DEPARTMENT *of* ELECTRONICS *and* COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
University of Kashmir
NAAC *Accredited Grade*-'A+'

It is certified that the undersigned tested the innovation of Mr. Bilal Ahmad (innovator) for which he filed an Indian patent application 202311079806, dated 24-11-2023, Title: (THE ENERGY DEVICE THAT CAPTURES ENERGY WIRELESSLY AND INCREASES ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DELIVERY) through Patent attorney. The observations of the claims are presented as under.

1. The device consists of a wireless frequency transmitter (mostly a walky talky device) that is used as RF power source.

2. The innovator has designed a circuit (power scavenger) consisting of a bunch of Shottky barrier diodes, electrolytic capacitor and insulated copper wire of certain length.

3. The transmitter is powered from an external regulated bench power supply only and upon inspection it is made sure that there is no internal source to the transmitter.

4. The innovator wirelessly couples the power scavenger circuit with the antenna using capacitive coupling (just putting the insulated copper wire part of the circuit on the antenna of the transmitter).

5. The innovator then places the loads at the termination of the scavenger circuit. It is again made sure that the scavenging circuit is initially fully discharged.

6.In order to rule out any tinkering in the power and measurement instruments done by the innovator, the voltages and currents on the input and output side are measured and powered by the instruments of the advanced lab present in the institute.

7.A varied type of devices like Hand held multimeters, Bench top multimeters, High end high precision multimeters, Digital storage oscilloscopes, clamp meters and power analyzers were used to test the voltage, current, wattage. of both the transmitter and the scavenger.

8. After putting the things to test, it was observed for both A.C. and D.C. setups that the output power from the scavenger exceeded the input power to the transmitter by a good margin.

As an instance, Input to the transmitter from the regulated supply was 3-2 volts DC juicing out 0.78 ampere amounting to a wattage of 2.49 Watts, and the DC output voltage from the scavenger was found to be 16.4 volts , with current of 1.48 ampere. And the DC load used was DC lamps. The output wattage amounts to 24. Watts.

9. This calls for an Over Unity claim of Wireless Energy Transfer using Radiofrequency (RF) radiation to be valid. Although over unity claim is against the law of conservation of energy, may be the circuit is scavenging the energy not only from the transmitter device but from the environment too and just adds the two and presents as output.

Point 8 is verified in the Lab.
However as stated it violates law of Conservation of Energy.

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