



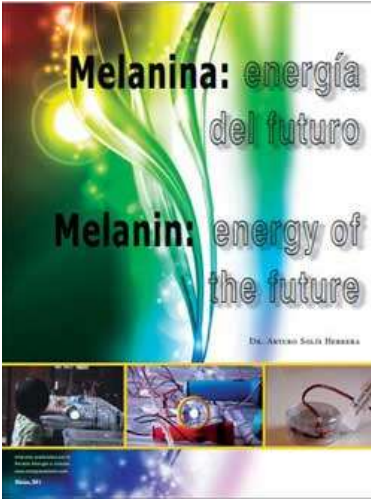
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THE MELANIN BATTERY: A NEW SOURCE OF ENERGY?

Interview with Dr. Arturo Solís, inventor of the Bat-Gen and Qiapi

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By John Pint



Illustrated article on melanin as a source of energy, published by *Energía a Debate Magazine* for professionals in the oil and energy industries. Pages 9-15 of this [PDF](#) are in English.

For some time I've heard rumors about the amazing Bat-Gen (also spelled Batt//Gen) of Dr. Arturo Solís of Aguascalientes, Mexico: a new and different source of electricity that he says may someday power our homes and vehicles.

Finally, I found myself heading for Aguascalientes on business and I decided it was time to stop in at the Human Photosynthesis Study Center, hoping I might have a chance to examine the Bat-Gen and interview Dr. Solís.



The drive from Guadalajara to Aguascalientes is via good toll roads and took only two and a half hours. When I arrived at the Center, I discovered that it is also a clinic for people with eye problems. I walked into the reception room and was surprised at how many patients were waiting to see the doctor. There were about 25 chairs and after a while most of them were full and it was obvious that these were local people, families with lots of kids. In my mind I gave Dr. Solís a plus because I have only noted this phenomenon in the waiting rooms of really talented doctors. In my opinion, if the neighborhood Mexican mamas say a doctor is good, it means he's good. Of course, with so many people ahead of me, I figured I'd never get to do my interview, but after a short wait, I was ushered into an office and shook hands with the doctor, a big man with an easy-going manner.

There on the desk sat a Bat-Gen, a sealed plastic cylinder about 15 cm tall and 5 in diameter. Dr. Solís attached a voltmeter and the reading was 1.2 volts. "What's unusual about this," he "said, is that it's more of generator than a battery. Look what happens if I short it out." He touched a small wrench to the two poles and the voltmeter read 0. Then he took away the wrench. After a couple seconds, the meter read 0.2, then 0.4, and slowly the voltage return to 1.2. If you short out a conventional battery, it's dead, but this thing appeared to be producing electricity all by itself.

From what I understand, the Bat-Gen contains melanin suspended in water. Dr. Solís says that melanin in human beings acts as a catalyst to split water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen, producing energy. He states that the first prototype units which he made in 2007 have been producing electricity without interruption ever since. A Hello Kitty in the corner of his office—attached to a Bat-Gen—has been waving at visitors for months since a visit from a Chinese delegation.

"In January of 2005," says Solís, "I listened to a speech by George W. Bush, who said that substances are needed that can separate the hydrogen atom from water, so that we can fully enter into the hydrogen era. I wondered: why don't they use melanin? I set about the task of finding the answer and I did find it."

In 2005 he applied for a patent for "A new photo electrochemical procedure to break the water molecule into hydrogen and oxygen using as the main substrate melanins, their precursors, analogues or derivatives." Since then he has been granted this patent in Russia, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico and—only two months ago—in the USA.

I asked Dr. Solís how he first became interested in melanin.



Dr. Solís with a Bat-Gen-powered Hello Kitty that has been waving its arm continuously day and night since a Chinese delegation brought it to him several months ago. Solís holds a patent for the Bat-Gen in the US, Mexico and four other countries.



Today it takes a bagful of Bat-Gens to power an LED flashlight, but Solís predicts future models will be smaller and more powerful and foresees "a melanin-powered automobile that will never have to go near a gas station."

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"In 1980 I began to study the three main causes of blindness because these have remained the main causes all over the world for the last 50 years...and the treatments don't work very well. So I was studying the human optic nerve which is very small, the size of 12 human hairs together. I magnified it and when I got it large enough, I could see that there was melanin there. I found it in the optic nerves of 6000 patients! And I asked myself the question: 'What's it there for?' So I went to my teachers, but they didn't know. Then I began to ask people at congresses, but they didn't know either. Twelve years later, one day in February, I found it. I saw that the melanin was splitting the water molecule. What I was witnessing was human photosynthesis."

Solís added that it has long been thought that people get energy from glucose, but, according to him, glucose is only a source of biomass, producing skin, bones, nails, etcetera, "but in reality the energy comes from the hydrogen released by human photosynthesis. Melanin is 1000 times more efficient than chlorophyll. Melanin requires a trillionth of a second to split the water molecule, but this process, like any chemical reaction, is influenced by concentrations, temperature, moisture, light, etc."

"When people reach the age of 26," he continued, "their melanin begins to lose its capacity to do this, and after 50 the process goes into freefall. I should mention that cold weather slows down the process, as does the consumption of alcohol and —believe it or not—iron supplements."

Solís' focus on melanin led him on a search for ways to help people in whom the substance is no longer doing its job properly, for example, the elderly or people affected with Parkinson's or Alzheimer's. The result was a product he calls Qiapi 1, which he says enhances human photosynthesis. I soon learned that many of the people coming to his clinic were taking Qiapi for eye and other problems.

"Does it work?" I asked him and he showed me a series of Before and After videos of people walking into his consultation room. One was a woman suffering from spasms so badly she could hardly make it from the door to the chair. After a few months on Qiapi she walks into the same room a changed person, with a confident stride, her face radiant. It was quite dramatic and you can see several similar video clips on YouTube under Fotosíntesis Humana.

"What does Qiapi mean?" I asked Solís.

"Well, when I went to register the compound they asked for a name which could not be confused with any other. So I played around with the letters of the chemical components and came up with Qiapi."

"How does Qiapi work?" I asked.

"When I understood the process of human photosynthesis via melanin—not completely, because it's very complex—I began to look at many compounds that could assist the process. I think my selection was good because, since 1998 I haven't changed the formula. It really works well. For example, if a woman takes it during pregnancy, her photosynthesis is enhanced and problems like Down Syndrome and Cerebral Palsy are prevented, but it's not Qiapi that's doing this, it's nature that's doing it."

For more information, see "[Melanin: energy of the future](#)." Pages 9-15 of this PDF are in English. You can contact Dr. Solís, who speaks English, at Tel (52) 449 916-0048 and Email comagua2000@yahoo.com. The webpage is humanphotosynthesis.com. If you have comments on



anything in this article which you'd like to share with the world, contact me at ranchopint@hotmail.com .



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