

## Selfrunning Free Energy Muller Motor Generator from User RomeroUK powering a 20 Watts bulb

Edited by Stefan Hartmann for <http://www.overunity.com/index.php?topic=3842>  
Version 1.1 from the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2011

Here are the 3 original video:

Muller type generator with extra magnets

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nnO9O-fm9TU>

and

**Muller Generator - self running - Test1**

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDW\\_OfkIaIU](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDW_OfkIaIU)

Backup copies:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8KVU3ZM14rw>

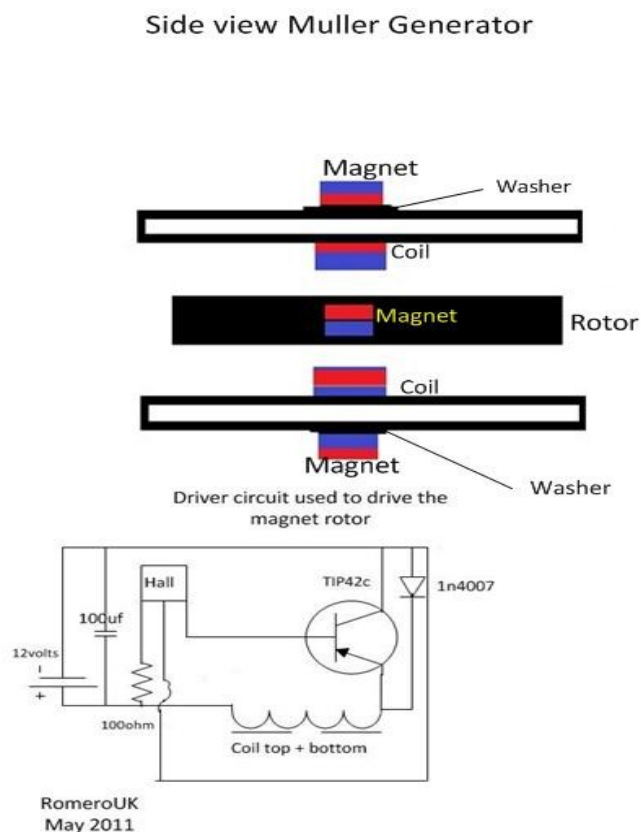
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o3YqCp84IOE>

3<sup>rd</sup> video with the generator suspended.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8iNrjKFSLu4>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jzO0-p0NF7E>

Sideview of the rotor disc with 8 magnets ( only 1 shown) and 1 coil pair shown on stator  
(Stator has a total of 9 coil pairs(7 pickup coilpairs and 2 drive coilpairs))



Only 2 coils (pairs) are driving.

All other coils are connected to bridge rectifiers, each set of coils goes to a rectifier then all are connected in parallel not in series as someone said before.

Each coil has 300 turns of 0.8mm multistrand, one set of coils is 600 turns in total.

The core is ferrite 6mm diameter 15mm long.

before spending lots of money and time try to replicate my old example from the following link

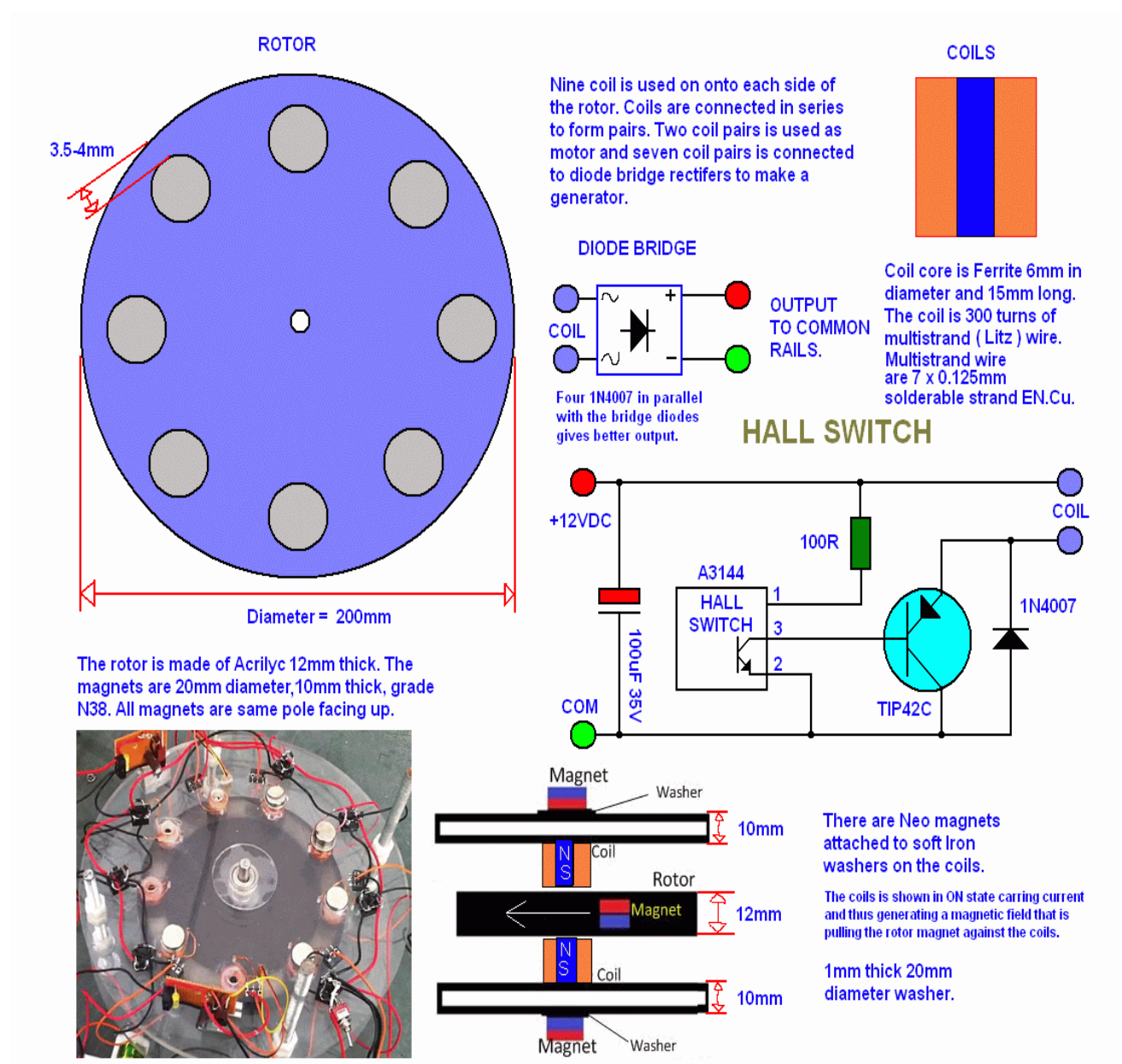
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9IYTr16vdOM>

Use any number of magnets but make sure that at anyone time you have a magnet in position to compensate the drag created by the coil.

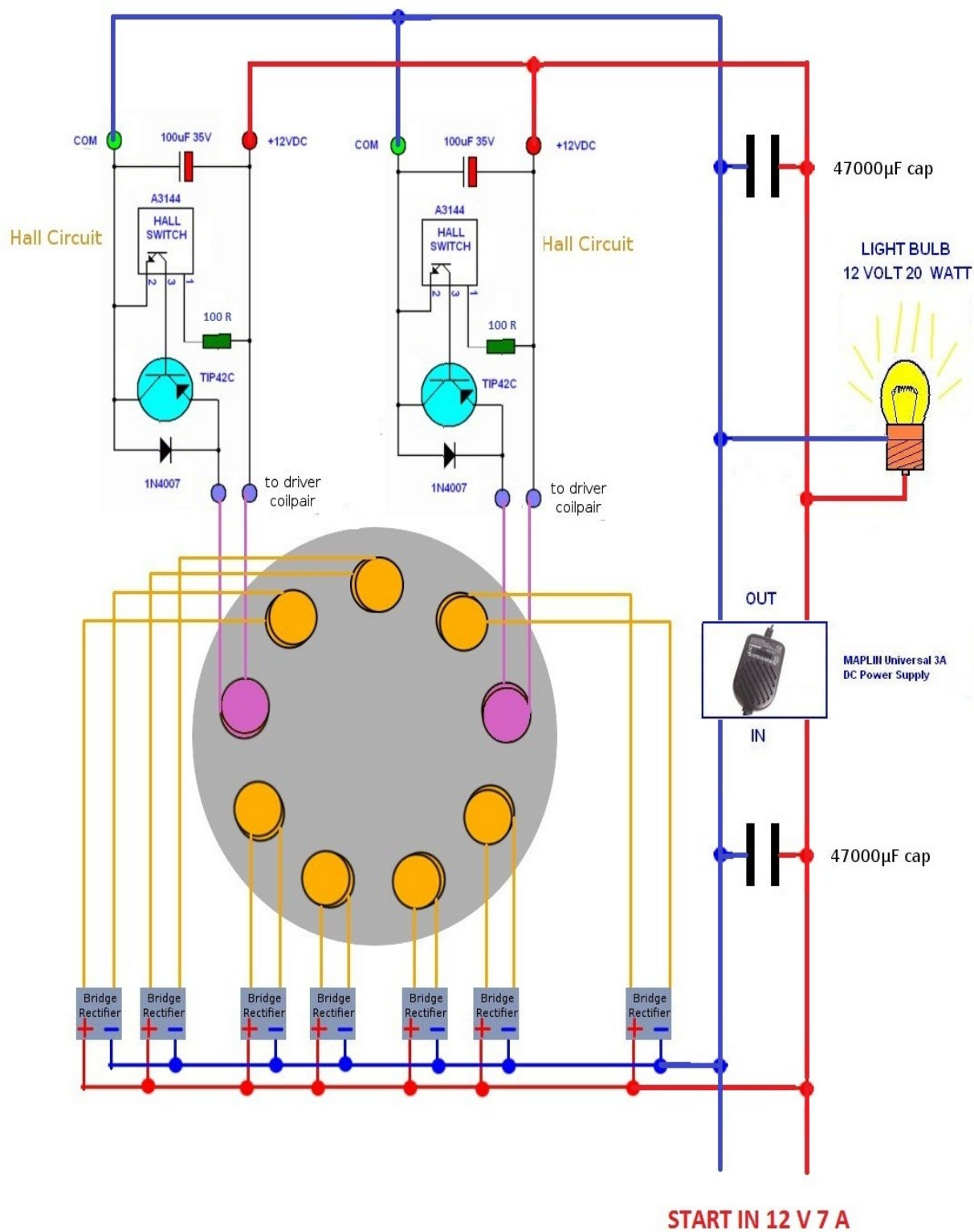
use a motor to drive the rotor and make sure you start testing with a load connected then adjust the magnet up and down to eliminate the drag as much as possible and get best output. More easier than this is not possible and I have posted that info long time back.

Please keep me updated with your progress.

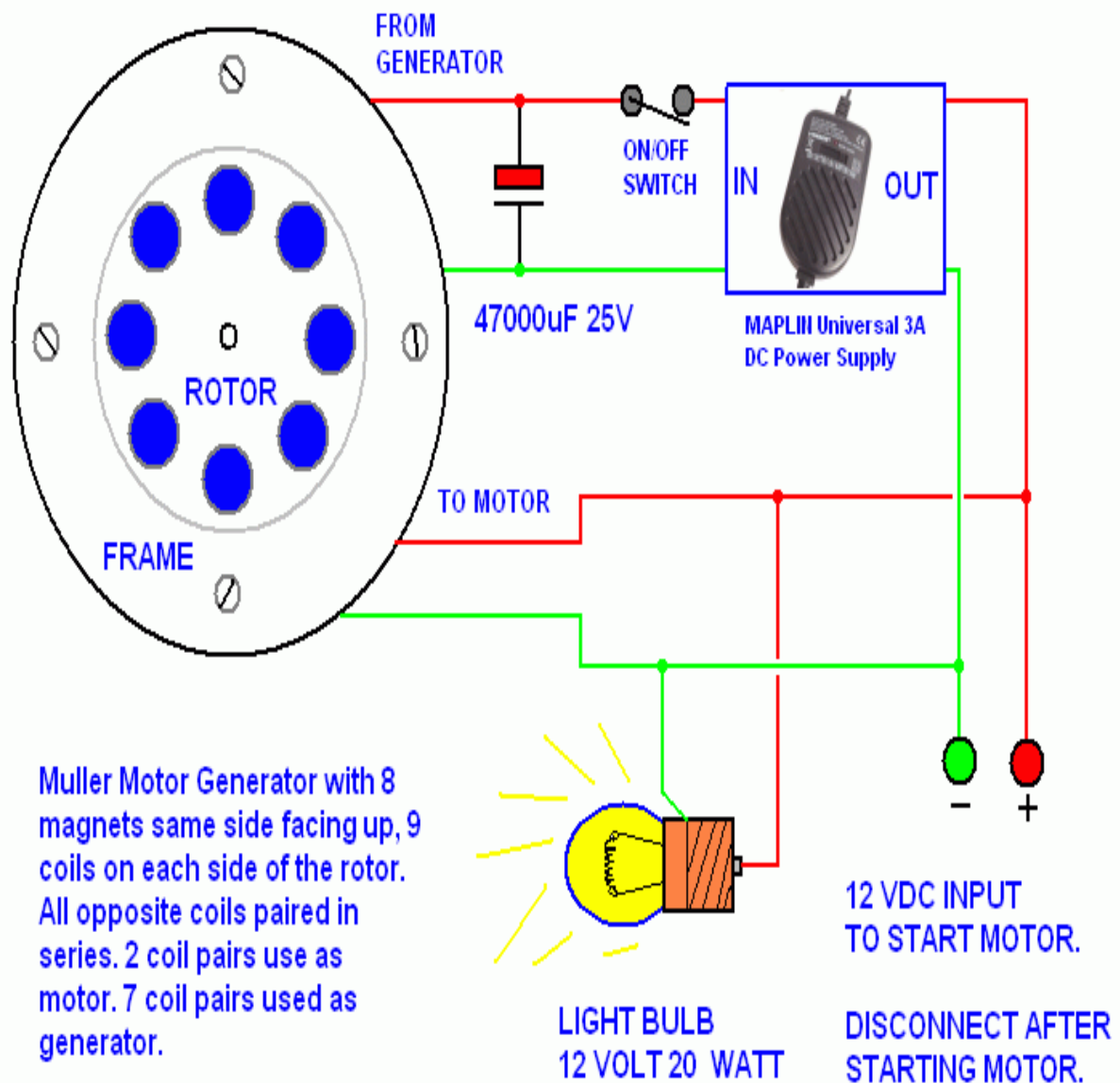
This is a overview of the setup:



Here is the complete wiring diagram:



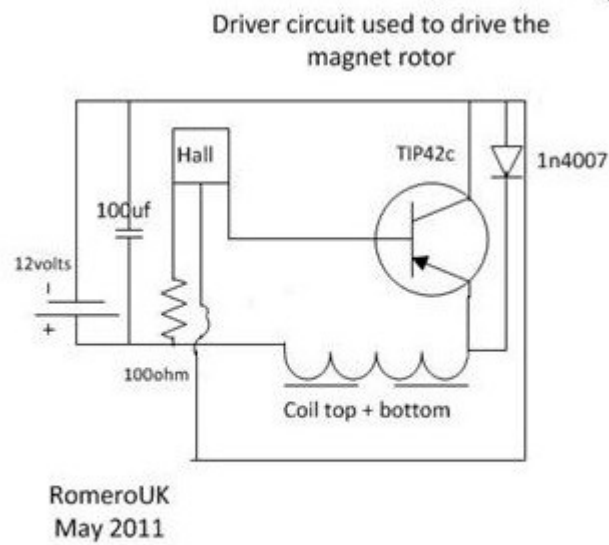
And here is the looping setup:



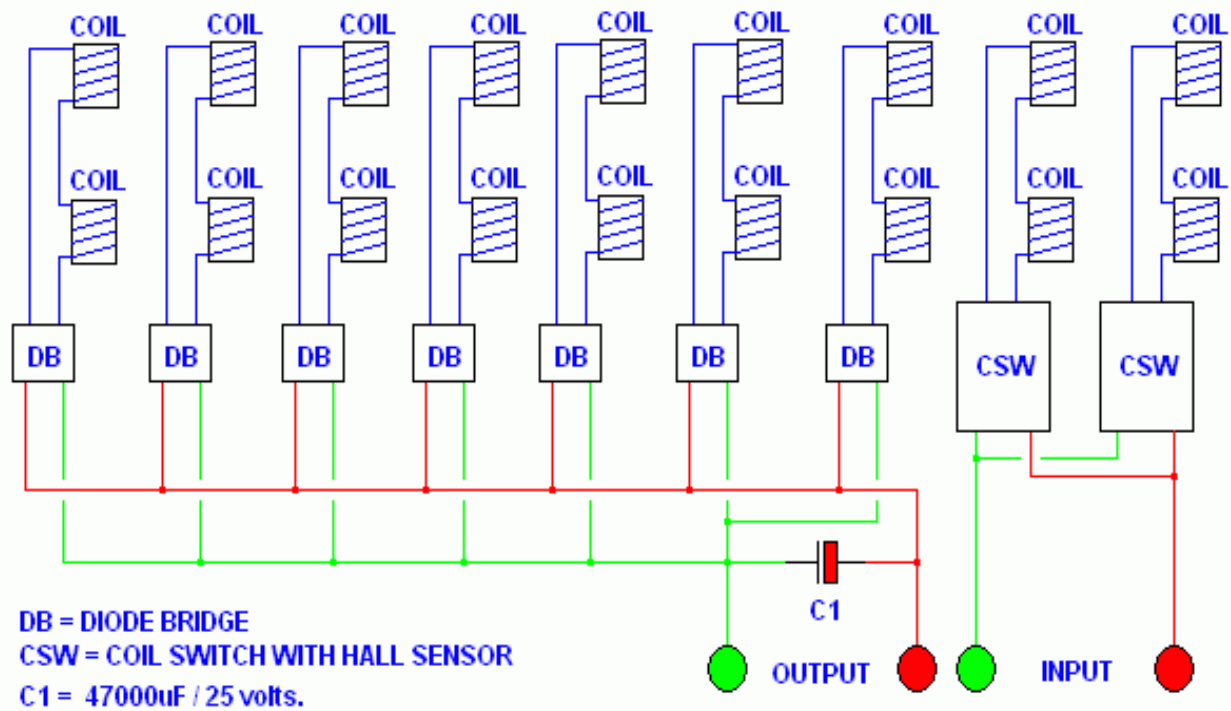
Muller Motor Generator with 8 magnets same side facing up, 9 coils on each side of the rotor. All opposite coils paired in series. 2 coil pairs use as motor. 7 coil pairs used as generator.

Note: Diode bridges and motor switches is integrated onto the Motor Generator and not shown in this drawing.

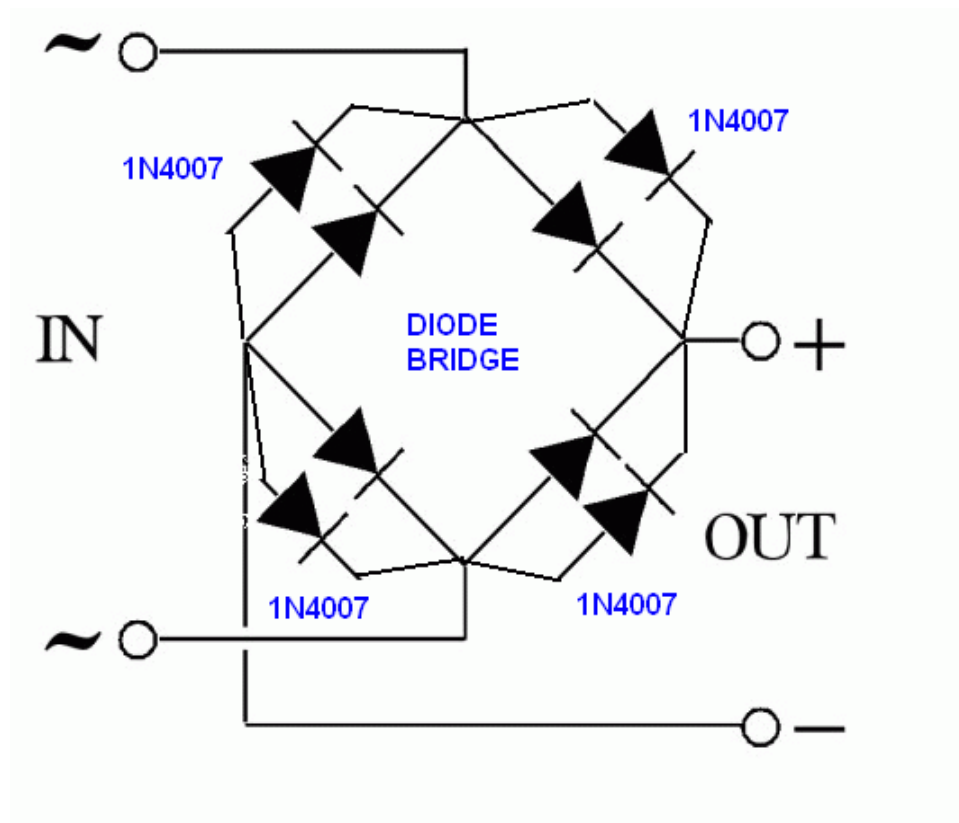
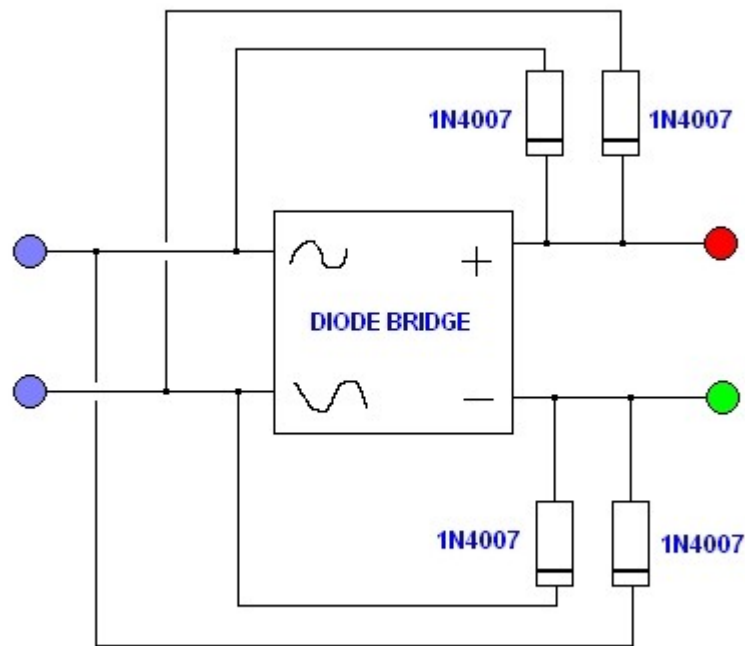
This is the driver circuit for the 2 driver coilpairs:



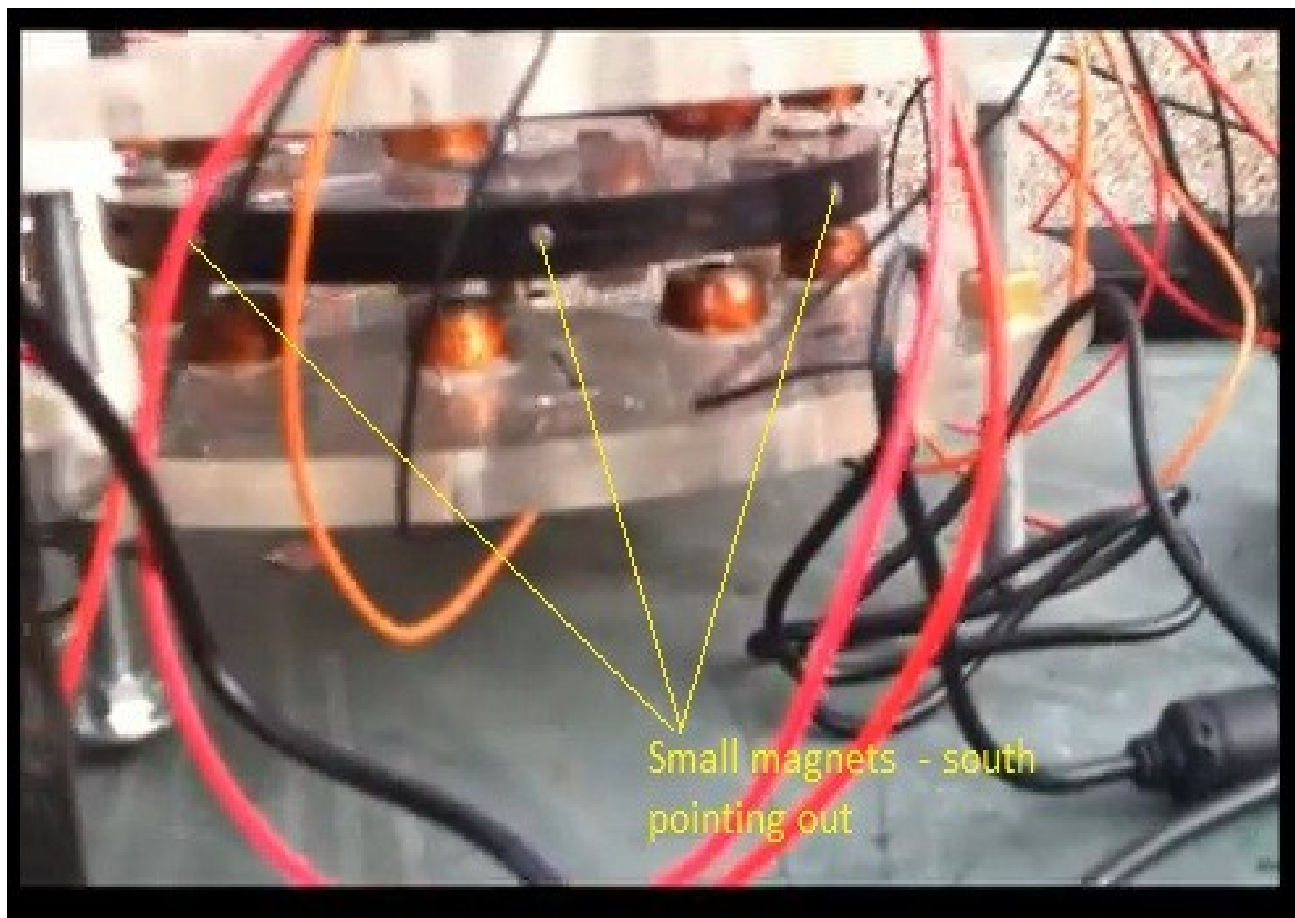
This is the setup of all the coil pairs (7 pickup coilpairs and 2 driver coilpairs)



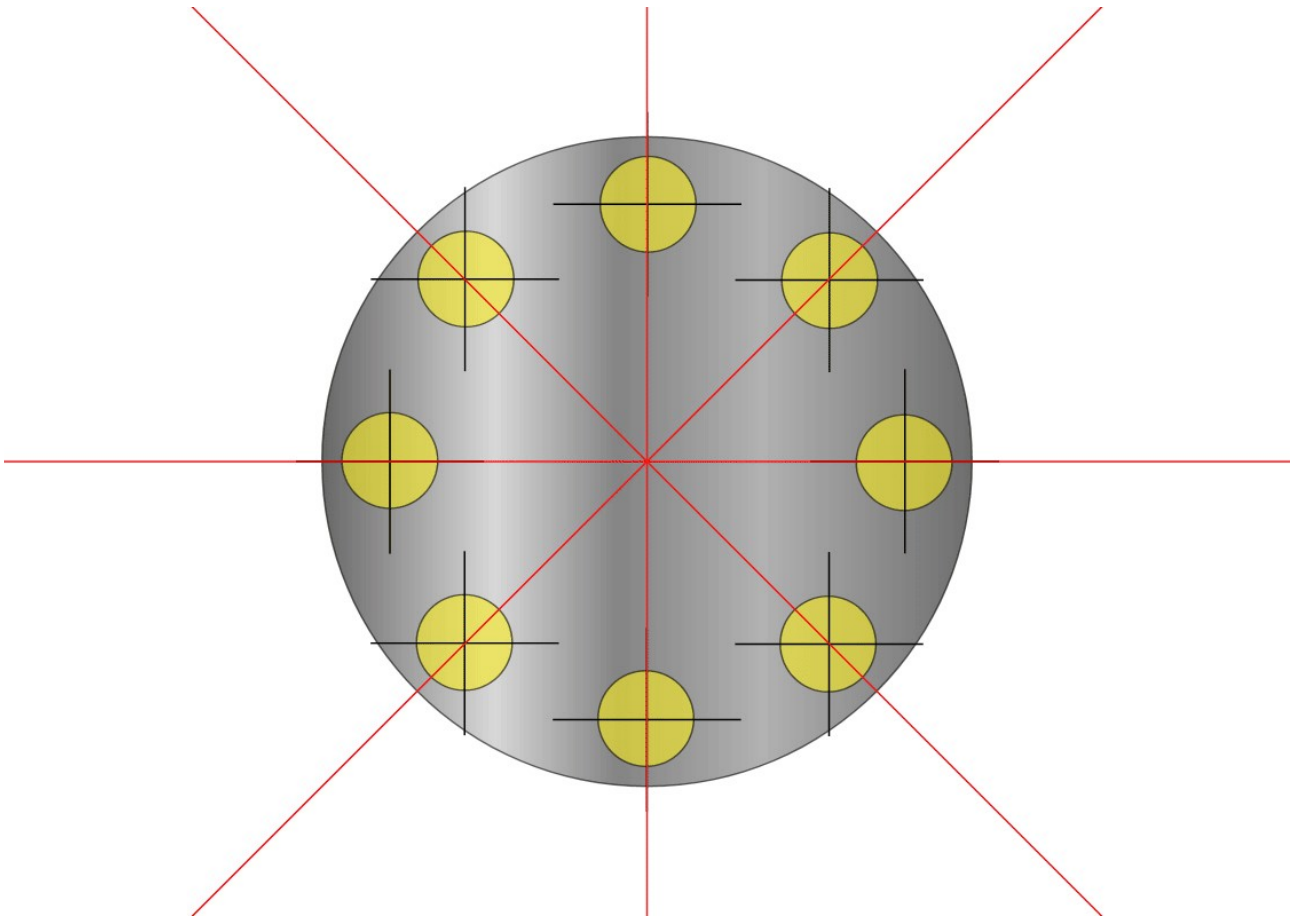
This is the enhanced bridge rectifier with additional 4 x 1N4007 diodes for more output



This is the sideview of the black rotor disc with 8 small additional magnets for the hall sensor triggering.

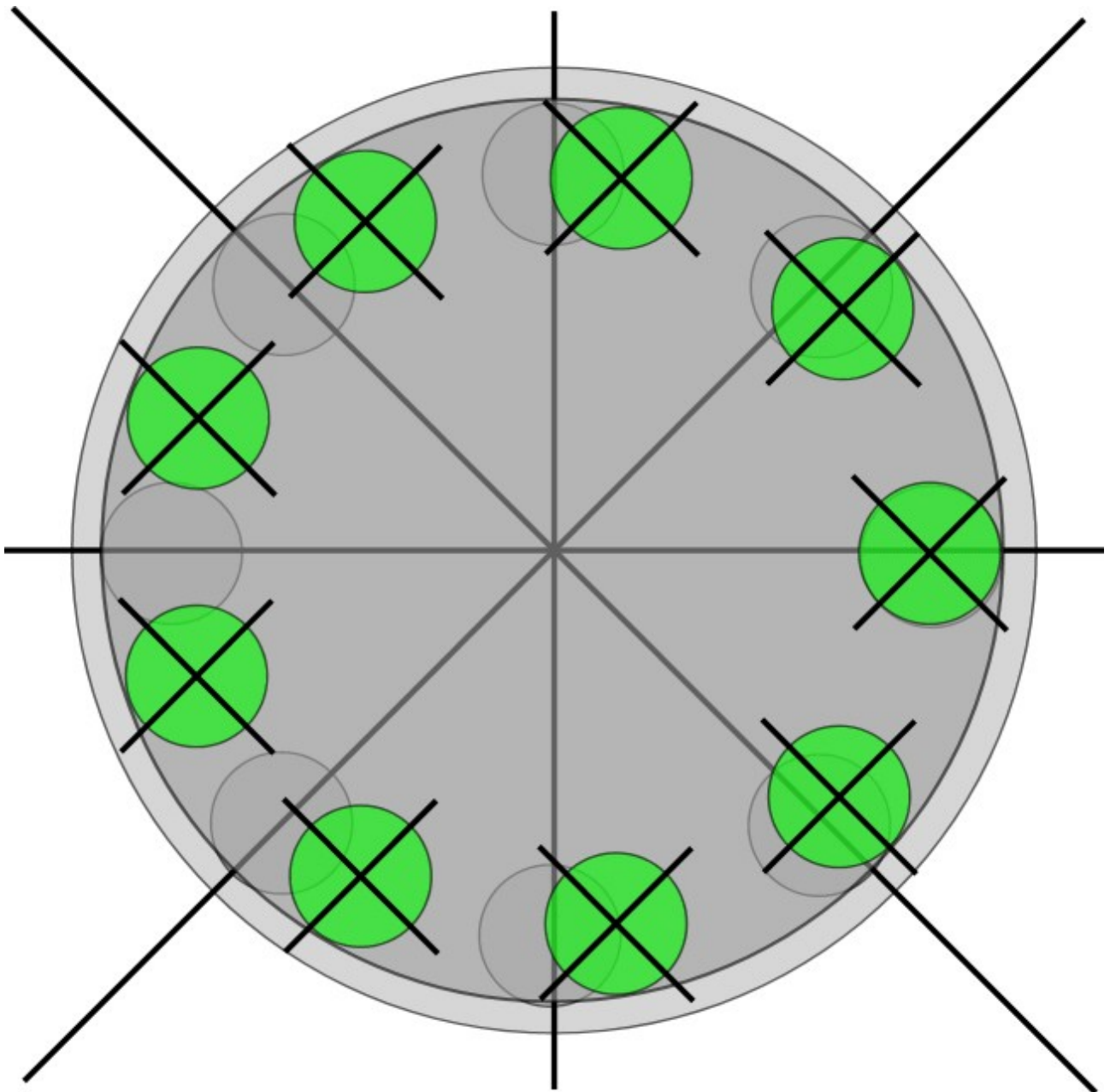


This is the setup of the rotor disc with its 8 holes for the rotor magnets:





This is the top view of the stator plate with its 9 green holes for the coil pairs.  
(Beneath is seen the rotor disc in grey color with the 8 rotor magnet holes)



Here is shown the substitution hall circuit for the triggering circuit:



## US5781

### Unipolar Hall Switch – Medium Sensitivity

#### Features and Benefits

- ☐ Wide operating voltage range from 3.5V to 24V
- ☐ Medium sensitivity
- ☐ CMOS technology
- ☐ Chopper-stabilized amplifier stage
- ☐ Low current consumption
- ☐ Open drain output
- ☐ Thin SOT23 3L and flat TO-92 3L both RoHS Compliant packages

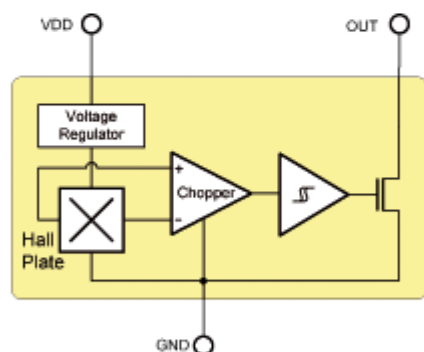
#### Application Examples

- ☐ Automotive, Consumer and Industrial
- ☐ Solid-state switch
- ☐ Interrupter
- ☐ Current detector
- ☐ Proximity detection

#### Ordering Information

Part No.	Temperature Code	Package Code
US5781	E (-40°C to 85°C)	SE (TSOT-3L)
US5781	E (-40°C to 85°C)	UA (TO-92)
US5781	L (-40°C to 150°C)	SE (TSOT-3L)
US5781	L (-40°C to 150°C)	UA (TO-92)

#### 1 Functional Diagram



#### 2 General Description

The Melexis US5781 is a unipolar Hall-effect switch designed in mixed signal CMOS technology.

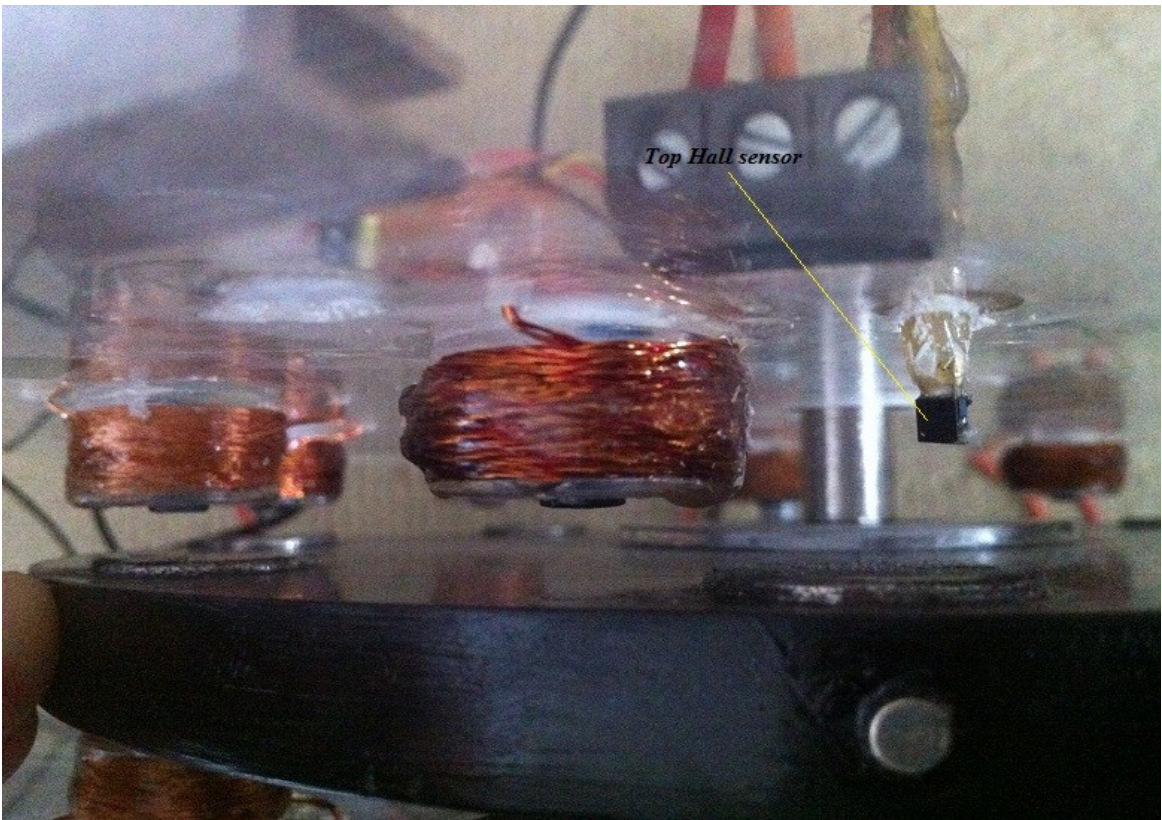
The device integrates a voltage regulator, Hall sensor with dynamic offset cancellation system, Schmitt trigger and an open-drain output driver, all in a single package.

Thanks to its wide operating voltage range and extended choice of temperature range, it is suitable for use in automotive and solid state switch applications.

The device is delivered in a Thin Small Outline Transistor (TSOT) for surface mount process and in a Plastic Single In Line (TO-92 flat) for through-hole mount. Both 3-lead packages are RoHS compliant.



Rotor with coils above and hall sensor

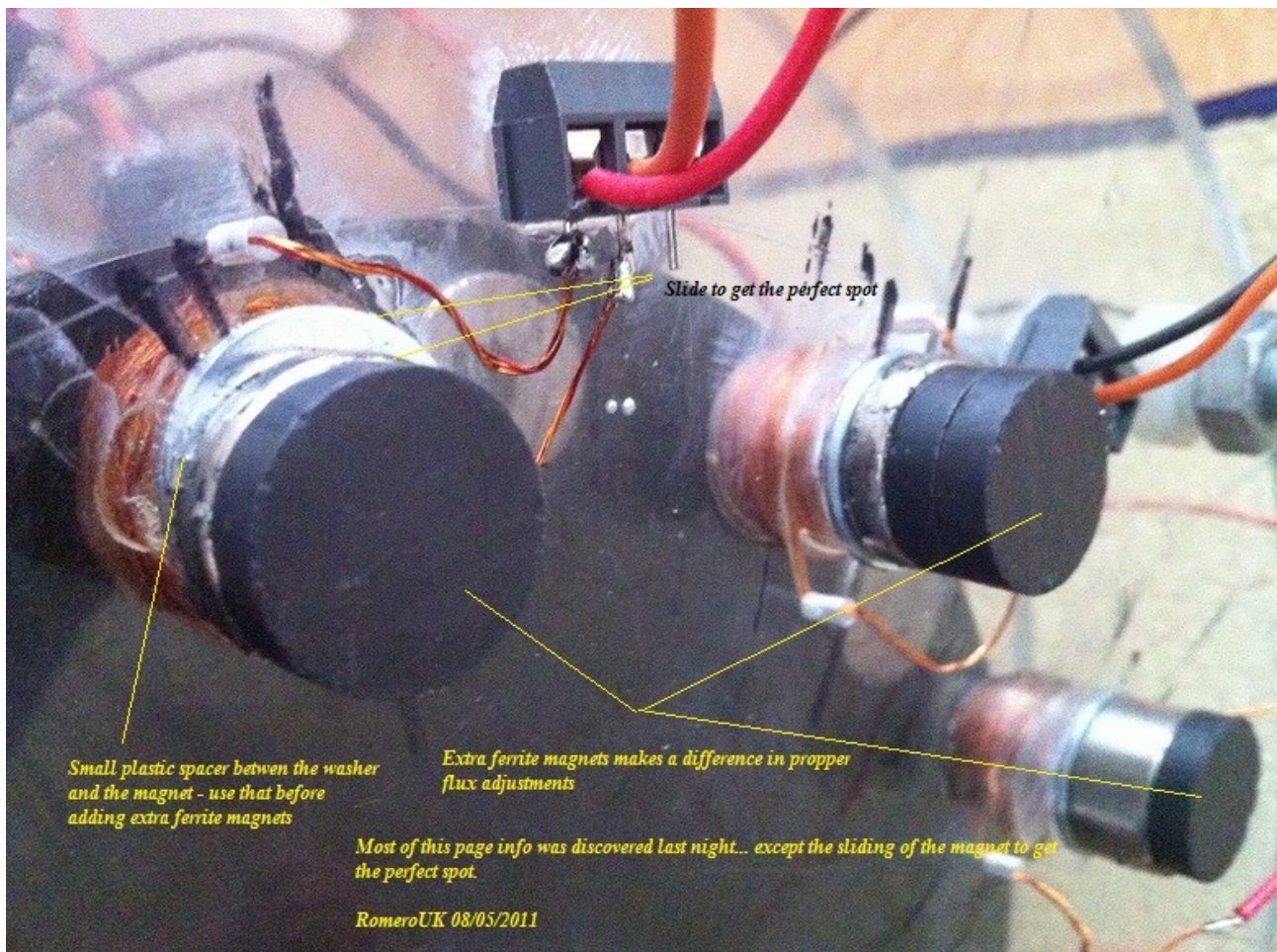


Second hall sensor uses the 8 outer magnets.





Top view of the stator magnets ontop the washers for premagnetisation of the ferrite cores.



Just a normal electrolytic capacitor, no hidden batteries !





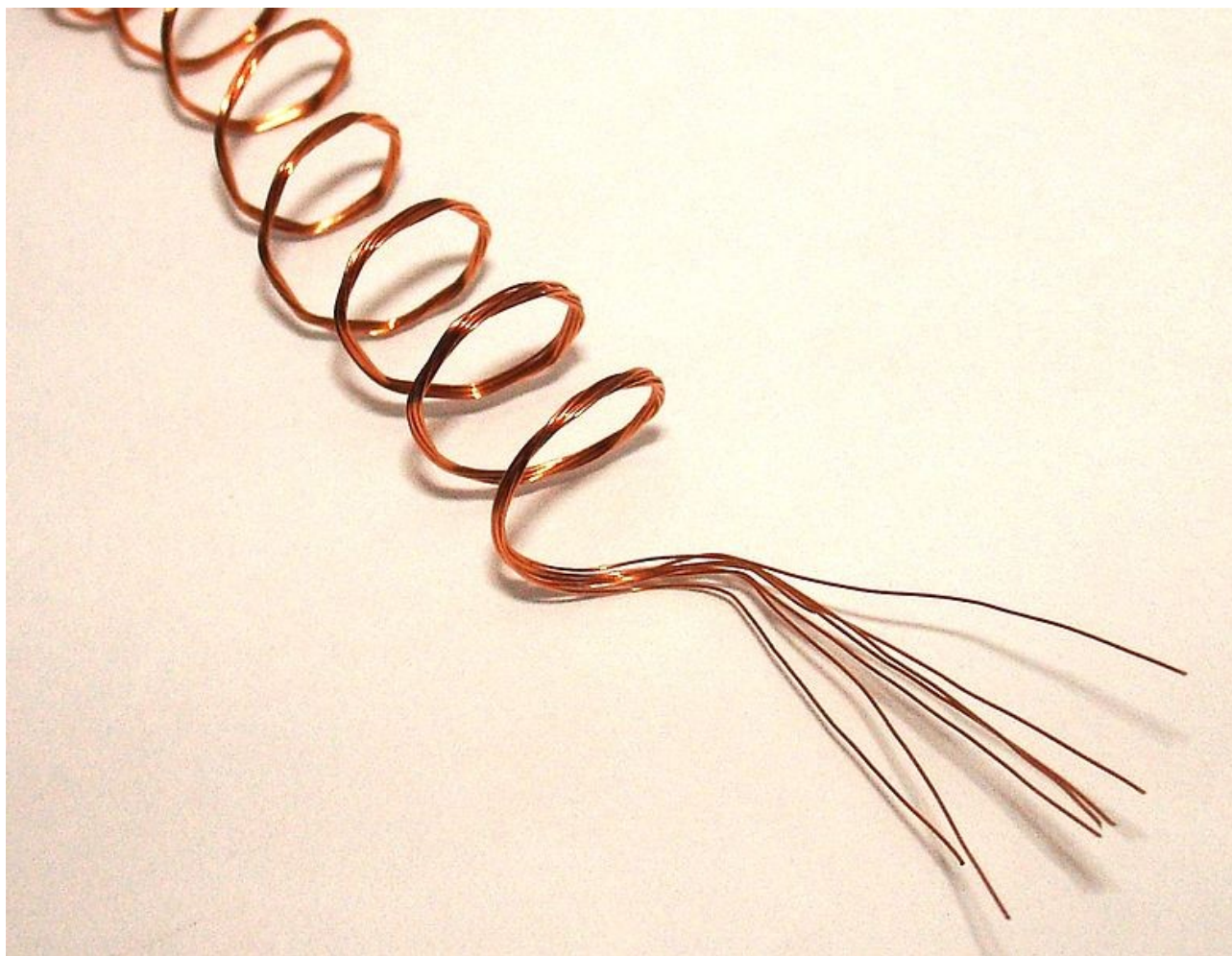


*Normal capacitor, no batteries inside*

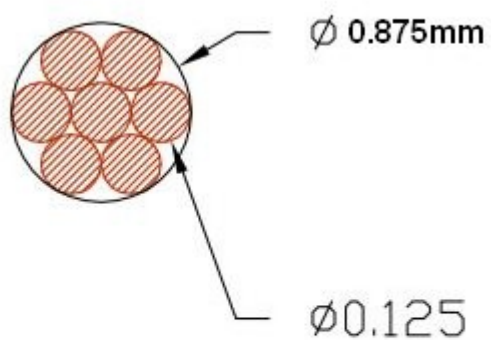
The DC to DC converter is this type:  
<http://www.maplin.co.uk/universal-3a-dc-power-supply-228639>



Here is a picture of a similar Litz wire:



These are the dimensions of the wire used:



**7x0.125mm  
Litz wire  
section**



Here is the source I bought the wire from, and the reference too:

[http://wires.co.uk/acatalog/st\\_wire.html](http://wires.co.uk/acatalog/st_wire.html)

7 X 0.125MM SOLDERABLE STRAND EN.Cu = 0.875mm

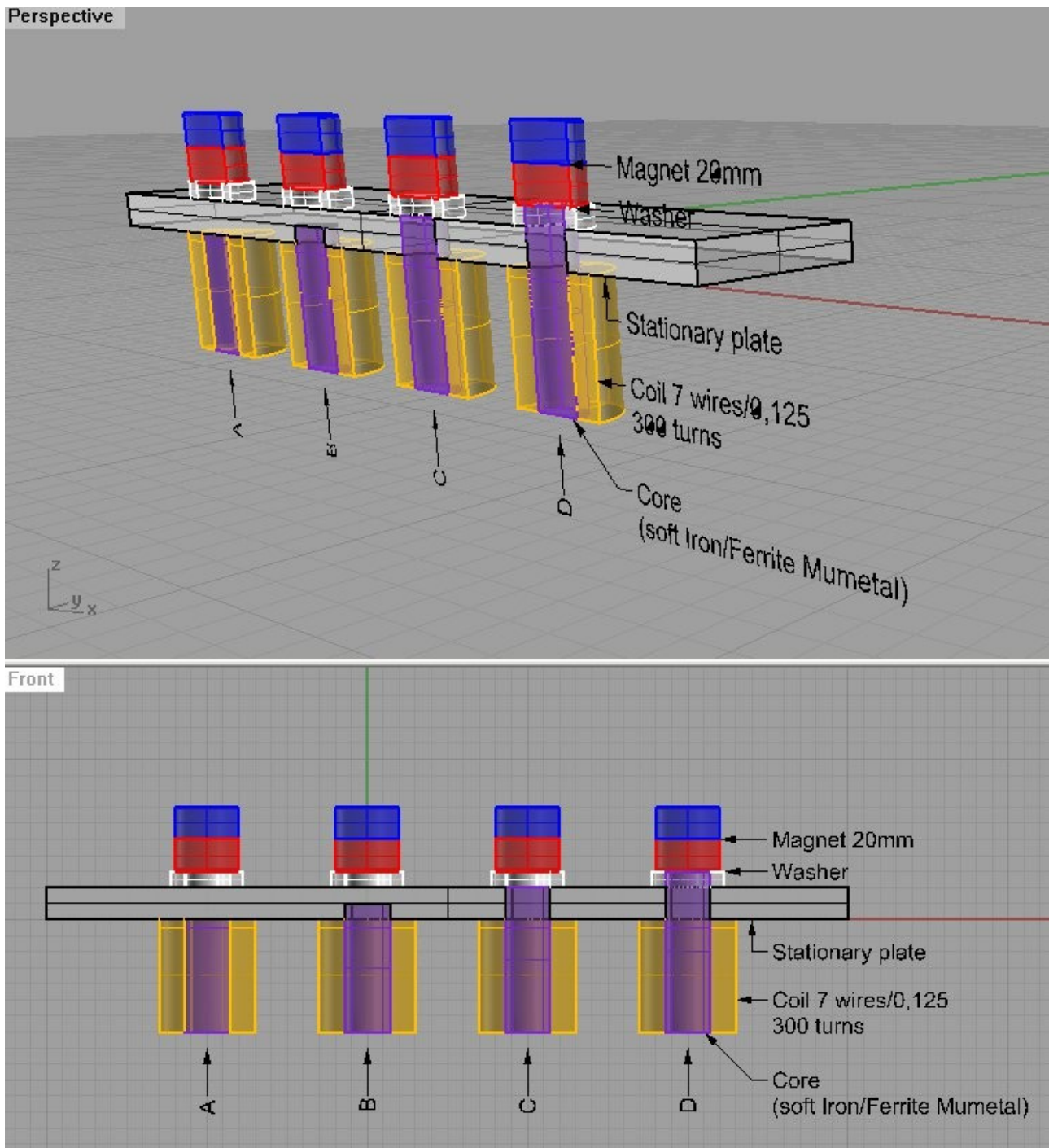
Ref: ST01250007-500

Here is a wire comparison table:

Erfahrungswerte zur Strombelastbarkeit												
Ø	querschnitt				Ø	Ø	Ø	stromdicht	Y	Δ	Y bifila	Δ bifilar
[mm]	[mm2]	doppelt	3x	4x	doppelt	3x	4x	A/mm2	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
0,2	0,0314	0,0628	0,0942	0,1257	0,28	0,35	0,40	111,4	3,5	6,0	7,0	11,9
0,25	0,0491	0,0982	0,1473	0,1963	0,35	0,43	0,50	91,7	4,5	7,7	9,0	15,3
0,3	0,0707	0,1414	0,2121	0,2827	0,42	0,52	0,60	84,9	6,0	10,2	12,0	20,4
0,4	0,1257	0,2513	0,3770	0,5027	0,57	0,69	0,80	68,0	8,5	14,5	17,1	29,1
0,45	0,1590	0,3181	0,4771	0,6362	0,64	0,78	0,90	66,5	10,6	18,0	21,2	36,0
0,5	0,1963	0,3927	0,5890	0,7854	0,71	0,87	1,00	65,2	12,8	21,8	25,6	43,5
0,56	0,2463	0,4926	0,7389	0,9852	0,79	0,97	1,12	60,5	14,9	25,3	29,8	50,7
0,6	0,2827	0,5655	0,8482	1,1310	0,85	1,04	1,20	58,0	16,4	27,9	32,8	55,8
0,65	0,3318	0,6637	0,9955	1,3273	0,92	1,13	1,30	55,1	18,3	31,1	36,6	62,2
0,7	0,3848	0,7697	1,1545	1,5394	0,99	1,21	1,40	52,5	20,2	34,3	40,4	68,7
0,75	0,4418	0,8836	1,3254	1,7671	1,06	1,30	1,50	49,8	22,0	37,4	44,0	74,8
0,8	0,5027	1,0053	1,5080	2,0106	1,13	1,39	1,60	47,3	23,8	40,5	47,6	80,9
0,85	0,5675	1,1349	1,7024	2,2698	1,20	1,47	1,70	45,1	25,6	43,5	51,2	87,0
0,9	0,6362	1,2723	1,9085	2,5447	1,27	1,56	1,80	43,1	27,4	46,6	54,8	93,2
0,95	0,7088	1,4176	2,1265	2,8353	1,34	1,65	1,90	41,2	29,2	49,6	58,4	99,3
1	0,7854	1,5708	2,3562	3,1416	1,41	1,73	2,00	39,5	31,0	52,7	62,0	105,4
1,06	0,8825	1,7649	2,6474	3,5299	1,50	1,84	2,12	37,5	33,1	56,3	66,2	112,5
1,12	0,9852	1,9704	2,9556	3,9408	1,58	1,94	2,24	35,8	35,3	60,0	70,6	120,0
1,18	1,0936	2,1872	3,2808	4,3744	1,67	2,04	2,36	34,1	37,3	63,4	74,6	126,8
1,25	1,2272	2,4544	3,6816	4,9087	1,77	2,17	2,50	32,7	40,2	68,3	80,3	136,5
1,32	1,3685	2,7370	4,1054	5,4739	1,87	2,29	2,64	30,5	41,8	71,1	83,6	142,1
1,4	1,5394	3,0788	4,6181	6,1575	1,98	2,42	2,80	29,6	45,6	77,5	91,2	155,0
1,45	1,6513	3,3026	4,9539	6,6052	2,05	2,51	2,90	28,6	47,3	80,4	94,6	160,8
1,5	1,7671	3,5343	5,3014	7,0686	2,12	2,60	3,00	27,7	48,9	83,1	97,8	166,3
1,55	1,8869	3,7738	5,6608	7,5477	2,19	2,68	3,10	26,8	50,6	86,1	101,3	172,2
1,6	2,0106	4,0212	6,0319	8,0425	2,26	2,77	3,20	26,2	52,7	89,6	105,4	179,2
1,7	2,2698	4,5396	6,8094	9,0792	2,40	2,94	3,40	24,9	56,5	96,1	113,0	192,1
1,8	2,5447	5,0894	7,6341	#####	2,55	3,12	3,60	23,5	59,9	101,8	119,8	203,7

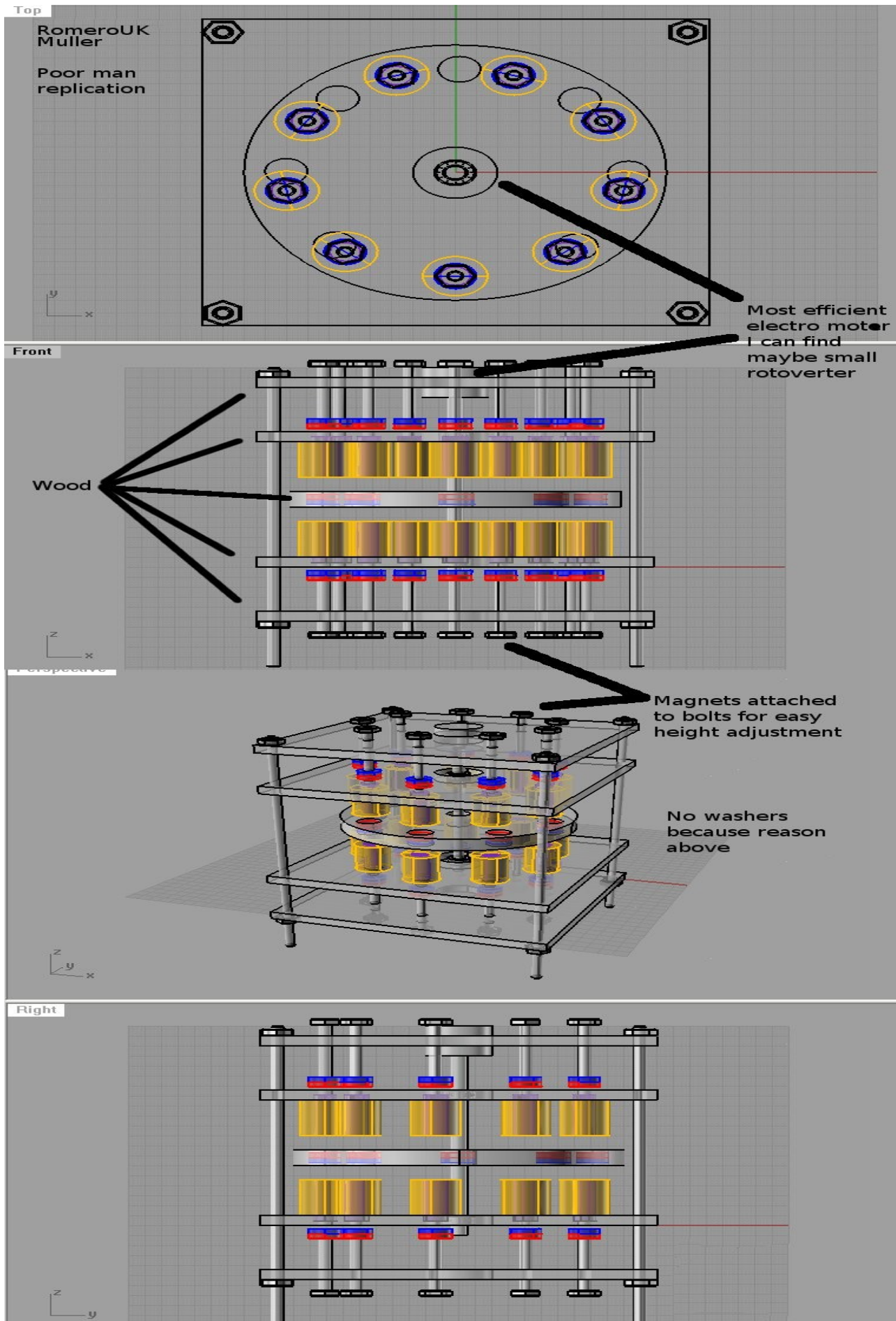
How are the violet colored ferrite cores setup ?

It is like setup number B !

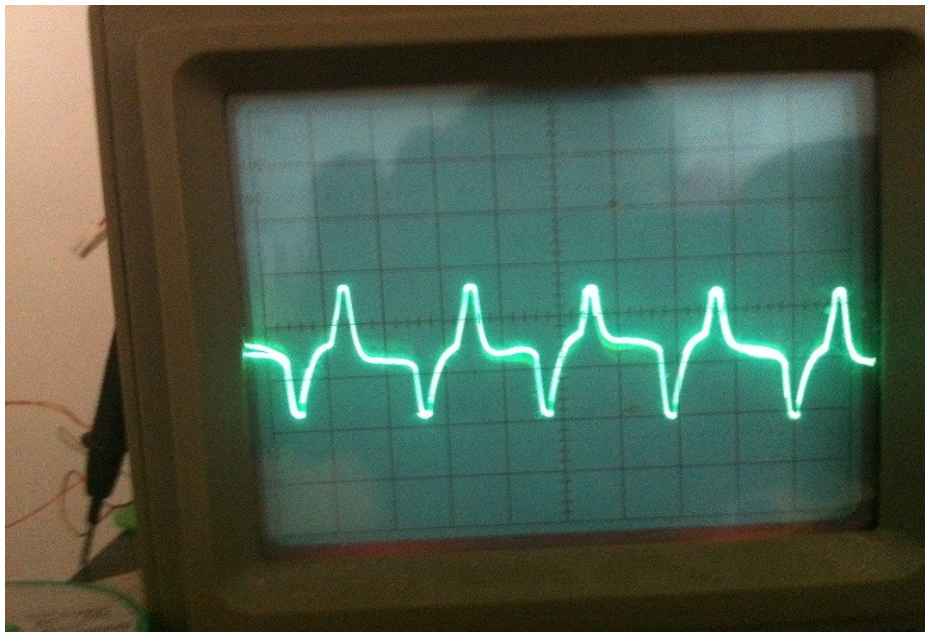




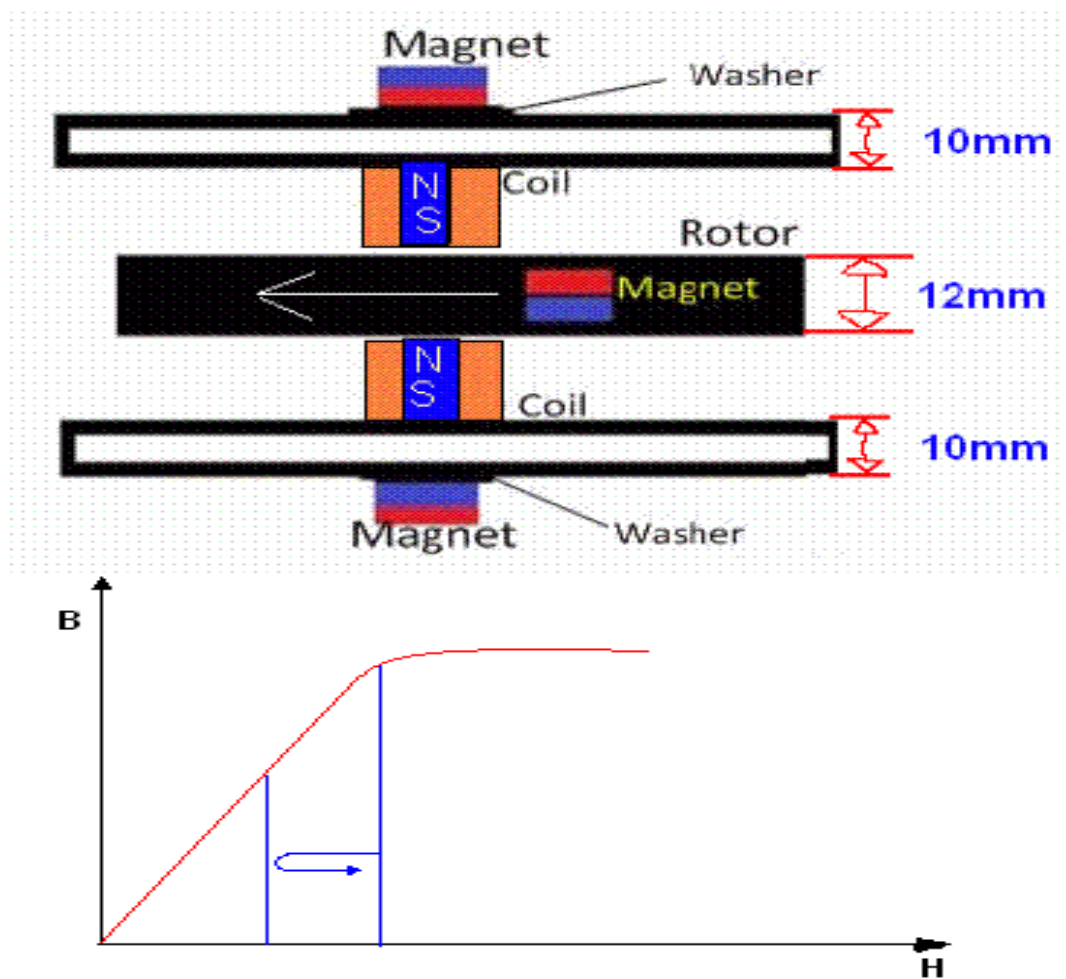
Here is a simpler setup where you can adjust the stator magnets via some screws:



And here is a scopeshot of the voltage at one coilpair open circuit. You see the typical  $\sin^2$  pulses.



BH-Curve manipulation of the ferrite core via the rotor magnets passing by



Notes from RomeroUK:

I am not sure exactly about the weight but is about 2kg with the magnets on.

The rotor is made of Acrylic 1.2cm thick. No smoothing in the video shown but yesterday I have added a capacitor to the load and I've got better results.

I had it running for days without losing the charge. I have even started from 8volts in the battery and that charged and was running ok. No need to change batteries, I will try to have it running without battery just capacitors, today I will have the answer... I must get that dc/dc converter first. Even looping back I should still be able to lit a 5w bulb at the same time.

I have used a 4700uf/25v and the voltage increased to 13.8 with the load

The magnets are 2cm diameter with 1cm thick, not very sure about the grade, I think are N38, I have bought them long time ago.

The reason to use multistrand is that most of my devices I built I used multistrand.

Some tests from other projects before showed me that using multistrand wire I get better results.

Another reason is the type of wire I had when I started the project and also much easier to build the coils when the wire is more flexible. I think there are 7 wires in (I am not home now to check).

The ferrite rods are recovered from computer PSU, used as filters with copper wire on them. I do work with computers and all PSU I need to replace I get the goodies out before disposal, free source for many useful components.

The battery is 17 amp but it is about 5 years old, not very good but still works.

Regarding changing the driving coils... I prefer to keep it as is, I am happy enough with the results, no need to prove anything, I know it works. I started this project not to get super power but to see how it works and if it works, so far results are good enough. I bought a DC/DC converter today and this evening I will try self looping...

Something similar with my setup but a bigger scale

<http://www.youtube.com/user/NewSpaceTechnology#p/u/0/JdCSbLdKVJw>

"Perpetual motion is stored in the magnets.

The Magnets ARE the Motor."

"By cleverly counter-balancing their equal and opposite reactions to each other, in space and in time, partly by mechanics, partly by timing, partly by circuitry, and partly by material science, Mechanical / Electrical work can be extracted from them sufficient to show so-called Over-Unity production of Net Energy."

"That means, efficiency greater than 100%,  
an actual amplification of the available energy  
as opposed to a net consumption of the energy."

..... Bill Muller

I understand now. I know there is a lot of improvement that can be done on driving circuit. I used something I tested and used many times before. Any driver circuit will do, even simple bedini if the driving coils are made that way.

The 'helper magnet' is separated from the coil by the thickness of the acrylic (1cm). On the acrylic is glued a 1mm/20mm washer then the magnet on top.

I am driving in attraction mode. I have started the project in repulsion then tried attraction. I get much better torque in attraction.

I have spent about one month to do all this testings and adjustments. Small things can make a huge difference, like my extra diodes on top of the rectifier. The gap from the rotor to the coil I had it increased and decreased hundreds of times to get it right.

All the best,  
RomeroUK

What is the diameter of you rotor?

Also, what is the distance from the rotor outer rim and to the Neo magnets?

GL.

Sorry, diameter is 25cm and distance from the rotor to the coils is about 3.5-4mm.

Well you saw something but not quite right. The 2 driver coils are using multistrand from the monitor deflection coils, all others are from the folowing link:

[http://wires.co.uk/acatalog/st\\_wire.html](http://wires.co.uk/acatalog/st_wire.html)  
7 X 0.125MM SOLDERABLE STRAND EN.Cu 500g  
Ref: ST01250007-500

The capacitor u see in the video is connected before the DC/DC regulator, direct to the bridge rectifier. I had one at the output but it does not make any difference with the regulator in place

@romerouk,

What was the uF value and voltage rating of you BIG electrolytic capacitor?

GL.

The capacitor used is 47000uf/25volts.

I just had it started manually, no battery.

I turned the rotor few times with my hand to get some charge to the capacitor then switched the converter on. It started ok, no problem. The advantage here is that the circuit starts working from about 3.5 volts.

The on/off switch is before the converter just after the 47000uf capacitor. If I start with the converter on it is more difficult.

We can have a switch at the input and at the output.

The generator is on continous run for the last 3.15 hours.

I'll leave it running until neighbours will complain about the noise.

Regarding the stranded wire:

Some time ago in a Bedini project I have built 2 identical coils but one with normal wire and another with stranded wire. I was using these coils to collect the power from the rotor powered with a Bedini standard circuit. Same core same wire diameter, all the same...

The results at that time (no load): normal wire output was 9.2 volts

stranded wire output was 12.3

since then I have always used stranded for most of my coils

it is easy to do the same experiment like me, actually it would be nice if someone else will confirm this.

I always try everything myself, I don't take all info I found as granted.

If I was wrong I would like someone to tell me.

@Groundloop

one more change to the drawing: input cap 47000uf

Yes I am religious, Christian Orthodox, God helped me many times in life.

I am curious to see how many will actually do anything, many are just waiting and waiting... don't know what.

Do not use shortcuts, if built like I said, referring to the coils and magnets arrangement then everything else is easy if not will fail. I will show you how many rotors I have made before this one worked, all others looked perfect but small differences.

Can you believe that I have ordered 2 of the acrylic rotors to a local company who uses laser cutting and I was expected to get a perfect rotor but... the centre hole is not centered and the spacing between the magnets on the rotor was not equal... I went crazy. I paid a lot of money for that operation to be done perfect and their excuse was that I was not very specific that it must be accurate... what will I expect from a laser cutting...

The one used now was ordered to another company that makes clock parts but the max thickness they worked with was 3mm. I have ordered 4 and glued them together. The actual rotor you see is made from 4 rotors 3mm thick each. The rotor must be strong and not bend.

Today I have ordered the magnets for the next build and what is left is again the stupid rotor.

I have to go again through the same pain, oh nooo...

All the best,

RomeroUK

Hi,

People should understand that when I am talking about stranded wire I am referring to a bunch of wires isolated from each other.

In my understanding litz wire is a bunch of wires unisolated like in a normal power cord.

I am specifying this just to make sure everyone understands.

English is not my first language, sometimes might have some mistakes...

Regards,

RomeroUK

The 2 driver coils are not next to each other, one coil is on one side and the other exactly on the other side.

All magnets on the rotor are all pointing same direction, as you look at the device all magnets are with South up. I have never tried to run it upside down because of the driving circuits but I will try

it having it on one side.

I don't have a magnet polarity measurement device.

stefan is asking about the relative position of the driving coils. Namely you have 2 pairs for driving purpose, and 7 pairs for power generation. Those pairs are evenly fixed on the stator plates. If we number the pairs clockwise from 1 through 9, and let the first pair be a driving coil pair, the question is, what is the number for the other driving pair?

coil 1 and 6 are the driving coils from the left to the right.

I will go back to some more work now, I'll answer other questions later.

Just look at the pictures he supplied you can easily see it on there:

driving coil 1 --- 4x generator coils --- driver coil 2 --- 3x generator coil

Hope that helps.

Hi,

I have measured the rotor and it is 20cm, sorry. I had so many changes and I also had a 25cm and a 35 cm rotor in another setup.

Diameter has nothing to do with the results if u space the magnets equally.

Based on previous tests larger diameter = better results.

All other dimensions are 100% correct.

I have just tried to have the device running on the side and even upside down.

On the side looks the same but upside down slows down a lot. It might be nothing, maybe the way the bearings are behaving in contact with the shaft, I am not sure yet.

I am trying now to have it suspended with a piece of cotton string and do a video.

Quote from: void109 on Today at 06:56:56 PM

I believe I read that he is using two hall sensors. I also believe I read that we are trying to activate the pickup coils at TDC of the magnet.

Which of those two statements are incorrect? Or both? With a 9/8 ratio of magnets to coils, and only two hall sensors to set trigger points, I don't see how it is possible for each of the coils to activate at the same relative position to the nearest approaching magnet. Looking at the CAD drawing woopy took a photo of illustrates this.

Wouldn't it be the case that each coil would need its own hall sensor?

Thanks Rom!

The 2 driving coils are running independently, not activating at the same time, that is what I need, to have the second coil activating when the other one is completely off.

Ready made circular plastics for stators or rotor - Tab Plastics make a series of circular acrylic plates of varying diameters and thickness. Saves a bunch of time!

see

<http://www.tapplastics.com/shop/product.php?pid=140&PHPSESSID=20110507194159721775929>

cheers

chrisC

Just uploaded a new video with the generator suspended.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8iNrjKFSLu4>

I am using 7x0.125mm wire, the same with multiple Enameled wire. Maybe untwisted wires might do better as Bruce is saying in the TPU replication. It is worth testing all small things to get the best of it. Before I will start putting together the new setup I will do all this testings. I am still ordering parts. I hate waiting... but I found all parts in UK so that should not take that long.

The DC to DC converter is this type:

<http://www.maplin.co.uk/universal-3a-dc-power-supply-228639>

I understand you and all others having doubts but soon you will see more comming, not from me. I have a friend who is about to finish a replication but bigger size, he started building about the same time I did. He is looking to get more than 100w out. I am curious too but confident that he will succeed.

One question I have is: does the device operate with the stator magnets reversed? Have you tried that in the past?

EM

Does not operate with them in reverse, even if I turn one the system goes crazy.

As I said before they all work together.

Now I am wondering if I will add the missing magnets not to affect the system and make it worse than better. I should receive the ordered magnets day after tomorrow and try them out.

Hi,

most of the questions have answers already, please read all posts... I am tired to just answer same questions hundreds of times.

The coils are 1cm usable, the inside between the ends, in total 1.2cm and diameter 2.2cm the core ferrite 1.5cm/6mm diameter.



I have tried without cores but less performance, higher speed but low output.

I will not do other videos, this way, everyday I will find someone to suggest something else.  
For all replicators.

After some tests today and changed one pair of coils, same type of wire but 1.5cm diameter ferrite core, 1.5cm long.

Still 1cm winding space on the coil on 3.5cm diameter coil. I have doubled the number of turns to 600 for each coil.

This was done just for one pair of coils, recovery not driver coils.

The output is increased but for more I will need to change them all to balance the system but I won't do that, is too much

unnecessary work, I wanted to check and apply to the new system.

Don't even think of using metal or laminations for the cores.

I had another request to sell it. I HAVE NO INTENTIONS TO SELL IT. - please no more.

I don't understand why people are finding difficult to understand the type of wire I used.

I posted the link to my source of wires many times before.

Below is the source I bought the wire from, and the reference too:

[http://wires.co.uk/acatalog/st\\_wire.html](http://wires.co.uk/acatalog/st_wire.html)

7 X 0.125MM SOLDERABLE STRAND EN.Cu = 0.875mm

Ref: ST01250007-500

for those having problems with Litz wire

Litz wire is a type of cable used in electronics to carry alternating current. The wire is designed to reduce the skin

effect and proximity effect losses in conductors used at frequencies up to about 1 MHz. It consists of many thin wires

strands, individually insulated and twisted or woven together, following one of several carefully prescribed patterns

often involving several levels (groups of twisted wires are twisted together, etc.). This winding pattern equalizes the

proportion of the overall length over which each strand is at the outside of the conductor.

Mike



Parts I have ordered so far for the new build.

[http://cgi.ebay.co.uk/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?  
ViewItem&item=280544165606&ssPageName=STRK:MEWNX:IT](http://cgi.ebay.co.uk/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=280544165606&ssPageName=STRK:MEWNX:IT)

[http://cgi.ebay.co.uk/ROUND-BRIGHT-MILD-STEEL-BAR-30mm-DIA-x-500mm-LONG-EN1A-/160559436733?  
\\_trksid=p5197.m263&\\_trkparms=algo%3DSIC%26itu%3DUCI%252BIA%252BUA%252BFICS%252BUFI%252BDDSI%26otn%3D10%26pmod%3D200483819019%252B270303908644%252B280671794575%26po%3DLVI%26ps%3D63%26clkid%3D9015277603306153476](http://cgi.ebay.co.uk/ROUND-BRIGHT-MILD-STEEL-BAR-30mm-DIA-x-500mm-LONG-EN1A-/160559436733?_trksid=p5197.m263&_trkparms=algo%3DSIC%26itu%3DUCI%252BIA%252BUA%252BFICS%252BUFI%252BDDSI%26otn%3D10%26pmod%3D200483819019%252B270303908644%252B280671794575%26po%3DLVI%26ps%3D63%26clkid%3D9015277603306153476)

I got it 30mm diameter so I can put it on my lathe and cut it to make sure it fits perfect on the bearings and SPROCKET CARRIERS.

[https://www.hkcm.de/product\\_info.php?  
hkcm=engineering&products\\_id=7381&mwst=on&des=off&dna=0&fav=&adia0=&idia0=&hig0=&amass=&bmass=&hig1=&arad=&irad=&hig2=&win](https://www.hkcm.de/product_info.php?hkcm=engineering&products_id=7381&mwst=on&des=off&dna=0&fav=&adia0=&idia0=&hig0=&amass=&bmass=&hig1=&arad=&irad=&hig2=&win)  
k=

I bought 16 and I will have them 2 together to make the same 8 in total.

Bearings I already have

[http://www.plasticonline.co.uk/acrylic-sheets-discs/acrylic-discs/black-acrylic-discs/10mm-black/10mm-black-acrylic-disc-300mm-dia-/prod\\_274.html?notice=1](http://www.plasticonline.co.uk/acrylic-sheets-discs/acrylic-discs/black-acrylic-discs/10mm-black/10mm-black-acrylic-disc-300mm-dia-/prod_274.html?notice=1)  
I bought 3 so I can glue them together to make 3cm thick.

Mosfets are going to be used now, not sure what type yet. I have about 50 irfz44 but that is the last to worry.

Mosfets drivers - I have about 8 TC4422

Cores and coils are going to be built here. Not ordered yet but I bought parts here before.  
<http://www.falconacoustics.co.uk/audio-inductors-ferrite-air-core-iron-dust.html>

people can also buy existing stock coils just to use the cores, check different types and u get different cores.

More to come...

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End.