

OBSERVATIONS ON PSEUDO NUCLEAR ENERGY RELEASE

by

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Overview The form of nuclear energy production described here is in alignment with that discussed recently in the literature by Andrea Rossi, as embodied generically in his E-Cat configuration. It is a nuclear process but one without harmful radiation. It embodies neither conventional nuclear fusion nor fission and the process is harmless to humans. The energy obtained from the process is largely due to an induced change in the atomic mass of participating materials. This change in mass, hence energy, is brought about through the use of EVOs striking the parent atoms. Many such fundamental changes to atoms by EVOs have been published by Shoulders¹.

This process can be artificially divided into apparatus parts or units as a means of simplifying their functional description. In abbreviated form, the functional units are: The bombarding EVO, the EVO source, and the EVO target, which is usually the main body of the apparatus. These are the functional elements of the process but they must be supported by other more passive elements or components to obtain the cohesive unit required for the overall process to work.

The Bombarding EVO The bombarding EVO can be separated from the background it is working in and can be visibly seen in many configurations. It also leaves a very characteristic strike mark which serves as a locator and proof of its past existence. In certain configurations using a vapor background, the EVO leaves a visible flight trail whereby both its source and destination can be identified. In other instances, its run is very black and invisible. Although there are ways to stop an EVO and hold it for close examination, working apparatus designed for energy extraction rarely affords this luxury and separate means for analysis must be used. The largest mystery that is a great concern to designers is which polarity the EVO is operating in at the time of bombardment, as it is capable of emulating either a plus or minus type of charge under different circumstances.

The EVO Source A wide variety of EVO sources are available. Some of the technically useful ones have been described in the literature by Shoulders¹. Generally, an EVO source is very easy to produce by a spark discharge in a gas. The result of such a discharge is normally a chaotic mess and is not very useful. Most technically oriented uses prefer a relatively narrow range of diameters operating at a reasonably low velocity. A 20 micrometer diameter with a velocity equivalent to around 100 volts is a good operating point that has been used in past work by the author.

The problem with voltage measurements under operating conditions is that the potential source is usually indeterminate or can be shielded by the plasma of the accompanying discharge. Under such conditions, the most trustworthy method for measurement is analysis of a test particle velocity as it emerges from the working area. Fortunately, EVOs are not adversely affected by mildly elevated gas pressure.

The Target The purpose of all preceding operations is to modify the nuclear signature of the target atoms by bombardment with the primordial EVO, which is capable of inducing transmutation. Once this mass modification is done, it is up to the universal accounting system to adjust local conditions in whichever way is ordained. The usual and most available outcome is to raise the local temperature. It is the selection of this target material that determines the mass change; hence the energy levels of the operation.

1. Shoulders: See various writings put on the web at: www.svn.net/krscfs/