# Mechanism for Elimination/Reduction of Dragging Force in Generator VIII

## (無阻力發電系統概念 VIII)

### (A Mechanism for elimination of the Drag Force in the generating process by dynamically changing the internal environment following the movement of rotating parties .)

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## Background/Development of Idea:

In MEDFGI-VI we have talked about various way of reducing the drag force in the process of electrical energy generation. However, most of them is static in the sense that the mechanism to neutralize the drag force doesn't adjust according to the instantaneous parameter of the environment.

## Summary & Discussion:

The generic idea here is to dynamically changing the internal environment of the Generator for the purpose of drag force reduction. The Generator is constructed in such a way that the moving component itself would using physical/electrical mechanism to change its local or global environment as it move, other than the Magnetic induction. For instance, the moving party could interact with a physical mechanism which change the Magnetic polarities behind it to their opposite, or the moving party itself carrying a Magnetic shield to prevent it from interact with certain part of the Generator, or the moving party could cause the dynamic realignment of Magnetic polarities in front of it, or the moving party cause a change of physical structure of the layer inbetween the rotor and stator, or even the moving party cause change in other part not involved in the Generation of electricity. As long as the structure of Generator change in phase with the moving party, it is consider a dynamic adjustment of internal environment.

One method for implementation of this idea is the WiniWoo architecture: The rotor is carrying itself a few coils with the input from the generating coil wired in a special way. Whatever a rotor is in contact with stator, a repelling force would be formed instantaneously behind the moving party in the direction of movement, while an attracting force would be formed instantaneously in the front in the direction of movement, thereby producing a net propulsion force within the same period drag force is created. Since this propulsion force could be calculated to be at least as great as the amount of drag force, therefore neutralize the effect of drag force during that period. This compensation force would disappear when rotor depart from the stator, therefore the moving party would not experience any interference of its movement from the source of instantaneous compensation force. The waste of kinetic energy in fighting the drag force is thus reduced.

One instance of the implementation of this architecture is a single repelling Magnetic pole behind the source of Magnetic field is produced at the instance the drag force is formed, while an attracting Magnetic pole (relative to the source of Magnetic field) is also produced in the front in terms of direction of movement, and altogether they created a propulsion force on the moving party toward the originally direction of movement. Thus an amount of kinetic energy is enter into the system to neutralize the effect of drag force from the same source of energy as the drag force.

Another architecture we can build from this principle is the Euler-architecture. The rotor is carrying itself connecting wire that connect the generating coil in a way such that create a repelling force acting to push the moving party from behind, while an attracting force is acting to pull the moving party from the

front. There are a varieties of other architectures are possible for a mix between those two. It is also not a necessity that the moving party must be in contact with the stationary party to take effect.

An most extreme architecture is when all the Magnetic poles on the stator behind the moving party become identical to the one which the moving party formed at the instance of contact, while all the Magnetic poles on the stator in front of the moving party become opposite to the one which the moving party formed at the instance of contact. Theoretically, most of the drag force is neutralized in this case.

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.
2. Possible waste of electrical energy in the formation of compensation force.