semenihin-77

- Full Member
-
- Posts: 161
-
-
-

Re: 3v OU Flashlight
« **Reply #17 on:** April 15, 2014, 01:56:03 PM »

- Quote

трансформатор такой?
a transformer?

При настройке я не пользовался осциллографом, на моем блоке питания есть амперметр, я подгонял все сопротивления до 0 потребления. Потом все само-запиталось.

When configuring I did not use an oscilloscope on my power supply has an ammeter, I drove all the resistance to 0 consumption. Then all self-energized.

Avalon:

I said in the video - so try to make that work, waiting for your video exposure from the supercapacitor.
In any case, no one will convince not want not.

I was only referring to the Russian site which implied that the design was a fake. However, if you have managed to make it work it would be a great help to anyone who's trying to replicate if you were to give that more details about the design.

As a matter of interest I will assemble the circuit in a few days when I have a bit more time. Luckily I have all of the right components.
The results will be posted here. Stand by...

~A

semenihin-77

- Full Member
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- Posts: 161
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-
-

Re: 3v OU Flashlight
« **Reply #25 on:** April 15, 2014, 06:50:41 PM »

- Quote

Quote from: avalon on April 15, 2014, 05:57:06 PM

I was only referring to the Russian site which implied that the design was a fake. However, if you have managed to make it work it would be a great help to anyone who's trying to replicate if you were to give that more details about the design.

As a matter of interest I will assemble the circuit in a few days when I have a bit more time. Luckily I have all of the right components.
The results will be posted here. Stand by...

~A

Считай витки.
Consider the turns.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bYEuV-ji4tk

T-1000

- Hero Member
-
- Posts: 1706
-

Re: 3v OU Flashlight
« **Reply #45 on:** April 16, 2014, 02:44:23 PM »

- Quote

Quote from: verpies on April 16, 2014, 01:57:21 PM

I cannot verify your assertion that the inner winding is composed of only one part. As he unwinds the inner winding, a small group of turns is left behind the unwind-point, while the underlying copper tape is being exposed. The remaining group of turns is attached to something and he cannot unwind them like the rest of the winding, so he breaks them with a screwdriver.
This resembles winding layout depicted on **Diag.2**.

See the photo below:

At this point I can add from what Delamorto said:
The underlying copper tape is connected in series with primary coil and the secondary coil is all on top after.

Also I see all these LEDs self runners interlinked (I might be wrong) with same NMR effect... I already explained my thoughts in
http://www.overunityresearch.com/index.php?topic=2358.msg37723#msg37723

P.S> The http://www.overunity.com/14378/akula0083-30-watt-self-running-generator/msg397475/#msg397475 is one you should look at for circuit diagram and PCB layout. Also it contains mistakes in circuit diagram what needs to be fixed. And semenihin-77 IS Delamorto

T-1000

- Hero Member
- Posts: 1706

Re: 3v OU Flashlight
« **Reply #48 on:** April 16, 2014, 03:36:10 PM »

- Quote

Quote from: semenihin-77 on April 15, 2014, 06:50:41 PM

Считай витки.
Consider the turns.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bYEuV-ji4tk

Thanks for video, now someone need to count turns in slow motion mode.

Also as you mentioned, the amount of turns are different each time and until you get same effect (it took for you to rewind 500 times) so ampmeter showed less and less power consumption until it gone down to 0...

Непережывай, тут люди повторят и усовершенствуют схему после таво как на столе будет иметса рабочая копия твоево фонаря..

I just counted turns in slow motion of video.
It appears there was 25 turns on isolation on top of copper foil. You might start with 30 then cut wire down until best results if you get 1:1 pot core like there..

Hopefully that helps

semenihin-77

- Full Member
-
- Posts: 161

Re: 3v OU Flashlight
« **Reply #69 on:** April 18, 2014, 05:11:57 AM »

- Quote

Ошибка всех получать автономную работу сразу, на 1 видео у меня не было ключа на возврат энергии, получать нужно импульсы с "фонарик видео 1", их настраивают напряжением питания. Вот когда вы их увидите на осциллографе 1-4 вывод 34063, тогда надо настраивать коммутатор, а до тех пор отключите коммутатор.

Error getting all autonomous work immediately on one video I did not have a key to the return of energy, you need to get pulses with "фонарик видео 1", set up their supply voltage. That's when you'll see them on the oscilloscope output 1-4 34063, then you must configure the switch, but until then disconnect switch.

T1000-

Because the power gain is about 1 watt or so it comes down to electronics power consumption and balance as well. If you manage to get economic chips for generators, it will be left enough to power on LED.

Also the noise you hear in video is the result of magnetostriction
(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnetostriction) which is involved in 2 clashing frequencies from 2 generators (the second is resonant when coil get shorted).

The trick there is most likely to turn magnetic domains mechanically out of XY axis to Z axis and that movement still results on induction which is not tied to pulsing coil from main generator anymore...

Semenihin-77

Всем привет! Я нашел как поднять мощность. Схему упростил, второй генератор и ключ теперь не нужен. Пока веду опыты и настраиваю новую схему, немного в видео как это будет выглядеть. Небольшие пояснения- стартует от низкого напряжения, главное поймать первый импульс, потом питание переходит само на себя в высоком напряжении и контролируется порог микросхемой 34063. Я уже близок к получению полной автономности с большой выходной мощностью.

Hello! I found how to increase the power. Simplified scheme, the second generator and the key is no longer needed. While leading experiences in and configure the new scheme, a bit in the video how it will look. Small-explanation starts from a low voltage, the main catch the first pulse, then the power turns on itself in the high voltage threshold and controlled chip 34063. I'm close to getting full autonomy with high output power.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QImfZ1ZpxOA&feature=youtu.be

semenihin-77

- Full Member
-
- Posts: 161

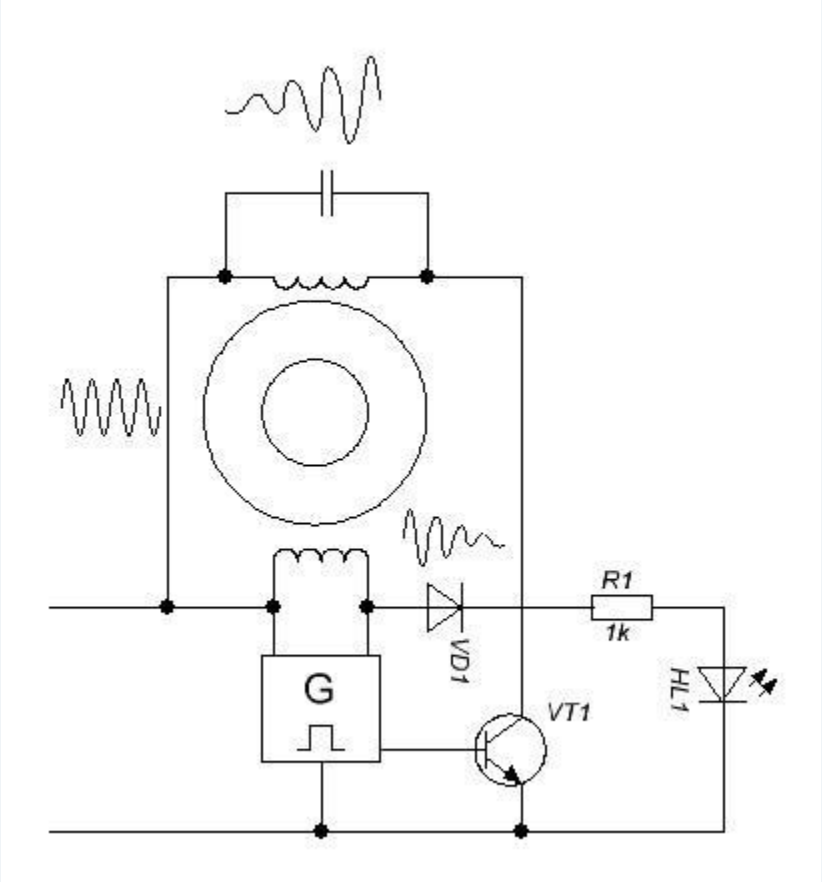
Re: 3v OU Flashlight
« **Reply #197 on:** April 26, 2014, 08:53:43 AM »

- Quote

Хорошо я объясню принцип резонанса и как его найти. Только от этого мой карман тяжелее не станет .
Я показывал в "Фонарик видео 1" как я нашел резонанс с ферритовыми чашками, сейчас объясню подробно.
На каркас мотается катушка, ее индуктивность в чашках должна быть 115 uH, на чашки наклеивается медная фольга, к ней подключаете осцилограф. Генератором прямоугольника ищите резонансную частоту феррита, так как он сегнетоэлектрик то в резонансе у него синус будет увеличиваться, максимальная амплитуда синуса- наша частота. Это способ узнать частоту любого феррита в домашних условиях . Далее все просто, чтоб использовать этот резонанс - нужно его снимать, для этого мотается контур LC на эту частоту резонанса. Один конец контура всегда подключен на входящий конденсатор, а второй коммутируется ключом. Вот так это работает, да на советских ферритах это просто.

Well , I will explain the principle of resonance and how to find it . Only from my pocket harder will not .
I showed in the " Фонарик видео1" I found resonance with ferrite cups, now explain in detail .

On the frame is wound coil , its inductance in cups should be 115 uH, cups on a copper foil glued to it connect oscilloscope . Generator rectangle looking resonant frequency ferrite , as it is in resonance ferroelectric his sinus will increase, the maximum amplitude of the sine - our band. It is a way to learn any frequency ferrite at home . Then everything is simple to use this resonance - you need to take it off , this teeter LC circuit for the frequency of resonance. One end of the circuit is always connected to the incoming capacitor , and the second key is switched . Here 's how it works , but on the Soviet ferrites is easy.



I do not say that since I have it right .... On the contrary, I am in search of a new one, since it did not work out more than in the video. I think to try on the barium titanate core, I had good experiences with it,

These were my attempts to make the device on a different principle, I could not start it yet. Video deleted so as not to bother others.

Now I'm looking into other cores, I think that the ferrite is not ideal for such a device. Unfortunately my generator is not quite working properly, so I am suffering a bit when adjusting.

What I did is the result of my research for 5 months, and I'm not sure so right.
Guys come up with something new, I like looking for alternatives, such as resonance in ferroelectrics.
I think you should not repeat what is not understood, not be able to simply copy.
P.S. I sent ferrite cup of my video person on this forum, to study, I think soon all repeat, and maybe do better.

I did not think that such a simple device so pervert .
In the first video I was talking about resonance, and what needs to catch it, that no one did.

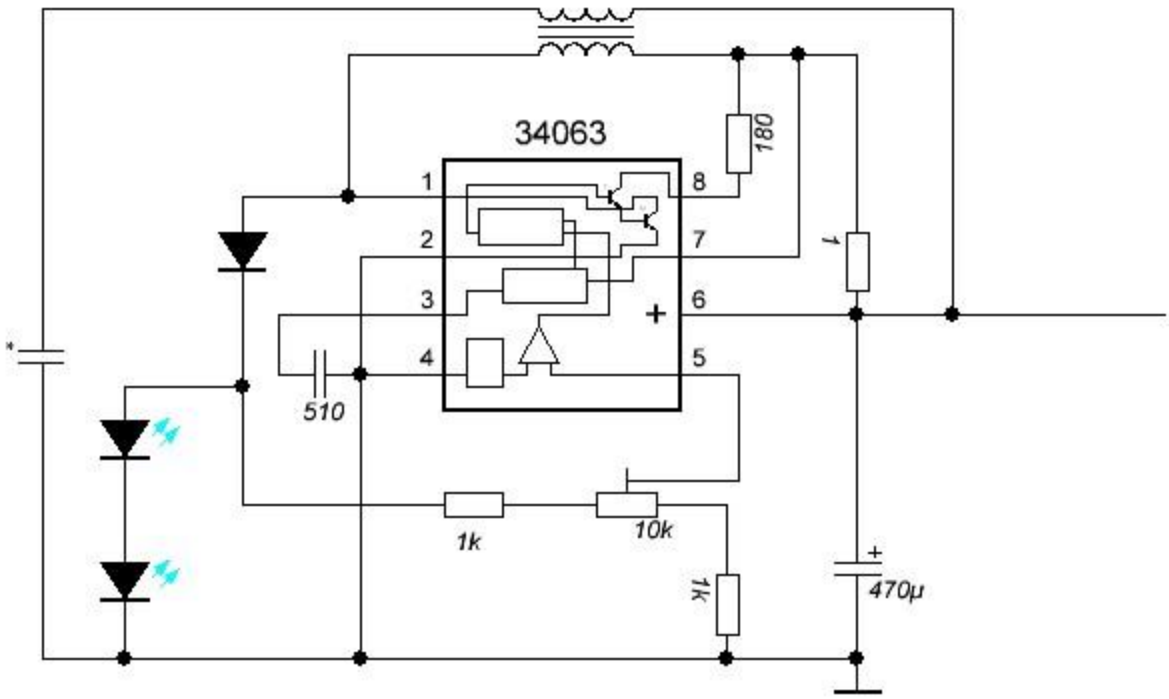
I keep trying to increase capacity at times, and made a coil with an external capacitor for better tuning , resonance now caught very easily, and the amplitude of the sine is greater than 100 volts.

I can share video during the setup phase , you'll see that the resonance catch easily, and do not need to complicate things .

The oscillation frequency is very low, audible squeak transformer behind the scenes , the two halves of his at this point strongly pressed against each other . Total consumption falls in resonance . So it should be .

In the video, I removed the key switch , it is not necessary when setting up , he only needed to power inversion .

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qjB6xoXhPM



help.JPG (28.07 kB, 634x390 - viewed 1554 times.)

Well then, the advice of the day - collect and find the resonance ..... and then wrap the food.

Quote from: semenihin-77 on May 07, 2014, 01:56:39 PM

I keep trying to increase capacity at times, and made a coil with an external capacitor for better tuning , resonance now caught very easily, and the amplitude of the sine is greater than 100 volts.

I am, for one, is grateful for the video. However, the biggest questions I have are all regarding the coil and the external capacitors.
You see, the ferrite cores available to us are, somewhat, different to yours. It doesn't mean that we can't make it. It simply means that we are not able to directly replicate your device.
What would really help is the actual data of the coil, i.e. the number of turns and/or inductance as well as the value of the external capacitor.

If I were to have those, I would adjust my device accordingly.
Another question is about the scope. Where do you connect you scope to and what was that frequency. You mentioned that the frequency is low, but how low is low?

I hope that you can answer these questions. I would have thought that we can help but we need to level with you first before we can go further.

~A

Semenihin-77
Амплитуда синуса зависит от частоты, а частота от емкости. Подбирается конденсатор на максимальную амплитуду резонанса, это будет самая эффективная частота. Я пробовал от 10микрофарада до 1нанофарада.....остальное пока не могу сказать.
Я пробую 2 последовательных CREE светодиода.
The amplitude depends on the frequency of the sine and the frequency of the container. Selected capacitor at the maximum amplitude of the resonance, it is the most effective frequency. I tried to 10mikrofarada to 1nanofarada else ..... I can not yet say.
I try 2 consecutive CREE LED.

Hi All,

Would it be fair to view the Core, Coils and the Capacitive Plates like the following:

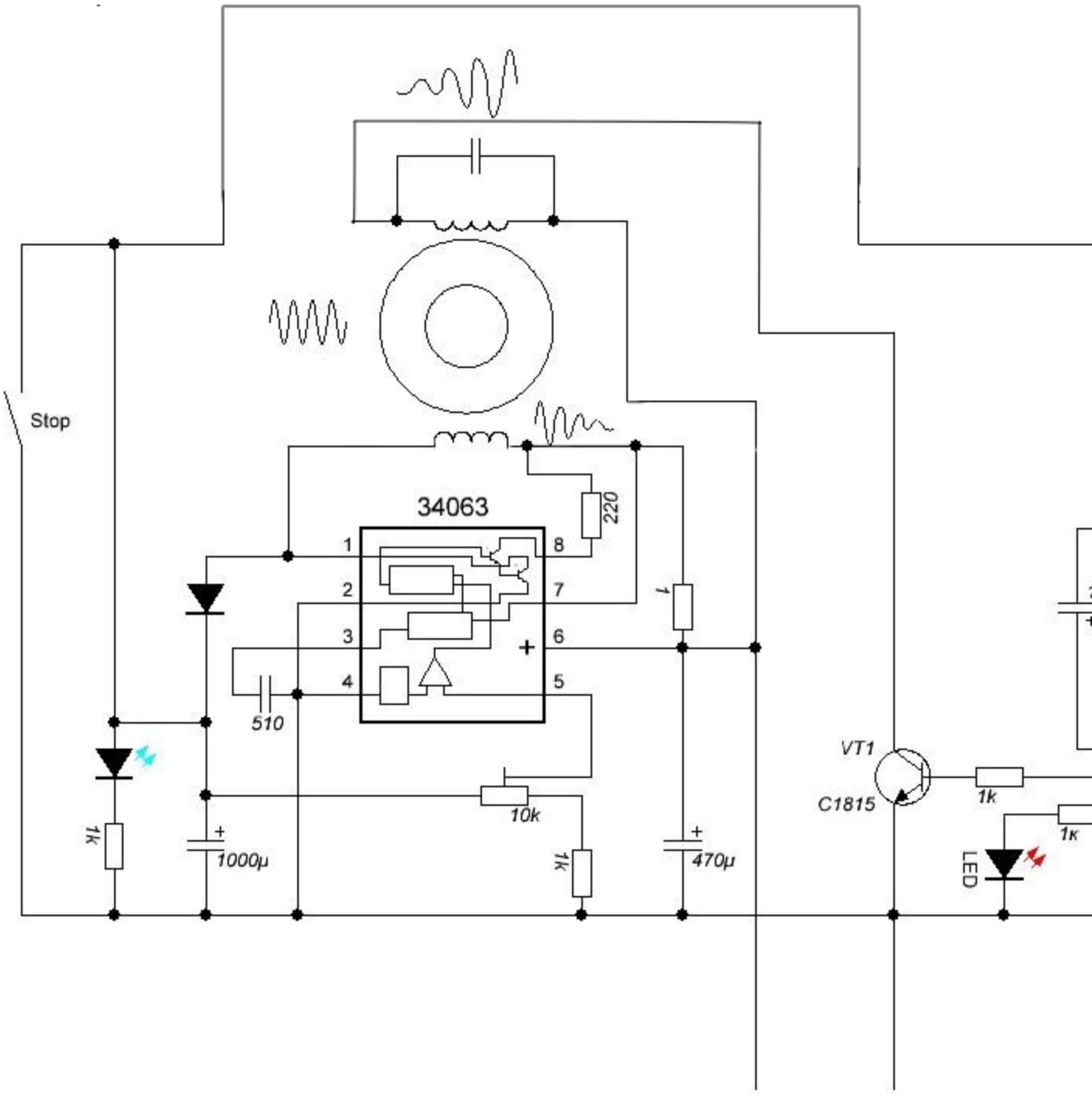
-->A Simple, Cheap Free Energy Generator -- But How Do You Collect and Use the Energy?
<--

Note: Each Copper Shield is a Capacitor Plate.

All the Best

Chris

Yes i think that is what semenihin-77 is saying.


Stop
34063
1
2
3
4
8
7
6
5
220
1
510
10k
1k
1000µ
1k
470µ
VT1
C1815
1k
1к
LED

semenihin-77

- Full Member
-
- Posts: 161

Re: 3v OU Flashlight
« **Reply #520 on:** May 08, 2014, 01:48:06 PM »

- Quote

Quote from: avalon on May 08, 2014, 04:28:55 AM

...

~A

Очень похоже на то что надо, только надо емкость подобрать по максимальному пику и контролировать потребление.

Very similar to what is necessary, just need to pick up the capacitor at the maximum peak and control consumption.

Avalon

Latest: 5 mA @ 2.6V, 68V ~ secondary (21V~ before)
~A

I am speechless over here.
I do no know for sure what I have found, but my 3v flashlight V2.0 went crazy.

The power supply is at 2.59V, but I now have over 1 kV on the secondary! (540V in the picture)
It is, obviously, a resonance, but at this stage I am inclined to think it is a magnetostrictive resonance excited by an external (primary) magnetic field.

Anyway, at 230V ~ RMS it looks like I have enough power to light up a relatively big CFL light bulb while having the circuit self-sustain.

~A

Semenihin-77

перебор.....

bust

Avalon

I know, right?
Anyway, I am re-building the circuit again. At some stage the voltage increased even further and the coil started 'dancing' around the table. Then (with a big spark) both LEDs, MC34063, and a

couple of capacitors gone up in smoke.
BTW, the power supply is limiting the current to 100 mA max so all that power didn't come from the PSU.

~A

Can you reference the schematic you are using.
The schematic is on the page 5 of the Onsemi datasheet. The only difference is that I use a variable resistor on the feedback (22K) and there is the secondary coil.
The coils are 37mH primary and 57 mH secondary.

~A

Semenihin-77

I know, right?
Anyway, I am re-building the circuit again. At some stage the voltage increased even further and the coil started 'dancing' around the table. Then (with a big spark) both LEDs, MC34063, and a couple of capacitors gone up in smoke.
BTW, the power supply is limiting the current to 100 mA max so all that power didn't come from the PSU.

~A

Все верно, у меня сгорал диод максимум Вся "соль" чтоб найти консенсус между напряжением емкостью всех конденсаторов и частотой. Если нагрузка постоянная то добивайтесь понижения потребления подбирая частоту резонанса, когда вы будете очень близко- ток будет прыгать от - до +, задача найти баланс, очень тонкий баланс.

Сейчас я ищу резонанс по току, резонансная катушка имеет мало количество витков, а конденсатор больше емкость.
В любом случае вы поняли что надо найти, мои поздравления!

All right, I burned the diode maximum All the "salt" to find a consensus between the voltage capacity of all capacitors and frequency. If the load is constant for lowering consumption picking up the resonance frequency when you are very close, the current will jump from - to +, the task to find a balance, a very delicate balance.

Now I'm looking for current resonance, has little resonance coil number of turns, and large capacitors.
In any case, you realize that it is necessary to find, congratulations!

That's all for this and spread! New ideas and embodiments.