Generator Driving Force

The strengths

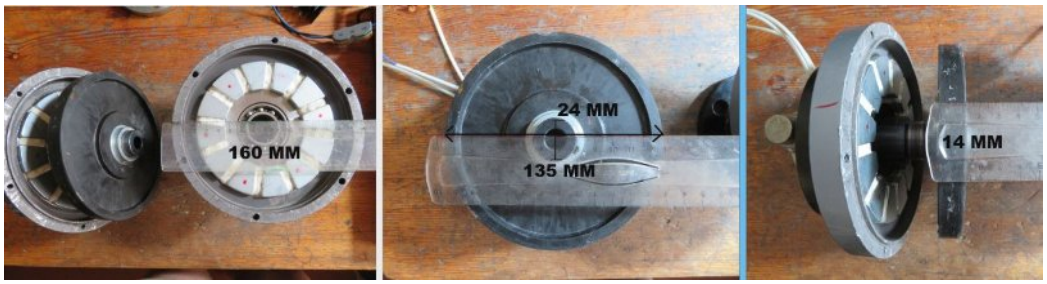
The 3 elements on which we can act are:

- The starting strength
- electromotricity
- friction (vague notion)

Also the diameter, weights that act on the kinetic force of course, but not for the moment.

Braking

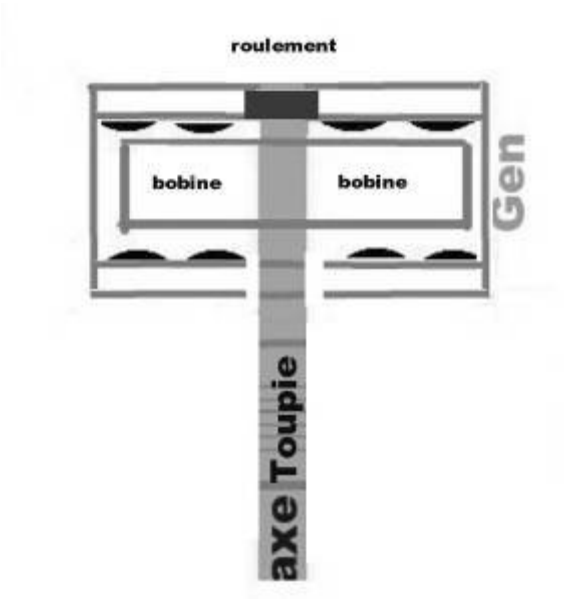
Let's take an axial generator **1** with "start 0" and its clone of identical diameter that we will modify **2**.
(1000w segments 2 x 12 magnets, diameter 16 cm, magnet + 50N)



The 1 has 2 ball bearings on its axis and its magnetic segments, with a total weight of 2.57 kg, face the coil at 2 mm each.
The 1 produces 180W with load and a force of 3 (which corresponds to the force resulting from the recovery of the natural phenomenon).
228 rpm --> vidéo 556 at the end.

When empty, with a starting force of 9. (9 rounds by hand) On a time scale of 0 to 100, we observe a peak at 70 with a return to a standstill at 100. The 30 are braking.
Electromotricity is part of the braking but it is still empty, without charge.

The 2 has 1 ball bearing on its axis and its magnetic segments, weighing 1.34 kg, will be placed directly at 4 mm to reduce the electromotive factor when it is loaded. (at 2 mm, 2 produces less than 1)
(400w segments 2 x 12, diameter 16 cm, magnet 50N)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The 2 produces 180W with load and a starting force 3 (ditto). When empty, with a starting force of 9. (9 turns by hand) we get 288 rpm --> video 556 (50 turns more than the 1)

On the scale from 0 to 100, we observe a peak at 50 with a return to a stop at 100. The 50 is braking. It is observed that with the same force less braking is obtained.
This will result in a higher number of turns obtained with force 3.

Démonstrations

For the same result? Explanatory video --> aerohydrolique.fr/555.htm

Not really :

Where electrotraction and friction had prevented the 2 from reaching 180 w with the configuration of the 1, now it allows it. It uses force 3 in a reduced way.
- Starting force (identical)
- electromotricity (reduced)
- friction (reduced)

If we had used a wind turbine, we would get 180 w with less wind.

Note :

The kinetic energy of the paddle wheel has increased, yet the potential energy from the natural phenomenon is the same.

--> vidéo 556 aerohydrolique.fr/556.htm

Let's go further, let's configure the 1 as well as the 2... 252 rpm.
So we gain 24 revolutions per minute, or 10%/min, when empty.
From 226 w to 257 w, or 31 w/h, with load.

--> vidéo 557 aerohydrolique.fr/557.htm

Prototype

Now, but we use a diameter of 22 cm with a larger weight of 3.58 kg, for a gain in kinetic energy. Let's not forget, the most important objective, to be able to use it in an optimal way with force 3.

--> vidéo 558 aerohydrolique.fr/558.htm

Weight and electrotraction significantly affect performance, although empty braking has been pushed back.
In this case, work will be done on these two parameters to obtain:
1.54 kg (ball bearing segment)
1,36 kg
Total 2,90 kg
Diameter reduced to 18 cm
Reduced electromotricity (3000 W), segments facing the coil 5 mm each.

Prototype --> aerohydrolique.fr/proto.htm

These demonstrations are only valid for Ulpiene.

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