

# Free Energy Generator Plans

## Magnet motor free energy generator

The Magnet motor (or magnet engine) free energy generator is a decent, powerfull and well-looking topology of a free energy generator. It works on a principle of the powerfull neodymium permanent magnets. When the magnetic force reaches the necessary level to overcome the friction, the motor RPM ramps up and reaches the equilibrium value. In the ordinary motor, the magnetic field is generated by the electric coils, usually made of copper (Cu) or sometimes an aluminium (Al). Because both copper and aluminium are not superconductors (their resistance is not zero), the ordinary electric motor continuously needs the electric power to maintain the magnetic field. I repeat: The ordinary motor needs not only the initial energy, but the coutinuous supply of energy! The coils are wasting the power, turning it into a heat, because of their resistance. The electric energy has to continuously flow into the system, compensating the energy losses.

The Magnet motor has no coils and thus no power losses and can be used even as a free energy generator. It is using the permanent magnetic field of the magnets to generate the force moving the rotor. For a long time, the magnet motor was only a theoretical concept, because the old ferrite magnets were to weak to generate enoug magnetic force to form a practical engine, operable in real world. In last years, much more powerful magnets - the neodymium magnets - came and enabled the practical construction of the old theoretical concept. This is how the Magnet motor free energy generator came into the world. The disadvantage of the magnet motor is that it cannot be controlled electricall way. You can not shut it down the "solid state" way, eg. by switching a transistor, triac or solid state relay off. The RPM controll is also problematic in this kind of motor. On the other hand, there are much more advantages than disadvantages. The biggest advantage is no need for external source of electric power and thus a very cheap operation. This predetermines this motor for construction of the free energy generator units.

The practical model of this generator is relatively easy to build. All you need is a suitable set of neodymium magnets. Today, the Nd magnets can be easily bought. Small magnets can be salvaged from an old hard drive. Very small neodymium magnets can be found even in the CD or DVD drive focusing system. To build the Magnet motor free energy generator, the parts of an ordinary electric motor can be used.

The Magnet motor free energy generator is suitable for generating low to high power levels. The maximum power output is much higher than the maximum of the Electric loop free energy generators. The Magnet motor free energy generator is also much better-looking, thus fulfilling also the decoration function. The construction of the Magnet motor free energy generator is, on the other hand, more complicated than the Electric loop system.

To generate usefull electricity, you have two options: First option is using the coils of the electrical motor used as a basis of the Magnet motor. This is the easier case, but your motor has to have enough space for both the magnet set and the coil windings. Second option is to connect the Magnet motor mechanically with an ordinary generator. You can directly bond the shafts or use a belt gear. The second version of the Magnet motor free energy generator is capable of generating more power, but also more complicated to build. The advantage of the second version is that you can remove the coils from the original motor, thus getting much more space for the magnets. This allows much more torque to be generated. Before doing anything, read the Disclaimer first.



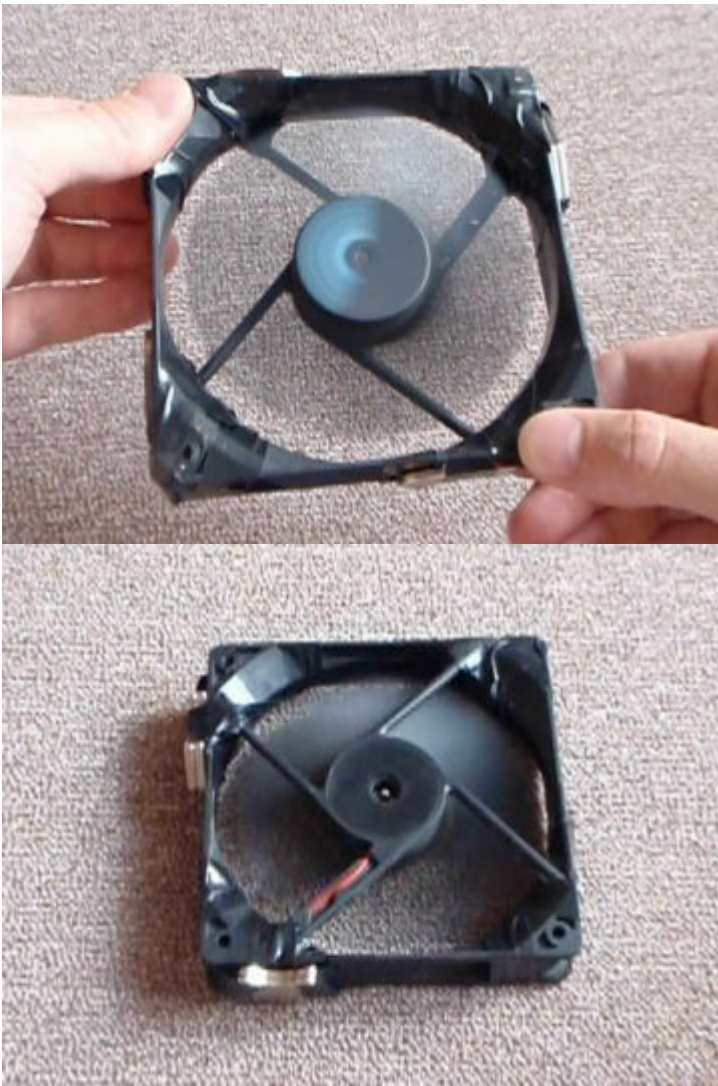
A computer fan can be used to build a small prototype of the magnet motor. You can see the motor before disassembly (left) and after disassembly (right).



The picture on the left is showing the motor coils originally used to generate the magnetic field. We can replace the coils using the neodymium magnets. The magnets have to be placed into the same directions, where the original coils were. This ensures that the magnetic field orientation, necessary for the motor operation, remains the same. In this motor, there are four coils, thus we need to use four magnets. On the right picture you can see the hard drive and the neodymium magnet you can salvage from it for free.



The magnets placed into the directions of the coils. The magnet motor running, needing no electric power. Note: The coils don't need the electric power any more. The can generate it! But remember, this is a very small unit, so only a little power can be generated. In case you need only the wind from the fan, you can cut the cable.



Another prototype of the magnet motor, with the magnets attached using a sticky tape, forming a portable unit.

## Electric loop free energy generator

The electric loop free energy generator is one of the most simple free energy generator topologies. It works on a principle of an endless electric loop. Once the initial energy is applied, the electric power keeps circulating in the ring. The circulation also starts the process of harnessing the ubiquitous abundant energy, thus turning the device into an overunity. Overunity state allows adding a load without draining the energy from the circle. This turns the ordinary energy circle into a free energy generator and generates some amount of the free electricity. Big advantage of this version of free energy generator is that it has no moving parts. It simply uses the circular coil made of a multi-conductor wire. The electricity is the only thing moving in the generator. The disadvantage is that the free energy device of this kind can't be simply started by spinning its rotor, unlike the rotation free energy generators. The source of an initial electric energy is necessary. The Electric loop free energy generator topology is suitable for building the low to medium power overunity device.

The practical model of this generator is easy to build using the ordinary power extension plug. In most cases, the cable length of at least 3 meters (10 feet) is enough to form its operating coil. I recommend the coil diameter to be at least 10cm (4 inch) and the turn count at least 8 turns. The complete circle is formed by putting the end of the cable into one of the sockets. The free energy device is ignited by using a source of initial electricity. The voltage has to be high enough to start the circulation at the overunity level. The best ignitor seems to be simply the piezo from the electric lighter. It allows the ignition with no battery (that can run empty), just by pressing the button of the piezo element. This element generates high voltage sparks of several kilovolts, but with a very short duration and very low current. The output wire should be put very close to a metal part of the extension cord. Best way is to use metal parts accessible from outside, eg. the ground contact. The electromagnetic pulse is then induced into the other wires of the extension socket, eg. the line and neutral. Before doing anything, read the Disclaimer first.



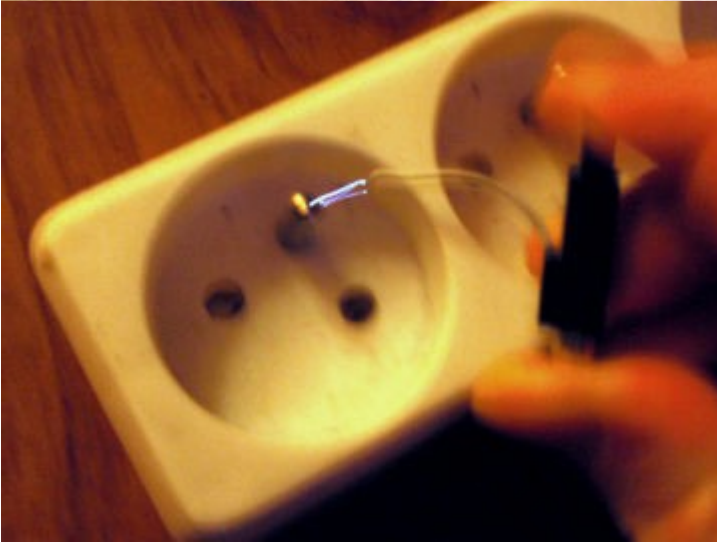
The illustration shows how the power extension cord can look like. It has several sockets. Note the maximum power rating denoted on it. This power should never be exceeded. However, in some cases, the generated power limit of the free energy generator can be lower due to the coil dimensions.



Beside the power extension plug, another necessary part of the free energy generator is the lighter. The image shows the comparison of the good and wrong lighters. The blue one is the good one - the piezo can be salvaged from it. The orange one is the bad one - it is the mechanical lighter, not electrical, and contains no piezo. So remember, not every lighter is suitable as a source of an initial energy!



Those photos illustrate the overunity generator before and after the ignition. I strongly recommend you to use the power strip with the indicator light in its switch. The light helps you determine whether the generator is in active mode or in idle mode. Also remember to turn on the switch before ignition. The ignition can take up to several cycles of the piezo pulse.



Those two pictures are showing the detail of the piezo and the free energy being started in dark. You can see the visible high voltage electric spark. Also note that the piezo, unlike the non-overvoltage elements, has only a single wire and no return wire.



Last pair of the photos shows the electric loop free energy generator in loaded state. It can be loaded even with a 2 kW heating unit!

## **LED - Photovoltaic loop generator**

The LED - Photovoltaic loop generator, also known as a photoelectric cell loop generator, is a nice and easy to build topology of a free energy generating device. This self-operating system is using on a principle of the photovoltaic cell and LED light source loop. Such topology was only a dream of scientists, a music of the future for decades. Thousands of researchers were trying to build the light loop self running free energy generator with no success. The most serious problem of the old non-working designs was the use of very inefficient light sources. First experiments were done with incandescent light bulbs, only converting about 2-3% of power into light. Then the scientists focused on fluorescent lamps. They are much more efficient, but even fluorescents did not succeed.

The efficiency of photovoltaic cells also increased over time, but the photovoltaic cells progress itself could not allow the operation of the Photovoltaic loop generator. The theoretical limits were still making the Fluorescent - Photovoltaic loop free energy generator impossible even with the use of the light concentrator. Because of theoretical quantum limits of the fluorescent tubes and the Shockley-Queisser efficiency limit of the Photovoltaic cells, this design was impossible in practical world.

Finally, the power LEDs brought complete revolution into the world of light sources in last few years, overcoming all the previous efficiency limits. Besides their benefits to the world of lighting, they also brought the possibility of reaching the overunity state of the light loop system and thus making the self running optical circulating system producible in the real world.

The LED - Photovoltaic loop generator self running free energy device is capable of generating low to lower-medium levels of power. It is suitable as a nice decorative gadget or a demonstrating machine of a the principle of free energy generation. Generating useful electricity up to lower-medium level is also fairly possible with this topology of overunity device. Higher powers are also possible, but the problem is the cost of the LEDs and Photovoltaic cells of higher powers. On the other hand, the world of such devices is still in progress and the cheapening of the production process can make the LED - Photovoltaic loop generator of electrical high power possible in the near future.

The LED - Photovoltaic loop generator works on a principle of the light - electricity and vice versa conversion. The overunity effect is achieved thanks to the complete solid state semiconductor design using the silicon in both basic parts of the circle. The superior efficiency of the LED diodes is not the only condition of the overunity state of the generator. As the Shockley-Queisser limit tells the maximum efficiency of the multilayer solar cell to be 86% when considering sunlight, there is another necessary feature to ensure the overunity. This is the light polarisation. The sun light is not polarised, as opposed to the semiconductor light, it can't reach the maximum utilization of its power. The LED, as being the semiconductor, is producing the polarised light, improving the efficiency of the semiconductor solar cell twice. This means, when the LED is rotated into the proper position around its axis, the polarisation vectors are parallel and the assembly is reaching the overunity.

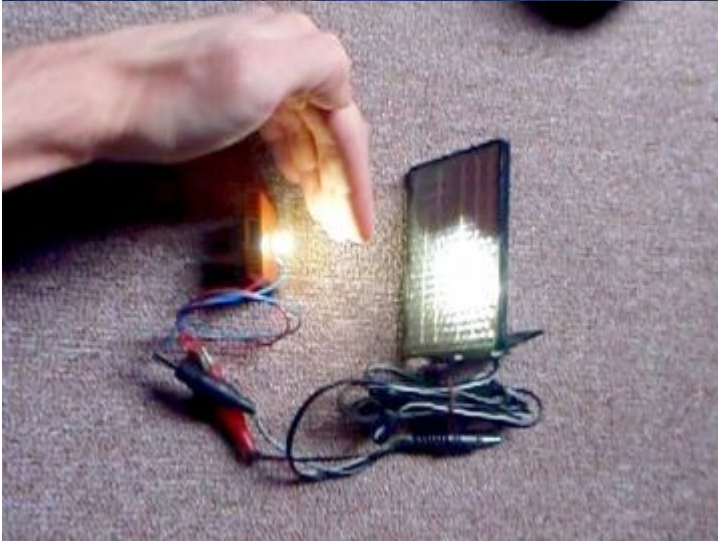
The life time of the LED - Photovoltaic free energy generator is around 100 000 hours of continuous operation. Such a long life time is the result of the completely solid state design - the device has no moving parts which can wear over time. The system is constructed from the LED with lens, aiming its light onto the solar cell. When the light losses are not high, the system is capable of reaching the overunity state. The device operation is started by illuminating the Photovoltaic panel while not shading the LED. After startup, the system is self running and allows

to connect, besides the LED diode, some other electrical load to the solar cell output. Unless the load is too big for the system, the device continues operating even with this load connected. The operation can be stopped by disconnecting the LED (electrical shutdown method) or by shading the panel (shadow shutdown method). Shutting the device down by shorting the solar panel output is not recommended, as it may lead to its damage. The system was tested with the cool white LED, but there's still room to experiment with other types of LEDs, like warm-white LEDs or color LEDs.

Before doing anything, read the Disclaimer first.



The example of the non-working experimental setup with the incandescent light bulbs.



The working setup with LED - the external light source startup and shadow shutdown methods.



LED - Photovoltaic loop free energy overunity self running generator in operation.