ISSN: 2634 - 8845

Journal of Earth and Environmental Science Research

SCIENTIFIC Research and Community

Review Article

Open Access

A Climate Change Solution Does Exist

William John Montague

Independent Researcher, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

***Corresponding author**
William John Montague, Independent Researcher, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, E-Mail: wjmontague@gmail.com

Received: July 29, 2020; **Accepted:** August 04, 2020; **Published:** August 10, 2020

If anyone cares to stop the fossil fuel industry producing countries from destroying the ability of the Earth to support human life, now is the time to demand an alternative. Inaction on eliminating carbon emissions and plastic pollution have all but sealed the fate of our planet. These efforts should have been well underway more than twenty years ago. It is not too late if we act now. I have found a simple technology which can provide a viable solution. This means it is within the means of every nation on Earth to have and implement a simple 'public domain' technology.

My full name is William John Montague and I am a Canadian citizen. I started my working career as a computer technician, in 1976. When miniaturization and microprocessors ended the use of oscilloscopes for field service work, I moved on to software support of electronic data communications, application programming algorithms and business system analysis. For the past ten years I put information technology and employment aside and dedicated my efforts to finding a viable climate change solution. I have found one.

I made the decision to undertake this effort because my own analysis of climate change was so disheartening. The global acceleration of fossil fuel production during the first twenty years of this century, is truly shocking, knowing what we now know. Atmospheric CO_2 is rising every year and hit 418 parts per million on June 1st, 2020 in the middle of nowhere in the Pacific ocean measured at Muana Loa. Even with the reduction in fossil fuel usage due to the Covid-19 pandemic the yearly rise in atmospheric CO_2 continues to rise. I will repeat, even by reducing oil consumption 17% from 100 million barrels a day down to 83, atmospheric CO_2 levels continue to rise and global temperatures along with it. A new record was set yesterday in Baghdad, Iraq of 51.8 degrees Celsius (125 Fahrenheit). Our pollution has already changed the planet's biosphere faster than nature can adapt. This means that more life form extinctions are occurring right now than at any time in all of human history. We are all still governed globally by those with the intent of making this situation even worse. Ever more powerful weather related events are destroying infrastructure faster than it can be rebuilt strong enough to withstand this 'new' normal weather. I say 'new' because the current weather extremes are only going to keep on getting worse. This is not the hard part to understand.

The hard to understand part is the greatly increased fossil fuel production since the beginning of this century and that all of our global leaders have agreed to do this. The careless greed of this action speaks for itself. Our political leaders have proposed no meaningful solutions. French President Macron just announced some experimental research into a currently non-existent form of nuclear energy costing billions of dollars. He said this technology will provide the world with clean energy. Last year the Canadian Prime Minister said that planting billions of trees will eliminate the carbon emissions and allow the fossil fuel industry to continue. These are not viable plans and won't work and everyone knows it. The only conclusion I can come to is our 'leaders' have no plans for a climate solution and so they try and tell us comforting lies that leave us with a perception of care. The most likely next thing we will from them is that there is no way to stop global warming and we all just have to accept a hotter world.

At first, I still believed that capturing carbon emissions was the only possible solution because we need the energy and because of the impossibility of eliminating them from combustion. Physics and chemistry are very clear that it takes as much energy to break apart carbon dioxide as it is released by combining it in combustion.

Undaunted, I went looking through the history of electrical discovery for a better answer. Much of my early working career was spent resolving technical issues of an electrical nature. Not to brag, I found out that I am very good at solving difficult technical problems and I had an idea that there might be an electrical solution to climate change.

What I found was an obscure branch of electrostatic science that works in a manner contrary to everything I had been taught about electricity. I certainly never expected to find an apparatus already designed and patented and just waiting to be used.

My conclusions about Nikola Tesla's underlying theory of how such a device operates can be summed up by stating that in Tesla's understanding of electricity, the physics of sound underlies electrical science. In his introduction in his first lecture, delivered before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Columbia College, N.Y., May 20, 1891, Tesla explains some of the departures he took in his concepts of how electricity works. The lecture subject was 'EXPERIMENTS WITH ALTERNATE CURRENTS OF VERY HIGH FREQUENCY AND THEIR APPLICATION TO METHODS OF ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION'.

The excerpt below is from his introduction where Tesla describes some of his electrical principles. I think Tesla's concepts of the physics of sound and the ether and his explanations such as the importance of extreme rates of change or alternations and the effects of concatenated resonant circuits are valid. I will gladly expound on this to anyone interested because the concepts are necessary for understanding how he achieved his results.

As to the electrical dissociation of atmospheric gases, Tesla made many references to dealing with this as a problem side effect of his electrical research. He also explored the possibilities of how to enhance the observed phenomena for useful purposes which culminated in the patented demonstration apparatus. The references to this technology are spread out over more than a decade of his high voltage and frequency electrical research investigations in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The unwanted result of the dissociation of electrically neutral atmospheric gas molecules by his high voltage and high frequency currents damaged much of Tesla's laboratory equipment early in his high voltage electrical investigative work.

Realizing that this research implies our modern science is wrong about the amount of energy required for molecular dissociation, I continued my investigations into the possibilities of adapting this Tesla discovery into something useful. I also concluded that this aspect of Tesla's electrostatic work breaks all of our electrical laws. To state this another way, in normal atmospheric air, at high enough voltages and frequencies, our electrical laws no longer work.

Modern scientific investigations into what we now call 'plasma' or the fourth state of matter, confirm it only takes a million volts to separate electrons from the nucleus of an atom. This means that breaking apart carbon dioxide and manufacturing clean nitrogen based fuels are valid options. Tesla's science offers the world a safe and simple apparatus to generate the required electrical activity and environment to accomplish this.

Easily and inexpensively creating free electrons and charged ions from neutral atmospheric gas molecules will change just about everything in the world of energy supply. To give this modern terminology, Tesla's ozone apparatus may be described as: Disruptive Discharge Electrostatic Impulse Cold Plasma Generation Technology. Tesla called it an Apparatus For Producing Ozone (US patent 568177) and said it was capable of other highly important uses of a similar nature. These other important uses are the technology that we can use to solve our energy dilemma.

To compare Tesla's use of electricity in this device with how we normally use electricity is like the difference between pouring a millilitre of gasoline on a dish and lighting it, or pouring the same millilitre of gasoline into an empty (except for air) one gallon paint can and fitting the airtight lid and heating the outside of the bottom of the can with a flame.

If your organization knows of anyone who actually wants to implement a truly clean energy solution I am looking for the opportunity to help. I will be happy to work with and answer any questions about construction details or the inner workings or the functional concepts of how sound vibrations and harmonics and electrical resonance combine to operate this device. I have published a few articles on the Internet. Keywords, "Climate Change Solution" and "Nitrogen Dissociation"

Following is an excerpt of Nikola Tesla's comments on his concepts of electricity taken from:

EXPERIMENTS WITH ALTERNATE CURRENTS OF VERY HIGH FREQUENCY AND THEIR APPLICATION TO METHODS OF ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION by Nikola Tesla

A lecture delivered before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Columbia College, N.Y., May 20, 1891.
Of all the forms of nature's immeasurable, all-pervading energy, which ever and ever changing and moving, like a soul animates the inert universe, electricity and magnetism are perhaps the most fascinating. The effects of gravitation, of heat and light we observe daily, and soon we get accustomed to them, and soon they lose for us the character of the marvellous and wonderful; but electricity and magnetism, with their singular relationship, with their seemingly dual character, unique among the forces in nature, with their phenomena of attractions, repulsions and rotations, strange manifestations of mysterious agents, stimulate and excite the mind to thought and research. What is electricity, and what is magnetism? These questions have been asked again and again. The most able intellects have ceaselessly wrestled with the problem; still the question has not as yet been fully answered. But while we cannot even to-day state what these singular forces are, we have made good headway towards the solution of the problem. We are now confident that electric and magnetic phenomena are attributable to ether, and we are perhaps justified in saying that the effects of static electricity are effects of ether under strain, and those of dynamic electricity and electromagnetism effects of ether in motion. But this still leaves the question, as to what electricity and magnetism are, unanswered.

First, we naturally inquire, what is electricity, and is there such a thing as electricity? In interpreting electric phenomena, we may speak of electricity or of an electric condition, state or effect. If we speak of electric effects we must distinguish two such effects, opposite in character and neutralizing each other, as observation shows that two such opposite effects exist. This is unavoidable, for in a medium of the properties of ether, we cannot possibly exert a strain, or produce a displacement or motion of any kind, without causing in the surrounding medium an equivalent and opposite effect. But if we speak of electricity, meaning a thing, we must, I think, abandon the idea of two electricities, as the existence of two such things is highly improbable. For how can we imagine that there should be two things, equivalent in amount, alike in their properties, but of opposite character, both clinging to matter, both attracting and completely neutralizing each other? Such an assumption, though suggested by many phenomena, though most convenient for explaining them, has little to commend it. If there is such a thing as electricity, there can be only one such thing, and, excess and want of that one thing, possibly; but more probably its condition determines the positive and negative character. The old theory of Franklin, though falling short in some respects, is, from a certain point of view, after all, the most plausible one. Still, in spite of this, the theory of the two electricities is generally accepted, as it apparently explains electric phenomena in a more satisfactory manner. But a theory which better explains the facts is not necessarily true. Ingenious minds will invent theories to suit observation, and almost every independent thinker has his own views on the subject.

It is not with the object of advancing an opinion, but with the desire of acquainting you better with some of the results, which I will describe, to show you the reasoning I have followed, the departures I have made-that I venture to express, in a few words, the views and convictions which have led me to these results.

I adhere to the idea that there is a thing which we have been in the habit of calling electricity. The question is, What is that thing? or, What, of all things, the existence of which we know, have we the best reason to call electricity? We know that it acts like an incompressible fluid; that there must be a constant quantity of it in nature; that it can be neither produced nor destroyed; and, what is more important, the electromagnetic theory of light and all facts observed teach us that electric and ether phenomena are identical. The idea at once suggests itself, therefore, that electricity might be called ether. In fact, this view has in a certain sense been advanced by Dr. Lodge. His interesting work has been read by everyone and many have been convinced by his arguments. His great ability and the interesting nature of the subject, keep the reader spellbound; but when the impressions fade, one realizes that he has to deal only with ingenious explanations. I must confess, that I cannot believe in two electricities, much less in a doubly-constituted ether. The puzzling behaviour of the ether as a solid to waves of light and heat, and as a fluid to the motion of bodies through it, is certainly explained in the most natural and satisfactory manner by assuming it to be in motion, as Sir William Thomson has suggested; but regardless of this, there is nothing which would enable us to conclude with certainty that, while a fluid is not capable of transmitting transverse vibrations of a few hundred or thousand per second, it might not be capable of transmitting such vibrations when they range into hundreds of million millions per second. Nor can anyone prove that there are transverse ether waves emitted from an alternate current machine, giving a small number of alternations per second; to such slow disturbances, the ether, if at rest, may behave as a true fluid.

Returning to the subject, and bearing in mind that the existence of two electricities is, to say the least, highly improbable, we must remember, that we have no evidence of electricity, nor can we hope to get it, unless gross matter is present. Electricity, therefore, cannot be called ether in the broad sense of the term; but nothing would seem to stand in the way of calling electricity ether associated with matter, or bound ether; or, in other words, that the so-called static charge of the molecule is ether associated in some way with the molecule. Looking at it in that light, we would be justified in saying, that electricity is concerned in all molecular actions.

Now, precisely what the ether surrounding the molecules is, wherein it differs from ether in general, can only be conjectured. It cannot differ in density, ether being incompressible; it must, therefore, be under some strain or in motion, and the latter is the most probable. To understand its functions, it would be necessary to have an exact idea of the physical construction of matter, of which, of course, we can only form a mental picture.

But of all the views on nature, the one which assumes one matter and one force, and a perfect uniformity throughout, is the most scientific and most likely to be true. An infinitesimal world, with the molecules and their atoms spinning and moving in orbits, in much the same manner as celestial bodies, carrying with them and probably spinning with them ether, or in other words, carrying with them static charges, seems to my mind the most probable view, and one which, in a plausible manner, accounts for most of the phenomena observed. The spinning of the molecules and their ether sets up the ether tensions or electrostatic strains; the equalization of ether tensions sets up ether motions or electric currents, and the orbital movements produce the effects of electro and permanent magnetism.

About fifteen years ago (1891-15=1876), Prof. Rowland (American University Professor– early physics research) demonstrated a most interesting and important fact, namely, that a static charge carried around produces the effects of an electric current. Leaving out of consideration the precise nature of the mechanism, which produces the attraction and repulsion of currents, and conceiving the electrostatically charged molecules in motion, this experimental fact gives us a fair idea of magnetism. We can conceive lines or tubes of force which physically exist, being formed of rows of directed moving molecules; we can see that these lines must be closed, that they must tend to shorten and expand, etc. It likewise explains in a reasonable way, the most puzzling phenomenon of all, permanent magnetism, and, in general, has all the beauties of the Ampere theory without possessing the vital defect of the same, namely, the assumption of molecular currents. Without enlarging further upon the subject, I would say, that I look upon all electrostatic, current and magnetic phenomena as being due to electrostatic molecular forces. The preceding remarks I have deemed necessary to a full understanding of the subject as it presents itself to my mind.

Copyright: ©2020 William John Montague. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.