Euler's Generator Concept VII

(尤拉發電系統概念 VII)

(A mechanism for generation of electricity which enlist the effect of Lenz's Law into aiding the production of electricity)

Date of Concieve: 05/27/06
Date of Record: 05/31/2006

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Background/Development of Idea:

In conceiving the idea of EGCV, this inventor thought of a possible way to evade the effect of Lenz's Law. The issue here is at where does the Lenz's Law's effect take place. And one suggestion is that Lenz's Law's effect only take place in the beginning and the end of the generating coils by the virtue of the geometry of the coils. Thus if the variation of Magnetic flux is far from the beginning or end of the generating coils, then it follow that little or none of Lenz's Law's effect would experience by the rotating component.

Summary & Discussion:

This invention consists of four essential components.

A: Magnet(s) or source(s) of stable persistent Magnetic field connected to a rotatable axis;

B: Generating coil(s) which is longer than individual unit of A, and the centers of each coil is align with center of A;

C: A output device(like electrical brush) for the electrical current produce in B to do useful work.

D. A source of kinetic energy to produce rotary motions of either A or B.

E. A bridge or pathway for the Magnetic flux line from A to depart at one pole then traveling

The processes and mechanisms of one instance of implementation are of following:

Kinetic energy from whatever source enter the system start the rotary motion of A. And due to change of

While electrical circuit is created in B, one end of B would repel the approach of Magnet while the other end produce an attractive force to held on that end of Magnet. Since B is not fixated as a stator, it would react to the forces it exert on other objects. Therefore the repelling end of B would push that end of B to move in the opposite direction of the repelling force(away from that pole of Magnet), while the attracting end of B would would propel itself to move toward another end of Magnet. Thus, it would resulted in B being push away from one end of Magnet and move in the same direction as the Magnet.

At the time B is departing from Magnet, the Magnet is also continuously moving in the original direction. When the velocity of B departing from the Magnet is faster than the Magnet's own approaching velocity, Lenz's Law act on the closer end to repel the Magnet while attract the Magnet at the further end, resulted in acceleration of B. When the velocity of B departing from the Magnet is slower than the Magnet's approaching velocity, Lenz's Law act on the further end to repel the Magnet while attract the Magnet at the closer end, resulted in deceleration of B. Therefore, regardless of the difference of the velocity between B and Magnet, Lenz's Law act on both of them to create a tendency to preserve the distances between B and the Magnet.

When optional component E is attached to B, it would ensure the electrical current can only flow in the direction which produce N pole at the approaching side of the Magnet while produce S pole at the departing side of Magnet. And a net propulsion force would resulted. When the velocity of B departing from the Magnet is faster than the Magnet's own approaching velocity, Lenz's Law act on the closer end to repel the Magnet with a stronger force while attract the Magnet at the further end with a weaker force, resulted in acceleration of B. When the velocity of B departing from the Magnet is slower than the Magnet's approaching velocity, Lenz's Law act on the further end to repel the Magnet with a weaker force while attract the Magnet at the closer end with a stronger force, resulted in deceleration of B. Therefore, regardless of the difference of the velocity between B and Magnet, Lenz's Law act on both of them to create a tendency to preserve the distances between B and the Magnet.

The cycle repeat indefinitely.

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 generating electrical energy with the effect of Lenz's force aiding the process of electrical energy generation instead of reducing it.

Related Claims:

Applications:

Overunity Generator

Advantages:

1. The Lenz's Law effect is turned into increase the electrical output instead of decrease it.
2. When there is a match between the rotating velocity of the Magnet and reaction speed of the coil, the system is in resonance and give maximum output.

Technicalities:

1. The match of velocity of the toroidal coil and Magnet when component E is absence.
2. The output electrical current may not be sinusoidal.