



ISSN(Online): 2320-9801
ISSN (Print): 2320-9798

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: www.ijircce.com

Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2017

Generation of Power using Perpetual Motion

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ABSTRACT: Energy demand is increasing day by day with rapid growth in industrialization as well as modernization. But the energy resources are gradually decreasing at high extent. Within a few years the energy resources will be diminished and hence there will be lack of fuel (coal, wood, water, etc.) for power generation. The other renewable sources such as solar, wind, biomass etc are available with certain drawbacks as they are dependent on atmospheric conditions. The perpetuum based power generation i.e., using free energy available in nature for the power generation. Free energy also used to minimize the cost of energy consumption. The free energy generator is a decent, powerful and well-looking topology that can give benefit to human being. The motto of this paper is to present one of the methods of power generation which is independent of any atmospheric conditions unlike wind, solar, biomass etc and does not even depend on any fuels or raw materials unlike thermal or diesel generators. Here we first tried to attain perpetual motion using gravitational energy and then achieved the perpetual motion and output by using magnetic energy. The gravitational energy though weak, is uniform and continuous and magnetic energy which depends on the magnetic strength offers a good source of energy for harnessing.

KEYWORDS: Perpetual Motion, Gravity Generator, Magnetic Generator

I. INTRODUCTION

NEED –

As the energy demand is increasing nowadays with rapid growth in industrialisation as well as modernization. But the energy resources are gradually depleting to high extent. Hence the perpetuum based power generation offers the best solution of power generation.

BACKGROUND –

Electrical energy plays an important role in modern world. It is basic necessity for the society, it also has vital role in economic development of a country. Many functions necessary to present day living, grind to halt when the supply of power stops.

The electrons in the molecules of rock formations have been orbiting steadily for millions of years without stopping – a best example for perpetual motion. So, why don't electrons run out of energy and just slow down to a standstill? Quantum Mechanics has shown that the universe is a seething cauldron of energy with particles popping into existence and then the project deals with achieving perpetual motion using magnetic forces. This will be similar to hydro-electric plants. The magnetic generator has advantages over the hydro-electric plant, as they do not require fuel and are eco friendly. Once set up they continue operating for at least few hundreds of years. Secondly, the location of that plant is not restricted to specific geometrical areas as it is in hydro electric plants. And is independent of atmospheric parameters as in Solar plants. If the magnetic generation comes under operation and working then it can replace all existing nuclear and fossil fuel plants and it would essentially solve the problem of global warming to the extent it is caused by fossil fuel used. Ideally, Perpetual motion is the action of a propeller that never stops spinning without any motor or propulsion system that today's modern world is making it spin. This was argued upon by various scientists that

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it would be against the Law of Thermodynamics that states that the, 'the total energy of an isolated system is constant; energy can be transformed from one form to another but *cannot be created nor destroyed*'. Yet many scientists since centuries are working on it. And some have succeeded in proving it wrong saying it has no objection with the Law of Thermodynamics dropping out again. Knowing that $E = mc^2$, we can see that a tremendous amount of energy is needed to create any form of matter. Scientists remark that if we could tap even a small part of that energy, then we would have free energy for our lifetime. Initially we intended to achieve perpetual motion using gravitational energy. But in course of the project since we failed to achieve the ideal state in construction, we have switched to magnetic repulsive forces to achieve perpetual motion.

A) LITERATURE SURVEY –

Perpetual motion using gravitational pull: The "magic wheel", a wheel spinning on its axle powered by loadstones, appeared for the first time in 8th-century Bavaria, Germany. The wheel was supposed to rotate perpetually; in fact, it did rotate for a long time, but friction inevitably eventually stopped it. Early designs of perpetual motion machines were done by Indian mathematician–astronomer Bhaskara II, who described a wheel (Bhāskara's wheel) that he claimed would run forever. Later in 13th century a French scientist Villard de Honnecourt, in 15th century Taccola and later Leonardo Da Vinci did extensive study on overbalanced wheel. In 17th century Johann Bessler claimed that he had built such machine, the secret of which would be revealed only if he is paid properly. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, was one of the witness in the exhibition where Bessler showed the working of the machine closing its main working part. Serious criticism rose at that time. Later the great scientist Jean Bernoulli wrote "...any motion which exists in nature can be used to support a perpetual motion. In these instances such machines cannot be regarded as purely artificial perpetual motion, but rather as a combined perpetual motion because their motion is assisted by nature. I am convinced that Bessler's Wheel is of this type."

Recently in 2009, two scientists from Taiwan Chun Chao Wang, Yuh_suiang Wang have published their patent, where they have used the same principle to generate electricity. And a Russian scientist Mikhail Dmitriev on January 28th 2011 used the same principle to increase the torque of rotating devices.

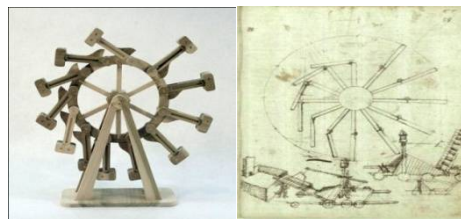


Fig 1. a) Device of Villiard de Honnecourt in 1253 b) Device by Taccola in 15th century

PERPETUAL MOTION USING MAGNETIC FORCES –

The concept of *Magnetic Power Generator* is as old as the late 1600s. Right from Newton to Albert Einstein, all major scientists have tried to explore this field. In 1821, Hans Christian, a Denmark based scientist noticed that when he placed compass near the electricity flow, the needle always moved and it formed the basis of further studies. But the first major invention happened in the year 1874 when Wesley Gary created self powered magnetic motor. He completely defied the logic and came up with the idea that changed the way world perceived magnetism. He registered his first patent in 1877.

A German inventor by the name of Hans Coler in the year 1925 actually produced electricity from his motor based on magnetic force. While working for German army, Coler took his experiment to next level and produced about 6 KW of electricity by using simple battery during the war. The Hitler regime was so impressed by the idea that they decided to fund the project of *Magnetic Power Generator* on large scale. After the World war, this information was then shared with the British rulers.

In 1946, the real attempts to develop magnetic generator started. A boy named John RR Searl developed such objects that flew without any external source and he was so motivated to make this energy available to all that he even



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convinced many companies to support him with their facility and magnetic engineers. In U.S., the first patents were issued in 1970s and 80s.

The technology has improved by leaps and bounds since then and this field has progressed from zero point magnetic power generators to motionless magnetic generators. The U.S. patent for motionless generators was awarded in March, 2002.

This energy resource that has never been as widely commercialized as now is known as Zero Point field. And a generator based on this concept works itself without any breaks and hence can provide power of all your daily electricity requirements. As per experts, this is the future of power and magnetic energy is a perfect energy resource for tomorrow because it produces free energy without any inputs. 'A practical guide to free energy sources', a text book authored by Patrick J Kelly in the year 2002 contains various methods of achieving free energy, two of them greatly adored; ShenHe Wang's Permanent Magnet Motor and Donald Lee Smith's magnetic generator lucidly explains the method to harness magnetic forces to convert it into electrical energy.



Fig 2. Magnetic generator

II. PRINCIPLE INVOLVED

BASIC CONCEPT

The basic concept we employed is *perpetual motion* which means the motion that continues indefinitely without any external source of energy or Perpetual motion is the action let's say a propeller that never stops spinning without any motor or propulsion system of today's modern world making it spin. Basically perpetual motion is one which continues forever.

Here we first tried to attain perpetual motion using gravitational energy, the concept is as follows.

GRAVITY GENERATOR:

The introduction of a new concept of generation of Electricity from a medium that is still untapped till date. This medium is neither dependant on bright sunlight nor on fast winds. The beauty is that it does not even cause the deadly global warming and does not use the dying oil reserves either. Gravity is a force that pulls everything towards the centre of earth.

A gravity power generation mechanism utilizes a gravity energy conversion unit to convert the gravitational potential energy into the kinetic energy. The gravitational energy conversion unit produces positive torques by adopting outward-spreading single directional swing arms and reduces the negative torques by cooperating with the folding action of the single directional swing arms, so as to perform a long-time, effective and continuous energy conversion of converting gravity potential energy into the kinetic energy. Next, the kinetic energy will be transmitted to a power generating unit to perform another energy conversion of converting the kinetic energy into the electric energy. And finally, a power supply system is used to transmit the electric energy out.

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Fig 3. Overbalanced wheel

MAGNETIC GENERATOR:

The earth is constantly bombarded by electromagnetic energy from the sun and other orbiting and stable bodies in the skies. Even when we can't see those bodies, such as the sun at night, they are visible somewhere around the world, showering that energy down onto us. Unfortunately, until recently there was no known technology to harness that magnetic energy and put it to good use.

The actual principles of creating electricity using a magnetic energy generator are remarkably similar to any other form of energy creation – wind, diesel, water and solar. A power source, be it wind, diesel, water or sun, causes a generator to move a turbine, which in turn produces electricity. The only major difference is, in the case of magnetic energy, the power source that turns the turbine is the earth's freely available electromagnetic field. Magnets and magnetic forces induce perpetual motion to turn the turbine and create an indefinite supply of electricity. Magnet does not actually exert any power at all. In the same way that a solar panel does not put any effort into producing electricity, the power of a magnet flows from the environment and not from the magnet. The electrical pulse which creates the magnet, aligns the atoms inside the steel and creates a magnetic "dipole" which has the same effect that the electrical "dipole" of a battery does. It polarises the quantum environment surrounding it and causes great streams of energy flow around itself. One of the attributes of this energy flow is what we call "magnetism" Unlike the battery, we do not put it in a position where it immediately destroys its own dipole, so as a result, energy flows around the magnet, pretty much indefinitely.

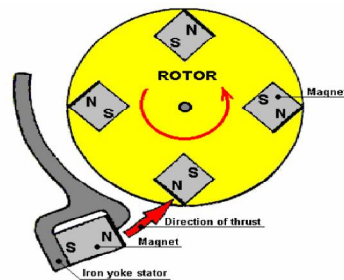


Fig 4. Rotation using repulsion force

However, if it would be possible to switch off the magnetic force, or at least to diminish its strength, then the ball could be put back with less work invested. The gain would be obvious. In picture above, is one invention of John Bedini. The device is using the repulsion force of magnets because the same poles of magnets in rotor and yoke are facing each other. In order to have some momentum on the rotor the yoke must be movable to create force with variable intensity. The rotor can be pushed by pushing the yoke close to it and then returning it back to allow next magnet to approach North Pole of the magnet in the yoke.

The basic idea is to use minimal current, just enough to create a small opposing magnetic field. Using a strong current to oppose a permanent magnet would be useful to do once, but if it was necessary to do it many times than pulsing current would behave similar to alternating current and would create heat losses in the electromagnet due to hysteresis and whirling Eddy currents.

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III. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND ITS ASSOCIATED HARDWARE

BLOCK DIAGRAM AND DESCRIPTION

Our first block diagram was as shown in fig 5 which used the concept of gravity for attaining the perpetual motion. This fail to attain perpetual motion due to *balance problems and high friction offered to gravity energy conversion unit.*

So we took another concept for attaining perpetual motion, i.e. use of free energy of magnets particularly repulsive force of magnets which causes continuous motion i.e. when same poles are brought nearer, a repulsive force will develop and this principle is used here for attaining perpetual motion. The magnets are arranged circularly on a wheel each facing same pole outwards and an electromagnet arrangement which produces pulsating magnetic field providing repulsion to the magnets causing rotator motion. The block diagram of this arrangement is shown in fig 8 below.

FUNCTION OF EACH BLOCK

MAGNETIC ARRANGEMENT – Here the magnets are arranged in a circle on a free rotating wheel with same poles facing outwards and an electromagnet used to create pulsating magnetic field using a pulsing circuit, due to repulsive force the magnets start to move and cause the continuous motion of wheel.

WHEEL ARRANGEMENT – The free rotating wheel is there on which the magnets are arranged in circular fashion. This wheel is free rotating and it has shaft to which gear arrangement and generator is connected. This wheel rotates due to magnetic repulsive force. As wheel rotates it drives the generator through proper gear arrangement.

GEAR ARRANGEMENT – To the shaft a wheel a proper gear arrangement is done. It produces proper gear ratio between shaft of a wheel and generator. This arrangement is used to increase the speed to operate the generator since the speed produced by magnetic repulsive force is not sufficient to drive the generator.

DC GENERATOR – Here dc motor is used as generator. It is driven by magnetic repulsive force through proper gear ratio.



Fig 5. Block diagram with gravity concept



Fig 6. Block diagram with concept of magnetic repulsive force

A) CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING MAGNETS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT

All matter is made of atoms. Electrons are negatively charged Particles of atoms. As an electron moves around, it makes, or induces a magnetic field. The atom will then have a north and a south pole.

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Magnets are arranged in circular manner with same polarity facing outwards and fixed on wheel. Electromagnet with is fixed in front of this arrangement. Since we know that like poles repel, here the same poles are facing each other a repulsive force is exerted and the magnet moves to avoid it and next magnet comes in front of opposite fixed magnet of some polarity, while the electromagnet is in off condition, it also experiences the repulsive force and moves apart and since all the magnets are arranged in circular manner this continues and causes the wheel to rotate. As the rotation continues the speed will increase due to continuous repulsive force.

WHEEL ARRANGEMENT – The front wheel is made of non magnetic material in order not to create any hindrance to the magnetic field interaction. The wheel is connected to the shaft which bears another wheel made of iron for smooth movement on the shaft. The second wheel is connected to the generator.

GEAR ARRANGEMENT – A bigger wheel is fixed to the other side of the shaft. This wheel is in turn connected to the shaft of generator. This arrangement is to achieve proper gear ratio to increase the speed. The ratio of this type of gear arrangement is 1:35 i.e. one rotation of a bigger wheel causes 35 rotations of the shaft of the generator. This provides proper speed for the generator to operate.

GENERATOR – Here a dc motor is used as generator with ratings 12volts, 3wats. This generator is driven by free energy of magnets and is connected to set of LED's.

B) HARDWARE COMPONENTS

The following are the hardware components.

ROTATING WHEEL SETUP

Wooden wheel – This a made of a non magnetic material and this is freely rotating. Magnets are arranged on this wheel with same poles facing outwards. This has shaft extended for fixing of another wheel which in turn is connected to the generator. This has a diameter of 0.3m, thickness of 0.004m and weighs 0.5Kg.



Fig 7. Wooden wheel

Iron wheel – This is a larger wheel compared to the former one. It is of diameter 0.4m and thickness of 0.07m and weighs 6Kg.



Fig 8. Iron wheel

GEAR ARRANGEMENT – To the shaft of the wheel the gear arrangement (fig 9) done to provide proper gear ratio to have proper speed for generator to operate. The arrangement is such that a bigger wheel is fixed on the other side of shaft of wheel on which the magnets are fixed and this bigger wheel is in contact with shaft of generator.



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Fig 9. Gear arrangement

BEARINGS – A *ball bearing* is a type of rolling-element bearing that uses balls to maintain the separation between the bearing races. The purpose of a ball bearing is to reduce rotational friction and support radial and axial loads. Ball bearings tend to have lower load capacity for their size than other kinds of rolling-element bearings due to the smaller contact area between the balls and races. However, they can tolerate some misalignment of the inner and outer races.

DC GENERATOR – DC generator 12volts, 3watts.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The project is successful in producing an output of 5V, 200mA, 1W, with magnetic generator.

The output can be achieved higher by achieving higher stability and with larger setups.

ADVANTAGES

- Use of *free energy* of magnets.
- *Independent of atmospheric condition* unlike Wind energy, Solar energy etc
- *Stable* energy output
- It is *Eco-Friendly*
- It is *Economical*

APPLICATIONS

- Applicable where *continuous supply or energy* is required
- Used for *constant speed* machines

V. FUTURE SCOPE

This method of generating power is important and best in the present scenario where the energy demand is growing day by day. The proposed setup here is of low output but with proper magnets and a proper arrangement with high stability provides high generation.

This is of small scale, with large scale developments the greater outputs can be achieved and thus the effective way of power generation.

VI. CONCLUSION

The method of using free energy of magnets to generate electric energy provides large scope in the present scenario of energy crisis. This method is with more than 100% efficiency as there is no input, as the available natural energy being



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used. Using neodymium magnets can greater increase the capacity of the output. Properly arranged magnets and electromagnets can give output up to KWs. And thus can result to be an effective alternative source of energy. In this paper, a method to use free energy available in nature for the power generation is brought out.

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BIOGRAPHY



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Prof. Nagabhushan graduated from Gulbarga University, Gulbarga in 1985 and post graduated from IIT Madras, Chennai in the year 1992 with specialization in Energy Systems. Presently he is pursuing Ph.D from JNTU Hyderabad. His research areas include High Voltage Engineering and Power Systems. Presently he is working as Selection Grade lecturer in government aided P.D.A.College of Engineering, Gulbarga.



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