

Lattice Energy LLC

Commercializing a Next-Generation Source of Safe Nuclear Energy

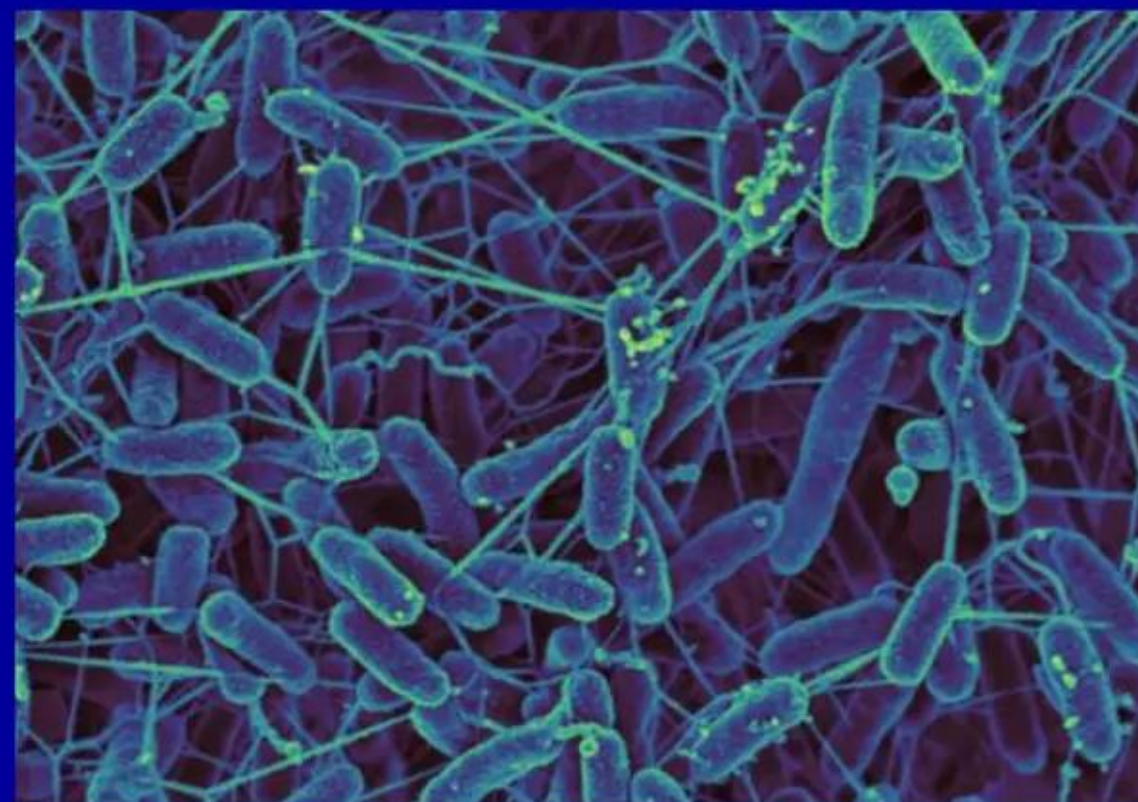
Figures 1 and 2

**Fissionless ULM neutron-catalyzed LENR transmutation network
starting with neutron capture on $_{90}\text{Th}^{232}$**

Uncompressed, higher-resolution versions of two Figures found in 50-page Lattice technical paper (also found on SlideShare) dated December 7, 2010, titled,

*“Some bacteria appear capable of altering isotopic ratios of Uranium ---
Is it the result of prosaic chemical fractionation processes and/or LENRs?”*

Lewis Larsen, President and CEO



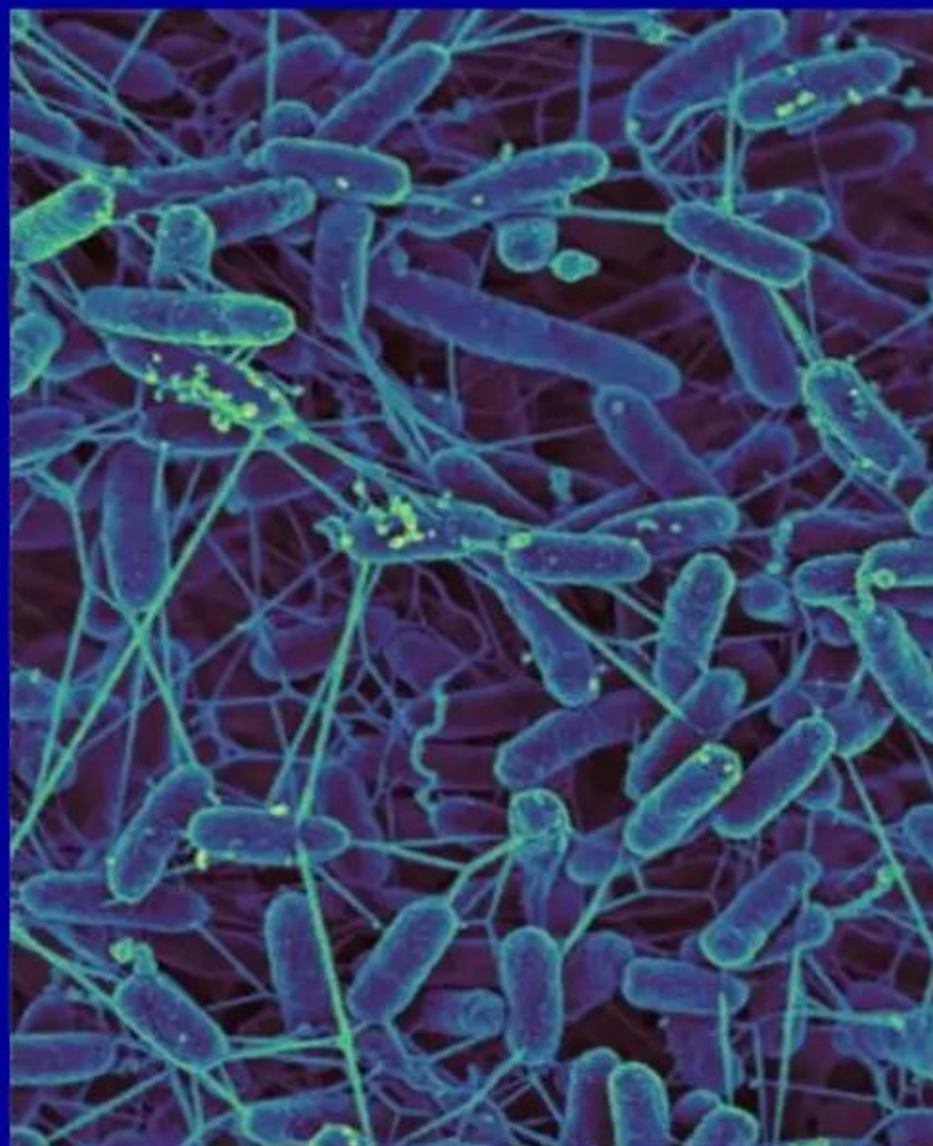
Shewanella oneidensis
Image: R. Bencheikh and B. Arey



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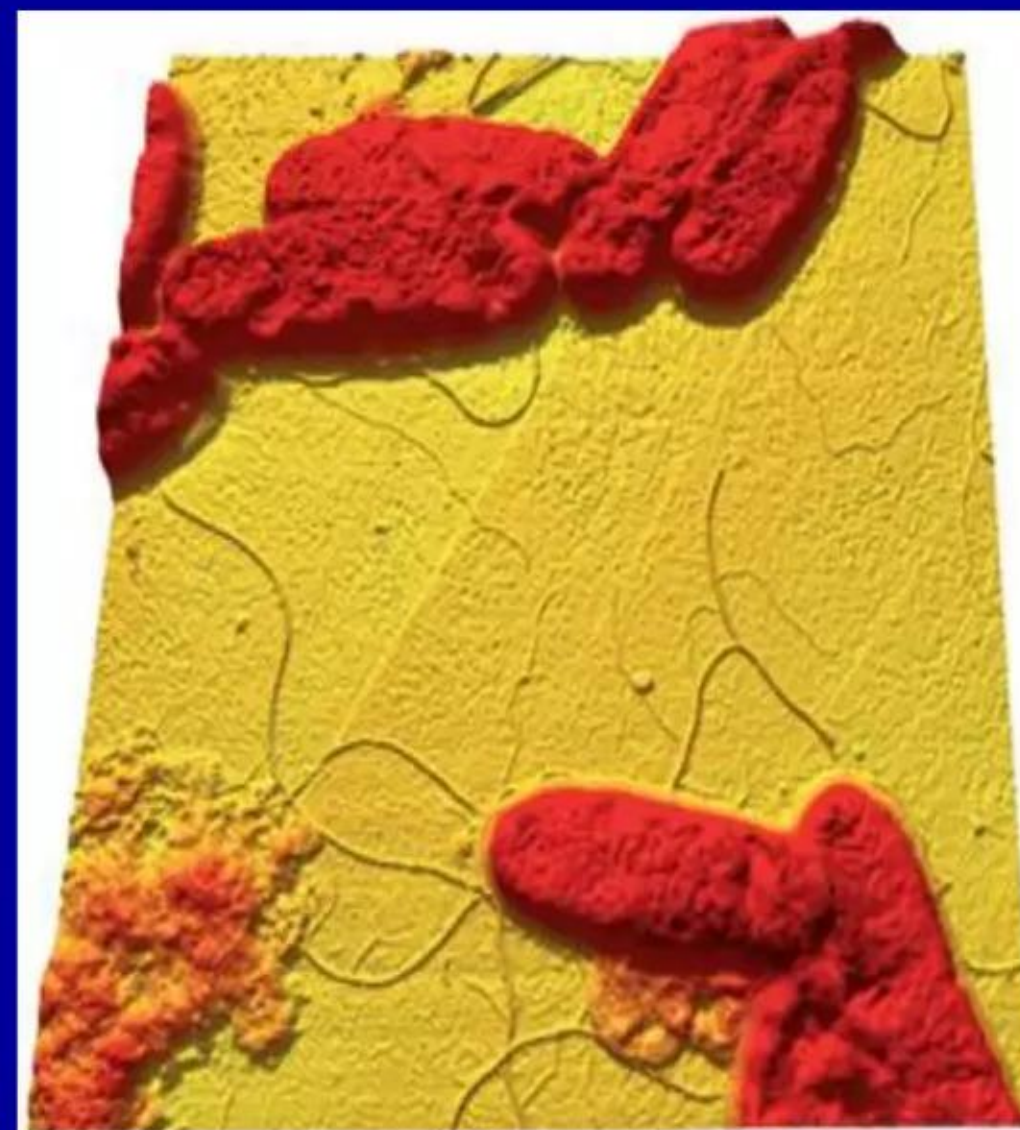
Commercializing a Next-Generation Source of Safe Nuclear Energy

Bacterial nanowires can conduct electricity and transmit information



Shewanella oneidensis

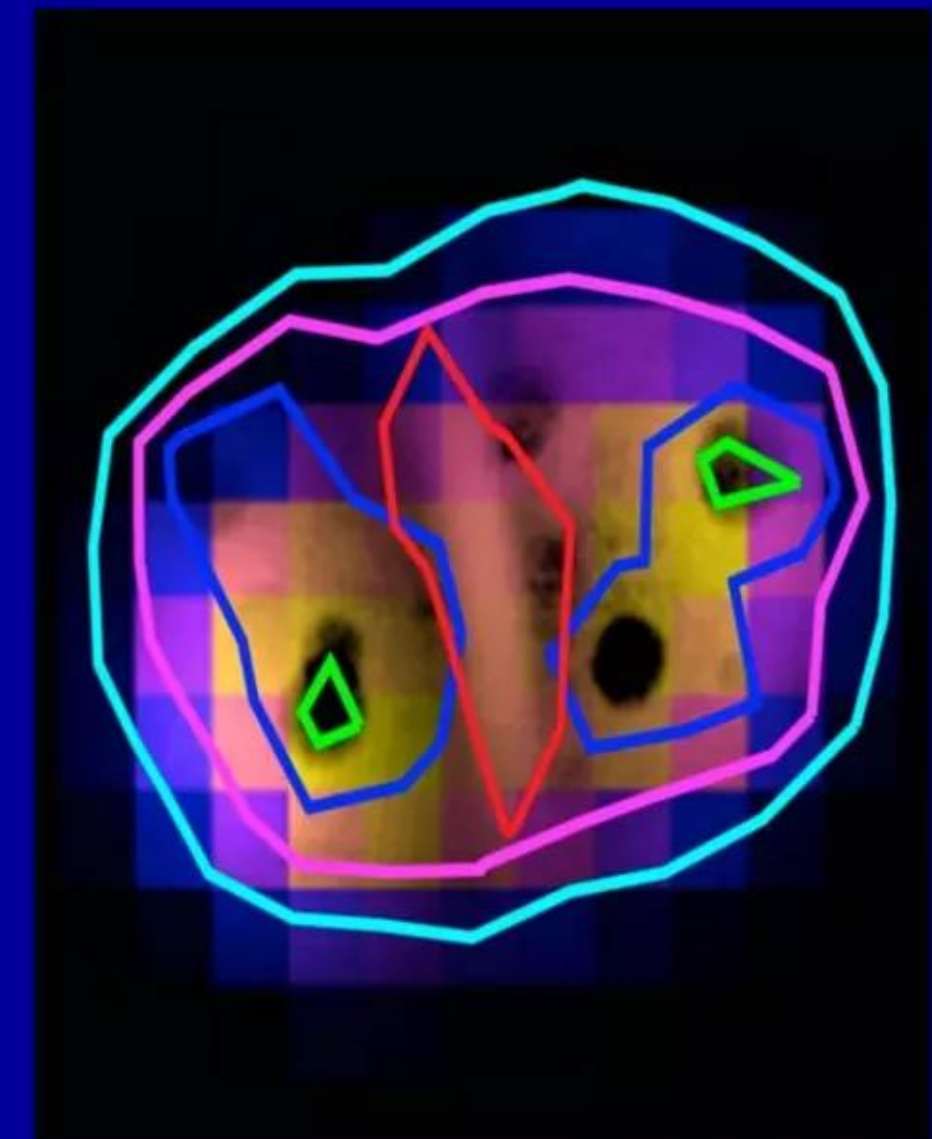
Image: R. Bencheikh and B. Arey
PNAS (DOI: 10.1073/pnas.0604517103)



***Shewanella oneidensis* MR-1**

showing electrically conductive bacterial
nanowires, 5 μ m scan

Image: M. El-Naggar, USC and
Y. Gorby, J. Craig Venter Institute



Deinococcus radiodurans

Image and text source: mdaly@usuhs.mil
“Image overlay of transmission electron
microscopy, light microscopy, and x-ray
fluorescence microprobe analyses of
Deinococcus radiodurans. Depth-average
abundance of Mn (blue, green, pink) and Fe
(red) are shown within a single bacterial cell”

Fig. 1 - ULMN catalyzed LENR network starting from $_{90}\text{Th}^{232}$

ULMN capture on Thorium, neutron-rich isotope production, and related decays

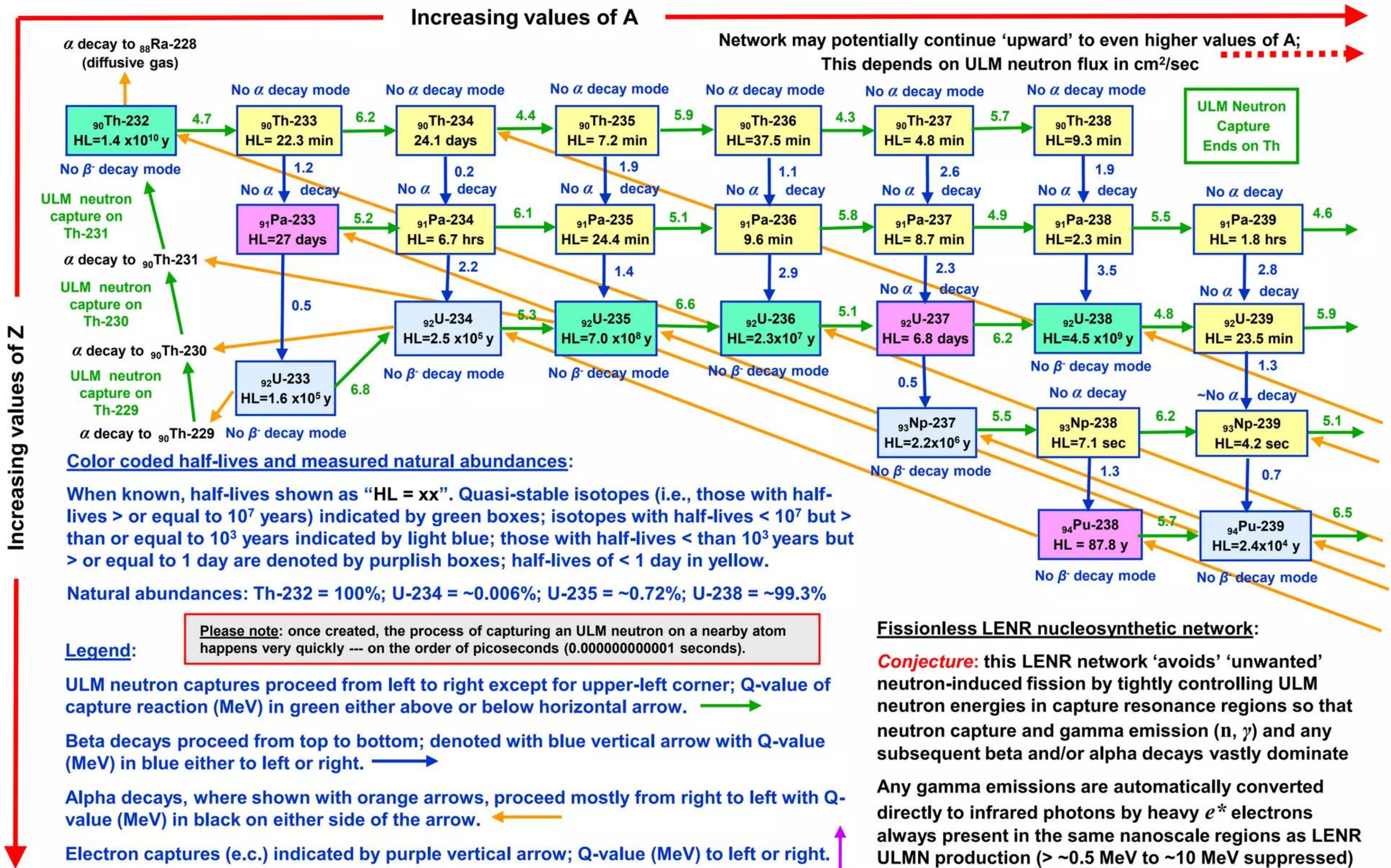


Fig. 2 - ULMN catalyzed LENR network starting from $_{90}\text{Th}^{232}$

ULMN capture on Thorium, neutron-rich isotope production, and related decays

