If we can understand the motives, we could write a symphony . . .

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Principle of work of Tariel Kapanadze's device

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I. MORAL ASPECT

After seeing Tariel Kapanadze's demonstrating video for free energy extraction, I started to feel sympathy for him as a devoted inventor as well as a person. We have to give the amount of respect he deserves and put him on the same level as Edvin Gray, Habbard, B. Grebennikov and the rest of the free energy research inventors.

II. THE SOCIAL ASPECT

It is true, free energy is dragging along all the consequences, for which we currently are not interned in. The biggest impact is that this device could replace power stations or whatever you can think of as source of energy.

Consequently this can wipe out all the revenues from natural resources as energy export and the part of the gross national product connected with all the aspects of extraction and transportation of fossil fuels.

Life on earth is constantly developing. We have spaceships browsing throughout the Solar System but here on Earth, until this moment, we are still mass using fossil fuels as a main source of transportation. It is imperative so that, we the researchers, take measures for our own protection. All the information on the free energy research will have to go finally to the widely open Internet in order to be preserved in the grass roots of the free energy movement.

III. BASIC MOTIVES

In my explanation I will try to totally exclude the presence of the matter as seen in the video. The working principle of Kapanadze's device is based on fundamental interdependency and this are the foundations for the entire device. It is quite simple but in order to be explained we will have to build some conceptual framework without any prejudice.
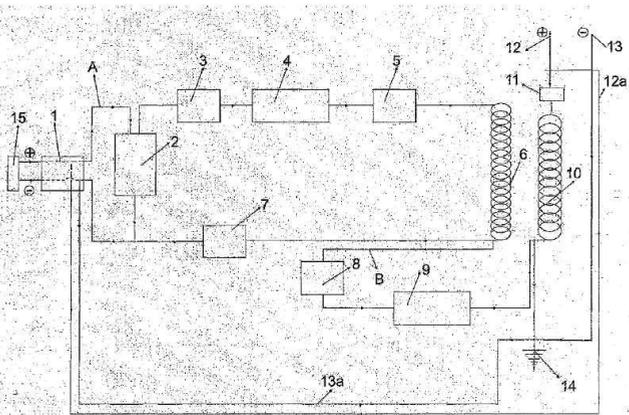
Figure - 1

(57) Abstract: The independent energy device improved with this invention, starts operation with the initial electric energy received from the initial energy supply (15) and afterwards generates energy consistently and is characterized to include power switch (1), capacitor (2), points (3), high frequency generator (4), first filter (5), first bobbin (6), first frequency adjuster (7), second filter (8), frequency stabilizer (adjuster) (9), second bobbin (10), second frequency adjuster (11), exit (phase) (positive) (12), positive self feeding cable (12a), exit (neutral) (13), negative self feeding cable (13a), neutral (grounding) (14), initial power supply (15).

Above figure is an extract from Tariel Kapanadze's patent. It looks quite different from the green box we see on the video, and in addition, it also appears it has been improved upon.

IV. SINGLE CYCLE RESONANCE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Let start from the beginning. Parallel LC circuit.

Charge the capacitor. Discharge the capacitor into the induction coil. The induction creates tension in the immediate coil environment - soft push, push, not sharp impulse. The environment pushes back causing self induction, charging the capacitor, causing consequential resonance in the circuit.
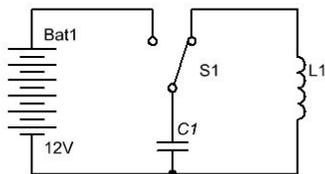
Thus, the circuit sets up a stable wave creating the resonance frequency.

What is the cause of that?

It is the consequence of push of the surrounding environment towards one side and charging the capacitor by absorbing the energy created by the consequent push from the surrounding environment to the opposite side.

One hundred percent one cycle resonance on a bridge, when over it there are marching the Roman soldiers. The bridge's surface pushes back and this is enough

for the bridge to enter in resonance and break.

Lets go back to the LC circuit.

I will change the capacity in incremental or the decremental direction. What is happening?

The existence of the resonance is persistent, only its frequency and amplitude change in consequence of the change to "the energy balance" in the circuit.

From the point of view of the local environment - everything is staying as it was before. It has, as before, electromagnetic resistance, always trying to equalize the created local gradient from the tension, "elasticity".

In the development of this thought there arises a question. Is there a natural resonance of the environment? Meaning, could we coincidentally by using our electrical schematic find some kind of natural resonance, unknown to us, and as a consequence lock on to it. The answer is NO!.

For the entire history of radio electrical science, and the analysed electrical schematic it would have been impossible not to find and lock on such an electromagnetic resonance.

But there is a small possibility.

This is the volume of the environment, bound by the sides of the shape of an material object, where the electromagnetic waves can be bounced back. In this volume we can observe so called volume resonance, induced not only by the induction process but also by the flow of the electromagnetic radiation.

But this question is relevant to the foundation of "WSG" and we will not go into it.

V. TWO CYCLE RESONANCE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

What do we do next.

We replace the capacitor by a sine wave generator connected to the coil. Preferably with small coefficient of non-linear change. Again, we investigate the same local environment.

Local - because it is created by the law of decrease of power of electromagnetic induction as the square of the distance from its source.

And thanks god for that, otherwise we would have constant resonance.
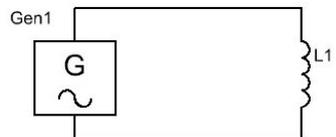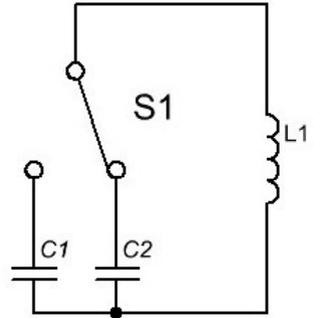
In order to have control over the resonance of the local environment we put a small induction coil over the first one and connect it to oscilloscope.

What is happening?

We can see the same resonant environment, just much better, because the generator in the absence of the capacitance, not only is pushing the environment in one direction, but also pulling it in the other.
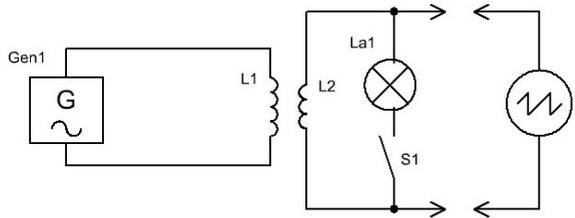
We can see the fluctuating environmental process' optimal power. Immediately we think about adding a small load to use this energy.

To do this, we connect an incandescent light bulb to the coil. We will see it lit slightly. But at this moment we can see that the generator started to extract energy from the power grid equal to the power used by the incandescent light bulb.

At the same time the resonance in the local environment started to drag and we understand that resonance appears in the local environment in accordance to Nicola Tesla's definition - friction!

All the add-ons to this circuit created a simple transformer and the free energy was disrupted and disappeared.

What a shame. We realized that the most important thing was disrupted - the resonance of the local environment!!!

FREE ENERGY CAN BE EXTRACTED FROM THE RESONANT ENVIRONMENT ONLY UNDER THE CONDITION NOT TO DISRUPT THE RESONANCE !!! NOW, HOW DO WE DO THAT ??!!

VI. EVOLUTION OF THE IDEA

In this case to our help comes Rhythmodynamics of U. Ivanov.

Ivanov describes the following development.

When in the Ukrainian common energy grid, inherited from the former USSR, the frequency in Hz was decreased, a massive imbalance was experienced, with power flowing from Russia to the Ukraine. I named it Xoxliatsky resonance.

EXACTLY THIS IS WHAT IS IMPORTANT FOR US FROM THE ENTIRE REACHNESS OF RHYTHMODYNAMIC.

It is interesting if Kapanadze was aware about this or just encountered this process accidentally.

Also, it is very interesting if Alfred M. Hubbard (Hubbard Generator) has known about this property of energy flow or bumped into it also coincidently.

HERE IS REVEALED THE ANSWER TO OUR QUESTION:
HOW TO EXTRACT FREE ENERGY FROM THE RESONANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT;
THE ENVIRONMENT!, AND NOT THE ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT!

VII. SECOND MIXED RESONANCE OF THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

This is why, using the analogy for the local mixed frequency resonance, being extracted from the common bigger, 'proper' resonant energy system where this 'hidden' energy is freely available. We only need to pay attention to the parameters of the second induction coil and its resonance design to extract energy from the already established resonance in the local environment of the first induction coil.

1. The amount of energy, extracted from the second induction coil must be of a magnitude 10^{-1}, or even more, less then the amount of energy, created in the first induction coil.
2. As a consequence of that, the second induction coil's magnetic field has to be much smaller then the magnetic field of the first induction coil.
3. Due to the magnetic field requirement, the physical measures and the induction capacity in Henry of the second induction coil have to be smaller then the first one.
4. Extracting power from the second induction coil - It is a consequence of the difference between the resonant frequency of the first and the second induction coil!!!

Could it so happen that the frequency of the second induction coil abruptly changes in such a way as to attract the entire energy from the local resonance?

Of course it can!!!

In Kapanadze's patent there is a description about just that:

The first regulator of the frequency (7) stabilises the created high frequency according with the demand and make order in it, without creating any harmful effect on the exit circuit.

Apparently, above mentioned troubled not only him . . .

It could be said that extracting energy from the resonance of the environment creates also resonance, but its frequency is in the realm of Hz and tenth of Hz, divergent from the frequency of the resonance, created by the first coil.

What should be the electrical schematic construction like and what should be the difference in the frequency to fulfil these conditions - we will define afterwards.

VIII. THIRD RESONANCE - THE CHARGE RESONANCE

Completing all the above and adding the incandescent light bulb to the second coil - everything comes back as it was before - we get the same basic simple transformer, and with it a bad feeling, that without the recorded experimental presentation from Tariel Kapanadze, we would have to stop our efforts in this direction.
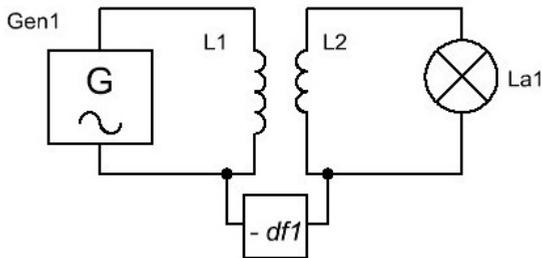
IX. BUT WE CONTINUE TO DEVELOP OUR THOUGHT

Who says that if we add the incandescent light bulb to the second coil we are not going to change, deteriorate the conditions for resonance in the environment? Even with the second coil at resonance frequency to the relevant resonance frequency of the first induction coil.

It is clear what is causing the problem, it will deteriorate because the second resonance from "smoothly pulsating" transforms to frictional! The same light bulb that was used before when we hooked it in parallel to the oscilloscope.

Than, how can we do it? How can we remove this friction?

Actually, we do not need to remove it!

What is electrical current?

According the the military institute:
The professor-major is showing the moving of the current through the electrical schematic: from the positive outlet of the source of power, or the incandescent light bulb or another schematic, and after that to the ground, the ground is a source of energy. So, what is electrical current? Is it only flow of charged particles, electrons through the electrical circuit?

The best definition seems to be given by Horowitz and Hill, the authors of the best selling book - "The Art of Electronics".

Electrical current - this is speed of movement of electrical charge at a point! So, we have a problem to solve: light up the incandescent light bulb.

How can we do that?

1. Apply a potential difference from a direct current source, for example an accumulator.
2. Apply alternating potential difference from the power grid.
3. But we can do it in a different way too: put the incandescent light bulb in a coil connected to a high frequency circuit and the light bulb will light up **without applying** any potential **difference**!

In the last case, there is no electric current going to the **ground, the potential ground source!**

In this case the charges, the electrons, will be bouncing at high frequency and will be breaking the crystal net of the metal.

That is good.

If we add another incandescent light bulb to the circuit, by taking to cables from the light bulb that is in the inductor and connect them to a second light bulb situated outside of the inductor. The second light bulb will not light but will just warm up.

The second light bulb will not light up, because the power of the bouncing charged particles is not enough to create bouncing in the charged particles in the small volume of the string of the second incandescent bulb.

We see again the exact frictional process.

But if we connect **one of the connections to the second incandescent light bulb** to any big iron object, and even better, to a ground, as done by Mr. Kapanadze in the video, then the picture changes immediately.

We have a big free source of charged particles, this is our Earth.

We do not have to push in or push out this limited amount of charged particles being in the small wolfram coil of the light bulb. We create on the free end, an opposite potential, reaching hundreds of volts, in the same way as it is being created in the small wolfram coil situated in the high frequency inductor.

The most important thing we are looking for, is to create - when we have an unlimited amount of charged particles, coming from a big object - **resonance of the charged particles!!!**, in the mass of the thick copper wire, "created" via the first and the second inductions.

There is not electrical current in the common sense of the word!

There is only "bouncing" of the charged particles in the mass of the thick copper wire!

And the load is attached to the green box, considering these conclusions.

THAT IS WHY, "BOUNCING" OF THE ELECTRONS IN THE MASS OF THE THICK WIRE, WHICH HAS ITS SECOND AND ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY END CONNECTED TO GROUND, CAN BE CREATED WHEN ONLY ONE END OF THE SECOND INDUCTION COIL IS ATTACHED TO IT VIA THE LOAD!!!
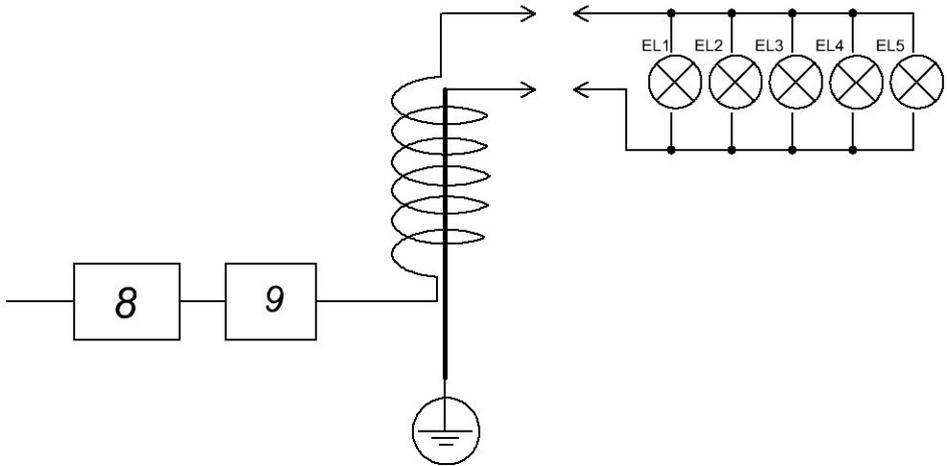
The most important thing is that, there are obstacles in case of friction, for appearance of the third resonance - the resonance of the charged particles.

With your kind permission gentleman, I repeat one more time: there is no electrical current, as is now in the common sense, only frictions. This is why the outlet exposed by the green box is high frequency based!

The most optimal load in this case is the active load, witch is exactly what is the nature of the load of an incandescent light bulb.

This fact, creates by itself a totally new way of dealing with the reactive load in the kind of electrical motors and similar. But the best of the reactive load is that in this type of circuit we can create an additional resonance, a resonance specific to the load extracted!

We are asking ourselves the next relevant question: how to attach the wide spread alternating current motor working on 50 Hz to this type of electric circuit?

To do this, Mr. Kapanadze is using a common amplitude modulator for 50 Hz, noted on the patent schematic as number 11.

X. SO, WHAT DO WE HAVE?

We looked at three conditions, three resonant systems, that need to be in place in order to get free energy.

1. High voltage, high frequency resonant environment, created in the first induction coil.

2. High frequency resonance in the second induction coil, but this resonance has to be low voltage and have different frequency and power rating from the resonance in the first induction coil.

3. Galvanic resonance of the charged particles in the body of the thick copper wire, grounded at one end to receive an unlimited amount of charged particles in order to counter act the friction process in the galvanic resonance. Because in the developed device everything is influencing each other and the friction process of the galvanic resonance is affecting the resonance in the first induction coil.

4. Specific, and different from the traditional method, the way to connect the load.

It is very interesting to tune the ratio in the resonance power in the first and the second coils.

Observation shows the green box has a spark gap of between 1mm and 1.5mm, the voltage should be in the range of 2kV.

The frequency applied to the spark gap should be between 150kHz and 200kHz.

This calculates to a current of: $\dfrac{5000\mathrm{W}}{220\mathrm{V}} = 23\mathrm{A}$, this is exactly what the amp meter is showing in the video.

It turns out that the power in the first circuit is 10x bigger, and somewhere in the range of 50kW.

Is that true? Are we dealing here with resonance?

Lets do the calculations in a different way.

In the first coil 2000 x 2000 = 4 x 10^6

In the second coil 220 x 220 = 48.4 x 10^3

The ratio $\dfrac{4\times10^6}{48.4\times10^3} \approx 83$ or roughly 100 times.

This comes to a difference of 2 magnitudes. So this is something.

So, in the local resonance environment in the first induction coil there pulsate 500kW of power, and we extract a quite small 5kW. This on a principle level can be a noise, so that "a military formation of 100 soldiers does not notice the 1 missing man", 5kW.

Now lets look at the frequency.

If the "Hohlatski resonance" decrement of the frequency in the energy system was 0.5 Hz, this is 1% of 50 Hz.

1% of 200kHz = 2kHz

It gives, that the frequency of the second coil is 100 times smaller, so in the realm of 2kHz. It seems that there is a definite dependency between power and the frequency. But this is for future investigation.

It appears this is a lot better, then trying to get the funny resonance in the second induction coil in Hz or even in the tens of Hz, as I was thinking before.

XI. CONCLUSION

The basic principle approach of the given problem was developed.

There are some issues with the circuit theory but, I explained them earlier, so that it does not obstaclise my point of view.

As a conclusion, I show a schematic to confirm Kapanadze's explanation, that "capacitor (2) is used to extract ..." and here is vividly shown its usage as witch.

Ramp generator

The Collector - Degenerate Semi-Conductor
Relaxation Time ~ 1ms (98% Aluminum, 2% Iron)

i ~ 0

K1

V1
Source

D1

LOAD

K2

Ramp duration < 1ms
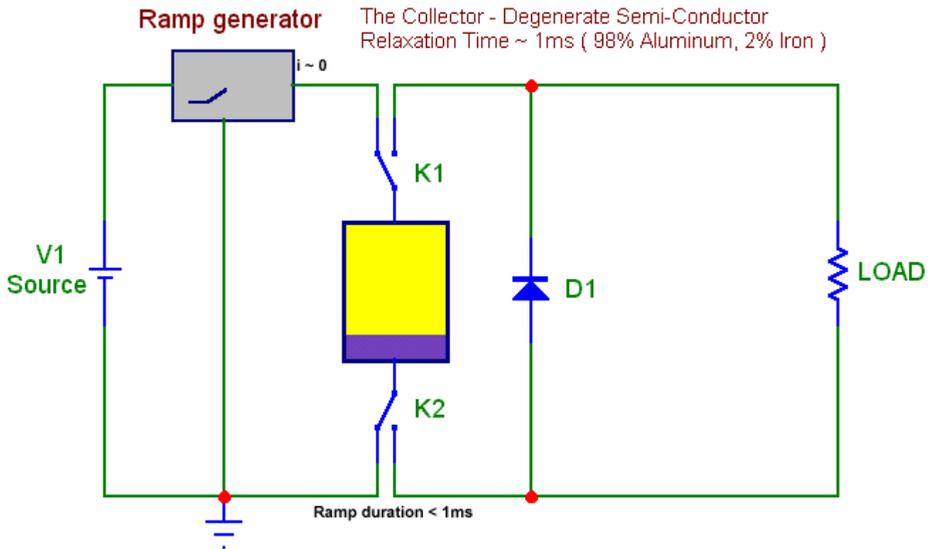
The Bearden's Free Energy Generator principle - Animation by JL Naudin
July 10, 2001 - Email: JNaudin509@aol.com - http://go.to/jlnlabs/

So, now please express your thoughts Gentlemen!

P.S

In principle, Gentlemen, here somehow strangely is interconnected the time dimension, and the time energy transfer, and this is the reason that provoked my investigation of the issue.

But this is a topic, for a lot more serious conversations.