

Street Water Dam System:

This is one of two examples of collecting energy from rain water over a large surface area. This is a green idea that I originally developed before the use of explosives as fuel.

Bowling and Fireworks Power Plant:

This is probably the most important drawing. The whole thing resembles a pinball machine from the side and a bowling alley at the top. One simply blasts a cannon type device and catches the 400-500 pound steel ball where gravity pauses it, then brings it over to a chain gear system attached to a turbine which gathers that gravitational energy. About thirty of these devices each blasting a 20 KW explosive, one every minute, would provide a small town with electricity. Boilers could also be used to gather the heat from the blasting. The efficiency of the blast energy alone could be up to 50% based on that of a normal sized cannon and the fact that the barrel is longer. With increase in efficiency from using boilers surrounding the blast chamber kept at maybe 250 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit it is just unknown how efficient this system could truly be without building it. Burrowing the cannons in the ground maybe 30 feet would reduce noise energy to maybe that of an airport. It would sound most like a bottle rocket going off under water. It would be dangerous but any power plant is dangerous. It might look something like a 20 story apartment building with long tubes traveling to the top for the cannonballs to travel up before they pause. It is important to note that this is a normal sized 10-50 MW power plant. It would be no different in dimensions than a coal or gas power plant of the same energy output. In order to use fusion as a fuel in this type of system something enormous has to be constructed, just as with the current laser and plasma fusion experiments, however at very minimal the cost as I will explain in the next drawing.

Fusion to Electricity

This is the big one. This power plant would not be limited to just hydrogen but could use lithium or helium as a fuel. The basic idea is to make a crater like the one made at Bikini Atoll, and over time lower weight from the top down to the bottom of the crater while gathering the gravitational energy and converting it to electricity. Building a crater at or below sea level would provide the best weight energy as ocean water would flow freely through the system then at a good rate. Once the weight is out of the cavity it could be used for lowering weight down and gathering the energy perhaps with 90,000 lb., 24' x 4.5' pools or using the ocean PSI against an 8' diameter turnstile / pipe system. The systems used for retrieving the energy could be built outside the crater on tremendous springs to absorb shock energy from re-blasting. The military builds huge underground safe haven bunkers on springs this way to protect them from damage. The time it takes to retrieve the energy would be much quicker than a dam where you can only take out the total weight of the river flowing into the reservoir otherwise you would drain the reservoir! By using the ocean instead of a river you can gather the energy out as fast as you want. Also a dam like Hoover Dam takes up about 271 square miles of land. This system would only take up about one square mile of land. The energy retrieved from this system would depend on the efficiency of blast and heat energy to weight displacement energy. When an explosion is set off in the ocean at a certain depth all the energy is converted to weight displacement in a tidal wave. It's like a big bubble of energy flattened down by the tremendous weight of the water which is pushed up so that it spills onto the land. It's interesting to note that you could gather the same energy from a crater made by a meteor the only difference is a meteor crater is momentum energy converted to weight displacement.

Enclosed System:

This drawing postulates the possible dimensions of a system that would convert 100% of the blast and heat energy into weight displacement. Like described in the fusion to electricity drawing the bubble of energy created by rapid vaporization of water would be flattened by weight energy until all the heat and blast energy is used to push the weight energy up out of the cavity. In this example all the water weight energy is pushed out over a wall and into an area between two walls sufficient enough to hold all the water. In the drawing the dimensions are one mile wide by two miles deep into the bedrock. The dimensions of such a cavity could be blasted by fusion or pre drilled then blasted and or dug out gradually. The depth is just an estimate the only information I found in Wikipedia concerning this matter is that at a depth of two hundred feet a 37 kiloton explosive as it expands will collapse in on itself from water pressure then billow out even faster. It leaves the water as sort of mist then.

Pool for Gathering Rain Water:

This is another green idea. A lot of people would say "Well there are cliffs everywhere why don't I just drop things from that?" Realistically, this is the only drawing that would work with that idea. Surveyors could best map out plans for cities to build such a system using the topography maps and they could record which street drains should be blocked to fill the pool and which should be left open to prevent flooding. The pool is then used with a conveyor type device to make usable energy.

Concrete Recycling:

This picture describes an idea for using the drop in the ocean to gather energy from discarded concrete. Landfills all over the U.S. are full of old concrete that has no use. It just sits there. By building a system on a chain that lowers the concrete one could gather the same energy as dropping the weight from an equal sized cliff. It would just take longer because the weight travels through the water at a top speed of 30 mph. you would also have to consider how much energy it would take to drag the weight over to the system. Eventually the fuel used to bring the concrete to the ocean would break even with the energy gained from lowering it and it is of no use to recycle it this way. I personally don't want to use this idea and leave it up to anyone who wants to try it.

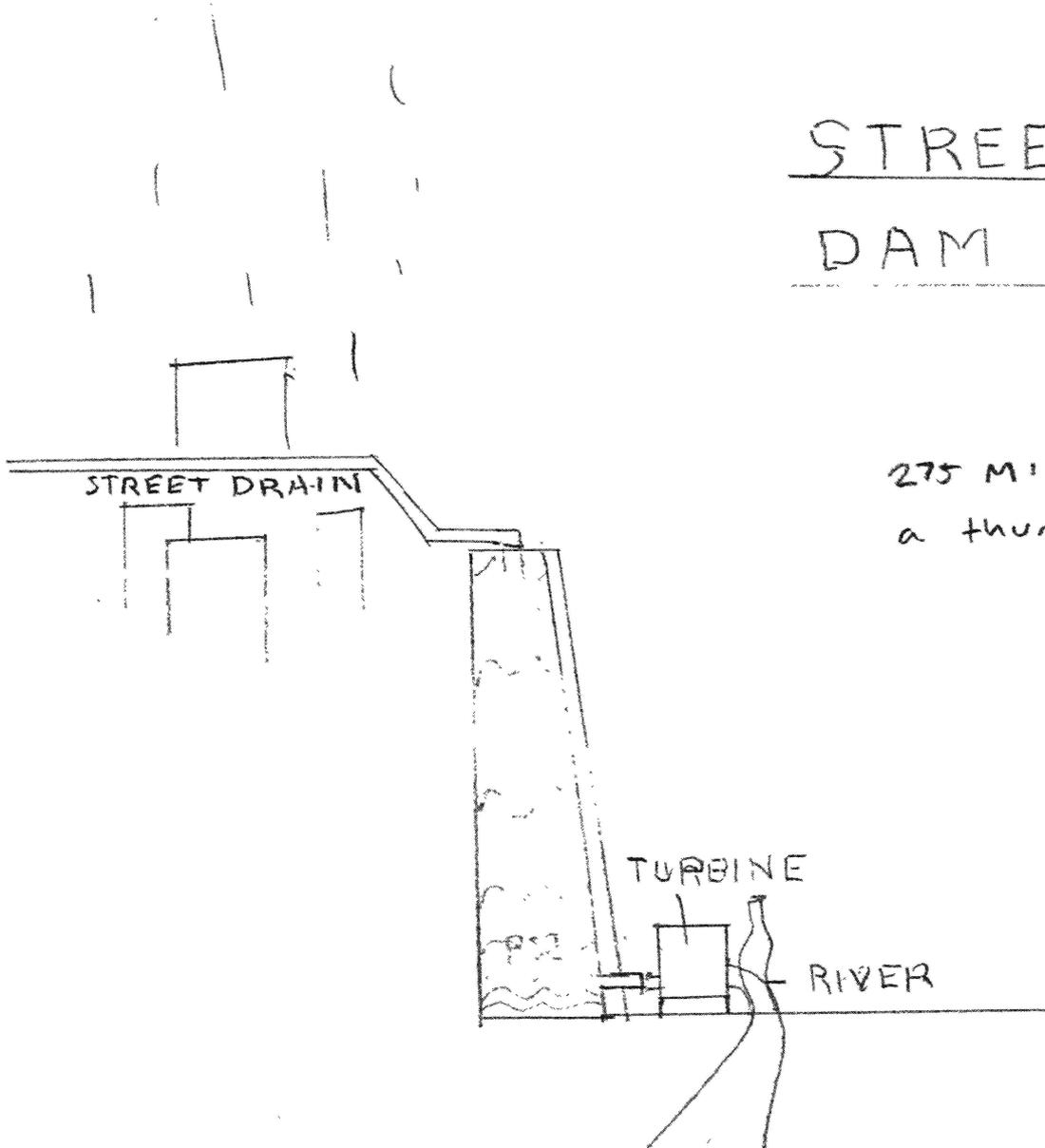
About the inventions:

Many countries have tested nuclear explosives in the past hundreds even thousands. Now every time one is set off it could be making millions in fuel. However contamination would probably isolate these systems from civilization. So what do you do with electricity made? Simple there is a process known as electrolysis of water invented in 1800 that converts water and electricity into usable hydrogen and oxygen fuel. This fuel could then be shipped out in tankers to be used in cars and power plants. In all truth this system could be used to contribute to the already existing forms of energy production: fossil fuels, fission, etc. or it could replace them. since it uses water as its primary fuel it is almost completely non polluting. at present i have a provisional patent for all these systems. i am looking for investors and donations, small and large, to pay expenses like the patent attorney, energy expo costs, etc. and if you really have the money we could hire the engineers and buy the land and equipment to go build this system! If anyone is interested contact me at: jtrevor49@yahoo.com or (440) 781-3012.

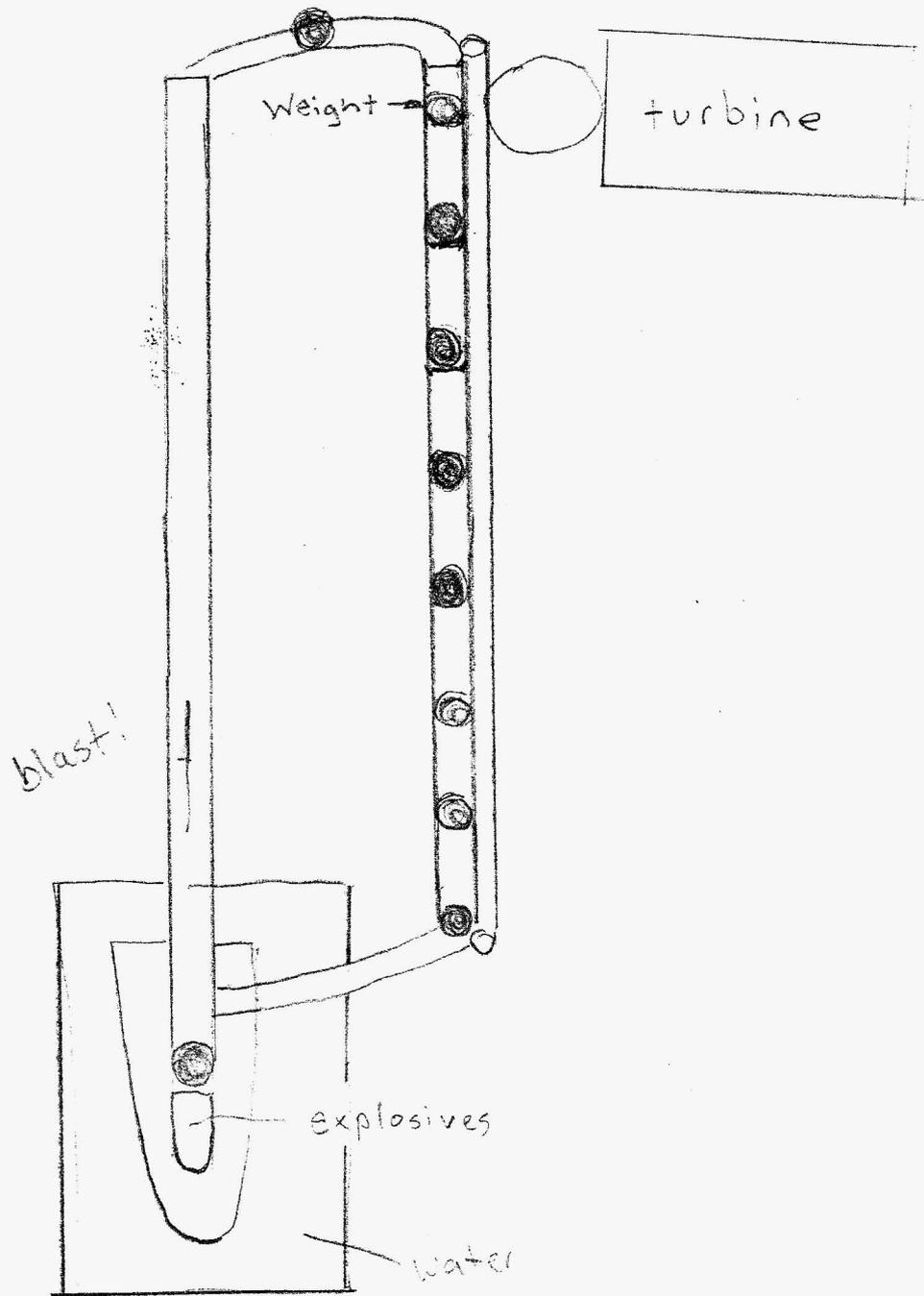
Trevor Barrett Johnson

Feel free to leave comments or questions, as well.

STREET WATER DAM SYSTEM



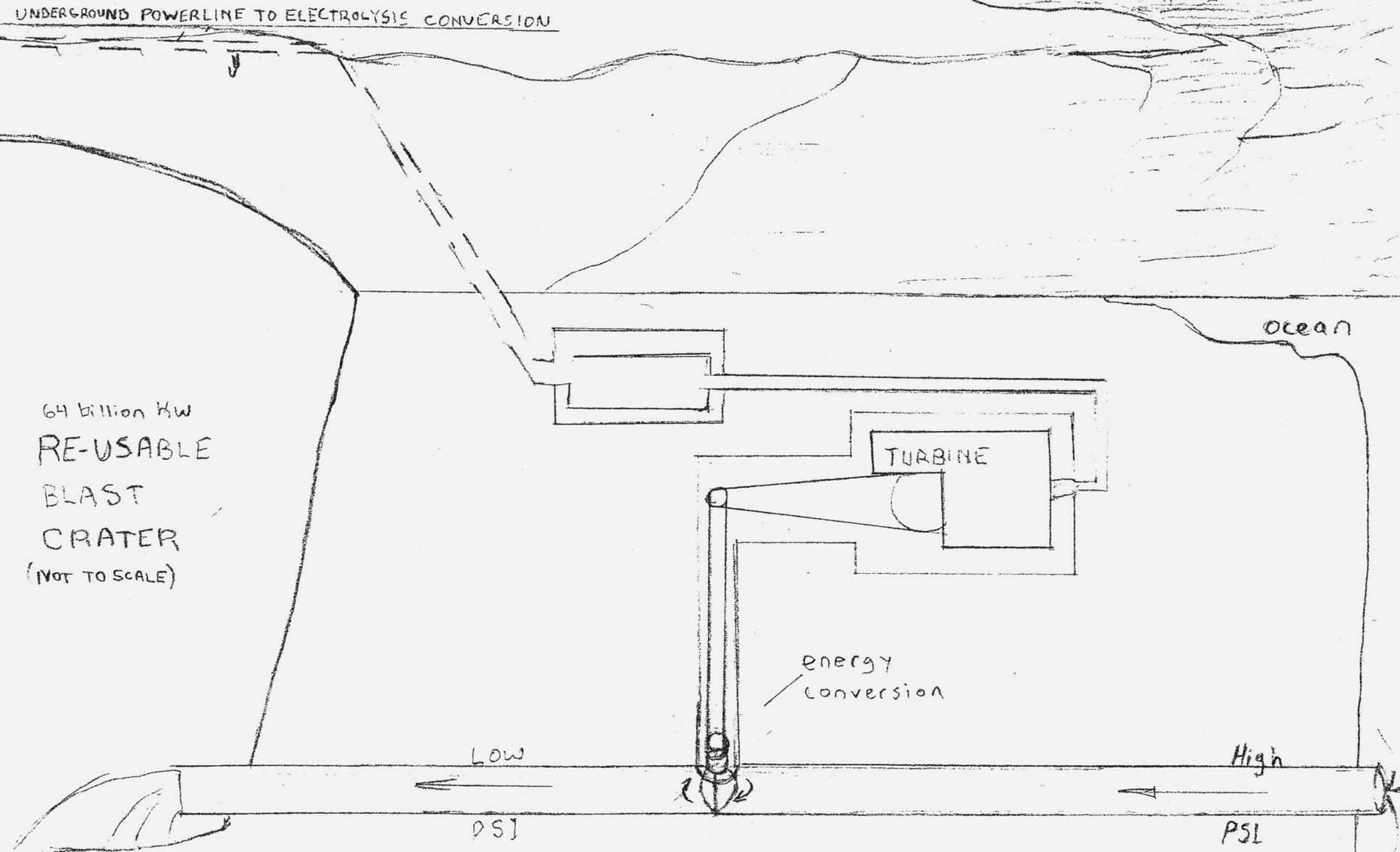
275 Million gallons in
a thunderstorm cloud.



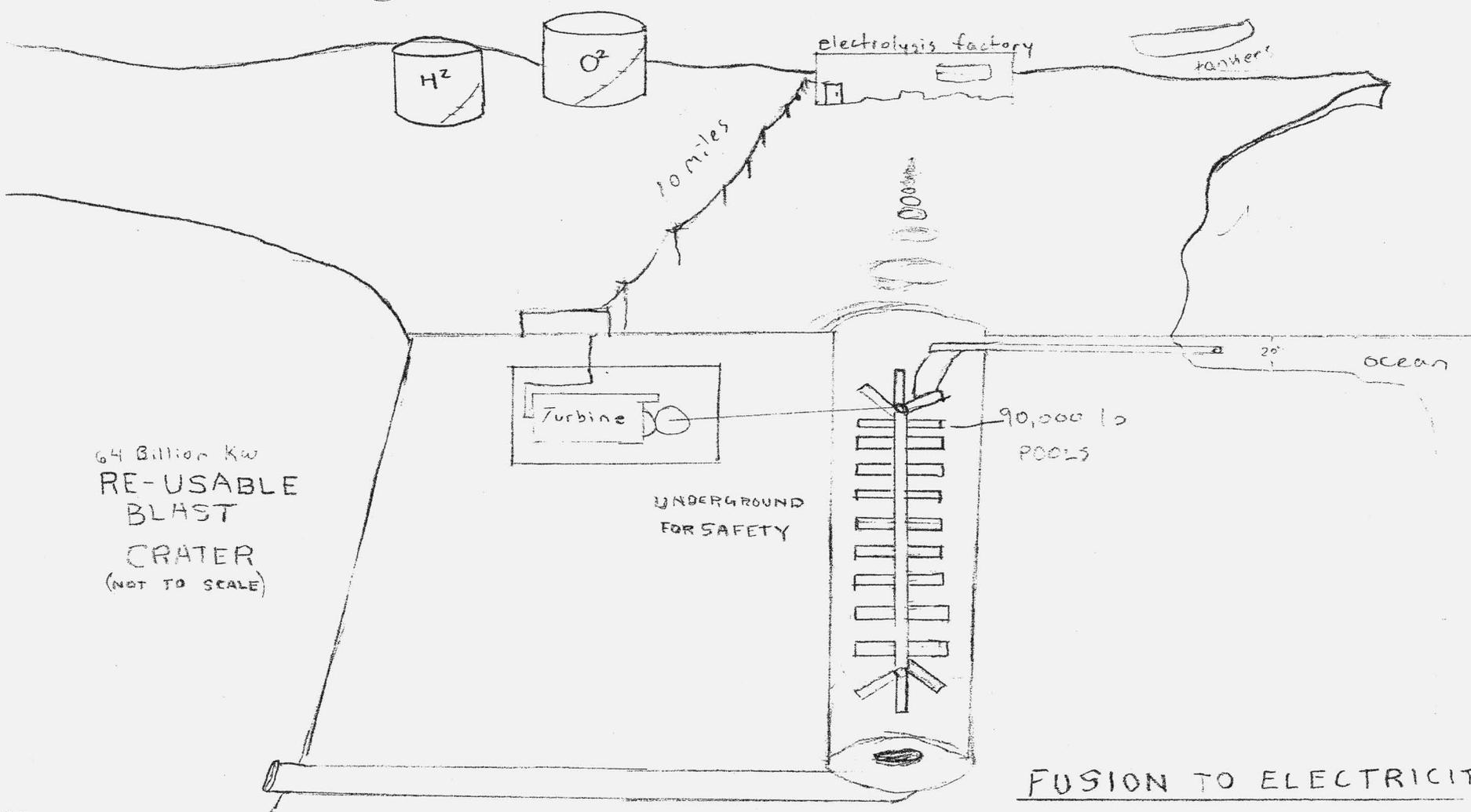
BOWLING FIREWORK
POWER PLANT

UNDERGROUND POWERLINE TO ELECTROLYSIS CONVERSION

64 billion kW
RE-USABLE
BLAST
CRATER
(NOT TO SCALE)



H₂ O₂ towers for daily gigawatt - terawatt
Storage and conversion

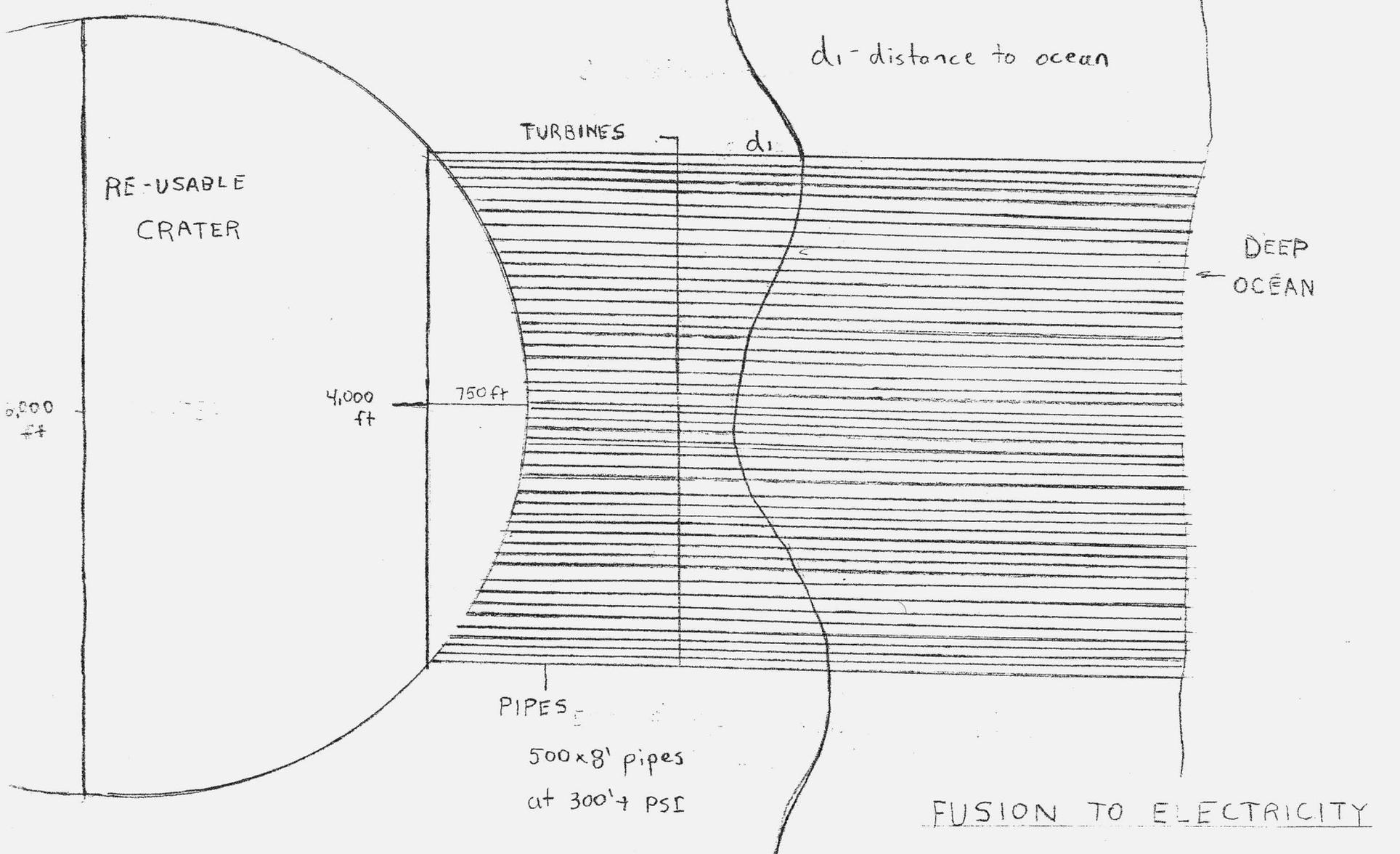


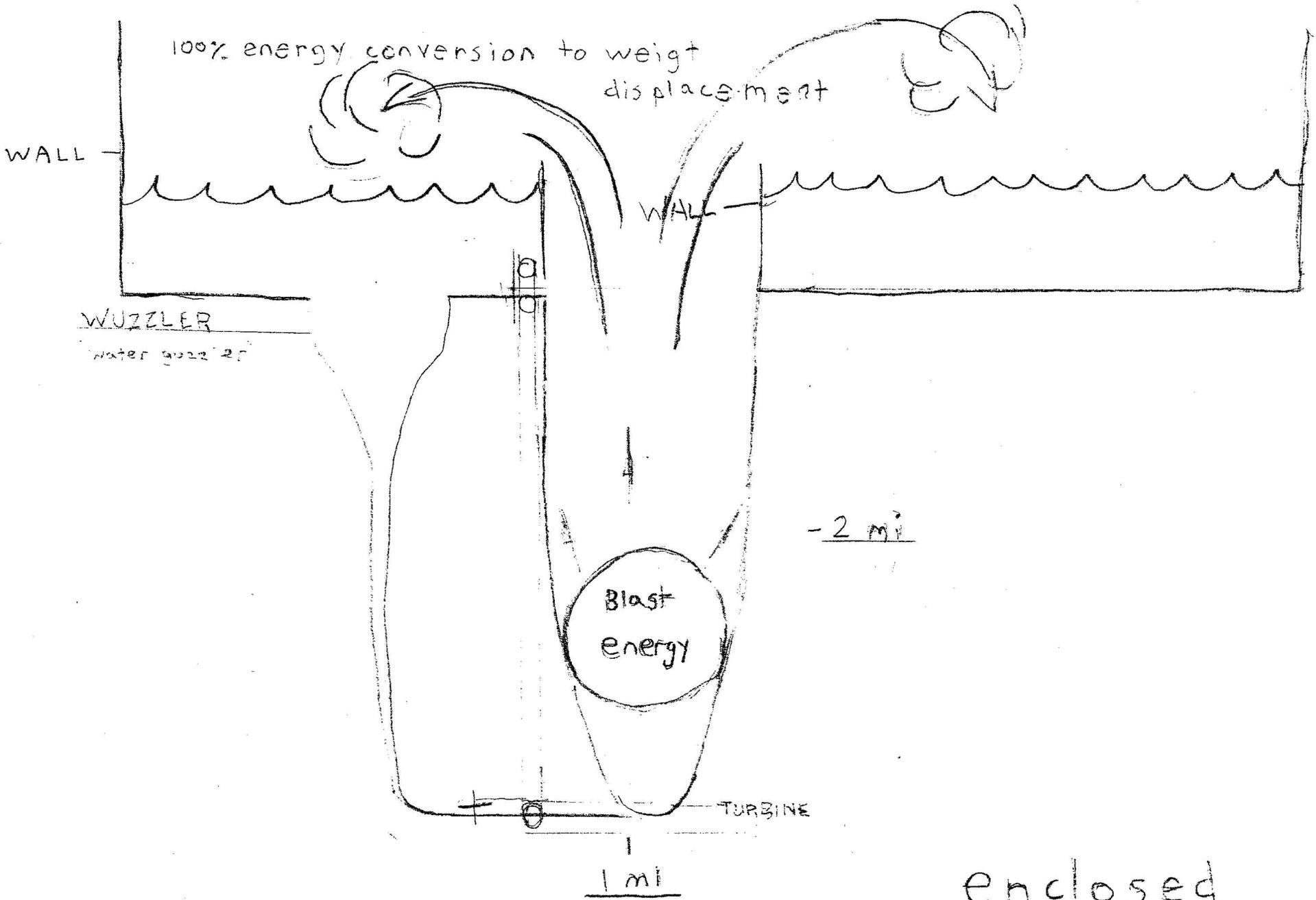
64 Billion Kw
RE-USABLE
BLAST
CRATER
(NOT TO SCALE)

UNDERGROUND
FOR SAFETY

90,000 to
POOLS

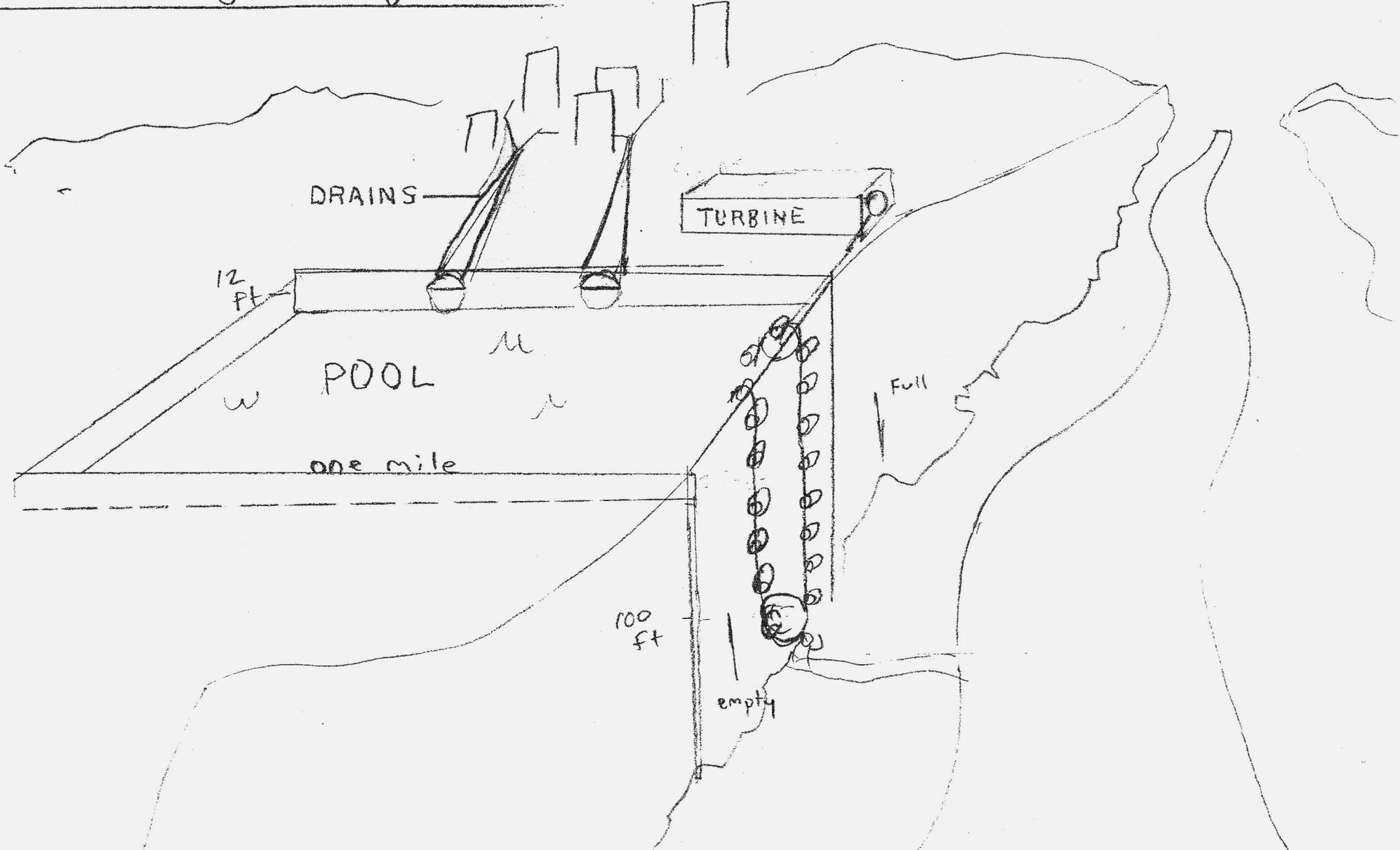
FUSION TO ELECTRICITY

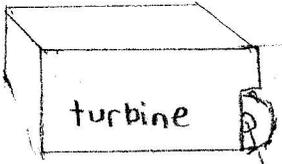




enclosed
SYSTEM

Pool for gathering rain water.

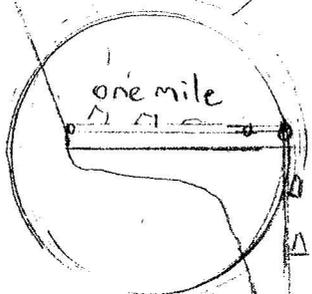
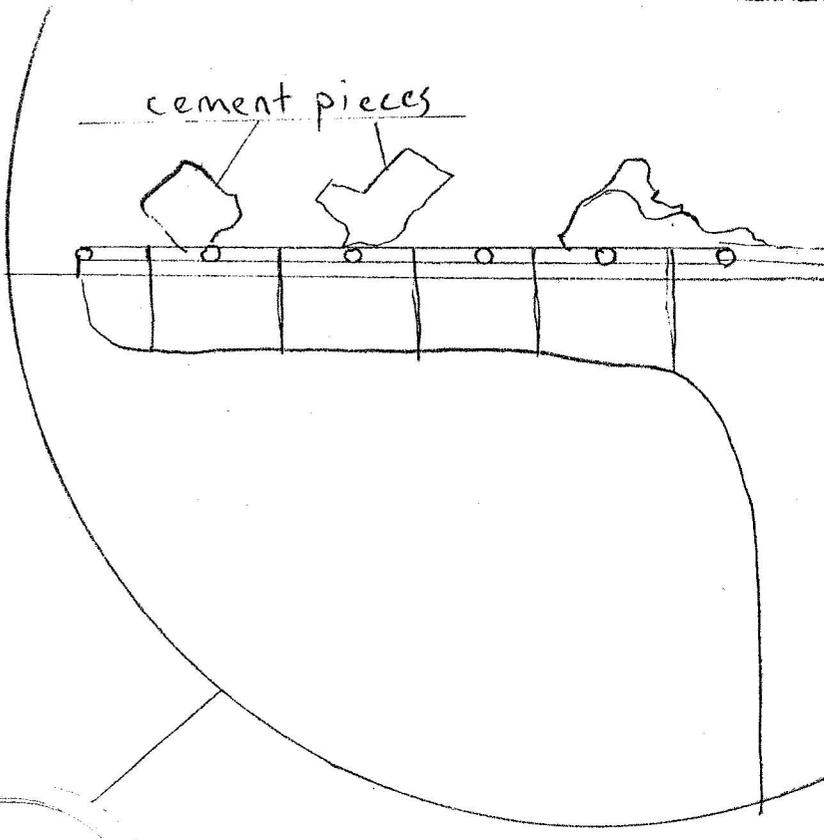




NOT TO SCALE

cement

cement pieces



cement

OCEAN

six miles
DEPENDENT

EFFICIENCY

D_1 distance material travels to site

D_2 distance lowered

CONCRETE RECYCLING

Half mile

