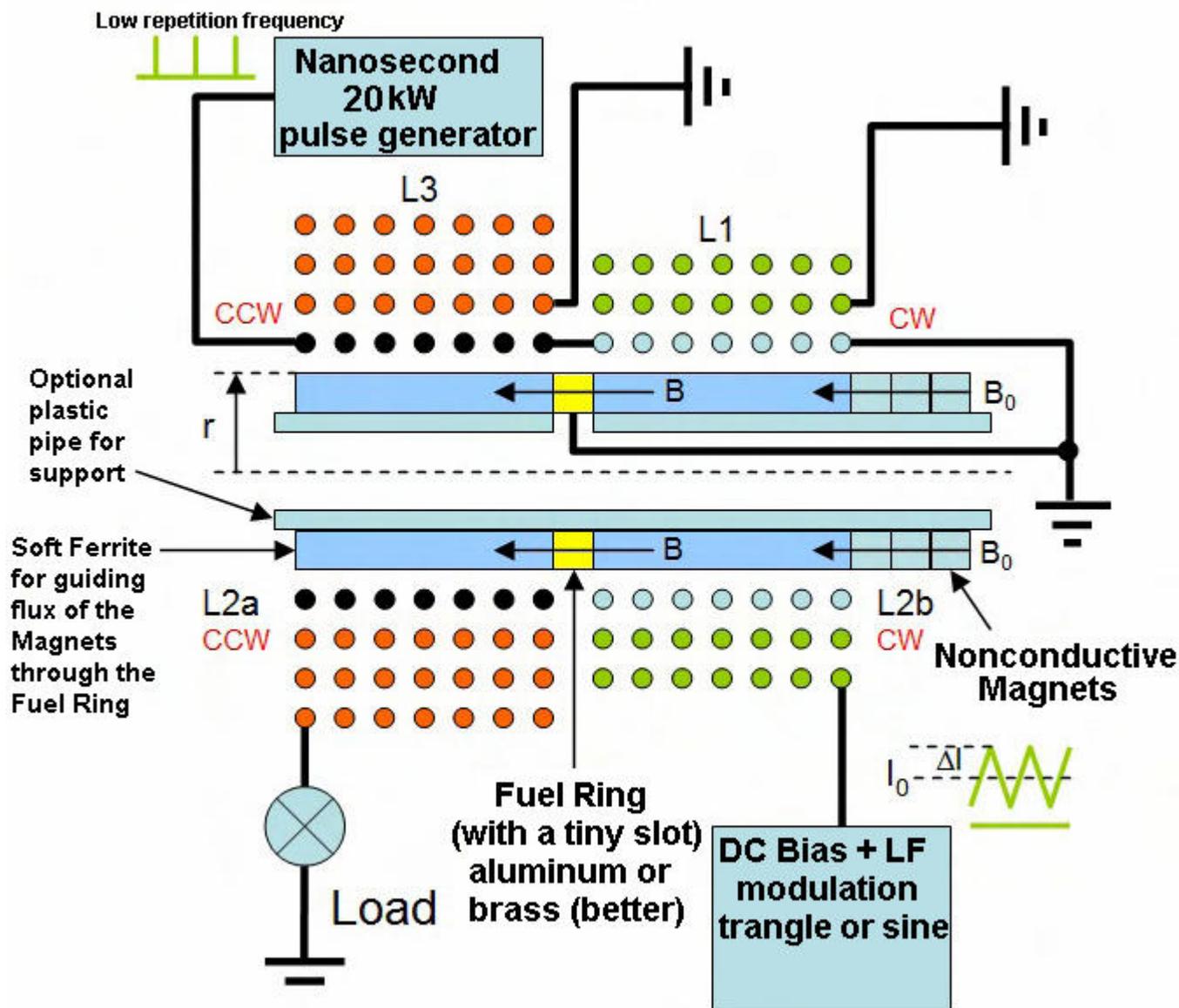


If a small aluminum or brass ring is chosen as the 'fuel' for this energy device, then the geometry of the entire device becomes closer to the device presented by the persona with the pseudonym "SR193", who had the only working replication of the Kapanadze-style energy device at that time.

At this point, it is worth remarking that the working schematics of the SR193 device were circulated on the Internet for a long time and most of them were almost correct. Only, the correct coil construction, operating principle and tuning methods were missing.



**Fig.9** Cross-section of the Kapanadze-like energy device. Some of the actual implementation details may differ from the arrangement shown above, but that will not alter the operation of device. This diagram is not to scale.

As shown here in Fig.9, in this energy device, the windings are all wound over the fuel ring and soft ferrite fluxguide, possibly ferrite rings glued together, but any nonconductive high permeability material may be used as well. The two inner coils L2a and L2b form the excitation gradient coils and are wound in opposite (CW, CCW) directions, relative to each other, and are connected in series in order to create bucking magnetic fields. The gap between these gradient coils must be located directly over the fuel ring. This is in order to create a radial magnetic flux component in the fuel ring (perpendicular to the almost static polarizing axial flux of the magnets and L1). The L1 winding is used to slowly modulate the almost static axial magnetic flux density within the fuel ring, in order to periodically meet the confinement conditions generated by Lorentz deflection of the fast electrons/e<sup>+</sup>. The satisfaction of the resonance condition is made very probable by the very high bandwidth of the slowly repeating nanopulses fed into the gradient coils, albeit inefficiently.

The smaller the diameter of the fuel ring, the higher the axial flux density and the higher the excitation frequency of the radial gradient coils, which are needed to support the resonance and magnetic confinement conditions of the fast electrons/e<sup>+</sup>. Unfortunately, with higher frequencies, the skin-depth of the RF excitation penetration into the fuel ring, decreases and the inter-turn and inter-winding capacitances start wreaking havoc with the inductances and magnetic field geometries, so small ring diameters should be avoided. The fuel ring can be longer, which effectively turns it into a pipe, but care must be taken to maintain a uniform axial magnetic flux density throughout the "fuel pipe" and to maintain the radial symmetry of that field.

All the components of this device may be supported by a plastic tube. Variations of the device without the plastic tube or the plastic tube on the outside, are also possible.