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

(A Mechanism for elimination of the Drag Force in the generating process by turning the effect of it into rotation.)

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Background/Development of Idea:

One method to deal with the issue of dragging force in the electrical generating process is by turning drag force from the role of retarding the movement of moving parties to aiding the rotational movement of the moving component. The retarding effect only happen when the whole moving component is blocked by drag force it created from interaction with stationary magnetic field, then when only half of it is under the effect of drag force the retarding effect would thus turn into momentum for rotation.

Summary & Discussion:

The source of stable Magnetism is moving relative to the Generating coil. A drag force is thus produced as a consequence of electrical generating process. However, unlike traditional Generating coil, only half of the coil is allowed to carry electrical current by either mechanical and/or electrical mechanism, while the other half is not permitted for any electrical current to flow using an identical or different mechanism as the other half. Thus only the permitted half would experience a drag force when it is moving in the perpendicular direction relative to the source of Magnetism. Inbetween the permitted half and prohibited half is a rotatable axis. The rotatable axis is attached to a circular non-metallic belt and rotated by a source of kinetic energy input. Thereby as the belt is rotating, the permitted half would be pulled backward by the drag force while the prohibited half would be pushed forward. Thus a rotational movement in the opposite direction of the rotatable axis attached in the belt is created instead of an overall retarding effect of the movement of the whole coil. Within the vicinity which drag force take effect the prohibited half is thus rotating into the taking the original location of the permitted half. The locations of Magnetic fields are positioned in such a way that the maximum angle which permitted half is allowed to make is when it become parallel to the direction of its the movement of two half-coil. Afterward there will be a period of absence of Magnetic field to prevent the drag force in the opposition direction of the two half-coils. Then when both half-coils reach a specific location the control mechanism would changing the permitted half into prohibited half and changing the prohibited half into permitted half. Thus, the drag force is continuously accelerating the rotational movement of a single unit of THC(Two half coil) instead of retarding the movement of it.

Alternatively, the role of THC and source of stable Magnetism could be exchanged. Instead of the THC we could have a Two-Half sources Magnet joined by a rotatable axis moving relative to the stationary generating coils. The THM would also be moved by a belt make of non-magnetic material. At any moment, only half of THM would become source of Magnetic field. As it is moving away from the generating coil, a drag force would created and cause the THM to rotate. Similar to THC, the locations of coils are positioned in such a way that the maximum angle which the THM is allowed to make is when it become parallel to the direction of its the movement of THM. Afterward there will be a period of absence of Magnetic field to prevent the drag force in the opposition direction of the THM. Then when THM is rotated into a specific location the control mechanism would switch the non-Magnetic . Thus, the drag force is continuously accelerating the rotational movement of a single unit of THM(Two half

sources of Magnetic field) instead of retarding the movement of it.

Furthermore, we can have some combination of two of above methods.

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 reduction/elimination of Dragging force during the Electrical energy generation process without affecting the output of electrical energy.

Related Claims:

App licati ons:

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.