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Free energy option and its relevance to improve domestic energy demands in southern Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to seek an energy option that would benefit the growing energy demands. Domestic energy demands in southern Nigeria had increased greatly due to failing power programs and seasonal migrations. The fossil fuel option is gradually fading away due to environmental pollution and recent dynamic cost. The renewable energy option had been celebrated with little success in the coastal area of southern Nigeria. **At the moment, the renewable energy option is very expensive** with little guarantee on its efficiency with time. The data set used for this study was obtained from the Davis weather installation in Covenant University. **The free energy option was considered.** The cost and its environmental implication for domestic use were comparatively discussed alongside other energy options — using the Life cycle cost analysis. It was found out that free energy option is more affordable and efficient for domestic use.

Keywords

Energy, Free energy generators, Renewable energy, Fossil-fuel generator, Life cycle cost analysis

1. Introduction

Alternative energy has the advantage that it can be conserved; do not harm or pollute the environment; do not deplete natural resource i.e. it is generated naturally and continuously replenished. **The sub-classification of alternative energy is controversial.** The generally accepted sub-classification of alternative energy sources include solar, bio-fuels, wind energy, biomass digester, geothermal, hydro e.t.c. Each of the classification shows varying challenges. For example, solar and wind can be affect by regional climate perturbations (Emetere and Akinyemi, 2015). The biomass option is dependent on biodegradable waste which may be gotten from living things or dead organisms. The biomass option has less green house effect on the social or earth surface than fossil fuel. **The inclusion of the free energy as an alternative energy may be appropriate depending on its source.** However, **the free energy option has been suppressed and not considered in the third world countries.** Based on established conspiracy theory, it is believed that free energy suppression is linked

to government, corporations, or advocacy groups ([Robert, 2000](#)). Hence, **free energy option has not been seen to be technologically viable, pollution-free, and at no-cost**. The inclusion of free energy as a sub-classification of alternative energy may be premised on the known advantages of the later i.e. sustainability, cost, less greenhouse effect, job creation and its economy viability. **In this research it was proposed that the free energy option has the potential to meet global energy demands in the third world countries.**

Remark : Bold-markings above and below are made by Adolf Schneider

Extract from the whole article

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3. The evolution of the free energy option

Free energy has often been mistaken for renewable energy. Literally, renewable energy is naturally occurring and we have it in abundance. The term 'free energy' is entirely a concept on its own. **Casimir effect** describes the concept of free energy ([Elizalde and Romeo, 1991](#), [Plunien et al., 1986](#)). This effect tries to give a better understanding of why an empty space seems to have energy that has the capacity to cause physical change on a real object. He considered two conducting plates that do not carry electric charge with space in between them. However, the plates need to be very close to each other for the effect to be seen. He realized that if the distance between the two plates is kept small, electromagnetic waves with a wavelength larger than the space between the plates will no longer be able to fit. This causes an imbalance of forces between the plates and its surrounding. In order to solve the pressure created, the plates are being pushed together. Therefore, the smaller the distance between the plates, the stronger the force exerted. This effect is said to have supported the existence of free/vacuum energy theoretically ([Razmi and Shirazi, 2015](#)).

Hendrik Casimir, (as well as other physicist) thought differently about the assumption that vacuums are void. He believed that fluctuating electromagnetic waves with all sort of possible wavelengths were contained in vacuum. Casimir then suggested that by putting two thin metal plates at an extremely minute distance away from each other in the empty space, vacuum energy can be created and this energy would cause a magnetic attraction/repulsion between the plates ([Lawrence, 2015](#)). **Free energy devices are classified according to their function and sources.** It can be classified into **two different types** which are; **ambient energy devices and Over unity devices**. Over unity devices are devices that produce more energy than it uses. In over unity devices, energy input is required but the energy output is usually greater than the amount of energy put in. The devices are potentially capable of producing cheap power, different modes of transport and generally benefitting the society. **Free energy devices are not capable of producing energy themselves but are able to trap a large amount of unlimited supply of energy from the universe.**

Free energy can somewhat be classified as an alternative energy source. Free energy is energy obtained from naturally existing phenomenon. The purpose of discovering ways to acquire free energy is to produce machines or improve on already existing machines and

make them run with more accuracy and at lower cost with little or no need for maintenance cost and these machines/ technologies will at the same time have no negative effect or cause damage to the environment. **Free energy can be obtained from various sources**; free energy in **thermodynamics**, free energy in **biochemistry**, free energy in **magnetic field**, free energy in **electrochemistry**, and free energy in **biology**.

4. Free energy technology

There are so many application of free energy in modern technology, ranging from wind generators to solar panels to pad charger to home earth heaters and so many others, some would be considered below. **Free energy Technologies** includes the **magnetic motor**, **Quantum Energy generator**, **Black light's sun cell**, **Kiril Chukanov's Quantum free energy generator**, **Solar hydrogen Trend's hydrogen reactor**.

Magnetic motor device operates on neodymium permanents magnet's principle. The magnet does not exert any power instead, the electric pulse that produces the magnet, straightens the atoms within the iron thereby creating a magnetic dipole which has the same effect as the electric dipole of a battery. The difference between the ordinary motor and electric coils is that electric coils generate the magnetic field. These coils waste the power by turning it into heat and the ordinary motor needs continuous supply of electric power in order to maintain the magnetic field. So there has to be a constant flow of electric energy to balance the loss of energy. Whereas, the former has no coils and thus, can be utilized as a free energy generator. In this case, the force moving the rotor is produced by using the permanent magnetic field of the magnets. The advantage of using the magnetic motor generator is the fact that no external power source is required, therefore made cheaper. However, it has a disadvantage of not being controlled electrically.

Quantum Energy generator was discovered by Nikola Tesla about 100 years ago ([Hopegirl, 2016](#)). This energy generator does not operate with fuel and uses about 1 kilowatt (kW) of power to produce about 10 kilowatts (kW) of energy. It generates its energy from the environment—vibrations, resonance and energy of frequency from the environment.

Black light's sun cell technology was discovered by a scientific organization named Black light power Inc. This device is said to generate electricity directly from water in the atmosphere (because the atmosphere has water content and this device changes hydrogen from water to some form of energy; gas plasma). The sun cell is capable of producing 100 billion watts from one liter of water. The Kiril Chukanov's quantum free energy generator is a device which has the ability to create ball lightning that can be used as an energy source. Solar hydrogen Trend's hydrogen reactor is a device made by solar hydrogen Trends Inc. and it generates energy from splitting water into hydrogen atoms and oxygen atoms and then uses the hydrogen atoms to generate energy ([Mills et al., 2013](#), [Mills et al., 2014](#)).

A German student **Dennis Siegel** was able to construct an **electromagnetic harvester** that gathers free electricity from the air. It soaks radiation from the environment, and it is able to recharge an AA battery. Using this he was able to gather free electricity from his environment. He was able to gather electricity from smart phones radiation, emission from WIFI routers, all sorts of machines and also power lines. This student was able to produce two versions of this harvester. One was of a low frequency while the other was of a very high frequency.

The one of **low frequency** had a **frequency range of about 50/60 HZ** signal, while the one with **higher frequency** has a frequency **range of megahertz and gigahertz** of radiation. He made use of the principle used in wireless transfer, that is, electrical current is produced when it passes through a wire coil.

Chinese scientist in 2007 invented the **cosmic energy machine** by reversing the Tesla application of free radiant energy. It **extracts energy from gravity** using the already corrected pendulum theory. The cosmic energy machine was also used to make a car that does not require fuel to power it ([Tseung et al., 2007](#)). Summarily, the free energy project could be in large or small scale. In this paper, we are more interested in the small scale free energy project.

5. Cost of constructing free energy generators for domestic use

In this section, the specification of available free energy generator and its rough cost is listed in [Table 1](#). The market price, local price, capacity and affordability were considered. The local price is the financial estimate if the free energy generator is to be constructed locally. Interestingly almost all its parts can be found in the market. However, the component mentioned under the local price may not be the entire component in the generator. Since this is not a design research we categorize other missing parts under ‘body parts’. It should be noted that the bike generator in market is more of supportive generator, so it not efficient to power the household appliances. The local price given in [Table 1](#) is for generator that could successfully power at least, the television, six energy saving bulbs and a fan for one-bedroom apartment. Definitely a higher capacity generator would cost more.

Table 1. Cost analysis of free energy generators.

Type	Market price	Local price	Affordability	Capacity
Bedini free energy generator	Not officially on sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multivibrator circuit ✓ 2 amplifier 	Yes	Power full home utility (Bedini, 1984)

Type	Market price	Local price	Affordability	Capacity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Motor ✓ Transistor ✓ Battery ✓ Electromagnets ✓ Capacitor ✓ Resistor ✓ Shaft ✓ Body parts <p>Rough cost \$559</p>		
Bike generator	On sale Rough cost \$369	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multiplier ✓ 2 amplifier ✓ Transistor ✓ Battery ✓ Electromagnets ✓ Capacitor ✓ Diodes ✓ 15,000 V neon transformer ✓ Shaft ✓ Body parts <p>Rough cost \$563</p>	Yes	Power full home utility (Bluejay, 2015 , Convergence Tech, 2016)
Free energy Muller motor generator	Not officially on sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rectifiers ✓ Hall switch ✓ Converter ✓ Battery ✓ Magnets ✓ Capacitor ✓ Diodes ✓ 15,000 V neon transformer ✓ Shaft ✓ Body parts <p>Rough cost \$543</p>	Yes	Power full home utility
Chas Campbell device	Not officially on sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Magnet ✓ Flywheel ✓ Rectifier ✓ Battery ✓ Magnets ✓ DC Motor ✓ Diodes ✓ Pulse circuit 	Yes	Power average home utility (Tseung, 2007, Lawrence, 2015)

Type	Market price	Local price	Affordability	Capacity
Papp engine	Not officially on sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shaft ✓ Body parts Rough cost \$572	Yes	Not known
Dipole transformer generator	Not officially on sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chas Campbell system ✓ Tesla switch ✓ Phi transformer ✓ Battery ✓ Clem motor ✓ Yves Mace isotopic generator ✓ Shaft ✓ Body parts Rough cost \$587	Yes	Not known
Zilano free energy generator	Not officially on sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dipole ✓ Induction coil ✓ Capacitor ✓ Battery ✓ Dielectric separator ✓ Inverter ✓ Plasma tube ✓ Shaft ✓ Body parts Rough cost \$537	Yes	Power 2 full home utilities (Vrand, 2015)
Quantum energy generator	Not officially on sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Neon sign transformer ✓ DC motor ✓ C1 primary tuning HV capacitor ✓ Electromagnets ✓ Capacitor ✓ Diodes ✓ Shaft ✓ Body parts Rough cost \$563	Yes	Power full home utilities (Unknown, 2014d , Unknown, 2015b)

Type	Market price	Local price	Affordability	Capacity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fiberglass ✓ Magnet wire ✓ Shaft ✓ Rectifiers ✓ Variac ✓ Rotor ✓ Body parts 		
		Rough cost \$563		

The cost and benefits of energy consumption in the third world country is dynamic in all cost factors that may be considered. This **cost factors are equipment costs, financing costs, total installation cost, operating cost, maintenance costs and the levelised cost of energy** (LCOE). The key driver for the choice of energy in the third world countries (TWC) is availability and affordability. The analysis of costs in TWC is very difficult obtained, hence, we adopted the simplified approach ([IRENA, 2012](#)) of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). The simplified approach is based on three indicators: equipment cost; total installed project cost; and the levelised cost of electricity ([IRENA, 2012](#)). The equipment cost as is more consistent than the installed project cost and LCOE because it is less dependent on the energy technologies and country. Equipment cost depends on a discounted cash flow which is a function of the time value of money. The LCOE is dependent on the competitive features of the utility scale. For example, solar PV module prices in 2014 were around 75% lower than their levels at the end of 2009 ([IRENA, 2012](#)). In the TWC, the prices of solar PV module dropped less than 30% due to importation cost and currency exchange fluctuations. Unlike the LCOE of solar PV module, the LCOE of biomass, geothermal and hydropower have been broadly stable ([IRENA, 2015](#)). The total installed project costs of alternative power generation varies by country and region. Hence it is expected that the total installed project costs should be more dynamic in the TWC. It is based upon this established financial principle; the estimation given in [Table 1](#) was calculated based on available cost data. The Life-cycle cost analysis was adapted to comparatively demonstrate the most cost-effective option among different competing energy alternatives. Hence, we considered the fossil-fuel option, the renewable energy option and the free energy option. The basic formular for Life-cycle cost analysis is given as (1) $Lcc=C+Pve-Pvr$.

Here Lcc is the Life-cycle cost, C is the year 0 construction cost, Pve is the present value of all recurring costs and Pvr is the present value of the residual value at the end of the study life. The Life-cycle cost is shown in [Table 2](#). The new load list of the household are television, ten energy saving bulbs, a small fridge and two fans (possibly to power a two or three bedroom apartment). The free energy option has the lowest Life-cycle cost. However, the cost of maintenance depends on the strict adherence to the minimum capacity of the generator. If larger household equipments are factored into the energy budget, [Agajelu et al.](#)

(2013) proved through the Life-cycle cost analysis that the fossil-fuel would be more economical. We propose that this result would be replicated in other southern part of Nigeria. However, it is important to state that one of the disadvantages of free energy generators is the noise level which is about 65 dBA@7 m when there is no load (Unknown, 2014d, Unknown, 2015b)

Table 2. Comparative annual Life-cycle cost for energy options.

Energy option	Lcc (\$)	C (\$)	Pve (\$)	Pvr (\$)
Fossil fuel generator	6160.0	500.0	5760.0	100.0
Renewable energy				
Solar option	1295.0	845.0	500.0	50.0
Wind option	1350.0	920.0	500.0	70.0
Free energy	1190.0	720.0	600.0	30.0

6. Conclusion

Aside the low Life-cycle cost for both alternatives under the renewable energy option, the weather conditions in southern Nigeria may raise the maintenance cost by 200%. The fossil-fuel generator is the device with a very low cost of purchase. However, its maintenance cost is high excluding the unquantifiable cost of stress to purchase scarce fuel in the third world. Aside, the cost, the environmental pollution of fossil fuel can no longer be tolerated. **The free energy option has the lowest Life-cycle cost.** However, the cost of maintenance depends on the strict adherence to the minimum capacity of the generator. The construction of free energy generator to meet the domestic energy demand in southern Nigeria is the best option and do not depend on geographical weather. **Therefore it is expedient for the government and private investors to fund the mass production of free energy generators.** The market population is huge and the potential for huge financial gain is inevitable both in the long and short term.

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