

Energy Production Using 2 Fields (Gravitational field and electrochemical fields)

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Abstract: We can generate energy using two fields (gravitational field and electrochemical field like battery). We obtain huge energy using low input energy. We can compare it like COP (coefficient of performance) using Bernoulli's theorem. Which create pressure difference and cause weight lifting and finally reach at Certain height and finally we get huge kinetic energy after dropping from the Height.

Keywords: Bernoulli's theorem, COP (coefficient of performance)

1. Introduction

As we know that energy needed from renewable sources is very important because of climate change. In this paper we trying to generate energy using two fields 1) Gravitational field 2) electrochemical energy and make Anti-gravity using Bernoulli's theorem to lift masses upto certain Height than we drop to obtain kinetic energy.

As we know that if we blow the air at wings on upper side at some certain velocity it decreases the pressure at that area and below of that area pressure is more like 1 atm in this paper which creates pressure difference dP . Which can Make the wings uplift along with mass and it becomes weightless, if we give extra small force then it will move upward because of weightlessness. after reaching upto certain height and drop it from that height. We will sure get huge kinetic energy as compared to energy input on 2 table fans (60 W each with battery powered). All these system attached with wings.

2. Units

- either SI or CGS as primary units. (SI units are preferred.) English units may be used as secondary
- In this paper we used SI units

Equations

Bernoulli's theorem : according to this theorem pressure head energy is same at all places.

The Bernoulli's Equation

$$P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = \text{constant}$$

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Bernoulli's Principle

Theory - Equation

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_1^2 + \rho gh_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_2^2 + \rho gh_2$$

Where (in SI units)

- P= static pressure of fluid at the cross section
- ρ = density of the flowing fluid
- g= acceleration due to gravity;
- v= mean velocity of fluid flow at the cross section
- h= elevation head of the center of the cross section with respect to a datum.

Potential head energy will be zero (height almost equal) then equation will reduce to $P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2} D(V_2^2 - V_1^2)$ where Density of air, $D = 1 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Equation becomes

$$dP = \frac{1}{2}(20)^2, V_1 = 0 \text{ m/s}, V_2 = 20 \text{ m/s}$$
$$dP = 200 \text{ N/m}^2$$

so, area of the wings $A = 10 \text{ m}^2$
net force produce in such that they can lift mass vertically up to certain height

$$F = dp * A = 200 * 10 = M * g = M * 10,$$

$M=200$ kg, can lift ,

Now , give small impulse of 2 m/s , so that it can be move upward up to hight 10 meters(it is weight less so easily move upward) $K.E=1/2*M*V^2= 400$ J= 0.4 kJ (1)

Time required to reach at height 10 m= $V*T=> T=10/2=5$ seconds (2)

After reaching at hight of 10 m

Potential energy= $m*g*h=200*10*10=20$ kJ (3)

Power consumed by fans from 2 battery of 12 Volts= $2 * 12* 5$ (ampere)= 120 Watts

Work done = $120*5=600$ J= 0.6 kJ (4)

INPUT ENERGY= (1) +(4) = $0.4 +0.6 = 1$ kJ

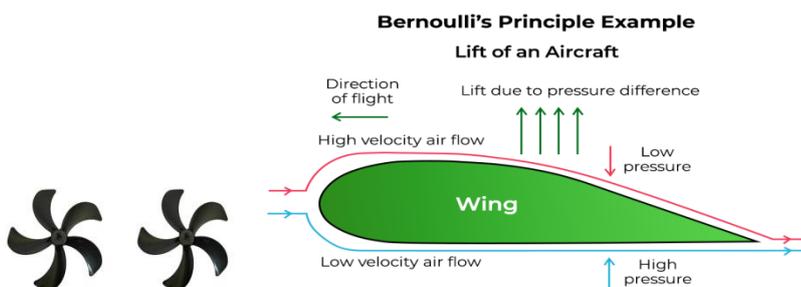
OUTPUT= (3) = $mgh=20$ kJ

Output energy/input energy=($20/1$)= 20

This is Coefficient of power which means that we spent only 1 kJ energy of batteries and We got 20 kJ of energy from gravitational field as potential energy

Figures and Tables

At upper side velocity (V_2)= 20 m/s or 72 km/hr



These fans attached with Wings and blow the air at 20 m/s and below at 0 m/s

At bottom side Velocity(V_1)= 0 m/s
 Surface area (A)= 10 m²

We take example;

We lifted up to 10 m high of mass 200 kg

Conclusion:

There is anti-gravity concept in which atmospheric pressure will be responsible for. Force upward like in moving aero planes but planes have very high kinetic energy. In which most of energy consumed to move whole body, but here we have only vertical motion in which pressure will move upward due fans blowing air which causes to reduces the pressure And its creates pressure difference which causes to move upward Finally we can generate electricity using its kinetic energy in sustainable way.

3. Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest

4. References

1. H.C. Verma - Concept of physics part-1
2. NCERT – class 11th