

Asymmetrical Transformers Pg6

UR4III said: ↑

Respected! Any business begins with a justification of its relevance. Relevance is derived from the current state of the issue that you intend to resolve. In this state, it is necessary to detect the gaps, put them out and show how you solved them.

The theory of transformers has been developed for a long time. Before crawling with innovations, it is necessary to adhere to this procedure, presented above. Namely: to detect the effect that does not fit into the existing theory.

So show how the MP decreases in two adjacent turns, the currents in which are unidirectional, and then you will turn on the Inquisition.

The word halva in the mouth does not become sweeter.

[Img]

Fig.1. Using a bifilar coil consisting of 2 windings in an asymmetric transformer.

The black bold arrows indicate the direction of the current in the windings, the blue and red bold arrows indicate the direction of the current in the turns of the windings. In this case, EMF acts on the additional winding. And the windings that make up the bifilar system (wound on each other or side by side) are sequentially turned on and off at the right moments. Which creates an increase in the EMF in tact when the EMF of the self-induction of the secondary circuit is positive. When it is negative, then both windings of the bifilar system are included to compensate for the emf. The generator operates with separate pulses with a large duty cycle so that it is possible to utilize the energy received on the secondary circuit of the transformer, and the counter-emf on the primary circuit from the secondary circuit so that it falls between the pulses.

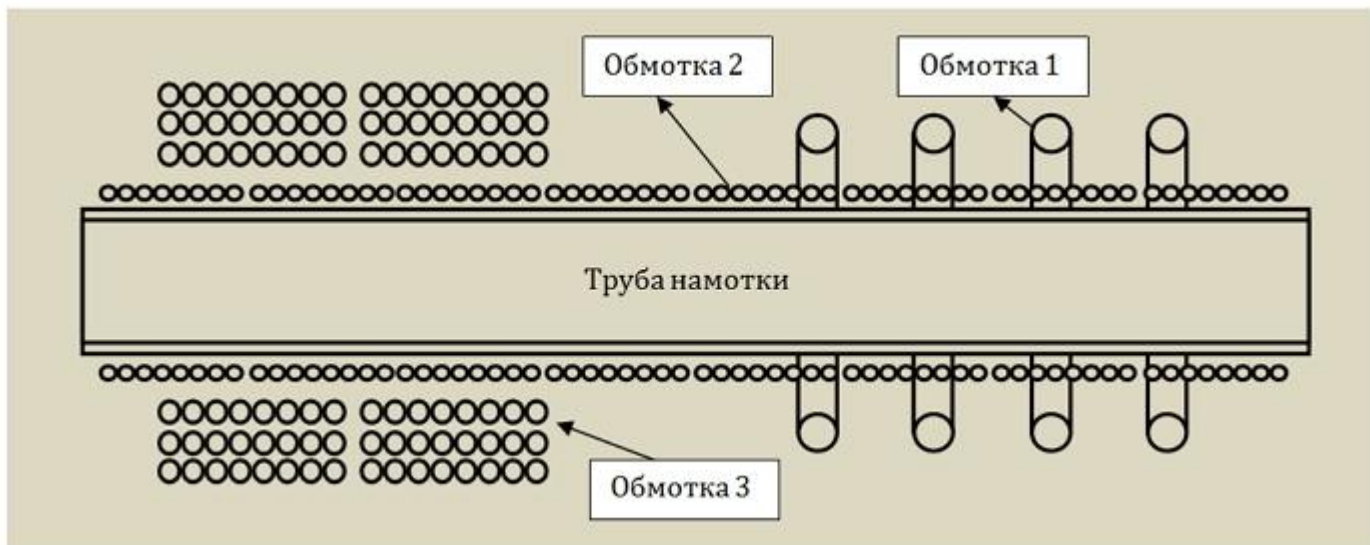


Fig.2. Bifilar system type "Grenade", can be used asymmetrically acting transformer.

In this case, the windings of the secondary circuit may not be the same as the windings No. 2 and No. 3 shown in Fig. 2. Whereas winding No. 1 is the primary circuit. It is assumed that the windings are selected so inductance and distance that their total effect on winding No. 1 is zero. As a result, it does not cause counter-

EMF from the secondary circuit of the transformer. While the primary circuit has unequal induction on the windings No. 2 and No. 3, as a result of which a useful EMF and current arise in the secondary circuit.

For this system to work, the frequency of the signal from the inductor must be selected so as to enter into the own resonance of the secondary winding, based on its individual qualities of capacitance and inductance, as well as the system located with it. Which is what Ruslan-Kulabukhov notes.

Read this post: [http://zaryad.com/forum/index.php?threads/Generator- BTG- Ruslan- Kulabukhov-prototype-installation- BTG-akula0083.8886/page-58#post-79071](http://zaryad.com/forum/index.php?threads/Generator-BTG-Ruslan-Kulabukhov-prototype-installation-BTG-akula0083.8886/page-58#post-79071)

It seems to me in this instruction that it is precisely about tuning the resonant system of an asymmetric transformer. Although there is not actually mentioned "Grenade". If he knew its properties for certain, then perhaps he would write about it. And so he just winds the Grenade and then determines its resonance. Then he selects the frequency of the primary circuit so that it corresponds to the resonant frequency of the secondary circuit and the forced oscillations of the secondary circuit would have minimal reactance. He also selects empirically the position of the inductor so that the emf (including the counter-emf) from the secondary circuit is compensated on it. What creates the asymmetry of the transformer. In such a system, an inductor can provide a sinusoid to the secondary circuit, making it less energy consuming than energy is obtained on the secondary circuit of the transformer. Since the primary circuit operates at idle mode of the transformer, that is, without secondary counter-emf.

The windings in the system of an asymmetric transformer compensating the EMF at the inductor, or partially compensating for the self-induction resistances in the phase of increasing current due to the opposite direction of the magnetic fields of the windings connected in series with each other, we call a bifilar system. This system should not be confused with a bifilar winding wound with a paired wire.

Additionally, you need to say about the conditions for tuning the resonance of the windings Ruslan-Kulabukhov.

Last Edit: March 16, 2016
AAbramovich, March 16, 2016
101

Asymmetric rotating field transformers

We show how the asymmetry of the primary and secondary circuits in transformers with a rotating field. But first, consider the asymmetry of electrical machines with a Gram winding. Since such transformers are formed when the rotor of an electric machine is replaced in a generator with a rotating field system, similar to asynchronous motors.

[Img]

Fig.1. Gram-wound synchronous generator on a stator.

If you insert the diodes into each of the windings, and connect all the windings in series, the emf from them will always be in one direction and close along the stator circuit. As a result, the secondary magnetic flux of the stator will not fall on the rotor. And the generator will operate as an asymmetric electric machine without counter-emf on the rotor. If we introduce an alternating current in the windings, we will not be able to force the stator to move in the electric motor mode. As a result, this machine will be irreversible.

If we replace the rotor in such a machine with a stator of an induction motor, but turned outwards, then we

get an asymmetric transformer with a rotating field without a counter-emf on the primary circuit with a rotating field.

An induction motor can be used to create a rotating field transformer. It is necessary to remove the magnetic cores from it and insert new ones. On the stator 3/4 should occupy the magnetic circuit with a winding Gram, and 1/4 of the magnetic core with a winding of an induction motor. Whereas the rotor of an induction motor will be a transmission link transmitting the rotating field from the inductor to the generator armature. Moreover, it does not matter whether the rotor rotates or it can be stuck, the transfer of the rotating field will occur with the frequency of rotation of the inductor field. If the rotor is jammed, then the magnetic flux must be greatly reduced, since the sliding speed will increase significantly. Otherwise, the short-circuited rotor winding of this transformer-transgenerator (generating transformer) will simply melt due to current overloads.

Note also that this transformer will convert alternating current to direct current.

AAbramovich, March 16, 2016

102

Some text from where I don't know, sorted through the window pane and appeared.

RuslanT

Mar 11, 2016

Good time of day. Maybe here we will find a common language. I must say right away that I'm not sitting much on the forums. No time ! However, now for the 5th time I am collecting Akulin installation for increasing power. There are ideas But in fact, people are looking for a little everything is not right. All these systems operate on the basis of standing and traveling waves. You must first catch the movement of particles in the coil. Those. like Kapanadze does with a tester or ammeter. Only at high frequencies will no ammeter help and it will be necessary to catch an oscilloscope.

The first rule: wind the coil 40 meters. 2. Find out its resonant frequency (1/4 wave). Inductor 1/4 = 10 meters of the same wire (e.g. 2.5 mm). We connect the generator to 10 meters of the coil, drive the rectangles at a frequency of 1 MHz and crawl higher until a sinusoid appears at 40 meters. Maximum amplitude.

The generator is desirable to take a normal laboratory! With adjustable output from 0 to 20 volts. We achieve maximum amplitude and move tenths of kilohertz until it starts to dance the sine.

This is your wave resonance !!! Fix the frequency and voltage. That's exactly what generators will have to do. Further ...

We wind Tesla at this frequency to get the effect. Then we do everything as I did or the Shark. In this case, everyone wants to repeat this device. Forward! We fix everything beautifully and firmly, without forgetting that the resonance and the effect can escape in the case of snout mounts. We need to get the effect itself and work, and not a finished device. As soon as you begin to understand what to do next, you yourself will be able to move. So Tesla, as we know, also wets a sinusoid. Let's say your frequency is 1.821 MHz. Low frequency, but alas. Tesla will have to configure it on her. The shark used a ferritic between Tesla and a toroid (Antenna) over the inductor. This is exactly the exact adjustment. It is needed before launch. Then the system holds and it doesn't matter where something has slipped within small limits.

But! Again ... What where? To the inductor, we send a signal of rectangles with a frequency of 1/50. We consider: $1820: 50 = 36.4$ kHz pumping by a rectangle through a junction (Pot) with 23-29 turns of a wire 2.5 squares.

I repeat, you need to make the voltage for this harmonic not 10-20 volts, but higher by an order of magnitude. Up to about 50-60 volts and get the same dancing effect on the output.

Further! Do not forget that Tesla does not need strong power. It is not necessary to let sparks and soak so that it pierces. This is to nothing !!! Better to make a controlled Tesla.

We continue: A voltage of 195-200 volts appears at the output. This voltage will not be higher. Why? Let's come back to this later. It is necessary to wind the transformer - reactor (Coil) in such a way to get the desired voltage. This requires experimentation. Remember that we are pushing the current in the reactor using the shear wave created by Tesla. Another wave forms in the coil under the influence of pumping by rectangles. Particles of which constantly rotate left and right. Giving them the movement of a pulsating Tesla, we accelerate them in the conductor itself. This is a hemorrhoid understanding, but a fact. Tesla should work in one half-cycle or from one arm of the transistor.

It is advisable to control Tesla by a burst of pulses. When everything is fine-tuned, you will see how the effect manifests itself when changing the width of the pack. Tesla's consumption is scanty, and pumping does not strain at all. The output current is up to 7 amperes and the voltage is 200-209 volts. Bulbs and PSU pulses work well.

Now for a shot: 1. The coil is connected via a diode bridge. No parallel capacitors !!! 2. You only need one half wave from Tesla. Otherwise, Tesla will take what she gave back !!! Therefore, a diode from grounding is placed on the pick-up coil itself (40m).

The shark did it at the reception. He removed one part of the sine at the reception itself. Because Tesla. Who does not know this - beats to this day, nothing works. It is clear! You need to swing the swing in the coil of energy recovery. It is there that we push current.

By the way, the Shark used a simple light bulb to extinguish surplus from Tesla and adjust the frequency. Since the Inductor is galvanically decoupled from the whole circuit, the light bulb served as a resistive load for absorbing excess tesla and pickups. You can't put a light bulb, but then don't swing Tesla hard. Do not ! Remember that the current is subject to voltage. I see this from experiments that I conducted 2 years ago.

Next: The diode on the pickup coil removes one half period, and so we swing the vibrations without slowing them down with the negative Tesla period. This, too, many do not know and continue to sculpt. That's why Roman (Shark) says that he eats grounding ... That's right! Because it kills the impulse for half a period at a reception that is grounded. This is evident in all its installations! For a long time I wondered why he applied this solution and realized that it is easier to pick up explosive diodes. Since interference at such frequencies in Tesla will lead to its malfunction. In other words, cutting a half-period will not work. Capa solved this question by the arrester and the rectifiers at low frequencies. Everything is simpler there, but there are more wires So on a German installation, the diode is small, Tesla is far away, the ground cable is long. By the way is equal to the length of Tesla !!!

Do not forget about grounding On this installation, it is important and will not work without a good support (grounding).

Do not forget that the systems use high voltage. As we know, it moves even in the air. That is why grounding is necessary. Plus wave resonance and security Something like this

child of God, March 13, 2016
1156

Here is what Ruslan Kulabukhov writes about setting up a generator
Mar 11, 2016

Good time of day. Maybe here we will find a common language. I must say right away that I'm not sitting much on the forums. No time ! However, now for the 5th time I am collecting Akulin installation for increasing power. There are ideas But in fact, people are looking for a little everything is not right. All these systems operate on the basis of standing and traveling waves. You must first catch the movement of particles in the coil. Those. like Kapanadze does with a tester or ammeter. Only at high frequencies will no ammeter help and it will be necessary to catch an oscilloscope.

It seems to us that this is not a matter of wave resonance, which can hardly give free energy. But wave

resonance allows you to obviously adjust the parameters of the joint oscillations of the primary and secondary circuits, if their winding lengths are multiples of $\lambda/4$. What seems to be related to the number of measures. The subsequent instructions of Ruslan are not about wave, but about parametric resonance.

The first rule: wind the coil 40 meters. 2. Find out its resonant frequency ($\lambda/4$ wave). Inductor $\lambda/4 = 10$ meters of the same wire (e.g. 2.5 mm). We connect the generator to 10 meters of the coil, drive the rectangles at a frequency of 1 MHz and crawl higher until a sinusoid appears at 40 meters. Maximum amplitude.

The generator is desirable to take a normal laboratory! With adjustable output from 0 to 20 volts. We achieve maximum amplitude and move tenths of kilohertz until it starts to dance the sine.

This is your wave resonance !!! Fix the frequency and voltage. That's exactly what generators will have to do. Further ...

So, from the method itself, which tunes the oscillations of the primary and secondary windings, it can be seen that this is a parametric resonance between the windings, and not a wave resonance. This procedure allows you to adjust the resonance oscillations of the primary and secondary circuit based on the properties of the capacitance and inductance of the secondary circuit. That is, the natural frequencies of oscillations of the secondary circuit of the Grenade are the tuning fork of tuning the rest of the installation and its frequencies. This procedure is necessary in order to reduce to zero the reactance of the secondary winding when the inductor creates forced oscillations in it.

We wind Tesla at this frequency to get the effect. Then we do everything as I did on the Shark. In this case, everyone wants to repeat this device. Forward! We fix everything beautifully and firmly, without forgetting that the resonance and the effect can escape in the case of spot mounts. We need to get the effect itself and work, and not a finished device. As soon as you begin to understand what to do next, you yourself will be able to move. So Tesla, as we know, also wets a sinusoid. Let's say your frequency is 1.821 MHz. Low frequency, but alas. Tesla will have to configure it on her. The shark used a ferrite between Tesla and a toroid (Antenna) over the inductor. This is exactly the exact adjustment. It is needed before launch. Then the system holds and it doesn't matter where something has slipped within small limits.

So, first, the own resonant frequency of an asymmetric Garnet type transformer is determined. Although Ruslan does not mention the grenade itself. But without an asymmetric transformer, it will not be possible to get such an effect that the sum of necessary and surplus energy obtained on the secondary circuit of a transformer exceeds the cost of energy on the inductor by the amount of surplus energy. And this effect can be achieved only by creating the asymmetry of the transformer. And not a wave resonance at all, as Ruslan himself mistakenly suggests. It is necessary to distinguish the achievements of practitioners from what practitioners think about their achievements and their causes, as well as how to achieve the effects themselves. Explanations of practitioners can be both true (both in chemistry) and false (as in alchemy), and the results are true. Although we will not deny that the wave and parametric resonance in the transformer can be connected. If the windings are actually present wave resonance. But most likely it is not. Since wave resonance involves an open winding, when a wave is reflected from the open end of the wire and goes backwards. Here we have closed windings, in which wave running is problematic.

But! Again ... What where? To the inductor, we send a signal of rectangles with a frequency of 1/50. We consider: $1820: 50 = 36.4$ kHz pumping by a rectangle through a junction (Pot) with 23-29 turns of a wire 2.5 squares.

I repeat, you need to make the voltage for this harmonic not 10-20 volts, but higher by an order of magnitude. Up to about 50-60 volts and get the same dancing effect on the output.

Further! Do not forget that Tesla does not need strong power. It is not necessary to let sparks and soak so that it pierces. This is to nothing !!! Better to make a controlled Tesla.

So, the generator supporting the oscillations in the oscillatory circuit of the inductor, which is the inductor of the grenade, should occur only in separate clock cycles. Suppose that every 50th cycle is energized to charge the capacitors of the inductor oscillator circuit. Why? Yes, because with a high quality factor of the circuit and the absence of a counter-emf on it from the side of the grenade, the energy of these oscillations decreases rather slowly. And impulses through 50 periods are enough to maintain it. At the same time, the voltage on the secondary winding of the Tesla transformer supporting oscillations in the inductor circuit must have a sufficient value to charge the loop capacitor to the desired value. Do not need excessive voltage on the Tesla transformer. Based on what, it is necessary to design the transformer itself and its winding.

Note that the Tesla transformer is also an asymmetric transformer, since the EMF pulses of the generator are single, short, and the counter-emf arising from them from the secondary circuit of the Tesla transformer falls between the pulses. And therefore does not create an increase in energy costs. That is, the primary winding of the Tesla transformer operates in idle mode. In this connection, the surplus and necessary energy begins already to be obtained on the Tesla transformer. And then it continues to increase in the bundle of an asymmetric inductor-grenade transformer.

We continue: A voltage of 195-200 volts appears at the output. This voltage will not be higher. Why? Let's come back to this later. It is necessary to wind the transformer - reactor (Coil) in such a way to get the desired voltage. This requires experimentation. Remember that we are pushing the current in the reactor using the shear wave created by Tesla. Another wave forms in the coil under the influence of pumping by rectangles. Particles of which constantly rotate left and right. Giving them the movement of a pulsating Tesla, we accelerate them in the conductor itself. This is a hemorrhoid understanding, but a fact. Tesla should work in one half-cycle or from one arm of the transistor.

Here we are talking about the fact that the voltage changes in the Tesla transformer generator create pulses that affect the oscillator circuit of the inductor grenades and form in them the resonance of currents.

<http://bourabai.ru/toe/radio25.htm>

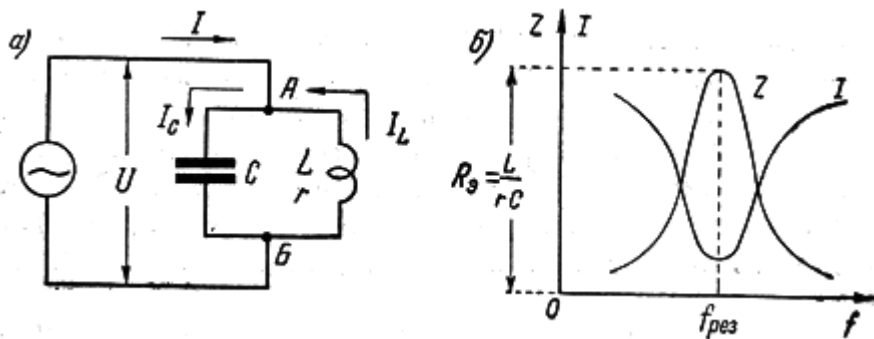


Fig.1. Resonance currents.

The only difference between the Tesla transformer system and the circuit shown here is that the current circuit coming from the secondary winding of the Tesla transformer is not closed. And therefore there is no current in it, but only voltage. But voltage does not create emf and counter-emf. Which also explains why the Tesla transformer does not experience back-emf on the primary circuit. While the second end of the circuit is grounded, and this allows you to accumulate and receive the desired charge and current on the oscillatory circuit of the inductor and on the plates of its capacitor.

It is advisable to control Tesla by a burst of pulses. When everything is fine-tuned, you will see how the effect manifests itself when changing the width of the pack. Tesla's consumption is scanty, and pumping does not strain at all. The output current is up to 7 amperes and the voltage is 200-209 volts. Bulbs and PSU pulses work well.

The pump does not strain and the consumption is scanty, since the Tesla Transformer in this design and pulse

supply works without a counter-emf. Whereas, due to grounding, the current and voltage on the oscillatory circuit of the inductor are high. What provides already in this block - Tesla Transformer - Oscillatory Circuit Inductor - to get an increase in power, in comparison with the power consumed by the pulse frequency generator.

Now for a shot: 1. The coil is connected via a diode bridge. No parallel capacitors !!! 2. You only need one half wave from Tesla. Otherwise, Tesla will take what she gave back !!! Therefore, a diode from grounding is placed on the pick-up coil itself (40m).

The shark did it at the reception. He removed one part of the sine at the reception itself. Because Tesla. Who does not know this - beats to this day, nothing works. It is clear! You need to swing the swing in the coil of energy recovery. It is there that we push current.

Here we are talking about the fact that you need to insert a diode into the grenade circuit in order to use the work of only half the period. Whereas in the second part of the period there will be a damping of the oscillation and the useful work of self-induction of the grenade. In this case, the grenade itself should have an asymmetry of the inductance of its windings, since otherwise self-induction will not work. But with this asymmetry of inductances, however, the EMF of the two windings acting on the inductor must be equal to zero. What is achieved by the position of the inductor in relation to the windings of the grenade. If you do not put a diode, then the ongoing self-induction of the grenade in the second period will withstand the emf of the primary circuit induction. And apparently there will be a failure of the resonance. And with incomplete repayment, the counter-emf will be a violation of the primary circuit.

By the way, the Shark used a simple light bulb to extinguish surplus from Tesla and adjust the frequency. Since the Inductor is galvanically decoupled from the whole circuit, the light bulb served as a resistive load for absorbing excess tesla and pickups. You can't put a light bulb, but then don't swing Tesla hard. Do not ! Remember that the current is subject to voltage. I see this from experiments that I conducted 2 years ago.

Here are the details of the settings.

Next: The diode on the pickup coil removes one half period, and so we swing the vibrations without slowing them down with the negative Tesla period. This, too, many do not know and continue to sculpt. That's why Roman (Shark) says that he eats grounding ... That's right! Because it kills the impulse for half a period at a reception that is grounded. This is evident in all its installations! For a long time I wondered why he applied this solution and realized that it is easier to pick up explosive diodes. Since interference at such frequencies in Tesla will lead to its malfunction. In other words, cutting a half-period will not work. Capa solved this question by the arrester and the rectifiers at low frequencies. Everything is simpler there, but there are more wires So on a German installation, the diode is small, Tesla is far away, the ground cable is long. By the way is equal to the length of Tesla !!!

Apparently we are talking about inserting another diode into the secondary circuit of the Tesla Transformer (in addition to being inserted into the grenade), which ensures the use of only one half-period of useful EMF, since the second half-period can form a counter-emf.

Do not forget about grounding On this installation, it is important and will not work without a good support (grounding).

Resonance in the oscillatory circuit of the inductor is possible effectively only when additional charge is applied from the ground. That increases power. See the topic of the generator Kapanadze, there it is explained.
http://zaryad.com/forum/index.php?threads/Principles_of_work-generator-Kapanadze.8941/

Do not forget that the systems use high voltage. As we know, it moves even in the air. That is why grounding is necessary. Plus wave resonance and security Something like this

Obviously, with the condition of the previous one, the grounding and its necessity is interpreted by Ruslan is not quite right. Similarly, it uses resonance not wave, but parametric, that is, setting the primary and secondary circuits to the same frequency.

AAbramovich, March 16, 2016
103

AAbramovich said: ↑

In this case, the windings of the secondary circuit may not be the same as the windings No. 2 and No. 3 shown in Fig. 2. Whereas winding No. 1 is the primary circuit. It is assumed that the windings are selected so inductance and distance that their total effect on winding No. 1 is zero. As a result, it does not cause counter-EMF from the secondary circuit of the transformer. Whereas the primary circuit has unequal induction on the windings No. 2 and No. 3, as a result of which a useful EMF and current occur in the secondary circuit.

Hello theorists and experimenters!

I explain some misconceptions that you are not trying hard to realize.

Suppose there are three conductive rings on the magnetic circuit that simulate three windings of a grenade. We cut the rightmost ring and connect a generator to its ends. Suppose, in one half-cycle, the current flows in a ring clockwise. Question: what is the direction of the induced current in the two remaining rings?

The answer is counterclockwise.

Now we break these two rings. The circular current in them will stop, but the induced emf will remain. It is clear that the polarity of the emfs on these rings is the same.

Next, we expand the cuts on the rings, imitating the right and left windings. We extend the section on the leftmost ring so that the plus end is moved away from the primary winding ring, and the minus end is approximated. On average, on the contrary: positive to the primary, minus - from it.

If the positive end of one ring is connected to the negative one of the other, and the load is connected to the remaining ends, a current will appear in the circuit and its direction in both rings / windings will coincide.

Such is the reality of bifilar winding "grenades." Se la Vie!

The transformer was invented more than a hundred years ago. All processes in terms of electrodynamics are known. The value of the counter-emf in the primary winding is directly proportional to the amount of energy removed from the secondary. If you are too lazy to read serious textbooks, then at least refresh the school books.

<http://physics.ru/courses/op25part2/content/chapter2/section/paragraph5/theory.html#.Vuwk5pVf2ic>

UR4III, March 18, 2016
104

UR4III said: ↑

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The magnetic flux from the primary winding of the transformer is concentrated in the core. What affects the charges in the secondary winding in which there is only a scattering flux and H is close to zero?

What do they write about this in "serious textbooks"?

evilimp, March 19, 2016

105

The primary winding is connected to an alternating current source with an electromotive voltage $e_1(t)$, therefore a current $J_1(t)$ arises in it, creating in the transformer core an alternating magnetic flux Φ that circulates practically without dissipation along a closed magnetic core and, therefore, penetrates all the turns of the primary and secondary windings.

UR4III, March 19, 2016

106

This quote from a "serious textbook" for Pokemon is nothing more than a mantra.

Electrons under the honorary name of the main charge carriers senselessly dangle in the conductor of the secondary winding.

Somewhere far from them, in a closed ferromagnetic core, a magnetic flux proudly circulates.

There is also a magnetic field with its intensity. In the volume occupied by the secondary winding, this field, according to the same textbook, simply does not exist.

So where does the Lorentz force come from, causing the electrons to stop hanging senselessly around the crystal lattice of the conductor and begin an ordered movement ???

From the fact that in the distance someone there ruthlessly pierces someone, the electrons are neither hot nor cold.

Give them the magnetic field strength along with its own induction.

So why do electrons move in an orderly manner?

evilimp, March 19, 2016

107

Gremlin likes it.

evilimp said: ↑

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So why do electrons move in an orderly manner?

You have raised a very important question, which in classical theory obviously has no answer. If we consider that clusters in a magnet are closed circular currents of electrons flowing in the plane of the windings, then the only answer to the question is the recognition of the existence of a certain longitudinal field along the movement of electrons, which can be expressed by the formula $E' = |E| v$, where E' - vector $|E|$ is a scalar, v is the dimensionless vector of the relative velocity of the electron or its internal wave velocity, if we follow the new electrodynamics, which describes the conduction current as an internal probability wave of a stationary electron. There may be another formula $E' = |E| dv / dt$, which explains that only a change in the movement of charges in the core leads to the appearance of this field.

In windings without a core, this field is extremely weak. But the connection through the magnetic field of the electron winding in the core, this field is amplified.

Maybe here the Nikolaev scalar magnetic field is somehow involved. Since its formulas are similar to the above formulas.

AAbramovich, March 20, 2016

108

UR4III said: ↑

Hello to theorists and experimenters!

I explain some misconceptions that you are not trying hard to realize.

Suppose there are three conductive rings on the magnetic circuit that simulate three windings of a grenade. We cut the rightmost ring and connect a generator to its ends. Suppose, in one half-cycle, the current flows in a ring clockwise. Question: what is the direction of the induced current in the two remaining rings?

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Now we break these two rings. The circular current in them will stop, but the induced emf will remain. It is clear that the polarity of the emfs on these rings is the same.

Next, we expand the cuts on the rings, imitating the right and left windings. The section on the leftmost ring is moved apart so that the positive end is moved away from the primary winding ring, and the negative end is close. On average, on the contrary: positive to the primary, minus - from it.

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The transformer was invented more than a hundred years ago. All processes in terms of electrodynamics are known. The value of the counter-emf in the primary winding is directly proportional to the amount of energy removed from the secondary. If you are too lazy to read serious textbooks, then at least refresh the school books.

<http://physics.ru/courses/op25part2/content/chapter2/section/paragraph5/theory.html#Vuwk5pVf2ic>

If the parts of the bifilar winding are wound around the core, then everything depends on their connection. If we connect so that the EMF induced by an external source in them will coincide in direction, then we obtain the sum of the EMF. If the opposite way - subtraction. Note that the EMF in their turns has the same direction. If the windings are

connected to the subtraction, that is, bifilar, and if they are the same in magnitude, if the inductor is located closer to one of them, then uneven EMFs will arise in the windings and a total EMF is formed by their subtraction. In this connection, a common current is formed in the windings and their magnetic fields, subtracted from each other. It is possible that it is possible to choose winding parameters and distances in such a way that the total EMF from the inductor and current will be in the windings, and in the region of the inductor the total EMF of the windings will be compensated. And the inductor will work asymmetrically without counter-emf. Prove that this is not possible.

P.S. Do you understand the principle of creating asymmetry of magnetic fluxes using the Gram winding in electric generators without counter-emfs with the closure of the magnetic flux of the armature-stator without switching it to the rotor according to the N.N. system Gromov? And a similar implementation for transformers with a rotating field, when instead of a rotor is a rotating field of a transformer?

The part that is actually about electric cars without counter-emfs and transgenerators.

http://realstrannik.com/media/kunena/attachments/54/Motor-Generatory_modifikatsii_Gramma.pdf

Link to the file "Articles N.N. Gromova.pdf"

<https://cloud.mail.ru/public/8tKH/92XGs8ScE>

Here are some interesting works by V.A. Ruchkina on the asymmetry of transformers and electrical machines without counter-emf.

Link to the file "Ruchkin.rar"

<https://cloud.mail.ru/public/2Kcw/xyqrTRVmh>

AAbramovich, March 20, 2016

109

AAbramovich said: ↑

You have raised a very important question, to which the classical theory obviously has no answer. If we consider that clusters in a magnet are closed circular currents of electrons flowing in the plane of the windings, then the only answer to the question is the recognition of the existence of a certain longitudinal field along the movement of electrons, which can be expressed by the formula $E' = |E| v$, where E' - vector $|E|$ - a scalar, v - a dimensionless vector of the relative electron velocity or its internal wave velocity, if we follow the new electrodynamics, which describes the conduction current as an internal wave of the likelihood of an electron at rest. Maybe another formula $E' = |E| dv / dt$, which explains that only a change in the movement of charges in the core leads to the appearance of this field.

For coreless windings, this field is extremely weak. But the connection through the magnetic field of the electron winding in the core of this field is enhanced.

Maybe here the scalar magnetic field of Nikolaev is somehow involved. Since its formulas are similar to the above formulas.

Yes, it is very similar that the scalar field of Nikolaev acts. First, the scalar component of the magnetic field does not interact with ferromagnets, but only with currents.

At one time, I found out with a sham that the toroidal cores with the windings perfectly interact with each other (hello to the fans of "serious textbooks") when a current is passed through the windings and in no way interact with all sorts of glands. This effect cannot be explained by any foolish "scattering fields" to which fundamentalists from physics have decided to write off any discrepancy between calculation and reality.

Apparently, therefore, the experimenters of the past therefore scanned the scalar field because it did not act

on ferromagnets.

Secondly, according to Nikolaev, when suppressing the vector component of the magnetic field of the current, a scalar gets out. If the vector field is localized in the core, the scalar will come out. This is only why the transformer seems to be working.

But the bifillary windings mentioned here cannot be considered as not creating a magnetic field.

Although here, of course, serious experiments are needed.

evilimp, March 20, 2016

110

Gremlin likes this.

evilimp said: ↑

This quote from a "serious textbook" for Pokemon is nothing more than a mantra.

I quoted from a school course -

UR4III said: ↑

If you are too lazy to read serious textbooks, then at least refresh the school books.

<http://physics.ru/courses/op25part2/content/chapter2/section/paragraph5/theory.html#.Vuwk5pVf2ic>

For serious, I first need to clear the moss on my convolutions. Do I need it?

In radio engineering there is the principle of reversibility. There is such a current sensor, representing a ferrite ring with a winding on it. Through the ring passes the conductor with alternating current. An emf arises in the winding and the magnitude of the current in the conductor is calculated from it. But the same system works in the opposite direction: the current is fed into the winding, and a variable emf arises in the conductor (now it is an antenna). Next with your words

evilimp said: ↑

So where does the Lorentz force come from, causing the electrons to stop hanging senselessly around the crystal lattice of the conductor and begin an ordered movement ???

Most likely for an explanation you need to involve Maxwell's equations. But I never solved them in my life. On dxdy did not try to ask?

AAbramovich said: ↑

If the parts of the bifilar winding are wound around the core, then everything depends on their connection. If we connect so that the EMF induced by an external source in them will coincide in direction, then we obtain the sum of the EMF. If the opposite way - subtraction. Note that the EMF in their turns has the same direction.

Now think carefully. The directions of the emf in the turns of coils with different directions of the windings are the same. The difference is only in the different polarity of the total emf at the ends of the windings. If on the lower winding in your picture post # 101 suppose there is a minus on the left end, then on the left end of the upper winding there will be a plus. The windings are connected in series. The primary EMF is not destroyed. In the school course it is written that when killing, the counter-emf trance stops working.

UR4III, March 20, 2016

111

evilimp said: ↑

Yes, it is very similar that the scalar field of Nikolaev acts. First, the scalar component of the magnetic field does not interact with ferromagnets, but only with currents.

I once stunnedly found that toroidal cores with windings interact perfectly with each other (hello to fans of "serious textbooks") when current is passed through the windings and does not interact with any glands. This effect cannot be explained by any foolish "scattering fields" to which fundamentalists from physics have decided to write off any discrepancy between calculation and reality.

Apparently, therefore, the experimenters of the past therefore scanned the scalar field because it did not act on ferromagnets.

Secondly, according to Nikolaev, when suppressing the vector component of the magnetic field of the current, a scalar gets out. If the vector field is localized in the core, the scalar will come out. This is only why the transformer seems to be working.

But the bifillary windings mentioned here cannot be considered as not creating a magnetic field.

Although here, of course, serious experiments are needed.

Scalar Field and Transformers

There is such a mechanism of action. The external field of the coil from the outside is still not fully compensated, since there is a different distance to the sides of the turns with opposite currents. As a result, as the current increases, the lines of the weak vector magnetic field of the primary winding still cross the secondary winding and induce a current in it. But this current in the secondary winding is amplified by the scalar magnetic field of the core, created by the currents flowing in its clusters of a ferromagnet. At the same time, the vector magnetic field of the primary winding, these clusters and the currents in them are oriented properly, so that their action becomes directed, and it is possible that these currents strengthen each other due to the scalar magnetic field. Accordingly, due to the scalar magnetic field of the core, the weak current induced in the secondary winding of the transformer by the action of the Ampere-Lorentz forces of the primary winding is amplified. That is, this may be the principle of the transformer with the combination of the action of the vector and scalar fields in the transformer.

There is such a "tricky transformer" Zatsarinin. It is possible that a scalar magnetic field also acts in it, since it seems to be wound with a bifilar winding.

AAbramovich, March 20, 2016

112

UR4III said: ↑

I quoted from the school course. Now think carefully. The directions of the emf in the turns of coils with different directions of the windings are the same. The difference is only in the different polarity of the total emf at the ends of the windings. If on the lower winding in your picture post # 101 suppose there is a minus on the left end, then on the left end of the upper winding there will be a plus. The windings are connected in series. The primary EMF is not destroyed. In the school course it is written that when killing, the counter-emf trance stops working.

I have already said that the windings of the bifilar construction are at different distances from the inductor. Therefore, the EMF in them is not equal, as is the subtraction of these EMF from each other. As a result, a non-zero EMF of superposition is formed, which induces voltage and current in the bifilar design of the winding as a

whole. The field from this current is directed in parts of the winding in the opposite way (whereas the EMF from the primary in the coils is co-directed, it is not necessary to confuse them), and therefore, can be compensated in the vicinity of the inductor, and significantly reduce the counter-emf in it or zero it altogether.

Your and my description does not match. That is, you are describing another design.

AAbramovich, March 20, 2016

113

UR4III said: ↑

I quoted from a school course -

For serious, I first need to clear the moss on my convolutions. Do I need it?

Then for what purpose are you stubbornly giving advice to people who had to read not only school books?

Most likely for an explanation you need to involve Maxwell's equations. But I never solved them in my life.

How will Maxwell's equations help to calculate the effect of a missing magnetic field?

On dxdy did not try to ask?

It is utterly pointless.

Have you tried to ask ISIS at the forum of the organization why they always praise Allah, when he really isn't there?

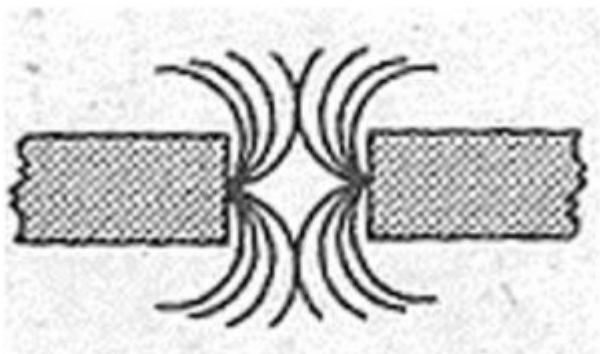
evilimp, March 20, 2016

114

Gremlin likes it.

New article by Vladimir Utkin <http://tarielkapanadze.ru/kelly5-4.htm>

If a coil of small width is placed above the gap of 2 opposing electric magnets, then the flows will pass through it is orthogonal.



<https://youtu.be/ceDEIg9ETbA>

n the new video

At the tenth minute, Tariel points to the end of a long coils and says that "a lot of energy is released here.

Davi, 20 March 2016

115

Good day to all!

In this thread, information was posted about checking the transformer before installing it in the device. Several measurements were given, from which it follows that it is necessary to rewind the opposite part of the secondary coil. It is very easy to change the indicators in percentages and I wrote about this in the thread about BTG Ruslan. I do not have the whole setup, the process of influencing the windings is controlled by the generator and the oscilloscope, the transformer resonances are ICH. Of those who carried out these measurements of the windings, did anyone try to rewind and check the result on the entire installation?

Reader, March 21, 2016

116

savum71 like this.

The reader said: ↑

Good day to all!

In this thread, information was posted about checking the transformer before installing it in the device. Several measurements were given, from which it follows that it is necessary to rewind the opposite part of the secondary coil. It is very easy to change the indicators in percentages and I wrote about this in the thread about BTG Ruslan. I do not have the whole setup, the process of influencing the windings is controlled by the generator and the oscilloscope, the transformer resonances are ICH. Of those who carried out these measurements of the windings, did anyone try to rewind and check the result on the entire installation?

Tell me, and if you connect the frequency generator to the secondary winding of your "grenade" transformer, and will you fix the energy on the primary winding - the inductor after it is rectified? As well as the energy costs of the generator. Can you achieve by moving the inductor along your grenade so that the total EMF on it from the bifilar system of the grenade windings is approximately equal to zero. That is, so that the energy costs on the secondary circuit of the grenade to which the frequency generator is connected are much greater than the energy production on the primary circuit? But at the same time, if we place the generator on the primary circuit - an inductor, then it would be the opposite. In this case, we just create an asymmetric transformer. Could you try to do these experiments?

AAbramovich, March 22, 2016

117

Good day to all!

For each different version of the windings I spend the entire cycle of connections and measurements. Resales shake separate wires and sleeves. Even if half of the secondary have equal inductance but are differently directed, the total value is far from zero. Therefore, I try the winding options in different directions, in layers. The winding length of the handle of the transformer is slightly longer than the length of the inductor sleeve to get more movement. With a reverse connection on the inductor, the EMF never turned out to be zero. As a

result of weekly rewinds, the values of 8.6% and 50.0% were obtained. In this embodiment, there is a reduction in the influence of the secondary on the amount of power consumed by the generator and a sharp attenuation of the oscillatory process on it after the pulse (the same happens with the low-frequency head diffuser when operating from an unch with a high damping factor). I take measurements on a rectangle and in the range of 14 - 20 kHz. A sharp increase in the amplitude on the secondary is about 600 kHz and there is already a sine output. I use the wire PEV 0.76 length of 40 - 50 m, the diameter of the frame 30 mm The first series was on a 0.5 mm wire and the results are similar. Now the owner of the entire installation winds the transformer according to the received scheme and will make a comparison with the original. He has collected everything according to the description. The original transformer wound according to the variant of Ruslan gave values of 24% and 27% and a long tail of oscillations.

I think this: since the transformer is multi-frequency, it is necessary to determine the location and values of each of its circuits for optimal communication with pathogens and at the same time reduce parasitism.

Reader, March 23, 2016

118

The reader said: ↑

Good day to all!

For each different version of the windings I spend the entire cycle of connections and measurements. Resales shake separate wires and sleeves. Even if half of the secondary have equal inductance but are differently directed, the total value is far from zero. Therefore, I try the winding options in different directions, in layers. The winding length of the handle of the transformer is slightly longer than the length of the inductor sleeve to get more movement. With a reverse connection on the inductor, the EMF never turned out to be zero. As a result of weekly rewinds, the values of 8.6% and 50.0% were obtained. In this embodiment, there is a decrease in the effect of the secondary on the amount of power consumed by the generator and a sharp attenuation of the oscillatory process on it after the pulse (the same thing happens with the low-frequency head diffuser when operating from a low frequency with high damping coefficients). I take measurements on a rectangle and in the range of 14 - 20 kHz. A sharp increase in the amplitude on the secondary is about 600 kHz and there is already a sine output. I use the wire PEV 0.76 length of 40 - 50 m, the diameter of the frame 30 mm The first series was on a 0.5 mm wire and the results are similar. Now the owner of the entire installation winds the transformer according to the received scheme and will make a comparison with the original. He has collected everything according to the description. The original transformer wound according to the variant of Ruslan gave values of 24% and 27% and a long tail of oscillations.

I think this: since the transformer is multi-frequency, it is necessary to determine the location and values of each of its circuits for optimal communication with pathogens and at the same time reduce parasitism.

If the secondary energy will be used in the mode of forced oscillations, but at its resonant frequency, and if the transmission of the counter-emf to the inductor is weakened, then perhaps we will get the asymmetry of the transformer. But, apparently, it is still necessary to use only the first half-cycle of the secondary, as Ruslan Kulabukhov writes, so that the counter-emf of induction from it does not extend to the 2nd half-period of the inductor. Why a diode is inserted into the secondary.

<http://zaryad.com/forum/index.php?threads/Generator-BTG-Ruslan-Kulabukhov-prototype-installation-BTG-akula0083.8886/page-58#post-79071>

AAbramovich, March 23, 2016

119

vilimp said: ↑

Then for what purpose are you stubbornly giving advice to people who had to read not only school books?

With the fact that the idea of compensating part of the anti-emf in the primary winding of a trance is stupid.
Go on, I will not interfere.

UR4III, March 24, 2016

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