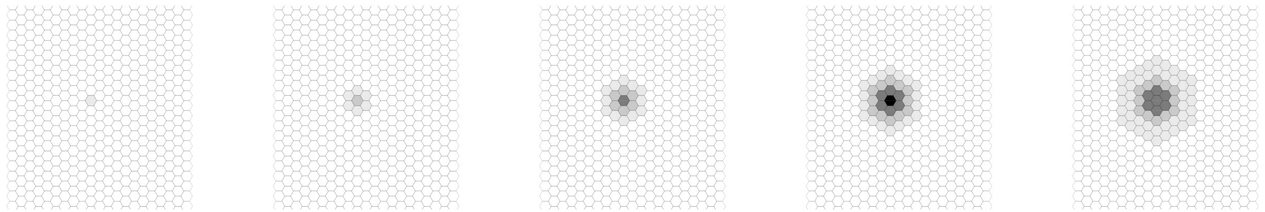
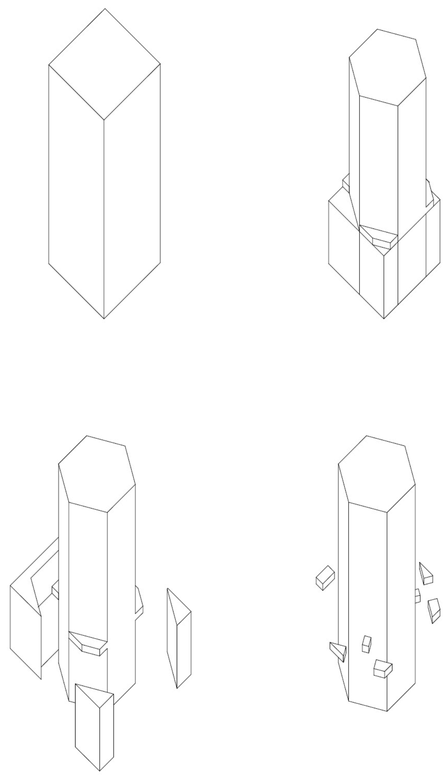
The dispositive is composed of 5742 units, or modules, inserted in a chenal dig in the land from the sea. The basaltic stone is extract localy. The swell coming from the sea haul the sink turbines, creating toward the threaded rods a vertical move of the blocs. In the same idea, the weight of a person standing or walking in a bloc made it sink, the threaded rods turnig this descent into a rotation of the turbines. Watertight boxes fixed under the stone blocs provide an uplift to the referee level, conducting the water propagation at the mineral installation. Our estimations about the energy productions are:
10% of the whole installation: 15,8kW/h
25% of the whole: 39kW/h
100% of the whole:158,8kW/h
This is indeed our opinion to no believe that sustainable development stakes passes throughout a maximal exploitation of things, which is the base of the excessive consumption capitalist system, but let things going their own way, allowing respiration times. The mineral wave borrow so to its two elements a calm and diffused but constant energy.

L A G I 2 0 1 4
T A W O T S W 1



1.



2.

P = ρ x Q x H x g

P : Power (W)

ρ : Density of sea water (1000-1032Kg/m³).
Baltic sea is a third less salty than the other sea,
so $\rho_{Baltic\ Sea} = \rho/3 = 340Kg/m^3$

Q: Tide's volumetric flow rate (m³/s)
Voluletric flow rate of Q tide, the water moved by a single turbine of a bloc is Q = 0.005m³ (=5L)

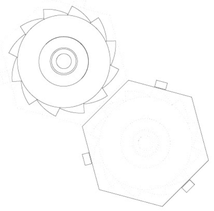
H: Variation of the Sea level implied by the tides.
The Sea varies about 30 and 60cm, on average
H = 0,45m

g: gravity = 9,81m/s²

So $P_{bloc} = 340x0,005x0,45x9,81 = 7,5W$

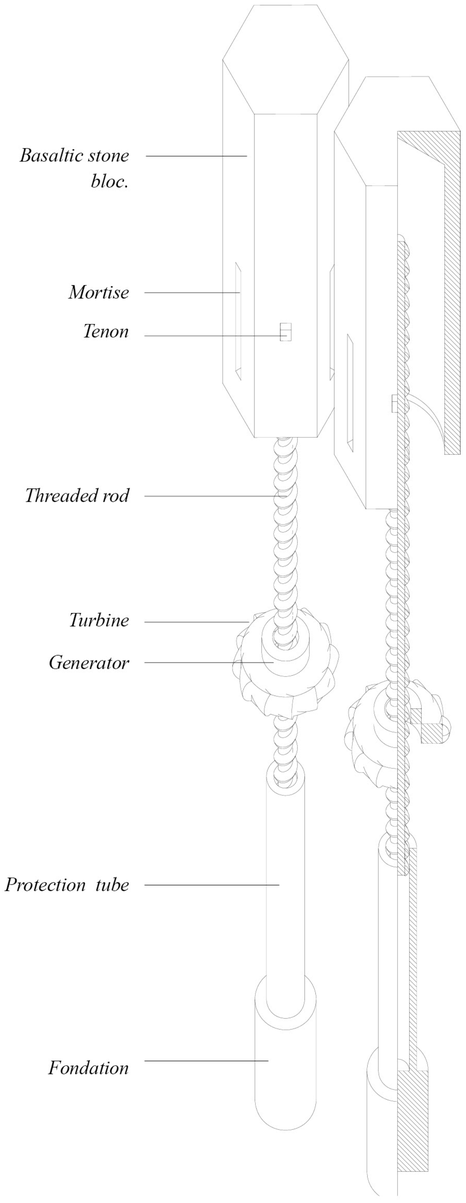
There is 5735 blocs producing each 7,5W in a second,
so $P_{global} = 7,5x5735 = 43012,5W = 43KW$
1h = 3600s
$P_{Hour} = 43012,5x3600 = 154850W/h$
= 158,85MW/h

3.



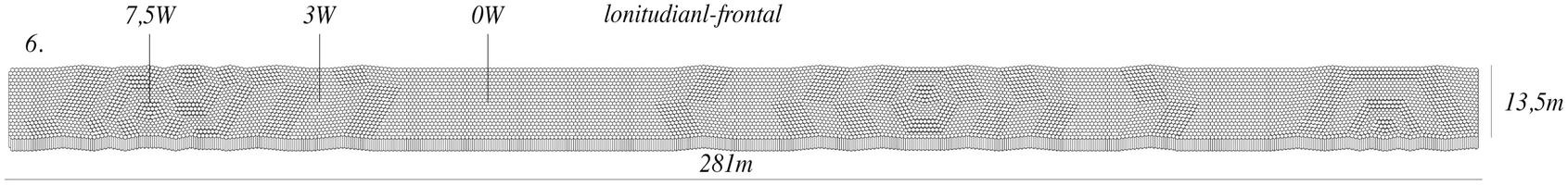
4.

5.



Legend

1. Ondulation decompostion
2. Stone cut
3.Power formula
4. Two blocs - plan
5. Two blocs - Axonometric view
6. Global axonometric view lonitudianl-frontal



6.