OVERVIEW OF FREE ENERGY GENERATOR AND IT'S APPLICATION

Sourav Dey
Mechanical Engineering
Dr. B. C. Roy Polytechnic
Durgapur, India
sdey.dey1989@gmail.com

Chiradip Pal
Mechanical Engineering
Dr. B. C. Roy Polytechnic
Durgapur, India
chiradippl@gmail.com

Suhadip Halder
Mechanical Engineering
Dr. B. C. Roy Polytechnic
Durgapur, India
subhadiphalder422@gmail.com

***Abstract*—**Over 90% of the world's power is produced using electromagnets based on Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. Throughout the years, various new technologies have emerged, significantly changing our understanding of electric energy. However, there remains a misconception about "free energy." Energy becomes "free" only after the initial costs of power generation are covered. In our approach, we utilize the magnetic forces of neodymium magnets, which have a capacity of 1-1.4 T. These disc-shaped magnets are arranged so that all north or south poles face the same direction, creating a repelling force between like poles that causes movement in the fins of a fan. This motion generates continuous energy. We have installed this free energy generator on two-wheelers, using the power generated to charge mobile batteries. Our initial positive results encourage us to develop an improved model for energy storage and explore various applications for this "free energy." In this research paper, we discuss our findings with magnets and highlight the motivating results that push us to examine existing research to create a more effective prototype for broader applications.

Keywords—Attraction, Flux Density, Free Energy, Permanent Magnetic Motor, and Repulsion.

I. INTRODUCTION

Energy that is totally free does not exist. Solar energy, wine energy, trial energy, geothermal energy, and hydroelectric energy are all forms of energy that can only be used for free once we have incurred some initial capital costs. The goal of this effort is to investigate the free-energy permanent magnet motor**,** which can be used to generate perpetual motion due to the magnet poles**,** inherent attraction or repulsion properties. [1] Energy doesn't truly become free until a certain time since the electricity produced by these unconventional means of producing electricity is free of cost. Thus, the idea of employing magnets to generate energy has existed for a very long time. Simple magnets have been harnessing the power of their magnetic field to generate electricity for many years. The main idea behind this effort is to generate a free energy magnetic motor by utilizing the characteristics of permanent magnets in these devices to replace electric coils [2]. They are positioned inside generator and motor cores. The magnetic effect is the foundation of power generation. A voltage is generated in the conductor when it is turned within a magnetic field.it says. We shall thus be discussing these conductors here. Magnet an unsettling tool for producing electricity is a free energy generator. The idea of neodymium magnets [4] underlies its operation. Electrical coils in a basic motor—typically Cu and Al coils—generate a magnetic field. To generate a magnetic field, these motors require an electrical source on a constant basis. Significant quantities of energy are lost. However, there are no such coils in the magnet motor. Therefore, losses will be negligible. It generates the necessary force to operate the motor by utilizing the magnets' permanent magnetic field. It wasn't until neodymium magnets, which are far more powerful than Ferrite magnets, were introduced that the idea of creating a magnetic field using permanent magnets could be accomplished. That doesn't need a constant electric source, which is its major advantage. One reputable, powerful, and attractive free energy generating topology is the magnet motor. It attempts to provide a standard for strong neodymium permanent magnets which has a capability of 1-1.4T [3]. The electric coils in the conventional engine, which are often constructed of aluminum (Al) or copper (Cu), produce magnetic field. The standard electric motor continuously requires electric energy to maintain the magnetic field since neither copper nor aluminum are superconductors (their resistance is not zero). Because of their resistance, the coils are wasting the force and turning it into heat. In order to make up for energy losses, electric energy must readily flow into the system. Because the magnet motor has no coils, it doesn't lose power and may potentially be used as a producer of free energy. In order to find design flaws that may be found prior to prototyping, simulation of recently created electric devices is conducted. Design and Simulation of a Permanent Magnet Free Energy Machine (FEPMM) Some computer programs, such as the FEMM finite element technique program, have lesser needs for user knowledge but have more technical concerns than commercial ones. Its complete suitability for resolving certain technological industrial issues is an additional benefit.

II. CONSTRUCTION:

The fundamental prototype of the free energy generator contains of two main components: 1) one set of neodymium (Nd) magnets and 2) a small electric motor, like a DC fan. A typical DC motor or generator be made of a rotor and a stator, which does not move, serves as the outer frame, while the rotor, which is able to spin, is located inside. Both components are usually made from ferromagnetic materials.

Holes are cut into the internal edge of a stator and the outer edge of the rotor, where conductors are located and interconnected to form winding loops. The winding that generates voltage is known as the armature winding, while the winding through which current flows is called the field winding. In some machines, permanent magnets provide the primary magnetic flux.

Toward produce power, we must rotate the shaft of the generator. Neodymium each magnet is affixed to the fins of the fan in a configuration where all north or south poles face either inward or outward, producing a magnetic field. A larger magnet is positioned to face these disc magnets, creating repelling forces between the two magnetic fields (since like poles repel). This repulsion causes the fins to move, thereby rotating through a shaft of the fan (generator).

As a shaft turns within the windings, it cuts through the magnetic flux produced by the windings, inducing a small voltage in the conductors attached to the shaft. The generated voltage is gathered through two wires linked to the fan.

III. WORKING PRINCIPLE

Electrical energy can be generated easily by the magnet free energy generator. The principle of neodymium magnets is the basis of its workings. In a simple motor, a magnetic field is produced by the electric coils, usually of cu or al. these motors require continuous electrical supply to produce A magnetic field. There is huge quantity of energy losses. But the magnet motor does not contain any coils. Hence there will be nominal losses [4]. For many years' Simple magnets have been employed to generate electric power by utilizing their magnetic fields. They are located in the inner core of motors and generators. Power generation is founded on the magnetic effect as its basic principle. It states that when a conductor is spun within a magnetic field, an electromotive force (EMF) is induced in the conductor, a voltage is inducing in the conductor. We will be commerce with conductors here. This magnet generator design uses The iron yoke modifies the magnetic field of the stator magnet, reducing the repulsion that would typically occur between the stator magnet's north pole and the north pole of each rotor magnet as they approach one another. By using this arrangement, a rotor magnets receive a push as they move past the stator magnet, creating a continuous thrust that sustains the rotor's rotation. Selective shielding of the drive magnets is employed to produce a consistent force in a single direction. The components of a simple dc motor/generator are a rotor and a stator. The stator of the machine remains stationary and typically serves as the outer frame; the rotor is able to move and usually forms the inner component of the machine. Now, we need to rotate the generator's shaft to generate power. power. For that, we are using neodymium magnets [7] that 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 face one direction, i.e., inwards or outward. These magnets oriented upwards create a magnetic field. These disc type circular magnets [6] are facing a larger-sized magnet after this. This magnet also generates a magnetic field, causing both fields to repel each other (since like poles repel). This repulsion moves the fins, ultimately turning the shaft of the fan (generator).

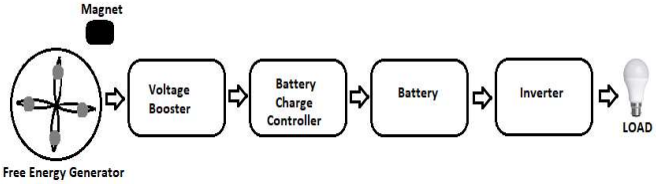

Fig. 1. Free Energy Generator

IV. COST ANALYSIS

A cost estimate has been produced based on the components utilized in the Free Energy Generator technique, which include a magnet and a DC fan. The list is shown below.

TABLE I. COST ANALYSIS

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	QUANTITY	PER UNIT COST	COST IN INR
1.	DC Fan (12 volt)	1	100	100
2.	Neodymium Magnet	7	35	245
3.	Ferrite Magnet	2	25	50
4.	LED Light	10	5	50
5.	Model Display Board (60cm*60cm)	1	90	90
6.	Connecting Wires	4	5	20
7.	Switch	1	20	20
8.	Super Glue	6	5	30
9.	Small Caton box	1	20	20
	TOTAL			625

V. APPLICATIONS

1. Applied to batteries for charging
2. Applied to automotive
3. Applied to LED lights and bulbs
4. Lifts & Steps Lifts
5. Vehicles on the road powered by electricity
6. Industrial drives, including those for mills, hoists, blowers, pumps, and handling systems.

7. People movers, light trains, streetcars (trams), electric road vehicles, elevators, escalators, and aircraft flight control surface actuation.

VI. ADVANTAGES

- It's regenerative.
- It is mobile and compatible with any location.
- For subsequent use, it can be kept in batteries.
- It doesn't harm the environment in any way.
- The ease of usage is five.
- The source of energy is inexpensive.
- It's a pure energy source.
- The generating process is simple.
- This type's primary benefit is that it requires no input or energy for an extended period of time.
- Minimal upkeep.

VII. DISADVANTAGES

- The use of magnets to generate electricity is not continuous. Age may cause the magnets to lose their magnetic characteristics over time.
- Permanent magnets are expensive.

VIII. CONCLUSION

While these test results were encouraging, the output was substantial. The average handyman has the ability to construct with ease. It is important to acknowledge that a magnet motor that utilizes electromagnet Shielding is able to continuously rotate. Due to this break-free rotation, it leads to continuous electric power generation. In the field of research into free energy, this design holds the potential to be a pioneer. It's now possible to obtain free electricity from things in our homes. Magnets and simple motors can be utilized to create this concept of free energy. This knowledge of using magnets has been with us since we started generating electricity using conventional sources of energy.

Neodymium magnets were employed in the present research and produced a small amount of electrical power to light a 22W bulb. The development of the set up to obtain maximum power is necessary for the work to be carried out. The study can be expanded by incorporating magnetic pistons, magnetic pumps, magnetic water heaters, magnetic water purifiers, and other devices.

IX. REFERENCE

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