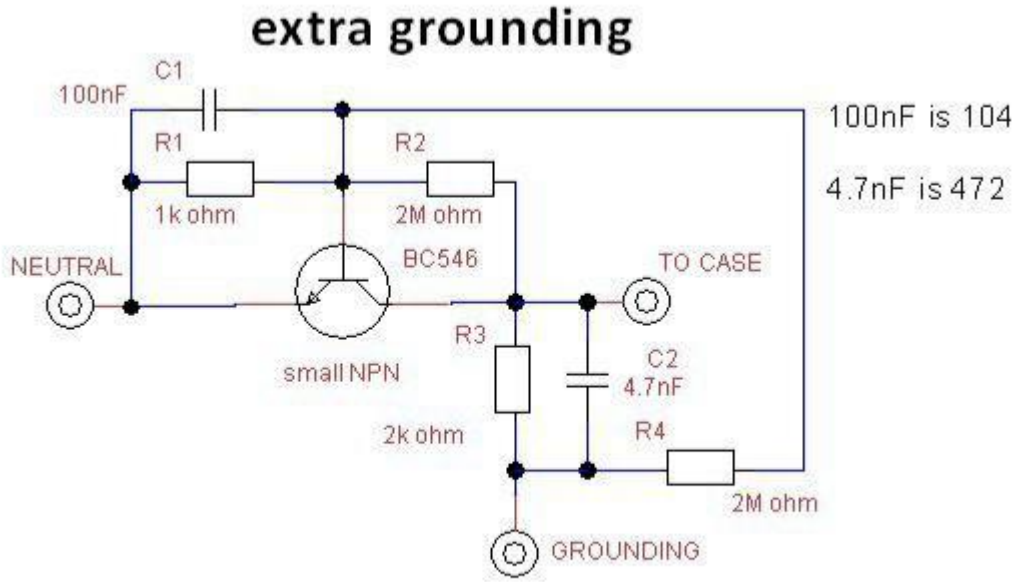


The signal to drive the transformer can be obtained through an external generator, but this is completely unnecessary if the signal is bridged from the phase (on the main transformer) to the input of the left channel of the amplifier. The easiest way to do this is with a voltage divider. But to obtain the right 'phase sound', you must additionally use appropriate capacitors or add a transistor.

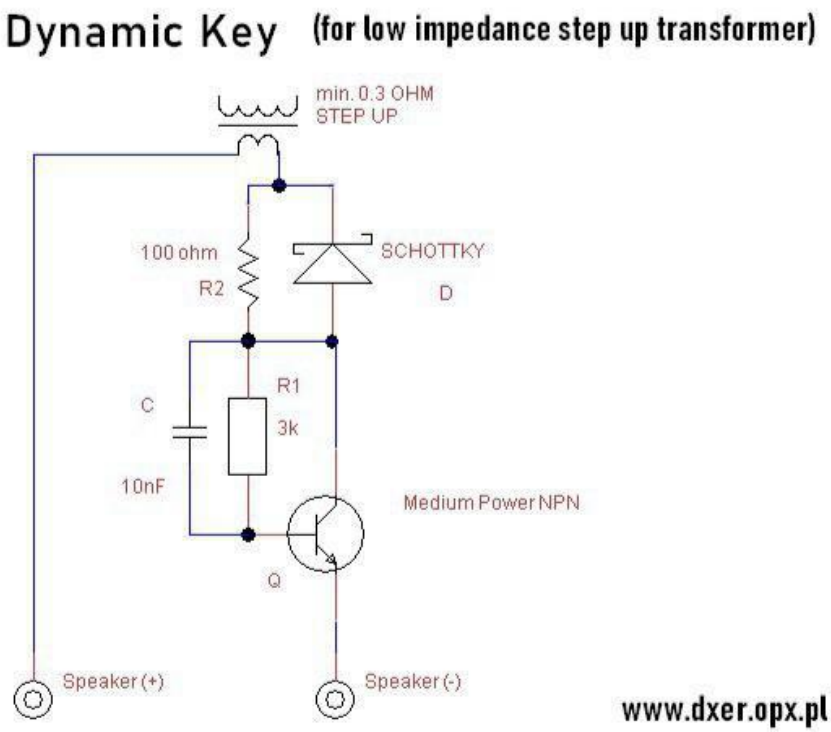
Sub System (Enhanced 'Getting Signal')



The transformer used should have a power of 5-40W with a voltage of approximately 9-18V, connected in reverse in place of the loudspeaker, so as to increase the voltage to the phase value. The voltage is adjusted on the volume potentiometer. One side of the transformer should be grounded, preferably through an extra circuit with a transistor (or even three). This circuit connects between the chassis, ground and ground, and henceforth these three things are different throughout the amplifier and connected through this very circuit:

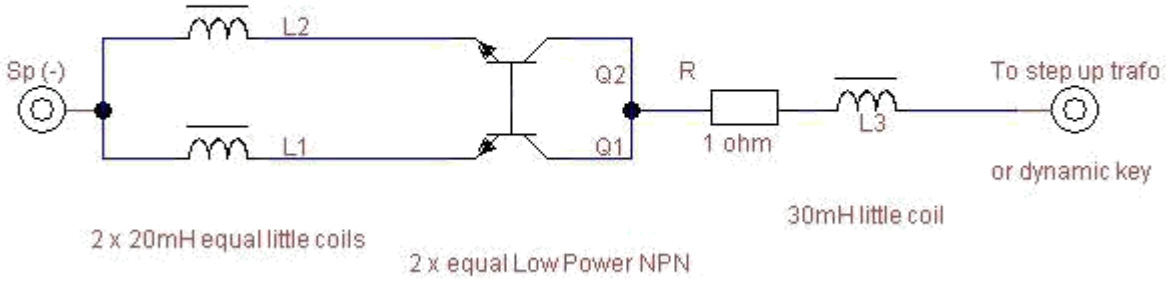


If our transformer - taken e.g. from a radio tape recorder - had an impedance of the secondary side (measured simply with an ohmmeter) below 1.5 ohms, we can successfully use a circuit called in Poland a 'dyne', and it looks like in the picture and is connected to the minus:



Alternatively, you can also use another circuit to match the impedance, or both at the same time, if we had a good transformer, but for some reason with a very low secondary winding resistance:

'Little' (for 0,8 - 2 ohm transformers)



R Values:
For 1.5 ohm trafo : 1 ohm
For 0.8 - 1.2 ohm: 3.3 ohm
For 0.5 ohm (abs. min): 10 ohm

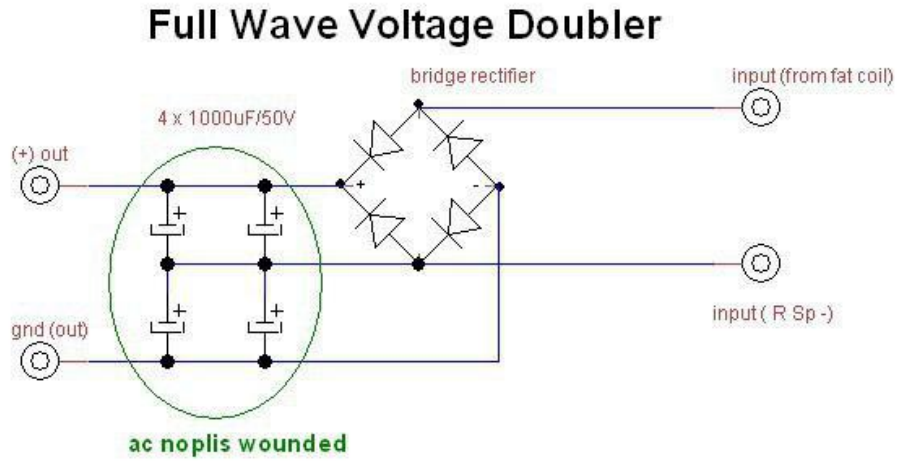
May be combined with Dynamic Key, thus the R value is 2k there.
In most cases less powerful with Dynamic Key (play with resistors).
Though good for 0.1 - 0.4 ohm 12V transformers of higher power.

designed by dxer_87 1991

The signal acquisition scheme takes into account the operation of the right channel to power a self-made coil, for its construction we use the antenna core of amplitude modulated waves (long, medium), and was used in most Polish radio tuners. We wind several thousand turns on such a coil to obtain an inductance of at least 200 mH (better more). We use an enameled cable for this purpose, which can be easily found in a CRT TV (old type). The cable is plugged into the housing and wrapped in black insulating tape. It is used to deelectrify the picture tube. After dismantling the cable with pliers (carefully) and unwinding the entire insulating tape, we check which of the wires is the first and which is the last and start winding our coil directly on the previously washed ferrite core of the radio. The best cores are at least 15 cm long. We wind the cable from left to right and back, accuracy does not have to be deadly. For most TVs and computer monitors, the entire cable must be wound around the core. There were TVs in which the coil had a double length and the wire from it was enough for two ferrites (e.g. Sony Trinitron 32'). The parameters of this cable are about 0.2-0.3 mm_2DNE.

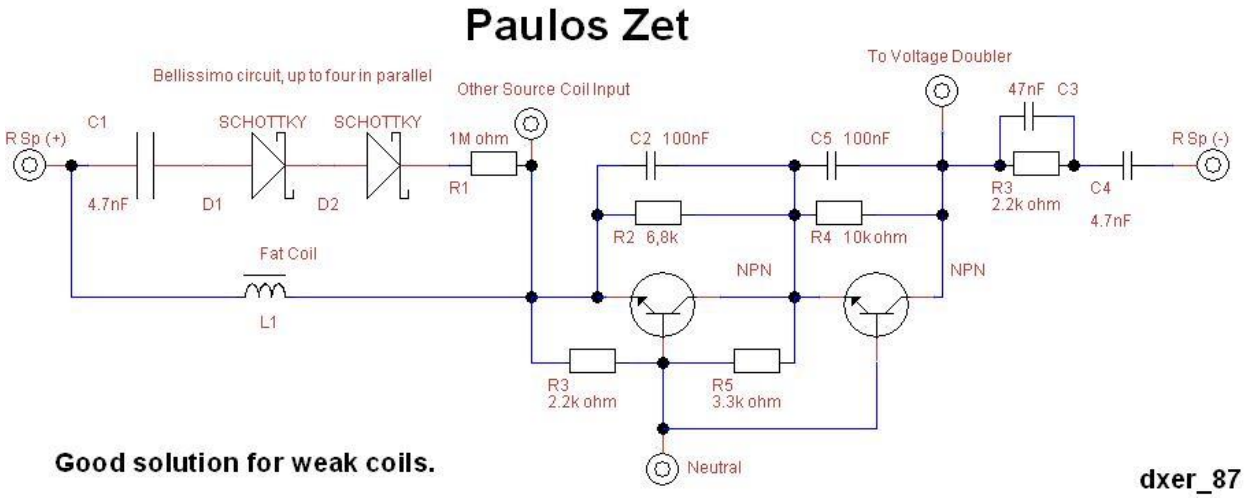
In the simplest case, the coil will be powered directly from the positive of the right channel speaker output and closed through a simple RC circuit (100 Ω, 100nF) to the negative. The coil must be provided with a higher voltage than the one normally produced by the right channel to drive the loudspeaker. This is done by modifying the application. More precisely, by replacing or soldering some selected resistors. Most often two or three for smaller values. (By soldering the same resistor, the value drops to half). These values will in most cases be two or three times smaller (in kΩ). Modifying the amplifier board gives good results when working with a coil or coils connected to the right channel. You can also successfully use one of the coils from the part of the TV set that is mounted on the picture tube. It doesn't have much inductance, so you can wrap the coils there and it will work. To remove this set of coils from the picture tube, use pliers and first unscrew the round metal clamps in several places.

The whole thing is glued, but it will come off easily if we move our hands left and right. When I was a child, I called this working part the accelerator. Having eight such components and solid grounding, and using attached iron cores, you can successfully obtain another free energy device.



For better effect cut the right channel minus from chassis.

Behind the coil, where the current will be 'amplified', we take our signal and amplify it, and then rectify it to energize the amplifier/radio power supply. You can use such a circuit for amplification. I recommend PNP as the third transistor.

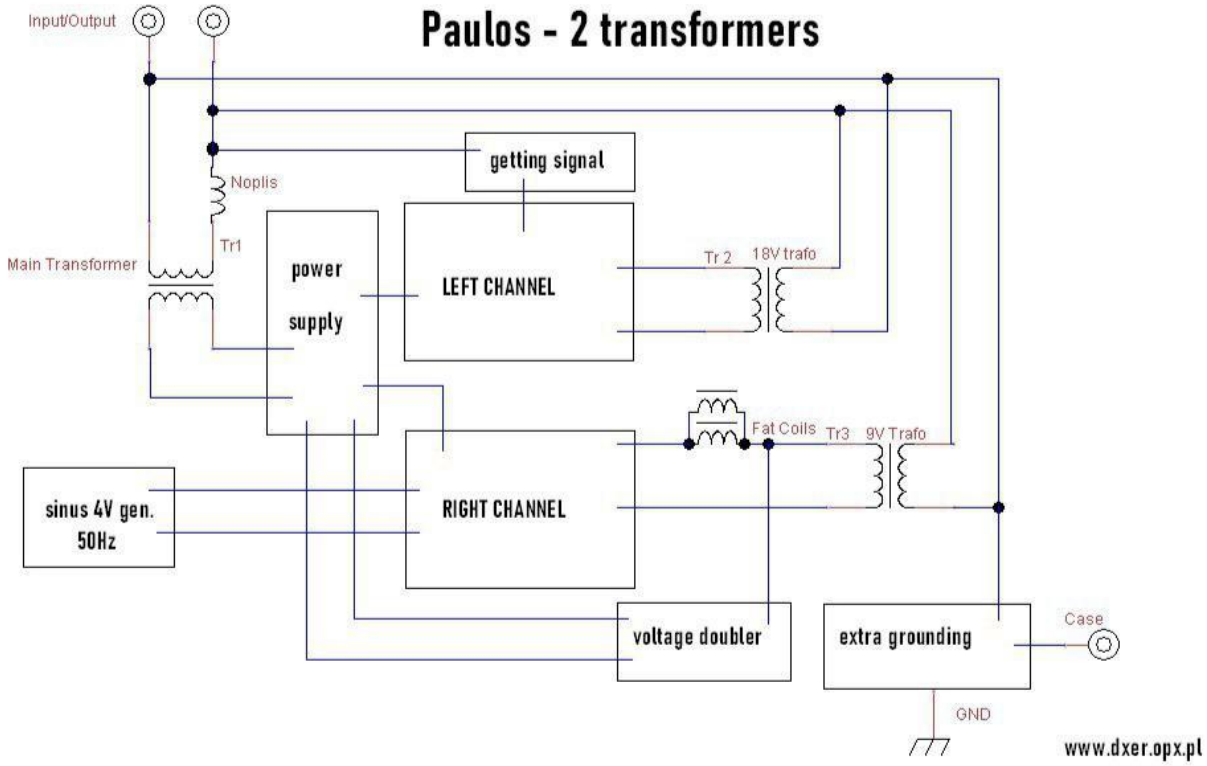


In most cases the voltage there will be too low for this to work, so a voltage doubler could be used successfully. It is cheap to build and will work just as well as single-board ready-made STEP-UP converters. The capacitors in the doubler can also be 'opened' with a 10kΩ resistor (between plus and minus) and wrapped with the phase signal, the AC signal from the transformer or even the signal from the right channel that we double. This improves their energy efficiency in the same way as connecting specific signals to the cover of such an electrolyte. To do it professionally, you would need to use an appropriate sheet of metal (e.g. from an old laptop battery to mount the cells) and, using a mini-welder, connect them to the cover in two places so that you can easily solder the insulated copper wire there. This seems to me a more professional solution than tying a cable to an aluminum scrap from a tablet package and gluing it to the capacitor (leaving a galvanic connection). The signal used can be from the chassis or from the transformer output. However, the best sounds are the 'captret' signal

is alpha waveforms from the output of 'binaural' generators for brain examination. It is a short 'beep' signal repeated at a frequency of approx.

8Hz. You could even try with integrated circuits that have different sounds built in as standard. Then we use the third channel of the amplifier to 'treat' the capacitors with this. The alternating voltage of this signal should be approximately 12-15V.

The general diagram of the device looks like this:



In this case, a separate signal generator was used for the right channel (based on the NE555 kit) and a second transformer to energize the main phase line, from which the free energy signal is taken. Depending on the model and modification, the device can provide from 500W to 5kW of continuous power. The phrase Noplis means a cable wrapped around electrolytic capacitors.

If we use the TS40/78 transformer, which was popular in Polish tape recorders, the output of the left channel should be connected to the highest impedance pins (approx. 3-4 ohms), and one of the taps should be connected to the transformer output (AC ~ 20-40V) so that increase the output voltage to 230-240V. All you need is a single cable.

The amplifier can operate as a three-phase generator. To do this, however, you need to wrap the existing transformer with an additional winding called a grabber and then boost it through a voltage-boosting transformer, and ground one of the sides of this transformer (output). The next phase is obtained by using a transformer on the right channel in addition to the ferrite coil. The transformer values in the last diagram are marked incorrectly and the 18V transformer should go to the right channel. Both what is induced in the grabber and in the right channel transformer can be bridged to the main transformer and used as another phase. The phases are not immediately synchronized precisely to work with motors, especially older ones. And the whole thing should be tuned so that the phases are better positioned in the corner.

Any branded amplifier can also act as a 'mass saver' - a reducer through the channel, or as a phase replicator, even after turning on the device, which I do not recommend because it is easy to burn out the radio. In such cases, the input is through the plus of one of the channels, and the output is through the minus. This operating mode is commonly called 'Modo'. In both cases, it is worth modifying existing circuits, because they are better and worse.

Glossary:
Neutral – Ground (AC) Case – Case (Metal)

Chassis – the mass of the motherboard, most often connected to the housing, Ground (Earth) – Grounding.

Speaker Out – Speaker output Left Channel – left channel Right Channel – right channel
Transformer – transformer Step-Up – Voltage Doubler – Voltage doubler

Power Supply – Power supply

Main – Main
Getting signal – Getting signal
Input – Input

The rest of the data and patterns:

www.chomikuj.pl/dxer