

Mechanism for Elimination/Reduction of Dragging Force in Generator I (無阻力發電系統概念 I)

(A Mechanism for elimination of Dragging Force in the generating process via application of EDMII technology.)

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Inventor: Euler

Background/Development of Idea:

Could we apply the principle and mechanism of EDMII into the electrical generating process? Could we use the mechanism of neutralization of two forces operating in the same/opposing direction to eliminate the dragging force happened in generating process?

Summary & Discussion:

Dragging force happened when a source of Magnetic field is changing its distance from an electromagnet coil which the electromagnetic coil generate a force field resisting this change. The effect would be experienced on the party(ies) that is initialize the change. While Physics has interpretate this as a proof of conservation of energy which kinetic energy is converted into electrical energy, this inventor interpret this as a by-product of generator design which the newly generated electrical current is interacting with the Magnetic field again to produce an opposing effect on the moving party. Thus if we treat this antagonist kinetic energy as a by-product of generator design, then we can apply the principle EDMII to eliminate it. If we are able to eliminate this 'extra' kinetic energy, we are able to remove the effect of dragging force in the realm of electricity production. Thus, the electricity production process no longer bear any relationship with 'conversion' of kinetic energy in the appearance of dragging force.

Generically speaking, the method we employ here is when a pair (or more) of dragging forces are made to competing against each another directly on the object experiencing it or indirectly through its effect on a bridging mechanism(s)(via physical mechanism(s) within the conceptual framework of Energy Dissipation Mechanism III), thus the kinetic energies which generate the effect of dragging on the moving party is dissipated by nullifying each other's effect. Therefore the phenomena of dragging is effectively disappear for the parties employing this mechanism. There are many implementations of this principle via physical mechanism.

One method of implementation is via competition of two dragging forces producing an equal but opposing torques in an rotatable axis. Thus the dragging forces has eliminate each other's effect on the objects experiencing the dragging force. Thereby, the moving party in the generating process doesn't experience any forces opposing its movement. One way to achieve this purpose is by rotating/sliding a pair of rotors contain either source of Magnetic field or generating coil which both connected with a rotatable axis at the opposite side. The angles made between them is fixed, when one of them is experiencing the dragging force, it would transfer to a clockwise/anti-clockwise torque which would attempt to push forward the. Another way to achieve this is by connecting a pair of rotors contain either source of Magnetic field or generating coil which both connected with a rotatable axis at the same side. Similar physical process happen to eliminate the effect of dragging forces of the pair.

Another way to achieve this purpose is by rotating/sliding one rotor contain either source of Magnetic field or generating coil on side A is paired with a material not affected by the change of Magnetic field on the side B alternating with one rotor contain either source of Magnetic field or generating coil on the B is paired with a material not affected by the change of Magnetic field on the side A, while each pair of

them are connected through their fixed angle connection with a rotatable axis as a bridge. Since only the side with the Magnetic field/Generating coil is resisting the motion of itself, therefore one pair of them would turn clockwise while another pair would turn anti-clockwise. Suppose further two rotatable axis is constrained by gears or other mechanical system such that both of rotatable axis must rotate in the same direction, therefore the opposing torques in each of the axis would nullify the turning effect produced by dragging force acting on each pair, thus the principle of EDMII is again worked to effectively eliminate the dragging forces.

Yet another way to achieve the same purpose is by two rotor rotating in opposing direction in planes parallel to each other which effectively sharing the same Magnetic field or generating coil. While each of them encountering a force operating in the opposite direction of its movement, each is accompany by a mechanism that would only transfer the rotational momentum from the other rotor when that rotational momentum is coincident with the existing direction of movement. Thus, the dragging forces which originally operating against the movement of that rotor is transferred to aid the movement of another rotor rotating in the same direction as the dragging forces. Assume that they of equal strength, the effect of one dragging force is effectively nullify the effect of another dragging force. Thereby, both rotors will not be required to expend any kinetic energies working against the dragging forces.

It is not necessary that we use an rotatable axis as an agent, we could use any physical mechanism that the change created by the action of dragging force is reversible by another(or more than one). For instance, we could use a U-tube with attracting/repelling Magnet as Medium to transfer the dragging force acting on one unit to overcome the dragging force another unit. It is also not necessary that a pair of forces that is made to be acting on an opposite direction, we can couple more than a pair together to act as one unit working against another unit made of another number of individual coil/Source of Magnetism. It is only necessary that all the forces couple eliminate each other through one (or more) physical mechanisms.

Claim: The system in its entirety with at least all its essential components each for the purpose stated above and together as a whole for the purpose of reduction/elimination of Dragging force during the Electrical energy generation process without affecting the output of electrical energy.

Related Claims:

RPS(Euler)

EDMII(Euler)

Applications:

Non-Dragging Generator

Advantages:

1. The output of electrical energy is no longer relevant to the inputting kinetic energy, thus no upper limit for output.

Technicalities:

1. The elimination of dragging forces may not be complete.