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Energy Production Using 2-Field

[Gravitational & Electrochemical]

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Abstract: According to Theory of Magnetic Force on Current carrying Conductor [ILB & Right Hand Rule]. In presence of magnetic field and current in Conductor which is perpendicular, will give you Force but in presence of current in a loop that can not give you linear [translation] force and centre of mass will remain at rest [it happens in motor]. If we some how able to make a such system in which all current in wires move in one direction and it will give you Force in one direction[centre of mass will move].This system will give you an anti-gravity effect through which lift the box and we get huge potential energy at low input electrochemical energy[battery]. This system can be used in generation of electricity even in space

Index Terms **– ILB[current *length in magnetic field*magnetic field], Right Hand Rule[give you direction of current, magnetic field and force.**

I. INTRODUCTION

As we Know that importance of energy in today's world is immense basically electricity. Currently in India major source of energy is still coal based which is conventional source . It causes rapid climate change which can further cause environmental pollution. It further change the melting of ice's which further distribute the water and because change in angular velocity [conservation of angular momentum] because increase in moment of inertia.

Simply we can say that coal's heat finally cause climate change .So energy production can be produced sustainably and Eco-friendly using 2-field theory[]

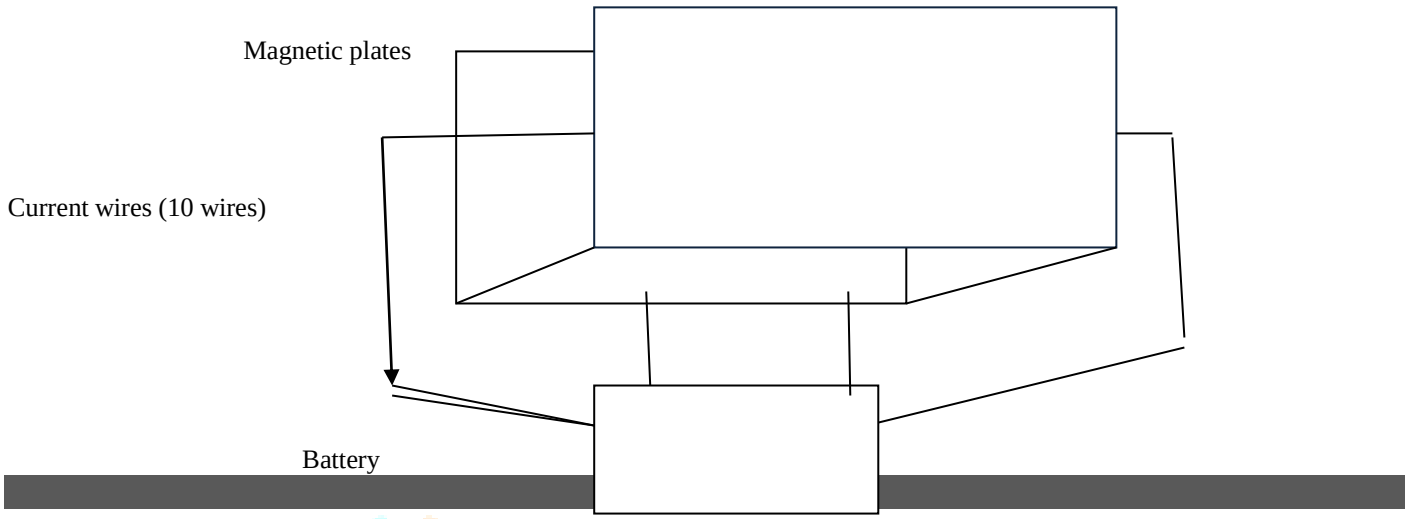
1) **Mechanical [Rotational energy and gravitational]**

2) **Electrochemical [battery]**

Let us assume that 2 magnetic plate parallel to each other and below this a box attach with 12 volts Battery & wires which passes through magnetic surface in one direction not like motor [in which there coil and center of mass at rest]

I used the formula F=ILB *sine(theta) for DC in magnetic field

Magnetic Field

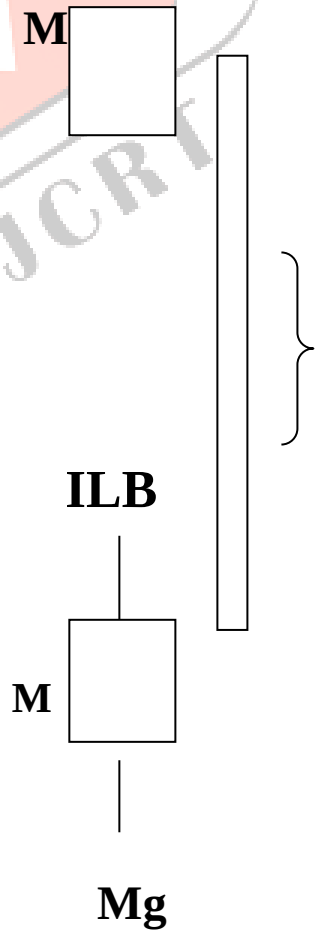


Over all this box has mass =M, When current passes it either give upward force or down ward its depends upon direction Of Magnetic Force & I

F=ILB sine(theta) => F=ILB ,if Sine(90))=1

Here I take Total Length of = 1 m * 10 (Numbers of wires) & B=2 Tesla

H=25 m



We lift mass M upto height H by the help of F=ILB so Equation is

$$ILB - Mg = Ma \quad (1)$$

Take M= 50 kg, L=10 m, a=2 m/s^2, B= 2 T

I * 2 *10 - 500= 50a =>I=30 Ampere

A= 2 m/s2, t=5 second

V=2*5= 10 m/s, h=0.5*2*25=25 m

Total energy of Box(M)= Mgh + 0 .5*MV^2

=50 *10*25 +1/2*50*100=15 kJ .....(2)

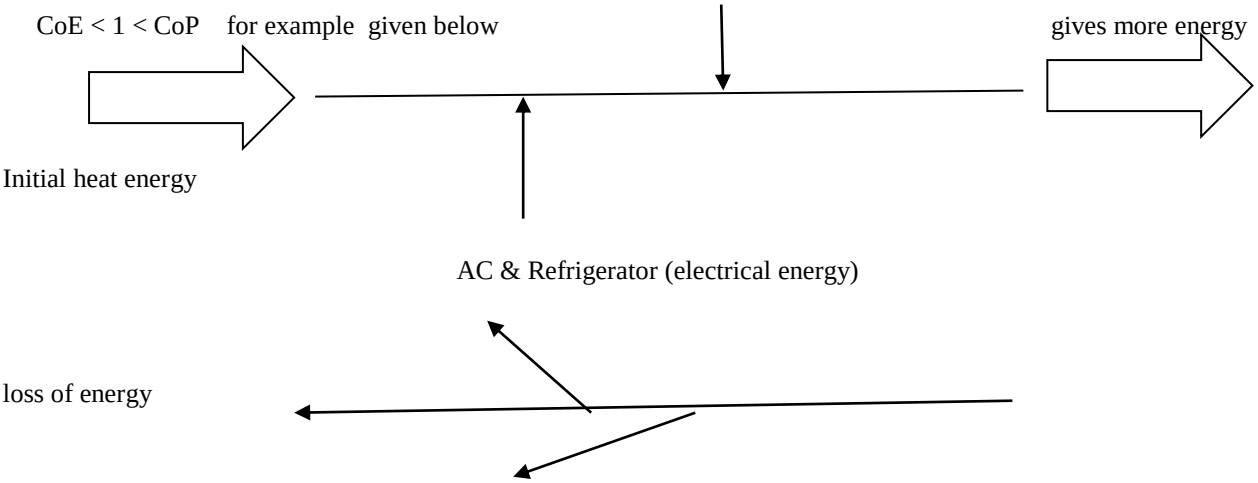
At this height there is total energy = 15 kJ

Power consumed by battery =V*I and work done by battery =12*30*5(W=V*I*t)

=1.8 kJ

Coefficient of performance = Output/input=15/1.8=8.33

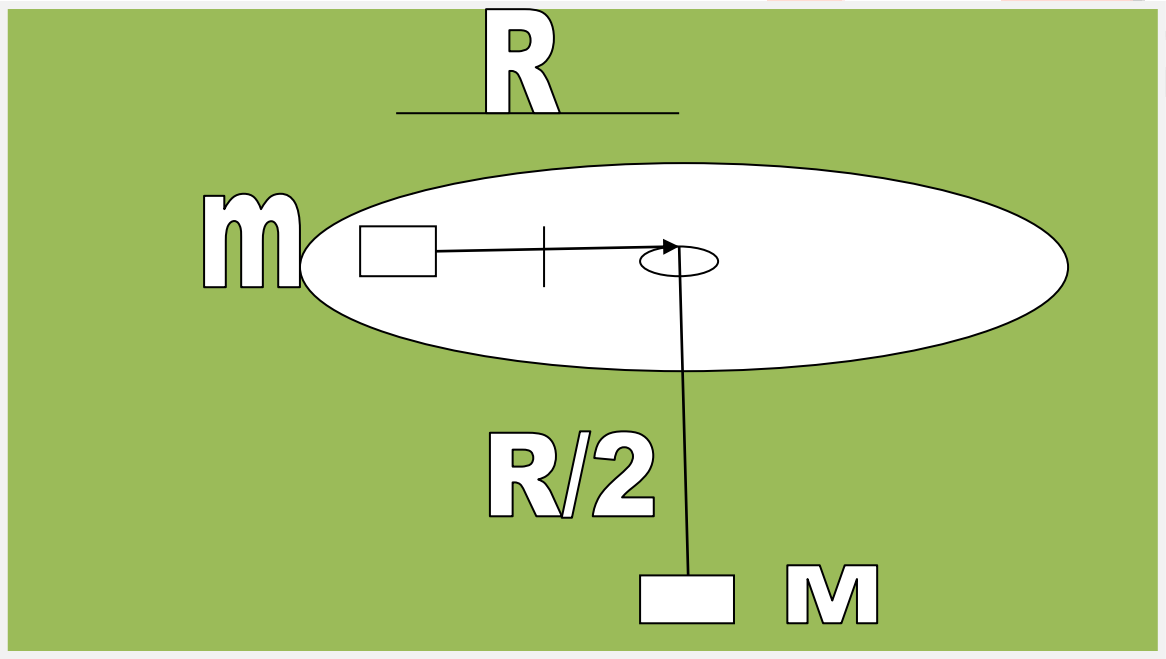
Hence , We can say that there is failing of conservation of energy but t is not because we used here 2 – field theory Earlier we try to apply Conservation of energy in 1 field (like gravity and magnetic etc.] all these conservative force But Coefficient of performance is always > 1 and its reverse of Conservation of energy so we can conclude that.



it is the energy conservation flow diagram

in above diagram both figure is just opposite to each other the 1st one is show that using two field will give you some different energy and force and other figure in which energy is distributing after all efficiency is less than 1 and it happen because of you working on same field will not give you extra energy

Similarly here we apply this method on rotating horizontal mass and string passes through hole at the centre. Pulling this strings will give you extra energy using 2-field.



There is centrifugal force and its depends upon Velocity and Radius . there is no torque in the system thus conservation of
Angular momentum happen , if reduce the radius to r/2 then ,Change in Kinetic Energy =1/2mV2[(R/R')2 - 1]

Change in Kinetic Energy $=1/2mV^2[(R1/R2)2 - 1]$

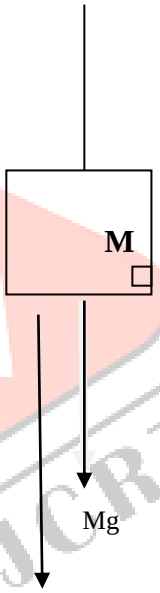
Take example V1= 20 m/s , R1= 32 m & R2=R1/2,, M= 2 kg m= 5 kg

In this fig. a mass is rotating on a table with V1 and R1 and this string is connected to Box [M=ILB + battery mass], As radius
Reduced to half then angular velocity will increase

$$mV1R1=V2*R1/2 \Rightarrow V2= [V1*R1]/(R1/2)$$

now we balance the net forces

$ILB + Mg = mV^2 /R = m(V1*R1)2/(R2)3$



$I*10*2 + 20 = 5(V1*R1)^2/ R2^3$ ILB

$2(I +1)= 50 *(R1)2 /(R2)^3 \Rightarrow$

So we obtain $I= \frac{5*20*4}{R2}$ [approx]

We put R1/R2=2 and I proportional to 1/ R => [R1= 32 m and R2= 16 m]

I=5*20*4/16=25 A at R1= 32 m
I=5*20*4/16*2= 25/2 A

There for average current consume from battery W= I*V*t
W=12 *19*5=1.2 kJ

From change in kinetic energy $[1/2mv2\{(R1/R2\}^2 -1] =1/2*5*400*3=3$ kJ ,

total Energy we can harness at any where = 3-1.2=1.8 kJ

Therefore we can say that using 2 fields we can extract energy from 1 field using other's force and energy.

References:

1) H.C Verma 11th amd 12 th class physics

2) N.C.R.T- 11th and 12th class physics