

Electric generator without external mechanical energy source - uses conventional generator and electric unit carrying field magnets and armature

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Other languages: German; *Inventor:* **Chitta Ranjan Mukherjee**

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Abstract

The magnetic to electrical energy conversion machine, e.g. generator, is designed such that, unlike conventional generators requiring an external source of mechanical energy to be input into the generator before electrical energy can be generated, no energy is required from any external source other than from the generator itself in order to generate electrical energy. Thus, the invention comprises a conventional electrical generator and an electrical unit fitted with excitation (field) magnets and an armature containing conductors that carry the electrical current opposing the counter force generated at the conventional generator shaft, to generate the drive force required to rotate the generator shaft. The electrical unit is mounted on the generator shaft and rotates together with the shaft and continuously exerts the drive force onto the shaft.

Description

The invention relates to a generator and, more particularly, to a machine which converts magnetic energy into electrical energy.

In the conventional generator, electricity is only generated when an equal amount of external mechanical energy is introduced into the generator will. The generator according to the invention does not need any power from any other external source than from the generator itself to be introduced to the Generate electricity.

When an electrical conductor moves in a magnetic field, it becomes an electromotive force is generated in the field. By closing the circuit a current flows through the conductor. The magnetic field exerts a force on this current from that on the conductor, i.e. on the armature and possibly the generator shaft in the event a generator acts against its movement. To counteract this counterforce, it is necessary to use external energy, for example from a turbine, a diesel engine or a hydraulic device, so that the armature of the generator moves on and thereby continuously generates electrical energy.

In the generator according to the invention, a drive system is used, that for driving the generator armature instead of such external energy only consumed some of the

energy that is generated in the generator itself, so that the other part of the energy is available for other uses. This means that for the production of electrical energy with the invention Generator no additional effort Fuel required is.

In the generator according to the invention, a part of the electrical Energy generated in a conventional generator by an armature out, which is arranged in another stronger magnetic field. The anchor is together with the magnet that generates this stronger magnetic field on the axis of the rotating armature of the generator attached, so that from this stronger field the force exerted on this current and thus on this armature acts on the axle. The current through this stronger magnetic field is dimensioned and flows in such a way Direction that the force generated by the field overcomes the back pressure that is on the axis is exercised by the generator magnets. In addition, the power takes care of the required angular momentum on the axis to keep the generator armature running to hold, whereby electrical energy is generated. This current always flows through this magnetic field in the same direction. Since this field and the current come together rotate with the axis, the field always exerts this force on the axis and holds it she running. If this magnetic field is stronger than the generator's magnetic field, a force is generated at a lower current in the former field that of the Is equal to the force generated by a stronger current in the latter field. The back pressure on the electricity generated by the weaker field of the generator is overcome by allowing a fraction of the electricity generated through this stronger field is allowed to flow and that if a little more current flows, the axis receives the angular momentum required for rotation. Thus only drifts a fraction of the electricity generated uses the generator to produce electrical Energy on. The stronger this second magnetic field in comparison with the generator field can be made, the lower the fraction of the electricity generated, the is required to operate the generator. So if the generator ever had electricity begins to generate, part of this generated electricity holds that in the stronger Magnetic field flows, generating the generator of performance on To run. The other part of the electricity produced is used to power the generator is not required, can be used for useful work.

This drive system is referred to below as an electrical device designated.

In such generators, where the armature is not the rotor, the electrical device sits on the rotor axis, which gives the same result receives.

The generator according to the invention thus comprises a conventional generator for generating electrical energy and an electrical device that the generated on the conventional generator shaft when generating electrical energy retarding force counteracts, with part of the generated by the generator electrical energy is consumed.

As a conventional generator, any generator is used, its The rotating part is usually referred to as the rotor and its stationary part as the stator will.

The electrical device of the generator according to the invention is the Structure of a generator similar and has field-generating field magnets and one with Ladders

wrapped anchor. The field magnets consist of substances that are opposite to the Magnetism are highly permeable, whereby their permeability is many times greater is than that of the steel used for the generator field magnets. So is the field of the electrical device is many times stronger than that of the generator.

There are either the field magnets or the armature around the other of these arranged around the two parts. The air gap between the armature and the poles of the Magnets in the electrical device are made with a conventional high-permeability Substance filled, around the air gap in the magnetic circuit practically reduced to zero.

The electrical device is on the rotor shaft of the conventional Generator attached and rotates together with the shaft. So there is none Relative movement between the field poles and the armature during rotation.

Through the magnetic field of the electrical device flows as a result of the Conductor on the armature in the desired direction a unidirectional current, whereby on the armature through its magnetic field and thus on the shaft continuously a force is exerted which compensates for the counterforce exerted by the generator.

If the field strength of a conventional generator is B , the length its conductor is denoted by L and the current flowing through it is denoted by I . the magnitude of the opposing force F exerted on the conductor and thus on the shaft becomes $F = BLI$.

If the field strength of the electrical device $2B$, the length of his Conductor L and only a current flows through, the strength of which is half that of the im Generator corresponds to the current flowing, is the force exerted on the armature $F' = 2B \times L \times I = LI$.

2 This shows that the armature of the electrical device and thus the force exerted on the driving shaft is equal to the opposing force which exerted on the shaft by the conventional generator. The power is generated that it acts in such a direction that it compensates for the opposing force. A slightly stronger current flow ensures the required torque on the shaft. That's why the shaft and thus the armature are moved further and electrical energy is generated.

Half of the current flows through the electrical device half the generator voltage is required. Consequently will $1/4$ of the generated power is lost to counteract the deceleration force. the remaining $3/4$ of the generated energy or a little less of it stand for the Outside consumption available.

If the field strength of the electrical device is a multiple of the Field strength of the generator is, for example, 5 times, it is necessary that $1/5$ of the generated current flows in the electrical device to the compensating To generate power. $1/5$ of the generated voltage is required for the current to flow. Thus $1/25$ or 4% of the generated energy is used in the electrical installation, while 96% or a little less of it is available for external consumption. In this way it is not necessary that any

electrical energy from an external source in the generator according to the invention for generating electrical Energy is introduced.

The invention is explained in more detail, for example, with the aid of the drawing.

FIG. 1 shows schematically an embodiment of an inventive Generator in one position.

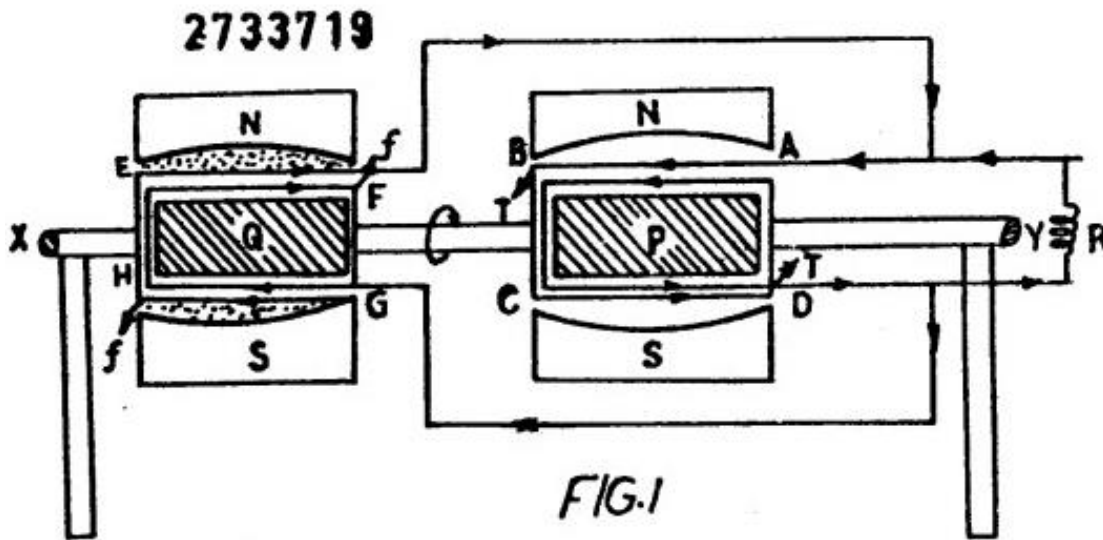
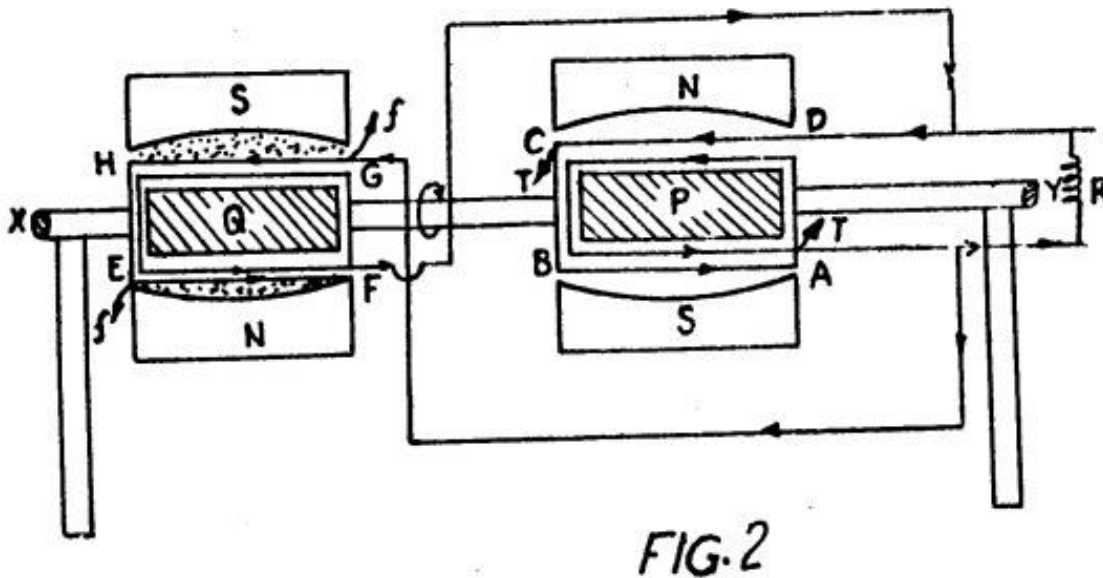


FIG. 2 shows the generator of FIG. 1 with the shaft rotated through 180° is.



To simplify the illustration, FIGS. 1 and 2 show a two-pole A single winding generator and a two-pole electrical device shown with a single winding, with the armature of the main generator as the rotor is provided.

In Fig. 1, the conventional generator is in the right section and the left section shows the electrical equipment.

The generator has a coil ABCD, which is wound on an armature P. is and sits on a driving shaft XY.

The north and south poles of the field magnets of the generator are marked with N and S denotes. When the armature is in the magnetic field in the direction of the curved arrows rotates, a current flows in the armature winding when an outer circle R is closed of the generator entering under the North Pole and exiting under the South Pole, like this is shown in FIG.

The electrical equipment is supplied with the necessary current.

This current is dependent on the factor by which the field of the electric Establishment stronger than the generator field should be, and of the ratio of the Ladder lengths set in the two anchors. The electricity is supplied directly by an or several generator armature coils or from an independent winding on the generator armature, which for this purpose is connected to a commutator for the supply of direct current from a separate DC generator or from any conventional one Process accepted.

Alternatively, the voltage of the generator output current can rise first downgraded the required level by a transformer and then the required Amperage of the electrical device are supplied after the current in is usually directed unilaterally.

The north and south poles of the field magnet of the electric facility are denoted by N and S. A conductor EFGH is wound around the armature Q. The air gap between the poles of the magnet and the armature is a highly permeable substance filled. The whole electrical installation is as a unit on the driving wave XY arranged and rotates with her.

The current in the main generator occurs in the particular one shown in FIG Falling in through the North Pole along conductor AB and stepping across the South Pole along the way CD off. The couple TT shown in Fig. 1 acts on the winding and thus on the wave, against its movement. The electricity required for the electrical Facility, a fraction of the electricity produced by the generator, as above is obtained flows into the electrical device via the south pole along the conductor GH and exits it via the North Pole along the conductor EF. The magnetic field of the electrical equipment exerts a force on this current. Acts on his anchor a couple of forces ff in such a direction that an effect is contrary to the couple of forces TT is reached. Because between the magnet and the armature in the electrical device if there is relative movement, no further pair of forces is generated here, that could counteract the couple ff. Thus, part of the equals that of the generator generated current from the counteracting torque on the generator shaft acts as a result of the action of the generator. A somewhat stronger current ensures that that the armature is moved further, whereby electrical energy is generated is used in a conventional generator

to overcome this counteracting Power couple, i.e. for generating electrical, thermal, hydraulic energy or the like, consumes external power. As part of the generated electrical Energy compensates for this opposing force couple, the generator works continuously. The remaining part of the generated electrical energy is external Use available.

To generate electrical energy according to the invention needs therefore no other external energy is provided or to be consumed.

After turning 1800, section AB of the generator winding is located opposite the south pole, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the current from the generator exits via BA. The position of the different parts of the electrical Setup also changes. The winding GH takes along with the south pole now the upper position compared to the lower position of FIG.

In order to obtain the same force couple ff , this time, we exit Fig. 2 can be seen, the current also in the electrical device via the Head GH in and out via head EF. Thus, the current flows in the electrical Device always in a given direction, i.e. the current in the electrical The facility is always directed in one direction, i.e. unidirectional.

Because between the field magnets and the conductors in the electrical installation there is no relative movement and since the current strength does not fluctuate quickly, no noticeable change in flux acts on their field magnets.

The magnetic induction in the electrical device can be around many times more powerful than in the main generator. Highly permeable Materials because of their low resistance to flux changes cannot be used as generator field kernels, can still be used as field kernels can be used in electrical equipment because of the field cores as above explained, no field change is effective.

In the generator according to the invention, in which the permeability the generator field core is 10,000 and that of the electrical equipment is 100,000, the field strength of the electrical device is 10 times greater than that of the Generator. If the coil length is kept the same in both armatures, it becomes 1/10 of the generator current consumed in the electrical device to counteract the force to compensate on the shaft, i.e. $BLI = 10B \times L \times 1/10$.

Thus 1/100 or 1% of the generator energy is from the electrical Facility consumed.

In addition, 3 to 5% of the energy given off by the generator is used used to excite the field magnets of the generator. Less than 1% will required to excite the field magnets of the electrical equipment (their magnetic circuits, that do not have an air gap have low resistance and require little Energy for arousal). 1% is consumed when using a transformer. Thus, with a consumption of 6 to 8% of the generator output power for the compensation of the counterforce on the generator shaft 92 to 94% of the output Energy for external consumption.

If in the generator according to the invention, the coil length of the armature of the electrical equipment is $1/5$ of that of the generator armature and the diameter Their armature is kept the same, half of the generator current is in the electrical Facility consumed because $BLI = 1OB \times L / 5 \times 1$ This means $1/4$ or 25% of the Generator energy are consumed in the electrical device. If you pull the other consumption of 5 to 7%, as explained above, is taken into account a loss of 30 to 32%. So you get 68 to 70% of the output from the generator Energy at the expense of 30 to 32% output energy and without any other external Energy is consumed. To generate as much energy with a conventional one Generators with an efficiency of 80% need $5/4$ times or 125% of this energy are fed continuously.

In that the length of the armature conductor of the electrical device $1/5$ or so of the length of the generator anchor ladder, the cost becomes the electrical equipment reduced.

The gain in magnetic induction in the electric field Facility compared to the generator field can thus be used in two ways be, namely once to reduce the Energy consumption in the electrical equipment and on the other hand to reduce the length of the conductor in the armature of the electrical device and thus in terms of size and cost.

It can be seen that even if the field strength of the electrical device is only twice the generator field strength, 68 to 70% of the generator output power can be obtained without consuming any external energy.

The above calculation is only an approximation, in the small losses, such as copper losses in the armature of the electrical device, Energy losses to rotate the moment of inertia throughout the machine with the required Angular velocity and the like are not taken into account. The bill should show that a large amount of energy can be obtained by only a fraction of the output energy, but not any form of external energy will.

By supplying the pure output energy of the generator according to the invention the power generated in the system can be used for the electrical installation to drive other machines coupled to the shaft. Since no fuel all types of vehicles and machines can be consumed with this generator operate.

A motor can be used to start the generator. If the Once the machine has started generating energy, it runs by itself further, using a fraction of the energy generated.

In this way, the generator according to the invention can be used very cheaply Preserve energy and get work done.

Smaller types of generators for household energy can be started in this way that the shaft by means of an attached handle turned will. A conventional starter can be provided for vehicles. Blank page.

A very interesting 1977 patent from Germany. Let's digress a little bit. There is a story that after World War II, two American soldiers smuggled into the US a device resembling a umformer, they found in the basement of a German house and which was used as an emergency light, without a battery to provide voltage and current for an electric bulb. It was a small (maximum 300 watts) device. It was made using a modified Bosch VW alternator. One of them (Lockridge) reproduced them and sold them to people who used them on camping trips etc. John Bedini also became familiar with this design. John Bedini had the "remains" of one of these reproduced devices (no longer working) and explained how he thought they worked. Perhaps it was this acquaintance that prompted a radio engineer with a good audio production background to pursue free energy devices.

My story. After graduating from high school in 1982, I worked for a year as an auto electrical repairman for a trucking company before being drafted into the Army. We had a World War II veteran, a local innovator, working in our shop. He told me that at the end of the war, after the surrender of Hitler's Germany, an Abwehr reconnaissance team was captured in Austria. They had a radio station with a umformer, which was started by a cable (a variant of a chainsaw) and powered the radio station without a battery. Of course, no one believed this story and laughed at him a little, writing it off to the oddities of the old man. But he was building something. Now I understand what this veteran was trying to build.

The third story isn't mine. about how one electrical engineer in 1945 participated in the ferrying from an underground dock in the Baltic to load onto a ship, a German single-seat electric attack submarine. And he assured me that the electric motor received electric current from a generator that rotated itself. Such are three interesting episodes from the past of German scientific and technological thought.

We may or may not believe these stories, but they exist.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, [the story of Tesla's self-propelled electric car \(1931\)](#). At that time, it was impossible to install an alternating current motor on a vehicle with variable operating modes. Even today, with the development of power switching electronics and programming, it is not a simple engineering task. Tesla could equip a vehicle with a DC motor and supply an electromechanical self-sufficient DC generator demonstrating propulsion without external charging. The stories about the AC motor and the miracle box appeared to hide the real fact of the design. In 1977, this patent, with no demonstration of a practical model. Anyway, we don't know if the inventor had a working model. But Robert Alexander's motor-dynamo installed on a vehicle in 1973-75 ([US3913004](#)) was demonstrated to be self-sufficient and to move without external charging.

Unfortunately, by some strange coincidence, no one has been able to design such devices. I also worked on this problem, unfortunately to no avail. As a consequence, I started a more detailed study of electromechanisms, in particular electromagnetic generators. I have some work in the pulsed generation system. Pulsed only in that it has a BI-monopolar design, which is further developed to a bipolar design. ([details in my book A Generator](#)).

In consequence of a lot of calculations in systems of electric generators and motors it dawned on me to check one point with DC motors and generators. I was surprised that the possibility of increasing the torque of a DC motor is solved by a simple design solution, unlike a DC generator, where the electromagnetic moment of resistance to rotation is always proportional to the generated power.

As a result, this rebus is a problem, which in essence should be solved by a high school student or a first-year student of a profile institute, I solved. How I solved this problem you can learn from my book: [PROOF of OVERUNITY * DC MOTORS AND GENERATORS](#)

[Serge Rakarsky * Independent researcher on overunity systems](#)