Can rare isotopes establish LENR theory?

Martin Fleischmann Memorial Project

Bob W. Greenyer B. Eng. (Hons.)

9 June 2017

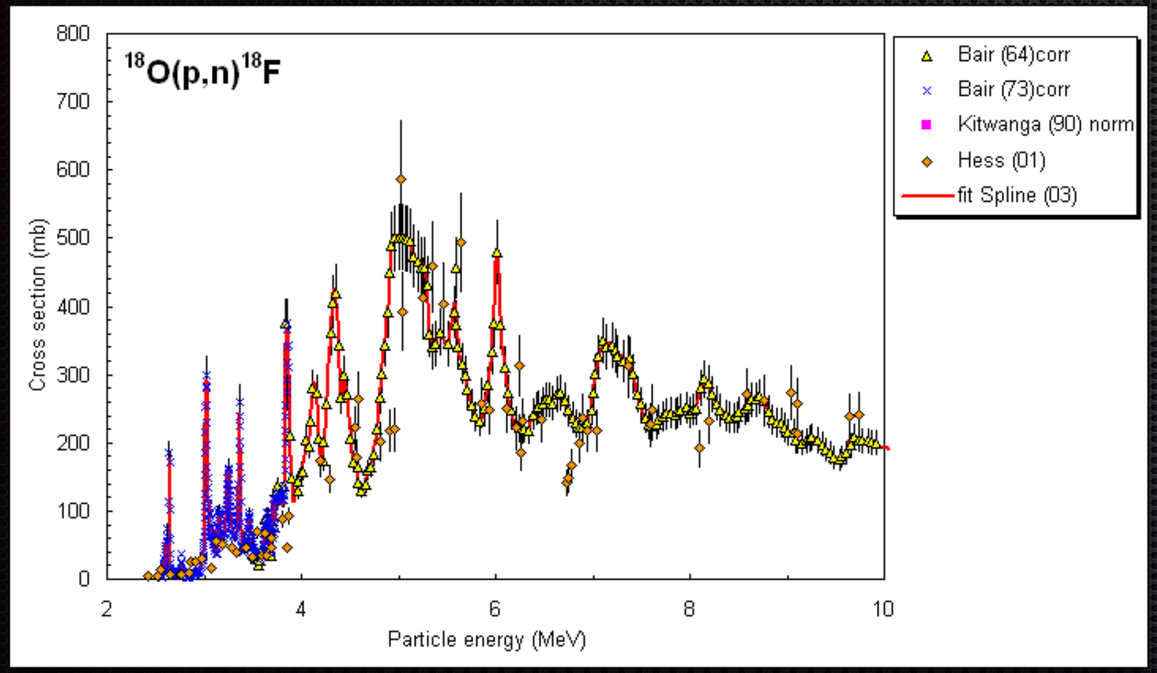
Order of Electrical Engineers

GlowStick - Alan Goldwater

- Ni + Li + LiAlH4, attempted replication of Rossi claims/patent
- GS5.2 : “Signal” - bremsstrahlung?
  dead time in scintillator, down time in power monitor
- GS5.3 : No “Signal”, but we added neutron detection and observed thermal neutron production around 300ºC in BubbleTech detectors

Accepted - Positron Emission Tomography

- PET (scans) : ^{18}O (p,n) > ^{18}F > ^{18}O + β+ 633.023keV (110min half-life)
- possibly one of the most studied transmutations in history



^{18}O is just 0.2%
of natural Oxygen

- ^{19}O > ^{19}F (stable) + β- 4822.26keV (half-life - 26.464s)

GlowStick 5.4

To to test Piantelli (P) and Sarg (S) theories and possibly Godes (G) theory by way of ^{18}Oxygen isotopic tracer.

1. (P) Claimed 0-6.7MeV proton over 4Mev this would (p,n) ^{18}O producing ^{18}F, this decays back to ^{18}O, half-life is 109.771 minutes producing a 633.023keV positron that annihilates an e- leading to the production of two 511keV photons we can see outside the cell with scintillators and gamma detectors.

2. (P) displaced n from above may additionally convert ^{18}O to ^{19}O which decays with β- at 4822.26keV with a half-life of 26.464s leading to bremsstrahlung

3. (G) Claimed ultra slow neutrons are formed, could these do 2?

4. (S) Absence of thermal neutrons detectable in the bubble detectors would lend support to Sarg theory since there is no 7Li present.

GlowStick 5.4

Reagent	mg	
^{62}Ni	57	3X natural abundance
200h Nickel	543	
Nanosphere Ni	200	As available up to 200mg
$Al_2{}^{18}O_3$	200	
TOTAL	1000	

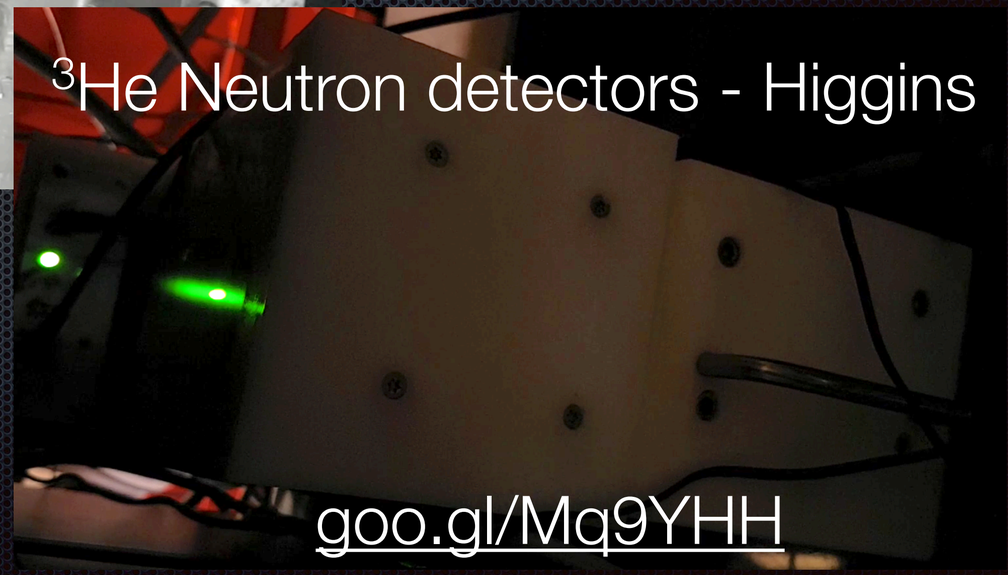
Apparatus developed for GS5.4 and 5.5 tests

GlowStick 5.4 - New tools

goo.gl/jcqfqn

cosmicrayapp.com

Tom Andersen



GlowStick 5.4 - Results

No 511keV photons discernable

No bremsstrahlung

No thermal neutrons

GlowStick 5.5

To test Sarg (S) theory and Holmlid (H) theory by way of addition of Nano Lithium and LiAlD4 and HTED-04 Dehydrogenation Catalyst.

(S) Claimed that according to his structural theory of elements, 7Li will arrange itself on prepared Nickel with the 4He end attached to the Nickel and the 3H (tritium) end free - Incident Rydberg state hydrogen would knock off the extra neutron from the 3H leaving 6Li - this is perhaps one explination for the presence of thermal neutrons before the melting of LiH in GS 5.3 and could explain the isotopic shift of 7Li to 6Li in Lugano. The neutron could participate in transmutations of Nickel to higher nucleon numbers. In this experiment, these neutrons, if present may be more likely produce 19O from the 18O and we would be able to observe the signature of the β- at 4822.26keV.

(H) Claimed that there is production of Mesons/Muons when Ultra Dense deuterium (D(0)) is exposed to high energy photons the muons can additionally lead to Deuterium fusion.

GlowStick 5.5

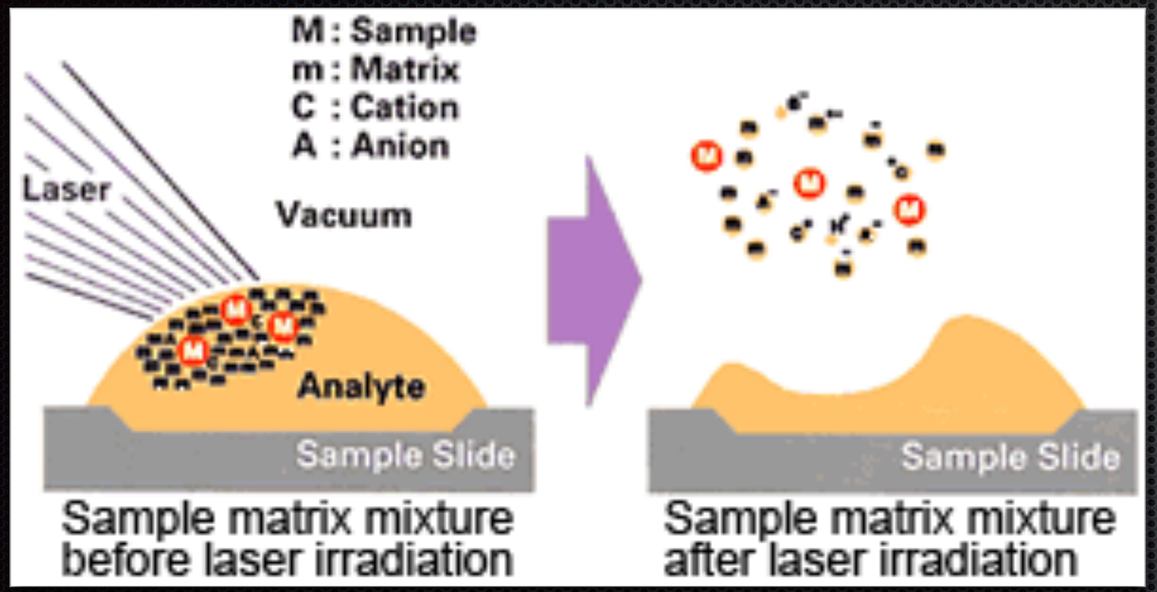
Reagent	mg	
62Ni	70	up to 2.2X natural
200h/100h Nickel	1400	400mg 100h Ni
Nanosphere Ni	200	10nm Nickel
Al2 18O3	200	
Nanoshell Lithium	200	Maybe 100
TOTAL	2000	
LiAlD4	200	In passive side, to
		provide Deuterium
HTED-04 catalyst	2X	Either end of LiAlD4 in
		passive side 'produce D(O)'

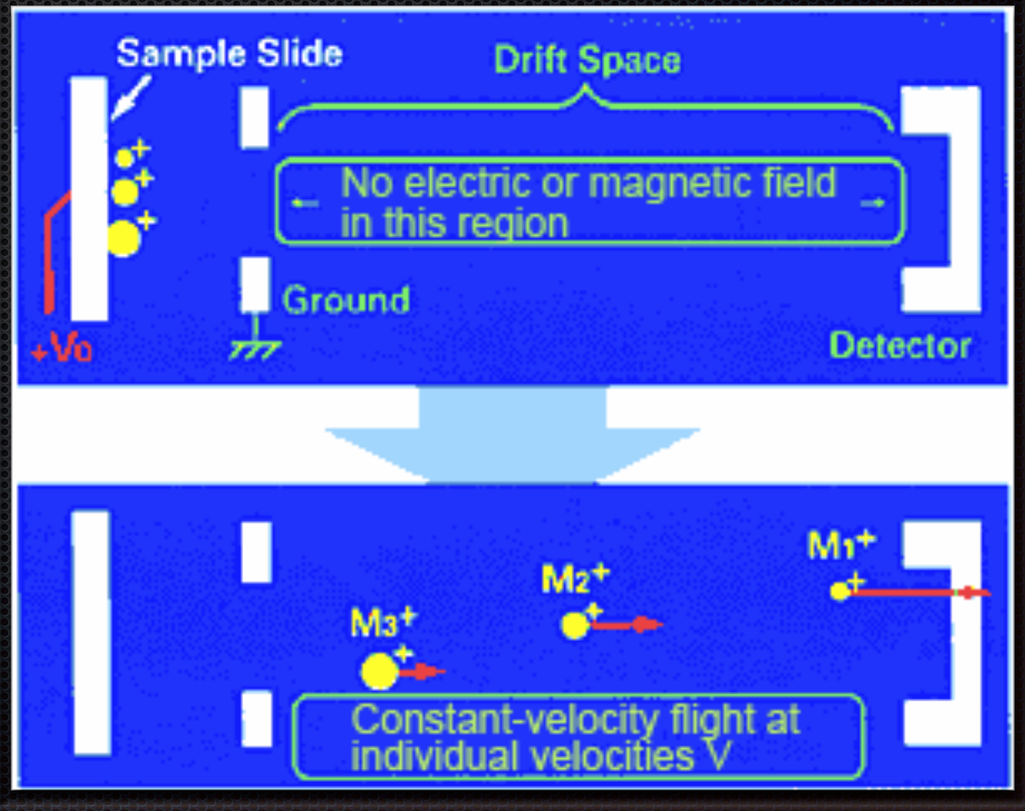
GlowStick 5.5 - Results

Pending execution

HOMO
MALDI TOF MS of Parkhomov KV3 ash

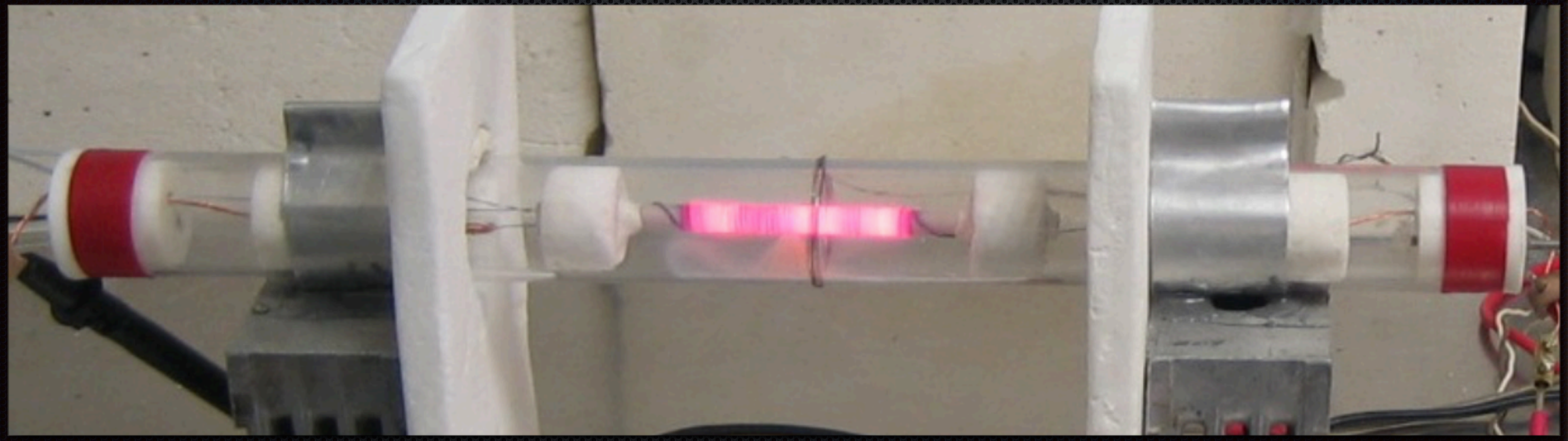
- Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption / Ionization Time Of Flight Mass Spectrometry



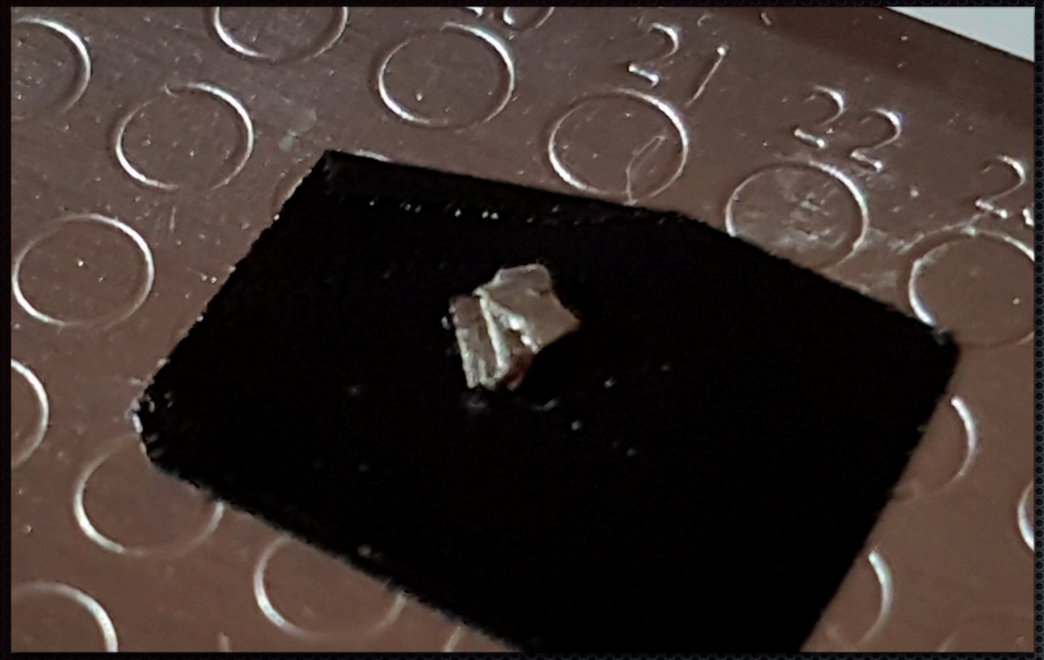


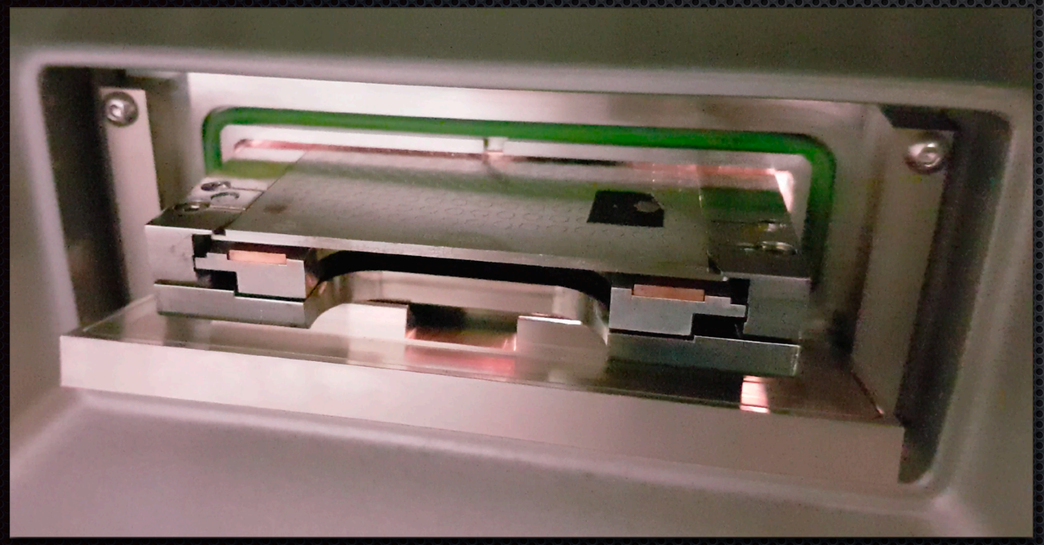
KV3

- December 20, 2016 until January 31, 2017
- 1.8 grams of Ni + H2
- 1700ºC
- 400MJ integrated excess



The fuel before work is the nickel powder PNK-OT2, which we have already tested

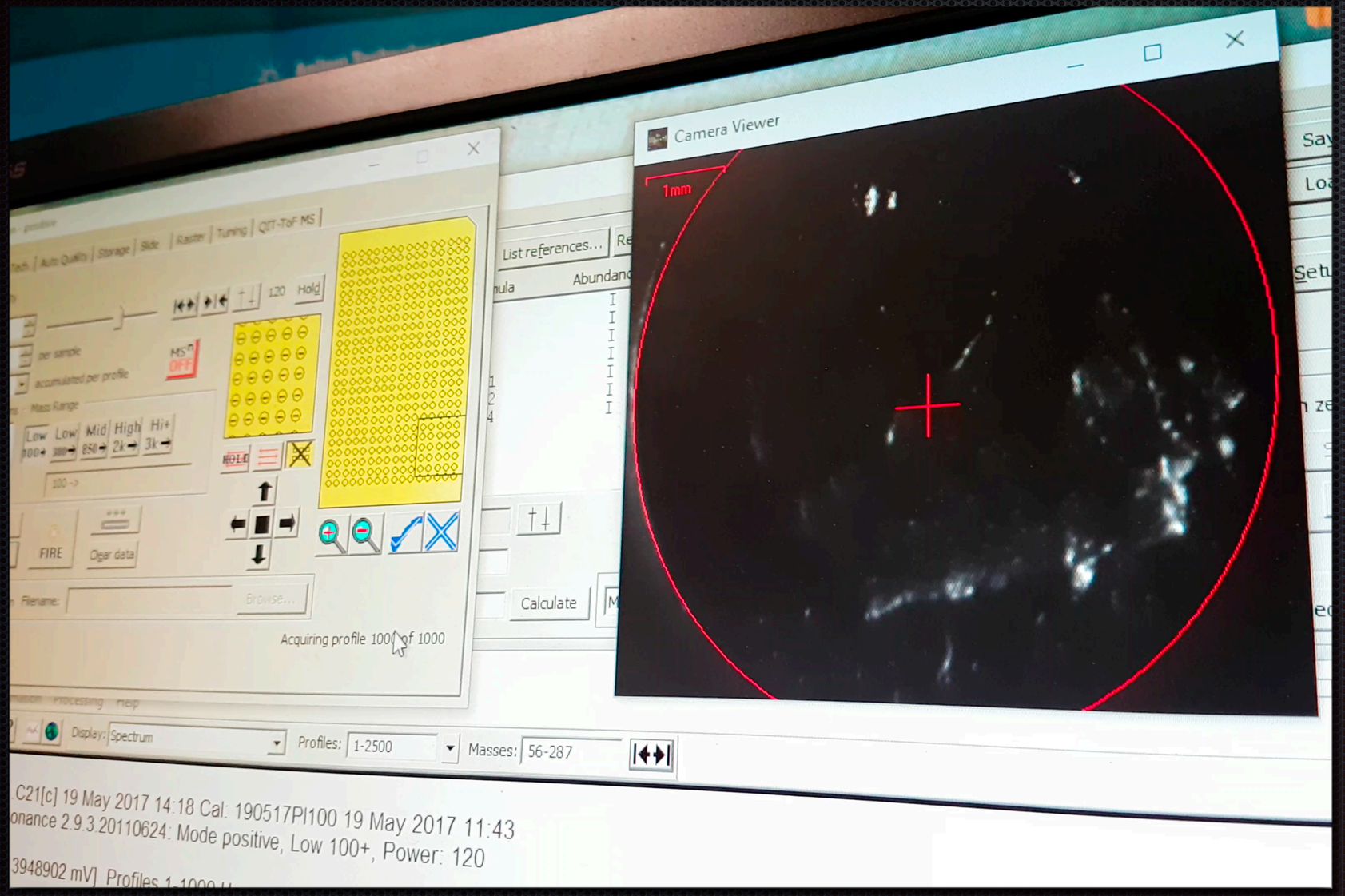





AXIMA
Resonance

Flat out

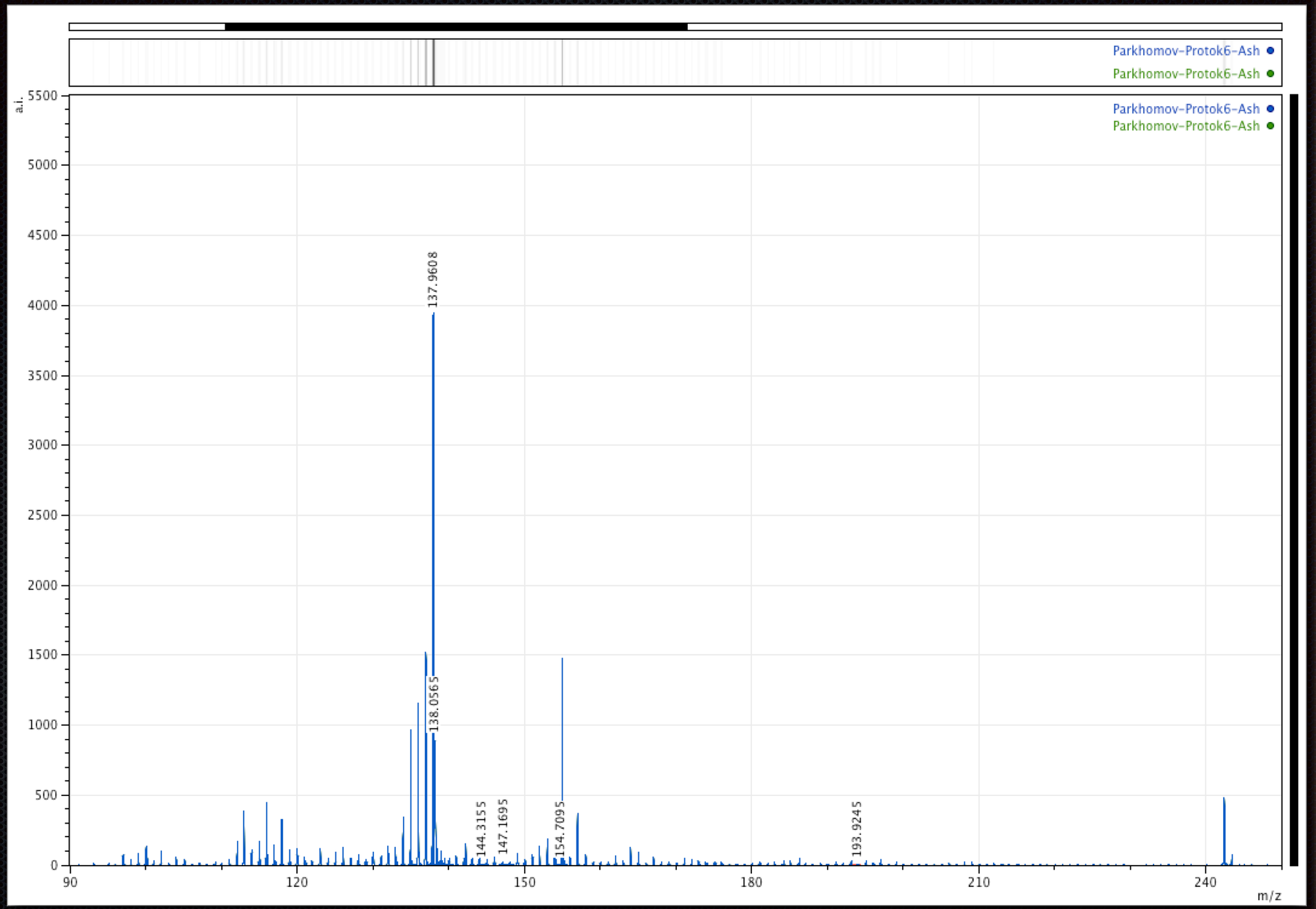
Sampling process



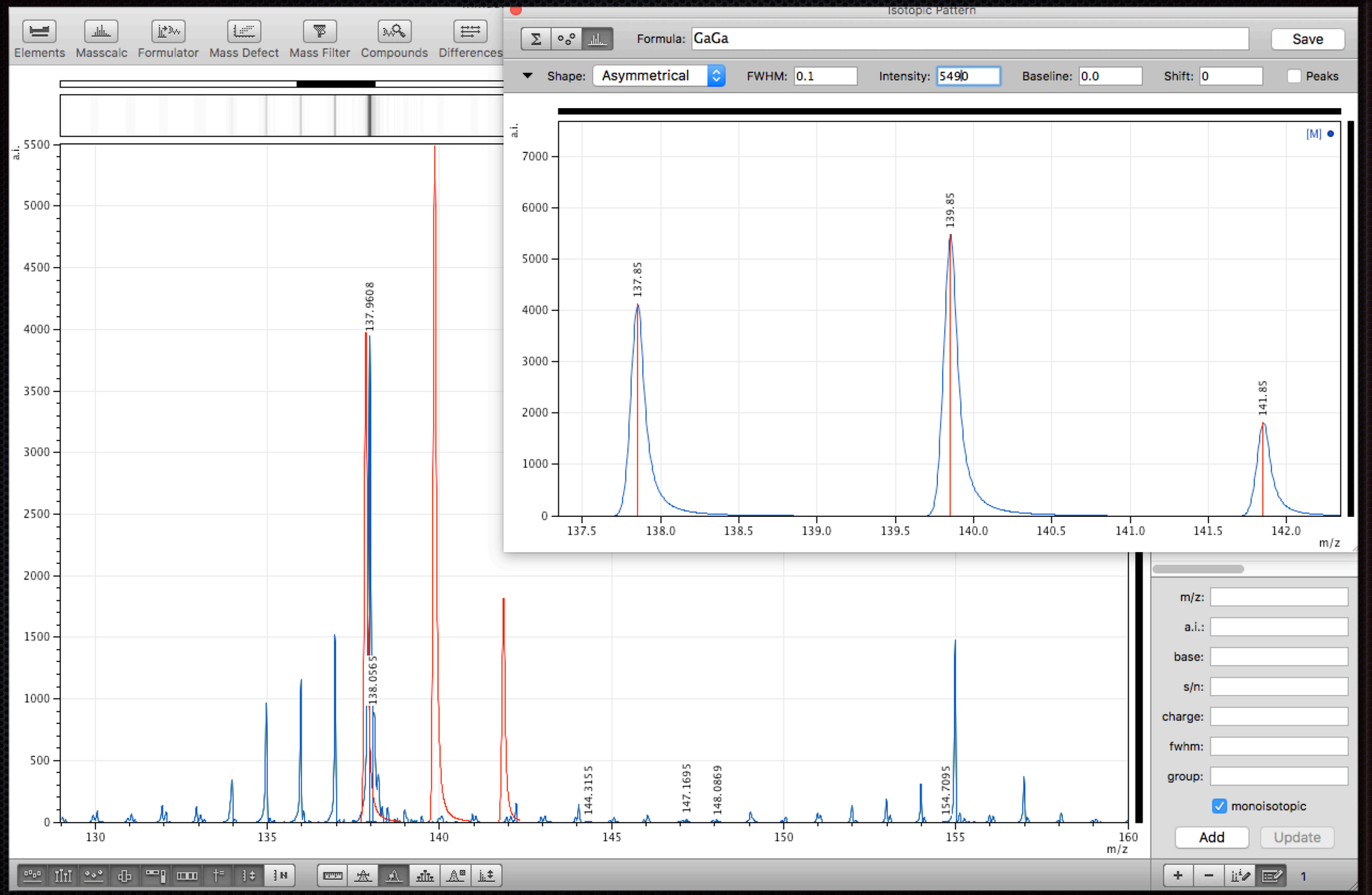
Results

www.mmass.org

goo.gl/0lLjns



GaGa

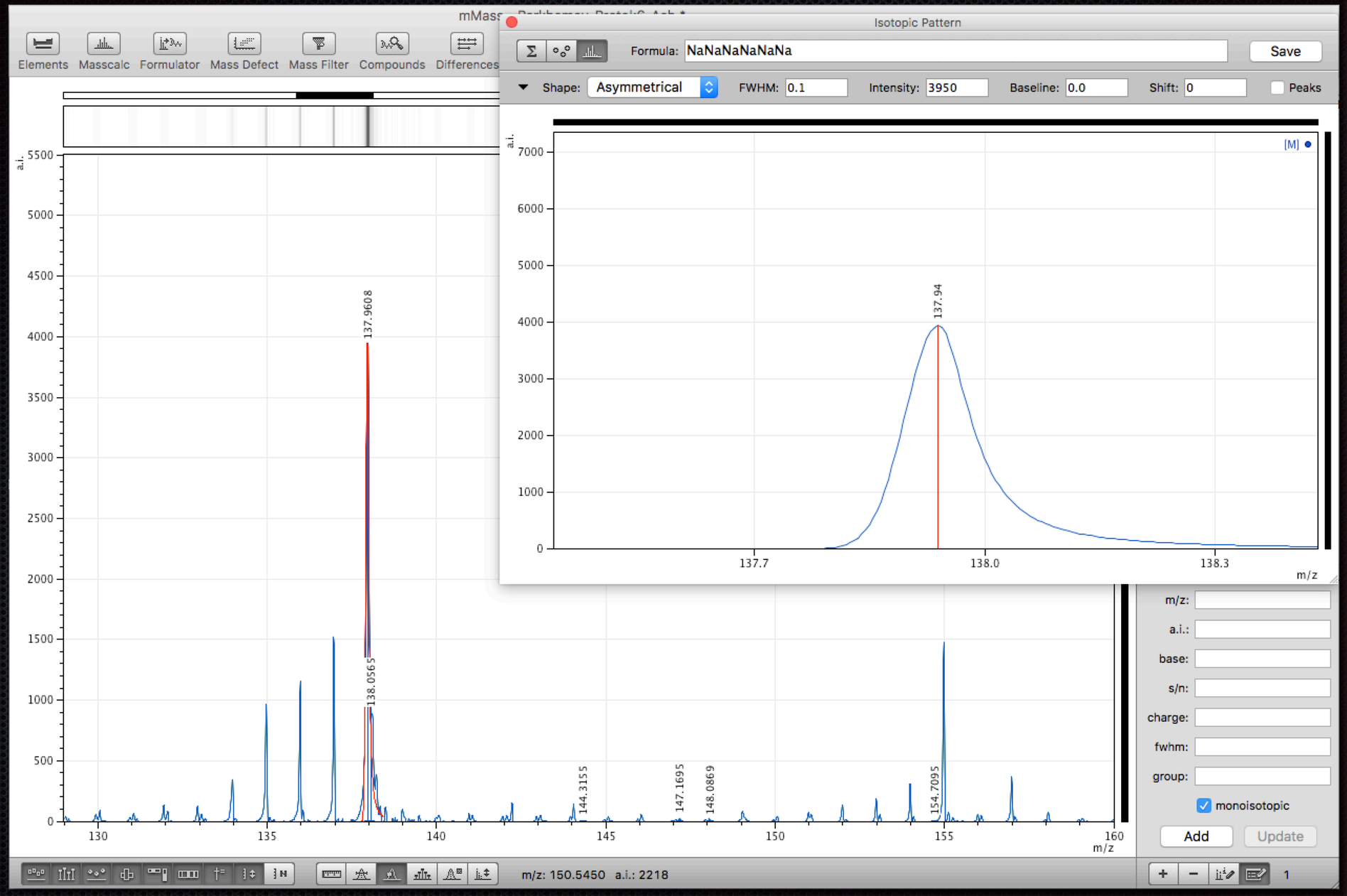

Isotopic Pattern
Elements
Masscalc
Formulator
Mass Defect
Mass Filter
Compounds
Differences
Formula: GaGa
Save
Shape: Asymmetrical
FWHM: 0.1
Intensity: 5490
Baseline: 0.0
Shift: 0
Peaks
a.i.
m/z
[M]
137.85
139.85
141.85
137.9608
138.0565
144.3155
147.1695
148.0869
154.7095
m/z:
a.i.:
base:
s/n:
charge:
fwhm:
group:
monoisotopic
Add
Update

Piantelli

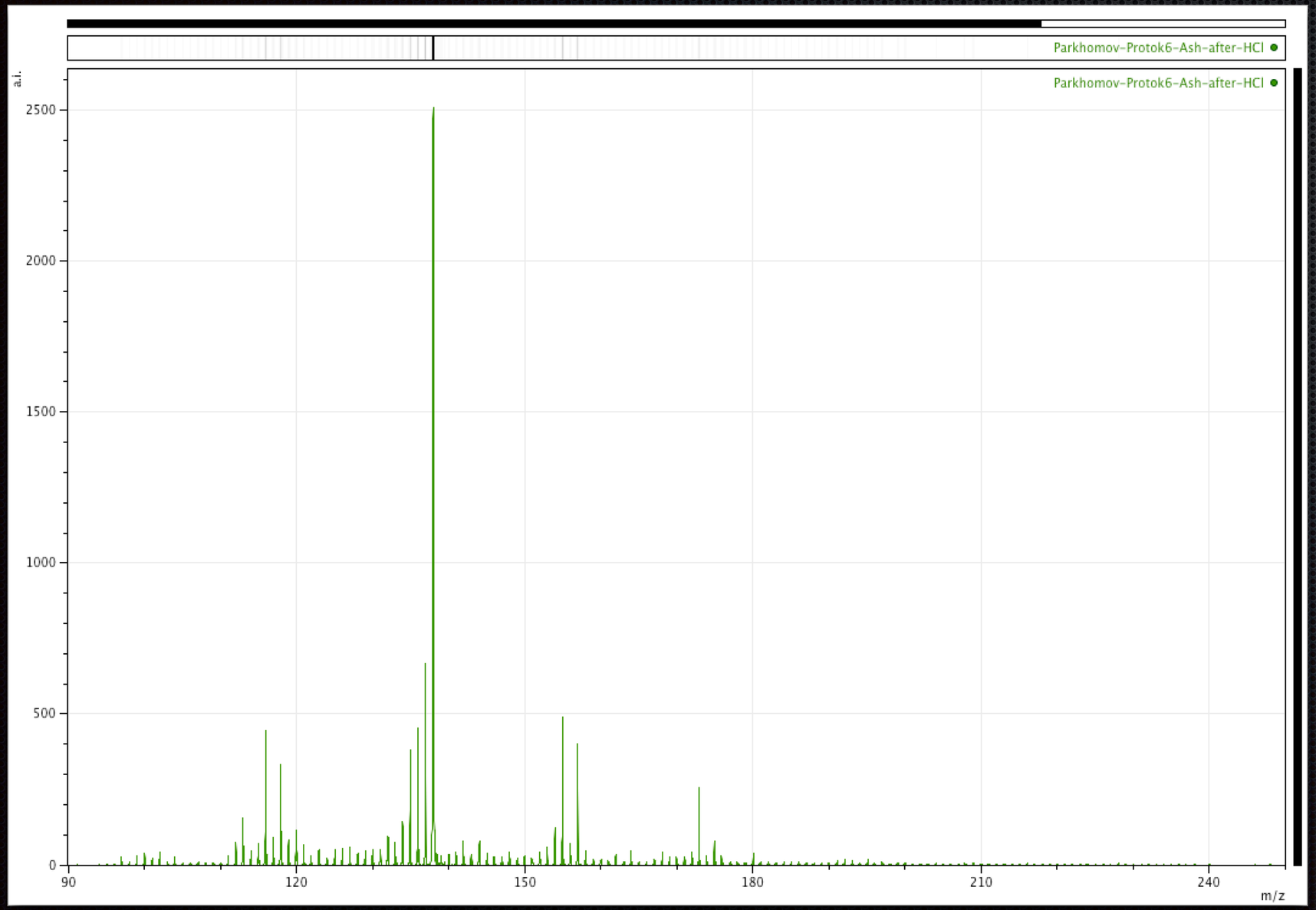
	Natural element proportion	Primary Reaction (required energy)	Fuel at 1130ºC	Products	Q-values (keV)		How likely? Threshold (keV)	Product stability	Product at 1130ºC	half-life	decay mode(s)	daughter isotope(s)	Daughter stability	Daughter Phase at 1130ºC	Proposed Further Reaction Participant
15	68.08%	58Ni + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)	Solid	59Cu+γ	3418.55	0.39	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Solid	81.5(5) s	β+	59Ni	76k years	Solid	Y
16	trace	59Ni + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)	Solid	60Cu+γ	4477.40	1.57	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Solid	23.7(4) min	β+	60Ni	Stable	Solid	Y
17	26.22%	60Ni + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)	Solid	61Cu+γ	4800.27	0.98	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Solid	3.333(5) h	β+	61Ni	Stable	Solid	Y
18	1.14%	61Ni + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)	Solid	62Cu+γ	5854.61	0.57	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Solid	9.673(8) min	β+	62Ni	Stable	Solid	?
19				58Co+α	489.29	1.11	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Solid	70.86(6) d	β+	58Fe	Stable	Solid	?
20	0.93%	64Ni + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)	Solid	65Cu+γ	7453.95	0.71	0.0 0.0	Stable	Solid						Y
21				61Co+α	663.20	0.70	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Solid	1.650(5) h	β-	61Ni	Stable	Solid	Y
22	30.85%	65Cu + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)	Solid	66Zn+γ	8924.58	1	0.0 0.0	Stable	liquid?						Y
23				62Ni+α	4346.46	0.68	0.0 0.0	Stable	Solid						?
24	27.90%	66Zn + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)	liquid?	67Ga+γ	5268.80	1.14	0.0 0.0	Unstable	liquid	3.2612(6) d	EC	67Zn	Stable	Liquid?	Y
25				63Cu+α	1544.29	0.75	0.0 0.0	Stable	Solid						Y
26	4.10%	67Zn + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)		68Ga+γ	6494.65	1.22	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Liquid	67.71(9) min	EC	68Zn	Stable	Liquid?	Y
27a				64Cu+α	2408.08	0.78	0.0 0.0	Unstable	Solid	12.700(2) h	β+ (61%)	64Ni	Stable	Solid	Y
27b											β− (39%)	64Zn	Stable	Liquid?	Y
28	18.80%	68Zn + 1H(Elab=0.0 MeV)		69Ga+γ	6609.92	1.49	0.0 0.0	Stable	Liquid						Y
29				65Cu+α	2120.67	1.03	0.0 0.0	Stable	Solid						Y

NOTE: Was gallium found in the ash, or was it just part of the TOF-SIMS process?

NaNa
NaNa
NaNa

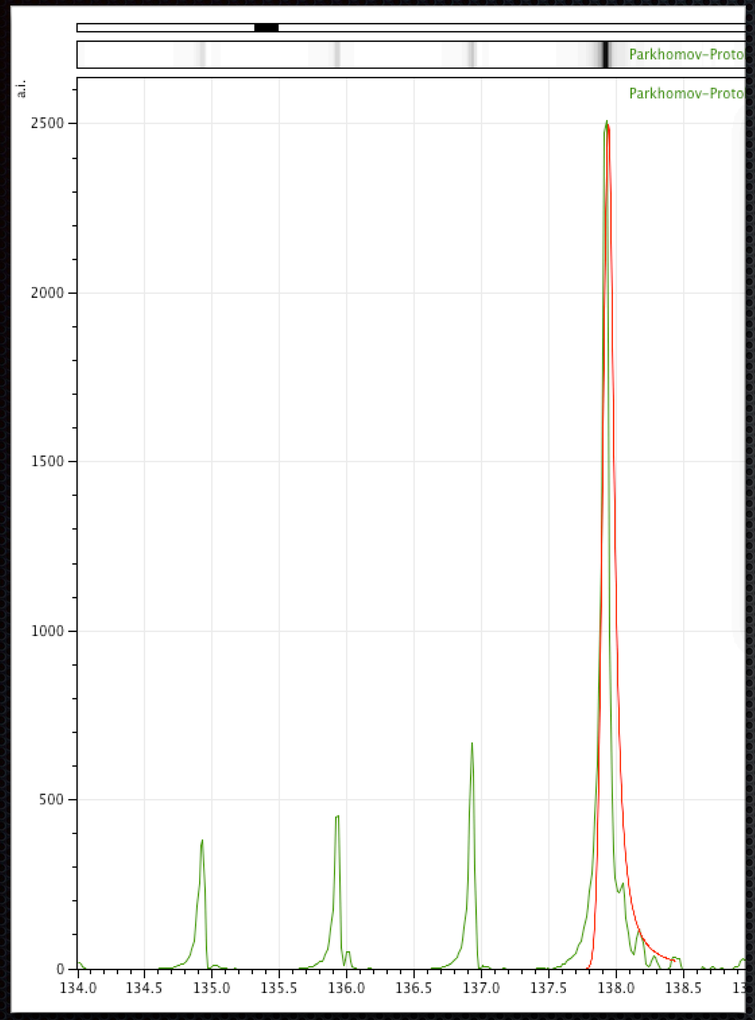


Results - after HCl, H_2O and propanol

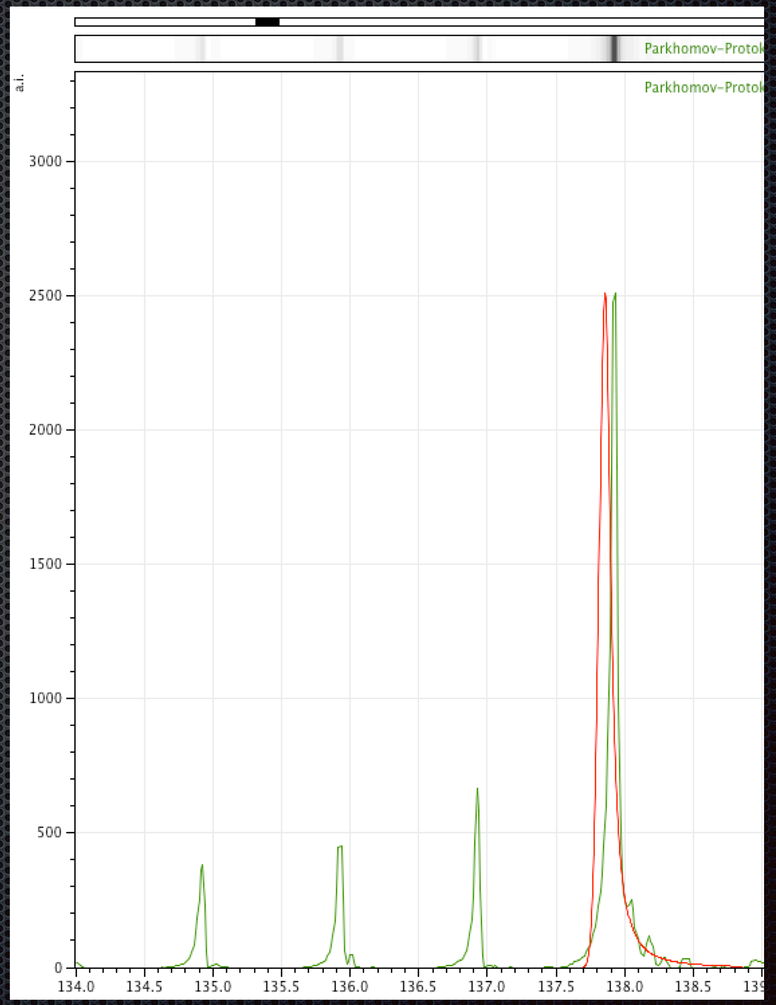


goo.gl/up2n54

Results - after HCl, H_2O and propanol



NaNaNaNaNaNa



GaGa

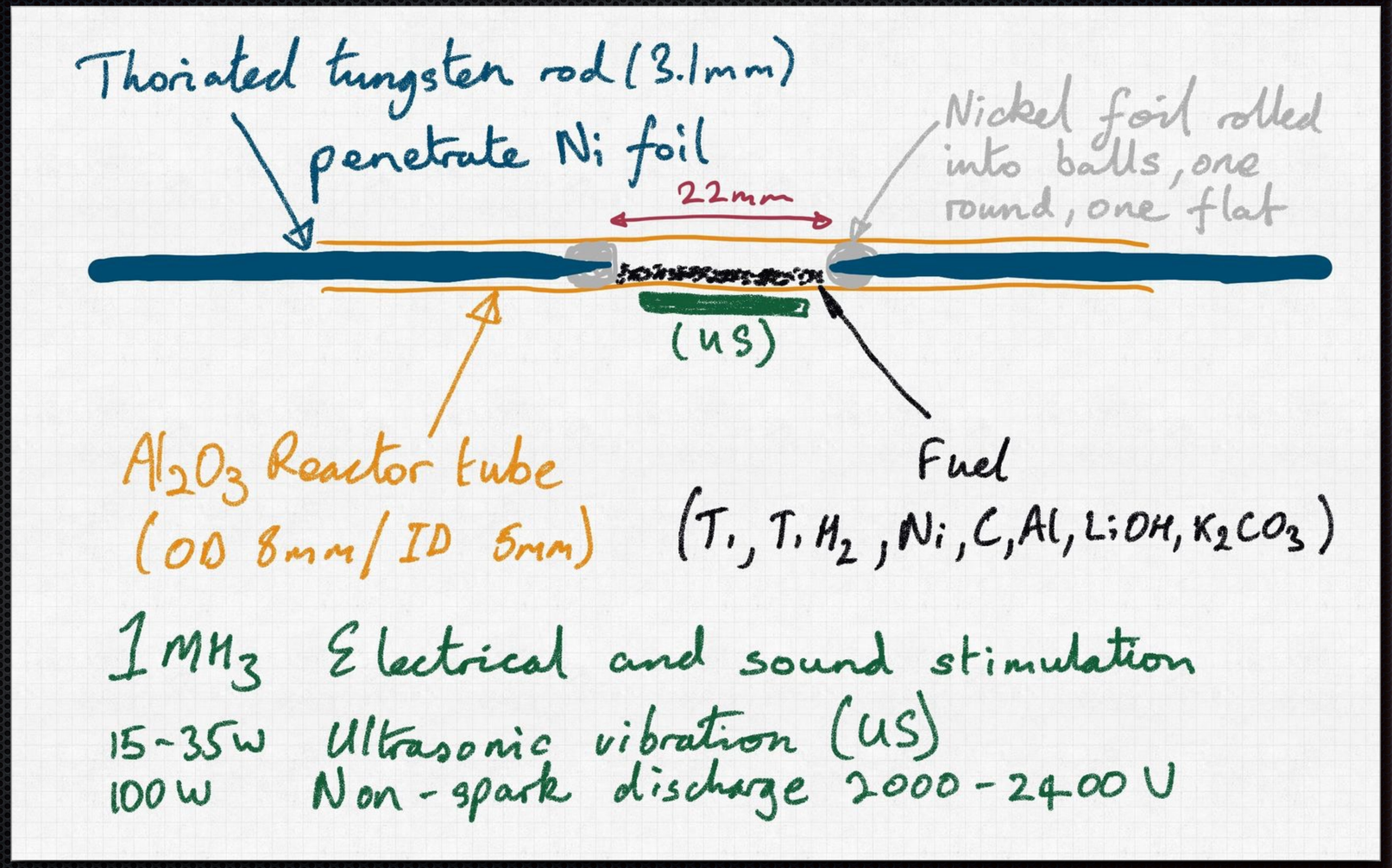
Suhas Ralkar

ECCO

An instant on/off ultrasonically fluidised dusty plasma New Fire reactor

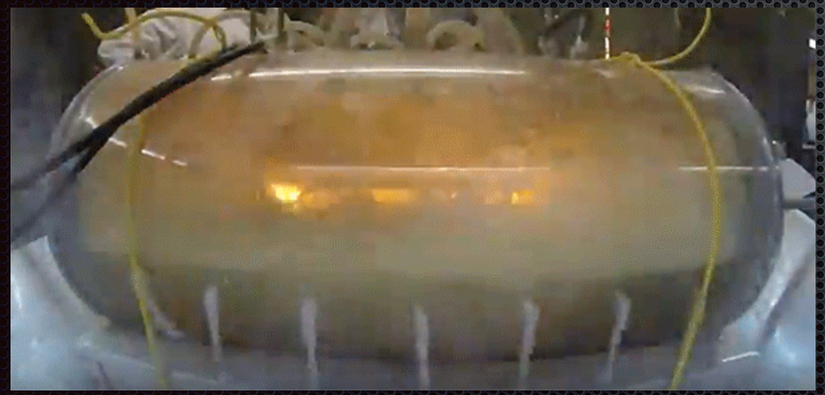
- Claimed output / input = 8

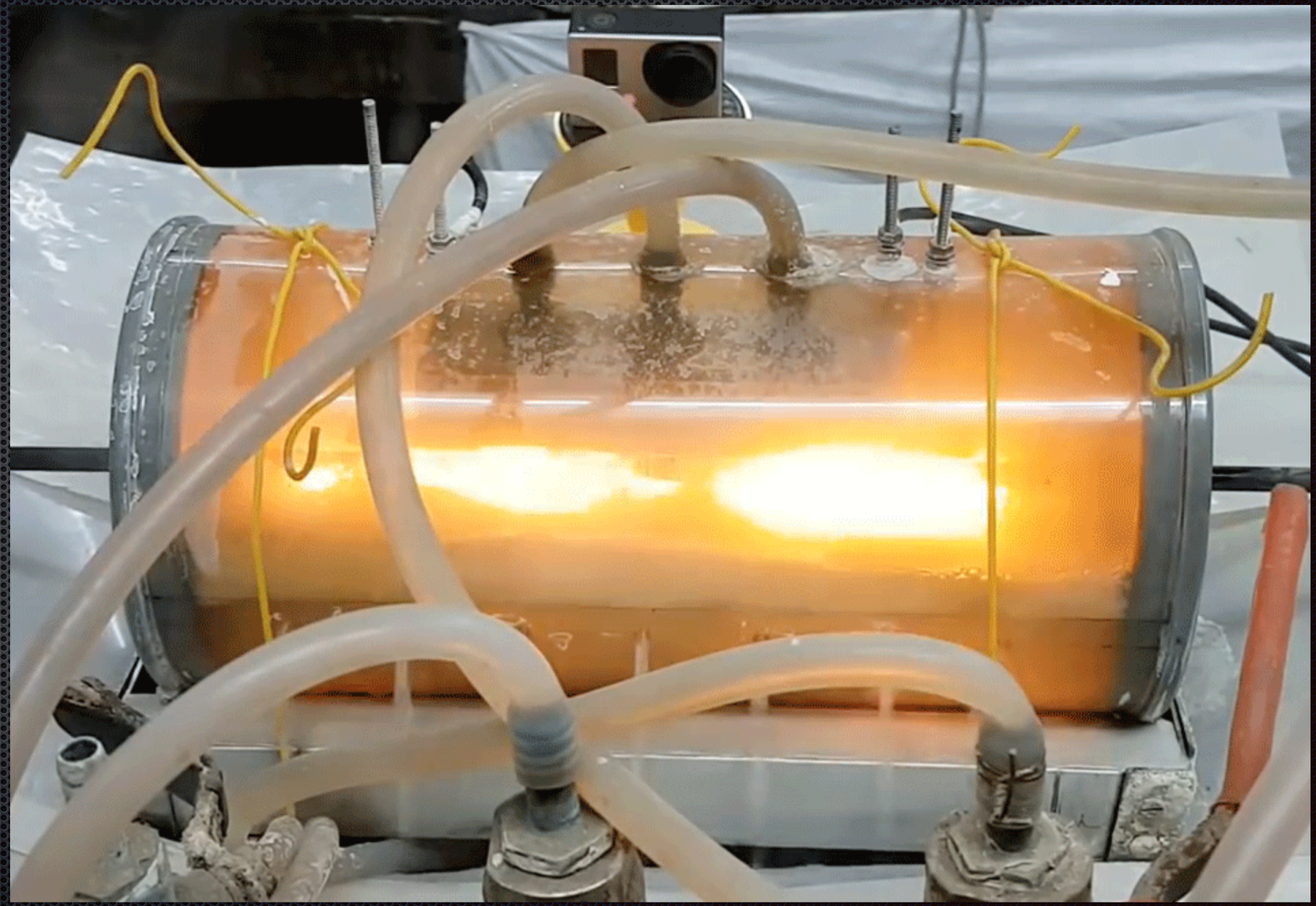
  COP 8



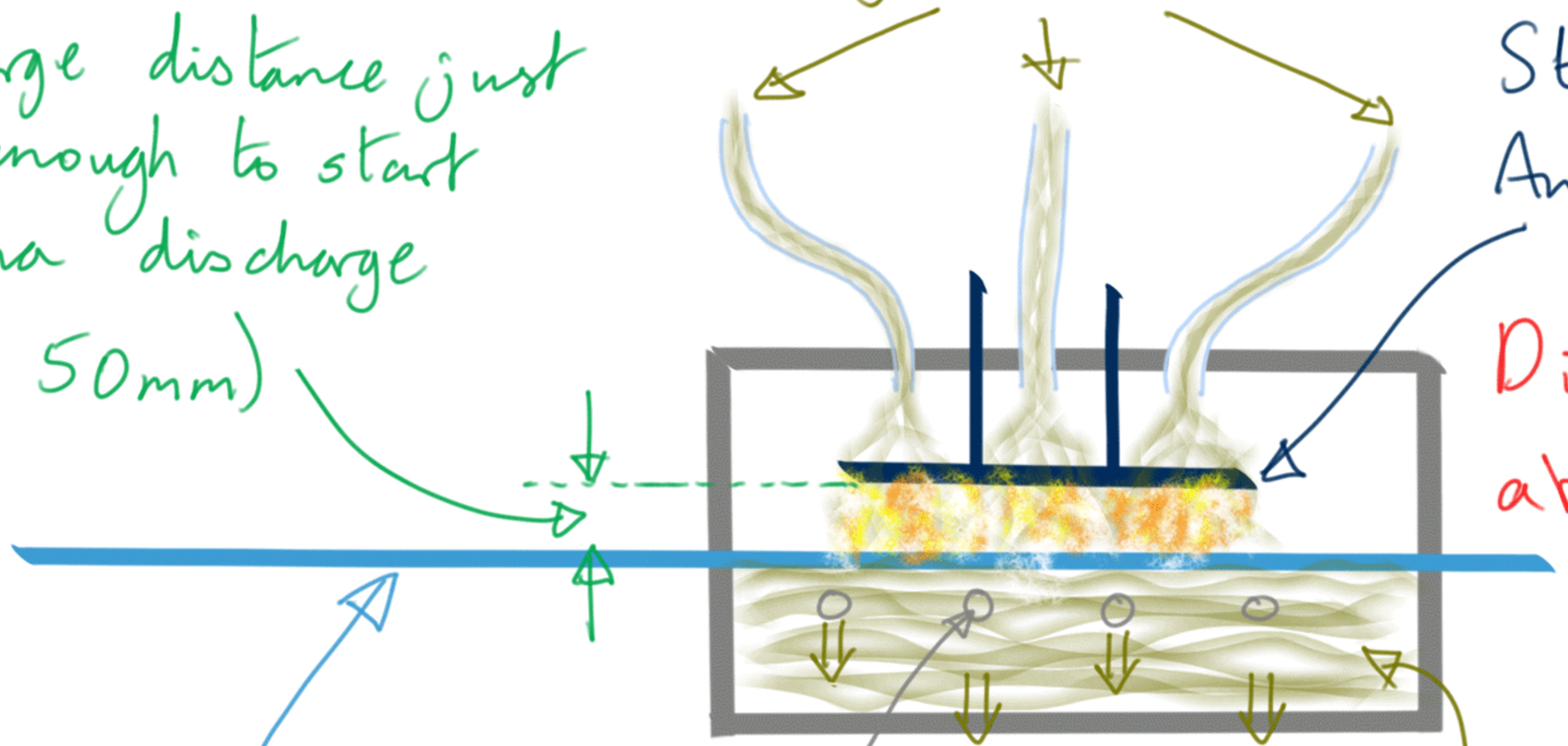
Single core configuration

Foil making process

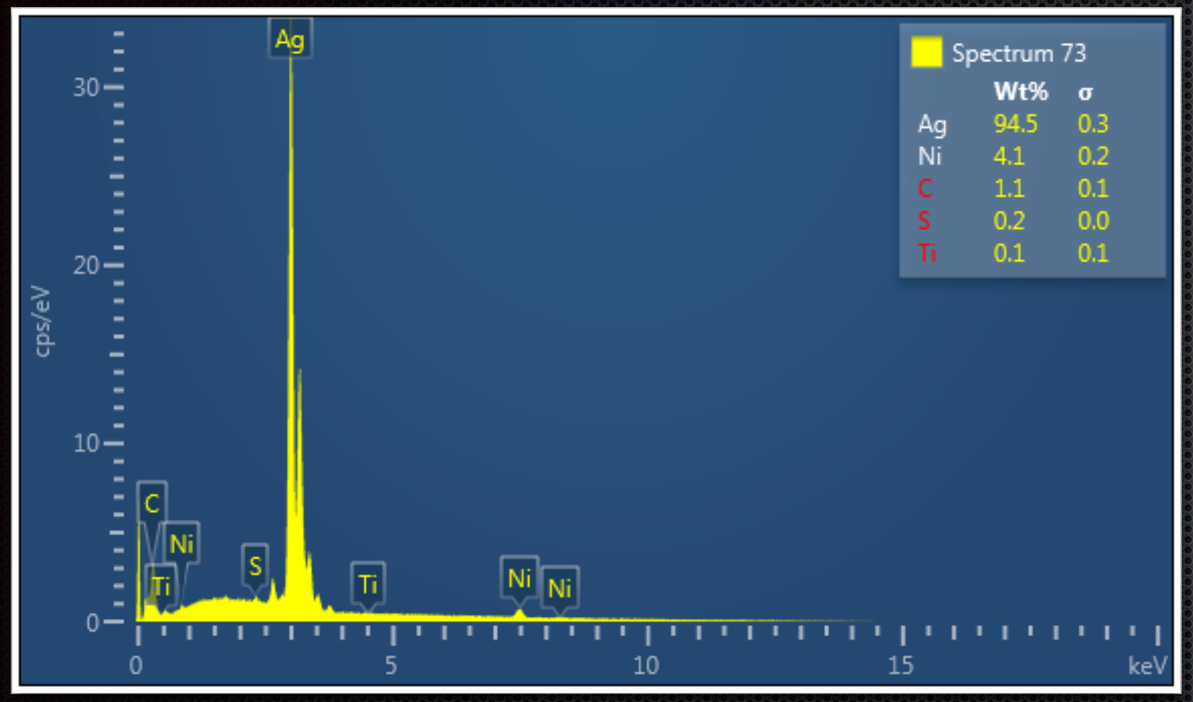


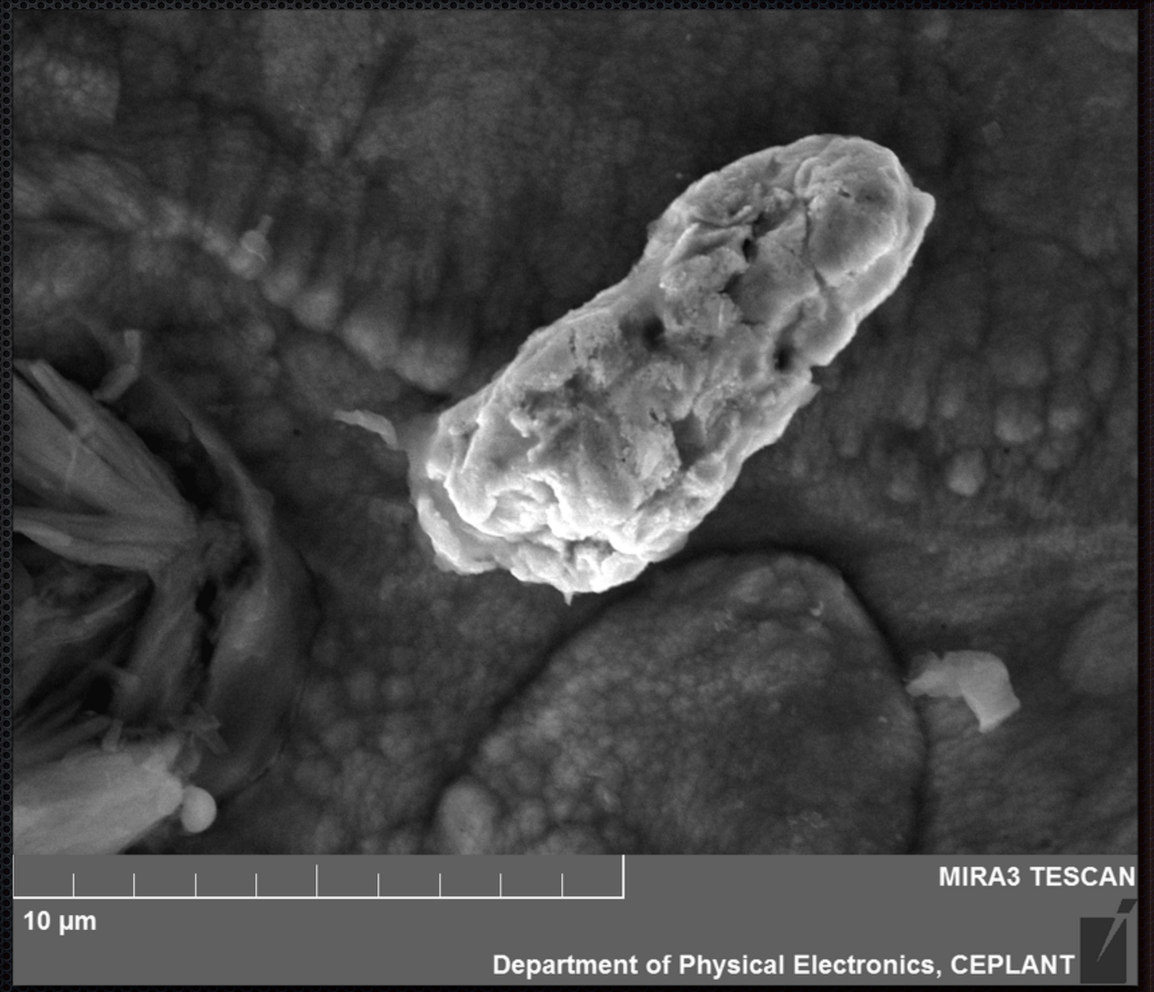


Foil making process

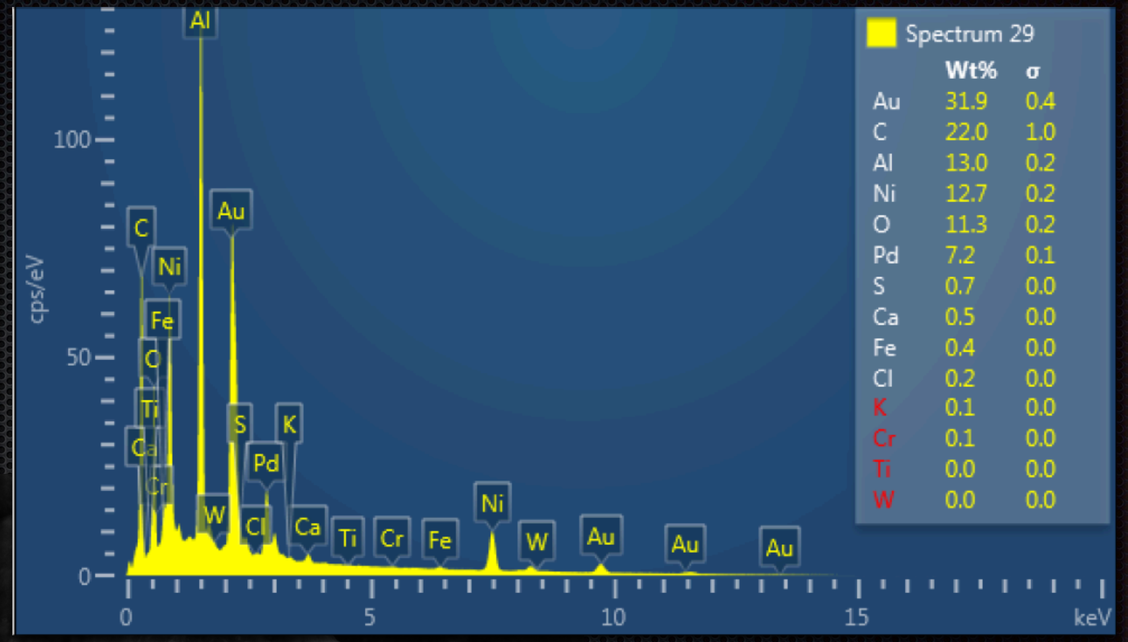


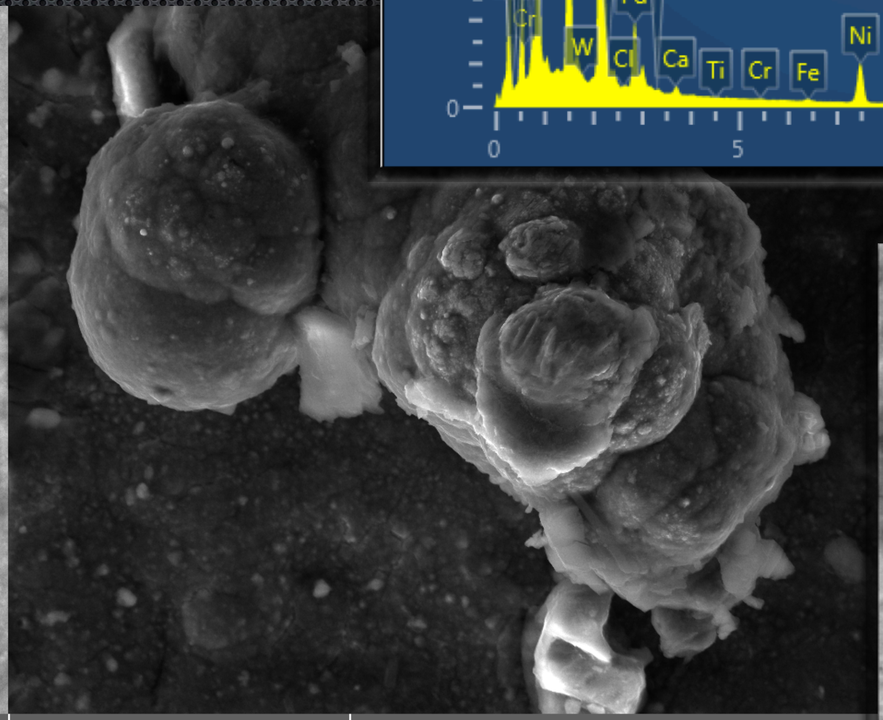
Silver on Nickel foil



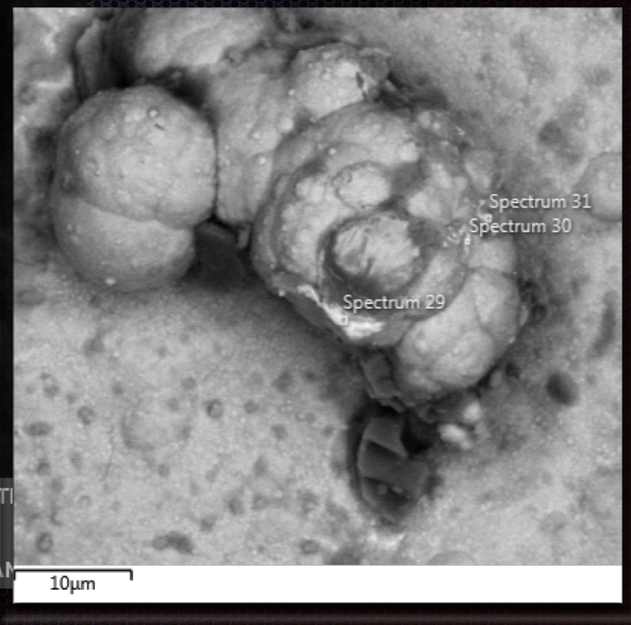


Gold and Palladium on Nickel foil





SEM MAG: 5.00 kx	WD: 15.00 mm	20 µm	MIRA3 T
View field: 55.4 µm	Det: BSE, SE		
SEM HV: 15.0 kV	Date(m/d/y): 04/07/17		Department of Physical Electronics, CEPLA

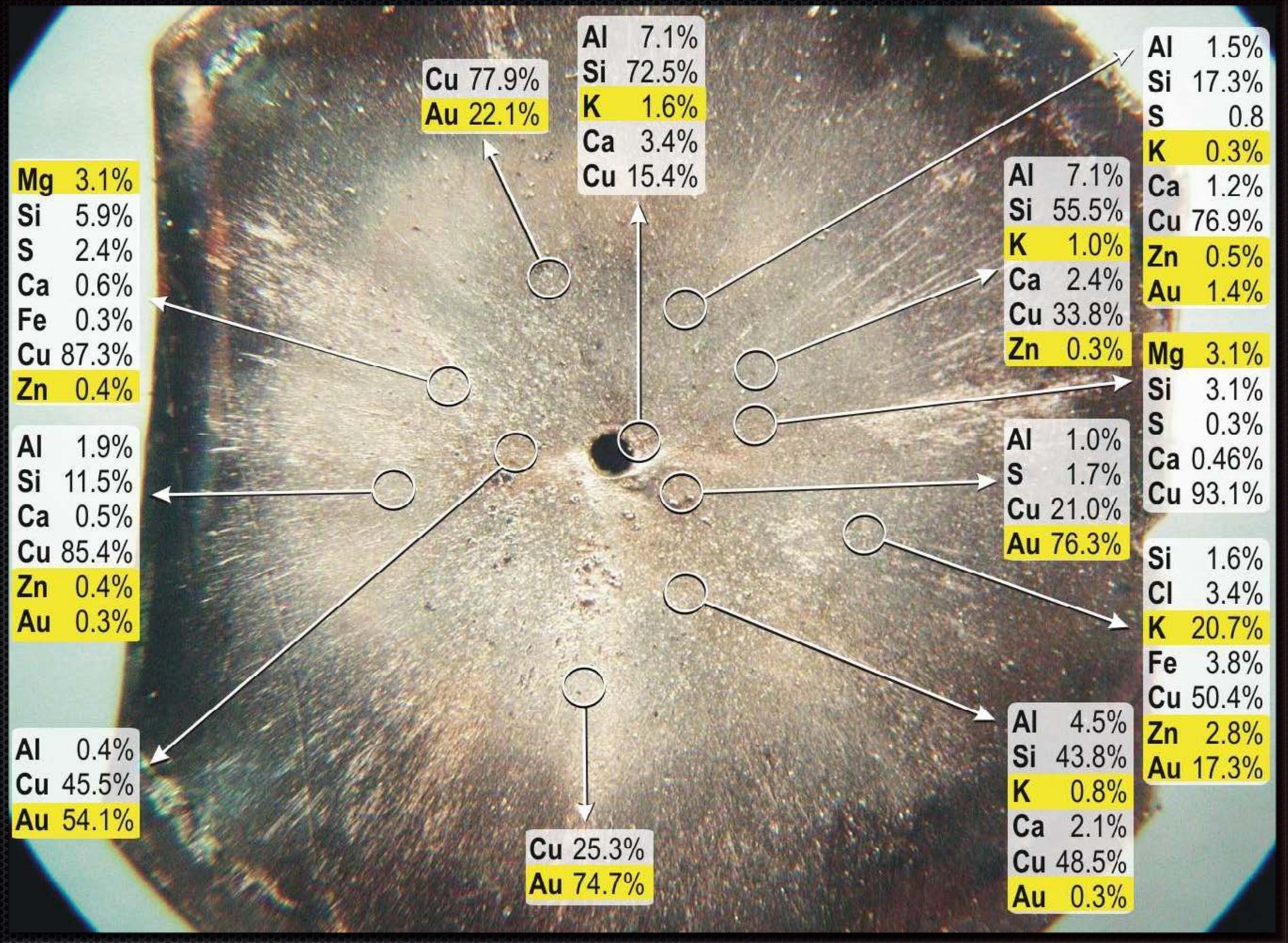


Adamenko

Accumulating screen after experiment No. 2107.

Target and accumulating screen is pure copper (Cu 99.99 %).

Method of investigation is X-ray electron probe microanalysis (REMMA102 device, element detection range: from Na to U).



Miley's Ni + H_2O

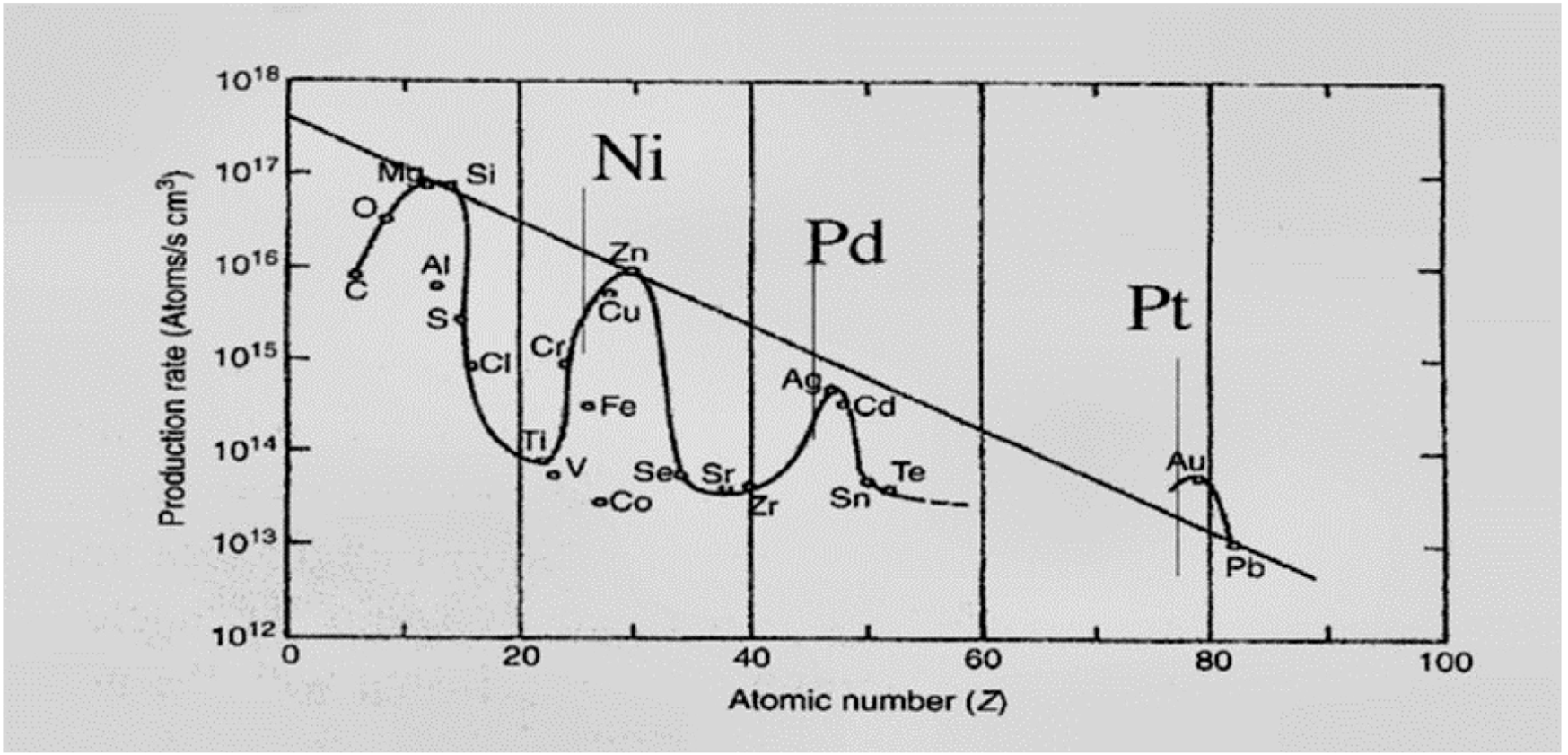
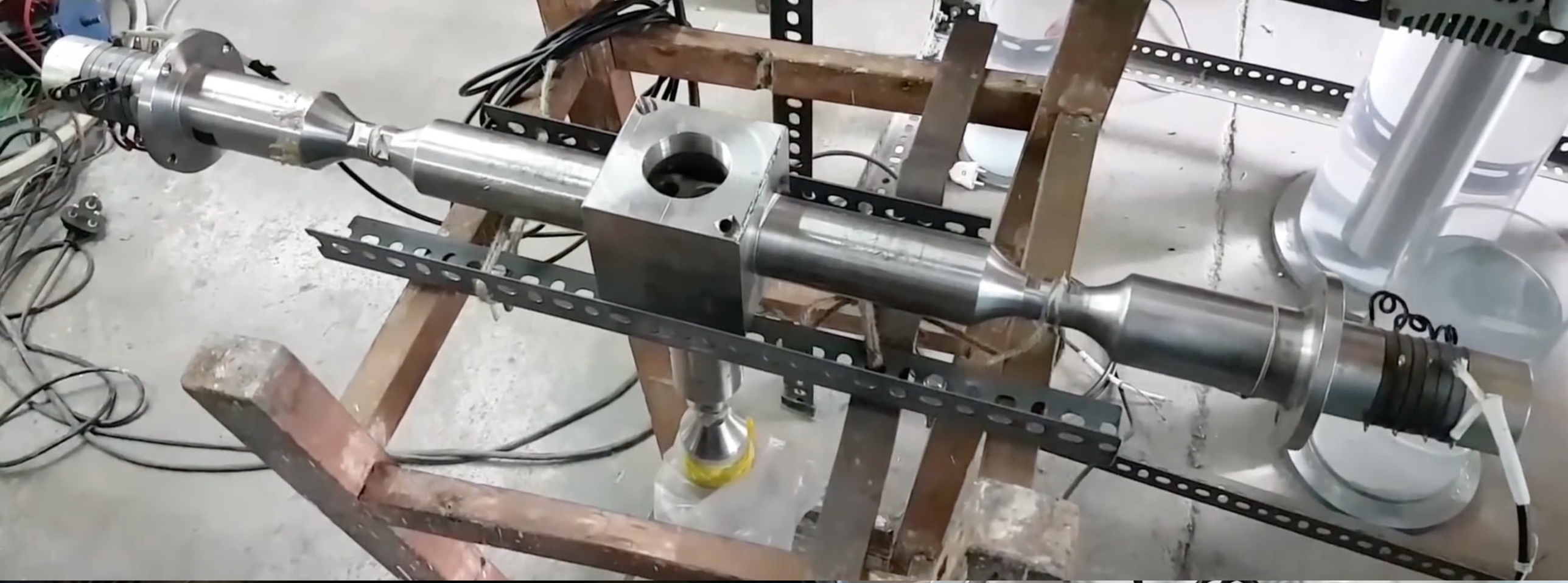
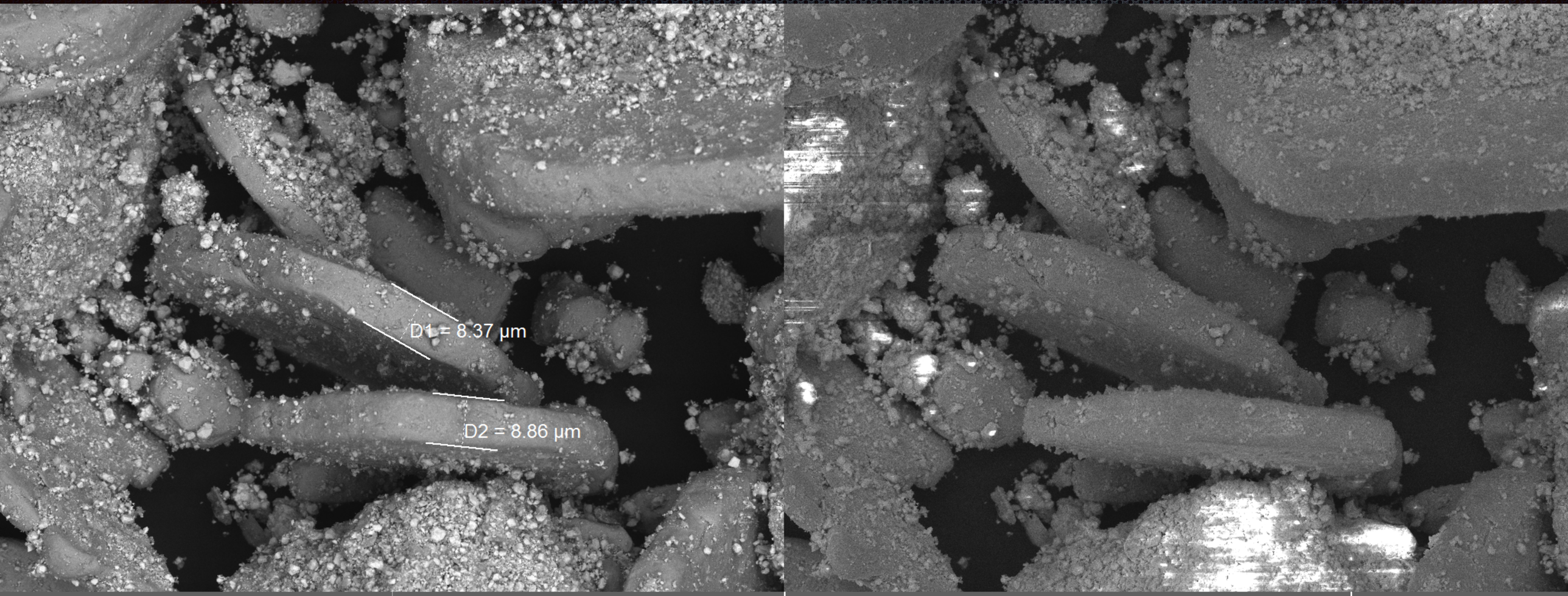


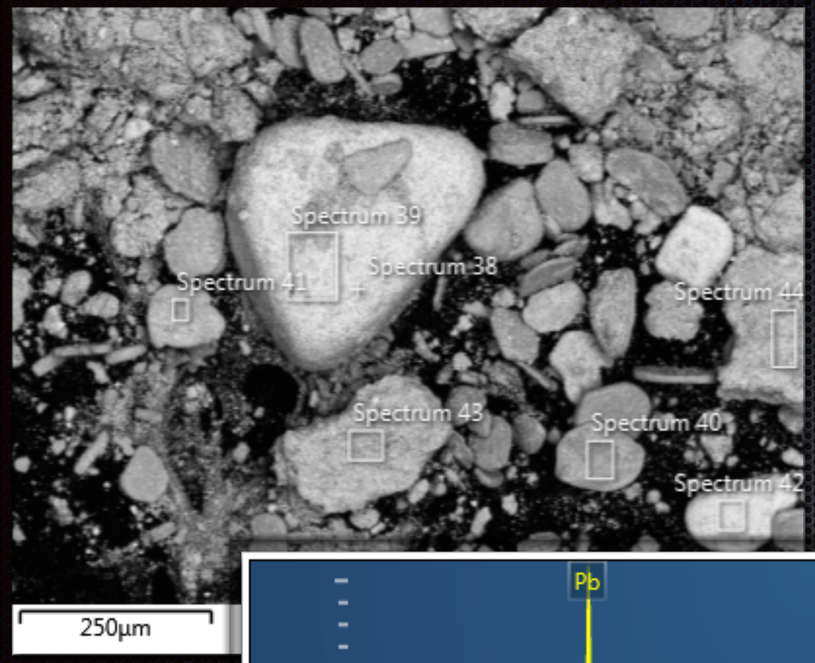
Figure 2: Miley's Ni-H_2O experiments [11]: Reaction product yield vs. atomic number

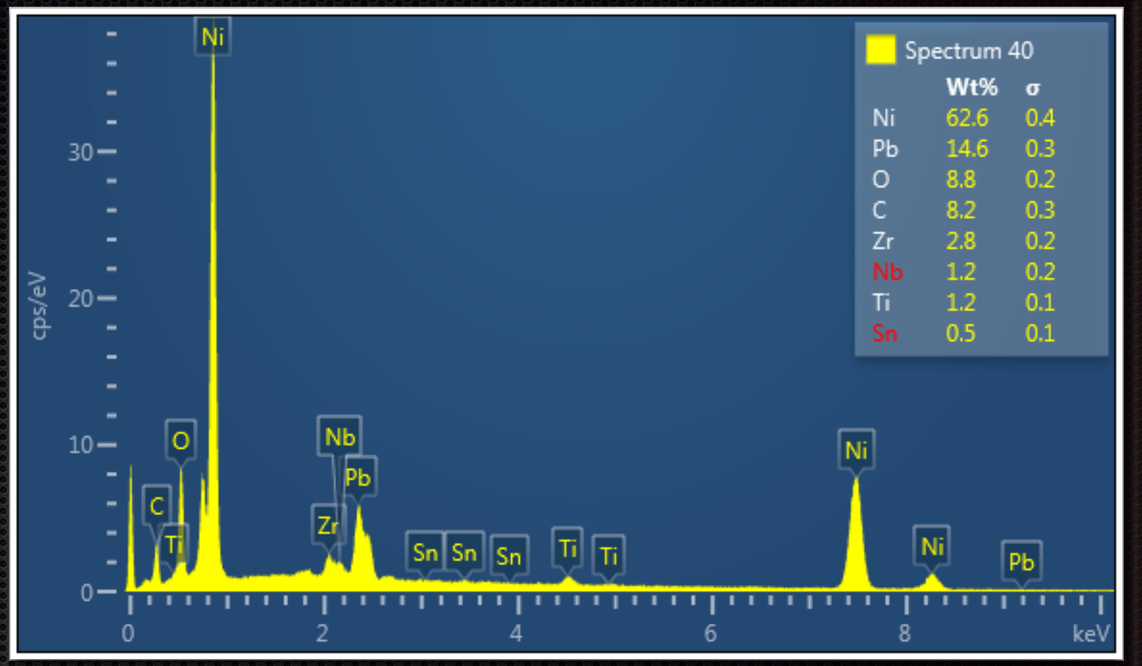


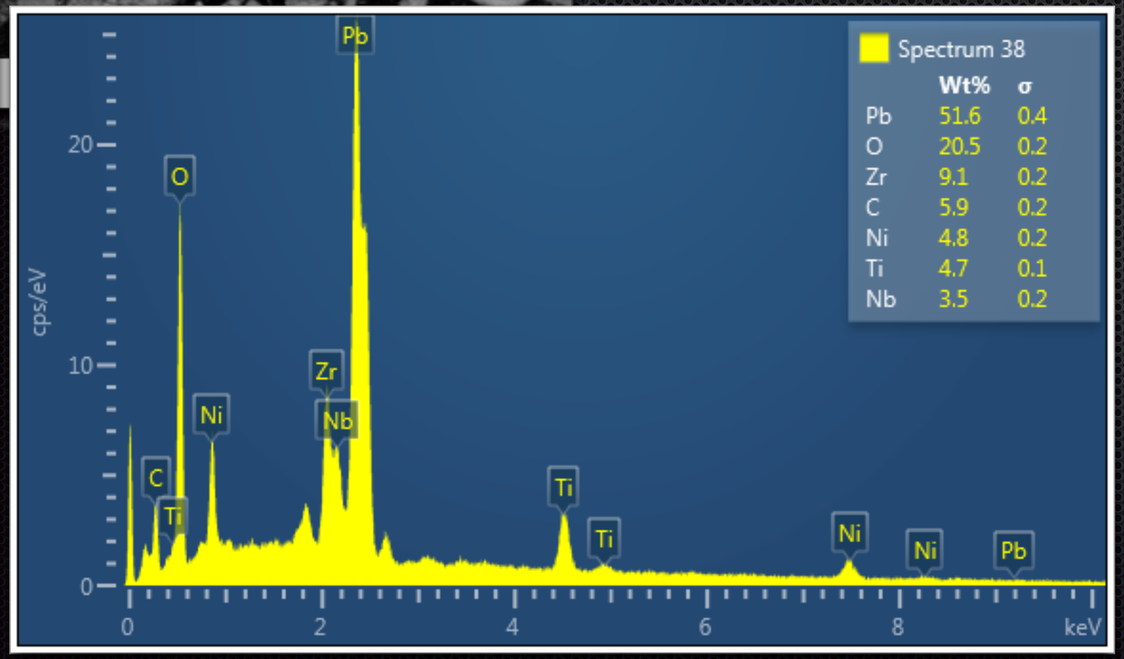


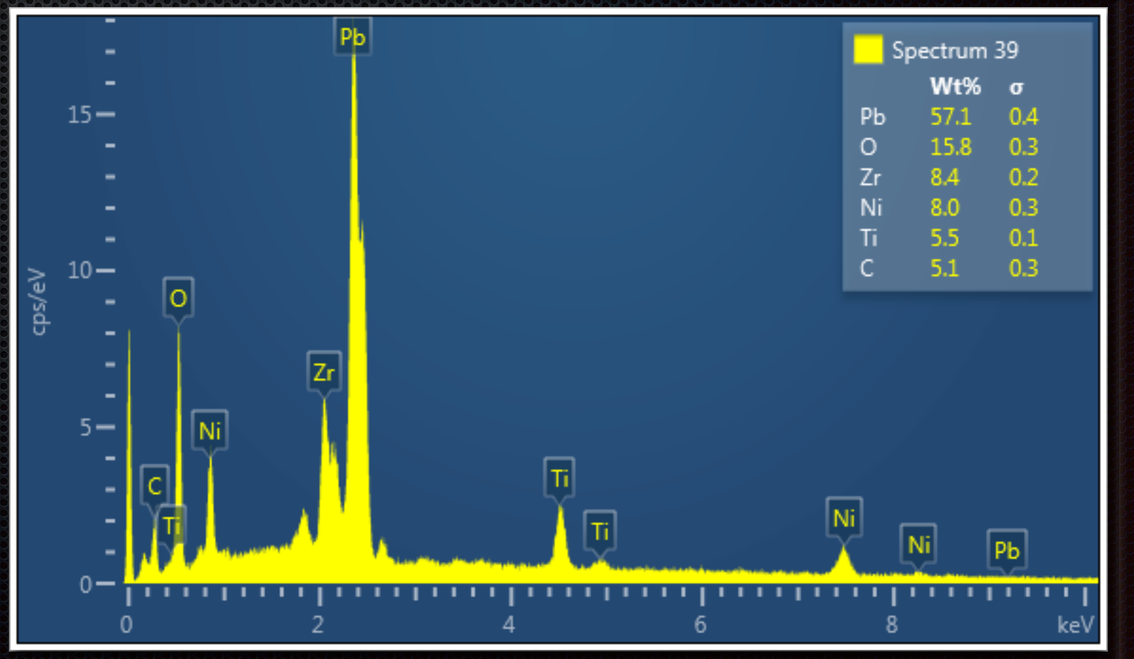
SEM MAG: 2.00 kx	WD: 15.00 mm		MIRA3 TESCAN
View field: 138 µm	Det: BSE, In-Beam SE	100 µm	
SEM HV: 15.0 kV	Date(m/d/y): 04/20/17	Department of Physical Electronics, CEPLANT	

Lead maker?

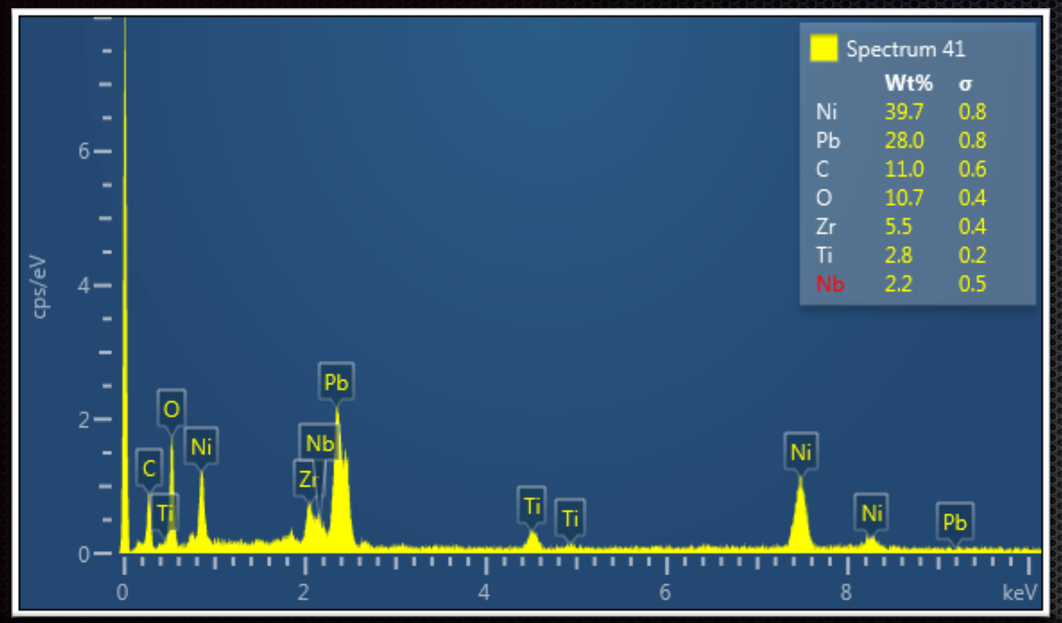

Spectrum 39
Spectrum 38
Spectrum 41
Spectrum 44
Spectrum 43
Spectrum 40
Spectrum 42
250µm

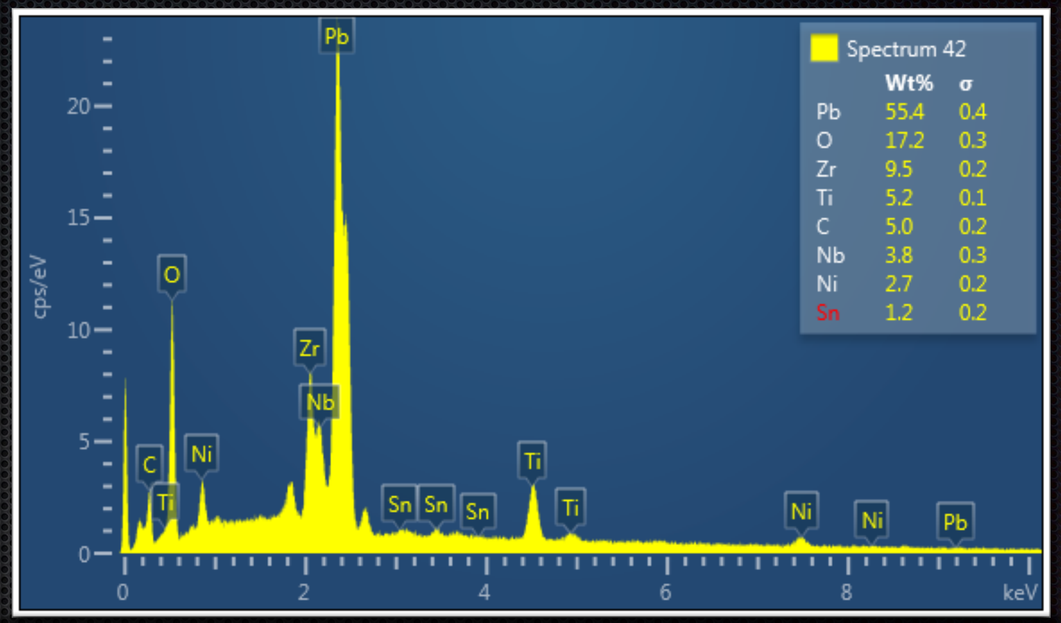

Spectrum 40
Wt% σ
Ni 62.6 0.4
Pb 14.6 0.3
O 8.8 0.2
C 8.2 0.3
Zr 2.8 0.2
Nb 1.2 0.2
Ti 1.2 0.1
Sn 0.5 0.1
cps/eV
keV

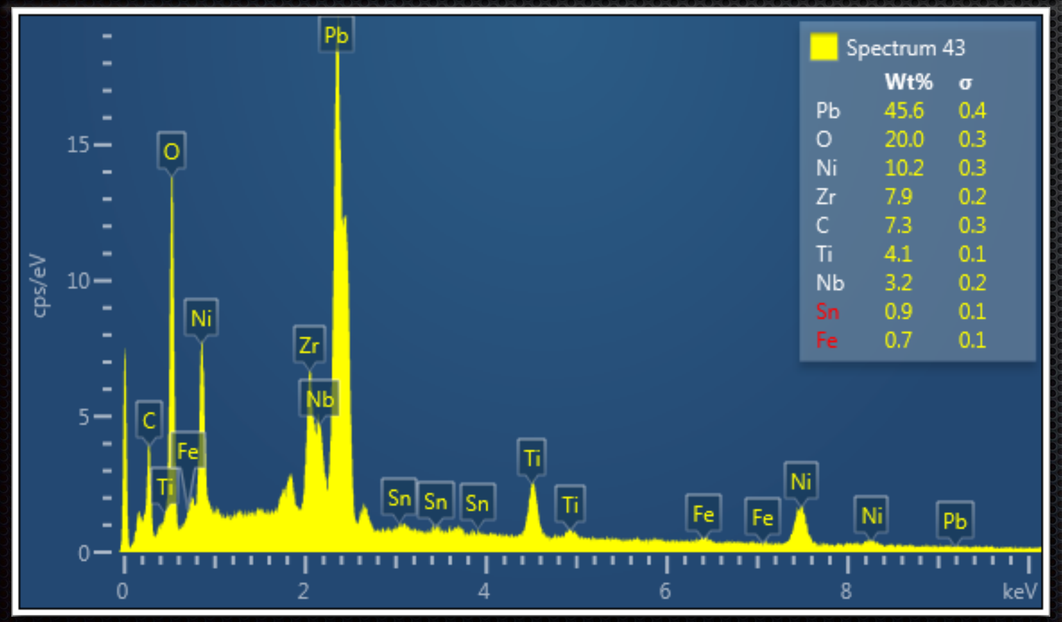

Spectrum 38
Wt% σ
Pb 51.6 0.4
O 20.5 0.2
Zr 9.1 0.2
C 5.9 0.2
Ni 4.8 0.2
Ti 4.7 0.1
Nb 3.5 0.2
cps/eV
keV

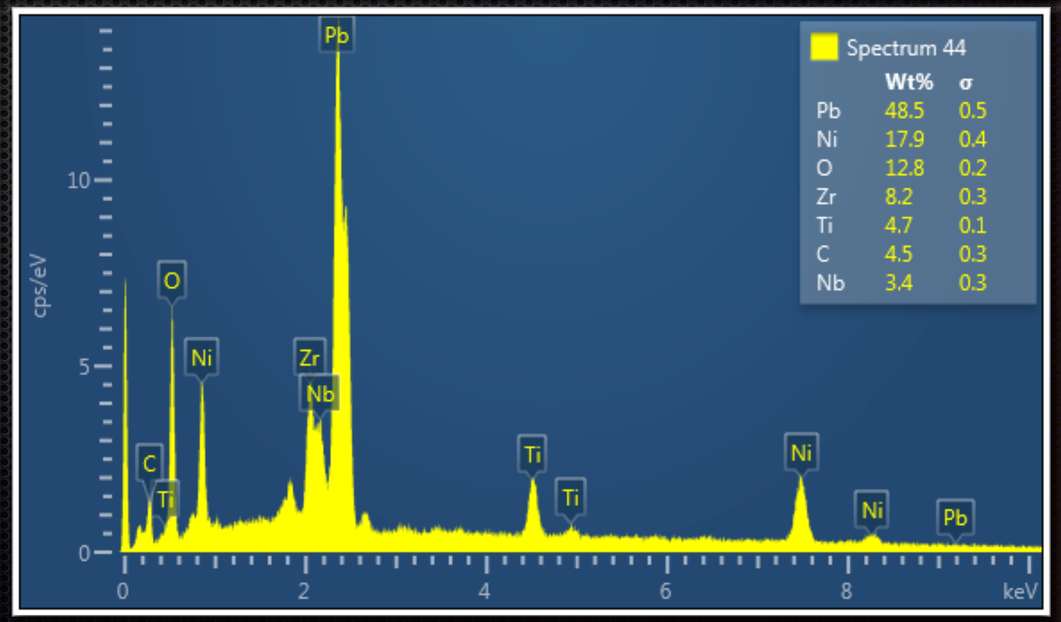

Spectrum 39
Wt% σ
Pb 57.1 0.4
O 15.8 0.3
Zr 8.4 0.2
Ni 8.0 0.3
Ti 5.5 0.1
C 5.1 0.3
cps/eV
keV

Niobium and Tin?

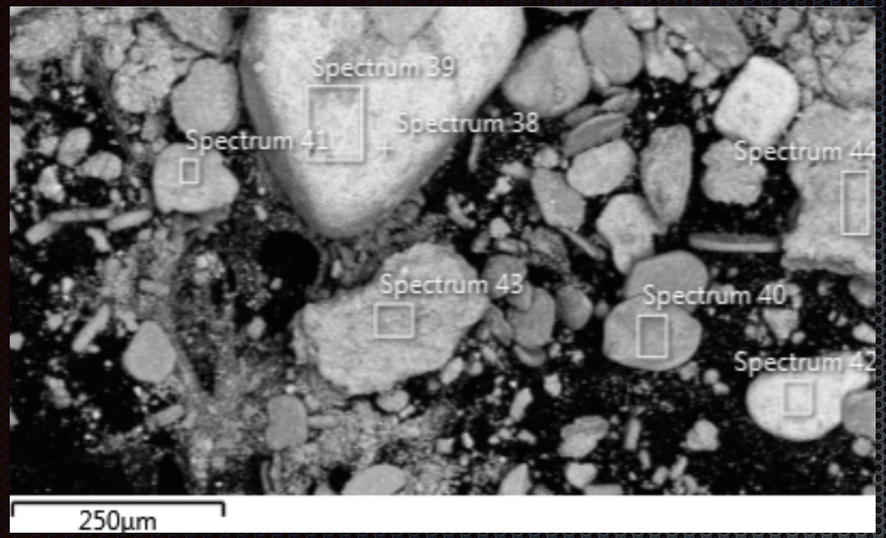








Super conductors???



%	Spectrum	C	O	Ti	Fe	Ni	Zr	Nb	Sn	Pb	Total	Zr/Nb	Pb/Ti	Nb/Sn	Ti/Nb
Weight	38	5.86	20.49	4.70		4.84	9.11	3.45		51.56	100				
Atomic	38	20.89	54.85	4.20		3.53	4.28	1.59		10.66	100	2.69	2.54		2.64
Weight	39	5.10	15.83	5.55		8.03	8.43			57.06	100				
Atomic	39	20.87	48.63	5.70		6.72	4.54			13.54	100		2.38		
Weight	40	8.23	8.83	1.16		62.62	2.84	1.21	0.51	14.60	100				
Atomic	40	28.00	22.55	0.99		43.60	1.27	0.53	0.18	2.88	100		2.91	2.94	1.87
Weight	41	11.05	10.72	2.82		39.71	5.47	2.23		28.00	100				
Atomic	41	36.16	26.33	2.32		26.59	2.36	0.94		5.31	100	2.51	2.29		2.47
Weight	42	5.00	17.16	5.23		2.72	9.52	3.78	1.19	55.38	100				
Atomic	42	20.14	51.89	5.29		2.24	5.05	1.97	0.49	12.93	100	2.56	2.44	4.02	2.69
Weight	43	7.34	20.01	4.13	0.68	10.24	7.94	3.18	0.91	45.56	100				
Atomic	43	24.61	50.36	3.47	0.49	7.02	3.50	1.38	0.31	8.85	100	2.54	2.55	4.45	2.51
Weight	44	4.45	12.81	4.73		17.86	8.23	3.39		48.52	100				
Atomic	44	19.15	41.37	5.11		15.72	4.66	1.89		12.1	100	2.47	2.37		2.70

niobium-tin (Nb_3Sn), as well as the niobium-titanium alloys are used as a type II superconductor wire for superconducting magnets

"At atmospheric pressure, niobium has the highest critical temperature of all elemental superconductors

Note also the three metals at right which were formerly included as Type I superconductors in the above table, but have been shown to exhibit Type II properties.

Mat.	Tc
V	5.38
Tc	7.77
Nb	9.46

Is Nb a single 93 isotope as in nature?

^{91m1}Nb 104.60(5) keV 60.86(22) d

Pre-requisite

- Copenhagen Lecture
  - How to access energy from the vacuum
  - Charge clusters and their stability / properties / observation
  - How RF/MW and special states of matter interact to deliver LENR effects
  - Up and down sampling energy

What connects…

- **Kenneth Shoulders** (Exotic Vacuum Objects [EVOs] - Charge Clusters)
- **John Hutchinson** (Hutchinson Effect - Weird stuff with metals and water)
- **Martin Fleischmann Memorial Project** (Open science New Fire research)
- **David Hudson** (Mono atomic elements - ‘Philosophers Stone’)

Dr. Harold Puthoff

Quantum Physicist and founder of
EarthTech International in Austin, TX

David Hudson - Mono atomic elements

When I began to do the literature studies, I found out that in a macro-metal, the temperature of the atoms is actually being measured now over in Europe. And the temperature is about 350 degrees Kelvin, depending on the metal, I mean, more or less. About 350 degrees. As you disaggregate the clusters in that metal down smaller and smaller, the temperature of the atom goes down and down. A three atom cluster is about 23 degrees Kelvin, a two atom cluster is about 12 degrees Kelvin, and a 1 atom, they don't know what it really is because they can't read it, they can't find it. But theoretically it's about 2 to 3 degrees Kelvin. The internal temperature inside a single atom is, in fact, almost absolute zero. It has nothing to do with temperature of the room it's sitting in, and actually what we were doing is, we were heating and cooling a monatomic system, and the monatomic system was giving up energy. And so we set up to do differential thermal analyzes and we found out there was a lot more heat coming out than we were putting in when we heated it.

350 degrees? - Really? Er…

Mono atomics ‘about 2-3 kelvin’

Nb, Pb, Sn all meet this condition

Now this sounds pretty preposterous, except if he's a perfect superconductor, he can levitate, he can walk on water. And tomorrow I will share with you some of the papers by Harold Puthoff, down in Austin, Texas, who worked on the government contracts on psychic, telepathy, mental connections between people, and he's now working with levitation, time travel and all that. He's published some papers developing Sakharov's theory about gravity, in which he says, that gravity is not a gravitational field. That gravity, is in fact, the inter-reaction of matter, the protons, and the neutrons and the electrons, with the zero point, or vacuum energy. And what we experience as gravity is, in fact, the inter-reaction of the matter with the zero point energy. That there is no gravitational field per se. And in his calculations and in his mathematics, he calculates that when matter is resonance connected in two dimensions, it no longer interacts in three dimensions, but it's only interacting in two dimensions, by what he calls the jitterbug motion, that it loses 4/9s of it's gravitational weight. Or it only weighs 56 percent, which if you all recall is exactly what our material weighed. 56 percent, or 5/9s of it's true weight. Which means that the material is a resonance connected, quantum oscillator, resonating in two dimensions, which just happens to be the definition of superconductor.

But when I met Hal Puthoff, he said, "Dave, you know what this means, it means, when you can control space-time, if you control gravity, and you control gravity, you are controlling space-time. And so literally what these atoms are doing is they are bending space-time to weigh 5/9s. He says, "There are theories in the published journals, credible journals, about moving faster than the speed of light, from one place to another. But to do it you must have what's called exotic matter, matter that has no gravitational attraction at all." Do you know that iridium at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, has no gravitational attraction at all, and that 70 degrees Fahrenheit is the temperature of your body, or above, or that your body's above that. And so literally if our body becomes filled with the light, we literally eat this until our light body exceeding our physical body, then we supposedly become light beings.

And our physical [illegible] light

Thanks

- To Francesco Celani whose bravery allowed the project to commence
- To countless individuals inside and outside the field for their freely given intellectual insight, research on our behalf and experience

We would specially like to thank the following people for generous support of our research:

- New Energy Foundation, Bobcat Sverige AB, Hunt Utilities Group, Magic Sound, LENR Cars
- Optris GmbH, Williamson IR, University of Missouri, Aarhus University, EarthTech International
- The very many private donors

George Ohsawa Cycle

Carbon arc in air reaction tree

Starting elements

Even: $_{12}C$, $_{14}N$, $_{16}O$, $_{18}O$

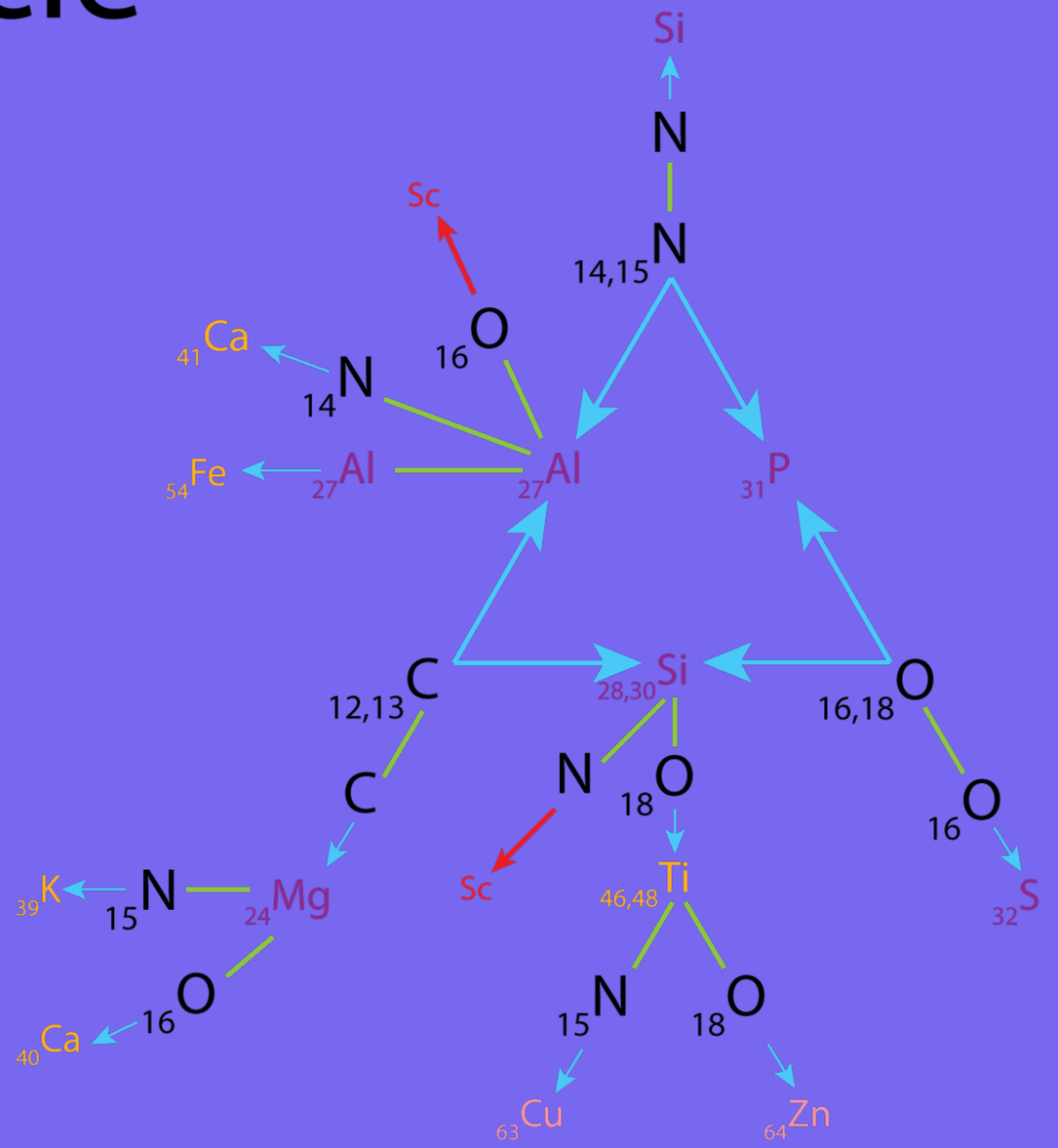
Odd: $_{13}C$, $_{15}N$

Reaction products

Secondary
Tirtiary
Quarternary

} Repeatedly observed by György Egely and verified by a range of analytical techniques

Not observed



We live in a sea of energy

"Throughout space there is energy. Is this energy static or kinetic?
If static our hopes are in vain. If kinetic, and this we know for certain
it is, then it is a mere question of time when men will succeed in
attaching their machinery to the very wheel-work of nature.

Many generations may pass, but our machinery will be driven by a
power obtainable at any point in the universe.

– Nikola Tesla

How big is the energy all around us?

"Every cubic cm of space (physical vacuum) contains a hidden energy of 1.3736×10^{20} (J) equivalent to 3.18×10^{13} (KWH). This, in fact, is the primary source of nuclear energy accessible by the nuclear reactions."

p.53 Structural Physics of Nuclear Fusion, Stoyan Sarg

Order of Electrical Engineers

Maltese Cross

Symbol of God-Controlled Power

Accessing energy from the vacuum

Stoyan Sarg

Stoyan Sarg's element structures

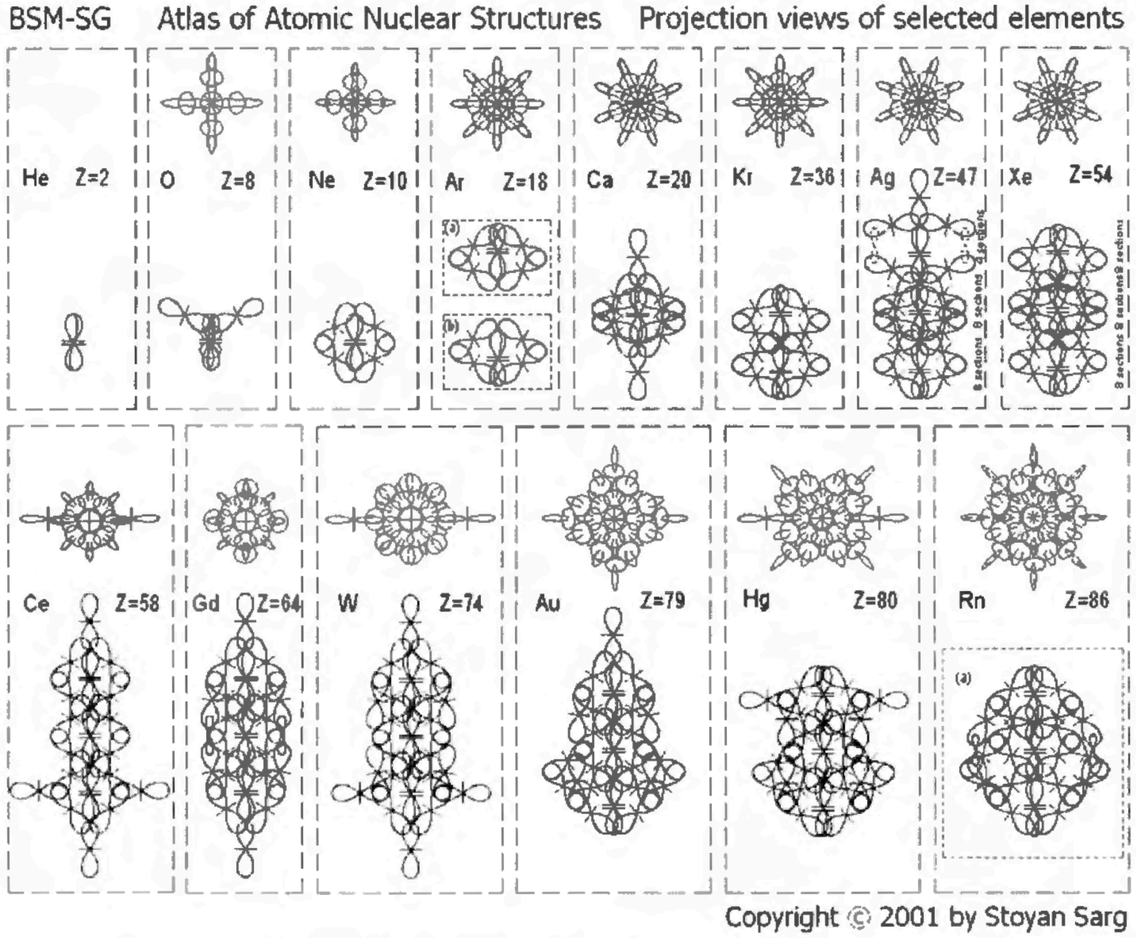
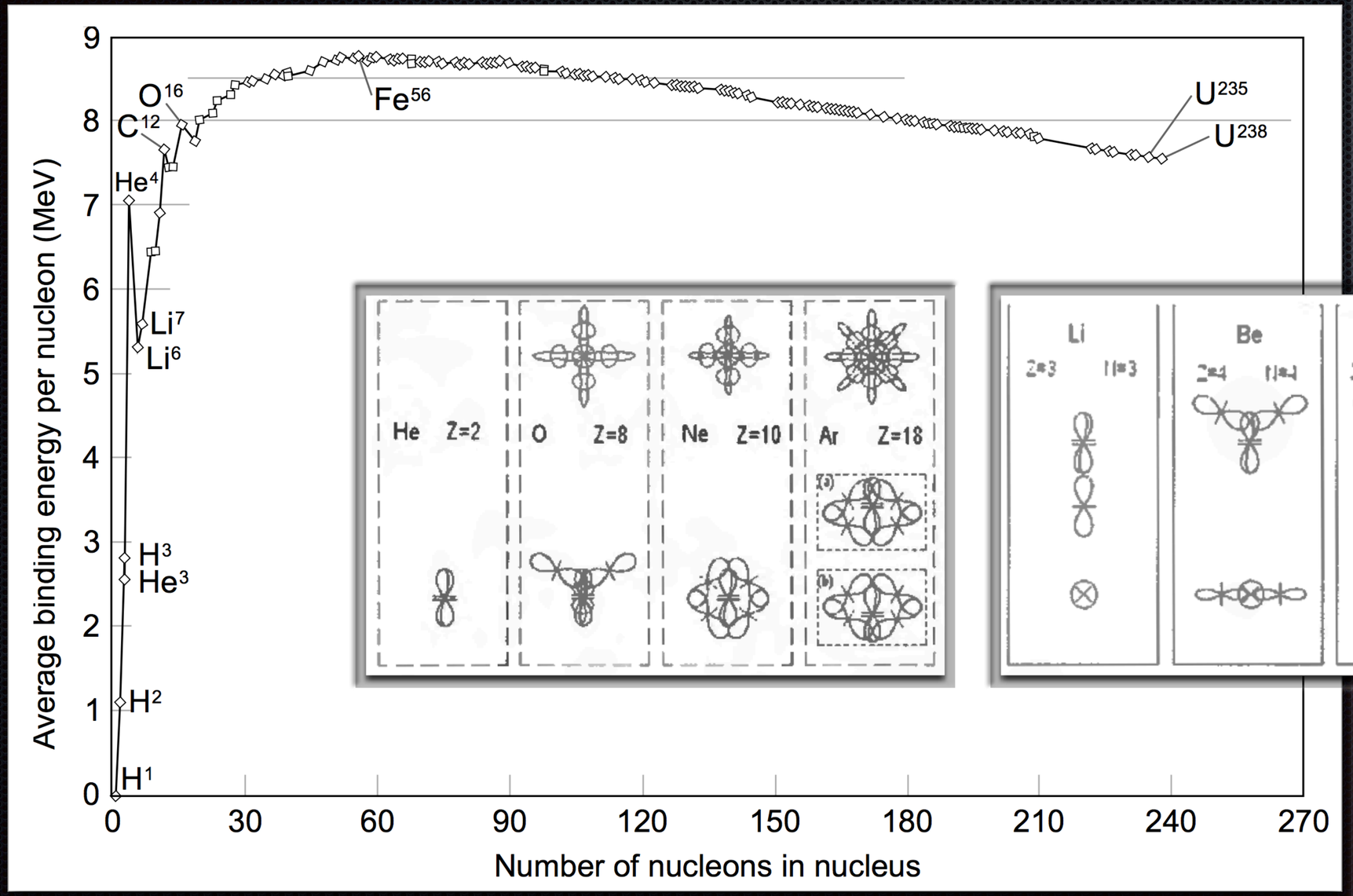


Fig. 1.7. Extract from the Atlas of the Nuclear Atomic Structures showing the graphical view of some selected atomic nuclei [19].

Binding Energy

Wikipedia



Nuclear energy and the vacuum

“The nuclear energy released in the fusion and fission reactions is a result of sudden changes of the GR space microcurvature around the fused or depleted nuclei. In both cases, the energy comes from the hidden Static energy of the physical vacuum.”

Stoyan Sarg

Ion-electron pair

620 times magnetic moment
in ion electron pair state

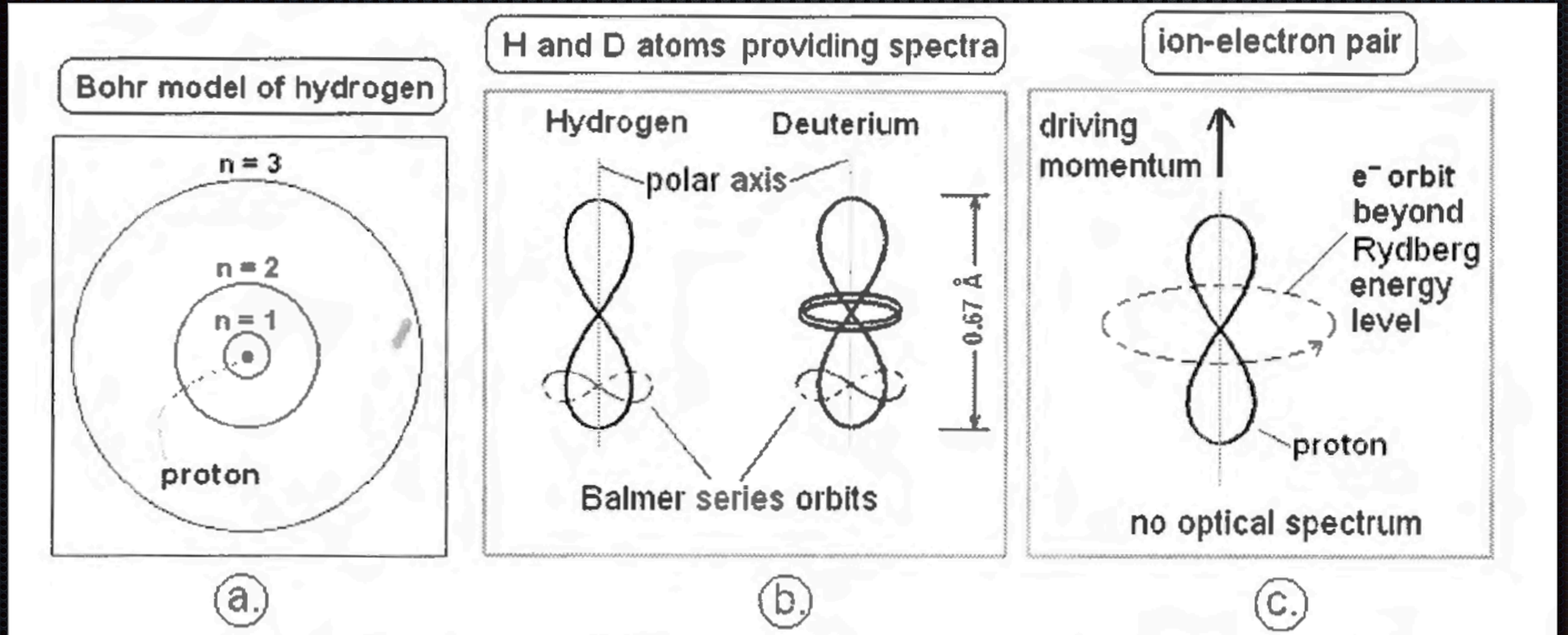


Fig. 2.5. Driving momentum explainable only by BSM-SG models. a. – Bohr model of hydrogen, b. – BSM models of hydrogen and deuterium, c. ion-electron pair. The orbital planes are perpendicular to the drawing plane.

Options to initiate

possessing a driving momentum.

At the start of the nuclear fusion process, the formation of ion-electron pairs must be invoked by some external process. This is achievable by different technical methods. Some of them may be similar to invoking a Heterodyne Resonance Mechanism (HRM) effect in plasma, discussed in the next section, but the environment for nuclear fusion is different. In the case where the metal element is in a form of powder, the ion-electron pairs must be invoked in the gas penetrated inside the powder. The selected pressure and initial heat are the necessary conditions but they are not sufficient. One technical approach is to invoke a pulsating pressure, but it may not be sufficiently effective. Another method is irradiation of the sample by a radioactive element emitting beta particles. A third method is irradiation by an EM signal in the radio frequency range. Since the effective frequency depends on the gas and pressure, it is more convenient to supply EM pulses containing a broadband spectrum. One convenient method for this is to use a Tesla technology. The properly designed Tesla coil emits scalar (longitudinal) waves that have larger penetration ability. They convert to EM waves with a broadband spectrum when passing through a space medium with a different permeability and permitivity. Such environment is a metal powder of the selected element.

Heterodyne Resonance Mechanism (HRM)

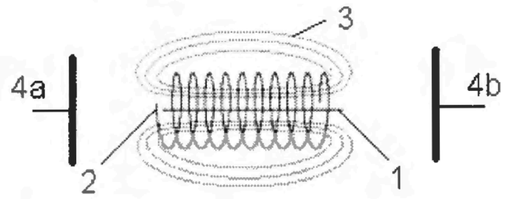


Fig. 2.8. Trace and magnetic field of electron bound to a positive ion forming an ion-electron pair. 1- positive ion trace, 2 –electron trace, 3 magnetic field from the electron, 4a and 4b – electrodes providing electrical field that triggers the HRM.

Due to the magnetic interactions between the individual ion-electron pairs, they form a cluster, in which they move synchronously. The spatial arrangement of ion-electron pairs in such a cluster is illustrated in Fig. 2.9

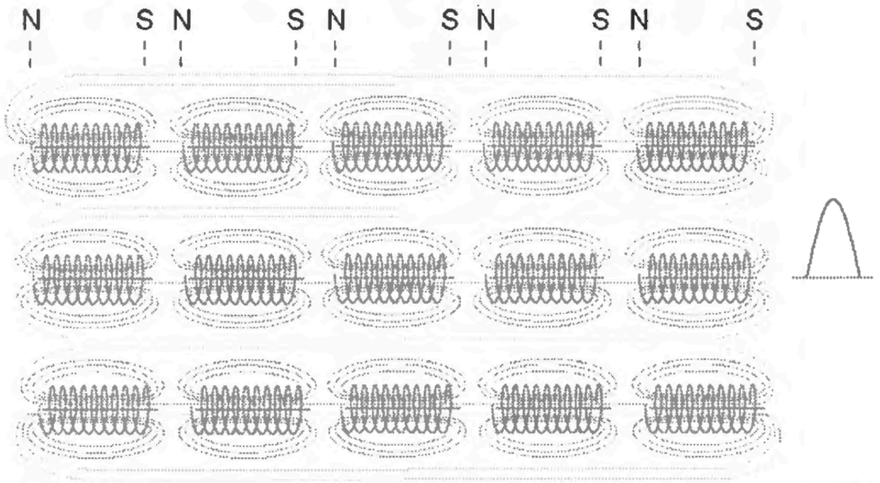


Fig. 2.9. Oscillating ion-electron pairs arranged in a cluster. The magnetic fields of the individual pairs are shown for a half period of the oscillation that is in MHz range.

A large number of clusters form a supercluster with a configuration similar to a rope of twisted threads as illustrated in Fig. 2.10.

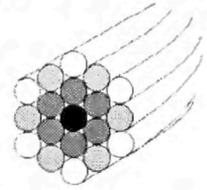


Fig. 2.10. Twisted supercluster formed of clusters. These superclusters excite the surrounding gas molecules or ions and they emit light in the visible spectral range.

The point of access

The realization of the Heterodyne Resonance Mechanism is characterized by the following consecutive phases:

- Ionization of neutral atoms or molecules
- Acceleration of ions
- Formation of ion-electron pairs, each one formed by a single-charge positively ionized atom and a free electron
- Ion-electron pairs get reversible oscillation motion triggered by a strong electrical field of AC or pulse DC type and self-sustained by the magnetic field created by the bound electrons
- The self-sustained magnetic field of the ion-electron pairs allows forming of clusters and superclusters; in some plasma experiments this effect is reported as magnetized plasma
- The frequency of reversible oscillation motion of ion-electron pairs is in the Mhz range, while it depends on the type of gas and pressure
- The reversible motion of the electrons bound to positive ions is accompanied by spin flipping of the electron. However, it may not occur on every cycle but on every few cycles.
- The energy access to the Zeropoint energy of the physical vacuum (Dynamic type) is at the instant of the electron spin flip.

The HRM effect in properly activated neutral plasma will allow access to the Zeropoint energy of the physical vacuum.

This HRM effect permits access to the Dynamic type of zero point energy, which is much smaller than the Static type, but it is automatically replenished by the Static type of Zeropoint energy.

In contrast to this effect, the nuclear reactions access directly the Static type of the Zeropoint energy.

Charge Clusters

Kenneth Shoulders

What are EVOs

https://youtu.be/SB4-dLfCP5Y

@27m55s

“See and EVO is a cluster, it’s a way of thinking of it, of electrons, and you know, in physics as well, you can get; cooper pairs, Muons (207 × electron), Tauons (3477.48 × electron)… they are all just clusters of electrons of a larger size - but heck, they rarely go above 100s and I see them into the **billions worth** - no trouble at all. So I am working with a WAY upscale class of guys.
They’re physically large enough to see, but they are in the diameter of a hair”

…

“I have seen a 5 and 20 um one and my present job is to get them bigger and bigger and bigger”
“I have been able to use these little biddy machines I make, to get them up to 100 um so far.”

…

“They are stable, unless I intentionally blow them up”

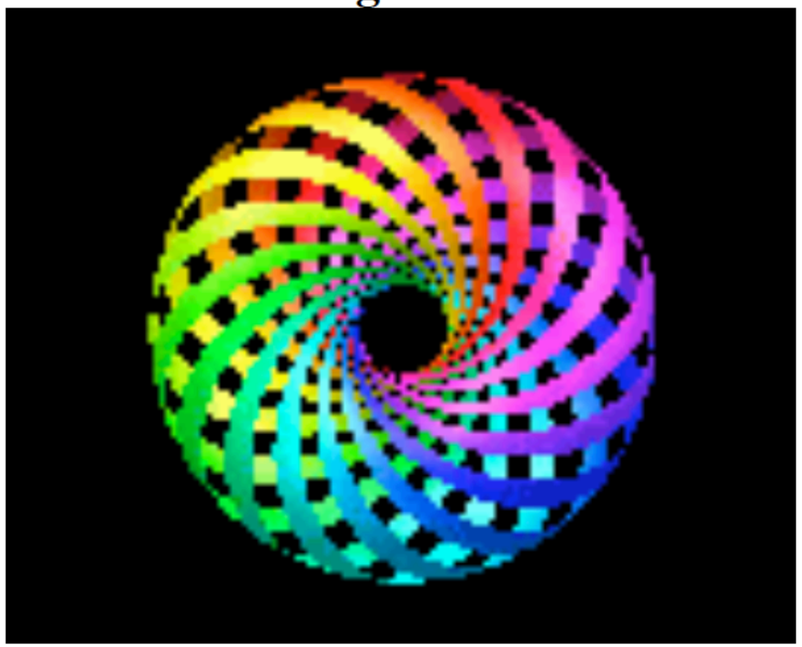
Kenneth Shoulders and John Hutchison discussing their research, 2010

How can they be stable?

The resulting torus described by Jin and Shoulders in their widely published writings about HDCC's was mathematically replicated by T. Banchoff and his colleagues at the University of Illinois, N. Thompson from Brown University, and D. Banks of the University of North Carolina/Langley Research Center.

The computer model they created produces the following three dimensional figure. Notice the dynamic lines of self-organizing flux forces represented by the colored vectors found in their image. Clusters of electrons follow this kind of pathway while maintaining a self-organized, dynamically stable configuration.

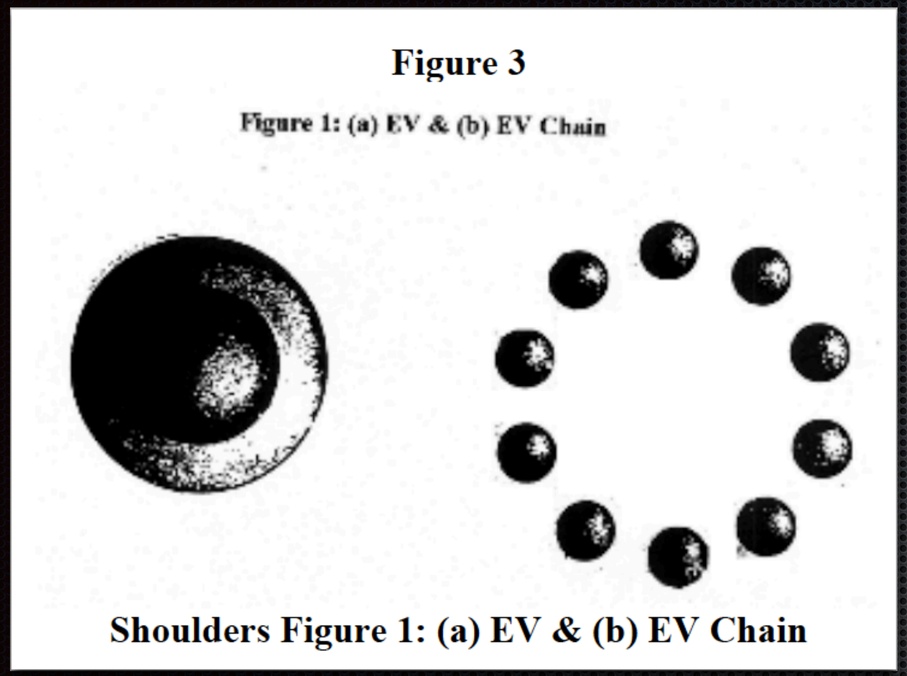
Figure 2



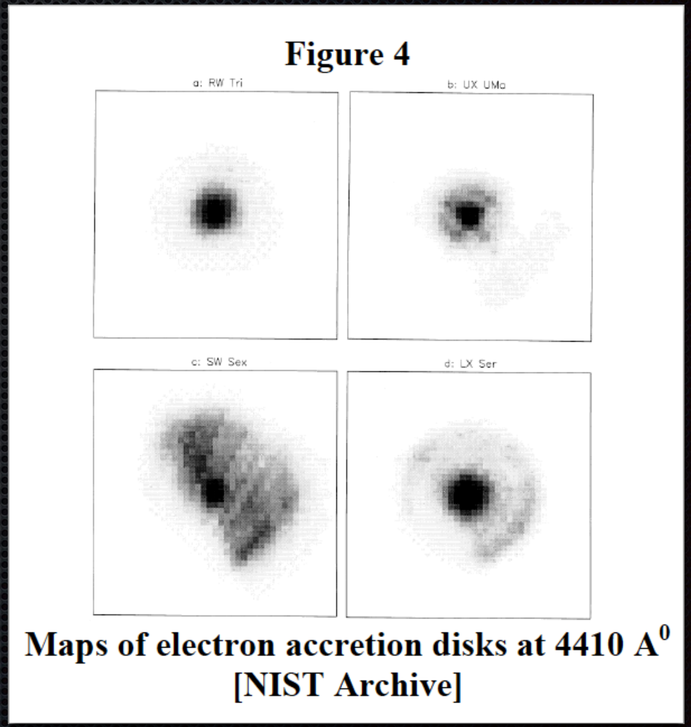
T. Banchoff – Flat Torus in 3-Sphere [2]

Remediation of Radioactive Emissions in Spent Nuclear Fuels using High Density Charge Cluster [EV0] Techniques, By David Yurth, October 23, 2007

What form do they take?



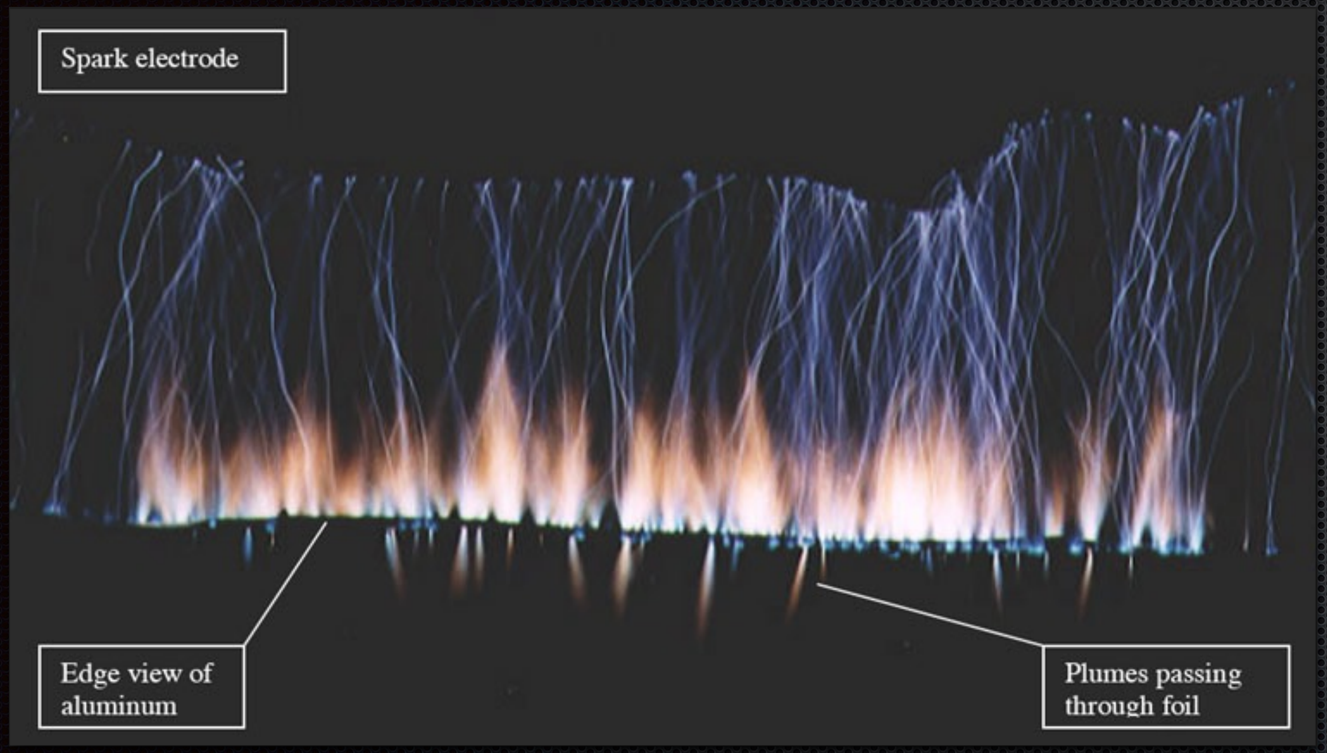
‘This result has been independently verified by scientists at the National Institutes of Science and Technology. This image is found on their web site’



“The EVO toroids generated by Shoulders and Jin etal are self-organizing across at least three specific scales [1 micron, 20 microns, 50 microns], are stable across significant distances, and can be used to perform deliberately engineered work functions at far lower levels of energy consumption than required for similar applications in conventional nuclear particle accelerators.”

Remediation of Radioactive Emissions in Spent Nuclear Fuels using High Density Charge Cluster [EV0] Techniques, By David Yurth, October 23, 2007

What do they look like?



Kenneth Shoulders

Fig. 2.16. Optical signature of an HRM supercluster in a plasma globe, activated by a Tesla coil

The HRM effect is easily triggered by scalar waves generated by a Tesla coil. Fig. 2.16. shows an optical signature of a supercluster in a plasma globe. The plasma globe was invented and demonstrated for the first time by Nikola Tesla in 1904.

Stoyan Sarg

What do they look like?

Brazilian team create ‘artificial ball lightening’

Properties of ‘charge clusters’

Composition	Elementary particle[1]
Statistics	Fermionic
Generation	First
Interactions	Gravity, electromagnetic, weak
Symbol	e^-, β^-
Antiparticle	Positron (also called antielectron)
Theorized	Richard Laming (1838–1851),[2] G. Johnstone Stoney (1874) and others.[3][4]
Discovered	J. J. Thomson (1897)[5]
Mass	$9.109\,383\,56(11) \times 10^{-31}$ kg[6] $5.485\,799\,090\,70(16) \times 10^{-4}$ u[6] $[1\,822.888\,4845(14)]^{-1}$ u[note 1] 0.510 998 9461(31) MeV/c^2[6]
Mean lifetime	stable ($> 6.6 \times 10^{28}$ yr[7])
Electric charge	−1 e[note 2]

Composition	Elementary particle
Statistics	Fermionic
Generation	Second
Interactions	Gravity, Electromagnetic, Weak
Symbol	μ^-
Antiparticle	Antimuon (μ^+)
Discovered	Carl D. Anderson, Seth Neddermeyer (1936)
Mass	105.658 3745(24) MeV/c^2[1]
Mean lifetime	$2.196\,9811(22) \times 10^{-6}$ s[2][3]
Decays into	e^-, ν_e, ν_μ[3] (most common)
Electric charge	−1 e

Composition	Elementary particle
Statistics	Fermionic
Generation	Third
Interactions	Gravity, Electromagnetic, Weak
Symbol	τ^-
Antiparticle	Antitau (τ^+)
Discovered	Martin Lewis Perl *et al.* (1975)[1][2]
Mass	1 776.82 ±0.16 MeV/c^2[3]
Mean lifetime	$2.906(10) \times 10^{-13}$ s[3]
Electric charge	−1 e[3]

Charge Clusters can…

- Negate the effect of gravity, charge and shield inertia
- Shield radiation
- Penetrate ceramics and be stored in metals
- Transmute elements into stable products (S-X Jin, S. V. Adamenko)
- Disruption of metals
- Can bring about new states of materials
  (glowing / jellify without heat, transparent)

Transparent metals

Thunderfoot - Sodium and potassium mixture in water

Metalic, ok…

…err, black?

…eh, transparent?

https://youtu.be/BIGMfai_ICg

Adamenko

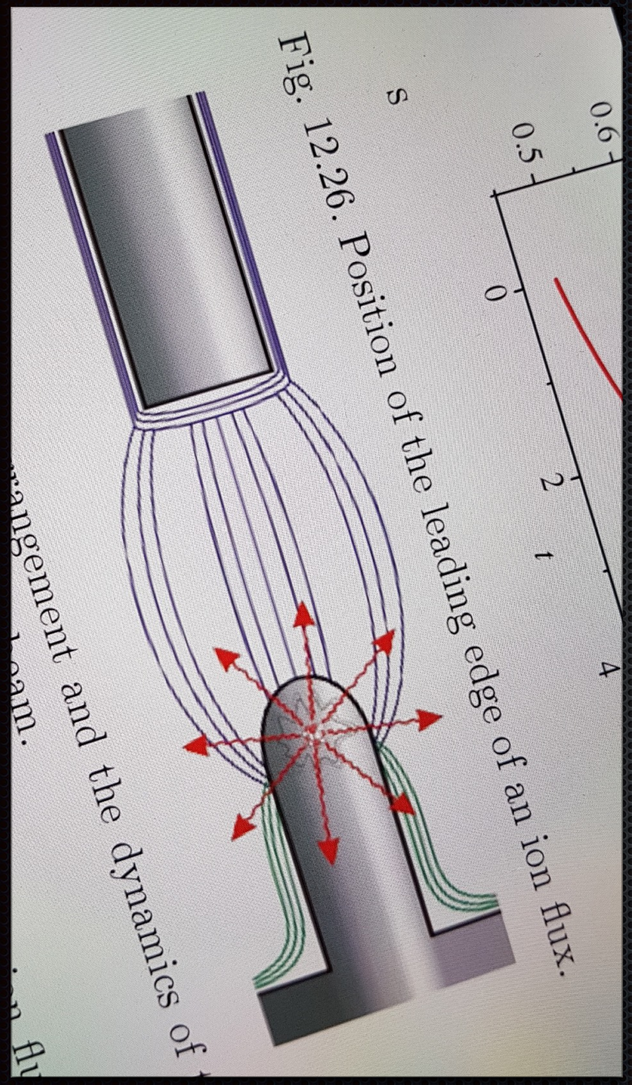


Fig. 12.26. Position of the leading edge of an ion flux.

rangement and the dynamics of
beam.

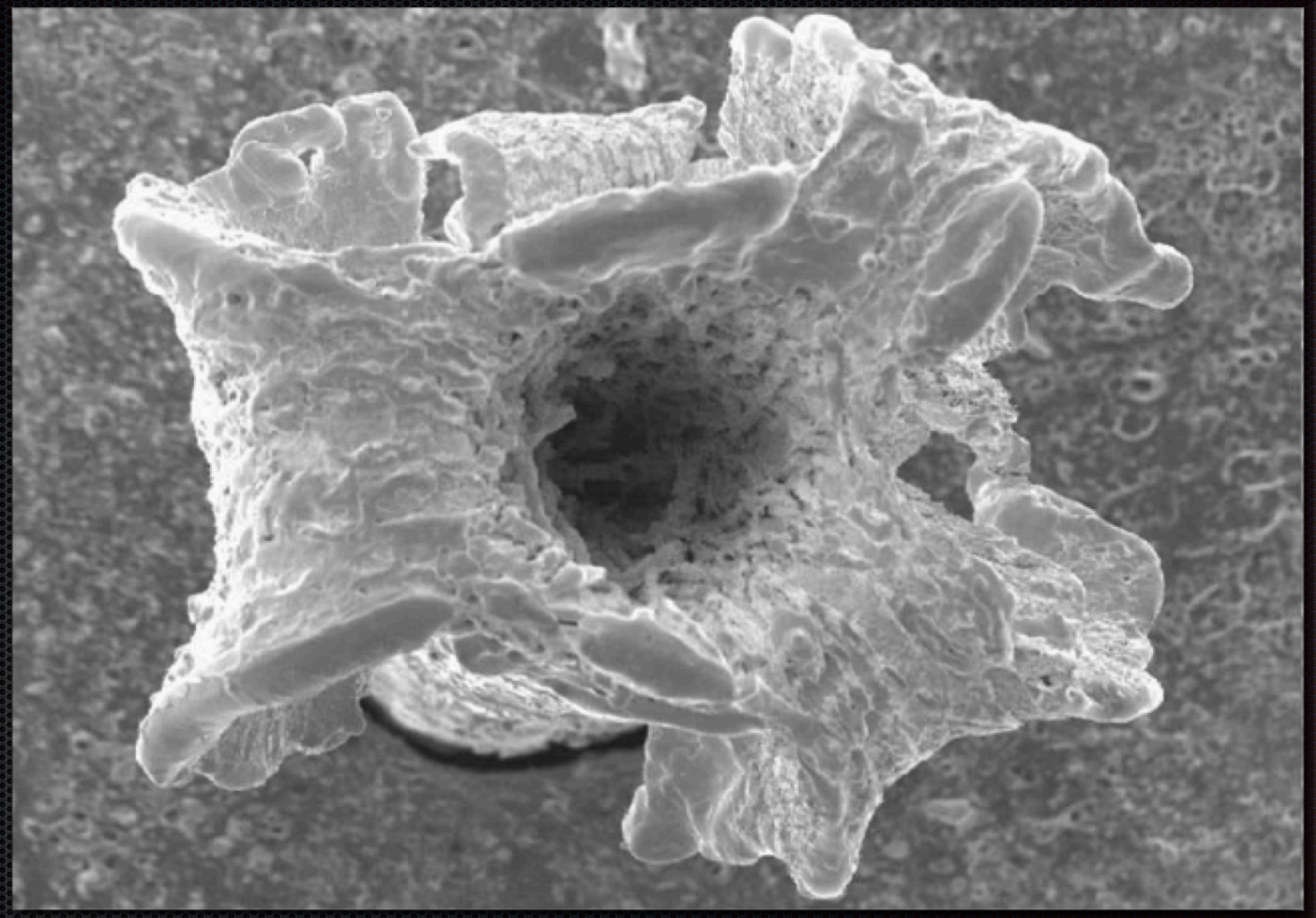
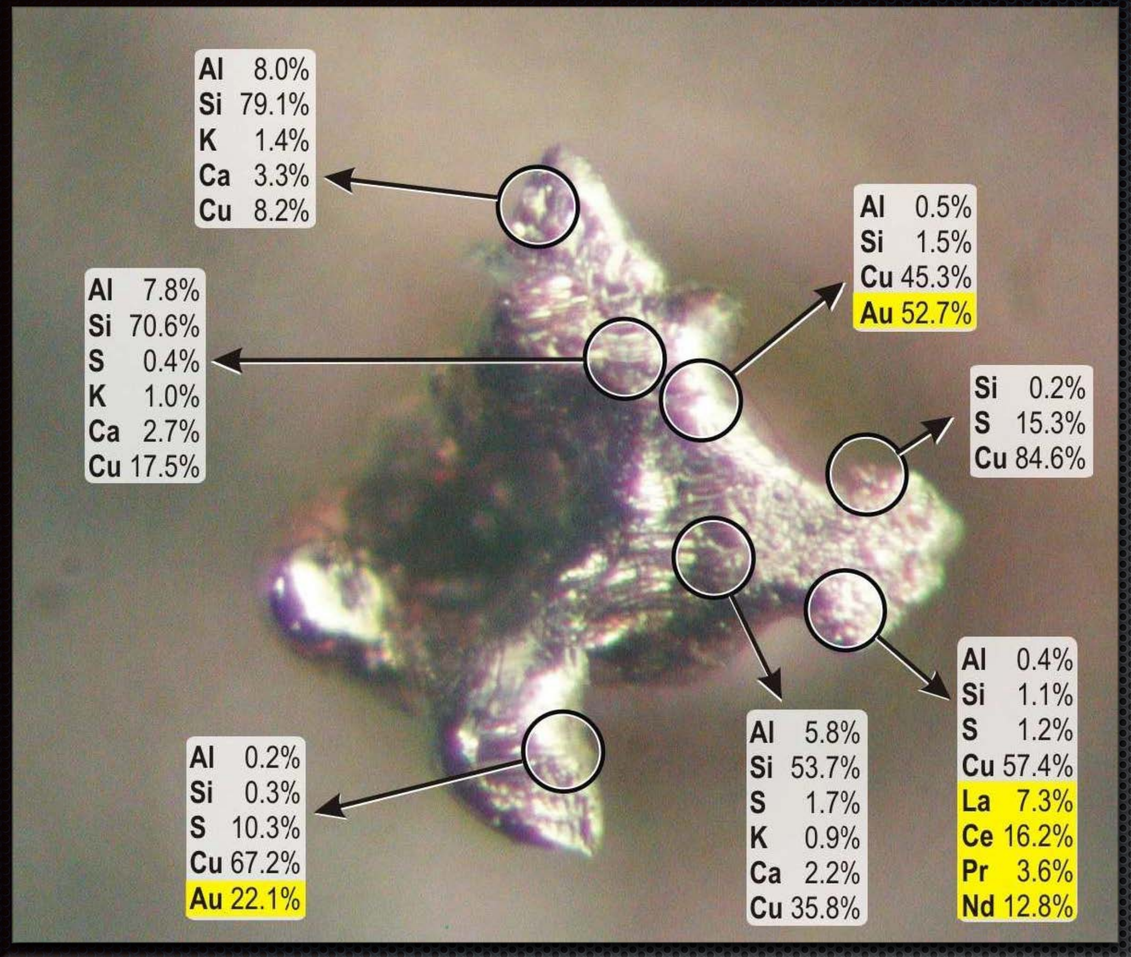


Fig. 2.4. Crater-like destruction of the initially uniform target anode that serves as the energy concentrator (from the face surface, cathode side) under the impact of the process initiated by an electron beam.



Target after experiment No. 2107. Material of both the target and the accumulating screen is pure copper (Cu 99.99 %). The method of investigation is X-ray electron probe microanalysis (REMMA102 device, element detection range: from Na to U).

Pure Copper target (Cu 99.99 %) after experiment, with traces of solidified silver-and-white “lava” on its “petals”, which had flowed out of the target center.

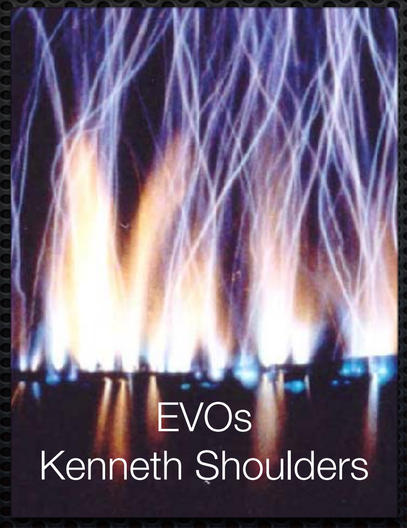
Adamenko

Some examples of Microwave / RF driven transmutation / LENR

- **1891/2 - Nikola Tesla** Carbon button lamp (Using Tesla coils - would create RF)
- **1956 - Bolotov** Dusty plasma in dirty metal / carbon rich water (from discharge strikes - would create RF, made precious metals and excess heat)
- **George Ohsawa** (from discharge strikes - would create RF) Carbon arc
- **1979 - John Hutchinson** (Electrostatics / discharges / Microwaves)
- **1980 - Kenneth Shoulders** (says RF necessary for EVOs to emit from plasma)
- **Adamenko** (from discharge strikes - would create RF)
- **Francesco Piantelli** (Microwaves noted as key approach to start and maintain effect)
- **Norris Peery** (Microwaves / glow discharge) - site
- **Ernő Lakatos** (Microwaves) - site
- **George Egely** (Microwaves / ultrasound) - video - carbon particles
- **Suhas Ralkar** (MHz ultrasonics / glow discharge) - carbon particles
- **Anatoly Vachaevym** (discharge, artificial ball lightening, metals production & COP of 5)
- **Clean Planet / Mizuno** (discharge, ovoid structures designed to create ‘heavy electrons’)

Dr. György Egely

- Dusty plasma reactors inspired by Teslas' carbon button and George Ohsawa
- Claims observable nuclear transmutation in 3 minutes
- Production of palladium



EVOs
Kenneth Shoulders