

1) **Everything in the file is free!** (Last update 28-10-2022)

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Utopia means the perfect society

1) Concept of free energy

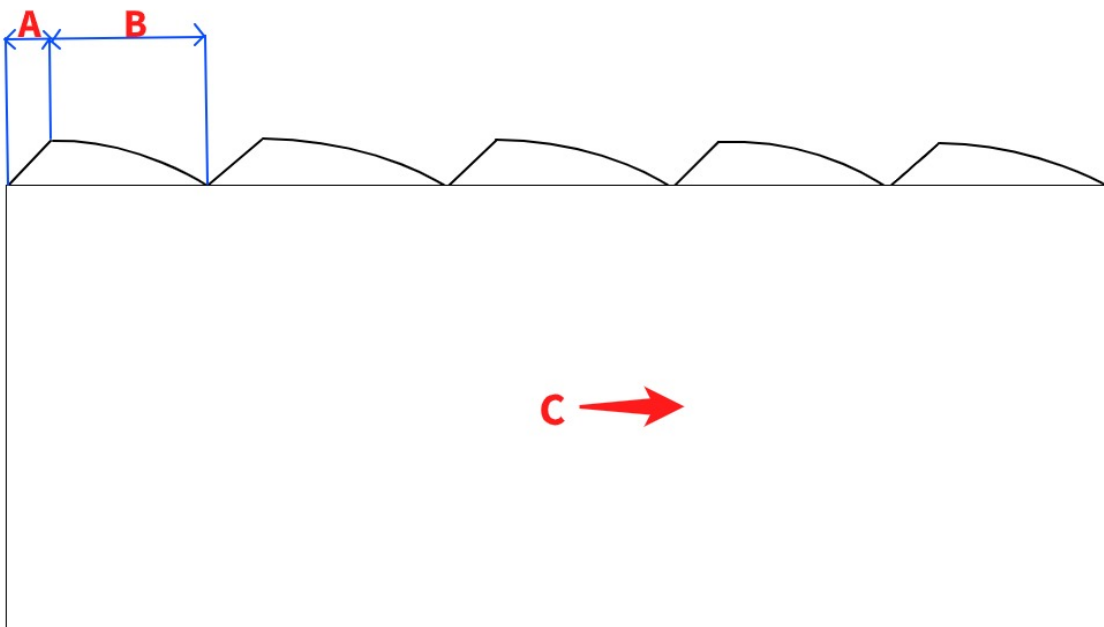
This idea was developed in 1980. The first thought was that you can eliminate resistance, you get infinite energy at your disposal. I created the law that a mass that moves is an energy and if a mass moves without resistance then energy is infinite. I then thought of 2 elements. Magnetic bearing and a vacuum system that would solve a large part of the resistance . Another thought was that energy is released after energy. An example :

you grab a tennis ball with your hand. Then you move the ball with your hand. What you do is that you move a mass with your hand (energy). In the end, all our technologies are based on that. But it can also be done differently. You only tap the ball once with your hand. What happens is that the ball keeps moving without you putting extra energy into it. And that's what it's all about.

I call the concept frequency or pulse motor .

You can divide this into two: a generator
a power station

A generator has its advantage because of its size that it can make use of magnetic bearings .

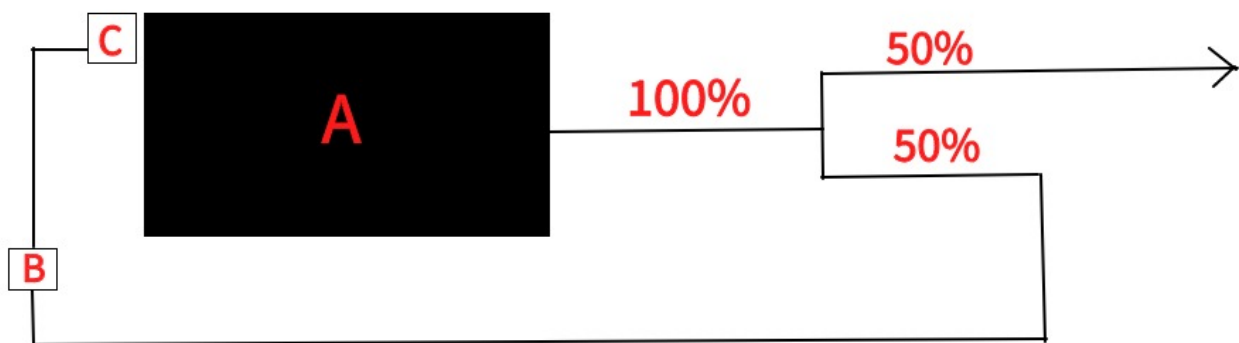


2)

You bring the system (alternator) to the desired speed. Then stop the drive.

You can see what happens in the picture. (c) is the energy released after energy, (b) is the decay (resistance) that occurs. Then by an electromagnetic boost (a) you correct the decay.

This boost (a) is created by magnets found on roller coasters. Only on roller coasters do you use multiple elements to create an acceleration and with the dynamo you only need one.



In the picture you can see the alternator (a) . the energy that comes out is 100%. Then you split the energy by . One part for use and the other part by means of a loop back to the Drive (C) . that 50% is fiction. I have never tested how this ratio should be.

By means of a loop, the energy goes to (b) which is a technology of a microwave oven. In the microwave oven is a technology that can blow up from small energy to large energy They do this by means of magnets and coils. You can compare it to a water dam. The dam blocks a small water flow and then a lot of water is created and this is what the microwave does with energy. Back to the previous picture. (b) the decay is also frequency or interval. This period that there is no drive (about 8 seconds) is used to turn small energy into large energy (b) and then send it to (c) the magnets.

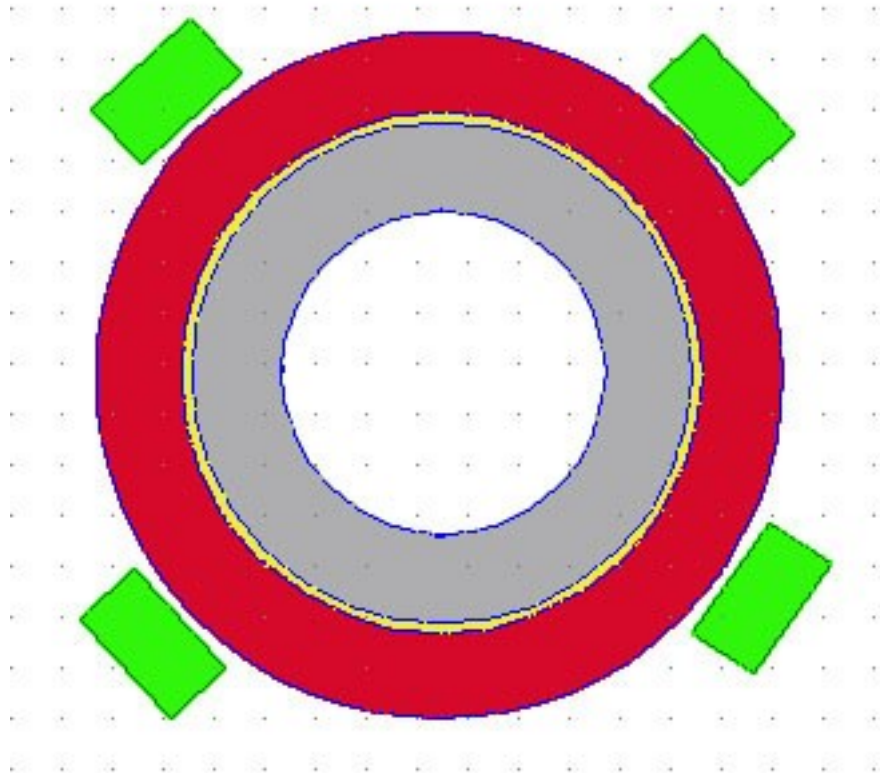
In the end you have free energy without using external energy sources. As for current energy sources such as wind or solar energy, I don't know what humans are doing is. As wind and solar energy are unstable.

This is an open source technology. Anyone can use this technology for free. No, I don't need anything for it myself. I hope that poor countries will also get clean and cheap energy.

3)

Update

Above is an example of 50/50 . Following the High consciousness world (voices in head) you can get a return of 80/20 . This means that the 20% that is meant for the drive becomes 100% according to science and that is a multiplication of 5. That means that 80% is also x5 and that you get a return of 400%. In addition, I assume that all scientists use a standard alternator. When I was 11 I thought what if you let the lighter parts rotate and not the heavier ones, that saves energy. Below is my own concept.



Gray is a magnetic tube with insulation around it (yellow). Insulation ensures that there is no leakage current. Red is the copper flush. This thickness depends on the magnetic field. Green are 4 or 5-arm construction with magnets . The positive pole of the tube is on the outside and the positive pole of the arm construction is directed inwards, creating an enormous field of tension between the 2 magnets. The green arm construction rotates around .

I don't know if it works, after all, I was a child when I came up with this.

4)

Update 2

I would like to compare my technology with another technology that was demonstrated decades ago at Dutch universities. I have seen a movie on the internet of a dynamo that did achieve an efficiency that was higher than 100%. Only the return was not to celebrate. The prototype only provided energy for ten lamps. This was because the alternator took 3 seconds to make a revolution. So it had too low a rpm.

I'm now going to tell the history of my technology + a calculation . At the age of five I played with Magnet Stones. You could do three things with it, make a train out of it, let them float on top of each other and you could push the same poles against each other to make a magnetite shoot away. When I was 11, that was in 1980, I saw a program on TV about future wars for energy. I immediately realized that if there was an energy crisis it would be the end of the modern world. In the same week the neighbor gave me magnets to play with. My imagination ran wild right away. In a split second I thought, cancel out resistance and energy is infinite. I immediately thought of 3 things, magnetic bearings (playing with magnetic stones) and vacuum. The drive was with magnets. This all happened in a few minutes. I then started to visualize everything but discovered that the alternator did not turn quickly. At that time I cycled a lot on the bike. Then there was a dynamo on it that created the energy for the lamps. If you cycled slowly, the lamp will burn weakly, but if you cycled fast, the lamp will burn brightly. So the alternator had to run quickly to achieve a high efficiency. The drive with magnets was dispensed with. In a split second I thought of a program on TV about a junkyard where there was a crane that could lift cars by means of a magnet, this magnet worked on energy. I then thought what if you make a propelling magnet by means of energy. Sure enough, in 1997 a roller coaster was opened in America that worked on magnets that reached a speed of 160 km per hour. I am going to use this speed for my calculation. The concept was then in my head, magnetic bearings, vacuum and a loop construction where part of the generated energy went to the drive via a loop. I tried to look at the concept from a distance in my head and came to the conclusion that quite a lot of energy went to the drive, which made the efficiency low. Then I thought, maybe you should use energy after energy. You bring the alternator up to speed and stop the drive. Then after 2 to 3 seconds you give another electromagnetic boost. I then thought what if you use that time to inflate a smaller energy into a larger energy. I then thought of flushing to stop the energy. Afterwards I had read that this technology was already designed for a microwave oven. The High consciousness world even that an interval of 8 seconds is possible. I'm going to explain this. If you are driving a car and you step on its clutch and take your foot off the gas, the car will keep driving. But because of 3 resistors you get a loss in speed. These are tire resistance, ball bearing resistance and air resistance. It takes about 1 to 1.5 seconds that you lose 1km/h. An alternator has only 1 resistance (ball bearing) and that means that after 8 seconds the speed of the alternator is almost the same as when you stop the drive. Blowing up from small energy to big energy also has its limit. During that process, I think you also lose energy. In the beginning, that is not much . But if the volume of energy increases, the loss will also increase until the loss is as great as the supply. Now I create the math . 160 km per hour brings you back to meters per second. You divide 160 by 60 and then you get 2666 meters per minute, then you divide this by 60 and you get 44 meters per

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second. You take a dynamo of 2 meters in diameter. You calculate the circumference by $\pi \times d$ and that is $2 \times 3.14 = 6$ meters. Then you divide 44 by 6 and you have 7 revolutions per second. If you compare this to an earlier prototype that took 3 seconds to make 1 revolution, that's quite a big difference. The speed of 160 km/h is relative. It can also be 200 to 300 km/h. The greatest efficiency is achieved by the interval. In this time small energy is inflated into big energy. A mass that moves is an energy but a mass that moves and encounters no resistance is energy infinite. My man says that even a 5-year-old child can make such a theory.

My theory told that Nikola Tesla was right. He also believed in infinite energy. My question is why is Tesla's theory that energy can be infinite not part of science. He is one of the greater scientists who has created the foundations for the modern world. A false theory also misleads science. Now all students at universities are learning that energy cannot be infinite. As a result, these students are the future professors, scientists and engineering, and they do not go in search of infinite energy.

What is science : Science is something that is constantly subject to change

Science is no more than a theory

Today, we still use steam train technologies to generate energy. For example, we use coal, gas and uranium to create steam that drives the alternator. This uses the steam train theory, an efficiency cannot exceed 100%. For steam train technology, this theory is correct. This technique, which comes from the 19th century, cannot use energy after energy. An electromagnetic drive can use energy after energy, so that this technology can achieve much more efficiency than a power train technology. A new technology requires new theories and this one is, a mass that moves and encounters no resistance becomes energy infinite. Unfortunately all Western scientists are still living in the 19th century and still think in terms of steam train theories. That is why the Dutch universities have rejected my concept up to 3 times. My hope lies in Asia and that they have scientists who no longer live in the 19th century.

I have the idea that there are forces (capitalism) that do everything they can to stop free energy. In addition, I have the idea that Western universities are being pressured not to start projects that create free energy. An example comes from Coen Vermeeren. This scientist has experienced that his university did not cooperate with a prototype that generated free energy. [Link free energy](#).

What are the effects of my energy. First you have to look at the cost price of the energy. You have depreciation of the machine and maintenance. Generating energy is free because it is a self-sufficient system. That means that the price of energy is very low. This allows the industries to work cheaper, making the products cheaper. The common man sees his energy costs fall, which gives him more purchasing power and in addition, the products are cheaper. This will raise the standard of living of the common man and will lead to economic growth.

How can you best approach developing this technology? I call this backward thinking. Think of it as a calculation like $1+1=2$. You don't start with the 1 but you start with the 2. You then start thinking backwards. The first thing you do is figure out which alternator you want to use, then the

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speed, then you look at which drive you need, then you look at how much energy you need and then you see how big the interval will be. In combination with an AI computer, it should be possible to have results within a day. After all, the technologies that are used already exist. No exotic technologies are used.

Then something else. It's about the generator, it uses magnetic bearings so there is no resistance and then you build a steel box around it that draws your vacuum. My question is does this system have resistance. After all, if a mass moves and encounters no resistance, it will continue to move forever.