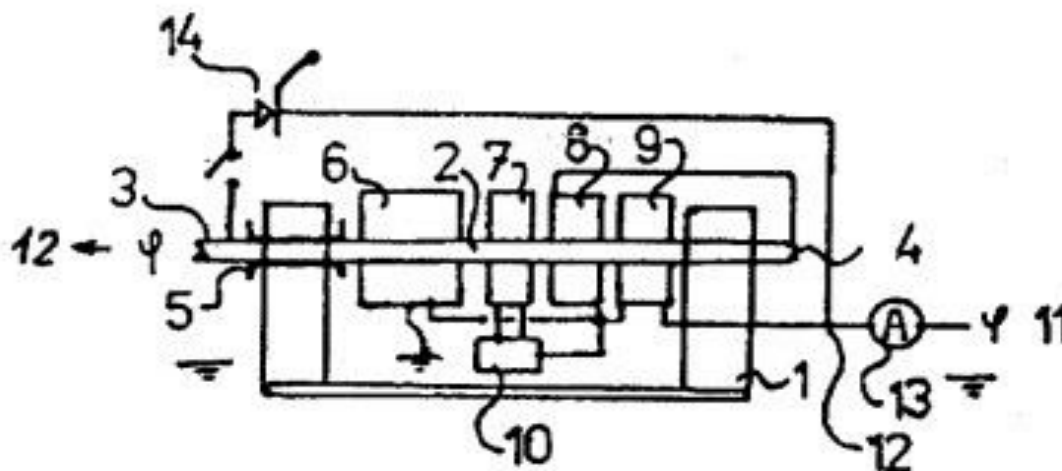


Title of the invention:

A method for producing energy by converting Fe 56 Fe 54 via nuclear magnetic resonance and device N for carrying out the method



Annotation:

The generator produces nuclear magnetic resonance action of the magnetic field and electric current on an iron core made of Fe 56, whereupon a portion of the stream obtained transmutation Fe 54 is fed back to the core, while the remaining part of the stream is removed from the device, which enables disconnecting the source and automatic operation of the process until the exhaustion iron 56. The apparatus for performing the method, the generator is based in form of a rod / 2 / Fe 56, support structure / 1 /, inductors / 6, 7, 8, 9 / are input from the source / 11 /. necessary circuits and output. The device is provided with a circuit for feeding part of the obtained current back to the rod / 2 /. The device is preferably provided by dividing the output power of the rod / 2 / into two parts, where one of them is connected regulator / 14 / for Power Off / 11 /, while the second is connected to the apparatus output.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to power generation by converting Fe 56 Fe 54 via nuclear magnetic resonance, when the magnetic field and the electric current cause transmutation of the isotope 56 Fe and released electrons with energy recovered by conversion isotope is discharged in the form of electric current. It is also resolved the device for performing this method in the form of a generator with a core of Fe 56

Background Art

Currently there are known many ways of generating energy. Nuclear power is traditionally obtained by fission or thermonuclear reactions atoms while the magnetic wave energy is obtained magnetic induction induced by the flow of electrons.

It is also known that power may be obtained using the principle of magnetic resonance nucleosides.

In patent application F9110472 A procedure has been described where the action of a strong magnetic field and the electric current on the isotope 56 Fe cause

isotopic mutation and Fe 56 converts Fe 54 , releasing energy. The iron core is heated to at least 150 ° C and exposed to electrical current and magnetic energy. Applying energy to the strength $168,21 \times 10^{-13}$ on the iron core, formed by 56 Fe isotope , is called instability , which in turn causes radioactivity , which amends Fe 56 Fe 54 while releasing two neutrons. These are converted into magnetic energy and inductive source other. In patent application F9110472 is also described an apparatus for performing this method.

This device consists of a metal part made of soft steel O -shaped square "U" , from cylindrical bar made of the isotope 56 Fe , three coils , power supply and exhaust stream and the necessary circuitry . The first coil forms a magnetic field generator , which allows channeling nuclear Spin iron atoms 56. The second coil acts as activator of nuclear magnetic resonance and nuclear spin allows dirt iron atoms 180 °. The third coil forming a transformer , which collects present inductive energy. It is drained from the device and then converted as needed and used in a commercial way.

Summary of the Invention

Summary of the invention consists in that it is significantly more efficient and improved method for the production of electricity using transmutation Fe 56 Fe 54 via nucleophilic magnetic resonance , it is isotope mutation , wherein at least a portion získávaného stream fed back to the iron core . The remaining current is discharged from the apparatus for further processing and use . This enables the disconnection of the original source of the input electric current , as it is being fed replacement parts produced current.

This is achieved by the subsequent automatic operation of production and also increases the amount of energy . Stream obtained isotope mutations iron according to the invention therefore divides in two portions, one of which is led back to the iron core , passes through it and in another place is discharged , and the second portion is discharged from the device.

Iron core, passes through it and in another place is discharged , and the second portion is discharged from the device. The invention is based on the recognition that the isotope 56 Fe and Fe 54 there is the potential energy bound to the difference of mass and cohesive energy.

When treating iron core consisting of Fe 56 isotope , the starting energy of the size of $168.21 \times 10^{-19} \text{J}$, the core is heated to a temperature of 150-1500 ° C. If then exerts a magnetic core of energy of not less than 460 W and a frequency of 21 MHz while a magnetic induction of at least 0.5 T , the isotope 56 Fe will absorb this energy directly performing turning its nuclear Spin 180 and subsequently releases two neutrons , to form Fe isotope 54. Those two neutrons in its release to release energy .

This energy is used in the present invention in further mutations isotope iron , partly is discharged as electric current from the manufacturing plant , transformed as needed , and then used.

After the value of the effluent reaches at least the value of the current necessary to maintain the process of mutation , it is ideally input stream disconnects or turns off the source of input current and the process is allowed to continue to take place spontaneously , until exhaustion Fe 56th

After depletion of Fe 56 nucleus can be replaced with new ones in the same way and repeat the whole process .

The proposed method of production of electric energy is considerably more efficient than current methods via isotopic mutation Fe 56 & Fe 54 is comparable with the other kind of energy , such as through fission or fusion means and is therefore optimal for commercial use.

Simultaneously there is provided apparatus for carrying out the above process for producing electric current.

Device for performing the method according to the invention builds on the existing equipment in the French PV no. 9110472 , which is a generator , consisting of a conductive , preferably metal structures and stored therein ZFE

iron core 56 in the form of a rod , from at least three induction coils ,Sources of input electric current , at least one voltage source from the output current produced from the device and the necessary interface circuits .

The iron core is mounted so as to form magnetic core of the induction coils . Coils must be at least three , at least one coil forming an electromagnet that generates a magnetic field , at least one is a high frequency oscillator and generates a base plate and at least one low frequency and serves to receive magnetic energy released iron core .

Iron core , it is a rod , consisting of transmutovaného iron is stored so that the system is stable , therefore, it is either vertical or horizontally mounted in a support structure , preferably metallic conductive structure with U-shaped . "U". This device is compared with the current also comprises a circuit for feeding the stream obtained transmutation , back into the rod.

This circuit allows stimulation transmutation introducing a stream of at least one of the coils back to the iron core , it is a rod , whereby the current is obtained from the transmutation of nuclei elsewhere discharged .

This can be realized so that the output current from the at least one low-frequency coil is connected back to the rod , other than is the current output from the rod. This significantly improves the performance of this device , and it is about threefold compared with the original equipment .

The device is preferably the input for supplying the input current provided from a source controller to turn off power of this input stream. This controller is therefore connected to the input current to the device , but is also connected in a current output from the device and output the stream obtained transmutation of the rod. Exit stream from the iron core , it is current amplified by the current resulting transmutation Fe 56 Fe 54 is thus preferably passed through a regulator , which is simultaneously connected to the input primary current to the device and the output current produced from the device. The controller is set so that when the size of the incoming stream into it reaches the set value , the input current source disconnected .

Economically it is advantageous if the controller is set to a value that is equal to the size of the necessary input current to the device. After the initial phase , the machine will begin the transmutation Fe 56 Fe 54 and when the size of the produced current reaches the required value can then be followed by shutdown resources and lossless automatic operation of the device , until the economic exhaustion of Fe isotope 56.

The device may have various alternative embodiments. The minimum number of coils is three. Preferable in terms of the amount of energy and speed of the current transmutation is , if the device has four coils .

They are preferably selected and arranged such that the first coil is an electromagnet generating a magnetic field of at least 0.5 T. The second coil is a coil of high frequency , i.e. at a frequency above 21 MHz , and a source of at least 467 W / gmol .

The third and fourth coil are low frequency , i.e. 45 to 55 Hz . The third and the fourth coil may be combined into a single , possibly due to the required process parameters greater number of coils .

For configuration of the device with four coils , which in our opinion is the best , the current is discharged from the fourth and / or a third coil , but the best among them , and then is fed back into the iron core , preferably on the other end of the rod . This is realized so that the output current of the fourth and / or third coil is connected to an input to the rod of the core , and it is preferably at the end of the rod . The current then passes through the entire rod and by passing this stream rod extends transmutation Fe 56 Fe 54 for the enrichment another stream obtained transmutation .

After passing through the rods stream , enriched stream obtained transmutation removed from the opposite , ie the first end of the rod. Hence, the output of this current is preferably at a first end of the rod , while the input current from the coil or coils to the poles , located at the other end of the rod . One end of the rod must be fitted with an insulating sleeve while his isolation from the stand.

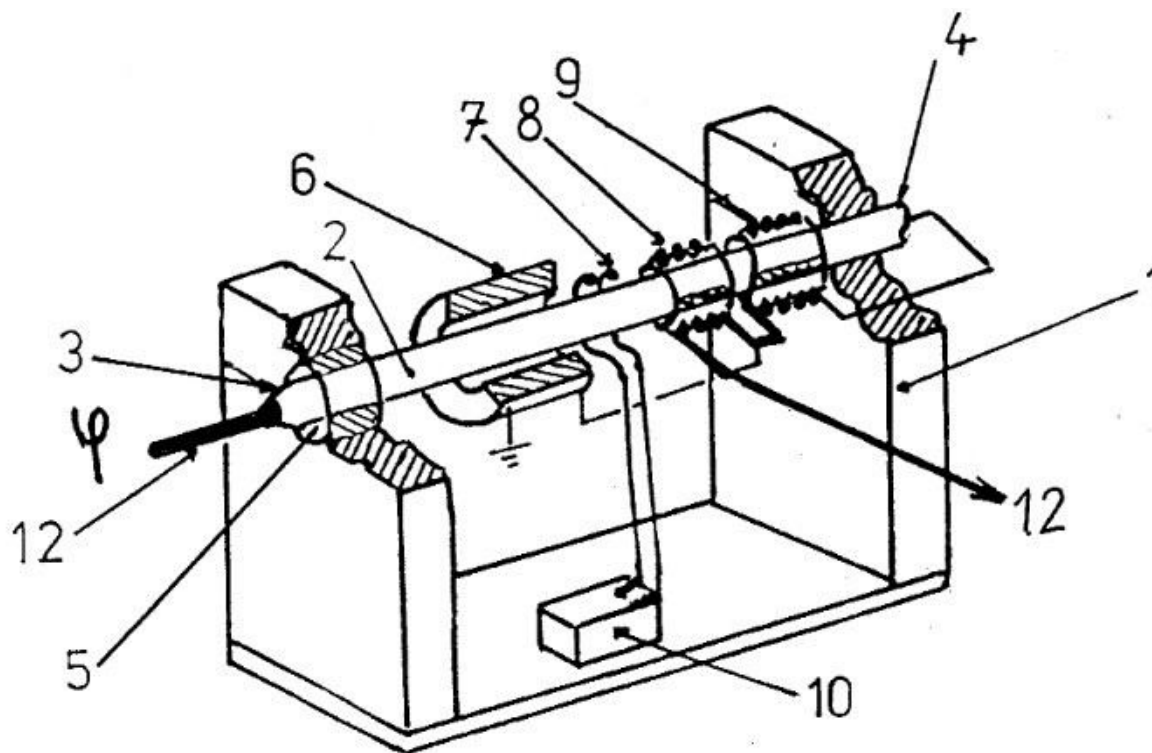
The coils are selected so that the first coil acts as an electromagnet

generating the necessary magnetic field , the second coil is another source of energy , inducing oscillation as a base component of magnetic resonance , and the third coil , and optionally other activators are sinusoidal waves and thus nucleus magnetic resonance. The stream enriched stream obtained transmutation discharged from the rod when said parameters due to transmutation of iron about three times larger than the stream entering into the rod .

The output stream obtained transmutation of the rod is preferably provided with a division into two parts , the first part is connected to the input of the regulator , whereas the second part is connected to the apparatus output . The stream removed from the first end of the rod , it is a current ongoing transmutation of enriched iron is then separated into two parts. Distribution best ratio about 1 : 9th The first minor portion of the stream is then led to the controller and connected to the supply circuit , where it replaces the input current from the source into the device and thus enables the input current source is disconnected and the automatic operation of the device , while the greater part of the second stream is discharged at the outlet from the device for further processing as energy product . That ratio was determined by calculations and experimental .

Apparatus according to the invention is suitable for commercial production of electricity. It has a higher power than the devices described in the application F1190472 A. Comparable to devices used to generate electric power by other routes , such as nucleophilic reaction or cleavage.

It own this equipment clean and safe and does not need a special power source .



BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention is illustrated by drawings , where Fig. 1 shows in sectional view a preferred embodiment of the generator with the controller and four coils.

OBR. 2

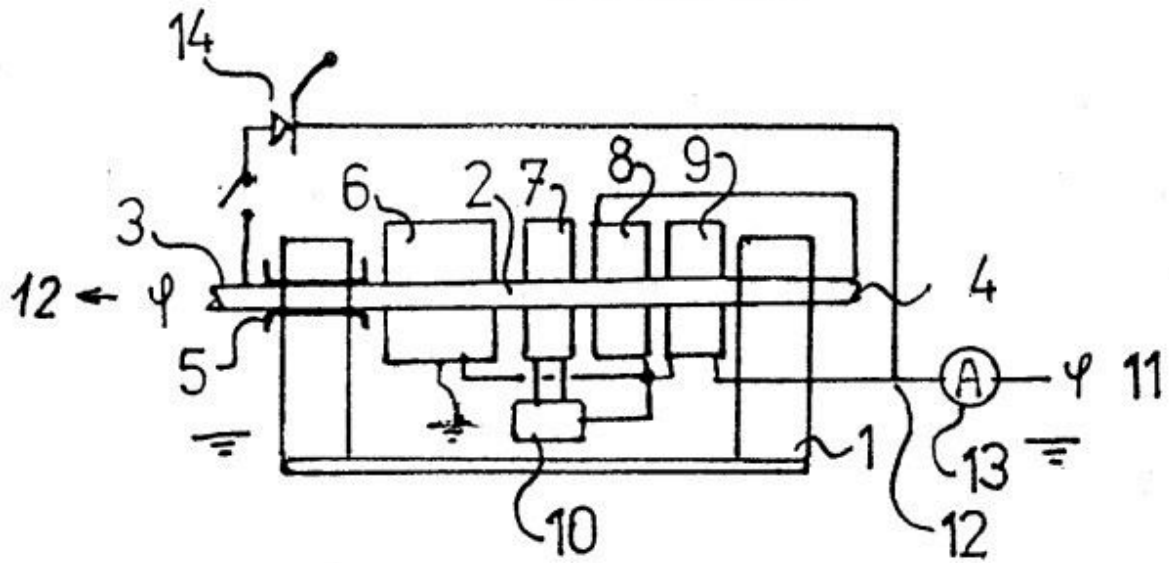


FIG. 2 is a diagram of the elements of the generator.

OBR. 3

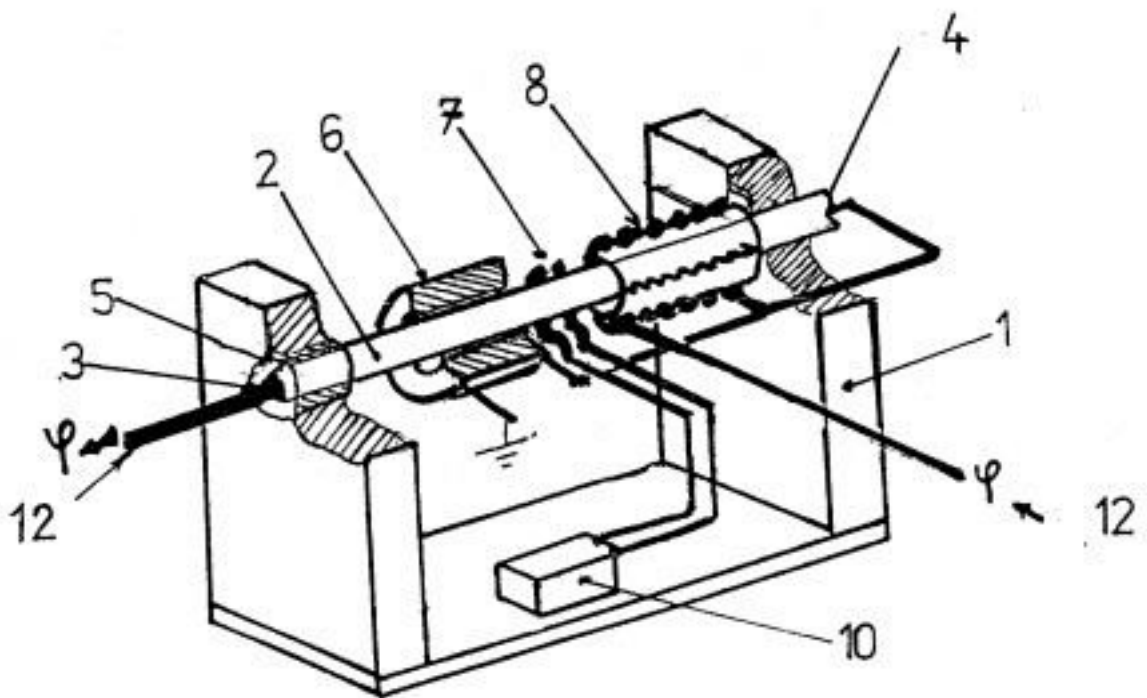


FIG. 3 shows in sectional view a simpler embodiment of the generator without regulator and with three coils.

OBR.4

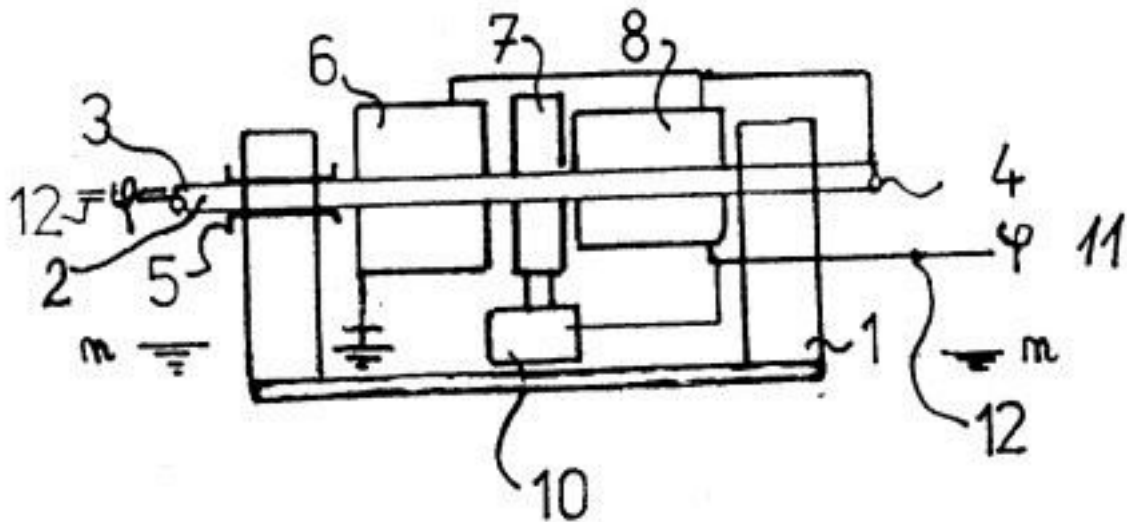


Figure 4 shows a circuit diagram of the elements of the generator.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

An exemplary embodiment is a generator system illustrated in section in FIG. 1 and schematically in FIG. 2nd

The generator has a basic supporting structure of L shaped, "U", comprising a flat bottom plate and two side plates, which is made of steel and is chrome plated. The dimensions of this structure 1 are set for performance of 50 kW with a linear multiple value up or down. The sidewall structure 1 is in the aperture and by brackets fixed iron rod 2 comprising Fe isotope 56. The left sidewall has an opening diameter of the rod 2, and it is the first end 2 of the rod 2 so that it is formed fixedly coupled with excellent thermal and electrical conductivity. The right side wall has an enlarged opening, and there is stored the second end 4 of the rod 2, which is also provided with a Teflon sleeve 5 so that the support structure 1 is isolated. An iron rod 2 forms a magnetic core of four coils 6, 7, 8 and 9 are involved and are selected such that the first coil 6 of the solenoid to establish a magnetic field of 0.5 Tesla. From a second coil is a high frequency, it has very few turns, about 20, and is powered by the voltage amplifier 10, which supplies a voltage of 500 V at the triode plate structure 1 and forms with it amplioscilator class A third coil and the fourth coil 8 9 with the lower frequency 50 Hz. They are mutually connected in series. The device further includes a source 11 of the input current terminal 12 for input and output of current to and from the device, the meter 13 of the input current, the controller 14 of automatic operation and the required electrical circuitry.

Connecting elements of this generator is illustrated in FIG. 2. Input current from the source 11 is connected via the meter 13 to the first coil 6, and the third coil 8, of whose outputs is connected and thus discharged to the fourth spool 9. Between the third coil 8, and 9 is a fourth coil current, already enriched stream emerging part of the transmutation Fe 56 Fe 54, connected and thus discharged at the other end of the iron rod 4 of the second current from the first coil ends 6 to ground, while the current from the third coil 8 is connected to the second end 4 of the rod 2 is guided across the rod 2 from the first end 3, enriched with energy obtained by converting Fe 56 Fe 54, is

removed. Furthermore, it is divided, one part is connected to the controller 14 and is therefore discharged into it, the second part is connected to the apparatus output. The controller 14 is also connected to the terminal 12 and the input and output current to and from the device. It is set so that when it reaches the part stream which is fed into it, the value of the input current, the controller 14 turns off the source 11. Then follows the automatic operation device. After depletion of the isotope ^{56}Fe is removed iron rod 2 and replace it with a new one, then the whole process can be repeated. With the above parameters, process lasts up to shut down power for about 15 minutes, followed by automatic operation of the device itself to the exhaustion of the isotope ^{56}Fe takes about 2,400 hours. This procedure yields about $32,040 \times 10^{-19}$ J energy, demonstrating a significantly higher efficiency than the existing devices to generate electricity.

Example 2

Another exemplary embodiment is a generator system illustrated in section in FIG. 3 and schematically in FIG. 4. The generator has a base support structure 1 of the shape of the letter "U", comprising a flat bottom plate and two side plates, which is made of steel and is chrome. The dimensions of this structure 1 are set for performance of 50 kW with a linear multiple value up or down. The sidewall structure 1 is in the holes, and by brackets fixed iron rod 2 comprising Fe isotope 56. The left sidewall has a hole in which the first end 3 of the rod 2, a Teflon sleeve 5 so that the structure 1 is to create a fixed connection with superior thermal and electrical insulation. The right side wall has an opening diameter of the rod 2 which stored the second end 4 of the rod 2 so that the connection towards structure 1 is completely conductive. An iron rod 2 consists of three magnetic core coils 6, 7 and 8. The first coil 6 of the solenoid to establish a magnetic field of 0.5 Tesla. A second coil 7 is high, has very few turns, about 20, and is powered by the voltage amplifier 10, which supplies a voltage of 500 V at the triode structure plate 1 and forms with it amplifier class A third coil 8 is a low frequency of 50 Hz. The device further includes a source 11 of the input current terminal 12 for input and output of current to and from your device and the necessary electrical circuits.

Connecting elements of this generator is illustrated in FIG. 4. The input current from the source 11 is connected to the third coil 8 and the coil 6 of the beer, flows from the first end 6 of the coil to ground, while the current from the third coil 8 is connected and thus fed to the second end 4 of the rod 2 is guided across the rod 2 from the first end 3, enriched with energy obtained by converting ^{56}Fe to ^{54}Fe , is discharged to the apparatus output. After depletion of the isotope ^{56}Fe is removed iron rod 2 and replace it with a new one, then the whole process can be repeated. With the above parameters of the operation as the exhaustion of the isotope ^{56}Fe takes about 2,400 hours. This procedure yields about $32,040 \times 10^{-19}$ J energy, demonstrating a significantly higher efficiency than with the existing devices to generate electricity.

CLAIMS

1. A method for producing energy by converting ^{56}Fe to ^{54}Fe via nuclear magnetic resonance, when the iron core consisting of ^{56}Fe isotope, a magnetic field and electric current is induced to transmutation ^{56}Fe to ^{54}Fe , wherein the produced electric current withdrawn from the production plant and then optionally converted as necessary and use, characterized in that at least part of the stream obtained transmutation is fed back to the iron core.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein that part of the stream obtained transmutation fed to the unit forming the magnetic field, and after this portion stream is at least necessary current values supplied to the apparatus from a source, disconnects or turns off source electric current and then allowed to spontaneously occur transmutation process until exhaustion of the isotope ^{56}Fe , while remaining made stream discharged from the device.

3. Device for implementing the method according to claim 1 which is a generator

consisting of an iron core made of Fe 56 in the form of rods , comprising at least three induction coils , of an input electric current , at least one voltage source from the output current produced from the device and the necessary an interface circuit , wherein the core in the form of a rod forming the magnetic core of the induction coils and is optionally mounted in the support structure about the shape of the letter " U" , wherein it is provided with a circuit for supplying at least part of the stream obtained transmutation back to the rod / 2 / .

4. Apparatus according to claim 3, characterized in that the input current is provided with regulator / 14 / to turn off the source / 11 / of the input current. A regulator / 14 / is connected also on the output current from the device and output the stream obtained transmutation , a rod / 2 / .

5. Apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the regulator / 14 / is set to value equal to the value of the necessary current to the input device .

6. Device according to claims 3-5 , characterized in that it is provided with four coil / 6, 7 , 8, 9 / , the first coil / 6 / is an electromagnet generating a magnetic field of at least 0.5 T , the second coil / 7 / is a frequency of at least 21 MHz and an amplifier / 10 / at least 467 W / gmol and the third coil / 8 / and the fourth coil / 9 / are at a frequency 45 to 55 Hz , wherein the output current from the third coil / 8 / and / or fourth coil / 9 / is connected to the input end of the second / 4 / rod / 2 / , while the output of the rod / 2 / of the current obtained transmutation is located at the opposite end of the first / 3 / , while one of the ends / 3 & 4 / rod / 2 / is fitted with an insulating sleeve / 5 / for its isolation from the structure / 1 / .

7. Device according to claim 6, characterized in that the output stream obtained transmutation of the first ends / 3 / rod / 2 / is provided with a division into two parts , the first part is connected to the input of the regulator / 14 / , while the other portion is connected to the apparatus output .