

# Mechanism for Elimination/Reduction of Dragging Force in Generation VII

(無阻力發電系統概念 VII)

(A Mechanism for elimination/reduction of the Drag Force in the generating process by special alignment of Magnetic field and the generating coil.)

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Inventor: Euler Cheung

## Background/Development of Idea:

In MEDFGI we apply the principle and mechanism of EDMII into the electrical generating process for the elimination of dragging force. Is that other method or principle that we can eliminate the effect of that without involving at least a pair of dragging force? One of the method come to mind is the redesigning the attractive and repelling force for the reduction of overall drag force.

## Summary & Discussion:

The conceptual innovation are relies on the principle that every source of Magnetic field or Generating coil has two opposing pole(M1,M2,G1,G2). When one pair(M1-G1) of poles attract/repel, another pair with the one coming from the original pair(M1-G2/G1-M2) of poles will repel/attractive. Thus the force of each pair will always be opposite of each other. However, the existing design are often distance these two pair. When these two interaction are made to take place simultaneously and parallel to each other, then the opposing force would thus neutralize the effect of at least a part of the drag force. Therefore reducing the waste of kinetic energy input in fighting this necessary by-product of generating process.

(The reason why this does not affect the output of Generating process has been discussed in MEDFGI-III, so it is skipped here.)

Drag force opposing to the approach of a generating coil by forming a repelling pole on the generating coil, and Drag force opposing to departure of generating coil by forming an attracting pole on the generating coil. When two instantaneous poles are place parallel to each other by the use of MRMF coil, in its approach to the source of Magnetic field, the closer end will experience a force resistant to its approach by forming an identical polarity with the pole of the closest end of the source. Because of the wiring of the MRMF coil, the other end of coil would thus form an opposing poles compare to the original end. Since opposing poles attract, therefore the drag force appear in the approach stage is minimized. When in the process of departure, the end of MRMF coil closest to the source would form an opposing poles to attract the source of Magnetic field, while the other end of MRMF coil further away would form an identical pole compare to the same end of source by the wiring of MRMF coil. Since opposing poles attract, therefore the drag force appear in the approach stage is minimized.

To prevent the interference from the same end of the source of Magnetic field, a better design is both end of source of Magnetic field is facing both end of MRMF coil simultaneously. Now as the source and recipient MRMF coil are approaching each other, the recipient MRMF coil produce Magnetic polarities identical to the source. Although resistance is found between the source and the closest end of MRMF coil, but attraction forces also develop across one end of the MRMF coil and the further end of source. Thus the resistance forces are weaken partially by this mutual attraction. When it is in the stage of departure, both end of the MRMF coil would develop a Magnetic polarities oppose to the nearer end of the source. While an attraction force is holding both of them, an resistant forces also develop as the

Magnetic polarities are identical across one end of MRMF coil and the other end of the source. Thus the attraction forces are weakened partially by this mutual resistance. Therefore, whatever the stages of the MRMF coil and source is in, the drag forces have been weakened by an implementation of this design principle.

It is possible to further implement this design principle by producing more appropriate connections between the coil and nearby poles of the source. The detail design of them following this following two principles:

- A. To generate an repelling/attraction force simultaneously when an attraction/repelling force generated.
- B. Each end of coil will always under the influence of repelling and attracting force most of the time in the generating process.

**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:**

MRMF(Euler)

**Applications:**

Reduced-Dragging Generator

**Advantages:**

1. The output of electrical energy is higher compare to a traditional Generator of the same parameters.

**Technicalities:**

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