Head calculation, regarding the "Ford Magneto”

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The energy density of the magnetic field is known to be $\frac{E}{V} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \cdot \left|\vec{H}\right|^2$

If we assume a modern 2 Tesla - magnet with high field-strength (made of rare earths alloy), this results in an energy density of $11.6 \cdot 10^6$ Joule/m³. Of course, the field is only that strong directly at the surface of the magnet. Already a few millimetres away from the magnet’s surface, the field is noticeably weaker. Therefore, of course, the whole "Magneto" light machine could by far NOT be filled everywhere (homogeneously) with the full field strength. Furthermore, at that time (100 years ago) the magnets were much weaker than today's modern high-tech rare-earth magnets. Therefore the average energy density in the "Magneto" light machine is much more than one power of magnitude below the value estimated above. If we use an energy density of $1 \cdot 10^5$ Joule / m³ in our calculation for safety reasons (as an especially careful estimation), we are (with our numerical estimation) definitely far above the value imaginable at that time.

From the photos (links see on the referring internet site), it is clear that the field-filled interspaces between the magnets and machine components are much less than 100 liters (that would be the volume much more than a whole suitcase), rather less than 10 liters of volume (empty cavity filled with magnetic fields), then the energy, which can be stored inside the "Magneto" is much less than $3 \cdot 10^3$ Joule = $8.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ kWh.

Comparison with car fuel: Since one litre of car fuel contains about 10 kWh (diesel a little more than gasoline), these $8.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ kWh correspond to a gasoline quantity of $8.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ liters = 0.083 milliliters. That's just a tiny fraction of a droplet. The energy that can actually be stored in the namely magnets and magnetic field, is certainly far less than this amount.

<u>Logical consequence:</u>

To drive to the next village with the energy storable in the magnetic field, or to the nearest gas station, is completely unimaginable, absolutely unrealistic. The example only teaches us how important it is to do our own calculations. With a realistic consumption of 8.3 liters per 100 km, our 0.083 milliliters are just enough for a single meter. Thus it is quite obvious, that nobody cannot HONESTLY deny the supply of the magnetic motor in the Ford “Magneto” from zero point energy.