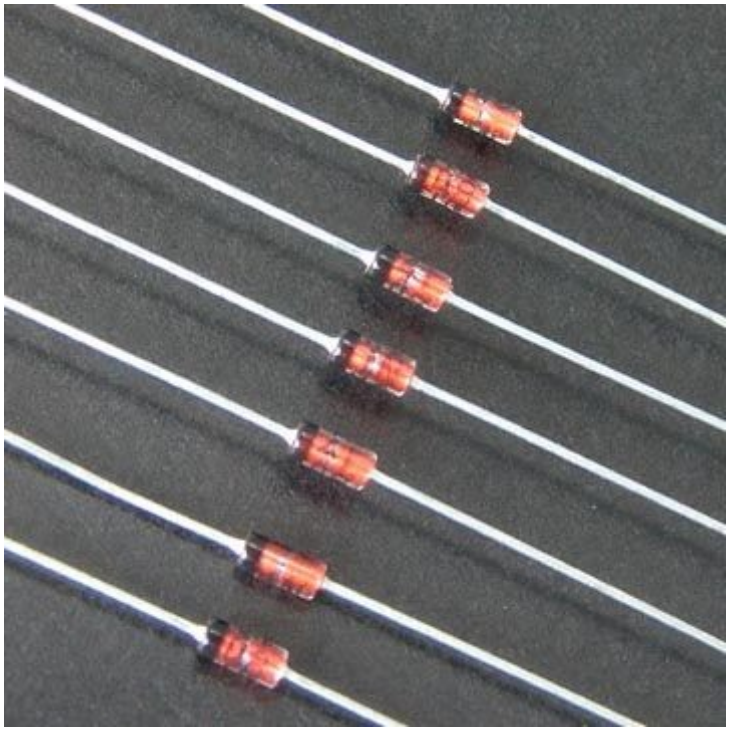
This instructable is my third instructable and it is about making free energy generators. Now, if you are some of those stubborn people that don't think this is true or that it works, GO LOOK AT SOMETHING ELSE because this is not for you. So a little background on the guy I used for a picture: his name is Nikola Tesla, he was born on July 10 1856, he died on January 7 1943, he was born in the Austrian empire. Nikola was also the world's leading scientist and continues to be today despite what anyone else says. Unfortunately, after he died, the big electricity companies almost wiped Nikola from history because of his free electricity inventions. If you want to know more, read the book: Tesla a man out of time.

Step 1: Components and parts

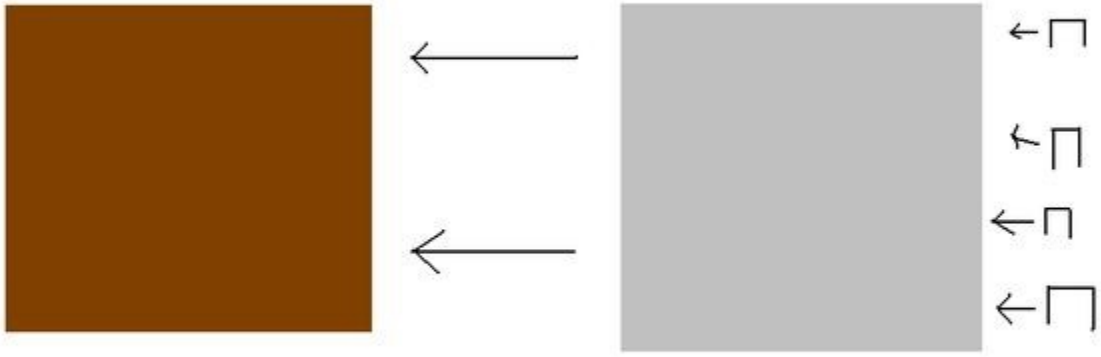


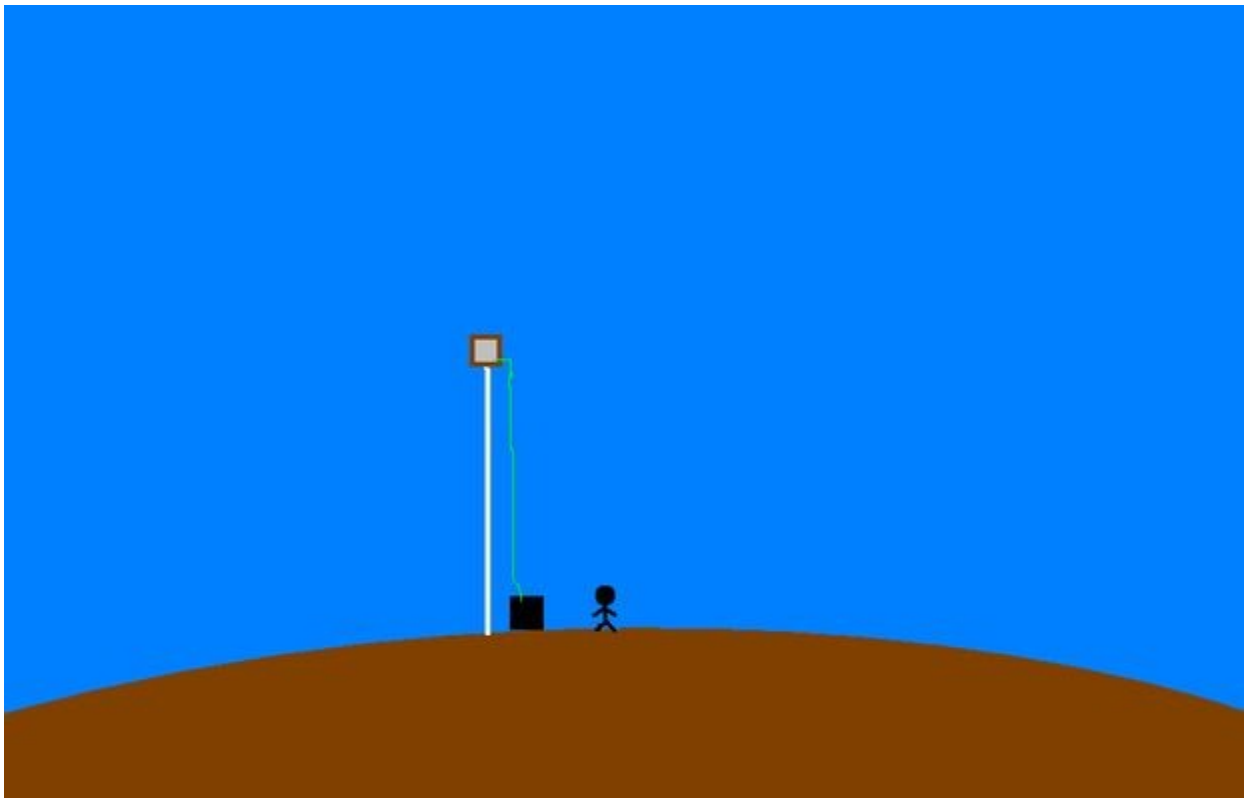
The main components are listed below, take note that the kind of the specific components are listed in the assembly part.

Components:
-electrolytic capacitors
-ceramic capacitors
-diodes
-antenna*
-ground connection

You can assemble these generators on a bread board or solder the pieces.
*the construction of the antenna is the next step, though it has to be built in a certain way

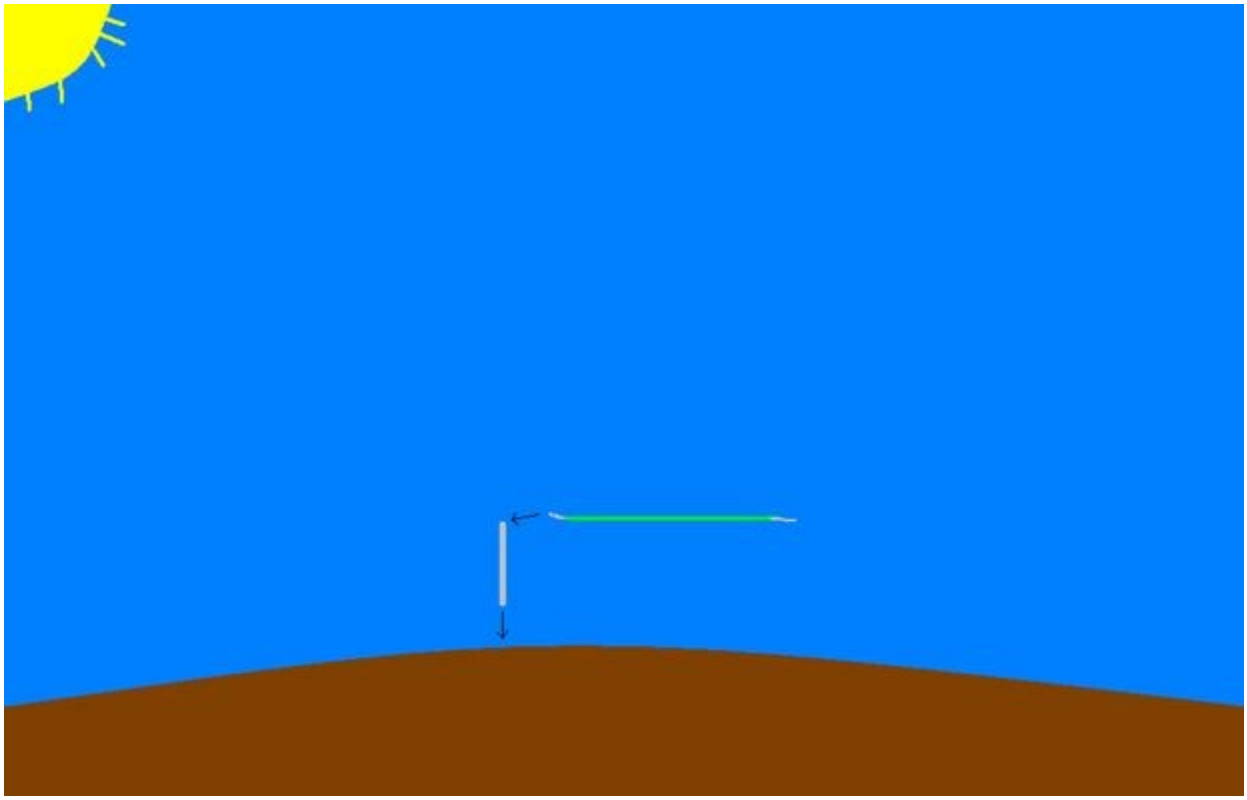
Step 2: Antenna making





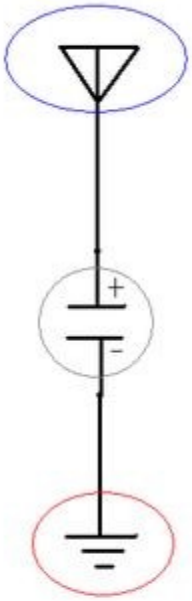
The picture is pretty self explanatory. Get a piece of cardboard that is around 1 foot by 1 foot. Get a piece of aluminum foil the size of your cardboard square. Then staple each corner of the foil to the board using staples. If you are like me and don't like going outside or don't have the time to mount the antenna, then hang it in a room somewhere and connect it to a generator. If you have the time and like going outside, put it on a pole at least 10 feet high off the ground. Also, the pole that holds up the antenna has to be made of some insulating material, like a PVC pipe. Refer to the second picture if you need help.

Step 3: Grounding connection



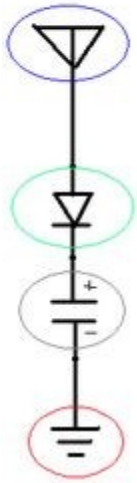
The grounding connection is fairly easy to make. There are two ways to do it. Number one: (the indoor way) get a long wire, strip off one inch from both sides, half way unscrew the screw on the outlet cover, wrap one of the stripped ends around the screw once so it makes a flat coil, screw the screw back in. This is the way I did it, except I used my room's light switch cover. The second way: (the outdoor way) get a long, thin metal pole about 2 feet long and stick it almost all the way into the ground, if you need to then use a hammer to do it, then connect a one end of a stripped wire to the little bit sticking out of the ground. That is the way I did not use because I don't like going outside. So there are two methods to making a grounding connection, but I recommend using the first way because the cover is professionally grounded. Just DO NOT put the wire in any of the outlet holes or you might die. I take no responsibility in any injury or death or damage that might occur if you were to stupid to read the previous sentence.

Step 4: Energy device #1



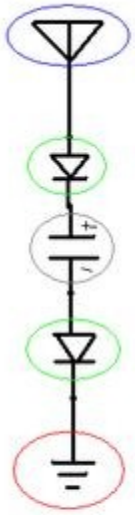
This is probably the most basic free energy generator you could make. I recommend this to beginners. For the capacitor, I recommend any capacitance from 100uf to as high as you can get it. WARNING, this is a bad generator to build since I don't think it can make more that 1 volt. Just follow the schematic to build it. I tested it and it makes a little less than .1 volts and it makes less than .1 milliamps. Just to tell you, the charging time for the test was 5 minutes. I used a 100uf, 25 volt cap. I give credit to guyfrom7up for this generator.

Step 5: Energy device #2



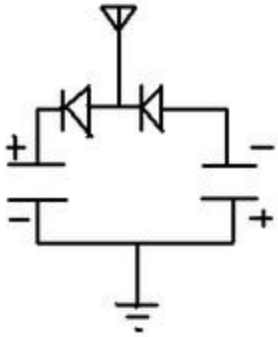
This is probably the second most basic free energy generator you could make. I recommend this to beginners with more electrical knowledge. For the capacitor, I recommend any capacitance from 100uf to as high as you can get it. WARNING, this is one of the worst generators you can build, and it's worse than the first one,and I don't think it can make more that 1 volt either. Just follow the schematic to build it. I tested it and it makes almost 0 volts and it makes way less than .1 milliamps. Just to tell you, the charging time for the test was 5 minutes. I used a 100uf, 25 volt cap and a silicone diode.

Step 6: Energy device #3



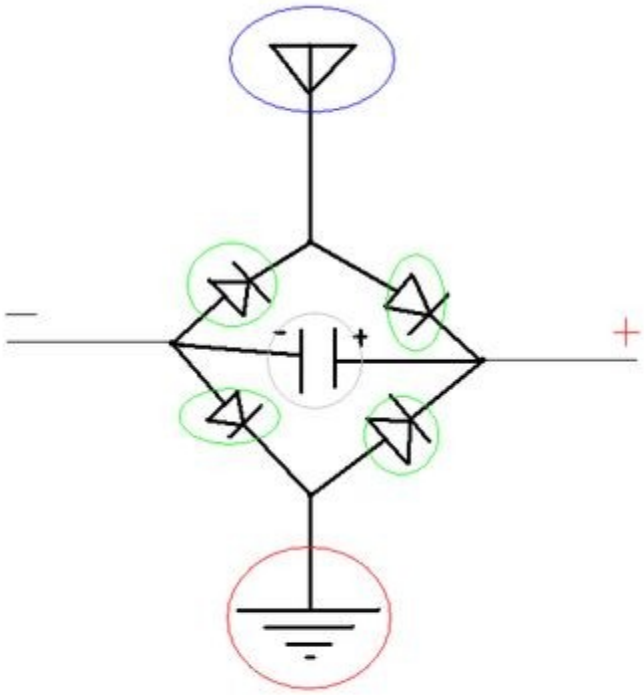
This is probably the other second most basic free energy generator you could make. I recommend this to beginners with electrical knowledge. For the capacitor, I recommend any capacitance from 100uf to as high as you can get it. WARNING, this is the other worst generator you can build, and it's worse than the first one,and I don't think it can make more that 1 volt either. Just follow the schematic to build it. I tested it and it makes almost 0 volts, like #2, and it makes way less than .1 milliamps. Just to tell you, the charging time for the test was 5 minutes. I used a 100uf, 25 volt cap and two silicone diodes.

Step 7: Energy device #4



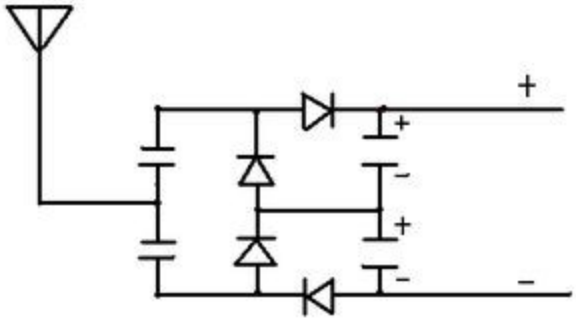
This is not as basic as the first three. I recommend this to beginning intermediates. For the capacitor, I recommend any thing from 100uf to as high as you can get it. This is the best generator in this instructable. Just follow the schematic to build it. I tested it and it makes 2 bursts of 0.8 volts and 2 bursts of 0.3 milliamps. That happened because you have to discharge the capacitors individually. Just to tell you, the charging time for the test was 5 minutes. This is my favorite one because it makes more electricity in 5 minutes than the next one. It gives you two bursts, so you could flash an LED with it twice. I used two 100uf, 25 volt caps and two silicone diodes. To get one blast of more electricity from this, connect a wire to the negative that I'm talking about, and a wire to the positive that I'm talking about. Then you will get one blast of more power if you get the polarity right. I give the credit of this generator to itsthatsguy since I saw this on his instructable.

Step 8: Energy device #5



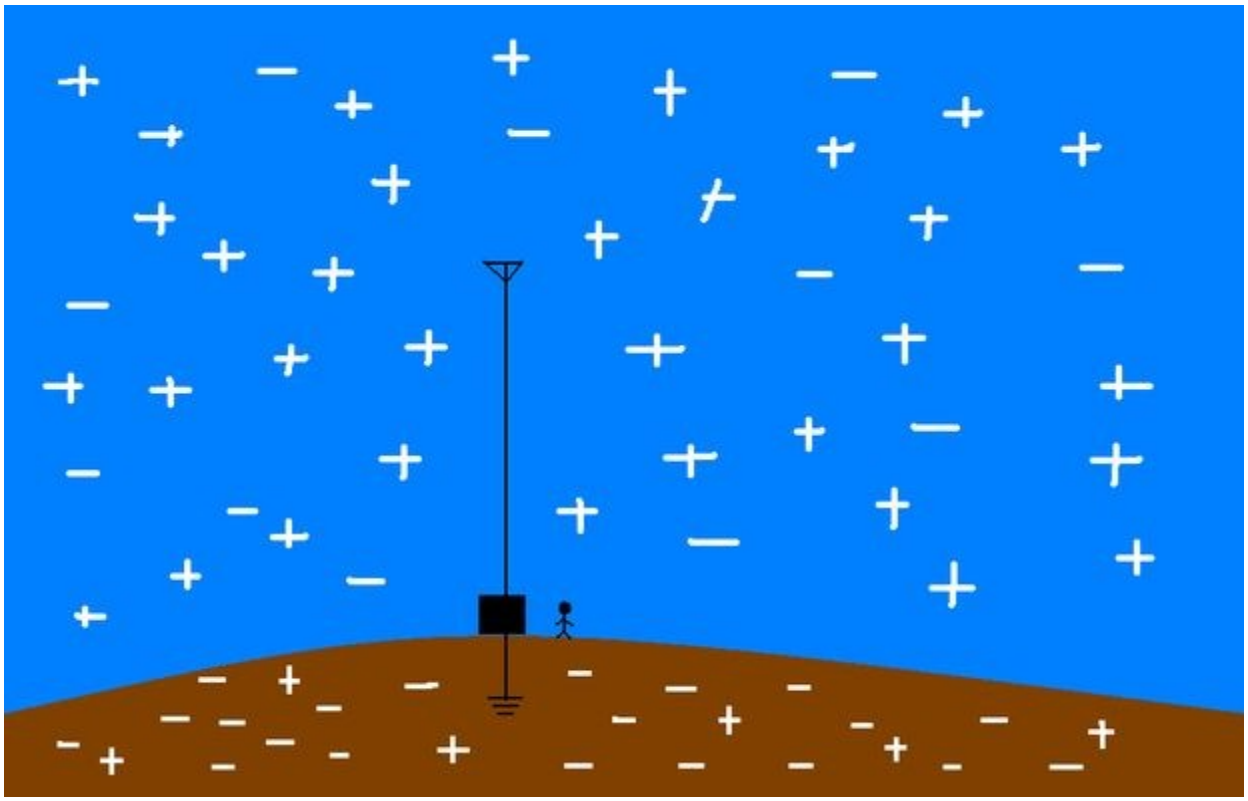
This is not as basic as the previous ones. I recommend this to intermediates. For the capacitor, I recommend any capacitance from 100uf to as high as you can get it. This is the second best generator to build since it is one of the most efficient. Just follow the schematic to build it. I tested it and it makes like .7 volts and it makes like .4 milliamps (higher than the other ones). Just to tell you, the charging time for the test was 5 minutes. This is my other favorite one because it almost makes the most electricity, and I designed it; the funny thing is that I designed it and then found the exact designs on the internet. I also used this to charge up a 2.4 volt battery overnight, and it charged up to 2 volts, so it's really good. I used a 100uf, 25 volt cap and four silicone diodes.

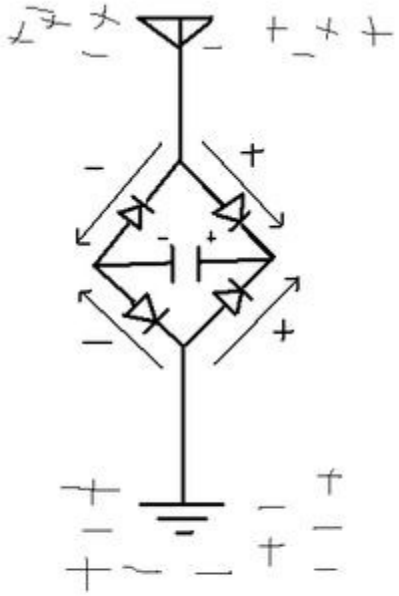
Step 9: Energy device #6

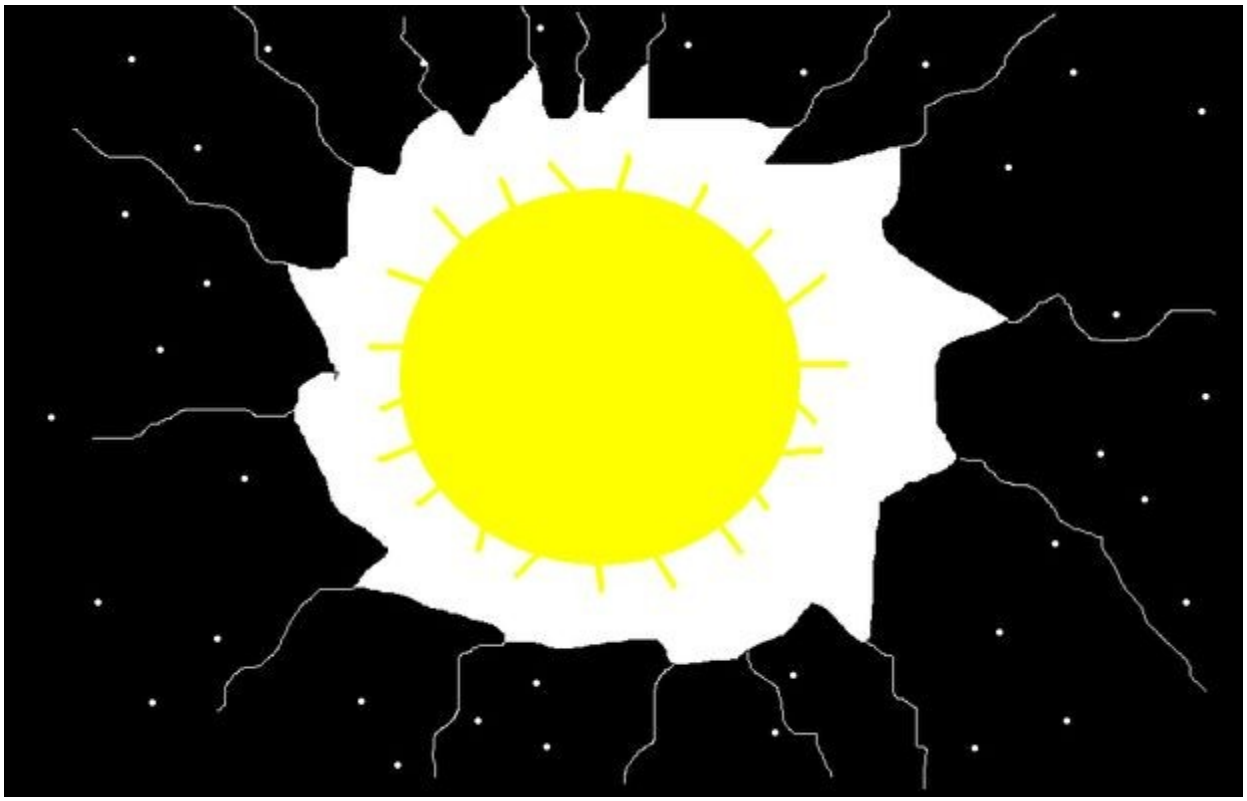


This is an advanced free energy generator that you could make. I recommend this for the advanced. For the electrolytic capacitors, use two 100uf, 50volt caps. For the ceramic capacitors, use two 0.2uf, 50volt caps. For the diodes, use four 1N34 germanium diodes. My results weren't good because I improvised and used two 100uf, 25volt electrolytic caps; two 0.2uf, 50volt ceramic caps, four silicone diodes, and a ground connection instead of an antenna. After 5 minutes of testing, I got less than 0.1 volt and less than 0.1 milliamps. So this shows that you have to use the right components. The place were I saw the schematics for this said that it produces like 2 volts. This also shows that energy device #1 and #5 are the best.

Step 10: Theory of operation







This is probably the most colorful part of the instructable. So I will be explaining my theory of how it works, and if you want, you can time travel and ask Nikola if my theory is right. So we will be using energy device # 5. Let's imagine that the sky is mainly positively charged, but has some bits of negative in it; and the ground is mainly negatively charged, but has some bits of positive in it. So the antenna collects what's in the sky, and the grounding connection collects what's in the ground. So as shown in the second picture, The collected charges are separated by the diodes and put into the capacitor to store. If you have both antenna and ground, it charges faster than if you only use one. So where do the charges come from you might ask. The charges come from the sun. As shown in the third picture, the sun has a corona which is a white, electrically charged layer around the sun. So as it extends into space, it gradually thins out into a lot of streams of electrically charged particles called solar wind. Now our earth has a magnetic field which deflects almost all of the solar wind, but extremely small amounts of it pass through the magnetic shield. That makes the charges as shown in picture one. Since the sky gets charged, the ground also gets charged oppositely by laws of physics. The generators separate the charges and put them to good use by charging a capacitor.

Step 11: Cool mods

EN22
9 V

So there are some cool modifications and stuff that you could do with the generators you just created. One is put one of the generators inside a 9 volt battery case to make a self recharging battery. Another is to short out the capacitor with an LED providing that the voltage is high enough. Another is to charge a rechargeable battery instead of a capacitor. Post a comment for a cool mod or a question or a generator that I don't have posted.

JesusGeek8 months agoReply
A better name for this is energy converter, from energy in the atmosphere into electric energy.

ammush2 years agoReply
gud work.. but not enough for our home supplies.. can u tell me the device which can produce large amount of electricity for our home.

HiFiMan ammush2 years agoReply
Take a building block of a bridge rectifier.Place high voltage capacitors to the ac input terminals,these will also be your collector inputs .Start with a group of 3.Tesla loved to use multiples of 3.A clue to the power of

3 is
3-6-9
1-2-3 That's all I have to say about that right now other than three is a fundamental number.

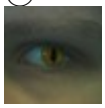
On the first bridge + output will go to your load capacitor.
I do not recommend using electrolytic capacitors at all.They just don't have enough electrostatic capabilities.
now connect - bridge1 to + bridge2 and - bridge2 to + bridge3 - bridge 3 will be your - load connection
unless you use more blocks,in that case -bridge 3 will connect to module2 + bridge1 and so on.
Remember to place isolation capacitors on all ac in bridges and parallel connect those caps.
You now have a circuit of 3 series connected bridge rectifiers that + comes from bridge 1 and - comes from bridge 3
You can continue to series connect these building blocks in any quantity you choose.The first bridge will always be + output and the last will always be - output.
Although I have not done this, it is said that about 200 of these modules will power a house providing your collector plate is large enough and your dedicated ground is proper.That's 800 individual diodes and 400 individual isolation capacitors plus a load bank of capacitors or batteries, and as large a collector plate as possible,don't forget about the earth ground it's a key element to success.
My plan is to incorporate this into a multi floor(at least 2 story)building with an insulated metal roof.
I have a circuit board I'm developing and maybe one day I will post it.

AlbinoMoose308 HiFiMan10 months agoReply
WHOA! 200 to power a house?!?!?! I've never seen one of these things give more than 0.5 watts! Not to mention there is only so many EM waves in one area, so unless you live next to the local radio mega-station, you won't get much power.

paywithlove HiFiMan2 years agoReply
what do you mean by isolation capacitors friend? also , parallel connect those caps? did u get this idea from http://www.free-energy-info.co.uk/Chapt7.html? how is your project coming? :)

techno guy (author) ammush2 years agoReply
Sorry, but this is small scale only.

jblanchard techno guy2 years agoReply
@techno guy -just because you limit yourself why should we
@hifiman- awsome my thoughts exact



PROsdfgeoff2 years agoReply
Mind If ask, but how does adding diodes help anything?
Diodes themselves have a resistance (very small, but they do) so they would drop the voltage slightly. Since the capacitor is polar (only works one way around), then surely you don't need them. To me this is just #1 but with two unnecessary components.

If there is someone out there with more electrical knowledge than me, please correct me here.

AlbinoMoose308 sdfgeoff11 months agoReply
the goal of the diodes is to block one half of the radio waves in the air so they can charge the capacitor

freethetech2 years agoReply
Correct me if I'm wrong, but isn't this the circuit (minus the antenna) used to convert AC to DC? 99% sure it is.

techno guy (author) freethetech2 years agoReply
This is the circuit used to do that, I made the prototype using the converter from a wall adapter, it really works for this.

PROjduffy54 techno guy1 year agoReply
Soooooo, you didn't design it. You literally just took off the transformer and called it your design. Don't say that.

Second of all,my grandmother could make this, its something someone with zero experience can understand.

Oh, also, power companies DIDN'T try to wipe Tesla, as there is NO SUCH THING AS FREE (significant) ENERGY!
This uses radio, micro, and other waves that are in the air from cell phones, wi-fi, and other wireless communications to power it. It's free to you, not to the planet though, it still requires power generation elsewhere. It's also not significant. It's like saying that the power companies are trying to discredit the existence of humans becasue of the tiny ammout of elecrtical potential generated by your body.

electronicz jduffy5411 months agoReply
If it is so that the energy that this harvests is from radio waves, how did Tesla use this system before the radio was even widely used???

freethetech electronicz11 months agoReply
Radio waves are naturally emitted. Also, note the above poster's other sources he mentioned.

PROjduffy54 freethetech11 months agoReply
Plus, even those still aren't technically free energy, it's free- to- you- energy, and finially, his main thing in wireless power was using frequency-matched tesla coils to transmit the power. These would still require power, it would just be wireless.

electronicz jduffy5411 months agoReply
Yes, it still is fun to do just as an experiment (not to create any significant power though).

electronicz freethetech11 months agoReply
Thanks for clarifying.

HiFiMan freethetech2 years agoReply

Yes it's called a bridge rectifier.

freethetech HiFiMan2 years agoReply
Thats what I thought. It seemed fimiliar.

KeithAlexander12 months agoReply
Well done for having the insight and curiousity to try this out.
Unfortunately, you have confused two different effects here and both are well understood by science. The first is that the earth is surrounded by the ionosphere which is a highly charged shell of atoms and molecules surrounding the earth; it starts at a height of around 50miles and is at a potential of around 300000V. There have been proposals that power could be tapped from this. In fact, what you have created is a working but inefficient self powered radio receiver which in the 1930s they would have called a crystal set. In effect you have rectified the many signals in the radio environment around your antenna and converted it into the dc current that charged your capacitor. The square arrangement of diodes that you've drawn is called a bridge rectifier and is a commonly available component.

If you want to make your circuit more efficient then I suggest that you look at using schottky diodes and a low leakage capacitor otherwise charging your capacitor is like trying to fill a bucket with a hole in it.

Thanks for your work and good luck with your experiments and your future.

PROsdfgeoff2 years agoReply
Since the sky gets charged, the ground also gets charged oppositely by laws of physics.

Um, explain this one to me.
If the air gets positively charged, then surely the ground also gets positively charged as there is a net decrease in electrons.

What you may be thinking of is if you have a closed system: If you move the electrons to one side, then that will create a positive charge on one side, and a negative one on the other.
This doesn't apply here as there is an addition of the solar wind (not a closed system), which by the way, according to wikipedia, has both protons and electrons, and thus no charge.

I'm not meaning to pick holes in your ible (ok, maybe I am), but would like to point these out, and that I don't agree with this.
I am not a physicist, so I may be wrong but:

My threory:

The facts:
+ve charge in the atmosphere
-ve charge in the ground (I agree with you here, I cannot deny it, because it works)

The Speculation:
The charge difference has to come from somewhere, and you suggested solar wind. I suggest a system similar to thunderstorms: Friction has the ability to knock electrons around. The direction of where the electrons go is determined by the elements electronegativity. Air, made up mostly of nitrogen, with a high electronegativity value of 3.006, and the ground (most other elements, like metals and such making up the ground) would have a much lower overall value.
What all that means is that when the air hits the ground (wind etc) some electrons are knocked out of the air, giving it a positive charge, and the ground a negative charge.

Anyone got any other theories?

PRO iceng sdfgeoff 1 year ago Reply
+1

-ground

PRO jduffy54 sdfgeoff 1 year ago Reply
Yes, that its radio/other electromagnetic waves below the IR spectrum. All electronics have a tiny signature, big things like power lines and cell towers much higher. It works because it acts like a cell phone/radio/whatever antenna. They take a teeny-tiny ammount of power at a specific frequency and amplify it, this takes a teeny bit of power from a lot of frequencies, and stores it so over time it charges a capacitor. That's why you get so little. Plus, EMPs from the sun, other stars, and the earths magnetic field may also play a part.

pbennett3 1 year ago Reply
How can we up the scale to power a family home of a modest size?

tamaran 1 year ago Reply
I would like to make a sterling engine that i can power my house with.
I have read they are relatively simple to make even for the non engineer type.
my question is once built how is ones home electrical sockets, appliances and the like connected to use this energy?
do i hook up the engine to my fuse box?
or rewire the house?

juanvi tamaran 1 year ago Reply
how are you going to do the sterling engine?
do you know sterling engines also need an energy source of some kind?
Stirling engines are not very efficient, thou fun to build and make them work with a candle

benji.abrams 2 years ago Reply
Look at what device #5 and a plasma ball can do here

paywithlove 2 years ago Reply
wasnt there a few people aware of this system by NT knew it was possible to scale it up in power and down in size? i think we all missing something important maybe.

itsthatsguy 2 years ago Reply

dude you just stole my ideas and findings, wtf, energy device 4 is described in MY instructable, and energy device 6 is described by me, in the comments of MY instructable, you even posted comments on it asking me questions, you cant just take other peoples ideas and work and say there your own, im reporting you to a moderator.

A link to MY Findings
http://www.instructables.com/id/Tesla-radiant-enrgy-upgraded/
Check the publish dates if you guys dont believe me.

CirceWelder itsthatsguy2 years agoReply
Yes I seen that as well he plagerized what you did, he even says thanks so he can use it in his IBLE. Some people cant think for themselves

techno guy (author) itsthatsguy2 years agoReply
I got energy device 6 off the internet so not from your 'ible.

itsthatsguy techno guy2 years agoReply
lol it doesnt matter who you got it from, it matters that you didnt give credit to anyone.

techno guy (author) itsthatsguy2 years agoReply
There, i gave you credit for number four of the generators, but I´m not giving you credit for number 6 because I didn´t get it from your íble.

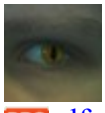
lis.tesla2 years agoReply
Tesla was a genius
I am one of his followers

PROblinkyblinky lis.tesla2 years agoReply
Very true...

Super_Nerd2 years agoReply
Would a spherical antenna do any better.

Super_Nerd Super_Nerd2 years agoReply
PS I like how you started.

"Now, if you are some of those stubborn people that don't think this is true or that it works, GO LOOK AT SOMETHING ELSE because this is not for you."



PROsdfgeoff Super_Nerd2 years agoReply
In general you want to have the most surface area possible (I think)
A sphere has the lowest surface area to volume size.

So no, a sphere is not the ideal shape.

Instead you want something that has a lot of surface area:
Corrugated iron roof (If it isn't grounded)
Heatsink
Bending the foil into fins, so you can fit more surface area into the same size.
etc.

Super_Nerd sdfgeoff2 years agoReply
Thanks

Super_Nerd2 years agoReply
Another indoor way. Attach a loop of wire to a sink faucet or metal pipe.