The Free Energy Centrifugal Force Experiment

This experiment is conducted by Faraday Lab Ltd in cooperation with V. I. Bogomolov

In the previous issue we wrote about the invention of Bogomolov V. I. The device shown in Fig.1 (and also on the cover) was constructed and tested in our laboratory.

Fig. 1
The Device

The simplified diagram is known as "Maxwell's Pendulum" (Fig.2). This is a disk set onto the horizontal axis with two attached strings. The upper ends of the strings are fixed to the crossbar.

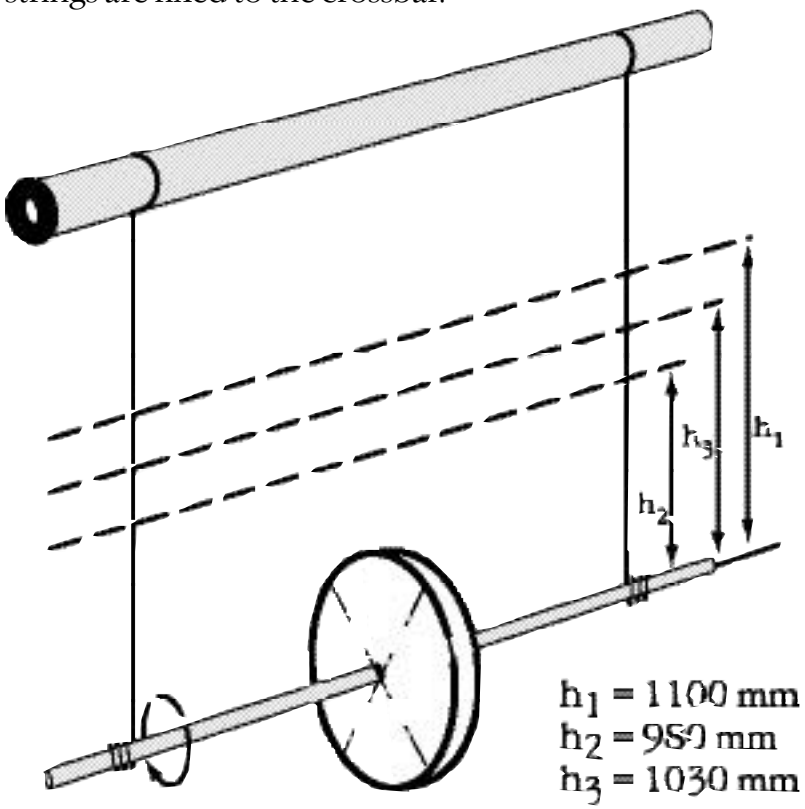

Fig. 2

If we wind the strings about the axis, the disk will lift (the height h) and store the potential energy of the Earth's gravitational field E = mgh (m - mass of the flywheel; g - free fall acceleration; h - the height of the mass fall). If we let the pendulum go, we can observe periodic "up-and-down" damped oscillations: first, the string spins and potential energy converts into rotation kinetic energy; upon reaching the lowest point the disk, still rotating, goes up using rotation kinetic energy and then converts it again into potential energy. This device is interesting: due to the energy conservation law we can observe the usage of rotation kinetic energy of the flywheel, measuring only the h-parameter, the lift height of the flywheel strings in the second semi-oscillation compared to the height with which the pendulum started falling in the first semi-oscillation, the difference h1 - h2 of the two semi-oscillations is directly proportional to the losses of rotation kinetic energy for air resistance work and friction.

We have made "Maxwell's Pendulum" more complicated by substituting the flywheel disk for the Watt centrifugal governor in accordance with its description in the article (1). The main difference of the device from Maxwell's flywheel is that the flywheel inertia momentum changes by the centrifugal force operation at the lever transferring of weights (the total weight - 1200 g) from the minimum radius position (40 mm) to the maximum radius position

(90 mm). At that, the levers compress the string with the force of about 16 N.

There have been three stages of the experiments. During the first stage we define the necessary lift height of 1100 mm at moment when the string winds around the axle. When the flywheel falls from this height, the rotation speed and centrifugal force are achieved, which move apart the loads to the maximum radius (90 mm) and which **completely compress the string**. During the second stage the loads are fixed at the minimum radius position (40 mm), thus the compress string centrifugal forces are not involved any more and we can measure the air resistance and friction **losses of kinetic energy**. At this stage the flywheel lifts up to 980 mm losing 120 mm. During the third final stage the load fixing rods are taken away and ***centrifugal forces are applied***. Just like during the second stage the Watt governor starts spin-falling from the height of 1100 mm. It compresses the string and lifts up to the height of 1030 mm thus **exceeding the second stage height by 50 mm**!

The experiment conclusions of the author:

1. At the third stage the flywheel exceeds the "loss height" h=980 mm. This means that the compression of the string was performed "for free".

2. At the third stage the flywheel converted kinetic energy into potential energy and lifted up 50 mm more. This means that in accordance with the principle of conservation of moment of momentum, the **outer compressed string energy force** has caused the moment of momentum change of the rotating masses, thus giving the additional acceleration to the flywheel and **increasing its kinetic energy "for free"**!

3. For the practical application of the Bogomolov generator in order to generate free energy it is necessary to achieve a high rotation speed (more than 10 000 rpm) and involve centrifugal forces to transfer the rotating mass to the less possible inertia radius difference.

The described centrifugal regulator diagram is not sufficient for larger experiments. For the industrial generator the author has a hydraulic-principle pneumatic string device drawing (know-how).

Editor: Also in this issue: the article on "Glen Gates Motor" by A. Akau. The principle is almost the same. The further implementation of this ideamay soon design purely mechanical power-generating systems, which use inertia and centrifugal forces.

References:

1. Bogomolov V.I. "The Bogomolov Generator", New Energy Technologies, Issue # 4, 2003.