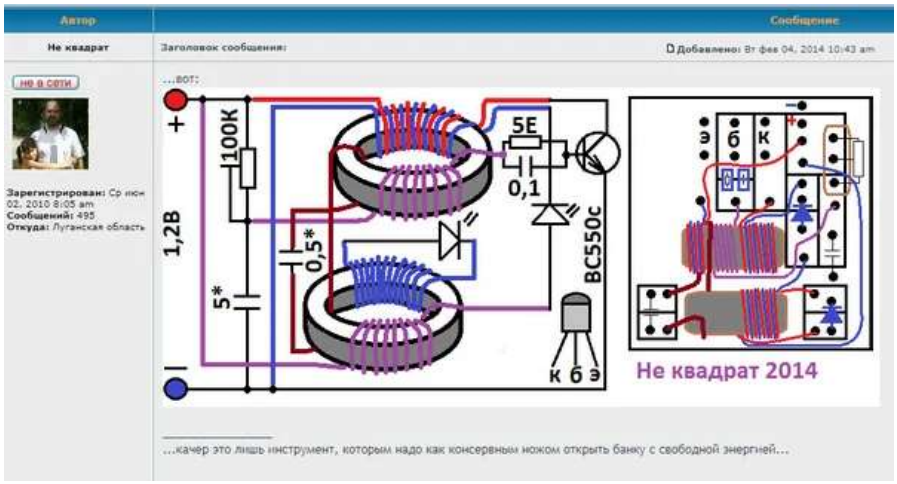
ETERNAL FLASHLIGHT or Mini BTG

CE technology

Good time, readers, subscribers, and all those who just wandered into this page! Today we will talk about an interesting scheme, the repeatability, which was just a record in a few days! Moreover, in open mode, which in itself is an event in the world of the seekers of Free Energy. The author of the scheme is a Free Energy seeker from Ukraine, known in many forums under the nickname " **Not a square** ". The circuit itself.

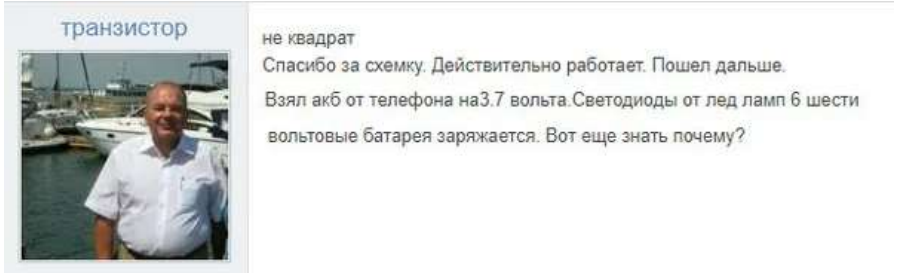


Scheme of a recuperative flashlight Author "Not a square", Ukraine

> ... don't get me wrong, I've been looking for a long time. Today, of course, the experience of 2014 is quite difficult to remember, but there is a diagram and even a working layout, photos and oscillograms ...

Photo of the setup and oscillogram of the author of the circuit from 2014.

Repetitions first, first repetition.



This finder went further and increased the size and voltage of the source. This replicator has two stable devices, with different parameters of the components. This means only one thing - the working principle of the circuit is already being repeated.

A few more posts of the finder under the nickname "Transistor"

> For the fifth day, a generator assembled according to a **non-square** scheme has been working as a night light . This is in view of the fact that the initial voltage on it was 2.8 volts. During the day, the battery rose to 3.8 volts, and then the battery controller stabilized the charge by 3.8 volts, along with the load - 3 LEDs. At least some kind of joy. The forums are completely stagnant and there is no progress. Where do you have to start. If you have something interesting, please share. Criticism is easier than picking up a soldering iron.

What did you say, "transistor"? I translate in one day the recuperation system (reverse pulse), I charged the supply battery from a mobile phone, in which a mini-charge level controller is structurally built. This node prevents the battery voltage from rising above 3.8 volts. For dummies and those interested, I will explain: the voltage of the charge pulse is higher than the level of 3.8V with a current component sufficient to charge the battery.
Another post from this searcher

> ... the brightness of the glow depends on the capacitor. Without it it is worse. In my case, 0.68 uF. Guys, how can you talk about the work of the circuit without collecting it and testing it? It takes a couple of hours to assemble and debug it. By the way, the first model works for 8 days, the voltage is kept strictly at 3.8 volts. Layout on armored cores works worse. The diode stands according to the author's circuit ...

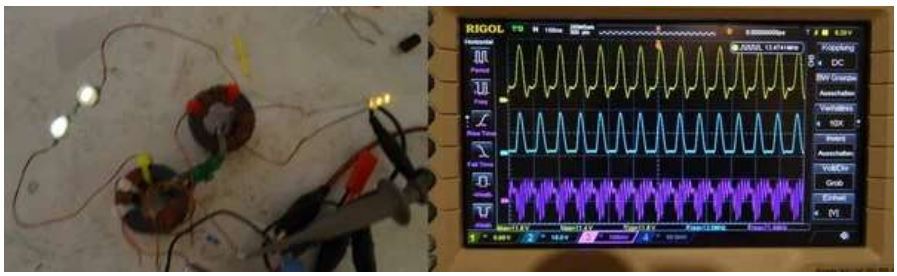
> ... Well, about the calculations = I have no cool devices, except for a pointer and electronic tester, maybe that's good. As a result, for 10 days, I even got used to it, and my relatives, too, that in the hall in the corridor and in the basement there is a backlight around the clock. Three generators from a non-square plow day and night, the voltage on the battery is 3.82 volts, like in a pharmacy. And when I ran them there and there were no three volts. Interestingly, when adjusting the bias in the direction of increasing the current, the transistor current and the generator frequency, as well as the charging current, increase. I am already working on a new generator in the housing of a factory 5 LED lamp, as I will finish showing. If everything goes well in the future, a car battery with a powerful generator of this type and already with powerful led lamps for lighting ...

> ... The base and collector windings are not included here as with blocking.
> It follows that the circuit will not start without LED1.
> Moreover, the beginning of the opening of the transistor with the base voltage instantly leads to the operation of the Led1 diode due to the two windings, which are additional supports for it. One of these windings has a time constant set by a capacitor of 0.5 *. So the burning time of this LED is determined by this capacitor (as a first

> approximation). Without it, the time is determined by the attenuation of the current in the communication loop.
> After Led1 goes out, the process of closing the transistor develops due to the appearance of a blocking voltage on the base winding of the transistor. Led2 at this moment takes over the self-induction of the second ring, developed through the coupling coil and the 0.5 * capacitor.
> The charge, " *discharging"* at the collector-emitter junction due to the OEMF of the first tr-p, then goes back to the source through the same collector winding.
> The circuit differs from ordinary blocking in that the closing of the transistor is not associated with saturation - neither the transformer (it does not saturate), nor the transistor. The closing process is controlled by Led1 according to the scheme described above.
> Also, the current consumption from the source in the opening phase of the transistor is much higher than that of the usual blocking - due to Led1. ...

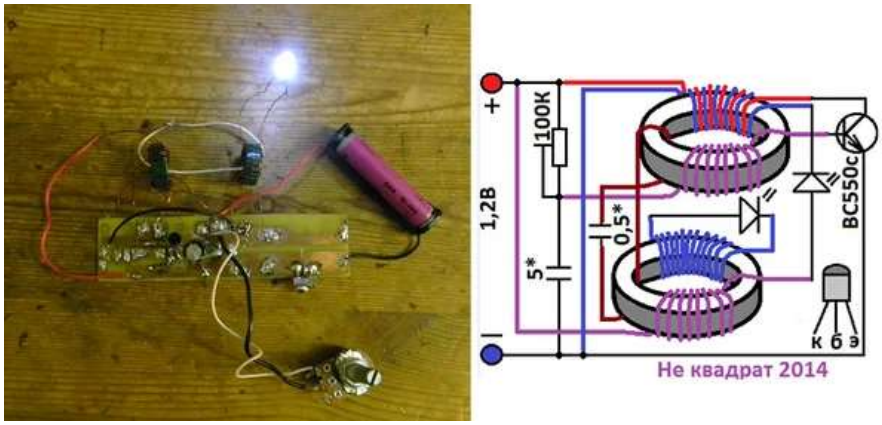
I brought this opinion so that the analysis of the operation of the circuit is different for everyone.
There are also repetitions of this scheme **Not a square.**

Second repetition (nickname "wersila")



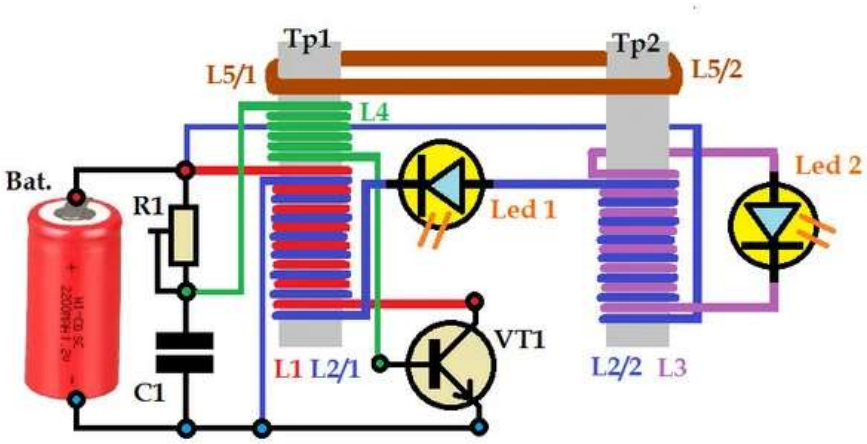
Quote: "He is also very capricious in the choice of parts. All the same, from 12 to 17 MHz this is not a bad thing. Having unsoldered the second ICE, you can increase the amplitude by hand, and even more than with an LED. It is better to put a high-frequency transistor. For example, the same KT3102, but better with higher power. I think it's fashionable to make a composite emitter follower. In general, gene class, seven feet under the keel! If two already write that the battery is charging, then this is probably so. "

Repetition three (nickname "AND")



Quote: "On a general wave of enthusiasm, I also assembled a Not a square circuit. It really took 30 minutes. It worked the first time. Transistor kt3102AM. How long will it work, we'll see. Not a square, thanks!"
These materials from the site "WANDERER-2"

My "vision" of the scheme:



For ease of perception, I drew "transformers" on the cores (cores). In the design we have: A blocking generator system (R1-C1-L4-VT1) which is structurally located on the core of the Tr1 transformer, together with the windings: Bifilar (L1-L2 / 1) and 0.5 turns (L5 / 1). In fact, the operation of the transistor is set on this core. The second core forms the transformer Tr2 with the windings of the second bifilar (L3-L2 / 2) and 0.5 turns (L5 / 2). We have a connection between both cores through L2 and L5 sections of which form a common "inductive" connection. How the circuit can work.
When the battery is connected to the circuit, current flows in the circuit elements. Current flows in the L2 winding, through both sections and LED 1. If the voltage of the source is sufficient, it will light up; if not, it will not light up accordingly. Current flows to the base of the transistor through the L4 winding. In the L5 winding, the current will only be the resulting current from the counter currents of the L2 and L4 windings. there are still many nuances, perhaps, but enough for a first understanding. The incoming current to the base of the transistor opens it. And the current begins to flow through the winding L1. since in this winding it has half the resistance than two L2 windings in series, the current in it will be greater, respectively, the core will be re-magnetized, and through the L5 winding, it will transmit a pulse for remagnetization to the second core. In this case, the current in the L2 winding does not change its direction, and the voltage in this thread will increase, which will cause the Led 1 LED to glow. At the same moment, the current in the L3 winding for its glow has the opposite direction (yes, I was not mistaken, the current opposite to the direction of the LED flows in it, but it does not ignite). And most importantly, the current in the L1 winding locks the current in the L4 control winding, which causes the transistor to turn off. (this is an element of the blocking generator). At the moment of switching off the transistor, we have an "inflated" magnetic field in both cores, and a message to (this is an element of the blocking generator). At the moment of switching off the transistor, we have an "inflated" magnetic field in both cores, and a message to (this is an element of the blocking generator). At the moment of switching off the transistor, we have an "inflated" magnetic field in both cores, and a message to self-induction in the system. Self-induction, this is simply the occurrence of an EMF of induction, when " the coil absorbs its own magnetic field "

> Due to the phenomenon of self-induction in an electric circuit with an EMF source, when the circuit is closed, the current is not established instantly, but after some time. **Similar processes occur when the circuit is opened , while (with a sharp opening) the value of the EMF of self-induction can at this moment significantly exceed the EMF of the source.**

We are interested in the processes when the circuit is opened. But do not forget that the current in the circuit will flow according to the Right Hand rule (in our case, " for the solenoid "). It should also be taken into account that the current caused by the magnetic field will be formed in the thread in which the conditions will be more favorable for it. It is a closed loop and resistance of the common loop circuit. At first glance, there are many controversial points in this moment, but first let's try to figure it out. We will deal with the battery charge rule. Charging is based on current and voltage. In order for the current to start moving towards the battery, the voltage of the "external source" must exceed the battery voltage by N times. Likewise, the resistance of the elements should also be appropriate, naturally, the field potential. If the EMF voltage of self-induction depends on the frequency, the magnitude of the magnetic induction and the length of the conductor, which is affected by this magnetic induction (and in our case it has a decreasing character), which can be approximately calculated by the formula:

EMF (*Volts*) = V (*Tesla*) x ω (*m / s*) x L (*meters*)

As you can see, there is no current strength in the formula for determining the EMF! The dimensionality of the current must be calculated according to another formula - according to Ohm's law for a complete circuit, with a slight clarification.

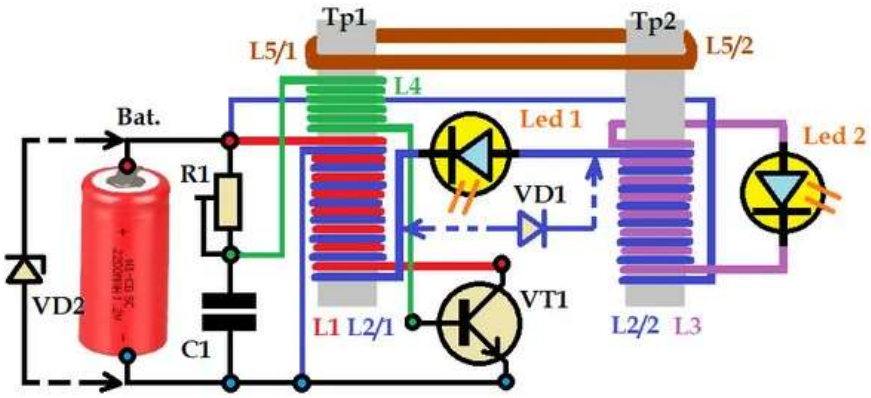
I (A) = EMF - U bat. / R + Rn + r0

The regularity of the current will depend on the voltage difference between the self-induction EMF and the battery voltage, divided by the sum of the resistances of the recycling circuit. Thus, our charging current is the dimension of the EMF not to zero, but to the battery voltage.

To fulfill a sufficient condition, a guaranteed battery charge, we only have a thread with windings L2 = (L2 / 1 + L2 / 2). It remains only to clarify whether the current flows through the LED in the opposite direction? We turn to the omniscient network with a request and find such material.
* **LED voltage applied in the opposite direction.**

> A voltage of 25 volts of LEDs applied in reverse voltage will destroy the crystal, while a voltage of 12 - 15 volts in the opposite direction is absolutely safe for LEDs. The operating voltage of the LEDs is not applied in the opposite direction to ignite or damage the crystal.

As you can see, this is also not secret data. The self-induction current into the battery in the Not-square circuit enters exactly in this way, and the LED in this switching register does not light up. In this case, the L2 windings, connected in series, act as separate components, each absorbing its own core field, increasing the voltage. To this switch register
It turns out that the work remains unclear, short-circuited winding L5 through both cores. At the moment of turning on the winding L1 with the corresponding direction of the current, a current of the opposite direction appears in the winding L5, which excites the magnetic field of the second core. It is probably this combination that prevents the cores from reaching full saturation. During the period of the self-induction pulse induction register, the direction of the current in the L5 winding will be opposite to the direction of the self-induction current of the L2 thread, which will have a beneficial effect on the process of utilizing the stored energy of the magnetic field in both cores. For each battery voltage, you need to calculate the parameters of the device personally, but these are design details.
In my opinion. it is advisable to supplement this circuit with two elements: the VD1 diode and the VD2 Zener diode. This is if the circuit is made for high voltages. Well, add the appropriate resistor to the Led1 LED circuit, so that the reverse diode cuts across the LED with the resistor.



Not a clever **square** , that's why he passed by and didn't develop further, I don't know. All that remains is the power option, which I will consider with the participants in **the Source Project** . Anyone can assemble this scheme. who knows a little about circuitry. It is not enough to hold a soldering iron, you also need to think.

> **Project Source - "Power generation - without fuel, sun, waterfall and hurricane"**

Created *03 Jul 2019*