Converting Heat to Light

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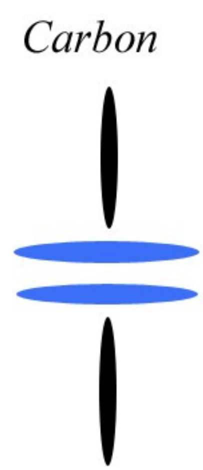
In an article at *PV Magazine* from July 29 by Mark Hutchins, we are told of work at Rice University to convert heat to light. The problem? Heat already *is* light, and they admit that in the article. They tell us heat is photons, and photons are the fundamental particle of light. But you don't have to take my word for it. See Maxwell's *Theory of Heat*, p. 233, where he tells you heat is light.

So the article is exclamatory and imprecise from the title down, as usual. What these scientists are really doing is converting heat to electricity by running it through aligned carbon nanotubes. This acts to filter, cohere, align, and step up the photons in the heat, so that they can cause conduction. Electricity is conducted and is linear, so the heat has to be put into that form. They sort of admit that, but since they don't know exactly what the Carbon is doing to the heat to convert it, their announcement ends up taking this squishy form. They are predicting an 80% energy efficiency in the conversion, but if they understood exactly what was going on at the quantum and photon level, they would have better math and perhaps better efficiency. Many have said they should hire me for projects like this, but as of today they aren't getting the message. They prefer to fumble around in the dark using their old models.

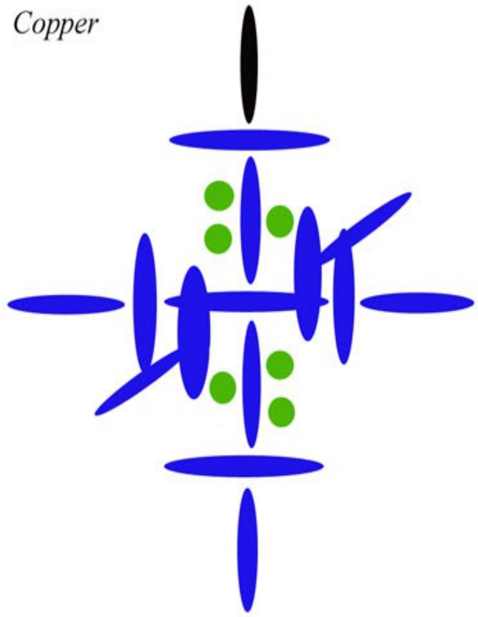
If they were smart, the first thing they would do is consult my paper on Graphene—which is of course composed of Carbon. There they will find a diagram of the Carbon nucleus and a link to my longer paper on nuclear diagramming. By studying those papers, they will come to understand how Carbon or any other nucleus recycles and channels the charge field. . . heat being a modified charge field of some sort. In short, photons are channeled through the nucleus—sometimes pole to equator and sometimes pole to pole, depending on the nucleus and the greater molecular configurations.

The reason Carbon nanotubes work so well here—better than Copper, Silver, or Iron—is that in this form Carbon is channeling best from pole to pole.



Carbon has no carousel level like the larger elements, so its pole-to-equator channeling is already weak.

So if we can boost the pole-to-pole channeling by alignment or other means, and short-circuit the pole to equator channeling, we will have a great carrier of charge current. This is what is happening when you are told that these Carbon nanotubes are “metallic”. Metallic just means they are channeling very well pole to pole. And since all charge is travelling pole to pole, very little or none is moving out equatorially. Hence the insulating properties of nano-Carbon in the other two directions. Real metals like Silver or Copper are great conductors, but they are not completely insulated in the other two directions, due to their strong carousel levels.



Those central stacks of alphas spin about the nuclear core like a carousel, you see, pulling charge out equatorially. So Copper is not fully insulated in those directions. It will always channel pole to equator as well as pole to pole, unless forced to do otherwise. Silver has a similar configuration.

Nanotubes of Carbon are single lines of Carbon nuclei, aligned pole to pole. In the ambient field on Earth, charge normally is channeled in both directions through Carbon, with charge moving south to north and anticharge moving north to south. Charge is photons, anticharge is antiphotons. There is nothing sinister or mysterious about an antiphoton, it is simply a photon spinning the opposite direction. We have seen in previous papers that photons outnumber antiphotons 2-to-1 on the Earth, creating things like loss of parity in beta decay, etc. But by applying heavy electrical or magnetic fields to any element, we can change its channeling profile. If no antiphotons are available, for instance, the anticharge streams will fail. This will boost the charge streams, forcing all charge to move in one direction only. This will cause a loss of magnetism at the quantum level, but it will boost the electrical field of the nucleus. Failure to understand this is one of the reasons our scientists at Rice are not able to maximize efficiency, even theoretically. Without prepping the Carbon in this way, they should not be able to exceed 66% efficiency. However, we must assume Carbon *has* been prepped in this way to some extent, since nanotubes of Carbon cannot be created without manipulating the ambient field. In other words, Carbon will not form nanotubes on its own, since in its natural form the nuclei will not strongly align pole to pole. The north and south streams compete, creating weak bonds along that line. Only by weakening the stream from the north can nanotubes be created. In its natural state, Carbon also channels pole to equator, and that channel has to be short-circuited by a similar method. The ambient field has to be overpowered and/or replaced by a manufactured field that is linear and unidirectional. The degree to which that is achieved in the lab will determine in large part how efficient nano-Carbon will be. In other words, the Earth's charge field must be blocked, and antiphotons have to be kept out of the experiment at all costs. Since the mainstream doesn't even know what antiphotons are, it couldn't very well achieve that, except by accident. Nor could it correctly calculate a theoretical efficiency here, since it doesn't have the proper theory to do so. Without the proper theory and the proper fields, you cannot have the proper math. Without the proper math you cannot calculate a maximum efficiency.