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Technique of Magnetic Source of Energy

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Abstract:

Whenever we come across the transformation of energy, it is said that energy can neither be created nor be destroyed but its form changes from one to another. i.e. the law of conservation of energy is obeyed. My research deals with the same that proves that energy can be created and can be destroyed. i.e. It totally negates law of conservation of energy. Keeping this in view, it also shows how a body can be set in motion at our will without giving any input energy and hence its kinetic energy can be put to immense use in various works. For e.g., for production of electrical energy, thermal power stations use steam as a source of kinetic energy. In hydroelectric power station, Kinetic energy of water is a source for driving alternator. In nuclear power stations, heat energy produced by nuclear reaction is used to heat water which changes to steam and its kinetic energy is used to drive the alternator. In these three cases, one most common thing is kinetic energy. But this creation of kinetic energy requires the huge amount of earth's resources and the output is not only electrical energy but also the pollutants which are detrimental to our ecology. My research states how a magnet can be of immense use in providing us kinetic energy without any input. Hence it can be put to various use where there is need of kinetic energy.

Keywords: Magnets, magnetic energy, rotation, wheels, tangent, circumference, unbalanced force

1. Introduction

Production of kinetic energy has always involved external force. According to work energy theorem, change in kinetic energy is equal to external work done on the body. Let's think, if external work done on the body can be gotten from a source that does not require any energy in any form, then, the body can be set in motion indefinitely and for all time.

In this area, a great effort has been made by me to construct a machine where there is motion of wheels without any external agent driving it. The magnetic force itself is the cause and effect of it.

2. Description of Device Setting

1. The technique of device setting depicts that with the help of magnets and magnetic screens at the circumference of a wheel in the direction of the tangent, such an unbalanced force " \vec{F} " is produced [see Figure 1] which is helpful in keeping the wheels always mobile and due to the mobility of the wheels it's executive condition is not put to an end till it is so desired and stopped. That is, it may be controlled at will.

In the context of principle of conservation of energy, it can be stated that the advance work done by the magnetic forces can be gotten for use at negligible investment of energy for it by a suitable setting of magnets and magnetic screens, as is clear by the given example of device setting.

2. This magnetic force can be helpful in the use of any work which needs rotation of wheels. For this no energy other than magnetism is needed.

3. The quantity of so required energy which is dependent on the number of rotations of wheels is unlimited.

4. The rotation of wheels will be completely pollution free and it will excel any source of energy in this regard.

5. In this management scheme, the investment will almost be negligible in acquiring energy.

2.1. How a Magnetic Source of Energy Can Be Established

To establish a magnetic source of energy, similar poles of magnets are set on the circumferences of circles. Their magnetic screens are set over the magnetic poles in such a way that an unbalanced force " \vec{F} " emerges to rotate the wheels, and it doesn't lose the position of action due to rotation of wheels. See Figure 1 or figure (6).

In terms of principle of conservation of energy, the poles of magnets and their screens are so arranged that the poles of magnet do some work on being contacted together and come back being covered by their magnetic screens to do the work again. For this, the relative displacement of the magnetic poles with their magnetic screens is so arranged that the energy lost by the travelling magnetic poles from one end of the magnetic screens is gained in its further reaching the other end in the course of complete rotation.

It is illustrated in Figure 1. Similar poles of magnets are set at the circumferences of wheels “W1” and “W2”. The wheels are made of non-magnetic substances. They are free to rotate on their axles. The lower half of the wheels is hidden by half cylindrical pots ($A_1 B_1 C_1$) and ($A_2 B_2 C_2$). These pots, which served the purpose of magnetic screens, are made of soft iron. The screen can be set anywhere as cover of both wheels according to need.

The wheels can be rotated jointly by the help of pulley and weight arrangement with known quantity of energy in the form of “mgh”.

2.2. Let's See How It Acts

The arrangement of magnetic screens with the magnetic poles produce a permanent active unbalanced downward force “ \vec{F} ” on the circumferences of both the wheels, which helps give motion to both wheels.

2.3. Clarification

The magnetic poles hidden behind the magnetic screens put forces on their screens in the direction of radii of the wheels. Therefore, the resultant of these forces becomes zero in the direction of tangent of circumferences of wheels, because the angle between the radius and their tangent is ninety degrees (90°). As such, those forces which act between the opposite magnetic poles outside the screens, it produces an unbalanced force “ \vec{F} ” which tends to give continuous motion to the wheels. This force tends to act towards the common tangent of the circumferences of the wheels downward because the obstructing opposite forces “ $-\vec{F}$ ” which balance it, ends. It is shown in Figure 2.

2.4. Specific Clarification of Unbalanced Force “F” with the Help of Figure 1 and 2)

When the magnetic screens are in the position of Figure 2, the wheels rotating force “ \vec{F} ” (which is the resultant of forces like $\vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2, \vec{F}_3, \dots$) become balanced by its equal and opposite force ($-\vec{F}$) which is resultant of forces acting among the poles S_3, S_4, S_5 , and N_3, N_4, N_5 . Therefore, under the circumstances, the poles of magnet neither support nor oppose the movement of the wheels.

However, when the magnetic screens are set in the position of Figure 1, the opposite force ($-\vec{F}$), which opposes the force “ \vec{F} ” is finished. It is because its producer magnetic poles (S_3, S_4, S_5 and N_3, N_4, N_5) are covered by the magnetic screens and put perpendicular force on the screen, as a result of which its resultant ($-\vec{F}$), becomes nil in the direction of tangent of the circumferences of the wheels.

In the above circumstances, we get such an unbalanced force “ \vec{F} ” which helps rotate the wheels continuously.

2.5. Measurement of Rate of Deriving Energy by This Setting Which Is Achieved After “T” Seconds of Its Start

Suppose that

“ \vec{F} ” = Unbalanced force in the direction of common tangents of both the wheels
(in downward direction),

“ \vec{M} ” = moment of inertia,

“ \vec{a} ” = acceleration (in radian per second square) in both the wheels due to force “ \vec{F} ”.

“T” = time in seconds (after which derivation of energy begins).

According to Newton 2nd law of motion,

$$\vec{a} = \vec{F} / \vec{M} \text{ radian per second} \dots \dots \dots \text{(i)}$$

The 2nd equation of motion states that

$$\vec{V} = \vec{U} + \vec{a}t$$

Here \vec{U} = initial velocity = Zero.

\vec{V} = angular velocity radian per second.

Therefore $\vec{V} = 0 + \vec{a}t$ radian per second

Now $\vec{V} = \vec{a}t = \vec{F}t / \vec{M}$ (Because $\vec{a} = \vec{F} / \vec{M}$)

$$\text{Or } [\vec{V}]^2 = [\vec{F}t / \vec{M}]^2 = \vec{F}^2 t^2 / \vec{M}^2 \dots \dots \dots \text{(ii)}$$

now the kinetic energy of both the wheels after “t” seconds.

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \vec{V}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \times \vec{F}^2 t^2 / \vec{M}^2 \quad [\text{by equation (ii)}]$$

$$E_1 = \vec{F}^2 t^2 / 2\vec{M} \text{ joule} \dots \dots \dots \text{(iii)}$$

In the same way after (t+1) second the kinetic energy of both the wheels

$$E_2 = \vec{F}^2 (t+1)^2 / 2\vec{M} = \vec{F}^2 (t^2 + 2t + 1) / 2\vec{M}$$

$$\text{Or, } E_2 = (\vec{F}^2 t^2 + 2\vec{F}^2 t + \vec{F}^2) / 2\vec{M} \text{ joule} \dots \dots \dots \text{(IV)}$$

If the rate of gaining energy after “t” seconds is supposed to be “E”

Then

$$E = E_2 - E_1 \dots\dots\dots(V)$$

$$\text{Or, } E = (\vec{F}^2 t^2 + 2\vec{F}^2 t + \vec{F}^2) / 2\vec{M} - \vec{F}^2 t^2 / 2\vec{M}$$

$$E = 2\vec{F}^2 t + \vec{F}^2 / 2\vec{M}$$

$$\text{Or, } E = \vec{F}^2 (2t+1) / 2\vec{M} \dots\dots\dots(VI)$$

Mind that for such a source of energy ($\vec{F}^2/2\vec{M}$) is **rate-constant** which directs how a better source of energy can be achieved.

2.6. Experimental Clarification (for Getting Energy) in Terms of Principle of Conservation of Energy

First of all, the magnetic screens ($A_1B_1C_1$) and ($A_2B_2C_2$) are set upon the magnetic poles in the position cited in Figure 2, left the force of attraction between the opposite poles should be the maximum. In this condition a known quantity of energy " J_1 " joule (in the form of "mgh" by weight and pulley arrangement) is applied. Thereafter the number of joint rotations of wheels " n_1 ", cause due to J_1 joule is noted.

Thus, it is clear that for a complete rotation of both the wheels the essential energy is equal to J_1/n_1 joule. After this the magnetic screens are so arranged that the lower half part of those wheels are covered by the screens. See Figure 1.

Again when J_1 joule of energy in the form of "mgh" is applied both the wheels are allowed to rotate; and the number of rotations completed by virtue of its influence is noted.

Let's suppose that the number of rotations in this condition is " n_2 ".

Then we find that $n_2 > n_1$.

3. Why Is It So?

3.1. The Causes Call for Our Attention.

In the first situation as in Figure 2, the energy which the pair of opposite poles produce in coming closer to each other is fully exhausted in getting away from each other, because the poles of magnets are in constant contact with each other in getting closer and separating away.

In another situation as seen in Figure 1 the opposite magnetic poles remain in full contact in the course of getting nearer to each other, while they lose contact when they get farther from each other. It is because when they get away from each other they pass under the cover of magnetic screen. As a result, the energy gained in the way of coming nearer to each other is not lost in the way of getting farther.

Let's know that the energy lost in the way of passing from one end to the other is simultaneously gained also when the next end is reached. In this way the energy gained in coming closer of the opposite poles remains unconsumed when they get away from each other. Therefore, this additional energy increases the number of joint rotations of both the wheels from n_1 to n_2 .

Thus we get $n_2 > n_1$.

As such, in this condition: -

The energy gained in a complete rotation

$$= J_1/n_1 - J_1/n_2$$

$$= J_1 (1/n_1 - 1/n_2)$$

If we take magnets which are so powerful that the energy gained from coming closer of the opposite poles is more than the total of energy consumed in friction at axles and the molecular movement of magnetic screens, then as per Figure 1 the number of rotations " n_2 " provided by the use of J_1 joules becomes unlimited. In other words, the above managements of wheels are capable of making as many rotations as one may desire till it is stopped.

Therefore, in the above situation the energy gained from application of J_1 joule of energy

$$\text{Gain in Energy} = n_2 [J_1/n_1 - J_1/n_2]$$

$$= n_2 J_1 [1/n_1 - 1/n_2]$$

It is mindful that in the case of n_2 being a big number the value of " $1/n_2$ " becomes almost zero. Therefore, in such condition the value of acquired energy is $n_2 (J_1/n_1)$ joule. It is thus clear that the greater the value of n_2 the greater energy acquired.

4. Conclusion

The magnetic wheels produce kinetic energy can be put to immense usage. i.e. from driving vehicles to production of electricity. It can cater to world's energy crisis. Its mode of electricity production is non-conventional, non-exhaustible. Non-polluting and above all non-expensive. It can light even the home of poorest of the poor. Last but not the least, it can change the perception of those science enthusiast who till today see law of conservation of energy as a valid science theory.

Annexure

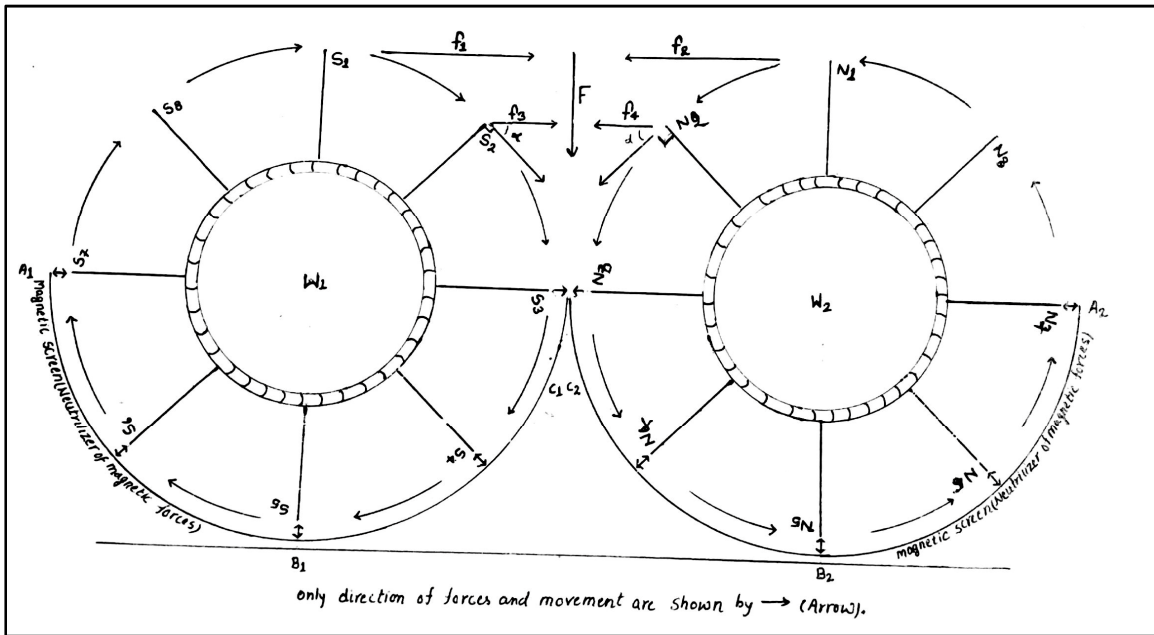


Figure 1

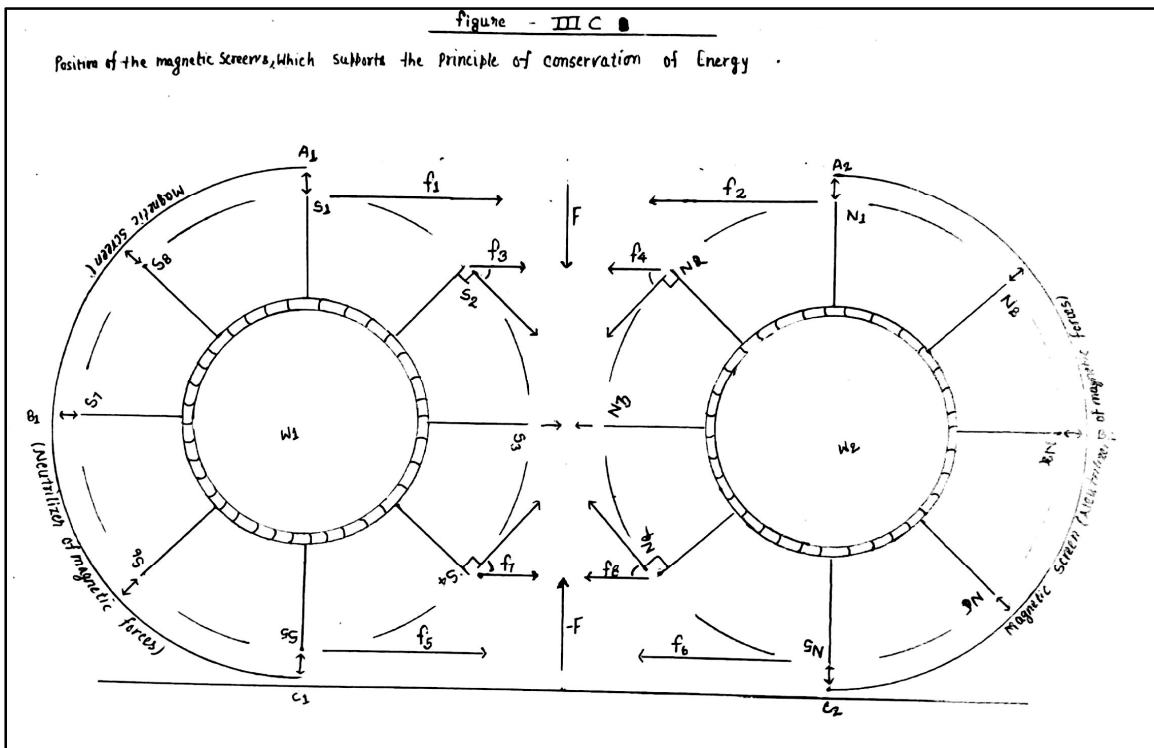


Figure 2