### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### INTRODUCTION

# 1.1. General Concepts

The term "Free-Energy" generally means a method of drawing power from the local environment, without the need to burn a fuel or coal. The author (Kelly) stated that free energy is coming from the local environment that supply to the system where these free energy is indefinite and perpetual. However, the conventional science contradict the method of free energy. The Law of Conservation of Energy is undoubtedly correct when it shows that more energy cannot be taken out of any system than is put into that system. The magnet actually does not exert any power at all. Similar like the solar panel does not put effort into producing electricity, the power of a magnet flows from the environment and not from the magnet. The electrical pulse, which creates the magnet, aligns the atoms inside the iron and creates a magnetic "dipole" which has the same effect that the electrical "dipole" of a battery does. It polarizes the quantum environment surrounding it and causes great streams of energy flow around itself. This is the reason that magnet can attract the iron or other specific kind of metal with the energy flow that we so called "magnetism". This energy flow allows the magnet to defy the gravity for years on end. This property of magnet is believed that have the capabilities to create an indefinite source of energy. Through the concept of the natural polarity of the magnetic poles that the like poles repel each other, unlike poles attract each other. The natural repulsion or that is being harnessed by the magnetic waves create a perpetual motion that is being harnessed by the magnetic devices. Conventional physics says that it is impossible for magnets to provide a primary energy source. However, the free energy magnet motor can be achieved based on the property of magnet which attracting and repelling. Yet thousand of researchers worldwide have been pursuing the task of building a working magnet motor. Many claimed to have achieved this objective. However, none has reached the market place yet. Therefore, we will build half free energy magnet motor; by saying ''half'' we mean use D.C. battery or A.C source to support the main magnet as primary source. We use battery to demonstrate that we can get a benefit from kinetic energy already used.

## 1.2. Problem Statement

Nowadays, our world has faced with the global warming, greenhouse effect issue, which is getting worse and worse. The emission gas of the non-renewable energy sources such as fossil fuel and coal is the main reason for the above environmental issue. Therefore, by using the magnetic technique the consuming of electric energy reduced, therefore, the produced energy reduced which means that the fuel consumption will reduce.

## 1.3. Objectives

The main objectives of this study are to:

• Build and design the half free energy magnet motor where the natural repulsion or repelling characteristics of magnetic wave is believed can creates a perpetual motion.  Bring the awareness to the public about the development of the new technology which the free energy can be used to replace the reliability on the non-renewable energy sources such as fossil fuel which is depleted and polluted to the environment.

# 1.4. Methodology

- Study all previous studies.
- Collects primary build materials.
- Build model and design of the prototype of half free energy motor based on some studies and theories of magnetic interference.
- Applied further improvement or adjustment to the prototype for more testing and analyzing.

# 1.5. Project Layout

This study consists of five chapters: Chapter One gives an introduction to the principles of the work, in addition its reasons, motivation and objectives. Chapter Two presents previous studies about some designs of free energy motor and free energy theory. Chapter Three discuses the magnetic materials characteristics, Molecular theory of magnetism and history and applications of permanent magnet materials. Chapter Four deal with prototype design of half free energy motor and shows the experimental results. Finally, Chapter Five provides the conclusion and recommendations.