Explanation of Kapanadze effect
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3A7YSfPT3oE
video supposingly by DL (admin of matri-x.ru)

0:00
hello matrix, with love from Russia
me with the addition to yesterday's video (*)
it's not that I'm directly trying to prove something to someone
I will just give additional explanations and
I will show something in the work of these schematics
that will give you a more accurate understanding
of the essence of these effects
0:34
yesterday I filmed spontaneously I didn't prepare so somehow
I missed, didn't show in the video that turning on and off these
toggle switches separately, I really supply power for this and
for this subsystem
1:00
that is, I did not show the operation of these subsystems sepatately,
when you click these toggle switches
so you can somehow imagine the story that somewhere, somehow
something is brought in by a relay or perhaps some hidden connections
here even simply you can take the 220 supply wire
look, we take one wire
1:30
it go into this toggle switch then from this
switch further on this switch further on the light bulb and next
to the transformer
if we toggle these switches one by one it will not light up
because circuit will be open
only when two are switched on the circuit will be available
for the passage of current, the light will light up
so that to show that it's not so
it is absolutely necessary to show that one toggle switch turns on
this thing
2:03
and the second toggle switch turns on the that thing
that there is no physically any wires and,
in principle, this could serve as an evidence base for you
for beginning let's show that nothing comes here
2:35
there you will see on the right a black toggle switch
on the left a typical steel switch here 220 is supplied
in the middle there are resistors and these LEDs
here are a similar picture then
there is this two-channel really switches toggle switches
3:00
one channel interrupts the power supply for the subsystems
on the second channel these LEDs are
nothing more, just let's see the well in more detail
no connections
3:30

these are the probes at the input hanging here 20 amperes meter
I look at the current consumption when needed
now it doesn't matter to us there is nothing else
there is nothing here
and here there is nothing
4:00
here this is a ground wire to the heater system
as I said it not needed, but well let it be so
everything showed, there is no connection
now I show that there is really a power supply is fed to these sub systems
to show how this one works
4:30
this small resonator, so I lifted it up and slipped a few turns of wire with LEDs
if there are oscillations in it LEDs will light up
let's check it, I turn on our "hot" subsystem
see, LEDs light up
turn off
5:00
do not lit
so I will step a little far away that you could see LEDs
on and off, on and off
now I will show that this system turns on the push pull
actually, let's just tell you why I didn't do it like this
5:25
now it hangs free winding which is are not connected anywhere
why I did not immediately take it from here
so because :)
I turned on the push pull, now it works
5:40
now look that with such a connection of the probe,
now it is on the output of push pull
in fact, it connected to the lamp
and that we see that we can see nothing
we see the amplitude is so scanty that line is straight
that the push pull turned on can be understood by some
small changes of the geometry of the upper trace,
6:10
it is practically nothing on the second channel
nothing visible,
in principle, you can change the scale of course,
oh stop, wrong channel
so that you you will see that the push pull is working
6:32
Here, right on the lamp, the thread of the lamps don't glow,
it doesn't lit even a little bit, but the push pull is working
and now we are looking on its output
6:51
that there are some wrong oscillations
should not confuse you because there are several
windings on the transformer and they ringing with
some of their own resonant frequencies
therefore in the form as now configured

well, there is some kind of volume frequency, you can see it,
you can tune it up absolutely to another frequency
I mean by a control signal, it will absolutely also work
7:20
now we are figuring out not what kind of signal is there,
but the fact that the push pull are really on,
so let's switch back to the most insensitive limit
taking into account the divider 1:100, this is 100 v per division now
although this oscilloscope has such a property that the higher
the frequency, the low the amplitude is show
about the lower the frequency it will show higher the amplitude,
so that the amplitude will be wrong
8:00
now let's... now we have the push pull on
the lamp is off
let's apply power to our free resonator
the resonator is working
and after all, it now "stays" where it is necessary (use something as a point of support)
with it's field and because of this it becomes correct TT
8:30
that is, on top is voltage, on the bottom is pure current
and therefore, now where we have our test coil, the magnetic
field is greater and it shines more brightly under load LEDs
8:50
lamp is bright like yesterday
just like a hellish Satan it shining
we look... the second channel now
at the lamp
see, why will I removed from another winding
because the difference between the amplitudes of the off and on
when "effect" is off push pull gives just disastrously low amplitude,
the shape is the same as yesterday,
hover at the exit if you see what huge amplitude
 and if you turn off free resonator of all it goes out the lamp goes out
and this is what actually the push pull out suppressed by active load,
so I think this is all for experimentation
10:00
turn off
turn off
and let the clearing a few words about the effect
my computer
10:17
actually why
so many researchers quite good specialists even the best experts
of the possible world who know all the classics inside and out
physicists, electrical engineers cannot, with all their desire, discover any
effect of OU
10:46
because
let's have a short version such in the classics there is no understanding
how this can be done
there is no such idea that this is possible generally do,

no
11:10
let's start the length version with the fact that the usual
induction, yes, well it is clear that in the induction process
we have to get something, how to raise it there, or lower, cross,
do some modulations, and so on, and at the same time
connect ground in through the wires to there should be clearly
possible to suck on it
and perhaps through the ionization of the environment
there, and so on, there is a lot these theories
11:38
so induction itself is under-unity
what is induction in the physical equivalent ?
it is a transformer
there are two physical parts in transformer
ferromagnetic core, electric winding primary and secondarily
so here are all the manipulations that do
experts, are trying to do it with these two physical elements connected
12:11
either they want something from the core or
they want something from the winding in an unusual combination
so this or that physical half equivalent of induction is strictly under-unity
and any combination
any combination in general, which can be done with these two components
is not important how much do you scale
how much in this will you enter the subsystems as you
you will mix it will always will be under-unity, always
12:55
now I will explain more in details
see, we take... open yandex
I type a "magnetic field" and see presentation of classical pictures
field of permanent magnet and field during induction
actually since the times of Faraday, Maxwell
they consider them equivalent in form
will not scroll down
let's say a good picture
here is the field of magnet and the field of the solenoid
13:40
considered identical
why ?
note, that this is a two-dimensional pictures
two-dimensional, so let's say there is a two-dimensional picture
why they draw it like this ?
because the classics are only interested in action and reaction
13:58
and it is carried out along the axis
in this case it happened along the horizontal axis
all the symmetry well, the field is of course volumetric
14:13
so the action and reaction is carried out along this axis
because our control dipole generates a potential difference which
applied and that's as soon as it changes

the potential difference at each full cycle,
that is, it should turn 360 degrees, it will turn out with us on
oscilloscope full sine, one period and now
on one period not conventionally one unit of current is cut,
but no matter which one we measure in "parrots" (**)
one unit of current generated at "one cycle per second"
as Americans say during one period
so this is a classics
in it you will never get any gain
15:00
because it is under-unity
force that the source offers to give you energy and
force with which load counterbalances, the so-called BEMF,
back on the source is absolutely equal, therefore the system under-unity
15:33
we need to go beyond flat understanding,
by the way, a good picture, look here magnet's field is flat
here already seems to understand that it seems the magnet field is not flat
it is three-dimensional
already 2 perpendicular planes on which concentric circles are scattered,
but we understand with you that really the magnetic field is such
a round donut or toroid, that these quarters are also filled
 such concentric magnetic lines, continuously everywhere
16:15
therefore such representation does not suit us
switch to second page
I put here these words "toroid spiral"
this is correct representation of the magnetic field,
I think even for classics I don't need to prove a postulate that say
that closed magnetic field lines are never open
and no experiment will allow you to break the magnetic lines
16:58
so I will say more, magnetic field this *one* closed line
here is such a spiral, infinite, here good picture
let's open it bigger
then, how to represent generation of something at the output by
this magnetic field during induction?
the fact is that we have time scale in scope, horizontal
17:43
and we see the change in the amplitude of the voltage
and current in the form of sine
if we remove this horizontal scan, delta t horizontally,
we will of course find that these changes
this is not a sine, it is circle
18:10
roughly speaking in this model we see on an oscilloscope
section of one half
as if I'm taking a piece of paper
put like this, section of this donut and now we see a circle on a piece of paper,
18:38
so if you turn off horizontal scan you will see that
 our signal goes around the circle

and as soon as it passes 360 degrees
will return to the sheet again, this means that one cycle,
one period has passed and it generated one conventional
unit of current at the output
and so, about the vector,
19:08
yes, I told you vectors
action, counteraction, where it is here ?
It is strictly along this axis of symmetry
of this torus
this is the same line, this one
19:32
here, and the action and counteraction apply along it,
respectively, when we trying to rotate the point
what we do with it ?
we take it like this and so we begin to turn it out like this
19:57
that is, on the side, twist them inside and on the other,
they will go out
understandably yes
and point on our cross section will move in a circle
this is what we do in classical induction
20:15
like this, we turn this toroid
we turn the donut so inside and, accordingly, our load resists
and now the trick
is actually the effect that I showed
how effect is created ?
is not done in the winding and it is not done in the
ferromagnetic by twisting the domains of the ferromagnetic core
no, effect is achieved by manipulation of the magnetic field
here is this magnetic field and here
20:42
our cross section
we can scroll it like this and get the classical induction
so we we can rotate like that, the field itself, the donut itself,
like the steering wheel of a car
is understandable ? yes
then in view of the fact that this is an endless spiral
line on our cross section
what will we see when we turn the donut like a wheel like this
so right, this spiral will intersect our section plane and we
21:26
we will see a dot and it will run in the same way in a circle,
it is understandable, I hope
we rotate the toroid, through the section into this spiral and
this is how we need to rotate a full turn is long enough
until we turn a full turn and we
one cycle will turn out and we only have one unit,
then when we rotate donut here
as a wheel
here is much sparse painted but a magnetic field

has much more lines packed then at the slightest movement like
the steering wheel
of our torus through the section,
this point will run very, very fast
rotate straight with incredible speed and moreover,
the trick is that the counteraction acts only on our central vector
and on rotation here
this torus is perpendicular then my vector
there is no resistance force, so we basically have this donut
we can push it and it spins like a wheel quickly
22:40
without any resistance from the load side
current will be formed much more more speed,
that is, units of current will be
generated just, do not know, in a 100,1000 times faster
depending on what density of magnetic lines we have and how fast
I turned this donut
well, in principle, I think that's all about the effect
I wish you all successful experimentation until we meet again

* previous videos
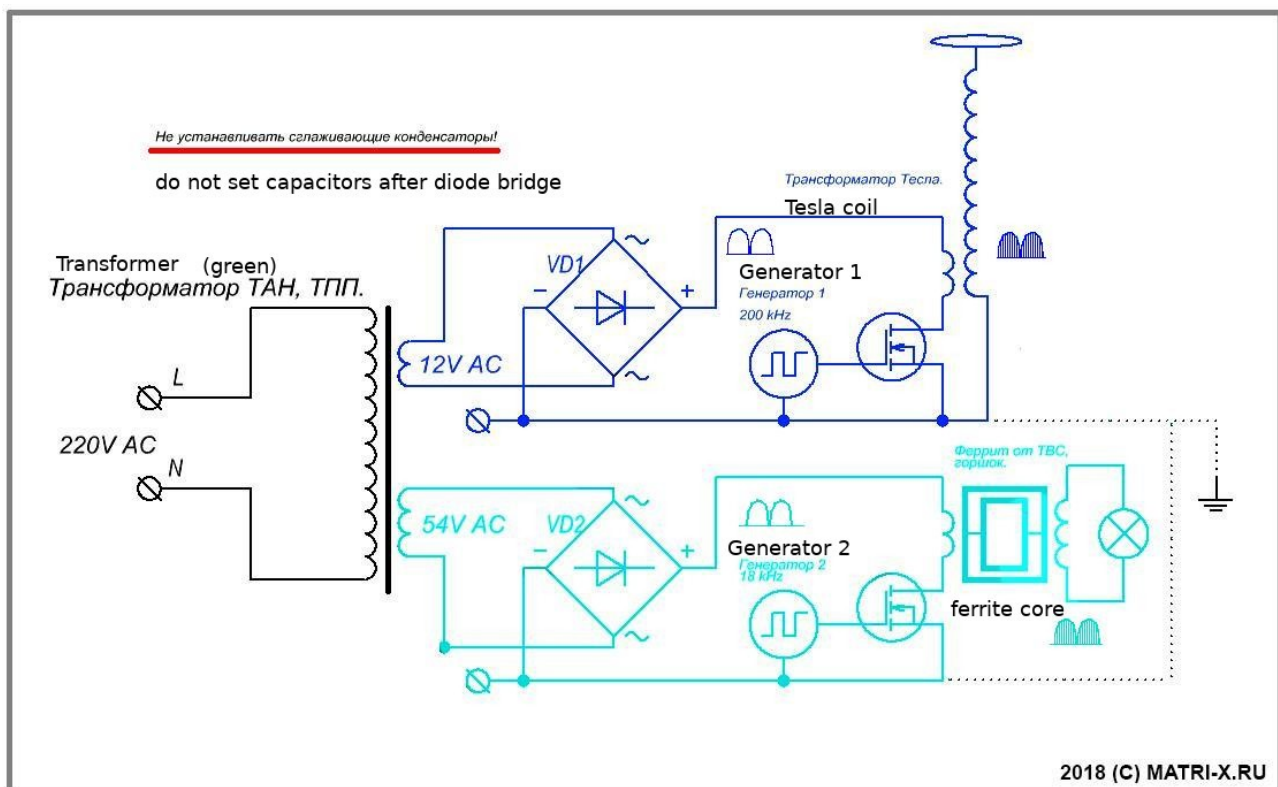https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IgFf3Y8977c parts 1,2,3
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1TV_b4izGk0 parts 4,5
part 6 is missing, please let me know if you have it
In this video same setup shown (with different loads and bigger Tesla coil)
switching push pull and TT on and off, again and again :)

** "measure in parrots" reference to a cartoon, meaning choosing inappropriate of strange
measurement unit.
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDTCc6RBJeU)

supposingly experiment schematic (generator 2 is push pull in the video)