

Proposal for a test of a motionless zero-point-energy converter

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Abstract:

We describe the proposal of tapping an unknown energy-source, told to have operated some years ago, but not yet reproduced. The principle is unexplained. The setup was brought by a Professor at the University of Vienna, who got it from Prof. S. Marinov of Sofia University. Its operability has been confirmed by the TÜV-München.

Article body:

In 1989-91 the mentioned colleague reported about investigations of the magnetization of different magnets and coils (see Fig.1). The magnetic hysteresis loop was passed by applying a pulsed current to the primary coil. Surprisingly, the secondary coil could produce more electric power than the primary coil needed, depending on the pulse-width of the primary pulses. Discussions of the reason: Inertance of magnetization due to the Barkhausen-effect might delay the decrease of the magnetic flux in the secondary coil.

In 1990/91 the Austrian Engineer H. Schnelzer reproduced the setup using an electric circuit supplying short 7kAmp-pulses by IGBTs, sourced from a car-accumulator. At a demonstration at Scheibbs, 1500 people saw an output power of about 2.1kW (driving a heater and a lamp) for 90 minutes, i.d. a bit more than 3kWh. But the accumulator only had 50Ah/12V, i.e. a power-capacity of maximal 0.6kWh. Furthermore the accumulator did not discharge. It is said, that the device has been inspected and certified by TÜV-München, by measuring input- and output power and temperature.

Important is the gap (right side of the yoke), as well as high current IGBTs (Driving those IGBTs is today easy doable with Analog Devices ADUM5230 (2.5kV) ADUM7234 (1kV) (Isolation rating), or other Isolated-Gate Drivers). The IGBTs (4 pieces, H-bridge-circuit) of Mr. Schnelzer had a turn-on time of $1\mu\text{s} / \sim 7000\text{A}$ at 1000V.

