

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND OPTIMIZATION OF FREE ENERGY GENERATOR BY USING NEODYMIUM MAGNETS

Vinoth M A¹, Sivasankar P² & Lingaraj N³

Assistant Professor, Mechanical Engineering, Rajalakshmi Institute of Technology, Chennai.^{1, 2 & 3}

Abstract—This paper deals with the fabrication of free energy generator which runs on almost no input and gives a valuable amount of electrical energy which can be used to for many purposes. This research paper revolves around the construction, working and applications of free energy generator & its future enhancements. Here, Disc shaped neodymium magnets were placed in such a way that all the north poles or south poles are facing one direction. This magnet also produces a magnetic field, so both the magnetic fields repel each other, which causes the fins to move. By using the magnetic force of magnets continuous motion is generated which leads to generate an electric power. But at the same time there is misconception of free energy generator. By this research work, I certainly say that this free energy generator which leads a drastic change in today's modern world and this experimental design proves to be a pioneer in the field of research of free energy.

Index Terms— Neodymium Magnets, Free Energy Generator, Magnet Motor

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, energy is needed for almost everything. It's almost impossible to imagine life without electric lights, without televisions, cell phones, laptop and desktop computers and more. Energy is consumed by almost every device that makes your life easier and more comfortable. It is also needed by lifesaving devices, such as heart defibrillators, nebulizers and an uncountable host of other things. In short, without energy, modern life would be impossible. However, all of that energy comes at a cost. In fact, the New World was explored by man using wind-powered ships only. The nonconventional sources are

available at free of cost, pollution-free and inexhaustible. Man has used these sources for many centuries in propelling ships, driving windmills for grinding corn and pumping water, etc. Because of the poor technologies then existing, the cost of harnessing energy from these sources was quite high.

Today we primarily use fossil fuels to power our homes. It's convenient to use coal, oil, and natural gas for meeting our energy needs, but we have a limited supply of these fuels on the Earth. We're using them much more rapidly than they are being created. Even-tually, they will run out. And because of safety concerns and waste disposal problems, the United States will retire much of its nuclear capacity by 2020. In the meantime, the nation's energy needs are expected to grow by 33 percent during the next 20 years. It uses the permanent magnetic field of the magnets to generate the required force to move the motor. This concept of generating magnetic field from the permanent magnets became practical only after introducing Neodymium magnets which are much power full than the previous Ferrite magnets. The main advantage is that it does not require continuous electric supply. These magnetic energy devices provide pollution free energy and they will not deplete our natural resources.

Charles Flynn's Magnet Motor. Patent US 5,455,474 dated 3rd October 1995 gives details of this interesting design. It says: "This invention relates to a method of producing useful energy with magnets as the driving force and represents an important improvement over known constructions and it is one which is simpler to construct, can be made to be self-starting is easier to adjust, and is less likely to get out of adjustment. The present construction is also relatively easy to control, is relatively stable and produces an amazing amount of output energy considering the source of driving energy that is used. The present construction makes use of permanent magnets as the source of driving energy but shows a novel means of controlling the magnetic interaction or coupling between the magnet members and in a manner which is relatively rugged, produces a substantial amount of

output energy and torque, and in a device capable of being used to generate substantial amounts of energy.

One of the top names in this field is Howard Johnson. Howard built, demonstrated and gained US patent 4,151,431 on 24th April 1979, from a highly skeptical patent office for, his design of a permanent magnet motor. He used powerful but very expensive Cobalt/Samarium magnets to increase the power output and demonstrated the motor principles for the Spring 1980 edition of Science and Mechanics magazine.

John W. Ecklin was granted US Patent Number 3,879,622 on 29th March 1974. The patent is for a magnet/electric motor generator which produces an output greater than the input necessary to run it. There are two styles of operation. Here, the idea is to use a small low-power motor to rotate a magnetic shield to mask the pull of two magnets. This causes a fluctuating magnet field which is used to rotate a generator drive.

Stephen Kundel's Magnet Motor uses a simple oscillating motion to position the "stator" magnets so that they provide a continuous rotational force on the output shaft.

The Carousel Permanent Magnet Motor/Generator US Patent 5,625,241 presents the specific details of a simple electrical generator powered by permanent magnets alone. This generator can also be used as a motor. The construction is not particularly complicated. It uses an arrangement where permanent magnets are associated with every second coil set around the rotor.

The Robert Tracy Magnet Motor have opted for permanent magnet motors where the field is shielded at the appropriate moment by a moving component of the motor. Robert Tracy was awarded US Patent Number 3,703,653 on 21st November 1972 for a "Reciprocating Motor with Motion Conversion Means". His device uses magnetic shields placed between pairs of permanent magnets at the appropriate point in the rotation of the motor shaft.

The Ben Teal Motor are capable of considerable power output. The very simple motor, originally built by Ben Teal using wood as the main construction material, was awarded US Patent Number 4,093,880 in June 1978. He found that, using his hands, he could not stop the motor shaft turning in spite of it being such a very simple motor design.

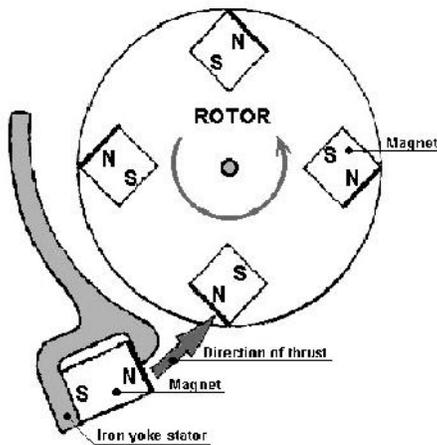
James E. Jines and James W. Jines were awarded US Patent 3,469,130 on 23rd September 1969 "Means for Shielding and Unshielding Permanent Magnets and Magnetic Motors Utilising the Same. This magnet motor design uses selective shielding of the drive magnets to produce a continuous force in one direction. It also has a mechanical arrangement to progressively adjust the shielding to adjust the power of the motor.

The late Robert Adams, an electrical engineer of New Zealand designed and built an electric motor using permanent magnets on the rotor and pulsed electromagnets on the frame of the motor. He found that the output from his motor exceeded the input power by a large margin (800%). The motor efficiency is high because the permanent magnets of the rotor are attracted to the (laminated) soft iron cores of the electromagnets. Then, the electromagnet coils are pulsed with just enough power to cancel the attraction as the rotor magnets move away again. It is important to understand this. While it is an option to push a large amount of electrical power into the electromagnet coils and generate a very large repulsion push as soon as it is strategic to do so, that method of operation does not produce the highest efficiency.

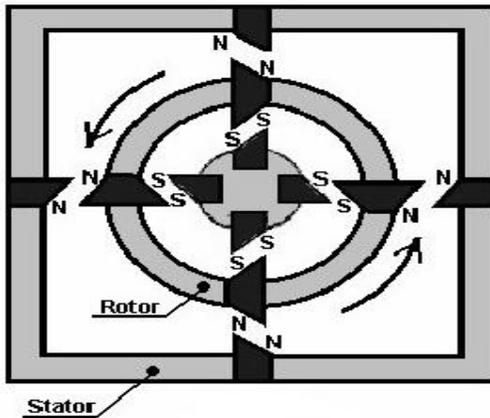
It is suggested by Harold and Robert, that this arrangement be considered to be a straight motor, used to power a conventional electrical generator, rather than using additional pick-up coils attached to the motor frame to generate electrical power as part of the device itself. Motors of this type have been recorded as producing output power which is seven times the input power. It should be remarked that having an output power greater than the input power is considered impossible, due to the "Law of Conservation of Energy". This is, of course, not true, as the "Law" (actually an expected result deduced from many measured observations) only applies to 'closed' systems and all of the 'over-unity' devices described here are not 'closed' systems. If the so-called "Law" applied to all systems, then a solar panel would be impossible, because when it is in sunlight, it produces a continuous electrical current. The power which you put in, is zero, the power coming out may well be 120 watts of electricity. If it is a 'closed' system, then it is impossible. Of course, it is not a 'closed' system as sunlight is streaming down on to the panel, and if you measure the energy reaching the panel and compare it to the energy coming out of the panel, it shows that the panel has an efficiency which is less than 20%.

II. DESCRIPTION OF FREE ENERGY GENERATOR

Magnet Engine free energy generator is an easy device to generate electrical energy. It works on the principle of Neodymium Magnets. In a simple motor, magnetic field is created by the electric coils generally Cu, Al coils. These motors continuously need electrical supply to produce magnetic field. There are huge amount of energy losses. But the Magnet Motor Consists of no such coils. Hence there will be minimal losses. For many years simple magnets have been used for their magnetic field to produce electric power. They are placed in the inside core of motors & generators. The basic principle of power generation lies under the magnetic effect. It states that "When a conductor is rotated in a magnetic field, a voltage is induced in the conductor". So here we will be dealing with such conductors.



This magnet generator design uses the magnetic field of the stator magnet is altered by the iron yoke and this smoothes the repulsion which would normally occur between the North Pole of the stator magnet and the North pole of each rotor magnet as it gets close to the stator magnet. This arrangement allows the rotor magnets to receive a push as they pass by the stator magnet, producing a repeating thrust to keep the rotor rotating. It uses selective shielding of the drive magnets to produce a continuous force in one direction.



A simple dc motor/generator consists of a rotor and a stator. The stator of the machine does not move and normally is the outer frame of the machine; the rotor is free to move and normally is the inner part of the machine. Now we need to rotate the shaft of the generator to produce power, for that we are using Neodymium magnets which are placed on the fins of the fan. These disc shaped magnets are placed in such a way that all the north poles or south poles are facing one direction i.e., inwards or outwards. These magnets facing upward produce a magnetic field. After this a larger sized magnet is faced these disc magnets. This magnet also produces a

magnetic field, so both the magnetic fields repel each other (like poles repel), which causes the fins to move and finally rotate the shaft of the fan (generator).

III. DISCUSSION OF EXPERIMENTAL MODEL & RESULTS

The basic invention involves the balancing of the magnetic forces of attraction and repulsion. This is achieved by having a plurality of interconnected primary magnets with the polarities of the rotatory movable secondary magnets so that the force of magnetic attraction in one direction parallel to the given path of rotatory movement are substantially equal to the forces of magnetic repulsion in the opposite direction parallel to the given path. This arrangement results in a minimization of the energy required to produce rotatory movement in the given path between the primary and secondary magnets.

Considerable development effort has been expended over the years on the rotary version, but no tangible evidence has been reported, and specifically on a cost/effective version of this rotary unit. The early reports of high output yields and practical operation are believed to be public relations hype, and exaggerations of basic performance data.

In this model, where there is a stationary “stator” and a rotating “rotor”. It should be realized that the arrangement of magnets on the “stator” do not necessarily have to be stationary. Some motor designs do not have a stator, but instead have two or more rotors. This allows the magnets which would have been on the stator to be in position to provide thrust to the output rotor, and then move out of the way so as not to retard the rotor movement.



Here, the opposing corners of the magnets are lower down and so there should be a net magnetic force thrust path. By placing the angled magnets in a ring rather than a straight line, should create a motor stator which has a continuous one-way net field in a circular path. Placing a similar ring of angled magnets around the circumference of a rotor disc, should therefore give a strong rotary movement of the rotor

shaft.

VII. SCOPE OF FUTURE WORK



In the present research the Neodymium magnets were used and obtained minimal amount of electrical power to burn a 22W bulb. So the work can be carried out by developing the setup to obtain maximum power.

And also the study can be extended by developing magnetic piston, magnetic pump, magnetic water heater, magnetic water purifier etc.

VIII. REFERENCE

- [1] Patrick J. Kelly "A Practical Guide to Free-Energy Devices".
- [2] Adam "What is a Strong Magnet?" The Magnetic Matters Blog.
Adams Magnetic Products. October 5, 2012.
- [3] <http://www.freemagneticenergy.info/>
- [4] <http://free-energi.com>
- [5] Carl Nelson & Jim Williams "Boost Converter Operation" LT1070 Design Manual.
- [6] Johnson, Howard R: US Patent # 4,151,431 (April 24, 1979), "Permanent Magnet Motor".
- [7] J.Goldemberg The case for renewable energies. In International Conference on Control, Automation and Systems, Oct. 2008, pp. 1220–1223.
- [8] Marketou Pilarinou Maria, Lessons of General Physics, Issue I, Thermodynamics, Thessaloniki (1967).
- [9] Ikomomou N., 4. Ioannou A., Ntanos I., Pittas A., Raptis S, Physics, Form B of the Senior High School, Athens, (2000).
- [10] Aleksopoulou K. D. & Marinou D. I. Physics, Issue I, Athens (1980).

The magnet poles form a dipole which causes a continuous flow of energy drawn from the quantum foam of our universe, and that flow continues until such time as the dipole is destroyed. The energy which powers any permanent magnet motor comes directly from the zero-point energy field and not actually from the magnet itself. A piece of iron can be converted into a magnet by a single nanosecond magnetic pulse. It makes no sense that a pulse of that duration could provide months of continuous power from anything stored in the magnet itself, but it makes perfect sense if that brief pulse created a magnetic dipole which acts as a gateway for the inflow of zero-point energy from the environment.

IV. CONCLUSION

While these test results were encouraging, because the output is substantial. Construction is also very simple and well within the capabilities of the average handyman. It should be realized that a magnet motor which uses electromagnet shielding to achieve continuous rotation. Due to this break free rotation, it leads to generate the continuous electric power. This design may prove to be a pioneer in the field of research of free energy. Now it is possible to get free electricity from stuffs from our home. This concept of free energy is can be made using magnets and simple motors. This knowhow using magnets has been with us ever since we started generating electricity using conventional sources of energy.