researchvision.us

iMechanica: Journal of Applied Mechanics and Vocational Training
Vol. 2 | No. 1 | 2025 pp. 1–5 |**ISSN: 3066-3474**

Theoretical Foundations of Energy Saving and Free Energy Generators

Sh.B. Imomqulov,[1]

R.R. Rustamov,[2]

[1] PhD, Associate Professor, Namangan State Technical University

[2] 1st-year PhD Student, Namangan State Technical University

Submitted: 18-April, 2025
Accepted: 10-May, 2025
Published: 22-June, 2025

Vol. 2, **No.** 1, 2025.
10.62762/MJAMVT.2024.000000

***Corresponding author:**
Sh.B. Imomqulov [1]

Copyright © 2025 by author(s) and Scientific Research Publishing Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Open Access

Abstract

While there are about 430,000 manufacturing enterprises in the country, the ongoing measures to produce and save electric current create problems as well as achieving common solutions. Therefore, new research is needed to conserve electricity consumption as much as possible. Improvement of conductors and reservoirs is necessary to minimize losses in the transmission of electric current.

Key words: free energy, Tesla coil, magnetic generator, electromagnetic induction, energy saving

Introduction

Free energy generator assembled from Tesla coils

The main obstacle in getting free electricity is the law of energy saving. Since there is an electrical resistance in the generator itself, in the connecting wires and in other elements of the electrical network, it occurs, according to the laws of physics, the output power is lost. Energy is consumed, and constant power from the outside is required to replenish it, or the generation system must create an excess amount of electricity, which is enough to power the load and keep the generator running. From a mathematical point of view, a free energy generator must have an efficiency of more than 1, which does not fit within the scope of standard physical phenomena. [1].

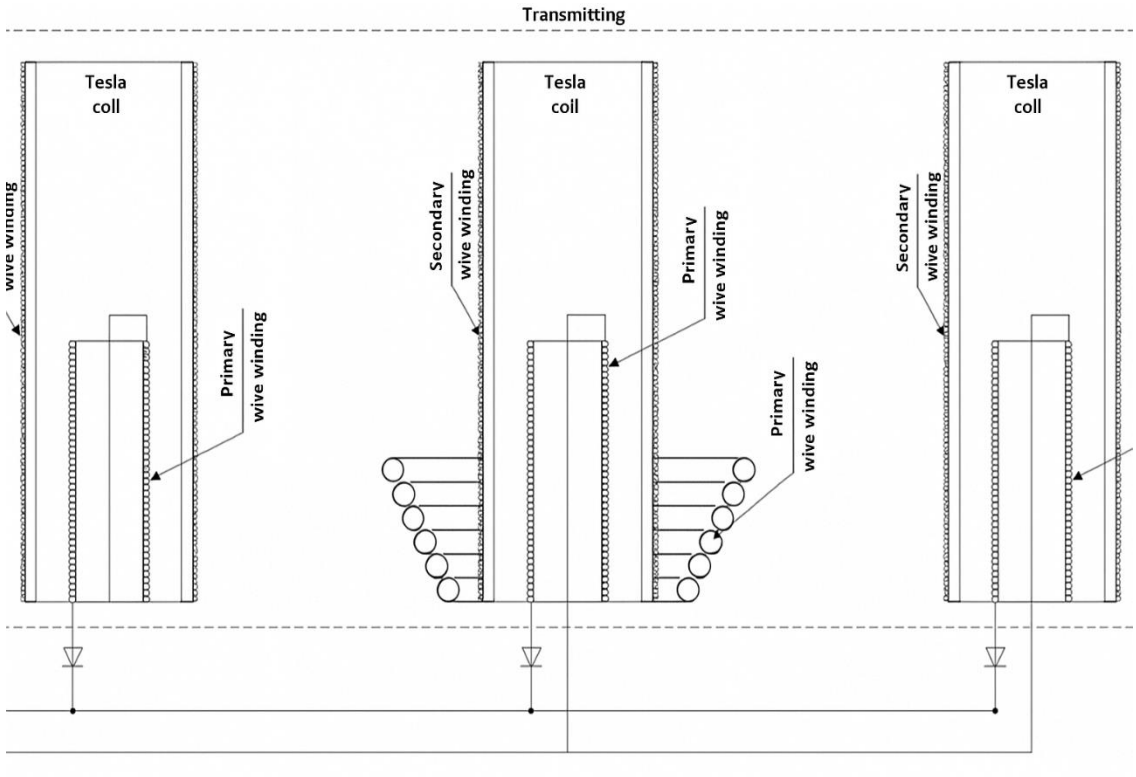


Figure 1. Free energy generator scheme assembled from Tesla coils.

Results and Discussion

The principle of obtaining electricity using a free energy generator harvested from Tesla coils is cited. This device contains the taking of energy from the ether, for which the coils that make it up are adapted to the resonance frequency. In order to obtain energy from the surrounding space in this system, the following geometric proportions must be observed:

- wrapping diameter;
- cross-sections of the wire for each of the wraps;
- distance between coils.

Today, various options for using Tesla coils in the design of other free-energy generators are known. True, it was not yet possible to achieve any significant results of their application. Although some inventors claim otherwise and strictly keep the result of their development strictly secret, this only demonstrates the final effect of the generator. In addition to this model, other inventions of Nikola Tesla are known, which are Free Energy Generators.

The effect of magnetic field and coil interaction is widely used in magnetic motors. And in a free energy generator, this principle is used to deliver the magnetic field to the electric coil, rather than to spin the magnetic shaft by delivering electrical impulses to the coils.

The impetus for the development of this direction was the effect obtained when voltage

was applied to an electromagnet (a coil wrapped in a magnetic circuit). In this case, a nearby permanent magnet is pulled to the ends of the magnetic circuit and pulled even after the power is cut off from the coil. A permanent magnet creates a constant flow of magnetic fields in the nucleus, which keeps the structure intact until it is torn apart by physical impact. This effect was used to create a circuit of a free energy generator in constant magnets.

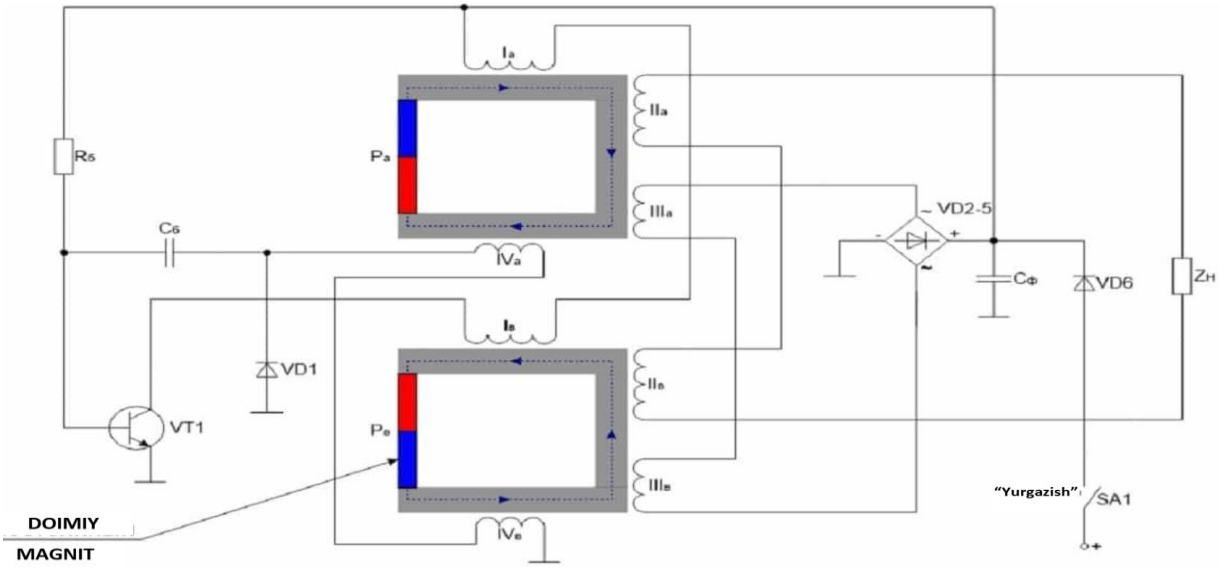


Figure 2. Scheme of a permanent magnetic free energy generator.

See Figure 2, in order to create such a free energy generator and deliver the load from it, it is necessary to form an electromagnetic interaction system, which consists of:

- Launch of Coils (I);
- locking coil (IV);
- feed coil (II);
- supporting coils (III).

Also included in the circuit rust are the VT1 control transistor, SB and Sf capacitors, VD1-VD6 diodes, RB limiting resistor, and zh load.

This free energy generator is activated by pressing the "start" button, after which the control impulse is transmitted to the base of the VT6 transistor VT6 and R6. When it receives a control pulse, the transistor opens and closes the current flow through the coils i, after which an electric current flows through the coils i and excites a magnetic circuit that attracts a permanent magnet. Magnetic field lines flow in the closed circuit of the magnetic heart and the permanent magnet.

EMF is caused by a flowing magnetic current in the II, III, IV coils. The electrical potential of the IV coil is supplied to the base of the VT1 transistor, creating a control signal. The EMF in the III coil is designed to hold magnetic flux in magnetic conductors. The EMF in coil II provides power to the load.

An obstacle to the practical implementation of such a free energy generator is the creation of an alternating magnetic flux. For this, it is recommended to install two circuits with a permanent magnet in a diagram, in which the power lines have an opposite orientation.

In addition to the above free energy generator, magnets have a number of similar devices

developed today by Searle, Adams, and other developers, whose production is based on the use of a constant magnetic field.

Followers of Nikola Tesla and their generators.

The seeds of incredible inventions planted by Tesla have sparked an endless thirst in the minds of job seekers to make fantastical ideas about creating an eternal engine and sending mechanical generators to the dusty shelf of history a reality. The most famous inventors used the principles outlined in their devices by Nikola Tesla. Consider the most popular of them.

Lester Hendershot

Hendershot developed the theory that the earth's magnetic field could be used to generate electricity. Lester introduced the first models in the 1930s, but they were never required by his contemporaries. Structurally, the Hendershot generator consists of two coils, two transformers, a capacitor, and a moving solenoid that are stacked oppositely.

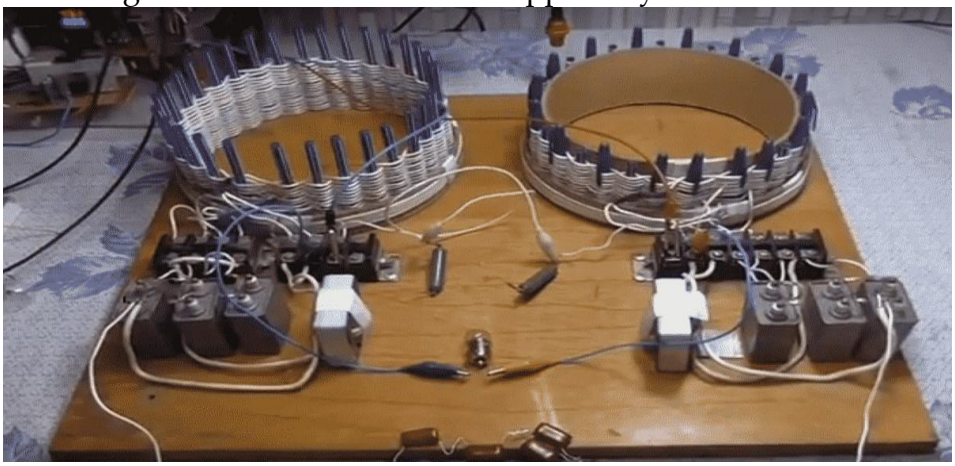


Figure 3. Hendershot Electric Power Generation Device.

The operation of such a free energy generator is possible only with its strict direction from north to south, so the compass should be used to adjust the work. Coil winding is done on wooden bases with multidirectional winding to minimize the interaction of cross-induction (in which when EMF is applied, the EMF is not directed in reverse). Additionally, the coils must be adjusted with the resonance circuit.

Bedini introduced its free energy generator in 1984. A special feature of the patented device was the Energizer—a device with a constant torque that does not lose speed. Such an effect was achieved by installing several permanent magnets in the disk, which, when they interact with the electromagnetic coil, generate impulses in it and are repulsed from the ferromagnetic base. As a result of this, the free energy generator received a spontaneous write effect. [2]

Later, the Bedini generators became famous for their single-school experience. The model turned out to be much simpler and not a big deal, but it was able to perform the functions of a free electric generator for about 9 days without external assistance.

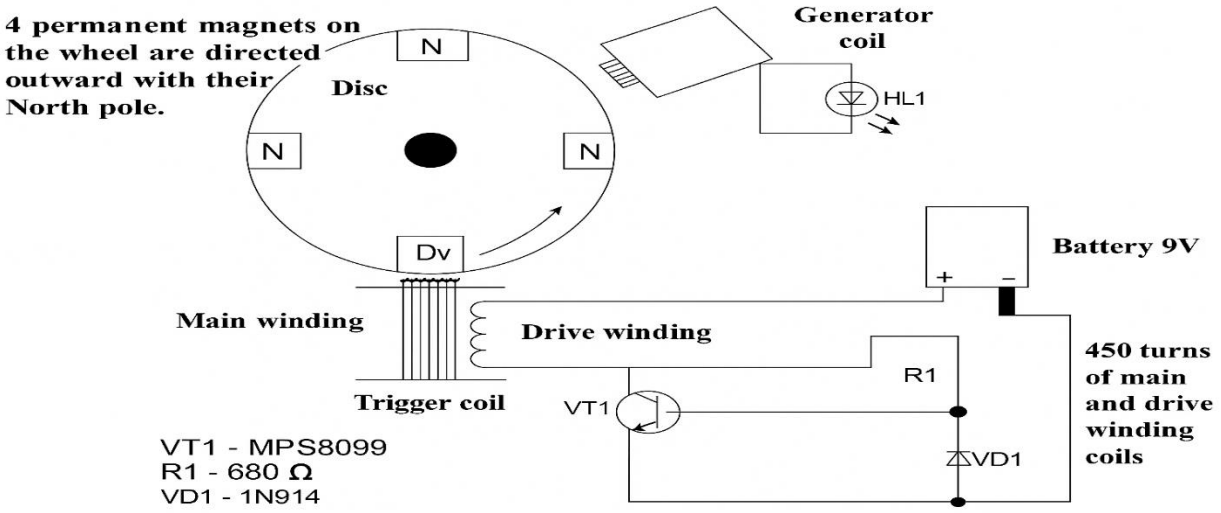


Figure 4.

See Figure 4, where a schematic diagram of a free energy generator from the same school project is shown. It uses the following elements:

- a rotating disk with multiple permanent magnets (energizing);
- ferromagnet-based and double-wrapped coils;
- battery (in this example it was replaced by a 9V battery);
- a control unit consisting of a transistor (VT1), resistor (R1), and diode (VD1);
- the current collection is organized with an extra coil that powers the LED, but it is also possible to receive power from the battery circuit.

As the rotation begins, the permanent magnets create a magnetic excitation in the coil core, which causes EMF in the output coil windings. By directing the twists in the primary winding, the current begins to flow through the primary winding, resistor, and diode, as shown in the figure below.

Conclusion

Free energy generators – theoretical developments by inventors such as Tesla, Hendershot and Bedini – could be an alternative solution to today's energy shortage. Although practical solutions are not yet concrete, research in this direction gives great hope for the future. They can be used to reduce losses in the power grid, to save energy and to improve environmental sustainability.

REFERENCES

1. Tesla N. "Experiments with Alternate Currents of Very High Frequency."
2. Bedini J. "Free Energy Generator Patent Description", 1984.
3. Bearden T.E. "The Final Secret of Free Energy."
4. https://www.asutpp.ru/generator-svobodnoj-energii.html