Abstract: New type of static and dynamic plasma reactors

Methods and processes related to chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear reactors are disclosed. They may work by nuclear fusion or semi-fusion or a combination of fusion and fission, realizing processes at temperature and pressure independent ambient. The basic reactor works without any outer or inner intervening system. The process is self-sustaining. In a closed environment (reactor) initial materials are introduced. Nuclear sources interact with them, and this can lead to creation of internal pressure, temperature differences, passive 3D-magnetic field(s), current, dynamic motion, etc. since *a number of* new sub-atomic and sub-nuclear particles and energies, atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes are created. Current can be collected. More complex reactor concepts are disclosed. Several methods related to the production of atomic carbons are shown. Also two type of power boosters are described, which can enhance the power outcome for reactors or normal current. Nano filters are disclosed, and new methods to created transparent diamonds.

Description: New type of static and dynamic plasma reactors.

We refer to the priority of European patent application Nr. EP 05447221 dated October 3, 2005, and European patent application Nr. EP 05447236 dated October 20, 2005, introduced by the same inventor.
Above mentioned patent applications have extensive descriptions and several claims methods were described and claims were made related to new plasma reactors.
This new patent-application contains many of the basic ideas disclosed and claimed in the previous patent applications in more detailed way or in variations. There are also methods described which were not disclosed in the abovementioned patent applications.
A very important part of this new patent applications is related to static plasma reactors which can work temperature and pressure independent. Non of such type of plasma reactor were ever used or disclosed in prior art.

It is very important to notice from the beginning that the magnetic fields which are disclosed and described in this patent application are in principle NOT caused or triggered by placement inside or outside the reactor of solid magnets, but the magnetic fields are caused and created through a dynamic core or containment using plasma and charged particles and their loose electrons, specifically created by placement of radioactive material inside the core which itself could be static or dynamic. This systems bares no resemblance to the way or method which any of the following patents applies to it: W0 02/05292 A, US 4 428 193 A, US 4 831 627 A, and US 2003/002611. Non of those prior art disclosed reactors will work without external intervention, such as having an initial heating source, or an initial electromagnetic device, or bringing the reactor core under a certain pressure. All our reactors, also these disclosed in the first two applications – even is they are equipped with internal or external means or devices - can create energy without any of such means or devices. And this created energy is capable to generate itself sufficient conditions to provoke internally self-generated turbulence, heat, current, magnetic fields and other events which need in prior art an initial triggering intervention. In our case(s) we don't need such. If we use the right choice of containment materials, in combination with the choice of right ratio of the nuclear material in conjunction with the right ratio of the initial materials, we create the necessary environment and conditions to achieve a useful self-balancing system to generate energy and preferred physical phenomena, this an a programmable way.

The majority of the claims are supported by various tests of working prototypes in lab environment, such as the production of currents and voltage in a static plasma reactor, the production of graphene at room temperature, creation of power, CO_2 separation, creation of a single magnetic field in a dynamic core, creation of atomic hydrogen without the intervention of any heat or pressure in quantities to support continuous ionization enough to create current and voltage, and plasma which can be use in dynamic condition for the creation of magnetic fields as it happens in planetary systems, miniature batteries ($0.0001/M^3$), etc. Since this type of basic static plasma reactor – producing energy at room temperature and without artificial pressure – thus Temperature Independent (TI) and Pressure Independent (PI) - is totally new we claim a large numbers of

specific methods to be used in **TIPI plasma reactors**. Under this name we consider also reactors which are equipped with intervening means but which can perform also all interactions without using them.

An important misconception is that plasma can only have high temperatures. In example Wikipedia says: *"Temperature controls the degree of plasma ionization. In particular, plasma ionization is determined by the **electron temperature** relative to the ionization energy (and more weakly by the density) in accordance with the Saha equation. A plasma is sometimes referred to as being **hot** if it is nearly fully ionized, or **cold** if only a small fraction (for example 1%) of the gas molecules are ionized (but other definitions of the terms **hot plasma** and **cold plasma** are common). Even in a "cold" plasma the electron temperature is still typically several thousand degrees. Plasmas utilized in **plasma technology** ("technological plasmas") are usually cold in this sense.*" In addition, but unknown in prior art, today plasma's can also be created at room temperature or below, and at normal atmospheric pressure or below. As we have show in our simple reactors, like a cola bottle, a lunch box and a photo-film container. These plasma reactors deliver voltage and current, and can simultaneously separate carbon from the plastic of the bottle and deposit this carbon on copper electrodes under the form of atomic carbon (sp2 and sp3). Similar, in large industrial plants, other elements can be extracted at atomic levels from all kinds of basic materials or waste, and various type of deposits will be possible. Of course higher or lower temperature may enhance the results or a pressurized or vacuum condition, but always at normal temperature there will be deposits.

This question is what the fusion engineers are avoiding to answer. They are hoping to have an answer in fifty years, after spending *thirteen billion dollars* in the next twenty years from the common market and Japan.

Nor we see the correct approach in patent-applications by other inventors. All patents and patent-applications miss an essential key to create and manage plasma's, namely that in the correct combination of materials and their contact with radiation sources magnetic fields can be created without initial triggering by heat, magnets, electric pulses, positioning in layers, motion. We show this in our working prototypes, like the static cola bottle (Fig. 11), which produces AND electricity, AND separates materials at atomic level.

Prior Art.

Prior art shows in general the tendency to reproduce the conditions and processes in the Sun, and most concepts refer to tori-shaped devices with magnetic confinement, like in patents: US 4363775 (Bussard), US 4367193 (Bussard) and 4363776 (Yamanda et Al).

The processes described by Mills (US2004/0247522A1 dd Dec 9, 2004) are initiated by laser and [0768] describes " … a chemically generated plasma". Further, claim 5 stipulates in §3. "a source of atomic hydrogen". Non of these three specifications is used in our approach, since no laser is used, our process to create hydrogen is atomic, and not chemical, and we don't use a initial source of atomic hydrogen because the atomic hydrogen is generate by itself during the process. Therefore claim 5 and all claims dependent from claim 5 are not to be

considered prior art. Further our reactors can start in a complete immobile set-up without any triggering system, and is able to self-generate plasma's. Mills' system is not fit for such.

In the description – but not in the claims - of WO 02/05292 A2 , Yensen describes a apparatus and assembly for heating and compression of plasma, ions, to overcome the Coulomb repulsion) and to fuse into heavier element(s), and describes that this can be realized by the use of a plasma generator, a pump to circulate fluid, a plasma separator (14 and 22 of Fig. 1), etc. Pag 13, Line 39 – 43 explains that a starting temperature of 25,273 K is needed! The fluid (Mercury or an electrically conductive fluid) is essential because – Yensen assumes - it will hold the plasma "bubbles" (from 2mm to 10 mm diameter) which are later compressed. Further it is important to notice that the ionization doesn't happens in a reactor but in a pre-preparatory set-up the whole patent application does not mention fission, since the object is to create heavier element(s). However, in none of the broad independent claims the apparatus (itself) is described, where the claims should "claim" at least one embodiment or assembly.
There is no resemblance of all of that patent application with ours.

US 4,428,193 (Papp) describes a very complex mechanical apparatus using compression caused by mechanical piston(s) (claim 1, §2) and a plurality of coils to create magnetic fields, and other means like filters, ray tubes, a polarizer, ionizers, supplies for electrical current to ionizing means, etc. This apparatus or engine through heat excites adjacent helium to create a plasma (Column 11, line 53 – line 54). Papp isolates the helium first by other layers, and secondly from the walls by the use of a modest vacuum caused by coils and by the movement of the piston. In column 13, line 5 - 7 Papp describes his way how the gasses are caused to circulate in the cylinder by the change of polarity of the coils, our way is different since no coils are claimed. To Papp this is essential, so this is no prior art. Further Papp describes in column 13, line 25 – 27 that he needs to energize the top and bottom coil to produce two separate fields, where no coils are used in our approach. In our case the separation between layers of inert gasses – in the case where we use rotating reactors - is mainly provoked by self-generation of plasmatic magnetic energy fields between those layers or by introducing small amounts of specific materials, like atomic metallic vapor, between the layers of inert gasses which enhance the plasmatic magnetic energy fields.
The Papp concept is totally different from our reactors, since in our reactors the introduced materials already create initial plasma('s) by themselves – like by self-generating radioactive isotopes - or by triggering separate radioactive source(s) in the reactor or in the introduced materials.

In US 2003/0002611 A1 (Greatbatch) claim 1 described an electrostatic fusion reactor with a potential well, which is surrounded by one or more collector cages. Paragraph 15 specifies clearly that this reactor is especially adapted for ^{3}He reactions, and includes two concentric high-voltage spherical grids, where the outer grids is grounded and the inner grid can held at a high negative DC voltage. Paragraph 18 specifies that the "potential well" is formed by either a spherical grid anode or a virtual anode, and cages are added around the well to "slow down the speeding protons". Paragraph 24 specifies that the grid is made by wire material (like tungsten), and paragraph 26 explains that the reactor output energy is in the form of high-velocity protons, that must be converted in electrons by a cage. We do not use cages, nor grids. Paragraph 32 points out

that an outside voltage source of –200Kv is needed which is lead to the center, which is not in our case since we don't use an initial electrical source in the center of the reactor. Since paragraph 57 refers to totally different concept it is not to be considered prior art, even other materials then 3He could be implemented. Independent claims 1, 11 and 12 all mention either a grid and/or a potential well, which are not used in our system(s), therefore also all dependent claims are not relevant.

In US 4,831,627 of J.L. Campbell uses fixed magnets to create magnetic fields, where in our approach internal interaction processes of the materials create the plasmatic magnetic fields, which themselves lead to further processes of fusion, fission and fusion/fission (called semi-fusion). Our materials don't need to be "injected" like in Campbell's patent but can enter the reactor embodiment by non-pressurized ports. Campbell claims in claim 1 and 12 to use "gas molecules" thus combined atoms. If we use gasses, these are at atomic level. His claim 1 (d) clearly identifies that the cause of colliding are magnetic fields created by said annular magnet – which is positioned on the walls - and by said magnetic means. In our approach the elements inside the reactor create plasmatic magnetic fields themselves due to their interactions between themselves due to the use of principles like scintillation and ionization and creation of independent magnetic fields, which never has been achieved in prior art, neither has even been mentioned. We have proven this principle of self-generation of PMEF in our static and dynamic prototype cores (Image cola bottle reactor). In a simple cola bottle we show the origin of creation of energy through creation of plasma where – as Fig 12 and 13 shows - power is generated in the plasma, demonstrated by two electrodes that are totally in the pure plasmatic environment (above the liquid). At the same time we demonstrate in the same core that energy is created primly through ionization at the atomic level, at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure, which has never been achieved in prior art. Where the process for the creation of atomic hydrogen necessary for ionization and matters needed for production of magnetic fields are done through a continuous process of fusion, fission and what we call a semi-fusion state. However in dependent claims we disclose that additionally we can add a number of technical features which will enhance the outcome, or speed up the process.

To fully understand our approach it is important to grasp the difference between normal magnetic fields (NMF) and plasmatic magnetic energy fields (PMEF). A PMEF can be defined as the magnetic energy which is already possessed by the plasma and it is inherent in the construction of any atom. All atoms are collections of specific entangled plasmatic magnetic fields (SEPMAF), thus all atoms and molecules also posses SEPMAF's, and have more complex combinations of such PMEF. Also electrons are SEPMAF's , but certain other SEPMAF's can have identical of similar magnetic energy strength to electrons without being electrons themselves. The consequence of this is, in example, that when two nuclei approach each other, a fragment of their PMEF be released and such smaller PMEF can reposition and act as being an electron.

Some interesting remarks are made by Nobel Prize laureate Wilczek related to the strange background processes in the quantum mechanical concepts. To Wilzcek (arXiv:physics/0511067-v2, dd 11 Nov 2005) "In modern quantum mechanics, an electron is no longer described as a particle in orbit. Rather, it is described by a vibrating wave pattern in all space … In Schrödinger's account

light is emitted or absorbed when the electron's vibrations set the electromagnetic field – aether, if you like – in motion, by the same sort of sympathetic vibration that leads to the emission of sound by musical instruments, when their vibrations set air in motion. These regular, continuous processes replace the mysterious "quantum jumps" from one orbit to another that were assumed, but not explained, in Bohr's model. … So the notion of using protons and neutrons as elementary building blocks, bound together by forces you would just go ahead and measure, became untenable." And: "Asymptotic freedom says that an energetic quark (or antiquark or gluon) will frequently emit soft radiation, which does not significantly change the overall flow of energy and momentum; but only rarely emit hard radiation, which does produce changes in the flow." And: "We know from many experiments that electrons and positrons have no significant internal structure, so there's no question that when we make these collisions we really are doing the same thing over and over again.", and further: " …what we perceive as empty space is in reality a highly structured and vibrant dynamical medium.

Where Wilczek claims that protons and neutrons are composed of quarks and gluons, in our almost similar understanding, we see there several complex SEPMAF's which PMEF's are loose interlocked, and thus where the energy generated by the plasma is much greater than energy provoked by much smaller electrons, hence a more powerful energy source magnetic field can be attained from the dynamic plasma. This is the method behind our simple power production in the reactors where we use plasma at room temperature and room pressure. Then creating ionization and vast amount of energy is possible without needing to have in advance vast amount of energy to create ionization.

Related to the generation of energy, the interaction of two such PMEF will lead to the release of fragmentation in the form of smaller PMEF, where the accumulated energies from these fragmentations can reach the energy level equal to the energy of electron charge (13.2 eV), but not being an electron itself, which the motion of these electric charges within the dynamic core once extracted through the walls or through electrodes from the embodiment, can lead to generation of current. In the Fig. 14 we show in a graph the outcome and this accumulation in mV and mA between several electrode of a cola-bottle reactor.

In relation to the production of matter, by introducing in the reactor embodiment specific materials, be it gasses, matters or plasma's – which all have their specific PMEF's , one or both PMEF of an element will have a passive or active effect on other PMEF's in the reactor. So that they can attract and/or repel away from their position. For them to create a temporary state of fission of atoms from their combined atomic structure – with or without a use of a additional plasmatic magnetic energy source – and for a condition to be created in the reactor embodiment for atoms to create a state of cold fusion condition, for the matter to absorb energy in a plasmatic magnetic level for it to create a temporary semi-fusion state for the atom for it be able to reconstruct itself in atomic level and to be relocated individually or as a collection of atoms or as a atomic layer on a given predetermined position. Where the energy for diffusion is through additional source allowing the liberation of the atom or diffusion of matter in atomic level, leading to liberation of matter in atomic level.

Evidence for this is given in static prototypes like the cola bottle reactor where separation at atomic level happens, at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure, where these dynamic released atomic matters can lead to creation of energy in electrovolt levels. By the appropriate choice of materials, where the conditions through creation of vacuum and scintillation by the use of radioactive source(s) and inert gasses, will lead to the creation and release of EUV waves, which in interaction with the hydrogen created through semi-fusion condition process, will lead to creation of positively charged plasma – which is dynamic -, which in turn this with interaction with the metallic or semi-metallic materials in the atomic and molecular level, or the atomic metallic conditions, in plasma within the core will create the necessary plasmatic magnetic field within any confined position within the core. Where the interaction of such two fields will be created at the atomic or molecular level, which although these could be of the similar magnetic field strength, and partitioned within the core, where due to the physical partition and dynamic characteristics of the core, the unattainable interlocking of the two PME will create the condition for the rotation of the partition wall between the two fields, which this rotation of the partition wall will guarantee the centrifugal or rotative condition, necessary for the materials on both side of the partition wall in maintaining dynamic rotative characteristics of both PMEFs, which in turn guarantees the creation and control of both of the MPEF on both sides of the partition wall, which the interaction between these two fields will lead to the creation of a superimposed double magnetic field method necessary for the creation of gravitational and spherical magnetic field around the reactor embodiment .

Where in specific conditions one single dynamic plasmatic magnetic energy field will be sufficient to create gravitational and anti-gravitational conditions necessary for motion in respect to a second independent outside gravitational magnetic field force. Between both will be then a double attractive and repulsive relationship, and depending from programmable positioning one will be stronger than the other.
We explain how to release an atom by using matter in conjunction with any type of radioactive materials for the creation of positive plasma ionization, where by the motion of the charged matter within a metallic or semi-metallic matter, or within imposed atomic metallic conditions we create the essential magnetic field conditions necessary for the creation of gravity or gravitational effects.

We disclose first a new method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, to generate by nuclear fusion or semi-fusion or combination of fusion and fission, in a controlled way - in a closed environment (120,140) – being the reactor - which has at least one cavity in an embodiment and which can have one or more opening/closing means - a number of interactions which are triggered by nuclear radiation in initial materials. The nuclear source can be inside and/or outside the reactor, or be part of the initial material which is introduced.

Important is to notice that almost all of these interactions happen in a normal atmospheric condition. Some require a pressure-less vacuum condition, or a mixture of both individually in two adjacent cores with the same intermediary wall,

which due to interactions stated below conditions in this claim, can lead to the creation of pressure, temperature differences, passive 3D-magnetic field(s), current, dynamic motion.

The reactor in which such actions and reactions can happen is relatively simple, for example it can be a closed embodiment or container (140A) with one cavity (122), one closing means (140B), one liquid mixture (125D), one nuclear source (116), and two terminals to collect current (118, 129). One of our first prototype was a simple – empty – cola bottle (see Fig. 48). But even – in an extreme - the nuclear source can be radioactive isotope(s) which is/are created in a later process in the sealed reactor, thus was not present as such in the original material that was introduced in the reactor, or was not present inside or positioned next to the reactor as independent source. The methodological step of closing the reactor, and thus creating a closed environment which allows for example the slow building up of internal turbulence, pressure and raise of temperature, provokes the basic condition to reach preferred atomic interactions in - what we call - the “initial material”. On the other hand these initial materials – depending from the composition in view of the preferred atomic interactions – may contain materials or compounds which need a long processing time, sometimes like six months to reach a preferred pure atomic state. Elements of pure atomic state are essential for such interactions. The processing of pure atomic matter (PAM) is not known in prior art or science.

Our reactor is filled with initial materials, this being the first stage, where the initial materials and the material(s) of the reactor come in contact with the radiation of the nuclear source(s). This is shown in diagram Fig. 57.

In the second stage *a number of* new sub-atomic and sub-nuclear particles and energies, atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes (*which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities*) are created based on the said initial materials.

This happens by means of the interaction of the radiation (128) of specifically chosen radioactive source(s)(123, 124, 126, 116, 127)(like of low radiation i.e. 0.1-millirem) with said specifically chosen initial chemical or biological material(s) or both.

The initial materials can be gasses or mixture of gasses, vapor, plasma, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and dark matter, or any mixture of all the five states of matter, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses. See below our remarks related to the preferred presence of a PAM (Pure Atomic Metal), as claimed in claim 21. This initial material(s) must also have the basic building compounds to make at least radioactive isotopes or similar nuclear conditions by plasmatic fragmentations. This last is experimentally proven in our simple static reactors, where no radioactive sources are used. Further it must be pointed out that said initial material(s) may contain it’s self radioactive sources, like vapor, moisture, particles, liquids.

One of the preferred initial liquids will contain OH and a metallic soluble metal

and/or a semi-metal material, where H2O could be a major component.

All processing happens in a cavity, ***without*** the use or need in the cavity or outside the cavity for any electromagnetic source (i.e. a solid magnet or coil), Ultra-violet source, heat source, introduction of pressure to an ambient condition, electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.), motion means, and without the use of any external intervention. This is very important since in the actual state-of-the-art or prior art, these tools or devices are the triggering factors or conditions for the creation of atomic or molecular elements, i.e. an electrical input intervention will be used to initiate internal processes, or the positioning of magnets or coils around the cavity. We don't need such!

The specifically chosen nuclear source(s) – preferable alpha and beta sources - are brought - within one or more cavities in the reactor - into contact *or in interacting reach with said* specifically chosen *initial materials* in their correct composition(s).

This nuclear interaction with the initial materials will perform the desired interaction(s) to create (or generate or liberate) new sub-particles, atoms and/or isotopes, molecules, dark matter, plasma and energies in the second stage, and - in the third stage - said radioactive source interactions will then also interact with the newly released, and/or with sub-particles, atoms and/or isotopes, molecules, dark matter, plasma and energies already present in the embodiment. Important to notice already here that some isotopes can be radioactive, which implicates that the mixture, in conjunction with the existing nuclear sources, has self-generated new nuclear sources which radiation will also participate in the whole process.

This will lead to the creation of plasma, energies (in electromagnetic wave-length), the release of sub-atomic, sub-nuclear particles, electrons, dark matter (for example from the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen), and passive magnetic field(s) (like magnetic field known within the magnetosphere of earth), where not only said material(s) is the source of the atomic or molecular element(s), but the created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) is automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads again to the creation of plasma and the creation of plasma, energies (in electromagnetic wave-length), the release of sub-atomic, sub-nuclear particles, electrons, dark matter, and passive magnetic field(s) or by any other radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment. Since we postulate that gravity effects (or gravity) is created by entangled, super-imposed magnetic fields, also such gravitational effects happen inside the sealed reactors.

The said new released materials or components in interaction with matters like metallic or semi-metallic materials (which where in the initial material(s) or in the embodiment) will lead to the creation of desired magnetic field(s). Said interactions in conjunction with the energy from the radioactive material can provoke also changes of polarities of flow of the charges within the initial material and polarity of the whole system.

This can lead also to the creation in difference(s) of electric potency (voltage) and electrons movements (current 149) which can - if desired - be collected by at least one terminal (118, 178) if the reactor is equipped with such terminal means. And where above mentioned interaction processes can lead – simultaneously - to industrial production of desired atomic and/or molecular materials as deposits on collection means, like electrodes, strands of wires and plates, or appear as flock/clustered material(s) or solids;

So a reactor is filled with initial materials. Inside is at least a nuclear source. Next to normal chemical interactions between the elements inside the initial materials the nuclear radiation provokes in a large number of the initial material transformations which bring new materials into the mixture. These react with a number of the initial materials and with the radiation. This leads for example to the creation of plasma, energies in electromagnetic wave-length, the release of sub-atomic and sub-nuclear particles and electrons, the creation of dark matter and passive magnetic field(s).

In above method there were no intervening means. However we claim also the method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, by nuclear fusion or semi-fusion or combination of fusion and fission, as described above, where the reactor may be equipped – inside and/or outside - with one or more of next devices or sources, like a ultra-violet source, a electromagnetic source (i.e. an inside magnet or coil), a heat source, a system which introduces pressure to an ambient condition, electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.), air/ground connection and/or motion means. But where the reactor is still able to perform preferred reactions – explicitly all interactions and reactions as described in claim 1 - such as the creation of plasma and of atomic hydrogen - even if all above mentioned devices or sources are not activated, but where said devices or sources may - being activated - accelerated the preferred processes or may alter partially the outcome, such as enlarge the output(s). So even if the reactor has extra intervening means, he still can provide the preferred interactions without using these extra tools. So whatever reactor concept is described in this patent application, these reactors will always be able to perform the interactions and energies and phenomena as described in our first claim. But, by using certain tools, like using an external motion mechanism we can create larger magnetic fields.

The initial materials.

The composition of said initial material will be preferable where a liquid material is a mixture of liquid states of elements generally known as “metals”, and where the activity modulating compound is of the formula A-B-C-D-E-F or where the chemical acceptable liquid thereof wherein the groups A through F have the values:

(a) R.sub.1 is selected from the group consisting of alkaline metals (Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr)
(b) R.sub.2 is selected from the group consisting of Alkaline earth metals (Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra)

(c) R.sub.3 is selected from the group consisting of transition metals (Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Rf, Db, Sg, Bh, Hs, Mt, Ds, Rg, Uub);
(d) R.sub.4 is selected from the group consisting of poor metals (Al, Ga, In, Sn, Ti, Pb, Bi, Uut, Uuq, Uup, Uuh);
(e) R.sub.5 is selected from the group consisting of actinides (Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, Lr);
(f) R.sub.6 is selected from the group consisting of lanthanides (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu);
(g) R.sub.7 is a liquid containing hydrogen,

Above-mentioned compounds – mentioned under R.sub - can be in any combination, and in any quantity be part of said initial materials. By introducing “metals” into said initial material(s) one of the essential conditions can be reached by having a correct composed cosmogony mixture that will deliver – after scintillation and ionization - sufficient basic nuclei to provoke by attraction or repulsion of electrons and sub-particles a number of dynamic internal processes like the creation of local current(s) and their surrounding magnetic fields, and the creation of local heat that will create additional turbulence inside the mixture. The choice of the composition will determinate in what extend the desired magnetic fields and turbulence is reached. A right combination of liquid may for example contain more than 10 different metals which are mixed together in a water-bound solution with K or Na. Also the degree of saturation will have an influence on, for example, the possibility to create currents. Below is explained the importance of having a PAM (Pure Atomic Matter) in the initial materials, which is the result of preferred matter in an alkaline or acid environment and then expose it to radiation of radioactive source(s), which is claimed specifically in claim 21.

Another method and the chemo-nuclear process is claimed to create in a TIPI-reactor at least one radioactive isotope, as being part of “*a number of* new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities”, as described in claim 1 and 2, like the isotopes: ^{3}T, ^{10}Be, ^{14}C, ^{40}K, ^{50}V, ^{87}Rb, ^{123}Te, ^{138}La, ^{142}Ce, ^{144}Nd, ^{145}Nd, ^{147}Sm, ^{148}Sm, ^{149}Sm, ^{152}Gd, ^{156}Dy, ^{176}Lu, ^{174}Hf, ^{180}Ta, ^{187}Re, ^{186}Os, ^{190}Pt, ^{209}Bi, ^{215}At.
As explained above the programmed creation of radioactive isotopes is part of the methods to generate certain type of self-sustaining processes in our chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and bio-chemical nuclear reactors. In claim 17 is explained the way beta-decay of ^{40}K is a trigger to create scintillation, then EUV, leading to ionization, leading to plasma. Thus, if we want to have into a liquid intermediate – short living – “new” nuclear sources which will add additional nuclear radiation in the mixture to process locally supporting nuclear reactions, we need to include in the initial liquid or add to that mixture at the appropriate moment materials which lead in conjunction with the original nuclear sources to reactions which transform atoms and/or molecules to become radioactive isotopes. So the initial materials, to keep the self-sustaining process active, must contain at least all elements and/or molecules to compose said radioactive isotope(s)! This is a first essential key for most of the developments in the previous and this patent-application.

Further we claim the very important method, and a second essential key for most

of the developments in the previous and this patent-application, to produce initial materials in small or industrial quantities for chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear processes to enable nuclear fusion or semi-fusion or combination of fusion and fission in a sealed reactor, where in a first stage expose preferred matter (like metal) to an alkaline or acid environment (like a liquid) containing atoms and/or molecules (i.e. K) and/or a radioactive source, in a second step collect (i.e. filter) said Pure Atomic Matter (PAM) in any state of matter, and then in a third stage add said Pure Atomic Matter to a liquid with other preferred elements of the periodic table, where this new composed liquid will be used as initial material(s) to be processed in the reactor as described in claim 1, 2, 14. like in a TIPI-reactor. This method discloses pre-processing steps to create basic materials which will form together with other preferred materials the “initial material(s)”. This method can be applied in separated cavities, as described above in claim 19, but the creation of such different basic materials or compounds for a specific initial material can also happen in distant locations or plants.

We claim also as a method the processing in an open or a closed reactor embodiment of preferred matter(s), like metals, in an alkaline or an acid environment while they are expose for a short or longer time to radiation of nuclear source(s), like alpha and/or beta, or a processed radioactive isotope, to create preferred pure atomic matter (PAM), which can be used as compound(s) of initial materials, like liquids, moisture or gasses. These initial materials – with compounds of PAM - then will be used in plasma reactor(s) with sealed or closed embodiment(s) of the basic materials to create plasma’s for energy generation and/or material processing. Indeed when we use open containers to process PAM’s we have other results than when closed containers are used, since open containers reduce a number of possible chemical interactions or make them impossible. During this process it may be necessary to add liquids – like H2O – to replace vaporized quantities So the use of open reactors is an important method to reach the production of pure atomic matter(s). In the process of creating PAM’s however several phases are possible where processing in open reactors may be altered with periods of processing the materials in a closed reactor. The process to create some specific PAM’s may taken more than six months. It may happen on industrial scale. This method of slow processing may be a reason why this method is unknown till today. Expose by EUV or UV, instead of nuclear radiation, may create PAM’s with other properties or a need for longer exposure time.

We also claim the method to compose initial material(s), by adding or inserting at least one solid tablet (145) - composed by one or more preferred solid elements (143A, 143 B, 143C and 143D) of the periodic table - to a initial liquid (that can or can not act as a catalyst). The method disclosed here can be used to add in a simple way – well dosed quantities – of a reactant into the mixture for or in a reactor. This way also essential elements to create additional radioactive isotopes can be added to the mixture.

A new method is disclosed to compose initial material(s), as described in claim 1, 2, and 14, and possible claim 7 by adding or inserting at least one liquid quantity - composed by one or more preferred solid elements (143A, 143B, 143C and

143D) of the periodic table - to a initial liquid (that can or can not act as a catalyst).

A mixture is further disclosed which is water-based, containing at least one other element like sodium, or mixture of its liquid compound, or solid or gases compound like CO2, which these can be utilised or facilitate the process of the creation of atomic or molecular matter in the mixture for enhancement of ionisation and creation of current and magnetic field in the system as described in method 1, 2 and where preferable said liquid or it's moisture or vapour is made after the method as described in claims 21 and 20; This has been achieved in full in the laboratory tests performed;

We describe additionally that by the right choice of material within one or more cavities and/or the correct choice of the containment(s) itself, some of the energy - released through scintillation - will be released in visible electromagnetic waves, like the white light, blue light, etc, which these lights could be of mono-magnetic waves of higher order which this itself is/can be of the order of a laser, where this beam itself can become a source of ionization of the initial material(s) within the containment or the containment material itself, for example such laser energy be made to ionize the hydrogen atoms leading to the creation of plasma and current (see Fig. 39A and 39B). The method to create scintillation and EUV in a TIPI reactor is disclosed later in the description.

Dark Matter

We disclose a method, to create Dark Matter (390) through and within the core of a reactor, by the use of the method as described in claim 1, 2, 7, and claim 4, 14, 25 or 141. At least one or more magnetic fields - like of two or more matters - can be used to fuse in atomic level, with or without crossing the coulomb barrier, or need for crossing the coulomb barrier, where the inter-atomic fusion is achieved to create dark matter of the atomic or molecular matter, where the combined balance of magnetic fields of two plasmas or matters within an atom(s) or molecule(s), and by interlocking together, through impingement of at least one enforced magnetic field, created by the method described in claim 7, which the two magnetic fields forces of inter-atomic fusion or molecule(s) can balance and cancel each other out, but at the same time their magnetic fields are strong enough for the mass of the particles of their Matter to be kept together within the magnetic field of the embodiment, due to the weak gravitational or inertial forces of the internal mass of the atoms or molecules, as the strength of the superimposed magnetic fields will determine the fusing of the plasma or atoms, and etc.
The principal of the existence of the Dark Matter in the center of an atom is exactly as of the Dark Matter in the galaxies and universe.
These two characteristics of the Dark Matter as they can change the matter to visible matter, they can make the visible matter to Dark Matter or invisible too, when the matter reaches the same state of energy and magnetic field balance as its Dark Matter counter atom or molecule.
The first principle of existence of the Dark Matter, that can not be detectable through any visible system, **is the existence and operation of a double and equal and opposite magnetic field within the structure of the matter**, that

due to the lack of the strength of magnetic fields, that can not interact with charged mass within the Dark Matter, within the confined of the magnetic balance for it to create visible light.

Therefore the Dark Matter has and possess mass but not visible light, where its existence can only be determined by the weight of the its hidden mass, which could be substantial due to its gravitational field, at the same time controllable enough that can be confined within a matter or a galaxy, for example where the matching of its gravity, with a planet can be created for attraction or repulsion to or away from a planet or a system.

Therefore a Dark Matter can be kept as a Dark Matter but can be confined to a magnetic container through the control of the weight or the mass of the Dark Matter through and within a gravitational reactor and not a magnetic reactor.

Or in other word when the total magnetic balance between the magnetic field created by its elements (proton and electron and neutron) cancels each other out or the magnetic balance of the matter is unity or zero. That he interaction of its physical weight or its charge matter has no effective electromagnetic field for the mass to interact with to create visible light or visibility at human magnetic wavelength field of detection.

Dark Matter are and can pass through any matter or atom or hold their position in any levels of universe due to the fact that, as they do not have effective magnetic force filed.

Dark Matters are, become, have and meet no resistance in penetrating through elements with magnetic field force which are physical and consequently visible.
As Dark Matters possess a double magnetic field force, or are in the possession of the north pole and the south pole at the same time, which are internally reconnected, so they accept no gravitation force.

We claim next the new method to generate new desired atoms and molecules in the core during a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, by synthesizing - under specific conditions of composition of initial material(s) and nuclear source(s)(such as alpha and/or beta), and controllable sub-sequential process steps - to generate new desired atoms and molecules in the core, for example creation of new stable material(s), which are not made available by the prior art. As example we can create atoms of the element 113 (Uut) and 115 (Uup) of the Periodic table, where a shared free electron or the hydrogen plasma within the initial material in cooperation with already existing metal(s) in the mixture of isotope iron-58 in presence of the radioactive source decay to isotope iron-57, and isotope iron-57 in the same mixture with the loose of one electron becomes isotope iron-56, and with an availability of a free electron within the mixture by sharing of such free electron created by the ionization of hydrogen atom with isotope iron-56 and isotope iron-57 the element-113 (Uut) can be achieved, knowing that due to the motion of the free electrons within the liquid and the availability of metal iron, the liquid within the containment does already posses a molecular magnetic field environment which can facilitate the inter-atomic welding (or sharing of the electron between two element within a magnetic environment) for the creation of element-113 (Uut), element-114 (Uuq)

and element-115 (Uup) depending on the availability of the free isotopes elements at the point of sharing.

As the new elements will be magnetically neutral these new atoms will be of the order of dark matter, even thou the element has a heavier mass than the founding elements (iron), it will be invisible due to the balancing free electron shared between the two sub-elements, (This is the confirmation of the creation of dark matter within the core) where the new element (i.e. 113) possesses both magnetic characteristics of the original iron atoms, with the difference that for the two atoms to combine to make the new molecule, which in reality is a new atom of 113, will posses a balanced magnetic field characteristics, interlocked to gather due to in reverse magnetic polarity of the two founding atoms. (This is the confirming the creation of dark matter), where this new way of quasi instant combining and recombining elements and isotopes is temperature independent, and can be replicated for any and between any atoms, and their isotopes, or and of any element within the periodic table; where the creation of new elements of higher ordered will be achieved through electron, proton and neutron sharing, rather than method of fusion where a very large amount of energy is required to cross the coulomb barriers to attain the fusion of two simple atoms like hydrogen, where by method of inter-atomic shearing fusion can be achieved rather simple and at ambient temperature and pressure.

Further we disclose a method to realize inter-atomic fusion where the strength of the one field and in conjunction with presence of the second field of a double magnetic fields can be utilized to attain inter-atomic fusion (that is the fusion of electron and its nuclease), that is where electron from one level, (by use of magnetic field force), is pushed back into lower orbit, or in case of hydrogen the electron is push into the nuclease of the atom, this leading to the release of energy and creation of magnetically balanced atom, which is magnetically neutral but still will posses two elements of electron and proton but no neutron, this is another method for the creation of dark matter, where there is a mass - but due to balance in magnetic field - there is no interaction between the charged matter and no or very little magnetic field to create visible light, the principal of creation of comparatively large mass and no visible light in the order of electromagnetic wavelength detectable can be achieved.

We claim also the method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process to create - even in temperature independent conditions - a magnet parallel for any element within the periodic table, e.g. a magnet which can only attracts copper, will only attract cadmium, or only attract uranium, which allows, for example, the use of such magnetic means for purification/separation systems and to attract in guided liquid water streams pollutant elements from contaminated surface and groundwater, and dialysis machines and to replace the existing centrifuge systems. This physical possibility is actually unknown in prior art. The design of such magnets will include the embodiments which encloses the relevant elements which share proton(s), neutron(s) and electron(s), in function of the desired attraction of repulsion.

We claim also a new method to create plasmatic magnetic fields during a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, in conjunction - due to the (production) liberation of free charged particles (i.e. electrons and plasmas, or dark matter) - and for example the solid metallic matter which is atomic or molecular state and diluted in liquid or gas mixture, and a dynamic metallic liquid and/or the containment (reactor), when in motion or static, (*by law of physics - inter action of the moving matter and of the charged particles or the current of electrons, leads to creation of magnetic fields*). That leads to the controlled creation of magnetic fields within the liquid and it's surrounding containment in a molecular or atomic level, where the energy within a molecule is a combination of electron(s) and it's nucleus, and the energy possessed by plasma or the nucleus is higher value energy, therefore the magnetic field created by plasma or charged nucleus will be number of order of magnitude higher then magnetic fields created by electron regalement in solid magnet(s), due to the weight of the charged particle(s), like plasma, where magnetic fields created by plasma is several of thousands of times more powerful then magnetic fields created by regalement of electrons in a solid magnet.

Therefore it is our understanding that double magnetic fields of planets are also created on molecular and atomic level, and should be called passive magnetic fields. Their concept is different from traditional solid state magnets like we know them in our daily life. In normal solid state magnets the magnetic fields are positioned locally by the use of a strong man-made magnetic field to have an artificial ordering the atoms or molecules in a preferred structure. On cosmogenic level there is not such artificial system and magnetic fields are generated and switching polarities depending of the strength of surrounding dynamics. These dynamics can however be programmed and controlled in a closed environment like our closed reactor. Here I want to make it clear that when we speak in this patent application about a "closed" reactor, we also mean a reactor that may can receive – during it's processing – additional materials. These can be introduced by valves or opening/closing systems. The term "closed" means that over a certain period of time all processes happen under the same or almost identical conditions, but for example, when we change the position of a nuclear source, that – of course – may change the internal interactions within the reactor. Similar the external addition of more metals of a certain type into the reactor may influence the saturation level and have an effect on the production of internal currents, etc.

We claim also the magnetic fields, as described above, which are created in different hardware layers of core(s) of our the reactor, or by interacting layers of liquids - such as metallic liquid layers - or by interacting layers of the plasma's inside the core(s). It is important to understand that the composition of the wall of a cavity can play an important role in the total chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear process. By designing a core we can program the overall result or outcome. Plasma's or gasses can combine with elements of the wall, or in example elements in the metallic paint or coating on the wall. Such new combinations on atomic or molecular level can create new magnetic fields, which on their turn can provoke inter-atomic fusion.

We claim additionally the new method to create turbulence inside one or more

cavities of the closed TIPI-reactor, where the introduction of certain elements of the periodic table – like elements of the group of poor metals - will create internal turbulence and motion inside of the gasses, metal(s) and liquid(s), and plasma(s) which - in specific combinations - will lead to a dynamic movement of the matters inside the cavity(ies), in example; Al, where the interaction of element Al and element K can create rapid heat which leads to turbulence and motion of the liquid and gas(ses), and can lead to changes of state of the elements of such gas(ses) and liquid(s), leading to increase in the strength of the magnetic field within the core due to rapid motion of the elements within the containment without physically moving or increasing the speed of the rotation or motion of the embodiment of the core itself. Also the element Ar can play an important role in the interactions related to turbulence. One metallic material vapor (i.e. K, Na, Ca, Mg) or liquid metallic element layer can be brought between at least two layers of inert gasses (i.e. H, He, Ne, Xr), what will create – without rotation or adjustable speed of rotation and if the correct element combinations are used – a magnetic field by the added metallic type layer(s), in example: element Na between ^{20}Ne and ^{40}Ar (or ^{41}Ar) causing a recurring process of motion (turbulence) and of creation of magnetic field(s), where for example if atomic K is used in the reactor, where K - through beta decay - lead to creation of Argon and the by-product of scintillation for example Neon gas or the Argon itself leading to ionization of the gasses (i.e. Hydrogen) leading to creation of free electron for creation of current and the establishment of plasma within the cavity. By the use of metallic or semi-metallic materials in the form of vapor or solid or any other state of matter in between different layers of the initial material(s) when in motion within the cavity can lead to the creation of magnetic fields due to the passing of the electrons which created by ionization passing through this metallic or semi-metallic material which is in rotation within the core, and this is a self-sustaining energy system. Fig. 30 shows interactions between ^{40}K and Argon.

Next we claim the method to create double magnetic fields in a closed TIPI-reactor. The energy input of radioactive source(s) leads to the change of the direction of polarities of the current(s), and this may lead to the change of the polarities of the magnetic fields in one or both cores. A reactor cavity or core contains billions of elements from which a large part are in decay and recombination processes, and therefore there is a constant hangmen of polarities in many of these local transformations, and they result in collective magnetic fields with internal dynamics. This can lead – in more extreme situations - to a complete change of polarity in a system. This is similar to the switching of the magnetic field of earth. Such general polarity switch can be programmed in the reactor, for example, by adding specific materials to the mixture and re-position the nuclear sources, or by generating in the mixture radioactive isotopes as a short-living intermediary nuclear source. This method also applies for the use in a multi-layered core, and where this double magnetic field can be one of the parameters to create inter-atomic fusion;

An important method is claimed to nuclear decay and recombine in a programmable way elements of the periodic table and their isotopes by provoking - in a closed TIPI-reactor - as described in claims 1 and 2 - equipped with or containing nuclear sources and the correctly chosen initial material(s) - on the atomic and molecular level controlled magnetic fields, including the strength of

these magnetic fields and the direction of their polarities, - **new method called the Magnetic bio-chemical-nuclear method** - where it is possible to generate for just fractions of time new intermediate processing atoms and molecules - not limited to catalysts - for example where in normal chain of reactions would oxidize (i.e. H_20 and K), but now before oxidation can happen elements in their own environment already decay or recombine with other atoms, molecules, isotopes, ions, free electrons or fundamental particles, where the emitted radiation from the source or the being initiated by the energy from the source, this can prevents certain known chemical or biological combination all in presence of or in absence of magnetic fields created by the same material themselves in their own environment, for example, expedition of the decay of ^{40}K by receipt of energy from the radioactive source leading to emission of Beta ray and Argon gas (Fig. 30), where the violent interaction of K and water can be prevented and the additional emitted radiation can cause the ionization of hydrogen through scintillations process. This method is never disclosed in prior art, neither in physics.

The next method we claim is the method and the chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process to create heat at the required temperature - without the applications of any pressure - within a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, where the percentage of the metal mixture and the choice of the metallic mixture allows the creation of large amount of hydrogen plasma and the liberation of a vast amount of electrons (see Fig. 30) - in presence of a magnetic element like oxygen (O) and in presence of a radioactive source (i.e. Th, Fr) within the embodiment - which this can lead to creation of large amount of heat due to the absorption of electrons from the metallic material (i.e. Na, K) within the embodiment and the energy released by energized electron within the intermediately material before its return to it's ground state level, where the electron can be absorbed by the hydrogen plasma and returning it back to atomic or molecular hydrogen, before the same process to be repeated, where **the energy of the radioactive source is converted to heat** not only through the energy of the photon from electrons of the ionized hydrogen atom but also in addition by the electron which has been acquired by the hydrogen plasma from the atomic material (metal) within the embodiment, for example where hydrogen atom ionized through scintillation will acquire an electron (i.e. from K within the liquid) leading to the creation of heat and the freed electron will release it's energy to the Ar, this leading to generation of heat in two ways simultaneously with the material of the embodiment, where this heat can be transferred through for example convection through the embodiment of the confinement, where the additional heat could be absorbed from the outer boundary from the embodiment for heating liquid, gasses or any other mixture, where this heat can be used for dissemination, desalination, to boil water or to create steam for turbines.

We claim a closed environment, thus a TIPI-reactor with one or more cavities or cores, called a reactor, in which the new atoms or molecules, or isotopes of them, as described in claim 1, and plasma, recombine by the energy supplied by the radioactive source(s) to attain extra electrons from other elements within the mixture for them to return and/or recombine to return to their original state or atomic or molecular composition, which is the basis for self-sustaining processes. For example: where the free electrons can be attained from the metal and

hydrogen plasma can return to hydrogen atom and recombine with available oxygen atoms to create water, and for the hydrogen atom to go thought the same ionization process again by the radioactive material source (see Fig. 31).

We claim also the method to create differences of electric potency (voltage) and electrons movements (current) in a closed container (TIPI-reactor):

a. which is built from materials means which resist the interactions of inside chemical and/or biological material(s) with nuclear sources or stays stable under said interactions during the preferred processing time,
b. which is equipped with at least one cavity to process said interactions,
c. which is equipped with at least one opening means to transport initial materials and/or nuclear sources into the reactor;
d. which is equipped with at least one closing means (140B) to close said opening,
e. which can be equipped initially with nuclear means (i.e. a nuclear source hanger 116A, a nuclear source fixed in or on a wall 123, 124, 116B, a nuclear source located in a separate cavity 126), further called fixed nuclear structures,
f. which can be equipped initially with mechanical means (221C) to enter a nuclear source (211B) into the preferred interacting reach with the targeted material(s), further called movable nuclear structures,
g. which can be equipped with nuclear shielding or protective means to protect the surrounding if the level of emitted radiation is considered to be hazardous,
h. which is equipped with at least one terminal to transport electrons (current) to the outside of the reactor,

but which is <u>not</u> equipped with:

i. mechanical hardware means to create inside motion of the materials or outside motion of the reactor itself,
j. any electromagnetic device (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
k. any ultra-violet device (i.e. a lamp),
l. any heat-producing hardware (i.e. microwave emitting device),
m. any electronic device or component (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.) to ,
n. any pressure means to create artificial ambient conditions.

Abovementioned reactor-design has the sufficient hardware conditions to produce current when next steps are applied:

o. the intake/insert of initial (starting) material(s) into said reactor, where these initial material(s) can be chemical or biological material(s) or both, under the state of gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses, preferable partly composed by the process described in claim 21, and claim 20. And where these initial material(s) may have been already been mixed with nuclear elements added before the insertion or added during the intake/inset (further called dynamic

nuclear sources),abovementioned opening is closed to create a closed processing environment which can be chemo-nuclear processes, bio-nuclear processes or bio-chemical nuclear processes,

p. said initial material(s) come
    i. either in direct contact with said fixed nuclear source(s)(123) and interact with the emitted radiation,
    ii. either *in interacting reach* (126) *with the radiation emitted by said fixed nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,
    iii. either *in contact or in interacting reach with the radiation emitted by said moveable nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,
    iv. either with all nuclear sources of the reactor, and interact with the emitted radiation,

q. where if above mentioned dynamic nuclear sources are used in the process also the dynamic nuclear sources interact with the initial material(s),

r. where abovementioned kind of interactions (q. and r.) between the available nuclear sources and the initial material(s) create - depending from the composition of the initial material(s) and even of the construction material(s) of the reactor itself:
    i. a number of new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial material(s) or which were not present in these quantities or degrees, where - for example - some of such new created isotopes may be new created radioactive sources themselves,
    ii. leads to the creation of a volume of plasma matter and the release of a number of electrons (for example: the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen by use of a chemical or biological matter and interaction with radioactive material),
    iii. leads - in specific interactions - to changes of polarities due to reversal movement of electrons, resulting inter-atomic attraction of such atoms,
    iv. leads to a self-sustaining interaction process in said closed reactor - which contains it's proper ecological system with cosmological conditions - where not only said initial material(s) are the source of the new atomic or molecular elements and their isotopes, but said new created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) are automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads to the creation of plasma and the liberation of electrons, and by any other or the same radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment, possible wise by created radioactive isotopes;

where all above mentioned interactions create on one hand inside the core between the initial and new material(s) and plasma - but also on the other hand between them and the inside material(s) of the reactor itself and it's proper

potency relationship to the its ground level - a multitude of differences of electric potency (voltage) and of internal electrons movements (current) inside the closed reactor, and these current(s) can be collected, from the any levels of the reactor containment, this being liquid gas or plasma or the embodiment itself, by at least one terminal (118, 178), but preferable collected by a plurality of terminals (Fig. 21) from which the heads of the electrodes are well distributed over the inside of the reactor cavity or of the reactor cavities;

We claim also a new technical concept to make a special TIPI-reactor that is battery-like (i.e. shaped as a 9V battery after ISO norms), where the opening means and the related filling process, and the closure and fixed by the closing means all happen during the manufacturing process of the internal parts, and then - in the next step - the internal parts are covered by covering means, which finally results is a battery-type of reactor that is completely close, except for the terminal means. Where a reactor normally will have opening/closing means which can re-opened or re-closed when additional material(s) need to be introduced, or when objects to be treated need to be entered, or when new preferred materials need to be transported to the outside of the reactor, a reactor-type reactor will be a physical full-closed system in which the self-sustaining process will hold for the programmed approximate lifetime. For example the quantity and half-life time of the nuclear source will influence such period of full activity. Also this makes a battery-like reactor conceptually very different from any existing battery, even from actual nuclear batteries.

We claim also the technical concept to make a special refill TIPIreactor that is battery-like (i.e. shaped as a 9V battery after ISO norms), where the opening means and the related filling process, and the closure and fixated by the closing means all happen during the manufacturing process of the internal parts, where additionally refilling means are integrate in the concept which make it possible to refill at all times the reactor when additional initial material(s) is necessary, and then - in the next step - the internal parts are covered by covering means, which finally results is a battery-type of reactor that is completely close, except for the terminal means and the external refilling means. Here we disclose the possibility to have a battery-like reactor equipped with refilling possibilities. After a quasi programmable period of time the initial materials will be “consumed”, and need to be replaced by similar or other type of initial materials. This refilling system can be part of a business-model.

We claim also a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, can be equipped with appropriate transport means to remove and/or replace collection means – such as electrodes, plates, specifically altered liquids, liquids containing new generated solids – where said collection means are covered with and/or are containing the targeted atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, so said collection means can be transported outside said reactor for further use.

We claim also a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, equipped or filled with collection means – such as hardware structures like electrodes, plates, or dynamic matters states like liquids, gasses – where after processing said collection means are covered with and/or are

containing the targeted atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, so said collection means are be transported outside said reactor for further use;

We claim also the method to create - in a programmable and controlled way - in a reactor special magnetic field conditions and create magnetic field forces within the confinement of the reactor, and possible wise also in it's surrounding, where the characteristic and positioning of said magnetic forces, like a single or a double or more magnetic fields in the core of a reactor of any shape or size, like where a second magnetic field can super impose the first, condition(s) can be created, being in liquid, gas, or mixture of any elements in the periodic table, or vacuum of space, in respect to a position of the gravitational force and magnetic field of the center of a planet, or between two or more gravitational or magnetic fields of center of planets, or between a system, or bigger dimensions, will be able change the spatial coordinates (x,y,z) of elements in a reactor core, of the core itself or bodies which are attached to such core, in any direction, up, down or side ways, within its environment, by which in control and creation of utilizing the magnetic field forces created.

A very important method and a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and bio-chemical process to create in a closed TIPI-reactor self-sustaining energetic processes of decay's and recombination of and between nuclear source(s), various internal materials (initial material(s), new materials, new isotopes – from which a sufficient parts should be radioactive isotopes - and fundamental particles, where in said reactor for example next process-steps or similar process-steps happen: ^{40}K itself - through beta decay - becomes a source of radioactive material creating beta radiation, which through decay becomes a Ar gas, where the beta decay itself - with in interaction of the Ar gasses within the cavity created by previous decays of K - leads to the release of extreme EUV (this method known as scintillation of the Ar gas) magnetic waves, and this energy will lead to ionization of the hydrogen atoms or molecules, leading to the creation of plasma (i.e. H^+) and free electrons, where the hydrogen plasma can interact with the K itself to acquire an electron and become a hydrogen atom or a molecule again, where the free electron from the hydrogen will release it's energy (photon) to the Ar gas which is created, and for the electron to be able to be collected at the Ar level of mixture for purposes of current supply, creating this way in the closed reactor cavity(ies) for a given time - merely depending of the half-life time of the nuclear source(s) - a specific chemo-nuclear balancing ecological environment of preferred materials and state of matters (see Fig. 30). Here is disclosed a key to understand ionization. In presence of inert gasses nuclear radiation can lead to the creation of EUV. The high energies of EUV magnetic waves make ionization possible.

Protection means can consists of at least one concrete layer fully covering the reactor embodiment and only transport means (terminal) for the electrons (current) leave the total volume Fig 27. The nuclear reactors described in this patent application may contain higher radioactive sources which are in small of larger degree hazardous for humans, animals and plants. In such cases a concrete covering is a good protection. The totality will then be put underground, and only the wires – which can be graphene type as disclosed below – will come out of the ground and will go to the user system(s).

Further we claim the method and the chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process to decay and recombine in (temperature independent way) specific elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, where - before the start of the processing - at least two different composed initial material(s) are inserted/taken-in by insertion means at different locations (cavities) of a TIPI-reactor, where in one or in each location specific preferred chemical processes will occur which lead to "*a number of* new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities", as described in claim 1 and 2, i.e. in one location the creation of plasma and liquid helium, and in another location the creation of liquid metal, where then - in the next step - portions or the totality of the content of these different cavities can be brought together by transported means for further preferred steps of processing, either in new location(s), either in one of the already used locations, either in all already used locations. (Fig 28). For more complex production processes it may be important to process first a number of basic materials, like atomic hydrogen in liquid state. That can happen in a separate reactor, but can also happen in one of the separated cavities of the reactor, for example using the same nuclear source. A reactor could, for example, have six separate cavities which surround one nuclear source, where the radiation can be less strong in some of these cavities. When designing our reactors we can take such concept in mind. The content of these cavities – after the initial processing – can then be combined as a whole in the head cavity, and be combine again in sequential steps.

We also claim the method by which in control and creation of single or a double or more magnetic fields in the core of a reactor of any shape or size, where the second field can super impose the first, condition(s) can be created, that the core or body which is attached to, can move in any direction, up, down or side ways, within its environment, being in liquid, gas, or mixture of any elements in the periodic table, or vacuum of space, in respect to the position of the gravitational force and magnetic field of the center of a planet, or between two or more gravitational or magnetic fields of center of planets, or between a system, or bigger dimensions, utilizing the magnetic field forces created and controlled with the confinement of the reactor and its surrounding for motion and positioning. At this moment of applying for patent we have already reached in several laboratories tests limited hovering (appr. 15 mm) of a total reactor embodiment of 4.8 kg. This hovering effect was reached by a rotative reactor. In fig. 38A and 38B is disclosed a reactor which is able to create double magnetic fields, which are able to extend till outside the system. This will create shielding effects for a craft equipped with such system. The double magnetic field of such system will act as an independent field in the gravitational field of planets, and therefore be able to move independently within such field. The reactor can be equipped by systems to propagate in any direction.

We also claim the method to create a three dimensional magnetic field by means of interaction between matter and plasma or any charged particles, where the matter be the embodiment of the core or metallic elements in dynamic state, this to be called the passive magnetic field, rather than magnetic field(s) generated

by in solid matter by realignment of electrons. Such passive magnetic field – depending from the size of the reactor - will be influencing over large distances, in many order of magnitude farther than the magnetic field of solid magnets can reach, since the later only reach the distance their electrons can leave the surface of the solid magnet. Passive magnetic fields although are the result of continuous dynamic processes on sub-particle, atomic and molecular levels.

We claim also the method to attain inter-atomic fusion, where the strength of the one field and in conjunction with presence of the second field of double magnetic fields can be utilized to attain inter-atomic fusion - that is the fusion of electron and its nuclease -, that is where an electron from one level, by use of magnetic field force, is pushed back into lower orbit, or in case of hydrogen the electron is push into the nuclease of the atom, this leading to the release of energy and creation of a balanced atom which is magnetically natural but still will posses two elements of electron and proton but no neutron, this is another method for the creation of dark matter, which is invisible matter, where there is a mass but - due to the balance in magnetic fields - there is no interaction between the charged matter and no or a very little magnetic field to create visible light, the principal of comparatively large mass and no visible light in the order of electromagnetic wavelength detectable. Thus to create inter-atomic fusion a magnetic field force is applied on the electron to move in the direction of the nucleus.

We also claim the method to suppress the atoms or molecules, inside a reactor, as described in claim 1, 2 and 14, which contains the correct initial material(s) in the correct composition, the coulomb barrier between two or more elements (atomic or molecules) creating

a. free electrons,
b. preferred ions (i.e. H^+),
c. internally fusion - by the chemo-nuclear and normal reactions - leading to the creation of helium from the fusion of two hydrogen atoms through this method.

We also claim the method to create in the cavity(ies) of the same TIPI-reactor different types of plasma, where in different locations plasma's occur with different composition, with different density and different temperature, which may interact with each other (i.e. local deceleration and/or acceleration of ions and electrons by the double layers) and will cause i.e. direct and/or indirect internal turbulence, different speed of atoms, ions and electrons and consequently different magnetic fields, inside the reactor. Where these different plasma's may or may not be created from different initial materials.

We also claim a reactor, as described is claim 2, which is connected to external motion means - like a rotor, a shaker, a wheel, mechanical means with alternating rotation and/or vertical motion, vibrating means, motion means equipped with magnets, etc. - where the motion(s) of the embodiment will accelerate the internal interaction processes between the radiation emitted by the nuclear source(s) and the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and/or the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them, and the plasma. This also a TIPI-reactor. Preferable this will be equipped with external rotating

means. And where – if preferred - said reactor may move in a fixed frame with magnetic means.

We also claim a reactor, as described is claim 2, which is equipped with at least one internal motion means - like a rotor, a propeller, a paddle, a wheel, a pump, etc, - where the motion(s) of the internal matters will accelerate the internal interaction processes between the radiation emitted by the nuclear source(s) and the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and/or the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them, and the plasma. This also a TIPI-reactor. Preferable this will be equipped with internal rotating means.

We also claim a reactor as described is claim 2, where the internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) are accelerated by adding pressure, heat, electromagnetic fields, current, new relevant matter and/or radioactive sources to one or more cavities.

We also claim a method to change the degree of internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) inside a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, by adding - by transporting and insert means - additional matter(s) from at least one separate containing means (i.e. from a outside tank with liquid matter, from a container in the wall of the reactor) to one or more of the reactor cavities. Adding additional materials alter the internal processes.

We also claim a reactor to change the degree of internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) inside a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, by removing - by collecting and transporting means - new matter(s) from one or more of the reactor cavities to at least one separated containing means (i.e. to an outside tank, to a container in the wall of the reactor).

We also claim a reactor to collect by a plurality of terminals (electrodes) free electrons (current) provoked by the internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) inside a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, where said terminals can be located in a gaseous area and/or in a liquid area, or booth at the same time, and can be located in solids, and where the terminals are positioned in such a way that each covers a different zone with electrical potency. Since the TIPI-reactors are full with electric potency differences the more terminals are placed, the more current can be collected, The plurality of

terminals may have at least half of the terminals connected in a serial way, and where a microchip or other electronic device (i.e. a rectifier) may connect certain terminals is such a way that there is at least one quasi stable output of current.
We also claim a TIPI-reactor equipped with a plurality of terminals where at least two or more of the terminals are connected in a parallel way, and where a microchip or other electronic device may connect certain terminals is such a way that there is at least one quasi stable output of current.

We also claim a reactor as described is claim 1 or 2, in which - on the atomic and molecular level and dimension - a plurality of dynamic zones with different electrical potency (thus with more or less free electrons) are created by the constant interaction of the radiation from the radioactive source(s) with specific atoms, molecules and/or their isotopes, where these interactions alters the atomic properties and characteristics of a number of said atoms and molecules and/or their isotopes, and thus also influences their ability to restructure internally, to combine with other atoms and molecules and/or isotopes, and/or to decay to their original state, where in principle each said zone with different electrical potency may be connected or reached by a terminal (118). This is another aspect of the self-sustaining process in TIPI-reactors.

A very important method, unknown in prior art, but proven in our laboratories, is to create atomic hydrogen at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), like creation of plasma, without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions in a TIPI-reactor reactor, as described is claim 1, or in any TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 2. Atomic hydrogen is an important agent in the materials in the reactor, since it a major element to create self-sustaining systems, and very important additional method, also unknown in prior art, is to create atomic helium at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), like scintillation, without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 2.

A very important method, unknown in prior art, and important to create graphene is to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected, for example: as deposit of pure atomic carbon in as mono-atomic layer of hard black carbon deposited on a specific metal wire(s), plate(s), surface(s) and multi-shape object(s) and on electrodes or in a multi-layers of carbon - which is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat). But this is not limited to graphene, and additional systems like vacuum will provide systems to make diamond grow.
It is thus a method to create in (Fig. 43) or starting from (421) a reactor (410), as

described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, deposits (442) of layers of sp2-structure (two dimensional) and/or sp3-structure (three dimensional) or sp2/sp3 combinations (like fullerens) of atomic elements and/or molecules where said elements or molecules can be collected in single layers or in multi-layers of said elements or molecules. The layers can be fully closed, but can also have gaps (601). This can be in the case oxides are deposited. The collection can happen on several type of open (431) or covered (412, 430, 440) surfaces which are inside said reactor or which start within the reactor cavity but leading to a location outside the reactor (Fig. 412), where such surfaces can be:

a. specific metallic wire(s) (like in electrical wires 411, telephone wires 413, wires of coils),
b. specific yarns (like containing conductive particles),
c. strands (441) of jacketed conductive wires (where strands are still covered on their length by insulation material 470),
d. metal or conductive composite plate(s),
e. specific surface(s), like electronic components, a reactor wall,
f. multi-shape object(s),
g. electrodes (431),
h. rolls of conductive film or foil,
i. the inside or outside of tubes,
j. on the surface of metallic liquids,
k. magnets,
l. coils,
m. antenna and satellite disks,
n. parts of sensors,
o. parts of connectors, (description: nerve connectors,)
p. parts of switches,
q. lattice(s), like for reduction of their internal dimension for micro- and nano-filters,
r. surfaces of injection moulds or other contact surfaces,
s. surfaces of machinery, like pumps, gears, cylinders, engines, bearings,

Said atomic elements and molecules maybe be in example atomic carbon, like graphene (sp2 carbon), and glassy carbon, diamond (sp3 carbon) and several type of fullerens, different type of oxides, nitrates (i.e. Boron nitrate) or combined nano-materials, and where the originating elements of the deposits can be collected of materials (like granules, liquids) introduced by introduction means in the reactor or from materials of the reactor wall(s). For example: as a deposit of pure atomic carbon in as mono-atomic layer of black carbon is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat.

An important applications is the treatment of strands (442) in insulated (470) wires (430), like shown in Fig. 41, Fig. 42, Fig. 43, Fig. 44 and Fig. 47. Fig. 47 shown that due to the special property that these in-jacket processed strands are at the same time insulating (452) and conductive (450, 451), and conduct electricity without a shortcut, like the Christmas light (460)(Fig. 46) which is powered by a 9V DC Battery.(461)!

This brings us to the Industrial production process, unknown in prior art, to

create or generate all kind of preferred atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, and molecules, from basic source materials such as introduced initial material(s) in which atoms, their isotopes and molecules are at least combined with a pure atomic matter (PAM) that is obtained from a production process in which is a preferred matter put in an alkaline or acid environment and then expose it to radiation of radioactive source(s) or atoms or molecules which can generate radiation, which is claimed in claim 21.from materials of the reactor wall(s), from added materials, this all – in principle - at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a TIPI-reactor, as described is claim 2, where said preferred or targeted atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes can be collected, for example as deposit on electrodes, by filtration, by density layers, etc. and can be transported by transport means to collection means;

Terminals (118), as mentioned above, will have at least one electrode (111) and preferable one pick-up element (114), where said electrode (113) is connectable from the outside of the embodiment or from the outside of the cavity, and where the electrode's other side (112A, 112B, 112C, 112D) reaches into (122) the reactor, either only into the gaseous area (132), either going through the gaseous area to reach into the liquid (133) or into solid matter, either reaches directly into the liquid matter (134) or solid matter, and where at least one pick-up element (114) surrounds (115) in an insulated way said electrode (111), and where preferable said terminals are covered with a superconductive material like sp2 carbon (Graphene) or Boron nitrate. Terminals may use wires composed by one or more nanotubes and/or graphene bands. We claim the method, unknown in prior art, and the production design of a terminal - to be used be used as anode/cathode in a closed reactor, as described in claims 1 and 2, where the electrode (110) is *directly* connected to a nuclear source (116) or to containing or holding means of said nuclear source.

We claim an industrial process through chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear interactions to create electromagnetic and magnetic fields in a controlled way in a closed environment (120, 140, 410) like a reactor - having at least one cavity in an embodiment and which can have opening/closing means – in which in a first stage initial materials are introduced by introducing means, - like by gasses or mixture of gasses, vapor, plasma, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and dark matter, or any mixture of all the five states of matter, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses, in a normal atmospheric condition, vacuum condition or a mixture of both individually in two adjacent cores with the same intermediary wall, which due to interactions as stated below (see Fig. 57 – Diagram), can lead to creation of internal pressure, temperature differences, passive 3D-magnetic field(s), current, dynamic motion, by the use, in the second stage of *a number of* new sub-atomic and sub-nuclear particles and energies, atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities, by means of interaction of the radiation (128) of specifically chosen radioactive source(s)(123, 124, 126, 116, 127)(like of low

radiation i.e. 0.1-millirem) with the specifically chosen initial chemical or biological material(s) or both in the cavity, without the use or need in the cavity or outside the cavity of any

a. electromagnetic source (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
b. ultra-violet source,
c. heating means,
d. pressure means,
e. electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.),
f. motion means, or a ground/earth device (which can collect electrons from the surrounding).

as all the effects resulting from such additional sources, devices and means are or can be created in a controlled or programmable way inside the reactor itself by said interactions by the correct choice and composition of the initial material(s) and the nuclear source(s), and

g. without the use of any external intervention (which are in the actual state-of-the-art triggering factors or conditions for the creation of atomic or molecular elements, i.e. an electrical input to initiate internal processes, positioning of magnets or coils around the cavity),
h. without terminals to collect current(s);

and bringing the specifically chosen nuclear source(s) into contact *or in interacting reach with said* specifically chosen *initial materials* - within one or more cavities in the reactor - in their correct composition(s) namely which elements, their isotopes and molecules are preferable combined with a pure atomic matter (PAM) that is obtained from a production process in which is preferred matter(s) are dissolved in an alkalinene or acid environment and then exposed to radiation of radioactive source(s) or to atoms (like the element K), their isotopes and/or molecules which can create radioactive isotopes, which is described in claim 21. So the desired interaction(s) will create the said new atoms and molecules in the second stage, and - in the third stage - said interactions leads to the creation of plasma and the release of electrons (and for example; the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen), where not only said material(s) is the source of the atomic or molecular element, but the created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) is automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads to the creation of plasma and the creation of electrons or by any other radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment, where said interactions will create in specific new elements (like liquid metals) and desired magnetic fields which will facilitate new combination(s) of one or more other initial element(s) or new element(s), and/or may brings them to different atomic state (like release an electron, reduction to the ground state), and where said interactions - will provokes also changes of polarities - can create single or multiple magnetic fields, such as in example double (superimposed) magnetic fields which - if applied in the correct way - will provoke gravity effects, like anti-gravity and super-gravity. We claim also Industrial process, as described above, where said TIPI-reactor may be equipped with one or more of next devices or sources:

a. ultra-violet source,
b. electromagnetic source (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
c. heat source,
d. pressure means,

e. electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.),
f. motion means
g. earth/ground connector,

but where the reactor is still able to perform preferred reactions - such as the creation of plasma, the creation of atomic hydrogen, the creation of multiple magnetic fields - even if all abovementioned devices or sources are not activated, but where said devices or sources may - being activated - accelerated the preferred processes or may alter partially the outcome.

We claim an interesting method and configuration design (Fig. 23), where at least two TIPI-reactors (230, 231) are in magnetically interaction distance with each other or are brought together by mechanical and structural means, to create joined or interacting magnetic fields (233, 234), in example a smaller cylinder entering into a larger hollow cylinder, where by the optional placement of solid magnets (232) inside and/or outside a reactor will enlarge the strength of the internal created magnetic fields, as claimed in claim 7. By inserting one into another, or similarly attaching them together we can enlarge the outcome and vise versa.

(46)We claim the method to rotate the core of a TIPI-reactor by external means, or create conditions to rotate by it's own through the method described in claim 43, an/or through the method, as described in claim 7, to create or assist to enhance or reduce created magnetic field(s) within the matter within the embodiment.

Now we describe plasma reactors which are more complex.

Such plasma reactors (10A) are located in an embodiment (10B) in which a rotational plasmatic state (11) is initiated by a scintillation process of one or more gasses (i.e. hydrogen 17) or other matter states - in such a way that at least three physical phenomena are provoked inside at least one core (fig.1:B) of the reactor, namely: compression, heat and one magnetic field (22A, 22B) - leading in first instance to the production of energy -, and the reactor is equipped with at least:

a. one solid separation wall (12A) or a dynamic separation/transitions layer which can be composed by any state of matter - i.e. a layer formed by liquid plasma, metallic material vapor (i.e. K, Na, Ca, Mg), liquid metallic element layer gas, molecular matter, solid matter and/or by electromagnetic fields - in the reactor cavity, and
b. at least one transportation means (i.e. channels 13A, 74) doors 72A, ports 13B, mouths, valves 13C, slides 13E, pumps, open/closing system, gates, etc.) that can be located everywhere in the reactor (i.e. in a central column 14, in a separation wall 13D and 25, or in the reactor embodiment 10B) and/or connected with the reactor,
    i. to transport relevant elements (i.e. hydrogen gas 17 to core B in fig. 1 and fig 2) from outside to the inside of the appropriate core(s) of the reactor;

ii. to transport plasma (11), atomic and/or molecular elements from one inside cavity (20) or core to one or more other internal cavities (21, 19A and 19B) or cores for the purpose to change compositional properties of such elements (26) by the environmental conditions (i.e. gravitational, magnetic, electromagnetic, temperature, contact with other inserted or present atomic or molecular elements, …),

iii. to transport elements to specific areas (19C) - i.e. having another temperature degree - inside one core (fig.1: core E),

iv. to transport recombined elements outside (23) the reactor, i.e. to a decompression and/or a separation unit 24, a storage means 15,

v. to transport plasma or recombined elements to one or more other plasma reactors with similar or different properties, and/or to a twin/multi-reactor (fig.7),

and in which, by repositioning atomic and/or molecular elements in and between reactor cores or reactors (fig. 7), several transformation processes of the elements are possible, such as:

c. the decomposition of existing molecular elements (i.e.CO_2) to atomic elements,
d. the combination of atomic and/or molecular elements to differently new composed molecular elements, either in zero-gravitational conditions or in specific controlled gravitational conditions within the core(s),
e. creation of the condition for atomic welding between the elements inside of at least two cores,
f. creation of the Dark Matter which can be withdrawn from the combination of the two matters from at least one cores, which can be collected in gravitational reactors (in 3 x 120° combination gravitational reactors) for space travel and motion,

and from which the reactor cores (fig.1: A, B, C1, C2, D, E) can have each - internally and between them - other conditions and/or dimensions, size and structure - such as:

g. different local temperature,
h. different local compression,
i. different positioning in one or more magnetic fields,
j. different positioning in a gravitational magnetic field,
k. different composition of the wall
l. different thickness (50) of the wall(s),
m. different regularity of the wall shape(s) (i.e. asymmetrical volume 51),
n. different surface dimensions of the wall,
o. separated chambers in a core (fig.1: C1 and C2),
p. non-spherical cores (fig1: E),

so that each core or its sub-chamber(s) can hold the exact conditional parameters to realize the specific phases of decomposition, composition and/or re-composition for some or for all elements - including their isotopes - involved, which can lead to the synthesis of the desired atomic elements and molecular products of high purity or specific impurity, such

as H_20, conductive amino acids, etc., thus the fashionable controlled creation of specific state and composition of atomic elements, molecular elements and molecules for various use, which can lead to the production of rare basic matter, the production of products with high demand, new type of materials, new markets and new business model(s);

This invention relates to an energy producing system whereby in a reactor a chain of energetic events is created via a rotative magnetic initiation of a basic ionization of a gas (i.e. hydrogen) or other matters, which then triggers a controllable chain of energy transfers (so called scintillation) to the next following layer(s) of introduced gasses (i.e. He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe) and all other introduced elements of the periodic table (i.e. Li, Be, K, Ca, Ti, …Pt, etc.) and then the system can - at the same time - be used to create additional phenomena (such as gravitational fields, the creation of new matter, etc.). The plasma reactor is thus not only a energy creator, but also a type of transformer/recombination system to make from “old, existing materials” new materials with other properties. Some may speak here from an alchemistic ‘transmutation’ process but the what here is claimed are very logic physical processes which follow natural laws of physics. The background principle is that inertia and gravity is not the same, as described in the annex to patent application Nr. EP 05447221, section: Creation of gravity., and that magnetic fields and gravitational fields are created out of the same original material.

When we speak in this patent application about ‘elements’ it is important to understand that under the name “elements” we cover all aspect of the elements in the periodic table and their isotopes, including the traditional four states of matter (plasma, gas, liquid, solid) and including the fifth state: Dark Matter, but also including magnetic field boundaries, and including special states like vapor (thus: transitions states in atomic and molecular levels).

In this patent application we disclose that the plasma reactor (10A) – which is located in an embodiment (10B) - in which a rotative plasmatic state (11) is initiated by a scintillation process of one or more gasses (i.e. hydrogen 17) or other matter states in such a way that at least three physical phenomena are provoked inside at least one core (fig.1:B) of the reactor, namely: compression, heat and one magnetic field (22A, 22B) – and this leads in first instance to the production of energy … but … creates also by these phenomena the possibility of repositioning atomic and/or molecular elements in and between reactor cores or reactors (fig. 7).

Several transformation processes of the elements are possible, such as:

a. the decomposition of existing molecular elements (i.e. CO2) to atomic elements,
b. the combination of atomic and/or molecular elements to new differently composed molecular elements, either in zero-gravitational conditions or in specific controlled gravitational conditions within the core(s),
c. creation of the condition for atomic welding between the elements inside of at least two cores, and the

d. creation of the Dark Matter which can be withdrawn from the combination of the two matters from at least two cores, which can be collected in gravitational reactors (in 3 x 120° combination gravitational reactors) for space travel and motion.

A reactor is equipped with at least:

e. one separation wall (12A) which can be composed by any state of matter – i.e. a layer formed by liquid plasma, metallic material vapor (i.e. K, Na, Ca, Mg), liquid metallic element layer gas, molecular matter, solid matter and/or by electromagnetic fields - in the reactor cavity, and
f. at least one transportation means (i.e. channels 13A, 74) doors 72A, ports 13B, mouths, valves 13C, slides 13E, pumps, open/closing system, gates, etc.) that can be located everywhere in the reactor (i.e. in a central column 14, in a separation wall 13D and 25, or in the reactor embodiment 10B) and/or connected with the reactor,
    i. to transport relevant elements (i.e. hydrogen gas 17 to core B in fig. 1 and fig 2) from outside to the inside of the appropriate core(s) of the reactor;
    ii. to transport plasma (11), atomic and/or molecular elements from one inside cavity (20) or core to one or more other inside cavities (21, 19A and 19B) or cores for the purpose to change compositional properties of such elements (26) by the environmental conditions (i.e. gravitational, magnetic, electromagnetic, temperature, contact with other inserted or present atomic or molecular elements, …),
    iii. to transport elements to specific areas (19C) – i.e. having another temperature degree - inside one core (fig.1: core E),
    iv. to transport recombined elements outside (23) the reactor, i.e. to a decompression and/or a separation unit 24, a storage means 15,
    v. to transport plasma or recombined elements to one or more other plasma reactors with similar or different properties, and/or to a twin/multi-reactor (fig.7).

The reactor cores (fig.1: A, B, C1, C2, D, E) can have each – internally and between them - other conditions and/or dimensions, size and structure – such as:

g. different local temperature,
h. different local compression,
i. different positioning in one or more magnetic fields,
j. different positioning in a gravitational magnetic field,
k. different composition of the wall
l. different thickness (50) of the wall(s),
m. different regularity of the wall shape(s) (i.e. asymmetrical volume 51),
n. different surface dimensions of the wall,
o. separated chambers in a core (fig.1: C1 and C2),
p. non-spherical cores (fig1: E).

So each core or its sub-chamber(s) can hold the exact conditional parameters to realize specific phases of decomposition, composition and/or recomposition for some or for all elements involved. If for a certain type of elements all parameters fit this will lead to the synthesis of the desired atomic elements and molecular products of high purity or specific impurity, such as H2O, conductive amino acids, etc.
Thus the plasma reactor will not only provide energy but the side effects of the plasma make it possible to have the fashionable controlled creation of specific state and composition of atomic elements, molecular elements and molecules for various use, which can lead to the production of rare basic matter, the production of products with high demand, new type of materials, giving new markets and new business model(s).

So such plasma reactor (fig.3, fig.4) can alter or rearrange the state, the entanglement and/or composition of introduced atomic elements, but can also alter or rearrange the state, entanglement and/or composition of introduced molecular elements.

Due to processing steps, such as siphoning some elements to another core where the elements can come in contact with other elements under lower pressure and lower temperature, inside the cores involved the plasma reactor can provokes the repositioning of parts of the initial elements to one or more new preferred inter-positioning(s), this creates at least one preferred atomic and/or molecular element (i.e. H2O), different from the original(s) matter(s) or any state of matter which was initially introduced. So we claim also the method by which a plasma reactor is used as a separation and synthesis system to provokes - due to siphoning and processing steps inside the cores involved - the repositioning of parts of the introduced initial elements to new preferred inter-position(s) or rearrangement(s), thus creating at least one preferred atomic and/or molecular element, different from the original(s) matter(s) or any state of matter which was initially introduced.

A special plasma reactor has a central core (fig.1:A, 27) or chamber positioned in the central area of the reactor. This chamber is encircled by at least one core (fig.2:B) that holds the plasma (11), and the chamber is fit to generate atomic elements, molecular elements and/or molecules (i.e. diamonds 30, conductive amino acids, etc.) since in that central chamber is or are conditions of zero-gravity or low-gravity (31) or any special magnetic condition in that core or chamber. So we claim also the method in which a plasma reactor has a central core (fig.1:A, 27) or chamber, that is encircled by at least one core (fig.2:B) that holds the plasma (11) and is positioned in the central area of the reactor, which is used to generate atomic elements, molecular elements and/or molecules (i.e. diamonds 30, conductive amino acids, etc.) in zero-gravity, low-gravity (31) or any magnetic condition in that core or chamber. If we don’t need to have additional processing inside such chamber we can use another reactor without such chamber, or we just don’t feed elements inside such chamber. Even without the use of such zero-gravity chamber a lot of recombination processes can happen.

Sometimes it can be interesting to circulate only in a certain narrowed condition elements in a core. That can happen in a plasma reactor which has at least one regular or irregular torus-type (non-spherical, ring shaped, fig.1:E)(19D) core which can encircle or be encircled by a spherical core or by torus-core which one or the other is in positional of a gravitational field force or a magnetic field force. Such plasma reactor can have one irregular core (i.e. non-spherical, ring shaped, fig.1:E, asymmetrical 52)(19C and 19D, 62, 63) with other dimensional properties (16) with the purpose to create in the same core different environmental conditions (i.e. inner zones with varying temperature), for example to generate or collect specific molecular elements. So when elements come in such a torus-type they are presses in certain positional situations which might be favorable for combining with other elements.

A plasma reactor can have a cavity(is) as positioned mount by means of attachment or a specific bracketing position without connection to the central column - for the creation of elements could be created within the core where the created material could be feed to outside of the core on a continuous (i.e. nano technology wire, creation of H2O) or single use production of the material (i.e. single diamond crystal).

Sometimes there will be a need to introduce and treat different elements in an identical magnetic and/or gravitational condition. In that case the plasma reactor can have at least one core (fig.1:C) which has at least two separate inner-core chambers (fig1: C1 and C2) , i.e. to create identical gravitational and thermal conditions for different atomic and/or molecular elements. At least three inner-core chambers can create for the middle chamber a torus-type volume. Of course the mother core – which has such separate chamber can has an irregular or asymmetrical overall shape like core wall 52 and core wall 61 have.
We claim also a method by which in the same plasma reactor two or more separate inner-core chambers (fig1: C1 and C2) can be accommodated to create identical conditions like gravitational and thermal conditions for different atomic and/or molecular elements, processed at the same time or in sequence from one inner-core chamber to (13F) another or to other core(s).

A very special plasma reactor will have at least one spiral-shaped core (51, 80) or core wall– fixed or rotative within any cavity of the reactor - which makes it possible to create an internal pressure progress and/or temperature difference inside such specific core (fig.8: core B) leading to the creation of a variable gravitational field (i.e. for plasma gravitational distillation) or variable magnetic field(s)(85A, 85B, 85C) within the core(s) or at the boundaries of the core(s) (i.e. for alternating current or power supply due to effect like a wave magnetic field necessary for power generation in turbine). So we also claim here a method where in a plasma reactor, which has at least one spiral-shaped core (51, 80) – fixed or rotative within any cavity of the reactor - which makes it possible to create an internal pressure progress and/or temperature difference inside such specific core (fig.8: core B) leading to the creation of a variable gravitational field (i.e. for plasma gravitational distillation) or variable magnetic field(s)(85A, 85B, 85C) within the core(s) or at the boundaries of the core(s) (i.e. for alternating current or power supply due to effect like a wave magnetic field necessary for power generation in turbine).

A plasma reactor, having multi functions, first an energy and/or gravity producing and separation/synthesis system, method, concept and technology whereby in a reactor a chain of energetic events is created via a rotative magnetic initiation of a basic ionization of a gas (i.e. hydrogen) or other matters, which then triggers a controllable chain of energy transfers (so called scintillation) to the next following layer(s) of introduced gasses (i.e. He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe) and all other introduced elements of the periodic table (i.e. Li, Be, K, Ca, Ti, …Pt, etc.) and/or their introduced molecule combinations (i.e. vapor), with the possibility to injection such materials inside the reactor chamber(s) or core(s) (18), i.e. liquid metallic elements, and which internal effects (such as heat, compression, electromagnetic fields, magnetic gravitational fields, temperature differences, etc.) will be different in the cores and thus secondly make it possible to rearrange the atomic and/or molecular compositions of the elements by transportation/siphoning from one core to one of more other core(s).

A special plasma reactor - called the twin-reactor or multi-reactor – has two rotations inside systems possessing their own magnetic and gravitational field (fig. 6 and 7) at the same time as overcoming weightlessness in the craft, which has at least two plasma areas, and/or at least two separate or interconnected columns rotating – partly (i.e. only the head rotates 78) or as a whole - individually or simultaneously within at least one static or centrifuged core(s), feed or interconnected - preferable separated by a separation wall (72B) with at least one accessible port (72A) - from at least one core of one side to another, for the use of and the production of new elements and materials. A plasma reactor which has at the outside of the reactor at least one layer and/or zone of one or more material(s) that will provoke or create charged particles which the interaction of the particles with the magnetic field created in the core of the reactor can create lighting in any frequencies, or microwave production or heating in the surrounding area or vicinity of the system needed for fusion or atomic welding of two or more similar or different elements of the periodic table, for example where one reactor (70A) provides the plasma and another reactor (70B) provides the energy necessary for atomic and/or molecular fusing or welding. So we claim also a method to create in the same plasma reactor (multi-reactor) at least two plasma areas (70A and 70B), each having their own magnetic (76) and gravitational field (fig. 6 and 7) at the same time as overcoming weightlessness in the craft, and/or at least two separate or interconnected columns (79A, 79B) rotating – partly (i.e. only the head 78) or as a whole (60) - individually or simultaneously within at least one static or centrifuged (73) core(s), feed or interconnected - preferable separated by a separation wall (72B) with at least one accessible port (72A) from at least one core (71A) of one side to another (71B) - for the use of and the production of new elements and materials, and where each of the incorporated plasma areas can have their own function, such as one plasma can have an outer core with at least one layer and/or zone of one or more material(s) that will provoke or create charged particles which the interaction of the particles with the magnetic field created in the core of the reactor can create lighting in any frequencies, or microwave production or heating in the surrounding area or vicinity of the system needed for fusion or atomic welding of two or more similar or different elements of the periodic table, for example where one reactor provides the plasma and

another reactor provides the energy necessary for atomic and/or molecular fusing or welding.

The twin-reactor or multi-reactor (fig. 6 and 7) can have the central columns can be either separate (like the single column in fig.1) or joined, either parts (arms 79A and 79B connected to 14) of the same basic column, and of which for mentioned arms and their sub-parts may have different dimensions (i.e. length, height, diameter, speed of the rotation of the head, number of channels, content of channels, etc.).
A special plasma can have in or connected to the embodiment a mechanical (cfr. Watch system, fly-wheel type) and/or electro-magnetic rotational mechanism (i.e. at 250 rpm) which is connected with or making a whole with at least one central column (14) in which at least one container is located that can release precise quantities of the contained matter (i.e. radio-active material or liquid Helium) into the reactor chamber. This concept can give a basic initiation to the reactor.

An important plasma reactor will create via a multi magnetic field system a magnetic funneling to suppress and strip nucleus protons and neutrons to a single line particles which these type of sequencing can be used in example as proton as one, and neutron as zero for production of any nano-technology component or wire as in binary systems in communication and computers. So we claim also a method to create magnetic funneling which will suppress and strip nucleus protons and neutrons to a single line particles, which these type of sequencing can be used in example as proton as a One, and neutron as a Zero for the production of any nano-technology component or wire as in binary systems in communication and computers, which is done via a multi magnetic field system that is a set-up of at least two multi-reactors parallel, inline or opposite to each other to create the funneling effect to varying strength in the magnet strength of a core in interaction with its opposite core, to achieve this to varying size of the core or varying the magnetic strength.

A basic plasma reactor has an inside-chamber size of 1,000,000 cm3 maximum to nano dimensions (i.e. 25 Pico meter radius), where for a plasma reactor in nano-dimensions the core of the Caroline core is realized by at least one magnetic and/or electromagnetic field which hold the protons and neutrons (stripped from electrons).

The plasma reactor can be more designed for the creation of versatile synthesis processes (and just creating a less large plasma, thus reduced energy supply), in example for the recycling of CO2 into oxygen, water, carbon (as shown in figure 3) or recombination with any other matter for production of new desired organic, biologic (i.e. amino acids as shown in figure 4) and mineral materials, in example the method described in claim 25. This is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat. Using pressure or heat will enhance the process.

We claim here the method of a synthesis process for the creation of various materials in a plasma reactor or in combined plasma reactor (twin- or multi-reactors), that happens by following next steps from which some can be simultaneous:

- Activation of the plasma reactor: A plasma reactor – which has at least one core – preferably three cores – is started with creating a plasma matter (11), inside a basic centrally positioned core (fig.3: core b.), where the plasma provokes at least one gravitational magnetic field that has gravitational effects on at least the next encircling core (fig. 3: core C),
- Feed of material(s): At least one atomic or molecular material – called 'old material' - to be disintegrated, decontaminate, cleaned, filtered or …, i.e. blood, exhaust gas, … is introduced (feed) in at least one of the outer – lower temperature - cores of the plasma reactor (61), like in figure 3. CO2 gas (28) is feed into core d.,
- Plasma transport: A part of the plasma is feed to at least one of the outer cores – having the correct gravitational and temperature conditions - to create atomic (H) and molecular hydrogen (H2), and the atomic hydrogen (H) can possible wise be re-feed to the plasma area as re-fuel matter,
- H2 transport to an outer core: The H2 is feed to a core that contains at least old material which atomic and/or molecular elements are combined with at least H or H2, (i.e. recycling of CO2 where H2 can interact with CO2 leading to separation and creation of H2O (normal, light or heavy) and C (Carbon) and O (Oxygen) in atomic or molecular state,
- Transport of new materials. The new materials – like H2O – then can be siphoned outside the reactor and/or are further treated inside other cores or special cavities for production of other matters; (see fig. 3 for these steps),
- Additional process for using new materials: New materials can be feed to other additional cores or sectors (19A and 19B) of the same core which their interaction or recombination with for example atomic C, atomic H and atomic O in combination with the feed of appropriate molecular or atomic Nitrogen (40) can lead to production of amino acids (protein), (see fig. 4 for these additional steps),
- Further processes: Like the addition of atomic Sodium (Na) which could be obtained by the interaction of Sodium with Hydrogen plasma could be feed to the same chamber as the amino acid leading to production of a new conductive amino acid or protein which can be used for repair or coating of damaged nerves in living bodies;
- Alternative process: As the total system is always under a magnetic and continuous gravitational force a core of the system can be used for feed of fresh blood where the magnetic field of the system can match the undesired elements within the blood for them to be absorbed or to be attracted to the boundaries or separated from the main stream of the blood before the blood is being refeed into the body (a new magnetic dialysis machine where a miniaturized version of this system could be implanted within the body of the patient where the system will have its own power supply and can last for many years), or to add desired elements into the blood.

This method that can be applied to recycle existing waste or exhaust materials such as CO2, lead (i.e. collected in 24), to clean blood from CO2, viruses (like HIV), sugar, PCP's, for decontamination spaces from hazardous elements (i.e. viruses), creation of H20, oxygen and hydrogen, dissemination process, air filtration, etc., there for we consider this to be a very important method because it will be implemented not only in space technology but also on Earth.

Some more on such decontamination system.

The principal of decontamination of any matter being gas liquid or solid, is the removal of the unwanted neutronic, protonic, electronic, atomic, molecular and finally if not succeeding the decontamination to be done in the forms of gas or liquid, or solid. It is much easier to enter the decontamination of any matter at electronic or atomic level, then any other level.

To achieve this using the principal of the patent technology, there are add advantages to the whole system, where the magnetic and gravitational forces of the system are used, that the end products are not only harmless, but because of the right choice of decontamination and elements, useful matters can be created as the by-product of the decontamination.

What this means is that, for example in trying to recycle the CO2, by the use of right matter in one of the cores of the reactor, the system then will produce, using the O2, to produce H2 O, in the form of pure water, and C in the form of carbon atomic or molecular, or even by feeding this back through certain operational compression, gravitational interaction within a small core to recreate, industrial diamond or graphite, for different industries. Then if, connecting or arranging this as part of the exhaust system of a motor car, or industrial unit, the system will become water producing unit for the user, and any other material which the user can utilize for its industrial use or selling the by-product as a commercial material. These systems can be as small as a water cup size, where their immediate utilizations can be commercialized.

To achieve such a system, one needs to create a single or the double magnetic field effect for gravitational suction characteristics environment.

The design

The design of this type of reactor for the physical decontamination of CO2 is very simple and can be achieved by a double or triple core. The normal reactor is feed with the CO2 gas into the third multi-layer reactor core. Where this reactor core only acts as separation chamber.

In this process the outer core is or can be filled with sodium or potassium atomic or molecular or metallic vapor. The reactors Caroline core is operated to create plasma only. Then the plasma from the core is feed through to the outer core.

The positively charged plasma will interact with the free electrons available by the metallic sodium, creating atomic hydrogen.
This chamber has the behavior of the normal chamber under vacuum condition, or normal pressure condition, where the hydrogen gas will rise to the levels away

from the inner core surface.
Where this gas can be siphoned off directly from the chamber.

This atomic hydrogen or even molecular hydrogen can be feed through a decompression chamber diversion, into the third core, where the interaction between hydrogen and CO_2 will lead to separation of carbon and the Oxygen, by allowing the H_2 to interact with O, CO_2 leading to creation of H_2O, and pure carbon. This interactive process is presented visually in Fig. 31.

The inner body of the third core can be allowed to be heated that the interaction of the H2O is in the form of the water vapor.

The carbon in this level will be in atomic level, which if it is feed to the inner core vacuum chamber, under zero gravity condition and or in the part of the core where there is large gravitational force, and heat is present, this can lead to manufacture of the crystallized carbon, very much like pure diamond.

Which if it is allowed to grow in this chamber, this can be come a good source of industrial diamond for the computer and switch industry.

We claim also the method to use basic matters of planets, moons, asteroids and/or comets, or extra-terrestrial and inter-stellar dust to create - due to the recombination process(as) in at least one plasma reactor - new elements and various materials, i.e. fuel for plasma reactors, composing building materials for housing, machinery, electronics and man-made fabrics, nutrition for humans, animals and plants, oxygen, water, etc. The initial material is preferable composed as described in claim 21 and 20, thus able to provoke at least one radioactive isotope, and as a basic component a PAM (a Pure Atomic Metal).

The plasma reactor can have an embodiment (10B) that can be solid in full (fig.1), or can contain at least one hollow space (75B) – different from the total reactor cavity (10A) itself – which can be used i.e. as a container (75A) for gas or liquid matter, and/or at least one tube, borehole or pipe (77) to transport elements for a shorter time through one or more specific gravitational and/or magnetic fields or zones of specific temperature created by the reactor.

A special plasma reactor (fig.8) will create alternating current (83) and direct current at the same time where the alternating current can be created by variation(s) in the thickness (84A, 84B and 84C) of the boundary of one or more core(s) by addition or variation of the same material or any other material in the core or on the core surface – internal (84B) or external (84A) - or on at least one blade (84C), which could be placed at any specific position and any size, such as on a blade (80) or on the reactor core(s) embodiments to create a dip (85A, 85B, 85C) or other variations in the magnetic or gravitational field – different from constant and normal operation production of the magnetic field and/or gravitational field created by the core (85D) - of at least one core that by the interaction of the magnetic field of at least one core and the electrical plates (81A, 81B) placed at the boundary of the core will lead to the creation of alternating current (83) in the combination of setting of the zones and the plates or electrodes.

The method is claimed where in a plasma reactor (fig.8) alternating current (83) and direct current can be created at the same time where the alternating current can be created

- by variation(s) in the thickness (84A, 84B and 84C) of the boundary of one or more core(s)
- by addition or variation of the same material or any other material in the core or on the core surface – internal (84B) or external (84A) - or on at least one blade (84C), which could be placed at any specific position and any size, such as on a blade (80) or on the reactor core(s) embodiments,

to create a dip (85A, 85B, 85C) or other variations (82A, 82B) in the magnetic or gravitational field – different from constant and normal operation production of the magnetic field and/or gravitational field created by the core (85D) - of at least one core that by the interaction of the magnetic field of at least the core and the electrical plates (81A, 81B) placed at the boundary of the core will lead to the creation of alternating current (83) in the combination of setting of the zones and the plates or electrodes.

A separation wall (12A) can be:

- a single material core (104B) made out of one material or combinations of materials in any state of matter,
- multi-layered (104A)(i.e. laminated, deposited, …), i.e. embedded coated elements into glass or any state of matter

and can contain – inside or on its surface – conductive means (i.e. electric wires 105 connected with the central column, conductive area, etc.) which can provide electrons to the matters inside the core.

We claim also a business model of offering directly to the public and/or other clients, and/or through one or more franchising or licensee organization(s) - the possibility to make reservations, to book, and/or to make space travel by space craft(s) (fig.9) powered by plasma reactor(s) – as described in claim 1 – for space journeys around Earth, to the Moon, other planets and moons, asteroids and/or just outer-space, or for the emigration to local non-earthly colonies, and for the offering of fast traveling between earth locations by air/space craft(s) powered by plasma reactor(s), and the sending (i.e. postage, courier) of various goods the same way.

We claim a plasma reactor with at least one separation wall and/or core wall that can be multi-layered (i.e. laminated, deposited, …), i.e. embedded coated elements into glass (95A) or any state of matter contained within the glass containment, for example the containment to be placed on a flat surface (99) within a full core or any portion of a core, where the plate could be rotational to create the centrifuge condition or the centrifuge could be achieved by pumping or magnetic field rotation of the elements within the core, where according to the claim 1.a.v (static reactor) from patent application EP5447221.2, the ionization could be achieved through the feed of scintillation material into the core:

- by means of feed through at least one central column (93),
- by means of encapsulation (95A) of the scintillation material (94) in at least one core,

- by means of creating and controlling the extend of the scintillation by direct introduction of the scintillation material through the control of introduction of the radioactive material (91) necessary for ionization,
- by combination of above,

where the scintillation material and/or the radioactive material could be fixed to the body (95A) of the core or free in motion (103) or in its own cavity (92) or floating (101, 102) within the core where the radioactive material necessary for the creation of the scintillation could be introduced through insertion (91) or by means of floating matter (103) or material (i.e. spheres partly 102 or fully 101 coated with radioactive material which their position can be controlled by means of magnets 107 embedded on the core 109, and/or by withdraw of the scintillation material in cavities 106 accommodated in the core wall), or molecular powders) into the transparent (95A and 95B) encapsulating scintillation material for the purpose of the ionization of the hydrogen (atom or molecular) or any other element within the core, in conjunction with introduction of metallic, semi-metallic and/or metallic properties (97) of other elements within that core which will lead to production of electric current – which can be withdraw (108) by wire (105) or conductive material (like film or covering parts) in that core (109), and leading to the creation of magnetic fields within that core, which the interaction of the magnetic field created in two cores can lead to creation of gravity and production of heat from at least one core (96A and 96B, 100 or 109), which can be used in plasma batteries (Fig. 10) which are independent of orientation or positioning of the battery (vertical, horizontal, upside-down), or for as a backup in aero/space industry for when the craft goes in spiral and the mean plasma reactor dysfunctions, or as in figure 9 the large scale of the reactor can be used in space technology for the creation of gravity inside the space craft or anti-gravity for the craft, and energy production, and – possible wise simultaneous - various purposes as described in claim 1 and previous patents (see patent application EP5447221 and EP5447236);

We claim also the method for the use and/or positioning of scintillation material(s) in at least one plasma reactor (90) with at least one separation wall and/or a core wall that can be multi-layered (i.e. laminated, deposited, …) as a whole or partly, i.e. embedded coated elements into glass (95A) or any state of matter contained within the glass containment (for example the containment to be placed on a flat surface 99 within a full core or any portion of a core, where the plate could be rotational to create the centrifuge condition or the centrifuge could be achieved by pumping or magnetic field rotation of the elements within the core) where according to the claim 1.a.v (static reactor) from patent application EP5447221.2, the ionization could be achieved through the feed of scintillation material into the core:

- by means of feed through at least one central column (93),
- by means of encapsulation (95A) of the scintillation material (94) in at least one core,
- by means of creating and controlling the extend of the scintillation by direct introduction of the scintillation material through the control of introduction of the radioactive material (91) necessary for ionization,
- by combination of above,

where the scintillation material and/or the radioactive material could be fixed to the body (95A) of the core or free in motion (103) or in its own cavity (92) or floating (101, 102) within the core where the radioactive material necessary for the creation of the scintillation could be introduced through insertion (91) or by means of floating matter (103) or material (i.e. spheres partly 102 or fully 101 coated with radioactive material which their position can be controlled by means of magnets 107 embedded on the core 109, and/or by withdraw of the scintillation material in cavities accommodated in the core wall), or molecular powders) into the transparent (95A and 95B) encapsulating scintillation material for the purpose of the ionization of the hydrogen (atom or molecular) or any other element within the core (98A inner, 98B outer), in conjunction with introduction of metallic, semi-metallic and/or metallic properties (97) of other elements within that core which will lead to production of electric current – which can be withdraw by wire (105) or conductive material (like film or covering parts) in that core (109), and leading to the creation of magnetic fields within that core, which the interaction of the magnetic field created in two cores can lead to creation of gravity and production of heat from at least one core (96A and 96B, 100 or 109), which can be used in plasma batteries (Fig. 10) which are independent of orientation or positioning of the battery (vertical, horizontal, upside-down, etc.), or for as a backup in aero/space industry for when the craft goes in spiral and the mean plasma reactor dysfunctions, or as in figure 9 the large scale of the reactor can be used in space technology for the creation of gravity inside the space craft or anti-gravity for the craft, and energy production, and – possible wise simultaneous - various purposes as described in claim 1 and previous patents (see patent application EP5447221 and EP5447236).

Therefore is this concept is fully grasped and utilized in a reactor , by conditioning the atoms or molecules in the same gravitational process and temperatures as for example the top layers of the earth, where the amino acid needed for the establishing and maintaining life could be replicated, then the creation of human cell, and the foundation for the creation of the DNA could be established.

This needs a very clear understanding of the atomic structure creation in a real term, which the same process of creation of the DNA will be the beginning of the nanotechnology.

To the scientist who can realize the similarity of the DNA and nanotechnology, one will understand they are the same, with the difference in the lateral positioning of the magnetic energy combination and positioning.

Where in the reactors in possession of the gravitational field force and magnetic field , in presence of the heat in appropriate levels, one can create atoms and single cells as has been archived in the world of creation of life in its entirety and not in bits and fractions as has been done up to now.

To achieve such a approach for the creation of a cell or atom in this type of reactor one has to understand the fundamental principal, that each atom and molecules and even amino acids are created under very similar conditions but at different layers and positions in a any planet and in some cases dependent on the temperature and sometime on the gravitational lateral positioning, that is to

say why in depth of the earth where temperatures are very high still cells which are alive and can multiply and interact with their environment exists, opposite to all preset data's and logics .

At these temperatures like in the depth of the oceans, cell have been seen near hot water springs or life has been detected in the deep oil drilling soil test bars, where there should not have been life.

The reason these single cells can exist in these high temperatures again is prelude the positioning of their environment in respect to the gravitational field and magnetic field energy of the matter in the that part of the structure of the earth.

(84)We now describe a method to build and process a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor by having at least:

a. one embodiment (i.e. a bottle) containing at least one cavity (i.e. the inner space of a bottle 140A, a network of one or more internal channels 172, a chain of channel-connected sub-volumes or chambers figure 17, etc.),
b. said embodiment having at least one layer (171A) or containing means (i.e. an outside wall),
c. said embodiment equipped with at least one conductive connection (110) means (i.e. cupper wire 112A positioned inside a cavity 122) to transport electrons (electrical current) to the outside of the reactor or to another cavity in the reactor,
d. said embodiment may have or may have not at least one seal means (174)(i.e. port, door, valve, gate, opening, closure 140B) to add chemical agents or matter to the reactor and/or extract chemical agents or matter from the reactor,
e. said cavity (i.e. a channel 172, a chamber 177) may have or may not have over it's total dimensions one or more zones with less or more diameter, depth, height and/or width,
f. said cavity may have or may not have at least one sub-cavity,
g. a cavity (i.e. a reservoir, a channel, etc.) filled with at least one chemical agent (i.e. a liquid, a gas, a plasma, cloud of electrons), i.e. a liquid mixture with an average acid-level of pH6, an water-based mixture with at least one element like potassium and sodium, etc, molecules containing the element like K and/or Na, etc, or a mixture of these elements, where said chemical agent is preferably containing a pure atomic matter that is the result of processing a preferred matter(s) in an alkalinene or acid environment and then expose it to radiation of radioactive source(s) and/or atoms, their isotopes and/or molecules,
t. , and further able to compose at least one radioactive isotope,
h. a processing cavity (i.e. a collector) and/or one processing structure (116), equipped with at least one type of nuclear element (i.e. a low radioactive Thorium), where said nuclear element and/or it's carrier can have various shapes, i.e. a fixed piece 123, a coating or paint 124, a separate neighbouring cavity 126, a dynamic structure 116, etc.,
i. Engaging means to bring said chemical agent(s) in contact with said nuclear element(s) or with radiation (128), i.e. by inter-connected channels in different layers coming together in one or more specific collectors or engaging-zones,

where - when one or more said chemical agent(s) comes in contact with one or more said nuclear element(s) - where one or more joined or separated processes of ionization occur, provoking:

j. one or more zones of excited electrons (an electric potential or current) which can be drained by said conductive connection means, (i.e. each terminal 118 having a different voltage and/or Amperage 149),
k. and possible wise additional effects like cooling and/or heating of a certain zone,
l. and possible wise additional effects like deposits of resulting chemical matter on certain parts (i.e. deposit of C60 on plates 112D),
m. each depending of specific parameters, such as:
    i. the composition of the chemical agent(s),
    ii. the composition (i.e. strength) and position of the nuclear element(s),
    iii. the structural design of cavities and collectors,

and where in certain architectures electric current can be created at room-temperature, several electric currents can be created simultaneously from at least one chemical and one gaseous layer, and the plasma created in either one or both at the same time, where at least one radioactive sources could be in the chemical compounds and one of the radioactive sources in the gaseous compound, or one radioactive source that covers both mixtures leading to creation of current which can be drained from one or more different positions in one or either gaseous or the chemical material.

Next are several other chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactors, all are TIPI-reactors, but some may be equipped by extra devices, sources or means to enlarge certain output.

A first is working as the method described in claim 1, claim 2 or in claim 84, which can produce current and voltage at atmospheric pressure and temperature, which has at least two cavities in which there in each one or more gasses (122) and/or one or more liquids (125), and in which there is at least one nuclear element (i.e. a single unit 116, an embodiment 123, a coating or paint 124, floating 127 in the liquid) which provokes ionization of the enclosed gas(ses) and/or liquid(s).

Another chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working as the method described in claim 1, claim 2 or in claim 84, is described which can produce current and voltage at atmospheric pressure and temperature, which has at least two cavities in which there in each one or more gasses (122) and/or one or more liquids (125), and in which there is at least one nuclear element (i.e. a single unit 116, an embodiment 123, a coating or paint 124, floating 127 in the liquid, which provokes ionization of the enclosed gas(ses) and/or liquid(s).

Another chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working after the method described in claim 2 or in claim 84, is described to be equipped with a rotative core (double magnetic field) allow body of interim material to rotate where it can be gaseous rotation or in physical core, through a

physical means, like an axel connection, this being a rod , bet, chain etc, to the physical structure (this being the physical body of the core) of the system, as described in claim 1 and 7 by, which at least one core is in rotation, created by the interaction of at least two magnetic fields of two core, or the interaction of the magnetic field of a single core and the field of it a planet, through rotation or linear motion of the axel, to create horizontal or vertical motion out side the embodiment of the system, that this can/or being used to turn for example a generator motor shaft or a turbine, etc.
Thus this reactor has no external magnetic field, but has an internal magnetic field.

Further a new method is disclosed of incorporating a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor working after the method described in claims 1, 2 and 84, into at least one electronic component or device, such as in a capacitor, a in resistor or in a transistor;

Another reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, is described where the power-source itself can be used as a fixed capacitor, where it is subjected to an external resistor or internal ionization source.

A large number methods are provided below. The production of atomic and molecular is very important in view of the great importance of nano-technology and the development of microchips and integrated circuit. The mono-layer called “Graphene” is very important. In our TIPI-reactors we can build them in a new – rather simple way – in large quantities and with high purity.

A new method is disclosed where by the change of flow or positioning of radioactive material and/or chemical combinations and/or to the same fluid, gasses and/or plasma of any elements, which are inside a reactor working after the method described in claims 1, 2, 84, the component changes his characteristics and may change function(s), in example a capacitor acts as resistor or another electronic component.

Further a new method is disclosed to produce in a closed reactor working after the method described in claim 1 - without any mechanically moving part(s) (i.e. a bottle) and without adding additional heat by any means (i.e. without a microwave source, without IR-radiation, without laser-light, ...) - atomic hydrogen, ionized helium, ionized argon, etc. by combining in the correct proportion(s) at least one non-radioactive element with at least one radioactive source (i.e. thorium) in a gas, in a liquid or in mixture or a combination of the two, in conjunction with a solid matter solution (i.e. Sodium) to create and sustain energy, current, voltage and magnetic field(s).

Further a new method is disclosed where the closed embodiment can rotate which enhances the production of currents, the voltages and the magnetic fields.

Further a new method is disclosed, where the closed embodiment can contain a rotational system to rotate the material inside the embodiment which - when activated – will enhance the production of currents, the voltages and the magnetic fields.

Further a new method is disclosed where the closed embodiment can be in

vacuum or pressurized, or normal atmospheric conditions, while producing currents, voltages and magnetic fields.

Now a new method is disclosed of de-polarization of electrodes of the system by the use of radioactive material to sustain production of currents, voltages and the magnetic fields without the use of any external sources to recharge the system, while the system is producing power, where the energy for recharging is attained from by the nuclear decay of the source inside the embodiment, where the power source, as described in method 1 and 2, can become its own energizer, without use of the external means, by using the energy supplied by the radioactive source as the power input, this replacing the hybrid electric and petrol or diesel engine for recharging of the chemical power supply;

We describe a new type of reactor equipped with cavities (177) (i.e. a storage container, a tank, a hollow space, a channel) are located in one or more embodiments which may have each one or more layers, generate electrical current by the interaction of moving atomic and/or molecular elements (i.e. atomic hydrogen) with at least one type of nuclear element in one or more cavities and/or internal channels which may replace the present physical conductive material (i.e. print, wires) in a circuit or a microchip (180, 190).

A reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, can have at least one cavity in which at least one terminal (118) is placed;

A reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, is disclosed with cavities and/or channels, filled with at least one liquid (i.e. water or liquid helium) and a percentage (0,0001% - 99,999%) other elements like sodium, potassium and/or metal or mixtures of metal in that liquid, gas or plasma, to provoke interaction between elements within the embodiment, and then the said element becomes part of the nuclear reaction to release for example one electron for the plasma created to return to its atomic state, this has been achieved in full in the laboratory tests.

A reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, is disclosed where the wall of the containment can be used - in conjunction with the content of the chemical material and the ionization plasma - to created or withdraw and recycle material molecules to generate new liquid and/or solid matters (i.e. like the atomic elements, molecules or different elements...);

Related to the powering of electronics

Further a new method is disclosed to build electronic computing means (i.e. microchip, integrated circuit, sensors, motherboard, etc.), for various electronic applications, powered by a static chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor which are located either:

- on the surface of said electronic computing means,
- in the inside embodiment of said electronic computing means;
- connected to said electronic computing means by direct and/or indirect connection means,
- Encapsulate the inside positioned electronic means,
- a combination of above-mentioned locations,

where said static chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear or bio-chemical plasma power means, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, - located in one or

more embodiments which may have each one or more layers - generate electrical current by the interaction of moving atomic and/or molecular elements (i.e. atomic hydrogen) with at least one type of nuclear element in one or more cavities and/or internal channels, can be a single unit or a multi-system at least have one embodiment.

Further a new method is disclosed to power directly a microchip or an integrated circuit or parts of a microchip or of an integrated circuit, by at least one static, dynamic or rotational chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, build within the microchip or integrated circuit;

Further a new method is disclosed to power directly a microchip or an integrated circuit or parts of a microchip or of an integrated circuit, by at least one static, dynamic or rotational chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, located outside the microchip or integrated circuit.

Further a new method is disclosed to build an electronic component like a micro-chips (190), an integrated circuit (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc., where said electronic component has inside (187) his embodiment at least one chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor (162) which is a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, and where inside channels (172), chambers (177, 179) in one or more layers (171A, 171B, 171C) - made by mould-injection, by photographic means, by printing technology, by etching chemically, by engraving, by laser or by similar processes – contain and transport liquids (125), gasses and plasma, and currents, where these current(s) may be picked up by one or more terminals (118, 178) to be delivered to at least one electronic (185, 176, 175, 186) part of said electronic component.

Further a new method is disclosed (Fig. 18 and 19) to build an electronic component like a micro-chips (190), an integrated circuits (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc., where a surface of said electronic component (190) is connected (i.e. glued) with at least a surface of one chemo-nuclear (170, 181), bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor (162) which is a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, and where inside channels (172), chambers (173, 177, 179) in one or more layers (171A, 171B, 171C) - made by mould-injection, by photographic means, by printing technology, by etching chemically, by engraving, by laser or by similar processes – contain and transport liquids (125), gasses and plasma, and currents, where these current(s) may be picked up by one or more terminals (178, 179) to be delivered to at least one electronic (191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196) part of said electronic component.

An electronic component, as described in claim 124, 129, 130, iis claimed n which initial materials and additional material(s), as described in claim 1 and 14, can be inserted or where produced material(s) been redraw through opening/closure means (174), like gates.

Further a new method is disclosed to build a cooled electronic component like a micro-chips (200), an integrated circuit (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc., where a surface or an inside part of said electronic component (190) is equipped with at least one cooling element (201) powered by at least one

chemo-nuclear (170, 181), bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor (162) which is a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2.

Further a new method is disclosed to build electronic components like a micro-chip (200), integrated circuit (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc., in which at least one layer of atomic carbon (graphene), created by the method as described in claim 134 (142), having superconductivity or even ballistic conduction properties i.e. at room temperature – created in at least one cavity of at least one chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2.

A second is a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working in dimensions and structural means, and containing the correct composition of chemical matters and nuclear elements, to power an electronic component (i.e. a microchip 190 at 10mA).

A third chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working in dimensions and structural means, and containing the correct composition of chemical matters and nuclear elements, to power electronic devices and equipment (i.e. mobile phones, laptops, servers, TV's, monitors), and household devices (i.e. washing machines) i.e. current at 4 Am.

A forth chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working in dimensions and structural means, and containing the correct composition of chemical matters and nuclear elements, to power an electric engine, (i.e. a car, truck, boat, rotor) or a electric machine, i.e. at 250 Am.

A fifth chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working in dimensions and with structural means, which contains the correct composition of chemical matters and nuclear elements, to power an electronic component (i.e. a microchip 190 at 100 mA);

Now a method is disclosed to join (i.e. laminate) a surface of a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor with at least one surface of a microchip or integrated circuit in such a way that at least one electric current terminal of the reactor contacts a correspondent contact of the chip or circuit to provide the relevant current, i.e. in mA;

Further a method is disclosed of building a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor as described iwith at least two terminals, which may give an other current (mA) or voltage;

We decribe additionally the method to power a computer, a TV-unit and/or display system (i.e. monitor) by a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2.

Further a method is given to position magnets in or around a reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, in a specific way that the (provoked) magnetic fields behave as dilution solution (where as in systems like Tokamak they use the magnetic fields to compress the plasma), that with this method the binding of the atoms is loosen up rather than being enforced, this being needed for the initial provocation of a dynamic passive magnetic reactor.

Another method is claimed to create magnetic fields at the atomic and molecular level – and not electro-magnetic fields as in solid magnets, the atomic and molecular magnetic fields will behave as a dilution in opening up and loosening the atomic and molecular binding forces within the atoms and molecules within it's field.

Another method is to clean exhaust gasses from combust motors (i.e. cars), heating systems (I.e. central heating), and various industrial processes, (Fig. 32) where the exhaust gasses are processed though a reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, where then the mixture of gasses (320) like hydrogen is transported to through an area which is partly filled with metallic (321, 326) solid means (i.e. solid cupper plate(s), solid structure(s), cylinder(s)(325), brush(es)(324), where on said metallic means the atomic C – and other metals like cadmium - will be deposited (323) in at least one layer, and where the H and O_2 will combine to H_2O, and where said metallic solid means can be removed (322) and replaced by new ones, or where said layers can be removed by removing means, and where this system can be equipped by special magnets (403B) as described in claim 5.

Further the method is disclosed to position plasma inside a static reactor, as described in claim 1, where the position of the atomic hydrogen is created between the upper layer of the liquid and the lower layer of the plasma.

Another new method is to position plasma inside a moving reactor, as described in claim 2, 47 - in example rotative - where the position of the atomic hydrogen and plasma (H^+) is created in the middle area of said reactor.

Another new method is to position plasma inside a moving reactor, as described in claim 2, 47 - in example rotative - where the position of the atomic hydrogen and plasma (H^+) is created in the outer area of said reactor under condition that the inside of outer wall is coated or covered by special metals or combination of metals.

All above-mentioned methods – related to reactors - can be used created in a vacuum, pressurized or atmospheric conditions, which can be rotating or stationary or flowing under the magnetic or non-magnetic conditions.

Another new method is to have a static - meaning without moving hardware parts - chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1,2 and 7, which has several connectors (terminals) positioned in such a way that changes in the general position - causing replacement of the internal liquid - will not change the specific results of the outcome of the terminals;

A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1,2 and 7, - is claimed i.e. with overall spherical and/or cylindrical embodiment - of which the terminals or conductive structures depending from position in liquid, plasma or gasses will have another outcome, and even the same positioning - relative to the centre - can have a different outcome than a neighbouring structure;

Further a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, is claimed equipped with electrodes (Cathodes

and anodes) which may be of different sizes, different shapes, different composition of conductive materials (i.e. cupper, chrome, nickel) and/or different coating within the embodiment of the reactor;

Another chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, is claimed with inside de reactor differences of electrical potential or conditions to create an electric current between one electrode positioned in an non-liquid zone of a cavity and another electrode positioned in a non-liquid zone in the same cavity, with the position of radioactive element in any of the zones of the cavity or of the cavities inside the embodiment (like filled with gas, liquid, plasma) or one zone;

Another chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, is claimed with inside de reactor of electrical potential or conditions to create an electric current between one electrode positioned in a liquid zone of a cavity and another electrode positioned in a non-liquid zone in the same cavity, with the position of radioactive element in any of the zones of the cavity or of the cavities inside the embodiment (like filled with gas, liquid, plasma) or one zone, or different zones;

An additional chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, is claimed with inside de reactor differences of electrical potential or conditions to create an electric current between one electrode positioned in a liquid zone of a cavity and another electrode positioned in a liquid zone in the same cavity, with the position of radioactive element in any of the zones of the cavity or of the cavities inside the embodiment (like filled with gas, liquid, plasma) or one zone;

Terminals, as described in claim 14, 33, 34 and 35, are claimed containing at least one pick-up insulated from and encircled by a second electrode which collects the potential energy, and which can be equipped with:

u. Movement means (117)(height, spin),
v. Controlled by microprocessor(s),
w. Connected in serial,
x. Connected parallel,
y. Flat, cylindrical, lattice, 3D,

Further a new method is claimed to build a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1,2 and 7, which contains conditions to create a possibility to collect neutrons from a layer of materials in the reactor, within the embodiment, replacing traditional use of blanketing outside the physical boundary system as in the TOKAMAK type systems.

Further a new method is claimed to create a plasma with free electrons which in chemical material(s) - with help of ionization of hydrogen by the radioactive source, part of the plasma is freed at the surface of the liquid, allowing it to recombine with material(s) at gas level, to create refreshing elements like hydrogen at atomic and/or molecular level, in ambient condition, where this new atom with the interaction with oxygen can created water molecules, and with the material in the liquid or the gas-level created physical residual material, like carbon by separating O_2 from CO_2 to become H_20 + C.

Further a new method is claimed to build a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per method described in claim 2, built in such as way with single and double magnetic conditions where every input of the radioactive source leads to change the direction of the polarity of the current between at least one region of the materials within the embodiment, where if several terminal connections are made to different layers of matter in the core in different region of the same matter of the core, while in the same level one electrode is delivering voltage and current another electrode in the same layer of matter is caring the layer up using the energy supplied by the radioactive source, where this in the same layer and at the same time change polarity of the power from one direction to another and this leading to the change of the polarity of magnetic field(s) in a dynamic system - as claims 1, 2, and 7 describe, this leading to change of the polarity of the magnetic fields in one or in both cores (cfr. the process of change of poles of a planet), this has been noted and observed in the laboratory tests.

A Reactor, as described in claim 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51, is claimed, called the single or twin-reactor or multi-reactor possessing or creating their own magnetic and gravitational field, created through interaction of radioactive source and materials, like single state of matter, like single gas or mixture of gasses (fig. 6 and 7) or mixture of different state of matter like gases and liquid or liquid and solid, at the same time as overcoming gravity or and gravity in the reactor and its immediate surrounding, like creation of weightlessness in a craft, which has at least one plasma areas, and/or at least two separate or interconnected columns rotating - partly (i.e. only the head rotates 78) or as a whole - individually or simultaneously within at least one static or centrifuged core(s), feed or interconnected - preferable separated by a separation wall (72B) with at least one accessible port (72A) - from at least one core of one side to another, for the use of and the production of new elements and materials.

Some new types of reactors are further claimed, such as a new chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor in which channels are created by mould-injection or similar, by photographic means, by printing technology, by etching chemically, by laser or other techniques; A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, in which channels composed by contacting two surface from which at least one has relief characteristics; A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, in which changes of flow of electrons and effects like described in claim 92 can provoke between at least two cavities of the reactor effects like in electronics components, such as a resistor, a transistor, a diode, an inducer, etc.; A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, in which the production of the currents and voltages can be controlled or programmed by the size of the electrodes/terminals, their material and the positioning of the electrodes/terminals to the surface of the liquid (i.e.2mm above), or the positioning in the plasma or gas;

Further a new method is disclosed to use inert gasses as energy-homogenisers for transfer of push radioactive energy output to continuous ionization energy for lower order atomic elements, meaning changing of an AC output to a DC;

Further a new method is disclosed for use of electro-volt energy and free electrons created by the above mentioned methods and methods described in patent application EP05447221 for creation of magnetic fields necessary for

creation of (planetary-like) passive magnetic fields, thus not a solid magnet field effects, within the confinement of the embodiment or embodiments, or the surrounding area, and where the embodiment may be without terminals or electrodes;

Further a new method is disclosed to create magnetic fields as described in the method of claim 43 or 44, with the use of liquid metals or liquid gasses or metallic molecules placed into the embodiment, which can be static or in motion.

Atomic and Molecular Carbon (Graphene, Glassy carbon, Fullerenes, Diamond) and oxides. Related next texts about atomic and moleculair carbon it must be understood that also oxides are included.

A method is disclosed to create atomic or molecular carbon and oxides (like in claim 39) at and in environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected, for example as deposit of pure atomic carbon in mono-atomic layer of hard black carbon deposited on a specific metal wire, plate, and multi-shape objects and on electrodes or in a multi-layers of carbon, this (is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat), where to achieve the production of this carbon atomic state layering, known as sp2 (graphene or graphene wall) and sp3 (diamond and glassy carbon), and a combination of sp2/Sp3 (known as fullerens) , an active liquid or gases or mixture of the two elements, consisting of elements which can remove carbon from materials like steel, CH containing products, even from C from various plastics (like PET) and silicones, or carbon containing gases are used as the source of the carbon enriched material , where the carbon atoms can be actively separated from their composite state, like in steel, by means of an intervention of chemically active agent containing elements like potassium, where the agent has the power to remove carbon and release it as gases like CO_2 in the embodiment of the core, where in the presence of a radioactive source, by the use of the radioactive material as the energy source in the embodiment of the core, an schematic chain of events of these types of reactions are shown in Fig.31, where in prior arts, high temperatures or other abnormal ambient are created to liberate carbon for production of graphene, where in this reactor system and by this method, it is claimed and graphene has been produced in laboratory in sufficient quantities, that the energy needed for the liberation of carbon needed for production of graphene, from its constituent material is achieved in atomic and nuclear by means use of radioactive material, which is a logical way through radioactive or magnetic energy binding in a simple way to release or loosen the magnetic binding between elements, and then by the use of energy from the same soft radioactive source, in a predetermined solution which is chemically active, which allows the natural and without use of any additions external sources of energy or intervention to achieve the production of carbon in atomic state necessary for the production of graphene, where by the placing of the source in and outside the agent or in one position in the core, and

due to the creation of hydrogen first and then ionization of the same by the same source(s) in the cavity of the core, to generate ions of hydrogen and electron, where this allows the flow of self-generated current necessary with the interaction and intervention of the energy provided by the radioactive source to support the release of carbon from the agent matter, and then for the released (carbon) in the core to be deposited or coated on the given elements or components within the core, where the element is always in a current created by electrons environment and possessing a induction capabilities it, this being the wire, plate or the connecting wire to for the sources or the electrode to withdraw current from the embodiment, this induction zone being part of the self sustaining phenomenon of the design of the system, where it is attracting to itself and creating a soft fusing condition for the free graphene to attach itself to the elements or component within the core, thus producing a cohesive and fairly hard coating of graphene on the conductive elements present in the core.

A new method is disclosed, where by using the method as described in 142, where by repeating the same process as in claim 142, a number of layers of graphene can be coated one on top of the other on the whole, or part of the element that to be coated by several layers of the same graphene or by different layers of different lattice graphene produced by other sources or in different time in the same embodiment, where as claimed 156 using oil or CH constituent material, if material like oil is introduced in between layers, if need be coating on a part of the element, and then a layer of metallic or ceramic or a mixture or and element that can be graphene coated, is added on, where each new layer or part of the new layer, which is created on the element can be physical wafer off before the introduction of next layer.

This method can be used for the industrial production of graphene, where the element or first layer of graphene is used as the base and the consecutive layer(s) of graphene are introduced using claim 39 and 142 and 143 to coat and strength the layer one on top of each other, or several multi-layer of different lattice of graphene or the same are coated or glued to each other on the same element, and wafer off.

A further method to create atomic or molecular carbon and oxides at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected for example from the CO_2 gas collected from the exhaust of a car, where the gases are feed into the core, where the core is pre-field with the diluted chemical liquid like potassium mixture or gases or mixture of the two, containing active or passive agents , which have the capability to disassociate the carbon from O_2, as in claim 39, where with interaction of the agent material and in the presence of the radioactive source, where then the free carbon or graphene as gas can be deposits on the different elements in the core, copper seems to be best collector for deposition normal applications as has been proven in lab tests).

A new method is disclosed related to claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon and oxides at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having carbon in its composition, through laboratory test it is proven graphene is not freely deposited on martial which contain CH as their composite like plastic, therefore material containing CH or plastic based material are the best coating cover and insulation for protection elements coated or have graphene on their outer boundaries or for insulating one graphene layer from its neighboring graphene wall, very much like insulation used for electric wire.

Another method to create atomic or molecular carbon and oxides is disclosed where at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having in its composition carbon, graphene has been proven to be freely deposited instantaneously on the cooper or other elements, when the liquid which has been saturated with carbon from any source, is purred over the copper material within the confine of the core and in presence of radioactive source, the graphene deposits on the copper more readily, and at the same time the creation of copper oxide on the element reduces, this creating perfect graphene, does not matter if the elements has come in touch with the solution, that cooper oxide could be diluted within the liquid, if there is copper oxide created, usually the copper oxide take it position over the carbon on graphene state and does not mixed with the graphene layer, as has been seen in laboratory test the graphene takes it position first nearest to the element and them copper oxide is deposited on top or around it.

Another related method is claimed for creation of atomic or molecular carbon and oxides at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material containing carbon in its composition, has been proven not freely be deposited to, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the CO2 or steel, with manmade oils or natural oil, or oil mixtures in the liquid in the reactor agent mix of the embodiment, this has shown to be the best way for preventing for the graphene to position itself on the pre-determined section of elements in the core, or the part of the material to be etched with graphene and part not be coated, the oil is claimed to be the best etching agent to prevent of graphene to deposit on the part of elements in the chamber of the embodiment, by mixture of oil in the active agent, like potassium mixture, a mix graphene deposition an be achieved.

Another related method is claimed for creation of atomic or molecular carbon and oxides at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from, for example the steel or any material having in its composition carbon , has been proven to freely be deposited on the elements within the core, by application of current and the voltage created by ionization of hydrogen, and at the same time the energy released by the source is adding to the energy for the release of the hydrogen plasma, for example in the CO2 process, as described in claim 154, which in conjunction with absorbing the oxygen from the gas will create pure water and oxygen and at the same time frees the atom of the carbon in the form of graphene for it to be deposited on the electrodes or materials which is placed within the core for purpose of coating by graphene; thus any radioactive source is a good power supply for the graphene production.

Another related new method is claimed for creation of atomic or molecular carbon and oxides at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected, for example as deposit of pure atomic carbon in as mono-atomic layer of hard black carbon deposited on a specific metal wire, plate, and multi-shape objects and on electrodes or in a multi-layers of carbon, placed in the core of the reactor, (this is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat), where the carbon will be created and deposited on a chosen element like copper or silicon or other ceramic elements as graphene, and in atomic or graphene wall, to be rolled or used as or for conduction of deferent energies like current or heat, etc.

Another related new method is claimed for creation of atomic or molecular carbon and oxides at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected, for example as deposit of pure atomic carbon in as mono-atomic layer of hard black carbon deposited on a specific metal wire, plate, and multi-shape objects and on electrodes or in a multi-layers of carbon, which is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat, where the carbon will be created and deposited on a chosen element like cooper or silicon or other ceramic elements as graphene, and in atomic or graphene wall, to be rolled or used as or for conduction of deferent energies like current or heat, etc.

A new method is disclosed to create a special graphene concept, as described in claims 145 and 146, as a conductor of electric energy and by passing electric current through the graphene or graphene wall (this is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat), for materials to create induction magnetic fields around the wall for use in nanotechnology and for nanopower supply. This happens also with oxides (see latter the use of gaps).

A new method is given to create a special graphene concept, as described in claims 145 and 146, and by passing electric current through the graphene or graphene wall, or graphene material to create induction magnetic fields around the wall for example for use in nanotechnology as nanopower source for the example by using the combined graphene wire and copper wire and the material for winding coil(s), where currents can be created, for example for dynamic transformers and for example this in conjunction with similar polarity magnet positioning to create conditions to boost power from the same conductive wire which is coated by graphene;

A new type of coil(s) is claimed, as the mentioned in claim 153, where the wire is made of one or more layers of graphene, which is much stronger than traditional coils due to the super or ballistic conductive characteristics.

A new method is disclosed to create graphene, as described in claims 145 and 147, where the material which the graphene is walled on a conductor itself, for example like copper wire, and by passing electric current through the graphene or graphene wall, or graphene material and the copper wire, due to difference in molecular and atomic structure of the two matters, two separate values of current can be passes through, as one material is more resistive then the other so two induction fields will be created simultaneously one superimposing the other, where by fine tuning the currents in two matters, this will create two different magnetic induction environments, one superimposing the other, thus allowing creation of gravitational forces in nanotechnology size and upward, to cables and even cores, and by making the graphene too in possession of a nano-gravitational system.

Another new method is disclosed to create graphene, as described in claims145 and 146, where the material which the graphene is walled on another graphene wall with different lattice positioning, which the second layer is created through different material and time and radiation source composition, and then by passing electric current through both graphene or graphene wall, or graphene material, due to difference in lattice structure positioning of the same matter, two separate values of current can be passes through, as one material is more resistive then the other, therefore creating double or more graphene induction fields will be created simultaneously one superimposing the other, by fine tuning the currents in two matters, two different magnetic induction environments will be created, one superimposing the other, thus allowing creation of gravitational forces in nanotechnology size and upward, to cables and even cores, and by making the graphene to in possession of a nanogravitational system.

A new method is disclosed to prevent the deposit of graphene, as described in

claims 39 and 145, by installing a cover over a wire or surface, since graphene can not be coated or seems not to be able to be coated, or at least is not visible on plastic or which have CH bond, like components possessing CH_4 and C_2H_4 (this has been shown through test in laboratory), where the copper wire covered by plastic jacket (112E) will not allow for the graphene to be deposited on the copper wire, even when the copper wire is conducting current, so for example plastic and components possessing CH_4 and C_2H_4 are claimed to be good for etching a plate with graphene.

Another method is disclosed to create atomic or molecular carbon and oxides, as described in claim 39, at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having in its composition carbon , has been proven not freely be deposited, where in this case if the insulation jacket is made of carbon based material, spatially of hard or rigid or compressed component, this jacket itself become the source for the creation of graphene, where the jacket is within the environment of the embodiment of the core, this through for any material which has CH bound and is in, or where the insulation material can be reached by the dilution medium, like liquid, or the gasses of material used as an agent within the core, this material becomes the source of carbon which can be used for production of graphene.

A new method is disclosed related to the production of carbon, as described in claim 158 and 157, where all or part of containment is made of CH based material, or CH to be there as part of material of the core or it components, tests in the lab has shown that for example when plastic drinking bottles are used (Fig. 14), where the hard compressed plastics sections are located, like the screw end or the button at the bottom of the bottle, due to their higher carbon content, these areas tend to lose their carbon to the agent in the core very rapidly and break off to pieces or cause leakage at point of button, where the carbon withdrawn from these points have been proven and been test to be deposited on the copper wires specifically positioned to prove this phenomenon, this true the same where the edge of the plastic is squeezed or cut, thus CH based materials – like PET bottles (140A) - are claimed to be freely available source of material for attaining pure atomic carbon for the production of graphene; consequently it seems that plastics are not good candidates for or to be coated by graphene, this seems to be purely due to atomic and molecule magnetic and bounding cohesion, that two similar and atoms of the same magnetic field magnitude do not bind and they repel each other.

A new method is disclosed related to the production of carbon,, as described in claim 159, using mixture elements like metallic element (371C) and CH composites (371A, 371B), where predetermine amount of carbon is placed in the composite or on the composite surface and from a given position on the composite, where this carbon can be withdrawn for the production of graphene (378B) and/or to be created from or deposited on to the another part or on

another surface or be used for graphene in nanotechnology.

A new method is disclosed related to the production of carbon, as described in claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having carbon in its composition graphene does not and will not easily be deposited on the copper or any object, which is immersed within the liquid environment, (*the proximity to the source and presence of current and radioactive source is the factor in release and coating graphene in a liquid environment*) but it has been proven and claimed in laboratory tests that graphene can be deposited on the elements if or once the liquid have plasmatic condition (393), where the material is too close to the radioactive source, where the creation of hydrogen plasma is very rapid and active, thus *the proximity to the source and presence of current and radioactive source is the factor in release and coating graphene in a liquid environment*, thus graphene can be deposited on any recital material in a liquid which contains and/or produces plasma condition, like with placing of a radioactive source or environment in which ionization of hydrogen is created for production of current and the right active agent.

Another method is disclosed to build graphene layer(s), as described in claim 142, which are sandwiched with layers of one or more other materials such as gold, diamonds, silver or any other material, where the graphene as a separate conductor can be used individually or in conjunction with other layers.

Another method is disclosed to build graphene layer(s), as described in claim 142, in line, in parallel or any other shape on one side of any shape, objects, which in between the gaps of the first set other graphene line in the same shape without being connected can be etched or laid or glued which has no connection with the first set, and both sets can be connected to any source or to another set, or a wire, which – when this object is moved over a wire or a system which possesses in its vicinity induction or a magnetic field this due to flow of current or a solid magnet, can create current in the graphene lines which are placed on the object, this be due to the principle of induction or magnetic field, therefore for the first time allowing to manufacture and create induction coils which are flat and several different connections for different equipment can be taken the same coil, for example if possessing a cubical object which has a hole within it's center where the cable or a wire which is conduction current and using the principle as claimed in claim 140, the system can deliver varying amount of currents from different set of layers, for different purposes and applications from the surface or within a structure of the object from/within the same coil or object, for example a flat coil can be obtained from one side of the conductive field.

A method is disclosed to build conductive wires which are made of at least one graphene layer(s), which then is covered by a non-conductive material, to be used in all kind of connections of electrical and electronic devices, like cables for

electricity, to be used in microchips or integrated circuits as connection between components, instead of actual copper or gold lines, and another method is disclosed to build conductive wires which are made of at least two graphene layer(s), which are separated from each other by a non-conductive material, and then covered by a non-conductive material, and another method is disclosed to build conductive wires which are multi-segmented, where for example graphene lines are positioned next to each other on a polymer cylinder, and then covered by a non-conductive material, and finally another method is disclosed to build conductive wires which are multi-segmented, where for example graphene lines are positioned next to each other on a material like diamond or it's composite which with one input of current on one side of the surface of the diamond, at least one are several of the graphene lines can be come conductive at the same time when an UV light or EUV is shined on the diamond.

We disclosed here a new method to build electronic components and devices – like microchips, integrated circuits, MOSFET's, CMOS – where at least two sheets/layers of deposited atomic carbon (sp2 and/or sp3) are positioned on each other – where due to the insulation surface properties both are fully insulated (non-conductive) from each other, but where due to the ballistic conductive properties each surface can conduct electrons, and where on certain positions on said surfaces separate zones can be created by treatment means, such as by etching, laser, deposits, where said separated zones can be used as conductive patterns and/or connection points/zone for input or output of electrons from or to other electronic components like transitory, diode, connecting wires, connectors, etc, and where additional deposit treatments with identical of different atomic elements may add extra covers over said (initial) sheets/layers, said separate zones, said connection points/zone or connector(s). This new concept may replace the actual need for n- and p- materials for transistors.

Related to the co-existence of diamonds and graphene, a method is disclosed to trait objects, like plates or diamonds which contain at least one hole in it's surface, within a reactor after the method described in claim 39 and 142 and 166, where the inner surfaces of the hole will be covered by a layer of graphene. Related to the co-existence of diamonds and graphene, another method is disclosed to trait objects, like plates and various objects – like a naked wafer which contain at least one hole and/or may be covered by at least one polymer surface, within a reactor after the method described in claim 39 and 142, where the inner surfaces of the hole will be covered by a layer of graphene, and the space under the plastic surface will not be covered by graphene;

Related to diamonds and graphene, a method is disclosed to assemble at least one layer of graphene or another conductive material together with at least one layer of diamond i.e. a diamond crystal, a slide of diamond of max. 0.8 mm, this resulting in a simple switch set that opens – conducts electrons - when the zone with diamond is radiated by EUV or UV, where such switch can be mounted on various contact means of various electrical and electronic devices.

Related to the co-existence of diamonds and graphene, a method is disclosed to coat a layer of graphene onto the surface or on the surface of a hole, within at least one crystal of diamond, with graphene on at least two surfaces of diamond,

separated by diamond and not interconnected, then by introduction of EUV or UV, that makes diamond conductive, to facilitate for current to cross from one graphene area to another, set that can be used as a switch device.
Related to the co-existence of diamonds and graphene, another method is disclosed to assemble at least two layers of graphene together with at least one layer of diamond i.e. diamond, a slide of diamond, this resulting a simple or complex sandwiched switch set to be put ON when radiated by EUV or UV for various electrical and electronic applications;

We disclose the method to use any plastic material (371), which is composed by carbon elements, to create graphene (378B) or doped graphene, in a reactor environment (Fig. 37) as described in claim 1, 2, and 39, and we disclose the new method to use any plastic material (371), which is composed by carbon elements to create graphene in a reactor environment as described in claim 1, 2, and 39, where the carbon itself becomes part of the environment which supports and enhances the creation and maintenance of magnetic field(s) (379, 391) within the core.

We disclose and claim also that graphene, as described in claim 173, can be created and utilize while the reactor is in the operational mode to create new materials, with graphene as it's basic material, for example graphene is used to create hydrogen within the core by creating the right environment where carbon atom can attain additional plasma's and electrons which are created in the core during it's operation ($C^{12} + 4H^{+} + 4\ e^{-}$).

Scintillation

(184)A method is disclosed to create scintillation in a closed reactor (Fig. 39A, 39B), as described in claim 1, 2 and 7, leading to creation and control of extreme ultraviolet wave, or ultraviolet magnetic wavelength, where within the embodiment as described in claim 1, 2, where by choice of at least one of the element periodic table of the inert gases (group 18), in any of their five states of matter, is made available within the embodiment in the presence of the alpha and/or beta radiation materials or materials which can decade to or step up to a material which can release or cause the release of alpha or beta rays, or creation of any of inert gasses elements or their isotopes, which interaction between the radiation and the inert gasses in the vacuum or any of the five states of matter condition, of the embodiment or the material within the embodiment, will lead to release or creation of EUV or UV in the electro magnetic wave range, within the embodiment or with interaction of other materials any of the two types of magnetic waves can be created by the use of above procedures.

Scintillation in the cornerstone of the establishment of any system or star in the universe, this technology has been misunderstood and overlooked by nuclear physicist, and in reality this is one of the reasons how and where ionization of hydrogen can be attained in a simple way, rather than the TOKAMAK and fission reactors of present time, requiring large amount of power input for very little out put, scintillation is and will be the backbone of the future of the nuclear industry, as has been proven in the tests and results attained within the core of a simple core for creation of plasma and release of electrons for production of current in a simple embodiment.

This gives the method to create scintillation leading to creation and control of extreme ultraviolet wave, or ultraviolet magnetic wavelength, where within the embodiment as described in claim 1,2, where by choice of at least one of the element periodic table of the inert gases, is made available within the embodiment in the presence of the alpha or beta radiation material or material which can decade to or step up to a material which can release or cause the release of alpha or beta rays, which interaction between the radiation and the inert gases in the vacuum condition of the embodiment will lead to release of EUV or UV in the electro magnetic wave range, within the embodiment. In fig. 39A and B these processes and chain of interactions are provided in a visual way.

A Method is disclosed to activate or deactivate, and/or control the strength of a scintillation process in a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor, as described in claims 1 or 2, claim 7, 14, by moving (216) at least one nuclear source (211B) in such a way that it's radiation fields enters into, goes out or is in a limited interacting reach with the contained elements or material(s) – like inert gasses or liquids of the group 18 - inside at least one relevant cavity of said reactor, where this method may result in putting the self-sustaining process on hold till that the same nuclear source (i.e. Beta) again or another nuclear source (i.e. Alpha) is brought in interaction reach with the contained materials in said cavity, which may create in said reactor a different type of self-sustaining process than originally started with, a method that for example can be used to treat certain objects or matters in different following production steps by EUV or UV of different wave length and leading to different interaction results, like plasma's with different characteristics.

A method is disclosed to create in a closed container (reactor) or at least one of it's cavities a self-sustaining chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical-nuclear interactive process, which includes:

a. Initial materials introduced in a separate way or as a totality into at least one cavity of the reactor, where these initial materials are a number of specifically chosen chemical (atomic and/or molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, including dark matter created by the method as described in claim 185) or biological material(s) or both - like by gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses,
b. Construction materials of the cavity-wall(s), which can be made of natural materials, or chemical materials which are physical and could include coating and/or lamination,
c. Nuclear radiation (like alpha and/or beta), provided by nuclear sources inside the initial materials, inside the cavity and/or in interacting neighboring reach outside the cavity, that provokes decay and recombination of a number of said initial materials and/or said construction materials,

where the chain of interactions include or may include:

d. Decay and recombination of materials in the cavity and the

material of the embodiment, which may create a number of sub-atomic particles, sub-nuclear particles, atoms, molecules and isotopes, and energies within the electromagnetic waves, which were not present in the initial materials,

e. Interaction within the materials within the cavity and the embodiment and the energies (like EUV, alpha, beta radiation) which were released or are made available and present within the cavities (the provocation of the decay of potassium by introduction of radioactive source to enhance and to create the environment to facilitate the condition for K40 to be created within the cavity for it to initiate the release in electro-magnetic energy form Beta radiation),

f. Inter-atomic fusion, as described in claim 4,

Where the reactor

i. which is built from materials means which resist the interactions of inside chemical and/or biological material(s) with nuclear sources or stays stable under said interactions during the preferred processing time,

ii. which is equipped with at least one cavity to process said interactions,

iii. which is equipped with at least one opening means to transport initial materials and/or nuclear sources into the reactor;

iv. which is equipped with at least one closing means (140B) to close said opening,

v. which can be equipped initially with nuclear means (i.e. a nuclear source hanger 116A, a nuclear source fixed in or on a wall 123, 124, 116B, a nuclear source located in a separate cavity 126), further called fixed nuclear structures,

vi. which can be equipped initially with mechanical means (221C) to enter a nuclear source (211B) into the preferred interacting reach with the targeted material(s), further called movable nuclear structures,

vii. which can be equipped with nuclear shielding or protective means to protect the surrounding if the level of emitted radiation is considered to be hazardous,

viii. which is equipped with at least one terminal to transport electrons (current) to the outside of the reactor,

but which is <u>not</u> equipped with:

l. mechanical hardware means to create inside motion of the materials or outside motion of the reactor itself,

j. any electromagnetic device (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),

k. any ultra-violet device (i.e. a lamp),

l. any heat-producing hardware (i.e. microwave emitting device),

m. any electronic device or component (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.) to ,

n. any pressure means to create artificial ambient conditions,

where abovementioned reactor-design has the sufficient hardware conditions to produce current when next steps are applied:

o. the intake/insert of initial (starting) material(s) into said reactor, where these initial material(s) can be chemical or biological material(s) or both, under the state of gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses, where these initial material(s) may have been already been mixed with nuclear elements added before the insertion or added during the intake/inset (further called dynamic nuclear sources),abovementioned opening is closed to create a closed processing environment which can be chemo-nuclear processes, bio-nuclear processes or bio-chemical nuclear processes,

p. said initial material(s) come
   i. either in direct contact with said fixed nuclear source(s)(123) and interact with the emitted radiation,
   ii. either *in interacting reach* (126) *with the radiation emitted by said fixed nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,
   iii. either *in contact or in interacting reach with the radiation emitted by said moveable nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,
   iv. either with all nuclear sources of the reactor, and interact with the emitted radiation,

q. where if above mentioned dynamic nuclear sources are used in the process also the dynamic nuclear sources interact with the initial material(s),

r. where abovementioned kind of interactions (q. and r.) between the available nuclear sources and the initial material(s) create - depending from the composition of the initial material(s) and even of the construction material(s) of the reactor itself:
   i. a number of new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial material(s) or which were not present in these quantities or degrees, where - for example - some of such new created isotopes may be new created radioactive sources themselves,
   ii. leads to the creation of a volume of plasma matter and the release of a number of electrons (for example: the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen by use of a chemical or biological matter and interaction with radioactive material),
   iii. leads - in specific interactions - to changes of polarities due to reversal movement of electrons, resulting inter-atomic attraction of such atoms,
   iv. leads to a self-sustaining interaction process in said closed reactor - which contains it’s proper ecological system with cosmological conditions - where not only said initial material(s) are the source of the new atomic or

molecular elements and their isotopes, but said new created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) are automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads to the creation of plasma and the liberation of electrons, and by any other or the same radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment, possible wise by created radioactive isotopes;

where all above mentioned interactions create on one hand inside the core between the initial and new material(s) and plasma - but also on the other hand between them and the inside material(s) of the reactor itself and it's proper potency relationship to the its ground level - a multitude of differences of electric potency (voltage) and of internal electrons movements (current) inside the closed reactor, and these current(s) can be collected, from the any levels of the reactor containment, this being liquid gas or plasma or the embodiment itself, by at least one terminal (118, 178), but preferable collected by a plurality of terminals (Fig. 21) from which the heads of the electrodes are well distributed over the inside of the reactor cavity or of the reactor cavities;

We disclose a method to produce new matter and energies, in a reactor by using the methods as described in claim 1, 2 and 7, without the use of any traditional fusion conditions of prior art, by the use of the inherent magnetic fields of matter itself (like atom), which the reactor can achieve and/or create the condition for all elements, by creating and replicating within the embodiment of the core a cosmic dilution condition, which is in possession, in its totally, of the magnetic fields of element of any of elements and their isotopes within the periodic table, and for any of their five states of matter of that element, which the bindings magnetic fields or the total magnetic field of atoms, nucleus or molecules or any their sub-atomic and sub-nuclear particles can replicate, where this environment can be created by the use of the structure or the elements within the core – being dynamic or static - , where elements from their principle constructions, like from atom, can be retracted or replaced or added to within the boundary of the atom, to attain new characteristics and or new elements of higher or lower order atomic matter, like by creating the magnetic field of carbon atom within the mixture on the embodiment, where the Coulomb barrier of the atomic C – which is entered or introduced into the liquid, can be weakened, diluted or disassociated, when for example with introduction into, or additional electrons, protons, neutrons – which are made available within the dilution - can be utilized to create oxygen atom, where as a dilution is in the electromagnetic energy level of carbon will automatically release the oxygen atom as a newly created element(s) from the embodiment or within the environment, therefore there is no need to cross the coulomb barrier of the matter for it to attain, atomic fusion or higher order atomic level, this is a simple method to create new material without the use of prior art or Tokomak principles.

We disclose a new method to extract chemical and/or biological matters from a human or animal body by the method as described in claim 188, like for use in dialyses treatment systems which can be mini-sized to be incorporated into the body itself and may be positioned next to a kidney and which will deposit residua into the natural physical channels or direct into the bladder, or like for use in the

treatment of HIV and cancer patients where viruses, unwanted cells or proteins can be separated, decomposed or exteriorized from the body.

We disclose a method to compose specific initial material(s) to be introduced into a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, and 14, which contain in sufficient quantity sub-particles, elements of the periodic table – like elements of the group 18 in gaseous and/or liquid state - and their isotopes, and relevant molecules – in any of the five states of matter – including combinations like biological - which are able to create the specific starting and further entertaining or internal re-cycling conditions (like for scintillation, ionization, creation of magnetic fields, type of released energies, internal dynamics and other interactions like decay and recombination) and will deliver the sufficient correct building elements and/or intermediary elements, this in or without in conjunction with the construction material(s) of the core(s) or cavit(y)(ies), and/or of electrodes, and/or with an earth connection, and with the appropriate nuclear sources, to provoke – for a given time period (i.e. three years) a self-sustaining interaction process (see fig. 39A and 39B) with at least a minimal preferred outcome (like current, voltage, active magnetic fields, passive magnetic fields, heat, specific atoms, etc.).

We claim a self-sustaining interaction process, as described in claim 1!ç, in a reactor, as described in claim 2, which is kept self-sustaining by - while delivering outcome (212, 222, 223, 224) – being feed (220, 221) by compensating new materials – delivered from external sources (371);

We disclose a method to apply in small (like table-factory), middle and/or larger industrial installations the method, as described in claim 1 or 2, for the treatment of at least one object, like wire (342) and surfaces (343) per run or cycle, or continuously, where the installation is equipped with transport means (341) – like wheel, transport cable, chains, band – to transport said object(s) through at least one cavity in which the intended preferred materials – which may be in any of the five states of matter – will interact with said objects to provide the preferred outcome, and we disclose also a method to apply in small (like table-factory), middle and/or larger industrial installations the method, as described in claim 1 or 2, for the treatment of at least a mixture (373) of introduced materials – which may be in any of the five states of matter – , like waste materials (371A, 371B) and liquid (371C) per run or cycle, where the installation is equipped with transport means (341) – like channels, valves, chains, band – to transport said object(s) through at least one cavity in which the intended preferred materials will interact with said objects to provide the preferred outcome.

A new method is disclosed to build a reactor (Fig. 38), working after the method as described in claim 2 and 14, which is able to create internally – within a smaller core (382A) embodiment and a larger core (381A) embodiment – in each a magnetic field, joined together to form a three-dimensional double magnetic field (381C and 382C) that may reach till the boundary of the reactor or outside the boundaries of it's physical system, creates anti-gravity effects for the reactor (380A) itself, where the reactor can be attached to the outer embodiment (387) – like a craft - by holding means (387A, 387B) and shaft means (396), where the smaller core (382A) is connected to at least one extended bottom-plate (382B) in which solid magnetic means (382C) are placed and nuclear sources (like separate sources, screws coated with nuclear material) are positioned on said

bottom-plate inside (382D) and outside (382E) the area covered by the smaller core, where the smaller core embodiment initially rest on bearing means (like bearing balls 384, magnetic bearings), and these bearing means – being either part of the bottom-plate of the smaller core embodiment, either are free independently moveable (like balls), either are incorporated in the bottom-plate (381D) of said larger core (381A) embodiment, or any combination of these three - where the total reactor (380A) rest in it's starting position on an rotative engine (385) equipped with solid magnetic means (385B) which are in a magnetic relationship with the solid magnetic means (382C) of the bottom-plate of the smaller core embodiment, where when activating the rotation of said engine (385A) also the smaller core embodiment starts to rotate inside the larger core embodiment, whereby the enclosed materials (380B, 380C)(gasses, metallic vapor) starts rotating, and in conjunction with the radiation of the nuclear sources, start scintillation and ionization processes leading to plasma's, provoking in the boundary of the cavity of each embodiment currents and magnetic fields – where also the materials of the core(s) or the coated materials (381B) on it – inside or outside - may deliver additional interacting elements – so the interacting magnetic fields provide a hovering effect of the total reactor (380A), and a self-sustaining continuous rotation of the reactor;

We claim also the method to create in a reactor, built after the method described in claim 197, additional effects like internal circulation of the enclosed materials (like charged plasma) by opening or closing opening means (388) in the wall(s) (382A) or bottom-plate (382B) of the smaller core embodiment, or like the release of additional materials from closed containers - in or on the wall or in bottom-plates - which open from the moment a programmable minimal rotation is attained (fly-wheel effect).

We claim also the method to create magnetic fields through or by plasma, in a reactor (Fig. 25, Fig. 26), working after the method as described in claim 1 or claim 2, and claims 7 and 14, where the reactor (251) and at least one surrounding structure (252) is equipped with solid magnets (232), where a part of the initially liquid hydrogen (253) from which H^+ is created and where carbon can be extracted from the construction material(s) (i.e. steel 254) of the core, where the carbon can be utilized as a conductive material in it's atom or molecular state in a mixture (255) in the core for increase in transportation of energy or current at his dynamic condition, for example increase or redraw of energy of the core or increased in the magnetic field of the core, where the changes of the nucleus in it's atomic or molecular state or electrons freed due to or through scintillation all can be used for creation of magnetic fields when the material(s) within the embodiment is dynamic (like self-circling), or when the embodiment itself is dynamic.

We claim also the method to use a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor (400B), working after the method described in claim 1 or 2, as a longevity heating source for the transformation (cleaning, separation) of environmental air (400C)(containing moisture, dust, smoke) and/or liquid(s)(400D), like polluted water, into clean air and clean water (400E), for their use by humans, animals, plants in various fields, like for drinking water, water for households, water for irrigation, water of industrial processes, water for heating, where said environmental air and/or water is introduced in a embodiment (400A) in which at least one said reactor is positioned in such a way that around the

reactor there is sufficient space (402A) to circulate said environmental materials and to heat them up until they reach their vapor state, where then this vapor is lead into a different area (402B) equipped with condensation means (404), and where said embodiment is equipped with inlet means (401A), out-let means (401B, 401C, 401D) for the targeted outcome (clean air and water, heat) and out-let means (401E) for the capturing and transport of residua or of hazardous elements (i.e. cadmium) which are collected by separation/collections means such as special magnet means, as described in claim 5, which may be positioned in several area's of the embodiment (403A, 403B), or such as zones which specific magnetic fields which attract or repulse specific elements in the vapor (406) to a preferred location(s) where they can be collected, and/or where said reactor can also have inlet means (220, 221) and outlet means (222, 223, 224) to process and separate hazardous elements from the targeted outcome, and then the vapor condensates to water drops of clean water in one or more systems (i.e. cooling device 404) or structures of lower temperature (i.e. using distillation principles), and where the thermal energy provided by the reactor can be used – direct or indirect - for various heating applications, such as cooking (405), heating water, heating (401D) houses or tents.

We claim also the method to build a device, working after the method as described in claim 199, where the chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor (400B) provides additionally voltage and current (409), as described in claim 1 or 2, claim 14, which can be used for lighting (407) and electric power for electrical and electronic devices and machines, where electric power can be collected by at least one socket (408) or similar terminal in or on the embodiment.

An ampere booster.

Now is disclosed a system to boost amperage.

A method is disclosed to build an ampere booster (Fig. 33A) by encapsulate a reactor (332), as described in claim 1, filled with:

g. a quantity of hydrogen,
h. one gas or a mixture of gasses of the group 18 (He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn, Juo) or other elements which can ascent or descent to this group,
i. a nuclear source,

in a diamond crystal embodiment (331) or an embodiment made of diamond crystal slides, where at least two non-connecting zones on the embodiment (330) are covered each by at least one layer of graphene (333) or other conductive material(s), making this way a basic ampere booster unit which will be activated when exposed to EUV (335B) or UV radiation internally or externally, provided by the internal nuclear source or by an outside EUV/UV-source (335A), where the electron released by the hydrogen through scintillation can be utilized as additional current supply. Such booster can be positioned between or inside any power source and an electric or electronic device.

A basic ampere booster unit where on said graphene layers or other layers of conductive materials, conductive wires are connected to input current (334A) and

to output (334B) boosted current.

A method is disclosed to build a step-up ampere booster set or network (Fig. 33B) with ampere boosters, where a basic ampere booster unit on one or both of his graphene layers (333)

j. an additional layer (336) of diamond crystal block, powder or vapor, where on a least one graphene layer (337) is placed,
k. and/or additional diamond(s) with said encapsulated reactor(s) and a layer of graphene is/are placed,

and where at the end of the total set or the network relevant conductive wires are connected to input current(s) and to output boosted current(s).

And finally we claim the method as where the voltage and current provided by a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, claim 14, is lead to an ampere booster (Fig. 33A, Fig. 33B) to have an higher electrical output for various usages.

A dynamic power enhancer.

Like the previously disclosed ampere booster this new device can enhance introduced current. This power can be delivered by normal supply (i.e. socket), but also by a TIPI-reactor.

Now we disclose a method to build a static or a dynamical power enhancer (290) which – depending from the concept (Fig. 29, 35, 36) – will doubles, triples or multiply the power of the output in comparison to the power input of the system, for example up scaling an input of 20W to an output of 60W, or higher, where by use of the principle of induction (292) and in conjunction with solid-state magnets (293) or solenoids and spring(s) (352, 354), and/or any combination of the said four, collectively or individually, power can be created where by the current flowing through the initial cable, wires (291) or cables - carrying the input current – this is achieved by application of at least one or more coils means (294A, 294B) – preferable magnetic induced coils, like O-rings, or by any coils means, like coils made by or layered by graphene, which can make use of the induction magnetic fields (292) created by the flow of the current through a conductive material like a wire or a cable, which the coil or coils can be used as a tool for the use of induction created by the cable or the power input into the windings of the coil(s) will create induction and a magnetic field for current to be created within a cable (295) where any of the two (cable or coil) could be static or dynamic which can surround the carrying current line (363)(where the magnetic energy of at least one solid magnet and kinetic energy between the moving magnets of the coil(s) which is the motion between two magnet and their magnetic fields created within the coil(s) are utilized and exchanged to electric current), where the additional kinetic energy or power is created by placing the o-ring winding or any coil shape, back to front, where two similar poles of their magnet face each other, and the post which support the current caring wire, or in the vicinity of the wire ends two solid magnets – where any of the moving magnets in the system could be guided (retracted or pushed forward) - which have similar polarity positioning, as the outer side of the o-ring magnet (294A, 294B), where the repulsion forces and energy of the magnet(s) (361) – and the potential energy of string(s)(352, 354) - are used to keep the o-ring in motion of back and forth (360) along the

wire, and by principal of motion of coil moving within a magnetic field, thus creating current within the coil wiring, thus creating new energy or power, in addition to the original supply, where this can be repeated for several times, where the feed from the magnetic winding, like of the o-rings, can be connected to another wire (295) or be feed back (350) to the original feeding wire for it become the supplier to the system instead of the original input for the original supply input to be disconnected (351) for the system to become perpetual or self-sustaining, where the same can be separated, or the new power is feed back to the original line so proportionally increasing the power in the original wire, where in reality with use of induction field created by the original current, multiplication of power can be attained, where one or more different outputs from the source can be extracted, where the system become fully self-controlled (for example if the system needs to provide 40W or 400W the system will regulate itself when it is designed by use of single or multiple (353) setup of the same system to produce maximal 400W where the output current is always in phase with the original input, where each set of wire and associated winding sets can be placed in a casing, like a tube (362), made of any material for warranting the constant equal distance and positioning of the coils and the wire where the casing can be used as a earth;

We disclose a reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, which it's electric output can used as basic supply to be put through at least one system as described above, for the current to be enhanced by several times.

We disclose the power enhancer device, working after the methods described in claim 140, in which at least one additional mechanical, electrical and/or electronic component is placed, for example a diode, an IC, a microchip, a rectifier, to enhance or regulate the working.

We disclose the power enhancer device which works after the method as described in claim 140, which is equipped with at least one magnetic winding means to collect magnetic fields provoked by at least one current carrying means (like wire, cable, carbon nanotube(s), graphene band(s)) of the system;

We disclose the power enhancer device which works after the method as described in claim 140, which is equipped with at least one moving magnetic winding means to provoke – by induction – a flow of electrons in at least one conductive means (like wire, cable, carbon nanotube(s), graphene band(s)) of the system.

We disclose a method to build a power enhancer, after the induction principles and moving magnets as described in claim 140, where at least one coil or solenoid fixed in his position (i.e. at the end of a tube or bar), within it's center a bar on which is mounted at least one solid magnet – of any shape – equal distance apart (like as in a electric door-release system), where by introducion of current into the coil, said bar will be retracted into the center hole of the coil creating a vertical motion along the vertical axis of the bar. All magnet(s) are fixed to the axel can move back and forth, and they are covered by a tube of any means with at least one coil winded on this casing, where the winding is in opposite direction to the motion of the related solid magnet(s), and where by the principle of the motion of the magnet within a coil current will created inside the wire of the surrounding coil. The same could be reversed where at least one

magnet is stationary and the winding of at least one coil is placed on the bar which can be retracted by the initial solenoid or coil, where in both cases a part of the current created can become the supplier, where each set of solid magnets or the stationary coil could be multiple axeled to one solenoid;

We claim also the method (Fig. 36B) as where the voltage and current provided by a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor (140), as described in claim 1 or 2, claim 14, is lead to a power enhancer (290), as described in claim 140, to have an higher electrical output for various usages.

Production of transparent Diamond.

We disclose here a new method to create transparent diamond (591), which is totally different from actual artificial diamond production under pressurized conditions. We use instead vacuum conditions. We use a closed static or rotative embodiment (590) or tank – acting as a processing reactor - where vacuum means (594) can/are used to reach an internal vacuum level, like up to 10^{-7}, and where in the embodiment a smaller plasma reactor – preferable with a double core (593) - is mounted and used which generates single or double plasmatic magnetic fields, and where by insert means introducing atomic carbon gas (595) and/or carbon composites (like CH2), and where magnetic means (596) are positioned in and/or on the walls of the embodiment – where these magnetic means may differ in strength and position – where after the introduction of said carbon gas and/or composites, the carbon will pass through preferred initial materials (like in liquid 597) during which the freed carbon atom trajectory will be orientated by said magnetic means in their identical magnetic pole position and then will reach one or more electrodes (592) – in one or different shapes – where said atoms will be deposited and will grow on top of each other - influenced by the attraction (599)(or gravitational pull) effect from said plasma reactor – to become perfect sp3 structures of diamond, to make together one solid block of diamond of a preferred size, where this block can be collected by collection means, and where the collection of diamond can also happen on collection means on said plasma reactor directly.
This block can then be treated for preferred use, like diamonds for jewels.

Additionally we disclose a method to create transparent colored diamond or layers of colored diamond in normal transparent diamond, by adding to the reactor embodiment as described in the method of claim 193 – through introduction means - other gasses or liquids, like nitrogen, to alter the color of the deposited sp3 structures. This way we can create – for example - jewel diamonds that have several layers of different colors.

Another method is disclosed to deposit one or more layers of transparent diamond – made after the methods described in claim 193 or 194 – on all kind of surfaces, like wafers for electronics, sensors, wires, etc. By using different gasses the properties of such different layers may for example change the electrical properties or resistance of a specific layer, or change the influence under EUV or UV conditions.

A new method is disclosed to build small static plasma reactors (540) with seal

means, equipped with at least one internal magnet (541), where inside the embodiment one or more solids, gasses or liquids (542) are introduced which contains initial materials, as described in claim 21 and 20, and which may or may not create interaction processes which may create radioactive isotopes, and where preferred additional materials (544) – like organic or inorganic materials like plant-extracts, special minerals, parts of human or animal tissue, etc - are added, to create in or around the reactor embodiment a preferred complex of different plasmatic magnetic fields which will influence the magnetic fields in objects in the surrounding matters;

A further method is disclosed to use plasma reactors, as described in claim 181, placed in container(s) (550) filled with liquids – like water (551), milk, etc. – or with gasses - like simple air – where the specific plasmatic magnetic fields which are created by said plasma reactors, will change the plasmatic magnetic properties of the direct environment in said containers, without changing their chemical properties, and where said plasmatic magnetic properties will influence beneficiary the health or growth of humans, plants or animals;

A further method is disclosed where a number of plasma reactors, as described in claims 181 and 182, are inserted or positions in large containers – like a bottle (Fig. 56) – or distribution systems for liquids – like watering systems in greenhouses.

Additionally a new method is disclosed, called in-jacket processing, to cover the strand(s) within insulated means (like electric wires 411 and telephone cables 412, 420, 421) or polymer covered conductive strings or fibers with layers of atomic elements or molecular structures, like with carbon (sp2 and/or sp3, or sp2/sp3 combinations) oxides or nitrates, by introducing said insulated means into a reactor as described in claim 1 or 2. This new method is unknown in prior art, and is confirmed by repeated tests like shown in Fig. 44. This new method of insulating conductive materials with a few atomic layers will provoke a revolution in all devices or systems in which such wires are used.

Where a wire, treated by using the method described in claim 212, can transfer at the same moment current power in the conductive metal, and can transfer electronic data over the sp2/ and or sp3 layers on top of the conductive material;

A new method is disclosed to introduce plasmatic matter, initial material – as described in claim 21, nano-materials – like sp3 and/or sp2 - or a combination of them into the cooling liquid of nuclear reactors to prevent corrosion and leakage of tubes and connector means.

Method related to the generation of energy, where the interaction of two such PMEF (plasmatic magnetic energy fields) will lead to the release of fragmentation in the form of smaller PMEF, where the accumulated energies from these fragmentations can reach the energy level equal to the energy of electron charge (13.2 eV), but not being an electron itself, which the motion of these electric charges within the dynamic core once extracted through the walls or through electrodes from the embodiment, can lead to generation of current. This is proven during tests where accumulation in mV and mA between several

electrodes of a simple static cola-bottle reactor is measured. This is like in analogy when two surfaces are robbed against each other one can observe friction effects but also fragments of material shearing off as small particles, where interaction of two dynamic plasmatic magnetic fields the same principle applies.

A permanent rotating plasma reactor acting like a rotating magnet in electricity generators.

All prior art electrical generators all use external sources like burning coal, nuclear sources, gas, wind, sea waves, falling water to make a turbine turn, to finally – as the last step - turn a magnet or a magnet structure inside a set of coils. This is the prior art to generate current. These processes each are expensive, especially when the basic full source needs to be collected by complicated systems and the need to be transported to the point of processing(s) and to the final points of use. Next to that, most of them have very negative effects and social cost on the health of living species and environment. Based on the methods disclosed in this patent application, and on previous patent applications, we however are able to create plasma reactors which can turn for years without refill, and which can replace all technical machinery and processing till the turbine. We don't need a turbine when we can create a self-rotating magnet. And certain concepts of our dynamic plasma reactors, like these claimed in claim 2, have such properties. Inside such plasma reactors self-sustaining energy exchanges happen in conjunction with the reactor embodiment. In analogy we can says: similar like we see on the surface of Earth how zones of high and low pressure constantly interact by pushing and attracting, or how due to the rotation of Earth itself, and it's positioning in the solar system, zones and intervals of temperature differences are created. Similar, but - on plasmatic atomic level - constant fluxes of unbalances in local energy (with fluctuating states of entanglements and dis-entanglements) inside a plasma reactor will be created where these effects have an impact on the reactor embodiment. Since various plasmatic magnetic fields of the inside materials are rotating – and understanding that the matters of the reactor itself are also plasmatic magnetic energy fields – some plasmatic magnetic energy fields of the inside matter are also entangled with some of the plasmatic energies of elements (atoms and molecules) of the reactor embodiment. The fact that plasmatic magnetic fields can pass the reactor embodiment – which was confirmed during magnetic shielding during our tests with dynamic reactors – indicates indirectly that also local entanglements will occur between both types of materials (inside matter and matters of the reactor embodiment). Thus a self-sustaining interaction process of the inside materials provokes the motion of the reactor embodiment itself.
So a very important method is disclosed to generate current (Figure 51) by positioning a rotative plasma reactor (490) in or surrounded by at least one structure (510) that is equipped with coil means (511). Said structure can have all different ways of construction and shapes, like a cube, a sphere, etc. The plasmatic magnetic fields (513) created by the rotating reactor itself, causes the excitation of electrons in the coils, and this current can be collected by electric circuits means (512) or networks; or directly be connected to devices or machinery to be powered. Since the motion of the rotative plasma reactor is based on a self-sustaining plasmatic energy process - which only ends when the nuclear source(s) losses it's basic energy strength or when sufficient nuclear interactions are no longer possible – the rotative plasma reactor acts as

permanent self-rotating magnet while generating current for a very long period of time. Such set-up can be multiplied in various combinations. Such self-rotating plasma reactor acting like a rotating magnet can be surrounded by all type of coils concepts (like one phase, two phase, etc.) which are know in actual prior art.

A similar but more powerful method is disclosed to generate current by positioning a rotative plasma reactor (490) which is covered with solid magnets (520) – positioned in at least one structure with coils (511) where the magnetic fields (522) of these solid magnets add additional magnetic fields to the plasmatic magnetic fields (513) created by the rotating reactor itself, and where these joined magnetic fields cause the excitation of electrons in the coils where this current can be collected by electric circuits (521) for further transport in networks or direct powering of various machinery, devices, etc.

A method is disclosed to create in a dynamic plasma reactor single lines of carbon with have alternating single and triple bonds (sp carbon), also know as carbyne. The technical approach to realize the production is similar as this given for the production of transparent diamond as described in claim 193.

A method is disclosed to collect nano-particles or nano-powder from surfaces, like electrodes, plates, wires, films, folies or other surfaces which were treated for atomic carbon deposition in plasma reactors as described in claim 1 or 2, were the treated surfaces are in a first stage heated by heating means, like an oven, an infra-red source, a micro-wave device, a high-frequency device, an ultra-sone device, high-current device or similar devices which excitate the electrons of the carrying material on which the atomic carbon is deposited, where the heating up of said carrying material provokes the separation of the atomic carbon from the surface, and where in a second stage the carbon parts, pieces, flacks, particles or other types of carbon is collected for packaging or for another after-treatment(s), like milling, brushing, and where the preferred degree of temperature increase will depend from the properties of the surface material. This heating may give – if preferred - ceramic properties to the particles. Where heating is used in this method, also strong cooling will have similar effects.

An additional method is disclosed to collect nano-particles or nano-powder from surfaces, like electrodes, plates, wires, films, folies or other surfaces which have a memory, that is activated after the treatment for atomic carbon deposition in plasma reactors as described in claim 1 or 2, were then the surfaces – which may be build from nano-materials themselves - change of shape, what provokes the separation of the atomic carbon from the surface, and where in a second stage the carbon parts, pieces, flacks, particles or other types of carbon is collected for packaging or for another after-treatment(s).

Nano-particles or nano-powder, manufactured by the methods as described in claim 221 and 222, and collected after a treatment in a plasma reactor as described in claim 1 or 2, is claimed as a new invented product since this powder can be composed in any atomic combination of elements, and in their minimal/maximal preferred thickness of layers. This nano-particles or nano-powder can be used as a compound element in various industrial products, such

as fire-resisting or fire-retarding bricks, filaments of yarns and polymer containing products, as conductive particles to be mixed in polymers against electro-static effects, atomic carbon spray for insulation, anti-corrosion and heat-transfer, etc.

A new method is disclosed to produce carriers with micro- (581) and nano-holes, which can be used as micro- and nano-filters for separation or filtering of preferred atoms and molecules, or as heads (580) in micro- and nano-extrusion systems to produces micro- and nano-wires. A basic surface or substrate which possess very small openings – like a woven tissue, a non-woven material, membranes, a metal plate with lasered holes, a lattice, etc. - is introduced in a reactor as described in claim 1 or 2. There they are treated for deposits with preferred atoms or molecules, like atomic carbon, in such a way that the outer boundary of each of said openings is coated/covered by one or more atomic layers (582) of the preferred material, in such a way that the original dimension (583) of each opening will be reduced to the preferred micro- or nano-size (584), where this treatment can be in one step or in sub sequential steps (Fig. 58). Prior art of for example the “Hepa filters” makes it possible to filter air in the range of maximum 0.3 micrometer, where we can reach filter openings of 100 nanometer and less. So we pass very, very easy the Eurovent norm 4/5.

Method to re-connect broken or cut nerves where the ends of such nerves are joined in a micro plasma reactor, where an atomic carbon based connection can be established between the two nerve ends, and where a similar system can be used to connect nerves to electronic sensors;

We claim a method to create a filter on nano-level made by the use of electrode surface(s) in a reactor, as described in claims 1 and 2, where the material placed within the core is porous oxides by used of active liquids, where the oxidization creates layers of porous material and where the thickness of the porosity can be controlled, where the size of the porosity will be determined by the material used as the electrode. By the deposit of porous materials, like copper oxides, gaps (602) are available between the CuO, Cu2O or CuO2 spots (601) on the copper of the electrode(s) (600). Then new deposits (603, 604) added on the first layer will be fully covering (603) of partly covering (604) these gaps. During the deposition process or after the process electrons (606) , protons (like H^+), atoms or molecules can be captured or hold into these gaps. In case there is partly covering electrons or plasma can enter through the openings (605) between the copper oxide spots. During the deposition process - when layers and spots are added - gasses like CO2 can be captured and hold in closed gaps. When other materials than copper are used as electrodes the deposited material (oxides) will determinate the composition. One of the applications is thus the capturing in nano gaps of CO2. The electrode(s) can be a dynamic surface means, like a belt, or static surface(s) or structures which can be removed. After the capturing of CO2, the surface means – including the captured CO2 – can be treated to remove the oxides and the captured CO2 for example by chemical means to dissolve the deposits. This approach is similar for the capturing Nox, So2, etc. from gasses.

We claim a capacitance system, created by the method described in claim 226, where the materials used are composites materials or alloys where the size of

the porosity will be determined by their composition. In holes or gaps electrons (606) or plasma can be captured, that way creating a system to can hold voltage and current. Since the system is self-sustaining these type of battery-like reactors can work for years. The treatment can happen on solid surfaces or on foils, like these used in mobile phones batteries.

A method is disclosed that by heating the electrode(s) and heating the layers , as described in claim 226, which can happen by various type of heating means (torch, electric current, etc) the size of the porosity can be reduced or enlarged, where the same applies on filters.

A method is disclosed to use a liquid within the core to capture CO2 directly, where the liquid contains OH and a metallic soluble metal and/or a semi-metal material, where the CO2 is captured within the structure of the liquid where H2O could be a major component.

A method is disclosed to release CO2 which is captured within the liquid – as described in claim 229 – or the CO2 which is captured into gaps – as described in claim 226, where the acidity of the liquid is changed leading to the release of CO2 in a controlled environment for the use in industry;

A method is claimed to release gas atoms or molecules – like CO2 - which are captured into gaps, as described in claim 226, on the electrode surface(s) where the electrodes are immersed in a liquid or gaseous environment which removes the deposits – oxides and preferred gasses atoms or molecules – from the surface of the electrode(s) in a controlled way.

A method is claimed to create plasmatic voltage where within the containment of the reactor, as described in claim 1, 2 and 142, and the surface, plasmatic voltage necessary for the release, separation, alternation of atoms and molecules in the core to a new material or component, leads to the creation of charge and magnetic fields leading to creation of plasmatic voltage within the core.

The voltage and current are not due to static electricity since after the removing of the measuring device (the multimeter), the outcome immediately goes back to his initial measured outcome. This proves that the source is the plasmatic energies interactions itself, where the presence of plasma is essential.

A new method is claimed to produce atomic hydrogen within the containment of reactors as described in claim 1 and 2, thus by static or dynamic cores, where by separation of organic products which contain at least one CH molecular bound and the use of at least one radioactive material, the condition is created where carbon is separated and plasma created, and carbon and hydrogen are radicalized ($C^{\cdot}$, $H^{\cdot}$), where in the next step hydrogen radical ($H^{\cdot}$) is fed into a separate chamber or a removable container means for further processing, and then in the next process step in the presence of EUV will loss his additional electron leading to creation of atomic hydrogen necessary for production of hydrogen plasma. It is possible to feed next to the radical hydrogen also original plasma into the chamber. One of the possible setup is that in a static reactor (cfr.

a cola reactor, 289, 410) the plasma and hydrogen radicals are created which then are fed into a dynamic reactor (252, Fig. 49) which produces EUV.

Related to this, and as mentioned before in the text, dissociation processing of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles (630) is possible, which can be important to treat various types of plastic waste products. The main quantity of carbon is extracted from the areas with high PET density such as the head and the bottom of the bottle. After processing these parts, especially the head shows cracks and lost parts (631). This means that certain PET bounds (chains of C,H and O) are broken due to atomic interactions. Since there is in our experiments no use of gamma rays, which could provoke similar reactions, or there is no use of any high temperature, which could also provoke similar reactions, and since we measure voltages and currents, which are not of static nature – since after the draining by a multimeter they recover immediately – this processes can only be explained by the presence of plasma, where the collection/deposition of atomic carbon or oxides can only be explained by at least two steps of decay in the reactor. This proves the dissociation of certain C-H-O chains in the PET, to create atomic hydrogen and atomic carbon. This is possible because the processing liquid contains build-in components which lead to controlled and preferred nuclear decay. We may not forget that the melting point of PET is 260°C and the PET tensile strength is 55-75 MPa (Mega Pascal units)!

Next to that it has been observed that once the process has started the bottle can be opened for at least a short time without influencing the outcome of voltage and current. In this case some elements in air can attribute to the process, probably like nitrogen. This means that in certain industrial processes it might be advantageous to fed certain quantities of regular air into a system that is in progress.

A method is further to extract carbon and then deposit carbon for the creation of atomic nano material and molecular SP3, where through gaps within the porous layer material created by oxidization on the electrodes in the reactor, as described in claim 142, the released carbon atoms or molecules from the organic material - which could be introduced into the containment or could part of the structure of the containment - can be captured or deposited in said gaps in the oxide layers (601).

A method is claimed to release the captured materials of sp2 or Sp3 – as described by the method described in claim 234, to places electrodes in specific acid solution to dilute or dissolve the metal oxides and collect the sp2 or sp3 material as a solid residue from the solution.

A container for medical and other use is claimed with at least two magnets in a reactor (540) to create a magnetic plasma to create a plasmatic magnetic environment which influences the plasmatic magnetic energy level of the material which are within the reach of the magnetic fields; i.e. like water milk, soup, food, tinctures, skin tissue, organs, blood, etc. Several concepts are possible, like these shown in the figures 54, 55 and 56, but it is also possible to design containers where the reactors are positioned at the outer side or incorporated in the wall of the container (like a cup) or cylinder in which an entire human or

animal or it's parts can be put. In this case the body will be used as living reactor, triggered by the external plasmatic magnetic fields of the plasma reactors, where the molecules within the organs will be energized, for example for the radical oxygen to loss it's extra electrons which can lead to the process of anti-oxidization or the energize the cancer cells nitrogen or carbon radicalize leading to the change of the characteristics of the protein in the cells using the radioactive material present within the body and the direct use of the ionization of the hydrogen within the protein chain where the energy of the electrons can dissipate within the structure as a photon thought the overhaul intermolecular scintillation and precedence of material like potassium within the cell structure or cesium within the DNA structure. An important application can be the treatment of blood from blood banks, or the adding of plasmatic magnetic energies – vitamin-like or chemo-therapy-like – to patients.

A device (610) is claimed to capture atoms and molecule combinations containing carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and other hazardous or preferred elements from gasses (621), such as CO2, working after the method described in claim 234 - with at least one inlet means (618), one belt means (611) acting as an electrode, one sponge means (612) or similar liquid holding means, one scrapping means (616) and one collection means (617), and at least one liquid (613), where the exhaust gasses or similar gasses enter through the inlet means and where the preferred atoms or molecules contained in the gas - due to the interaction of the initial materials in liquid and distributed on the surface of the belt and the created plasma environment, with the inserted gasses - will be captured in the gaps (601) – as described in claim 234 – between the deposited carbon atoms or molecules or oxides (601) on the surface of the moving belt, where then the deposited materials (614) will be removed from the belt by removing means (616)(i.e. a brush, a steel knife, etc.) and the obtained materials can be collected, i.e. by a removable collector (617);

A similar device is disclosed which is equipped with at least two chambers (622 and 623) where the gasses (621) are forced to pass – through a passage - a preferred liquid (624) at the bottom of the container to enter the second chamber, where the resulting vapor or moisture is separated in H_20 – to be collected in a separate container (625) – and in a residue gas which is then is fed to a rotative or linear (629) collector (626) where the deposits (I.e. carbon) is scrapped (616) or removed in storage means (627) and the gas is feedback (628) in the second chamber;

We disclose a method to disinfect air from dust, bacteria and viruses by the guiding of the air-flow over an area of a dynamic or static plasma reactor which delivers EUV rays, where said plasma reactor can be used as a moveable device, or as a fixed device, mounted on surfaces (wall, ceiling, car roof …) or inside air channels (like of Air conditioning);

Short description of the figures.

We add here a short description of the images.

Figure 1 shows a multi-core reactor where materials can be transported to other

cores after a certain treatment. Cores can have each sub-compartments.

Figure 2 shows a multi-core reactor where materials can be transported to other cores after a certain treatment. Portholes are can transport the materials.

Figure 3 shows a multi-core reactor where materials can be transported to other internal cores after a certain treatment. Here a Synthesis Process for the recycling of CO2 is given. This are the steps.
(1) After creation of plasma in core b. and/or creation of gravitational magnetic fields between core b. and core c.
(2) C02 is feed to core d.
(3) part of the plasma in core b. can be feed to core c.
(4) in core c. atomic H and molecular H2 could be created due to interaction with the specific material(s) inside the chamber or placed on the surface .
(5) atomic H is feed to core b. (as fuel)
(6) molecular H2 is feed to core d. to create H20 in interaction with CO2
(7) atomic C can be feed from d. to a. to create any required material depending of the gravity condition in core a. and the position of core a.in the reactor or outside the reactor.

Figure 4 shows a multi-core reactor where materials can be transported to other inner cores after a certain treatment. Here starting from CO2 protein can be generated.
Synthesis system for protein or other materials.
(1) After creation of plasma in b. and/or creation of gravitational magnetic fields between core b. and core c.
(2) C02 is feed to core d.
(3) part of the plasma in core b. can be feed to core c.
(4) in core c. atomic H and molecular H2 is created due to interaction with the specific material(s) inside the chamber or placed on the surface .
(5) atomic H is feed to core b. (as fuel)
(6) molecular H2 is feed to core d. to create H20 in interaction with CO2. This can result in atomic and molecular C and O.
(7) atomic or molecular C and/or O can be feed to core e.
(8) atomic C can be feed from core d. to core a. to create any required material depending up on the gravity and temperature condition in core a. and the position of core a. in the reactor or outside the reactor.
(9) Nitrogen N in one or more different forms can be introduced or placed inside the core e. (i.e. surface areas).
(10) where for example differents type of amino acids N-H-O-C can be collected (such as fat protein, muscle protein).
(11) if sodium is used in core c. the balance of the positively charged sodium can be feed into core e. for production of conductive amino acids used for nerve system.

Figure 5 shows a plasma reactor with irregular compartments, from which some are fixed.

Figure 6 shows a plasma reactor with a double column in the same part of the core. Around are cavities for processing other materials on a preferred distance.

Figure 7 shows a plasma reactor with a double column system with two

circulating plasma's, and two cores. The plasmatic magnetic energy fields reach out to other zones of the reactor.
Figure 8 shows a dynamic plasma reactor with an internal system to create alternating current.

Figure 9 shows a plasma reactor with two cores. This reactor is designed for lifting and space travel.

Figure 10 shows a spherical plasma reactor which has an internal system.

Figure 11 shows different type of electrodes. However also single electrodes are effective, as shown in Fig. 43 and 48.

Figure 12A shows a pure plasma reactor with a nuclear source on the bottom and on a sidewall. That can be i.e. paint. The plasma may the result of just a few drop of initial material, what gives the impression that the reactor is empty, but it is not.

Figure 12B shows a plasma reactor with a ground connection. The nuclear source is not positioned in the reactor itself, but is in radiation reach of the initial material.

Figure 12C shows a plasma reactor with a nuclear source hanging on an electrode. Several liquids – with different density – have a specific level. Collection gates are available.

Figure 12D shows a plasma without any pre-positioned nuclear source. Three radioactive isotopes, generated during the interactions, are shown.

Figure 12E shows a reactor with a nuclear source in the liquid, and the electrode starts from the bottom.

Figure 13 shows a "ping-pong ball" sized plasma reactor in which two different radioactive isotopes are shown, and a fixed nuclear source (131).

Figure 14 shows two cola bottle reactors. The right image shows a possible measurement. It is found that the plasma is active at a certain level above the surface of the liquid. The image on the left shows the position of the electrodes from one 142C is holding a low radioactive source from a fire alarm. In the liquid there are several type of materials. Above in the middle is shown a tablet with additional components, which can be inserted in any stage to influence the interaction process.
The special curved shape of the cola bottle has more effective to create internal turbulence then some other bottle that were tested.

Figure 15 shows how in a simple cola bottle reactor there are a large number of zones with different voltage. Such zone can be a cluster of some atoms. All electrodes measure differences in voltage and current.

Figure 16 shows a integrated circuit which is powered by an outside micro plasma reactor (161) and an embedded micro reactor (162).

Figure 17 shows the cut through of a microchip which has integral channels filled which plasma and liquids. Here the system has three layers.

Figure 18 shows a microchip in which several micro plasma reactors (186, 184, 183) are directly embedded connected with the specific area where that type and strength of power is needed.

Figure 19 shows above two parts of a microchip which are joined in the image below. The upper layer has internal channels which are filled with plasma. The power is transferred by local contact points like 194 and 195 to the appropriate part of the chip.

Figure 20 shows a microchip which is equipped with a cooling plasma reactor (210), and with three micro plasma reactors to power certain parts of the chip. Such chip will be powered independently for many years, depending from the initial materials.

Figure 21 shows a static plasma reactor filled with different liquids. This reactor has insert means and collection means to recollect preferred treated liquid or clusters/flacks. There are a multitude of electrodes, each collecting from a different micro spot current, were some a connected in parallel. 211B shows a nuclear source which is removed (217) to stop the part of the nuclear interaction process.

Figure 22 shows a static plasma reactor filled with different liquids. This reactor has insert means and collection means to recollect preferred treated liquid or clusters/flacks. There are a multitude of electrodes, each collecting from a different micro spot current. Two nuclear source are active .

Figure 23 shows two plasma reactors, one smaller cab be inserted in the other. Each has a proper plasmatic magnetic fields. When inserted they have jointly a double magnetic field.

Figure 24 shows sealed simple cola bottle reactor with a liquid of initial materials. A radioactive isotope is shown (242), and a nail delivers iron elements. Two electrodes are present, one in the plasma.

Figure 25 shows a dynamic single core reactor inside a structure with magnets.

Figure 26 shows a dynamic plasma reactor which is equipped at the outside with magnets.

Figure 27 shows a possible underground reactor that is encapsulated by concrete.

Figure 28 shows how several plasma reactors (280, 281) can be connected by channels (282) and portholes to collect specific plasma’s (283A, B and C) in one or more of them. These plasma’s may be collected in liquid (284) form. In industrial plants such reactors and channels can be made from glass or other sustainable materials.

Figure 29 shows a possible concept of a power enhancer by the use of moving magnets which are kept in a continues self-sustaining motion, and create additional magnetic fields in other wires, thus creating additional currents, which can be added to the original outcome, or are feed back into the original entry system to replace the electric current from the outside source.

Figure 30 shows in a diagram of an interaction process that can occur in a plasma reactor, where potassium – through beta-decay - is a key in the transformation process to create hydrogen plasma. This is one of the processes that can happen in the overhaul processes as shown in Fig. 39A and 39B.

Figure 31 shows in a diagram of an interaction process that can occur in a plasma reactor, where potassium is a key in the transformation process to create atomic carbon that then can be deposited on objects in sp2 or sp3 characteristics.

Figure 32 shows below a possible technical design of a static cleaning system of several type of exhaust gasses, like for industrial plants and vehicles. Inside a special chamber(s) – equipped with open/losing means (322) several type of collection means (321,324, 325, 326) can be mounted, which will collect (323) the carbon from the plasmatic treated gasses. This concept may be changed in systems with dynamic motion, to enhance the cleaning speed.

Figure 33A and 33B show different concepts of an ampere booster, where in 33A is shown a single booster, and in 33B a set of connected boosters (335C) and gates (336), separated by sp2 and/or sp3 carbon layers (333) which are connected to electrodes or wires from an electric source (334A) and to (334B) other electrical systems. Inside an embodiment can be enclosed a small plasma reactor (332) which will be active by a EUV/UV radiation source (335A). That EUV/UV radiation will also make the diamond or diamond like material of the embodiment conductive. Thus by activating/switch-on the EUV/UV source(s) the gates will be open (thus conducting current from an outside source), but at the same time boost the amperage to an higher level by the internal plasmatic interactions inside the enclosed reactor. UV light can be conduction means, like by fiber glass (339A), which can have open/closing means (339B).

Figure 34 shows how wires, tapes or foils can be treated for carbon sp2 and sp3 deposits. These wires can also be positioned vertically. In the industrial production the wires move through the reactor space at a preferred speed. The material (342) can be on transport means, like rolls (341). Also specific half-finished products (343), like stamped or mould-injected objects, can be hanged or otherwise positions on such moving transport systems. The figure shows a reactor embodiment with liquid (125B) but this can also be only filled with a pure plasma. The radioactive source(s) (126) can be removable or re-positional when needed.

Figure 35 shows a possible concept of a power enhancer which boost current.

Figure 37 shows a possible industrial plant for treatment and collection of matter in a plasma reactor environment.

Figure 36A and 36B show possible concept of a power enhancer with moving

magnets.

Figure 38A and 38B show the concept and magnetic effect around a rotative plasma reactor with a double core.

Figure 39A and 39 B shows and indicates in text the basic interactions in sealed plasma reactors (140) as claimed in claim 1 and 2, with plasma's (393), double magnetic fields (391, 392) and invisible matter (Dark Matter 390). This diagrams contains all interaction processes to explain how the self-sustaining energy and transformation process can be realized;

Figure 40 shows an integrated system based on a plasma reactor which delivers a number of commodities for human support, like water and heat.

Figure 41 shows an inside view of a plasma reactor cola bottle (410) with several combination of outside going wires (see fig. 42),

Figure 42 shows a plasma reactor cola bottle (410) with several combination of outside going wires, like a normal electrical wire (411), a re-entering full telephone cable (412), and show (413) how all parts of the telephone cable are covered.

Figure 43 shows a plasma reactor cola bottle (410) with inside electrodes covered with sp2 and sp3, and inside a piece of jacketed telephone wire (430)

Figure 44 shows above a non treated telephone wire (440) with inside 7 copper strands. Below is shown this wire after a plasma treatment, where all strands are covered with sp2/sp3 carbon.

Figure 45 shows the results of tests done on two twisted (452) wires (450 and 451) which each are treated with carbon deposits. Between them is no conductivity measured. They are fully isolated from each other.

Figure 46 shows a physical test with a Christmas light system (460) powered by a DC current from a 9V battery (461) passing two twisted (452) wires (450 and 451) which each are treated with carbon deposits.

Figure 47 shows a telephone wire (430) in a jacket (470) in which there several strands (442) are coated with sp2 /sp3, where this allows to co-conduct several different currents in each strand.

Figure 48 shows a test reactor, a cola bottle (410) in which a cold pure plasma is active, which is a moisture of initial materials. Voltage is measured.

Figure 49 shows an experimental plasma reactor (490) with on top and side introduction means and vacuum means;

Figure 50 shows a preferred plasma reactor (500) with two cores (501 and 502), and a central column (503) which hold the reactor and delivers at the same time introduction and collection means.

Figure 51 shows a rotative plasma reactor (490) positioned in a structure (510)

with coil means (511) where the magnetic fields the magnetic fields (513) created by the rotating reactor itself, and where these magnetic fields cause the excitation of electrons in the coils where this current can be collected by electric circuits means(512).

Figure 52 shows a rotative plasma reactor (490) covered with magnets (520) – positioned in a structure which coil means (511) where the magnetic fields (522) of these magnets add additional fields to the magnetic fields (513) created by the rotating reactor itself, and where these joined magnetic fields cause the excitation of electrons in the coils where this current can be collected by electric circuits (521)

Figure 53 shows an electrode covered with sp2 and sp3 carbon, as proven by the Raman spectroscopy graph below.

Figure 54 shows a possible interior of a small plasma reactor which has inside two magnets.

Figure 55 shows a glass filled with a liquid, where in the glass a plasma reactor is mounted.

Figure 56 shows a bottle in which several small reactor are mounted, bottle to be filled with water.

Figure 57 shows the diagram of stage of the working of a plasma reactor, like described in claim 1.

Figure 58 shows how the size of existing filters can be reduced by adding layers to the whole, including the holes, which are then reduced in diameter.

Figure 59 shows the possible design of a reactor device to create diamonds. Magnetic means – like reactors – position the carbon in the preferred orientation.

Figure 60 shows the how on the electrode (600) layers of oxides are deposited, including gaps between the deposition spots. 605 show how between such spots openings can occur which give electrons or plasma to enter into such gaps.

Figure 61 shows a possible design of a CO2/NoX/So2 capturing device, where a turning belt, which is humified by a sponge, captures oxides and co2. In the next phase these deposits are crapped by crapping means.

Figure 62 shows a possible design of a CO2/Nox/So2 capturing device, where the gasses to be treated enter by an inlet and are forced to pass a liquid.

Figure 63 : This photo shows how parts of the heads of the cola reactor bottles (630) are lost (631) during the processing. Actual state of the art accepts only that these types of processes can be provoked by exposure to radiation of gamma rays or by high temperature. In our experiments neither gamma rays are used, nor temperature means. Everything happens at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure.
The melting point of PET is 260°C and the PET tensile strength is 55-75 MPa (Mega Pascal units). This shows that “soft” basic nuclear processing is much

more profitable and efficient than any traditional way of processing in the hard way.

Claims:

1. Method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, by nuclear fusion or semi-fusion or combination of fusion and fission, process to generate in a controlled way - in a closed environment (120, 140, 410) like a reactor - which has at least one cavity in an embodiment and which can have opening/closing means – in which in a first stage (Fig. 57) specifically chosen initial materials are introduced, - like gasses or mixture of gasses, vapor, plasma, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and dark matter, or any mixture of all the five states of matter, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses, in a normal atmospheric condition, vacuum condition or a mixture of both individually in two adjacent cores with the same intermediary wall, which due to interactions stated below condition in this claim, by means of interaction of the radiation (128) of specifically chosen radioactive source(s)(123, 124, 126, 116, 127) with the said initial (chemical or biological) material(s) or both - in the cavity, can lead to creation of internal pressure, temperature differences, passive 3D-magnetic field(s), current, dynamic motion, by the use, in the second stage of *a number of* new sub-atomic and sub-nuclear particles and energies, atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities, all this, without the use or need in the cavity or outside the cavity for:
    i. Ultra-violet source device,
    ii. Electromagnetic source (i.e. a solid magnet or coil),
    iii. Heat,
    iv. introduction of pressure to an ambient condition,
    v. Electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.),
    vi. Motion means,

    and

    without the use of any external intervention, by bringing the specifically chosen nuclear source(s) into contact *or in interacting reach with said* specifically chosen *initial materials* - within one or more cavities in the reactor - in their correct composition(s) to perform the desired interaction(s) further to create the said new sub-particles, atoms and/or isotopes, molecules, dark matter, plasma and energies in the second stage, and - in the third stage - said radioactive source interactions with the newly released, and/or with sub-particles, atoms and/or isotopes, molecules, invisible (dark) matter, plasma and energies already present in the embodiment, to lead to the creation of plasma, energies (in electromagnetic wave-length), the release of sub-atomic, sub-nuclear particles, electrons, dark matter (for example from the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen), and passive magnetic field(s) (like magnetic field known within the magnetosphere of Earth) where not only said initial material(s) is the source of the atomic or molecular element(s), but the created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) is automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads to the creation of plasma and

the creation of plasma, energies (in electromagnetic wave-length), the release of sub-atomic, sub-nuclear particles, electrons, dark matter, and passive magnetic field(s) or by any other radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment, where the said new released materials or components in interaction with matters like metallic or semi-metallic materials which where in the initial material(s) or in the embodiment will lead to creation of desired magnetic field(s), and where said interactions in conjunction with the energy from the radioactive material can provoke also changes of polarities of flow of the charges within the initial material and polarity of the whole system, which can lead to the creation in difference(s) of electric potency (voltage) and electrons movements (current 149) which can - if desired - be collected by at least one terminal (118, 178) if the reactor is equipped with such terminal means, and where these interaction processes can lead to industrial production of desired atomic and/or molecular materials as deposits on collection means, like electrodes, strands of wires and plates, or appear as flock/clustered material(s) or solids;

2. Method and the chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, by nuclear fusion or semi-fusion or combination of fusion and fission, working after the method as described in claim 1, where the reactor may be equipped – inside and/or outside - with one or more of next devices or sources:
    a. ultra-violet source device,
    b. transparent embodiment(s) of the reactor or hole(s) in the reactor wall to allow light or UV to enter the processing space;
    c. electromagnetic source (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
    d. heat source,
    e. which introduce pressure to an ambient condition,
    f. electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.),
    g. motion means,

    ground/earth connector(s), but where the reactor is still able to perform preferred reactions – explicitly all interactions and reactions as described in claim 1 - such as the creation of plasma and of atomic hydrogen - even if all above mentioned devices or sources are not activated, but where said devices or sources may - being activated - accelerated the preferred processes or may alter partially the outcome, such as enlarge the output(s);

3. Method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, as described in claim 1 and 2, where by the right choice of material within one or more cavities and/or the correct choice of the containment(s) itself, some of the energy - released through scintillation - will be released in visible electromagnetic waves, like the white light, blue light, etc, which these lights could be of mono-magnetic waves of higher order which this itself is/can be of the order of a laser, where this beam itself can become a source of ionization of the initial material(s) within the containment or the containment material itself, for example such laser

energy be made to ionize the hydrogen atoms leading to the creation of plasma and current (see Fig. 39A and 39B);

4. Method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, as described in claim 1 and 2, to synthesize - under specific conditions of composition of initial material(s) and nuclear source(s)(such as alpha and/or beta), and controllable sub-sequential process steps - to generate new desired atoms and molecules in the core, for example creation of new stable material(s), like atoms of the element 113 (Uut) and 115 (Uup) of the Periodic table, where a shared free electron or the hydrogen plasma within the initial material in cooperation with already existing metal(s) in the mixture of isotope iron-58 in presence of the radioactive source decay to isotope iron-57, and isotope iron-57 in the same mixture with the loose of one electron becomes isotope iron-56, and with an availability of a free electron within the mixture by sharing of such free electron created by the ionization of hydrogen atom with isotope iron-56 and isotope iron-57 the element-113 (Uut) can be achieved, knowing that due to the motion of the free electrons within the liquid and the availability of metal iron, the liquid within the containment does already posses a molecular magnetic field environment which can facilitate the inter-atomic welding (or sharing of the electron between two element within a magnetic environment) for the creation of element-113 (Uut), element-114 (Uuq) and element-115 (Uup) depending on the availability of the free isotopes elements at the point of sharing;

5. Method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, as described in claim 4, to create - even in temperature independent conditions - a magnet parallel for any element within the periodic table, e.g. a magnet which can only attracts copper, only attracts cadmium, or only attracts uranium, which allows, for example, the use of such magnetic means for purification/separation systems and to attract in guided liquid water streams pollutant elements from contaminated surface and groundwater, and dialysis machines and to replace the existing centrifuge systems;

6. (6)Initial material, as described in claim 1 and 2, where the liquid material is a mixture of liquid states of elements generally known as “metals”, where the activity modulating compound is of the formula A-B-C-D-E-F or the chemical acceptable liquid thereof wherein the groups A through F have the values:
    i. R.sub.1 is selected from the group consisting of alkali metals (Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr)
    ii. R.sub.2 is selected from the group consisting of Alkaline earth metals (Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra)
    iii. R.sub.3 is selected from the group consisting of transition metals (Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Rf, Db, Sg, Bh, Hs, Mt, Ds, Rg, Uub);
    iv. R.sub.4 is selected from the group consisting of poor metals (Al, Ga, In, Sn, Ti, Pb, Bi, Uut, Uuq, Uup, Uuh);

v. R.sub.5 is selected from the group consisting of actinides (Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, Lr);
vi. R.sub.6 is selected from the group consisting of lanthanides (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu);
vii. R.sub.7 is a liquid containing hydrogen,

where above-mentioned compounds – mentioned under R.sub - can be in any combination, and in any quantity be part of said initial materials;

7. Method to create plasmatic magnetic fields during a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process, as described in claim 1 and 2, in conjunction - due to the (production) liberation of free charged particles (i.e. electrons and plasmas, or dark matter) - and for example the solid metallic matter which is atomic or molecular state and diluted in liquid or gas mixture, and a dynamic metallic liquid and/or the containment (reactor), when in motion or static, (*by law of physics - inter action of the moving matter and of the charged particles or the current of electrons, leads to creation of magnetic fields*), this leads to the controlled creation of magnetic fields within the liquid and it's surrounding containment in a molecular or atomic level, where the energy within a molecule is a combination of electron(s) and it's nucleus, and the energy possessed by plasma or the nucleus is higher value energy, therefore the magnetic field created by plasma or charged nucleus will be number of order of magnitude higher then magnetic fields created by electron regalement in solid magnet(s);

8. Magnetic fields, as described in claim 7, which are created in different hardware layers of the reactor core(s), or by interacting layers of liquids - such as metallic liquid layers - or by interacting layers of the plasma's inside the core(s);

9. Method to create turbulence inside one or more cavities of the closed reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, without physically moving or increasing the speed of the rotation or motion of the embodiment of the core itself, where the introduction of certain elements of the periodic table – like elements of the group of poor metals - will create internal turbulence and motion inside of the gasses, metal(s) and liquid(s), and plasma(s) which - in specific combinations - will lead to a dynamic movement of the matters inside the cavity(ies), in example; Al, where the interaction of element Al and element K can create rapid heat which leads to turbulence and motion of the liquid and gas(ses), and can lead to changes of state of the elements of such gas(ses) and liquid(s), leading to increase in the strength of the magnetic field within the core due to rapid motion of the elements within the containment;

10. Method to create double magnetic fields in a closed reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, where the energy input of radioactive source(s) leads to the change of the direction of polarities of the current(s), this may lead to the change of the polarities of the magnetic fields in one or both cores, and where this double magnetic field can be one of the parameters

needed to create inter-atomic fusion;

11. Method to nuclear decay and recombine in a programmable way elements of the periodic table and their isotopes by provoking - in a closed reactor - as described in claims 1 and 2 - equipped with or containing nuclear sources and the correctly chosen initial material(s) - on the atomic and molecular level controlled magnetic fields, including the strength of these magnetic fields and the direction of their polarities, - **new method called the Magnetic bio-chemical-nuclear method** - where it is possible to generate for just fractions of time new intermediate processing atoms and molecules - not limited to catalysts - for example where in normal chain of reactions would oxidize (i.e. H_20 and K), but now before oxidation can happen elements in their own environment already decay or recombine with other atoms, molecules, isotopes, ions, free electrons or fundamental particles, where the emitted radiation from the source or the being initiated by the energy from the source, this can prevents certain known chemical or biological combination all in presence of or in absence of magnetic fields created by the same material themselves in their own environment, for example, expedition of the decay of K^{40} by receipt of energy from the radioactive source leading to emission of Beta ray and Argon gas (Fig. 30), where the violent interaction of K and water can be prevented and the additional emitted radiation can cause the ionization of hydrogen through scintillations process;

12. Method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process to create heat at the required temperature - without the applications of any pressure - within a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, where the percentage of the metal mixture and the choice of the metallic mixture allows the creation of large amount of hydrogen plasma and the liberation of a vast amount of electrons (see Fig. 30) - in presence of a magnetic element like oxygen (O) and in presence of a radioactive source (i.e. Th, Fr) within the embodiment - which this can lead to creation of large amount of heat due to the absorption of electrons from the metallic material (i.e. Na, K) within the embodiment and the energy released by energized electron within the intermediately material before its return to it's ground state level, where the electron can be absorbed by the hydrogen plasma and returning it back to atomic or molecular hydrogen, before the same process to be repeated, where the energy of the radioactive source is converted to heat not only through the energy of the photon from electrons of the ionized hydrogen atom but also in addition by the electron which has been acquired by the hydrogen plasma from the atomic material (metal) within the embodiment, where this heat can be transferred through for example convection through the embodiment of the confinement, where the additional heat could be absorbed from the outer boundary from the embodiment for heating liquid, gasses or any other mixture, where this heat can be used for dissemination, desalination, to boil water or to create steam for turbines;

13. A closed environment, as described in claim 1, with one or more cavities

or cores, called a reactor, in which the new atoms or molecules, or isotopes of them, as described in claim 1, and plasma, recombine by the energy supplied by the radioactive source(s) to attain extra electrons from other elements within the mixture for them to return and/or recombine to return to their original state or atomic or molecular composition;

14. Method to create under following conditions differences of electric potency (voltage) and electrons movements (current) in a closed container (reactor):
    a. which is built from materials means which resist the interactions of inside chemical and/or biological material(s) with nuclear sources or stays stable under said interactions during the preferred processing time,
    b. which is equipped with at least one cavity to process said interactions,
    c. which is equipped with at least one opening means to transport initial materials and/or nuclear sources into the reactor;
    d. which is equipped with at least one closing means (140B) to close said opening,
    e. which can be equipped initially with nuclear means (i.e. a nuclear source hanger 116A, a nuclear source fixed in or on a wall 123, 124, 116B, a nuclear source located in a separate cavity 126), further called fixed nuclear structures,
    f. which can be equipped initially with mechanical means (221C) to enter a nuclear source (211B) into the preferred interacting reach with the targeted material(s), further called movable nuclear structures,
    g. which can be equipped with nuclear shielding or protective means to protect the surrounding if the level of emitted radiation is considered to be hazardous,
    h. which is equipped with at least one terminal to transport electrons (current) to the outside of the reactor,

    but which is <u>not</u> equipped with:

    i. mechanical hardware means to create inside motion of the materials or outside motion of the reactor itself,
    j. any electromagnetic device (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
    k. any ultra-violet device (i.e. a lamp),
    l. any heat-producing hardware (i.e. microwave emitting device),
    m. any electronic device or component (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.) to ,
    n. any pressure means to create artificial ambient conditions,

    where above mentioned reactor-design has the sufficient hardware conditions to produce current when next steps are applied:

    - the intake/insert of initial (starting) material(s) into said reactor, where these initial material(s) can be chemical or biological material(s) or both, under the state of gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses,

- where these initial material(s) may have been already been mixed with nuclear elements added before the insertion or added during the intake/inset (further called dynamic nuclear sources), abovementioned opening is closed to create a closed processing environment which can be chemo-nuclear processes, bio-nuclear processes or bio-chemical nuclear processes,
- said initial material(s) come;
    i. either *in interacting reach* (126) *with the radiation emitted by said fixed nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,
    ii. either in direct contact with said fixed nuclear source(s)(123) and interact with the emitted radiation,
    iii. either *in contact or in interacting reach with the radiation emitted by said moveable nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,
    iv. *either with all nuclear sources of the reactor,* and interact with the emitted radiation,

q. where if above mentioned dynamic nuclear sources are used in the process also the dynamic nuclear sources interact with the initial material(s),

r. where abovementioned kind of interactions (i., ii., iii. iv. and q) between the available nuclear sources and the initial material(s) create - depending from the composition of the initial material(s) and even of the construction material(s) of the reactor itself:

01. *a number of* new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial material(s) or which were not present in these quantities or degrees, where - for example - some of such new created isotopes may be new created radioactive sources themselves,
02. leads to the creation of a volume of plasma matter and the release of a number of electrons (for example: the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen by use of a chemical or biological matter and interaction with radioactive material),
03. leads - in specific interactions - to changes of polarities due to reversal movement of electrons, resulting inter-atomic attraction of such atoms,
04. leads to a self-sustaining interaction process in said closed reactor - which contains it’s proper ecological system with cosmological conditions - where not only said initial material(s) are the source of the new atomic or molecular elements and their isotopes, but said new created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) are automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads to the creation of plasma and the liberation of electrons,

and by any other or the same radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment, possible wise by created radioactive isotopes;

where all above mentioned interactions create on one hand inside the core between the initial and new material(s) and plasma - but also on the other hand between them and the inside material(s) of the reactor itself and it's proper potency relationship to the its ground level - a multitude of differences of electric potency (voltage) and of internal electrons movements (current) inside the closed reactor, and these current(s) can be collected, from the any levels of the reactor containment, this being liquid gas or plasma or the embodiment itself, by at least one terminal (118, 178), but preferable collected by a plurality of terminals (Fig. 21) from which the heads of the electrodes are well distributed over the inside of the reactor cavity or of the reactor cavities;

15. Technical concept to make a reactor to make a reactor, as described in claim 14, that is battery-like (i.e. shaped as a 9V battery after ISO norms), where the opening means (as described in claim 1, point c.) and the related filling process, and the closure and fixed by the closing means (as described in claim 1, point d.) all happen during the manufacturing process of the internal parts, and then - in the next step - the internal parts are covered by covering means, which finally results is a battery-type of reactor that is completely close, except for the terminal means;

16. Technical concept to make a reactor to make a reactor, as described in claim 14, that is battery-like (i.e. shaped as a 9V battery after ISO norms), where the opening means (as described in claim 1, point c.) and the related filling process, and the closure and fixated by the closing means (as described in claim 1, point d.) all happen during the manufacturing process of the internal parts, where additionally refilling means are integrate in the concept which make it possible to refill at all times the reactor when additional initial material(s) is necessary, and then - in the next step - the internal parts are covered by covering means, which finally results is a battery-type of reactor that is completely close, except for the terminal means and the external refilling means;

17. Method to create self-sustaining energetic processes in a closed reactor, as described in claims 1 and 2, where self-sustaining energetic processes of decay's and recombination of and between nuclear source(s), various internal materials (initial material(s), new materials, new isotopes and fundamental particles, where in said reactor for example next process-steps or similar process-steps happen: ^{40}K itself - through beta decay - becomes a source of radioactive material creating beta radiation, which through decay becomes a Ar gas, where the beta decay itself - with in interaction of the Ar gasses within the cavity created by previous decays of K - leads to the release of extreme EUV (this method known as scintillation of the Ar gas) magnetic waves, and this energy will lead to ionization of the hydrogen atoms or molecules, leading to the creation of plasma (i.e. H^+) and free electrons, where the hydrogen plasma can

interact with the K itself to acquire an electron and become a hydrogen atom or a molecule again, where the free electron from the hydrogen will release it's energy (photon) to the Ar gas which is created, and for the electron to be able to be collected at the Ar level of mixture for purposes of current supply, creating this way in the closed reactor cavity(ies) for a given time - merely depending of the half-life time of the nuclear source(s) - a specific chemo-nuclear balancing ecological environment of preferred materials and state of matters (see fig. 30);

18. (18)Protection means, as described in claim 14 - point g - which consists of at least one concrete layer fully covering the reactor embodiment and where only transport means (terminal) for the electrons (current) leave the total volume Fig 27;

19. Method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process to decay and recombine in (temperature independent way) specific elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, where - before the start of the processing - at least two different composed initial material(s) are inserted/taken-in by insertion means at different locations (cavities) of a reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, where in one or in each location specific preferred chemical processes will occur which lead to "*a number of* new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities", as described in claim 1 and 2, i.e. in one location the creation of plasma and liquid helium, and in another location the creation of liquid metal, where then - in the next step - portions or the totality of the content of these different cavities can be brought together by transported means for further preferred steps of processing, either in new location(s), either in one of the already used locations, either in all already used locations. (Fig 28);

20. Method and chemo-nuclear process to create in a reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, and after the method and chemical process as described in claim 1 and 2, and being part of "*a number of* new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities", as described in claim 1 and 2, at least one radioactive isotope, like ^{3}T, ^{10}Be, ^{14}C, ^{40}K, ^{50}V, ^{87}Rb, ^{123}Te, ^{138}La, ^{142}Ce, ^{144}Nd, ^{145}Nd, ^{147}Sm, ^{148}Sm, ^{149}Sm, ^{152}Gd, ^{156}Dy, ^{176}Lu, ^{174}Hf, ^{180}Ta, ^{187}Re, ^{186}Os, ^{190}Pt, ^{209}Bi, ^{215}At, where the initial materials, as described in claim 1, must contain at least all elements and/or molecules to compose said one radioactive isotope;

21. Method to produce initial materials for a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear process to enable nuclear fusion or semi-fusion or combination of fusion and fission in a sealed reactor, where in a first stage matter (like metal) by exposure to an alkali or acid environment (like a liquid) containing atoms and/or molecules (i.e. K) and/or a radioactive source, in a second step collect (i.e. filter) said pure atomic matter in any state of matter, and then in a third stage add said pure atomic matter to a

liquid with other preferred elements of the periodic table, where this new composed liquid will be used as initial material(s) to be processed in the reactor as described in claim 1, 2, 14, ;

22. Method to compose initial material(s), as described in claim 1, 2, and 14, and possible claim 7, by adding or inserting at least one solid tablet (145) - composed by one or more preferred solid elements (143A, 143 B, 143C and 143D) of the periodic table - to an initial liquid, that can or can not act as a catalyst;

23. Method by which in control and creation of single or a double or more magnetic fields in the core of a reactor of any shape or size, where the second field can super impose the first, condition(s) can be created, that the core or body which is attached to, can move in any direction, up, down or side ways, within its environment, being in liquid, gas, or mixture of any elements in the periodic table, or vacuum of space, in respect to the position of the gravitational force and magnetic field of the center of a planet, or between two or more gravitational or magnetic fields of center of planets, or between a system, or bigger dimensions, utilizing the magnetic field forces created and controlled with the confinement of the reactor and its surrounding for motion and positioning;

24. Method, as per claim 7, to create a three dimensional magnetic field by means of interaction between matter and plasma or any charged particles, where the matter be the embodiment of the core or metallic elements in dynamic state, this to be called the passive magnetic field, rather than magnetic field(s) generated by in solid matter by realignment of electrons;

25. Method to attain inter-atomic fusion, where the strength of the one field and in conjunction with presence of the second field of double magnetic field, as described in method 10, can be utilized to attain inter-atomic fusion - that is the fusion of electron and its nuclease -, that is where an electron from one level, by use of magnetic field force, is pushed back into lower orbit, or in case of hydrogen the electron is pushed into the nuclease of the atom, this leading to the release of energy and creation of a balanced atom which is magnetically natural but still will posses two elements of electron and proton but no neutron, this is another method for the creation of invisible (dark) matter, where there is a mass but - due to the balance in magnetic fields - there is no interaction between the charged matter and no or a very little magnetic field to create visible light, the concept of comparatively large mass and no visible light in the order of electromagnetic wavelength detectable;

26. Method to suppress the atoms or molecules, inside a reactor, as described in claim 1, 2 and 14, which contains the correct initial material(s) in the correct composition, the coulomb barrier between two or more elements (atomic or molecules) creating
    a. free electrons,
    b. preferred ions (i.e. H^+),

c. internally fusion - by the chemo-nuclear and normal reactions - leading to the creation of helium from the fusion of two hydrogen atoms through this method;

27. Method to create different types of plasma, in the cavity(ies) of the same reactor, as described in claims 1, 2, and 14, where in different locations plasma's occur with different composition, with different density and different temperature, which may interact with each other (i.e. local deceleration and/or acceleration of ions and electrons by the double layers) and will cause i.e. direct and/or indirect internal turbulence, different speed of atoms, ions and electrons and consequently different magnetic fields, inside the reactor;

28. Reactor, as described is claim 2, which is connected to external motion means - like a rotor, a shaker, a wheel, mechanical means with alternating rotation and/or vertical motion, vibrating means, etc. - where the motion(s) of the embodiment will accelerate the internal interaction processes between the radiation emitted by the nuclear source(s) and the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and/or the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them, and the plasma;

29. Reactor, as described is claim 2, which is equipped with at least one internal motion means - like a rotor, a propeller, a paddle, a wheel, a pump, etc, - where the motion(s) of the internal matters will accelerate the internal interaction processes between the radiation emitted by the nuclear source(s) and the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and/or the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them, and the plasma;

30. Reactor, as described is claim 2, where the internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) are accelerated by adding pressure, heat, electromagnetic fields, current, new relevant matter and/or radioactive sources to one or more cavities;

31. Method to change the degree of internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) inside a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, by adding - by transporting and insert means - additional matter(s) from at least one separate containing means (i.e. from a outside tank with liquid matter, from a container in the wall of the reactor) to one or more of the reactor cavities;

32. Method to change the degree of internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) inside a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, by removing - by collecting and transporting means - new matter(s) from one or more of the reactor cavities to at least one separated containing means (i.e. to an outside tank, to a container in the wall of the reactor);

33. Method to collect free electrons by a plurality of terminals (electrodes), where the free electrons are provoked by the internal interactions processes between the radiation from the radioactive source(s) and the inside matters (the contained gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, and the new atoms or molecules or isotopes of them and the plasma) inside a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, where said terminals can be located in a gaseous area and/or in a liquid area, or booths at the same time, and can be located in solids, and where the terminals are positioned in such a way that each covers a different zone with electrical potency;

34. Reactor, as described in claim 33, equipped with a plurality of terminals where at least half of the terminals are connected in a serial way, and where a microchip or other electronic device (i.e. a rectifier) may connect certain terminals is such a way that there is at least one quasi stable output of current;

35. Reactor, as described in claim 33, equipped with a plurality of terminals where at least two or more of the terminals are connected in a parallel way, and where a microchip or other electronic device may connect certain terminals is such a way that there is at least one quasi stable output of current;

36. Reactor, as described is claim 1 or 2, in which - on the atomic and molecular level and dimension - a plurality of dynamic zones with different electrical potency (thus with more or less free electrons) are created by the constant interaction of the radiation from the radioactive source(s) with specific atoms, molecules and/or their isotopes, where these interactions alters the atomic properties and characteristics of a number of said atoms and molecules and/or their isotopes, and thus also influences their ability to restructure internally, to combine with other atoms and molecules and/or isotopes, and/or to decay to their original state, where in principle each said zone with different electrical potency may be connected or reached by a terminal (118);

37. Method to create atomic hydrogen at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), like creation of plasma, without additional

electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2;

38. Method to create atomic helium at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), like scintillation, without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2;

39. Method to create in (Fig. 43) or starting from (421) a reactor (410), as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, deposits (442) of layers of sp2-structure (two dimensional) and/or sp3-structure (three dimensional), sp2/sp3 combinations (like fullerenes) or single lines (like carbyne) or bundles of atomic elements and/or molecules where said elements or molecules can be collected in single layers, in multi-layers of said elements or molecules - where these said layers may have gaps (602) able to contain preferred elements - on several type of open (431) or covered (412, 430, 440) surfaces which are inside said reactor or which start within the reactor cavity but leading to a location outside the reactor (Fig. 412), where such surfaces can be:
    a. specific metallic wire(s) (like in electrical wires and cables 411, telephone wires 413, wires of coils),
    b. specific yarns (like containing conductive particles),
    c. strands (441) of jacketed conductive wires (where strands are still covered on their length by insulation material 470),
    d. metal or conductive composite plate(s),
    e. specific surface(s), like electronic components,
    f. multi-shape object(s),
    g. electrodes (431),
    h. rolls of conductive film or foil,
    i. the inside or outside of tubes,
    j. on the surface of metallic liquids,
    k. magnets,
    l. coils,
    m. antenna and satellite dishes,
    n. parts of sensors,
    o. parts of connectors, (description: nerve connectors,)
    p. parts of switches,
    q. surfaces of injection moulds or other contact surfaces,
    r. surfaces of machinery, like pumps, gears, cylinders, engines, bearings,
    s. lattice(s), like for reduction of their internal dimension for micro- and nano-filters.

    where said atomic elements and molecules maybe be in example atomic carbon, like graphene (sp2 carbon), and glassy carbon, diamond (sp3 carbon) and fullerenes (combined sp2/sp3), different type of oxides, nitrates (i.e. Boron nitrate) or combined nano-materials, and where the originating elements of the deposits can be collected of materials (like granules, liquids) introduced by introduction means in the reactor, from

the liquid or from materials of the reactor wall(s);

40. Method to create or generate all kind of preferred atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, and molecules, at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said preferred or targeted atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes can be collected, for example as deposit on electrodes, by filtration, by density layers, etc. and can be transported by transport means to collection means;

41. Terminals (118), as mentioned in claim 1, having at least one electrode (111) and at least one pick-up element (114), where said electrode (113) is connectable from the outside of the embodiment or from the outside of the cavity, and where the electrode's other side (112A, 112B, 112C, 112D) reaches into (122) the reactor, either only into the gaseous area (132), either going through the gaseous area to reach into the liquid (133) or into solid matter, either reaches directly into the liquid matter (134) or solid matter, and where at least one pick-up element (114) surrounds (115) in an insulated way said electrode (111);

42. Method and production design of a terminal - to be used be used as anode/cathode in a closed reactor, as described in claims 1 and 2, where the electrode (110) is directly connected to a nuclear source (116) or to containing or holding means of said nuclear source;

43. Method and chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemo-nuclear to create electromagnetic and magnetic fields in a controlled way - in a closed environment (120, 140)(for example a closed embodiment or container 140 with one cavity 122, one liquid mixture 125D, one nuclear source 116, two terminals to collect current 118, 129) like a reactor - in the first stage *a number of* new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial state in the environment or which were not present in these quantities, by means of interaction of the radiation (128) of specifically chosen radioactive source(s)(123, 124, 126, 116, 127)(like of low radiation i.e. 0.1-millirem) with specifically chosen initial chemical or biological material(s) or both - thus by gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses -, without - in the cavity or outside the cavity - the need for any
    a. electromagnetic source (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
    b. ultra-violet source,
    c. heating means,
    d. pressure means,
    e. electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.),

f. motion means,
g. earth/ground connectors,

as all the effects resulting from such additional sources, devices and means are or can be created in a controlled or programmable way inside the reactor itself by said interactions by the correct choice and composition of the initial material(s) and the nuclear source(s), and

h. without the use of any external intervention (which are in the actual state-of-the-art triggering factors or conditions for the creation of atomic or molecular elements, i.e. an electrical input to initiate internal processes, positioning of magnets or coils around the cavity),
i. without terminals to collect current(s);
j. and bringing the specifically chosen nuclear source(s) into contact *or in interacting reach with said* specifically chosen *initial materials* - within one or more cavities in the reactor - in their correct composition(s) to perform the desired interaction(s) to create the said new atoms and molecules in the first stage, and - in the second stage - said interactions leads to the creation of plasma and the release of electrons (and for example; the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen), where not only said material(s) is the source of the atomic or molecular element, but the created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) is automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads to the creation of plasma and the creation of electrons or by any other radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment, where said interactions will create in specific new elements (like liquid metals) and desired magnetic fields which will facilitate new combination(s) of one or more other initial element(s) or new element(s), and/or may brings them to different atomic state (like release an electron, reduction to the ground state), and where said interactions - will provokes also changes of polarities - can create single or multiple magnetic fields, such as in example double (superimposed) magnetic fields which - if applied in the correct way - will provoke gravity effects, like anti-gravity and super-gravity;

44. Method and chemical process, as described in claim 43, where said reactor may be equipped with one or more of next devices or sources:
    a. ultra-violet source,
    b. electromagnetic source (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
    c. heat source,
    d. pressure means,
    e. electronic device(s) or components (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.),
    f. motion means,
    g. ground/earth connector (which can collect electrons from the surrounding),

    but where the reactor is still able to perform preferred reactions - such as the creation of plasma, the creation of atomic hydrogen, the creation of multiple magnetic fields - even if all abovementioned devices or sources

are not activated, but where said devices or sources may - being activated - accelerated the preferred processes or may alter partially the outcome;

45. Method and configuration design (Fig. 23), where at least two reactors (230, 231), each as described in claim 1, 2, 43 and/or claim 44, are in magnetically interaction distance with each other or are brought together by mechanical and structural means, to create joined or interacting magnetic fields (233, 234), in example a smaller cylinder entering into a larger hollow cylinder, where by the optional placement of solid magnets (232) inside and/or outside a reactor will enlarge the strength of the internal created magnetic fields, as claimed in claim 7;

46. Method to rotate the core by external means, or create conditions to rotate by it's own through the method described in claim 43, an/or through the method, as described in claim 7, to create or assist to enhance or reduce created magnetic field(s) within the matter within the embodiment;

47. Plasma reactor (10A) - located in an embodiment (10B) - in which a rotational plasmatic state (11) is initiated by a scintillation process of one or more gasses (i.e. hydrogen 17) or other matter states - in such a way that at least three physical phenomena are provoked inside at least one core (fig.1:B) of the reactor, namely: compression, heat and one magnetic field (22A, 22B) - leading in first instance to the production of energy -, and the reactor is equipped with at least:
    a. one solid separation wall (12A) or a dynamic separation/transitions layer which can be composed by any state of matter - i.e. a layer formed by liquid plasma, metallic material vapor (i.e. K, Na, Ca, Mg), liquid metallic element layer gas, molecular matter, solid matter and/or by electromagnetic fields - in the reactor cavity, and
    b. at least one transportation means (i.e. channels 13A, 74) doors 72A, ports 13B, mouths, valves 13C, slides 13E, pumps, open/closing system, gates, etc.) that can be located everywhere in the reactor (i.e. in a central column 14, in a separation wall 13D and 25, or in the reactor embodiment 10B) and/or connected with the reactor, to transport relevant elements (i.e. hydrogen gas 17 to core B in fig. 1 and fig 2) from outside to the inside of the appropriate core(s) of the reactor;
    c. to transport plasma (11), atomic and/or molecular elements from one inside cavity (20) or core to one or more other internal cavities (21, 19A and 19B) or cores for the purpose to change compositional properties of such elements (26) by the environmental conditions (i.e. gravitational, magnetic, electromagnetic, temperature, contact with other inserted or present atomic or molecular elements, …),
    d. to transport elements to specific areas (19C) - i.e. having another temperature degree - inside one core (fig.1: core E),
    e. to transport recombined elements outside (23) the reactor, i.e. to a decompression and/or a separation unit 24, a storage means 15,
    f. to transport plasma or recombined elements to one or more other

plasma reactors with similar or different properties, and/or to a twin/multi-reactor (fig.7),

g. and in which, by repositioning atomic and/or molecular elements in and between reactor cores or reactors (fig. 7), several transformation processes of the elements are possible, such as:
h. the decomposition of existing molecular elements (i.e.CO_2) to atomic elements,
i. the combination of atomic and/or molecular elements to differently new composed molecular elements, either in zero-gravitational conditions or in specific controlled gravitational conditions within the core(s),
j. creation of the condition for atomic welding between the elements inside of at least two cores,
k. creation of the Dark Matter which can be withdrawn from the combination of the two matters from at least one cores, which can be collected in gravitational reactors (in 3 x 120_ combination gravitational reactors) for space travel and motion,
l. and from which the reactor cores (fig.1: A, B, C1, C2, D, E) can have each - internally and between them - other conditions and/or dimensions, size and structure - such as:
    i. different local temperature,
    ii. different local compression,
    iii. different positioning in one or more magnetic fields,
    iv. different positioning in a gravitational magnetic field,
    v. different composition of the wall
    vi. different thickness (50) of the wall(s),
    vii. different regularity of the wall shape(s) (i.e. asymmetrical volume 51),
    viii. different surface dimensions of the wall,
    ix. separated chambers in a core (fig.1: C1 and C2),
    x. non-spherical cores (fig1: E),

so that each core or its sub-chamber(s) can hold the exact conditional parameters to realize the specific phases of decomposition, composition and/or re-composition for some or for all elements - including their isotopes - involved, which can lead to the synthesis of the desired atomic elements and molecular products of high purity or specific impurity, such as H_20, conductive amino acids, etc., thus the fashionable controlled creation of specific state and composition of atomic elements, molecular elements and molecules for various use, which can lead to the production of rare basic matter, the production of products with high demand, new type of materials, new markets and new business model(s);

48. Reactor (10A), as described in claim 2, - located in an embodiment (10B) - in which a rotational or turbulent plasmatic state (11) is initiated by a scintillation process of one or more gasses (i.e. hydrogen 17) or other matter states - in such a way that at least three physical phenomena are provoked inside in at least one core, (fig.1:B) or cavity of the reactor, namely: compression, heat and one magnetic field (22A, 22B) - leading in first instance to the production of energy -, where the reactor is equipped

with at least one transportation means (i.e. channels 13A, 74) doors 72A, ports 13B, mouths, valves 13C, slides 13E, pumps, open/closing system, gates, etc.) that can be located everywhere in the reactor (i.e. in a central column 14, in a separation wall 13D and 25, or in the reactor embodiment 10B) and/or connected with the reactor,

a. to transport relevant elements (i.e. hydrogen gas 17 to core B in fig. 1 and fig 2) from outside to the inside of the appropriate core(s) of the reactor;
b. to transport plasma (11), atomic and/or molecular elements from one inside cavity (20) or core to one or more other inside cavities (21, 19A and 19B) or cores for the purpose to change compositional properties of such elements (26) by the environmental conditions (i.e. gravitational, magnetic, electromagnetic, temperature, contact with other inserted or present atomic or molecular elements, …),
c. to transport elements to specific areas (19C) - i.e. having another temperature degree - inside one core (fig.1: core E),
d. to transport recombined elements outside (23) the reactor, i.e. to a decompression and/or a separation unit 24, a storage means 15,
e. to transport plasma or recombined elements to one or more other plasma reactors with similar or different properties, and/or to a twin/multi-reactor (fig.7),

49. Reactor (10A), as described in claim 1 or 2, in which, by repositioning atomic and/or molecular elements in and between reactor cores or reactors (fig. 7), several transformation processes of the initial material(s), as described in claim 1 and 2, elements of the periodic table, their isotopes and various combinations of them in organic and an organic molecules are possible, such as:
    a. the decomposition of existing molecular elements (i.e. CO2) to atomic elements,
    b. the combination of atomic and/or molecular elements to new differently composed molecular elements, either in zero-gravitational conditions or in specific controlled gravitational conditions within the core(s),
    c. creation of the condition for atomic welding between the elements inside of at least two cores,
    d. creation of the Dark Matter which can be withdrawn from the combination of the two matters from at least two cores, which can be collected in gravitational reactors (in 3 x 120_ combination gravitational reactors) for space travel and motion;

50. Reactor (10A), as described in claim 2, having at least two reactor cores (fig.1: A, B, C1, C2, D, E) which can have each - internally and between them - other conditions and/or dimensions, size and structure - such as:
    a. different local temperature,
    b. different local compression,
    c. different positioning in one or more magnetic fields,
    d. different positioning in a gravitational magnetic field,
    e. different composition of the wall

f. different thickness (50) of the wall(s),
g. different regularity of the wall shape(s) (i.e. asymmetrical volume 51),
h. different surface dimensions of the wall,
i. separated chambers in a core (fig.1: C1 and C2),
j. non-spherical cores (fig1: E),

so that each core or its sub-chamber(s) can hold the exact conditional parameters to realize the specific phases of decomposition, composition and/or re-composition for some or for all elements - including their isotopes - involved, which can lead to the synthesis of the desired atomic elements and molecular products of high purity or specific impurity, such as H_20, conductive amino acids, etc., thus the fashionable controlled creation of specific state and composition of atomic elements, molecular elements and molecules for various use, which can lead to the production of rare basic matter, the production of products with high demand, new type of materials, new markets and new business model(s);

51. Reactor (10A), as described in claim 2 and in claims 48, 49, 50, which has in the reactor cavity at least one solid separation wall (12A) or at least one dynamic separation/transition layer (127) which can be composed by any state of matter - i.e. a layer formed by liquid plasma, metallic material vapor (i.e. K, Na, Ca, Mg), liquid metallic element layer gas, molecular matter, solid matter and/or by electromagnetic fields;

52. Reactor (fig.3, fig.4), as described in claim 1, 2, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, that can alter or rearrange the state, the entanglement and/or composition of introduced atomic elements;

53. Reactor, as described in claim 1, 2, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, that can alter or rearrange the state, entanglement and/or composition of introduced molecular elements;

54. Reactor, as described in claim 2, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, that provokes - due to processing steps inside the core(s) involved or in or through dynamic separation/transition layer(s) (127) - the repositioning of parts of the initial elements to one or more new preferred inter-positioning(s), thus creating at least one preferred atomic and/or molecular element or one of it's isotopes (i.e. H_20, ^{40}K), different from the original(s) matter(s) or any state of matter which was initially introduced;

55. Method by which a plasma reactor, as described in claim 2, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, is used as a separation and synthesis system to provokes - due to siphoning and processing steps inside the cores involved or in or through dynamic separation/transition layer(s) (127) - the repositioning of parts of the introduced initial elements to new preferred inter-position(s) or rearrangement(s), thus creating at least one preferred atomic and/or molecular element, different from the original(s) matter(s) or any state of matter which was initially introduced;

56. Method in which a plasma reactor, as described in claim 2, has a central

core (fig.1:A, 27) or chamber, called zero- or low-gravity area - that is encircled by at least one larger core (fig.2:B) that holds the plasma (11) - where said area is positioned in the central area of the reactor, which is used to generate atomic elements, molecular elements and/or molecules (i.e. diamonds 30, conductive amino acids, etc.) in zero-gravity, low-gravity (31) or any magnetic condition in that core or chamber;

57. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, in which a central core (fig.1:A, 27) or chamber, called zero- or low-gravity area - is positioned in the central area of the reactor - encircled by at least one core (fig.2:B) that holds the plasma (11) - that is used to generate atomic elements, molecular elements and/or molecules (i.e. diamonds 30, conductive amino acids, etc.) in zero-gravity or low-gravity (31) or any magnetic condition in that core or chamber;

58. Reactor, as described in claim 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, which has at least one regular or irregular torus-type (non-spherical, ring shaped, fig.1:E)(19D) core which can encircle or be encircled by a spherical core or by torus-core which one or the other is in positional of a gravitational field force or a magnetic field force;

59. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, which has at least one irregular core (i.e. non-spherical, ring shaped, fig.1:E, asymmetrical 52)(19C and 19D, 62, 63) with other dimensional properties (16) with the purpose to create in the same core different environmental conditions (i.e. inner zones with varying temperature), for example to generate or collect specific molecular elements;

60. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2 and 48, 49, 50 and 51, where a cavity(is) positioned mount could be placed - by means of attachment or a specific bracketing position without connection to the central column - for the creation of elements could be created within the core where the created material could be feed to outside of the core on a continuous (i.e. nano technology wire, creation of H_20) or single use production of the material (i.e. single diamond crystal);

61. Reactor, as described in claim 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, of which at least one core (fig.1:C) has at least two separate inner-core chambers (fig1: C1 and C2) , i.e. to create identical gravitational and thermal conditions for different atomic and/or molecular elements;

62. Method by which in the same plasma reactor, as described in claim 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, two or more separate inner-core chambers (fig1: C1 and C2) can be accommodated to create identical conditions like gravitational and thermal conditions for different atomic and/or molecular elements, processed at the same time or in sequence from one inner-core chamber to (13F) another or to other core(s);

63. Reactor, as described in claim 1, claim 2, claim 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51, which has at least one spherical-shaped core or other shapes

(51, 80) - fixed or rotational within any cavity of the reactor - which makes it possible to create an internal pressure progress and/or temperature difference inside such specific core (fig.8: core B) leading to the creation of a variable gravitational field (i.e. for plasma gravitational distillation) or variable magnetic field(s)(85A, 85B, 85C) within the core(s) or at the boundaries of the core(s) (i.e. for alternating current or power supply due to effect like a wave magnetic field necessary for power generation in turbine);

64. Method where in a plasma reactor, , as described in claim 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, which has at least one spherical-shaped core or other shapes, or other shaped (51, 80) - fixed or rotational within any cavity of the reactor - which makes it possible to create an internal pressure progress and/or temperature difference inside such specific core (fig.8: core B) leading to the creation of a variable gravitational field (i.e. for plasma gravitational distillation) or variable magnetic field(s)(85A, 85B, 85C) within the core(s) or at the boundaries of the core(s) (i.e. for alternating current or power supply due to effect like a wave magnetic field necessary for power generation in turbine);

65. Method, concept and technology, for energy and/or gravity producing and separation/synthesis system, whereby in a reactor, as described in claim 2, claim 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51, a chain of energetic events is created via a rotational magnetic field through initiation of a basic ionization of a gas (i.e. hydrogen) or other matters, which then triggers a controllable chain of energy transfers (so called scintillation) to the next following layer(s) of introduced gasses (i.e. He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe) and all other introduced elements of the periodic table (i.e. Li, Be, K, Ca, Ti, …Pt, etc.) and/or their introduced molecule combinations (i.e. vapor), with the possibility to injection such materials inside the reactor chamber(s) or core(s) (18), i.e. liquid metallic elements, and which internal effects (such as heat, compression, electromagnetic fields, magnetic gravitational fields, temperature differences, etc.) will be different in the cores and make it possible to rearrange the atomic and/or molecular compositions of the elements by transportation from one core to one of more other core(s);

66. Reactor, as described in claim 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, called the twin-reactor or multi-reactor possessing their own magnetic and gravitational field (fig. 6 and 7) at the same time as overcoming weightlessness in the craft, which has at least two plasma areas, and/or at least two separate or interconnected columns rotating - partly (i.e. only the head rotates 78) or as a whole - individually or simultaneously within at least one static or centrifuged core(s), feed or interconnected - preferable separated by a separation wall (72B) with at least one accessible port (72A) - from at least one core of one side to another, for the use of and the production of new elements and materials;

67. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, which has at the outside of the reactor at least one layer and/or zone

of one or more material(s) that will provoke or create charged particles which the interaction of the particles with the magnetic field created in the core of the reactor can create visible light or rays in the electromagnetic wave length and in any frequencies, used for lighting or created around craft for protection and shielding but still creating visible light, or microwave production or heating in the surrounding area or vicinity of the system needed for fusion or atomic welding of two or more similar or different elements of the periodic table, for example where one reactor (70A) provides the plasma and another reactor (70B) provides the energy necessary for atomic and/or molecular fusing or welding;

68. A method to create in the same plasma reactor (multi-reactor) at least one plasma areas (70A and 70B), each having their own magnetic (76) and gravitational field (fig. 6 and 7) at the same time as overcoming weightlessness in the craft, and/or at least two separate or interconnected columns (79A, 79B) rotating - partly (i.e. only the head 78) or as a whole (60) - individually or simultaneously within at least one static or centrifuged (73) core(s), feed or interconnected - preferable separated by a separation wall (72B) with at least one accessible port (72A) from at least one core (71A) of one side to another (71B) - for the use of and the production of new elements and materials, and where each of the incorporated plasma areas can have their own function, such as one plasma can have an outer core with at least one layer and/or zone of one or more material(s) that will provoke or create charged particles which the interaction of the particles with the magnetic field created in the core of the reactor can create lighting in any frequencies, or microwave production or heating in the surrounding area or vicinity of the system needed for fusion or atomic welding of two or more similar or different elements of the periodic table, for example where one reactor provides the plasma and another reactor provides the energy necessary for atomic and/or molecular fusing or welding;

69. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, (fig. 6 and 7) where the central columns can be either separate (like the single column in fig.1) or joined, either parts (arms 79A and 79B connected to 14) of the same basic column, and of which for mentioned arms and their sub-parts may have different dimensions (i.e. length, height, diameter, speed of the rotation of the head, number of channels, content of channels, etc.), further called the twin-reactor or multi-reactor;

70. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, having in or connected to the embodiment a mechanical (cfr. Watch system, fly-wheel type) and/or electro-magnetic rotational mechanism (i.e. at 250 rpm) which is connected with or making a whole with at least one central column (14) in which at least one container is located that can release precise quantities of the contained matter (i.e. radio-active material or liquid Helium) into the reactor chamber;

71. Method to create magnetic funneling which will suppress and strip nucleus protons and neutrons to a single line particles, which these type

of sequencing can be used in example as proton as a One, and neutron as a Zero for the production of any nano-technology component or wire as in binary systems in communication and computers, which is done via a multi-magnetic field system that is a set-up of at least two multi-reactors parallel, inline or opposite to each other to create the funneling effect to varying strength in the magnet strength of a core in interaction with its opposite core, to achieve this to varying size of the core or varying the magnetic strength;

72. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, to create via a multi-magnetic field system which can lead to a magnetic funneling to suppress and strip nucleus protons and neutrons to a single line particles which these type of sequencing can be used in example as proton as one, and neutron as zero for production of any nano-technology component or wire as in binary systems in communication and computers;

73. Reactor, as described in claims 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, which has an inside-chamber size of 1,000,000 cm^3 maximum to nano dimensions (i.e. 25 Pico meter radius), where for a plasma reactor in nano-dimensions the core of the central core - called Caroline core - is realized by at least one magnetic and/or electromagnetic field which hold the protons and neutrons (stripped from electrons);

74. Reactor, as described in claim 1, 2 and 47 or in claims 1,2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, for the creation of synthesis processes, in example for the recycling of CO_2 into oxygen, water, carbon - as described in claim 39, and as shown in figure 3 - or recombination with any other matter for production of new desired organic, biologic (i.e. amino acids as shown in figure 4) and mineral materials;

75. Method of a synthesis process for the creation of various materials, by following next steps from which some can be simultaneous:
    a. Activation of the plasma reactor: A plasma reactor - which has at least one core - preferably three cores - is started with creating a plasma matter (11), inside a basic centrally positioned core (fig.3: core b.), where the plasma provokes at least one gravitational magnetic field that has gravitational effects on at least the next encircling core (fig. 3: core C),
    b. Feed of material(s): At least one atomic or molecular material - called ‘old material’ - to be disintegrated, decontaminate, cleaned, filtered or …, i.e. blood, exhaust gas, … is introduced (feed) in at least one of the outer - lower temperature - cores of the plasma reactor (61), like in figure 3. CO_2 gas (28) is feed into core d.,
    c. Plasma transport: A part of the plasma is feed to at least one of the outer cores - having the correct gravitational and temperature conditions - to create atomic (H) and molecular hydrogen (H2), and the atomic hydrogen (H) can possible wise be re-feed to the plasma area as re-fuel matter,
    d. H_2 transport to an outer core: The H_2 is feed to a core that

contains at least old material which atomic and/or molecular elements are combined with at least H or H_2, (i.e. recycling of CO_2 where H_2 can interact with CO_2leading to separation and creation of H_20 (normal, light or heavy) and C (Carbon) and O (Oxygen) in atomic or molecular state,

e. Transport of new materials. The new materials - like H_20 - then can be siphoned outside the reactor and/or are further treated inside other cores or special cavities for production of other matters; (see fig. 3 for these steps),

f. Additional process for using new materials: New materials can be feed to other additional cores or sectors (19A and 19B) of the same core which their interaction or recombination with for example atomic C, atomic H and atomic O in combination with the feed of appropriate molecular or atomic Nitrogen (40) can lead to production of amino acids (protein), (see fig. 4 for these additional steps),

g. Further processes: Like the addition of atomic Sodium (Na) which could be obtained by the interaction of Sodium with Hydrogen plasma could be feed to the same chamber as the amino acid leading to production of a new conductive amino acid or protein which can be used for repair or coating of damaged nerves in living bodies;

h. Alternative process: As the total system is always under a magnetic and continuous gravitational force a core of the system can be used for feed of fresh blood where the magnetic field of the system can match the undesired elements within the blood for them to be absorbed or to be attracted to the boundaries or separated from the main stream of the blood before the blood is being re-feed into the body (a new magnetic dialysis machine where a miniaturized version of this system could be implanted within the body of the patient where the system will have its own power supply and can last for many years), or to add desired elements into the blood,

i. Alternative process: As the total system is always under a magnetic and continuous gravitational force a core of the system can be used for creating different magnetic fields to match different materials, necessary for recognition for separation, like on a convey belt, where different metallic or plastic objects are places and they can be recognized and separated by the magnetic field created matching their composition, like in commercial waste disposal unit;

method that can be applied to recycle existing waste or exhaust materials such as CO_2 , lead (i.e. collected in 24), to clean blood from cholesterol, viruses (like HIV), sugar, PCP's, for decontamination spaces from hazardous elements (i.e. viruses), creation of H_20, oxygen and hydrogen, dissemination process, air filtration, etc.;

76. Method to use basic matters of planets, moons, asteroids and/or comets, or extra-terrestrial and inter-stellar dust as initial material(s), as described in claim 1, to create - due to the recombination process(es) in at least one

reactor as described in claim 1, 2, 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51, new elements and various materials, i.e. fuel for plasma reactors, composing building materials for housing, machinery, electronics and man-made fabrics, nutrition for humans, animals and plants, oxygen, water, etc.;

77. Embodiment (10B), as described in claim 47 and 48, that can be solid in full (fig.1), or can contain at least one hollow space (75B) - different from the total reactor cavity (10A) itself - which can be used i.e. as a container (75A) for initial material(s), as described in claim 1, and/or at least one tube, borehole or pipe (77) to transport elements for a shorter time through one or more specific gravitational and/or magnetic fields or zones of specific temperature created by the reactor;

78. Reactor (fig.8), as described in claim 2 and 47 or in claims 2, 48, 49, 50 and 51, which can create alternating current (83) and direct current at the same time where the alternating current can be created by variation(s) in the thickness (84A, 84B and 84C) of the boundary of one or more core(s) by addition or variation of the same material or any other material in the core or on the core surface - internal (84B) or external (84A) - or on at least one blade (84C), which could be placed at any specific position and any size, such as on a blade (80) or on the reactor core(s) embodiments to create a dip (85A, 85B, 85C) or other variations in the magnetic or gravitational field - different from constant and normal operation production of the magnetic field and/or gravitational field created by the core (85D) - of at least one core that by the interaction of the magnetic field of at least one core and the electrical plates (81A, 81B) placed at the boundary of the core will lead to the creation of alternating current (83) in the combination of setting of the zones and the plates or electrodes;

79. Method where in a plasma reactor (fig.8) alternating current (83) and direct current can be created at the same time where the alternating current can be created
    a. by variation(s) in the thickness (84A, 84B and 84C) of the boundary of one or more core(s)
    b. by addition or variation of the same material or any other material in the core or on the core surface - internal (84B) or external (84A) - or on at least one blade (84C), which could be placed at any specific position and any size, such as on a blade (80) or on the reactor core(s) embodiments,
    c. by variation in the speed of the rotation of at least one of the embodiment of the core, due to the variation in the strength of magnetic fields in any of the cores;

    to create a dip (85A, 85B, 85C) or other variations (82A, 82B) in the magnetic or gravitational field - different from constant and normal operation production of the magnetic field and/or gravitational field created by the core (85D) - of at least one core that by the interaction of the magnetic field of at least the core and the electrical plates (81A, 81B) placed at the boundary of the core will lead to the creation of alternating current (83) in the combination of setting of the zones and the plates or electrodes;

80. Separation wall (12A), as described in claim 47 and 51, that can be:
    a. a single material core (104B) made out of one material or combinations of materials in any state of matter,
    b. multi-layered (104A)(i.e. laminated, deposited, …), i.e. embedded coated elements into glass or any state of matter,

    and can contain - inside or on its surface - conductive means (i.e. electric wires 105 connected with the central column, conductive area, etc.) which can provide electrons to the matters inside the core;

81. Business model, as described in claim 47 and 50, of offering directly to the public and/or other clients, and/or through one or more franchising or licensee organization(s) - the possibility to make reservations, to book, and/or to make space travel by space craft(s) (fig.9) powered by reactor(s), as described in claim 2, 47, 50 and 82 - for space journeys around Earth, to the Moon, other planets and moons, asteroids and/or just outer-space, or for the emigration to local non-earthly colonies, and for the offering of fast traveling between earth locations by air/space craft(s) powered by plasma reactor(s), and the sending (i.e. postage, courier) of various goods the same way;

82. Reactor, as described in claim 2, claim 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51, with at least one separation wall and/or core wall that can be multi-layered (i.e. laminated, deposited, …), i.e. embedded coated elements into glass (95A) or any state of matter contained within the glass containment, for example the containment to be placed on a flat surface (99) within a full core or any portion of a core, where the plate could be rotational to create the centrifuge condition or the centrifuge could be achieved by pumping or magnetic field rotation of the elements within the core, where according to the claim 1.a.v (static reactor) from patent application EP5447221.2, the ionization could be achieved through the feed of scintillation material into the core:
    a. by means of feed through at least one central column (93),
    b. by means of encapsulation (95A) of the scintillation material (94) in at least one core,
    c. by means of creating and controlling the extend of the scintillation by direct introduction of the scintillation material through the control of introduction of the radioactive material (91) necessary for ionization,
    d. by combination of above,

    where the scintillation material and/or the radioactive material could be fixed to the body (95A) of the core or free in motion (103) or in its own cavity (92) or floating (101, 102) within the core where the radioactive material necessary for the creation of the scintillation could be introduced through insertion (91) or by means of floating matter (103) or material (i.e. spheres partly 102 or fully 101 coated with radioactive material which their position can be controlled by means of magnets 107 embedded on the core 109, and/or by withdraw of the scintillation material in cavities 106 accommodated in the core wall), or molecular powders) into the transparent (95A and 95B) encapsulating scintillation material for the

purpose of the ionization of the hydrogen (atom or molecular) or any other element within the core, in conjunction with introduction of metallic, semi-metallic and/or metallic properties (97) of other elements within that core which will lead to production of electric current - which can be withdraw (108) by wire (105) or conductive material (like film or covering parts) in that core (109), and leading to the creation of magnetic fields within that core, which the interaction of the magnetic field created in two cores can lead to creation of gravity and production of heat from at least one core (96A and 96B, 100 or 109), which can be used in plasma batteries (Fig. 10) which are independent of orientation or positioning of the battery (vertical, horizontal, upside-down), or for as a backup in aero/space industry for when the craft goes in spherical and the mean plasma reactor dysfunctions, or as in figure 9 the large scale of the reactor can be used in space technology for the creation of gravity inside the space craft or anti-gravity for the craft, and energy production, and - possible wise simultaneous - various purposes as described in claim 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51 and previous patents (patent application EP5447221 and EP5447236);

83. Method for the use and/or positioning of scintillation material(s) in at least one plasma reactor (90) with at least one separation wall and/or a core wall that can be multi-layered (i.e. laminated, deposited, …) as a whole or partly, i.e. embedded coated elements into glass (95A) or any state of matter contained within the glass containment (for example the containment to be placed on a flat surface 99 within a full core or any portion of a core, where the plate could be rotational to create the centrifuge condition or the centrifuge could be achieved by pumping or magnetic field rotation of the elements within the core) where according to the claim 1.a.v (static reactor) from patent application EP5447221.2, the ionization could be achieved through the feed of scintillation material into the core:
    a. by means of feed through at least one central column (93),
    b. by means of encapsulation (95A) of the scintillation material (94) in at least one core,
    c. by means of creating and controlling the extend of the scintillation by direct introduction of the scintillation material through the control of introduction of the radioactive material (91) necessary for ionization,
    d. by combination of above,

    where the scintillation material and/or the radioactive material could be fixed to the body (95A) of the core or free in motion (103) or in its own cavity (92) or floating (101, 102) within the core where the radioactive material necessary for the creation of the scintillation could be introduced through insertion (91) or by means of floating matter (103) or material (i.e. spheres partly 102 or fully 101 coated with radioactive material which their position can be controlled by means of magnets 107 embedded on the core 109, and/or by withdraw of the scintillation material in cavities accommodated in the core wall), or molecular powders) into the transparent (95A and 95B) encapsulating scintillation material for the purpose of the ionization of the hydrogen (atom or molecular) or any other

element within the core (98A inner, 98B outer), in conjunction with introduction of metallic, semi-metallic and/or metallic properties (97) of other elements within that core which will lead to production of electric current - which can be withdraw by wire (105) or conductive material (like film or covering parts) in that core (109), and leading to the creation of magnetic fields within that core, which the interaction of the magnetic field created in two cores can lead to creation of gravity and production of heat from at least one core (96A and 96B, 100 or 109), which can be used in plasma batteries (Fig. 10) which are independent of orientation or positioning of the battery (vertical, horizontal, upside-down, etc.), or for as a backup in aero/space industry for when the craft goes in spherical and the mean plasma reactor dysfunctions, or as in figure 9 the large scale of the reactor can be used in space technology for the creation of gravity inside the space craft or anti-gravity for the craft, and energy production, and - possible wise simultaneous - various purposes as described in claim 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51, and in previous patents (patent application EP5447221 and EP5447236);

84. Method to build and to process a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor by having at least:
    a. one embodiment (i.e. a bottle) containing at least one cavity (i.e. the inner space of a bottle 140A, a network of one or more internal channels 172, a chain of channel-connected sub-volumes or chambers figure 17, etc.),
    b. said embodiment having at least one layer (171A) or containing means (i.e. an outside wall),
    c. said embodiment equipped with at least one conductive connection (110) means (i.e. cupper wire 112A positioned inside a cavity 122) to transport electrons (electrical current) to the outside of the reactor or to another cavity in the reactor,
    d. said embodiment may have or may have not at least one seal means (174)(i.e. port, door, valve, gate, opening, closure 140B) to add chemical agents or matter to the reactor and/or extract chemical agents or matter from the reactor,
    e. said cavity (i.e. a channel 172, a chamber 177) may have or may not have over it's total dimensions one or more zones with less or more diameter, depth, height and/or width,
    f. said cavity may have or may not have at least one sub-cavity,
    g. a cavity (i.e. a reservoir, a channel, etc.) filled with at least one chemical agent (i.e. a liquid, a gas, a plasma, cloud of electrons), i.e. a liquid mixture with an average acid-level of pH6, an water-based mixture with at least one element like potassium and sodium, etc, or molecules containing the element like K and/or Na, etc, or a mixture of these elements,
    h. a processing cavity (i.e. a collector) and/or one processing structure (116), equipped with at least one type of nuclear element (i.e. a low radioactive Thorium), where said nuclear element and/or it's carrier can have various shapes, i.e. a fixed piece 123, a coating or paint 124, a separate neighbouring cavity 126, a dynamic structure 116, etc.,
    i. Engaging means to bring said chemical agent(s) in contact with

said nuclear element(s) or with radiation (128), i.e. by inter-connected channels in different layers coming together in one or more specific collectors or engaging-zones,

where - when one or more said chemical agent(s) comes in contact with one or more said nuclear element(s) - where one or more joined or separated processes of ionization occur, provoking:

j. one or more zones of excited electrons (an electric potential or current) which can be drained by said conductive connection means, (i.e. each terminal 118 having a different voltage and/or Amperage 149),
k. and possible wise additional effects like cooling and/or heating of a certain zone,
l. and possible wise additional effects like deposits of resulting chemical matter on certain parts (i.e. deposit of C60 on plates 112D),
    i. each depending of specific parameters, such as:
    ii. the composition of the chemical agent(s),
    iii. the composition (i.e. strength) and position of the nuclear element(s),
    iv. the structural design of cavities and collectors,

and where in certain architectures electric current can be created at room-temperature, several electric currents can be created simultaneously from at least one chemical and one gaseous layer, and the plasma created in either one or both at the same time, where at least one radioactive source(s) could be in the chemical compounds and one of the radioactive sources in the gaseous compound, or one radioactive source that covers both mixtures leading to creation of current which can be drained from one or more different positions in one or either gaseous or the chemical material;

85. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working as the method described in claim 1, claim 2 or in claim 84, which can produce current and voltage at atmospheric pressure and temperature, which has only one cavity (Fig. 14) in which there is one or more gasses (122) and/or one or more liquids (125), and in which there is at least one nuclear element (i.e. a single unit 116, an embodiment 123, a coating or paint 124, floating 127 in the liquid, which provokes ionization of the enclosed gas(ses) and/or liquid(s);

86. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working as the method described in claim 1, claim 2 or in claim 84, which can produce current and voltage at atmospheric pressure and temperature, which has at least two cavities in which there in each one or more gasses (122) and/or one or more liquids (125), and in which there is at least one nuclear element (i.e. a single unit 116, an embodiment 123, a coating or paint 124, floating 127 in the liquid, which provokes ionization of the enclosed gas(ses) and/or liquid(s);

87. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working as the method described in claim 1, claim 2 or in claim 84, in dimensions and structural means, and containing the correct composition of chemical matters and nuclear elements, to power an electronic

component (i.e. a microchip 190 at 100 mA);

88. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working as the method described in claim 1, claim 2 or in claim 84, in dimensions and structural means, and containing the correct composition of chemical matters and nuclear elements, to power electronic devices and equipment (i.e. mobile phones, laptops, servers, TV's, monitors), and household devices (i.e. washing machines) i.e. current at 4 Am;

89. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working as the method described in claim 1, claim 2 or in claim 84, in dimensions and structural means, and containing the correct composition of chemical matters and nuclear elements, to power an electric engine, (i.e. a car, truck, boat, rotor) or a electric machine, i.e. at 250 Am;

90. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, working after the method described in claim 2 or in claim 84, equipped with a rotative core (double magnetic field) allow body of interim material to rotate where it can be gaseous rotation or in physical core, through a physical means, like an axel connection, this being a rod , bet, chain etc, to the physical structure (this being the physical body of the core) of the system,, as described in claim 1 and 7 by, which at least one core is in rotation, created by the interaction of at least two magnetic fields of two core, or the interaction of the magnetic field of a single core and the field of it a planet, through rotation or linear motion of the axel, to create horizontal or vertical motion out side the embodiment of the system, that this can/or being used to turn for example a generator motor shaft or a turbine, etc. (thus with no external magnetic field, but with an internal magnetic field);

91. Method of incorporating a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor working after the method described in claims 1, 2 and 84, into at least one electronic component or device, such as in a capacitor, a in resistor or in a transistor;

92. Method where by the change of flow or positioning of radioactive material and/or chemical combinations and/or to the same fluid, gasses and/or plasma of any elements, which are inside a reactor working after the method described in claims 1, 2, 84, the component changes his characteristics and may change function(s), in example a capacitor acts as resistor or another electronic component;

93. Reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, where the power-source itself can be used as a fixed capacitor, where it is subjected to an external resistor or internal ionization source;

94. (94)Method to produce in a closed reactor working after the method described in claim 1 - without any mechanically moving part(s) (i.e. a bottle) and without adding additional heat by any means (i.e. without a microwave source, without IR-radiation, without laser-light, ...) - atomic hydrogen, ionized helium, ionized argon, etc. by combining in the correct

proportion(s) at least one non-radioactive element with at least one radioactive source (i.e. thorium) in a gas, in a liquid or in mixture or a combination of the two, in conjunction with a solid matter solution (i.e. Sodium) to create and sustain energy, current, voltage and magnetic field(s);

95. Method, as described in claim 2, where the closed embodiment can rotated which enhances the production of currents, the voltages and the magnetic fields;

96. Method, as described in claim 2, where the closed embodiment can contain a rotational system to rotate the material inside the embodiment which - when activated – will enhance the production of currents, the voltages and the magnetic fields;

97. Method, as described in claim 2, where the closed embodiment can be in vacuum or pressurized, or normal atmospheric conditions, while producing currents, voltages and magnetic fields;

98. Method of de-polarization of electrodes of the system by the use of radioactive material to sustain production of currents, voltages and the magnetic fields without the use of any external sources to recharge the system, while the system is producing power, where the energy for recharging is attained from by the nuclear decay of the source inside the embodiment, where the power source, as described in method 1 and 2, can become its own energizer, without use of the external means, by using the energy supplied by the radioactive source as the power input, this replacing the hybrid electric and petrol or diesel engine for recharging of the chemical power supply;

99. Reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, equipped with cavities (177) (i.e. a storage container, a tank, a hollow space, a channel) are located in one or more embodiments which may have each one or more layers, generate electrical current by the interaction of moving atomic and/or molecular elements (i.e. atomic hydrogen) with at least one type of nuclear element in one or more cavities and/or internal channels which may replace the present physical conductive material (i.e. print, wires) in a circuit or a microchip (180, 190);

100. Reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, with at least one cavity in which at least one terminal (118) is placed;

101. A mixture, as described in claim 1 or 2, - water-based, containing at leased one other element like sodium, or mixture of its liquid compound, or solid or gases compound like CO2, which these can be utilised or facilitate the process of the creation of atomic or molecular matter in the mixture for enhancement of ionisation and creation of current and magnetic field in the system as described in method 1, 2 (this has been achieved in full in the laboratory tests performed);

102. Reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, with cavities and/or channels, filled with at least one liquid (i.e. water or liquid helium) and a

percentage (0,0001% - 99,999%) other elements like sodium, potassium and/or metal or mixtures of metal in that liquid, gas or plasma, to provoke interaction between elements within the embodiment, and then the said element becomes part of the nuclear reaction to release for example one electron for the plasma created to return to its atomic state (this has been achieved in full in the laboratory tests);

103. Reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, where the wall of the containment can be used - in conjunction with the content of the chemical material and the ionization plasma - to created or withdraw and recycle material molecules to generate new liquid and/or solid matters (i.e. like the atomic elements, molecules or different elements...);

104. Method to build electronic computing means (i.e. microchip, integrated circuit, sensors, motherboard, etc.), for various electronic applications, powered by a static chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor which are located either:

a. on the surface of said electronic computing means,
b. in the inside embodiment of said electronic computing means;
c. connected to said electronic computing means by direct and/or indirect connection means,
d. Encapsulate the inside positioned electronic means,
e. a combination of above-mentioned locations,

where said static chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear or bio-chemical plasma power means, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, - located in one or more embodiments which may have each one or more layers - generate electrical current by the interaction of moving atomic and/or molecular elements (i.e. atomic hydrogen) with at least one type of nuclear element in one or more cavities and/or internal channels, can be a single unit or a multi-system at least have one embodiment;

105. Method to power directly a microchip or an integrated circuit or parts of a microchip or of an integrated circuit, by at least one static, dynamic or rotational chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, build within the microchip or integrated circuit;

106. Method to power directly a microchip or an integrated circuit or parts of a microchip or of an integrated circuit, by at least one static, dynamic or rotational chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, located outside the microchip or integrated circuit;

107. Method to join (i.e. laminate) a surface of a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 2 and 7, in with at least one surface of a microchip or integrated circuit in such a way that at least one electric current terminal of the reactor contacts a correspondent contact of the chip or circuit to provide the relevant current, i.e. in mA;

108. Method of building a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor as described in claim 1, 2 and 7, with at least

two terminals, which may give an other current (mA) or voltage;

109. Method to power a computer, a TV-unit and/or display system (i.e. monitor) by a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2;

110. Method where all above-mentioned methods can be used created in a vacuum, pressurized or atmospheric conditions, which can be rotating or stationary or flowing under the magnetic or non-magnetic conditions;

111. Method to have a static - meaning without moving hardware parts - chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, which has several connectors (terminals) positioned in such a way that changes in the general position - causing replacement of the internal liquid - will not change the specific results of the outcome of the terminals;

112. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1,2 and 7, - i.e. with overall spherical and/or cylindrical embodiment - of which the terminals or conductive structures depending from position in liquid, plasma or gasses will have another outcome, and even the same positioning - relative to the centre - can have a different outcome than a neighbouring structure;

113. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, equipped with electrodes (Cathodes and anodes) which may be of different sizes, different shapes, different composition of conductive materials (i.e. cupper, chrome, nickel) and/or different coating within the embodiment of the reactor;

114. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, with inside de reactor differences of electrical potential or conditions to create an electric current between one electrode positioned in an non-liquid zone of a cavity and another electrode positioned in a non-liquid zone in the same cavity, with the position of radioactive element in any of the zones of the cavity or of the cavities inside the embodiment (like filled with gas, liquid, plasma) or one zone;

115. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, with inside de reactor of electrical potential or conditions to create an electric current between one electrode positioned in a liquid zone of a cavity and another electrode positioned in a non-liquid zone in the same cavity, with the position of radioactive element in any of the zones of the cavity or of the cavities inside the embodiment (like filled with gas, liquid, plasma) or one zone, or different zones;

116. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, with inside de reactor differences of electrical potential or conditions to create an electric current between one electrode positioned in a liquid zone of a cavity and another

electrode positioned in a liquid zone in the same cavity, with the position of radioactive element in any of the zones of the cavity or of the cavities inside the embodiment (like filled with gas, liquid, plasma) or one zone;

117. Terminals, as described in claim 14, 33, 34 and 35, containing at least one pick-up insulated from and encircled by a second electrode which collects the potential energy, and which can be equipped with:
   a. Movement means (117)(height, spin),
   b. Controlled by microprocessor(s),
   c. Connected in serial,
   d. Connected parallel,
   e. Flat, cylindrical, lattice, 3D,

118. Method to build a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1,2 and 7, which contains conditions to create a possibility to collect neutrons from a layer of materials in the reactor, within the embodiment, replacing traditional use of blanketing outside the physical boundary system as in the TOKAMAK type systems;

119. Method to create a plasma with free electrons which in chemical material(s) - with help of ionization of hydrogen by the radioactive source, part of the plasma is freed at the surface of the liquid, allowing it to recombine with material(s) at gas level, to create refreshing elements like hydrogen at atomic and/or molecular level, in ambient condition, where this new atom with the interaction with oxygen can created water molecules, and with the material in the liquid or the gas-level created physical residual material, like carbon by separating O_2 from CO_2 to become H_20 + C;

120. Method to build a chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per method described in claim 2, built in such as way with single and double magnetic conditions where every input of the radioactive source leads to change the direction of the polarity of the current between at least one region of the materials within the embodiment, where if several terminal connections are made to different layers of matter in the core in different region of the same matter of the core, while in the same level one electrode is delivering voltage and current another electrode in the same layer of matter is caring the layer up using the energy supplied by the radioactive source, where this in the same layer and at the same time change polarity of the power from one direction to another and this leading to the change of the polarity of magnetic field(s) in a dynamic system - as claims 1, 2, and 7 describe, this leading to change of the polarity of the magnetic fields in one or in both cores (cfr. the process of change of poles of a planet), this has been noted and observed in the laboratory tests;

121. Reactor, as described in claim 47 or in claims 48, 49, 50 and 51, called the single or twin-reactor or multi-reactor possessing or creating their own magnetic and gravitational field, created through interaction of radioactive source and materials, like single state of matter, like single gas or mixture of gasses (fig. 6 and 7) or mixture of different state of

matter like gases and liquid or liquid and solid, at the same time as overcoming gravity or and gravity in the reactor and its immediate surrounding, like creation of weightlessness in a craft, which has at least one plasma areas, and/or at least two separate or interconnected columns rotating - partly (i.e. only the head rotates 78) or as a whole - individually or simultaneously within at least one static or centrifuged core(s), feed or interconnected - preferable separated by a separation wall (72B) with at least one accessible port (72A) - from at least one core of one side to another, for the use of and the production of new elements and materials;

122. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, in which channels are created by mould-injection or similar, by photographic means, by printing technology, by etching chemically, by laser or other techniques;

123. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, in which channels composed by contacting two surface from which at least one has relief characteristics;

124. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, in which changes of flow of electrons and effects like described in claim 92 can provoke between at least two cavities of the reactor effects like in electronics components, such as a resistor, a transistor, a diode, an inducer, etc.;

125. A chemo-nuclear, a bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, as per claimed method 1, 2 and 7, in which the production of the currents and voltages can be controlled or programmed by the size of the electrodes/terminals, their material and the positioning of the electrodes/terminals to the surface of the liquid (i.e.2mm above), or the positioning in the plasma or gas;

126. Method to use inert gasses as energy-homogenisers for transfer of push radioactive energy output to continuous ionization energy for lower order atomic elements, meaning changing of an AC output to a DC;

127. Method of use of electro-volt energy and free electrons created by the above mentioned methods and methods described in patent application EP05447221 for creation of magnetic fields necessary for creation of (planetary-like) passive magnetic fields, thus not a solid magnet field effects, within the confinement of the embodiment or embodiments, or the surrounding area, and where the embodiment may be without terminals or electrodes;

128. Method to create magnetic fields as described in the method of claim 43 or 44, with the use of liquid metals or liquid gasses or metallic molecules placed into the embodiment, which can be static or in motion;

129. Method to build an electronic component like a micro-chips (190), an integrated circuit (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc.,

where said electronic component has inside (187) his embodiment at least one chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor (162) which is a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, and where inside channels (172), chambers (177, 179) in one or more layers (171A, 171B, 171C) - made by mould-injection, by photographic means, by printing technology, by etching chemically, by engraving, by laser or by similar processes – contain and transport liquids (125), gasses and plasma, and currents, where these current(s) may be picked up by one or more terminals (118, 178) to be delivered to at least one electronic (185, 176, 175, 186) part of said electronic component;

130. Method (Fig. 18 and 19) to build an electronic component like a micro-chips (190), an integrated circuits (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc., where a surface of said electronic component (190) is connected (i.e. glued) with at least a surface of one chemo-nuclear (170, 181), bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor (162) which is a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, and where inside channels (172), chambers (173, 177, 179) in one or more layers (171A, 171B, 171C) - made by mould-injection, by photographic means, by printing technology, by etching chemically, by engraving, by laser or by similar processes – contain and transport liquids (125), gasses and plasma, and currents, where these current(s) may be picked up by one or more terminals (178, 179) to be delivered to at least one electronic (191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196) part of said electronic component;

131. Electronic component, as described in claim 124, 129, 130, in which initial materials and additional material(s), as described in claim 1 and 14, can be inserted or where produced material(s) been redraw through opening/closure means (174), like gates;

132. Method to build a cooled electronic component like a micro-chips (200), an integrated circuit (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc., where a surface or an inside part of said electronic component (190) is equipped with at least one cooling element (201) powered by at least one chemo-nuclear (170, 181), bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor (162) which is a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2;

133. Method to build electronic components like a micro-chip (200), integrated circuit (160), a transistor, a capacitor, a diode, a triode, etc., in which at least one layer of atomic carbon (graphene), created by the method as described in claim 134 (142), having superconductivity or even ballistic conduction properties i.e. at room temperature – created in at least one cavity of at least one chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical plasma reactor, a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2;

134. Method to position magnets in or around a reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, in a specific way that the (provoked) magnetic fields behave as dilution solution (where as in systems like Tokomak they us the magnetic fields to compress the plasma), that with this method the binding of the atoms is loosen up rather than being enforced, this being needed for the initial provocation of a dynamic passive magnetic reactor;

135. Method to create magnetic fields at the atomic and molecular level – and not electro-magnetic fields as in solid magnets, the atomic and molecular magnetic fields will behave as a dilution in opening up and loosening the atomic and molecular binding forces within the atoms and molecules within it's field;

136. Method to clean exhaust gasses from combust motors (i.e. cars), heating systems (I.e. central heating), and various industrial processes, (Fig. 32) where the exhaust gasses are processed though a reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, where then the mixture of gasses (320) like hydrogen is transported to through an area which is partly filled with metallic (321, 326) solid means (i.e. solid cupper plate(s), solid structure(s), cylinder(s)(325), brush(es)(324), where on said metallic means the atomic C – and other metals like cadmium - will be deposited (323) in at least one layer, and where the H and O_2 will combine to H_2O, and where said metallic solid means can be removed (322) and replaced by new ones, or where said layers can be removed by removing means, and where this system can be equipped by special magnets (403B) as described in claim 5;

137. Method to position plasma inside a static reactor, as described in claim 1, where the position of the atomic hydrogen is created between the upper layer of the liquid and the lower layer of the plasma;

138. Method to position plasma inside a moving reactor, as described in claim 2, 47 - in example rotative - where the position of the atomic hydrogen and plasma (H^+) is created in the middle area of said reactor;

139. Method to position plasma inside a moving reactor, as described in claim 2, 47 - in example rotative - where the position of the atomic hydrogen and plasma (H^+) is created in the outer area of said reactor under condition that the inside of outer wall is coated or covered by special metals or combination of metals;

140. Method to build electronic components and devices – like microchips, integrated circuits, MOSFET's, CMOS – where at least two sheets/layers of deposited atomic carbon (sp2 and/or sp3) are positioned on each other – where due to the insulation surface properties both are fully insulated (non-conductive) from each other, but where due to the ballistic conductive properties each surface can conduct electrons, and where on certain positions on said surfaces separate zones can be created by treatment means, such as by etching, laser, deposits, where said separated zones can be used as conductive patterns and/or connection points/zone for input or output of electrons from or to other electronic components like transistors, diode, connecting wires, connectors, etc, and where additional deposit treatments with identical or different atomic elements may add extra covers over said (initial) sheets/layers, said separate zones, said connection points/zone or connector(s);

141. Method to realize inter-atomic fusion, as described in claim 10,

where the strength of the one field and in conjunction with presence of the second field of a double magnetic fields can be utilized to attain inter-atomic fusion (that is the fusion of electron and its nuclease), that is where electron from one level, (by use of magnetic field force), is pushed back into lower orbit, or in case of hydrogen the electron is push into the nuclease of the atom, this leading to the release of energy and creation of magnetically balanced atom, which is magnetically neutral but still will posses two elements of electron and proton but no neutron, this is another method for the creation of dark matter, where there is a mass - but due to balance in magnetic field - there is no interaction between the charged matter and no or very little magnetic field to create visible light, the principal of creation of comparatively large mass and no visible light in the order of electromagnetic wavelength detectable can be achieved;

142. Method to create atomic and molecular layers or lines of carbon or oxides, after the method described in claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon or oxides at and in environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, with additional devices or sources, where said atomic carbon can be collected, for example as deposit of pure atomic carbon in mono-atomic layer of hard black carbon deposited on a specific metal wire, plate, and multi-shape objects and on electrodes or in a multi-layers of carbon, where to achieve the production of this carbon atomic state layering, known as sp2 (graphene or graphene wall) and sp3 (diamond and glassy carbon), and a combination of sp2/Sp3 (known as fullerenes) an active liquid or gasses or mixture of the two elements, consisting of elements which can remove carbon from materials like steel, CH containing products, even from C from various plastics (like PET, basic granules) and silicones, or carbon containing gasses are used as the source of the carbon enriched material, where the carbon atoms can be actively separated from their composite state, like in steel, by means of an intervention of chemically active agent containing elements like potassium, where the agent has the power to remove carbon and release it as gases like CO_2 in the embodiment of the core, where in the presence of a radioactive source, by the use of the radioactive material as the energy source in the embodiment of the core, an schematic chain of events of these types of reactions as shown in Fig.31, where in this reactor system and by this method, it is claimed and) graphene has been produced in laboratory in sufficient quantities, that the energy needed for the liberation of carbon needed for production of graphene, from its constituent material is achieved in atomic and nuclear by means use of radioactive material, which is a logical way through radioactive or magnetic energy binding in a simple way to release or loosen the magnetic binding between elements, and then by the use of energy from the same soft radioactive source, in a predetermined solution which is chemically active, which allows the natural and without use of any additions external sources of energy or intervention to achieve the

production of carbon in atomic state necessary for the production of graphene, where by the placing of the source in and out side the agent or in one position in the core, and due to the creation of hydrogen first and then ionization of the same by the same source(s) in the cavity of the core, to generate ions of hydrogen and electron, where this allows the flow of self-generated current necessary with the interaction and intervention of the energy provided by the radioactive source to support the release of carbon from the agent matter, and then for the released (carbon) in the core to be deposited or coated on the given elements or components within the core, where the element is always in a current created by electrons environment and possessing a induction capabilities it, this being the wire, plate or the connecting wire to for the sources or the electrode to withdraw current from the embodiment, this induction zone being part of the self sustaining phenomenon of the design of the system, where it is attracting to itself and creating a soft fusing condition for the free graphene to attach itself to the elements or component within the core, thus producing a cohesive and fairly hard coating of said sp2 and/or said sp3 carbon on the conductive elements present in the core;

143. Method to create several layers of sp2 and/or sp3 carbon or oxides, where by using the method as described in 142, and where by repeating the same process as described claim 142, a number of layers of sp2/sp3 carbon or oxide layers can be coated one on top of the other on the whole, or part of the element that to be coated by several layers of the same sp2/sp3 or by different layers of different lattice graphene produced by other sources or in different time in the same embodiment, where as claimed 156 using oil or CH constituent material, if material like oil is introduced in between layers, if need be coating on a part of the element, and then a layer of metallic or ceramic or a mixture or and element that can be graphene coated, is added on, where each new layer or part of the new layer, which is created on the element can be a physical wafer before the introduction of next layer;

144. Method, for the industrial production of sp2 carbon (graphene), as described claim 143, where the element or first layer of graphene is used as the base and the consecutive layer(s) of graphene are introduced using the methods described in claim 39 and 142 and 143 to coat and strength the layer one on top of each other, or several multi-layer of different lattice of graphene or the same are coated or glued to each other on the same element, and wafer off;

145. Method to create atomic and molecular carbon or oxides, referring to the method described in claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon or oxides at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected for example from the CO_2 gas collected from the exhaust of a

car, where the gases are feed into the core, where the core is pre-field with the diluted chemical liquid like potassium mixture or gases or mixture of the two, containing active or passive agents , which have the capability to disassociate the carbon from O_2, as in claim 39, where with interaction of the agent material and in the presence of the radioactive source, where then the free carbon or graphene as gas can be deposits on the different elements in the core, copper is the most preferable collector for deposition normal applications;

146. Method to create atomic and molecular carbon or oxides, referring to claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having carbon in its composition, through laboratory test it is proven graphene is not freely deposited on martial which contain CH as their composite like plastic, therefore material containing CH or plastic based material are the most preferable coating cover and insulation for protection elements coated or have graphene on their outer boundaries or for insulating one graphene layer from its neighboring graphene wall, very much like insulation used for electric wire;

147. Method to create atomic and molecular carbon or oxides, referring to claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(es), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having in its composition carbon, graphene has been proven to be freely deposited instantaneously on the copper or other elements, when the liquid which has been saturated with carbon from any source, is purred over the copper material within the confine of the core and in presence of radioactive source, the graphene deposits on the copper more readily, and at the same time the creation of copper oxide on the element reduces, this creating perfect graphene, does not matter if the elements has come in touch with the solution, that copper oxide could be diluted within the liquid, if there is copper oxide created, usually the copper oxide take its position over the carbon on graphene state and does not mixed with the graphene layer, as has been seen in laboratory test the graphene takes it position first nearest to the element and them copper oxide is deposited on top or around it;

148. Method to create atomic and molecular carbon or oxides, referring to claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions),

without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material containing carbon in its composition, has been proven not freely be deposited to, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the CO2 or steel, with manmade oils or natural oil, or oil mixtures in the liquid in the reactor agent mix of the embodiment, this has shown to be the best way for preventing for the graphene to position itself on the pre-determined section of elements in the core, or the part of the material to be etched with graphene and part not be coated, the oil is claimed to be the best etching agent to prevent of graphene to deposit on the part of elements in the chamber of the embodiment, by mixture of oil in the active agent, like potassium mixture, a mix graphene deposition an be achieved;

149. Method to create atomic and molecular carbon, referring to claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from, for example the steel or any material having in its composition carbon , has been proven to freely be deposited on the elements within the core, by application of current and the voltage created by ionization of hydrogen, and at the same time the energy released by the source is adding to the energy for the release of the hydrogen plasma, for example in the CO2 process, as described in claim 154, which in conjunction with absorbing the oxygen from the gas will create pure water and oxygen and at the same time frees the atom of the carbon in the form of graphene for it to be deposited on the electrodes or materials which is placed within the core for purpose of coating by graphene; thus any radioactive source is a good power supply for the graphene production;

150. Method to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected, for example as deposit of pure atomic carbon in as mono-atomic layer of hard black carbon deposited on a specific metal wire, plate, and multi-shape objects and on electrodes or in a multi-layers of carbon, placed in the core of the reactor, (this is already achieved physically in the lab in large amounts in atmospheric condition without use of pressure or heat), where the carbon will be created and deposited on a chosen element like copper or silicon or other ceramic elements as graphene, and in atomic or graphene wall, to be rolled or used as or for

conduction of deferent energies like current or heat, etc;

151. Method to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected, for example as deposit of pure atomic carbon in as mono-atomic layer of hard black carbon deposited on a specific metal wire, plate, and multi-shape objects and on electrodes or in a multi-layers of carbon, where the carbon will be created and deposited on a chosen element like cooper or silicon or other ceramic elements as graphene, and in atomic or graphene wall, to be rolled or used as or for conduction of deferent energies like current or heat, etc;

152. Method to create graphene, as described in claims 145 and 146, as a conductor of electric energy and by passing electric current through the graphene or graphene wall for material to create induction magnetic fields around the wall for use in nanotechnology and for nanopower supply;

153. Method to create graphene, as described in claims 145 and 146, and by passing electric current through the graphene or graphene wall, or graphene material to create induction magnetic fields around the wall for example for use in nanotechnology as nanopower source for the example by using the combined graphene wire and copper wire and the material for winding coil(s), where currents can be created, for example for dynamic transformers and for example this in conjunction with similar polarity magnet positioning to create conditions to boost power from the same conductive wire which is coated by graphene;

154. Coil(s), as described in claim 153, where the wire is made of one or more layers of graphene, which is much stronger than traditional coils due to the super conductive characteristics;

155. Method to create graphene as described in claims 145 and 147, where the material which the graphene is walled on a conductor itself, for example like copper wire, and by passing electric current through the graphene or graphene wall, or graphene material and the copper wire, due to difference in molecular and atomic structure of the two matters, two separate values of current can be passes through, as one material is more resistive then the other so two induction fields will be created simultaneously one superimposing the other, where by fine tuning the currents in two matters, this will create two different magnetic induction environments, one superimposing the other, thus allowing creation of gravitational forces in nanotechnology size and upward, to cables and even cores, and by making the graphene too in possession of a nano-gravitational system;

156. Method to create graphene, as described in claims 145 and 146, where the material which the graphene is walled on another graphene wall with different lattice positioning, which the second layer is created through different material and time and radiation source composition, and then by passing electric current through both graphene or graphene wall, or graphene material, due to difference in lattice structure positioning of the same matter, two separate values of current can be passes through, as one material is more resistive then the other, therefore creating double or more graphene induction fields will be created simultaneously one superimposing the other, by fine tuning the currents in two matters, two different magnetic induction environments will be created, one superimposing the other, thus allowing creation of gravitational forces in nanotechnology size and upward, to cables and even cores, and by making the graphene to in possession of a nanogravitational system;

157. Method, as described in claims 39 and 145, to prevent the deposit of graphene by installing a cover over a wire or surface, since graphene can not be coated or seems not to be able to be coated, or at least is not visible on plastic or which have CH bond, like components possessing CH_4 and $C_2 H_4$ (this has been shown through test in laboratory), where the copper wire covered by plastic jacket (112E) will not allow for the graphene to be deposited on the copper wire, even when the copper wire is conducting current, so for example plastic and components possessing CH_4 and $C_2 H_4$ are claimed to be good for etching a plate with graphene,

158. Method, as described in 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having in its composition carbon , has been proven not freely be deposited, where in this case if the insulation jacket is made of carbon based material, spatially of hard or rigid or compressed component, this jacket itself become the source for the creation of graphene, where the jacket is within the environment of the embodiment of the core, this through for any material which has CH bound and is in, or where the insulation material can be reached by the dilution medium, like liquid, or the gasses of material used as an agent within the core, this material becomes the source of carbon which can be used for production of graphene;

159. Method, as described in claim 158 and 157, where all or part of containment is made of CH based material, or CH to be there as part of material of the core or it components, tests in the lab has shown that for example when plastic drinking bottles are used (Fig. 14), where the hard compressed plastics sections are located, like the screw end or the button at the bottom of the bottle, due to their higher carbon content, these areas tend to lose their carbon to the agent in the core very rapidly and break

off to pieces or cause leakage at point of button, where the carbon withdrawn from these points have been proven and been test to be deposited on the copper wires specifically positioned to prove this phenomenon, this true the same where the edge of the plastic is squeezed or cut, thus CH based materials – like PET bottles (140A) - are claimed to be freely available source of material for attaining pure atomic carbon for the production of graphene; consequently it seems that plastics are not good candidates for or to be coated by graphene, this seems to be purely due to atomic and molecule magnetic and bounding cohesion, that two similar and atoms of the same magnetic field magnitude do not bind and they repel each other;

160. Method, as described in claim 159, using mixture elements like metallic element (371C) and CH composites (371A, 371B), where predetermine amount of carbon is placed in the composite or on the composite surface and from a given position on the composite, where this carbon can be withdrawn for the production of graphene (378B) and/or to be created from or deposited on to the another part or on another surface or be used for graphene in nanotechnology;

161. Method, as described in claim 39, to create atomic or molecular carbon at environmental conditions (i.e. at room or outside temperature, atmospheric conditions), without a heating source, without adding electrons (electrical current) to trigger the initial internal process(as), without additional electromagnetic means and without pressurized conditions, in a reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, where said atomic carbon can be collected from for example the steel or any material having carbon in its composition graphene does not and will not easily be deposited on the copper or any object, which is immersed within the liquid environment, (*the proximity to the source and presence of current and radioactive source is the factor in release and coating graphene in a liquid environment*) but it has been proven and claimed in laboratory tests that graphene can be deposited on the elements if or once the liquid have plasmatic condition (393), where the material is too close to the radioactive source, where the creation of hydrogen plasma is very rapid and active, thus *the proximity to the source and presence of current and radioactive source is the factor in release and coating graphene in a liquid environment*, thus graphene can be deposited on any recital material in a liquid which contains and/or produces plasma condition, like with placing of a radioactive source or environment in which ionization of hydrogen is created for production of current and the right active agent;

162. Method to build graphene layer(s), as described in claim 142, which are sandwiched with layers of one or more other materials such as gold, diamonds, silver or any other material, where the graphene as a separate conductor can be used individually or in conjunction with other layers;

163. Method to build graphene layer(s), as described in claim 142, in

line, in parallel or any other shape on one side of any shape, objects, which in between the gaps of the first set other graphene line in the same shape without being connected can be etched or laid or glued which has no connection with the first set, and both sets can be connected to any source or to another set, or a wire, which – when this object is moved over a wire or a system which possesses in its vicinity induction or a magnetic field this due to flow of current or a solid magnet, can create current in the graphene lines which are placed on the object, this be due to the principle of induction or magnetic field, therefore for the first time allowing to manufacture and create induction coils which are flat and several different connections for different equipment can be taken the same coil, for example if possessing a cubical object which has a hole within it's center where the cable or a wire which is conduction current and using the principle as claimed in claim 140, the system can deliver varying amount of currents from different set of layers, for different purposes and applications from the surface or within a structure of the object from/within the same coil or object, for example a flat coil can be obtained from one side of the conductive field;

164. Method to build conductive wires which are made of at least one graphene layer(s), which then is covered by a non-conductive material, to be used in all kind of connections of electrical and electronic devices, like cables for electricity, to be used in microchips or integrated circuits as connection between components, instead of actual copper or gold lines;

165. Method to build conductive wires which are made of at least two graphene layer(s), which are separated from each other by a non-conductive material, and then covered by a non-conductive material;

166. Method to build conductive wires which are multi-segmented, where for example graphene lines are positioned next to each other on a polymer cylinder, and then covered by a non-conductive material;

167. Method to build conductive wires which are multi-segmented, where for example graphene lines are positioned next to each other on a material like diamond or it's composite which with one input of current on one side of the surface of the diamond, at least one are several of the graphene lines can be come conductive at the same time when an UV light or EUV is shined on the diamond;

168. Method to trait objects, like plates or diamonds which contain at least one hole in it's surface, within a reactor after the method described in claim 39 and 142 and 166, where the inner surfaces of the hole will be covered by a layer of graphene;

169. Method to trait objects, like plates and various objects – like a naked waffer which contain at least one hole and/or may be covered by at least one polymer surface, within a reactor after the method described in claim 39 and 142, where the inner surfaces of the hole will be covered by a layer of graphene, and the space under the plastic surface will not be

covered by graphene;

170. Method to assemble at least one layer of graphene or another conductive material together with at least one layer of diamond i.e. a diamond crystal, a slide of diamond of max. 0.8 mm, this resulting in a simple switch set that opens – conducts electrons - when the zone with diamond is radiated by EUV or UV, where such switch can be mounted on various contact means of various electrical and electronic devices;

171. Method to coat a layer of graphene onto the surface or on the surface of a hole, within at least one crystal of diamond, with graphene on at least two surfaces of diamond, separated by diamond and not interconnected, then by introduction of EUV or UV, that makes diamond conductive, to facilitate for current to cross from one graphene area to another, set that can be used as a switch device;

172. Method to assemble at least two layers of graphene together with at least one layer of diamond i.e. diamond, a slide of diamond, this resulting a simple or complex sandwiched switch set to be put ON when radiated by EUV or UV for various electrical and electronic applications;

173. Method to use any plastic material (371), which is composed by carbon elements, to create graphene (378B) or doped graphene, in a reactor environment (Fig. 37) as described in claim 1, 2, and 39;

174. Method to use any plastic material (371), which is composed by carbon elements to create graphene in a reactor environment as described in claim 1, 2, and 39, where the carbon itself becomes part of the environment which supports and enhances the creation and maintenance of magnetic field(s) (379, 391) within the core;

175. Graphene, as described in claim 173, that can be created and utilize while the reactor is in the operational mode to create new materials, with graphene as it's basic material, for example graphene is used to create hydrogen within the core by creating the right environment where carbon atom can attain additional plasma's and electrons which are created in the core during it's operation ($C^{12} + 4H^{+} + 4\ e^{-}$);

176. Reactor, as described in claim 1 and 2, which it's electric output can used as basic supply to be put through at least one system as described in claim 140, for the current to be enhanced by several times;

177. Method to compose initial material(s), as described in claim 1, 2, and 14, and possible claim 7 by adding or inserting at least one liquid quantity - composed by one or more preferred solid elements (143A, 143B, 143C and 143D) of the periodic table - to a initial liquid (that can or can not act as a catalyst);

178. Reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, equipped with appropriate transport means to remove and/or

replace collection means – such as electrodes, plates, specifically altered liquids, liquids containing new generated solids – where said collection means are covered with and/or are containing the targeted atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, so said collection means can be transported outside said reactor for further use;

179. Reactor, as described is claim 1, or in a reactor, as described is claim 2, equipped or filled with collection means – such as hardware structures like electrodes, plates, or dynamic matters states like liquids, gasses – where after processing said collection means are covered with and/or are containing the targeted atomic elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, so said collection means are be transported outside said reactor for further use;

180. Method to create - in a programmable and controlled way - in a reactor special magnetic field conditions and create magnetic field forces within the confinement of the reactor, and possible wise also in it's surrounding, where the characteristic and positioning of said magnetic forces, like a single or a double or more magnetic fields in the core of a reactor of any shape or size, like where a second magnetic field can super impose the first, condition(s) can be created, being in liquid, gas, or mixture of any elements in the periodic table, or vacuum of space, in respect to a position of the gravitational force and magnetic field of the center of a planet, or between two or more gravitational or magnetic fields of center of planets, or between a system, or bigger dimensions, will be able to change the spatial coordinates (x,y,z) of elements in a reactor core, of the core itself or bodies which are attached to such core, in any direction, up, down or side ways, within its environment, by which in control and creation of utilizing the magnetic field forces created;

181. Method to build small static plasma reactors (540) with seal means, equipped with at least one internal magnet (541), where inside the embodiment one or more solids, gasses or liquids (542) are introduced which contains initial materials, as described in claim 21 and 20, and which may or may not create interaction processes which may create radioactive isotopes, and where preferred additional materials (544) – like organic or inorganic materials like plant-extracts, special minerals, parts of human or animal tissue, etc - are added, to create in or around the reactor embodiment a preferred complex of different plasmatic magnetic fields which will influence the magnetic fields in objects in the surrounding matters;

182. Method to use plasma reactors, as described in claim 181, placed in container(s) (550) filled with liquids – like water (551), milk, etc. – or with gasses - like simple air – where the specific plasmatic magnetic fields which are created by said plasma reactors, will change the plasmatic magnetic properties of the direct environment in said containers, without changing their chemical properties, and where said plasmatic magnetic properties will influence beneficiary the health or growth of humans, plants or animals;

183. Method where a number of plasma reactors, as described in claims 181 and 182, are inserted or positions in large containers – like a bottle (Fig. 56) – or distribution systems for liquids – like watering systems in greenhouses;

184. Method to create scintillation in a closed reactor (Fig. 39A, 39B), as described in claim 1, 2 and 7, leading to creation and control of extreme ultraviolet wave, or ultraviolet magnetic wavelength, where within the embodiment as described in claim 1, 2, where by choice of at least one of the element periodic table of the inert gases (group 18), in any of their five states of matter, is made available within the embodiment in the presence of the alpha and/or beta radiation materials or materials which can decade to or step up to a material which can release or cause the release of alpha or beta rays, or creation of any of inert gasses elements or their isotopes, which interaction between the radiation and the inert gasses in the vacuum or any of the five states of matter condition, of the embodiment or the material within the embodiment, will lead to release or creation of EUV or UV in the electro magnetic wave range, within the embodiment or with interaction of other materials any of the two types of magnetic waves can be created by the use of above procedures;

185. Method, to create Dark Matter (390) through and within the core of a reactor, by the use of the method as described in claim 1, 2, 7, and claim 4, 14, 25 or 141, which by use of at least one or more magnetic fields - like of two or more matters - can be used to fuse in atomic level, with or without crossing the coulomb barrier, or need for crossing the coulomb barrier, where the inter-atomic fusion is achieved to create dark matter of the atomic or molecular matter, where the combined balance of magnetic fields of two plasmas or matters within an atom(s) or molecule(s), and by interlocking together, through impingement of at least one enforced magnetic field, created by the method described in claim 7, which the two magnetic fields forces of inter-atomic fusion or molecule(s) can balance and cancel each other out, but at the same time their magnetic fields are strong enough for the mass of the particles of their Matter to be kept together within the magnetic field of the embodiment, due to the weak gravitational or inertial forces of the internal mass of the atoms or molecules, as the strength of the superimposed magnetic fields will determine the fusing of the plasma or atoms, and etc;

186. Method to activate or deactivate, and/or control the strength of a scintillation process in a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor, as described in claims 1 or 2, claim 7, 14, by moving (216) at least one nuclear source (211B) in such a way that it's radiation fields enters into, goes out or is in a limited interacting reach with the contained elements or material(s) – like inert gasses or liquids of the group 18 - inside at least one relevant cavity of said reactor, where this method may result in putting the self-sustaining process on hold till that the same nuclear source (i.e. Beta) again or another nuclear source (i.e. Alpha) is brought in interaction reach with the contained materials in said cavity, which may create in said reactor a different type of self-sustaining

process than originally started with, a method that for example can be used to treat certain objects or matters in different following production steps by EUV or UV of different wave length and leading to different interaction results, like plasma's with different characteristics;

187. Method to create in a closed container (reactor) or at least one of it's cavities a self-sustaining chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical-nuclear interactive process, which includes:

a. Initial materials introduced in a separate way or as a totality into at least one cavity of the reactor, where these initial materials are a number of specifically chosen chemical (atomic and/or molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes, including dark matter created by the method as described in claim 185) or biological material(s) or both - like by gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses,
b. Construction materials of the cavity-wall(s), which can be made of natural materials, or chemical materials which are physical and could include coating and/or lamination,
c. Nuclear radiation (like alpha and/or beta), provided by nuclear sources inside the initial materials, inside the cavity and/or in interacting neighboring reach outside the cavity, that provokes decay and recombination of a number of said initial materials and/or said construction materials,

where the chain of interactions include or may include:

d. Decay and recombination of materials in the cavity and the material of the embodiment, which may create a number of sub-atomic particles, sub-nuclear particles, atoms, molecules and isotopes, and energies within the electromagnetic waves, which were not present in the initial materials,
e. Interaction within the materials within the cavity and the embodiment and the energies (like EUV, alpha, beta radiation) which were released or are made available and present within the cavities (the provocation of the decay of potassium by introduction of radioactive source to enhance and to create the environment to facilitate the condition for K40 to be created within the cavity for it to initiate the release in electro-magnetic energy form Beta radiation),
f. Inter-atomic fusion, as described in claim 25,

where the reactor

i. which is built from materials means which resist the interactions of inside chemical and/or biological material(s) with nuclear sources or stays stable under said interactions during the preferred processing time,
ii. which is equipped with at least one cavity to process said interactions,
iii. which is equipped with at least one opening means to transport initial materials and/or nuclear sources into the reactor;

iv. which is equipped with at least one closing means (140B) to close said opening,
v. which can be equipped initially with nuclear means (i.e. a nuclear source hanger 116A, a nuclear source fixed in or on a wall 123, 124, 116B, a nuclear source located in a separate cavity 126), further called fixed nuclear structures,
vi. which can be equipped initially with mechanical means (221C) to enter a nuclear source (211B) into the preferred interacting reach with the targeted material(s), further called movable nuclear structures,
vii. which can be equipped with nuclear shielding or protective means to protect the surrounding if the level of emitted radiation is considered to be hazardous,
viii. which is equipped with at least one terminal to transport electrons (current) to the outside of the reactor,

but which is <u>not</u> equipped with:

ix. mechanical hardware means to create inside motion of the materials or outside motion of the reactor itself, any electromagnetic device (i.e. an inside magnet or coil),
x. any ultra-violet device (i.e. a lamp),
xi. any heat-producing hardware (i.e. microwave emitting device),
xii. any electronic device or component (like a capacitor, a battery, a resonance circuit, etc.) to ,
xiii. any pressure means to create artificial ambient conditions,

where abovementioned reactor-design has the sufficient hardware conditions to produce current when next steps are applied:

a. the intake/insert of initial (starting) material(s) into said reactor, where these initial material(s) can be chemical or biological material(s) or both, under the state of gasses or mixture of gasses, liquids or mixture of liquids, or mixture of liquid gasses and/or solid materials inside a liquid, i.e. 20% liquid (144) + 20% solid (143A, 143B, 143C, 143D) + 60% mixture of gasses, where these initial material(s) may have been already been mixed with nuclear elements added before the insertion or added during the intake/inset (further called dynamic nuclear sources), above mentioned opening is closed to create a closed processing environment which can be chemo-nuclear processes, bio-nuclear processes or bio-chemical nuclear processes or combinations of them,
b. said initial material(s) come
    - either in direct contact with said fixed nuclear source(s)(123) and interact with the emitted radiation,
    - either *in interacting reach* (126) *with the radiation emitted by said fixed nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,

- either *in contact or in interacting reach with the radiation emitted by said moveable nuclear source(s,)* and interact with the emitted radiation,
- *either with all nuclear sources of the reactor,* and interact with the emitted radiation,
- where if above mentioned dynamic nuclear sources are used in the process also the dynamic nuclear sources interact with the initial material(s),

where abovementioned kind of interactions between the available nuclear sources and the initial material(s) create - depending from the composition of the initial material(s) and even of the construction material(s) of the reactor itself - :

g. *a number of* new atomic and molecular elements of the periodic table and their isotopes which did not existed in the initial material(s) or which were not present in these quantities or degrees, where - for example - some of such new created isotopes may be new created radioactive sources themselves,
h. leads to the creation of a volume of plasma matter and the release of a number of electrons (for example: the creation of atomic or molecular hydrogen by use of a chemical or biological matter and interaction with radioactive material),
i. leads - in specific interactions - to changes of polarities due to reversal movement of electrons, resulting inter-atomic attraction of such atoms,
j. leads to a self-sustaining interaction process in said closed reactor - which contains it's proper ecological system with cosmological conditions - where not only said initial material(s) are the source of the new atomic or molecular elements and their isotopes, but said new created element(s) (atoms and/or molecules) are automatically ionized by the same radiation source(s) which leads to the creation of plasma and the liberation of electrons, and by any other or the same radiations source(s) inside one or more cavities in/off the embodiment, possible wise by created radioactive isotopes;

where all above mentioned interactions create on one hand inside the core between the initial and new material(s) and plasma - but also on the other hand between them and the inside material(s) of the reactor itself and it's proper potency relationship to the its ground level - a multitude of differences of electric potency (voltage) and of internal electrons movements (current) inside the closed reactor, and these current(s) can be collected, from the any levels of the reactor containment, this being liquid gas or plasma or the embodiment itself, by at least one terminal (118, 178), but preferable collected by a plurality of terminals (Fig. 21) from which the heads of the electrodes are well distributed over the inside of the reactor cavity or of the reactor cavities;

188. Method to produce new matter and energies, in a reactor by using the methods as described in claim 1, 2 and 7, without the use of any traditional fusion conditions of prior art, by the use of the inherent magnetic fields of matter itself (like atom), which the reactor can achieve

and/or create the condition for all elements, by creating and replicating within the embodiment of the core a cosmic dilution condition, which is in possession, in its totally, of the magnetic fields of element of any of elements and their isotopes within the periodic table, and for any of their five states of matter of that element, which the bindings magnetic fields or the total magnetic field of atoms, nucleus or molecules or any their sub-atomic and sub-nuclear particles can replicate, where this environment can be created by the use of the structure or the elements within the core – being dynamic or static - , where elements from their principle constructions, like from atom, can be retracted or replaced or added to within the boundary of the atom, to attain new characteristics and or new elements of higher or lower order atomic matter, like by creating the magnetic field of carbon atom within the mixture on the embodiment, where the Coulomb barrier of the atomic C – which is entered or introduced into the liquid, can be weakened, diluted or disassociated, when for example with introduction into, or additional electrons, protons, neutrons – which are made available within the dilution - can be utilized to create oxygen atom, where as a dilution is in the electromagnetic energy level of carbon will automatically release the oxygen atom as a newly created element(s) from the embodiment or within the environment, therefore there is no need to cross the coulomb barrier of the matter for it to attain, atomic fusion or higher order atomic level, this is a simple method to create new material without the use of prior art or Tokomak principles;

189. Method to compose specific initial material(s) to be introduced into a reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, and 14, which contain in sufficient quantity sub-particles, elements of the periodic table – like elements of the group 18 in gaseous and/or liquid state - and their isotopes – from which a sufficient parts should be radioactive isotopes -, and relevant molecules – in any of the five states of matter – including combinations like biological - which are able to create the specific starting and further entertaining or internal re-cycling conditions (like for scintillation, ionization, creation of magnetic fields, type of released energies, internal dynamics and other interactions like decay and recombination) and will deliver the sufficient correct building elements and/or intermediary elements, this in or without in conjunction with the construction material(s) of the core(s) or cavit(y)(ies), and/or of electrodes, and/or with an earth connection, and with the appropriate nuclear sources, to provoke – for a given time period (i.e. three years) a self-sustaining interaction process (see fig. 39A and 39B) with at least a minimal preferred outcome (like current, voltage, active magnetic fields, passive magnetic fields, heat, specific atoms, etc.);

190. Self-sustaining interaction process, as described in claim 189, in a reactor, as described in claim 2, which is kept self-sustaining by - while delivering outcome (212, 222, 223, 224) – being feed (220, 221) by compensating new materials – delivered from external sources (371);

191. Method to apply in small (like table-factory), middle and/or larger

industrial installations the method, as described in claim 1 or 2, for the treatment of at least one object, like wire (342) and surfaces (343) per run or cycle, or continuously, where the installation is equipped with transport means (341) – like wheel, transport cable, chains, band – to transport said object(s) through at least one cavity in which the intended preferred materials – which may be in any of the five states of matter – will interact with said objects to provide the preferred outcome;

192. Method to apply in small (like table-factory), middle and/or larger industrial installations the method, as described in claim 1 or 2, for the treatment of at least a mixture (373) of introduced materials – which may be in any of the five states of matter – , like waste materials (371A, 371B) and liquid (371C) per run or cycle, where the installation is equipped with transport means (341) – like channels, valves, chains, band – to transport said object(s) through at least one cavity in which the intended preferred materials will interact with said objects to provide the preferred outcome;

193. Method to create transparent diamond in a closed static or rotative embodiment – acting as a processing reactor - where vacuum means can/are used to reach an internal vacuum level, like up to 10^{-7}, and where in the embodiment a smaller plasma reactor – preferable with a double core - is mounted and used which generates single or double plasmatic magnetic fields, and where by insert means introducing atomic carbon gas and/or carbon composites (like CH2), and where magnetic means are positioned in and/or on the walls of the embodiment – where these magnetic means may differ in strength and position – where after the introduction of said carbon gas and/or composites, the carbon will pass through preferred initial materials (like in liquid) during which the freed carbon atom trajectory will be orientated by said magnetic means in their identical magnetic pole position and then will reach one or more electrodes – in one or different shapes – where said atoms will be deposited and will grow on top of each other - influenced by the attraction (or gravitational pull) effect from said plasma reactor – to become perfect sp3 structures of diamond, to make together one solid block of diamond of a preferred size, where this block can be collected by collection means, and where the collection of diamond can also happen on collection means on said plasma reactor directly;

194. Method to create transparent colored diamond or layers of colored diamond in normal transparent diamond, by adding to the reactor embodiment as described in the method of claim 193 – through introduction means - other gasses or liquids, like nitrogen, to alter the color of the deposited sp3 structures;

195. Method to deposit one or more layers of transparent diamond – made after the methods described in claim 193 or 194 – on all kind of surfaces, like wafers for electronics, sensors, wires, etc.;

196. Method to build a reactor (Fig. 38), working after the method as described in claim 2 and 14, which is able to create internally – within a

smaller core (382A) embodiment and a larger core (381A) embodiment – in each a magnetic field, joined together to form a three-dimensional double magnetic field (381C and 382C) that may reach till the boundary of the reactor or outside the boundaries of it's physical system, creates anti-gravity effects for the reactor (380A) itself, where the reactor can be attached to the outer embodiment (387) – like a craft - by holding means (387A, 387B) and shaft means (396), where the smaller core (382A) is connected to at least one extended bottom-plate (382B) in which solid magnetic means (382C) are placed and nuclear sources (like separate sources, screws coated with nuclear material) are positioned on said bottom-plate inside (382D) and outside (382E) the area covered by the smaller core, where the smaller core embodiment initially rest on bearing means (like bearing balls 384, magnetic bearings), and these bearing means – being either part of the bottom-plate of the smaller core embodiment, either are free independently moveable (like balls), either are incorporated in the bottom-plate (381D) of said larger core (381A) embodiment, or any combination of these three - where the total reactor (380A) rest in it's starting position on an rotative engine (385) equipped with solid magnetic means (385B) which are in a magnetic relationship with the solid magnetic means (382C) of the bottom-plate of the smaller core embodiment, where when activating the rotation of said engine (385A) also the smaller core embodiment starts to rotate inside the larger core embodiment, whereby the enclosed materials (380B, 380C)(gasses, metallic vapor) starts rotating, and in conjunction with the radiation of the nuclear sources, start scintillation and ionization processes leading to plasma's, provoking in the boundary of the cavity of each embodiment currents and magnetic fields – where also the materials of the core(s) or the coated materials (381B) on it – inside or outside - may deliver additional interacting elements – so the interacting magnetic fields provide a hovering effect of the total reactor (380A), and a self-sustaining continuous rotation of the reactor;

197. Method to create in a reactor, built after the method described in claim 196, additional effects like internal circulation of the enclosed materials (like charged plasma) by opening or closing opening means (388) in the wall(s) (382A) or bottom-plate (382B) of the smaller core embodiment, or like the release of additional materials from closed containers - in or on the wall or in bottom-plates - which open from the moment a programmable minimal rotation is attained (fly-wheel effect);

198. Method to create magnetic fields through or by plasma, in a reactor (Fig. 25, Fig. 26), working after the method as described in claim 1 or claim 2, and claims 7 and 14, where the reactor (251) and at least one surrounding structure (252) is equipped with solid magnets (232), where a part of the initially liquid hydrogen (253) from which H^+ is created and where carbon can be extracted from the construction material(s) (i.e. steel 254) of the core, where the carbon can be utilized as a conductive material in it's atom or molecular state in a mixture (255) in the core for increase in transportation of energy or current at his dynamic condition, for example increase or redraw of energy of the core or increased in the magnetic field of the core, where the changes of the nucleus in it's atomic or molecular state or electrons freed due to or through scintillation all can

be used for creation of magnetic fields when the material(s) within the embodiment is dynamic (like self-circling), or when the embodiment itself is dynamic;

199. Method to use a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor (400B), working after the method described in claim 1 or 2, as a longevity heating source for the transformation (cleaning, separation) of environmental air (400C)(containing moisture, dust, smoke) and/or liquid(s) (400D), like polluted water, into clean air and clean water (400E), for their use by humans, animals, plants in various fields, like for drinking water, water for households, water for irrigation, water of industrial processes, water for heating, where said environmental air and/or water is introduced in a embodiment (400A) in which at least one said reactor is positioned in such a way that around the reactor there is sufficient space (402A) to circulate said environmental materials and to heat them up until they reach their vapor state, where then this vapor is lead into a different area (402B) equipped with condensation means (404), and where said embodiment is equipped with inlet means (401A), out-let means (401B, 401C, 401D) for the targeted outcome (clean air and water, heat) and out-let means (401E) for the capturing and transport of residua or of hazardous elements (i.e. cadmium) which are collected by separation/collections means such as special magnet means, as described in claim 5, which may be positioned in several area's of the embodiment (403A, 403B), or such as zones which specific magnetic fields which attract or repulse specific elements in the vapor (406) to a preferred location(s) where they can be collected, and/or where said reactor can also have inlet means (220, 221) and outlet means (222, 223, 224) to process and separate hazardous elements from the targeted outcome, and then the vapor condensates to water drops of clean water in one or more systems (i.e. cooling device 404) or structures of lower temperature (i.e. using distillation principles), and where the thermal energy provided by the reactor can be used – direct or indirect - for various heating applications, such as cooking (405), heating water, heating (401D) houses or tents;

200. Method as described in claim 199, where the chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor (400B) provides additionally voltage and current (409), as described in claim 1 or 2, claim 14, which can be used for lighting (407) and electric power for electrical and electronic devices and machines, where electric power can be collected by at least one socket (408) or similar terminal in or on the embodiment;

201. Method to build a static or a dynamical power enhancer (290) which – depending from the concept (Fig. 29, 35, 36) – will doubles, triples or multiply the power of the output in comparison to the power input of the system, for example up scaling an input of 20W to an output of 60W, or higher, where by use of the principle of induction (292) and in conjunction with solid-state magnets (293) or solenoids and spring(s) (352, 354), and/or any combination of the said four, collectively or individually, power can be created where by the current flowing through the initial cable, wires (291) or cables - carrying the input current – this is achieved by application of at least one or more coils means (294A, 294B)

– preferable magnetic induced coils, like O-rings, or by any coils means, like coils made by or layered by graphene, which can make use of the induction magnetic fields (292) created by the flow of the current through a conductive material like a wire or a cable, which the coil or coils can be used as a tool for the use of induction created by the cable or the power input into the windings of the coil(s) will create induction and a magnetic field for current to be created within a cable (295) where any of the two (cable or coil) could be static or dynamic which can surround the carrying current line (363)(where the magnetic energy of at least one solid magnet and kinetic energy between the moving magnets of the coil(s) which is the motion between two magnet and their magnetic fields created within the coil(s) are utilized and exchanged to electric current), where the additional kinetic energy or power is created by placing the o-ring winding or any coil shape, back to front, where two similar poles of their magnet face each other, and the post which support the current caring wire, or in the vicinity of the wire ends two solid magnets – where any of the moving magnets in the system could be guided (retracted or pushed forward) - which have similar polarity positioning, as the outer side of the o-ring magnet (294A, 294B), where the repulsion forces and energy of the magnet(s) (361) – and the potential energy of string(s)(352, 354) - are used to keep the o-ring in motion of back and forth (360) along the wire, and by principal of motion of coil moving within a magnetic field, thus creating current within the coil wiring, thus creating new energy or power, in addition to the original supply, where this can be repeated for several times, where the feed from the magnetic winding, like of the o-rings, can be connected to another wire (295) or be feed back (350) to the original feeding wire for it become the supplier to the system instead of the original input for the original supply input to be disconnected (351) for the system to become perpetual or self-sustaining, where the same can be separated, or the new power is feed back to the original line so proportionally increasing the power in the original wire, where in reality with use of induction field created by the original current, multiplication of power can be attained, where one or more different outputs from the source can be extracted, where the system become fully self-controlled (for example if the system needs to provide 40W or 400W the system will regulate itself when it is designed by use of single or multiple (353) setup of the same system to produce maximal 400W where the output current is always in phase with the original input, where each set of wire and associated winding sets can be placed in a casing, like a tube (362), made of any material for warranting the constant equal distance and positioning of the coils and the wire where the casing can be used as a earth;

202. Method to build a power enhancer, after the induction principles and moving magnets as described in claim 201, where at least one coil or solenoid fixed in his position (i.e. at the end of a tube or bar), within it's center a bar on which is mounted at least one solid magnet – of any shape – equal distance apart (like as in a electric door-release system), where by introduction of current into the coil, said bar will be retracted into the center hole of the coil creating a vertical motion along the vertical axis of the bar, where all magnet(s) fixed to the axel can move back and forth, and are covered by a tube of any means with at least one coil winded on this casing, where the winding is in opposite direction to the motion of the

related solid magnet(s), where by the principle of the motion of the magnet within a coil current will created inside the wire of the surrounding coil, where the same could be reversed where at least one magnet is stationary and the winding of at least one coil is placed on the bar which can be retracted by the initial solenoid or coil, where in both cases a part of the current created can become the supplier, where each set of solid magnets or the stationary coil could be multiple axeled to one solenoid;

203. Power enhancer, as described in claim 201, in which at least one additional mechanical, electrical and/or electronic component is placed, for example a diode, an IC, a microchip, a rectifier, to enhance or regulate the working;

204. Power enhancer which works after the method as described in claim 201, which is equipped with at least one magnetic winding means to collect magnetic fields provoked by at least one current carrying means (like wire, cable, carbon nanotube(s), graphene band(s)) of the system;

205. Power enhancer which works after the method as described in claim 201, which is equipped with at least one moving magnetic winding means to provoke – by induction – a flow of electrons in at least one conductive means (like wire, cable, carbon nanotube(s), graphene band(s)) of the system;

206. Method (Fig. 36B) as where the voltage and current provided by a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor (140), as described in claim 1 or 2, claim 14, is lead to a power enhancer (290), as described in claim 201, to have an higher electrical output for various usages;

207. Method to build a ampere booster (Fig. 33A) by encapsulate a reactor (332), as described in claim 1, filled with:

a. a quantity of hydrogen,
b. one gas or a mixture of gasses of the group 18 (He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn, Juo) or other elements which can ascent or descent to this group,
c. a nuclear source

in a diamond crystal embodiment (331) or an embodiment made of diamond crystal slides, where at least two non-connecting zones on the embodiment (330) are covered each by at least one layer of graphene (333) or other conductive material(s), making this way a basic ampere booster unit which will be activated when exposed to EUV (335B) or UV radiation internally or externally, provided by the internal nuclear source or by an outside EUV/UV-source (335A), where the electron released by the hydrogen through scintillation can be utilized as additional current supply;

208. Basic ampere booster unit, as described in claim 181, where on said graphene layers or other layers of conductive materials, conductive wires are connected to input current (334A) and to output (334B) boosted current;

209. Method to build a step-up ampere booster set or network (Fig. 33B) with ampere boosters, where a basic ampere booster unit, as described in claim 181, on one or both of his graphene layers (333)
   a. an additional layer (336) of diamond crystal block, powder or vapor, where on a least one graphene layer (337) is placed,
   b. and/or additional diamond(s) with said encapsulated reactor(s) and a layer of graphene is/are placed,

and where at the end of the total set or the network relevant conductive wires are connected to input current(s) and to output boosted current(s);

210. Method as where the voltage and current provided by a chemo-nuclear, bio-nuclear and/or bio-chemical nuclear reactor, as described in claim 1 or 2, claim 14, is lead to an ampere booster (Fig. 33A, Fig. 33B), as described in claim 181, to have an higher electrical output for various usages;

211. Method to extract chemical and/or biological matters from a human or animal body by the method as described in claim 188, like for use in dialyses treatment systems which can be mini-sized to be incorporated into the body itself and may be positioned next to a kidney and which will deposit residua into the natural physical channels or direct into the bladder, or like for use in the treatment of HIV and cancer patients where viruses, unwanted cells or proteins can be separated, decomposed or exteriorized from the body;

212. Method, called in-jacket processing, to cover the strand(s) within insulated means (like electric wires 411 and telephone cables 412, 420, 421), polymer covered conductive strings or fibers with layers of atomic elements or molecular structures like carbon (sp2 and/or sp3, or sp2/sp3 combinations), oxides or nitrates, by introducing said insulated means into a reactor as described in claim 1 or 2;

213. Wire, treated by using the method described in claim 212, where at the same moment current power can be transferred in the conductive metal, and electronic data can be transferred over the sp2/ and or sp3 layers on top of the conductive material;

214. Method to introduce pure atomic matter, initial material(s) – as described in claim 21, nano-materials – like sp3 and/or sp2 - or a combination of them into the cooling liquid of nuclear reactors to prevent corrosion and leakage of tubes and connector means;

215. Method related to the generation of energy, where the interaction of two such PMEF (plasmatic magnetic energy fields) will lead to the release of fragmentation in the form of smaller PMEF, where the accumulated energies from these fragmentations can reach the energy level equal to the energy of electron charge (13.2 eV), but not being an electron itself, which the motion of these electric charges within the dynamic core once extracted through the walls or through electrodes from

the embodiment, can lead to generation of current;

216. Method of processing in an open or a closed reactor embodiment preferred matter(s), like metals, in an alkaline or an acid environment while they are expose for a short or longer time to radiation of nuclear source(s), like alpha and/or beta, to create preferred pure atomic matter (PAM), which can be used as compound(s) of initial materials, like liquids, moisture or gasses, to be used in plasma reactor(s) with sealed or closed embodiment(s) for energy generation and/or material processing;

217. Method of processing in an open or a closed reactor embodiment preferred matter(s), like metals, in an alkaline or an acid environment while they are expose for a short or longer time to EUV or UV radiation to create preferred pure atomic matter (PAM), which can be used as compound(s) of initial materials, like liquids, moisture or gasses, to be used in plasma reactor(s) with sealed or closed embodiment(s) for energy generation and/or material processing;

218. Method to generate current (Figure 51) by positioning a rotative plasma reactor (490) in or surrounded by at least one structure (510) with coil means (511) where the plasmatic magnetic fields (513) created by the rotating reactor itself, cause the excitation of electrons in the coils where this current can be collected by electric circuits means(512), and since the motion of the rotative plasma reactor is based on a self-sustaining plasmatic energy process - which only ends when the nuclear source(s) loss it's basic energy or sufficient nuclear interactions are no longer possible – the rotative plasma reactor acts as permanent a longevity self-rotating magnet while generating current;

219. Method to generate current by positioning a rotative plasma reactor (490) which is covered with solid magnets (520) and/or other magnetic means like strips – positioned in at least one structure with coils (511) where the magnetic fields (522) of these solid magnets add additional magnetic fields to the plasmatic magnetic fields (513) created by the rotating reactor itself, and where these joined magnetic fields cause the excitation of electrons in the coils where this current can be collected by electric circuits (521) for further transport in networks grid or direct powering of various machinery, devices, etc;

220. Method to create in a dynamic plasma reactor single lines of carbon with have alternating single and triple bonds (sp carbon), also known as carbyne;

221. Method to collect nano-particles or nano-powder from surfaces, like electrodes, plates, wires, films, foils or other surfaces which were treated for atomic carbon deposition in plasma reactors as described in claim 1 or 2, were the treated surfaces are in a first stage heated by heating means, like an oven, flames, an infra-red source, a micro-wave device, a high-frequency device, an ultra-sone device, high-current device or similar devices which excite the electrons of the carrying material on which the atomic carbon is deposited, where the heating up of said

carrying material provokes the separation of the atomic carbon from the surface, and where in a second stage the carbon parts, pieces, flacks, particles or other types of carbon is collected for packaging or for another after-treatment(s) - like milling, brushing, mixing, etc - and where the preferred degree of temperature increase will depend from the thermal properties of the surface material, in example 100°C lower then the melting point;

222. Method to collect nano-particles or nano-powder from surfaces, like electrodes, plates, wires, films, foils or other surfaces which have a memory, that is activated after the treatment for atomic carbon deposition in plasma reactors as described in claim 1 or 2, were then the surfaces – which may be build from nano-materials themselves - change of shape, what provokes the separation of the atomic carbon from the surface, and where in a second stage the carbon parts, pieces, flacks, particles or other types of carbon is collected for packaging or for another after-treatment(s);

223. Nano-particles or nano-powder, as described in claim 221 and 222, and collected after a treatment in a plasma reactor as described in claim 1 or 2, which can be used as a compound element in various industrial products, such as fire-resisting or fire-retarding bricks, filaments of yarns and polymer containing products, as conductive particles to be mixed in polymers against electro-static effects, atomic carbon spray for insulation, anti-corrosion and heat-transfer, etc.;

224. Method to produce carriers with micro- and nano-holes, which can be used as micro- and nano-filters for separation of atoms and molecules, or as heads in micro- and nano-extrusion systems to produces micro- and nano-wires, where a basic surface which possess very small openings – like a woven tissue, a non-woven material, a metal plate with lasered holes, a lattice, etc. - is introduced in a reactor as described in claim 1 or 2, and then treated for deposits with preferred atoms or molecules, like atomic carbon, in such a way that the outer boundary of each of said openings is covered by one or more atomic layers of the preferred material, that way reducing the dimension of each opening to the preferred micro- or nano-size, where this treatment can be in one step or in sub sequential steps (Fig. 60);

225. Method to re-connect broken or cut nerves where the ends of such nerves are joined in a micro plasma reactor, where an atomic carbon based connection can be established between the two nerve ends, and where a similar system can be used to connect nerves to electronic sensors;

226. Method to create a filter on nano-level made or nano grid by the use of electrode surface(s) in a reactor, as described in claims 1 and 2, where the deposited material(s) within the core is porous oxides by the use of active liquids, where the oxidization creates layers of porous material and where the thickness of the porosity can be controlled, and

where the size of the porosity will be determined by the material used as the electrode;

227. Capacitance system, created by the method described in claim 226, where the materials used are composites materials or alloys where the size of the porosity will be determined by their composition;

228. Method by heating the electrode(s) and heating the layers , as described in claim 226, by heating means (torch, electric current, etc) the size of the porosity can be reduced or enlarged, where the same applies on filters;

229. Method to use a liquid within a reactor as described in claim 1 and 2, to capture CO_2 directly, where the liquid contains OH and a metallic soluble metal and/or a semi-metal material, where the CO_2 is captured within the structure of the liquid where H_2O could be a major component;

230. Method to release CO_2 which is captured within the liquid – as described in claim 229 - where the acidity of the liquid is changed leading to the release of CO_2 in a controlled environment for the use in industry;

231. Method to release gas atoms or molecules – like CO_2 - which are captured into gaps, as described in claim 226, on the electrode surface(s) where the electrodes are immersed in a liquid or gaseous environment which removes the deposits – oxides and preferred gasses atoms or molecules – from the surface of the electrode(s) in a controlled way;

232. Method to create plasmatic voltage where within the containment of the reactor, as described in claim 1, 2 and 144, and the surface, plasmatic voltage necessary for the release, separation, alternation of atoms and molecules in the core to a new material or component, leads to the creation of charge and magnetic fields leading to creation of plasmatic voltage within the core;

233. Method to produce atomic hydrogen within the containment of the core as described in claim 1 and 2, thus by static or dynamic cores, where by separation of organic products which contain at least one CH molecular bound and the use of at least one radioactive material, the condition is created where carbon is separated and plasma created, and carbon and hydrogen are radicalized ($C^{\cdot}$, $H^{\cdot}$), where in the next step hydrogen radical ($H^{\cdot}$) is fed into a separate chamber or a removable container means for further processing, and then in the next process step in the presence of EUV will loss his additional electron leading to creation of atomic hydrogen necessary for production of hydrogen plasma;

234. Method to extract carbon and other preferred elements and then deposit these for the creation of atomic nano material and molecular SP3, where through gaps within the porous layer material created by oxidization on the electrodes in the reactor, as described in claim 142, the released carbon atoms or molecules from the organic material - which could be introduced into the containment or could part of the structure of

the containment - can be captured or deposited in said gaps in the oxide layers (601);

235. Method to release the captured materials of sp2 or Sp3 – as described by the method described in claim 234, to places electrodes in specific acid solution to dilute or dissolve the metal oxides and collect the sp2 or sp3 material as a solid residue from the solution;

236. Container with at least two magnets in a reactor (540) to create a magnetic plasma to create a plasmatic magnetic environment which influences the plasmatic magnetic energy level of the material which are within the reach of the magnetic fields; i.e. like water milk, soup, food, tinctures, skin tissue, organs, blood, or the same can be used as a container or cylinder in which a human or animal or it's parts can be put; to use the body as living reactor, triggered by the external plasmatic magnetic fields of the plasma reactors, where the molecules within the organs will be energized for example for the radical oxygen to loss it's extra electrons which can lead to the process of anti-oxidization or the energize the cancer cells nitrogen or carbon radicalize leading to the change of the characteristics of the protein in the cells using the radioactive material present within the body and the direct use of the ionization of the hydrogen within the protein chain where the energy of the electrons can dissipate within the structure as a photon thought the overhaul intermolecular scintillation and precedence of material like potassium within the cell structure or cesium within the DNA structure;

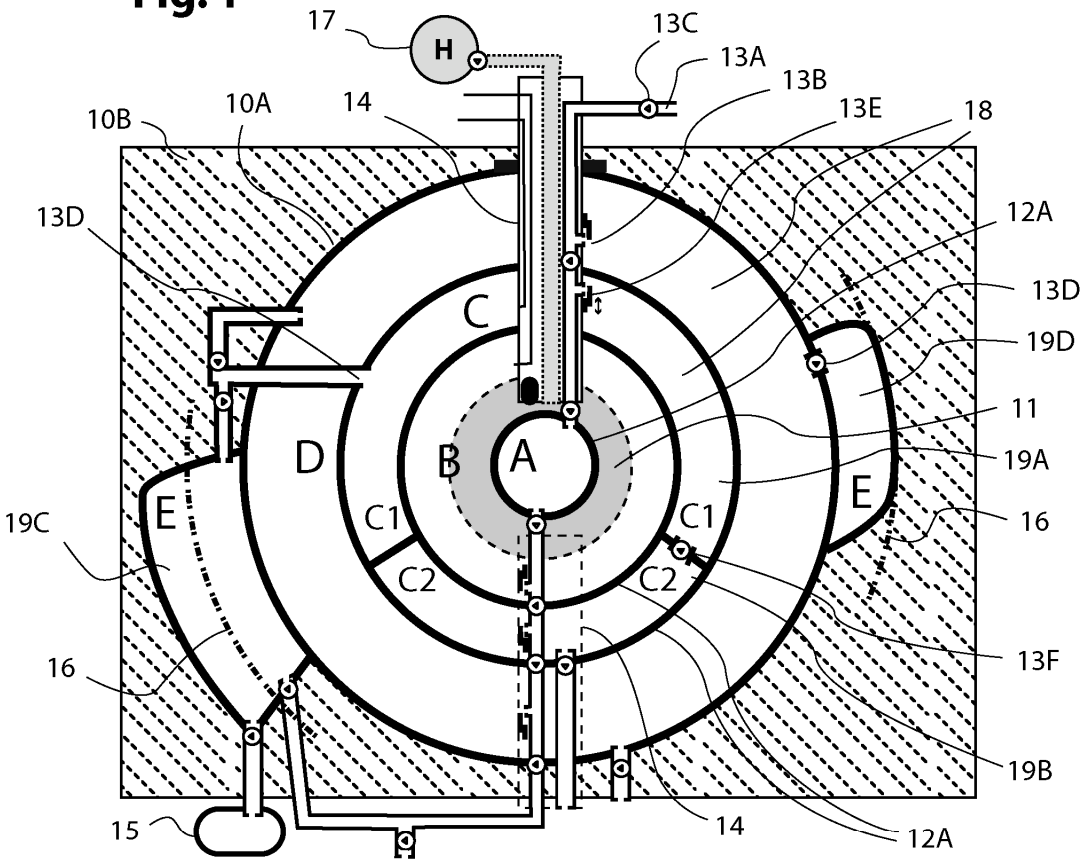
237. A device (610) to capture atoms and molecule combinations containing carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and other hazardous or preferred elements from gasses (621), such as CO2, working after the method described in claim 234 - with at least one inlet means (618), one belt means (611) acting as an electrode, one sponge means (612) or similar liquid holding means, one scrapping means (616) and one collection means (617), and at least one liquid (613), where the exhaust gasses or similar gasses enter through the inlet means and where the preferred atoms or molecules contained in the gas - due to the interaction of the initial materials in liquid and distributed on the surface of the belt and the created plasma environment, with the inserted gasses - will be captured in the gaps (601) – as described in claim 234 – between the deposited carbon atoms or molecules or oxides (601) on the surface of the moving belt, where then the deposited materials (614) will be removed from the belt by removing means (616)(i.e. a brush, a steel knife, etc.) and the obtained materials can be collected, i.e. by a removable collector (617);

238. A device, working after the method described in claim 234, is equipped with at least two chambers (622 and 623) where the gasses (621) are forced to pass – through a passage - a preferred liquid (624) at the bottom of the container to enter the second chamber, where the resulting vapour or moisture is separated in H_20 – to be collected in a separate container (625) – and in a residu gas which is then is fed to a rotative (629) collector (626) where the deposits (I.e. carbon) is scrapped

(616) or removed in storage means (627) and the gas is feed back (628) in the second chamber;

239. Method to clean or disinfect air from dust, bacteria and viruses by the guiding of the air-flow over an area of a dynamic or static plasma reactor which delivers UEV rays, where said plasma reactor can be used as a moveable device, or as a fixed device, mounted on surfaces (wall, ceiling, car roof …) or inside air channels (like of Air conditioning);

Fig. 1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19D
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C
D
B
A
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15
14
12A

Fig. 2

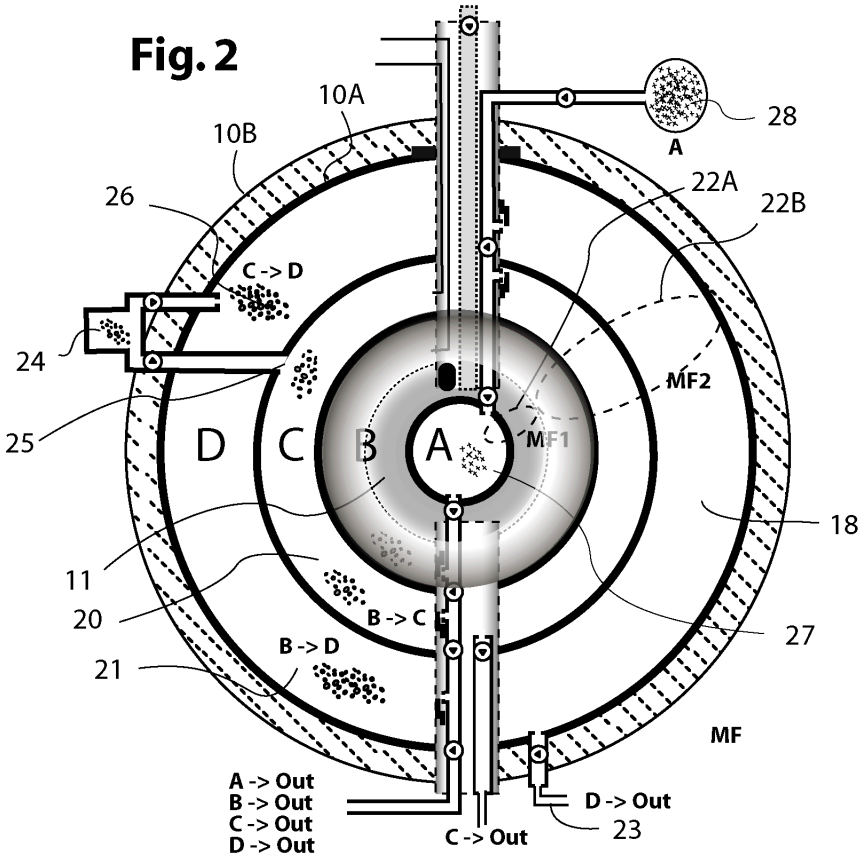

10A
28
A
10B
22A
22B
26
C -> D
24
MF2
25
D
C
B
A
MF1
18
11
20
B -> C
27
B -> D
21
MF
A -> Out
B -> Out
C -> Out
D -> Out
D -> Out
C -> Out
23

Fig. 3

Synthesis Process
for recycling of CO2

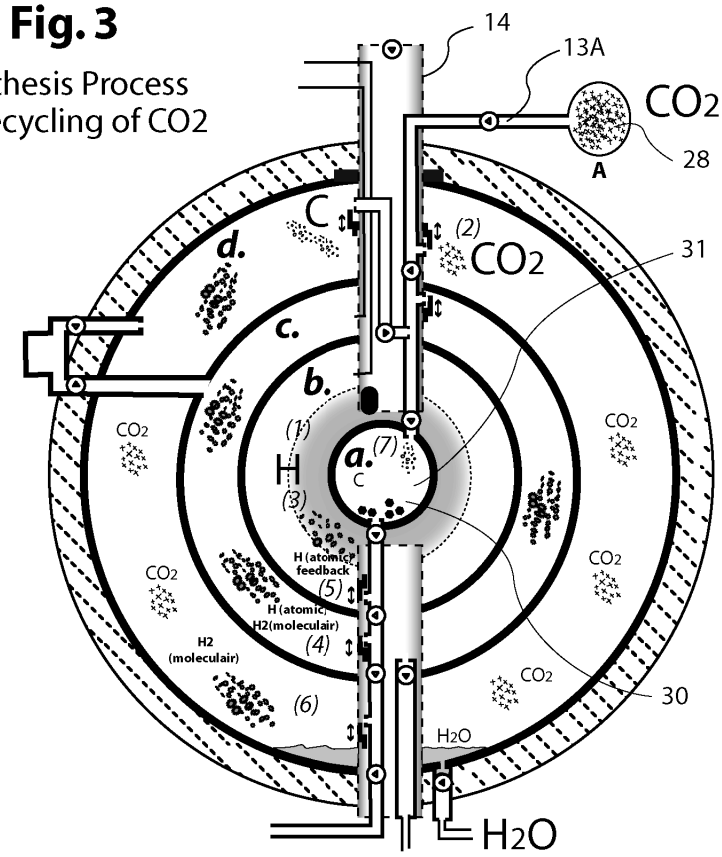
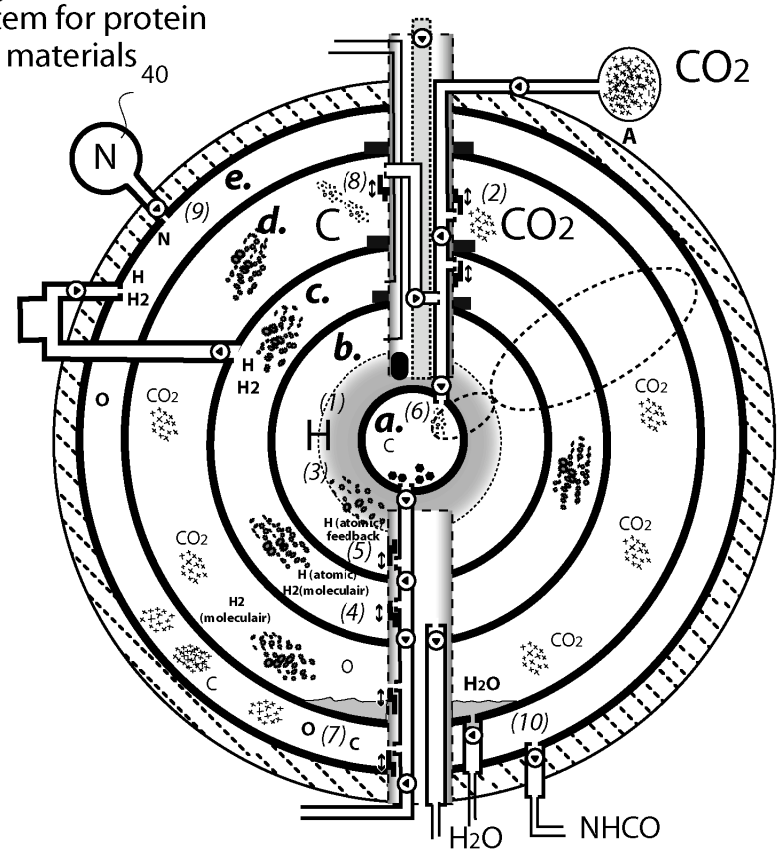


Fig. 4

Synthesis system for protein
or other materials



148.

Fig. 5

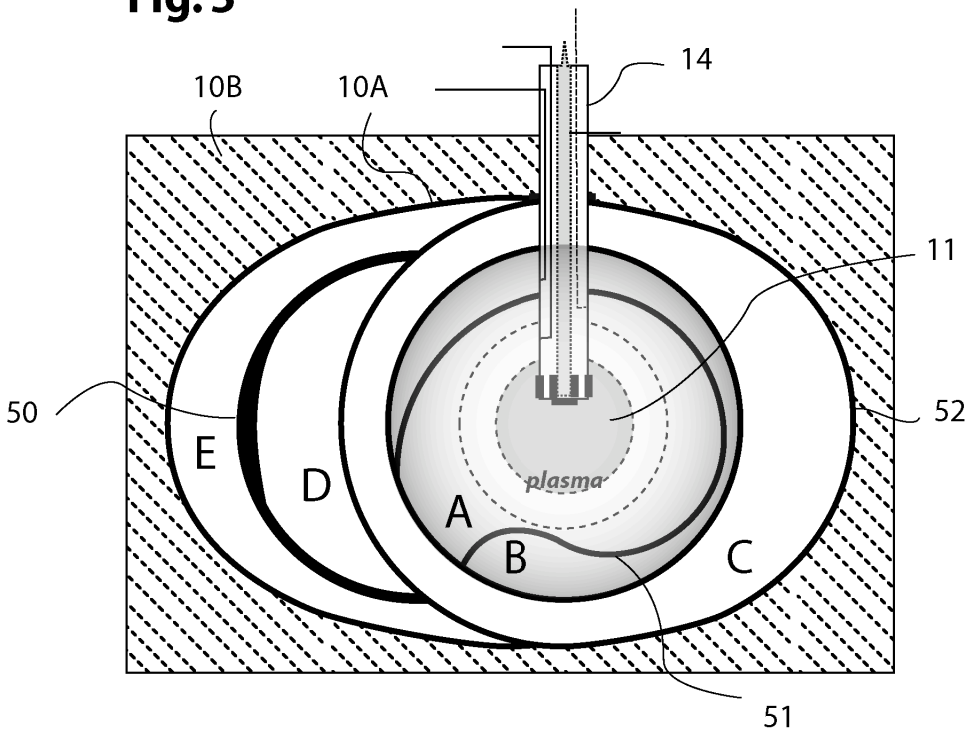


Fig.6

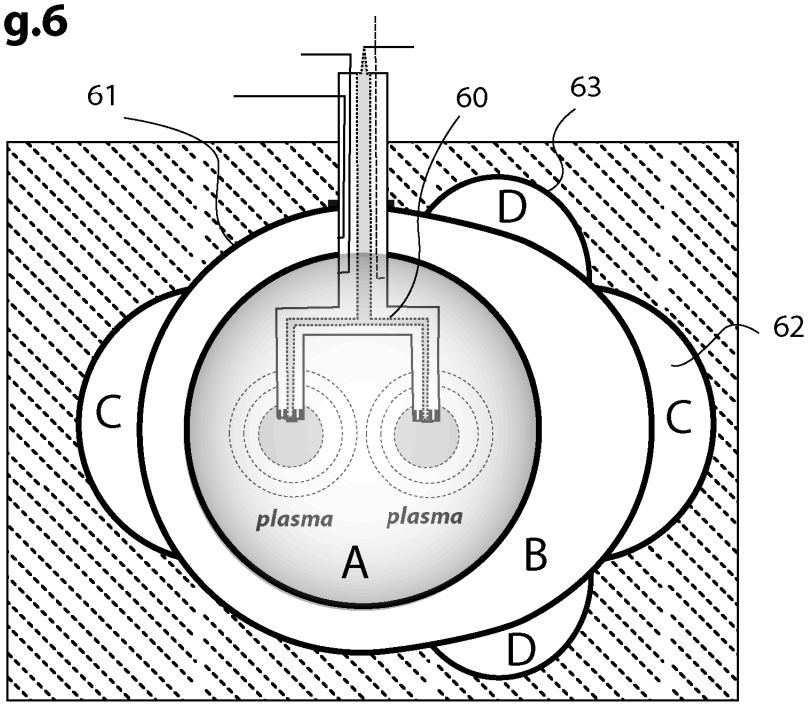


Fig. 7

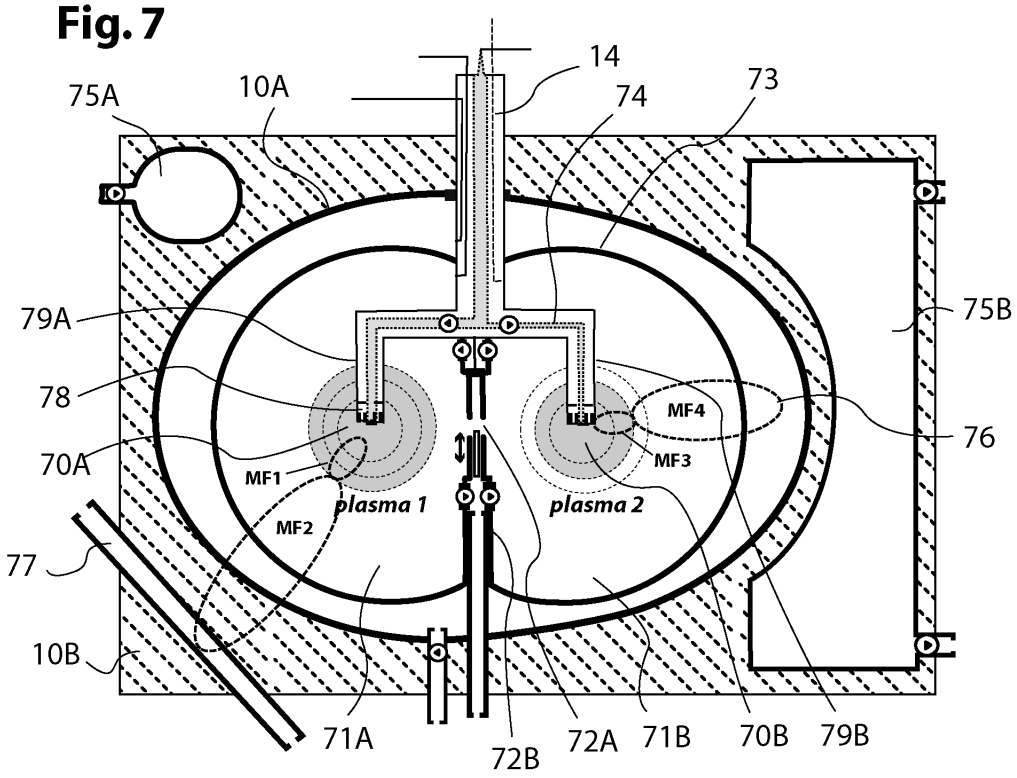
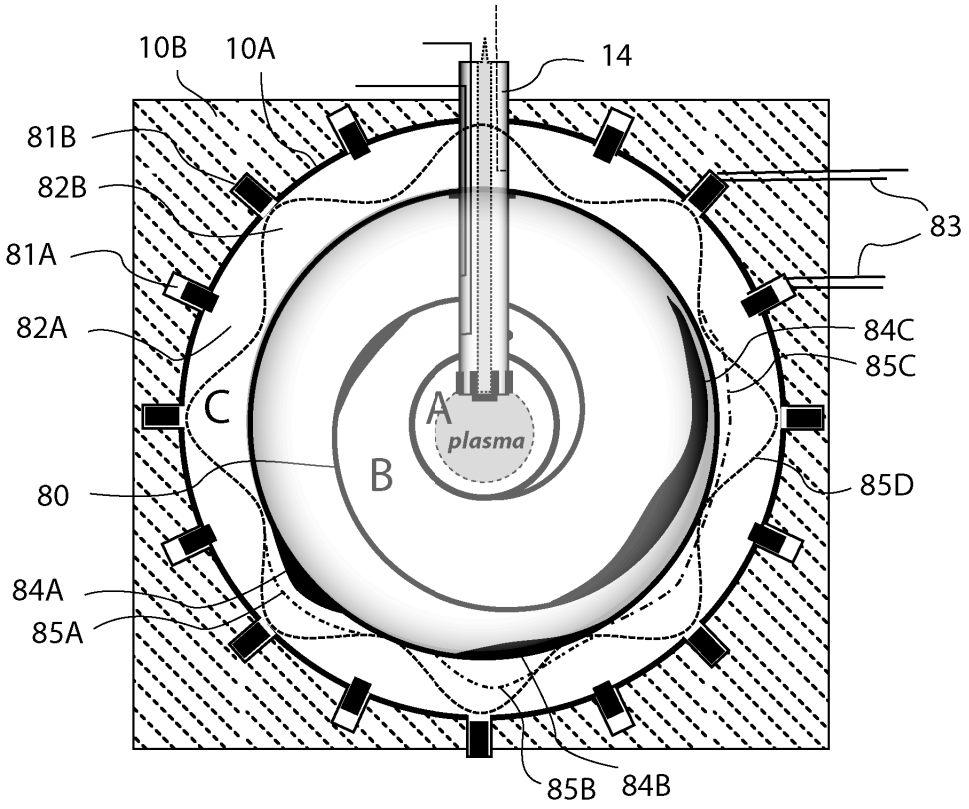

14
75A
10A
74
73
79A
75B
78
MF4
76
70A
MF3
MF1
plasma 1
plasma 2
MF2
77
10B
71A
72B
72A
71B
70B
79B

Fig. 8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10A
14
81B
82B
83
81A
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84C
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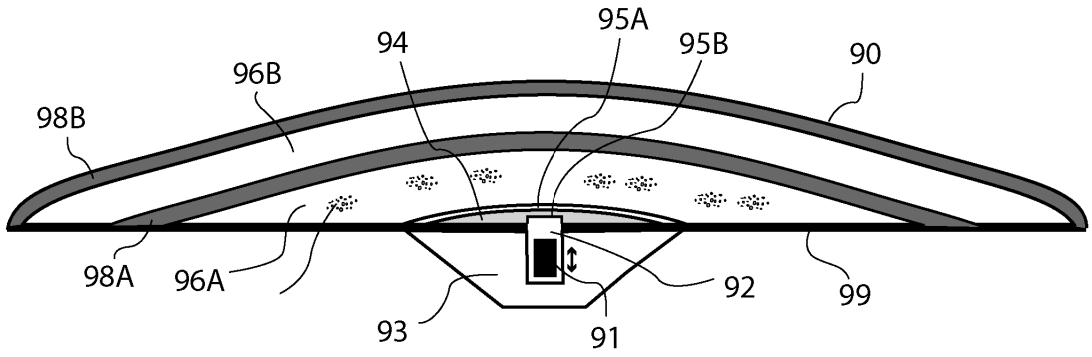
C
A
plasma
B
80
85D
84A
85A
85B
84B

Fig. 9


95A
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95B
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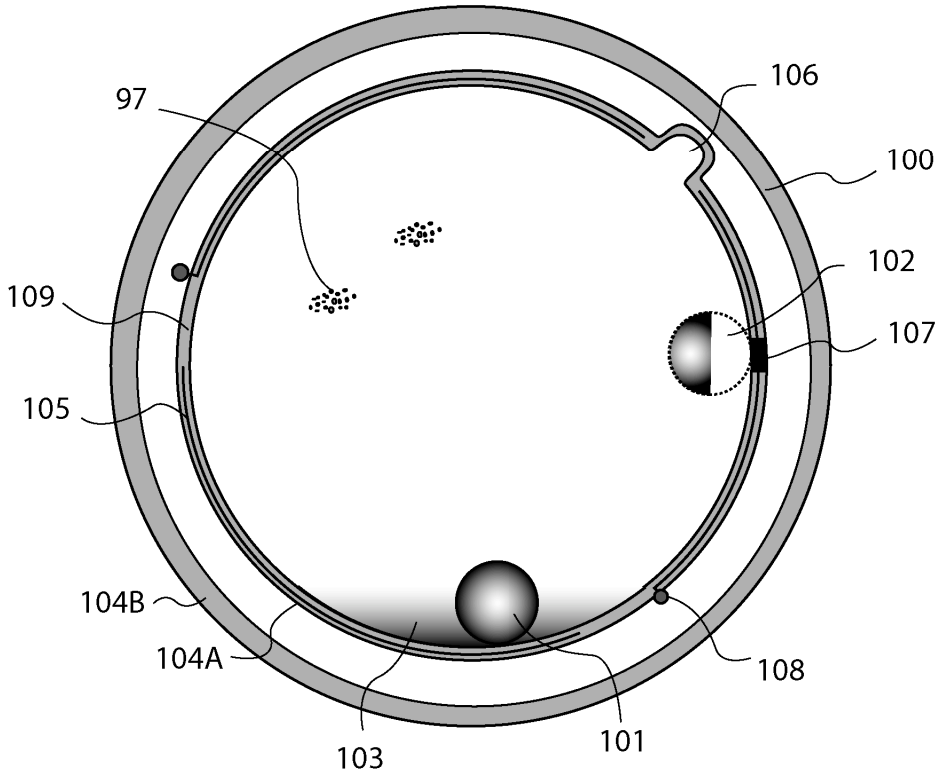
92
99
93
91

Fig. 10


106
97
100
102
109
107
105
104B
104A
108
103
101

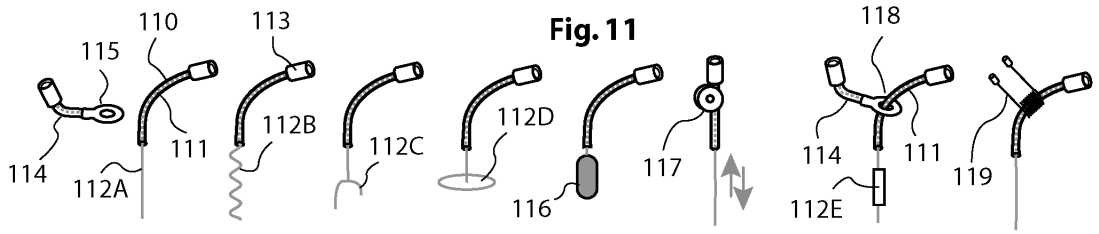


Fig. 11

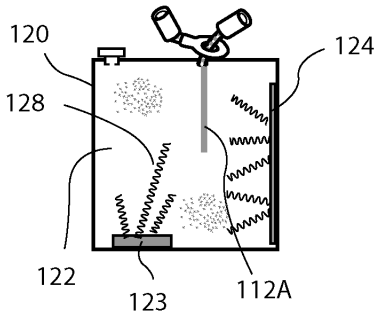


Fig. 12A

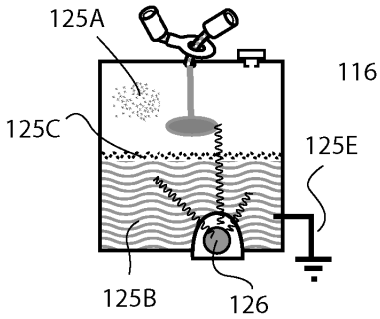


Fig. 12B

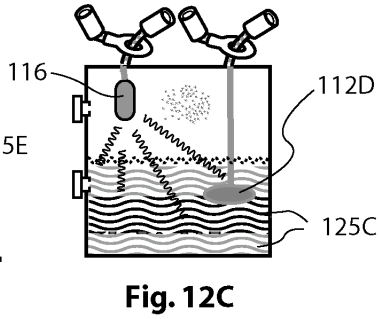


Fig. 12C

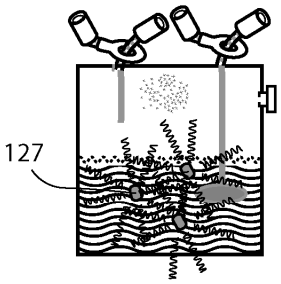


Fig. 12D

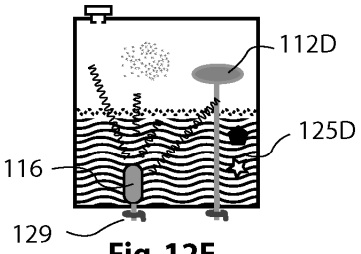


Fig. 12E

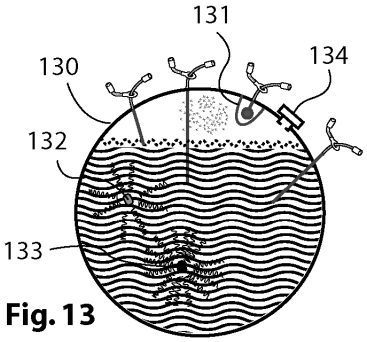
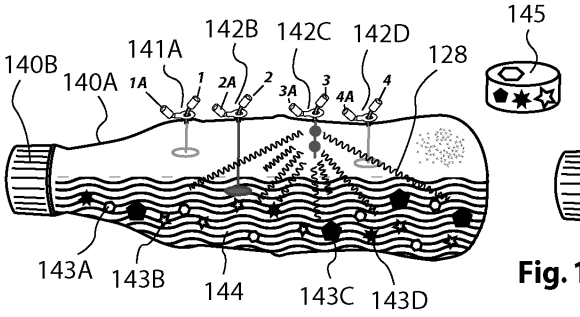


Fig. 13



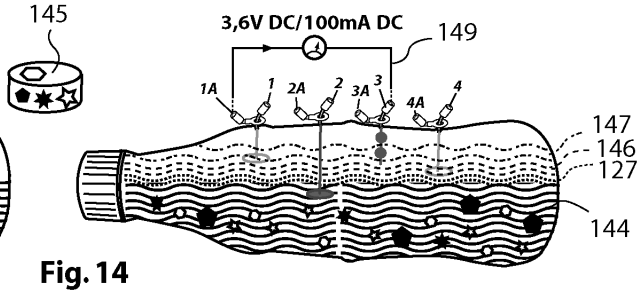


Fig. 14

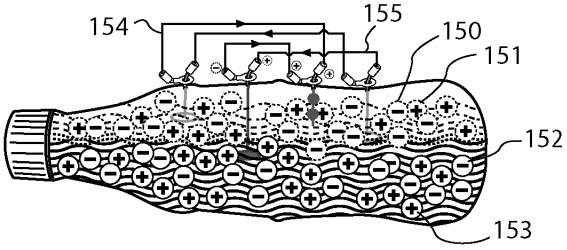


Fig. 15

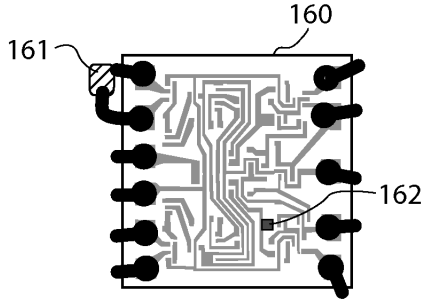


Fig. 16

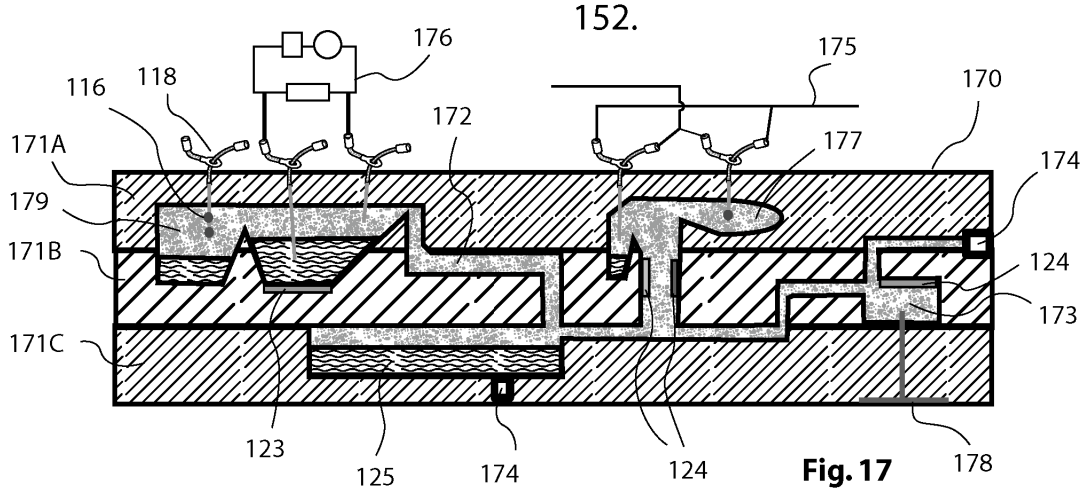


Fig. 17

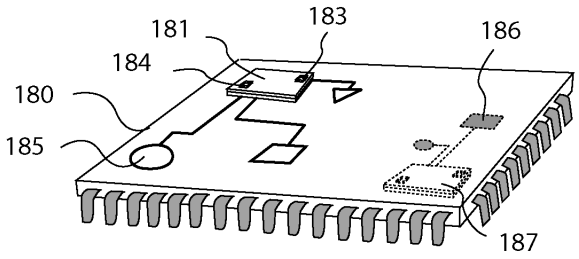


Fig. 18

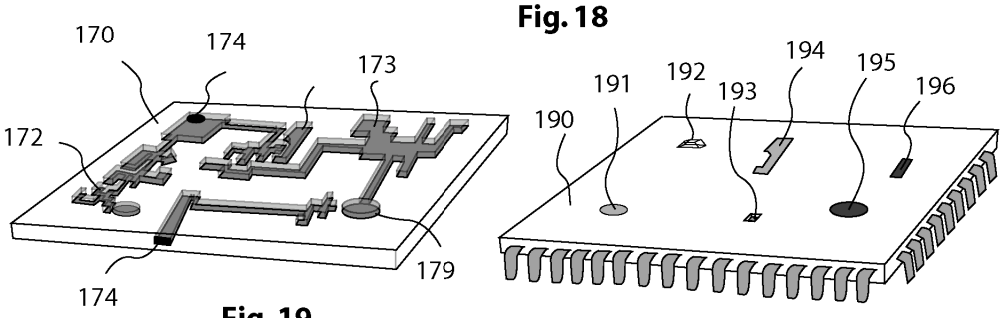
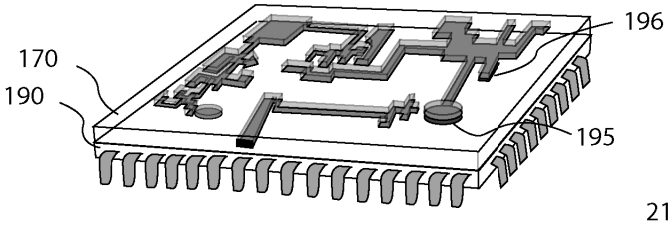


Fig. 19



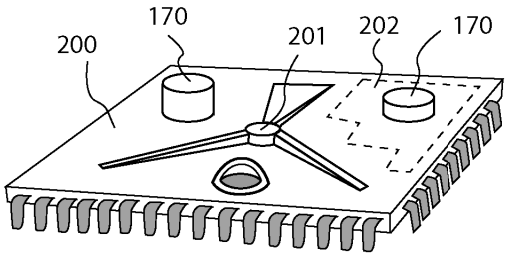


Fig. 20

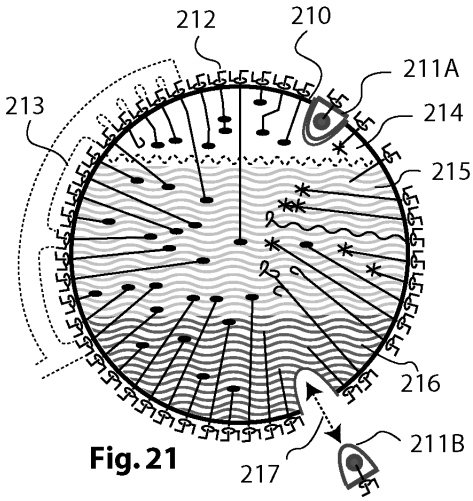


Fig. 21

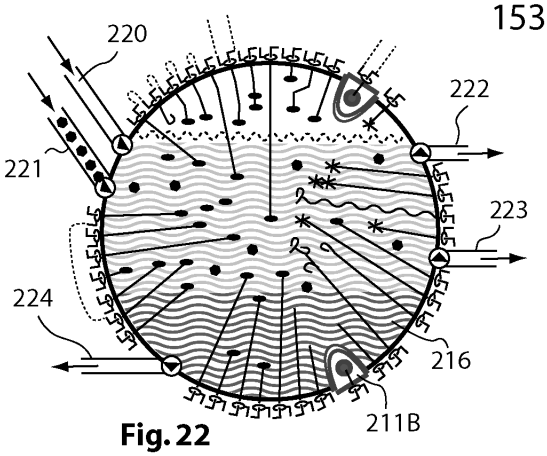


Fig. 22

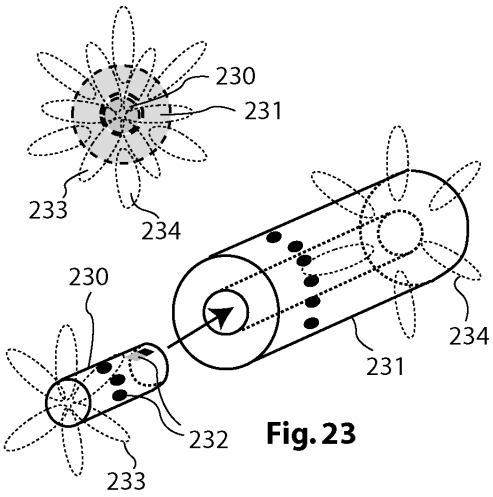


Fig. 23

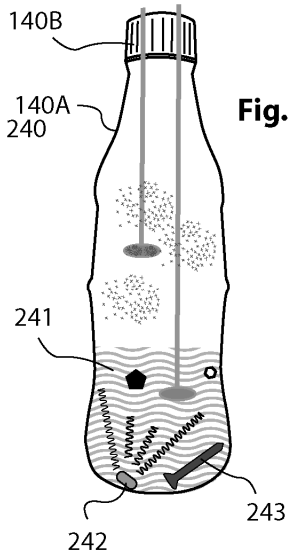


Fig. 24

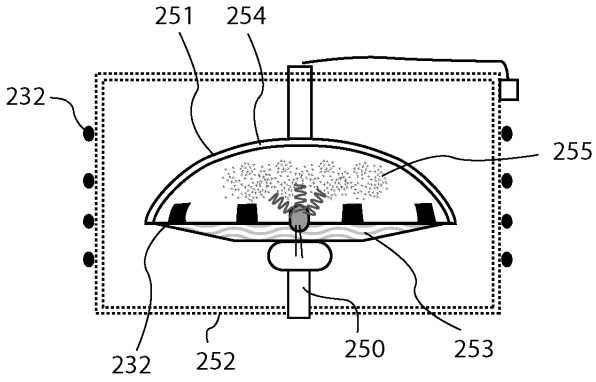


Fig. 25

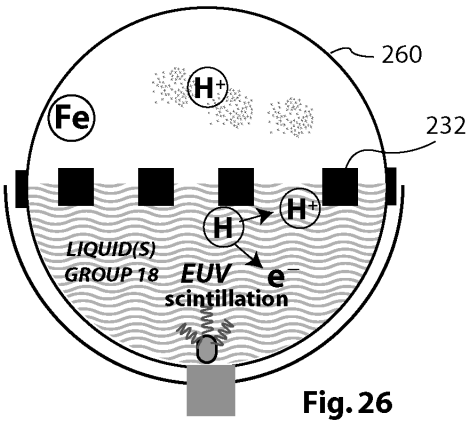


Fig. 26

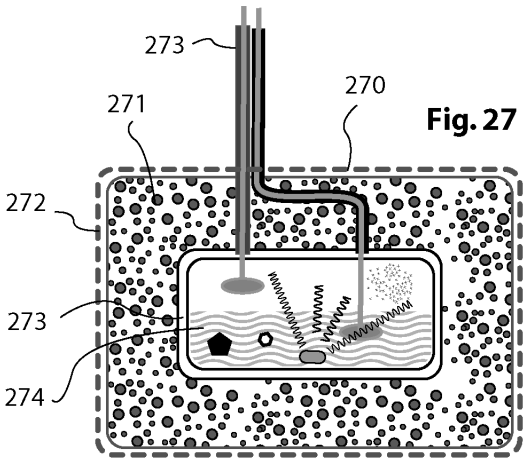


Fig. 27

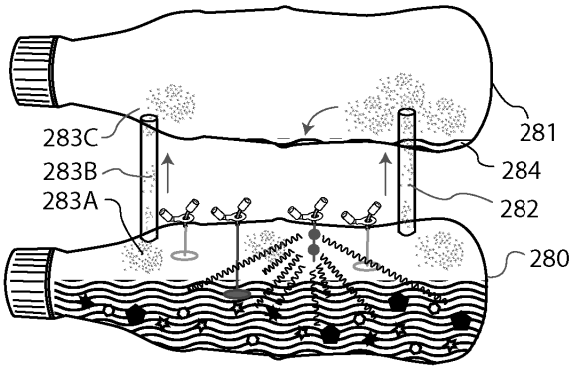


Fig. 28

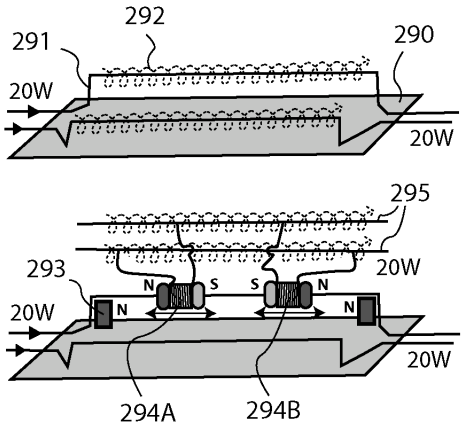


Fig. 29

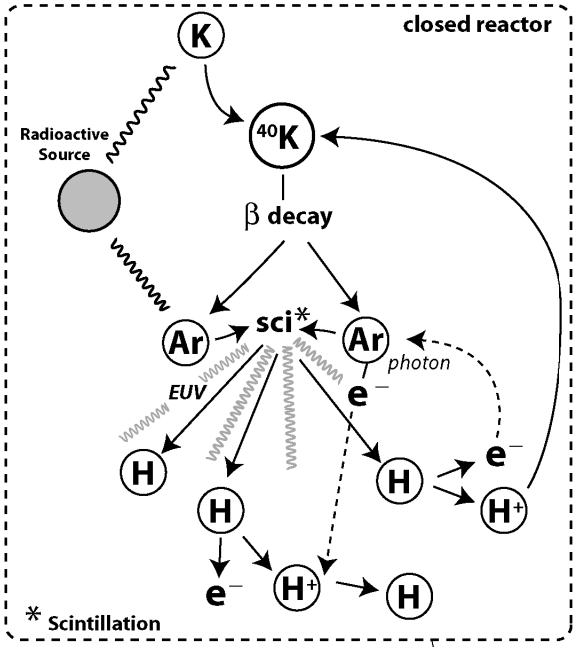


Fig. 30

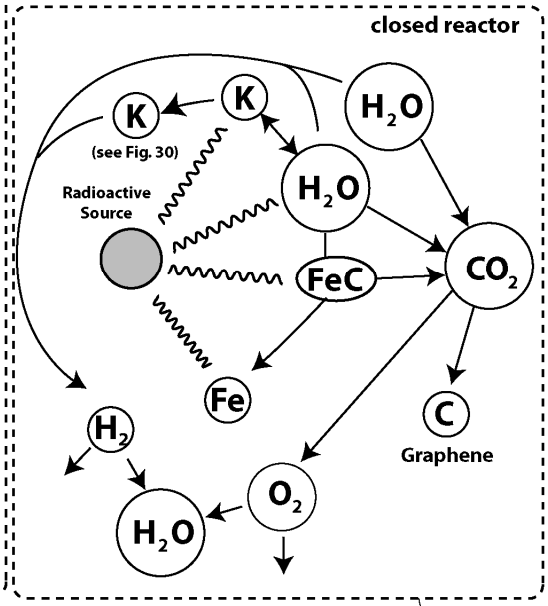
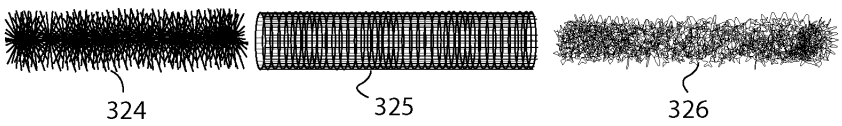


Fig. 31



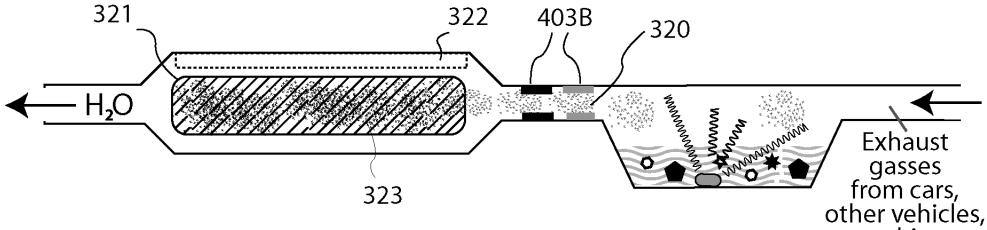


Fig. 32

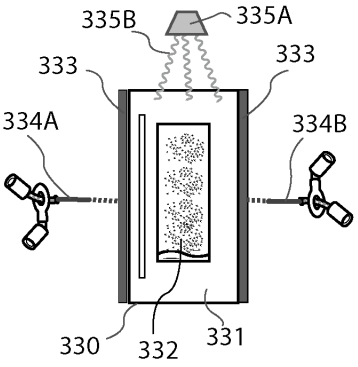


Fig. 33A

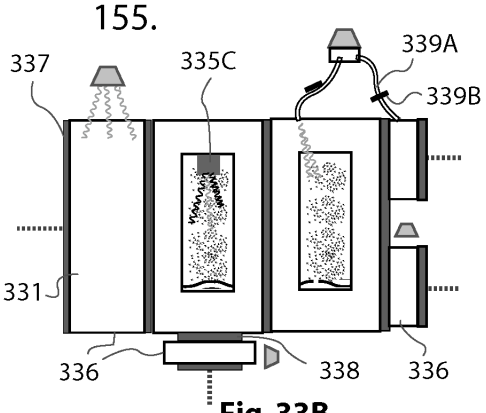


Fig. 33B

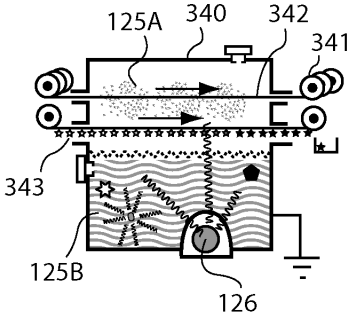


Fig. 34

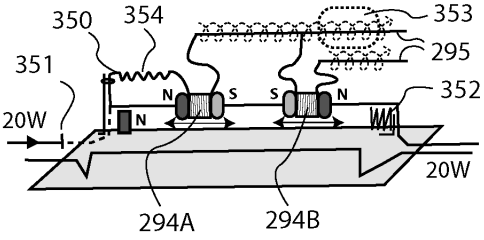


Fig. 35

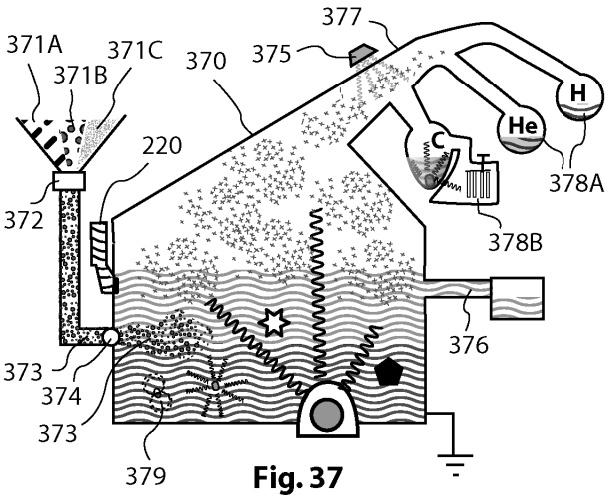


Fig. 37

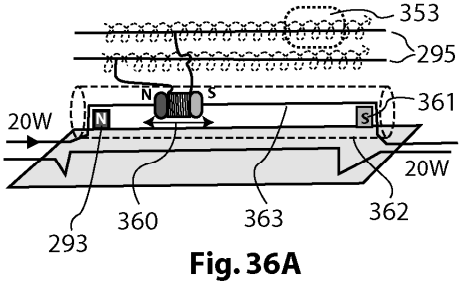


Fig. 36A

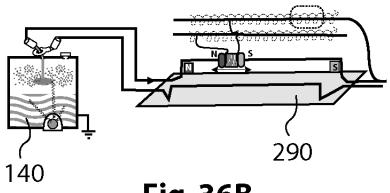


Fig. 36B

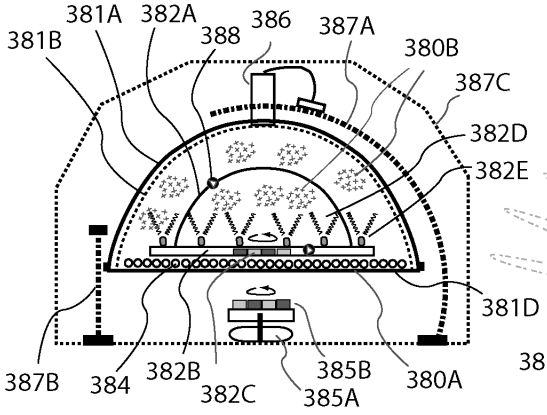


Fig. 38A

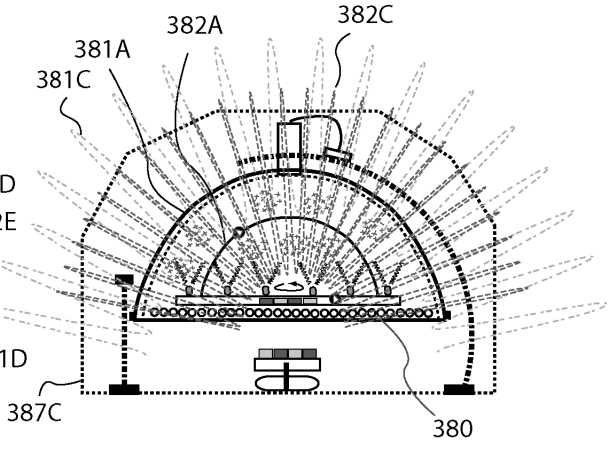


Fig. 38B

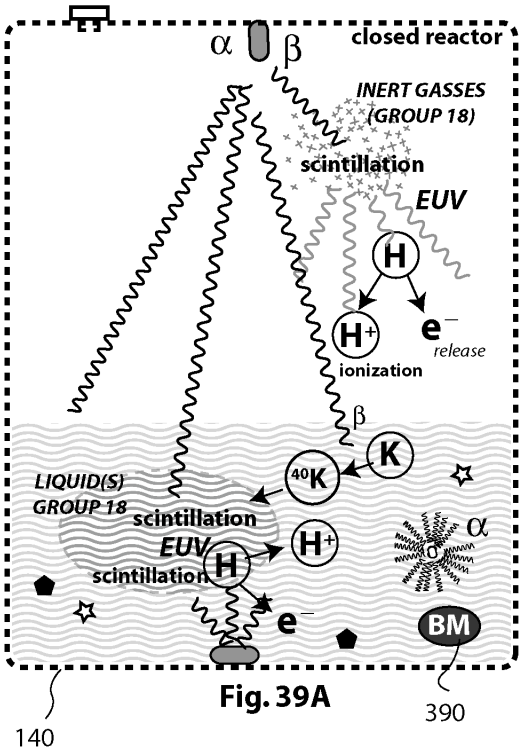


Fig. 39A

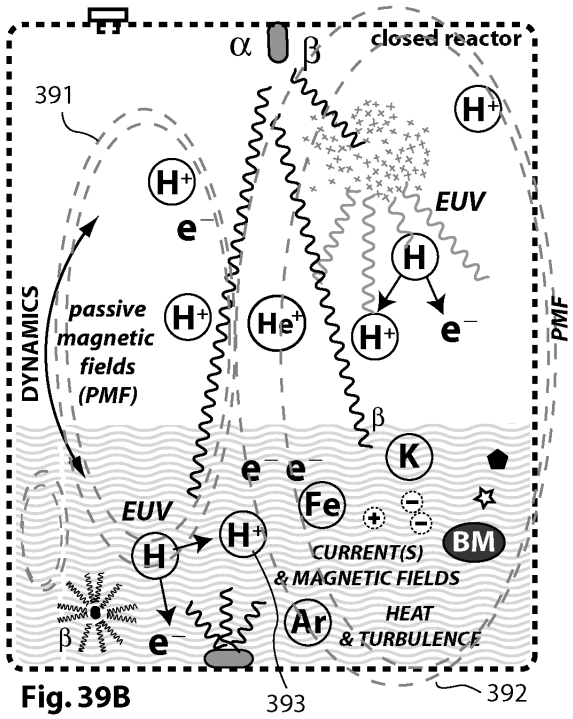


Fig. 39B

Fig. 40

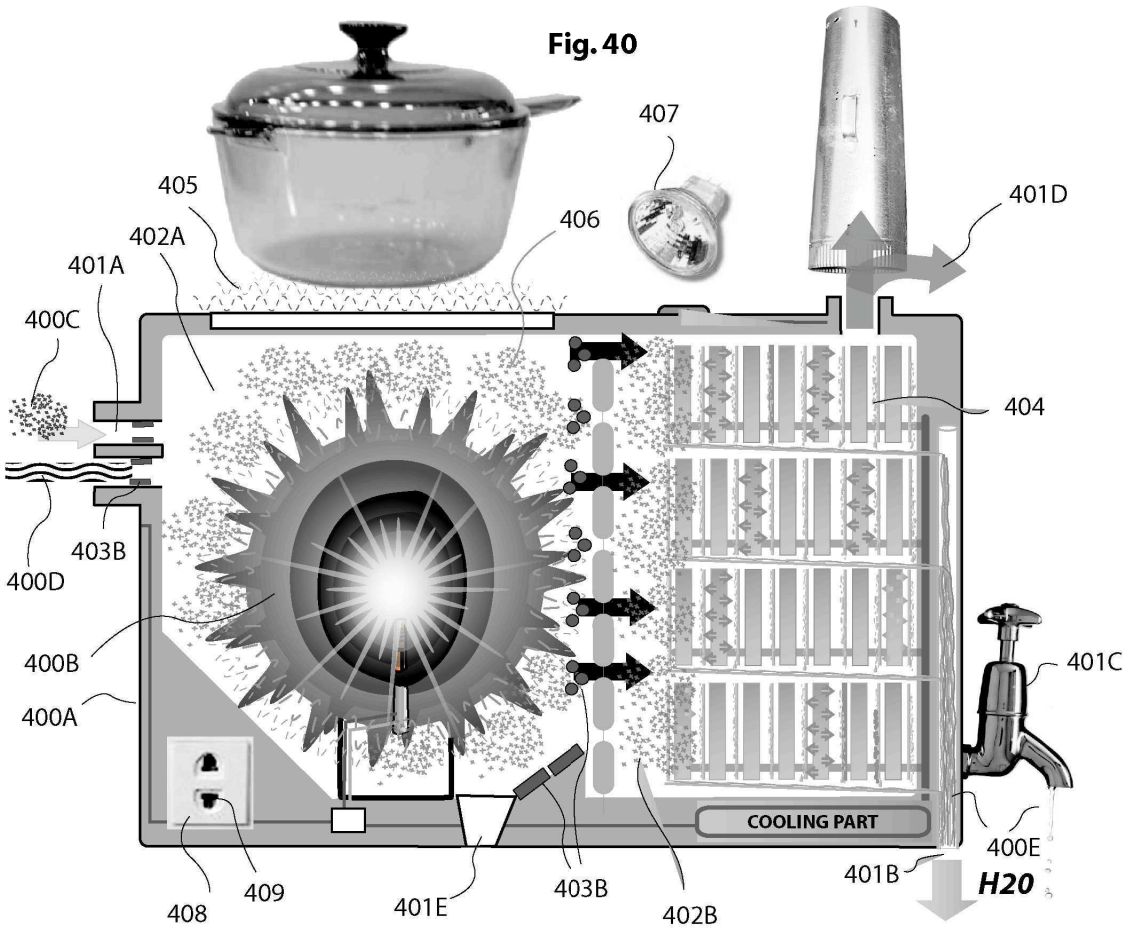


Fig. 41

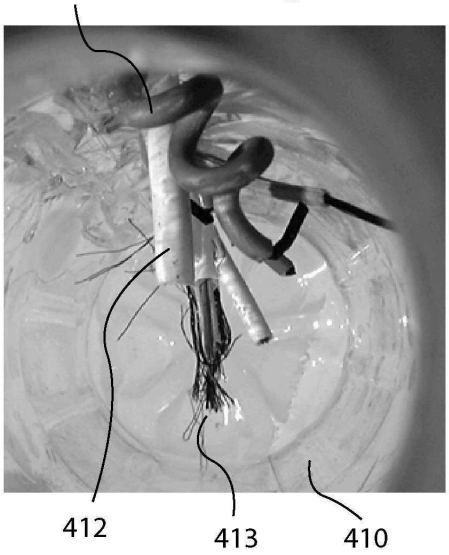


Fig. 42

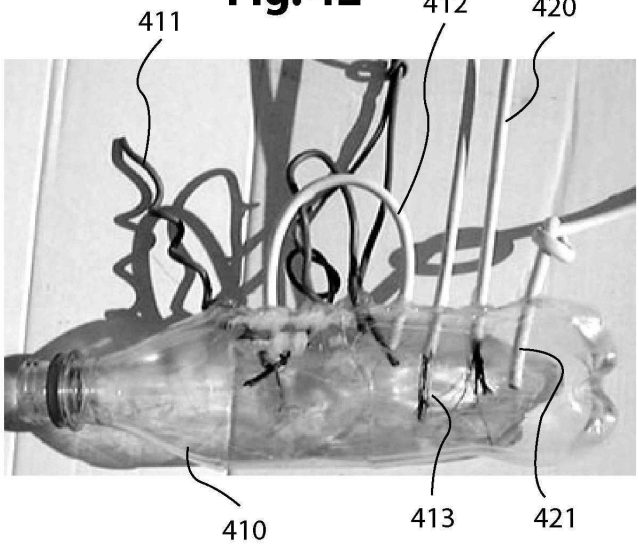


Fig. 43

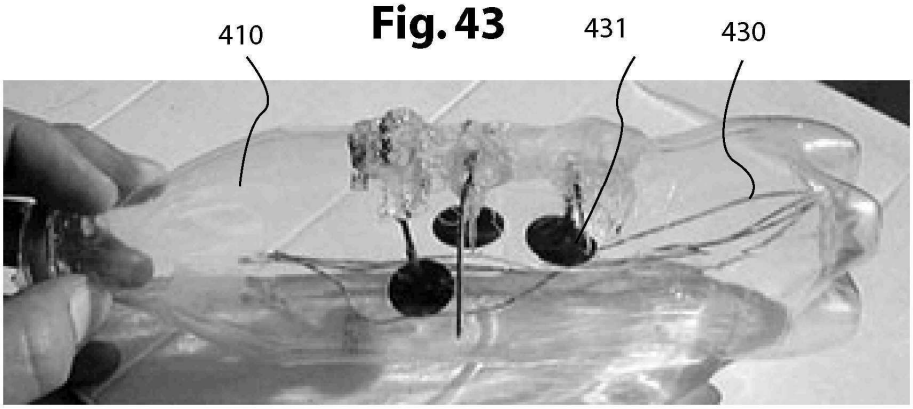


Fig. 44

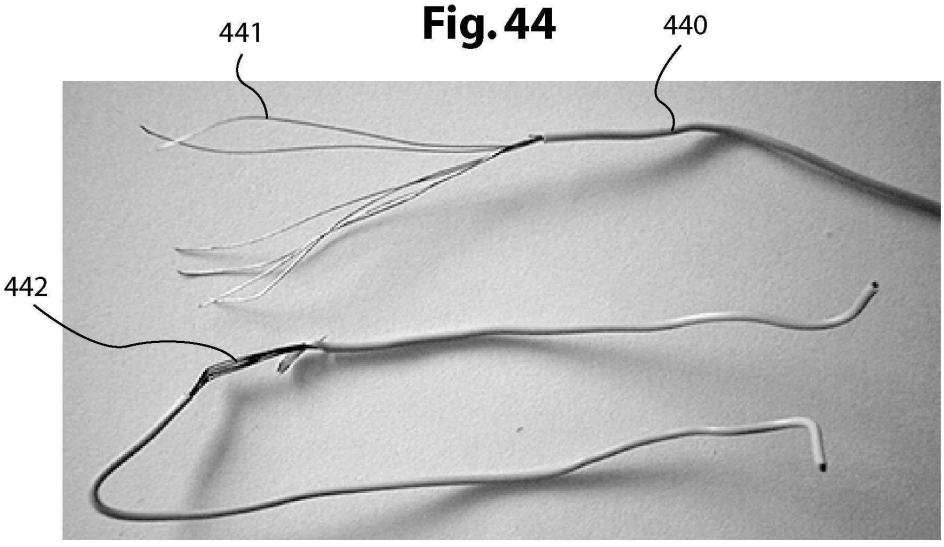


Fig. 45

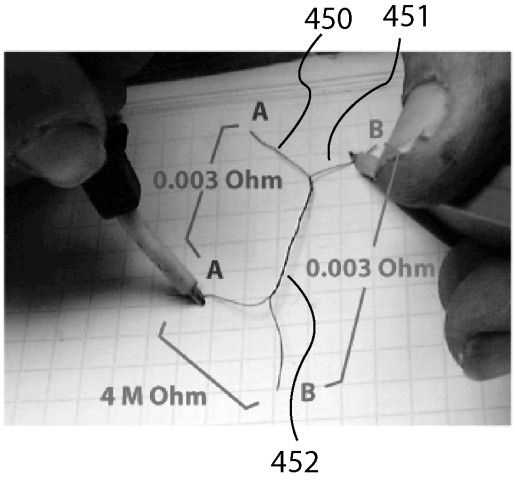


Fig. 46

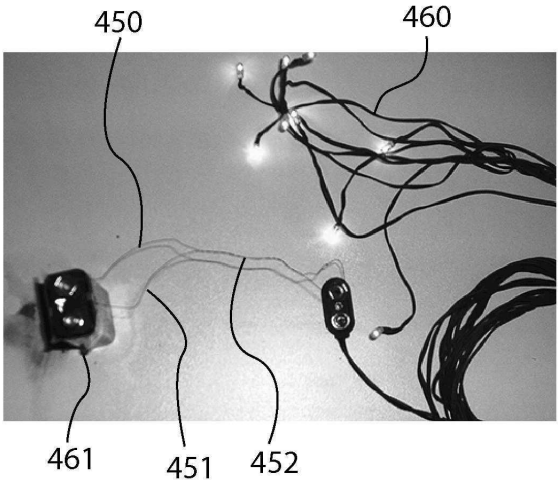


Fig. 47

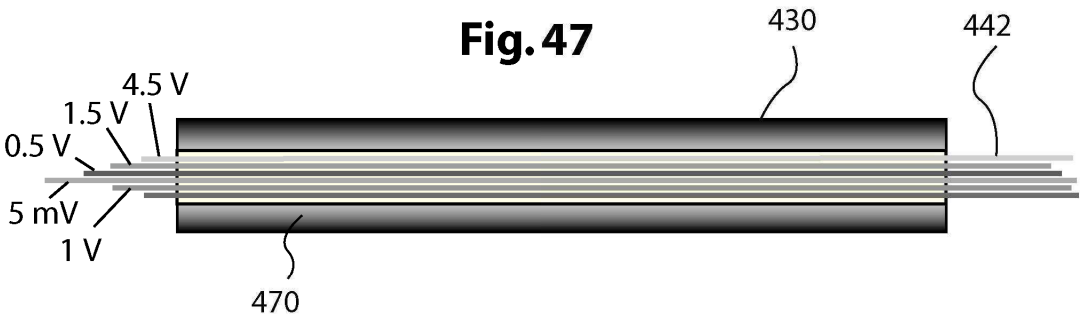


Fig. 48

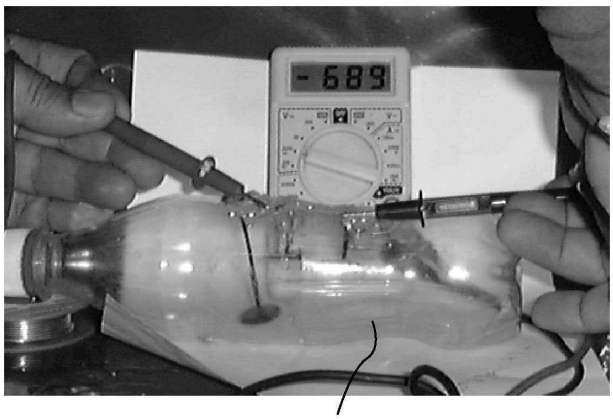


Fig. 49

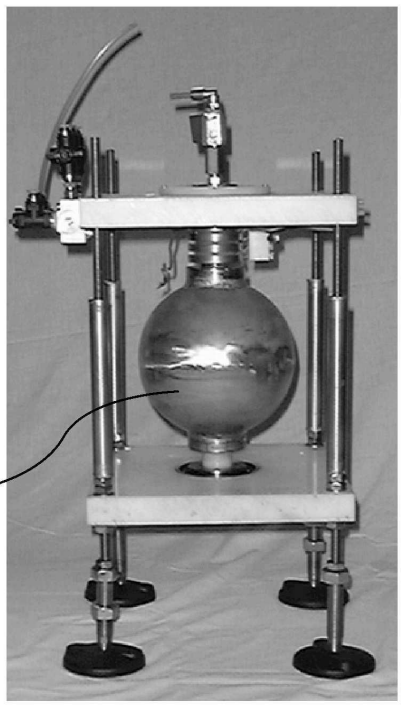


Fig. 50

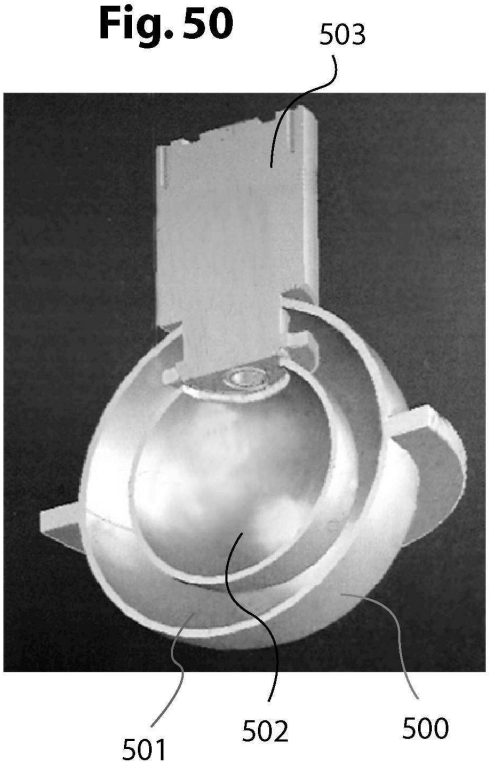


Fig. 51

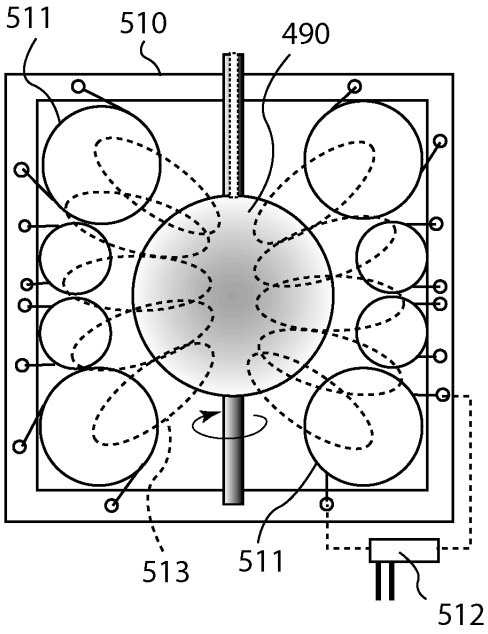


Fig. 52

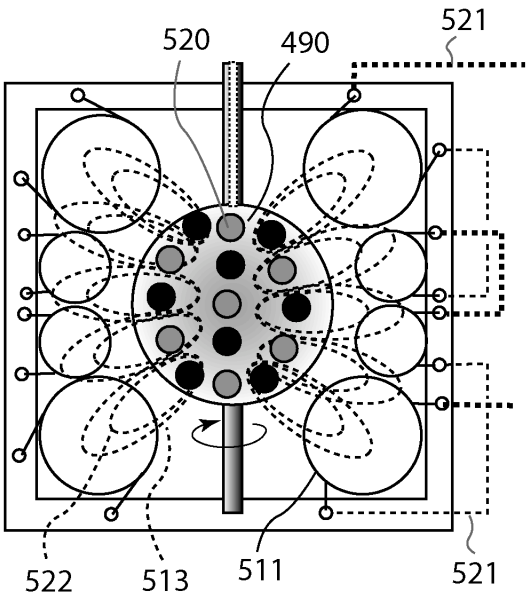


Fig. 53

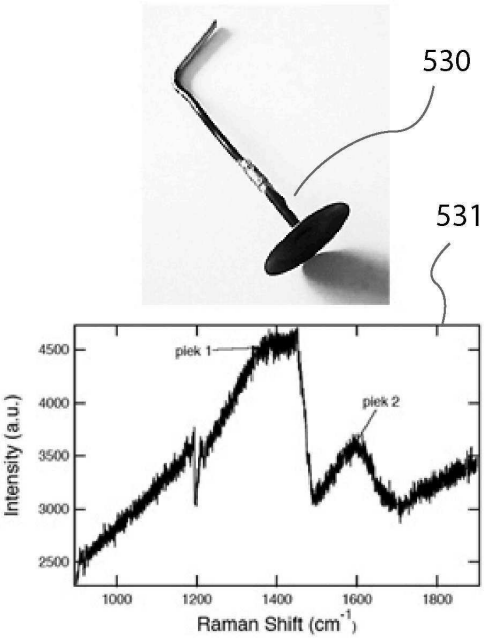


Fig. 54

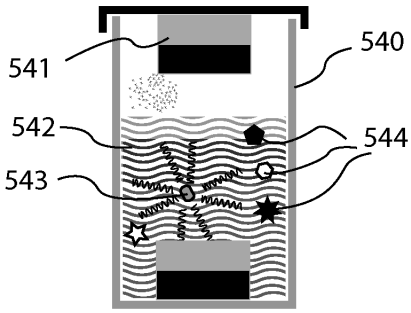


Fig. 55

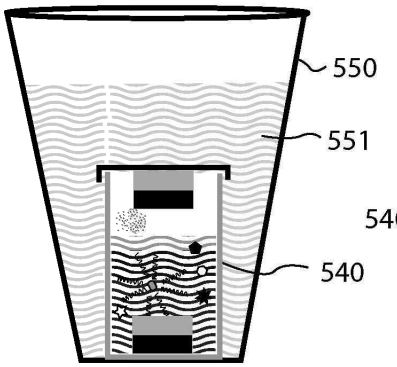


Fig. 56

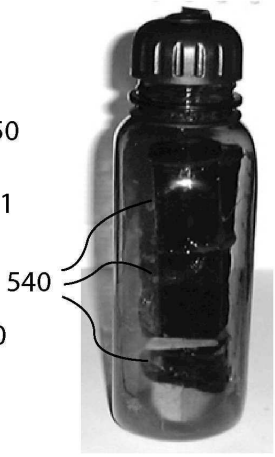


Fig. 57

DIAGRAM

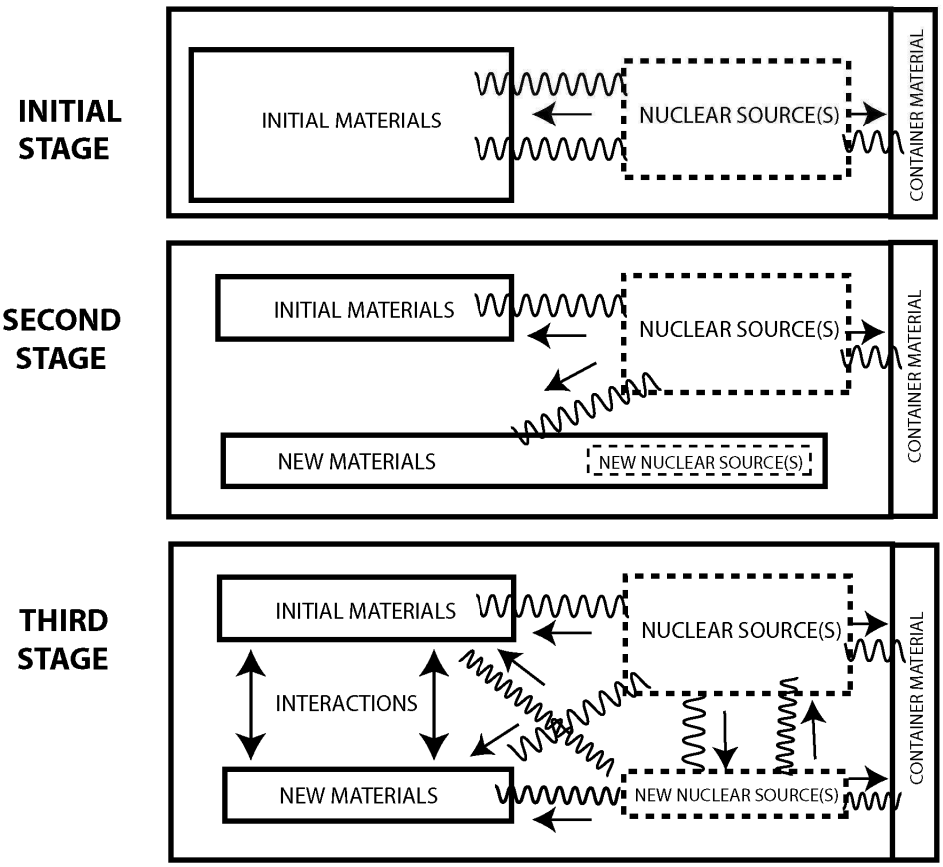


Fig. 58

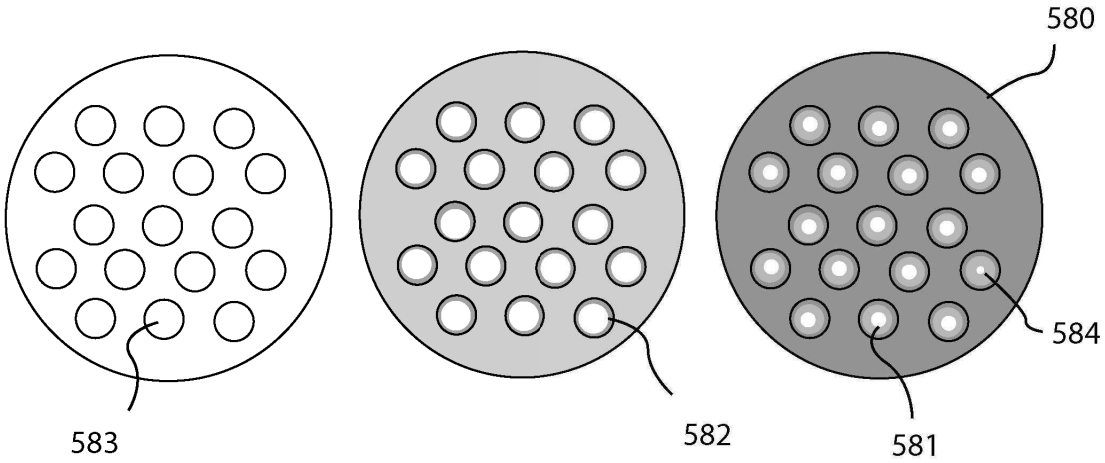


Fig. 59

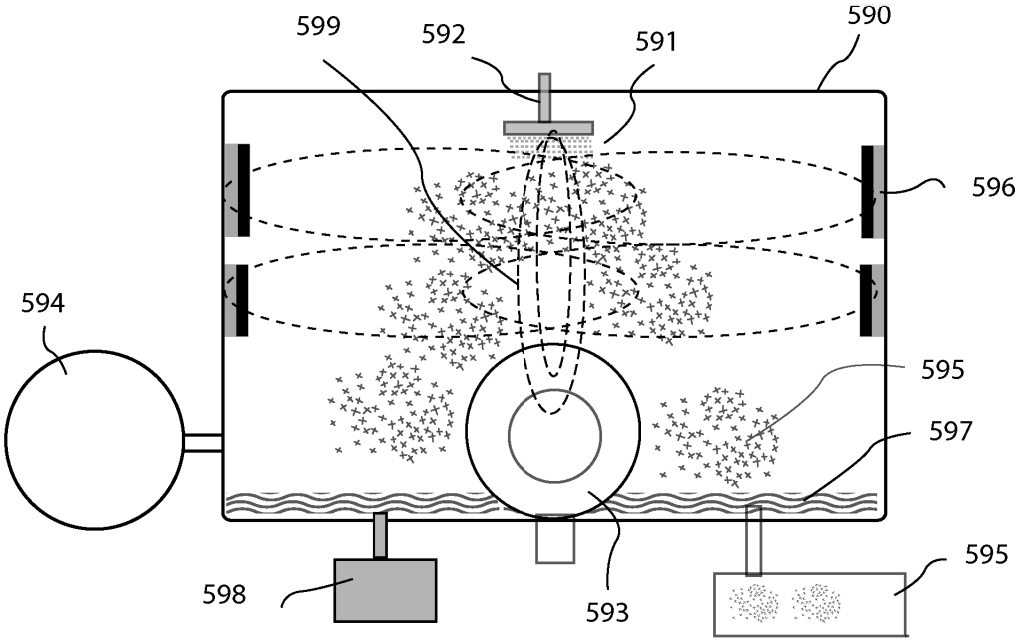


Fig. 60

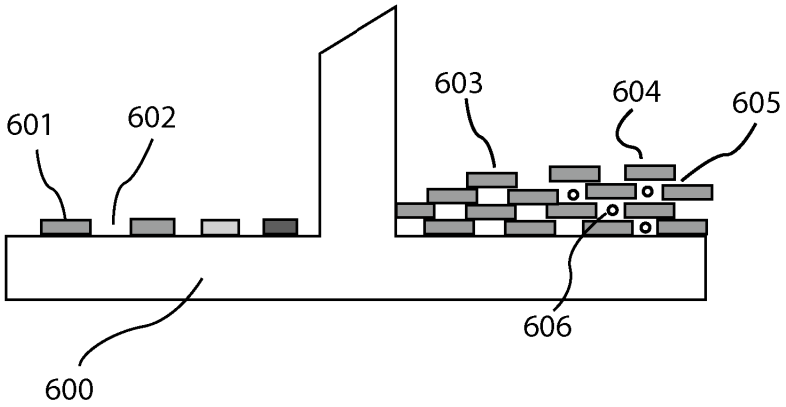


Fig. 61

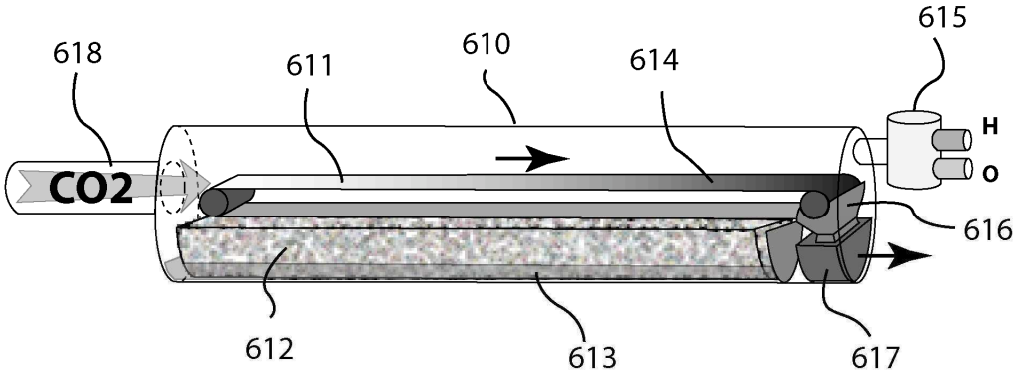


Fig. 62

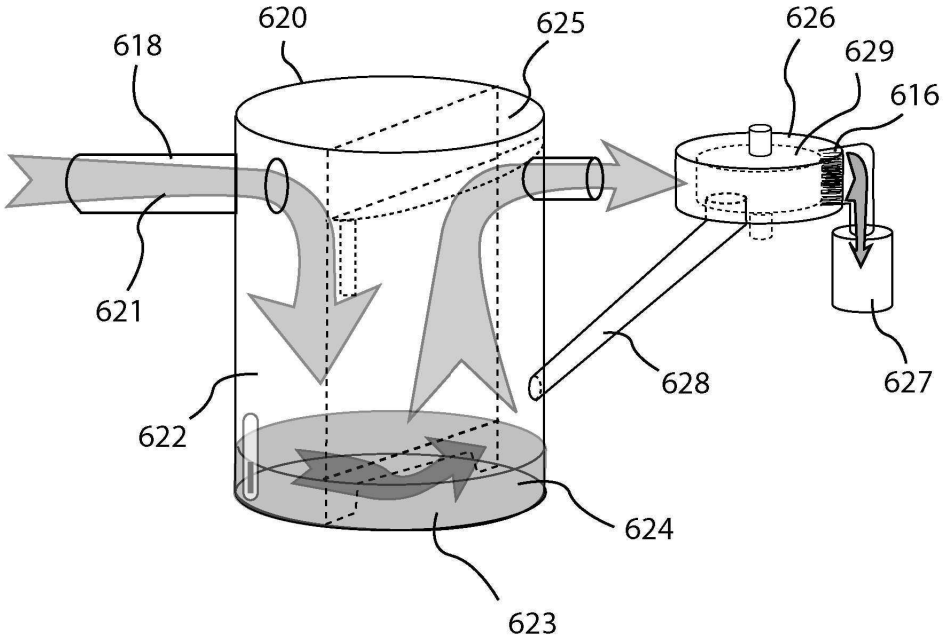


Fig. 63