Violation of Energy Conservation

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Abstract: As we know that from beginning of science we studied the conservation of energy (input energy = output energy) Here in this paper I try to find out a condition in which energy conservation will be no not apply and energy generation occurs Surplus.

Index Terms – **conserveation of energy, conservation of Angular momentum**

.Introduction

Energy conservation theory applied at which places where one field is present(gravity) and uniform(conservative force) . If there is 2 or more Field is there, then energy conservation will be fail.

In this paper I found a condition in rotational motion in which linear momentum of moving mass converts to angular momentum (comes at rest) then after collision rotational kinetic energy of the system founded more than input kinetic energy. This indicates that energy can be created and surplus energy generation can be harness.

This system is horizontal but axis perpendicular to the plane

[All mass are same]

[rods are massless]
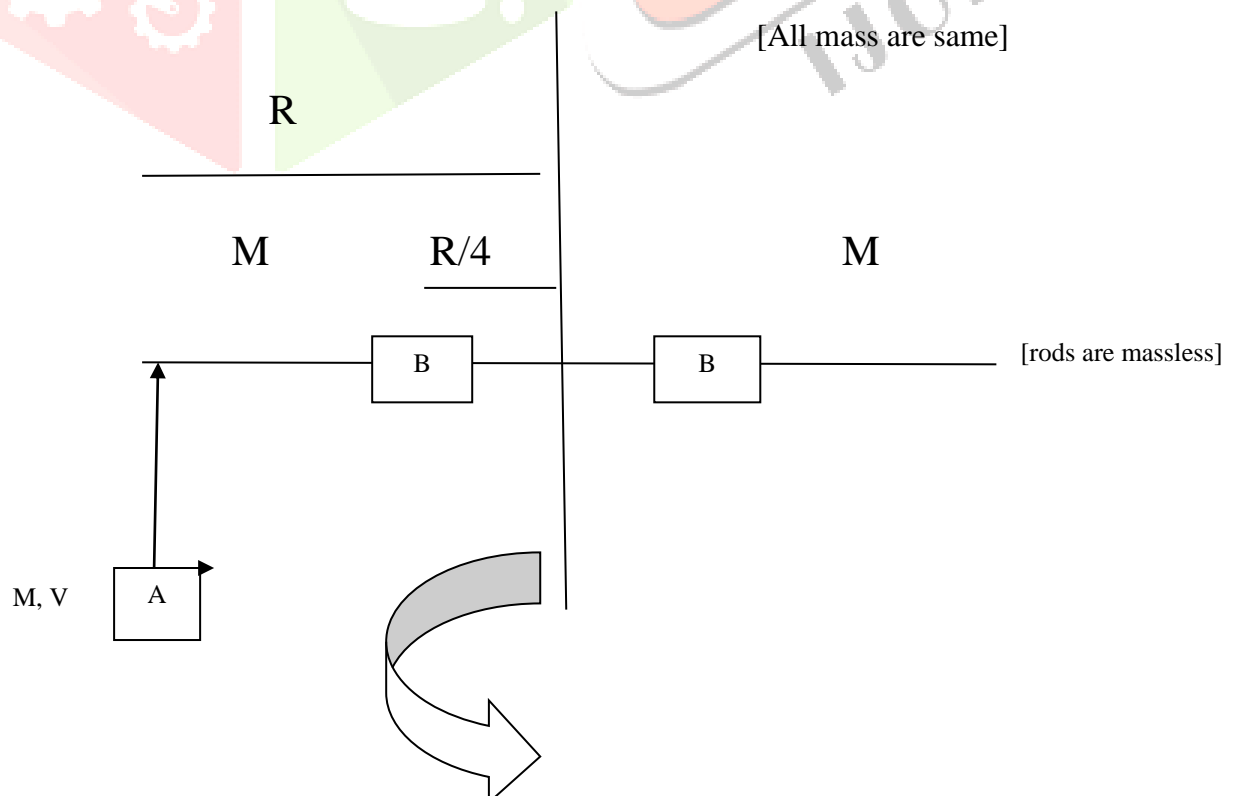
Take collision elastic, then complete energy will transfer and if inelastic collision occurs the loss of energy occurs but

Angular and liner momentum conserved always

Hence we take any case, in both cases energy will obtained surplus.

Initial condition, of Body A

Initial Kinetic Energy = ½ (M V^2)   this body after collision to mass less rod, it comes rest

Angular Momentum = M*V*R=Angular momentum of masses (B) after collision =I*W

MVR=2*M*(R^2/16)*w =>   w= 8V/R, this angular velocity comes after the collision

So, Kinetic Energy of body (B) = ½*(2M*R^2/16)* $(8V/R)^2$ => 1/2MV^2 *(8)

Thus, we can say that final energy of rotating body is 8 times of initial kinetic energy of moving body A.

If we consider the same condition but , we take body B at R/8 , final kinetic energy of system
Is K.E=1/2 M*V^2 (32) => in this condition kinetic energy will be 32 times higher

Conclusion
 If we change the radius of bodies B, then we get different value of the kinetic energy.
Another method to obtained such a result by the extension of mass less rod and collision at end of the
Rod, but masses B should be within collision point of mass A (radius should be less than collision point of A).
Then we obtained higher output energy despite of low input. It is occurs due to increase of radius but not change in M,V so kinetic energy remains same but angular momentum changes (collision's radius changes) which increase angular momentum => increase Kinetic Energy

We can say that here violation of energy conservation is occurs

REFERENCES
[1] H.C Verma – part 1(Rotational motion)