

What is the Monothermal? <http://monothermal.com/>

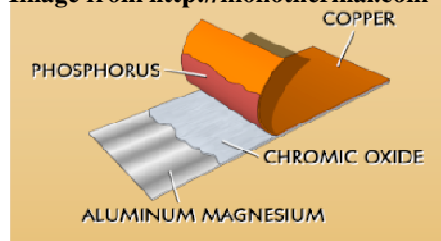
The monothermal is a multi-layer laminate that generates electrical current in the presence of ambient heat.

1 ST Outer Layer	1 ST Intermediate Layer	2 ND Intermediate Layer	2 ND Outer Layer
1.7 Cadmium	2.0 Arsenic	1.6 Chromium **	0.7 Cesium
1.7 Indium	2.0 Boron	2.0 Arsenic	0.7 Francium
1.7 Tungsten	2.0 Polonium	2.0 Boron	0.8 Potassium
1.8 Cobalt	2.1 Hydrogen	2.0 Polonium	0.8 Ruthenium
1.8 Iron	2.1 Phosphorus *	2.1 Hydrogen	0.9 Barium
1.8 Germanium	2.1 Tellurium	2.1 Phosphorus	0.9 Sodium
1.8 Molybdenum	2.2 Astatine	2.1 Tellurium	0.9 Radium
1.8 Nickel	2.2 Iridium	2.2 Astatine	1.0 Calcium
1.8 Lead	2.2 Osmium	2.2 Iridium	1.0 Lithium
1.8 Silicon	2.2 Palladium	2.2 Osmium	1.0 Strontium
1.8 Tin	2.2 Platinum	2.2 Palladium	1.1 Actinium
1.9 Bismuth	2.2 Ruthenium	2.2 Platinum	1.1 Lanthanum
1.9 Copper *	2.2 Rhodium	2.2 Ruthenium	1.2 Magnesium *
1.9 Mercury	2.4 Silver	2.2 Rhodium	1.2 Yttrium
1.9 Rhenium	2.4 Gold	2.4 Silver	1.3 Hafnium
1.9 Antimony	2.4 Selenium	2.4 Gold	1.3 Scandium
Or a mixture thereof	2.5 Carbon	2.4 Selenium	1.4 Zirconium
Copper Foil	2.5 Iodine	2.5 Carbon	1.5 Aluminum **
	2.5 Sulfur	2.5 Iodine	1.5 Beryllium
	2.8 Bromine	2.5 Sulfur	1.5 Manganese
	3.0 Chlorine	2.8 Bromine	1.5 Tantalum
	3.0 Nitrogen	3.0 Chlorine	1.5 Technetium
	3.5 Oxygen	3.0 Nitrogen	1.5 Titanium
	4.0 Fluorine	3.5 Oxygen ***	1.6 Chromium
	Or a mixture thereof	4.0 Fluorine	1.6 Gallium
	Phosphorus Red	Or a mixture thereof	1.6 Niobium
	2:1 mix of Polyvinyl Acetate /	Chromic Oxide	1.6 Vanadium
	Phosphorus Red	2:1 mix of Polyvinyl Acetate /	1.6 Zinc
		Chromic Oxide	Or a mixture thereof
			Aluminum or Alum/Magnesium
			Plate

The difference in the electronegativity between the intermediate layer and the first outer layer is from about 0.1 to 3.3, preferably, from about 0.9 to about 1.16, and more preferably, 1.16.

The difference in the electronegativity between the first outer layer and the second outer layer is from about 0.1 to about 1.2, preferably, from about 0.3 to about 0.7, and more preferably, 0.7.

Image from <http://monothermal.com>



In the presence of heat, the electrons in the laminate flow in a circuit from high electronegativity to low electronegativity. It is believed this flow creates a void in the charge balance and therefore attracts the electrons to continuously flow in response to the ambient temperature. The flow of electrons increases in proportion with the increase of heat.



My first test cells – Copper Foil / Magnesium Sulfate & Polyvinyl Acetate (*Epsom salt*) / Powdered Carbon & Polyvinyl Acetate / Magnesium (*Harbor Freight Fire Starter*). Starting Voltage 1.77V (2 cells powering red LED), short circuit 2.75V. After 12 hours – no change in output. In cooler morning temp the voltage dropped to 1.71V but as the room heated the cells went back to 1.77V. Will try higher temps later.