

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [Could this not be used for unlimited power \(free power\)](#)

Mr. Robot - August 23, 2016, 9:38 pm

Could this or magnetic in general not be used to create a source of free electricity? Watch when mentions a marble track towards then end and if they made some board with some sort of movement, could that not generate electricity to a pack/reserve for storage?

Let me know what you think.

Danny Khalifa - August 23, 2016, 9:41 pm

That is actually insane.

And yeah, I think this could be used for.

thales - August 23, 2016, 9:42 pm

Magnets are the future of propulsion and power.

RelationShit - August 23, 2016, 9:44 pm

Inb4 FBI raid after OP tries creating Free energy
Conspiracy theories sorry

V For Vendetta - August 23, 2016, 9:44 pm

The magnetic force ($F=B*I*L*\sin\theta$) wouldn't be powerful enough to generate enough power for electricity. We'd need very strong magnets, effectively making them not worth the price (price of magnets would greatly exceed the energy output).

thales - August 23, 2016, 9:45 pm

(Aug 23, 2016 09:44 PM)V For Vendetta. Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) The magnetic force ($F=B*I*L*\sin\theta$) wouldn't be powerful enough to generate enough power for electricity. We'd need very strong magnets, effectively making them not worth the price (price of magnets would greatly exceed the energy output).I don't believe it would be magnet's generating the electricity. I personally believe someone will invent some magnetic engine that revolves on pure magnetic repulsion alone.

V For Vendetta - August 23, 2016, 9:48 pm

(Aug 23, 2016 09:45 PM)thales Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I don't believe it would be magnet's generating the electricity. I personally believe someone will invent some magnetic engine that revolves on pure magnetic repulsion alone.

Ah that would make more sense. It's literally not cost effective for magnets to generate electricity. I'm thinking though, the magnetic repulsion would of course generate heat, it doesn't seem thermodynamically favorable to use this as a lot of heat would be generated as opposed to a current. Like water pressure uses kinetic energy to form electricity, it's not very cost effective at that large of a scale to use heat energy, otherwise we would have used energy of the sun to make electricity (solar energy exists, but in the VERY long run is it cost effective; and the carbon footprint is worse using solar panels than not).

Mr. Robot - August 23, 2016, 9:49 pm

(Aug 23, 2016 09:44 PM)V For Vendetta. Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) The magnetic force ($F=B*I*L*\sin\theta$) wouldn't be powerful enough to generate enough power for electricity. We'd need very strong

magnets, effectively making them not worth the price (price of magnets would greatly exceed the energy output).

To be honest if my walls were made out of that, plus solar panels - I would be fine with some sort of electricity out of it.

Surely the constants S/N pattern would be able to generate a snake of "marbles" around a track that could create some sort of generator.

Like image 5 marbles on a straight track, at each end of the track there is a switch so it swaps directions. The marbles would just go back and forth constantly from the magnetic pull which will still be a cool toy with newtons balls.

thales - August 23, 2016, 9:51 pm

(Aug 23, 2016 09:48 PM)V For Vendetta. Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Ah that would make more sense. It's literally not cost effective for magnets to generate electricity. I'm thinking though, the magnetic repulsion would of course generate heat, it doesn't seem thermodynamically favorable to use this as a lot of heat would be generated as opposed to a current. I'm seeing it not to really power an engine but more propel something. It will have some sort of cycling field in order to move things within the engine.

V For Vendetta - August 23, 2016, 9:54 pm

I'm thinking though, wouldn't the net force = 0? The force on the charge would be perpendicular to the velocity of the object so the $\cdot$ product would be 0 therefore the net force = 0, generating no output of energy.

The system would oscillate back and forth so the net displacement = 0

Unless it can travel to infinite length without ever reaching the starting point, this would work.

Mr. Robot - August 23, 2016, 10:05 pm

(Aug 23, 2016 09:54 PM)V For Vendetta. Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) I'm thinking though, wouldn't the net force = 0? The force on the charge would be perpendicular to the velocity of the object so the $\cdot$ product would be 0 therefore the net force = 0, generating no output of energy.

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I was thinking something more along the lines of a bicycle generator

the wolf of blockchain - August 23, 2016, 10:08 pm

No, because a marble cannot infinitely be run around a track, so it would need to be given energy in order to get it to work again. There is not energy gain, infact there's a loss, so there's no real point to having it.

jsquared - August 23, 2016, 11:10 pm

<http://newatlas.com/wendelstein-7x-stellarator-hydrogen-plasma/41651/>

The only way that you are going to get usable energy from magnetism is through a fusion reactor. A fusion reactor uses strong electromagnets to dissociate electrons from their host atoms, these electrons then come in close contact with positively charged ions which look to accept them and are again drawn away with the magnets. The action of dissociating and associating these electrons in fast succession creates large amounts of heat which can then be used for energy.

The idea of the balls on the track cannot produce energy for any usable form, there is not enough mass in the system, and if you are to increase the size of the system itself, you are increasing the friction between the balls and the track significantly affecting the energy losses within the system.

Mr. Robot - August 23, 2016, 11:39 pm

(Aug 23, 2016 11:10 PM)jsquared Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#)
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Thanks for that mate. I was just curios and it's an interesting topic to look into from an outside perspective.

Punisher - August 24, 2016, 12:18 am

You're thinking of a perpetual motion device, something that creates more energy than it uses.

Here's one made with magnets;

[Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqG-TL0WnjE>]

Splendid - August 24, 2016, 12:31 am

There is no such thing as unlimited power - the magnets would become weak eventually.

JahBless - August 24, 2016, 4:43 am

I was more amazed about the one that turned gravity into energy.

Hang a weight at a rope and let it fall from a tree. Some mechanic (same as from a clock) then slows the process and converts the energy.

You could have light for 20 minutes and when it stops you just have to liften the weight again.

Cammy - August 24, 2016, 4:44 am

Man I watched that video last month
Some really neat stuff right there.

2073436 - August 24, 2016, 6:11 am

I actually watched the whole video and I like this guy.
Yes, I do think that's possible with magnets

domien - August 24, 2016, 6:20 am

Can you rewrite what you mean?

An infinite power of energy is inconsistent/contradictionary due the law of energy balance. There's probably something you are overseeing.

Mr. Robot - August 24, 2016, 7:10 am

(Aug 24, 2016 06:20 AM)domien Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Can you rewrite what you mean?

An infinite power of energy is inconsistent/contradictionary due the law of energy balance. There's probably something you are overseeing.

It's not something I was taught specifically in detail when it came to schooling but I appreciate the replies that go into more depth above.

jsquared - August 24, 2016, 10:15 pm

(Aug 24, 2016 06:11 AM)Skilo Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Yes, I do think that's possible with magnets

The only time that magnets can create any type of force that can be harnessed and then used is when using electromagnets as a driving force. This requires that energy be put into the system to get energy out of the system. Naturally occurring earth magnets lose their magnetism over time, and are in general quite weak compared to the force that electromagnets can produce.

Magnets can be used for power generation however when in the form of an electrical generator, something similar to a turbine, where magnetic fields are broken through an external rotational force being applied to the system; i.e from flowing water, or from pressurized steam. However, this again reiterates the idea that magnets can only be used to create force when there is an external force acting upon them, thereby making them a means of harnessing power, and less so of creating it.