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Abstract:

Magnets have a common tendency to pull or attract another magnet or metal irrespective of their size. By using magnets, we can generate electrical power. Now a day's power generation is the main consideration to meet the future load demand. Commonly wind mill, thermal, hydel and solar power plants and so on are used for generating electric power. Here, single input electric power is used to generate multiple output electric power. Neodymium Magnets are used to produce the electricity. As per the idea, an assembly of magnets is used to provide torque to another assembly. The assembly of magnets of same dimension fixed on two faces in the opposite side cause rotation of one assembly .One assembly is powered from a battery while the opposite assembly rotates automatically because of pulling and pushing force of the magnets thus causing continuous rotation. When this is set up on a large scale consisting of several assemblies, enormous amount of electric power can be generated.

Introduction:

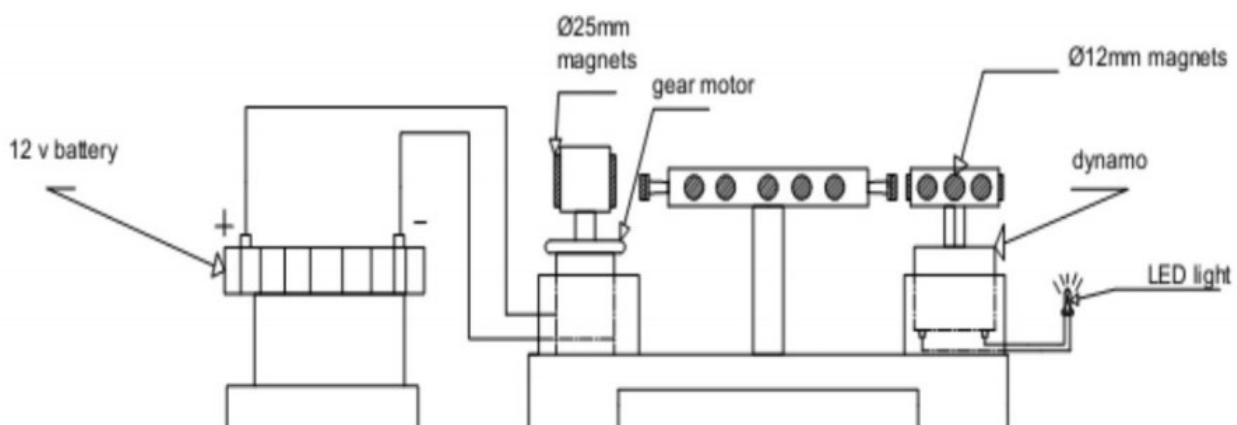
Highlight Magnets are objects that generate a magnetic field, a force-field that either pulls or repels certain materials, such as nickel and iron. Of course, not all magnets are composed of the same elements, and thus can be broken down into categories based on their composition and source of magnetism. Permanent magnets are magnets retain their magnetism once magnetized. Temporary magnets are materials magnets that perform like permanent magnets when in the presence of a magnetic field, but lose magnetism when not in a magnetic field. Electromagnets are wound coils of wire that function as magnets when an electrical current is passed through. By adjusting the strength and direction of the current, the strength of the magnet is also altered. There are various types of magnets depending on their properties.

Motivation:

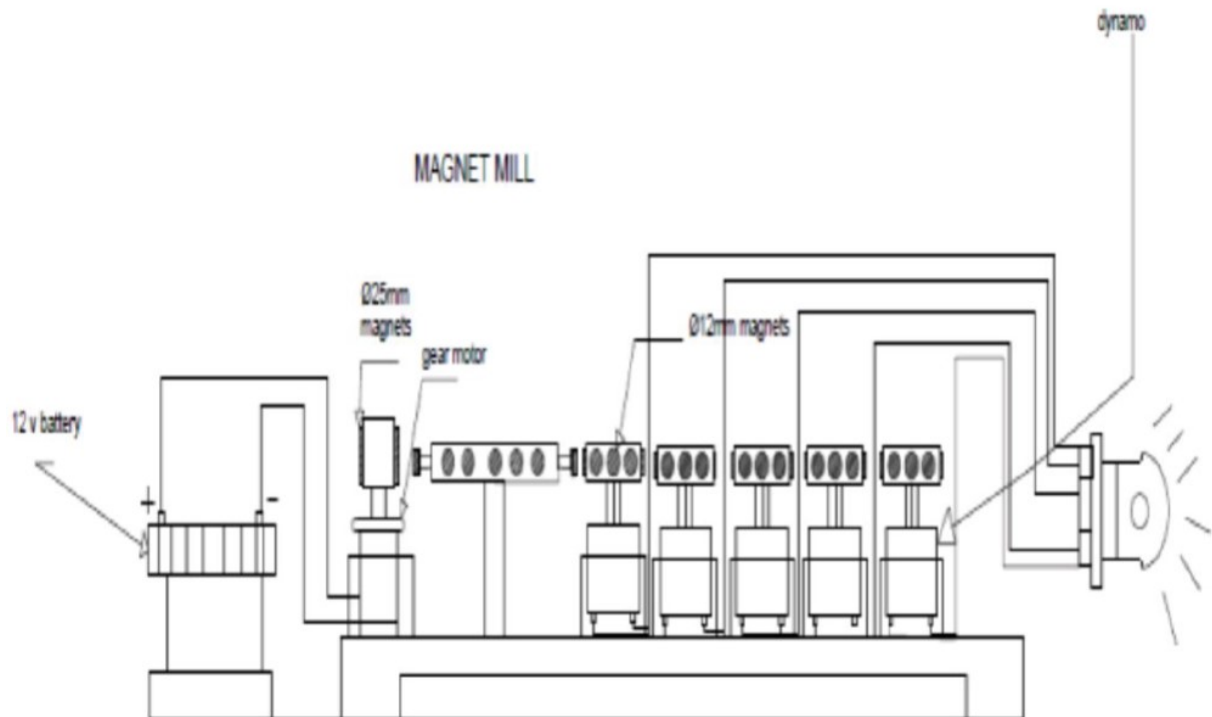
In the modern world scenario, we can notice that production of required amount of power to satisfy the increasing demand of consumers is a big task. Though we have established a large number of powers generating plants that are located far away from the consumers, we are not able to meet the energy demands. The major reason being the losses generated during transmission. Moreover, they are located at faraway places because of non-availability of natural resources like wind, thermal, hydel etc. But what, if we can develop power plants that don't require any external natural source like wind, hydel, tidal etc but operate with only permanent magnets using principle of magnetism and locate it nearby to the local areas and generate ample power supply to the consumers thereby reducing the transmission losses without causing any harm to environment unlike pollution caused by coal or nuclear power plants.

Methodology:

As per the idea, one magnet assembly is used to provide torque to another assembly. The assembly of magnets of same dimension are fixed in the opposite side. Then another assembly is fixed in 0.5cm gap in a similar manner. 12mm magnets are used in one assembly. A stepper motor is fixed in the initial assembly and the motor is connected to a 12V motor. The opposite assemblies are connected to a 12v dynamo to produce the power. When supply is given to the initial assembly it starts rotating. This intern rotates another assembly automatically because of pulling and pushing force of the magnets. This figure 1 represents the working



When the above arrangement is set up on a large scale, an enormous amount of electrical power can be generated without having any additional input. This is illustrated in the below diagram



Social Impact:

- The power demand can be effectively met.
- Relatively cheaper compared to other modes of generation
- No effect on environment i.e. pollution free generation
- Can be implemented in any area irrespective of availability of resources.
- No transmission losses

Market Survey:

PRODUCERS

As transmission involved is relatively less, investment on conductors can be substantially reduced. Moreover, this setup doesn't require any fuel as such. Thus, from the perspective of producers, this system can be setup at a minimal cost.

CONSUMERS

By introducing this concept, consumers are provided with uninterrupted power supply. Further, this provides an opportunity for the consumers to utilise the electrical at a minimal tariff.

NATION

In cities like Jammu and Kashmir where the people are not getting sufficient power supply, even engineers are struggling to set up transmission of power. We can implement this idea in these kinds of rural places thereby helping the nation to meet the energy needs.

