

“Proper pulse” by Igor Nazarov (a.k.a. igorek30)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkO0hduCjg>

Transcript:

00:00 hello to all researchers, this is Igor
00:06 Happy new year everyone
00:09 yea, wish you happiness, health, good luck to everyone
00:12 and good luck building your device
00:16 ... tricky device
00:18 well, now let's move on to the technical part
00:24 so I made a picture right away
00:29 take this drawing seriously, it's like
00:33 they explained to me, that is, this is not my vision
00:37 this is the vision of an educated person,
00:40 engineer, who created
00:42 some device we saw on and here
00:49 what he explained, then I will be explaining to you
00:51 and so, here we have a sine wave
00:57 we have a resonant inductor here
01:03 this is sine, here a energizing pulse, here is BEMF
01:07 I did not finish the BEMF
01:11 it would continue downwards, well, the main thing
01:15 this initial process i.e.
01:17 why it should start here, a short explanation
01:19 why does it have to start here
01:23 it should start here because
01:25 movement of charged particles, those that
01:29 there will be, processes in the wire,
01:31 these processes are not interest us,
01:33 the processes are going along
01:35 the conductor are interesting to us, vortex processes and
01:38 this is not a standard approach, as it were
01:41 that's why he's interested in hitting with such pulse
01:43 why BEMF, why, let's start with the fact that
01:46 no one could replicate anything
01:48 it turns out yes because everyone and
01:52 myself
01:53 start pulse here
01:58 from below, well, let's start from zero and
02:03 start here to hit with a pulse what does it mean
02:06 means when particles move here
02:10 directed as if they were moving along you
02:13 so, here are the sine wave
02:15 we slow down, on the contrary, we slow down
02:17 that is, we hit towards the movement
02:20 particles and thus slow down
02:23 moving on means need to get
02:28 negative BEMF
02:29 it's easier to get than to
02:32 design something else, when applying
02:36 regular impulse direct here is
02:40 response this succeeds we will have ...

02:43 so now I'll show on the oscilloscope
02:45 to you how it all looks like
02:47 how adjust exactly the width to pick up
02:50 this pulse width we need how
02:53 times under this vortex under the diameter of this
02:57 vortex at coincidence here then this one
03:01 vortex is like a spring
03:04 hit with BEMF to this side here it
03:09 shrinks and stretches respectively
03:12 and it turns out that this change magnetic
03:14 component
03:16 magnetic field which causes
03:21 anomaly such an increase, how to say
03:28 capture more and passing particles here
03:38 so further, than, here he is and bigger
03:43 wrote here he means such an pulse
03:46 and this is how it should look here is the width
03:50 this pulse is now
03:52 I will show how it will look further
03:55 a very important moment everyone starts from
03:59 zero mark, that is, the pulse is coming
04:03 from here, well here it is pulse then BEMF
04:08 starts going down here i.e. starts
04:11 work from the bottom, yes here already
04:14 there is nothing to catch, that is, if you even come here
04:17 you would miss here
04:19 if you whip into this part and starting from
04:21 top how would you miss though
04:23 back and forth you will miss
04:26 then you take it there is nothing to catch
04:28 here is the end of the process, that is, you need to go higher
04:32 on to start that is power source
04:35 must have voltage above your
04:40 sine in inductor
04:46 above have and exactly those inductor
04:50 further, I will now tell you how make
04:52 proper Tesla, right
04:57 now I'm getting ahead of myself a little, means
05:01 here is the transformer
05:05 which is correct and more than once and
05:07 Ruslan said about it that it is not necessary
05:10 wind a thousand turns and that's enough
05:13 here is 1:10 ratio now i will show you
05:15 on the primary winding
05:18 when applying 12 volts direct pulse BEMF
05:22 there will be 350 volts, that is, if we allow
05:26 We supply 100 volts who will be on 3500v
05:28 on the secondary is 1:10 and there is a coefficient
05:30 transformation will be
05:32 if you apply accordingly more than
05:36 100 volts and you need to apply more
05:39 to get us higher

05:41 beyond the limits of this sine amplitude
05:43 values to your working inductor
05:46 then it will turn out you need about 150 - 180 v
05:53 apply here, respectively
05:56 there will already be more than 4 kilovolts and we
05:58 you need a 4 and above kilovolts and beyond
06:02 we have this antenna and
06:06 necessarily the spark gap, without the spark
06:09 we won't be able to work, here he is the spark gap which
06:12 we need, a spark, and why we need yes
06:16 to trigger process in this antenna
06:18 process otherwise it won't go anywhere
06:20 either you need many kilovolts and pump it heavily
06:29 the spark is very simple and easy
06:31 that is, at 4-5 kilovolts starts
06:36 working and this is what
06:38 the pulse it already triggered for this is
06:42 everything is done to simplify the design
06:44 and there will be no Tesla there
06:49 next
06:50 primary turns not 3, not 2, not 4
06:54 up to 20-30 turns, now i'll show the gear
06:58 there will be about 30 turns and 30
07:02 turns will be 350 to 350 volts and so
07:07 preparing pulse means
07:14 we have a generator with adjustable
07:16 duty cycle
07:17 frequency here is the coil we will have
07:23 inductor, means, the probes are connected
07:28 here is the pulse, means, what is the pulse it is
07:32 here is the normal pulse of this BEMF is coming
07:40 we need it and get it, that is
07:45 depends on what those are looking from
07:51 adjustable duty cycle if we reduce
07:54 duty cycle BEMF decrease
07:58 increase duty cycle BEMF is growing so we can
08:03 adjust the duty cycle of the pulse
08:04 amplitude BEMF amplitude pluse still needed
08:11 the width of this pulse and BEMF means
08:15 let's try to expand
08:19 this slope of BEMF is very important for everyone
08:24 setup explain why then later here
08:29 then it narrows at a certain
08:37 duration and expands into small
08:43 within
08:45 and it's not this one that expands
08:48 delta
08:50 himself, here is the nose, this one, we need it
08:55 here it is here it is so here it is practical
09:01 part I'll tell you what's going on when applying
09:06 12-volt pulse
09:08 so I have a scale here now on

09:11 fifty-fifty that is, at 12 v
09:17 power supply voltage
09:18 means we have 50 100 150 200 250 300
09:24 350 volts goes i.e. throw it out with
09:27 12 volts
09:32 Well, here's what I wanted to say in short
09:35 this is exactly how to prepare the pulse you need
09:38 reverse polarity pulse
09:41 direct, direct we have here he goes it in
09:47 BEMF of the next they don't matter they
09:50 there will be less here it is here it is straight
09:56 pulse goes BEMF out goes it already
10:05 it is necessary to select the width with a reverse pulse
10:09 you of course and we of course and me
10:12 of course I don't know what exactly the width is
10:14 but here is this pulse width from this
10:17 pulse working we can pick up
10:19 pulse width is interesting that is in
10:23 some point and it should work
10:26 well, here's how, as it were, such an explanation
10:30 work and why it all doesn't work
10:34 how can you hit pulse from here
10:37 up and towards
10:39 by the way this system works and if
10:41 here not from the bottom
10:44 that is, if we omit relative to 0
10:46 power supply yes allowed from minus
10:49 BEMF this will also work, that is
10:52 new impulse get here it
10:54 much harder
10:56 why, yes, because it
10:59 easier to get
11:04 the width of this very
11:06 thin impulse very hard
11:08 get in normal conditions
11:10 that is, if you create will be on
11:14 key give such pulse width first
11:19 the key will not release the shutter and strong
11:23 large with high capacity they are long
11:27 this driver will be charged
11:30 some delays
11:31 that is almost impossible to get
11:33 in such an pulse with it is easy therefore
11:37 here is used BEMF and this momentum
11:40 easy to adjust this one back and
11:42 all the whole system is very simple and easy it
11:47 how is it done that's all that's all I know
11:54 so far for the first moment
11:58 I'll try during the holidays film a normal
12:03 video with a man along with man who
12:07 explained everything to me, maybe he
12:11 show, promised at least, yes forgot

12:15 to say, completely, to avoid
12:19 these high voltage transformers
12:21 things we can use like this
12:24 diagram, that is, our working inductor
12:26 pickup
12:27 coil and pump coil here, coil on
12:31 inductor your Tesla directly, from
12:35 the transformation ratio should be
12:37 1:10 is also valid at 20v this is on
12:40 primary here to be about five
12:44 kilovolt BEMF pulse here
12:47 I wanted to say more
12:50 why didn't they remove the Akula's schematic, there
12:53 id diode, it was always used well, well always
12:56 lately we discovered, it is for offset
12:59 offset was created
13:02 regarding zero level zero
13:06 level
13:06 that's just this offset that's what
13:09 this was offset, not
13:11 unipolar pulses, this is just a rise
13:14 this power source over this sine
13:17 that is, if the amplitude value is
13:20 positive 100 volts, then by 100 volts
13:23 it is necessary to raise the entire system
13:25 either lower this one to
13:29 100 volts below zero relative to what
13:32 was done with diode
13:34 well, here's something shortly, so this is the schematic
13:39 more like Mobilazer's schematic
13:41 here
13:42 straight
13:45 pulse influences without HV
13:49 transformer, that's why I
13:51 got busy with Mobilizer's device
13:55 once again Happy New Year everyone
13:59 well, all the best to all of us :)

Replication of Kapandze's generator – “a can” part 1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0iZu8YF7iHw>

Transcript:

00:01 nothing, let's watch a movie

00:03 a small thing got into my hand, like this

00:10 little thing

00:11 such a thing here is a jar, a coil

00:17 half a kilowatt light bulb, then on

00:20 on the second episode we will have these light bulbs

00:23 connected, here small battery

00:27 ok will try to switch on

00:49 this is a protective spark gap

00:52 when voltage exceeds limit it sparks, 500w lamp

00:59 the system works without earth connection

01:06 here it is, such system

01:19 pay attention to wire thickness ;) in

01:21 episode 2 I will show why

Replication of Kapandze's generator – “a can” part 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G2bn1dnm9q0>

Transcript:

0:00 ok here promised second episode

here 500w light bulb and 100w added

I take away big battery

here two 9volt batteries, it didn't start from one, have to use two in series
one moment

0:47 ok

sparks works differently

eh second bulb disconnected

so, from the small batteries

ok, it not serious, I have to correct lamp connection

1:30 ok, with second bulb no sparks

lamp takes power

this kind of jar :)

very little consumption

2:17 o sparks, system saturated

that's it!