

Defkalion Press Conference in Athens Introduces Rossi Energy Catalyzer

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All photos provided to Marianne Macy by Defkalion Green Technologies, except where noted.

Defkalion Green Technologies held a press conference and went online with a new website (<http://www.defkalion-energy.com>) to formally introduce themselves as the Greek, Balkan and worldwide representatives of Andrea Rossi's Energy Catalyzer (E-Cat), which they plan to market as Hyperion. Ampenergo is the North and South American representative.

In a week where Greece's finances dominated the news, Greek television reported on rolling blackouts as employees of DEH, the country's main power company, began 48-hour rolling blackout strikes to protest the company's privatization. One network, ANT1 TV, mentioned the Defkalion press conference, then noted, "But now there is the Rossi E-Cat!"

The press conference was elaborate, with a video presentation on Defkalion and Hyperion introduced by director of marketing Symeon Tsalikoglou. Inventor Andrea Rossi, Defkalion Board Member Christos Stremmenos (chemical engineer and former Ambassador of Greece in Italy) and Defkalion Board Member and driving force Alexandros Xanthoulis sat on the dais on stage and answered questions from the press. A press kit and DVD was distributed. There were about 150 people in attendance; among them, Defkalion's website noted: Minister of Industry and Energy; Mayor of Palaio Faliro; President of the Greek Technical Chamber; President of the Union of Greek Chambers; President of the Greek-America Chamber of Commerce; representatives of political parties, including Germany's Green

Party; President of the Greek nickel mining company LARCO; representatives of the Industrial Union of Northern Greece; university professors and other local officials.

The company also published on their new site a white paper outlining their plans for manufacturing and marketing, and stated Defkalion's intention to "expand its role in this new scientific field to work on new inventions to meet the growing global energy demands more efficiently." (See http://www.defkalion-energy.com/White%20Paper_DGT.pdf)

The turnout was strong, with seven mainstream Greek television stations covering the event, as well as Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI). Additional press included three radio stations, newspaper journalists from the major Greek and several Italian newspapers, as well as Associated Press International. Internet reporters were a strong presence, among them George Kouvakas of <http://talefta.blogspot.com>, who said, "I was hoping for more information, but I am encouraged." Italian science journalist Maurizio Melis, who writes for magazines *Newton* and *Equilibria* and has a radio show "Mr. Kilowatt" which focuses on energy issues, noted, "I came from Italy to cover this story and felt very skeptical," he said. "I had to do it because my readers kept writing to me, asking about it and insisting that I investigate this technology. I have to say now



Andrea Rossi, Alexandros Xanthoulis and Christos Stremmenos discussed Defkalion's plans and the promise of the technology.



Defkalion's Symeon Tsalikoglou opened the press conference with an overview of the company.

after seeing the presentation and doing interviews, I am both impressed and hopeful!"

The press conference was largely in Greek, sometimes English. There was a translator, for whom non-Greek speaking reporters were provided with headsets to listen to.

Defkalion's Alexandros Xanthoulis spoke of many of the economic advantages of the Hyperion, noting that some of the uses included making hot water and heating; consumers can have a small generator "which you can find on the market and you may produce all of your electrical energy, using 25-35% of the available heat energy produced. It is green energy, with no harmful aspects to its use...The cost will be much lower than what people are paying per kWh."

Xanthoulis mentioned some of the future uses for the technology, saying it would serve many industries in such applications as desalinization. "We may move to islands where they need to take salt out of water." He said Defkalion's technology was currently undergoing three tests, one in the cement industry. "We measured their cost using electric energy at 500,000 Euros. With Hyperion MW products, that cost drops to 50,000 Euros. We are trying to fill a space in the market." He continued with another example: "The second [test application] is [manufacturing] a tin of apricots...The cost is 85 cents but we may lower it to 50 cents...This is a very competitive thing for Greece's national economy."

Xanthoulis spoke of using Defkalion's device in a 200 square meter house and making \$2,000 a year from electric energy surplus sold to the grid. He concluded, "We want to apply to the entire world. We are currently negotiating with 17 countries, getting inquiries of 250-350 emails a day. We are proud this thing is done by Greeks!"

Andrea Rossi addressed the question that had come up since his January 14, 2011 test at the University of Bologna, when Defkalion revealed its relationship with Rossi. Rossi was asked, "Why in Greece?" He responded, "I am working with these two countries, USA and Greece...I have found in the United States of America the way to realize a dream and to bring on this technology, that is why it is born there. In Greece I have found the terrific confidence of Professor Stremmenos, who has the merit of faith and is a professor of physics at University of Bologna, who introduced me to people in Greece. These people had so much enthusiasm. They will give [the E-Cat] to Greece and every country. Greece does not need me. I need Greece. But now this goes beyond the technology. With this technology I hope to give to this country all the help I can. We will fight to have this technology make jobs." Rossi went on to say that he had studied the philosophy of science, and thus, "It is of particular satisfaction to me that we will bring the light of this new fire."

One of the questions that came from the audience addressed whether the use of the Hyperion would deplete

stores of nickel. Rossi assured that he had spoken to the President of LARCO, a Greek mining company, about this and that they had a technology to enrich nickel and that reserve was not an issue. He said, "We will not be a massive consumer."

Defkalion's Alexandros Xanthoulis answered questions about keeping up with production demand—"we are looking at partially-robotic production"—and the burning clarification, that while statements had been made regarding support of the Greek government and Prime Minister George Papandreou, Defkalion was not taking government money. "As I said, funds from Praxon consist of nine Greeks that live abroad and want to see their birthplace out of crisis and are giving money. It is a Greek company that consists of 65% Greeks as the main company and associates and investors. The structural funds are coming from abroad...We don't intend to ask money from anyone in Greece, or to be supported by the state or the EU. [The government] came to support us psychologically, but not financially."

Antonis Karas, a historical figure in the Greek political stage and one of the founders of the governing party, addressed the audience, emphasizing that Defkalion was not asking for funding but rather talking about green entrepreneurship. "Let's say these devices work for one year in hospitals of Greece. Twelve million Euros would be able to be invested elsewhere because we are obliged to develop our competitiveness. I think it is an excellent idea. In consequence, I suggest as long as there still is a state in Greece there is the ability to support such projects even financially. Such technology will help us progress."

At one point, Rossi was unable to answer a more specific question about his reactor's relation to fuel decay double neutrino fission, saying the question was intriguing,

but in that it involved the inside technology of the reactor, he could not answer. "We are in a situation of patent pending. The patent was granted only in Italy."

Christos Stremmenos stated that it would cost 4,000 to 5,000 Euros to cover a household of 200 square meters, in which the input is going to be below 1 kW. He said, "The price [of energy used] is going to be low...[The consumer] will recover cost of output in about one winter."

The subject of community uses in Greece was discussed by various local leaders. Later, John Hadjichristos, Defkalion's VP International, told me, "Those were mostly community people from Palaio Faliro. We wanted [them] there because it is the community where we are, where our new offices live."

Palaio Faliro Mayor Dionysios Chatzidakis stated, "When this device starts working I think you are obliged to establish a device in the municipal[ity] to heat the pool, as it is costly. We have 14 schools to which you may donate your device so we can heat the schools without having to pay huge elec-



An audience member asks the panel about heating a swimming pool with the technology. Numerous press cameras can be seen in the background.



Andrea Rossi greets Italian reporter Maurizio Melis ("Mr. Kilowatt"). Also shown: Defkalion's Alexandros Xanthoulis [L] and Aurel David [R].



Christos Stremmenos (Defkalion), Andrea Rossi and Hauard Chen (Deputy Director of the China Research Center for Public Policy).

tric bills. I have heard the question. 'Why in Greece?' We should understand we are not the last frontier in the world and other things have started in Greece. We salute this effort, embrace it and we hope it is realized because it will not save only the economy of the country but the state of the planet. I hope from the bottom of my heart that this effort you have started is going to become real. I have heard Mr. Rossi has been looked down upon in Italy for doing this in Greece. I hope this effort bears fruit and I am very proud."

Xanthoulis declared that Defkalion would make a donation of Hyperion products to housing for the elderly in Palaio Faliro. To this another community leader declared, "We have three large swimming pools but we are going to pay for it because pools cost 3,000 Euros a month to heat and we'll buy a device because we are going to save money!"

"May we have a down payment?" Stremmenos asked, to general laughter. Stremmenos noted that Greek authorities were making the proper series of tests of the reactor, in addition to tests held by Swedish physicists and at an ongoing program at the University of Bologna. The tests had found that energy was produced with no harmful reactions or emissions. He concluded by thanking the audience and saying it was good for Greece to try something like this. "We feel deeply for this country," he said.

A reception followed, in which reporters and audience members spoke with Andrea Rossi and the Defkalion team. Among the participants were consultants from Chile who had come to discuss buying an E-Cat for power generation in their country. Another who introduced himself to Defkalion and Rossi was Hauard Chen, Deputy Director of the China Research Center for Public Policy, who was interested in the technology.

Immediately after the reception, Defkalion's new website went online. Checking it in the first hour, Defkalion's John Hadjichristos discovered there were dozens of people on it, busily posting, a number they reported multiplied many times over in the next few days. The hits climbed up to 110,000 in the first five hours. Soon, traffic was so heavy that the website crashed.

Defkalion has reported inquiries and deals with people all over the world. But what about in the territories that they do

not represent, that Andrea Rossi's other partners at Ampenergo cover, North and South America? What about the U.S.? With Defkalion's great headstart in manufacturing, would a co-operative business relationship be something they would be willing to explore, I asked.

Alexandros Xanthoulis stated that their initial focus had been to be sure of the ground upon which they stood, testing the product, setting up their marketing and manufacturing. The ripples they'd started were reaching around the world. But now it might be time to make a further odyssey. "Why not," he replied. "At this point, anything can happen."

