No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MITCHELL WILLIAMS — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC., ET AL — RESPONDENT(S)

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, MITCHELL WILLIAMS, do swear or declare that on this date, JUNE 10, 2011, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* and PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing an envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first-class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The names and addresses of those served are as follows: John Haswell POB 23879 Gainesville,Fl 32602-3879, Russell Castleberry POB 758 Palatka, Fl 32178-0758, Michael Brown,Allen P.A. 202 S. Rome Ave Suit 105 Tampa Fl 33606 Florida Public Service Commission Tallahassee, Fl 32399-0850, Florida Department of Environmental Protection Tallahassee Fl 32399-3000, Pam Bondi Attorney General of Florida Tallahassee, Fl 32399

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on JUNE 10, 2011

Mitchell Williams
(Signature)

No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MITCHELL WILLIAMS — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC. ET AL — RESPONDENT(S)

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

The petitioner asks leave to file the attached petition for a writ of certiorari without prepayment of costs and to proceed *in forma pauperis.*

[ ] Petitioner has previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the following court(s): CIRCUIT COURT PUTNAM COUNTY, Fiveth District Court of Appeals, First District Court of Appeals, Supreme Court of Florida

Supreme Court of the United States

[ ] Petitioner has **not** previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in any other court.

Petitioner's affidavit or declaration in support of this motion is attached hereto.

Mitchell Williams
(Signature)

No. _____

_____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

_____

MITCHELL WILLIAMS — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC., ET AL — RESPONDENT(S)

PROOF OF SERVICE

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on JUNE 10, 2011

Mitchell Williams
(Signature)

AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

I, MITCHELL WILLIAMS, am the petitioner in the above-entitled case. In support of my motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of this case or to give security therefor; and I believe I am entitled to redress.

1. For both you and your spouse estimate the average amount of money received from each of the following sources during the past 12 months. Adjust any amount that was received weekly, biweekly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually to show the monthly rate. Use gross amounts, that is, amounts before any deductions for taxes or otherwise.

Income source	Average monthly amount during the past 12 months		Amount expected next month	
	You	Spouse	You	Spouse
Employment	$ 0	$ N/A	$ 0	$ N/A
Self-employment	$ 0	$	$ 0	$ N/A
Income from real property (such as rental income)	$ 0	$ N/A	$ 0	$ N/A
Interest and dividends	$ 0	$ N/A	$ 0	$ N/A
Gifts	$ 0	$ N/A	$ 0	$ N/A
Alimony	$ 0	$ N/A	$ 0	$ N/A
Child Support	$ 0	$ N/A	$ 0	$ N/A
Retirement (such as social security, pensions, annuities, insurance)	$ 694	$ N/A	$ 694	$ N/A
Disability (such as social security, insurance payments)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Unemployment payments	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Public-assistance (such as welfare)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Other (specify): _____	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total monthly income:	$ 694	$ 0	$ 694	$ 0

2. List your employment history for the past two years, most recent first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
SELF IMPLOYED FARMER	1707 RUTLAND AVE, PALATKA FLA 32177	LAST 10 YEARS	$ -#200
			$
			$

3. List your spouse's employment history for the past two years, most recent employer first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
			$
N/A	N/A	N/A	$ N/A
			$

4. How much cash do you and your spouse have? $ 6
Below, state any money you or your spouse have in bank accounts or in any other financial institution.

Financial institution	Type of account	Amount you have	Amount your spouse has
CENTER STATE BANK	CHECKING	$ ABOUT	$
		$ 400	$ N/A
		$ TODAY	$

5. List the assets, and their values, which you own or your spouse owns. Do not list clothing and ordinary household furnishings.

☐ Home
Value #8000

☐ Other real estate
Value 0

☐ Motor Vehicle #1
Year, make & model SUZUKI 1998
Value #2000

☐ Motor Vehicle #2
Year, make & model 0
Value 0

☐ Other assets
Description 39 GOATS @ #35
Value #1365

6. State every person, business, or organization owing you or your spouse money, and the amount owed.

Person owing you or your spouse money	Amount owed to you	Amount owed to your spouse
NONE	$ NONE	$ N/A
	$	$
	$	$

7. State the persons who rely on you or your spouse for support.

Name	Relationship	Age
NONE		

8. Estimate the average monthly expenses of you and your family. Show separately the amounts paid by your spouse. Adjust any payments that are made weekly, biweekly, quarterly, or annually to show the monthly rate.

	You	Your spouse
Rent or home-mortgage payment (include lot rented for mobile home) Are real estate taxes included? ☐ Yes ☐ No Is property insurance included? ☐ Yes ☐ No	$ 0	$ N/A
Utilities (electricity, heating fuel, water, sewer, and telephone)	$ 40	$ N/A
Home maintenance (repairs and upkeep)	$ 0	$ N/A
Food	$ 120	$ N/A
Clothing	$ 0	$ N/A
Laundry and dry-cleaning	$ 0	$ N/A
Medical and dental expenses	$ 0	$ N/A

	You	Your spouse
Transportation (not including motor vehicle payments)	$ 40	$ N/A
Recreation, entertainment, newspapers, magazines, etc.	$ 0	$ N/A
Insurance (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
Homeowner's or renter's	$ 0	$ N/A
Life	$ 0	$ N/A
Health	$ 0	$ N/A
Motor Vehicle	$ 22	$ N/A
Other: _____	$ 0	$ N/A
Taxes (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
(specify): _____	$ 20/mo Property TAX	$ N/A
Installment payments		
Motor Vehicle	$ 0	$ N/A
Credit card(s)	$ 0	$ N/A
Department store(s)	$ 0	$ N/A
Other: _____	$ 0	$ N/A
Alimony, maintenance, and support paid to others	$ 0	$ N/A
Regular expenses for operation of business, profession, or farm (attach detailed statement)	$ 150 FEED	$ N/A
Other (specify): _____	$ 0	$ N/A
Total monthly expenses:	$ 370	$ N/A

9. Do you expect any major changes to your monthly income or expenses or in your assets or liabilities during the next 12 months?

☐ Yes ☑ No If yes, describe on an attached sheet.

10. Have you paid – or will you be paying – an attorney any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If yes, how much? _____

If yes, state the attorney's name, address, and telephone number:

11. Have you paid—or will you be paying—anyone other than an attorney (such as a paralegal or a typist) any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If yes, how much? _____

If yes, state the person's name, address, and telephone number:

12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the costs of this case.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: JUNE 10, 2011

Mitchell Williams

(Signature)

No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MITCHELL WILLIAMS
(Your Name) — PETITIONER

vs.

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC., ET AL — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

MITCHELL WILLIAMS
(Your Name)
1707 Rutland Ave
(Address)
Palatka, Florida 32177
(City, State, Zip Code)
386 329-3603
(Phone Number)

LIST OF PARTIES

[ ] All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

[X] All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

MITCHELL WILLIAMS

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC.

CATHY JENKINS

SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PAM BONDI FLORIDA ATTORNEY GENERAL

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Whether a state court or administrative body has valid jurisdiction to injoin crimes and torts and partial or total violations of the First Law of Thermodynamics and Carnot's Law and to compell trading in biomas and use of pure oxygen by commercial powerplants in the public intrest and to promote environmental objectives?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX TO APPENDICES

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

[ ] For cases from **federal courts:**

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at _____; or,
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[ ] is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at _____; or,
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[ ] is unpublished.

[ ] For cases from **state courts:**

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at _____; or,
[X] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[ ] is unpublished.

The opinion of the _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

[ ] reported at _____; or,
[ ] has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
[ ] is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

[ ] For cases from **federal courts:**

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was _____.

[ ] No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

[ ] A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ___A_____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☒ For cases from **state courts:**

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was APRIL 28, 2011
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix A.

[ ] A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

[ ] An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ___A_____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution Amendment 14 : Nor shall any person be deprived of life ,liberty, or property without due process of law.

THE FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS: It is impossible for an unaided engine to move heat from a cooler to a hotter place.
CARNOT'S LAW (from memory): The overall efficiency in a hypothetical heat engine will be in direct perportion to the difference of temperature between the peak heat and the heat sink.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES — PAGE NUMBER

STATUTES AND RULES

OTHER

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. At the beginning of this Statement of the Case and for th benefit of the public record the Petitioner Mitchell Williams states that he intends to seek the office of President of the United States as a Republican write-in candidate during the election to be held on November 6, 2012.

2. In reviewing the prior conduct of this case the Petitioner states that it has been exactly as previously stated in SCUS 08-5187 and SCUS 10-5617. Now it is a strange fact that after a lawsuit is first filed it is not unusual for further civil and criminal law violations by the Defendents to be discovered. What at first glance might have appeared to be just a simple case of excessive overcharge for an electric connection fee has GROWN (like Topsey) until it involves every commercial powerplant in Florida. With the docketing of this case, all in the U.S.

3. Assuming that the Florida Public Service Commission and the Florida Environmental Protection had jurisdiction over crimes and torts committed by electric service companies in the state of Florida, Petitioner filed his complaint with them. This was imediately refused by a clerk in the PSC. Petitioner filed a notice of appeal for this refusal, but the PSC refused to send it to the District Court of Appeal, First District. The First District docketed the case as an original jurisdiction and dismissed it before any brief could be filed (see Appendix B). This unwise judgment was timely appealed to the Supreme Court of Florida, and a brief was filed in that appeal. APP. D

4. The Supreme Court of Florida dismissed this appeal on April 28,2011 (see Appendix A). There was an important difference in the complaint filed with the PSC and the same case filed in other Florida courts. This new complaint alleged violation of the First Law of Thermodynamics and Carnot's Law. Because of these violations and the refusal to use pure oxygen as the oxidizer in fuel burning powerplants 15 to 25% of the fuel goes straight to waste. These allegations were intended to be state law violations harmful to the public good.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

5. The issues raised by this petition are some of the greatest found in recent times. Wasteful fossil fuel burning has increased the carbon dioxide content of the air and seas. This has speeded melting in Arctic regions. The present energy crisis will not be reduced by more of the same old thing.The President has correctly stated that there is no silver bullet to use on the energy problem. Anyone that has put his silver or gold into his fuel tank has learned that they will burn. The error promoted by this saying is that if silver bullets won't work, there are no bullets that will. The only solutions being offered are trillion dollar wind and solar solutions,decades away. However there are reasonable solutions that are cheap and almost instantly available. The first of these is trading waste biomas for fossil fuels.

6. At this time it may be well to explain to the Court the genesis of the evils that the Petitioner seeks to have injoined. The Petitioner has had a lifelong intrest in engines and fuel economy. He is a selftaught aircraft engineer that learned his trade the same way that he became a selftaught Solicitor General by reading all the books on the subject in the libraries.The Petitioner was selfmobilized in the Energy Wars in 1973 when OPEC was formed. He saw that the formation of OPEC was an Arab effort to use oil as a weapon against Israel where he had lived for two years. At that time there was a long article in TIME showing that the formation of OPEC would raise the price of oil from $2.50 per/brl. to$12.50 per/brl. and western countries would need to be very indulgent of Arab political aims. After reading this story the Petitioner instantly sent off the following response;

"Your idea that the West should play games with OPEC is all wet. We should sieze everything they own,pay them off at pre-boycott prices, and let them howl on the backside of the desert." Petitioner does not recall which issue,but TIME did print this comment. His feeling at the time was if OPEC wanted to fight with Israel then he would show them just who they were fighting with. A few months later he typed up a paper titled THE CYRO ENGINE and sent a copy to Rolls Royce Aero Engines, General Motors,Ford and Saab Scania. Rolls Royce did not respond,GM and Ford were not intrested but Saab Scania sent the inclosed response. See Appendix E . A later publication of THE CRYO ENGINE that was published by the Steam Automobile Club in 1[illegible], is included as Appendix F .

age of METHANOL. To show the Court that there have been miracles directly related to this case see Appendix H. The miraculous discovery here was that this was something that almost anyone with the proper equipment and simple training could do at home without any help from a doctor.

9. There would seem to be conflict between Florida and California Courts over the issue of whether states can force power companies and automobile dealers to add features to use renewable fuels and increase efficiency levels. California Courts say yes they can. This Florida case says no they can't.

10. A ruling by this Court for the Petitioner would mean that the United States would again be the giant of energy. We have a great deal of waste biomas that just rots from year to year, and grows constantly. Even with the small property that the Petitioner owns he could,by picking it up, supply 100% of his energy needs if it was burned at the power station and some was converted into methanol for auto fuel. And this stuff can grow right back,which is something that Middle East Oil will never do. Middle East rulers have always been astounded at the way Americans allow their biomas to go to waste and burn oil instead.They, by contrast, never fail to burn every speck of waste wood and dried camel dung. One of the reasons that their countries are so very bare of trees. They have a great fascination with cooking with wood, and because of this they IMPORT vast amounts of charcoal from East Africa. They even need to import hay for their goats from Iran.

7. Since then as time and money (mostly money) allowed the Petitioner has built prototypes of various engines and vehicles that would be helpful in defeating OPEC and their co-conspirators. The objective is always to make it unprofitable for producers to combine with OPEC and force an open market for oil products. The results of the past 38 years of OPEC power have produced the absurd DISNEY-like excesses of the Persian Gulf. In 1982 the Petitioner converted his gasoline powered school bus to run on either gasoline or wood. See Appendix G. Dried goat manure was never tried, but it ran fine on cow chips and newspapers. This was nothing really new, they were common in NAZI controled Europe. The most recent breakthrough came with the proposal BURN TREES AT THE POWERPLANT found appended to many of the prior papers. Respondents, like WINSTON smokers, have shown that they would rather "fight than switch". This case shows that the Petitioner is willing to oblige them in their decision.

8. All the prior events did not, in themselves, cause a lawsuit to be filed. The providential event that caused this was the citation given to the Petitioner by Respondent Cathy Jenkins. This letter meant that the method of the Petitioner's electric power connection had become a legal issue demanding Imediate action. Petitioner reported this to his pastor who suggested & applied prayer concerning the citation. Prayer was also given that the issue would be a great opportunity for testimony. History may yet show that this citation led to a chain of unexpected events that caused the largest change of energy use since James Watt invented the seperate condensor. This era may well be called the [illegible] of the

11. The big winners with the Petitioner would be other Americans. The losers would be those that base their wealth on the sale of fossil fuels. A real big loser, that has based its wealth on selling tar sand oil to the U.S, would be Canada. Tar sand oil costing $60 per/brl. to produce is one of the worlds worst polluters. Any big slide in oil price would quickly strangle this foolish business.

12. In this coming age of CRYOPOWER there will be huge productions of liquid nitrogen and oxygen (35¢ per/gallon) and strange changes in trucks, car, trains and aircraft. They will load very small loads of fuel, and most of that will be methanol which is renewable. They will load many gallons of liquid nitrogen, an slightly less liquid oxygen (think, Space Shuttle fueling, not really good for self service) and go a very long way on a BTU per/ ton mile basis. The new way of rating gas milage. Farmers will never waste oil to produce crops or biofuel. Renewable methanol with liquid nitrogen and oxygen is all they need, and the methanol can be made from their waste. Their windmills could make liquid gases.

CONCLUSION

Those that continue to attempt to violate the basic laws of thermodynamics need to have their folly paraded before the public like the king that thought he could wear invisable clothes.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael McManus

Date: June 10, 2011

Supreme Court of Florida

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 2011

CASE NO.: SC11-823
Lower Tribunal No(s).: 1D10-6804,
09-7461C

MITCHELL WILLIAMS vs. CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

Petitioner(s) Respondent(s)

Having determined that this Court is without jurisdiction, this case is hereby dismissed. See Jackson v. State, 926 So. 2d 1262 (Fla. 2006); Stallworth v. Moore, 827 So. 2d 974 (Fla. 2002).

No motion for rehearing will be entertained by this Court.

A True Copy
Test:

Thomas D. Hall
Clerk, Supreme Court

wm
Served:

HON. JON S. WHEELER, CLERK
MITCHELL WILLIAMS
RUSSELL D. CASTLEBERRY
HON. JAMES B. JETT, CLERK

APP. A

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL
FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF FLORIDA

NOT FINAL UNTIL TIME EXPIRES TO FILE MOTION FOR REHEARING AND DISPOSITION THEREOF IF FILED

CASE NO. 1D10-6804

MITCHELL WILLIAMS,

Petitioner,

v.

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC., et al.,

Respondents.

_____/

Opinion filed February 10, 2011.

Petition for Writ of Mandamus -- Original Jurisdiction.

Mitchell Williams, pro se, Petitioner.

No appearance for Respondents.

PER CURIAM.

The petition for writ of mandamus is denied on the merits.

LEWIS, CLARK, and ROWE, JJ., CONCUR.

APP. B

COMMISSIONERS:
LISA POLAK EDGAR
NATHAN A. SKOP
ART GRAHAM
RONALD A. BRISÉ

STATE OF FLORIDA

DIVISION OF SERVICE, SAFETY,
AND CONSUMER ASSISTANCE
DANIEL M. HOPPE, DIRECTOR
(850) 413-6480

Public Service Commission

October 18, 2010

Mr. Mitchell Williams
1707 Rutland Avenue
Palatka, Florida 32177

Dear Mr. Williams:

This letter is in response to your recent inquiry to the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) regarding Clay Electric Cooperative.

The PSC does not have authority to regulate the rates established by municipal electric utilities. However, it does have limited jurisdiction to review the relationships between the rates which a municipal electric utility charges its different classes of customers to determine that the rate structure of the utility is not discriminatory. When there are disputes between utilities about serving a particular area, the Commission has the authority to consider the effect on the customers of each utility and to determine which utility should serve in that area. Billing and service disputes for municipally-owned electric utilities would be under the jurisdiction of that particular city/county commission.

Electric Cooperatives are owned by the customers they serve. You may contact Clay Electric Cooperative at the following address:

Board of Trustees
Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc.
P.O. Box 308
225 West Walker Drive SR100
Keystone Heights, Fl 32656
Telephone: (352) 473-8000

Thank you for contacting the Florida Public Service Commission. I regret that I cannot assist you further in this matter. If you have a complaint regarding a utility regulated by the PSC, please contact us at 1-800-342-3552, by fax at 1-800-511-0809 or by the address below. You can also file an online complaint on our website at www.floridapsc.com.

APP. C

Sincerely,

Angela Calhoun
Regulatory Consultant

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

MITCHELL WILLIAMS
Appellant

vs

CLAY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC., Et Al.
Appellees

CASE NO.: SC11-823

L. T. No., LD10-6804

/

BRIEF OF APPELLANT

Mitchell Williams, above named, files this his Brief of Appellant and trying to be brief states as follows;

1. The central jurisdictional question raised by this appeal is whether the Florida Public Service,and/or the Florida Environmental, and Attorney General have valid jurisdiction over a case that alleges conspiricy, fraud, torteous injury, and violation of the First Law of Thermodynamics.

2. The complaint speaks for itself concerning torts, conspiricy, and fraud so the Appellant need not go into great detail concerning these allegations. However violations of the First Law of Thermodynamic. need to be examined.

3. From memory this law states"It is impossible for an unassisted engine to move heat from a cooler to a hotter place". What this means is that heat,by nature,can only flow from a hotter place to a cooler. Air conditioners and refridgerators do not violate this law because they are ASSISTED.

4. Further,Carnot's Law concerning heat engines states (roughly) that the overall efficiency in a heat engine will be

APP. D

in direct perportion to the difference in the temperature between the peak heat (often a coal fire or nuclear reaction) and the heat sink (heat waste,often water or air). Oldtime trains and steamboats often recovered only 5 or 6% of the heat in their fuel as useful power. Auto and trucks can sometimes get as much as 25% in power. Almost no powerplants are able to exceed 40% in overall efficiency. Each point of improvement is very difficult to get, needing massive increases in temperature and pressure. The Sun runs very close to 100% efficiency because of the billions of degrees and pressures and the almost zero degree temperatures of Outer Space. However this can only go on for a mere 5 billion more years.

5. It is an indisputable fact that the Appellees could at any time agree to every demand that the Appellant has set before them. Except for oxygen burning, they are already doing it with the Putnam County Dump. The question arises why are they such total fools that they have not done it already? As shown with the appendices to the complaint, they came to this Court to get permission to build another one of their primative coal burning powerplants. And this Court gave them permission.Appellant urged the 5th District Court of Appeal, at great length, to throw the crackpot idea in the trash can, but they wouldn't do it either. Now they have done it on their own. The whole exercise was just a make work effort for lawyers and judges. The Appellant does not claim to have solely shot down this hairbrain scheme but he did help. See Appendix A.

6. Very few,if any, air breathing powerplants will ever be built new in this country again. All new powerplants will feature solid fuel gasification, steam and pure oxygen burning throughout.

7. The reason for this is not hard to understand. Greatly increased efficiency means lower fuel use in a time of high fuel costs. Burning steam means greatly reduced greenhouse gas produced per kilowatt hour of output. There will be little or no nitrous oxides in the exhaust even without a scrubber. Appellant has shown all his filings to his Sunday School teacher who until he retired was for many years the manager of a local Florida Power Plant. He has only had a few questions.."How will a gas fired plant trade for wood fuel?" The answer was "You won't need to,people can take their biomas fuel to Seminole to burn and their account will be credited there." When the Appellant explained the new concept of oxygen burning he asked "How are you going to produce all that oxygen?" The answer was "There are two ways,you liquify the air and then partialy distill it like they do at the Cape,but that is the high energy way to do it. What needs to be done is the same way that people make pure oxygen at home with small generators. These work on the reverse osmosis process. Every plant will have a large building with the reverse osmosis tubes to produce the oxygen." "Tom",said the Appellant", I'm changing the World". He stared off into the distance and said "I have never thought about it that way before".

8. It is very possible that the following question could be raised by this brief.."Even if everything you say is true,why has it not been done before, and why should we use the power of the courts to force the Appellees to do so?"

9. The answer to the first part of this question is; Although it has been possible for more than a hundred years to do so it has not given any competative advantage. Power may not be cheaper. The,Keep It Simple Stuoid,way to get your fuel is to

only buy from one reliable supplier.They sometimes give nice bribes and even if they don't,they provide great winter seminars in the Virgin Islands. The Appellees may well sneer " We would have to spend time telling that little old lady with three bags of oak leaves why that would not be enough fuel to pay for half of a $300 per month electricity bill". Air is free but pure oxygen is not. The problem with free air, as seen by this case, is that air is not free enough. Because of the 70% of nitrogen in the air, every fuel burning process wastes 20% or more of the heat energy in fuel that could be captured without it. This includes cars,trucks ships, aircraft, everything, including the Appellant's Coleman gas stove that he has been forced to use since the Appellees maliciously turned off his power. Now the Appellant is making all his own power but using much less than before.

10. The reason the Court should act favorably in this case(other than the simple fact that fraud,conspiricy,and torts are illegal) is because of informed self intrest. Even if no electric power cost is reduced,every person should be pleased to know that they have done what they could to see that no unneeded waste has been done. Greenhouse gases will be reduced, sales of fuels will be slowed. Will this be a solution to Original Sin and produce a new Paradise? No,it will not,but it will show everyone that the troublesome woodpile in the back yard is not some useless waste to be burned whenever the burning ban is past. The same applies for those sacks of leaves that need to be raked up. It is also a good payback time for the way the Appellees came

into this Court hopeing to utilize technical ignorance to get permission to build their new MODEL T FORD with a digital dashboard and a GPS,only to cancel it imediately. Since the case was filed before the Public Service Commission the Appellees have been playing possum since they know,full well,that corporations cannot plead the Fiveth Amendment (yet). It would seem that if the Court should do some teeny tiny thing to let them know that they are "requested" to file a response in writing they will come boiling out of their nest like hornets with the full propaganda of Peabody Coal and the Tea Party. The end result could touch everyone,everywhere that uses fuel to produce power. It will produce countless numbers of new jobs and since this is the end of the line for airbreathing engines, countless types of oxygen breathing engines.

Mitchell Williams

Mitchell Williams
1707 Rutland Ave.
Palatka,Fl 32177
386 329-8603

Aerospace Division

Handled by
TPA O. Svidén/ms

Date
1974-09-03
Your date

Reference
RN 1713
Your reference

M. Williams
Poulinkstraat 26

ALMELO Holland

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter on the CYRO Engine.

It is an interesting thought you present in suggesting a combined combustion process using a heat sink to improve the Carnot efficiency. Theoretically this is possible. The total thermodynamic efficiency within a hypothetical engine will improve as the temperature on the cooling side of the engines is lowered towards the absolute zero point. But practically it is only a way of shifting the energy losses from the vehicle and its engine to the plant where the liquid hydrogen is produced.

As a total the energy needed to produce the heat sink will provide a longer chain of thermodynamic processes and thus a total energy demand that is greater than that in a gas turbine in itself for a certain power.

As we see it, your idea would be practical only in a future society that for some other reasons has a "waste" of liquid nitrogen. So we cannot use your idea in the foreseeable future for any of our products.

Yours faithfully,

SAAB-SCANIA AB
Aerospace Division
Advanced Product Planning

Bengt Schmidt

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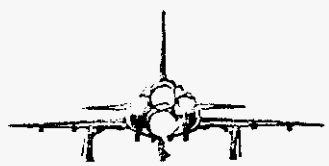
APP E.



†*Is there an idea here?*

The CRYO Engine

by Mitchell Williams
(Submitted by Ed Blakeman)

In reviewing the past 80 years of heat engine development (both internal and external combustion), several things are noticeable: 1) There has been a steady increase in the rotational speeds so that equal power could be developed from smaller and lighter engines; 2) There has been a steady increase in the peak temperatures and pressures. The reason for this is that a heat engine operates on a heat differential between the high temperature and the heat sink or low temperature. Without a heat differential no power can be developed: The wider this heat differential, the greater the thermal efficiency (fuel economy) of the heat engine is; and 3) Finally, there has been a steady development of metals and fuel able to sustain these high temperatures without doing damage to the heat engine.

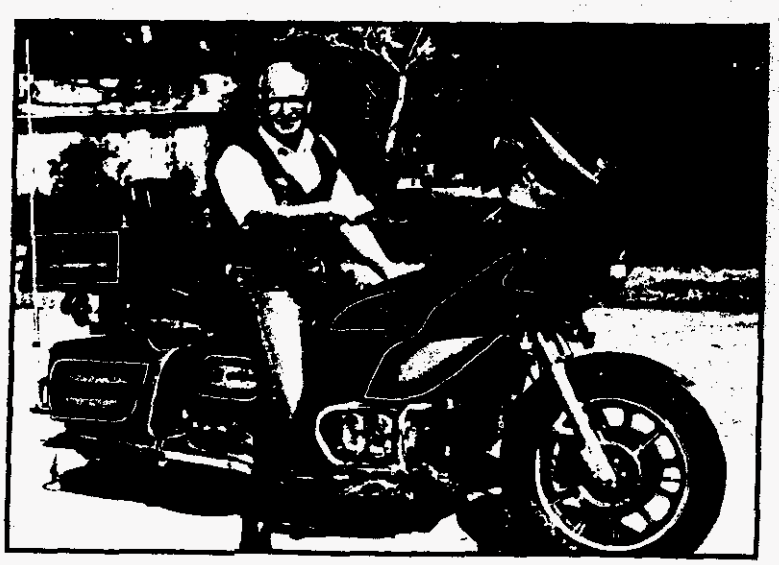
The practical reason that speeds and temperatures are no higher than they are now is mostly because of price. Each increase in these factors has been found to cause a much greater rise in the selling price of the engine involved. It was because of this that Rolls-Royce Aero Engines went bust. In particular, their design for the RB 211 engine called for higher temperatures and pressures than they were able to achieve at the price agreed on. After developing the materials needed to do the job, they would have to sell them at a great loss.

So, although it would be unwise to say that there are limits to development in the area of speed, stress, materials, and fuels, it is easy to see that there are practical economic limits that must be observed if a company wants to stay in business. We are now faced with a worldwide fuel problem that has put a great burden on engineers of heat engines. Because of a shortage of fuel available, it is now very important that heat engines should have the highest possible thermal efficiency. Higher thermal efficiency allows an engine to do the same amount of work while using less fuel.

This brings us to the purpose of this article. The writer feels that there is a great area of possible development that has been neglected, and that certain improvements are still possible without going into impossibly costly designs.

The real remaining improvement not greatly explored is the heat sink. Now, the heat sink has traditionally been any local material cool enough to accept the waste heat from the engine. This is normally water or air at temperatures between 32° and 95° F. The main reason for using them was because they were free. However, I consider that this is no longer a good enough reason.

Using them is partly the reason that a steam power plant wastes 90% *, a turbojet 75%, and an auto 65% † of the fuel that it burns. With the



SACA member Ed Blakeman (see photo) of New Smyrna Beach, Florida, was motorcyling one day, when he came across a bus strangely outfitted with large tanks on the rear and a wood-firing arrangement of some kind – which Ed doesn't describe further. The owner and builder, Mitchell Williams, proudly explained it all to Ed. and when he found that Ed was interested in steam told him that steam buffs should look into the great surplus of liquid nitrogen now developing in the space program at the rate of four gallons of LN_2 to each gallon of LOX, as a result of the production of liquid oxygen. (This is the stuff that sends those rockets into space.) Free power, he says, can be had by boiling this nitrogen with ambient heat, and running it through an expander. This article is the result of that encounter.

Author Williams says he is a 30-year-old American employed by Texas Instruments Holland, has a background in mechanical engineering for automobiles and subsonic aircraft, and is a former resident of Jerusalem, to which he expects to return.

APP. F

prices of fuel rising to the heights that they have recently, we can be sure that this waste is a luxury we cannot afford. For this reason, I am proposing a type of heat engine that will turn waste heat into work. For lack of a better name, it will be called the Cryo Engine System (for cryogenic heat engine). The system is made possible by developments that found their main source in the American space program.

Figure 1 shows the system used as an aircraft power plant; however, it could as easily be an auto, truck, or electric power plant.

To explain the system as simply as possible, you will note that it is a gas turbine system connected to a steam engine. This has been done before and works fairly well, but the real difference is in the working fluid of the steam engine. Using liquid nitrogen, the system can operate down to extreme cryogenic temperatures. This allows a much larger temperature differential by extending the range *down* instead of up. Most metals have small problems at low temperatures compared with their impossible problems at high temperatures.

For an airplane powered by several of these engines, the high weight of the extra liquid oxygen and nitrogen would be partly offset by the smaller load of fuel normally needed to power the gas turbine compressors.

For an approximate idea of the savings involved, you can consider the gas turbine as being 25% efficient, and the nitrogen system, 20% efficient. In which case, if the gas turbine produces 100 shaft horsepower, then the nitrogen turbine will produce 600 shaft horsepower. The overall efficiency will be 40%, which is better than a diesel engine.

This engine also produces higher power with increasing altitude, because the system is exhausting into lower air pressures. This partly offsets the drop in thrust efficiency of the propeller or fan. The system also produces the curious vision of ships crossing the oceans without burning any fuel at all. They will be picking up the heat energy they need from the water they are floating in.

With most problems dealing with thermodynamics, countries in cold climates are at a disadvantage compared to those in warm climates, because they need more fuel. However, this system gives some hope for turning the problem to an advantage. Obviously, it is easier to liquefy air that is cold than air that is hot. Making liquid gases is a very simple task requiring nothing more than compression refrigeration equipment and mechanical energy, meaning that countries with considerable wind and water power, plus much cold water for cooling, will be able to cash in on such systems.

If it is possible to find a use for the large quantities of hot water produced when liquefying the air (maybe the food industry or house heating), the cost of the liquid gases will be almost free.

*Kent (Power handbook) gives 38% as good overall efficiency for a coal-fired steam power plant (in 1950); Cook Electric (Bridgman, Michigan) currently claims 33% overall cycle efficiency for their nuclear-fired/steam turbine system, employing a double reheat of steam, which arrives at the turbine at 523° F and 800 psia. [Ed.]

†Accurate data on I.C. passenger automobiles is elusive. While 35% may be theoretically possible, it is doubtful if any car in ordinary use is much more than 20% efficient. [Ed.]

‡See also "News Notes" in this issue.

CORRECTION: 1000 S.H.P.

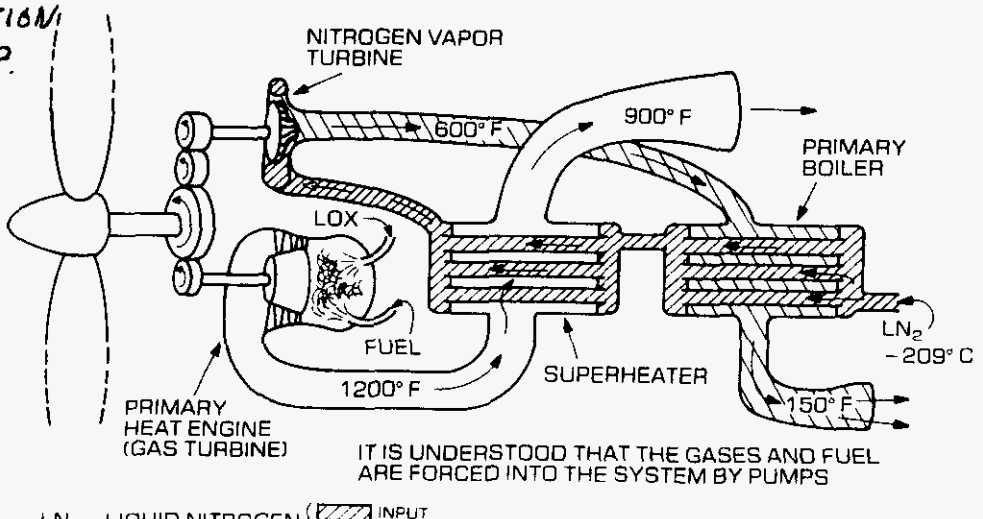


Figure 1

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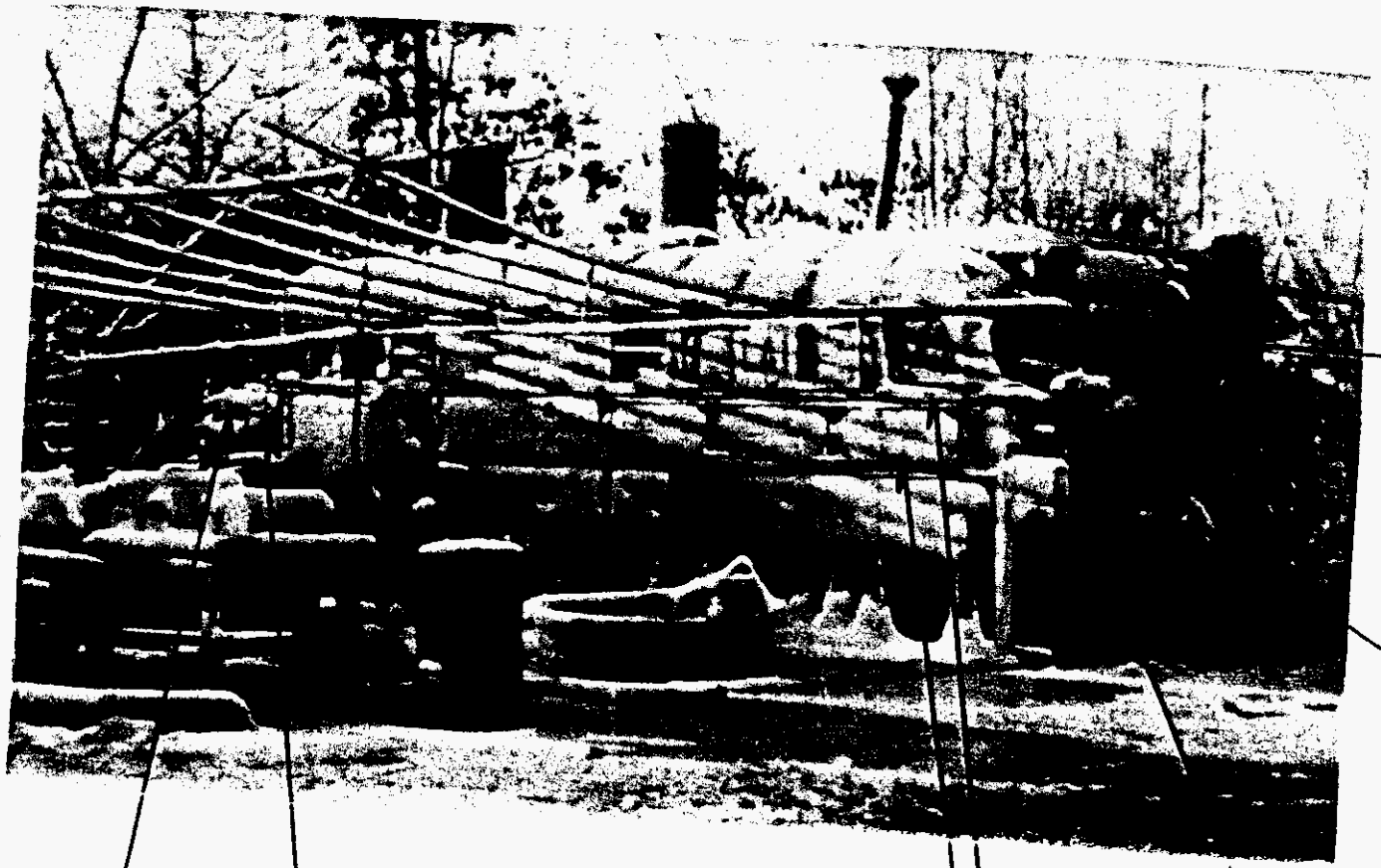
WOOD BURNING BUS
GAS GENERATOR APPROX. 125 mi. WOOD CHIPS
AIR BLOWER
GAS ENTERS ENGINE THROUGH MIXING VALVE
FILTER AND MOISTURE TRAP
GAS COOLING PIPES
CYCLONE DUST REMOVER

WILLAIRCO PRESENTS
FERTILITY IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE TERMINALLY ILL,
SOLDIERS,AND FOR OLDER MEN

In about 1984 there appeared an article in TIME concerning a widow in France and it showed a lovely young woman about 25 years old walking into a French court,with her lawyers.

The facts in the case were well known. She had met a very wealthy older man terminally ill with cancer.(possibly as a nurse) He had entered into a contract with her to leave all his wealth to her in return for her bearing an heir for him. He seems to have lacked anyone else to leave his money to. They were legally married and soon after deposited a supply of his semen into a fertility clinics frozen storage. This was doubtless into a liquid nitrogen tank. The man died and his now widow went to the fertility clinic to have herself impregnated with her late husbands sperm. The clinic flatly refused her request on grounds that it was immoral or against Church teachings. What was unknown was whether the clinic had recieved bribes from competing heirs to keep the man's wealth out of his widow's hands.

Only the summary of court findings was reported in the article and not the final judgement. This I never did see reported. The summary was:"We (multiple judges) are here to examine the legal rights of this widow to possession of this element of life...it goes on.."

Pregnancy is a chancey thing at best and even perfectly healthy couples are never sure that they will ever be able to have a conception or a successful pregnancy. This young women might have exhausted the entire supply of semen in a failed attempt to get a conception. Here is where fraud could have come in. She might then have gone to another fertility clinic and got a donor insemination from a younger man of the same race and blood type. After having a child this way she could then have claimed her right to the money. Who could have proved the difference?

However not every case involves large quantities of money or large numbers of goats.

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There could be the case of the loving young couple with a dying husband. Attempts at normal intercourse could decline with time and leave,in the end,a marriage not blessed with children.

If,however during periods of reasonable comfort the wife was able to use very heavy petting to get a steady supply of semen this could be banked AT HOME into a frozen storage and the wife could then withdraw small amounts only on the 2 or 3 days per month in which she is most likely to have a conception. Even after the possible passing of her husband she could still attempt a conception as long as the semen supply did not run out and remained safely frozen. Some women (if they could afford it) might still have 4 to 6 more children. And every one of them would be perfectly legitimate.

The value of this proposal is obvious to military families. Soldiers may not return from battle,or may return so injured as to be unable to father any more children.With this method it might be possible for the wife to still have more children by her own husband.

Consider my own situation. At 66 years old it is possible that I might see (while I am here on earth) my children but it is unlikely that I will see many grandchildren. Given a loving young wife I might father a well rounded family some born after my own passing.This would only happen for love. The possible effects of fraud would never enter into it as what young woman would ever marry a 66 year old man to enrich herself with 52 goats? Actually quite a lot would in Afgandistan. But probably not here in Palatka.

My hope is that there is at least one saintly young lady,wanting a family,that will look mercifully on my desperate situation and will consider collecting her first antique husband. Love might come and at least there are a lot of goats,and goats are very nice.

Mitchell Williams

MITCHELL WILLIAMS
1707 Rutland Ave.
Palatka,Fl 32177

AFTERTHOUGHTS: Lest the foregoing should shine an excessive rosey light on the subject we need to consider the nightmare scenarios. One quart of viable frozen Elvis semen would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Elvis's estate. It could unleash the horror of thousands of Elvis love childs all half brothers and sisters. Let us hope that such a thing does not exist,but it could. Vigorous criminal prosecutions and fining estates that promote bastardy would help somewhat to reduce the problem but nothing could be a certain cure. At home the loving widow must keep absolute control of the semen supply as any fertile female could steal a tube full on her day and soon be carrying the dead man's child. Including a half grown daughter. This shows that the possible holy love shown here will always be escorted by perverted lunacy.

THE LIMITS OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE July 27 2010

Some of the things that are possible are outside the realm of what the home semen storage hobbistess would want to do. Such as keeping the dead man's testicles alive to produce more semen, which needs to be left to the Dr. Frankinstine's fertility clinics. However some things are Still Possible after death. If done quickly. Cold weather can sometimes provide more time. After drowning in almost freezing water the semen will remain viable for up to four days. If the seminal vesicle is removed (and kept cold) it could be drained and go through the normal cryogenic storage process. Once frozen in the liquid nitrogen tank it could remain viable for decades. This would not work for bodies that were frozen as semen cannot survive (except for a tiny percentage) freezing,thawing and refreezing. In that case there would be a better chance of viability if the seminal vesicle was cut out without thawing and imediately stored in liquid nitrogen. At higher temperatures there is less time, but if a body is put on life support there could be much more time. The main problem with waiting until death to collect semen is that there is very little of it and maybe almost none if recently drained.

For more information ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF CATTLE AND [illegible] by JENKINS has a lot of details.

APPENDIX I

Finally, saving some of the best for last, the Petitioner adds his Appendix I. This is most of his related short articles meant for publication and is offered as an antidote for the dreadful ennui caused by long hours of reading mindless legal drivel. This is the Petitioner's only way of showing his thanks to even the least of the clerks for their serious consideration of every case. It is meant to show that even on the Miscellaneous Docket you can sometimes find SOLID GOLD. It begins with;

OXYGEN BURNING

IF W.W. II could have been won by the best torpedoes alone, Japan would have won easily. Early American torpedoes were a great disappointment with dud detonators, slow speed, short range and a conspicuous white trail through the water making them easy to avoid. What was the difference? OXYGEN BURNING

A torpedo is basicly powered by an internal combustion steam engine using alcohol fuel and compressed air (U.S.A.) or compressed oxygen (Japan) to burn the fuel.

Japanese torpedoes burned clean without any nitrogen bubbles in the exhaust to make them visable. Their range and speed made it possible for them to hit American ships from such a distance that the victims could not tell where they came from. It is certainly a good thing that not everything the Japanese had and did worked as well as their torpedoes.

IF your automobile and the local power station used oxygen instead of air for combustion the fuel consumption would be cut in half. Meaning a lot less greenhouse gases. If the fuel was alcohol or propane (low carbon fuels) the greenhouse gases would almost disappear. Hydrogen is still not a practical proposition for use as fuel, except in rockets.

First written about 2006

THE CASE FOR METHANOL

One of the most useful substances possible is being almost completely left out of the greenhous gas debate. That substance is methanol or methyl alcohal, sometimes called wood alcohal because it was first extracted from wood.

Methanol is one of the best of all motor fuels and was used for years as the only fuel allowed in the Indy 500 races. Even today the most powerful engines per cubic inch (model airplane engines)use it almost exclusively.

In the very early days of the automobile era it was well known as a possible motor fuel. At that time it was just far easier to get gasoline out of crude oil(and cheaper)than to produce large supplies of methanol. Methanol can now be made rather easily from methane (natural gas) by the Haber-Fisher catalytic process invented in 1915 to supply the Kaiser with explosives.

Methanol is not an exact replacement for gasoline because it has only half the B.T.U. value of gasoline per gallon. Meaning you burn twice as many gallons to go the same number of miles in your car. Other problems exist;cold weather starting can be hard,the stuff is corrosive to many parts used in gasoline cars,needing plastic fuel tanks etc.

However the stuff has only a 1 to 5 ratio of hydrogen to carbon meaning the exhaust has much less carbon dioxide in it. Gasoline runs from 1 to 8 to 1 to 14 times more carbon than hydrogen. On any given night the astronauts in space will see more lights shining into space from one main area. Not New York, London or Tokyo. It is the Persian Gulf. The natural gas flares are releasing more carbon dioxide into the air there than all the fuel burned in France, Germany, and Italy combined.

This revolting waste has been a great embarassment to the oil companies for years, and you hear big plans from time to time to ship liquid natural gas. This is just verbal gas. A loaded liquid natural gas tanker is about as dangerous as a small unguarded hydrogen bomb.

The smart solution has always been possible.Make methanol from the natural gas and then it would be easy to ship and no more dangerous than gasoline.Then it could be used in cars with greatly

APP. 1

reduced pollution and greenhouse gases.

Why has this simple solution never been adopted? Oil companies exist first and foremost to make money,and such a solution would break the stranglehold they have had for years over automobile owners.

The minute motorists start driving on methanol they start realizing that they can drive on methanol made from wood, coal,goat manure,almost anything. Then the oil producers no longer have a stranglehold and have to compete with a vast host of renewable fuel sources.

It wouldn't take long for the adverage Joe Paycheck to discover that the crop of sugar cane he could raise on his back 40 acres could produce a good deal more than his fuel needs.

Only oil producers can supply oil products with all their uses and harmful side effects, but anyone can make alcohal.

Michael Williams

WHY ALTERNATIVE FUEL SOURCES HAVE BEEN A FAILURE
(EXCEPT IN BRAZIL)

The real reason that alternative fuels have never been able to replace petroleum sources (except for Brazil) is because it costs almost nothing to pump up oil once found, IE no labor costs.

For this reason it is possible to make a profit on oil almost regardless of its price. Remember, in 1935, prior to the war, oil sold for 35¢ per barrel and was hard to sell. Synthetic fuels can only compete when the price for oil (for one reason or another) is sky high. The moment that oil prices drop significantly synfuels are driven off the market.

Brazil bypassed this problem by GOVERNMEMT EDICT. They decided that they were not going to allow their country to become dependent on oil imports. A wise decision. They were going to produce their own ethanol whether oil prices were high or low. Only minimal oil imports would be allowed at all and only with a sky high tax that would make car buyers think twice before buying gasoline.

Right now Brazil is the world king of the SPITTERS IN THE FACE of the oil companies. Oil company executives know that they can expect to have the last laugh when oil prices go down to $2 or $3 dollars per barrel. Consider this; in 1936 DAMMAM oil well Number 7 became the first well to produce marketable oil in Saudi Arabia. Their king had really hoped that the oil companies would find some drinkable water. At that time a barrel of water was twice the price of oil. Number 7 imediately started producing 3000 barrels of oil per DAY. Even Brazil cannot hope to compete with such a thing. Number 7 is STILL producing more than 1000 barrels per day after 60 years. That is about $70,000 at present prices.

The only way to get synfuels going on a permanent basis in this country will also have to be by GOVERNMENT EDICT. I suggest that an effective edict would be to <u>OBLIGE</u> the oil companies to include two free gallons of 95% pure methanol/ethanol mixture with every gallon of gasoline or diesel fuel sold. No last laugh for the oil companies. The pumps would be sealed and interlocked so that gasoline could not be pumped by itself.

APP I.

The fuels would not be mixed but they would go into seperate tanks,because they don't mix well. There would be a switch on the dashboard to allow switching from gasoline to alcohol. Conversion of present cars would not be difficult or very costly. The oil companies should not be allowed to produce more than 25% of the methanol used and they would be OBLIGED to buy the rest from other sources. Although the oil companies would need to charge more for their gasoline at first,to pay for the free alcohol,prices should go down in time.The driver would notice that he imediately gets at least twice the mileage for each gallon of gasoline bought. Synfuel plants would be built everywhere making alcohol from whatever is a good local source (wood,grass,coal,goat manure, munnicipal waste,etc.).

After five good years of this sort of thing the oil companies would be REQUESTED(on pain of loseing their licenses to sell anything)to provide four free gallons of alcohol per gallon of gasoline sold. This means that gasoline mileage goes up even higher. The oil companies might be allowed to sell alcohol fuel seperately for people that don't want to burn any gasoline at all,but they would NEVER be allowed to sell gasoline without the free alcohol.

In time the oil companies could become public servants, like the railroads,asking for handouts. As non-profit corporations the public would probably be willing to drop dimes in THE cups of oil company executives met on street corners.

Mitchell Williams
May 23, 2006

THE LN_2 ERA

We are standing on the threshold of a new thermodynamic era, the end results could be as dramatic as James Watt's invention of the seperate condensor or the production of the Model T Ford.

This era will be called the LN_2 Era. LN_2 (liquified atmospheric nitrogen) can be expected to be one of the most used and made of all industrial products in the very near future.

Looking much like water LN_2 is also a coolant and a propellant, but unlike water which can only be one or the other at one time, LN_2 can be both simultanously.

Most persons have never bought or owned a single ounce of LN_2 in their entire life. I myself only bought some recently and I am 66 years old.

If you will go to a welding gas dealer and inquire about it you will find that they will expect you to pay about $12 per gallon for it and you better bring your own container. Not just any sort of bucket will do, as LN_2 boils constantly at room temperatures and carbon steel buckets can crack like glass at -320°F below zero. Only highly insulated containers of aluminum, stainless steel, or fiberglass will do. Think, space shuttle fuel tank!

It costs about 35¢ to make a gallon of LN_2. About the same as the cost to make a 10 pound bag of ice chips and the equipment to do it is mostly very simular. Just a really efficient compressor/freezer unit.

The reason for the absurd price of LN_2 at most dealers is handling and shipping, and the profit needed to make it worthwhile to handle a dangerous material that has very little market demand.

And it can be very dangerous. It won't burn and is not toxic, but tanks can explode from overpressure. The greatest danger is instant frostbite should any LN_2 touch exposed skin. Remember, this stuff is at -320°F below zero.

In the past the most common use for LN_2 has been in hospitals, cattle breeding and fertility clinics to freeze embryos and semen, also blood plasma and serum is stored in it.

However, now that individual wives are starting to establish their own private fertility operations in their homes, one can expect the market for LN_2 to expand greatly.

Nitrogen from which LN_2 is made does not need to be shipped, pumped out of the ground, mined, or cracked in a refinery as most of the other expensive gases are. The source of LN_2 is as close as the air at the tip of your nose. The cheap way to make LN_2 is to buy a LN_2 freezer (somewhat more expensive than a whole house air conditioning system, but otherwise very simular) plug it in and start collecting the LN_2 and the LOX that starts coming out. LOX is a byproduct of LN_2(and often visa versa) and this liquid oxygen (LOX) is greatly used in rocketry, welding and hospitals. It is however even more dangerous than LN_2 because it not only is very cold(-297°F) but has a violent ability to make materials burn explosively.Think,space shuttle disaster! This is known as being a vigorous oxidizer (like chlorine) which LN_2 is not.

If an antique Stanley Steamer automobile was taken out to drive around with LN_2 instead of water it would produce 5 times the power and use 1/5 the fuel needed for water. If an antique steam train was done likewise it would have the same results. However carbon steel parts of the boiler would need to be replaced with stainless steel.

Home and office air conditioning can also be done with LN_2 and it has the unusual ability to produce more valuable (daytime) electricity than it consumes (nightime). Here is a possible example; There is a Wal-Mart store nearby that uses great amounts of electric power in the summer,for lights, but mostly for airconditioning and food refridgeration. LN_2 can produce an abundence of all three. Here is how it is done; 2 or 3 large fiberglass tanks like those used to store gasoline underground, at filling stations,could be buried under the pavement behind the store. All airconditioning compressors would be modified or replaced to produce LN_2 and LOX. After about 11:00 PM,each night, these compressors would be turned on to produce the liquid gases. The LN_2 would go into the underground tanks and the LOX would be pumped into an insulated tank truck. Since LOX is not needed at Wal-Mart it will be carried away and sold.

All night,during the cheap electricity hours at the power plant, the LN_2 pumps would be filling the underground

tanks with LN_2. When filled almost completely full these tanks would supply all the cooling needs (both air and food) for at least 36 hours. And more. After going through the airconditioning coils the LN_2 would become gaseous nitrogen at about 80°F but would be at over one hundred pounds per square inch of pressure. This would be led to solar heated pipes on the roof and heated to 200 or 300°F and then exhausted through a nitrogen turbo-alternator to produce much more electricity than the store is using at that hour. This surplus electricity can be used in two ways. It can be fed back into the power lines during the peak airconditioning loads, or it can be used to reliquiefy a small portion of the nitrogen after it has passed through a small cooling tower. The store should only need to pay money for power during colder weather when the airconditioning is not being used.

All of this with a substance that only costs 35¢ per gallon to make. Even less if you use your own backyard windmill to drive the compressors.

That is why I say we are going to see an awful lot more of it.

Feb. 21, 2010

Mitchell Williams

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