

# **Implementation of New Zero Pollution Technology for Green Energy Revolution: Air Engine and its Impact on Global Warming**

**Bharat Raj Singh**

Director, School of Management Sciences, Technical Campus, Lucknow-226501, India  
email: brsinghko@yahoo.com Mob: +91-9935025825

## **Abstract**

It is known fact that the Earth is the only planet in our solar system that supports life. The complex process of evolution occurred on Earth only because of some unique environmental conditions that were present: water, an oxygen-rich atmosphere, and a suitable surface temperature. Climate Changes are happening due to impacts of Global warming and subsequent happenings like: shrinking of ice cap, melting of Arctic Ice, Rise in Sea Level are big challenge for recent technologies that is causing serious threat to: agriculture land, growing forestation, impact of temperature rise and affecting livelihood by disaster. This also need to strive for adoption of new technologies for green revolution apart from novel policies that world leader should adopt. While considering limited resources of fossil fuels availability and high rate of consumption of the hydrocarbon fuel energy for transportation, inclination of vehicle industry towards other sources of energy is inevitable. This has given birth to alternative transport technology based on air as fuel. In this paper high lights are given if such technology is adopted only on two wheeled vehicles widely that may curb the pollutant being released through tail pipe into atmosphere up to 50-60% that will ultimately add on to green energy revolution.

## **1. Introduction**

It is on records that Earth Climate Changes are full of surprises and 52 millions year ago Antarctica which is now full of ice; was flourishing with tropical trees, vegetation etc., Sahara desert was a few thousands before blooming with large lakes, green valleys and rivers and Southern Africa was covered with glaciers. The authenticities of these happening were given as under:

- **Sahara Desert was once a blooming with large lakes:**  
At the end of the last Ice Age, the Sahara Desert was just as dry and uninviting as it is today. But sandwiched between two periods of extreme dryness were a few millennia of plentiful rainfall and lush vegetation. During these few thousand years, it was once a blooming with large lakes and established settlements around rain pools, green valleys, and rivers.



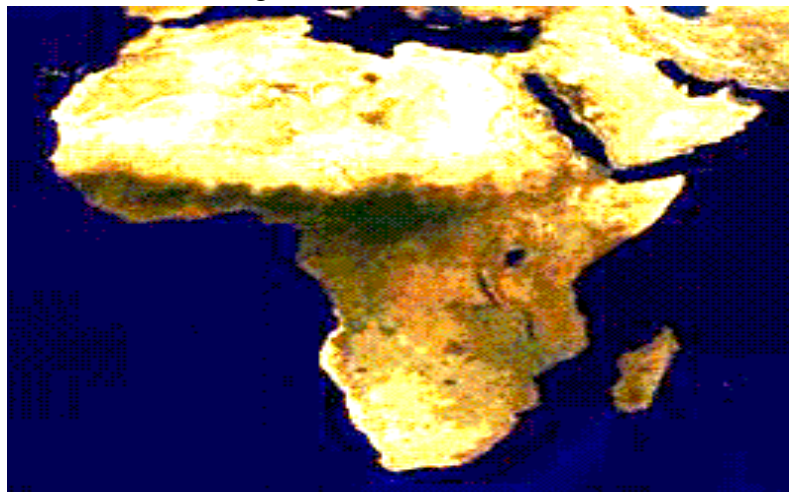
**Figure 1:** View of the Great Sand Sea of Egypt from the Gilf Kebir Plateau. This was a good place to live 8,000 years ago.

- **Antarctica was a tropical paradise:**

Today the frozen Antarctic ice sheet borders the Southern Ocean. But tropical palm trees once flourished there. An intense warming phase occurred 52 million years ago, leading tropical vegetation, including palms and relatives of today's tropical trees, to grow on the continent, is now frozen coasts.

- **Southern Africa was covered in glaciers:**

From around 150,000 to 130,000 years ago, Africa experienced colder and more arid than present conditions as shown in Fig.2.



**Figure 2:** Africa during the last 1, 50,000 years

In the past, climate change was largely caused by subtle shifts in the Earth's angle and orbit around the sun and the location of the continents, all of which affect the amount of solar energy absorbed by Earth.

### **1.1 But what is happening today is entirely different?**

Now, human greenhouse gas emissions are producing a warming which has not been seen for some 1, 25,000 years and moreover, carbon dioxide level, measured on polar ice cores, has never

been so high as today. Emissions from transport vehicles, factories, and burning forests are changing the Earth's atmosphere and that is the fact. It now traps more of the sun's energy, which leads to rising temperatures.

### **1.2 Three big questions before world to revert back to Green Revolution:**

- What are the consequences?
- How will humanity be secured in the future?
- What to expect from the future life on Earth & how to restore greenery and save earth from these Happenings?

This year we have noticed that USA especially north – east coast had suffered (-) 57<sup>0</sup>c and people were alarmed not to move out from their houses. In India also, northern region Himanchal Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar-Pradesh was suffering with cold waves for the last one and half months nearly zero degree while pahal gaon faced (-) 27<sup>0</sup>c.

In this paper, emphases is give to adopt new technology for transport to curve the global warming and evil of climate effect by adopting it vigorously and revert back to Ice melt and Glacier shrinkage very fast. The air technology is one solution and other aspects are to make people aware about these happening.

## **2. How Global Warming is happening and its Indicators inevitable to Check?**

### **2.1 Major Players of Excessive Consumptions of Hydrocarbon**

Globally uses of transport vehicles become a part of human life. It is therefore resulting huge release of tail pipe emissions due to rapid consumptions of fossil fuel and causing fast depletion of energy resources. The Marion King Hubbert [1] a noted geologist of US projected in 1956 that conventional crude-oil production in his country would attain Peak Oil in 1970 and thereafter it will start depleting. This will affect environment due to release of huge quantities of pollutants in the atmosphere and cause serious threat to mankind within 40 years i.e. by 1995. In 2003, another noted analysts, Aleklett K. and Campbell C.J., [2] reported that World's resources of oil and gas is depleting at very high a rate and hence oil production is set to peak and begin to decline by around 2010. These projections and apprehension enlightened the researchers to work on environment friendly alternative to fossil fuel oil, or to find some methods of conserving natural resources using non-conventional options, such as bio diesel, wind power, photo voltaic cells etc. and or some energy conversion systems like battery storage, hydrogen cell, compressed air etc to obtain shaft work for the engines of vehicles [3-9].

### **2.2 Does Excessive Consumptions of Hydrocarbon Harm?**

About 100 years ago, the major thrust of energy shifted from recent solar to fossil fuel (hydrocarbons). Technological advances have led to a greater use of hydrocarbon fuels, making civilization vulnerable to decreases in supply. It is predicted that if the oil is consumed at

the current rates, then by 2020, 80% of the entire available resources will be consumed. This necessitates the search for alternative of oil as energy source or preserving it by tapping some other alternatives such as Non-conventional energy like battery operated vehicles, wind mills, photocells etc., and to convert their output into mechanical energy. Presently because of better developments & availability of facilities, urban population is raising use of vehicles rapidly, causing air pollution and greenhouse gases that come from vehicle emissions. This is the primary motivation behind developing alternative transportation technologies that do not rely on combustion of fossil fuels as excessive consumption of hydrocarbon releases heavy pollutant through tail pipe emission by transport sector and industrial pollutant and garbage directly to the atmosphere, causing serious threat to mankind.



**Pollution from coal,  
natural gas, and oil**

**Figure 3:** Vehicular and Industrial Pollution

## **2.2 New Fuel Technologies to adopt Alternative to Reduce Consumption of Hydrocarbon**

In the last few decades lot of researches have come on surface and it is noticed that compressed air has enormous potential as an alternative to these issues due to its zero pollutant capability and can run prime movers such as air turbines / engines. Guy Negre [10], a French technologist and G. Saint Hilaire [11] developed air engines and quasi turbines respectively that run on

compressed air successfully. These compressed air prime movers work on air as fluid and do not involve combustion process for producing shaft work. Since air is freely available in the atmosphere, has great advantages in terms of its use as fuel and free from emissions such as; carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrous oxides from such air motors engines. These are also found to be cost effective compared to fossil fuel driven engines. The requirement air as fuel is met from running a compressor and analysis also shows that the compressed air system is quite attractive option for light vehicle applications [12]. These attractive features of the compressed air engine attracts towards the dominant technology.

Detailed study has also been carried out about multi vane expander for its various parameters such as: geometry, end friction, optimizing the efficiency [13-22] and pneumatic hybrid power system [23-26]. The work of pressure regulation of turbine, performance efficiency of Rankine cycle, multi-stage turbine compressor models, experimental investigation on rotary vane expander, three-stage expander into a CO<sup>2</sup> refrigeration system, end face friction of the revolving vane mechanism, and design and implementation of an air-powered motorcycle have also been reviewed [27-33].

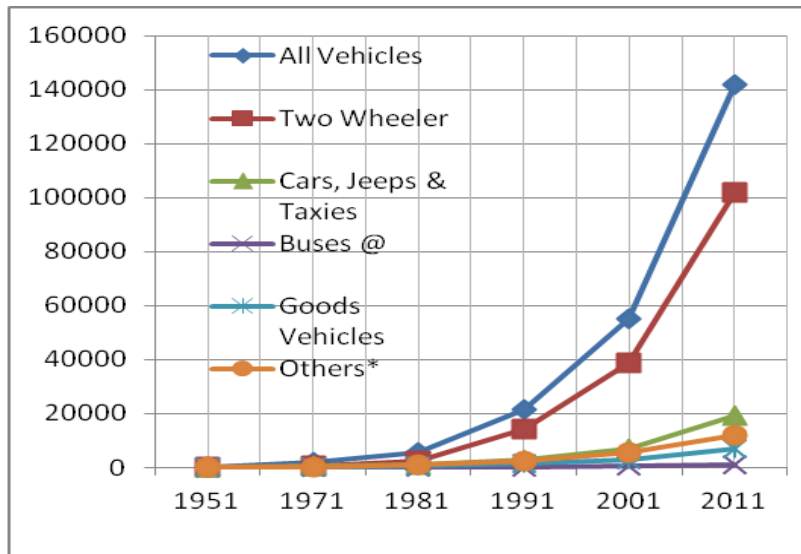
Many other studies have also been carried out for optimizing the efficiency of various types of turbines and sound well [34-58], but still gap in study of parameters such as; vanes angles vis-à-vis injection angles remains.

### 3. Why to Adopt Zero Pollution Technology for Two-Wheeled Vehicles

As per the data available by Ministry of Transport, the registered vehicles in India were 14.18 crores in the year 2011 (see Table-1). Out of this figure, total populations of two wheeled vehicles were 10.20 crores that amount to 72%. It is observed that countries like: India, China, Bulgaria, Thailand, Korea, Netherland etc.; almost all Asian countries and some of European countries are using two wheeled vehicles ranging from 70% to 85% of their total population of the vehicles. This necessitates researchers to focus on adoption of new technology for two wheeled on first priority as shown in **Fig. 4**.

**Table-1:** India's Registered Vehicle as on Year-2010

(Year wise)		(In Thousands)					
S. No.	Year	All Vehicles	Two Wheelers	Cars, Jeeps & Taxis	Buses @	Goods Vehicles	Others*
1	1951	306	27	159	34	82	4
2	1971	1865	576	582	94	343	170
3	1981	5691	2618	1160	162	554	897
4	1991	21374	14200	2954	331	1356	2533
5	2001	54991	38556	7058	634	2948	5795
6	2011	141865	101864	19230	1238	7064	12061



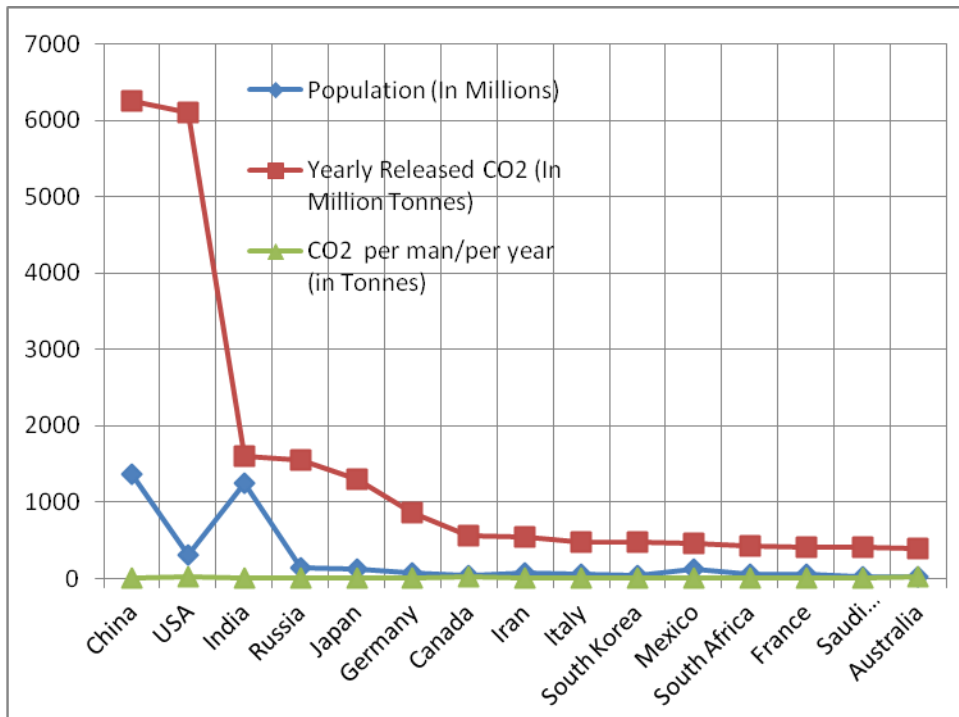
**Figure 4:**Year wise Different Vehicle Population

It is also seen from **Table-2** and **Fig. 5**, that countries like: China, USA, India, Russia and Japan are producing maximum pollutant (CO<sub>2</sub>) in million tonnes, where India stands at third position for producing highest CO<sub>2</sub>. The carbon footprint of USA, Austrellia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Germany and Japan are heighest ranging from 19.22 to 10.4 Tonnes /man/year.

**Table-2:** World Population - 7174.69 Millions

S. No.	Name of Major Countries	Population (In Millions)	Yearly Released CO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> per man/per year
			(In Million Tonnes)	(in Tonnes)
1	China	1360.55	6244.92	4.59
2	USA	317.55	6103.31	19.22
3	Russia	136.41	1544.16	11.32
4	India	1243.26	1603.81	1.29
5	Japan	125.47	1304.89	10.4
6	Germany	81.28	869.7	10.7
7	Canada	34.11	566.23	16.6
8	Iran	81.11	543.44	6.7
9	Italy	57.38	481.99	8.4
10	South Korea	49.17	480.39	9.77
11	Mexico	119.56	463.89	3.88
12	South Africa	49.66	419.13	8.44
13	France	65.47	415.08	6.34
14	Australia	22.03	399.84	18.15
15	Saudi Arabia	27.52	408.12	14.83

*Source: [www.Breathingearth.net](http://www.Breathingearth.net) as on Oct. 31, 2013*



**Figure 5:** Yearly Release of CO2 (in Millions Tonnes) vurses Country

### 3. Air-O-Bike Design and Working

Based on above investigations of the influence of vane angle on shaft output of a multivane turbine for the optimization of power output with different options of casing ( $D$ ) and rotor ( $d$ ) diameters, rotor length ( $L= 45\text{mm}, 40 \text{ mm}, 35\text{mm}$ ), vane numbers (vane angles  $\theta = 30^\circ, 36^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$  between two consequent vanes), injection angles ( $\varphi = 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ, 75^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ ), injection pressure ( $P_1=90 \text{ psi}$ ) and speed of rotation ( $N=2500 \text{ rpm}$ ), following critical results are obtained. The investigations shows that the optimum shaft power outputs of a novel vane type air turbine are could be found at injection angles  $\varphi = 60^\circ$  to  $75^\circ$ , when vane angles  $\theta = 30^\circ, 36^\circ, 45^\circ$  in all cases 1, 2 and 3 under investigations as shown in **Fig. 5**.



**Figure 5: Air-O-Bike Design and Implementation**

#### **4. Recorded Happening in the World**

Currently every country is facing severe climatic change; Japan faced with Tsunami, US with Hurricane, India with Phailene Storm and the amount damage is not only heavy but casualty levels were also high and took a long time to restore everything.

These happening were already notified in Two Books:

i). **Global Warming: Impacts and Future Perspective** which was published by InTech, Croatia, in Sep2012. The book's page 104, Section: 3.7.2, is titled as: **Major Storm Could Submerge New York City in Next Decade**

It is known facts that with divesting effect of Sandy Hurricane in USA took place on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct' 2012 came first time in New York City, USA, there were 15 days power cut and all the flights were ground and life in the New York City was totally smashed.

ii). **Climate Change: Realities, Impacts over ice cap, sea level and Risks** published by InTech, Croatia, in Jan'2013

The book pages 42- 49 details about Climate Change happening and focused that Arctic Sea spread over 45 lacs sq km had been found shrunk to around 32 lacs sq km in Sep' 2012 as per the NASA satellite data on 12Sep 2012. The focuses that in next 2-3 decade, there will hardly be polar Ice remained on Arctic Sea.

These books were edited by **School of Management Sciences, Lucknow** and about **7- pages** of **Climate Change** book was given space by **Cengage Learning Publication** in the Environmental Science Text Book is published in Feb' 2014 that became part of the curriculum of Under Graduate students in USA.



## 6. Conclusions and Future Work

Keeping in view of the above study following conclusions are drawn:

- i) Due to heavy consumptions of hydrocarbon, millions tonnes of pollutants are released in the atmosphere on one side and hydrocarbon fuel is depleting on other side producing oil wells to dry soon.
- ii) Global warming is predominant worldwide.
- iii) Climate Changes are happening due to impacts of Global warming and subsequent happenings like: shrinking of ice cap, melting of Arctic Ice, Rise in Sea Level are big challenge for recent technologies that is causing serious threat to: agriculture land, growing forestation, impact of temperature rise and affecting livelihood by disaster.
- iv) It is inevitable to adopt new technology like zero pollution air driven engine which will curb the pollutant in the atmosphere 50%--60%, if it is even widely implemented on two wheeled vehicles.
- v) To save the beautiful mother land EARTH it is desired to change living habits and become a important person of the society by adopting any or part of the Global Campaign **SAVE THE EARTH & SAVE LIFE** such as: change of light-mostly CFL, drive less-walk, bike and carpool, recycled more and buy old or recycled, check the tyre, use less hot water, avoid products with packaging, adjust thermostat, plant tree, turn off electronic devices not in use and make awareness about the green revolution stated above.

There is every reason, to happen any natural phenomenon in future, when axis of earth may get shifted even by  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree or more; than the existing one of 23.5 degree at which earth is rotating, the entire lively hood or existing creature on EARTH may vanish without any further alarm. Since time is very short, every person on earth has to think and do help to stop climate change and join hand for green energy revolution.

## References

- [1] Hubbert M.K., Nuclear energy and the fossil fuels; Amer. Petrol. Inst. Drilling and Production Practice, Proc. Spring Meeting, San Antonio, Texas. 7-25 (1956).
- [2] Aleklett K. and Campbell C.J., The Peak and Decline of World Oil and Gas Production- Minerals and Energy, Raw Materials Report, Volume 18, Number 1, 2003, pp. 5-20 (2003).
- [3] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Use of Non-Conventional Energy for Sustainability to Fossil Fuel, National Conference on Recent Trend on Mechanical Engineering, RAME-2007, held on 28-29<sup>th</sup> March'2007 at Baba Sahab Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Etawah-Proceedings, (2007), pp 130-136.
- [4] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Uses of Wind Power as a Non-Conventional / Renewable Energy for Sustainability, National Conference on State of Art Technology in Mechanical Engineering, STEM-2007, held on October 29-31, at College of Technology, G.B. Pant University, Pant Nagar, UP-Proceedings (2007), pp 503-515.

- [5] Honton E. J., Hydrogen Fuel Cell Car, presented at 15<sup>th</sup> Annual US Conference and Hydrogen Expo, April'2004, USA.
- [6] Rose Robert and William J. Vincent, Fuel Cell Vehicle World Survey 2003, Breakthrough Technologies Institute, February' 2004, Washington, D.C.
- [7] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Necessity and Potential for Bio-Diesel Use in India, International Conference on Bio-Fuel Vision-2015, October'13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup>, at Bikaner, India- Proceedings (2006), pp 71-89.
- [8] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Study of Compressed Air as an alternative to fossil fuel for Automobile Engines, International Conference on Challenges and Strategies for Sustainable Energy and Environment- held on 10-11<sup>th</sup> June at UPTU, Lucknow, UP- Proceedings (2006), pp 179-191.
- [9] Singh B.R. and Singh O., A Study on Sustainable Energy Sources and its Conversion Systems towards Development of an Efficient Zero Pollution Novel Turbine to be used as Prime-mover to the Light Vehicle, 2008 ASME International Mechanical Engineering Congress and Exposition, held on October 31-November 6, at Boston, Massachusetts, USA(2008), Paper No. IMECE -2008 -66803.
- [10] Negre Guy and Negre Cyril, Compressed Air – The Most Sustainable Energy Carrier for Community Vehicles, Speech in front of assembly at Kultur gathered for Fuel Cells World, Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> June '(2004).
- [11] Saint Hilaire G., Saint Hilaire R. and Saint Hilaire, Y., Quasiturbine zero pollution car using gasoline. Festival at Le Lundi, Montreal Gazette, 26 September (2005).
- [12] Singh B.R. and Singh Onkar, Development of a vaned type novel Air Turbine, International Journal of Mechanical Engineering Science (The manuscript was received on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007 and was accepted after revision for publication on 03<sup>rd</sup> June 2008), Proc. IMechE Vol. 222 Part C, pp 1419-1426 (2008).
- [13] Badr O., O'Callaghan P. W., Hussein M., and Probert S. D., Multi-vane expanders as prime movers for low-grade energy organic Rankine-cycle engines, *Applied Energy*, 16 (2), (1984), pp. 129-46.
- [14] Badr O., O'Callaghan P. W., and Probert S. D., Multi-vane expander performance: breathing characteristics, *Applied Energy*, 19(4) (1985), pp. 241-71.
- [15] Badr O., Probert S. D., and O'Callaghan P. W., Multi-Vane Expanders: Vane Dynamics and Friction Losses, *Applied Energy* 20 (1985) pp. 253-285.
- [16] Badr O., O'Callaghan P. W., and Probert S. D., Multi-vane expanders: geometry and vane kinematics, *Applied Energy*, 19(3) (1985), pp. 159-82.
- [17] Badr O., Probert S. D., and O'Callaghan P. W., Multi-Vane Expanders: Internal-Leakage Losses, *Applied Energy*, 20 (1985), pp.1-46.
- [18] Badr O., Probert S. D., and O'Callaghan P.W., Performances of Multi-vane Expanders, *Applied Energy*, 20 (1985), pp.207- 234.
- [19] Badr O., Probert S. D., and O'Callaghan P. W., Influences of Vane Design and Lubricant on a Multi-Vane Expander's Performance, *Applied Energy*, 22 (1986), pp. 271-298.

- [20] Badr O., Probert S. D., and O'Callaghan P. W., Optimal Design and Operating Conditions for a Multi-vane Expander, *Applied Energy*, 24 (1986), pp. 1-27.
- [21] Badr O., Probert S. D. and O'Callaghan P. W., Selection of Operating Conditions and Optimisation of Design Parameters for Multi-Vane Expanders, *Applied Energy*, 23 (1986), pp. 1-46.
- [22] Yang B., Peng X., He Z., Guo B., and Xing Z., Experimental investigation on the internal working process of a CO<sub>2</sub> rotary vane expander, *Applied Thermal Engineering*, 29 (2009), pp. 2289–2296.
- [23] David Huang K., and Sheng-Chung Tzeng, Development of a hybrid pneumatic-power vehicle, *Applied Energy*, 80 (2005), pp. 47–59.
- [24] David Huang K., Sheng-Chung Tzeng, Wei-Ping Ma, and Wei-Chuan Chang, Hybrid pneumatic-power system which recycles exhaust gas of an internal-combustion engine, *Applied Energy*, 82 (2005), pp. 117–132.
- [25] David Huang K., Khong Vu Quang, and Kuo-Tung Tseng, Study of recycling exhaust gas energy of hybrid pneumatic power system with CFD, *Energy Conversion and Management*, 50 (2009), pp. 1271–1278.
- [26] David Huang K., Khong Vu Quang, and Kuo-Tung Tseng, Study of the effect of contraction of cross-sectional area on flow energy merger in hybrid pneumatic power system, *Applied Energy*, 86 (2009), pp. 2171–2182.
- [27] H.J. van Antwerpen, G.P. Greyvenstein, Use of turbines for simultaneous pressure regulation and recovery in secondary cooling water systems in deep mines, *Energy Conversion and Management*, 46 (2005) 563–575.
- [28] Donghong Wei, Xuesheng Lu, Zhen Lu, Jianming Gu, Performance analysis and optimization of organic Rankine cycle (ORC) for waste heat recovery, *Energy Conversion and Management*, 48 (2007) 1113–1119.
- [29] Jean-Michel Tournier, Mohamed S. El-Genk, Axial flow- multi-stage turbine and compressor models, *Energy Conversion and Management*, 51 (2010) 16–29.
- [30] B. Yang, X. Peng, Z. He, B. Guo, Z. Xing, Experimental investigation on the internal working process of a CO<sub>2</sub> rotary vane expander, *Applied Thermal Engineering*, 29 (2009) 2289–2296.
- [31] J. Nickl, G. Will, H. Quack, W.E. Kraus, Integration of a three-stage expander into a CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration system, *International Journal of Refrigeration*, 28 (2005) 1219–1224.
- [32] A. Subiantoro, K.T. Ooi, Analytical study of the endface friction of the revolving vane mechanism, *International journal of refrigeration*, 34 (2011) 1276-1285.
- [33] Shen Yu-Ta, and Hwang Yean-Ren, Design and implementation of an air-powered motorcycle, *Applied Energy*, 86 (2009), pp. 1105–1110.
- [34] Singh B.R. and Singh O., A concept for Development of a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine, 12<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Transport Phenomena and Dynamics of Rotating Machinery – held on February 17-22, 2008 at Pacific Center of Thermal-Fluids Engineering, Sheraton Mohana Surfider Hotel Honolulu, Hawaii,( 2008), Paper No. ISROMAC-12-20046.

- [35] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Energy Storage System to meet Challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century- an Overview, All India Seminar on Energy Management in Perceptive of Indian Scenario-held on October 17-19, 2008 at Institution of Engineer (India), State Centre, Engineer's Bhawan, Lucknow-Proceedings (2008), Chapter15, pp 157-167.
- [36] Singh B.R. and Singh O., A Study to Optimize the Output of Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine, 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Energy Research and Development, held on 17-19 November, 2008 at State of Kuwait, Kuwait (2008), Paper No. ICERD – 4 -1353.
- [37] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Parametric Evaluation of Vane Angle on performance of Novel Air Turbine, Journal of Science, Engineering and Management, SITM , December, (2008),Vol. 2, pp 7-18.
- [38] Singh B.R., and Singh O, Analytical Study on a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine for Different Conditions of Casing and Rotor Diameters, *2009 ASME International Conference on Energy Sustainability – held on July 17-23, at San Francisco, California, USA, Paper No. ES2009 -90207, Volume 1, (2009), Pages 699-706, DOI: 10.1115/ES2009-90207.*
- [39] Singh B.R., and Singh O, Applications of Compressed Air as an Alternative Energy to Meet Challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century- Global Warming, *International Conference on Engineering Congress on Alternatives Energy Applications: Option or Necessity?*, held on 3-5 November, at State of Kuwait, Kuwait (2009),Paper No. EC2009-1082.
- [40] Singh B.R., and Singh O, Parametric Evaluations of Injection Angles and Vane Angles on Performance of a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine, *International Journal of Engineering and Physical Sciences, IJEPS, NZ, (2009), Vol. 3 Issue 4(38), pp 226-233.*
- [41] Singh B.R., and Singh O, Optimization of Power Output of a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine With Respect to Different Injection Angles-Under Ideal Adiabatic Expansion, *IJME, Serials Publications, New Delhi, India, (2009), Vol. 2 (2), pp 205-211.*
- [42] Singh B.R., and Singh O., Numerical Analysis of Pressure Admission Angle to Vane Angle Ratios on Performance of a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine, *International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences IJEAS, NZ, (2010), Vol.6 Issue 2(14), pp 94-101.*
- [43] Singh B.R., and Singh O., Theoretical Investigations on Different Casing and Rotor Diameters Ratio to Optimize Shaft Output of a Vaned Type Air Turbine , *International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences, IJEAS, NZ, (2010), Vol. 6 Issue 2(15), pp 102-109.*
- [44] Singh B.R., and Singh O., Effect of Rotor to Casing Ratios with Different Rotor Vanes on Performance of Shaft Output of a Vane Type Novel Air Turbine , *International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences, IJEAS, NZ, (2010), Vol. 6 Issue 4(33), pp 217-222.*
- [45] Singh B.R., and Singh O., Effect of Different Vane Angle on Rotor – Casing Diameter Ratios to Optimize the Shaft Output of a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine, *International Journal of Engineering Science and Technology, Chennai, India, IJEST-ISSN-0975-5472, (2010), Vol. 2, Number 3 (2), pp 114-121.*
- [46] Singh B.R., and Singh O., Study of Effect of Injection Angle to Rotor-Casing Diameter Ratios on Performance of a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine, *International Journal of*

- Engineering Science and Technology, Chennai, India, IJEST-ISSN-0975-5472, (2010), Vol. 2, Number 4 (10), pp 409-417.*
- [47] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Critical Effect of Rotor Vanes with Different Injection Angles on Performance of a Vaned Type Novel Air Turbine”- *International Journal of Engineering and Technology, Chennai, India, IJET-ISSN: 0975-4024, (2010), Vol. 2 Number 2(28), pp. 118-123.*
- [48] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Study of Influence of Vane Angle on Shaft Output of a Multi Vane Air Turbine”- *Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy, AIP, New York, USA.ISSN:1941-7012 (2010), Vol.2 Number 3, pp. 033101-16, DOI: 10.1063/1.3424712.*
- [49] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Analytical Investigations on Different Air Injection Angles to Optimize Power Output of a Vaned Type Air Turbine”-*International Journal of Power and Energy, Westminster, London- SW1H 9JJ, UK, Proc. Of IMechE, Part A: JPE-837, ISSN 0957-6509; (2009), Vol. 224, Number 3, 2010, pp. 305-312, DOI: 10.1243/09576509JPE837.*
- [50] Singh B.R., and Singh O., Study of Effect of Rotor Vanes to Rotor-Casing Dimensions on Performance of a Zero Pollution Vane Type Novel Air Turbine”- *International Journal of the Physical Sciences, 5170-00200, Nairobi-73023 Victoria Island, Lagos, ISSN 1992-1950; (2010), Vol.5(5), 2010, pp. 547-556*
- [51] Singh B.R. and Singh O., Study of The Influence of Vane Angle on Shaft Output of a Multivane Air Turbine. II. Different Rotor to Casing Diameter Ratios With Optimal Injection Angle, *Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy, AIP, New York, USA.ISSN:1941-7012 (2011), Vol.3 Number 3, pp. 033102-17, DOI: 10.1063/1.3583647.*
- [52] Singh B.R. and Singh Onkar –“Analysis of the effect of rotor-to-casing diameter ratio on the power output of a vaned-type air turbine (Part-II)”- *Research Journal of Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Maxwell Scientific Publishing,74 Kenelm Road, B10 9AJ, Birmingham Small Heath, UK, ISSN:2040-7459; (The Manuscript received on March 11, 2011, Accepted on April 16, 2011) Vol.3(5), pp. 415-425*
- [53] Singh B.R. & Singh Onkar –“Study of Performance of Shaft output with Rotor-to-Casing Ratios versus Different Vane Angles Adopting Practical Approach on a Novel Multi-Vane Air Turbine”-*The Global Journal of Researches in Engineering-A:Mechanical Mechanics Engineering (GJRE-A), Cambridge Office Center II Canal Park, Floor No. 5<sup>th</sup>,Cambridge (Massachusetts), Pin: MA 02141, United States; (2011)-Vol.11(5), pp 1-8.*
- [54] Singh B.R. & Singh Onkar –“Study on Sustainable Energy Sources and its Energy Storage Systems to Develop Novel Zero Pollution Air Engine for Light Vehicle”- *International Journal of Energy and Environmental Engineering, No. 173, Sepahbod Gharani Ave., Tehran, Iran, MS:IJEEE/405861.*
- [55] Singh B.R. & Singh Onkar –“Study of Compressed Air Storage System as Clean Potential Energy for 21<sup>st</sup> Century” –*The Global Journal of Researches in Engineering-A:Mechanical Mechanics Engineering(GJRE-A), Cambridge Office Center II Canal Park,Floor No.*

- 5<sup>th</sup>, Cambridge (Massachusetts), Pin: MA 02141, United States; (The Manuscript submitted Dec 03, 2011 and accepted Dec 16, 2011) – *GJRE(A)*, Vol.12(1), 2012, -pp 21-33.
- [56] Singh B.R. & Singh Onkar –“A study of performance output of a multi-vane air engine applying optimal injection and vane angles” – *International Journal of Rotating Machinery*, Hindawi Publishing Corporation, New York; (Received 5 October 2011; Revised 12 March 2012; Accepted 15 March 2012), ISSN: 1023-621X (Print), *Volume 2012 (2012)*, Article ID 578745, 10 pages; DOI:10.1155/2012/578745.
- [57] Singh B.R., & Singh Onkar –“Impact of Two Wheeled Vehicle’s on Global Warming and its Remedial Design” – *International Journal of Mechanic Systems Engineering (IJMSE)*, The World Academic Publishing Co., Limited, Unit 1105, 11/F., Tower 1, Lippo Centre, No. 89 Queensway, Admiralty, Hong Kong; (Received March 05, 2012; Accepted May 06, 2012) – Vol2 (2), 2012, pp 12-18; pub date May 25, 2012.
- [58] Singh Onkar, Reciprocating and Rotary Compressor, Applied Thermodynamics, *New Age International (P) Ltd.*, Publishers, New Delhi, India, ISBN: 978-81-224-2583-3, Feb, (2009), pp797-798.

### Author’s Biography:



(Dr.) Bharat Raj Singh– received B.E. (Mechanical) degree, from SVNIT, Surat, South Gujarat University, India in 1972, M.E. (Analysis & Design of Process Equipments), from MNNIT, Allahabad University India in 1988 and Ph.D. from GB Technical University, Lucknow, India in 2011. Dr Singh has four decades experience of Industry, Administration and Academics. Served 32 years in various Government Organizations and retired as *Managing Director*, UP Rajkiya Nirman Nigam, Lucknow and 10 years in Academics at various positions as Professor, Head of Department- Mechanical Engineering., Dean and Deputy-Director and Associate Director.

He is recipient of many recognitions and awards such as;

- **Governor’s Award** for Scientific Innovations in 1965,
- **Best officer award** of UPRNN in 1981,
- **Samaj Sri** National award for earth quake relief work in 1994,
- **Chief Minister’s felicitation** for exceptional contribution for construction activities as CGM, UPRNN in 2003.
- **Shiksha Gaurav Award** for exceptional contribution in Technical field in 2012
- **Life Time Achievement Award**-2012 by ICAM, USA at IIT-BHU, Varanasi in 2012
- **Merit of Excellence Awards**- by IIT, Bombay in 2012 & 2013
- **Limca Book of Records**-2014 for world recognition of Air-O-Bike invention in 2014
- **MONRECO Alumni Award**-2014 for exception contribution to the society for Invention of Air-O-Bike.

*He* is currently working as *Director, School of Management Sciences, Technical Campus, Lucknow (India)*.

**Dr. Singh** published about 80-papers in leading International, National Journals and proceedings of Conferences. Also published 4- books and 6-book chapters on; Air Engine, Stir Welding, Global Warming and Climate Change of International repute and published from Germany, Croatia and USA. His one chapter has space in the **Text Book** on Environment in USA; ***Can Glacier and Ice Melt Be Reversed?*** launched on Feb 21, 2014.

**His area** of specialization is Unconventional Manufacturing Processes, Industrial Engineering, Thermodynamics and Automobiles and research field is in Sustainable Energy Resources, Environment and Development of zero pollution air engines.

**Dr. Singh** is:

- i). Member of Editorial / Advisory Boards and Editor-in-Chief of about 37- leading International Journals,
- ii). Reviewer of many Journals such as: IMechE, UK, Elsevier, Journal of Mechanical Engineering, Korea; Academic Journals, Africa; World Academics of Science, Engineering and Technology, Turkey; ASME, USA, etc. and reviewed about 105- papers and
- iii). Member of Institution of Engineers (India) in 1978, Chartered Engineer (India) in 1985, Fellow (FIE) in 1985, Member of International Association of Engineers; IAENG-105641 (M) in 2010 and Life Member of ISTE in 2014.

(For more details.....visit: <http://www.brsinghindia.com>)