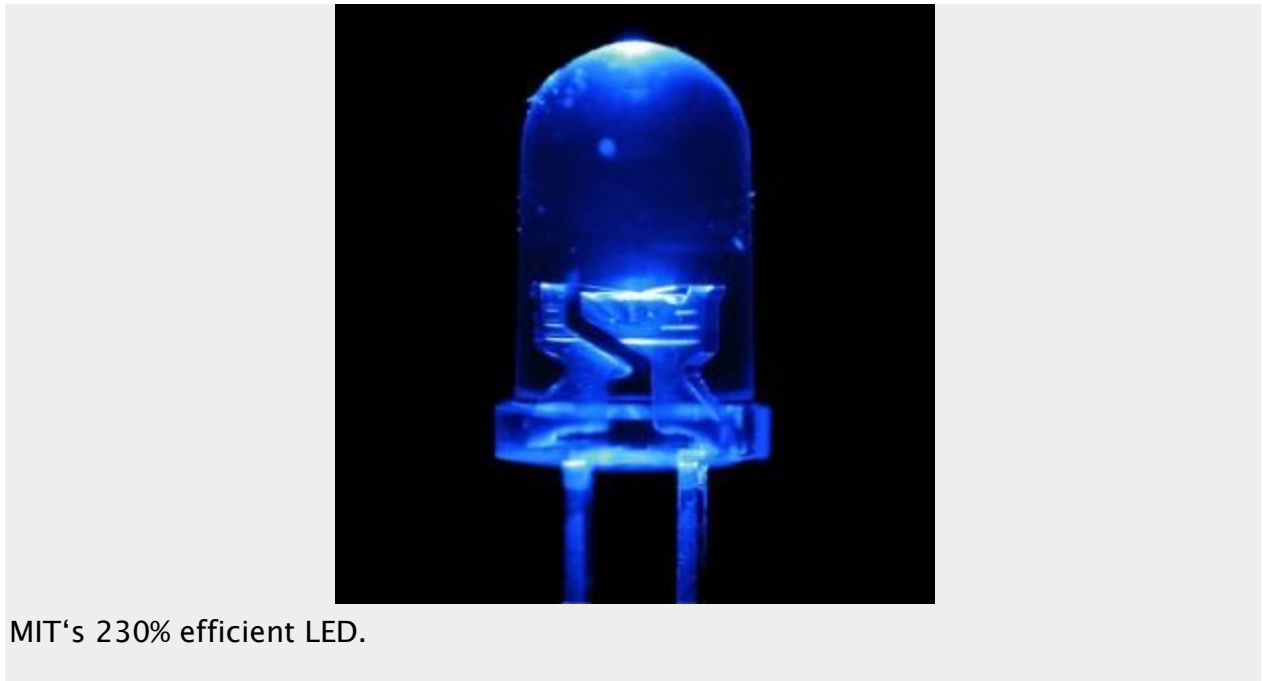


Over-Unity in the Mainstream!

Overunity is a phrase I rarely like to use and it is miss-used way too often. Most mainstream and academic scientists try to steer as far away from it as possible because true overunity is a direct violation of the physical laws of science. Unfortunately as much as they want to avoid the term “overunity” a legitimate possibility has presented itself.



MIT's 230% efficient LED.

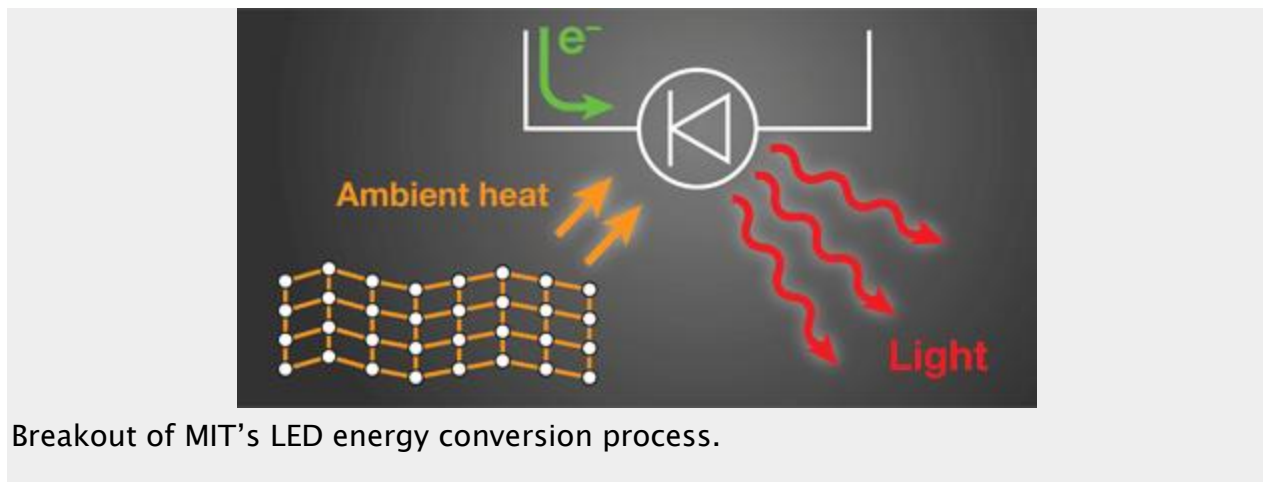
MIT's scientific department published a Physical Review Letter last month that in effect states that they have broken the Law of Conservation of Energy. MIT and Over-Unity? Wow this is a huge deal. Mainstream science would never agree to such a publication, except for the fact they can't deny it anymore.

MIT has developed a LED that quite simply put, has a higher output measured in photons (ie. light) than the input electrons (ie. electricity). This LED, when charged with 30 picowatts of electricity, has a photon output of 69 picowatts. This is 230% efficiency. And that's not all, the review paper states that the lower the input power to the LED the higher the efficiency.

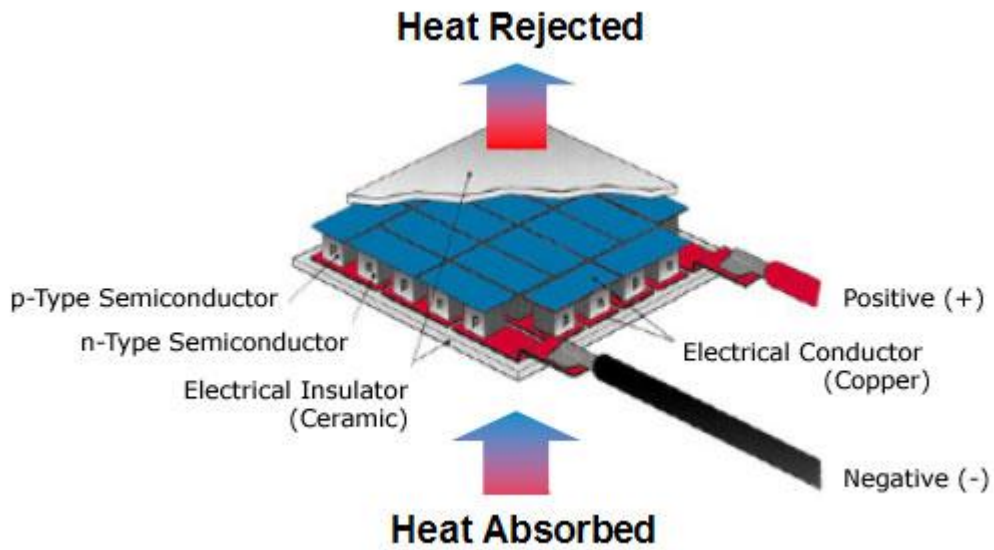
One thing to take note of here is that in overunity devices of legend (Newman machine, Searl SEG ect) That the device or surroundings were said to have been cooled. Somehow the energy is being extracted from the “environment” or the “vacuum”. This

in no way convinces me of the legitimacy of previously mentioned devices but the relation is interesting.

“In their experiments, the researchers reduced the LED’s input power to just 30 picowatts and measured an output of 69 picowatts of light – an efficiency of 230%. The physical mechanisms worked the same as with any LED: when excited by the applied voltage, electrons and holes have a certain probability of generating photons. The researchers didn’t try to increase this probability, as some previous research has focused on, but instead took advantage of small amounts of excess heat to emit more power than consumed. This heat arises from vibrations in the device’s atomic lattice, which occur due to entropy.”



This light-emitting process cools the LED slightly, making it operate similar to a thermoelectric cooler. Although the cooling is insufficient to provide practical cooling at room temperature, it could potentially be used for designing lights that don’t generate heat. When used as a heat pump, the device might be useful for solid-state cooling applications or even power generation.



Example of how a Thermoelectric Cooler is designed and works...

Revolution–Green research team is currently researching possible theories as to where the excess energy is coming from and will post updates or articles in series.

Source: <http://revolution-green.com/over-unity-in-the-mainstream/>