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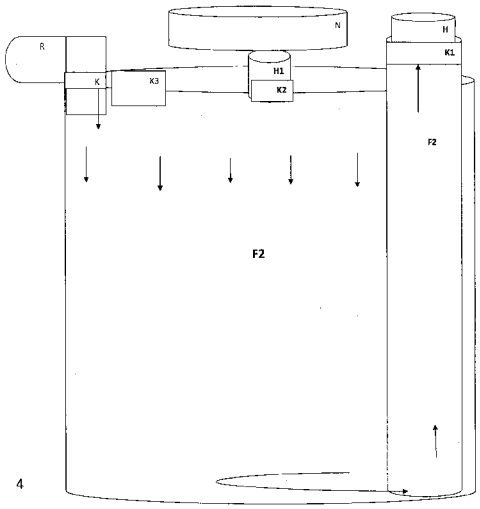

(57) Abstract: To benefit from the transfer of sea pressure from the bottom to above through the diversion of water from a liquid to gas status through the electrolysis machine of water to oxygen and hydrogen, thereby the gas transfer the tremendous pressure of the sea from bottom to above as the pressure in the gas is equal in all its parts and benefit from it in the recycling of any machine 2 - Take advantage of the pressure resulting from the electrolysis of water in the enclosed space, closed completely and the generated pressure is 3742888 atmospheric pressure in the generation of electricity and other things. 3 - To benefit from the rush of gas under the influence of the sea pressure to generate electricity or the output from the electrolysis of closed space of water 4 - Make the gas emit automatically, which is hydrogen to the highest possible place, mount for example and then take it as a fuel for the engines to generate electricity and collect the exhaust resulting from the combustion which is a vapor and condensed it at the top of the mountain and collect it in giant tubs and make the water fall down freely from the top of the mountain to the bottom of the valley in pipes in more than one turbine in vertical position to generate electricity 5 - Take the falling water from the top of the mountain for use in industry and agriculture. 6 - To take advantage of the gas pressure by replacing the mechanical strength of the water desalination by reverse osmosis with the gas pressure whether from the sea pressure or the output of the electrolysis of water in the enclosed space closed completely

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Sea Pressure Machine or The Expansion Pressure of Water to Generate Electricity and Water Desalination and Other Things.

Technical field

1-Sea pressure machine :(Ahmed Fayed sea pressure machine)whether the water fresh or briny

As the pressure in the sea depth is only the weight of water above where the pressure starts in zero at the surface and then increases as we headed to the depths of the sea, that is for water ,but for the gas, the pressure of gas in a closed cylinder is equal in all parts of the cylinder minus its vertical weight which is little comparing to its large pressure .The water is composed of two elements oxygen and hydrogen, by turning water to these two elements through electrolysis of water in the cylinder installed in the depth of the sea with an open bottom and closed from the top outside the sea surface, thereby the two gases acting in transferring the sea pressure from the bottom to the top of the cylinder where the pressure in gases is equal in all its parts and we can utilize the rush strength of these two gases by the sea pressure on the turbines to generate electricity and then take the two gases or hydrogen gas only after the fully consumption of their momentum power to pipes placed at the most highest place, like mountain for example, to use it as a fuel to turn thermal turbines to generate electricity or used as a fuel cell to generate electricity and then take the combustion exhaust which is a water vapor then condensing it and collecting the water resulting from the condensation in giant tanks ,then take it in pipes from the top of the mountain and let it fall free fall because of Gravitation on turbines to generate electricity and then take the water falling from the top of the mountain to use it in agriculture and Industry.

The second use of the sea pressure machine is to utilize the momentum of the gas by the strength of sea pressure for desalination of saline water into fresh water, by replacing the mechanical pressing force in the process of reverse spar for desalination of salt water by the strength of sea pressure, or utilizin this pressure for operating any machine or lift water to any height or utilize this pressure in generating electricity in other ways that will be explained later.

Background Art

Utilization of clean renewable natural energy to generate electricity, such as wind, waves energy , tidal energy, solar energy and thermal energy in the ground

Problem of the background art

These energies are variable in its strength which means that it is not fixed, such as wind energy increased and decreased which affect the electricity generating power , and the waves movement also sometimes increased and decreased which affect the electricity generating power and the same for the solar power.

The new in article

Exploitation of the potential energy in the depths of the sea by constant power which is the enormous sea pressure, through power already has been used so its not a new one and it will not cost any other expenses in order to get this energy, whether mechanical or thermal, and this energy that will be used is the electrolysis energy of water in order to get the oxygen and hydrogen gas for using in practical life .In all cases we need to produce these two gases whether in my invention or for use in industry, agriculture and medicine.

The idea

There is a difference between getting oxygen and hydrogen from water on the surface of the sea or from the depths of the sea. For energy that will be used ,its one, but for the potential energy in the gas it vary, if the gas in the surface of the sea it will not gain pressure energy. While in the depths of the sea it will acquire sea pressure, therefore whenever the depth is greater the two gases will acquire the enormous sea pressure. And this is the idea by transferring the water to these two elements through electrolysis of water in the cylinder installed in the depth of the sea with open bottom and closed from the top outside the sea surface , thereby the two gases acting for transfer the sea pressure at the bottom to the cylinder top, where the pressure in the gas are equal in all its parts and we can utilize the rush of these two gases by the sea pressure power at the bottom of the sea and take advantage of this pressure for the operation of any machine or lift water to any height and using this pressure to generate electricity in other ways ,which will be explained later .

Thabet Ahmed Fayed discovery, which is when electrolysis any amount of fully closed water, is equal 3743888 atmospheric pressure at constant temperature.

The electrolysis have to be in a volume equal to water molecule or its doubled equaled to a fixed amount 3743888 atmospheric pressure at constant temperature and use this in the manufacturing of gas expansion pressure machine which, will be explained later

.Detailed description

Facts:

1 - It is well known that the pressure is equal in all points for the gas, if there is a closed gas cylinder with a compressed air in it, the air pressure is equal in all parts of this cylinder.

2 - It is well known that one way of preparing hydrogen and oxygen for use in practical life is getting from the electrolysis of water.

3 - The amount of hydrogen and oxygen generated by electrolysis of a quantity of water is the same amount of water generated from the combustion of the same amount of hydrogen and oxygen plus electrical or thermal power

Explanation - If we tried to equal the above sea pressure with the pressure in the bottom in some way, it will be possible to use this tremendous pressure in the depth of the sea where pressure at the surface of the sea will be too large. And through the pressure difference between the surface of the sea and outside the electricity generated by turbines operate by gas impulsively or water through the sea pressure machine. Or the expansion pressure of water machine, but what is the method by which to get out this enormous pressure.

- It is well known that the pressure is equal in all points for the gas ,if there was a closed gas cylinder with a compressed air in it , the air pressure is equal in all parts of this cylinder .

What is the difference between getting oxygen and hydrogen from water of the sea surface or get it from water from the depths of the sea?

The difference is, at the surface of the sea, the rising gas has no compression strength, but to prepare the gas pressure in the depths of the sea, the rising gas will acquire Sea pressure without make or add any new power into the gas and this will not need any additional mechanical or electrical energy in order to get to this pressure, but we will get this pressure without cost to remember,and this is the sea pressure power, which will convey by the gas to the surface of the sea in the same amount, minus the weight

of the gas vertical column, which will be little comparing to the great gas prusser which we get from the sea pressur . So we used the potintial energy in the depths of the sea which is awesome and priceless pressure power.

We did this by making the sea pressure machine (Ahmed Fayed sea pressure machine) and it depends on the pressure difference between sea level and the pressure in the depth of the sea when electrolysis water in the depths of the sea and the two gases rising because they are less indensty they rise to the top of the sea level ,if the electrolysis of water done in a cylinder closed from the top, open from the bottom , the two gases will remove the water and be replaced by the two gases which transmits pressure of the sea from the bottom to the top , the output of the electrolysis process of water ,where the pressure is equal in all its parts in gases, and where the gas compressed on water surface in the cylinder and continues to push the water until it reaches the bottom of the cylinder which opened from the bottom then it transfer the the gas pressure to the top, where the operating energy of this machin is the power of preparing the two gases and thus do not use additional energy, but the same energy used to prepare the gases , so I doubled the utilization of the operating power and reduced the production cost for producing gas and utilize the gas pressur power which is an additional priceless power .

Some applications benefit from the sea pressure

First: installation of the sea pressure machine (Ahmed Fayed sea pressure machine)

Using the sea pressure machine in generating the electricity or operating any machine(Ahmed Fayed sea pressure machine)

The first model: data.

1 –The cylinder (F), (F1) is installed at a depth of 500 m in the sea as shown in Figure (3) and it has the two electrode of the water electrolysis machine (x) so each electrode in its cylinder and the valve (k, k1) connected to the tank (E, E1) as in Figure (5) there is a tank for each gas of oxygen and hydrogen, each gas in its tank and its size equal to

the tank size (F2) figure (4), but not in the same length and width, the most important is the size of the gas is equal to the size of the tank (F2)

2 – Vertical section ,figur (4) the tank (F2) where the cylinder is(F3) height lesser than the height of the tank (F2) of around one meter and opened from the bottom and fixed inside it and its diameter is equal to turbine diameter which placed above it (H) to generate electricity (F3)

3 - There is a turbine works by gas impulse (H1) above the tank (F2) and a cylinder inside it,its 20 times bigger than the turbineand it is connected to a filling machine to fill oxygen and hydrogen

4 - in the shape (6) There are valves (k4, K5, K6, K7, k8) above tanks (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) as shown in the draw and equal in size, installation and configuration with the tank (F2)

5 -the Pressure at a depth of 500 = distance × density × gravity wheel = 500 × 9.8 × 1000 = 4900000 N / m2

6 - the tank is a rectangular shape in order to make the height little and wedth long to take a greater amount of water in the tank (F2) filled with water with a height of 5 meter, and whenever the depth is less the efficiency is greater in order to reduce the rise distance of the water and therefore does not consume a lot of pressure.

7 – The Pressure at a depth of 5m = 5 × 9.8 × 1000 = 49000 N / m2

8 - the tank size (F2) figure (4) length of 4000 m ,height of 5 m and width of 200-meter placed and fixed in a very little inclination from 1 to 50 cm along the distance of 4000 m the most is in the direction of the valve (K) and the least in the cylinder (F3) so that the water will always be in the direction of the cylinder (F3) and gas will always be in the valve direction (K)

9 - the volume of water inside the tank (F2) = area base × height = Length × width × height = 5 × 200 × 4000 = 4 × 10 * 6 m 3

10 - The shape (6) tanks (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) they are equal in size and configuration

identical with each other and with (F2) tank in their size and form, with a turbine above them

(H2, H3, H4, H5, H6) working by water pressure and the tanks closed and filled with water by the valve (K9)

11 – above the tank (F2)there is a turbine (H1) in the shape (4) and tanks (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) in the shape (6) There are the turbines (, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11) which ars work by the gas pressure and cylinders (N, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5) installes in it and its very wide to receive the gas after deplete the gas impulse to fill it, it is completely dilated in order not to resist the cylinder walls of the gas impulse

12 - Pipes (T) connected to tanks (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) with each other and on the top of each pipe valves (k4, K5, K6, K7, k8) to control the pressure of the gas transport from tank to another

13 - valve (K9) allows water access and not allow to let it out to the tank

Work explanation

By operating the devise (X) in the two cylinders (F, F1) to analyze the water to its main elements in shape (3) so oxygen and hydrogen each one rise in its own tank and store them in tanks (R, R1) and the size of each one is the same size of (F2, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) and when tanks (R, R1) filled with gas and the pressure in each tank reach to 4900000 N /2 m, this is the pressure in the depths of the sea at a depth of 500 m ,as the gas transfer the pressure from the depths of the sea to the top because the pressure gas is equal in all its parts minus the vertical weight which will be lesser than the total pressure.

- In figure(4) valve (K) located in the tank (F2) related to gas tank (R) opend First to compress the water strongly with the power of 4900000 Newten / m2 and the gas become at the top of the tank and water at the bottom of the tank because the gas has a lesser density than water.

The water is a non-compressed substance but its transmit the pressure as it is to all parts of the water inside the tank (F2) and the water pressure behind the valve (K1) at

the top of the cylinder (F3) become around 4900000 N / m2 because the cylinder is open to the tank from the bottom so the water transfer the pressure as it is and it's the power of sea pressure which transferd by the gas by the same power which is almost 4900000 N / m 2.

So the pressure at the pottom of the sylander cylinder (F3) become = 4900000 + pressure on the depth of 5 m (49 000) + atmospheric pressure is not counted because it was neglected at the surface of the sea and not add to the value of the pressure on the depth of 500 m and neglected at the water rising when you open the valve (K1) in shape (4)

so the water rush from the cylinder (F3) with a power of turbine section (H) × the compressed power, which is 4900000 N / m2 pressure on the water and thus generate electricity from turbine (H), the pressure 49000 N / m2 neglected because it will be concumed at the rise of water the same distance and the resistance to air pressure to the water impuls from turbine (H) shall be disregarded because it neglected the calculation of pressure at a depth of 500 m and only the pressure which produced from the gas pressure to the water will be remain and it is 4900000 Newten / m2 the generating of electricity contenued till the water end from the giant tank (F2) in the shape (4) and replaced by a compressed gas, whether hydrogen or oxygen if the water to a height of 500 m because the pressure at a height of 500 m is 4900000 N / 2 m and then Close the valve (K, K1) and open the valve (K3) in the shape (4) connected to the tank (F4) shape (6) such as tank (F2) in the same sizes and is filled with water and totally closed so the gas compress the water in tank (F4) shape (6) once again, as he did in the tank (F2) shape (4)

But is less strongly endured 4900000 N / m2 and the least 4900000 ÷ 2 = 2450000 N / m2.

Where the two tanks are perfectly like each other in size so the pressure divided between them and the lesser pressure become 2450000 Newten / m2 and when open the valve (L) in the shape (6) the water rush with the power of that pressure

from the tank (F4) on the turbine (H2) lacated above (F4) so electricity generated as if the turbine is under the the pressure altitude between 500 m and 250 m because the pressure at the height of 250 m = 250 × 1000 × 9.8 = 2450000 N / m2 which is the least pressure that the water will be exposed to in the tank (F4) in the shape (6) and water flow continue on the turbine (H2) in the shape (6)till the water finished from the tank (F4) and then close the valve (L) and open the valve (k4) in the shape(6) the gas rush to the tank (F5) in the shape (6) filled with water and closed completely ,so the gas compress on the water with a maxmum power of 2450000 and the least of 2450000 ÷ 2 = 1225000 N / m2 because tow tanks have tha same size so the pressure divided equally between them and this power equivalent to between 250 m and 125 m.

Because the pressure on the hight of 125 m = 125 × 1000 × 9.8 = 1225000 N / m2 When you open the valve (L1) the water rush by that pressure from the tank (F5) on the turbine (H3) located above tank (F5) electricity generat continuesly by the flow of water from the tank (F5) of the turbine (H3) till the water finished from the tank (F5) then close the valve (L1) and open the valve (k5) in the shapef (6) the gas rush from the tank (F5) to the tank (F6) strongly by a maxmum power of 1225000 N / m 2 and the least of which is 1225000 ÷ 2 = 612500 N / m 2

Where the two tanks are in the same size the pressure divided between them equally, and this pressure is equivalent to a hight between 125 m and 62.5 m because the pressure at this depth = 62.5 × 1000 × 9.8 = 612500 N / m 2 and open valve (L2)the water rush on the turbine (H4) electricity generate and the water flow continued from the tank (F6) from the turbine (H4) till the water finished from the tank (F6) then close the valve (L2) and open the valve (k6) gas rush from the tank (F6) to the tank (F7) with a maxmum power of 612500 and the least power of 612500 ÷ 2 = 303250 because the two stores are equal size the pressure divided between them equally, and this pressure is equal to a hight between 61.5 m and 31.5 m because the pressure at the hight of 31.5 m is equal to = 1000 × 9.8 × 31.5 = 303250 N / m 2 and by opening

the valve (L3) the water rush on the turbine (H5) electricity generate and the flow of water continue from the turbine (H5) till the water finished from the tank (F7) then close valve (L3) and open the valve (K7) the gas rush strongly 303,250 N / m 2 and the least of 153125 N / m 2 in the tank (F8) comprissing the water and by opening the valve (L4) the water rush from the turbine (H6) with the power of 153,125 Newton / m 2 and the water continues to rise until the water finished from the tank (F8) as if the water at a hight between 31.5 m and 15.75 m high because the pressure on the 15.75 m = 1000 × 9.8 × 15.75 = 153125 N / m 2

The pressure continued to be divided between the tanks until it becomes in each tank 153,125 pressure

the number of tanks = the total pressure ÷ pressure in each tank

= 4900000 ÷ 153125 = 32 tank

And the pressure in each store after the water finished from the tanks become 153,125 N / m 2

In the shape (6) we utilize the water pressure in the 32 store by closing valves (L, L1, L2, L3, 4L,) and then opening of the valves (L5, L6, L7, L8, L9, and so on of the valves) so the gas rush to move the turbine blades (H11, H10, H9, H8, H7, and so on from the turbines) to generate the electricity until the gas run out from the tanks, then the gascombines after the completion of its momentum through the cylinders (N, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, and so on of the cylinders) and all of them, such as the cylinder (N) as shown in Figure (9) and either packed in cylinders for use in practical life or combines hydrogen gas after losing its pressure and energy into the cylinder (N) in the figure (9) to the highest place possible, like a Mountain without making any effort ,where hydrogen is lighter than air so its rise by itself and then use it as fuel in turbines to generate electricity or manage other engines or makes hydrogen cells to produce electricity and the exhaust resulting from combustion is only a water steam so We collected and condensed it in giant basins and make the water fall free fall on the

turbines to generate electricity and then, take the falling water to use it in industry, agriculture, and in all aspects of working life.

We take parts of the generated electricity to run the electrolysis of water which placed in the cylinder (F, F1) figure (3) and therefore the electricity generated automatically from itself and continued in his for a whole round

Examine the rise of hydrogen away up to the mountain after using its full energy to generate electricity

Weight ratio between the formation of hydrogen and oxygen in the water molecule

2 hydrogen ------ 16 oxygen

1, hydrogen ----- 8 oxygen

So the ratio is 1 to 8, if we have 1 ton hydrogen so we need 8 tons oxygen in order to make 9 ton water.

When 1 ton of hydrogen rise without making any kind of energy, because its density is lesser than the air , to a highest possible place on the surface of a 1500 m height mountain , then used as combustion fuel for the turbine to generate electricity, this hydrogen will integrate with 8 tons of oxygen from air to be a 9 tons of water , this water energy will gain a power amount = Mass × speed× distance +1 / 2 × square Mass speed = fixed amount

Potential energy + kinetic energy = fixed amount

At a height of 1500 m the potential energy of water will be at the maximum and the kinetic energy of the water in the top of the mountain will be =0

Potential energy = 9000 × 9.8 × 1500 = 132300000 kg / s and this energy is the energy which needed to rise 9 tons of water for a distance of 1500 m and its equal to the kinetic energy generated from the fall of 9 tons water a distance of 1500 m because the potential energy + kinetic energy = fixed amount

And thus the salty water of the sea raised and become a fresh water ready for drinking to a height of 1500 m without making any kind of

Mechanical or thermal energy and benefited from an added free power which is

1 - Using hydrogen as combustion fuel or use the hydrogen to generate electricity

2 - Hydraulic Energy from the free fall of water on generators to produce electricity

3 - Desalination of sea water in indirect way by intensifying the combustion exhaust which is a water vapor.

Comparison between the exploitation of gas pressure directly to generate electricity or to exploit it first in pressurize on the water and push it on the turbine and then use the remaining pressure to generate electricity with turbines operate with gas impulse and neglect the other influences

First, if the gas pressure used directly without using it to compress water , we Will use a full pressure of 4900000 N / m 2 to generate electricity by wind turbines only

- If the gas pressure used first to compress the water before using it in the wind turbines , I will utilize the following energies:

1 - If The minimum pressure i will use it to put pressure on the water is 153125 N / m 2 , the gas Will be divided into gas tanks where the total pressure is 4900000 Newton / m 2

The number of tanks that will be used is = 4900000 ÷ 153125 = 32 water tank

After emptying tanks the remains gas inside the tank will be 153,125 N / m 2 which will be used in generating electricity by air generators

So the amount of utilized power in 32 tank of gas rush is 153125 × 32 = 4900000 N / m 2

Second, the exploited power of the water rush by gas pressure power = volume of water in the tank × number of tanks

=4 × 10 * 6 × 32 = 128 × 10 * 6 m 3 this water will gain motion energy from the gas pressure located on it an amount ranging from 153125 to 4900000 N / m 2

Pressure Average = (153125 +4900000) ÷ 2 = 2526562.5 N / m 2

It means we will an amount of water = 128 × 10 * 6 m 3 acquires pressure average = 2526562.5 N / m 2

As if the water is located under a pressure height = pressure = distance × density × gravity wheel

2526562.5 = distance × 1000 × 9.8

Distance = 2526562.5 ÷ (9800) = 257.8 m and this is the height average

As If you have water kept behind a dam's height is 257.5 m and this is an additional energy.

3 - the power of hydrogen combustion if it rise a free rising without making any energy ,because it is lighter than air, to run thermal turbines or to generate electricity from hydrogen cells to produce electricity

4 - To generate electricity from water falling on generators to generate electricity

5 - Utilize the resulting water after falling in the agriculture, industry and practical life . So the total used energy = 153,125 N / m is the pressure power in each tank × 32 tank = 4,900,000 N / m 2 and it is the utilized power from gas rushing +128 × 10 * 6 m 3 water held behind a dam height of 257.5 m + power of burning hydrogen to generate electricity + power of water falling free fall

So the gas used to pressurize on the water, first to use it to generate electricity + and the gas used to generate electricity at wind turbines + and the hydrogen used as a

burning fuel at the top of the mountain + and then use the fall of the free fall of water to generate electricity and this will be the best

Comparison between preparing the gas directly and packed it or preparing the gas in the depths of the sea

First, when preparing the gas directly it will be packed to use it only in practical life Second, if the gas was prepared in the depths of the sea 500 m for example we will get the benefit of the following:.

1 – The gas will acquire a pressure of 4900000 N / m 2 and is subject to increase if the Depth increased

2 – Utilize from compressed water= 128 × 10 * 6 m 3, and it can be increased

3 - If the hydrogen emitted to the highest place it can be used as combustion fuel to generate electricity

4 – Using exhaust combustion which is a water vapor and condensed it in basins and let it fall a free falling to generate electricity

5 - Desalination of drinking water i indirectly and use them in practical life

The second model to generate electricity by using Ahmed Fayed sea pressure machine if the power of rising gas is little

Data figure (7), (8)

1 - Cylinder (F1) connected to the gas tank (R) by valve (K1) and there is a piston in it (K2) and connected to the crank (L) and this one connected to the piston (K4) and the piston placed in the cylinder (F2)

2 - cylinder (F2) in the form of (7), (8) closed and filled with water through the valve (k6), which allows water to enter are and not allowed it to get out and inside it the

cylinder (F3) in figure (7), (8) which is shorter and open from the bottom, And the distance between the depth of the cylinder (F2) and cylinder (F3) is approximately 1m

3 – At the top of the cylinder (F3) in figure (7),(8), the turbine (H12) is work by water rushing from bottom to top

4 - in the figure (3) the gas tank (R) connected to cylinder (F) placed in the depth of the sea, which supplies the tank (R) with gas, whether this gas is hydrogen or oxygen at a depth of 500 m

5 - Pressure at a depth of 500 m is = 4900000 N / m 2

6 - Pressure inside the gas tank (R) is = 4900000 N / m 2

7 - The area of piston (K2) is a cylinder diameter of 5m = about 19.62 m 2

8 - The area of piston (K4) is a cylinder diameter of 50 m = 25 × 25 × 3.14 = 1962.5 m 2

9 - The crank (L) length in the tank (F1) is equal to the length of the tank (F2)

10 – The valve (k6) allows the water to get in not out

Explanation

By Opening the valve (k1) in figure (7) or (8) which is connected to the gas tank (R) the gas rush and press on the piston (k2) with a force pressing = area of piston × the pressure on it

= 19.625 × 4900000 = 96162500 N / m

This force will press the piston (K2) then the rode (L) transfer it to the piston (K4) almost in its same strength

Piston (K4) in the figure (7.8) press the water in the cylinder (F2) and give it a pressure force = 96162500 Newton

This power will turn into a pressure transmitted to all parts of the water and inside the cylinder (F3), where the cylinder is open at the tank (F2) from the bottom will so the pressure moves to it as it is = 96,162,500 N / m 2 ,and by opening valve (K5) the water rush to the turbine (H12) with a force of= turbine section area × water pressure t (96162500 N / m 2) and the water continues to flow until the water finish from the tank (F2) and then close the valve (K5) and open the valve (k3) and valve (K6) in the figure (7.8)so the gas rush in the figure (7.8) on the turbine (H1) working by the air flow so the gas flow by a power of space turbine section × pressure 4900000 N / m 2 to

generate electricity and, after completion of the full use of the gas pressure , we combine the gas into cylinder (N) to use in practical life

Or use hydrogen as a fuel if it rise without making any effort to the top of cylinder (N) because hydrogen is lighter than air .

Or use it as fuel in turbines to generate electricity or manage other engines or makes hydrogen cells to produce electricity and the exhaust resulting from combustion is only a water steam, so we collect and condense it in giant basins and make the water fall free fall on the turbines to generate electricity and then, take the falling water to use it in industry, agriculture, and in all aspects of working life.

So we utilize twice from the gas pressure, once by making it compress the water, and once by pushing the turbines blades to generate electricity and by gas it self by packing it to use in practical life or use it as combustion fuel and then take the exhaust and resulting from combustion, which is only a water steam, and make the water fall free fall on the turbines to generate electricity and then, take the falling water to use it in industry, agriculture, and in all aspects of life.

The flow of gas continued until it lose its impulse power ,and continue dragging the rest of the gas in the cylinder (F1), which leads to the reduction of pressure inside the cylinder so the valve (K2) in figure (7.8) moves to the in the direction of the valve (k1) thereby reducing the pressure in the cylinder (F2), allowing the entry of water again through the valve (k6), which allows water to enter and are not allow it to return back ,and the cylinder refilled again and the cycle begins again Comparison between the used gas quantity and the quantity of water which rushed by gas pressure.

- When the piston (k2) move for 1 meter, it will need gas

cubist = base area × height

And area of the base from the data is 19.625 m2 and the height is the movement distance of the piston which is 1m.

So the size of the compressed gas needed to move the piston (k2) for 1 meter is = 19.625 × 1 = 19.625 m3

When the piston moves (k2) for 1 meter it moves the piston (k4) for 1 meter by the crank (L) and piston (k4) which the water behind it will move a distance of 1m.

So the volume of water shifted behind the piston (k4) is = Area of base × height

from data the base area of the piston (k4) is 1962.5 m2 and the height is the amount of piston (k4) displacement ,and its is 1m.

The displacement water volume= 1962.5 × 1 = 1962.5 m3

If every 19.625 m3 of gas will be met by a quantity of water come out from the cylinder (F2) of 1962.5 m3.

Thus we used a used a little amount of gas in exchange for a large amount of water .

Re-use gas pressure power once again, as we did earlier

Through the valve (k7) in the figure (7.8) which connected to the cylinder (F1) make it connect to tank (F4)which filled with water and hung in figure (6) With a change in

tanks form to become like water tank in the cylinder (F1, F2) in figure (7.8) with the same form, configuration, size, and by opening the valve (k7) in figure (7.8) on the tank (F4) in figure (6) a compress power rush of 4900000N / m2 and the least of 2450000 N / m2 of the cylinder (F2) in figure (7) because they are the same size, which lead to split the pressure inside them to half so compressive strength become = 2450000 N / m 2 and the gas continue pressurize on the water from cylinder to another in figure (6) (, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, and so on from tanks) and in every time divided to half bushing the water strongly by the gas pressure until the gas pressure behind the piston (k2) in figure (7.8) become 153125 N / m2 and then we close the valve (k7) and close the valve (K5) then open the valve (k3) in figure (7,8) and the valve (K6) in figure (7.8) then

the gas rush on turbine (H1)which work by the air flow with power of 153125N/m2 to generate electricity, then after full utilizing the of the gas pressure ,the gas collected to cylinder (N) as in figure (9) and packed to use in practical life . So we utilized twice from every thing , from the gas pressure by compress it to the water and by pushing it to the turbine ballads to generate electricity ,and by the gas itself by packing it in tanks to use it in practical life.

The flow of gas continued until it lose its impulse power ,and continue dragging the rest of the gas in the cylinder (F1), which leads to the reduction of pressure inside the cylinder so the valve (K2) in figure (7.8) moves down to the direction of the valve (k1) thereby reducing the pressure in the cylinder (F2), allowing the entry of water again through the valve (k6), which allows water to enter and are not allow it to return back ,and the cylinder refilled again and the cycle begins again

We take a part of the electricity generated to run the water electrolysis which located in the cylinder and therefore electricity is generated automatically and thus continues for a whole cycle.

Comparison between the amount of gas used and the amount of pressurized water

the pressure used quantity is 4900000 N / m2 will be divided in the tanks to become 153125 N / m 2 if the number of tanks = 4900000 ÷ 153125 = 32 tank

water Cubic in 1 tank from the data = 4 × 10 * 6 m 3

the amount displaced water = 4 × 10 * 6 × 32 =128 × 10 * 6 m3

The amount of used gas is

cylinder size (F1) in figure (7.8) = base distance × height

base distance from the data figure (7.8) = 19.625 m3 and the height is the same length of the cylinder 4000m where the cylinder length is the same as tank (F2)

The volume of used gas = 19.625 × 4000 = 78500 m3

so I will use gas of 78500 m 3 in replace of displacing compressed water amount of 128 × 10 * 6 m 3 as a reserved water behind dam height of around 257.81

Because the average of used pressures is = (4900000 N/m2 maximum pressure +153125 N / m 2 minimum pressure) ÷ 2 =

2526562.5 N / m 2

the pressure behind the dam = distance × density × speed 2526562.5 = distance × 1000 × 9.8

Distance = 257.81 m

Using the sea pressure machine to desalinate salt or fresh water (Ahmed Fayed sea pressuer machine)

Data

1 –the cylinder (F), (F1) is installed at a depth of 500 m in the sea as shown in Figure (3) and it has the two electrode of the water electrolysis machine (x) so that each electrode in its cylinder and the connected to the tank (E, E1) as in Figure (5) there is tank for each gas of oxygen and hydrogen, each gas in its tank .

2 - If we take the cylinder (F) in figure (1) for example is made up of valve (K) on the cylinder to control the rush of gas

3 - the device in horizontal mode, there is linear section of the device in figure (1) it is a cylinder divided into two parts

(L,C) and the piston (A) in the cylinder (L) and piston (B) in the cylinder (C) and there is oil (U) between pistons (A, B) there is a (P) device of water desalination reverse at the top of the cylinder (c) there is valve(Z) allows water access and do not allow it to come back and valve (M) opens and closes by key (N) and the pipe (T) connected to the cylinder (L)directly after the valve (K) and at the to of it the valve (V) to fill the gas and the pipe (T1) by cylinder (L) above the valve (K) is directly bound to the images of the same device to re-use the gas again, there is the pipe (W) above the drinking water desalination device (P) at the top of the cylinder (C)

There are 2 pistons (A) located in the cylinder (L) and piston (B) located in the cylinder (C) space between them filled with oil (U) connect between the 2 piston

Pressure at a depth of 500 m = Distance × density × gravity wheel

= 500 × 1000 × 9.8 = 4900000 N / m

2 - Piston (A) is a cylinder diameter of 4m and the area of the cylinder is the area of cylinder compressor

= H D 2where I is fixed = 3.14 , and HD is the half of the diameter = 2 p.m.

Piston (A) size = 2 × 2 × 3.14 = 12.56 m 2

3 - piston (B) sizeis a cylinder diameter of 40 m

piston (B) size= 3.14 × 20 × 20 = 1256 m 2

4 - height of the cylinder (C) 5 m hight cylinder (L) 5 m

Size = base area × height

= 1256 × 5 = 6280 m 3

Size = Base area × height

= 12.56 × 5 = 62.8 m 3

How to operate the desalination of drinking water machine if the amount of gas is few.

The first model

Explanation of the devise function, figure (3)

Install the whole device and fix the cylinder (F) at the bottom of the sea (S) the sea water (S) to the cylinder (F), where the cylinder is open from the bottom to the sea water directly at a depth of 500 m for example, whenever the depth is greater , the result will be much better .

Another device just like it placed on the same depth and connected with each other and with the two cylinders which have the electrode of the water electrolysis machine to analysis water to oxygen and hydrogen (X) where each gas rise to its Owen cylinder

Operating (X) electrolysis machine to analysis water to oxygen and hydrogen where each gas rise to its own cylinder (F) which opened from the bottom and close valve (K) and the gas rise inside the cylinder to be filled bushing out the water from it to the outside sea (S)and the gas becomes under the sea pressure at the bottom of the cylinder then the gas transfer this pressure to the top of the cylinder where the pressure equal in all the content spread of gas inside the cylinder and deducted from it , the gas weight, so we have taken pressure of the sea from the depth to the surface in almost the same strength, the gas pressure at the valve (K) became the same pressure at the bottom of the sea, and the gas become ready to use then open the valve (K) to fill the 2 tanks (R, R1) to fill them with either oxygen or hydrogen

The first model if the gas quantity is few.

Figure(1) prepare the water for purification of salts

open the valve (Z) and the close the valve (M) the water enter to the cylinder (C) after purification from impurities and bacteria that close the screen pores which is Responsible for water purification in a spar reverse (P) located at the top of the cylinder (C) until the cylinder (C) filled

Restart the device

In the figure (1) close the valve (G, V) and open the valve (K) which connected to the tank (R) the gas rush from the valve (K) this gas resulting from the process of electrolysis of water and it compress the piston (A) with strength of compression strength on the piston (A) = piston area exposed to pressure × pressure from the data ,area of the piston exposed to pressure = 12.56 m2 and the pressure = 4900000 N / m2

so the pressing force on the piston (A) = 12.56 × 4900000 = 61544000 Newton

the oil (U) located between the piston (A, B) transfer the pressure on the piston (B) as Pascal base

the calculation of pressing force on the piston (B) by Pascal base

from the data, piston area (B) = 1256 m 2

The force affecting on the piston (A) area of the piston (A)

The [illegible] acting on the piston (B) area of the piston (B)

The force affecting on the piston (A) × area of the piston (B) = The force acting on the piston (B) × area of piston (A)

$$\frac{\text{piston (B)} \times \text{area of piston (A)}}{\text{area of the piston (B)}} = \frac{1256 * 61540000}{12.56}$$

The force affecting on the piston (B) = 61544000000 Newton

Close the valve (V, G) and open the valve (K) the gas resulted from the process of electrolysis of water rush to compress the piston (A) 615,440,000 Newton compressor on the oil content behind the piston which transmits the pressure on the piston (B) and doubled the power affecting it because the affected area by the pressure increased as Pascal base so the pressure transfer double to the piston (B) where the area is larger than the piston (A)

The piston (B) compress on the water inside the cylinder (C) with the doubled sea pressure 61544000000 Newton this force will turn to a pressure on water. This leads to the completion of the process of water desalination by a process of spar

reverse and the fresh water flow from the pipe (W) and the piston (B) continue pressing the water inside the cylinder (C) and the salinity of water continue to increase inside the cylinder (C) because of the desalination process and the rise of piston (B) continued until it reaches the key (N) and then increasing salinity of water, causing a danger to the membrane which Responsible for the purification in the desalination devise ,so this water must be disposed ,so the key (N) open the valve (M) the water rush out of the device with tremendous force, and so we get rid of the saline water outside .

We can utilize the water momentum outside the cylinder to generat electricity or lift water to the maximum height by using the sea pressure that still exist inside the cylinder (C) and to store it ,then using its fall free fall on generators to generate electricity and then take the falling water in the extraction of salts and other things where this water will be high salts, which facilitate the extraction process and use power of water pressure in other things.

The piston (B) continue to rise under the pressure til it totally evacuate the cylinder (C) and then we close the valve (K) and the valve (M) and open the valve (V) at the top of the pipe (T) and the valve (Z) is located in the cylinder (C) the gas rush from the pipe (T) to fill it ,to use in practical life ,it is possible to take advantage of the gas momentum to generate electricity where it helps to reduce the pressure in the cylinder (C) which makes piston (B) moves to the bottom so the water rush from the valve (Z) to inside the cylinder (C) and continue to move the piston (B) down till it end the filling of gas from the pipe (T) and then we close the valve (V) and open of the valve (K) the air rush again compressing to the piston (A) Compressing on the oil behind it which transmit pressure to the piston (B), which is pressing on the water then the process of water desalination by reverse spar start, and so this process will continue and will be returned again

Comparison between the amount of used gas and the energies benefited from it .

From the Data, size of used gas is the size of the cylinder (L) in figure one is = 62.8 m3

Energies benefited from it are:

1 - analysis of drinking water, the water volume in the cylinder (C) = 6280 m3 minus the amount of salty water from the purification process

2 –store the hyper saline water at heights or use the momentum power to generate electricity .

3 - Extraction of salt from the hyper saline water which resulted from the purification process.

4 – Generate electricity by using the gas momentum on turbine (H) figure 1

5 - Using gas in practical life of industry, agriculture and use hydrogen gas as fuel, after rising freely, without making any effort because, it is lighter than air to the highest place possible like a mountain or packed it to run thermal turbines or to generate electricity from hydrogen cells.

6 - Condense the exhaust combustion which is a water to generate electricity from falling water on generators to generate electricity

8 - transfer the sea water to any height you want without using any kind of energy in an indirect way.

9 – Utilize the resulting water after falling in agriculture, industry and practical life.

So instead of producing the two gases without benefit for the use in industry, agriculture and medicine I use it in extra energies without any cost.

Re-use the gas momentum again, see Figure (2)

After the piston (B) finish the evacuation of water from the cylinder (C) we close the valve (K) and open valve (G) which located on the pipe (T1) connected to another device which is a copy of the same device in the figure (1) in size and all measurement.

In figure (2) prepare the device to work by opening the valve (Z1) and close valve (1M) the water enter to the cylinder (C1) after purify it from impurities and bacteria that

close the screen pores which is Responsible for water purification in a spar reverse (w1) located at the top of the cylinder (C) until the cylinder (C1) filled

The air rush from the cylinder (L) to the cylinder (L1) compressing the piston (A1), which transmit pressure to the oil (U1), which transfer pressure doubled as Pascal base

to the piston (B2) for the process of water desalination by spar reverse, till the pressure be equal between the two cylinders (L, L1) and if the pressure on the piston (B) in Figure (1) is 61544000000 Newton so the pressure on the piston (B1) after the pressure become equal between the two cylinders (L, L1) is a half-strength, pressure = 12308800000 Newton because two cylinders like each other in size then we close the valve (G) and open the valve (G1) and then re-use the gas again in another device, the pressure decreases to half because cylinders are equal in size and so on till the gas weaken then start this process again .

In figure (1) close valve (G) and open the valve (V) to pack what remains of the gas behind the piston (A) for use in life and before packing the minimum pressure of gas will be 40 bar or 4,000,000 N / m2, because if it lesser than that will not be useful in desalination of drinking water process because the desalination process needs minimum pressure of 4000000 N / m 2 and thus the minimum pressure ready for packaging is 4000000 N / m 2 , this pressure can be useful in generating electricity before packing by making the gas accumulates in a cylinder wider than the turbine 20 times, in order the cylinder walls not to resist the gas to generate electricity and then returned the piston (B) to the original position thereby valve (Z) enter the water once again to the device in the cylinder (C) after purify it from seaweed and other harmful things which may damage the spar reverse devise ,and after the cylinder(C) filled with water we open the valve (K) to start a new process for desalination of salt water and complete the required pressure for the device to the process of desalination then the gas rush again by the power of sea pressure in the two devices figure (1.2) then it

compress on the water and the process of desalination start once again, as we explained before .

And take parts of the generated electricity to run the electrolysis of water in the cylinder (F, F1)

so and the electricity generated automatically by itself and thus continue for a whole cycle .

Double the gas power

Figure 12 ,data.

1 - An area of the piston (B) = a cylinder diameter of 40 m area =πr2 2 = 3.14 × 20 × 20

= 1256 m 2

2 - Area of piston (B) is the same area of the piston (B1, B2, B3) = 1256 m 2

3 - The piston area (A) = a cylinder diameter of 4m πr2 2 = 3.14 × 20 × 20 = 3.14 × 2 × 2 =12.56m2

4 - piston area (A) is the same area of piston (A1, A2) = 12.56 m 2

5 - There is oil (U, U1, U2) between each of these pistons (A, B1), (A1, B2), (A2, B3) and the quantities are equal, each quantity equal to the quantity of water to be purified cylinder (F) at a depth of 500 m

6 - Pressure at a depth of 500 m = Distance × density × wheel

= 500×9.8×1000 =4900000N/m2

7 – the compressing force located on the piston (B) = area exposed to pressure × pressure

= 1256 × 4900000 = 1256 × 10 * 5 Newton

8 – crank length (J, J1, J2) are equal and its length is equal to the water height inside the cylinder (C3)

9 - the quantity of oil (U, U1, U2) are equal and the oil size equal to the volume of water in the cylinder (C3)

10 - the device in a horizontal position and not in vertical position in order to overcome as much as possible the weight of oil

11 - (P) slots to reduce the pressure at the operation, where spaces (T) have air ,When operating the distance between the pistons (B, B1, B2) and the walls of oil vessel (U, U1, U3) will be reduced, leading to pressure on the air This leads to disability in work done ,so these openings helps to make the pressure stable between the walls. Explanation

by Running the device of water electrolysis every gas rise to its own cylinder and its gas to expel the water from the cylinder and working pressure for the removal of the sea from below to above because the pressure is equal in all parts of the cylinder And opening the valve (K) gas pressure mounts on the valve (B) the amount of strongly 1256 × 10 * 5 Newton

This is to transmit the power piston (A) by farmers (J) and affecting the force on the oil behind the piston which transmits the force the same amount of oil in all parts of the walls and base contact with it by Pascal and affecting this force on the piston (B1) and the amount.

Compression force on the piston (B1) = area of piston× pressure

= 1256 × 1256 × 10 * 5 = 1577536 × 10 * 5 Newton

the piston (B1) Conveys Compression force to the piston (A1) by crank (J1) in the same amount that affect the oil (U1), which transfers the same amount on all its parts with the same value and on all its parts contact with it as Pascal base , comprising piston (B2)with the same Compression force

The pressure force on the piston (B2) = area of piston × the pressure

= 1256 × 1577536 × 10 * 5 = 1981385216 × 10 * 5 Newton

this force affect the crank (J2) which transfer it to the piston (A2) in the same amount then transfer it to the oil ,where oil is non-compressible material conveys power to all its parts and walls in almost the same amount .

The Compression force affecting on the piston (B3) =piston area × the pressure on it =

1256 × 1981385216 × 10 * 5 = 123561981385216 × 10 * 5 Newton

This power turns to a comprising power on the water behind piston (B3)

its Amount is123561981385216 × 10 * 5 Tow ton / m 2 = 123,561,981,385,216 bar ,the force used to purify briny water to be a very very big quantity like a new river Neil.

The expansion pressure of water machin (Ahmed Fayed Expansion machine)

Data

1 - Figure (11) tank (f) filled with water through the valve (K9) and closed after it filled with water.

2 - There is a (x) devise to analyze water to oxygen and hydrogen in the tank (f) and valve (k2) on the top of the cylinder (F2) fixed in tank (f) and the distance between the bottom of the tank (f) and cylinder (F2) is one meter and its open from the bottom and valve (K2) on the top of it and turbine (h1), which works by water momentum from bottom to top

3 - There is valve (k4) at the top of the tank (f) that controls the rush of the gas to turbine (H) and there is a cylinder to collect and pack the gas (N) which is greater than the turbine (H) size of 20 times.

4 - figure (6) tanks (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) they are like each other in size and configuration identical Such as the tank (f) exactly in size and have turbine on the top of it (H2, H3, H4, H5, H6) working by water pressure and the tanks closed and filled with water.

11 – In the top of tank (f) turbine (H1) in figure (4) and tanks (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) in figure (6) There are the turbines (, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11) working by gas pressure and the cylinders fixed on them are (N, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5) which are very wide to receive the gas after depletion its momentum to fill it and they dilated in order that the rushing not resist the cylinder walls .

12 - Pipes (T) connected to tanks ,figure (6) (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8) with each other and on top of each pipe valves (k4, K5, K6, K7, k8) to control the transfer of gas pressure from tank to other

13 - valve (K9) allows access to water and not allow it to let it out from the tank.

Explanation

by operating analysis of water devise oxygen and hydrogen emit in the tank (f) comprising on the water until we reach to the required pressure, for example, if the required pressure is 4900000 N / m3

the Interaction stops the electrolysis of water at this pressure and whenever the pressure reduce it restart once again, and so on, and by opening the valve (K2) the water rushes by the gas pressure on the turbine (H1) then electricity generated until the water finished from the tank (f) and then we will close the valve (k2) then you get a Compressed air in tank (f) of 4900000 N / m2 . The water is non-comprisable substance so it transmit the pressure as it is to all parts of the water inside tank (f) and water pressure behind the valve (K1) which locate at the top of the cylinder (F3) become 4900000 N / m 2 , it is the force resulting from the electrolysis of water ,so the pressure the bottom of the cylinder

(F3) becomes 4900000 N / m 2 when you open the valve (K1) in figure (11) the water rushes from the cylinder (F3) strongly with a power equal to section turbine (H1)area × compression force which is 4900000 N / m 2 pressurize on the water and thus generate electricity from the turbine and continue to generate electricity until the water finished from the giant tank (f) in the figure (11) and replaced by compressed gas mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, as if the water on the height of 500 m because the pressure on the Height of 500 m is 4900000 N / m2 and then close the valve (K2) and open the valve (K3) in the figure (11) which connected to tank (F 4)once more as it did in tank (f) figure (11) but in less power the maximum of it is 4900000 N / m 2 and the minimum is 4900000 ÷ 2 = 2450000 N / m 2

Where the two tanks like each other perfectly in size then the pressure divided between them and the minimum pressure become 2450000 Newton /m 2 and , when open valve (L) the water rushes by the power of that pressure from the tank (F4) on

the turbine (H2) located over (F4) then electricity generated as if the turbine is located under the pressure height of 250 m because the pressure on height 250 m = 250 × 1000 × 9.8 = 2450000 N / m 2,and this is the maximum pressure will water exposed in tank (F4) in figure (6) and the water flow continue on the turbine (H2) in figure (6) until the water finished from the tank (F4) and then close the valve (L) and open the valve (k4) in the figure (6) the gas will rush to the tank (F5) in figure (6) which filled with water and closed completely ,the gas pressurize on the water by power equivalent to 2450000 and the least of it is 2450000 ÷ 2 = 1225000 N / m 2 because the two tanks are in same size so , the pressure divided equally between them between them and this power equivalent to 125 m high

Because the pressure on the height 125 m = 125 × 1000 × 9.8 = 1225000 N / m 2 When you open the valve (L1) the water rushes strongly by the power of this pressure from the tank (F5) on the turbine (H3) located over the tank (F5) the electricity generated and the water flow continuously from the tank (F5) of the turbine (H3) till the water finished from the tank (F5) to the valve (L1) and open the valve (k5) in the figure (6) the gas rushes from the tank (F5)to the tank(F6) in maximum power of 1225000 N / m2 and minimum of which is 1225000 ÷ 2 = 612500 N / m 2 Where the two tanks in the same size ,so the pressure divided equally between them, and this pressure is equivalent to height 62.5 m, because the pressure at this depth = 62.5 × 1000 × 9.8 = 612500 N / m 2 and open valve (L2) the water rushes on the turbine (H4) the electricity generated and the water flow continue from the tank (F6) of the turbine (H4) till the water finish from tank (F6) then close the valve (L2) and open the valve (k6) so the gas rushes from the tank (F6) to the tank (F7) with a max power of 612500 and the least of 612500 ÷ 2 = 303250 because Almkhoznan are equal in size Vinksm pressure between them equally This pressure is equal to the high of 31.5 m because the pressure on the height 31.5 m is equal to = 1000 × 9.8 × 31.5 = 303250 N / m 2 and by opening valve (L3) the water rushes on the turbine (H5) electricity generated the flow of water continue from the turbine (H5) till the water

finished from tank (F7) then close (L3) and open the valve (K7) the gas rush with a maximum power of 303250 and least power of 153125 N / m2 in the tank (F8) compressing on the water and open the valve (L4)the water rushes from the turbine (H6) with a power of 153125 N / m2 and the water rising continue ,till the water in finished from tank (F8) and then we close the valve (L4) and open the valve (L6) the gas rushes to move the blades of air turbine to generate electricity until the gas finish from the tank(F8)then combines the gas after it lose its momentum from turbine (H9) in the big cylinder (N5) and packed in cylinders to use in practical life.

And the splitting of gas pressure in the tanks until it reaches the pressure 153125 N /m in each tank and then open the valves which directed to the turbines that work by gas momentum (wind turbines) at the top of tanks (f, F4, F5F6, F7, F8) and the turbine is (H) in the tank (f) figure (11).

And turbines (H7, H8, H9, H10, H11) in the figure (6) generate electricity

so the tank where there is less pressure is 153125 N / m 2

so the number of tanks that the pressure will be divided in it till the pressure to reach 153,125 N / m 2 is

Number of tanks = 4900000 N / m 2, the total pressure ÷ 153125 N / m 2, the least pressure = 32 tank. In the end we will have 32 store filled with water by gas pressure, and the pressure which can be used is 153125 N / m 2 for the operation of wind turbines to generate electricity.

-Therefore the electricity is generated automatically by itself and so on for a whole cycle .

Thebe Ahmed Fayed discovery

When electrolysis of any amount of water, which is completely closed it is equal to 3743888 of atmospheric pressure at constant temperature.
But it needs the electrolysis to be done in a size equal to the size of the water molecular size or its doubles, to be equal to 3743888 atmospheric pressure at constant temperature.

Thebe Ahmed Fayed evidence

electrolysis of one gram in the volume of one gram and totally closed in any space Liter = 1000 grams

? = 1 gram

One gram = 001. Of Alter

Number of moles in one gram = 1 gram ÷ 18 atomic moles weight of water = 05555555 mole

Amount of pressure in the general law of gases pv = n RT

T calve = 20c = 20 +273 = 293 v = .00 1

. R = the gas mixture= 230 n=,05555555

Pressure = 05555555. × 230 × 293 × 1000 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure and this is Thebe Ahmed Fayed

- calculate the pressure when the volume of water 1 m3=1000 liters

PV = NRT N = number of moles

R constant gas mixture 230 T temperature degree 293 calve

N number of moles = 1000000 ÷ 18 = 55555.555 moles

V = 1000 liter

Pressure = number of moles ×constant mixture × temperature degree ÷ Size

= 55555.555 × 230 × 293 ÷ 1000 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure.

3 - Experience on the size of 100 grams of one liter = 100 ÷ 1000 = .1 Liter v = 1

N = 100 ÷ 18 = 5.555555 Mole R × T = 67390, where R = constant mixture 230 T = temperature degree293 Kalven

P = t × R × N ÷ V = 67390 × 5.555555 ÷ .1 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure

4 - Experience on 500 grams

Size of 500 grams of Walter = 500 ÷ 1000 = .5 Liter T × R = 67390

N member of moles = 27.777777 moles

P = t × R × N ÷ V = 67390 × 27.777777 ÷ .0005 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure

5 – Experience on 2000 liters

2000 l = 2000 × 1000 = 2 × 10 * 6 grams

N = 2 × 10 * 6 ÷ 18 = 111111.111 Mole

P = t × R × N ÷ V = 67390 × 111111.111 ÷ 2000 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure

Experience on 2500 l = 2500 × 1000 grams

N = 2500 × 1000 = 25 × 10 * 5 grams ÷ 18 = 138888.889 Mole

P = t × R × N ÷ V = 67390 × 138888.889 ÷ 2500 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure

6 - experience on 4 grams

N = 4 ÷ 18 = .2222222

P = t × R × N ÷ V = 67390 × .2222222 × 10 * 3 ÷ 4 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure

5 g

N = 5 ÷ 18 = .2777777 Mole v .005 Liter

P = 67390 × .2777777 × 10 * 3 ÷ 5 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure

all the results are equal to each other and this is an evidence of the fixed amount 37433888 atmospheric pressure

The usage of Thebe Ahmed Fayed is plenty and have no limits, including,

1 - using this tremendous pressure in the generation of heat energy equal to the greatest nuclear reactor in the world and this can be done by more than one way like,

1 - Resistance of the metal to pressure generates heat and resistance of gases to a huge pressure generates heat.

2 – Running machines by replacing the power of gases by the power of pressure in the internal combustion machines

3 - operating the very small machines micro-nana-meter size where the size of water

molecule has the same pressure which is 3743888 atmospheric pressure , the size of molecule from the liter = 2.9910413 × 10 * -26 of litter

4 - and other multiple usages, which will change the whole world

2 - for example, using Ahmed Fayed expansion pressure of water machine (Ahmed Fabd Expansion machine) is equal to a nuclear reactor without the risk of radiant materials or hazards

Data:.

1 - in the figure (10) a number spherical shape cylinders where there is one gram of water and completely closed and there are no space at all in them , and we have to make sure that ,the water have no bubbles, even if it is lesser than few ,and this is very important and cylinders connected to each other and connected to the electrolysis of water , where the water decompose water to its two elements inside the cylinders .

3 - This spherical cylinders made of a material that conducts heat and placed in a pipe where the water required to heat flowing into it.

Explanation

by running the electrolysis of water oxygen and hydrogen gases rise in the closed spherical shape cylinders , and when the water to decompose to the tow gases , it expanding and compress on the cylinders walls by power of perimeter walls pressing * compression force.

Calculate pressure according to the general law of gases

Liter = 1000 grams

? = 1 gram

One gram = .001 liter

Number of moles in one gram = 1 gram ÷ 18 atomic weight of mole mass of water = .05555555 mole

Amount of pressure in the general law of gases pv = n RT

T kalven = 20c = 20 +273 = 293 n = .05555555 mole v = .001R the gas mixture = 230

Pressure = .05555555 × 230 × 293 × 1000 = 3743888 atmospheric pressure ,and this is Thebe Ahmed Fayed

from this pressure a great heat will be generated from he gas itself and from the cylinders walls which resist pressure.

It is Possible to control the amount of high pressure by allowing the existence of one or two atom of air inside the cylinder

This huge pressure is going to make the cylinder wall resisting this pressure, which leads to raise the temperature of the cylinder wall to a very high degrees and by letting the water flow around the cylinders (A)the heat transferee to the water and rises its temperature to the boiling point and turn to steam , which we can use in generating electricity and operating machinery .

The greatest possible usage of the invention, if it used in the depths of the sea.

Install a giant cylinder in the maximum depth of water and then install reinforced hoses in it and extend them to the nearest beach to exploit this pressure

These are some areas that could be exploit for this discovery,

First, the Pacific Ocean ,it contains the deepest and naval unit in the world, Marianne unit (11,521 m) near the Philippine Islands. But the average depth is about 4282 m

Install the cylinder by a polar electrolysis of water at a depth of 11,500 m

Pressure at a depth of 11,500 m = distance × density × wheel

= 11500 × 1000 × 9.8 = 112700000 N / m 2

the affecting power on a turbine works by gas impulse, its blade diagonal is 4m. In the form of a cylinder

Pressing power on the turbine = turbine section Area × pressure

= 3.14 × 2 × 2 × 112700000 = 1415512000 Newton

But the average depth is about 4282 m , pressure at this depth = 4382 × 1000 × 9.8 = 42943600 N / m 2, and so in all depths.

The average depth of the Atlantic Ocean with its adjacent seas is 3.339 meters (10.955 feet);

Puerto Rico Trench is 3.926 meters (12.881 feet). The greatest depth is 8.605 meters (28.232 feet)

. The width of the Atlantic varies from 2.848 km (1.770 miles) between Brazil and Sierra Leone to more than 6400 kilometers (4,000 miles) in the south.

Indian Ocean, the deepest unit which is a unit of Java 7455 m depth. Its depth average is 3963 m.

Adriatic Sea .The depth ranges in the region between 900 and 1460 m.

Caribbeas sea deeper areas of the Caribbean is Cayman Basin between Jamaica and Cuba reach a depth of more than 7,500 meters below sea level

the average depth of the Mediterranean Sea is 1,500 meters (4900 feet) where the deepest recorded point is 5267 meters (17,280 feet) deep in the Calypso in the Ionian Sea. The Norwegian Sea

Average depth is about two kilometer (2000 m)

Average depth of the Biscay Bay is 5723 feet (1744 m) and a deepest place is 9.151 feet (2.789 m

Biscay Bay: Golfo de Vizcaya and Mar Cantábrico (French): Golfe de Gascogne is the Bay is a north-east Atlantic Ocean South Sea Celtic. Along the west coast of France from Brest to the Spanish border and the northern coast of Spain Punta de Estaca de Bares,

The bottom of the ocean trenches, mountains, sea

- Puerto Rico Trench, in the North Atlantic, is the deepest trench is estimated at about 8.605 meters (28.232 feet). [9]
- Laurent Ian Abyss is found off the east coast of Canada.
- The South Sandwich Trench reaches a depth of 8.428 meters (27.651 feet).
- Romanche trench is located near the equator and reaches a depth of about 7.454 meters (24.455 feet).

Claims

1- Protection of the whole idea of how to take advantage of the tremendous pressure of the sea in the depths of the sea and take advantage of it at the top sea with its same value by converting water from a liquid to the gaseous state in the enclosed space thereby the gas is acting to transfer the pressure from below to above the sea because the gas pressure is equal in all its parts.

2 - Protection of the way in which is a diversion of water from a liquid to gaseous state or water interaction with any material lead to the emission of gas are of the same function of the two gases outputs from the electrolysis of water or pumping compressed air does the same task performed by two gases outputs from the electrolysis of water or pump compressed air in any way to act with the same way of the two gases outputs from the electrolysis of water in the open or enclosed space in the direction of the sea depth and closed in the direction of the sea surface through the electrolysis of water to the racist oxygen and hydrogen, or any other liquid that has the same capacity or crucifixion material interact with water gas will emit which is to be degraded in some way to the gas and then take advantage of transferring the gas pressure of the sea from the bottom to the top surface of the sea to take advantage of the pressure difference between sea level and pressure trapped at sea surface which is the pressure at the depth of the sea that

has been moved by the gas to the sea surface to generate the electricity or in handling equipment and engines whatever its kind.

3 - Method of desalination of sea water indirectly without using any additional power, e.g. generated water is the combustion exhaust of turbines generated energy

4 - Transfer the sea water to any height you want without using any kind of energy, indirectly, as the sea water turns to the oxygen and hydrogen gas and oxygen is bottled for use in practical life and leave the hydrogen to emit automatically to the highest heights and then burned as fuel and took the exhaust which is a water vapor and condensing it and convert it into liquid water again and then dropped again from these high altitudes on the turbines to generate the electricity.

5 – The method to take advantage again of the water after rising to the highest mountain and its decline naturally and generate from its free-fall amounts of very large electricity.

6 - To protect the exploitation of the discovery of Thabit Ahmed Fayed, which is during the electrolysis for any amount of fully closed water is 3743888 atmospheric pressure approximately at constant temperature or that the electrolysis is in size equal to the molecule size of water is made up of 2 hydrogen atom and 2 oxygen atom or duplicate it to be equal to almost constant volume of 3743888 atmospheric pressure at constant temperature.

7 - Take advantage of the pressure resulting from the electrolysis of water into a closed or semi-closed or fully closed space and the generated pressure is 3743888 atmospheric pressure in the generation of electricity and running equipment, or any other things.

8 - Protection of the exploitation of gas pressure by replacing the mechanical strength of any machine to anyone, including, for example, the process of water desalination by the reverse osmosis whether the pressure gas output from the pressure of the sea or the output of the electrolysis of water in the fully enclosed space by any way.

9 - Protection the sea pressure machine in the form of (4,6,11) completely.

especially the gas pressure or two gases with each other on the water first in the store (F2) and stores (F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, and so on from the stores less or more) and then the

rush of water under the gas pressure to generate the electricity or for the operation of any machine, whether from the rush of water or gas.

10 - Protection of drinking water desalination method by using gas pressure or two gases in direct or indirect manner using sea pressure or the pressure resulting from the electrolysis of enclosed or semi-closed water.

11 - protection of the double strength of the gas in the form of (1,2,9) in the form (1) through the two pistons (A, B) in any size or shape of the form (2) in piston (A1, B1, A2, B2, and so on of the pistons more or less .....) in any size

12 - Re-use of push strength of the gas again see Figure (2) through machine 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 and so on of devices more or less

13 - The protection of the extension pressure machine of water (the Expansion machine of Ahmed Fayed) entirely as shown in Figure (11.10)

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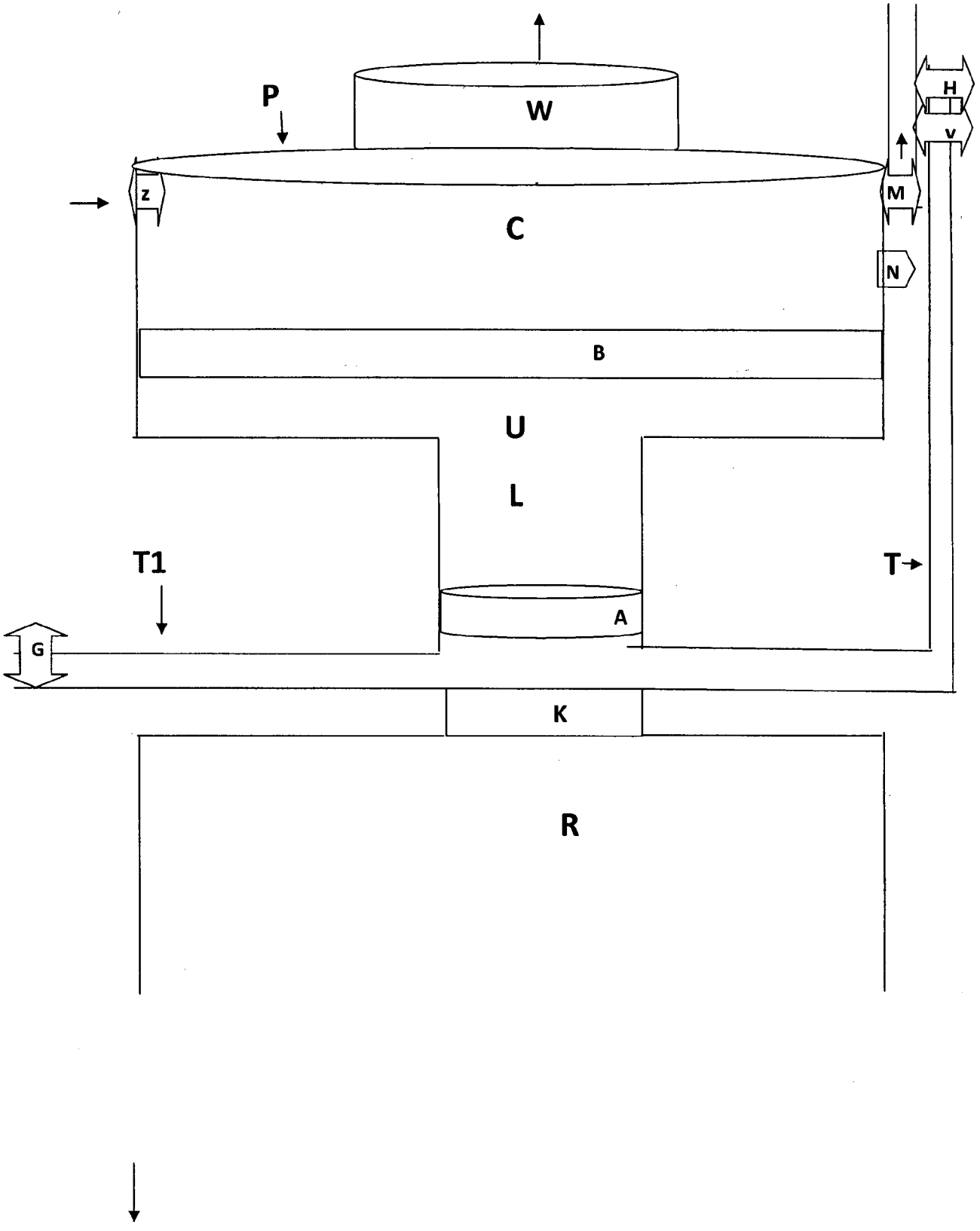
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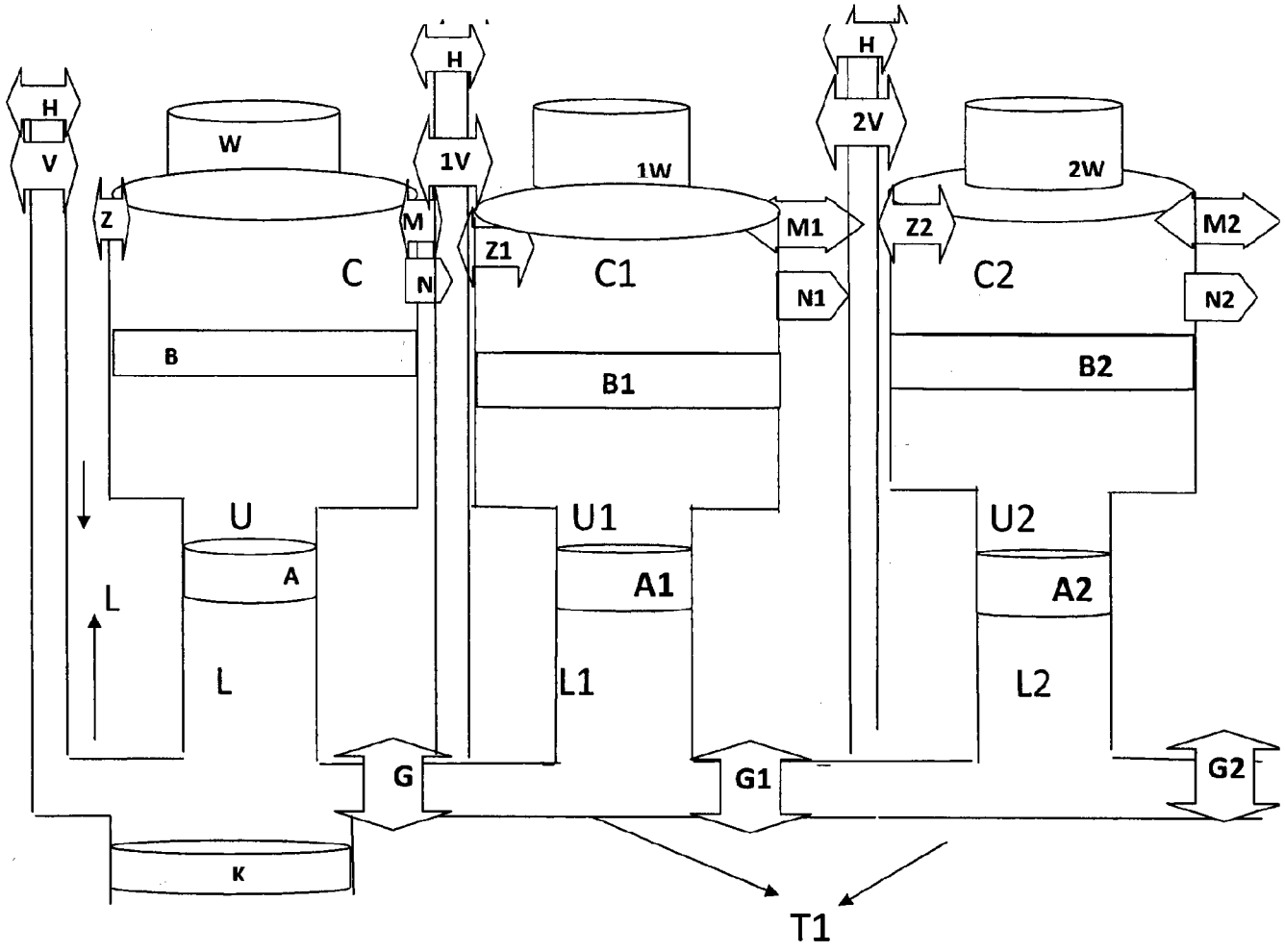
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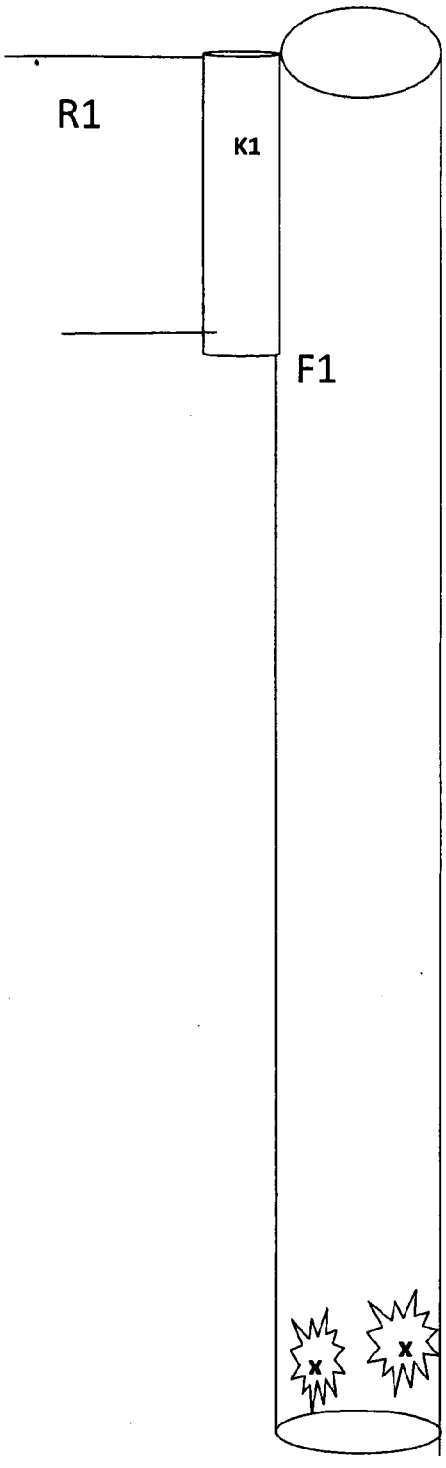
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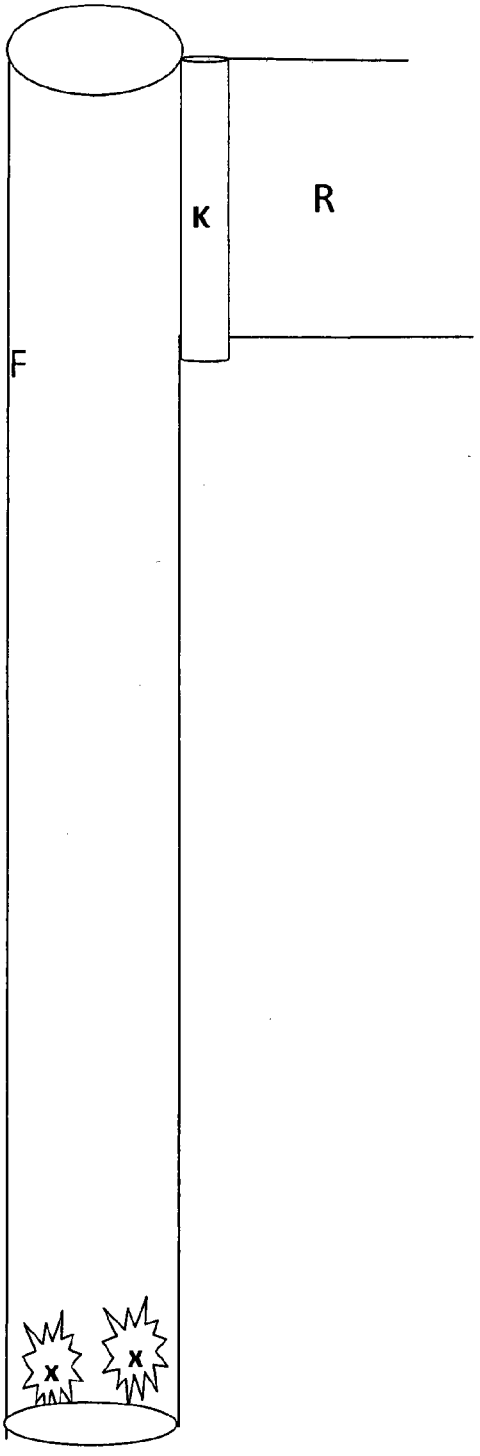
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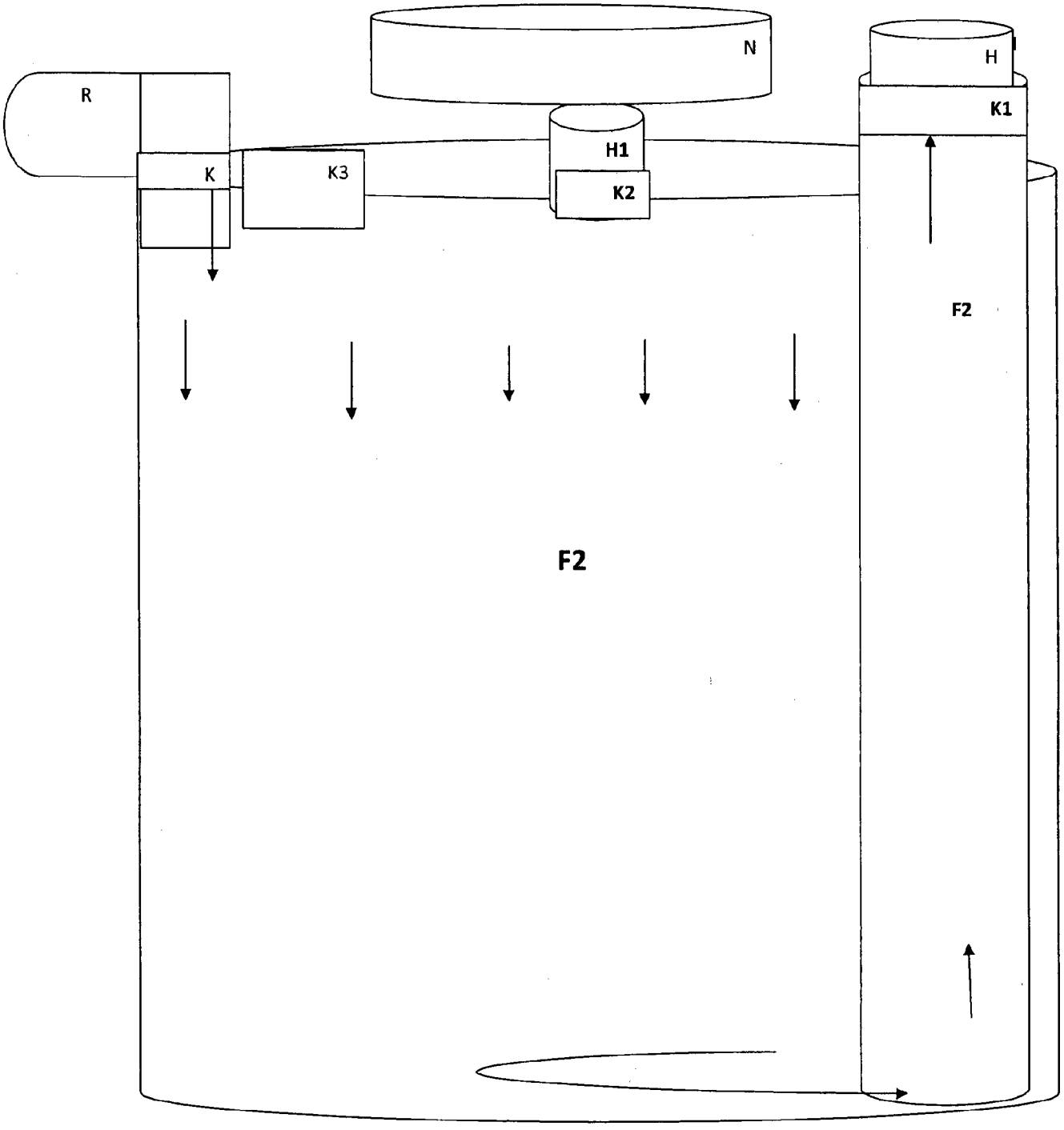
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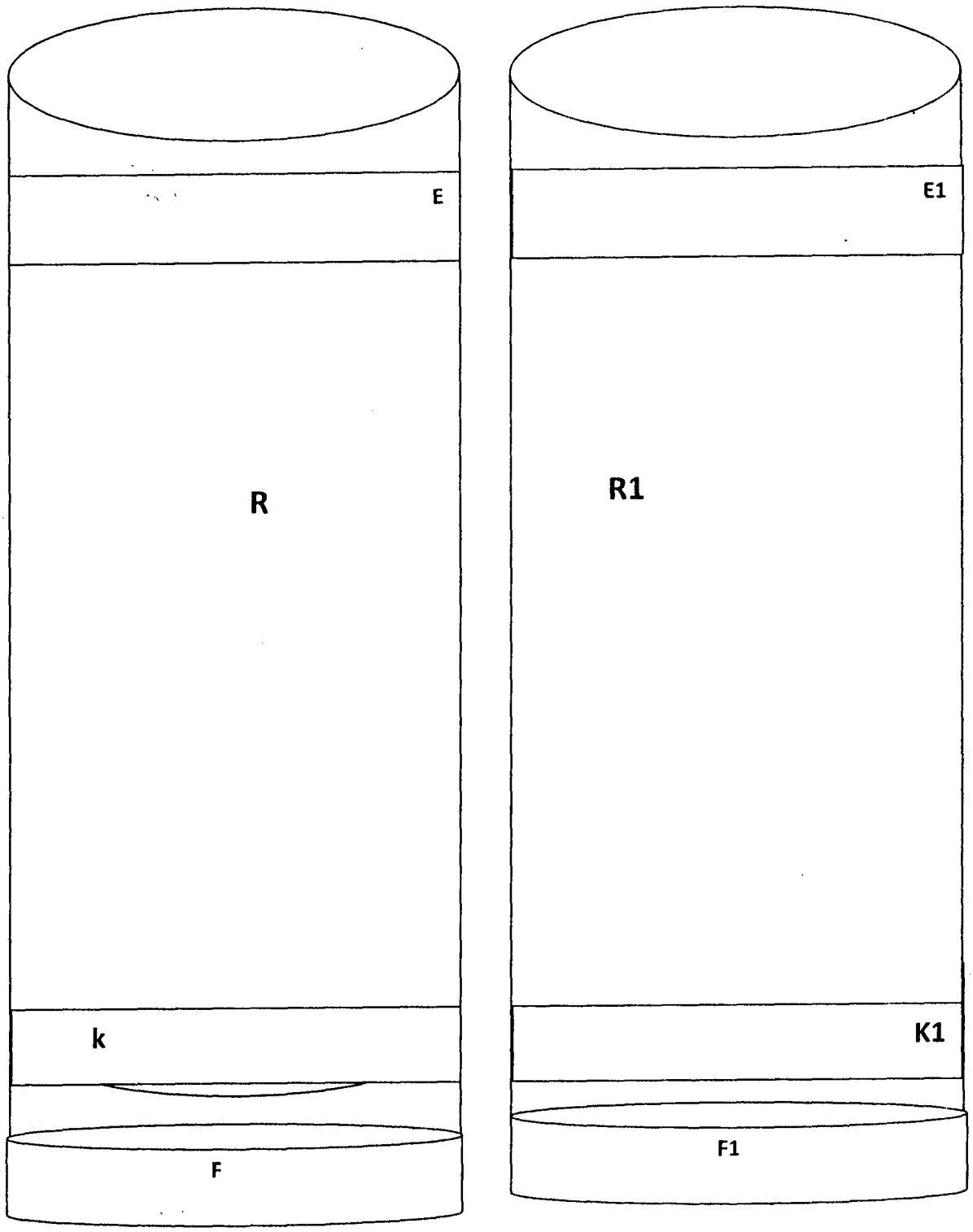
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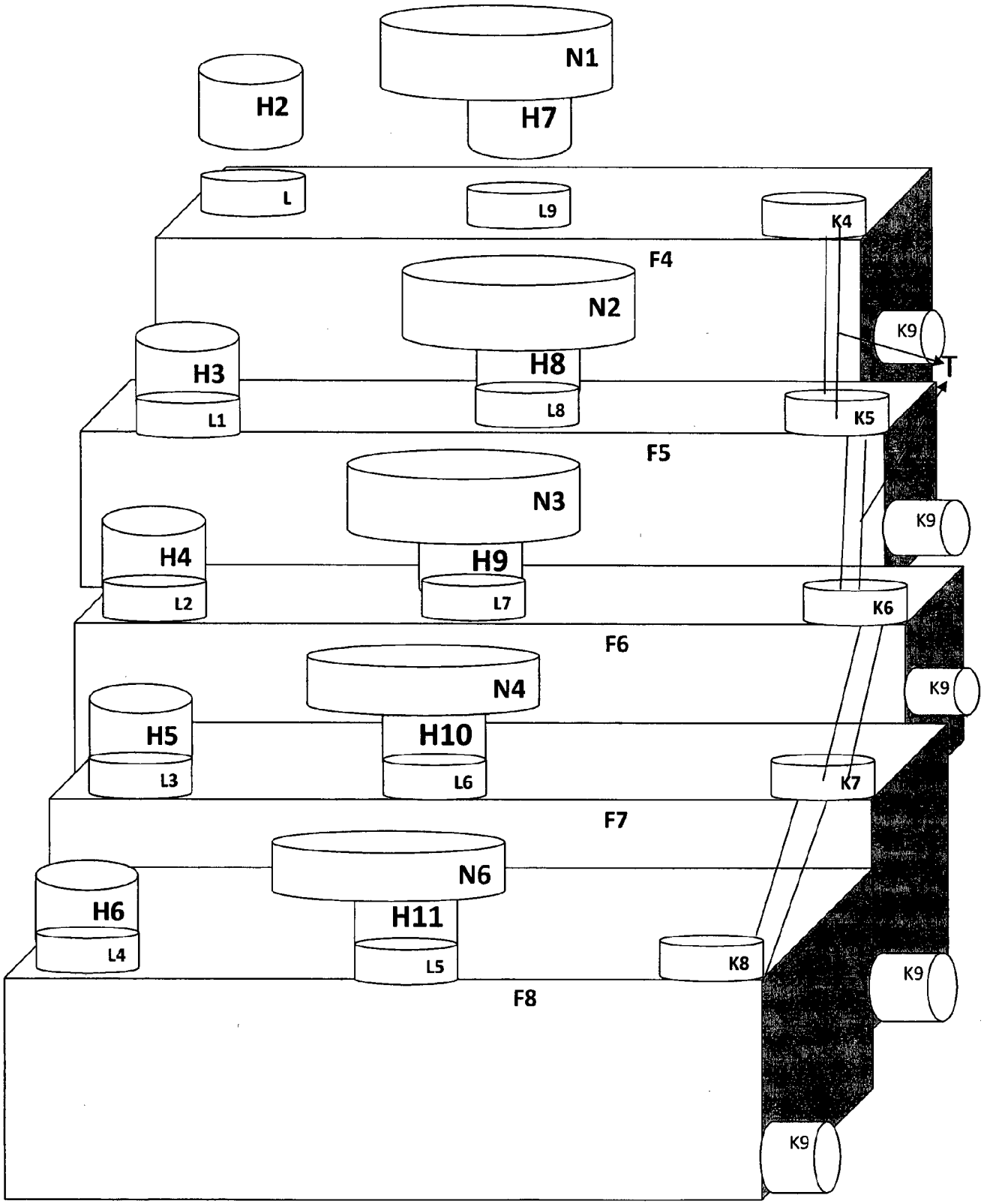
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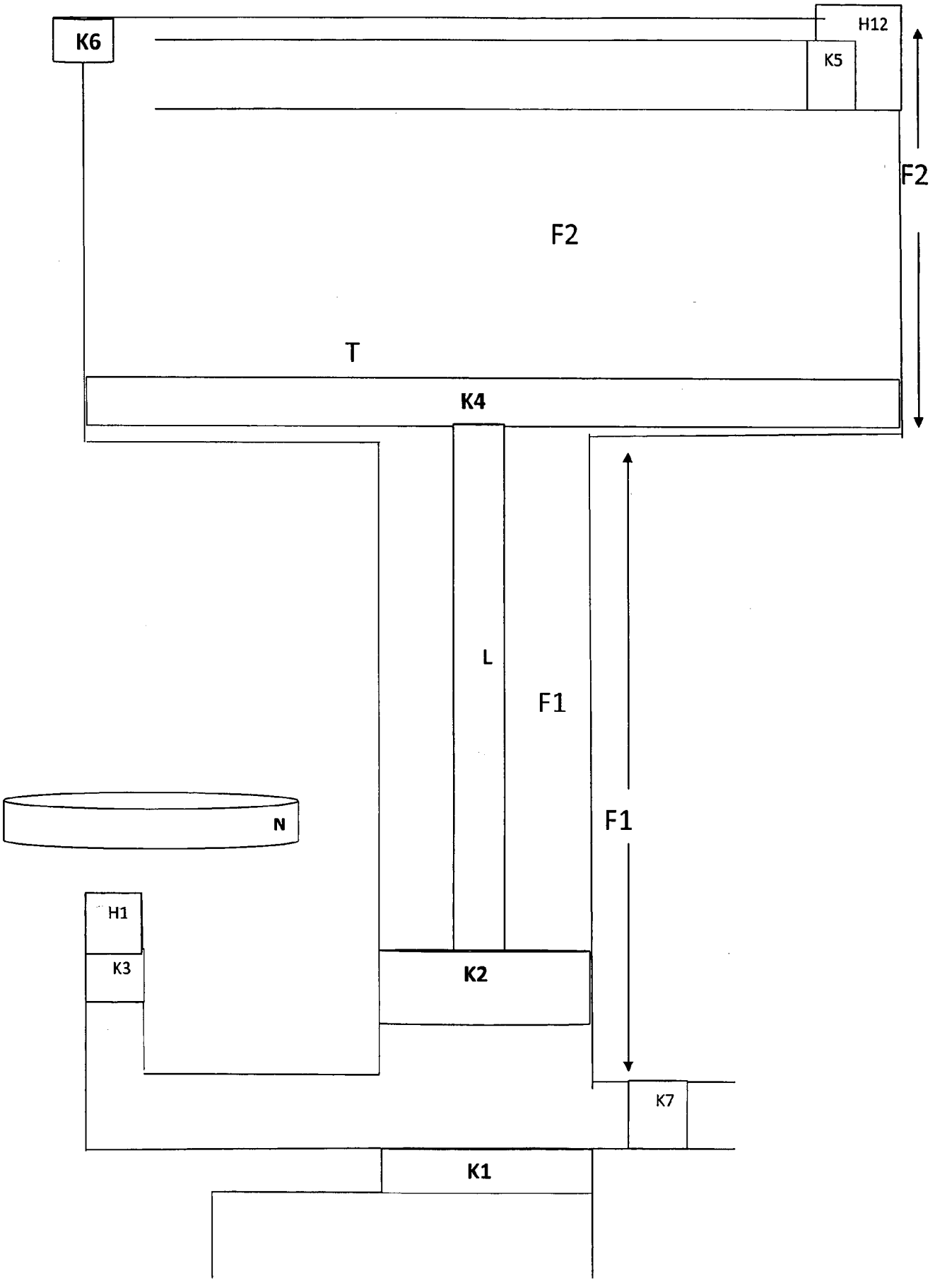
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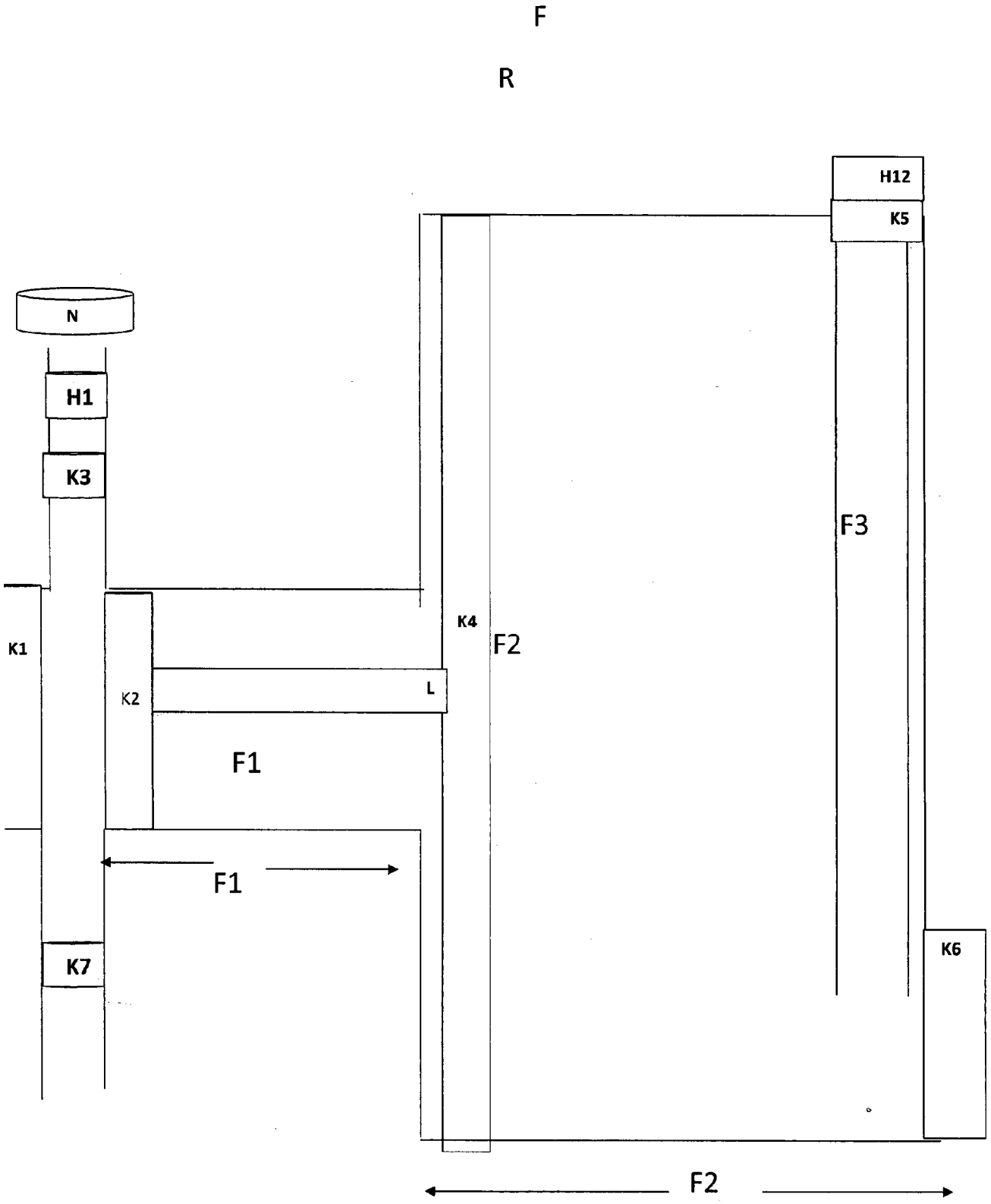
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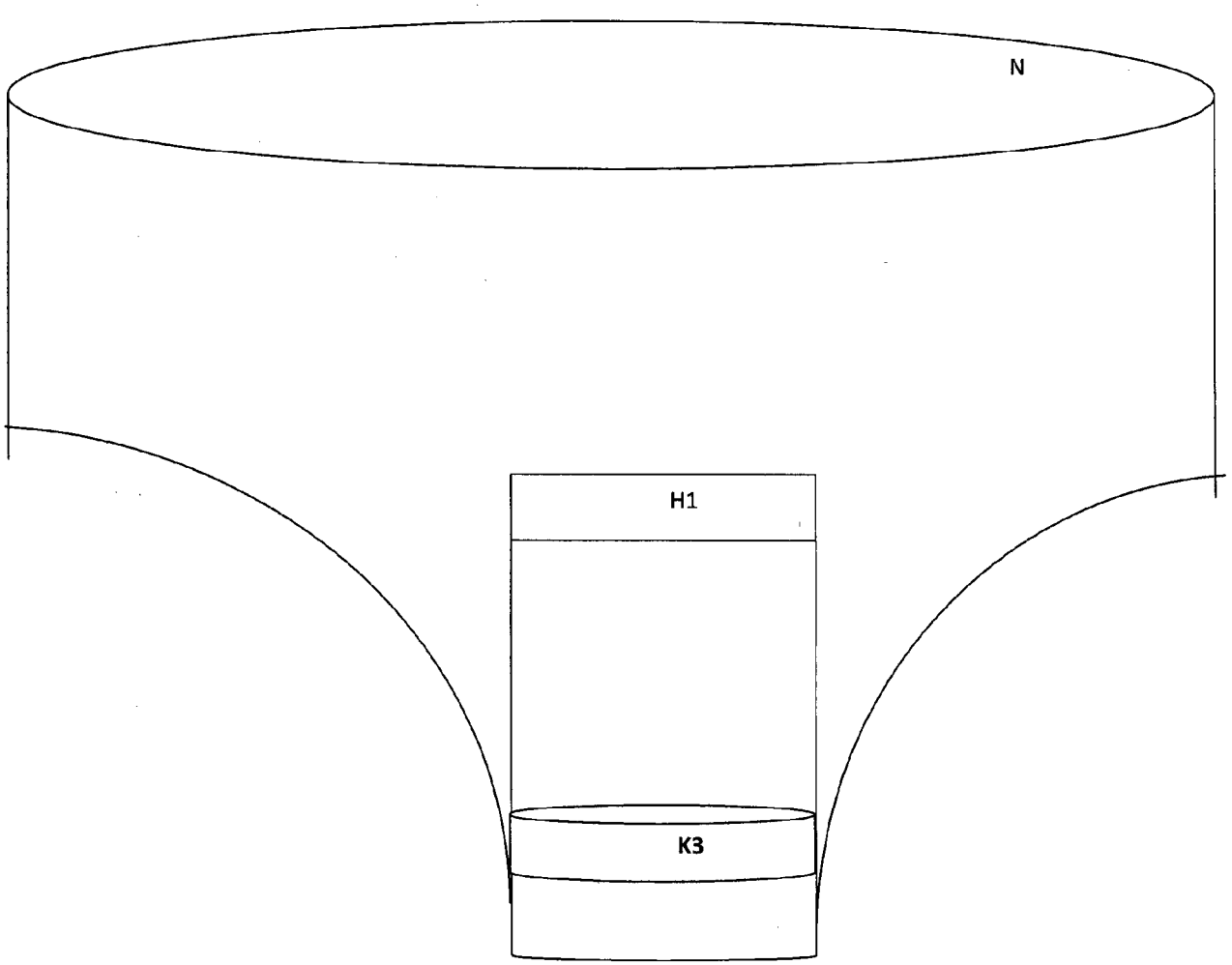
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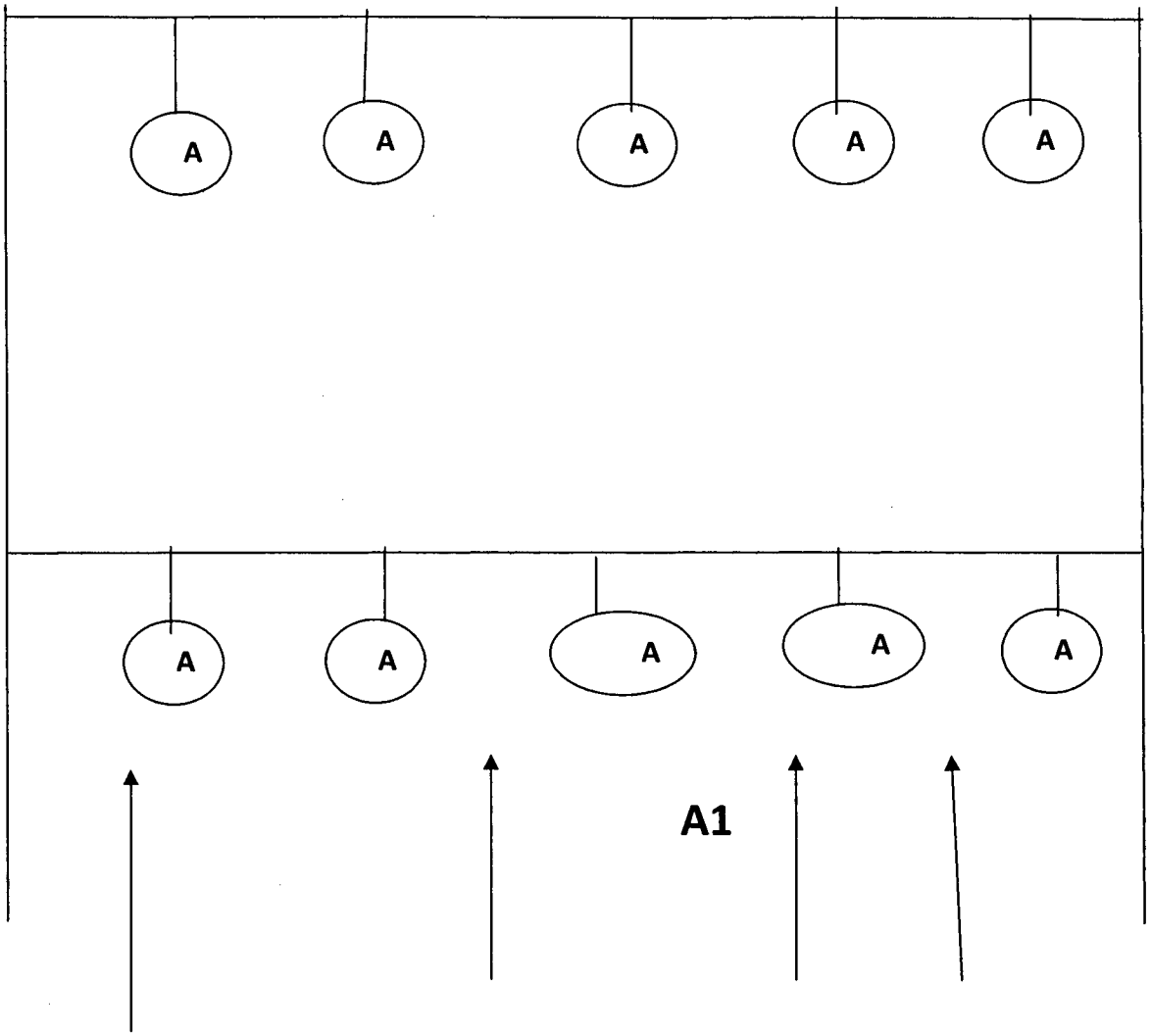
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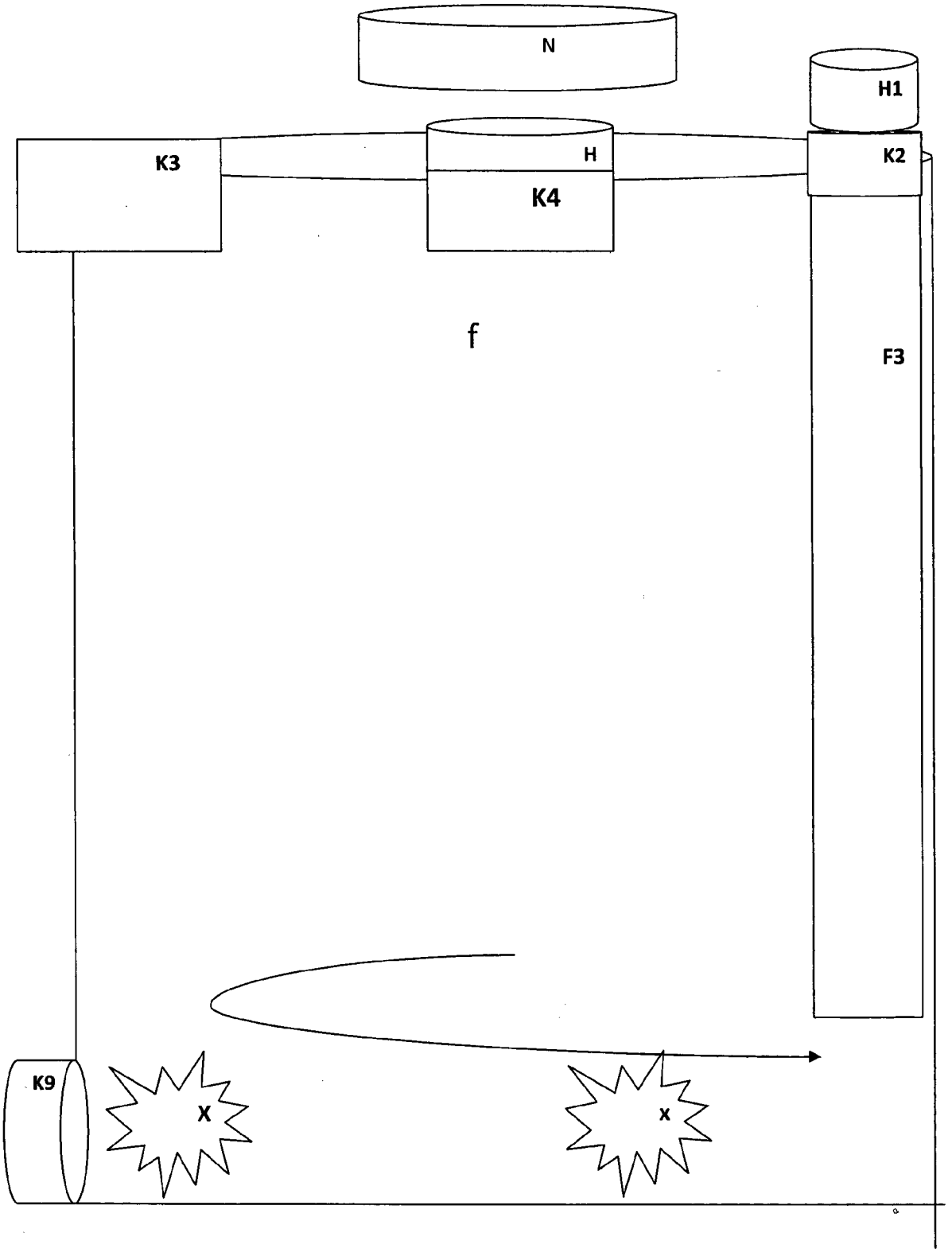
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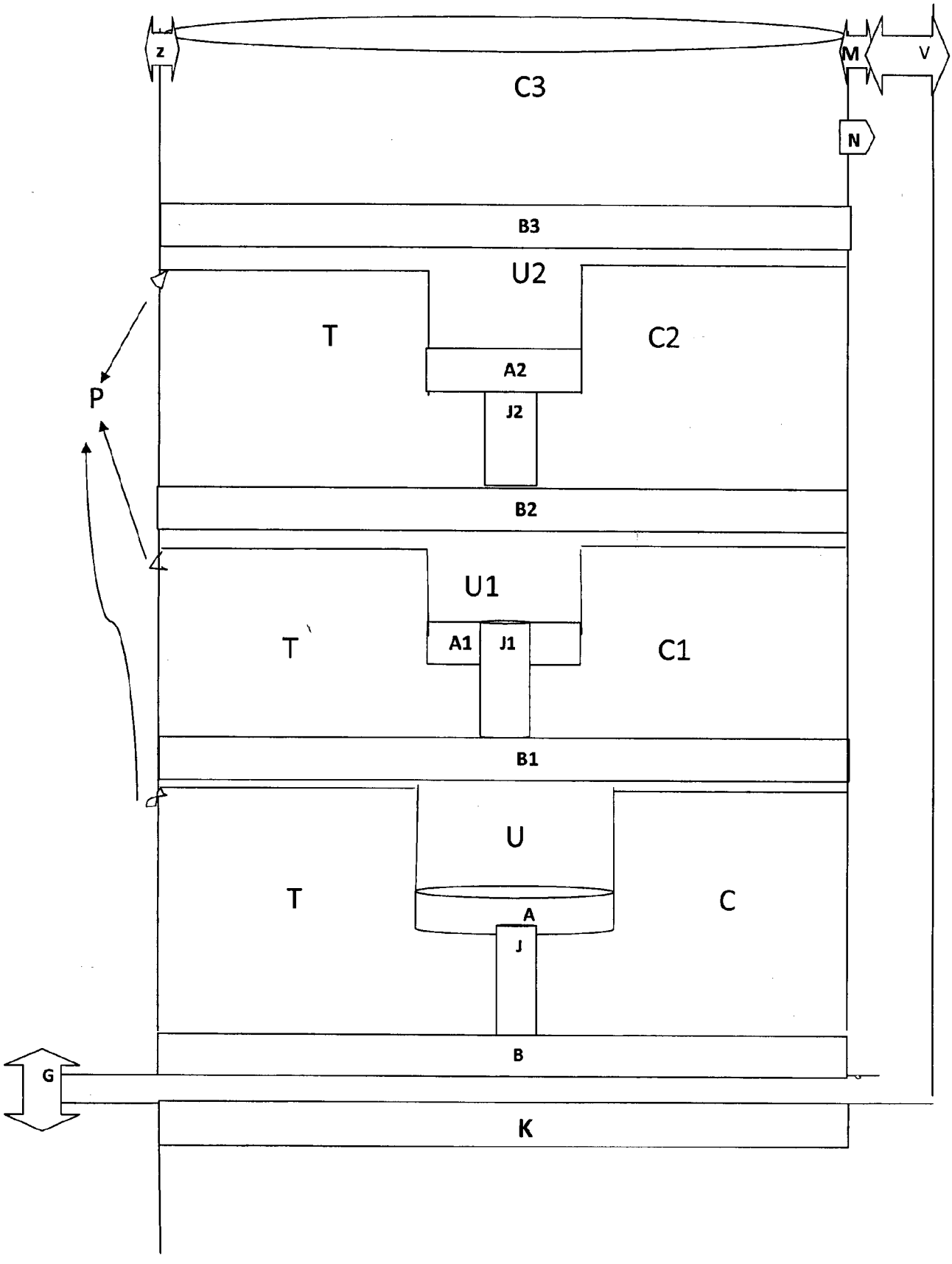
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