

WELCOME



The concept on tesla/kapanadze.

What Tesla have to say:

Remember, now, that the water is incompressible, that the bag is perfectly elastic, that there are no hysteretic losses in the bag due to these expansions and contractions; and remember also, that there is a vacuum, in infinite space, so that the energy cannot be lost in waves of sound. Then, if I put at a distant point another little pump, and tune it to the rhythmical pulses of the pump at the central plant, I will excite strong vibrations and will recover power from them, sufficient to operate a receiver. But, if I have no pump there to receive these oscillations, if there is nowhere a place where this elastic energy is transferred into frictional energy (we always use in our devices frictional energy -- everything is lost through friction), then there is no loss, and if I have a plant of 1,000 horsepower and I operate it to full capacity, that plant does not take power, it runs idle, exactly as the plant at Niagara. If I do not put any motors or any lamps on the circuit, the plant runs idle. There is a 5,000 horsepower turbine going, but no power is supplied to the turbine except such power as is necessary to overcome the frictional losses.

My personal advice

What i think is that instead of thinking all very complicated , open your mind, i mean truly open your mind to new possibilities and dont say that you know everything or know all consequences. Think about this for a second.

My Own Opinion

When it comes to free energy, it is not free. We think that we are playing the game of free energy, and in reality we are playing with the world of electrical resistance and recovery of electrons.

Explanation

A motor or transformer has frictional losses, whether resistance and kinetic frictional losses, or both together, these losses can be compensated to achieve highest power by pumping additional energy in a second input.

So let's say there is an input of 10 watt to a transformer, and our transformer is 87 % efficient, the output that you can max withdraw from it is 8.7 watt because 1.3 watts has been lost in resistance of the wire.

Now , If we have two primary coils,

Primary 1

Which is used to send power to the secondary and to the load.

Primary 2

Which is used to give small amount of power for compensation of lost energy in friction, so that our output will not be 8.7 watt from an 87% efficient transformer, but virtually higher.

To give an example

If the efficiency is 87% then the total percentage of power needed for compensation to have maximum output is

$$87 \% + 13 \% = 100\%$$

so we get 8.7 watts out and 1.3 into losses

therefore if we put 1.3 watts of power into second primary it would come to 10 watts of output.

but because even our second primary system has frictional losses we calculate

$$87\% \text{ of } 1.3 = 1.13100$$

and we will need about 1.6 watts for compensation

Now that we have our 10 watts ac output we are happy that we have "max" output.

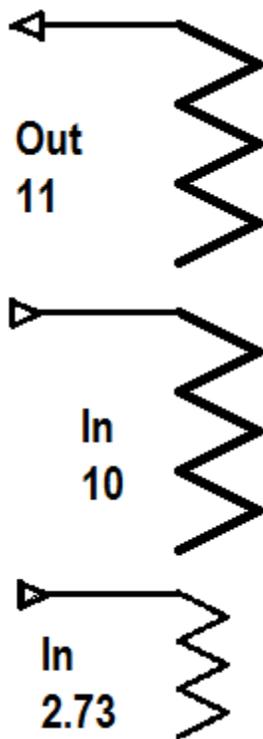
You might see the trick already, but if not, dont worry.

The Trick

lets say we will go for 110% of 10 Watts by raising the compensation input, we will have to input

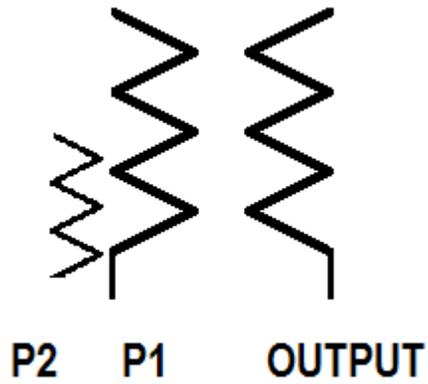
$$1.6 \text{ watt} + 1.13 \text{ watt} = 2.73 \text{ watt}$$

Please note this is the simplest diagram with explanation that is not compared or made from kapanadze patent, It is the way i went with logic and got a picture, which is very similar to kapanadze device except 1 that might have not been shared, virtual compensation for losses.



The reason we need two primaries lies in its action reaction, we need to act from separate source for compensation so we dont receive reaction from the main source.

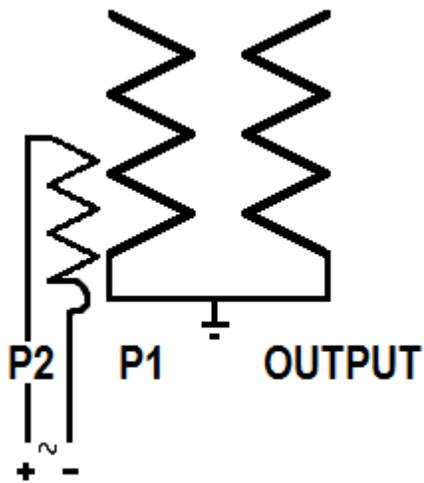
A complete transformer with 3 coils.



P1 being main input.

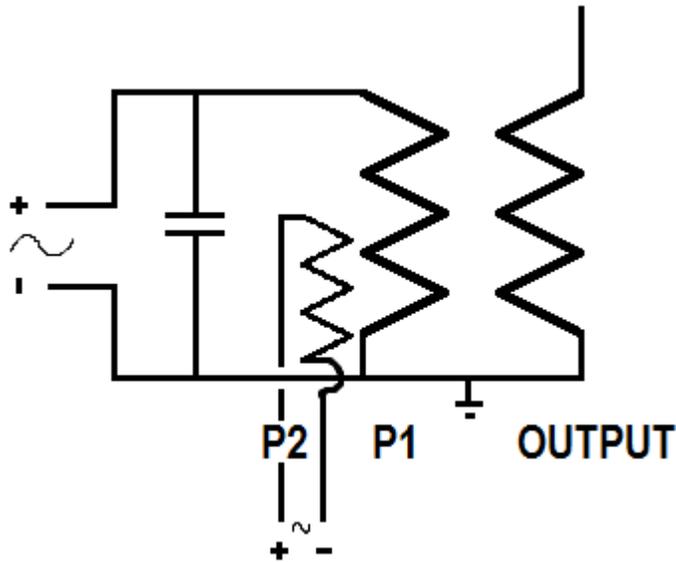
P2 being compensation input.

Negative feedback on main coils.

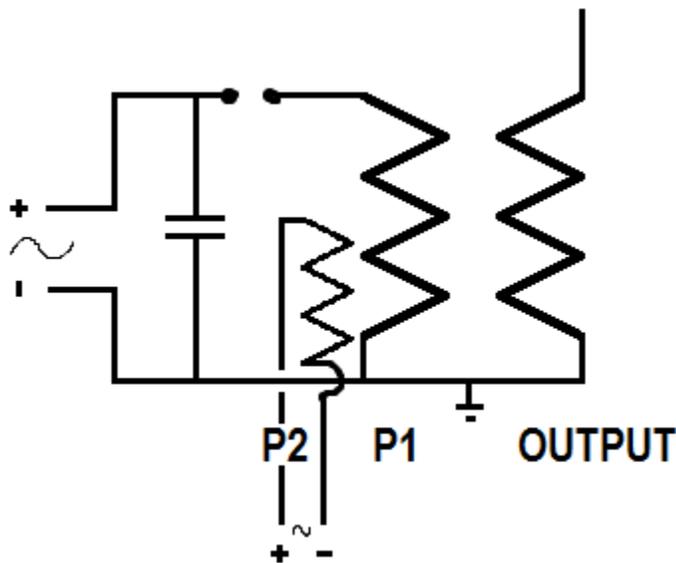


Main input to P1 ~ xxx freq.

Capacitor needed for startup as it stores energy till we discharge it at the right successions and to pump energy from output once kickstarted.



We will need to break the circuit logically just after the capacitor so we can have positive feedback without shorting the main circuit.



Positive feedback made to have circulation into first capacitor.

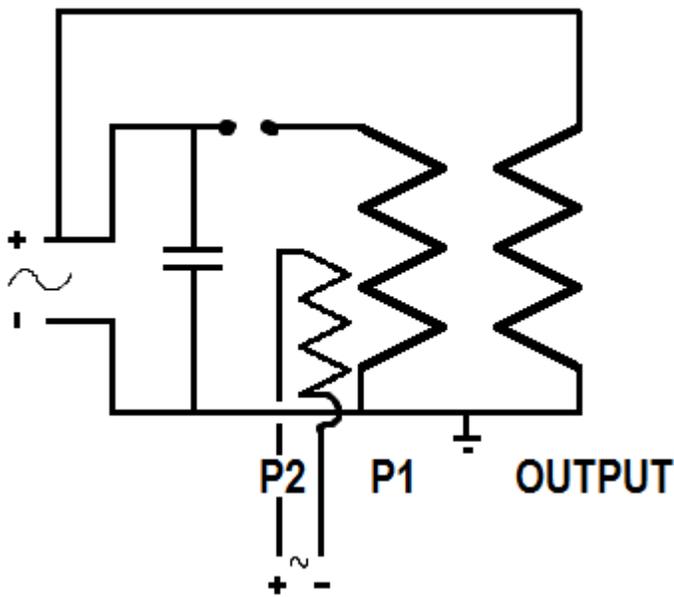
Output from first secondary will stabilize magnetic field between the two coils, if the capacitor is being discharged at the right successions.

Magnetic field stabilization means that the magnetic field generated from the first coil is transferred into second coil, which is always smaller! With the help of compensation, it is so to say "corrected" into a higher magnetic field, then the output will be virtually greater. The two sources will not react with each other. This means that if two currents combine in a transformer the output of that transformer can be transferred into a storage device where it settles down then gives power output of the two, thus the

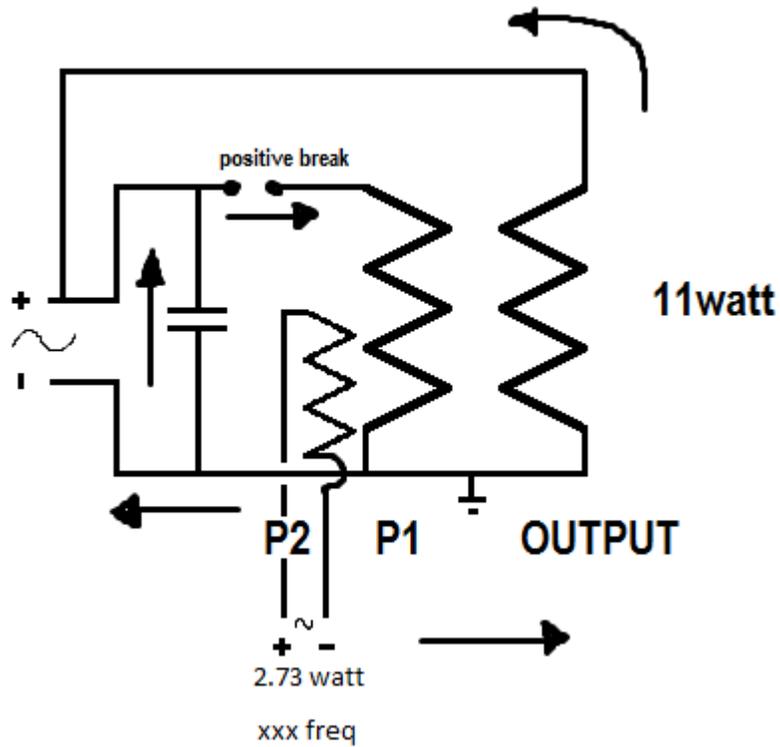
two separate sources do not react with each other because they aren't connected in any way.

So it means that there will be a small amount of power needed for startup at the first impulses and the device runs itself.

The reaction happens so fast that you need a circuit that can manage switching it at the right frequency. This is why we are so tricked and can't replicate, the "kicks" are stronger at their first cycle, and then they dampen. The circuit corrects itself to the already saturated environment. We need to catch a cycle that is not already in its dampened state.



Direction of currents



Note: The Diagrams given here are made in logical manner and are missing "correction circuits", there will be a circuit between the two negative feedback and before the "break" and after the output.

Now our scientific mind would say that the power from the secondary would "wind down" with resistance, try to think about what happens at the first impulses of startup and why the open circuit "break" helps to achieve what we want.

This is why we need correct timing and pumping.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to share this with you

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