

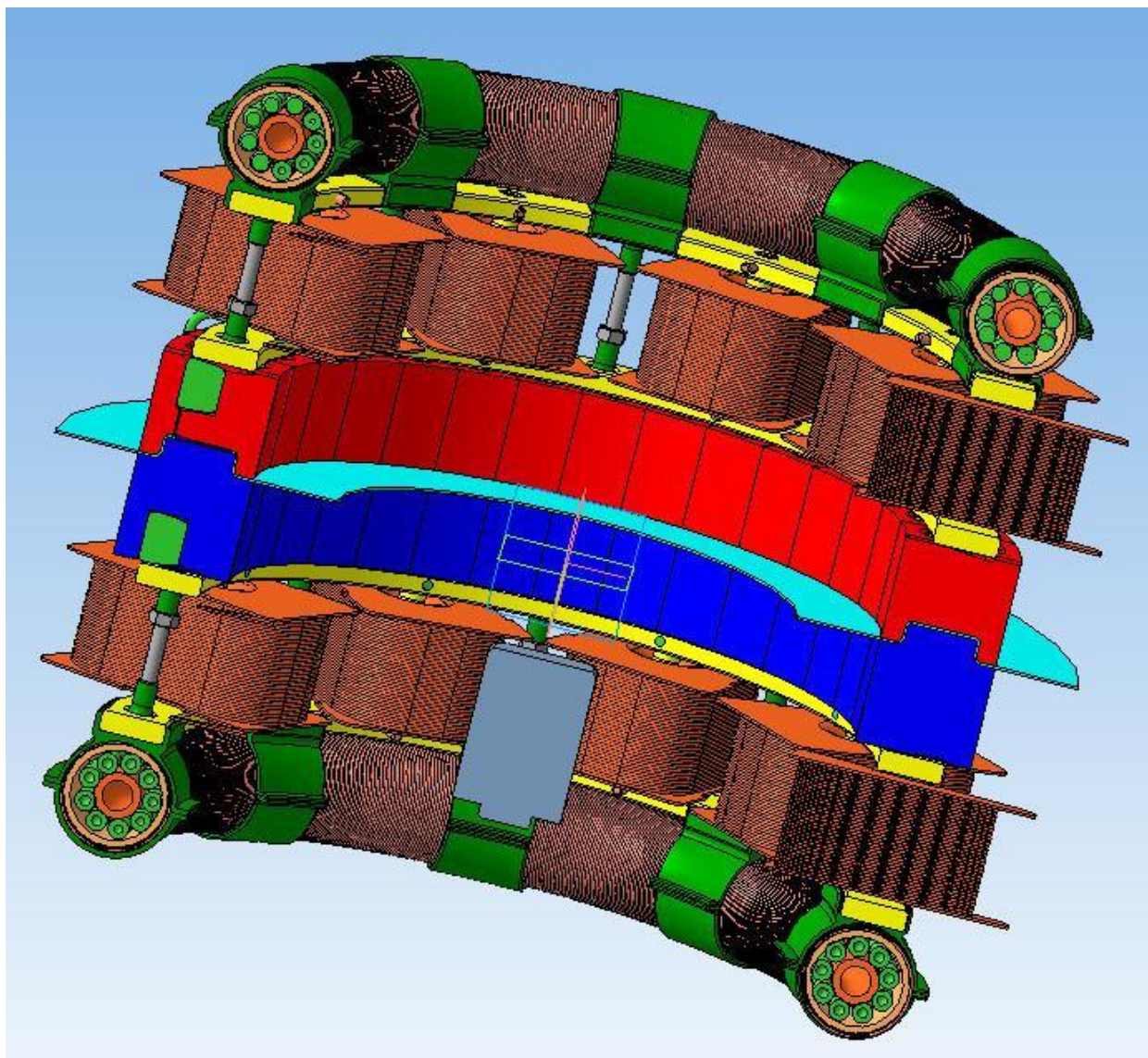
Overview of generators

This overview of generators is a set of models from an industrial generator to a flying chair generator and a two-helix generator ("black hole")

В современном мире, важнейшее значение имеет энергия и ее источники. Дороговизна ресурсов, их истощаемость, наводит на мысль о поиске альтернативных источников энергии. Одним из направлений вышеупомянутого поиска – создание магнитных генераторов.

In the modern world, energy and its sources are of the utmost importance. The high cost of resources, their depletion, suggests the search for alternative energy sources. One of the directions of the above-mentioned search is the creation of magnetic generators.

Industrial generator



The generation of electricity is realized through the use of magnetic pulses, which produce permanent magnets located in two rotating disks. Disks with permanent magnets rotate on one axis. The directions of rotation of the disks are selected taking into account the tasks.

The energy of magnetic pulses of rotating permanent magnets causes electrical impulses (EMF) in stationary solenoids, which are located in close proximity above rotating disks with magnets.

The solenoids are combined into a single unit (hereinafter referred to as the solenoid unit), thanks to which the solenoids have the ability to rotate relative to the vertical axis of each solenoid at a certain angle, ensuring the interaction of the magnetic fields of the solenoids and permanent magnets.

Each block of solenoids is located next to each disk and, thanks to this, generates EMF independently of each other.

The number of solenoids in each solenoid block is determined structurally. In the first ring of the generator, the number of solenoids in each block is 9 pieces. The power of each solenoid at a rated current of 2 A is 0.4 kW. The power of each solenoid unit is 3.6 kW, and the generator power will be equal to 7.2 kW. Since the PETV-2 1.06 wire is used in the solenoid unit, the rated current can be equal to 20 A. In this case, the power of the generator will be 72 kW.

Additionally, the generator has two fixed ring solenoids, which are located in supports on the solenoid blocks on opposite sides from rotating disks with magnets.

Magnetic rings and magnetic balls are installed inside each ring solenoid. The purpose of magnetic rings and balls is to obtain additional EMF in the generator due to their rotation inside the ring solenoids. This happens as a result of the action of magnetic field pulses of the solenoid blocks.

As a result, the total power of the generator will be more than 100 kW. At the same time, if the winding of the ring solenoids is performed in several layers and in one direction of winding the wire, then such a solution will also lead to an increase in the power of the generator.

The placement of electrical equipment and electronics is possible both directly inside the housing of the generator itself and outside the generator housing.

The purpose of the electrical equipment of the generator is to control the operation of the stepper motor, which is installed inside the generator. The stepper motor controls the position of the solenoid blocks when the generator is running.

Between rotating disks with permanent magnets there is a fixed disk, the purpose of which is the possibility of centering rotating disks with magnets among themselves.

In addition, in each disk, which are made of separate sectors, bushings are installed, inside of which a finely dispersed copper powder is placed. The bushings connect the individual sectors of the disks into a single whole. A finely dispersed copper powder is designed to reduce friction (almost to zero values) between rotating disks and a stationary disk. This occurs as a result of the atomic transfer of copper to the surface of a stationary disk with the formation of a servovite copper film with a thickness of 1...2 microns, which, in turn, fills all the micro-dimensions between the rotating disks and the stationary disk. I.e., there is wear-free friction between the disks. This effect was confirmed by a scientific discovery in the USSR in 1956.

The electrical circuit of the generator, made according to the inventory method, works as follows.

When starting the generator, a constant electric current is supplied to the windings of the solenoid blocks from the capacitor bank system, which must be pre-charged.

After that, with the help of the stepper motor, the solenoids are rotated at an angle at which the rotation of the disks with permanent magnets begins.

At a certain speed of rotation of the disks, the capacitor banks are "self-energized" from the solenoid blocks, and the generator start system goes into standby mode until the next start of the generator.

Next, the generator switches to the normal operation of the generator, in which we receive electricity sufficient to connect the load.

From the point of view of the levitation process of the generator in space, this happens both because of the gyroscopic effects of rotating disks with permanent magnets, and because of the superposition of magnetic particles (entropy

of ether), which, in turn, forms a new matter of a different density in the immediate area of the generator, compared with the density of the matter of the surrounding space.

As a result, the generator levitates, taking into account the presence of these restrictions.

The presence of a GLONAS system at the facility where the generator is installed, as well as a gyroscope with the necessary parameters. The placement of the GLONAS system and gyroscope on the object depends on the design features of the object.

For a set of necessary generator parameters, as well as for solving any other tasks, it is possible to create a generator in the form of a set of rings or tiers, as well as in a combination of rings and tiers.

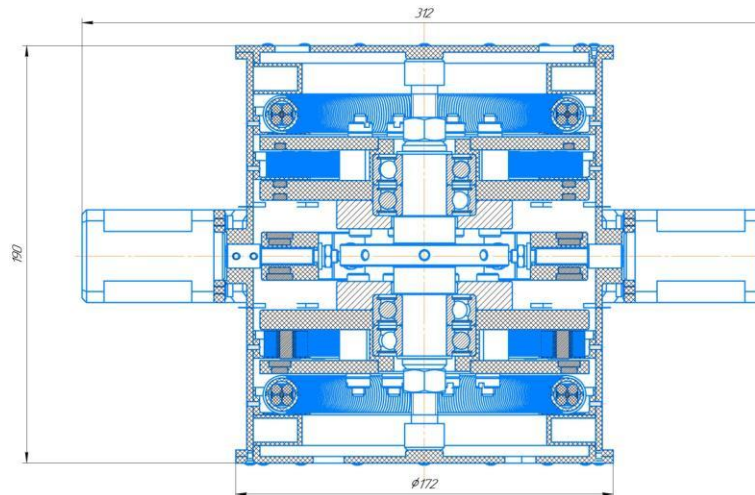
The use of generators makes it possible to solve all the transport problems that exist at the moment, and, moreover, in the foreseeable future.

Household generator

A household generator (hereinafter referred to as a generator) can provide the population with electricity in hard-to-reach areas of territories in which, at present, there are certain difficulties.

The generator can be used in various fields, for example, as emergency sources of electricity, or as charging batteries on electric vehicles, etc., etc. In IT technologies, the generator will also help solve many problems when the equipment is running.

The general view shows the design of the generator.



The generator consists of two twin disks with permanent magnets. Between the disks of these twin disks there are coils that are designed to remove EMF when the disks rotate.

The rotation of the disks occurs when there is a push mode of operation of the control magnets.

The control magnets are located between the twin disks. The rotation (rotation) of the control magnets is carried out using stepper motors. The pulse of rotation (rotation) of the control magnets is carried out according to the signals of magnetometers (Hall sensors).

The principle of issuing signals for the rotation of control magnets is the determination of "pits" and "slides" of magnetic induction flows in the areas of operation of control magnets. Two "pits" overcome one "hill" and two "slides" overcome one "pit".

The magnets on the disks are arranged in such a way that magnetic waves are formed, through which there is an EMF in the coils.

In the upper and lower regions of the generator there are annular solenoids, in which the presence of EMF occurs due to the rotation of magnetic balls inside these solenoids.

The generator control system includes a power supply unit, a stepper motor operation control unit, a power take-off unit from the generator for self-energizing the power supply unit and a power supply unit for external load, stepper motors. The placement of the system is possible both inside the generator housing and as a separate unit.

The details of a household generator allow their manufacture by any kind of mechanical processing, welding, as well as by stamping, including manufacturing on a 3D printer.

Stainless austenitic steels with low magnetic properties, as well as polyethyrimide of various modifications can act as the main structural materials.

There is a generator model. Below are some of the design solutions used in the design.

1.Количество магнитов неодимовых:

- 10x3 mm, pcs. 72.

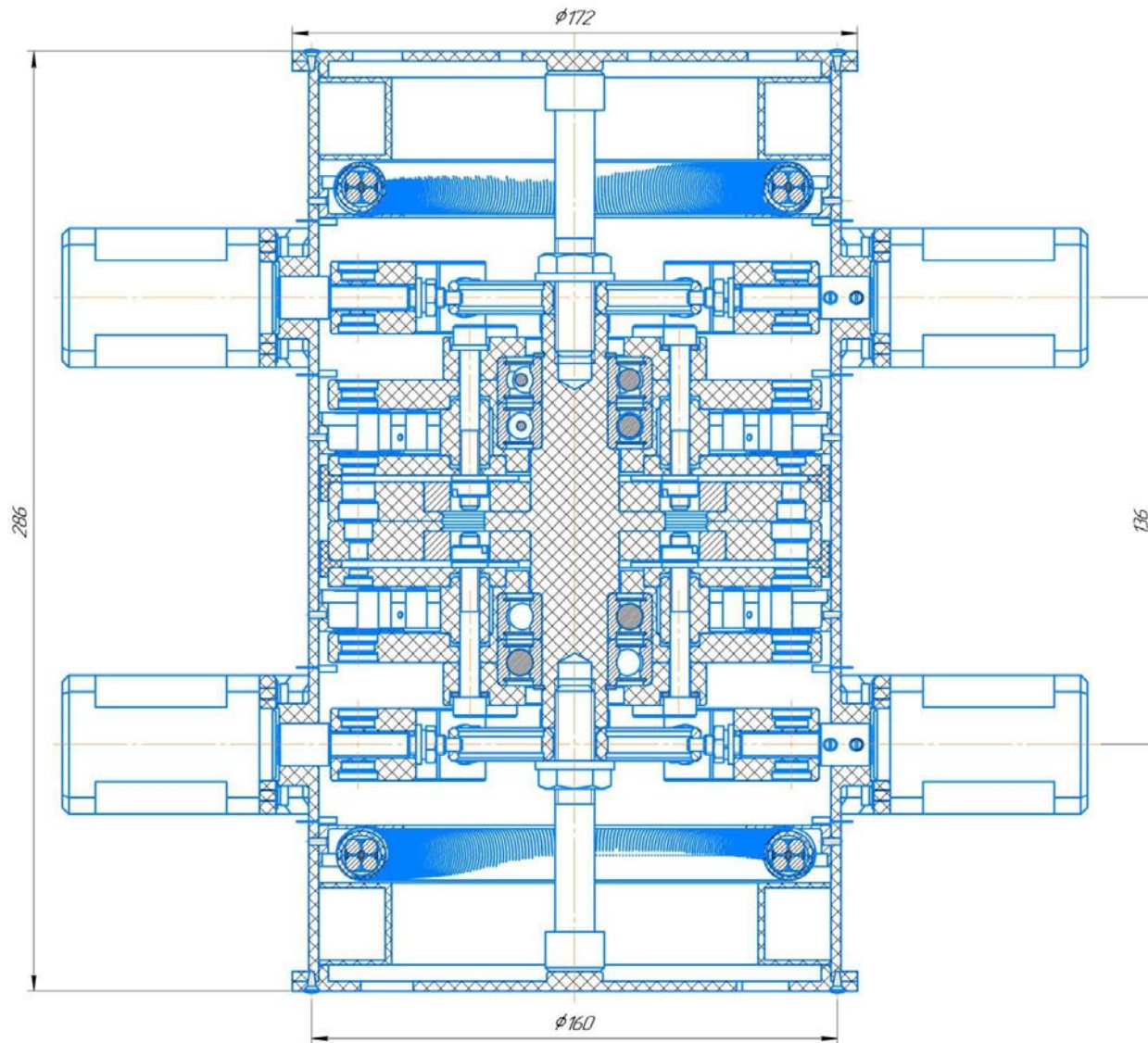
- 12x3 mm, pcs. 100.

2.The number of false magnets, steel 20X13:

- 10x3 mm, pcs. 64.
- 12x3 mm, pcs. 92.
- 3.The type of winding wire PETV2-0.2.
- 4. The number of magnetic balls, pcs. 320.
- 5.The number of balls made of steel 20X13, pcs. 320.
- 6. Diameter of the balls, mm 5.
- 7.Type of stepper motors FL42STH60-1206A.
- 8.Number of stepper motors, pcs. 8.
- 9.Hall sensor type SS41F.
- 10.Number of Hall sensors, pcs. 16.
- 11. Generator weight, kg, no more than 7.
- 12.Overall dimensions (height, width), mm 190x312.

The developed model will theoretically rotate at a speed of 1000 to 10000 rpm, while producing power from 3 to 10 kW.

Upgraded household generator



Upgraded household generator

This type of generator is an upgrade of the household generator model, with the only difference that in this model there are two disks with magnets located between the twin disks. At the same time, the number of stepper motors, control magnets and magnetometers has been doubled, as can be seen in the drawing.

The magnets on these two additional disks are arranged in such a way that circular magnetic waves are formed, which is similar to the arrangement of magnets on twin disks.

The presence of a doubled number of control magnets allows independent control of the rotation of the twin disks. At the same time, the twin disks can rotate both in one direction and in the opposite direction. Each of the additional disks with magnets is connected to its own double disk, thanks to the magnetic coupling between the magnets, thus ensuring synchronous rotation of the additional disk with a double disk.

Also, ring magnets are installed in the design of this generator, which are designed for mutual "weighing" of additional disks relative to each other. The presence of compensators in the generator allows you to make a gap between the magnets from zero to two millimeters.

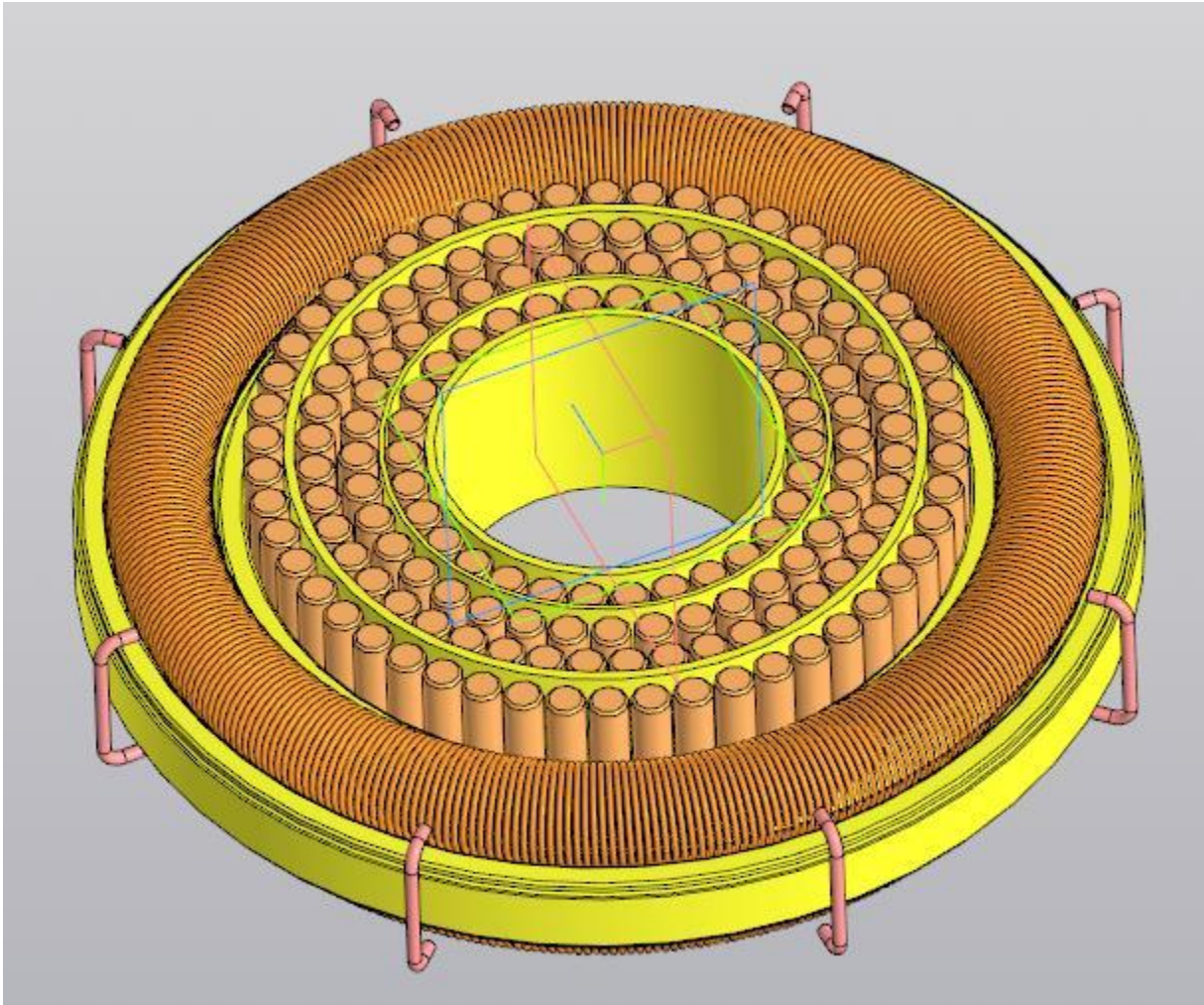
Due to the size of this gap, the intensity of the superposition of magnetic particles is ensured, while the condition for the appearance of new matter (plasma), the density of which differs from the density of the surrounding matter, is fulfilled. By regulating the rotation of these disks, it is possible to obtain both positive and negative densities of new matter relative to the density of the surrounding matter.

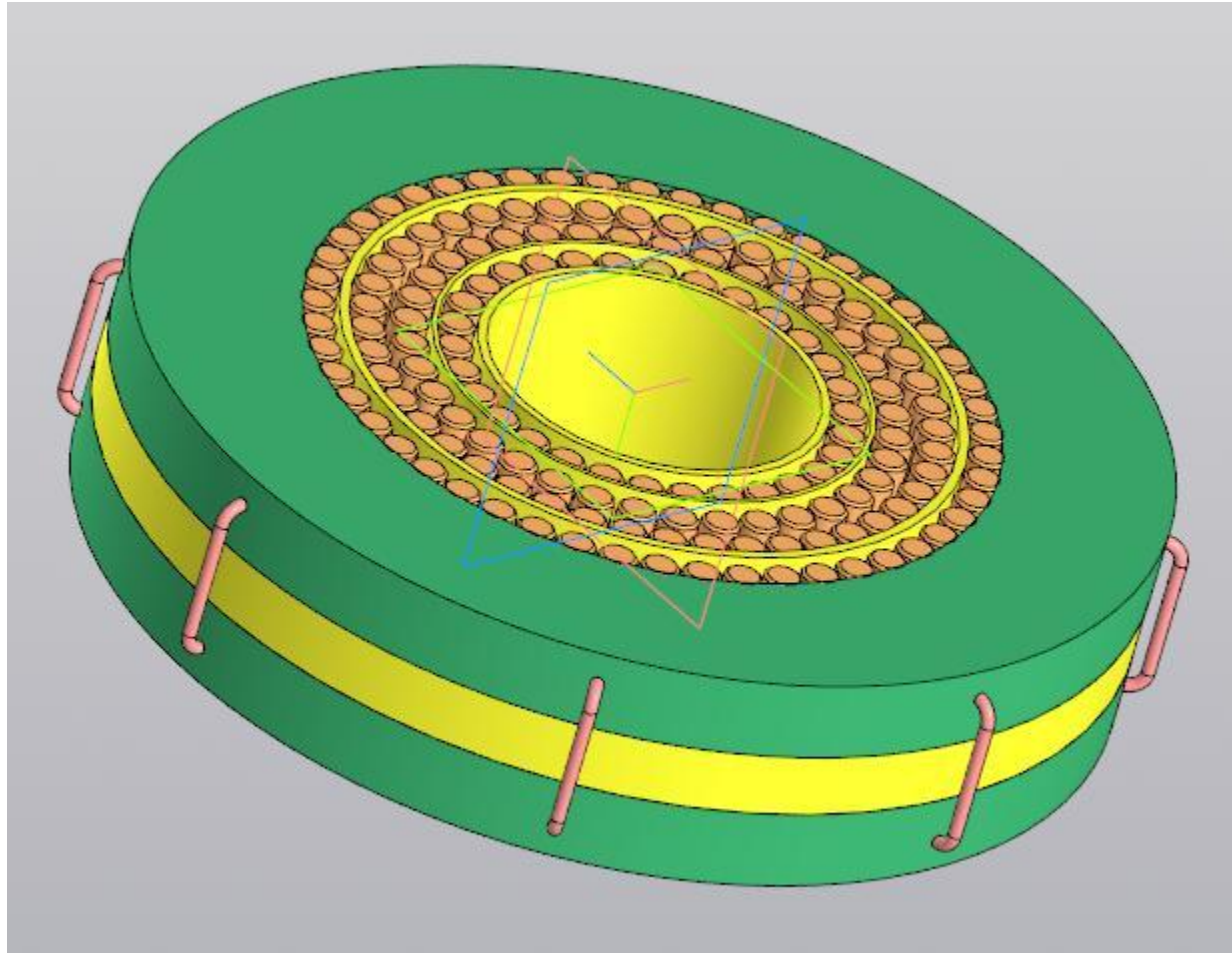
Thanks to these effects, it becomes possible to move the object on which this generator is installed through any kind of matter, regardless of the densities of these types of matter.

The traction force in this design can be adjusted from 5000 to 15,000 N.

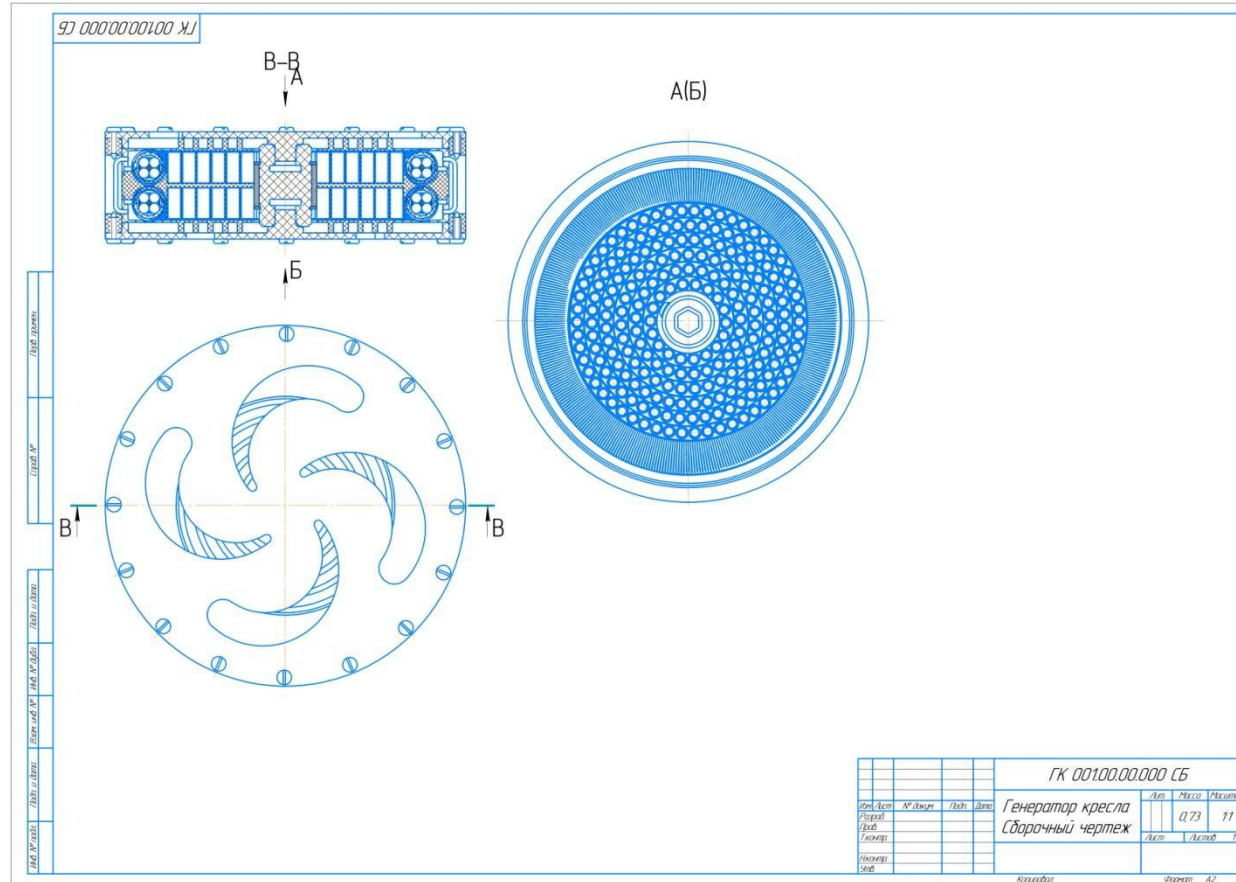
Chair Generator

The chair generator is a kind of analog of the Searle, with the only difference that instead of solenoids located in the radial direction, ring solenoids located on the periphery are used in this chair generator.





The drawing of the generator provides a more complete picture of the design of this generator.



The drawing does not show the dimensions of the generator due to the fact that, in fact, the layout of the generator design elements is shown.

Two ring solenoids are located at the top and bottom of the central spacer, in the center of which the bushing is installed.

The solenoid windings are made as follows.

The inner winding is made by a PETV2-0.2 wire in the form of 6 sectors alternately of the right and left winding directions. The control system supplies a pulsed DC current to these 6 sectors in a certain way, in which the magnetic balls rotate inside the solenoids.

The outer winding is made with a PETV-2-1.0 wire to create an EMF from the rotation of magnetic balls

The rotation of the magnetic balls creates a rotating magnetic field, which, in turn, rotates the magnetic columns.

There is a magnetic ring on this sleeve, around which the annular magnetic columns rotate. The selection of the number of these columns is carried out in such a way that radial magnetic waves are created in each circle of rotation of the columns.

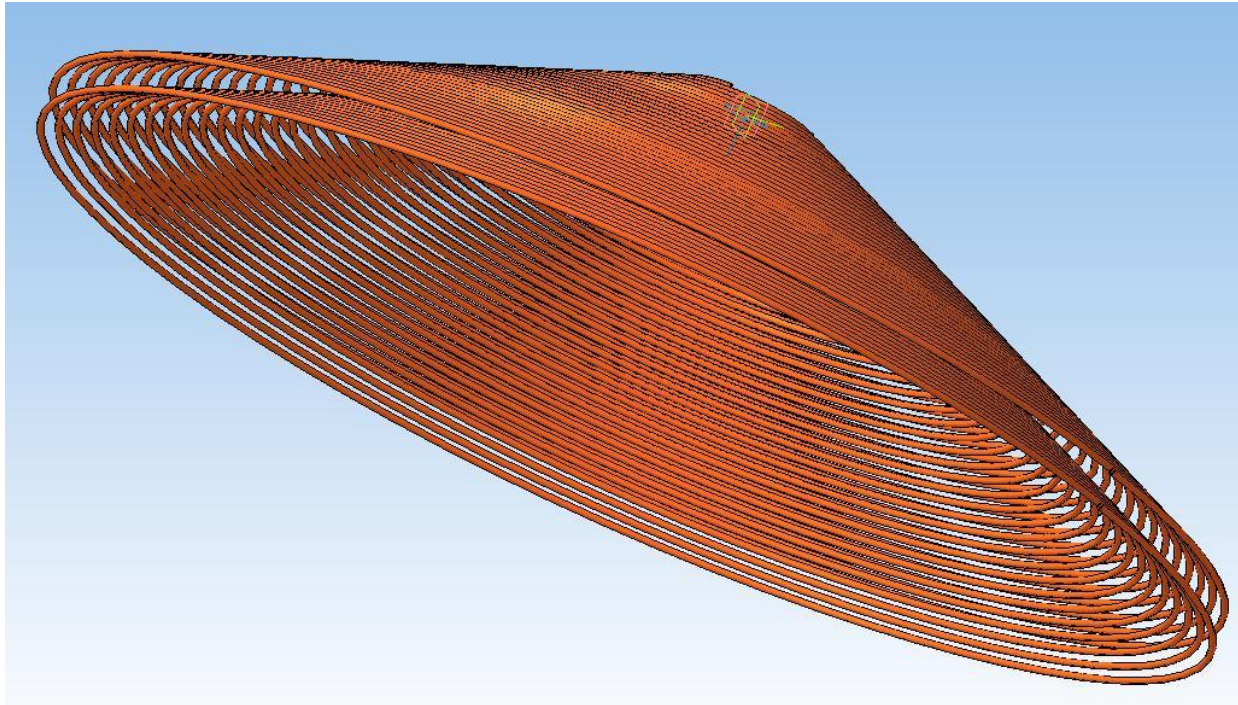
Combined magnetization of both the magnetic ring and magnetic columns is allowed. There is radial or diametral magnetization in the central part, axial magnetization at the ends.

The dimensions of the central and end zones of magnetization are determined by the manufacturing technology.

The principle of operation of this generator is almost similar to the work of the Searle generator, and also similar to the principles of operation of the generators given above in terms of creating a superposition of magnetic particles, in which new matter appears and everything that comes from it.

The use of this type of generator in a drone or quadcopter allows you to remove all the screws and move in space, in any way and speed.

Generator 2 of the spiral "black hole"



The essence of this generator is the creation of new matter between the spirals, which allows you to apply the vortex method, which draws in all kinds of garbage. At the same time, high temperatures and pressures are created at the output of the generator, at which the garbage is burned to the state of plasma gases, which, in turn, are disposed of and sent for recycling (separation into fractions) for further use.

Also, this generator can be used to move in space by "pumping" the surrounding matter through itself.

Conclusion:

Naturally, until prototypes are made and tested in different modes, it is possible to talk and argue about what will or will not happen endlessly. From a scientific point of view, such devices and research will create a breakthrough, and it is necessary to engage in them for the progress and prosperity of mankind.