Sets of generators in finite classical polar spaces blocking all generators

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A line is the smallest set of points blocking all planes in PG(3,q). If we consider now W(3,q), this property implies that the smallest set of points blocking all points of W(3,q) is a line or a hyperbolic line of W(3,q). Dualizing we find that the smallest set of lines of Q(4,q) meeting all lines of Q(4,q), is a pencil or a regulus. We call $\mathcal{L}$ a generator blocking set of $Q(4, q)$
In my talk, I will show what the smallest minimal generator blocking sets in the polar spaces $Q(2n, q)$, $H(2n, q^2)$ and $Q^-(2n + 1, q)$ are. I will explain how counting arguments give an upper bound on the size of a generator blocking set containing the smallest minimal example.