Asymmetrical Transformers

AAbramovich
The author of the theoretical foundations of alternative technology

Ordinary transformer

In conventional transformers, due to the fact that not only the primary circuits induce secondary circuits, but also secondary circuits on the primary circuits, and in the form of counter-emf, a situation is created that the power and energy of the primary and secondary circuits are the same. Given the primary circuit energy costs for active and inductive resistances, respectively, the power of the primary circuit, defined as the energy cost, is slightly higher than the power received on the secondary circuit. Thus, a conventional transformer is a device with an efficiency <1.

Asymmetric Transformer

While in free energy devices, transformers with asymmetry of the primary and secondary circuits are used, due to the correct use of the phases and cycles of induction of the secondary circuits. This makes it possible not to create counter-emf on the secondary circuits on the primary circuits, and thus the power consumption on the primary circuit of the transformer becomes much less than the power received at the output of the secondary circuit. Such transformers are called asymmetry transformers of the primary and secondary circuits, or transformers without secondary anti-emf. Their principle of operation in terms of asymmetry is similar to the principle of operation of electric machines without counter-emf. For they also work due to the electromagnetic asymmetry of the interaction of the primary and secondary circuits.

Asymmetric transformers in superunit electrical circuits themselves are often the main sources of additional energy for many electrical circuits created by various inventors. Since the operation of these transformers in circuits often occurs at very high frequencies, these transformers are often made without cores. This can be seen, for example, in the Don Smith and Tariel Kapanadze schemes with coreless transformers.

Below we describe the principles of operation of such transformers, based on the asymmetry of induction phases and self-induction of primary and secondary circuits in transformers.

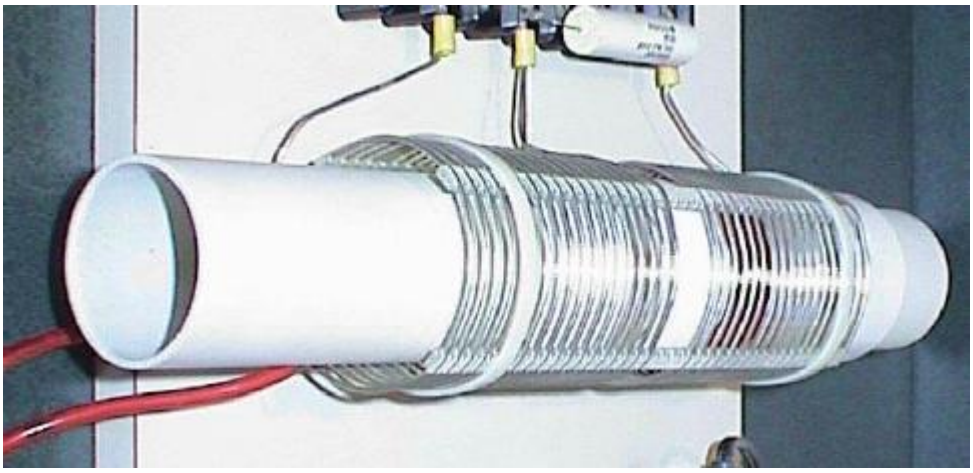

Fig.1. Asymmetrically operated transformer without counter-emf in the Don Smith circuit

Asymmetry of transformers

The asymmetry of the transformer operation is analyzed in this text and is shown on the example of the operation of the

Don Smith scheme. Since this text is quite voluminous, we give links to this text. After that we can discuss its individual fragments.

I bring new working links.
Link to the file "The principle of asymmetry of the transformer.docx"
https://cloud.mail.ru/public/iGyZ/KKnbpa4ub
Link to the file "The principle of asymmetry of the transformer.pdf"
https://cloud.mail.ru/public/K3Ew/gjhFujcuT

Grandfather75 said (a):

In the considered system, the inductance charged from its upper end of the capacitance and the discharger with the first electrode connected to the capacitor, the second electrode to close the common circuit must be connected to the second (lower) end of the inductance with a capacitance, and not to the Earth! The earth has nothing to do with it and I see the erroneous conclusion about the multiple increase in current in the discharge circuit due to its receipt from the Earth. But everything else is built on this, and in particular, this explains the earthen cable that Kapanadze has, that Aekula and Kulabukhov ...

I would like to recall that N.Tesla used the Earth as a rechargeable capacity only in his laboratory with lightning around him and in a tower in Colorado Springs. In his patents "Device for generating high-frequency currents and potential" No. 568176 and "Method of regulating equipment for producing high-frequency currents" No. 568178 I did not find any mention of connections for this with Earth as with soil. For me it is made-up stories.

As for the asymmetry itself, I haven't figured out deeply yet (among the commotion of preparing for NG, people are coming), there is nothing to say. Question to the author: do you yourself have this hardware, and not just speculatively, tested this behavior difference in finding the primary and secondary windings "on the hardware"? Links to others do not accept.

I only deal with CE theory and analyze hundreds of schemes available on the Internet for various groups of generating additional energy: gravity engines (Orferius, Alda Costa, etc.), gravitational-inertial engines (Gravity Arm, Ivan Polulah, etc.) , inertial engines (Klemm, Schauberger), magnetic engines (PERENDEV, etc. - dozens of types), electric machines without counter-emf, transgenerators (transformers-generators - Don Smith, Kapanadze, Stephen Mark, Melnichenko, etc.), supportless movement, supportless engines, and so on.

One person can create one device. Theorists analyze a variety of devices. And they come to general conclusions about their work. In this case: the work of the CE devices is the work of the field of non-conservative forces - fields of inertia of rotation, electromagnetic fields (electric, magnetic), manifesting non-potential properties, gravitational fields creating non-potential electromagnetic fields due to the deformation of the fields of a substance, and so on .

Actually, I do not understand electrical circuits (circuitry, circuit boards, details). And the schemes never soldered and did not create. But a general physics course and an understanding of how and how CE generates energy allows you to analyze electrical CE circuits based on the general principles of operation of CE devices. Of course, to analyze any CE device you need to know its structure. If the structure is unknown, analysis is not possible. Although this structure can be guessed.

In general, all CE electrical circuits consist of 5 main parts: 1 - a source of additional energy (most often inductance or a transformer with asymmetry of work, but sometimes other devices with non-potential electric or electrostatic fields, for example, in a Testatika generator), 2- inverter (equivalent converter of electrical energy - voltage, frequency, current), 3 - energy storage devices (capacitor, battery, etc.) 4 - a controller that controls the circuit and the movement of energy in it, 5 - loads. The main part here is the source of additional energy and the scheme of its work. All other parts only serve and distribute the energy source, as well as ensuring the return of the power to compensate for the resistance of the source.

Namely, from these positions of the analysis of the work of the source of additional energy - inductance or transformer, it is necessary to begin the analysis of most electromagnetic circuits. All other parts are service only and provide the order of primary and control pulses, and power removal. When we begin to understand how the inductance and the transformer work in these modes and what its structure is, then we can solve the riddle of the device itself and create it. Naturally, if we have qualified electronics engineers (plus parts, equipment) who can assemble the circuit and set it up accordingly for work.

To perform an inductance or transformer (transgenerator) analysis for the generation of CE in induction-self-induction cycles, this is the main task. And it is not so simple. The corresponding circuit should have internal asymmetry of work, and such that the cost of electric potential in it must be less than the potential obtained during the work of the output, the inductance itself, or the working field of the output circuit.

AAbramovich, December 31, 2015

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Don Smith scheme

This scheme of Don Smith's device is not Don Smith's own scheme, but is taken from the book of Patrick Kelly. Naturally, Kelly himself drew it or took it from someone and they could be mistaken. Don Smith himself did not publish device diagrams. It is possible that the actual scheme of using a high-voltage source, arrester, grounding, capacitance and inductance operating on the output transformer is different. But you need to understand why this part was created and why. And draw the correct pattern. The input power of the Don Smith device is 80 W, and the output is 160 kW. The increase in power occurs in 2 thousand times. And this increase in power occurs in 2 stages. At the first stage, the power increases 40 times, at the second 50 times. The first increase in power is carried out according to the scheme of attracting the earth charge to high voltage and the formation of a discharger, oscillations of the transformer primary circuit (capacitance and inductance). The second power increase is in the transmitting transformer without a core, due to the fact that the primary winding creates induction on the secondary winding, the secondary winding does not create counter-emf forces on the primary winding. As a result, each of the 300-500 oscillations of the primary circuit, between the discharger discharges, creates a corresponding fraction of the energy potential at the output part of the transformer, which enters the accumulators, and then into the payload. So Don Smith’s push-pull scheme.

While the scheme of work "Aekula with Kulabukhov" is still unknown to us.

AAbramovich, December 31, 2015
#four

AAbramovich, January 1, 2016
#five
Grandfather75
Grandfather75
Vladislav

Dear, I will believe in this asymmetry when you, not referring to anyone, either yourself or with an assistant, taking the usual tr-p at 50 Hz with the same primary and secondary housing at 220 V, measure the current and voltage in each of them, including with a change of places of the primary secondary, and the results of these measurements will show the difference. And before that, I consider your theories purely a game of the mind, therefore I myself will not check. Sorry.

And more about your statement in the neighborhood:

"The ideology of the field is as follows: bodies move with speeds, and the field changes their speed of movement with its accelerations. This applies to the masses and charges. Everything, the final truth."

I dare to note, the idea arises and exists only in the mind of man, the field does not have it, and therefore there is no ideology, but only a mechanism of action. I am very glad that you have uttered the Ultimate Truth!

Last Edited: 2 January 2016
Grandfather75, 2 January 2016
6

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1. A change in the movement of a field, yes it is the ultimate technical and physical truth (the truth of engineers), beyond which science cannot penetrate until it penetrates into what is a field. For the construction of the orthodox technique and the CE devices, this truth in engineering and technical terms is quite enough.

2. An ordinary transformer obeys in its work the 3rd Newton's law and the Lenz rule, therefore it cannot show any asymmetry in the work. Don't even try.

3. In turn, the Lenz rule and Newton's 3rd law are not primary laws, but there are consequences of the field symmetry forms in devices. They are executed under certain space-time symmetries of the field of interacting systems. And not performed with others. In particular, for the execution of the Lenz rule, the primary and secondary fields must be symmetric. If by means of the magnetic cores, the secondary field is taken aside and closed, it will not touch the primary kennel and the Lenz rule will be violated. That will create asymmetry of the transformer. This can be done in transformers with a rotating field, as well as electric machines without counter-emf with Gram's winding (see Gromov's articles).

Link to the file "Articles Gomova.pdf"
https://cloud.mail.ru/public/8tKH/92XGs8ScE

Or by means of time separation of the induction phases of the primary and secondary circuits, that is, individual pulses. Which by the way is used in the Kulabukhov-Karnaukhov and Don Smith schemes.

4. In a transformer without a core, the energy costs in the primary circuit consist of the idling costs of the transformer (the current on the secondary winding is disconnected, only the voltage of the primary winding on

the secondary winding is present) - these costs are usually 3-6% of the secondary circuit. And the cost of repaying the back-emf generated by the induction of the secondary circuit (these costs are equal to the amount of energy produced in the secondary circuit of the transformer, that is, 100% of the work output). In view of this, a conventional transformer is a device with an efficiency of less than one.

5. Moreover, if the period of the sinusoidal oscillation is divided into 4 cycles, 90 degrees (90 x 4 = 360), then the counter-emf exists only in odd cycles 1 and 3, and in 2 and 4 cycles the secondary circuit induction acts on the primary circuit as useful emf. Accordingly, it is necessary to turn on the secondary circuit only in 2 and 4 cycles, which will ensure the absence of counter-emf on the primary circuit, bringing them to the transformer at idle, equal to only 3-6% of the useful work of the secondary circuit (taking into account quenching of secondary counter-emf in 1 and 3 cycles). While the power removed in 2 and 4 cycles from the secondary circuit will be only 2 times less than that removed in all 4 cycles. But since there is no counter-emf, this power can be increased by adding additional turns to the secondary circuit. Therefore, the costs of the primary circuit will not increase and will remain the costs of idling the transformer. And on the secondary circuit, the power will be obtained that exceeds the costs of the primary circuit many times over. This is one of the secrets of the Kulabukhov-Karnaukhov and Don Smith scheme in the output winding, where energy is obtained at the CE output.

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AAbramovich, 2 January 2016
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apach000 like this.

Experiment

Take 2 transformers and turn them on with a phase shift of the input primary circuits by 1 cycle (90 degree shift). Further, in the output windings of each transformer, remove the current only in even cycles, 2 and 4. And in odd cycles, the current in the secondary winding must be disconnected. Since the cycles are shifted by 1 cycle, then at the output after rectification, the impulses of 2 transformers will fill all 4 cycles. Then, compare the power consumed by transformers from the mains at the input, and the DC power received at the output.

However, these measurements can be made for one transformer operating according to the principle: the output current is only in 2 and 4 cycles. In cycles 1 and 3 (where the transformer has counter-emf), the load as well as the secondary winding must be disconnected.

I do not know how the core will affect this experiment. But it is interesting what happens in the framework of the theory of asymmetric transformer action.

AAbramovich, 2 January 2016
#eight
AAbramovich
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The creation of asymmetry of induction and transformers is also investigated in the article Zatsarinina.

Link to the file "Zatsarinin - Asymmetry of electromagnetic induction.pdf"
https://cloud.mail.ru/public/6oix/FKFayCpGu
https://cloud.mail.ru/public/MiGg/dDAtaL74H

AAbramovich, January 5, 2016

To explain the principles of the operation of electromagnetic CE devices, we will need some comments that are important for understanding their work, but which are not clearly formulated by modern physics and electrodynamics. Therefore, we will write here a statement of our views on these issues, so as not to explain later. One of such important principles is the equivalence of induction on Faraday and induction on Lorentz. Induction according to Lorentz is associated with a shift of magnetic lines when a magnetic field moves or changes, which also leads to a change in the magnetic flux forming induction according to Faraday. As a result, induction according to Faraday is only one of the possible records of induction on Lorentz in other physical parameters. In particular, in the category of change in the parameter of the magnetic flux.

Equivalence of induction by Lorentz and Faraday

The current changing rapidly in time creates an alternating magnetic field B, with induction lines moving at a speed v = dx / dt. The shift of the induction lines with speed v creates a field of Ampere-Lorentz electric forces near the coil.

E * = v * xB = - vxB is the field of electrical forces of Ampere-Lorentz.

where v = dx / dt is the shear rate of magnetic induction lines

v * = - dx / dt - charge rate relative to magnetic induction lines

B - magnitude of the magnetic induction vector at the point of line shift

This induction is called Lorentz induction. It forms an electromotive force in a conductor, U = EL = (v x B) L, where L is the length of the conductor under the influence of the Lorentz induction force.

Whereas there is still Faraday induction associated with a change in magnetic flux,

U = - dΦ \ dt

What is the relationship of induction in Lorentz and Faraday?

As calculations show, these inductions are equivalent, that is, they are the same induction, but in its different records through different physical parameters. Moreover, Faraday induction is a record of Lorentz's induction in an abbreviated form, which is derived from Lorentz's induction formula.

Evidence.

v = dx / dt - shear rate of magnetic induction lines

v * = - dx / dt - charge rate relative to magnetic induction lines

E * = v * x B - Amp-Lorentz force field acting on a charge

Based on the foregoing, we write down the electromotive force acting in a closed conductor of length L on a charge from the side of a changing magnetic field with shifting induction lines (a shift of equipotential induction surfaces

occurs)

U = E * L = (v * x B) L = - (v x B) L = - B x dx / dt · L = - B x dS / dt = - dΦ / dt

Where dS = dx · L is the change in the area of the magnetic flux, dF = B x dS is the change in the magnetic flux of the field of magnetic induction lines due to their shift in accordance with the Lorentz induction.

findings

Thus, Faraday induction and Lorentz induction are the same induction associated with the shift of the magnetic field lines. The magnitude of the electric field

E * = - B x dx / dt

induction depends on the shear rate of the induction lines, which in turn depends on the frequency of the current, and on the rate of change of current over time. The faster current and magnetic field changes, the higher the emf. If we take single high voltage pulses, they lead to the most rapid change in the current in the circuit, with small active and reactive resistances. That allows you to create high values of shear rate of magnetic induction lines and, in turn, large electromotive forces in conductors.

In real devices, the formation of self-induction or induction and counter-emf phases of primary and secondary circuits depends not only on the direction of induction B, but also on the direction of the shear rate of magnetic induction lines in various phases of operation and parts of the device. Therefore, if we want to exclude in the device the action of secondary harmful counter-emf, then we should think about the phases of induction and the directions of movement of the induction lines in them. What is the way to create asymmetrically working transformers, that is, transformers without secondary counter-emf, which are the key to creating CE devices in electrical circuits.

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AAbramovich, January 5, 2016
#ten
apach000 like this.

Let us present some more remarks that we will need to further explain the structures of CE devices and work with magnetic fields and the Ampere-Lorentz forces.

Representation of the electric and magnetic fields

What is an electric field?

From the point of view of algorithmic field theory, an electric field is a field acting on an electric charge and creating its acceleration along the vector of a given field. That is, this field of progressive acceleration of charge. The algorithm for the formation of this field, as the connection of certain parameters or formulas can be different, and there is an algorithm for the synthesis of a particular type of electric field. For example, the field strength Ampère-Lorentz.

What is a magnetic field?

From the point of view of the algorithmic field theory, the magnetic field is the field of rotation of the electrical charge reference system, equivalent to the angular velocity of the rotation of the reference frame, as a function of charge transfer. Therefore, the vector of magnetic induction B is the vector of the angular velocity of

rotation of the magnetic field, w = B. The effect of angular velocity of rotation on the speed of movement of the charge reference system

creates a so-called centripetal acceleration, which forms the electric force or electric field strength of the Ampere-Lorentz forces acting on the charge. Which explains why the force acting on the charge from the magnetic field force does not act in the absence of charge movement or shift of the magnetic field lines. And at the same time, it explains why the force resulting from the action of a magnetic field on a moving charge is orthogonal to the magnetic field induction vector and charge vector, or magnetic field vector and magnetic line shift vector. Thus, this approach allows us to establish the causes of the clue rule and the reasons for describing the action of a magnetic field in the form of a vector product of magnetic induction vectors and the speed of movement of a charge or magnetic line:

E = B x v = w x v - centripetal acceleration acting on the charge.

An algorithm for rotating a magnetic field when acting on a negative charge is believed to rotate its speed in one direction, and in a positive charge, in the other direction. That explains the separation of moving positive and negative charges in a magnetic field.

Using these definitions in practice

Such an understanding of the effect of a magnetic field on charges makes it easy, when considering structures, to determine the direction of action of the secondary Ampère-Lorentz fields based on the directions of the rates of movement of charges or the shift of the induction lines, and the direction of the rotation vector of the magnetic field, w = B. In particular, under the action of the vector of rotation of the magnetic field on the conduction current, a force arises orthogonal to the conductor, which in electric motors creates a secondary form of motion of charges - convection current. Thus, the secondary current is rotated by a magnetic field by 90 degrees relative to the primary. While further rotation of the angular velocity of the magnetic field of the velocity vector of the charges of the convection current leads to another 90 degree rotation of the charge velocity vectors, which means a total rotation of the charge velocity by 180 degrees and the formation of counter-emf forces relative to the primary motion of the charges in the conductor. Thus, the concept of a magnetic field, as the angular velocity of rotation of the charge reference systems, allows us, without thinking about the rule of a gimlet in a simplified form in designs, to determine the direction of secondary electromotive forces and currents.

AAbramovich, January 5, 2016
#eleven
apach000 like this.

Ways to get more energy
in transformers, oscillatory circuits and inductances

Counter-emf in transformers and its role

In transformers, if we consider their idling, that is, when the current on the secondary winding is disconnected, but only EMF is present, the same self-induction processes occur as in a simple coil. If the reactances are fully compensated, then the energy costs go only to compensate active resistances. If the reactive resistances are not completely eliminated, then the energy is also spent on overcoming them. Practice shows that if we take for 100% the energy generated in the secondary winding of a transformer, then the transformer idling consumes on average 3-6%. While connecting the load on the secondary circuit to these 3-6% adds another 100% as a result of the symmetry of the interaction of the windings in the primary and secondary fields,

and the action as a result of this Lenz rule. Thus, at the rated primary current, we have the following power costs on the primary winding

N (1) = I1 (U1 + U`1) = I1U1 + I1U`1 = N1 + N`1
where N (1) is the total cost, N1 = I1U1 is the nominal cost of compensation for the idle resistance, N`1 = I1U`1 is the cost of compensating the back-emf of the secondary circuit

Taking into account quantitative estimates, we obtain the amount of power consumption.
N (1) = N1 + N`1 = 3% ÷ 6% + 100% = 106%.

From where the efficiency of the transformer is equal to the efficiency = from 100/106 to 100/103 = from 94% to 97%

If we manage to eliminate the action of secondary counter-emf, that is, violate the Lenz rule, then we will get a transformer without secondary counter-emf, the efficiency of which is much higher. If we take the cost of idling a transformer without secondary counter-emf equal to 5%, then its efficiency will be equal to efficiency = 100/5 = 20. Even if the counter-emf is not completely destroyed, but partially, the efficiency of the transformer will still be significantly greater than one. That is, its generation of energy in the secondary winding will significantly exceed the energy costs in the primary winding, and we will get free energy at the system output, and we will be able to compensate the costs from the energy received.

But how to disable the rule of Lenz?

This can be done both in time and in space, changing in space the symmetry of the secondary field by closing it in magnetic circuits, or changing the symmetry of the secondary field in time, given that the current in the secondary circuits may be delayed, creating a delay and secondary counter-emf on the primary contour. We will not consider here spatial violations of the Lenz rule, since we lack magnetic cores. And we will consider only temporary possibilities of violation of the Lenz rule.

First way

If the pulse of EMF and current on the primary circuit is short enough, and the current from its induction on the secondary circuit is delayed, then we will receive the primary winding results of the work of the back-emf from the secondary circuit and our primary pulse between the single pulses of the primary winding (inside the duty cycle). That is, where the primary pulse is missing. As a result, the secondary counter-emf from its own pulses will not act on it, and the transformer will operate in this pulsed mode as a transformer without secondary counter-emf. With the efficiency of energy generation on the secondary circuit in the amount of efficiency = 100/5 = 20 units. or 2000%. That corresponds to the cost of energy in idle mode, and the generation of energy as during normal operation of a pulse transformer.

Second way

We wrote above, when we talked about the equivalence of induction by Faraday induction by Lorentz, that the direction of the emf and counter-emf of induction depends on the direction of the shifts of the magnetic field lines. In the 1 and 3 cycles, these shifts form the counter-emf coming from the secondary circuit, and in the 2 and 4 cycles, the useful EMF. It also happens with respect to the emf and counter-emf of self-induction. In 1

and 3 self-induction cycles we have counter-emf of self-induction caused by the direction of the shift of the magnetic field lines when it increases, and in 2 and 4 cycles we have useful EMFs that are also formed from the reversal of the direction of movement of the magnetic field lines when it decreases. Therefore, if the secondary winding is turned off in 1 and 3 cycles, and included in 2 and 4 cycles, we will also find the absence of secondary counter-emf from the secondary circuit on the primary circuit. That is, we will get an asymmetrically operating transformer without counter-emf with an efficiency of $0.5 \cdot 100/5 = 10$ units. or 1000%.

If you increase the number of turns in the secondary winding, then this efficiency can be increased.

Third way

Here we describe the way to create super-unity of obtaining energy when the coil's self-induction forces work. Considering that in 1 and 3 clock cycles, self-induction forms, due to the movement of the field lines from the coil, as the magnetic flux increases, anti-emf, and in 2 and 4 cycles, the useful EMF (field lines move back when the magnetic flux decreases)

AAbramovich said: ↑

It is necessary to break the Kulabukhov device into separate blocks and determine their functions and purpose. Also indicate where and in what way additional energy is generated in the device. Until this is done, there will be no understanding of how the device works. And accordingly, it will be impossible to properly design and configure. For design begins with an understanding of the functions of each part of the device and their relationship. A setting adjusts and coordinates the parameters and the functional relationship of the parts of the device. Therefore, it all begins and ends with understanding. And practice only confirms understanding, if it is correct, and refutes, if understanding is erroneous. If there is no understanding at all, then there will be no luck in designing the device. Therefore, I suggest that all who wish to first state what blocks the Kulabukhov device should be broken into, what their functions and interrelationships will be. And also indicate where and how additional power and energy will be generated.

In our opinion, all FREE-ENERGY devices work on the basis of cyclic generation of an infinite amount of energy by a non-potential field (field of non-conservative forces) whose work in the cycle and on cutting paths is non-zero, positive in one direction and negative in the other . The fields of resistances and loads are also not potential, and the working fields for creating motion and power are forced to compensate them, plus create additional power. This also applies to the CE generator Kulabukhov-Karnaukhova and other CE electromagnetic generators.

Universal power plants (VED)

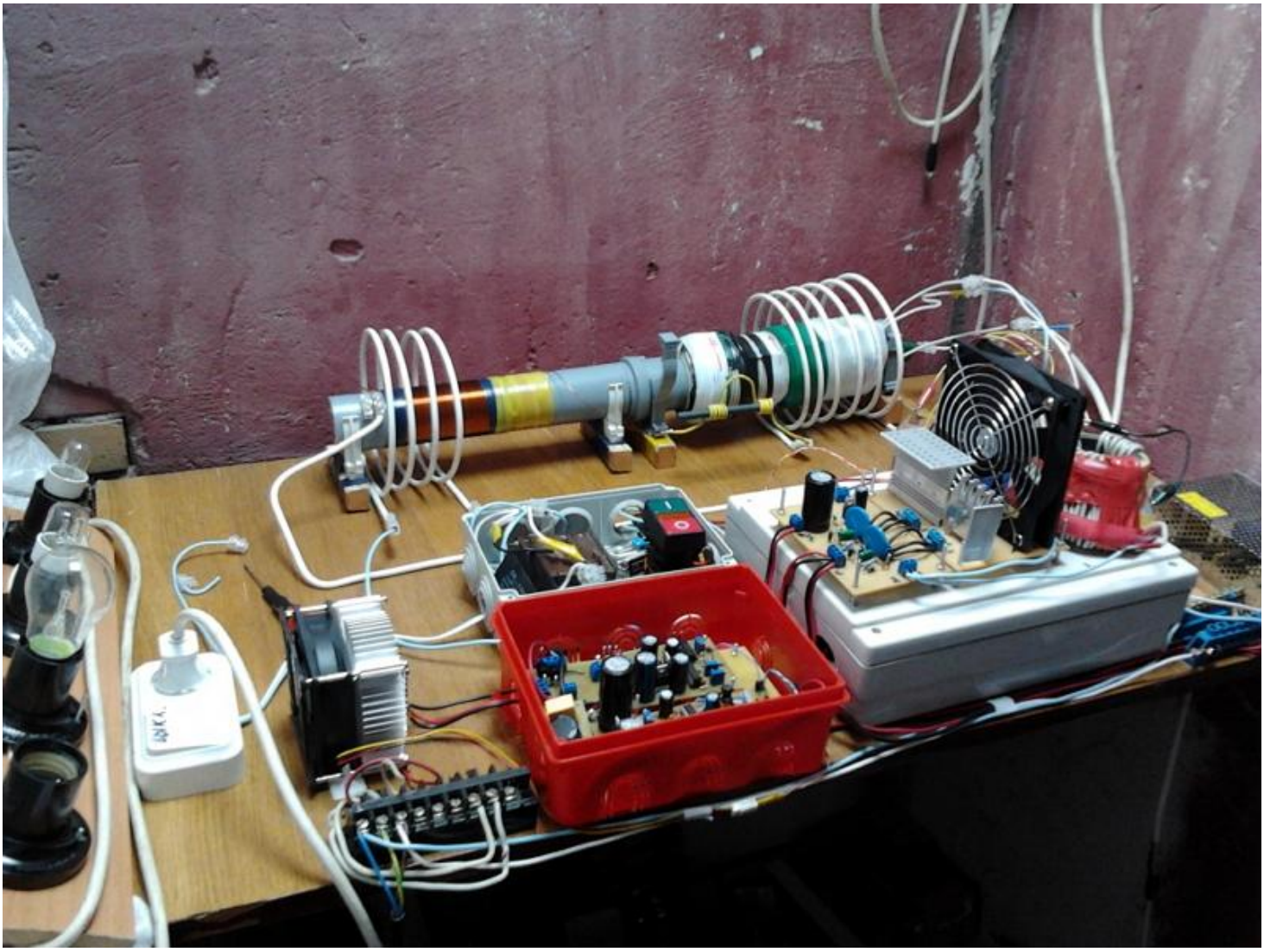
All units operating on the basis of a non-potential field that do not consume energy at the unit's input and create additional energy at the output, including those providing for their energy consumption, are called universal power plants. Therefore, the Kulabukhova-Karnaukhova installation is a universal power plant that does not require fuel and energy at the entrance and delivers energy at the exit. The source of energy in such an installation is the property of a non-potential e / m field to create energy, due to the asymmetry of its work.

All UEM (universal power plants) have the same structure. They consist of the following parts: 1 - a source of additional energy (a part or device in which energy is created by a non-potential electric field), 2 - an inverter, a converter of a form of e / m energy and its current-voltage and frequency characteristics, 3-controller (monitors circuit operation), 4 — accumulators (used for start-up and for intermediate storage of energy in the inverter), 5

— loads.

Difference of UEM and PES of power plants

The difference between conventional power plants (PES), in which non-potential fields work both at the output and at the input, is that in them the energy costs due to not eliminating the majority of secondary resistances exceed the energy synthesis by the working field. Because of this, additional energy must be sent to the installation, including in the form of fuel, kinetic energy or electrical power. The rest of the PEM (universal power plants) and PES (conventional power plants) are similar and have the same structure.



Kulabukhova-Karnaukhova Scheme
as a universal power plant

The Kulabukhov-Karnaukhov scheme as a universal power plant is the heir to the schemes of universal power plants created on the basis of the installations of Donald Smith, Stephen Mark, Hendershot, Kapanadze and other authors. In all these power plants, a source of additional energy is a non-potential electric field formed: 1 - in a high-voltage source, periodically closed to earth, to increase the power of the current due to the charge of the earth, 2 - in an asymmetrical transformer, in which the energy consumption in the primary the circuit is smaller than its production in the secondary circuit, due to the elimination or reduction of the back-emf forces from the secondary circuit on the primary circuit. If we discard the first option, then the source of

additional energy in the Kulabukhov-Karnaukhov scheme is a complex-shaped transformer (multi-stroke transformer) wound on a plastic pipe and consisting of a sequence of primary and secondary circuits, modulators, filters and tuning circuits (circuits that adjust inductance). This transformer has internal oscillations, as it is built into the system of capacitances and itself possesses capacitances of the windings. Therefore, we can consider this transformer as well as a controlled generator. But the additional energy in it is obtained precisely on inductances, and not on containers.

The structure of the UEU-KK (Karnaukhova-Kulabukhova)

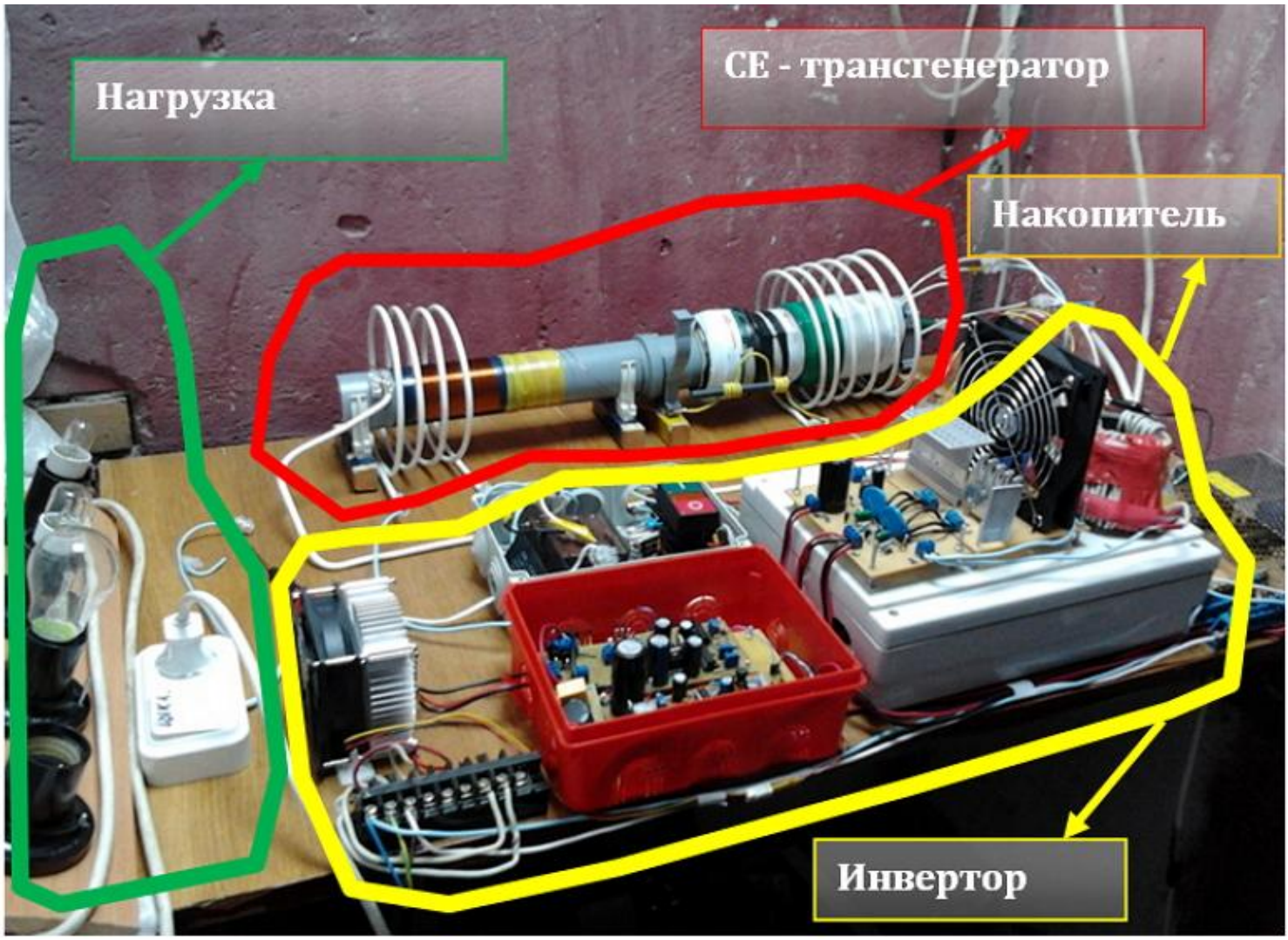
Having determined the source of additional energy in the Kulabukhova-Karnaukhova generator, one can find in it other parts of the universal power plant. In particular, the drive is a system of batteries or capacitors. An inverter consisting of various parts - pulse generators, filters, rectifiers, controlling and synchronizing generators, sensors, amplifiers, rectifiers, and so on - that is, devices of equivalent power conversion. In these inverter devices, additional energy is not generated, but is only redistributed between parts of the installation and changes its current-voltage and frequency characteristics. The inverter is controlled by a system of controllers, and their coordination of activity is the installation controller, sometimes indistinguishable in details from the inverter itself. The inverter interacts directly with the source of additional power — the CE module of the generator (asymmetric transformer and its oscillating circuits), the drive and the load, redistributing between them the power and frequency of the electric field and current. Thus, all the main parts of the universal power plant can be identified in the Kulabukhova-Karnaukhova installation and marked in it, as well as their functions, with a more detailed analysis of the installation.

Approximately the same structure have the EED by Don Smith, Kapanadze, Hendershot and other authors. Whereas CE transformers-generators (transgenerators) used in them differ somewhat in their form and functions, since they use various forms and methods of working with e / m radiation in order to create asymmetry of the transformer or inductance to obtain additional energy in it. The main techniques for creating additional energy we described in the message # 256 of this topic.

http://zaryad.com/forum/index.php?threads/Generator-BTG-Ruslana-Kulabukhova-prototype- installation-BTG-akula0083.8886/page-13#post-76451

Further, our task is to describe various variants of the asymmetric CE of the transgenerator (transformer-generator) which can be used in the installation of the UEU - KK (Karnaukhova-Kulabukhova) and the forms of its work. After that, it will become clear how to build such a transgenerator and how to debug its work. Naturally, it is clear only on the basis of fundamental general constructions, and not on the basis of creating a specific electronic circuit and its debugging, which we do not analyze.

AAbramovich, January 10, 2016



We identified the different parts of the UEU-KK, except for the drive, because we could not identify it correctly. We hope you can tell us its location.

AAbramovich, January 10, 2016

I read. Interesting. Like a mind game. I notice the following errors in my opinion.

If the reactances are fully compensated, then the energy costs go only to compensate active resistances. If the reactive resistances are not completely eliminated, then the energy is also spent on overcoming them.

Energy is spent ONLY on active resistances.
AAbramovich said: ↑

If the pulse of EMF and current on the primary circuit is short enough, and the current from its induction on the secondary circuit is delayed, then we will receive the primary winding results of the work of the back-emf from the secondary circuit and our primary pulse between the single pulses of the primary winding (inside the duty cycle).

How do you count the phase run?
Eds on the secondary from impulse in the primary will occur through 90 gr. Anti-emf on the primary will also occur through 90 grams. Total 180 gr. Where is the "inside ratio" here?

I don't read further.

UR4III, 12 January 2016
#15

……. Three pdfs appeared in a post here but I was unable to download them…….

UR4III said: ↑

Energy is spent ONLY on active resistances.

This is a common misconception.

The cost of compensation of the emf in electric cars

In electric cars, primary resistances are 3-10% and consist of both active and reactive resistances. While the secondary resistance of the emf is 100% of the machine at the output, and all are purely induction, that is, reactive resistances. Similarly in transformers. If we eliminate these resistances by changing the direction of the secondary induction flows in time or space, separating them from the primary circuits, then we get a CE device with an efficiency of more than one. Since the work in 100% of the secondary circuits of the machine will remain the same, and the primary resistance will be only 3-10%. Secondary ones will be absent, or will be reduced from 100% to values of 20-30%.

Total efficiency in the first case
Efficiency = 100 / (100 + 10) = 0.9 or 100 / (100 + 3) = 0.97
And in the second case
Efficiency = 100 / (30 + 5) = 2.85 or 100 / (0 + 5) = 20

As you can see, partial or complete elimination of secondary reactances in an electric machine or transformer significantly increases its efficiency. The Lenz rule does not always work, since it depends on the symmetry of the action of the secondary field. If this action is symmetrical in space and time, then there will be full counter-emf. If the symmetry of the secondary field is broken, then there will be only partial back-emf or there will be none at all.

UR4III said: ↑

How do you count the phase run?
Eds on the secondary from impulse in the primary will occur through 90 gr. Anti-emf on the primary will also occur through 90 grams. Total 180 gr. Where is the "inside ratio" here?
I don't read further.

Read here this material about the phase of induction, based on the equivalence of induction by Lorentz and Faraday, which was discussed above.

Link to the file "The principle of asymmetry of the transformer.docx"
https://cloud.mail.ru/public/iGyZ/KKnbpa4ub
Link to the file "The principle of asymmetry of the transformer.pdf"
https://cloud.mail.ru/public/K3Ew/gjhFujcuT

Taking into account the phases of induction as the movement of secondary fields and currents, such a

straightforward approach to induction as a phase shift of 90 and 180 degrees is applicable only to constantly operating transformers, and not to impulse systems.

This is my view on these problems, and they need to be analyzed much deeper than is customary now in electrical engineering.

Last Edit: January 14, 2016
AAbramovich, January 14, 2016
17
7b63am like this.

AAbramovich said: ↑

> This is a common misconception.

Well, tell me how and due to what energy is consumed by capacitors and inductors, excluding their active components? So far no one has been able to do this. You will be a pioneer!
Overcoming the counter-emf in the primary winding can only formally refer to losses, since it characterizes the transfer of part of the energy into the secondary winding. Similarly, the loss relates to the radiation resistance in the antennas, which they are trying to increase.
AAbramovich said: ↑

> Taking into account the phases of induction as the movement of secondary fields and currents, such a straightforward approach to induction as a phase shift of 90 and 180 degrees is applicable only to constantly operating transformers, and not to impulse systems.

Yes, no matter, sinusoidal current or pulse! Do you understand vector diagrams?

And a separate pleasure from the specifics of induction, depending on the position of the coils.: Smile3:

UR4III, January 14, 2016

UR4III said: ↑

> Well, tell me how and due to what energy is consumed by capacitors and inductors, excluding their active components? So far no one has been able to do this. You will be a pioneer! Overcoming the counter-emf in the primary winding can only formally refer to losses, since it characterizes the transfer of part of the energy into the secondary winding. Similarly, the loss relates to the radiation resistance in the antennas, which they are trying to increase.
> Yes, no matter, sinusoidal current or pulse! Do you understand vector diagrams?
> And a separate pleasure from the specifics of induction, depending on the position of the coils.: Smile3:

You can not immediately embrace the immensity. Let's first analyze the formation of anti-emf in engines and electric cars in general. And consider ways to eliminate them. And then we will deal with electrical circuits.

DC motor under load

In DC motors, mechanical EMF is generated by the Ampere force F = ILxB. The current in this formula is

the current at the anchor-rotor, magnetic induction depending on the type of motor can be constant (permanent magnets) or variable - electromagnets. The motors are rarely made magnetically independent, that is, when fully independent in terms of the current of the power winding is used to create induction B on the stator inductor and to create current I at the anchor. Most often, the armature and inductor windings are connected in series. In view of this, as the current increases at anchor, induction B on the inductor also increases, up to saturation. In view of this, the amp-power formula F = ILxB does not have the character of a linear relationship. That is, the current is not proportional to the force. This was shown by the experiments of PI.Dubrovsky, when, when mass is added, the power to hold the load changes nonlinearly.

In the mode of holding the load without rotation, the engine only dampens the load torque, and its current at this moment and voltage form nominal values. As you can see, the nominal values of current and voltage depend on the load. The rated voltage is determined from the current and the rated active resistance of the winding R. If this resistance is constant, then the rated voltage is proportional to the rated current, U = IR. As you can see, the rated current is not a linear function of the load, F = ILxB, for motors whose armature and inductor windings are connected in series. This function, F = ILxB, is linear only for motors with a constant value of magnetic induction.

The back-emf at the motor armature is created by the interaction of the convection current of the motor armature windings with the inductor magnetic field, and is the Lorentz force, F = qE = q (V x B).

Where V = wr = 2πrf. Where w is the angular velocity of rotation, r is the radius of rotation, f is the rotation frequency. This can be written down and so F = qE = q (V x B) = qwr x B = I * r x B, where I * is the convection current. That is, the Ampere and Lorentz forces form essentially one force, the Ampere-Lorentz force, acting on a moving charge.

The voltage of the back-emf is equal to the integral of the electric field strength of the Lorentz force over the length of the conductor, U` = EL = (V x B) L = (2πrf x B) L. This is the so-called. the power of the back-emf (in fact, not the force, but the generation voltage) acting in the armature winding of the engine. As you can see, it is proportional to the linear, angular velocity and engine speed.

This electromotive force back-emf (in fact, the voltage of the opposite sign) must be compensated so that the current at the armature of the engine and the mechanical emf of the nominal load remain constant for the given load. Because of this, the power input to the motor is equal to the product of the rated load voltage (see above) plus the compensation voltage and the rated load current.

N = I (U + U`) = I (U + 2πrf x BL)

As you can see, the back emf and emf of compensation of the counter emf depend on the load through the induction vector B, if the windings are connected in series. For a motor with constant induction, the back emf does not depend on the load. But the power of compensation of the anti-emf is completely dependent on the magnitude of the load on the rated current.

If we now divide the total required voltage, U + U`, by the nominal load current, we get the resistance of the motor, which consists of active resistance, and resistance of anti-emf (inductive resistance).

R "= (U + U`) / I = U / I + U` / I = R + R`

Where R is the active resistance of the engine, R` is the inductive resistance of the engine (the resistance of the anti-emf), R "is the total resistance of the engine.

Experience shows that the nominal power of the engine to hold the load can be very small, even with a large load. It goes only to overcome active resistance and is released in the form of heat on the motor windings. At the same time, the power of compensation of the back-emf is completely equal to the mechanical power at the motor shaft developed by the non-potential working field of the Ampere-Lorentz forces acting on the motor winding.

AAbramovich, 14

On the issue of electric cars without counter-emf

The costs in any electric motor are as follows: 1 - compensation of primary active and reactive resistances = no more than 10% of the work of the working field, more often 4-6%, 2 - compensation of secondary resistances, i.e. secondary anti-emf = 100% of the working field. What determines the efficiency of the engine is equal to the ratio of energy generation by a non-potential working field to the sum of the energy input at the machine's input to compensate for primary and secondary non-potential resistances. Thus, all forces acting in the engine are not conservative. There is no transfer of energy between the input and the output of the machine.

If the symmetry of the field of the machine is changed in a certain way, then the secondary resistances can be significantly reduced (up to 10 times), as a result of which the efficiency of the machine will become more than one, since the work of the working field will not change, and the cost of compensation of resistances will fall. Such machines are called electrical machines without counter-emf, but their introduction is hindered by the law of energy conservation, erroneously understood by physics, which operates only in the field of conservative forces. And it does not apply to non-conservative forces and non-conservative forms of the field, including the electromagnetic field.

Therefore, depending on which electric machine you use for your experiments, with or without counter-emf, you will get very excellent results. In general, the energy of any machine does not translate into the energy of the lifted load, but is only spent on creating force in a technical way. Fields create strength without energy.

The field of non-conservative forces, including the field created in an electric car = a perpetual motion machine of the first kind, which does not spend its resources on energy generation. In general, any field is a perpetual motion machine, since it does not waste a resource. Energy is spent only on the compensation of resistance fields in the event that these working fields are created by moving charges, and the resistance fields act on them.

AAbramovich, January 14, 2016
#20