

# **A Practical Guide to 'Free Energy' Devices**

Part PatD21: Last updated: 29th November 2006

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This patent covers a device which is claimed to have a greater output power than the input power required to run it.

**Patent US 5,892,311**

**6th April 1996**

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## **INDUCTION GENERATOR HAVING A PAIR OF MAGNETIC POLES OF THE SAME POLARITY OPPOSED TO EACH OTHER WITH RESPECT TO A ROTATION SHAFT**

### **ABSTRACT**

An induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft is characterised by a high energy conversion efficiency. The induction generation has a rotation shaft driven by an external means; an even number of (more than three) stator cores provided to encircle the rotation shaft, predetermined gaps being provided between the adjacent stator cores; a first monopole rotor provided in the rotation shaft, surrounded by the even number of stator cores, and having first and second magnetic poles of the same polarity, the first and second magnetic poles being opposed to each other with respect to the rotation shaft in a cross section; a second monopole rotor provided in the rotation shaft so as to face the first monopole rotor at a predetermined distance along the rotation shaft, surrounded by the even number of stator cores, and having third and fourth magnetic poles of the same polarity opposite to the polarity of the first and second magnetic poles, the third and fourth magnetic poles being opposite to each other with respect to the rotation shaft; a plurality of windings provided in the even number of stator cores and connected according to a predetermined configuration.

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### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention relates to an induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft.

Induction generators have been known as one type of electrical appliance from relatively old days and embodied in various forms adapted for individual applications. In addition to applications in power plants, ships and aircraft, induction generators convenient for household or leisure purposes have also been developed and used extensively.

An induction generator converts kinetic energy into electric energy. Due to a necessity for improving efficiency of energy utilisation, there is a demand for a highly efficient energy conversion.

## BACKGROUND ART

As is well known, an induction generator is operated on the principle that an electromotive force is induced in a coil, in proportion to the rate at which magnetic flux crosses that coil (Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction). According to Lenz's law, an induced electromotive force is generated in a direction in which a current that acts against a change in the magnetic flux is generated.

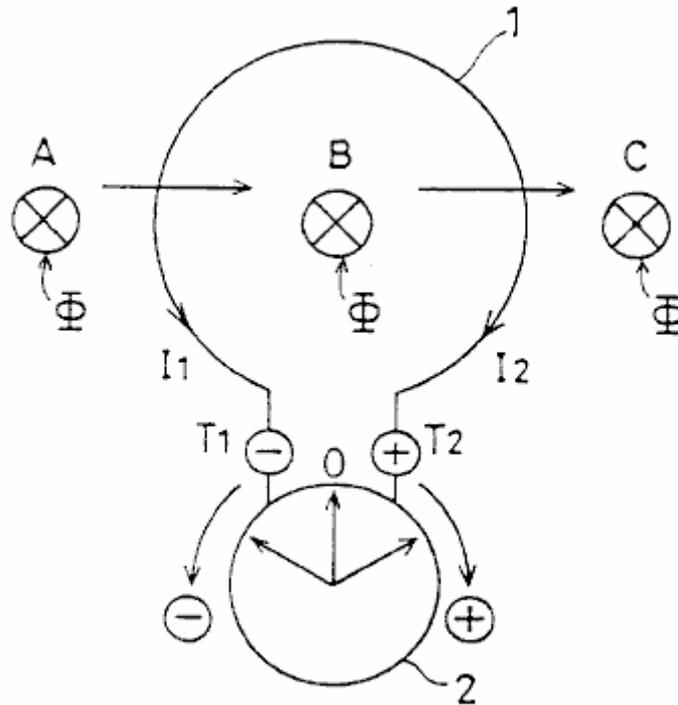


FIG. 1A

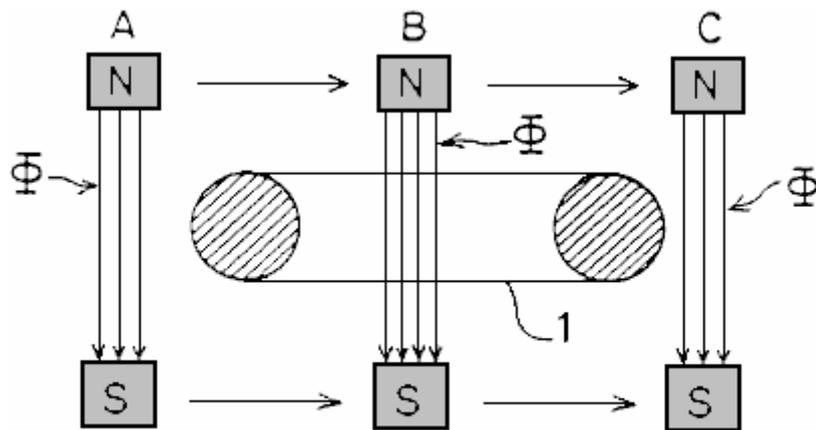


FIG. 1B

For example, as shown in **Fig.1A** and **Fig.1B**, assuming that the magnetic flux  $\phi$  crossing a circular coil 1 at a perpendicular direction moves in the **A to B** direction as indicated by the arrow, a current  $I_1$  flows in accordance with Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction so that the pointer of a galvanometer 2 swings clockwise (+ direction) and then returns to the zero position. When the magnetic flux  $\phi$  moves in the direction **B to C**, a current  $I_2$  flows so that the indicator of the galvanometer 2 swings counterclockwise (- direction) and then returns to the zero position.

Generally, an induction generator is constructed in such a way that an electromotive force is induced according to Fleming's right-hand rule by a conductor cutting magnetic flux lines (**Fig.1A**) or by the magnetic flux lines crossing the conductor (**Fig.1B**).

A rotor in an induction generator is usually constructed as a one-piece body having alternately disposed North poles and South poles. When there are two magnetic poles, the N-pole and the S-pole are opposite to each other. When there are more than two magnetic poles (for example, four magnetic poles or six magnetic poles etc.), the N-pole and the S-pole alternate, resulting in a N-S-N-S- . . . succession.

In this background, a unipolar induction generator is a special case wherein an electromotive force is generated by a conductor cutting the magnetic flux while moving or rotating, and a direct current is supplied through a slip ring. In other words, a unipolar induction motor is unique in its construction characterised by a non-alternating magnetic field travelling in the same direction.

In the conventional induction generator such as the one described above, improvement in energy conversion efficiency is attained such that the rotor is constructed of a ferrite, or rare-earth, magnet characterised by a high energy product and a small reversing permeability (recoil permeability). Alternatively, the extent of demagnetisation due to generation of a counter magnetic field in an induction coil is reduced allowing the single polarity of the rotor to interact with the stator in forming a magnetic circuit. However, despite these measures, reduction in energy conversion efficiency due to a counter magnetic field of the rotor core, more specifically, due to demagnetisation resulting from the counter magnetic field caused by armature reaction presents a serious problem.

The present invention has been developed in view of the above points, and its object is to provide an induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft, wherein a high energy conversion efficiency is attained.

#### **DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention provides an induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft, characterised by comprising:

A rotation shaft driven by external means;

An even number of (more than three) stator cores provided to encircle the rotation shaft, predetermined gaps being provided between the adjacent stator cores;

A first single-opposed polarity rotor provided in the rotation shaft, surrounded by the even number of stator cores, and having first and second magnets magnetised such that the even number of stator cores remain facing a first polarity, the first and second magnets being opposed to each other with respect to the rotation shaft in a cross section;

A second single-opposed-polarity rotor provided in the rotation shaft so as to face the first single-opposed-polarity rotor at a predetermined distance along the rotation shaft, surrounded by the even number of stator cores, and having third and fourth magnets magnetised such that the even number of stator cores remain facing a second polarity which is opposite to the polarity of the first polarity, the third and fourth magnets being disposed opposite to each other with respect to the rotation shaft;

A plurality of windings provided in the even number of stator cores and connected according to a predetermined configuration, characterised in that:

A rotating magnetic field which causes electromagnetic induction in the even number of stator cores successively is created by the first, second, third and fourth magnets when the first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors are rotated; and

Periodic increase and decrease in the number of magnetic flux lines crossing a given winding and associated periodic decrease and increase crossing an adjacent winding causes a periodic electromotive force having a rectangular waveform to be output.

In one aspect of the present invention, the plurality of windings connected according to the predetermined configuration form first and second serial circuits:

The first serial circuit outputs a periodic first electromotive force having a rectangular waveform when a rotating magnetic field which causes electromagnetic induction in the even number of stator cores successively is created by the first, second, third and fourth magnets when the first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors are rotated; and

The second serial circuit outputs a periodic second electromotive force of a rectangular waveform  $180^{\circ}$  out of phase with the first electromotive force and having the same period as the first electromotive force, when a rotating magnetic field which causes electromagnetic induction in the even number of stator cores successively is created by the first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors are rotated.

The induction generator of the present invention may also comprise:

Rotation position detecting means for detecting a position of the first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors during their rotation; and

Switching means which alternately causes positive components of the first electromotive force having a rectangular waveform and provided by the first serial circuit, or positive components of the second electromotive force having a rectangular waveform and provided by the second serial circuit to be output at intervals of an electrical angle of  $180^{\circ}$ .

In another aspect of the present invention, the plurality of windings comprise a first winding provided in a first stator core of the even number of stator cores, a second winding provided in a second stator core adjacent to the first stator core so as to wind in a direction opposite to a direction in which the first winding is provided, a third winding provided in a third stator core adjacent to the second stator core so as to wind in the same direction as the first winding, a fourth winding provided in a fourth stator core adjacent to the third stator core so as to wind in a direction opposite to a direction in which the third winding is provided, the first through fourth windings being connected with each other according to a predetermined configuration.

In still another aspect of the present invention, the first serial circuit comprises a first winding provided to wind in a first direction in a first stator core of the even number of stator cores, a second winding serially connected to the first winding and provided in a second stator core adjacent to the first stator core so as to wind in a second direction opposite to the first direction, a third winding serially connected with the second winding and provided in a third stator core adjacent to the second stator core so as to wind in the first direction, a fourth winding serially connected to the third winding and provided in a fourth stator core adjacent to the third stator core so as to wind in the second direction; and

The second serial circuit comprises a fifth winding provided to wind in the second direction in the first stator core, a sixth winding serially connected to the fifth winding and provided in the second stator core so as to wind in the first direction, a seventh winding serially connected with the sixth winding and provided in the third stator core so as to wind in the second direction, an eighth winding serially connected to the seventh winding and provided in the fourth stator core so as to wind in the first direction.

In yet another aspect of the present invention, the first through fourth magnets are arc-shaped; and

the even number of stator cores have arc-shaped cross sections.

In still another aspect of the present invention, the arc-shaped first through fourth magnets and the stator cores which have arc-like cross sections have an almost identical circumferential length.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

**Fig.1A** and **Fig.1B** are diagrams explaining the principle of an induction generator;

**Fig.2A** and **Fig.2B** are diagrams showing a first embodiment of the present invention;

**Fig.3A** and **Fig.3B** are diagrams showing a single-opposed-polarity rotor **11N** according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

**Fig.4A** and **Fig.4B** are diagrams showing a single-opposed-polarity rotor **11S** according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

**Fig.5A**, **Fig.5B** and **Fig.5C** are diagrams showing how wirings are connected with each other according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

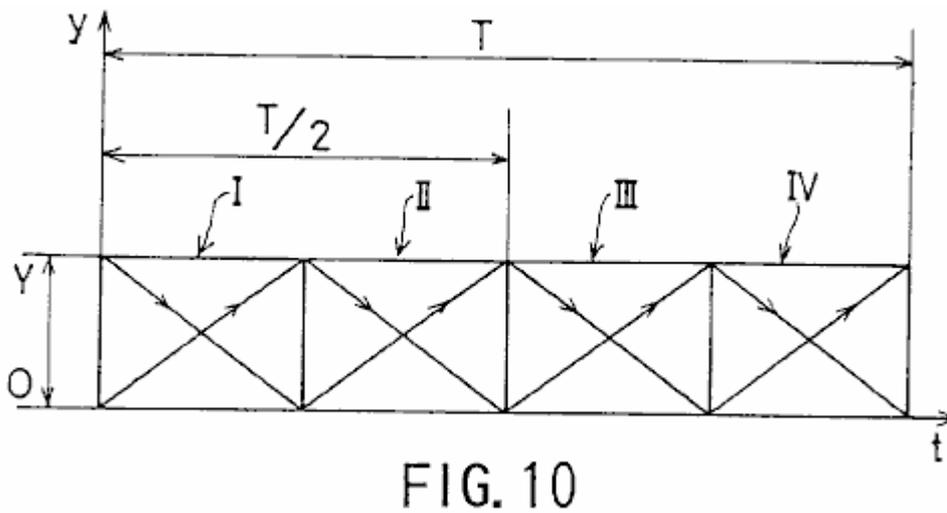
**Fig.6A** is a diagram schematically showing how a rotating magnetic field according to the first embodiment crosses windings **7c-10c**;

**Fig.6B** shows a magnetic path;

**Fig.7** is a diagram showing a waveform of an output voltage according to the first embodiment;

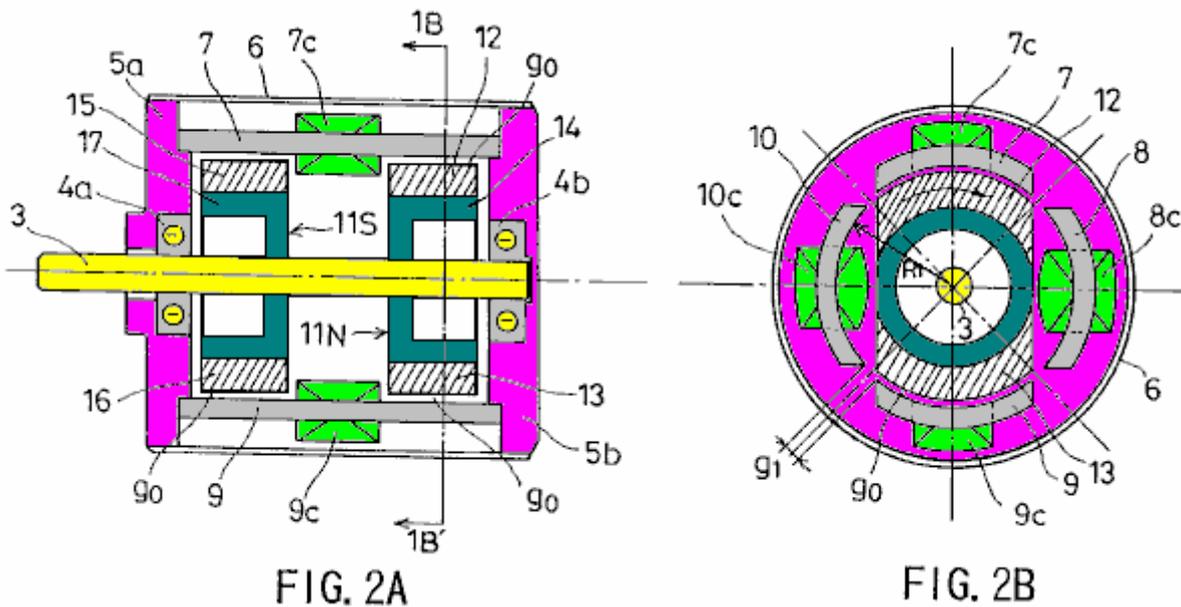
**Fig.8A** and **Fig.8B** are diagrams showing a second embodiment of the present invention;

**Fig.9** is a diagram showing how wirings are connected with each other according to a second embodiment; and



**Fig.10** is a diagram showing a waveform of an output voltage according to the second embodiment.

**BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION**



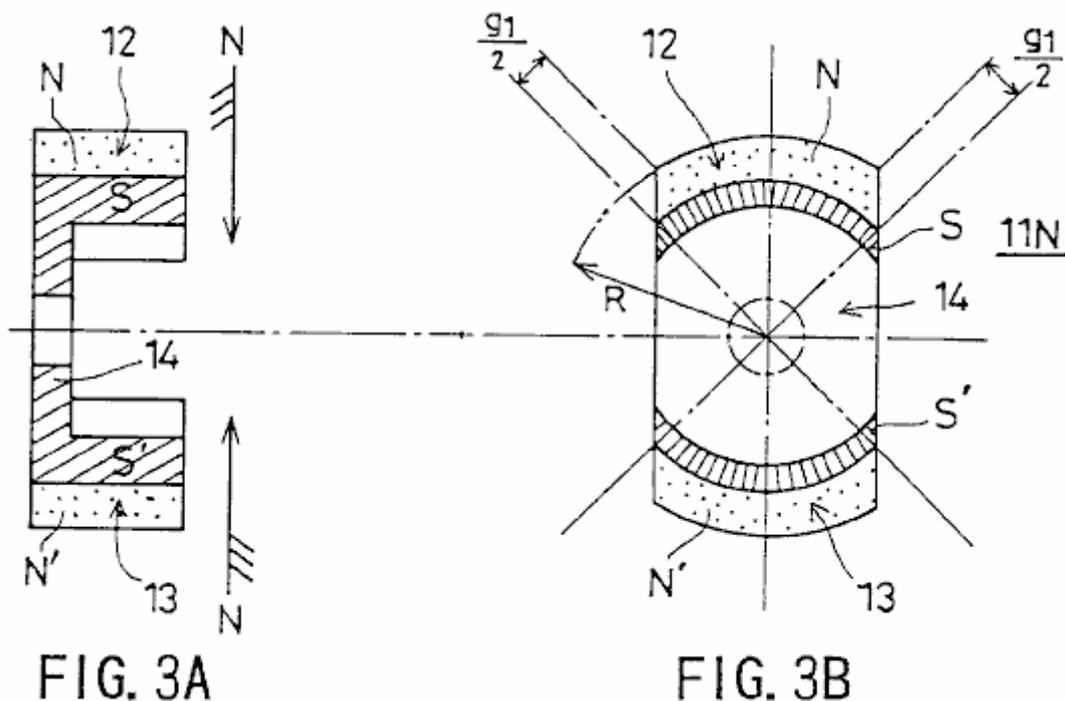
**Fig.2A** and **Fig.2B** show a first embodiment of the present invention. Specifically, **Fig.2A** is a longitudinal sectional view and **Fig.2B** is a cross-sectional view taken in the line **1B-1B'** of **Fig.2A**.

Referring to **Fig.2A** and **Fig.2B**, **3** indicates a rotation shaft formed of a non-magnetic material and driven by an external means; **4a** and **4b** bearings for supporting the rotation shaft **3**; **5a** and **5b** are flanges provided with the bearings **4a** and **4b**, respectively; and **6** is a cylindrical case cover for accommodating the flanges **5a** and **5b**.

Stator cores **7**, **8**, **9** and **10** are arranged so as to encircle the rotation shaft **3**, equidistant gaps  $g_1$  being provided between the adjacent stator cores. Each of the stator cores **7**, **8**, **9** and **10** has the same arc-like cross section.

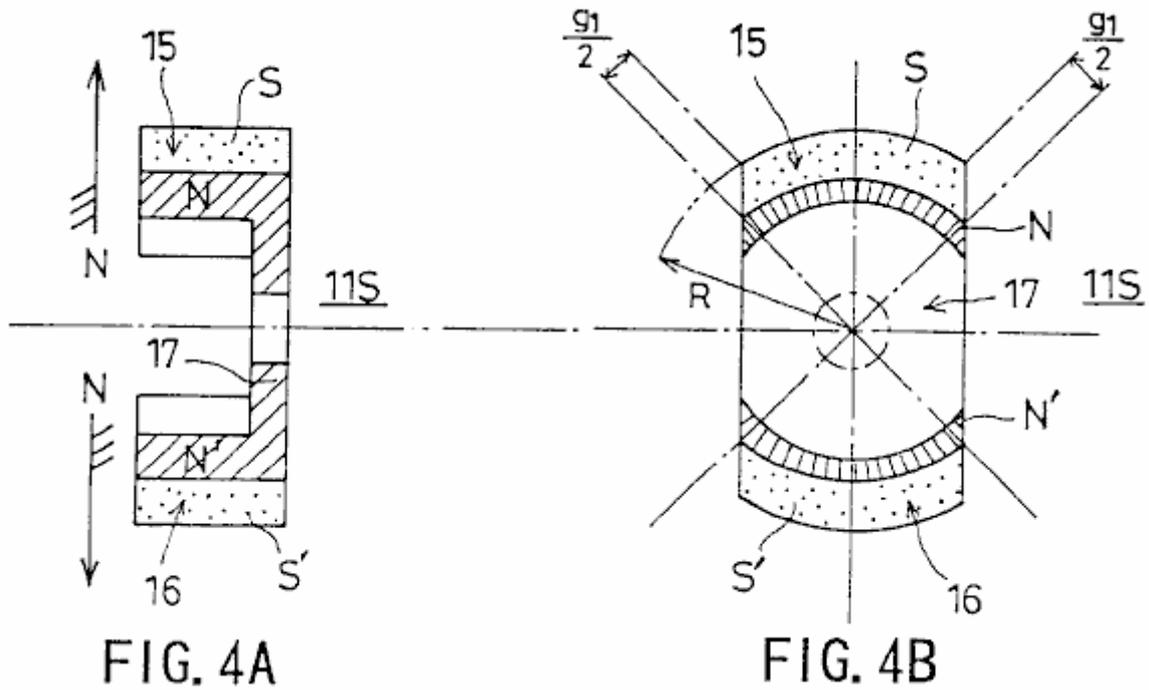
A single-opposed-polarity N-pole rotor **11N** and a single-opposed-polarity S-pole rotor **11S** are provided on the rotation shaft **3** so as to be opposite to each other. The single-opposed-polarity rotors **11N** and **11S** are surrounded by the stator cores **7**, **8**, **9** and **10**, a small rotation gap  $g_0$  being provided between the single-opposed-polarity rotor and the stator core.

Referring to **Fig.2B**, windings **7c** and **9c** are provided clockwise around the stator cores **7** and **9**, respectively. Windings **8c** and **10c** are wound counterclockwise around the stator cores **8** and **10**, respectively. The windings **7c**, **8c**, **9c** and **10c** are connected with each other in a configuration described later.



**Fig.3A** and **Fig.3B** show the single-opposed-polarity rotor **11N**. Specifically, **Fig.3A** is a longitudinal sectional view, and **Fig.3B** is a cross-sectional view. The single-opposed-polarity rotor **11N** has arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13** which are  $180^\circ$  displaced from each other and are magnetised such that their surfaces which face the stator cores **7-10** are N-poles while their inner surfaces are S-poles. The arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13** are configured to match the outline of the stator cores **7**, **8**, **9** and **10**. Referring to **Fig.3B**, the symbols **N** and **N'** are used so as to differentiate between the magnets **12** and **13**.

A rotor piece **14** is positioned so as to connect the arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13**. The rotor piece **14** is magnetised by the arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13** so that its surfaces which face the arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13** are S-poles and is formed of a substance (for example, a silicon steel) constructed of a low carbon steel having mixed therein several percent of non-ferrous metal subjected to a forging-cast process. The iron core embodied by the rotor piece **14** thus constructed is characterised by a well-balanced magnetic field where the permeability approximates a peak value in a unipolar magnetic field that the iron core presents to its surroundings.

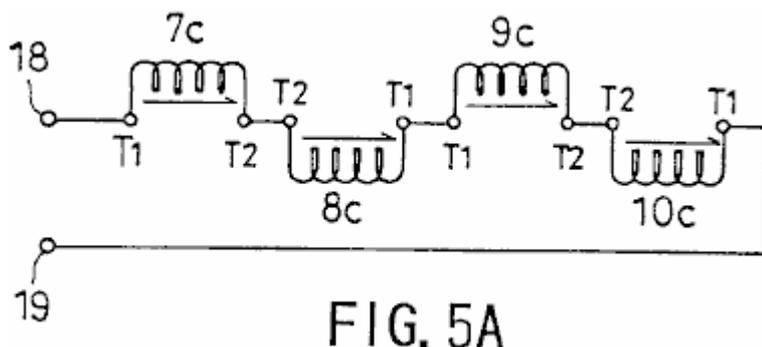


**Fig.4A** and **Fig.4B** show the single-opposed-polarity rotor **11S**. Specifically, **Fig.4A** is a longitudinal sectional view, and **Fig.4B** is a cross-sectional view.

The single-opposed-polarity rotor **11S** has arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16** which are  $180^\circ$  displaced from each other and are magnetised such that the surfaces thereof facing the stator cores **7-10** are S-poles while their inner surfaces are N-poles. The arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16** are configured to match the outline of the stator cores **7, 8, 9** and **10**.

A rotor piece **17** is positioned so as to connect the arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16**. The rotor piece **17** is magnetised by the arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16** so that its surfaces which face the arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16** are N-poles. The rotor piece is made from a substance constructed from a low carbon steel having mixed in it, several percent of non-ferrous metal subjected to a forging-cast process. The iron core embodied by the rotor piece **17** thus constructed is characterised by a well-balanced magnetic field where the permeability approximates a peak value in a unipolar magnetic field that the iron core presents to its surroundings.

The arc-shaped magnets **12, 13, 15** and **16** have the same circumferential length, which is also equal to the length of the arc formed by the circumference of the stator cores **7, 8, 9** and **10**. More specifically, this length is obtained by dividing the entire hypothetical circumference minus the four  $g_1$  gaps by four. Referring to **Fig.2A** and **Fig.2B**, the rotation gap  $g_0$  is equal to  $R_1 - R$ , where  $R_1$  is a distance between the centre of the rotation shaft **3** and the inner surface of the stator cores **7-10**, and  $R$  is a distance between the centre of the rotation shaft **3** and the outer surface of the single-opposed-polarity rotors **11N** and **11S**, as indicated in **Fig.3B** and **Fig.4B**.



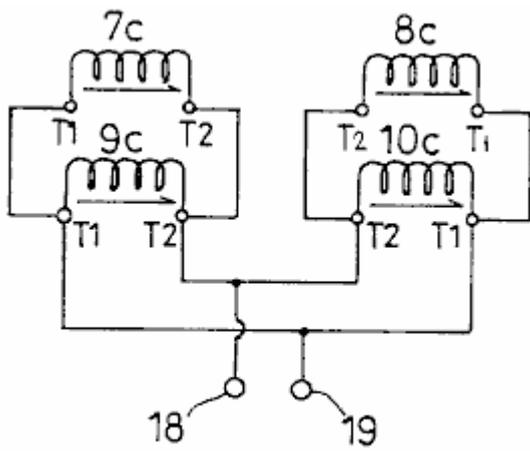


FIG. 5B

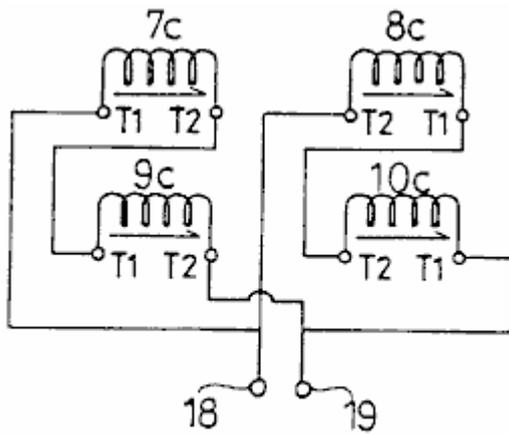


FIG. 5C

**Fig.5A, Fig.5B** and **Fig.5C**, show how the wirings are connected with each other. **T<sub>1</sub>** indicates the beginning of a winding, **T<sub>2</sub>** the end of a winding, and **18** and **19** output terminals. More specifically, **Fig.5A** shows a serial connection configuration, **Fig.5B** a serial-parallel connection configuration, and **Fig.5C** a parallel connection configuration. The serial connection configuration allows the electromotive force induced in the windings to be added together and provides a high-voltage output. The parallel connection configuration allows currents resulting from the electromotive force induced in the windings to be added together and provides a large-current output.

A description will now be given, with reference to **Fig.6A, Fig.6B** and **Fig.7**, of power generation operation of the serial connection configuration.

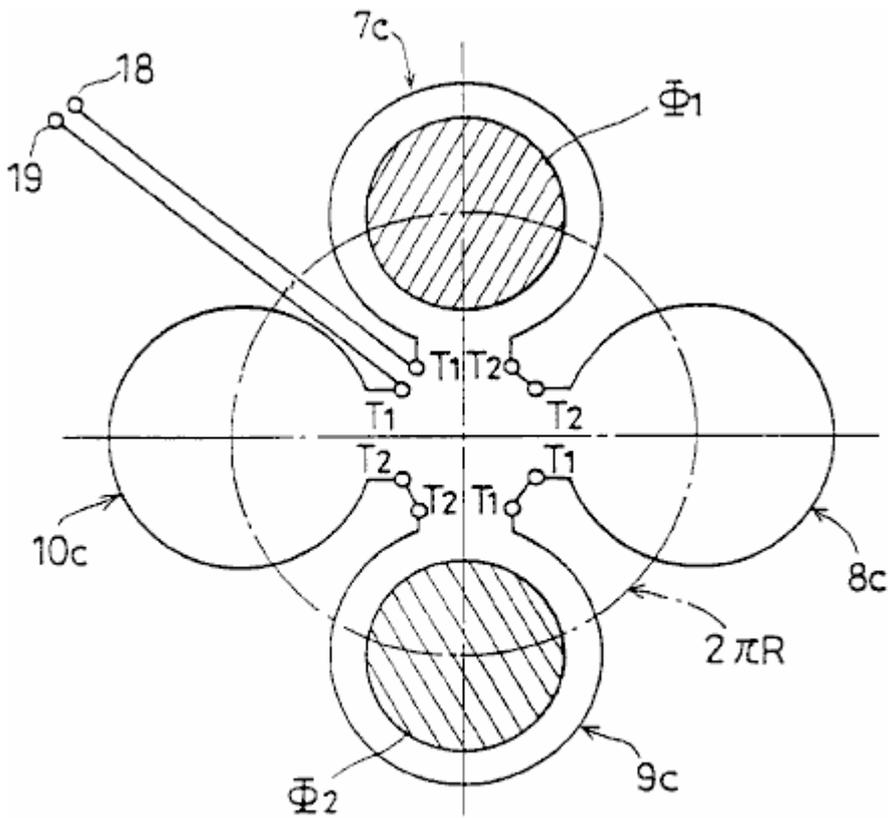


FIG. 6A

**Fig.6A** is a diagram showing schematically how the rotating magnetic field provided by the single-opposed-polarity rotors **11S** and **11N** crosses windings **7c-10c**. **Fig.6B** shows a magnetic path.

Referring to **Fig.6A**,  $\Phi_1$  and  $\Phi_2$  indicate rotating magnetic flux rotating along the circumference  $2\pi \times R$ . **Fig.6B** shows the arc-shaped magnets **12** and **15** directly opposite the stator core **7** over their entire length, and the arc-shaped magnets **13** and **16** directly opposite the stator core **9** over their entire length.

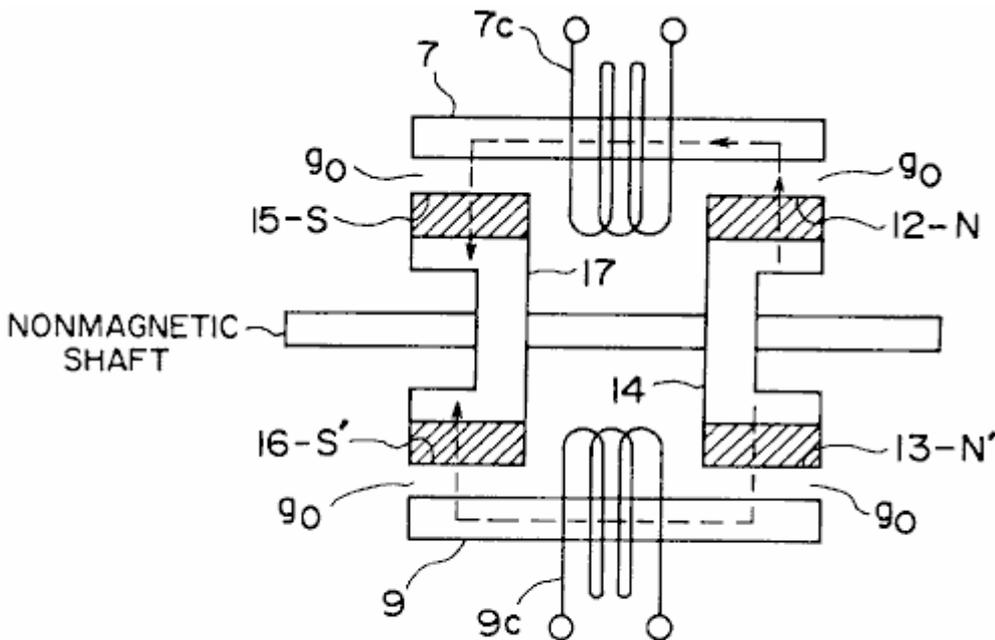


FIG. 6B



having an ascending triangular waveform, indicated by III' in Fig.7, is generated in the winding 9c due to an increase in the number of magnetic flux lines of the magnetic flux Phi crossing the winding 9c. Accordingly, a positive rectangular waveform obtained by the sum of these triangular waveforms is output to the output terminals 18 and 19.

Between the time t4 and the time t5, an electromotive force having an ascending triangular waveform, indicated by IV in Fig.7, is generated in the winding 9c due to a decrease in the number of magnetic flux lines of the magnetic flux Phi crossing the winding 9c. An electromotive force having a descending triangular waveform, indicated by IV' in Fig.7, is generated in the winding 10c due to an increase in the number of magnetic flux lines of the magnetic flux Phi crossing the winding 10c. Accordingly, a negative rectangular waveform obtained by the sum of these triangular waveforms is output to the output terminals 18 and 19.

While the magnetic flux Phi1 makes one rotation, an electromotive force having a synthesised rectangular waveform and a period of T/2 is output, as shown in Fig.7. Since the magnetic flux Phi2 also makes one rotation while the magnetic flux Phi1 makes one rotation and produces an output of an electromotive force having a similar rectangular waveform, the magnitude of the electromotive force obtained between the terminals 18 and 19 is actually double that indicated in Fig.7.

In this way, this embodiment makes it possible to cancel a counter magnetic field and provide an induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft and characterised by a high energy conversion efficiency. Our operating practice has confirmed that the generator having the construction of this embodiment provides an energy conversion efficiency which is high enough to require only 1/5.2 of the driving torque for the conventional generator.

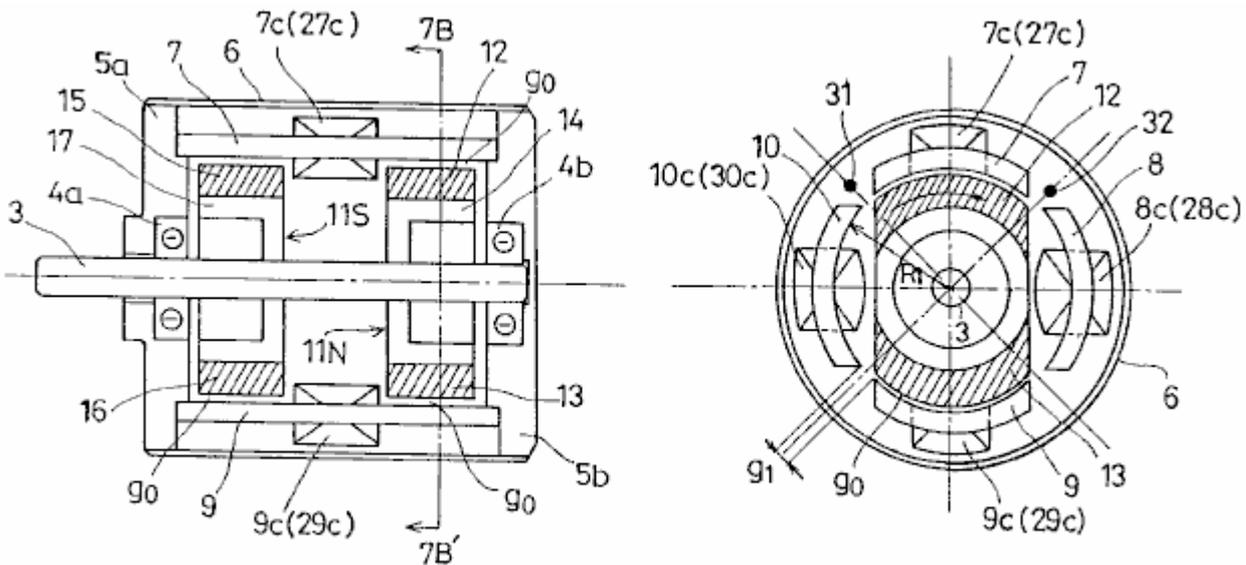


FIG. 8A

FIG. 8B

Fig.8A and Fig.8B show a second embodiment of the present invention. Specifically, Fig.8A is a longitudinal sectional view, and Fig.8B is a cross-sectional view taken in the line 7B-7B' of Fig.8A.

Referring to Fig.8A and Fig.8B, 3 indicates a rotation shaft formed of a non-magnetic material and driven by an external source; 4a and 4b are bearings which support the rotation shaft 3, 5a and 5b are flanges housing the bearings 4a and 4b, and 6 is a cylindrical case cover for accommodating the flanges 5a and 5b.

Stator cores 7, 8, 9 and 10 are arranged so as to encircle the rotation shaft 3, equidistant gaps g1 being provided between the adjacent stator cores. Each of the stator cores 7, 8, 9 and 10 has a same arc-like cross section.

A single-opposed-polarity N-pole rotor 11N and a single-opposed-polarity S-pole rotor 11S are provided on the rotation shaft 3 so as to be opposite to each other. The single-opposed-polarity rotors 11N and 11S are surrounded by the stator cores 7, 8, 9 and 10 a small rotation gap g0 being provided between the single-opposed-polarity rotor and the stator core.

Referring to **Fig.8B**, windings **7c** and **9c** are provided clockwise around the stator cores **7** and **9**, respectively. Windings **27c** and **29c** are provided counterclockwise around the stator cores **7** and **9**, respectively. Windings **8c** and **10c** are provided counterclockwise in the stator cores **8** and **10**, respectively. Windings **28c** and **30c** are wound clockwise around the stator cores **8** and **10**, respectively. The windings **7c**, **8c**, **9c**, **10c**, **27c**, **28c**, **29c** and **30c** are connected with each other according to a configuration described later.

A magnetic sensor (for rotation position detection) **31** is provided between the stator cores **7** and **10**, and a magnetic sensor (for rotation position detection) **32** is provided between the stator cores **7** and **8**. The magnetic sensors **31** and **32** detect the magnetic field so as to determine the position of the single-opposed-polarity rotors **11N** and **11S** during their rotation.

The single-opposed-polarity rotors **11N** has a configuration as shown in **Fig.3A** and **Fig.3B**, and the monopole rotor **11S** has a configuration as shown in **Fig.4A** and **Fig.4B**.

The single-opposed-polarity rotor **11N** has arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13** which are  $180^{\circ}$  displaced from each other and are magnetised such that their surfaces facing the stator cores are N-poles while their respective inner surfaces are S-poles. The arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13** are configured to match the outline of the stator cores **7**, **8**, **9** and **10**.

A rotor piece **14** is positioned so as to connect the arc-shaped magnets **12** and **13**. The rotor piece **14** is constructed from a low-carbon steel having several percent of non-ferrous metal, using a forging-cast process. The iron core rotor piece **14** constructed by this means, has a well-balanced magnetic field where the permeability approximates a peak value in a unipolar magnetic field that the iron core presents to its surroundings.

The single-opposed-polarity rotor **11S** has arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16** which are positioned  $180^{\circ}$  apart from each other and are magnetised so that their surfaces which face the stator cores are S-poles while their inner surfaces are N-poles. The arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16** are shaped and positioned so as to match the outline of the stator cores **7**, **8**, **9** and **10**.

A rotor piece **17** is positioned so as to connect the arc-shaped magnets **15** and **16**. The rotor piece **17** is constructed from a low-carbon steel having several percent of non-ferrous metal, using a forging-cast process. The iron core rotor piece **17** constructed by this means, has a well-balanced magnetic field where the permeability approximates a peak value in a unipolar magnetic field which the iron core presents to its surroundings.

The arc-shaped magnets **12**, **13**, **15** and **16** have the same circumferential lengths, which is equal to the length of the arc formed by the circumference of the stator cores **7**, **8**, **9** and **10**. More specifically, this length is obtained by dividing by four, the entire hypothetical circumference minus the four gaps **g<sub>1</sub>**. Referring to **Figs. 3A**, **3B**, **4A**, **4B** and **8**, the rotation gap **g<sub>0</sub>** is equal to **R<sub>1</sub> -R**.

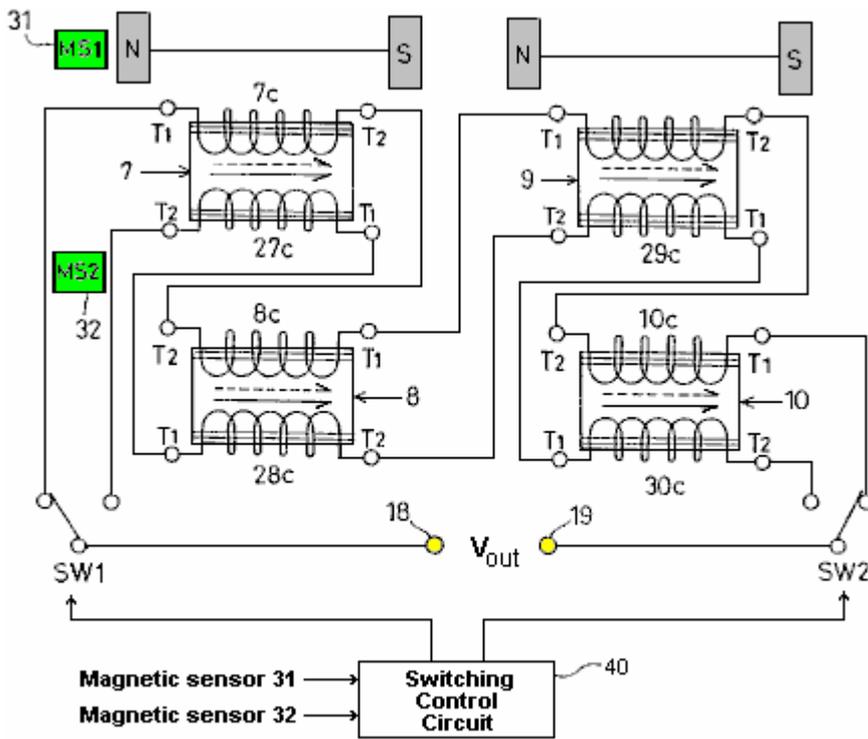


FIG. 9

**Fig.9** shows how the wirings are connected with each other. **T<sub>1</sub>** indicates the beginning of a winding, **T<sub>2</sub>** the end of a winding, and **18** and **19** are the output terminals.

Two serial circuits are formed out of the windings. Switches **SW1** and **SW2** are used for selection of the respective serial circuits. A switching control circuit **40**, which processes a detection signal from the magnetic sensors **31** and **32**, drives the switches **SW1** and **SW2** selectively in accordance with the detection signal.

As shown in **Fig.9**, the first serial circuit comprises the winding **7c** provided clockwise in the stator core **7**, the winding **8c** serially connected with the winding **7c** and provided counterclockwise in the stator core **8** adjacent to the stator core **7**; the winding **9c** serially connected with the winding **8c** and provided clockwise in the stator core **9**; and the winding **10c** serially connected with the winding **9c** and provided counterclockwise in the stator core **10** adjacent to the stator core **9**.

As shown in **Fig.9**, the second serial circuit comprises the winding **27c** provided counterclockwise in the stator core **7**; the winding **28c** serially connected with the winding **27c** and provided clockwise in the stator core **8**; the winding **29c** serially connected with the winding **28c** and provided counterclockwise in the stator core **9**; and the winding **30c** serially connected with the winding **29c** and provided clockwise in the stator core **10**.

According to the construction described above, a rotating magnetic field which causes electromagnetic induction in the stator cores **7-10** successively is created by the arc-shaped magnets **12**, **13**, **15** and **16** when the single-opposed-polarity rotors **11N** and **11S** are rotated. As has been already explained with reference to **Fig.6A**, **Fig.6B** and **Fig.7**, as the magnetic flux lines crossing one of the windings **7c-10c** increase in number, the magnetic flux lines crossing the adjacent one of the windings **7c-10c** decrease in number. That is, the magnetic flux lines periodically increase and decrease with respect to a given winding so that a first electromotive force, having a rectangular waveform similar to the one shown in **Fig.7** and a period that is 1/2 the period of the rotation, is output from the first serial circuit (**7c-10c**).

As the magnetic flux lines crossing one of the windings **27c-30c** increase in number, the magnetic flux lines crossing the adjacent one of the windings **27c-30c** decrease in number. That is, the magnetic flux lines periodically increase and decrease with respect to a given winding so that a second electromotive force of a rectangular waveform 180° out of phase with the first electromotive force and having the same period as the

first electromotive force is output from the second serial circuit (**27c-30c**). That is, the second electromotive force is  $180^{\circ}$  out of phase with the electromotive force shown in **Fig.7**.

Referring to **Fig.10**, in accordance with the detection signal from the magnetic sensors **31** and **32**, the switches **SW1** and **SW2** effect switching at  $90^{\circ}$  intervals. By that means, the positive components **I** and **III** of the first electromotive force having a rectangular waveform and provided from the first serial circuit, and the positive components **II** and **IV** of the second electromotive force having a rectangular waveform and provided from the second serial circuit are alternately selected at  $180^{\circ}$  intervals and output to the output terminals **18** and **19**.

This means that, this embodiment ensures a high-efficiency energy conversion wherein a counter magnetic field is cancelled, and a DC electromotive force having a positive level is properly synthesised and output. It is of course possible to synthesise and output a negative DC electromotive force by shifting the switching timing by  $180^{\circ}$ .

### **INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY**

As has been described, according to the present invention, the rotation of the first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors generates a rotating magnetic field which causes an induction in an even number of stator cores successively. As the magnetic flux lines crossing one of the first-through-fourth windings increase in number, the magnetic flux lines crossing the adjacent one of the first-through-fourth windings decrease in number. That is, the magnetic flux lines periodically increase and decrease with respect to a given winding. The electromotive force generated as the magnetic flux lines crossing a winding increase in number and the electromotive force generated as the magnetic flux lines crossing an adjacent winding decrease in number are synthesised so that a periodic AC electromotive force having a rectangular waveform is generated out of the synthesis and output. In this way, a high-efficiency energy conversion wherein a counter magnetic field is cancelled is provided.

According to the first serial circuit of the present invention, the rotation of the first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors generates a rotating magnetic field which causes an induction in an even number of stator cores successively. As the magnetic flux lines crossing one of the first through fourth windings increase in number, the magnetic flux lines crossing the adjacent one of the first through fourth windings decrease in number. That is, the magnetic flux lines periodically increase and decrease in a given winding. Accordingly, the first electromotive force having a rectangular waveform is output. According to the second serial circuit, as the magnetic flux lines crossing one of the fifth-through-eighth windings increase in number, the magnetic flux lines crossing the adjacent one of the fifth-through-eighth windings decrease in number. That is, the magnetic flux lines periodically increase and decrease in a given winding. Accordingly, the second electromotive force  $180^{\circ}$  out of phase with the first electromotive force and having the same period as the first electromotive force is output. In accordance with the detection signal from the rotation position detecting means, the switching means selectively causes the positive components of the first electromotive force provided by the first serial circuit, or the positive components of the second electromotive force provided by the second serial circuit to be output at  $180^{\circ}$  intervals. In this way the DC electromotive force is synthesised and output. This results in a high-efficiency energy conversion where a counter magnetic field is cancelled.

In addition to extensive applications in power plants, ships, aircraft etc., the present invention may find household applications or may be conveniently adapted for leisure uses.

### **CLAIMS**

1. An induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft, characterised by comprising:

a rotation shaft driven by external means;

an even number of (more than three) stator cores provided to encircle said rotation shaft, predetermined gaps being provided between the adjacent stator cores;

a first single-opposed-polarity rotor provided on said rotation shaft, surrounded by said even number of stator cores, and having first and second magnets magnetised such that said even number of stator cores remain facing a first polarity, said first and second magnets sandwiching a magnetic body between them and being opposed to each other with respect to said rotation shaft in a cross section;

a second single-opposed-polarity rotor provided on said rotation shaft so as to face said first single-opposed-polarity rotor at a predetermined distance along the rotation shaft, surrounded by said even number of stator cores, and having third and fourth magnets magnetised such that said even number of stator cores remain facing a second polarity which is opposite to the polarity of said first polarity, said third and fourth magnets sandwiching a magnetic body between them and being disposed opposite to each other with respect to said rotation shaft;

a plurality of windings provided in said even number of stator cores and connected according to a predetermined configuration, characterised in that: a rotating magnetic field which causes electromagnetic induction in said even number of stator cores successively is created by the first, second, third and fourth magnets when said first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors are rotated; and

two windings adjacent to each other are wound in opposite directions and connected in series so that a rectangular waveform is formed by synthesising the electromotive forces generated by the two windings, so that an electromotive force having a triangular waveform caused by periodic increase and decrease in the number of magnetic flux lines crossing one of the two windings and another electromotive force having a triangular waveform caused by associated periodic decrease and increase in the number of magnetic flux lines crossing the other one of the windings are synthesised so as to generate a periodic voltage having a rectangular waveform.

**2.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that:

said plurality of windings connected according to the predetermined configuration form first and second serial circuits;

said first serial circuit outputs a periodic first electromotive force having a rectangular waveform when a rotating magnetic field which causes electromagnetic induction in said even number of stator cores successively is created by said first, second, third and fourth magnets when said first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors are rotated; and

said second serial circuit outputs a periodic second electromotive force of a rectangular waveform  $180^{\circ}$  out of phase with the first electromotive force and having the same period as the first electromotive force, when a rotating magnetic field which causes electromagnetic induction in said even number of stator cores successively is created by said first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors are rotated.

**3.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 2, further comprising:

rotation position detecting means for detecting a position of said first and second single-opposed-polarity rotors during their rotation; and

switching means which alternately causes positive components of said first electromotive force having a rectangular waveform and provided by said first serial circuit, or positive components of said second electromotive force having a rectangular waveform and provided by said second serial circuit to be output at intervals of an electrical angle of  $180^{\circ}$  to thereby produce a DC output.

**4.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that:

said plurality of windings comprise a first winding provided in a first stator core of said even number of stator cores, a second winding provided in a second stator core adjacent to the first stator core so as to wind in a direction opposite to a direction in which the first winding is provided, a third winding provided in a third stator core adjacent to the second stator core so as to wind in the same direction as the first winding, a fourth winding provided in a fourth stator core adjacent to the third stator core so as to wind in a direction opposite to a direction in which the third winding is provided, the first through fourth windings being connected with each other according to a predetermined configuration.

**5.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that:

said first serial circuit comprise a first winding provided to wind in a first direction in a first stator core of said even number of stator cores, a second winding serially connected to said first winding and provided in a second stator core adjacent to the first stator core so as to wind in a second direction opposite to the first direction, a third winding serially connected with said second winding and provided in a third stator core adjacent to the second stator core so as to wind in the first direction, a fourth winding serially connected to said third winding and provided in a fourth stator core adjacent to the third stator core so as to wind in the second direction; and

said second serial circuit comprises a fifth winding provided to wind in the second direction in said first stator core, a sixth winding serially connected to said fifth winding and provided in said second stator core so as to wind in said first direction, a seventh winding serially connected with said sixth winding and provided in said third stator core so as to wind in said second direction, an eighth winding serially connected to said seventh winding and provided in said fourth stator core so as to wind in said first direction.

**6.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that:

said first through fourth magnets are arc-shaped; and

said even number of stator cores have arc-shaped cross sections.

**7.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that said arc-shaped first through fourth magnets and said stator cores which have arc-shaped cross sections have an almost identical circumferential length.

**8.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that:

said first through fourth magnets are arc-shaped; and

said even number of stator cores have arc-shaped cross sections.

**9.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that:

said first through fourth magnets are arc-shaped; and

said even number of stator cores have arc-shaped cross sections.

**10.** The induction generator having a pair of magnets of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 4, characterised in that:

said first through fourth magnets are arc-shaped; and

said even number of stator cores have arc-shaped cross sections.

**11.** The induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 5, characterised in that:

said first through fourth magnets are arc-shaped; and

said even number of stator cores have arc-shaped cross sections.

**12.** The induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 8, characterised in that said arc-shaped first through fourth magnets and said stator cores which have arc-shaped cross sections have an almost identical circumferential length.

**13.** The induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 9, characterised in that said arc-shaped first through fourth magnets and said stator cores which have arc-shaped cross sections have an almost identical circumferential length.

**14.** The induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 10, characterised in that said arc-shaped first through fourth magnets and said stator cores which have arc-shaped cross sections have an almost identical circumferential length.

**15.** The induction generator having a pair of magnetic poles of the same polarity opposed to each other with respect to a rotation shaft as claimed in claim 11, characterised in that said arc-shaped first through fourth magnets and said stator cores which have arc-shaped cross sections have an almost identical circumferential length.