

Asymmetrical Transformer Pg4

AAbramovich said: ↑

In electric cars, the selection of distances to fractions of a millimeter is important. In this scheme, I think the selection of the distance between the windings along the pipe is important to 2-5 mm. Since this will affect the magnetic flux properties. Is there no? Maybe the core eliminates this problem altogether, and you just need to pick up the inductances of the bifilar windings so that they are zeroed on the core by their action? And then the effects on the magnetic flux will not have. And the inductor will have. How do you think?

You are theoretically right.

1. In practice, the leakage inductance L_s (residual inductance of the winding during short-circuit adjacent) to ZERO can never be reduced. I had to measure, often. It was possible to reduce once every 100 (i.e., to 1%), not better.

2. Residual L_s can be both 5% and 30%. What is ALREADY GOOD! And then, only for adjacent windings.

3. Multilayer winding exacerbates the problem. The connection between the EXTREME windings is much weaker and making your number with them will be much more difficult. The figures of 5% and 95% are unlikely to be obtained. Maybe 30% and 70%?

V__C, March 12, 2016

61

V__C said (a): ↑

The article is large - 55 pages, sluggish presentation,

Page 35: "The second type of one-sided inductive coupling is not considered due to the fact that these devices are not sufficiently tested for description. And if more precisely, attempts to create them have so far resulted only in the appearance of devices with well-defined inductive coupling asymmetry."

And this is about asymmetric transformers - everything!

Therefore, the article has nothing to do with asymmetric transformers.

Correspondingly, to the topic, too.

An author like "the Swiss physicist Colladon" wanders around and around. see page 7.

Try reading from page 39

evilimp, 12 March 2016

V__C said (a): ↑

It is unlikely.

Theoretically, you are right.

1. In practice, the scattering inductance L_s (as they say in physics, measuring the mutual influence of windings) can never be reduced to ZERO. I had to measure, often. It was possible to reduce times in 100 (i.e. to 1%), not better.

2. The residual L_s can be 5% and 30%. What is already bad! And that, only for RELATED windings.

3. Multilayer winding exacerbates the problem. The connection between the EXTREME windings is much weaker and making your number with them will be much more difficult. Figures 5% and 95% are unlikely to succeed. Maybe 30% and 70%?

Well, if so. I fear, as it were, it did not happen that if the inductances of both parts of the bifilar winding are the same, if in the region of the inductor the magnetic flux is zeroed (more or less), then the induction from the inductor into two parts of the winding may be the same. Then we will not get voltage, current and power in the secondary winding at all.

Unfortunately, I don't know of other ways to create asymmetries in core transformers, if you do not take into account systems with rotating fields. And the proposed scheme with a "grenade" is not yet fully tested hypothesis. Well, there is still the transgenerator Melnichenko.

https://www.google.com/search?q=tran..nsgenerator+melnichenko&imgsrc=3FSLN4r2Y8C_VM:

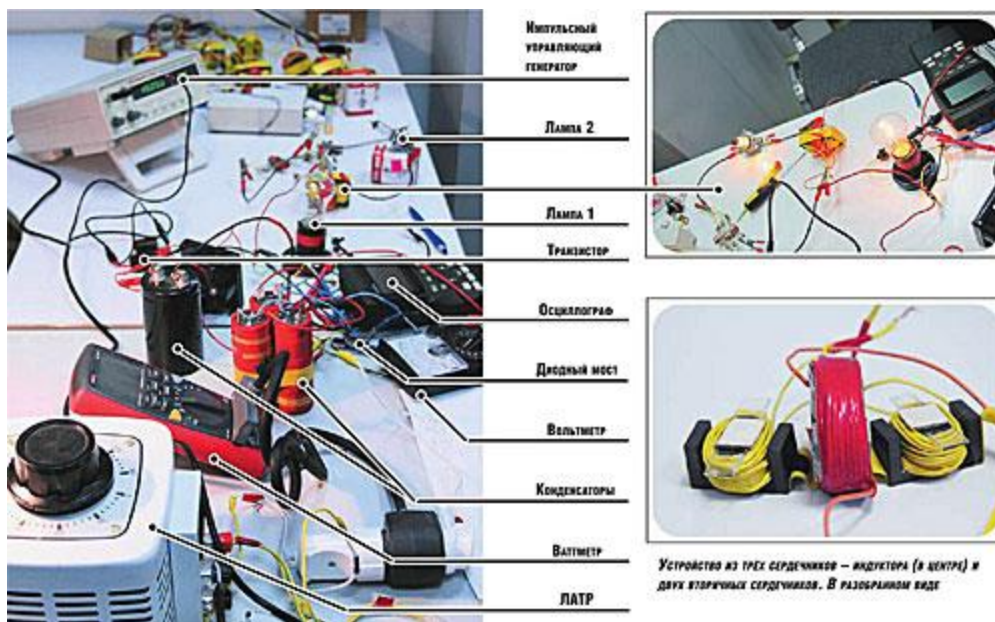


Fig.1. Transgenerator Melnichenko

But there is unlikely to be able to get compact powerful systems. So the question what kind of asymmetry of transformers is adopted in the power amplifier circuits <http://bg-bg.ru/> remains a mystery to me.

AAbramovich, March 12, 2016

Good day !

Experiments with parametric resonance were conducted back in the 30s.

Here is an article from the Internet, perhaps it will be useful for you, the theorists, and will guide you to the necessary

thoughts — for us, the practitioners.

<http://depositfiles.com/files/66299pqbw>

romanche, 12 March 2016

64

upiter33 likes this.

romanche said: ↑

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On the parametric resonance of L. I., Mandelstam and Ya. D. Papaleksi

Actually, in my opinion, the essence of parametric resonance is as follows. During it, the parameters of inductive and capacitive impedances change in even and odd cycles of the oscillation cycle. As a result, in the cycle where the self-induction emf acts as a counter-emf, the coil inductance must be reduced in order to reduce energy costs. And in that cycle where the self-induction emf plays a useful role and generates energy, then the inductance must be increased in order to increase the generation of energy. In view of which, a positive energy difference arises between these measures. And it grows with every beat. This is the parametric resonance of the inductance.

The parametric resonance on the capacitance is obviously constructed in the same way, due to the change in capacitance in different clock cycles - in clock cycles of costs and energy generation.

In fact, this approach is fully combined with the theory of superunit devices and, in my opinion, fully explains the phenomenon of parametric resonance.

AAbramovich, March 12, 2016

romanche said: ↑

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Novel,

the article is corrupted. Not a single picture is visible, not a single formula.

Only text.

On the previous page of the same Theme, Parametric Resonance and its role in obtaining CE are considered.

V__C, March 12, 2016

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Your thought:

AAbramovich said: ↑

with the secondary bifilar winding of the "Granata" type, the induction of the secondary circuit of the transformer to the primary one is eliminated. Whereas the induction of the primary circuit to the secondary circuit is retained. What makes this transformer a superunit transformer, that is, a transgenerator operating without counter-emf.

allows measurements of winding inductances to quickly produce experimental baggage.

V__C, March 12, 2016

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Apparently something is wrong with the settings of Word /
Here in the html version of the archive.
<http://depositfiles.com/files/hf35mtcqz>

romanche, 12 March 2016

V__C said (a): ↑

This idea can be translated into a practical plane.
Such a transformer must be checked prior to installation. How?
1. We measure the inductance of the PRIMARY winding. The result is recorded.
2. We close the SECONDARY winding short and repeat step 1. The result should be the same or close. To

differ by no more than 5%.

That will indicate the elimination of the influence of the SECONDARY winding of the transformer on the PRIMARY.

3. We measure inductance of the SECONDARY winding. The result is recorded.

4. We close the PRIMARY winding short and repeat step 3. Inductance should REDUCE, and SIGNIFICANTLY! Up to 1-5% of the result according to claim 3.

If not so, then your "grenade is not the system" and spend money on chips and stuff is useless.

Click to reveal ...

"Is it about impacting a magnetic flux with a bifilar coil?" Personally, I do not see such conclusions in your explanations. Is it possible to more logically and consistently? Indeed, a bifilar coil, by logic, should create opposite fields, since the current still flows along it. So what of it?

And why did you suddenly remember about PR? I have been doing this since the beginning of spring last year, with an interval of almost 4 months for this BTG (damn it), I have not only this material on it. Proceeding from what I have studied, I state that in BTG there are clearly no conditions for the emergence of PR.

Last Edit: March 12, 2016

Grandfather75, 12 March 2016

Grandfather75 said (a):

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Some explanations about the work of a bifilar winding of the "Granat" type in the Karnaukhov-Kulabukhov generator circuits. Link to the file "Work of bifilar windings of the type of granite.pdf"

<https://cloud.mail.ru/public/7yCX/675FzRd1r>

AAbramovich, March 13, 2016

evilimp said: ↑

Try reading from page 39 <http://www.sciteclibrary.ru/texts/rus/stat/st4713.pdf>

Demon Tesla. Page 39. Though I already want to sleep, but since you insist, we read:

"A few words about a pair of working devices ..."

Indeed, I see a couple of muddy photos.

The author writes: "The photographs, however, are not very successful, but they are presented only for illustrative purposes, but not in any way to prove the reality of the existence of these samples."

We read further:

"And here are some details about the device that is depicted in the first photo. The properties of the second are similar, albeit a bit" worse "because it has a slightly smaller section of the magnetic circuit, because of this, and a slightly lower inductance of the primary winding, and all the others characteristics. For example, a slightly lower quality factor of the primary circuit implemented on its primary winding, etc. "

About the "details" is clear.

"When a 10 volt signal is applied to the device input in XX mode"

What frequency? 10 Volts which: active, amplitude, peak-to-peak?

"a voltage of at least 1000 volts was observed at the output of the secondary circuit. The measurement limit of the device used was Ts4352, 900 volts."

Well done! Able to "see" outside the scale!

"For at least some verification of the reliability of this measurement, a LD-20 daylight bulb with a power of 20 watts was connected to the output of the secondary circuit. The lamp glowed brighter than in its standard device - a floor lamp."

Wonderful! And very "authentically."

"This is despite the fact that the output power of the generator on the passport is only 10 watts, and the efficiency of the device with one-way communication is approximately 30%."

And where did these 30% come from?

"That is, only 3 W of power is transmitted to the secondary winding of the device. It gave the impression (it is quite likely that only visibility) that some kind of additional energy was ejected into the device."

I also think that visibility.

"There were, by the way, some other less significant differences in the operation of this device from the work of a system of circuits connected by an ordinary two-way inductive coupling."

Oh, sorry that the author did not tell about them ...

We have on the Forum Subject: "Jokes, jokes." There will be time - I will transfer there.

With the accrual of evilimp positive points! For humor!

V__C, March 13, 2016

71

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So have fun, I do not mind.

The only useful dry precipitate from the article is that with the described method of connecting the windings, the transmission asymmetry of such a transformer is observed, although according to all canons it should not work at all.

Sapienti sat.

Evilimp, March 13, 2016

72

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Then you need to convey this sensibly. Measurements with all parameters. Half a page.

And not to engage in self-flagellation on 55 pages.

It seems that the Author was just typing a page.

V__C, March 13, 2016

73

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This is not the point. We think in principles and constructions. This article does not set out the principles of operation of this design, nor the design itself is not explained. So, fragmentary information from which neither the principle nor the design is clear. In view of this, it is difficult to understand something or to learn something from such information.

AAbramovich, March 13, 2016

74

V__C said (a): ↑

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It does not happen. The one who has done competent measurements, as a rule, will not publish them for all to see. Thanks and that is.

It seems that the Author was just typing a page.

Hardly. Just came across the effect, but he himself has a mess of textbooks in his head.

How can you briefly formulate what you do not understand.

Evilimp, March 13, 2016

75

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As for the principles and designs, I completely agree. The author spreads his thoughts in different directions and tries to explain the asymmetry of inductive coupling within the framework of traditional electrodynamics, that is, where such nonsense is.

It has a simple construction: a core and two windings, the primary of the two antiphase halves in two layers and the absolutely ordinary secondary.

Infant drawings with lines of force may not be taken into account.

Evilimp, March 13, 2016

76

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If the primary winding is bifilar, and the second is ordinary, then in my opinion such a design can work when the bifilar is not very well compensated, and the partial inductance is preserved. Which leads to the EMF on the secondary winding.

Last Edit: March 13, 2016

AAbramovich, March 13, 2016

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AAbramovich said: ↑

So, we really get a new type of asymmetric transformer. There is something in it! : smile3: Apparently it's worth considering. Unless I was mistaken in reasoning.

To me, these 30% efficiency for some reason very much resemble the scalar component of the magnetic field named after GV Nikolayev, in which EMNIP sits a third of the energy of the magnetic field.

evilimp, 13 March 2016

78

evilimp said: ↑

For some reason, these 30% efficiency remind me very much of the scalar component of the magnetic field named after G.V. Nikolayev, in which the EMNIP sits a third of the energy of the magnetic field.

Thinking, reduced his post. Asymmetry effect does not work.

I did not manage to figure out the magnetic field of Nikolaev. I do not quite understand what it is. Also its properties are not clear. And what is the evidence in experiments that there is such a field? And not just an effect formed by a peculiar combination of the Ampère-Lorentz forces. In addition, the name is unfortunate. What is this scalar field? It is better to say longitudinal, in the direction of the current?

AAbramovich, March 13, 2016

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V__C said: ↑

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V__C, do not take it for work, give an exact link to this page, otherwise I can not find it.

Grandfather75, March 13, 2016

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