

International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology (IARJSET)
National Conference on Renewable Energy and Environment (NCREE-2015)
IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad
Vol. 2, Special Issue 1, May 2015



Free Energy Generator

Himank Pratap Singh¹, Harshit Upadhayay¹, Utkarsh Srivastava¹, Om Prakash Yadav²

Student, IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad, India¹,

Assistant Professor, IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad, India²

Abstract: More than 90 % of world's power is being generated using electromagnets based on Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. Many new technologies were discovered with time which led a drastic change in the perception of electric energy. But at the same time there is a misconception of FREE ENERGY. Energy becomes free only at a point after which we don't have to pay for generation after commissioning the unit. By using the magnetic force of magnets continuous motion (Energy) is generated.

In this research paper, the uses of free energy was noticed by using a magnet and few results are motivating us to review few research ground work of magnets to create a perfect strong prototype for better applications.

Key Words: Electromagnetic Induction, Free Energy, Neodymium Magnets

INTRODUCTION

There is no such thing as Free Energy. Any electric power from Solar cells, Wind Tidal, Geothermal, and Hydroelectric is only free, after starting up these methods for generating electric power by providing some capital cost. Energy becomes free only after some point since we do not have to pay charges for electric power generated through these non-conventional methods for generating electric power.

We used Neodymium magnets which are placed on the fins of the fan which has the capacity of 1-1.4[1]. Disc shaped magnets are in such a way that all the north poles and south poles are facing same directions. This magnet also produce a magnetic field, so both the magnetic field repel each other (like poles repel), which causes the fins to move. The Free Energy Generators was fitted onto the 2 wheelers in in-front. The power extracted was used to charge the mobile batteries; few positive results are motivating us to use the different necessary applications by using Free Energy.

Hence the concept of using magnets in generation of electricity has been around us from long time. For many years simple magnets have been used for their magnetic field to produce electric power. They are placed inside the core of generators and motors. 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 [2].

Magnet Engine free energy generator is an easy device to generate electrical energy. It works on the principle of Neodymium batteries [4]. In a simple motor, magnetic field is generated 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 [5].

It uses the permanent magnetic field of the magnet 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 electrical supply.



Fig. 1. Free energy generator

International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology (IARJSET) National Conference on Renewable Energy and Environment (NCREE-2015) IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad Vol. 2, Special Issue 1, May 2015



Fig 2. Internal view of free energy generator

EXPERIMENTS AND DISCUSSIONS A. Construction:

The basic model (prototype) of free energy generator consists of the following components:

- 1. Set of Nd magnets (Neodymium magnets).
- 2. Small electric motor (example: A DC FAN).

A simple DC generator/ motor consist of a rotor and stator. The stator of the machine does not move & normally is the outer frame of the machine; the rotor is free to move & normally is the inner part of the machine. The stator is made up of ferromagnetic and rotor is diamagnetic material. Slots are cut on the inner periphery of the rotor. These are interconnected to form the round windings. The winding in which the voltage is induced is called armature winding and in which current is passed is called field winding. Permanent magnets are used in some machines to provide the main flux of the machine. Shows the internal winding of the DC fan which is behaving as a generator (here).

The windings are coiled around a cavity in which the shaft is inserted & rotated to produce the electric power.

Now we need to rotate the shaft of the generator to produce power, for what we are using Neodymium magnets which are placed on the fins of the fans as shown. These disc shaped magnets are placed in such a way that all the north poles and south poles are facing one direction i.e. inwards or outwards. These magnets facing upwards produce a magnetic field. After this a larger sized magnet is faced these disc magnets [3]. This magnet also produce a magnetic field, so both the magnetic field repel each other (like poles repel), which causes the fins to move & finally rotate the shaft of the fan (generator).

Now as the shaft rotates between the windings, it cuts the flux created by the windings & a small amount of voltage

is produced in the conductor (shaft) which is collected by the two wires coming out of the fan.

There are two ways of rotating the rotor with the help of magnet which can be seen in figure shown below. **B. Installation:**

The free energy generator was fitted onto the 2 wheelers in-front of their outer body like on the mudguard where the air turbulence is higher with proper seals. The set-up was connected to a multi-meter to find the practical values of voltages & current. The power extracted was used to charge a mobile battery (the battery was charged 43 % when driven with a speed of 40 mph for 35 minutes).



Fig 3. Rotation of fan



Fig. 4. Internal View of fan

The Free Energy generators find the no. of applications in the real world. Many such applications are listed below:

C. Applications

1. Using with magnets (as shown above).

2. Used in 2 wheelers:

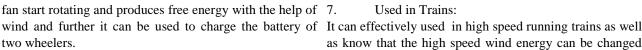
The free energy generated can be lifted on the sides of the two wheelers in such a way that as the vehicle moves the

International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology (IARJSET)

National Conference on Renewable Energy and Environment (NCREE-2015)

IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad

Vol. 2, Special Issue 1, May 2015



3. Used in 4 wheelers:

In the same manner the fan can also be fitted on the 4 running of fans and lights of the trains. wheelers and produce free energy.

4. Fitted in Chimneys:

The free energy generator can be fitted at the end if chimneys of the house or small industries in such a way that the exhaust gases rotate the shaft of the fan & produces small amount of free energy.

5. For charging small batteries:

01. This free energy can be used to charge small Li-ion or Lipolymer batteries of high voltage & low current, which are mainly used for charging of mobile phones and other 02. applications.

6. For small Watt Bulbs:

The free energy generators can be used to power up small 04. LEDs & Bulbs on vehicles and on the electronic hoardings etc.

Used in Trains:

as know that the high speed wind energy can be changed into electrical energy which can further be used in at least

There are many more applications of the free energy generator which are yet to be discovered.

REFERENCES:

- "What is strong magnet?" the magnetic matters blog. Adams magnetic products. October 5 2012. Retrieved 12 2012.
- http://www.freemagneticenergy.info/
- 03. Johnson, Howard R: US patent # 4,151,431 (April 24, 1979), "Permanent Magnet Motor".
 - "Boost convertor operation", LT0170 Design Manual, Carl Nelson & Jim Williams.
- 05. http://free-energi.com

