Free Energy Inventions

Plus some other Ideas

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How it started

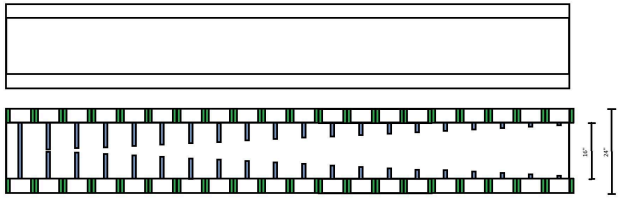
During the past few years I have been spending my time on and off the clock thinking of and designing some inventions. I started trying to think of products to sell as a source of income thinking that it would be easier than other methods. It started slow with some ideas that needed to be reworked and rethought through over and over before they became worthwhile. The success of it came with the continuous energy put into the skill and the development of knowledge to what makes an idea a good idea.

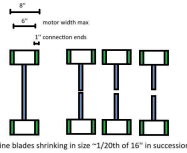
When thinking of inventions and products I started with thinking about who makes the most amount of money. Technology companies like Google, Microsoft and Apple have been very valued and profitable which made me think to start there. Tesla also came up to me as a more recent company that makes lots of money. I then thought about inventions, how do I make a technology related product profitable and if to do that I would need to think of something new and helpful. You're more likely to succeed if you have a design or invention that is patented and desirable.

My first idea that was related to cars was having a hollow tube or hole going through the center of a car. I thought of it like how a wooden board with holes in it would move faster and easier than one without holes. This was in 2022 and I thought about how the whole idea could be placed into cars, trains and planes. It turned out that there was an EV motorcycle launched on June, 23rd 2021 called the WMC250EV which did the same thing with a hole in it to reduce drag. They were trying to break the land speed world record. I didn’t find out about the motorcycle in 2025 when

looking up on the internet if some of my ideas and inventions already exist. Many of them did but I just haven't seen them before I thought of them.

It took me another year or two until I came back to the tube idea. I was trying to think of ways to design and use wind turbines for electric cars. I thought of how there could be a tube going though a car where within the tube we have wind turbines one behind another. I rethought how to place the wind turbines and that they could be like hub-less e bike motors just turned outside in. The stator on the outside with the rotor on the inside. The rotor and stator being very far away from the center allowing for air to flow through the tube. A mild issue with this design is how large the turbines bearing would be. I also thought of how the turbine blade sizes could increase as you go to the back allowing for better air contact with each turbine. A flaw to this design is how they would be when in car accidents. I didn't design a crumble zone but it's still possible. Another design addition to make it more realistic was how each turbine could twist and lock into each other so that they are more easily replaceable. The tube of turbines then slides into the center tube opening and is locked and secured in place from the front. This tube could work well in trains, on the tops of buses or in airplanes.

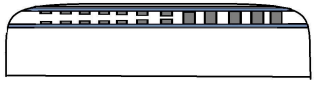




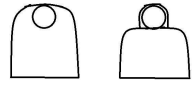
20 wind turbines (500-2000 watts each) Outer stator, inner rotor

Turbine blades shrinking in size ~1/20th of 16" in succession

Wind turbine tube train

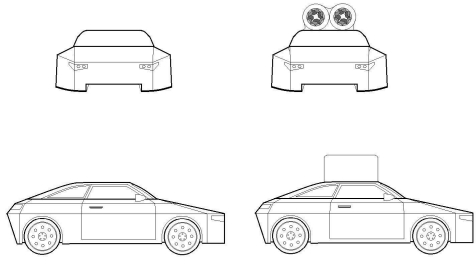


side view



front view options

Wind turbine tube on the roof of a sports car

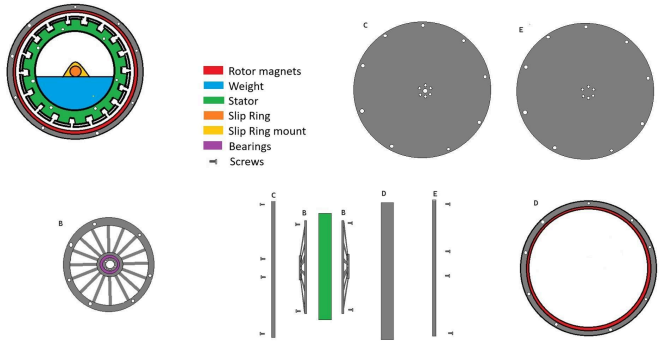


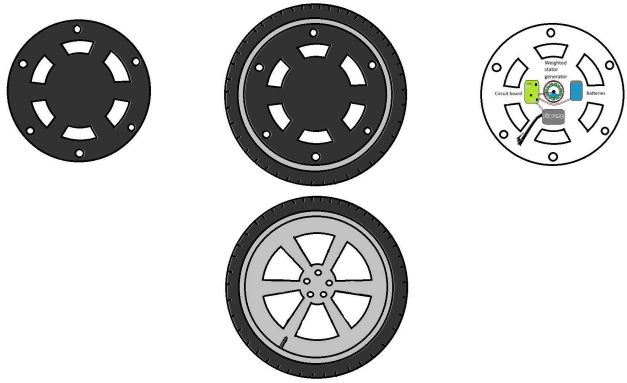
My most valued invention

In 2023 I was in my room when a voice inside told me about the weight within a wheel. I was looking at my e-bikes rear wheel where it said excitedly that there could be a weight inside the wheel and motor. I then don't remember exactly the whole conversation but it hinted at a weight and I ended up needing to connect how it recharges itself by holding down a weight. I was in my room later that night trying to figure out how to design one where it's like I was being watched psychically/metaphysically and someone may have said something about using a tube right as I was thinking of it. My initial prototype was that of a tube cutting out the center of an e-bike in wheel motor where around the tube was a bearing connected to the outer shell of the motor where the outer shell was weighted down so that it didn't spin with the wheel causing the motor to charge as a generator. I did not know anything about physics at the time and have never taken a physics class. I was convinced that this design was able to produce more energy than the vehicle used to keep riding. It was going to be a weighted generator in the front wheel with a motor in the rear. The design was going to produce an unlimited energy e-bike and I was making plans for a car as well. I then even came to realize that the weighted motor could even be connected as one with another in wheel motor, making a device that uses energy but creates more than is needed to keep it spinning.

I tried to make this prototype but never got past one part where I needed a metal cutting table saw to shorten a couple pieces. During this time, I thought I was going to be a millionaire making so much green

unlimited energy. I was just ever excited to get myself out of working the current jobs that I was. I posted the ideas onto the internet where they would keep bringing up facts like certain laws of physics and what not, about how it wouldn't work. I then came to the conclusion as well that it was going to end up working similar to just a standard motor connected to a generator. It was similar but it did cut back on the need for a chain and it would have been a more compact all in one device. My logic was how much less energy there could be to move this weighted wheel in your hands compared to trying to use your fingers to spin a gear on a similar strength motor. It could still work better than some and might have some potential unlimited energy possibility if tinkered or adjusted in ways.

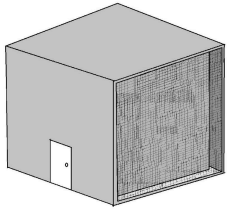


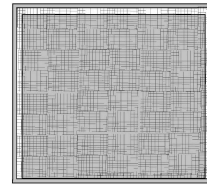


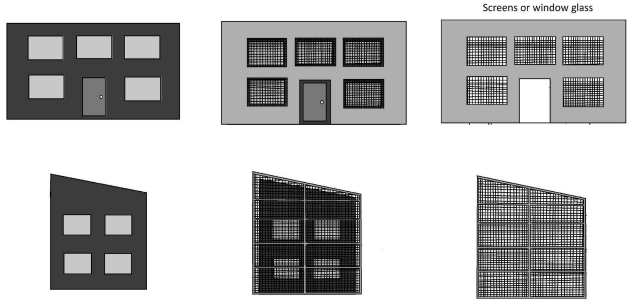
Here above is a photo of how we could create a miniature weighted generator to keep powering and auto air pumping a car tire. It would create the slightest additional unnoticed resistance to the wheel because of its intended use. There was also a picture of my finalized design for the weighted stator generator.

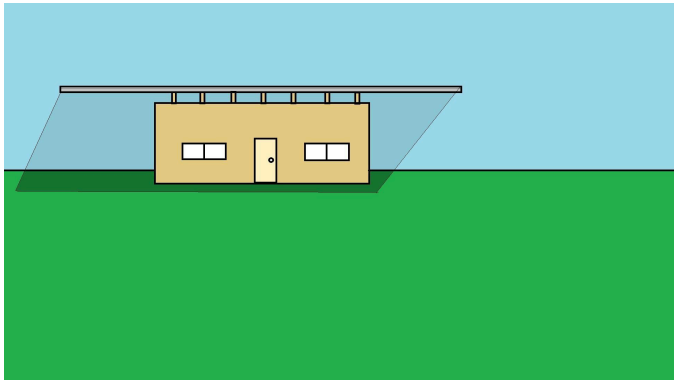
Give me some shade

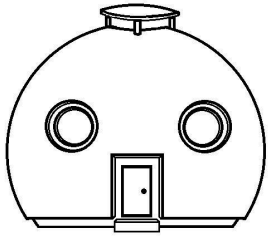
Around the same time as the weighted stator generator I was working on self shaded house designs. A year or two before I started any work I first got the idea. I was walking around the neighborhood when I heard an angry voice yelling from a distance about the second roof. I do not believe there was anyone outside. A couple months or weeks later I then got to drawing a basic picture of a house in the desert with a cloth above it creating shade. I was thinking about how much less electricity it would be needed to cool down a house that's already cooled down in the shade. In 2023-2024 I was drawing out pictures of how the shaded double roof can be a part of the house as if it was one single piece. I then came to realize that the sides of the house can also have these self shading second walls. The walls would need some air flow and there is a minor flaw in how the second roof and second walls may make out to be inviting for birds or bees to want to make nests and hives in. To solve that I design a house with bug screen sides and self shading on the top front and back.





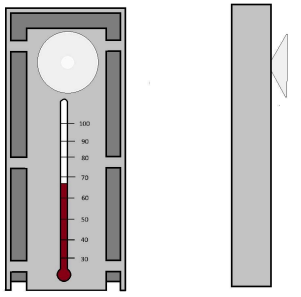

Screens or window glass

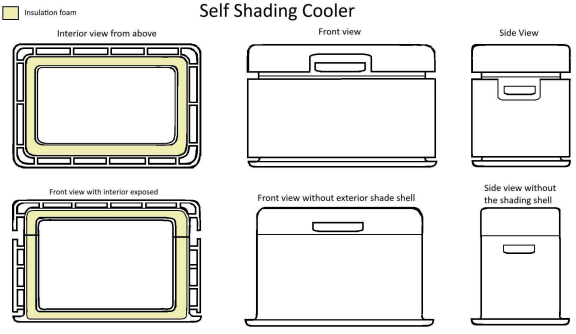


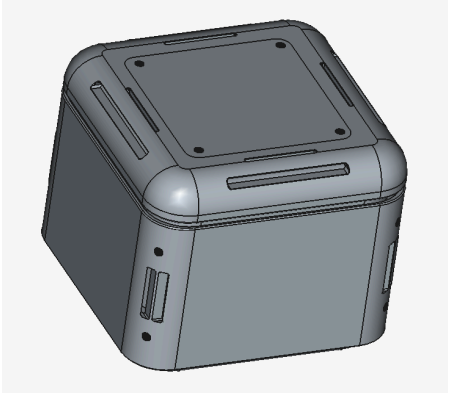


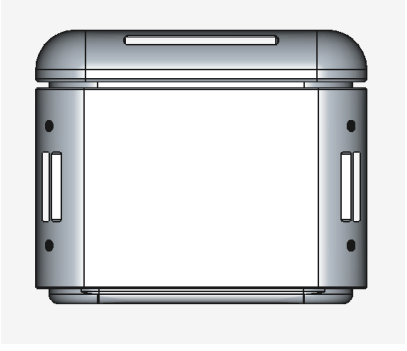
During these self shading invention builds I created and thought of the other ways to use self shading like in coolers and outdoor thermometers. I built a self shaded cooler and experimented to see how much longer it kept ice from melting in the sun. I used about a cup or two of ice and budget Styrofoam coolers. The self shaded one may have lasted about an extra 30 minutes.

Self shading window thermometer




Insulation foam
Self Shading Cooler
Interior view from above
Front view
Side View
Front view with interior exposed
Front view without exterior shade shell
Side view without the shading shell





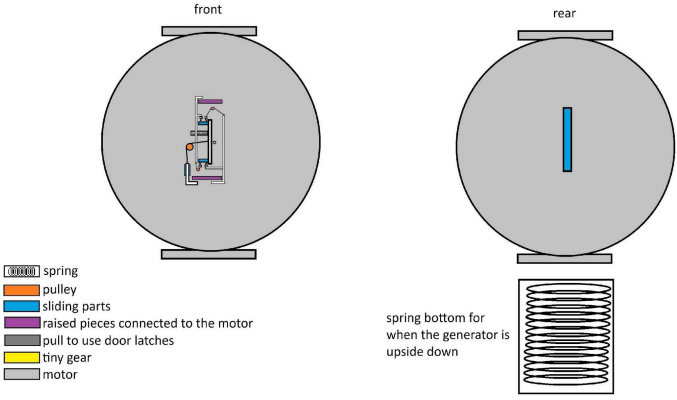
Step Power

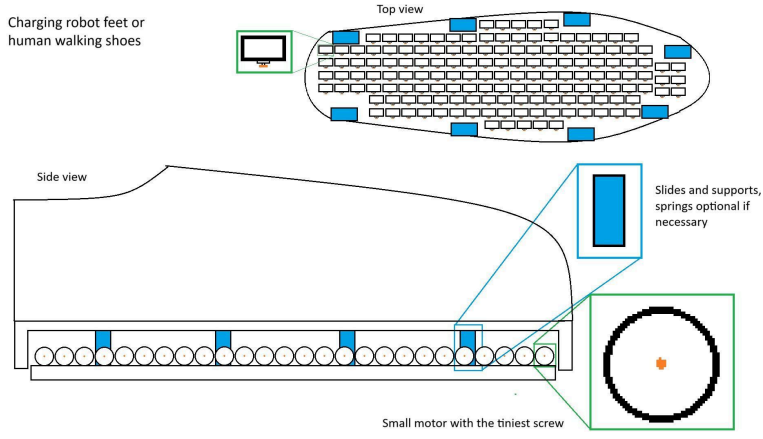
I moved into a new apartment in 2024. During that spring and summer I spent some time walking around the new area. One day when leaving the apartment, there were some voices talking about shoes that generate power or that I created a pair. After a week or a few months I came back to the idea where I thought that we could put a motor or some motors on the bottom of a shoe and that they could rotate with each step and have springs to reload. After thinking and working on the idea for a little while, I came to the idea of how we could maximize the amount of energy produced with each step. My main idea was that with each step I'm producing 150 lbs of gravity in each foot. I then thought about how high the kwh of a generator could be to be able to turn with 150 lbs.

With 150 lbs per foot being too strong knowing that we would need a spring to push back 150 lbs as well making the total weight force to be 300 lbs. So I thought that it would be 75 lbs of force per shoe as the limit in that design. I also thought about how we don't need a spring to push it back into place. I designed this mechanism to allow the rail connected to the generator's gear to slide away then come back together, resetting itself with its own gravity when you lift up your step.

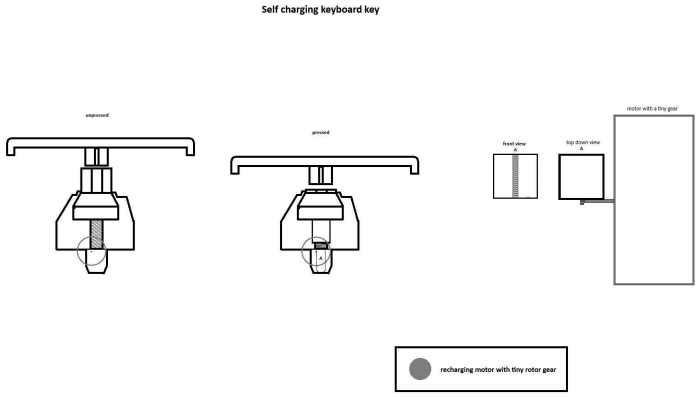
Within the picture below the parts are very small because I came to another conclusion, that we could have extremely small rotor gears so that we don't need to step and press 2 inch per step but actually get low enough to make 1 mm presses a thing. The issue with 1 mm presses is that if you have a strong generator

like 1 kwh then we would need extremely strong metal or materials to create the rotors gear and rotors stem. 1 mm presses are still possible and would be easier with more modernly realistic sizes like 5 or 10 watt motors. I also started designing that we could have 10 or 20 little motors as generators within each foot where we aim to press only 1 mm. I came to realize that this idea would work better for robots where the comfort of the shoe and its bend isn't as important. We could work with many smaller generators before we try something like 1 kwh 1 cm presses with 0.5 mm extremely durable rotor gears.

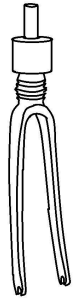


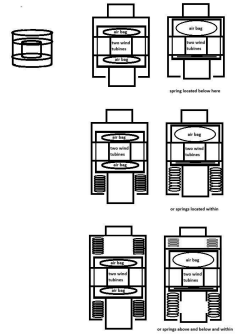


These low press step generators were also being designed for 1 mm presses on sidewalks, steps or for cars to drive over. I also used the extremely small rotor gear idea for self charging Bluetooth keyboards. With extremely small gears, the keyboard keys could rotate gears within the slim presses that we have today allowing for always charged keyboards and mice.



Another design that I came up with related to small gears and weight was that of generators connected to the suspension system of a bike. With all the slight or extreme bumps you ride you can create a small enough amount of energy, maybe something to extend the battery life of your bike's headlight. During around the same time I thought about how air could be used with gravity to turn turbines and recharge things. Here is a design of a suspension system that can recharge your battery using airbags.




air bag
two wired
valves
air bag
spring located below here
air bag
two wired
valves
air bag
or springs located within
air bag
two wired
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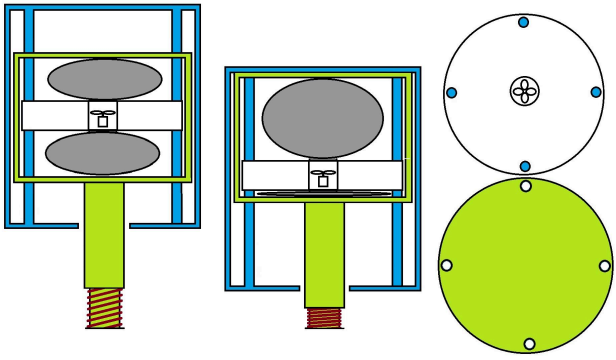
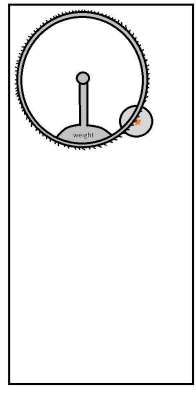
or springs above and below and within



Heavy Gears

In the spring of 2025 I was working on a few different projects, lift roofs and weighted gears. I was on my computer and it's like someone mentioned something about a weighted gear or that at that moment I spontaneously thought of how we could use a weighted gear in combination with a generator to create more power per rotation. I don't remember exactly how it happened. I do not write down every moment of my life because then I would spend too much time writing and not enough time living.

I started coming up with designs of how we could put a weighted gear inside a smartphone to have it charge as we are walking. It would have to be somewhere like on the side of your thigh between the front and back, as if your pant pockets are moved over quite a sum.



I also went on to think about where else we could use these weighted gears. I came up with a good

amount of uses like in flashlights, tv remotes, shoes, smartwatches, game controllers.

I put the project on hold for a few months knowing I did not have much more I could do with it, the idea was simple and straightforward. When I got back to working on it, I went forward with figuring out how many teeth are needed in the gears. It was mostly then being calculated out based on shoes. With feet, you rotate about 70-90 degrees of a circle. I used 90 degrees as my number to work with. I then started with teeth count sizes of 200 and 10 where the amount of rotation with each foot step would be 5. I upgraded the numbers to 400 and 6 giving 16.67 rotations with each 90 degree angle shoe step. The gear for the rotor does end up being fairly small but it's still workable. We could even move the gear teeth count to 600 and 6 or 800 and 6 depending on what we observe with some prototypes. I tried going online to find some gear makers who could make some for me but no one responded with a yes. I ended up trying to make them with a 3d printer but the 3d printer nozzle was not small enough.

For my shoe designs I left it at rough goals of having 1 or 5 watt motor varieties with 80-120 mm sized weighted gears. I felt those would give enough power to charge themselves or even charge your smartphone while you're walking.

5-10 watt generator and weighted gear for reaching self charging shoe power limits

To allow the shoes to charge your smartphone, I thought of how we could make pants that connect the 2 USB C ports of the shoes into one USB c cable in your pocket. I was sharing these ideas on reddit and have been getting more information towards my builds and designs. One person brought up that the pants design has already been patented. It was a very similar looking patent to charge your smartphone in your pocket using foot power.

Other ideas for the self charging shoes included, shoes with built in speakers, heated shoes and AC/heated shoes. AC/heated shoes could have worked with the upper as a thin air bag that gets heated or cooled allowing you to stay cool or warm as long as you're walking around keeping it charged. We would just need a very small ac unit.

The thin air bag AC/Heating would also have worked for heated Hot/Cold backpacks, solar airbag jackets, and even solar baseball hats that can be hot or cold.

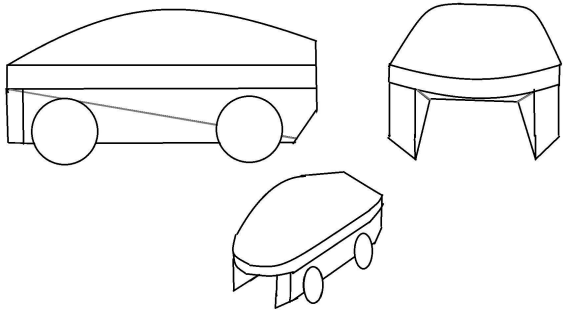
One other idea connected to Hot/Cold is an air mattress that has a built in ac/heater. It recirculates its own air and would likely cost less than your current ac/heating prices. You could even sleep with the

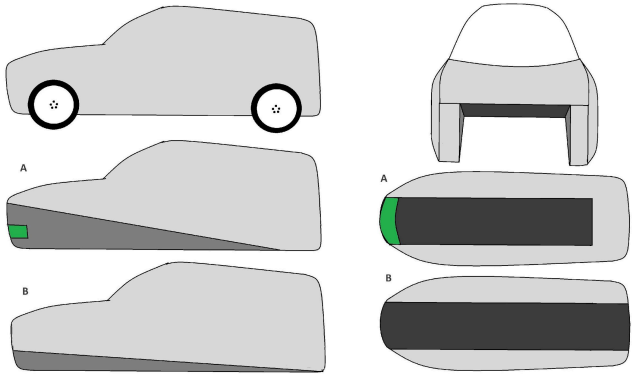
windows open and have your air mattress stay at 68 degrees.

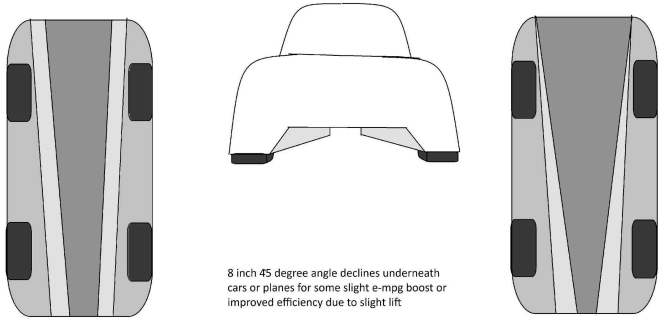
Lifted Away

In 2023 or 2024 I was rethinking about my wind tube idea. A voice inside was shouting and saying that people were putting surfboards or sheets of wood on their cars. They may have told me about the idea that it lowered the weight but I viewed it as something that people were just doing, I didn't think or care to go deeper into it since it's something that was not valued to me.

During the spring of 2025 I was looking into the drag of cars since I was trying to develop more around them. I discovered lift on the internet and realized that we could use lift to lower the weights of cars on the road. I came to think of a few ideas with lift bottoms and slim wings on the sides.

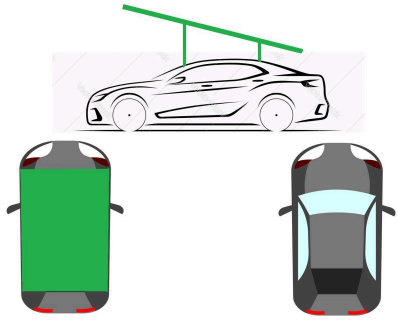




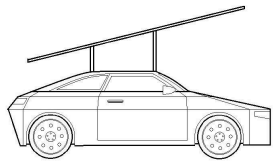


During this time when designing lift bottom cars, I did not know anything about which angle would be best. I did some basic logic that a 45 degree angle would hit the cue ball of air at the most upward angle. After discovering a lift force calculator on the internet I kept most of my designs at 15 degrees since one graph shared that it had the greatest amount of lift force. The

calculation of lift on the bottom of some cars was limited to about 4 degree angles since the bumper height limit is 22 inches off the ground. Going from 22 to eight inches gave me about 4 degree angles. Those 4 degree angle bottoms lifted off about 400 lbs when on the highway. At this time I also got to one of my designs of flat angled roof on top of a car. The flat angle gave more lift surface area, provided shade for the car and gave a large surface area for solar panels. The numbers for lift at 15 degree angles where something like 1,200 lbs lifted off when on the highway. At this time I also tried combining the lift bottom with the lift roof in one car giving a larger amount of lift like 1,600 lbs.



15 degree angle lift roof
(15-18 degree angle)



shortened before the front and rear crumble zones just in case you get in an accident

Right when I combined both lift bottoms and roofs, I came up with how we could have multiple roofs stacked on top of each other. I started designing small gas and electric cars to how many roofs they needed to weigh like 400 lbs on the highway. At 400 lbs, the cars would have much greater efficiency and have longer lasting tires. It was something like 3 roofs on a Honda Civic, making it 11 feet tall. Road height limits are 11.5-12 feet and the car would be slightly taller with the lift lifting it up at the suspension.

I started posting these on Reddit and was getting responses about the wind and the drag. I just didn't get it, I for some reason thought that since we were pushing through the wind that it would not affect how much lift was going on to it.

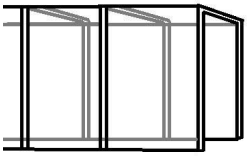
I ended up 3D printing 3 roofs for my toy rc car. I was planning on calculating how much longer the battery range was with and without the roofs. I tried making it as light as possible where the 9km/h speed limit made it harder. The numbers looked like the car would have 25 percent longer riding ranges with the additional weight and amount of lift.

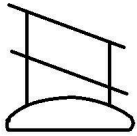
When test driving the experiment, there was this slight warm breeze that I was driving against. The toy

car did lift off two of its wheels. I was disappointed and they really noticed what they were talking about with the wind. I stopped working on the project for a little while.

One day I realized that all we needed to do was create wind proof tunnels for us to drive through. I then thought that it would be easier for trains than cars. I designed the idea that we could have seen through wind blocking tunnels. See through would make it more enjoyable on longer rides and would allow for the trains to be solar. These see-through tunnels could also have holes in them so that humidity doesn't build up in there with possible leaks. I started designing a couple of workable train models and their heights. Shorter trains would work better since they hold less weight and would need less roofs to support themselves. I thought of a 20-21 ft train that had 3 roofs making them 30 feet tall. The amount of lift was about 12,807 lbs at 70 mph and the total drag increased from 1,000 lbs to 4,000 lbs. If the train itself weighs about 13,000 lbs then it's nearly weightless and uses less energy to keep it moving. The motors also last longer and the extra 3,00 lbs in drag are worth the 12,800 lbs removed. I even thought of how we could have lift bottom version of these while keeping heights about 14 feet. The lift bottom version would need to go a higher top speed to achieve the same amount of lift as the other model.

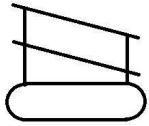
see through wind proof tunnels

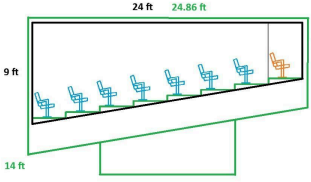




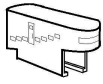
Lift angle roofs

Mag lev, short length



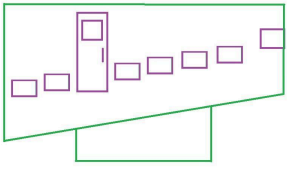


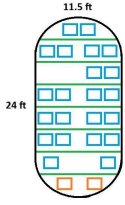
6.4 inch steps as each row of seats



Lift force

9,301 lbs at 110 mph
15,066 lbs at 140 mph
22,215 lbs at 170 mph

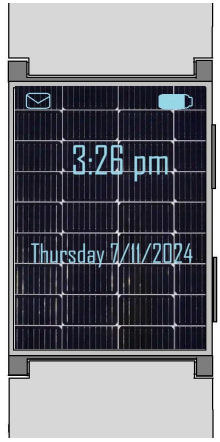




Smartphones

In 2024 I was in my room and was watching or remembering something about transparent OLED TV's. I then thought about how light can go through the screen and start charging out smartphones or smartwatches. (Originally I only thought about the phone but got around to including the watch.) I sent that idea to a few smartphone makers during that year and in 2026 nothing has shown up yet. It's an easy idea for smartphones since they could be charging as you're walking around and using them, especially in outdoor jobs. A transparent OLED display may not be brighter than the current OLED screen but who knows, they might have them in private.

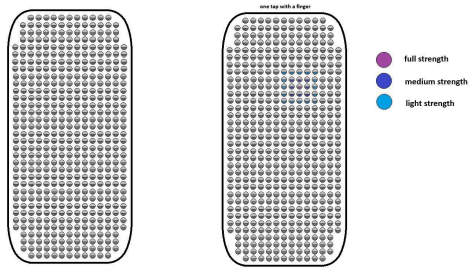
Transparent OLED also gives us the ability to hide the front facing camera without a camera hole. This even gives us the ability to one day want larger sized front facing camera lenses.



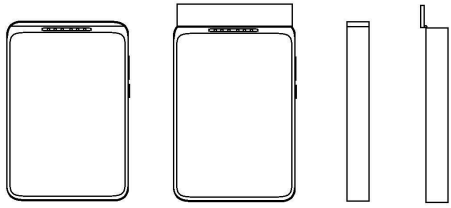
Transparent Oled touch screen smartwatch with a solar panel beneath the diplay

I have also thought of other ideas that are smartphone related like a smartphone with earbud charging built in, a smartphone with a hundred micro vibration motors allowing you to feel the vibration follow your finger across the screen, and a rear flip solar smartphone case that can be used as a kickstand. The smartphone case flips a solar panel above the screen to allow you to charge while your phone is in sunlight. This idea was patented before in a couple different ways. One way was a sideways flip out solar panel that doubles its solar surface area and a case that flips out to the bottom. Mine is different in that it flips upwards making it easier to still be used and it gives a second functional feature like the kickstand.

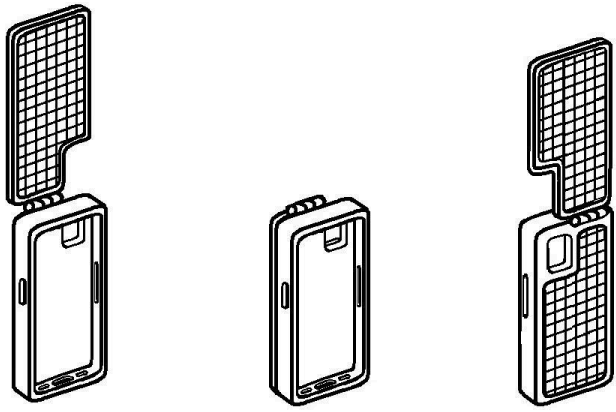
Lots of micro vibration motors within a smartphone



Smartphone with earbud charging built in

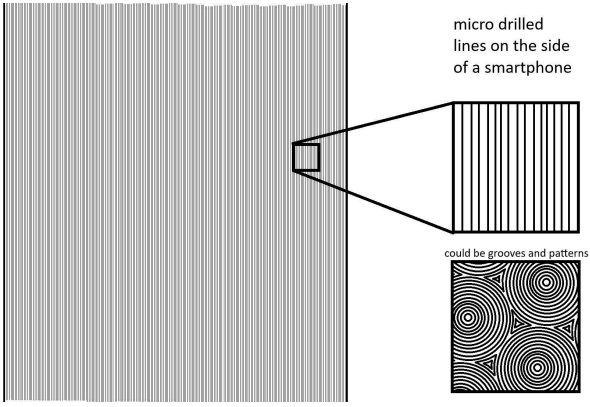


Magnetic closing top with electro magnet reinforcement locking for when the phone senses that it is falling



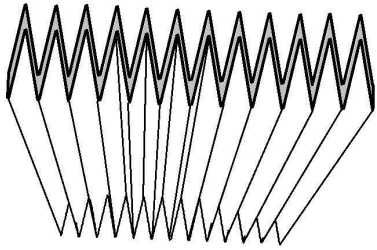
Front

Back


micro drilled
lines on the side
of a smartphone
could be grooves and patterns

Solar Zig Zags

Around August of 2025 I was working on lift roofs where I was designing how they could be turned into waves or zig zags increasing their surface area. With the lift calculator, increased surface area would not mean increased wind catching. I fooled myself for a moment thinking I could gain more lift this way. Although because of this design I stumbled upon creating more surface area for solar panels. I even discovered how we could halve the height and double the number of zig zags to maintain the same amount of surface area while making the zig zags appear as flat as a piece of paper.

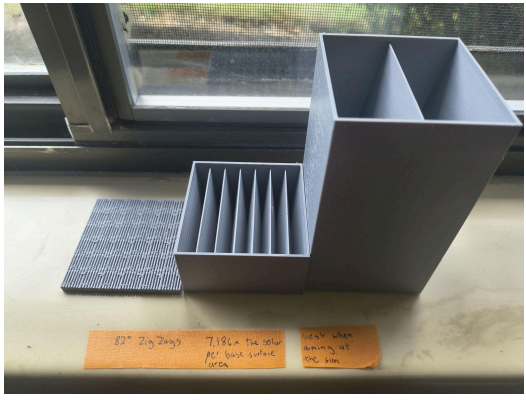


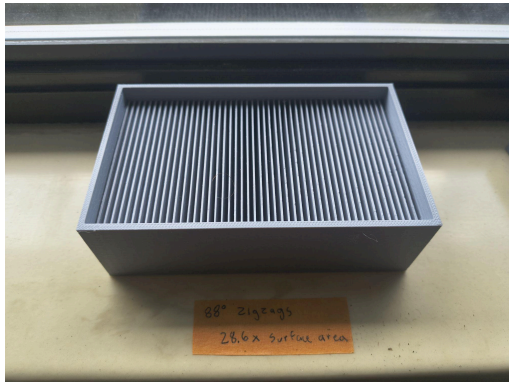
I came to get numbers like double the surface area with 60 degree angle zig zags. So a solar panel of 1 – 5 cm tall zig zags would have double the surface area of solar. This would work well on cars and houses.

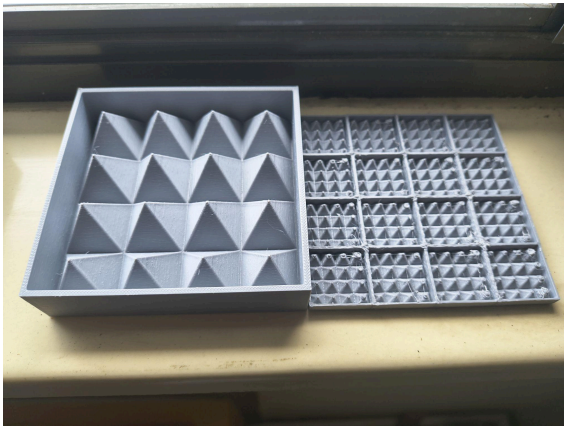
I even came to the idea of reaching 90 degree angles. 88 degree angle zig zags created something like 28 times the surface area and 89 degree angles gave us 56. As you approach 90 it goes to infinity but that is

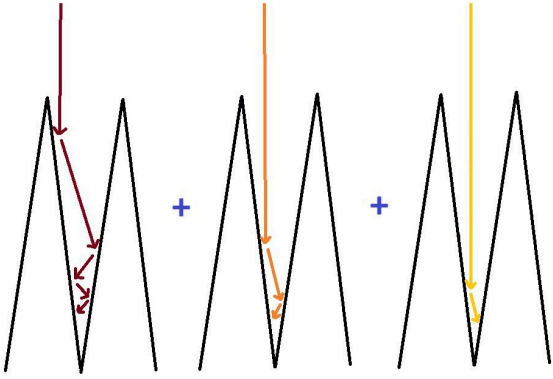
impossible with today's technology. These high angle zig zags solar panels I thought would need to be created so that they are always being aimed at the sun, like a sunflower.

These high zig zags solar panels could have been designed to be inside robot heads or on top of cars and houses. These zig zags could also have been created to be turned into pyramids either inverted or not.

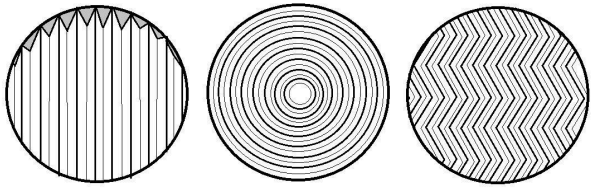


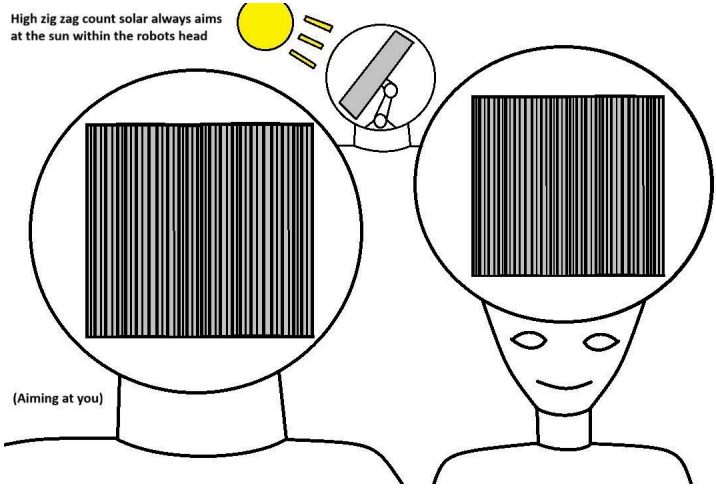






These zig zags can also be designed into fun patterns like circles or zig zaging zig zags. It turned out that someone put in a provisional patent and publicized a similar technology. Their publication was in spring of 2025 and their patent was approved in November of 2025. Their design was of 20 degree angle zig zags. If I remembered that all correctly.





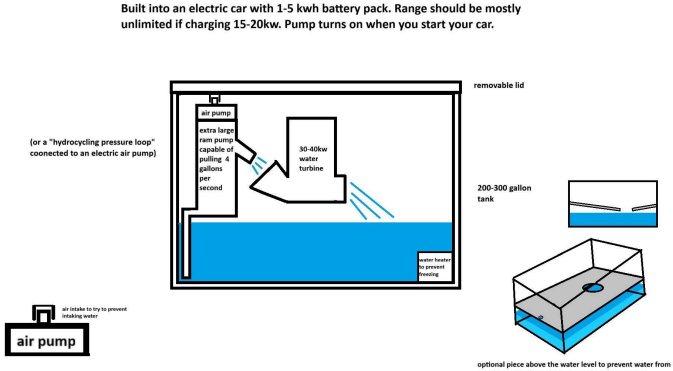
Free Energy Water Turbines

On the internet I watched a video of some guy using suction and gravity to keep water flowing. I also then saw other videos of a guy who used a bike pump to pump up air into this water pump. When he opened the valve after pumping, the strength of water flowing out was fairly high. There's also a ram pump out there that does a similar thing but without a bike pump.

If these water pumps are able to keep water flowing forever or at least a long enough time, then we have free energy devices. I put these together to bring about how it's possible that we could have unlimited energy water turbine cars and houses.

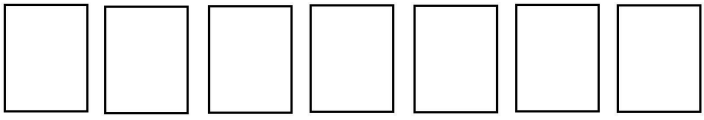
All we need is an electric air pump to pressurize an air tank connected to water in and water out. The amount of energy captured from the water out would need to be more than the amount of energy needed to use the electric pump to start the device every time it stops flowing. The water going out would go into a water turbine that recycles its water back to the pump that is sucking it up. For cars we would need to make sure the water doesn't splash around too much. For cars, I also thought that it could be 7 or 8 separate generators and pumps. Each generator is able to bring in enough power for each 10 miles per hour you're going. On the highway at 70-80 mph, you would have all 8 flowing, not allowing you to go any faster without your battery being depleted. This idea would allow for use to have smaller electric car batteries of 1 - 5 kwh and with unlimited range. This multiple generator idea also allows for one generator to malfunction while still

allowing you to be able to drive 60-70 mph until you get it fixed. This idea can work well at your home too where you have multiple generators for when you need more power and when one doesn't work your still with power.



7 free energy water generators for a car

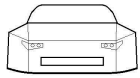
They turn on and off right as you turn onto a street that has higher or lower speed limits. They turn on by using a rapid air pump to initial pressure. If one of the pumps goes out then your unable to maintain highway speeds but you will have time to get them repaired or replaced. The generators charge a 3-5 kwh battery pack.

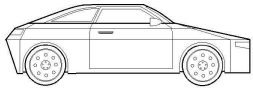


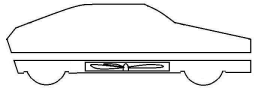
0-10mph | 11-20 mph | 21-30mph | 31-40mph | 41-50mph | 51-60mph | 60-70mph

Miscellaneous

Car with propeller underneath designed to lower its weight, lowering tire wear and tire pollution. Not designed to fly away and will use more energy than a standard electric car.







Air tunnel to feed a turbine under a car

1 degree angle lift roof car since 15 degrees would be too much without a wind proofing system. 1 degree angles would lower your weight by 400 lbs on the highway without any wind and lower it 1,000 lbs when going against some wind. The angle can be decreased with a front and rear suspension system that you use to adjust your roof's angle between 1 and 0. The roof can also decrease its angle with motors and what not. You would want to decrease the angle when expecting strong winds.

1 degree angle roof 60 SQ FT

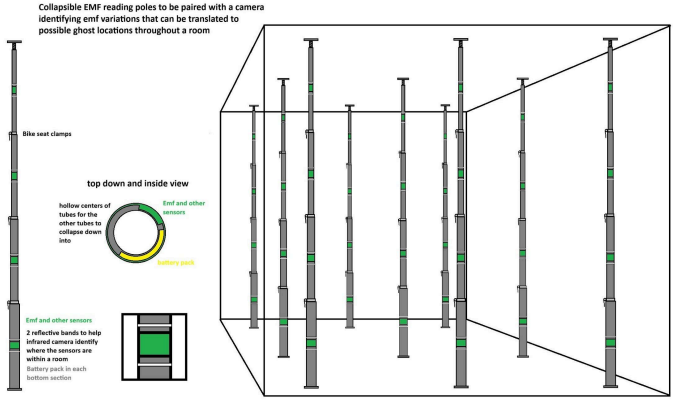
Roof provides shade for the car and 60 sq ft of optional solar panel surface area.

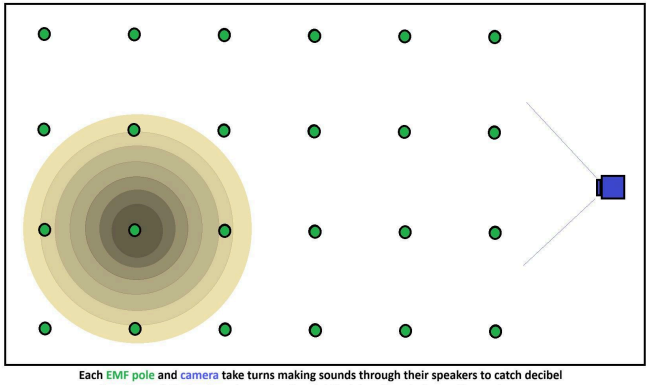
100 lbs of drag added on at 65 mph
400-500 lbs of lift at 65 mph

a can not drive against winds of 100 mph or they might lift up

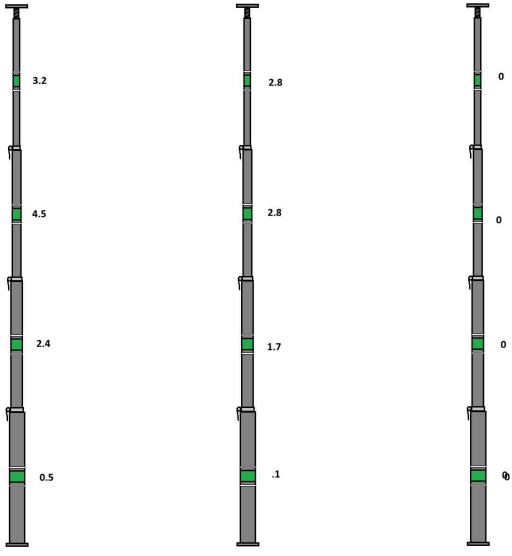
A car can drive into 40 mph winds and even improve their lift amount to 1,100 lbs of the highway

Emf poles to catch ghosts on camera. With enough emf readers within a room and the ability to know where each emf reader is, we can try to visualize any ghosts that may move through a room.

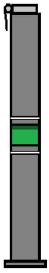


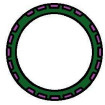


Each EMF pole and camera take turns making sounds through their speakers to catch decibel readings through their microphones to pinpoint their locations between themselves.



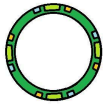
Bottom section of the emf pole



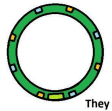


mini speakers used to measure distance between each emf pole based on the decibel readings of different beeps

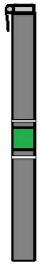
Speakers are needed in only one section. They are 360 so that microphones have more accurate decibel readings since the poles could be facing in any directions unless directed to be facing the same way.

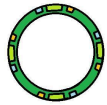


Emf sensors
Microphone
other sensors



All other sections of the emf pole

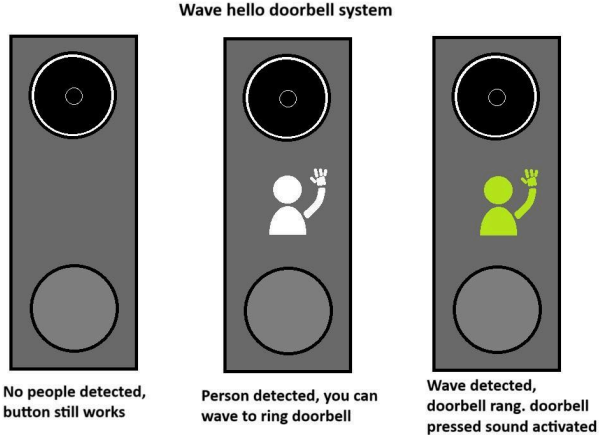




They could have 1 emf reader per section or more like 4

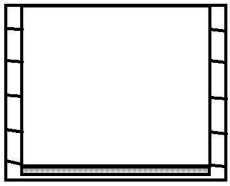
Camera or camera accessory can be designed to have microphones and speakers so that it's more accurately digitally mapped within the room

Wave hello to activate doorbells.

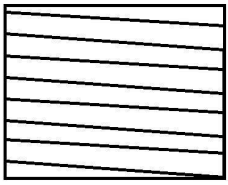


AC/Heat tubs with micro stone floors. Micro bubbles increase the surface area of hot or cold air with water and with your skin.

AC or heater micro bubble stone hot or cold tub

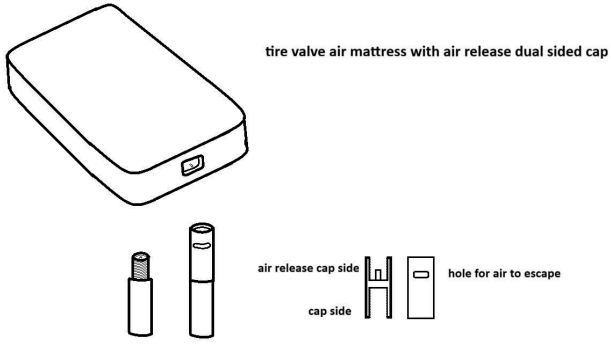


air stone or micro bubble maker

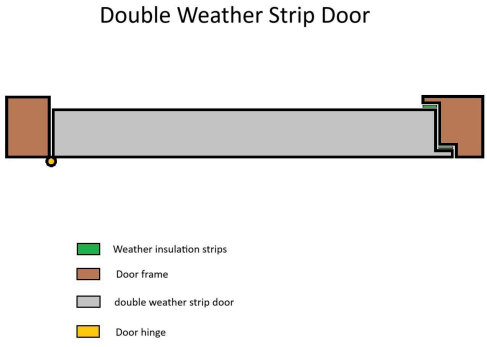


flat ac tubes wrapping around the sides until it reaches the air stone or micro bubble maker at the bottom

Air mattress with tire valve and a flip to deflate cap.



Double door strip doors.



Dual sided Smartphone upgrade with a larger camera behind the display