SECTION 12

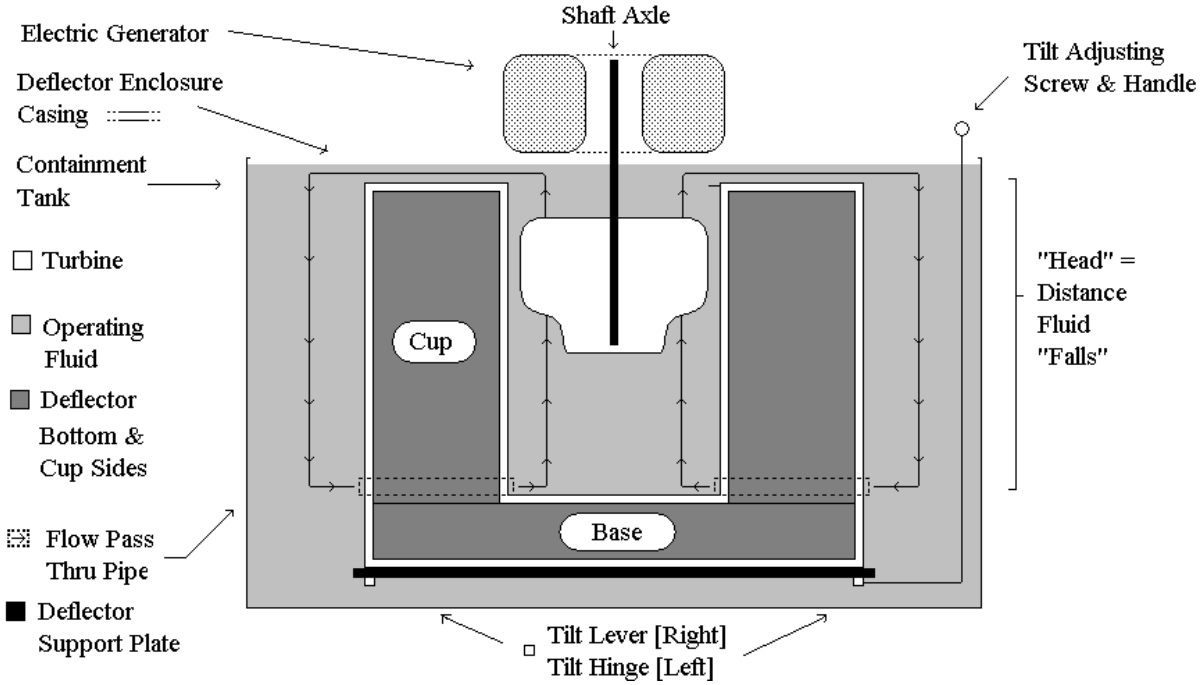
Gravito-Electric Power Generation

GRAVITO – ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Gravito-electric power generation is similar to hydro-electric power generation in which the energy of water falling in Earth's gravitational field powers water-turbines that drive electric generators.

In gravito-electric power, Figure 12-1 below, a gravitation deflector makes the water in the central region of the mechanism lighter than that in the outer region, which is acted on by natural gravitation. The lighter reduced gravitation water floats up on the in-flow under it of the heavier natural gravitation water. The result is continuous circulation of the water, like a continuous waterfall.

Water turbines as used in hydro-electric plants placed in the gravito-electric continuous water flow drive electric generators as in hydro-electric plants.



Notes: - The deflector height varies per desired "head".
- The operating fluid is water or hydraulic fluid.

Figure 12-1
Gravito-Electric Power Generation

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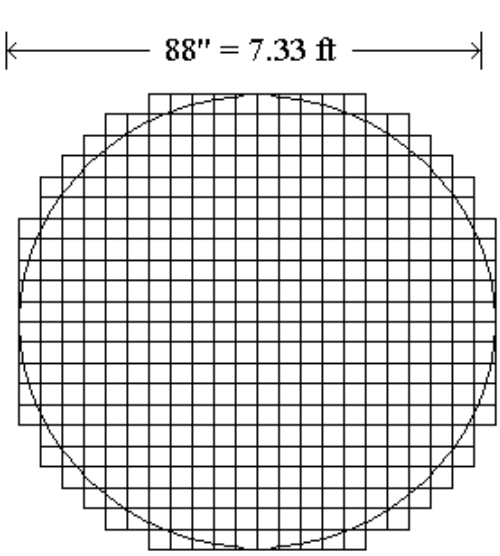
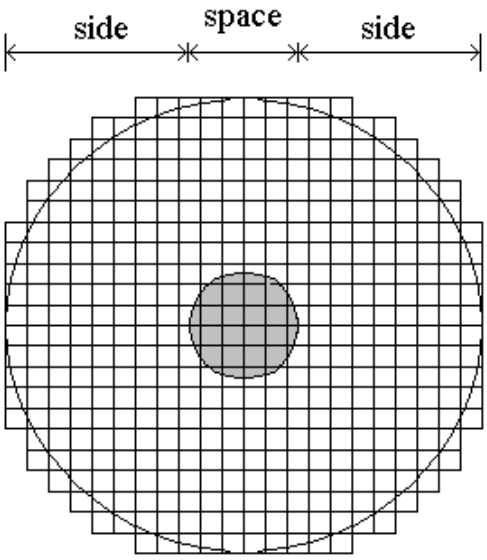
Base Top View

Cup Top View

⊞ = four ingots: round, square, or hexagonal [shown 4" square]





Ingot Design:

- Round is rejected - does not nest closely, leaves open spaces.
- Hexagonal is preferred to square because hexagonal is less expensive per page 3.
- Hexagonal crystals "nest" in a fashion that is more firm and stable as shown on page 3.

side = cup side = ⊞
thickness = 85 cm = 34"
space = open center of cup = ⊞
diameter = 50 cm = 20"

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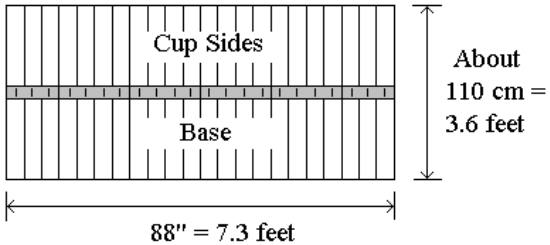
= a single ingot
50 cm = 19.7" long
cross section per page 1

= pipe for fluid circulation passage under, and support for, cup sides about 10 cm OD



Side View

Ingots Count for Hexagonal Ingots

Base = one layer = 641 ingots [416 of page 1 diagram × 1.54 per page 3]
Side = one layer = 616 ingots [416 - 16 = 400 of page 1 × 1.54 per page 3]

1,257

The weight of one such ingot = 16.56 pounds
The total weight of the deflector = 20,816 pounds

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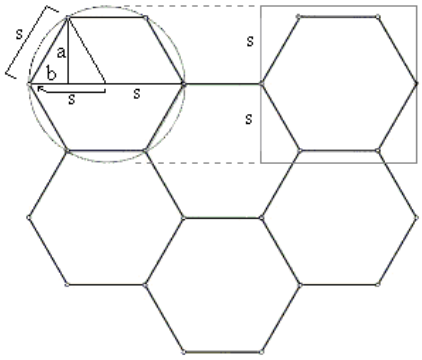

Areas

Circle $= \pi s^2$
$= 3.14\ s^2$

Square $= [2 \cdot s]^2$
$= 4 \cdot s^2$

Hexagon = 6 equilateral triangles
$= 6 \cdot [\frac{1}{2}\ a \cdot b] \cdot 2$
$a = s \cdot \text{Sin}\ 60° = s \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0.866 \cdot s$
$b = \frac{1}{2} \cdot s$
$= 6 \cdot [\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.866 \cdot s] \cdot [\frac{1}{2} \cdot s] \cdot 2$
$= 2.6 \cdot s^2$

"Bare" ingots, ingots as grown, are naturally approximately round.

1. A 4" square ingot [s = 2"] requires a 6" round ingot before machining [for s = 2 the diagonal of the square shown is 5.66, greater than 5].
2. The hexagon shown can be machined from a 4" round ingot.
3. The area of that hexagon is 65% [2.6÷4] of the area of a 4" square.
4. Therefor the number of hexagonal crystals that is required is 1.54 [1÷0.65] times the number of 4" square crystals that would be required (machined from 6" round ingots).