

**ORGANIZATION NAME:** HELIX Research Facility

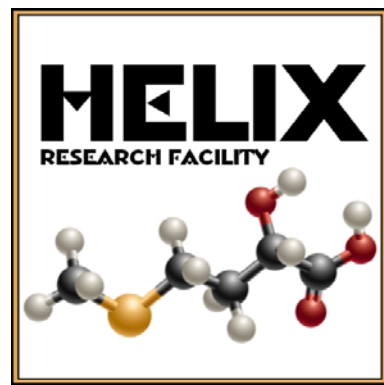
**ORGANIZATION TYPE:** Private Research Center

**ORGANIZATION FOUNDED DATE:** 1/3/2003

**KNOWN CONTRIBUTORS:**

**NAME:** Carlton Mathers **NAME:**

**NAME:** **NAME:**



**PRIMARY ADDRESS:**

**SECONDARY ADDRESS:**

Tasman Sea

New Zealand

**ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND:**

The HELIX Research Facility is a multi-million dollar project that was built in the early 21st century. It was never fully disclosed as to the actual whereabouts of its existence to the general public, for fear of possible backlash or military conflicts. It is a privately funded facility which deals in trying to create a new renewable fuel source using basic elements known to man since the stockpile of fossil fuels are running out. The facility has employed some of the top scientists from all around the world who specialize in particle and molecular design and modeling. The facility is its own entity and has no need of assistance from the outside world. The complex has gone to great lengths to protect itself from any outside influences, as it has implemented very high security measures within the facility and out. The facility itself is buried somewhere underneath the New Zealand Tasman Sea floor but the exact location is still undetermined. Sensitive information has been obtained from an inside source within the facility which includes a 3D schematic of the facility, signifying two entrances or exits to the research plant.

The theorized approach of infusing Lithium with Xenon is highly dangerous and requires very careful precautions to be taken. The main molecular byproduct of this theorized process is Xenon Trioxide, which is an unstable compound of Xenon in its +6 oxidation state. It is a very powerful oxidizing agent, and liberates oxygen (and xenon) from water slowly, accelerated by exposure to light. It is dangerously explosive upon contact with any organic materials. When it dissolves in water, an acidic solution of Xenic Acid is formed:  $XeO_3(aq) + H_2O \rightarrow H_2XeO_4 \rightarrow H^+ + HXeO_4^-$  which can dissolve its way through almost any material known to man. The entire HELIX process needs to be cooled at a constant 45° Celsius. Any change in temperature of  $\pm 10^\circ$  Celsius would result in an unstable infusing process consisting of possible condensation within the reaction chamber resulting in Xenic Acid production and then the release of mass quantities of the Xenon Trioxide with an estimated explosive megaton power equalling 100-200 nuclear warheads. Due to the high risks involved, not many organizations have established testing sites or even contemplated research. If a stable HELIX process can be achieved, the world's energy shortage could in fact be diverted, since a refined ten-foot cubic yield of this new energy source could in fact generate enough energy to power a 3rd world country for almost a year at a time.

