Euler's Magnetic Energy Amplification Technology
(尤拉磁能增益技術)

(Principle for amplification of Magnetic energy through MCSSF and/or recursive Magnetic induction technique)

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Background/Development of Idea:

In EEEAT, we can amplify the existing electrical energy using electrostatic induction recursively. Since what applicable to electrical field should also applicable to Magnetic field, we could use the similar idea for multiplication of Magnetic current.

Summary & Discussion:

To amplify/strengthening a Magnetic field, one method is through MCSSF technique. Another method is through application of the idea of EEEAT into Magnetic field. The generic idea is similarly using static induction of Magnetic field in device or compartments with material sensitive to Magnetic field. First, a container is 'charged' Magnetically; then we either remove the field blocking mechanism between this and another container, or we simple to move another container in the near vicinity for the purpose of static Magnetic induction to take place. The only difference is those two container could be in contact of each other. When we are satisfy with this One Time Amplification Ratio*(o)* then we can discharge and feedback the Magnetic current into the first container and repeat this process until we are satisfy with the final amplification ratio *(f).*

One implementation of this process is a Multilayer Electromagnet Coil. This coil is made of a series of concentric electromagnet coils with decreasing radius. And in the center there is a soft iron core. Now if we charge the outermost layer of Electromagnet coil with a source electrical current then this layer would form a Magnetic field perpendicular to the radius of this coil. Through the principle of Magnetic induction, the coil closest to this layer would reacted to form a Magnetic field in the same direction and polarities. These two layers thus resulted in a Magnetic field stronger than the original Magnetic field without the expense of electrical energy of the original. This resultant field then continue to induce other coils to form an Magnetic field grow exponentially until it reach the soft iron core. To feedback this Magnetic energy, we could use a Receiving coil without any soft iron core to convert that Magnetic energy into electrical current. And this electrical current is then act as another source for forming the Magnetic field on the outermost layer of MEC.

Alternatively, we can first form a Magnetic field through a source electrical current on the first electromagnet coil, then we can either place a second electromagnet coil inside or near to the first coil thus Magnetic induction is allowed to take place. This process is repeated as many time as the number of coil present. Then electrical current forming those Magnetic fields is conduct away to feedback as the new source electrical current. The process is thus repeating recursively until we are satisfy with the net amount of Magnetic energy.

Yet another alternative implementation is by dynamically changing the location of the container from near/inside the Source coil to near/inside the Receiving coil. When the source coils is generating Magnetic field then it attract the container to move inside/near the coil, thus the Magnetic field is strengthening as the result. Then we stop the process which generating the original Magnetic field and

move the container near/inside the Receiving coil. This process must take place within the timeframe which the Magnetic field is transmitted to the Receiving coil so that the second layer could used by both the Generator of the field and the Receiving end for the purpose of field enhancement. The induced Magnetic field is thus immediately enhanced at the time the field enhancer is available. Originally, the source Magnetic field is enhanced by the field enhancer, then after this Magnetic field is induced in the Receiving end it is enhanced once again by the same field enhancer. The net Magnetic field is thus amplified, and indirectly multiplied the electrical current flowing on the Receiving coil. We could then feedback this electrical current to the Source coil for generating a source field thus repeating this recursively.
A very simple implementation is we have a Source Coil, a field enhancer and a Receiving Coil. First the Source coil is induce to create a Magnetic field without the field enhancer. Then the field enhancer is attracted/placed into the Source field, thus the Source field is amplified. The Receiving coil without any field enhancer is then induce to create a Magnetic field of similar strength comparable to the Source coil. The electrical current flowing in the Receiving coil then is feedback to for the Source coil.

Notice in all of above cases it is not a necessity for the Magnetic field to be generated by electrical current, we can start the process by using the Magnetic field generated by a Permanent Magnet as the source field.
A generic description of the whole process could be summarize as following:
1. A source Magnetic field is induced or generated without the field enhancer.
2. This source Magnetic field is amplified through amplification mechanism similar to MCSSF technique.
3. A Receiving mechanism for this Magnetic field is induced a Magnetic field of greater strength.
4. This responding Magnetic field is amplified through amplification mechanism similar to MCSSF technique.
5. This source Magnetic field is amplified through amplification mechanism similar to MCSSF technique.
6. This Magnetic field is either convert to other form first or directly feedback to 1.

(Either 2 or/and 5 take place)
The principle and process stated above also applicable to EEEAT.

Cla im: 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 magnification of Magnetic energy through Magnetic induction take place in recursive manner.

Related Claims:
EEEAT

App licati ons:
1. Magnetic field Amplifier
2. Electrical energy Amplifier
3. Multilayer Electromagnet Coil

Adva ntages:
1. Simple to construct.
2. Effective in its purpose.

3. Energy saving.

Technicalities:
1. The efficiency of field separation mechanism.
2. The timing of control mechanism.
3. The control of feedback process.