

# Development of Faraday Unipolar Generator in India

## The Space Power Generator (SPG) by Paramahamsa Tewari

The Review is prepared according to web source

<http://www.tewari.org>



Fig.1

Paramahamsa Tewari observing SPG test and measurement verifications

Paramahamsa Tewari, an Indian scientist, has made a breakthrough in a method of electrical power generation. He has been granted an Indian Patent (Application number 397/Bom/94) for an increased efficiency homopolar generator.

Paramahamsa Tewari was born on January 6, 1937, and graduated in Electrical Engineering in 1958 from Banaras Engineering College, India, and held responsible positions in large engineering construction organizations, mostly in Nuclear Projects of the Department of Atomic Energy, India. He was also deputed abroad for a year at Douglas Point Nuclear Project, Canada. He retired in 1997 from his position as Executive Nuclear Director, Nuclear Power Corporation, Department of Atomic Energy, India, and is the former Project Director of the Kaiga Atomic Power Project.

For the practical demonstration of generation of electrical power from the medium of space, Tewari has built Space Power Generators that operate at over-unity efficiency, thereby showing that space medium indeed is the source of generation of basic forms of energy.

Experiments conducted during the last 10 years have indicated that his Space Power Generator (SPG) is operating at over-unity efficiency. Many researchers

have performed experiments with these devices, also called homopolar generators or unipolar dynamos. The devices usually consist of a rotating magnetic disk called a Faraday homopolar generator in which electrical current is passed from the center of the disk to its edge.

The Space Power Generator is able to produce low voltage ac or dc power at about 2.5 times the mechanical power applied at its shaft. Further improvement in the construction of the SPG producing dc power has raised its efficiency to about three times the mechanical power applied.

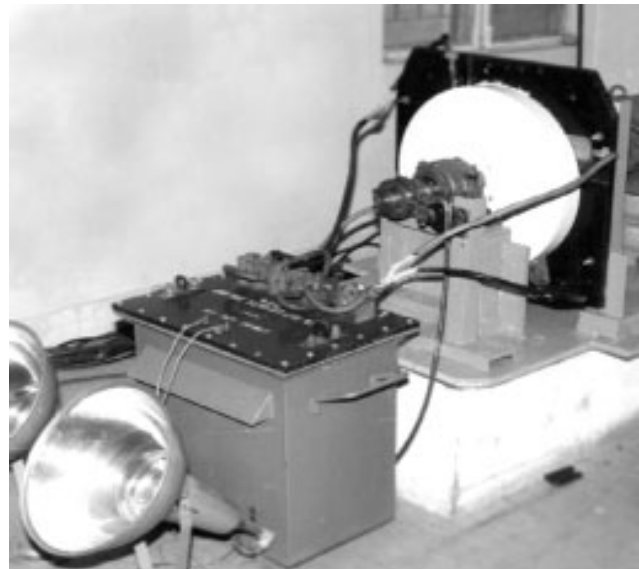


Fig. 2

Alternating current power SPG with step up transformer

The next generation SPG will use electrical output for feeding a Faraday motor mounted on the same shaft to achieve self-sustaining operation. Certain specific configurations of magnetic fields from rotating electromagnets and electrical conductors have made it possible to construct an SPG that produces ac power presently in the same range as the SPG producing dc power with an efficiency of about 250 percent.

**Tewari's machine is as usual measuring overunity. 9 KW electrical energy in and 9 KW electrical energy out plus 3 - 4 KW heat out.**

***The SPG is proven technology that produces 200-300 percent over-unity energy. The SPG theory has been tested and proven. It is time, now, to build a prototype system and to work on improving the concept to develop a product that can be used in every household.***