

Marcus Reid  
Reid-Cell

Water absorbs information and energy not only from thermal (classical) fluctuations but also from quantum fluctuations at room temperature. This makes water a highly multifunctional liquid and explains why it is essential for the appearance of life.



*Marcus Albert Reid*, born in 1968 in Cape Town (South Africa), moved to Munich (Germany) in 1978. As a self-taught inventor and visionary, Marcus has been working since 1998 in the field of *Asymmetric Electric Systems*.

He developed experimental approaches that relate to the unbalanced integration of energy from space-time. Beginning in 1998 Marcus created many experiments with polycrystalline materials with the goal to create a steady source of electrical power. With a first success generating a small electrical power in 1999 the Reid-Cell project developed slowly but safely into an extended research involving several partners.

Marcus also developed new schematic time-based concepts that relate to the foundations of physics and electromagnetism that describe the relationships between energy, information, consciousness, and quantum criticality.

Published by

Quantum Power Munich GmbH, Germany  
2025

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Prof. Amiran Aptsiauri 2024  
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‘Reid - Cell’

Co-produced by Quantum Power Munich GmbH, Germany

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ISBN 978-3-9822137-1-2

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## Foreword

*Reid-Cell* presents an amazing new energy generating technology.

The main task of the modern world is to search for new sources of energy. It can be said that all the economic, ecological, and social problems that have brought our world to the edge of the worst crisis are directly or indirectly related to the increase in energy consumption.

Intensive energy consumption is the reason for global warming and climate change. The struggle for energy resources is a leading factor of political tensions. A major portion of every family's income is allocated to energy costs. This is the first reason for the enormous enrichment of the owners of the energy industry on one hand, and the poverty and social problems of billions of people on the other hand.

It is known to scientists that the surrounding world is full of different types of energy (heat, electromagnetic and gravitational field, quantum ether energy, etc.). But converting the said energy into useful energy (electricity, mechanical movement) is not a simple task.

In 1824, when the nature of thermal energy was not yet fully understood the French physicist Sadi Carnot proposed a cycle of an ideal heat engine, which most perfectly converts heat into mechanical energy (that is, a driving a force, in the terminology of that time). In other words, Carnot articulated the efficiency of such a machine as follows: ... The driving force of the heat can be quite closely compared to the force of falling water: Both have maxima that could not be surpassed... The driving force of falling water depends on the height of the fall ( $\Delta H$ ) and the amount of water; the driving force of the heat also depends on the amount of calorific fluid and depends on what can be called the height of its fall, that is, the temperature difference ( $\Delta T$ ) of the bodies between which the calorific fluid exchange occurs.

Carnot theoretically substantiated the principle according to which the efficiency of thermal machines depends only on the temperature difference, and this principle was called Carnot's theorem. According to the mentioned theory, it is impossible to generate useful energy without a temperature difference. This principle was the basis for Kelvin's formulation of the second law of thermodynamics.

The second law of thermodynamics is the ideological basis of modern energy conversion, which rejects the possibility of generating energy in systems where there are no potential differences.

It should be noted that this principle, based on the principles of phenomenological thermodynamics, was first opposed by the great Scottish scientist James Maxwell, who proved that completely different results can be obtained based on the processes taking place at the level of microparticles. Unfortunately, this idea was sharply rejected.

How energy is managed today has set the path for the ruthless destruction of resources. During the past two centuries, many scientists have tried to change the prevailing theoretical views. For example, theoretical studies at the Kutaisi Technological Academy, have shown that Carnot's theorem relates only to a special case. In nature there are other more perfect processes that can generate useful energy which are much more in harmony with nature. This is i.e., possible by the contact of unequal interfaces with a watery polycrystalline material, which leads to the restructuring of molecules in a crystal cell. Emerging from this restructuring, a potential difference forms through the ionization of micro particles.

This book provides both, a theoretical and practical justification of such a technology. What is most important, the ongoing observation since 2014 at the Kutaisi Technological Academy, in which a group of Georgian scientists participated, allows us to state that Marcus Reid's battery has been steadily lighting a lamp for almost 10 years without the slightest change in its voltage. In the event of a high-power load, its voltage drops, but after that it can fully recover to its initial state. Therefore, it has the amazing ability to self-charge.

A group of scientists working on the creation of vertical farms has already become interested in the practical use of this new technology. The here presented research has also led to the nomination for the 2025 Japan Prize. It has a great potential, and the research should be continued for its further development.

Prof. Amiran Aptsiauri

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