

Eco Friendly Free Energy Power Source for Future House Hold and Space Application

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ABSTRACT

Electricity required in every human life experience, for households, industry, lightning, and for variety of technology. It can be generated in many types of power generation like hydropower plant, geothermal power plant, solar power plant, wind farm power plant, steam power plant, nuclear power plant and the like. The aim of this paper is discussing about essentiality of free energy power source for production of electric power energy for Ethiopia. Which is the next means of power generation source for the country. The paper introduces the current status about Ethiopian power generation plants and their capacity. And explore historical background of a free electrical energy systems in the world which were designed by different innovators. In doing so, the researcher gives a recommendation based on this free energy with the country's context.

Key words: ecofriendly, perpetual motion power generation, free energy, perpetual motion machine,

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's world electricity plays a great role in human life like, household, industrial & manufacturing, medical, lightning, for space technology, aerodynamics, ships etc... in other words, without electricity life is empty. This electric Power can be generated in many means; like by hydropower plant, geothermal power plant, solar power plant, wind power plant, steam power plant and so on. Ethiopia has abundant renewable energy resources and has the potential to generate over 60,000 megawatts (MW) of electric power [6]. This electric Power can be generated from hydropower plant, geothermal power plant, solar power plant, wind power plant, steam power plant. These different power generation systems which are available in the country may abundant in this time. But these available resources are in depletion especially power generating resources like water for turbine, wind, geothermal, solar etc. Developed hydro resource in the country has a potential (45,000 MW) which constitutes 20 % of the total technically feasible potential in Africa. With this potential Ethiopia is usually referred as the power house of Africa. However, Ethiopia has utilized less than 5 % of its potential so far. Currently, access to electricity in Ethiopia is ~ 55 % [7]. On the other side the input resource for power generation may not exist forever even in the world. They will be rushed out one day in the future. Even if they are working in this days they are not giving a constant output throughout the year; like in hydro power water reduced during winter season and the water capacity may reduce; wind is not the same at all area, and sun may stop its sunlight energy In the other way when we see solar power plant its dependent on light condition. And the like may occur for the future after

long time. And also, there is no power plant which can be planted at all places without any restriction. At the area where all those resources are not existing may not have power energy. In addition to this, everyone knows that the earth has only finite resources, and one day or the other, they are going to in depletion. No one can deny this fact. Even more so, the ever-increasing populations in the country coupled with numerous industries that are using very high input of electric energy. As an example, according to the country profile the existing electric power generating plant have not enough capacity to disperse the produced electric energy to all areas in Ethiopia. In addition to this there is a fluctuation of power where the areas that the distribution of electric power coverage is reached. At the same phase the power transmission material and distribution cost are very expensive and requires complex material arrangement, and also at the time of transmission there is a loss of power due to wire resistance and weight of material due to length of transmission. The other main problem is that this paper deal is the power generating sources are losing their capacity. Especially the water content of the dam is decreasing. This causes decreasing of production of electricity from hydropower plant. What must take care is about the available resources on this planet, when we look at the power plant invented before it uses the earth resources without considering the future life of the humanity. In general the existing power plants are not more efficient as compared to the initial budget and there may be reduction of input for hydro power plant the water does not be the same enough throughout the year, for wind power plant the wind is not the same at all place, and for solar it can be affected by climate change and also the sun may loss its capacity.

1.1. Historical Background of Free Energy

Bhaskara's Wheels: -The first documented perpetual motion machines were described by the Indian author Bhaskara (c. 1159). (Fig 1.1a and b). One was a wheel with containers of mercury around its rim. As the wheel turned, the mercury was supposed to move within the containers in such a way that the wheel would always be heavier on one side of the axle. Perhaps this was not so much a practical proposal as an illustration of Indian cyclical philosophy. The idea reappears in Arabic writings, one of which contained six perpetual motion devices.

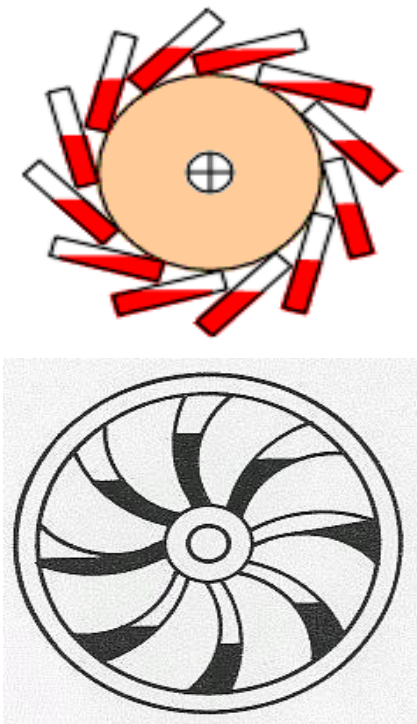


Fig. 1.1: a) Bhaskara wheel b) Bhaskara wheel with curved spokes

Villard de Honnecourt (1225 to 1250): -The most celebrated of his machine designs was for a perpetual motion wheel (fig 1.2). It was an overbalanced wheel with hinged hammers or mallets equally spaced around its rim.

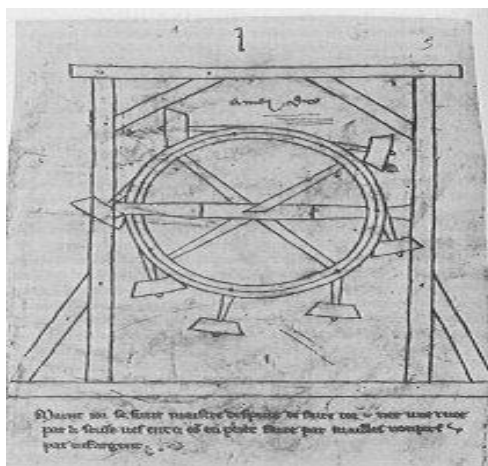


Fig 1.2: villard’s wheel

The picture displays ambiguous perspective. The wheel is actually supposed to be perpendicular to the frame and to the horizontal axle. It also shows unequal spacing of the hammer pivots around the wheel. Perhaps it was intended as "schematic only". The upper two hammers in particular seem inconsistent. Compared to Villard's other drawings, this one is singularly "sketchy" and carelessly executed. Villard's description (translated) is: Many a time have skillful workmen tried to contrive a wheel that should turn of it; here is a way to make such a one, by means of an uneven number of mallets,

or by quicksilver (mercury). The reference to quicksilver (mercury) indicates that Villard was familiar with the Bhaskara device, whose design had reached Europe. Villard claimed his machine would be useful for sawing wood and raising weights. Villard's diagram shows seven hammers, and he insisted on an odd (uneven) number of hammers, explaining...there will always be four on the downward side of the wheel and only three on the upward side; thus, the mallet or bag will always fall over to the left as it reaches the top. But, whether the number of hammers is odd or even, such a wheel comes to rest quickly. This design was copied many times, often with an even number of hammers.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519): -Leonardo's famous comment comparing perpetual motion seekers to alchemists is often quoted. Leonardo very carefully analyzed several versions of the overbalanced wheel with moving weights (fig 1.3). Many of Leonardo's drawings of machines were impractical or even unworkable as he depicts them. Most were never built or tested by him. Some were not his original ideas, but were commonly known in his time and earlier times.

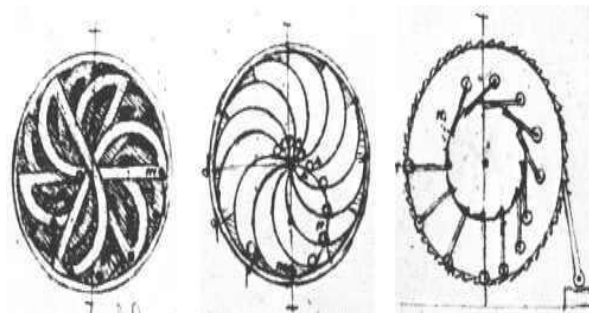


Fig 1.3: leonardo’s drawing of perpetual motion wheels

Mark Anthony Zimara (1460-1523): -He published a scholarly work on physics and metaphysics in 1518, in which he describes Directions for Constructing a Perpetual Motion Machine without the use of Water or a Weight. Construct a raised wheel of four or more sides, like the wheel of a windmill, and opposite to it two or more powerful bellows, so arranged that their wind will turn the wheel swiftly. Connect to the periphery of the wheel, or to its center (whichever the builder may think better), an instrument which will operate the bellows as the wheel itself turns (this will be an honor to the ingenuity of the maker). It will happen that the wind which comes from the wheel to rotate, and that the bellows themselves, operated by the rotating wheel, will blow perpetually. This, perchance, is not absurd, but is the starting point for investigating and discovering that sublime thing.

Agostino Ramelli (1531-ca. 1600): -published in 1588 a large folio collection Treasury of the ingenious machines of the noble and famous Captain Agostino Ramelli with text in both Italian and French. It contained 195 detailed plates with accompanying commentary. At first look just a floating water wheel for lifting water from a river (a common device of the time), more careful examination shows that it has within the waterwheel two perpetual motion devices, the wheel of Honnecort, and the curved compartment wheel, both being ideas from the Orient via Arabia. Ramelli explains: You should know that the interior of this wheel was made to please a gentleman who requested me to do it because he thought that since the current of the river was too slow it should be aided by a wheel. Thus, anyone can make use of it if he judges it suitable. So, if you need more power, just add a

perpetual-motion wheel, or better yet, add two of them. Vittorio Zonca (1568-1602): -In his folio "Novo Teatro di Machine et Edificii", (Padua, 1607) Zonca shows a large copperplate engraving of a huge pipe for raising water. It had a large, sealed inverted U-tube with larger diameter on one side. For want of a better name, I call this a "perverted siphon", though it doesn't work as a siphon. Didn't folks in the 17th century know that siphons can only lift water over an elevation if the output tube's opening is lower than the input water level? Roman engineers had successfully used water tubes or pipes to transport water over hills, but the output was always lower than the input water level. These tubes were a last resort for engineers, for the apex of the tube could not be higher than 10 meters above the water level at the input end. It was difficult to seal the tubes so that air would not seep into the top of the tube and eventually form an air pocket that destroyed the continuity of the water and halted water flow. Perhaps some felt that it was only such practical "engineering difficulties" that prevented the use of siphons to actually deliver water to a higher level.

Siphon and perverted siphon: -What then was the prevailing understanding of the siphon, which led to the supposition that it could work "in reverse", raising water from a lower to a higher level. First, why does the normal siphon permit water flow from the higher end to the lower end? In the case of the uniform diameter tube with one end lower than the other, the low end has a longer length, measured from the top, and therefore contains a greater weight of water than does the shorter tube. A beam balance moves downward on its heavier side. By analogy, one might assume that water moves toward the lower end of the siphon because that side is heavier. This would be consistent with the prevailing view that when something heavier on one side, this causes motion toward the heavier side. In fact, this is a central idea behind many perpetual motion machine proposals.

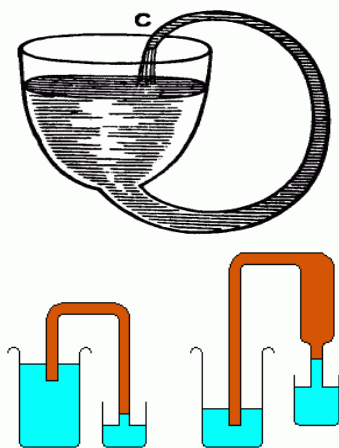


Fig 1.4: siphon and perverted siphon

Jacob Leupold (1674 –1727): -Jacob Leupold's interests and talents focused on "mechanical things". He was a maker of instruments for experimental physics, a scientist, mathematician, educator and economist. His very popular and influential book, *Theatrum Machinarum Generale* (Leipsic, 1724) was a collection of mechanisms and machines of many kinds, and has been called the first systematic analysis of mechanical engineering. It included a design for a high-pressure noncondensing steam engine, much like those built nearly a century later. As with most book collections of

mechanisms, he analyzed a common perpetual motion wheel, unfortunately known today as "Leupold's wheel" though Leupold didn't invent it, and he very clearly declared that it couldn't work, based on his careful analysis.

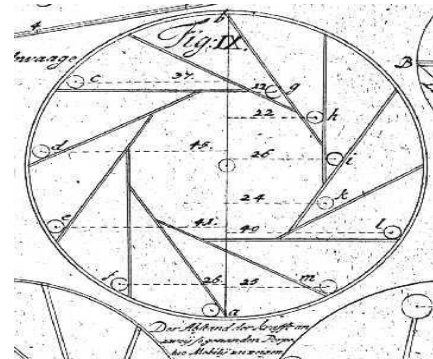


Fig 1.5: Leupold wheel

1.2. Free Electricity from Gravity and Perpetual Motion by Daniel Bentea: -

This invention was created back in 2000 –2001. It took a lots of time money and effort to bring this invention to where it is today. Actually, looking for a powerful investor to build together a much smaller and yet more efficient just for a house hold not industrial size. This particular one starts from 4.5 kw/hr. all the way to 35KW/hr. of power, more than enough for a house hold. [8]. Incredible Scientist Makes Free Energy Perpetual Motion Generator, 2015 by Royce Christyn in Sci/Environment, Paramahansa Tewari has created the first working over-unity reactionless generator (or Perpetual Motion Generator) a device that could change the face of technology. A Reactionless AC Synchronous Generator (RLG) has been invented by Paramahansa Tewari, electrical engineer and former Executive Director of Nuclear Power Corporation of India. His background includes engineering project management for construction of nuclear power stations. Bhaskara's Wheels: - containers of mercury around its rim, but was no practical because was not accepted by philosopher and have no analysis

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Electric Power can be generated in many means; like hydropower plant, geothermal power plant, solar power plant, wind power plant, steam power plant, fossil fuel, and coal and so on. These different power generation systems which are available on our environment may abundant in this time. But these available natural resources are going to be ran out especially power generating resources like water for turbine, wind, geothermal and solar from sun etc. What must take care is about the available resources on the earth and means of future power generation in order to generate electric power for future human life as the available natural power generation rushed out. Because when we look at the power plant invented before uses the earth resources without considering the future life of the humanity. It is known that as the population increases the power consumption also increases and at the end of the day the resources for generating electricity may destroyed and become zero. In other words, the government hopes to increase the electricity generation capacity of the

country from the current 4,300 MW to 17,300 MW by 2020, utilizing hydro, wind, geothermal, solar and biomass energy sources [7]. In general the existing power plants are not more efficient as compared to the initial budget and there may be reduction of input for hydro power plant the water does not be the same enough throughout the year, for wind power plant the wind is not the same at all place, and for solar it can be affected by climate change and also the sun may loss its capacity as well as the fossil fuel and coal also will rushed. Even they are available it has a great environmental prolusion impact. So, to improve this problem it is necessary to gate and design a green energy which is an ecofriendly means of power generation mode which does not need any inputs sources.

3. OBJECTIVES

The aim of this research paper is to suggest that the essentiality of free energy power source for production of electric power energy for future Ethiopia which does not need any inputs source and will be best future power generation source of the country's sustainable human life power source.

3.1. Significance of the Project

In the world there are a lot of power plants to generate electricity. Also, in our country there are some power generating plants. Beyond to those plants other means of power generation can be used as an additional or backup with an existing power generating system especially for our country. This is because the country has a limited natural resource which will be deplete to zero after long time. In addition, to this it has many benefits such as free from environmental pollution, reduce transmission cost and loss of power due to long transmission from the power generation plants, since it can install in small area within a particular place. Finally, its special art or innovation for the country which pave the way to innovate and use free energy. This indicates science have to do more investigation on an ecofriendly free energy production.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

As a human being it should be give attention and have to care for the future human life especially on the areas of energy more. The energy demand is increasing rapidly nowadays with growth in industrialization as well as modernization. But these energy resources are gradually depleting to high extent. It is better to turn around and search best solution of power generation mechanisms for the next best human life on this earth even on other planets which are expected for the next human being destination. From this energy source which is now a days are mainly many researchers focused is a green energy power generation source especially on the perpetual motion type of power generation. These perpetual power generation type may varies based on their means of motion generation. It may be perpetual motion of permanent magnet, or ball and compartment, or wind current or other. But whatever it is and from where is generated, it is the only power generation area for future human life energy consumption. So, what the researcher recommend that it is better to do more on a perpetual motion power generation and which is expected to be the only means of power generation mode for next human life and future power source in the area of applications like house hold consumptions, industrial areas, and the recent main issues of space applications like robotics and space shuttles.

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