

DR. MELVIN L. PRUEITT BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Prueitt was the first to determine the temperature of lightening strikes. He has received considerable worldwide attention for his developments and patents on convection towers for smog reduction and power production. International Express (September 19, 2000) selected Prueitt's convection tower as one of the Top 100 Inventions of the 20th Century. He developed and patented concepts for high magnetic fields with small forces on the conductors. He developed electrical conductor geometrics for high magnetic energy storage with low magnetic filed pollution. He is recognized as a pioneer in the field of computer graphics. Dr. Prueitt was a theoretical physicist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory for a number of years.

Education:

Dr, Prueitt holds a Bachelor of Science in Physics, Brigham Young University, 1960; Master of Science in Physics, University of Arizona, 1962; and a Ph.D. in Physics, University of New Mexico, 1970

Employment:

President of Hydro-Air Technologies, 1997-2004
Guest Scientist, Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1993-1997
Technical Staff Member at Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1962-1993
Research on lightning, University of Arizona, 1961-1962
Research at EG&G, Nevada Site, summer of 1960
National Science Foundation Fellowship for Research, summer of 1959 at University of Utah

Patents:

18 patents and 2 patents pending in fields of renewable energy, desalination, magnetic energy storage, and consumer products.

Recognition:

Listed in Who's Who in the West, Who's Who in America Index, Dictionary of International Biography, Men of Achievement, and Contemporary Authors

IEEE 1998 Pioneer Award in Computer Science

Publications:

3 books (one with the introduction by Carl Sagan) and 35 published articles. Prueitt's computer graphics have been seen by 500 million people around the world in and covers of hundreds of books and magazine, including National Geographic, Smithsonian, Newsweek, Popular Science, Popular Mechanics, Discover, Nature, Science, Scientific America, New York Times, Encyclopedia Britannica, in may science journals (including the first color pictures in Physical Review), in three Star Trek movies, and on national and international TV.