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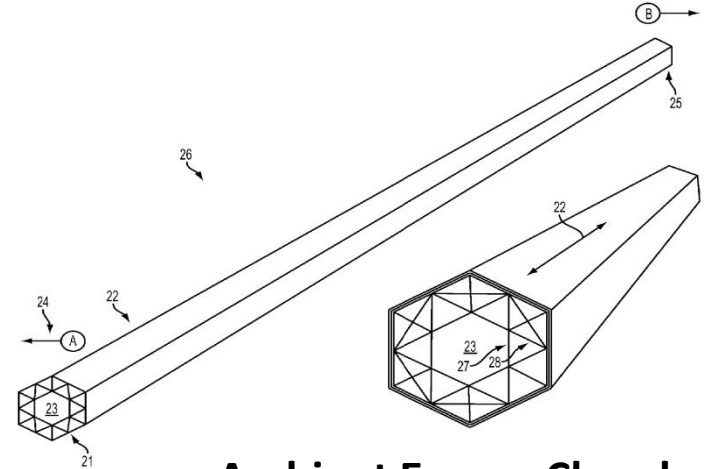
AMBIENT ENERGY RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY

A Science Company

AeRT... Unleashing the Power of Nuclear Suns

Thermal Nuclear W.A.R.*

AMBIENT ENERGY RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY



Ambient Energy Chamber

.....The Next Generation of
Industrial, Nuclear and
Green Energy Plant
Design

Ambient Energy Research Technology
Research, development and consultation in the field of
“**Regenerative Energy Design**” and
“**Green Energy Design**”.

Re-Greening

Part 4 – 6 = SMTTE

Regenerative

The AeRT-ful definition of Ambient Energy

- **Ambient Energy** is resident energy that is often agile and transient in nature, generally considered of no ordinary value or usefulness*The methodology that is most effective in exploiting the benefits of **Ambient Energy** is the leveraging of the properties of matter and the physics of nature, in such a manner as to effectively do **work** without artificial power or mechanical means.



* The efficiencies in today's engineering environment generally discount the relevance of **Ambient Energy**. Compared to conventional energy sources and energy utilization methods, **Ambient Energy** does not register as a viable energy source, although **Ambient Energy** phenomena is compensated for by engineers.

Americans utilize 3 times the energy per person as anyone else on the Planet

- ❑ Something lays within the truth that the United States utilizes more energy than any other country on the Planet. Perhaps we should ask why?
- ❑ At **AeRT** my research has pointed me in the direction of conservation and energy management. You know, somewhere between a utopian Green Energy future and “Drill baby drill”.
- ❑ Where is it that we as a Nation need to go in the production and management of energy? Have we overlooked the obvious and have we forgotten the simplicity of the ancients as we manage the complexity of our modern infrastructure?
- ❑ These are the questions that drive the debate. These are the questions that perhaps will enable us to cooperate and accomplish great things.
- ❑ **The System and Method of Transmitting Thermal Energy** is a matrix, a framework to assemble and foster both conventional energy technology and emerging greener technologies.

- ❑ Something to understand before we go forward is that **The System and Method of Transmitting Thermal Energy was designed to solve a problem.** And often, as one generally solves a problem, the reward is the systematic invocation of another situation, then another and then another.
- ❑ **The System and Method of Transmitting Thermal Energy** appears to contribute to that promise. The research into the invention has been a rewarding view of the abilities of modern science. Yet by analogy, one may appreciate a laptop or a calculator, but often simply a yellow pad and a pencil are the instruments that light the way.
- ❑ **The solutions to our problems are incredibly simple.** Let us begin the further explanation of

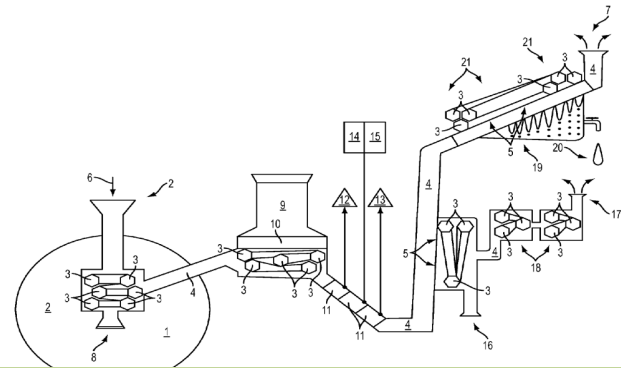
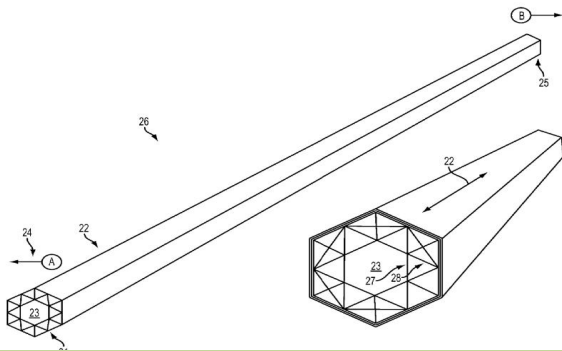
The System and Method of Transmitting Thermal Energy



Patent Application Publication
Pub. No.: US 011/0100012 A1

System and Method for Transmitting Thermal Energy Part 4

- The **Ambient Energy Chamber (AEC)** is the core of the invention, although there are many different **AEC** configurations, which do very different work. All manage thermal energy in and out of containment.
- The **System and Method of Transmitting Thermal Energy (SMTTE)** is a further rendering of the principle of the **AEC** designs, combined in a systematic arrangement to move thermal energy from system intake to systems exhaust.

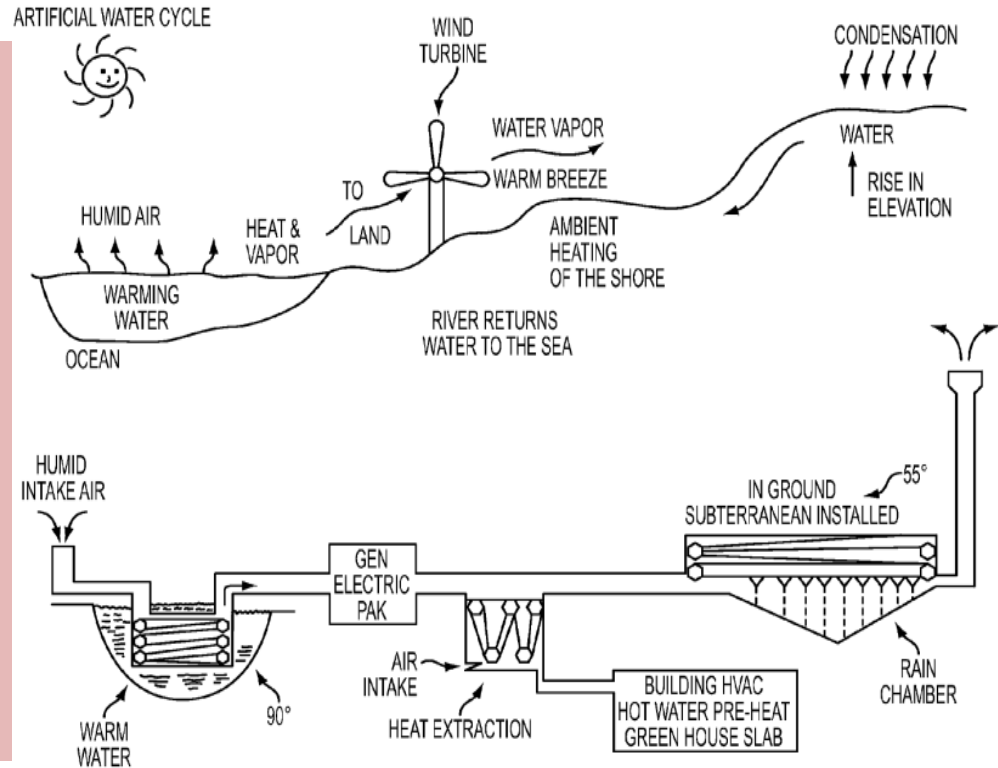


Ambient Energy Chamber and **System and Method of Transmitting Thermal Energy (SMTTE)**

A single **AEC** or a multiple series of **AEC** components will continue to function without artificial power or mechanical means as long as the intake portion of the unit **AEC** or system **SMTTE** is lower in elevation than the exhaust portion. (**Consider a water hose draining a bucket**). Within the midst of **AEC** and **SMTTE** containment, the pressures remain consistent.

The of Warm Air Risings (W.A.R.)

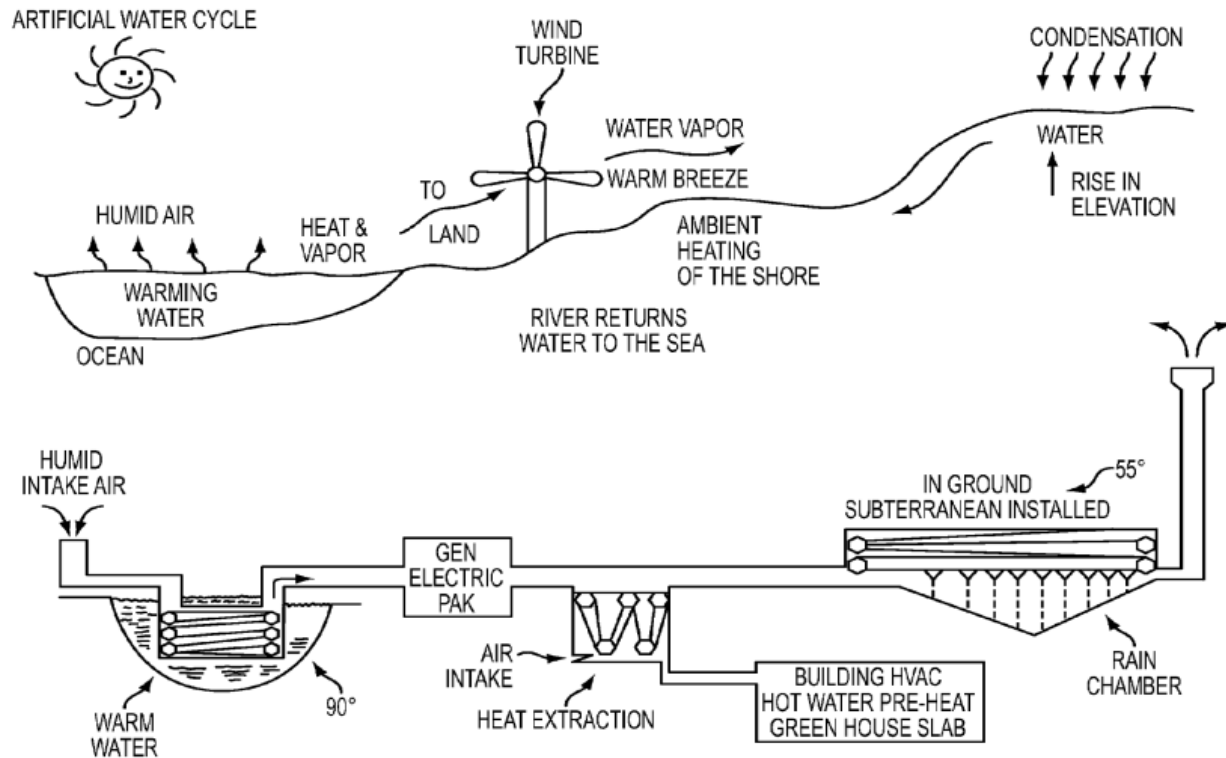
- ❑ The System and Method for Transmitting Thermal Energy (SMTTE) emulates the Earth's thermodynamics and the Earth's water cycle.
- ❑ The SMTTE benefits the environment by providing a means and method to reverse the effects of thermal pollution by conducting the otherwise wasted ambient energy into containment for the purpose of productive work.



Managing the efficiencies of industrial, nuclear and conventional plants is the ultimate challenge for the United States in its ability to manage our country's energy supplies and sources. The Ambient Energy Chamber (AEC) provides a strategic advantage for energy users and producers, by providing a tool to manage the most basic phenomena

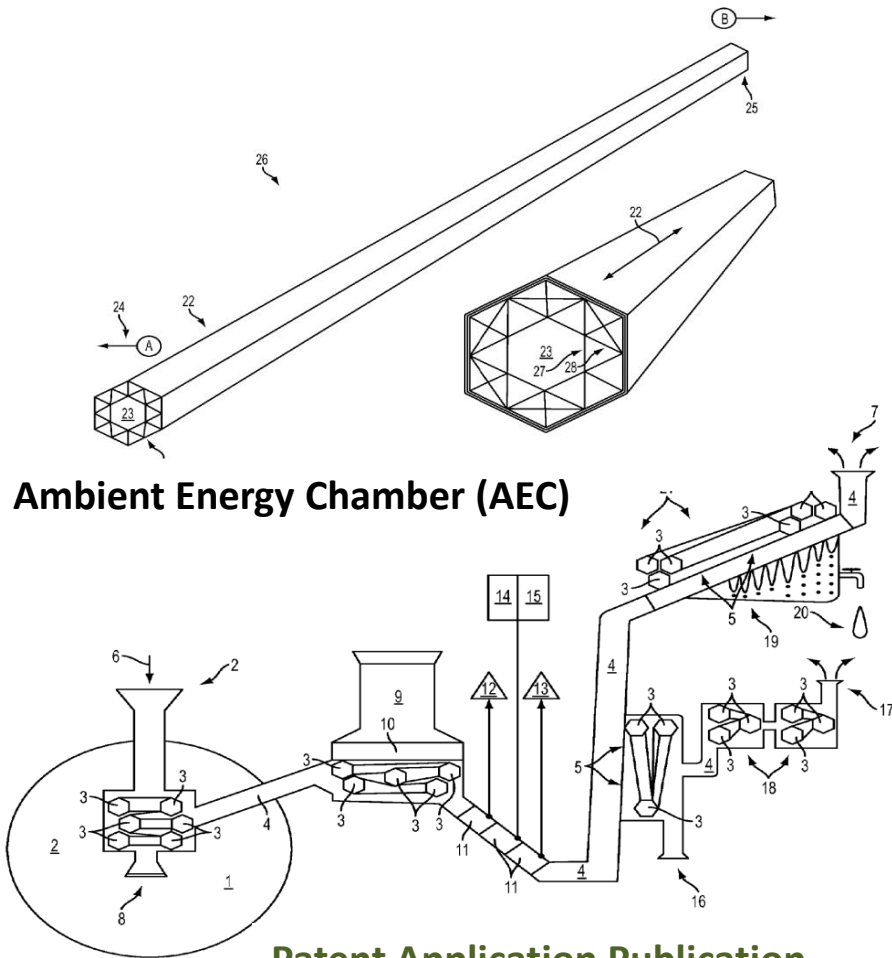
in nature Warm Air Risings (W.A.R.)

Artificial Wind..... Airflows are produced without Artificial Power or Mechanical means



Ambient Energy Chamber(s) and the System and Method of Transmitting Thermal Energy emulate the Earth's Thermodynamics and the Earth's Water Cycle.

The Acquisition and Transmission of Thermal Energy



Ambient Energy Chamber (AEC)

**Patent Application Publication
Pub. No.: US 011/010012 A1**

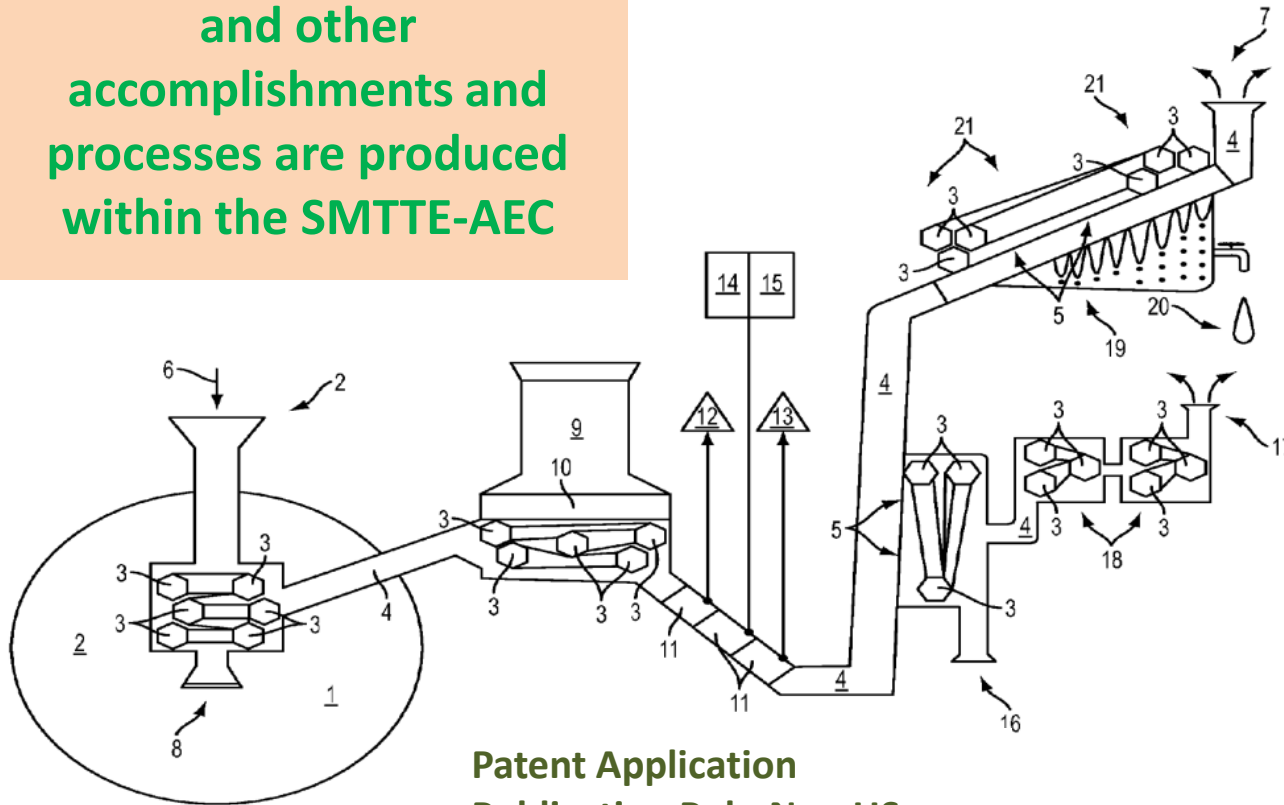
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Aspects of the invention are directed to systems and methods for transmitting thermal energy.

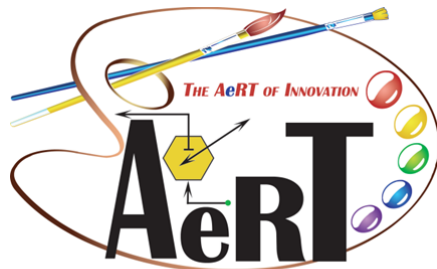
[0006] According to one aspect of the invention, the system includes an intake for introducing air at a first temperature; an exhaust for exhausting the air, the exhaust being provided at a higher vertical elevation than intake; and a thermal energy source provided at second temperature higher than the first temperature, the waste thermal energy source being provided between the intake and the exhaust. The air introduced via the intake, passes the thermal energy source, and is exhausted via the exhaust due to a difference in elevation between the intake and the exhaust. The thermal energy source can be a waste thermal energy source.

[0007] According to another aspect of the invention, the thermal energy source can be a waste thermal energy source. The exemplary embodiment can include a first ambient energy chamber configured to pass the air through the thermal energy source and an insulated, and a second ambient energy chamber provided between the ambient energy chamber and the exhaust, wherein the second ambient energy chamber is a made of a slow-loading thermal material.

Artificial Wind
and other
accomplishments and
processes are produced
within the SMTTE-AEC



Patent Application
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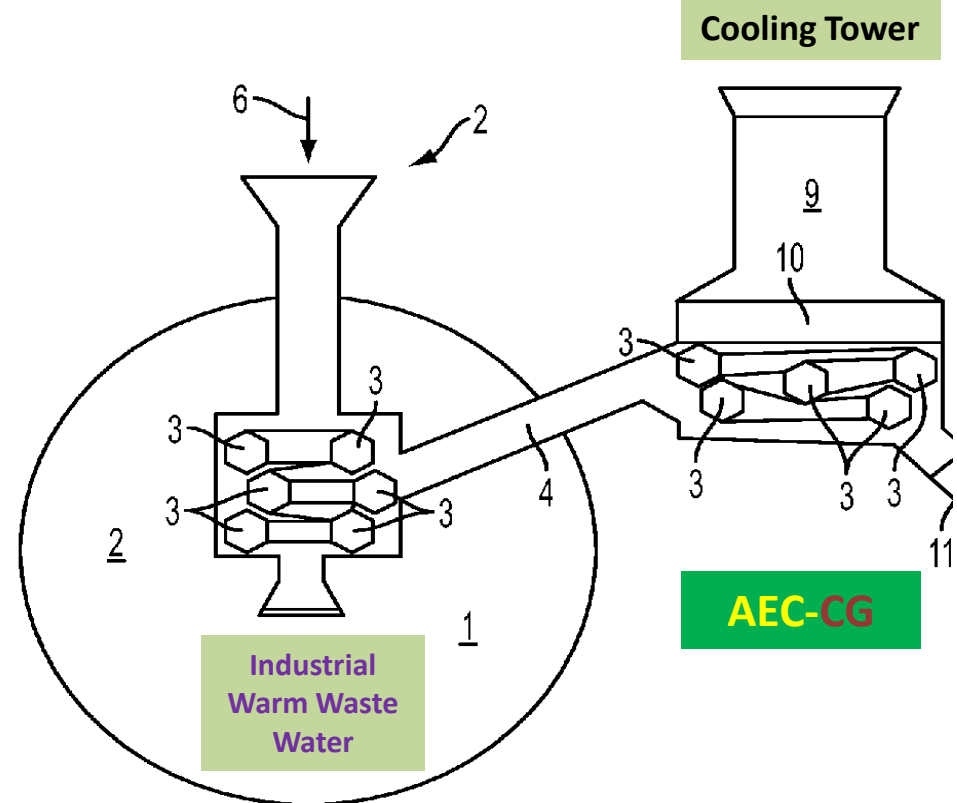


The byproducts of
**Ambient Energy
Chamber**
operation are often
Drinking water, Ecosphere
climate control, thermal
storage, Hydrogen fuel
and the thermal
conductively delivered
power to energize other
Warm Air Rising Green
technologies.

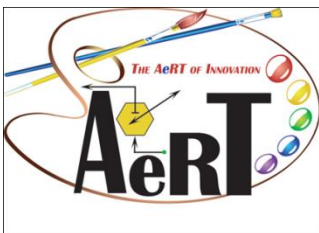
[0018] The exemplary embodiments use the principles of conduction, convection, and condensation, to transfer thermal energy from matter and transport that heat away from a thermal energy source, while producing an artificial wind within the system that can be used to product power or transfer the thermal energy. The exemplary embodiments are even more environmentally friendly than current environmentally friendly systems, such as wind turbines, in that the systems are able to transfer energy without moving parts and provide a regeneration or “re-greening” of the thermal energy source, if it is a waste energy source.

Warm Air Risings (W.A.R.)

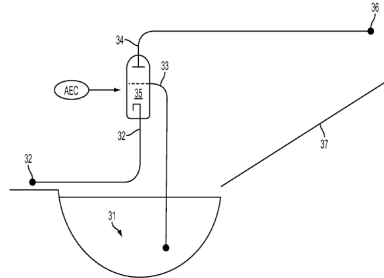
- Warm air rising within an AEC system certainly can cool an **industrial warm water lake**.... Yet the operational efficiencies and the return on investment for the industrial client produces even more effective utilization of any new industrial process.
- Extending the AEC method and efficiencies of cooling warm waste waters into the water cooling facilities of the industrial plant provides for greater efficiencies in plant cooling, further reducing fuel costs.
- By utilizing AEC systems, contained air flows are routed through AEC's installed under or through **cooling tower water**, which raises the temperature and pressure of those air flows. This results in a **"Reheat"** of the sourced air temperature and makes the output of the cooling tower **AEC systems air much hotter and much more pressurized.**



**The warmer the air exiting the collection portion of the SMTTE and the higher the air pressure towards the thermal absorption AEC's, the greater the potential for productive use further through the
System and Method or Transmitting Thermal Energy (SMTTE)**



Changing the Energy Equation by changing the management of heat Part 5

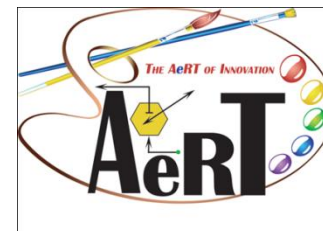
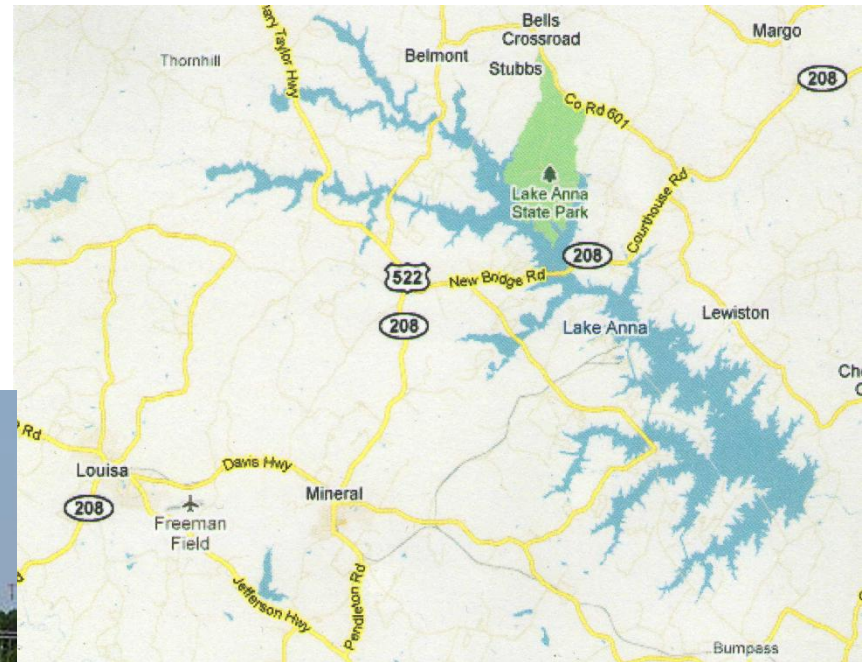


- ❑ The **System and Method for Transmitting Thermal Energy (SMTTE)** was formulated to answer the question “How do you cool a warm water industrial lake?”
- ❑ Utilizing **AEC & SMTTE** technology allows industrial plant managers the ability to extend the heat sink of industrial, conventional and nuclear power plants utilizing only the waste heat emitted by such plants. Extending the cooling ability of industrial plants by increasing the heat sink positively impacts plant efficiency by expelling thermal energy without additional fuel costs.
- ❑ Differing embodiments of **AEC's** , and the energy transference methods of those different **AECs'** provides additional cooling and further utilization of otherwise wasted industrial heat.

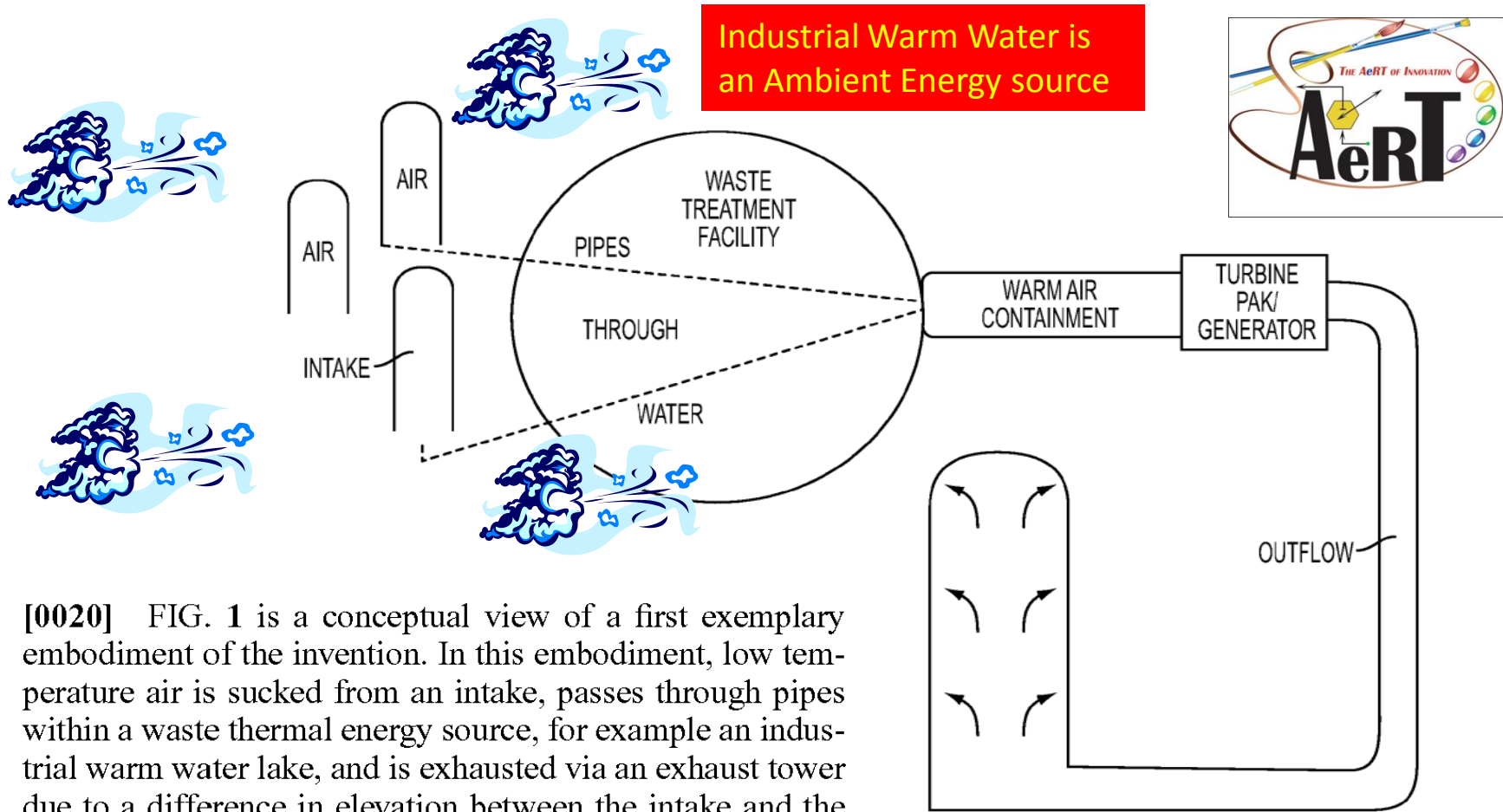
Regenerative AEC Design negates Thermal Pollution

Industrial Warm Water is an Ambient Energy source

[0019] The system works most effectively when it is utilized in such a manner to reverse the environmental effects of thermal pollution, such as the impact a warm water lake has on the immediate environment around a power or industrial plant. For example, aquatic life within an industrial warm water lake is adversely affected by high water temperatures. Moreover, by conducting and moving the thermal energy away from the warm water, the efficiency of an industrial plant increases because the temperature of the water used to cool the plant is reduced and can more effectively cool the plant.



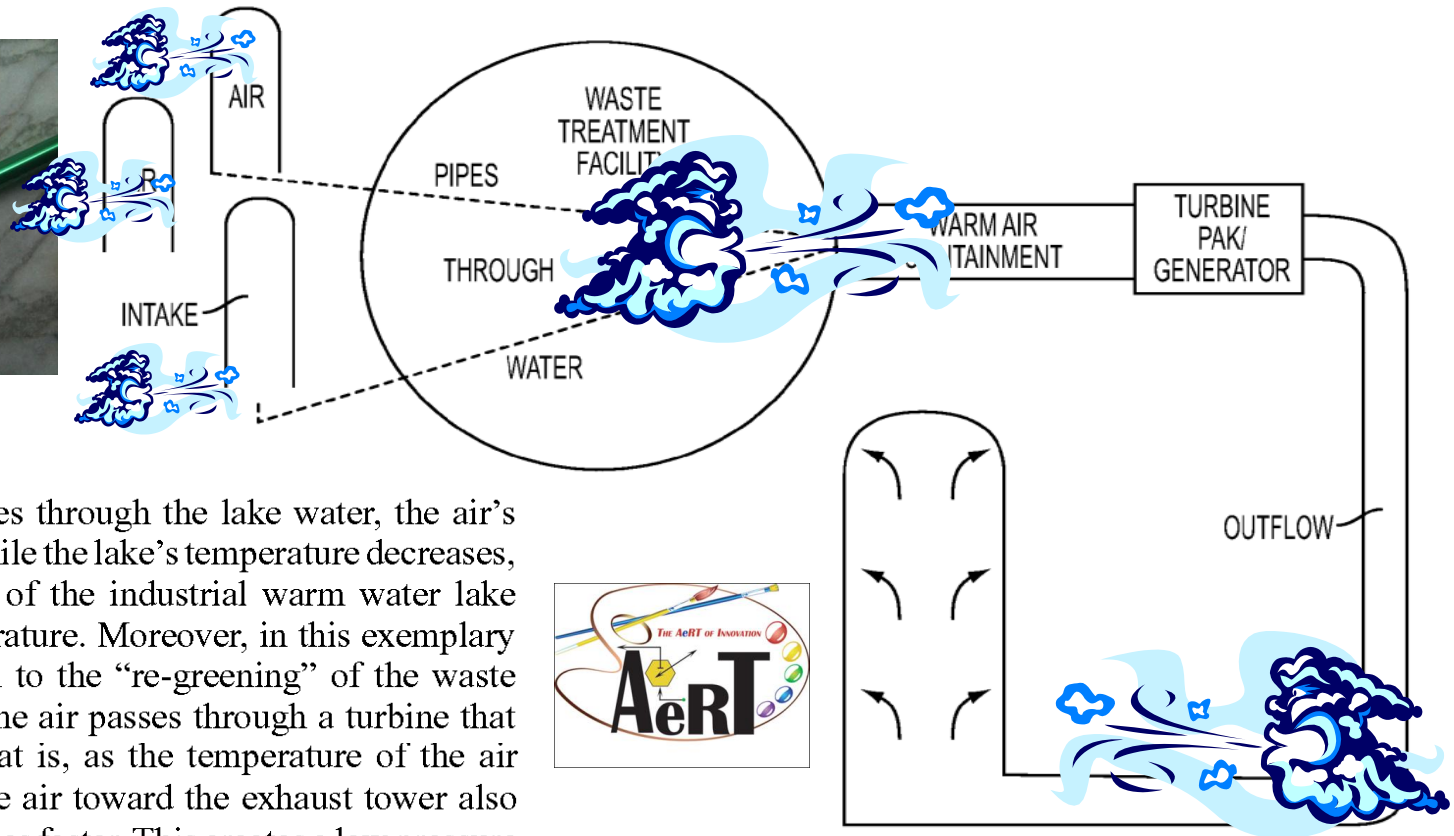
Cooling an Industrial Warm Water Lake



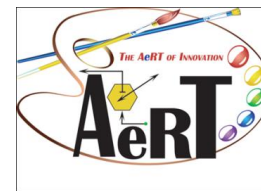
[0020] FIG. 1 is a conceptual view of a first exemplary embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, low temperature air is sucked from an intake, passes through pipes within a waste thermal energy source, for example an industrial warm water lake, and is exhausted via an exhaust tower due to a difference in elevation between the intake and the exhaust tower.

The Earth's thermodynamics normally cool warmed industrial water. Yet often these waters remain a source of thermal pollution to the environmental

Conduction and Convective Air Rise produce Artificial Wind within the AEC system



[0021] As the air passes through the lake water, the air's temperature increases while the lake's temperature decreases, provide a "re-greening" of the industrial warm water lake toward its natural temperature. Moreover, in this exemplary embodiment, in addition to the "re-greening" of the waste thermal energy source, the air passes through a turbine that generates electricity. That is, as the temperature of the air increases, the flow of the air toward the exhaust tower also increases as the hot air rises faster. This creates a low pressure point where the air was heated, and therefore an artificial wind within the system that can be productively used, as discussed in detail below.

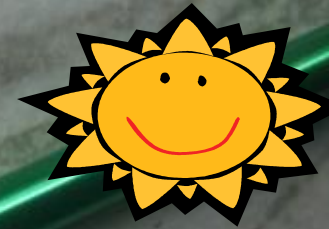


Industrial Warm Water is an Ambient Energy source

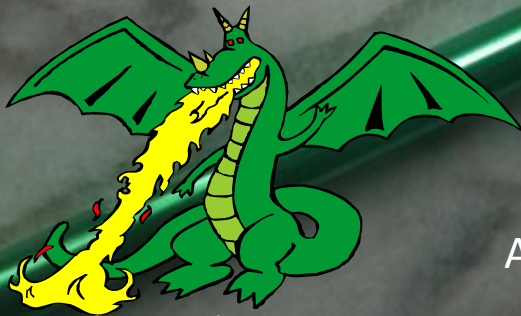
As long as a source of thermal energy is evident on the exterior of an AEC and that thermal energy temperature is greater than the intake air temperature... the convective air movement (artificial wind) will not stop within the AEC.

Putting a finger on the problem

Ambient Energy Chambers (AEC) obtain Thermal Energy from Conductive or Radiation energy sources transferring that energy into **Containment** by non-mechanical means .



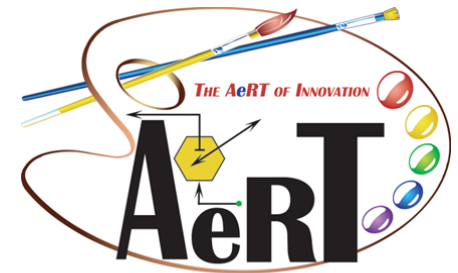
Solar Radiation



Industrial Fire

Ambient Energy Sources

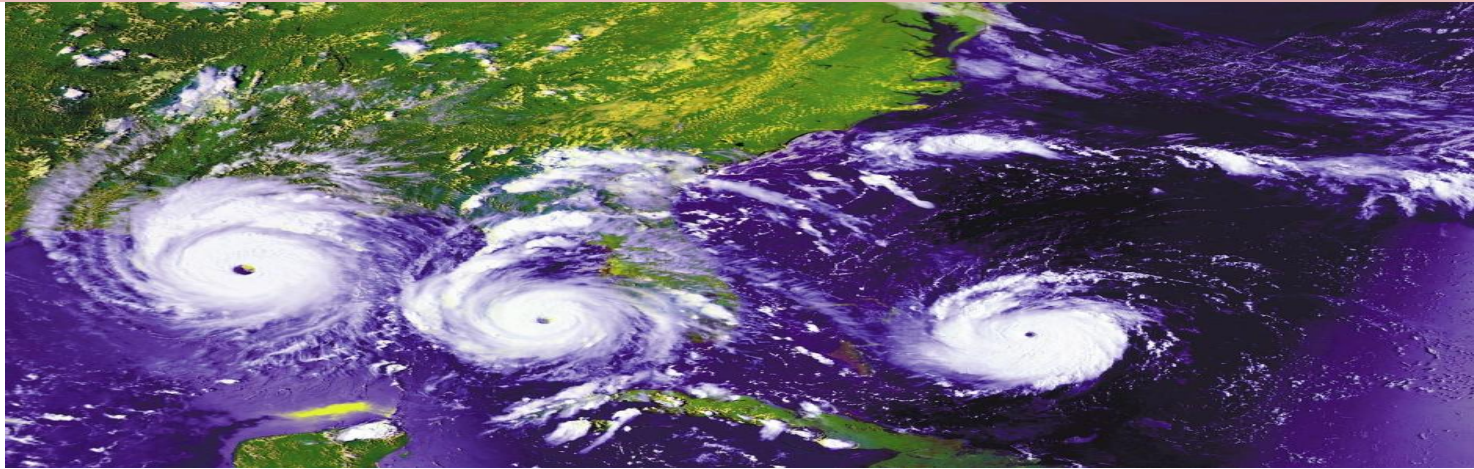
Heat sinks within Ambient Energy Chambers produce convective air movement



[0004] A renewable energy system that can move thermal energy from these waste heat sources and use the energy productively would both provide a source of energy where it is needed and also provide a re-greening of the waste heat source by reducing its temperature to one that is more suitable for its natural environment.

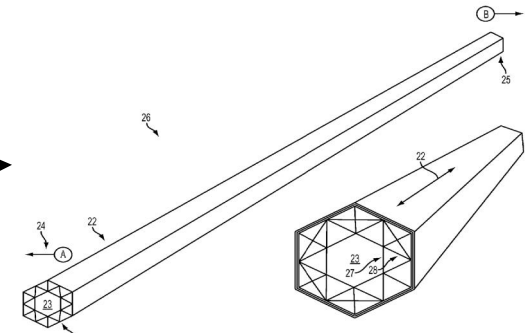
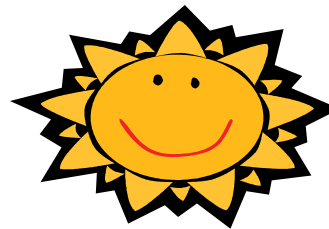
[0007] According to another aspect of the invention, the thermal energy source can be a waste thermal energy source. The exemplary embodiment can include a first ambient energy chamber configured to pass the air through the thermal energy source and an insulated, and a second ambient energy chamber provided between the ambient energy chamber and the exhaust, wherein the second ambient energy chamber is a made of a slow-loading thermal material.

The Earth does this all the time. Solar radiation & heat from the earth's core provide the energy for thermal dynamic transfer of heat and convective air and water movement, evaporative and condensation transport and movement of water by wind and air.

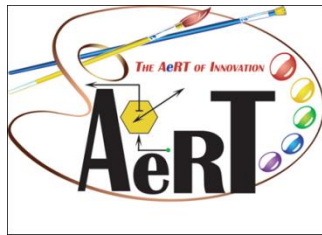


Without the use of artificial power of mechanical means

Ambient Energy Chambers (AEC) and the SMTTE systems extract thermal energy from **ALL** forms of matter (gas, liquid and solid) without out the use of mechanical means



By taking advantage of the Ambient Energy that is evident in even the coolest warm waste waters the process of Re-Greening and regeneration begins.....
All without the use of artificial power or the use of mechanical means



Thermal Dynamic Management (TDM) by AEC

←--+700 degrees----+200 degrees-----+90 degrees----+30----0----(-20)---(-40) degrees -----On, on Down----→

- The nature of the AEC appliance is the management of thermal energy into and out of AEC/SMTTE containment through a broad range of temperatures, configurations and matter types.
- Doing so in such a manner as to not affect the high level of SMTTE containment, and thermal energy transmission through the SMTTE system,



- The concerns and methods to accomplish the SMTTE are the differentials in elevation, the temperatures and the degree of industrial fire in play, and the quality and configurations of SMTTE containment.

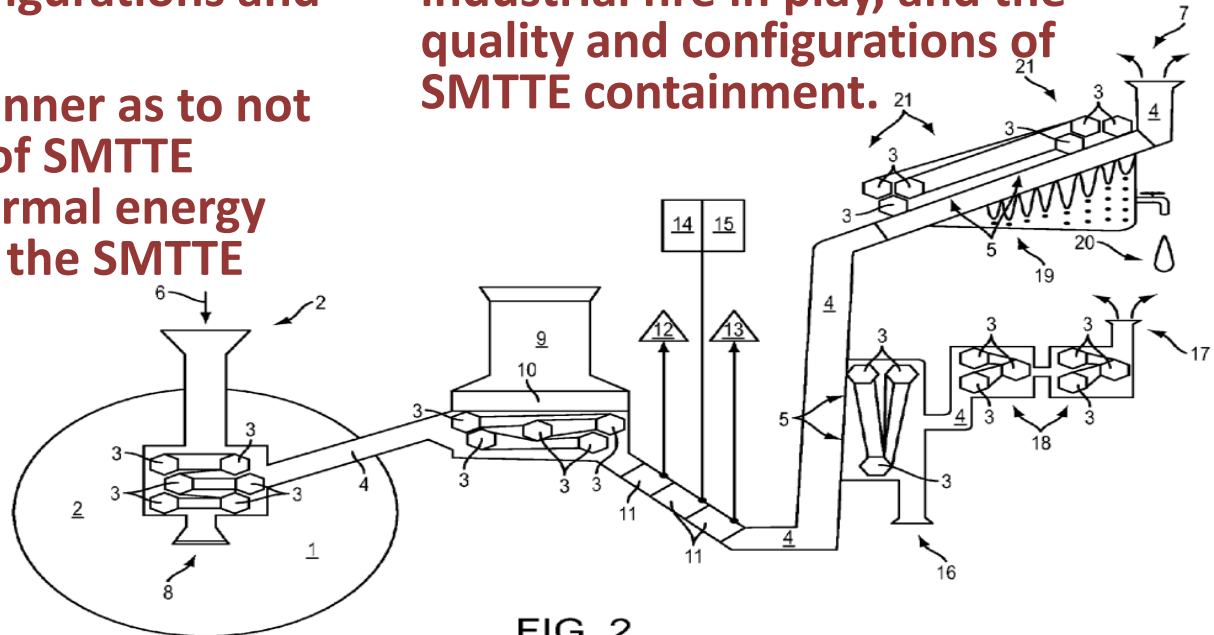


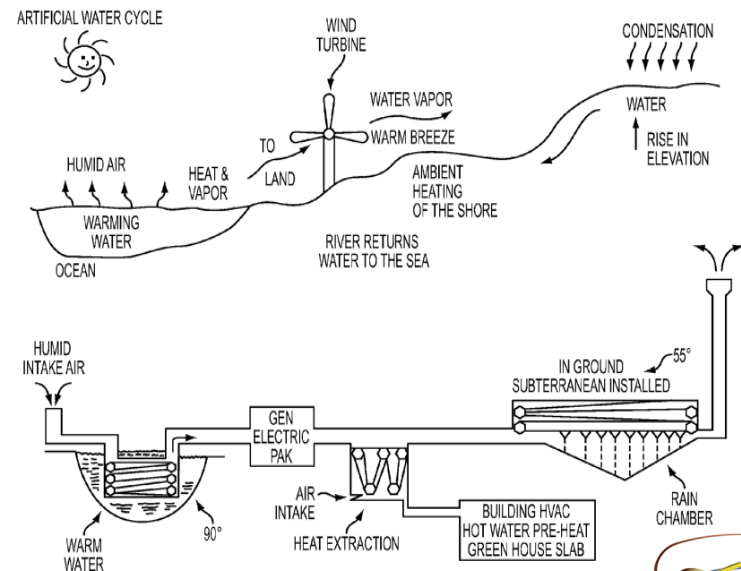
FIG. 2

Without the use of artificial power of mechanical means

Artificial Wind powered by Industrial Fire

- ❑ Portions of SMTTE are constructed of slow thermally-loading materials. This configures these portions of the SMTTE system into “Thermal Dynamic Batteries” that both absorb and release thermal energy and become an extension of the industrial plant’s heat sink area.
- ❑ Thermal “Reheat” of ambient air by much hotter water than cooling source water from industrial plants produce very high temperatures and air pressure.
- ❑ The higher air temperatures within the AEC system provide for greater thermal pressurization of the Ambient Energy Chambers constructed of slow loading material such as rock or concrete.
- ❑ Also, with increased air pressure or wind speed within an AEC system, the conditions are now better suited for turning electrical generators.

[0025] Each ambient energy chamber initially absorbs and thermally conducts ambient energy into and within the ambient energy chamber immersed in the thermal wasted energy source. By the process of convection, the heated air moves through the system to the next ambient energy chamber, which is designed for transmission and thermal absorption and thermal loading. The second ambient energy chamber (e.g., made of rock or concrete) is insulated in its exterior to isolate the thermal signature from the ground or the air that the system is installed within, and the second ambient energy chamber is constructed toward its delivery destination.

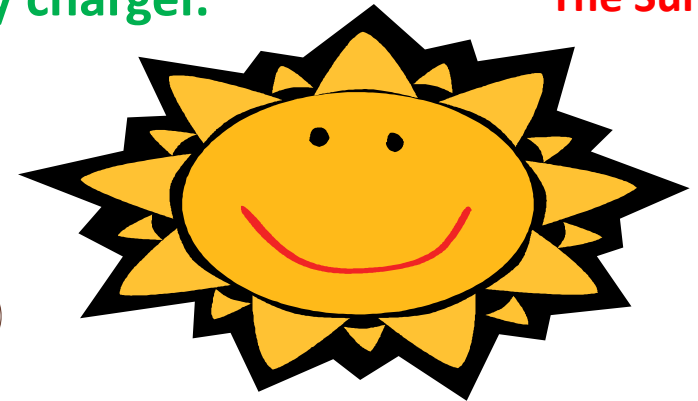


Let us check out the Earth's Thermal Dynamic tool box

- What can we learn from the Planet?
- What does the Earth use to manage thermal dynamic process?
- Where does the Earth's thermal dynamic energy come from?
- How can we better utilize thermal energy?
- How do we turn down or moderate auxiliary thermal dynamic generators of heat?
- Is there a check equation for Rankine Cycle thermodynamics?

The Earth's Thermal Dynamic Battery charger.

The Sun



The Sun's radiation delivers thermal energy to the earth's surface . By combustion and conduction, industrialization delivers the same.

The Earth's auxiliary Thermal Dynamic heat generators are its

Industrial plants

The Earth routes generated or absorbed thermal energy around

Matter, either in the form of a gas, liquid or solid, conduct and moves around thermal energy at different rates.

Metals are the most efficient transports of energy.

Water manages thermodynamics gracefully.

Rock manages thermal dynamic pressure judiciously.

The process of conduction, potential, and pressure move around Thermal Energy.

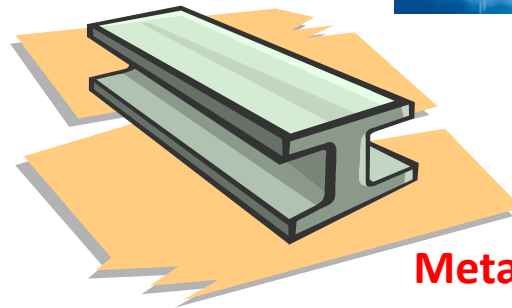
The Earth's
Thermal Dynamic
energy conductors



Rock



Water



Metals

The Earth also stores and moderates the release of Thermal Energy

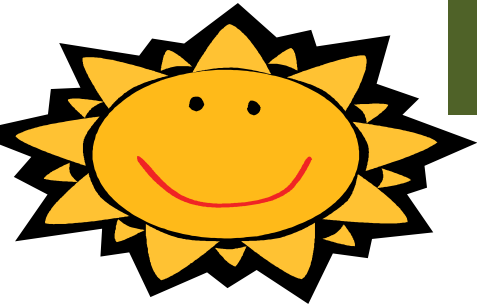
- ❑ The oceans and the lands moderate thermal energy by allowing heat pressurized into the mass of its matter to be absorbed and released at the rate the matter was thermally pressurized or charged at.
- ❑ The Earth stores and manages heat by utilizing all the properties of different forms of matter.

The Earth's Thermal Dynamic Batteries and Load Controllers



Radiation from the sun delivers thermal energy to the Earth. Artificial combustion and industrialization deliver even more thermal energy to the environment.

Lets see here.....
How do we also.....

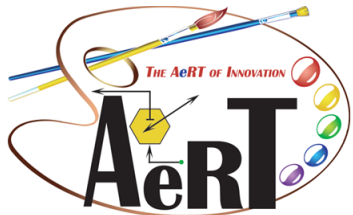
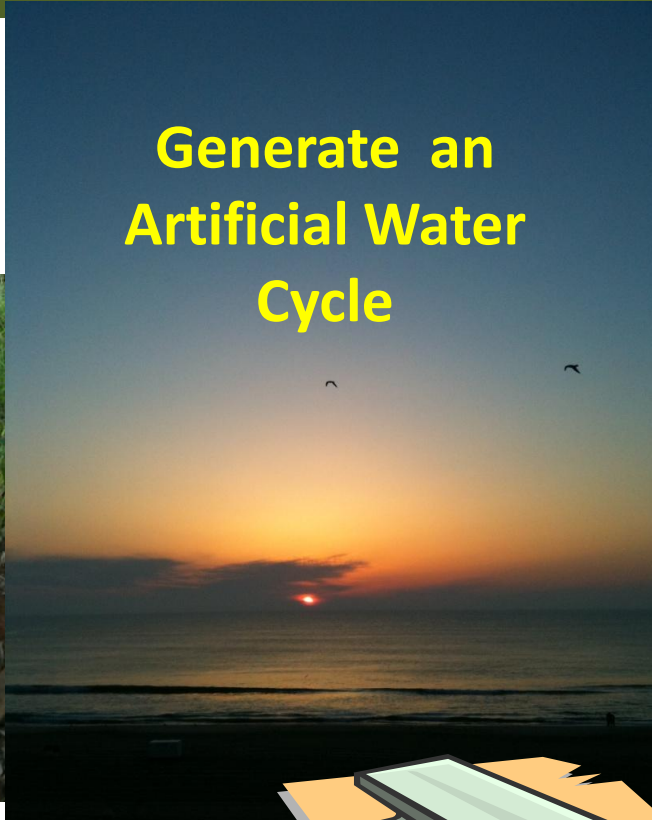


The Sun

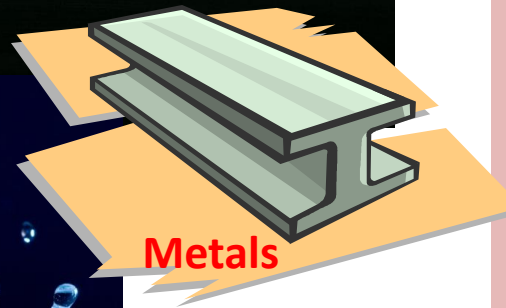
Generate an Artificial Water Cycle



Rock



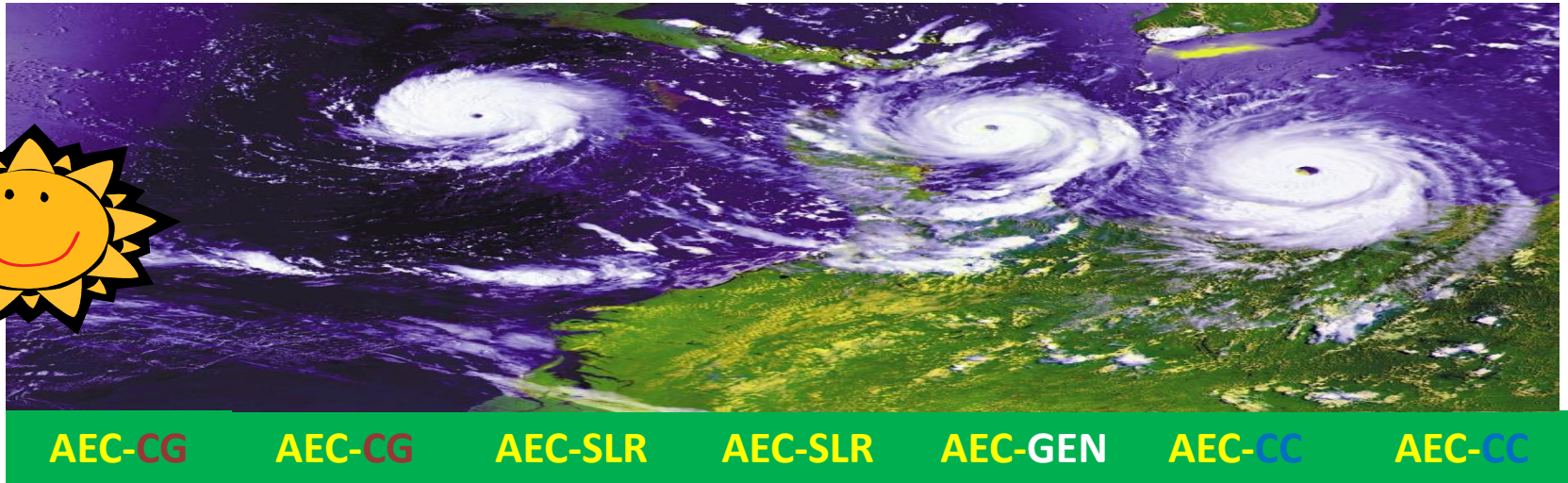
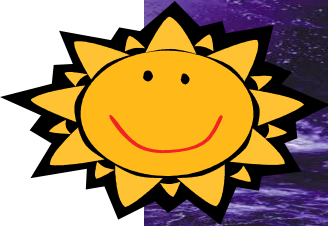
Water



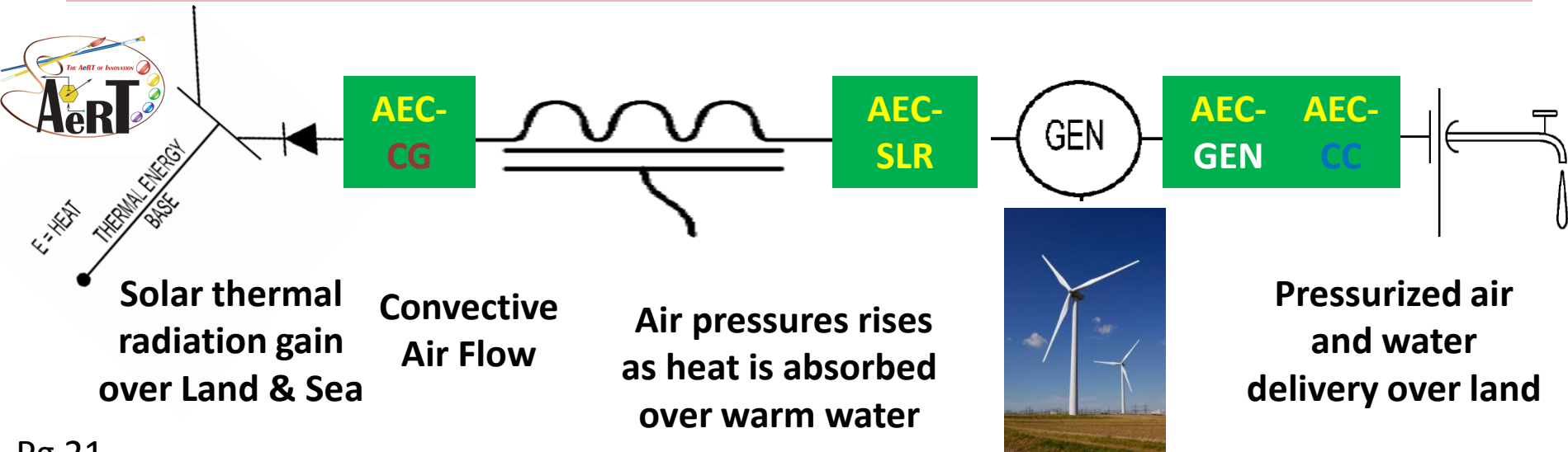
Metals

- Metal** we can use for conductive thermal energy transference in and out of the SMTTE systems.
- Rock** we will use to absorb and manage and release thermal energy from the SMTTE systems
 - We shall then use **elevation differentials** and the **ambient temperature differentials** of source Matter and its Mass. The SMTTE system will route air through, from **Intake** to the **Exhaust** point to facilitate the thermal energy movement and to **recover water from the air**.
 - The **SUN**- our nuclear friend- will assist us with additional thermal gain and system regulation

Terrestrial Thermal Dynamic Movement

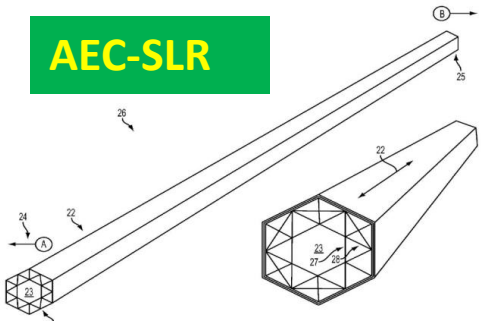


The Earth absorbs nuclear radiation from the sun, and the air, and the oceans manage that thermal energy by the process of conduction and convective air movement.

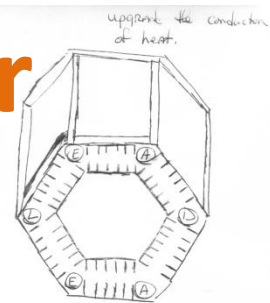


Ambient Energy Chamber Configurations Part 6

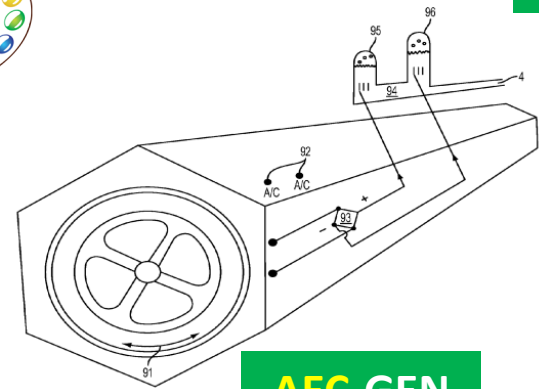
AEC-SLR



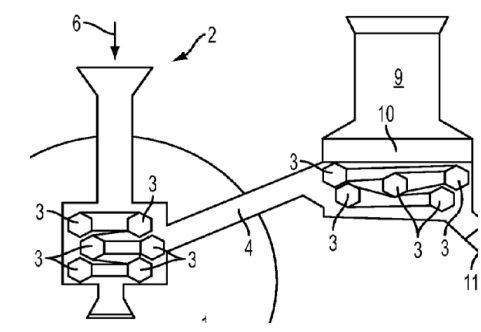
AEC-NCG



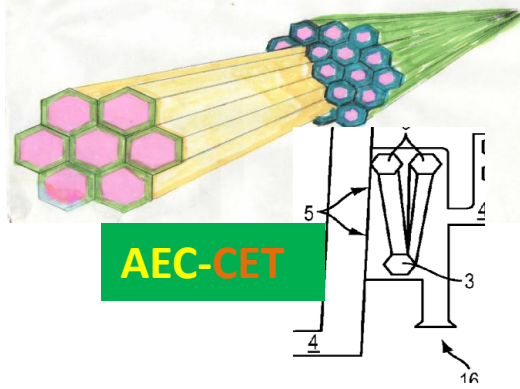
AEC-CG = Conductive Gain
AEC-SLR = Slow Load/Release
AEC-GEN = Aqua Fuel Cell Generator
AEC-CC = Condensation Chamber
AEC-NCG = Nuclear Conductive Gain
AEC-CET = Conductive Energy Tap



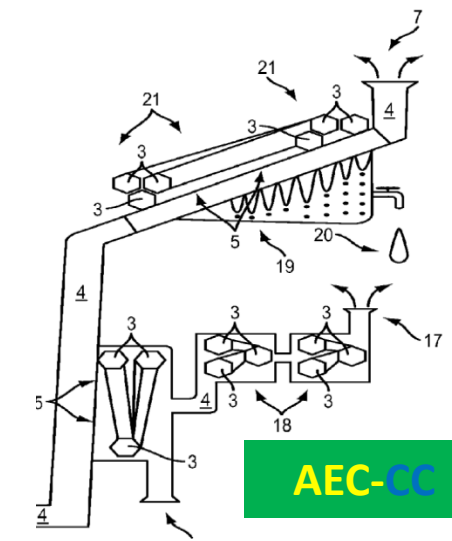
AEC-GEN



Pg 22 **AEC-CG**



AEC-CET



AEC-CC

What do you do with 63% wasted heat energy?



- ❑ What do you do with **63%** of the waste in any circuit or system design? You figure out a way to rectify the situation in a way that is conducive, and considerate of the use of that **Ambient Energy**.
- ❑ It is incredible to realize that **twice** as much waste energy is produced in making electrical power as is produced for productive use.
- ❑ Global warming is perhaps the result of excess and expended **carbon and wasted industrial fire** being emitting into the environment.

Two (2) to One (1)
in favor of
Waste Energy Vs Usable Energy

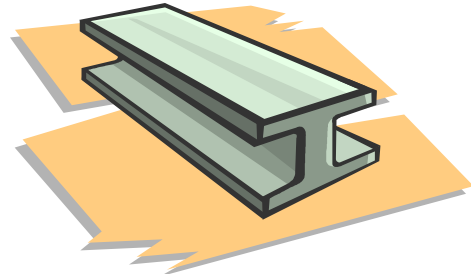
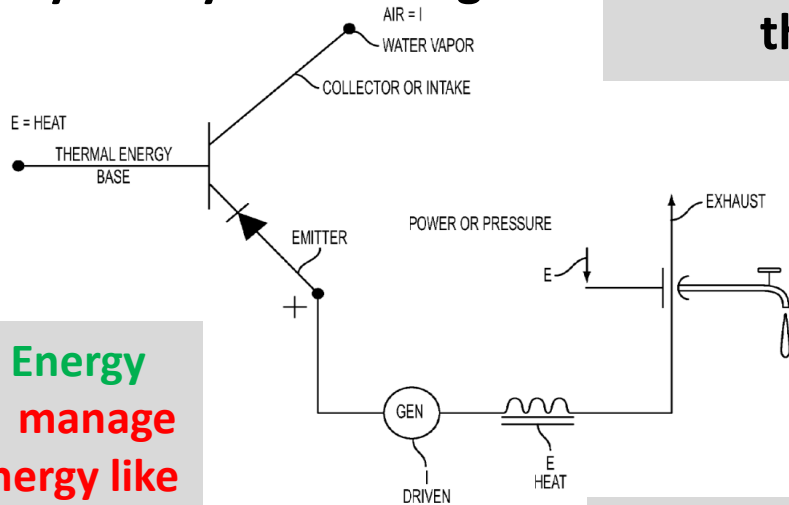
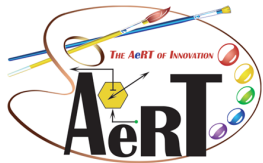


Thermal = HEAT
Thermal emission from industrial plants
contribute to global warming.

- The Earth is made of **Iron** and the Earth is a manager of thermal dynamic processes.
- Thus the primary element, **Iron**, by which the Earth derives its ability to manage thermal energy. The majority of the AEC / SMTTE components utilize this same metal to facilitate design, operability and system strength.

Iron is a Foundational Element

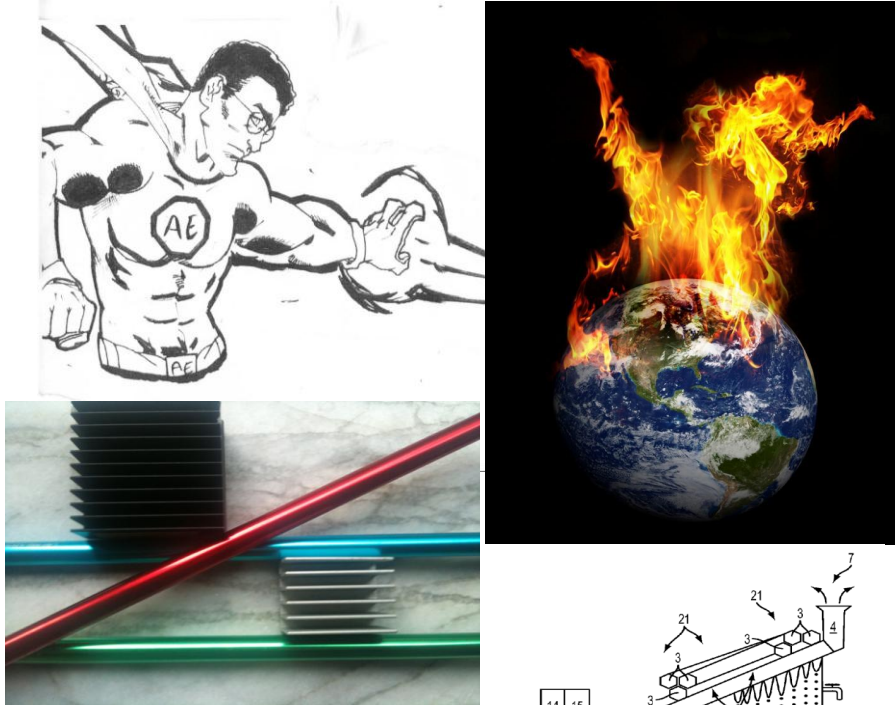
- Conduction is the thermal dynamic junction by which energy meets the power of matter, and thus begins the dance, the exchange of thermodynamic energy.....



Ambient Energy Chambers manage thermal energy like amplifiers manage energy and their associated loads and applications.

.....So it is that we know that energy can be managed to move. Managed in an advantageous way. Managed by **AEC** designed to amplify towards desirous effects-*no longer wasted thermal energy.*

The SMTTE is a Closed Thermal Dynamic System



- Imagine the **Green Energy** modification of an industrial plant that utilizes the **Rankine cycle**, and that presently processes industrial warm waste water by evaporative, and ambient energy discharge into the aqua environment for additional cooling of its service waters.
- Lets starts by cooling the warm industrial waste waters, by AEC-Conductive Gain (AEC-CG) and doing so passively and without artificial means, and most importantly, with no fuel costs.
- We then accelerate the process of cooling the warm waste water by routing SMTTE containment through the hot waters of evaporative cooling spray ponds or the hot waters within the site's cooling towers. This immediately increases the plant's efficiency, since a large amount of energy within the plant is utilized to cool water, or heat water.

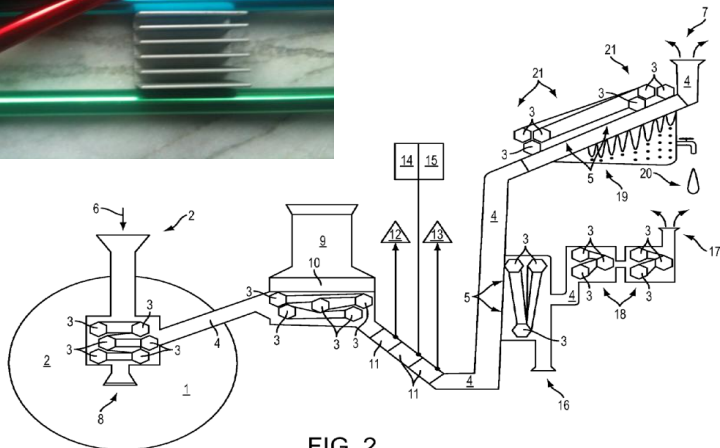


FIG. 2

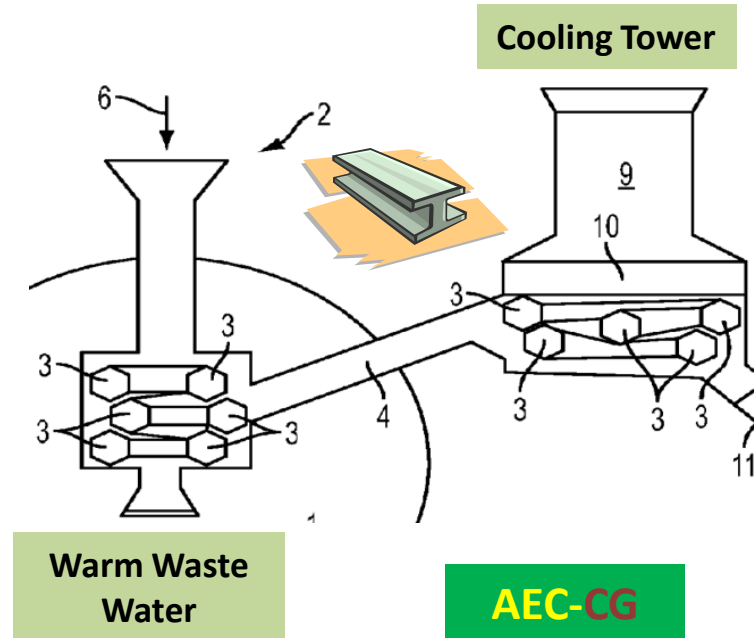
Just like Hot water heaters and Air Conditioning Units in a homes, "conditioning" the temperatures of water demands a lot of energy



AEC-CG = Conductive Gain

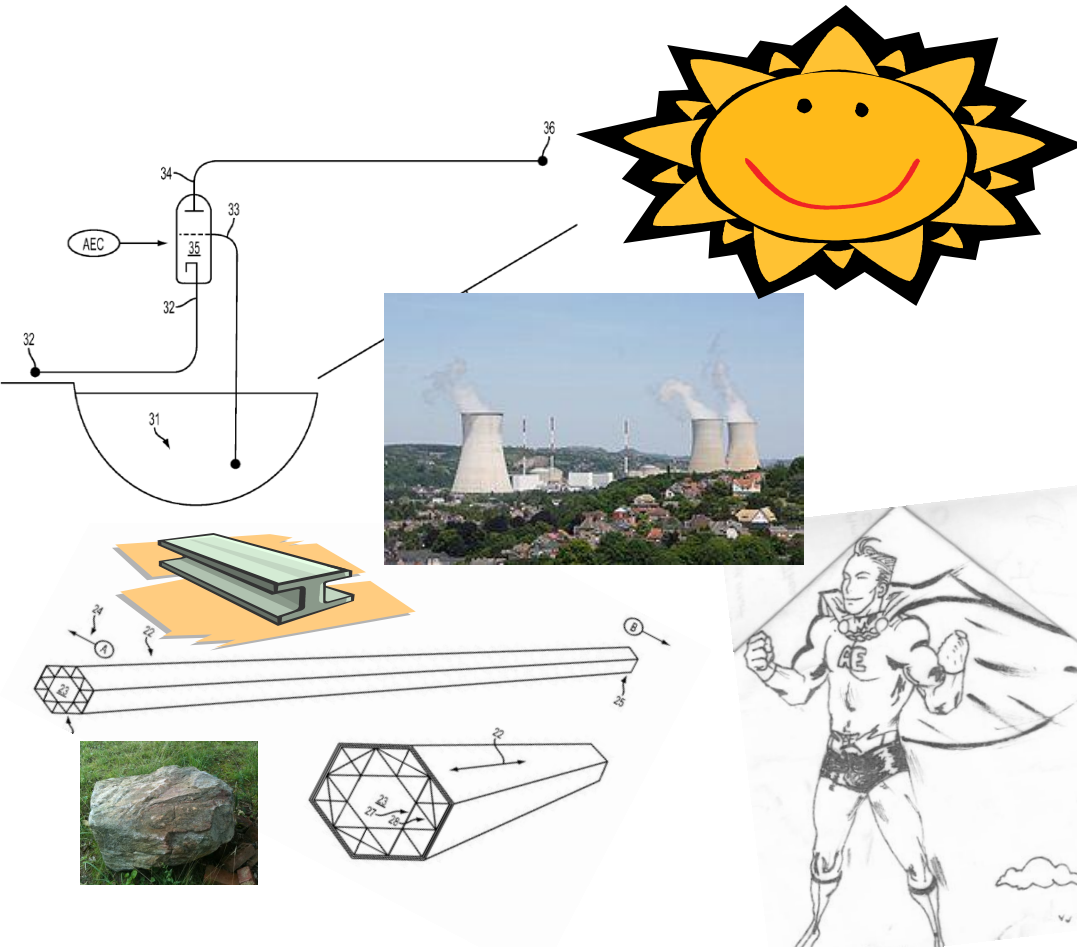
- An **AEC-CG** is designed for Conductive Gain. And is generally constructed out of metal, or other material that conducts thermal energy efficiently, similar to iron, aluminum, copper etc, in order to ensure the most efficient absorption and transference of thermal energy into AEC containment.
- An **AEC-CG** can absorb or deliver thermal energy to and from all forms of matter- liquid, gaseous or solid. This is accomplished by the principle of conduction and the properties of the materials chosen for the specific application and use.
- The pictured application of the **AEC-CG** is the reduction in industrial waste warm lake and cooling tower water temperatures.
- The SMTTE system enables the wicking of thermal energy into the interior of the **AEC-CG**. And convective air rise moves the thermal energy to the next portion of the SMTTE .

The exemplary embodiment can include a first ambient energy chamber configured to pass the air through the thermal energy source and an insulated, and a second ambient energy chamber provided between the ambient energy chamber and the exhaust, wherein the second ambient energy chamber is a made of a slow-loading thermal material.



An AEC performs non-evaporative cooling of all forms of Matter

Thermal Energy is pressurized into and out of the interior of an **AEC-SLR = Slow Load/Release** Ambient Energy Chamber



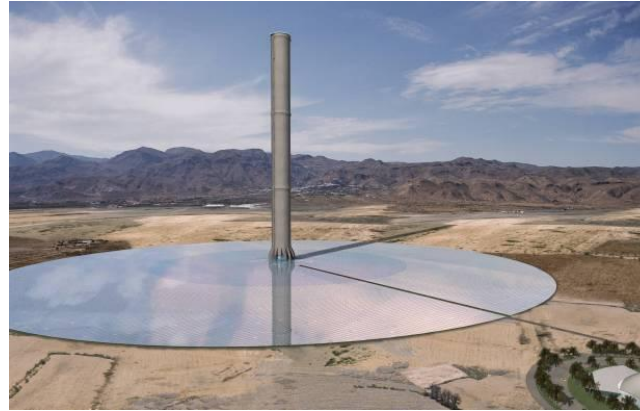
- An **AEC-SLR** mirrors the properties of rocks in the sunshine. The rocks warm slowly, but release thermal energy slowly as well when the sunlight stops radiating the surface of the rocks. This provides a moderating feature to the SMTTE system.
- The Exterior of a **AEC-SLR** can be conductively or radiantly infused with thermal energy. Such infusion is analogous to the loading of thermal mass storage, without pumps or fluid transfer.
- **AEC-SLR** are thermally loaded from within or from outside the **AEC-SLR** by conductive energy transfer .

An AEC-SLR is made of iron, cement, rock and other materials.

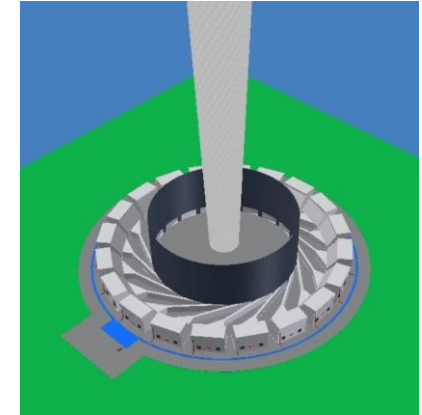


Thermodynamic load control by AEC-SLR

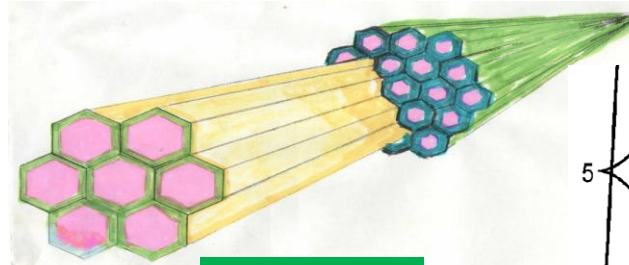
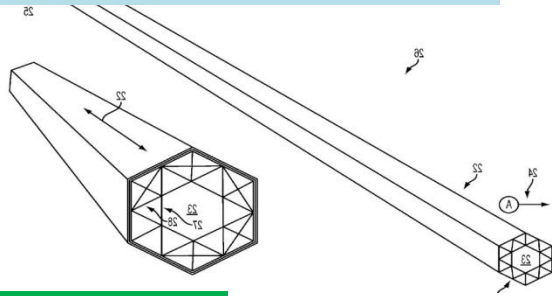
The Exploitation of Technologies like these is possible with otherwise wasted thermal energy managed within in the **AEC-SLR** sections of **SMTTE** systems. **SMTTE** can provide the thermal energy needed to power emerging **Green Technologies** like the **Vortex Engine** and the **Solar Updraft Tower**.



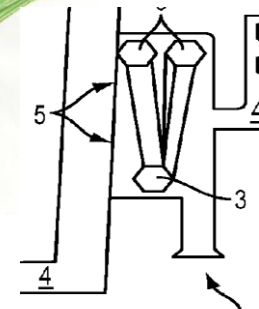
Solar updraft tower



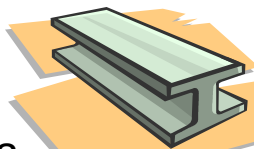
Vortex Engine



AEC-CET

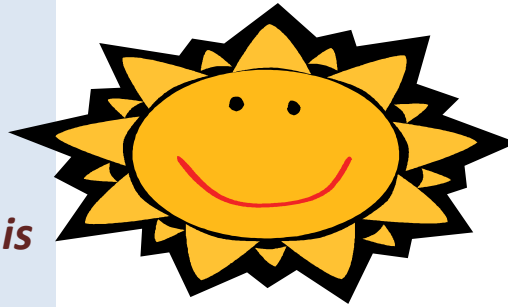


AEC-SLR



AEC-SLR provides the warm and hot air needed to power green technologies, with little or no thermal energy collector footprint.

- ❑ *The Exterior of an AEC-SLR can also be radiantly infused with thermal energy.**
- ❑ *The thermal energy that is transferred, is similar to conductive thermal transference.*
- ❑ *Such thermal energy infusion is analogous to the loading of thermal mass storage, but without pumps or fluid transfer.*



***matter absorbs heat from radiation**

SOLAR Energy COLLECTION by AEC-SLR

When Optimized for Solar Radiant absorption, Thermal Energy is Radiantly absorbed and conductively transferred into the interior of the AEC, absorbing Solar thermal energy without the need for glazing or glass

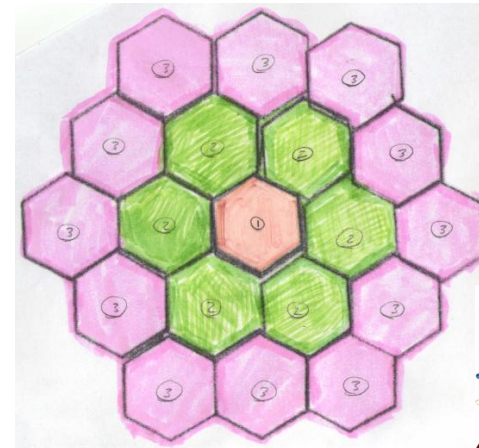
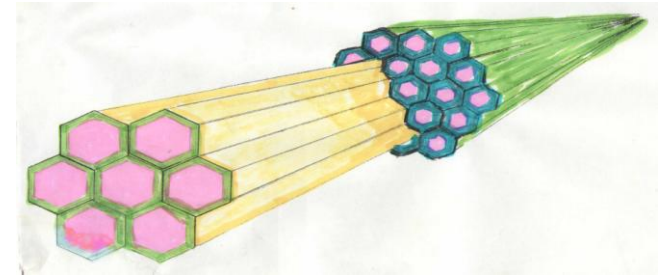
**Radiant pressurization of energy into the interior
of an **AEC-SLR = Slow Load/Release Ambient
Energy Chamber****

Radiant energy pressurizes thermal energy into matter just like thermal energy conductively enters matter. Energy is infused into the material either way.



The transference of energy into and out of the interior of an **AEC= Conductive Energy Tap (CET)**

- Conductive Energy Taps are specially designed AEC's that manage the flow of thermal energy towards productive work.
- Think of them as the on and off ramps of a Thermal Dynamic highway.
- Or simply as power outlets on the wall.
- If you need thermal energy, one plugs into a CET like you would a lamp into a wall socket.

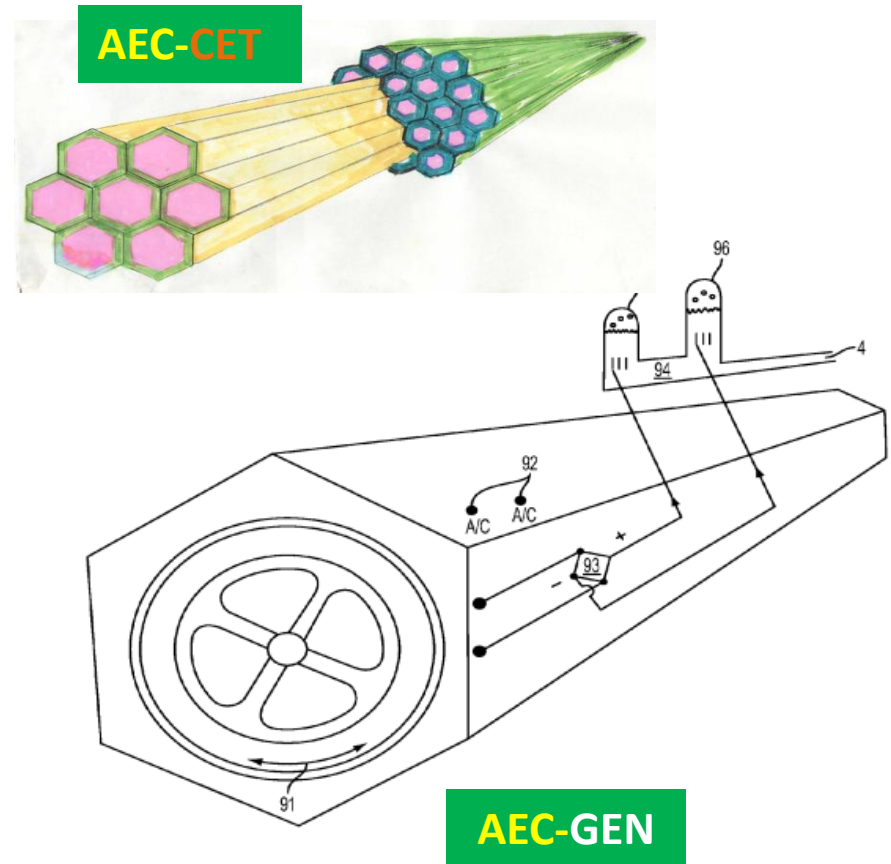


AEC-CET



AEC-GEN = Aqua Fuel Cell Generator

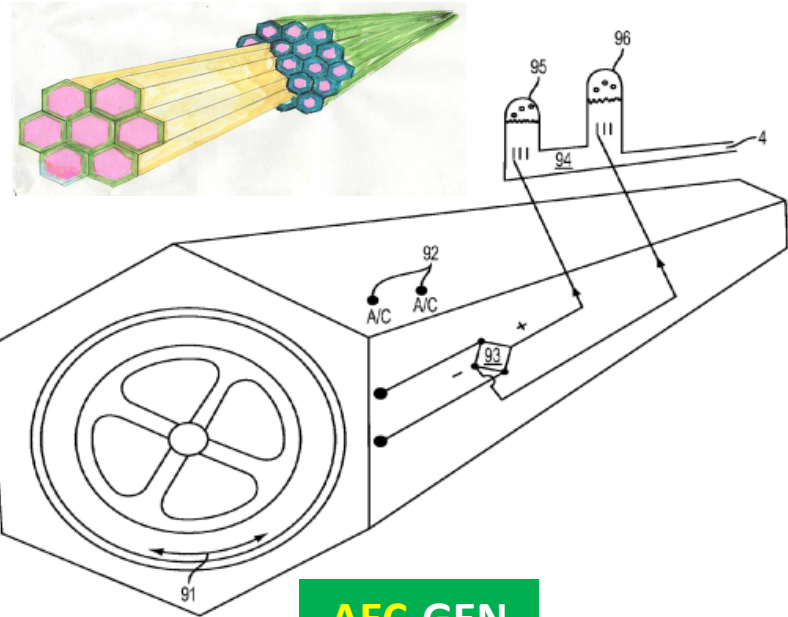
- The AEC-GEN is an appliance placed within the SMTTE system. It is not an **AEC**. Yet with the SMTTE system air flows that pass through this appliance produce AC and DC electric power. Hydrogen and Oxygen are easily produced from water which is often a byproduct of SMTTE operation.
- AEC-CET (Conductive Energy Taps) supply the needed thermal energy for “Thermal Coupled” connected devices or Green Energy appliances from within the SMTTE thermal pressurized energy core.



AEC-GEN = Aqua Fuel Cell Generator

- The AEC-GEN is an appliance placed within the SMTTE system.
- Typically only one or two per AEC mini-air circuit. Each AEC-CET is a mini-ambient energy chamber, thus the embodiments are the same. The utilization of the AEC-CET coupled to the Primary SMTTE, provides the thermal dynamic linkage to power far more than one or two AEC-GEN's, but as many as the AEC air channels configured within the particular AEC-CET.
- Consider the notion of primary distribution, the SMTTE. Then consider secondary distribution of thermal energy residing in the AEC-SLR portions of SMTTE. The AEC-CET have subsets of extended distribution of thermal energy by the air sections of AEC-CET, those being the exhaust and intake systems. By extension, they are capable of managing artificial airflows to power AEC-GEN placed where desired in the engineered exhaust paths.
- Now you have a primary-to-micro level distribution of thermal energy.

AEC-CET

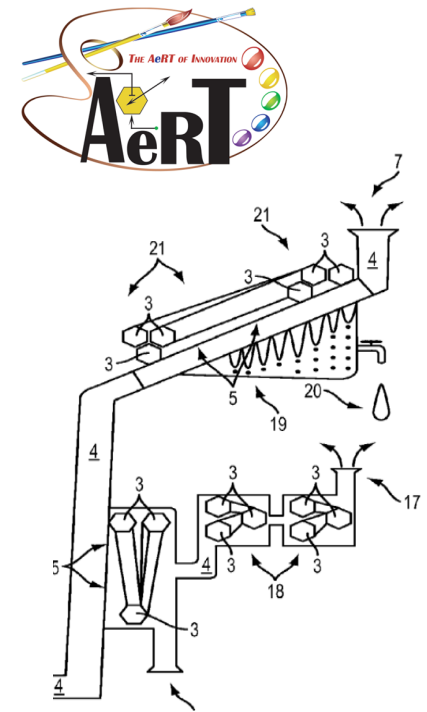


AEC-GEN



AEC-CC = Condensation Chamber

- The easiest way to describe the function and methodology of a AEC-CC is by analogy.
- Open a refrigerator on a hot humid day. Upon the ceiling of the refrigerator are droplets of water condensed out of humid summer air, from water vapor into basically potable water. The availability of thermal storage within the SMTTE system is as vast as the thermal range of any portion of the SMTTE system.
- The notion of thermal dynamic management simply does not apply to “Warm” heat, it applies to “Cold” heat too.
- The SMTTE is not a machine, it is a system, with an immeasurable amount of configurations. One of those configurations is the thermal cooling of mass and matter. Whether it be the AEC-SLR portions of the SMTTE or utilizing AEC-CET or AEC-CG chambers, one can with the utilization of winter air, freeze the bottom of a Nuclear lake and compel the cooling of thermal storage to assist the AEC-CC , by providing the cool thermal energy to condense water from air.



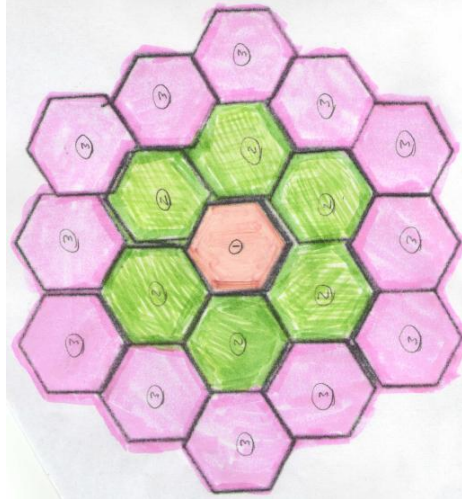
AEC-CC

←--+700 degrees----+200 degrees-----+90 degrees----+30----0----(-20)---(-40) degrees -----On, on Down-----→

AEC-NCG = Nuclear Conductive Gain

The future of Nuclear and Conventional Heat Generation

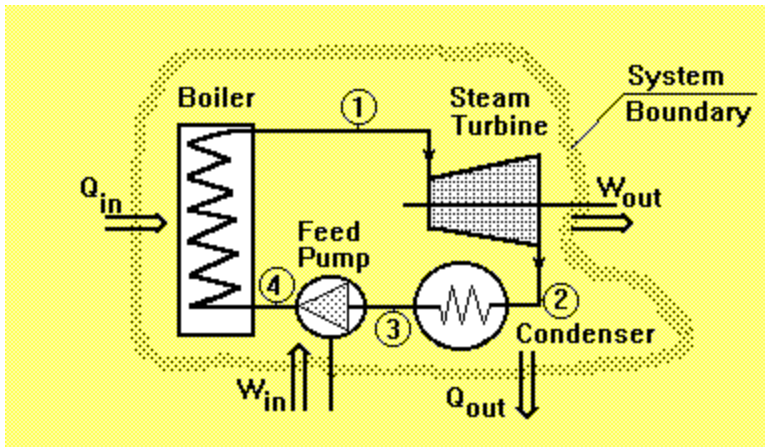
- ❑ Imagine no requirement for water in the generation of electrical power regardless of the fuel.
- ❑ Imagine utilizing virtually all of the productive and waste heat produced by power and industrial plants.
- ❑ Imagine fully utilizing the 2/3rds wasted thermal energy that is now rejected to the environment by use of the Rankine cycle?



AEC-NCG

AEC & SMTTE configurations upgrade the methodologies of the conduction of industrial heat

AEC-CG & AEC-NCG
Coupled together to manage Nuclear fire



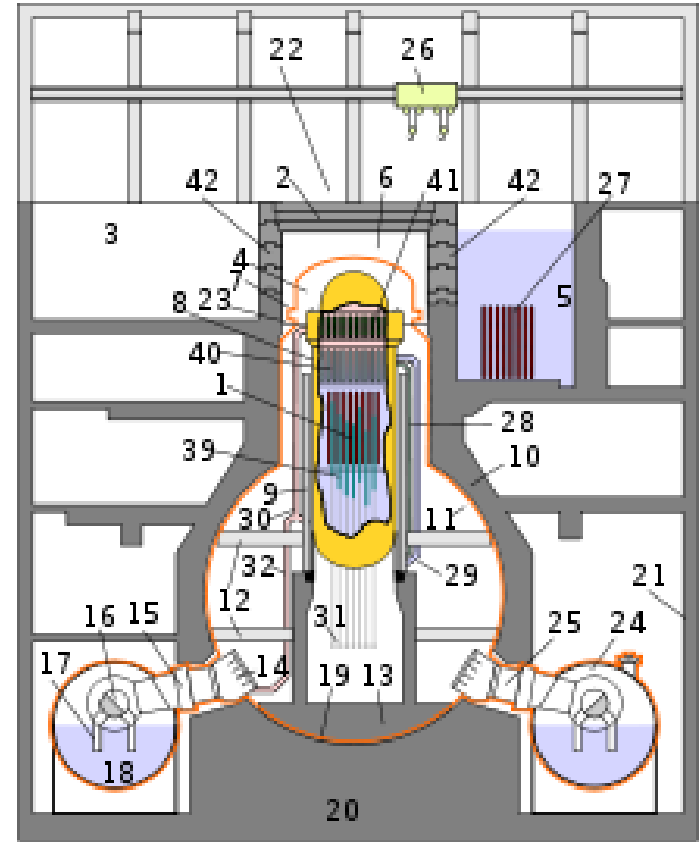
Radiation in the **AEC-NCG** is impeded by lead being used as a conductive fluid within the AEC. Lead is also utilized as a thermal transmitter of the Industrial heat .

AEC-CG provides for further thermal conduction, or ambient shielding with enormous amounts of thermal energy being moved through the **SMTTE** and eventually convectively motivated air being delivered far away from the industrial plant's constrained heat sink to ambient air.

Instead of the Rankine cycle???

[0022] The systems can provide a method of industrial water cooling, which extracts thermal energy (heat) and cools the industrial hot water continuously without mechanical means. The systems provide industrial cooling with no evaporative cooling, as with conventional cooling towers, or spray water in the air cooling ponds. Thus, the systems are suitable to cool industrial hot water after, for example, an accident has crippled the normal powered cooling systems at a nuclear power plant. In an emergency shutdown incident where the lake temperature has increased due to response, the system can be used to safeguard the industrial plant and the surrounding resident population. As long as the conditions of elevation and thermal dynamics exist, even if there is a very low temperature difference, the system will function and do so without removing water from the industrial lake or further depleting water from the watershed. The addition a system consistent with the exemplary embodiments to a nuclear station is passive, i.e., no power required, emergency safety system that will function and cool water when all other systems fail. It is a fail-safe that can be added to nuclear plant operation safety systems, already in place in place, and will increase the operating efficiency of the plant by reducing the cooling water temperature and making additional electrical power. But because it is in place when all remote transmission power to the industrial plant, and generators or fuel for those generators expire, and the system will function and provide cooling until the plant's water temperatures reaches air intake levels, far lower than those required to safeguard aquatic life and cool water after an incident or terrorist attack on such a facility.

The “SMTTE”- AEC systems provide industrial cooling with no evaporative cooling. It is a failsafe that can be added to nuclear plant operating safety systems.



Boiling Water Reactor

A no power required, emergency safety system that will function and cool water when all other systems fail.

AEC performs non-evaporative cooling of all forms of Matter



Free Fuel Energy

This Ad appeared July 2009

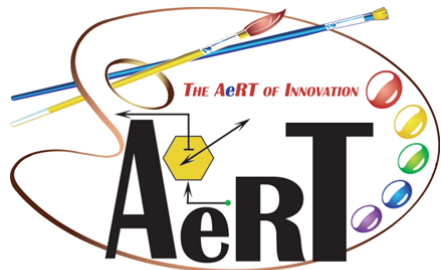
FREE FUEL ENERGY, OUR CHILDREN'S SPACE PROGRAM

Their Mission:
*Healing the Earth and Making
Energy at the same time.*

July 20, 1969, An AMERICAN
stands on the Moon!

Let's have a Conversation...

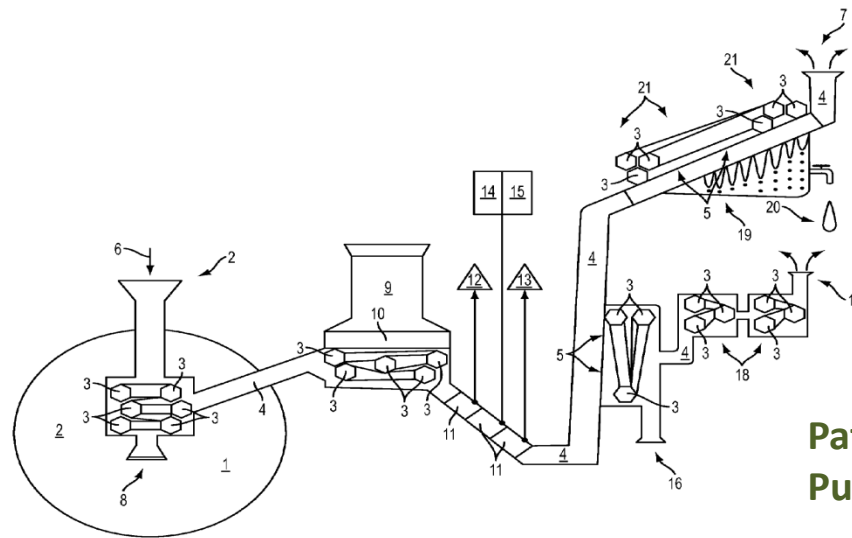
2010, The Day We Begin...



When I was a boy there were just over a billion or two people on the Earth. Today we have 7 billion. The country of India alone has a billion people.

7 billion people with a few bad habits each, can cause a lot of damage to the Planet.

Ambient Energy Chamber Explanations

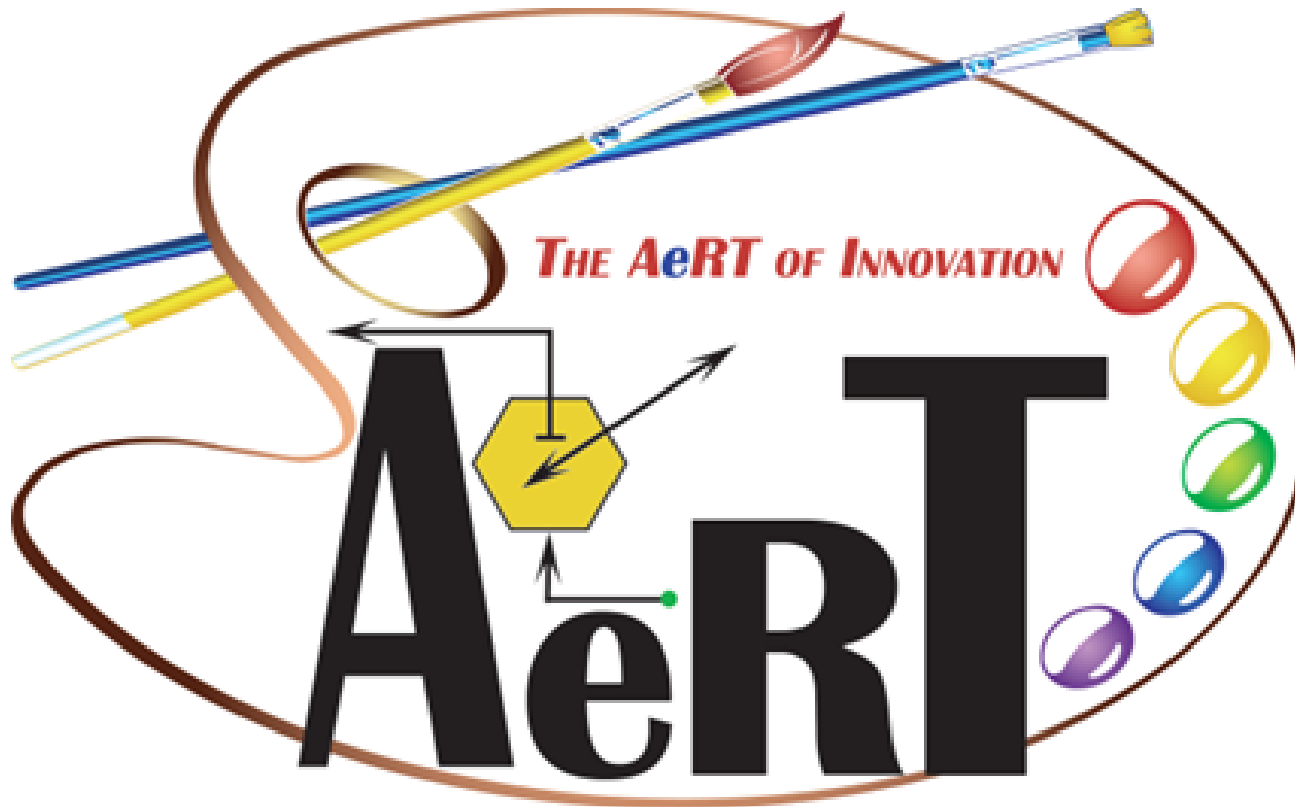


Patent Application Publication
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System and Method for Transmitting Thermal Energy

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Cover





AMBIENT ENERGY RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY



A Science Company
... Unleashing the Power of Nuclear Suns