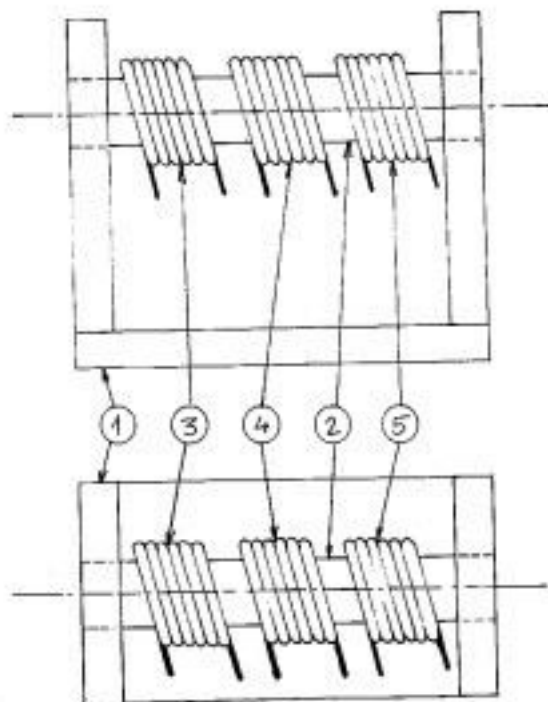


Activator for isotopic mutation.



Power generating nuclear ferromagnétismes RESONANT consisting of a shaped frame of "U" mild steel containing a cylindrical bar made of ferromagnetic fuel acted upon by at least 3 coils of inductions. The first coil is an electromagnet, the second is a nuclear magnetic resonance activator, the third energy recovery of this induction in the bar.

A device specifically designed to provide a commercially viable electric power as well as carry out mutations of isotopes.

DESCRIPTION

The present invention relates to an energy generating device by resonant nuclear ferromagnétismes.

Nuclear power has traditionally obtained by fission or fusion of the atom while magnetic flux in turn are traditionally obtained by induction caused by the flow of electrons.

The present invention uses a physical phenomenon that we have highlighted and which we call "Isotopic Mutation".

Description of the physical principle applied to the isotope iron-56: 56 The isotope iron contains 26 protons, 26 neutrons and 30 electrons, its total mass is 56.52 Mev, its actual mass is 55.80 Mev for. The difference between the total mass and the real mass is 0.72 Mev, which corresponds to a binding energy per nucleon of 0.012857 Mev.

If one introduces an additional 105 ev of energy to the iron core isotope 56, this one will have a cohesion energy level of 0.012962 Mev nucleon corresponding to iron isotope 54. The instability created by this energy input is determined a radioactivity that will transfer the isotope iron-56 isotope with 54 neutrons release 2 which transform a 9-minute Hydrogen by natural radioactivity. This process will generate an energy gain of 20,000 ev since the mass defect of the resulting iron 54

is only 0.70 MeV instead of 0.72 MeV for the iron isotope 56.

To bring to the iron core isotope 56 the energy necessary to perform the isotopic mutation, we use the principle of nuclear magnetic resonance.

The 26 protons of the isotope 56 iron are at the origin of the lively nuclear magnetic moment of a gyroscopic movement depending on the actual weight of the iron core. The weight loss caused by the isotopic mutation phenomenon will change the moment gyro and release energy by increasing the speed of rotation.

The physical phenomenon of isotopic mutation described above is applicable to all bodies of the table Mandeleiev.

The device of the invention is shown schematically in Figure 1 attached.

It consists of a metal piece of mild steel (1) in form of "U" and a cylindrical bar (2) in the isotope 56 iron supporting the various coils (3,4 and 5).

- The first coil (3) is a magnetic field generator with a power of 0.5 Tesla to the orientation of the nuclear spins of the iron atoms 56.
- The second coil (4) is traversed by a sinusoidal wave of 21 MHz and 10^{-4} Tesla power which is a nuclear magnetic resonance activator allowing 180 ° rotation of the nuclear spine iron atoms.
- The third coil (5) is a transformer primary which collects this induction energy at all points of the bar established by the isotopic mutation iron atoms 56 in iron 54.

The recovered energy can then be transformed into a commercially usable form (110-220-380 voltage V and frequency 50 to 400 Hz).

The basic application that results is the creation of autonomous electric generator. The peculiarity of this new generator is that it uses a ferromagnetic metal bar as fuel giving it considerable autonomy and a very low operating cost. This electric or magnetic energy can also be used in all systems such as inverters, motors and reactors.

The second application is the resulting isotope transformation using the same principle described in

Figure 1 with like magnetic core (2) to transform the metal and by adjusting the setting values of the different components to match the mutation achieve.

CLAIM

- 1) The device for generating magneto-nuclear flux characterized in that it comprises a shaped metal frame of "U" (1), a ferromagnetic metal bar (2) representing the magnetic core of the induction coils (3,4 and 5).
- 2) Device according to claim No. 1 characterized in that the first coil (3) is an electromagnet, the second coil (4) is a sinusoidal wave activator for the nuclear magnetic resonance of the magnetic core and the third coil (5) is the transducing element of the internal nuclear origin flow recovers energy which at all points of the bar (2).
- 3) Device according to claim # 2 characterized by the fact that the internal nuclear flow enable a commercially exploitable electrical or magnetic energy.
- 4) Device according to claim N ° 1 and N ° 2, characterized in that the modification of the coils and the magnetic core of the adjustment parameters thereof would enable the system to make changes to isotopes of other elements of the Mandeleiev table.