

"Nuclear - Transmutation" - Processes

Extract

Method and Equipment derived therefrom for the generation of electrical energy, which takes place between particles of a so-called fusion in a reactor vessel, in which is hydrogen plasma, transmutation primary element and a secondary so-called trans-element mutation, by means of electric discharges by said plasma between a cathode and an anode, as well as because of Vortex formation therein; the cathode containing both: the / transmutation the primary element (s) and the secondary element transmutation, in which in the / the primary trans-element mutation (s) to the core a neutron has a preferred orientation.

Introduction

In the period 1999 - 2003, after the invention, which is the production of so-called Fractional Hydrogen ", as well as of Photon Energy is concerned, a series of further, discovered derivative processes, which are specific" nuclear transmutations' are, that are established are in an environment of hydrogen-plasma, in which vortex formation occurs and, where electron discharge, of specific characteristics, to take place between a cathode and an anode, which are placed within said hydrogen plasma environment.

Named "nuclear transmutation" production processes "over-unity" energy, as well as other elements and / or isotopes thereof. In the 80's and 90's, the term "cold fusion" could be used for the said "nuclear transmutations", although these processes of a different nature.

Resume

This invention relates to fusion processes, which are characterized by the participation of one of the "light" elements: Li, Be, B or and or of the following isotopes: Li_3^7 , Be_4^9 , B_5^{11} . The latter isotopes merge quite easily with other elements or isotopes, eg, Mg, Al, In. Said fusion occurs only if:

- a) the particles of the said isotopes of said elements and can move in the hydrogen gas / plasma itself loose
- b) there is a significant ionization of hydrogen occurs (ie, a plurality of electrons and protons are present in the gas)
- c) there is a continuous, strong electron-discharge, preferably having a trapezoid-square to time-variation of the voltage.
- d) a vortex exist in the hydrogen plasma gas 1 between an anode and a cathode.
- e) because of (d) is a strong reduction in the plasma density occurs within the vortex.

Said density reduction is both in the material (gas / plasma), as well as also in the non-Aether underlying material on the spot.

Said density, and thereby reducing vortex occurring in some of the processes require that there is a lower-than-atmospheric pressure prevails inside the process reactor.

Various processes are possible within the present invention, have various elementary products; all produce photon energy at wavelengths from infrared to "soft X-ray."

Background

An important component of knowledge which led to the finding of nuclear transmutation processes set lies in the field of astroparticle physics. When we look at the so-called "abundance Curve" of the elements that exist in our universe, we see that the elements Li, Be and B are relatively scarce in relation to their position in the Periodic Table (. See Fig 1; the "abundance curve" of the elements)

There should be a valid reason for this scarcity .

The values of the factors: pressure and temperature, as well as the occurrence of certain nuclei, said

elements are fairly easily converted into other elements or isotopes, occur quite frequently in many places in our Universe. Said elements can be converted, or "up" through nucleotide synthesis in other heavier elements, or down over the "cleavage" in Helium or Hydrogen, or in isotopes of these (He_2^4 , He_2^3 , H_1^3 , H_1^2 , H_1^1) was also clearly inventor that certain isotopes, which are also stable, able to participate in certain processes such as "catalysts".

Since these elements or isotopes mentioned, still show little electrons, their nuclei are easily accessible by other particles, eg protons. In this, use is made of the fact that the isotopes: Li_3^7 , Be_4^9 , Bs^{11} and carry an extra neutron in their nuclei, what if "nuclear catalyst" may work and essentially "transmutation isotopes" are. These terms are conceptually new.

To date, the term "catalyst" only related to actions of electrons in the outer "shell" of atoms.

Furthermore, in another category of astronomical observations in the "deep" area, but also in the solar flares that occur at the Corona of the Sun, spectral lines were found, which ascribed can and should be of Hydrogen in the extreme left ultra-violet, as well as in the "soft" X-ray portion of the spectrum.

Said lines correspond to photon energies, which are greater than those we are familiar with the "Lyman" series. Here we refer to observations made by Labov and Boyer and Golub and Pasachoff; (See: Labov, S., Boyer, S., 1991, "Spectral Observations in the extreme ultra-violet background", "The Astrophysical Journal, 371, pp. 810-819.) And also: Golub, L., Pasachoff, J M., 1997, "The Solar Corona", Chapter 9.3, and in particular p.294 (Table 9.4), The Cambridge University Press. All observations above confirm that hydrogen lines coming into the extreme left Ultra-Violet and "soft" X-ray regions. If we take these values new found energies to fill in the "Rydberg" formula, we find these similarities in values for "n" which "breaks" instead of "whole numbers" (n is the quantum level number) .

"The Rydberg" formula is:

$$\nu = \frac{E_1 - E_2}{h} = \frac{m e^4 Z^2}{8 \epsilon_0^2 h^3} \left(\frac{1}{n_2^2} - \frac{1}{n_1^2} \right), \quad (1), \text{ ie } \quad \bar{\nu} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_g^2} \right), \quad (2), \text{ Where}$$

$R = 109.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $n_f > n_g$, wherein, $n = 1/p$, wherein, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (p are "whole numbers" in this formulation.: $m = 9 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$, $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Coulomb}$, $Z = \text{atomic No. (1 = Hydrogen)}$, $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Farad / m}$ and $h = \text{Planck's Constant} = 6.62 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Joule sec}$.

Named "fractures" correspond to quantum levels, which is below the so-called "Ground state" lie.

For those forms of hydrogen, whereby the electron in quantum levels below the "ground state" are a new name came into use for the group z'n whole, namely "Fractional Hydrogen". (See the book Fluidum Continuum Universalis, Part I, Chapter IV, which is published by Teknerios Publications, 10510 Gamers Ferry Rd., Eastover, SC, 2904-4, USA.

The energies of the electron from hydrogen Appear by comparing Bohr:

$$E_{\text{electr.}} = - \frac{Z^2 e^2}{8 \pi \epsilon_0 a_H n^2} \quad (3), \text{ Where, } a_H = \text{Bohr radius},$$

$$E_{\text{electr.}} = - \frac{Z^2}{n^2} \times 2.18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ Joule}, \quad E_{\text{electr.}} = - \frac{13.6}{n^2} \text{ eV} \quad (4)$$

For "fractional states" $n = 1/p$, where $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (whole numbers) for the distance between the proton and electron as a function of the quantum level applies:

$a_H = 0.053 \times n^2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$ and the job rate:

$$\nu_{(n)} = \frac{e^2}{2 h \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{n} = 2.2 \times 10^6 \times \frac{1}{n} \text{ m.sec}^{-1} \quad (5)$$

Met betrekking tot de proces-voering voor het specifiek verkrijgen van "fractionele waterstof" werden voorheen al patent aanvragen gedaan, in de USA, alsmede in NL onder nummer 1032477. The aim of this invention is: In order to create chemical reactions without the use of a method for energy generation or of fission processes.

Another object of this invention is: in order to create, a method for energy generation which is inexpensive and reliable, and which produces no undesirable by-products.

Yet another object of this invention is: in order to create, in which materials can be / a method for generating energy consumed, which prevent large-scale. description

(a) Summary of the Invention

The method of this invention consists of the following steps:

a). The in-put of hydrogen in a reactor vessel, in which a cathode and an anode, and possibly also an ionization element, are arranged, wherein said cathode is composed of a primary, a secondary as well as from the trans-element mutation; said transmutation elements have in their nuclei more neutrons than protons, whereby at least one neutron has a preferred orientation.

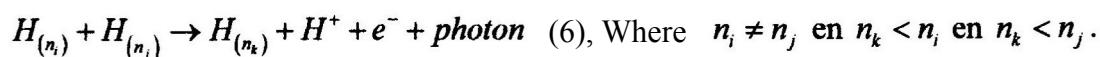
b). Ionization of at least a portion of the hydrogen present in the plasma of creering thereof.

c). The administration of an electrical voltage between said cathode and anode with a certain time characteristic curve, which causes the protons to move quickly to the cathode, while at the same time evaporation and detachment of the elements of the cathode takes place, whereby in the lower ether density is formed vortex , fusion takes place to an element with a higher mass number and which also results in a second element.

d). The collection of heat and other radiation energy due to step (c).

Suitable primary transmutatic elements are part of the following series: Li_3^7 , Be_4^9 and B_5^{11} .

The secondary transmutation elements can be chosen, but are not limited to be part of the series: Al_{13}^{27} , Mg_{12}^{24} and In_{49}^{115} or any combination thereof. With sufficiently low pressure in the reactor vessel can also "fractional Hydrogen" occur simultaneously; can also reactions between ontsatne "fractional carbons" result in further reduction of quantum levels, whereas photons are produced. These reactions are the following wording:



Various phenomena, of these processes, as described herein, are new; there occurred no cleavage or chemical reactions. The photon energy that is created, in a for humans and other biological forms, safe "range". Many laboratory runs have been made over the last few years, with photon energy was produced and where the secondary transmutation elements: Al_{13}^{27} , Mg_{12}^{24} and In_{49}^{115} were converted into, respectively: S_{16}^{32} , K_{19}^{40} , Sb_{51}^{123}

Gamma or beta radiation have never been detected in processes mentioned. The process technology has been certified by an independent laboratory: Applied Technical Services, Inc., Marietta, GA, 30066, USA. The report said nurmnners certi fications are: March 1, 2001, M14343 and October 9, 2001, M21 774.

These reports are added as Annexes A, and A 2. With respect to the "fractional hydrogen" formation at slightly lower reactor vessel is attached a print Chart were added, which energy levels and the energy differences between the "fractional statuses" shows and the corresponding wavelengths of the photons.

(b) Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 shows the so-called "abundancy curce" for the elements in our Universe.

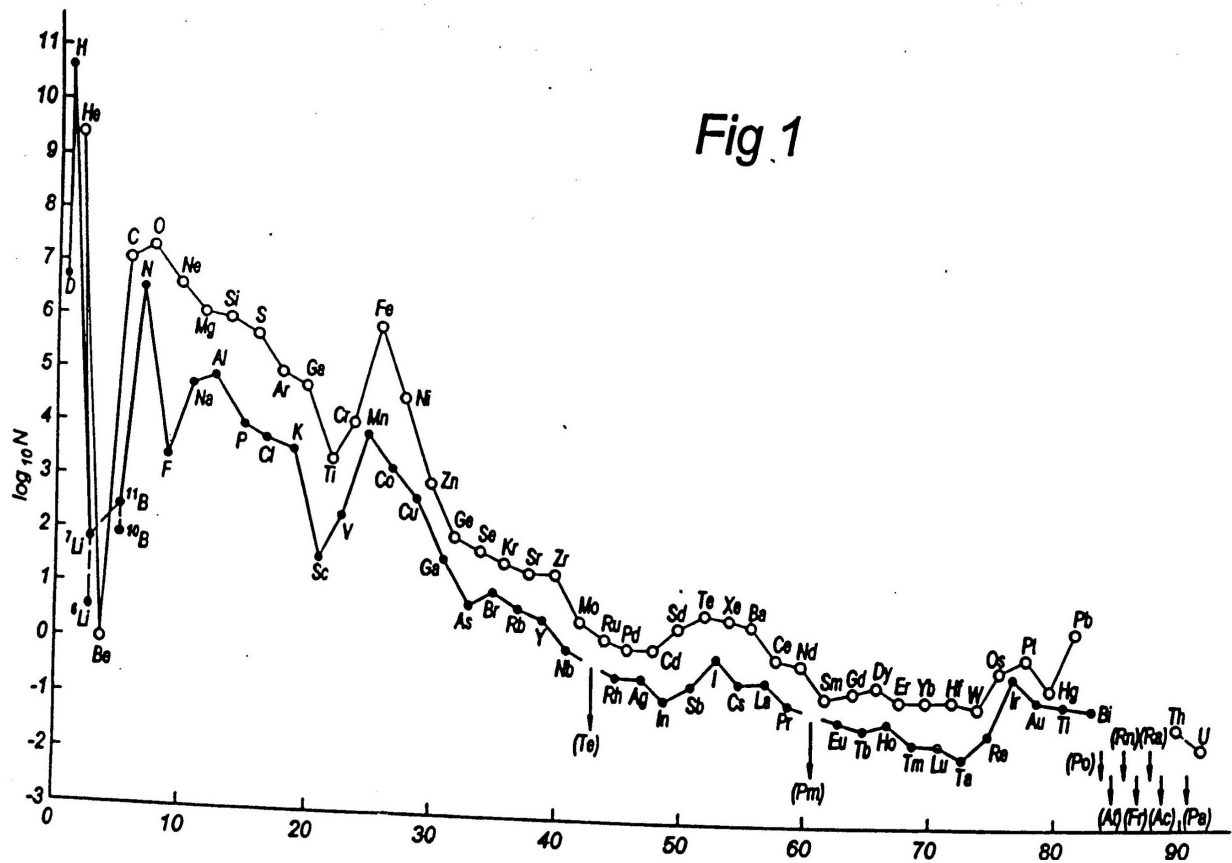


Fig. 2 shows a general equipment which transmutation described may occur. Processes

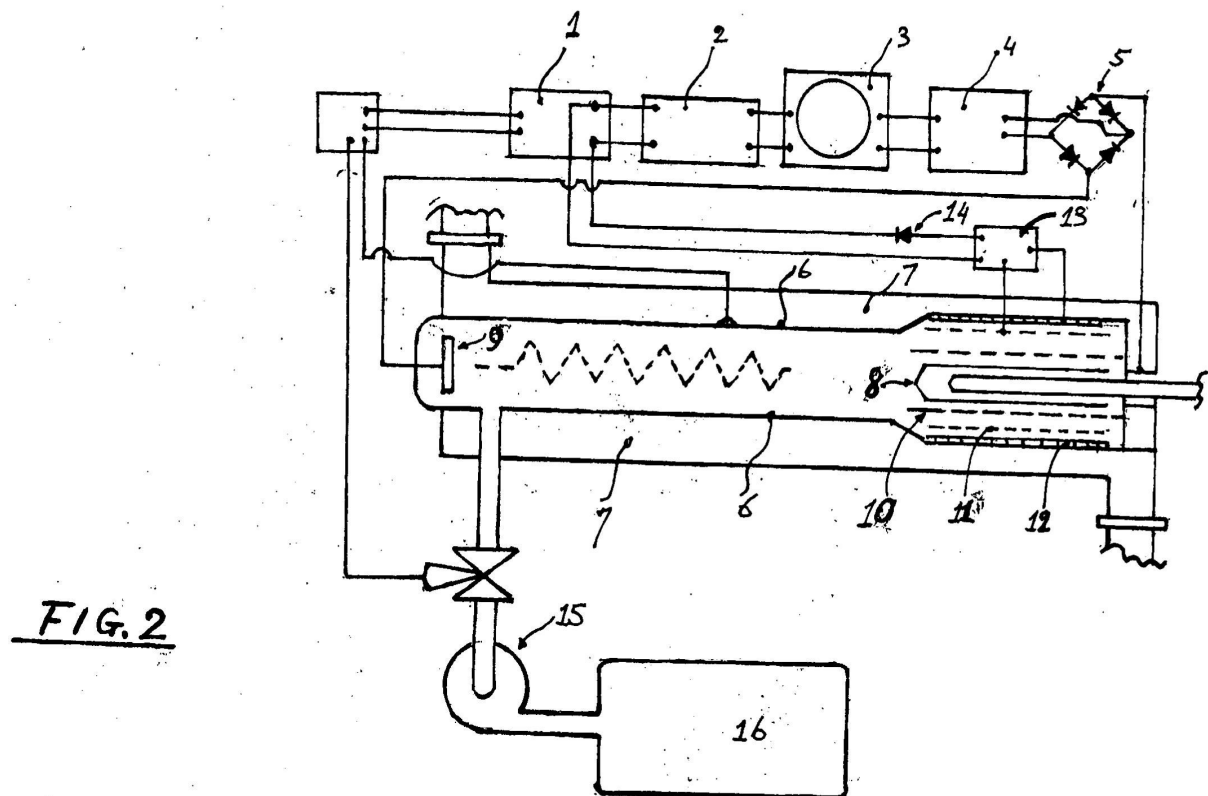


Fig. 3 shows the structure of the neutron vortex rings.

Fig 3

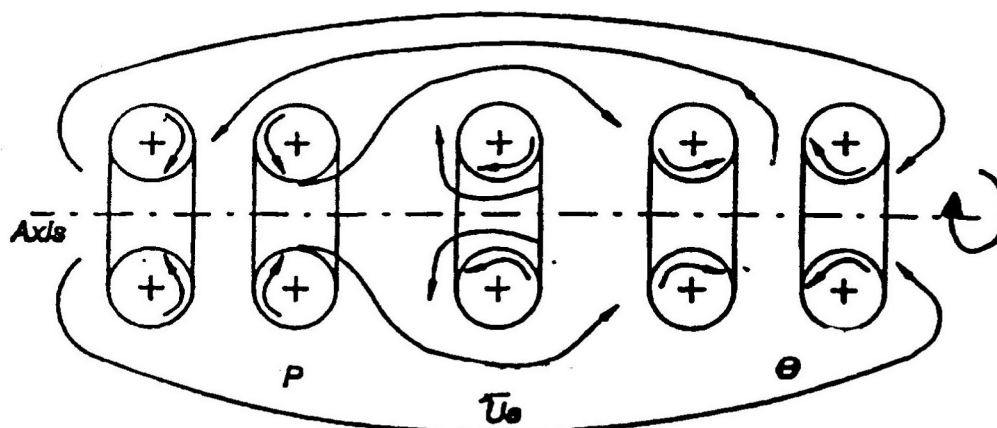


Figure 4a, 4b and 4c show, respectively, the "electro-negative" areas in the nuclei of Li_3^7 , Be_4^9 and B_5^{11} .

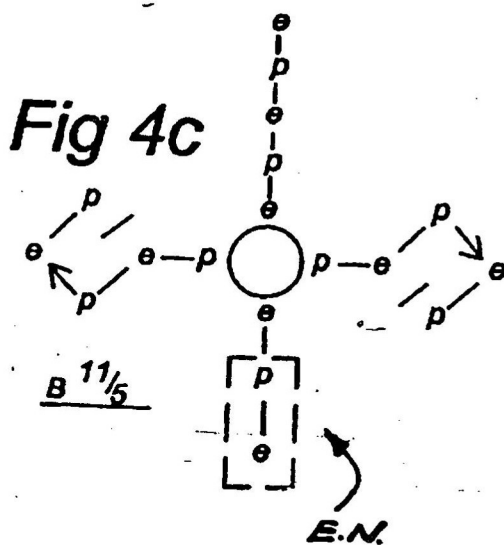
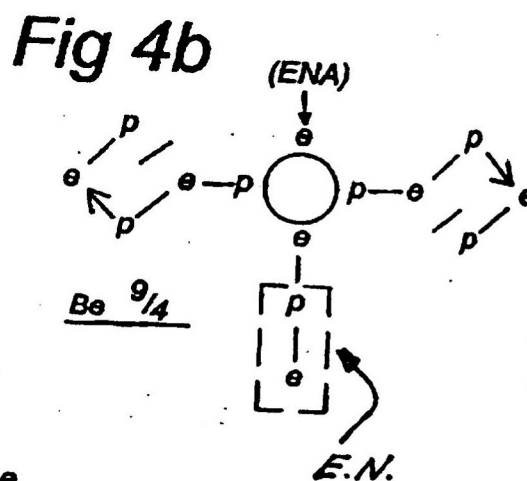
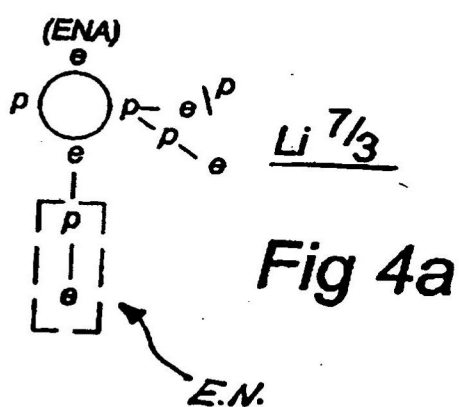


Fig. 5 shows the structure of the vortex ring proton.

Fig 5

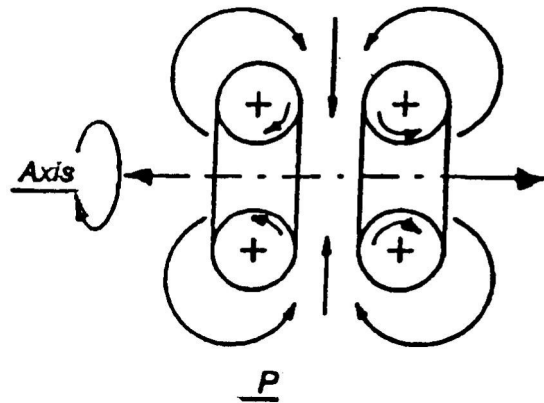
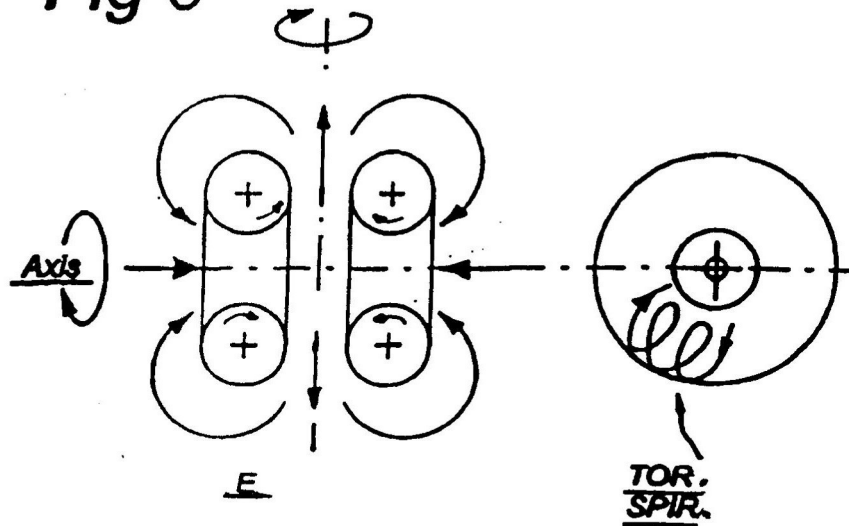


Fig. 6 shows the structure of the electron vortex rings.

Fig 6



(c) Description of four possible responses listed below process technology

(a) $e_1^0 + Al_{13}^{27} + Be_4^9 \rightarrow S_{16}^{32} + \alpha + \text{photon}$, $\alpha + 2e_1^0 \rightarrow He_2^4 + 24eV$

(b) $e_1^0 + Mg_{12}^{24} + Be_4^9 \rightarrow S_{16}^{32} + H_1^1 + \text{photon}$

(c) $e_1^0 + In_{49}^{115} + B_5^{11} \rightarrow Sb_{45}^{122} + 4H_1^1 + \text{photon}$

(d) $e_1^0 + Mg_{12}^{24} + 2Be_4^9 \rightarrow K_{19}^{40} + 2H_1^1 + \text{photon}$

The reactions (a) and (d) are sufficiently developed for commercial applications.

The term "electro-negativity" on the surface of a core deserves special attention, as it is a major reason for the expiry of transmutations said.

Said primary transmutation of elements / isotopes Li_3^7 , Be_4^9 and B_5^{11} all have an extra neutron; the neutron is "backwards" to the core. Normally that neutrons with their positive end located at the outside of the core.

The neutron consists of a proton and an electron, which held together and are also kept at bay by an anti-neutrino. (See Fig. 2). Figures 3a, 3b and 3c show the position and orientation of the "extra" neutron. As such, the relevant nuclei have a "negative" charge spot on the nuclei. It is this location that attach easily to free protons.

With regard to the ethereal structures of the electron and the proton (see Figs 4 and 5.); inventor did extensive studies and calculated the values of many physical quantities at a glance of all

elementary particles. These structures are the only logical results in a Fluidum Continuum, ie Aether, which has the following properties: Homogeneous, Coherent, Super-Compressible fluid and with the smallest size, the theoretical length of Planck (4.04×10^{-35} m).

The Fluid Dynamics and Vortex Reflections Thomson and Von Karmann together with the mathematical properties exhibit the double-toroid result. Both the proton and the electron are extremely flexible in their sizes;

Aether low densities in the result space: (a) in a very small and compact electron and (b) protons, which just show a longer distance between the vortex rings. (a) results in anti-gravitational property, and (b) through which matter can be invisible. Some scientists the toroidal vortex structures were: CF Krafft, AG Gulko, analogies work in OFM. Planck F. Winterberg: Z. Naturforsch. 45, "Planck Aether Model of a Unified Field Theory" and in Z. Naturforsch. 46 A Model of Aether, Comprised of Dynamic, Toroidal Vortex Rings. Many publications into basic physics have components which exhibit aspects which relate to the work of inventor: we may call: TH Boyer, 1975 MB King, 1995 B Haisch, 1996, etc. In Fig. 6 we can identify where and what type of energy is released and in what area:

a) In the cathode region: 40-80% of all energy; the radiation enters the "soft" X-ray, extreme ultraviolet, violet and blue. This radiation can be directly converted into electrical energy by means of the photo-electric effect. For this purpose, there are a photo-cathode and an anode arranged around the photo-cathode.

The radiation in the cathode region is such that the exit for a free electron energy for a variety of metals that may be on said photo-cathode, disposed is exceeded. These metals are: Cs, Rb, Na, K, Ba, Sr, the reactor should be free at all times from O_2 .

b) In the ionization region: 20-60% of energy; the radiation is from blue to pink.

This radiation can be used, including for driving a Stirling engine / generator. The best for heating In addition, there are two ways of construction is possible for the said photo-cathode, photo-anode pair, viz externally in an annular space around the cathode area, or internal, in which case there is also the need for the application of a Faraday cage around the cathode in order to avoid the influence of the electron discharge between cathode and anode on photo-cathode and photo-anode. : Radially from the inside out, we have

cathode, Faraday cage, photo-anode photo-cathode; the openings in the Faraday cage and the photo-anode correspond radially. Description of FIG. 6: assuming that reaction (d)

place therein. In FIG. 6 are: battery, 1; inverter, 2; control transformer (variac), 3; step-up transformer, 4; half or whole (Weatstone) rectifier, 5; reactor vessel, 6; annular (reception of heat around ionization and anode areas)

7; cathode, 8; anode, 9; Faraday cage, 10; photo-anode, 11; photo-cathode, 12; voltage step-up (DC-DC), 13; diode 14; and vacuum-transfer pump, 15; . hydrogen storage, 16 with 15 cm distance between cathode and anode and 1800 Volt trapezium / block voltage therebetween and a pressure of $1/8 - 1/10$ atm. will comment (d) find continuously.

Conclusions

1 Method for the production of energy, comprising.:

a Inbrenge of hydrogen in a reactor vessel with a cathode and anode therein, and optionally an ionization element, the cathode consisting of a primary and a secondary transmutation-element, wherein the cores of said transmutation elements has a larger number of neutrons or protons and wherein in the primary element is a neutron transmutation has a preferable orientation.

b. Ionization of at least a portion of said hydrogen, thereby forming plasma.

c. Application of a potential difference of determined time character between cathode and anode, which move to-and temporary attachment of protons caused to the cathode, wherein near the cathode surface, and in the resulting plasma-vortex the transmutationele elements merge to form a element with a larger mass number, as well as of a different element or molecule with a lower mass

number.

d. Reception of radiation, which can be directly converted into electrical energy and of heat.

2 Method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said primary transmutatíe-element, or a combination of primary transmutation elements, an element (s) or isotope (s) is / are from the following series: Li_3^7 , Be_4^9 and B_5^{11} , As_{33}^{75} , Cd_{48}^{113} , In_{49}^{115} .

3. Method as in claims 1 and 2, wherein said secondary transmutation element than said primary transmutation-element (s). Mass a higher number

4 A method, as claimed in claim 3, wherein the secondary transmutation element consists of an element, or a combination of elements, from the series: Al_{13}^{27} , Mg_{12}^{24} , In_{49}^{115} .

5 A method, as in any of the preceding concelusies, wherein said cathode a "carrier" element (cn) has from the series: Ti, Pt, Pd, Ag, Au, Al.

6. Method, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein hydrogen and / or helium is formed as a result of the transmutation / fusion.

7. A method, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein the pressure in the reactor vessel is reduced below atmospheric pressure.

8. A method, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein an ionization element is arranged between cathode and anode.

9.A method, as claimed in claim 8, wherein the ionization element consists of W.

10.Method, as in claims 8 and 9, wherein a high-frequency voltage on said ionization element is inserted.

11.Method, as in claims 8, 9 and 10, wherein said ionization element is placed or near said cathode, or close to said anode, so that self-inductance will occur. Into said ionization element

12.A method, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein a time-variable voltage is provided between said cathode and anode.

13.A method, as claimed in claim 12, wherein said voltage is controlled on the basis of measured temperature in the reactor vessel.

14.A method, as claimed in claim 12, wherein the amperage / current intensity is regulated to remain within certain limits.

15.A method, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein a photo-electric conversion mechanism is placed near, or around the said cathode, in order to transpose the radiation collected therein, into electricity.

16.A method, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein a housing / heat-exchanger is disposed around the reactor vessel, so as to accommodate and conduction of heat generated.

17.A method, as in any of the preceding claims, wherein a lower-than-atmospheric pressure is maintained in the reactor vessel by continuous, or discontinuous short durig gas, which H_2 or H_1^2 , or

He₂⁴ Or He₂³ can be (depending what reaction takes place in the reactor vessel) to pump into any storage facility. away,

18.A cathode, for use in this method, in accordance with, and as in any of the claims 1 / to 16, which consists of a primary-and a secondary trans-mutation element, which in their nuclei a number of neutrons which is larger than the number of protons, wherein in the core of the primary trans-element mutation generates a neutron exhibiting a preferred orientation.

19.A cathode, as claimed in claim 18, wherein the / the primary trans-element mutation (s) occurs (s) in the following series: Li₃⁷, Be₄⁹, B₅¹¹, As₃₃⁷⁵, Cd₄₈¹¹³, In₄₉¹¹⁵.

20.Cathode, as in claims 18 and 19, wherein the secondary transmutation element has a greater mass number than the primary trans-element mutation.

21.Cathode, as in claims 19 or 20, wherein the secondary element transmutation of the Al, Mg group, or a combination thereof, in any proportion whatsoever.

22.Cathode, as in the claims 18 / to 21, also consisting of a "carrier" element which is found in the series: Ti, Pt, Pd, Ag, Au, Al, or consisting of a combination of these elements.

23.Equipment for the purpose of power generation, comprising:

a) a reactor vessel containing a cathode and an anode at a distance from each other, optionally separated by a ionization element, wherein the cathode is composed of one or more primary transmutation-element (s), as well as from a secondary transmutation element, all elements having more neutrons than protons in their nuclei, and where in the core (s) of the / primary transmutation element (s) a neutron has a preferred orientation.

b. hydrogen, H₂ is introduced and partially ionized to plasma.

c. Share radiative heat converter and accommodating and guiding parts are integral parts of the reactor vessel.

24.Equipment, as in claim 23, wherein the / the primary transmutation elements t (s) occurs in the series; Li₃⁷, Be₄⁹, B₅¹¹, As₃₃⁷⁵, Cd₄₈¹¹³, In₄₉¹¹⁵.

25.Equipment, as in claim 24, wherein the secondary transmutation element has a greater mass number than the primary trans-element mutation (s) ..

26.Apparatus "as in claim 25, wherein the secondary transmutation element is Al or Mg, or an alloy thereof.

27.Equipment, as in claims 23 / to 26, wherein the cathode is a "carrier" element that has come in for the following series: Ti, Pt, Pd, Ag, Au, Al, or a combination of these.

28.Equipment, as in claims 23 / to 27, wherein an ionization element is incorporated between the cathode and anode.

29.Equipment, as in claim 28, wherein the ionization element consists of W.

30.Equipment, as in claims 23 / to 29, wherein the ionization element, or near the anode, or close to the cathode is placed, as such, it is self-inductance caused. Only one in

31.Apparatus, as in any one of claims 23/30, wherein in the cathode region of the reactor vessel, the periphery of the reactor vessel consists of a radiation transmissive material.

32.Equipment, as in claim 31, wherein the radiation transmissive material is quartz.

33.Equipment, as in claim 31, wherein a photo-cathode and a photo-anode are provided as a armulaire space around the cathode area.

34. Equipment, as in claim 33, wherein the annular space is filled with a noble gas.

35.Apparatus, as in any one of claims 23 / to 29, wherein a photo-cathode-anode and a photo-reactor the internal vessel are arranged around the cathode.

36.Apparatus, as in any one of claims 23 / to 29, wherein a "Faraday cage" is disposed between the cathode and the photo anode.

37. Apparatus, as in any one of claims 23 / to 36, wherein an outlet is arranged in the reactor vessel with a vacuum pump through a conduit connected thereto, in order to be able to store. Is H₂ or He₂⁴

38. Apparatus, as in any one of claims 23/37, wherein a housing is disposed around the reactor vessel, at least, at least around the ionization and anode regions, for the collection and conduction of heat.

Independant Test Data follows in the next 4 pages

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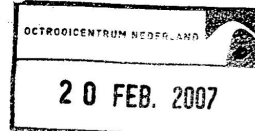
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APPLIED TECHNICAL SERVICES, INCORPORATED

1280 Field Parkway, Marietta, Georgia 30066 • (770)514-3288

BYLAGE A₁



CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

Ref. M14343

Date March 01, 2001

Page 1 of 2

Time	Temperature of room	Temperature of Tube	Output Voltage1	Output voltage 2	Input Watts
5Min	71°F	79°F	3.236	0.923	1.826
10Min	71°F	80°F	2.829	1.548	1.779
15Min	71°F	79°F	2.961	1.398	1.744
20Min	71°F	79°F	1.585	0.622	1.799
25Min	71°F	79°F	2.38	1.195	1.753
30Min	71°F	80°F	3.476	0.798	1.688
35Min	71°F	80°F	3.135	0.956	1.843
40Min	71°F	80°F	3.255	0.939	1.715
45Min	71°F	79°F	2.445	1.47	1.675
50Min	71°F	78°F	3.255	0.939	1.645
55Min	71°F	79°F	2.445	1.47	1.733
60Min	71°F	79°F	1.836	1.48	1.702

Time	Difference in Temp	Unity of Wattage ou/in	Wattage used
5Min	8°F	2.11	1.826
10Min	9°F	2.19	1.779
15Min	8°F	2.11	1.744
20Min	8°F	2.11	1.799
25Min	8°F	2.11	1.753
30Min	9°F	2.19	1.688
35Min	9°F	2.19	1.843
40Min	9°F	2.19	1.715
45Min	8°F	2.11	1.675
50Min	7°F	1.85	1.645
55Min	8°F	2.11	1.733
60Min	8°F	2.11	1.702

Equipment Used

ATS4056	Multifunction Recorder	Calibration Due: March 15, 2001
ATS4074	Digital Multimeter	Calibration Due: February 08, 2002
ATS4073	Digital Multimeter	Calibration Due: February 08, 2002
ATS1287	Survey Meter	Calibration Due: March 02, 2001

Prepared by Jeff Cook Jeff Cook
Electrical Supervisor

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Date March 01, 2001

Page 2 of 2

The determination for the "unity of wattage" was on the area of the tube, the free convective and radiative heat transfer coefficients for a horizontal pipe with diameter of 2" in air with a temperature of 70 - 80°F. The chosen total heat transfer coefficient, which is the sum of the free convective and radiative heat transfer coefficients was 2.07 Btu/(hr)(sq.ft.)(°F difference) which is 10.1 Kcal/(hr)(sq.m.)(°C difference); the area of the tube was .04 sq.m. The heat transfer coefficients are from Chemical Engineer's Handbook, *Perry and Chilton*.

There were a few other areas of interest that should be noted in this report.

Heat, which was produced by the device was also transferred through both end areas of the device by means of conduction, this heat was not taken into account. So the total amount of energy produced by the device was greater than was taken into account.



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APPLIED TECHNICAL SERVICES, INCORPORATED

1280 Field Parkway, Marietta, GA 30066 (770-514-3288)

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Ref. M 21774

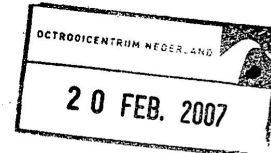
Date October 9th 2001

Page 1

of 2

Purchase Order:

AMDG Scientific Corp.
1529 Old Eastover Road
Eastover, SC 29004



Subject:

Lab Test on Energy Device

Results

On October 9, 2001 Applied Technical Services Observed and recorded an energy device for AMDG Scientific Inc.

The lab conditions were 72°F and 40% RH. The test took place between 11:00AM and 12:00PM. AMDG set up their device and charged a round reactor tube (8.25inch diameter and 21inches long) with a type of Hydrogen. The Hydrogen tank was then removed from the system. Then a vacuum was pulled on the glass hydrogen charged tube. After the vacuum was pulled, the vacuum pump was removed from the setup. The device under test was connected to a 12Volt DC battery. ATS installed a calibrated voltage and milliamp meter to the input of the device to monitor the wattage that was being taken from the battery. We also used a calibrated multifunction recorder to monitor the room temperature and the temperature of the glass tube. The temperature of the glass and the room temperature was measured using calibrated type K thermocouple probes. The thermocouple wire used to measure the tube was attached to the outside surface using a small piece of HVAC tin tape. As the test began a blue light began to form inside the tube. We used a calibrated Survey meter to test for radiation, but there was nothing present. ATS then used a black light meter to test to see if the light being produced was ultraviolet, but it was not. ATS recorded the results of the observation for 60 minutes in which the results are listed on page 2. During the test no other fuel or source of power was used other than the wattage noted, and the initial shot of hydrogen and vacuum used during setup. The source of fuel the device seemed to be using was a metallic component that was located in one end of the tube. The substance of the block was not made known to ATS, or tested by ATS. The heat transfer calculations for the determination of the "unity of wattage" were obtained from Perry & Chilton's Chem Engineering Handbook.

There is one other interest that should be noted: There were 6 photovoltaic cells installed around the tube these cells were producing a small amount of wattage while the test was being done. This wattage varied during the test but stayed around 1.5 Volts and .6mA.

BYLAGE A2

Time	Temp of room	Temp of tube	Temp Diff	Volts used	Amps uses	Watts used	Watts out	Unity of Wattage
0Min	22.2°C	36.7°C	14.5°C	187.4V	60mA	11.24 watts	62.7	5.58
5Min	22.2°C	36.7°C	14.5°C	188.1V	59.2mA	11.14 watts	62.7	5.63
10Min	22.2°C	37.2°C	15.0°C	187.5V	76.1mA	14.26 watts	65.1	4.57
15Min	21.7°C	37.2°C	15.5°C	187.2V	80.2mA	15.01 watts	67.3	4.48
20Min	22.2°C	37.8°C	15.6°C	180.0V	65.3mA	11.75 watts	67.7	5.76
25Min	22.2°C	38.3°C	16.1°C	180.0V	55.1mA	9.92 watts	69.9	7.05
30Min	22.2°C	38.9°C	16.7°C	183.2V	62.4mA	11.43 watts	72.5	6.34
35Min	22.2°C	38.9°C	16.7°C	182.4V	53.0mA	9.67 watts	72.5	7.50
40Min	22.2°C	38.9°C	16.7°C	188.0V	71.1mA	13.37 watts	72.5	5.42
45Min	22.2°C	39.4C	16.7°C	178.5V	50.2mA	8.96 watts	72.5	8.09
50Min	22.2°C	39.4C	17.2°C	184.2V	58.4mA	10.76 watts	74.6	6.93
55Min	22.2°C	38.9°C	16.7°C	182.5V	63.0mA	11.50 watts	72.5	6.30
60Min	22.2°C	38.9°C	16.7°C	183.5V	62.0mA	11.38 watts	72.5	6.37

Equipment Used

ATS 4095 Digital Multimeter
ATS 4074 Digital Multimeter
ATS 4091 Temperature Recorder

Prepared by Jeff L Cook

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