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Abnormal Behavior of Magnet on Flipping and Using Amazing Behavior of Magnetic Field for Super-Efficient Motor Concept

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Abstract

The main purpose of doing this experiment is to find out the condition what happen when two magnets are in normal form. By which side they are being attracted and by which side they are being repelled. And what happen when we flip the magnet? Both flipping one by one. Many of the people doing the experiment are not known what the results are when we flip any one of the magnet to their real position. They are thinking the result should be same. It's so easy to perform this you only needed two magnet of high power so easily you can observe the results. First take the reading normally and then flip the magnet simultaneous one by one. This gives me incredible results. On just flipping the magnets it just changes its whole properties. On the basis of flipping the magnet mechanically we can design the magnetic motor which would exceed all the available efficiencies. And the one which people are looking for results like over unity motor might be possible by this concept. Because magnetism and electromagnetism are even now missing secrets, and everything is yet to be discovered.

The other is to clear the misconception of magnets that the strength of magnet on other side changes when the magnetic dipoles are shifted in other direction. When magnet is attracted or repelled by one side strongly in that situation, what will be the results on other side of it? Either it will be repelled by that force only or the force will be decreased for other side. This result can also be used in making very efficient electric motors.

Keywords: Electric motor; Magnet; Magnetic dipole; Ferromagnetic material

Introduction

Like we have been told two different sides of magnet have the different poles. Same poles repel and opposite poles are being attracted. If one side is north and other is south. So what will happen if we flip one magnet? Should it have the same reading or it will change completely. Or it's same as we thought or it's different. What will happen if we able to make a motor whose efficiency will exceed the available parameters significantly. Or a motor which will drive everything more efficiently and other is when one side of magnet is being used to perform a result then in that case will the other side have the same strength. If not then why and if yes then how and why. This answer we have been looking for and will be answered. What are normally people are not considering is the strength of other side of magnet or electromagnet to perform useful work. In either open loop or close loop thermodynamic systems.

Material

Following material are needed for the experiment

- Two strong magnets. I have used NEODYMIUM magnets. Of size of 50*20*10mm. so we can easily observe the results.
- Neodymium magnets are the rarest magnet and also the strongest one.
- Magnetic compass to measure the direction of magnetic field and also the side of magnet [1].
- Few sheet of ferromagnetic material, diamagnetic and paramagnetic material. The sheet of different thickness is needed. This thing is required to find the second experiment.

Method

When magnet is in normal position or taken to any paramagnetic material which isn't attracted to the magnets in that case magnetic domains point in random direction which they always are. But when it is being attracted to the ferromagnetic object, its domain being in the same direction. Magnetic attraction is always greater than the magnetic repulsion. In case of magnetic attraction more domains are pointed in same direction. Even when the domains are in same direction they can perform a work in other direction with same efficiency.

Take two magnets with the same side on their top. Now take them closer, they are repelling if they are of same side. Now without flipping the other magnets take the different-different sides and note the results that when it is coming in contact to the other magnetic sides either it is being attracted or being repelled.

Keeping the first magnet in same position and now flip the second one magnet and perform the same test. Note down the results and now compare the results to the first case. The results have changed perfectly.

When the result of second you have noted down now make the position of second magnet same and flip the first magnet. "FLIP (We are just changing the sides of top to bottom and bottom to top)"

We are not accepting any change to the sides if they have the common result either both are repelling or both are being attracted. But that's not happening.

For second experiment following things are needed to done

The ferromagnetic and paramagnetic sheet of dimension 100*20*1 mm is cut. The magnet of 50*20*10 mm is considered. Two magnets are needed. Take the ferromagnetic material and it is attracted towards the magnet strongly. Now all magnetic domains are pointed in same direction. As the thickness of the ferromagnetic material we are increasing the pull force of the magnetic domains also increases. These results are being shown in the graph.

In that case when we are taking other strong magnet by the side of repulsion and taking it near to the other magnetic side (where no ferromagnetic material is added), the repulsion distance is almost same, even when all domains are performing the work one side, they are performing the same amount of work on other side (Figure 1).

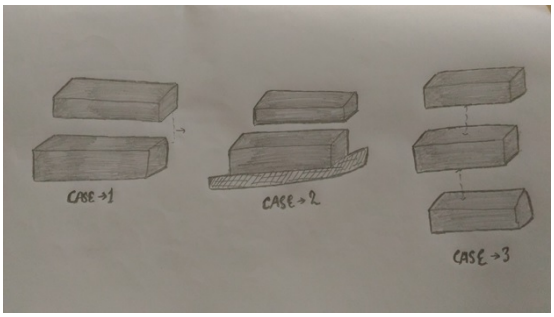

Figure 1: Magnetic repulsion between magnets.

Case-1: It shows that when only two strong magnets are taking close to each other. The repulsive strong force is preset at 50 mm and all the magnetic domains are in different position cause of repulsion.

Case-2: It shows a condition when one side of the magnet is shielded with the ferromagnetic material and all domains are in the direction of it only. In that condition when one magnet is taken to other side the repulsive strong force is present at 50 mm even. This force is reducing by small factor when the thickness of the plate is increased significantly.

Case-3: It shows a condition where three magnet of the same power are taking to other sides of one magnet in that case the strong repulsive force is present at even 50 mm.

All these demonstration and results are being shown by graphs in results.

Results

First two series magnet shows the configuration in which they are in normal case (Figure 2). Second two series magnet shows the configuration in which the 2nd magnet is flipped and 1st magnet is in same situation. Third two series magnet shows the configuration in which the 1st magnet is flipped and 2nd magnet is in same situation.

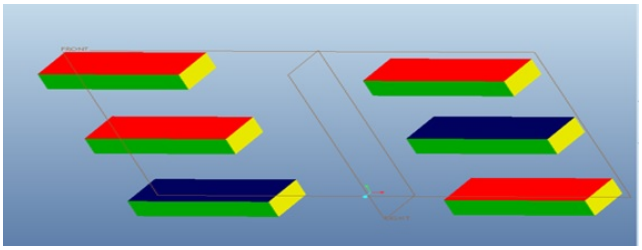

Figure 2: Series combination of magnets.

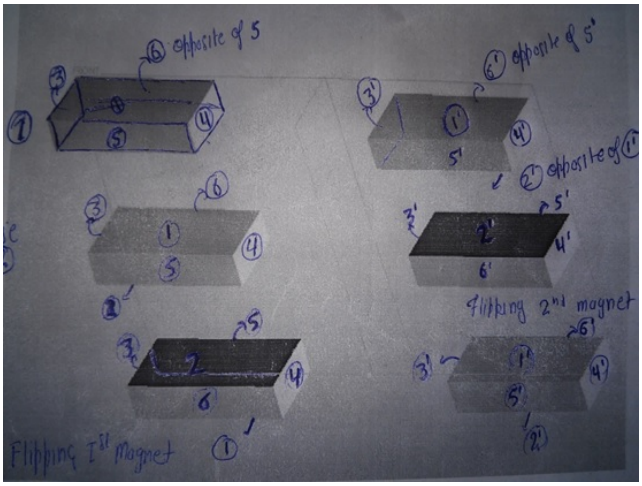

Figure 3: Series combination of magnets with sides.

The sides of the magnet are represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of first magnet and 1', 2', 3', 4', 5', 6' of second magnet. 1, 2 and 1', 2' are representing the upper and lower phase of magnet simultaneously. 3, 4 and 3', 4' are representing the front side and back side phases of magnet. 5, 6 and 5', 6' are representing the LHS AND RHS of magnet simultaneously (Figure 3).

On flipping the magnets the results are being changed and how it is shown below (Figure 4).

In normal case results

1 is REPELING 1' 3' 4' 5' 6' sides of another magnet and only ATTRACTED to 2' side. 2 is REPELING 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' sides of magnet and only ATTRACTED to 1' side. 3 and 4 both are REPELING 3' 4' 5' 6' and repealing side 1' 2' but also are strongly attracted to the edges of 1'. 5 and 6 also repelling all sides but forcefully attracting toward 3rd side.

Case 2 flipping the 2nd magnet and keeping first in same position

Now 3 and 4 are ATTRACTED 3' 4' 5' 6' side of first magnet but REPELLING 1'st and 2'nd side, also attracted strongly at sides of 1'st and 2'nd at left edge. 5 and 6 ATTRACTED 3' 4' 5' 6' and REPELLING 1' and 2', also strongly ATTRACTED to left edge hand side 1 is

REPELLING 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' ATTRACTED to 1, 2' is REPELLING 1 3 4 5 6 and ATTRACTING 2.

Case 3 flipping the 1st magnet and keeping 2nd same position

Now 3rd and 4th side is ATTRACTING 3' 4' 5' 6' and REPELLING 1' and 2' and have high attraction on left hand. Now 5th and 6th side is ATTRACTING 3' 4' 5' 6' and REPELLING the side 1' and 2' 1 is ATTRACTING 1' except this its REPELLING in all sides of magnet. 2 is ATTRACTING 2' and except this it's REPELLING in all other sides of magnet.

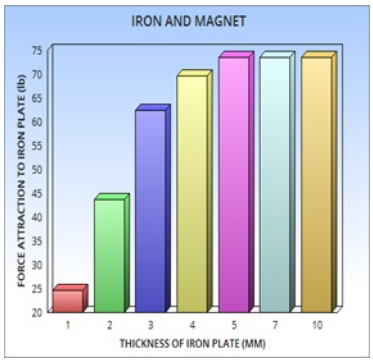

Figure 4: The graphical representation of Iron and magnet. Force to attraction to iron plate vs thickness of iron plate.

When the ferromagnetic material (iron) of thickness 1mm is attracted it was having pull force of 25lb and when the thickness of plate was increased up to 10mm the force attraction also increases to 75lb.

Experiment two results

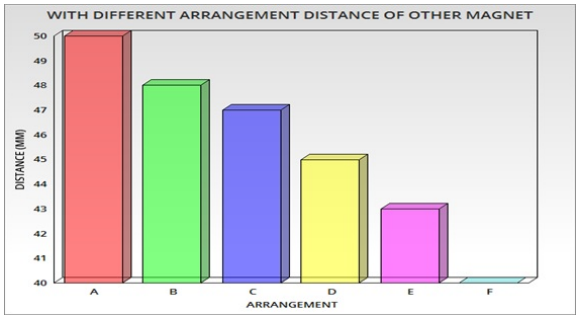

Figure 5: With arrangement distance of other magnet.

Arrangement A distance is when only two magnets are repelling each other. Arrangement B distance is when 1mm ferromagnetic sheet is added on other side. Arrangement C distance is when 1mm ferromagnetic sheet is added on other side. Arrangement D distance is when 1mm ferromagnetic sheet is added on other side. Arrangement E distance is when 1mm ferromagnetic sheet is added on other side. Arrangement F distance is when two magnets from two sides are repelling each other. Even in case F the distance b/w magnet in both side is 40mm and having the magnetic power of 300 gauss (Figure 5).

SECOND- on taking a magnet of NdFeB and making it contact to ferromagnetic material of different thickness. That attractive force of different material varies. In that case when we are taking any other magnet on the other side of magnet even it is repelling with the same force. All the magnetic domains are in the direction of the ferromagnetic material even in that case it is repelling the magnet with same force. The same results are with the electromagnet, on both sides they have the same strength even the one side of it goes completely used. But there is one condition that these properties are varies with the type of system. When system is made open few properties are being considered and few in the cases of closed systems. By considering this result and using it carefully systems efficiency can be increased.

Result

Like we all know magnets have only two pole one is north and other is south. Same pole is being repelled and different pole is being attracted. But when we flip one magnet as per our thinking everything should be same but on flipping all the repulsive sides become attractive. And the sides which were attractive become repulsive.

The sides which was attractive in first case now are being repelled even we hasn't done any change in their sides because both were repelling so on changing direction of top to bottom they also changing because of the magnetic moment spin in different direction. When we are flipping the magnets magnetic moment of spin can't only change itself. It takes all the sides moment and changes them also. Sides magnetic moment direction changes from inside that's why their nature also changes. By just thinking about it we can never observe this.

Other results shows that by taking consideration F configuration we can make a magnetic motor whose efficiency and power both will exceed by significant amount.

And this will change the industry.

But even this configuration will work in open types system when the system will be closed the chances of the same efficiency and results are less. So new types of motor, alternator and generator can be designed and can help to change the world. But for using this configuration the design of the motor will change completely [2-6].

Discussion

When we are taking two same side of magnet 1 and 1' they are being repelled and because of this. When two magnets are repelling each other than maximum of their magnetic domain points in opposite direction. When they are being attracted then the magnetic domains show the same direction. That's why when 1 and 1' is being repelled, it also repelling its consecutive sides. But on flipping the magnet when 1 attracted 2' then maximum of magnetic domain points in same direction and it is repelling the rest sides of the magnet.

All this is happening because of magnetic domains. In magnets the attraction force is always greater than the repulsion force. In magnets magnetic field travel from north to south which is always travelling in a circular loop. When we are making flip to one magnet it changes its property of rest four sides because of the prominent attractive forces changes its direction. So the electrons which are inside them they are changing their polarity by sides and maintain the polarity of rest two sides. Think of a motor or the generator that giving almost twice the result that we are getting now and reducing the power usage of the

world by half. And increasing the overall efficiency of the world in electrical by factor of 4/3[7-11]. Many of the secrets of magnetic field are yet to be found, nobody have ever discovered all secrets of magnets or magnetic field.

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