

Mini self-running magnetic generator

-----last update @2014-5-14

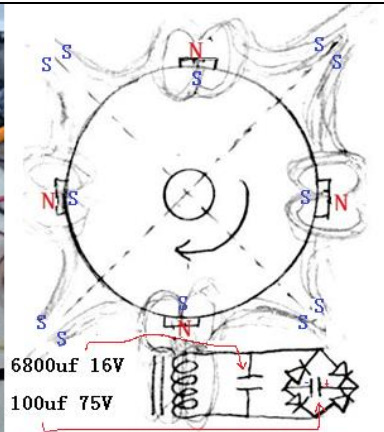
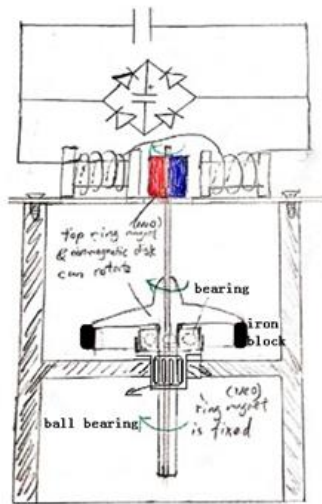
-----editor: 423382589@qq.com

For your own safety, wear safety goggles before you do this experiment. The potential danger is the strong magnetic field is not good for human body, so do the scalar wave emitted by it. Once you get it self-running and post online, leave it far away from your body in all the time.

In order to spread out the truth of not only over unity but self-running device, the needs for a working mini self-running generator is in urgent. It should be designed to be easily produced, replicated and at a very low cost. I have searched for this kind of device for a long time until I find a video on Youtube. It shows as following, first posted by [WilbyInebriated](#). Later on, a Chinese replicated that device with the same circuit.



Magnetic generator



rotor should be accelerated above resonance speed before let go! Needs: 1N4007 diodes * 4, bundle up 6 welding rods as magnetic core with 25AWG 50 meters long magnetic wire. Capacitor value labeled on picture.

original one on youtube:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tz_C3LsD_Pg (video 1)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_Sbtw8nriE (video 2)

or

http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XNzA3NzkyMDU2.html (video 1)

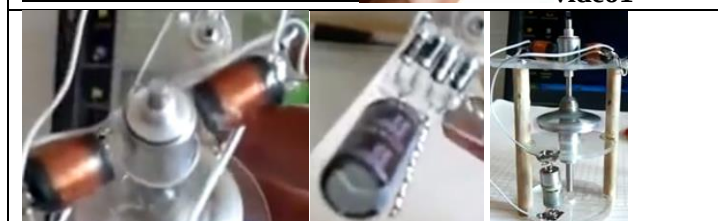
http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XNzA3NzkyMDU2.html (video 2)

for Chinese users

Replicate by a Chinese. refer as he

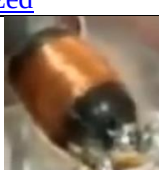
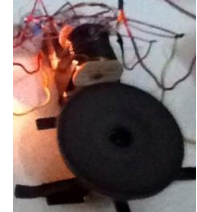
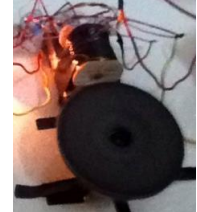
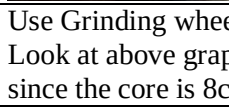
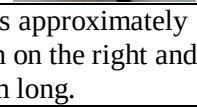
This one might be easier to replicate.

No video yet. Sorry!



Resonant speed of rotor: unknown. Do not have tool to measure it but has a very high speed.

Output Voltage around 72V and Current is 0.3A at resonance. They are **simply LC resonant circuit**. It has an easier setup with the black rotor and just one coil made by **25 AWG coated magnetic wire** approximately **50m long**. (I don't know what is the inductance here. He did have the device to measure it. And also do not know when resonance happens, what is speed of the rotor). Further information for coil, It has the height -- 8cm. The core is made of six 8cm long Welding rods like the way of Bedini sg core used. The oscillator capacitor is **6800uF**, voltage above **16V** is OK. It is not very important for oscillator capacitor. The capacitor on the output which connects with 4 diodes (IN4007 is good enough) is at least **75V**.

Video2 Resonant speed of rotor at around 7000rpm. Therefore, please pick resonant frequency greater than 116.7Hz. Higher frequency means more space-time energy. Output Voltage around 68V at resonance. Diodes should be 1N4007. For the coil, I recommend you buy the cylinder shape-like inductor online which has dimension 9*12mm and between 220uH to 1mH. Do not use above 1mH, because the core above 1mH has a higher resistance when the dimension is around the same . (e.g. 150mH 8*10mm inductor has 260ohm), it will reduce the induced emf of the inductor when running. Or you can use the coil made for Bedini sg which means to have a higher inductance, a much higher dimension of the core is needed in order to keep the resistance low.		Capacitance value is not important for this capacitor. The strength of 4 magnets has to be strong magnet . And your rotor should have some mass on it to store kinetic energy once it speeds up. (Recommend rotor diameter around 10cm is good, rotor should made by non-magnetic material to avoid eddy current if its' edge is too close to the oscillator (inductor)). Distance between the magnet and the core should be around 1cm , you should make it adjustable! For the rotor, I recommend you pick up an old drive hard driver with running speed above 5000rpm. Just disassemble it and use the rotor of the hard driver. The bearing his use is about 2cm in diameter.	
Material lists: Oscillator capacitor Unknown value Remember: Capacitance change, resonant frequency change.       combine 2 polarized caps=non-polarized cap Polarized cap need initial charge up Video2 Video1		Material lists: Oscillator capacitor 6800uF 16v Remember: Capacitance change, resonant frequency change.  Polarized cap need initial charge up	
Output side capacitor Voltage need to be at least 70V . Don't care the capacitance.   Video1 Video2		Output side capacitor Voltage need to be at least 75V . Don't care the capacity. But the higher capacity store more energy. 	
Neodymium Permanent magnet (pick within N35 to N42) diametrically magnetized  		Neodymium Permanent magnet (pick within N35 to N42) Axially magnetized 	
Inductor Value unknown But should be less than or equal to 1mH . Distance between it and the magnet should be 5mm approx.     		Hand-made Inductor Height: 8cm Diameter: between 7-8cm Diameter of the core approximately 7mm. 25AWG 50meters long magnetic wire. 	
Use high speed bearing with small gap between the inner ring and outer ring would be good.  		Use high speed bearing with small gap between the inner ring and outer ring would be good. His bearing has outer diameter 2cm approx.  	
Use high speed bearing with small gap between the inner ring and outer ring would be good.		Use Grinding wheels approximately 18cm diameter. Look at above graph on the right and use their size ratio since the core is 8cm long.  	

Make your own flywheel with the same shape shown here



Video 1

Video 2

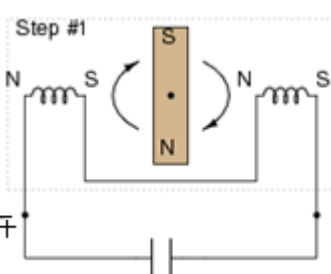
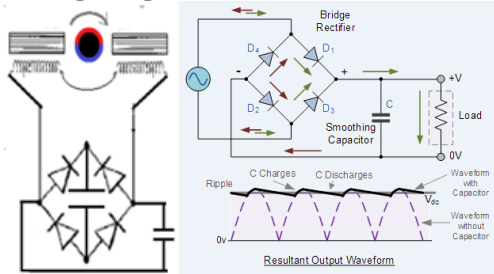
The iron block on the flywheel is probably used for label the direction of the magnet has been magnetized on the top of neo-magnet. →



This kind of high speed electric grinder is needed for startup.

(Initial speed has to be at least 1.5 times larger than the ideal calculated resonant value.)

Basic principle:



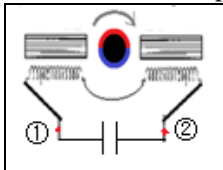
Load Type	Circuit	Voltage/Current Waveform	Vector Diagram
Resistance			
Inductance			
Capacitance			

Also read this scientific study on non-linear self-induction: [Parametric Excitation of Electric Oscillations](#)

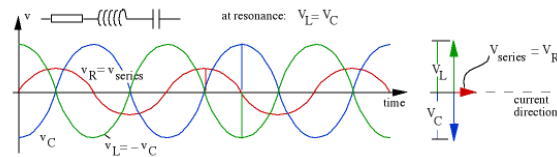
My theory: (Below is my own theory, correction will be made over time.)

Due to the **interaction** of **multiple magnetic fields**, it **transforms** the surrounding **space-time** into the energy in which make up the loss of energy due to all kinds of resistance. As long as the rate of energy supplement (the former) is at least equal to the rate of energy loss (the latter), so the machine can be self-sustaining, otherwise, it will stop. With the increasing speed of the rotor, the magnetic field interactions would be faster, meanwhile, the transformation from space-time to energy would be faster, which means the power output increases. But it will eventually reach a limit, because eddy currents generated would heat up in the core which increases resistance. Further, almost all of the resistance elements are increased because of the increase of current in the circuit. Thus, the rotor's acceleration will eventually be reduced to zero balance is reached. But if a load is added to the output, immediately, rotor speed will go down a little bit, but it will reduce the output current which causes the resistance value in the circuit element is reduced. Then it will reach a new equilibrium point operating at a lower speed. If the added load exceeds the tolerance range (greater than the self-adjusting limit of the circuit element), then the resonance will be broken, the system will not be self-sustaining. Increase the **self-adjusting limit** of the circuit **means increase in the load power**.

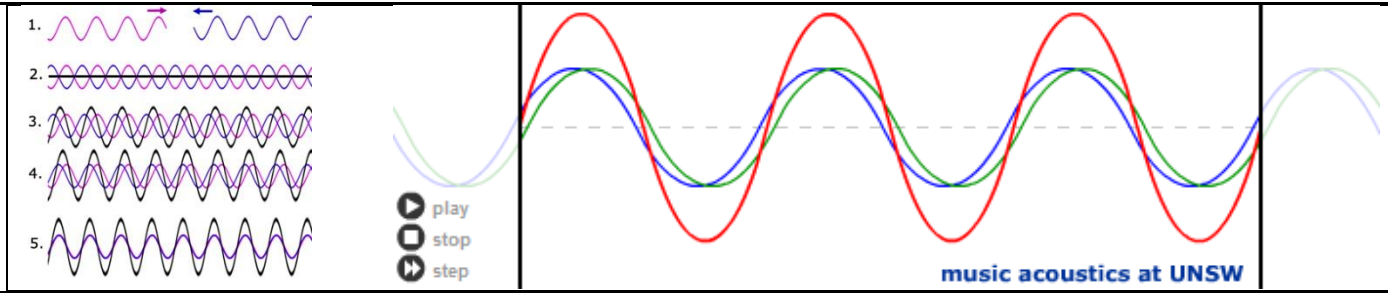
So how does the space-time energy entry the circuit?



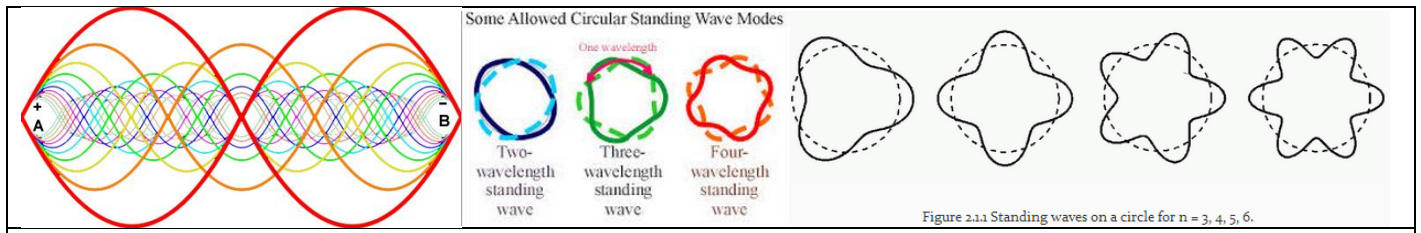
Without the bridge rectifier circuit, and forget the magnetic field in the middle for a moment, combine two inductor to one since they are in series. You get this on the right.



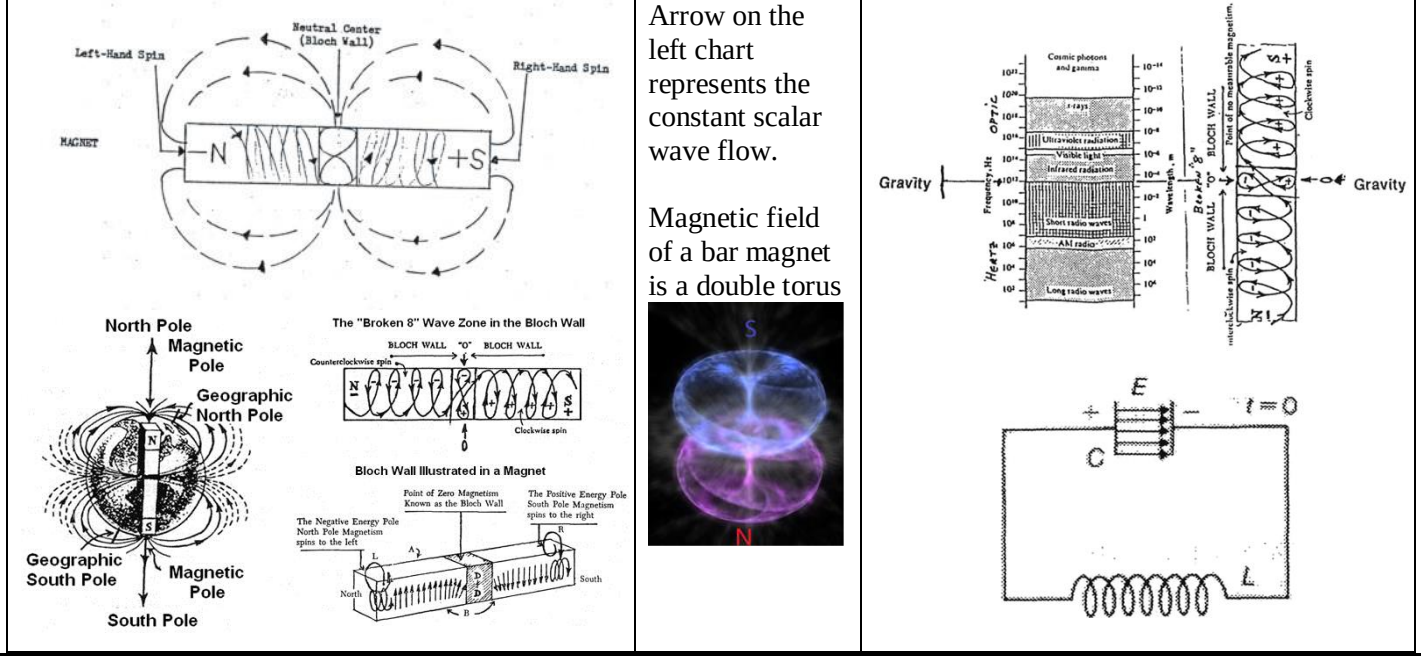
Because $v_L(t)$ and v_C are **180° out of phase when resonance achieve**, this means that $v_L(t) = -v_C(t)$, so the two reactive voltages cancel out, and the series voltage is just equal to that across the resistor. This case is called series resonance. Click the graph learn more about the physic on RLC resonance. $v_L(t)$ is the green curve, $v_C(t)$ is the blue curve, red curve is the current. Understand this is the key to the success. Watch this [Youtube video](#) to gain the basic knowledge. Also Learn about LCR circuit-[AC](#), [DC](#), [self-resonance](#)
See the superposition of two waves:



Now so what? We need other ingredients. There is a lie in conventional physics: that is when two electromagnetic waves are 180° out of phase, in this case are the two reactive voltages, they will be canceled out. But the truth is they are canceled out in 3D world but reborn in the 4D world, which means two waves become one scalar wave that is stirring up the space-time. According to magnetic master-- [Kryon](#), magnet is actually a 4D product which is **constantly stirring up the space-time by constant flow of scalar wave**. One more ingredient is needed, that is when two scalar waves 180° out of phase are met together, they transform back to normal electromagnetic wave which is collected by the coil on two sides. So far, circuit completes. Therefore, the higher the frequency, the faster the scalar waves are produced which leads to more power from space-time or say 4D world. Proved by [Lee Si-Chen](#) that, the width of magnet pole in [divine eye's](#) vision is larger than that in normal eye's vision.



Scalar wave is standing wave. When magnetic field is spinning and at the same time interacting with the magnetic field produced by the inductor, it becomes a circular standing wave at resonance.



This is the ideal formula I made:

$$\omega(\text{rpm}) = \frac{30}{N\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$\omega(\text{rpm})$ is the resonance angular velocity of the rotor which has unit in rpm. **Key:** The startup angular velocity almost need twice of the speed at resonance. (e.g. If the resonance speed of the rotor is 2000rpm given C=6800uF, then L would need to be 209.5uH)

Formula derivation:

we all know base LC resonance circuit has a formula which is:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

As the rotor shown on the right, it has 4 magnets which face outward from center. Therefore, every time magnet pass the oscillator (inductor) , it should complete approximately 1 cycle of oscillation inside the coil. Thus 1 cycle for the rotor would lead to 4 cycles approximately for the inductor in this case. In order to find a relationship between the speed of the rotor and the oscillation inside the inductor, we need the following formula:

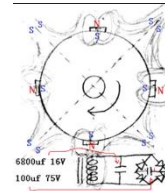
$$\omega(\text{rad/s}) * N = 2\pi f \quad \text{.....} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Convert unit from rad/s to rpm: } \frac{30}{\pi} \omega(\text{rad/s}) = \omega(\text{rpm}) \quad \text{.....} \textcircled{3}$$

Combine ①, ② and ③ you get:

$$\omega(\text{rpm}) = \frac{30}{N\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

Capital letter N is the number of north poles (or south poles) facing out from the center of rotor. (**Cautions: Not for rotor that has alternate magnetic pole with large distance between each magnets**) L is sum of all inductance (unit is H), C is the oscillator capacitance (unit is F).



How to use formula:

For the original mini generator:



It has resonant speed about 7000rpm. It only switches the pole once for every cycle. So N=1. (**Proved by experiment as well**)

$$\text{resonant frequency(Hz)} = \frac{N}{60} \omega(\text{rpm}) = 7000/60 = 116.7\text{Hz}$$

Thus, with that exactly same size and same rotating mass, the inductor should at least have 116.7Hz. Better prepare 120Hz as your resonance goal.

$$\text{Plug in the 7000rpm, N=1 into formula } \omega(\text{rpm}) = \frac{30}{N\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

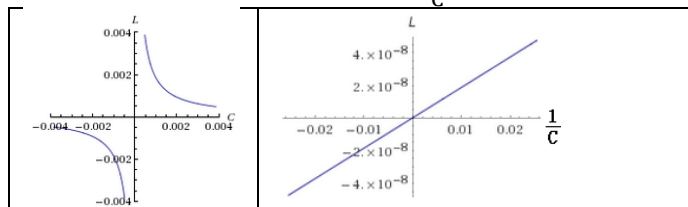
$$\text{Then } 7000 = \frac{30}{\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\sqrt{LC} = \frac{30}{7000\pi}$$

$$LC = \frac{30^2}{7000^2\pi^2}$$

$$L = \frac{30^2}{7000^2\pi^2} * \frac{1}{C}$$

We can plot L versus C or L versus $\frac{1}{C}$:



L versus C

L versus $\frac{1}{C}$

Discard the negative side, only look at the first quadrant.

L is the sum of two inductors in series in this case. So individual inductor value should be $\frac{L}{2}$.

Keep in mind that, for the fix frequency, L is inverse proportional to C. Now you can test different values of capacitor and inductors that are available on the market.

For the Chinese mini generator:



In this case, there are 4 number of north poles face outward. N=4. We do not know what resonant speed it has, but I guess it should have a speed less than 7000rpm because it has a larger size in mass and diameter of the wheel. Let's assume it has 5000rpm for demonstration of using the formula.

$$\text{resonant frequency(Hz)} = \frac{N}{60} \omega(\text{rpm}) = 5000*4/60 = 333.33\text{Hz} \gg 116.7\text{Hz}$$

Better be much greater than 116.7Hz because bigger and heavier flywheel need more power from space-time. Prepare 333.33Hz as your resonance goal.

$$\text{Plug in the 5000rpm, N=4 into formula } \omega(\text{rpm}) = \frac{30}{N\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

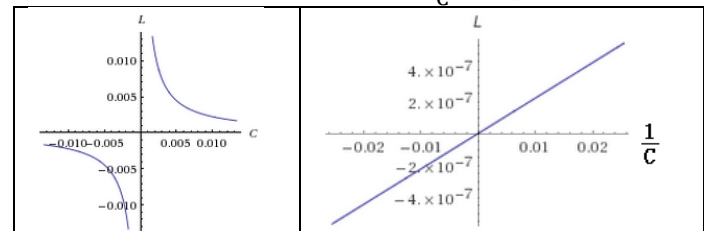
$$\text{Then } 5000 = \frac{30}{4\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\sqrt{LC} = \frac{30}{5000*4\pi}$$

$$LC = \frac{30^2}{20000^2\pi^2}$$

$$L = \frac{30^2}{20000^2\pi^2} * \frac{1}{C}$$

We can plot L versus C or L versus $\frac{1}{C}$:

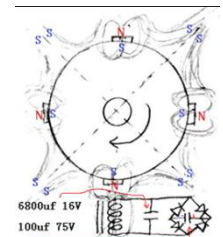


L versus C

L versus $\frac{1}{C}$

Discard the negative side, only look at the first quadrant.

C=6800uF told by the inventor, after doing the calculation, we would have L = 3.26 mH. But unfortunately we know neither the resonant speed of the wheel nor the inductance value. But if we want to know theoretically what speed he was operating on, make a coil according to the exact description above on the material list. Then measure the value of it to estimate the resonant speed.

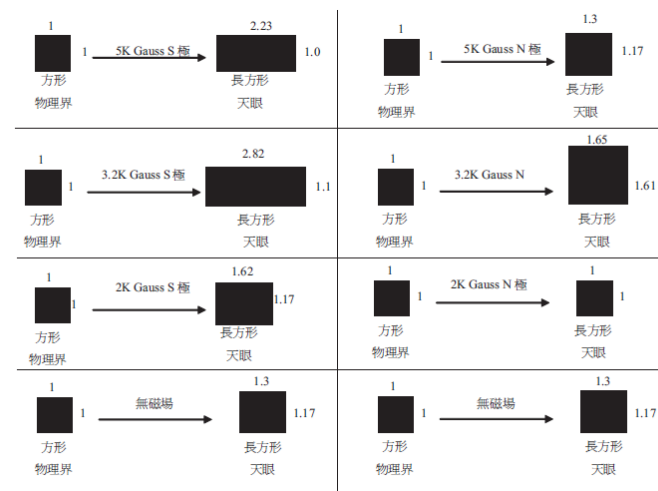
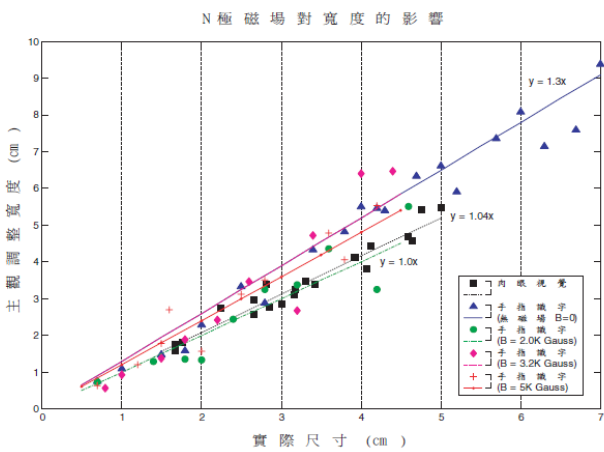
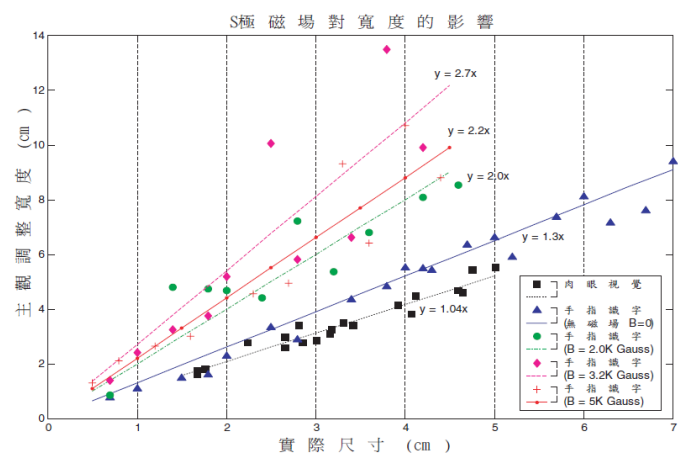


In conclusion, it works in both theoretically and experimentally. What you need is to be patient and good luck!

IF you succeed on making it self-running, do not forget share it online. Thanks.

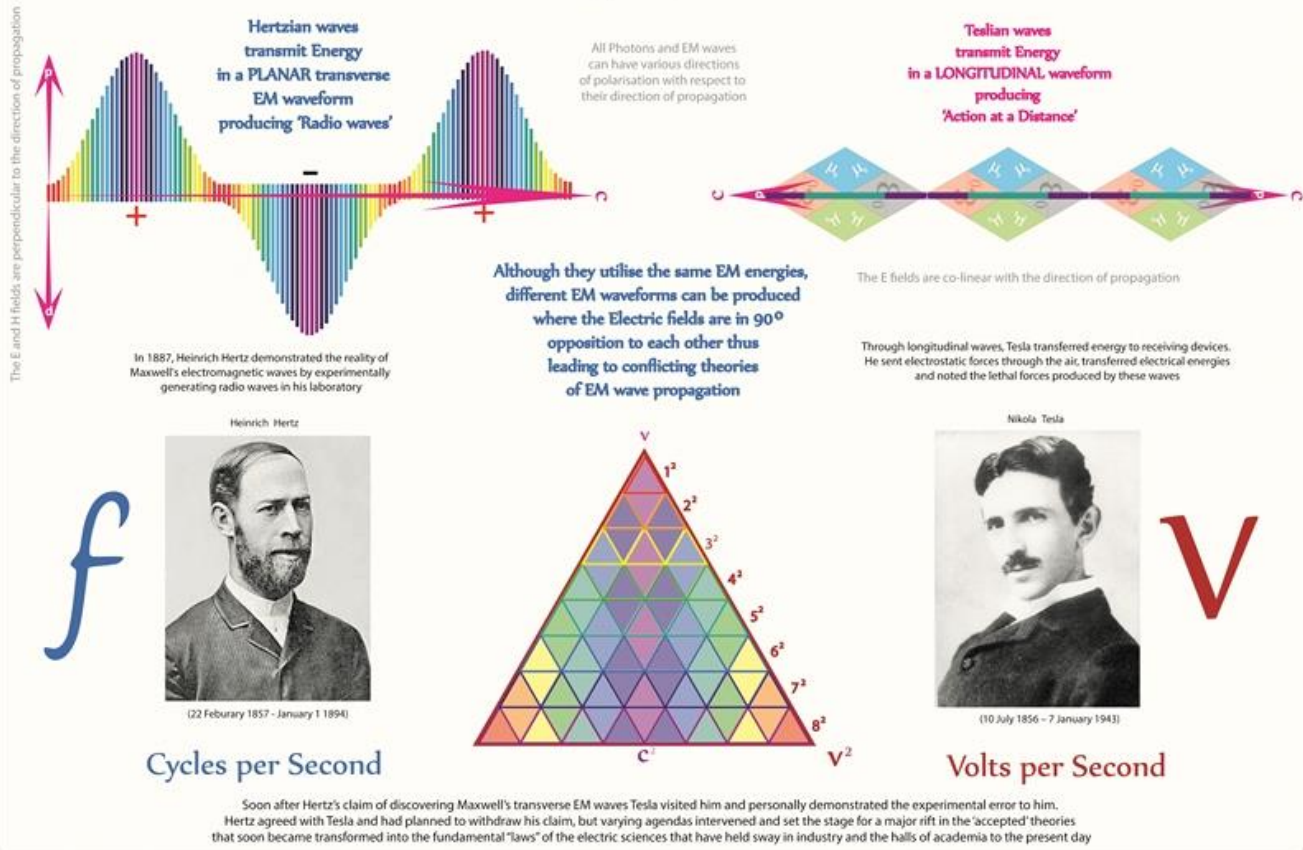
Reference

[Lee Si-Chen](#)'s research on different strength of magnetic field affects the divine eye's vision:



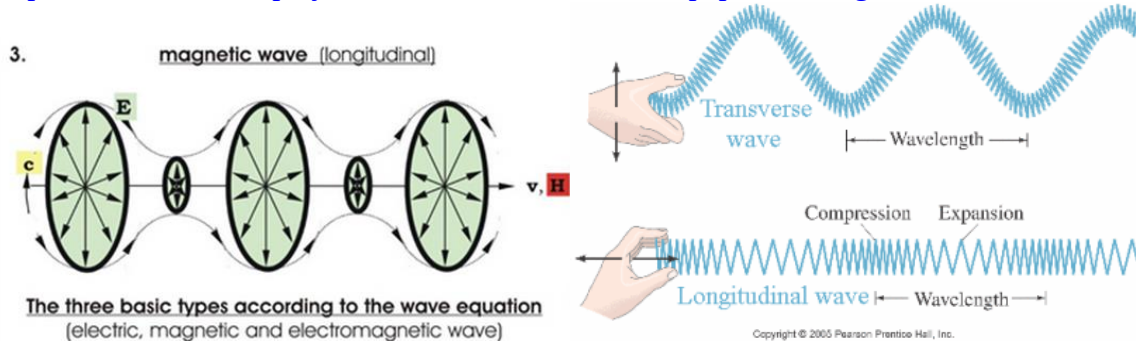
Scalar wave: (Teslian wave is belong to scalar wave)

ElectroMagnetic waveforms



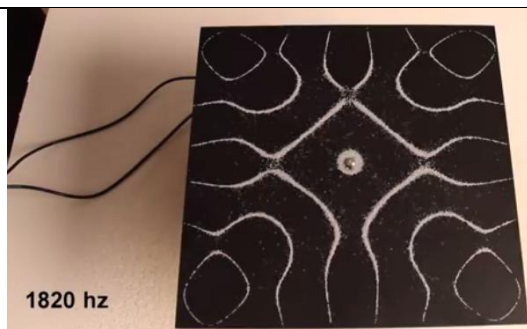
<http://jmag0904.wordpress.com/2013/05/25/what-are-scalar-waves/>

http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/ciencia_shapepowerenergies.htm



Introduction to application of scalar wave:

http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/antigravityworldgrid/ciencia_antigravityworldgrid09.htm



Sound wave is very close to scalar wave. The difference is sound propagate though the air molecules, and scalar wave propagate though the "space-time particles" or tesla call it ether. Think about why the sand or salt particles can be affected by the sound, there is no magnetic interaction but only air vibration involve. Scalar can do the similar effect to the cloud in the sky. Search for scalar wave clouds in google, you will find a lot.



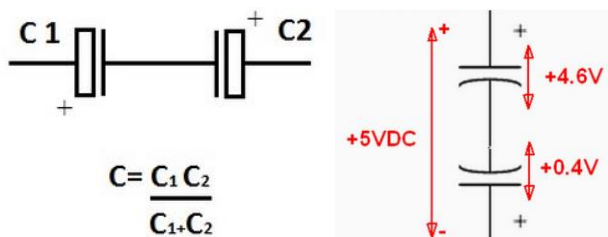
basic knowledge on capacitor: non-polarized capacitor

Polarized capacitors are the electrolytic type or tantalum type. There are two types of non-polarized capacitors. The plastic foil that is non-polarized by nature and **electrolytic non-polarized capacitors that are actually two capacitors in series (back to back) so that the result is non-polarized with half the capacitance.** Polarized capacitors have large leakage current if the voltage is inverted. Non-polarized capacitors are needed at AC applications in series or in parallel with the signal (**or power**). Examples are speaker crossover filters and power factor correction networks. In both applications a large voltage AC signal is applied across the capacitors. **If polarized types were used, the leakage current would distort the signal and overheat the capacitor and potentially destroy it.**

Usually, polarized capacitors would be used in DC applications while non-polarized in AC applications. There are advantages and disadvantages for both, like polarized capacitors have a higher leakage current and act as a short circuit when connected the wrong way. Also have a lower frequency response, but they are smaller than non-polarized capacitors of the same capacitance.

Also if you connect 2 identical polarized capacitors back to back with one of them reversed, you will get a non-polarized capacitor with half the capacitance. This might be OK for **a low frequency AC (Hz to kHz, maybe low MHz) application** because you can end up saving space, but if you grow the frequency (MHz or with some capacitors GHz) you will definitely need a non-polarized capacitor.

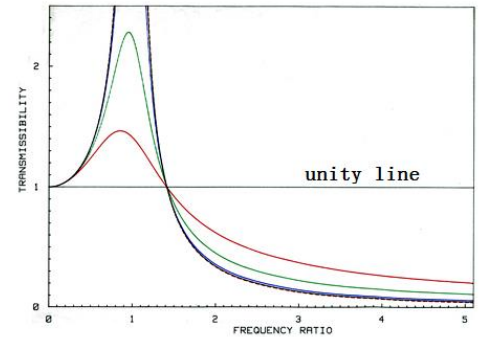
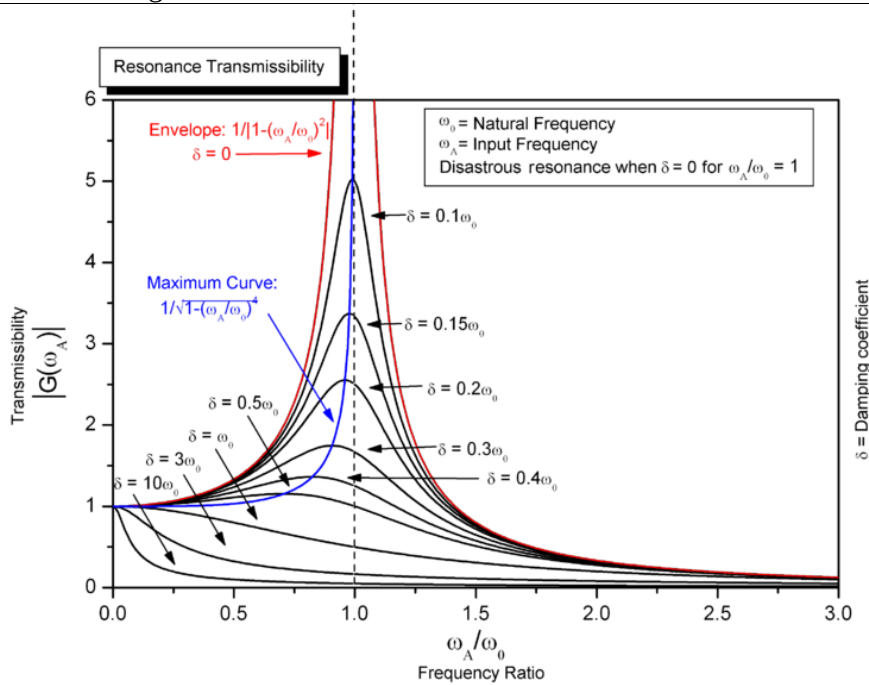
e.g. and what I wanted to illustrate there was how to connect 2 polarized capacitors in series to obtain a non-polarized capacitor with half capacitance. (and) would have been the capacitor delimitations, + and – the polarities and _ the connection, so it should have looked like this:



check this video if you want to see what happen to capacitor when it blows up:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jDsNe_bmtE

Basic knowledge on resonance:



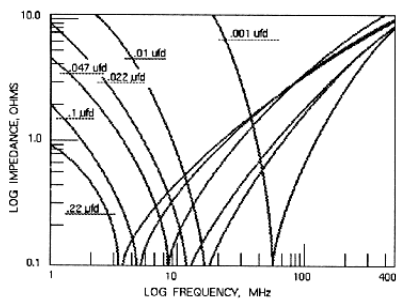
Transmissibility (T) = output/input=COP?

$T > 1$ means amplification and maximum amplification occurs when forcing frequency (f_f) and natural frequency (f_n) of the system coincide. (editor: The scientists actually know what happens when it reaches resonance. T =COP could be infinitely high if there is no resistance. As long as the system is operated above the unity line, it means $\text{cop} > 1$.)

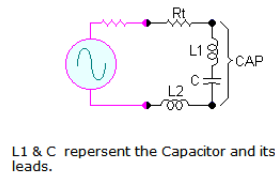
relative formula: from Wikipedia

$$Q = 2\pi \times \frac{\text{Energy Stored}}{\text{Energy dissipated per cycle}} = 2\pi f_r \times \frac{\text{Energy Stored}}{\text{Power Loss}}$$

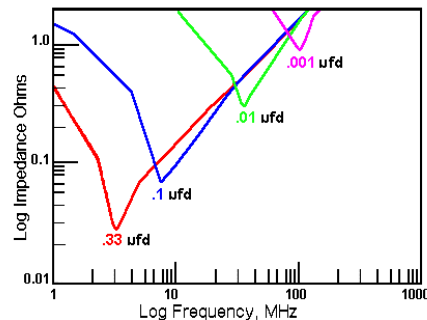
$$Q = \frac{f_r}{\Delta f} = \frac{\omega_r}{\Delta \omega}, \quad Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}, \quad Q = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L}, \quad Q_L = \frac{X_L}{R_L} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R_L}, \quad Q_C = \frac{X_C}{R_C} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C R_C}, \quad Q = \frac{1}{(1/Q_L + 1/Q_C)}$$



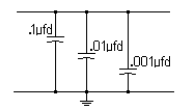
Bypass Capacitors' Self Resonance



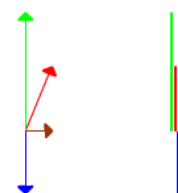
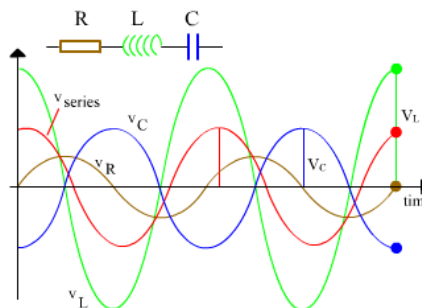
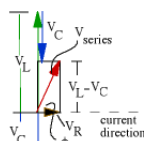
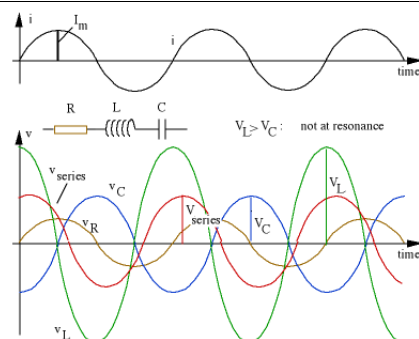
Note simplified Equivalent Circuit of installed Bypass Capacitor.

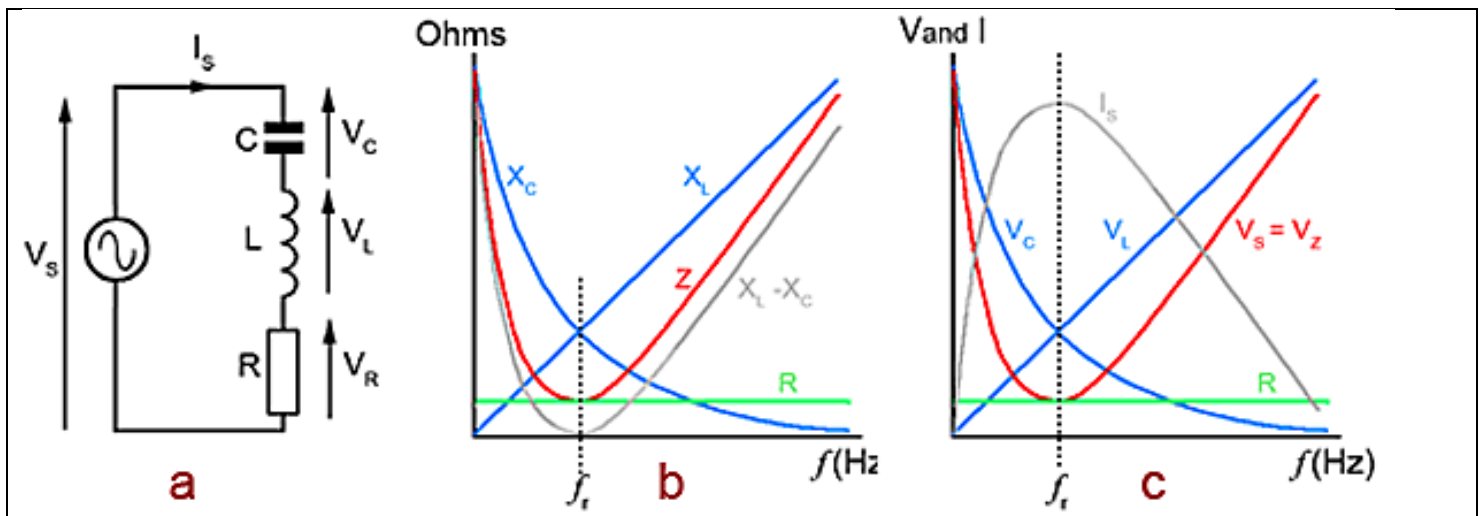


Bypass Capacitors' Minimum Impedance at Self Resonance



Paralleling Bypass Capacitors for Maximum Effectiveness

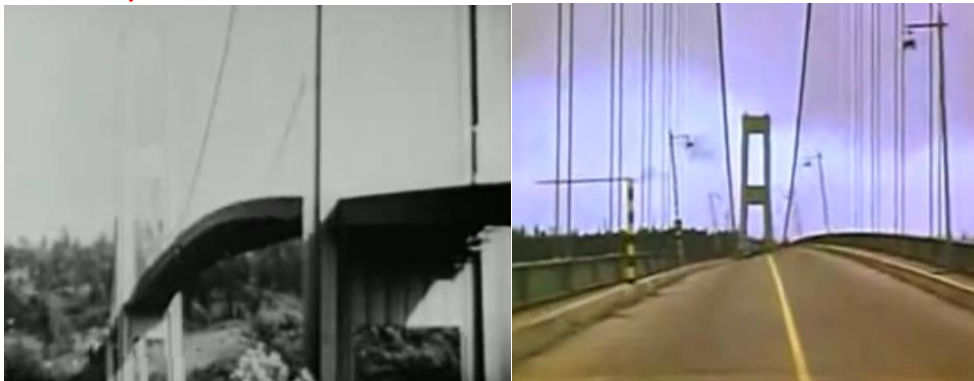




6 Things you need to know about LCR Series Circuits.

1. **AT RESONANCE (f_r)** V_C is equal to, but in anti-phase to V_L
2. **AT RESONANCE (f_r)** Impedance (Z) is at minimum and equal to the RESISTANCE (R)
3. **AT RESONANCE (f_r)** Circuit current (I_s) is at a maximum.
4. **AT RESONANCE (f_r)** The circuit is entirely resistive.
5. **BELOW RESONANCE (f_r)** The circuit is capacitive.
6. **ABOVE RESONANCE (f_r)** The circuit is inductive.

Know the power of resonance:



Tacoma Narrows Bridge Collapse (1940)

Similar experiment on Youtube:

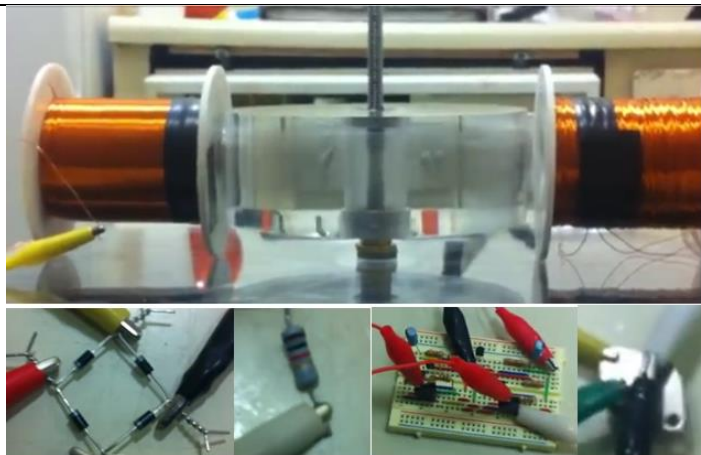
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDsNqYx4Peg>



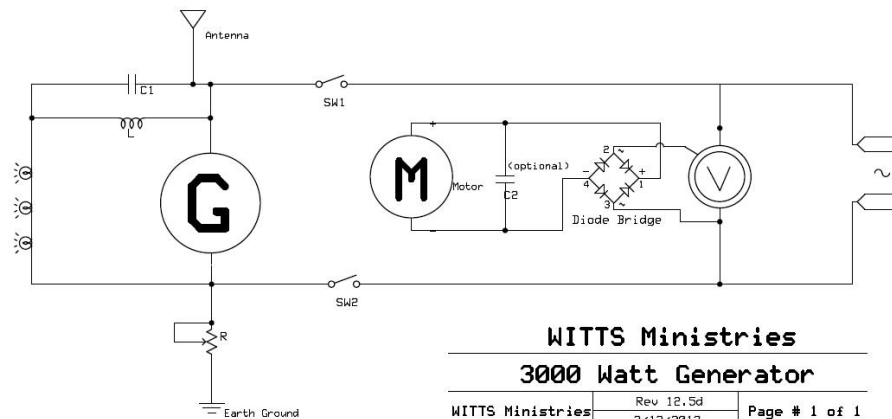
From: <http://laserhacker.com/?p=214>

This one has a **reed switch**, so it is not a LC resonance; the circuit is a **pulse system**. Because it runs for at least half hour. Estimate the mass, diameter and RPM of the rotor as well as the formula to calculate the energy store in the capacitor and inductor. You would know it would not last for couple minutes because the fictional loss of the system. It is **overunity**.

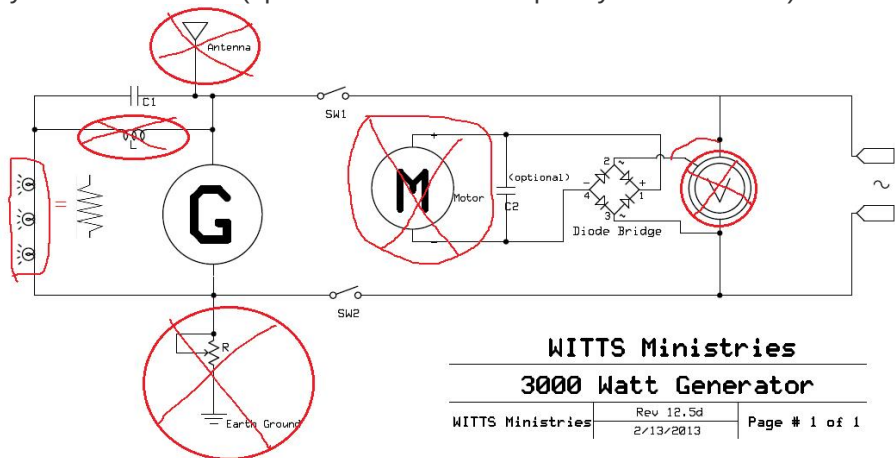
Flywheel Energy Calculator			
Input		Output	
Metric (grams, mm)	☐	Link KE (Joules)	
English (ounces, inches)	☐	Inertia (kg*m ²)	
Mass		Ring KE (Joules)	
		Inertia (kg*m ²)	
Diameter		Centrifugal Force (Newtons)	
		(kg)	
RPM		Surface Speed (M/sec)	
COMPUTE			



INPUT :
 $9.32 \text{ V} \times .041 \text{ mA} = .382 \text{ mW}$
 OUTPUT :
 30 V across a 1002Ω resistor
 $30 \text{ V} / 1002 \Omega = .030 \text{ mA}$
 $.030 \text{ mA} \times 30 \text{ V} = .898 \text{ mW}$
 $\text{COP} = 0.898 \text{ mW} / 0.382 \text{ mW} = 2.35 \times 100 = 235\%$
 This one is from Youtube, but the link of the picture is not created by the inventor. It uses **dc pulse system**, but cop has greater than 1.
 Very similar to mini self-running system.

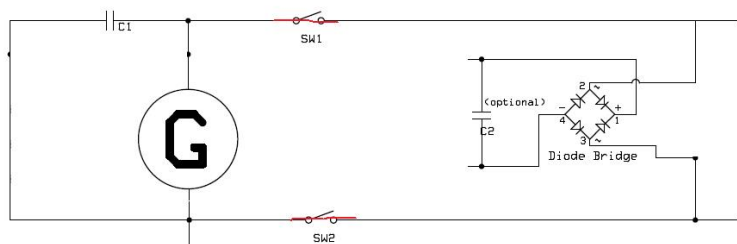


This system above is very similar looking to QEG if you know it. But it is easier to replicate. The key is get the whole system in resonance (operate in the same frequency or in harmonic)

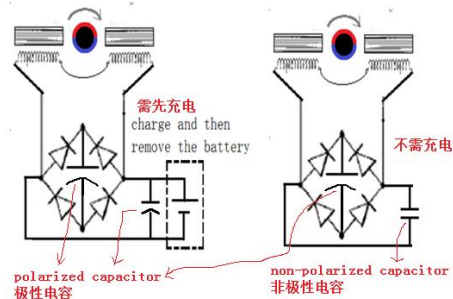


3KW self runner

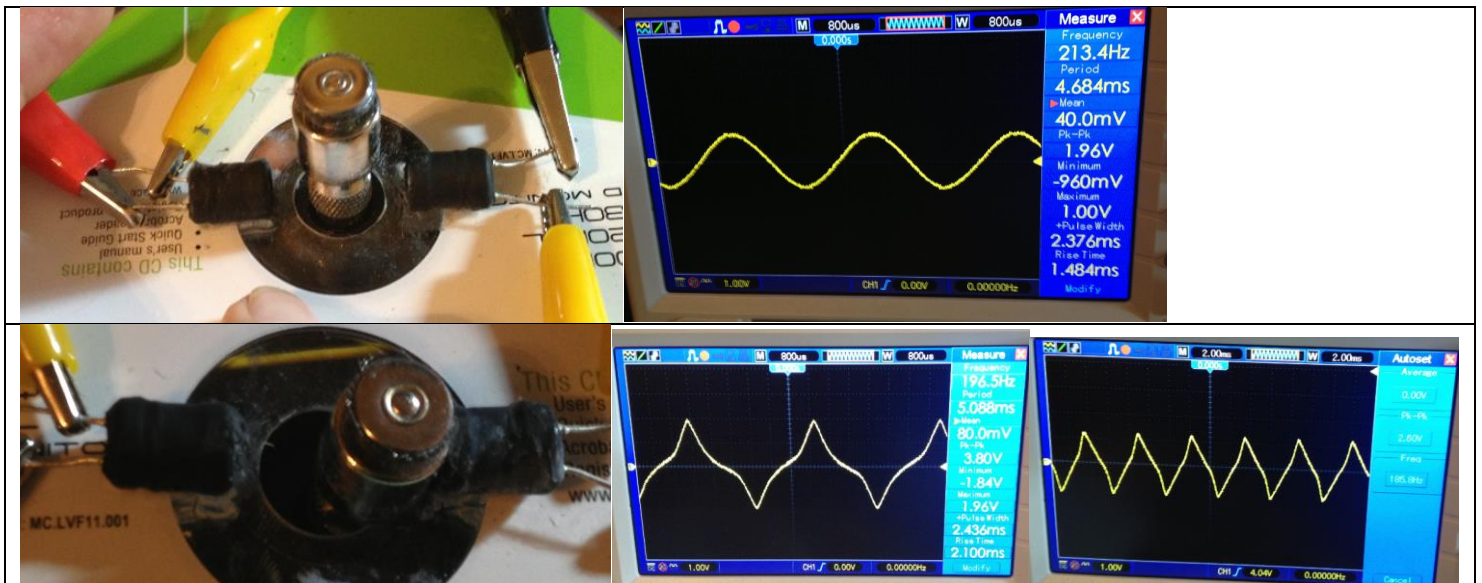
transform to below circuit



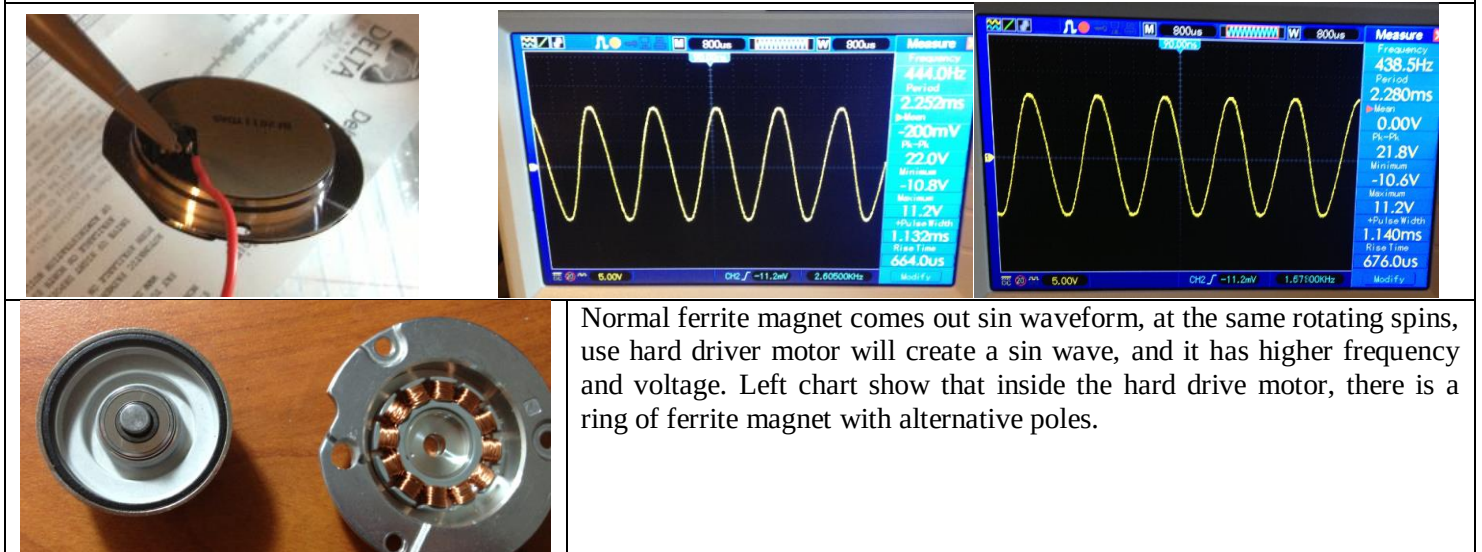
=



My experiment:



Summarizes the characteristics of permanent magnet rotor, when the inductor is about 5mm to magnet when it spins. It create a bird cone waveform. But when the distance increase around 1- 2.5cm, becomes sin wave. The average Bird cone wave voltage is twice the sin wave average voltage.



Normal ferrite magnet comes out sin waveform, at the same rotating spins, use hard driver motor will create a sin wave, and it has higher frequency and voltage. Left chart show that inside the hard drive motor, there is a ring of ferrite magnet with alternative poles.

Again, be safe when you doing these experiment. The capacitor might overheat if you use polarized capacitor with low voltage limits for the oscillator capacitor. And the capacitor might explode in front of your face. **For your own safety, wear your safety goggles.**