You all bad?

Что будем искать?

For example: **Free energy**

Donald Smith, "Free energy

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Free energy

Donald Smith (V. Ivanov)

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2012 March

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Today the site is visited by **0** person:

Generator Donald Smith, replication Valery Ivanov.

On the Internet, many people are trying to replicate Smith Donald device, the so-called free fuel generators or simply BTG. On successful experiments and even hear, but as they say, is not visible. I offer to read one of the assumptions of the work of such a generator written Ivanov Valery Gennadievich. Valery claims that assembled this product and it has a 600% efficiency. No schemes, no photos Valery has not provided the device. This information is taken from the site online the www . Matri - x . Ru and arranged in more readable.

It's about this device Donald Smith:

" As I understand the meaning of neonika never disclosed. I told him the meaning of the use of certain elements of the scheme on the basis of its own positive experiences. The so-called neonik with arrester - it is accidentally applied elements randomly earned a pair and will provide a positive effect. These two products really provide a proper chain of impact excitation L1C1 circuit. Therefore, I do not care, in series or parallel connected arresters, just to the right neonik breakdowns on discharge - passed at overload in high-impedance state. Next L1C1 circuit starts to work in shock excitation mode and 35 kHz in this regard - this is not the frequency of the neonika and the pump period of significantly higher frequency (6-7 times) of the device - L1C1 circuit. Application neonika combined with arrester - it's just inept circuit solution. It is necessary to make a device that periodically (in our case with a repetition rate of 35 kHz) pulse duration of less than 1 microsecond charging the capacitor C1, which then over several periods supports free damped oscillations L1C1 circuit. Adjusting L1C1 circuit under shock pulse repetition rate is reduced only to eliminate phase distortion between the frequency of the free oscillation circuit and the pump frequency. The weak coupling between the coils L1, L2 and L3 and is forced due to the fact that the load on the coils L2 and L3 inevitably begins to leave the frequency of free oscillations L1C1 circuit, leading to mismatch of synchronization with the pumping pulse. Once we create a feedback frequency from L1C1 circuit to the pump generator, so once we get a device whose power does not depend on the load and that in such a circuitry realization is better known as a generator Tariel Kapanadze.

I Topcu until the turn of the efficiency of about 600%. This is due primarily to the requirements of the C1. He must be a very small self-inductance and, of course, it has to withstand very high surge current of the pump. Hence the understandable and the requirements for high-voltage pumping source. Immediately not necessarily work with the source 3 kV enough 500 - 600 V, but the efficiency is not obtained by more than 150% for some reason - not know. Do it yourself is easy - modulates the tunable output of the stabilized DC with adjustable output voltage 200 - 3000V and protection against over-current in the vicinity of 20 mA. Circuitry is absolutely not important, it is only important to properly organize L1C1 impact excitation circuit.

I do not know the secret, all questions should be directed to the theorists. With proper nutrition unit just begins to efficiency is clearly much more than 100%. It's simple, set up under the first L1C1

Polls

How much are you willing to pa
1kW BTG
○ $ 50
○ $ 75
○ 100 $
○ 125 $
○ 150 $
○ 200 $

REPLY

[Results · Polls archive]
Total votes: **342**

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- NextEnergy
  - Skif
- Matri-x
- 001-lab
- xF.AO
- FreeEnergy
- NextEnergy (New)
  - Cleverest
- OverUnityNews
- Nikola Tesla
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- Free-Energy
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circuit pump frequency. loop frequency several times higher than the pump frequency, in my case - 7 times. Then you start loading the output L2L3 coil. At some point you feel that L1C1 circuit started to get upset, and here is to adjust the frequency of the pump generator. Abnormally high efficiency at me starts to turn at the pump pulse duration of less than 1 microsecond. The smaller the pulse width, the higher the efficiency, the greater the amplitude of the pump pulse, you can apply. Overvoltage protection on the C1 you will naturally L1. Gradually increases the voltage of the pump up to the maximum operating voltage of C1. Everything else I have written here. The basic principle of operation is completely transparent, nothing new under the theoretical foundations of radio I have not found, but a very high efficiency. Where does the excess energy, I do not know, my goal was just to organize L1C1 circuit power, without any discussion of solitons and torsion. Based on the principles trivial radio, everything worked out.

For those who do not understand the meaning of what it means, the pumping source enters a high impedance state. This means that the source must be given in a certain portion of energy load and then stop shunt circuit L1C1, ie source resistance should be "infinitely" large. As I said earlier, Donald Smith, the positive effect of impact excitation circuit turned out quite by accident, by selecting a particular type of Surge and neonika. Failure to understand this fact leads to a completely waste of time on the selection criteria neonika for unknown, while it is necessary to solve the problem is the impact excitation circuit.

I spend all experiments purely from a source in the form of a car battery, tired fall under mains voltage as necessary to recharge the battery. Output power, of course, measured on a purely resistive load voltage after rectification, because efficiency is easily determined, the ratio of constant current and voltage at the input and output devices.

Special sense in samozapitke not see. By rights, the charging current to the battery can be directly put things under certain conditions. Do not ask how, it is not an end in itself, but it has already been done. The last clue to the output capacitor C2 is only a coil L2 to the resonance of idling on one half of the coil when attaching the load resonance breakdowns second half coil. Therefore, no special role of this capacitor is not playing, you can safely clean, if you pump adjusts the oscillator frequency (neonika). To prove the doubters people have no desire to, I described the basic principle of operation. You want to get a description of the correct formulation of the experiment, you got it.

I do not use transformers at the output of the pump generator for the simple reason that he could not make the short pulses to charge C1. I'm using a constant current source, modulates the output voltage of the high voltage transistor. Frequency neonika no particular value has not. Once again, it is impossible to speak here about the frequency of this repetition period of the pump pulse. The very pulse must be less than 1 microsecond, but the frequency of L1C1 circuit must be a multiple of the period of the pump oscillator. For example, if you make a pump unit with the oscillation period corresponding to 30 kHz, it is very convenient L1C1 circuit resonance frequency is 210 kHz (7th harmonic), for a pulse of 35 kHz 245 kHz, respectively. These frequencies we find in the original
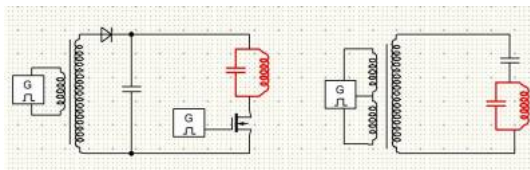
Everything is simple, the impact on a parallel L1C1 circuit through a capacitor connected in series to a high voltage pulse source. Voltage is known, the exposure time is known, calculate the capacitance. No short-circuit in principle can not be.

When measuring efficiency, for greater credibility, it is better to calculate the energy consumption from the battery for a while, then the account will not have errors when you hover the parasitic currents on measuring instruments, but it is only in the case of extreme doubt. And so easy to measure current from the battery and load current, the load is purely resistive, select resistors from considerations of minimum inductance. As I said, I do not know and do not try to talk about the excessive power sources, while only see what efficiency is clearly dependent on the operating voltage, but strongly doubt that the matter is in reactive power.

Let us think together. What role neonika combined with the spark gap? Assumptions about the spectrum razvalivanie and other miracles not propose to apply, in any case, as long as there is a simpler explanation. Neonika frequency of 35 kHz, the resonant frequency L1C1 circuit according to various estimates ranging from 170 to 240 kHz. What it actually does not matter, as long as it was strictly a multiple of 35 kHz. The frequency of 35 kHz can also vary quite widely. The question is how a relatively "slow" to implement generator pumping high-frequency circuit, the answer - arrester. He will discharge at very steep impulse, and this process will occur relatively rarely, once every 5 - 7 periods L1C1 oscillation circuit. What else should provide gap? He must "squander" the output of the neonika for his transfer to the high-impedance state. All together gives a very primitive and relatively unreliable in terms of system startup analog way to solve the problem, which is well described by the author as to its reasoning regarding the swing. And so the requirements for the pumping circuit node. The node should phase "push" circuit in its vibrations, it is done once for several periods of free oscillation circuit L1C1. In my case, this is done once every 7 periods. The author's kind of like a 5-periods. I myself can afford a rare pump only for the simple reason that my method is much more accurate, and therefore loss of the pump generator is much smaller.

Now, about the size of the pump duration. Assume that the frequency of natural oscillations of the circuit L1C1 250 kHz. This I assumed only to the oscillation period of 4 microseconds. Obviously, the potential of the upper terminal L1C1 circuit with respect to the lower conclusion changes damped sinusoidal law, ie takes positive and negative values in the range from - to + maximum pumping capacity. In order not to bother the bridge circuit will affect the circuit only at the moment when the potential of the upper output circuit rises from 0 to the maximum value +. Obviously, this time will be 1 microsecond. And so, the pump generator must once every 30 microseconds to give impetus to the in-phase pump circuit duration 1 microsecond. Will you given circuit to make it? Obviously, no. What to do? The first way, you can create a digital pump generator with a period of 30 microseconds (35 kHz) and the pump pulse duration of 1 microsecond. Is it technically possible today? More than. The second way - to mess around with circuits and analog neonika arrester, and suffer with their fine-tuning. Personally, I have a way of creating a digital generator took the time 10 times less than fuss with neonikami.
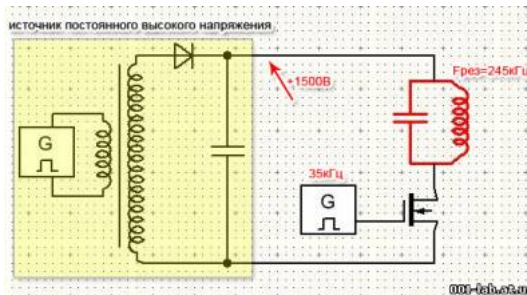
Consider the above scheme (the scheme is not offered by the author). These schemes work properly are not, you will need to synchronize the left and right of generators on the left diagram, or greatly increase the oscillator frequency of the left, but then we will be very far from the author's legacy. As an option on the left Left generator circuit are forced to work at a frequency of 35 kHz, but rather the right of the generator on the left put a comparator circuit. Once the capacitor voltage reaches a maximum, we discharged on the circuit, and then the author's frequency to save, and the normal pumping obtain. The only problem is the frequency stability, but this is easily solved if we synchronize fluctuations L1C1 loop frequency. But it's a slightly different topic.

And yet, for fans samozapitki. God forbid you to organize a feedback circuit for feeding power to the elements without saturation systems.

I am a principled opponent of putting some concepts. After that, it all comes down to the simple question of why this element. Much more important than the possible imbued with the very principle.

Once again, gaps in the pumping periods caused not a small pump power generator, and the fact that it was in the time of free oscillations in the coils of this type appears anomalous energy. In my experience this is not strongly associated with pump power generator, and more with pumping amplitude. Shortage of the pump power and no positive effect completely disappears when the loop L1C1 to pump continuously. This is a proven fact.

Pro needle pulses read at all strange. What here needle pulses when every 7 periods L1C1 oscillation circuit for a quarter of the oscillation period on the plot a sine wave duration of 1 ms is applied rectangular pulse duration of 1 microsecond. Regarding the operating voltage, I do more work with voltages of approximately 1500 volts, so less likely to burn out the transistors. Net power output of about 60 watts average power consumption of 10 watts. As for the front control pulses, there is no problem to make the pulse edges 10 or even 5 ns, but for our purposes much point in it, and prevent spurious harmonics.

Consider the diagram above (not the author of the scheme proposed). Work will, if you are synchronizing two generators, or increase 10 times the frequency of the left generator or something that is highlighted in yellow (left generator, transformer and circuit rectification) replace just the source of DC voltage (preferably adjustable amplitude). When the frequency of the left generator 35 kHz and the modulation frequency of 35 kHz obtained large pulsation. I have already passed, nothing happened at all.

I just said, and I repeat, I do not know the causes of a positive effect, I have an explanation of what is happening for themselves. Spread the reasoning here is considered improper. I hope you know, when it is considered unethical to spread to review the theoretical hypothesis. In all other cases, all of the arguments - guff. Block diagram of what you propose to lay out? a constant current source transistor and key? Or it is better to discuss-question, a rectangular pulse passes through the coil or not? And come along with some to the conclusion that the momentum will fall near the coil because the turns of the wire and thick enough? Where these professionals have learned?
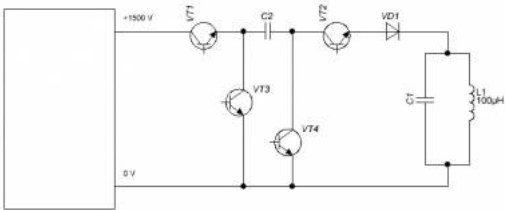
Remind textbook stuff, any experiment is presented only descriptive of what happened, when and how many times, without comments and conclusions. That's what I stated.

Add once again, I have a very modest 10 watts and 60 watts input to output. Up to 160 kW I still very far away. What and when there is an effect, I also wrote, no theories will not express them without me enough.

I consider it nonsense to write how the oscilloscope used, in what phase of the moon, and experiments were conducted at a relative humidity. We do not try to repeat the extremely complex experiments to establish the existence of the ether, the effects of our very pronounced and do not appear literally everyone only for the reason that our pulses can not penetrate the thick coil and SDs. Immediately prompt that the 1500 Volt is more than enough for any clear results.

What we're trying to explore is not saturated, so any impact force and the response force is linearly scalable, and therefore applied voltage (power, current, etc.) is selected only from considerations of reasonableness, to have enough sensitivity of the oscilloscope, do not try transistors , capacitors, coils are not melted. Any attempts to tighten in the region is very high voltages unfounded and serve as a cover to justify the failure of the so-called experts in the CE region.

Naturally, all easily implemented with transistors. And so, we present the diagram (below) from left to right: DC voltage 1500 Volt - a key element of VT 1 on the transistor - the pumping capacitor C 2 - a key element of V 2 on the transistor, that is not all. To the point of connection a key element VT 1 and the pumping capacitor C 2 is connected to common key element VT 3, to the point of connection of a key element of VT 2 and the pumping capacitor C 2 is connected to common key element of V 4. I'm still a key element between VT 2 and circuit L1C1 put diode VD 1, it prevents the breakdown of the transistor. The scheme is extremely excessive, but very convenient in practice, and then simplify, when you reach the desired result. We believe that the term open indicates a low resistance core element (hereinafter - the key), the term closed - indicates high resistance of the key.
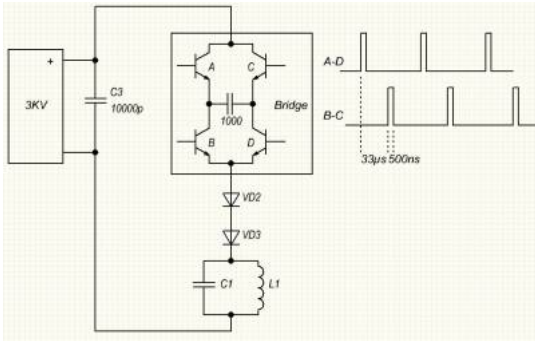
And so, the initial state of the pump capacitor is discharged, the keys VT 1 and VT 2 are closed, keys VT 3 and VT 4 are open. There comes a moment of the beginning of the pump, the keys VT 3 and VT 4 close, keys VT 1 and VT 2 open. L1C1 Circuit at the time of passing through 0 is connected via the pump capacitor C 2 to the power supply. After 1 ms closed keys VT 1 and VT 2, turning the pump source in a high impedance state. The circuit goes into free oscillations. If done pumping a conventional switching power supply, then we would have to decide on what to do with a loaded pump condenser. Trying to turn off the switching power supply would lead to a reverse current impact on the circuit, trying to leave it at that would have led to the current impact of the circuit. In both cases we have the conditions for the amplitude control and to disrupt the circuit oscillations. Therefore, the only way out, it is necessary to translate the pump generator in a high impedance state. After another 1 ms open keys VT 3 and VT 4 and discharges the pump capacitor C 2 to the common wire, about 30 ms repeat all over again.

It sounds a whole lot scarier than it looks in the implementation, but the result is guaranteed. If necessary, it is recommended to involve experts in digital technology. I made a universal pulse generator is pumping, it should be possible to make it easier.

It turned out a little chaotically, a big intelligibility no time. Information on my part to repeat the experiment and a positive result is more than enough. "

Here is a further option to save energy on the discharge of the pump capacitor (option is not the author).