

# Chas Campbell Electricity Magnifier

A Mechanical Cosmic Energy Machine

As Explained by the Lee-Tseung Lead Out Theory

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Ref: <http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,2487.msg48484.html#msg48484>

<http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,3260.msg50288.html#msg50288>

<http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,2794.msg50728.html#msg50728>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotational\\_Energy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotational_Energy)

In V1.5A, the focus is on the Chas Campbell Flywheel. See Campbell1-5.doc for other details.

Special thanks to Hans von Lieven and Patrick Kelly from Panacea on the Chas Campbell system diagram. It was extremely informative. It is reproduced as Figure 8.1

## Enhancing the Chas Campbell Electricity Magnifier

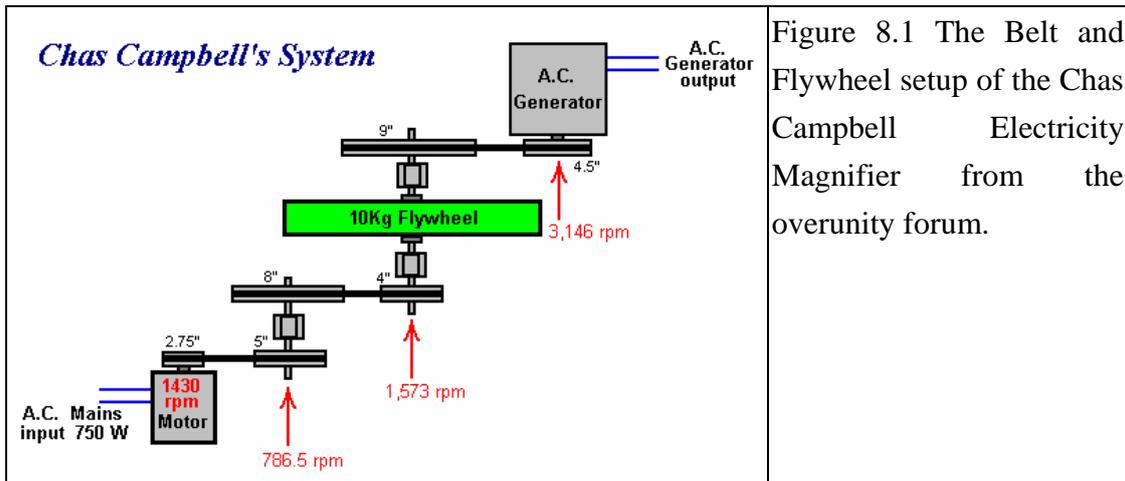


Figure 8.1 The Belt and Flywheel setup of the Chas Campbell Electricity Magnifier from the overunity forum.

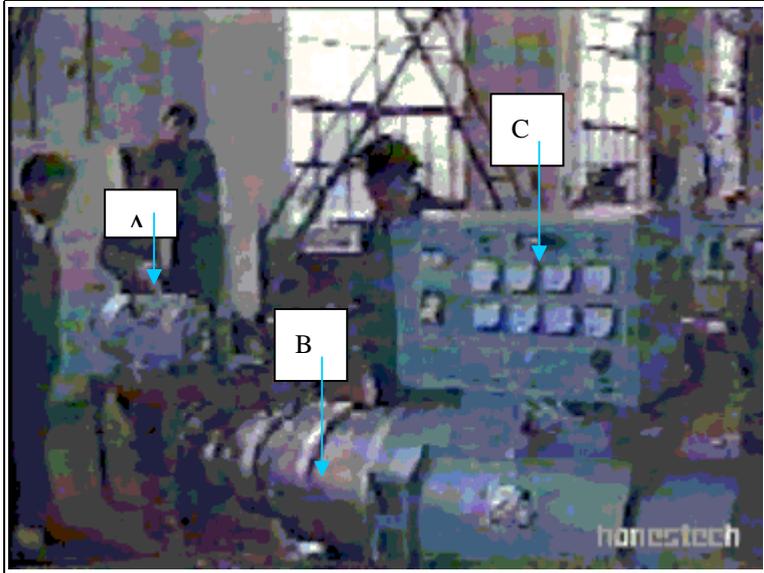


Figure 8.2 The Cylinder Electricity Magnifier that could magnify Input 30 times known to Tsing Hua University, China since 1996.

- A = Input AC Motor
- B = Magnifier and Output AC Generator
- C = Instrument Panel

Figure 8.1 is the Chas Campbell Electricity Magnifier. From the Figure, it has no special magic. There is an AC Input Motor that is commercially available. There are some Wheels with belts driving other Wheels and a Flywheel. There is an AC Output Motor. The Claim as reported on the Australian TV was that a Magnifying Factor of 10 was achieved. The visit by Ash et al on September 1, 2007 revealed that there was more to the story. More testing is need.

Figure 8.2 is the Electricity Magnifier from Tsing Hua University. Tsing Hua University has been working with an old inventor since 1996 on this invention. This invention used cylinders instead of flywheels. Ms. Forever Yuen edited the video and provided additional comments on the overunity.com forum. For details, see: <http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,2794.msg46560.html#msg46560> and <http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,2794.msg46108.html#msg46108>

From the Lee-Tseung theory, Gravitational Energy can be Lead Out via Pulsed Rotation. The general mechanisms include:

- (1) A starting motor to turn the device to the required rotational speed.
- (2) An energy input mechanism to provide the Pulse to Lead Out Energy
- (3) The Actual Mechanism to Lead Out Gravitational Energy
- (4) An energy output mechanism to provide the Output Power
- (5) A feedback mechanism to feedback energy from (4) to (2)
- (6) A control mechanism to adjust (2) depending on the external load

Let us examine the Chas Campbell Flywheel according to the Lee-Tseung theory.

- (1) Chas Campbell has a Starting Motor driven by Mains Input at 1,430 RPM. When the power is switched on, the various wheels would rotate as they achieved the steady speed shown in Figure 8.1. At this point, some energy would have been stored in the 10kg Flywheel rotating at 1,573 rpm.
- (2) The Energy Input Mechanism is also the Motor driven by Mains Input. It uses the tension in the belt to sense the varying load. When there is no external load, the tension should be at the minimum. When there is increasing external load, there should be increasing tension. The Motor should then deliver more power to maintain the rotational speed.
- (3) The Actual Mechanism to Lead Out Gravitational Energy is the various pulleys, wheels and the Flywheel. These objects will undergo Pulsed Rotation. Gravitational Energy would be Lead Out. At no load condition, the supplied input energy from (2) is just sufficient to overcome friction etc. These wheels rotate at almost constant speed. No Gravitational Energy is Lead Out during constant rotation.
- (4) The Energy Output Mechanisms include:
  1. The Flywheel. When there is external load, the A.C. Generator will provide current and the torque at the shaft of the A.C. Generator will increase. This will draw energy from the Flywheel and will tend to slow it down.
  2. The Input Motor. Increased tension will be sensed at the Input Motor. More power will be drained to try to maintain the rotational speed of the wheels. However, the coupling is somewhat loose. There will be delay and different matches of speed as compared with the numbers shown at Figure 8.1.
  3. The Lead Out Energy from Pulse Rotation. This is the most important part of the Lee-Tseung Theory. The Rotation will be slowed down by the A.C. Generator and speeded up by the Input Motor. The uneven acceleration and

deceleration will provide the Pulse. Gravitational Energy is Lead Out as a source not normally accounted for in traditional analysis.

4. These three sources of Energy are available as Output.
- (5) A Feedback Mechanism to feedback energy from (4) to (2). The Chas Campbell Flywheel does not appear to have such a mechanism. The Output Energy is never fed back. Thus a constant Input Source of Energy is required. If properly designed and implemented, there should be enough Output energy from (4) to feedback to (2) and the system should be able to run without any external source of electricity after starting. (However, this is not an easy task. Too much feedback could burn the Motor. This phenomenon happened on other Cosmic Energy Inventions.)
- (6) A control mechanism to adjust (2) depending on the external load. There does not appear to be a special program or control mechanism in the Chas Campbell Flywheel. There is some weak control via the tension in the belts. However, a big drawback is that the Flywheel would slow down first. The slowing down or decrease in rotational speed will immediately lower the Lead Out Gravitational Energy. (The Lead Out Power is speed dependent.) Thus some type of program control to increase (2) and maintain high rotational speed is highly recommended.

From the discussion above, the recommendations to improve the Chas Campbell Flywheel includes:

1. Change the pulley, wheels and Flywheel mechanism to Cylinders. The Cylinder can act as energy storage and energy Lead Out mechanisms better than Flywheels as most of the mass is concentrated at the rim.
2. Introduce a Program Control Mechanism to increase the power from (2) when the external load increases. The rotational speed should be kept as high as possible (increase is even better).
3. The Feedback mechanism to Feed Energy from (4) to (2) can wait.

Some comparison with the Dr. Liang Xingren IP Pulse Motor

- (a) Both use Starting Motor to get to designed rotational speed.
- (b) Energy Input mechanism in Liang is via programmed IC Pulse. The number of ICs participating in providing the Pulse can be controlled by program.
- (c) The Gravitational Energy Lead Out is also via Pulsed Rotation. The Liang invention uses Cylinders.
- (d) The Energy Output Mechanism for the Liang Invention is mainly via the

torque on the shaft. Some of this energy is used to recharge the batteries at (a).

- (e) There is strong-programmed feedback control in the Liang Invention. The number of ICs (from 0 to 800) taking part in the Pulse can be varied depending on external load. The rotational speed of the cylinders can be kept high all the time.

The following is a spreadsheet analysis of the Liang Car using known or estimated values. The spreadsheet is provided at:

<http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,2794.msg50728.html#msg50728>

The formulae are from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotational\\_Energy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotational_Energy)

Calculation based on Dr. Liang Xingren Car

Mass in Kg	28
Radius in Meters	0.4
Rate of revolution in RPM	4500

Effective rolling velocity in meters/second of Cylinder  $v = 2 * \pi * r * \text{RPM} / 60$   
= 188.496

Stored Energy of Cylinder =  $1/2 * m * v * v$  in Newton-meter (joule)  
= 497430.3882

"Assume that such energy can be drained or supplied within x sec, power in  
Newton-meter/second (watt)"  
= 165810.1294 if x = 3

Assume 745.7 watts = 1 horse power

The Dr. Liang Car in Horse Power  
= 222

The same spreadsheet is modified to analyze the Chas Campbell Flywheel. You are welcome to download the spreadsheet to modify and improve.

<http://www.overunity.com/index.php/topic,2794.msg50728.html#msg50728>

Calculation based on Chas Campbell Flywheel

Mass in Kg	12
Radius in Meters	0.3
Rate of revolution in RPM	1573

Effective rolling velocity in meters/second of Cylinder  $v = 2 * \pi * r * \text{RPM} / 60$

49.417368

Stored Energy of Cylinder =  $1/2 * m * v * v$  in Newton-meter (joule)

14652.45756

"Assume that such energy can be drained or supplied within x sec, power in Newton-meter/second (watt)"

4884.15252 if x = 3

Assume 745.7 watts = 1 horse power

The Chas Campbell Flywheel Horse Power

6.5

## **Summary and Conclusion**

The Chas Campbell Flywheel Electricity Magnifier is still in early research and development stages. Most traditional analysis treats it as a pure Flywheel Storage System.

However, the Lee-Tseung theory looks at it both as energy storage and energy Lead Out device. It can be improved in two major ways immediately:

- Change the pulley, wheels and Flywheel mechanism to Cylinders. The Cylinder can act as energy storage and energy Lead Out mechanisms better than Flywheels as most of the mass is concentrated at the rim.
- Introduce a Program Control Mechanism to increase the power from Input Motor when the external load increases. The rotational speed should be kept as high as possible (increase is even better).

At this stage, more comments and discussions are useful. We should thank Chas Campbell for putting so much valuable information as open source. We should also thank Ash et al for their visits and videotaping. The World will benefit with such sharing of information.