Superefficient Motors utilizing Strong Permanent Magnet Force
by Dieter Marfurt

Can permanent magnets be used as an energy source?

According to accepted beliefs in established science, permanent magnets can only convert energy, but are not an energy source by their own.

But there are certain problems with this theory. Strange seems the fact, that very simple experiments obviously do not obey the laws of physics and yet are completely ignored by mainstream science.

One of these experiments that everybody can do at home I will now present to you. It consists of a coreless coil, about 100 turns, a 9V battery and a permanent magnet. Arrange the parts, so when you connect the battery to the coil for a brief moment, the coil will be repelled by the fixed permanent magnet. Measure how far the coil was repelled.

I am quite sure there are formulas that explicitly show how and why the coil went that far, solely based on the electric current consumption from the battery. Seemingly, that's all nice and fine.

Now replace the permanent magnet by a much bigger, stronger permanent magnet. Repeat the exact same test, with the same DC pulse to the coil. <u>This time the coil is pushed much further away than before.</u>

How can this be? We used the same amount of input energy from the battery, but the output as a repelling force has increased. Where does the additional energy come from, if not from the permanent magnet?

In fact, it is stupidly simple. Total force= force of permanent magnet + force of coil.

Basicly, this is exactly what we have been searching for for so long time. A way to turn on and off a permanent magnet. Actually, we turn on and off only whether the coil is reacting to the magnet or not. But the effect is the same.

Conclusions:

By increasing the strength of the permanent magnets, less energy is required by the coils to maintain the same torque.

By infinitely increasing the strength of the magnets, the coils energy requirement would decrease infinitely, while maintaining the same torque.

By infinitely increasing the strength of the magnets, the torque would increase infinitely, therefor there is no linear relation between DC coil pulse and motor torque.

It must be possible to increase the strength of the magnets up to a point, at which the torque delivers enough energy to power an (inductively isolated) conventional generator, which then powers the coil pulses. Such a device would clearly violate a bunch of laws.

Applications

Back in the 19th century magnets were weak and expensive. The introduction of the selfexciting generator without permanent magnets lowered production costs greatly. Mechanical input energy was cheap. So permanent magnet motors and generators became widely obsolete.

Today we have strong Neodymium magnets, it should be possible to obtain considerable amount of torque even with a small motor. Although a big magnet with 1000 pound pull costs maybe 2000$, smaller magnets are much cheaper and can be stacked to increase their strength.

Right now this whole thing sounds too easy and too good to be true. All I can say is I made a test, as described above, with 3 magnets: a tiny Neo, about 5mm x 3mm, a medium size Neo about 5mm x 30mm, and a large stack of 4mm Neo disks, in all about 10mm x 70mm. Coil was 0.5mm average diameter about 20mm, height about 10mm. No core.

With the tiny Neo the coil barely fell to the side.

With the medium Neo it flew maybe 80mm.

With the large Neo stack it fulminantly flew about 200mm, but was then stopped by the wire connections.

Could it really be that simple?

The future

Permanent magnets have their limits. However, in space temperature is near 0 deg. Kelvin resulting in superconductivity, which would increase the efficiency by several magnitudes. The resulting Free Energy could be used to power greenhouse spacestations and spaceships.

But even simple "earthbound" applications may exhibit very interesting results.

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