# Replication And Study Of Kapagene Generator

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# Replication And Study Of Kapagene Generator

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***ABSTRACT***
*In the present scenario electricity is one of the crusial necessity of the society electrical energy can be generated by utilizing a few sorts of innovations, for example, solar, Thermal, Nuclear, Wind, Hydro electric power plants and other power plants. The mainly purpose of all these technologies is generate energy faster, cheaper and high efficiency.very power generation methods has some disadvantages as low power generation,health,hazards etc.To over come these problems The present method is one of the different techniques as compared with the above mentioned. This new proposed is named as kapagene. In this method we are going to replicate the kapagen generator with some lesser parameters and the study the obtained results compare with other replications of kapagene generator .*

**Keywords:** *Kapagenegenerator-Teslacoil-Highvoltagecapacitor-microwavetransformer*

## 1.INTRODUCTION

Day by day the cost of energy is increasing, people are thinking about the alternatives which reduce the cost and they are energy efficient as well..There are two types of energy resources .They are Conventional energy resources and nHon conventional energy resources. Conventional energy sources are coal natural gas oil.non conventional sources include wind, solar, tidal, geothermal, biomass and biofuel.

Thermal power plant over all efficiency is 33%.the main disadvantage is which cause global warmingFor example, if coal as a source of electrical energy we use, It is the oldest technique to run turbines for producing electricity. Coal is embodied numerous sorts of gasses like carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen. The coal which contains high substance of sulfur results in acidic downpour. The blazing of coal results invent gas, fly cinder and base powder which contain thorium, mercury and different metals.

Fossil fuels at an energy of about 33% nuclear power plants ranges from low 30s to 40 s With the best,most heat efficient toppings out 48 % As the technology improves and the population ha become more interested in environmental protection both coal and nuclear have become more efficient but if we are honest with each other,making the plant perform better isn't easy instead of quick solution is to take the heat exhaust and loop it back in to the plant .

This conserves those extra use of heat rather than letting them float away into the atmosphere.some plants do this conserve as much as heat as they can .They can also burn the fuel more efficiently, or fine tune the plant to keep it tip top. Unfortunately, wind power is the big loser outside of commercial solar,but even they are running anywhere from 25 to 50 percent efficiency.It varies depending upon the on the design and the location.offshore wind fars runs ore often than onshore ones, but the efficiency depends on how hard the wind blowing and how much of that wind powe the turbine can harvest Lots of scientist are working on the super efficient wind power.biomimicry is a big part of their recent advances,with some scientists discovering that mimicking sharks,whales or birds will help make the installations capture more energy. The biggest hydro electric installations can get 95% efficiency, and even the smaller ones can still hit 85.85% is a lot, but the initialization cost is more .

Among all the non-renewable vitality this is the most astounding contamination creating fuel. The outflow of gasses and materials into the air and water causes numerous appalling ailments like dust annoyance, lung disease and flu. The procedure of coal blazing produces numerous nursery gasses like carbon dioxide, which have brought about the annihilation of the ozonelayer and a worldwide temperature alteration.

## 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

***Tariel Kapanadze (June 8, 2007)***

Tariel kapanaadze presented a new idea is a device both independent and delivering prepared to utilize electric energy, begins to work with the introductory electrical energy got from gatherer or comparative wellspring of vitality, Transforming the magnetic field produced in first bobbin to second bobbin through a recurrence stabilizer, after periodically balancing out the magnetic field happened between the bobbins; changes over the autonomous energy - got by the second bobbin from the air-to electric power. The present creation gets energy externally just at first beginning stage. This said energy can be effortlessly produced from a little aggregator or chargeable battery or comparable sources. 1 - 2 seconds after the device is begun, the power switch at the energy info of the device cuts

the outside electric energy. A not very many parts of this electric energy created is utilized by the device to sustain itself and the most part is released prepared to be utilized. The length of the device is not close down or no issue happened inside, the device produces device reliably. By new innovation, there is no device like the present development feeding so as to deliver energy reliably itself.

***Dragon (June 9, 2010)***

Dragon has started better one after made several trails with different coils .you can see the circuit diagram the entire thing is based on tesla basics. The fig shows the through 7 watts input the output is running with 40 watts bulb and the variac 50volts as set. The input is 120v ac and the output is running with 6500volts at 0.02amps .He played different coils with different bulbs, no trails are made to measure the output at wattage level. He have 2 earth grounded one is required and the second does not add anything so he removed Since he truly don't know how Kapanadze o JLNaudin is really going about it he have been theorizing naturally of how to finish it and went to the conclusion it's just an opposite tesla coil. Rather than putting HV low amps into L1 and changing over it to extremely high voltage you do only the opposite... put the HV into L2 and changing it to lower voltage and higher amps through L1. The trap is getting L1 to resound with L2 in its converse structure.L1 being low inductance utilizing the earth ground through a load makes a pseudo tank in which L1 can achieve high amps. Regardless I don't have the reverberation dialed in entirely right with this one in spite of the fact that it appears to drive L1 sensibly well ( L1 being the 6 turn curl L2 being the 90 turn curl L3 the switched 30 turn ). L3 is utilized to raise or lower inductance to help coordinate the two. It may even help to make this one flexible to some degree.

Inspiring globules to light is a matter of rearranging through different resistances to accomplish the right reaction. He have run 175 watt mercury globules with it however those respond like FL's and in my brain doesn't generally constitute wattage in as much as a voltage reaction. He have been doing a few tests with a 150 watt halogen and it lights pleasantly creates bunches of warmth yet is a long way from full splendid. At 150 watt data it will be blindingly brilliant (sun like to your eyes), driving it with this set up it's splendid however not blinding and is utilizing around 35 watts to get it there in spite of the fact that I can get an orange sparkle with bunches of warmth at 10 watts. He has to accomplish more work with this loop to dial in the reverberation somewhat better.

***Remerouk(June 9 2010)***

He is used 260watts as input and the output is at least 500watts.The bulbs are glows more than fully powered he tried to measure voltage across the each bulb its shows 335v he is not correct he knows because he uses digital meter instead of using analog to measure output. After few min he started with dc power because of long time running .using ac source he gets 1.6 amps when he used dc the amps reduced to 1.15.

***Specifications:***

Tube = 5.5cm/140cm wire, 4mm stranded except the big coil = 10mm,Stranded MOT he has no information about it,PVC tube is 5mm thick

JN Naudin lives in France and Remourk lives in London no communication between them. Remourk gave a lot of respect for his works on Kapagene generator. He think that JL Naudin with kapagene replications not attempting to prove over unity, but showing to start in several ways. According to JLNaudin Over unity is a real not a assumption. Remourk is sure that JL Naudin adds so many devices to shows additional energy.

In June 11 2010 Remrouk connected two earth connections one is from water supply and other is from copper wire fixed to ground then it shows 2.3 amps for 500 watts load, then he fixed another copper pipe at distance 10m and he got about 1.6 amps for 900 watts load. The replication don't inside house because the capacitor value is high it create many problems. Before testing make sure all your electrical appliances are turn off.

Kapanadze replication v1.1 used 1.7A X 240ac = 408 watts input

Kapanadze replication v1.2 used 1.16A X 240ac = 281 watts input

***Retrod***

***First Trail (*June 11 2010**)

, Retrod made two attempts on kapagene circuit and he used 120v ac to the micro wave oven transformer. He worded in indoor basements so one ground is from a copper water pipe and another is from iron floor drain pipe. Non resistor sparkplug with a vice grip for a heat sink is used as spark gap .He used dc circuit .The load is 200watts 120 volts Micro wave oven transformer gets warm and the 20amp mains electrical switch trips following 15 seconds of operation. Spark gap is not violet, its electrical blue. If you don't mind be watchful with this circuit the voltages present are to be highly hazards.

***Second Trail (*June 16 2010)**

After this morning's smoke test he very nearly surrendered. At that point there were some promising posts and counsel. Here is some advancement to report. He has seen on my setup lives up to expectations vastly improved with high resistance loads. He began with 2* 40watts lights in arrangement and after that idea to attempt flour tubes. He had up to 6 tubes in arrangement with the 2 unique 40watts lights. All the flour tubes were expelled from administration a year or all the more prior as dull or non lighting. It helps me to remember when large portions of us were including LED's in arrangement working with Dr. Stifflers

SEC, what fun! he has no chance at this time to quantify info current. The voltage out of the variac is 90 volts. The sparkle has turned out to be calm with this load.

***Specifications:***

MOT , Input Voltage: 120v alternatingcurrent
Input current: 4.0 amps average,Load: 6* 200w 120v Lamps
Earth Grounds: First: 200ft iron pipe (water well).
Second: 10 ft driven rod, copper clad
Spark Gap : Champion J-14 with neo magnet attached
Air temperature =68 degrees Fahrenheit
MOT Temp at start =84 F
MOT Temp at end =107 F
Run time approx 4.5 minutes

***Woopy (June 15 2010)***

He is almost ready for the first test he did the tesla coil exactly as Remourk done that is 84 turns,22 turns and six big turns. the coil 1 and 2 have the similar wire (blue) and for the large coil (green and yellow) there is 7 strand of plain copper, the inside is made with 4 stranded copper and something to load for association with one ground line, in addition to the primary blue wire association with the spark gap .The micro wave oven is 700 watts. He used directly (without connecting diode or microwave oven capacitor.)he will ground it with 2 ground line directing to 2 aroused steel bar going 1 meter somewhere down in the ground. Furthermore, isolated around 15 meter. He expects to utilize a wire with 3 time 1.5 mm2 limited, for the ground lines. he plan regardless a halogen 500 watts Its works well the bank is directly to the grid no light simply but kapagene with nearly full brightness and also radio is connected with the distance of 10 mts but its not working. He has only ac because he not used capacitors and diodes and he did not try to make any measurement but the fuse did not even to separate or break. The resistance of the bank is 400 ohms when he connected to the grid at 230 v ac its shows 130 milli amps the bank was turned of only if he switch off, he tried to measure the resistance of the bank but its impossible. Then he checked bulbs and observed bulb was broken and seems he probable has the arc in the bulb which makes the bulb on if the tungsten filament is broken.

***JL Naudin (June 18 2010)***

The reason for these experiments is to quantify the OUTPUT electrical force of Kapagene. There are 14bulbs which are150 Watts' incandescent lights joined in series at the yield of the Kapagene. he have utilized a Volt craft LX-1108 Lux meter to quantify the light force of one of these lights Vs the electrical force obliged, an adjustment bend is to set. In this route, it is anything but difficult to compute the aggregate force at the Kapagene yield on the grounds that the deliberate light power of the light is specifically connected to the electrical force at the yield. An alignment stage has been completed with one of these 150 Watt incandescent light utilized as the Kapagene load. The alignment light has been set in a box with the lux meter test. The 150 W light is associated specifically to the Energy Check 3000 vitality meter and joined with the variac

| INPUT | |
|---|---|
| Active Power Input (W) | 1059 |
| Apparent Power Input (VA) | 1089 |
| Power Factor (CosPhi ) | 0,89 |
| Voltage Input (V) | 191,5 |
| Current (A) | 6,23 |
| Frequency (Hz) | 49,97 |
| **OUTPUT** | |
| LIGHT FOR ONE LAMP (Lux) | 2505 |
| OUTPUT FOR ONE LAMP (W) | 73 |
| Light % | 48% |
| Total lamps used | 14 |
| TOTAL OUTPUT (W) | 1017 |
| Eff (%) | 96% |

***Robert, (June 21 2010)***

He got 1800Watts output and the Micro wave Oven Transformer stays cool even the input power meter is 800W.He feel that is a genuine indication of OU. He has two 150W halogen and 18x 100W bulbs (completely brilliant) connected in series. In the event that he would have more lights he thinks they would sparkle completely as well. He watched that with the 1N5408 diode didn't work – yet with the BY255 it lives up to expectations exceptionally well – just they get hot, so he include cooler. He don't know way you changed the loop setup however with the curl connection 22 – 84 – 6 its working.

***Juju, (June 23 2010)***

He putted a few lights of 60 watts others of 100 watts, all in arrangement with a fan/ventilator of 100 Watts he putted the fan toward the arrangement's end going to ground, on the grounds that it haves a capacitor of 230 V, he was afraid it can explode on the off chance that it takes all the essential voltage! 2 lights in the feature are not lighting admirably, but rather he thought it was some issue with them! This thing can bolster all sorts of devices, not just lamps! What's more, it is not all that mysterious as at appears, when the adrenaline goes up, the apprehension blurs! Terrific! His yield do not function admirably with dc, as should be obvious, do not utilized any caps! Do not take estimations in light of the fact that my DMM can't read substitute present, just dc.

***Tom (June 25 2010)***

He tried to replicate the JL Naudin circuit and it works .The greater part of the setup is the same as JL Naudin, micro wave oven Transformer (800 watt), in dc mode. 10x150 watts and the halogen bulbs are completely bright!! He checked variac (however didn't put it on camera) and it was at 165 volts. Except for the 23ccw turns on the coil are where necessary to decrease the Input currents.

Don (July 15 2010)

The best (minimum input power) he could get was 707 Watts lighting eighteen 100 watt lights without

utilizing a variac. It utilized 570 watts to light 9 of the 100 watt lights.He measured power with kilo-o-meter connected 30 meters away from the device.When he initially turned his Kapagene on it utilized more than 1100 watts and the lights were more or less 50-60% splendid. Then playing with this for a week he got the input power use down to 707 Watts and the lights were no less than 90% brilliant. He did this examination by having one 100 watt light joined with Mains sitting beside one of my lights from my Kapagene. He obey it's not logical but rather it was adequate for him to see differences. He did find that dimmer switches and ampere restrictors utilized more power than they were worth so he taken away amp restrictor. Be that as it may, the most essential thing he found was that the ground bars/associations/Earth was the greatest variable in bringing down power use. He supplanted copper tube with development evaluation establishing poles, connected water to the ground around my ground poles. In my general vicinity there is 6-12" of top soil and afterward under that it's all sand. Sand doesn't hold water exceptionally well. Utilizing Carbon pole and Copper for the sparkle whole brought down input power use by 55 watts.

**3.PROPOSED METHOD**

The present invention is one of the very different techniques as compared with the above mentioned.In this method the replications of the tariel Kapanadze generator is done with some less parameters It is based on high voltage and the output power of the campaign is high. For testing such a device the experimenter should be very skilled and also needs a lot of caution. The present invention is a self-feeding, because it uses energy only at the starting phase and at remaining phases the energy feeds itself by the device. This device is cannot power off or no trouble occurs in the gadget generates energy consistently.

This technology will improve through using different technologies using today. The main advantage of using this technology is less cost and it doesn't harm the nature. It is a very different technique compared with others.

***3.1 Block diagram of proposed system***

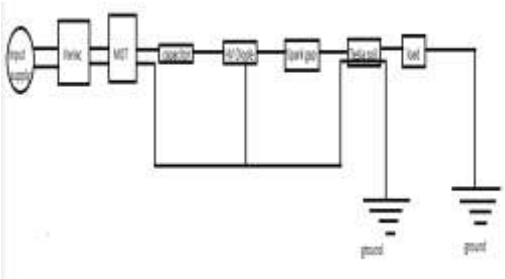

***Fig 1 block diagram of kapagen generator***

## 3.2 Components required

1. Dimmer starter(0-260)volts
2. Microwaveoven Transforme(800watts)
3.Highvoltage capacitor\condenser(0.9 micro farad)
4. High voltage diode\Micro wave ovendiode
5. Resistors(10 Mega ohms)
6. Carbon brushes
7. Tesla coil
8. Bulbs (100 watts)
9. Ammeter
10. Voltmeter
11. Thermometer(0-110)degrees centigrade
12. Coffee heaters(350 watts)

**Dimmer starter**

We can use for variable voltages. Commonly the essential association unites with just a piece of the winding permitting the yield voltage to be fluctuated easily from zero to over the data voltage and accordingly permitting the gadget to be utilized for testing electrical gear at the points of confinement of its predetermined voltage range.

Voltages range from (0-120)\v,(0-260)v,(0-600)v.

**Microwave oven transformer**

High power transformer found in a microwave broiler that progressions up the divider voltage to around 2 kilovolts AC, at force for the most part between 900 Watts and 1700 Watts. They are regularly known by the acronym Microwave Oven Transformer. This is a non-ideal transformer. The turn's proportion is intended to give around 2 kilovolts AC the fundamental optional winding, one end of which is clinging to the grounded center. An extra auxiliary gives a disconnected supply of commonly 3 Voltage at 15 Amperes for the magnetron radiator.

**High voltage capacitor**

A capacitor ( known as a condenser) is a uninvolved 2-terminal electrical part used to store vitality electric charges at rest in an electric field. The types of down to earth capacitor shift widely, however, all contain no shorter than two electrical conduits (plates) isolated by a dielectric (i.e. an encasing that can store vitality by getting to be spellbound). The transmitters can be thin films, sintered globules of elements or conductive electrolyte. The no conducting dielectric acts to expand the capacitor's charge limit.

Specifications

Capacitance: 0.5-13micro faradyu

Rated voltage: 1000v a to 2500v Ac

Operating frequency: -40 to 70 deg c

Current max: 15amps

**High voltage diode**

It has very less resistance ideally zero to current(I) in uni direction, and ,large resistance in another direction. The most usual type is semi conductor diode using today. It is made up of a semi conductor material by crystalline piece with two terminals was conneted by p-n junction.Heated cathode and aplate (anode) are the two electrodes of vaccumed tube diode. The 1st semiconductor electronic devices were used by semiconductor diodes.

**Resistor (R)**

Resistor is detached 2-terminal electrical segment that actualizes electrical resistance as a circuit part. Resistors act to minimize current stream, and in the meantime, explaining to less voltage levels inside of circuits.

**Tesla coil**

In the year 1891 Nikolas tesla was invented electrical resonant transformer circuit which is called tesla coil. This Tesla coil produces high frequency alternating current, higher voltage, less current, electricity. Today their primary utilization is for stimulation and instructive showcases, albeit little loops are still utilized today as break finders for high vacuum frameworks

**Halogen bulbs**

Halogen bulbs are nothing like a load. Here 10*100 watts bulbs are used.

**Ammeters**

Instrument used to measure the current (I) in a circuit is known as ammeter

Range =(0-10)amps.

**Voltmeter**

The instruments which are used to measure the potential difference of two points in a circuit is called voltmeter.

Range =(0-500)V.

Which can be coverted in to 4000v

**Thermometer,coffee heaters**

Thermometer measures the temperature.Range (0-110)degrees centigrade

Coffee heaters are used for heating.

Power=(350)watts.

## 3.3 Circuit diagram and principle

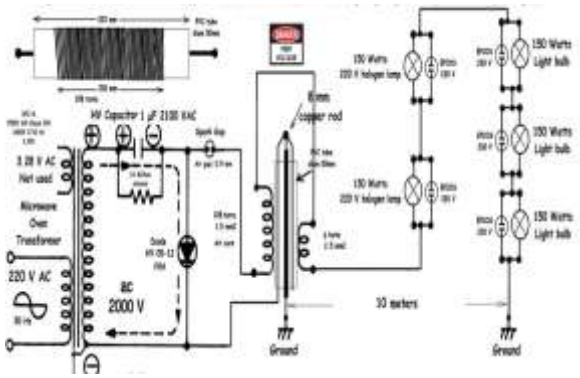


***Fig 2 kapagene generator circuit diagram***

## 3.4 Working principle

The Kapagene generator is a device that captures and uses the stored electricity of the earth itself .This Kapagene generator is based on the work of Nikolas Tesla was built by Tariel Kapanadze. Jean Louis Naudin did several experiments on this Kapagene generator.

The working principal of the tarial Kapagene generator is to extract the free electrons from the earth. The earth is a huge capacitor which hold free of electric charges.

It is able to create or to find the potential imbalance between two points in the ground, it seems able to extract the some gain electrons from the ground and thus through a wire connected between these two points we can to increase of the current (I) flow.

## *3.5Procedures*

### *3.5.1 Power transmits through a single wire*

1. Connections are made as shown in fig 2

2. Adjust the spark gap to minimum

3. starting from zero voltage slowly increase the voltage in the Variac.

4. While varying the dimmer starter with regular intervals of 10volts at some voltage 5. Note down the reading at every regular intervals of 10 volts or 20 volts up to maximum readings

6. Tabulate the readings

7. Calculate the Input power and output power with respective to dimmer starter voltages

8. Plot the graphs

### *Comparing the temperature with normal circuit and kapagen circuit*

1.Connections are made as shown in fig 2

2.Remove all loads and add one 100watts bulb.

3.Connect the 100 watts bulb to the normal circuit (directly from mains) note down the current and voltage of the bulb.

4.The current and voltage in kapagen generator must be equal to the kapagen generator (can be adjusted by using dimmer starter).

5.Then take two beakers with same shape and size and insert the 100 watts bulb from normal circuit in one beaker and another 100 watts bulb from Kapagen generator in to another beaker.

6.Then insert one analog therometers in each beaker.

7.Switch on two circuit at same time,

8.After 10 min switch off the supply and note down the readings of thermometers

9.Repeat this for 20 min and 25 min

10.Tabulate the readings and plot the graphs.

***Intensity comparision***

1. Connections are made as shown in fig 2

2. Remove all loads and add one 100watts bulb.

3. Adjust the spark gap to minimum.

4. Connect the same 100 watts bulb to the normal circuit note down the current and voltage of the bulb.

5. Set same voltage and current to the kapagene circuit by adjusting the dimmer starter

6. Switch on two circuits at same time.

7. Note down the intensitof two bulbs.

**4.Results**

**4.1Power transmission through a single wire**

10*100 watts connected in series

Fig 3 showing that power transmitted through a single wire

**4.2 Comparing the Temperature with Normal circuit and kapagene generato**

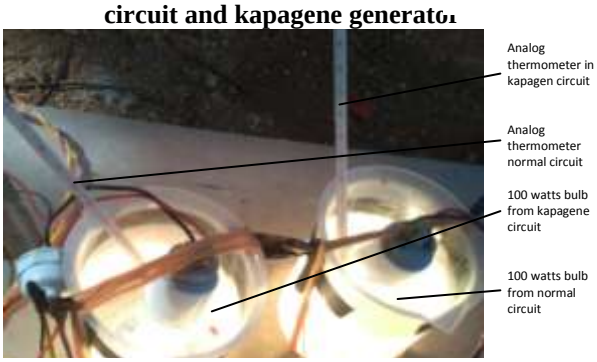


Fig 4 showing that Tempatures in normal circuit and kapagene circuit.

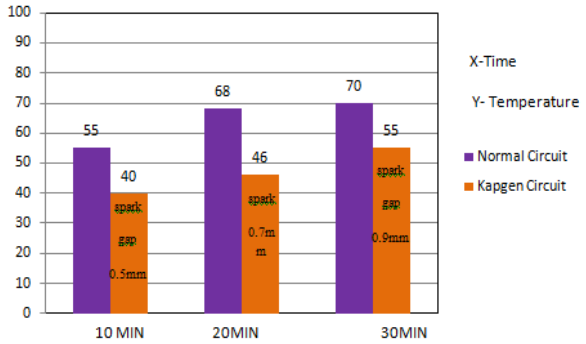


Fig 5 shows the tempature in normal circuit vs kapagen circuit

**3.Intensity measurement**

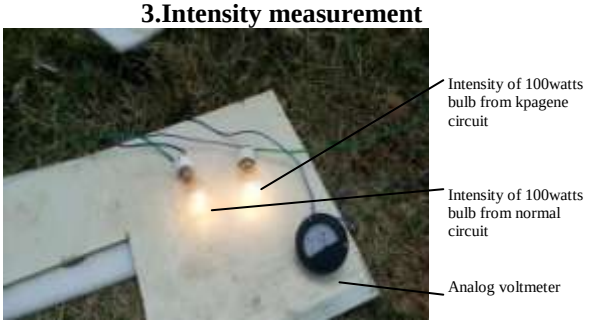


Fig 6 shows the light intensity in normal circuit vs kapagen circuit

**4. Table**

| voltage | Inputpower | Kapagen Outputpower |
|---|---|---|
| 60 | 150 | 147 |
| 70 | 203 | 197.4 |
| 80 | 240 | 220 |
| 90 | 298.8 | 280.8 |
| 100 | 367 | 347.2 |
| 110 | 446.6 | 440 |
| 120 | 499.2 | 492 |
| 130 | 552.6 | 549 |
| 140 | 662.4 | 660 |
| 150 | 681.5 | 672.4 |
| 160 | 724.8 | 720.8 |
| 170 | 756.5 | 749.2 |
| 180 | 783 | 779.1 |
| 190 | 784.7 | 780.6 |
| 200 | 800 | 798 |
| 210 | 795.9 | 790 |
| 220 | 752.4 | 750 |
| 230 | 795.8 | 790 |

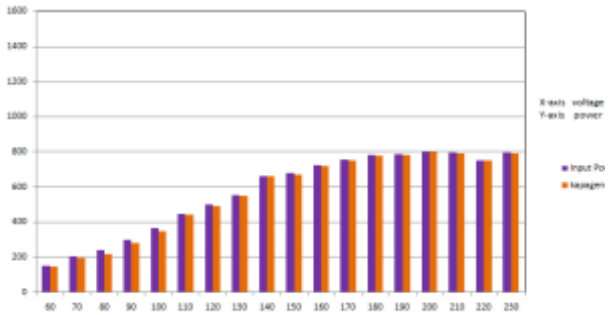

Fig 7 graph shows the input power vs ouptput power of kapagen circcuit

## 5.CONCLUSION

The kapagene generator is replicated with lesser parameters and power transmission through a single wire is successfully achieved. The current in the kapagen circuit is neither cold nor too much hot. The intensity of the bulb in kapagen circuit is high compared to the normal circuit, can. I made several attempts with kapagene generator and did not find over unity.The efficiency is less than 1.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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