

Seven Clean Energy Inventions

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Hydro-Magnetic Dynamo

A doughnut-shaped Hydro-Magnetic Dynamo as large as a two-car garage could safely and reliably generate 1000 megawatts minus its 10-megawatt sustaining input power for 25 years or more with no fuel, no pollution, and minimal maintenance.

From 1992 to 1997 in Armenia the third prototype hydro-magnetic dynamo continuously generated a constant current of 6,800 amperes at 220 volts DC – 1.49 megawatts. Its toroid weighed 900 kilograms and had a diameter of 2 meters.

Water flow through the toroid enables the hydro-magnetic dynamo to function as an over-unity electrostatic transformer. Electromotive force is induced by windings around the toroid.

The hydro-magnetic dynamo's production cost is estimated at \$500 per kilowatt. The hydro-magnetic dynamo's electricity would be priced .1 cent per kilowatt-hour. Capacities can range from 100 kilowatts to 1000 megawatts. Seven 1000-megawatt hydro-magnetic dynamos can be vertically stacked to combine into a single 7000-megawatt fuel-less hydro-magnetic dynamo.

For comparison, Hoover Dam's 17 generators have a total nameplate capacity of 2080 megawatts.

Inventor: Oleg V. Gritskevitch, Vladivostok, Russia
rexresearch.com/gritskevich/gritskevich.htm
padrak.com/vesperman "102 Electrical Energy Innovations"
Russian Patent WO 011505A1

Electrino Fusion Power Reactor

The electrino fusion power reactor is a safe pollution-free generator of 1880 megawatts, net, of DC electricity. A linear accelerator (jpaw.com) collides two beams of electrons at 940 million electron volts. The electrino fusion power reactor's size would be 80' x 10' x 10'. 150 lbs of brass would be consumed over 100 years before shutdown for accelerator rebuilding. Super novas and $\eta'(938)$ decay confirm electrino fusion theory.

The energy released in annihilation photons would be 3760 megawatts. 'Annihilation photons' are the 940 MeV X-rays produced when a negatron annihilates a proton. These X-rays are converted to electricity by order-to-disorder arrow-reversed photo-voltaic cells with nearly 100% efficiency. To sustain the electrino fusion reaction, 1880 megawatts would be taken from the 3760 megawatts output to power the folded linear accelerator, its eight 35 to 50-megawatt pulsed klystrons, magnets, power supplies, controls, etc.

The first 1880-megawatt electrino fusion power reactor may cost \$120 million. Subsequent electrino fusion power reactors would cost \$50 million. The price of its electricity would be a little more than .1 cent per KWH. Other applications include anti-matter rockets and annihilation of radioactive waste.

Inventor: Gordon L. Ziegler, Lacey, Washington, USA
padrak.com/vesperman Pages 52 – 60 of “102 Electrical Energy Innovations” and several more files in “Electrino Fusion Power Reactor” category.

Electron Spiral Toroid Spheromak Micro-Fusion Reactor

The Electron Spiral Toroid Spheromak (ESTS) Micro-Fusion Reactor was derived from an explanation for ball lightning. The ESTS is a plasma toroid that is self-organized and self-stable with no magnetic fields to contain it. All spheromaks reported to date dissipate in microseconds. The ESTS has been observed to endure with no confining magnetic fields for hundreds of milliseconds, and theoretically will remain stable for many seconds. The micro-fusion reactor’s fuel comprises of hydrogen and boron.

Safe, pollution-free micro-fusion reactors could reliably generate electricity with capacities ranging from 10 kilowatts through 1000 megawatts at 10% of today's electricity price.

All transportation vehicles could be reliably and safely powered by micro-fusion reactors with substantially lower production, operating and maintenance costs, and without toxic emissions.

The mass and cost of aircraft may be reduced by 70%. Space launch costs may be reduced by more than 95%.

Inventor: Clint Seward, Acton, Massachusetts, USA electronpowersystems.com
US Patents 5,175,466, 5,589,727, 5,773,919, and 6,140,752
padrak.com/vesperman “Ball Lightning Fusion Reactors”

Moe-Joe Orgone Energy Cell

In spring 2008 a spherical Moe-Joe Orgone Energy Cell, operating as an orgone energy accumulator, was installed in a 1993 Saturn. Orgone energy is transferred from the cell through a tube into the engine via its PCV valve intake. The Saturn’s mileage jumped from 30 MPG to 47 MPG with 90% less exhaust pollutants.

The Moe-Joe orgone energy cell comprises of four concentric thin spherical stainless steel shells – 5, 4, 3, and 2 inches in diameter. The ball is filled with specially charged water and then sealed. Holes allow the special water to circulate between the inner shells. The Moe-Joe orgone energy cell does not generate hydrogen nor Brown's gas. Electrodes at the cell’s north and south poles are respectively wired to the battery's positive post or engine ground. One end of the orgone energy transfer tube is fitted over a bolt about 30 degrees off the north pole. The charged water itself does NOT enter the engine. It is orgone energy that significantly adds power to the engine.

A car's computer injects more fuel when its oxygen sensor senses the fuel mixture becoming too lean. Special electronics are required to fool the computer. Standalone non-computerized diesel and gasoline generators would consume much less fuel.

Inventors: Joe, Australia, and Moshe Daniel Block, Montreal, Quebec, Canada moe-joe-cell.com
padrak.com/vesperman "102 Electrical Energy Innovations"
James DeMeo's "Orgone Energy Accumulator Handbook"

Thorium Powerpack

Thorium is abundant enough to power the entire planet for millennia. The thorium powerpack is inherently safe with no risk of 'meltdown' nor radioactivity contamination. Its nuclear reaction simply stops when its neutron exciter is turned off.

A thorium powerpack's neutron exciter relies on resonant phonon pair cleavage using specifically designed nuclear lattice holo-forms (holographic waveforms) to induce neutron imbalance in a host atom where the host atom then attempts to establish 'balance' through the liberation of neutrons.

Maintenance-free thorium powerpacks can generate 50 or 100 kilowatts for home use, and up to 1 megawatts for other uses at 10% of current electricity prices. They actually are 'power amplifiers' with power outputs of 60 times over input power.

Inventor: Robert J. Dratch, Black Hawk, Colorado, USA
padrak.com/vesperman "102 Electrical Energy Innovations"

Capacitive Step-Down Transformer

The capacitive step-down transformer is a simpler, cheaper, lighter, smaller, nearly 100% efficient alternative to inductive transformers. Capacitive step-down transformers do not have the inductive, noise, heat and sound losses of inductive transformers.

Capacitive step-down transformers can be used anywhere that is stepping down high voltages, low amperes into lower voltages, higher amperes – industry, commercial, residential and appliances. Not using capacitive step-down transformers has resulted in lower efficiency of transmission and distribution with enormous waste of electricity.

Capacitive power supplies are inherently capacitive amperage limiting. So therefore short circuits do not damage them. A brownout or blackout in one area of the grid will not take down any generators that are protected with CPS technology. There is no need for electronic controls or a grid infrastructure upgrade – the amperage control is automatic and instantaneous. If a solar flare blows out many inductive transformers, capacitive step-down transformers can be fast, effective replacements.

Capacitive step-down transformers can also be reconfigured quickly and easily onsite to handle more or less wattage or to change voltage and amperage ratios. All applications that use step-down transformers can be converted.

Inventor: George Wiseman, Oroville, Washington, USA
Author of "Capacitive Battery Charger" eagle-research.com

Environmental Heat Engines for Emergency Nuclear Fuel Cooling

Problem: Every century or two the sun aims towards the earth a huge coronal mass ejection causing an electromagnetic storm intense enough to blow out numerous inductive transformers. Power grids could go down for months. But nuclear reactor cooling pumps can only rely on diesel generators for at most a few days. Blackout-crippled refineries would not be able to supply diesel fuel for several months. Without cooling pumps, nuclear reactors and spent fuel storage pools would overheat – releasing catastrophic radiation ala Chernobyl and Fukushima.

Solution: Efficient and pollution-free environmental heat engines absorb ambient heat to expand a working fluid such as Freon or ammonia which pushes pistons through sealed chambers. An environmental heat engine can utilize a nuclear reactor's own natural low-grade heat to drive an auxiliary generator. The reactor's cooling pumps can be powered with the generator's electricity until the local power grid is eventually restored.

Robert Stewart's "Stewart Cycle" engine, Vapor Actuated Power Generating Device, Patent No. 4,033,136; Ralph J. Lagow's Method of Generating Power from a Vapor, Patent No. 4,693,087; Ken Rauen's Rauen cycle and Superclassical cycle engines; and George Wiseman's Wise cycle.

Inventors: Robert Stewart, Ralph J. Lagow, Ken Rauen, and George Wiseman, Oroville, Washington, USA eagle-research.com
www.padrak.com/vesperman "102 Electrical Energy Innovations"