

While tuning the resonance transformer, the author accidentally found the DC input current to the transformer driving system became zero. The resonance transformer consists of three electromagnetic cores separately. The input and the output cores are not combined tightly not like common transformer. Each cores are separated and independent. The magnetic field of them combined loosely. On the common sense of electrical engineers, it never has high efficiency. When I was tuning the position of magnetic cores, coils and the driving frequency, the effective input current suddenly became zero, sometimes

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became negative. Although the load was connected to the output terminal. I made 14th replications with different specs of no input transformers. They all worked well.

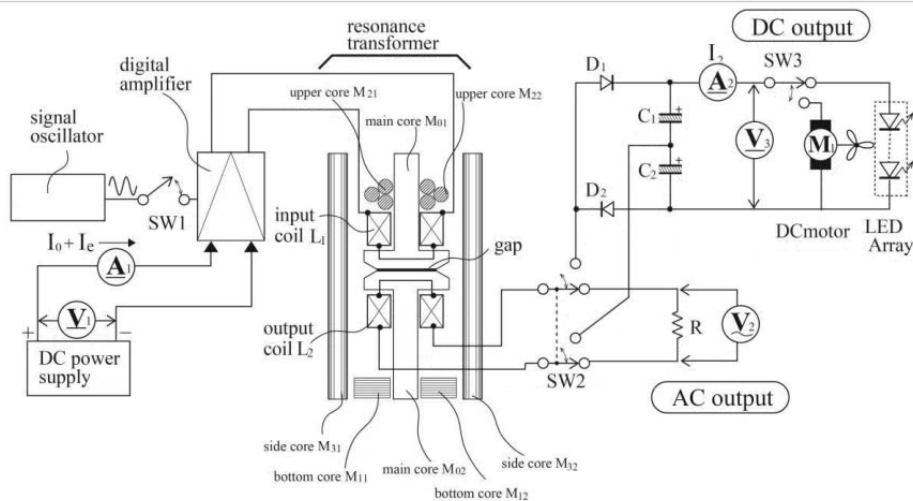


Figure 1

Figure1 shows the experimental circuit of no input transformer of the latest model.

The resonance transformer is mainly consisted of input coil L_1 and output coil L_2 . They are winded on the magnetic core M_0 . The main magnetic core M_0 is separated to the upper core for L_1 and the lower core for L_2 with thin gap. The main core M_0 has some various side magnetic cores on the both side.

The resonance transformer is driven by a digital amplifier. The sine wave signal is output from a signal oscillator. DC power supply is the power source of the digital amplifier.

SW1 is for switching of driving signal to the digital amplifier. When SW1 is off, no driving signal to the digital amplifier, and no driving power into the resonance transformer. However, some no effective current I_0 is flowing into the digital amplifier. The no effective current I_0 is consumed to drive the inner circuit of the digital amplifier. But no output from the digital amplifier by the current I_0 only.

If SW1 is on, the driving signal inputs to digital amplifier. Then amplifier outputs power to the transformer and the transformer outputs power to the load resistance R or LED lamps. Then the input current to digital amplifier should increase more than no effective current I_0 . Because the additional current I_e should be needed to drive transformer and for connected load. So the total output current from DC power supply must become

($I_0 + I_e$). If common transformer is used in the circuit it is true.

But if the resonance transformer is tuned on the condition of no input, no additional current I_e is needed. Then the total input current ($I_0 + I_e$) is I_0 , Because the effective current I_e is still zero, as same as no

no additional current I_e is needed. Then the total input current ($I_0 + I_e$) is I_0 , Because the effective current I_e is still zero, as same as no operating condition of the amplifier. But still then, the transformer outputs power to the load or lighting LED lamps.

Whenever SW1 is on or off, and the transformer outputs power or not, the input current to the digital amplifier from DC power source is constantly no effective current I_0 .

Where does the output power of the load resistance or lighting LED come from?

In the first time, when I found the phenomenon the output power of the first model was 0.05 Watt by no input. I made it to get 1 Watt in the end

of 2020. Now the power of the latest model became 2.6 Watt by no additional input power. The size of the transformer is a half of the last.

Results and consideration

Table 1 shows the latest results of the latest model.

I have been thinking of the reason since found the phenomenon in August 2020. But could not find the theory.

I already found four methods to induce excess energy. However the phenomenon above seems to be the most significant, so most interesting. Only unknown phenomenon should have some hidden gate to lead the new principle of the physics and new energy.

DC input	DC voltage: $V_1 = 29.30\text{V}$ DC current: $I_e \doteq 0.0\text{mA}$	DC input power $P_1 \doteq 0\text{W}$
AC output	AC voltage: $V_2 = 14.50\text{V}$ (load: $R = 82.0\Omega$)	AC output power $P_2 = 2.56\text{W}$ (efficiency $\doteq \infty$)
DC output	DC voltage: $V_3 = 15.00\text{V}$ DC current: $I_2 = 0.146\text{A}$ (load: $\text{LED} \times 32$)	DC output power $P_2 = 2.19\text{W}$ (efficiency $\doteq \infty$)
DC output	DC voltage: $V_3 = 17.20\text{V}$ DC current: $I_2 = 0.125\text{A}$ (load: $\text{DC motor} \times 2$)	DC output power $P_2 = 2.15\text{W}$ (efficiency $\doteq \infty$)

Table 1: The latest data of the no input transformer