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有终极清洁能源在握 人类必将还地球绿色家园本色

ULTIMATE CLEAN ENERGY WILL CERTAINLY LET THE PLANET GREENER

钟话锋一转，把我们带到他“电池王国”的最高圣殿，这里却全然没有电池。正所谓“此时无声胜有声”，没有电池胜电池。

他不无神秘地说：“采用电池的电动车尚有七年发展机遇，七年后人类使用的清洁能源交通工具将永远不用电池，还地球绿色家园本色。”钟馨稼再出“狂言”，向记者描述了“等离子体脉冲能”这种人类或将拥有的终极清洁能源的威力。

Winston Chung brings us to the highest temple in his battery kingdom, where no battery is seen.

He mysteriously says: "The electric vehicles using the battery still has the development opportunity of seven years. After seven years, our clean energy vehicles will never use the battery and our planet will become greener." Winston Chung describes the ultimate clean energy – "plasma pulse" which may be used by the human.

The Existing Clean Energy is Not Really Clean Energy.

Winston Chung explains that clean energy is to be able to completely

现有的清洁能源都不是真正的清洁能源

钟解释道，清洁能源是能彻底替代传统石化燃油作动力源的能源。目前全球如火如荼兴起的移动式清洁能源纯电动公共交通热，就算可再生的太阳能、风能和空气动力，或采用氢氧燃料电池作能源动力的汽车、轮船、无人驾驶飞机等，他们所使用的能源都不是彻底的清洁能源。因为此类能源的形成或储能过程均对环境带来不同程度的污染。实际上人类日常生活用的能源，如煤、气、油发电厂发出的电和核反应产生的核电虽表面清洁环保，但实际上危机四伏；水电比较清洁，但它是破坏自然生态环境、人为阻塞江河小溪强行取得的能源。综上所述都称不上真正的清洁能源。

人类或将拥有终极清洁能源

钟介绍，一些发达国家G20国集团耗数十亿美元正在欧洲联合研发“等离子体核聚变”，号称为终极清洁能源。十余年来，依然没有成果。最近拟出一份新计划包括一个500MW的“等离子体核聚变”方案，预算要花210亿美元，并宣称其在2050年能实现商业化。如果成功，人类将可逐步关闭全球传统的水力、火力电站及核电站。但是对于移动式交通工具依然束手无策！

钟则号称他掌握的“等离子体脉冲能”的核心技术，经过无数次试验，计划在七年后商业化。七年后，全球有望使用中国人研发的“等离子体脉冲能”终极清洁能源，人类居住的地球有望回归绿色家园。

十年前，钟已开始从生命源稀土锂动力电池转向“核聚变”的研究。他从“核聚变”的理论中发现“脉冲能”，一种“混合物”在等离子体撞击时产生强大的脉冲能，这种“等离子体脉冲能”它与核聚变不同，它永远不用考虑供应和污染问题。钟采用常知的宇宙化学元素制成“混合物”，这种“混合物”在相互撞击时使持续“微等离子体”产生强大的脉冲电流，这种脉冲电流产生被释放的能量，通过耦合发电机而产生清洁电能。在一个体积1立方米的空间设计安装重量不到200公斤的一个0.5MW的“等离子体脉冲能”聚变器，一次添加1克“混合物”可连续恒功率工作100小时，每次成本不到200元人民币。钟正在设计下一个1000MW的“等离子体脉冲能”聚变室的试验，计划在2017年商业化生产这种样机。“等离子体脉冲能”可分布式建在人类需要的地方，它可彻底替代传统的火力发电、水力发电、核电，它没有任何放射性、更没有任何污染物。今后人类常用的海、陆、空交通工具将颠覆性地使用“等离子体脉冲能”。这也许是新能源革命的一个好消息。

replace traditional fossil fuel energy. The clean energy used in the electrification devices, which can be renewable solar, wind and air power the like, is not completely clean energy. Because it can cause different degrees of pollution to the environment. Actually energy used in our daily life (such as coal, gas, electricity and so forth) and nuclear power produced by nuclear reactions is not completely clean energy, for it has the pollution problem. Hydro power is clean, but it is to destroy the natural ecological environment, artificially block rivers and streams. So, these energies cannot be completely clean.

Humans May Possess the Ultimate Clean Energy

Winston Chung says that some developed countries including G20 cost billions of dollars in Europe to develop "plasma fusion" which can produce the so-called ultimate clean energy. For more than ten years, there is no result. Recently, a new plan including 500 mw plasma fusion has a budget of 21 billion USD. It is claimed that its commercialization can be realized in 2050. If its is successful, humans will gradually close down conventional hydropower plants, thermal power plants and nuclear power plants around the world. But there is no solution for the mobile vehicle!

Winston Chung claims that he possesses the core technology of the "plasma pulse". It can be commercialized after seven years through a lot of tests. Then time, the world can use the ultimate clean energy from the plasma pulse developed by Chinese. Also, the planet will become more environmentally friendly.

Ten years ago, Winston Chung begun to study the nuclear fusion. He found the pulse energy in the theory of the fusion. The high pulse energy is produced during the striking of the mixture by the plasma. This plasma pulse energy has no problems about the supply and polllution. Winston Chung used the common elements to make a mixture. This mixture can produce a strong pulse current from the micro plasma during a mutual striking. Energy released by this pulse current could generate clean electric energy through a coupled generator. The fusion device can be installed a small space. 1 g of mixture can work for 100 hours, and the cost is less than 200 RMB each time. Winston Chung is designing a new fusion room test with 1000MW plasma pulse energy. The prototype machine will be made commercially in 2017. The plasma pulse energy

1克“混合物”聚变的“等离子体脉冲能”可让汽车行驶5万公里

钟向记者描述了“等离子体脉冲能”这种人类终极清洁能源的威力：一套重200公斤的“等离子体脉冲能”聚变器可安装一辆小轿车，一次添加1克“混合物”，可续行一个月（约50000公里）；若采用800公斤的大小重量的“等离子体脉冲能”聚变器，安装在一辆豪华VIP城市旅游大巴上，一次添加3克“混合物”，便可续驶30000公里；一架空中380客机，每添加30克“混合物”，便可从法国巴黎往返中国北京三十次。这或将给人类行走文明带来一次颠覆性的变革！

“电池大王”钟馨稼的终结清洁能源中国梦，或将圆地球绿色家园的世界梦。

can be distributed in a place where humans need, and can completely replace the traditional coal-fired power, hydropower, nuclear power. It is not radioactive and has no pollution. This may be the good news about the new energy revolution.

The plasma pulse energy from the fusion of 1 g of mixture can allow a car to travel 50000 kilometers.

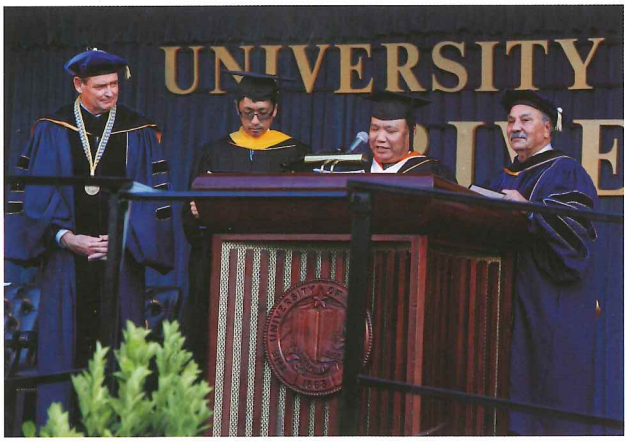
Winston Chung describes the ultimate clearn energy , i.e. Plasma pulse energy. If a set of 200kg plasma pulse energy fusion device is installed in a sedan, then additon of 1g mixture can let it run one month (50000 km); If 800 kg in a luxury VIP urban tour bus, then 3g mixture can let it run 30000 km; if 30g mixture is added in a 380 Airbus, then it can fly from Paris, France to and from Beijing for thirty times. Therefore, this may bring a disruptive change in the walking civilization of humans!

Winston Chung's China dream in the ultimate clean energy may let our planet greener and more friendly.

【新闻链接】

钟馨稼传奇人生

钟馨稼出生于湛江市，祖籍广东梅州大埔。1982年毕业于湛江地区戏剧学院舞台美术专业。同年在一间铅酸电池厂任厂长，总工程师。1983年发明人类第一个免维护铅酸电池。同年创办中国首家民营TDK录音带厂和录音机生产工厂。1985年至1987年间，他写了三篇电池论文：《可充电电池与人体氧原反应机理的研究》，《高能量密度蓄电池的阴极与阳极》，《生命源蓄电池的探索》。1996年研制出世界上第一个生命源锂离子可充电电池，单体容量90安时。1997年世界第一个单体容量200安时的动力型锂离子可充电电池在珠海“瑞星生命源电池实验室”问世，同年世界首辆锂离子电动车在珠海诞生，一次充电3小时续行280公里。1998年由于动力电池发生爆炸，他离开珠海到深圳市重建动力电池实验室，攻克了锂离子电池易燃易爆的难关，大胆采用稀土元素掺杂在锂离子电池阴极材料，发明水性粘结剂代替有毒有害、易燃易爆的PVDF有机粘结剂，改变传统电池阴、阳极板卷绕式结构为层叠状结



【News Link】

Winston Chung's Legend Story

Zhong Xinjia (English Name: Winston Chung) was born in 1963 in Changshan Town, Lianjiang, Guangdong. His native place is Chayang Town, Dapu, Meizhou, Guangdong. In 1979, majored in starge art, he graduated from Zhanjiang Drama College. In 1981, he acted as director and chief engineer in a lead-acid battery factory. In 1982, he developed maintenance-free lead-acid batteries. In 1983, he founded the first private TDK tape factory and the first sino-foreign joint venture for recorder production in China. In 1984, he had assets of RMB 1.03 billion and cash RMB 350 and was gossipped as China's richest man. In 1985, he participated in the construction of China's reform and opening up in Hainan in which he was detained in Xiuying Prison, Haikou due to supposed offence in Hainan Automobile Event. In 1986, he was sentenced to death by Haikou Court. In desperation and supposed offence, he spent more than one thousand days to write down three papers on battery: The study of the rechargeable battery and redox mechanism in the human body, high energy density battery's cathode and anode, the quest for lifesource battery. In 1987, he was acquitted by

Winston Chung在院长等电池材料专家的陪同下视察美国加州大学校园

构，成功地解决了动力类锂离子电池的安全难题。同年创办“雷天绿色电动源（深圳）有限公司”，小批量生产生命源稀土锂离子动力电池，并使世界第二辆采用生命源稀土锂电池改装的纯电动小轿车在深圳上路，一次充电150分钟全程满载开空调续行383公里。2001年钟被国家科技部列为“国宝”级电池发明家，他研制的水性粘结剂和层叠状结构的生命源动力型稀土锂电池也被列为“国宝”级产品，科技部发文以“雷天公司”为基础组建国家“863”锂动力电池研发中心，钟被指定为该中心主任和首席科学家。2011年，钟拿出1000万美元捐给美国加州大学伯恩斯工程学院建立“温斯顿全球能源研究中心”，同年被加州大学滨河分校伯恩斯工程学院授予荣誉工程院士。钟先后在美国加州大学河滨分校、得克萨斯州“磷酸铁锂之父”的奥斯丁大学、加州戴维斯大学国际电池研究所、旧金山的硅谷分别建立有生命源稀土锂动力电池材料实验室及生命源等离子体再生能源研究中心。钟在世界26个国家申注电池有关的发明专利三十多项。他是发明结合人体生命原理和采用稀土元素制造锂离子动力类大功率电池的第一人。2011年被联合国授予“南南奖”、“社会企业家和慈善家”最高奖。

（转载自《香港商报》2014年8月28日A10版特别报道）

Hainan Intermediate People's Court and obtained a compensation of RMB 71000. He backed to his hometowm with a large bundle of battery magazine publications and thesises. In 1988, He was ordained in a buddhist temple in Chengdu, Sichuan to study buddhist scriptures for the sake of his parents. In 1989, he received the empowerment and then secularized. In 1995, he was suggested by a leader from the economic research center under the state council to Zhuhai where he was supported by the municipal party committee secretary in this city to set up Ruixing Lifesource Battery Laboratory in Sanzhao High-tech Zone. In 1996, he successfully developed the world's first lifesource lithium ion rechargeable battery with monomer capacity 90 ampere hour. In 1997, this laboratory launched the world's first power type lithium ion rechargeable battery with monomer capacity 200 ampere hour. At the same time, the first EV using lithium ion power batteries was born in Zhuhai, featuring the mileage of 280 kilometers on a single charge of 3 hours. In 2011, he donated 1m USD to UC of the United States to set up Winston Global Energy Center, and was granted the fellowship there. He successively set up research centers for batteries including lithium power batteries so forth in other universities and research institutes in the United States. He has more than 30 battery patents in 26 countries. He invented the high power lithium ion power batteries. Also in 2011, he was a recipient of Social Entrepreneur and Philanthropist Award and the South-South Award from the United Nations.

(A10, Special Report, Hong Kong Commercial Newspaper, August 28, 2014)