

# E-Cat Australia Pty Ltd

*E-CAT – a paradigm shift in green energy production »*



**2012**



# Background

- » Andrea Rossi, Italian Inventor (1950)
- » Holds several patents in chemistry and physics
- » Worked with Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Energy (DoE) in United States
- » US Company Leonardo Corporation (1996)

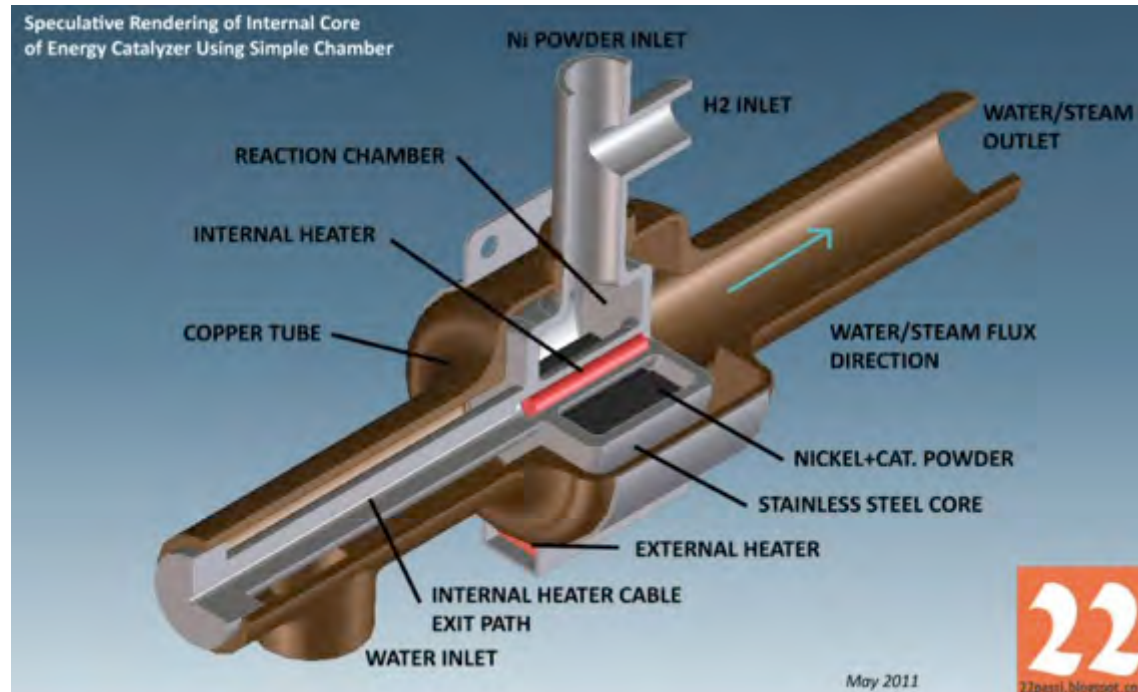


# The E-Cat

- » The ECAT generates energy by fusing Nickel with Hydrogen to produce Copper.
- » This is an exothermic reaction (i.e. produces excess energy).
- » Invented in 2007 by Andrea Rossi
- » Currently in two models: 10kW and 1MW Units

# Patent

- » Patent granted in Italy April 6, 2011 (filed in 2008).
- » Italian patent number BO2010E000076.
- » International patent applications in progress.





# Environmental Aspects

- » Environmental friendly reaction substances (Hydrogen and Nickel)
- » Environmental friendly waste products (Nickel and Copper)
- » No radioactive waste, no pollution, no CO<sub>2</sub>.

# Sources of Energy

	Pollution Free	Very Safe	In-exhaustible	Unlimited	Low Fuel Cost	Low Reactor Cost	Compact	Locate Anywhere	Working 24/7 (4)	Ready Now
<b>Fossil Fuel</b>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Hydro-electric</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
<b>Wind</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
<b>Solar</b>	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
<b>Uranium Fission</b>	(1)		✓	✓	✓		✓	(3)	✓	✓
<b>Plasma Fusion</b>	(2)		✓	✓	✓		✓	(3)	✓	
<b>E-Cat</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(1) Fission reactors produce no pollution during operation, but uranium mining does, and the disposal of radioactive waste (radwaste) and spent fuel are serious and expensive problems.

(2) According to a Los Alamos study, plasma fusion reactors would produce about the same amount of nuclear waste that conventional, present-day fission reactors do, they would not be commercially competitive with advanced fission reactors, and they would not have significant environmental, safety and health (ES&H) advantages over advanced fission.

(3) Fission reactors are located far from cities because there is some risk they will fail catastrophically, and plasma fusion reactors would probably produce large amounts of dangerous radwaste, so it would not be prudent to locate them near population centers.

(4) "Works 24/7" means the energy source is available on demand, and it is available at night, unlike solar energy. Solar or wind energy might converted to hydrogen and stored for times when they are not available, but this would increase cost. Hydroelectric power has to be reduced during droughts. Any energy system must be turned off periodically for maintenance.



# Financial Aspects

- » Cheaper than any feasible alternative currently on the market (in terms of size and environmental factors).
- » No CO2 tax.
- » Potential governmental eco grants in future.
- » High Return of Investment (ROI)

# ECAT 1 MW Plant



graphics.se



# ECAT 20 kW Modules



# ECAT 1 MW Pictures



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# ECAT 1 MW Specifications

Thermal Output Power	1 MW
Electrical Input Power Peak	200 kW
Electrical input Power Average	167 kW
COP	6
Power Ranges	20 kW-1 MW
Modules	52
Power per Module	20kW
Water Pump brand	Various
Water Pump Pressure	4 Bar
Water Pump Capacity	1500 kg/hr
Water Pump Ranges	30-1500 kg/hr
Water Input Temperature	4-85 C
Water Output Temperature	85-120 C
Control Box Brand	Proprietary Hardware
Controlling Software	Proprietary Software
Operation and Maintenance Cost	\$1/MWhr
Fuel Cost	\$1/MWhr
Recharge Cost	Included in O&M
Recharge Frequency	2/year
Warranty	2 years
Estimated Lifespan	30 years
Price	\$1.5M
Dimension	2.4×2.6×6m

# Associated Costs

- Operation and Maintenance Cost (including recharge cost) \$1/MWhr
- (0.1 cent/kWhr)
- Fuel Cost \$1/MWhr (0.11 cent/kWhr)
- Recharge frequency: twice per year
- Warranty: 2 years
- Estimated lifespan: 30 years
- Electrical input for operation





# Leonardo Corp. Collaborations

National Instruments

- control box and controlling software

Siemens

- electrical solution >25MW

E-catAustralia.com

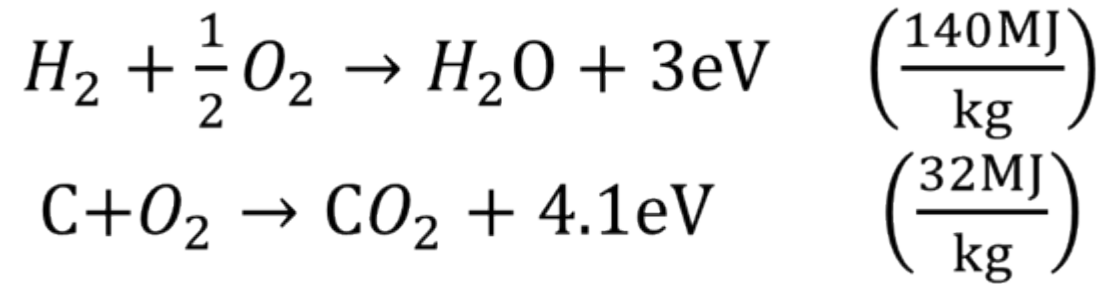
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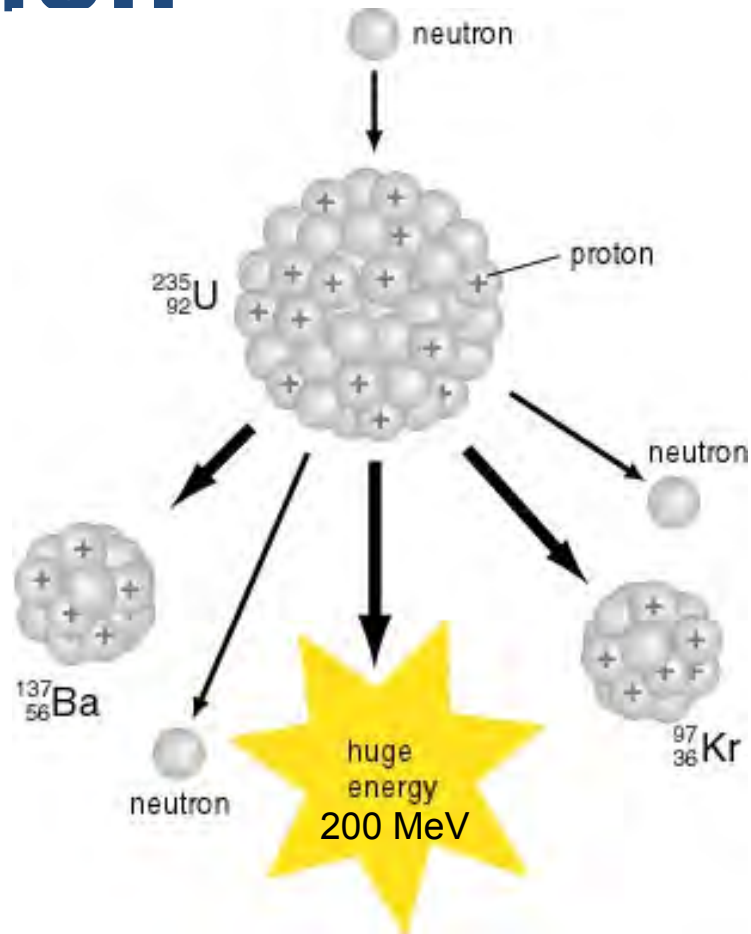
# Cold Fusion Process

- Exothermic reaction between Nickel and Hydrogen
- Response time (On 30-60 min, Off 30 min)
- Effect density (100kW/l)
- Energy density (100 000x oil)
- Energy reserves (10 billion years)

# Chemical Energy



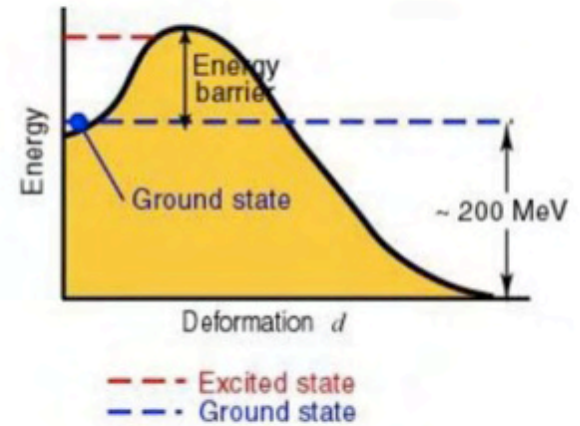
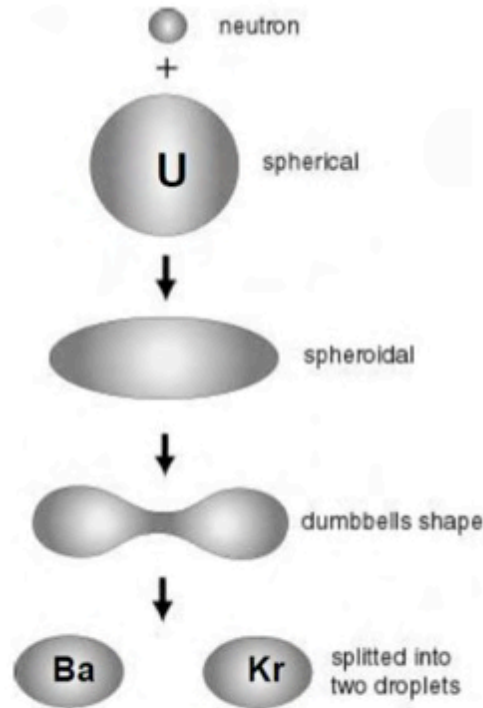
# Nuclear Energy - Fission





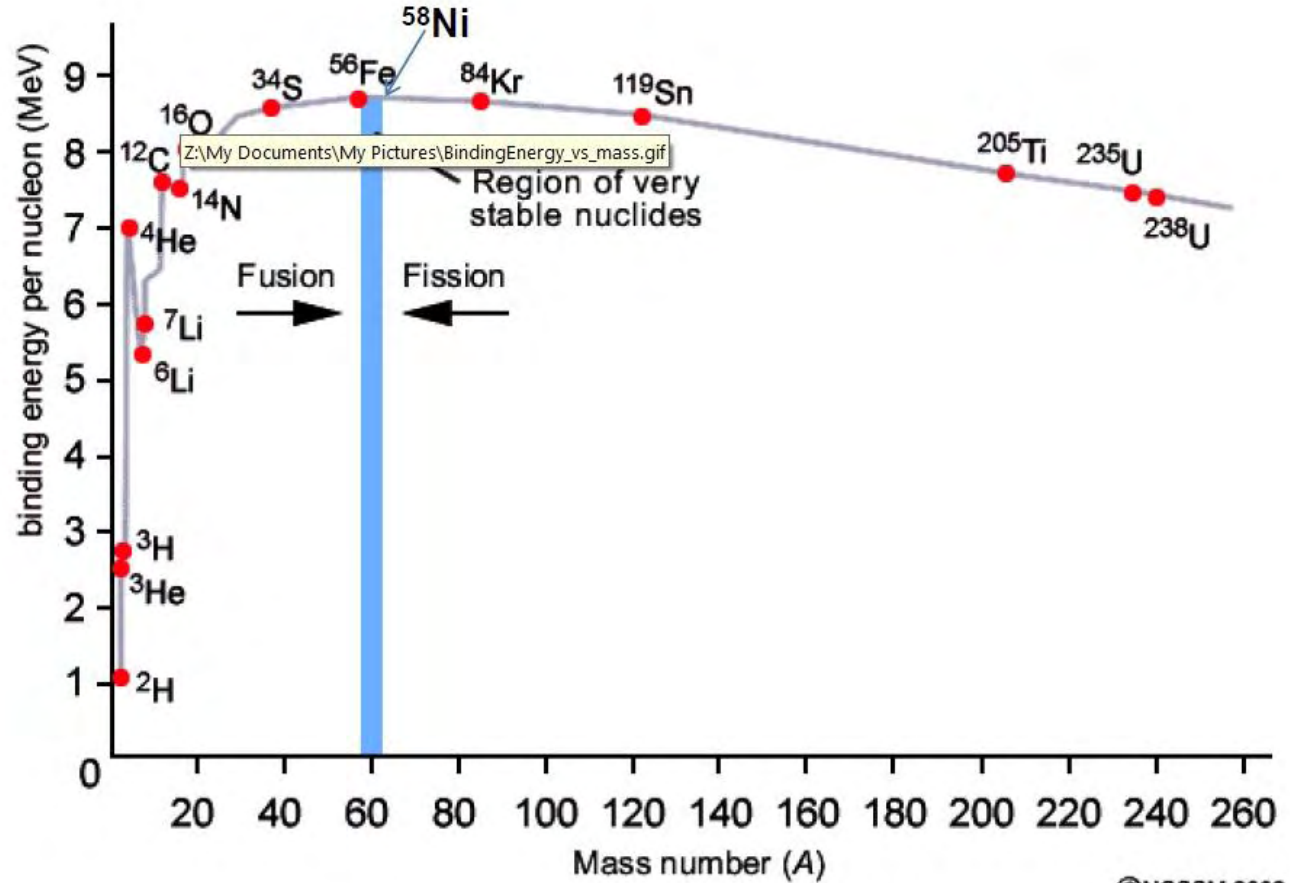
# Fission

Uranium core captures neutrons and splits



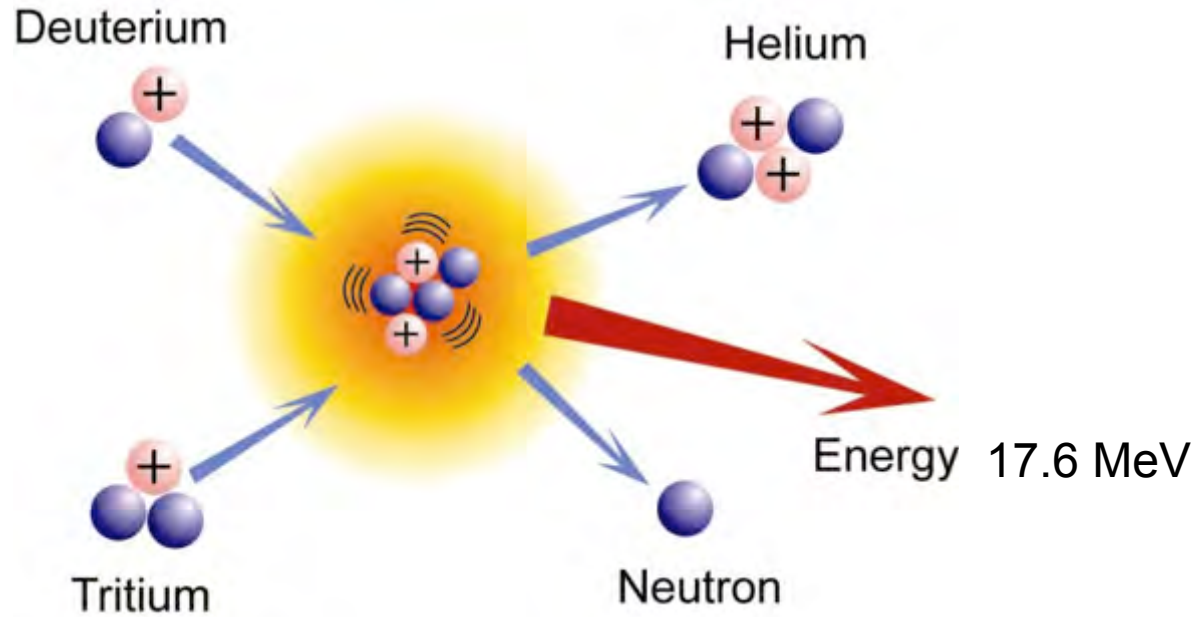
# Binding Energy

Binding energy per nucleon



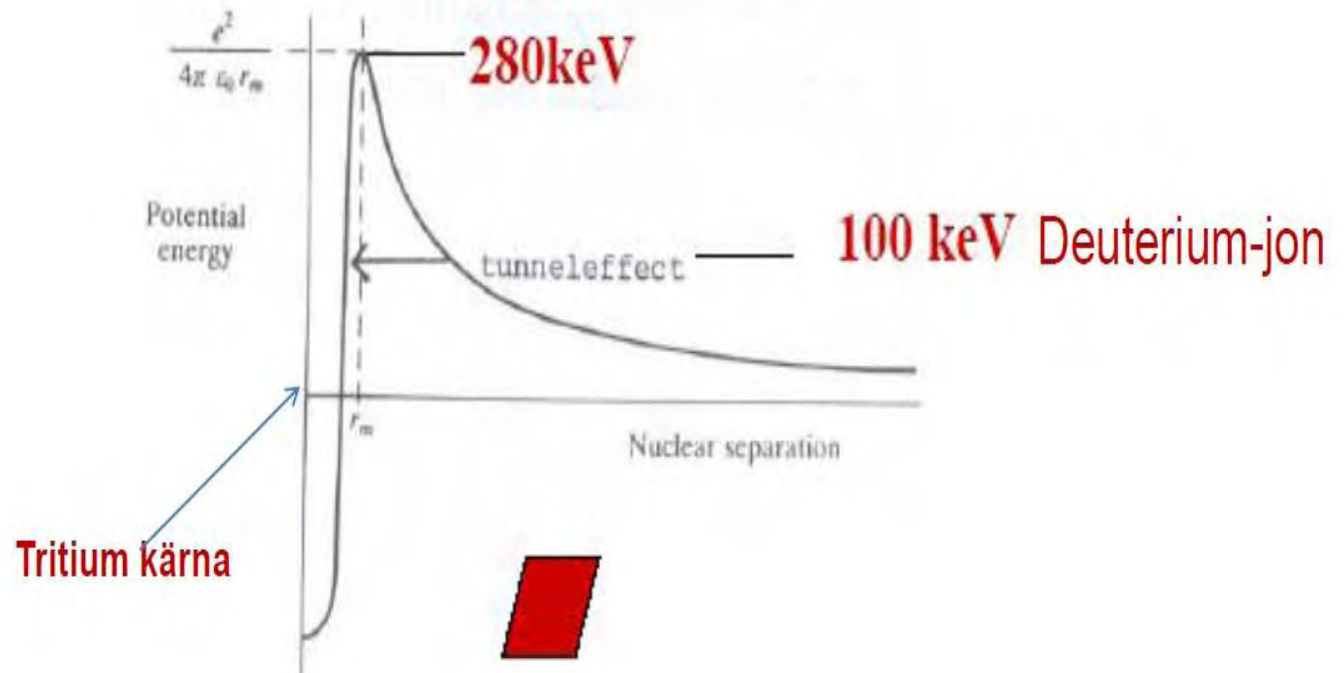
# Fusion

Reactions:  $d+t \rightarrow \alpha+n$



# Nuclear Reaction

The positive ions (deuterium from ionized heavy hydrogen) must have enough kinetic energy in order to overcome the repelling Coulomb-barrier to melt with the Tritium core.



Tunnel effect helps

# Cold Fusion or LENR

- $\text{Ni} + \text{H} \rightarrow \text{Cu} + 3.4\text{-}7.4 \text{ MeV}$  (Depending on Isotope)
- This is the primary process
- Could exceed 10MeV with secondary processes





# Nuclear vs. Chemical Energy

- Energy density oil: 46MJ/kg or 37MJ/l
- Energy density NiH:  $10^7$ MJ/kg or  $10^8$  MJ/l
- 1l NiH (9kg)  $\leftrightarrow$  2 Ml oil
  - (200 ton or 100 tank trucks)
- 1 barrel of NiH  $\leftrightarrow$  1 Supertanker filled with oil

# Energy Release

	CHEMICAL	FISSION	FUSION
REACTION	$C+O = CO_2$	$N+U^{235} = Ba^{143}+Kr^{91}+2n$	$^2H + ^3H = ^4He+n$
FUEL	COAL	UO <sub>2</sub> (3% U-235 + 97% U-238)	Deuterium + Tritium
TEMPERATURE	700°K	1,000°K	100,000,000°K
ENERGY J/kg	$3.3 \times 10^7$	$2.1 \times 10^{12}$	$3.4 \times 10^{14}$

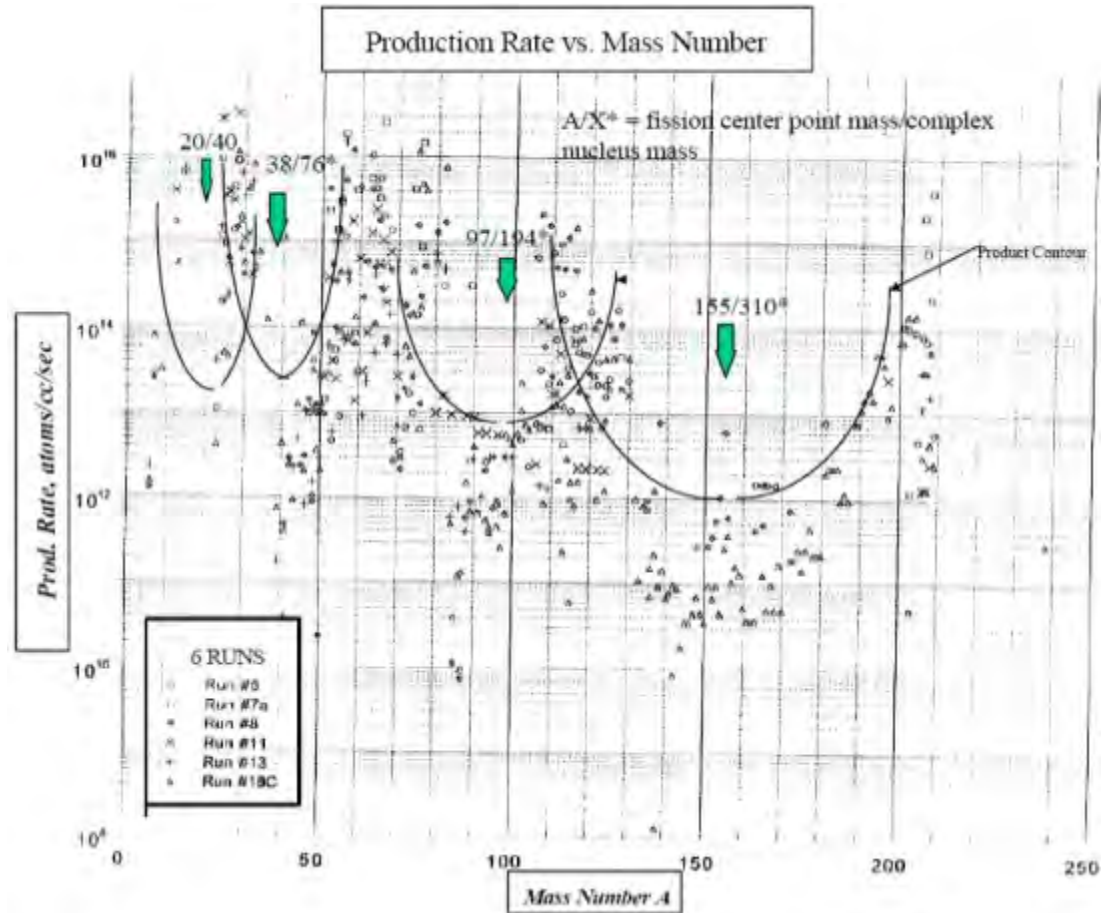
# LENR Theories

- Eric Lerner, Plasmons, Bor  $\rightarrow$  Helium
- Yeong E. Kim, protons couples to zero spin, Bose-Einstein condensation
- Hanno Essén, plasma filamentation reduces the Coulomb repulsion
- Widom and Larsen, protons captures electrons, creates thermal neutron
- Hidetsugu Ikegami, lightweight-reactions catalyzed by nickel
- E.N. Tsyganov, increased reaction probability when elements are inside a leading crystalline substance, for example palladium. DD or LiH reactions

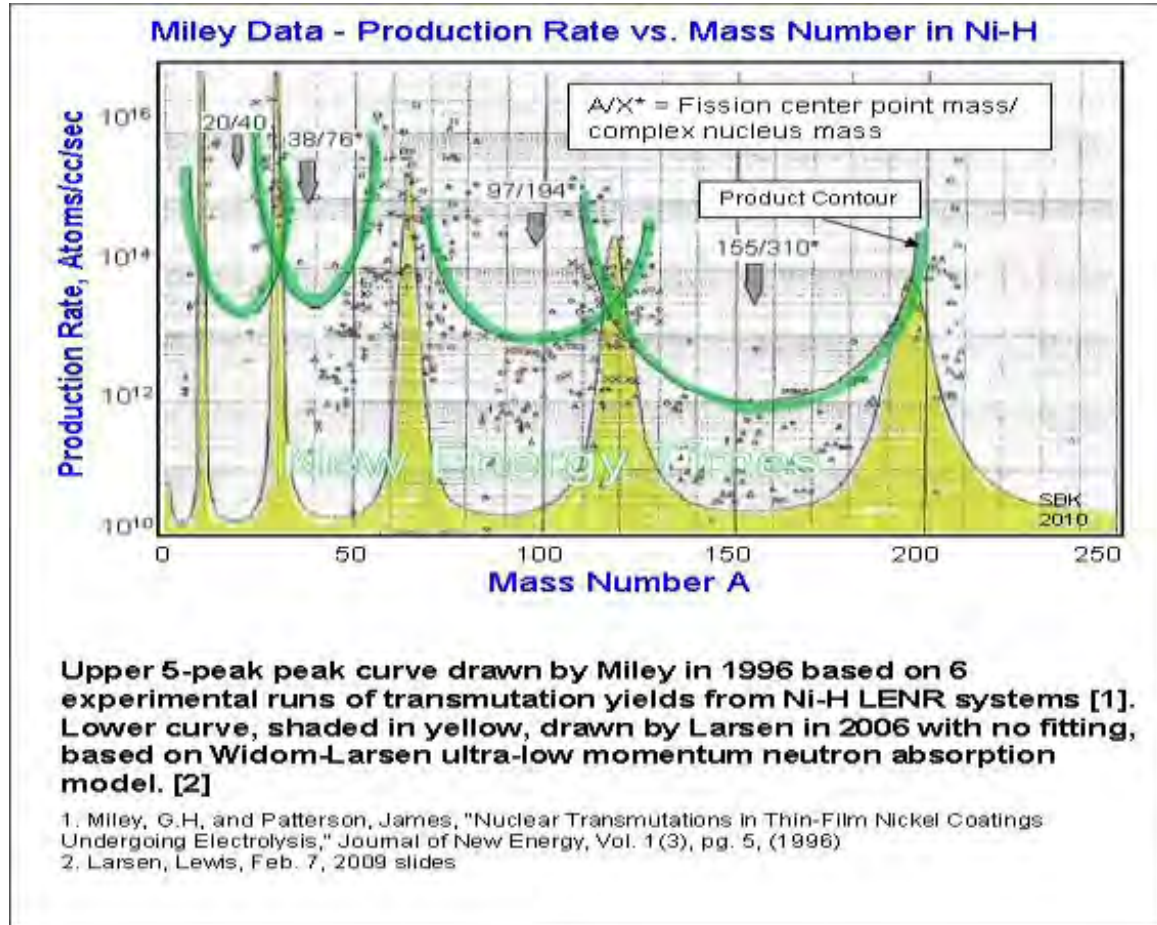




# Miley Data



# Widom-Larsen Theory



# People who have achieved a Ni + H reaction

- » Andrea Rossi
- » R.J.Kokes, and P.H. Anderson, 1959
- » Dr. Brian Ahern, Ames National Laboratory
- » Dr. Joseph Zawodny, NASA
- » James Patterson, 1920 – 2008, A “chemist”
- » Quintin Bowles, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Missouri–Kansas City.
- » George Miley, Department of Nuclear, Plasma, and Radiological Engineering, University of Illinois
- » Piantelli, University of Siena, Italy
- » Robert Godes, President and CTO at Brillouin Energy Corp.
- » Thermacore Inc.
- » Mike McKubre, SRI
- » Francesco Celani, National Institute of Nuclear Physics (Italy’s equivalent of Los Alamos)
- » Dr. Eugene Mallove and Dr. Mitchell Swartz, Jet Energy, Inc. Guest lecturers at MIT

# NASA Presentations

- [Dennis Bushnell 2011-09-22](#)
- [Michael A. Nelson 2011-09-22](#)
- [Dr. Joseph M. Zawodny 2011-09-22](#)

Interview with Dr. Joseph M. Zawodny 2012-01-13

[Interview with Dr. Joseph M. Zawodny](#)





# E-CAT Links

- » ECAT.COM
  - [ECAT Products](#)
  - [ECAT Energy Cost Calculator](#)
  - [ECAT Videos](#)
  - [ECAT FAQ](#)
  
- » ECAT Demonstrations videos
  - [Bologna, October 6<sup>th</sup> 2011](#)
  - [Bologna, January 12<sup>th</sup> 2012](#)
  
- » ECAT Interview videos
  - [Mats Lewan, NyTeknik](#)
  - [Roland Pettersson, Uppsala University](#)
  - [Prof. Christos Stremmenos, University of Bologna](#)
  - [Prof. Sergio Focardi, University of Bologna](#)

# ECAT 1 MW Test Plant

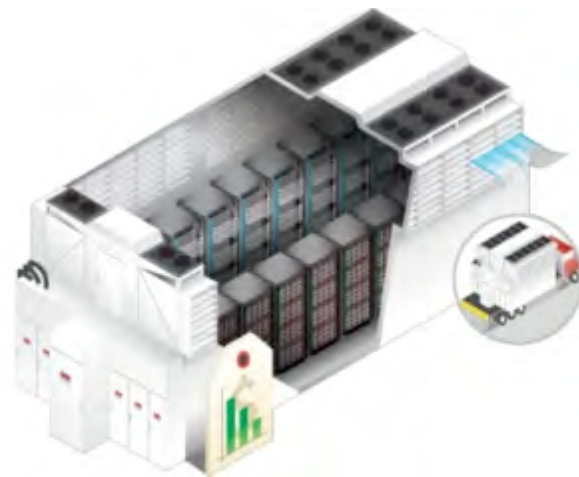
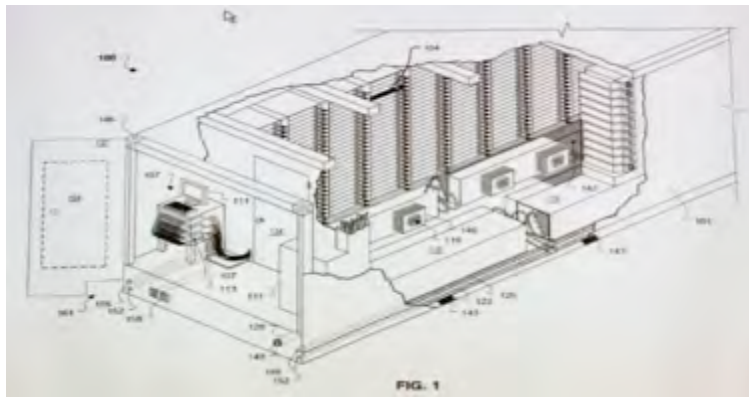


# ECAT 1 MW Test Plant



# Next Steps

» Large Modular ECAT designs







# Modular Design Advantages

- » Scalable
- » Plug-and-play infrastructure
- » Factory pre-assembled: Pre-Assembled Containers (PACs) & Pre-Manufactured Buildings (PMBs)
- » Rapid deployment
- » De-mountable
- » Reduced Time To Market (TTM)
- » Reduced construction costs
- » Sustainable measures



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