

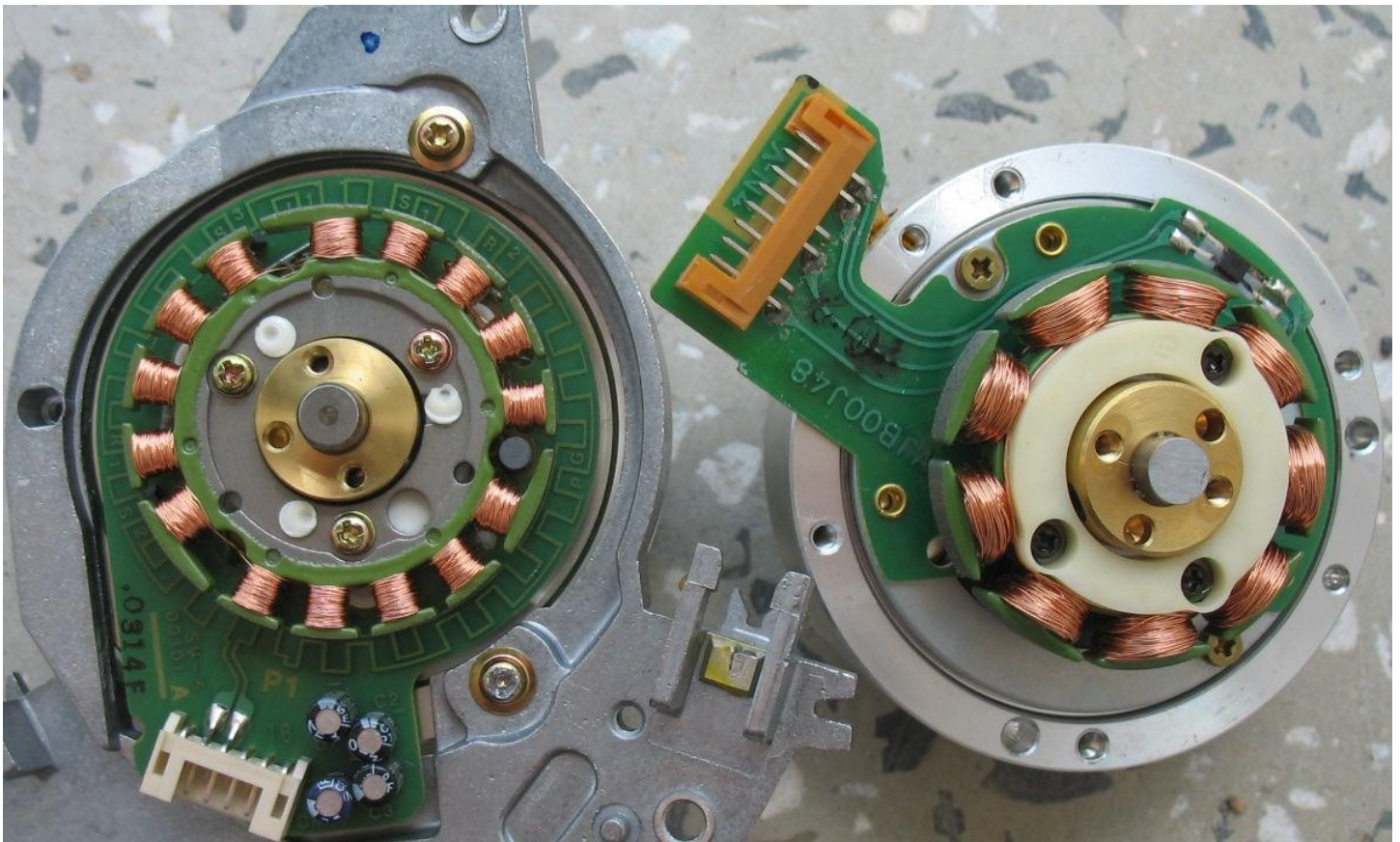
Device and operating principle of "Triphasic Motor Generator "free energy of gogo55 "

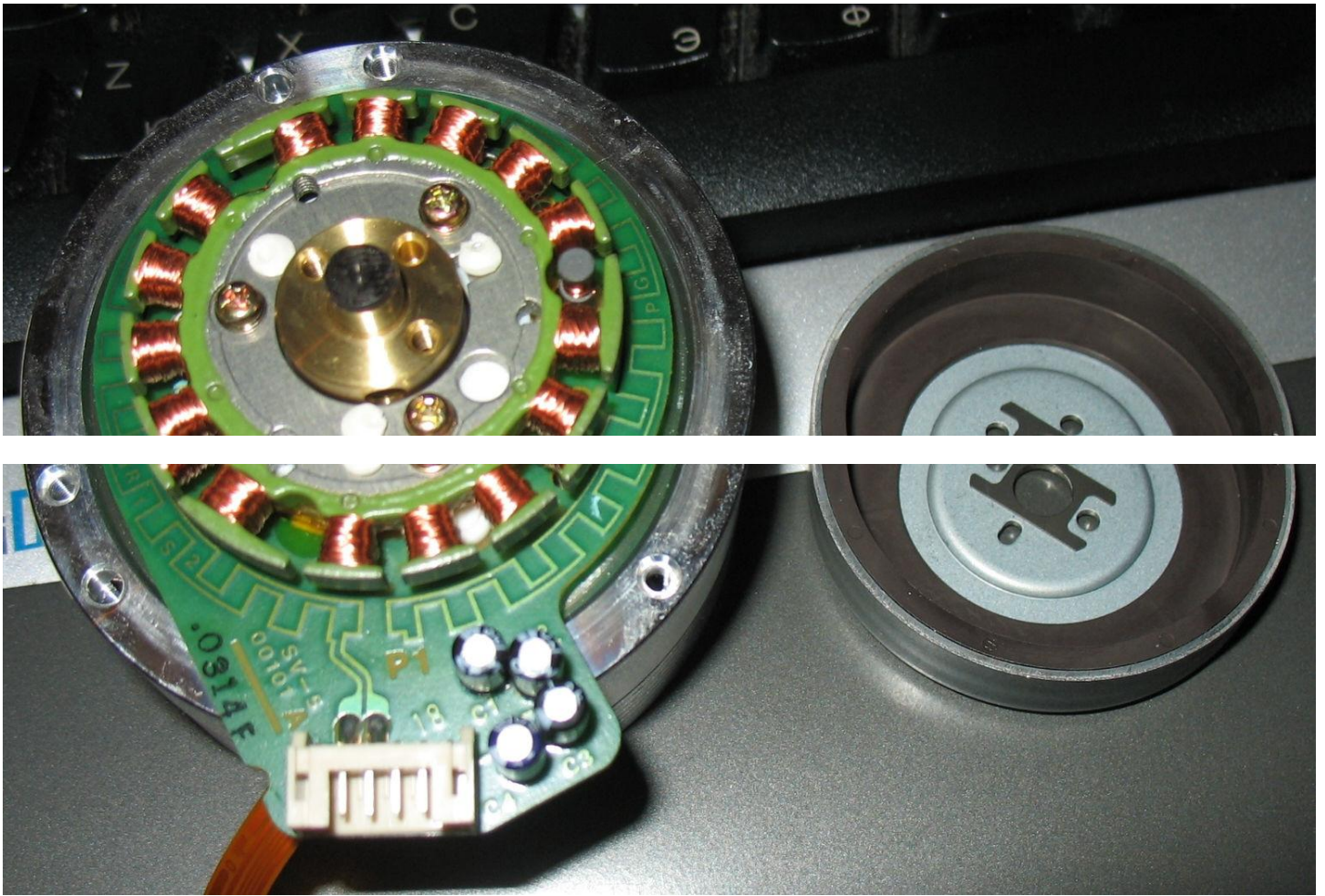
The principle of action of the generator is similar to the so-called NEG, which is described here:

<http://www.skif.biz/index.php?name=Pages&op=page&pid=138> or on Google through search by keyword "HE generator". In short, it consists of a static circular magnet with slots in which there are two three-phase windings connected in a star circuit - control and operation. In phases of the controlling unitary rectangular signals, phase off, are sequentially discharged at 120 degrees. They form a rotating magnetic field in the otherwise immobile magnet. The field induces a voltage in the secondary winding as the received Output energy is always greater (from 5 to 100 times in our experiments) from used for driving. Initial pulse is required for startup and then the generator is powered completely autonomously.

1. An experimental set-up

Our device is as simple and affordable as it can be used factory three-phase motors from a cassette video player head. Smaller in size. but you can use hard drive and CD-ROM drives). The result free output power at these sizes is small (about 150W), but sufficient for demonstration of the principle. Development and testing of more powerful structures are to be developed.





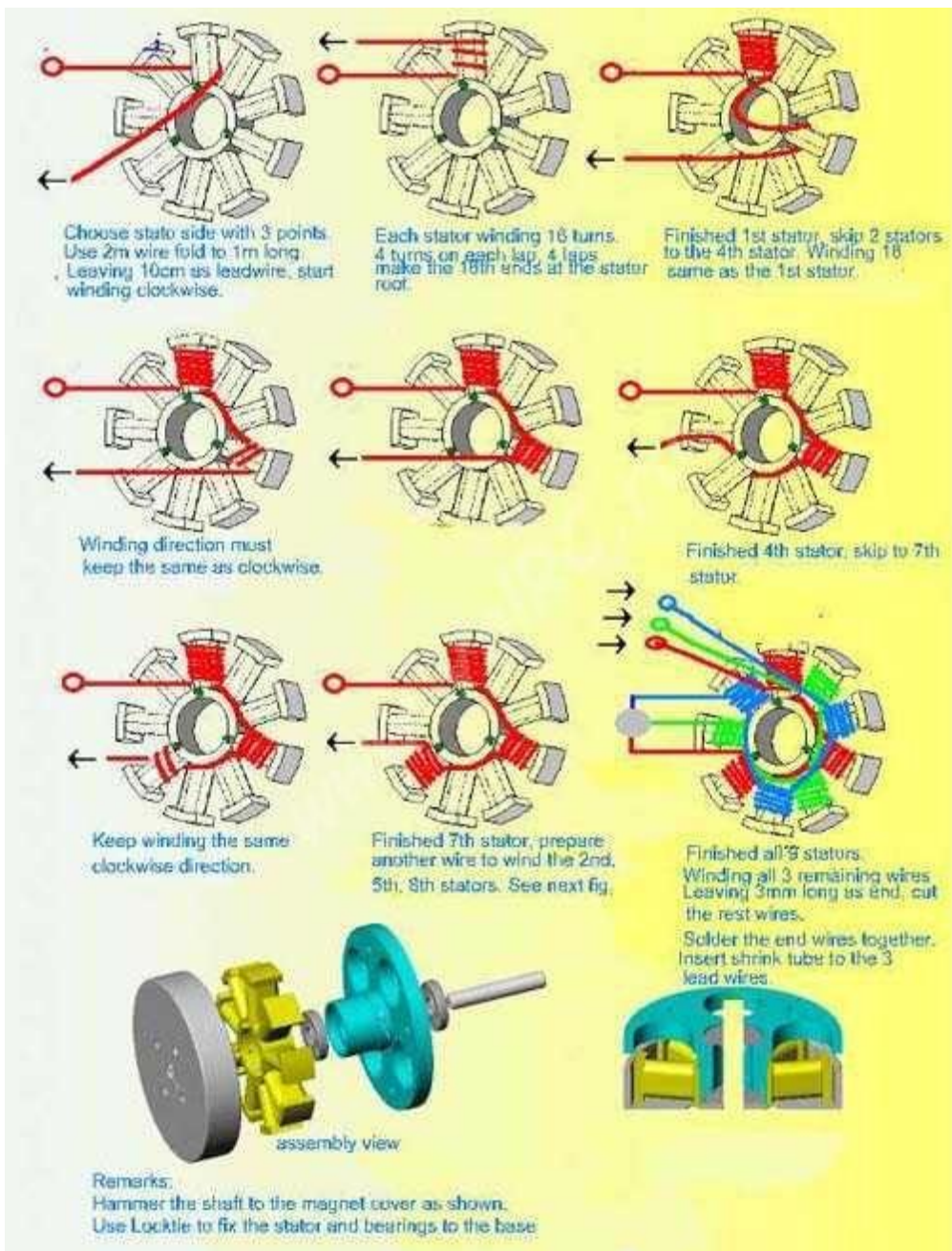
General appearance of the motor with a dismantled rotor and an original primary winding in a circuit "Star". The rotor is made up of a magnetic pulley with clear poles that have +2 pcs. More of the pole terminals of the stator. Motorbike



Motor with top winding top coil. Below it is the original one primary.

It is preferable to use a larger size motor (for example, from the head of the video player).

Connection scheme:



If the original coil is burnt we can do it ourselves: The picture is The winding of the primary windings of the stator is shown: one-way on 9 in number pole nozzle. Each coil (red, green, blue) has about 40 turns with 0.2-0.3mm and uses 3 polar the tip in succession. One end of the three coils is a common scheme star.

The so-called three-phase coil is conventionally called PRIMARY. Stator with 9 pole tips is the minimum, but much more effective to use electric motors with 12, 18 or more. The more number of poles there is, the easier the system goes into resonance and the CPA increases. The number of magnets of the rotor on these motors is determined by the number of pole terminals. For example: pole tips = 9,12,18> magnets = 12, 14, 20.

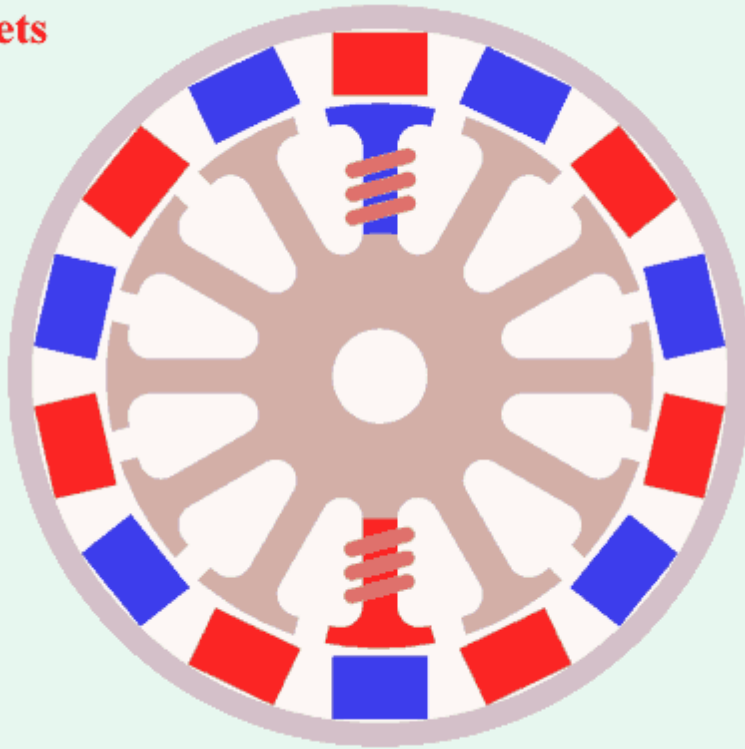
On the primary winding in the same way are coiled in the star circuit more windings, conditionally called SECOND, with data: 80 to 200 dB per pole with a maximum slim wire of 0.1 to 0.2 mm.

The secondary winding will draw energy. Its midpoint is either hanging on a table.

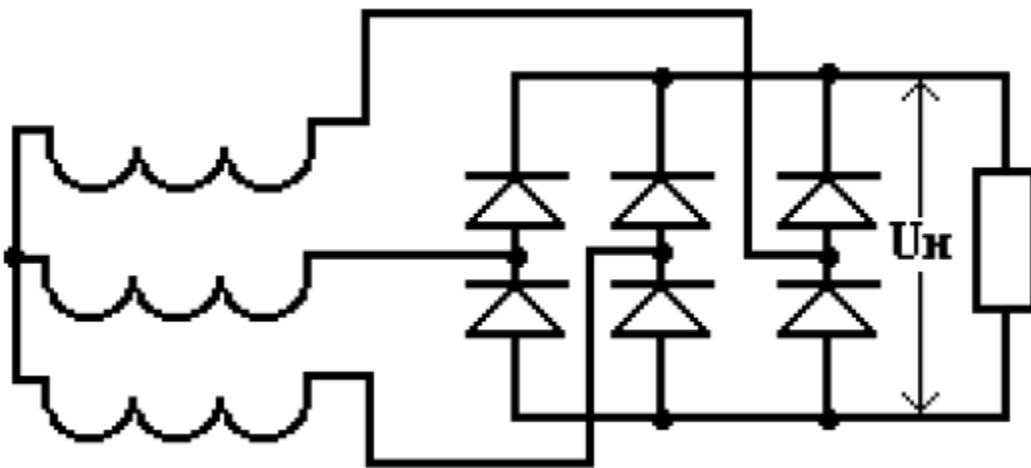
We will talk about it later, because the question is about using it reverse currents in a three phase motor.

Primary winding control scheme:

magnets



We mount the rotor and start the primary coil control. The result the rotating magnetic field of the primary induces voltage in the secondary, at which also rotates at an angular velocity. To facilitate measurement, this tension straightened out of a scheme of Laryonov and his load included:



To make the measurement as objective as possible, parallel to the load is placed electrolytic capacitor. The purpose is to measure the direct current under load with reduced to minimum ripple.

Measuring instruments: Digital and Analog Voltmeter, Analog Ammeter, oscilloscope.

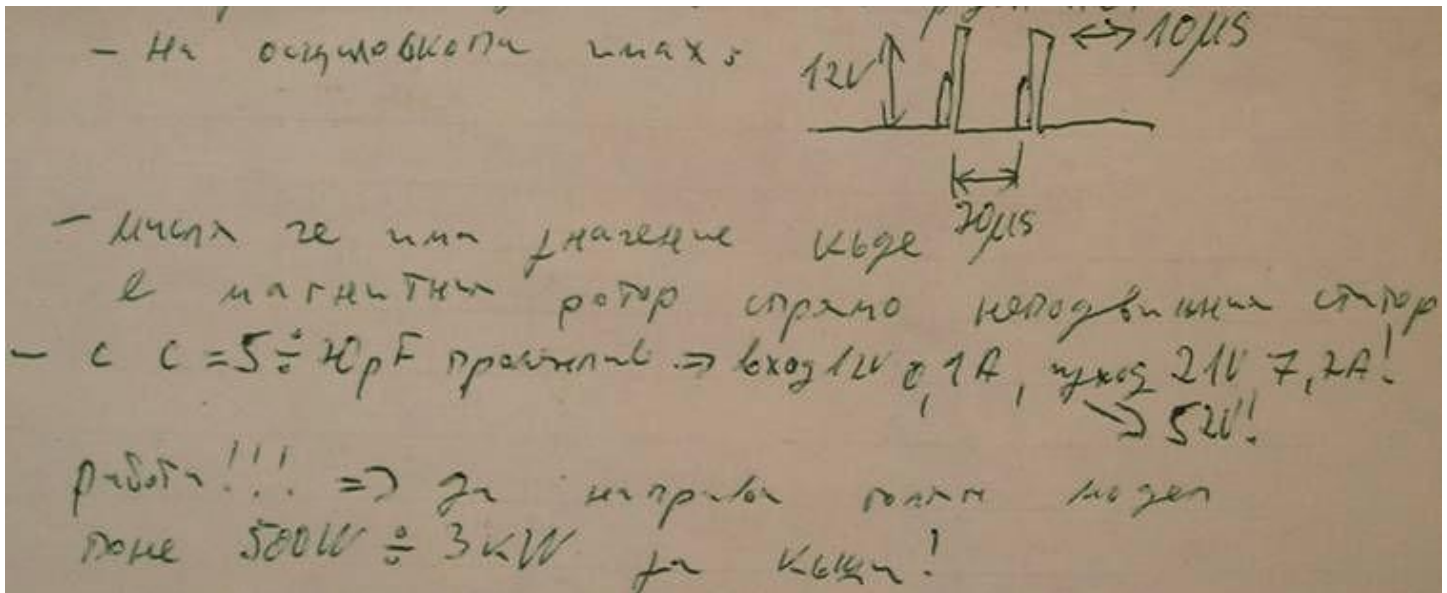
We begin to gradually increase the frequency of the control circuit pulses via the 1M Ohm Trimmer or the 5-15pF variable capacitor. In a starting position after the release, the rotor will simply rotate, then it will not excess energy output. As the pulse frequency increases, the system will resonate.

One of the cases is: the engine stops spinning and begins to squeak with a slim sound. Another case: the rotor rotates

slowly. At these times, the greatest surplus is obtained output power.

Measurements and modes are individual and depend on the equipment itself and from the direction of rotation of the rotor and the position of the motor in the space. It should vary with the frequency until the measurements show the highest ratio on input power.

Here



Here are the readings of the oscilloscope and the author's notes in one of the most important, energy-efficient moments.

2. Results

1.

Input: $3.3V / 0.01A = 0.33W$

Output: $3,3V / 0,5A = 1,65W$

EFFICIENCY = 5, Sadness 1,32W

2.

Input: $12V / 0.4A = 4.8W$

feed from the high speed $12V / 0,1A = 1,2W$ from the battery

Output: $12V, 3$ to $5A = 48W$

With a lot of high speed:

output: 20 to $50watt, 7$ to $10A = 320W$

Efficiency = 10 to 260 !!!

The input and output energies are linked to a logarithm law dependent on frequency and type of impulses. In these productions, however, bigger at least 5 times. The output coil then heats up. The maximum the power obtained from it is measured for a short while until the winding warms up. Although it is a test device. The dimensions of this type of motors do not allow the use of thicker wire. In larger conversions, the cross section will naturally be sized of the rated current. This is the first working project that can be repeated easily by anyone. They are not needed special skills or knowledge. It should also be known that the CPU of the this type increases with increasing size.

Discuss the device here:

www.beinsa.info - The Bulgarian free energy site

www.forum.beinsa.info - Forum

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The principles of MEG, NEG, Steven Mark's TPU, Schauburger are used.

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