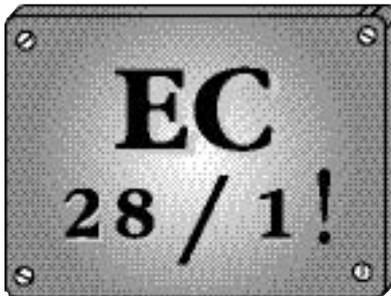


CELL OF THE THIN PLASMAELECTRIC HEAT GENERATOR

Ph. M. Kanarev, A.I. Tlishev, Russia
E-mail: kanphil@mail.kuban.ru



The main task of the experiment was to check the hypothesis: "Electrodynamic influence on the water molecules gives the possibility to significantly reduce energy expenses on destruction of their chemical bonds; further fu-sion of these molecules considerably increases the output of additional energy in the form of heat".



Photo of the Thin Plasmaelectric Heat Generator

In order to solve this task, special experiments were carried out as regards the electrodynamic destruction of chemical bonds of water molecules by electric pulses of various frequencies.

CHECK TEST RECORD FOR PLASMAELECTRIC HEAT GENERATOR

Table 1

	Indices	1	2	3	Avg.
1	mass of the solution, which has passed through the reactor m , kg.	0.470	0.432	0.448	0.450
2	temperature of solution at the input of the reactor t_1 , degrees	22	22	22	22
3	temperature of the solution at the output of the reactor t_2 , degrees	66	66	65	65.67
4	temperature difference of the solution $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$, degrees	44	43	43.67	
5	durability of the experiment $\Delta \tau$, s	300	300	300	300
6	reading of voltmeter V , V	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
6'	Reading of oscillograph , U, V	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47
7	reading of ammeter I , A	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
7'	Reading of oscillograph , P, A	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
8	electric power consumption according to indices of voltmeter and ammeters, $E_2 = I \cdot V \cdot \Delta \tau$, kJ	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84
9	power the heated solution, $E_3 = 4.19 \cdot m \cdot \Delta \tau$, kJ	79.64	80.01	80.72	80.46
10	reactor efficiency index $K = E_3 / E_2$	28.04	28.17	28.42	28.21

Supply voltage and current were measured with the help of a voltmeter, an ammeter and an oscillograph (Fig. 1-4)

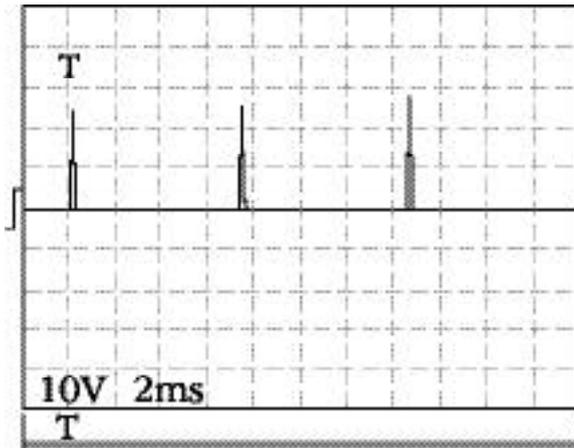


Fig. 1
Voltage

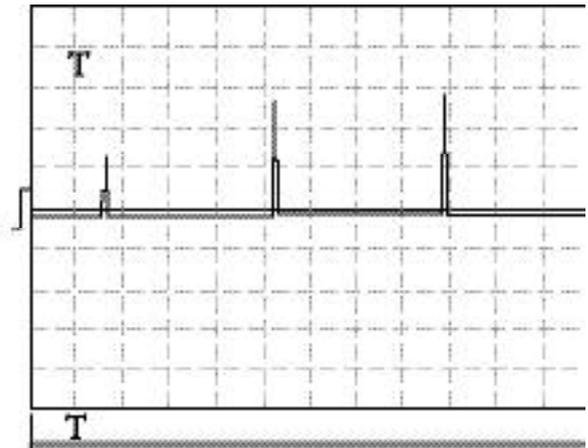


Fig. 2
Voltage

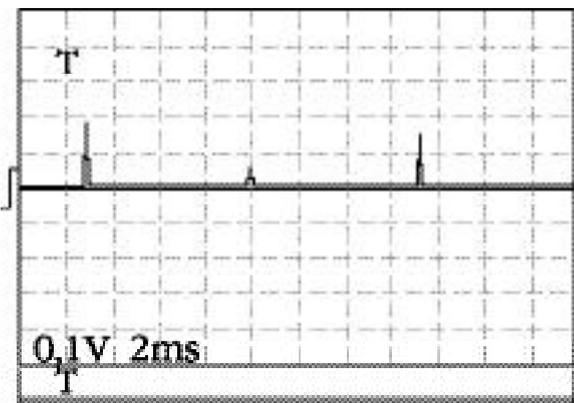


Fig. 3
Current

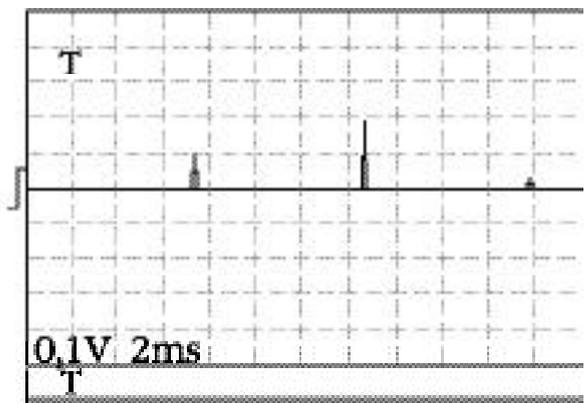


Fig. 4
Current

Process parameter calculation according to the oscillograms (Fig. 1-4) to the check test record (Table 1) gave the following results:

- ◆ Pulse scale 10.
- ◆ Average voltage amplitude according to Fig.1 and Fig. 2: $U_{av} = (23+25+28+10+26+29) \times 10/6 = 235$ V.
- ◆ Average current amplitude according to Fig. 3 and Fig. 4: $I_{av} = (20+6+17+7+10+19+3) \times 10/7 = 117$ A.
- ◆ Pulse repetition period $T = 7.4$ ms. Pulse duration $t_p = 0.28$ ms.
- ◆ Pulse frequency $f = 1000/7.4 = 135.1$ Hz. Relative pulse duration $S = 7.4/0.28 = 26.32$.
- ◆ Space factor $Z = 0.5/26.32 = 0.019$.
- ◆ Average pulse voltage $U_{av} = 0.019 \times 235 = 4.47$ V.

- ◆ Average current in pulses $I_{av} = 0.019 \times 117 = 2.22$ A.

Thus, it is possible to consider that the experimental test of energy efficiency of the water electric heat generator with the help of two methods gives practically identical results and confirms the above-mentioned hypothesis concerning the possibility to generate additional energy in the processes under consideration. It should be noted that as during measurements the pointer instruments of high class of accuracy of 0.2 have been used (relative conventional gauging error does not exceed 0.2%), and oscillographic measurement accuracy is much lower (usually, about 5%), the readings of the voltmeter and the ammeter should be considered more accurate.

Commercial efficiency of the water electric heat generator will depend on pulse generator economy. Since efficiency of powerful pulse

generators can be near one unit, energy efficiency in industrial plants that use the considered heat generators should not differ greatly from the data obtained during laboratory research.

Simplicity and one hundred per cent reproducibility of the described experiments open a prospect for quick commercialization of the water electric heat generator.

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Professor Kanarev looks for co-projects with prospective investors.

Fantastic Projects



Smith's Generator

Review

TransWorld Energy,
8110 Bent Oak Lane Spring, Texas 77379, USA
Email: donsm1@earthlink.net
<http://altenergy-pro.com>

Don Smith is a University degreed professional in science & engineering. Served in three wars; WWII, Korea and Vietnam. He has enjoyed a long and successful profession as an executive in the petroleum industry. His life long outside interests include electronics and engineering. A popular walk on substitute for University Professors in physics, chemistry, biology and computer assisted drafting. Teaching style similar to Richard Feynman. He enjoys celebrity status in Japan and Saudi Arabia.

About 20 years ago, the book "Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nicola Tesla", resulted in his reconstructing, as a way of understanding the many theories and devices shown in the book. From this encounter, a very strong bonding resulted. The object then became putting his thinking inside that of Tesla, such that expanding upon and extrapolating areas not yet reached by Tesla.

Technological advances in materials provide sourcing for devices not possible at earlier periods. For example, magnetic permeability which is the counter part of negative resistance is an open field for experimentation today.

Don does not sell his inventions, but trades licenses for shares in companies which then incorporate the new technology into their marketing systems. As such, he is on the Board of directors of several well established ventures located in Japan, Brazil, Mexico and Saudi Arabia.

Successful reproductions of Don's technology are present in Finland, Saint Petersburg - Russia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Japan, Hong Kong, and numerous other Countries. His book "Resonance Energy Methods" has a circulation of 40,000 copies in worldwide in many languages.

