

CHAPTER TWO

FREE ENERGY CONCEPT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

At this point in time - the early years of the twenty-first century we have reached the point where we need to realize that some of the “laws” of science do not cover every case, and while they have been very useful in the past, they do need to be extended to cover some cases which have been left out until now. For example, consider a glass tumbler filled completely with water as shown in figure (2.1) below. Theoretically, how much water can be poured out of the glass? For the purposes of this illustration, the temperature, pressure, gravity, etc. all remain constant for the duration of the experiment.[5]

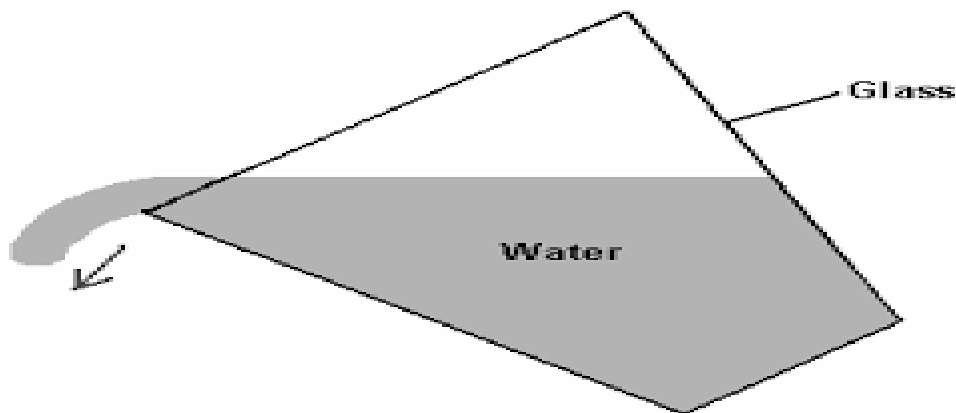


Figure (2.1): glass tumbler filled completely with water.

The answer is: “the exact volume contained inside the tumbler”. But in practical, it will never be able to pour all of the water out as a small amount

will remain, wetting the inside of the glass. “Efficiency” of the pouring operation is not 100%. This is typical of life in general. This arrangement is called a “isolated system” as the only things being considered are the glass, the water and gravity. Mostly, assumptions are made that the effects of anything else around will cancel out and add up to a net zero effect. This is a very convenient theory, but unfortunately it has no basis in reality. Let’s fill the glass with water again and begin to pour it out again, but this time it position underneath a source of flowing water as shown in figure (2.2) below.

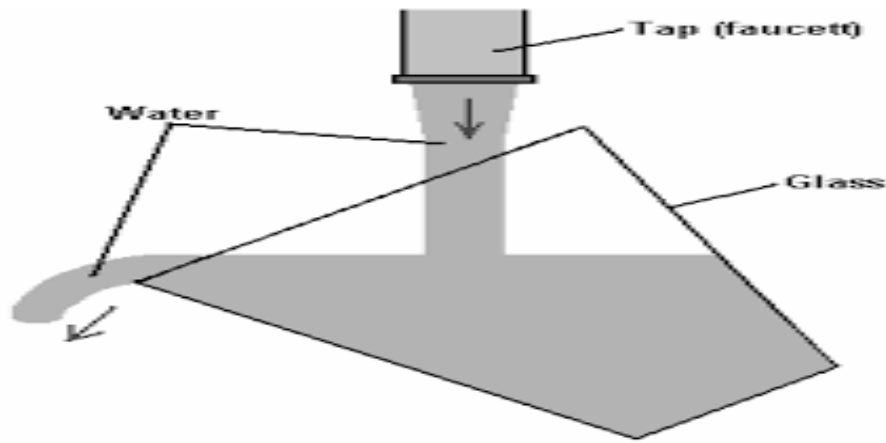


Figure (2.2): glass with water position underneath a source of flowing water.

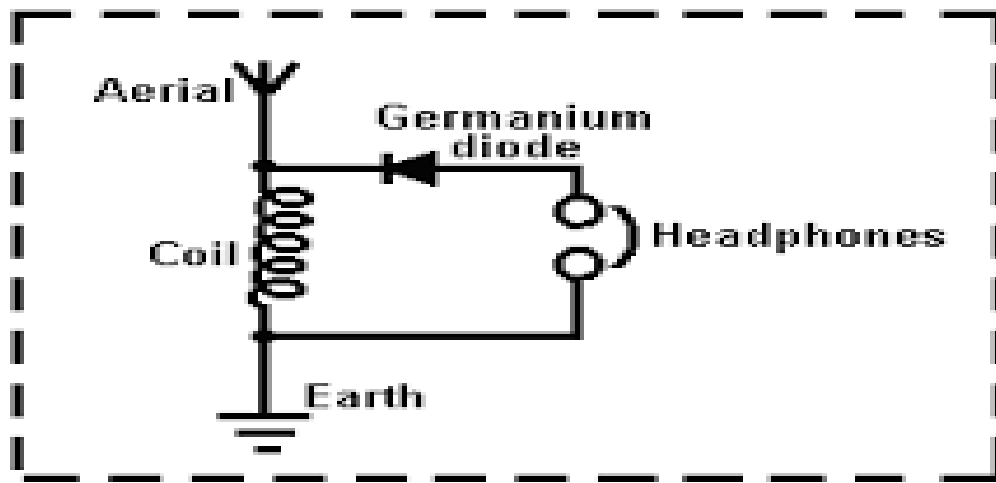
So, now, how much water can be poured out of the tumbler? “millions of times the volume of the tumbler”. But hang on a moment, haven’t we just said that the absolute limit of water poured from the tumbler has to be the volume inside the tumbler? Yes, that’s exactly what we said, and that is what current science teaching says. The bottom line here is that what current science says does in fact hold true for most of the time, but there are cases where the basic assumption of it being a “isolated system” is just not true.

2.2. Concept of Free Energy

There are two concepts of law of conservation of energy. The first one is that you cannot get more energy out of a system than you put into it. That is not specific, because the sentence was worded carefully. Say it again and this time, emphasis the key words: “**you** cannot get more energy out of a system than **you** put into it”. If that were true, then it would be impossible to sail a yacht all the way around the world without burning any fuel, and that has been done many times and none of the driving energy came from the crews. If it were true, then a grain mill driven by a waterwheel would not be able to produce flour as the miller certainly does not push the millstones around himself. If that were true, then nobody would build windmills, or construct solar panels, or tidal power stations. The second one is “more energy can’t be taken out of a system than is put into it or is already in it” and that is a very different statement. When sailing a yacht, the wind provides the driving force which makes the trip possible. Notice that, it is the environment providing the power and not the sailors. The wind arrived without them having to do anything about it, and a lot less than 100% of the wind energy reaching the yacht actually becomes forward thrust, contributing to the voyage. A good deal of the energy arriving at the yacht ends up stretching the rigging, creating a wake, producing noise, pushing the helmsman, etc. etc. This idea of no more energy coming out of a system than goes into it, is called “The Law of Conservation of Energy” and it is perfectly right, in spite of the fact that it gets people confused. “Free-Energy Devices” or “Zero-Point Energy Devices” are the names applied to systems which appear to produce a higher output power than their input power.

There is a strong tendency for people to state that such a system is not possible since it contravenes the Law of Conservation of Energy. It doesn't. If it did, and any such system was shown to work, then the "Law" would have to be modified to include the newly observed fact. No such change is necessary, it merely depends on your point of view.

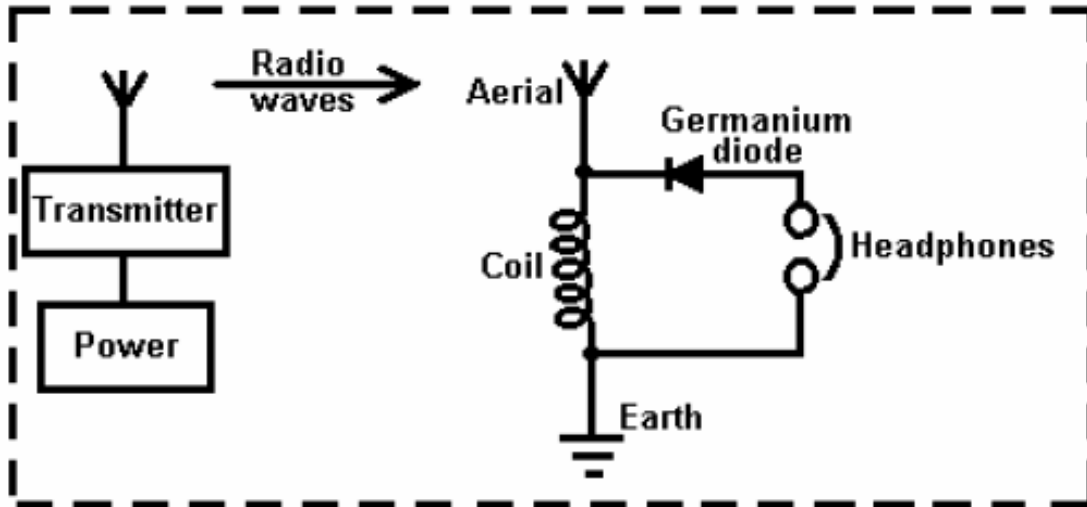
For example, consider a crystal set radio receiver as shown in figure (2.3) below:



Figure(2.3): Crystal set radio receiver.

Looking at this in isolation, we appear to have a free-energy system which contradicts the Law of Conservation of Energy. It doesn't, of course, but if you do not view the whole picture, you see a device which has only passive components and yet which (when the coil is of the correct size) causes the headphones to generate vibrations which reproduce recognizable speech and music. This looks like a system which has no energy input and yet which produces an energy output. Considered in isolation, this would be a serious problem for the Law of Conservation of Energy, but when examined

from a common sense point of view, it is no problem at all. The whole picture is:



Figure(2.4): Crystal set radio receiver with power supply.

Power is supplied to a nearby transmitter which generates radio waves which in turn, induce a small voltage in the aerial of the +crystal set, which in turn, powers the headphones. The power in the headphones is far, far less than the power taken to drive the transmitter. There is most definitely, no conflict with the Law of Conservation of Energy. However, there is a quantity called the “Coefficient Of Performance” or “COP” for short. This is defined as the amount of power coming out of a system, divided by the amount of power that the operator has to put into that system to make it work. In the example above, while the efficiency of the crystal set radio is well below 100%, the **COP** is greater than 1. This is because the owner of the crystal radio set does not have to supply any power at all to make it work, and yet it outputs power in the form of sound. As the input power from the user, needed to make it work is zero, and the **COP** value is calculated by dividing

the output power by this zero input power, the COP is actually infinity. Efficiency and **COP** are two different things. Efficiency can never exceed 100% and almost never gets anywhere near 100% due to the losses suffered by any practical system.

The actual situation is, that we are sitting in a vast field of energy which we can't see. The problem is, how to tap the energy which is freely available all around us, and get it to do useful work for us. It can definitely be done, but it is not easy to do.[5]

2.3. Previous Studies

There are many excellent studies that working in the free of energy:

2.3.1. Howard Johnson Motor

Howard Johnson's Motor is known as the motor that uses the natural behavior of permanent magnet which is repulsion and attraction to create the indefinitely rotating motion of the motor. Johnson's motor is directed to the method of utilizing the unpaired electron spins in ferromagnetic material as the power source without any electron flows in normal conductors. The magnetic flux created by the magnet are controlled and concentrated to orient the magnetic forces to do useful continuous work. According to this patent, Howard Johnson has been granted a U.S Patent No. 4,151,431 from highly sceptical patent office for successfully discovered, built and demonstrated a motor that can run without an input of electricity or any other kind of sources but using only the energy contained in the atoms of permanents magnets. However, the feasibility of Howard's Motor is being suspected as it has violated the Conservation Law of Energy. Besides that,

some scientists argue that no work is done as the repulsion of the magnet is not considered as a kind of energy. However, by not violating the conservative law of energy, it is possible that energy use to rotate the motor associated with spinning electron of the atoms.

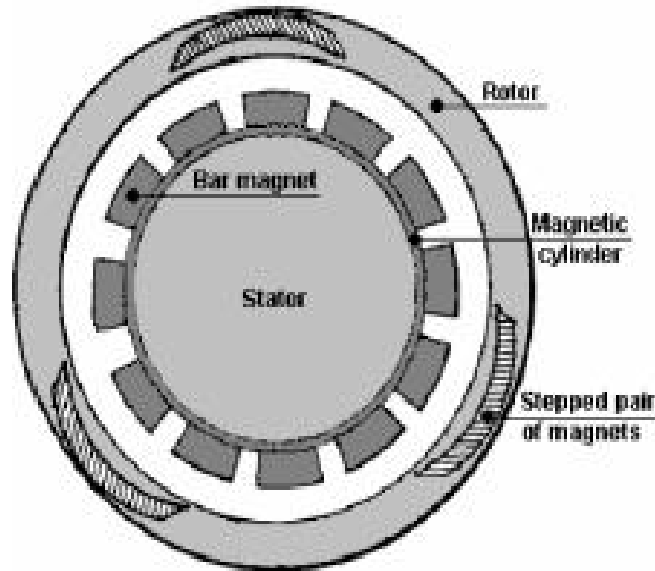


Figure (2.5): Basic design of Howard's Motor

2.3.2. Adam's Motor

The New Zealander, Robert Adams has produced a motor which appears to have 800% efficient, typically, known as over-unity machine and he has received a UK Patent, GB2282708 with Harold Aspden, entitled Electrical motor-generator. Adam's Motor is an electro-dynamic motor-generator has a salient pole permanent magnet rotor interacting with salient stator poles to form a machine operating on the magnetic reluctance principle. The motor was designed and built using permanent magnets on the rotor and pulsed electromagnets on the frame of the motor. Robert Johnson found that if the

configuration of the motor was adjusted correctly, the output from the motors that he built exceeded the input by a large margin which is 800%.

2.3.3. Charles Flynn's Motor

Charles Flynn's motor as shown in figure (2.6) below is another example of the patented invention that achieved over-unity term. This patent illustrated an invention which is a motor with permanent magnets positioned so that there is magnetic interaction between them. A coil placed in the space between the permanent magnets is used to control the magnetic interaction. The coil is connected to a source of electric potential and controlled switching so that closing the switch places a voltage across the coil and affects the magnetic interaction between the permanent magnets as to produce rotational movement of the output shaft. According to the patent, the motor uses electromagnet shielding to achieve continuous rotation. The input is very small with even a 9-volt battery being able to operate the motor and produce an output power which is substantial and operation up to 20,000rpm.

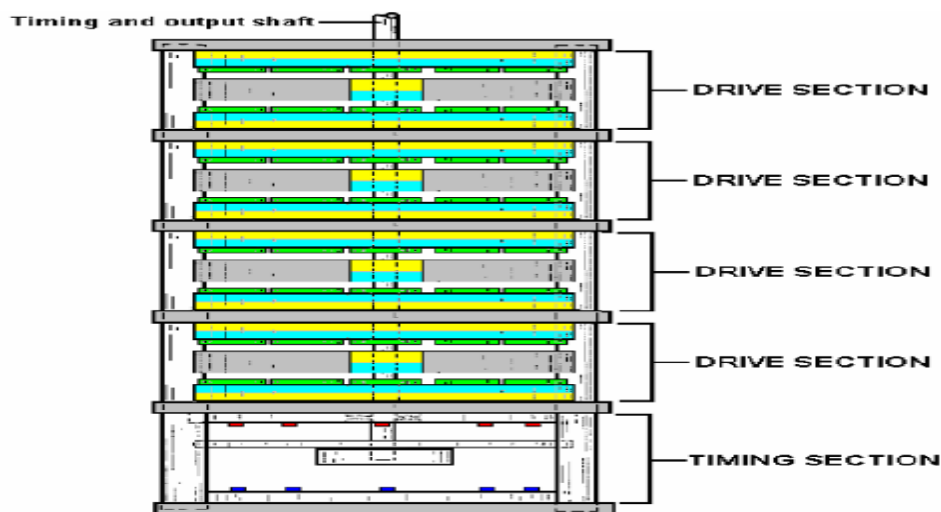


Figure (2.6): Basic illustration of Charles Flynn's Motor

2.3.4. Steorn's Motor

Steorn, of Dublin Ireland, claims to have discovered a technology that produces “free energy” that could transform the renewable energy sector, providing clean, continuous, reliable, safe, affordable energy for the world. They have essentially two iterations of the effect: an all-magnet motor technology as well as an electromagnetic over-unity technology claimed that Orbo is a technology that creates energy from magnetic interactions which is a over-unity technology as it provides more energy out than is put in. The Irish company Steorn have produced a system which is almost identical to the Charles Flynn Magnet Motor which described in section 2.3.3.They name their device as 'Orbo' and its operation is quite similar to Charles Flynn's motor. Steorn illustrated their design as shown as below in figure(2.7):

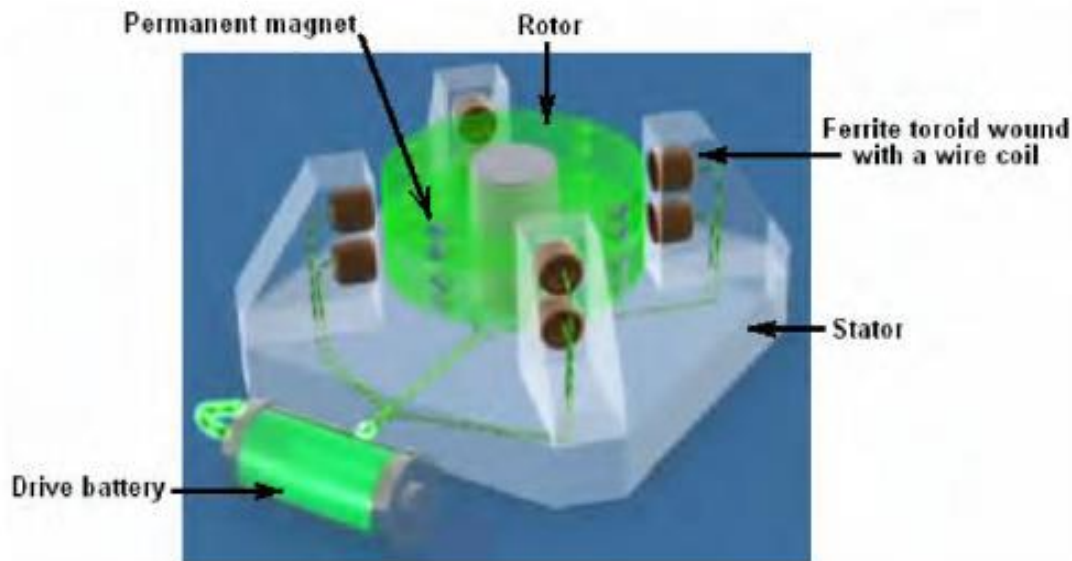


Figure (2.7): Steorn Motor Illustration

Based on the above design, we can see that eight ferrite rings are mounted on the stator in four locations 90° apart. These mechanisms are wound with copper wire coils which can be powered by a battery, via a timing mechanism. The rotor has embedded in it, eight pairs of small permanent magnets, also spaced 90° apart.