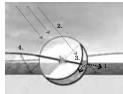




## THE RESOURCE GENERATOR

## Solar collectors

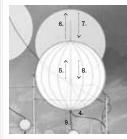
high tide - sunrise - sunset



- 1. The tide fills the lower compartment with sea water, washing away salt deposits from the previous cycle.
- 2. Solar rays hit the parabolic mirror throughout the day.
- 3. The parabolic mirror concentrates solar power onto the black copper coil containing sea water, boiling it, and producing pressurised steam.
- 4. Steam is pumped through the insulated tube due to its heat and pressure.

## Lightweight steam vessels

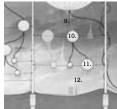
sunrise - sun peak - sunset



- 4. Steam enters the vessel through its extendable tube throughout the day.
- As the vessel fills with steam it displaces the air. As steam volume increases, the vessel becomes increasingly buoyant, which enables it to rise.
- At the sun's peak the vessel reaches its full height allowed by its extendable cord.
- 7. After the sun's peak the rate of steam production slows, causing the vessel to gently fall.
- 8. As the sun sets, the vessel gradually returns to its starting position.
- Throughout the day condensate continually drains out of the vessels.

## Fresh water vessels & distributers

sunrise - sunset - dusk



- Drained condensate is fed through tubes into the fixed water vessels.
- 10. The water makes its way down, eventually collecting in the lowest vessels,
- 11. Nightfall triggers light sensors which open up perforations in the under side of the lower vessels, orchestrating a fresh water shower
- 12. The fresh water shower is experienced once daily at dusk. Depending on the day temperature, tide and season the resource generator will produce various quantities of fresh water.

Output

Average Temperature = 28.3°C Solar mirror = 13m **Ø**Average Insolation = 19.8 MJ/m²/day Spherical Vessel = 18m **Ø** 

