

ELECTRONIC AND MECHANICAL MULTIPLIER OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

FUELLESS TECHNOLOGIES
OF ENERGY GENERATION



FUELLESS ENERGY

1. «YMNEE» PARAMETERS.

Mechanical and Electronic multiplier power («YMNEE») is a fully autonomous electronic and mechanical system consisting of a motor and a generator.

OPERATING PRINCIPLE.

In this system the principle of multiplication of energy is based that less powerful engine rotates more powerful generator of energy.

TOPOLOGY.

This design used third type of topology developed by our experts::

«COMPLETE SCREENING CAUSATIVE LINKS».

In the «YMNEE» system forces interfering to rotation of a rotor are completely eliminated.

TECHNICAL PARAMETERS OF THE TECHNOLOGY «YMNEE».

- 1) The rated power: 1 kW - 1GW.
- 2) Voltage: 220V - 15 kV (AC / DC).
- 3) Frequency: 50 Hz - 100 kHz and more.

WARRANTY PERIOD.

The warranty period of the «YMNEE» is 10 - 20 years.

«YMNEE» EFFICIENCY.

Efficiency: until 10 000%

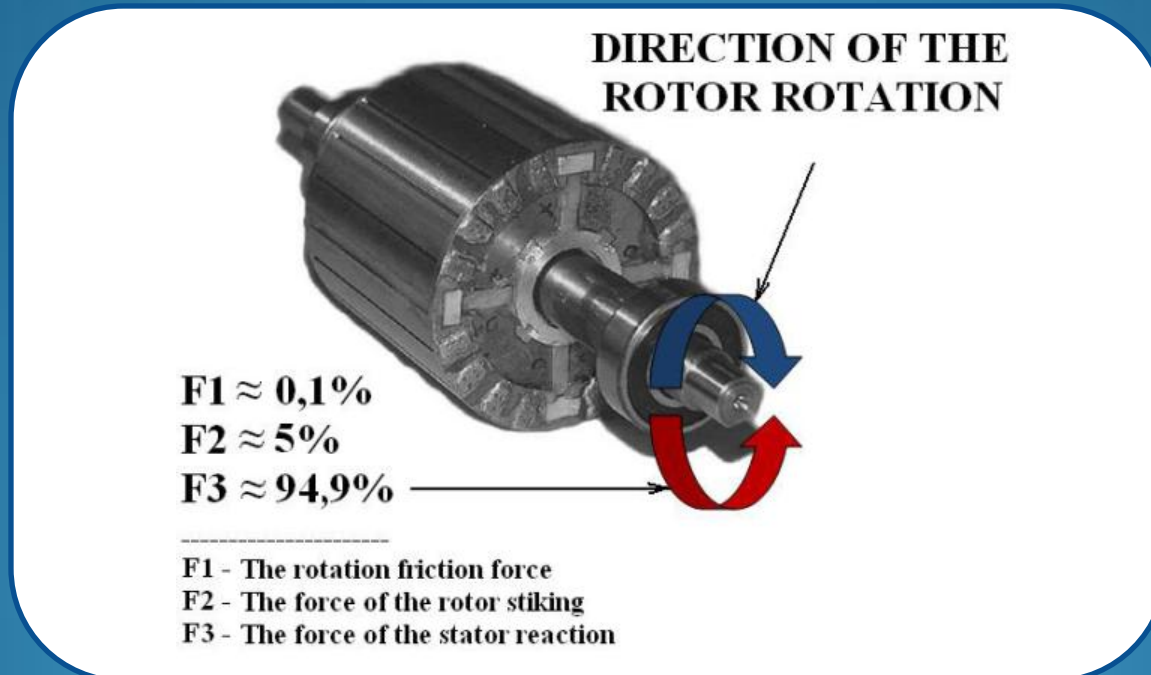
«YMNEE» COEFFICIENT OF THE ENERGY MULTIPLICATION.

Coefficient of multiplication of energy: $K=100$.

2. THE ESSENCE OF THE PROBLEM.

In the modern synchronous generators the shaft of a rotor is affected by mechanical energy: almost 100 % of this energy goes for compensation of forces that impede the rotation of the rotor;

- 1) **$F1 \approx 0,1\%$** - **THE ROTATION FRICTION FORCE.**
- 2) **$F2 \approx 5\%$** - **THE FORCE OF THE ROTOR STICKING TO THE STATOR**
- 3) **$F3 \approx 94,9\%$** - **THE FORCE OF THE STATOR REACTION ON THE ROTOR**
the reverse magnetooperating stator force on the rotor;
than more stator current than more this force.



Moreover 5-10% of the electricity generated goes to:

- cooling of the stator windings,
- reversal of the stator.

DISTRIBUTION OF MECHANICAL ENERGY
ON THE ROTOR SHAFT OF THE GENERATOR
(WITHOUT «YMNEE»)

F1 ≈ 0,1%

THE ROTATION
FRICTION
FORCE

F2 ≈ 5%

THE FORCE OF
THE ROTOR
STICKING TO
THE STATOR

F3 ≈ 94,9%

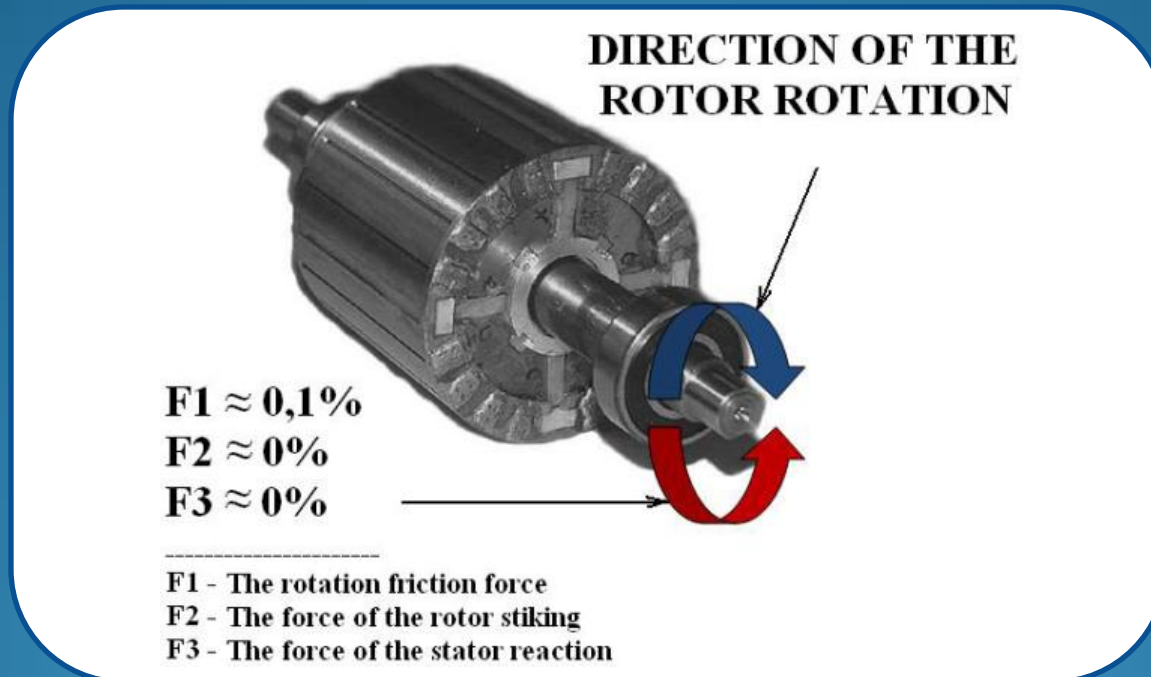
THE FORCE OF
THE STATOR
REACTION ON
THE ROTOR

ALMOST 100 %
OF MECHANICAL ENERGY IS SPENT FOR COMPENSATION
OFF COUNTERACTING FORCES INSIDE THE GENERATOR

3. «YMNEE» TECHNOLOGY.

The developed by our scientists «YMNEE» technology allows to eliminate inside the generator the following forces:

- 1) $F_2 \approx 0\%$ - THE FORCE OF THE ROTOR STICKING TO THE STATOR
- 2) $F_3 \approx 0\%$ - THE FORCE OF THE STATOR REACTION ON THE ROTOR



In a system with technology «YMNEE»:

- 1) the rotation friction force $F_1 \approx 0,1\%$ is present only.
- 2) on 99,9% of the mechanical energy on the generator shaft requires less than in ordinary synchronous generator.

DISTRIBUTION OF MECHANICAL ENERGY
ON THE ROTOR SHAFT OF THE GENERATOR
(WITH «YMNEE»)

F1 ≈ 0,1%

THE ROTATION
FRICTION
FORCE

F2 ≈ 0%

THE FORCE OF
THE ROTOR
STICKING TO
THE STATOR

F3 ≈ 0%

THE FORCE OF
THE STATOR
REACTION ON
THE ROTOR

F4 ≈ 99,9%

FORCE USEFUL
(without energy on cooling)

≈ 0,1 %

OF MECHANICAL ENERGY IS SPENT FOR COMPENSATION
OFF COUNTERACTING FORCES INSIDE THE GENERATOR

≈ 99,9%

OF THE MECHANICAL
ENERGY IS CONVERTED
INTO ELECTRICAL POWER
(without energy on cooling)

Therefore the engine-1kW can rotate the generator-100kW under loading
(electric power multiplication).

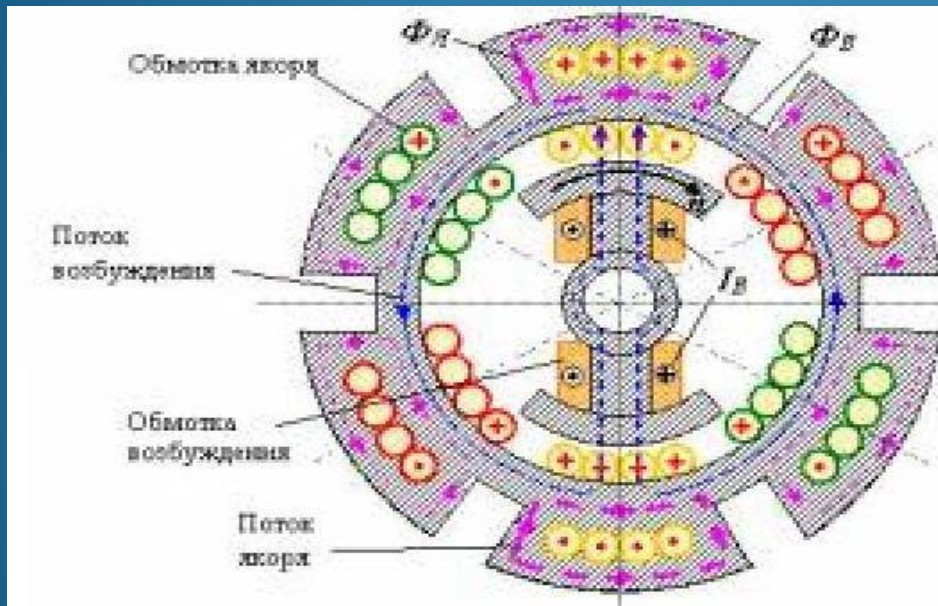
4. KNOW-HOW ESSENCE.

The task of perfecting of the electrical machines is achieved by the:

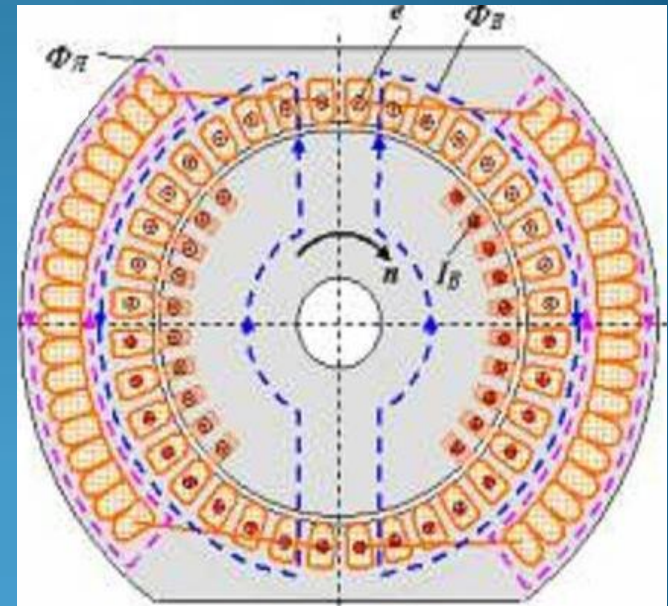
- 1) mechanical modernization of the electric machine stator,
- 2) using of the topological winding.

Production of the generator stator is the KNOW-HOW.

General view of the generator stator and magnetic rotor.



The three-phase generator in a section.



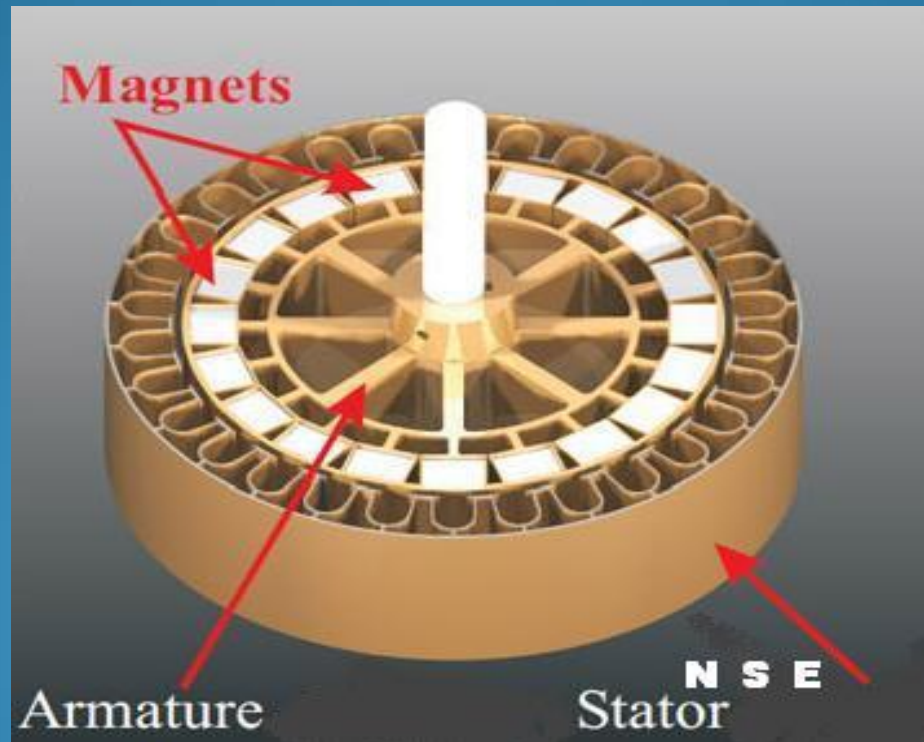
The single-phase generator in a section.

4. FEATURE OF «YMNEE» PRODUCTION IN THE FACILITATED FORM.

With the use of our KNOW-HOW the rotor turns with no effort so it can be implemented in a lightweight form.

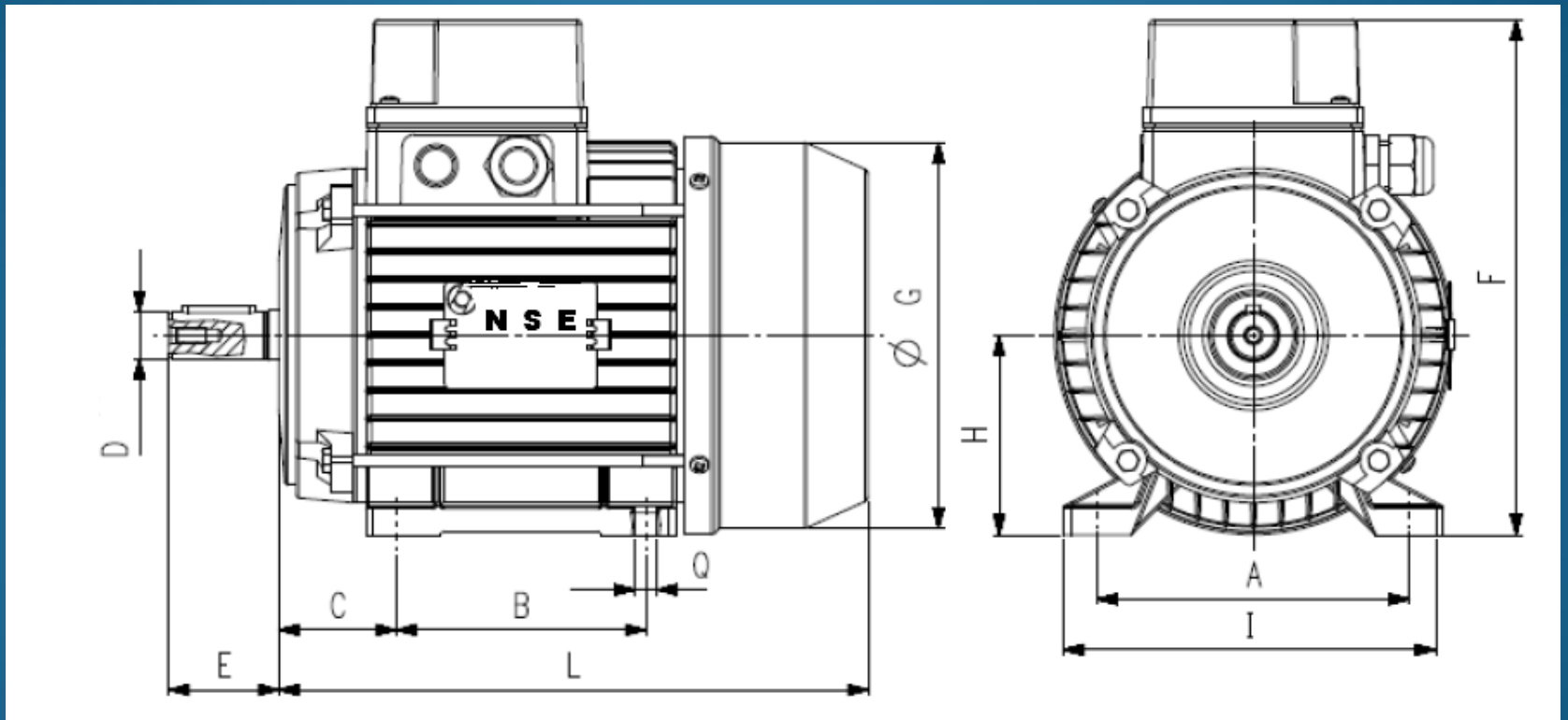
All other parts of the energy multiplier also can be made in a lightweight form with the use of the lighter materials and alloys. So our generator is less than the weight of modern generators in 5-10 times.

One of the embodiments facilitated permanent magnet rotor.



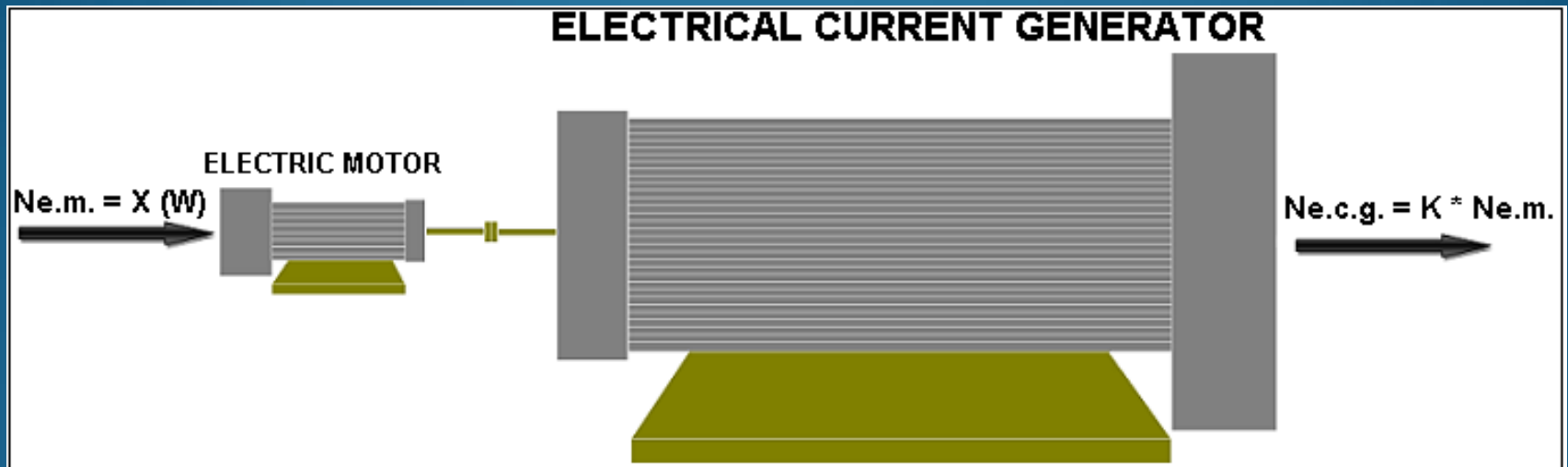
5. THE GENERATOR GENERAL DRAWING IN AN ASSEMBLED FORM.

Sizes vary depending on the specifications of manufacturing.



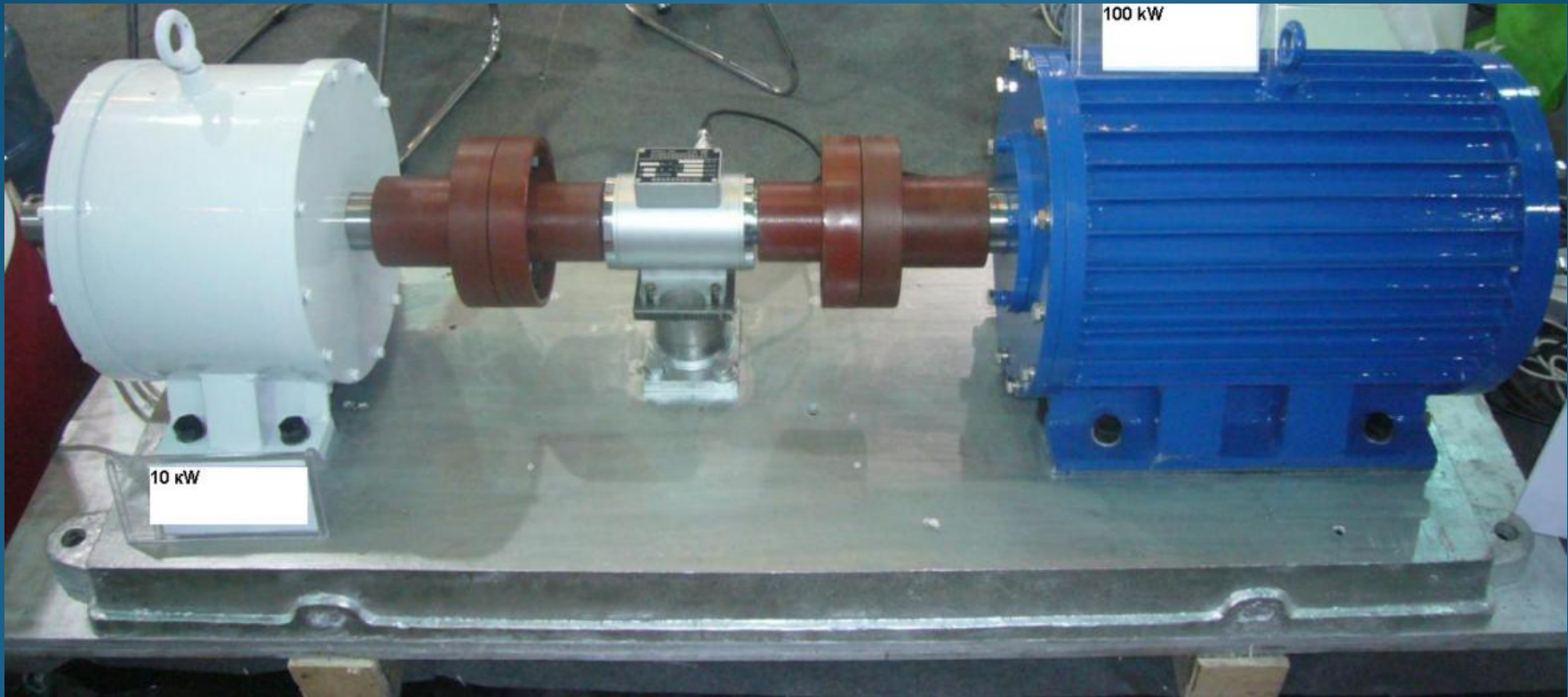
6. THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE «YMNEE» SYSTEM.

«YMNEE» is the system from the engine and the generator.



- Ne.m. – engine capacity.
- Ne.c.g. – PMG capacity.
- $K=100$ – coefficient of the energy multiplication.

7. «YMNEE» CONSTRUCTION.



HARDWARE PRIME COST «YMNEE».

Hardware cost of industrial release makes: \$30 - \$50 for 1 kW of the equipment.

Example. Hardware prime cost YMNEE-100kW: \$3 000 – \$5 000.


Wholesale price YMNEE-100kW: \$50 000 – \$100 000.

COST PRICE OF THE GENERATING ELECTRICITY BY THE «YMNEE» SYSTEM:

\$0,000001 / 1kW.

8. ADVANTAGES OF THE POWER PLANT WITH «YMNEE» TECHNOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POWER PLANTS

COMPARISON PARAMETER		YMNEE	Nuclear power plants	Thermal power plants	Hydroelectric power stations	Solar power stations	Wind power plants
							
1.	Cost of power plant with a power of 1 million kW, [billion \$]:	0.9	1.5-2	1.5-2	2	3.27	2.25
2.	Prime cost of the made energy, [\$ / 1kW·hour]:	0,000001	0,011	0,025	0,012	0,08-0,23	0,05
3.	The efficiency of the power plant, [%]:	10 000	30 - 40	33	92 - 94	13 - 15 - 31,25	70 - 90
4.	Service life before power plant closing, [years]:	∞	50	100	100	∞	∞
5.	Term of construction of power plant, [years]:	0.5	5-10	3-5	5-10	2-3	2-3
6.	Fuel requirement:	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
7.	The requirement of external forces for energy development:	no	no	no	water	sun	wind
8.	Ability to work without constant annual repair / prevention	yes	no	no	no	no	no
9.	Ecological safety of power plant:	yes	no	no	no	yes	no
10.	Possibility of further processing of the equipment:	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
11.	Need of recycling:	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
12.	Possibility of installation in any place:	yes	no	no	no	no	no
13.	Simplicity of service:	yes	no	no	no	no	no
14.	Mobility of power plant:	yes	no	no	no	yes	no
15.	Danger of technogenic infection after accident:	no	yes	no	no	no	no
16.	Need of the buffer of storage of energy:	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes