

Design of Free Energy Generator by optimizing the balancing effect of attraction and repulsion of Magnetic Field

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Abstract - Energy is basic need and Engineers are trying to invent new ways of generating energy. Solar energy made a huge difference in last decade or so. Now it's been the struggle of generating free energy by using the attraction and repulsion force of magnets. Many designs throughout the world are presented by different researchers which are kept under observation and tried to experiment their work and present a perfect model or prototype. During experiments on magnets one thing is cleared that 100 percent free energy cannot be generated though 40-60 percent can be generated considering the feedback system where the generated energy is linked to the input of generator. Prototype is made and after many rework and design modification ended up on a prototype which is new to the world of magnetic energy.

Key Words: Free energy, Renewable energy, Magnetic energy

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world, the electric power which is generated is based on well known Faraday law of electromagnetic induction (Mayank Grover, 2014). The practical model made after series of experiments and verifications on basis of other work is named as magneto motor, which runs on phenomena of magnetic attraction and repulsion. In this prototype, permanent magnets are used, a pair of magnets mounted on the head of 12v Dc motor which is connected to 12 v battery. There are eight magnets mounted on the rotor which is supported by bearings. Speed control circuit is installed in between the battery and the motor to control the speed of motor as desired. During the course of this research work, it has been observed that the magnets on motor needs constant input source otherwise the rotor plate will stop due to the equalizing effect of attraction and repulsion, so to minimize this opposing force a 12 v battery source is used which keeps the rotor moving and the speed and rpm of the rotor is controlled by this circuit. Figure 1 shows a flow chart which gives the necessary components of the prototype.

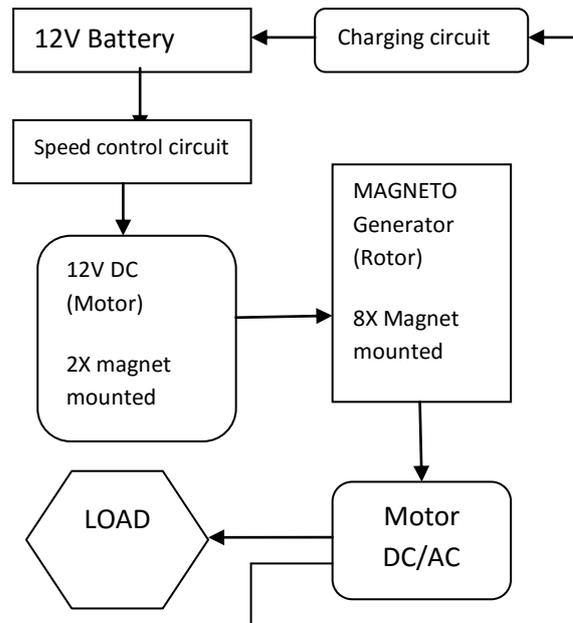


Fig-1: Flowchart of designed prototype

2. Working Principles

The arrangement of magnets on the rotor is made in such a way that if one magnet having North Pole is upside then the other will have South Pole in this way eight magnets are pasted on the rotor plate, similar to two magnets on dc motor, are mounted. There is a 50 mm space difference between two magnets on rotor. This measurement is the main key to successful operation of the prototype. This space eliminates the equalizing effect between the magnets on rotor of the motor. This measurement is taken from the one half rotations of magnets on motor. During this rotation, the motor magnets get aligned and synchronize with rotor magnets which are of the opposite pole hence it pulls the rotor and tends it to rotate with high force and speed. The alternate polarities of the magnets give this system a smooth flow. The purpose of such arrangement was just to give the system efficiency and constant flow as the alternate poles of magnets work on principle of attraction and repulsion phenomena. In this way the equalizing effect of attraction and repulsion which tends the rotor to stop, is reduced.

2.1 Operation

This system works when the 12v DC from the battery is switched on. The DC motor starts rotating when the regulator is tuned from speed control circuit. Speed control circuit is installed to synchronize the magnets on motor with the magnets installed on rotor. When the system gets synchronized the speed of the motor can be gradually increased or decreased to achieve the desired output. So synchronization of both motor magnets and rotor magnets is important, once the magnets catch up with their attraction and repulsion force the system works smoothly without any jerks. Now when the rotor is in full swing at peak rpm, then it can be connected to the load like a clutch plate system installed in a car. In this way the output is obtained which can applied to the battery through a charging circuit to charge the battery for further input source. This sets up a close loop feedback system having no mechanical friction which works as an equivalent a free energy system.

2.1 Experimental Results

The experiment demonstrates that there is no friction involved in this system. 12 V DC motor can be used to rotate heavy plates along with eight heavy magnets mounted on it, thus giving low input and higher output. The 12 V DC motor if linked directly to the same heavy plates of the rotor used in this prototype does not rotate at the same speed compared to the magnet force. In this case, the rotor speed exceeds 300rpm when running with full speed of the motor. Table 1 shows the results of the prototype in terms of Input and Output Voltages with reference to RPM.

Table -1: Experimental Results: Voltage vs. RPM

S.NO	RPM	Input voltage (v)	Output voltage (v)
1	50	3.3	5.6
2	100	4.7	7.9
3	150	5.9	9.2
4	200	7.4	11.7

Figure 2 through Figure 4 shows the various structural aspects of the prototype of the free electrical generation using magnetic attraction and repulsion phenomena.

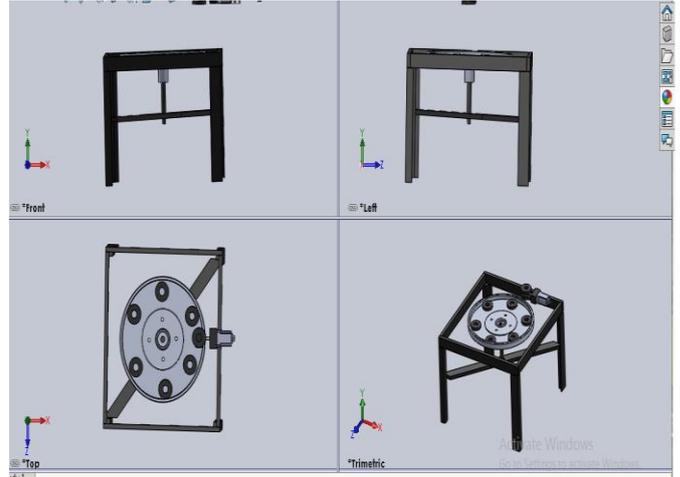


Fig 2: Solid work structure of the prototype.

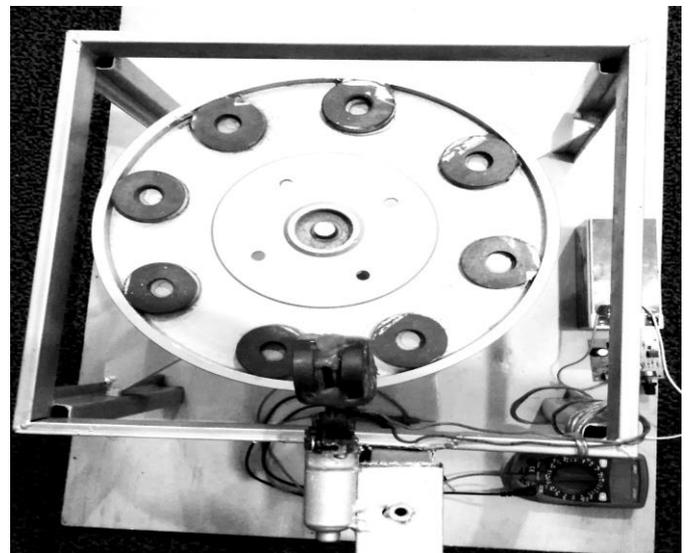


Fig 3: Working model

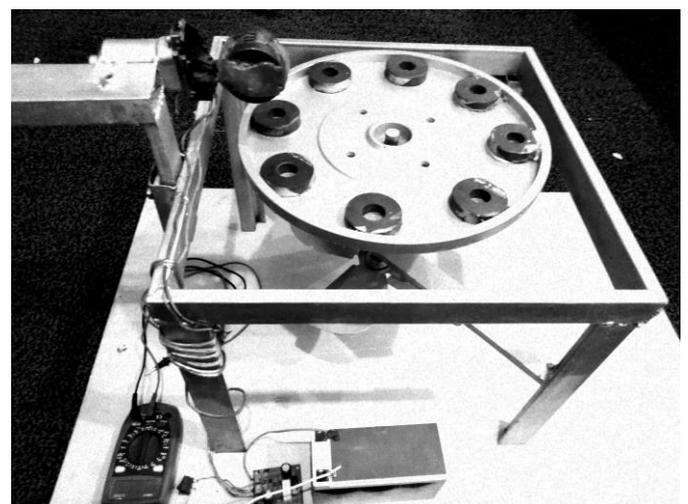


Fig 4: Complete structure of prototype.

3. CONCLUSIONS

This research is based on experiments on old notion of free energy generation and concludes that free energy cannot be generated. Rather than 100 percent free energy, some part of generation could be made free which will be an efficient system. The prototype system works as long as input source is available. When the input is turned off, the magnets on motor behave like a break on the rotor magnets and the system tends to stop immediately.

4. FUTURE WORK

The following future works are proposed:

- The driver motor can be replaced by two electromagnets, which will be aligned in such a way that it does not cancel the effect of one another. As Electromagnet is stronger in strength than permanent magnet. It will give stronger push/force to the rotor. These electromagnets will be connected with infrared sensors and a microcontroller. Infrared sensors will work as switching purpose, which will switch ON and OFF the electromagnets on the response from the microcontroller keeping rpm in check. So this smart system will improve the efficiency of the system
- Neodymium if used in place of Ferromagnets, this will produce stronger magnetic field and ofcourse a strong attraction and repulsion force. In return it will give higher RPM.
- Heavy weight rotors and Flywheel technology can be linked with this prototype; together it can make a huge difference.

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