“PERMANENT MAGNET PULSE MOTOR-GENERATOR TO GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER AND CHARGE THE BATTERIES WITH FREE ENERGY CHARGING SYSTEMS”

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. : 37S1106

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Introduction:

In the present power systems, 10% to 15% account to power losses. This proves to be a disadvantage since this leads to decrease in the efficiency of the power system and hence increases the cost as well. Hence there is a need for an apparatus and a process that produces electrical power in a highly efficient configuration.

Free energy has two meanings:

1) Energy that can be obtained from a device at low cost.

2) More output energy that appears to be available than input energy.

The current process comprises various embodiments for utilizing electrical pulse current to provide and electrical power. Many over unity researches are attempting to harness the unique properties of pulse motors. These motors have the ability to self power and provide enough additional electrical energy to cover all the requirements for an average home. The most obvious question people ask is why no-one invented the Permanent magnet pulse motor before 1969, and the answer is fairly simple - the materials needed to build it were not widely available. From the late 19th century until the early 1940’s, steel permanent magnets were used in applications where permanent magnets were necessary for the device to function

(Compasses, etc.) Only in the late 1940's did Alnico and Ferrite permanent magnets finally improve sufficiently to be practical in applications previously reserved for electromagnets.

Invented in the period 1967-1969 by Mr. Robert Adams of New Zealand, for a variety of reasons the technology did not win immediate acceptance, not least of which was that the New Zealand government and the Lucas Corporation, for various reasons, allegedly directly suppressed it.

Objectives:

- The Law of Conservation of Energy is generally thought to be correct when it states that more energy cannot be taken out of any system than is put into that system. However, that does not mean that we cannot get more energy out of a system than we put into it.
- The Free Energy Pulse Motor-Generator is a device that demonstrates this free energy concept on a small scale. The pulse generator will generate the required electric power with less input.
- The first purpose of this project is to observe a different kind of charging, fundamentally opposite from conventional systems. Two different kinds of energies involved in the process can be carefully distinguished and manipulated for practical advantages in powering various loads.
- The purpose of this project is to investigate some of the advantages in this charging method over conventional methods.

Methodology:

Components required motor side (hardware):

Six Permanent Neodymium Magnets, Two Magnet Coils and Bearings, Driver Circuit, 10A Bridge Rectifier, Fabrication Material, Battery (10Ah-12V), High Frequency Inverter For CFL Lamps, Transistor-2N3055, Burden resistor, MOSFET, Choke, Line filter capacitor

Software requirement:

Micro C Compiler, Embedded C, Pickit-2 Programmer

Electronic components:

16F877A Microcontroller, 2*16 LCD, Regulator 7805, Potential Divider (10k).

Working:

The device consists of a motor, a commutation circuit and an inverter. The motor consists of permanent magnets fixed to a rotor. The stator employs pulsed DC electromagnets. The source or input for the electric power is the flux of the neodymium permanent magnets. The permanent magnets and the electromagnets are arranged around the rotor and stator opposing each other. As the permanent magnet rotor rotates, the permanent magnets are attracted to the iron core of the electromagnets.

When the permanent magnets are slightly passed to the center of the electromagnets, a short duration pulse of DC power is supplied to the electromagnets. This causes the permanent magnets to be repelled by the like polarity magnetic flux of the electromagnets. As the rotor rotates, the attraction and repulsion of the permanent magnets and electromagnets provide torque to a common axel shared with the generator and commutator. When the primary pulse to the electromagnet ends, the magnetic field developed around the electromagnet coils collapses. This collapsing electromagnetic field provides a voltage that can be employed to recharge a secondary battery on the motor side.

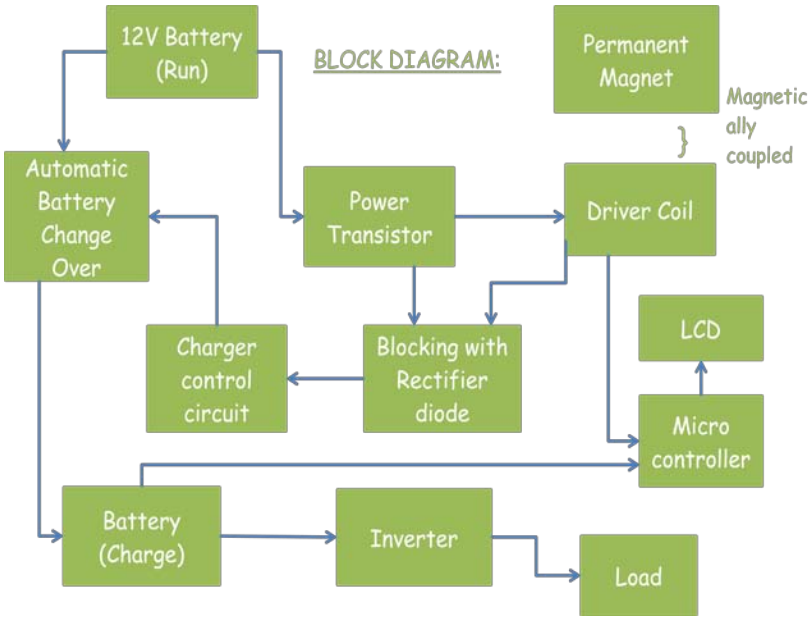

Fig 1: Block diagram

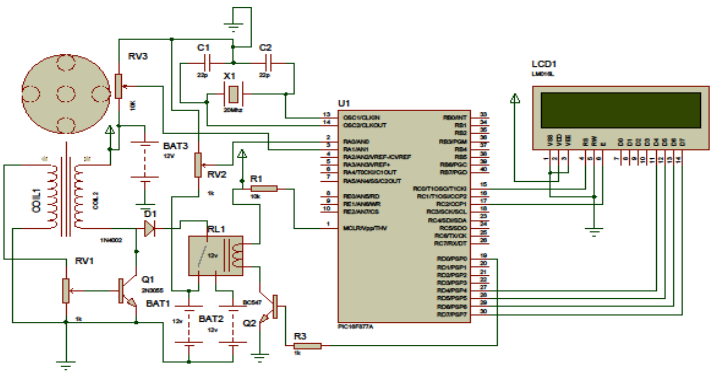

Fig 2: working circuit diagram

We have completed the hardware, fabrication & programming of microcontroller .Testing of the apparatus is done. The input which will be given is 11V and the output obtained about 19V. We are working on improving it to about 24V.

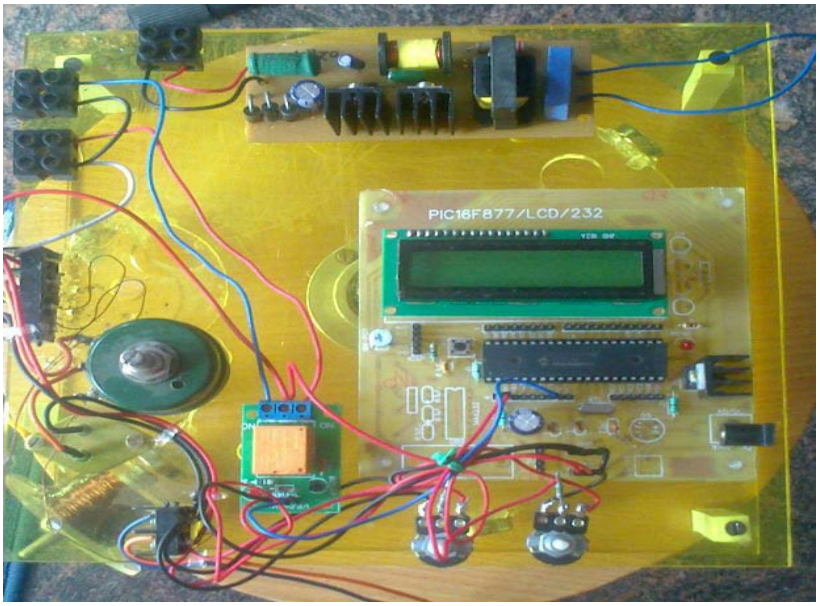

Fig 4: Snapshot

Fig 4: Snapshot

Program:

```
sbit LCD_RS at RC0_bit;

sbit LCD_EN at RC2_bit;

sbit LCD_D4 at RD4_bit;

sbit LCD_D5 at RD5_bit;

sbit LCD_D6 at RD6_bit;

sbit LCD_D7 at RD7_bit;

sbit LCD_RS_Direction at TRISC0_bit;

sbit LCD_EN_Direction at TRISC2_bit;

sbit LCD_D4_Direction at TRISD4_bit;

sbit LCD_D5_Direction at TRISD5_bit;

sbit LCD_D6_Direction at TRISD6_bit;

sbit LCD_D7_Direction at TRISD7_bit;
```

```
unsigned int ADC_v,ADC_i;
long pwr;
void ADC_init1()  //ADC init
{
ADCON0 = 0x00;
ADCON1 = 0x80;
}
void main()
{
 TRISD = 0x00;
TRISA = 0xFF;
 TRISC = 0x00;
 Lcd_Init();
 ADC_init1();
while(1)
 {
 Lcd_Cmd(_LCD_CLEAR);               // Clear display
 Lcd_Cmd(_LCD_CURSOR_OFF);          // Cursor off
ADC_v = ADC_Read(0);
ADC_i = ADC_Read(1);
Delay_1ms();
Lcd_Cmd(_LCD_FIRST_ROW);
Lcd_Out (1,1,"V=");
 Showcurrent(1,3,ADC_v);
Lcd_Out (1,7,"V");
Delay_100ms();
```

}

}

Result and conclusion:

The battery bank can be charged with least or almost no cost. By using this method, the batteries get conditioned to non-conventional form of charging and hence their efficiency and capacity increases. This stored energy can be used for lighter domestic loads like TV’s, DVD recorders, Fans etc. Thus, if such a motor is possible it can be used to drive an electrical generator thereby providing "free energy" for a home, business, or industry.

Maximum output is obtained with minimum losses in the system. The Free Energy Pulse Motor-Generator is a device that demonstrates this free energy concept on a small scale. The electronic circuit converts this power into mechanical energy. The first purpose of this project is to observe a different kind of charging, fundamentally opposite from conventional systems. Only after we notice two different kinds of energies involved in the process can we carefully distinguish and manipulate them for practical advantages in powering various loads. The second purpose is to investigate some of the advantages in this charging method over conventional methods.

Instead of looking at the battery that powers the system, we look at the charging battery and measure its inputs and outputs over the charge and discharge cycle. When the machine is properly built and tuned, by measuring with conventional meters we will see more energy leaving the receiving battery via a constant load than entered it. This kind of charging using permanent magnet pulse motor-generator with free energy charging system possesses more benefits as compared to other charging methods.

Future scope:

The battery bank can be charged with least or almost no cost. By using this method, the batteries get conditioned to non-conventional form of charging and hence their efficiency and capacity increases. This stored energy can be used for lighter domestic loads like TV’s, DVD recorders, Fans etc. Thus, such a motor can be used to drive an electrical generator thereby providing "free energy" for a home, business, or industry.

This model can be scaled up for higher loads. Additional coils can be added and the number of magnets employed on the rotor can also be increased. This in turn will increase the speed of the rotating part and more output may be obtained. The capacity of the inverter circuit can be increased to meet higher loads.

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