LUTEC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD displays prototypes that amplifying electricity by at least five times. This technology could save our planet but it also begs the question; Where Does The "EXTRA" Energy Come From?: Lutec replies.

In 1831 the great English scientist Michael Faraday discovered that electrical energy can be produced by magnetism when accompanied by … motion. Notice that a rotary device infers motion, one of the two elements required.

167 years later in 1998 Ludwig (Lu) Brits and Victor (John) Christie applied for patent protection over an invention titled "A Means of Controlling a Rotary Device". The invention, the brain child of Lu Brits, was further developed by the two men from an existing concept design of Lu's and were subsequently granted patent in New Zealand, Australia, the USA, Mexico, Israel, Turkey, Russia, Eurasia, South Africa, Africa, Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia and many other countries. See www.lutec.com.au for more details.

The rotor has permanent magnets embedded and stands in oil drum like fashion on a top and bottom bearing allowing it to spin freely through 360 degree rotation. External to the rotor, steel cores are wound with copper wire and placed in a fixed position independent of the rotor. Now of course the rotor cannot spin freely any more because the magnets are attracted to the steel core of the coil and so this is acting as a locking brake. The key is in how to cause the magnet to pass the steel core of the coil that is trying to attract then hold the magnet and so prevent the rotor from revolving.

As the magnet is attracted to the steel core of the coil it pulls the rotor with it, this is then motion caused by "Natural Magnetic Attraction". When the magnet is situated in the appropriate position opposite the steel core of the coil a short pulse of electrical energy is caused to be sent through the coil windings. This has the effect of turning the steel core temporarily into a magnet of like polarity to the permanent magnet. This causes repulsion from each other and so the revolution of the rotor continues. Absolutely critical to the efficient running of the machines is the accuracy of the timing and duration of the switching of the input pulse. The rotational speed is dictated by the amount of electrical energy of that input pulse. There is a lot of energy stored in the rotor created by the motion, however the motion itself is the result of the magnets being attracted to and then repelled from the steel core of the coils.

There are a couple of other very interesting things that occur about this time that we won't go into here, and the coils in the LEA remain at room temperature even with the coils outputting their maximum energy. So we have a rotor that continues to spin, it is now in Motion, the. The motion permits induction resulting in the wiring of the coil/s to become exited. The amount of inputted electrical energy expended that magnetises the steel core of the coils, and does a couple of other things not mentioned here, is a far less amount than the electrical energy produced by the same coils. The input is a separate circuit to the output. All the input energy is expended. The resulting electricity production proves once more Mr Faradays discovery.

So where does the extra electrical energy come from? It's not EXTRA energy, it is actually newly produced! And it comes from the interaction between the MAGNET'S natural magnetic attraction and natural magnetic repulsion causing the MOTION and the MAGNETISM in the coils then producing the new ELECTRICAL energy, just as Mr Faraday said it would.

Mr Faraday rocked the scientific establishment of the time back in 1831 with evidence that magnetism and motion create electrical energy. Brits and Christie are doing the same in 2007 by simply applying the principle extremely efficiently.