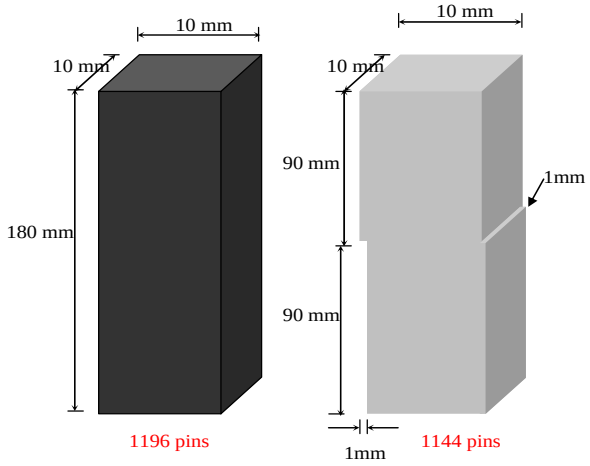
# Recipe for building a Gravelectric Generator that can produces 132kW =**177HP**

By Fran De Aquino

1. First make the Iron (Dark gray) and Aluminum (Light gray) pins described below, in the quantities indicated in red.

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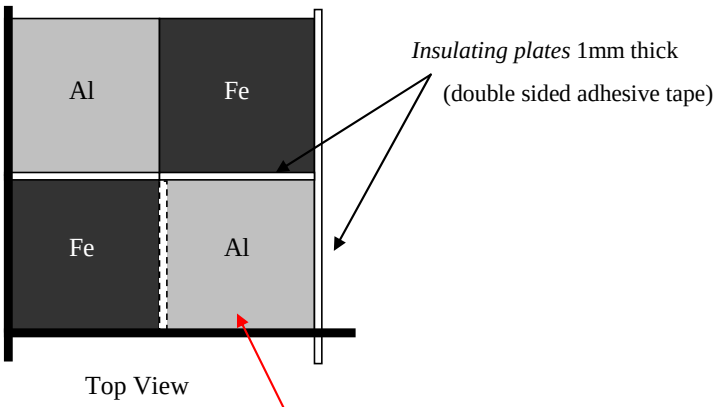
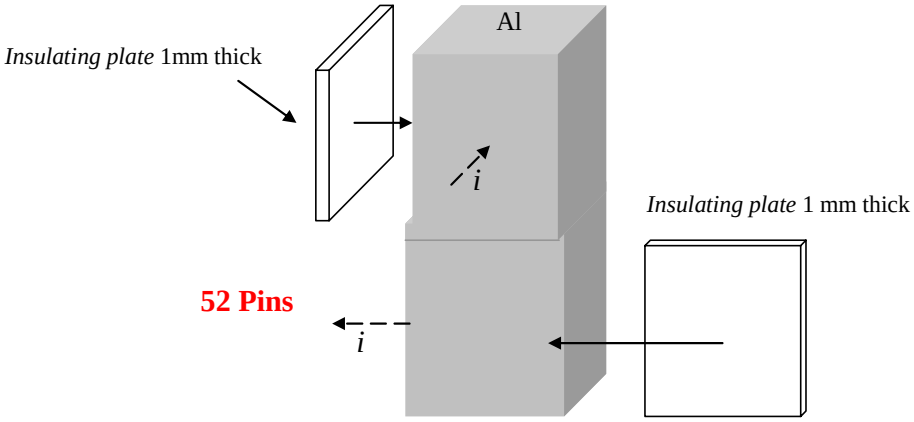
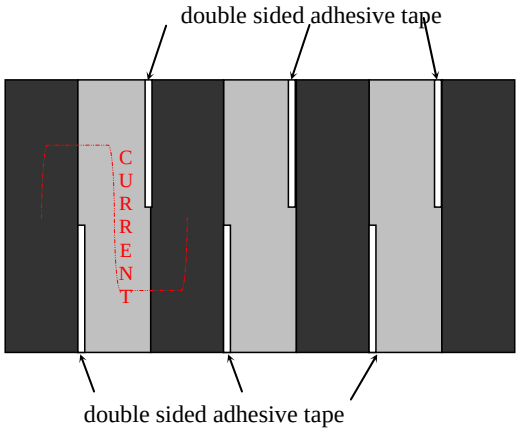



Top View

Pins for the Corners

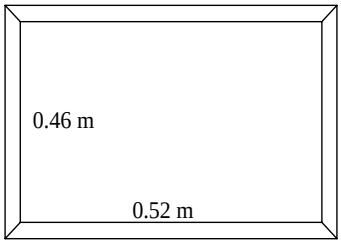


2. Make the pins lines



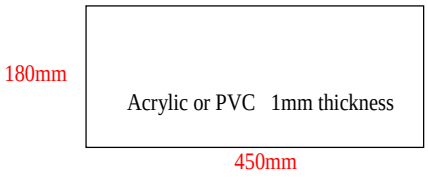

52 pins lines each one with 46 pins (23 Iron 23 Aluminum)

3. Make a wooden box to place the pins



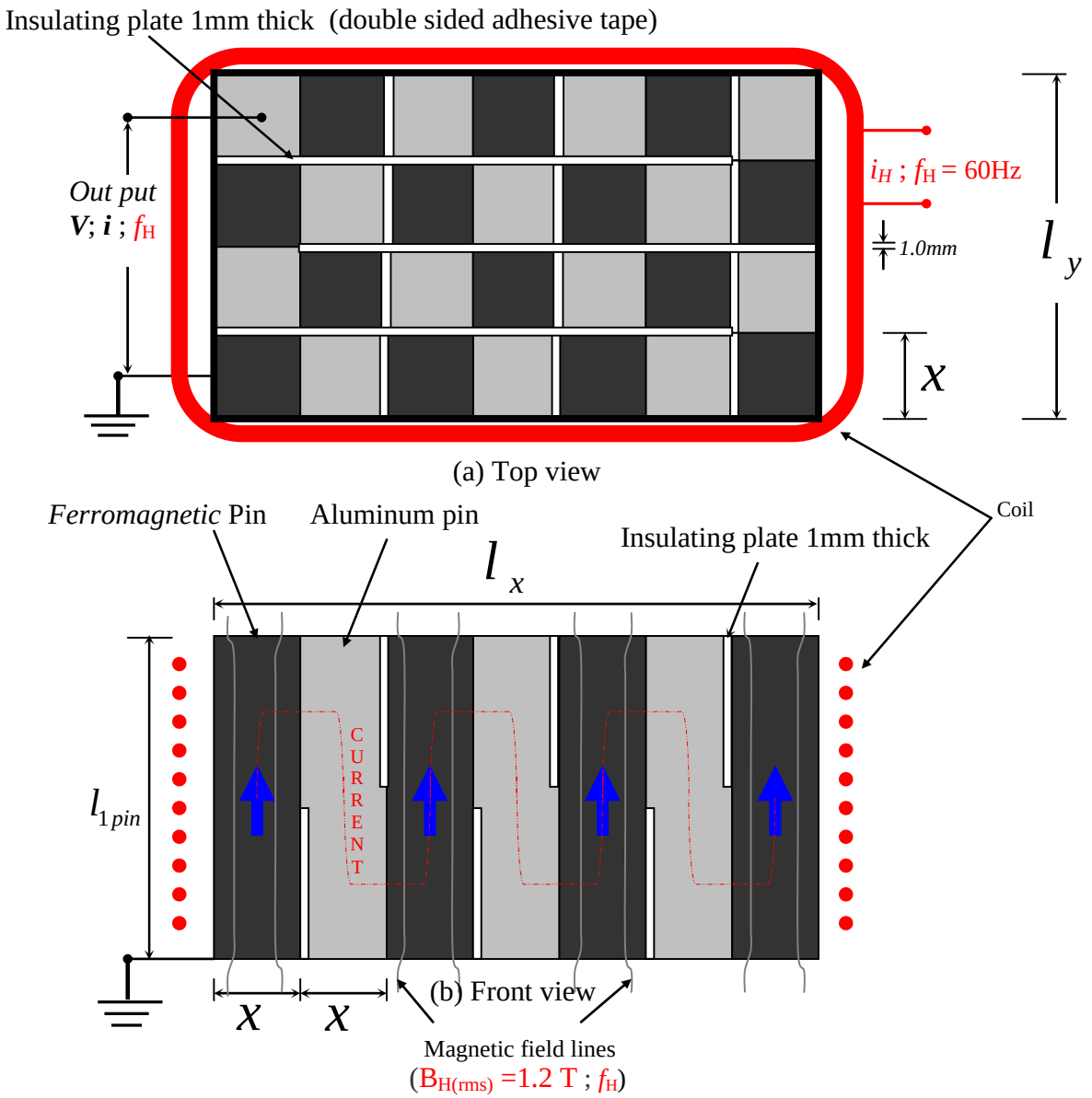

Note: Internal Measures.
box height = 1800mm + 20mm =200mm; Box with wooden background.

4. Make 1mm thick PVC or acrylic plates to separate the pin lines (See Fig. 5 annex).




51 Plates

5. Fabricate a rectangular coil in order to produce ~1.2 Tesla in the center of each ferromagnetic pin. Fit the box with the pins inside the coil (See below). Plug it into an outlet and take measurements at the output of the system. Theoretical out put: 220V; 60Hz; 132kW =177HP.




( *Gravitational* Electromotive Force, G emf; The G emf produced in the Aluminum pins have opposite direction to the produced in the ferromagnetic pins. But, it is negligible in comparison with this one. See Eqs. (13) and (14)).

+ Number total of *ferromagnetic* pins: $N \cong l_x l_y / 2x^2$

+ Total length of the ferromagnetic pins: $l = N l_{1pin} = l_x l_y l_{1pin} / 2x^2$ ($l_{1pin}$ is the length of 1 pin). Then for $l_{1pin} = 0.18m$, $l_x = 0.46m$, $l_y = 0.52m$ and $x = 10mm$, we get $l = 215.2m$. Thus, Eq. (15) shows that $V \cong 220 volts$. Then, Eq. (16) gives $i_{\max(theoretical)} = 1.04 \times 10^7 x^2 = 1040\ A$. However, the maximum current supported by a 10 *mm* square pin is approximately 300A. Consequently, we can write that $P_{\max(theoretical)} = 220 \times 300 = 66kW \cong 88.5HP$. Using two of this Gravelectric Generator in *parallel* it is possible to obtain an out put of **220V**; **60Hz**; **177HP.**