Learn to extract better energy from the environment.

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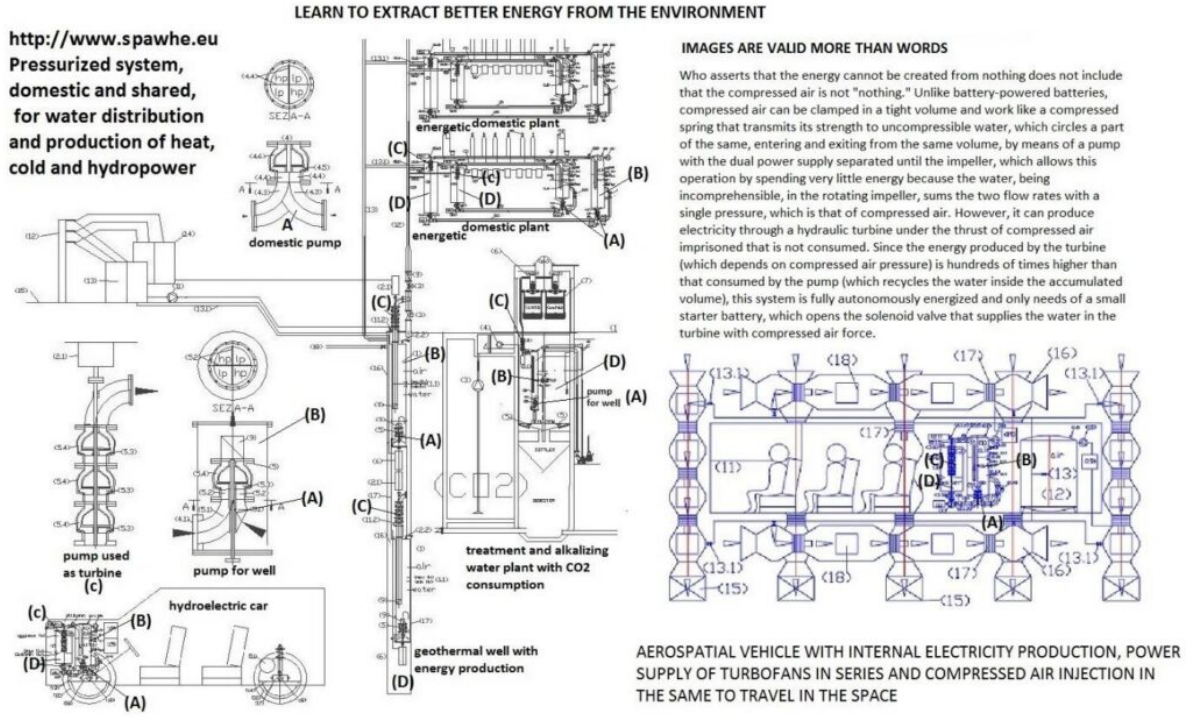
Extracting energy from the environment does not necessarily mean extract of gas or oil, nor extracting energy by means of wind turbines or the heat in solar panels, or through a hydraulic difference. These current energies have been easy to understand, but they have very low returns and are not easy to exploit. In fact, the temperature difference implies the passage of energy but, producing heat involves the purchase of fuels, the fumigation of the fumes and the neutralization of the undesirable effects of heat. While produce energy with the water level difference involves the creation of large reservoirs with large dams and a management one-way water which can lead to floods with heavy rains for the excess water and to summer drought. Producing energy with solar panels involves a discontinuous energy production that only in some countries has the massive yield in a few hours of the day, which however requires about 10 m^2 of panels to produce only one Kw / h. Wind power to exert pressure of 0.83 bar on rotating blades requires a wind speed of 80 Km / h. These energies have been the loneliness mirror for many generations of inventors, scientists and entrepreneurs. Now you have to go beyond these energies with solutions that are more difficult to guess but with higher returns and easier to accomplish, above all, achievable everywhere, with positive and interactive side effects with the environment and low running costs. We need to extract energy from the environment with a cumbersome system mounted directly on land, sea and space transport, and on means of labor in industry and agriculture, or in our homes at any latitude and altitude of the planet and

all the hours of day and night. Where can we get the energy in these so ordinary conditions? If not by the water and the air around us? In fact, it is sufficient a small quantity of water to be recycled endlessly and compress a small amount of air, which we use as a compressed spring that produces a force on the water surface. However, it is necessary, above all, to have a very simple system, which we can mount in both fixed and mobile versions, as shown in the attached figure:



It consists of: (A) a pump with the dual supply until to the impeller, (B) a pressurized water tank with compressed air, (C) a multi-stage pump used as a hydraulic turbine connected To a current generator, (D) an open tank collecting the water discharged from (C) plus the connecting pipes and valves. No serve more. By connecting the two feeds of (A) to the outputs of the lower tanks (B and D), the delivery side of (A) to full of water belly of (B), the upper water outlet of (B) to (C), and doing Turn the pump (A), we simultaneously create two

streams of water entering the pump with two different pressures in different sections of the same impeller. Since the impeller is in rotation, the flows with different pressures are alternated in the same section, and because they go in the same direction, which is determined by the direction of rotation, the flow with higher pressure also pushes forward the flow with lower pressure. At the output of (A) we have the sum of the two flows entering in the belly of the pressurized tank with a single pressure, which for the principle of Pascal is that of the same pressurized tank that recycles half the pump flow on itself. But having the pump two power supplies, the water introduced is higher than that allowed by the size of the tank. Therefore, excess water in (B) is expelled at the same time from the upper output of (B) and enters into (C) again producing electricity by the force of the compressed air pressure of (B), which cannot expand because the volume of underwater water is always constant. With this system, we force the compressed air to behave like a compressed spring, which always exerts the maximum pressure on the water that comes from (B) but does not consume energy. Instead, the water coming out produces energy through (C). This system is very different from the current autoclaves, where the air cushion expands and compresses. Each expansion produces a pressure drop and energy production, while each compression entails an increase in pressure and an absorption of energy. Therefore, existing autoclave systems cannot be transformed into energy producers because they are not connected to the pump (A) with the dual supply until the impeller, which is the heart of the plant that not only draws energy from the environment but also multiplies it for the ratio of compressed air pressure of (B) respect to atmospheric pressure. In fact, the energy consumed for water recycling is always the same because water recycling within the volume of water accumulated in the tank (B) does not have to overcome compressed air pressure since the pressures on the pump (A) is equal in suction and discharge, while the production of energy exploits, instant by instant, the pressure of compressed air on water that exits from the

tank (B) it does not have to overcome the compressed air pressure since the pressures on the pump (A) are the same in suction and discharge, while the energy output uses, instantaneously, the compressed air pressure on the water leaving the tank (B). This system is an open circuit. It does not violate the principles of energy conservation that apply to closed circuits and isolated from other systems. The applications of this system are infinite, and some can be seen from the above figures. It may be noted that by installing these plants submerged in open basins in wells, lakes and seas, these systems, in addition to producing energy, also act as purifiers, since for the laws of Henry and Dalton the water that circulates in the pressurized tank is enriched with oxygen in proportion to the pressure of the air cushion. Other insights can be extracted from http://www.spawhe.eu/from-efficient-purification-to-sustainable-energy/, http://www.spawhe.eu/relativty-and-technology-in-the-new-hydroelectric-energy/, http://www.spawhe.eu/a-new-development-model-with-interactive-energy/, http://www.spawhe.eu/open-letter-of-denunciation-to-courts-of-international-justice/, http://www.spawhe.eu/second-open-letter-of-denunciation-to-courts-of-international-justice/. As I see from these last articles, the undersigned has been forced to write to international court courts, denouncing the offense of omitting office acts, to take into account also their solutions. The powerful of the earth, public and private, as in Galileo's time, ignore those who think differently from a technical and scientific level. Unfortunately, compared to the time of Galileo, the situation is much worse, because scientists and technicians, if they are not unemployed, are obliged to obey corporate directives, regardless of their personal opinions. In addition, trade in one-way public patents to private companies favors the current solutions, which are also legalized by legislators. How can you properly govern whether

you allow public patents to be sold to private companies? Who compensates buyers if patents become obsolete in a short time? Would it not be logical and fair that public environmental patents of public and private inventors would be made available to all, recognizing inventor's intellectual property?

Today it seems that everything is against the emergence of alternative solutions by private inventors, who not only do not have the money to develop their own inventions, but they even deny the intellectual property of their inventions unless they find the lenders concerned with industrial property. One has to wonder what are the reasons why the writers pay taxes after finding publishers and selling books, while the inventors have to pay patent maintenance fees even if no one wants to accomplish them? Would it not be logical to recognize inventors intellectual property, such as writers? If a book is misunderstood, it does not mean that author rights are declining. An inventor should have the opportunity to make his patents available to the whole community without his intellectual rights being decayed, without pursuing entrepreneurs and research bodies and paying taxes until someone on planet Earth will appreciate his inventions. Why the rights of inventors not interested or cannot afford industrial property were not legally enforced? Also this question to which I hope that at least the international tribunals answer.

If it is true that eleven per cent of the world's population holds seventy-five percent of world wealth, we have to ask how does the people invest twenty-five percent of world wealth? I think the poor have to stop crying and that it is time to realize with the little money they have available, the poor multinationals, who use poor products such as water and air to produce electricity and build electrical and hydroelectric

machines for cooking, heating, cooling, travel, work in the fields and on construction sites. As the undersigned has shown, the energy of the poor will cost hundreds of times less than that of the rich. Even the machines will cost much less because the electric transmissions cost far less than the mechanical ones. This is also the way to create the job that is missing. Twenty-five percent of world wealth is more than enough to make the first multinationals of the poor. If rich people do not want to adapt to this model of sustainable development, they will continue to waste resources alone. Being the rich only eleven percent, how will they continue to waste and pollute for all? What will the government, the politicians, the global public institutions, who have not noticed anything?

Best Regard

Luigi Antonio Pezone