

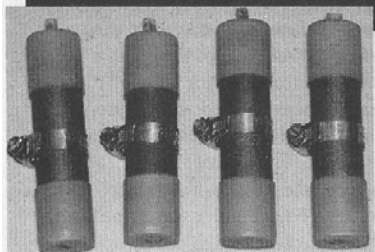
Nu Energy™ Battery Technology



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These "Nu Energy" batteries were unveiled at TeslaTech's recent 2004 ExtraOrdinary Technology Conference in Salt Lake City, UT.

Conference Demonstration

Electronic experts, who tested my Nu Energy™ Cells during my demonstration at TeslaTech's 2004 conference, suggested that my energy cells are broadband, high capacitance diodes that receive stray radio-frequencies and convert them into a direct current. This seemed logical at the time, as the long-lasting current obtained from the components could not be easily explained.

Initially, the cells showed spikes on my oscilloscope that looked like radio-noise. However, this now appears to be due to the poor wire contact that was made by placing a short wire across the carbon cylinder of the cell. With a secure clamp no noise is observed on the scope. From this I have to conclude that the current is not coming from an external radio source.

Chemalloy Reactions

Placing a small shaving of **Zn:Al:Cu alloy (modern chemalloy)** in a low concentration salt solution under a high powered microscope shows that there are minute gas bubbles that are being ejected from the pores of the oxide layer that is formed on the alloy. The slow reaction is due to the gas bubbles clinging to the surface of the oxide layer and blocking reactions with the salt solution. In a conventional battery cell, electrons are generated so fast that the anode generates more gas than can be absorbed by its cathode and electrons are lost and wasted.

The slow reaction in a Nu Energy™ cell appears to be the key to its extreme effi-

ciency. This is real nuts and bolts "over-unity" in the sense that off-the-shelf batteries do not achieve the extreme efficiency of the Nu Energy™ cell. However, if the Nu Energy™ cell were to become the new measure of efficiency in comparison to store bought batteries then it would no longer be an "over-unity" phenomenon. Until it is recognized as the new standard of performance it will be perceived to be functioning in the realm of over-unity.

The structure of a Nu Energy™ cell is very simple and is similar to a conventional store bought battery. However, there are a few fundamental differences. One of the things that make the Nu Energy™ cell unique is the fact that it does not contain an acid or alkaline solution. Instead, a .05% saline solution is used that minutely reacts with its alloyed anode, when it is first assembled.

A protective black oxide layer forms that protects it from destructive corrosion with the solution. This oxide layer is porous and allows a minute reaction to occur between the alloy and saline solution. The contact potential between the anode and cathode allows an effective high efficiency electrical current to be generated.

A Revived Technology

I have been telling people for a few years now that chemalloy is not a catalyst. The notion that chemalloy is a catalyst is a myth that has been passed amongst alternative energy researchers. I sell an alloy that is a modern version of chemalloy that is used in my Nu Energy™ batteries.

The alloy that I offer is similar to the original chemalloy formula. The difference in what I have to offer, is that it does not contain toxic lead. When this alloy is used in my batteries it does not appear to get used up. This does not imply that it is a catalyst. There is a minute reaction between it and the salt solution in the cell that generates microscopic gas. At this point I am not 100% sure that this is actually the result of a chemical reaction but it is better to state that it is until this can be proven otherwise. What I could be witnessing is the dissociation of matter into energy as Gustave Le Bon and T. H. Moray had suspected.

I am really excited about conducting more tests in this direction. However, for the time being I think that it is safe to tell everyone that the effect is due to an extremely slow oxidation process, otherwise, no one is going to take me seriously in the business world. What I can state with certainty is that the Nu Energy™ cell is so efficient that the consumption of its anode has not been confirmed. This efficiency is so high that some people will *perceive* it to be "over-unity" as compared to conventional battery technology.

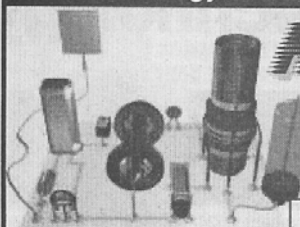
If you have attended my lectures over the years you would know that I am not a believer in over-unity or free-energy. However, I do believe that there is a source of energy that has not been utilized because it has not been recognized. T. H. Moray called it "radiant energy," Le Bon called it "intra-atomic" energy. It could turn out that energy can be obtained from electrons that are stored between the

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Contents: Atmospheric Electricity, The Wireless Telegraphic Connection, T. H. Moray's Circuitry, Early Demonstrations, My Radiant Energy Research (now includes details on how to obtain author's radon emissive material), Ion-Valve Converter Technology Explained, Modern Radiant Energy Conversion System, Treatise on Matter & Energy, Alpha Fusion, The Truth About Nuclear Science, and Hermann Plauson's Patent...

Dr. T. Henry Moray's research involved the direct application of Radiant Energy, to the ultimate electric particles of the atoms and molecules of the Universe. One of his prototypes measured about 42" x 26" x 22" and weighed no more than sixty pounds. It generated around four kilowatts of electrical power and was demonstrated in front of scores of witnesses... but was bitterly opposed by the entrenched economic interests.

In its' widest form Radiant Energy can be said to be the "Holy Grail of Free Energy," and those who wish to study this exciting subject will do well to give serious attention to Dr. Moray's original discoveries and to Mr. Perreault's recent research. This book holds the final key to converting cosmic radiant energy into electrical power. *Order Yours Today!*



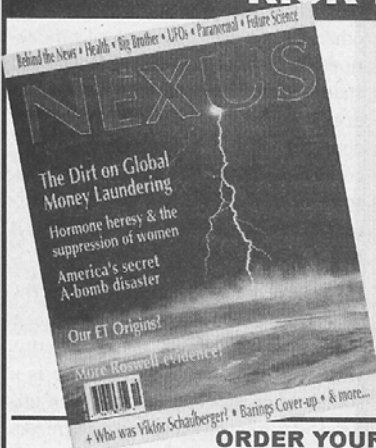
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spaces of matter. What ever the source of energy might be, a super efficient slow chemical reaction, utilized wasted energy, or a previously unrecognized source of energy, our survival may depend on it.

Dissimilar Material Interaction

When dissimilar work function electrical conductors are connected to a wire and their surfaces are in contact with each other, the resistive constraint that keeps electrons from flowing between their inner surfaces is lifted and electrons will flow. What is work function? It is the least amount of energy that allows an electron to leave the surface of a conductive material. The electrostatic potential difference that is developed between them is called their "contact potential."

In the diagram shown in this article, the system of the two differing work functions is in electrical and thermal contact with a salt solution. The enhanced efficiency in this system could very well be due to the dissociation of matter being converted into energy and directly utilized before it is transformed into wasted wavelengths of energy.

It is suspected that following any chemical reaction some mass gets lost. Where does it go? Could it be that it is converted into energy? What do you think the heat generated from a chemical reaction is? It is thermal energy. Why is it so hard to understand that we can get electrical current from a chemical reaction in place of the heat that is normally wasted? It is only a difference of atomic vibration, or energy state.

ProtoTypes Available

Newly assembled cells generate more power at the start and then they level out to a slightly lower level. Proof-of-concept cells are 4" long x 3/4" diameter and output around 1.6 volts at 130 milliamps open circuit. The concept can be scaled up by increasing cathode surface area. Increasing anode surface area has little effect. They can be combined in series for more voltage and in parallel for more current. There is no reason why it is not possible to combine enough cells to obtain several hundred watts and then build their energy up by charging storage batteries to several kilowatts for later use. You can now purchase this technology from my website. **BAP**