

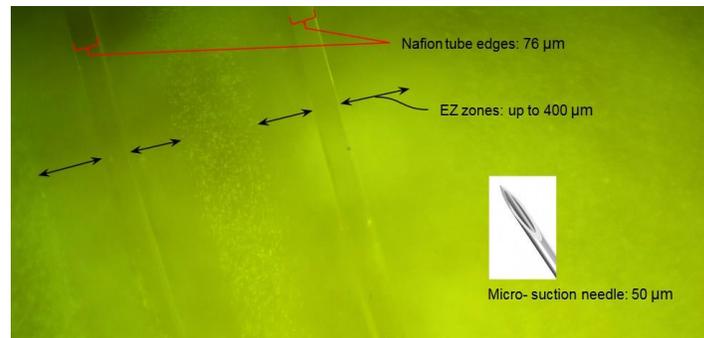
Water Battery

Harnessing Energy via the Exploitation of Water's Naturally Forming Exclusion Zone and Vitalized Water

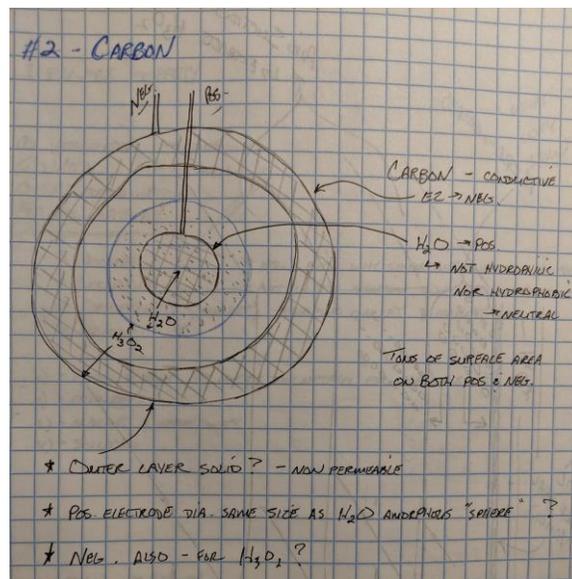
Description

Dr. Gerald Pollack (Univ of WA) discovered an important property of water called the "exclusion zone" (EZ). When light - visible and infrared - contact water, if there is a hydrophilic (water loving) surface present, some of the water is transformed to H_3O_2 . These H_3O_2 layers are pure - only hydrogen and oxygen, in liquid form, carrying a negative charge. The amorphous and unfiltered H_2O carry a positive charge.

Dunedain can provide a sustainable energy solution by exploiting this naturally occurring EZ water. Normal EZ water exhibits approximately 200 mV (millivolts). When water is vitalized that voltage is significantly increased. To date Dunedain has achieved 330 mV using a manual vitalization process - we have reason to believe that voltage will continue to increase with a mechanical vitalizer.



H_2O and H_3O_2 separation



Water battery - miniature carbon "cells"

Most water sources, including ocean water, can be used to exploit a naturally forming exclusion zone (EZ) in water to generate voltage. Light is transforming H₂O into H₃O₂ continually, generating electricity. The recent discovery of EZ formation can be utilized as a completely new renewable energy source and water purification system; the introduction of vitalized water significantly enhances this process.

Intended Use & Purpose

The purpose of the water battery is to provide clean energy in the form of electricity. DC (direct current) voltage would be available with practically any water source. This energy could easily be converted to AC (alternating current) if necessary. Initial designs include small to mid-sized devices. It is too soon to determine whether this would be a viable source of electricity on the industrial / mega-watt scale.

Status

To date, small scale proof of concept has shown 330 mV available in 3 ml water. Several vials wired together in series increases the voltage: 2 vials = 660 mV, 3 vials = 990 mV. A much smaller and more efficient design would allow a significant voltage available in a small container - possibly similar to a 12 volt car battery: same volume, same voltage.

Budget, Resources, Timeline

Dunedain has two water battery designs we would like to develop. The first addresses basic concepts: feasibility, water types and radiant energy available. The second addresses efficiency and volume.

Project	Scope	Resources	Estimate	Duration
Water Battery: Basic	Initial POC successful - scale to next phase. Various water types, limited visible and infrared light, voltage and amperage generated. Basic concepts further tested to determine feasibility of intricate cell design, miniaturization, mass production. Goal - reproduce basic concepts in varied conditions. Evolve the tech.	Dunedain Mechanical / electrical engineers	\$500,000	8 months
Water Battery: Advanced	Miniature nano-tech carbon individual cells. Refresh rates, voltage/amperage generation, vitalization - part of POC. Goal - generate 12 volts in a device the size of a shoe box.	Dunedain Mechanical / electrical engineers Nano-tech 3D printing	\$1,000,000	12 months