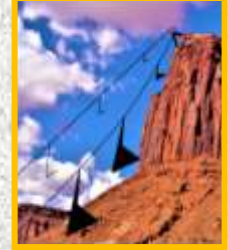


ROCK POWER ENERGY

Alternative To Hydro And Wind Power Projects.

November 16, 2021



Rock Power = Gold

'Lowering 1 kilogram of mass by 1 meter releases about 10 Newton-meters (N-m) of energy.'

Since 1 N-m equals 1 Joule (=1 Watt), lowering 1,000 kilograms by 1,000 meters releases 10,000 Kilowatt Hours (1,000 x 1,000 x 10 = 10,000,000 Watts), which is almost identical to the 2017 average consumption of a United States average home* – 10,399 kilowatt hours, or the equivalent of lowering 400 cubic meters of rock by 1,000 meters. (Less than 1 truck load per week.)

Comparative Amounts Of Water And/Or Rock Required To Produce Identical Amounts Of Electric Energy.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Drop Meters	Cubic Meters	Water Kilograms	Rock Kilograms	Truck Loads of Rock	KWH From Water A*C*10/1000	KWH From Rock A*D*10/1000	KWH Excess of Rock over Water
1	1	1,000	2,500	= 0	10	25	15
10	10	10,000	25,000	= 1	1,000	2,500	1,500
100	100	100,000	250,000	= 10	100,000	250,000	150,000
1,000	1,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	= 100	10,000,000	25,000,000	15,000,000
2,000	1,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	= 100	20,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000
3,000	1,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	= 100	30,000,000	75,000,000	45,000,000
3,000	10,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	= 1,000	300,000,000	750,000,000	450,000,000
1,000	1000 or [400]	1,000	[1000]	= [40]	10,000	[10,000]	Average Home *

Optional Possibilities

1. Instead of flooding/destroying vast areas of land, as conventional Hydro Power Plants do, which often are far removed from civilization and therefore require additional infrastructure, Rock Power Energy Plants do not destroy the environment. To the contrary, Rock Power Energy Plants can create desirable level panoramic real estate plateaus on, or near mountain tops.
2. After driving turbines to generate electricity, potential secondary rock usefulness is great: (a) It could be used for road construction, as primary ingredient of concrete, mineral extraction, landscaping, and more. (b) It could simply be deposited in the depths of oceans and lakes to form new land, peninsulas, break walls, and islands, or level off ravines and valleys.
3. Ideal would be multiple interlocked electrical generation plants near municipalities, cities, industry, and near steep high mountain ranges, ocean fjords, or lakes.

Non Patented Process – As Yet, Unpaid Public Service

By Paul Welk

For more go to