RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Design and Fabrication of Moto Autor

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ABSTRACT
This project is based on the need for the unconventional motor. This work will be another addition in the unconventional revolution. Our project is mainly composed of design and fabrication of the "MOTO AUTOR" which is a replacement of conventional motors in many applications of it. This motoautor can run on its own without any traditional input for fuelling it except for the initiation where permanent magnets has to be installed at first. It is a perpetual motion system that can energize itself by taking up the free energy present in the nature itself. This project enables to motorize systems with very minimal expenditure of energy.

Keywords–Perpetual motion, Free energy conversion, Unconventional motor, Magnetic principles, Self-energizing

I. INTRODUCTION

In normal motoring mode, most electric motors operate through the interaction between an electric motor's magnetic field and winding currents to generate force within the motor. In certain applications, such as in the transportation industry with traction motors, electric motors can operate in both motoring and generating or braking modes to also produce electrical energy from mechanical energy.

Found in applications as diverse as industrial fans, blowers and pumps, machine tools, household appliances, power tools, and disk drives, electric motors can be powered by direct current (DC) sources, such as from batteries, motor vehicles or rectifiers, or by alternating current (AC) sources, such as from the power grid, inverters or generators. Small motors may be found in electric watches. General-purpose motors with highly standardized dimensions and characteristics provide convenient mechanical power for industrial use. The largest of electric motors are used for ship propulsion, pipeline compression and pumped-storage applications with ratings reaching 100 megawatts. Electric motors may be classified by electric power source type, internal construction, application, type of motion output, and so on.

Devices such as magnetic solenoids and loudspeakers that convert electricity into motion but do not generate usable mechanical power are respectively referred to as actuators and transducers. Electric motors are used to produce linear force or torque (rotary).

1. Early Motors

Perhaps the first electric motors were simple electrostatic devices created by the Scottish monk Andrew Gordon in the 1740s. The theoretical principle behind production of mechanical force by the interactions of an electric current and a magnetic field, Ampère's force law, was discovered later by André-Marie Ampère in 1820. The conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy by electromagnetic means was demonstrated by the British scientist Michael Faraday in 1821. A free-hanging wire was dipped into a pool of mercury, on which a permanent magnet (PM) was placed. When a current was passed through the wire, the wire rotated around the magnet, showing that the current gave rise to a close circular magnetic field around the wire. This motor is often demonstrated in physics experiments, brine substituting for toxic mercury. Though Barlow's wheel was an early refinement to this Faraday demonstration, these and similar homopolar motors were to remain unsuited to practical application until late in the century.

In 1827, Hungarian physicist AnyosJedlik started experimenting with electromagnetic coils. After Jedlik solved the technical problems of the continuous rotation with the invention of commutator, he called his early devices "electromagnetic self-rotors". Although they were used only for instructional purposes, in 1828 Jedlik demonstrated the first device to contain the three main components of practical DC motors: the stator, rotor and commutator. The device employed no permanent magnets, as the magnetic fields of both the stationary and revolving components were produced solely by the currents flowing through their windings.

1.1 Transformations calls

1. To make an unconventional motor which works without electricity, hydel or any other conventional energy sources.
2. Our product must be pollution less and nature friendly only.
3. Must be able to motorize the permanent magnet direct current generator and applications like ceiling fan, mini water pump etc.,
4. Even an unskilled technician must be able to use this with these features, we sincerely hope that our project serve as a valuable project.

1.2 Motors Briefing

1.2.1 Elucidation of Motor

Motor is a device that creates motion. It usually refers to an engine of some kind. Some kind of input in the form of any energy to obtain the rotary output determines to be a motor. It involves in the system as a prime mover.

1.2.2 Types of Motors

1) Electric motor, a machine that converts electricity into a mechanical motion
   a) AC motor, an electric motor that is driven by alternating current
      i) Synchronous motor, an alternating current motor distinguished by a rotor spinning with coils passing magnets at the same rate as the alternating current and resulting magnetic field which drives it
      ii) Induction motor, also called a squirrel-cage motor, a type of asynchronous alternating current motor where power is supplied to the rotating device by means of electromagnetic induction
   b) DC motor, an electric motor that runs on direct current electricity
      i) Brushed DC electric motor, an internally commutated electric motor designed to be run from a direct current power source
      ii) Brushless DC motor, a synchronous electric motor which is powered by direct current electricity and has an electronically controlled commutation system, instead of a mechanical commutation system based on brushes
   c) Electrostatic motor, a type of electric motor based on the attraction and repulsion of electric charge
   d) Engines, which are very commonly called "motors"
   e) Servo motor, an electric motor that operates a servo, commonly used in robotics
   f) Starter motor, for starting an internal-combustion engine of a vehicle.
   g) Stepper Motor, a type of electric motor capable of rotating its output shaft in equally spaced fractions of a full rotation, known as steps
   h) Internal fan-cooled electric motor, an electric motor that is self-cooled by a fan, typically used for motors with a high energy density
2) Actuator, a mechanical device for moving or controlling a mechanism or system
3) Hydraulic motor, a machine that converts the energy of pressurized liquid flow into mechanical motion
4) Rocket motor, usually refers to solid rocket engines
5) Molecular motor, the agents of movement in living organisms
   a) Synthetic molecular motor, molecular machines capable of rotation under energy input
6) Nanomotor, a molecular device capable of converting energy into movement
7) Pneumatic motor, a machine that converts the energy of compressed air into mechanical motion
8) "Motor Car" or "Motor", alternate terms for an automobile
9) Unconventional perpetual magnetic motor

1.2.3 Perpetual Motor

A perpetual motor is one which runs based on the principle of perpetual motion by which the free energy present in the nature gets converted into useful work. It can continuously work once initiated by itself.

II. Free Energy Conversion

Energy transformation or energy conversion is the process of changing one form of energy to another. In physics, the term energy describes the capacity to produce certain changes within a system, without regard to limitations in transformation imposed by Entropy. Changes in total energy of systems can only be accomplished by adding or removing energy from them, as energy is a quantity which is conserved (unchanging), as stated by the first law of thermodynamics. Mass-energy equivalence, which arose from special relativity, says that changes in the energy of systems will also coincide with changes (often small in practice) in the system's mass, and the mass of a system is a measure of its energy content.

Energy in its most various forms may be used in natural processes, or to provide some service to society such as heating, refrigeration, light, or performing mechanical work to operate machines. For example, an internal combustion engine converts the potential chemical energy in gasoline and oxygen

into thermal energywhich, by causing pressure and performing work on the pistons, is transformed into the mechanical energy that accelerates the vehicle (increasing its kinetic energy). A solar cell converts the radiant energy of sunlight into electrical energy that can then be used to light a bulb or power a computer.

The generic name for a device which converts energy from one form to another, is a transducer.
Conversions to thermal energy (thus raising the temperature) from other forms of energy, may occur with essentially 100% efficiency (many types of friction do this). Conversion among non-thermal forms of energy may occur with fairly high efficiency, though there is always some energy dissipated thermally due to friction and similar processes. Sometimes the efficiency is close to 100%, such as when potential energy is converted to kinetic energy as an object falls in vacuum, or when an object orbits nearer or farther from another object, in space.

On the other hand, conversion of thermal energy to other forms, thus reducing the temperature of a system, has strict limitations, often keeping its efficiency much less than 100% (even when energy is not allowed to escape from the system). This is because thermal energy has already been partly spread out among many available states of a collection of microscopic particles constituting the system, which can have enormous numbers of possible combinations of momentum and position (these combinations are said to form a phase space). In such circumstances, a measure called entropy, or evening-out of energy distributions, dictates that future states of an isolated system must be of at least equal evenness in energy distribution. In other words, there is no way to concentrate energy without spreading out energy somewhere else.

Thermal energy in equilibrium at a given temperature already represents the maximal evening-out of energy between all possible states. Such energy is sometimes considered "degraded energy," because it is not entirely convertible a "useful" form, i.e. one that can do more than just affect temperature. The second law of thermodynamics is a way of stating that, for this reason, thermal energy in a system may be converted to other kinds of energy with efficiencies approaching 100%, only if the entropy (even-ness or disorder) of the universe is increased by other means, to compensate for the decrease in entropy associated with the disappearance of the thermal energy and its entropy content. Otherwise, only a part of thermal energy may be converted to other kinds of energy (and thus, useful work), since the remainder of the heat must be reserved to be transferred to a thermal reservoir at a lower temperature, in such a way that the increase in Entropy for this process more than compensates for the entropy decrease associated with transformation of the rest of the heat into other types of energy.

2.1.1 Conversion Principles

The principle of minimum is essentially a restatement of the second law of thermodynamics. It states that for a closed system, with constant external parameters and entropy, the internal energy will decrease and approach a minimum value at equilibrium. External parameters generally means the volume, but may include other parameters which are specified externally, such as a constant magnetic field.

In contrast, the second law states that for isolated systems, (and fixed external parameters) the entropy will increase to a maximum value at equilibrium. An isolated system has a fixed total energy and mass. A closed system, on the other hand, is a system which is connected to another system, and may exchange energy, but not mass, with the other system. If, rather than an isolated system, we have a closed system, in which the entropy rather than the energy remains constant, then it follows from the first and second laws of thermodynamics that the energy of that system will drop to a minimum value at equilibrium, transferring its energy to the other system. To restate:

- The maximum entropy principle: For a closed system with fixed internal energy (i.e. an isolated system), the entropy is maximized at equilibrium.
- The minimum energy principle: For a closed system with fixed entropy, the total energy is minimized at equilibrium.

This should not be confused with the minimum total potential energy principle which states that, at equilibrium, the total potential energy of a system with dissipation will be at a minimum, which is a special case of the maximum entropy principle.
As an example, consider the familiar example of a marble on the edge of a bowl. If we consider the marble and bowl to be an isolated system, then when the marble drops, the potential energy will be converted to the kinetic energy of motion of the marble. Frictional forces will convert this kinetic energy to heat, and at equilibrium, the marble will be at rest at the bottom of the bowl, and the marble and the bowl will be at a slightly higher temperature. The total energy of the marble-bowl system will be unchanged. What was previously the potential energy of the marble, will now reside in the increased heat energy of the marble-bowl system. This will be an application of the maximum entropy principle as set forth in the principle of minimum potential energy, since due to the heating effects, the entropy has increased to the maximum value possible given the fixed energy of the system.

If, on the other hand, the marble is lowered very slowly to the bottom of the bowl, so slowly that no heating effects occur (i.e. reversibly), then the entropy of the marble and bowl will remain constant, and the potential energy of the marble will be transferred as work energy to the apparatus that is lowering the marble. Since the potential energy is now at a minimum with no increase in the energy due to heat of either the marble or the bowl, the total energy of the system is at a minimum. This is an application of the minimum energy principle.

2.1.2 Free Energy in Science

1) Thermodynamic free energy, the energy in a physical system that can be converted to do work, in particular:
   a) Helmholtz free energy (A=U–TS), the energy that can be converted into work at a constant temperature and volume
   b) Work content, a related concept used in chemistry
   c) Gibbs free energy (G=H–TS), the energy that can be converted into work at a uniform temperature and pressure throughout a system
2) Variational free energy, a construct from information theory that is used in Variational Bayesian methods

2.1.3 Free Energy in Pseudoscience

1) Free energy device
   a) a hypothetical perpetual motion device that creates energy, thereby contradicting the laws of thermodynamics
   b) a device of which a controversial claim is made that it taps an unconventional energy source not regarded as viable by the scientific community at large

2.2 Perpetual Motion

Perpetual motion describes motion that continues indefinitely without any external source of energy. This is impossible in practice because of friction and other sources of energy loss. Furthermore, the term is often used in a stronger sense to describe a perpetual motion machine of the first kind, a "hypothetical machine which, once activated, would continue to function and produce work" indefinitely with no input of energy. There is a scientific consensus that perpetual motion is impossible, as it would violate the first or second law of thermodynamics.

Cases of apparent perpetual motion can exist in nature, but such motions either are not truly perpetual or cannot be used to do work without changing the nature of the motion (as occurs in energy harvesting). For example, the motion or rotation of celestial bodies such as planets may appear perpetual, but are actually subjected to many forces such as solar winds,interstellar medium resistance,gravitation, thermal radiation and electro-magnetic radiation.

The flow of electric current in asuperconductingloop may be perpetual and could be used as an energy storage medium, but following the principle of energy conservation the source of energy output would in fact originate from the energy input with which it was previously charged.

Machines which extract energy from seemingly perpetual sources—such as ocean currents—are capable of moving "perpetually" (for as long as that energy source itself endures), but they are not considered to be perpetual motion machines because they are consuming energy from an external source and are not isolated systems. Similarly, machines which comply with both laws of thermodynamics but access energy from obscure sources are sometimes referred to as perpetual motion machines, although they also do not meet the criteria for the name.

Despite the fact that successful perpetual motion devices are physically impossible in terms of the current understanding of the laws of physics, the pursuit of perpetual motion remains popular.

2.2.1 Techniques Envisioned

Some common ideas recur repeatedly in perpetual motion machine designs. Many ideas that continue to appear today were stated as early as 1670 by John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester and an official of the Royal Society. He outlined three potential sources of power for a perpetual motion machine, "Chemical Extractions", "Magnetical Virtues" and "the Natural Affection of Gravity".

The seemingly mysterious ability of magnets to influence motion at a distance without any apparent energy source has long appealed to inventors. One of the earliest examples of a magnetic motor was proposed by Wilkins and has been widely copied since: it consists of a ramp with a magnet at the top, which pulled a metal ball up the ramp. Near the magnet was a small hole that was supposed to allow the ball to drop under the ramp and return to the bottom, where a flap allowed it to return to the top again. The device simply could not work: any magnet strong enough to pull the ball up the ramp would necessarily be too powerful to allow it to drop through the hole. Faced with this problem, more modern versions typically use a series of ramps and magnets, positioned so the ball is to be handed off from one magnet to another as it moves. The problem remains the same.

Gravity also acts at a distance, without an apparent energy source. But to get energy out of a gravitational field (for instance, by dropping a heavy object, producing kinetic energy as it falls) one has to put energy in (for instance, by lifting the object up),

and some energy is always dissipated in the process. A typical application of gravity in a perpetual motion machine isBhaskara's wheel in the 12th century, whose key idea is itself a recurring theme, often called the overbalanced wheel: Moving weights are attached to a wheel in such a way that they fall to a position further from the wheel's centre for one half of the wheel's rotation, and closer to the centre for the other half. Since weights further from the centre apply a greater torque, the result is (or would be, if such a device worked) that the wheel rotates forever. The moving weights may be hammers on pivoted arms, or rolling balls, or mercury in tubes; the principle is the same.

2.2.2 Theoretical Machine

Yet another theoretical machine involves a frictionless environment for motion. This involves the use of diamagnetic or electromagnet levitation to float an object. This is done in a vacuum to eliminate air friction and friction from an axle. The levitated object is then free to rotate around its centre of gravity without interference. However, this machine has no practical purpose because the rotated object cannot do any work as work requires the levitated object to cause motion in other objects, bringing friction into the problem. Furthermore, a perfect vacuum is an unattainable goal since both the container and the object itself would slowly vaporize, thereby degrading the vacuum.

To extract work from heat, thus producing a perpetual motion machine of the second kind, the most common approach (dating back at least to Maxwell's demon) is unidirectionality. Only molecules moving fast enough and in the right direction are allowed through the demon's trap door. In a Brownian ratchet, forces tending to turn the ratchet one way are able to do so while forces in the other direction are not. A diode in a heat bath allows through currents in one direction and not the other. These schemes typically fail in two ways: either maintaining the unidirectionality costs energy (It would require Maxwell's demon to perform more thermodynamic work to gauge the speed of the molecules than the amount of energy gained by the difference of temperature caused) or the unidirectionality is an illusion and occasional big violations make up for the frequent small non-violations (the Brownian ratchet will be subject to internal Brownian forces and therefore will sometimes turn the wrong way).

Buoyancy is another frequently-misunderstood phenomenon. Some proposed perpetual-motion machines miss the fact that to push a volume of air down in a fluid takes the same work as to raise a corresponding volume of fluid up against gravity. These types of machines may involve two chambers with pistons, and a mechanism to squeeze the air out of the top chamber into the bottom one, which then becomes buoyant and floats to the top. The squeezing mechanism in these designs would not be able to do enough work to move the air down, or would leave no excess work available to be extracted.

2.2.3 Apparent Perpetual Motion Machine

While "perpetual motion" can only exist in isolated systems, and true isolated systems don't exist, there aren't any real "perpetual motion" devices. However there are concepts and technical drafts that propose "perpetual motion", but on closer analysis it's revealed that they actually "consume" some sort of natural resource or latent energy, such as the phase changes of water or other fluids or small natural temperature gradients, or simply can't sustain indefinite operation. In general, extracting large amounts of work using these devices is difficult to impossible.

2.3 Magnetism

Magnetism is a class of physical phenomena that includes forces exerted by magnets on other magnets. It has its origin in electric currents and the fundamental magnetic moments of elementary particles. These give rise to a magnetic field that acts on other currents and moments. All materials are influenced to some extent by a magnetic field. The strongest effect is on permanent magnets, which have persistent magnetic moments caused byferromagnetism. Most materials do not have permanent moments. Some are attracted to a magnetic field (paramagnetism); others are repulsed by a magnetic field (diamagnetism); others have a much more complex relationship with an applied magnetic field (spin glass behaviour and anti-ferromagnetism). Substances that are negligibly affected by magnetic fields are known as non-magnetic substances.They include copper,aluminium, gases, and plastic. Pure oxygenexhibits magnetic properties when cooled to a liquid state.

The magnetic state (or phase) of a material depends on temperature (and other variables such as pressure and the applied magnetic field) so that a material may exhibit more than one form of magnetism depending on its temperature, etc.

2.3.1 Magnetic Force

The phenomenon of magnetism is "mediated" by the magnetic field. An electric current or magnetic dipole creates a magnetic field, and that field, in turn, imparts magnetic forces on other particles that are in the fields.

Maxwell's equations, which simplify to the Biot–Savart law in the case of steady currents, describe the origin and behaviour of the fields that govern these forces. Therefore magnetism is seen whenever

electrically charged particles are in motion—for example, from movement of electrons in an electric current, or in certain cases from the orbital motion of electrons around an atom's nucleus. They also arise from "intrinsic" magnetic dipoles arising from quantum-mechanical spin.

The same situations that create magnetic fields charge moving in a current or in an atom, and intrinsic magnetic dipoles are also the situations in which a magnetic field has an effect, creating a force.

III. Materials, size specifications

1. Ring magnets: hollow Φ52mm : Φ20mm , 28 in quantity
2. Flywheel (cycle's front wheel rim) Φ2m , 1 in quantity
3. Shaft (sheet metal structure since prototype) , 1 in quantity
4. Initiator holder (for holding the drilled initiator magnet) , 1 in quantity
5. Base support (bench vice as for as model's concern)
6. Thermo coal as a supportive structure in between the flywheel and the wooden disc
7. Wooden disc of size Φ2.1m and is cut at the Centre for Φ250mm

3.1 Arrangement

1. The ring magnets are mounted on the circumference of the flywheel disc such that all are of opposite poles facing the top consecutively.
2. The flywheel's axle is fixed at one end in the bench vice and it is free to rotate about its axis.
3. Over the flywheel is the shaft structure which give the rotary power output.
4. The initiator setup is made by having a drilled magnet to rotate freely at its holding axis.

3.2 Process of the Machine

The concept of making your own energy, for free, is a particularly fascinating concept for every family. A magnetic perpetual motion machine is a device that can supply you this free energy and save you from the skyrocketing prices of your utility company.

A lot of people are sceptical of such a thing. The idea that you can produce energy at no cost is too good to be true for most people. Why not look at it this way, magnet is something that has energy but does not need energy to be put in. There's nothing special that you have to do to make a magnet stick to a fridge, it just does due to its properties. If you take 2 magnets and try and connect the same polls together you'll feel the force pushing them apart. There is no fuel needed for such a thing, it's just part of the properties that make up a magnet.It is due to these properties, which can enable magnets to be used a type of energy and implementing this concept in your home would certainly mean that you might benefit from free and clean form of electrical energy.

The best option to get free electrical energy to the household is truly from the use of magnetic perpetual motion machine that helps generate the required amount of power by using the magnetic properties and strengths of magnets present inside the machine. The benefits of this kind of machines are that it provides clean energy output; the energy is of permanent nature and environment friendly. The best part is that once the energy starts coming in the cost associated with it is negligible and almost free to be precise.

The machine uses the attraction and repulsion properties of magnets to generate current throughout the day. The device provides efficiency close to 500% as suggested by experts who have studied this generator model. Another major advantage is that while distributing power from the energy sources of this machine, there is no need of any power lines. The energy can be distributed to the household by avoiding the use of power cables. In order to maintain the machine, certain diagnostic tests need to be done on the machine to provide an assessment regarding the state of the system.

The magnetic perpetual motion machine prevents excess heat from coming out from it and affecting the surrounding environment. It also stops harmful emission from getting into the environment. In case of airborne related pollution, the machine has certain controls put in place to prevent the spread of such particulates into the environment. Another important feature for this machine is that the climate changes do not influence its working capabilities.Certain high-speed type of a magnetic perpetual motion machine is used in a variety of power appliances. These machines are small and extremely efficient while generating power. Another advantage is that they are made of magnetic bearings, which does not require lubrication and have less maintenance issues and costs.

The high-speed version of these machines using magnetic ball bearings is used in many power applications. These high speed generators are very useful while generating higher power levels and the best part is that the magnetic bearings do not require and sort of lubrication thereby bringing down the maintenance costs.Distributed power applications use this kind of magnetic-bearing technology in their compressors and produce more electrical energy per horsepower as compared to the conventional generators.

The main areas of operation for these magnetic perpetual motion machines are operations with demand of power supply that has the problem of controlling or scheduling, operations where potential sources of energy have not been used, used to

provide power to remote, off-grid locations and helps provide power for rescue or reconstruction operations at disastersites.It is truly a wise decision to implement a magnetic perpetual motion machine on a full-scale. The reason is because it will independently power your house, meaning, you won't have to pay anything to the utility company.

3.2.1 Working Stature

a. When the initiator magnet is brought nearer to the circumferential arrangement the initiator spins itself and thereby rotates the flywheel by consecutive repulsion and attraction between every magnets on the disc and the initiator itself.
b. Rotation gets speedy and attains a maximum constant speed after 5revs and acts as a motor.

3.3 Features

3.3.1 Advantages

1. Eco-friendly appliance
2. Pollution-less
3. Continuous working and good hold in the long run
4. Can be converted into a generator by connecting to a Permanent Magnet Direct Current (PMDC) motor cum generator
5. Low cost of expenditure when compared to its outputs
6. No need of providing any type of input energy to run the system as it just needs human interference alone at the initial phase
7. No measures of the system revolutions in its life time
8. Self-powering is possible throughout the execution

3.3.2 Limitation

The output power may be relatively reasonable when compared to a conventional motor but its low torque at the start makes it low operating motor.

3.3.3 Special Feature

The uniqueness of this motor is that it's minimal input effort to output rotary power ratio and self-powering nature.

3.3.4 Applications

1. Can power up devices like table fan, water pasture system, etc., as a motor
2. Can be used to restore power in DC batteries, to run low power electrical appliances like bulb, etc., as a generator
3. It can be used as an effective part in an inverter setup
4. It can be made facilitated as a super replacement for the flywheels in the machine assemblies
5. As an main complement to the renewable energy sources which is sustainable than others

IV. Main Body Requirements

Table 1

Item Number	Part Name	Quantity
1	Cycle Rim	1
2	Wooden Disc	1
3	Ring Magnets	26
4	Hub Link	1
5	Hexagon Nut ISO - 4033 - M24 - W - N	2

4.2 Initiator Requirements

ITEM NO.	PART NAME	QTY.
1	Holder	1
2	Initiator	1
3	Hold stick	1

Table 2

4.3 The Assembly Specifics

1) Output coordinate System: global co-ordinate system
2) Mass = 6858.64 grams
3) Volume = 1984858.16 cubic millimeters
4) Surface area = 564443.98 square millimeters
5) Center of mass: (millimeters) from the wooden disc surface
   a) X = -5.69
   b) Y = 8.44
   c) Z = 11.32

(The reference plane is taken as the upper surface of the wooded disc.)

V. Moto Autor's Simulation Pics

5.1 Exploded View of Main Assembly

Fig.1

5.2 Initiator Magnet

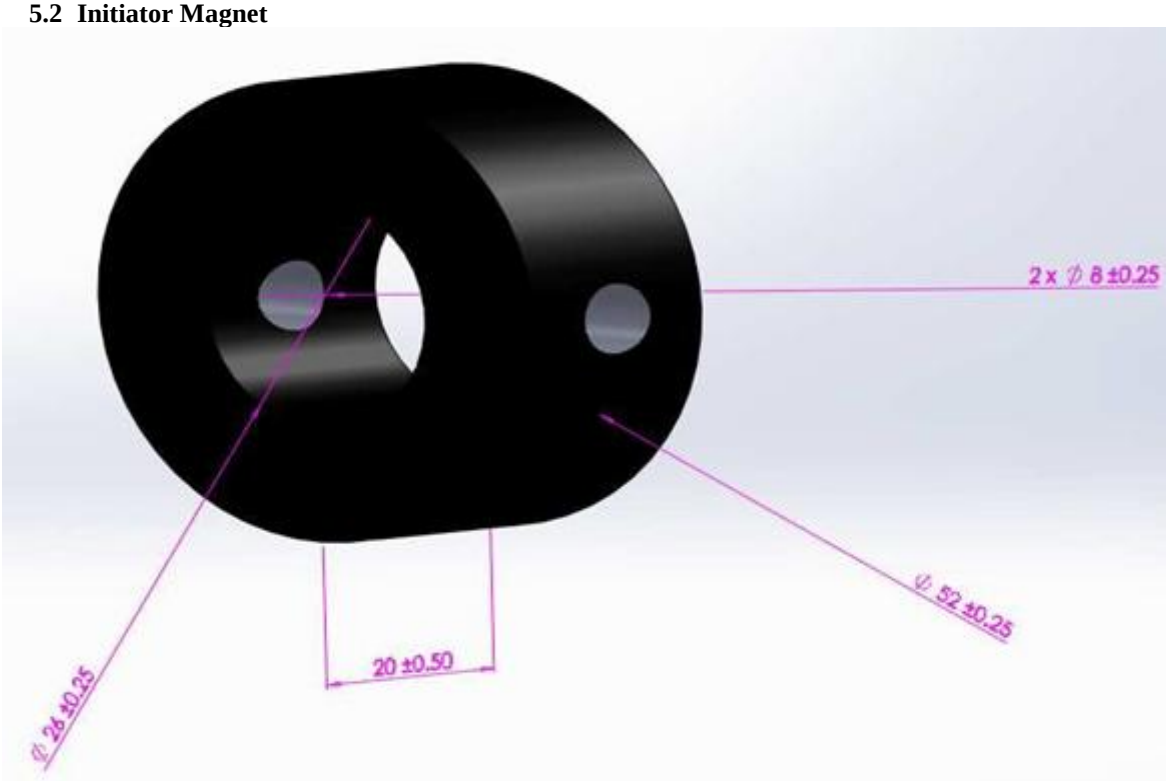

Fig.2 (Dimensions are in mm)

5.3 Initiator Assembly

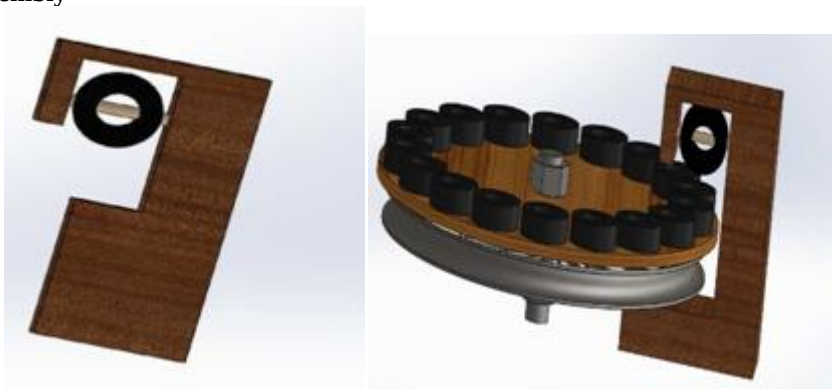

Fig.3

5.4 Moto Autor Working Setup

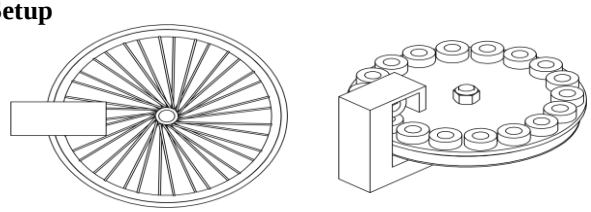

Fig.4

5.5 Assembly Drawings

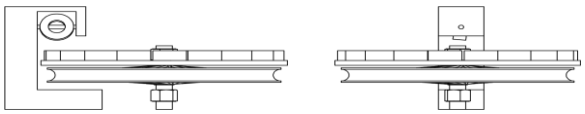

Fig.5

VI. Conclusion

This perpetual motion machine can thus make many contributions in the field of unconventional energy and paves path for a new way of power generation to join the other renewable methods. This may also be implemented in varied technologies of self-motive machines in near future and with higher optimization this motoautor can cause an unconventional revolution which will take us deep into the perpetual myth of free energies for the world to run on its own with more than efficient.

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