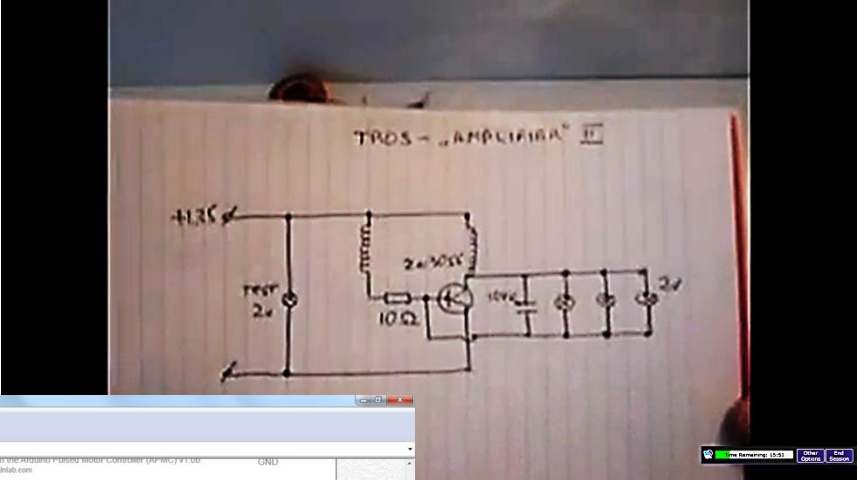


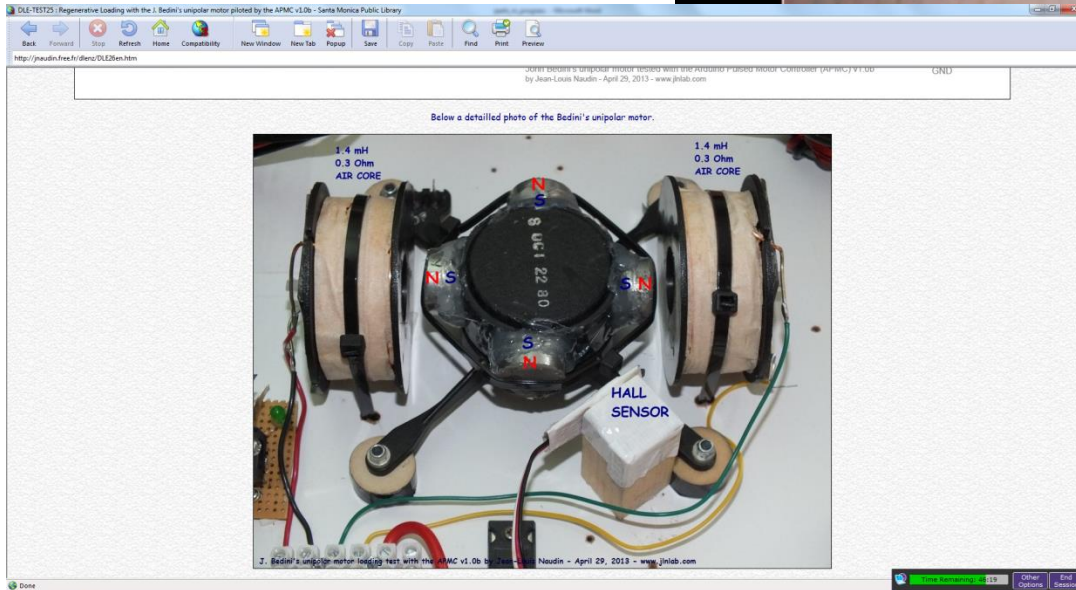
since an inductor is able to develop enormous amount of current have tried to load it with light bulbs, and noticed amazing thing -- as load increased the output wattage increases too... -- FOR IMAGE ABOVE, TROS AMPLIFIER IS AT FAR LEFT

Video Title: TROS -- "inductor" II  
Video for above:



TROS Amplifier. The coil is a torroid coil. The images on far right are 3 bulbs, capacitor, 2N3055 transistor and resistor. Battery is at far left.

Video for above:  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtKjKSUhuOw>



This involves finding the best 'starting' capacitor which will be switched into the circuit for a few seconds at start-up, and the best 'running' capacitor.

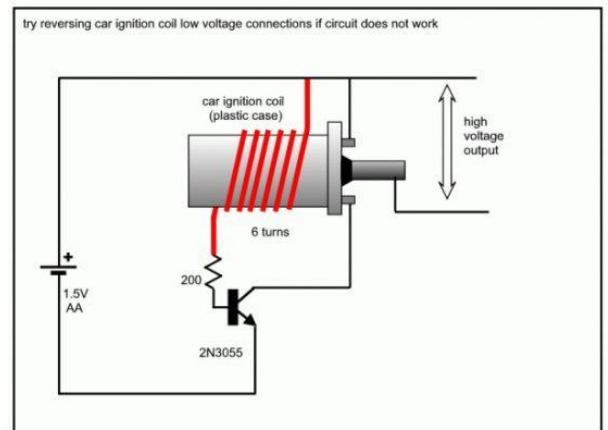
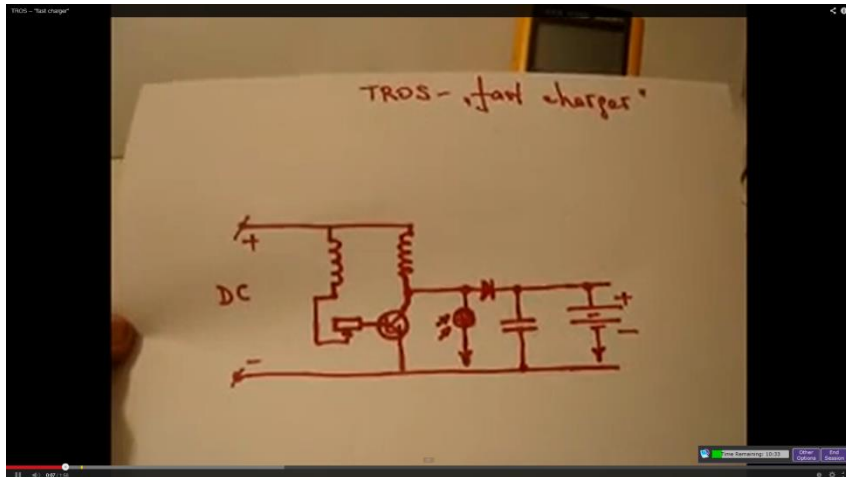
told about a motor developed by him, which operates by discharge of a capacitor in an LC circuit. The motor utilizes the magnetic attraction between a pair of coils (the stator) and a ferromagnetic core (configured as a rotor) which moves between the coils. The unconsumed magnetic energy is recycled by recharging the capacitor. Ide says he observed an unusual increase of recharge voltage, which occurs only when the magnetic fields of opposing coils are opposing each other. variable capacitor is a capacitor whose capacitance may be intentionally and repeatedly changed mechanically or

electronically. Variable capacitors are often used in L/C circuits to set the resonance frequency, e.g. to tune a radio (therefore it is sometimes called a tuning capacitor or tuning condenser), or as a variable reactance, e.g. for impedance matching

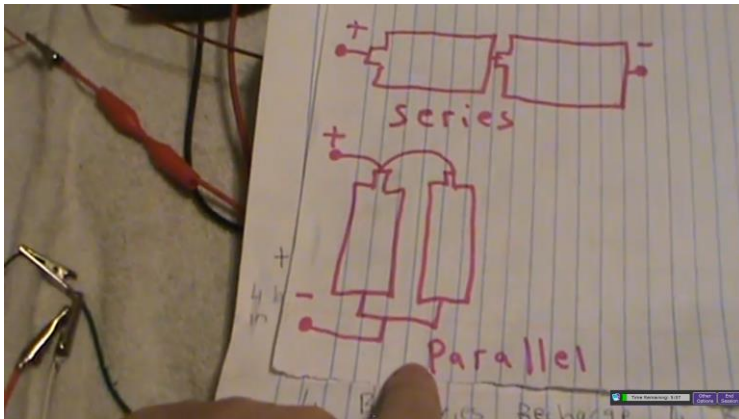
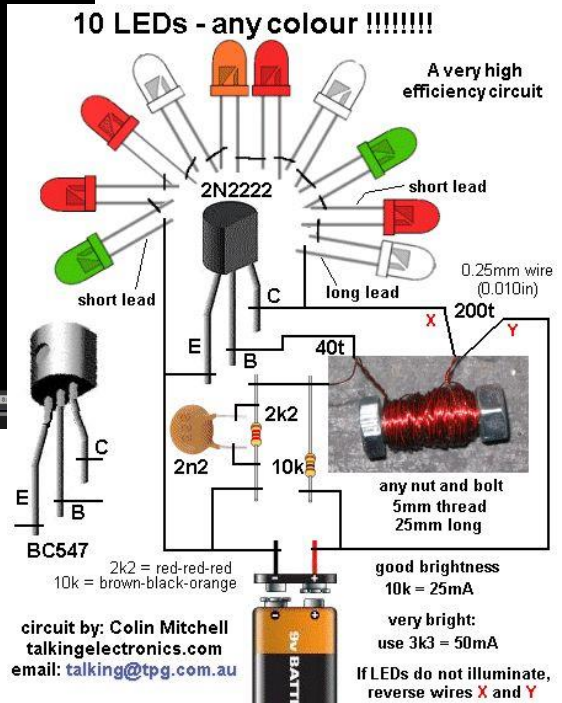
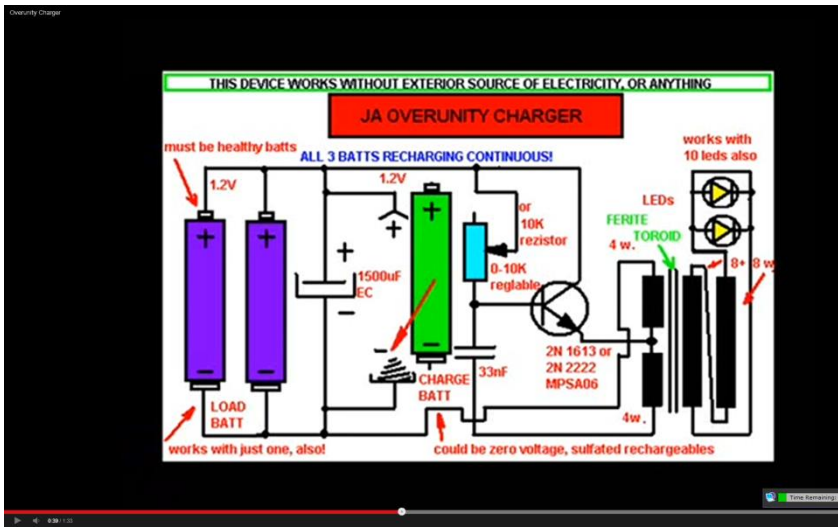
TROS Battery Charger Below: Title: TROS -- "fast charger"

Video for above:

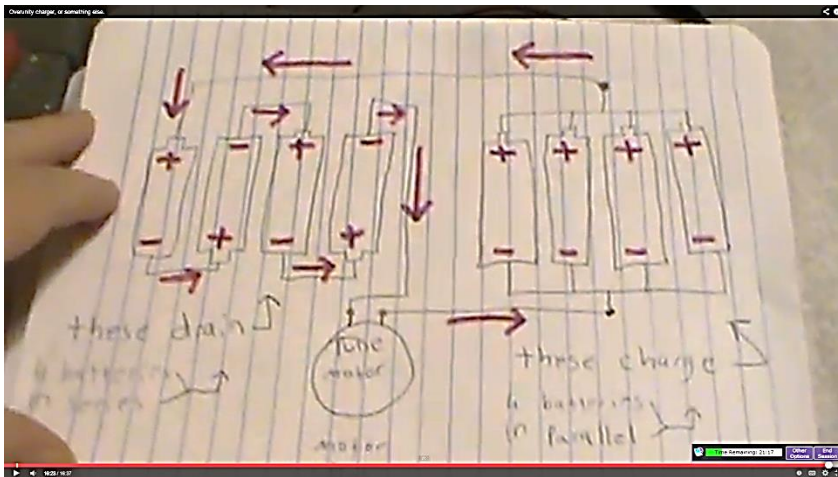
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EyoHMEPUkek>



**Joule thief from ignition coil (theory)**



Above explains Series and Parallel wiring details.



Video below:  
<http://www.magistrala.cz/freeenergy/2013/01/04/no-battery-led-flasher/>  
 Video Title: No Battery – LED Flasher

This video demonstrates using human electrolyte to power a small device.

**USES NO BATTERIES** Rocks known to work include hemetite, fools gold and many others that show a resistance reading on a multimeter.

Ferrite can also be used as the Positive electrode. The ferrite shown is a broken piece from a small transformer. Aluminum is used here, though galvanized steel will also work. Expected output from a piece of fools gold and aluminium is 0.75V and 20uA. 3300uF cap will charge to 0.8V in approx 20 minutes with no circuit attached, when using those electrodes.

Video Name: Over unity charger, Pulse Motor Recharging Circuit:  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTcFtSWjBq>

The blocking oscillator was made on a breadboard and used parts to hand as a demo.

MPSA06 transistor

680K resistor (can use a 500K-1Meg pot to alter flash rate)

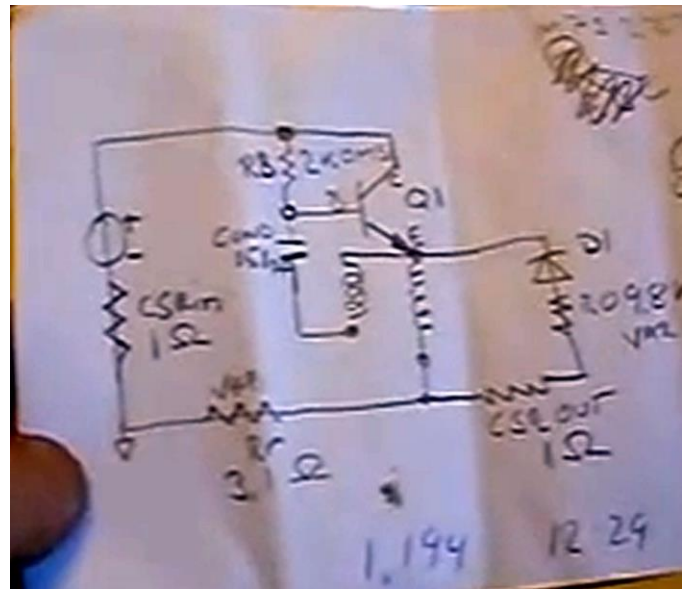
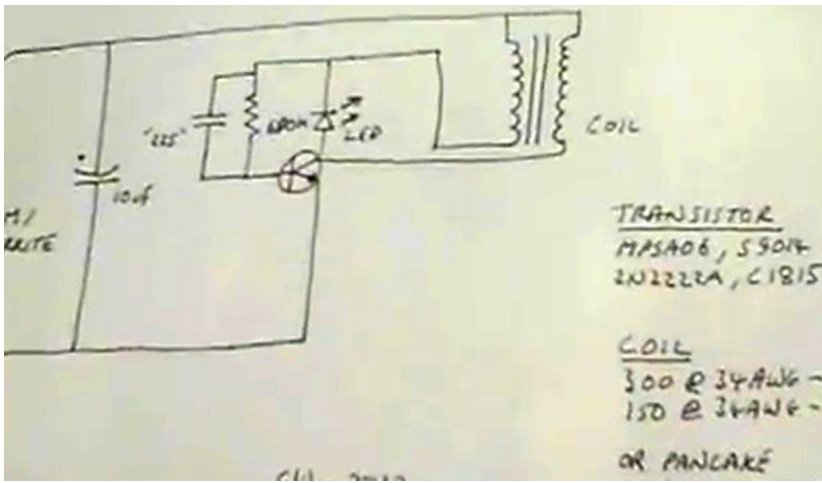
'225' tantalum cap (a 0.1uF ceramic works fine)

10uF electrolytic capacitor (up 100uF is fine)

300/150 34 AWG coii, wound on a bit of ferrite from a radio trim pot (other coil types can be used)

White LED





Above is how to wind a Toroid coil

Circuit on the right named: Dr. Steven E. Jones' circuit puts out more energy than put in. The circuit is a derivation of the "Joule Thief" circuit or a "blocking oscillator". His variation has an LC-circuit feeding into the base of the transistor (which is unusual) which regulates the resonant frequency of the device. He calls this circuit a "boost resonator" because it resonates at a certain frequency, and since the evidence shows that it somehow boosts the input power. "I also found a way to 'tune' the efficiency,  $\eta$ , and to reduce the net input power to nearly zero."

He continues:

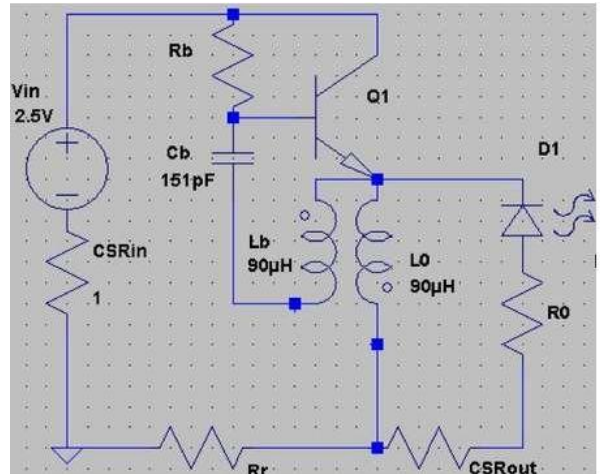
With my particular toroid (which was hand-wound), I had excellent results with these conditions:

☐ Circuit sj1. Terse and Technical only.



Vin 2.5 V AA's  
Rb 2K ohms  
Ro 9.8K  
Rr 3.1ohm  
MPS2222 transistor  
C-B 151 pF  
D = red LED

L-B, L-O bifilar 9turns, ferrite toroid 1"OD, 1/2"ID, 7/16" tall; ~90uH each



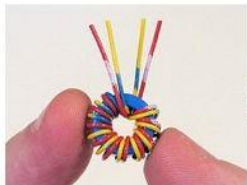
I(t) by V over 1ohm CSR's (current-sensing resistor)



Keeping the two wires together, make a few more turns through the center.



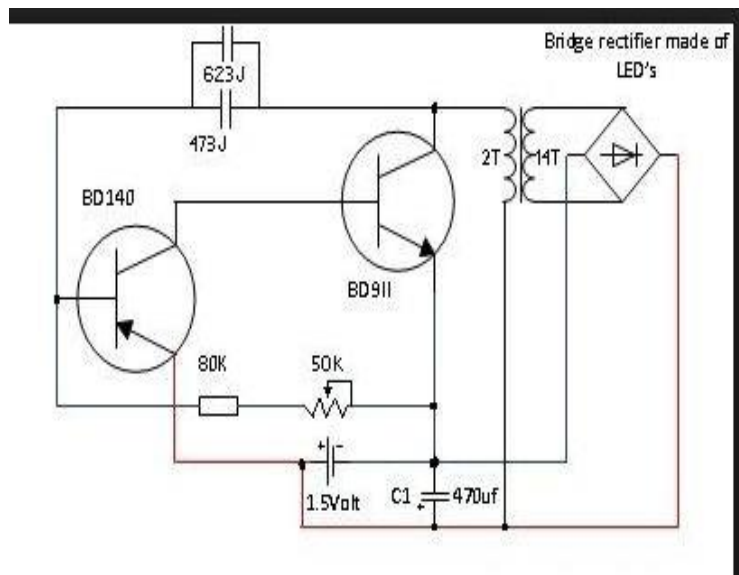
Keep winding until you fit as many turns as will fit in a single layer around the toroid, typically 7-10 turns with thin insulated wire.



Clip the wire leads down. Note that we have two pairs of wires: one coming out the front, and one coming out the back.

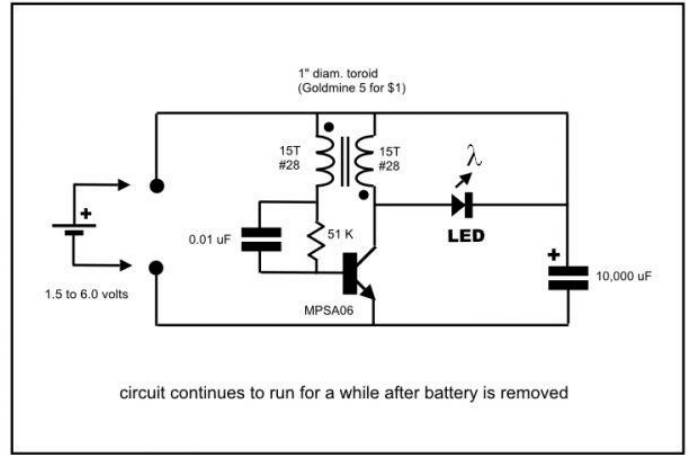
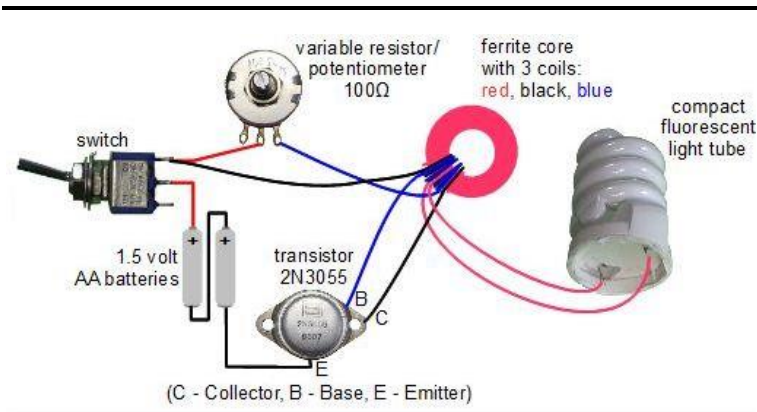


Strip the wire ends. Take one wire from each pair of different color and attach them together.



An independently verified device similar to circuit on page 3

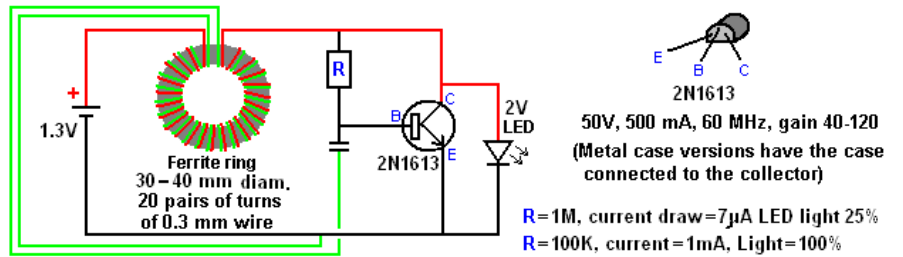
Below is another image with same circuit:  
MPSA06



self-running Joule thief

We come now to circuits designed by **Johnny Aum** of Romania who is an independent free-energy researcher since 1982 in spite of everyone around him saying that free-energy is not possible, shows some of his work on his johnnyaum3 YouTube channel. Johnny has shared three of his many high-efficiency designs, including his successful permanent magnet motor design, on the JL Naudin website since 1999.

The following two circuits are still under development. They can be considered to be Joule Thief circuits as they do roughly the same thing, but strictly speaking, these are not Joule Thief circuits but instead are completely new innovative designs, initially developed between 2009 and 2010.

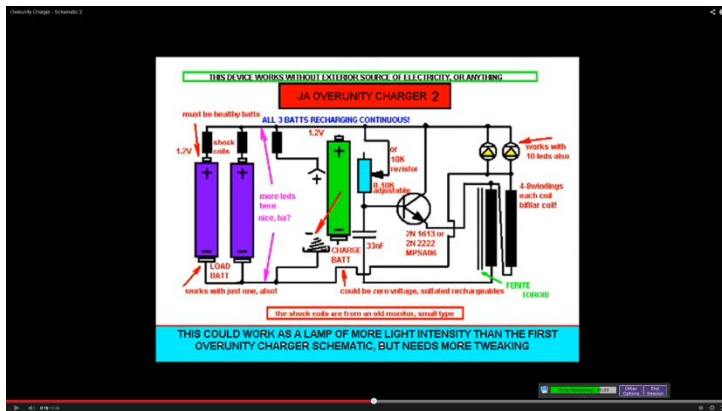


The following circuit is aimed at minimum current draw and while it looks quite like a Joule Thief, you will notice that the end of one of the toroid windings does not connect to the start of the other winding, and while the wires are bi-filar wound side by side as in a Joule Thief, the different connection of the windings makes it a quite different circuit. It runs from 44 to 49 kHz with increased COP at the higher frequency. This circuit has a spectacular COP of around 650 at very low currents and you will notice that with a resistor value of 1 Megohm, the current draw is only 7 microamps. Both of these circuits can recharge the battery to a certain degree and can recondition the driving battery. It is generally found that in any device, as the power level increases, the COP drops off. To get the full light output from the LED, the current increases to 1 milliamp, which, of course, is very impressive performance, and you can imagine how long a NiMH 3000 milliamp-hour AA battery could keep the LED lit at full power.

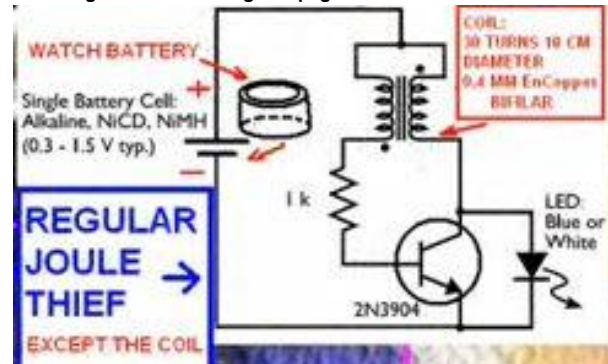
The second circuit from Johnny Aum is intended for more useful lighting levels for use where the mains is not available and can run for ten days on one battery due to the slight degree of battery recharging produced by the circuit. Here are some of Johnny's prototypes in operation: Johnny stress that this circuit generates healing properties and the light is whiter than that produced by a classic circuit. This circuit runs at around 15 kHz. It should be pointed out that an obvious way to increase the lighting level is to have additional LEDs lit, whether by using more than one connected in parallel, and/or using two or more circuits, this is quite feasible as the circuits are very small, lightweight and cheap to make. One-watt LEDs in many different varieties are readily available from different suppliers.

The circuit for driving these powerful LEDs is somewhat different, with a PNP transistor being connected directly to a 2N1613 NPN transistor, boosting its gain by a factor of about 20 times. This connection method has no appreciable voltage drop when switched on and is convenient for circuits which use very low voltages, such as this circuit. The ferrite toroid in this circuit is wound around its whole circumference with thin 0.2 mm diameter wire. On the prototypes, this resulted in 150 turns of the two wires side by side. This winding is a genuine bi-filar winding, but it is not connected like a Joule Thief. Instead, the end of one wire is connected to the start of the other wire, but not to anything else, leaving just two wires coming away from the toroid winding. It looks like this: As you can see, this is a very simple-looking circuit with very few components, and yet it is very effective in driving a powerful LED.

The below device charges batteries, and is developed by the same source above ( test 30 turns to make coil)

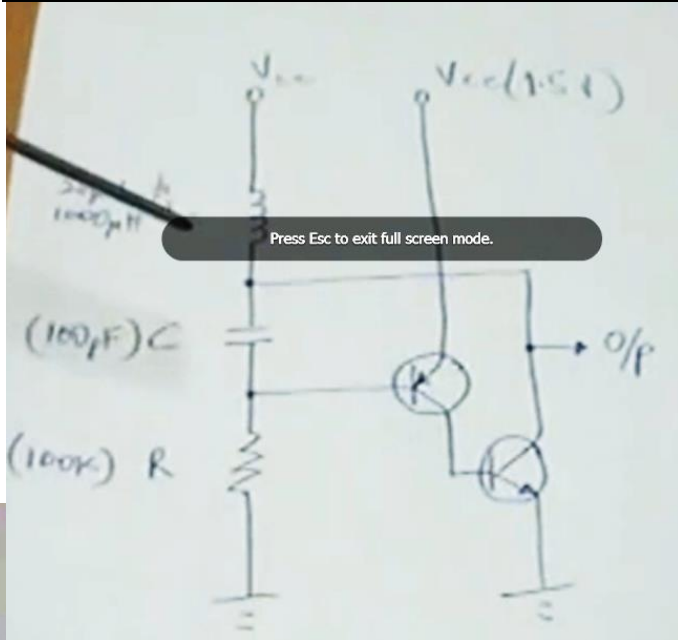


Left image is same as image on page 2

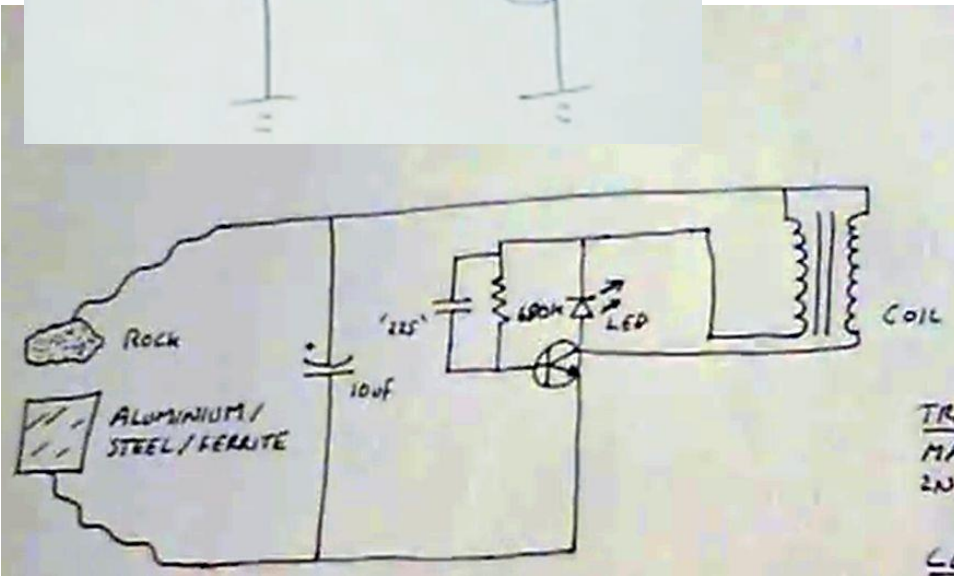


All recent images above by youtube user: johnnyaum3

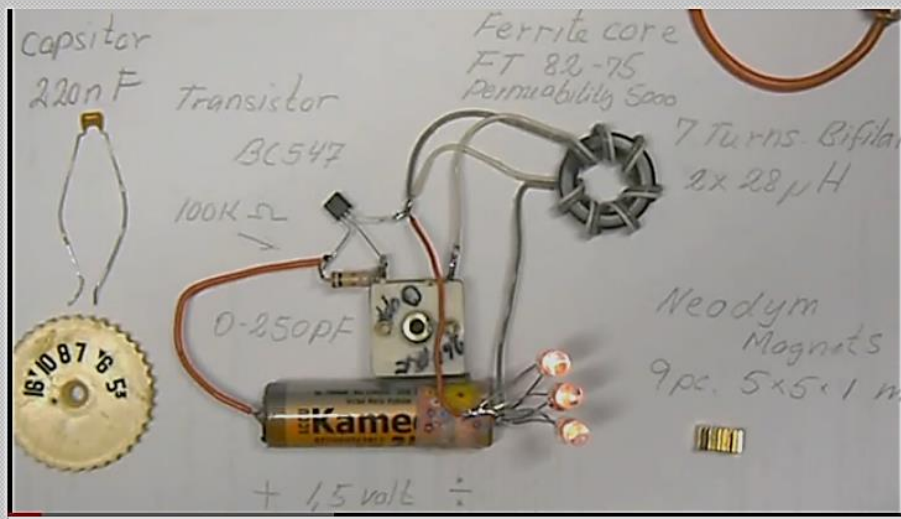
This is a nonconventional JT, with the next details of the air coil: 10 cm diameter, and 30 turns of 0.4 mm CuEm WITHOUT FERITE TOROID, which still works at 406mV as you can see. Near it is the Overunity Charger, with a small modification, the shock coil added before the plus wire on rechargeable, and without capacitor, and with the led AT FULL LIGHT, TREMENDOUS LIGHT, but in my room is enough light and you cannot see how really bright it is. The rechargeable still charging in a few minutes from 1200 mV to 1219 mV - the battery was a complete dead zero battery before recharging-rejuvenating - a few days before. You must find the best resonance spot at the potentiometer to achieve the recharge state.



Parts List:  
 100 pf resistor  
 100 ohm resistor  
 2N1613 NPN transistor - also used as shown previously  
 2N3904 - for rechargeable joule thief – also shown previously  
 20 microhenry inductor  
 Uses insulated wire for turns, no torrid used. If torried used will make it brighter.  
 20 microhenry to 1,000 microhenry inductor  
 Video for above:  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EzIMHlnK2DM>  
 Video below link:  
<http://www.yourepeat.com/watch/?v=dkcggzRIFnY> – lights joule thief very very brightly, the one above uses a tuning to make it bright.

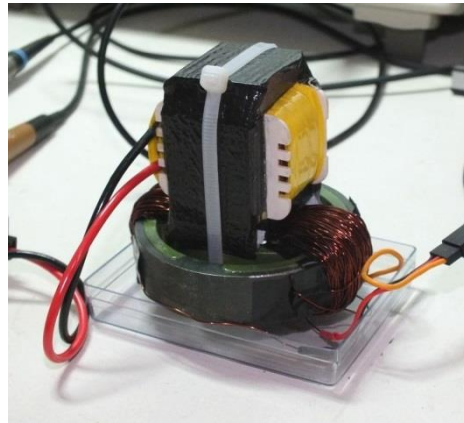
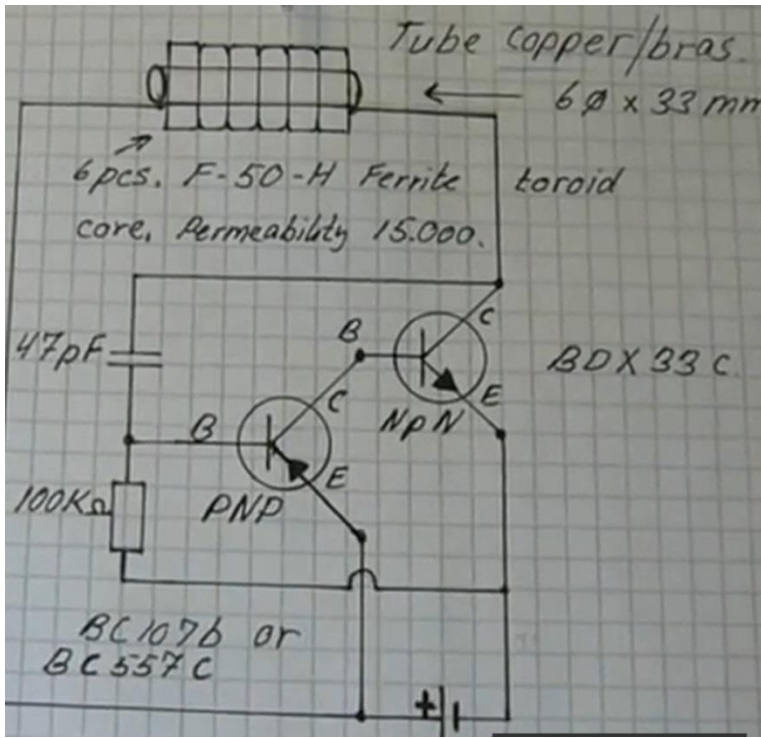


**Joule Thief Shorted.10 times more light.**



This output can also be increased by centering the SPARK GAP at the 'NEUTRAL CENTER' of a strong U-shaped permanent magnet. In the case of a Tesla Coil, slipping a 'TOROID CHOKE COIL' around the secondary coil will enhance output power

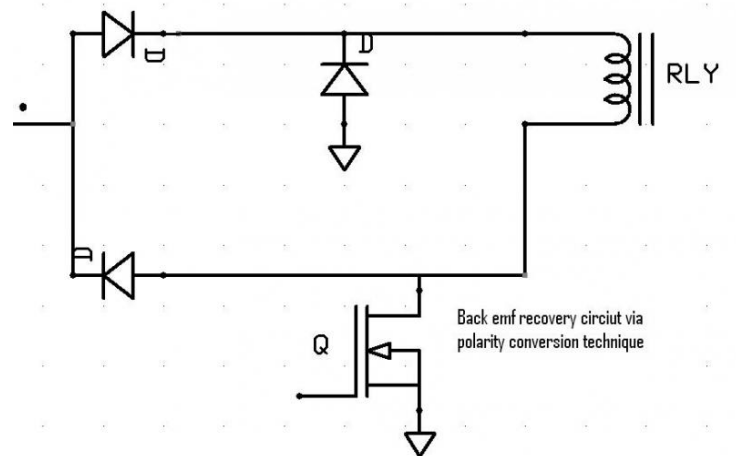
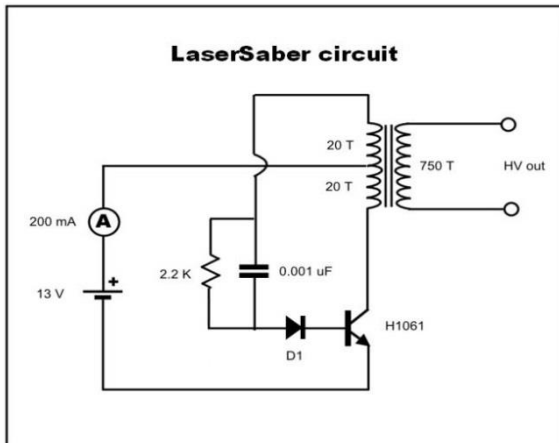
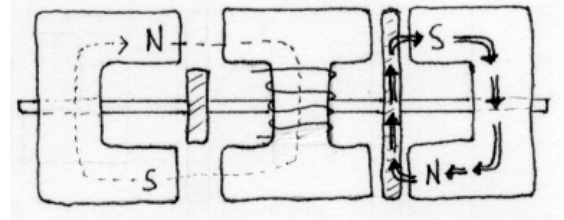




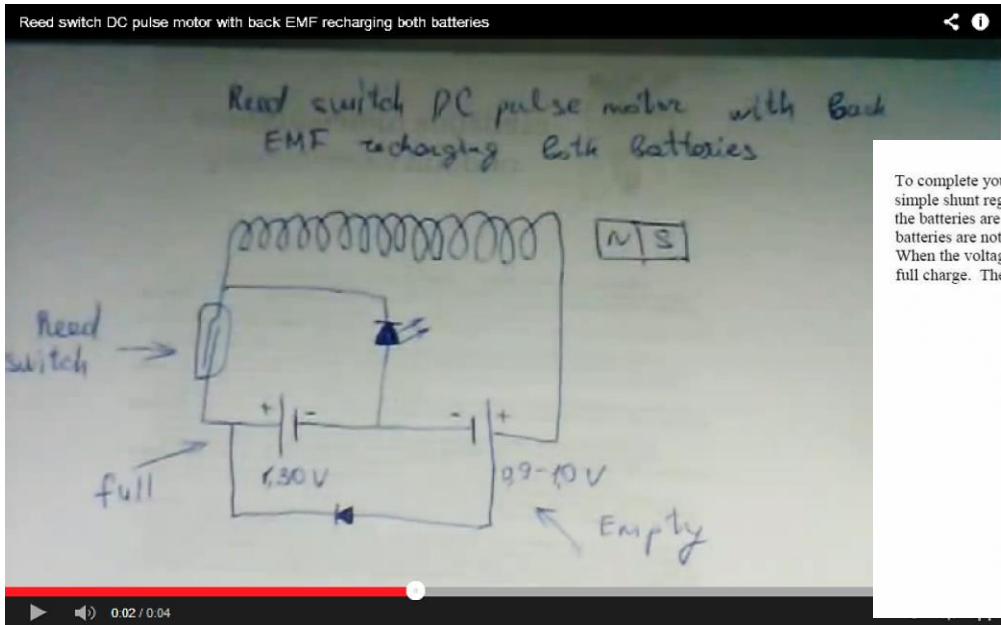
Page for above:  
<http://jnaudin.free.fr/dlenz/DLE06en.htm>

Thus, a more accurate picture of what happens in the SAG 6 is as follows:

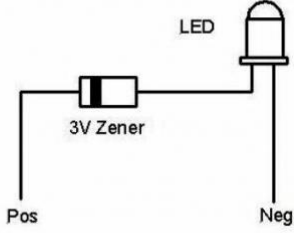
As you can see, the magnet with the stronger influence is the one with a larger airgap. The size of this air gap is around .7 cm, and if that is responsible for the strongest influence over the core, it is no wonder my or David's models had terrible efficiency. A generator with air gaps larger than a quarter millimeter will undoubtedly fail at being practical.



Above right is a simple circuit to charge your same battery/ capacitor with back emf pulses

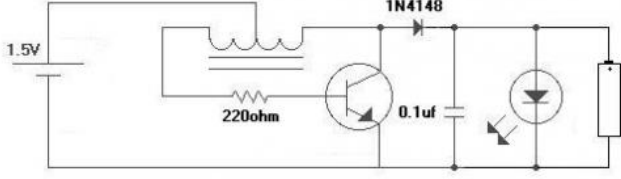
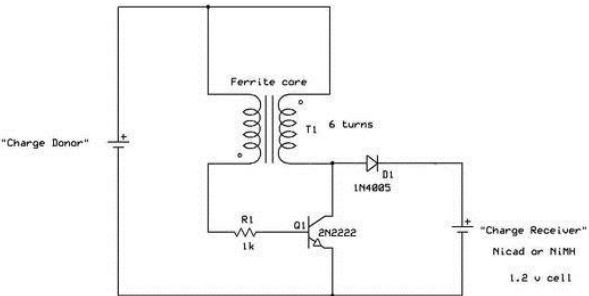


To complete your system you can install a Zener diode of 3 volts and an led to make a simple shunt regulator. When the batteries reach 3 volts the light comes on telling you the batteries are charged and burns off the extra voltage. If the wind stops and the batteries are not being charged anymore the light will burn off any excess in the batteries. When the voltage drops to just below 3 volts the light will go out leaving the batteries at a full charge. The simple shunt diagram is shown below...



Above is a back emf battery charger

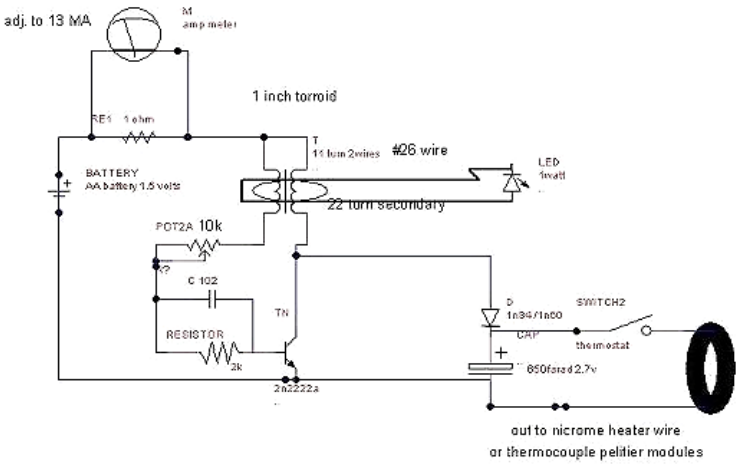
**My first Joule Thief Charger**



By Nieves Oliveras

**Joule Thief Battery Charger Circuits:**

WORLDS FIRST 1.5 VOLT HEAT AND LIGHT SOURCE  
GADGETS JOULE THIEF Ultracap AA battery HEATER LIGHT



can charge or run on the regular JT output.  
peace love light  
**This system seems to charge battery well:**  
Hi folks, Hi Nick, thanks for sharing your experiment results, yes i built the gadgetmall circuit and it does work like he says, though I'm having good results right now with a different setup charging a 1.2 volt AA rechargeable while using the typical 1.2volt AA rechargeable for the input. I switched toroids to the 1/2" diameter and 24 gauge bifilar which is giving much better light output that hurts to look at and charging of the AA which is right after the leds on the regular JT output. Here is the simple circuit.

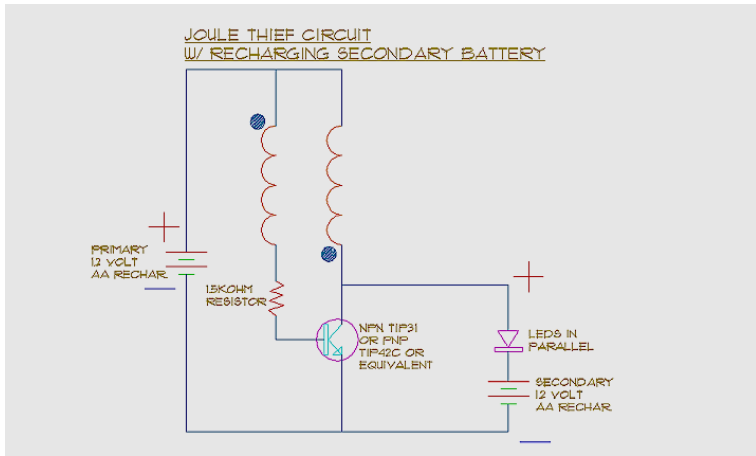
peace love light



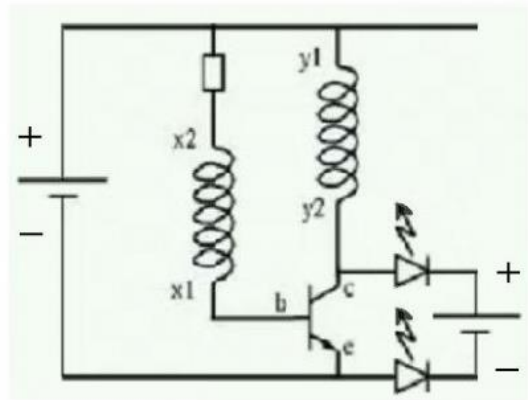
Tyson

Uploaded

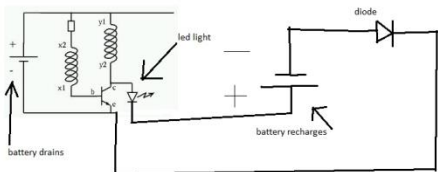
Note: 25 to 30 turns seems to be best for standard torroid coils.



## Joule Thief Charger

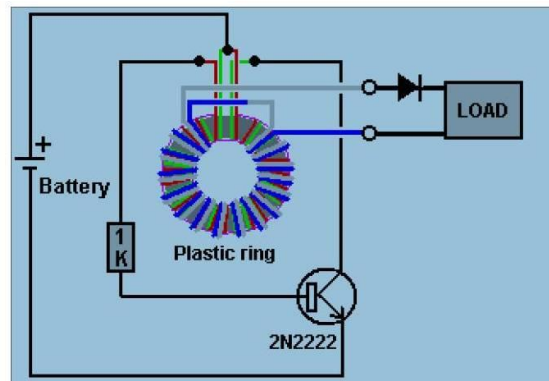


Above is battery charger circuit



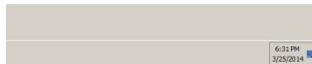
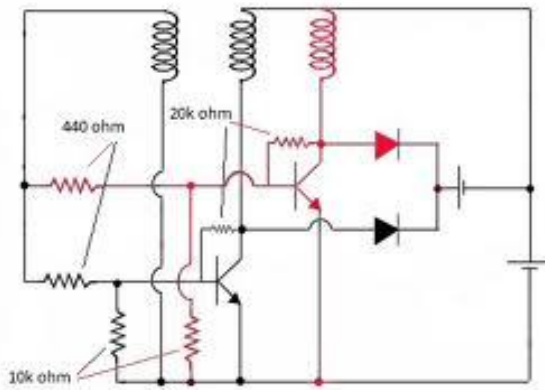
## Battery Charger (a)

- From Chapter 5 of Patrick Kelly's eBook



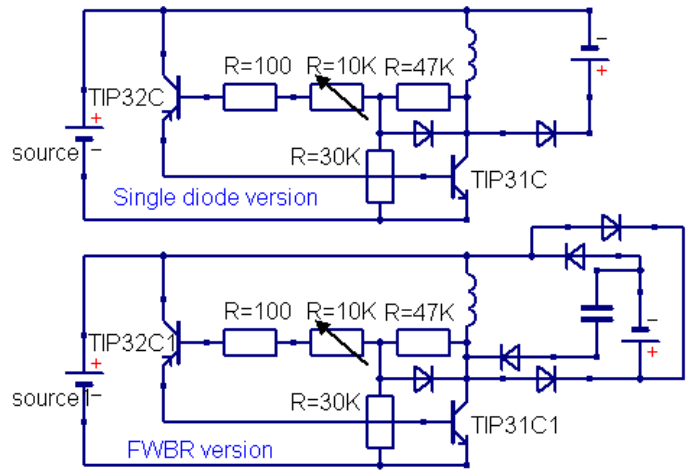
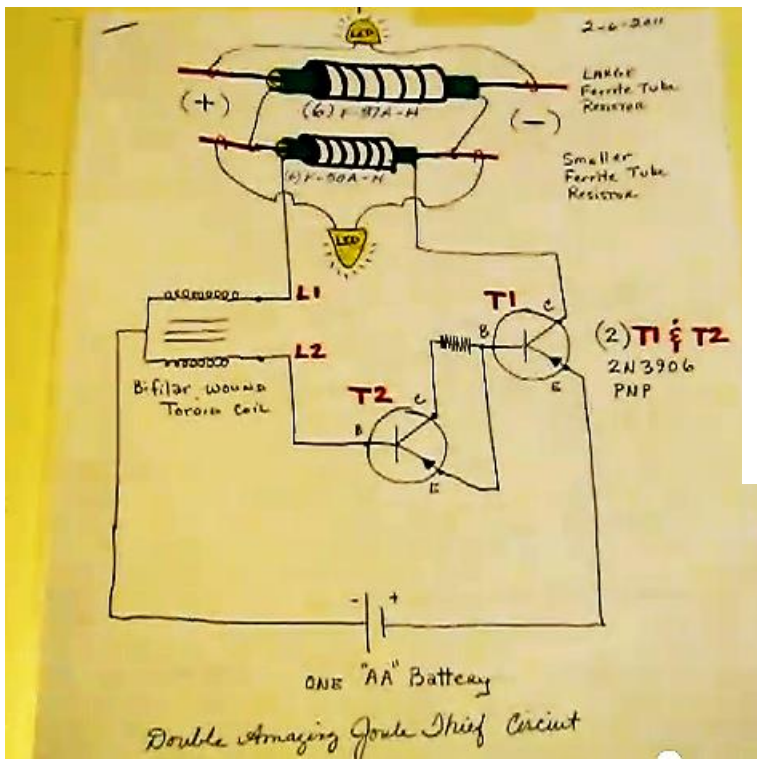
Chargers:

Solid state



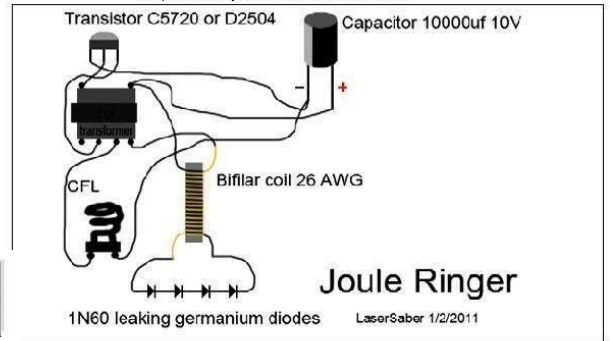
charger to left and on following pages.



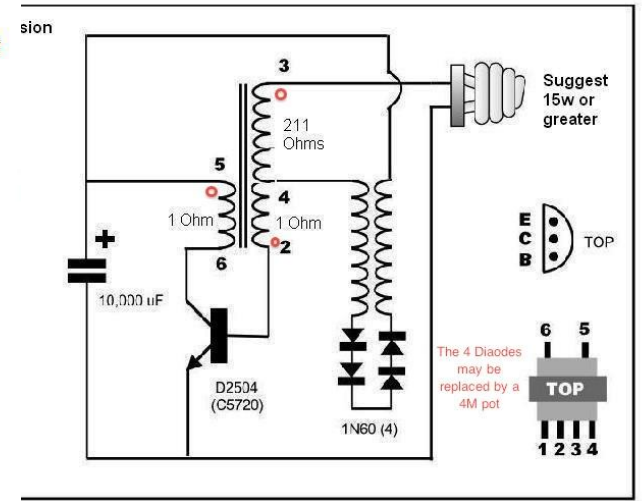
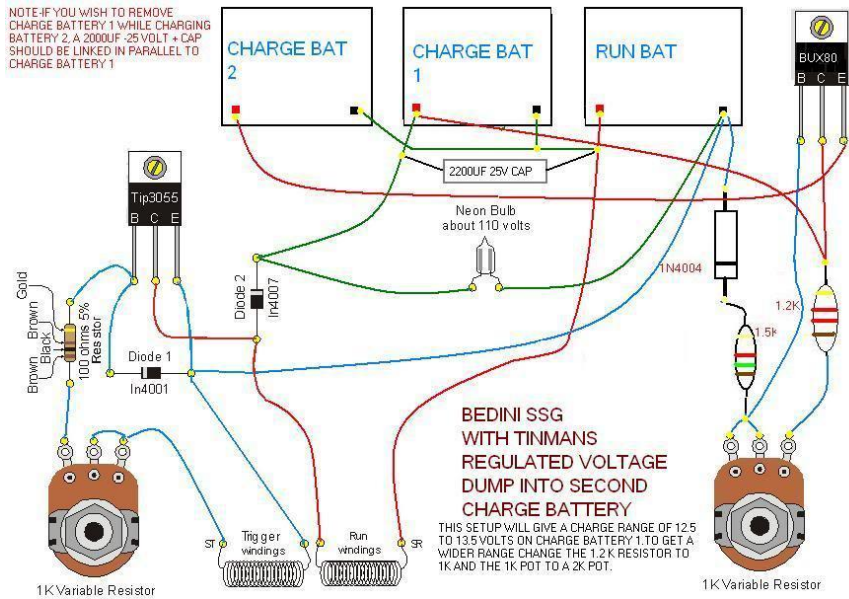


### Joule Ringer by LaserSaber

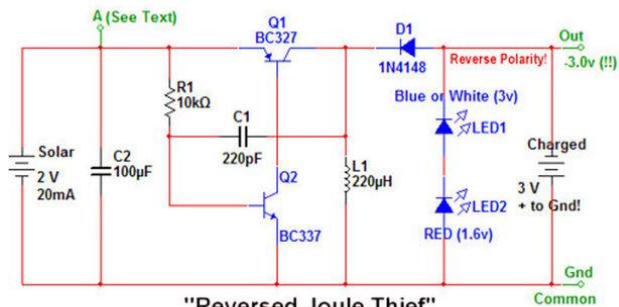
Replicated by Lattice333 4th Jan 2011



NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO REMOVE CHARGE BATTERY 1 WHILE CHARGING BATTERY 2, A 2000UF 25VOLT + CAP SHOULD BE LINKED IN PARALLEL TO CHARGE BATTERY 1

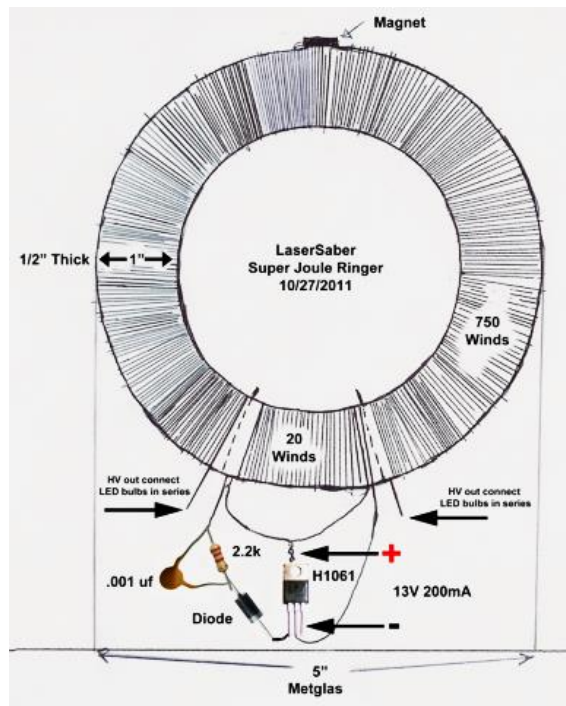


Above are 5 various circuits to charge batteries.



"Reversed Joule Thief"  
Solar Cell 3v Charger  
(c) Copyright 2010 QS@QUANTSUFF.COM

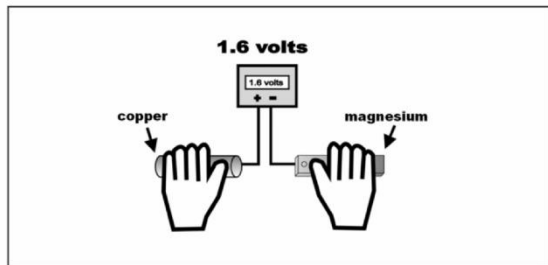
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qNbPpG0ezxM>



2.2 k resistor  
H1061  
.001 uf capacitor

Below may be wired to  
joule thief:  
Video for above:

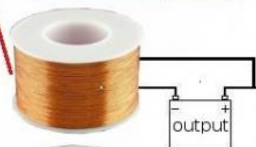
Video not allowed by Youtube



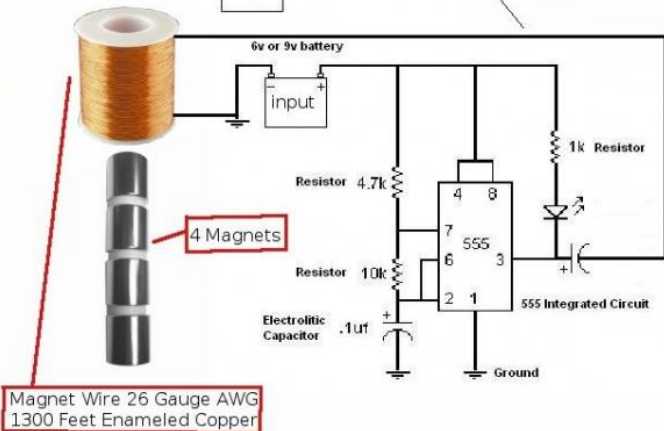
HUMAN BATTERY - VOLTS

Video not allowed by Youtube

Magnet Wire 30 Gauge AWG  
1600 Feet Enameled Copper

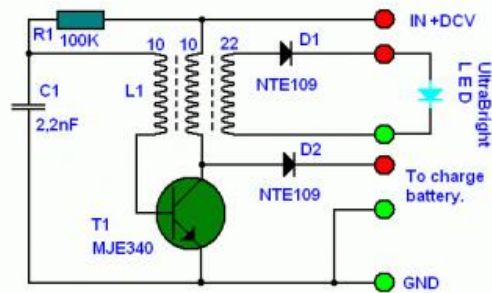


The right connection



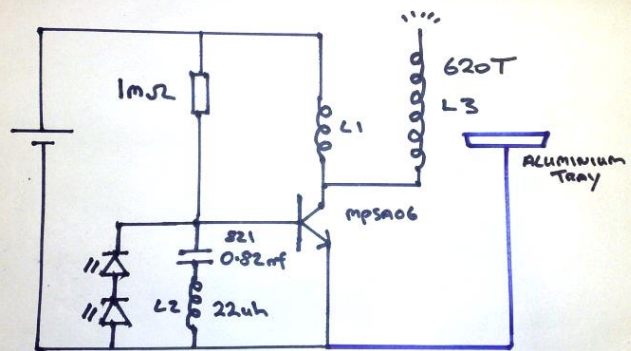
Magnet Wire 26 Gauge AWG  
1300 Feet Enameled Copper

JT TEST CIRCUIT



L1 = 30 x 10 x 8 mm Iron Powder Toroid.  
0.5 mm enameled copper wire,  
10T, 10T and 22T.

DR STIFFLER - SEC EXITER  
By Jannydaro



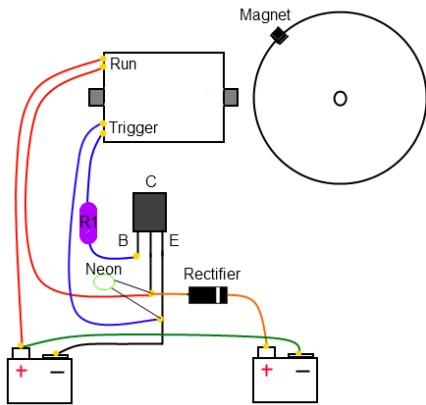
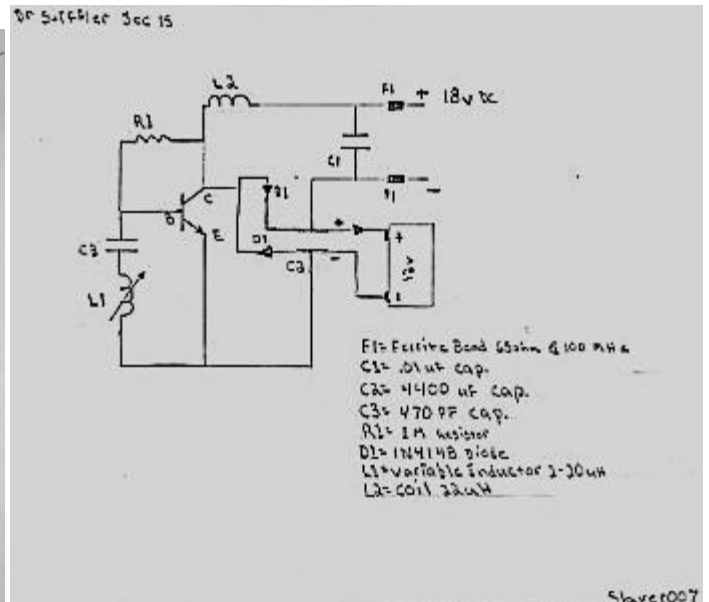
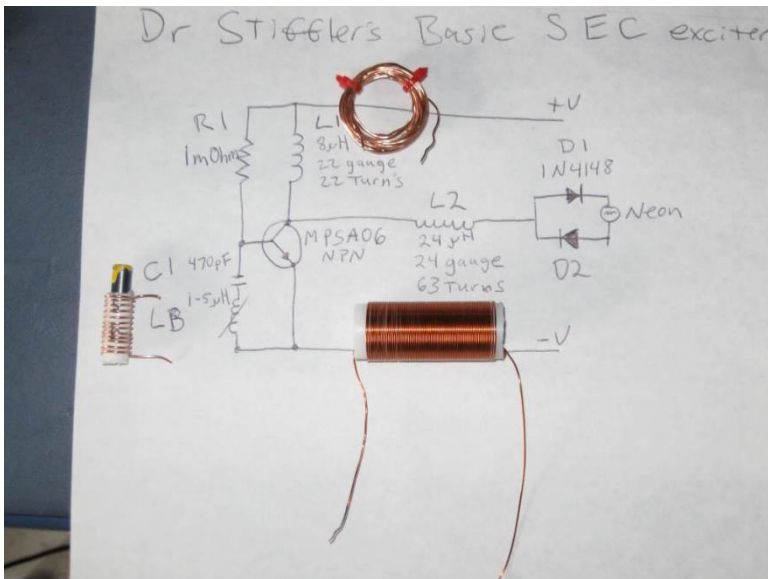


Image on left is standard back emf type charger. Joule Thief Chargers:

Description: Standard Joule thief with a secondary . the secondary is lighting a super bright led and is there for an on indicator only No measurements on it at all .It is FULL bright all the time when charging up my bcap This is a Jt i made for Groundloop so he can have a replica of my AA powered heater Circuit . Its a standard 11 turn JT using 2n2222a transistor 2.2 k resistor in series with 10k pot and a small cap across the resistor . The Circuit is at On the Second Stage Joule thief Circuits thread on page one posted by me Gadget . Its called the Worlds First AA powered Heater /light . I ran the bcap which has over 3500 amps when discharged thru some nichrome wire . I will make another video later of My machine using Ground loop Ou controller board also posted in the SS JT thread . All the plans are there to make your own . I have no idea why this JT produces more out than in . any Clues are welcome but No Flame .This is not a joke . Anyway its a Christmas Gift and Groundloop will check it out further when he gets it soon . This circuit will be used for connection to a circuit board made By groundloop for me to make this unit self run . It will Charge a 650farad ultracap from an aa battery and then keep the aa battery charged and also control the bcap discharge thru a load ,cycling over and over for a self runner . I know this remains to be seen and i have to prove it so this is why Groundloop is replicating and helping me prove one way or the other . I have already proved it to myself and tried to explain it but got Flamed and almost quit . I think no one wants free energy or maybe they don't want me to be the one who discovered it because it was so simple to make . It was one of the most simplest circuit know and combined with an ultracap produces amazing results .

. I dont think either one is Ou but combined , well i have spent a lot of time measuring and timing and logging results which took weeks and months . I was just trying to help others and share My findings . This is one amazing JT here and really it is no different than all the other plain JT's i make . It uses a goldmine 5 for \$1.00 toroid and it an exact replication of My simple Jt circuit . I have already made 4 duplicate Jt's exactly like this one but only this one puts out more than in apparently . I made a video of it running on nothing but a 30f supercap and charging a bcap and then feeding back to the supercap and yea it increased both . Go figure . All i can say is i give this to Alex for Christmas present and i hope he enjoys it . I know Paul would like this because i originally made it for him but he turned on me so Alex deserves it !.the only thing i can think of that i use on all of them are the transistors i ordered . they are not normal 2n2222a . they have very short leads on them . i wish i had bought more than 10 of them :) I get different results with the exact same circuit using the exact same parts and i really dont know what is going on unless transistors are different from each one or maybe parts placement might have something to do with it . It don't make sense! But in a way it does because i am measuring ripple dc amps . I need a resistor across this to make a real measurement .Merry Christmas and Happy New YEAR

Video for above:

<http://www.savevid.com/video/joule-thief-put-more-amps-and-volts-out-than-in.html>