Faraday Free Energy Generator
Proof Of Concept Test Results

-by-

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Abstract:

A simple test is performed on a brushless a. c. pickup Faraday generator wherein it is shown that power extraction does not slow down the prime mover. Then it is shown that a conventional generator loaded at the same power does slow down the prime mover significantly. The result indicates a vast improvement over conventional power generation methods.

The test set is shown below in figure 1.

Fig. 1

The small motor at the far left is a small permanent magnet d.c. motor which is used as a conventional generator for comparison to the large a.c. pickup coil at the center of the picture. The drive motor is an a.c. 110 volt fan motor from an old microwave. It normally runs at 3600 RPM. This is located at the far right in Fig. 1.

Conventional theory demands that the load on a generator is reflected to the prime mover where the net losses are always greater than the power output from the generator. It is a fact that the Faraday generator is an exception to this rule where the power output does not reflect back to the prime mover. This has been demonstrated many times in the past by different researchers, most notably: Robert Kincheloe, Professor of Electrical Engineering, (Emeritus), Stanford University. His test is outlined at the below web site:

http://www.rexresearch.com/kinchelo/kinche~1.htm

His test was on the Sunburst Homopolar Generator and proved conclusively that the power output was much greater than the prime mover input power.

Proof Of Concept Test:

It is necessary to establish equal power loads during the test for the Faraday Free Energy pickup coil under load and the conventional motor/generator, also under load. First, the impedance of the Faraday Free Energy pickup coil is established using the half voltage into a pure resistance method. Tests are run at **2520 RPM.**

Faraday Brushless Generator:

Open Circuit Voltage: 1.12 volts a.c rms.
1/2 voltage load resistance: 12.4 ohm (= equivalent impedance of coil.)
         Note: D.C. coil resistance = 6.8 ohm.
Short circuit current: 0.086 amperes a.c.
Power Output: (.086 amps) squared times the impedance equiv. of 12.4 ohm = **.0917 watt**

Then the impedance of the Motor/Generator is determined. Since the current is the same everywhere in a series circuit, the non-inductive load method is equivalent to the actual impedance of the source when the half voltage loading method of determining source impedance is used. This may also be used to determine loudspeaker coil impedance for example at a given frequency.

Conventional Motor/Generator:

Open Circuit Voltage: 6.15 volts d.c.
1/2 voltage load resistance: 45.2 ohms

Then the required d.c. current from the conventional motor/generator that will provide the same rms power as for the shorted Faraday Free Energy pickup coil is:

$$I_{MG} := \sqrt{\frac{0.0917 \cdot watt}{45.2 \cdot ohm}} \qquad \text{Then} \qquad I_{MG} = 0.045 \text{ amp}$$

An oscilloscope is used to time the rotation rate from a photo transistor pickup directly tied to the main shaft from the prime mover. One transition is set up for 10 full divisions of horizontal sweep time related to 42 Hz which is equal to 2520 RPM.

First, the Faraday Free Energy coil is shorted.
RESULT: **No discernible slowdown of rotation speed.**

Second: The Motor/Generator is connected to the load so that .045 amperes d.c. flows.
RESULT: **0.4 of a major division of time extra which indicates a very noticeable load reflected to the prime mover.**

This proves that the Faraday Free Energy method of energy extraction from energy space is by far the best method of power generation. Especially since no brushes need be used which are a large waste of energy in themselves.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

The use of high temperature superconducting wire in the Faraday Free Energy pickup coil will further reduce the losses so that the output power can be greatly increased for a given volume of coil and field strength of the disk magnets. This makes the units useable in remote locations on an individual household basis as well as in space or anywhere power is needed that is absolutely clean, having no ecologically negative aspect.

The recent catastrophic oil spill in the Gulf Of Mexico is a prime example of why the above free energy generator method should be used instead of oil. For that matter, the use of all combustible carbon dioxide creating fuels can now be avoided, especially since global warming is now known to be a fact.

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Figure 2:

Test equipment and workbench setup for testing.