Sent: Sun 19/09/2021 09:20

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Cc: 'Billcourtney'
Subject: A new 'Climategate' scandal could disrupt COP26

Message | COP26 President's advisers on Latent Power Turbines.pdf (1 MB) | The doublethink science of heat engines (Submitted).pdf (3 MB)

Dear Professor Anderson, Dr Ashton, Dr Jones, Professor Larkin, Dr Mander, Professor McLachlan, Professor Paterson, Dr Joe Ravetz and Dr Sodero,

I am writing to you as COP26 Blue Zone attendees chosen by Manchester University.

I wish to alert you to a possible threat to COP26. This is analageous to the 'Climategate' threat that disrupted COP15 in Copenhagen. This threat also has uncomfortable links to Manchester University.

It is most important that you read the **final section** which I have highlighted.

The Climategate background

In 2009, a technique for harmonising climate change records based on both thermometer and tree ring data was light-heartedly referred to by a climate change researcher as 'Mike's trick'.

The unfortunate use of the word 'trick' was exploited by climate change deniers and undermined trust in climate change research at the subsequent COP15 in Copenhagen.

In the present case, vested interests appear to have indulged in something far more serious; the evidence suggests that they have used real tricks that could cause real harm.

The current case has the added complexity of being linked to academic misbehaviour at University A that has held up my work on heat engines since the start of the new millennium.

A summary of the current case

Manufactured heat engines such as those used in power stations and transport systems run hot to maximise their thermal efficiency. However, they are typically only about 50% efficient and commonly dump their waste heat into the atmosphere. Engineers argue that this low efficiency is inevitable because the second law of thermodynamics prevents relatively cool exhaust heat flowing back to the hot engine chamber.

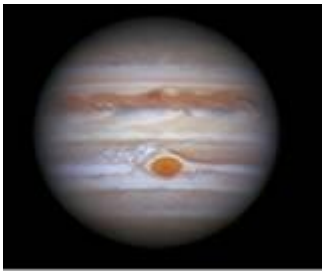
Meteorologists tell another story because the billions of natural heat engines that work together to produce our weather systems run cool but are still very efficient.

This dichotomy is discussed in the attached draft paper, '*The doublethink science of heat engines*'.

The high efficiency of nature's array of heat engines is inevitable because the waste heat each tiny natural heat engine produces has to go back into the same atmosphere it came from. So, somehow, nature has a way of getting round the engineers' assumed limitations of the second law of thermodynamics, without actually violating it.

For the last 56 years I have been arguing that if nature can produce cool but efficient heat engine systems, we humans should be able to do something similar.

In Section 1 of '*The doublethink science of heat engines*' I explain how I recognised this blockage in engineering thinking after observing the Great Red Spot on the planet Jupiter.



My observation was made in 1959 using the 8 inch refractor at the Godlee Observatory on the roof of the Manchester University Sackville Street Building. However the insight was only gained six years later when, as a nineteen year old student, I studies thermodynamics at university.

The lecturer told us that heat engines must run hot for maximum efficiency. But I suspected that this was wrong for chains of tiny heat engines because back in 1959 an older member of the Manchester Astronomical Society (Professor Zdenek Kopal ??) had told me that 'The Great Red Spot is a massive heat engine and is incredibly efficient, in spite of Jupiter being incredibly cold'.

The thermodynamics lecturer huffily dismissed my Manchester Astronomical Society learning as a violation of the second law of thermodynamics. I disagreed, but learned a valuable lesson; I was going to face an uphill struggle, trying to persuade the experts that chains of cool running heat engines could be efficient. More than half a century later, my early pessimism has been validated.

My call for research into cool running heat engines has received a hostile reaction from several quarters, ranging from those who thought that I was playing a joke to make them look foolish to those who are making a good living out of their expertise in other methods of power generation.

'Fortunately', in the course of developing my understanding of cool running heat engines, I had accidently stumbled across a new elastic fluid principle that could be used to protect pedestrians if they are hit by a car bumper.

So in 1986 I decided to develop the elastic fluid and use it as a cash cow invention to fund my cool heat engine work. This project is described in Section 7 of the attached paper.

Much to my frustration, the cash cow project ended in failure due to academic misbehaviour at University A.

This set me back by about twenty years. But with the aid of Innovate UK funding, I eventually developed a proof of concept cool running heat engine design which I call a Latent Power Turbine.

Time and good health are running out for me. So I have written to the COP26 President offering my intellectual property for development as open source technology.

For reasons best known to themselves, his advisers have responded by very selectively quoting from the explanation of how Latent Power Turbines work. This has enabled them to make a fraudulent claim that they do not work.

My exposé of their deception has been published online and also sent to Mr Sharma. A copy is attached as '*COP26 President's advisers on Latent Power Turbines'.*

I am aware that my determination to expose the truth about poorly performing advisors to the COP26 President also creates risks for the conference. For example, the fossil fuel lo could insinuate that the latest IPCC report is equally misleading. This could do far more harm than the casual remark about 'Mike's trick' back in 2009.

I invite you as technical experts at Manchester University to consider ways in which you can take pre-emptive action, to prevent the mischief makers repeating their 2009 Copenhagen success.

Yours sincerely,

Bill Courtney

Attached

1 '*COP26 President's advisers on Latent Power Turbines'*

2 '*The doublethink science of heat engines*'

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Here are further details in case you wish to read more

But, if you prefer to delete my email at this stage, please read the highlighted section at the end first.

On July 28th, 2021, I sent the following email and attached paper, '*The doublethink science of heat engines*' to Alok Sharma, the President for COP26.

Dear Mr Sharma,

I am contacting you in your role as President for COP26. Due to the importance of the climate change issue, I am taking the precaution of sending this email via both your parliamentary and conference addresses.

I am a British engineer and wish to bring Latent Power Turbines to the COP26 participants' attention.

The nearest analogy to existing green electricity sources would be to describe a Latent Power Turbine as 'a canned wind turbine'.

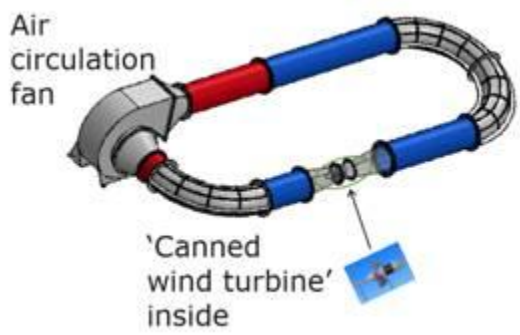

Figure 1. A Latent Power Turbine can be considered as a 'canned wind turbine'.

Their post-pandemic benefits for COP26 participating nations are described on the www.cheshire-innovation.com website.

We explain how they work at How Latent Power Turbines Work - Cheshire Innovation (cheshire-innovation.com)

Participants from developing countries should be particularly interested in our explanation of how Latent Power Turbines could eliminate extreme poverty within ten years.
The relevant webpage for this information is
Eliminating extreme poverty in 10 years - Cheshire Innovation

This page includes a novel proposal for funding the rapid development of LP Turbines in developing countries without having to rely on contributions from donor nations.

A more detailed thermodynamic discussion for engineers is provided in the attached academic paper which is currently under peer review.

I believe that alerting participants about Latent Power Turbine technology ahead of the conference could completely change the tone and outcome of COP26 for the better.

I am, therefore, requesting that you seek technical advice to confirm my claim. And then forward the essential parts of this email to all participating parties so that they can form their own judgement.

Attached paper: 'The doublethink science of heat engines'

To give you s a flavour of the paper, here is a summary.

George Orwell invented the word 'doublethink' to describe a process of indoctrination, whereby the subject is conditioned to simultaneously accepting as true, two mutually contradicting beliefs. In this paper it will be argued that since Mid-Victorian times, our understanding of heat engines has amounted to doublethink But, if we can clearer our minds, a new prosperous, carbon free future awaits us.
Fluid flow heat engines that run on fossil fuels generate most of the greenhouse gases that are overheating our planet. These engines include internal combustion vehicle engines, jet engines and the steam and gas turbines that generate the bulk of our grid electricity. There is also a second class of heat engines that obey the same laws of thermodynamics, but do not produce any pollution. These are the natural heat engines that drive the Earth's weather systems. 'Doublethink science' refers to the fact that although they obey the same laws of thermodynamics, engineers and meteorologists seem to view manufactured and natural heat engines as though

they have little in common and obey different rules. Manufactured heat engines run hot at typical temperatures of around 600^{o} C, but are only around 50% efficient. In contrast, natural heat engines run cool, typically at 30 ^{o} C or lower, yet they have thermal efficiencies approaching 100%. It will be argued that by imitating nature, a new era of cool running heat engines that deliver clean, low cost electricity is possible.

Figure 2. The Mk2 Latent Power Turbine, as referred to in the paper.

As our contribution to assisting the international economic recovery after the COVID pandemic, we have decided to make Latent Power Turbines open-source technology. This means that anyone, in any country, is free to exploit our designs without paying us a royalty or seeking our permission.

Yours faithfully,

Bill Courtney

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This letter triggered a totally unexpected and negative response

British government experts (BEIS) working for Mr Sharma have now carried out an assessment of the viability of Latent Power Turbines.

Unfortunately, the BEIS assessment is seriously flawed and includes errors that are obvious, even to the untrained eye. The nature of these errors suggests that they may be intended, rather than sloppy science.

I sent a refutal of the BEIS findings to Mr Sharma and a copy is attached for you as '*COP26 President's advisers on Latent Power Turbines'*.

Here are two examples of misleading statements, as described in my refutal.

(i) A trick based on ignoring inconvenient evidence

Figure 1 from my refutal is reproduced below. This relates to proof of principle research on Latent Power turbines.

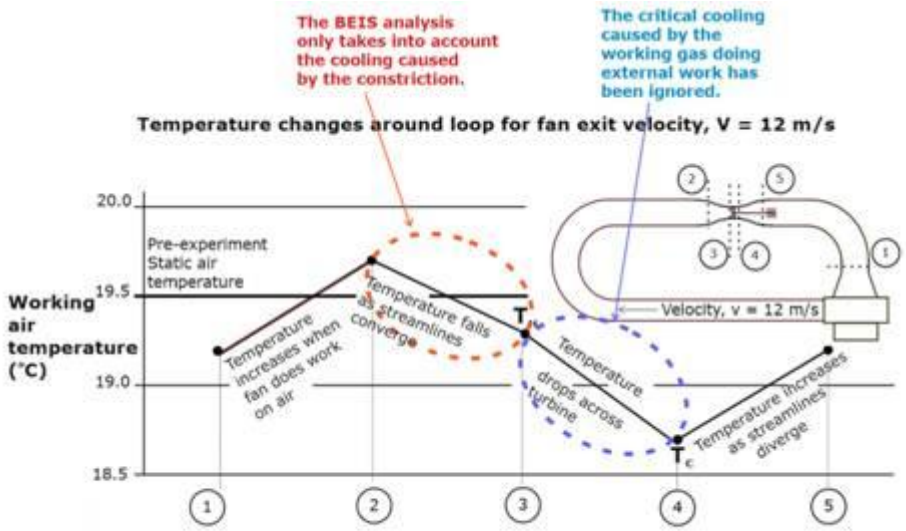


Figure 1. This is an annotated version of Figure 17 in 'The doublethink science of heat engines'.

Why the temperature drop across the turbine is critical

The constriction serves two main purposes: (i) it increase the air speed before it enters the turbine, (ii) it then slows the air down before it enters the fan. This difference in speeds allows the fan to run on a fraction of the power generated by the turbine.

The temperature falls across the converging section, and then rises across the diverging section. So by itself, this phenomenon only extracts heat from the air at a slow rate.

In contrast, the temperature drop across the turbine has a cumulative effect, causing the working air to gradually cool on each turbine transit. But this also increases the temperature difference between the air inside and outside the conduit. This in turn, increases the rate of heat flow through the conduit walls. Eventually, after several transits of the turbine, a state of dynamic equilibrium is established where the rate of heat flow through the conduit walls balances the net rate of generation of electricity. This means that a Latent Power Turbine is a cool running heat engine, unlike the hot running heat engines such as internal combustion engines that are producing carbon pollution.

The Latent Power Turbine's heat pump feature will work anywhere on the planet. So they can run on heat extracted from the air from the poles to the equator. No daylight or wind is required.

But, by suggesting that the small amount of heat pumped by the constriction effect is the only heat pump involved, Mr Sharma's advisors were able to falsely assert, "we do not believe it will be feasible to extract heat at a fast enough rate to overcome the losses in the system."

You will need to read my paper '*The doublethink science of heat engines*' for a full understanding of Latent Power Turbines, especially the relationship between the power consumed by the fan and net power output. However, the key point I wish to covey to you is that an unfavourable assessment of a new type of power generator has been made for the COP26 President by ignoring the critical heat pumping effect that makes it work.

Based on this highly selective assessment of the evidence, the BEIS advisors damned the prospect of further discussion by concluding, "... this concept is a perpetual energy machine".

In the long run, misleading the COP26 President may do far more harm than the mischievous manipulation of 'Mike's trick', because it kills off the discussion of Latent Power Turbines that I proposed to Mr Sharma.

This raises the question of why the BEIS assessors might want to crush interest in a new type of power generator ahead of COP26.

I can only speculate on this, but here are three possible answers.

(i) Latent Power Turbines can run 24 hours a day without requiring daylight or wind. So they pose a very serious threat to anyone who has a vested interest in the success of solar panels or wind turbines. Even honest analysts may find that their judgement is corrupted at a subconscious level.

(ii) Mr Sharma was invited to visit the following webpage Eliminating extreme poverty in 10 years - Cheshire Innovation. On this page you will see that Latent Power Turbines deliver more benefits to tropical countries then to cool northern countries such as Britain. Consequently, even though Britain will prosper, it will gradually slip down the table of economic powers if Latent Power Turbines are widely adopted. Eventually, in the second half of this century, Britain could be overtaken by countries she once ruled, such as India, Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan and Bangladesh. 'Patriotic' analysts may not wish to support this version of the future.

(iii) I have refused to keep quiet about academic misbehaviour in British science that may have cost lives. (See **Section 7** in '*The doublethink science of heat engines'* for details.) Again, a subconscious desire to protect the reputation of British science may have biased the BRIS analysts.

As you can see from Figure 2 in my refutal (reproduced below), I have been attempting to expose research misbehaviour within British science for most of the present century. This has not gone down well with the British establishment and my whistle blowing efforts have been opposed. [See **Why the UK Research Integrity Office needs reform** for details.]

I now fear that the BEIS assessment may be a continuation of these cover-up activities, with the world paying a high price for British academic vanity.

This is Figure 2 from my refutal.

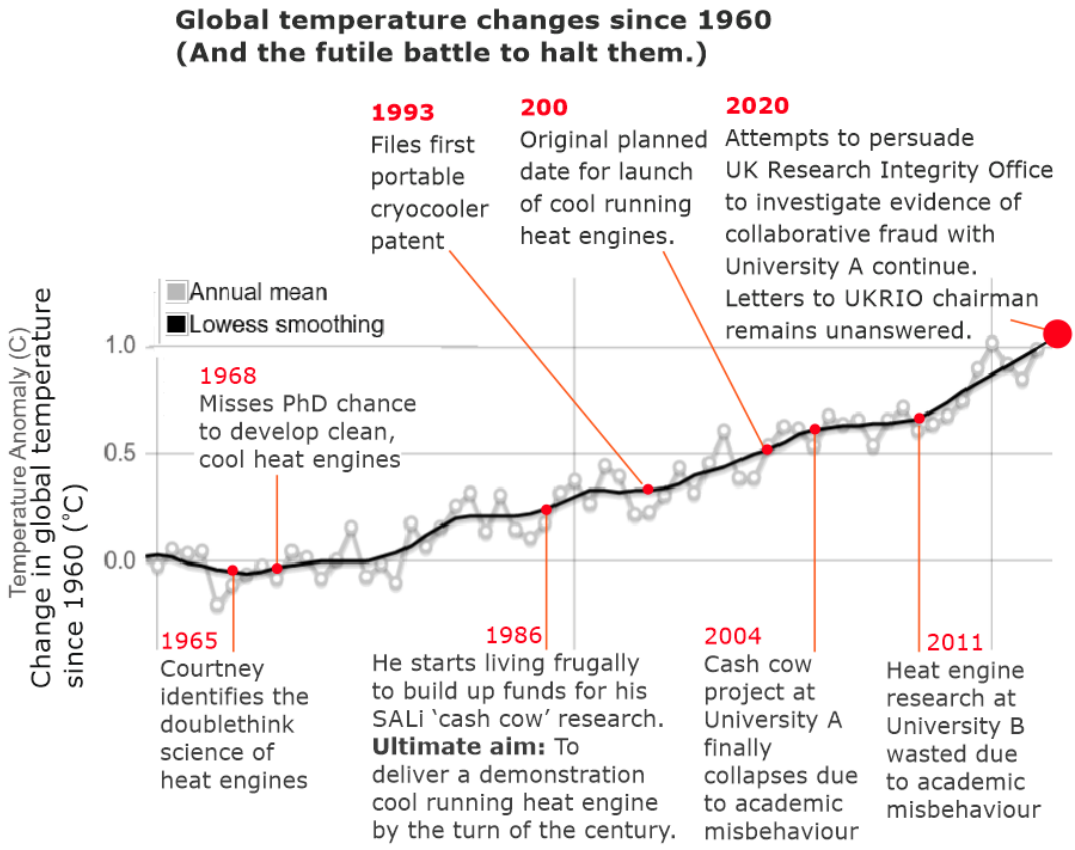


Figure 2. This is Figure 20 from the paper. It illustrates graphically how unethical behaviour within British science may have aggravated the climate change crisis.

(ii) A distraction trick that hides the true nature of my proposal to Mr Sharma

The Latent Power Turbine intellectual property has been abandoned because my fight to expose research fraud has damaged my health and consumed my financial resources. Consequently, Latent Power Turbines have been declared as open source technology for anyone in the world to develop.

This offer is made public at www.cheshire-innovation.com.

If my offer is taken up internationally and helps to reduce climate change, it will raise embarrassing questions about past events in British science.

It will be particularly embarrassing for University A and the UK Research Integrity Office.

But Mr Sharma's advisors have created a smokescreen which hides my offer by suggesting that I wrote to him requesting funds to continue my work.

I quote from the BEIS analysis, "We note that you are looking for funding to develop a more efficient turbine, but we do not believe that this will make this concept work."

This false claim is very convenient for ongoing cover-up purposes, but is contradicted by the 2020 note attached to the above graph.

I have written similar letters to this, to the individual authors of the recent IPCC report (in cases where I could find their email addresses). But I have a particular reason for writing to COP26 attendees from Manchester University.

In Figure 2 above, **University A** is in fact **Manchester University**. So, when this story breaks it could do a great deal of damage to the international reputation of the university. However by taking the lead in speaking up for the truth in the BEIS false analysis case, you can reasonably argue that University A has reformed in recent times.

There is a wealth of information about the original University A problem on my website.

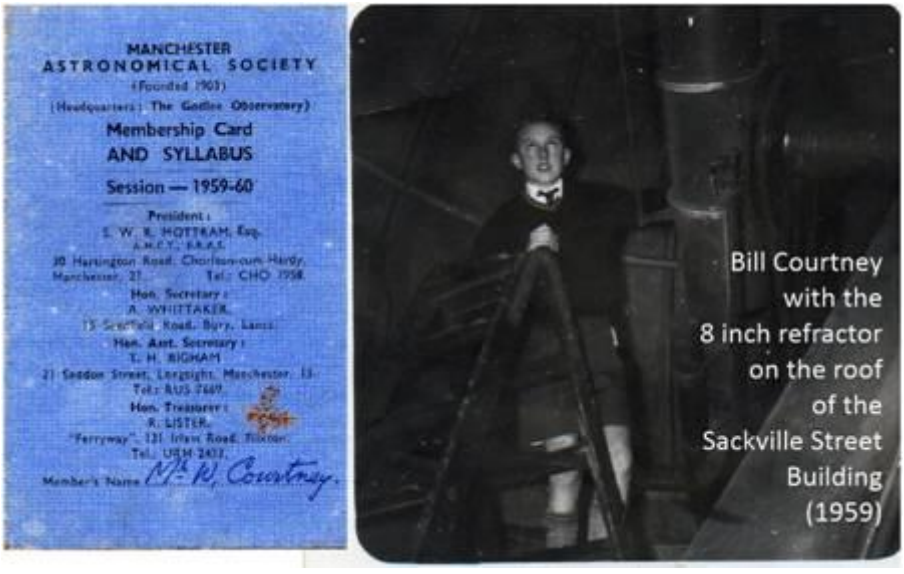
Key Google search terms are
Cheshire Innovation, Manchester University, PedSALi and CrashSALi.

If necessary, please communicate with me by email so that both parties can maintain unambiguous records.

Thank you,

Bill Courtney

Below: Evidence of my long term association with Manchester University.



During my youthful evening visits to the Godlee Observatory I wandered around the Sackville Street Building (at that time UMIST property). Friendly research students and staff working late sometimes

took me round their labs and told me about their research work. This kindled my interest in science and a lifelong respect for the university.

Many years later, this youthful sentiment resulted in my signing a royalty sharing agreement with the Victoria University of Manchester. [An extract from the legal document is published on my website.] Thanks to the PedSALi project alone, this had the potential to bring in royalties of the order of £10^6 per year.

But when it suited their short term interests, the Victoria University and its successor chose to blacken my name to hide engineering research integrity failings that could have cost lives.
http://www.cheshire-innovation.com/shock-adsorbing-liquid-sali/the-pedsali-project-2.html

Bill Courtney

Cheshire Innovation