

25-02-2018

Two Transformer-Experiment

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1i3aQ1Wf93c>

SR193 two xfr

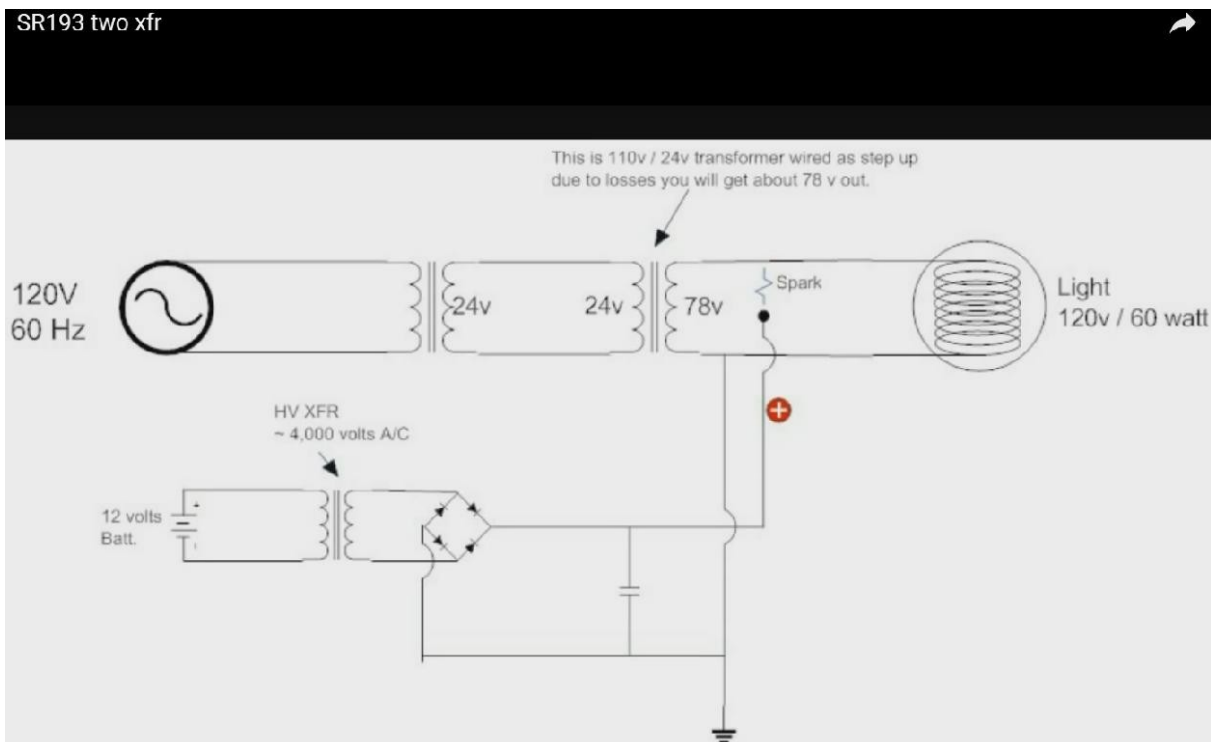
A 4000 volt power supply is being used.

The intensity of the glow varies with the timing of the spark. This is hard to see in the video.

At times it appears if the timing is correct the light glows much brighter. The amps do not rise when the bulb produces a greater light output.

During one test run the bulb glowed very bright and there was a slight drop in amps. *Of course* I did not have the video camera running.

The following is the wiring diagram.

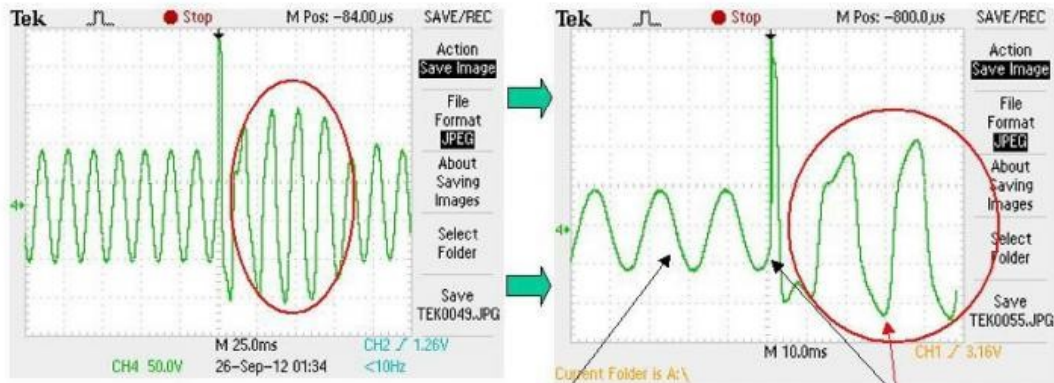


Kapanadze – Process of the electrostatic pump

Quelle:

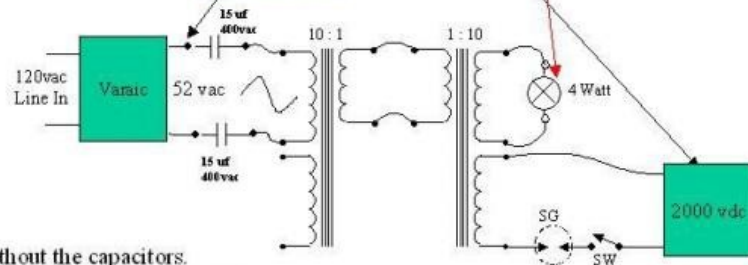
<http://realstrannik.ru/forum/39-kapanadze/135125-generatory-kapanadze-obshhaya-tema-3.html?start=3762>

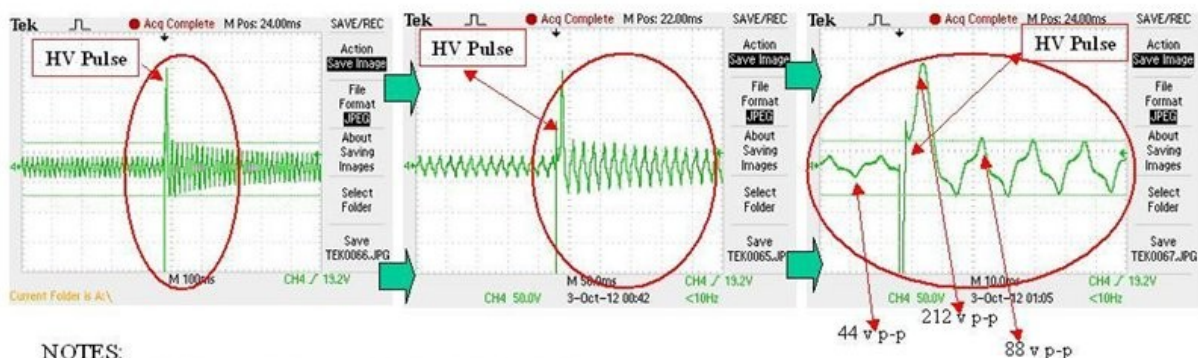
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Preliminary Notes:

1. The effect only seems to happen when to HV spike occurs at a certain point on the sign wave.
2. This seems to be similar to what SR193 was showing with his 2 transformer experiment.
3. The effect does not seem to occur without the capacitors.
4. If any one of the components are changed, (such as the capacitor size, light bulb wattage, high voltage polarity or amplitude, input voltage, etc) it seems that some of the other components and or voltages must be changed to return to get the effect again. br549 9-25-2012

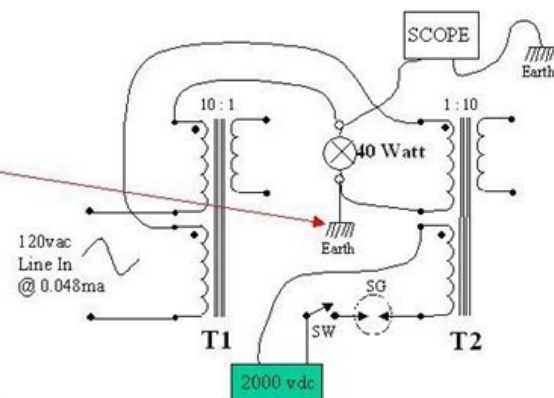




NOTES:

0. The input is 120vac @ 47ma. The light bulb at output is 120vac (40 watts).
1. The effect seems to be most intense when the HV pulse happens on the rising side of the sine wave.
2. The input current and voltage on T1 does not seem to change, it remains at 47ma - 120vac.
3. The effect (brightness of light bulb) increases when the Earth Ground is connected.
4. The drawing shows a switch to prove the HV pulse but is for illustration only. I adjusted the spark gap (SG) to jump at around 1800 volts, so when the HV supply charges up to the required voltage, the spark occurs.
5. When the 40 watt light bulb glows, its intensity seems greater than 100%.
6. Next step is to try with a higher frequency HV pulses at the right time on the sine wave.

Br549, 10-2-2012



Comment by Zabrain

The first transformer is standard from the store (shelf), and the second is the same .
In the second experiment, the first transformer is used as a choke for fluorescent lamps (rather incandescent).
Through the 12V winding on the secondary side, the lamp is connected 120 V 40mA.

Input current per lamp 0,047 A

The oscilloscope probe measured 44V at the lamp and it is only 2 watts and actually even less.

The pulse with 2000 V occurs on the beginning of the rise of the sine curve.

AND ONLY THEN THE EFFECT IS OBTAINED

The polarity of the HV pulse was such that the output of the negative voltage pulse, (with which the polarity) does not matter.

And the amplitude at the load jumps sharply to 212V. - Prikinte increased power.

Then it drops to 88V at the load - that's four times the power, and then gradually drops to a nominal 44 volts.

Well, I have an inverter instead of the first transformer. And the second transformer is any type for the required current.

You can use transformer, coil with a ferrite core, air core coil, the last two resonances are needed.

Now, the most important thing is the phase matching and synchronization of the interrupt BB.

I edited the picture on filereader and made a document with my translation.

It was this experience that led me to my goal. But as it turned out, the real finish is still far away.

But until you understand HOW IT WORKS , you will not succeed, not even according to a preconceived plan.

This is not a detector receiver!