



How Brown's Gas Works

The Background

Brown's Gas is pure energy, a clean, safe, cheap, non-polluting, and a renewable source of energy created using water.

The inputs for producing Brown's Gas using electrolysis are distilled water (H_2O), an alkaline electrolyte like potassium hydroxide (KOH), and electrical current.

There is much uneducated criticism suggesting that electricity is wasted being used in electrolysis of water as the electricity could alternatively be used directly as an energy source without the products from the electrolysis of water.

In the instance of electrolysing water to produce hydrogen (H_2) which is not pure energy, and where the oxygen is wasted there is truth to the criticism. In electrolysis, wasting the oxygen is like throwing out the baby with the bath water.

However, the criticism is false when it comes to understanding how more energy is created electrolysing water to generate Brown's Gas, which will be explained herein to contain pure energy, in the form of hydrogen known as protium (${}^1\text{H}$) and a super oxygen molecule.

Put simply, the Brown's Gas output from electrolysis is not simply a gaseous form of water (H_2O) that costs a lot of electricity to produce, nor is it simply a common mixture of hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O) in the ratio of two parts hydrogen (H_2) to one part oxygen (O).

To get an idea for the Brown's Gas output, it's rather like imagining a windmill receiving wind from its environment, and outputting something completely different in the form of electrical energy. Similarly, the common solar cell does the same thing, receiving charged photon particles from the sun, and outputting electrical energy. Like a fuel is inputted to a furnace for combustion and outputs heat.

The commercial industry to produce hydrogen from water as a fuel stock for industrial combustion does separate water (H_2O) linearly into hydrogen and oxygen and either wastes the oxygen into the air or sometimes it is sold separately. This type of electrolysis of water is expensive, and the products of hydrogen and oxygen are not safe to mix as hydrogen is highly volatile and explosive when combined with oxygen.

Most importantly, as we will discuss in this article How Brown's Gas Works, the commercial hydrogen industry discards the most profitable energy intensive product from electrolysis, namely the oxygen.

In contrast, a Brown's Gas Generator does profitably transform the electrolysis inputs of water (H₂O) and electricity into a safe and unique product of combustible gas by restructuring the hydrogen from H₂ to H₁ and energising the oxygen molecule, so that the gas is outputted as a singular, and unique homogeneous pure energy gas product.

It is well known and established since the 1970s that Brown's Gas has unique characteristics that no other gas can replicate, and cannot be replicated using a simple mixture of H₂ and O. This point is made so that the reader will not fall into the trap of thinking about Brown's Gas as some ordinary mixture of hydrogen H₂ and oxygen (O) from separate bottled sources.

Due to the demonstrated uniqueness of Brown's Gas, it is named after its leading discoverer and researcher Research Professor Yull Brown, who was an Australian citizen, who is also the inventor of record in his awarded international patents.

There are three basic unique characteristics of Brown's Gas that set it apart from commercial hydrogen, and ordinary mixtures of hydrogen and oxygen combined from separate sources.

These three basic unique characteristics have been well demonstrated:

1. Interactive Heat Effect.
2. Implosive nature.
3. Universal flammability on Earth, under water, and in outer space.

Brown's Gas achieves the highest temperatures known (interactive heat), is the only method for creating an instantaneous vacuum (implodes) and needs no oxygen from its environment to combust (universal flammability).

Numerous eminent scientists were quick to fully investigate the characteristics of Brown's Gas in the late 1970s and 1980s when news of Professor Brown's discoveries was made public.

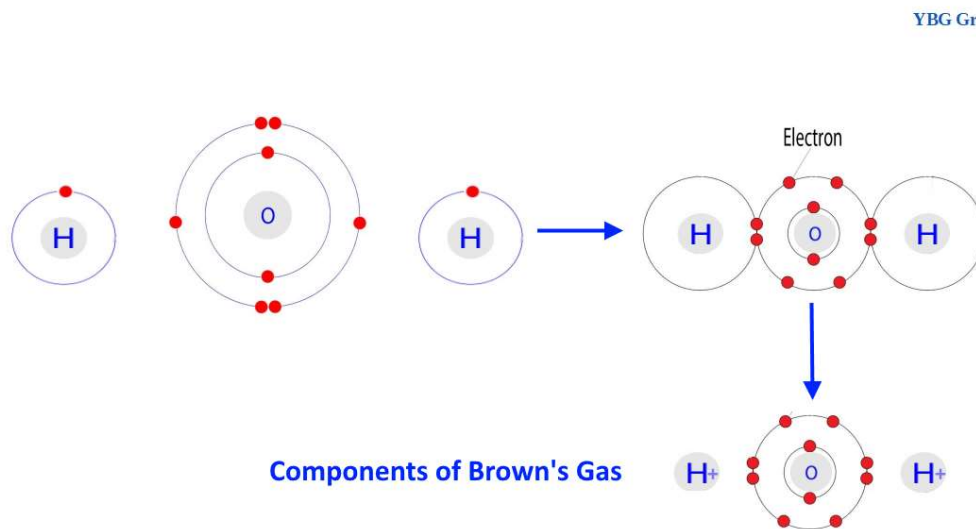
During the period 1977 to 1978 some of the world's leading Professors of Physics being experts in the field of hydrogen, including Emeritus Professor Clifton D. Ellyett, and Professor J O'M Bockris, observed demonstrations conducted by Professor Brown and wrote reports of their investigations.

[Click this link to read Dr. Ellyett's report in PDF format.](https://yullbrownsgas.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Dr.-Ellyetts-Report-dated-14Th-August-1987.pdf)

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How It Works

Commonly, water is known to exist of two parts hydrogen (H) and one part oxygen (O), as H₂O. The two hydrogen molecules are separate, they are not bonded together, and they each share one electron with the same oxygen molecule. In the image below you can see on the left the two separate hydrogen molecules that have one electron each, and one oxygen molecule that has eight electrons including two unpaired electrons that urge to bond with another electron. On the right you see the hydrogen electrons bonded with the unpaired oxygen electron, and below right the reality of protium which is hydrogen's state in water, unbonded.



In electrolysis, which involves running an electrical current through a medium to disassociate molecules, there is no gain in energy output from the input of electricity itself. The high amount of energy demonstrated by the outputted Brown's Gas can only be attributed to the reformation of the water molecule itself.

By examining the oxygen molecule, it is clear to see that eight times the number of electrons exist. In Physics the electron is an elementary particle that is a fundamental constituent of matter, having a negative charge of 1.602×10^{-19} coulombs, a mass of 9.108×10^{-31} kilograms, and spin of $\frac{1}{2}$, and existing independently or as the component outside the nucleus of an atom. In Electricity, the electron is a unit of charge equal to the charge on one electron.

The protium after contributing its electron to oxygen has broken its bond with its electron and the oxygen electron, resulting in a full outer shell of oxygen with paired electrons. The resulting protium product is H⁺ (H⁺ to represent a proton), a simple and free proton, pure energy. The oxygen retains both electrons from the two protium, now has a full outer shell, and is the oxygen ion O⁻² (oxide). In physics the proton is a positively charged elementary particle that is a fundamental constituent of all atomic nuclei, having a charge equal in magnitude to that of the electron, a spin of $\frac{1}{2}$, and a mass of 1.673×10^{-27} kg.

In this process, the smallest possible amount of energy is used to remove the bonds of the protium from their bonds to their electrons and the simplest most stable forms are created including a desired full outer shell for oxygen.

It is evident that Brown's Gas is not properly described as consisting of a mixture of the same hydrogen and oxygen that occurs in water, as its constituents are two separate protiums ^1H (hydrogens without their electrons) and a super oxygen molecule with ten electrons. This is the actual componentry of Brown's Gas.

Once hydrogen has released its electron, the electrons in the oxygen now orbit freely creating kinetic energy in the ten oxygen electrons that is utilized when Brown's Gas is ignited and put in contact with an object as is evidenced by its interactive heat effect, or in the case of being detonated as is evidenced by its implosion characteristic.

The proton remains close, but only bonds back when the gas is ignited or detonated.

Hydrogen ^1H is the lightest element, it is colourless, odorless, tasteless, non-toxic, and highly combustible. Stars such as the Sun are mainly composed of hydrogen in the plasma state.

When Brown's Gas is consumed, the protium is forced into the oxygen electron shells (orbits) and stops all motion and forms water. An enormous amount of kinetic energy is released when the mass of the electrons stops or change motion at high speeds. This would be like the kinetic energy released when a missile hits its target on impact.

Brown's Gas harnesses and concentrates this electron energy.

This kinetic electron energy harnessed by Brown's Gas results from structurally altering the relationship of water's components using the process of electrolysis. This resulting energy is the potential energy that always existed in water.

How Brown's Gas Reacts with Matter

A Brown's Gas Generator produces 1,866.67 liters of gas from one liter of water. In reverse, when Brown's Gas implodes it reduces from 1,866.67 liters of gas to one litre of water, in a millisecond.

The components of Brown's Gas, subatomic protium and oxygen molecules, are tiny in size to the materials it is applied to and penetrates matter's molecular structures and uses massive amounts of kinetic energy that transforms the material on contact. The Brown's Gas particles and ions are electrically charged explaining its novel electrical and thermal characteristics.

The Brown's Gas flame is reductive in nature, being a set of implosions, as opposed to a set of explosions as seen with petrol, natural gas, and hydrogen (H_2). An explosion is expansive and disperses and scatters multi-directionally destroying materials. In contrast, Brown's Gas is creative and by its reduction of 1,866.67 times to 1, compresses the atoms it contacts and concentrates the energy into a tiny space 1,866.67 times smaller than itself.

Conclusion

Brown's Gas demonstrates reactions that are stunning and wonderful, however, as explained above, its basic properties are simple when put in regular scientific terminology.

Credit: Reference to Michael Rome's Proton Theory is acknowledged.