

Readme Power Choices Pole Shift Applicability (16 April 2010)

If you have or will have running water near you, water-power is perhaps the easiest and most practical to set up and to maintain. It has many advantages over wind power. Wind power generators need to be light weight and sit on a high as you can build towers. In order to be light weight, it is made to not last a long time and because of the height is hard to service. Wind power depends on the wind to blow.

Water-power generator can be bulky, heavy and over built for the job to last a long time. It is on or close to the ground level so is easy to service. Water flow is usually continuous and so the power can be stabilized and predictable. Direct conversion to AC can often be done using AC generators or 3 phase Induction motors-tuned capacitors converted to be a AC generator.

Vehicle DC alternators can be used to charge storage batteries. A sine inverter can be used to charge a battery bank. A charge regulator can be used to divert charging to a dump load if the battery gets too full. Or in a pinch if you don't have this, someone can watch the charging voltage or temperature of batteries and divert to a dump load.

Low cost low head pressure commercially available Hydro-power is available for those wishing to stock up on something that could be easily implemented after the pole shift. It is not recommended to build and install any hydro-power before the pole shift. It is highly likely it would get damage in the shift due to high winds and unpredictable water flows. Store what is needed and install after the shift once one is sure where the water will be flowing.

Wind power would be applicable if one ends up with lots of wind and no flowing water close by. One will need to pack away a tower, blades, guy wires, and generator (turbine) until after the pole shift. Cable anchors and the base for the tower could be mounted in their final planned position before the pole shift. Just keep everything at ground level so flying objects do not knock it apart. Hopefully liquefaction and bouncing during the time of the earthquakes and shift will not disrupt the base that much.

Generators both diesel and gasoline will work as long as fuel is available. This should be stored down hill and away from any living quarters. Once the fuel runs out Biogas, alcohol or Wood-gas becomes the alternative to keep them running. Plan and build what is needed ahead of time.

Those close to nuclear power plants may or may not be able to rig up some power after. It is predictable that nuclear plants will be shut down during the shift and if enough personnel are still alive after the shift can become a significant source of power.

Bicycle power in a pinch will work if you have an energetic younger generation and then only for vital needs like charging batteries for task lighting etc. Figure about 50 watt max sustainable power over say an hour or less/day. Basically, this is not practical for the long run. Most will soon be undernourished and not willing to produce the power.