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

E. Doga

Principle of work of Tariel Kapanadze's device

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I. MORAL ASPECT

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

II. THE SOCIAL ASPECT

It is true, free energy is draging a long all the consquences, for which we currently we are not intersed in. The biggest impact is that this device could replace the electro station or whatever you can think source of energy. Consequently this can wipeout all the revenues from natural resources as energy export and the part of the gross national product connected with all the aspect of extraction and transportation of focil fuels. The life on earth is constantly developing. We have spaceships browsing throughout the Solar System but here on Earth, till this moment, are still mass using fossil tuel as a main source of transportation. It is imperative so that, we the researchers, take masures for our own protection. All the information on the free energy research will have to go finaly to the widely open Internet in order to be preserved in the grass roots of the free nergy movient.

III. BASIC MOTIVES

In my explanation, I will try totaly to exclude the pressence of the watter, as seen in the movie. The principle of work of Kapanadze's device is based on fundamental interdependancy and this is the base for the entire device. It is quite simple but in order tobe explained we will have to build some conseptual framework withoug any predgudice.

(54) Title: INDEPENDENT ENERGY DEVICE

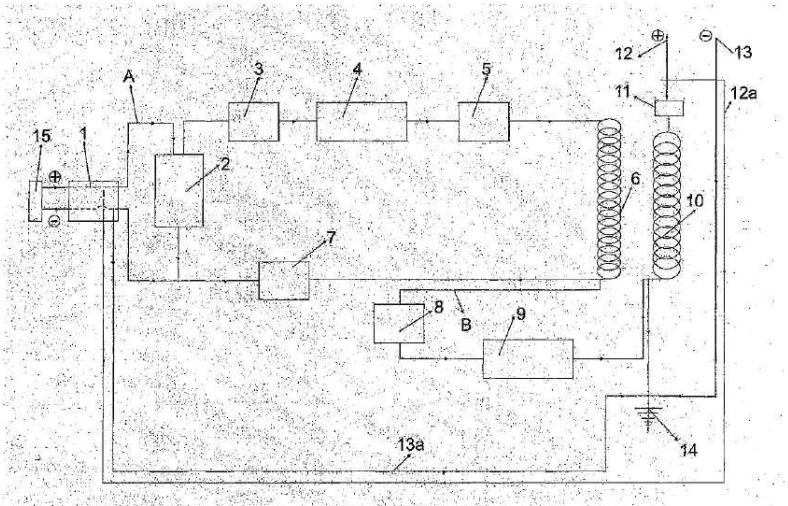


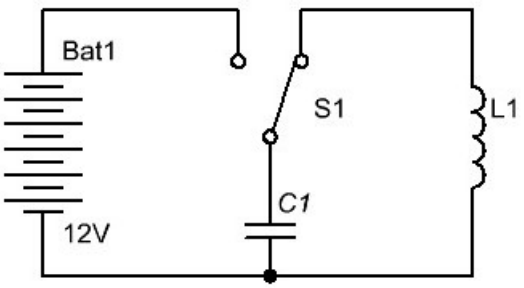
Figure - 1

(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).

The above figure gives the patenet of Tariel Kapanadze. It looks quite different from the green box we see on the video, and in addition, it looks like it has been imporved appon.

IV. SINGLE SYCLE RESONANCE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Let start from the beggining. Parallel LC cerquit.



Charge the capacitor. Discharge the capacitor into the induction coil. The induction creates tention in the immediate coild invironment - soft push, push, not sharp impuls.The environment pushes back causing self induction, charing the capacitor, causing consequential

resonance in the cercuit. Thus, the cercuit sets up a stable wave creating the resonance frequency.

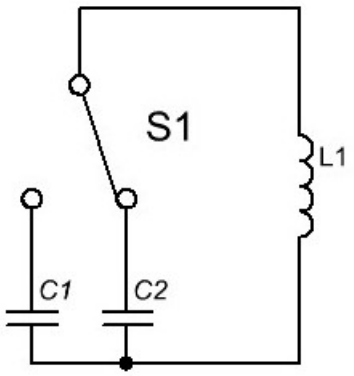
What is the cause of that?

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

One hundred percent one sycle resonance on a bridge, when over it there are marching the roman soldiers. The bridge's serferce pushes back and this is enouph for the bridge to enter in resonance and break.

Lets go back to the LC cerquit.

I will change the capacitence in incremental or the decremental direction.What is happaning?



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

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

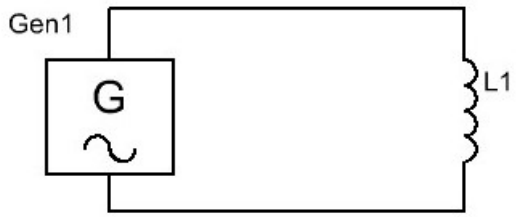
In the development of this thought, here comes a question. Is there a natural resonance of the environment. In meaning, could we coincidentally, using our electrical schema, find some kind of uknown to us natural resonance and as a consequance lock on it. I am answering NO!.

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

But there is a small openness.
This is the volume of the environment, bounded 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, relevent to the fondation of "WSG"and we will not go into it.

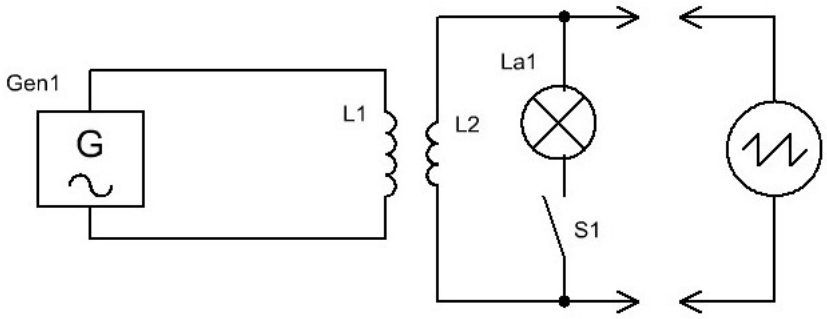
V. TWO SYCLE RESONANCE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

What I do next.
I am removing the capacitence in the schema and on it's place I connect to the coil sine wave generator, favorably with small coefficient of nonlinear change, and I am inivestigating the same local environment.



Local - because it is created by the law of the decreasing of the power of electromagnetic induction as a squire of the distance from it source.
And thanks god for that, otherwise we would have in constant resonance.

In order to have control over the resonance of the local environment, I put a small induction coil over the first one and connet it to oscilloscope.



What is happening?

We can see the same resonance environment, just a lot better, because the generator, in the absance of the capacitance, not only is pushing the environment in one direction, but also pulling it in the other.

I can see the fluctuating environmental process' optimal power.

I immediately we think about adding a small consumer using this energy...

To do this, I add an incandecent light bulb to the coil and can see that it lights slightly. But at this moment I can see that my generator started to extract from the grid power equal to the power of the incandecent light bulb.

At the same time the resonance in the local environment started to drag and I understood that in the environment of the local resonance appeared, according to N. Tesla definition - friction!

All my addings created in the cercuit created a simple transformer and my free energy was disrupted and disappeared.

With a shame I realize, that the most important thing was disrupted - the resonance of the local environment!!!

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

VI. EVOLUTION OF THE DIEA ...

In this case in our help comes Rithmodinamics of U. Ivanov.

Ivanov describes the following develpment.

When in the Ukrainian common energy grid, inherited from the former USSR, the frequency

in Hz was decreased, it was experienced a massive disbalance, with power flowing from Russia to Ukrain. I named it Xoxliatsky resonance. EXACTLY THIS IS WHAT IS IMPORTANT FOR US FROM THE ENTIRE REACHNESS OF RITHMODINAMIC.

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

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

HERE IT REVEALS THE ANSWARE OF OUR QUESTION:

HOW TO EXTRACT FREE ENERGY FROM THE RESONANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT,

THE ENVIRONEMNT!, AND NOT THE ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT!

VII. SECOND MIXED RESONANCE OF THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

This is why, using alanlogy for the local mixed frequency resonance, being extracted from the common bigger,'proper' resonance energy system where exists the hidden free energy, we can restrict ourselves to look for the parameters of the second induction coil and it's resonance, created to extract energy from the already created resonance in the local environment of the first induction coil.

1. The volume of energy, exctracted from the second induction must be magnitude or 10^{-1} and even more, less then the volume energy, created in the first induction.

2. As a consequence of that, the second induction coil's magnetic field has to be a lot smaller then the magnetic field of the first induction coil.

3. Due to the magnetic field requirement, the physical mesures and the induction capacity in Henry of the second induction coil have to be samller then the first one.

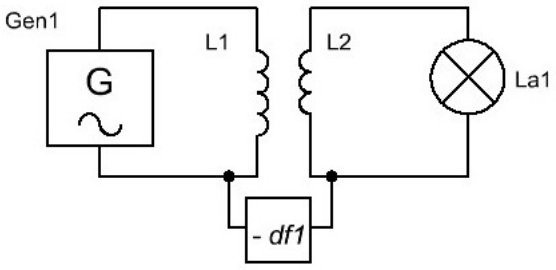
4. Extracting power from the second induction coil - it is as a consequence of the difference between the resonance frequency of the first and the second induction

coils!!!

Could it happen so that the frequency of the second induction coil abruptly changes in a such a way so to attract the entire eneryg from the local resonance?
Of course it can!!!
In Kapanadze's patent there is a description about that:
*The first regulator of the frequency (7) is stabalizing the created high frequency according with the demand and make order in it,*WITHOUT CREATING ANY HARMFULL EFFECT ON THE EXIT CIRCUIT.
Aparently, the mentioned above was troubling him and seems not only ones ...
It could be sed that extracting energy from the resonance of the environment is creating also resonance, but it frequency is in the realm of Hz and tenth of Hz, divergent from the frequency of the resonance, craeted by the first coil.
What should be the electrical schema construction and what should be the difference in the frequency to fulfill these conditions - we will define afterwards.

VIII. THIRD RESONANCE - THE CHARGE RESONACE

Compleating all the above and adding the incandecent light bulb to the econd coil - everthing comes back as it used to be - we get the same basic simple transformer, and with it a bad feeling, that without the recorded experimental presentation from Tariel Kapanadze, we could have stop our efforts in this direction.



But we continue to develope our thougt.
Who told us that if we add the incandecent light bulb to the second coil we are not going to change, detioriorate the conditions for the resonance in the environment? Even if the second coild has resonance frequency tuned to the relevent resonance frequency of the first induction coil.
It is clear what is causing the problem, it will detioriorate because the second resonance from "smoothly pulsating"transforms to frictional! The same lightbulb that was used before when we hooked in parallel to the ocitsiloscope.
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 militarty institute:
The proffessor-major is showing the moving of the current through the electrical schema: from the positive outlet of the source of power, ot the incandecent light bulb or another schema, and after that to the ground, the gournd 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 augthors of the best selling book - The Art of Electronics.
ELECTRIAL CURRENT - THIS IS SPEED OF MOVEMENT OF ELECTRICAL CHARGE AT A POINT! So, we have an problem to sovle: light up the incandecent light bulb. How can we do that?

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

In the last case, there is no electric curent going to THE GOURND, THE POTENTIAL GROUND SOURCE!
In this case the charges, the electrons, will be boucing at the high frequency and will be

breaking the cristal net of the metal.

That is good.

If we add another incandecent 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 lighten, because the power of the bouncing charged particules is not enough to create bouncing in the charged particles in the small volume of the string of the second incandecent bulb.

We see again the exact frictional process.

But if we connect ONE OF THE CONNECTIONS TO THE SECOND INCANDECENT LIGHT BULB to any big iron object, and even better, to a ground, as is doing Mr. Kapanadze in the movie, 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 volfram coil of the ligth bulb. We are creating on the free end, an oppsite potential, reaching hundreds of volts, in the same way as it is being created in the small volfram coil situated in the high frequency inductor.

The most important thing we were looking for, is to create - when we have unlimited volume of charged particles, coming from a big object - **resonance of the charged particles!!!**, in the mass of the thick copper wire, "created"

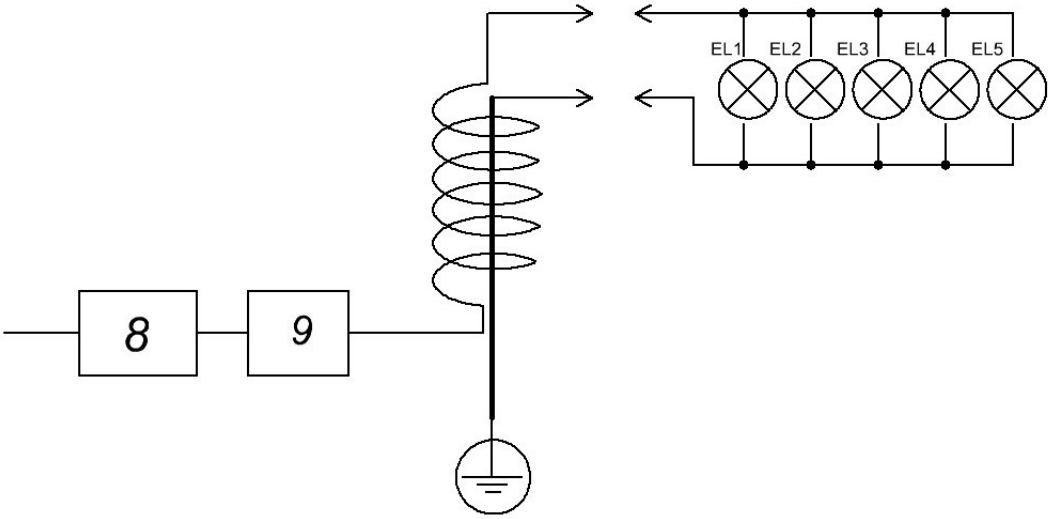
via the first and the second inductions.

There is no 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 IT SECOND END ABSOLUTLY NECESSERY CONNECTED TO THE GOUND, CAN BE CREATED WHEN ONLY ONE END OF THE SECOND INDUCTION COIL IS ATTACHED TO IT VIA THE LOAD!!!



The most important is that, there is no obsticles in case of friction, for appearance of the third resonance - the resonance of the charged particles.

With your permission gentelemnt, I repeat one more time: there is no electrical current, as is nown in the common sence, 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 incandecent light bulb.

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

We are asking ourselfes 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 schema as number 11.

IX. SO, WHAT DO WE HAVE?

We looked at tree conditions, tree 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 resnance in the first induction coil.

3. Galvanic resonance of the charged particles in the body of the thick copper wire, groudend at one end to receive nulimited amount of charged particles in order to counter act the friction process in the galvanic resonance. Because in the developed device everything is influencing eachother 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, way of connecting the work load.

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

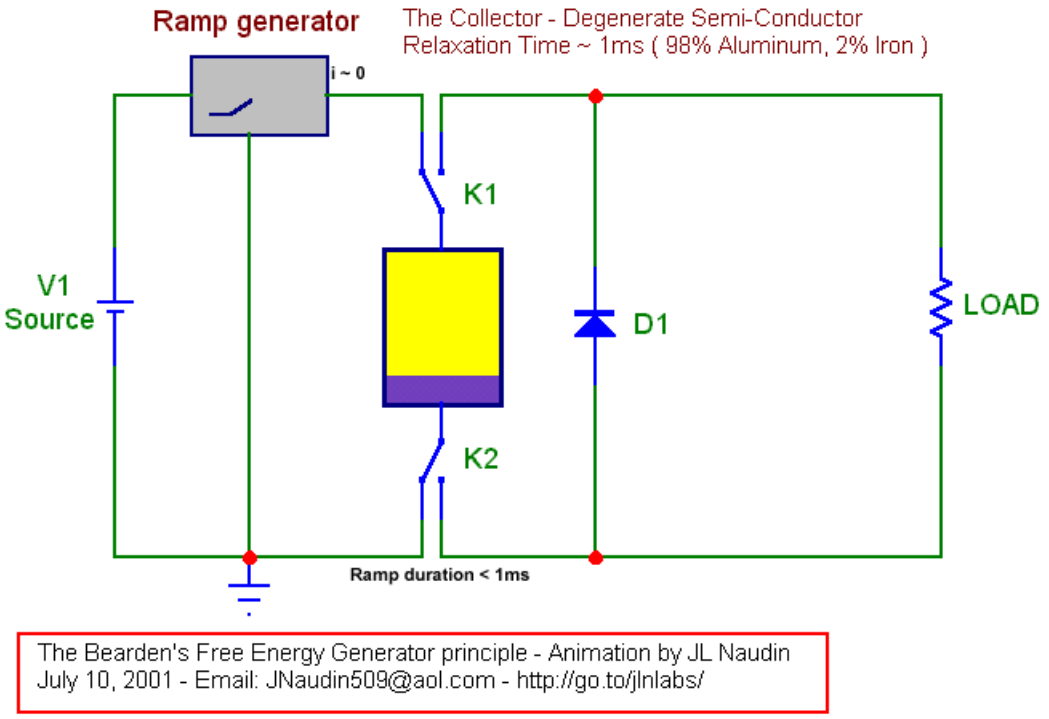
Observing that the green box has spark gap about $1 - 1.5mm$, the voltage should be in the realm of 2×10^3Volts.
The frequency applied to the spark gap should be around - $150 \times 10^3 - 200 \times 10^3$ Hertz.
This comes to calculated current: $\frac{5000W}{220V} = 23A$, this is exactly what the ampmeter is showing on the movie.
It comes, so that the power in the first circuit is 10x bigger, and it is in the realm of $50 \times 10^3 W$.
Is that true? Here we are dealing thie the resonance.
Lets make the calculations in a different way.
In the first coil $2000 \times 2000 = 4 \times 10^6$
In the second coil $220 \times 220 = 48.4 \times 10^3$
The ratio $\frac{4 \times 10^6}{48.4 \times 10^3} \approx 82$ or ruffly 100 TIMES.
It comes to a difference of 2 magnitutes. So this is something.
So, in the local resonance environment in the first induction coil there is pulsating $500 \times 10^3 W$ power, and we are extracting the quite small - $5 \times 10^3 W$. This on a principle level can

be a noise, so that "military formation (100 solgers) does not feel the missing 1 man 5×10^3W.

Now lets look at the frequency.
If in the "hohlatski resonance"decrement of the frequency in the energy system was $0.5Hz$, this is 1% of $50Hz$.
1% of $200 \times 10^3Hz = 2 \times 10^3Hz$
It comes, that the frequency of the second coil is 100 times smaller, so in the realm of 2×10^3Hz. It seems that there is a definite dependancy between power and the frequency. But this is for future investigation.
It appears that 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 thingking before.

X. CONCLUSION

The basic principles approching of the given problem were developed.
There some issues with the curcuit theory but, I explained them earlier, so that it does not obsticalize my point of view.
As a conclusion, I show a schema to confirm Kapanadze's explenation, that "capacitor (2) is used to extract ..."and here is vividly shown it usage as aswitch.



So, now please express your thinking Gentelmen!

P.S

In principle, Gentalmen, here somehow strangely is interconnected the Time dimention, 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 seriouse conversation.