

To: ✓ Steven Krivit, Editor, "New Energy Times", 369-B Third Street, #556, San Rafael, CA, USA 94901

Cc: Dr Johan Frenje MIT . Dr Peter Hagelstein MIT.

Subject: GLOBAL WARMING. COLD FUSION. SLOTTED SONIC PROTOTYPE DEVICE>.

Dear Dr Krivit, Please find enclosed letter copy that I have been sending to U.S., Govt. people in an attempt to receive financing and cooperation to take my prototype SONIC devices back to the U>S> for FURTHER TRIALS. At NASA in Pasadena when I mentioned Sonics they would not come out to my auto to see the prototypes, same in San Fran., then Page 2 shows a news shot in Vancouver before the devices came with me by ship to Australia, where around 1982 Professor Jackson watched spray recombining in a sink then next day at Monash Uni in Melbourne we were to try pumping through a powdered coal solvent liquid slurry but Chairman of chem. Prof. Potter stepped in and refused to allow my trial to go ahead as it would possibly ruin his work on high temp and high pressure Fischer-Trpsch. My hope now is to find people in the US who would cross my technology with present work of nuclear trial in San Diego and such My previous successful research developments now used commercially around the world are (1) The DRY FIBRE LIGNOTOK process that I invented in 1970 Montreal for high temp and high press. compaction to achieve lignin flow for moulded-to-shape auto door trim panels, corp. Patented in my name by Washington DC for the corporation where I was as Inventor/Designer on Eng. & Dev staff of Central Research in Montreal of corp. in pulp & paper, packaging etc but GM and Ford in Detroit knocked back my work and stayed with plastic moulded armrest attached to flat cardboard. Today, GM, Toyota, Mitsubishi now all use my invention of this five minute pressing with three releases of die to allow steam to escape, in BILLIONS of auto, but I was to receive NO RECOGNITION for ENVIRONMENTALLY RECYCLING WASTE FIBRE from a corrugator plant and Emhart Corp (later taken over by Black & Decker) sent the Royalty to Hirofani in Japan, which was a fraud on a grand scale. (2) The corporate US Patent in my name as ELECTROCHEMICAL CORROSION OF WORKING ELEMENTS 3972482 was from 7 years of my study in Montreal to establish that ultra small generated electrical charge of under one volt negative DC ... could cause MASIVE CORROSION under conditions of high temp. and high pressure with virtually only 6% moisture in the air, which I found on chip refiners in pulp mills but Peter Ipson Chief of Research for GE steam turbines in Scenectady NY called my work a phenomenal SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY of enormous importance to the world environment to stop metal loss on blades, thus reduce coal burnt, but his GE Chief of Research and Patent Attorney stepped in to RUIN a joint venture and FRAUDULENTLY claimed the discovery for GE alone. When back in Melbourne Qantas engineers and the RAAF had me approach the Aeronautical Research Laboratory (ARL) of the Australian Defence Industries (ADI) who followed what GE did in America, showed me off the premises and then ran a trial as I had suggested to metal contact the tips of blades for 100% grounding ... then claimed to FRAUDULENTLY claim my discovery to do with aircraft gas turbine engine blade extended life, lowering fuel use and less pollution of upper atmosphere WAS THEIRS. NASA gave me a project number to look at corrosion of Space Shuttle NOX rotor for the fuel pumps ... but I received no financial reward, recognition or thanks. In my 4 years on the Scientific Staff of the research ships of the Great Lakes Institute U of T 1963-1966 based in Toronto I was finding out pollution dumps that made me deeply concerned that mercury drops and such would one day enter the food chain and finally the world atmosphere must change and possibly heat up to melt the ice caps but we were decades before our time thinking that way. Yours sincerely, Alistair Bodycomb. 9th April 09

Alistair Bodycomb

Bodycomb. 3/12/2009

NO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OR REPLY FROM ANY OF THE PEOPLE LISTED BELOW. President Obama may never see his

SLOTTED SONIC DEVICE

Dr Stephen Chu, Energy & Environment

'Global Warming' research carried out.

A.K. Bodycomb PHONE 61-3-9500-9253

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY(DOE)

A.K.B.

30/110 Wattletree Rd. Malvern, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA 3144. 8 Jan 09

1000 INDEPENDENCE AVE SW WASHINGTON DC. USA 20 585

E-Mail. alistair.bodycomb@gmail.com

Re. SONIC CHEMICAL CONVERTER. AIR & WATER POLLUTION. COLD FUSION. GLOBAL WARMING

C.C. Nancy Sutley, Chair Council Environ, White House. Lisa Jackson E.P.A. Carol Browner, Climate, White House.

Dear Dr Chu,

Director Gallagher NIST, Dr Bement NSF, Dr. JOHN HOLDREN, Physicist, Science & Tech.

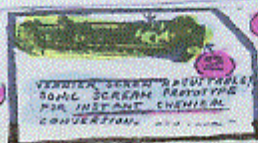
The prototype device shown with me below (1) was at one time in California where I had been trying to gain the interest of CARB to support further testing such as scrubbing CO2 gas from coal fired power stations, after an earlier run in Detroit on auto exhaust chemical liquid scrubbing but as its function depended on SONICS and COLD FUSION the research chemists of the EPA Ypsilanti and such, were not interested at that time so the round device and the straight slot 34" wide vernier screw adjustable one to change pitch of Sonic scream(2)... were put on a ship in Vancouver to come with me to Australia, where they have been in storage for the last 28 years, as there is no interest here. In a period around 1970 I was in Canadian Pulp & Paper research and production line developments for a corporation with about 20 Patents in my name on Eng.&Dev work and we were about to throw out the 34" wide adjustable slotted device shown below as (2) when I thought to try putting a problem waste pulp mill chip cooking black liquor through it.

The PHD pulping research chemists were incredulous when I showed them INSTANT CHEMICAL CONVERSION of NaHS at 13.3 gm/L to NaHS at 3.9 gm/L with one shot through the device as this was well known to be IMPOSSIBLE since 1930 as normally the chemical spent a period in an Alcan bubble tray tower and then was left in storage for 6 to twelve HOURS for such a change to take place. One chemist who had joined us from a NUCLEAR POWER STATION in England told me that the SONIC SCREAM of my device had somehow caused it to 'GO NUCLEAR' as such a conversion could only be done with temperature and pressure at the very 'CENTRE OF THE SUN' but it was all of no interest to the Research Vice President as he had a 'phony' Patent filed of 40 pages and 26 Claims to try and beat the Alcan tower (but his version failed in practice costing the corp. tens of millions in lost dollars.)

I further designed the stainless steel ROUND INWARD FIRING SLOTTED VERSION(1) shown with me and again the research chemists were just incredulous when I showed them using just air and water that the atomized ring around the inner slot REFORMED BACK AT THE CENTRE AS A LIQUID COLUMN. Trials in a pulp mills showed a very wide variation and attached to a four-lobe ROOTES blower virtually NOTHING HAPPENED as I had been using the very high flow rate of a four-stage Lamson blower built in Syracuse that only pumped 4 psi pressure and I used 4 psi liquid pressure to balance from the second very long slot and anti-foaming agents were ruining the created BUBBLE SIZE before it collapsed. I received a corporation written release and the two very valuable prototypes to go my own way with trials in America after the EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (1970) took an interest below (3) then much later NIST (5).

The trial in DETROIT was on the tailpipe of a V8 but the EPA Ypsilanti would not do their own Govt. trial but financed mine. Particulates only test done (50% caught and 33% lead) as EPA stipulated, no interest in gas chemical conversion for Diesel engine use in ships and such. I now have attempted to establish GLOBAL WARMING reduction possible application by combining my work with COLD FUSION with study of Dr Frank Gordon, Director of SPAWAR Naval Research in San Diego, using HEAVY WATER and putting a NEGATIVE & POSITIVE CHARGE across the nozzle lips (like electro-static paint spraying) but I did not get a reply. Uni research groups here in Australia tell me that I must take the prototypes BACK TO THE US for such trials, but NO FINANCE AVAILABLE.

NIST





SONICS can be achieved two ways. By electrical induced vibration, such as dentist use to clean teeth or by American SONICORE nozzles using very high liquid and air pressure at 100 psi, which is very expensive to operate and do not reform spray back to liquid column as mine does. A.K Bodycomb

The writer peers through hollow centre of round slotted SONIC device where atomized spray comes out of inner circular slot at (A) in wall then RECOMBINES INTO LIQUID COLUMN AT CENTRE. (B) shows one of the FOUR liquid inlet pipes used so that the very low 4 psi pressure is distributed evenly around the inner ring slot. (C) shows the EXTRA LARGE 3" Diameter internal air or gas inlet port also used at 4 psi VERY LOW PRESSURE into chamber to evenly distribute around the inner facing ring slot. In 1971 U.S. Govt. EPA financed the trial in Detroit for test of this device to clean up DIESEL ENGINE EXHAUST but stopped all further interest for next 20 years after a brief run on Plymouth V8 exhaust using water to show 50% Total PARTICULATE REDUCITON and 33% reduction in LEAD (from leaded petrol)... vital GAS CONVERSION was NOT DONE as EPA Ypsilanti claimed that NITROUS OXIDE captured would make nitric acid to make air pollution even worse. Today, Diesel Ship Exhaust is liquid scrubbed (using sea water) but believed that nobody has incorporated SONICS for instant chemical conversion. The problem with the DRY CATALYTIC CONVERTER (CAT) used on auto is that the POISONOUS CHEMICAL used has now turned up in the blood of Polar Bears in the Arctic.

The straight slot 34" wide prototype Sonic device kept in storage in Melbourne does not recombine spray and is so loud that earmuffs must be worn to be near it, but its vernier screws to alter sonic pitch can set the inner diameter slot gap of the round nozzle, which can not be altered in practice. The viscosity of the fluid can alter pitch and vital BUBBLE FORMATION to COLLAPSE and trials in pulp mills showed little happened when ANTI-FOAMING chemicals were added. The PULSES from another trial where a four lobe twin rotor ROOTES type blower was used was a disaster as nothing happened. An EVEN FLOW OF GAS or AIR is required in high volume. A three stage Lamson Blower at 3 psi is NOT HIGH ENOUGH TO GET THE SONIC EFFECT. The exhaust back pressure in Detroit trail was 9 psi-14 psi but higher than this could have stripped the ring of bolts. An exhaust turbo blower on a Diesel or some auto drops back pressure to 1½ psi, far too low to run device... would have to be used between manifold and blower. Massive amount of air needed through slot or towers of inner slots to replace 'CRACKING TOWERS' in an oil refinery, would need massive amounts of air to get the effect. Chemists in research ignore the fact that my device exists as it ruins their Patents and such on their 1926 German Fischer-Tropsch process of HIGH TEMPERATURE & HIGH PRESSURE to 'CRACK' the Coal molecule (or for later use in GAS-TO-SYNFUEL GTL DIESEL)

If the finance was found for return of the writer and nozzles to the U.S. a palladium rod could be mounted through the hollow centre, with an electrical charge on it with HEAVY WATER pumped around through second slot, to try for a revolutionary attempt at COLD FUSION, possibly with lights out to look for SONOLUMINESCENSE (as often seen in Arctic when iceberg splits in half).

An **AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONAL PATENT** is kept filed on my device but the puzzle one day be, as how to word the final **COMPLETE PATENT**... as Patent Attorneys argue if there should be **ONE** or **TWO** separate ones... as **TWO COMPLETELY DIFFERENT THINGS HAPPEN** in the **ONE DEVICE** i.e. the **INSTANT** chemical conversion by sonic effect an then atomized spray reforming as a **liquid column**. If there was final success in a **COLD FUSION** trial using **HEAVY WATER**, then this may bring about further complexity in the final Patent.

Crum, Galtan, Prosperetti, Putterman and Suslick of English & U.S. university research groups on **SONICS**, do **NOT** reply to any letters that I write to them. The State Electricity Commission (SEC) here in Melbourne would **NOT ALLOW** a trial of my device to clean up **CO2 GAS FROM FLUE GAS** of **COAL FIRED POWER STATIONS**, either would Canberra.

FROM a distance, the plastic water Frank Gordon is proudly displaying looks like an ordinary microscope slide. Yet to Gordon it is highly more significant than that. If he is to be believed, the pattern of pits embedded in the atomized spray of polymer particles confirmation for the idea that nuclear fusion reactions can be made to occur at room temperature using simple lab equipment. It's a dramatic claim, because nuclear fusion promises virtually limitless energy.

Gordon's plastic water is the product of the latest in a long line of "cold fusion" experiments conducted at the Navy's Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center in San Diego, California. What makes this one different from the others is that it has been observed in the laboratory.

Not everyone gave up on cold fusion, however. Electrochemist Paula Mosler Boss and Stanislav Spasko at the San Diego center's nanotechnology and applied sciences department were intrigued. Fortunately, so was Gordon, thinking who provided limited funding for experiments. Mosler-Boss and Spasko have now run hundreds of tests at work and during their spare time, and have published more than a dozen papers in various peer-reviewed journals like *Scientific*, to March 2009, p. 98.

Typically, these table-top experiments have involved covering an electrode made of the precious metal palladium into a solution of deuterium dissolved in "heavy water" - in which a large proportion of the hydrogen atoms are of the element's heavy isotope

DEUTERIUM
The 10-day experiment just described cannot be a cold fusion reaction, as it produces heat up to the ambient temperature, but it is a nuclear reaction. The pattern of pits left on a plastic particle device suggests that nuclear reactions occur.

There is, however, no consensus for how to proceed with research. Some have argued that it should be done with other people's money. Others have argued that it should be done with other people's money.

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March 2009

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March 2009

deuterium, in deuterium, the constant deuterium in addition to the usual single proton.

When an electric current is passed through the solution, deuterium atoms start to pack into spaces in the palladium's lattice-like atomic framework. Eventually, after a period of days or weeks, there is approximately one deuterium atom for each palladium atom, at which point things start to happen.

Quite what happens or why isn't clear. Whatever it is, it appears to release more energy, at least, than the experiment consumes. Proponents of cold fusion claim that the excess energy comes from a nuclear fusion reaction involving the deuterium nuclei.

To get a fusion reaction going normally

requires temperatures of millions of degrees, but the model enough energy to overcome the repulsion between the positive charges of their protons. The result is that two deuterium nuclei come together to produce either tritium - even heavier hydrogen isotope - plus a free neutron. Either way, the reaction releases a huge amount of energy.

There is, however, no consensus for how to proceed with research. Some have argued that it should be done with other people's money. Others have argued that it should be done with other people's money.

Department of Energy
Washington, DC
November 2009

Department of Energy
Washington, DC
November 2009

Spasko has also developed a technique called co-deposition that speeds up the process of packing deuterium atoms into a palladium lattice. Instead of using palladium for the negative electrode in an electrolysis experiment, he uses nickel or gold wire which is dipped in a solution of palladium chloride, and lithium chloride dissolved in heavy water. When a current passes through the solution, equal amounts of deuterium and palladium are deposited onto the wire (see D30 graph, above). Within seconds, the palladium is packed with deuterium atoms and the reaction - whatever it is - begins.

NO CONFIRMATION OF RECEIPT OR REPLY TO ANY OF THESE LETTERS SENT. A.K.B.

Dr Frank Gordon, Director
Space & Naval Warfare Systems Centre
U.S. NAVY (SPAWAR), 55560 Hill St
San Diego, CA U.S.A. 92152-5001

A.K. Bodycomb PHONE 61-3-9500-9253
30/110 Wattletree Rd. Malvern.
Melbourne, AUSTRALIA 3144. 22/5/07

Prof. David Nagel, Physicist, George Washington Uni, Washington DC.
C.C. Ivan Semeniuk 'NEW SCIENTIST' Boston

Dear Dr Gordon, The article by Bennett Daviss 'NEW SCIENTIST' 5th May 2007 on **COLD FUSION** was of interest as the writer has postulated that there could be a connection between this type of research study and the prototype development work resulting in the **SLOTTED SONIC NOZZLE** shown with the writer in photo at lower right side (I) as this device once showed **INSTANT CHEMICAL CONVERSION** when running on just 4 psi air or gas pressure and 4 psi liquid pressure to match with very high flow rates for both, while it AUTOMATICALLY...

Mr William A. Jeffrey, Director
NIST, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 1000
Gaithersburg MD, U.S.A. 20899-1000

A.K. Bodycomb PHONE 61-3-9500-9253
30/110 Wattletree Rd. Malvern.
Melbourne, AUSTRALIA 3144. 19/7/07

C.C. Eratch Semerjian, Chief Scientist, Patrick Gallagher, Neutron Res.

SLOTTED SONIC NOZZLE, COAL-TO-OIL, GAS-TO-SYNFUEL GEL DIRSEL, COLD FUSION.
Mail: -alistair.bodycomb@gmail.com

Dear Mr Jeffrey, At below left side (5) the writer has shown the reject letter from Stuart Dunlop, Staff Analyst, Technology Evaluation that I received 15 years ago from your **National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST)** of U.S. Dept. of Commerce in Gaithersburg, Maryland) dated April 22 1992, entitled such as in heading above so I now write to see if the situation may have possibly changed and my development work, trial results and findings of these experiments...

Dr Donald Geesaman, Senior Physicist
Acting Associate Director
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
9700 s Cass Avenue, Argonne IL
U.S.A. 60439

A.K. Bodycomb PHONE 61-3-9500-9253
30/110 Wattletree Rd. Malvern.
Melbourne, AUSTRALIA 3144. 13/5/07

R-Mail: alistair.bodycomb@gmail.com AU

C.C. Michael Anastasio, Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Dr Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General, International Atomic Energy A.
Re. **COLD FUSION . SLOTTED SONIC NOZZLE . INSTANT CHEMICAL CONVERSION .**

Dear Dr Geesaman, For around 37 years the writer has been attempting to interest **CHEMISTS** in university, Govt. Research Groups and in corporate

Dr Arden L. Beament, Director
Suite 1205 N NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
4201 Wilson Blvd, Arlington VA 22230.

A.K. Bodycomb PHONE 61-3-9500-9253
30/110 Wattletree Rd. Malvern.
Melbourne, AUSTRALIA 3144. 3rd9/07

E-MAIL: alistair.bodycomb@gmail.com.
C.C. Samuel W. Bodman, Secretary of DOR (Chemical Science Div.) AU

Re. **SLOTTED SONIC NOZZLES . INSTANT CHEMICAL CONVERSION . COLD FUSION .**

Dear Dr Beament, Please find attached copies of letters the writer has written sent to William Jeffrey, Director, NIST and to Frank Gordon, Dir-

At lower right hand side marked as EPA letter I received marked May 26th 1993 the EPA Administrator CAROL BROWNER is mentioned as (12) but this was in a time when there was no thoughts on GLOBAL WARMING. The letter below this is from Chair Council on Environmental Quality at the WHITE HOUSE but in 1995 does not suggest a way to PROCEED. At Left is a letter I received from the Governor of California, Pete Wilson, dated Dec 20th 1991.

(8) and (9) show how Anglo American in London appears to show some interest, but then Monash Energy in Australia kills the whole subject. Bottom left shows polite letter from Nobel Chemistry Prize Winner, Prof George Olah, 1996, USC.

Alistair Bodycomb

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY
AIR RESOURCES BOARD
HAGEN-SMIT LABORATORY
4528 TELSTAR AVENUE
EL MONTE, CA 91731-2900
PHONE: (818) 875-8800

Mr. A. K. Bodycomb
16768 Mathoura Road
Toorak-3142
Melbourne Australia

December 20, 1991

Your recent letter to Chairwoman Jananne Sharpless regarding your invention, the slotted sonic auto liquid exhaust scrubber nozzle referred to for a response. Thank you for your interest in solving California's air pollution problems. We are very interested in any feasible system or technology which can reduce vehicular emissions.

You inquired if the Air Resources Board (ARB) could provide assistance in testing and redesigning your invention. The ARB does not have the resources to sponsor research and development of new emission control devices. On a limited basis, the ARB may participate in demonstration projects or promising technologies. Since your invention is still on the basic research and development stage, we have no funds to support your there are other agencies you could contact to obtain funding using the following address:

Mr. Tony Barth
Environmental Protection Agency
2555 Plymouth Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

cc: Jananne Sharpless

PETE WILSON, Governor

Should you have any questions or need further assistance, please feel free to contact Mr. Norman Kayne, Chief, Certification Branch, at (818) 875-70

PERSPECTIVES: NUCLEAR FUSION
Evidence for Nuclear Reactions in Imploding Bubbles
"SCIENCE" P. D. Bechert 8th March 2002

The spherical implosion apparatus, and some features as depicted in several previous columns (see the Figure). The data shows trends indicating that the necessary densities and very high temperatures (200 eV) needed to produce a - D fusion reaction have been achieved. If the results are confirmed, this compact apparatus will be a unique tool

Multiple newspaper clippings and documents. Includes 'BCLV' (British Columbia Labour Voice) articles, 'Automotive Development Pty. Ltd.' documents, and 'South Plains Second Energy in Coal' reports. Marked with circled numbers (10), (12), and (18).

South Plains Second Energy in Coal reports and related documents. Includes 'SOUTH PLAINS SECOND ENERGY IN COAL' and 'USA' markings.

Monash Energy - Melbourne Australia Coal-to-Oil report. Includes 'SMELL' and 'USA' markings.

Bubbles hotter than the Sun
NEW SCIENTIST 31st Dec 1995

Mr. A.K. Bodycomb
0110 Wattleree Road
Malvern
Melbourne, Australia 3144
Dear Mr. Bodycomb:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
Kathleen A. McGinty
Chair, September 6, 1995

Thank you for your letter expressing your concerns about air pollution. It was good to hear from you. Air pollution is certainly an important problem and one that the President is committed to preventing. The Administration, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is currently working with states to develop common sense solutions to our nation's air quality problems. For instance, the EPA launched an unprecedented initiative to cut toxic air pollution from chemical plants by 90 percent by 1997. This will allow the 100 million American who live in areas with polluted air to breathe more easily.

Once again, thank you for writing and demonstrating your concern for the quality of our environment.
Kathleen A. McGinty
Chair, Council on Environmental Quality

PROFESSOR GEORGE A. OLAH
DIRECTOR
LOWER HYDROCARBON RESEARCH INSTITUTE
2131 745 5976
FAX 213 745 6670

July 17, 1996
Mr. A. K. Bodycomb
30/110 Wattleree Road
Malvern,
Melbourne, Australia 3144
Dear Mr. Bodycomb:
Thank you for your letter. I am really an organic chemist involved only in fundamental chemical research and thus can not judge your sonic nozzle or its significance. I hope you understand.
Sincerely yours,
George A. Olah

A. K. Bodycomb

Bottom row of documents including 'SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN', 'Ultrasound', 'Chemical Abstracts', and 'Acoustic Society of America'.